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Storage Failures Are *Not* Independent.
What Can We Do About It?

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What Can We Do About It?

Dependency Theory

Why Do You Care?



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A Faulty Premise



Figure: A simple Poisson process.

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Current Storage Failure Analysis

- ▶ Typical model says $\mathbb{P}(T_2 = t_2 \mid T_1 = t_1) = \mathbb{P}(T_2 = t_2)$.

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- ▶ Typical model says $\mathbb{P}(T_2 = t_2 \mid T_1 = t_1) = \mathbb{P}(T_2 = t_2)$.
 - ▶ Just like coin flips.
 - ▶ Failures have no bearing on each other.

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Current Storage Failure Analysis

- ▶ This is *false*.
 - ▶ Bairavasunaram et al (2007) showed latent sector errors are not independent.
 - ▶ Schroeder and Gibson (2007) showed the same goes for disk failures overall.



What Can We Do About It?

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The Classic Strategy Fails Us



The Usual Approach

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The Usual Approach

- ▶ Typically we use a Poisson process to count random events.
 - ▶ Why Poisson? The model makes sense and the math is easy to carry out.
- ▶ But the events in a Poisson process are assumed to be independent, which we know to be false.

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Is The Poisson Model Bad?

No, it just isn't general enough.

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Accounting For Dependence



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We have a new way to quantify dependence.



Dependency Theory



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- ▶ Suppose $\mathbb{P}(\text{heads}) = p$ and $\mathbb{P}(\text{tails}) = 1 - p = q$.
- ▶ We introduce dependency by taking a number δ between 0 and 1 (inclusive).
- ▶ Define new values:

$$\begin{aligned} p^+ &= p + \delta q & p^- &= p - \delta p \\ q^+ &= q + \delta p & q^- &= q - \delta q \end{aligned}$$

Dependency Theory

First-Kind Dependence

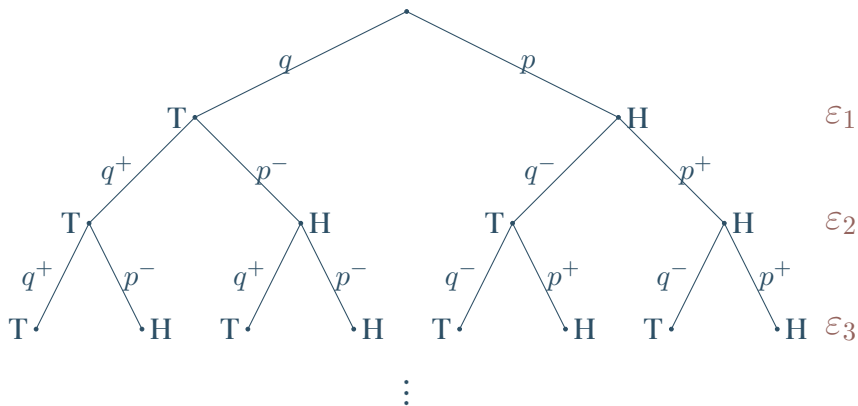


Figure: First-Kind Dependence. All flips depend on the first one.

Dependency Theory

Example 1. Complete Independence

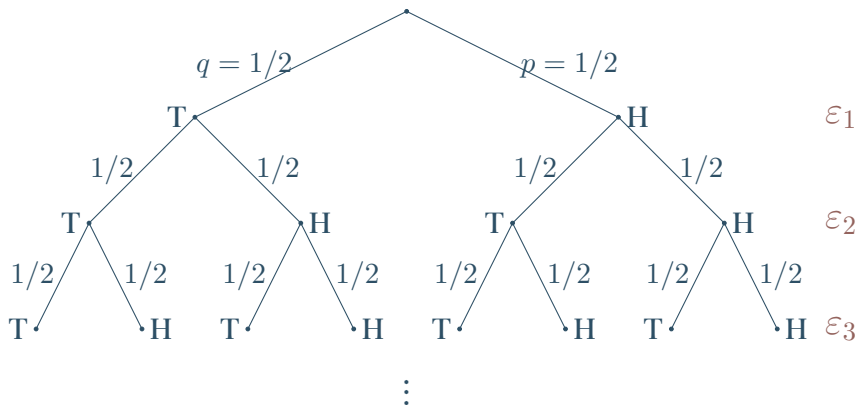


Figure: Example 1. (Complete Independence) $p = 1/2 = q$, $\delta = 0$.

