

A decorative background featuring a network diagram with nodes and edges. The nodes are represented by circles of varying sizes and colors (blue, grey, white), connected by thin grey lines. Some nodes are highlighted with a blue outline. The network is distributed across the top-left and bottom-right corners of the slide.

Database assisted state machine learning



Introducing

Hielke Walinga

Master thesis project

Algorithms group, TU Delft


Sicco Verwer, responsible professor

Robert Baumgartner, supervising PhD candidate





TOC

- ◎ Relevance and context
 - ◎ Changing machine learning
 - ◎ Learning state machines
 - ◎ Algorithm
 - ◎ Experiments
 - ◎ Results
 - ◎ Q&A
- 

A decorative network diagram in the top-left corner, featuring a complex web of interconnected nodes and lines, with some nodes highlighted in blue and others in grey.

1.

Relevance and context

Reverse engineering software systems



Using state machines to understand software from logs

- ◎ State machines are a good model for software systems
- ◎ Complex software systems produce logs
- ◎ These logs can be used to infer how the software works
- ◎ These logs are often found in databases, such as Splunk



2.

Changing machine learning

Learning models from very big data

Too much data

- ◎ Data does not fit in memory
- ◎ Data does not fit on one computer
- ◎ Data is often very similar

Solutions for too much data

- ◎ Sample the data → Some information inevitably lost
- ◎ Batch the data → How to make batches?
- ◎ Stream the data → Cannot go back to previous data

Often multiple passes (epochs) of the data needed



Only need an informative sample

- ◎ Much data is often the same
- ◎ A much smaller subset is often enough
- ◎ Also known as a “characteristic sample” for state machines



Learning from a database

- ◎ Save your data to a database
- ◎ Ask relevant data from the database
- ◎ Data can be spread over multiple machines



Learning *state machines* from a database

- ◎ Fits already very well in this field:
 - The database is the system under learn
 - *Active learning*
- ◎ Depending on the indexing, allows for clever queries
- ◎ Log data might already be saved in a database (splunk)



3.

State machine learning

Learning from an incomplete teacher



L#: Partially building the state machine

- ② Maintaining current hypothesis and observations as a tree
- ② Making partial hypothesis by state merging
- ② Allows intuitive analysis halfway to guide the search



4.

DAAlder algorithm

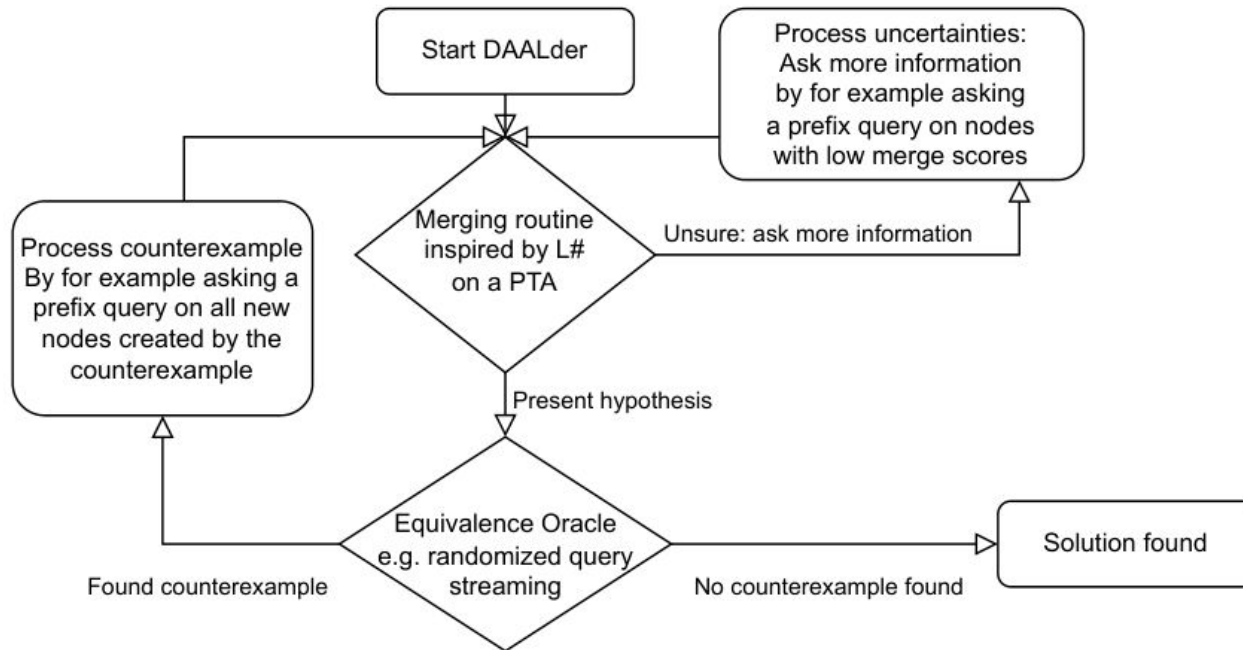
Database Assisted Automaton Learning



DAAlder Algorithm

- ◎ Maintain a partial hypothesis as a tree
- ◎ Perform state merging
- ◎ If during state merging, more information is needed, ask
 - For example: *Prefix queries*

DAALder Algorithm






5.

Implementation details

FlexFringe, PostGreSQL



Implementation details

- ◎ Flexfringe:
 - State machine learning framework in C++
 - Easy access to many different merging routines
 - ◎ PostgreSQL:
 - Mostly out of convenience
 - ◎ SP-GiST indexing:
 - Very similar to a PTA
- 



6.

Experiments and results

Experiments

- ◎ Randomized state machines
- ◎ Data size doubled each test from 625 to 40960000

- ◎ Random sampling:
 - Uniform
 - Non-uniform

- ◎ Compared with:
 - EDSM
 - iMAT

<https://github.com/hwalinga/FSM-learning>

Georgios Giantamidis, Stavros Tripakis, and Stylianos Basagiannis. Learning Moore machines from input-output traces. (2021)

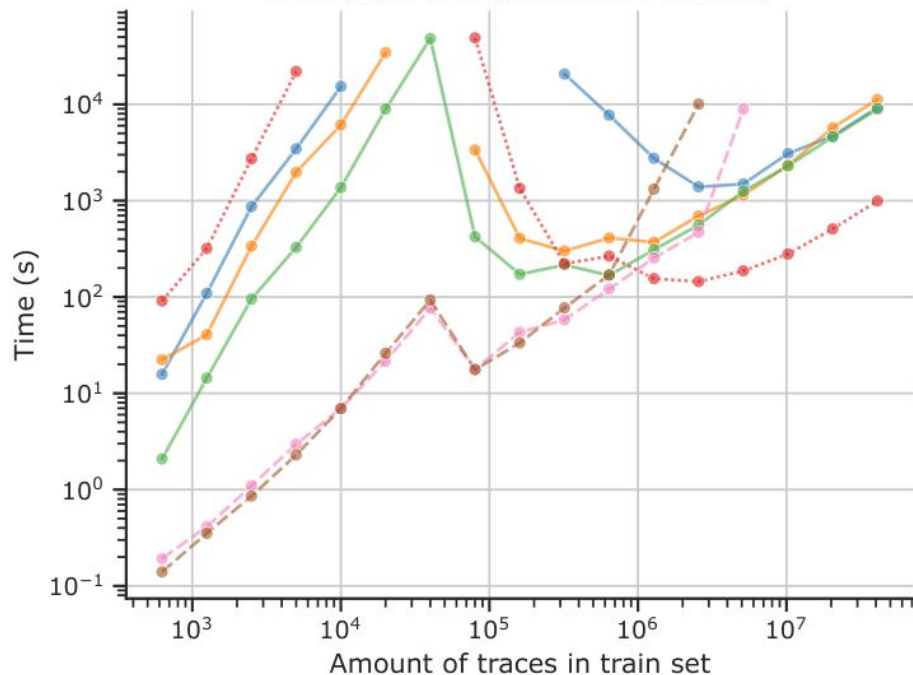
Olga Grinchtein, Martin Leucker, and Nir Piterman. Inferring Network Invariants Automatically (2006)

Mark Moeller et al. Automata Learning with an Incomplete Teacher. (2023)

Measuring performance: Uniform data

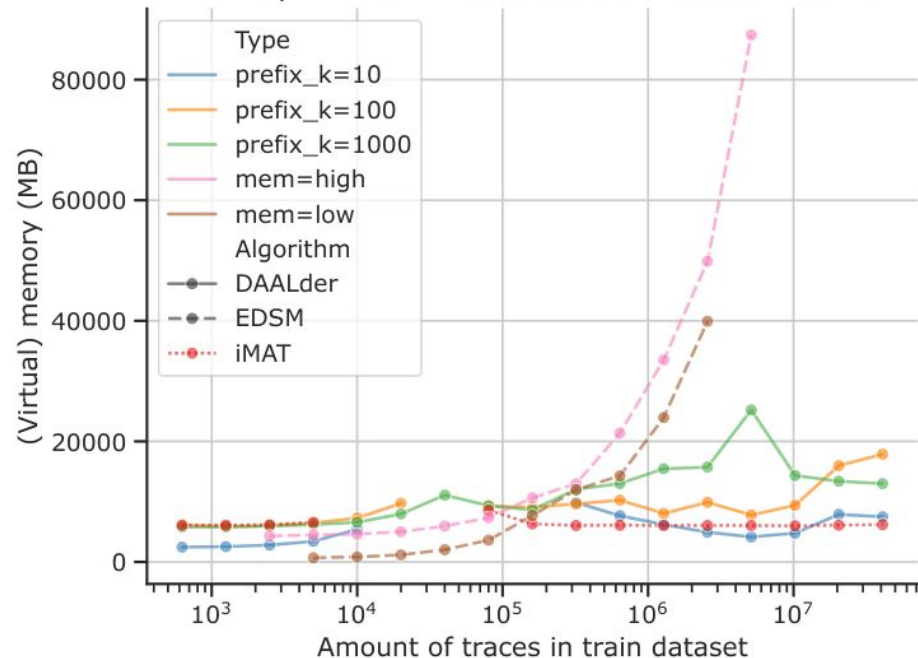
(a) Time vs. size

Time taken to build the state machine



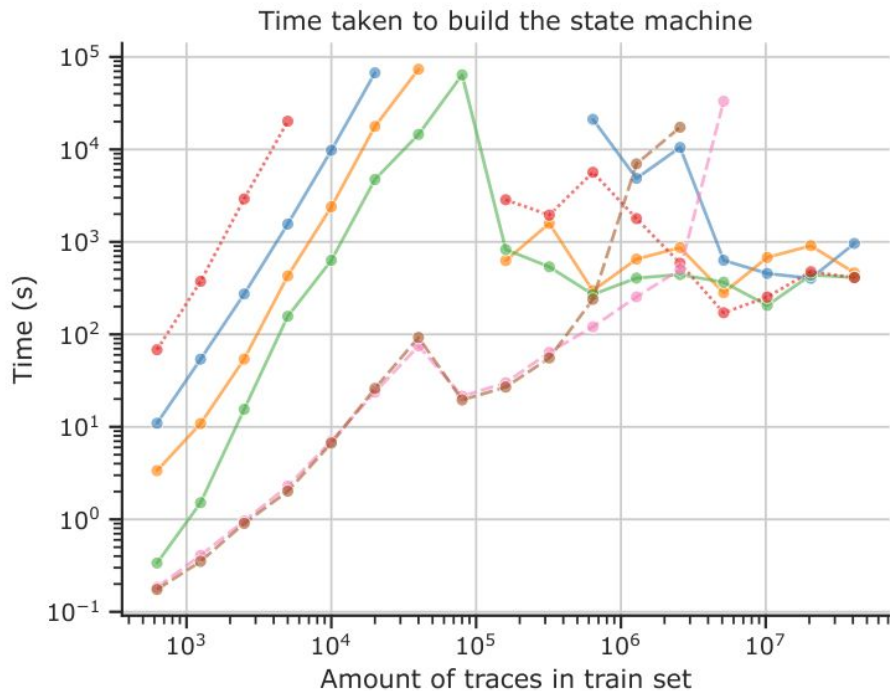
(b) Memory vs. size

Memory RAM+SWAP used to build the state machine

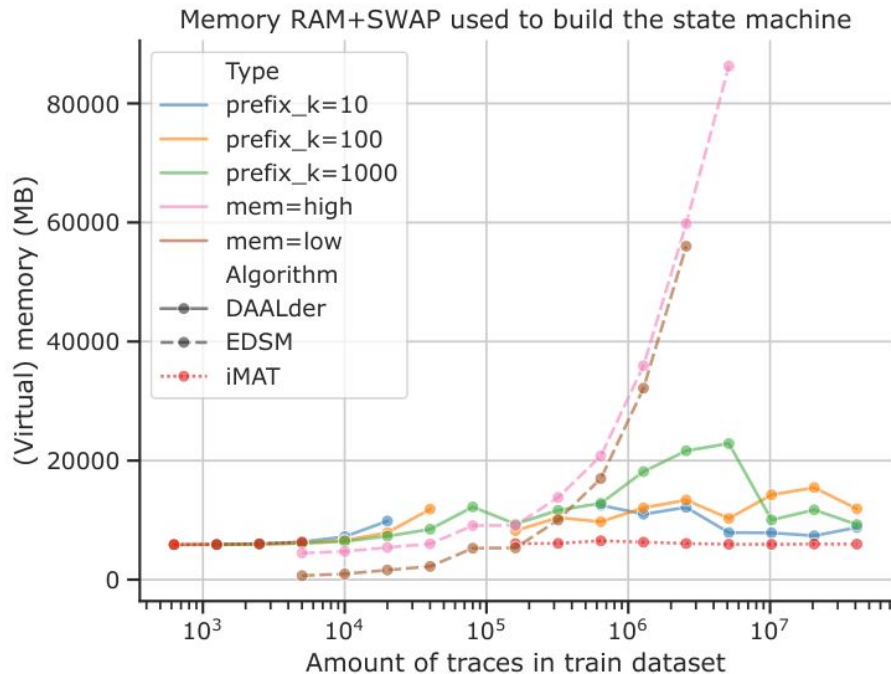


Measuring performance: Non-uniform data

(a) Time vs. size



(b) Memory vs. size



A decorative network diagram in the top-left corner, featuring a complex web of interconnected nodes and lines. The nodes are represented by small circles, some of which are larger and have concentric circles, suggesting a hierarchical or multi-layered structure. The lines are thin and gray, connecting the nodes in a non-linear fashion.

