

ITU-ML5G-PS-015: Network failure detection and root cause analysis in 5GC by NFV-based test environment

Team Kaien 2021-12-01

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Our work



- Background
- > Survey of Data Profile
- Proposed Feature Extraction Method
- Data clustering using unsupervised ML model
- > Task #1 Abnormal detection by Xgboost classification model
- > Task #2 Augmentation learning by Xgboost incremental model
- > Task#3 Failure cause analysis by SHAP value
- Improvement proposal

Background & Target



5G network failure detection by AI

middle model Rural model **Urban model** Deploy **Evaluating** part Operation Al Operation Al Test data Learning part Operational Learning data data **Pre-processing** Data set creation Data store Intended defects **Data collection** Data collection Operation **Assessment** Operation **Testbed** environment phase

phase



Data processing environment

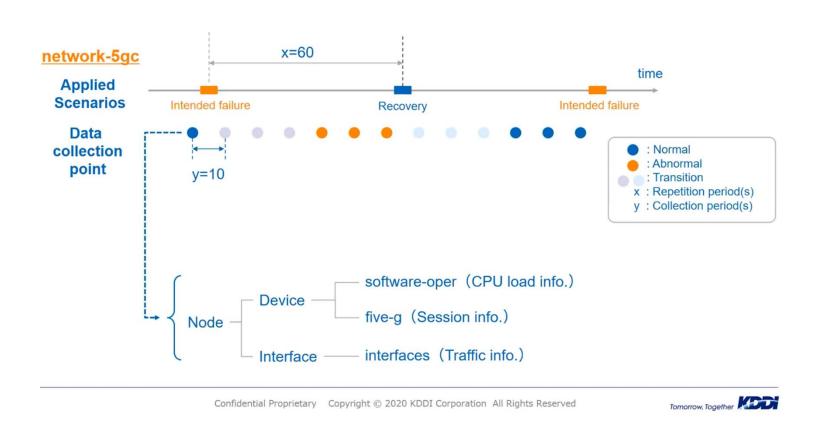
Computer configuration		
CPU/クロック周波数	Intel(R) Core(TM) i7-9750H/2.60GHz	
メモリー(Memory)	32GB	
os	Ubuntu 18.04	

Library			
Anacond3 (Environment)	Python3.8		
json (process original json data)	csv (output data format)		
Panadas (feature extraction)	sqlite (database for data post-processing		
XGBoost (normal model)	XGBoost (increment model)		

Original data is 77GB json file, it quietly takes computer resource to extract features.



Data investigation



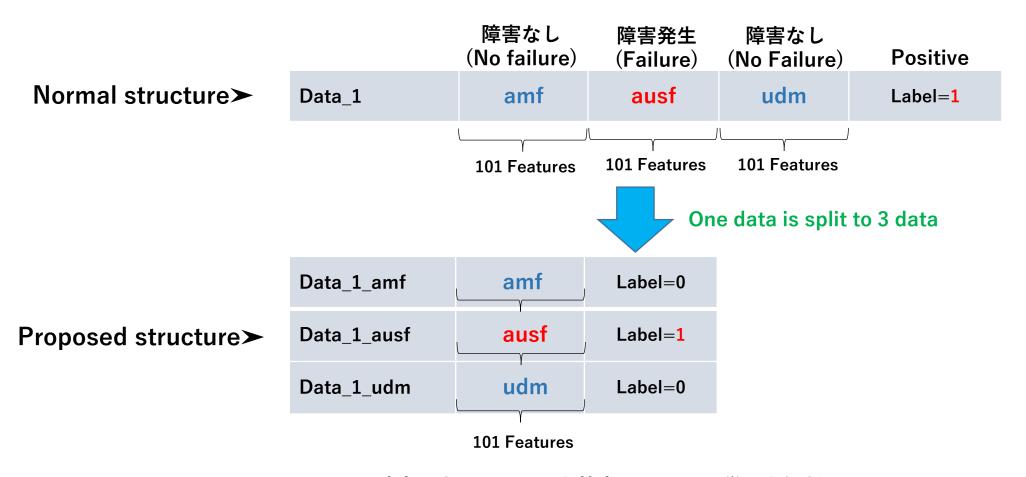
Nodes	Failure
amf	○ 障害発生 Failure
ausf	○ 障害発生 Failure
udm	○ 障害発生 Failure
gnb	× 障害なし No Failure
smf	× 障害なし No Failure
upf	× 障害なし No Failure
nrf	× 障害なし No Failure
dn	× 障害なし No Failure

8 types nodes are included in the dataset. but failures are happened in 3 types nodes according to Failure label. <u>In order to reduce calculation cost this time</u>, only these 3 types nodes are processed. In real scenario, all of nodes should be considered to process.



