

Real-time visualization of analyzed industrial communication network traffic

Design

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Version 1.0.1

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1 Design

1.1 Front-End

This subsection describes the front-end of the ADIN INSPECTOR - the UI elements the GUI consists of, and how states are handled. A series of final UI design mockups are presented under UI Design Mockups subsection, whereas an overview of the GUI classes can be seen in Figure 8.

The GUI elements are implemented in [React](#) and [Material UI](#), whereas the internal logic and application state management are written with [MobX](#).

1.1.1 UI Design Mockups

An early stage interactive demo is available at <https://adin-frontend.netlify.com>.

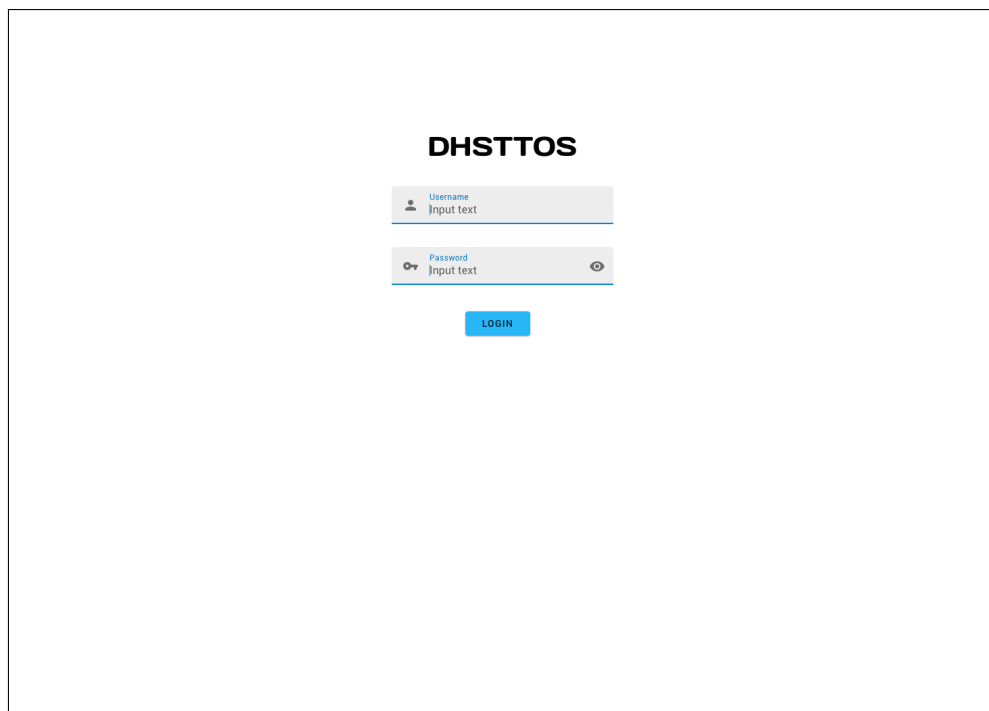


Figure 1: Login screen

