Exhaustive Exploration of the Failure-oblivious Computing Search Space

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Introduction

Invalid Execution

Traditional Assumption

Invalid execution \rightarrow **unsafe** to continue the execution

¹Rinard et al. Enhancing Availability and Security Through Failure-Oblivious Computing

Invalid Execution

Traditional Assumption

Invalid execution \rightarrow **unsafe** to continue the execution

Failure-oblivious Assumption

Invalid execution \rightarrow continue the execution can be a **safe** solution ¹

¹Rinard et al. Enhancing Availability and Security Through Failure-Oblivious Computing

Failure-oblivious Computing

Failure-oblivious Computing

Failure-oblivious Computing

Runtime strategy that allows a program to continue the execution instead of crashing or throwing an exception.

For example:

```
+ if (array.length > i) {
   array[i] = 42;
+ }
```

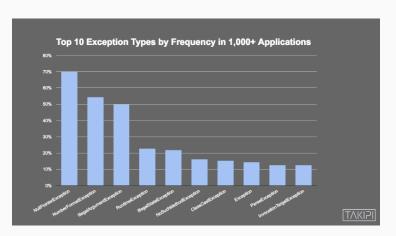
Failure-oblivious Computing

Rinard et al. Failure-oblivious Computing strategies:

- Invalid memory access: ignore and continue
- Invalid array read: read a manufactured value
- Invalid array write: discard the write operation

Failure-oblivious Computing for NPE

Null Pointer Exception (NPE) is the most common failure in production for Java



Failure-oblivious Computing of Null Pointer Exception

```
r = returnNull(); // return null
r.foo(p);
```

Instead of throwing an null pointer exception or terminating \rightarrow protects the calls

```
r = returnNull();
+ if (r != null) {
    r.foo(p);
+ }
```

Failure-oblivious Strategies for NPE

| Strategies | | | Description | | |
|------------|--------|----------|-------------------------------|--|--|
| Replace | | reuse | injection of an existing com- | | |
| | | | patible object | | |
| | | creation | injection of a new object | | |
| | line | | skip statement | | |
| Skip | method | void | return a null or ∅ to caller | | |
| | | creation | return a new object to caller | | |
| | | reuse | return an existing compatible | | |
| | | | object to caller | | |

Failure-Oblivious Strategies

Replace the null expression

```
+ if (var == null) {
+ anotherVar.foo(p);
+ } else {
   var.foo(p);
+ }
+ if (var == null) {
+ new Foo().foo(p);
+ } else {
   var.foo(p);
```

Failure-Oblivious Strategies

Skip the null expression

```
+ if (var == null) {
+ return anotherVar
+ }
 var.foo(p)
+ if (var == null) {
+ return new Bar();
+ }
 var.foo(p);
```

Failure-oblivious Strategies Injection

Automated injection of the six failure-oblivious strategies at all possible failure locations.

Failure Locations:

- Method call on an expression
- Foreach loop
- Unboxing primitive object to primitive type

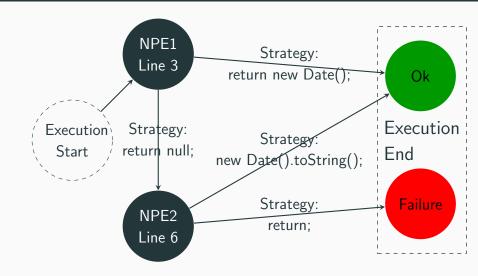
Strategy Injection Example

```
Date getLastConnectionDate() {
 Session sess = getUserSession();
 return sess.getLastConnection();
   // NPE1
HTML.write(getLastConnectionDate()
  .toString()); // NPE2
```

Strategy Injection Example

```
Date getLastConnectionDate() {
+ try {
   Session sess = getUserSession();
   return
     failureOblivious(sess)
      .getLastConnection(); // NPE1
+ } catch (SkipMethod e){
+ if (returnVar) return getVar()
+ if (returnNew)
+ return createDate()
+ }
```

```
Date getLastConnectionDate() {
 Session sess = getUserSession();
 return sess.getLastConnection();
   // NPE1
HTML.write(getLastConnectionDate()
  .toString()); // NPE2
```



Search-space of Failure-oblivious Computing

Path of Failure-oblivious Computing

A path in the failure-oblivious search-space graph is the sequence of the **failure-oblivious decisions** that has been taken at each **failure-point**.

Search-space of Failure-oblivious Computing

The search-space of failure-oblivious computing is composed of all the possible paths .

Empirical Study

Research Question 1

What is the size of the failure-oblivious computing search space in real applications?

Benchmark

| # | Bug ID | LOC # | | Bug ID | LOC |
|---|-----------------|--------|----|------------|--------|
| 1 | Collections-360 | 21 650 | 9 | Math-1115 | 90 782 |
| 2 | Felix-4960 | 33 057 | 10 | Math-1117 | 90 794 |
| 3 | Lang-304 | 17 277 | 11 | Math-290 | 38 265 |
| 4 | Lang-587 | 17 317 | 12 | Math-305 | 38 893 |
| 5 | Lang-703 | 19 047 | 13 | Math-369 | 41 082 |
| 6 | PDFBox-2812 | 67 294 | 14 | Math-988A | 82 442 |
| 7 | PDFBox-2965 | 64 375 | 15 | Math-988B | 82 443 |
| 8 | PDFBox-2995 | 64 821 | 16 | Sling-4982 | 1 182 |

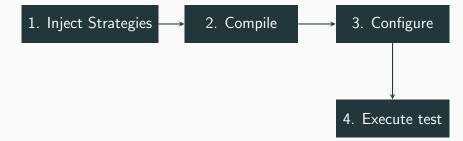
16 production null pointer failures.

