

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

Team Kaien 2021-12-01

Team member:

阿部 海燕 Kaien ABE abe@people.kobe-u.ac.jp

白石 善明 Yoshiaki SHIRAISHI zenmei@port.kobe-u.ac.jp



Content



- Background
- > Survey of Data Profile
- Feature Extraction Method
- Data clustering using unsupervised ML model
- > Task #1 Abnormal detection model
- Task #2 Augmentation model
- > Task #3 Failure cause analysis by SHAP value
- > Future work

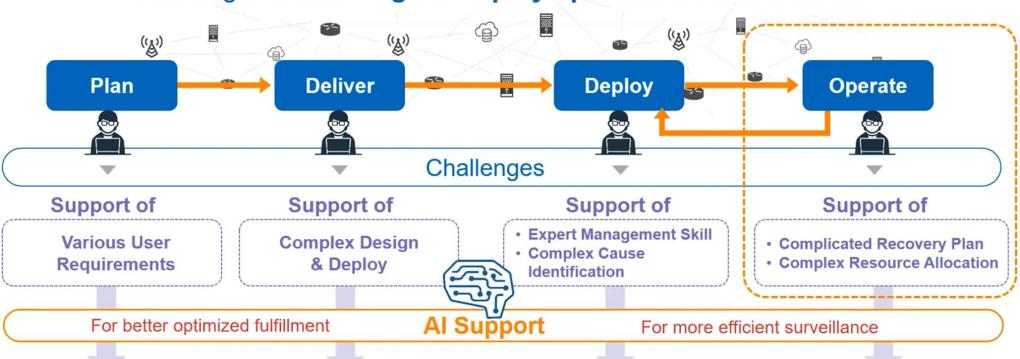
| Project Introduction







E2E 5G operational architecture empowered by AI, including Define/Design & Deploy operations functionalities



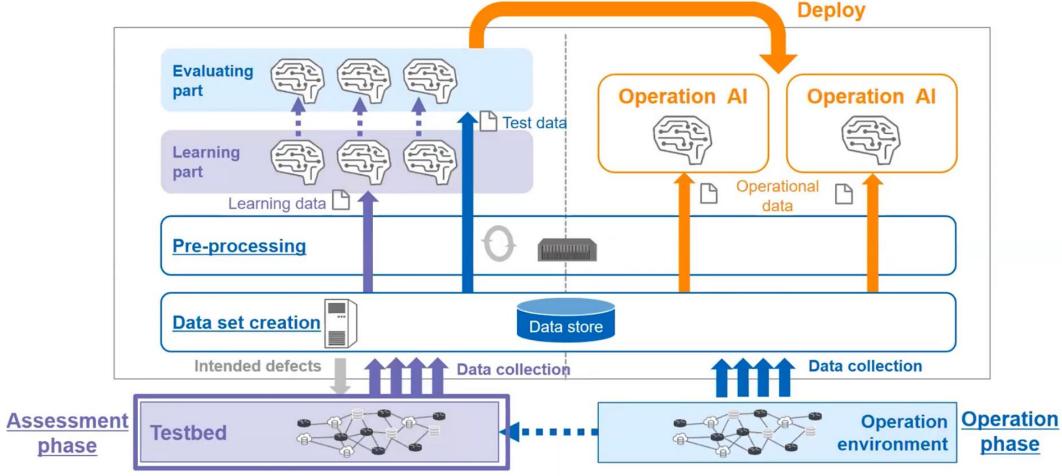
AI-Empowered E2E 5G Operation



| Target

<u>Urban model</u> <u>middle model</u> <u>Rural model</u>





Confidential Proprietary Copyright © 2019 KDDI Corporation All Rights Reserved





Data processing environment

計算機・ライブラ 環境

| 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 takes several days for feature extraction.





| 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

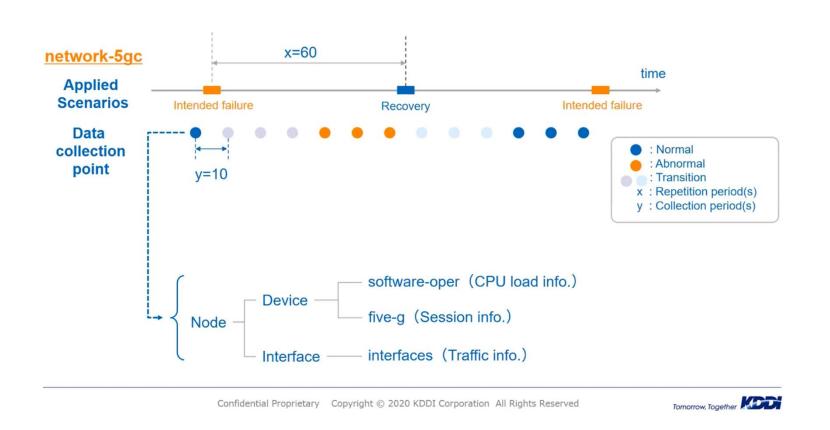
(One data is split to 3 data according to nodes number for more precise label)