Data processing (1) propose feature structure

Features extracted by nodes respectively



障害発生したノートを特定できる & 過学習を抑制できる

Merit: Failure nodes can be located precisely and features number is decreased to suppress overfitting in ML





Provided data: json files (77GB)	a Urban(都市)	c Rural(田舎)	b Middle(中間)
Train	98,533	98,533	12,360
Test	24,647	24,647	24,647
Failure label	2480(train)+620(test)	2480(train)+620(test)	310(train)+620(test)



Extract features by python code

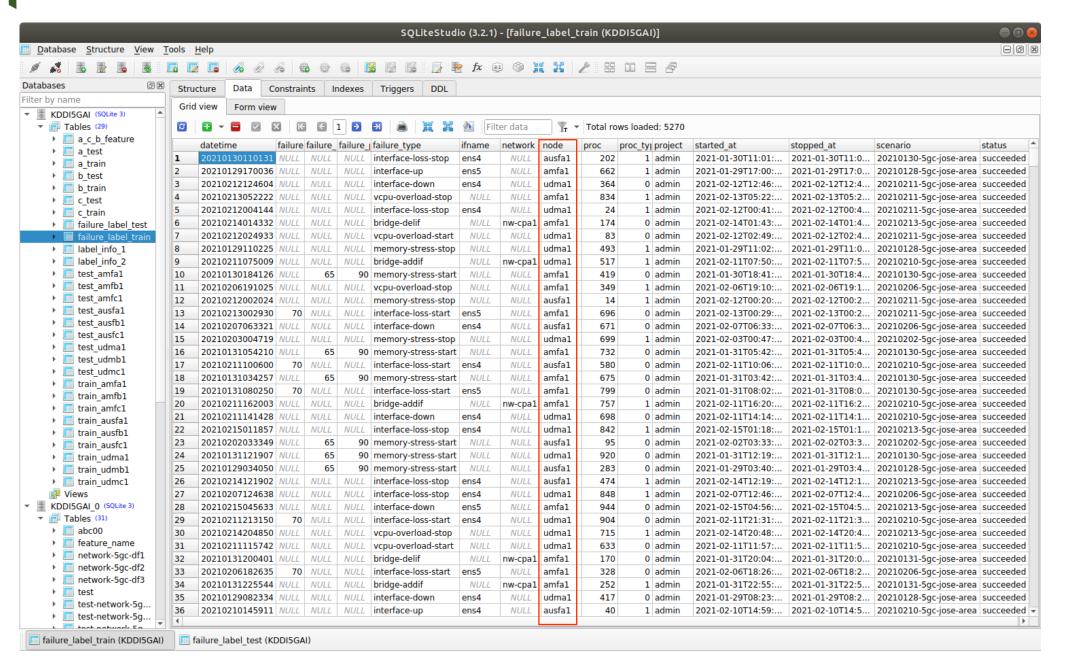
(One data is split to 3 data according to nodes number for more precise label)

Table data	of features	s (101)
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Train: (101 features) [nodes: amf, ausf, udm, respectively]	295,599 (=98,533×3)	295,599 (=98,533×3)	37,080 (=12,360×3)
	(×101 特徴量)	(×101 特徴量)	(×101 特徴量)
Test: (101 features) [nodes: amf, ausf, udm, respectively]	73,886 (≒24,647×3)	73,889 (≒24,647×3)	73,941 (=24,647×3)
	(×101 特徴量)	(×101 特徴量)	(×101 特徴量)
Abnormal data (from failure label)	4,645	4,011	1,212
Abnormal /Total (%)	13%	10%	10%

| Failure label information







udma1

ausfa1

network

nw-cpa1

Data processing (2)-how to select features

Criterial for feature selection

Nodes	障害 failure	抽出項目数 Extracted items
amf	障害発生	204 (a,c) 154 (b)
ausf	障害発生	175(a,c,b)
udm	障害発生	177(a,c,b)
gnb	障害なし	
smf	障害なし	
upf	障害なし	
nrf	障害なし	
dn	障害なし	

■ Delete category info.

