California Fault Lines: Understanding the Causes and Impact of Network Failures

Daniel Turner Kirill Levchenko, Alex C. Snoeren, Stefan Savage

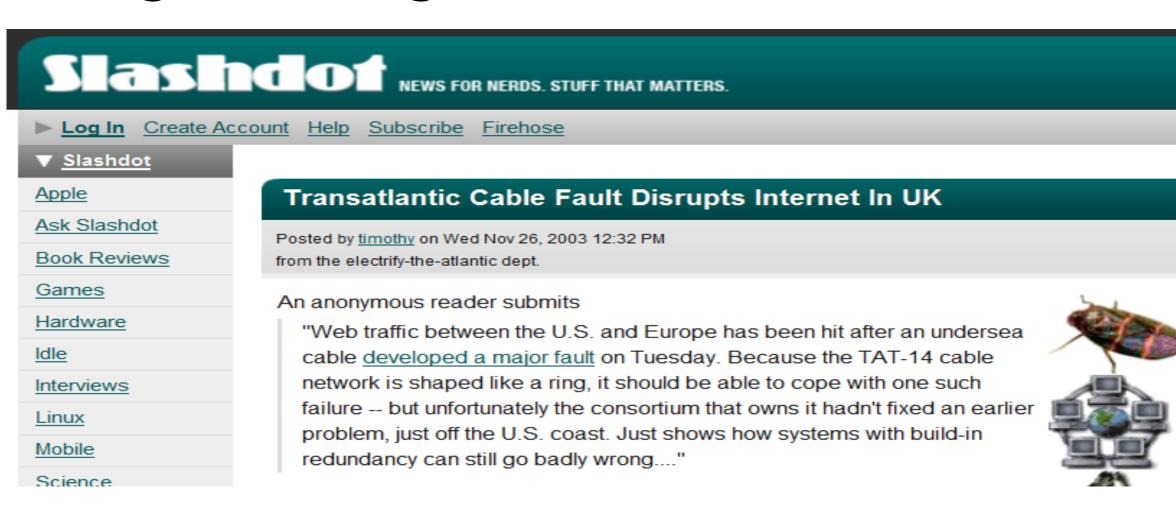


Why Study Failure

- Failure is a reality for large network
- Achieving high availability requires engineering the network to be robust to failure
- Designing mechanisms to effectively mitigate failures requires deep understanding of real failures

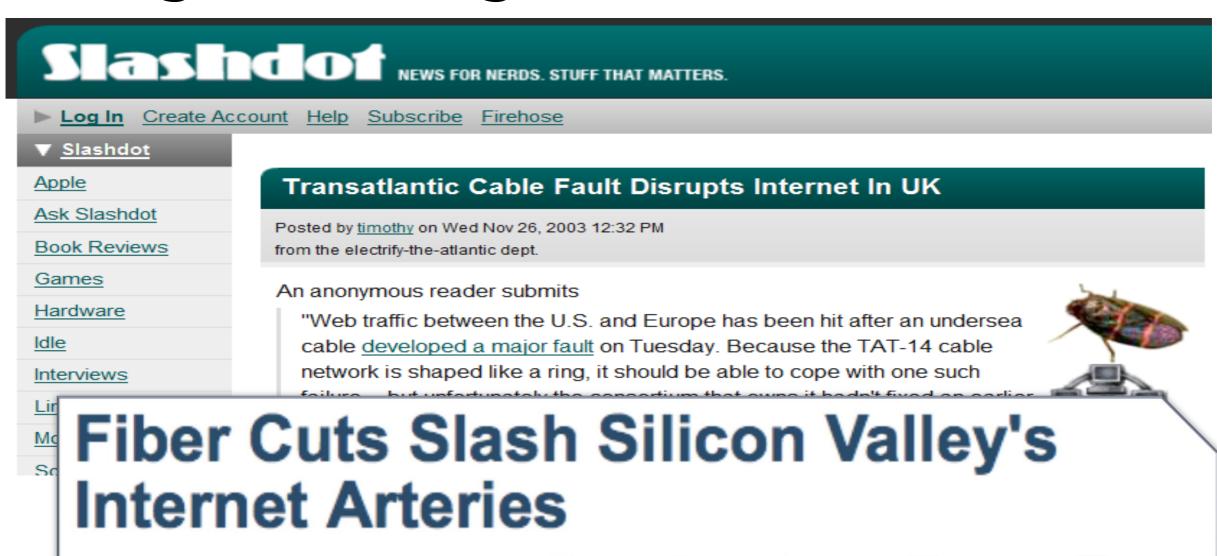
Big Failures generate news stories

Big Failures generate news stories



By Stephen Lawson, IDG News

Big Failures generate news stories



Cuts in fiber-optic lines early Thursday at two locations near Silicon Valley shut down two IBM facilities and affected an organization in charge of Internet domain names.

Print Pigg Twitter Facebook

- Big Failures generate news stories
 - Rarely contain useful details
 - Most networks failures are not catastrophic

Fiber Cuts Slash Silicon Valley's Internet Arteries

By Stephen Lawson, IDG News











Cuts in fiber-optic lines early Thursday at two locations near Silicon Valley shut down two IBM facilities and affected an organization in charge of Internet domain names.

Why do we know so little?



Why do we know so little?

- Collecting comprehensive failure data is difficult
 - Lightweight techniques are limited
 - Special purpose monitoring is expensive
- Access to network data is limited data
 - A few publicly available studies
 - [A. Markopoulou ToN '08] [C. Cranor SIGMOD 03]
 - Many networks consider data proprietary
- Some networks can't invest time or capital

Contributions

- Methodology to reconstruct failure history of a network
 - Using only commonly available data
 - No need for additional instrumentation
- Analyze a production network

Network Failure History

- ▶ A time series of Layer-3 failure events
 - I.e, for each link a set of state transitions between up and down
- And, where possible, annotated with:
 - What caused the failure?
 - What was the impact of the failure?



















interface GigabitEthernet1/1 ip address 137.211.22.8 255.255.255.254







interface GigabitEthernet0/2 ip address 137.211.23.2 255.255.255.254







interface GigabitEthernet1/1 ip address 137.211.22.9 255.255.255.254















interface GigabitEthernet3/2 ip address 137.211.25.9 255.255.255.254









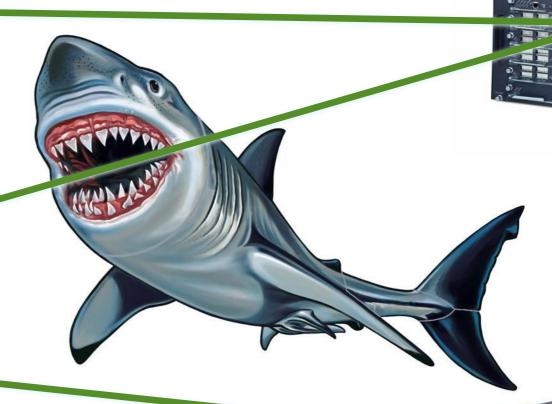










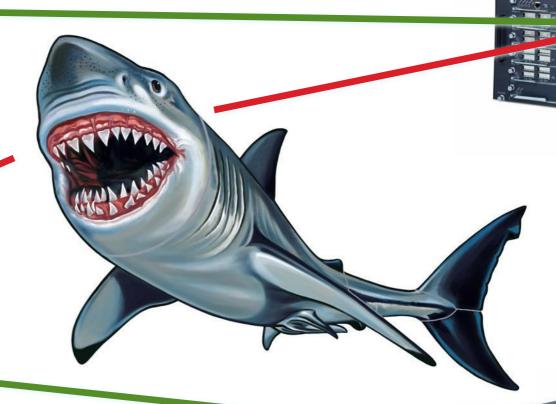








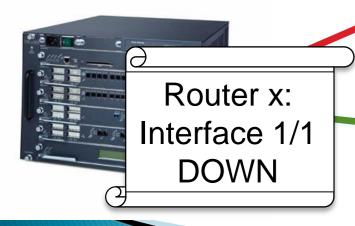


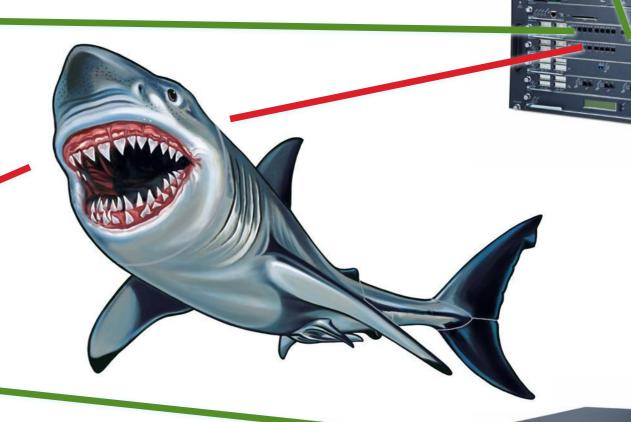










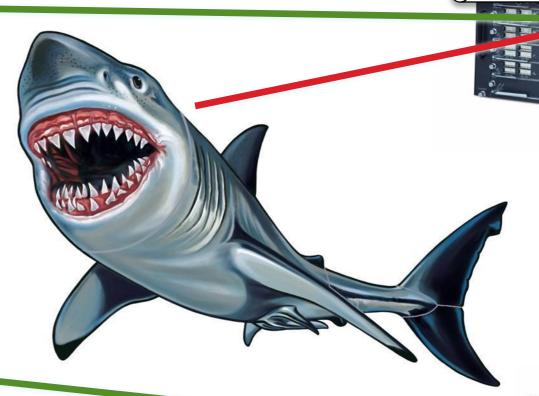








Router Y: Interface 2/3 DOWN











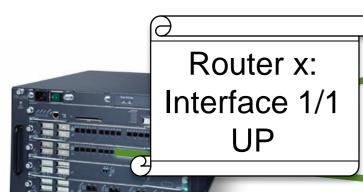


























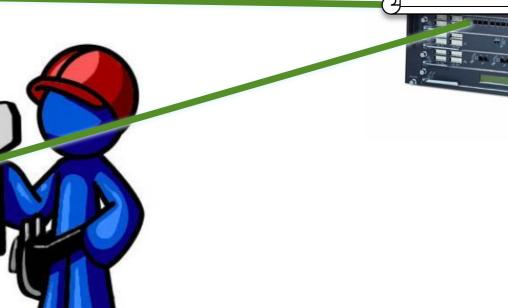








Router Y: Interface 2/3 UP







This message is to alert you that the CENIC network engineering team has scheduled an emergency repair



Start 0001 PDT, FRI 9/02/06 End 0200 PDT, FRI 9/02/06

SCOPE: Shark bites through cable

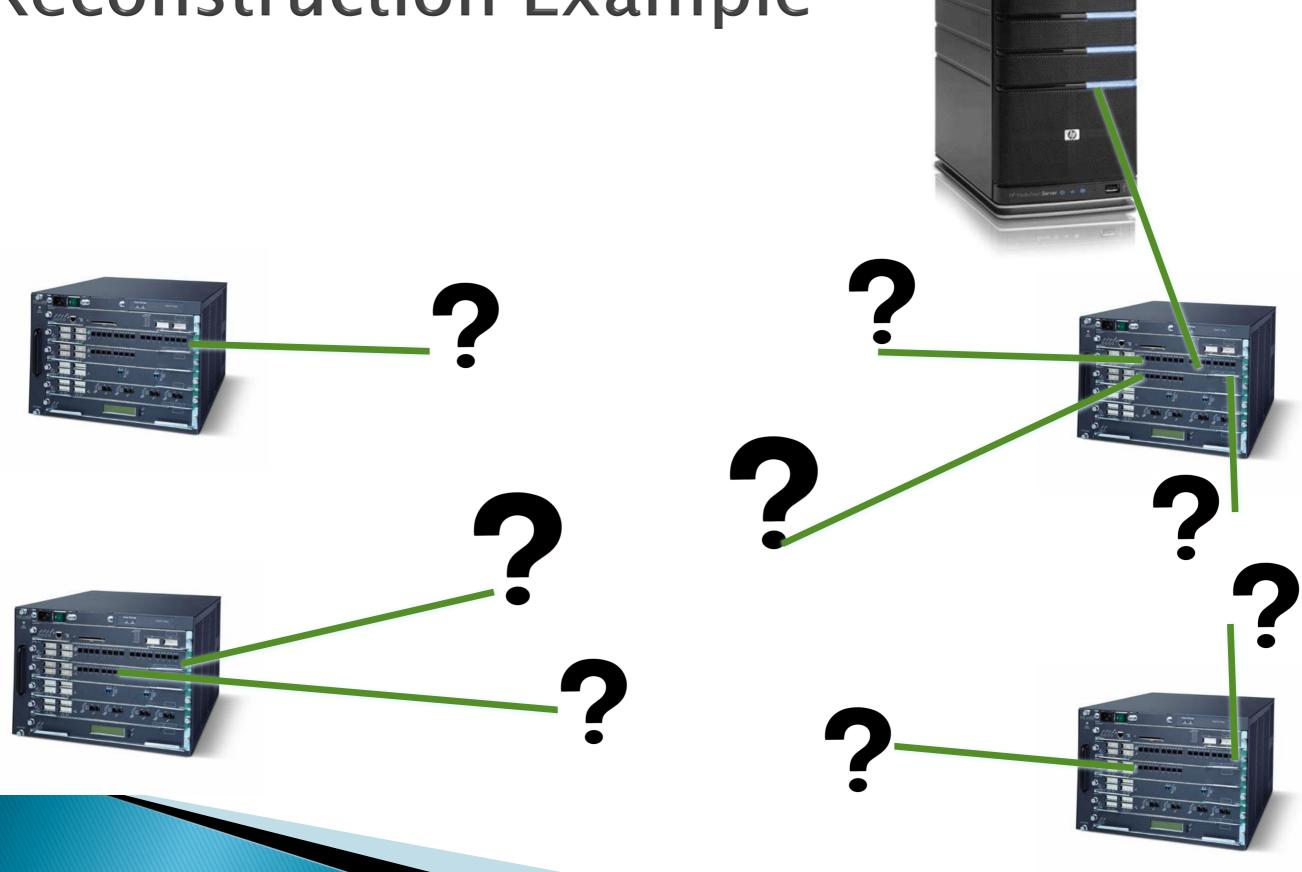
IMPACT: Loss of redundancy between San Francisco and Los Angles

