

The Maelstrom: Network Service Troubleshooting Via "Ineffective Procedures"

Alva L. Couch, <u>couch@eecs.tufts.edu</u> Noah Daniels, <u>ndaniels@eecs.tufts.edu</u> Tufts University, Medford MA USA <u>http://www.eecs.tufts.edu/~couch/maelstrom</u>

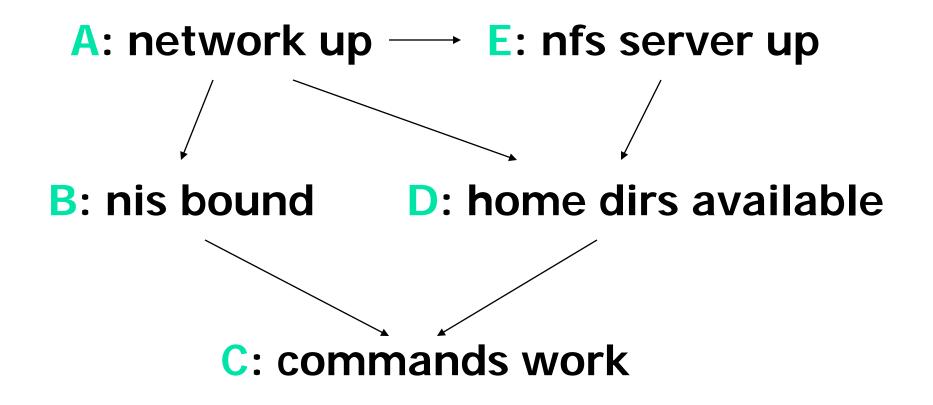


- Target problem: automate network troubleshooting.
- Starting point: list of services to assure.
- Easy part: how to assure one service.
- Hard part: precedences between assurance tasks.



- Quicker response to network problems.
- More collaboration.
- Less "boring" work.
- Acceptable losses!





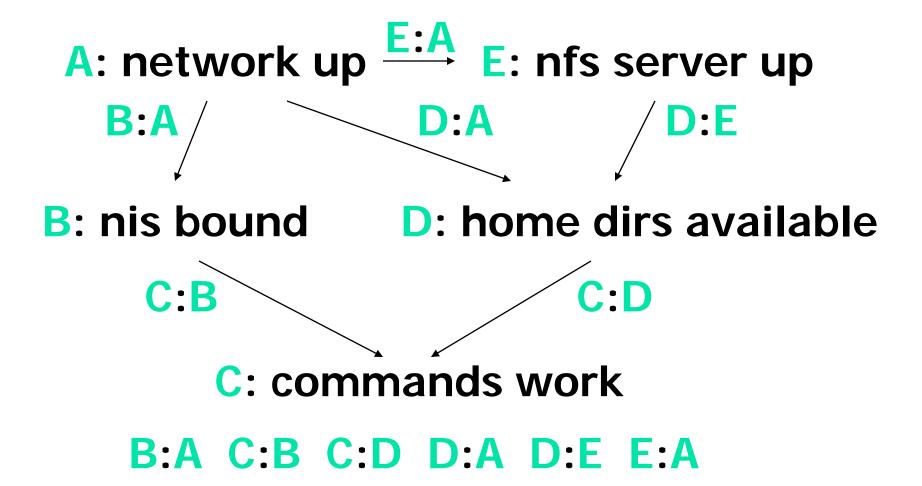


- Grab the scripts that you need from others.
- Scripts all just "get along" and work together.
- Make script writers work harder.
- So administrators' work is easier!



- Suppose we write scripts A, B, C, D, E to check and repair corresponding functions.
- Normally, we'd have to remember to run them in the order "A B E D C".
- We'd usually do that by predeclaring precedences: B:A means "B must follow A".





Predeclaring Precedences Is a Pain!

- Must know precedences beforehand.
- Must update precedences whenever you add or remove a script.
- In some cases, precedences are unknown or dynamic!
- In this case, any fixed order is an ineffective procedure for troubleshooting some problems.



F: filesystem OK

No fixed order will ensure success.

G: fsck command in filesystem OK

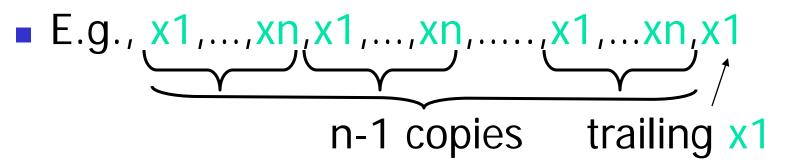
"Chicken and Egg" problem!



- Suppose that A, B, C, D, E are crafted so that:
 - They fail robustly when called at the wrong time.
 - They tell you when they fail.
 - They don't undo each other's actions.
- Then we may infer their required execution order from their behavior rather than declaring precedences beforehand!



