

Eadro: An End-to-End Troubleshooting Framework for Microservices on Multi-Source Data

Cheryl Lee*, Tianyi Yang*, Zhuangbin Chen*, Yuxin Su[†],
and Michael R. Lyu*

*The Chinese University of Hong Kong

†Sun Yat-sen University

May, 2023



Table of Contents

- 01
- 02
- 03
- 04

INTRODUCTION

MOTIVATION

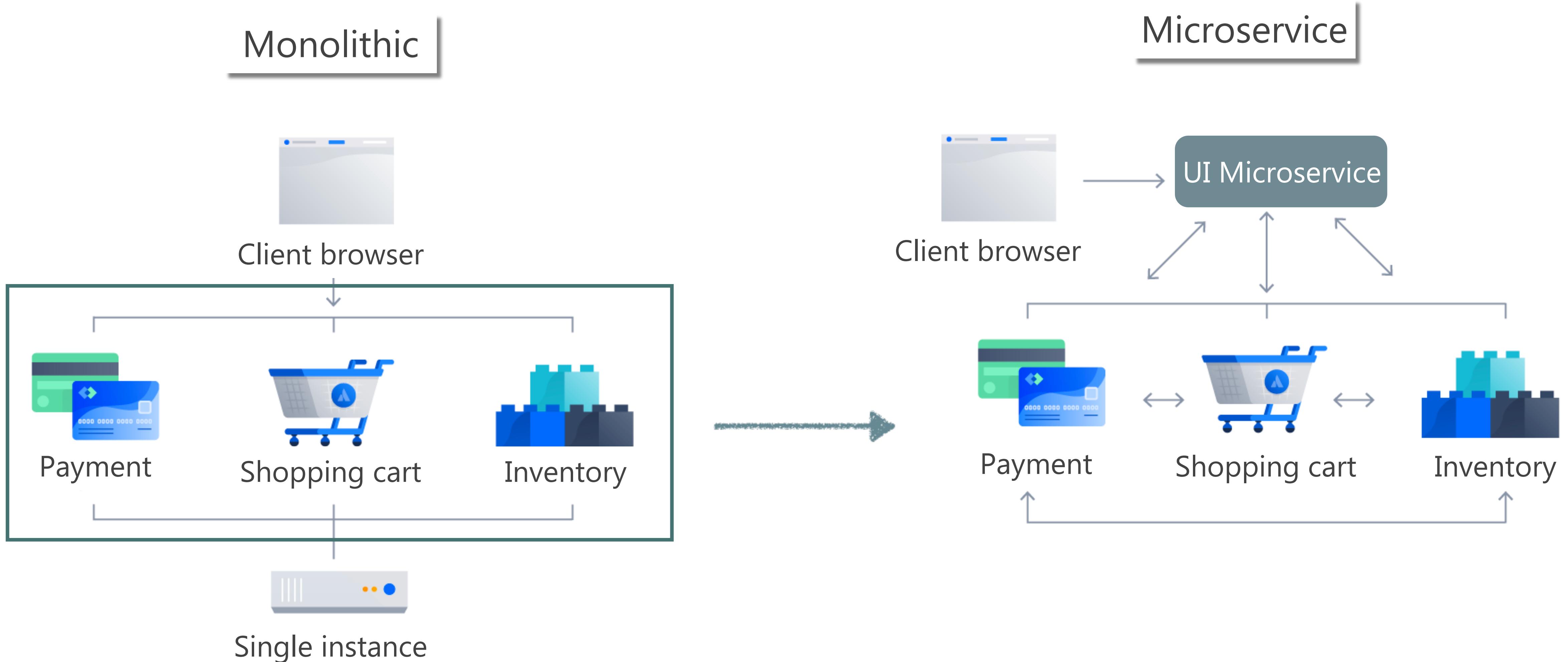
METHODOLOGY

EVALUATION

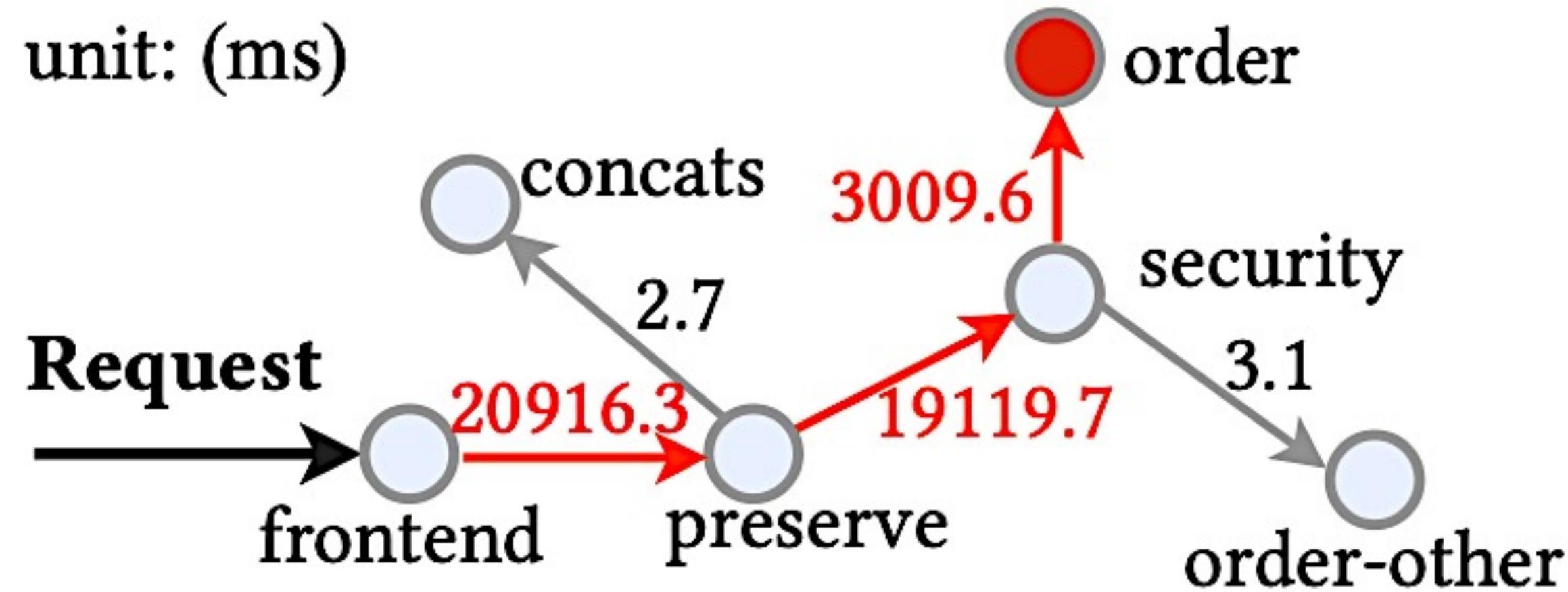


01 INTRODUCTION

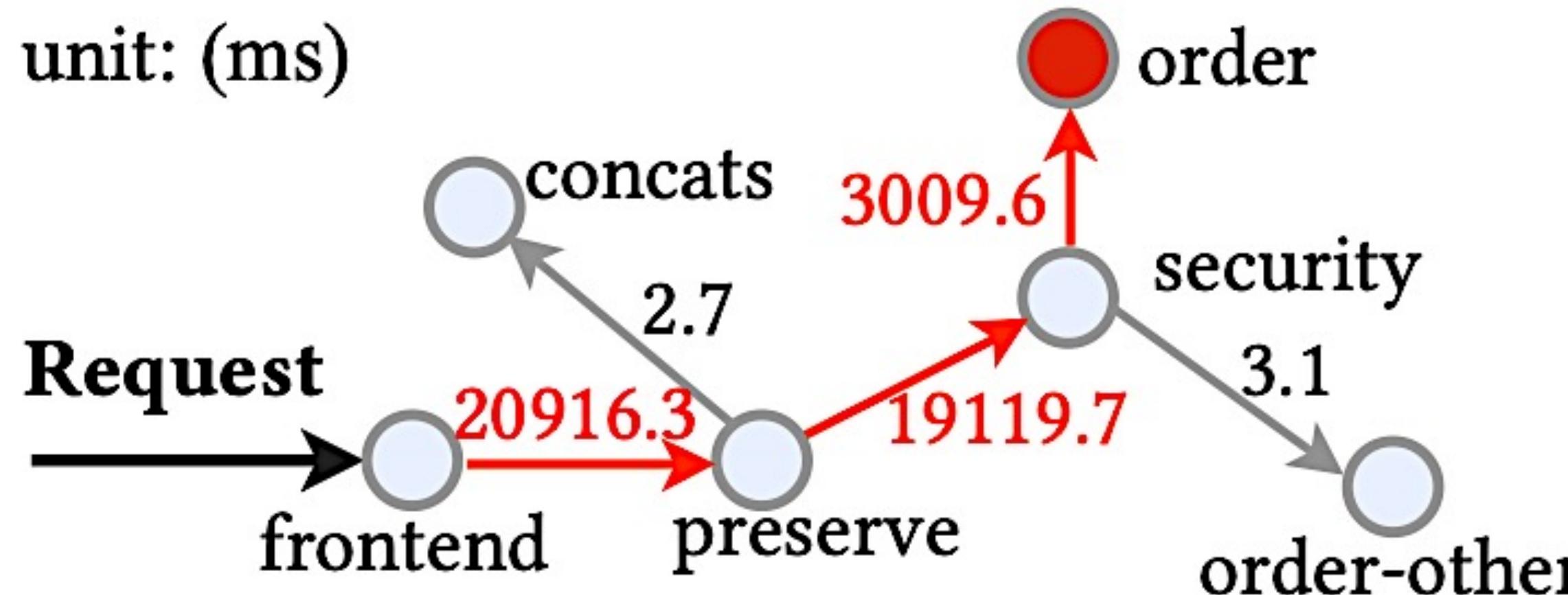
Background



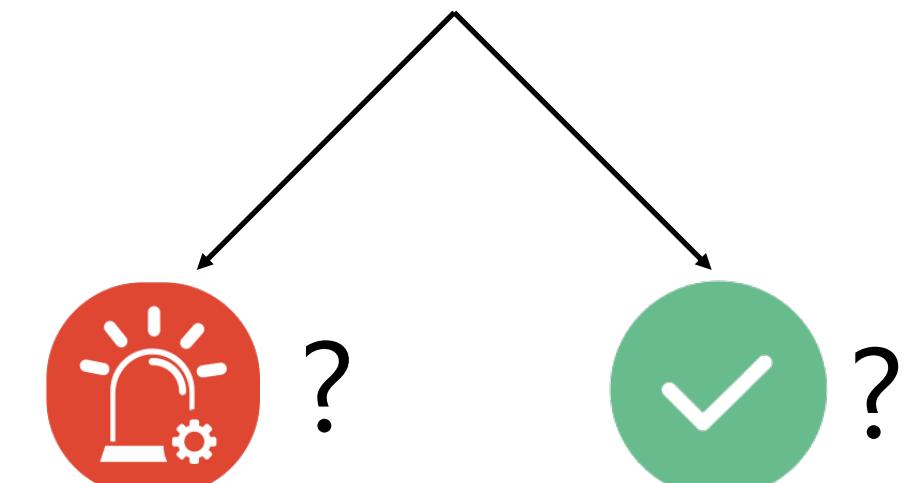
Background