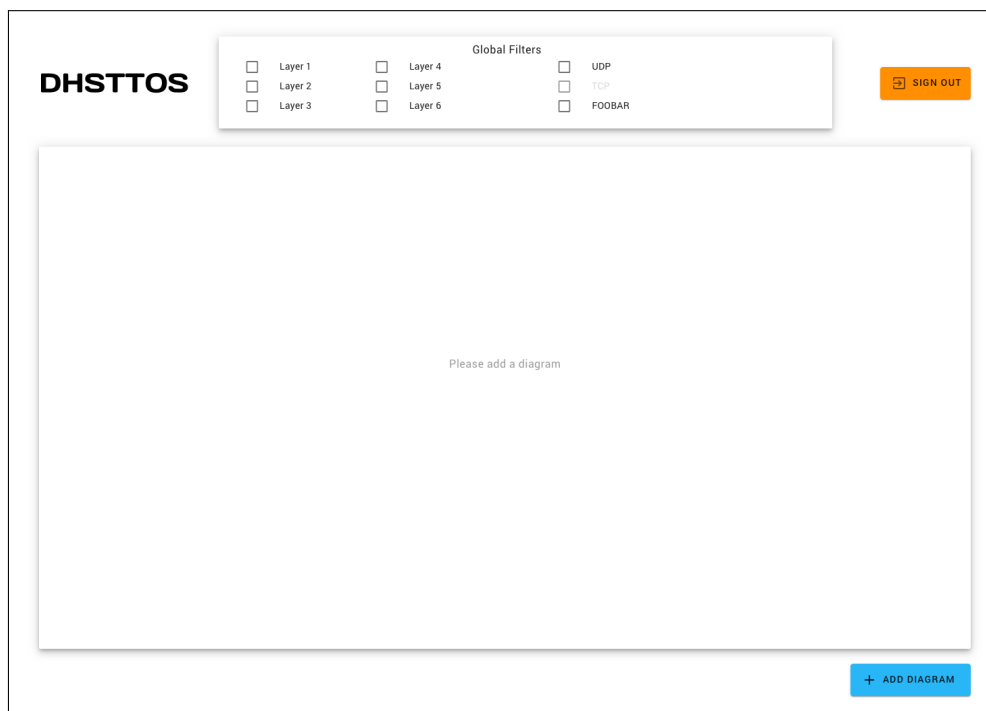


Figure 2: Initial empty screen

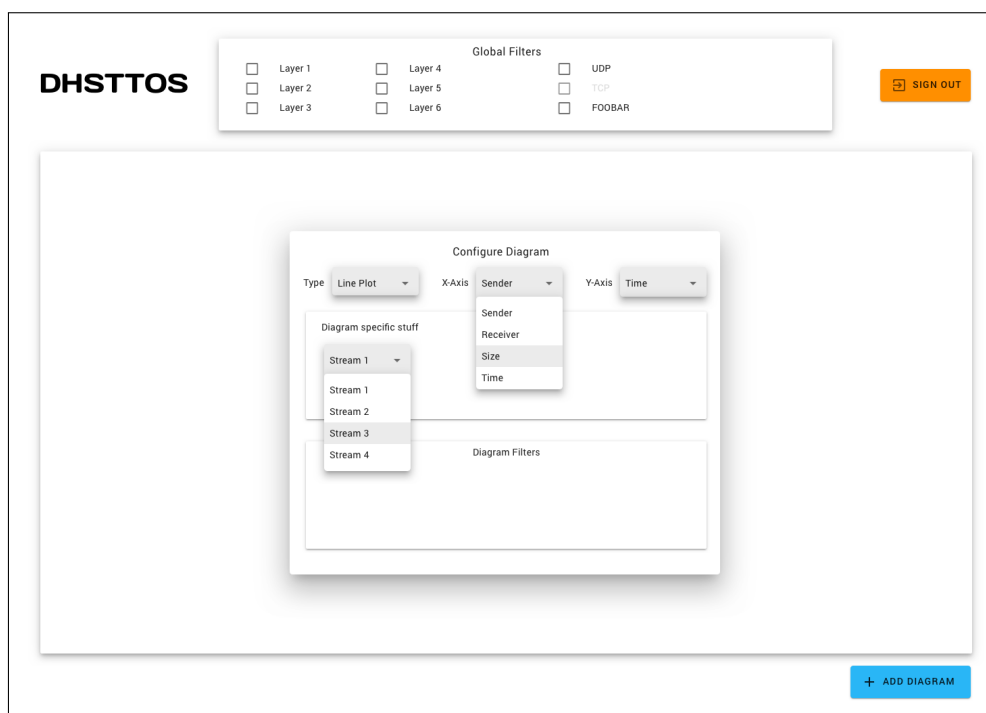


Figure 3: Adding first diagram

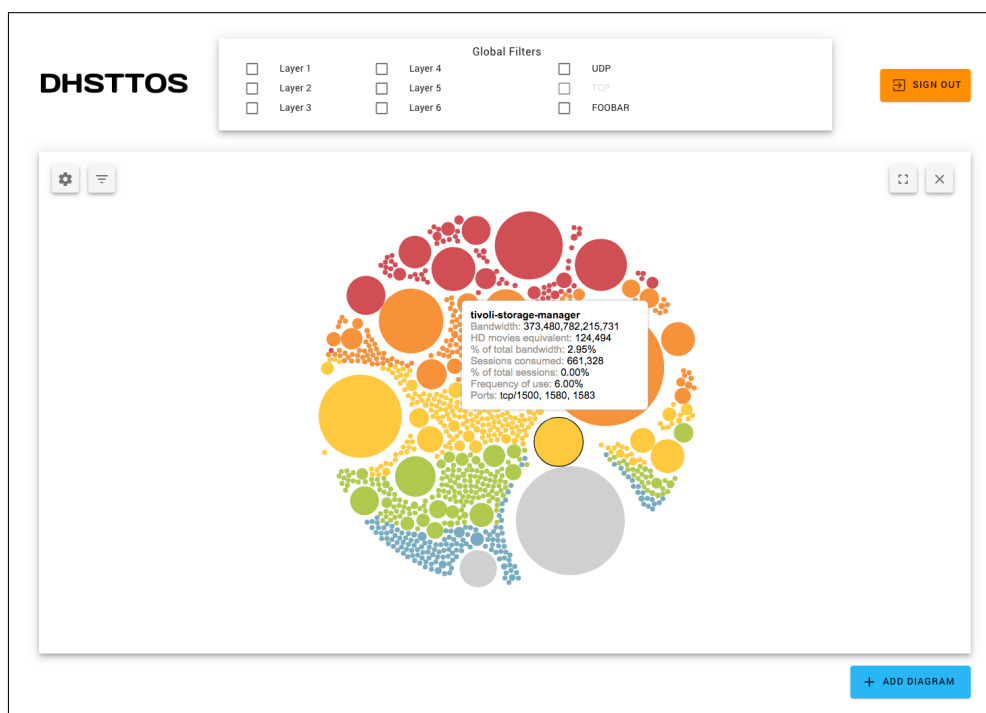


Figure 4: Displaying a single diagram



Figure 5: Adding new or configuring existing diagram

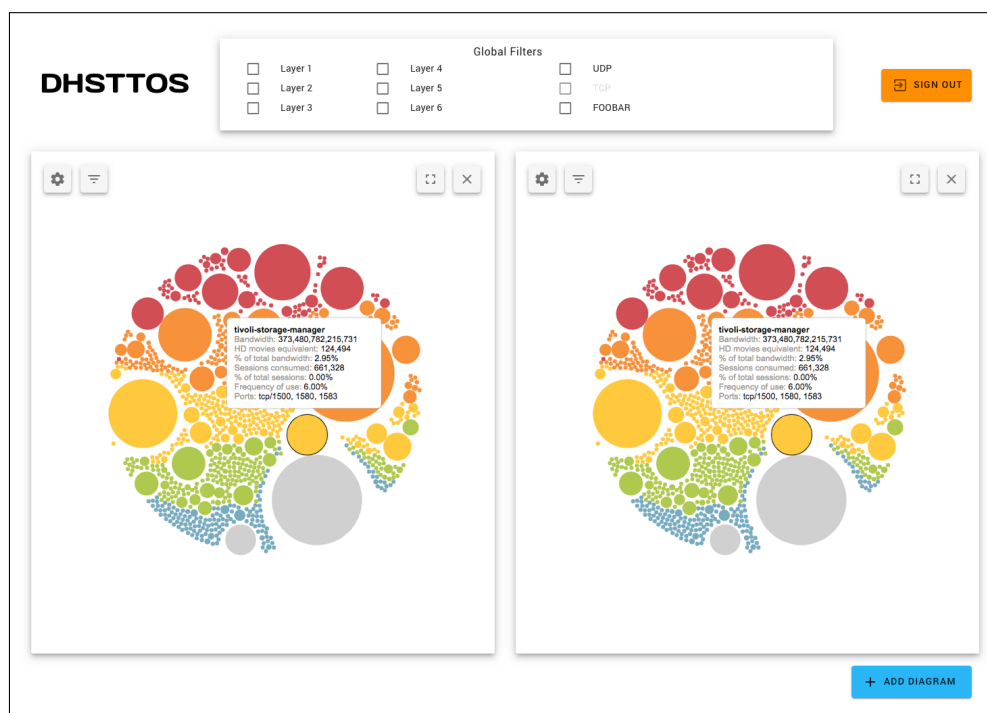


Figure 6: Displaying two diagrams

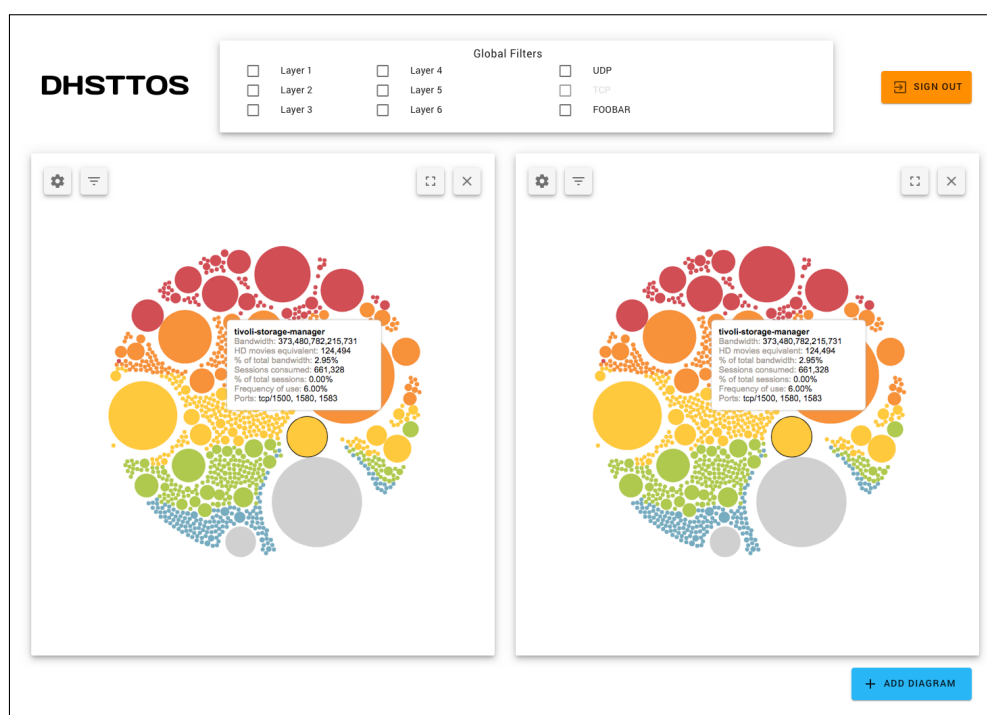


Figure 7: Adding additional or configuring existing diagram

1.1.2 Class Diagrams

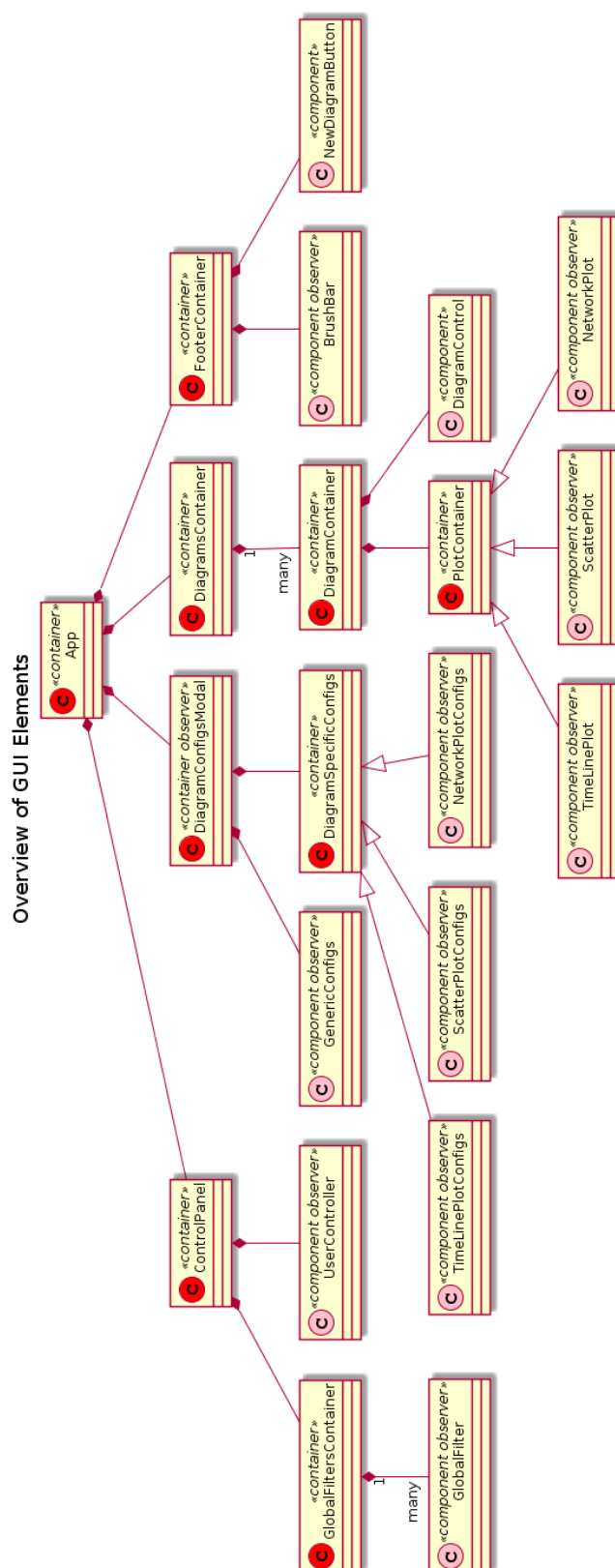


Figure 8: This diagram shows an overview of GUI elements and their relationships inside the main application, when the user has successfully logged in.

Representational Element Definitions

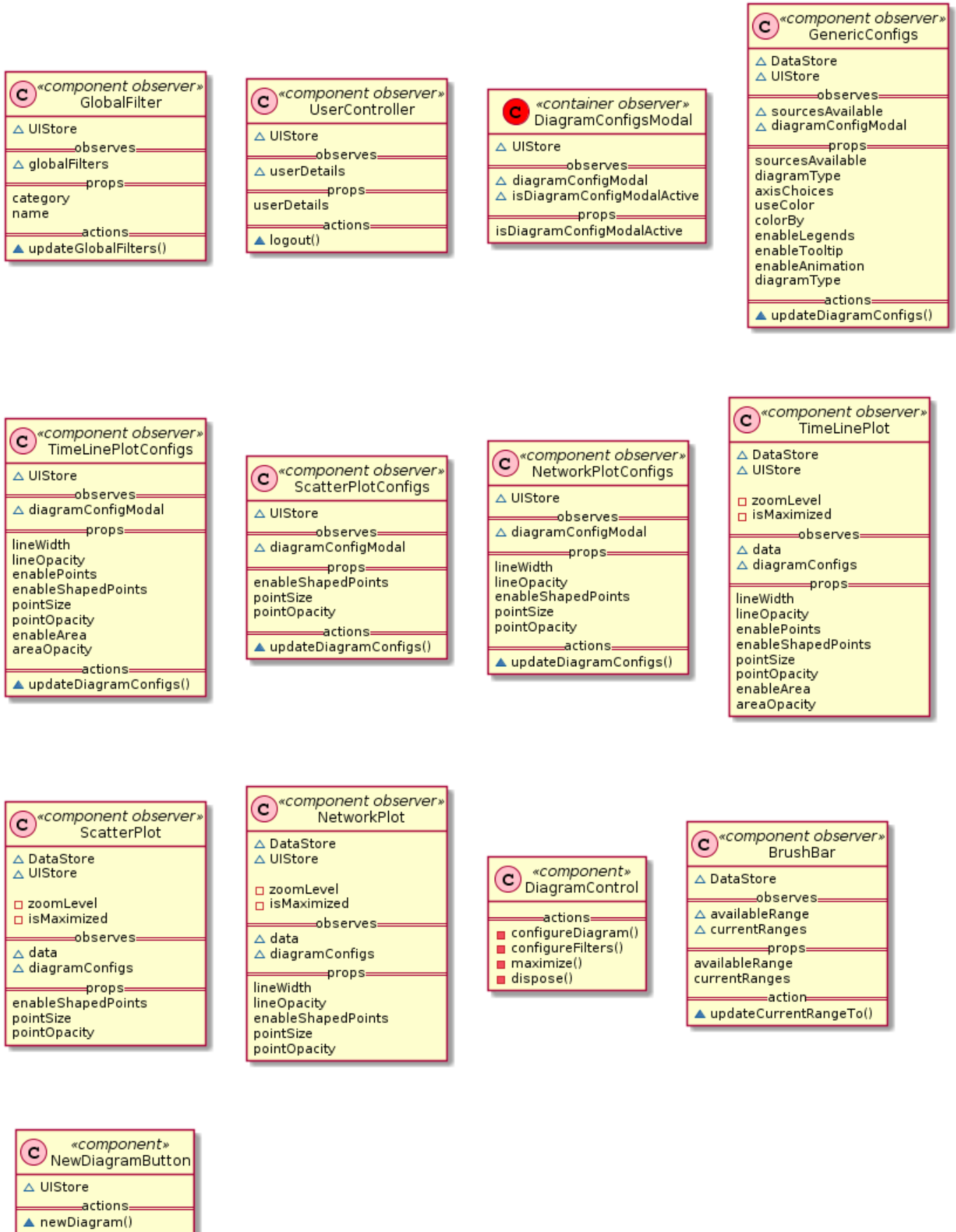


Figure 9: This diagram shows the definitions of all representational elements.

