

Operating System Hanging/Freezing Problem

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Outline

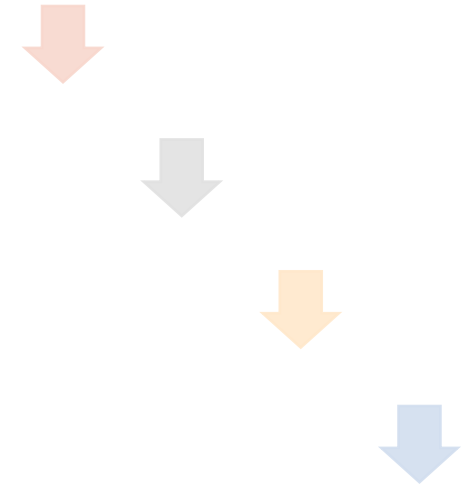
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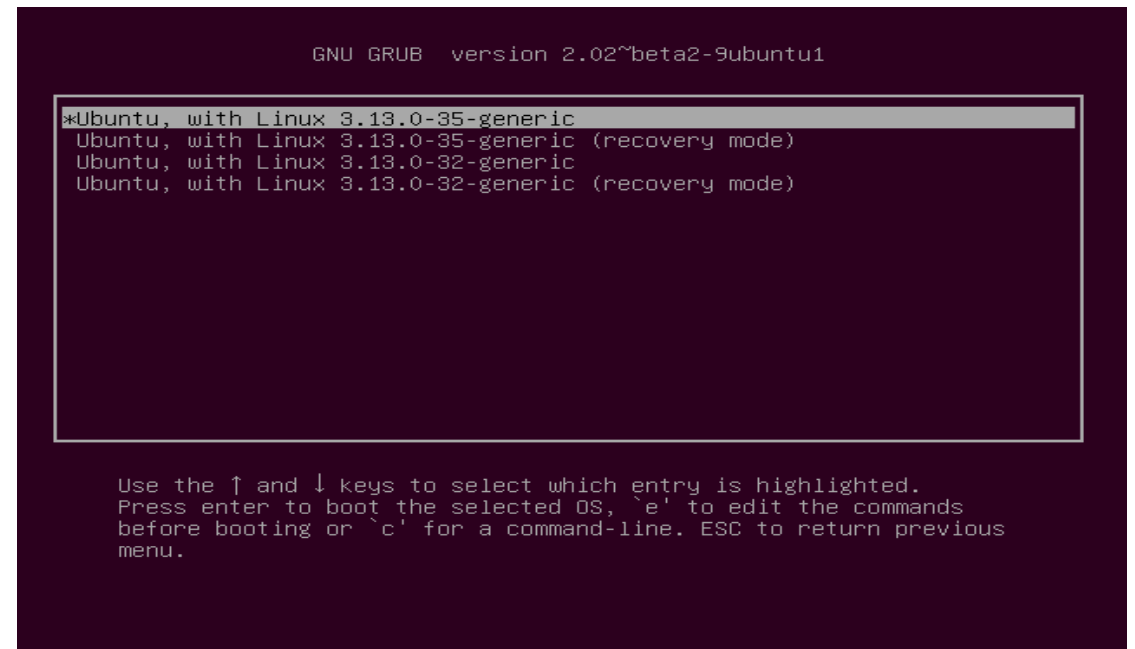
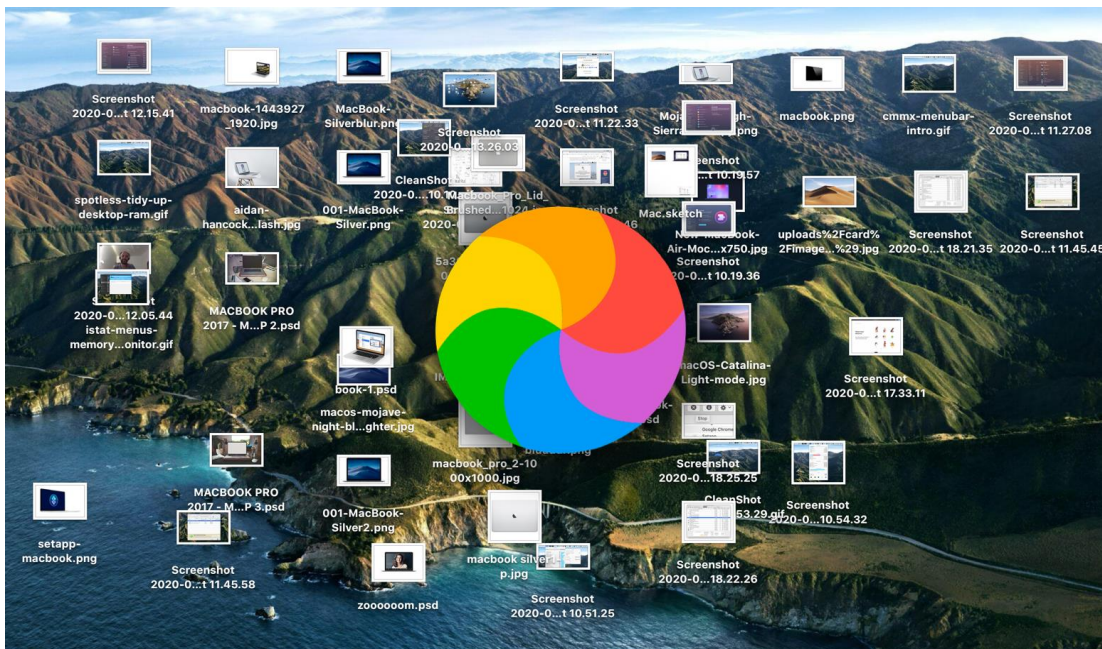
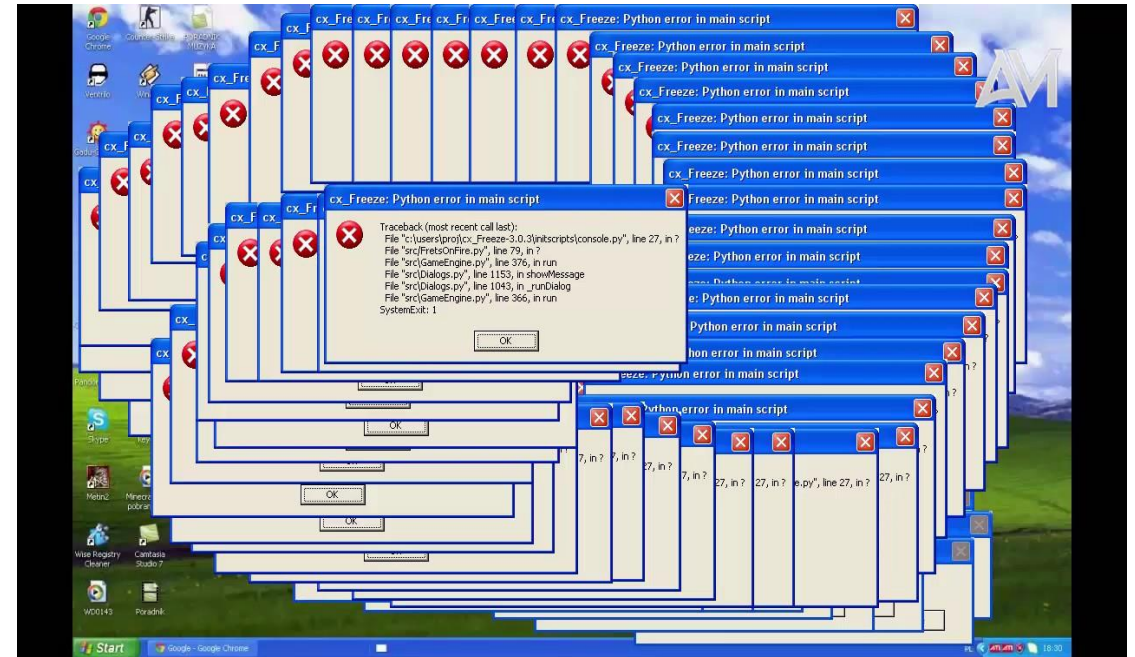
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