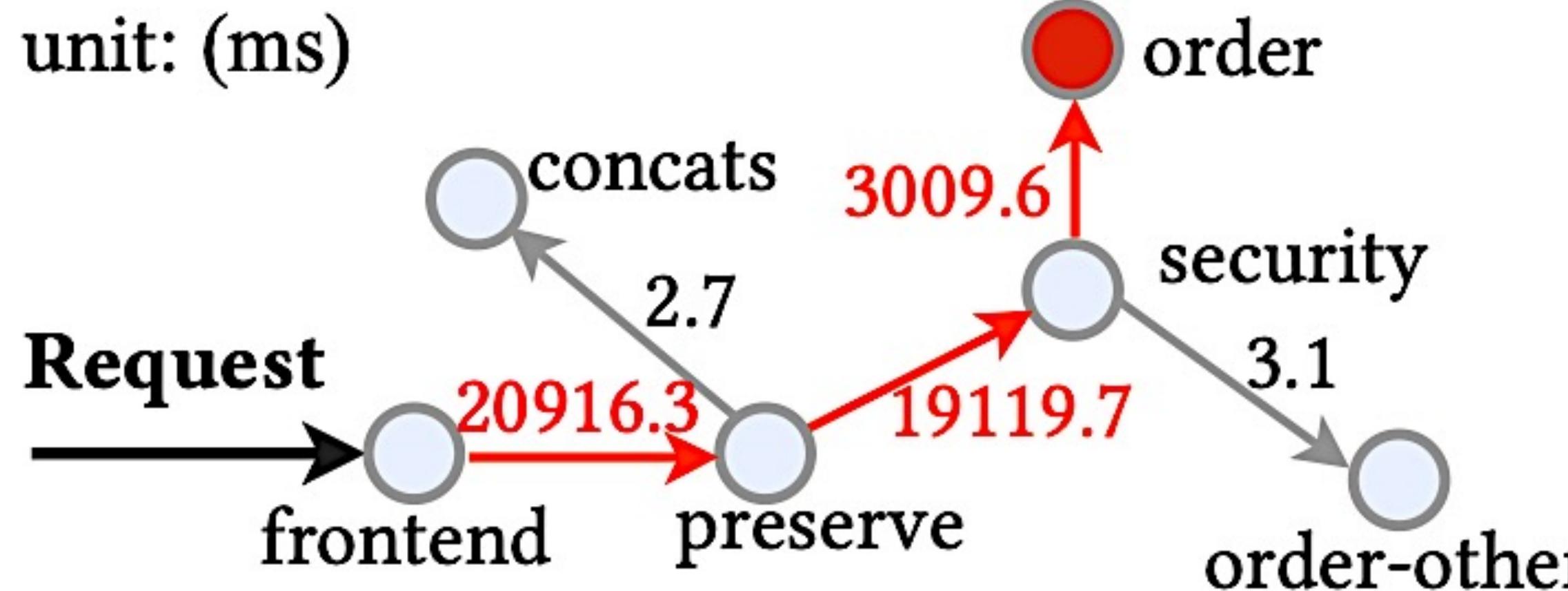
Background



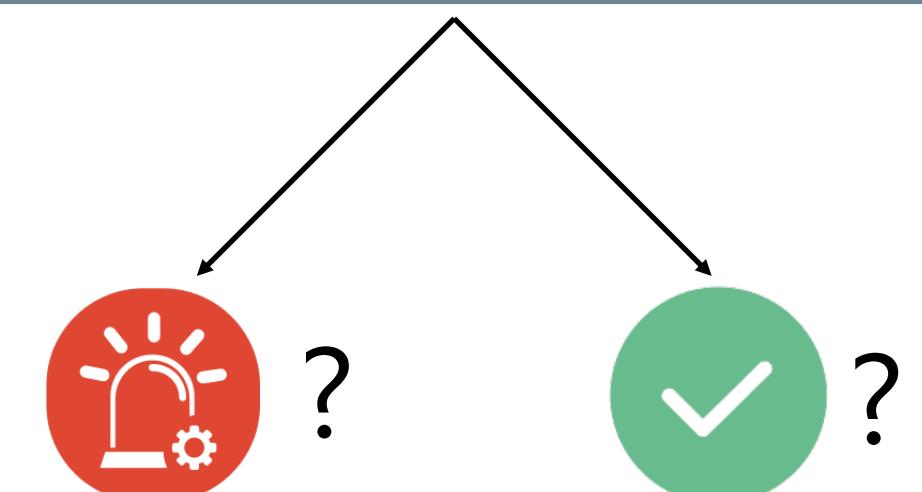
Anomaly detection (AD) identifies the existence of an anomaly.



Background

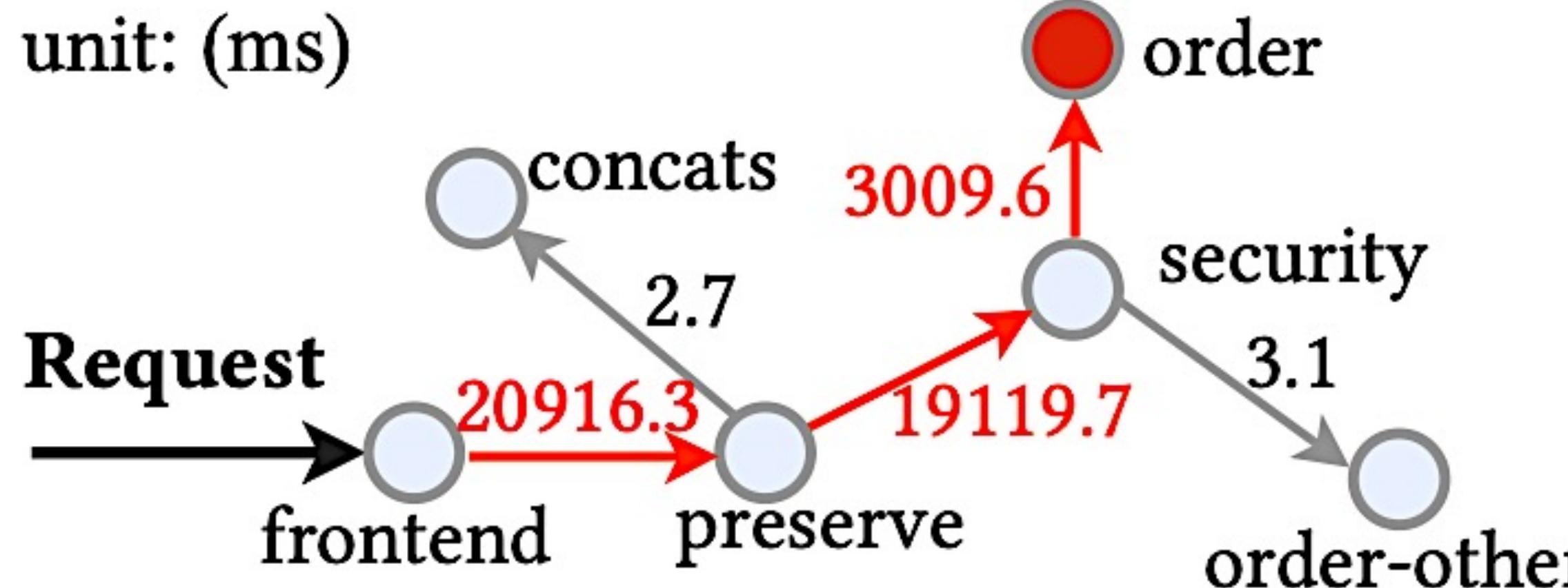


Anomaly detection (AD) identifies the existence of an anomaly.

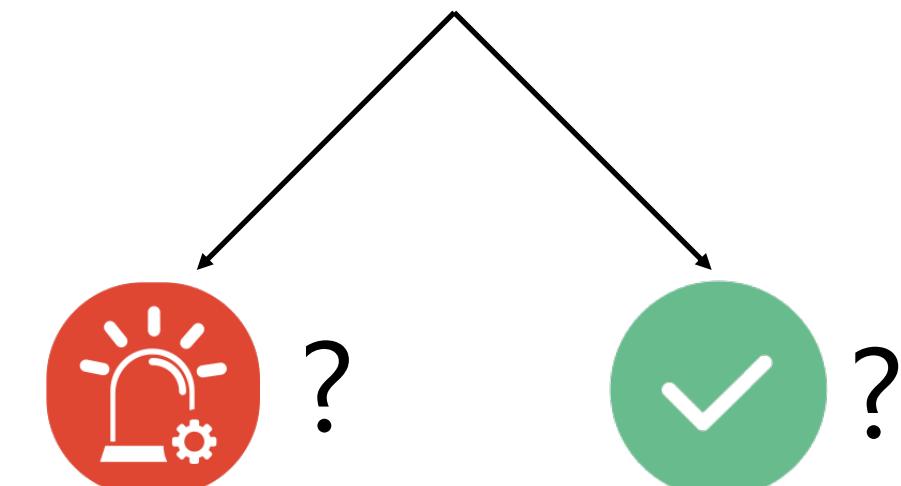


But we need finer-grained information...

Background

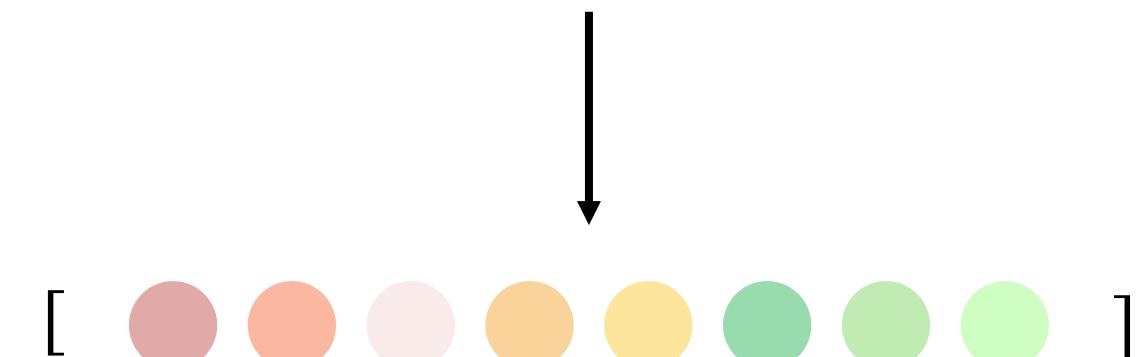


Anomaly detection (AD) identifies the existence of an anomaly.

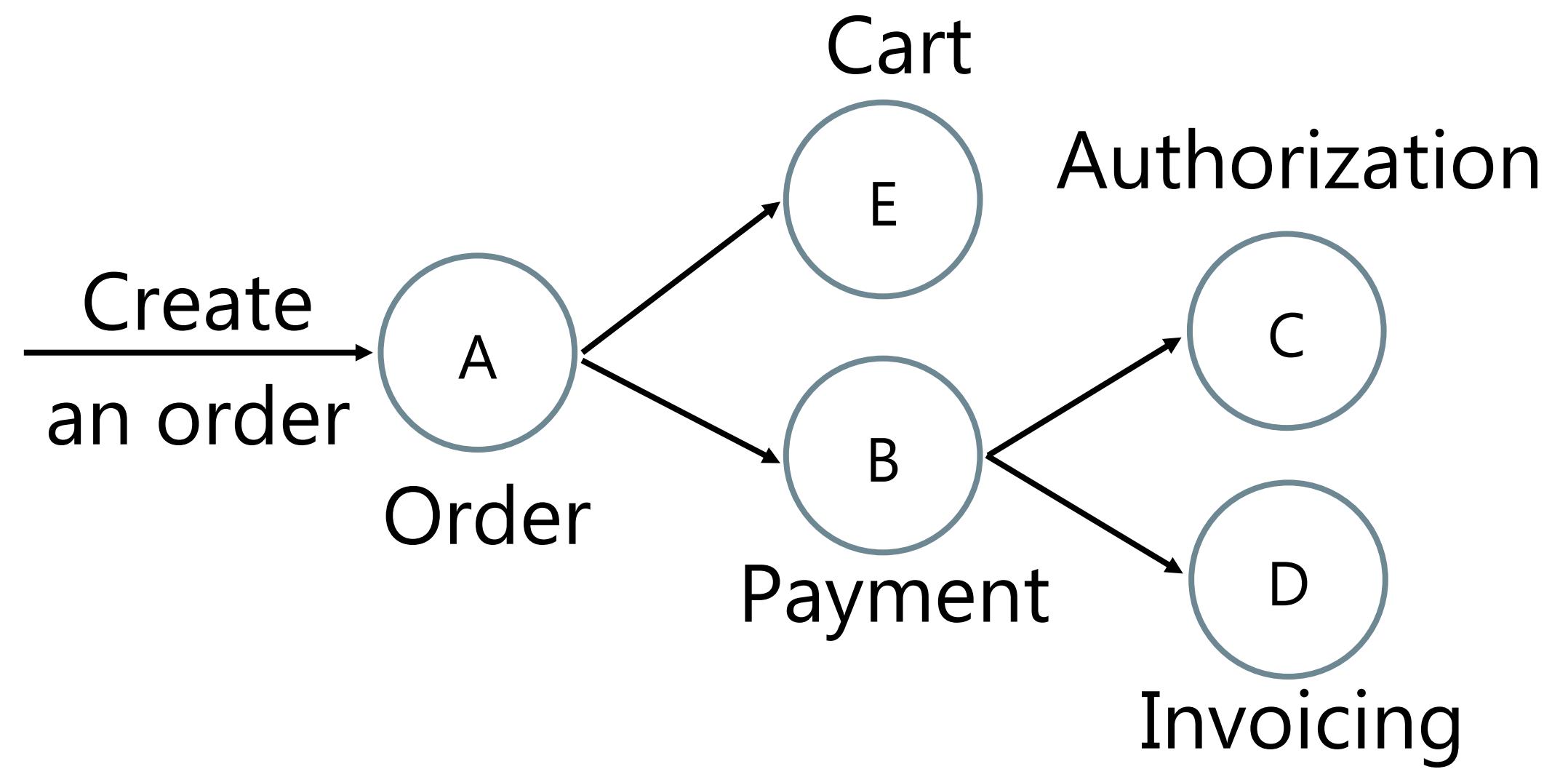


But we need finer-grained information...

