



# FaultProIT: Hierarchical Fault Profiling of Incident Tickets in Large-scale Cloud Systems

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# Ensuring reliability of cloud systems is crucial

## Microsoft admits 'power issue' downed Azure services in West Europe

Work ongoing

Tech / Big Tech

Paul Kunert

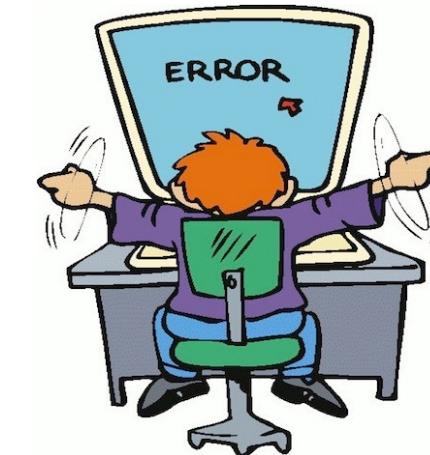
## Ride-hailing giant Didi Chuxing apologises for widespread service outage in China

- Some of the issues encountered by drivers and users include failure of the app's navigation and ride-hailing functions
- Didi, which remains the top player in China's nearly-saturated ride-hailing market, says the problems were caused by a 'system failure'

## Alibaba Cloud suffers second service outage in a month

Reuters

November 28, 2023 3:22 PM GMT+8 · Updated 14 days ago



## User dissatisfaction

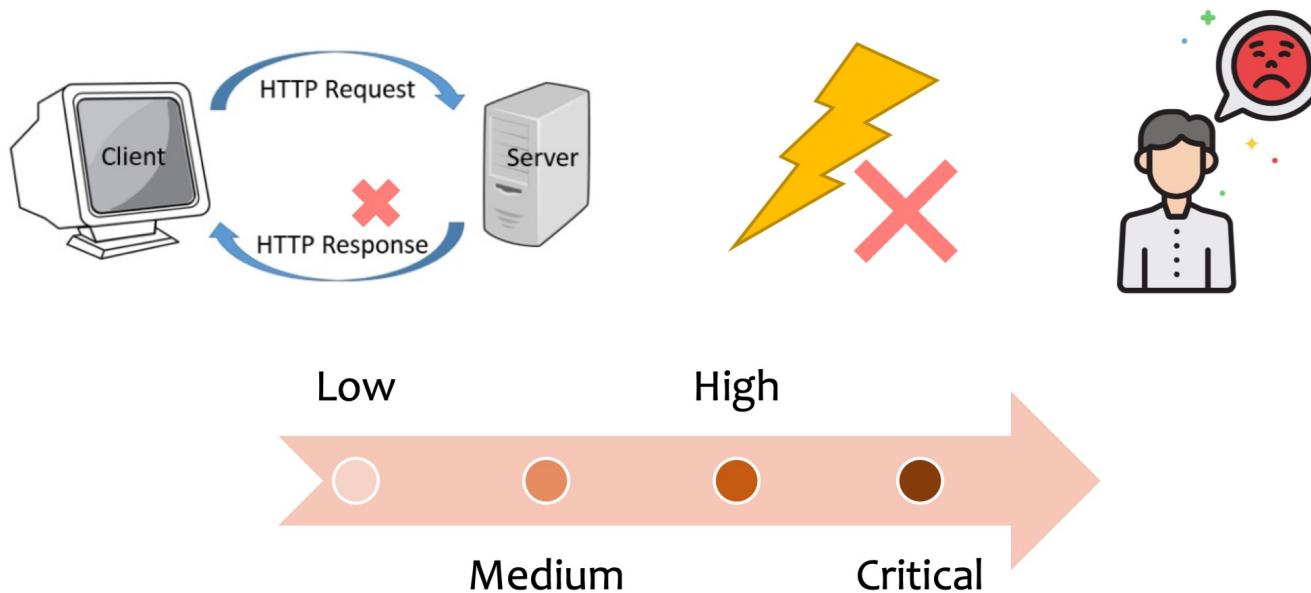


## Huge revenue loss



# ► What is incident?

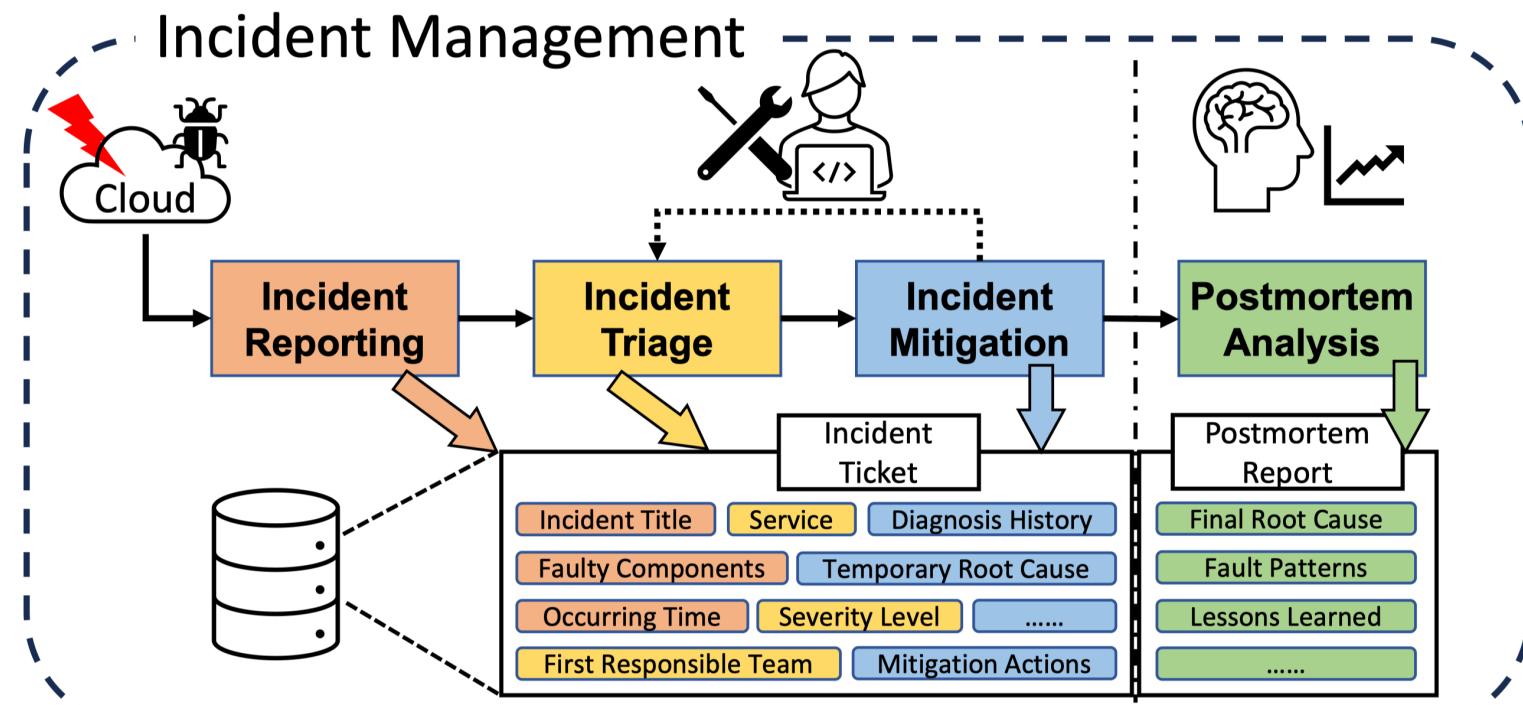
- Unplanned service interruption or performance degradation
  - Can be referred to as *failure*
  - Examples:
    - Bad HTTP requests
    - Power outages
    - User-reported errors