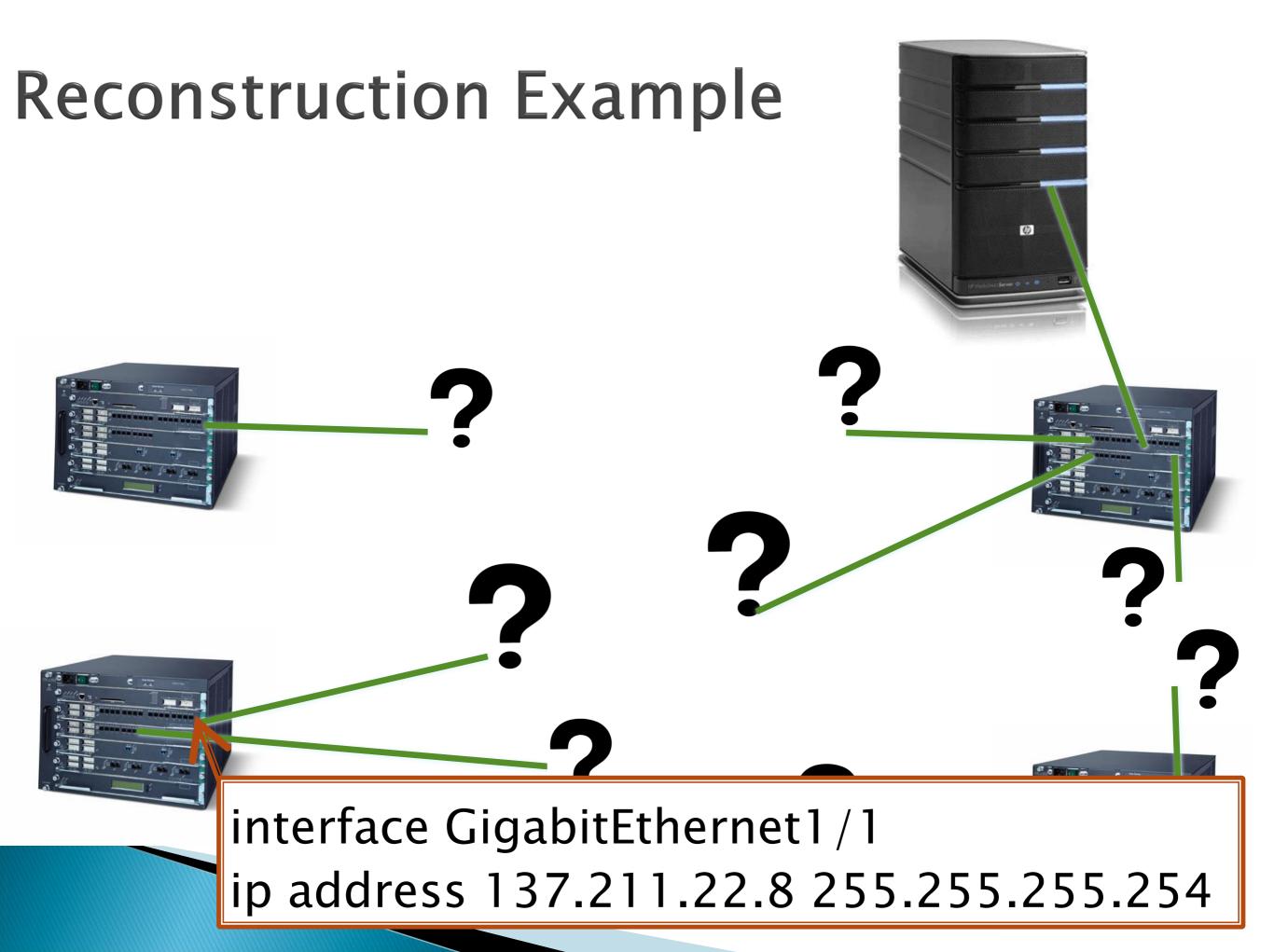


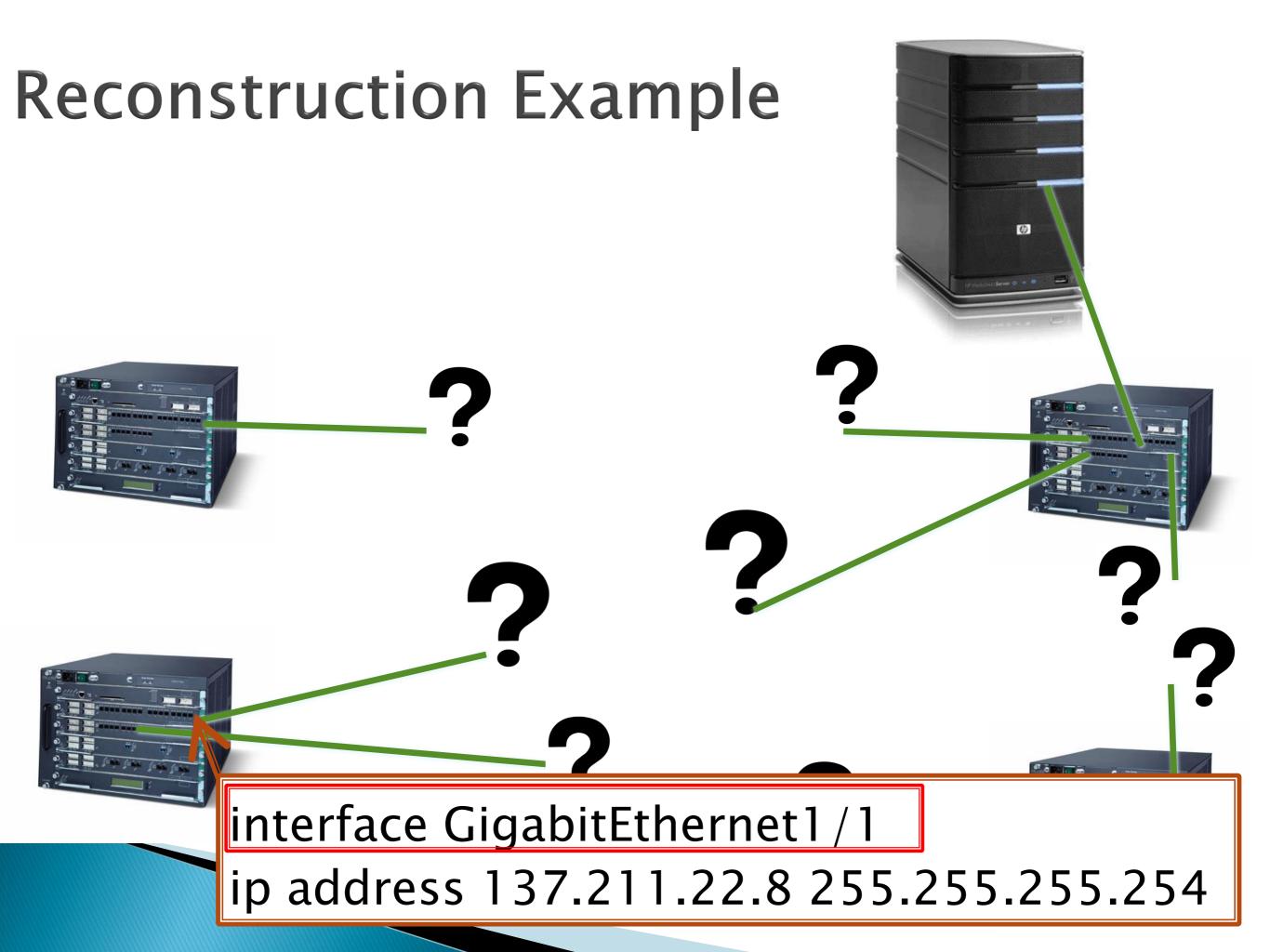
COMMENTS
It left behind a tooth

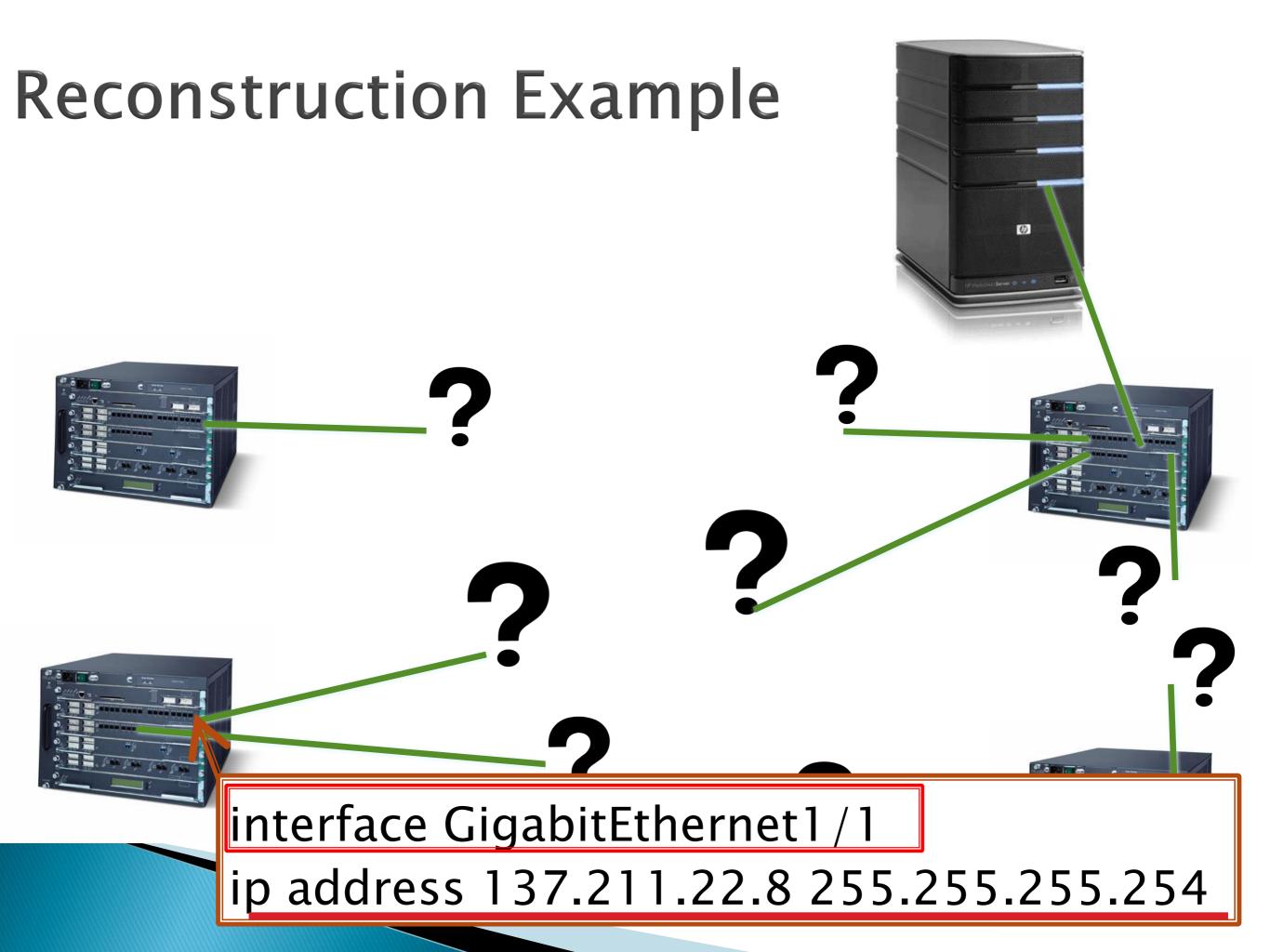
Reconstructing a Failure

- How can we reconstruct a failure 4 years later?
 - Syslog
 - Describes interface state changes
 - Router Configuration Files
 - Maps interfaces to Links
 - Operation announcements
- Caveat: data not intended for failure reconstruction