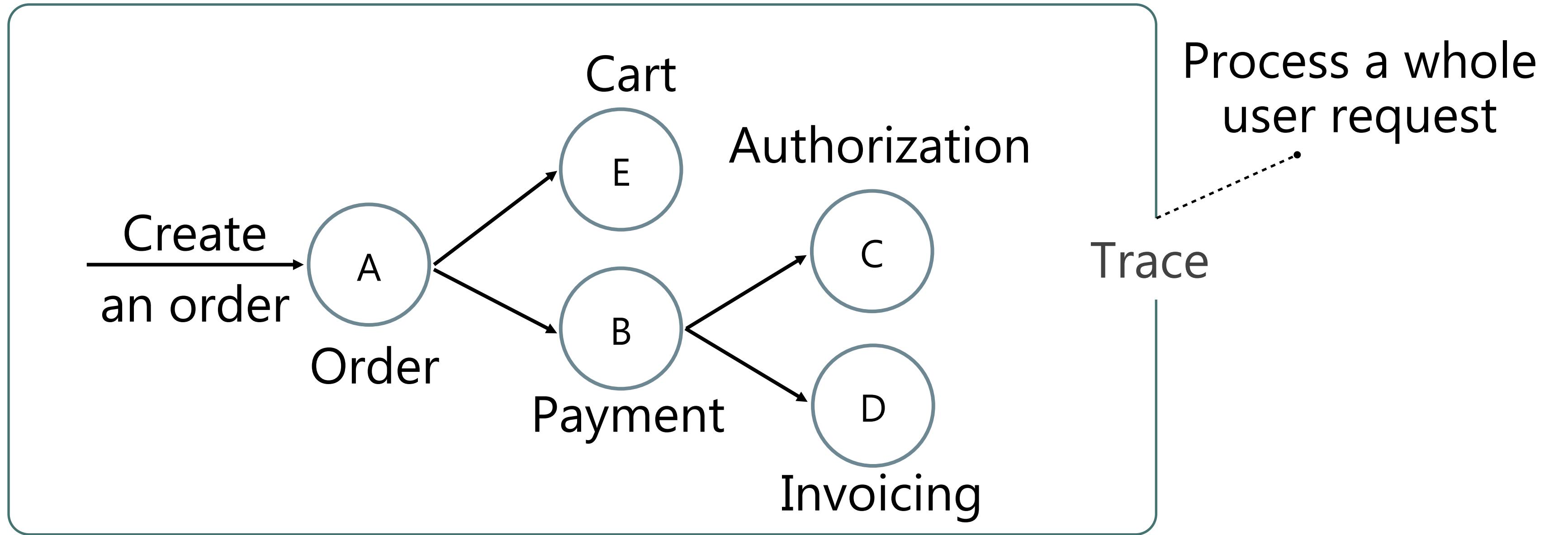
Root cause localization (RCL) answers the probability of each microservice being the culprit.



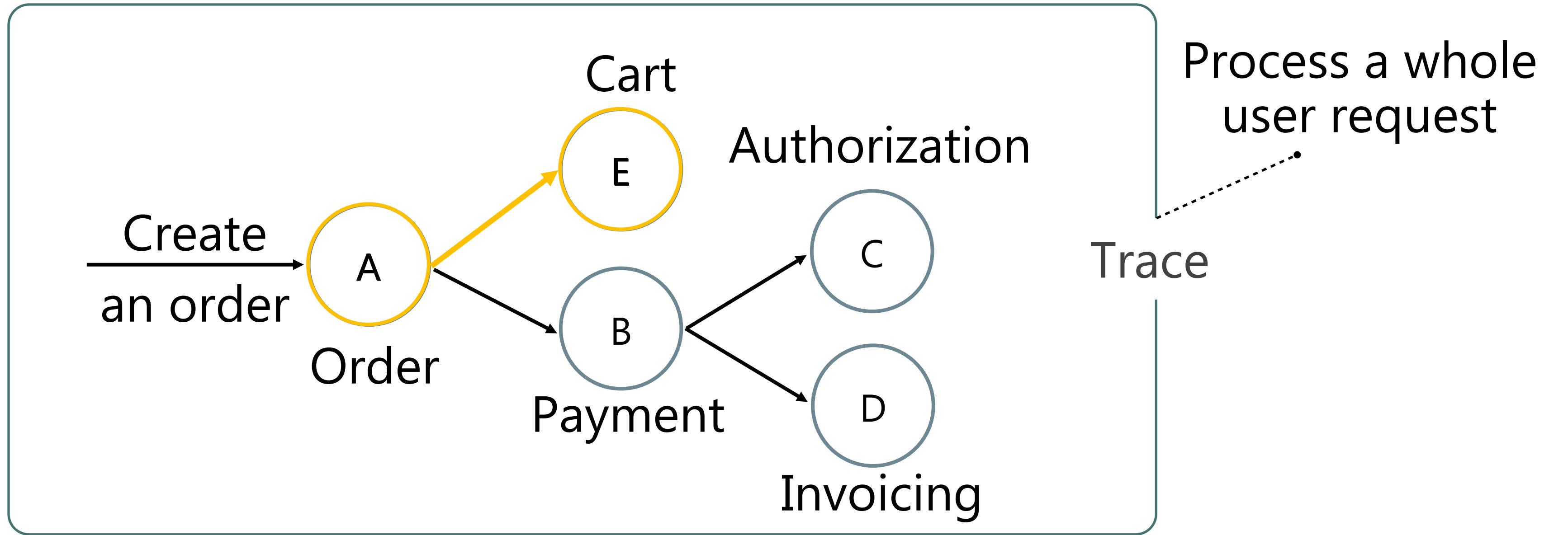
Terminologies



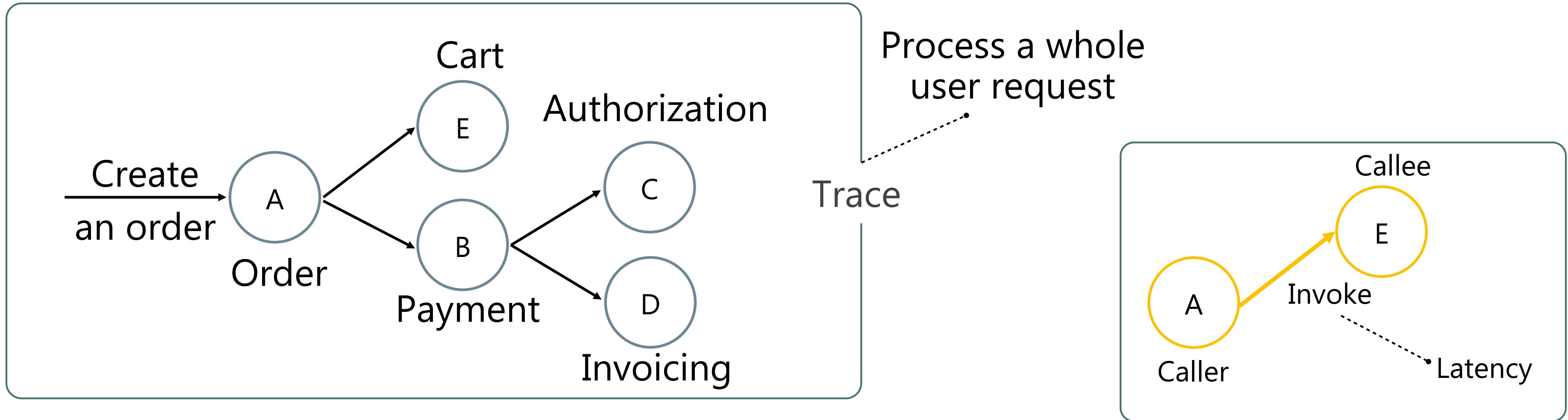
Terminologies



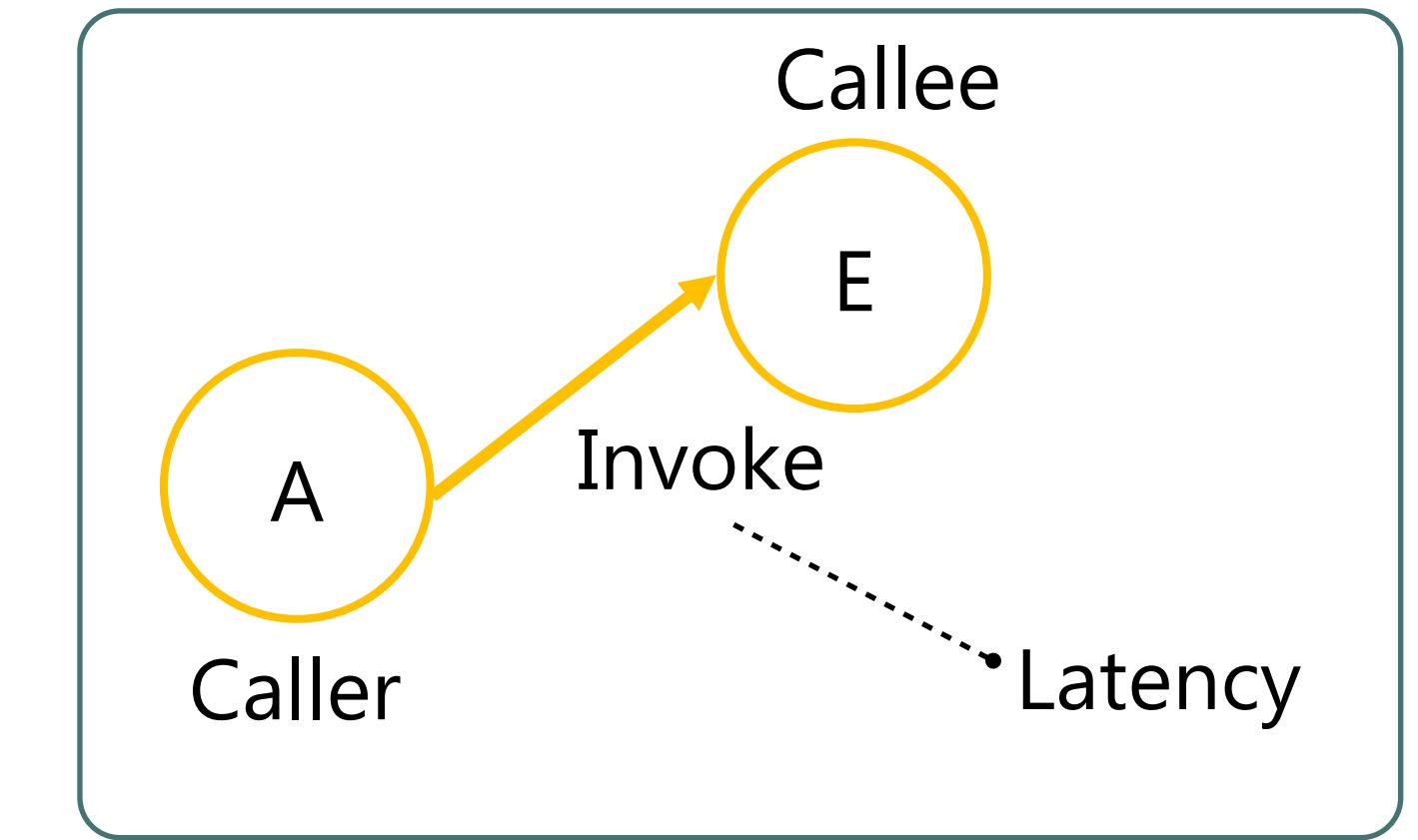
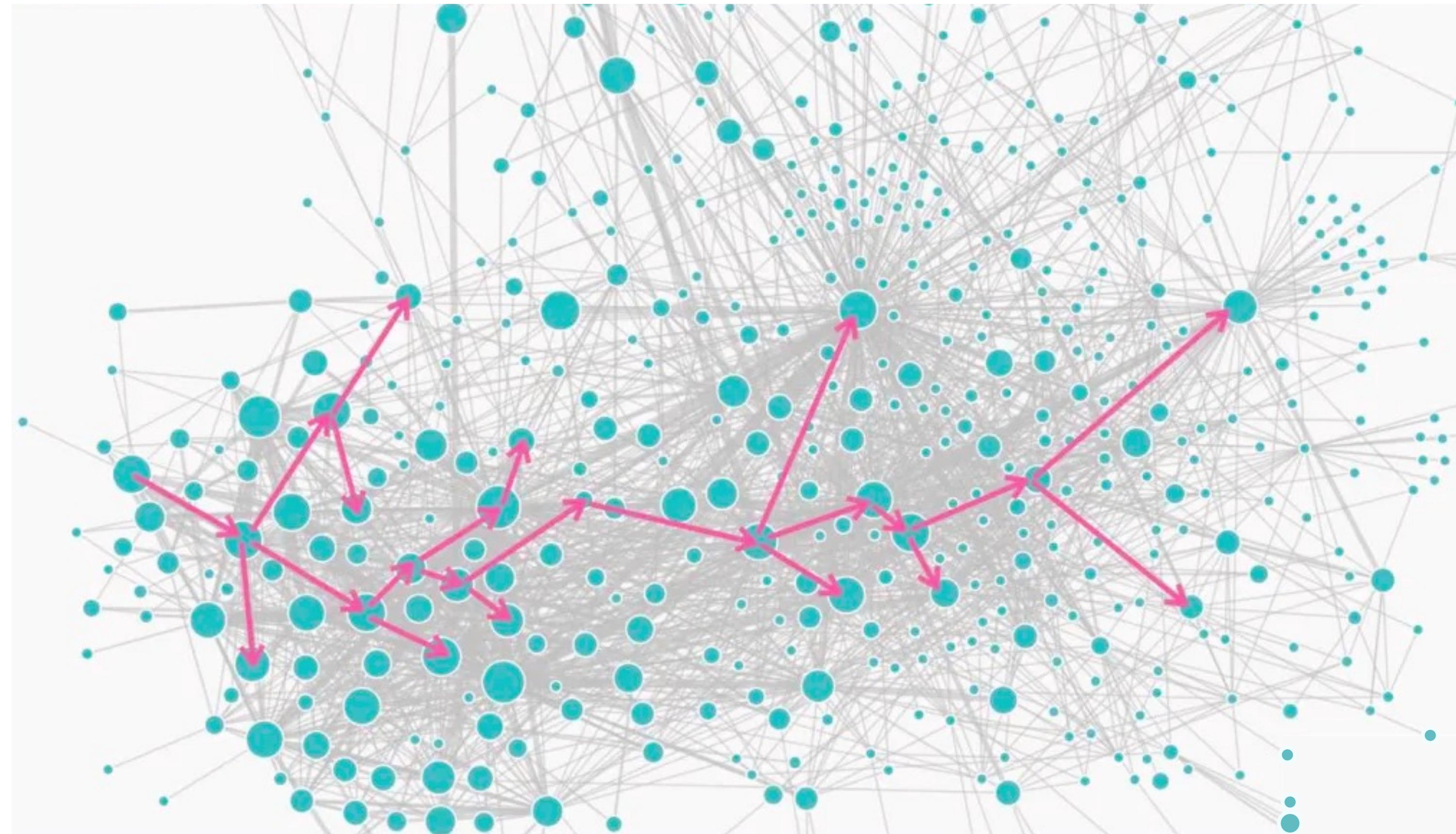
Terminologies