# Incident management process

- **Real-time response**
  - Goal: mitigate incidents as quickly as possible
- **Postmortem analysis**
  - Goal: analyze incident tickets to summarize experience

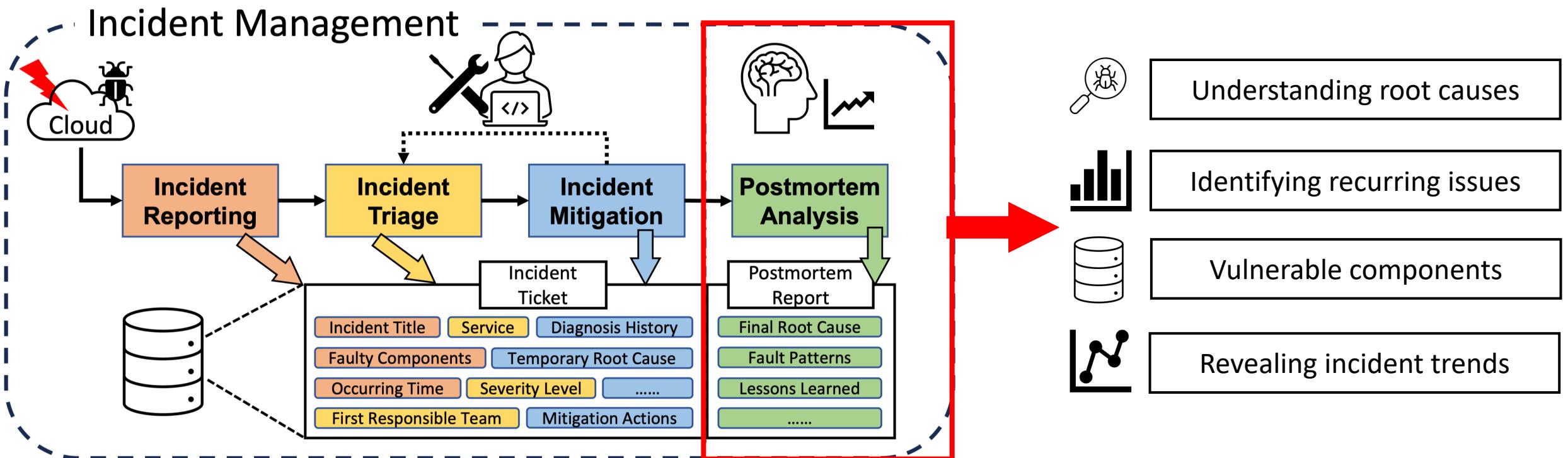




# ► Incident management process

- **Postmortem analysis**

- **Goal:** analyze incident tickets to summarize experience
- It is important in improving cloud reliability





# Fault pattern profiling for postmortem analysis

## Fault Pattern Profiling in CloudA

- Categorize faults occurred in each incident into different types
- E.g., CPU overload, power outage, SSD failure, etc. → Fault Patterns

Title: Unexpected restart of a master node	Status: Mitigated
<b>Symptom:</b> One master node of the MRS cluster of customerA restarted, taking 8 minutes to start.	ID: 20210121001 Severity: S3
<b>Root Cause:</b> CPU overheated and shut down. ... It is necessary to check if the wind guide cover or CPU cooler is installed correctly. If it is installed correctly, the CPU needs to be replaced...	<b>Region:</b> Beijing <b>Service:</b> OS Platform <b>Fault Pattern:</b> Clusters and Hosts → Physical Machine → Equipment and Components → CPU Failure .....
<b>Mitigation Action:</b> Replace CPU	



**Symptom:** One master node ...  
**Root Cause:** CPU overheated and shut down ...  
**Mitigation Action:** Replace CPU  
  
**Fault Pattern:** Clusters and Hosts → Physical Machine → Equipment and Components → CPU Failure

An example of incident tickets



# Fault pattern profiling for postmortem analysis

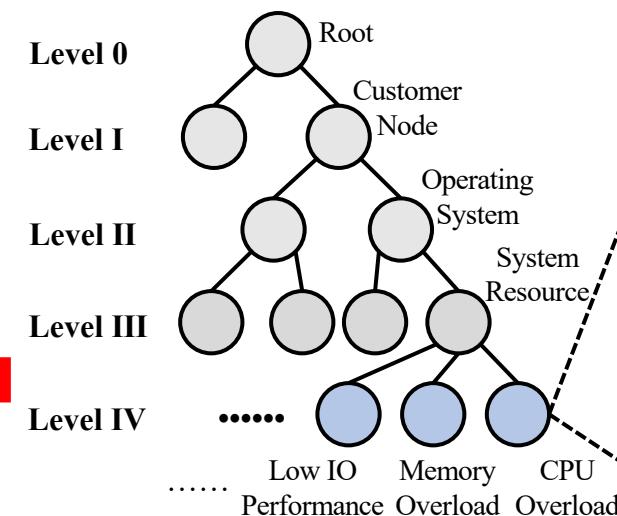
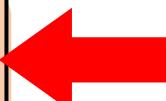
## • Fault Pattern Profiling

- Classifying faults occurred in the incidents according to tickets
- E.g., CPU overload, power outage, SSD failure, etc. → Fault Patterns

## • Fault Pattern Taxonomy

- Hierarchy: 5 levels and 334 fault patterns in total
- Description: A fault pattern contains symptoms, fault tolerance measures, etc.

