Automatic Failure Diagnosis Support in Distributed Large-Scale Software Systems based on Timing Behavior Anomaly Correlation

Based on a contrigution to the 13th European Conference on Software Maintenance and Reengineering

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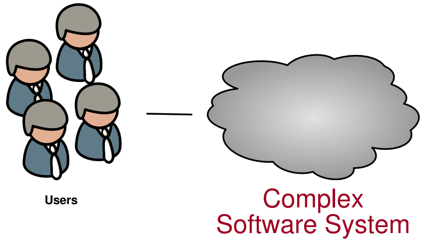
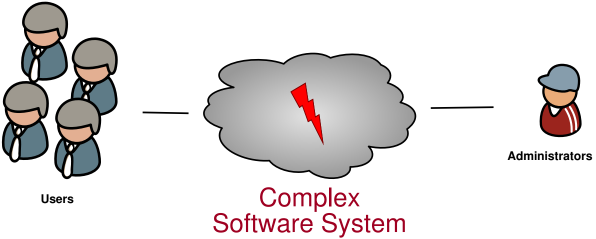
May 11th, 2009

Motivation



- Complex software systems are almost never free of faults.

Motivation



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- Software faults are a major cause for system failures [Küng and Krause, 2007; Gray, 1986]

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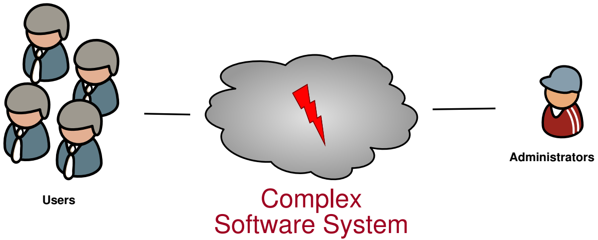

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- Software faults are a major cause for system failures [Küng and Krause, 2007; Gray, 1986]
- Manual failure diagnosis is time-consuming and error-prone.

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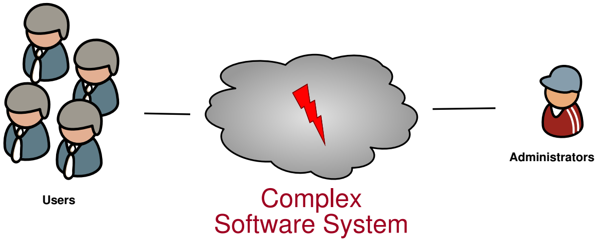
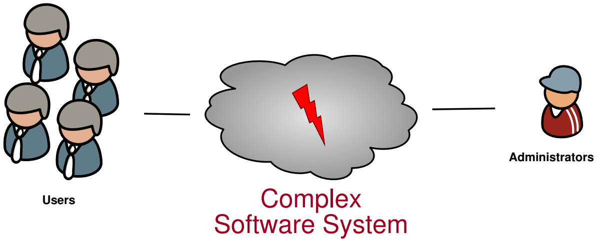


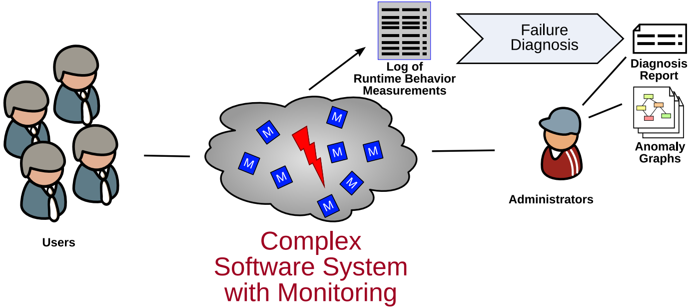
- Complex software systems are almost never free of faults.
- Software faults are a major cause for system failures [Küng and Krause, 2007; Gray, 1986]
- Manual failure diagnosis is time-consuming and error-prone.
  - Huge amount of program states (space and time) [Cleve and Zeller, 2005]
  - Temporal & spatial chasms between cause and symptom [Eisenstadt, 1997]
  - Many systems are not known completely by a single person
  - Some failures are hard to repeat – e.g., Heisenbugs

Motivation



- Complex software systems are almost never free of faults.
- Software faults are a major cause for system failures [Küng and Krause, 2007; Gray, 1986]
- Manual failure diagnosis is time-consuming and error-prone.
- Most common failure diagnosis methods [Eisenstadt, 1997]:
  - Data-gathering (e.g., print-statements to source code, memory dumps)
  - Interactive execution using debugging tools

Motivation



Our approach to support failure diagnosis

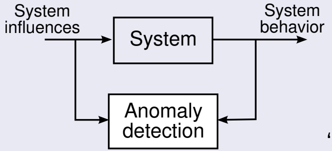
- Runtime behavior is indicative for failures and error-propagation.
- Automatic fault localization using anomaly detection on monitoring data.
- Analysis and visualization in the context of automatically derived architecture models.