Terminologies



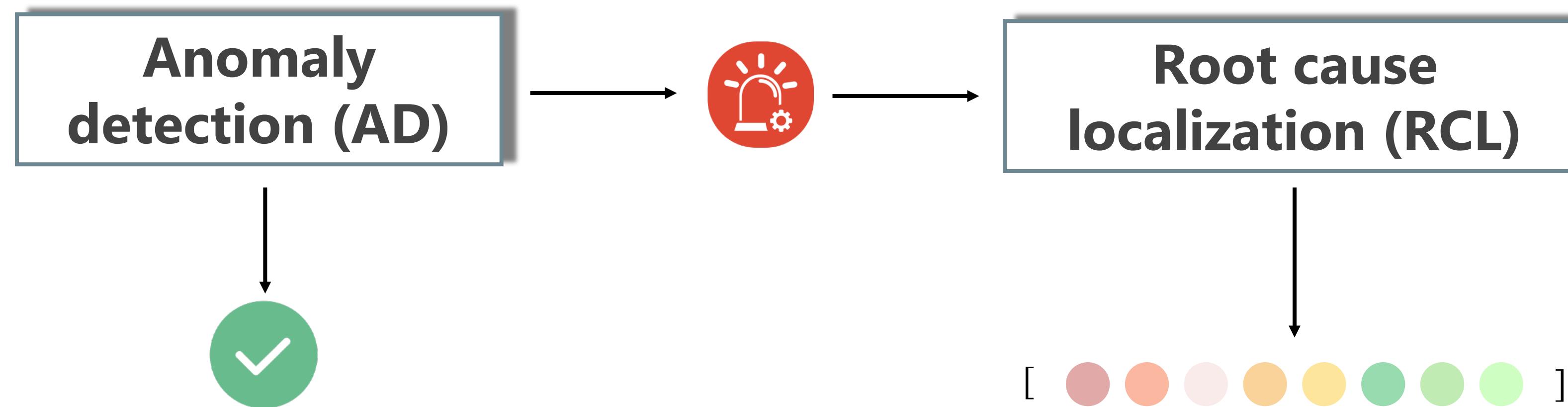
Terminologies



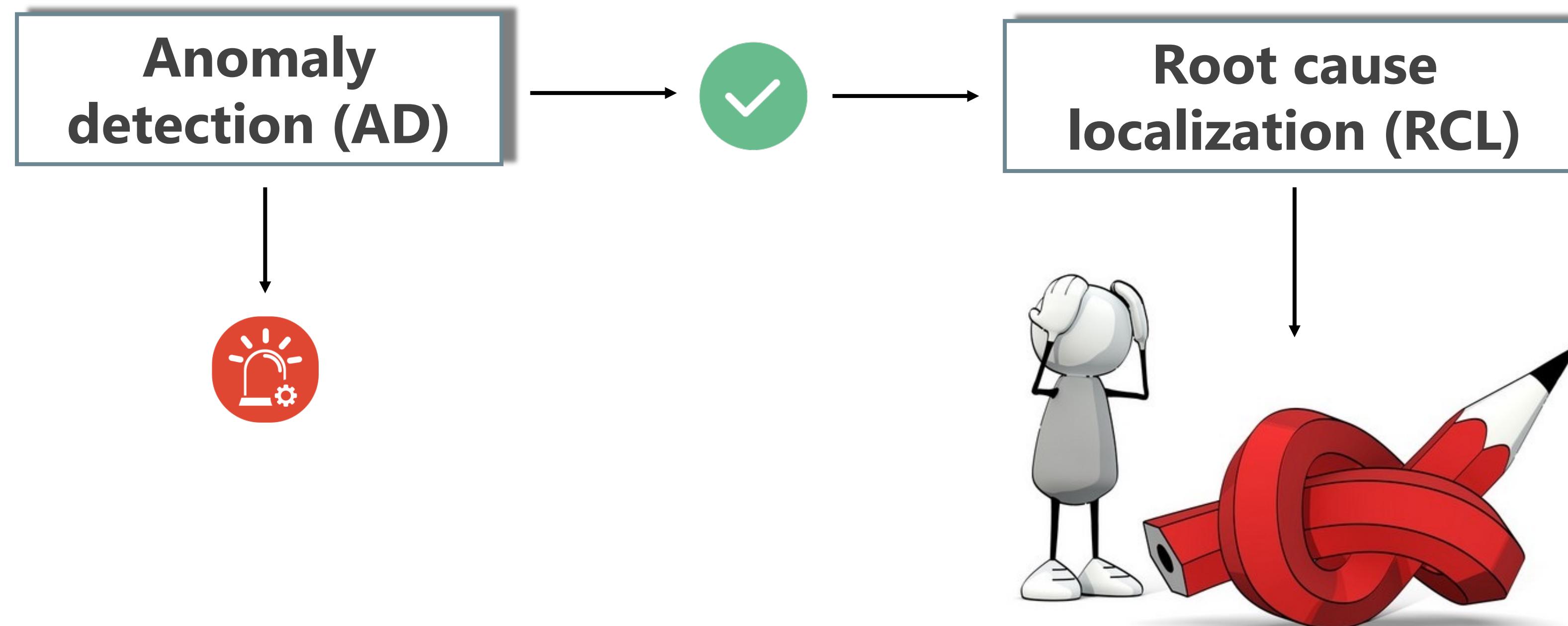


02 MOTIVATION

Inaccurate AD Results Limits RCL's Accuracy



Inaccurate AD Results Limits RCL's Accuracy



Inaccurate AD Results Limits RCL's Accuracy

Current detectors attached with localizers cannot deliver satisfying accuracy.

Three main kinds of **RCL-oriented** anomaly detectors:

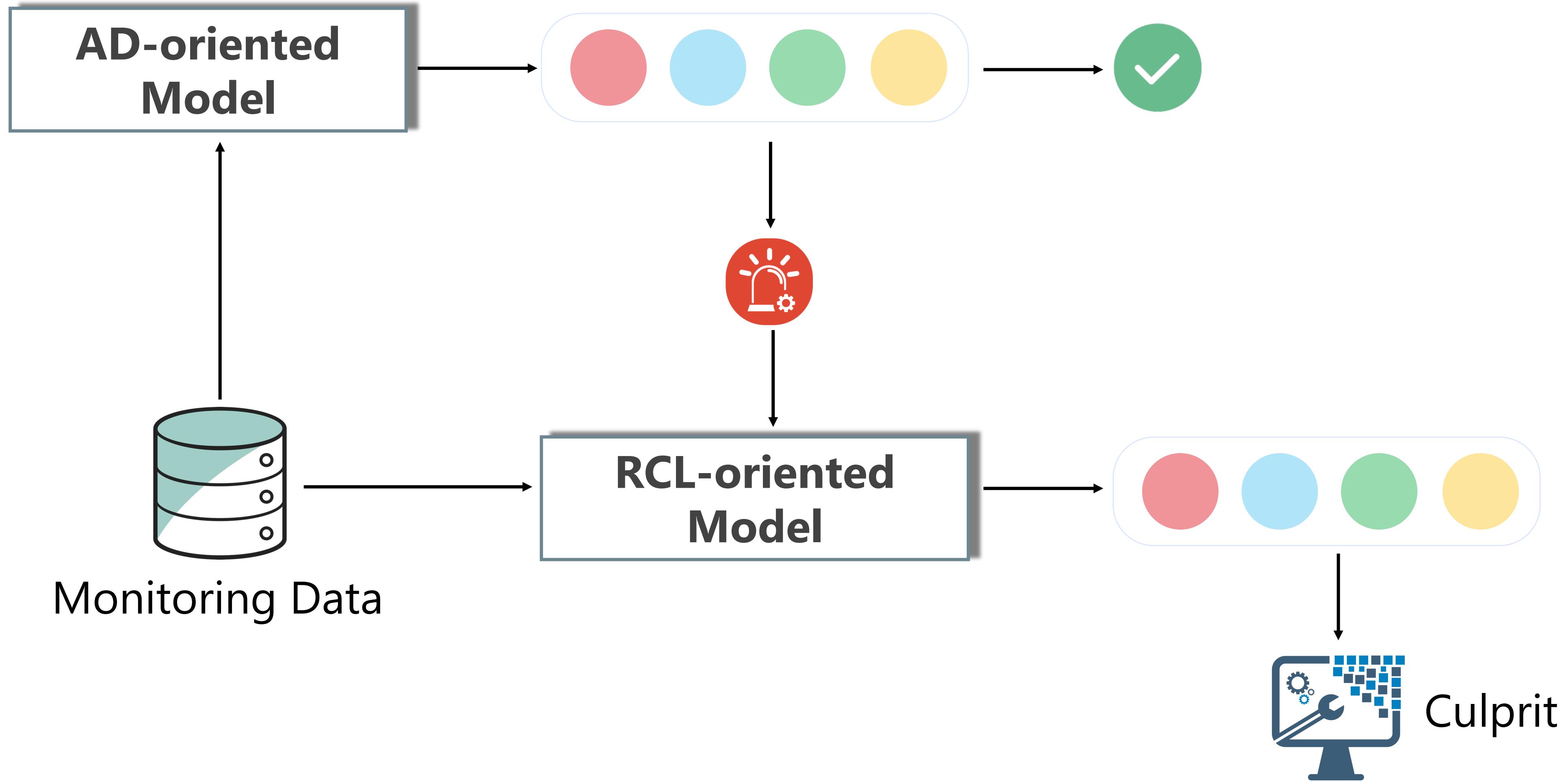
- ▶ Statistical tools (e.g., N-sigma)
- ▶ Feature engineering + Machine Learning (e.g., OC-SVM)
- ▶ SPOT (based on Extreme Value Theory)

COMPARISON OF COMMON ANOMALY DETECTORS

	N-sigma	FE+ML	SPOT
FOR	0.632	0.830	0.638
FDR	0.418	0.095	0
#Infer/ms	0.207	1.361	549.169

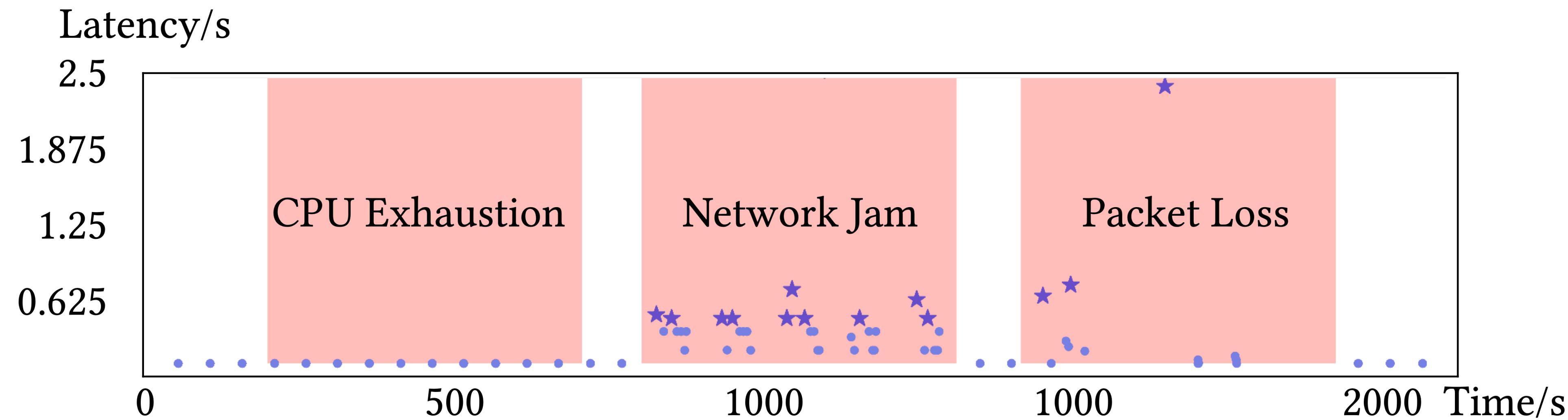
$$FOR = \frac{FN}{FN+TN}, FDR = \frac{FP}{FP+TN}$$

Disconnection in two closely related tasks



Consider data besides traces

Traces are insufficient to reveal all potential faults despite their wide usage.