For a set of objects x1,x2,...,xn, all permutations of the objects are embedded in the string containing n-1 copies of x1,...,xn, followed by x1.





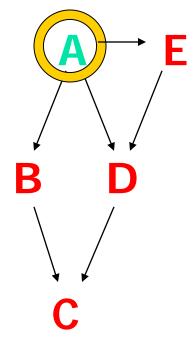
Example of Permutation Embedding

Embedding	Permutation
ABCDEABCDEABCDEA	ABCDE
ABCDEABCDEABCDEA	BACDE
ABCDEABCDEABCDEA	ACBDE
ABCDEABCDEABCDEA	ECDBA
ABCDEABCDEABCDEA	DECBA
ABCDEABCDEABCDEA	EDCBA

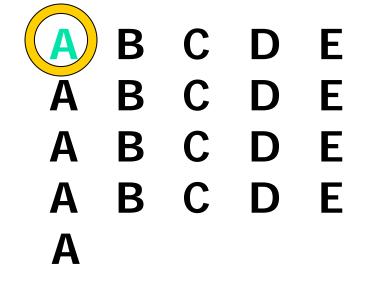


- Don't record precedences.
- Try scripts in embedding sequence.
- Record successes.
- Don't repeat trials that succeed.
- Retry scripts that fail.
- Until all succeed!