Outline

Online failure diagnosis based on anomaly detection

Anomalies

- Anomalies are deviations from normal system behavior.



Online failure diagnosis based on anomaly detection

Anomalies

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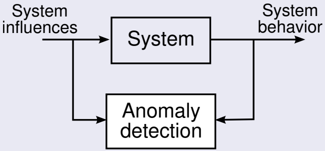
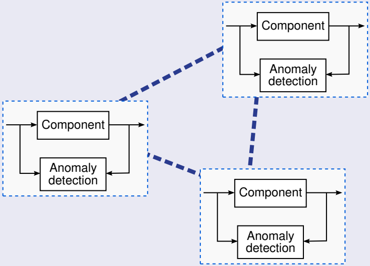


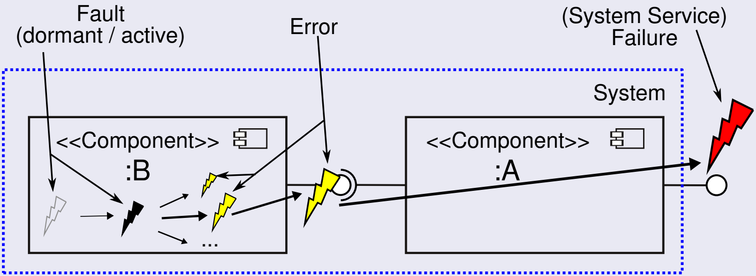
Fault localization activities

- Anomaly Detection
- Anomaly Correlation
- Visualization and/or reporting



Propagation and Anomaly Detection

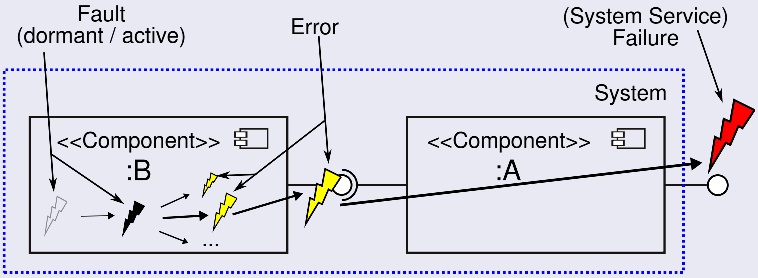
Error propagation



- Many errors propagate along *calling dependencies*.

Propagation and Anomaly Detection

Error propagation

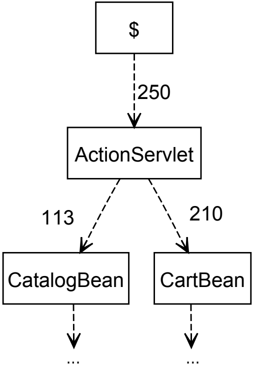


- Many errors propagate along *calling dependencies*.

Anomaly correlation

- Anomalies propagate as well - compensating analysis is required.
- Some approaches analyze anomalies in context of *calling dependency graphs*.

Dependency Graphs

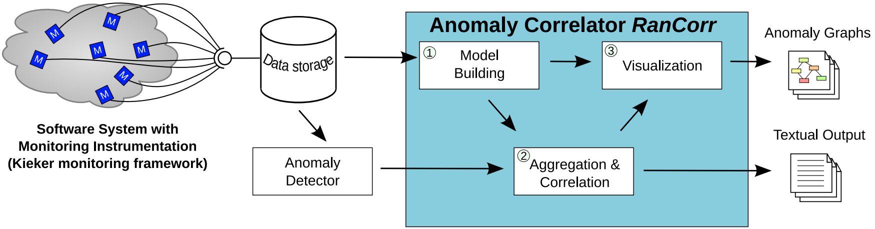


Calling Dependency Graphs

- Nodes: E.g., Operations, Components, Deployment contexts, Virtual Machines
- Directed edges represent call actions
- Weights quantify call frequencies

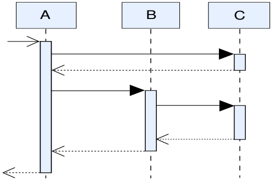
Contents

Overview


Software System with
Monitoring Instrumentation
(Kieker monitoring framework)
M
Data storage
Anomaly
Detector
Anomaly Correlator RanCorr
1 Model
Building
3 Visualization
2 Aggregation &
Correlation
Anomaly Graphs
Textual Output