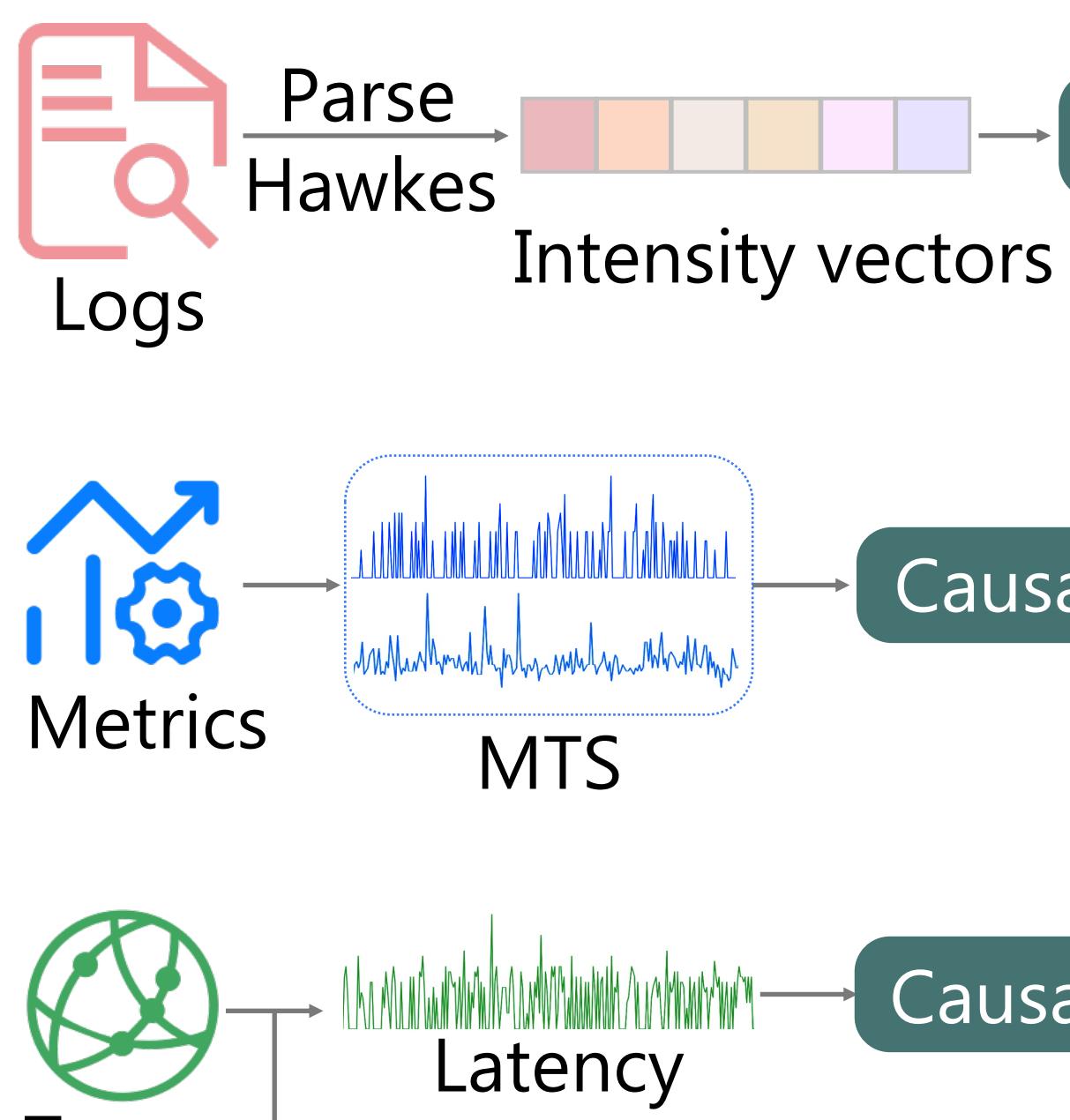
For example, network-related faults incur obvious anomalies in latency of “travel”, but the CPU exhaustion fault does not.



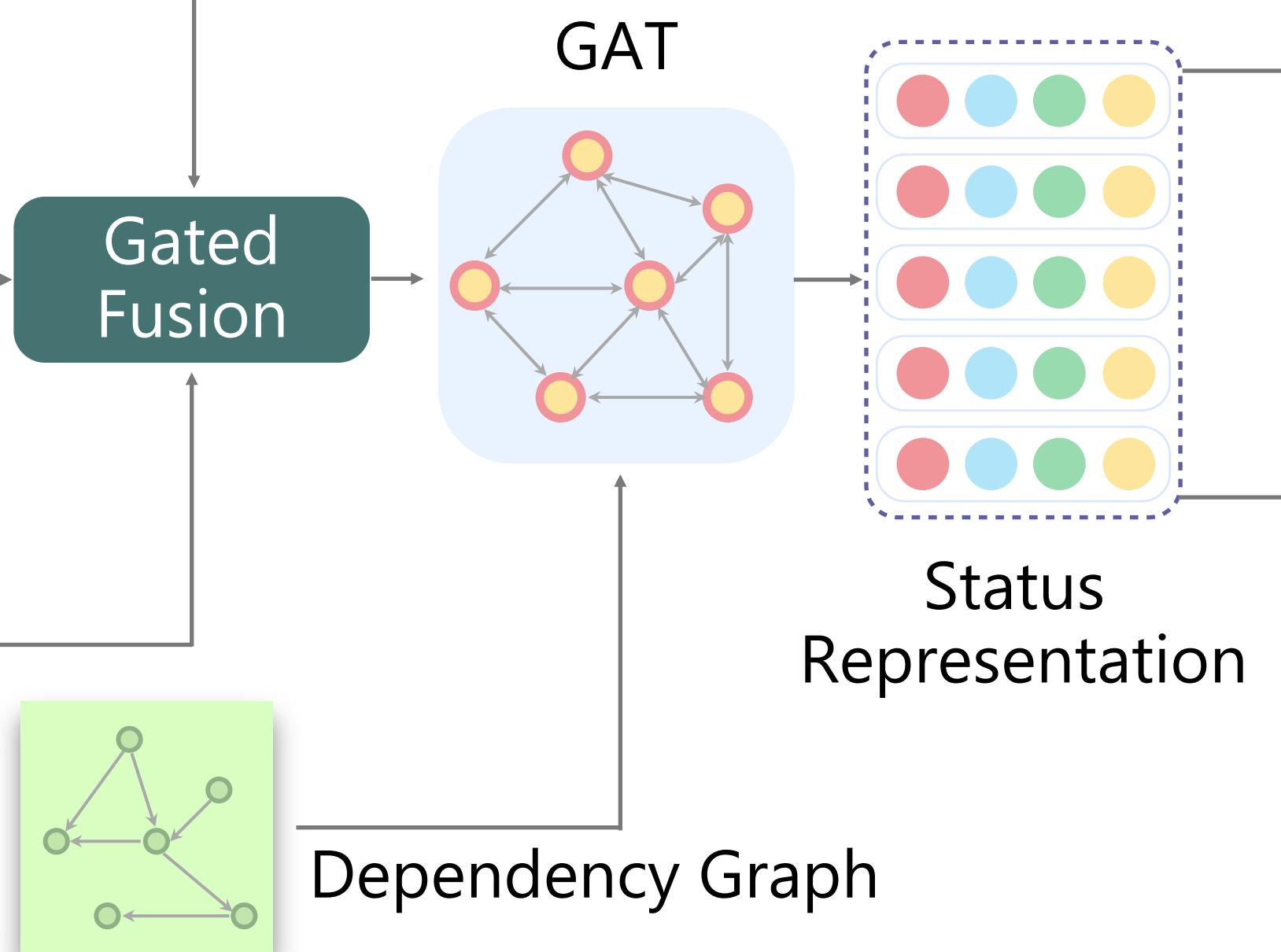
03 MOTHODOLOGY

Overview

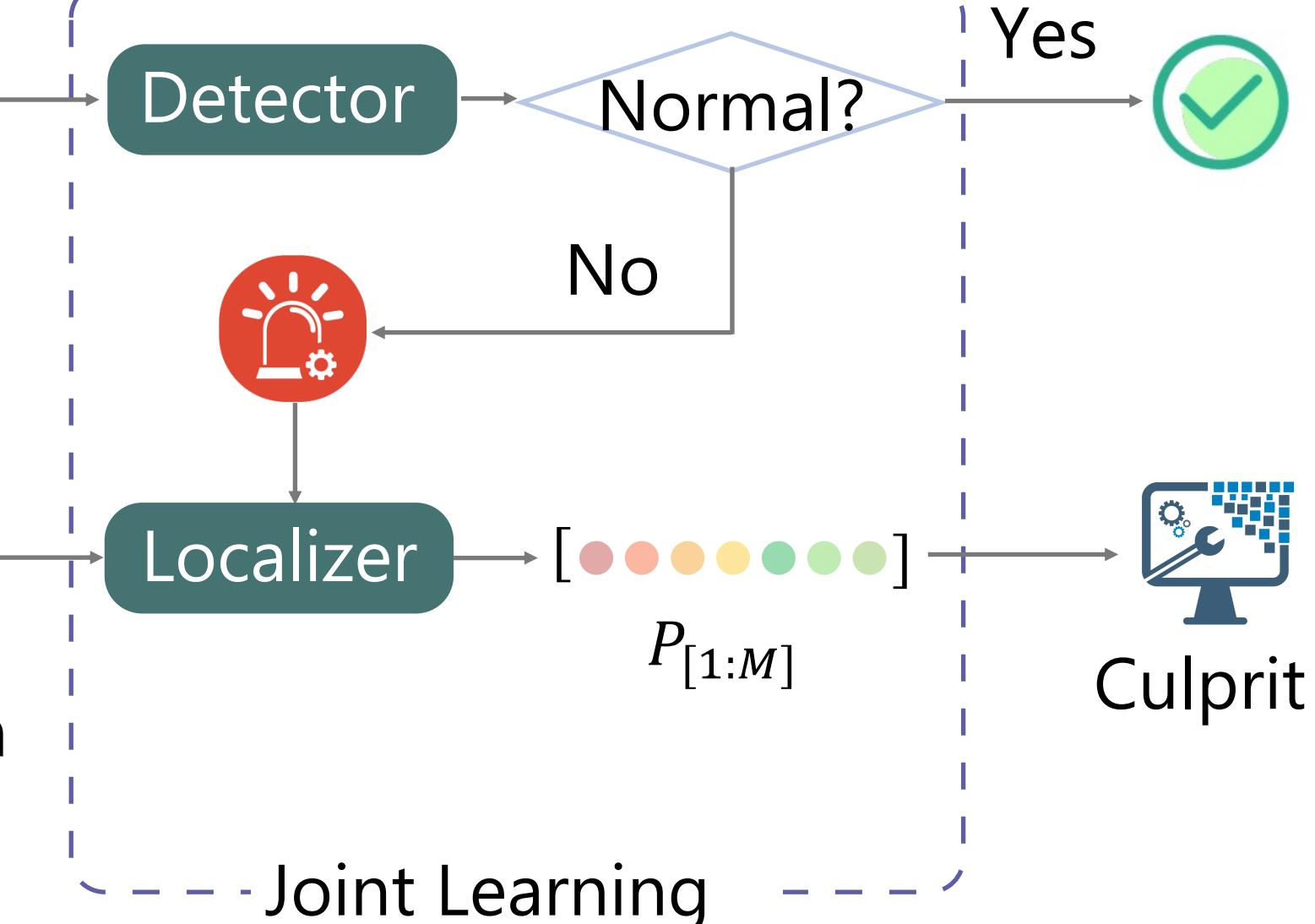
1 Modal-wise Learning



2 Dependency-aware Status Learning



3 Detection & Localization



1 Modal-wise Learning

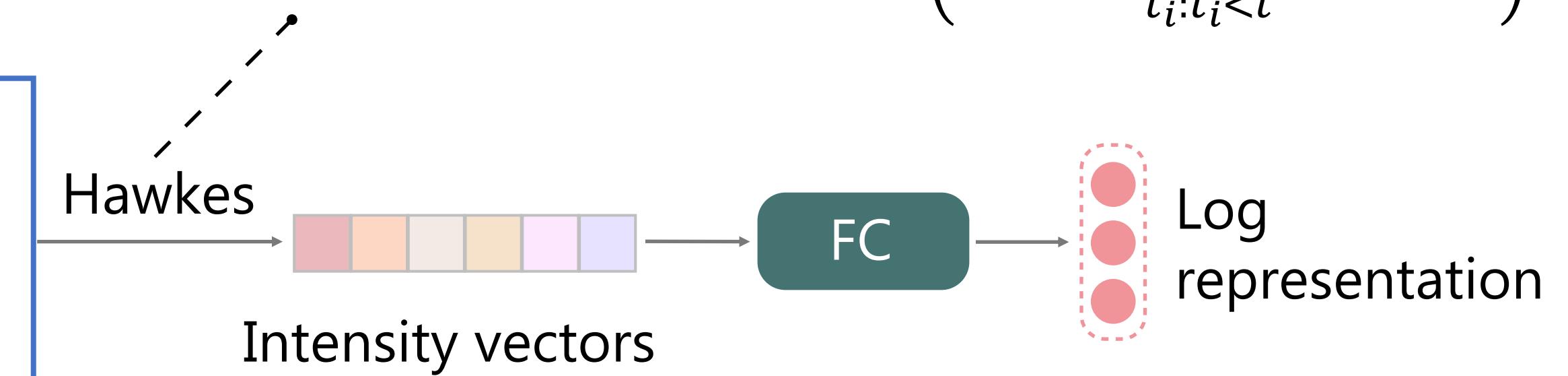
Log Modeling



Parse
Drain

ZADD: no key specified
Failed to write home timeline to home-timeline-service
Failed to get reply: Connection reset by peer
User jack already existed.
User aaa already existed.