State Stores and Action Definitions



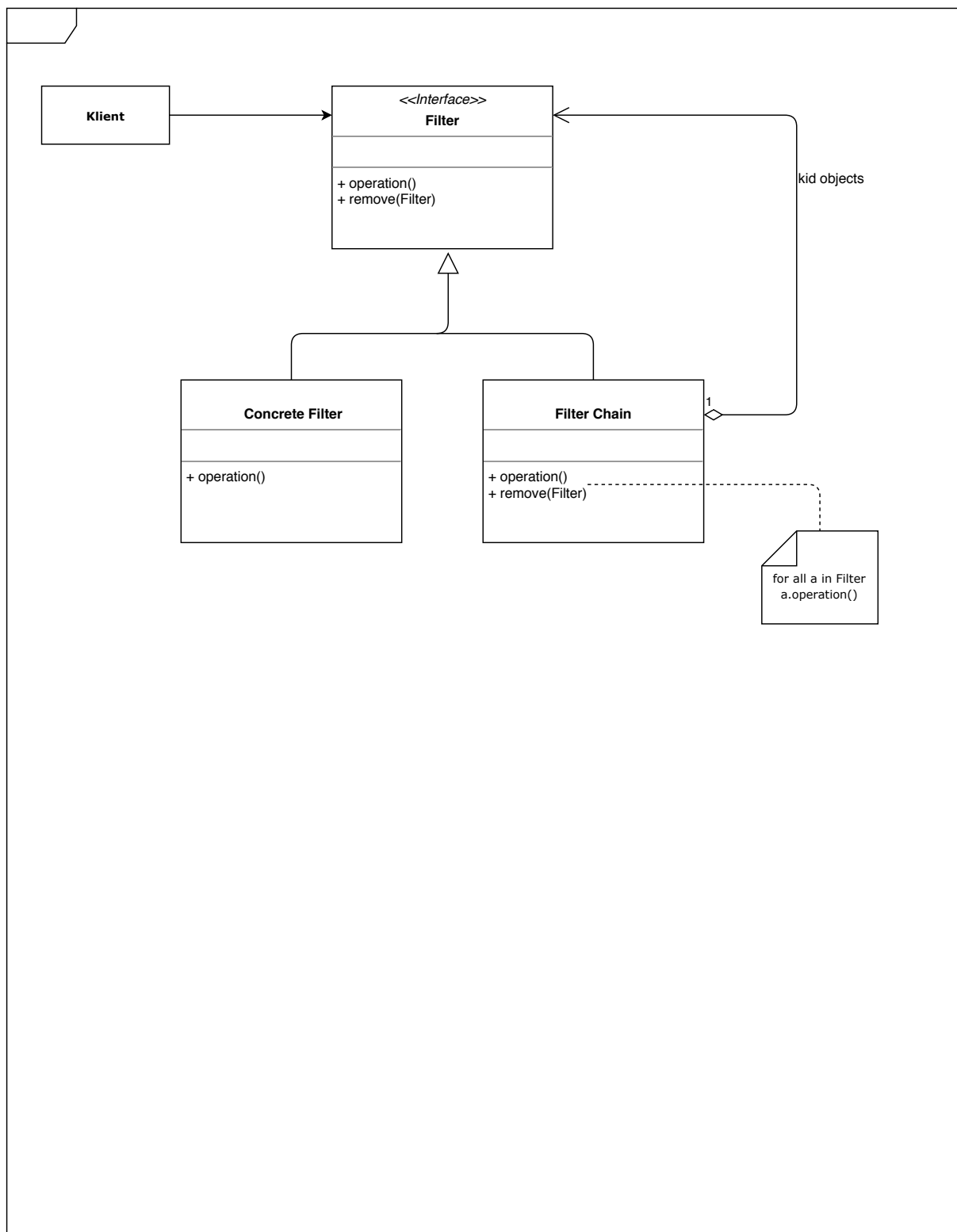
Figure 10: This diagram shows the design of the MobX state store objects and predefined actions to mutate the states.

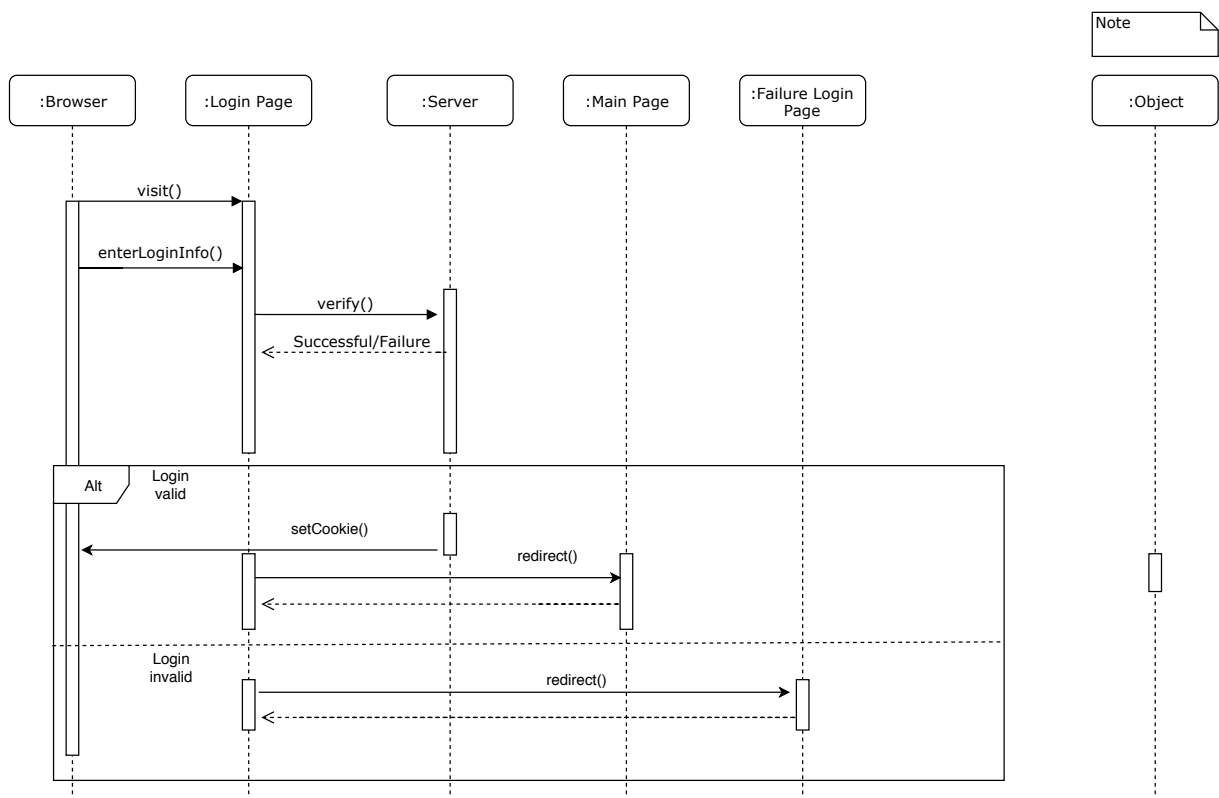
Type Definitions



Figure 11: This diagram shows the definitions of custom types that are used in the MobX state stores.

1.1.3 Sequence Diagram





This diagram shows the control flow for handling a movement of the slider by the user.

