

Modern Time-Series Forecasting as Enabler of Proactive Systems Management

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<http://descartes-research.net/>

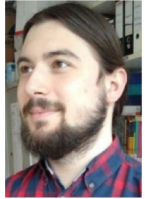
Seminar, on Modern Distributed Systems, Amsterdam, June 12, 2018

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Research Landscape



IT Security



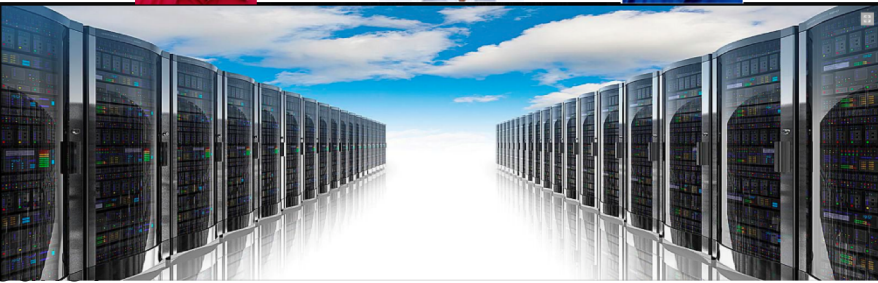
Internet of Things (IoT)



Cyber-Physical Systems (CPS)

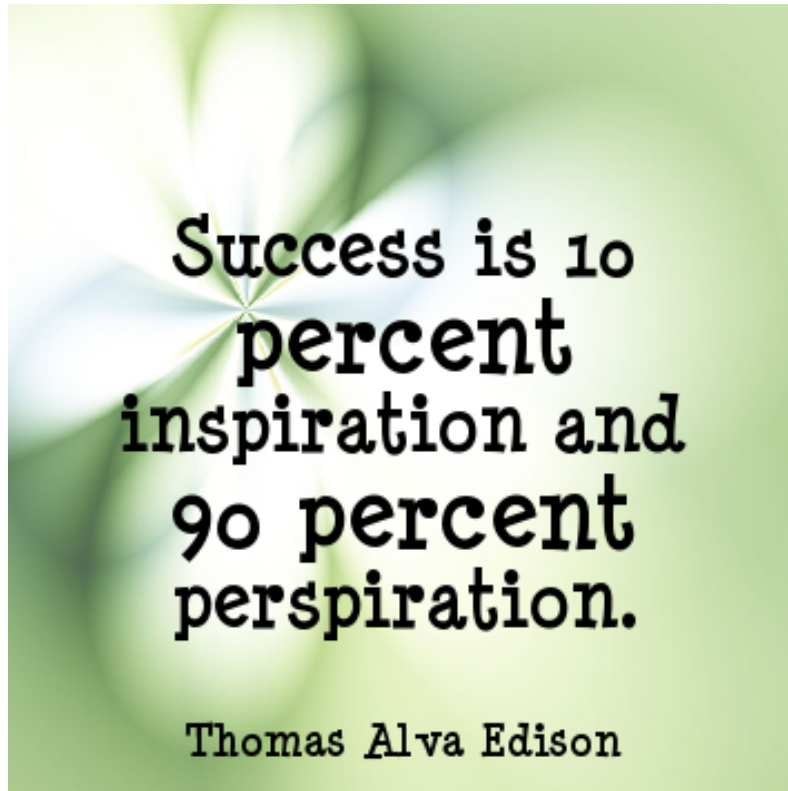


Cloud Computing



Inspiration vs. Perspiration

- "Whoever has visions should go to the doctor."



QuotePixel.com

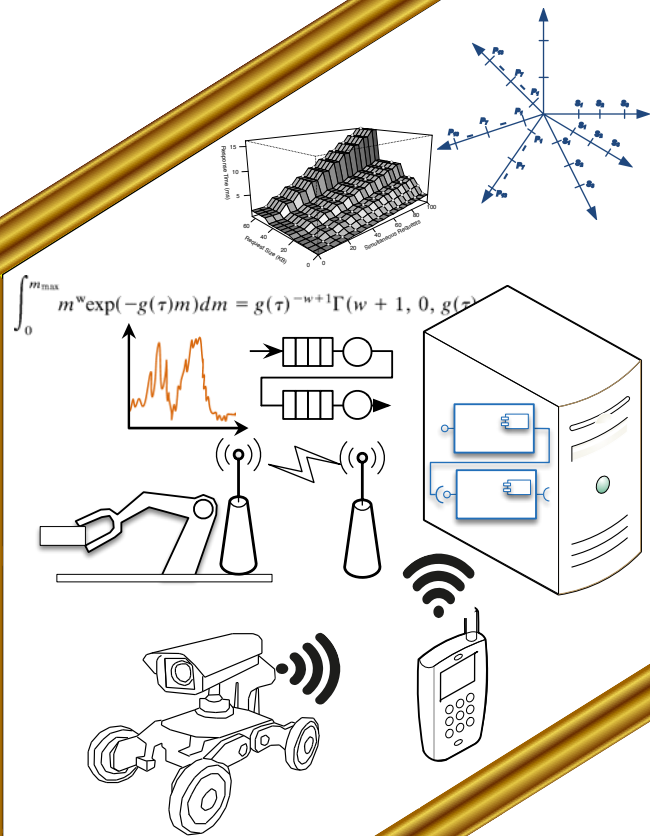


Helmut Schmidt

**„Mit Träumen beginnt
die Realität.“**

Christoph Daum (1953*),
Fußballspieler und -trainer

Vision of



Self-Aware Computing

Model-driven Algorithms and Architectures for Self-Aware Computing Systems, Jan 18-23, 2015, Dagstuhl Seminar 15041

Organizers

Jeffrey O. Kephart (IBM TJ Watson Research Center, US)

Samuel Kounev (Universität Würzburg, DE)

Marta Kwiatkowska (University of Oxford, GB)

Xiaoyun Zhu (VMware, Inc., US)

Community:

<http://descartes.tools/self-aware>

Dagstuhl Report:

<http://drops.dagstuhl.de/opus/volltexte/2015/5038/>

Seminar Page:

<http://www.dagstuhl.de/15041>

Schloss Dagstuhl

Where Computer Scientists Meet



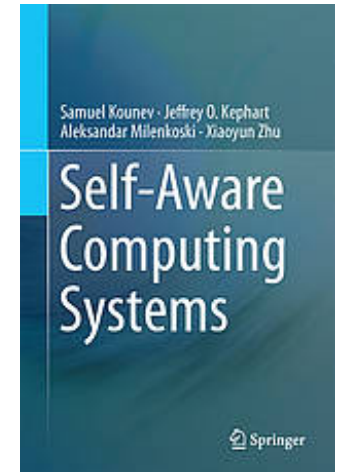
- „**Self-Aware Computing Systems**“

Samuel Kounev (University of Würzburg, DE)

Jeffrey O. Kephart (IBM T.J. Watson, USA)

Aleksandar Milenkoski (University of Würzburg, DE)

Xiaoyun Zhu (Futurewei Technologies, Huawei, USA)



- 27 chapters, ca 700 pages, ca. 50 authors involved

S. Kounev, J. O. Kephart, A. Milenkoski, and X. Zhu. (eds.)

Self-Aware Computing Systems. Springer Verlag, Berlin Heidelberg, Germany, 2017. <http://www.springer.com/de/book/9783319474724>

Self-Aware Computing Systems are computing systems that:

1. ***learn models*** capturing knowledge about themselves and their environment ***on an ongoing basis*** and
2. ***reason*** using the models enabling them to ***act*** based on their knowledge and reasoning

in accordance with ***higher-level goals***, which may also be subject to change.

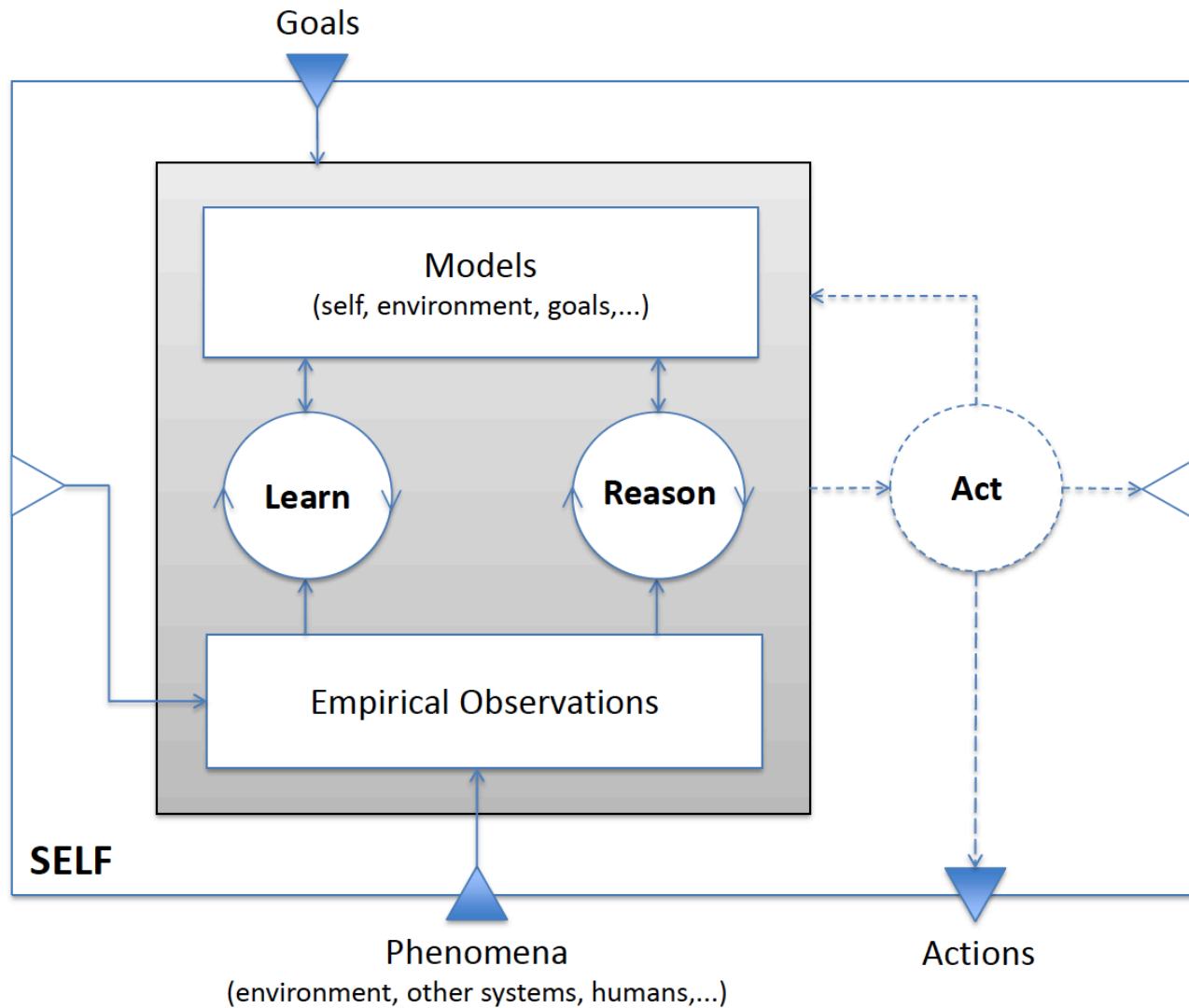
S. Kounev, P. Lewis, K. Bellman, N. Bencomo, J. Camara, A. Diaconescu, L. Esterle, K. Geihs, H. Giese, S. Goetz, P. Inverardi, J. Kephart and A. Zisman. **The Notion of Self-Aware Computing**. In *Self-Aware Computing Systems*, S. Kounev, J. O. Kephart, A. Milenkoski, and X. Zhu, editors. Springer Verlag, Berlin Heidelberg, Germany, 2017.

Self-aware Computing Systems are computing systems that:

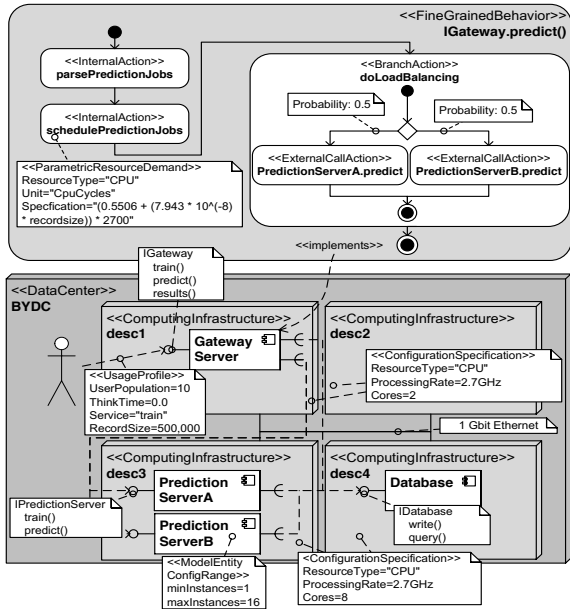
1. **learn models** capturing **knowledge** about themselves and their environment (such as their structure, design, state, possible actions, and run-time behavior) on an ongoing basis and
2. **reason** using the models (for example predict, analyze, consider, plan) enabling them to **act** based on their knowledge and reasoning (for example explore, explain, report, suggest, self-adapt, or impact their environment)

in accordance with **higher-level goals**, which may also be subject to change.

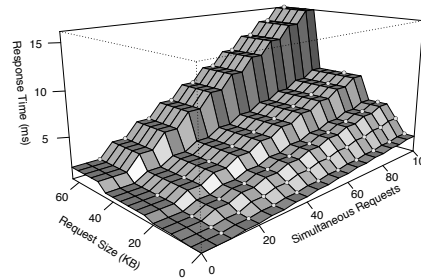
Self-Aware Learning & Reasoning Loop



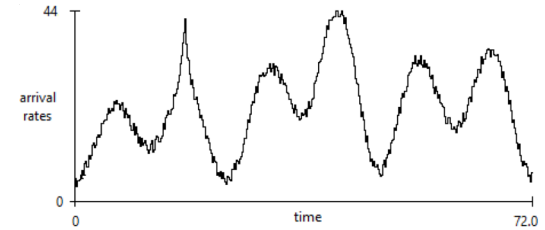
Examples of Models



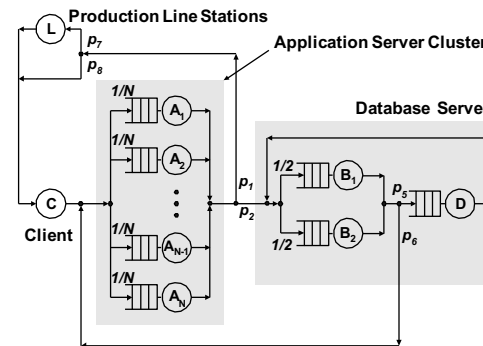
Descriptive MOF-based models



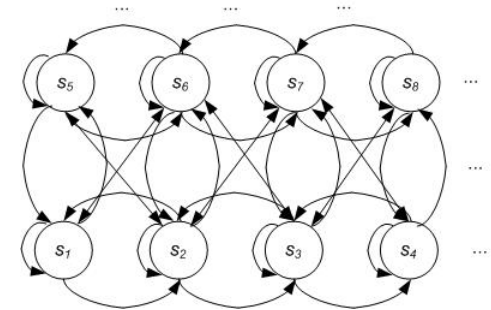
Statistical regression models



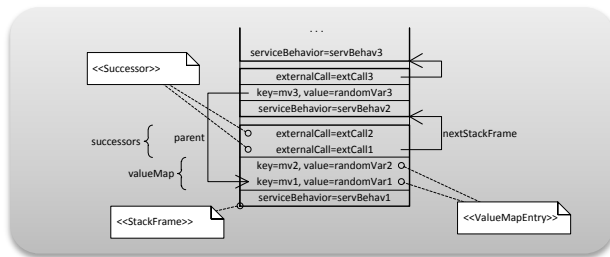
Load forecasting models



Queueing network models



Markov models

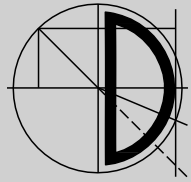


Simulation models

$$R \geq \max \left[N \times \max \{D_i\}, \sum_{i=1}^K D_i \right] \quad X_0 \leq \min \left[\frac{1}{\max \{D_i\}}, \frac{N}{\sum_{i=1}^K D_i} \right]$$

$$\frac{N}{\max \{D_i\} [K + N - 1]} \leq X_0 \leq \frac{N}{\text{avg} \{D_i\} [K + N - 1]}$$

Analytical analysis models



Telescope: A Hybrid Forecast Method for Univariate Time Series

Marwin Züfle, N. Herbst, A. Bauer, V. Curtef, S. Kounev

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Descartes Research Group
University of Würzburg

MaxCon Data Science GmbH

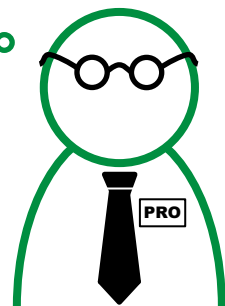


Slides available: <http://descartes.tools/telescope>

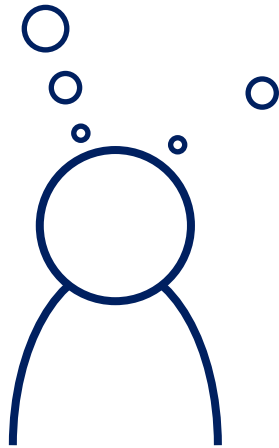
Forecasting Motivation



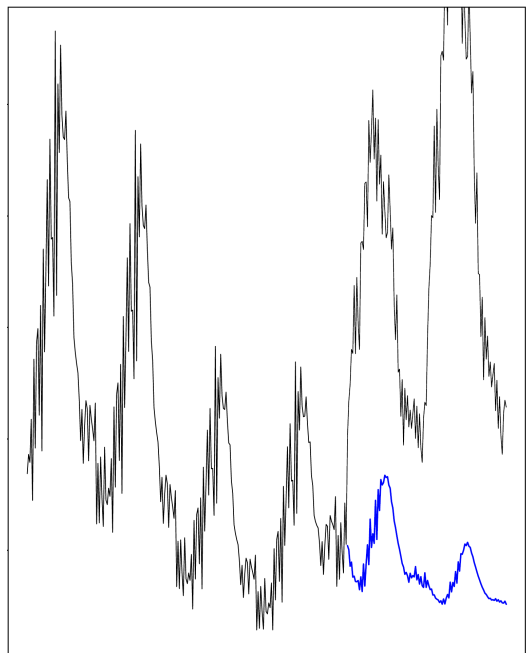
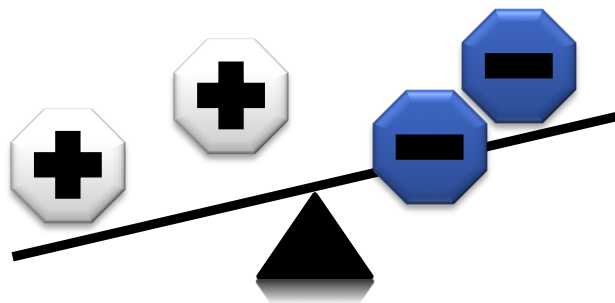
For this specific time series choose forecast method XY



How many fresh vegetables to order?

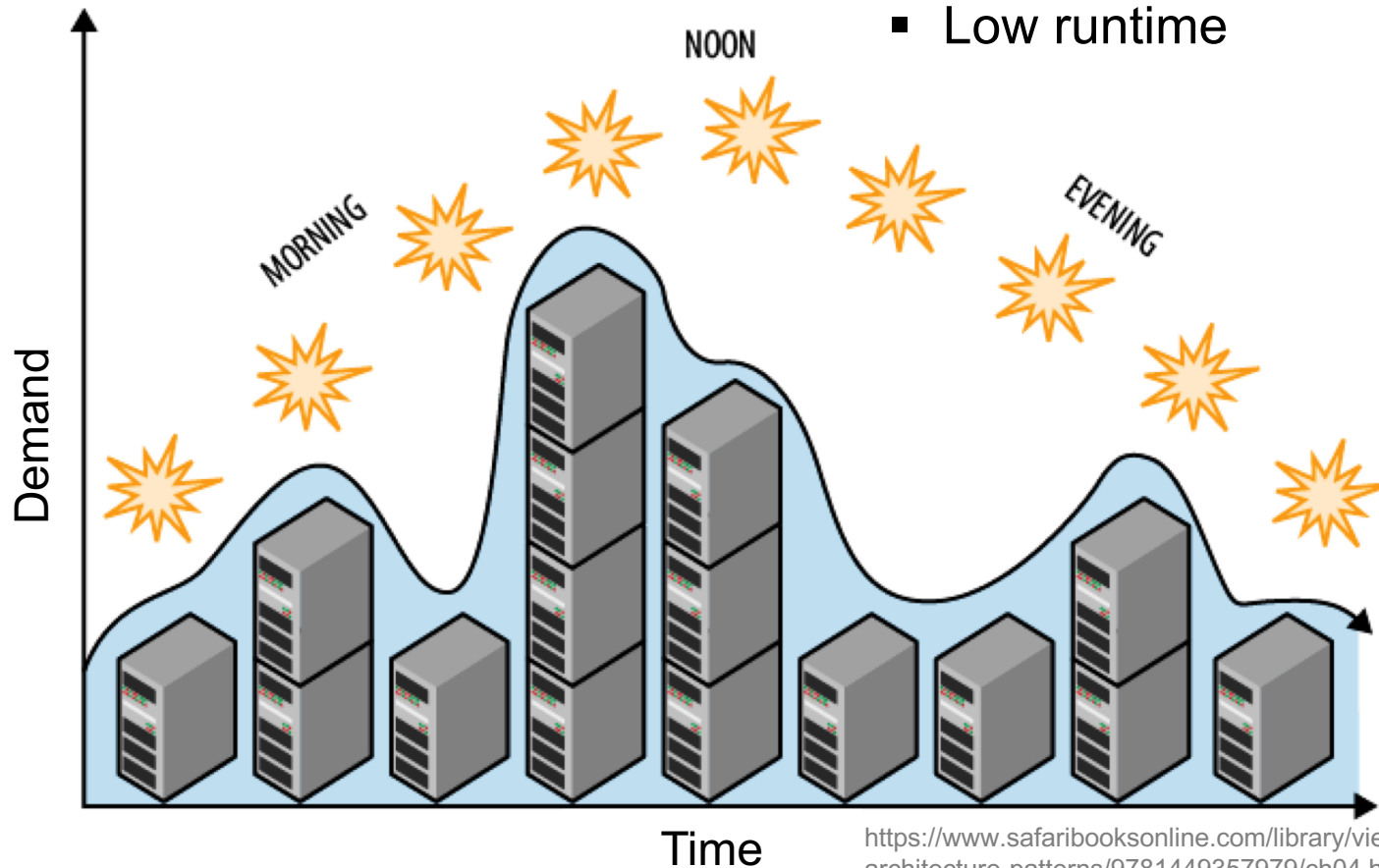


Which method should I choose for decision making?



