

A Hybrid Approach to Cloud System Performance Bug Detection, Diagnosis and Fix

Ting Dai

Advisor: Xiaohui (Helen) Gu

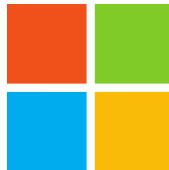
NC State University

July 23rd, 2019

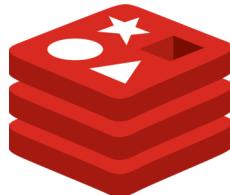
About Me

- **Background:**
 - Master and Bachelor degree from Nanjing University of Posts and Telecommunications, China
 - Summer intern in InsightFinder and IBM T.J. Watson Research
- **Select papers:**
 - FabZK: Supporting Privacy-Preserving, Auditable Smart Contracts in Hyperledger Fabric [[DSN'19](#)]
 - DScope: Detecting Real-World Data Corruption Hang Bugs in Cloud Server Systems [[SoCC'18](#)]
 - Hytrace: A Hybrid Approach to Performance Bug Diagnosis in Production Cloud Infrastructures [[TPDS'18, SoCC'17](#)]
 - Understanding Real-World Timeout Problems in Cloud Server Systems [[IC2E'18](#)]

Real-World Performance Problems



- Nov. 2014, Microsoft Azure storage service outage caused by an infinite loop [[link](#)]



- Feb. 2016, Redis cloud outage caused by a resource-intensive infinite loop [[link](#)]



- Jan. 2018, Intel Meltdown patch will slow down your AWS EC2 server [[link](#)]

State-of-the-Art

Static analysis

Facebook Infer, Findbugs, PMD,
Camarel[ICSE'15], Jin et al.[PLDI'12], etc

- **Advantage:**
 - No runtime overhead
 - Program semantics
- **Disadvantage:**
 - High FP by generic approaches
 - High FN by specific approaches

Dynamic analysis

PerfScope[SoCC'14], PerfCompass[TPDS'15],
X-ray[OSDI'12], PBI[ASPLOS'13], etc

- **Advantage:**
 - More accurate due to runtime behavior
- **Disadvantage:**
 - Limited coverage (FN)

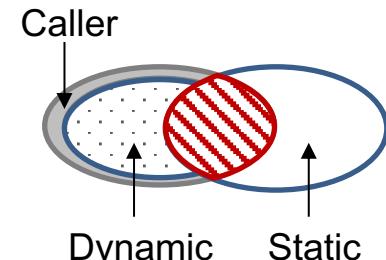
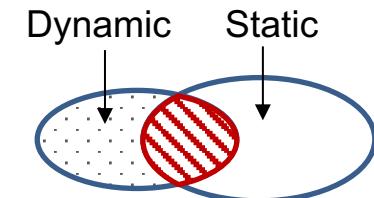
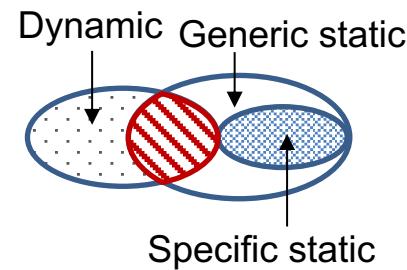
Hybrid Analysis

- **Rationale:**

- Functions with buggy characteristics which are also experiencing a runtime problem are **most** likely related to a bug.

- **Design choice:**

- A suspicious caller function can cause its callee functions behave abnormally runtime.
- Generic static approach.



My Contributions

Hytrace

A hybrid approach for diagnosing generic performance bugs.

DScope

Advanced detection for specific performance bugs
--- data corruption hang bugs.

HangFix

Auto-fix for software hang bugs caused by data processing and inter-process communication failures.

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Oral preliminary

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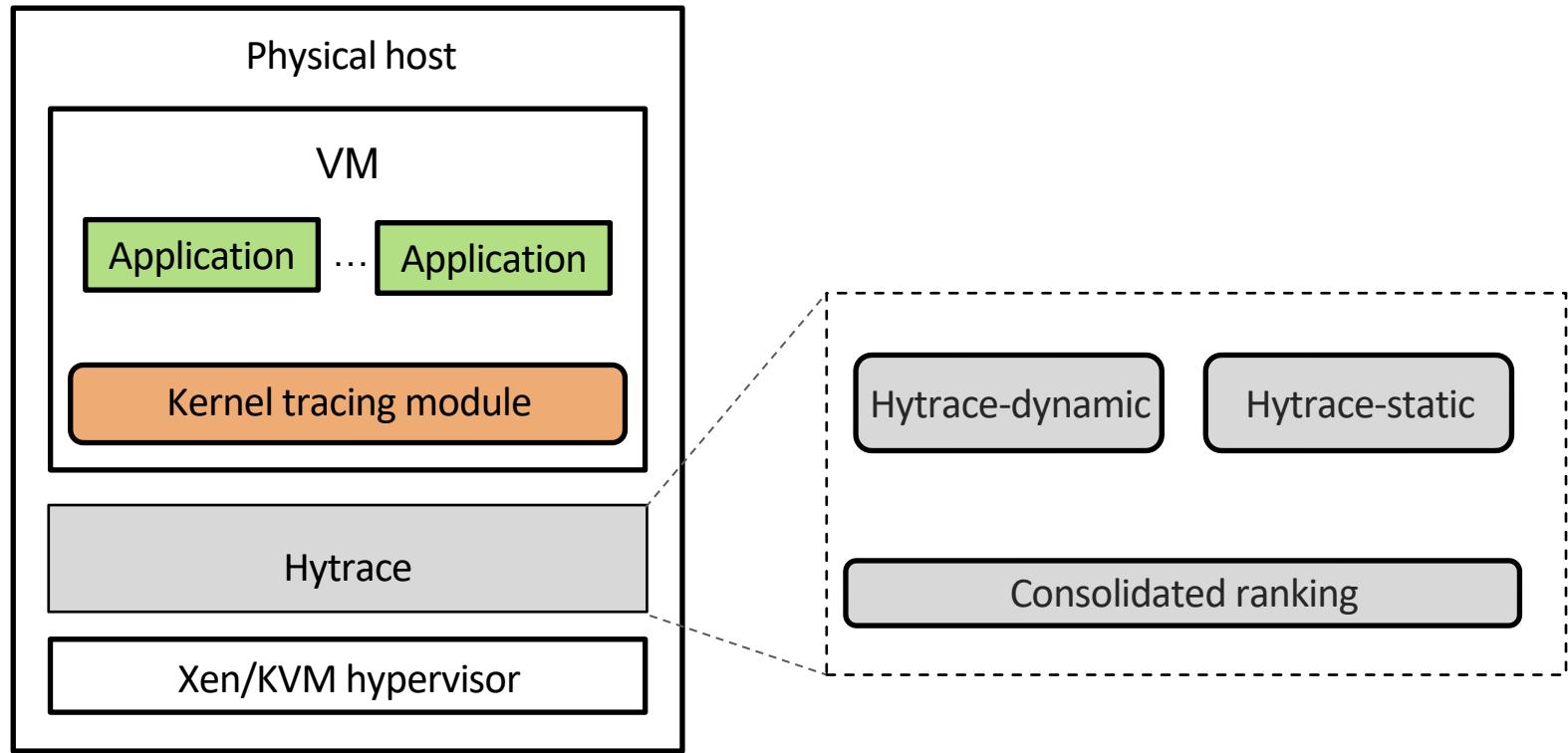
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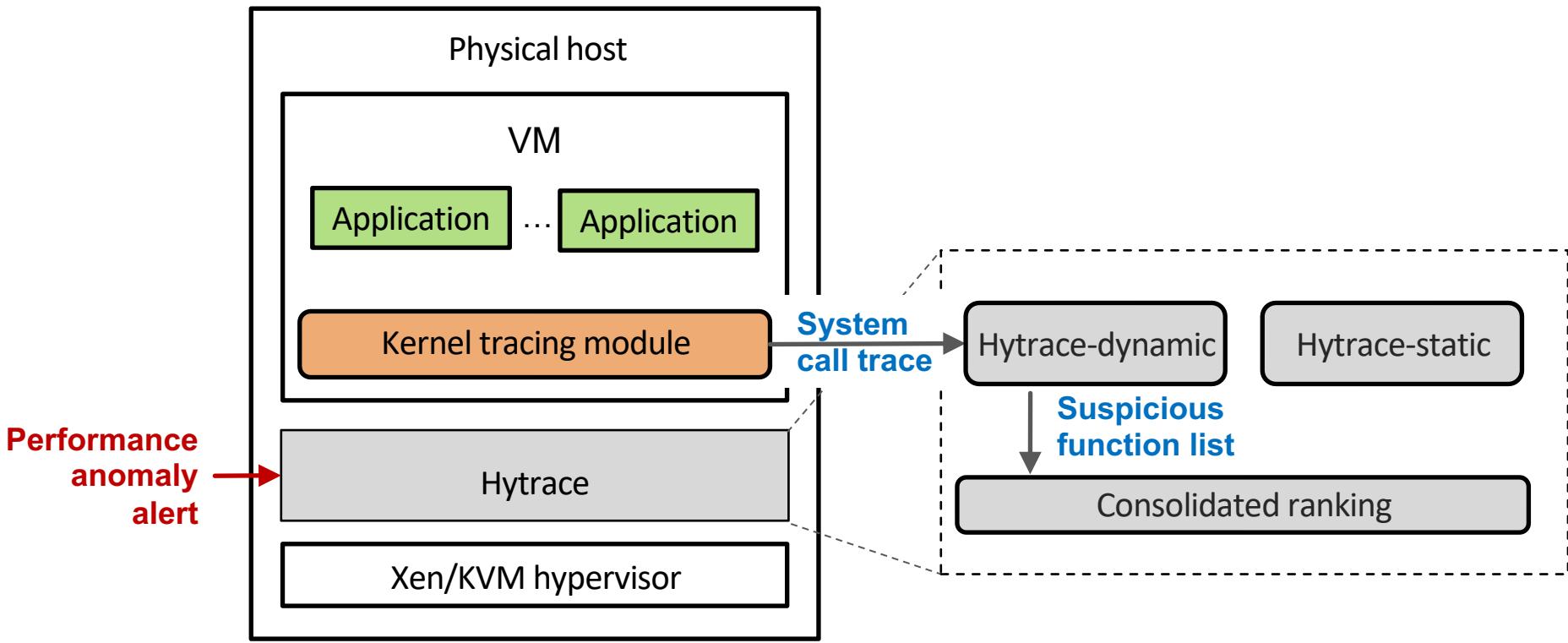
Focus

Hytrace: A Hybrid Approach to Performance Bug Diagnosis in Production Cloud Infrastructures

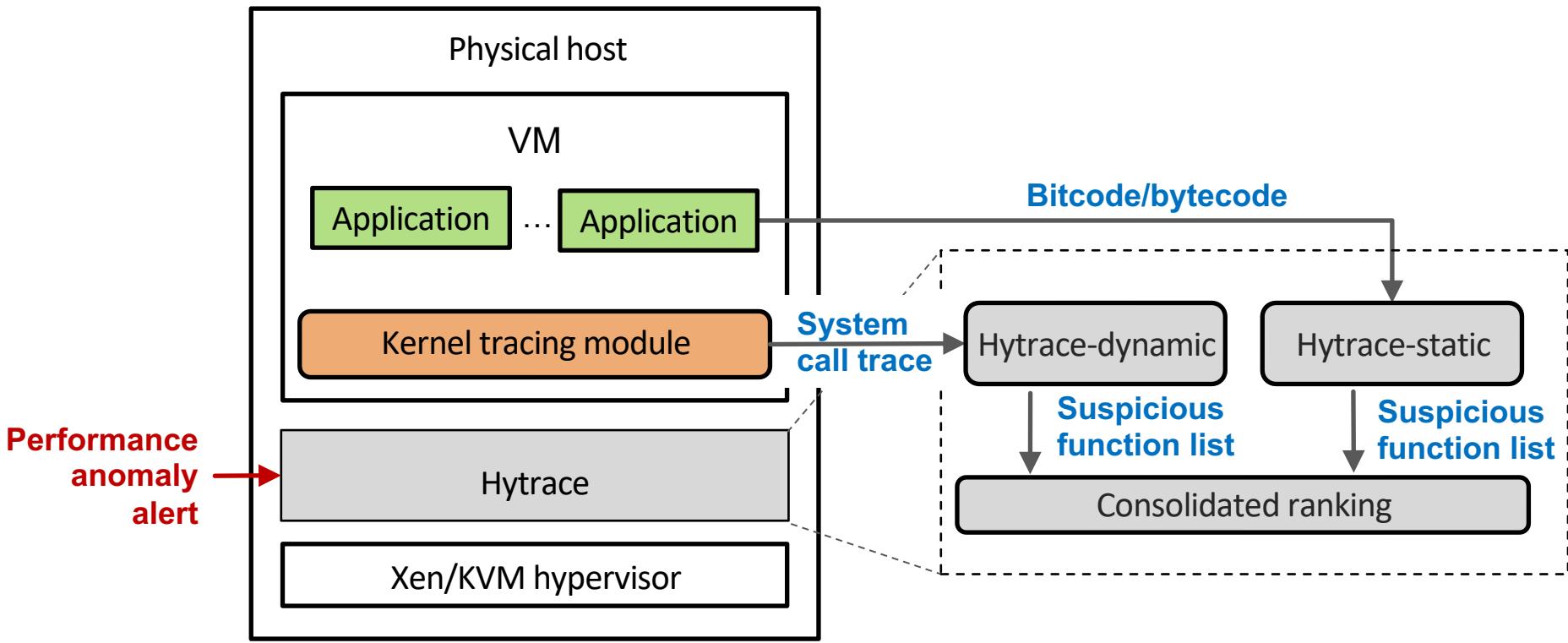
Overview of Hytrace



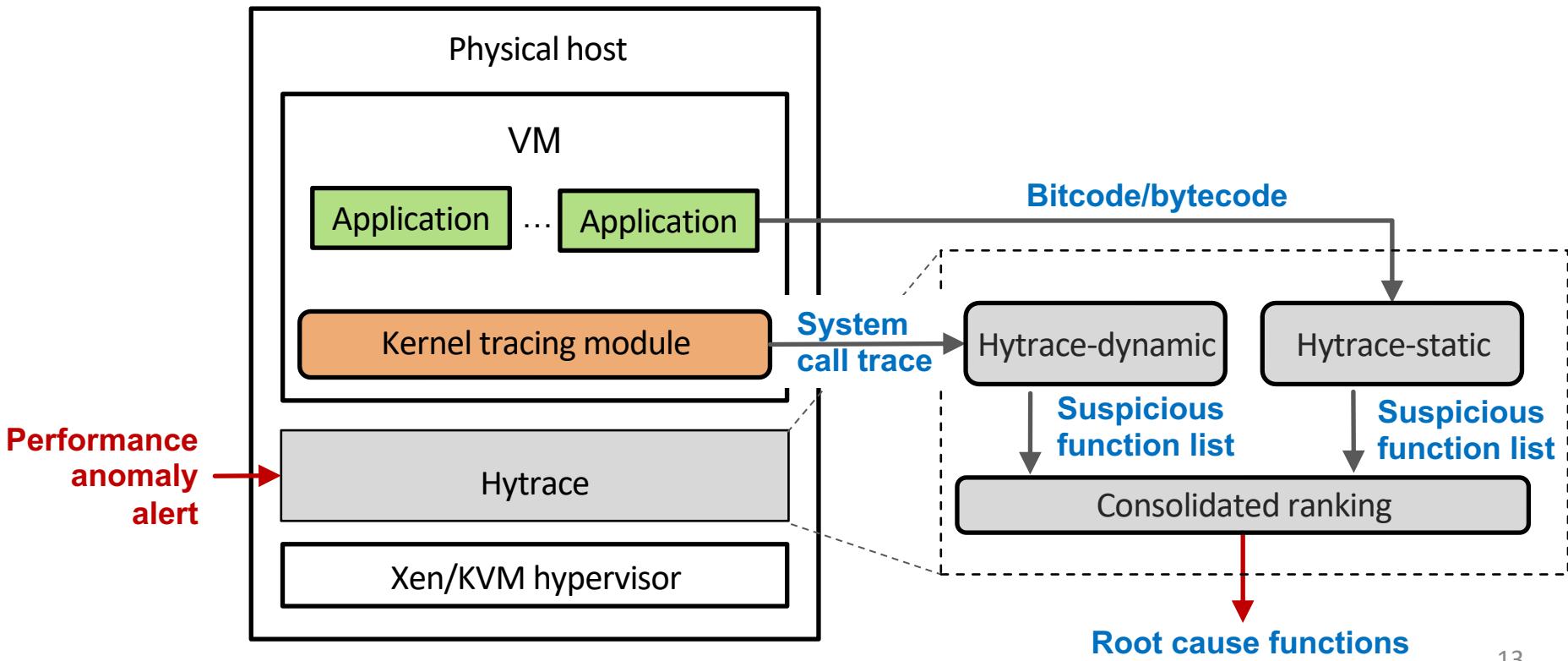
Overview of Hytrace



Overview of Hytrace



Overview of Hytrace



Result Summary

- Hytrace is a hybrid performance diagnosis approach.
 - Combines offline static analysis and online dynamic bug inference.
 - Evaluated over **133** performance bugs on 9 cloud server systems.
 - Reduces FP functions & improve the rank of bug related functions.
 - Imposes less than **3%** CPU overhead to production cloud environments.