<b>Title:</b> Unexpected restart of a master node	<b>Status:</b> Mitigated
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Fault Pattern
CPU Overload
<b>Instance-level examples:</b>
1. Single CPU utilization > 90%. 2. All CPU utilizations > 60%. 3. System bug-caused CPU surge.
<b>Fault tolerance measures:</b>
1. Raising alerts. 2. Switchover when it is severe.
<b>Related alerts:</b> .....

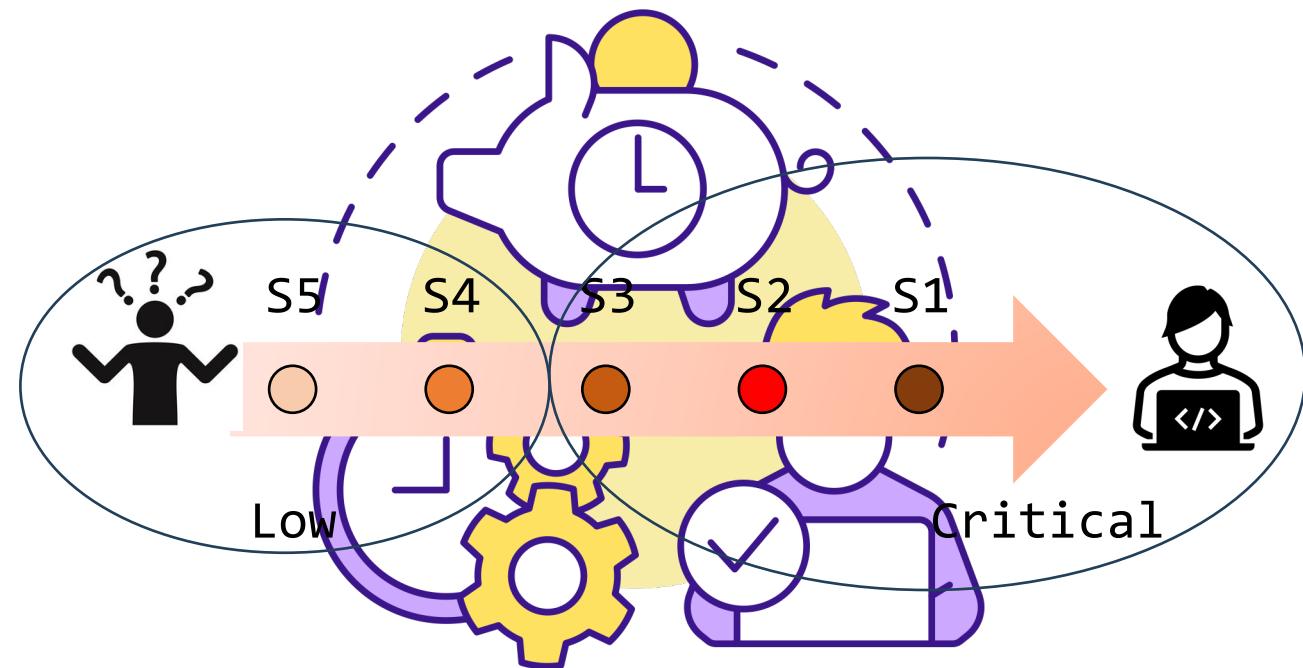
An example of incident tickets

Fault Pattern Taxonomy



# ➤ Manually fault pattern profiling is challenging

- **Large-scale:**
  - Focusing on S2/S3 level incidents
  - Less efforts for S4/S5 level
  - But they are common and numerous
- **Expensive:**
  - Time-consuming
  - Labor-intensive
  - Domain knowledge
- **Inconsistent Profiling:**
  - Variations in expert knowledge
  - Complex fault pattern taxonomy



We need an automated approach!

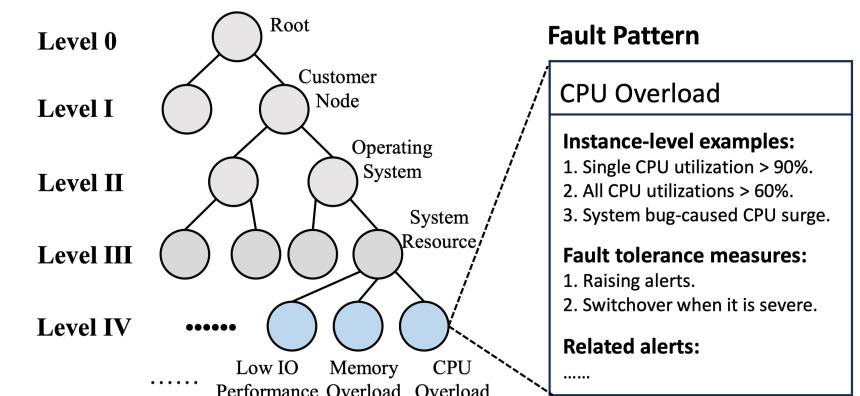


# FaultProFIT: a hierarchical contrastive learning method

## • Task Definition:

- Input:
  - Textual incident tickets
  - Fault pattern taxonomy
- Output:
  - Fault pattern labels

	<b>Title:</b> Unexpect restart of a master node	<b>Status:</b> Mitigated
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	<b>Fault Pattern:</b> Clusters and Hosts → Physical Machine → Equipment and Components → CPU Failure	
	<b>Mitigation Action:</b> Replace CPU	.....





