

Automated Known Problem Diagnosis with Event Traces

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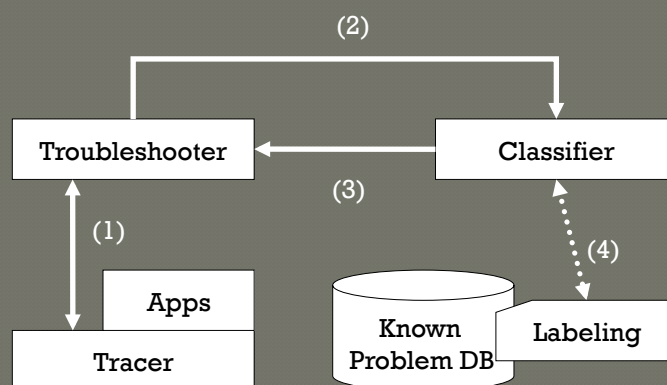
Motivation

- Problem diagnosis
 - Labor intensive diagnosis process
 - Manual Inspection of Solutions
 - Inefficient due to too much human involvement
- Automating diagnosis process for **known problems**
 - Novel trace based problem diagnosis

Solution Approach

- Known problems are annotated with relevant system behavior
- New behavior -> classify to some known problem

High Level System Design



Tracer

- What events to collect?
 - System calls
- What attributes to collect?
 - Process / thread Id
 - Process / thread name
 - System call name, parameters, return value

Trace Example

#	process	thread	syscall	paramaters & return value
...				
18419	iexplore.exe	3892	CreateThread	Process: 3888, Thread: 3896 SUCCESS
18420	iexplore.exe	3892	PostMessageWM	USER+0x300 1
18421	iexplore.exe	3892	OpenKey	HKCU\SOFTWARE \Microsoft\Internet Explorer\Main SUCCESS
18422	iexplore.exe	3892	QueryValue	HKCU\SOFTWARE\Microsoft \Internet Explorer\Main\Enable Browser Extensions NOTFOUND
18423	iexplore.exe	3892	OpenKey	HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft \Windows\CurrentVersion\Internet Settings SUCCESS

Classifier

- Classification:
 - Training: learn a model from annotated training data
 - Testing: predict the class a new one belongs to
- Accuracy:
 - Percentage of true positive data
- Cross validation
- N-gram
 - Any N successive elements in a sequence
- Support Vector Mechanism

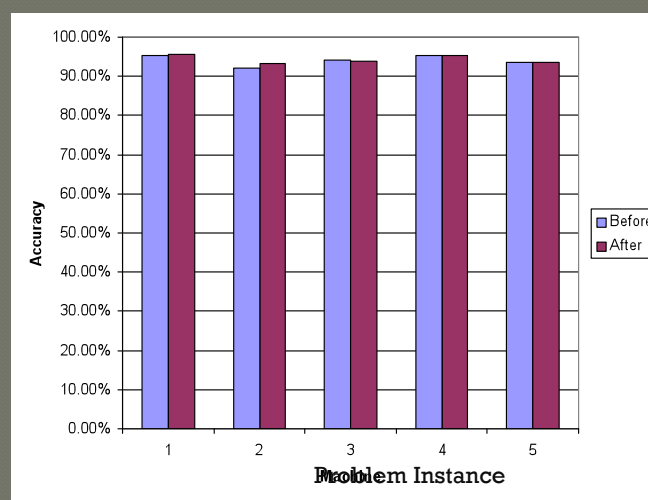
System Call Variation

- Noise filtering
 - Patterns occurring at less than a threshold % times are discarded
- Object name canonicalization
 - File path is discarded
- Cross machine comparison

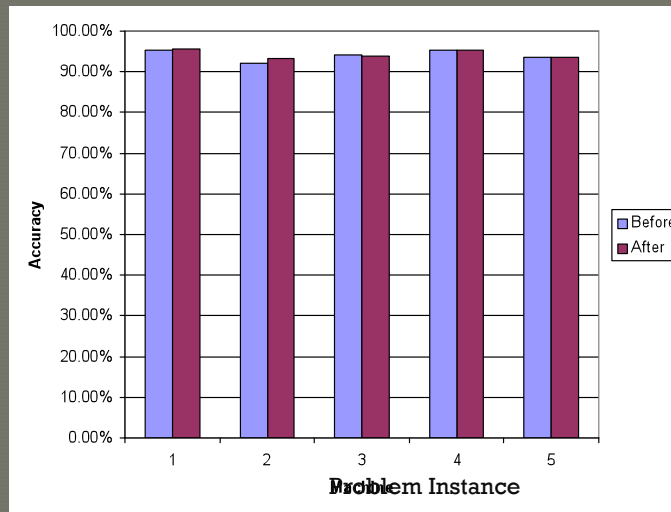
Evaluation

- 4 target problems:
 - IE display
 - Firefox display
 - Outlook Express Open
 - Shared Folder
- Data Collection
 - Machine > Round > Problem
 - Inject fault
 - Start tracer → Reproduce → Stop tracer
 - Remove the fault

