



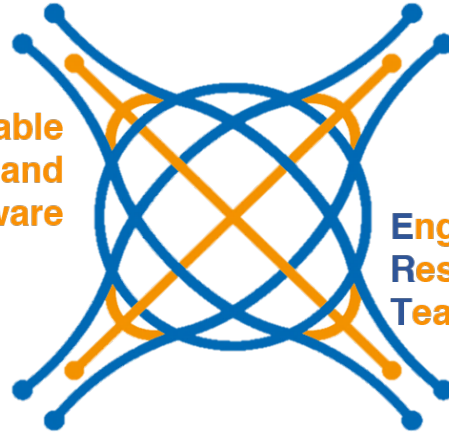
Antonio Ken Iannillo

Dependability Assessment of Android OS

Tutor: prof. Domenico Cotroneo
XXX Cycle - Third Year Presentation



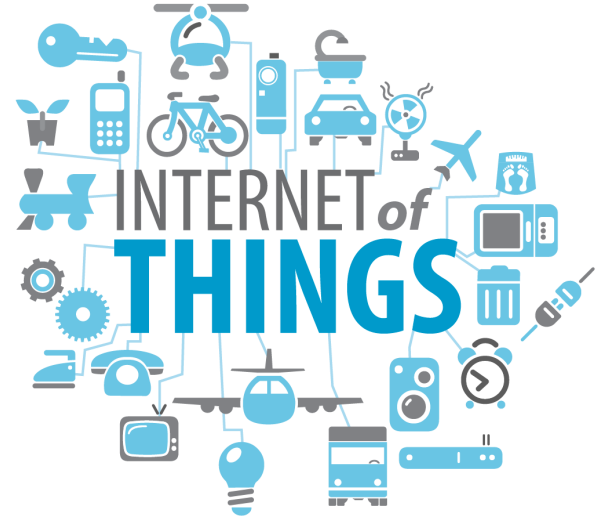
**DEpendable
Systems and
Software**



**Engineering
Research
Team**

DESSERT





bring
your own
device



Antonio Ken Iannillo

“Poor quality of software can result in serious damage to the brand value of an organization and often incurs huge repair costs”