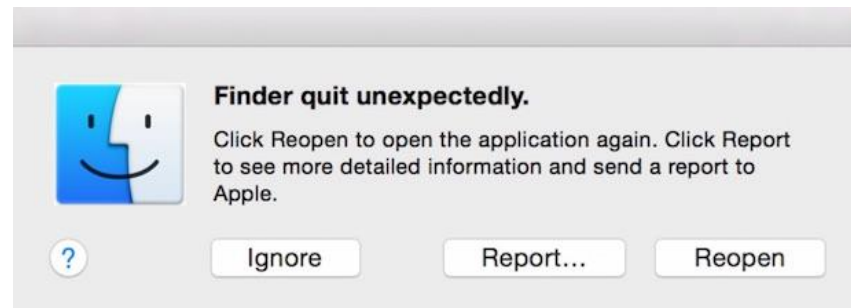
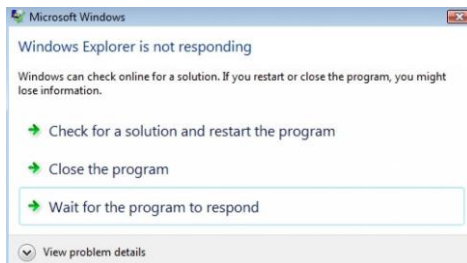
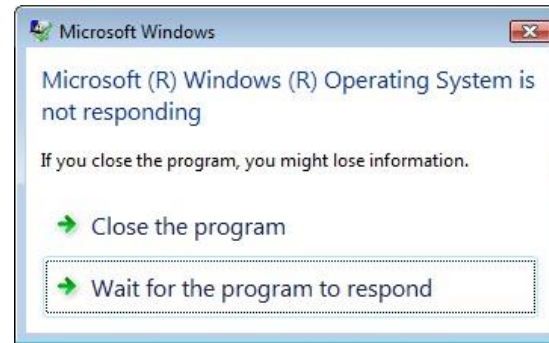
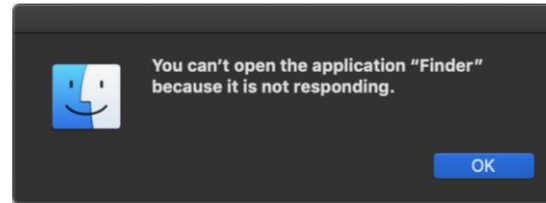