Use Case: Proactive Auto-Scaling

- Properties:
 - Seasonal time series
 - Short measurement intervals
- Requirements:
 - High accuracy
 - Stable multi-step forecaster
 - Low runtime



<https://www.safaribooksonline.com/library/view/cloud-architecture-patterns/9781449357979/ch04.html>

IoT / Industry 4.0



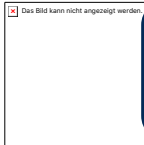
Use Case: IoT Sensor Data



Temperature



Humidity



Acceleration

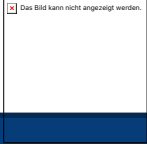
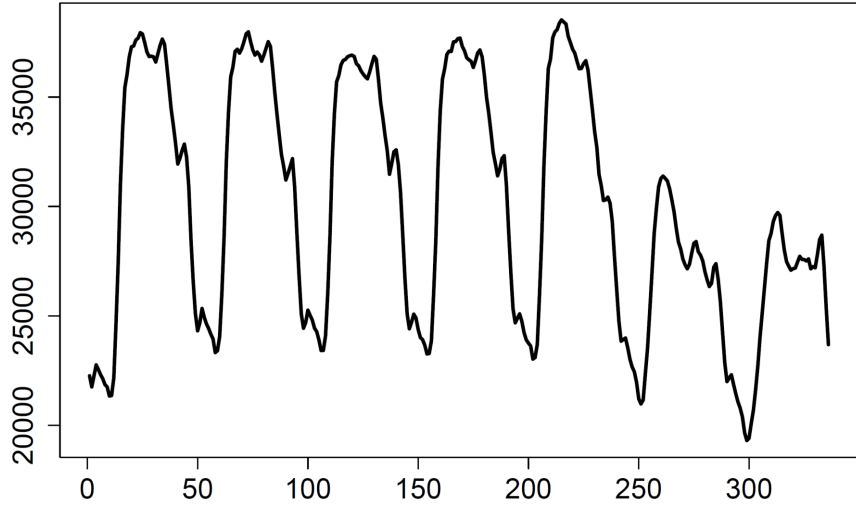


Pressure



Speed

Inclination



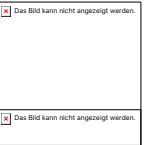
Distance



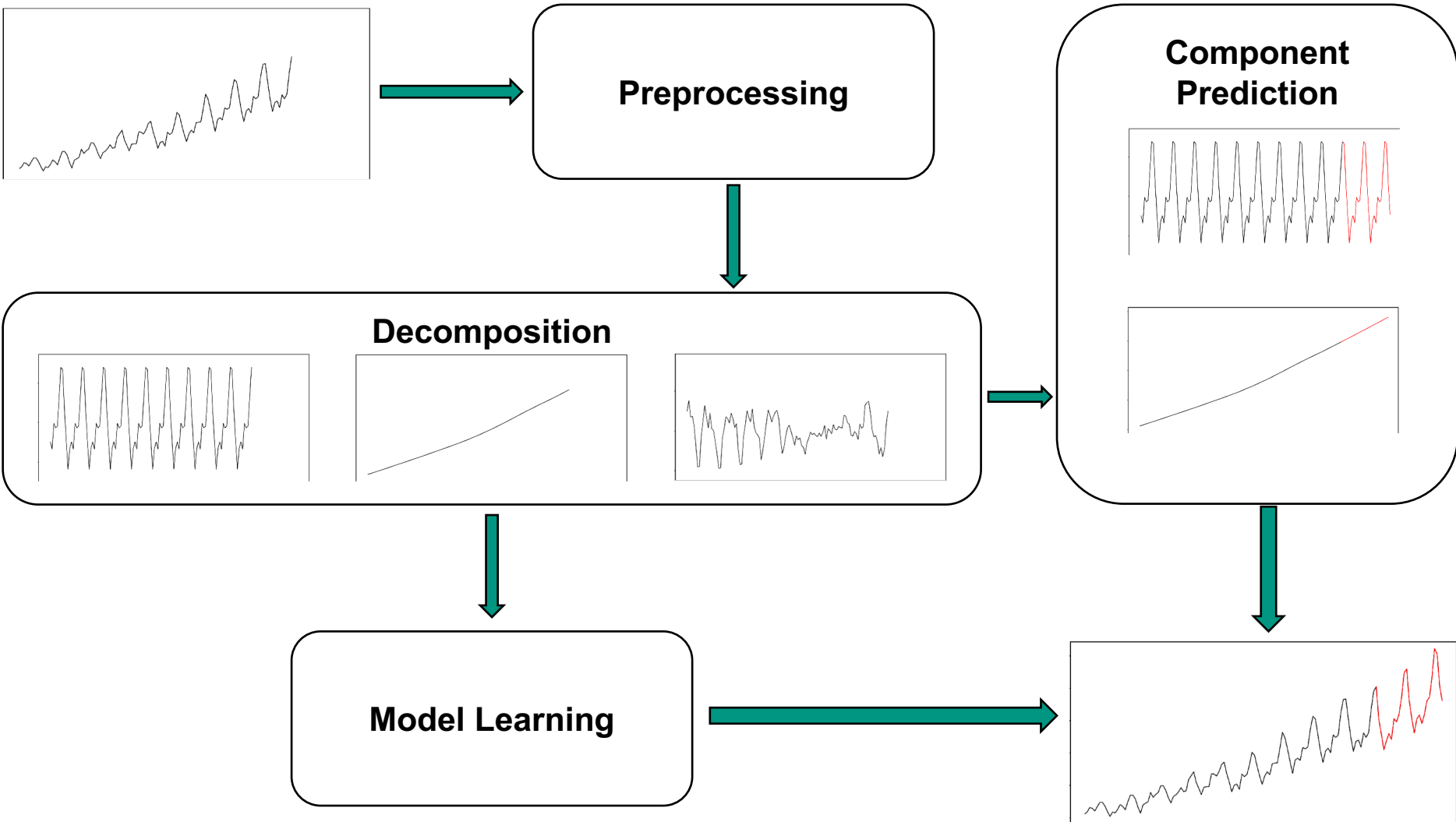
Oscillation



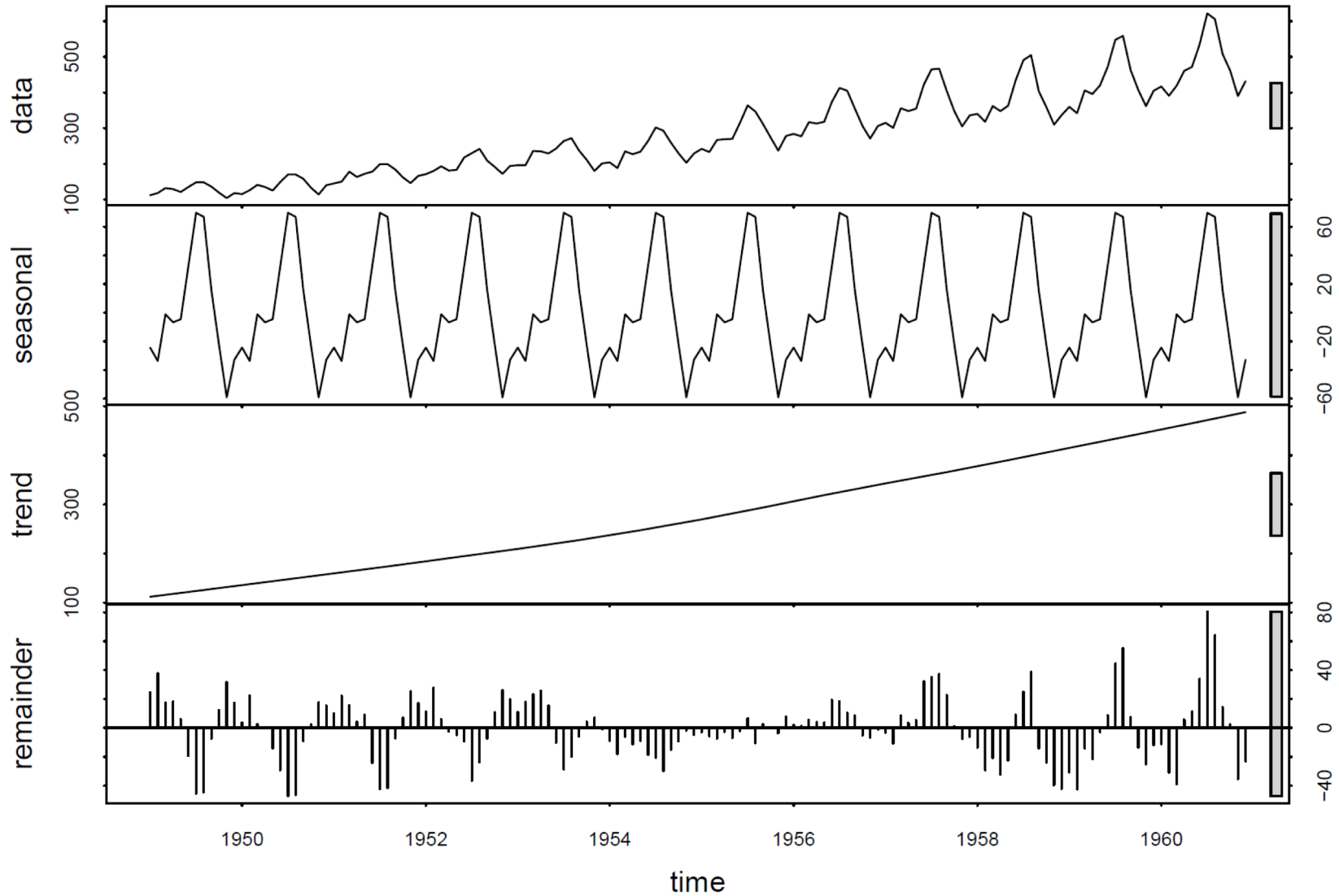
Light



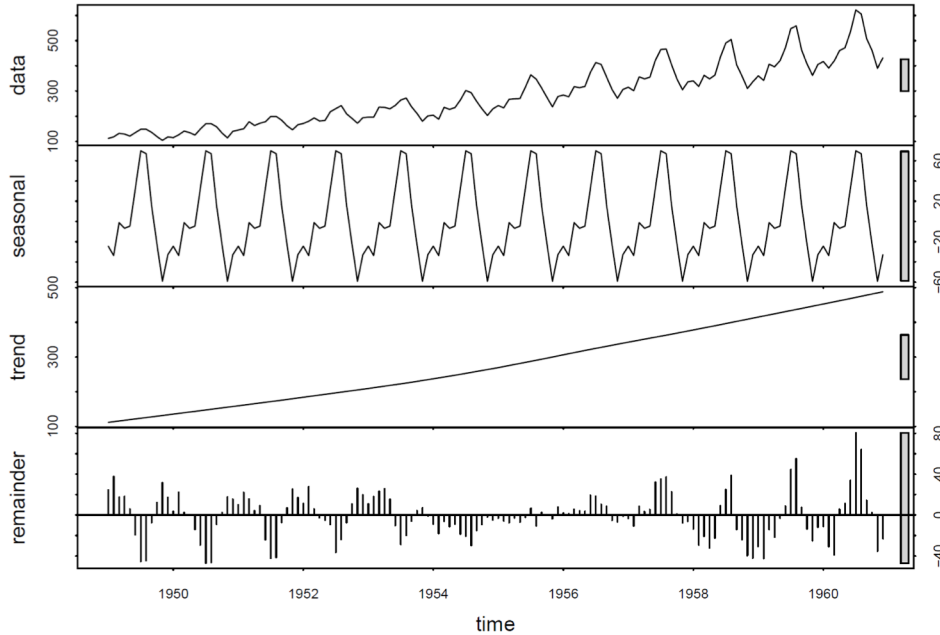
Forecasting Approach



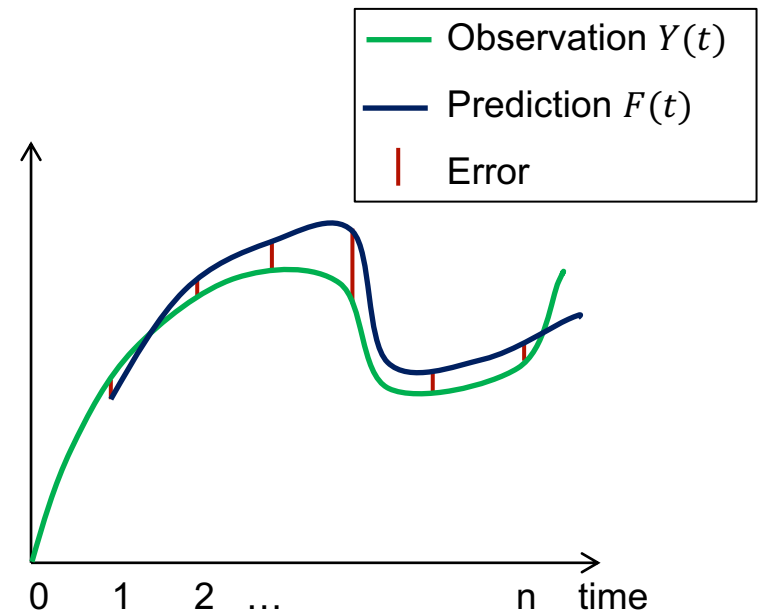
Forecasting Time Series



Forecasting Time Series



$$Y(t) = S(t) \diamond T(t) \diamond I(t)$$



$$E(t) = |F(t) - Y(t)|$$

Related Work – Hybrid Forecasting

Ensemble Forecasting

- Historically first hybrid forecasting task
- Weighting results from several methods
- Linear combination of these weighted results

[*Bates69, Clemen89, Menezes00*]

Forecaster Recommendation

- Learning a rule set from a set of time series
- System guesses best forecasting method
- Expert system or machine learning techniques

[*Collopy92, Wang09*]

Decomposition Forecasting

- Combining advantages of different methods
- Decomposition of time series into its components
- Executing several methods one after another

[*Zhang03, Pai05, Liu14, Züfle17*]

Motivation

- Use case Auto-Scaling: forecasting results required within a fixed time slot
- Multi-step-ahead forecasting
- *No-Free-Lunch* theorem

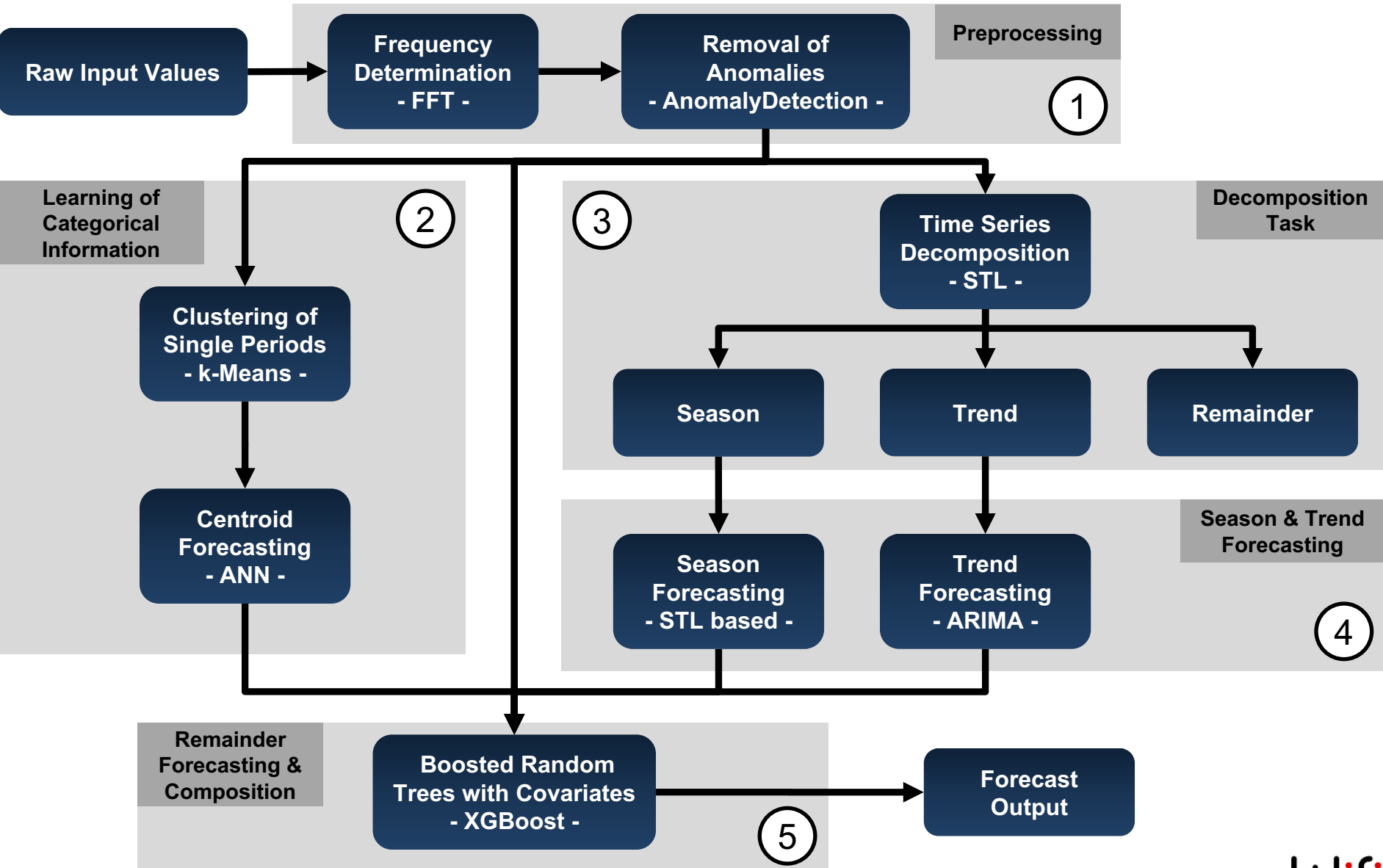
Idea

- Preprocessing (frequency, anomaly)
- Decomposition and composition
- Learning of categorical information
- Specific forecasting method per component

Benefits

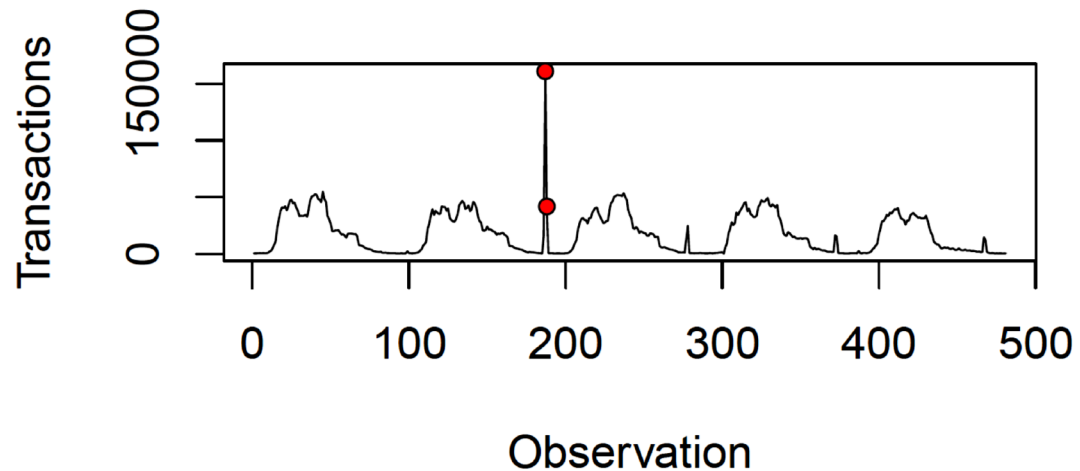
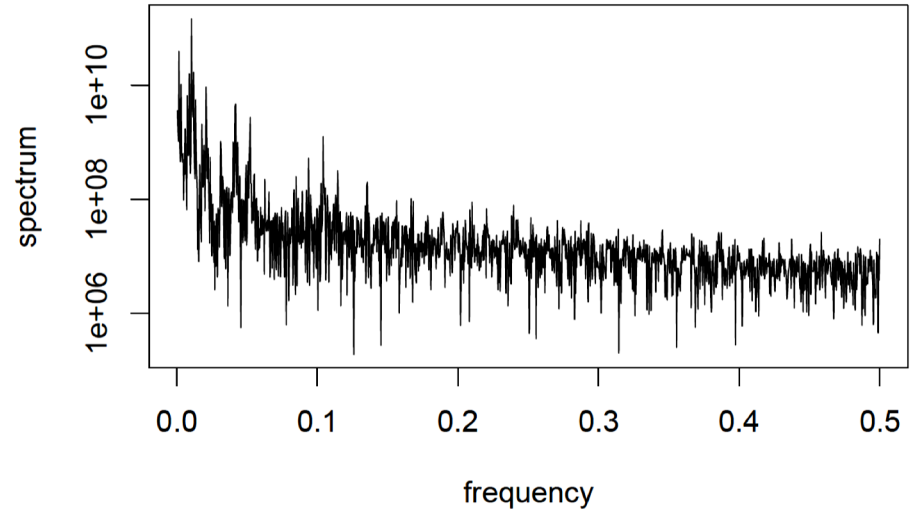
- Improvement of forecast accuracy
- Variance reduction for forecasting results
- Short runtime