| Table data | of features | s (101) |
|------------|-------------|---------|
|------------|-------------|---------|

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



Data investigation

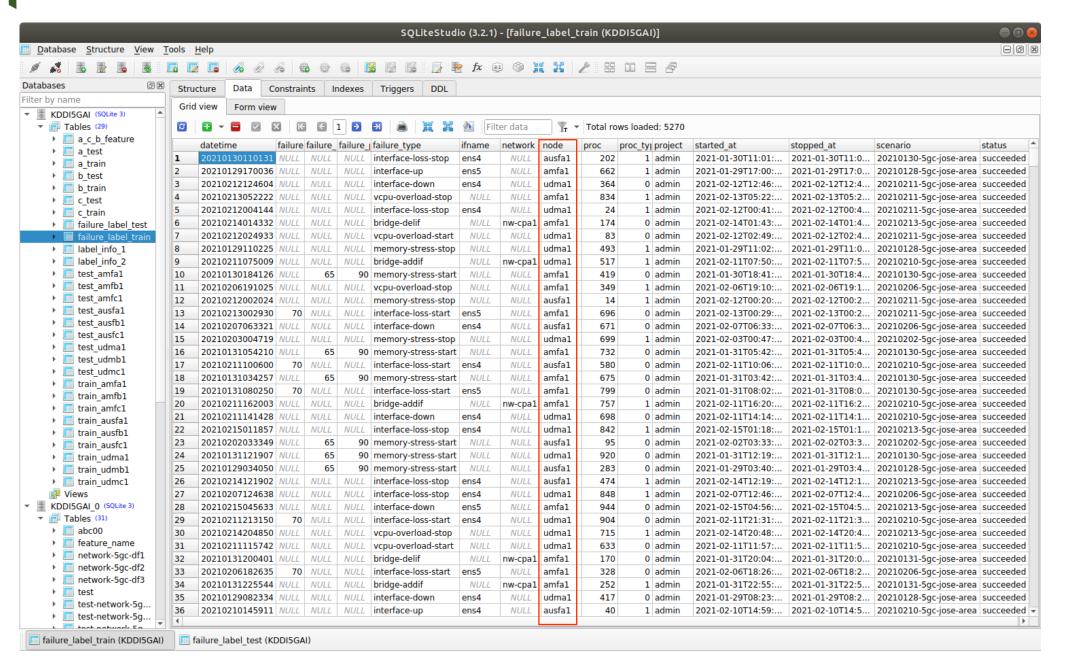


| Nodes | Failure | | |
|-------|---------|--|--|
| amf | ○ 障害発生 | | |
| ausf | ○ 障害発生 | | |
| udm | ○ 障害発生 | | |
| gnb | × 障害なし | | |
| smf | × 障害なし | | |
| upf | × 障害なし | | |
| nrf | × 障害なし | | |
| dn | × 障害なし | | |

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.

| Failure label information

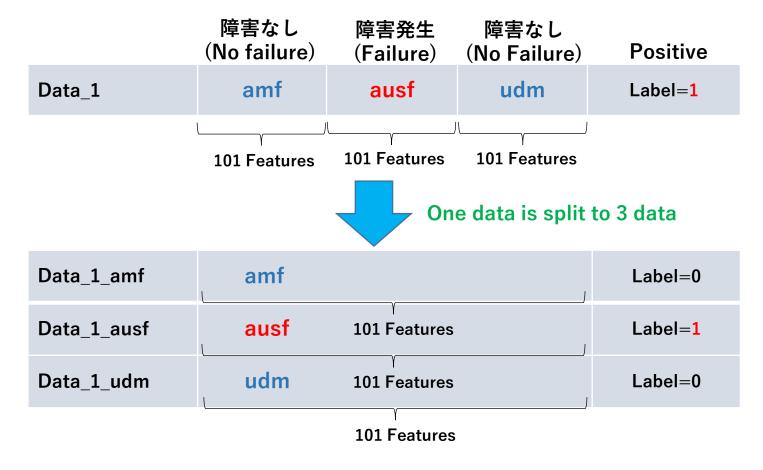






Data processing (1) データ分割のアイデアとメリット

In the provided dataset, failures happened in three nodes (total nodes=8) so that we only processing 3 nodes information for decreasing data processing work.