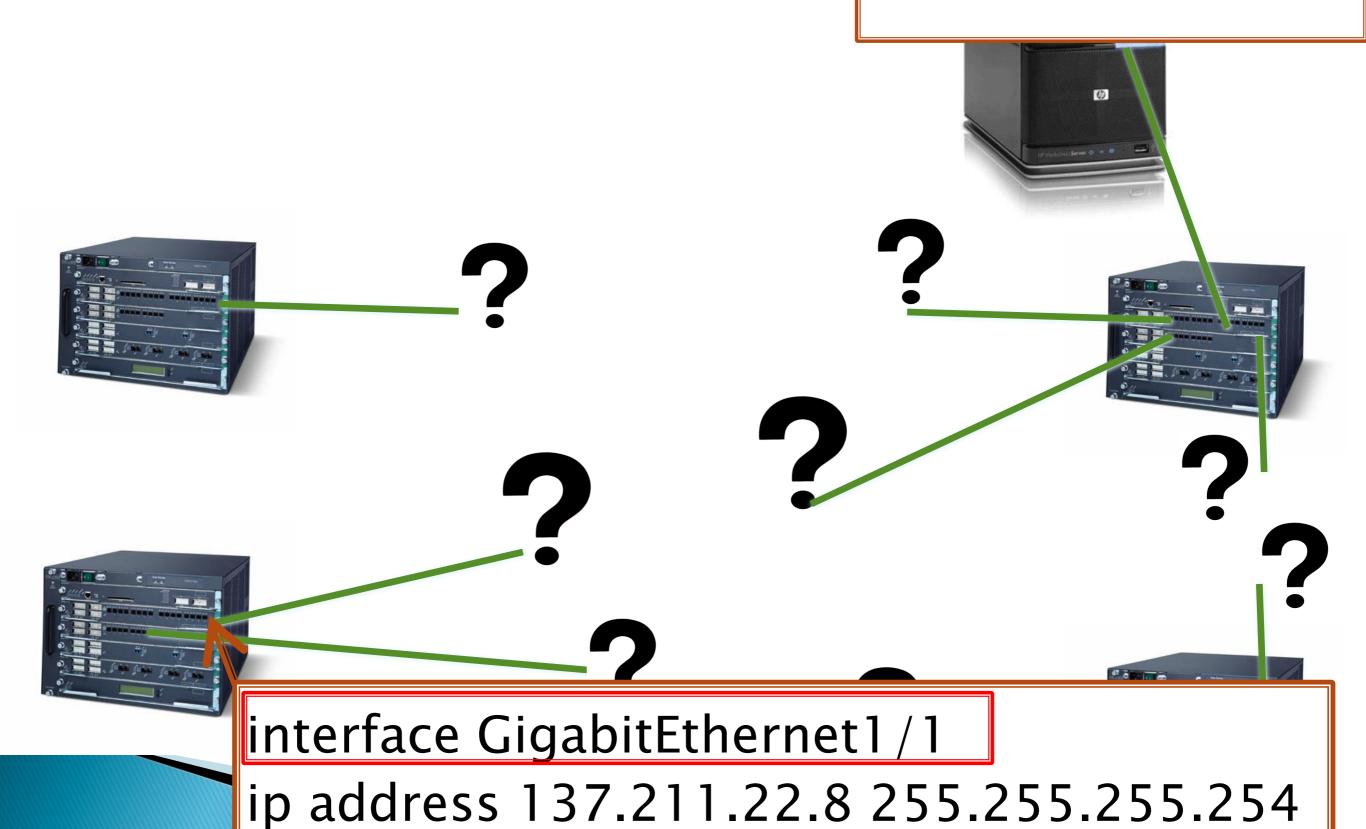








137.211.22.9



137.211.22.9







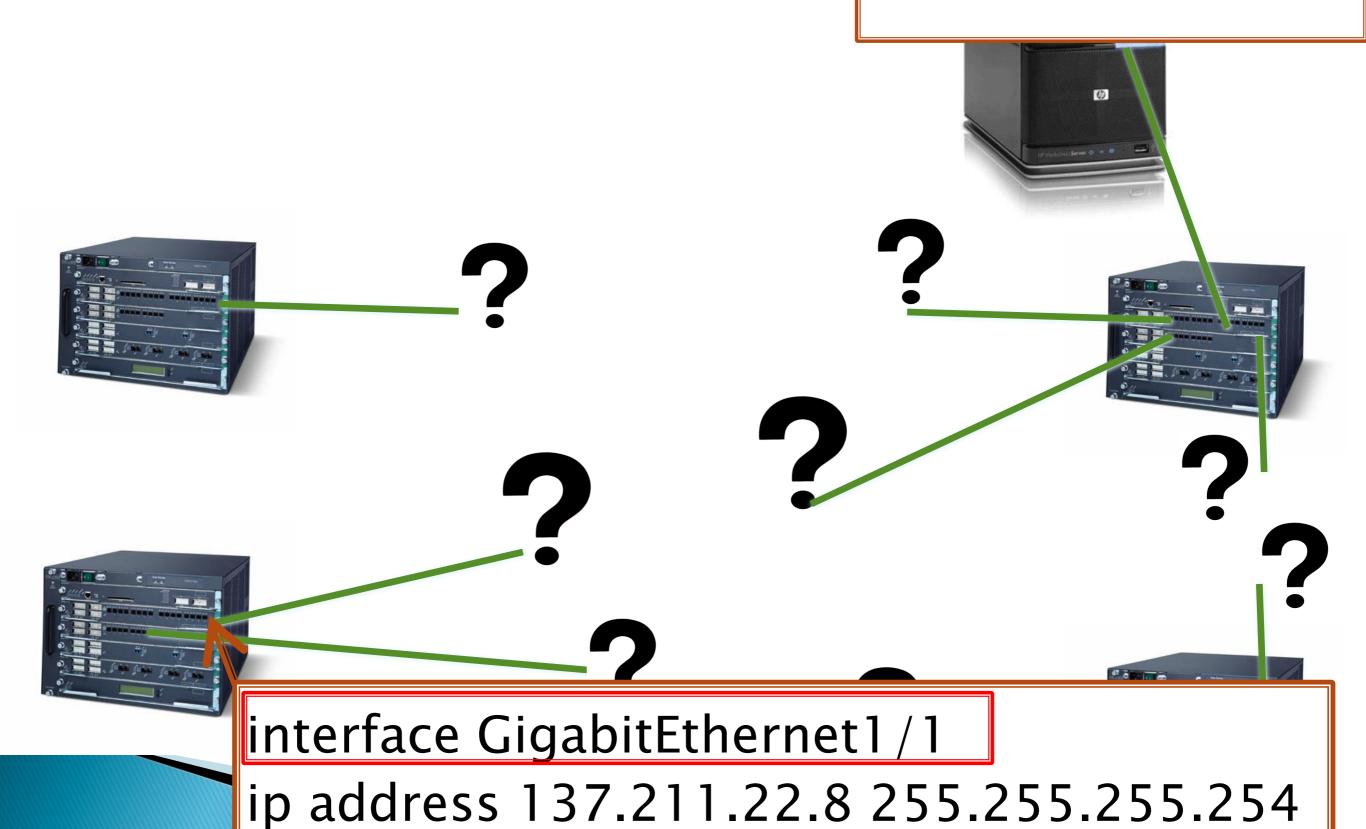
interface GigabitEthernet0/2 ip address 137.211.23.2 255.255.254



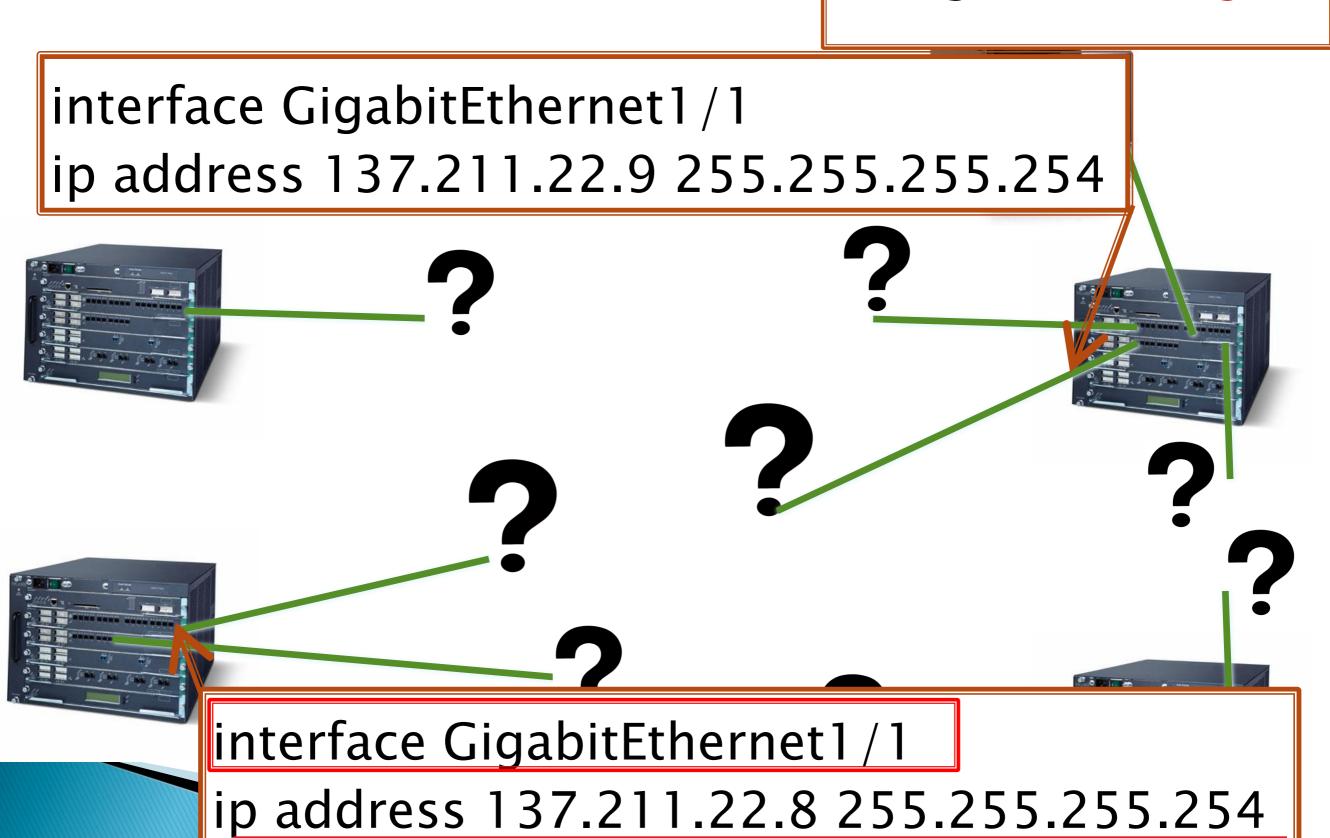


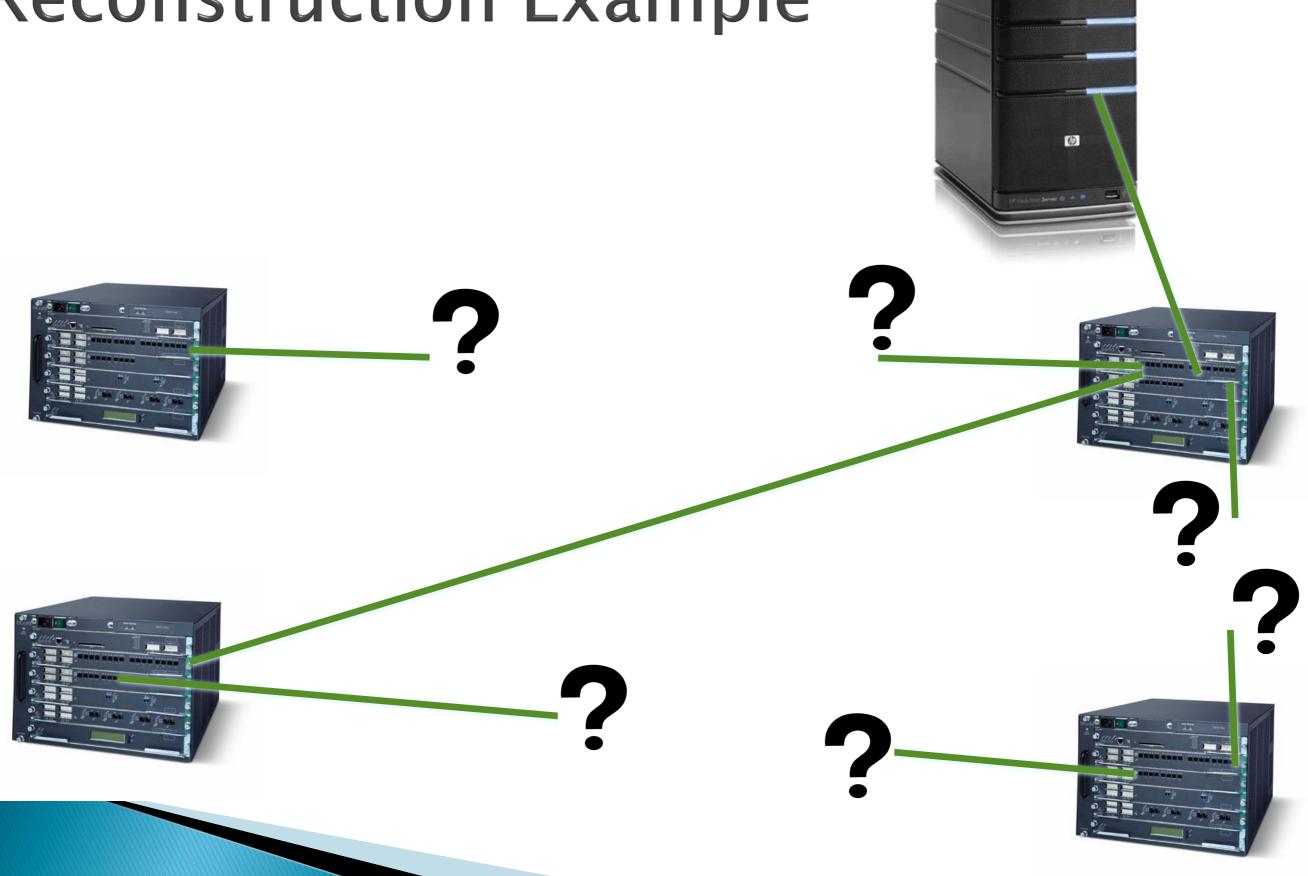
interface GigabitEthernet1/1 ip address 137.211.22.8 255.255.255.254

137.211.22.9



137.211.22.9









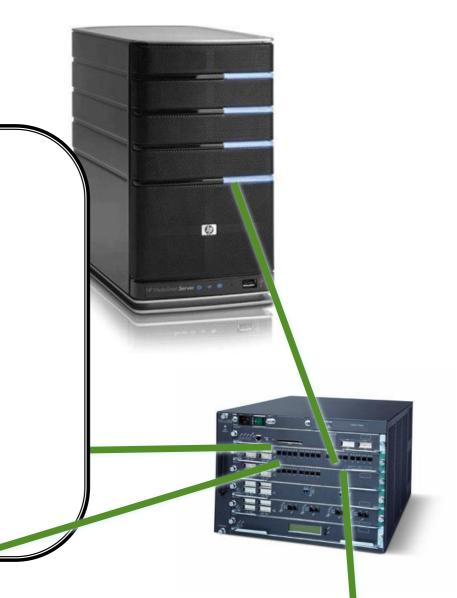






SYSLOG

02:40:05 x.cenic.net: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface GigE1/1, changed state to down 02:40:05 Y.cenic.net: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface GigE2/3, changed state to down 02:45:35 x.cenic.net: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface GigE1/1, changed state to up 02:45:35 Y.cenic.net: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface GigE2/3, changed state to up