Telescope Approach

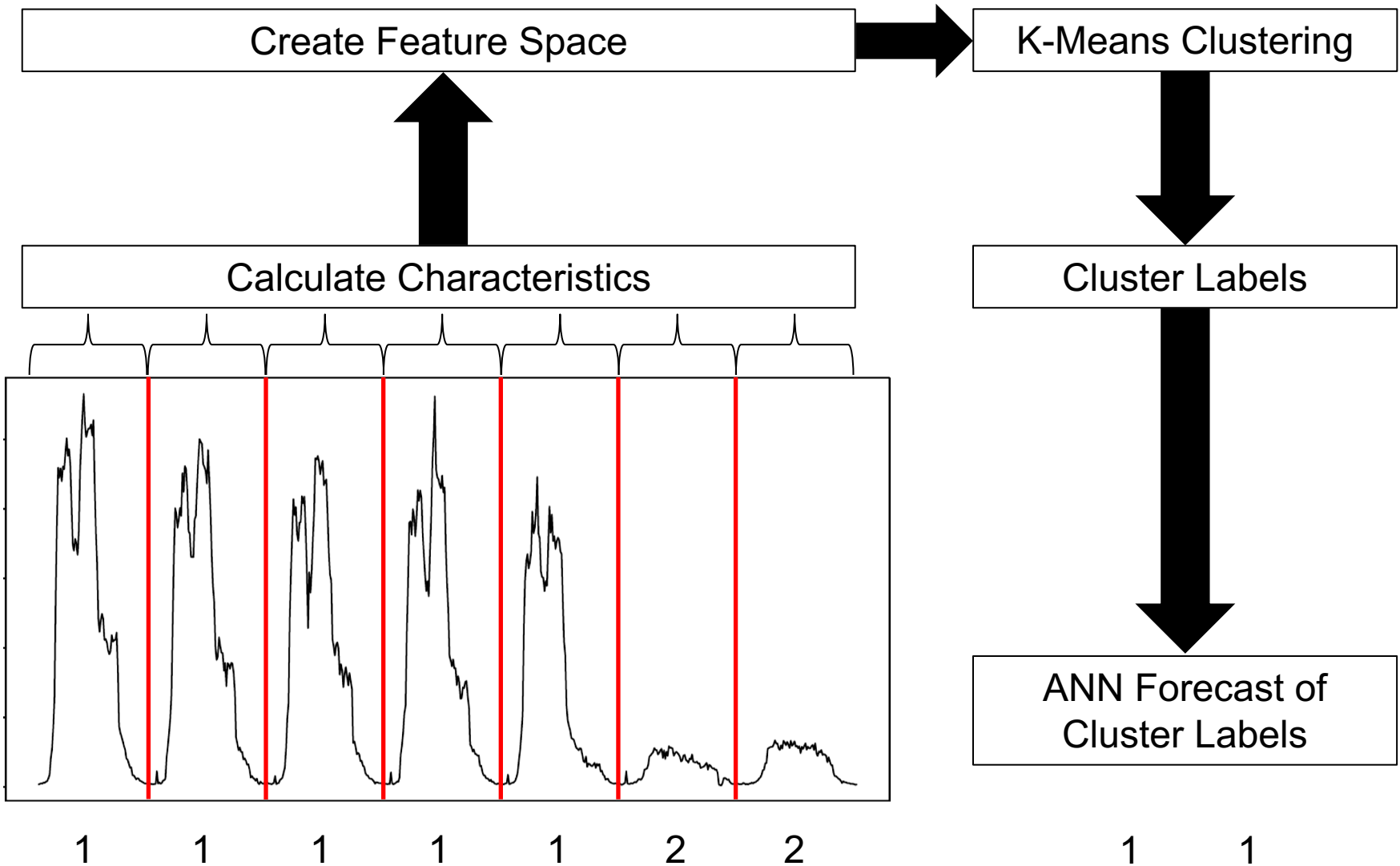


① Preprocessing

- Frequency Estimation:
 - Periodograms for rough estimation
 - List of common frequencies
- Anomaly Detection:
 - Generalized extreme studentized deviate test (ESD) on the remainder
 - Replace anomaly by mean of non-anomaly neighbors



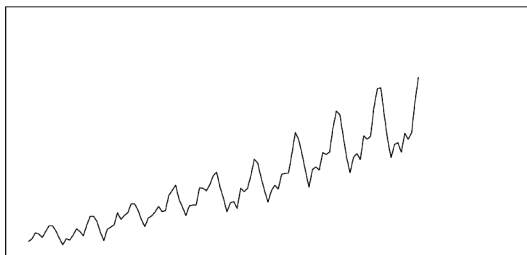
② Learning Categorical Information



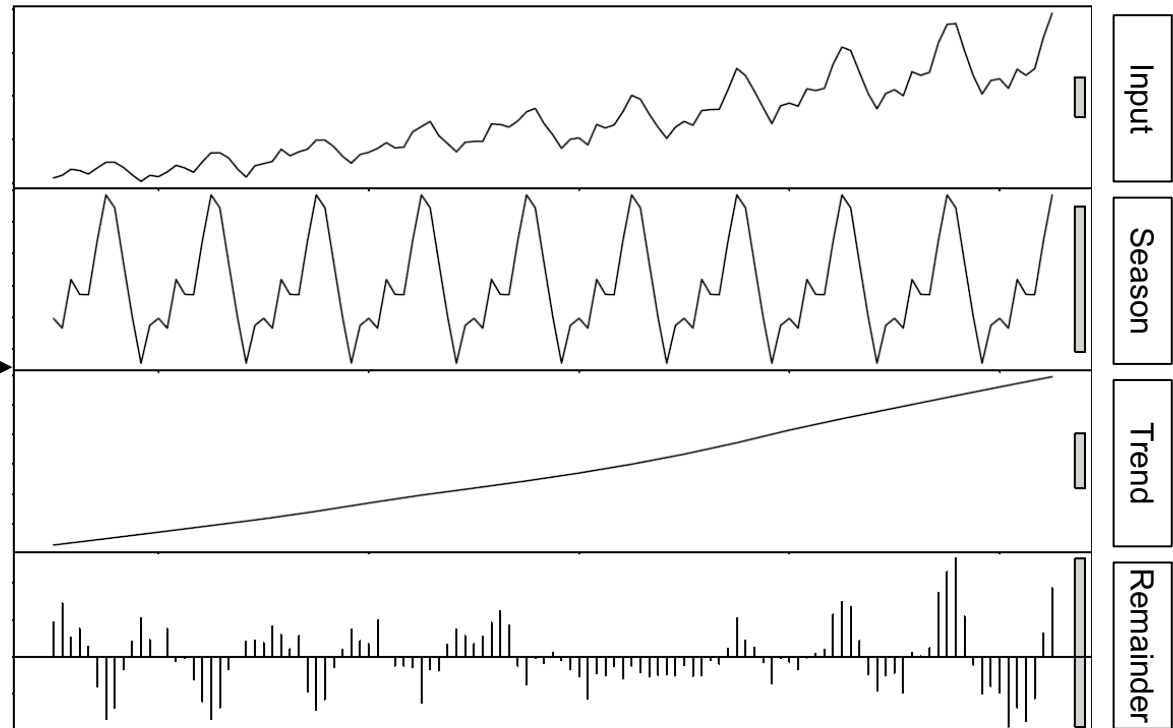
Decomposition & Forecasting

Learning of Categorical Information

Cluster Label Forecast



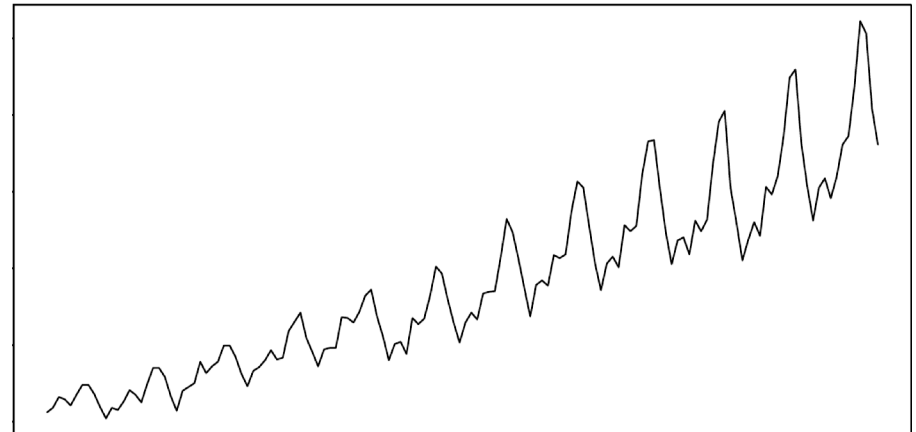
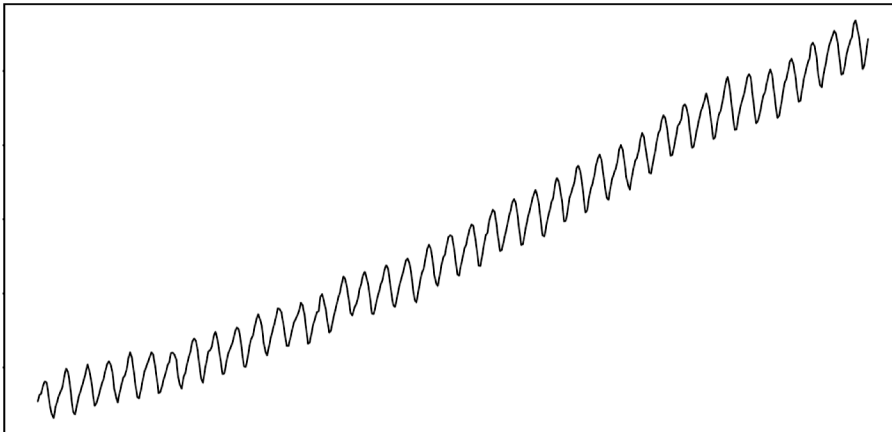
Time Series History



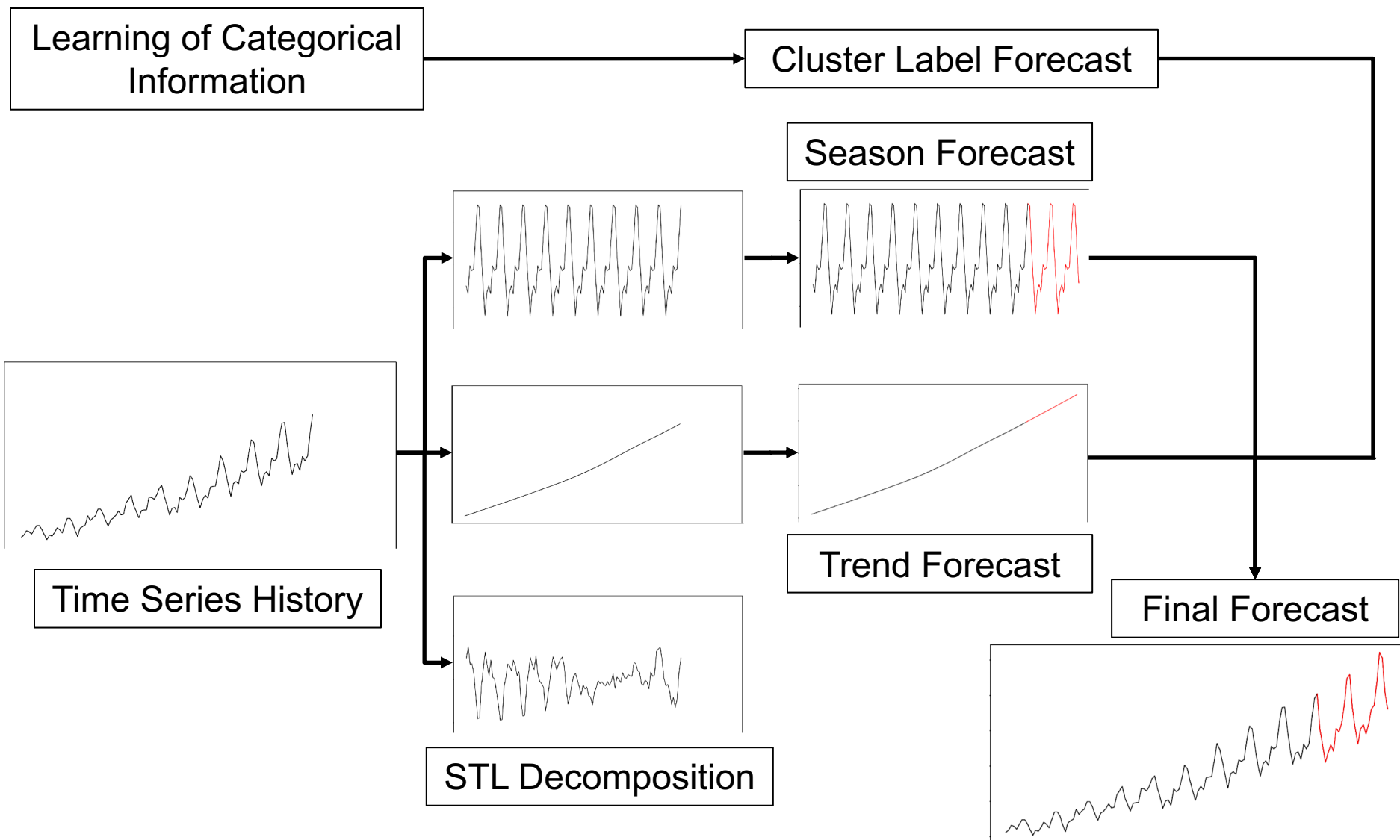
STL Decomposition

③ Estimating Decomposition Type

- STL once on original and once on logarithmized time series
- Calculate:
 - Sum of squares of the auto-correlation on remainder
 - Range between first and third quantile of the remainder
 - Sum of squares of the remainder
- Majority decision



Decomposition & Forecasting



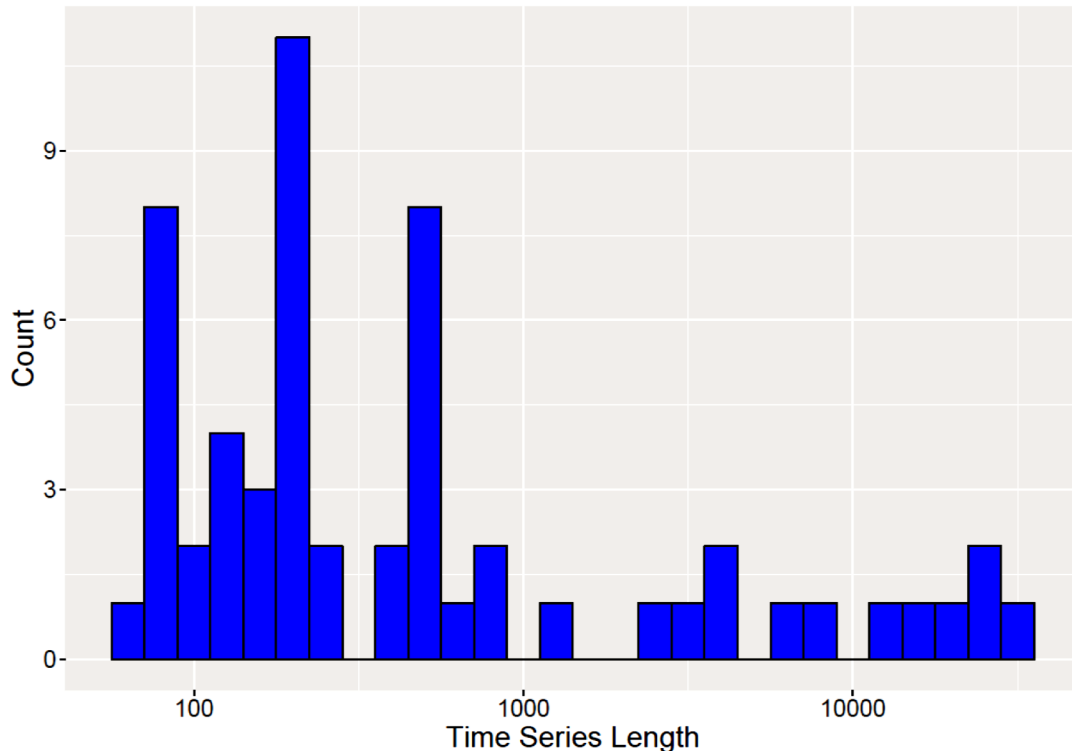
Evaluation Design – Data Set

- Data Sets:
 - 56 seasonal time series
 - Mostly short time series
 - Last 20% as forecasting horizon

Sources:

- Internet Traffic Archive
- Wikipedia project-counts
- German federal statistical office
- R packages

forecast, fpp2, datasets



<http://descartes.tools/telescope>

Evaluation Design

- Methods in Competition:
 - (S)ARIMA
 - ETS
 - tBATS
 - ANN
 - SVM
 - XGBoost



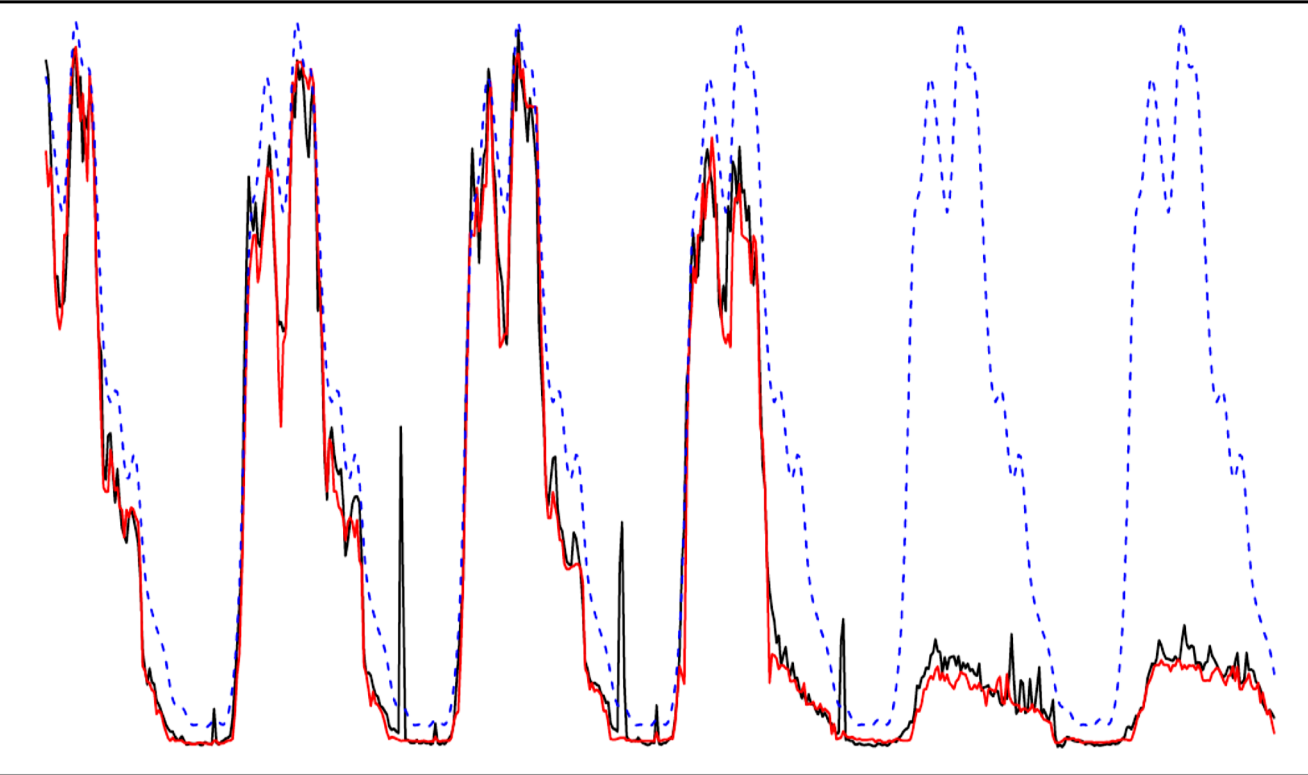
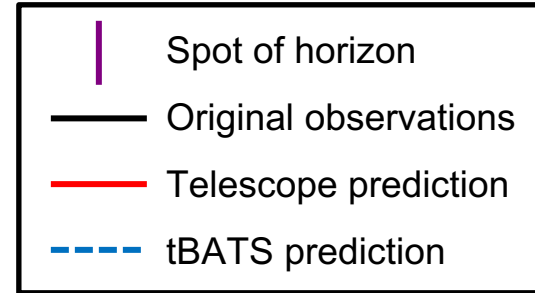
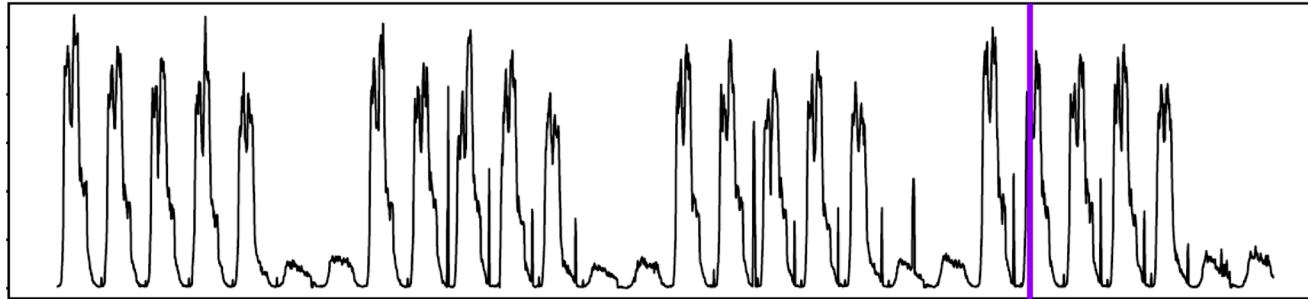
<http://descartes.tools/telescope>