Users cannot afford any failure that could

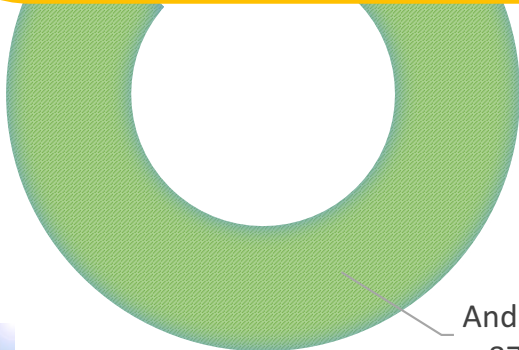
SMARTPHONE MUST BE DEPENDABLE

financial capital they own

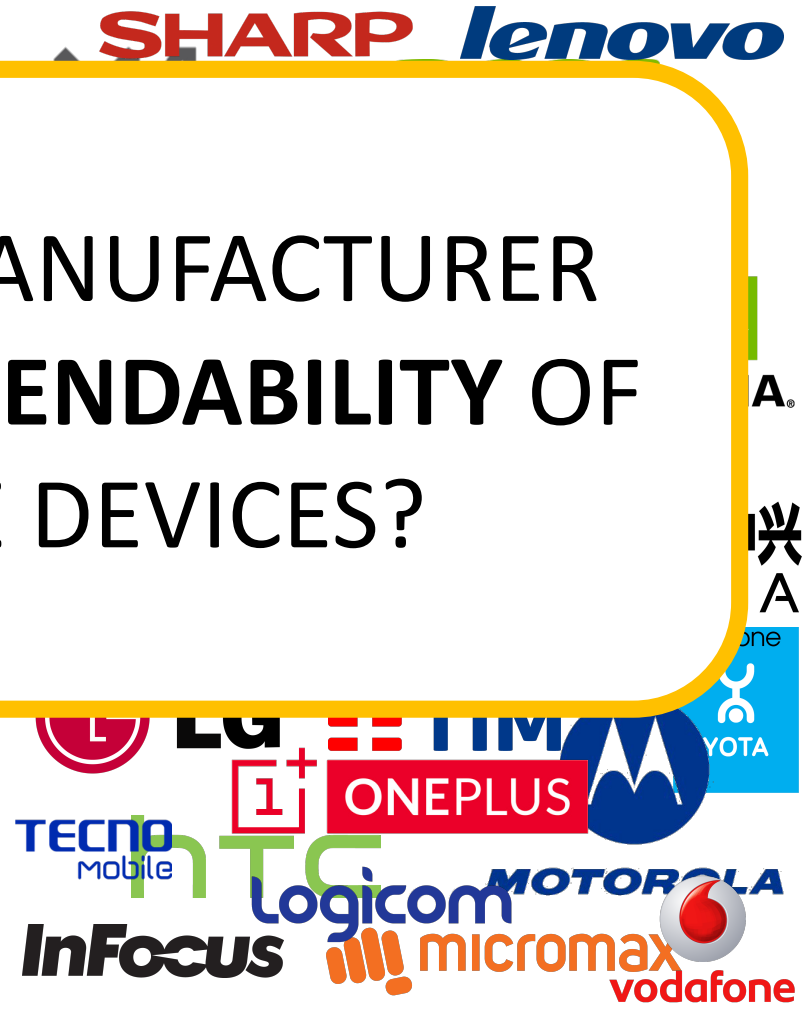
Mobile OS and Android

- Managing services and re...
- M...

HOW CAN A MANUFACTURER ASSESS THE DEPENDABILITY OF ITS MOBILE DEVICES?



Android
87%



“The **dependability** of a system is the ability to avoid service failures that are more frequent and more severe than is acceptable”

A.Avizienis, J.Laprie, B.Randell, and C.Landwehr, “Basic Concepts and Taxonomy of Dependable and Secure Computing,” *IEEE Trans. on Dependable and Secure Computing*



- an attribute of the system that leads to an error
- e.g., a missing event handler initialization instruction in the mobile OS code

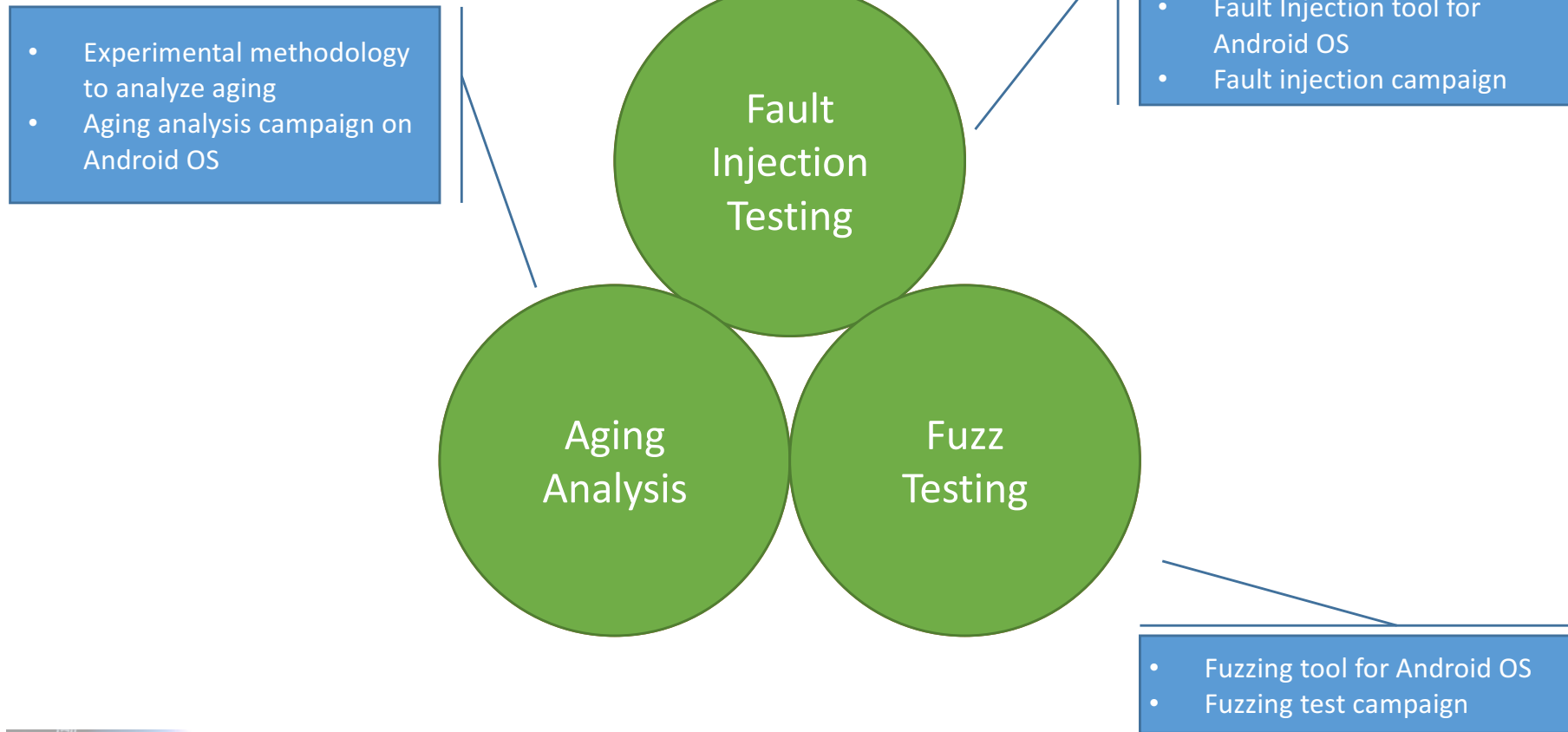
- an erroneous internal state that propagates within the system and eventually turns into a failure
- e.g., a mobile OS internal service has a missing event handler