{interface_type:softwareloopback,tunnel,healthy,unknown interface_name, interface_if_index, Interface_if_name platform-fru-rp,

phys-address, Healthy, critical, unknow,up, down, Null···

■ Remain numerical info.

{memory-states-, per-core-states-, interface-parameter…}

■ chose common features among all of nodes



20210205085657 NULL amfa1 interface-down ens5 20210209044653 NULL NULL ausfa1 memory-stress-stop 20210205122320 vcpu-overload-stop NULL amfa1 20210205141413 NULL NULL amfa1 vcpu-overload-stop 20210209115810 NULL NULL NULL NULL 20210205235154 vcpu-overload-stop NULL ausfa1 20210206041959 nw-cpa1 ausfa1 20210205022336 20210205125623 interface-loss-start ens5 amfa1 20210210014614 memory-stress-stop NULL NULL amfa1 20210205205932 interface-loss-start ens4 NULL udma1 NULL 20210209055829 nw-cpa1 amfa1 bridge-delif nw-cpa1 udma1 20210205143538 interface-loss-stop ens5 amfa1 20210205221325 memory-stress-stop NULL udma1 interface-loss-stop ens4 NULL udma1

bridge-delif

ens4

NULL

This selection method is not perfect. More deeply data observation to select more precise and informative features is needed.

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Data processing (3)- how to label data



ラベルの付け方

Form the failure information (failure start-time, failure type, node, if name), we traced the train&test data, then found the following info. strongly related to failures, so that we label the training and test data according these info. There might be other info also related failures. Further more data investigation should be carried out.

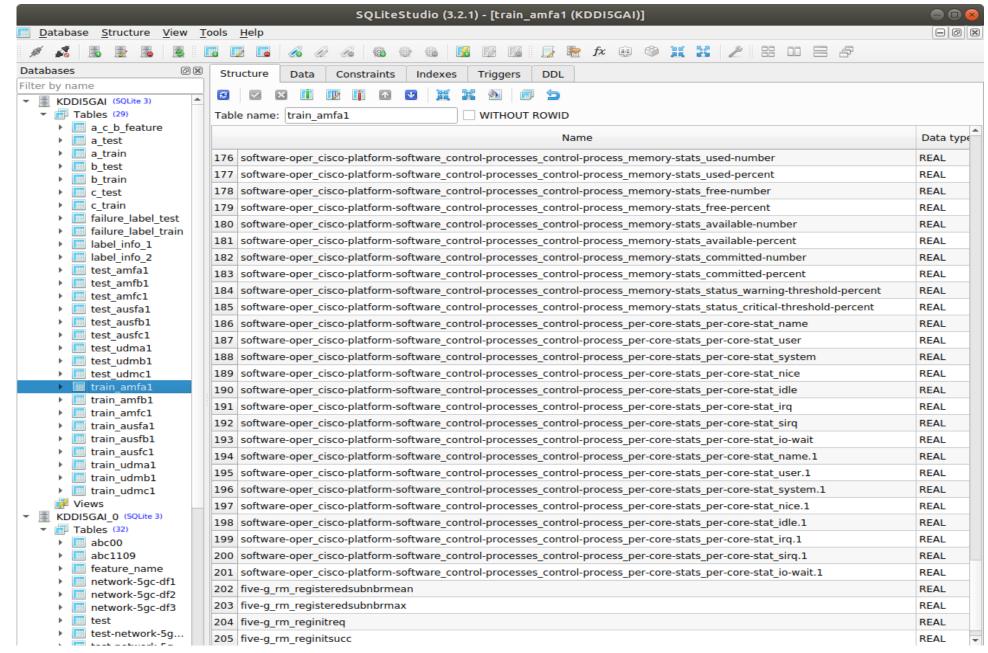
Info & Features 特徴量	Abnormal 障害あり(label=1)	Normal 障害なし(label=0)
Memory_status: (148)(4512) software-oper_cisco-platform-software_control- processes_control-process_memory-stats_memory-status	'Critical' 'Warning'	'Healthy'
Minute_status_condition: 16 software-oper_cisco-platform-software_control- processes_control-process_load-avg-minutes_load-avg- minute_status_condition	'Critical'	'Healthy'
Operation_status: 1(203)2(4996) interfaces_interfaces-state_interface_oper-status	'down' (start at, proc) (interface_down)	ʻup'
memory-stats_used-percent: software-oper_cisco-platform-software_control- processes_control-process_memory-stats_used-percent	>90% (memory_stress_stop)	<=90
software-oper_cisco-platform-software_control- processes_control-process_memory-stats_free-percent	<65 (memory_stress_stop)	>=65
software-oper_cisco-platform-software_control- processes_control-process_memory-stats_free-number	<250000 (memory_stress_stop)	>=250000
software-oper_cisco-platform-software_control- processes_control-process_per-core-stats_per-core-stat_idle	0 (<0.5) (Bridge_delif)	>0.5
software-oper_cisco-platform-software_control- processes_control-process_per-core-stats_per-core-stat_nice	0 (<0.5) (vcpu_overload_stop)	>0.5