Introduction

- The operating System (OS), and its applications may hang/freeze during
 - boot time
 - startup time
 - run time of a programregardless of the manufacturer
- Application hang
 - single program unresponsiveness

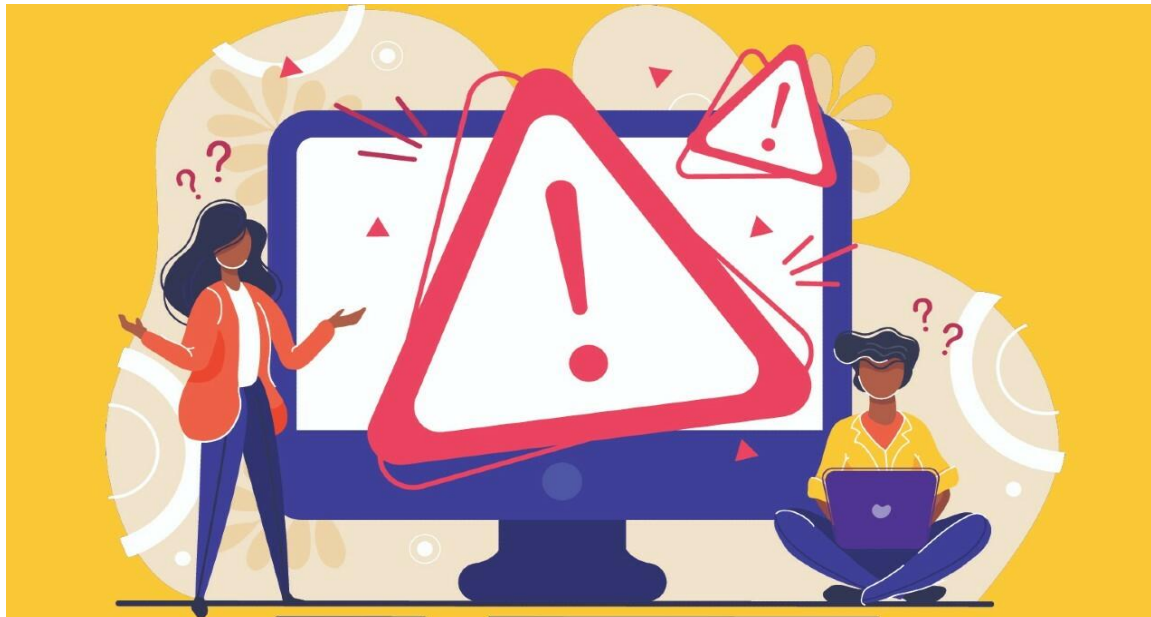


What is Unresponsiveness/hanging/freezing?



- A hang or freeze is an incident when either a process or system ceases to respond to inputs
- Example: The GUI of the MS Windows no longer responds to the user typing on the keyboard or moving the mouse
- It may be temporary (if caused by a condition that resolve itself, e.g., slow HW)
- It may also be permanent and need manual intervention (e.g., HW or SW logic error)

Major Causes



Software defects

- Infinite loop
- Long-running uninterruptible computation
- Race condition between processes (deadlock event)
- Misconfiguration
- Driver issues

Hardware defects

- Resource exhaustion (thrashing)
- Under-performing hardware (throttling)
- External events (slow network)
- Compatibility problems