# FaultProFI: a hierarchical contrastive learning method

- **Challenge 1:** Complex fault patterns

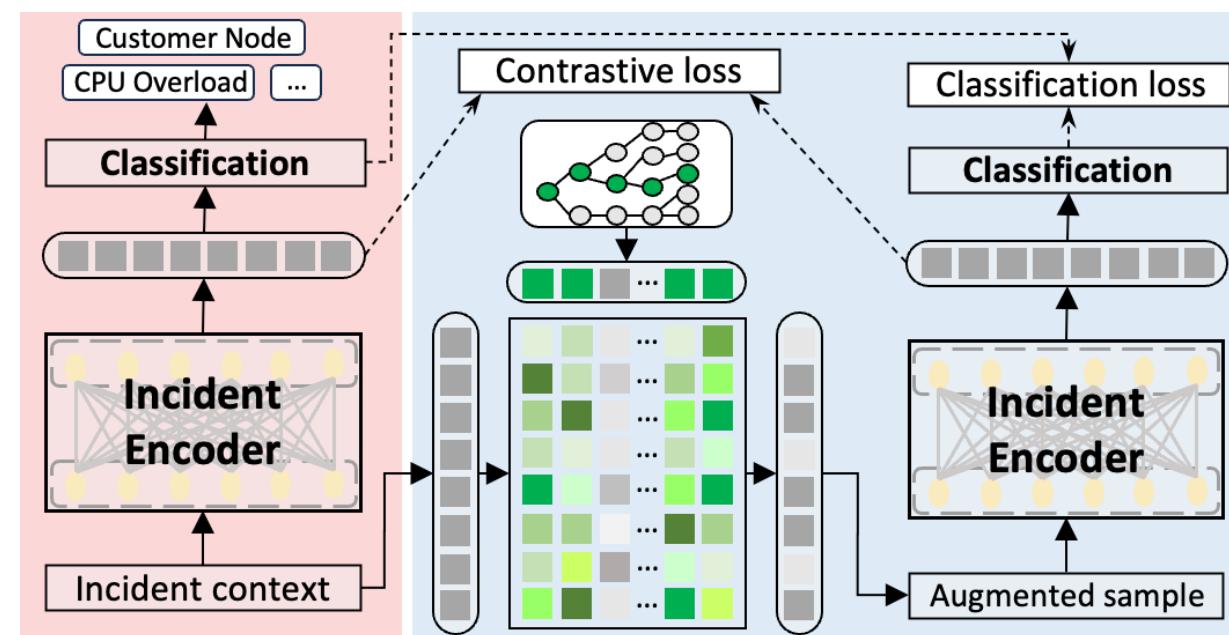
- 5 levels and 334 fault patterns in total
- Hierarchical and textual information

→ Hierarchical Textual Classification

- **Challenge 2:** Insufficient training data

- We only have 1463 annotated tickets

→ Augmented Examples and  
Contrastive Learning





# FaultProFIT: a hierarchical contrastive learning method

## Incident Encoder

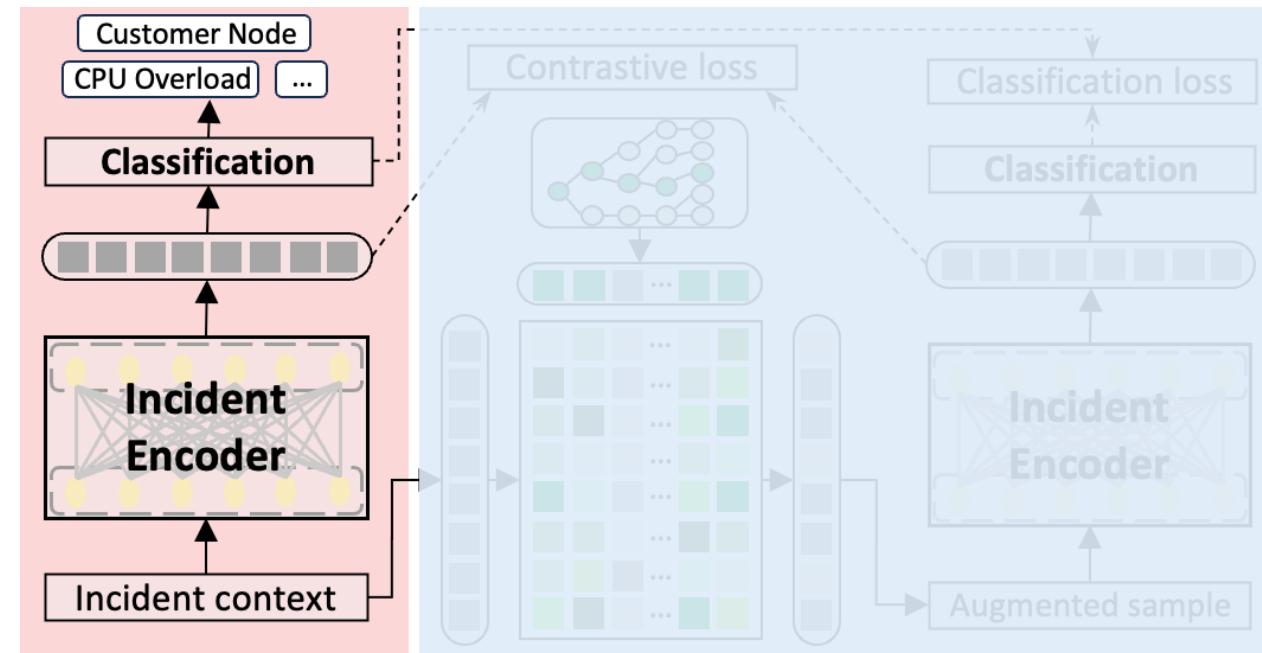
- Goal: Encode incident context into vectors
- Incident context

**Incident context:** Incident ticket title: [Title]. Symptoms of incidents: [Symptoms]. Identified root cause: [Temporary Root Cause]. Mitigation actions: [Mitigation Actions]