7.

Final remarks

Discussion

- ◎ DAALder only works well for large datasets
- ◎ DAALder seems more useful with more sparsity in the data
- ◎ *I expect that iMAT performs worse with bigger alphabet*

Future work

- ◎ Improvements:
 - Different queries/indexes
 - Better heuristics on guidance what to ask
- ◎ More future work:
 - Incorporate more information sources
 - Learn the most informative sources
 - Learn a strategy



Q&A

Implementation available
(branch: Publications/learnaut24):

<https://github.com/tudelft-cda-lab/FlexFringe>

Thesis: <https://hielkewalinga.nl/uploads/thesis.pdf>

Questions:

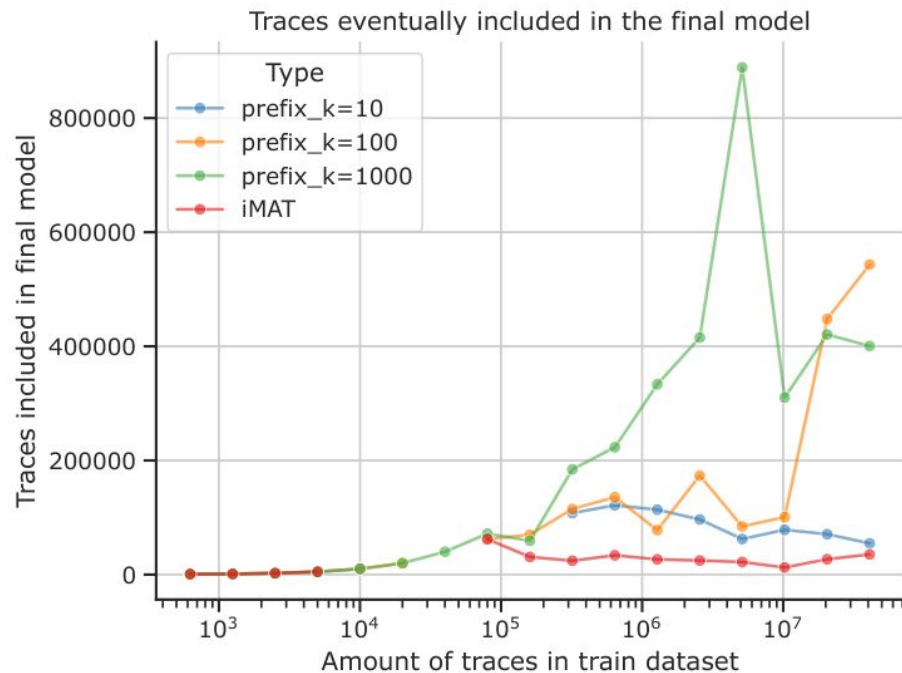
hielkewalinga@gmail.com

S.E.Verwer@tudelft.nl

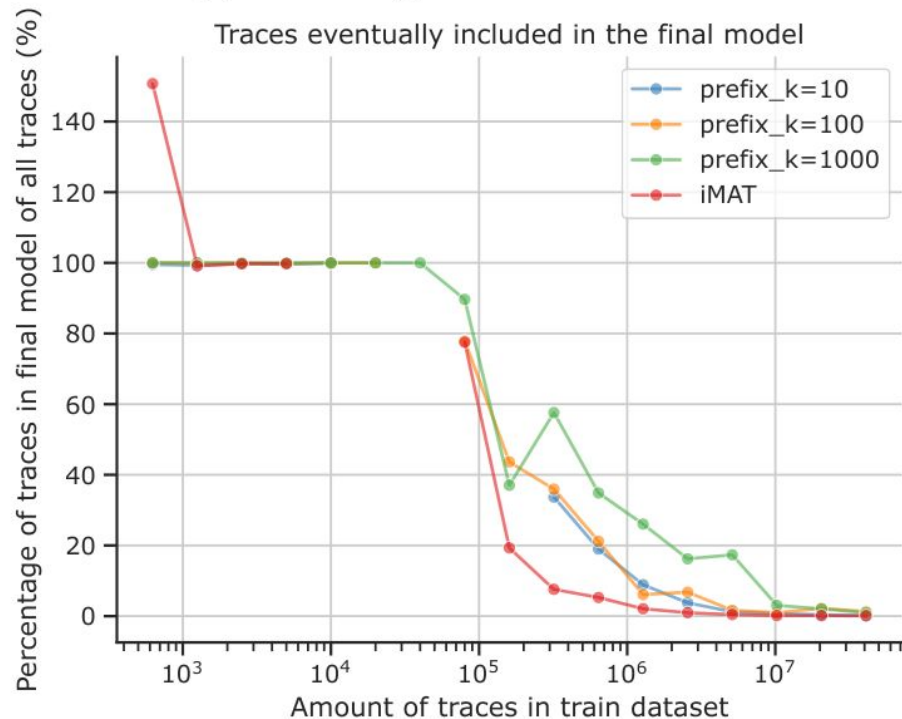


Measuring performance: Uniform data

(c) Traces vs. size

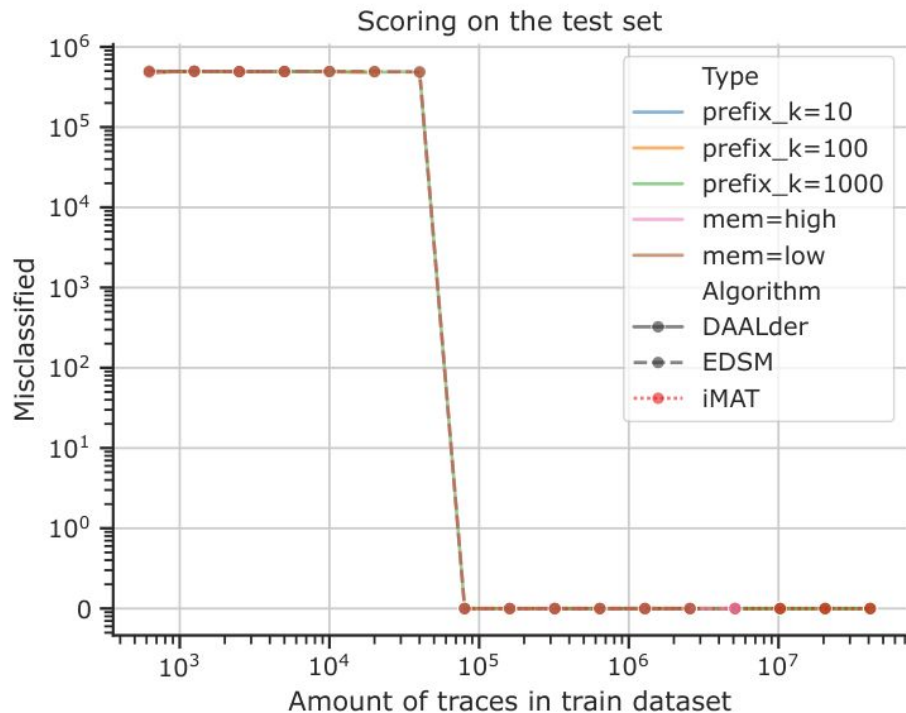


(d) Percentage of traces vs. size