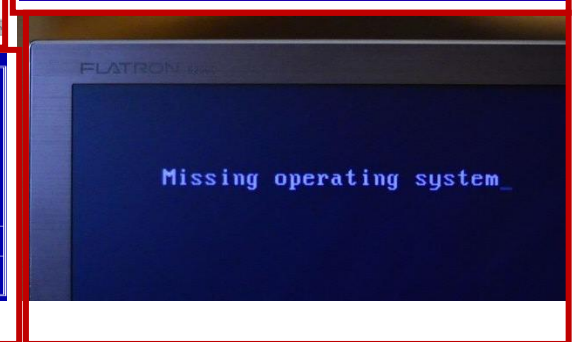
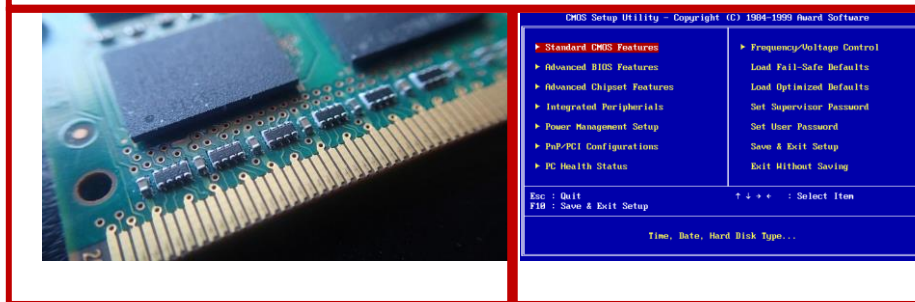
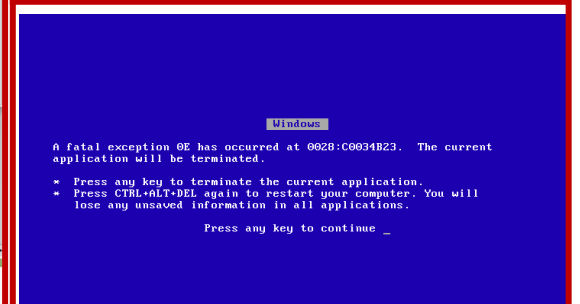
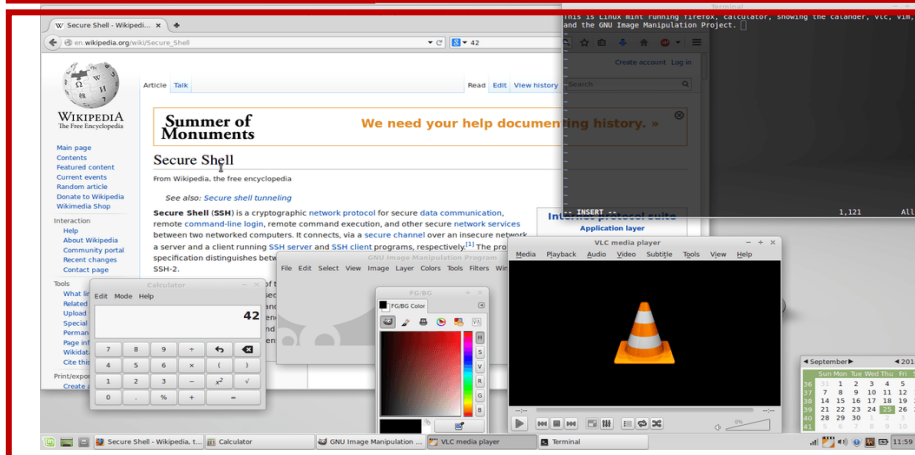
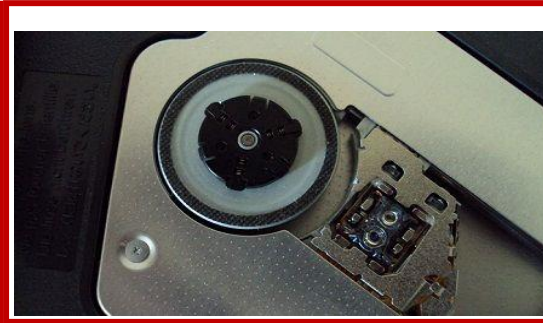
Memory fragmentation

Slow system APIs

Spyware

Major Causes (cont'd)

- HW misconfiguration
- External devices
- Hard drive malfunction
- Too many apps running
- Driver issues
- Insufficient RAM
- BIOS Setting
- OS issues



Related Work

What is System Hang and How to Handle it

Zhu, Yian, et al. "**What is system hang and how to handle it.**" *2012 IEEE 23rd International Symposium on Software Reliability Engineering*. IEEE, 2012.