> label

Verify by some features

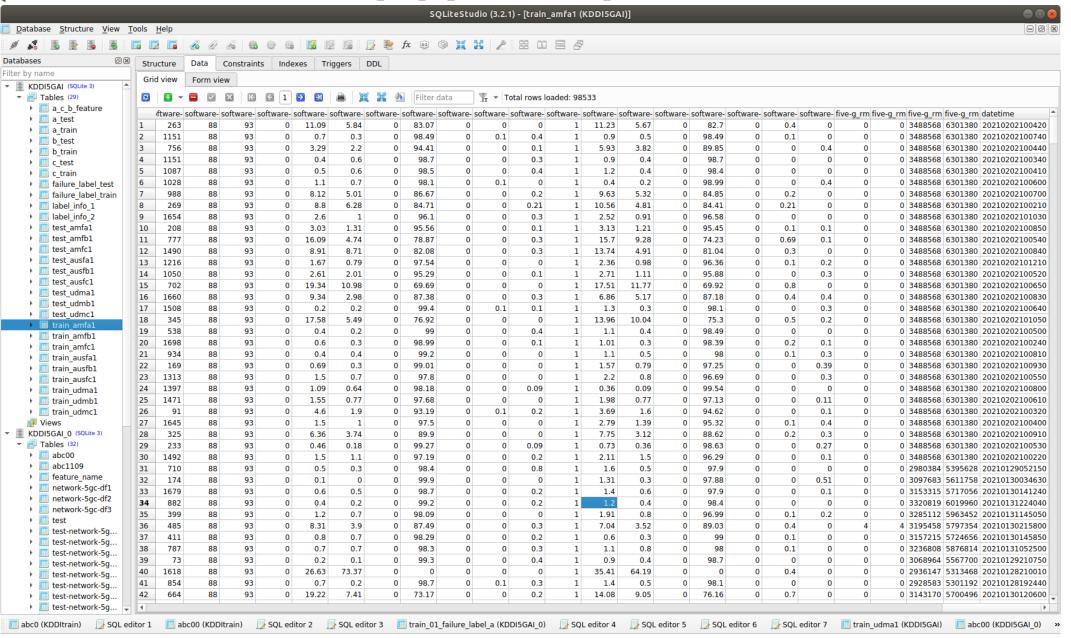
Feature Profile 1 (features name)





Feature Profile (2)(values)