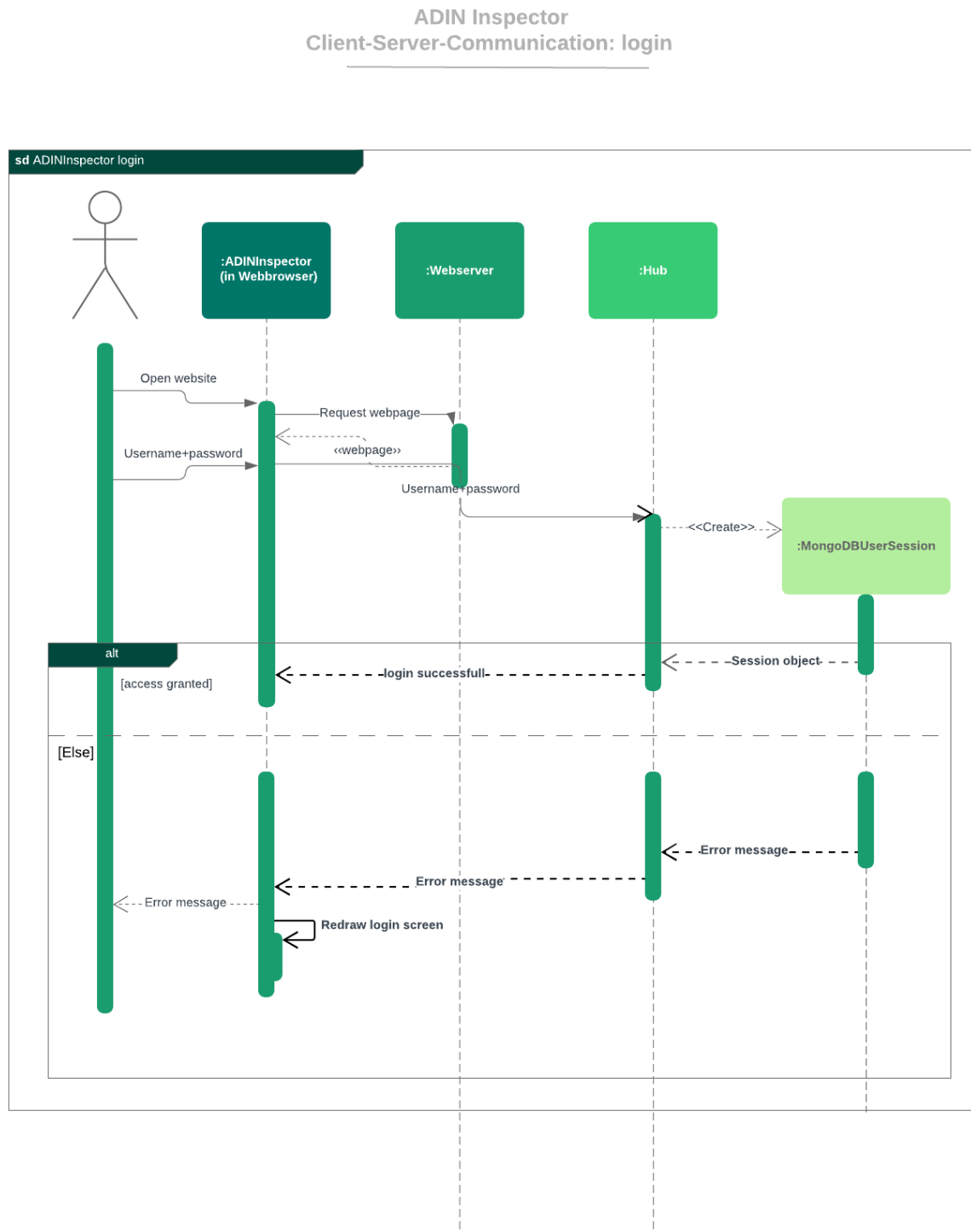
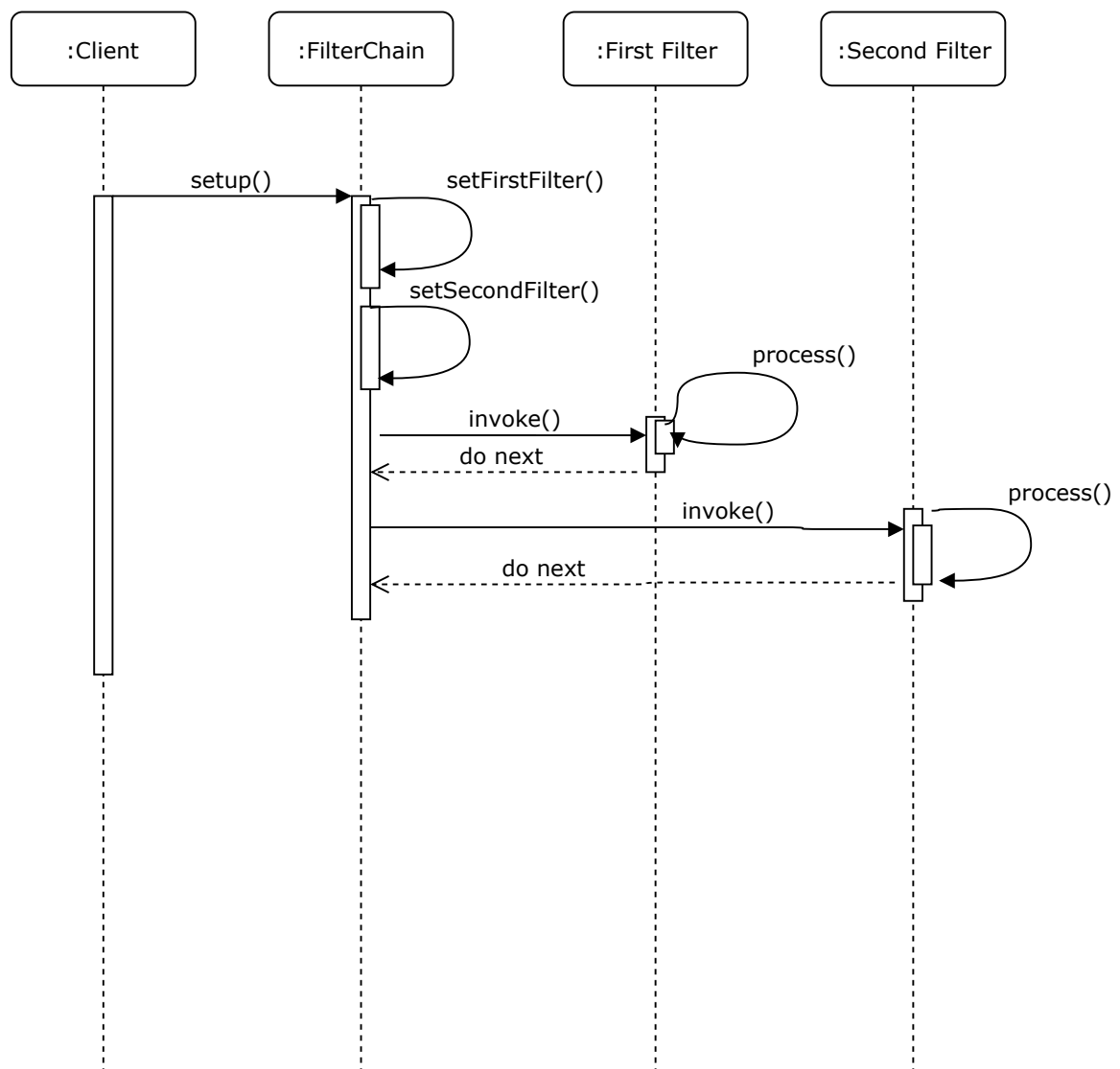
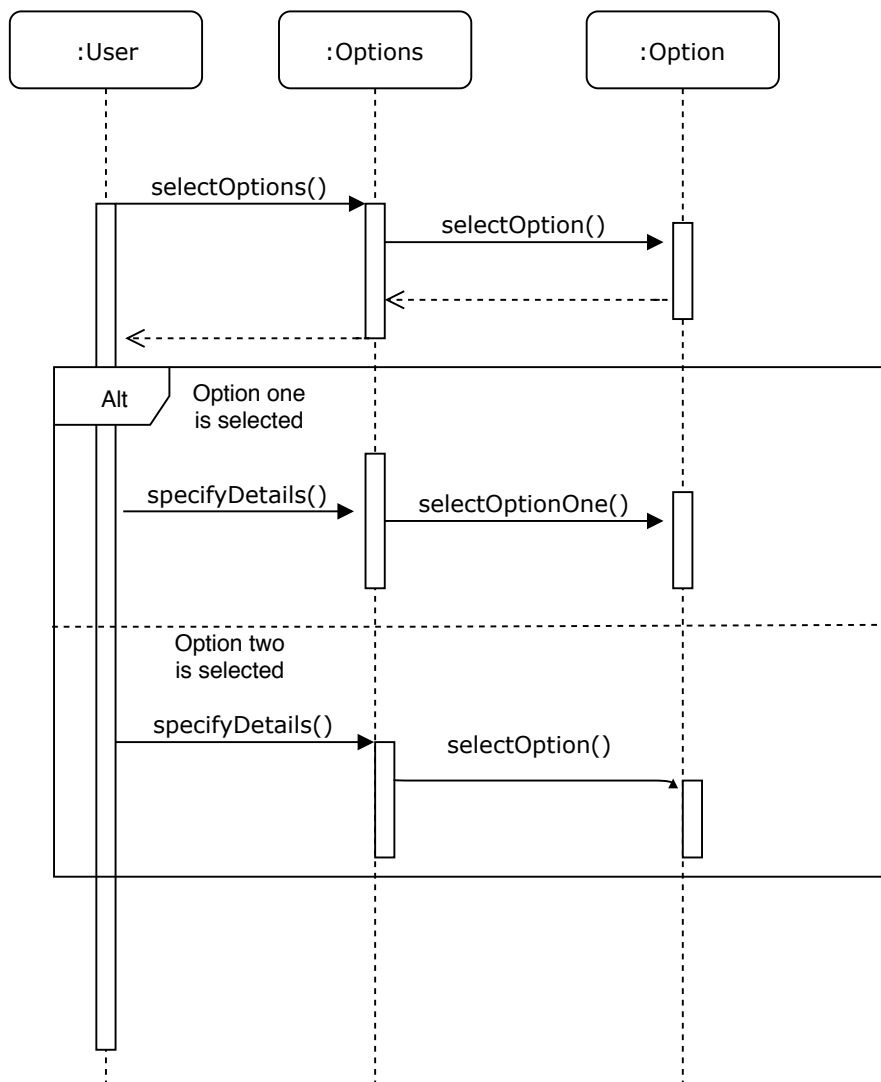
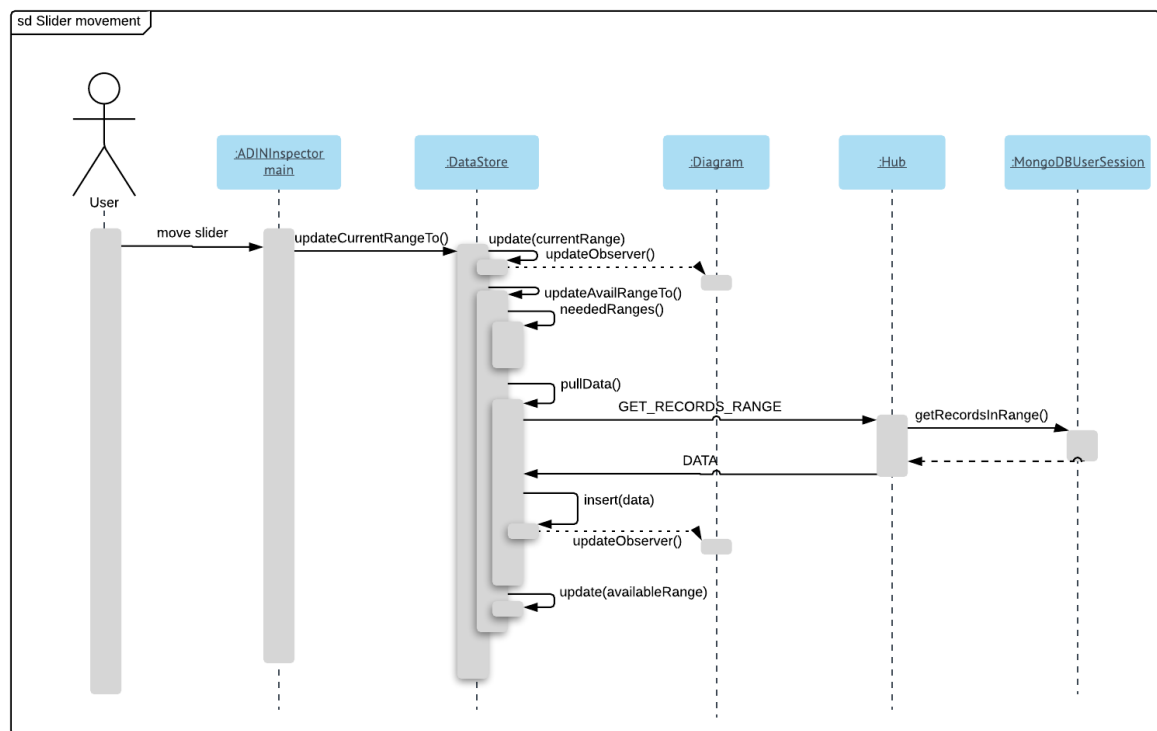


Figure 12: This diagram shows an alternative view of the login sequence







Note: the - - -> updateObserver() calls are performed by the MobX framework.