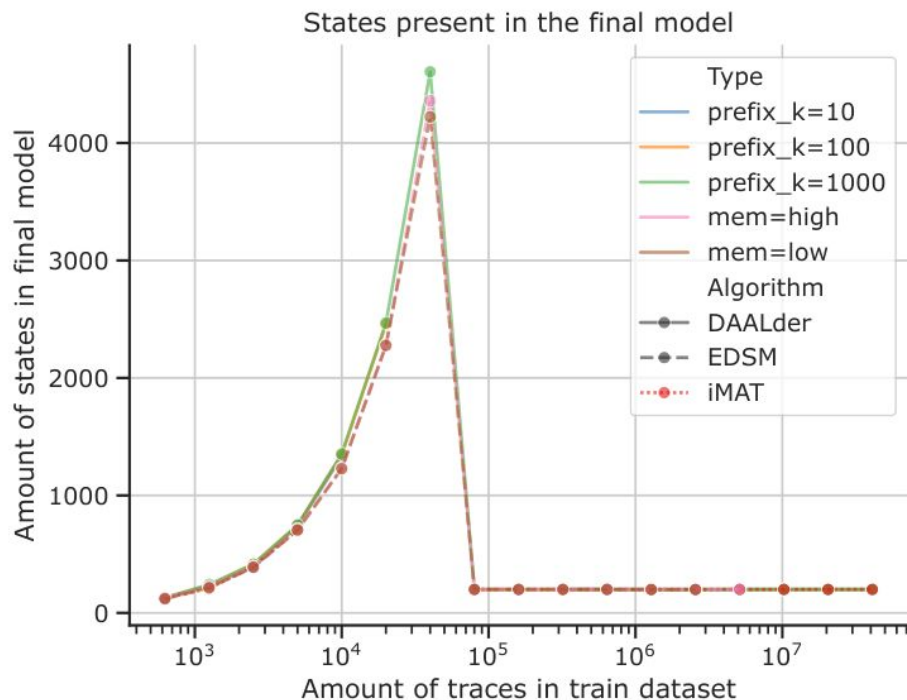


Measuring performance: Uniform data

(e) Accuracy vs. size

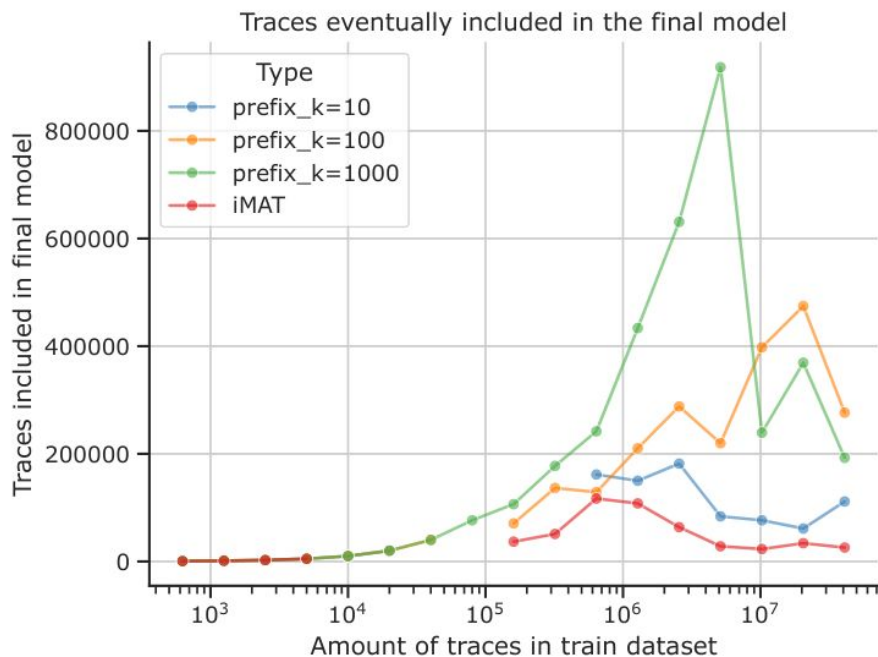


(f) States vs. size

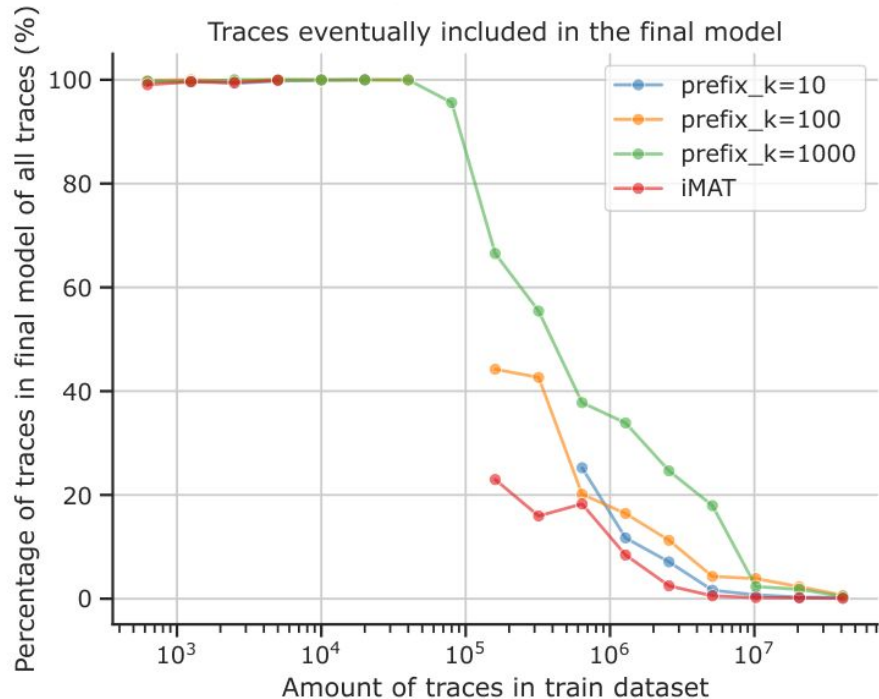


Measuring performance: Non-uniform data

(c) Traces vs. size

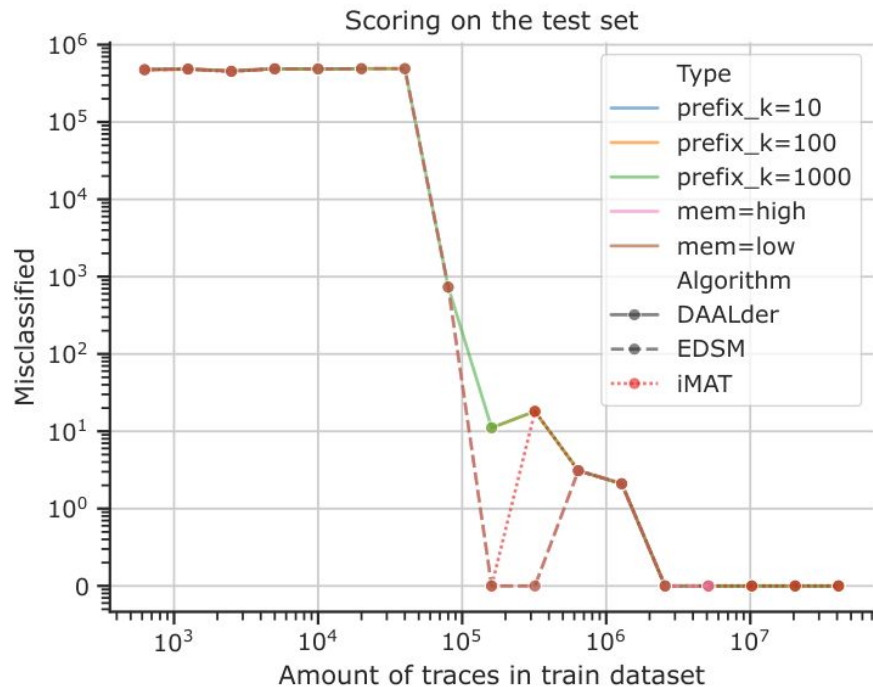


(d) Percentage of traces vs. size

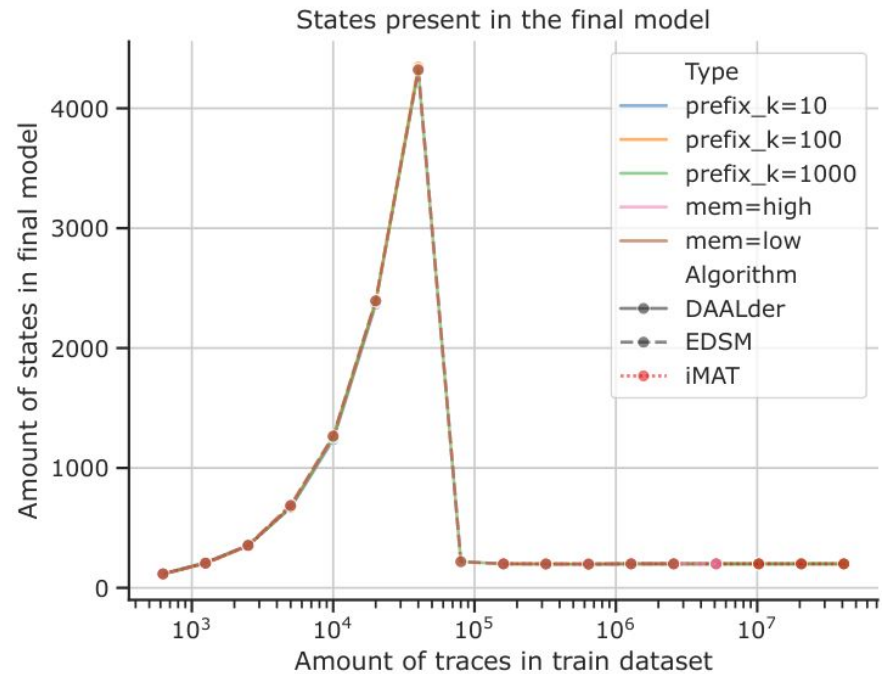


Measuring performance: Non-uniform data

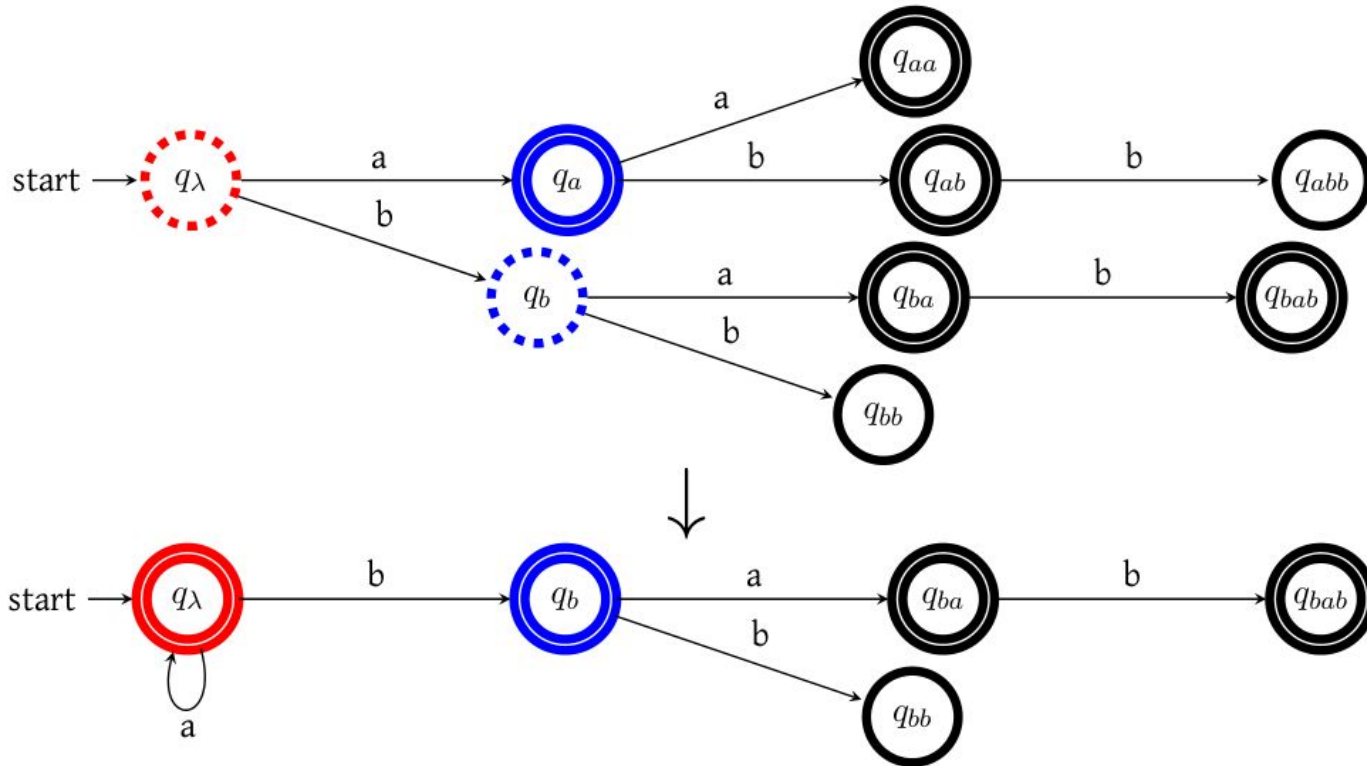
(e) Accuracy vs. size



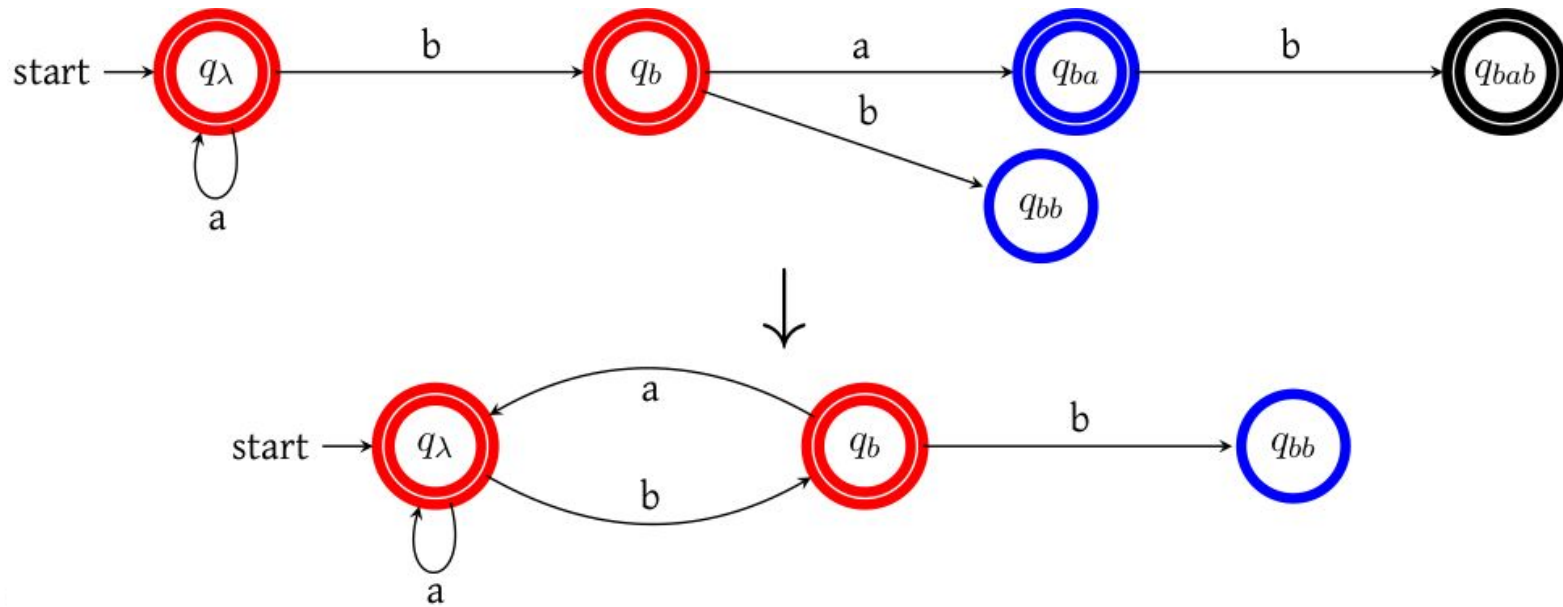
(f) States vs. size



Concrete example



Concrete example





Software models

- ◎ Input → Output
- ◎ Analyzable
- ◎ Understandable
- ◎ Useful reduction



A decorative network diagram in the top-left corner, featuring a complex web of interconnected nodes and lines, with some nodes highlighted in blue.

