

Improving accuracy and adaptability of SSD failure prediction in hyper-scale data centers

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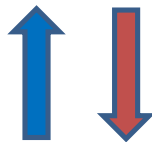
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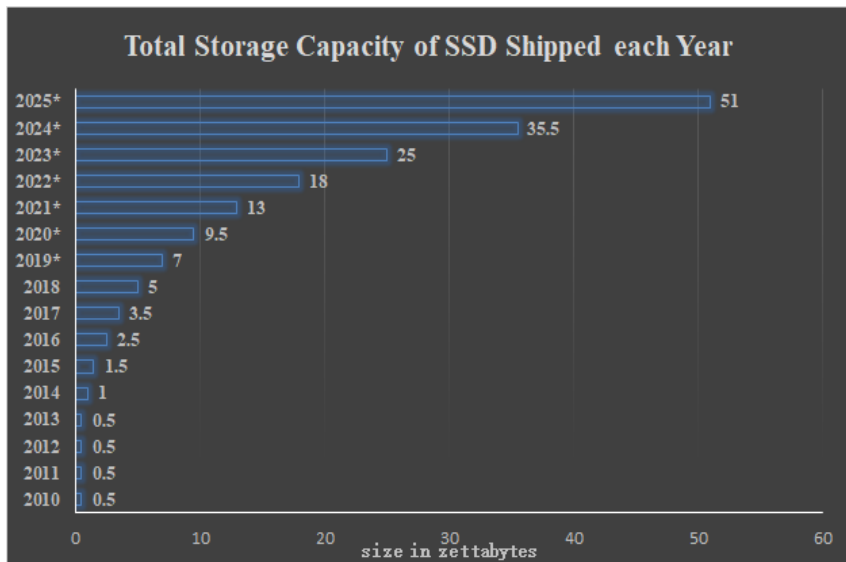
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Introduction

Continuous increasing in SSD
population, capacity and density



Decreasing in SSD **reliability**



SSD reliability: endurance,
retention

DC Availability: downtime or
even data loss

■ Reactive Fault Tolerance Methods

- Aim to help applications recover from SSD failures
- Problem: Unable to replace failed drives in time.

■ Proactive Failure Prediction Methods



Failure prediction methods for HDDs

- ✓ Not applicable to SSDs due to fundamental difference in architecture

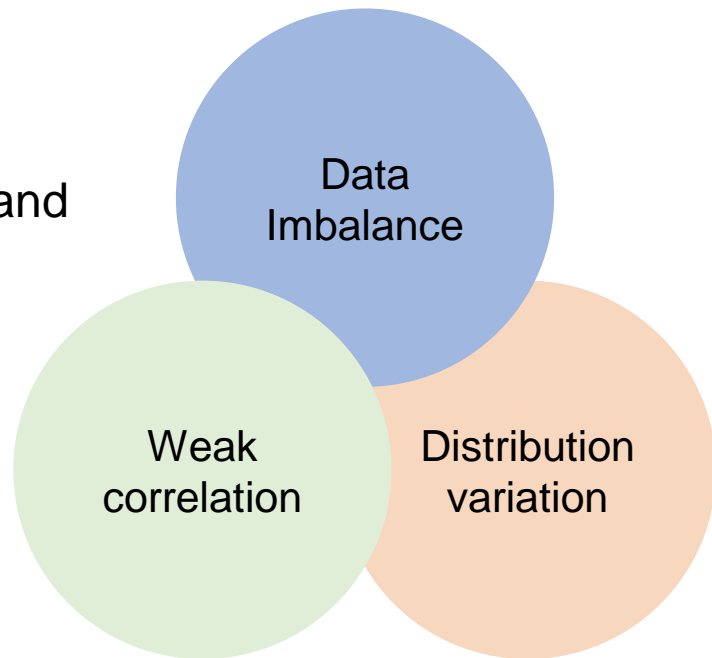


Failure prediction research on SSDs

- ✓ Research on SSD failure in controlled environment
- ✓ Study the effect of correlated factor on SSD reliability
- ✓ Employ ML method to make failure prediction