Input Data

1. Calling dependencies between operations

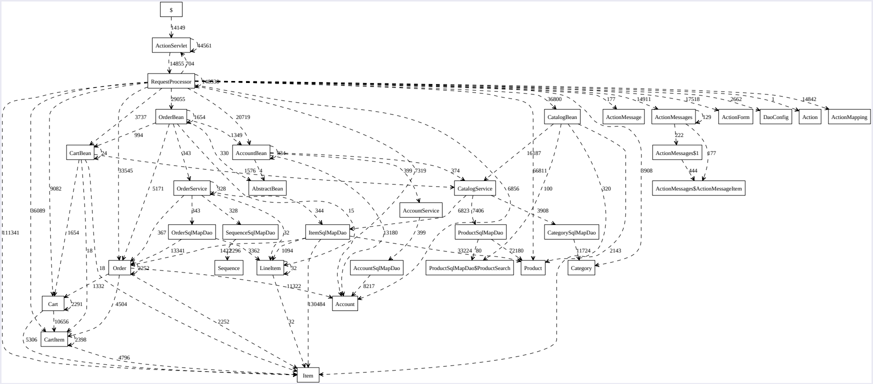


2. Anomalies scores provided by a timing behavior anomaly detector

Comp	VM	Start	RT	Anomaly
...				
A	X	0001	8	0.6
C	Y	0002	1	–0.2
B	X	0004	4	0.9
C	Y	0006	2	0.3
...				

Architectural model creation

Calling Dependency Graph (class granularity) for iBatis JPetStore



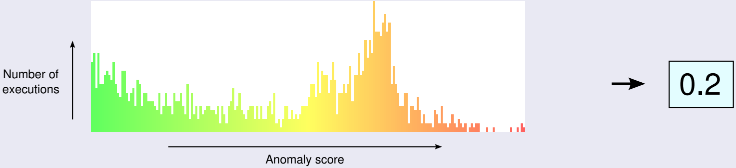
Two alternative methods for creating the CDG:

- **Analysis of monitoring data**
- Static (source code) analysis

Aggregation and integration into the architectural model

Approach

- Each architectural element's anomaly scores are aggregated into a single value
  - Several metrics explored (mean, median, power mean, ...)



- The aggregation reduces the complexity for the correlation activity

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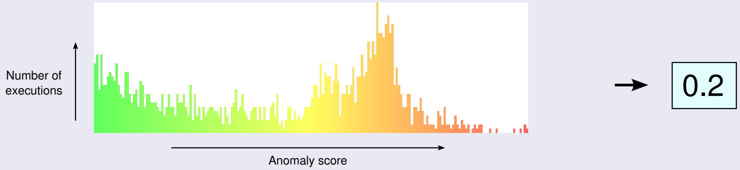
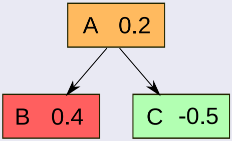


- The aggregation reduces the complexity for the correlation activity

Example result: Three operations with assigned anomaly scores

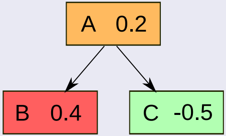


Correlation of anomaly ratings

Approach

- Rules are applied that recompute an elements anomaly score in the context of its callers and callees
  - Similar approach to cellular automaton
- The rules encapsulate error and anomaly propagation knowledge

Example scenario: Is A's anomaly score just the result of a fault in B?



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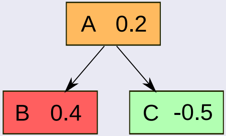
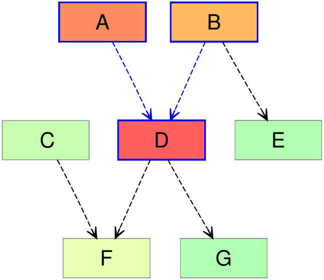


Rules

- Rule 1:
  Mean of anomaly ratings of directly connected **callers** . . .
  relatively high? ⇒ Increase rating



Rules

- Rule 1:
  Mean of anomaly ratings of directly connected **callers** . . .
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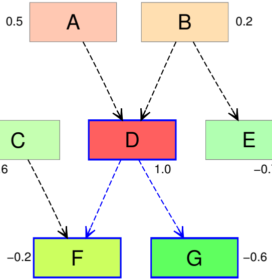
- Rule 2:
  Maximum of anomaly ratings of directly connected **callees** . . .
  relative high? ⇒ Decrease rating