2.

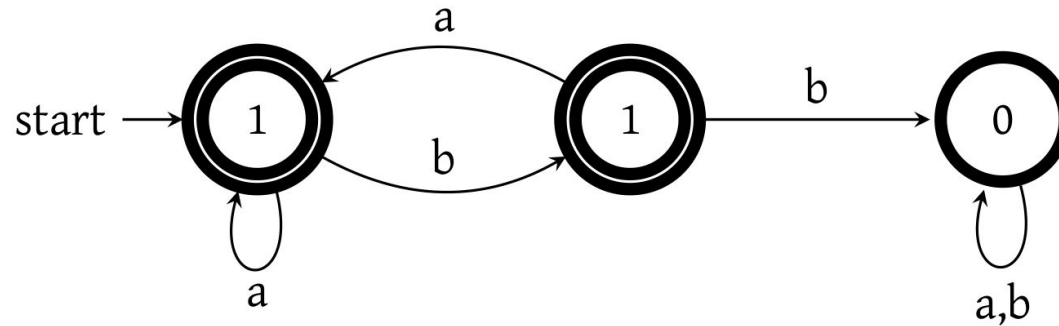
State machines

A simple model of computation

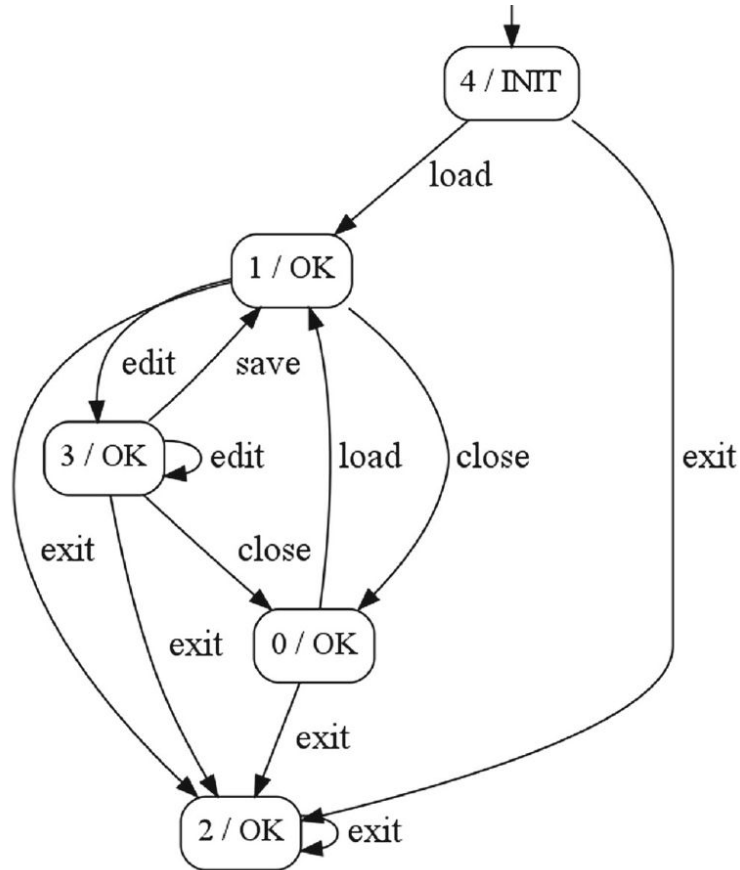
State machines

- Directed graph
- Nodes and edges
- Traverse different paths
- Last node gives the output symbol

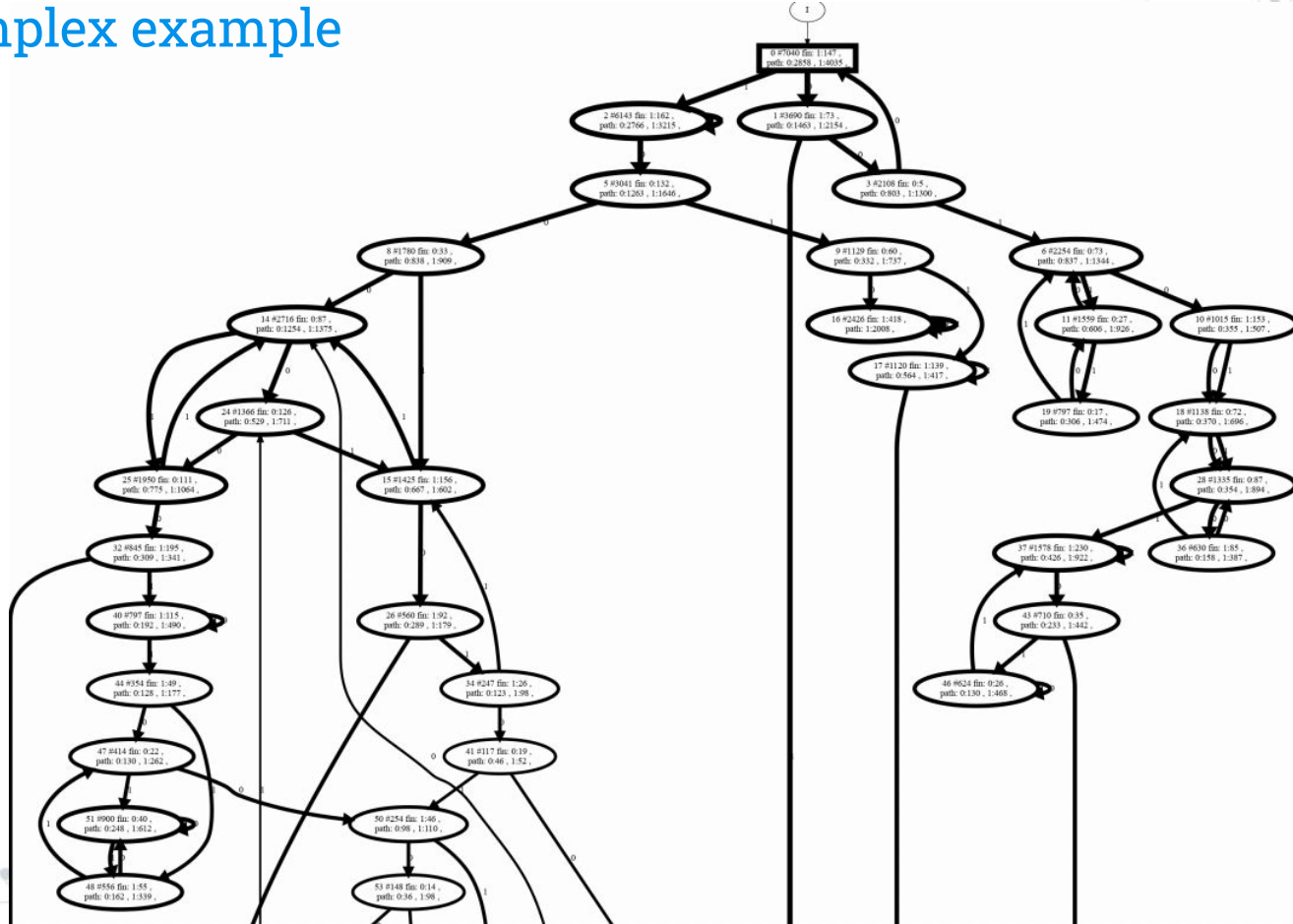
abba -> 0
bab -> 1
babb -> 0
ab -> 1



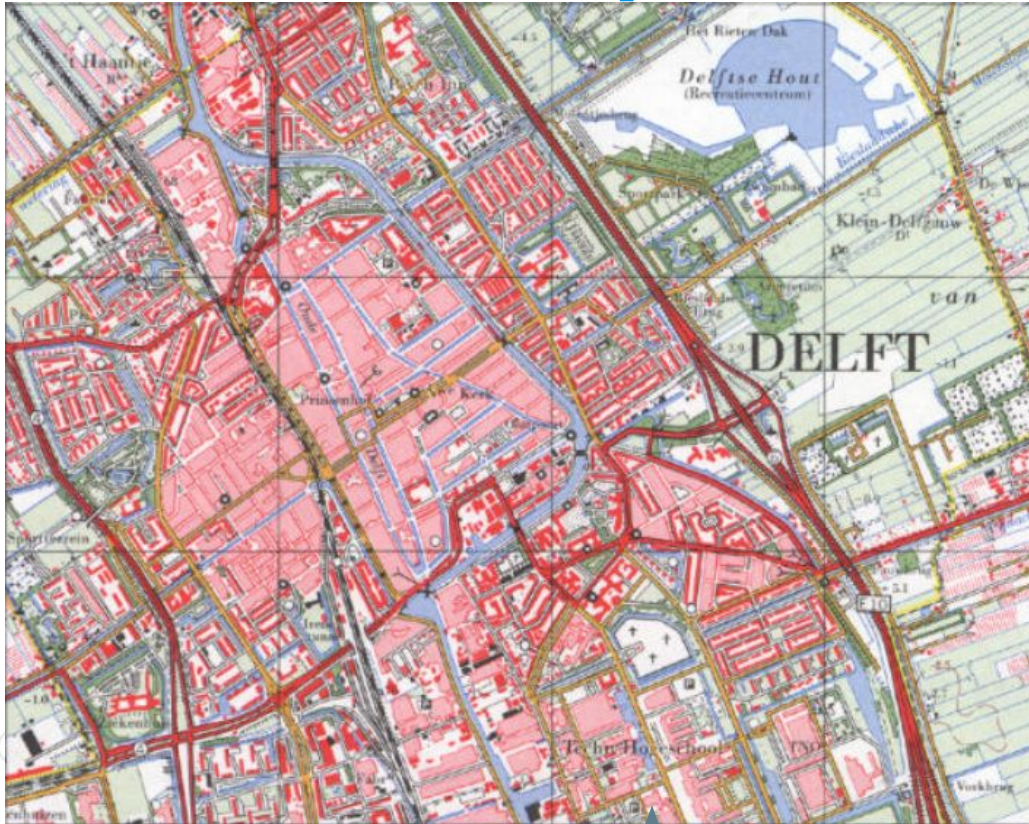
A simple editing program



More complex example



A state machine is like a map



start

A decorative network diagram in the top-left corner, featuring a complex web of interconnected nodes and lines, with some nodes highlighted in blue and others in grey.

2.

State machine learning

From software system to model

State machine learning

- ◎ Active learning
 - *Actively* probing a software system to find the model
 - Needs the system present
- ◎ Passive learning
 - Learn the state machine from a collection of input-output
 - Learning from *log-data*
 - Requires a lot of data

Back to the map analogy

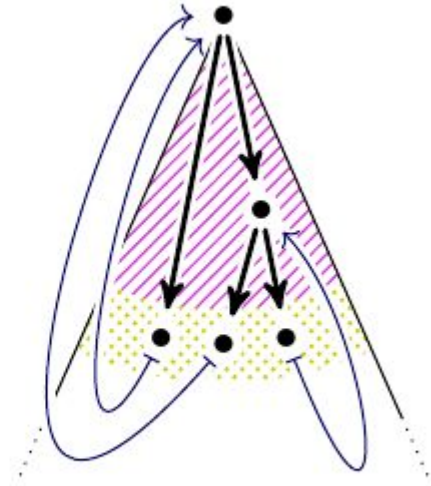
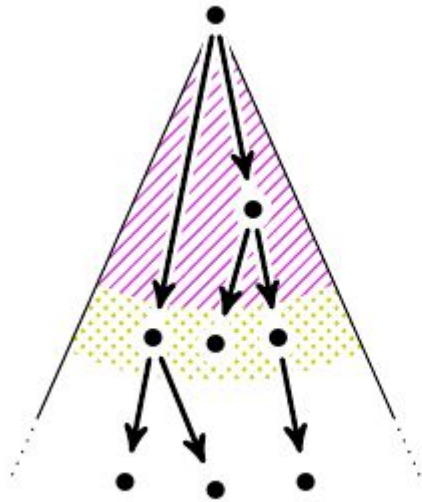
- ◎ Active learning
 - Sending out people one by one
- ◎ Passive learning
 - Asking X people what they have seen



How does it work: State merging

- ◎ “Places” with exactly the same future paths are likely the same
- ◎ Merging these iteratively creates the final state machine
- ◎ Can use either tables or trees to hold this information

A sketch of the idea



Problem of passive learning: too much data

- ◎ Log-data sets can be very big
- ◎ Conventional state merging algorithms are not sufficient
- ◎ Current solution: Don't use all data

A decorative network diagram in the top-left corner, featuring a complex web of interconnected nodes and lines, with some nodes highlighted in blue.