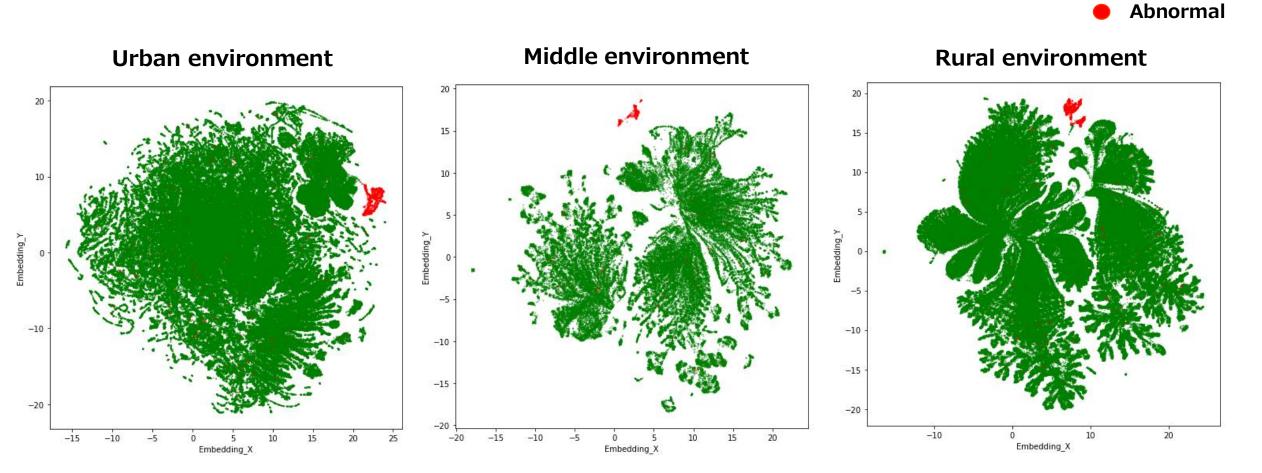








Normal



In all environment, the failure could be basically distinguished by unsupervised UMAP model.

Machine Learning by Xgboost 2-class model



Task-1 課程#1

Training by a (urban): (Normal: 292,306; Abnormal: 3,293) Test by c (rural): (Normal: 73,082; Abnormal: 807)

	Precision	Recall	F-1
Xgboost	100%	100%	100%

Confusion	73,082	0(FP)
Matrix	0	807(TP)

Training by c (rural): (Normal:292,395; Abnormal: 3,204) Test by a (urban): (Normal: 72,534; Abnormal: 1,352)

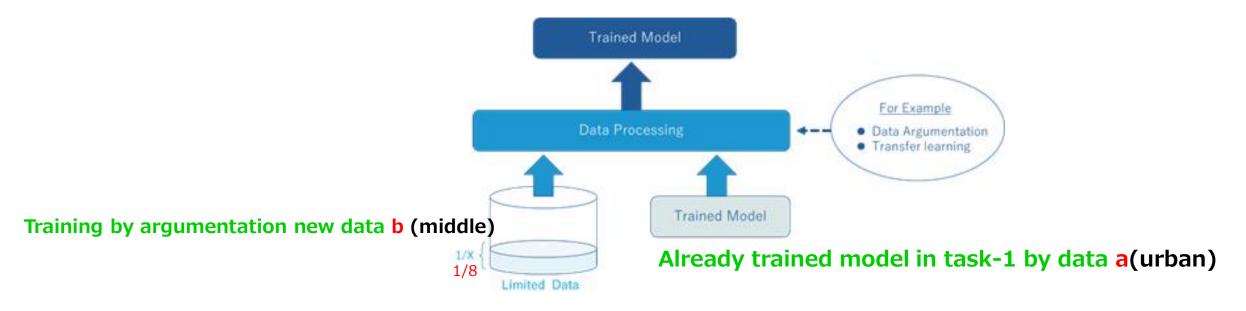
	Precision	Recall	F-1
Xgboost	100%	100%	100%

Confusion	72,534	0(FP)
Matrix	0	1,352(TP)

Augmentation Learning by XGB Increment model



Task-2 課程#2



- lacktriangle Trained model by a (urban) (Normal: 292,306; Abnormal: 3,293) + Training by b (middle)(Nomal: 36,668; Abnormal: 412)
- Test by b (middle): (Normal: 73,129; Abnormal: 812)

