

Software Reliability and Safety

CSE 8317 — Fall 2005

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SRE.4: Applications & Frontiers

- Non-traditional applications.
- Data treatment for better results
- Data clustering and DCRMs
- Research issues and improvement

Current SRE Assessment

- Reliability assessment:
 - ▷ IDRMs and SRGMs (TBRMs too)
 - ▷ Key: data reflect reliability

- Reliability prediction:
 - ▷ SRGMs
 - ▷ Key: OP and data

- Reliability improvement:
 - ▷ TBRMs and other emerging approaches
 - ▷ Key: early risk identification

- More research needed.
(Why we are working on related topics.)

SRE Applications

- Traditional applications:
 - ▷ “medium-reliable” systems.
 - ▷ Telecommunication software/systems:
 - Musa/AT&T/Lucent, and others.
 - ▷ Operation systems and system software:
 - DEC/HP/IBM/etc.
 - ▷ Commercial software systems:
 - IBM examples in this class.
 - ▷ Other similar applications.

- New application domains:
 - ▷ Adapting existing models/techniques.
 - ▷ Data selection/treatment necessary?
 - ▷ New models/techniques needed?

Web Testing and SRE

- Project background:
 - ▷ Reliability, testing and QA for user-oriented systems — NSF award CCR-0204345
 - ▷ SMU research team: Nguyen, Shahdad, Kallepalli, Li, Ma, Rudraraju, Tian.
 - ▷ Key publications: 2 TSE papers
 - (Kallepalli and Tian, 2001)
 - (Tian/Rudraraju/Li, 2004)

- Key activities and results:
 - ▷ Usage-based testing: UMMs
 - unified Markov models
 - details in Tian/SQE book: Ch.10.
 - ▷ Statistical web testing and SRE:
 - (Kallepalli and Tian, 2001)
 - ▷ Web SRE: time/activity measurement:
 - (Tian/Rudraraju/Li, 2004)

Web Characteristics and QA

- Web applications and QA:
 - ▷ Large, diverse, general population.
 - ▷ Document/information vs. computation.
 - ▷ Diverse usage patterns/environments.
 - ▷ Reliability one of the key concerns.

- Usage environment:
 - ▷ Traditional hardware/software env.
 - ▷ Network/middleware/server/browser/etc.
 - ▷ Layered structure.
 - ▷ Failure analysis necessary.

- SRE and statistical testing appropriate.

Web Failure, QA, and Reliability

- Web failure: inability to deliver information or document required by a web user.

- Infrastructure failure
 - ▷ Host failure: hardware/OS.
 - ▷ Network failure: down/congested.
 - ▷ Browser failure: software problem.
 - ▷ Related hardware/software problems.
 - ▷ Existing hardware/software reliability

- Information source failure
 - ▷ Individual page problems
 - ▷ Overall reliability: focus here.

- User errors: beyond our control.

Web Logs and Usage/Reliability

- Access and error logs: Information source for usage modeling and reliability analysis (Tian/Rudraraju/Li, 2004)

- Access log: hits
 - ▷ loading a HTML file
 - ▷ loading graphics etc.
 - ▷ but not operations using local cache
 - ▷ specific information recorded at server
 - ▷ sample entries: Table 1

- Error log: problems
 - ▷ sample entries: Table 2
 - ▷ problem type: Table 3
 - ▷ similar info and format

Error Logs and Reliability Analysis

- Error logs
 - ▷ Detailed problem information
 - ▷ "failures" for reliability analysis
 - ▷ In conjunction with other measurements
 - ▷ When absent: use response code.