3. **Databases**

When you have too much data

Some computer infrastructure analogies

- ◎ RAM memory
 - Your workbench of data
 - A giant blackboard
- ◎ Disk
 - Lots of cabinets
 - Every cabinet is a “disk page”
- ◎ Database
 - Cabinets but ordered




4.

Research question

How can we learn a state machine from a large set of data using a database?



Solution: Combine active and passive learning

- ◎ Save data to a database
 - ◎ Use *active* learning techniques to extract data
 - ◎ Design mechanisms to quickly answer questions by database
-
- ◎ **Problem:** Active learning assumes complete information
 - ◎ Thus, use *passive* learning techniques to learn state machines from this extracted data.
- 



DAALder

First hit is a DAALder



DAAlder: Database-Assisted Automaton Learner

- ◎ Ask data from database and save in tree
- ◎ Perform state merging
- ◎ If not enough information → ask for more information
- ◎ Uses state merging heuristics to ask for what

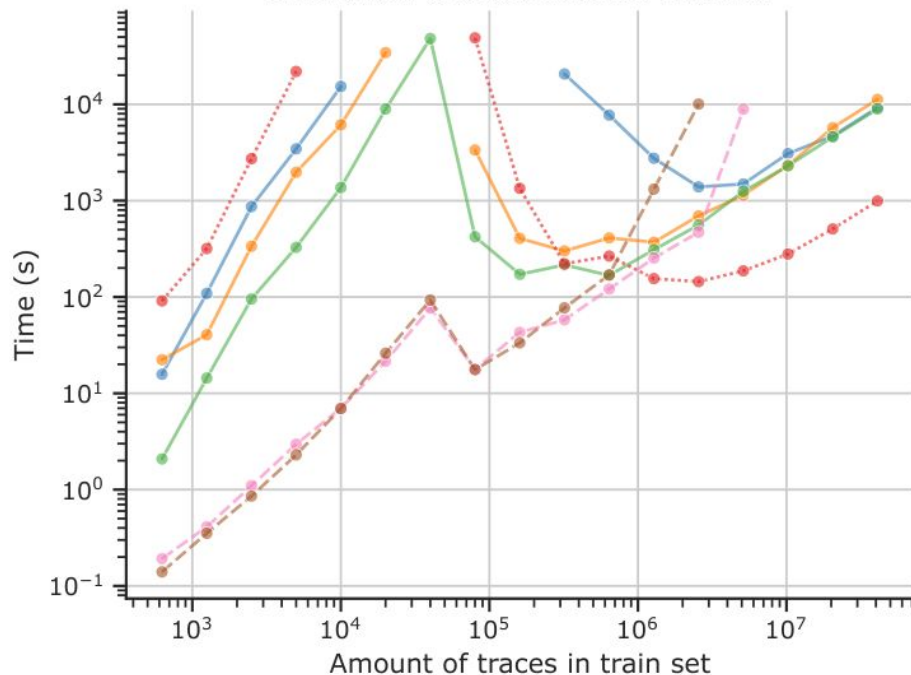
Measuring performance

- ◎ Learning on artificial data
 - Input and output alphabet of size 2
 - Uniform
 - Non-uniform
- ◎ Different algorithms
 - Conventional passive learning: EDSM
 - Slightly modified active learning: iMAT
 - DAALder with different hyperparameters for exploration

Measuring performance: Uniform data

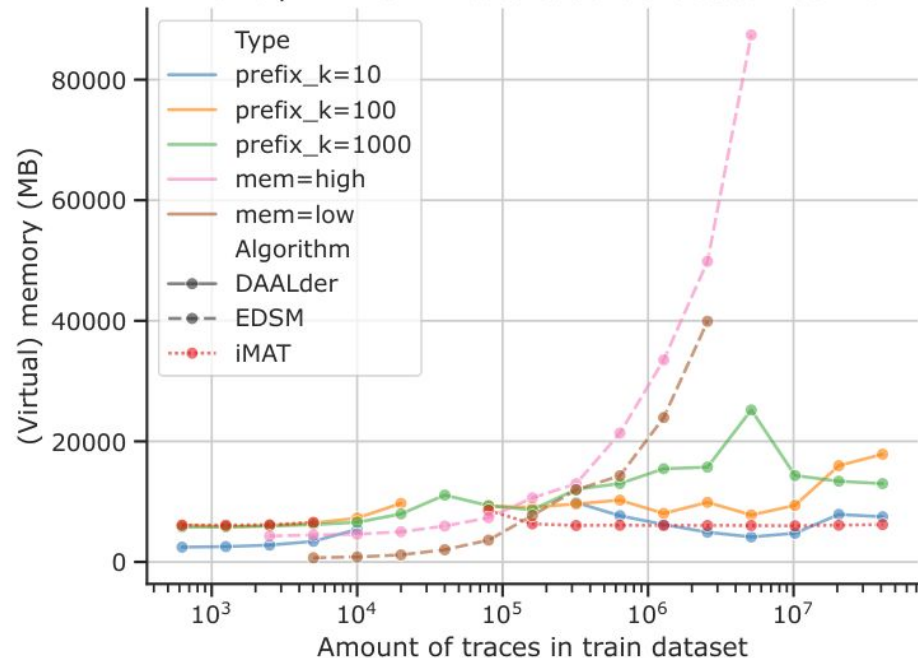
(a) Time vs. size

Time taken to build the state machine



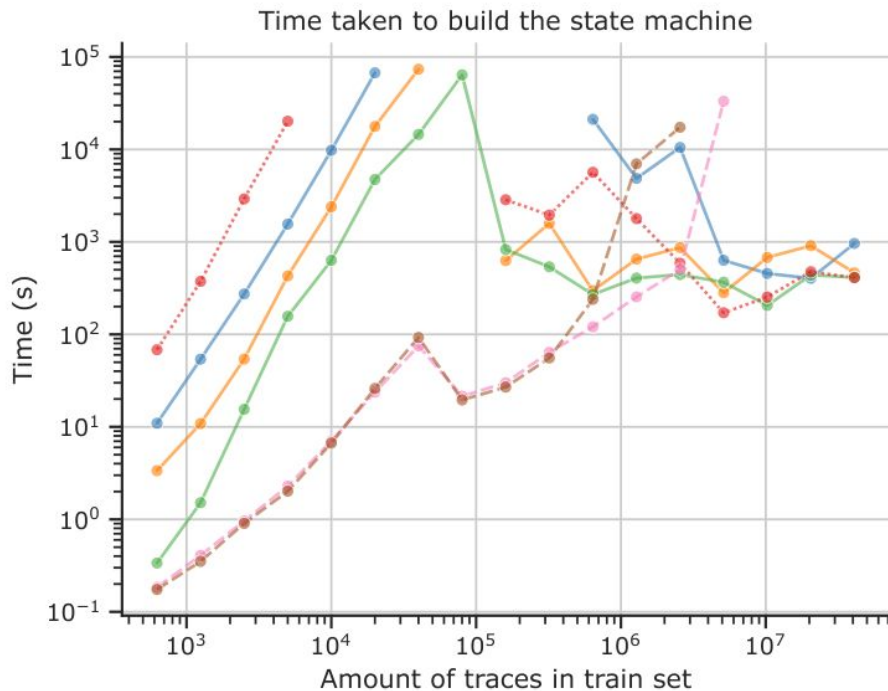
(b) Memory vs. size

Memory RAM+SWAP used to build the state machine

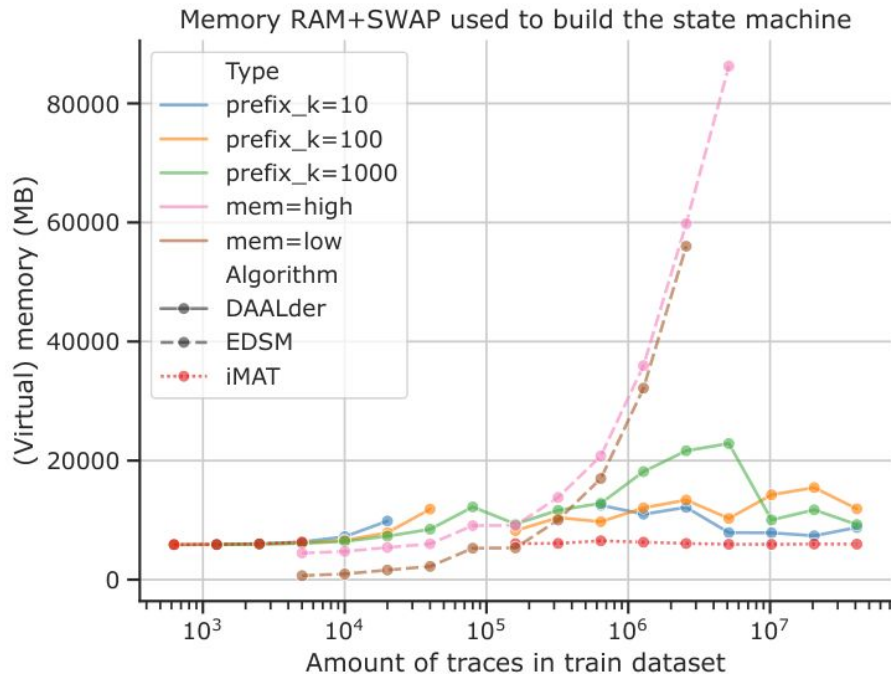


Measuring performance: Non-uniform data

(a) Time vs. size



(b) Memory vs. size



Discussion

- ◎ DAALder only works well for large datasets
- ◎ DAALder seems more useful when there is more sparsity in the data

Conclusion and future work

- ◎ More research is needed for better heuristics and performance on different datasets
- ◎ More future work:
 - Incorporate more information
 - How do we exactly learn from bigger datasets
 - What information to include

Questions?





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Remember to download and install the fonts used in this presentation (you'll find the links to the font files needed in the [Presentation design slide](#))

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give presentations.

You can find me at:

@username



A decorative network diagram in the top-left corner, featuring a complex web of interconnected nodes and lines, with some nodes highlighted in blue.

1.

Transition headline

Let's start with the first set of slides

A decorative graphic at the top of the slide featuring a network of interconnected nodes and lines, resembling a molecular or digital structure. A central node is highlighted with a blue double quote symbol.

“


*Quotations are commonly printed
as a **means of inspiration** and to
invoke philosophical thoughts
from the reader.*



This is a slide title

- ◎ Here you have a list of items
- ◎ And some text
- ◎ But remember not to overload your slides with content

Your audience will listen to you or read the content, but won't do both.



You can also split your content

White

Is the color of milk and fresh snow, the color produced by the combination of all the colors of the visible spectrum.

Black

Is the color of ebony and of outer space. It has been the symbolic color of elegance, solemnity and authority.

In two or three columns

Yellow

Is the color of gold, butter and ripe lemons. In the spectrum of visible light, yellow is found between green and orange.

Blue

Is the colour of the clear sky and the deep sea. It is located between violet and green on the optical spectrum.

Red

Is the color of blood, and because of this it has historically been associated with sacrifice, danger and courage.

A picture is worth a thousand words

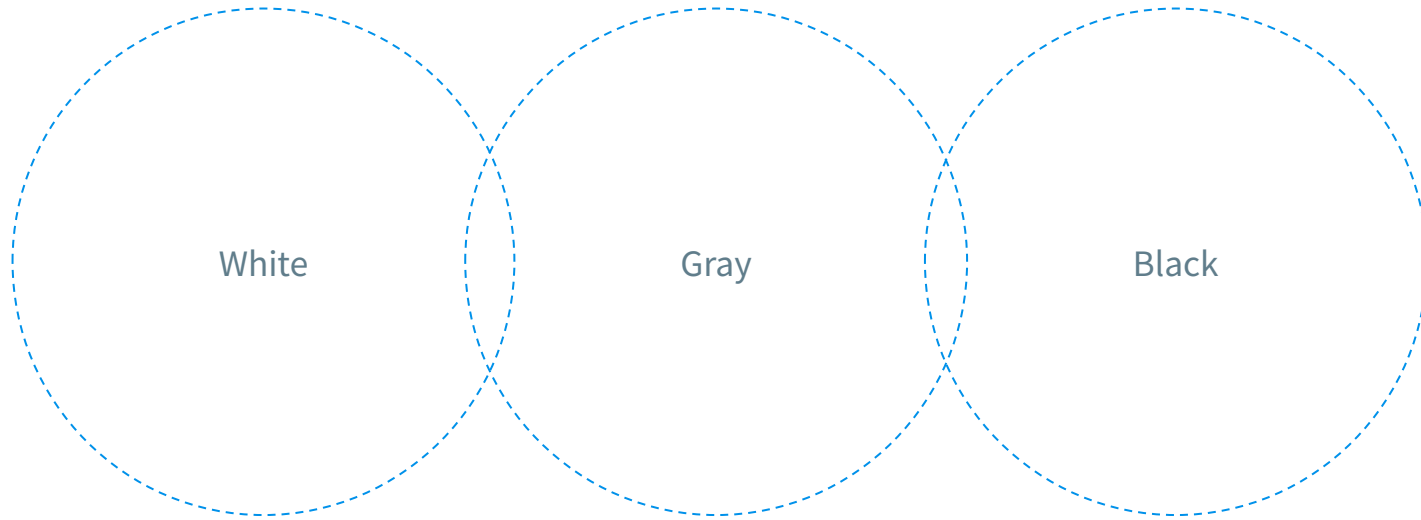
A complex idea can be conveyed with just a single still image, namely making it possible to absorb large amounts of data quickly.