- Incident encoder based on MacBERT<sup>1</sup>

$$\mathbf{X} = \text{MacBERT}(\mathbf{x})$$

$$\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{X}_{[\text{CLS}]}$$

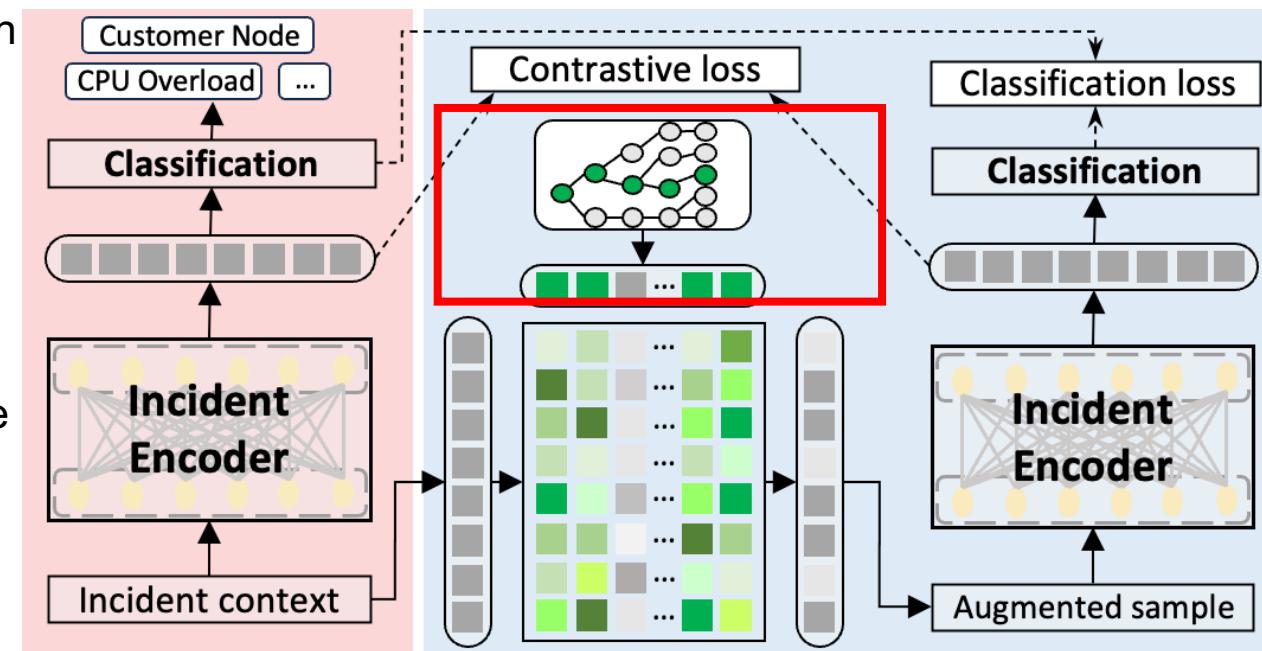




# FaultProFIT: a hierarchical contrastive learning method

## Fault Pattern Encoder

- Goal: Encode each fault pattern  $f_i$  into a vector
- Embed fault patterns into vectors  
$$f_i = \text{LabelEmbedding}(f_i) + \text{DescriptionEmbedding}(f_i)$$
- Apply graph encoder to encode  $DAG(F, E)$   
$$H = \text{Graphomer}([f_1, \dots, f_i, \dots, f_k])$$
- Hierarchy-aware embedding  
$$f_i \rightarrow H_i$$





# FaultProFIT: a hierarchical contrastive learning method

## Original Context

Title: Unexpected restart of a master node in USEast. Symptom of ... Root Cause: CPU overheated and shut down. ... If it is installed correctly, the CPU needs to be replaced ...

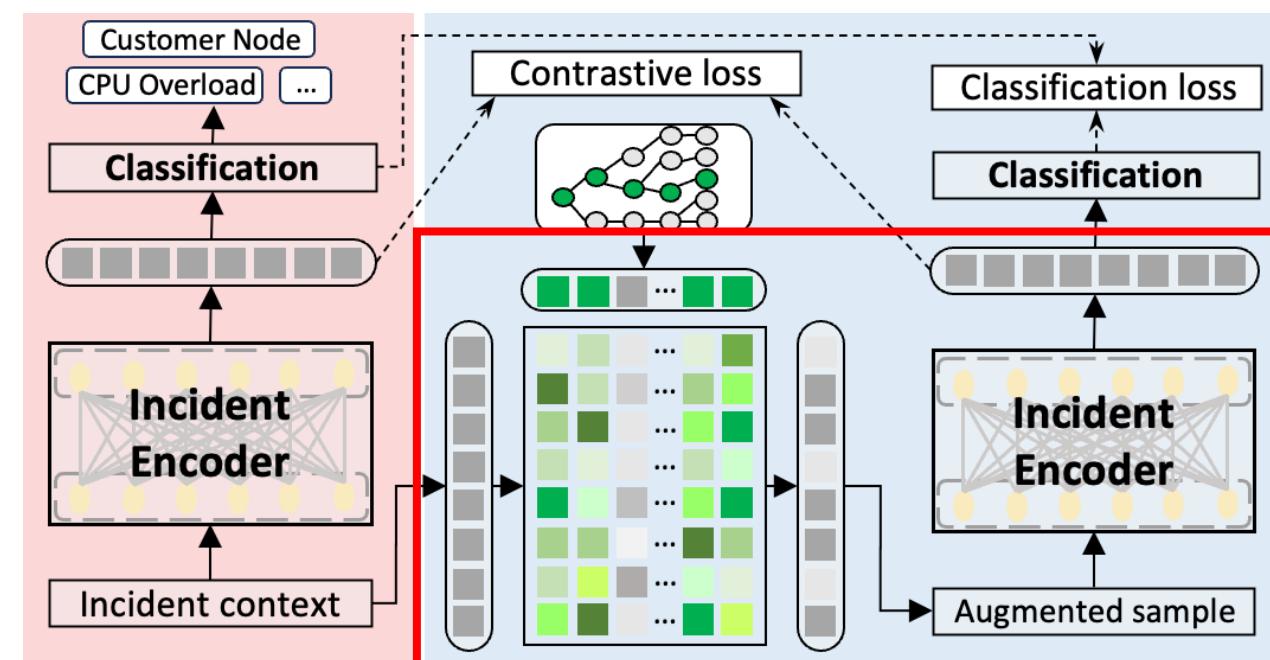
## Augmented Context

Title: Unexpected restart node. Symptom ... Root Cause: CPU overheated and shut down. ... CPU be replaced ...

## Hierarchy-guided data augmentation

- Idea: Remove unimportant words in incident context so that the ticket keeps the same labels.
- Weight score of  $x_i$  to be a keyword of  $f_j$   
$$A = \text{scale\_dot\_attention}(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{H}) \quad P_{ij} = \text{gumbel\_softmax}(A_{i1}, A_{i2}, \dots, A_{ik})_j$$
- Embedding of the augmented

$$\hat{x} = \{x_i \text{ if } P_i > \lambda\} \quad \hat{\mathbf{X}} = \text{MacBERT}(\hat{x}) \quad \hat{\mathbf{x}} = \hat{\mathbf{X}}_{[\text{CLS}]}$$





# FaultProFIT: a hierarchical contrastive learning method

## Original Context

Title: Unexpected restart of a master node in USEast. Symptom of ... Root Cause: CPU overheated and shut down. ... If it is installed correctly, the CPU needs to be replaced ...



## Contrastive Learning

Title: Unexpected restart node. Symptom ... Root Cause: CPU overheated and shut down. ... CPU be replaced ...