- an event that occurs when a system does not deliver the service as expected by its users
- e.g., the mobile OS crashes and the device can not be used

Dependability Threats of Mobile OS

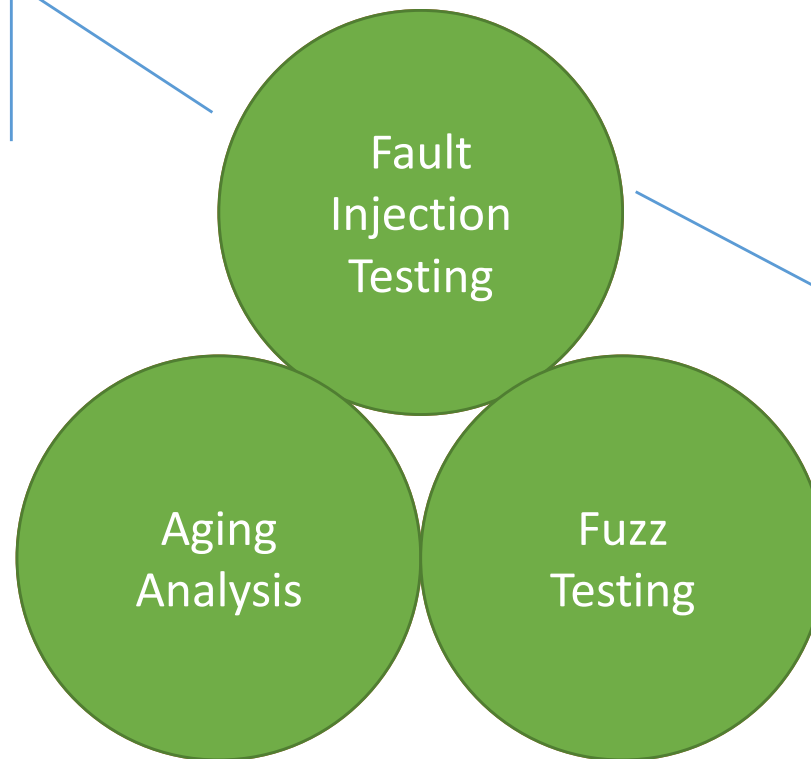
- **Residual faults of the mobile OS:** they are hardware or software defects within the components of the mobile OS that, under special conditions (*i.e.*, triggers), leads to an internal error state. According to their propagation, they can be further divided in
 - **traditional faults**, when the errors, not correctly handled by FTMA, spread across other components in the mobile OS as component failures; or
 - **aging faults**, when the errors accumulate over time causing performance degradation and poor quality of service.
- **Misuses of the mobile OS:** they are the misuses of the mobile device system by users and applications. They are external faults that originate from the users of the system, including human users that interact with the device and applications that interact with the mobile OS interfaces or framework.

Dependability Assessment of Mobile OS



Dependability Assessment of Mobile OS

“Improving Usability of Fault Injection”
– Cotroneo, D.; De Simone, L. ; Iannillo, A.K. ; Lanzaro, A. ; Natella, R.
Published in: Software Reliability Engineering Workshops (ISSREW), 2014
IEEE International Symposium on



“AndroFIT: Software Fault Injection for the Android Mobile OS” – Cotroneo, D.; Iannillo, A.K.; Natella, R.; Rosiello S.
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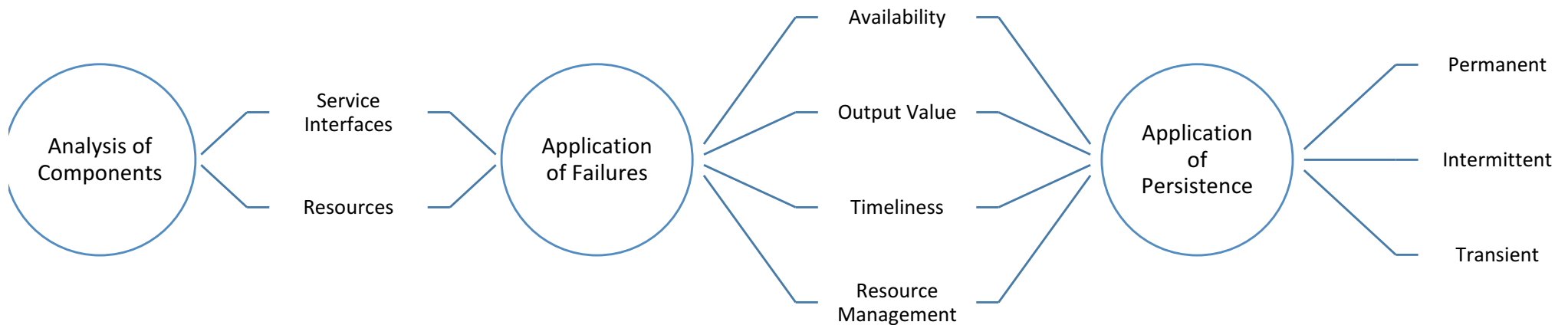
Fault Injection Testing