Dependency Theory

Example 2. Total Dependence

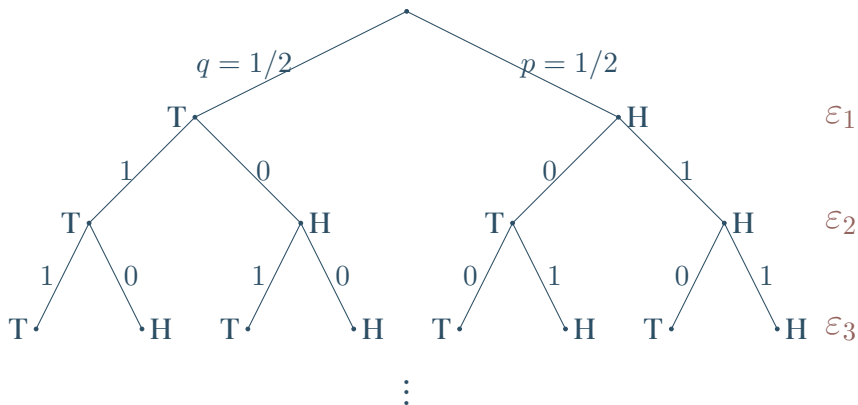


Figure: Example 2. (Total Dependence) $p = 1/2 = q$, $\delta = 1$.

Dependency Theory

Example 3. In The Middle

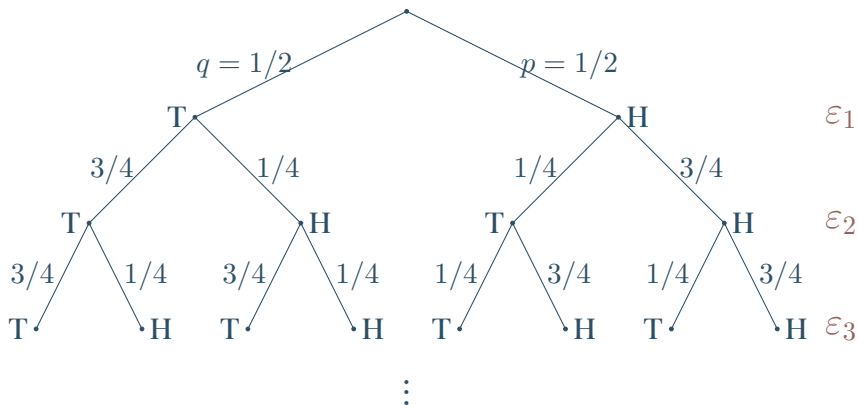


Figure: Example 3. $p = 1/2 = q$, $\delta = 1/2$.



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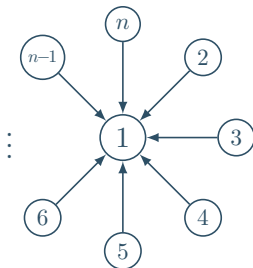


Figure: First-Kind Dependency Diagram, all trials point back to the first.



Figure: Sequential Dependency Diagram, each trial points back to the previous one.

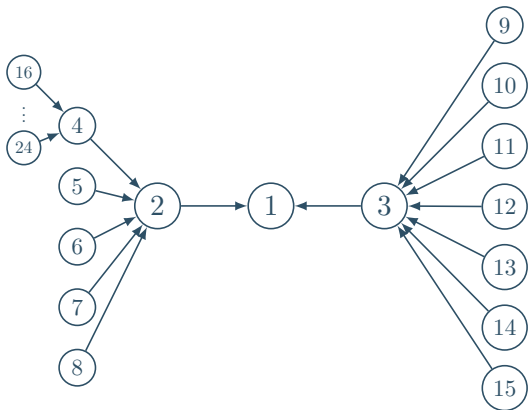


Figure: Square Root Dependency Diagram, governed by $\alpha(n) = \lfloor \sqrt{n} \rfloor$.



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Our Work

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 - ▶ We build in the machinery to handle dependency.
- ▶ The results? Better failure models:
 - ▶ More understandable.
 - ▶ Improved reliability predictions.
 - ▶ Explains *how* the failures are dependent, not just *if*.



The patentable applications of
this fundable research
are unclaimed.

Questions?