## Augmented Context

## Multi-label Classification

Clusters and Hosts → Physical Machine → Equipment and Components → CPU Failure

## Multi-label Classification

Clusters and Hosts → Physical Machine → Equipment and Components → CPU Failure

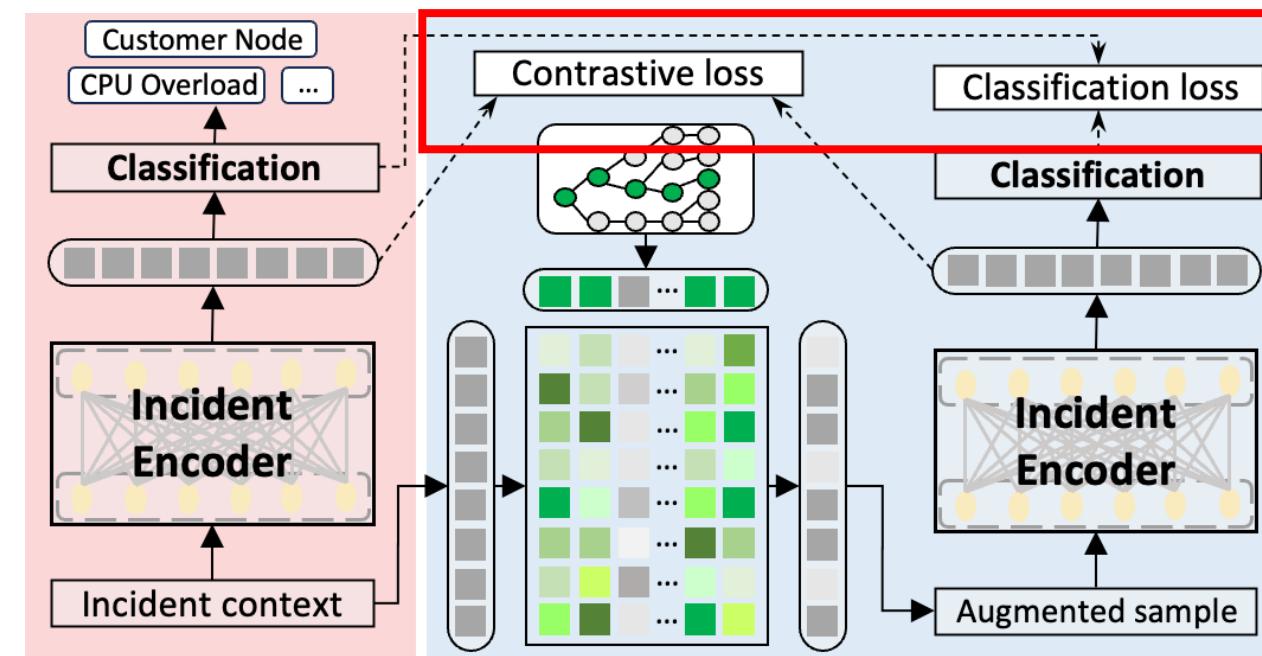
## Loss Function:

- Final loss  $Loss = Loss^{cls} + \hat{Loss}^{cls} + \alpha Loss^{contra}$ ,
- Multi-label classification loss:

$$Loss^{cls} = - \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^k \gamma f_j^{(i)} \log(p_j^{(i)}) + (1 - f_j^{(i)}) \log(1 - p_j^{(i)})$$

- Contrastive loss:

$$Loss^{contra} = - \sum_{i=1}^{2N} \log \frac{e^{\cosine(\mathbf{x}^{(i)}, \hat{\mathbf{x}}^{(i)})/\tau}}{\sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^{2N} e^{\cosine(\mathbf{x}^{(i)}, \mathbf{x}^{(j)})/\tau}},$$

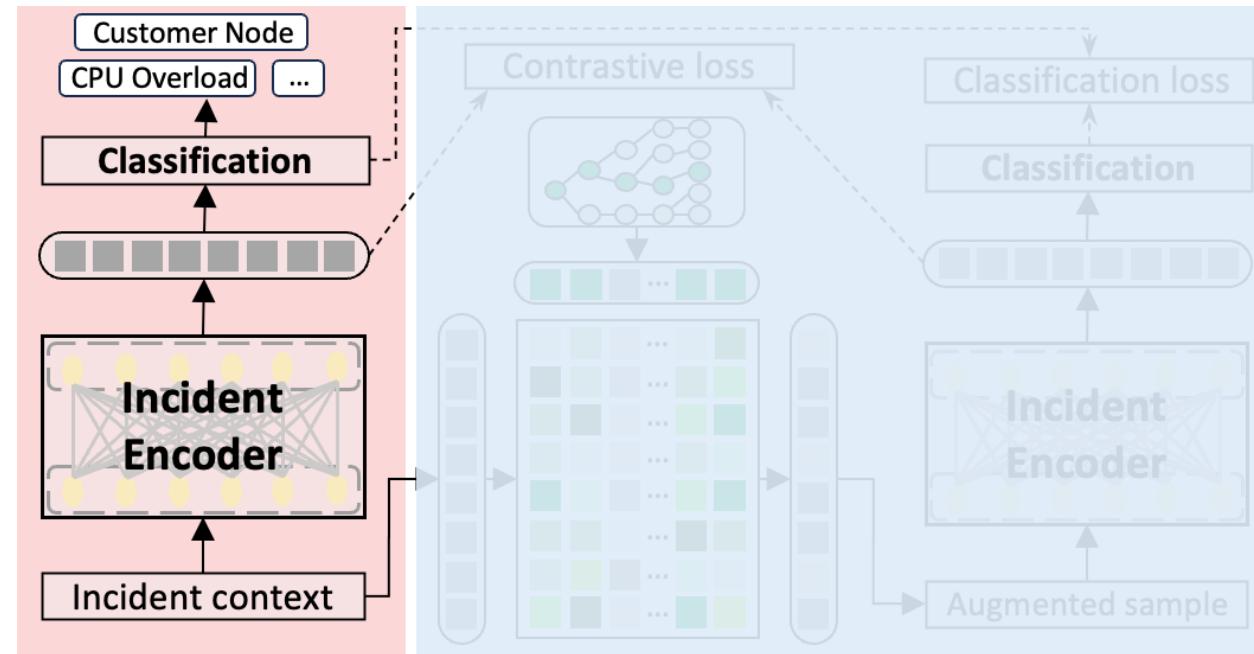




# FaultProFIIT: a hierarchical contrastive learning method

## Inference Stage

- Constructing incident context
- Encode with the trained incident encoder for fault pattern profiling



**Incident context:** Incident ticket title: [Title]. Symptoms of incidents: [Symptoms]. Identified root cause: [Temporary Root Cause]. Mitigation actions: [Mitigation Actions]



# Experiment

- **Industrial Dataset**

- 6 years of incident tickets
- 22,560 incidents in total
- 1,463 incidents with annotated labels
- Train: dev: test = 8:1:1

- **Core services**

- Elastic Computing Service (ECS)
- Virtual Private Cloud (VPC)
- Cloud Container Engine (CCE)
- OBS, DCS...