Canonicalization

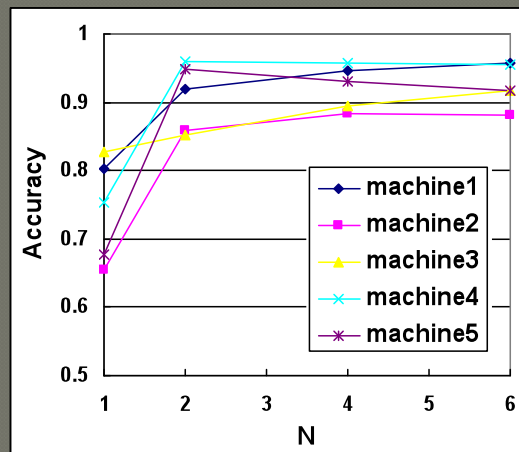


Higher N-grams



Attributes

- No thread name, parameters and return values

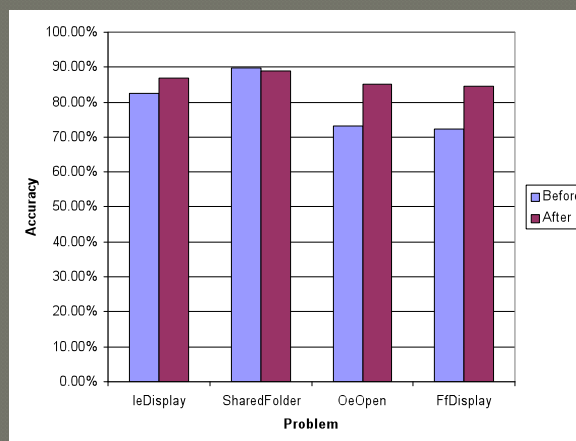


Summary

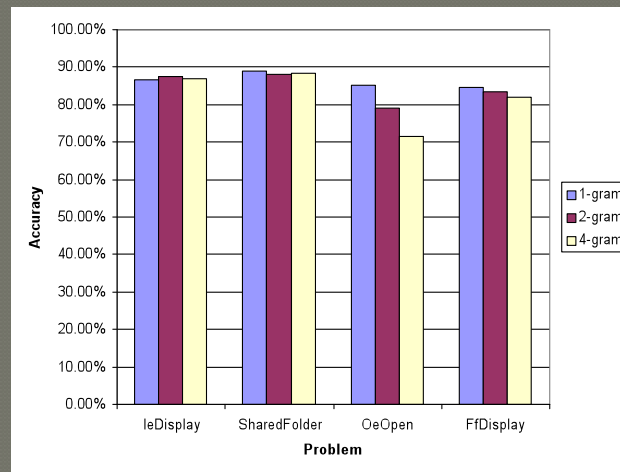
- Canonicalization has no effect
- Longer patterns only helpful when fewer attributes are available

Cross machine evaluation

- Canonicalization

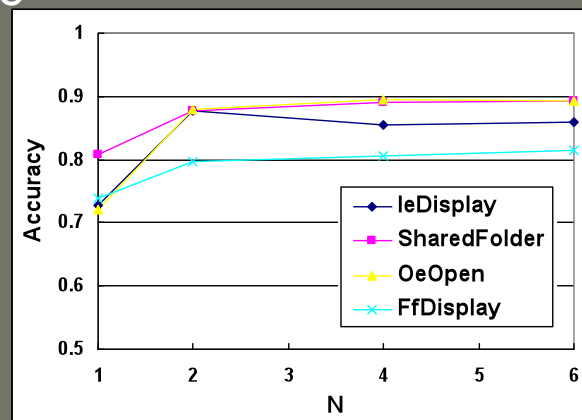


Pattern Length

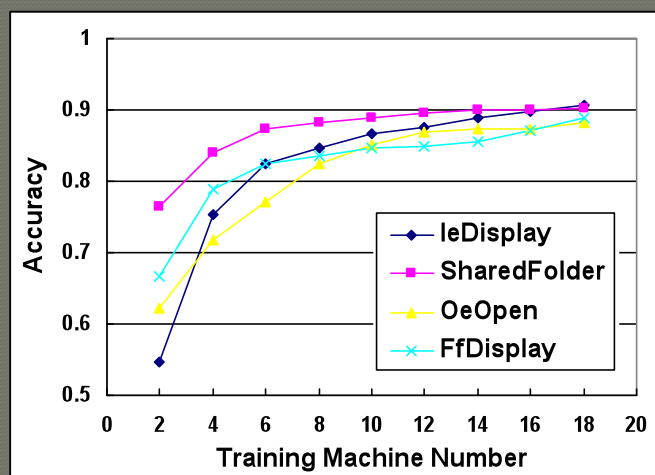


Attributes

- No thread name, parameter and return value



Impact of number of Training machines



Summary

- Canonicalization is good
- 1-gram is good enough, 2-gram useful when smaller number of attributes
- Accuracy converges more quickly with larger number of machines

Questions?

Thank You