- Evaluation Measures:

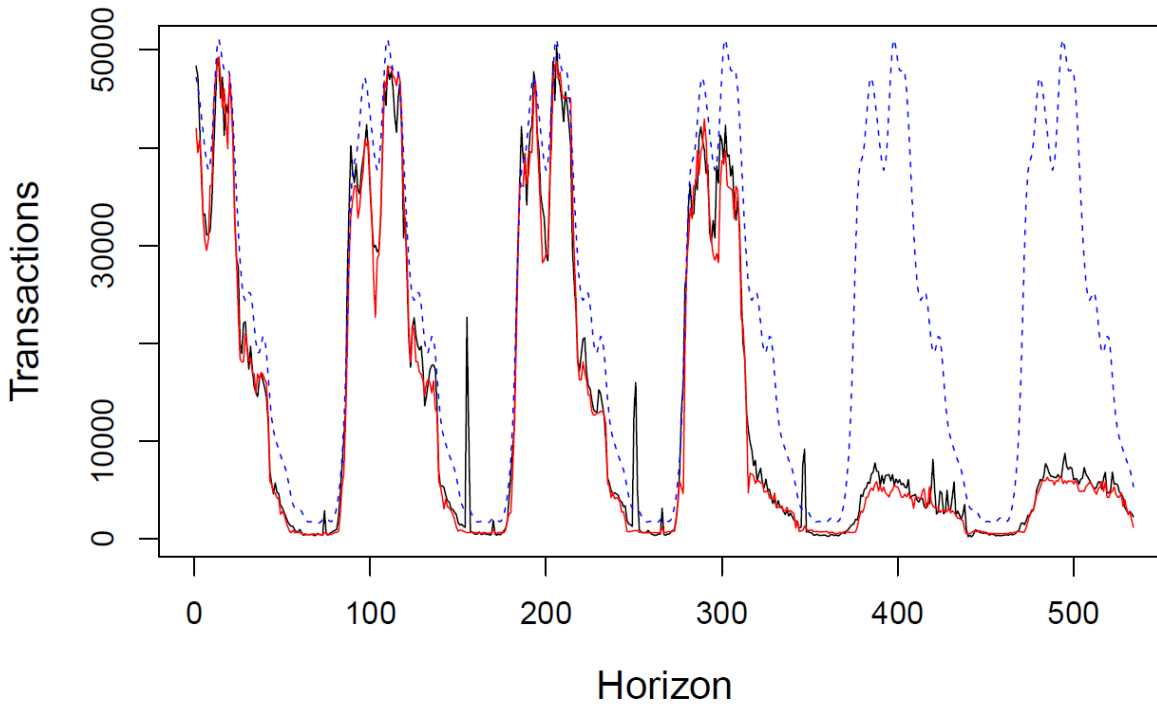
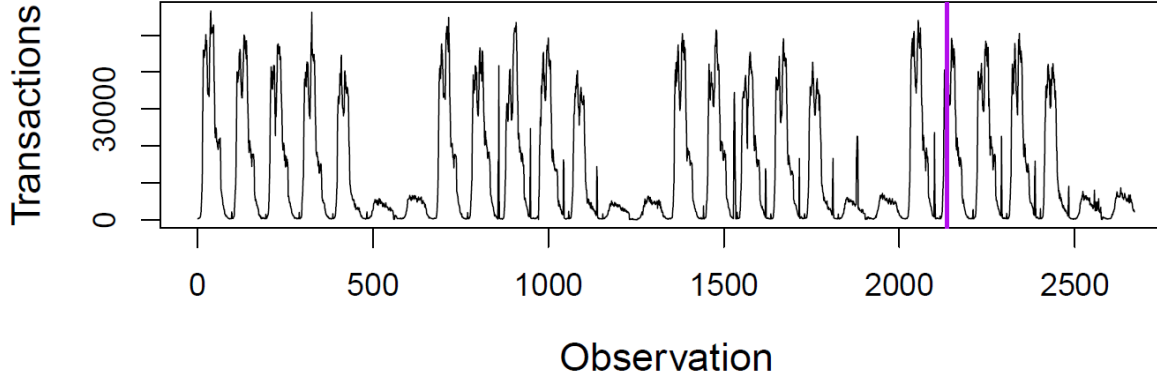
- $MASE = \frac{\frac{1}{n} \times \sum_{t=1}^n |e_t|}{\frac{1}{n-1} \times \sum_{t=2}^n |Y_t - Y_{t-1}|}$
- $MAPE = 100\% \times \frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1}^n \left| \frac{e_t}{Y_t} \right|$
- Time-to-result [secs]

n : Length of the forecasting horizon
 Y_t : Real value at time t
 F_t : Forecast at time t
 $e_t = Y_t - F_t$: Forecasting error at time t

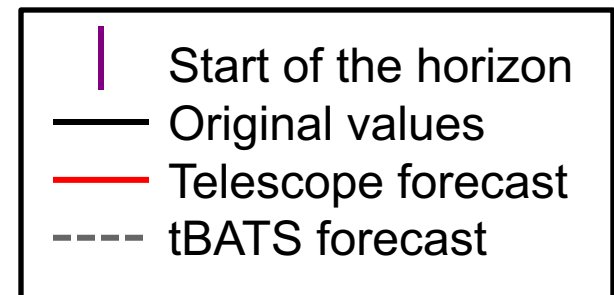
Forecasting Approach Evaluation



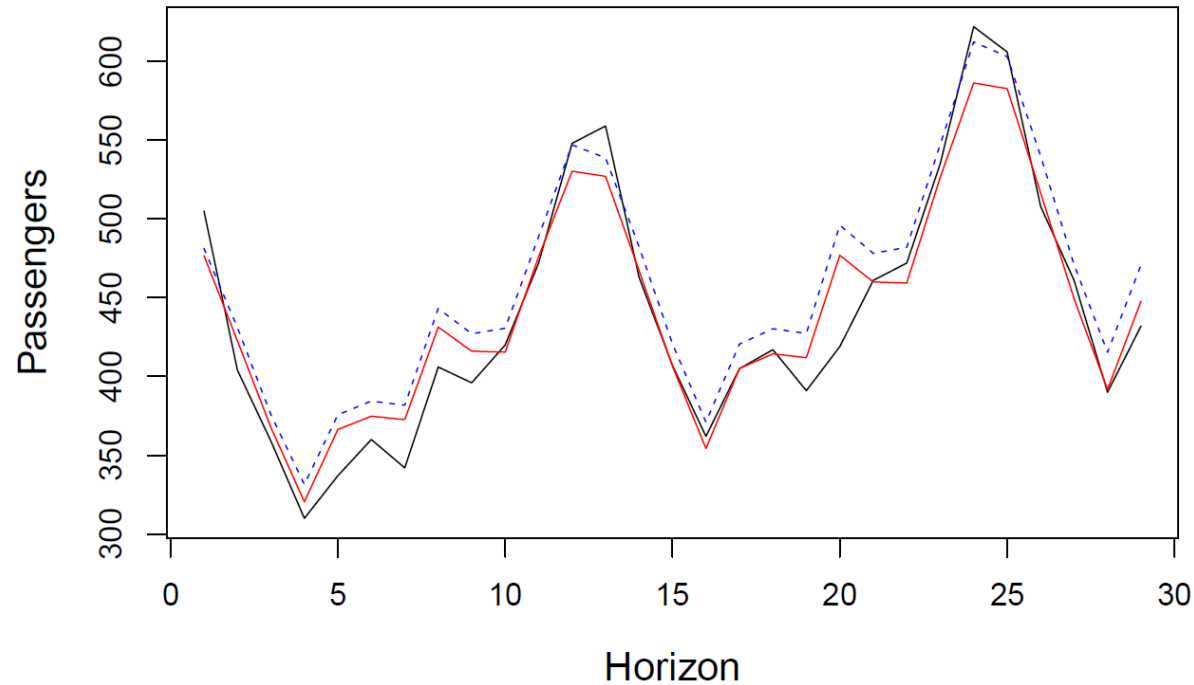
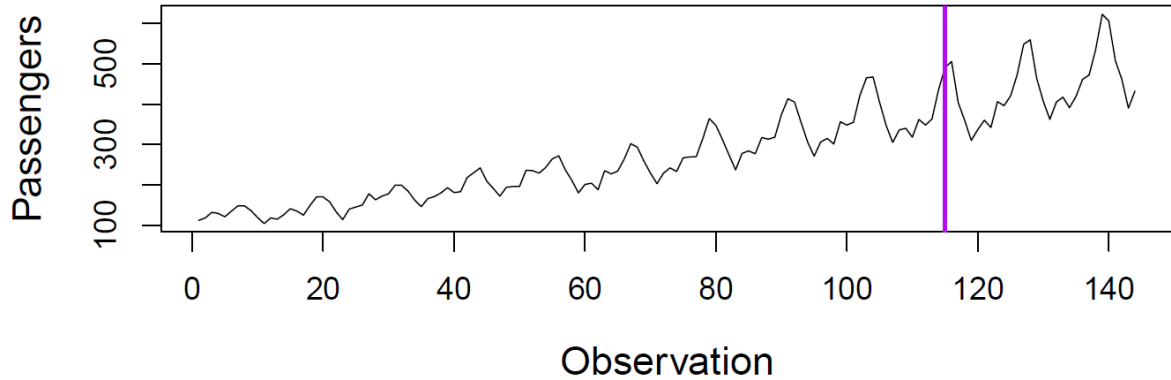
Example: IBM Trace



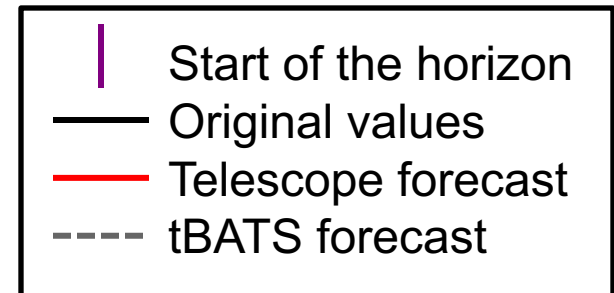
Forecaster	MASE	Time
Telescope	0.842	6.248
tBATS	4.547	33.360
SVM	6.557	2.344
XGBoost	7.683	0.172
ARIMA	7.828	87.016
ANN	18.678	10.938
ETS	23.389	0.984



Example: Airline Passengers Trace



Forecaster	MASE	Time
Telescope	0.353	1.671
tBATS	0.520	11.641
ARIMA	0.638	3.248
ETS	0.652	2.266
ANN	0.711	0.375
XGBoost	1.261	0.102
SVM	6.758	0.094



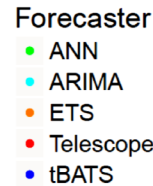
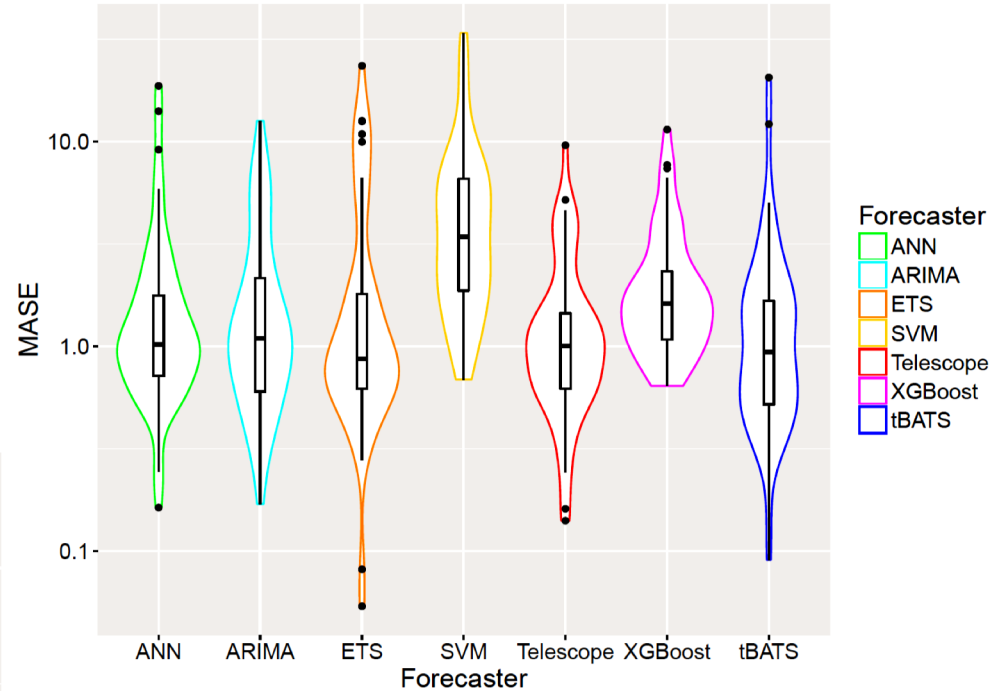
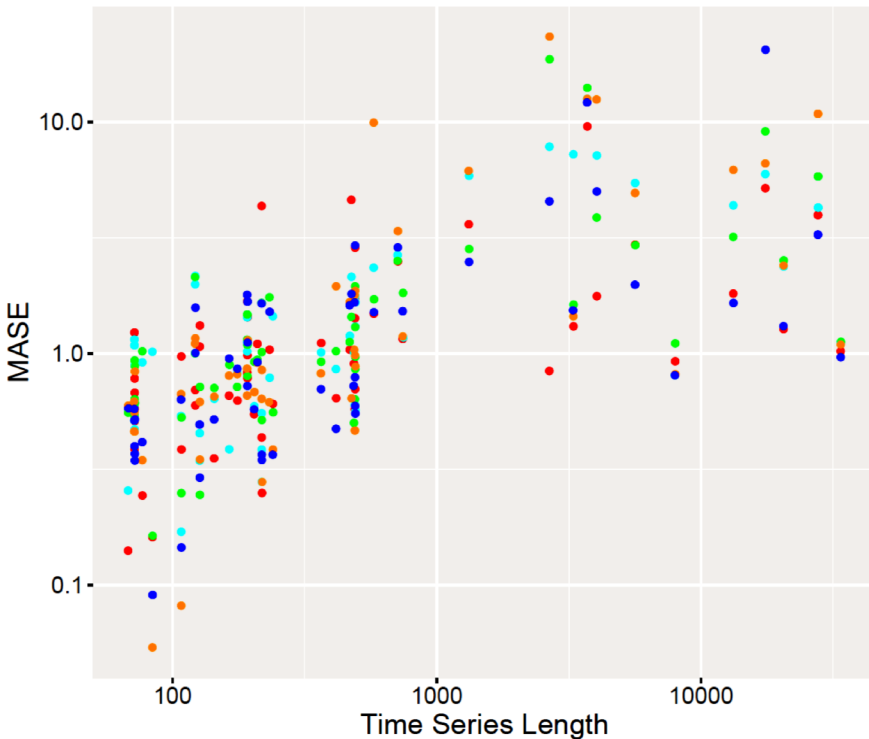
Measures for the 56 Time Series

Forecaster	\emptyset MASE	σ MASE	\emptyset MAPE	\emptyset Time
Telescope	1.503	1.619	25.217	9.032
tBATS	1.791	3.112	25.107	56.334
ARIMA	2.022	2.405	43.194	177.288
ANN	2.072	3.206	67.176	77.948
XGBoost	2.251	2.017	47.779	0.167
ETS	2.638	4.288	81.816	2.184
SVM	5.334	6.254	64.306	24.608

- High and stable accuracy for multi-step forecasting
- Comparably short time-to-results

Variance of Accuracy for the Entire Data Set

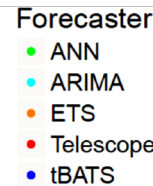
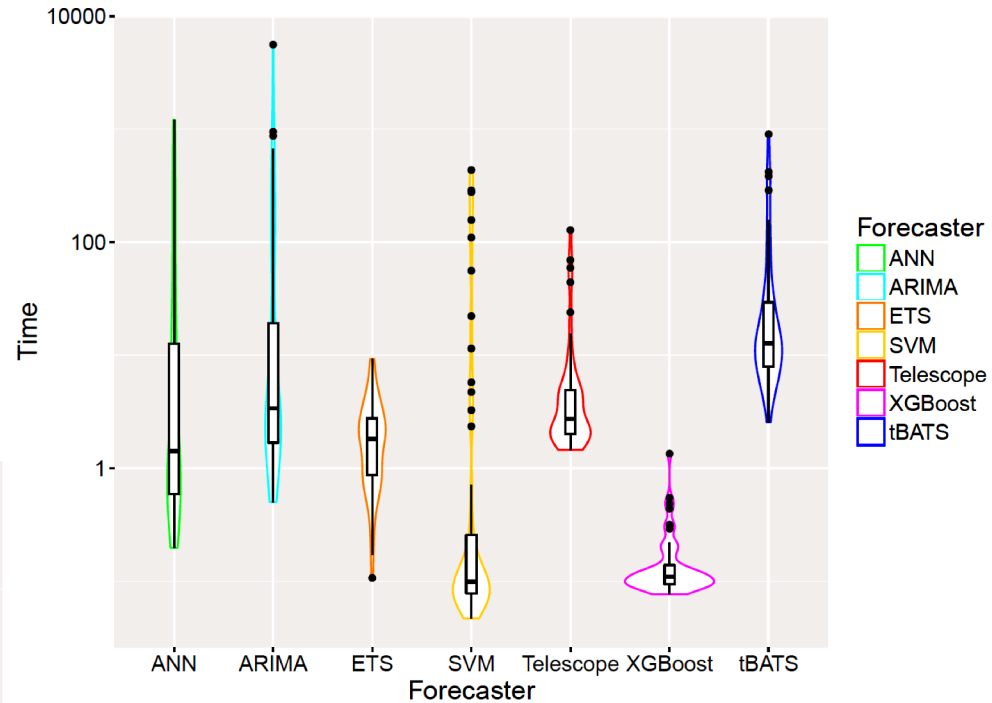
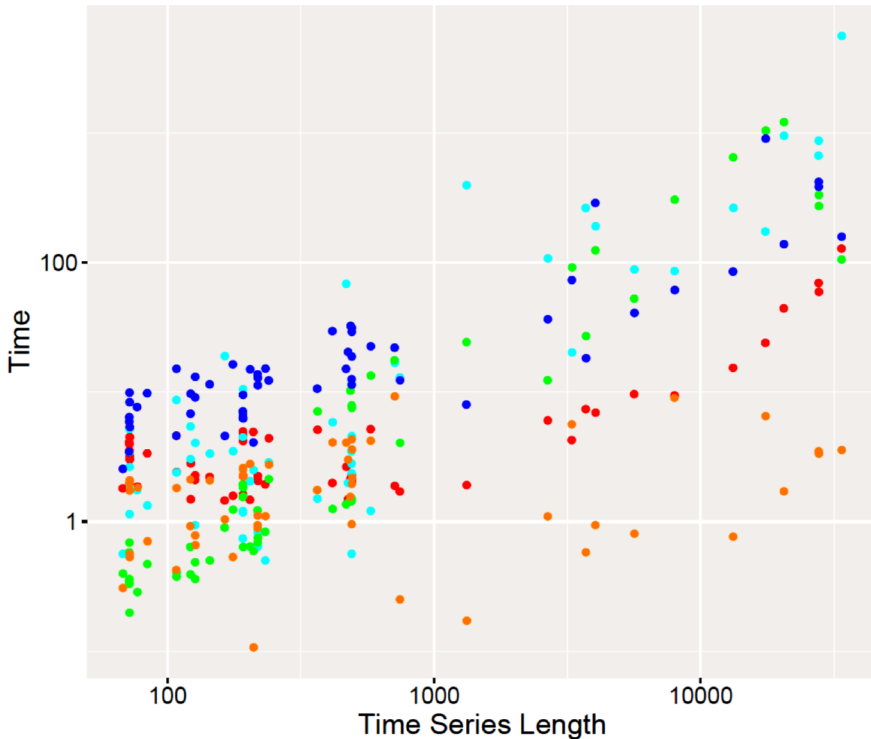
- Variance reduction for accuracy
- Accuracy less effected by time series length