**Want big
impact?**
Use big image.

Use charts to explain your ideas



Or diagrams to explain complex ideas



Example text.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Nam venenatis nisi at nisl tempor, et luctus diam lobortis. Nulla sit amet metus consequat velit iaculis tempor.

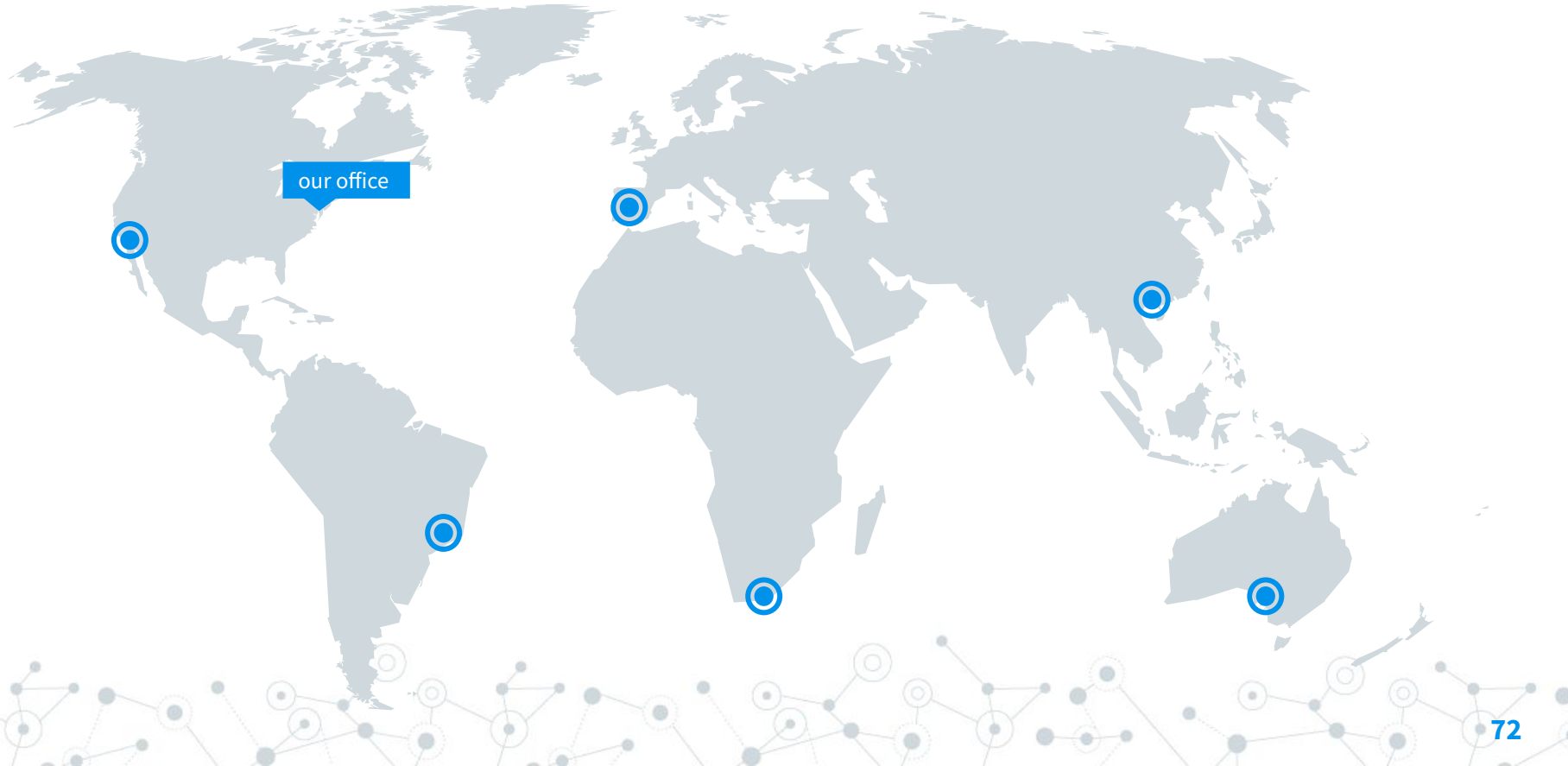
Example text.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Nam venenatis nisi at nisl tempor, et luctus diam lobortis. Nulla sit amet metus consequat velit iaculis tempor.

And tables to compare data

	A	B	C
Yellow	10	20	7
Blue	30	15	10
Orange	5	24	16

Maps



The background of the slide features a light gray network pattern. It consists of numerous small circles, some of which are double-lined, connected by thin, light gray lines. These connections form a complex, web-like structure that fills the entire background.

89,526,124

Whoa! That's a big number, aren't you proud?

Presentation design

This presentations uses the following typographies and colors:

- Titles: **Roboto Slab**
- Body copy: **Source Sans Pro**

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A decorative network diagram in the top-left corner, featuring a series of interconnected nodes and lines, some of which are highlighted in blue.

89,526,124\$

That's a lot of money

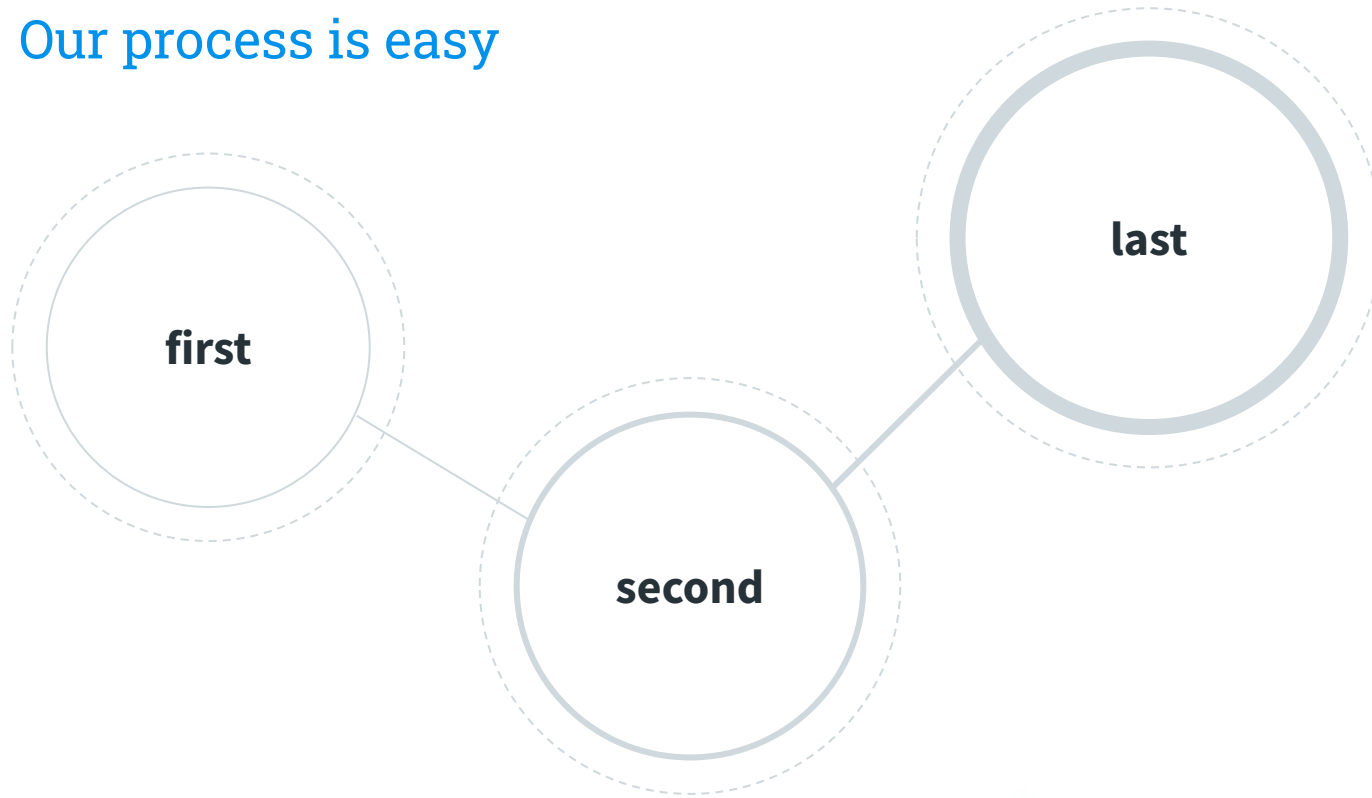
185,244 users

And a lot of users

100%

Total success!

Our process is easy



Let's review some concepts



Yellow

Is the color of gold, butter and ripe lemons. In the spectrum of visible light, yellow is found between green and orange.



Yellow

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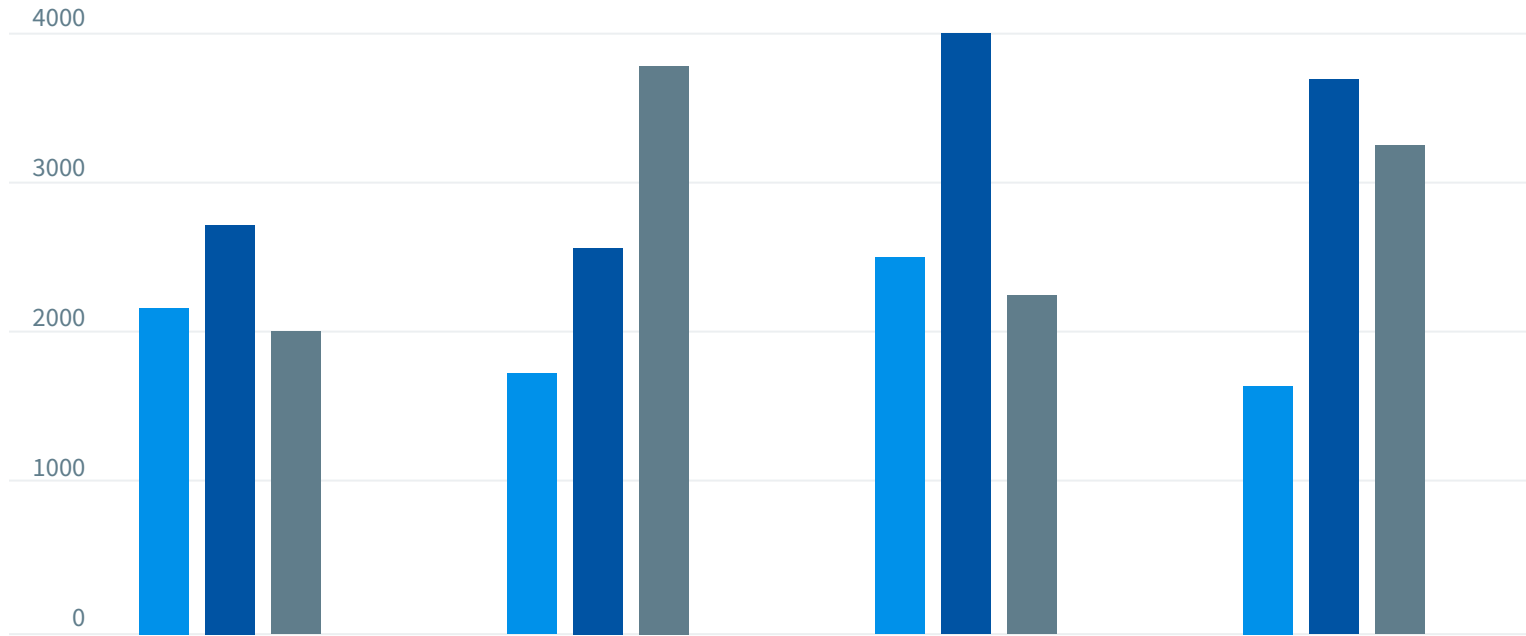
Red

Is the color of blood, and because of this it has historically been associated with sacrifice, danger and courage.