Figure 13: Sequence diagram for slider movement

1.2 Client-server protocol

Messages between client and server are exchanged as strings in JSON format. Communication is typically initiated by the client. Each request has a message id which is echoed back in the response to help the sender to link the response to the request. The ids can be random, they don't have to be in a specific order.

By default, all requests apart from login will be ignored. A communication session starts with a login request that is responded to with an "OK" session control message. Within a communication session, login is ignored and all other requests can occur in arbitrary order. On receiving a logout request, the server returns into the default state, i.e. logged out.

In the following list words in angle brackets ("`<>`") are placeholders.

1.2.1 Requests from client to server:

- login
syntax: {"cmd": "LOGIN", "user": "<username>", "pwd": "<password>", "id": "<id>"}
- expected response: session control
- logout
syntax: {"cmd": "LOGOUT", "id": "<id>"}
- expected response: session control
- getAvailableCollections
syntax: {"cmd": "GET_AV_COLL", "id": "<id>"}
- expected response: list of collections
- getCollectionSize(collection)
syntax: {"cmd": "GET_COLL_SIZE", "par": "<collection>", "id": "<id>"}
- where <collection> is the name of a collection
- expected response: collection size
- getCollection(collection)
syntax: {"cmd": "GET_COLL", "par": "<collection>", "id": "<id>"}
- expected response: data set
- getRecordsInRange(collection, key, start, end)
syntax: {"cmd": "GET_RECORDS_RANGE", "par": "<collection>", "key": "<keyvalue>", "start": "<startvalue>", "end": "<endvalue>", "id": "<id>"}
- where <key> is the name of a key in the given collection and <startvalue> and <endvalue> are valid values for this key
- expected response: data set
- getRecordsInRangeSize(collection, key, start, end)
syntax: {"cmd": "GET_RECORDS_RANGE_SIZE", "par": "<collection>", "key": "<key-value>", "start": "<startvalue>", "end": "<endvalue>", "id": "<id>"}
- expected response: collection size

1.2.2 Messages from server to client:

- session control
syntax: {"session": "<status>", "id": "<id>"}
where <status> is either "OK" or "FAIL"
- list of collections
syntax: {"cmd": "LIST_COL", "par": ["<collection>"], "id": "<id>"}
where <collection> is the name of a collection
- collection size
syntax: {"cmd": "COLL_SIZE", "par": "<size>", "id": "<id>"}
where <size> is the number of records in this collection
- data set
syntax: {"cmd": "DATA", "par": [<record>], "id": "<id>"}
where each record is a JSON object

1.3 Back-End

This subsection deals with the back-end of the ADIN INSPECTOR. How the system deals with client http calls, and how kafka interacts with the system. An overview of the system can be seen in Figure 17. Smaller subsections have been expanded in Figure 14, Figure 15, Figure 16.

The connection to the client is handled in the class Hub which contains handlers for the network interface. This class uses a separate class (ClientProtocolHandler) to parse and handle requests from the handler. This setup is according to the strategy design pattern and allows easily modifying or even replacing the client server-protocol. The Hub class and the ClientProtocolHandler access the database via an object that implements the IUserSession interface and encapsulates the database session. Currently there is only an implementation for MongoDB access (MongoDBUserSession), but the abstraction via the IUserSession interface allows to add classes that offer access to Kafka or other databases. Classes that implement IUserSession are instantiated with a factory Method (UserSession()) which guarantees that the returned object represents a successfully logged in database session.

1.3.1 Class Diagram

The overview in Figure 17 shows a number of classes and their interaction with each other. What follows is a more in-depth view of what each component of this diagram does, what data it stores and how it fits into the overarching architecture.

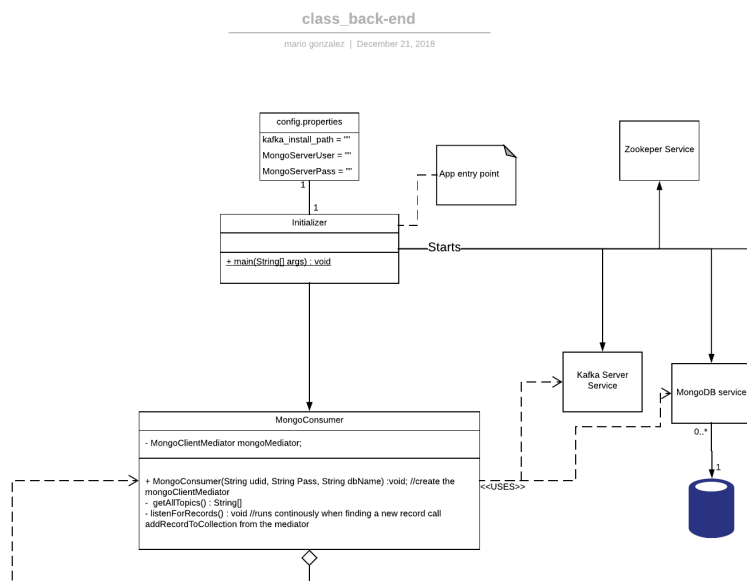


Figure 14: The classes involved in the initialization setup

- Config properties file

The config file is stored alongside the built application .jar file and contains the path to the Kafka installation folder, the user name and password of a mongoDB account with the highest level of access and the name of the database.

- Initializer

Methods:

- main

parameters: String of arguments from the console

returns: void

App entry point.

We load the config.properties file and use the path provided to start the zookeeper, kafka and mongodb services

- MongoConsumer

The Mongo Consumer, as the name implies, consumes all messages from all topics in the Kafka messaging system. Once a message is found it is passed along to the Mongo Client for further processing.

Variables

- clientMediator

Type : MongoClientMediator

An instance of the Mongo Client Mediator, created with the credentials from the config file.

Methods

- MongoConsumer constructor

parameters: user name and password of a mongoDB account with the highest level

of access.

Initializes the MongoClient variable and calls listenForRecords();

- getAllTopics

parameters: none

returns: an array of strings containing all the available kafka Topics.

Asks the kafka server service which topics exists.

- listenForRecords

parameters: none

returns: void

This Method first calls getAllTopics and uses the array of topics to poll the kafka server for new messages.

If new messages are found then the messages are passed to the Mongo Mediator for adding them to the Database.

If no new messages are found for a topic notify the Mongo Mediator that the collection tied to the topic is ready for pre-processing.

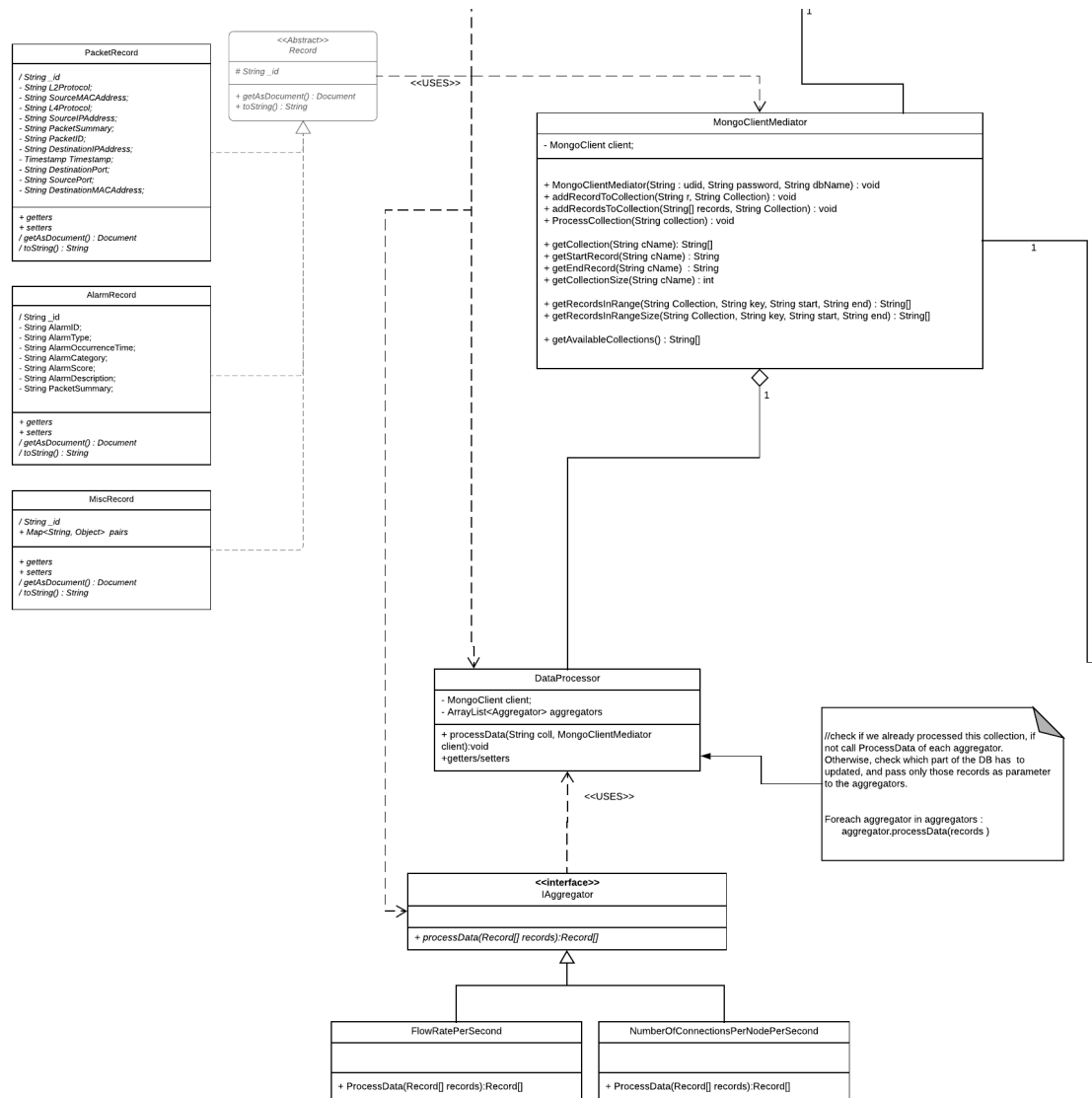


Figure 15: The classes involved in reading and writing data into the database

- **MongoClientMediator** This object serves as a nexus between the users who want to get data out of the database and the consumer and dataProcessor who want to add data into the database. This class encapsulates the mongo client from the mongo API. This means that any user wanting to sign in has to have valid credentials in the database, effectively relegating UAC to mongoDB.