- Reliability analysis
 - ▷ Reliability by Nelson model
 - ▷ Mean-time-between-failures
$$\text{MTBF} = \frac{1}{f} \sum_i t_i$$
for usage time t_i
 - ▷ MTBF when t_i not available
$$\text{MTBF} = \frac{n}{f}$$
 - ▷ Reliability growth using SRGMs (software reliability growth models)

Case Studies

- Site, information sources, and tools
 - ▷ Site: www.seas.smu.edu
 - ▷ Information sources: access/error logs (Apache web server)
 - ▷ Analysis tools:
 - FastStat and Perl programs
 - ▷ Manual analysis also

- Cross-validation:
 - ▷ www.kde.org.
 - ▷ Different types of web site.
 - ▷ Heavier traffic.

Case Study: Error Analysis

- General error analysis result:
 - ▷ Summary: Table 4
 - ▷ Types A through K, but two key types:
 - Type A: permission denied
 - Type E: file does not exist

- Further analysis of errors
 - ▷ Type A: may or may not be considered as failures
 - ▷ Type E: "failures"
 - ▷ Further analysis of Type E errors
 - ▷ Relating to usage information
 - ▷ Reliability analysis

Case Study: Reliability Analysis

- Error over time: Fig 1.
 - ▷ Ups and downs (calendar time)
 - ▷ Impact of traffic/workload
 - ▷ Conclusion: proper workload/usage measurement for reliability analysis

- Possible workload/usage measurements:
 - ▷ Hits: already done in (Kallepalli and Tian, 2001)
 - ▷ Bytes (some difficulties)
 - ▷ Sessions (\approx to data grouping)
 - ▷ Users (meaningful to service providers)

- Measurement results: Figs 3-7.

Case Study: Reliability Analysis

- Overall reliability:
 - ▷ Relating failures to usage
 - errors vs workload measurements
 - ▷ Example plot: Fig 8
 - errors vs. bytes

- Reliability evaluation results:
 - ▷ Application of Nelson model.
 - ▷ Error rate: 0.0379 error/hit.
 - ▷ MTBF = 26.6
 - ▷ Reliability = 0.962
 - ▷ Results in other units possible
 - but need to be cautious.
 - ▷ Comparison: Table 5

Case Study: Reliability Analysis

- Reliability growth for statistical testing

- Hypothetical situation:
 - ▷ usage-based testing
 - ▷ immediate defect removal
 - ▷ studied over 26 days
 - ▷ calculated from error/access logs
 - ▷ computation: unique error sequence

- SRGM results:
 - ▷ GO model for errors vs. bytes: Fig. 10
 - ▷ Reliability growth: 74.8%
(defect reduction)
 - ▷ Other results: Table 6.
 - ▷ Purification level ρ
(from SRE.3, and SQE Ch.22)

Case Study: Reliability Analysis

- Cross validation using KDE data.

- Overall workload and reliability:
 - ▷ Profiles: Fig 11 (4 profiles)
 - ▷ Session profile: Fig 12 – two variations (2 hr vs. 15 min)
 - only 2 hrs used for SMU/SEAS
 - ▷ Hourly traffic: Fig 13.
 - ▷ Overall results: Table 7.
 - ▷ Similar results (better reliability)

- Reliability growth:
 - ▷ GO model for errors vs. bytes: Fig. 14
 - ▷ $\rho = 86.7\%$ to 88.9%
 - ▷ consistency \uparrow and reliability growth \uparrow

Web SRE Summary

- What has been done?
 - ▷ Reliability assessment/prediction by analyzing both access and error logs
 - ▷ Case study to demonstrate viability and effectiveness

- SRE specific results:
 - ▷ Data and modeling from existing sources.
 - ▷ Good operational reliability assessment.
 - ▷ Reliability growth potential assessment.
 - ▷ 2 diverse web sites ⇒ generalization.
 - ▷ Future research: – change impact, risk identification, byte traffic measurement.