Red

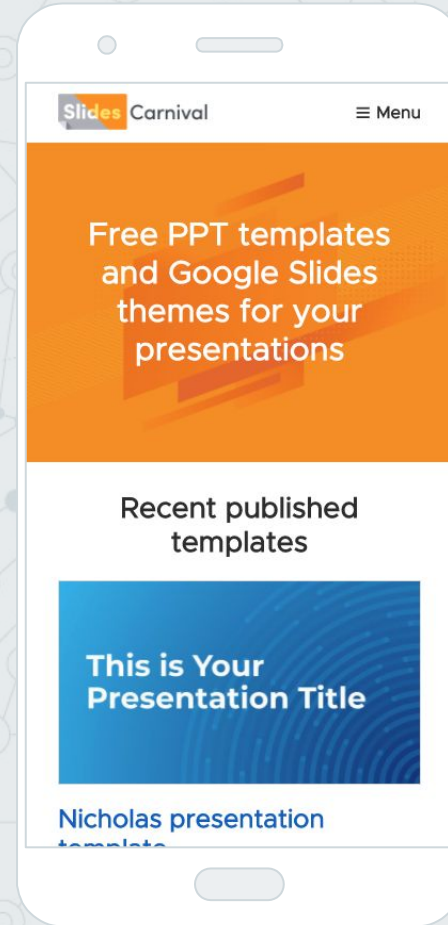
Is the color of blood, and because of this it has historically been associated with sacrifice, danger and courage.



You can insert graphs from Excel or Google Sheets

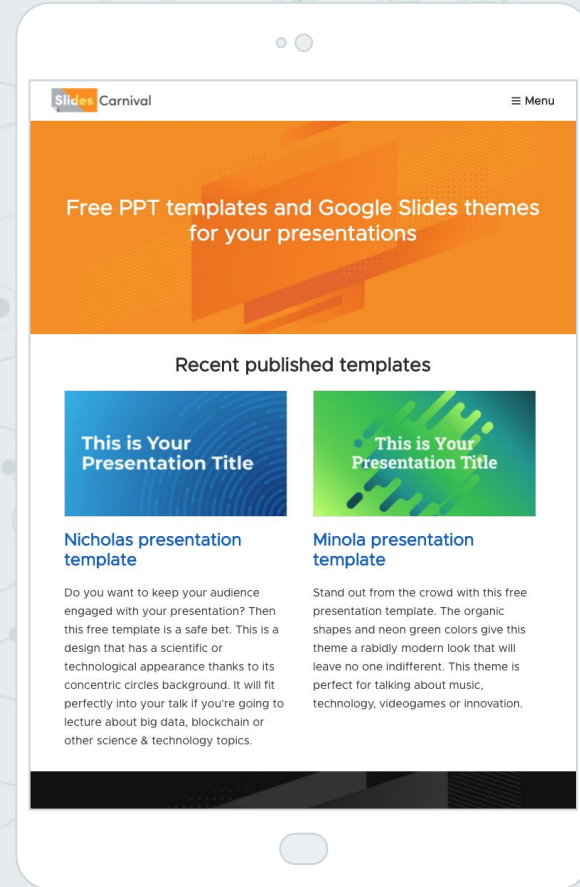
Mobile project

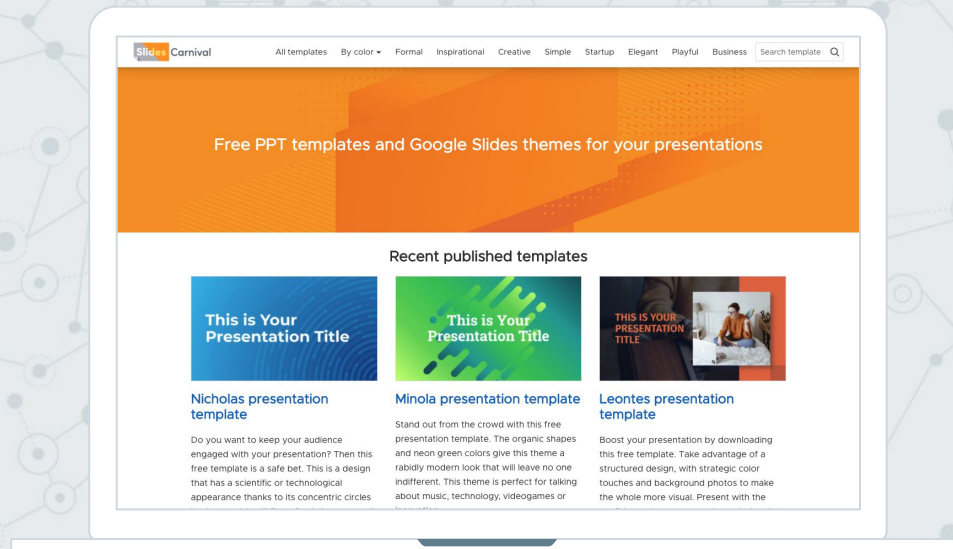
Show and explain your web, app or software projects using these gadget templates.



Tablet project

Show and explain your web, app or software projects using these gadget templates.





Desktop project

Show and explain your web, app or software projects using these gadget templates.



Thanks!

Any questions?

You can find me at:

@username & user@mail.me



Credits

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- ◎ Photographs by Unsplash

A decorative network diagram in the top-left corner, featuring a complex web of interconnected nodes and lines, with some nodes highlighted in blue and others in grey.

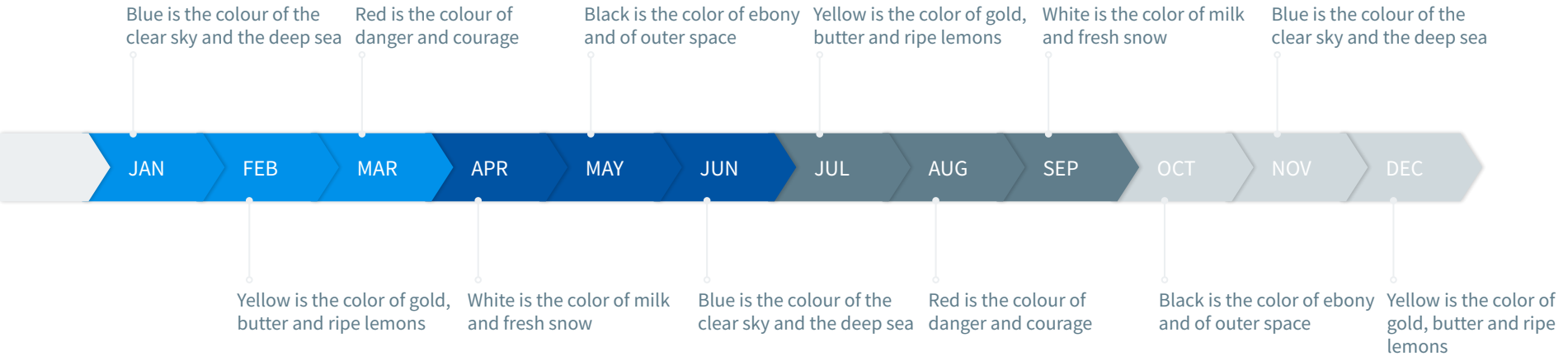
2.

Extra Resources

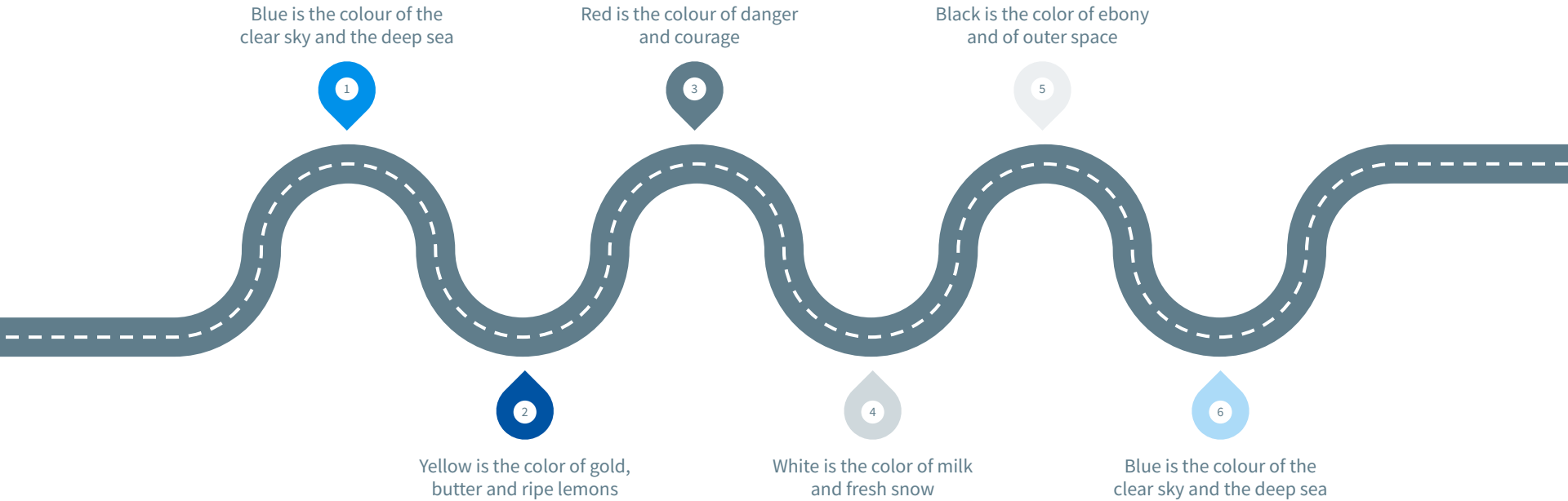
For Business Plans, Marketing Plans,
Project Proposals, Lessons, etc

A decorative network diagram in the bottom-right corner, featuring a complex web of interconnected nodes and lines, with some nodes highlighted in blue and others in grey.