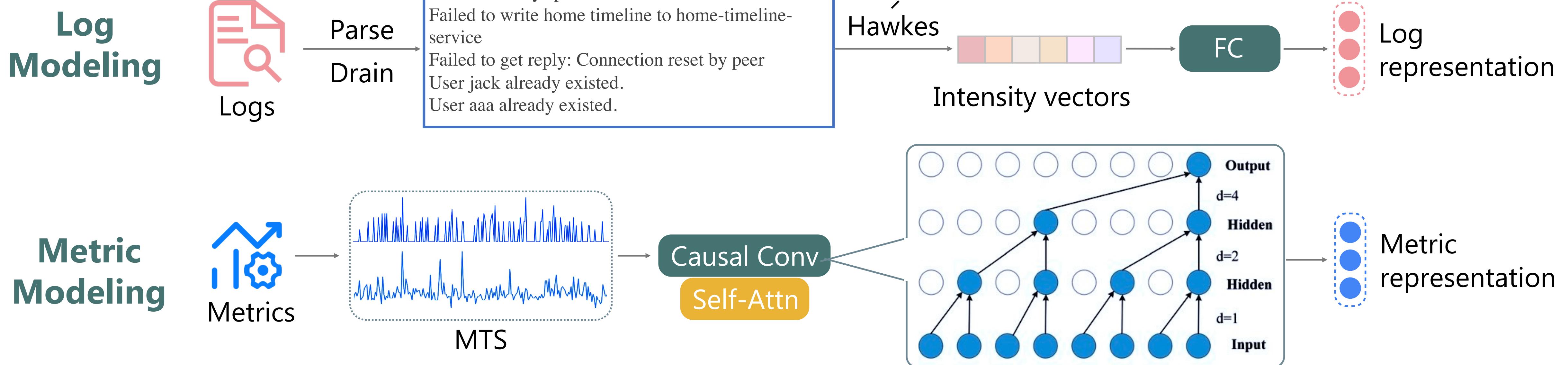
The infinitesimal probability of an arrival during $[t, t + dt]$ is: $\lambda_l(t) = \left(\mu_l(t) + \sum_{t_i: t_i < t} \phi(t - t_i) \right)$



Parsing → Estimating → Embedding

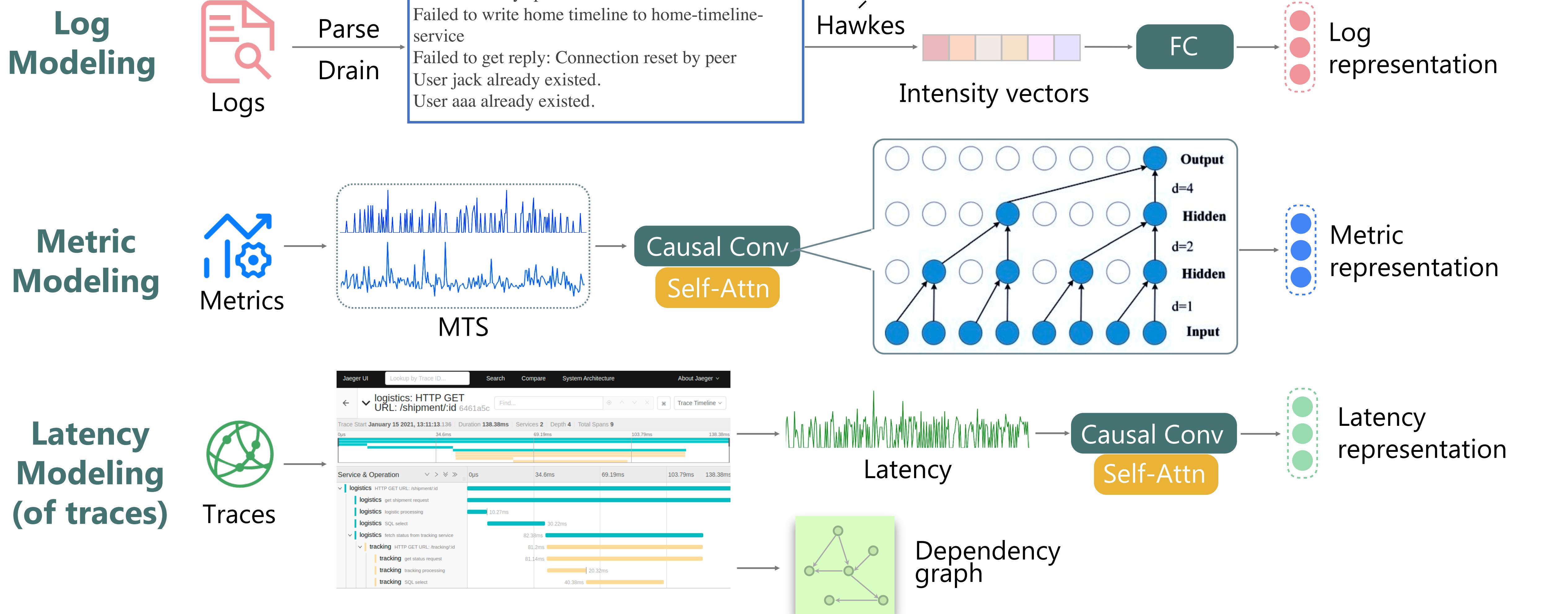
1 Modal-wise Learning

The infinitesimal probability of an arrival during $[t, t + dt]$ is: $\lambda_l(t) = \left(\mu_l(t) + \sum_{t_i: t_i < t} \phi(t - t_i) \right)$

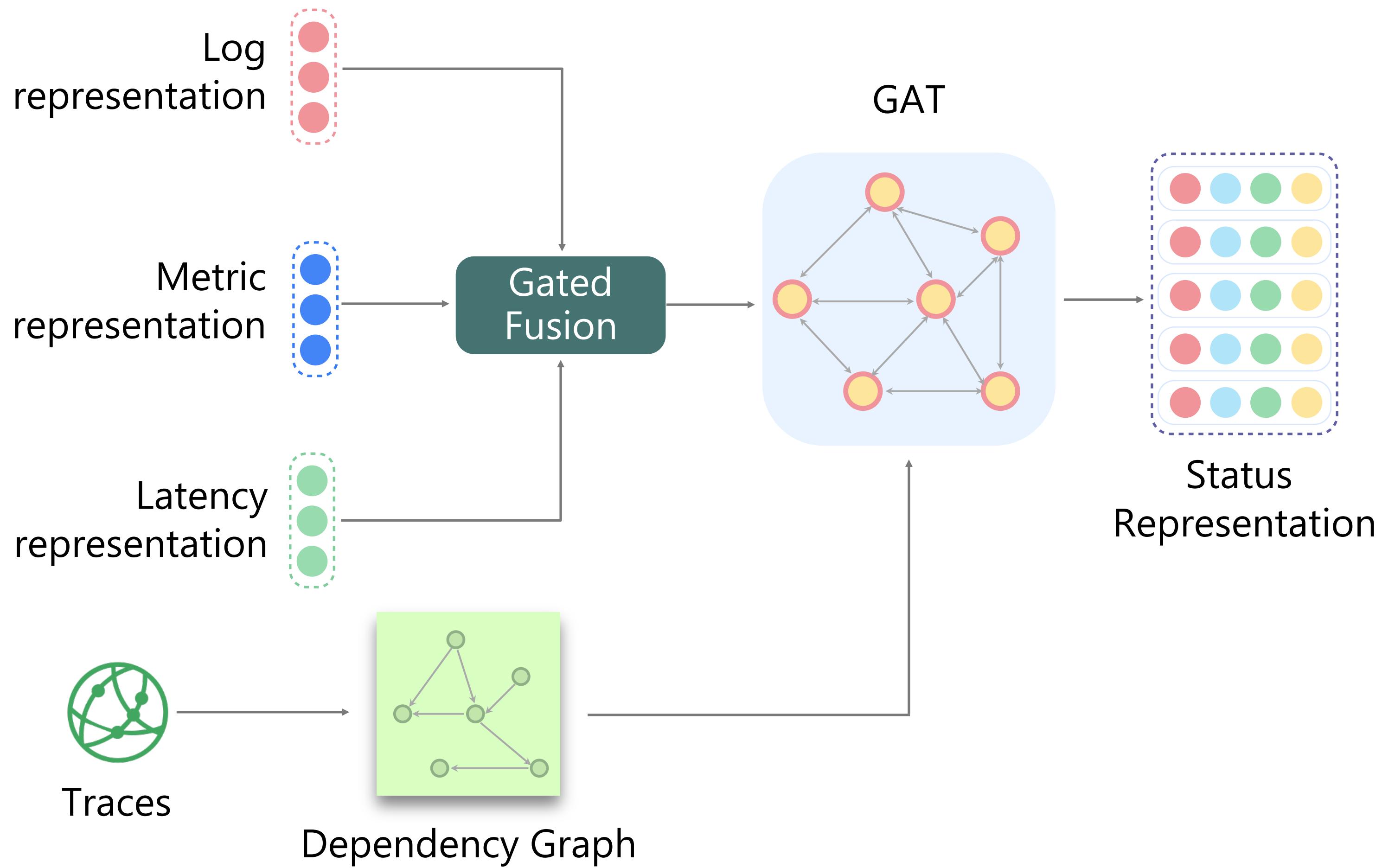


1 Modal-wise Learning

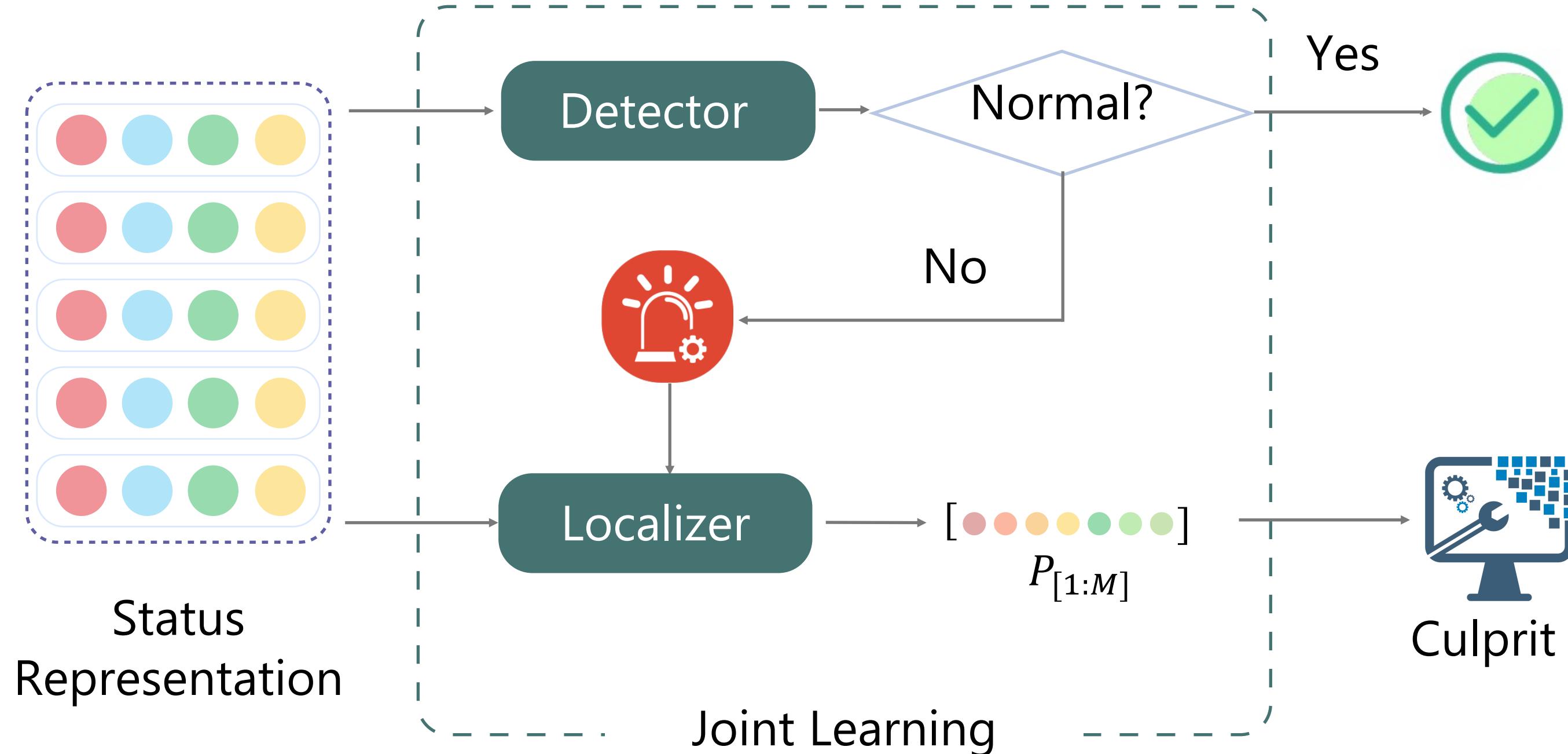
The infinitesimal probability of an arrival during $[t, t + dt]$ is: $\lambda_l(t) = (\mu_l(t) + \sum_{t_i:t_i < t} \phi(t - t_i))$

