TroubleMiner: Mining Trouble Tickets

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What is a trouble ticket?

	Ticket 200709	cket 20070904_2]	
Identity &	Ticket Number:	20070904_2	Ticket State:	CLOSED		
Time 1	Ticket Opened:	2007-09-04 20:44	Ticket Closed:	2007-09-10 10:01		
	Ticket Description:	Router swiEL2.switch.ch hiccup due to DDoS		5		
Description	PU overload which co of traffic sent to one of host at EPFL.	aused some rout of the router's int	ing processes	to fail. The overload	switch.ch suffered a period o d was due to an intense flood nial-of-service attack against	
	From 2007-09-01 01:51 u Impact: no more redundan Sites/Services: EPFL, IMD		} Impa	act		
	Actions:					
		2007-09-10 10:01 Since the issue hasn't surfaced anymore, we close the ticket. We will continue to study methods to protect our routers' "controle-plane" processing against such traffic.				
Actions	2007-09-04 16:00 An analysis of the traffic on our border routers during the time of the incident showed a flood of tiny packets against an inactive TCP port of our router, which must have caused extreme overload of the router's CPU. We are considering ways of protecting the router against this kind of traffic.					
	2007-09-03 12:49 EPFL noticed that there had been an outage of their BGP session to swiEL2.switch.ch. It was suspected that this was a reoccurrence of the problems in May, see ticket 20070510_1. Our first analysis showed CPU overload, but the reason wasn't clear.					
Laboratoire d'	For all questions about this ticket, please send mail to noc@switch.ch or call +41 44 268 15 30.				ATIONAL HERCHE MIPOUE UNIVERSITE DIERRE & MABIE CUBIE	

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Trouble tickets contain strategic information

- Statistical trend analysis
 - Most frequent events
- Validation of other tools
 - Causes of routing changes or traffic anomalies
- Help troubleshooting network incidents
 - Use past experience to guide the resolution of similar incidents in the future

- But, trouble ticket analysis is hard
 - No standard in the description of trouble ticket
 - Description is written by hand
 - The number of tickets can be very high





Automatic processing of trouble tickets







TroubleMiner Mining the content of trouble tickets



Keyword selection

- Process all words in the Subject and Description
- Stem words: eliminate plurals, suffixes
- Remove of low frequency words: >50% of words in one trouble ticket
- Remove of irrelevant words (like stop-words)
- Correct of mistakes and group similar words in equivalence classes

tt1: Scheduled maintenance fiber splice works between Domodossola ...tt2: Planned maintenance software upgrade on the primari access router...tt3: Heavi traffic caused an overload of multicast and crash our router ...







A vector per trouble ticket

tt1 label: (mainten, fiber, splic) tt2 label : (mainten, softwar, upgrad, access, router)



tt1 vector tt2 vector

> Problem: all keywords have the same importance (weight) in trouble tickets

• Weight=Document Frequency (DF)







Hierarchical clustering



- Compute all pairs of distance between trouble tickets
- At each step, merge the 2 closest trouble tickets or clusters
- Need 2 metrics : Distance between trouble tickets (Euclidean, Cosine) and Similarities between clusters (average, single, complete link)



Labeling the binary tree



- Label from leaves to the root
- Label of a trouble ticket is its set of keywords
- Label of cluster = intersection of keywords of all children in subtrees









- Merge nodes with the same label
- Create new nodes when necessary

Characterization of trouble tickets Switchlan case studies



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Conclusion

- TroubleMiner :
 - Meaningful hierarchy from the disorder of trouble tickets
 - Model of trouble tickets: vector of keywords
 - Algorithm to transform the binary tree into a labeled hierarchy.
- Perspectives:
 - Use the TroubleMiner as a basis to assist in the troubleshooting procedure.







Thank you!