DScope: Detecting Real-World Data Corruption Hang Bugs in Cloud Server Systems

A Data Corruption Hang Bug Example

Overview of DScope

Hadoop-8614

```
183 public static void skipFully(  
    InputStream in, long len) ... {  
184     while (len > 0) {  
185         long ret = in.skip(len);  
        ...  
        ...  
189         len -= ret;  
190     }  
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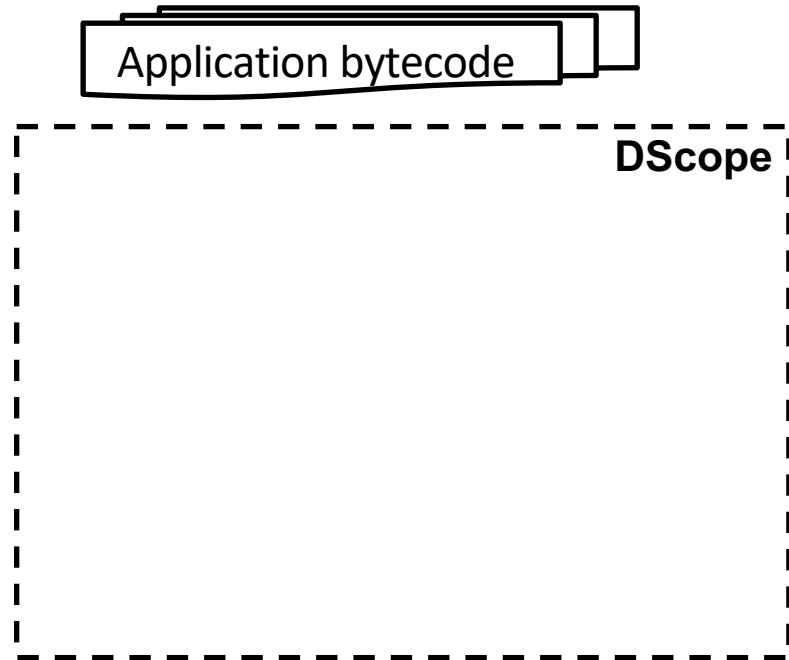
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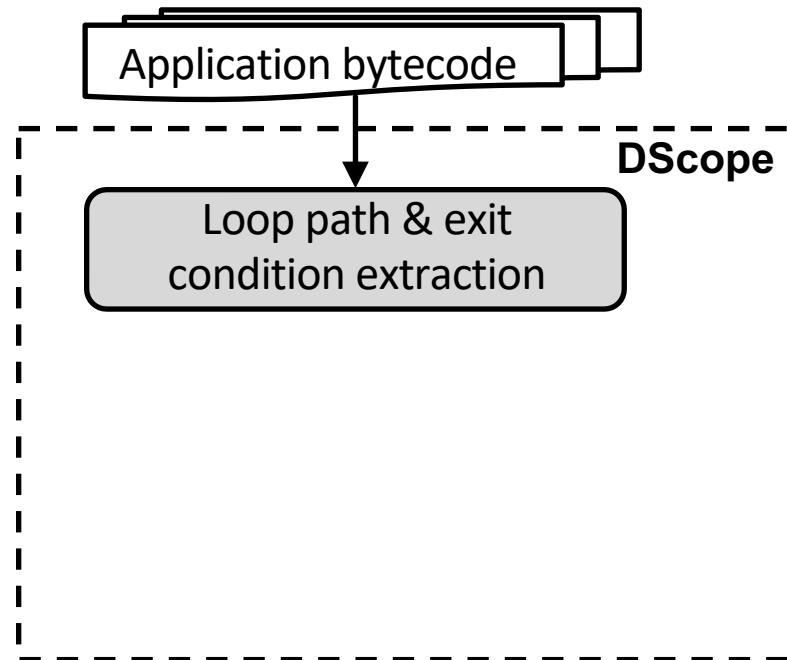


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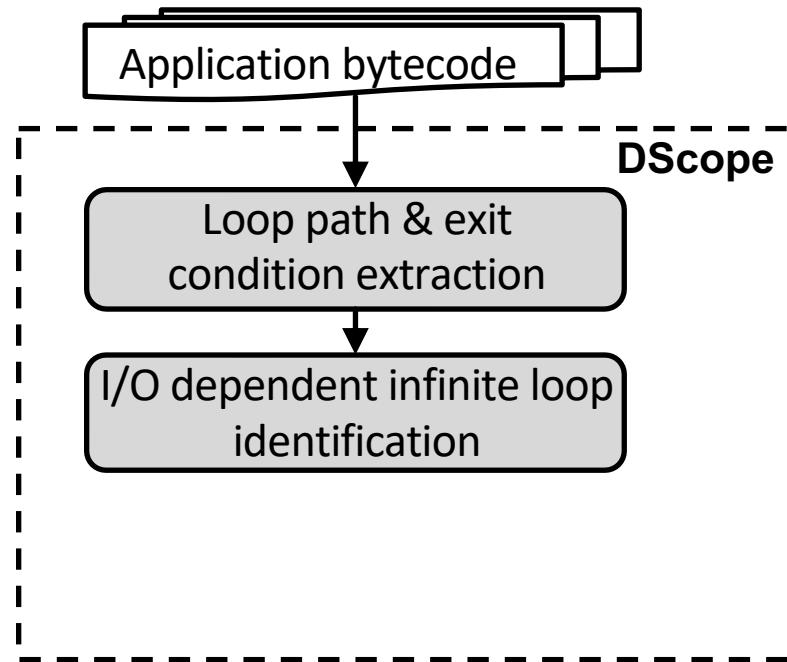


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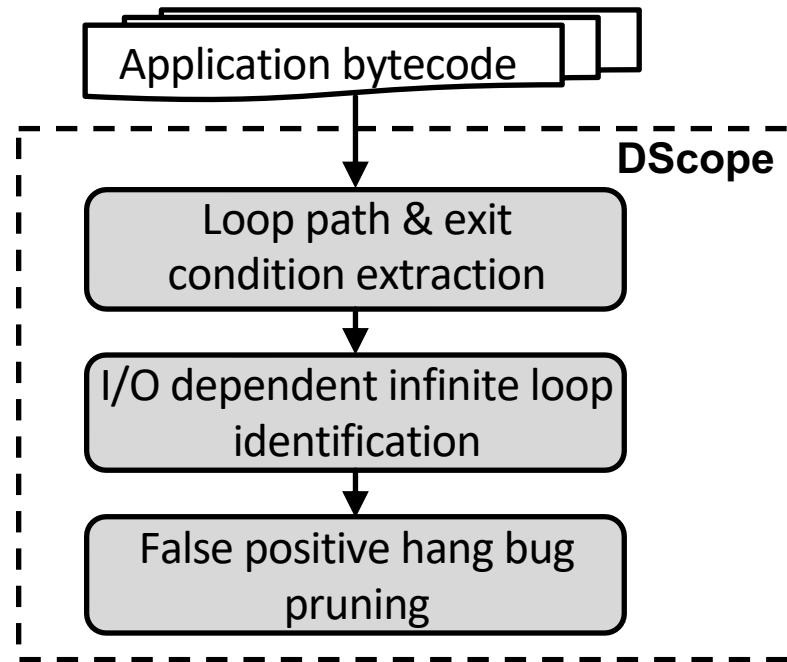


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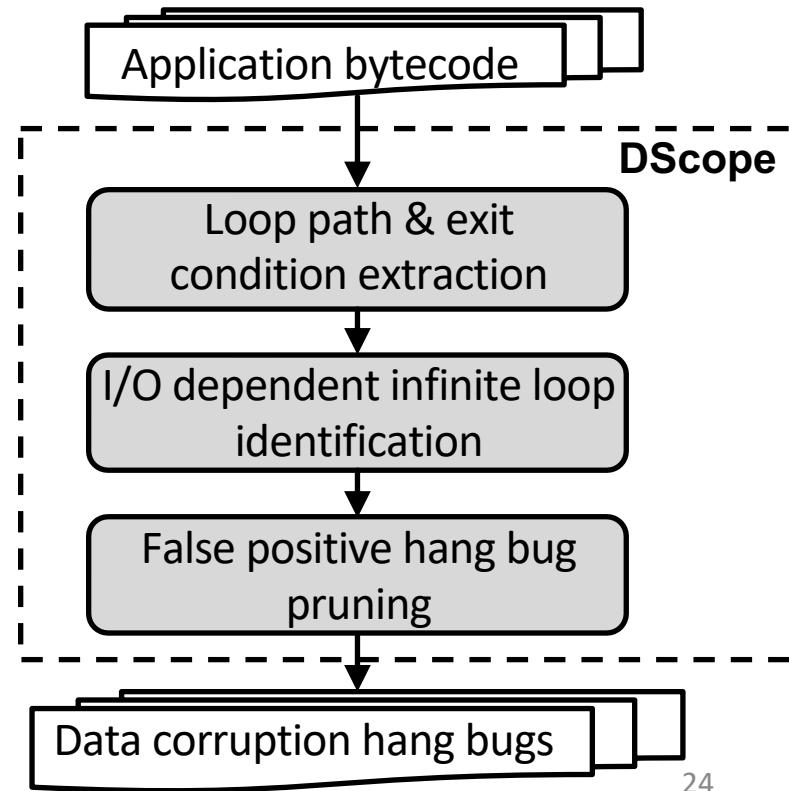


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Overview of DScope



Bug Detection Results

| System | | DScope | | Findbugs | Infer |
|---------------|-----------|--------|----|----------|-------|
| | | TP | FP | TP | TP |
| Cassandra | v2.0.8 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Compress | v1.0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | - |
| Hadoop Common | v0.23.0 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| | v2.5.0 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Mapreduce | v0.23.0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | v2.5.0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| HDFS | v0.23.0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | v2.5.0 | 3 | 5 | 1 | - |
| Yarn | v0.23.0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| | v2.5.0 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Hive | v1.0.0 | 7 | 6 | 0 | - |
| | v2.3.2 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Kafka | v0.10.0.0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Lucene | V2.1.0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | | 42 | 37 | 2 | 1 |

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Result Summary

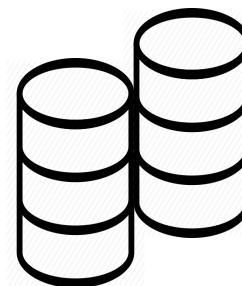