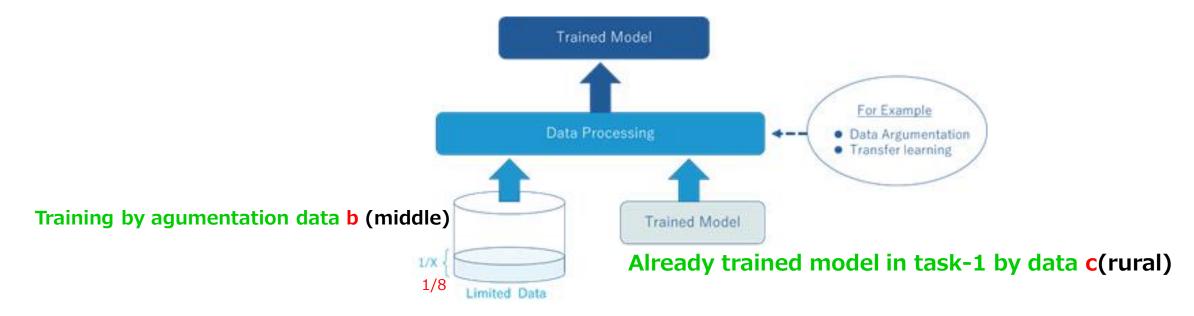
	Precision	Recall	F-1
Xgboost	100%	83%	91%

Confusion Matrix	73,129	0(FP)
	135	677(TP)

Augmentation Learning by XGB Increment model



Task 2 課程#2



- Trained model by C (urban) (Normal: 292,395; Abnormal: 3,204) + Training by b (middle)(Nomal:36,668; Abnormal: 412)
- Test by b (middle): (Normal: 73,129; Abnormal: 812)

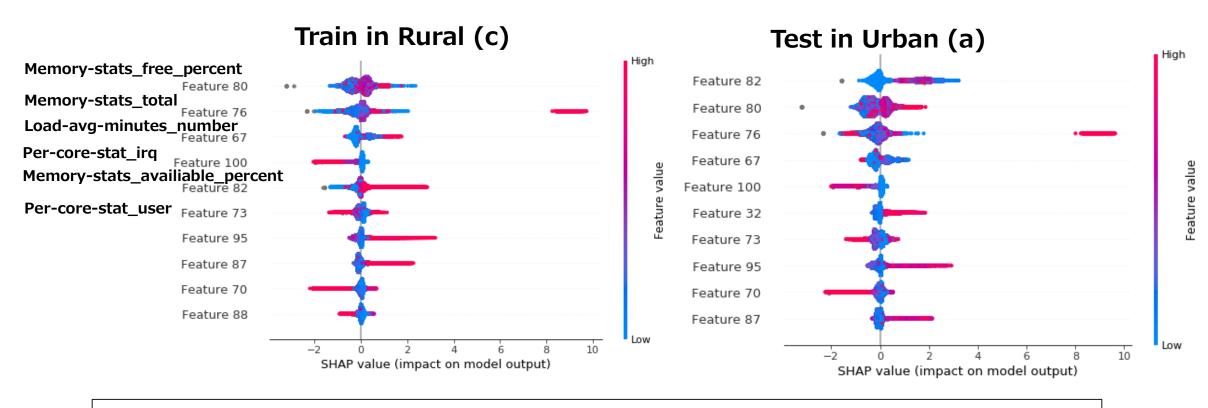
	Precision	Recall	F-1
Xgboost	87%	100%	93%

Confusion Matrix	73,005	124(FP)
	0	812(TP)

SHAP for Feature analysis Failure cause analysis



Machine learning based on tree models is comprehensive. When tree based models are applied in applications, we expect models can be interpretable, which means we can understand how the model uses input features to make predictions. ShapTreeExplainer bridges theory to practice based on classic game theoretic Shapley values. It makes possible to evaluate features impact when network failure happened.



By calculate the train or test data's SHAP values, we can know how the features influence the predictions results. So when the failure is detected, we can infer the most important failure reasons by SHAP value rank.



Improvement proposal

- **◆** Data clustering or mapping is helpful to confirm the feature's effectiveness
- ♦ More deep analysis: how different information (CPU load info, traffic info, fiveg session info) is related failure by training AI models respectively.
- ♦ How to choose features should be investigated more deeply.
- ◆ Comparing neural network models with tree models for more flexible deployment.