Variables

- client
type: MongoClient
An instance of the Mongo Client from the official java API.
- dataProc
A reference to the data processor class for this client.

Methods

- MongoClientMediator constructor
parameters: Username and password
Initializes the client variable, throws an error if the user is not found.
- addRecordToCollection
parameters: String representation of a record in json format
String name of the collection it should be added to.
returns: void
Converts the json string into a java object, then to a bson document and uses the mongoAPI to insert it into the database.
- addRecordsToCollection
parameters: String Array of records to be added to a collection
String name of the collection it should be added to.
returns: void
for each one of the members of the array call addRecordToCollection
- ProcessCollection
parameters: String, name of a collection
returns: void
signal the data processor to start the processing of a collection
- getCollection
parameters: String, name of a collection
returns: String array containing all entries of the collection
- getStartRecord
parameters: String, name of a collection
returns: the first entry of the collection as a String.
- getEndRecord
parameters: String, name of a collection
returns: the last entry of the collection as a String.

- `getCollectionSize`
parameters: String, name of a collection
returns: the number of entries in the collection as int
- `getRecordsInRange`
parameters: String, name of the collection to query
String, key of the parameter used for filtering
String start and end ranges for the filtering
returns: String array containing all entries of the collection within that range
this Method is very general to allow for flexibility. For example by letting the key be, SourceIPAddresses, or a timeStamp.
- `getRecordsInRangeSize`
parameters: String, name of the collection to query
String, key of the parameter used for filtering
String start and end ranges for the filtering
returns: number of elements matching the range as int
- **Record**
Every message that comes from kafka and needs to be added to the database has its own Record class that inherit from this one.
Every single class that inherits needs to be able to, using reflection, convert itself into a Bson Document where every variable is a key Value pair of the name of the variable and its associated value.
Variables
 - id
type: String
 Methods
 - `getAsDocument()`
parameters: none
returns: A Document, containing every variable of any class inheriting from this one.
This function checks for every variable, gets its name and value as a string and adds it to the document that it eventually returns.
- **PacketRecord**
Inheriting from Record, this class contains the variables that match the json string obtained from kafka.
Variables
 - id
type: String
this id is used for determining the ordering when saving to mongoDB, it's the offset of the message in the kafka messaging queue. inherited from Record
 - client
type: String

- L2Protocol
type: String
- SourceMACAddress
type: String
- L4Protocol
type: String
- SourceIPAddress
type: String
- PacketSummary
type: String
- DestinationIPAddress
type: String
- Timestamp
type: String
- DestinationPort
type: String
- SourcePort
type: String
- DestinationMACAddress
type: String

Methods

- getters / setters
parameters: variable
returns: variable type
Each variable has its getters and setter methods.

- AlarmRecord

Inheriting from Record, this class contains the variables that match the json string obtained from kafka.

Variables

- id
type: String
- AlarmID
type: String
- AlarmType
type: String
- AlarmOccurrenceTime
type: String
- AlarmCategory
type: String

- AlarmScore
type: String
- AlarmDescription
type: String
- PacketSummary
type: String

Methods

- getters / setters
parameters: variable
returns: variable type
Each variable has its getters and setter methods.

- MiscRecord

Inheriting from Record, this class is used by the data processor as an 'in-between' state before saving to the database. As well as an extension point for adding more types of records into the database programatically in the future.

Refer to the data processor class for further data on the key value pairs.

Variables

- pairs
A Map of strings to Objects to store any 1 to many relationships

Methods

- getters / setters
parameters: none
returns: variable type
Each variable has its getters and setter methods.

- DataProcessor

This class is a mediator for each one of our data aggregators used for extraciton of features from the raw data stored in mongoDB.

We might want to hve multiple data processors for chaining different aggregators together or to split up the work into mutliple threads. This is dependant on further performance testing.

Variables

- client
an instance of the associated MongoClient that requested the data aggregation
- aggregators
A ArrayList containing all the aggregators to be applied on a collection.

Methods

- getters / setters
- processData
parameters: variable
returns: variable type

- IAggregator

This interface is the building block for every aggregator to be applied to data
Variables Methods

- processData

parameters: Records array of the records to be processed

- FlowRatePerSecond

Implements IAggregator. This calculates, per port, the outgoing and ingoing connections.
A record processed by this aggregator is stored in a collection as follows:

Name of collection: collectionName_FlowratePerSec

structure of record as json:

```
{
  "date" : \{" date" " Unix_Timestamp  }
  rounded down to the second this record points to.
  Connections : [
    { Port: "portNumber", "InOut" : " In/Out ", count : "Number" }
    { Port: "portNumber", "InOut" : " In/Out ", count : "Number" }
    ...
  ]
}
```

] This array has an entry per port if the port communicated that second.

Precomputing this allows us to stream whenever the client needs the information
for a specific node.

}

Methods

- processData

parameters: Records array of the records to be processed

specific implementation left to the classes implementing this interface

- NumberOfConnectionsPerNodePerSecond

Implements IAggregator. This calculates the outgoing and ingoing connections. A record
processed by this aggregator is stored in a collection as follows:

Name of collection: collectionName_FlowratePerSec

structure of record as json:

```
{
  "date" : \{" date" " Unix_Timestamp  }
  rounded down to the second this record points to.
  Connections : [
    { Port: "portNumber", count : "Number" }
    { Port: "portNumber", count : "Number" }
    ...
  ]
}
```

] This array has an entry per port if the port communicated that second.

Precomputing this allows us to stream whenever the client needs the information

for a specific node.

}

Methods

- processData

parameters: Records array of the records to be processed

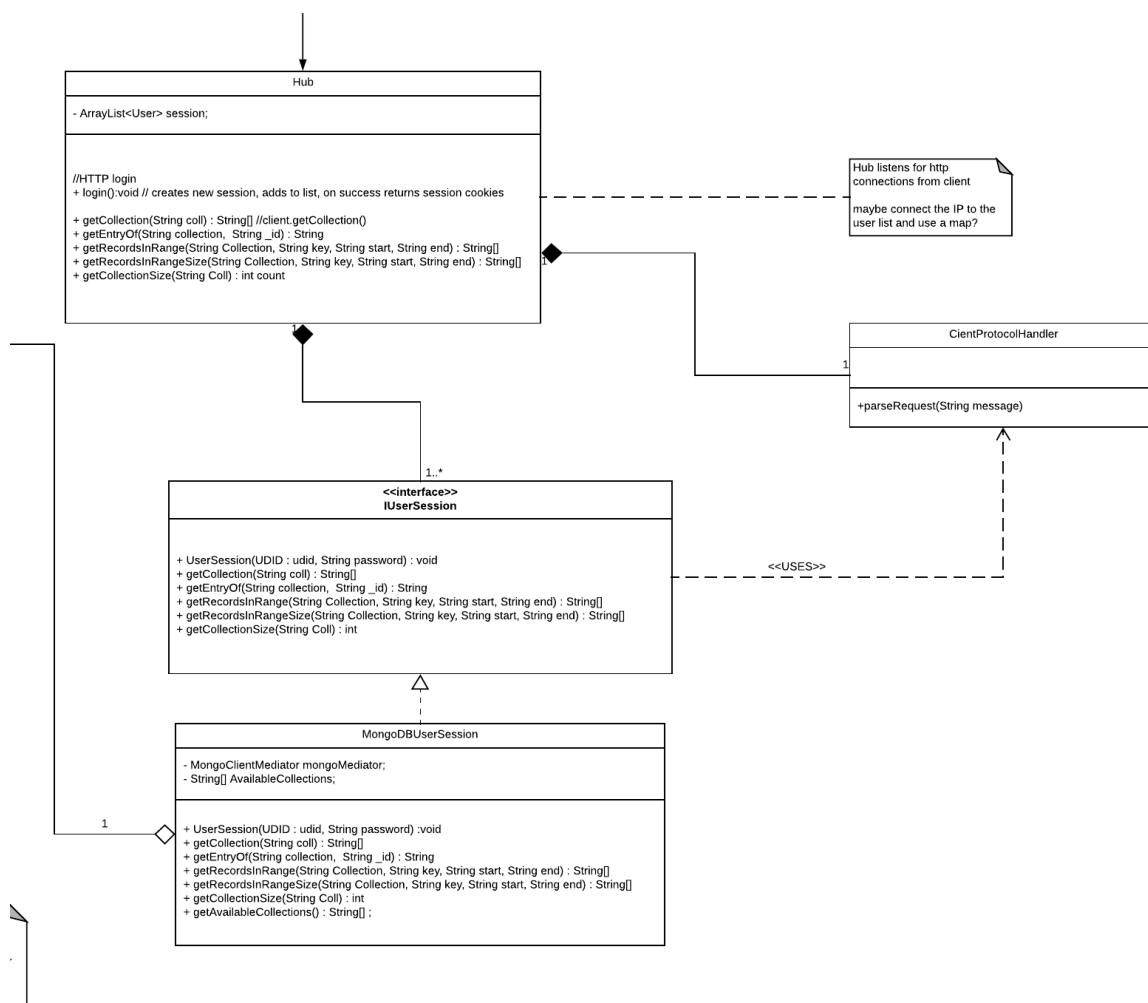


Figure 16: The classes involved in the communication between the server and the client

- Hub

This class implements the network handlers for the websocket connection to the client and access methods for a database connection.

Variables

- requestHandler
Type : ClientProtocolHandler
The strategy object we call for the actual parsing of the client requests.
- database
Type : IUserSession
The database we use during a user session. A non-null object represents a successfully logged in user session.

Methods

- handleOpen
parameters: Session session - the current session
returns: void
Event handler for the start of websocket connection.
- handleClose
parameters: Session session - the current session
returns: void
Event handler for closing a connection.
- handleMessage
parameters: String message - the message that we received from the client
Session session - the current session
returns: String - the response to be sent to the client
Event handler for receiving a message. The message is passed to the ClientProtocolHandler.
- handleError
parameters: Session session - the current session
Throwable t - the exception that occurred
returns: void
Event handler for errors/exceptions during communication.

- IUserSession

An IUserSession object encapsulates a data base session. On instantiation an IUserSession connects to a database using the given user id and password and uses this connection for all following data base access.

Methods

- UserSession
parameters: String username - the user id to login with
String password - the password
returns: IUserSession

Factory method to instantiate a new UserSession and log in into the database using the given credentials.