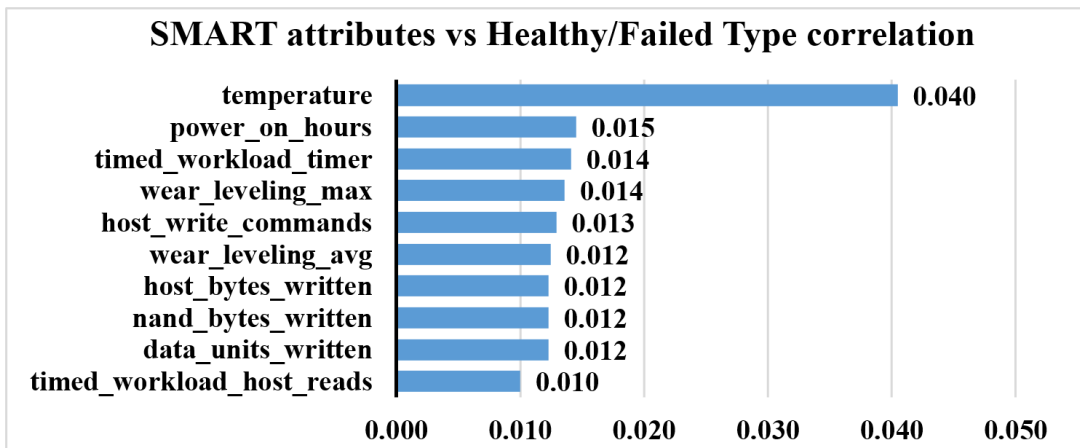
■ Major Challenges in SSD Failure Prediction

- Data **imbalance** problem
- **Weak correlation** between SMART attributes and SSD failures
- **Variation** of SMART attributes distribution



■ Correlation Analysis

- Reveal a weak correlation between SMART attributes and SSD failures

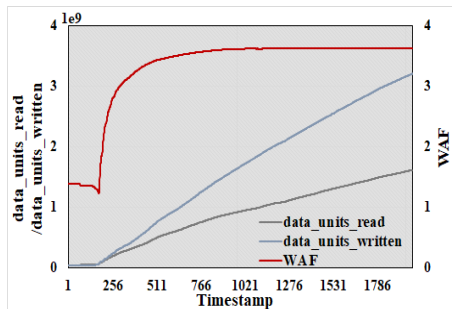


Correlation coefficient of the top 10 most indicative SMART attributes is close to zero

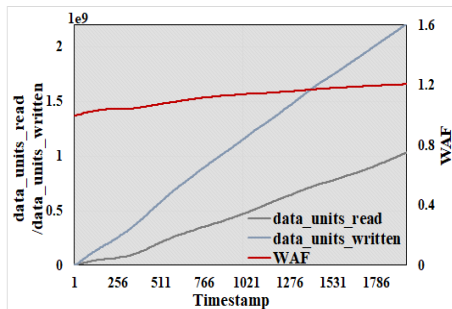
- Need further analysis on time series dependency

■ Time Series Analysis (SSD Drop)

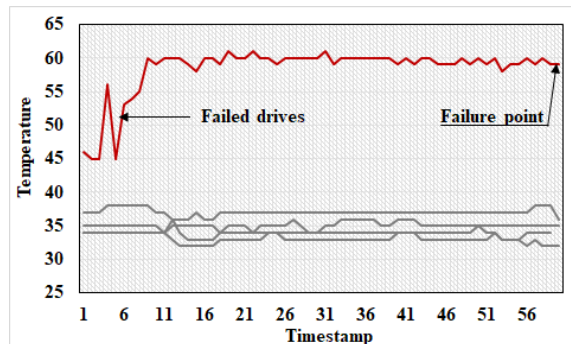
- Distinguish failure pattern on WAF
 - ✓ Healthy SSD: Keep at a stable value
 - ✓ Failed SSD: Increase sharply
- Distinguish failure pattern on temperature
 - ✓ Healthy SSD: Keep at relative low level
 - ✓ Failed SSD: Increase sharply