- DScope is a new data corruption hang bug detection tool for cloud server systems.
 - Combines candidate bug discovery and false positive filtering.
 - Evaluated over 9 cloud server systems and detects **42** true data corruption hang bugs including **29** new bugs.

HangFix: Automatically Fixing Software Hang Bugs in Cloud Systems

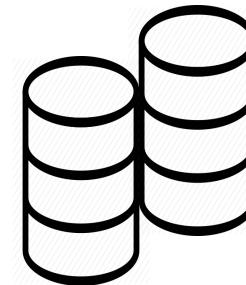
Real-World Hang Problem Caused by Data Corruption



British Airway service was down for **hours** with financial penalty of **£ 100 million**.



Primary data center

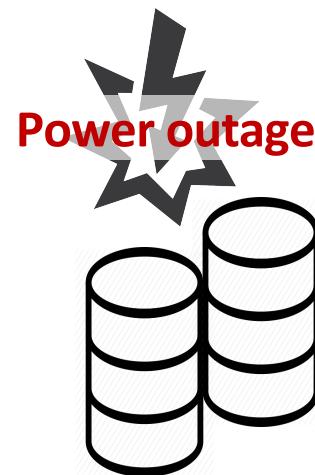


Backup data center

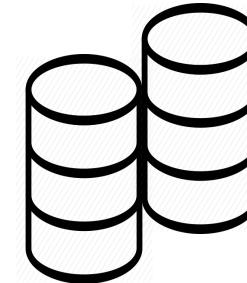
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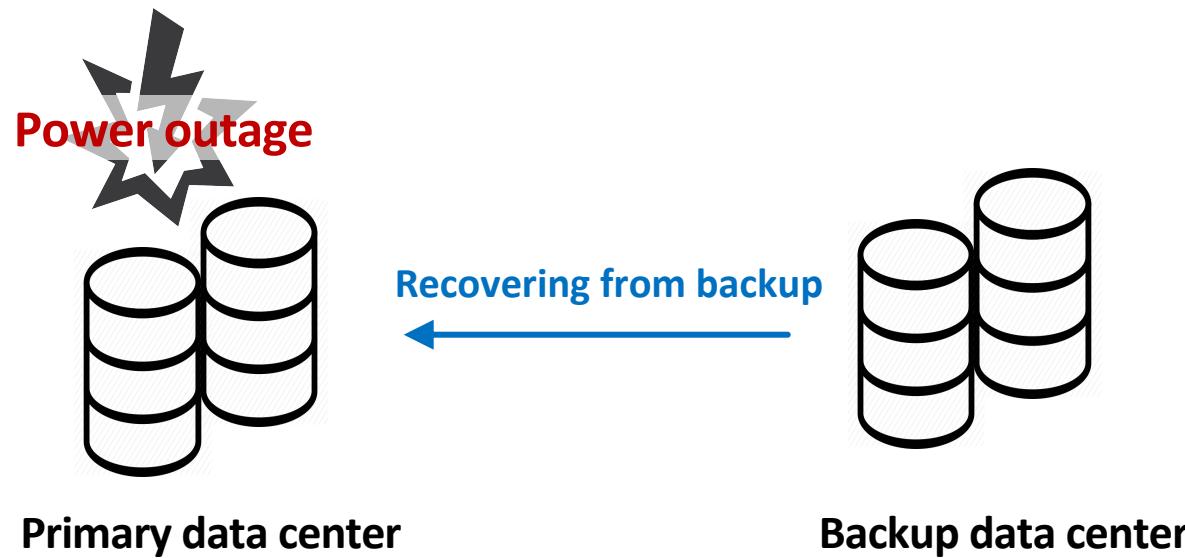


Backup data center

Real-World Hang Problem Caused by Data Corruption



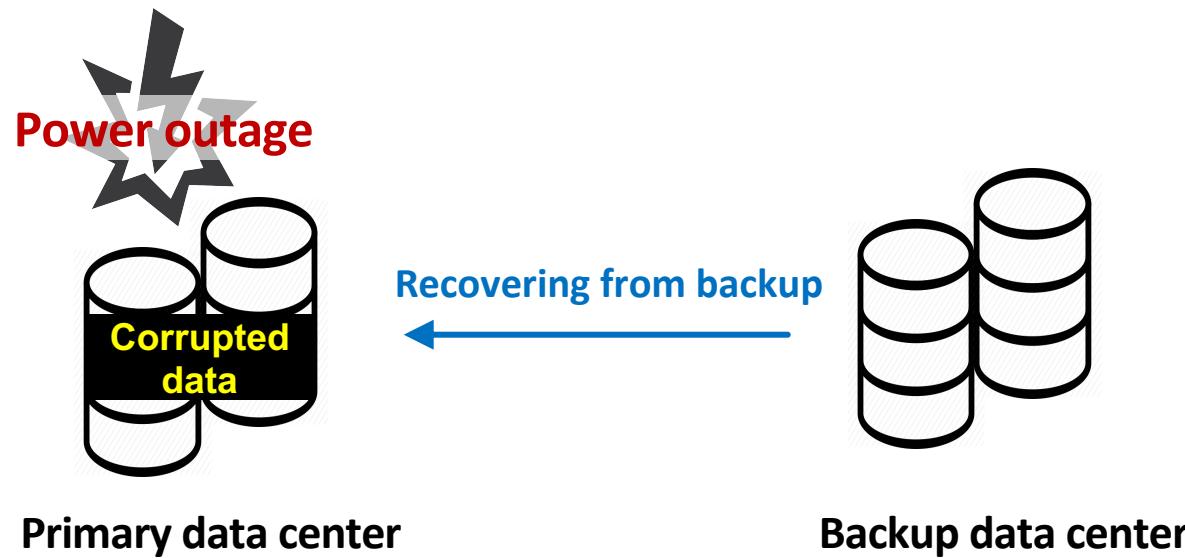
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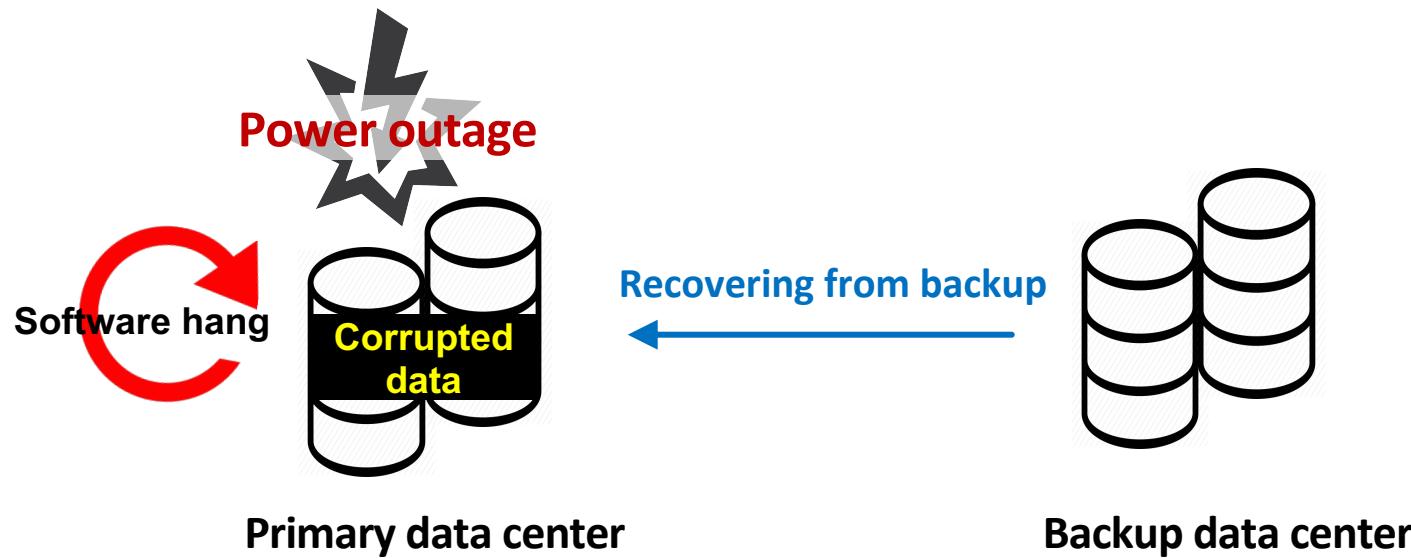
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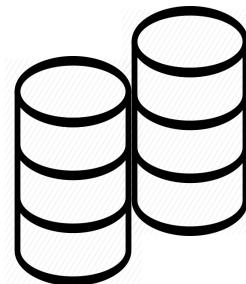
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Real-World Hang Problem Caused by Inter-process communication failure



Amazon DynamoDB service was down for **5 hours**.



Storage servers



Metadata server

NETFLIX

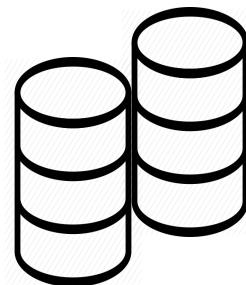
 **airbnb**

IMDb

Real-World Hang Problem Caused by Inter-process communication failure



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Storage servers

Overloaded



Metadata server

NETFLIX

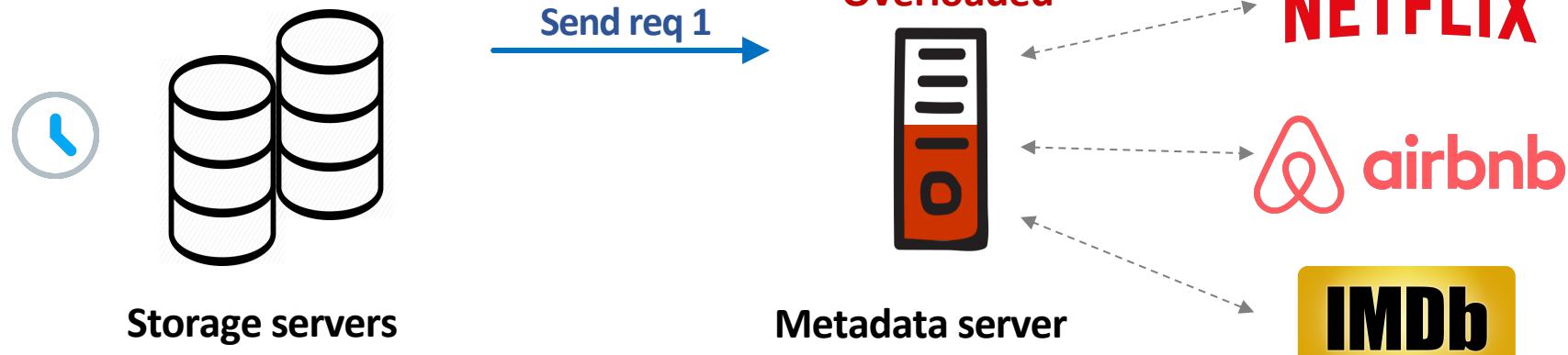
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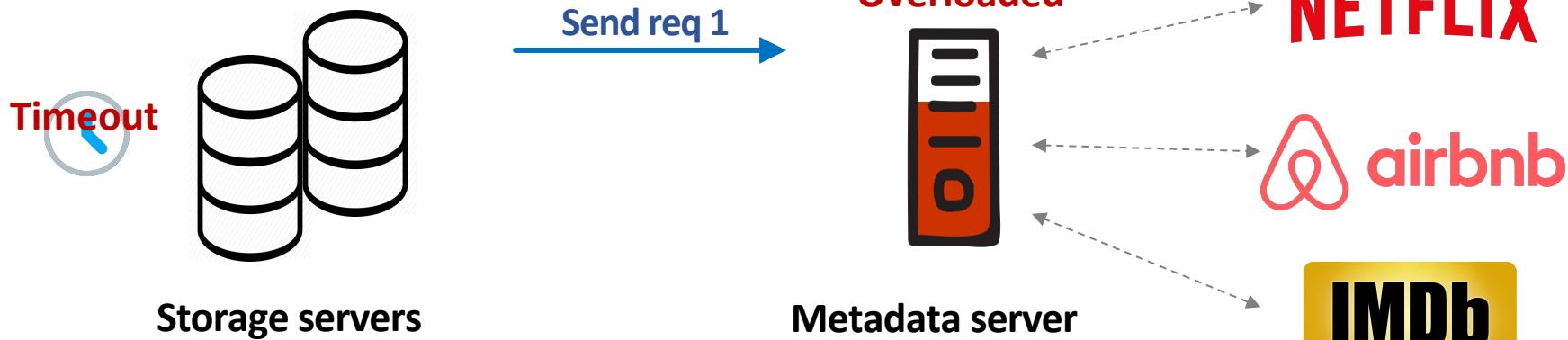
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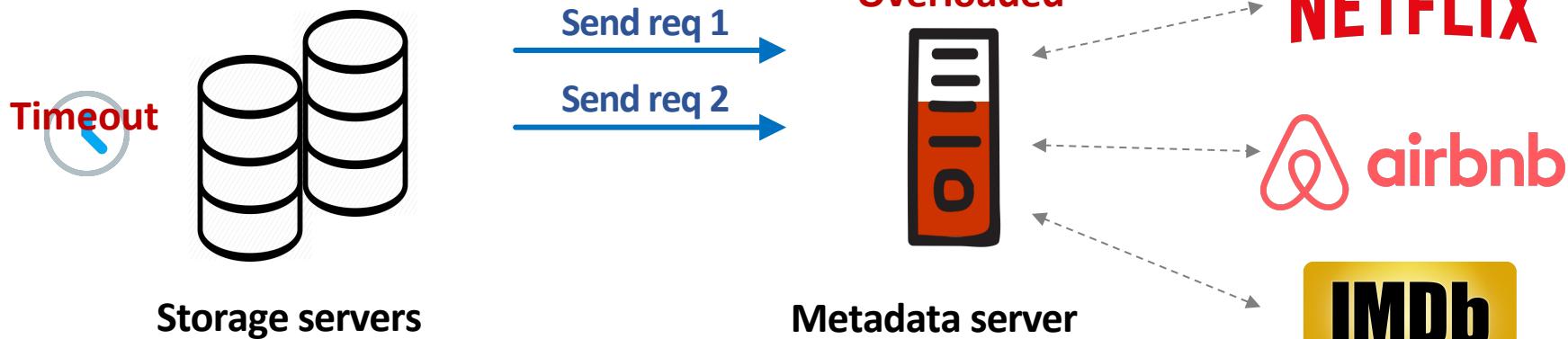
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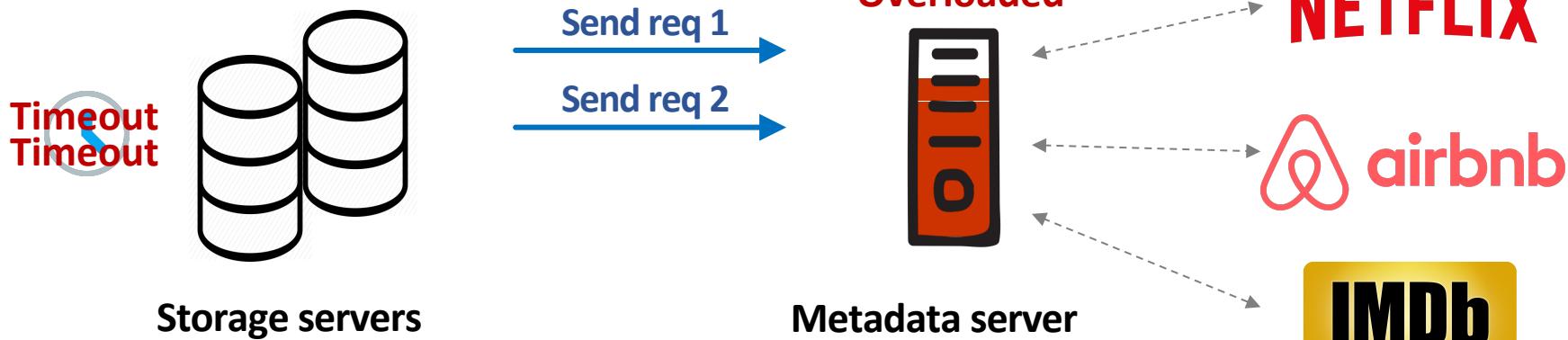
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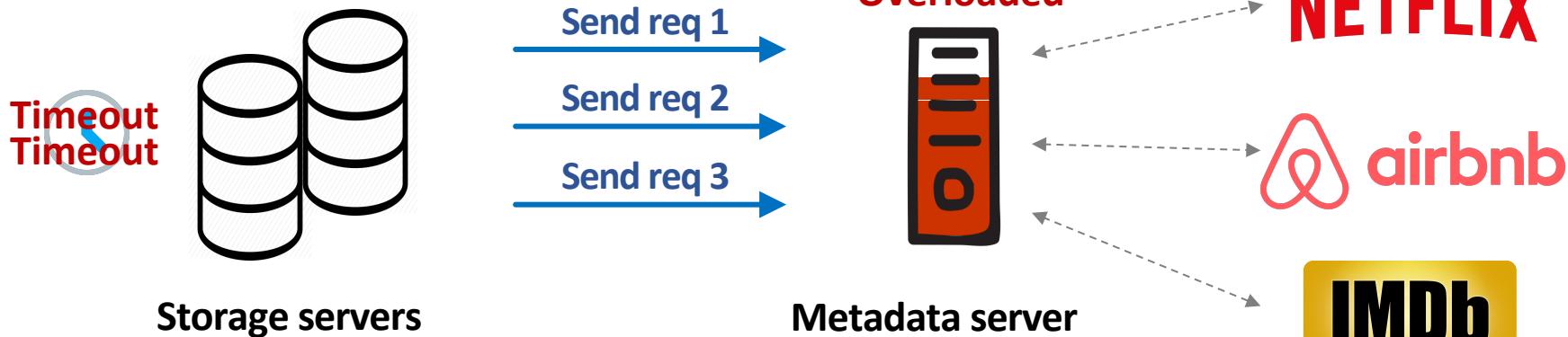
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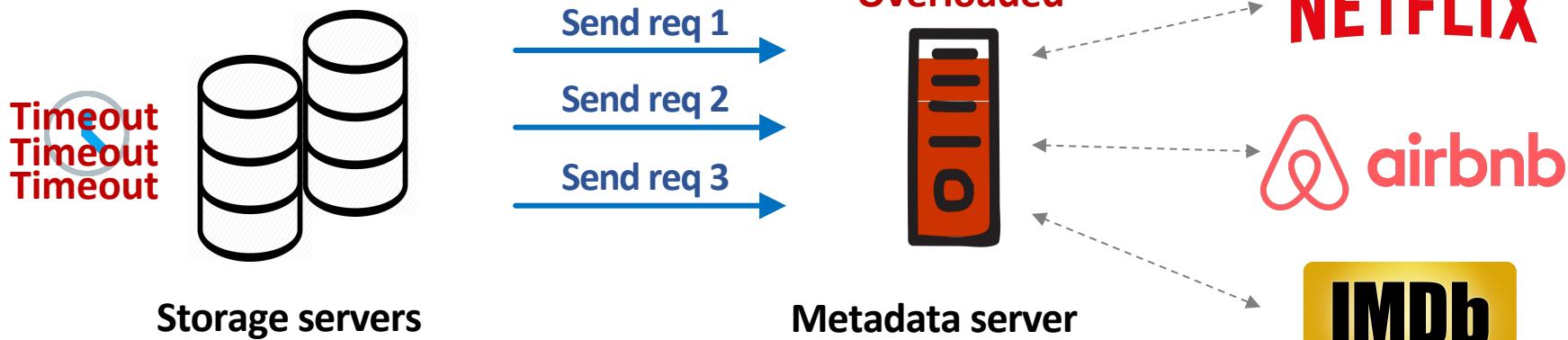
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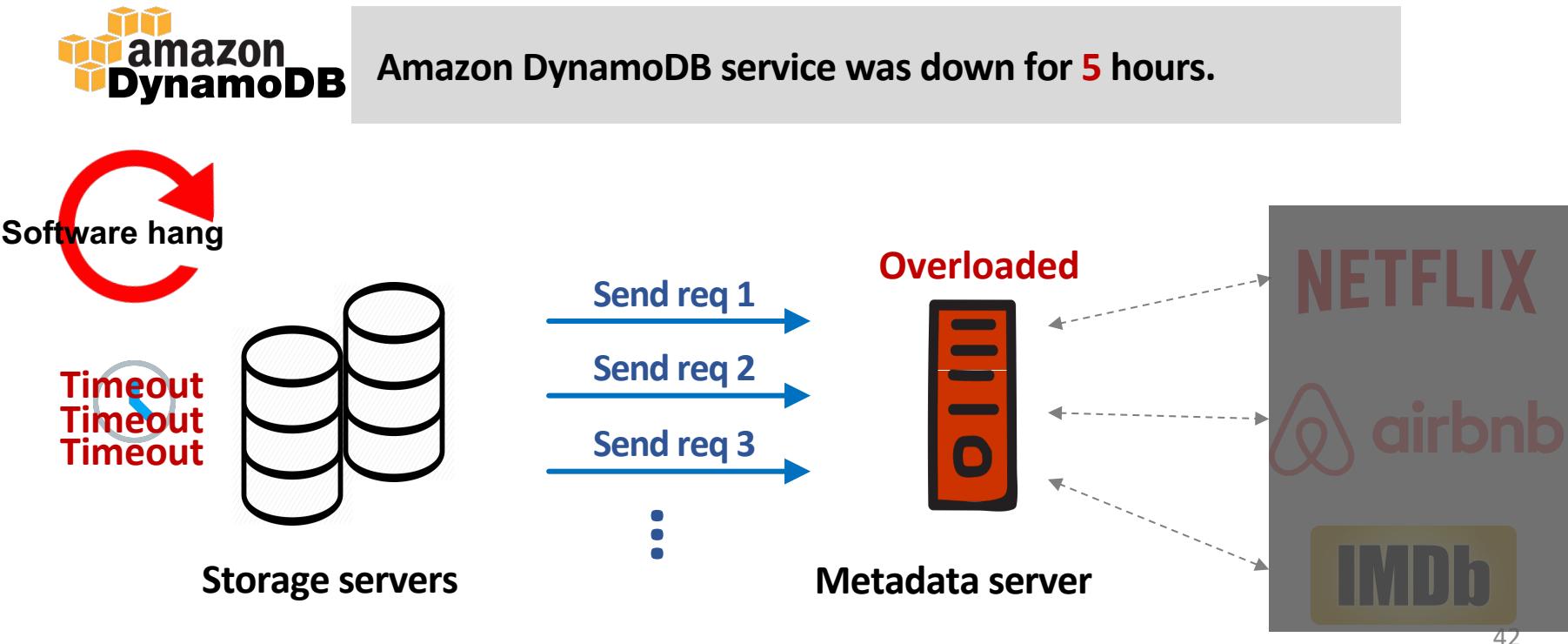