- Software comes with residual faults that need to be tolerated by the system
- Failure tolerance mechanisms and algorithms (**FTMA**) should satisfy the requirement to obtain a dependable system by avoiding service failure in presence of faults
- **Fault injection** is the process of introducing faults in a system, with the goal of assessing the impact of faults on performance and on availability, and the effectiveness of fault tolerance mechanisms

Fault Model

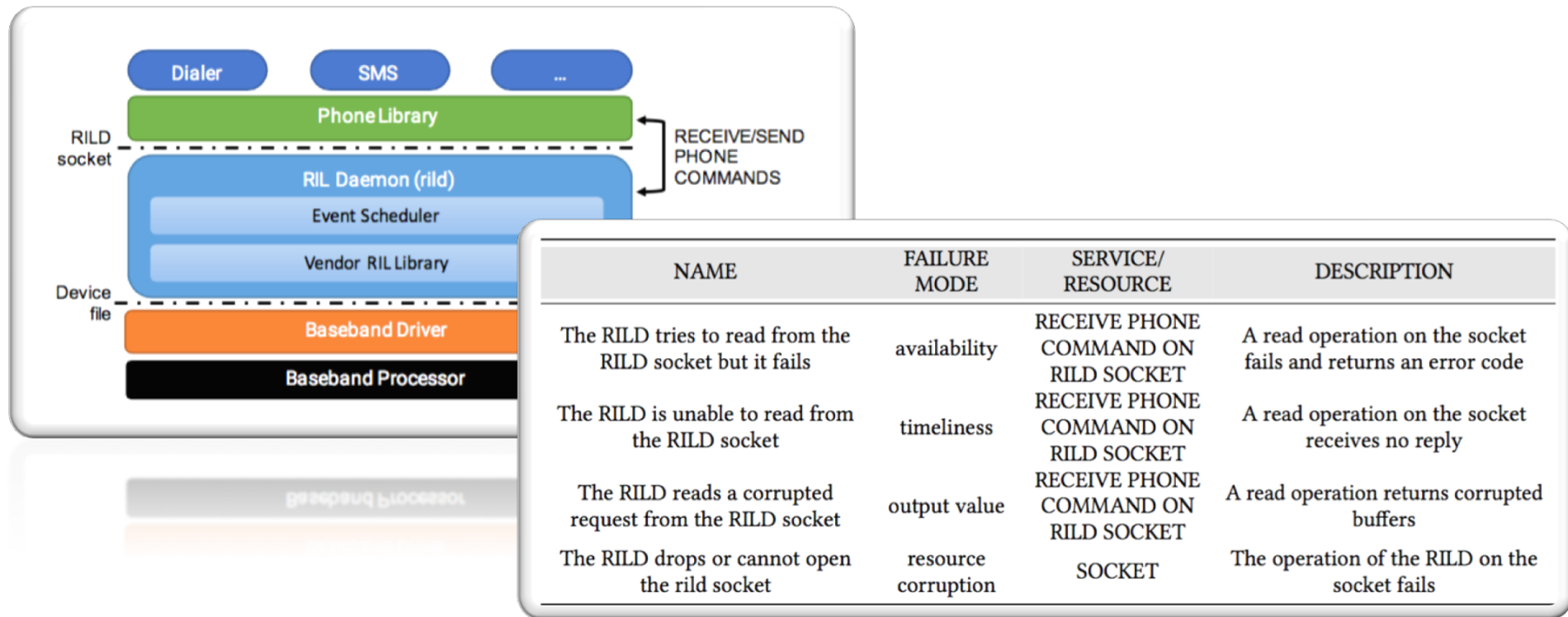
a set of realistic component failures that could be injected in the fault injection targets and act as a fault for the mobile OS

SIR METHODOLOGY



Android Fault Model

14 fault injection target components from 6 different subsystems (*i.e.*, phone, camera, sensors, activity, package, and storage subsystems) with their interfaces, and formalized more than 870 potential faults for the Android OS