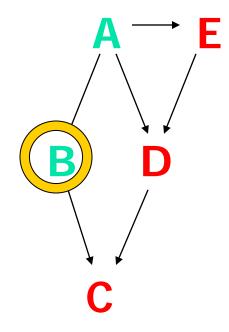




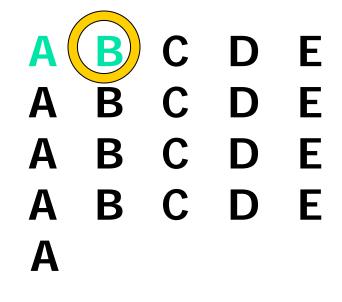
Execution order



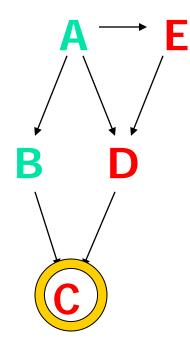




Execution order



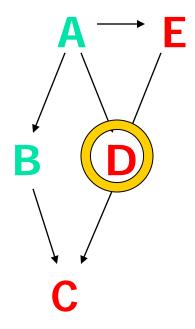




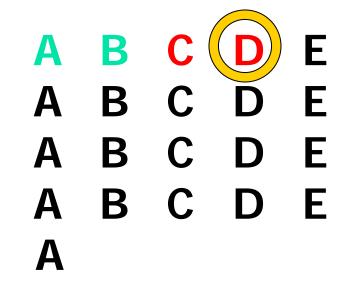
Execution order

ABCDEABCDEABCDEABCDE

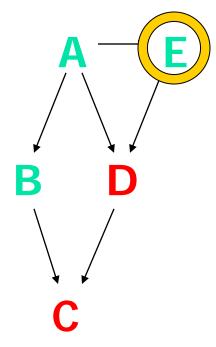




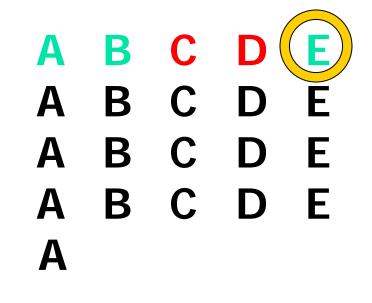
Execution order



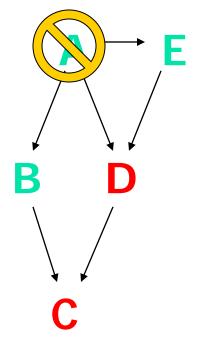


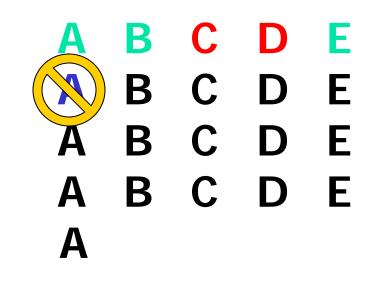


Execution order

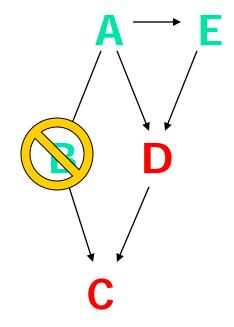


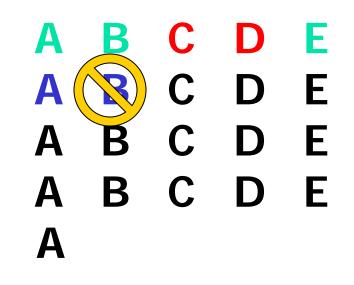






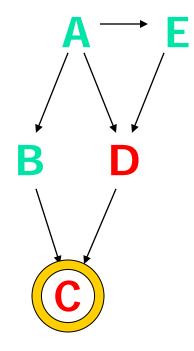


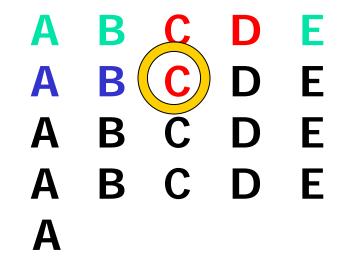




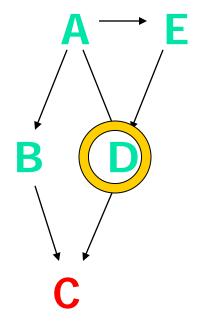


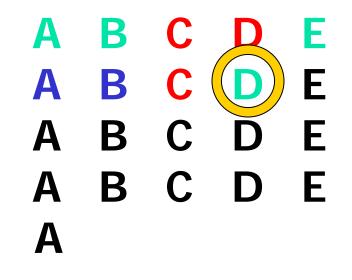
Execution order





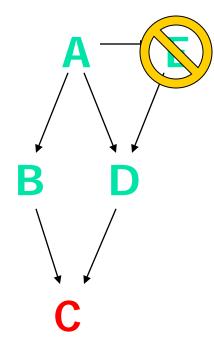




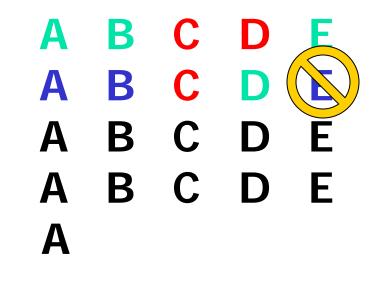


Discovered order: ABED

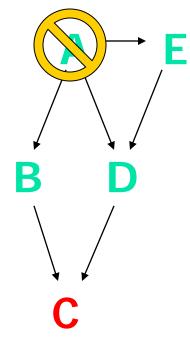


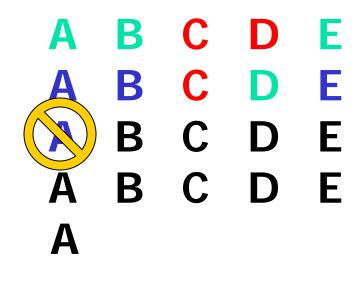


Execution order



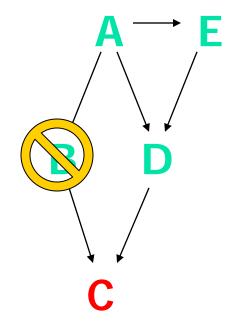


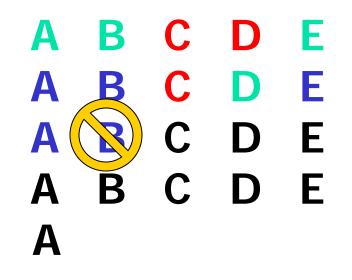




Discovered order: ABED



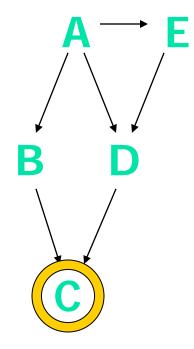


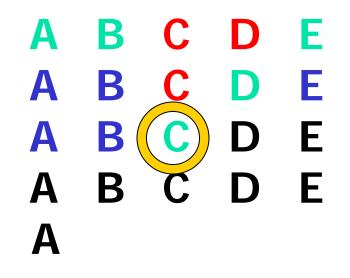


Discovered order: ABED



Execution order



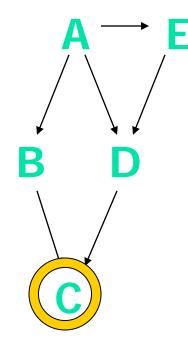


Discovered order: A B E D C

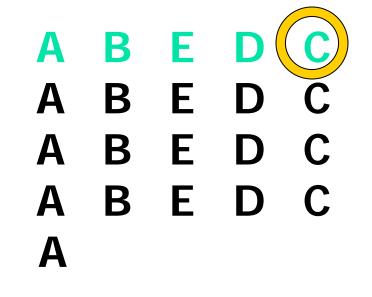


- Efficiency depends upon initial ordering of tasks.
- Best case: initial order is appropriate order.
- Worst case: initial order is opposite to appropriate order.