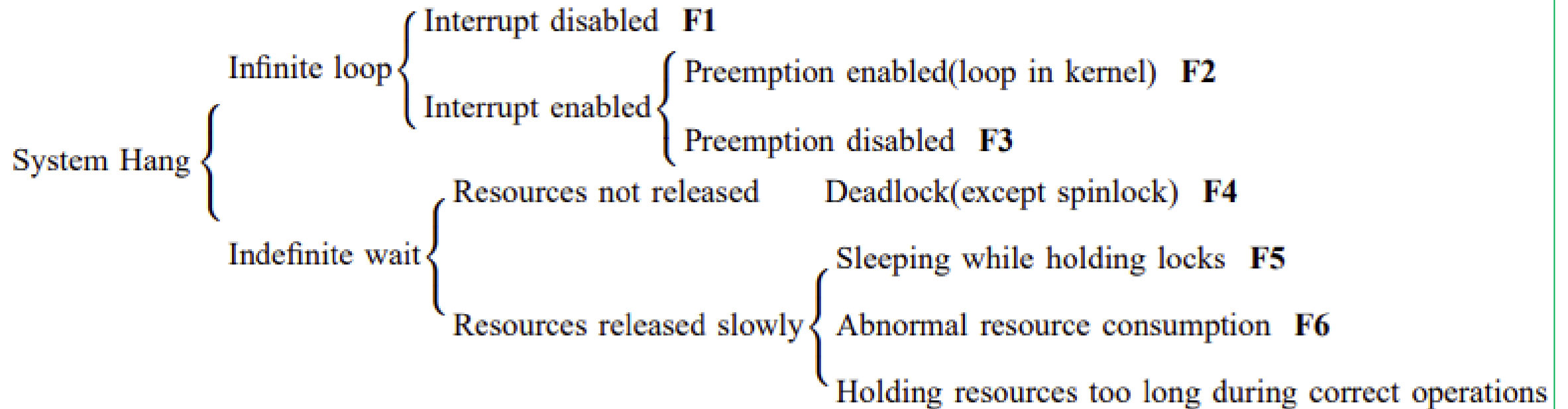
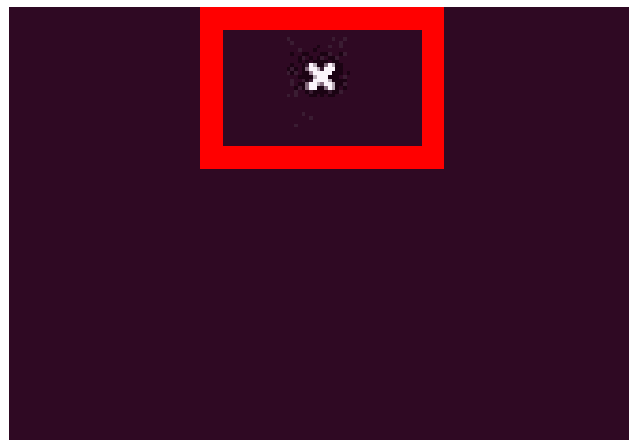


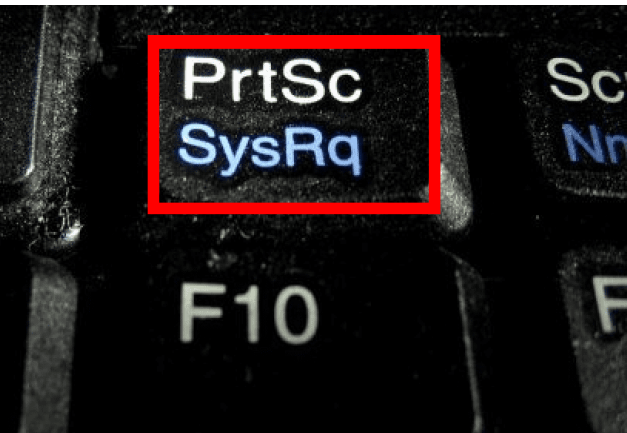
Figure 1. Categories of system hang causes (**F:Fault** in abbreviation)

Solution

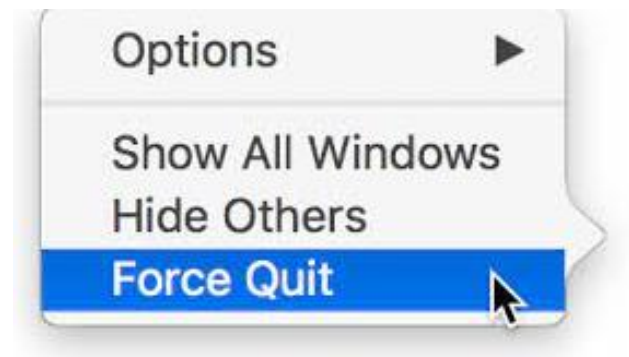
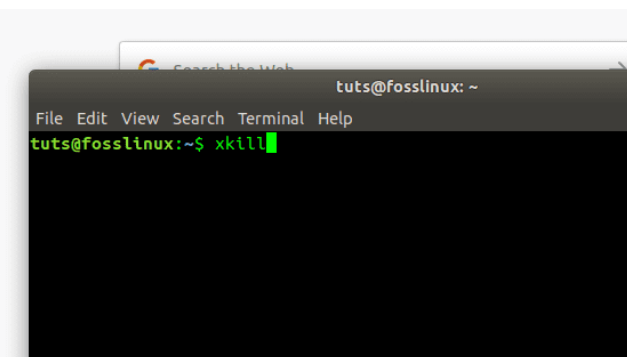