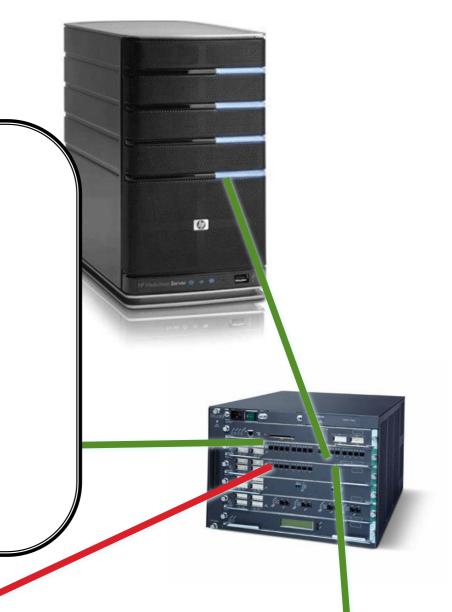






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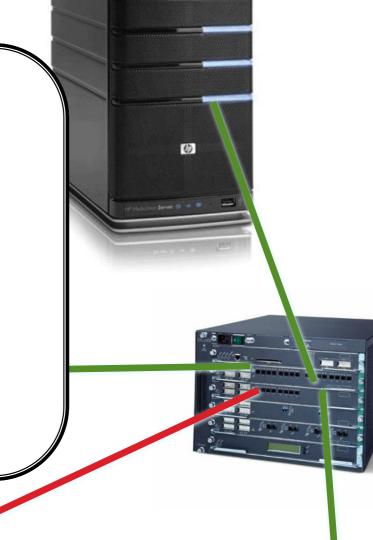
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Interface GigE1/1, changed state to up

02:45:35 Y.cenic.net: %LINK-3-UPDOWN:

Interface GigE2/3, changed state to up







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Interface GigE2/3, changed state to up

















> Start 0001 PDT, FRI 9/02/06 End 0200 PDT, FRI 9/02/06



SCOPE: Shark bites through cable

IMPACT: Loss of redundancy between San Francisco and Los Angles

COMMENTS It left behind a tooth



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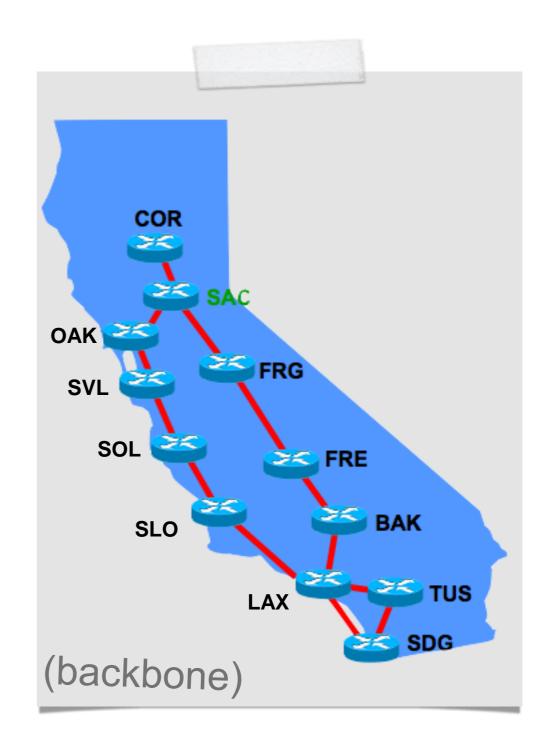


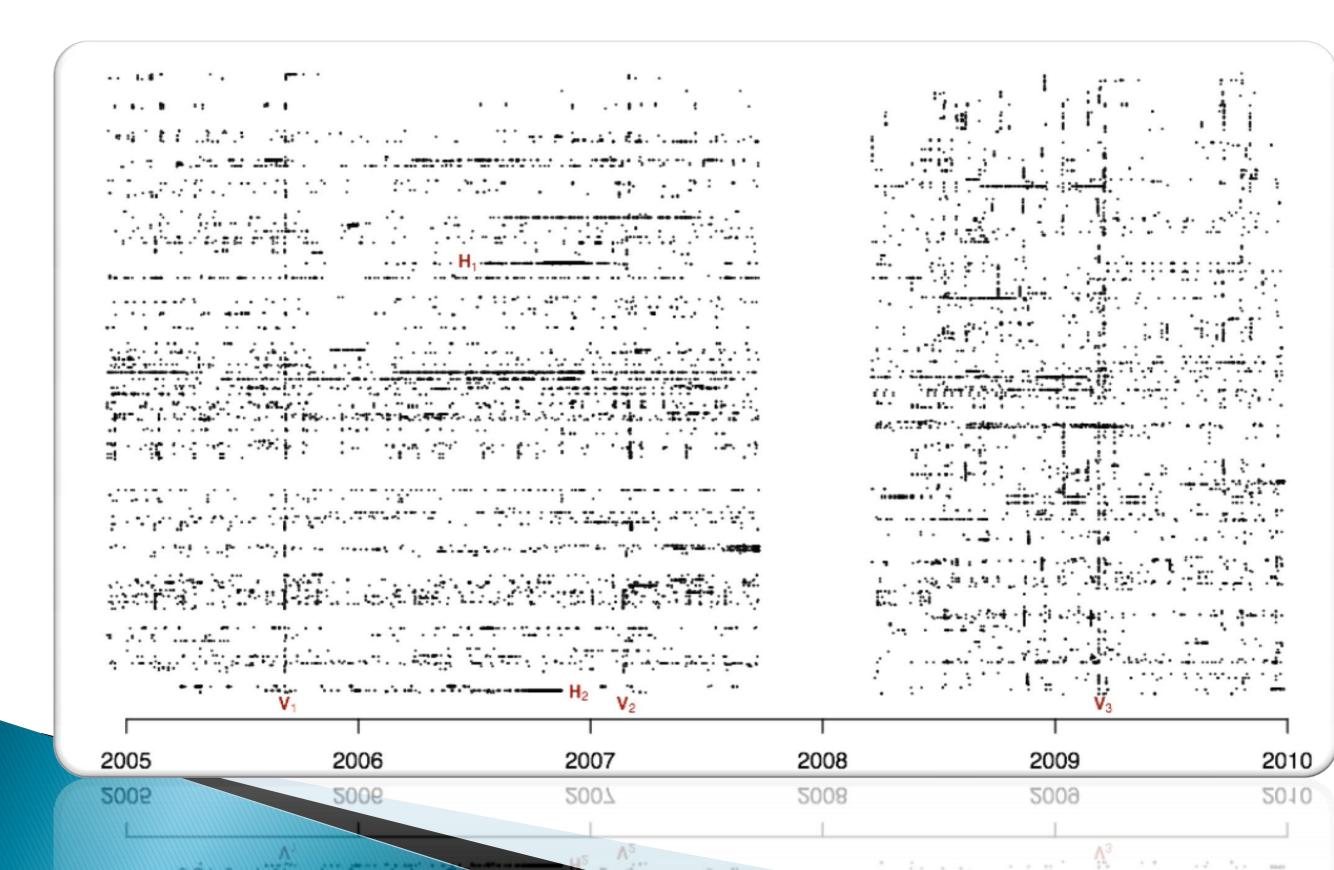


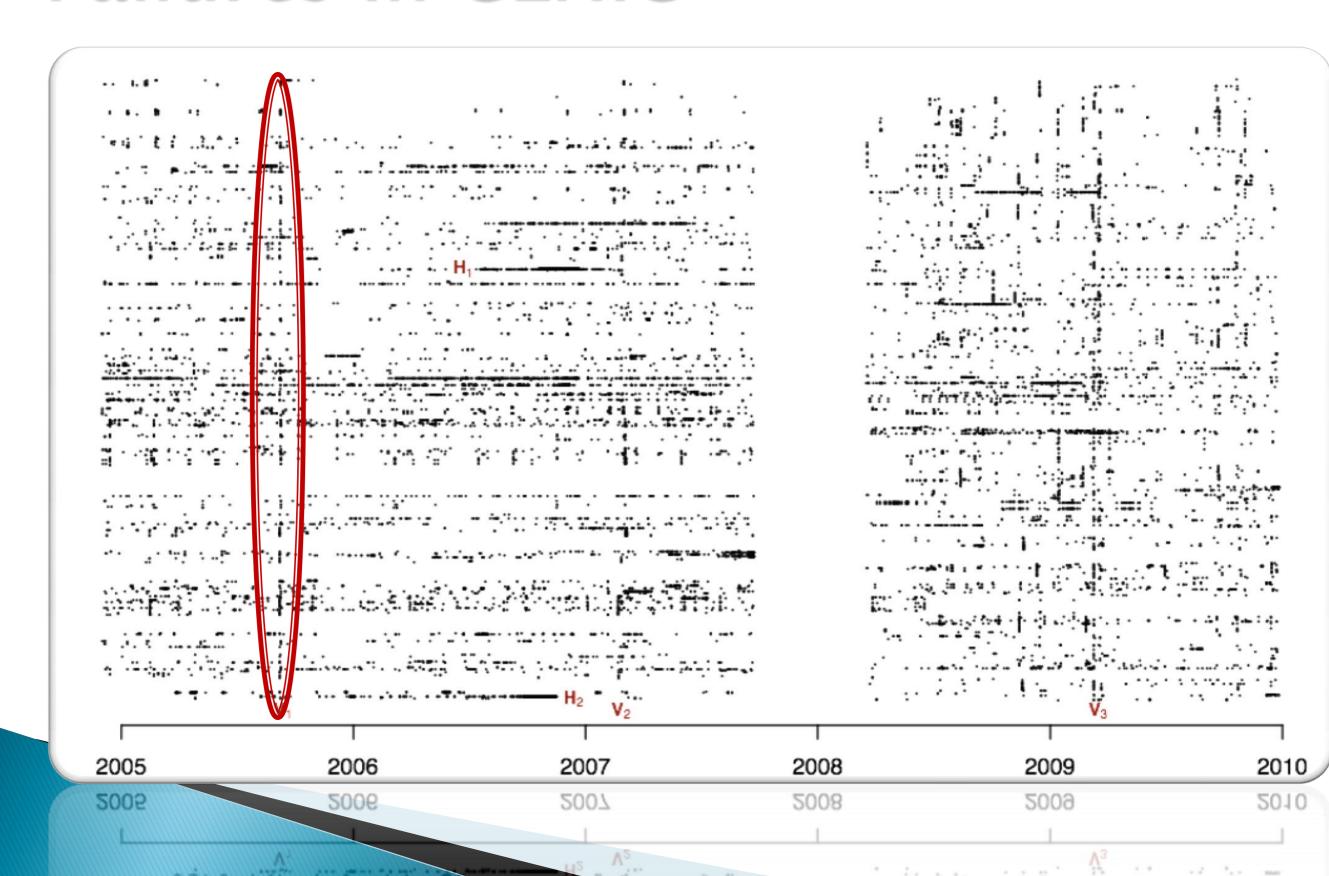
CENIC Network

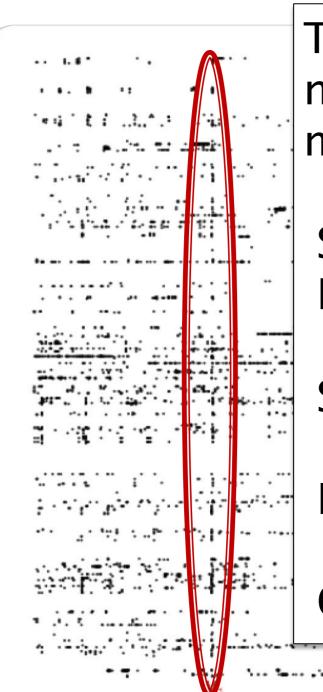
- Serving California educational institutions
- Over 200 routers

5 years of data









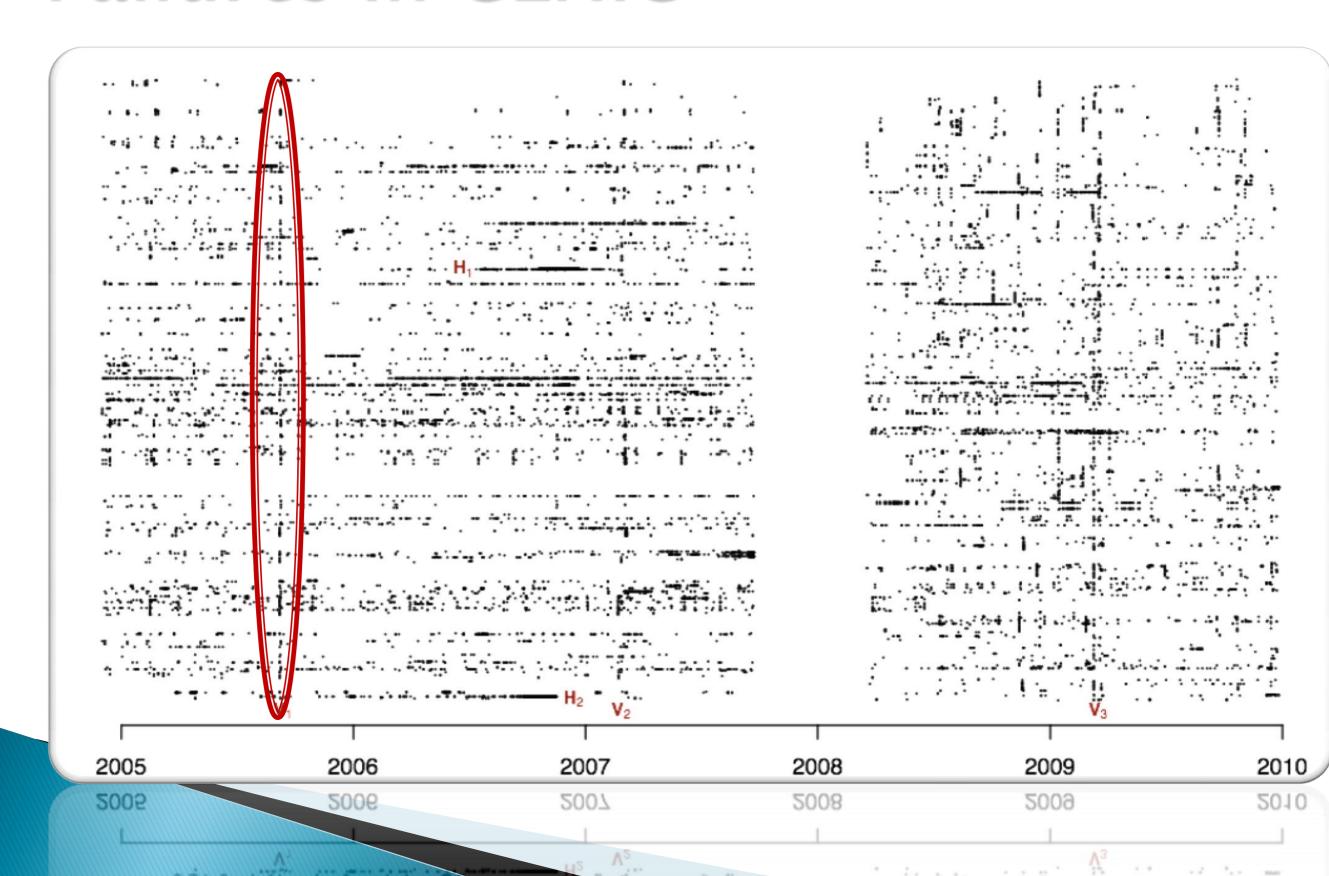
This message is to alert you that the CENIC network engineering team has scheduled maintenance