a) Failed trend

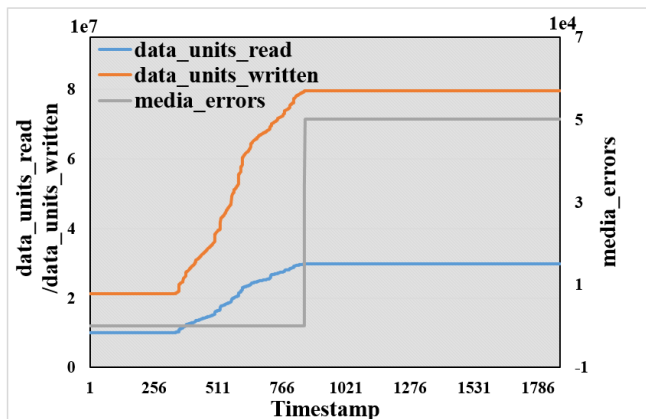


b) Healthy trend

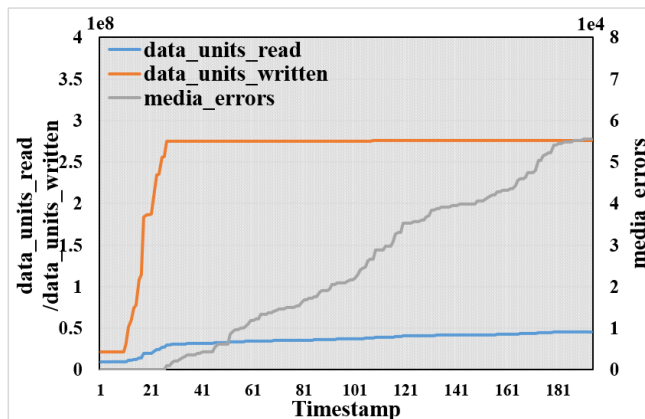


■ Time Series Analysis (Media Error)

- Exhibit distinguish changing trend on the attribute (media_errors)
 - ✓ Healthy SSDs: Always 0
 - ✓ Failed SSDs: Exhibit either gradual or sharp increasing trend



a) Gradual changing trend of the indicator attribute media_error

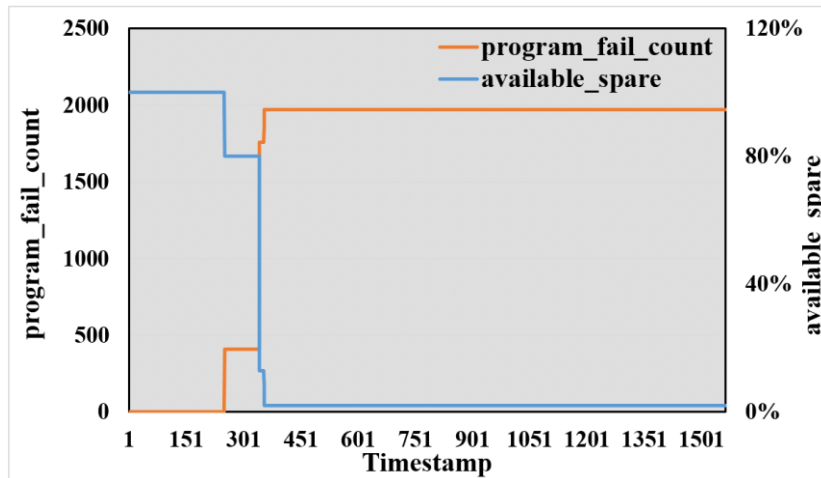


b) Sharp increasing trend of the indicator attribute media_error

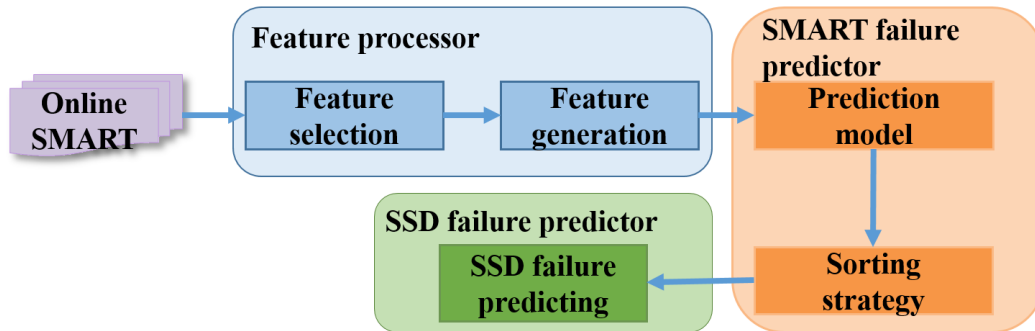
■ Time Series Analysis (Bad Blocks)