Temporary Solutions



Name	99% CPU	27% Memory	0% Disk	0% Network
HeavyLoad	88.5%	10.8 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
Windows Explorer	5.2%	42.4 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
Desktop Window	2.0%	68.7 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
Task Manager	1.6%	28.9 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
Microsoft OneD	0.7%	15.5 MB	0.1 MB/s	0 Mbps
PicPick (32 bit)	0.7%	50.3 MB	0.1 MB/s	0 Mbps
Client Server Ru	0.4%	0.8 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
Service Host: Local Service (No Network) (5)	0.3%	11.1 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
Service Host: Remote Procedure Call (2)	0.1%	6.6 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
Service Host: Local System (18)	0.1%	28.0 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
Service Host: Network Service (5)	0.1%	7.0 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
Service Host: Local Service (Network Restricted) (6)	0.1%	11.9 MB	0.1 MB/s	0 Mbps
VMware Tools Core Service	0.1%	12.1 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
System interrupts	0.1%	0 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
Touch Keyboard and Handwriting Panel	0%	2.4 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps



Wait



Try closing applications

Task Manager (Windows)
Force Quit (Mac)
xkill command (Linux)



Reboot



Call IT

In-depth Analysis & Robust Solutions

Table 1. Performance metrics used to detect system hang

Fault \ Metrics	CPU			Process			Memory		disk I/O
	sys	usr	iowait	run	blk	cs	pswpout	memfree	util
F1	✓	✓				✓			
F2	✓	✓							
F3	✓	✓				✓			
F4			✓		✓				
F5	✓	✓				✓			
F6			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓

Image source: [1]

Detection

- Monitoring performance metric
- Improved Watchdog Timer [2]
- System Hang Detector (SHD) [3]
- Monitoring I/O throughput [4]

Recovery

- Analyze and remove any newly installed HW
- Keep OS running through killing the current running process [2]
- Killing the sleeping processes that hold a large piece of memory (which wait for a signal that would never happen) [1]

Self-Healing Framework Concept [1]

Light Detector:

- System performance metrics are obtained dynamically
- Triggers alerts with error code when finds some anomalous metrics

Trigger condition	Error code
<i>sys</i> exceeds its upper bound for consecutive monitor interval and the <i>usr</i> does not reach its lower bound	CPU_ERROR
<i>iowait</i> higher than its upper bound	CPU_ERROR
<i>run</i> surpasses its upper bound	PROC_ERROR
<i>cs</i> is lower than its lower bound	PROC_ERROR
<i>pswpout</i> exceeds its upper bound for consecutive monitor interval	MEM_ERROR

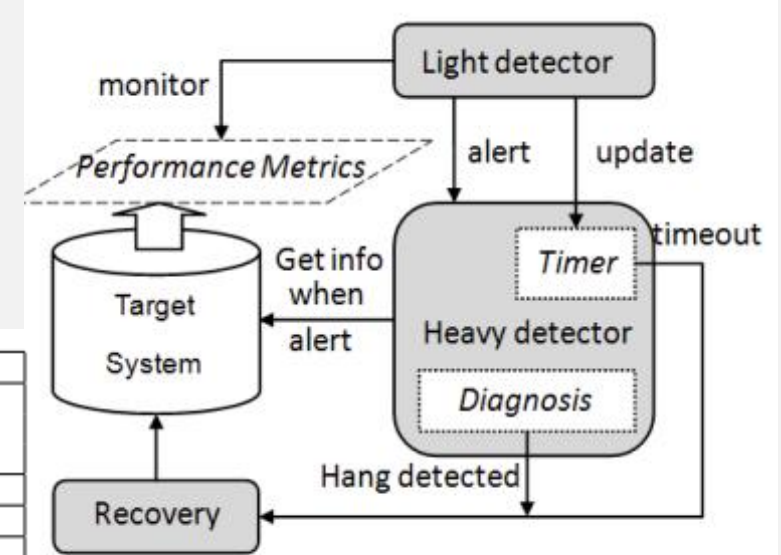


Figure 3. An overview of SHFH

Image source: [1]