- getAvailableCollections
parameters: -
returns: String array with collection names
Returns an array with the names of the collections available to the current user.
- getCollectionSize
parameters: String collection - the collection to query
returns: long - the number of records
Returns the number of records in the specified collection.
- getCollection
parameters: String - name of a collection
returns: String array containing all entries of the collection
- getRecordsInRange
parameters: String - name of the collection to query
String key - the parameter used for filtering
String start and end - range for the filtering
returns: String array containing all entries of the collection within the filter range
Returns an array containing all records of this collection for which the value of the specified key is in the range [start, end). The records will be in the same order as they are in the collection.
- getRecordsInRangeSize
parameters: String - name of the collection to query
String key - the parameter used for filtering
String start and end - range for the filtering
returns: number of elements matching the range as int
Returns the number of records in the specified

collection for which the value of the specified key is within the range [start, end).

- MongoDBUserSession

Encapsulates a user session for a connection to a MongoDB database.

Methods

- MongoDBUserSession constructor
parameters: -
Private constructor to create a new MongoDB session.
- UserSession
parameters: String username - the user id to login with
String password - the password
returns: a new MongoDBUserSession object
Factory method to instantiate a new MongoDBUserSession and log in into the database using the given credentials.
- getAvailableCollections
parameters: -
returns: String array with collection names
Returns an array with the names of the collections available to the current user.
- getCollectionSize
parameters: String collection - the collection to query
returns: long - the number of records
Returns the number of records in the specified collection.
- getCollection
parameters: String - name of a collection
returns: String array containing all entries of the collection
- getRecordsInRange
parameters: String - name of the collection to query
String key - the parameter used for filtering
String start and end - range for the filtering
returns: String array containing all entries of the collection within the filter range
Returns an array containing all records of this collection for which the value of the specified key is in the range [start, end). The records will be in the same order as they are in the collection.
- getRecordsInRangeSize
parameters: String - name of the collection to query
String key - the parameter used for filtering
String start and end - range for the filtering
returns: number of elements matching the range as int
Returns the number of records in the specified collection for which the value of the specified key is within the range [start, end).

- ClientRequestHandler

This class handles client requests by parsing them, executing the requested action and producing responses. The requested actions are typically executed by calls to the database session object.

Methods

- handleRequest

parameters:

IUserSession dbSession - the current database session

Session session - the current client session

String message - the client request to process

returns: String - the response to be sent to the client

Parse the message from the client, execute the requested action (typically a database query) and construct the response message.

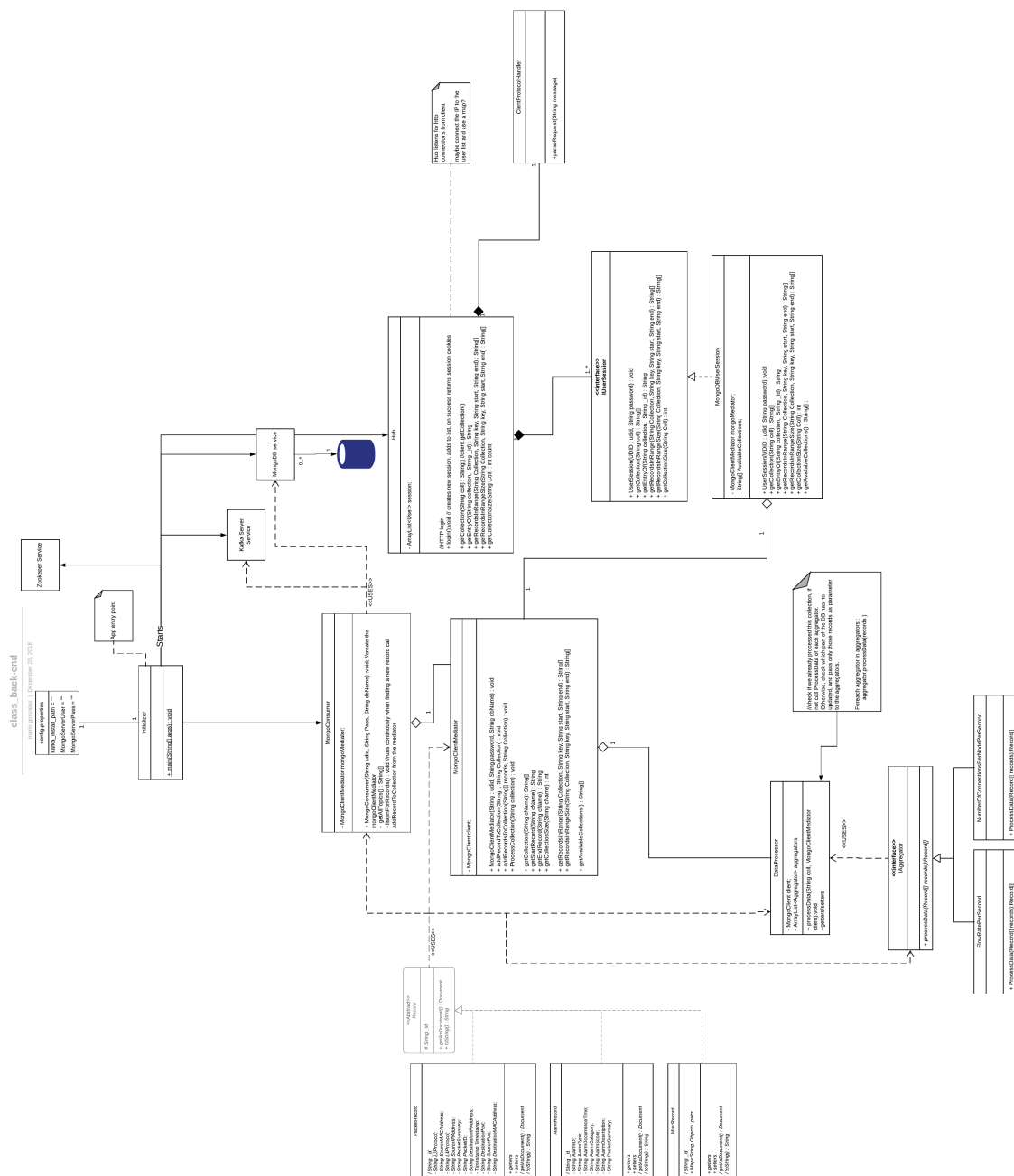


Figure 17: This is the class diagram for the whole back-end system

1.3.2 Sequence Diagrams

Figure 18 shows the initialization sequence order, the corresponding class diagram is Figure 14, the program depends on a couple of services namely (in order), the zookeeper service, the kafka server service and the mongoDB service. Once all services are up and running the MongoConsumer is created and can start consuming messages and the Hub can start listening to client logins, requests, etc.

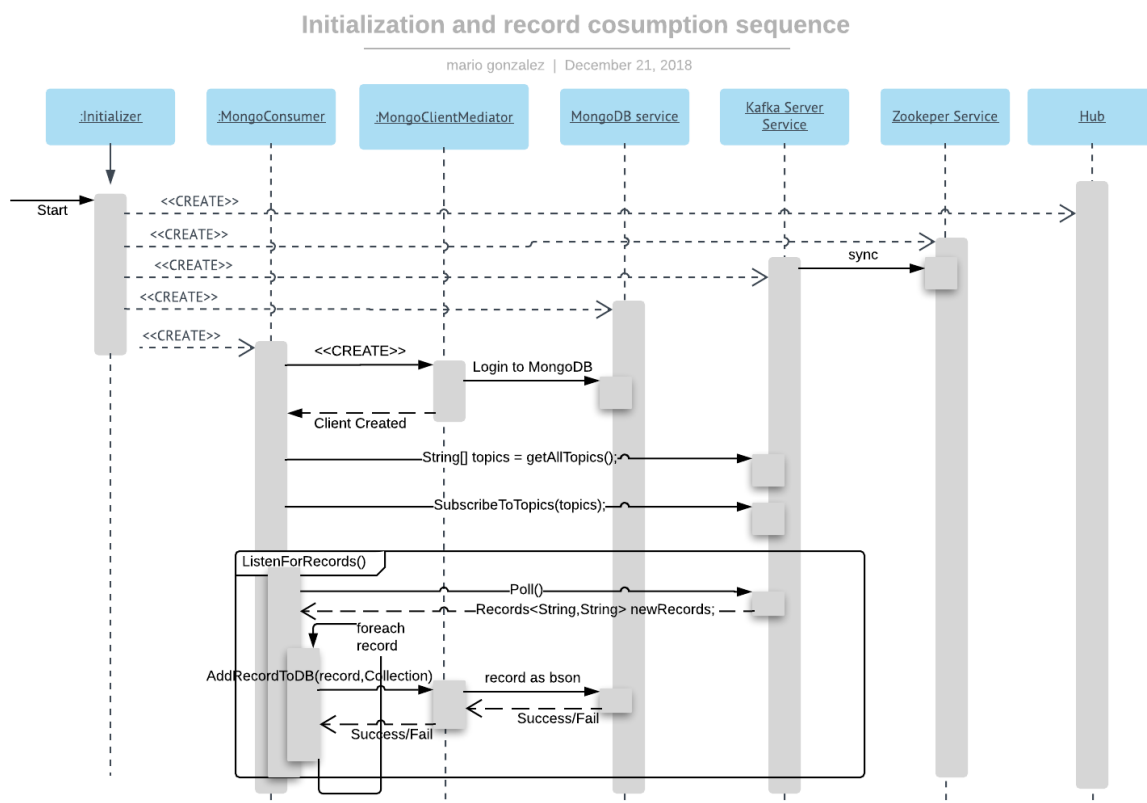


Figure 18: Initialization sequence and message consumption

1.3.3 Activity Diagram

As previously mentioned for UAC the built-in UAC in MongoDB is used.

Figure 21 shows the workflow on adding new roles and new user, who upon creation have a role assigned to them, to MongoDB.

A Role determines what can be done and seen within a database. For the purposes of the ADIN INSPECTOR there are three basic roles, Admin, Operator and Analyst. The admin role, created by default, can create and destroy users as well as assign specific roles to them. An analyst can see all collections on the database and an Operator can only see part of them.