	<b>Title:</b> Unexpect restart of a master node	<b>Status:</b> Mitigated
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<b>Fault Pattern:</b>	Clusters and Hosts → Physical Machine → Equipment and Components → <b>CPU Failure</b>	.....
<b>Mitigation Action:</b>	Replace CPU	

An example of incident tickets



# Performance

- FaultProFI<sup>T</sup> achieves a high degree of accuracy!
- Hierarchical contrastive learning is effective!

Method	Precision	Recall	F1-score
Dense Retriever	48.5	61.1	54.1
MacBERT	58.5	61.9	60.1
ChatGLM	60.0	65.2	62.5
HiAGM	72.1	78.2	75.1
<b>FaultProFI<sup>T</sup></b>	<b>76.6</b>	<b>80.1</b>	<b>78.3</b>

## Overall performance compared with baselines

- [1] Karpukhin, et al. Dense Passage Retrieval for OpenDomain Question Answering. (EMNLP'20)  
[2] Cui, et al. Revisiting Pre-Trained Models for Chinese Natural Language Processing. (EMNLP'20)  
[3] Du, et al. GLM: General Language Model Pretraining with Autoregressive Blank Infilling. (ACL'22)  
[4] Zhou, et al. Hierarchy-aware global model for hierarchical text classification. (ACL'20)

Method	Precision	Recall	F1-score
<b>FaultProFI<sup>T</sup></b>	<b>76.6</b>	<b>80.1</b>	<b>78.3</b>
- <i>r.p.</i> GCN	71.4	74.2	72.8
- <i>r.p.</i> GAT	71.9	74.8	73.3
- <i>w.o.</i> description embedding	72.8	75.1	74.0
- <i>w.o.</i> Graphormer	66.2	71.8	68.9
- <i>w.o.</i> contrastive loss	67.2	75.5	71.3
- <i>w.o.</i> augmented samples loss	53.4	64.4	58.4
- <i>w.o.</i> whole contrastive module	50.6	59.5	54.7

## Ablation study on different components



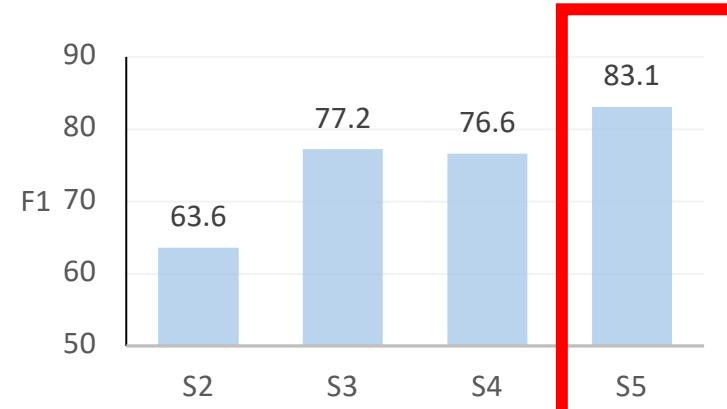
# Effects of severities and services

- **Varying severities**

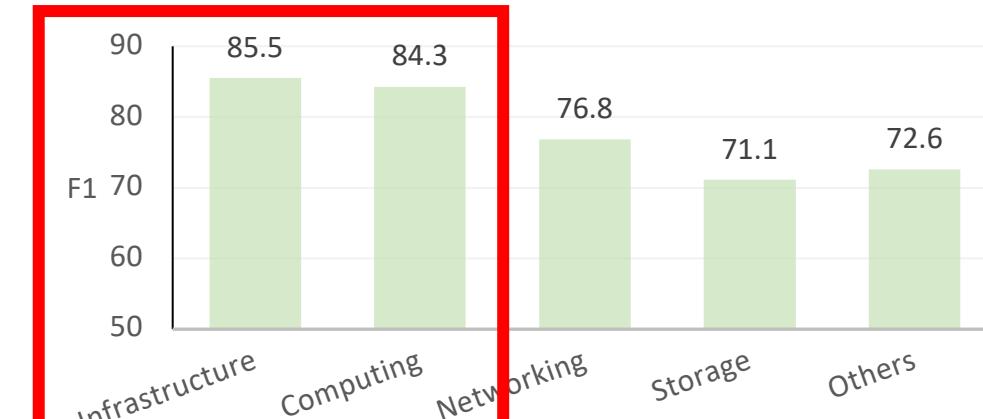
- FaultProIT performs better on less severe incidents.
- Reason: Severe incidents often have complex and extended contexts

- **Varying services**

- FaultProIT performs better on incidents from infrastructure and computing services.
- Reason: Incidents involving servers and hardware have more explicit descriptions



Incidents of different severities



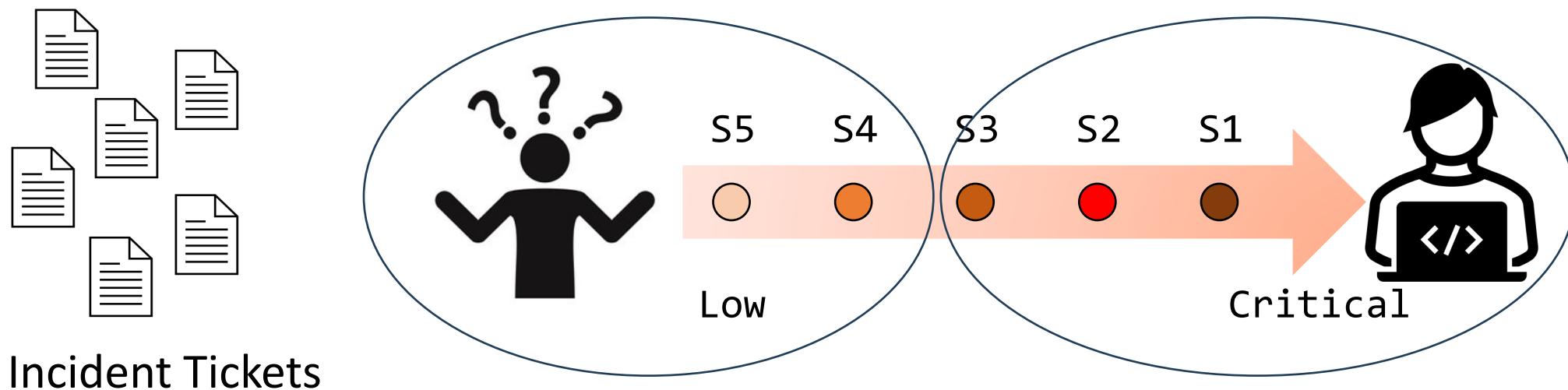
Incidents of different services



# Deployment Experience

- **FaultProFI**T has been successfully deployed in CloudA

- 10000+ incidents from 30+ services have been analyzed
- The efficiency and accuracy of fault pattern has been substantially improved
- Being integrated as a profiling service for internal users