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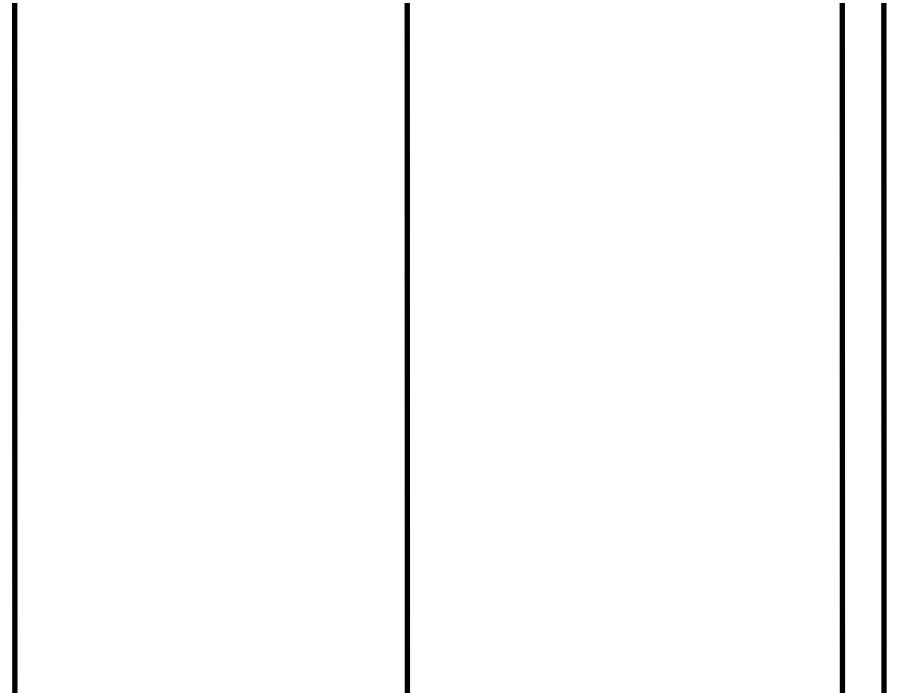


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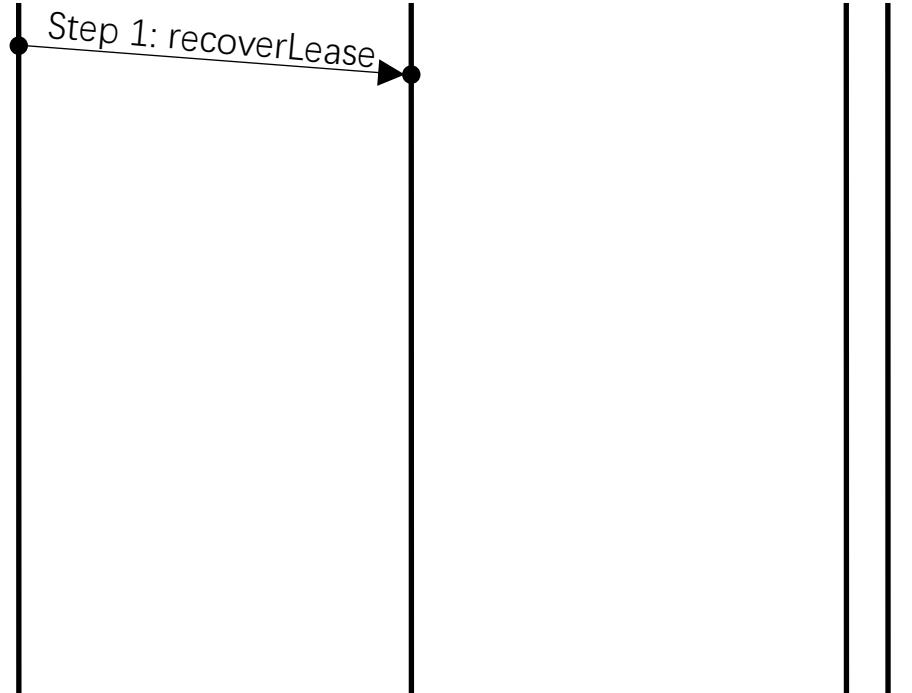
A Hang Bug Example

HBase-8389



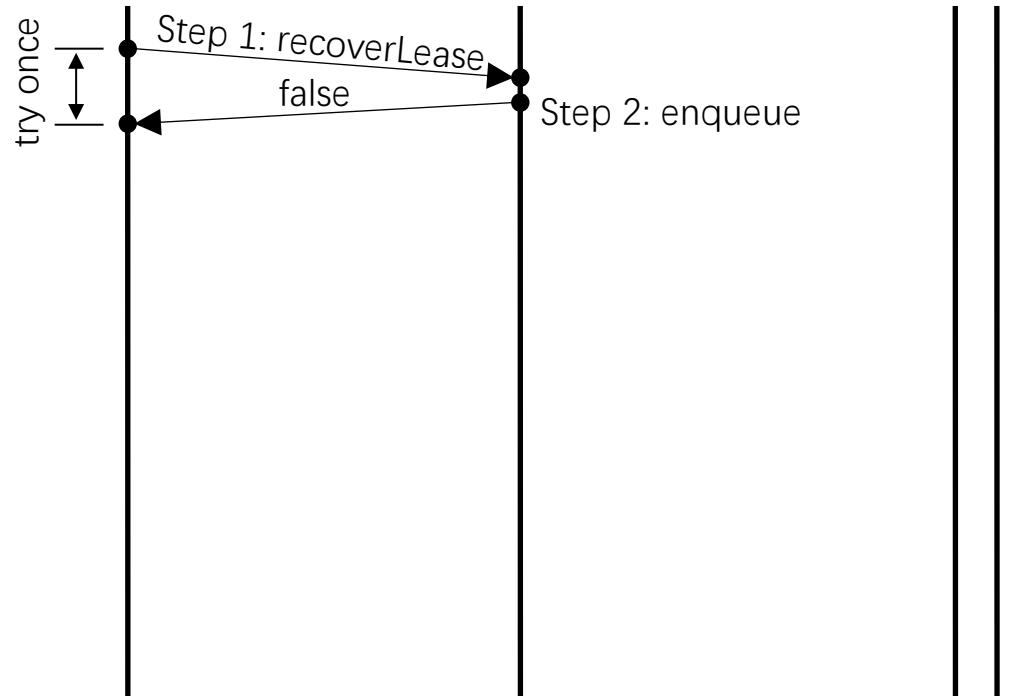
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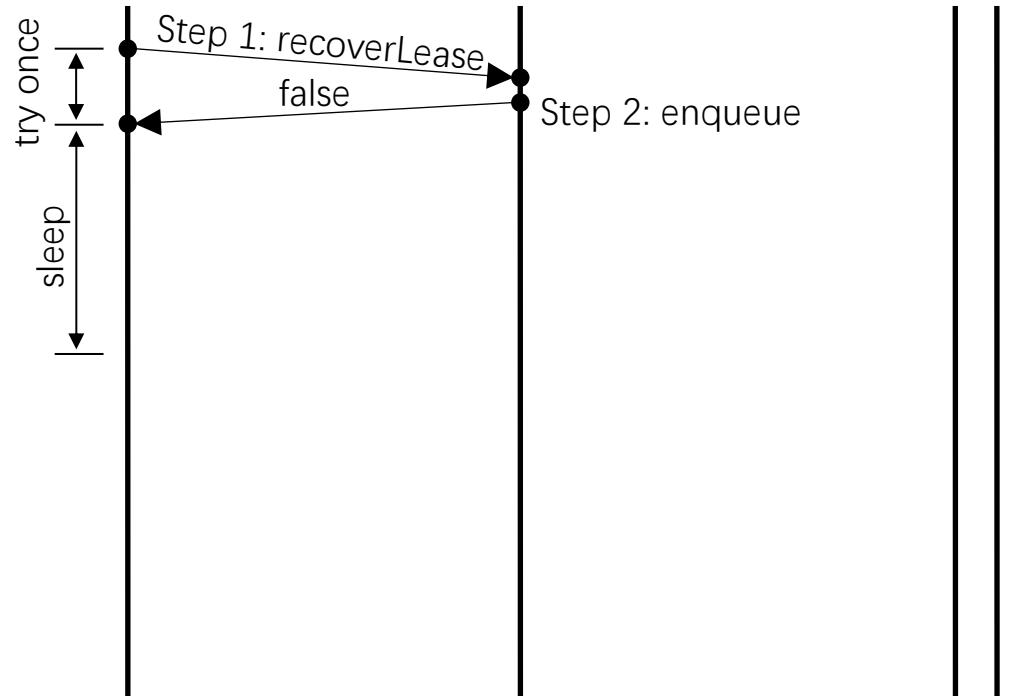
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A Hang Bug Example

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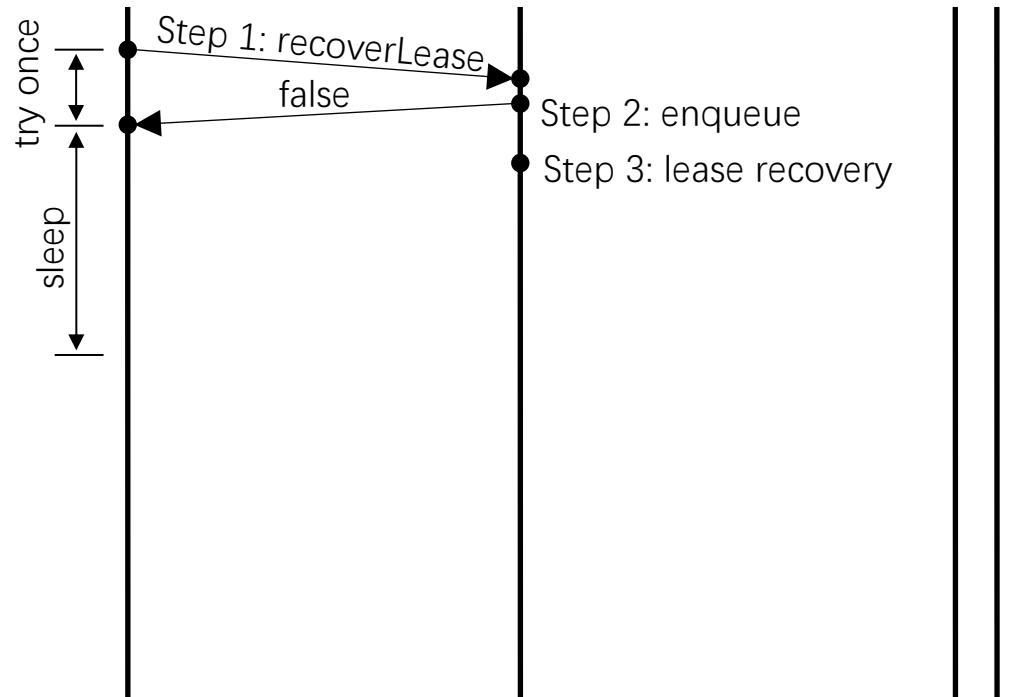
HBase

HDFS NameNode

HDFS DataNodes

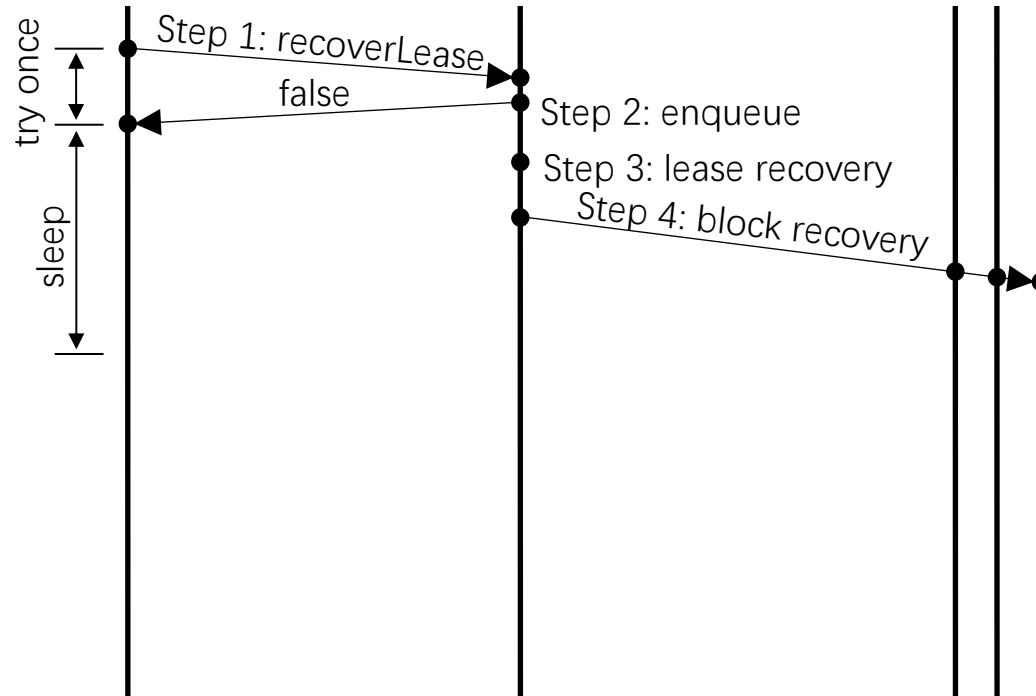
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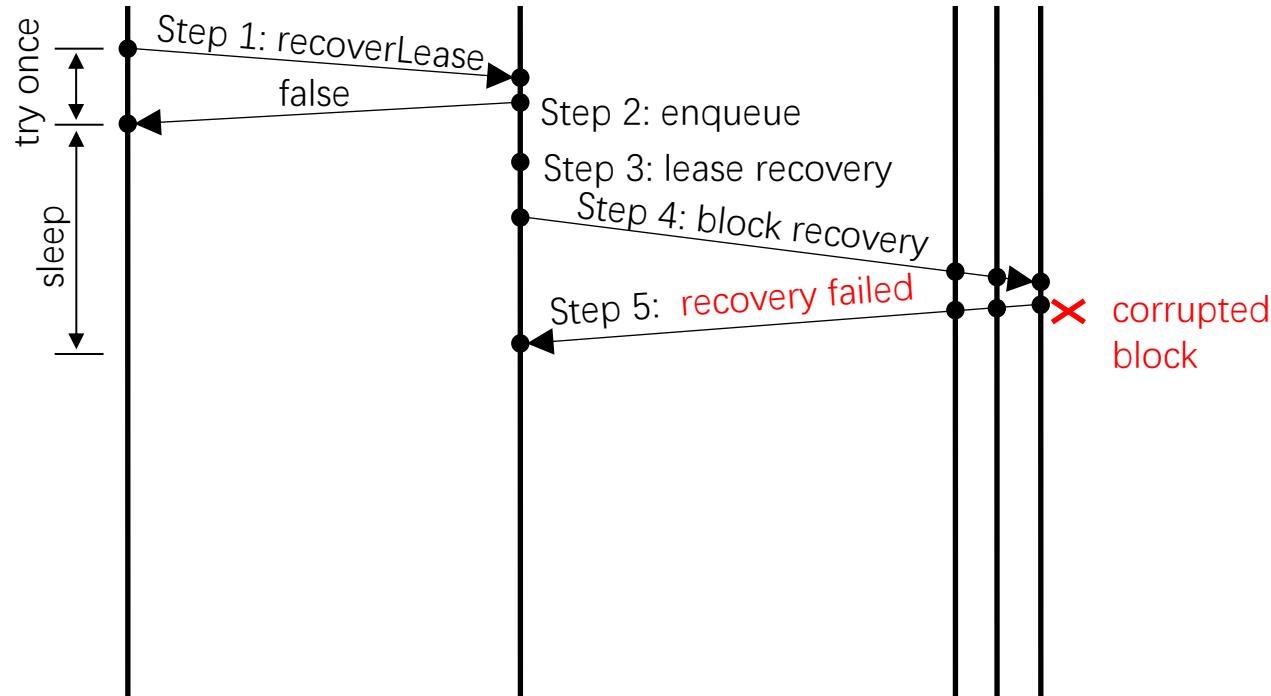
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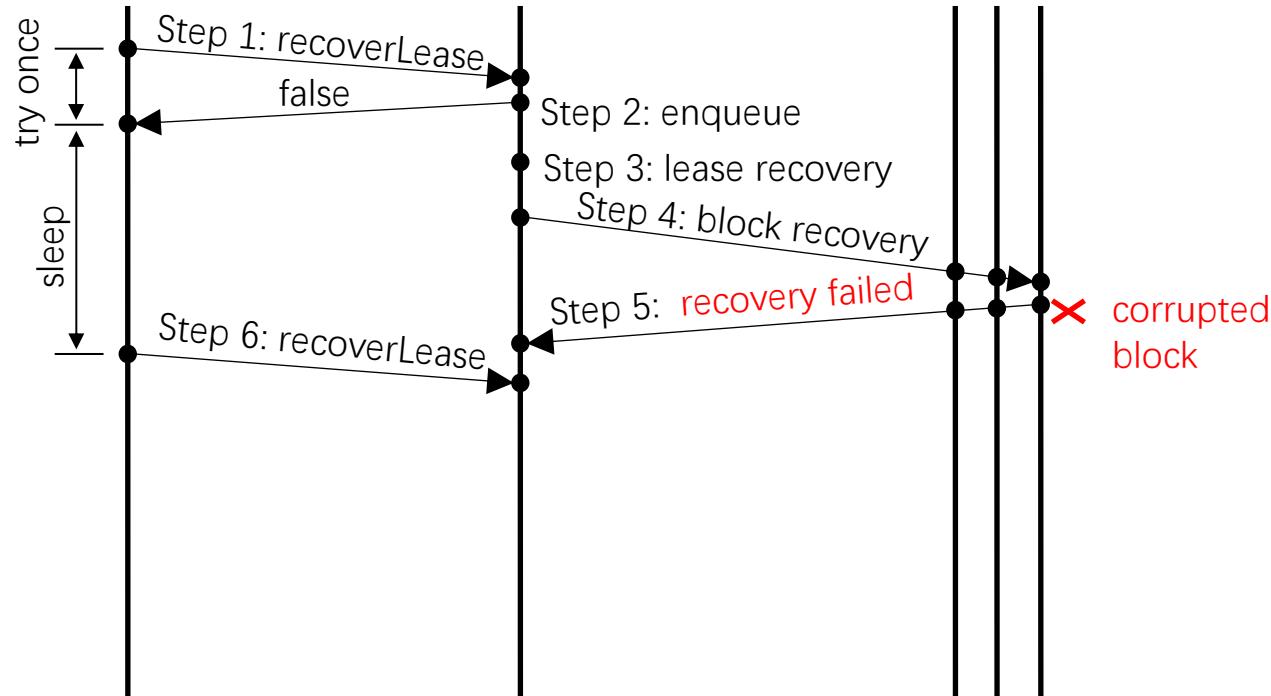
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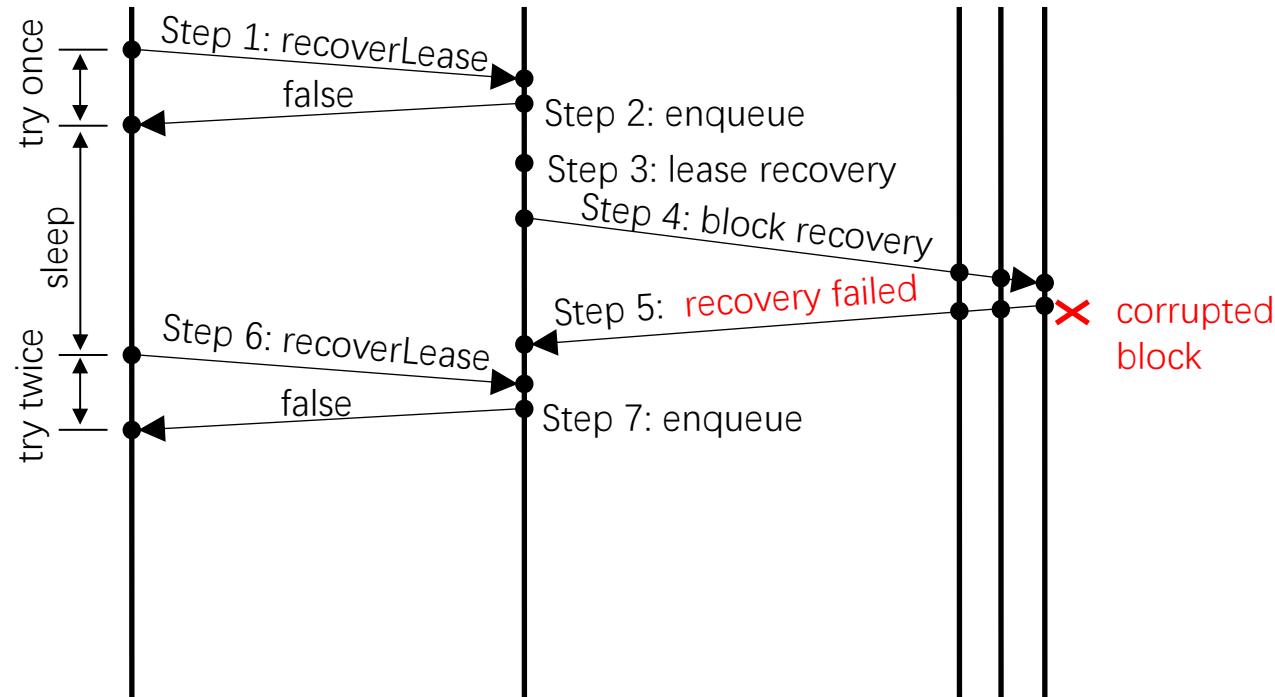
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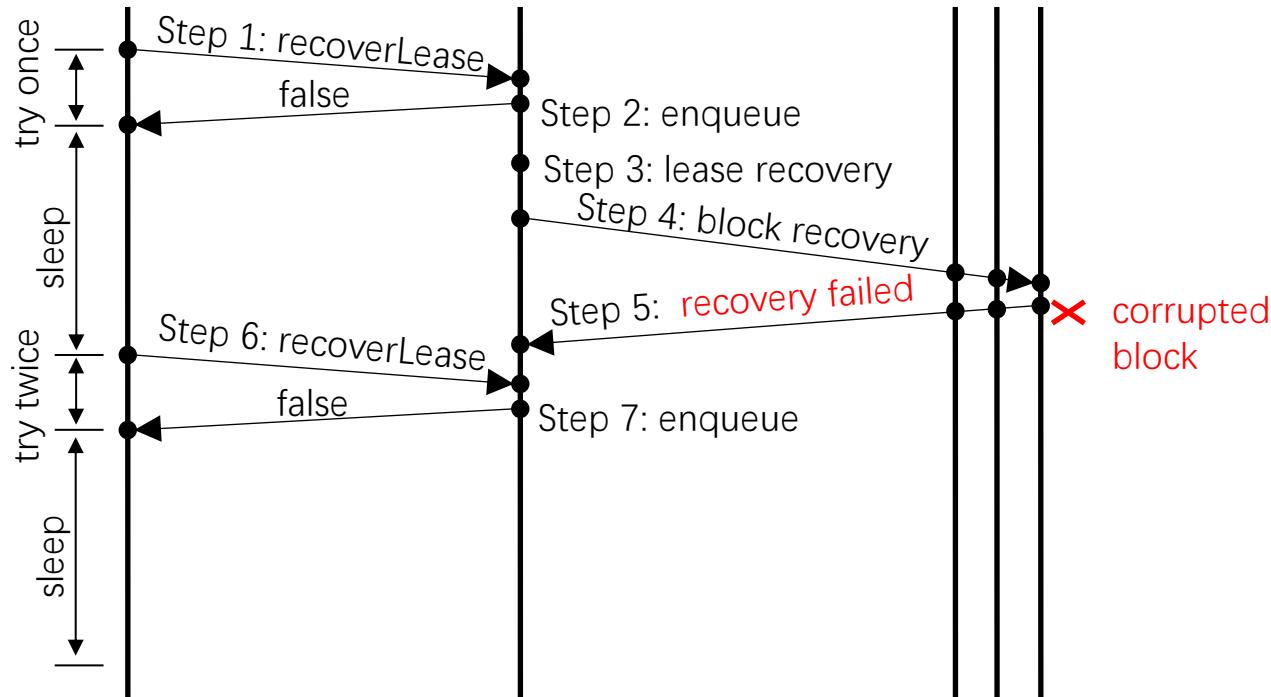
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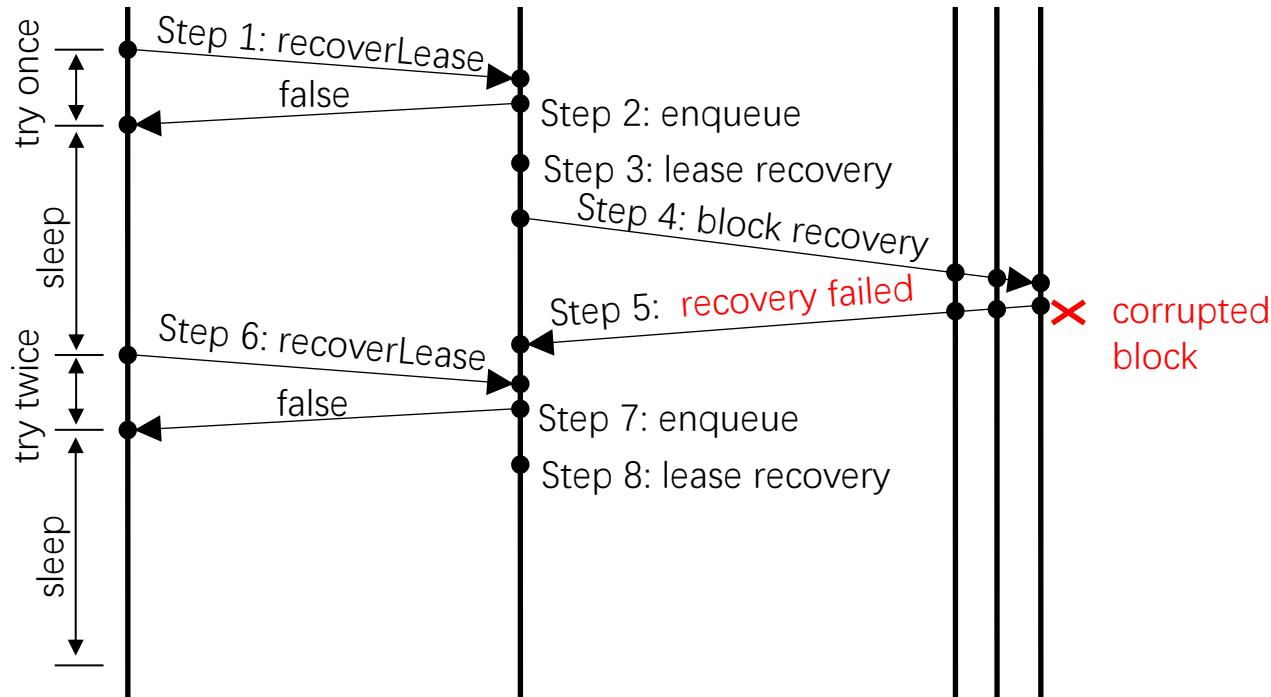
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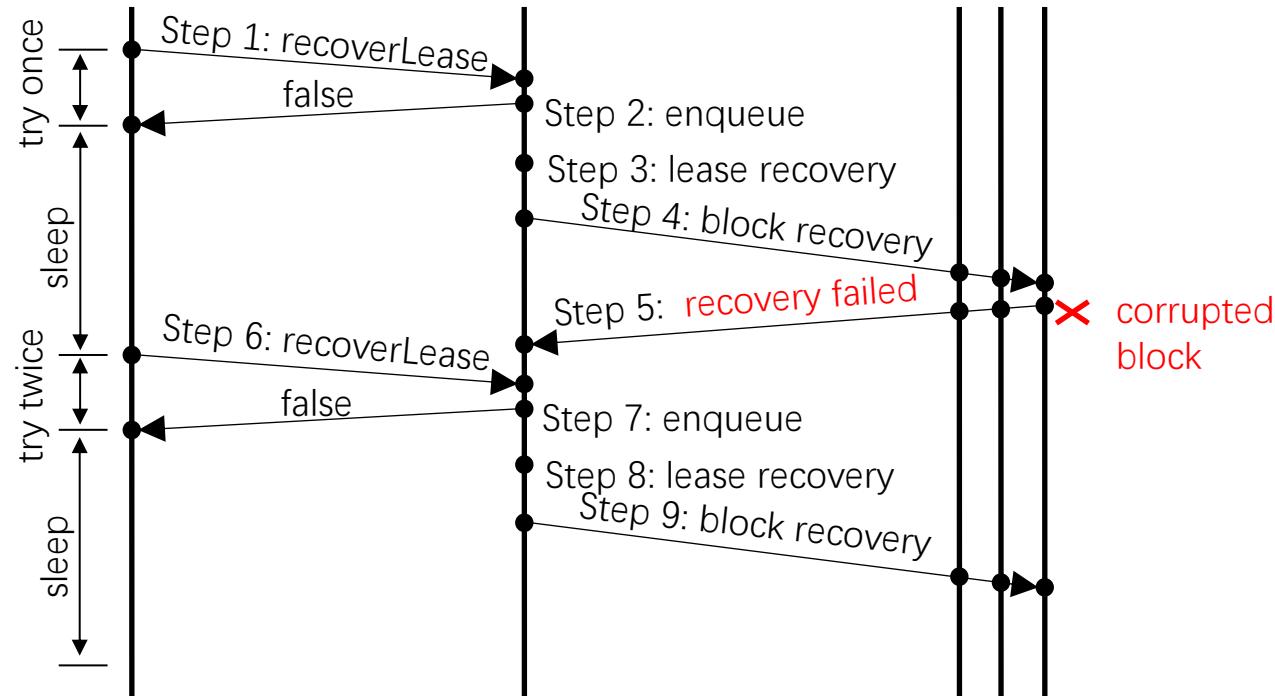
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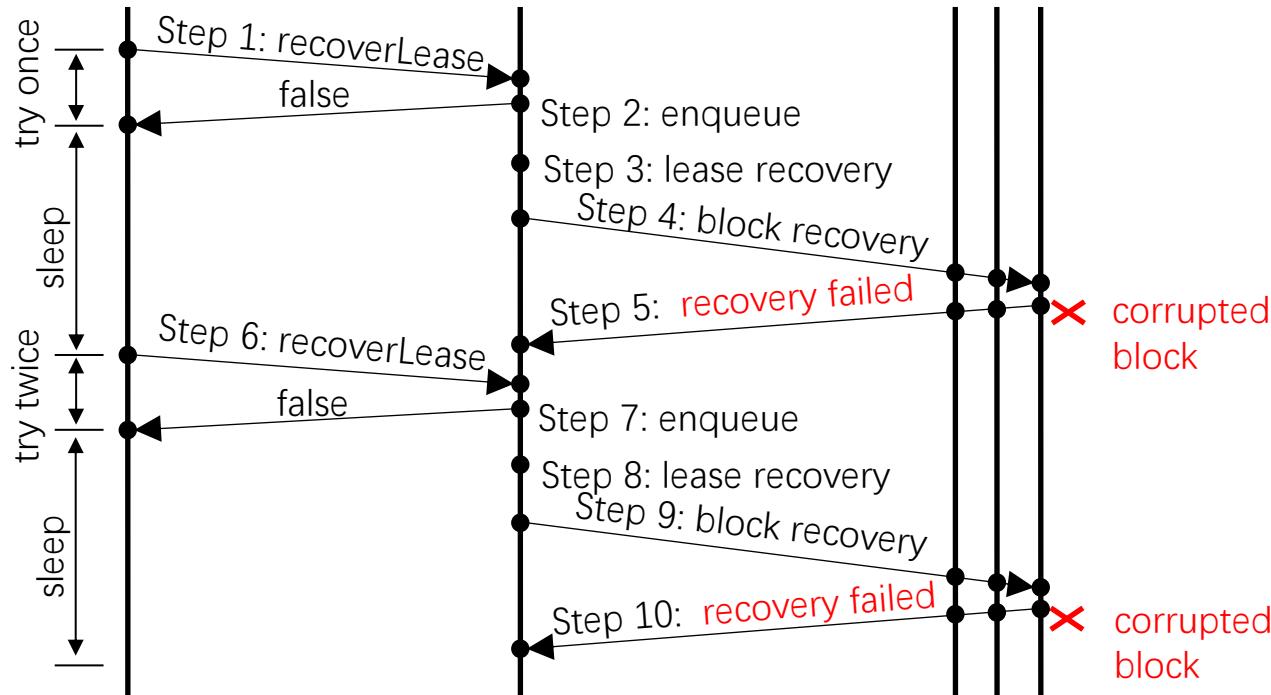
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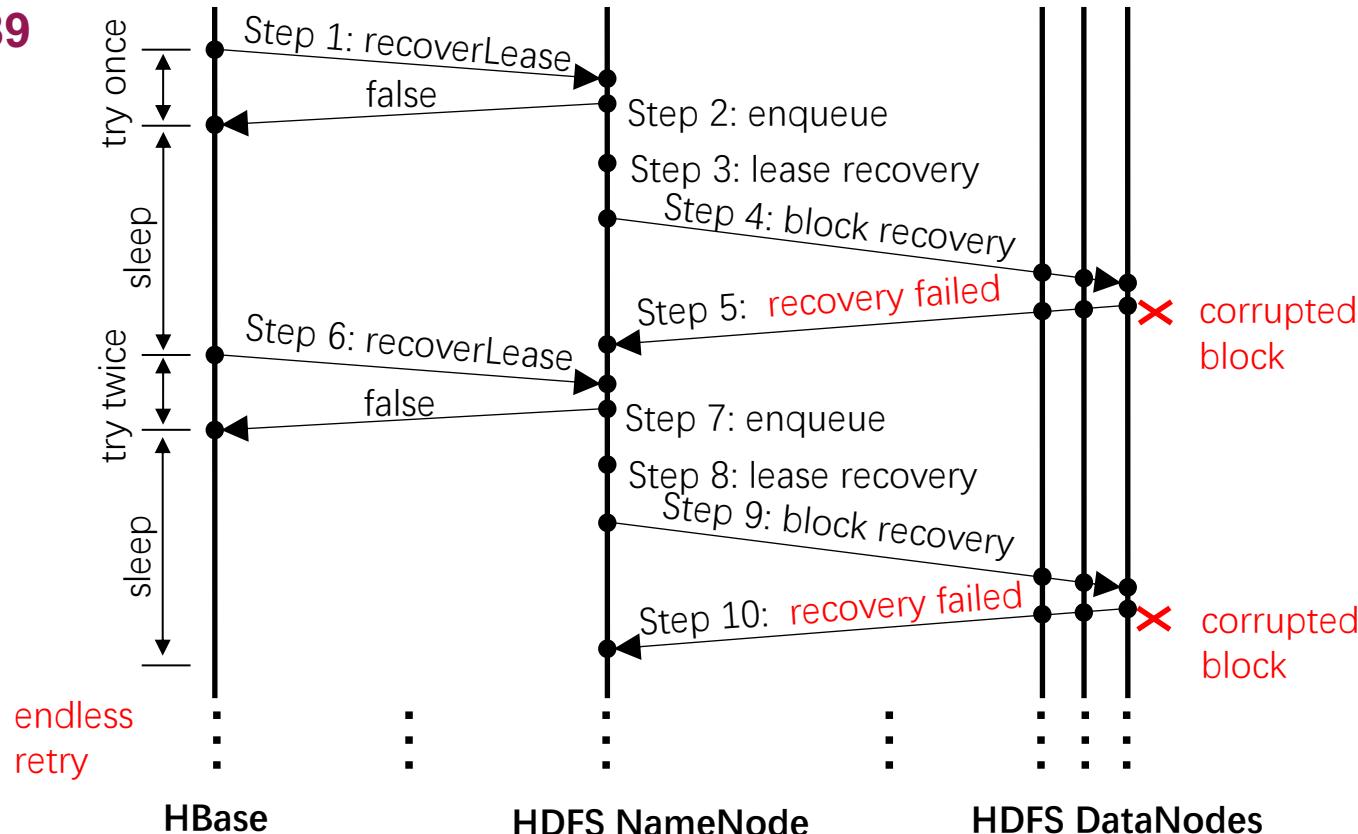
A Hang Bug Example

HBase-8389



A Hang Bug Example

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A Hang Bug Example

HBase-8389

Overview of HangFix

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64 while (!recovered) {  
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71     recovered = dfs.recoverLease(p); //to HDFS  
85     if (!recovered) {  
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+ private int DEFAULT = 900000;
+ private long timeout = conf.getInt(
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+ long st = System.currentTimeMillis();

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+ long e = System.currentTimeMillis() - st;
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Overview of HangFix

HangFix

A Hang Bug Example

HBase-8389