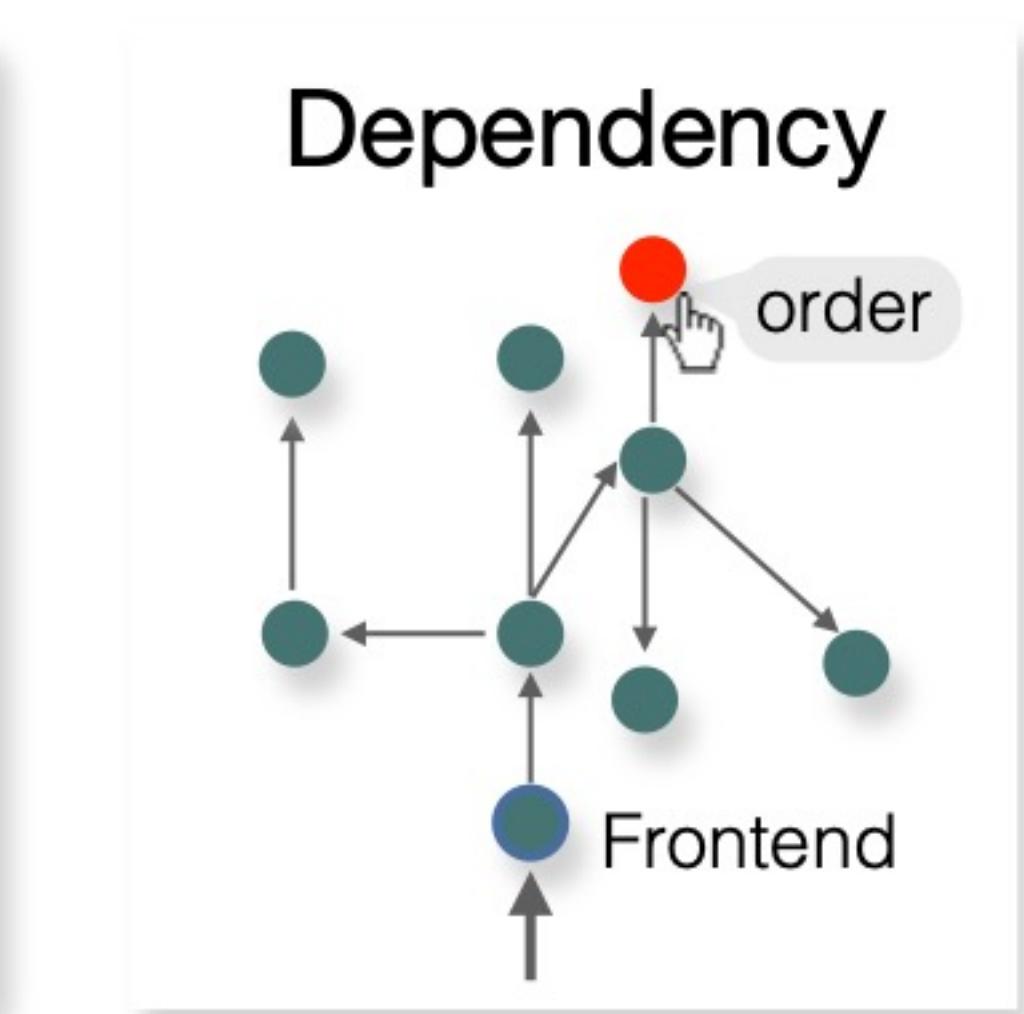
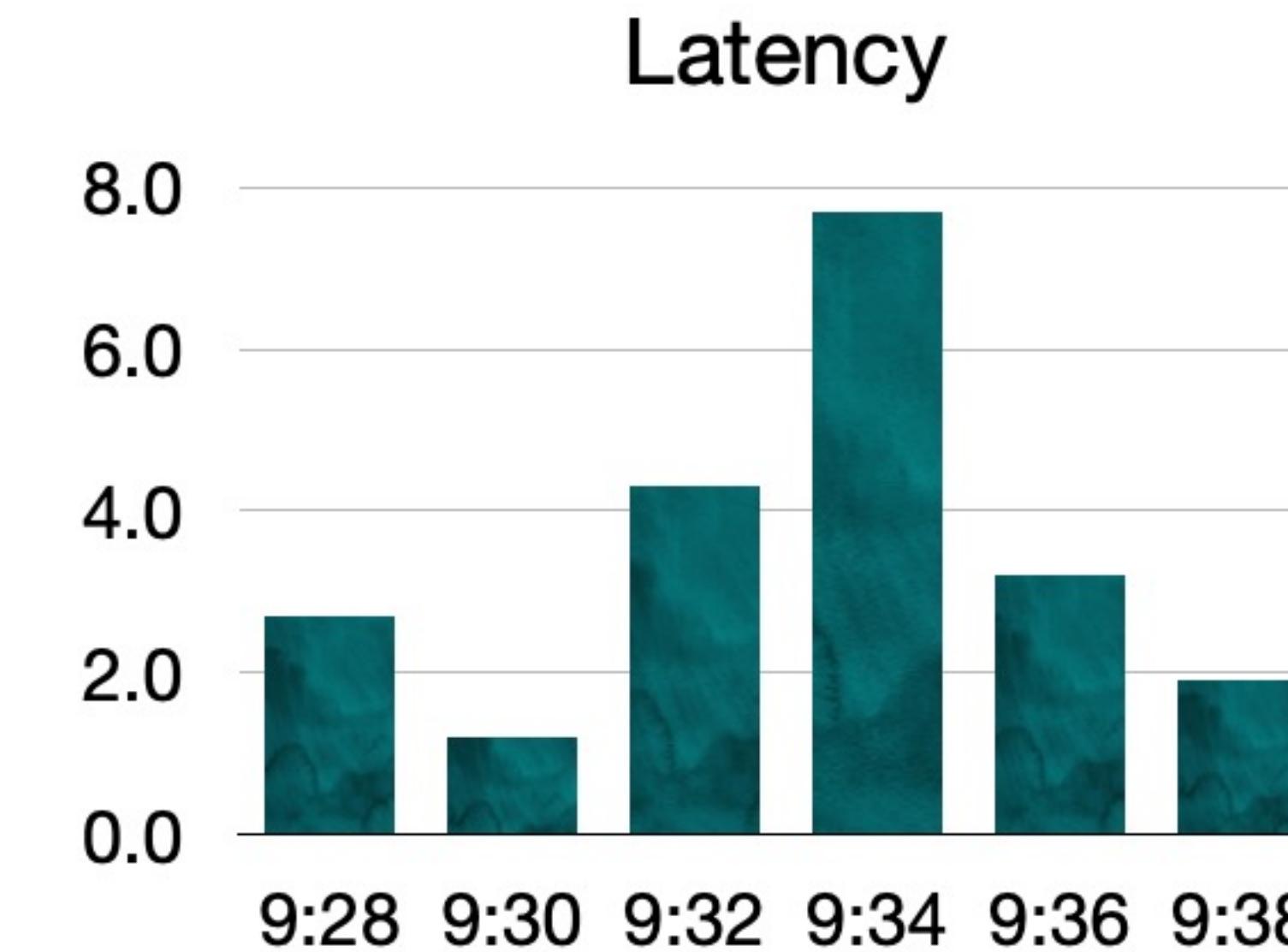
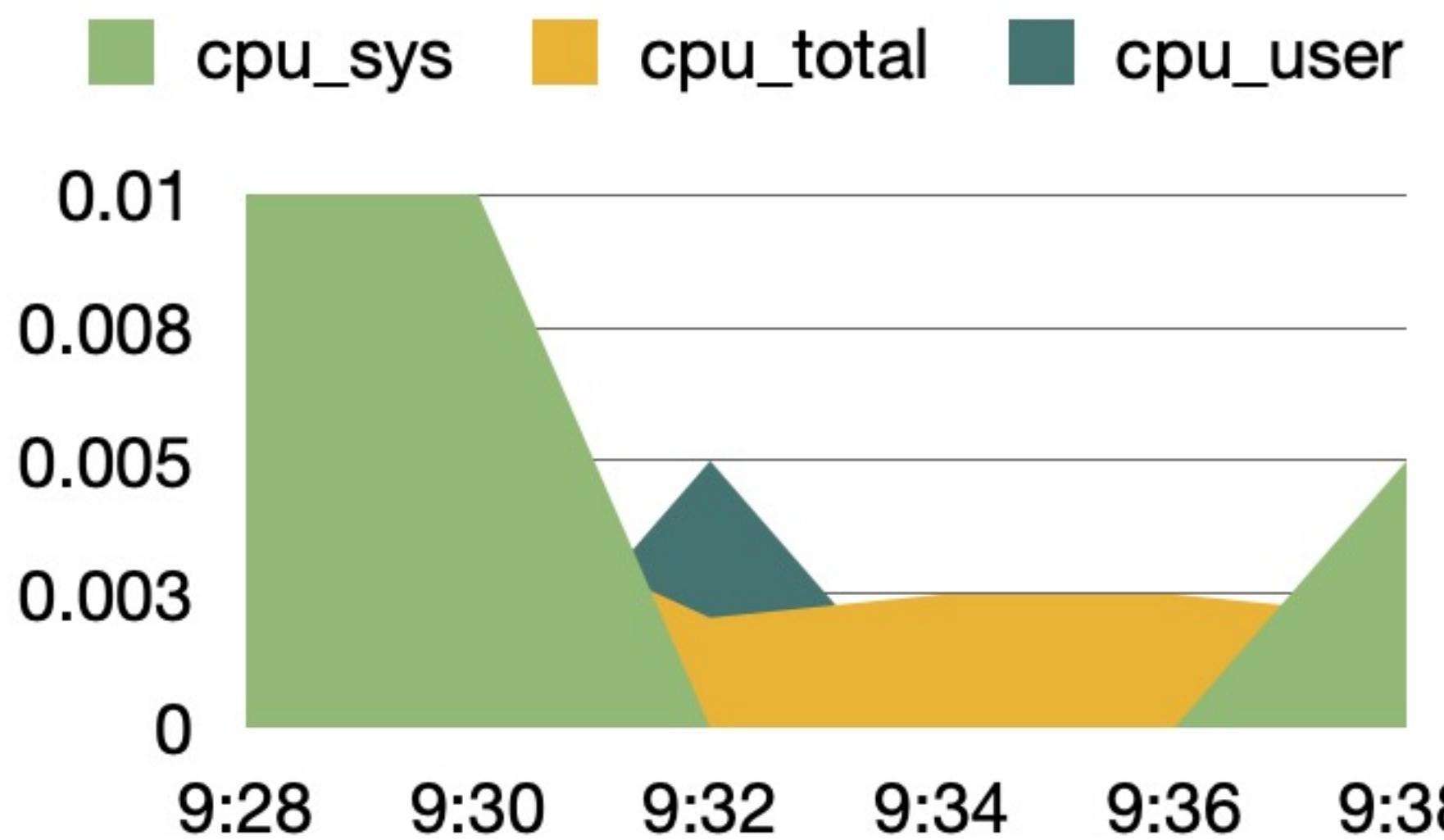
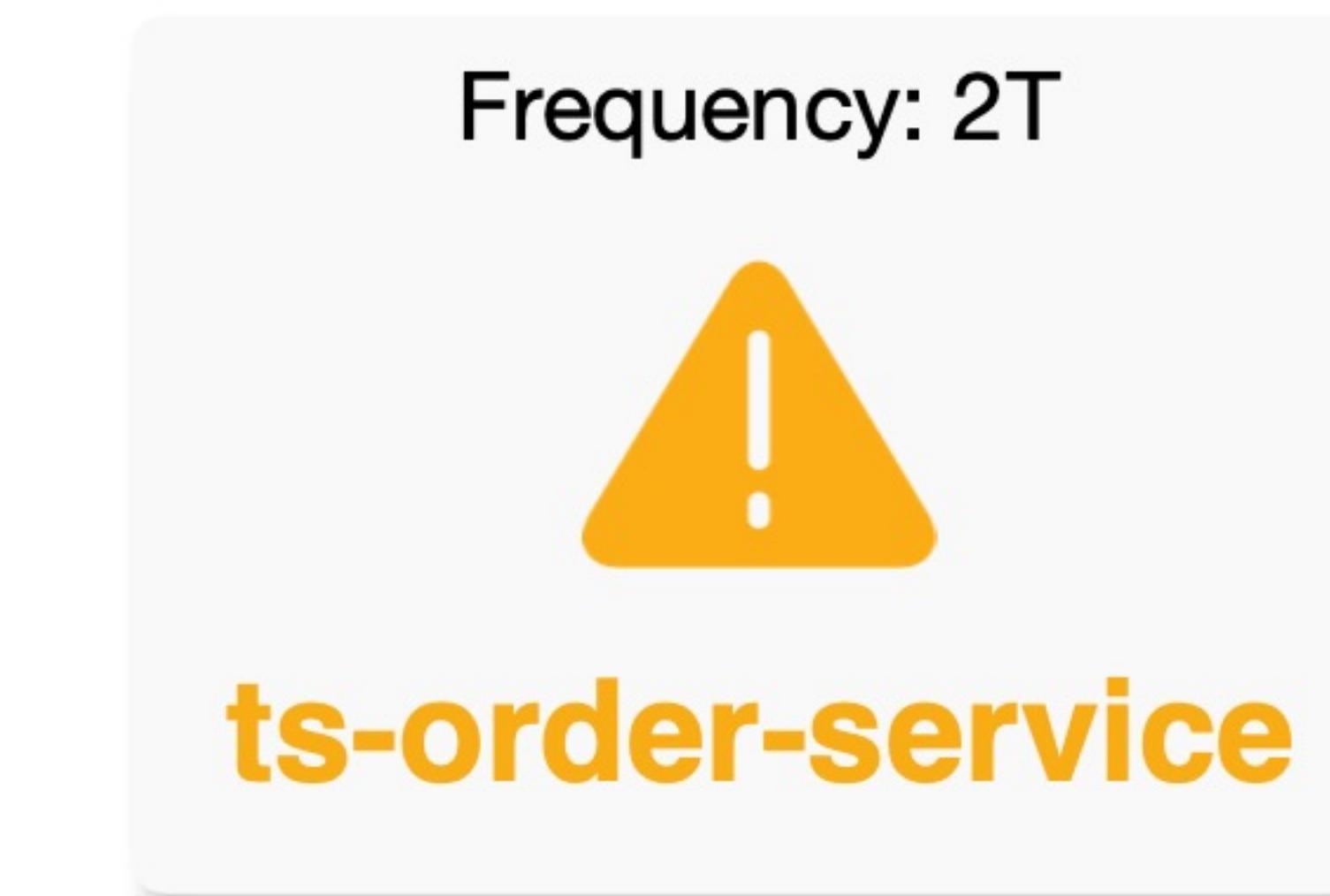
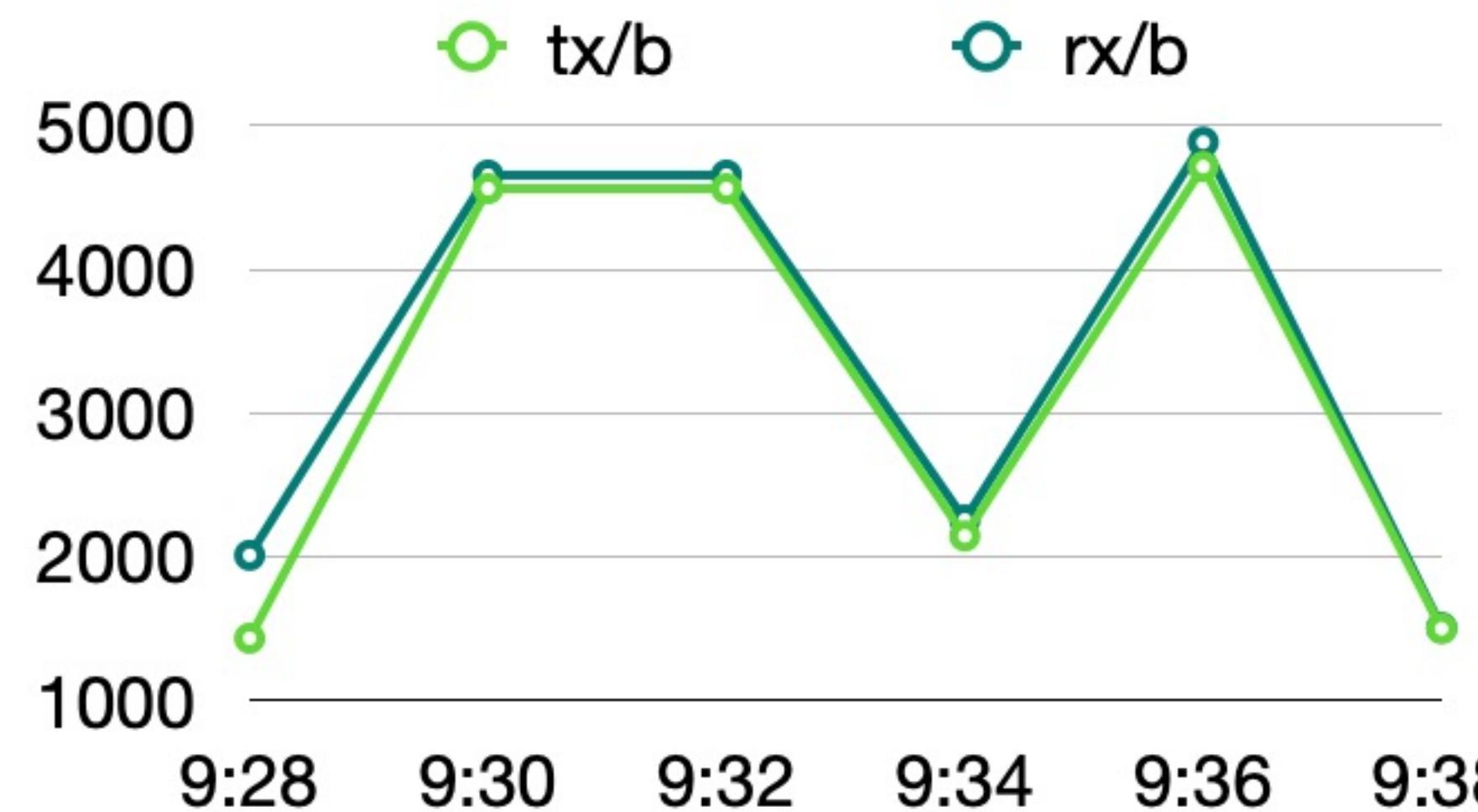