障害発生したノートを特定できる & 過学習を抑制できる



Data processing (2)-how to select features

特徴量の選抜基準

| Nodes | 障害 | 抽出項目数 |
|-------|------|----------------------|
| 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 digital info.

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

■ Common features among all of nodes

| datetime | failure_type | ifname | network | node |
|----------------|----------------------|--------|---------|--------|
| 20210209154552 | interface-up | ens4 | NULL | udma1 |
| 20210205234627 | bridge-delif | NULL | nw-cpa1 | ausfa1 |
| 20210205085657 | interface-down | ens5 | NULL | amfa1 |
| 20210209044653 | memory-stress-stop | NULL | NULL | ausfa1 |
| 20210205122320 | vcpu-overload-stop | NULL | NULL | amfa1 |
| 20210205141413 | vcpu-overload-stop | NULL | NULL | amfa1 |
| 20210209115810 | normal | NULL | NULL | NULL |
| 20210205235154 | vcpu-overload-stop | NULL | NULL | ausfa1 |
| 20210206041959 | bridge-delif | NULL | nw-cpa1 | ausfa1 |
| 20210205022336 | interface-down | ens5 | NULL | amfa1 |
| 20210205125623 | interface-loss-start | ens5 | NULL | amfa1 |
| 20210210014614 | memory-stress-stop | NULL | NULL | amfa1 |
| 20210205205932 | interface-loss-start | ens4 | NULL | udma1 |
| 20210209055829 | bridge-delif | NULL | nw-cpa1 | amfa1 |
| 20210206020246 | bridge-delif | NULL | nw-cpa1 | udma1 |
| 20210205143538 | interface-loss-stop | ens5 | NULL | amfa1 |
| 20210205221325 | memory-stress-stop | NULL | NULL | udma1 |
| 20210209225842 | interface-loss-stop | ens4 | NULL | udma1 |



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

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.

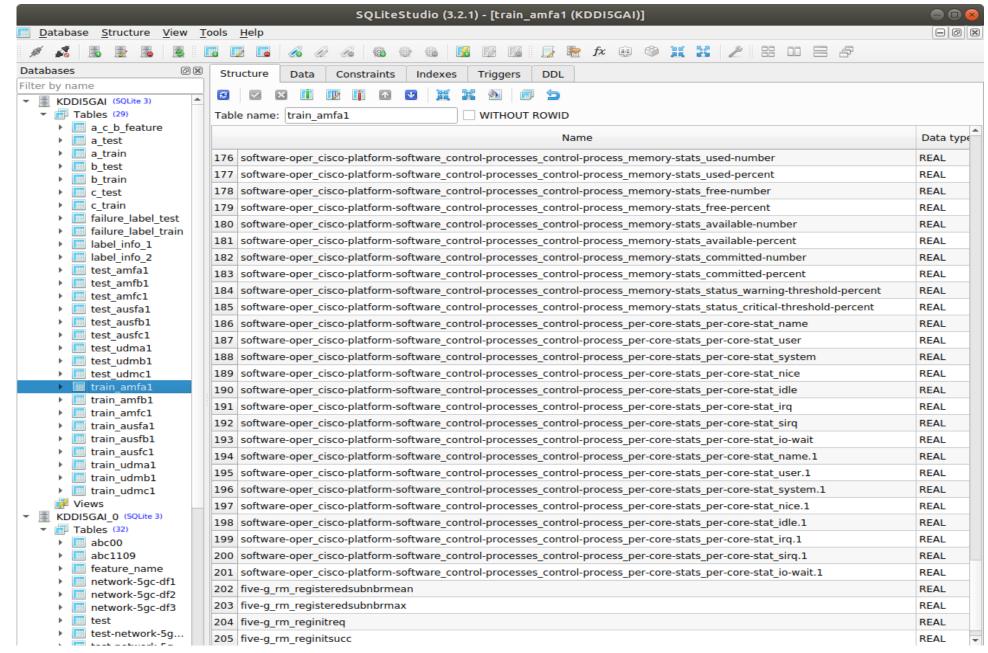
| Info & Features 特徴量 | Abnormal 障害あり(label=1) | Normal 障害なし(label=0) |
|---|---|----------------------|
| Memory_status: (148)(4512) software-oper_cisco-platform-software_control- processes_control-process_memory-stats_memory-status | 'Critical' 'Warning' | 'Healthy' |
| Minute_status_condition: 16 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