```
+ private String KEY = "recover.timeout";
+ private int DEFAULT = 900000;
+ private long timeout = conf.getInt(
+     KEY, DEFAULT);

+ long st = System.currentTimeMillis();

62 boolean recovered = false;
64 while (!recovered) {
...
71 recovered = dfs.recoverLease(p); //to HDFS
85 if (!recovered) {
96 Thread.sleep(...);
104 }
105 }

+ long e = System.currentTimeMillis() - st;
+ if (timeout > 0 && e >= timeout)
+ throw new TimeoutException("Timeout...");
105 }
```

Overview of HangFix

Application
bytecode

Hang
function

HangFix

A Hang Bug Example

HBase-8389

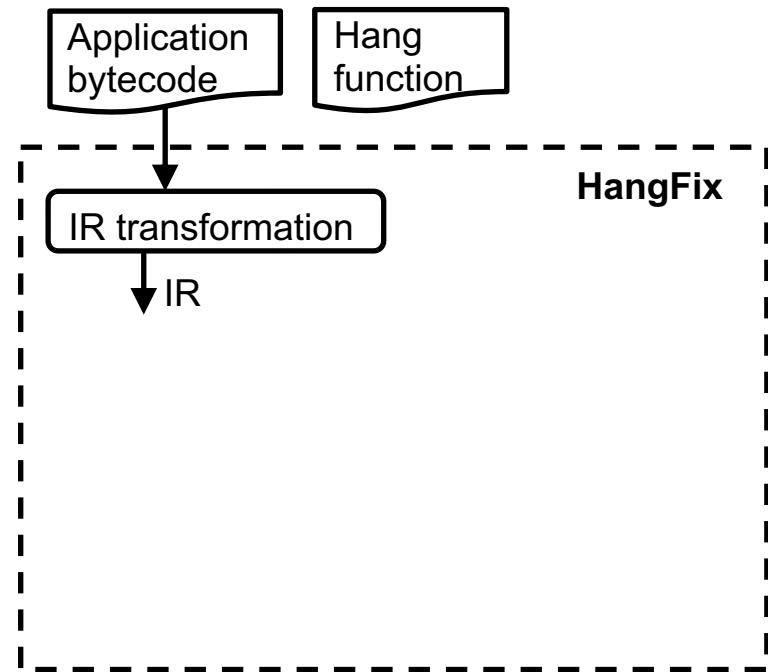
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Overview of HangFix



A Hang Bug Example

HBase-8389

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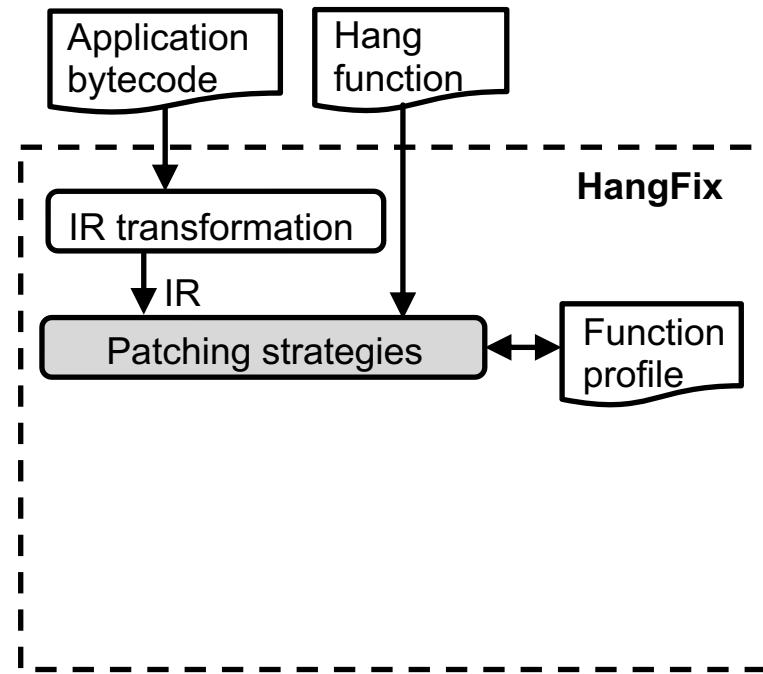
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Overview of HangFix



A Hang Bug Example

HBase-8389

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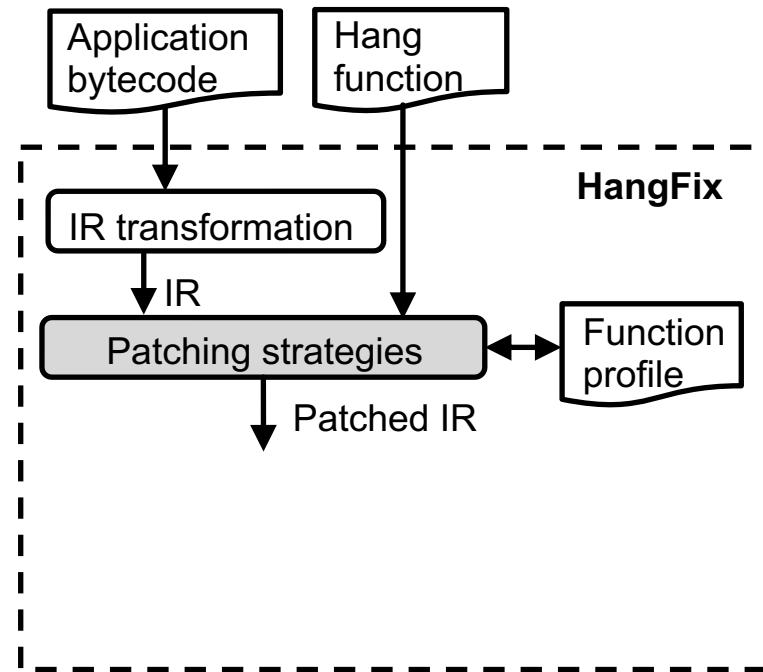
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Overview of HangFix



A Hang Bug Example

HBase-8389

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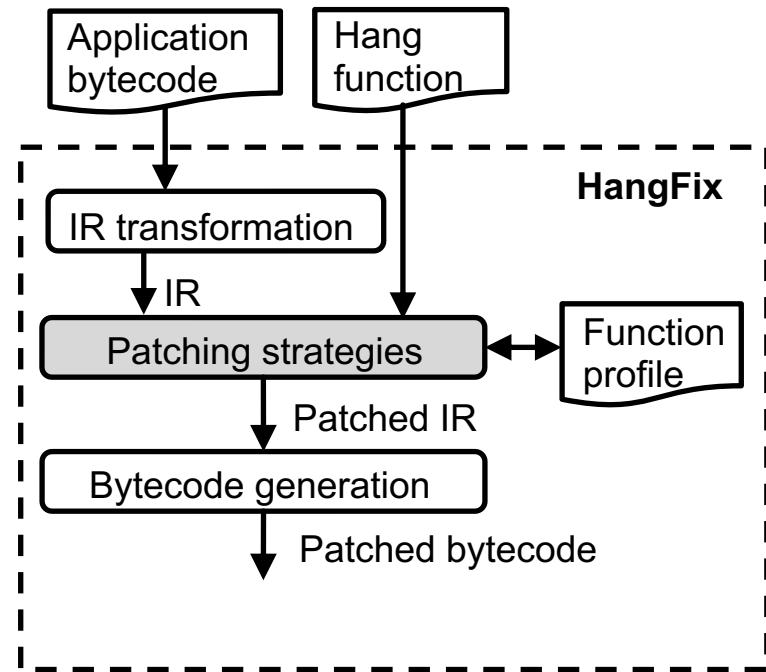
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Overview of HangFix



A Hang Bug Example

HBase-8389

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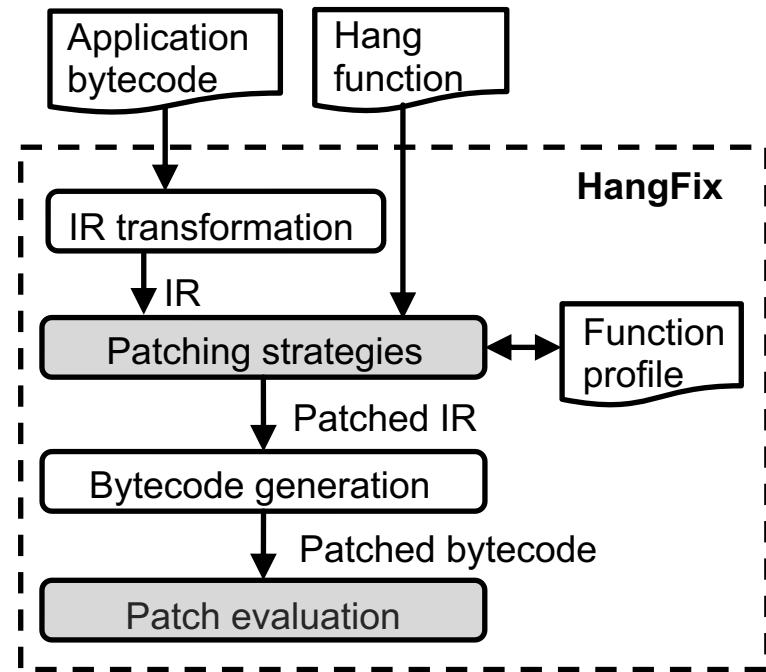
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Overview of HangFix



A Hang Bug Example

HBase-8389

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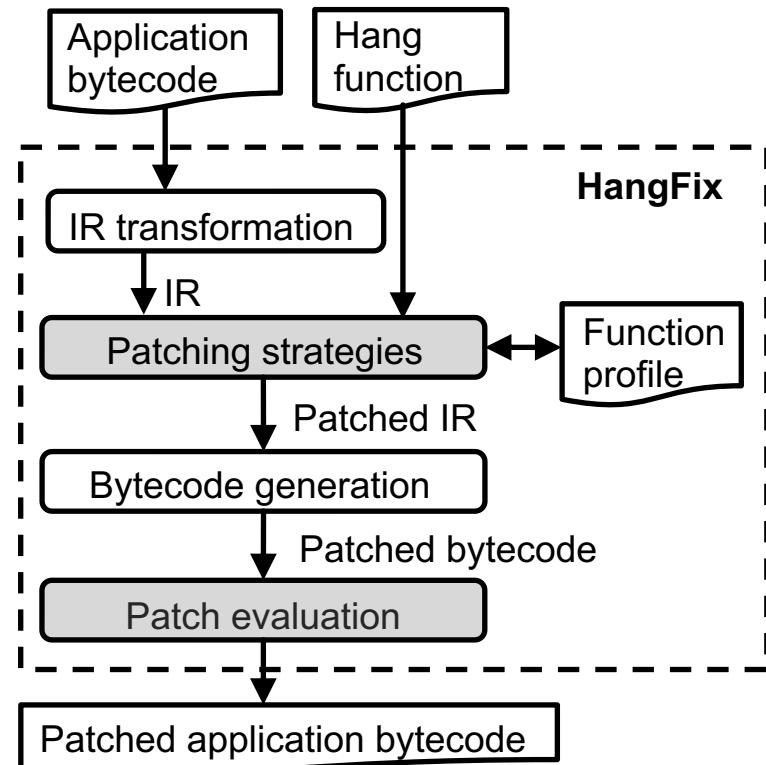
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```

Overview of HangFix



Methodology

- Search all the hang bugs in JIRA using **key words**: *hang, corruption, communicate, connect, read, write*;
- Popular **cloud systems**: Hadoop, Cassandra, etc;
- Extensively **studied** all the hang bugs to my best knowledge.

Commonly Seen Hang Bug Patterns

- Pattern #1: Unexpected return value causes the loop stride to be incorrectly updated
- Pattern #2: Misconfigured variables cause the loop stride or index incorrectly updated
- Pattern #3: Improper exception or error handling skips loop index updating operations
- Pattern #4: Blocking-prone operations

Patching Strategies

- Strategy #1: Checking error-prone return values to terminate an infinite loop
- Strategy #2: Checking misconfigured variable to restore default value or break the loop if the default value does not exist
- Strategy #3: Tracing the execution of index update operations and re-executing them or breaking the loop
- Strategy #4: Adding missing timeout over blocking-prone operations

Pattern #1: Unexpected return value causes the loop stride to be incorrectly updated

- The loop stride depends on an operation's returning value;
- The operation **returns** an **unexpected error code** due to some underlying faults such as **data corruption**.

Pattern #1: Unexpected return value causes the loop stride to be incorrectly updated

Cassandra-7330

```
114 protected void drain(InputStream dis,  
    long bytesRead) throws IOException {  
115     long toSkip = totalSize() - bytesRead;  
116     toSkip = toSkip - dis.skip(toSkip);  
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Inaccessible
or corrupted

Loop stride

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0 or -1
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```

Inaccessible
or corrupted

Loop stride

Be the same or
get increased

0 or -1
(unexpected return)

- The loop stride depends on an operation's returning value;
- The operation **returns** an **unexpected error code** due to some underlying faults such as **data corruption**.

Fixing Pattern #1 Hang Bug

Patching Strategy:

- Identify error-prone return values which are used to update the loop stride and terminate the loop by throwing an exception with a known type.

Fixing Pattern #1 Hang Bug

Cassandra-7330

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114 protected void drain(InputStream dis,  
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115     long toSkip = totalSize() - bytesRead;  
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Fixing Pattern #1 Hang Bug

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Patching Steps:

- Traverses the CFG of the hang function **f**;
- Extracts all the invocation statements from **f** along the loop path;
- Checks whether every **error-prone return value** of every invocation **f_i** is checked.

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Cassandra-7330

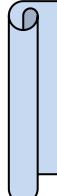
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```

0 and -1 are
not checked.

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- Traverses the CFG of the hang function **f**;
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Function profile



Class: DataInputStream

Method: long skip(long)

Error-prone return: 0, -1

Fixing Pattern #1 Hang Bug

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Patching Steps:

- An if branch with the condition of $r_i == r_{err}$;
- If more than one error-prone return values, a **combined** condition in the form of $r_i \geq r_{err_min}$ or $r_i \leq r_{err_max}$;
- A **known** exception with the same type of the exception declared by function **f**.

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Cassandra-7330

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Pattern #2: Misconfigured variables cause the loop stride or index incorrectly updated

- An **operation's parameter** or a **class field variable** is misconfigured.
- They reset the **loop index** to **the same value** in each iteration;
- They set the **loop stride** to be **non-positive/non-negative** infinitely when the loop has a fixed **upper/lower** bound.

Pattern #2: Misconfigured variables cause the loop stride or index incorrectly updated

Hadoop-15415

```
96 public static void copyBytes(...) {  
97 int bufferSize = conf.getInt("buffer.size",4096);  
98 copyBytes(in, bufferSize, true);  
99 }
```

```
74 public static void copyBytes(...) {
```

```
...  
77 byte buf[] = new byte[bufferSize];  
78 int bytesRead = in.read(buf);  
79 while (bytesRead >= 0) {  
84 bytesRead = in.read(buf);  
85 }}
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loop index

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Misconfigured
to be 0

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zero-size array

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77 byte buf[] = new byte[bufferSize];  
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loop index always be 0
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Misconfigured
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- An **operation's parameter** or a **class field variable** is misconfigured.
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Fixing Pattern #2 Hang Bug

Patching Strategy:

- Identifies the misconfigured variables and 1) automatically restores the default configuration values or 2) breaks the loop if the variable's default value does not exist.

Fixing Pattern #2 Hang Bug

Hadoop-15415

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Patching Steps:

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Patching Steps:

- Traverses the CFG of the hang function f ;
- Extracts all the invocation statements from f along the loop path;
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buf.size is not checked.

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Function profile

Class: InputStream
Method: int skip(byte[])
Error-prone para: byte[0]

Fixing Pattern #2 Hang Bug

Hadoop-15415

```
96 public static void copyBytes(...) {  
97     int bufferSize = conf.getInt("buffer.size", 4096);  
98     copyBytes(in, bufferSize, true);  
99 }
```

Patching Steps:

```
74 public static void copyBytes(...) {  
    ...  
77     byte[] buf = new byte[bufferSize];  
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85     }}
```

Patching Steps:

- Conducts inter-procedural analysis on the whole program to retrieve the **call graph** to function f;
- Performs data-dependency analysis backwards along the call path to identify the **configuration statement**;

Fixing Pattern #2 Hang Bug

Hadoop-15415

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```

Patching Steps:

```
74 public static void copyBytes(...) {  
    ...  
77     byte[] buf = new byte[bufSize];  
78     int bytesRead = in.read(buf);  
79     while (bytesRead >= 0) {  
84         bytesRead = in.read(buf);  
85     }}
```

Fixing Pattern #2 Hang Bug

Hadoop-15415

```
96 public static void copyBytes(...) {  
97     int bufferSize = conf.getInt("buffer.size",4096);  
+     if(bufferSize == 0)  
98     copyBytes(in, bufferSize, true);  
99 }
```

```
74 public static void copyBytes(...) {  
    ...  
77     byte[] buf = new byte[bufferSize];  
78     int bytesRead = in.read(buf);  
79     while (bytesRead >= 0) {  
84         bytesRead = in.read(buf);  
85     }}
```

Patching Steps:

- Add a checker after the configuration statement;
- An if branch with the condition of $r_i == r_{err}$ (Combined condition, optional);
- Restore default value;

Fixing Pattern #2 Hang Bug

Hadoop-15415

```
96 public static void copyBytes(...) {  
97     int bufferSize = conf.getInt("buffer.size",4096);  
+    if(bufferSize == 0) bufferSize = 4096; //default  
98     copyBytes(in, bufferSize, true);  
99 }
```

```
74 public static void copyBytes(...) {  
...  
77     byte[] buf = new byte[bufferSize];  
78     int bytesRead = in.read(buf);  
79     while (bytesRead >= 0) {  
84         bytesRead = in.read(buf);  
85     }}
```

Patching Steps:

- Add a checker after the configuration statement;
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Fixing Pattern #2 Hang Bug

Hadoop-15415

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96 public static void copyBytes(...) {  
97 int bufferSize = conf.getInt("buffer.size",4096);  
+ if(bufferSize == 0) bufferSize = 4096; //default  
98 copyBytes(in, bufferSize, true);  
99 }
```

Patching Steps:

```
74 public static void copyBytes(...) {  
...  
77 byte[] buf = new byte[bufferSize];  
78 int bytesRead = in.read(buf);  
79 while (bytesRead >= 0) {  
84 bytesRead = in.read(buf);  
//loop tail  
85 }}
```

Fixing Pattern #2 Hang Bug

Hadoop-15415

```
96 public static void copyBytes(...) {  
97 int bufferSize = conf.getInt("buffer.size",4096);  
+ if(bufferSize == 0) bufferSize = 4096; //default  
98 copyBytes(in, bufferSize, true);  
99 }
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Patching Steps:

```
74 public static void copyBytes(...) {  
...  
77 byte[] buf = new byte[bufferSize];  
78 int bytesRead = in.read(buf);  
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85 }
```

Fixing Pattern #2 Hang Bug

Hadoop-15415

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```

```
74 public static void copyBytes(...) {  
    ...  
77     byte[] buf = new byte[bufferSize];  
78     int bytesRead = in.read(buf);  
79     while (bytesRead >= 0) {  
84         bytesRead = in.read(buf);  
    + if(buffSize == 0) break; //loop tail  
85 }
```

Patching Steps:

- Add a checker after the configuration statement;
- An if branch with the condition of $r_i == r_{err}$ (Combined condition, optional);
- Restore default value;
- Add a checker if undefined configuration statement or public hang function;
- Break statement;

Pattern #3: Improper exception or error handling skips loop index updating operations

- **Exception** happens or **error code** is returned;
- An **improper exception/error handling** changes the control flow;
- Causes the **loop index updating operations** to be **skipped**.

Pattern #3: Improper exception or error handling skips loop index updating operations

Cassandra-9881

```
103 public void scrub() {  
120     while (!dataFile.isEOF()){  
129         try{  
130             key = sstable.partitioner.decorateKey(  
                     ByteBufferUtil.readWithShortLength(  
                         dataFile));  
134             dataSize = dataFile.readLong();  
139         } catch (Throwable th){  
140             ...; //ignore Exception  
141         }}}
```

- **Exception** happens or **error code** is returned;
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Pattern #3: Improper exception or error handling skips loop index updating operations

Cassandra-9881

```
103 public void scrub() {  
120     while (!dataFile.isEOF()){  
129         try{  
130             key = sstable.partitioner.decorateKey(  
131                 ByteBufferUtil.readWithShortLength(  
132                     corrupted  
133                     dataFile));  
134             dataSize = dataFile.readLong();  
139         } catch (Throwable th){  
140             ...; //ignore Exception  
141         }}}
```

- **Exception** happens or **error code** is returned;
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Cassandra-9881

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130             key = sstable.partitioner.decorateKey(  
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132                     corrupted  
133                     dataFile));  
134             dataSize = dataFile.readLong();  
139         } catch (Throwable th){  
140             ...; //ignore Exception  
141         }}}}
```

The diagram shows a red callout pointing to the line 'corrupted dataFile');'. A red arrow points down to a red oval containing the text 'Throw exception'. A dashed red arrow points left from the 'Throw exception' oval to the comment '//ignore Exception'.