Forecaster	σ MASE
Telescope	1.619
ANN	3.206
ARIMA	2.405
ETS	4.288
tBATS	3.112

Variance of Time-to-Result for the Entire Data Set

- Low variance in runtime
- Runtime less effected by time series length



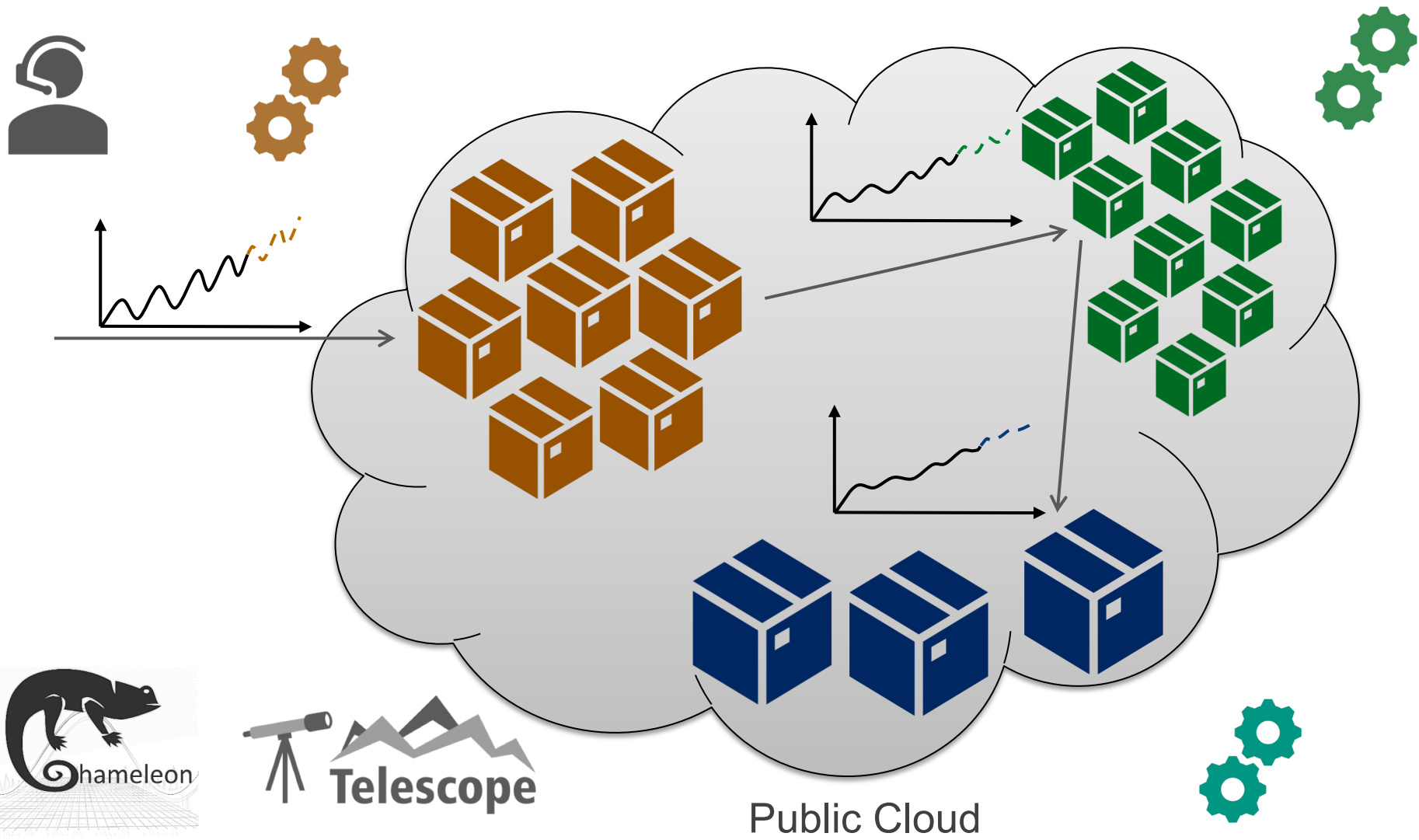
Forecaster	σ Time
Telescope	20.760
ANN	232.150
ARIMA	766.829
ETS	1.934
tBATS	142.740

Measures for Long Time Series

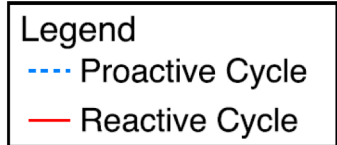
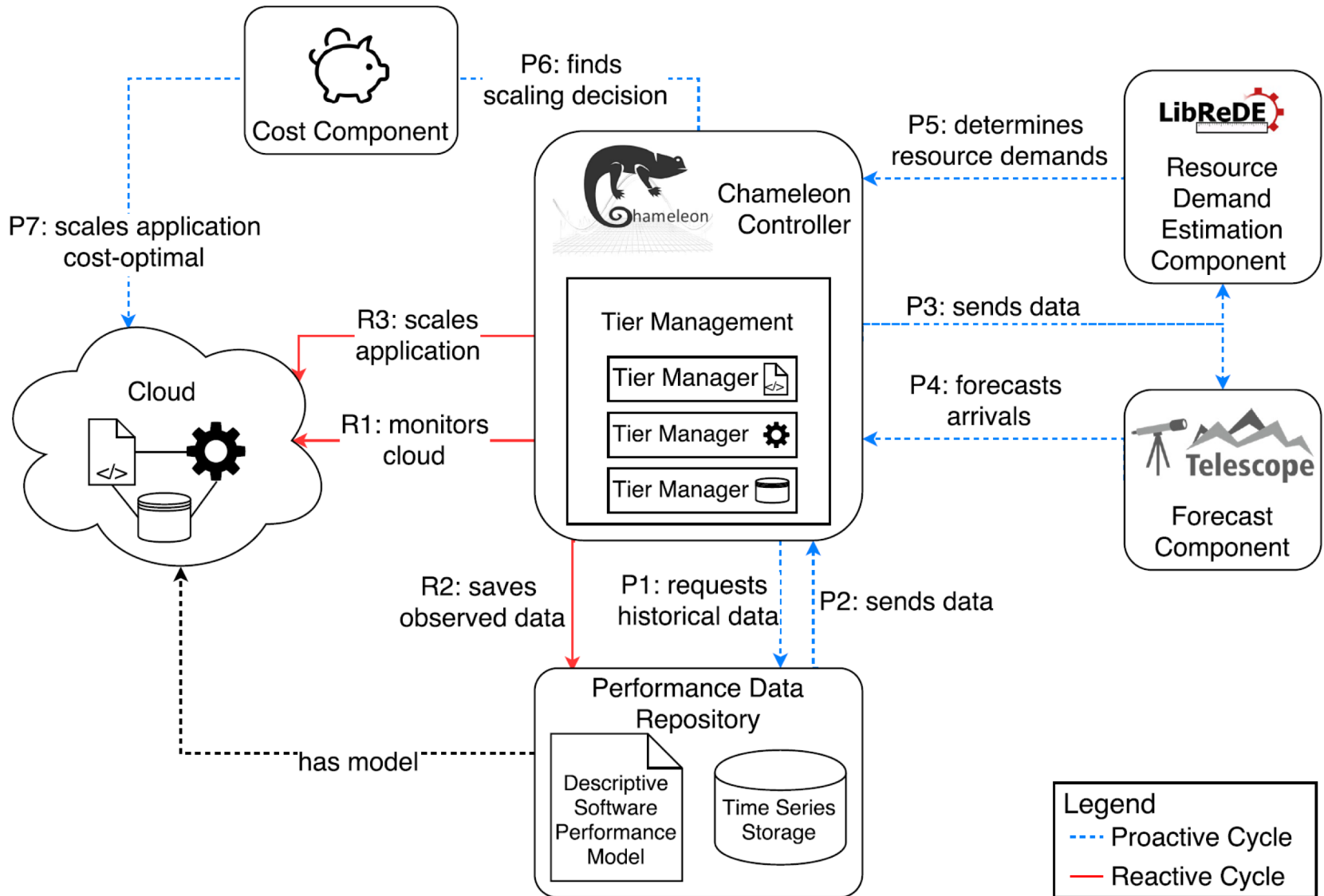
Forecaster	Ø MASE	Ø MAPE	Ø Time
Telescope	2.823	47.218	23.313
tBATS	3.955	54.503	158.464
ARIMA	4.569	102.783	572.796
ANN	4.719	190.557	252.470
XGBoost	3.938	100.147	0.308
ETS	6.769	241.223	3.196
SVM	5.817	93.263	80.854

- Highest and most stable accuracy for long time series
- Comparably short time-to-result

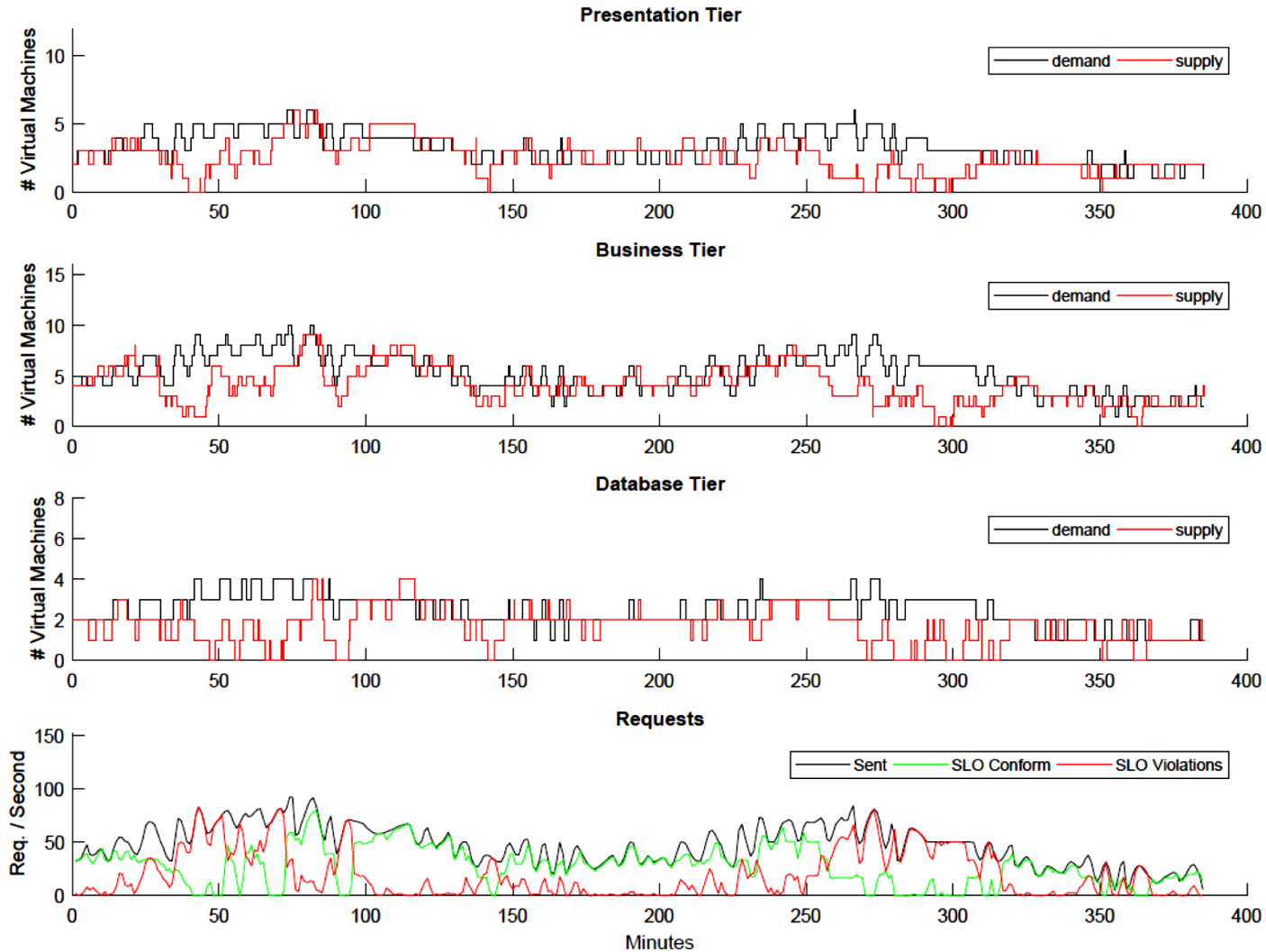
Multi-Tier Auto-Scaling



Chameleon Approach

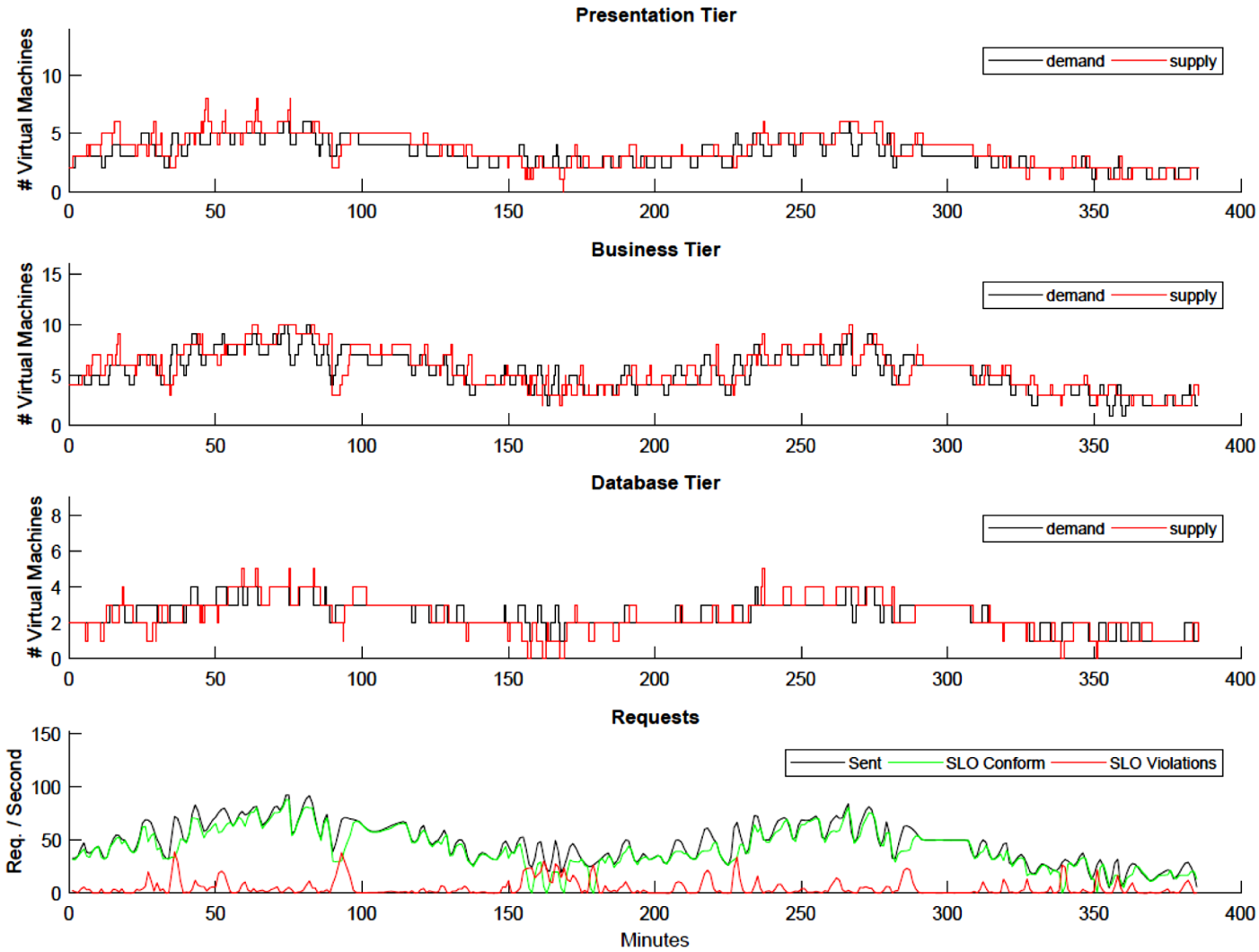


Auto-Scaling using tBATS



36% SLO violations

Auto-Scaling using Telescope



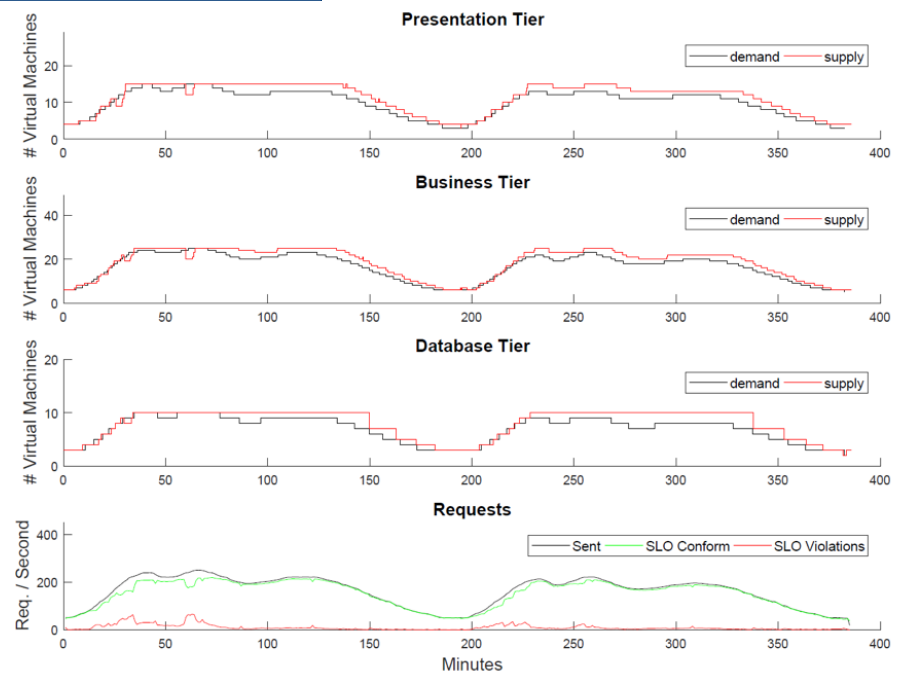
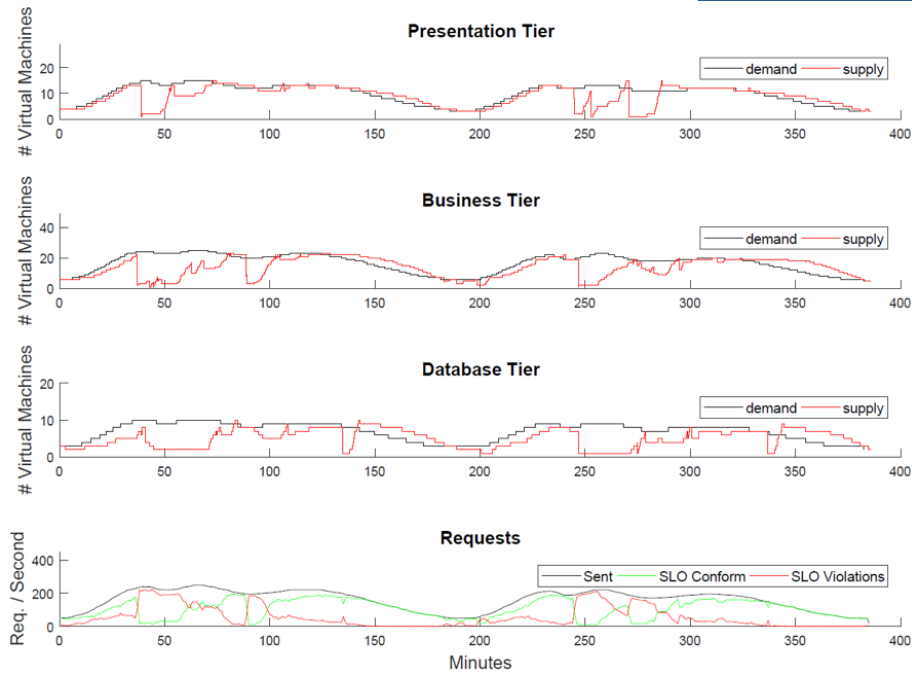
9% SLO violations

Multi-Tier Auto-Scaling

Alternative: Reg

Model	No Cost	EC2	Diff.
Charged h	263	232	-12%
Accounted h	93	174	+87%
SLO violation	7%	2.6%	-63%

Chameleon



- **Bates69:** J. M. Bates and C. W. Granger, “The combination of forecasts,” *Journal of the Operational Research Society*, vol. 20, no. 4, pp. 451-468, 1969.
- **Clemen89:** R. T. Clemen, “Combining forecasts: A review and annotated bibliography,” *International journal of forecasting*, vol. 5, no. 4, pp. 559-583, 1989.
- **Menezes00:** L. M. De Menezes, D. W. Bunn, and J. W. Taylor, “Review of guidelines for the use of combined forecasts,” *European Journal of Operational Research*, vol. 120, no. 1, pp. 190-204, 2000.
- **Collopy92:** F. Collopy and J. S. Armstrong, “Rule-based forecasting: Development and validation of an expert systems approach to combining time series extrapolations,” *Management Science*, vol. 38, no. 10, pp. 1394-1414, 1992./
- **Wang09:** X. Wang, K. Smith-Miles, and R. Hyndman, “Rule induction for forecasting method selection: Meta-learning the characteristics of univariate time series,” *Neurocomputing*, vol. 72, no. 10-12, pp. 2581-2594, 2009, *lattice Computing and Natural Computing (JCIS 2007) / Neural Networks in Intelligent Systems Designn (ISDA 2007)*.

- **Zhang03:** G. P. Zhang, “Time series forecasting using a hybrid arima and neural network model,” *Neurocomputing*, vol. 50, pp. 159-175, 2003.
- **Pai05:** P.-F. Pai and C.-S. Lin, “A hybrid arima and support vector machines model in stock price forecasting,” *Omega*, vol. 33, no. 6, pp. 497-505, 2005.
- **Liu14:** N. Liu, Q. Tang, J. Zhang, W. Fan, and J. Liu, “A hybrid forecasting model with parameter optimization for short-term load forecasting of micro-grids,” *Applied Energy*, vol. 129, pp. 336-345, 2014.
- **Züfle17:** M. Züfle, A. Bauer, N. Herbst, V. Curtef, and S. Kounev. “Telescope: A Hybrid Forecast Method for Univariate Time Series,” in *Proceedings of the International work-conference on Time Series (ITISE) 2017*.