Data-Model Mismatch

- Data-model mismatch:
 - ▷ Assumption mismatch.
 - ▷ Data appropriate?
 - ⇒ data selection and/or treatment
 - ▷ Model appropriate?
 - ⇒ choose alternative model
 - ⇒ develop new model
 - ▷ Research community: new models (but often impractical)
 - ▷ Industry: model/data selection/treatment
 - ▷ Examples from SRE.4

- Data treatment:
 - ▷ Censoring techniques
 - ▷ Grouping/clustering techniques

Data Treatment

- Data censoring techniques:
 - ▷ Key idea: skip gaps in data
⇒ censored data reflects usage
 - ▷ Technique: K.-Y. Cai, IEEE Trans. Reliability 46(1):69-75, 1997.

- Data compression:
 - ▷ Compression/expansion vs skipping
 - ▷ Basis: coverage
 - less likely to fail if tested
 - coverage as multiplier
 - ▷ Technique: M.-H. Chen et al, IEEE Trans. Reliability 50(2):165-170, 2001.

- Works with individual data points directly.

Data Grouping

- Need for data grouping:
 - ▷ Already grouped from applications:
 - hourly/daily/weekly/monthly data
 - data collection practicality
 - ▷ Local fluctuations
 - ▷ Data dependencies
 - ▷ Use PFC instead of TBF models

- Basis for data grouping:
 - ▷ External clock/time
(most of the existing work)
 - ▷ Model (result) optimization
 - Schneidewind approach
TSE 19(11):1095-1104, 11/1995
 - ▷ Data clustering

DCRM

- General information/strategy:
 - ▷ Tian TSE 28(10):997-1007, 10/2002.
 - ▷ DCRM: DCRM1 + DCRM2
data cluster based reliability models
 - ▷ Automatic clustering
 - ▷ DCRM1: direct usage
 - ▷ DCRM2: use with existing SRGMs
(grouped data as input)

- Basic ideas: How?
 - ▷ Clustering of homogeneous runs.
 - ▷ Data driven/sensitive partitions.
 - ▷ Method: Tree-based modeling (TBM).

The Case for Grouping

- Scenario-based vs. random testing:
 - ▷ Parallelism/interleaving in testing.
 - ▷ Randomized workload.
 - ▷ Similar overall picture.
 - ▷ \Rightarrow Data grouping.

- Defect fixing and run dependencies:
 - ▷ Strong short term dependency.
 - ▷ Lack of long term dependency.
 - ▷ \Rightarrow Clustering.

- Develop DCRMs

DCRM Construction

- Clustering/grouping test runs:
 - ▷ By similar failure intensity.
 - ▷ Computation: Tree-based modeling (TBM) supported by S-PLUS.

- Generic procedure:
 - ▷ Identify period, runs, and time.
 - ▷ Failure intensity = failure / time,
 - ▷ Simple algebraic mean for segment:

$$\frac{\sum_{j=1}^{n_i} f_{ij}}{n_i} = \frac{f_i}{n_i} = \lambda_i$$

- ▷ Weighted average for segment:

$$\frac{\sum_{j, l_i < d_j \leq u_i} t_j \lambda_j}{\sum_{j, l_i < d_j \leq u_i} t_j} = \frac{\sum_{j, l_i < d_j \leq u_i} f_j}{\sum_{j, l_i < d_j \leq u_i} t_j} = \frac{F_i}{T_i} = \Lambda_i$$

- ▷ Other: as special cases of above.

Model Usage and Performance

- Direct usage: DCRM1
 - ▷ Reliability for each segment.
 - ▷ Overall trend assessment.
 - ▷ Current reliability: last segment.
 - ▷ Prediction: extrapolation.
 - ▷ Risk/anomaly identification.

- DCRM1 performance:
 - ▷ Goodness-of-fit: R^2
 - 304 vs. 6329 for Goel-Okumoto.
 - ▷ Prediction comparison:
 - use training and testing sets.
 - linear extrapolation.
 - good short term results
 - ▷ Key advantage: early/wide applicability

DCRMs vs Other Models

- DCRM1 vs IDRMs:
 - ▷ Partition by failure intensity in runs
 - similar to Nelson model.
 - ▷ Partition by general failure intensity
 - similar to Brown-Lipow model.