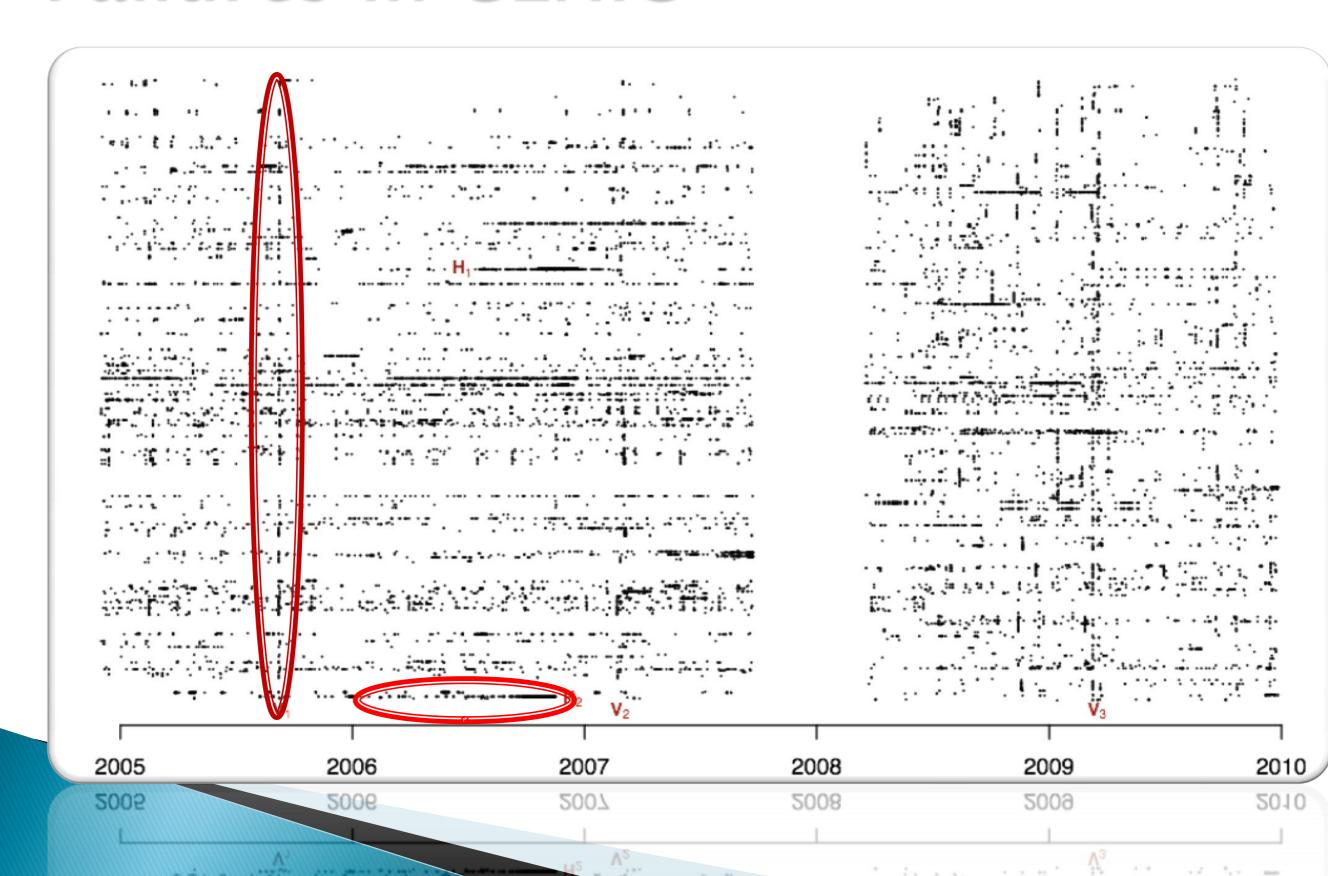
Start 0001 PDT, FRI 8/17/05 End 0200 PDT, FRI 8/17/05

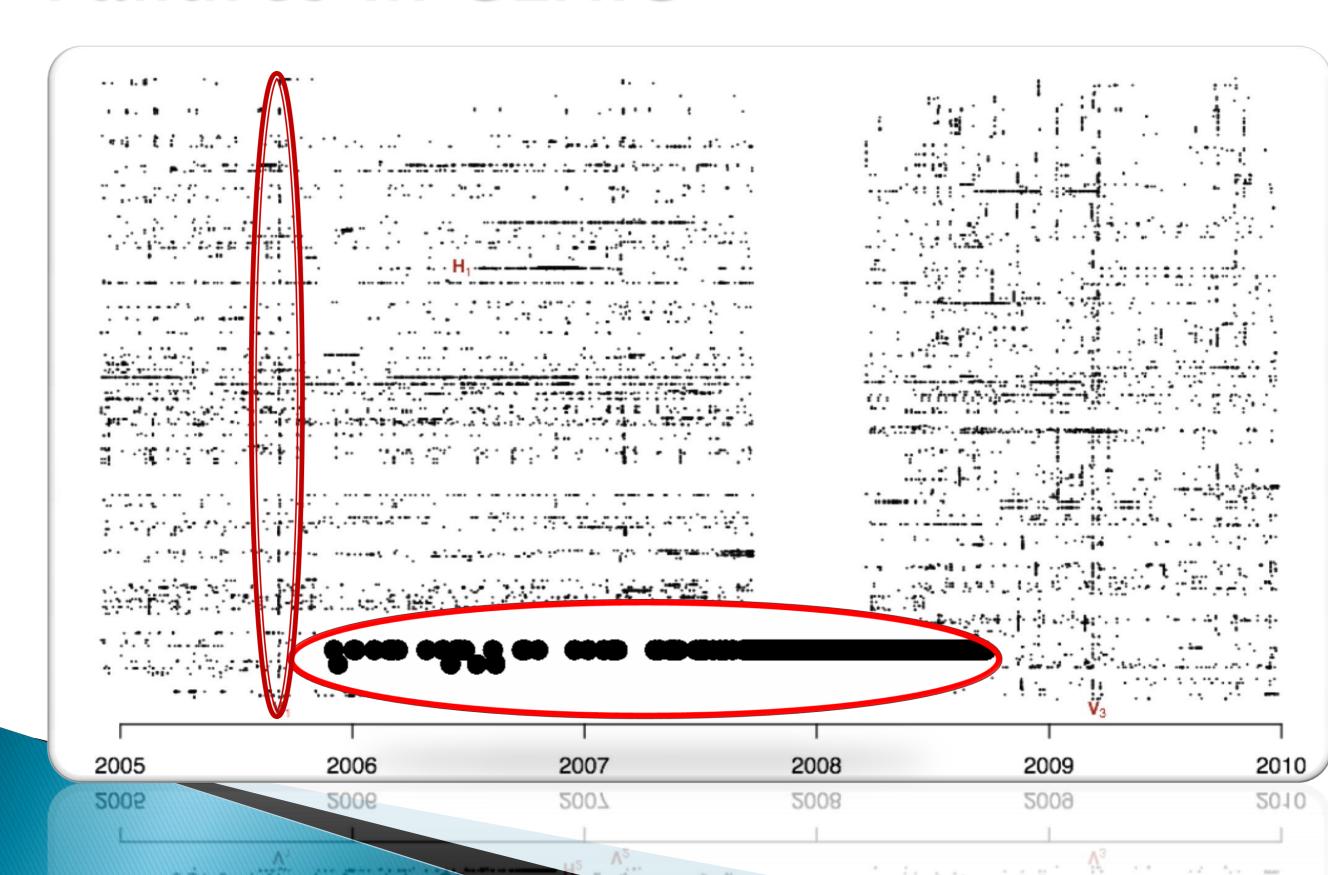
SCOPE: Routing protocol parameter change

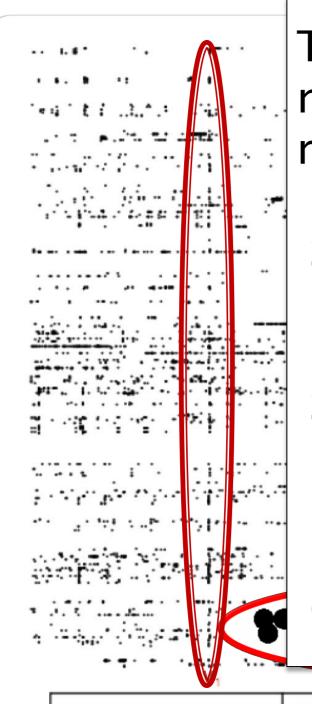
IMPACT: San Fransico PoP

COMMENTS: Other PoPs to follow









This message is to alert you that the CENIC network engineering team has scheduled a repair

Start 1930 PDT, FRI 11/17/06 End 2000 PDT, FRI 11/17/06

SCOPE: Faulty optical amplifier

IMPACT: San Diego PoP

COMMENTS: ...

Outline

- Motivation
- Methodology
 - Limitations
 - Validation
- Findings in the CENIC network

Syslog Limitations

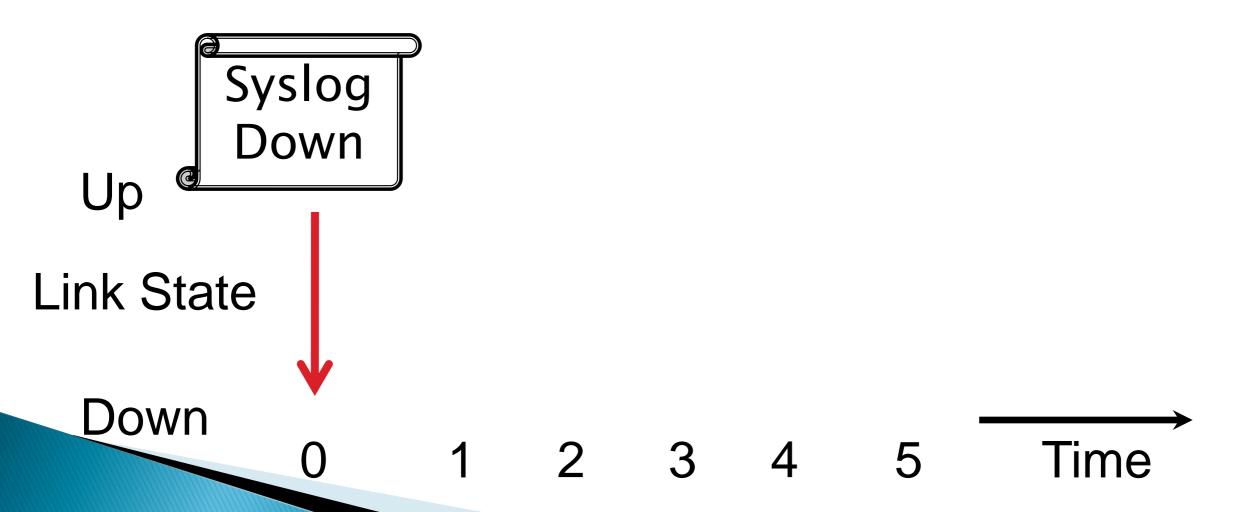
- Syslog messages are sent from routers to a central server
 - Using UDP
- Messages are lost