Fault Injection Campaign

- Android Fault Injection Tool (**AndroFIT**)
 - Design and implementation of all the necessary injection techniques
 - Design and implementation of an automatic experiment launcher
- 3 high-end smartphones
- Executing more than 2000 experiments, and each experiment lasts about 5 minutes
 - Testing time > 180hrs
- Outcomes from logs
- The close analysis of the experiments validates the accuracy of the AndroFIT suite

	subsystem	CRASH	ANR	FATAL	# of experiments
Samsung Galaxy S6 Edge	phone	0	0	22	309
	camera	31	5	3	111
	sensors	3	0	18	108
	activity	8	34	0	66
	package	3	27	0	63
	storage	33	3	0	75
		78	69	43	732
HTC One M9	phone	6	0	72	309
	camera	11	3	5	111
	sensors	7	0	9	108
	activity	32	18	1	66
	package	20	35	0	63
	storage	11	4	5	75
		87	60	92	732
Huawei P8	phone	6	0	108	309
	camera	56	0	4	111
	sensors	6	1	0	108
	activity	37	21	0	66
	package	55	5	0	63
	storage	8	1	3	75
		168	28	115	732



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“The Software Aging and Rejuvenation Repository” – Cotroneo, D.; Iannillo, A.K.; Natella, R.; Pietrantuono, R.; Russo, S.
Published in: *Software Reliability Engineering Workshops (ISSREW), 2014 IEEE International Symposium on*

Fault Injection Testing

Aging Analysis

Fuzz Testing

“Software Aging Analysis of the Android Mobile OS” – Cotroneo, D.; Fucci, F.; Iannillo, A.K.; Natella, R.; Pietrantuono, R.
To be published in: *Software Reliability Engineering (ISSRE), 2016 IEEE International Symposium on*

“An Empirical Study of Software Aging in Android smartphones” – Cotroneo, D.; Iannillo, A.K.; Natella, R.; Pietrantuono R. under review for IEEE Transactions on Reliability

Software Aging

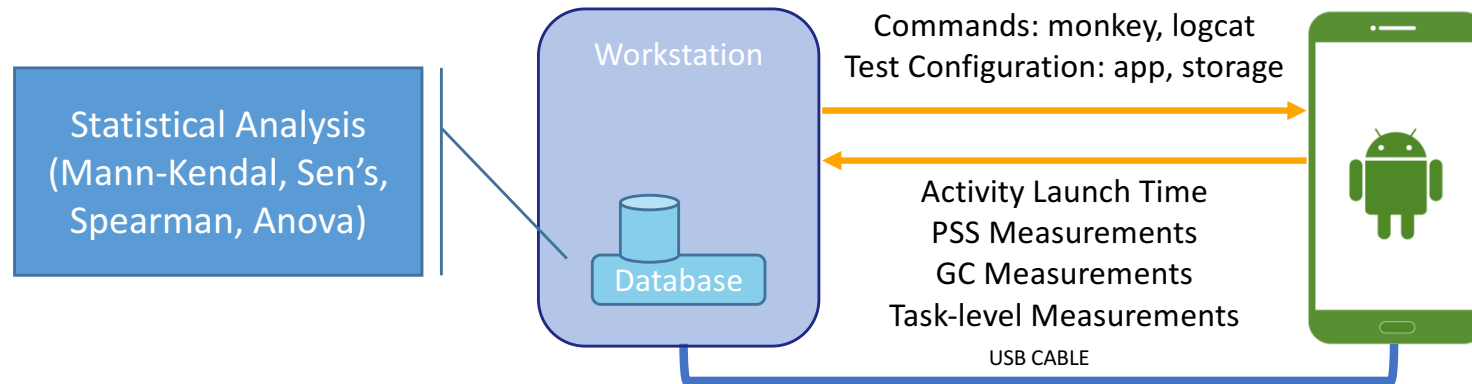
- Software aging can cause the device to **slowly degrade** its performance and to eventually fail, due to the **accumulation of errors** in the system state and to the incremental consumption of resources, such as physical memory.
- Software aging can be attributed to software faults that manifest themselves as memory leakage and fragmentation, unreleased locks, stale threads, data corruption, and numerical error accumulation.