Exhibit sharp increasing trend on `program_fail_count` and decreasing trend on `available_sapre`

Failure happens when the value of `available_spare` decreases to a threshold



■ Our Scheme



- Feature processor: apply **feature selection** and **generation** method based on analysis result
- SMART feature predictor: propose **RUS_ensemble** method and **sorting strategy**
- SSD failure predictor: develop **time window based** SSD failure prediction method

■ Feature Processor

- Raw features are selected and new features are generated based on failure analysis result

Selected raw features	Generated new features
data_units_read	data_units_read_diff
data_units_written	data_units_written_diff
nand_bytes_written	WAF
host_bytes_written	
Temperature	temperature_diff
power_on_hours	-
media_errors	-
available_spare	-
program_fail_count	-

Selected raw features

- ✓ Eight features indicative at least one type of failure
- ✓ One time indicator power_on_hours

Generated new features

- ✓ Differential features: capture time series related information
- ✓ WAF features: an indicative feature for bad blocks related failures

■ SMART Failure Predictor

- RUS_Ensemble prediction method is proposed to solve the data imbalance problem

Solving data imbalance

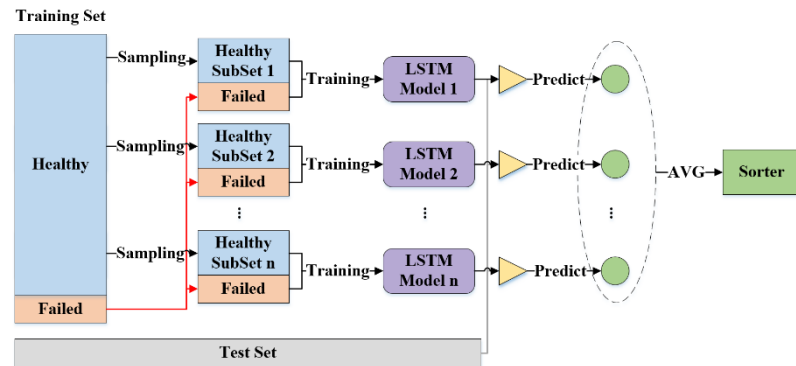
Each base model is trained on a relative balanced dataset

- Whole failed data
- 1/n of the healthy data

Avoiding data information loss

n base models are trained

- Splitting healthy data into n folds
- Each fold sampled by one base model
- Integrating the information of n base models by voting



■ SMART Failure Predictor

- Sorting strategy is proposed to solve the distribution variation problem



Assumes:

- ✓ Daily failure ratio of SSDs and SMART observations is stable
- ✓ There is no obvious fluctuation in the distribution of SMART attributes within a day

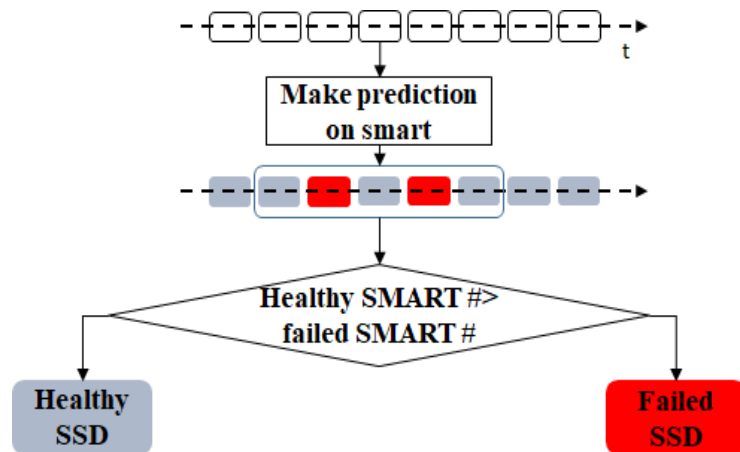


Steps:

- ✓ Categorize the SMART observations according to collection date
- ✓ For each collection date, sort the SMART observations in descending order according to the risk score obtained from RUS_Ensemble model
- ✓ Give failure prediction for the top P percent of observations

■ SSD Failure Predictor

- Purpose: Avoid false alarm to decrease FPR
- Step:
 - ✓ Arrange SMART logs in time axis
 - ✓ Slide time window in time axis
 - ✓ Make failure prediction for SSD based on the health/failure type of SMART logs in window



■ Settings

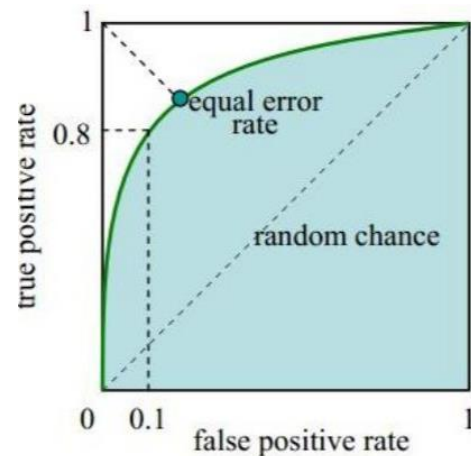
- Dataset :
 - ✓ Healthy drives: 100,000,
 - ✓ Failed drives: 114
 - ✓ Collection period: about one year
- Comparisons: 1) Bayes 2) RF 3) GBDT 4) LSTM

■ Evaluation Metrics

$$TPR = \frac{TP}{TP + FN}$$

$$FPR = \frac{FP}{FP + TN}$$

AUC (Area Under Curve of ROC)



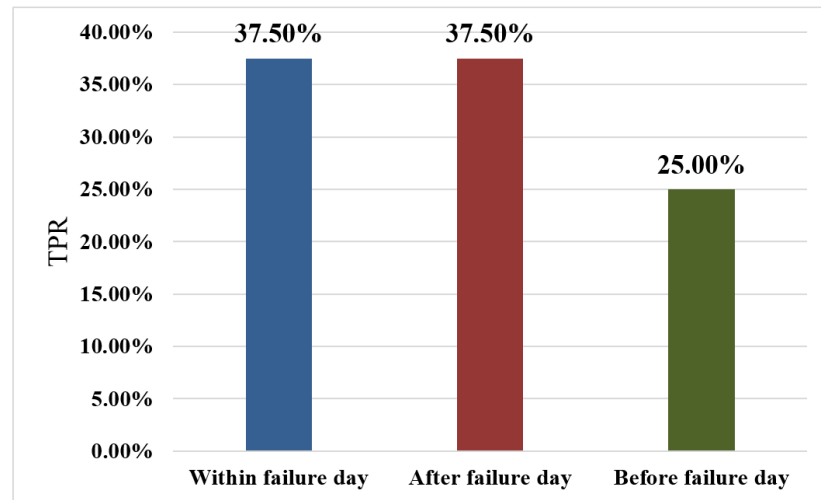
■ Accurate Prediction of SSD Failures

	TPR(%)	FPR(%)	AUC
Bayes	23.810	9.811	0.473
RF	9.523	0.00403	0.584
GBDT	4.762	0.00134	0.439
LSTM	9.524	0.00941	0.751
RUS_Ensemble	38.095	0.758	0.755

- ✓ Prior works fall short either in low TPR or high FPR
- ✓ The main contribution of our work is improve TPR while keep FPR less than 1%

■ Prediction Time Analysis

- 25% true positive drives are predicated ahead of the failure day
- 37.5% true positive drives are predicted behind the failure day
- 37.5% true positive drives are predicted within the failure day



- Change point on SMART attributes of failed drives always occurs only a few hours before or several days after the failure day

- **Provide a comprehensive study of SSD failure analysis**
 - ✓ Conduct time series analysis and present failure pattern for each type SSD failures
- **Propose a novel SSD failure prediction scheme improving TPR by 28% and bring about very low FPR which is 1%**
 - ✓ Select correlated raw features and generate new features in feature processor module to construct indicative representation
 - ✓ Propose RUS_ensemble prediction method and sorting strategy for SMART failure prediction
 - ✓ Develop a time window based SSD failure prediction method

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THANK YOU



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