- **Exception** happens or **error code** is returned;
- An **improper exception/error handling** changes the control flow;
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Pattern #3: Improper exception or error handling skips loop index updating operations

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132                     dataFile));  
133             dataSize = dataFile.readLong();  
134         } catch (Throwable th){  
139             ...; //ignore Exception  
140         }  
141     }}}
```

Index update ops are skipped

skipped

corrupted

dataFile

Throw exception

- **Exception** happens or **error code** is returned;
- An **improper exception/error handling** changes the control flow;
- Causes the **loop index updating operations** to be **skipped**.

Pattern #3: Improper exception or error handling skips loop index updating operations

Cassandra-9881

```
103 public void scrub() {  
120     while (!dataFile.isEOF()){  
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131                 ByteBufferUtil.readWithShortLength(  
132                     dataFile));  
133             dataSize = dataFile.readLong();  
134         } catch (Throwable th){  
139             ...; //ignore Exception  
140         }  
141     }}}
```

The diagram shows the flow of the `scrub()` method. It starts with a `while` loop that continues as long as `dataFile.isEOF()` is false (labeled "always false"). Inside the loop, a `try` block attempts to read a key and its size from `dataFile`. If successful, it moves to the next iteration. If an exception occurs (labeled "Throw exception"), the `catch` block handles it by ignoring it (labeled "ignore Exception"). A red oval at the bottom right indicates that the exception is thrown. A blue box labeled "skipped" covers the code between the `try` and `catch` blocks. A blue box labeled "Index update ops are skipped" covers the code after the `try` block. A red box labeled "corrupted" covers the `dataFile` parameter. A blue box labeled "dataSize" covers the `dataSize` assignment.

- **Exception** happens or **error code** is returned;
- An **improper exception/error handling** changes the control flow;
- Causes the **loop index updating operations** to be **skipped**.

Fixing Pattern #3 Hang Bug

Patching Strategy:

- Identifies the unexecuted loop index updating operations and 1) re-executes those operations or 2) terminates the loop by throwing a checkable and acceptable exception.

Fixing Pattern #3 Hang Bug

Cassandra-9881

```
103 public void scrub() {  
120   while (!dataFile.isEOF()){  
129     try{  
130       key = sstable.partitioner.decorateKey(  
           ByteBufferUtil.readWithShortLength(  
               dataFile));  
134       dataSize = dataFile.readLong();  
139     } catch (Throwable th){  
140       ...; //ignore Exception  
141     }}}
```

Patching Steps:

Fixing Pattern #3 Hang Bug

Cassandra-9881

```
103 public void scrub() {  
120   while (!dataFile.isEOF()){  
+    int numIndexForward = 0;  
129   try{  
130     key = sstable.partitioner.decorateKey(  
           ByteBufferUtil.readWithShortLength(  
               dataFile));  
134     dataSize = dataFile.readLong();  
139   } catch (Throwable th){  
140     ...; //ignore Exception  
141   }}}
```

Patching Steps:

- Introduces a **counter variable** to record the execution of index updating operations;
- **Increases** or **decreases** the counter value by one after each **index-forwarding** or **index-reversing** operation;
- **Checks** the counter value and **terminate** the loop or **re-execute** index updating operations if the loop index is not updated;

Fixing Pattern #3 Hang Bug

Cassandra-9881

```
103 public void scrub() {  
120   while (!dataFile.isEOF()){  
+     int numIndexForward = 0;  
129     try{  
130       key = sstable.partitioner.decorateKey(  
+           ByteBufferUtil.readWithShortLength(  
+               dataFile));  
+       numIndexForward++; //trace index forward  
134       dataSize = dataFile.readLong();  
+       numIndexForward++; //trace index forward  
139     } catch (Throwable th){  
140       ...; //ignore Exception  
141     }}}
```

Patching Steps:

- Introduces a **counter variable** to record the execution of index updating operations;
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134     dataSize = dataFile.readLong();  
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140     ...; //ignore Exception  
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141   }}}
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- Introduces a **counter variable** to record the execution of index updating operations;
- **Increases** or **decreases** the counter value by one after each **index-forwarding** or **index-reversing** operation;
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Fixing Pattern #3 Hang Bug

Cassandra-9881

```
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120   while (!dataFile.isEOF()) {  
+    int numIndexForward = 0;  
129   try {  
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           ByteBufferUtil.readWithShortLength(  
               dataFile));  
+    numIndexForward++; //trace index forward  
134     dataSize = dataFile.readLong();  
+    numIndexForward++; //trace index forward  
139   } catch (Throwable th) {  
140     ...; //ignore Exception  
+    if(numIndexForward == 0) throw th;  
141   }}}
```

Re-execution
can fail

Patching Steps:

- Introduces a **counter variable** to record the execution of index updating operations;
- **Increases** or **decreases** the counter value by one after each **index-forwarding** or **index-reversing** operation;
- **Checks** the counter value and **terminate** the loop or **re-execute** index updating operations if the loop index is not updated;

Fixing Pattern #3 Hang Bug

Cassandra-9881

Patching Steps:

```
103 public void scrub() throws {  
    ...  
    + int numIndexForward = 0;  
    ...  
    + numIndexForward++; //trace index forward  
    ...  
    + numIndexForward++; //trace index forward  
    ...  
    + if(numIndexForward == 0) throw th;  
141 }
```

Fixing Pattern #3 Hang Bug

Cassandra-9881

```
436 private void scrubOne() throws IOException {  
444   scrubber.scrub();  
459 }
```

```
►103 public void scrub() throws {  
  ...  
  + int numIndexForward = 0;  
  ...  
  + numIndexForward++; //trace index forward  
  ...  
  + numIndexForward++; //trace index forward  
  ...  
  + if(numIndexForward == 0) throw th;  
141 }
```

Patching Steps:

- Checks the **call stack** of **f** backwards until it identifies the *n*-hop caller function of **f** who **declares a checkable exception** in its function signature;
- **Inserts** the same checkable exception in the signatures of function **f** and its *i*-hop callers, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n - 1$;
- If there are more than one checkable exceptions, chooses the first and most specific one.

Fixing Pattern #3 Hang Bug

Cassandra-9881

```
436 private void scrubOne() throws IOException {  
444   scrubber.scrub();  
459 }
```

```
►103 public void scrub() throws IOException {  
    ...  
    + int numIndexForward = 0;  
    ...  
    + numIndexForward++; //trace index forward  
    ...  
    + numIndexForward++; //trace index forward  
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141 }
```

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- Checks the **call stack** of **f** backwards until it identifies the *n*-hop caller function of **f** who **declares a checkable exception** in its function signature;
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    ...  
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Pattern #4: Blocking-prone operations

- **Component A blocks** itself waiting to be awakened or **keeps polling** from **Component B** until an operation finishes.
- **A** is where the hang function resides while **B** can be another thread, another node, in JNI code or even OS code.

Pattern #4: Blocking-prone operations

Hive-5235

```
81 public void decompress(ByteBuffer in,  
    ByteBuffer out) throws IOException {  
93 try {  
94     int cnt = inflater.inflate(  
95         out.array(), out.arrayOffset() +  
96         out.position(), out.remaining());  
97 } catch (DataFormatException e) {  
98     throw new IOException("Corrupted data");  
99 }}
```

JNI

- **Component A blocks** itself waiting to be awakened or **keeps polling** from **Component B** until an operation finishes.
- **A** is where the hang function resides while **B** can be another thread, another node, in JNI code or even OS code.

Pattern #4: Blocking-prone operations

Hive-5235

```
81 public void decompress(ByteBuffer in  
     ByteBuffer out) throws Blocking-prone  
83 try {           operation  
84     int cnt = inflater.inflate(  
85         out.array(), out.arrayOffset() +  
86         out.position(), out.remaining());  
87 } catch (DataFormatException e) {  
88     throw new IOException("Corrupted data");  
89 }
```

JNI

- **Component A blocks** itself waiting to be awakened or **keeps polling from Component B** until an operation finishes.
- **A** is where the hang function resides while **B** can be another thread, another node, in JNI code or even OS code.

Fixing Pattern #4 Hang Bug

Patching Strategy:

Fixing Pattern #4 Hang Bug

Patching Strategy:

- Identifies the blocking-prone operations and inserts timeout settings on those blocking-prone operations.
 - Checks the elapsed time in each loop iteration and terminates the loop when it has used up the preset time — infinite polling;
 - Invokes timeout setting APIs;
 - Quarantines the blocking-prone operation in a thread with timeout.

Fixing Pattern #4 Hang Bug

Patching Strategy:

- Identifies the blocking-prone operations and inserts timeout settings on those blocking-prone operations.
 - Checks the elapsed time in each loop iteration and terminates the loop when it has used up the preset time — infinite polling;
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Fixing Pattern #4 Hang Bug

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Fixing Pattern #4 Hang Bug

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Fixing Pattern #4 Hang Bug

Hive-5235

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```

Patching Steps:

Fixing Pattern #4 Hang Bug

Hive-5235

```
81 public void decompress(ByteBuffer in,
    ByteBuffer out) throws IOException {
93 try {
94 int cnt = inflater.inflate(
95         out.array(), out.arrayOffset() +
96         out.position(), out.remaining());
97 } catch (DataFormatException e) {
98 throw new IOException("Corrupted data");
99 }}
```

Patching Steps:

- Inquires the *function profile* and detects that the blocking-prone operation;
- Quarantines the blocking-prone operation in a callable or runnable thread with **timeout** settings.

Fixing Pattern #4 Hang Bug

Hive-5235

```
81 public void decompress(ByteBuffer in, ByteBuffer out) throws IOException {  
82     try {  
83         int cnt = inflater.inflate(  
84             + int cnt = inflateWithTO(inflater,  
85                 out.array(), out.arrayOffset() +  
86                 out.position(), out.remaining());  
87     } catch (DataFormatException e) {  
88         throw new IOException("Corrupted data");  
89     }  
90 }
```

Has timeout setting

Patching Steps:

- Inquires the *function profile* and detects that the blocking-prone operation;
- Quarantines the blocking-prone operation in a callable or runnable thread with **timeout** settings.

Fixing Pattern #4 Hang Bug

Hive-5235

```
public int inflateWithTO(final Inflater inflater,
    final byte[] b, final int off, final int len)
    throws DataFormatException {
ExecutorService executor =
    Executors.newSingleThreadExecutor();
Callable<Integer> callable = new Callable<Integer>() {
@Override
public Integer call() throws DataFormatException {
    return inflater.inflate(b, off, len); }};
Future<Integer> future = executor.submit(callable);
int cnt = 0;
try { cnt = future.get(timeout, TimeUnit.MILLISECONDS);
} catch (Exception e) { future.cancel(true);
    throw new DataFormatException("Blocking");
} finally { executor.shutdown(); }
return cnt; }
```

Patching Steps:

Fixing Pattern #4 Hang Bug

Hive-5235

```
public int inflateWithTO(final Inflater inflater,
    final byte[] b, final int off, final int len)
    throws DataFormatException {
    ExecutorService executor =
        Executors.newSingleThreadExecutor();
    Callable<Integer> callable = new Callable<Integer>() {
        @Override
        public Integer call() throws DataFormatException {
            return inflater.inflate(b, off, len); }}
```

Future<Integer> future = executor.submit(callable);
int cnt = 0;
try { cnt = future.get(timeout, TimeUnit.MILLISECONDS);
} catch (Exception e) { future.cancel(true);
 throw new DataFormatException("Blocking");
} finally { executor.shutdown(); }
return cnt; }

target
operation

Patching Steps:

- Uses the Executor-Callable-Future format to quarantine the target op inside a callable thread;

Fixing Pattern #4 Hang Bug

Hive-5235

```
public int inflateWithTO(final Inflater inflater,
    final byte[] b, final int off, final int len)
    throws DataFormatException {
ExecutorService executor =
    Executors.newSingleThreadExecutor();
Callable<Integer> callable = new Callable<Integer>() {
@Override
public Integer call() throws DataFormatException {
    return inflater.inflate(b, off, len); }};
Future<Integer> future = executor.submit(callable);
int cnt = 0;
try { cnt = future.get(timeout, TimeUnit.MILLISECONDS);
} catch (Exception e) { future.cancel(true);
    throw new DataFormatException("Blocking");
} finally { executor.shutdown(); }
return cnt; }
```

Patching Steps:

Fixing Pattern #4 Hang Bug

Hive-5235

Patching Steps:

- The timeout setting is in the `future.get()` function with a configurable `timeout` variable.
 - Introduces a configurable timeout variable `varnew` with the default value of `V`.
 - Extracts the default value by searching the system's configuration files using keywords, such as “timeout”, “interval”, “block”, “poll”.

Fixing Pattern #4 Hang Bug

Hive-5235

```
public int inflateWithTO(final Inflater inflater,
    final byte[] b, final int off, final int len)
    throws DataFormatException {
    ExecutorService executor =
        Executors.newSingleThreadExecutor();
    Future<Integer> future = executor.submit(new Callable<Integer>() {
        + private Configuration conf = new Configuration();
        + private String KEY = "inflate.timeout";
        + private long DEFAULT= 5000;
        + private long timeout =conf.getLong(KEY, DEFAULT);
        ...
        return cnt;
    });
    try {
        int cnt = 0;
        try { cnt = future.get(timeout, TimeUnit.MILLISECONDS);
        } catch (Exception e) { future.cancel(true);
            throw new DataFormatException("Blocking");
        } finally { executor.shutdown(); }
        return cnt;
    }
}
```

Patching Steps:

- The timeout setting is in the `future.get()` function with a configurable `timeout` variable.
- Introduces a configurable timeout variable `varnew` with the default value of `v`.
- Extracts the default value by searching the system's configuration files using `keywords`, such as “timeout”, “interval”, “block”, “poll”.

Fixing Pattern #4 Hang Bug

Hive-5235

```
81 public void decompress(...) throws IOException {  
93     try {  
|     +     int cnt = inflateWithTO(inflater, ...);  
| 97 } catch (DataFormatException e) {  
| 98     throw new IOException("Corrupted data");  
| 99 }}
```

```
→ public int inflateWithTO(final Inflater inflater, ...) {  
    throws ...  
    ...  
    try { cnt = future.get(timeout, TimeUnit.MILLISECONDS);  
    } catch (Exception e) {  
        throw new ...  
    }  
    ...}
```

Patching Steps:

- **Exception transformation** into existing exception handling mechanism.

Fixing Pattern #4 Hang Bug

Hive-5235

```
81 public void decompress(...) throws IOException {  
93     try {  
94         + int cnt = inflateWithTO(inflater, ...);  
97     } catch (DataFormatException e) {  
98         throw new IOException("Corrupted data");  
99     }  
}
```