Rules

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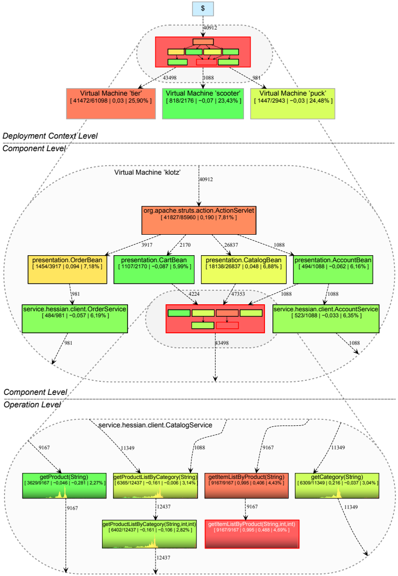
  Mean of anomaly ratings of directly connected **callers** ...
  relatively high? ⇒ Increase rating
- Rule 2:
  Maximum of anomaly ratings of directly connected **callees** ...
  relative high? ⇒ Decrease rating
- Additional rules:
  - Consideration of call frequencies (edges in CDG)
  - Transitive closure of callers
  - Transitive closure of callees

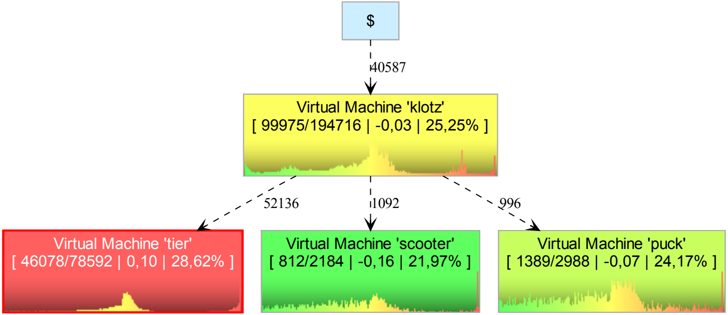
Visualization - Three visualization granularity levels

Granularity levels:

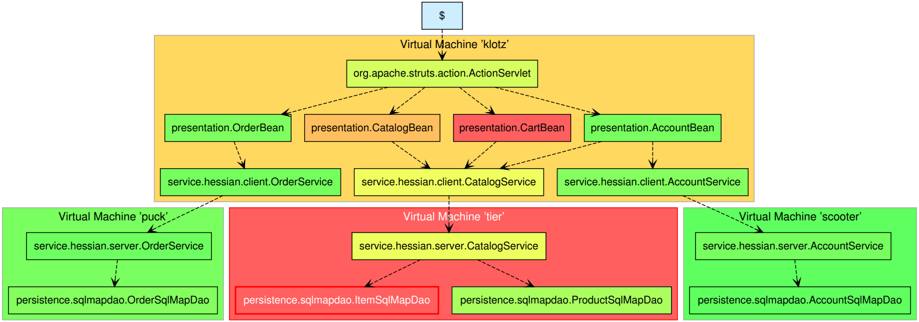
- Deployment context level / Virtual Machine level
- Component level
- Operation level



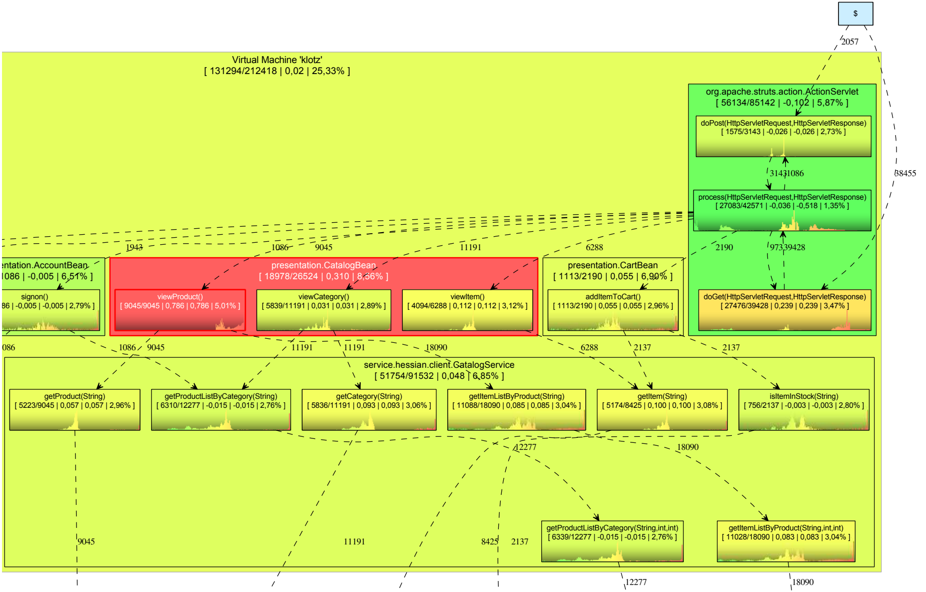
Visualization - Deployment context / Virtual Machine level