Design of Experiments

- A first set of experiments covers all of the DEV levels, and keeps the VER factor to *ANDROID6*, since Android 6 Marshmallow is the only version that can be installed on all the devices, allowing us to study the impact of **software aging across devices from different vendors** (and all other factors with the same level).
- The second set of experiments fixes the DEV factor to *HUAWEIP8*, and varies the VER factor between *ANDROID5* and *ANDROID6*. The third set instead, fixes DEV to *SAMSUNGS6EDGE* and the VER to either *ANDROID6* or *ANDROID7*. These last two sets are used to study the impact of **software aging across different versions** of the Android OS

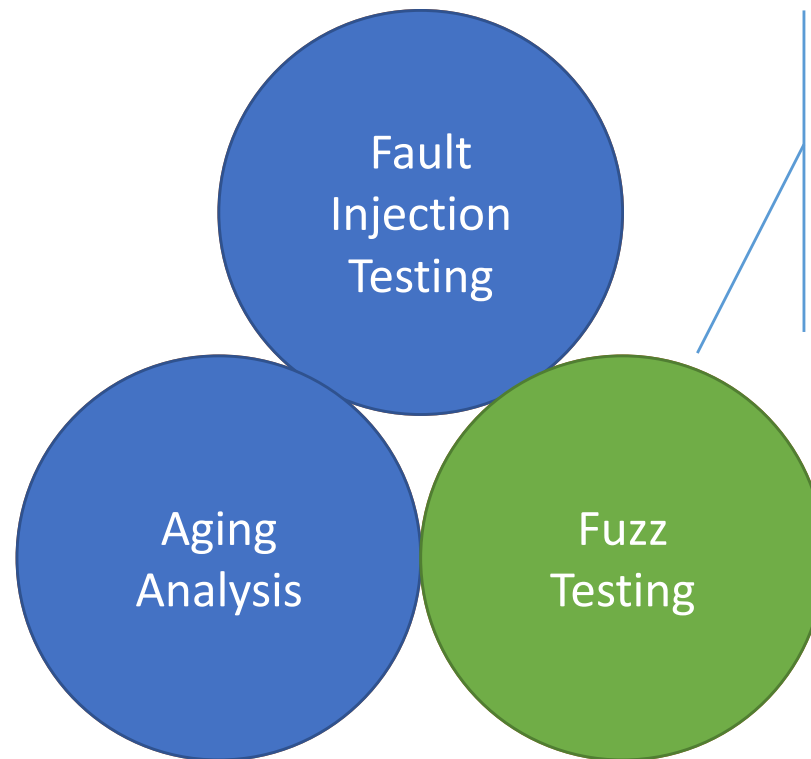
Factor	Level	Description
DEV	HTCONEM9	HTC One M9 device
	HUAWEIP8	Huawei P8 device
	LGNEXUS	LG Nexus device
	SAMSUNGS6EDGE	Samsung S6 Edge device
VER	ANDROID5	Android 5 (Lollipop)
	ANDROID6	Android 6 (Marshmallow)
	ANDROID7	Android 7 (Nougat)
APP	EU	com.google.android.videos
		com.*.camera
		com.android.browser
		com.android.email
		com.android.contacts
		com.google.android.apps.maps
		com.android.chrome
	com.google.android.play.games	
	com.android.calendar	
	com.google.android.music	
	com.google.android.youtube	
	CHINA	com.tencent.mm
		com.sina.weibo
		com.qiyi.video
com.youku.phone		
com.taobao.taobao		
com.tencent.mobileqq		
com.baidu.searchbox		
com.baidu.BaiduMap		
com.UCMobile		
com.moji.mjweather		
EVENTS	MIXED1	mostly switch events
	MIXED2	mostly touch events
	MIXED3	mostly navigation events
STO	FULL	90% of storage space usage
	NORMAL	default storage space usage

Software Aging Analysis



- **not limited to specific Android devices**
 - the software aging effects are exacerbated by the specific Android vendors
- **not limited to specific Android versions**, but that the problem permeates the Android OS.
 - tests did not show an improvement of the Android OS over time
- accompanied by a statistically-significant increase of the **memory consumption of key Android processes**
 - e.g., system_server

Dependability Assessment of Mobile OS



"Chizpurfle: A Gray-Box Android Fuzzer for Vendor Service Customizations" – Cotroneo, D.; Iannillo, A.K.; Natella, R.; Pietrantuono, R.
To be published in: *Software Reliability Engineering (ISSRE), 2017 IEEE International Symposium on*
BEST RESEARCH PAPER AWARD