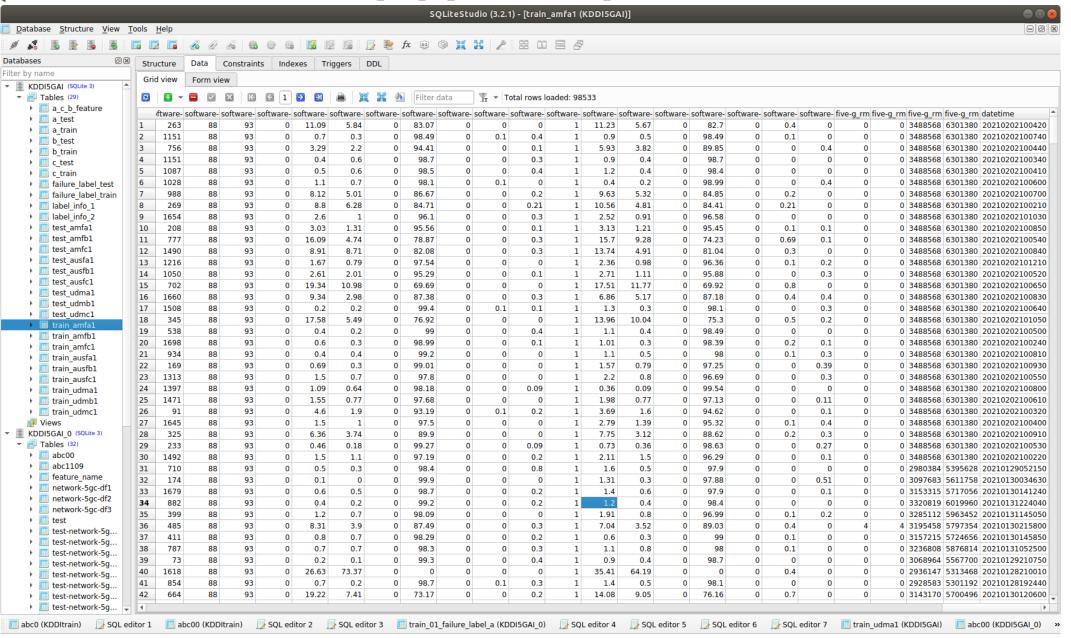
Feature Profile 1 (features name)





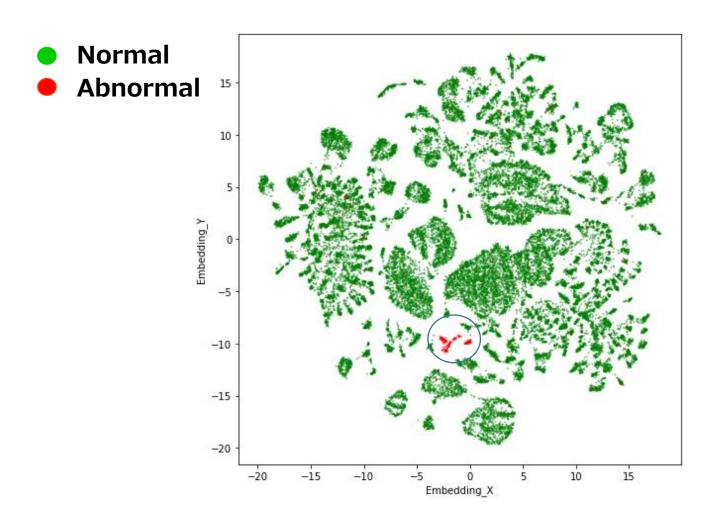
Feature Profile (2)(values)







Data clustering using unsupervised ML model (UMAP)



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)