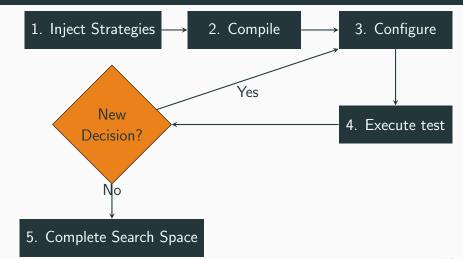
1. Inject Strategies

1. Inject Strategies →

2. Compile Injected Program

1. Inject Strategies → 2. Compile → 3. Configure

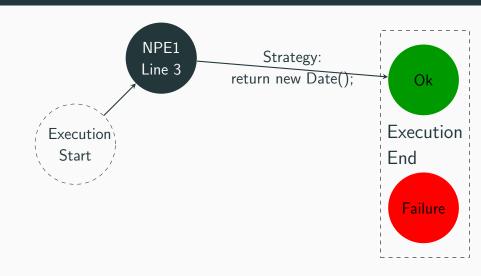


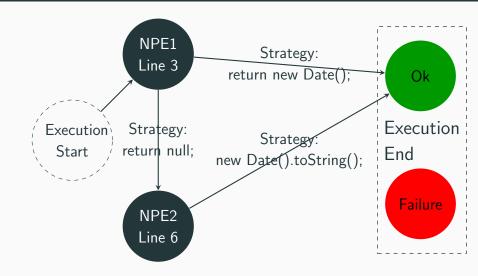


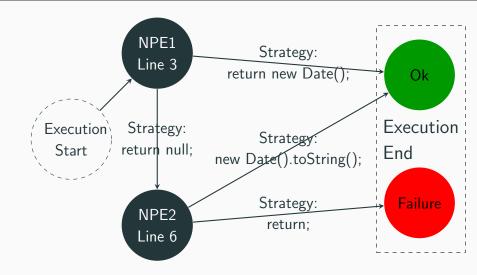










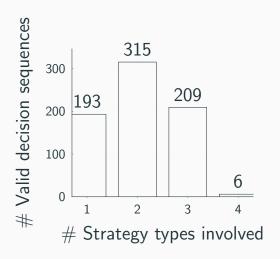


The Size of the Search Space

| Bug Id | FP | # Decision | Bug Id | FP | # Decision |
|-----------------|----|------------|------------|----|------------|
| Collections-360 | 2 | 45 | Math-1115 | 1 | 5 |
| Felix-4960 | 1 | 10 | Math-1117 | 21 | 51 785 |
| Lang-304 | 1 | 7 | Math-290 | 1 | 14 |
| Lang-587 | 1 | 28 | Math-305 | 1 | 4 |
| Lang-703 | 4 | 459 | Math-369 | 2 | 14 |
| Pdfbox-2812 | 8 | 294 | Math-988A | 3 | 576 |
| Pdfbox-2965 | 1 | 4 | Math-988B | 1 | 32 |
| Pdfbox-2995 | 1 | 5 | Sling-4982 | 2 | 16 |

Failure-oblivious computing involves sequences of failure-oblivious decisions (8/16 no cherry picking).

of Strategies by Decision Sequence



Support multi strategy is required

Research Question 2

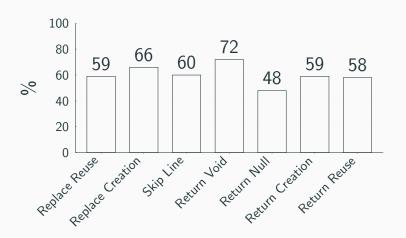
What is the proportion of valid failure-oblivious decision sequences?

Number of Valid Decision Sequence

| Bug Id | # Valid | % | Bug Id | # Valid | % |
|-----------------|---------|-------|------------|---------|-------|
| Collections-360 | 16 | 35,5% | Math-1115 | 5 | 100% |
| Felix-4960 | 4 | 40% | Math-1117 | 7 708 | 14,9% |
| Lang-304 | 6 | 35,5% | Math-290 | 4 | 28,6% |
| Lang-587 | 1 | 3,0% | Math-305 | 3 | 75% |
| Lang-703 | 130 | 28,3% | Math-369 | 0 | 0% |
| Pdfbox-2812 | 168 | 57,1% | Math-988A | 383 | 66,5% |
| Pdfbox-2965 | 3 | 75% | Math-988B | 17 | 53,1% |
| Pdfbox-2995 | 1 | 20% | Sling-4982 | 11 | 68,7% |

There are much more than one valid failure-oblivious sequence.

Success Rate Failure-oblivious Strategies



There is no obvious better strategy

Future Work

Study the impact of the context in the selection of the strategy.

New failure-oblivious tool that has heuristic to select the best strategy depending on the context. Example: if we are in a loop maybe skip line is better than stop the execution of the method.

Conclusion

Take Away

Failure-oblivious computing involves sequences of failure-oblivious decisions.

There exists a failure-oblivious computing search-space which is largely unexplored.

Open-science:

https://github.com/Spirals-Team/runtime-repair-experiments