Fuzz Testing

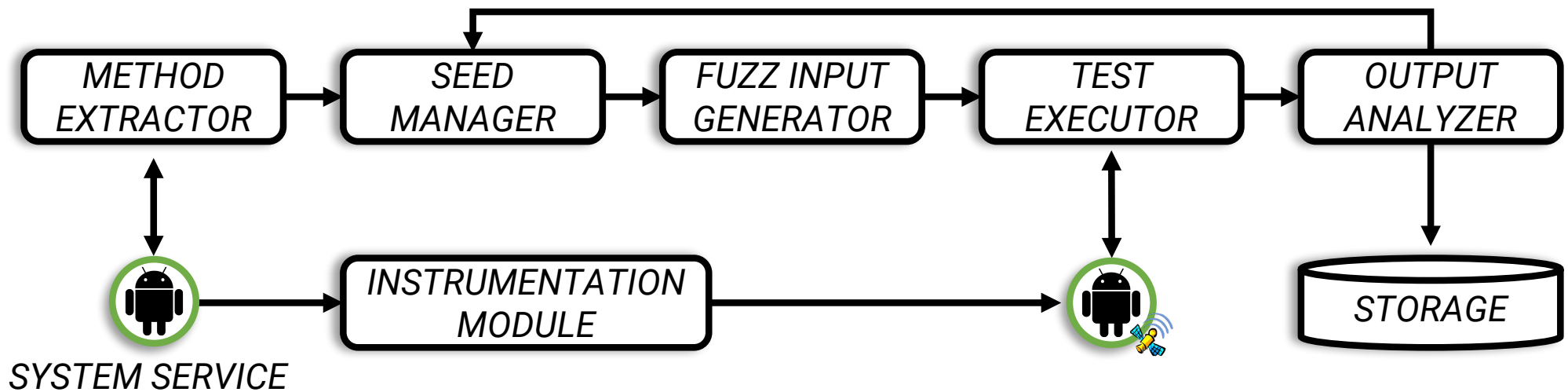
- Vendor customizations often introduce new vendor-specific software defects
 - **do not benefit** from the feedback loop of the Android ecosystem
- **Fuzzing** is a well-established and effective software testing technique to identify weaknesses in fragile software interfaces by injecting invalid and unexpected inputs
- Black-box vs White-box

Chizpurfle: a gray-box approach

- It leverages test coverage information, while avoiding the need for recompiling the target code, or executing it in a special environment
- Use of dynamic binary instrumentation techniques (such as software breakpoints and just-in-time code rewriting) to obtain information about the block coverage
- It guides fuzz testing only on the vendor customizations, by automatically extracting the list of vendor service interfaces from an Android device

Chizpurple: a gray-box approach

ANDROID DEVICE



ORCHESTRATOR

Fuzz Testing Campaign

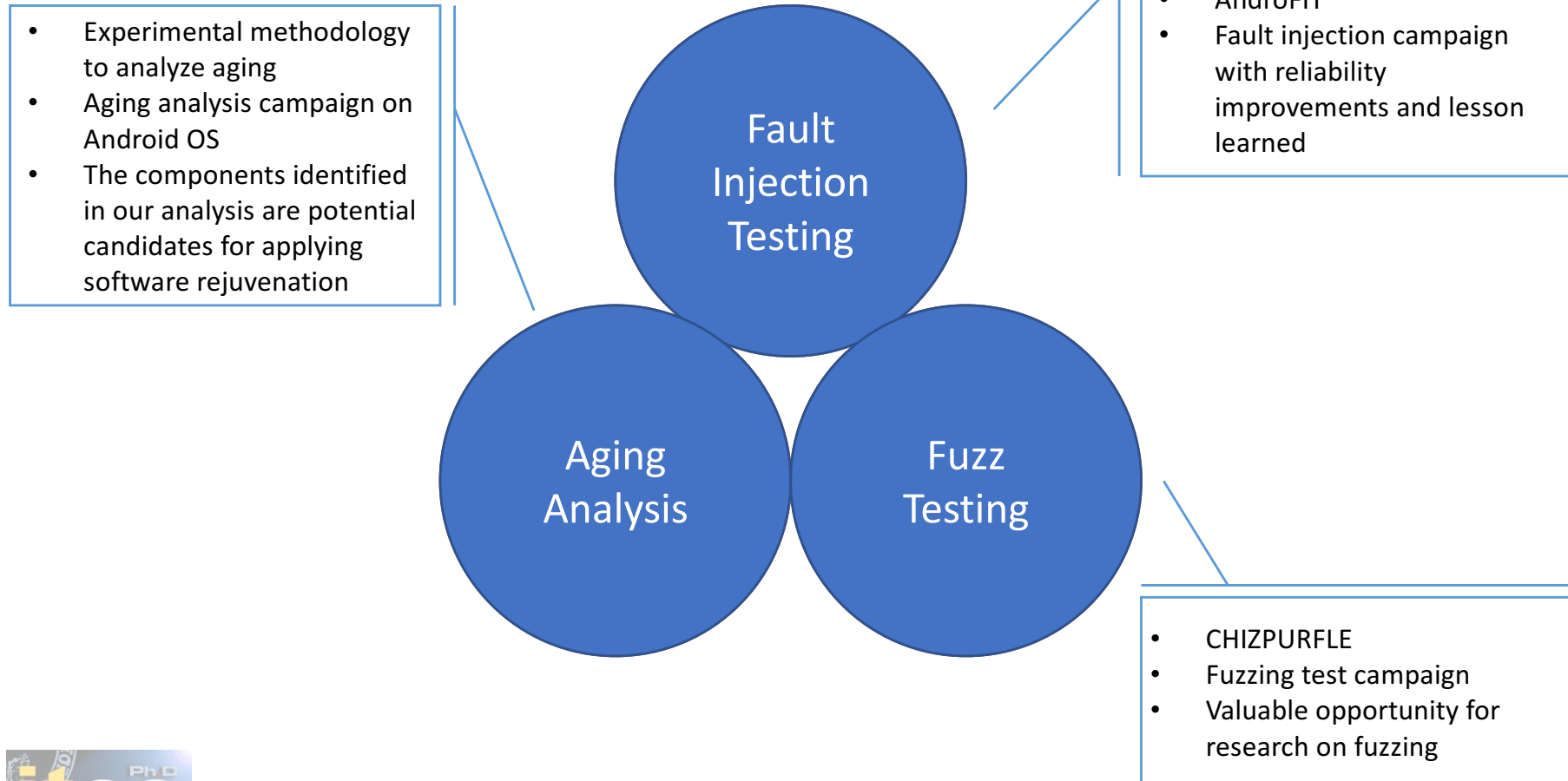
- *Chizpurfle* detected 2,272 service methods from Samsung customizations
- *Chizpurfle* performed 34,645 tests on these methods
- Found failures were **critical**
- 9 tests failed, due to 2 distinct bugs