Heavy Detector:

Trigger conditions:

- Receiving an alert message from the light detector
- Timeout signal from the timer that is periodically updated by the light detector

Recovery:

- Kill or stop the suspicious process/thread
- Send an NMI (Non-Maskable Interrupt) to a particular CPU to wake up the stalled CPU
- Panic the system and then restart

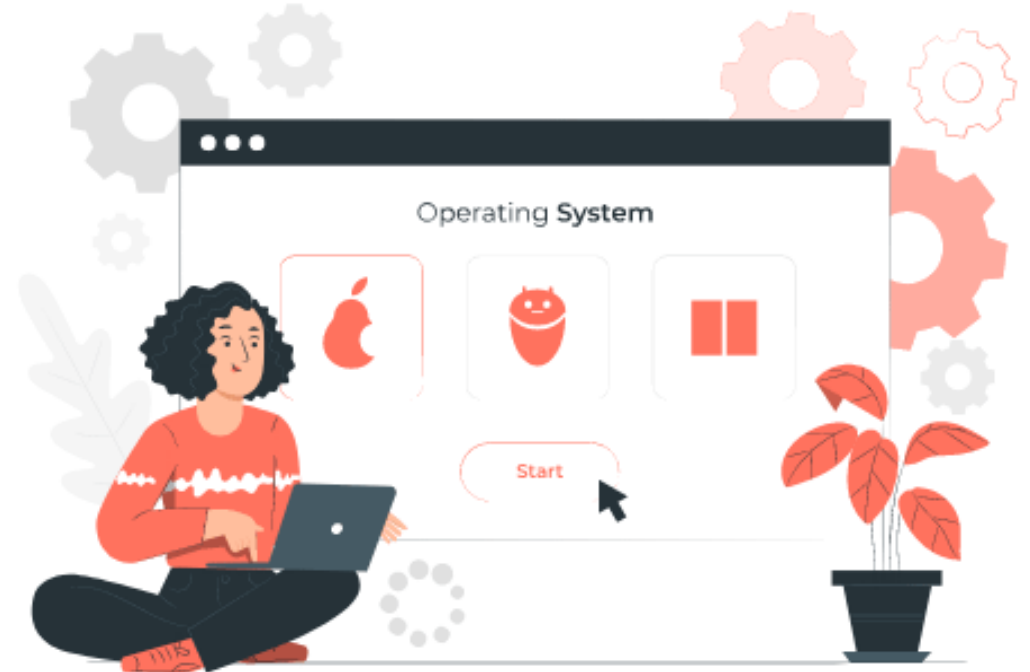
Error code	Further diagnosis ²	Diagnosis result	Recovery actions
CPU_ERROR	<i>sys,usr</i>	F1,F2, F3,F5	Send NMI to stalled CPU and kill the running task on the CPU
MEM_ERROR	<i>util, blk</i> and the memory used by each process	F6	Kill the task consumes memory abnormally ³
MEM_ERROR	<i>iowait, pswpout</i> and <i>memfree</i>	F4,F6	Panic and restart
PROC_ERROR	continuous run time of each process	F1,F3	Stop the task runs continuously for a long time ³
PROC_ERROR	<i>run</i> and <i>blk</i>	F6	Panic and restart

Conclusion

OS, whether it is for computer/laptop/mobile or any embedded system, **may hang or freeze** anytime between booting and shutdown

There can be **many reasons** for this unresponsiveness, e.g., SW fault, HW fault/limitations, Malicious activities, etc.

Some of these problems **can be solved automatically** (e.g., slow HW) **while** the **others may need manual intervention** (e.g., Spyware or infinite loop)





Q&A