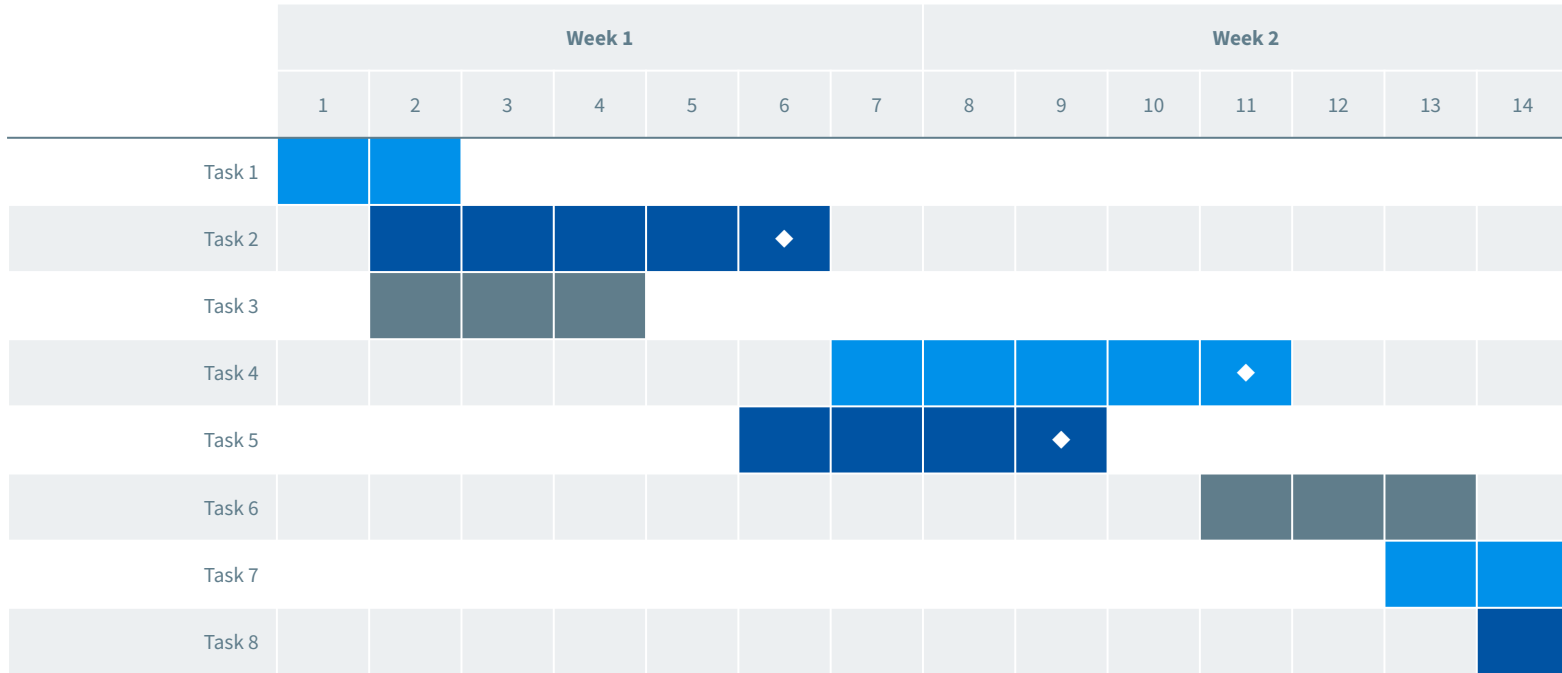
Timeline



Roadmap



Gantt chart



SWOT Analysis

STRENGTHS

Blue is the colour of the clear sky and the deep sea

S

WEAKNESSES

Yellow is the color of gold, butter and ripe lemons

W

O

Black is the color of ebony and of outer space










OPPORTUNITIES

T

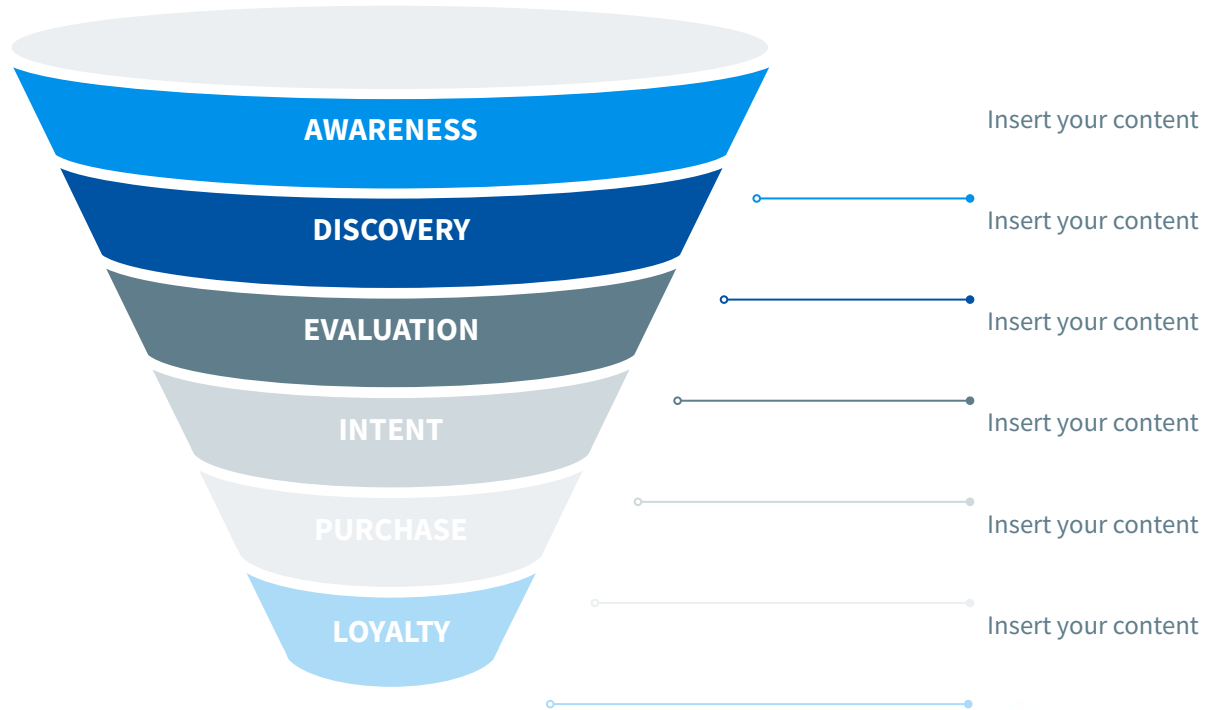
White is the color of milk and fresh snow

THREATS

Business Model Canvas

Key Partners Insert your content 	Key Activities Insert your content 	Value Propositions Insert your content 	Customer Relationships Insert your content 	Customer Segments Insert your content 
	Key Resources Insert your content 		Channels Insert your content 	
Cost Structure Insert your content 			Revenue Streams Insert your content 	

Funnel



Team Presentation



Imani Jackson

JOB TITLE

Blue is the colour of the clear
sky and the deep sea



Marcos Galán

JOB TITLE

Blue is the colour of the clear
sky and the deep sea



Ixchel Valdía

JOB TITLE

Blue is the colour of the clear
sky and the deep sea

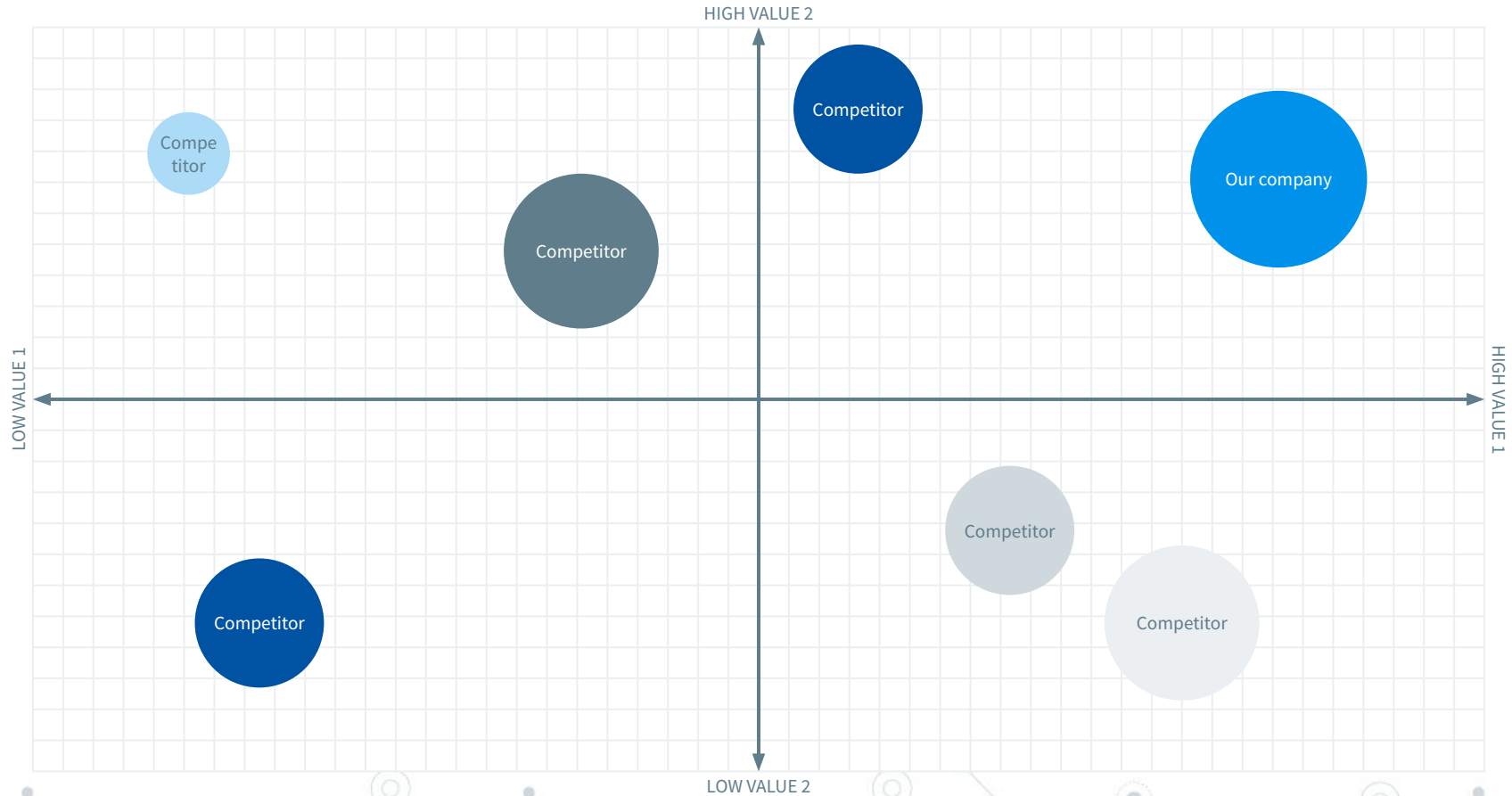


Nils Årud

JOB TITLE

Blue is the colour of the clear
sky and the deep sea

Competitor Matrix



Weekly Planner

	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
09:00 - 09:45	Task	Task	Task	Task	Task	Task	Task
10:00 - 10:45	Task	Task	Task	Task	Task	Task	Task
11:00 - 11:45	Task	Task	Task	Task	Task	Task	Task
12:00 - 13:15	✓ Free time	✓ Free time	✓ Free time	✓ Free time	✓ Free time	✓ Free time	✓ Free time
13:30 - 14:15	Task	Task	Task	Task	Task	Task	Task
14:30 - 15:15	Task	Task	Task	Task	Task	Task	Task
15:30 - 16:15	Task	Task	Task	Task	Task	Task	Task



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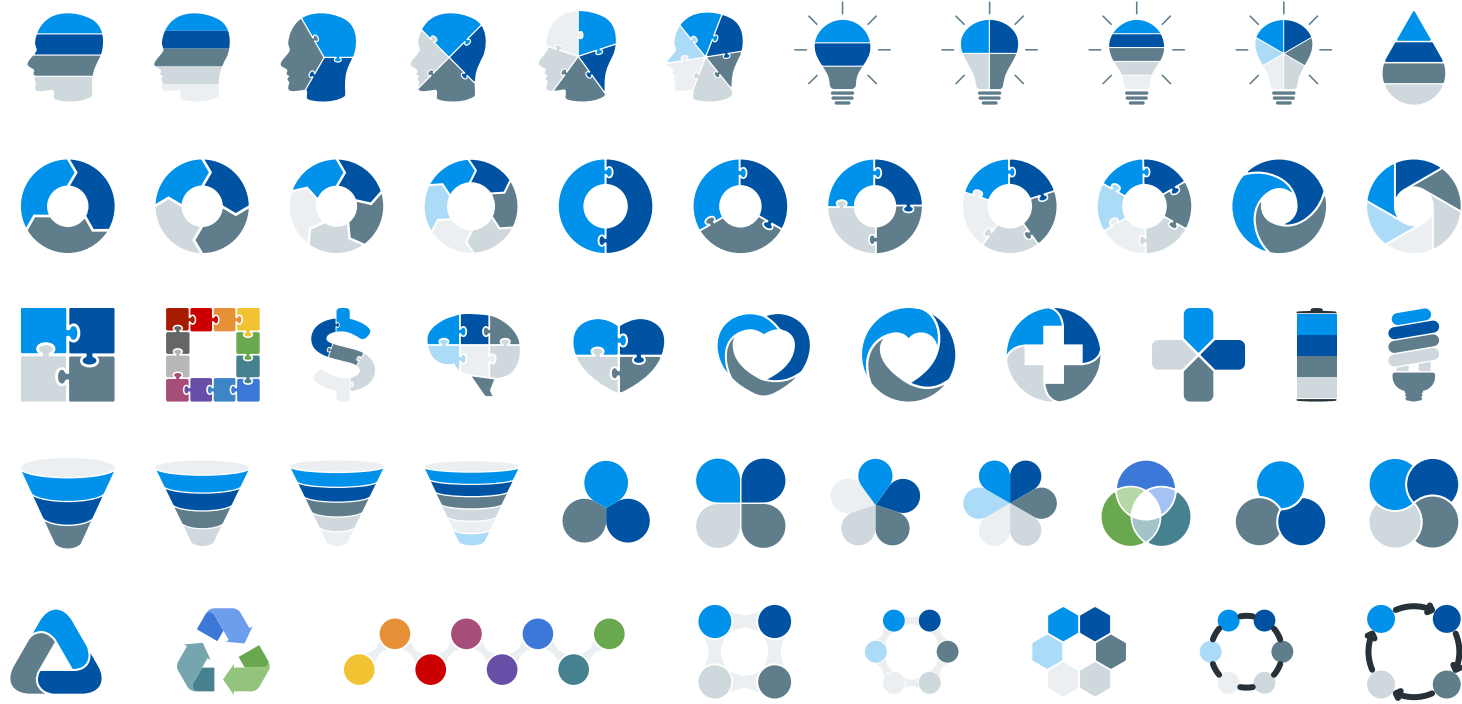
- Resize them without losing quality.
- Change line color, width and style.

Isn't that nice? :)

Examples:



Diagrams and infographics



You can also use any emoji as an icon!

And of course it resizes without losing quality.

How? Follow Google instructions <https://twitter.com/googledocs/status/730087240156643328>



and many more...



Free templates for all your presentation needs



For PowerPoint and
Google Slides



100% free for personal
or commercial use



Ready to use,
professional and
customizable



Blow your audience
away with attractive
visuals