```
→ public int inflateWithTO(final Inflater inflater, ...)  
           throws DataFormatException {  
...  
    try { cnt = future.get(timeout, TimeUnit.MILLISECONDS);  
    } catch (Exception e) {  
        throw new DataFormatException("Blocking...");  
    }  
...}  
}
```

Patching Steps:

- **Exception transformation** into existing exception handling mechanism.

Evaluation Methodology

| # | Bug name | # | Bug name | # | Bug name |
|----|----------------|----|----------------|----|-------------|
| 1 | Cassandra-7330 | 15 | HDFS-13513 | 29 | HBase-8389 |
| 2 | Cassandra-9881 | 16 | HDFS-13514 | 30 | Hive-5235 |
| 3 | Compress-87 | 17 | HDFS-14481 | 31 | Hive-13397 |
| 4 | Compress-451 | 18 | HDFS-14501 | 32 | Hive-18142 |
| 5 | Hadoop-8614 | 19 | HDFS-14540 | 33 | Hive-18216 |
| 6 | Hadoop-15088 | 20 | Mapreduce-2185 | 34 | Hive-18217 |
| 7 | Hadoop-15415 | 21 | Mapreduce-5066 | 35 | Hive-18219 |
| 8 | Hadoop-15417 | 22 | Mapreduce-6990 | 36 | Hive-19391 |
| 9 | Hadoop-15424 | 23 | Mapreduce-6991 | 37 | Hive-19392 |
| 10 | Hadoop-15425 | 24 | Mapreduce-7088 | 38 | Hive-19395 |
| 11 | Hadoop-15429 | 25 | Mapreduce-7089 | 39 | Hive-19406 |
| 12 | HDFS-4882 | 26 | Yarn-163 | 40 | Kafka-6271 |
| 13 | HDFS-5438 | 27 | Yarn-1630 | 41 | Lucene-772 |
| 14 | HDFS-10223 | 28 | Yarn-2905 | 42 | Lucene-8294 |

- Implemented a prototype of HangFix using Soot;
- Benchmarks: 42 real-world hang bugs from 10 cloud server systems.

Patch Evaluation

- We manually studied each bug and wrote testcases to reproduce all 42 hang bugs.
- We evaluate whether HangFix can fix a bug by checking whether the patched application bytecode can successfully pass the testcases.
- We compare HangFix with manual patches presented in bug reports in JIRA to further validate the effectiveness of HangFix.

Patch Correctness

| Bug name | Manual | HangFix |
|----------------|--------|---------|
| Cassandra-7330 | ✓ | ✓ |
| Compress-87 | ✓ | ✓ |
| Hadoop-8614 | ✓ | ✓ |
| Hadoop-15088 | ✗ | ✓ |
| Hadoop-15424 | ✗ | ✓ |
| Hadoop-15425 | ✗ | ✓ |
| Mapreduce-6990 | ✗ | ✓ |
| Yarn-163 | ✗ | ✓ |
| Yarn-2905 | ✓ | ✓ |
| Hive-13397 | ✓ | ✓ |
| Hive-18142 | ✗ | ✓ |
| Hive-18219 | ✗ | ✓ |
| Kafka-6271 | ✗ | ✓ |
| Pattern #1 | 5 | 13 |

| Bug name | Manual | HangFix |
|----------------|--------|---------|
| Compress-45 | ✓ | ✓ |
| Hadoop-15415 | ✗ | ✓ |
| Hadoop-15417 | ✗ | ✓ |
| Hadoop-15429 | ✗ | ✓ |
| HDFS-13513 | ✗ | ✓ |
| HDFS-13514 | ✗ | ✓ |
| HDFS-14481 | ✗ | ✓ |
| HDFS-14501 | ✗ | ✓ |
| Mapreduce-7088 | ✗ | ✓ |
| Mapreduce-7089 | ✗ | ✓ |
| Hive-19392 | ✗ | ✓ |
| Hive-19395 | ✗ | ✓ |
| Lucene-8294 | ✓ | ✓ |
| Pattern #2 | 2 | 13 |

| Bug name | Manual | HangFix |
|----------------|--------|---------|
| Cassandra-9881 | ✗ | ✓ |
| HDFS-4882 | ✓ | ✗ |
| Mapreduce-2185 | ✓ | ✓ |
| Mapreduce-6991 | ✗ | ✓ |
| Hive-18216 | ✗ | ✓ |
| Hive-18217 | ✗ | ✓ |
| Pattern #3 | 2 | 5 |

| Bug name | Manual | HangFix |
|----------------|--------|---------|
| HDFS-10223 | ✓ | ✓ |
| HDFS-5438 | ✓ | ✗ |
| HDFS-14540 | ✗ | ✓ |
| Mapreduce-5066 | ✓ | ✓ |
| Yarn-1630 | ✓ | ✓ |
| HBase-8389 | ✓ | ✓ |
| Hive-5235 | ✗ | ✓ |
| Hive-19391 | ✗ | ✓ |
| Hive-19406 | ✗ | ✓ |
| Lucene-772 | ✗ | ✓ |
| Pattern #4 | 5 | 9 |

Patch Correctness

| Bug name | Manual | HangFix |
|----------------|--------|---------|
| Cassandra-7330 | ✓ | ✓ |
| Compress-87 | ✓ | ✓ |
| Hadoop-8614 | ✓ | ✓ |
| Hadoop-15088 | ✗ | ✓ |
| Hadoop-15424 | ✗ | ✓ |
| Hadoop-15425 | ✗ | ✓ |
| Mapreduce-6990 | ✗ | ✓ |
| Yarn-163 | ✗ | ✓ |
| Yarn-2905 | ✓ | ✓ |
| Hive-13397 | ✓ | ✓ |
| Hive-18142 | ✗ | ✓ |
| Hive-18219 | ✗ | ✓ |
| Kafka-6271 | ✗ | ✓ |
| Pattern #1 | 5 | 13 |

| Bug name | Manual | HangFix |
|----------------|--------|---------|
| Compress-45 | ✓ | ✓ |
| Hadoop-15415 | ✗ | ✓ |
| Hadoop-15417 | ✗ | ✓ |
| Hadoop-15429 | ✗ | ✓ |
| HDFS-13513 | ✗ | ✓ |
| HDFS-13514 | ✗ | ✓ |
| HDFS-14481 | ✗ | ✓ |
| HDFS-14501 | ✗ | ✓ |
| Mapreduce-7088 | ✗ | ✓ |
| Mapreduce-7089 | ✗ | ✓ |
| Hive-19392 | ✗ | ✓ |
| Hive-19395 | ✗ | ✓ |
| Lucene-8294 | ✓ | ✓ |
| Pattern #2 | 2 | 13 |

| Bug name | Manual | HangFix |
|----------------|--------|---------|
| Cassandra-9881 | ✗ | ✓ |
| HDFS-4882 | ✓ | ✗ |
| Mapreduce-2185 | ✓ | ✓ |
| Mapreduce-6991 | ✗ | ✓ |
| Hive-18216 | ✗ | ✓ |
| Hive-18217 | ✗ | ✓ |
| Pattern #3 | 2 | 5 |

| Bug name | Manual | HangFix |
|----------------|--------|---------|
| HDFS-10223 | ✓ | ✓ |
| HDFS-5438 | ✓ | ✗ |
| HDFS-14540 | ✗ | ✓ |
| Mapreduce-5066 | ✓ | ✓ |
| Yarn-1630 | ✓ | ✓ |
| HBase-8389 | ✓ | ✓ |
| Hive-5235 | ✗ | ✓ |
| Hive-19391 | ✗ | ✓ |
| Hive-19406 | ✗ | ✓ |
| Lucene-772 | ✗ | ✓ |
| Pattern #4 | 5 | 9 |

- HangFix successfully fixes 40 out of 42 hang bugs;

Patch Correctness

| Bug name | Manual | HangFix |
|----------------|--------|---------|
| Cassandra-7330 | ✓ | ✓ |
| Compress-87 | ✓ | ✓ |
| Hadoop-8614 | ✓ | ✓ |
| Hadoop-15088 | ✗ | ✓ |
| Hadoop-15424 | ✗ | ✓ |
| Hadoop-15425 | ✗ | ✓ |
| Mapreduce-6990 | ✗ | ✓ |
| Yarn-163 | ✗ | ✓ |
| Yarn-2905 | ✓ | ✓ |
| Hive-13397 | ✓ | ✓ |
| Hive-18142 | ✗ | ✓ |
| Hive-18219 | ✗ | ✓ |
| Kafka-6271 | ✗ | ✓ |
| Pattern #1 | 5 | 13 |

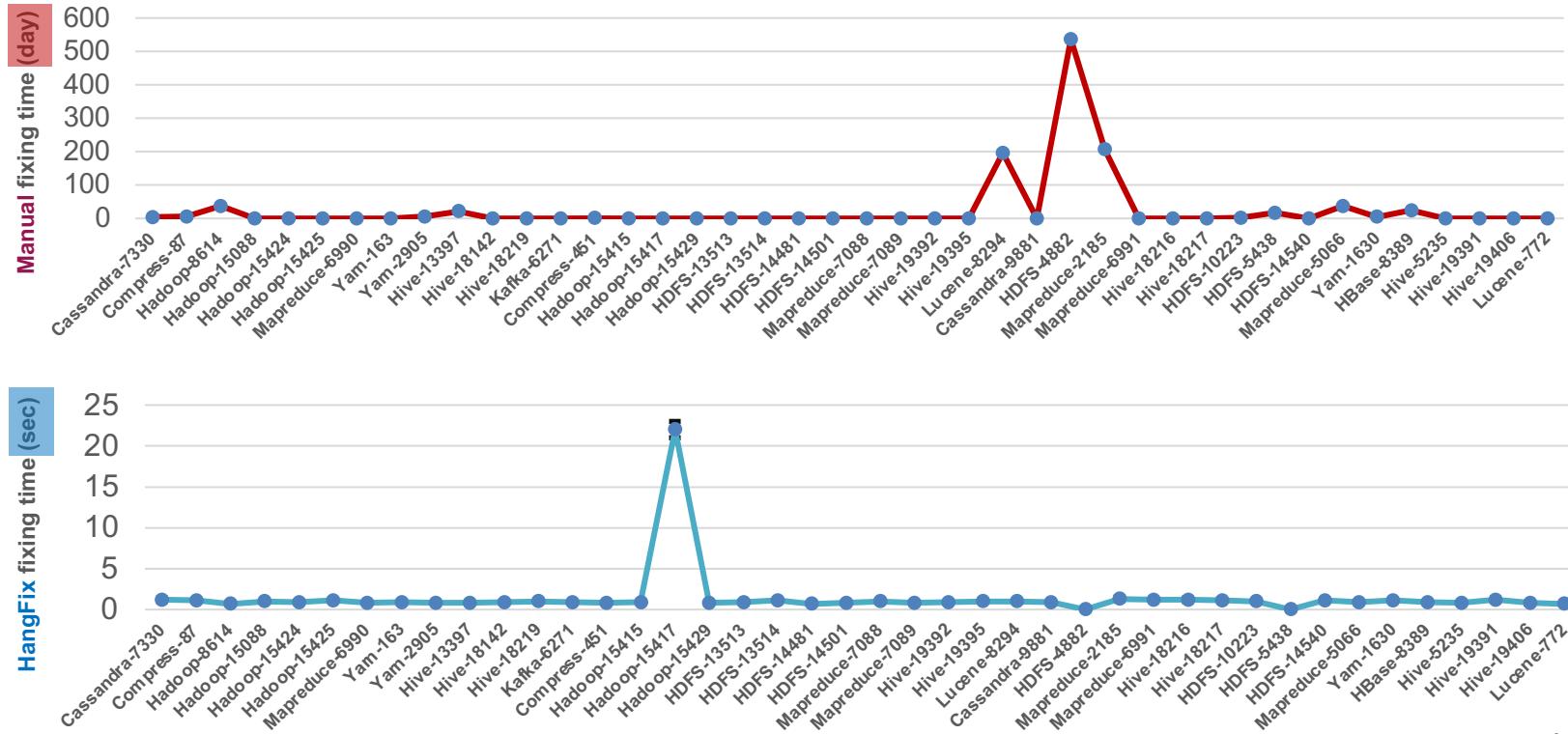
| Bug name | Manual | HangFix |
|----------------|--------|---------|
| Compress-45 | ✓ | ✓ |
| Hadoop-15415 | ✗ | ✓ |
| Hadoop-15417 | ✗ | ✓ |
| Hadoop-15429 | ✗ | ✓ |
| HDFS-13513 | ✗ | ✓ |
| HDFS-13514 | ✗ | ✓ |
| HDFS-14481 | ✗ | ✓ |
| HDFS-14501 | ✗ | ✓ |
| Mapreduce-7088 | ✗ | ✓ |
| Mapreduce-7089 | ✗ | ✓ |
| Hive-19392 | ✗ | ✓ |
| Hive-19395 | ✗ | ✓ |
| Lucene-8294 | ✓ | ✓ |
| Pattern #2 | 2 | 13 |

| Bug name | Manual | HangFix |
|----------------|--------|---------|
| Cassandra-9881 | ✗ | ✓ |
| HDFS-4882 | ✓ | ✗ |
| Mapreduce-2185 | ✓ | ✓ |
| Mapreduce-6991 | ✗ | ✓ |
| Hive-18216 | ✗ | ✓ |
| Hive-18217 | ✗ | ✓ |
| Pattern #3 | 2 | 5 |

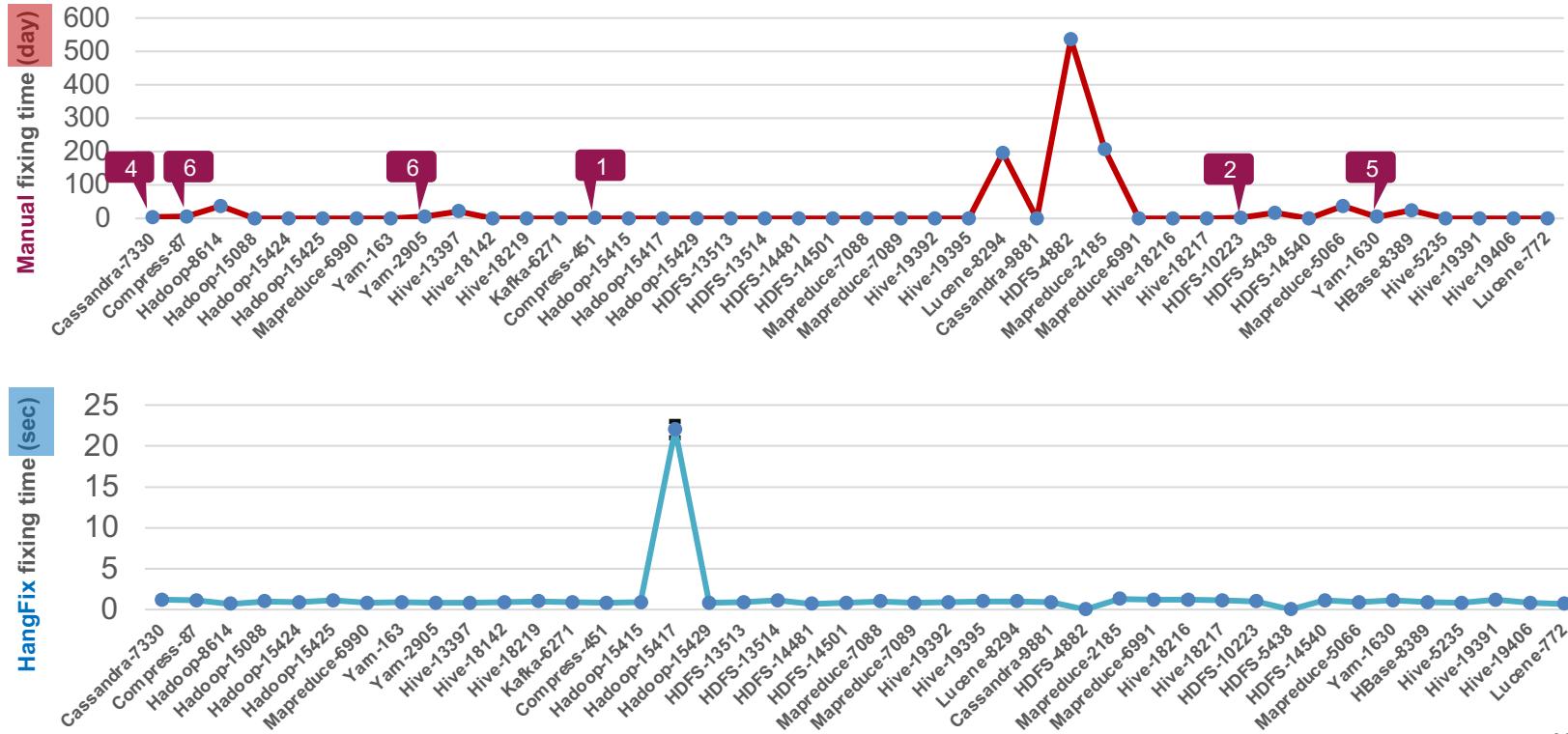
| Bug name | Manual | HangFix |
|----------------|--------|---------|
| HDFS-10223 | ✓ | ✓ |
| HDFS-5438 | ✓ | ✗ |
| HDFS-14540 | ✗ | ✓ |
| Mapreduce-5066 | ✓ | ✓ |
| Yarn-1630 | ✓ | ✓ |
| HBase-8389 | ✓ | ✓ |
| Hive-5235 | ✗ | ✓ |
| Hive-19391 | ✗ | ✓ |
| Hive-19406 | ✗ | ✓ |
| Lucene-772 | ✗ | ✓ |
| Pattern #4 | 5 | 9 |

- Manual patch can only fix **14** bugs.
- HangFix successfully fixes **40** out of **42** hang bugs;

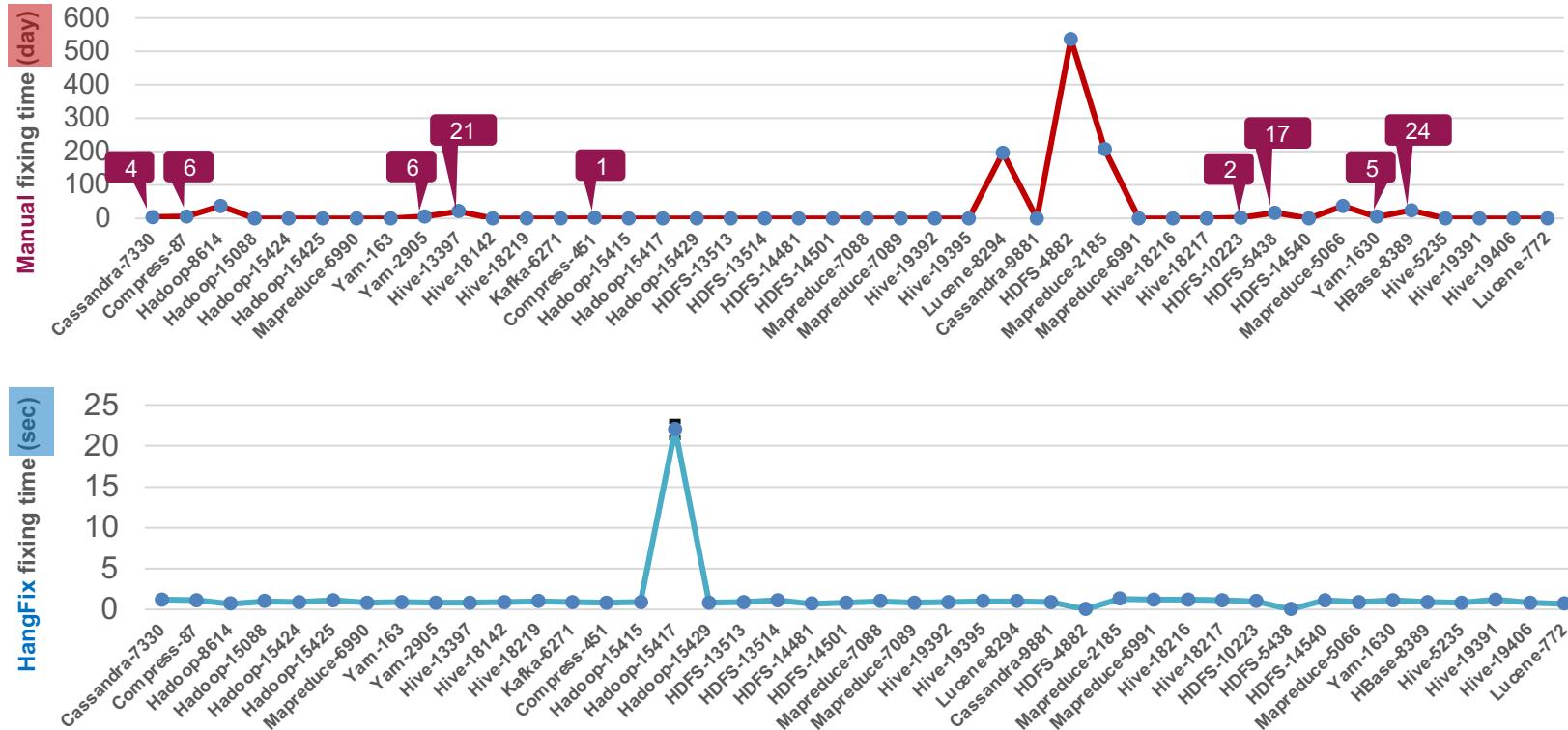
Fixing Time



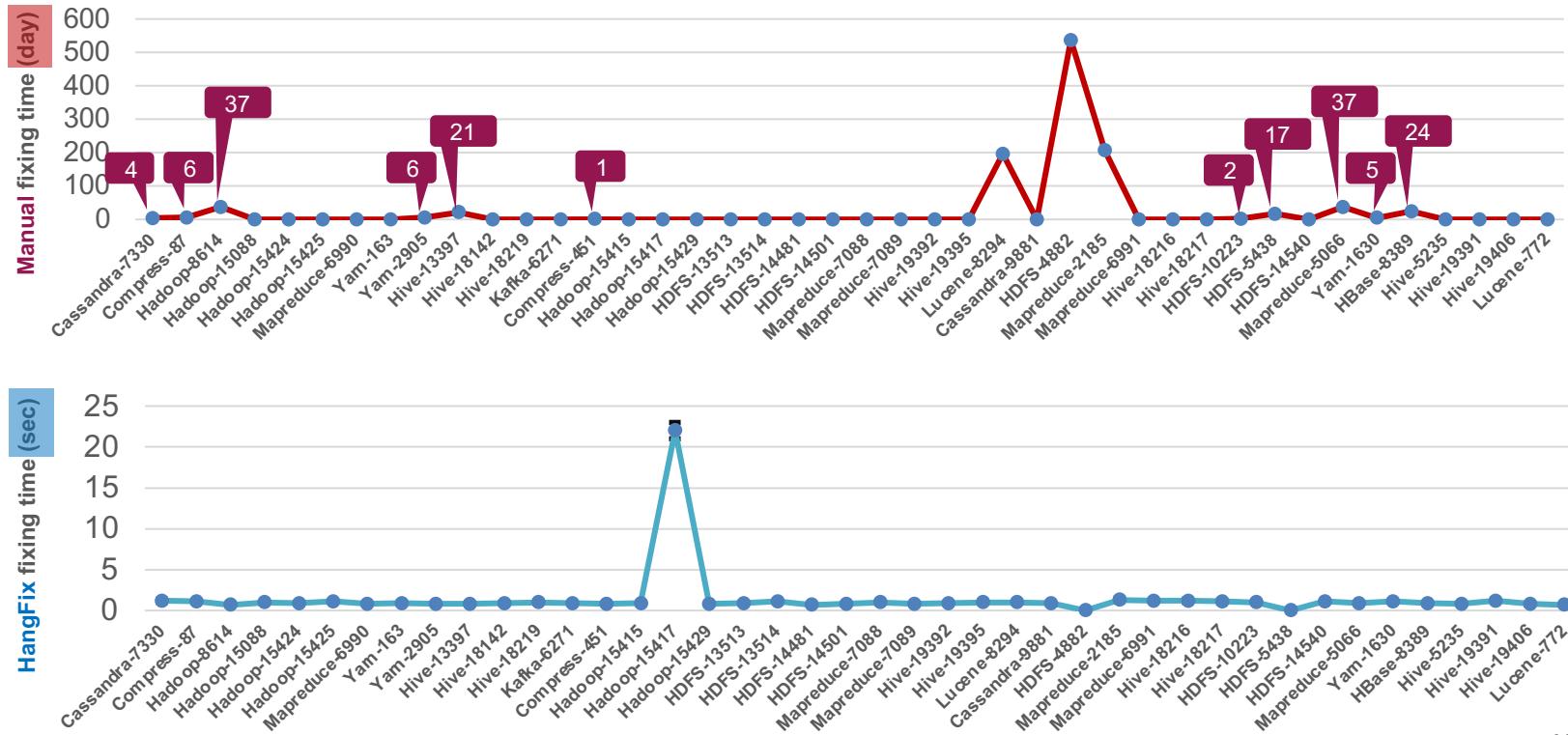
Fixing Time



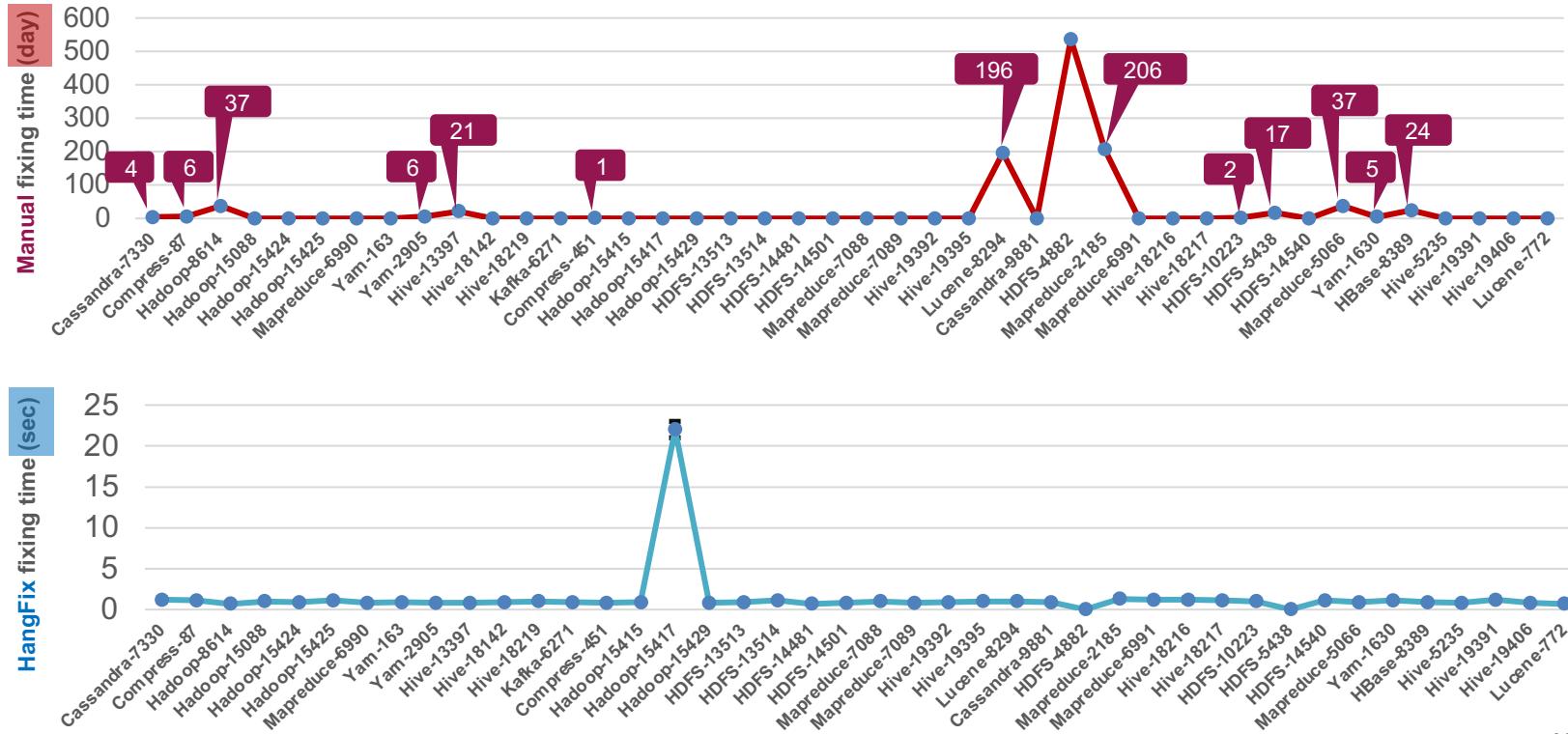
Fixing Time



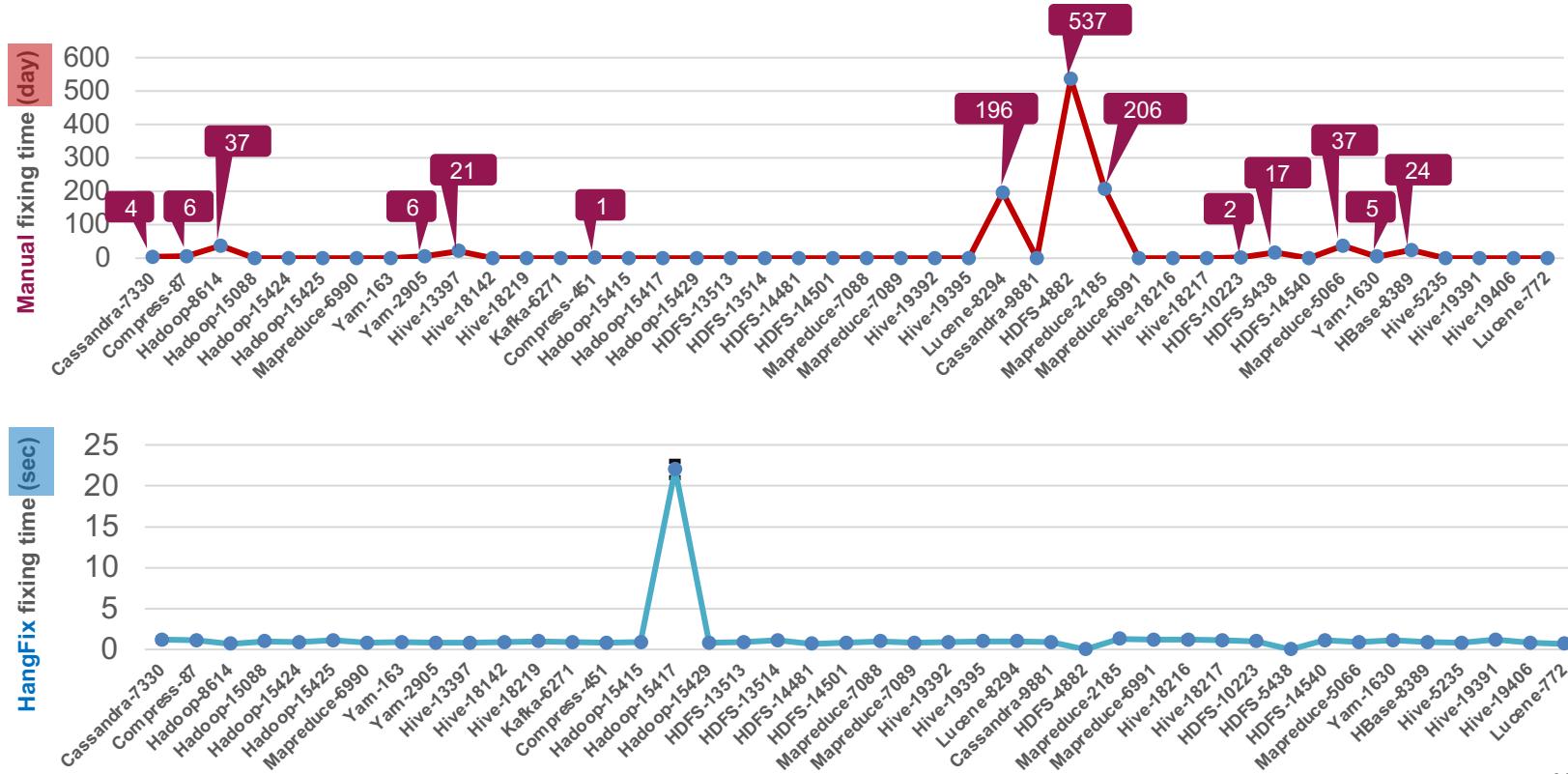
Fixing Time



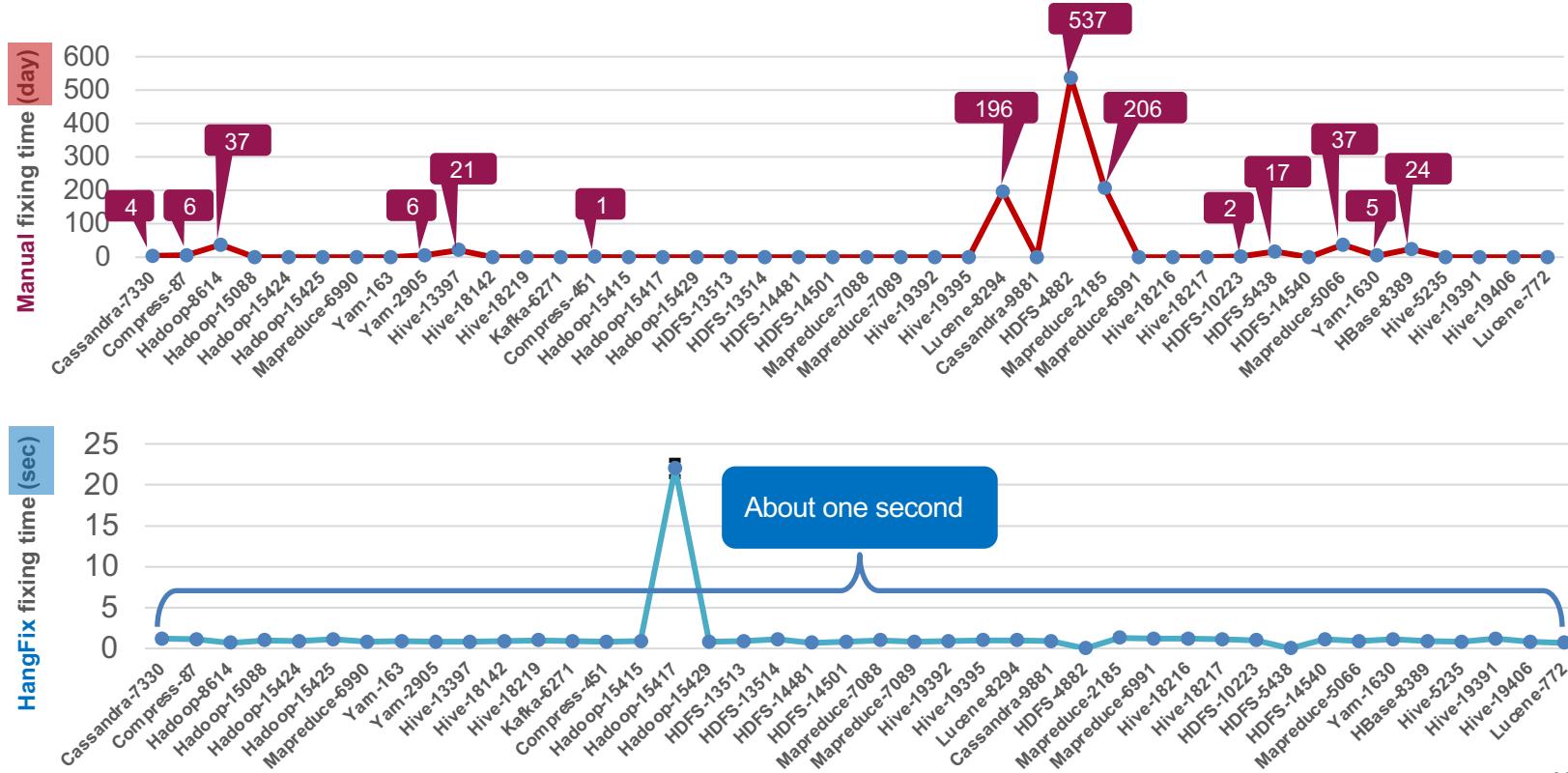
Fixing Time



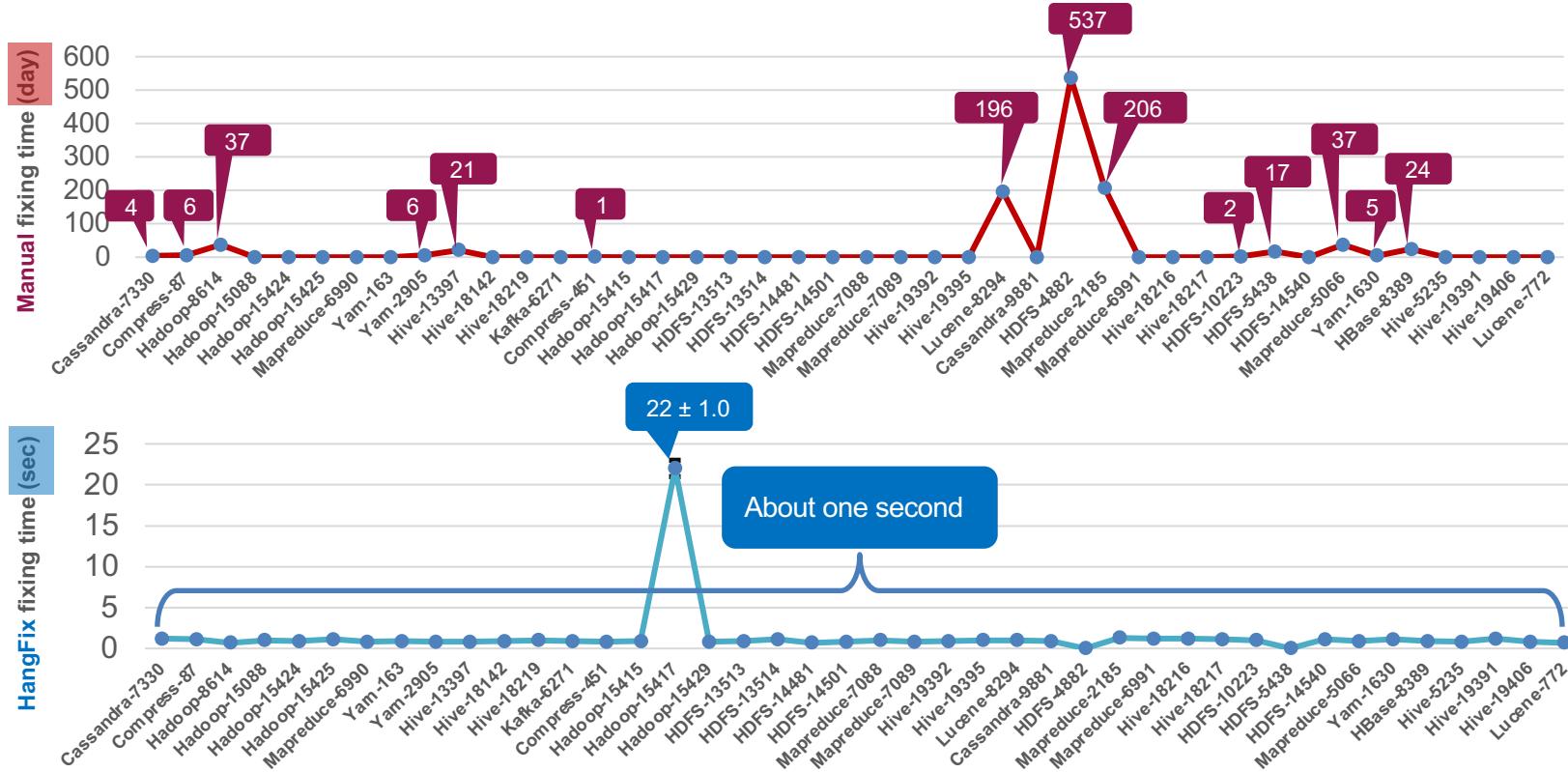
Fixing Time



Fixing Time



Fixing Time



Negative Case Example

HDFS-4882