Telescope Takeaway

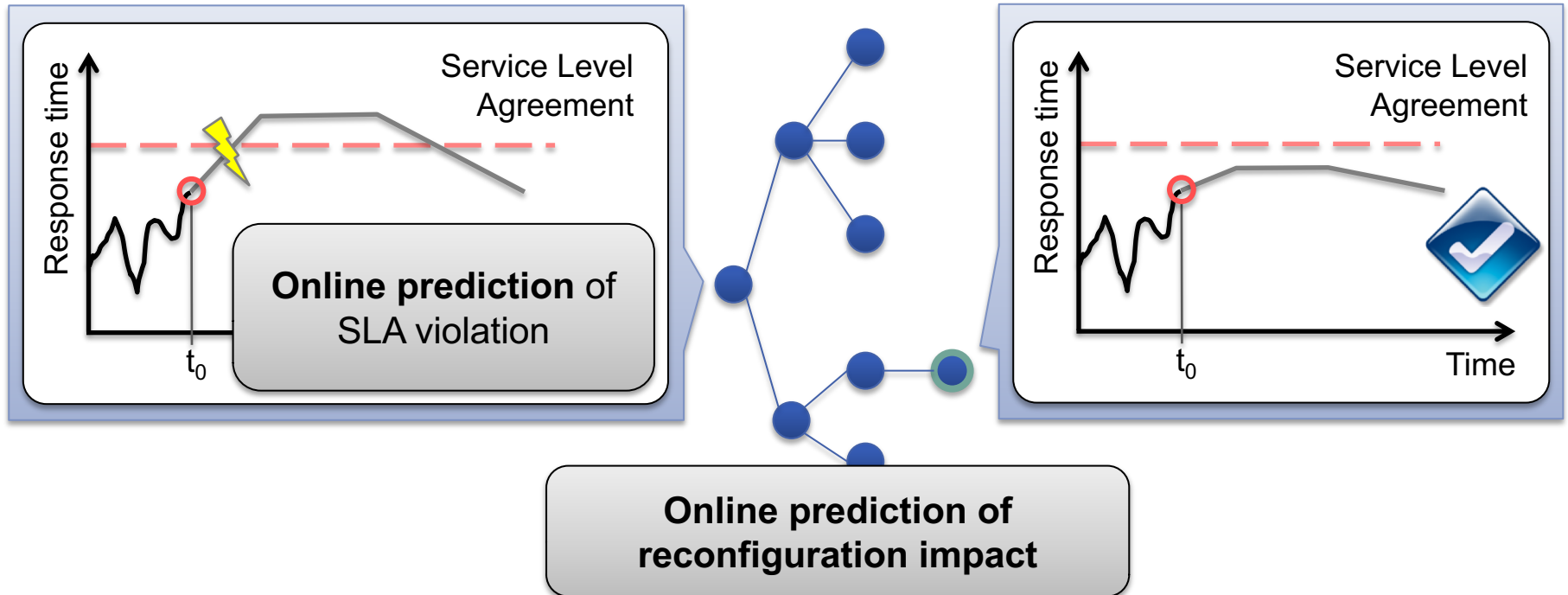
- Hybrid, multi-step forecasting method for univariate time series
- Benefits:
 - Accuracy improvement for multi-step-ahead forecasting
 - Low variance
 - Reliable time-to-result
- Sweet-Spot:
 - Long, seasonal time series
 - Multiple dominating frequencies
 - Many observations per period



Beyond Forecasting: Self-Aware Computing in Data Centers

Goal: Self-Aware Data Center

Example Scenario



Descartes Tools

Descartes Modeling Language:

[DML \(Descartes Modeling Language\)](#)

[DNI \(Descartes Network Infrastructures Modeling\)](#)

Workload Characterization & Model Extraction:

[LIMBO Load Intensity Modeling Tool](#)

[WCF \(Workload Classification and Forecasting Tool\)](#)

[LibReDE \(Library for Resource Demand Estimation\)](#)

[SPA \(Storage Performance Analyzer\)](#)

[PMX \(Performance Model eXtractor\)](#)

Declarative Performance Engineering:

[DQL \(Descartes Query Language\)](#)

Benchmarking:

[BUNGEE Cloud Elasticity Benchmark](#)

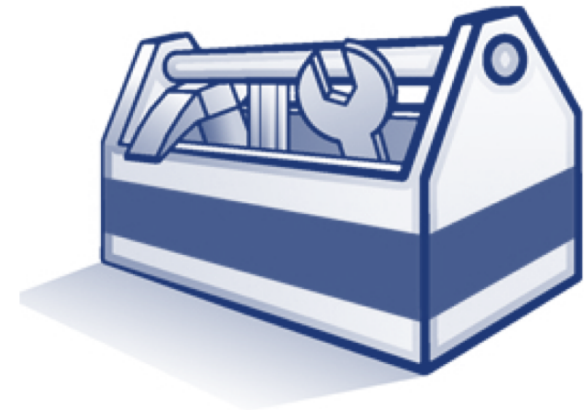
[hInjector Hypercall Attack Injector](#)

Stochastic Modeling:

[QPME \(Queueing Petri net Modeling Environment\)](#)

Black-Box Modeling:

[Univariate Interpolation Library](#)



<http://descartes.tools>

Mailing list available...

Applied Modeling Techniques

Descriptive Architecture-level Models

- OMG Meta Object Facility (MOF)
 - MOF-based meta-models
- (UML MARTE)
- (UML SPT)

Predictive Performance Models

- Bounding techniques
- Operational analysis
- Statistical regression models
- Stochastic process algebras
- (Extended) queueing networks
- Layered queueing networks
- Queueing Petri nets
- Reinforcement learning models
- Detailed simulation models

Workload Forecasting

AR(I)MA

Extended
exp.
smoothing

tBATS

Croston's
method

Cubic
smoothing
splines

Neural
network-
based

Resource Demand Estimation

Regression-
based
techniques

Kalman
filter

Nonlinear
optimization

Maximum
likelihood
estimation

Independent
component
analysis

Regression Analysis

MARS

CART

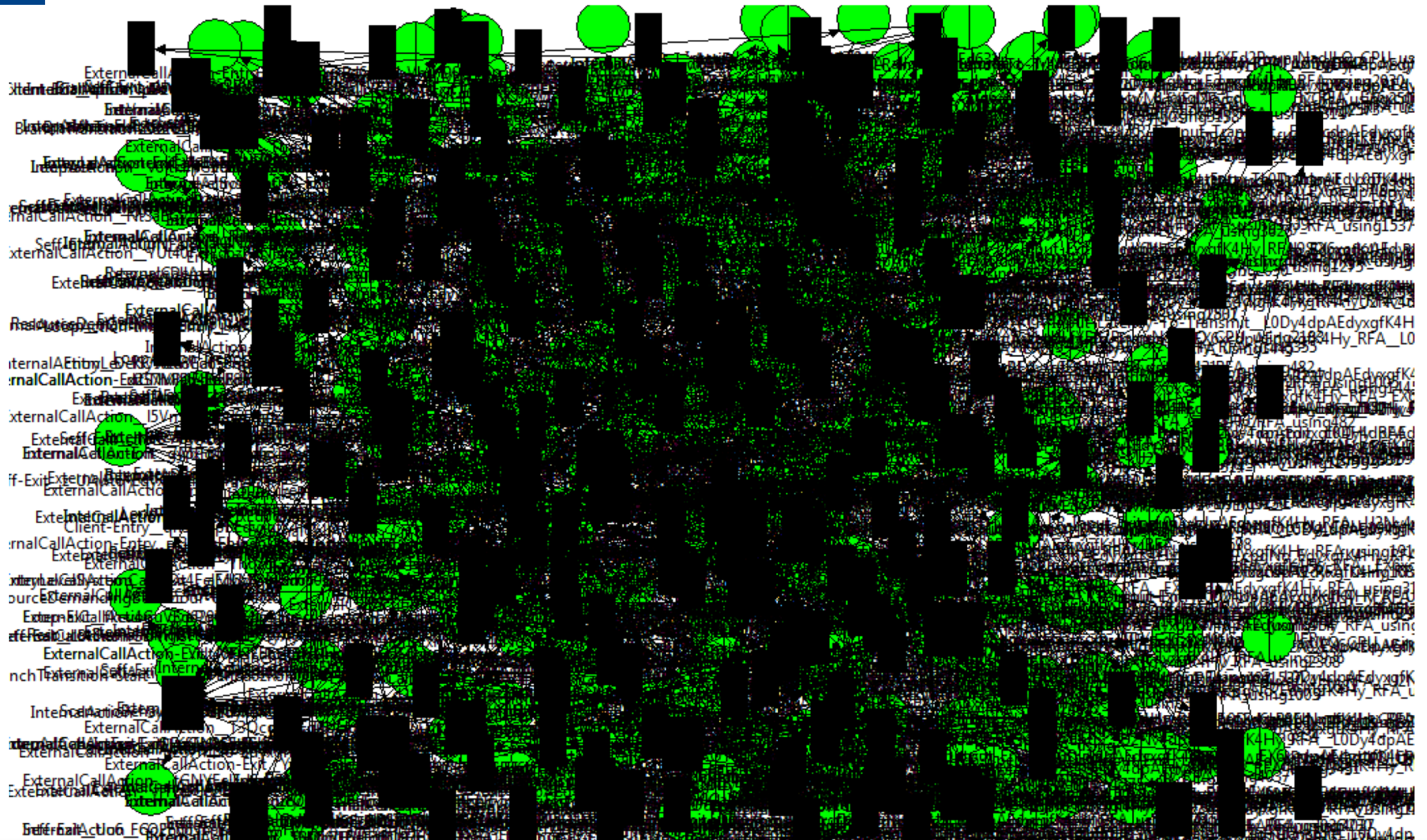
M5 trees

Cubist
forests

Quantile
regression
forests

Support
vector
machines

Case Study: Process Control System (ABB)

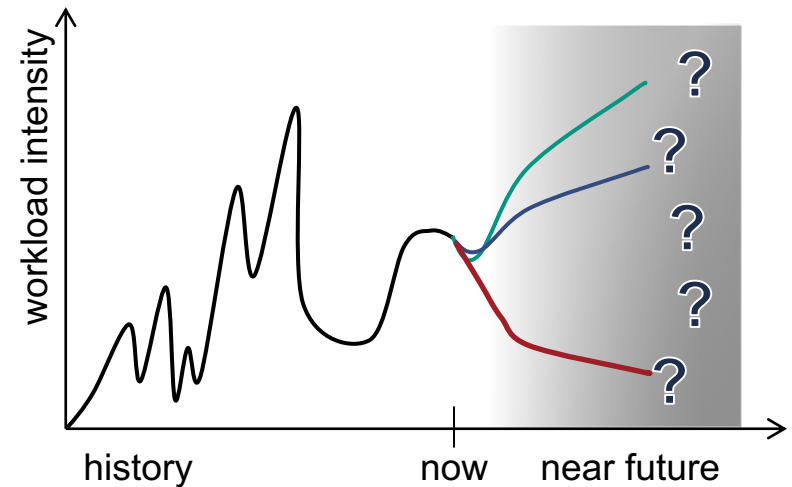


P. Meier, S. Kounev, and H. Koziol. **Automated transformation of component-based software architecture models to queueing petri nets**. In *19th IEEE/ACM Intl. Symp. on Modeling, Analysis and Simulation of Computer and Telecomm. Systems (MASCOTS), Singapore, July 25-27, 2011*. [[.pdf](#)]

LIMBO & TELESCOPE

- **Problem:**
 - How to capture the load intensity variations (e.g., requests per sec) in a compact mathematical model? → **LIMBO Tool**
 - How to forecast the load intensity (requests per sec) in future time horizons? → **TELESCOPE Tool**

- **Load Intensity Modeling & Forecasting**



<http://descartes.tools/limbo>
<http://descartes.tools/telescope>

LibReDE Tool

- Problem: How to estimate the total service time of a given type of request/job at a given resource?
- **Library for Resource Demand Estimation**
 - Ready-to-use implementations of estimation approaches
 - Selection of a suitable approach for a given scenario



<http://descartes.tools/librede>

S. Spinner, G. Casale, F. Brosig, and S. Kounev. **Evaluating Approaches to Resource Demand Estimation**. *Performance Evaluation*, 92:51 - 71, October 2015, Elsevier B.V. [[DOI](#) | [http](#) | [.pdf](#)]

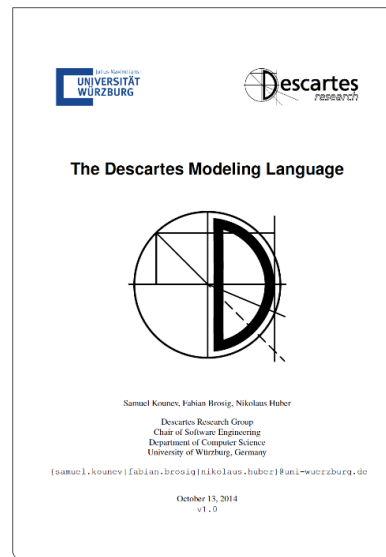
Estimation Approaches

Technique	Variant	References
Approximation with response times		Urgaonkar et al. [13] Nou et al. [14] Brosig et al. [15]
Service Demand Law		Lazowksa [4] Brosig et al. [15]
Linear regression	Least squares	Bard and Shatzoff [16] Rolia et al. [17, 18] Pacifici et al. [19] Kraft et al. [20, 21]
	Least absolute differences	Zhang et al. [22, 23, 24]
	Least trimmed squares	Casale et al. [25, 26]
Kalman filter		Zheng et al. [27, 28] Kumar et al. [29] Wang et al. [30, 31]
Optimization	Non-linear constrained optimization	Zhang et al. [32] Menascé [33]
	Quadratic programming	Liu et al. [34, 35, 36] Kumar et al. [37]
Machine learning	Clusterwise linear regression	Cremonesi et al. [38]
	Independent component analysis	Sharma et al. [39]
	Support vector machine	Kalbasi et al. [40]
	Pattern matching	Cremonesi et al. [41, 42]
Maximum likelihood estimation		Kraft et al. [20] Perez et al. [21]
Gibbs sampling		Sutton and Jordan [43] Wang et al. [44]

S. Spinner, G. Casale, F. Brosig, and S. Kounev. **Evaluating Approaches to Resource Demand Estimation**. *Performance Evaluation*, 92:51 - 71, October 2015, Elsevier B.V. [[DOI](#) | [http](#) | [.pdf](#)]

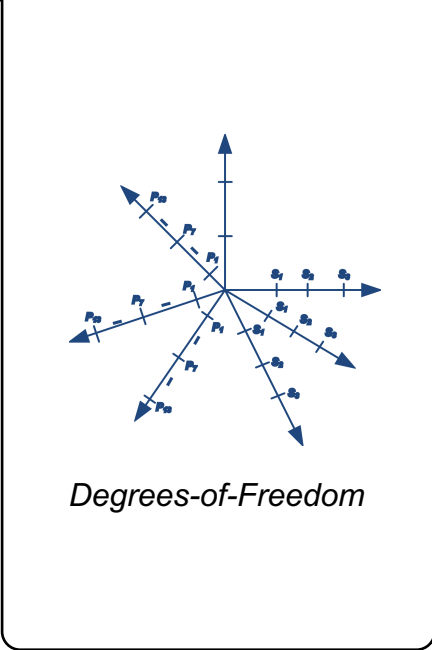
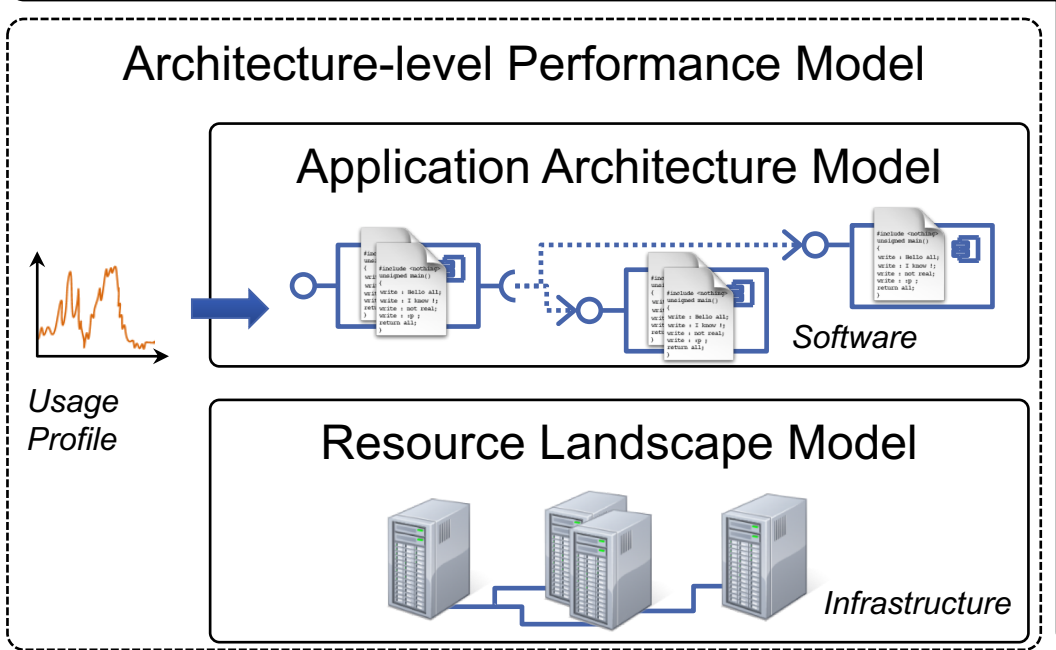
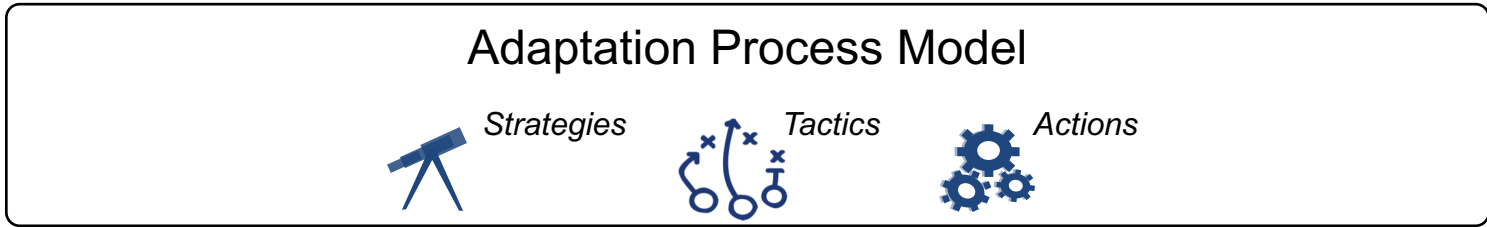
Descartes Modeling Language

- Problem: How to model performance and resource management related aspects of IT systems and infrastructures at the architecture-level?
 - Prediction of the impact of dynamic changes at run-time
 - Current version focused on performance including capacity, responsiveness and resource efficiency aspects

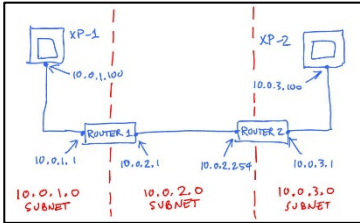


<http://descartes.tools/dml>

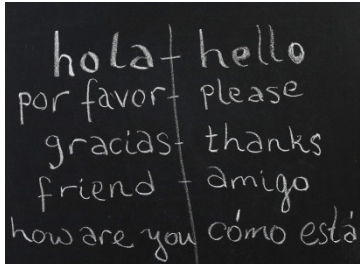
DML Sub-Models



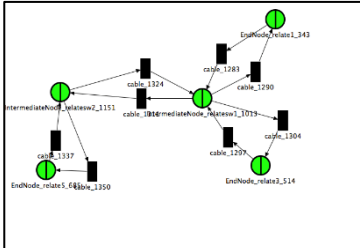
Flexible Modeling of Data Center Networks for Capacity Management



DNI Meta-Model
 Generic modeling formalism for SDN- and NFV-based data center networks performance.



Model Transformations x6
 Automated transformations to different predictive models.



Model Solvers ≤10
 Solvers supporting trade-offs btw. accuracy and solving time.



Model Extraction
 Traffic models can be extracted automatically from traces.