Comparison with Black-box approach

- Compare throughput and code coverage against Chizpurfle black-box configurations
- On average, Chizpurfle covers **2.3x more code**
 - more effective on methods with complex inputs
- On average, Chizpurfle has a performance **slow-down of 11.97x**
 - Valgrind slowdowns is 4.3x, and 22.1x when performing memory leak analysis

Dependability Assessment of Mobile OS



Products – Conference Papers

1. **“Improving Usability of Fault Injection”** – Cotroneo, D.; De Simone, L. ; Iannillo, A.K. ; Lanzaro, A. ; Natella, R.
Published in: *Software Reliability Engineering Workshops (ISSREW), 2014 IEEE International Symposium on*
Date of Conference: 3-6 November 2014
2. **“Network Function Virtualization: Challenges and Directions for Reliability Assurance”** – Cotroneo, D.; De Simone, L.; Iannillo, A.K.; Lanzaro, A.; Natella, R.
Published in: *Software Reliability Engineering (ISSRE), 2014 IEEE International Symposium on*
Date of Conference: 3-6 November 2014
3. **“Dependability Evaluation and Benchmarking of Network Function Virtualization Infrastructures”** – Cotroneo, D.; De Simone, L.; Iannillo, A.K.; Lanzaro, A.; Natella, R.
Published in: *Network Softwarization (NetSoft), 2015 1st IEEE Conference on*
Date of Conference: 13-17 April 2015
BEST CONFERENCE PAPER AWARD
4. **“The Software Aging and Rejuvenation Repository”** – Cotroneo, D.; Iannillo, A.K.; Natella, R.; Pietrantuono, R.; Russo, S.
Published in: *Software Reliability Engineering Workshops (ISSREW), 2014 IEEE International Symposium on*
Date of Conference: 2-5 November 2015
5. **“Software Aging Analysis of the Android Mobile OS”** – Cotroneo, D.; Fucci, F.; Iannillo, A.K.; Natella, R.; Pietrantuono, R.
To be published in: *Software Reliability Engineering (ISSRE), 2016 IEEE International Symposium on*
Date of Conference: 23-27 October 2016
6. **“Chizpurple: A Gray-Box Android Fuzzer for Vendor Service Customizations ”** – Cotroneo, D.; Iannillo, A.K.; Natella, R.; Pietrantuono, R.
To be published in: *Software Reliability Engineering (ISSRE), 2017 IEEE International Symposium on*
Date of Conference: 23-26 October 2017
BEST RESEARCH PAPER AWARD
7. **“AndroFIT: Software Fault Injection for the Android Mobile OS”** – Cotroneo, D.; Iannillo, A.K.; Natella, R.; Rosiello S.
under review for ICSE 2018

Products – Journal

8. **“An Empirical Study of Software Aging in Android smartphones”** – Cotroneo, D.; Iannillo, A.K.; Natella, R.; Pietrantuono R.
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Bimonthly Period	Credits year 1							Credits year 2						Credits year 3						Total						
	Estimated	1	2	3	4	5	6	Summary	Estimated	1	2	3	4	5	6	Summary	Estimated	1	2		3	4	5	6	Summary	
Modules	20	0	3	3	15	0	0	21	10	0	12	0	3	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36
Seminars	5	0.5	0.7	1	3	0	0	5.2	5	1	8	0	7	0	0	16.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21.3
Research	35	10	8	6	6	10	8	48	45	7	7	7	7	7	9	44	60	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	60	152
	60	10.5	11.7	10	24	10	8	74.2	60	8	27	7	17	7	9	75.1	60	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	60	209