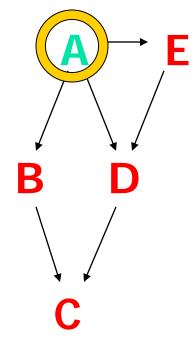


Execution order



Discovered order: A B E D C





Execution order

CBDEA

C B D E A

CBDEA

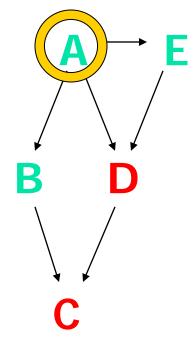
C B D E

Discovered order:

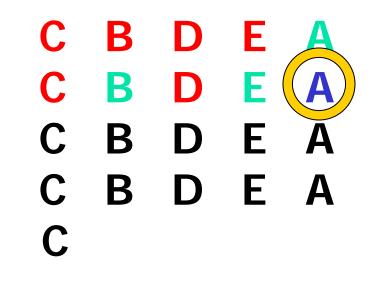
Δ

C

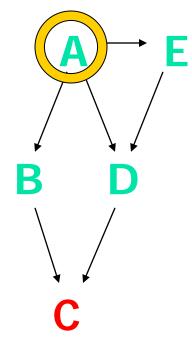




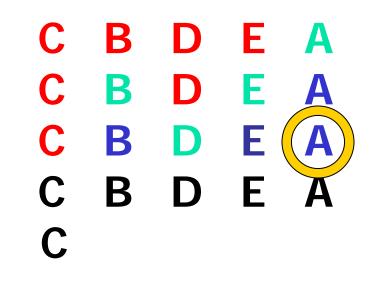
Execution order



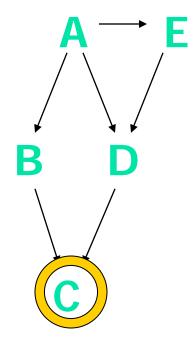


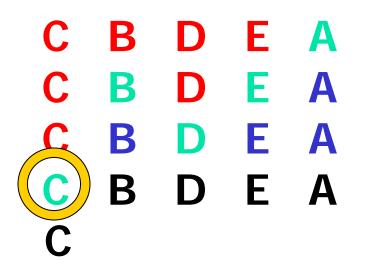


Execution order







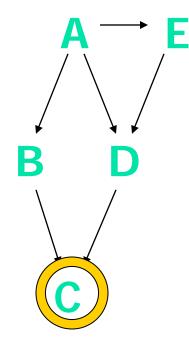


Discovered order: ABEDC

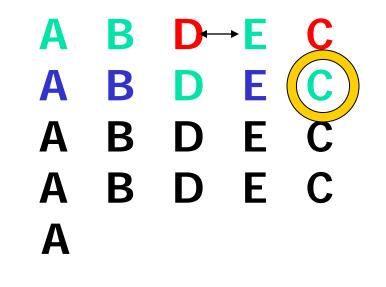


Discovered order: A B C D E





Execution order



Discovered order: A B E D C



- The mael command is a dispatcher for a set of scripts.
- Input is a list of commands to try.
- Mael tries to make them all succeed (exit code 0).
- Nonzero exit code means failure; try again.



- Can give mael hints and other information about its commands.
- B:A I think command B should be tried after A.
- B::A B cleans up after A. B must be retried if it succeeds before A.
- B:::A I know B will only succeed after A.



- Maelstrom only functions correctly if the commands that it dispatches are:
- Aware: commands know whether they failed.
- Homogeneous: commands that change the same system attribute change it in the same way.
- (Convergent: commands that discover that goals are already met do nothing.)

How Difficult Is It to Write a Conforming Maelstrom Script?

- Easy part: awareness.
 - Local to the script.
 - Insert enough branches to check for script preconditions.
- Hard part: homogeneity.
 - Global convergence criterion.
 - All scripts must agree on desired effects.



- Check all preconditions necessary for script function.
- If preconditions are not present, fail.
- Else try to fix a problem.
- If that seems to work, succeed.
- Else fail.



- No preconditions for the script as a software unit.
- Safe to run in any sequence with other scripts.
- Only thing in doubt: homogeneity.
- Do scripts agree on what to do?



- In the second second
- A::B A and B aren't homogeneous and A should be done last, even if B succeeded last.
- A:::B A isn't aware that it needs B, so do B first.



- Causality is a myth in a sufficiently complex system.
- Cannot determine what will happen in general.
- Can determine what repaired a specific problem.
- This is not the same as what caused the problem.



- Impossible to determine true precedences between tasks by direct observation (Sandnes).
- Easy to determine an order that satisfies unknown precedences.



- Decision trees represent best practices.
- Mael's commands can represent decision trees.
- Mael replaces make's global precedence knowledge with dynamic probes during commands.
- Can implement make in mael.



- <u>http://www.eecs.tufts.edu/</u> ~couch/maelstrom
- Platform: Perl 5.
- Portable to most any system.
- Intensively tested on a "precedence simulator" that simulates behavior of troubleshooting scripts.
- Working on script content now.