```
393 private synchronized void checkLeases() {  
    ...  
    395 for(; sortedLeases.size() > 0; ) {  
    396     final Lease oldest = sortedLeases.first();  
    ...  
    412     if(fsnamesystem.internalReleaseLease(p, ...)) {  
    413         LOG.info("...");  
    414         removing.add(p); //remove p from sortedLeases  
    416     } else {  
    417         LOG.info("...");  
    418     }  
    ...  
    429 }}
```

Negative Case Example

HDFS-4882

```
393 private synchronized void checkLeases() {  
    ...  
    395 for(; sortedLeases.size() > 0; ) {  
    396     final Lease oldest = sortedLeases.first();  
        ...  
        412     if(fsnamesystem.internalReleaseLease(p, ...)) {  
        413         LOG.info("...");  
        414         removing.add(p); //remove p from sortedLeases  
        ...  
        416     } else {  
        417         LOG.info("...");  
        418     }  
        ...  
    429 }}
```

A file associated with the lease path p is corrupted

Negative Case Example

HDFS-4882

```
393 private synchronized void checkLeases() {  
    ...  
395     for(; sortedLeases.size() > 0; ) {  
396         final Lease oldest = sortedLeases.first();  
        ...  
412         if(fsnamesystem.internalReleaseLease(p, ...)) {  
413             LOG.info("...");  
414             removing.add(p); //remove p from sortedLeases  
        } else {  
417             LOG.info("...");  
418         }  
    ...  
429 }}
```

A file associated with the lease path p is corrupted

false

Negative Case Example

HDFS-4882

```
393 private synchronized void checkLeases() {  
...  
395   for(; sortedLeases.size() > 0; ) {  
396     final Lease oldest = sortedLeases.first();  
...  
412     if(fsnamesystem.internalReleaseLease(p, ...)) {  
413       LOG.info("...");  
414       removing.add(p); //remove p from sortedLeases  
...  
416   } else {  
417     LOG.info("...");  
418   }  
...  
429 }}
```

Always true

A file associated with the lease path p is corrupted

false

Negative Case Example

HDFS-4882

```
393 private synchronized void checkLeases() {  
...  
395   for(; sortedLeases.size() > 0; ) {  
396     final Lease oldest = sortedLeases.first();  
...  
    + int numIndexForward = 0;  
412    if(fsnamesystem.internalReleaseLease(p, ...)) {  
413      LOG.info("...");  
414      removing.add(p); //remove p from sortedLeases  
    + numIndexForward++;  
416    } else {  
417      LOG.info("...");  
418    }  
    + if(numIndexForward == 0) removing.add(p);  
...  
429 }}
```

Always true

A file associated with the lease path p is corrupted

false

Negative Case Example

HDFS-4882

```
393 private synchronized void checkLeases() {  
    ...  
    395 for(; sortedLeases.size() > 0; ) {  
        396     final Lease oldest = sortedLeases.first();  
        ...  
        + int numIndexForward = 0;  
        412     if(fsnamesystem.internalReleaseLease(p, ...)) {  
            413         LOG.info("...");  
            414         removing.add(p); //remove p from sortedLeases  
        +     numIndexForward++;  
        416     } else {  
            417         LOG.info("...");  
        418     }  
        +     if(numIndexForward == 0) removing.add(p);  
        ...  
    429 }}
```

Negative Case Example

Keep processing the same corrupted block

HDFS-4882

```
369 public void run() {  
370   for(; fsnamesystem.isRunning(); ) {  
...  
374     checkLeases(); - - - - -  
...  
388   }
```

```
393 private synchronized void checkLeases() {  
...  
395   for(; sortedLeases.size() > 0; ) {  
396     final Lease oldest = sortedLeases.first();  
...  
+   int numIndexForward = 0;  
412   if(fsnamesystem.internalReleaseLease(p, ...)) {  
413     LOG.info("...");  
414     removing.add(p); //remove p from sortedLeases  
+   numIndexForward++;  
416 } else {  
417   LOG.info("...");  
418 }  
+   if(numIndexForward == 0) removing.add(p);  
...  
429 }}
```

Negative Case Example

Keep processing the same corrupted block

HDFS-4882

```
369 public void run() {  
370   for(; fsnamesystem.isRunning(); ) {  
...  
374     checkLeases();-----  
+   fsnamesystem.getEditLog().logSync();  
...  
388 }
```

Restore the corrupted block

```
393 private synchronized void checkLeases() {  
...  
395   for(; sortedLeases.size() > 0; ) {  
396     final Lease oldest = sortedLeases.first();  
...  
+   int numIndexForward = 0;  
412   if(fsnamesystem.internalReleaseLease(p, ...)) {  
413     LOG.info("...");  
414     removing.add(p); //remove p from sortedLeases  
+   numIndexForward++;  
416 } else {  
417   LOG.info("...");  
418 }  
+   if(numIndexForward == 0) removing.add(p);  
...  
429 }}
```

Result Summary

- HangFix is an application-agnostic hang bug fixing tool.
 - Identifies hang bug patterns and produces software patches based on automatically generated patching strategies.
 - Evaluated on **42** real-world software hang bugs in 10 commonly used cloud server systems. HangFix successfully fixes **40** out of 42 hang bugs within **seconds**.

Conclusion

- **Hytrace**: a hybrid approach to generic performance bug diagnosis.
 - Combines offline static analysis and online dynamic bug inference.
 - Evaluated over **133** performance bugs on 9 cloud server systems.
 - Reduces FP functions & improve the rank of root-cause functions.
- **DScope**: an advanced data corruption hang bug detection tool.
 - Combines candidate bug discovery and false positive filtering.
 - Evaluated over 9 cloud server systems and detects **42** true data corruption hang bugs including **29** new bugs.
- **HangFix**: an application-agnostic hang bug fixing tool.
 - Identifies hang bug patterns and produces software patches based on automatically generated patching strategies.
 - Evaluated on **42** real-world software hang bugs in 10 commonly used cloud server systems. HangFix successfully fixes **40** out of 42 hang bugs within **seconds**.

Limitation & Future Work

- Supporting hybrid diagnosis on distributed performance bugs.
- Integrating inter-procedural analysis on DScope.
- Strengthening the fixing strategies on HangFix.

Thank you