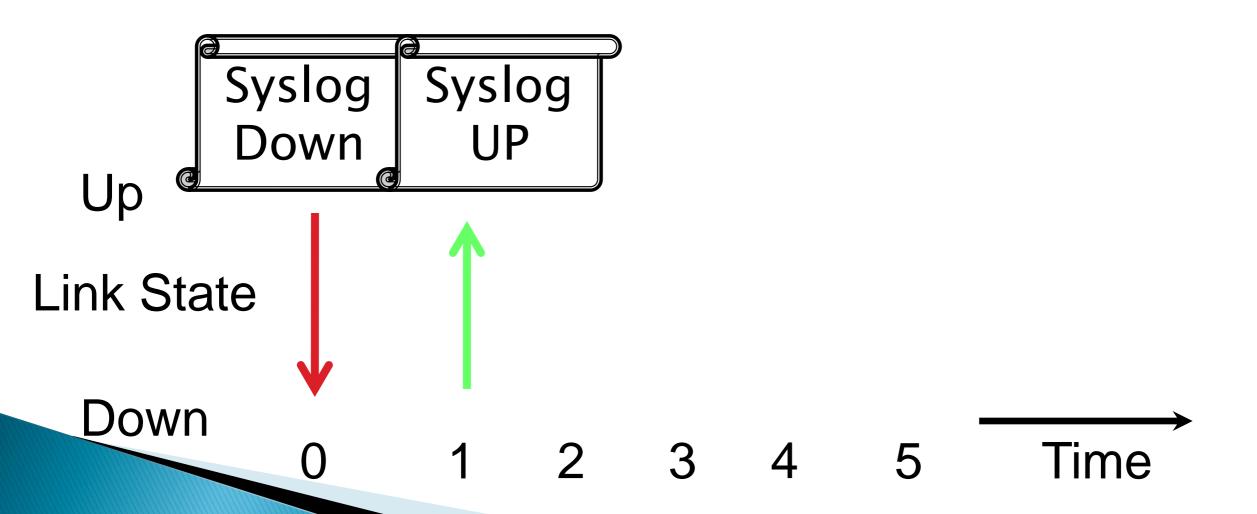


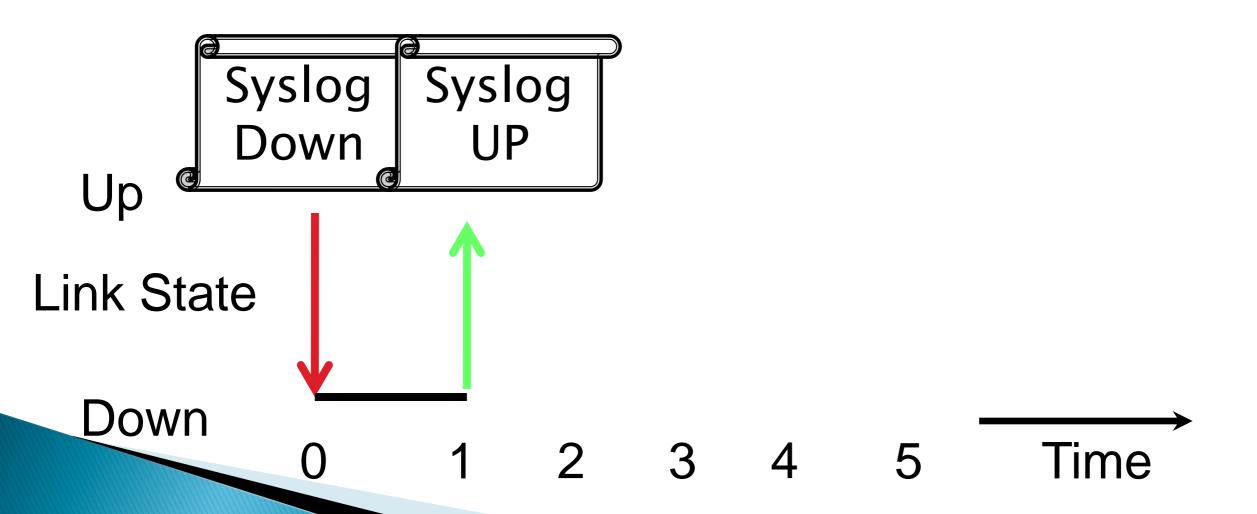
Up

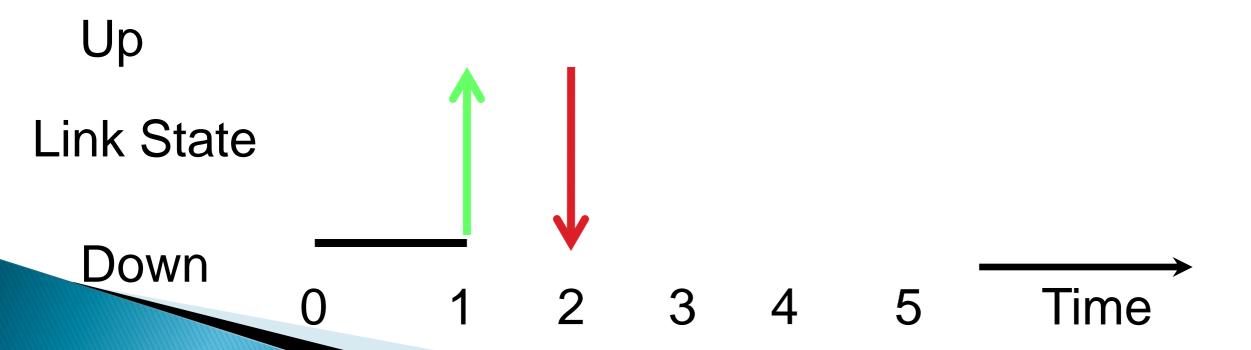
Link State

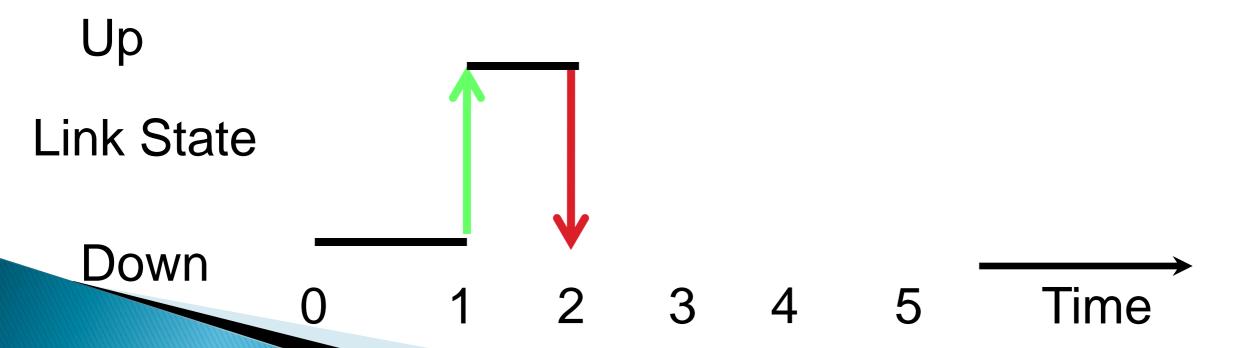


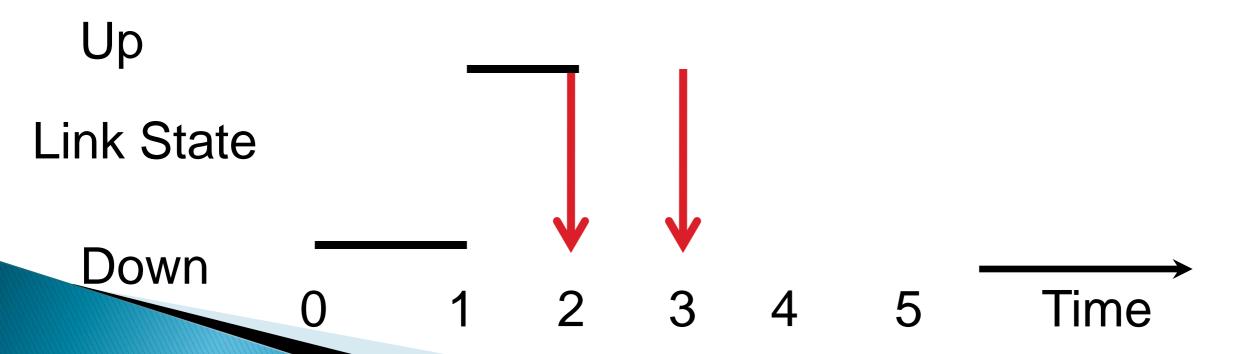


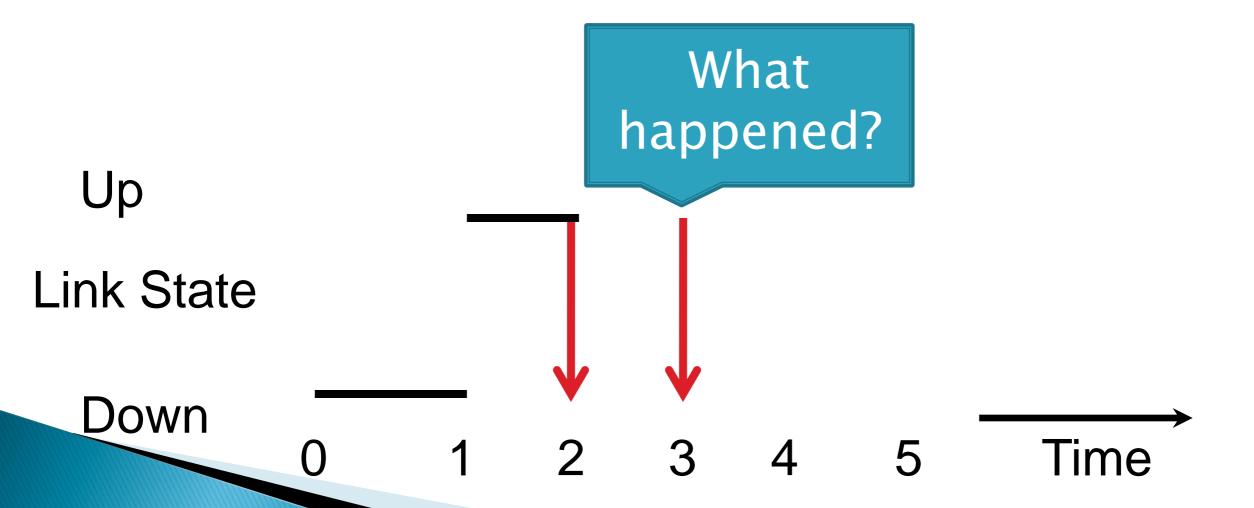


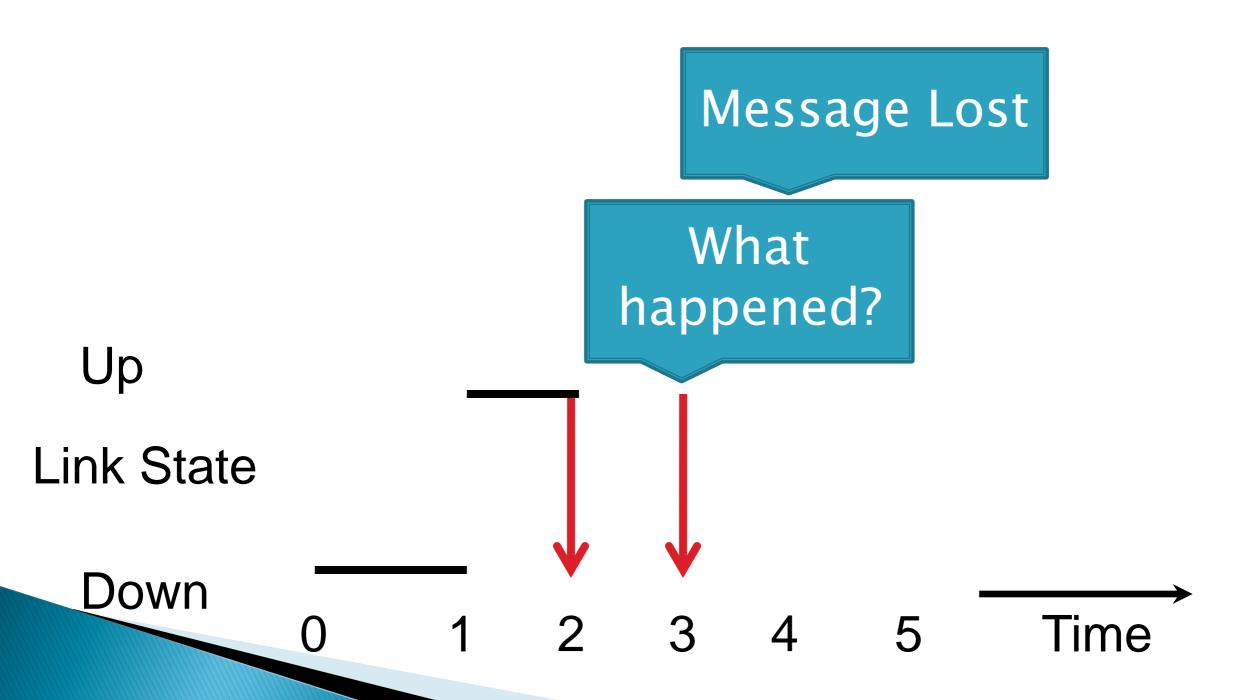


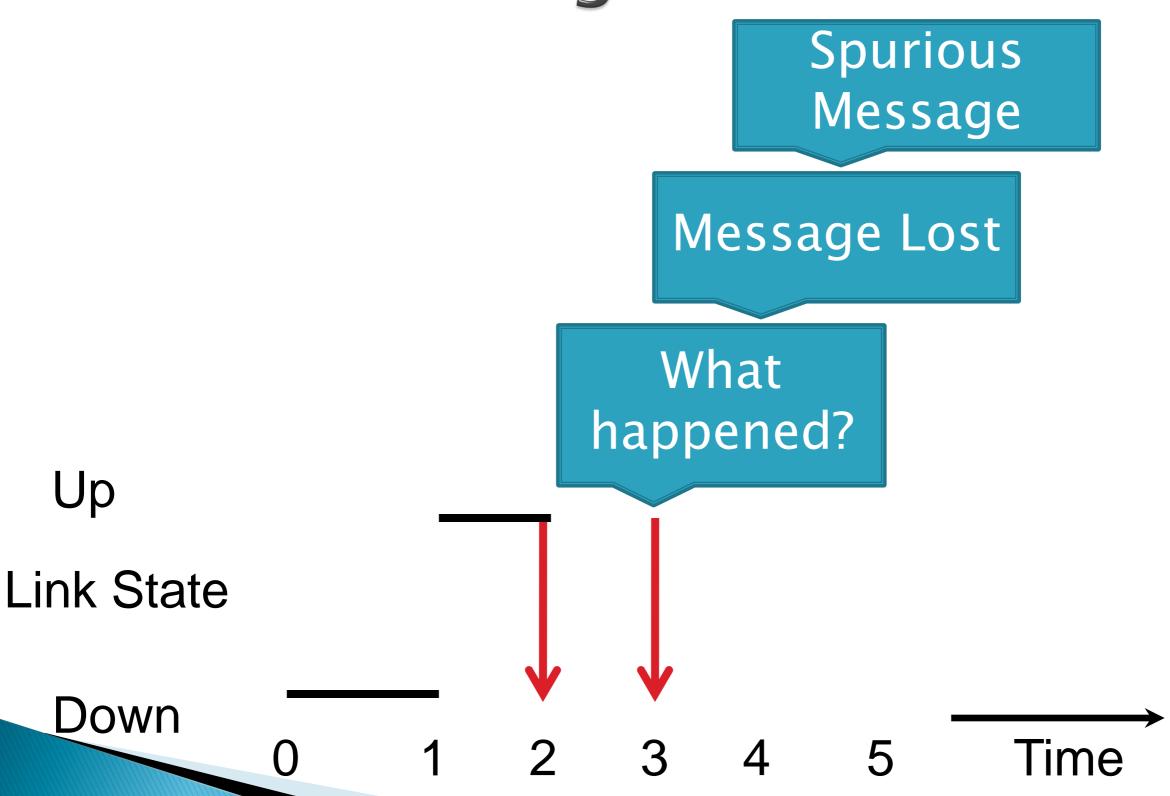


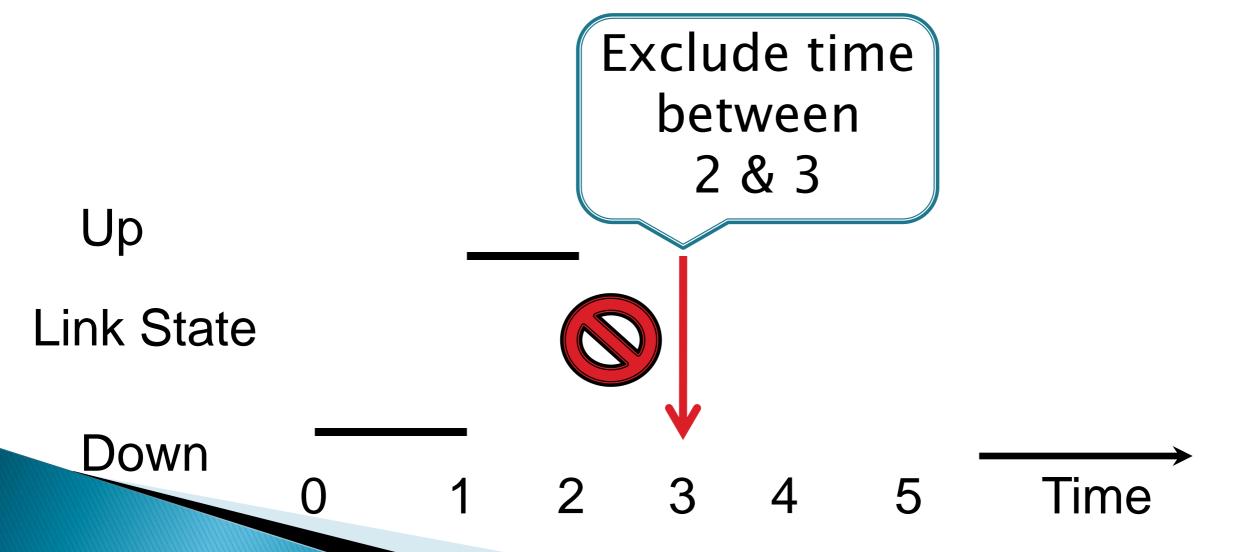


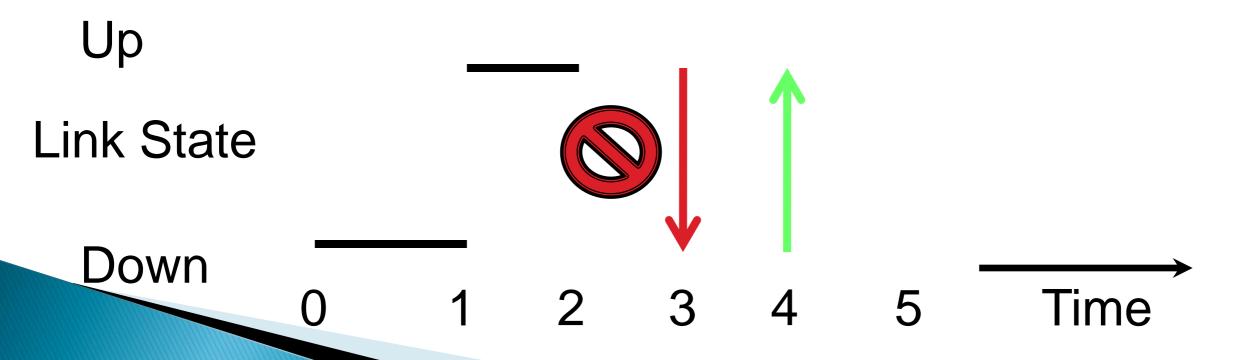


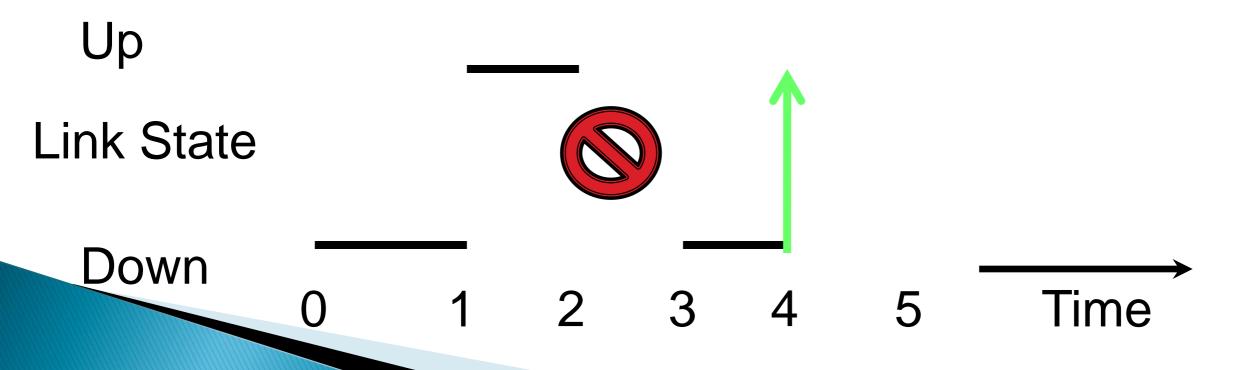


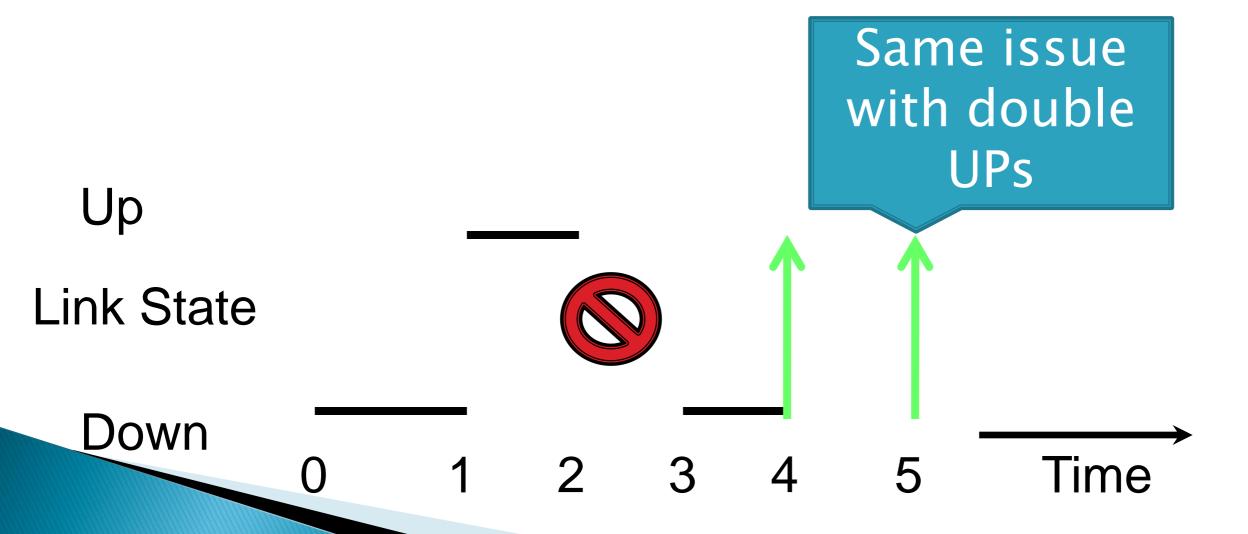












Configuration Limitations

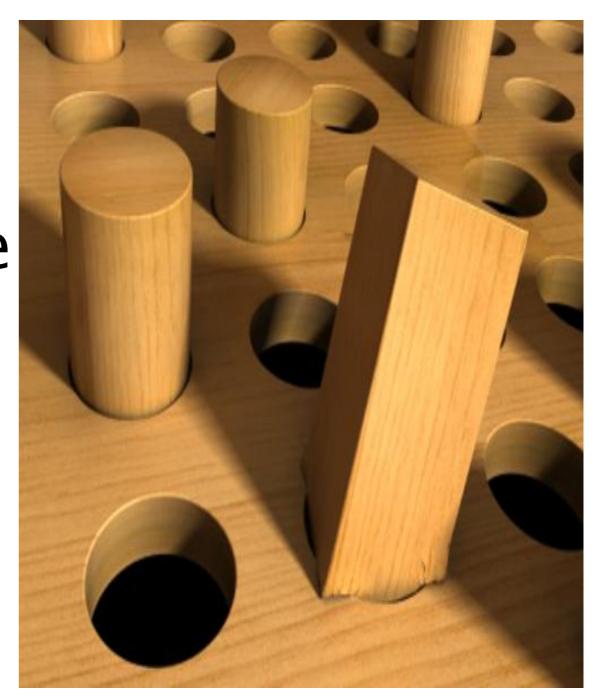
 Configuration files are logged intermittently

 Configuration files do not describe layer 2 topology



Limits of Operational Announcements

- Operational announcements are written by humans
 - Selection bias
- Categorization is subjective