- DCRM1 vs SRGMs:
 - ▷ Constant λ for given period
 - similar to Jelinski-Moranda model.
 - ▷ But variable steps in consecutive steps
 - similar to Littlewood-Verrall model.
 - ▷ Non-function form for progression of λ 's

- PFC-SRGMs: used in DCRM2.

DCRM2

- DCRM2: SRGMs with grouped data (each segment as a data point)

- Choosing SRGMs for DCRM2:
 - ▷ Only PFC (FC) models usage
 - ▷ NHPP choices:
 - Goel-Okumoto (GO)
 - Musa-Okumoto (MO, log Poisson)
 - Schneidewind and data req.
 - S-shaped as descriptive model
 - ▷ GO and MO choices

- More about GO and MO choices:
 - ▷ Lower/upper bound on estimates
 - ▷ Past experience at IBM
 - ▷ Empirical data elsewhere

DCRM Performance

- Product and comparison points:
 - ▷ Products E (and D) from IBM
 - ▷ E: last 8 weeks
 - 7 point comparison for DCRM2
 - ▷ DCRM1,
GO, MO, DCRM2.GO, DCRM2.MO

- Applicability:
 - ▷ DCRM1 clearly superior
 - ▷ Others about equal

- Goodness-of-fit:
 - ▷ DCRM1 clearly superior
 - ▷ Others about equal
 - ▷ Caution: use more important

DCRM Performance

- Reliability assessment:
 - ▷ DCRM1 not as stable but available early
 - ▷ Convergence of others
 - ▷ DCRM2 provide tighter bound
(more stable also, see prediction)

- Reliability prediction:
 - ▷ DCRM1 only for short term
(mixed results)
 - only one available early
 - ▷ Prediction accuracy tables
 - ▷ Direct comparison graphs
 - ▷ Conclusion: DCRM2 better

- Model stability: DCRM2 better

DCRM Summary

- Easily satisfiable assumptions:
 - ▷ Rough operational profiles.
 - ▷ No long term dependencies
 - but short term dependencies
 - ▷ Failure intensity clusters.

- Implementation and applications:
 - ▷ Model construction: S-PLUS.
 - ▷ Practical applications.
 - ▷ Better/wider applicability.
 - ▷ Robust/stable results.
 - ▷ Further studies underway.

Other Data/Models

- Trend analysis:
 - ▷ Qualitative/visual inspection:
 - curvature (super-/sub-additive)
 - ▷ Quantitative analysis.
 - ▷ Avoid meaningless modeling results.

- Other data/models:
 - ▷ Reliability simulation:
 - especially for mixed h/w-s/w systems
 - ▷ Composite models.
 - ▷ Fault seeding technique.
 - ▷ General models for correlated data:
 - Goceva-Popstojanova and Trivedi, IEEE Trans. Reliability, 49(1):37-48, 3/2000.
 - ▷ etc., Lyu book.

Improvement Strategies

- Traditional models/techniques:
 - ▷ Assessment/prediction focus.
 - ▷ Limited used in improvement.
 - ▷ Testing/QA as semi-separate.
 - ▷ (assessment in Module IV)

- TBRM and extensions:
 - ▷ TBRMs for risk identification.
 - ▷ Focused improvement during testing.
 - ▷ Extension to other phases:
 - analyze other (e.g., inspection) data
 - reliability composition

Other Research Topics

- Linking SRE with metrics/analysis.
 - ▷ Musa prescriptive models refinement.
 - ▷ Metrics-SRE: still separate
 - risk (problem-prone) identification
 - ▷ Quantitative linkage?

- Reliability composition:
 - ▷ Small scale: Hamlet/Mason/Woit work.
 - ▷ RE to requirement: Smidts work.
 - ▷ Work at SMU: OP-mapping, fault-injection, embedded systems.

- Reliability optimization.
 - ▷ Other factors: cost, schedule, etc.
 - ▷ Lyu/Rangarajan/van Moorsel work.