2 Dependency-aware Status Learning



3 Detection & Localization





Root Cause List

Service	Probability
order	0.972
preserve	0.087
security	0.011
frontend	0.010



Log File
Download



Trace File
Download



04 EVALUATION



RQ1: How effective is Eadro in anomaly detection?



RQ2: How effective is Eadro in root cause localization?



RQ3: How much does each data source contribute?

RQ1: Effectiveness in AD

Eadro improves F1-score by 53.82%~92.68% compared to baselines and 3.13%~25.32% compared to derived methods.

PERFORMANCE COMPARISON FOR ANOMALY DETECTION

Approaches	$\mathcal{T}\mathcal{T}$			$\mathcal{S}\mathcal{N}$		
	<i>F1</i>	<i>Rec</i>	<i>Pre</i>	<i>F1</i>	<i>Rec</i>	<i>Pre</i>
TraceAnomaly	0.486	0.414	0.589	0.539	0.468	0.636
MultimodalTrace	0.608	0.576	0.644	0.676	0.632	0.726
MS-RF-AD	0.817	0.705	0.971	0.773	0.866	0.700
MS-SVM-AD	0.787	0.678	0.938	0.789	0.770	0.808
MS-LSTM	0.967	0.997	0.940	0.948	0.959	0.937
MS-DCC	0.965	0.993	0.938	0.948	0.962	0.934
Eadro	0.989	0.995	0.984	0.986	0.996	0.977

RQ2: Effectiveness in RCL

Eadro increases Top-1 Hit Rate by 290%~5068% than baselines and 26.93%~66.16% than the derived methods.

PERFORMANCE COMPARISON FOR ROOT CAUSE LOCALIZATION

Approaches	$\mathcal{T}\mathcal{T}$					$\mathcal{S}\mathcal{N}$				
	HR@1	HR@3	HR@5	NDCG@3	NDCG@5	HR@1	HR@3	HR@5	NDCG@3	NDCG@5
TBAC	0.037	0.111	0.185	0.079	0.109	0.001	0.085	0.181	0.048	0.087
NetMedic	0.094	0.257	0.425	0.195	0.209	0.069	0.187	0.373	0.146	0.218
MonitorRank	0.086	0.199	0.331	0.142	0.196	0.068	0.118	0.221	0.095	0.137
CloudRanger	0.101	0.306	0.509	0.218	0.301	0.122	0.382	0.629	0.269	0.370
DyCause	0.231	0.615	0.808	0.448	0.607	0.273	0.636	0.727	0.301	0.353
MS-RF-RCL	0.637	0.922	0.970	0.807	0.827	0.704	0.908	0.970	0.825	0.851
MS-SVM-RCL	0.541	0.908	0.944	0.814	0.820	0.614	0.838	0.955	0.741	0.790
MS-LSTM	0.756	0.930	0.969	0.859	0.877	0.757	0.884	0.907	0.834	0.844
MS-DCC	0.767	0.938	0.972	0.870	0.882	0.789	0.968	0.985	0.898	0.905
Eadro	0.990	0.992	0.993	0.994	0.994	0.974	0.988	0.991	0.982	0.983

RQ3: Usefulness of Each Data Source



All of the involved data sources can all contribute to Eadro, and traces contribute the most.

EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS OF THE ABLATION STUDY

Variants	$\mathcal{T}\mathcal{T}$			$\mathcal{S}\mathcal{N}$		
	$HR@1$	$HR@5$	$F1$	$HR@1$	$HR@5$	$F1$
Eadro	0.990	0.993	0.989	0.974	0.991	0.986
Eadro w/o \mathcal{L}	0.926	0.993	0.964	0.902	0.954	0.972
Eadro w/o \mathcal{M}	0.776	0.962	0.960	0.684	0.947	0.974
Eadro w/o \mathcal{T}	0.785	0.930	0.945	0.627	0.930	0.957
Eadro w/o \mathcal{G}	0.803	0.982	0.970	0.791	0.960	0.946

THANKS

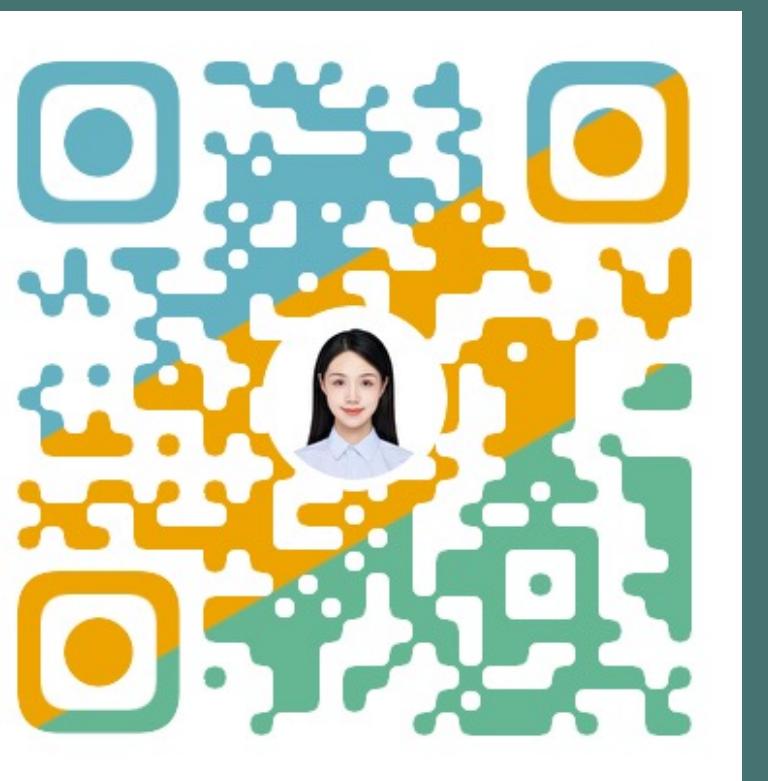
Presenter: Cheryl LEE



Arise Lab



Full Paper



My Homepage