Testing Comprehensiveness

- Are there events mentioned in announcements that aren't in syslog
 - Manually checked random 1% of announcements
 - 97% of events were confirmed

Validating Up States

- How do we know syslog is accurate?
- CAIDA Skitter project (now Ark)
 - Traceroutes to every /24 on the Internet
 - 75 Million probes over 6 months traversed CENIC
 - confirmed no traffic over any interface that we thought was down

Validating Down States

- Can we verify links were down?
 - Routing protocols aim to mask failures
 - Isolation is externally visible
 - BGP updates are sent
- Route Views project records BGP traffic
 - Verified 105 out of 147 isolation events

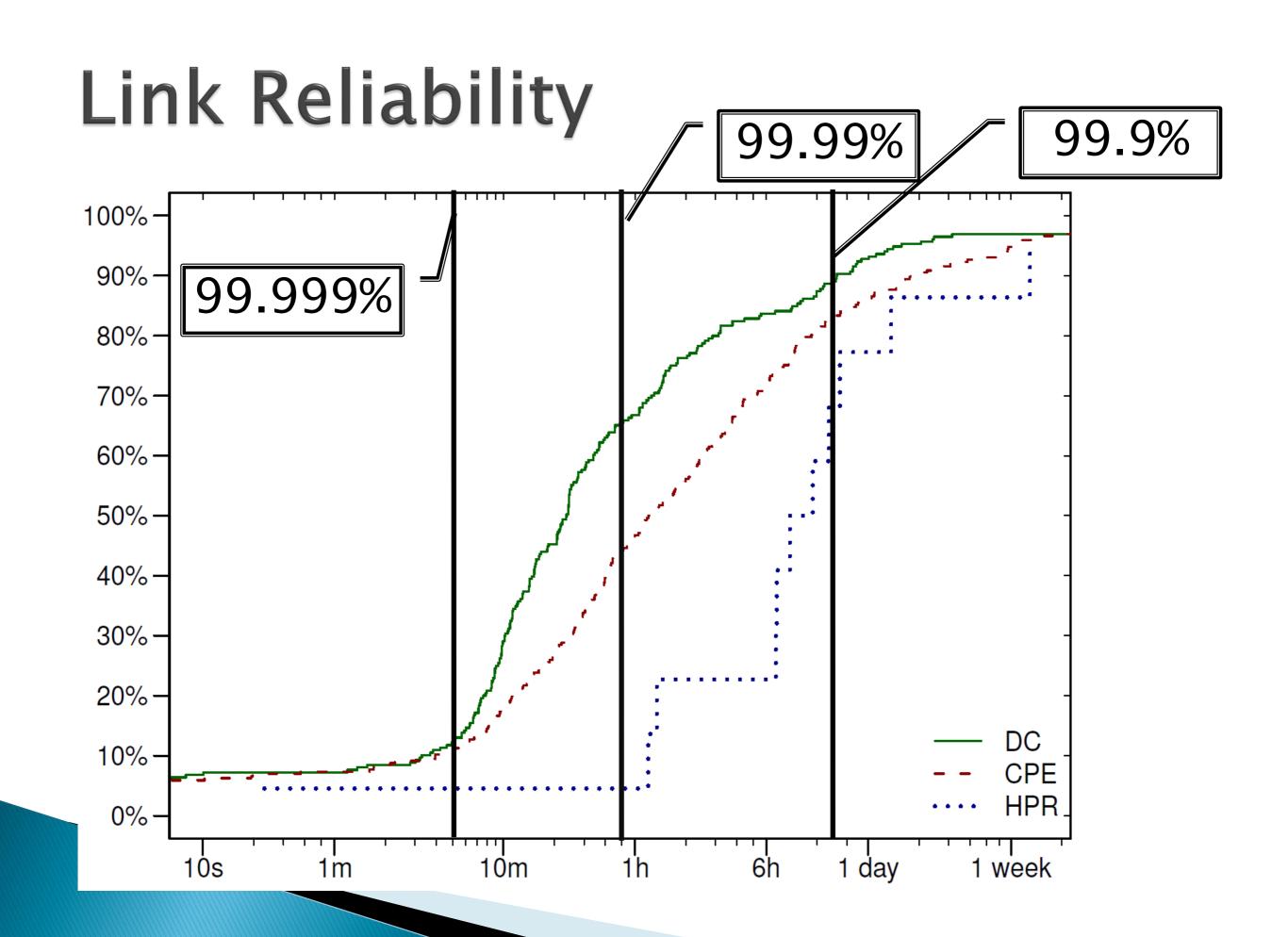
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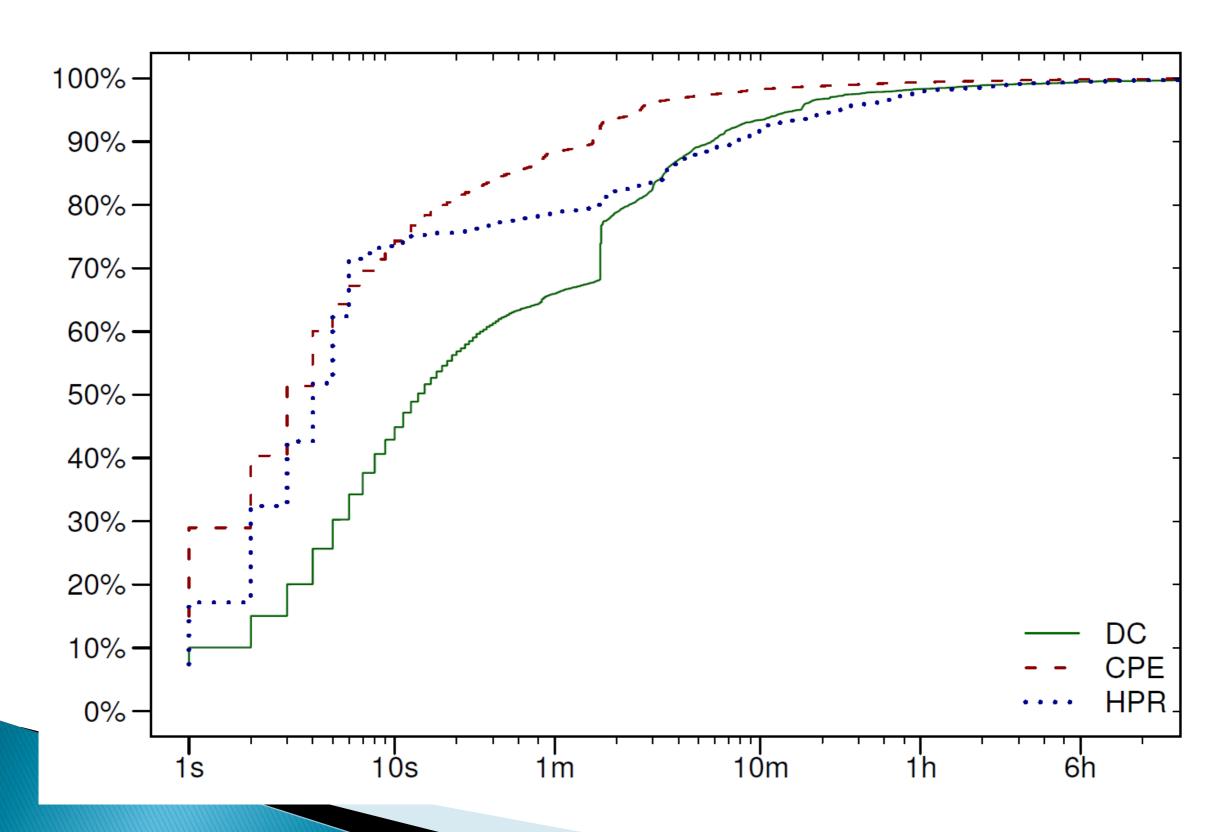
CENIC Network