Component level



Operation level



Contents

Goals & Metrics

Goals

- Proof of concept
- Quantitative evaluation
- Visualization evaluation

Metrics

- Accuracy:
  Are injected faults accurately localized?
- Clearness:
  Are the results clearly (sufficient contrast) ranked?

Experiment Setup

- Distributed variant of iBATIS JPetStore (5 nodes)
- 34 operations are instrumented with monitoring probes
- Workload generation
  - Probabilistic user behavior
- Fault injection
  - Programming faults
  - Database connection slowdown
  - Hard disk misconfiguration
  - Resource intensive concurrent processes
  - CPU throttling

Results: Experiment statistics and fault localization quality

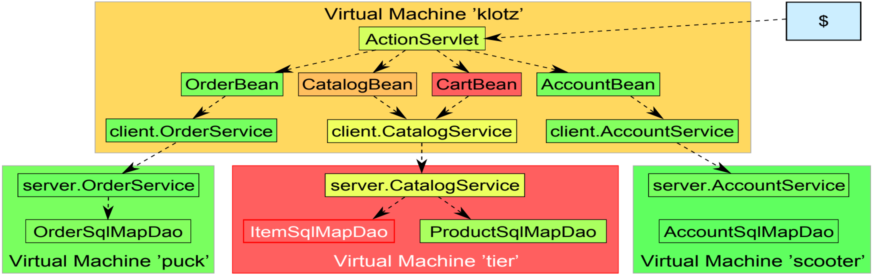
Experiment statistics

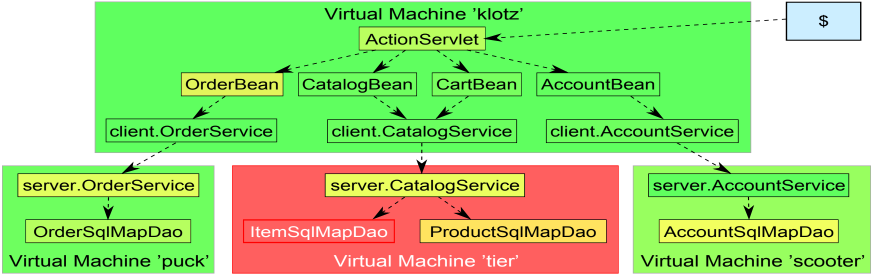
- 42 experiment scenarios
- 20 hours total experiment time
- 16 million monitored executions
- 100 MB data per experiment run

Fault localization quality (Accuracy and Clearness)

Scenario	**Injection**	**"Trivial"**	**"Simple"**	**"Advanced"**
No. 1	Progr. fault	+	+	+
No. 2	Progr. fault	+	+	++
No. 3	Progr. fault	-	-	+
No. 4	DB slowdown	+	++	++
No. 5	DB slowdown	o	+	++
Averages		3.4	3.8	4.6

Visualization Clearness: No correlation vs. our approach





Contents

Issues

- Number of monitoring points:
  - Too less: Architecture and its dependencies not discovered
  - Too many: Large overhead
  - Trade-off: Major component services and entry points
- Monitoring overhead:
  - Overhead approx. few microseconds/observation
- Maintainability:
  - Approach automatically adapts to architectural changes
  - Non-intrusive monitoring instrumentation
- Anomaly detector requirements:
  - False alarms (false positives) can be tolerated if equally distributed over the architecture
- Computational requirements:
  - 35.000 executions/sec on 1.5 GHz Desktop

Summary & Conclusions

Summary

- New approach for failure diagnosis (focus on correlation and visualization)
- Evaluation of accuracy and clearness of correlation algorithms
- Case study with distributed web-application, fault injection, and probabilistic workload

Conclusions

- Good chance of localizing the fault
- Large system parts are declared of *not* being a fault's cause
- Approaches without correlation show a fault's effect, not its origin
- Multi-granularity visualization even for small systems required

Questions?

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