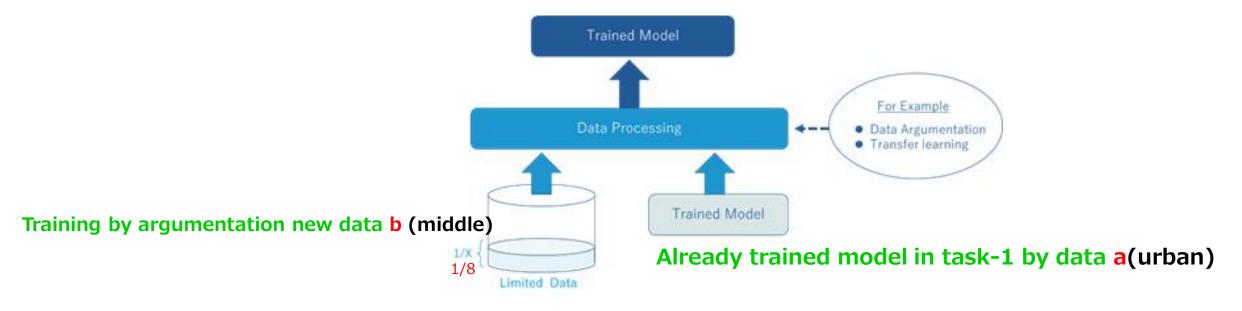
| | Precision | Recall | F-1 |
|---------|-----------|--------|------|
| Xgboost | 100% | 100% | 100% |

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

Increment Learning by XGB Increment model



Task-2 課程#2



- ◆ 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)

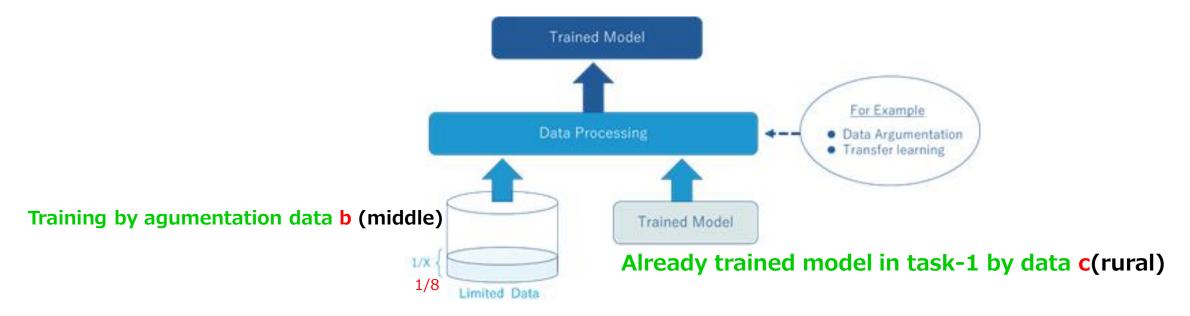
| | Precision | Recall | F-1 |
|---------|-----------|--------|-----|
| Xgboost | 100% | 83% | 91% |

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

Increment Learning by XGB Increment model



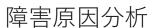
Task 2 課程#2



- lacktriangle 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) |

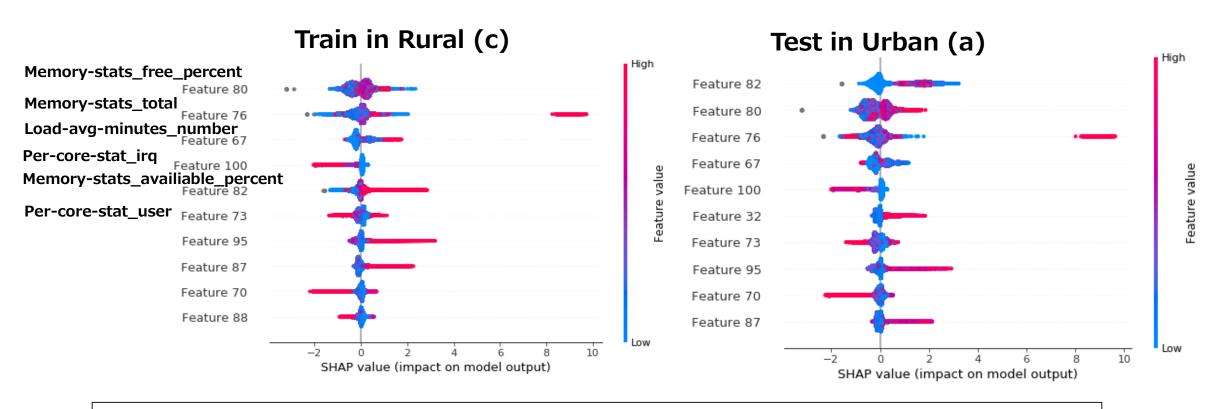


SHAP for Feature analysis



(SHapley Additive exPlanations)

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

改善点など

- **◆** 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.