- Three Types of Links:
 - Backbone
 - Customer Access
 - High Performance Backbone

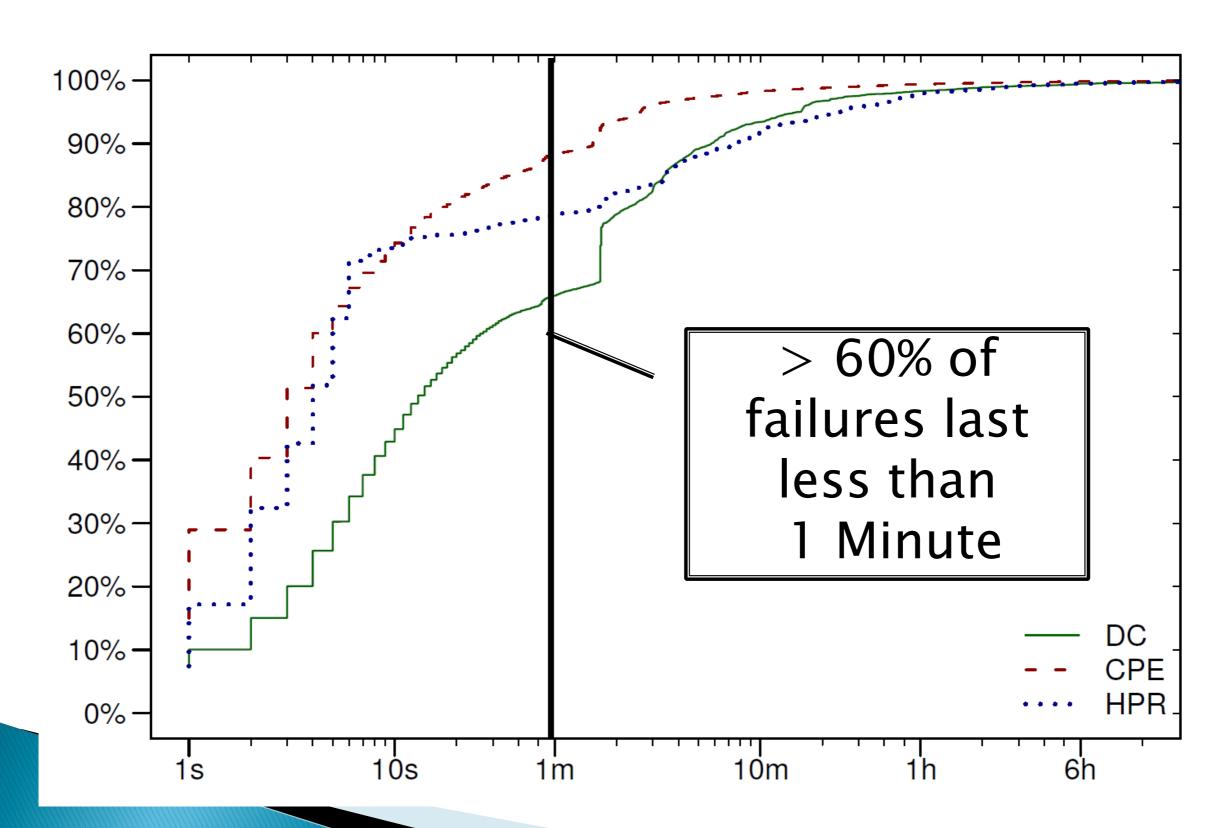




Failure Duration



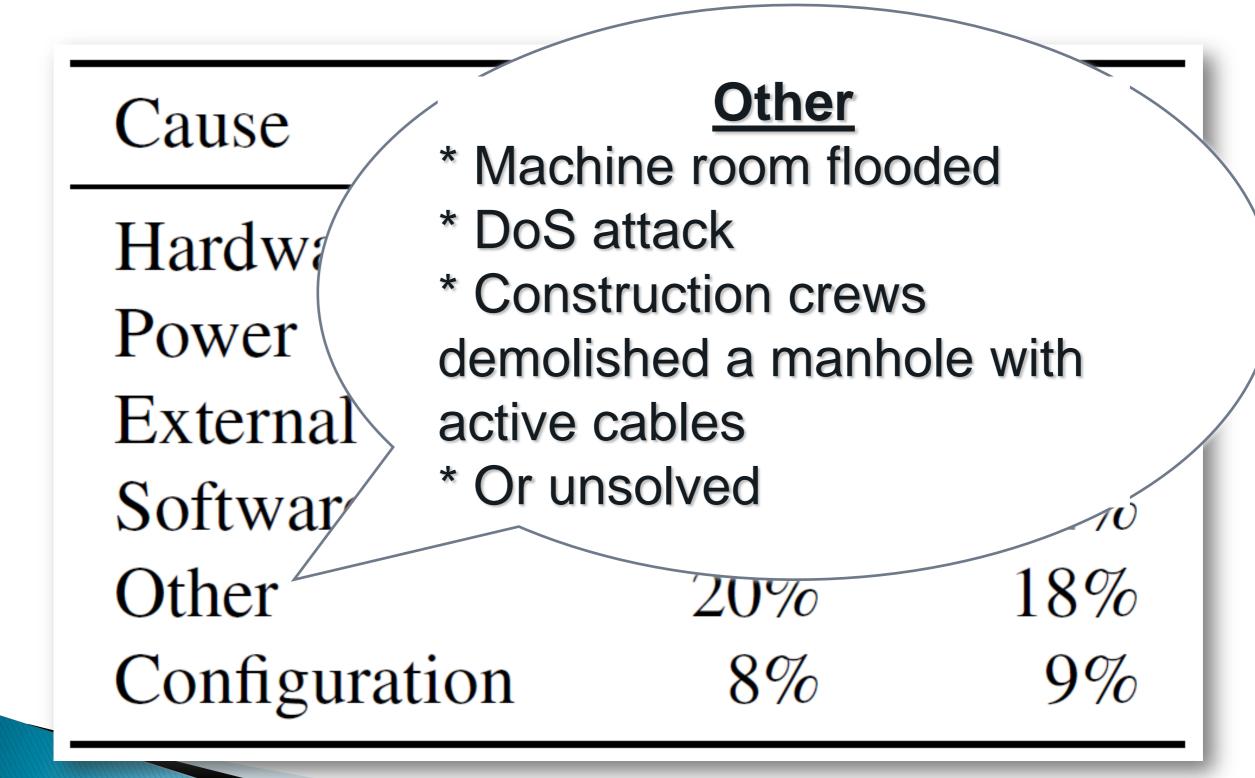
Failure Duration



Determining Causes of Failure

- > 7,000 email announcements
- > 3,000 events
- > 28% of events describe a failure
- 18% of observed failures are explained

Cause	Notices	Failures
Hardware	25%	20%
Power	20%	6%
External	15%	15%
Software	12%	32%
Other	20%	18%
Configuration	8%	9%



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Software	12%	32%
Other	20%	18%
Configuration	8%	9%

Event Durations

		Time to repair	
Cause	Events	Avg	Med
Hardware	20%	95 m	5 m
Power	6%	93 m	18 m
External	15%	61 m	4.6 m
Software	32%	10 m	4 m
Configuration	9%	5 m	1 m
Other	12%	46 m	6 m
Unknown	5%	52 m	6 m

Event Durations

		Time to repair	
Cause	Events	Avg	Med
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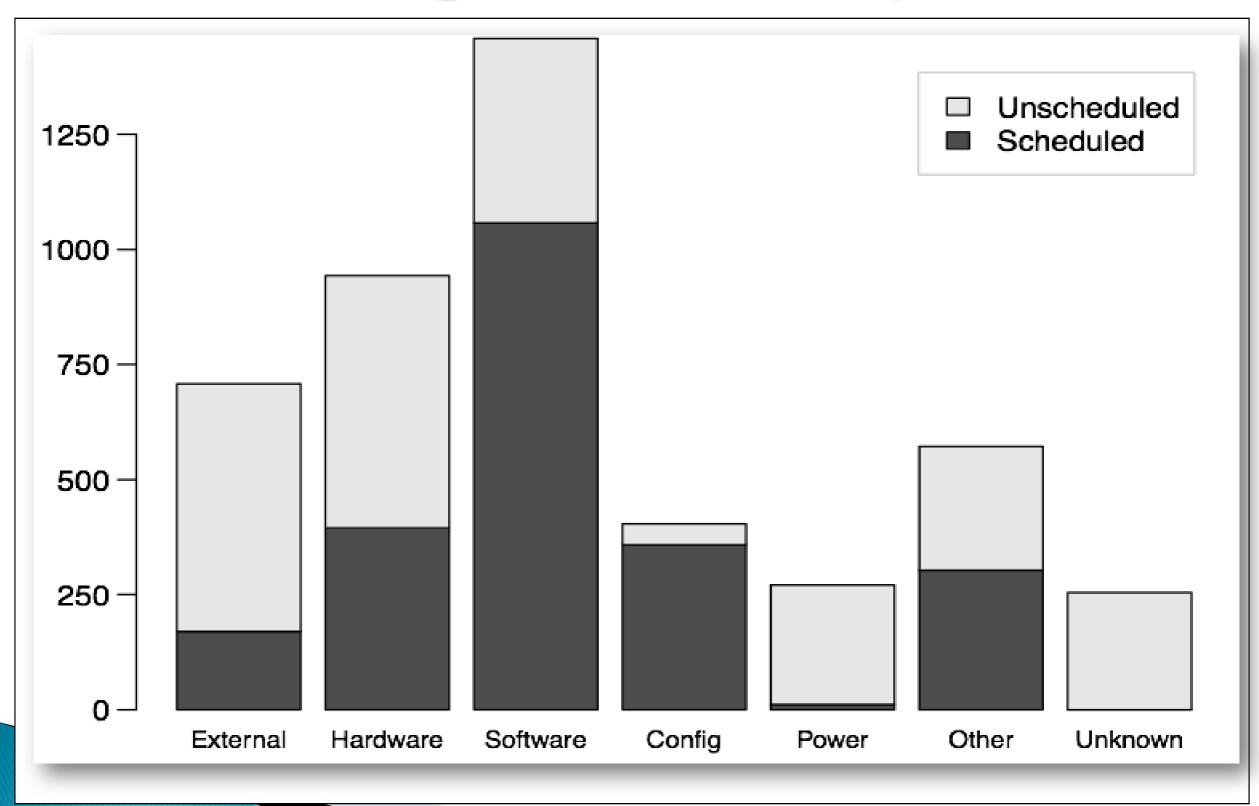
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Unknown	5%	52 m	6 m	

Considering Failure Impact

- Not all downtime is equal
 - Some failures are unexpected
 - Fiber cuts
 - Some failures are scheduled
 - Software upgrades

Considering Failure Impact



Impact

- Scheduled vs. Unscheduled
 - Simple metric to evaluate impact
- Difficult to gauge impact of most failures
 - Only 18% of failures are covered by an email
- Customer isolation events have a clear impact
 - Recall, BGP traffic makes these easy to spot

Impact

		Downtime duration		
Cause	# of Events	Avg	Med	95%
Power	10	5 h	20.6 m	33 h
Hardware	13	8.2 h	32 m	3.7 d
Software	8	6 m	2.7 m	13.9 m
N/A	75	8 h	32 m	3.7 d

Impact

		Downtime duration		
Cause	# of Events	Avg	Med	95%
Power	10	5 h	20.6 m	33 h
Hardware	13	8.2 h	32 m	3.7 d
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N/A	75	8 h	32 m	3.7 d
	Power Hardware ftware	Power 10 Hardware 13 ftware 8	Cause # of Events Avg Power 10 5 h Hardware 13 8.2 h ftware 8 6 m	Cause # of Events Avg Med Power 10 5 h 20.6 m Hardware 13 8.2 h 32 m ftware 8 6 m 2.7 m

Conclusion

- Engineering for failure requires real data
 - Data has historically been difficult to obtain
- Methodology to perform historical failure analysis with low-quality data sources
- Shared our findings in the CENIC network
 - Reliability of individual components
 - Causes of failures
 - Impact of failures