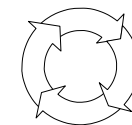
Big Picture

Adaptation Process Model



evaluates ▾

Adaptation Process



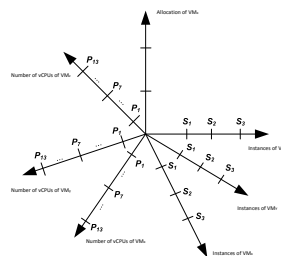
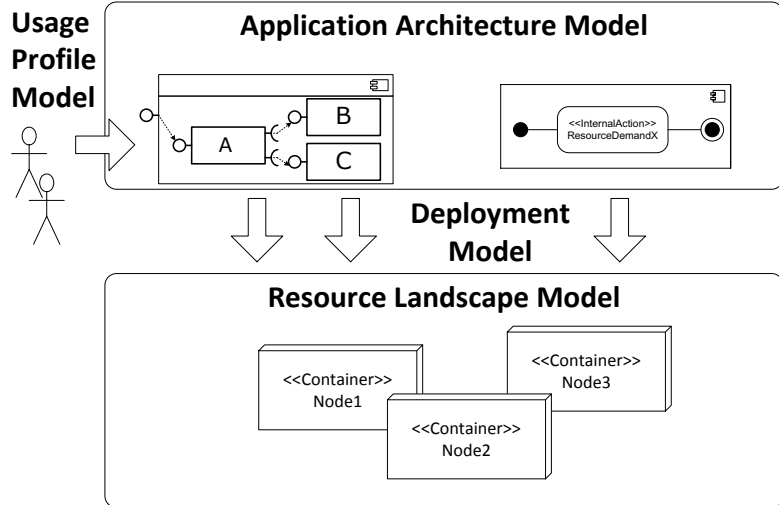
adapts ▾

describes
▷

Logical

Adaptation Points Model

Architecture-Level Performance Model

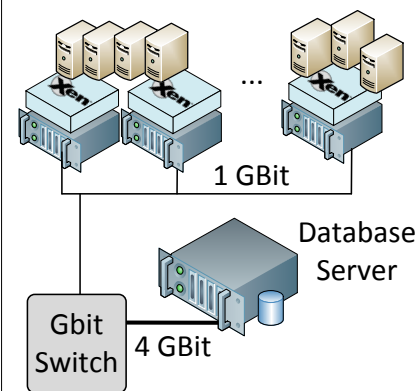


Degrees of Freedom

models

parameterizes

Managed System



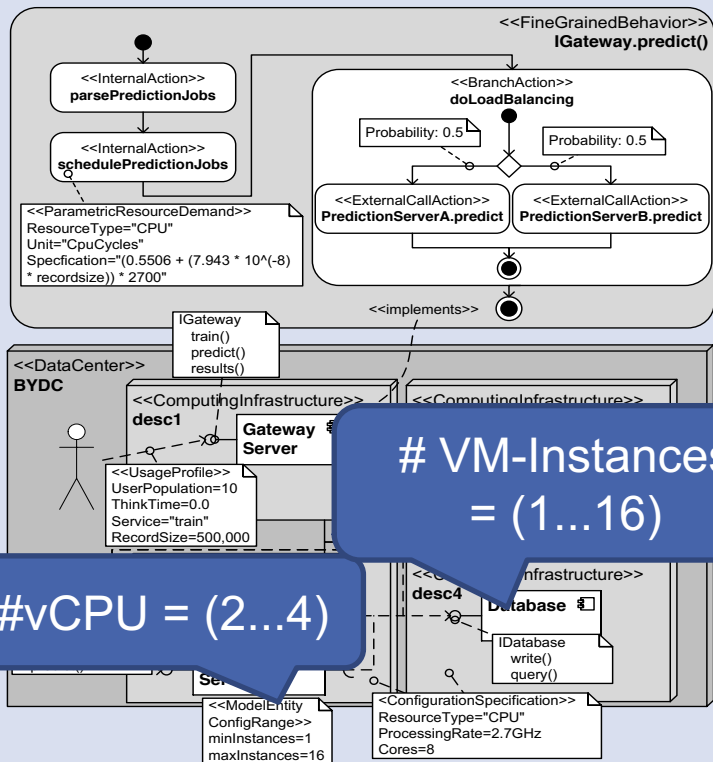
Technical

DML Instance

System

Online Performance Prediction

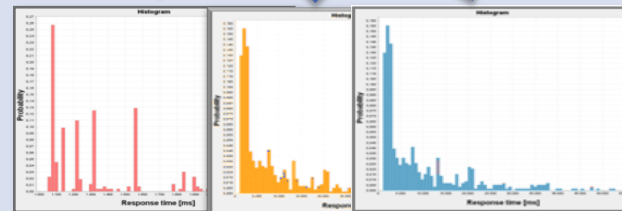
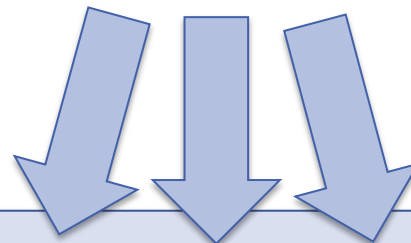
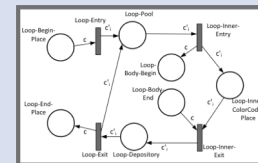
Architecture-Level Performance Model



Online Performance Prediction

$$\bar{X} \leq \min \left\{ \frac{N}{\sum_{i=0}^n D_i^{sync}}, \min_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left\{ \frac{1}{D_i} \right\} \right\}$$

$$\bar{R} = \frac{N}{\bar{X}} \geq \max \left\{ \sum_{i=0}^n D_i^{sync}, N * \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \{ D_i \} \right\}$$



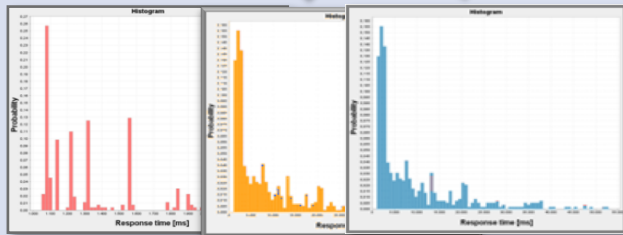
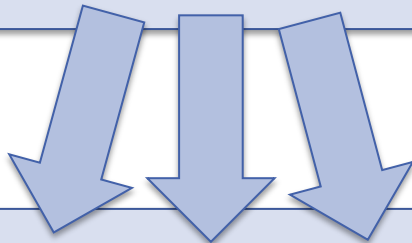
Autonomic Decision Making

Tailored Model Solution

Analytical Analysis

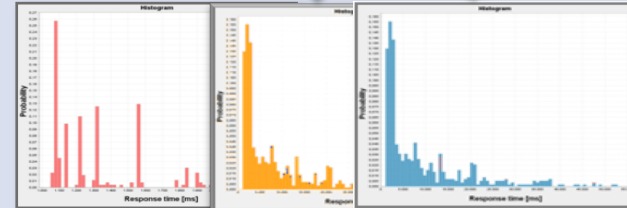
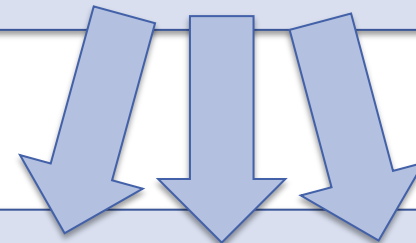
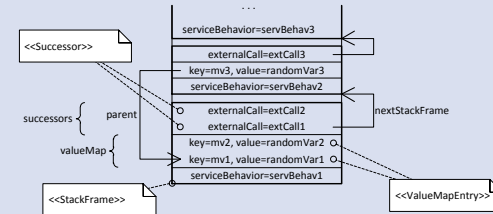
$$R \geq \max \left[N \times \max \{D_i\}, \sum_{i=1}^K D_i \right] \quad X_0 \leq \min \left[\frac{1}{\max \{D_i\}}, \frac{N}{\sum_{i=1}^K D_i} \right]$$

$$\frac{N}{\max \{D_i\} [K + N - 1]} \leq X_0 \leq \frac{N}{\text{avg} \{D_i\} [K + N - 1]}$$



Analysis Results

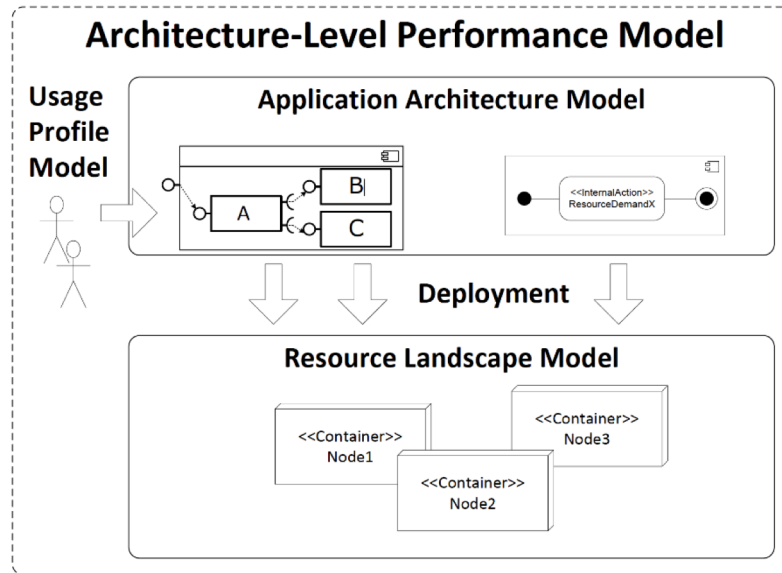
Simulative Analysis



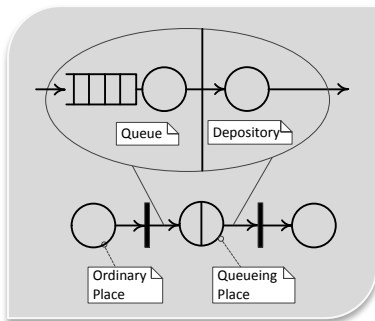
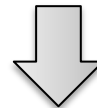
Analysis Results

Fabian Brosig, Philipp Meier, Steffen Becker, Anne Koziolok, Heiko Koziolok, and Samuel Kounev.
Quantitative Evaluation of Model-Driven Performance Analysis and Simulation of Component-based Architectures. *IEEE Transactions on Software Engineering (TSE)*, 41(2):157-175, February 2015, IEEE. [[DOI](#) | [http](#) | [.pdf](#)]

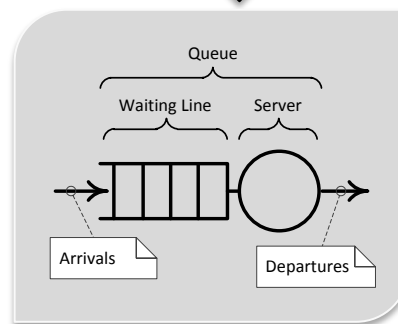
Transformations to Predictive Models



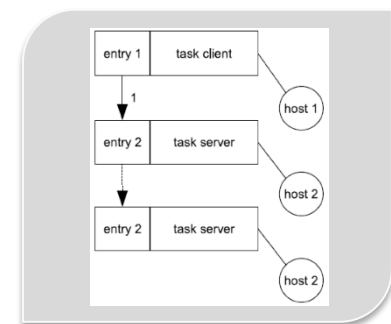
DML Instance



Queueing Petri Net



Bounds Analysis Model



Layered Queueing Network

Declarative Performance Engineering

```
WHAT IF
```

```
    'UserCount' <ADD 100, ADD 200>,  
    'CPU.frequency' <MULTIPLY 2.5>,
```

```
FILTERING Utilization
```

```
USING dml@'specj2010.properties';
```

```
SELECT system.bottlenecks
```

```
FOR SYSTEM '2ndfs834hkl' AS system
```

```
USING dml@'specj2010.properties';
```

```
WHAT IF migrateVM(vm1,server2)
```

```
FILTERING Utilization
```

```
USING dml@'specj2010.properties';
```

J. Walter, A. van Hoorn, H. Koziolk, D. Okanovic, and S. Kounev. **Asking “What?”, Automating the “How?”: The Vision of Declarative Performance Engineering.** In *Proceedings of the 7th ACM/SPEC International Conference on Performance Engineering (ICPE 2016)*, Delft, the Netherlands, March 12, 2016.

[[slides](#) | [.pdf](#)]

Putting it All Together

DESIGN AND EVALUATION OF A PROACTIVE, APPLICATION-AWARE AUTO-SCALER

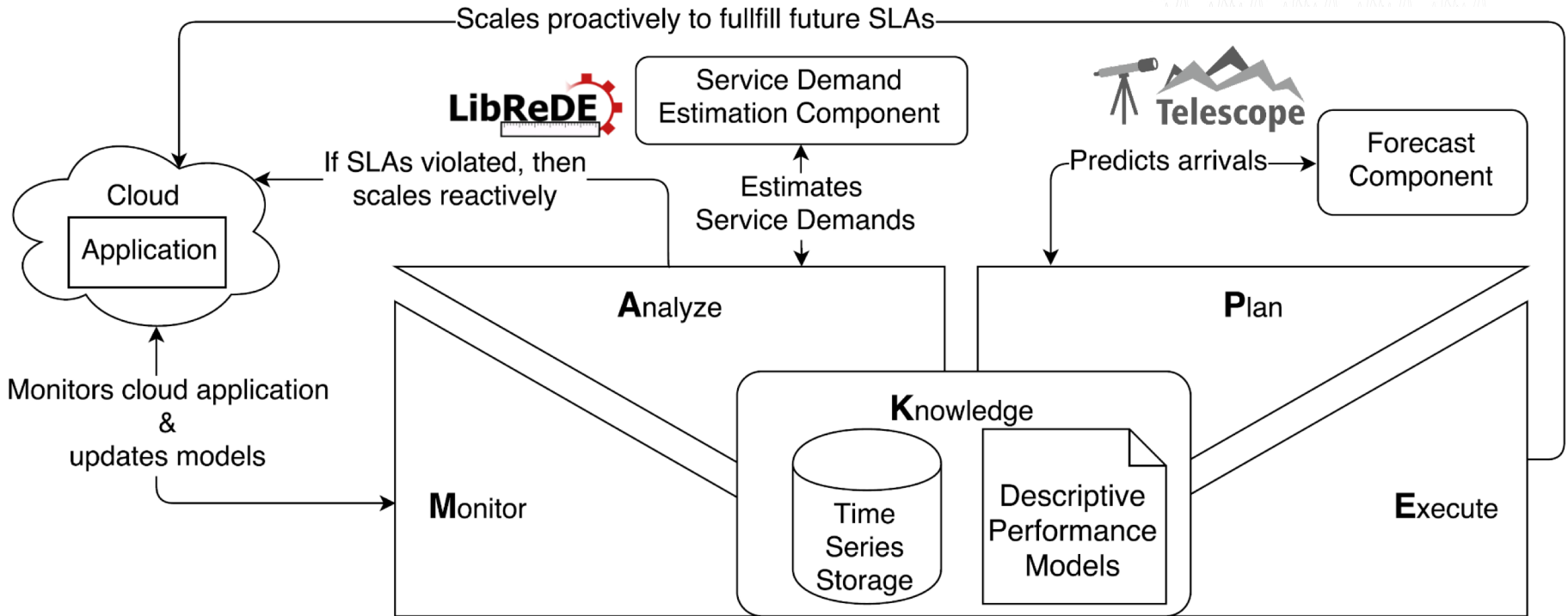
CHAMELEON



<http://descartes.tools/chameleon>

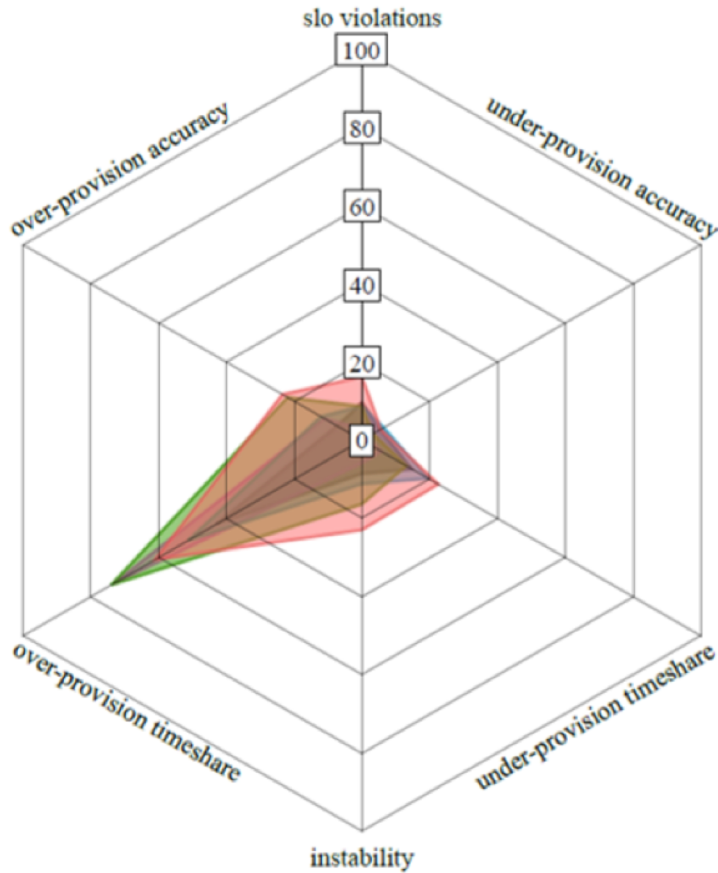
Chameleon

- A Hybrid, Proactive Auto-Scaling Mechanism
 - Reactive and proactive

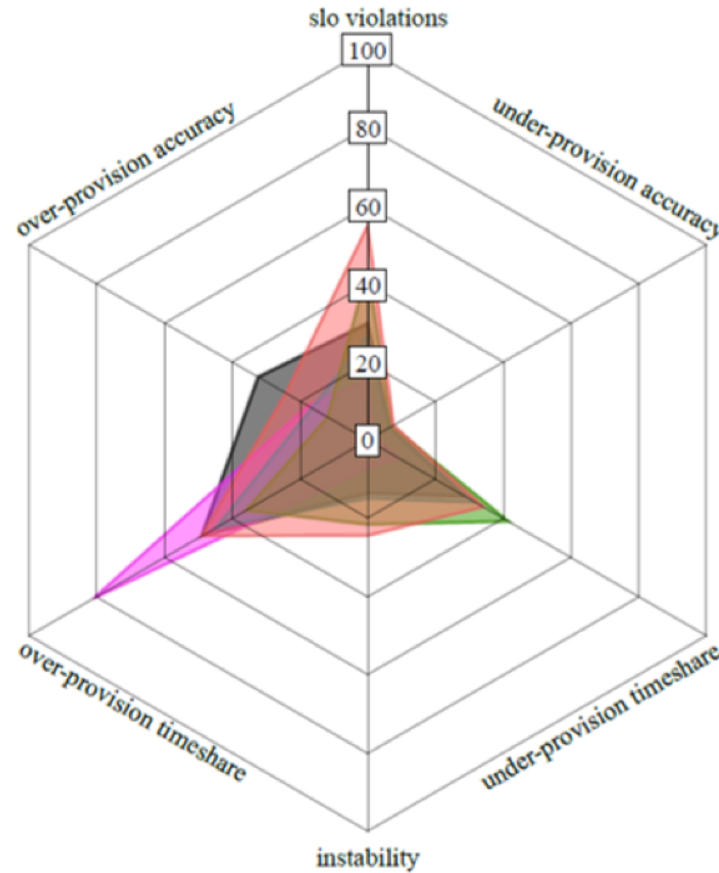


EVALUATION SUMMARY

- IBM Transaction
- Retailrocket
- German Wikipedia
- FIFA Worldcup 1998
- Bibsonomy



Metric overview Chameleon.

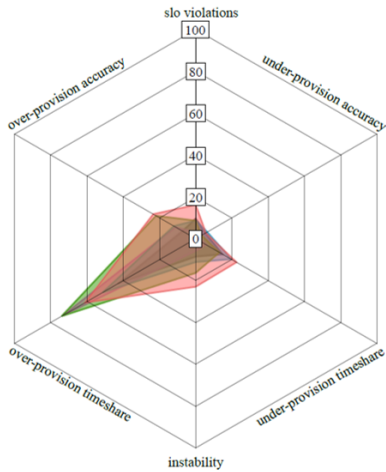


Metric overview Adapt.

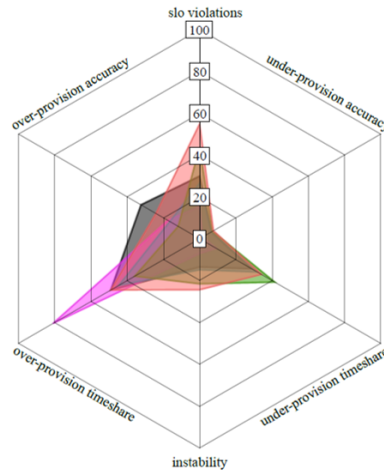
The smaller the values (= peaks) the better the performance of the Auto-scaler

EVALUATION SUMMARY

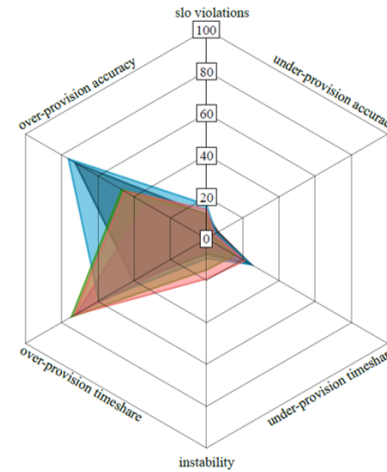
- IBM Transaction
- Retailrocket
- German Wikipedia
- FIFA Worldcup 1998
- Bibsonomy



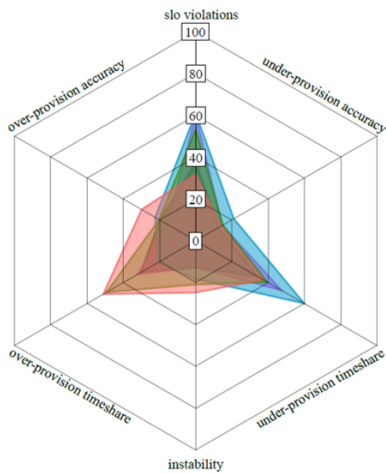
Metric overview Chameleon.



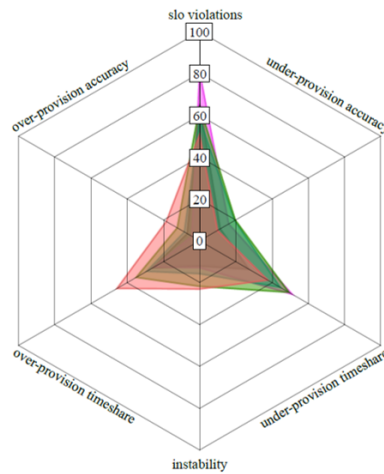
Metric overview Adapt.



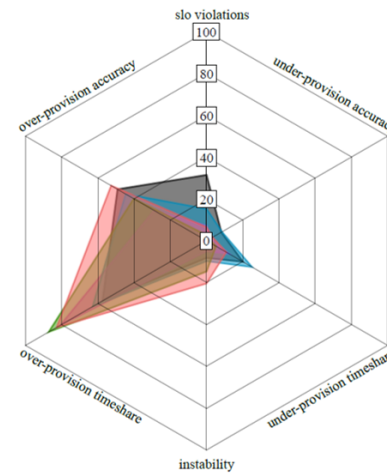
Metric overview Hist.



Metric overview ConPaaS.



Metric overview Reg.



Metric overview Reactive.



S. Kounev, N. Huber, F. Brosig, and X. Zhu.
A Model-Based Approach to Designing Self-Aware IT Systems and Infrastructures.
IEEE Computer, 49(7):53–61, July 2016.