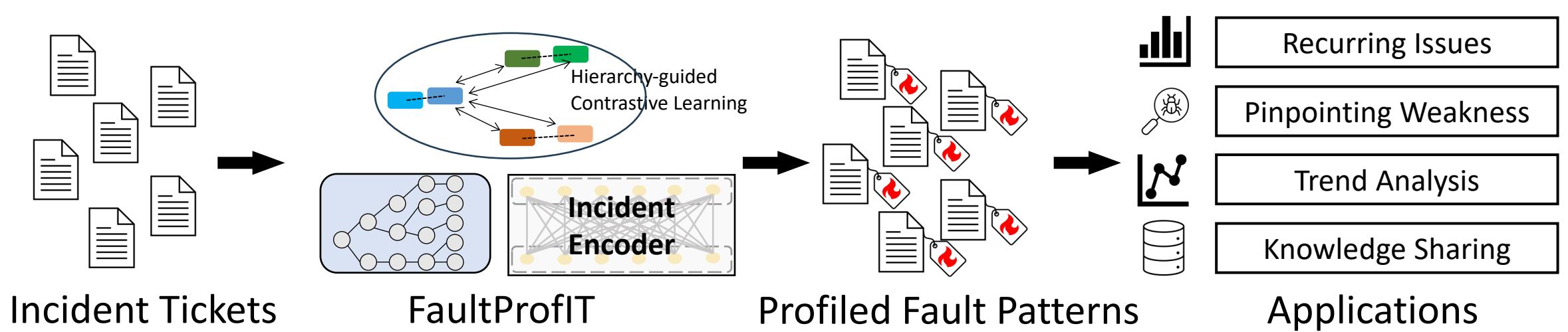




# Deployment Experience

- **FaultProFI**T has been successfully deployed in Cloud A

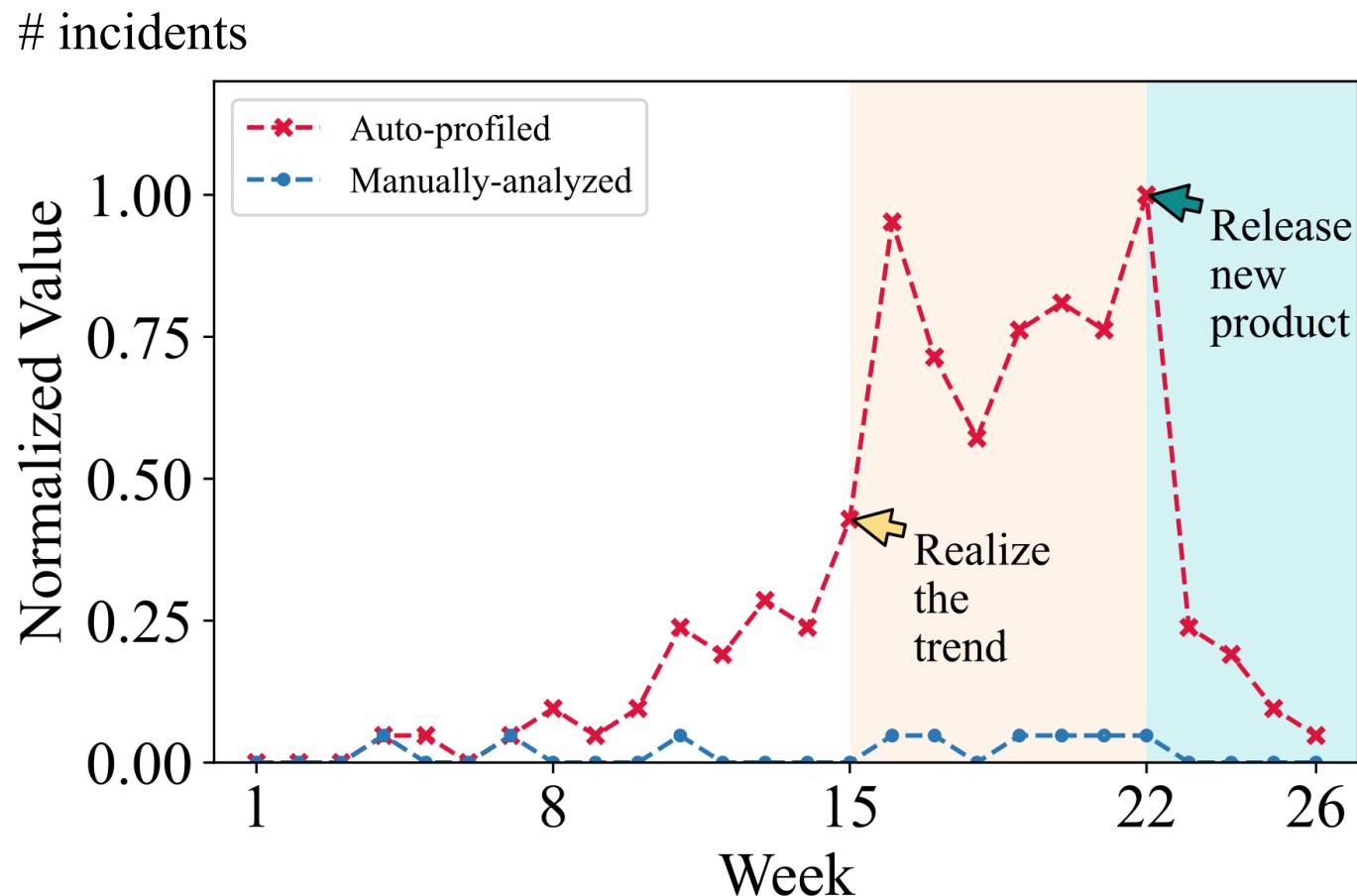
- 10000+ incidents from 30+ services have been analyzed
- The efficiency and accuracy of fault pattern has been substantially improved
- Being integrated as a profiling service for internal users





# Deployment Experience

- An example of **trend analysis** for *memory overload* fault pattern



# Conclusion

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- Fault pattern profiling is important in incident postmortem
- We developed FaultProFIT for automatic profiling
  - Inject hierarchy information and mitigate data insufficiency problem
- FaultProFIT is effective in predicting fault patterns
- FaultProFIT has been successfully deployed in Cloud A

**Q & A**