Consuming messages

```

{{lastModifiedBy}} | {{lastModifiedTime:MMMM d,
yyyy}}

```

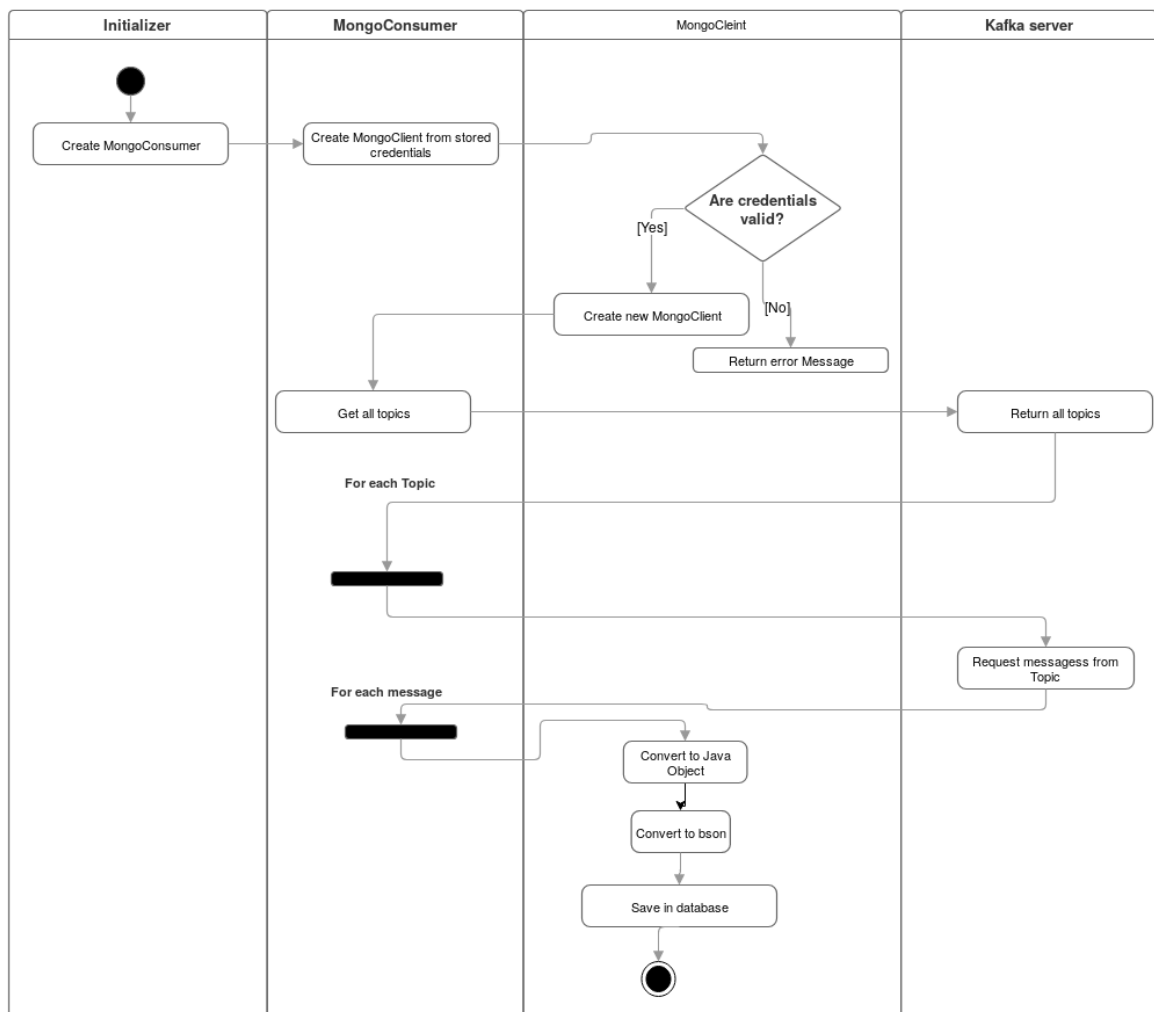


Figure 19: Initialization and message consumption workflow.

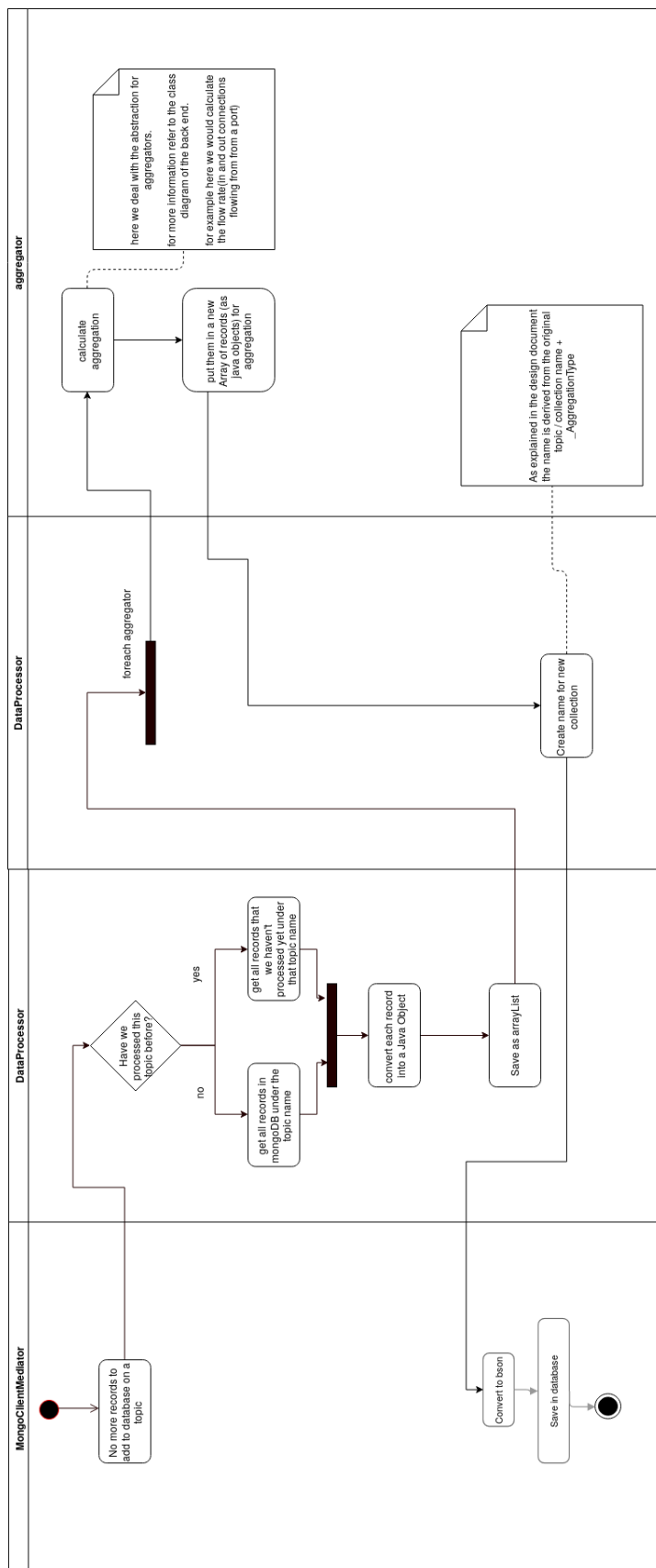


Figure 20: This diagram shows the processing of Collections and records as well as the addition of extracted data back into the database.

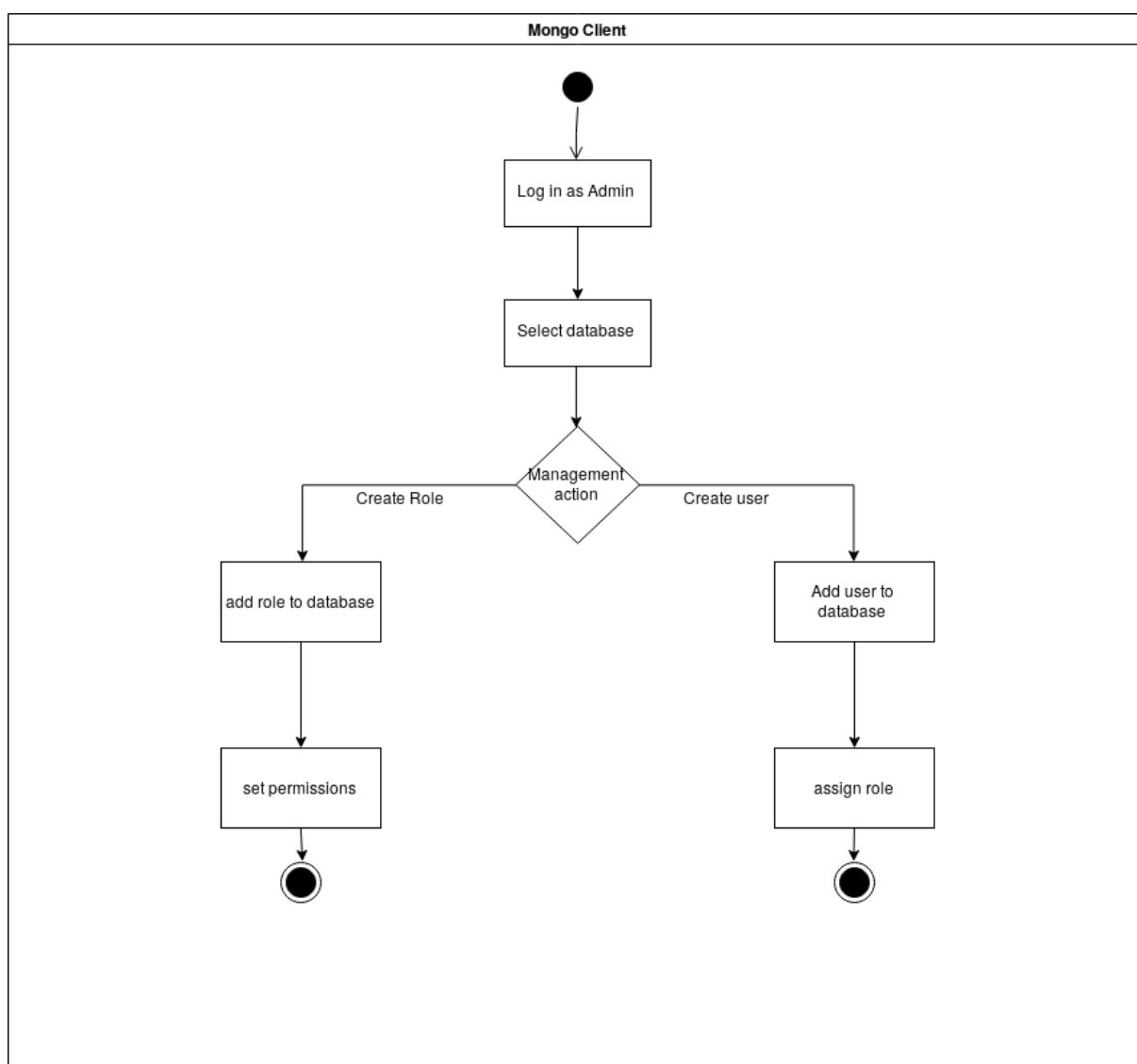


Figure 21: User Management workflow