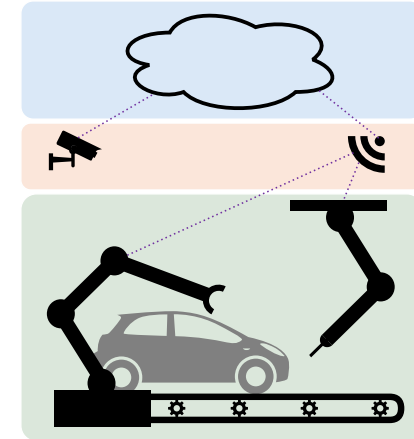
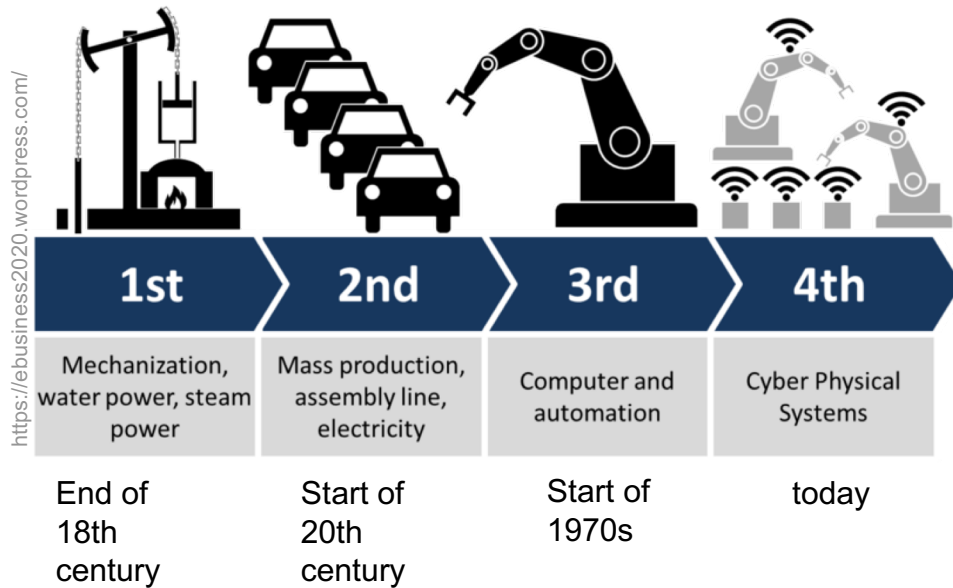
N. Huber, F. Brosig, S. Spinner, S. Kounev, and M. Bähr. ***Model-Based Self-Aware Performance and Resource Management Using the Descartes Modeling Language.***
IEEE Transactions on Software Engineering (TSE), PP(99), 2017.



See also ICPE 2017 tutorial at <https://se2.informatik.uni-wuerzburg.de/pa/publications/download/slides/1374>

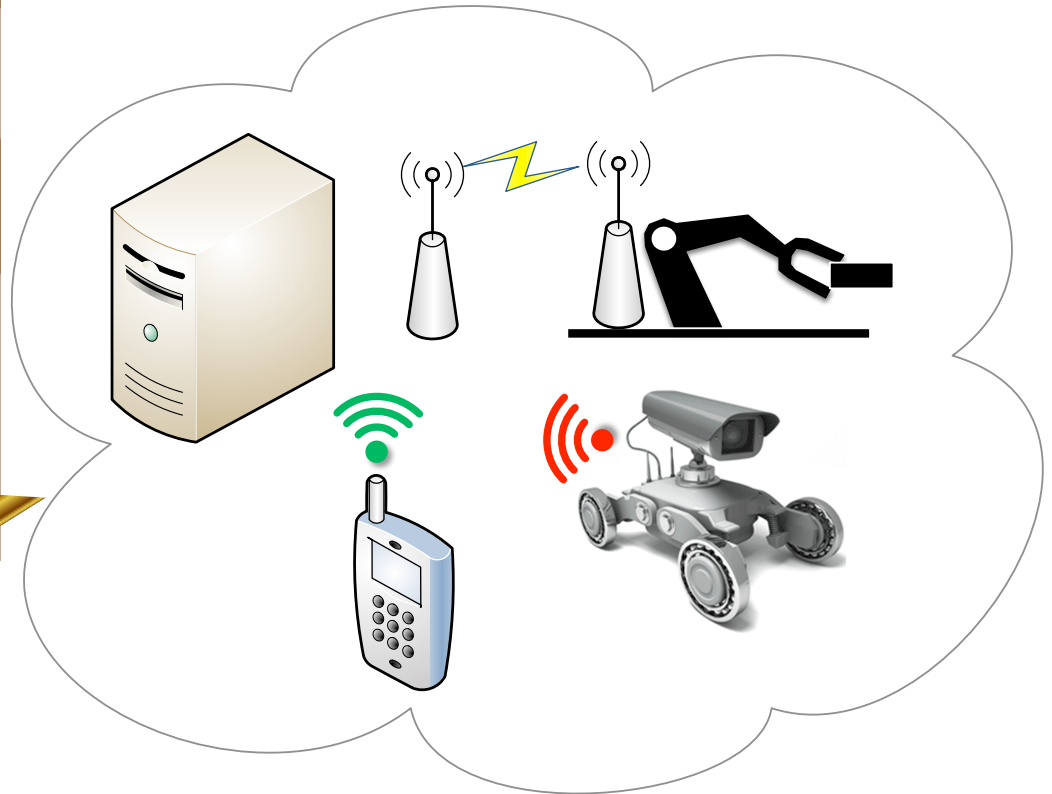
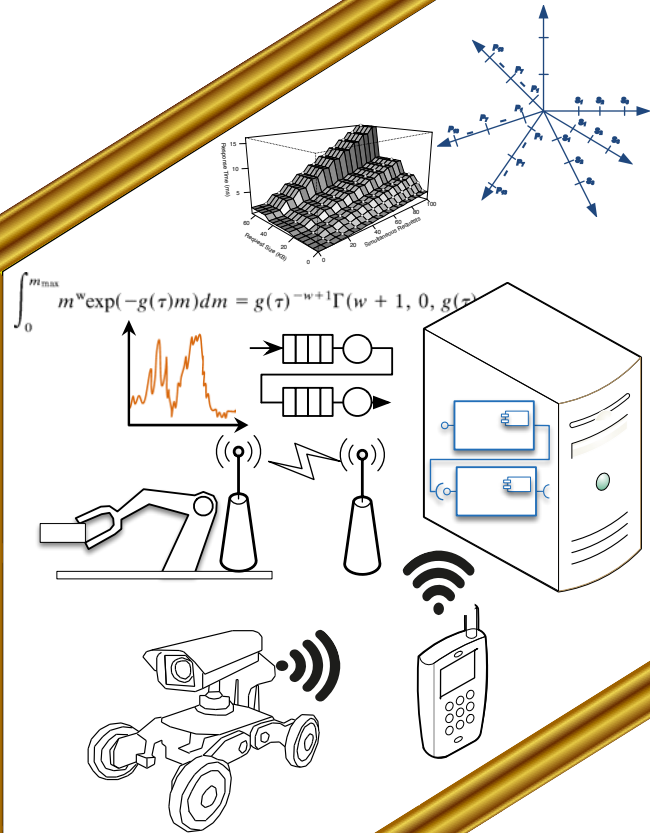
Self-Aware Computing in Industry 4.0

Cyber Physical Systems (CPS)



“Cyber Physical Systems (CPS) are autonomic systems that fuse the cyber and the physical world. Physical and computing components are connected and communicate by means of a network. The computing components in a CPS process data acquired by monitoring physical processes (e.g. via sensors) and use the result to control them (e.g. via actuators).” [1]

The Vision



Self-Aware Computing

Static Design Knowledge

What is the name, model and version of this machine?

How does it fit in the production workflow?



What production operations does it execute?

What resources, services and other machines does it require to operate correctly?

Knowledge about Current and Past States

What is the machine's latest observed workload (jobs/hour)?

What is the machine's latest observed performance (job completion time, successful jobs/hour, error rate)?



What is the history of the machine's maintenance operations?

What is machine's current health status?

Knowledge about Future States

What workload is anticipated / predicted for the next hour / day / week?

What performance would the machine exhibit under this workload?



What is the machine's estimated remaining useful life and optimal utilization level?

When should maintenance actions be scheduled?

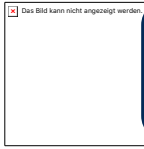
Sensors in Internet of Things



Temperature



Humidity



Acceleration

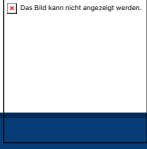
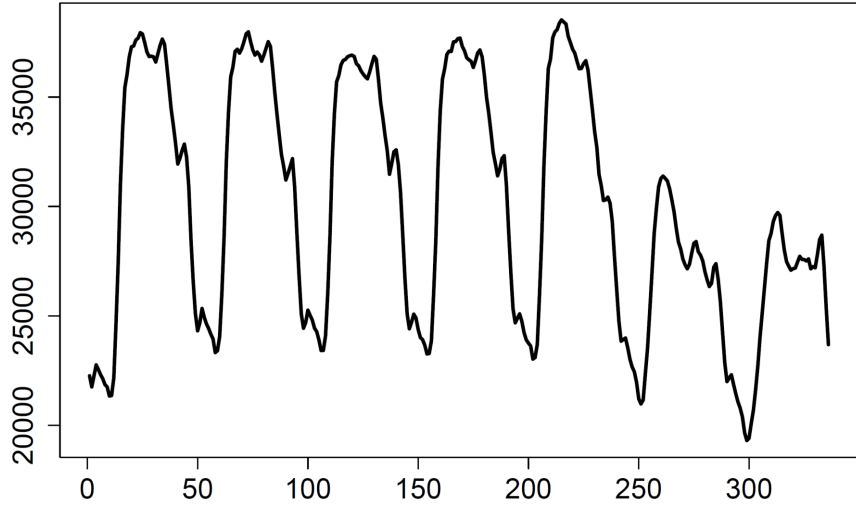
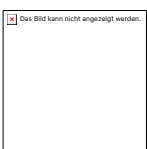


Pressure



Speed

Inclination



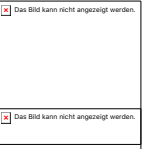
Distance



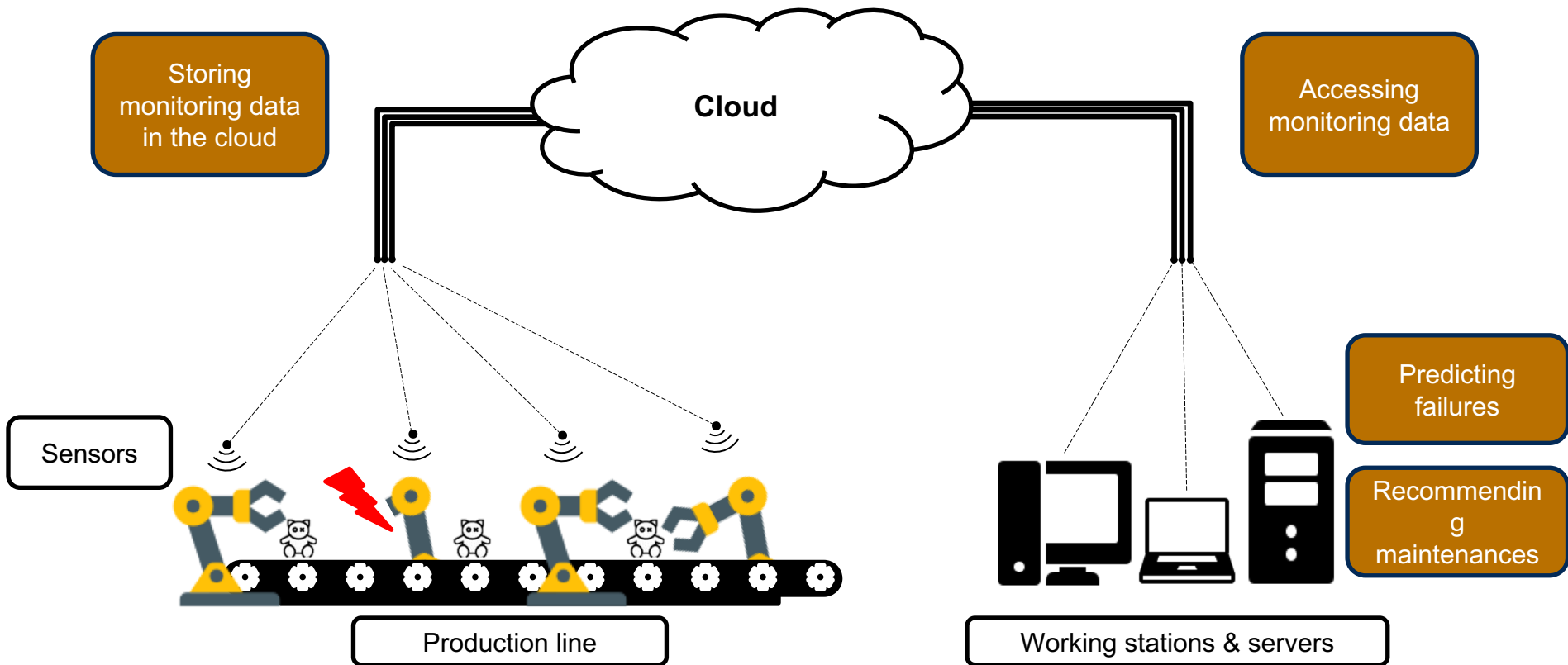
Oscillation



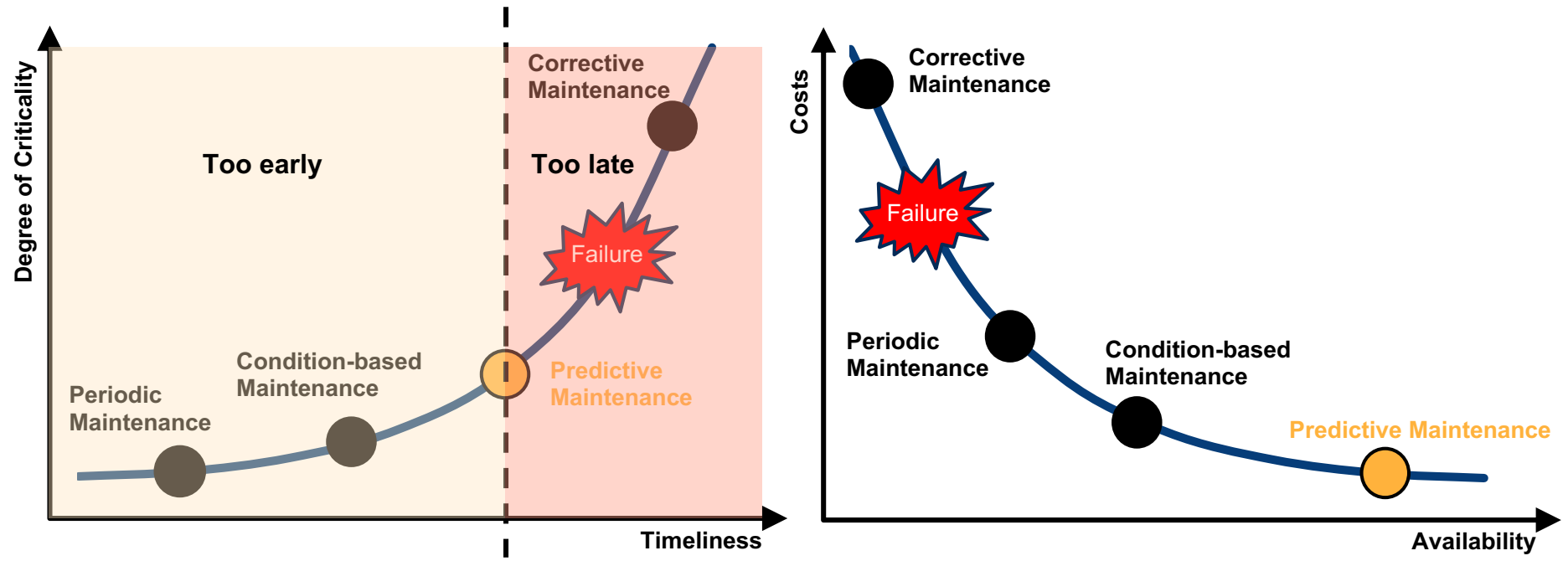
Light



Predictive Maintenance



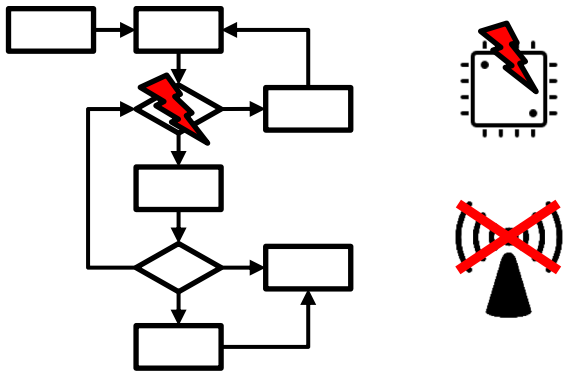
Predictive Maintenance



Challenges

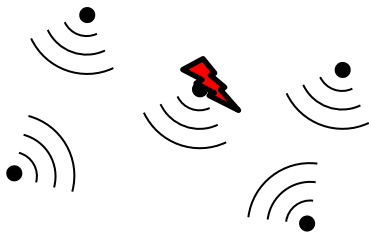
Failures as rare events [1]

Several types of failures



Lack of real world data with health information

Defect sensors



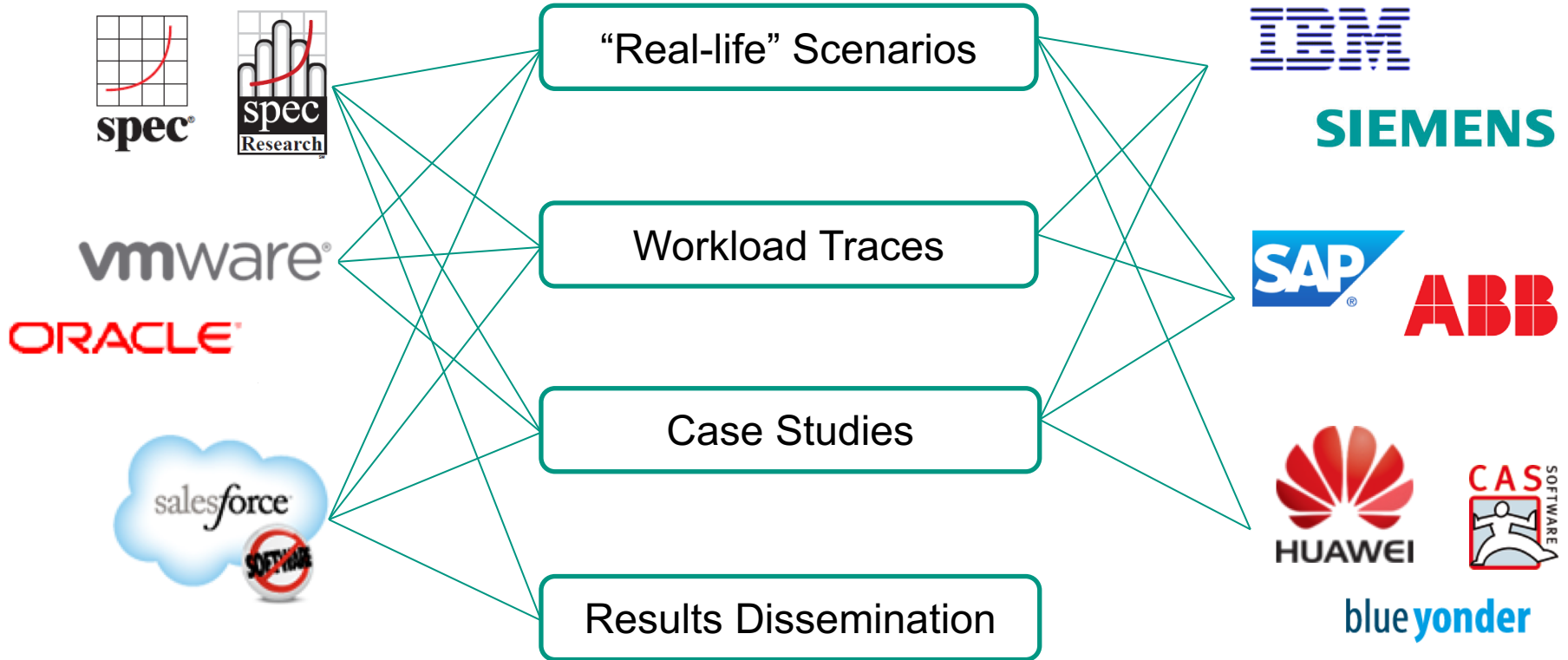
Huge amount of sensors and data

Inconsistencies

°C ft in
°F cm

[1] Chandola, Varun, Arindam Banerjee, and Vipin Kumar. "Anomaly detection: A survey." *ACM computing surveys (CSUR)* 41.3 (2009): 15.

Research Partners



SPEC Research Group (RG)

- Founded in March 2011: <http://research.spec.org>
 - Transfer of knowledge btw. academia and industry
- Activities
 - Methods and techniques for experimental system analysis
 - Standard metrics and measurement methodologies
 - Benchmarking and certification
 - Evaluation of academic research results
- 50+ member organizations (selection)



Links for Further Information

- **DML** – Descartes Modeling Language ([homepage](#), [publications](#))
- **DML Bench** ([homepage](#), [publications](#))
- **DQL** – Declarative query language ([homepage](#), [publications](#))
- **DNI** – Descartes network infrastructure modeling ([homepage](#), [publications](#))
- **LibReDE** - Library for resource demand estimation ([homepage](#), [publications](#))
- **LIMBO** – Load intensity modeling tool ([homepage](#), [publications](#))
- **WCF** – Workload classification & forecasting tool ([homepage](#), [publications](#))
- **BUNGEE** – Elasticity benchmarking framework ([homepage](#), [publications](#))
- **hInjector** – Security benchmarking tool ([homepage](#), [publications](#))
- **Further relevant research**
 - http://descartes-research.net/research/research_areas/
 - **Self Aware Computing** ([publications](#))

Questions?

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<http://descartes.tools>

<http://descartes-research.net>