Outlier Detection in Virtual Machine Resource Data

A dissertation submitted in partial fulfilment of

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by

Liam Reid

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SCHOOL OF ELECTRONICS, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING and COMPUTER SCIENCE

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To those who have helped the author during the project and the preparation of the dissertation and to anybody who has given financial support.

Abstract

A summary (100 words) which provides an outline of the subject matter and the results, findings and/or conclusions of the dissertation.

Contents

A complete list of chapters, sections, appendices etc. with page numbers.

Main Text (see below)

The main body of the dissertation as described below organised as a sequence of chapters each normally containing several sections. The main text should not normally exceed 45 pages (it may be less).

References

A list of references to documents (books, papers, web pages etc.) which are referred to in the main body of the text. Use the IEEE citation style as detailed here <https://www.ieee.org/documents/ieeecitationref.pdf>. There is some guidance on referencing at <http://www.qub.ac.uk/cite2write/home.html>.

**The first citation should be the URL to the software code repository which should contain the code and any other resource required to run the software.**

Appendices

These should include as appropriate:

(a) A User manual giving details on how to use the software, including details of input data, output formats and error messages.

(b) Test results, if appropriate.

(c) Other information which is not convenient or appropriate to include in the main body of the dissertation.

The Main Text

1. Introduction and Problem Area
   1. Introduction

Cloud computing, although not fundamentally new, has become one of the fastest growing technologies in the 21st century [1]. Applications and services deployed on cloud-based platforms are getting increasingly complex with the escalation in popularity. Consequently, cloud engineers are constantly working to make their platforms robust and failsafe, but problems with cloud services are still prevalent as we move into 2022 [2].

On October 4th, 2021, Facebook, WhatsApp, and Instagram suffered an outage due to a problem with their shared cloud infrastructure. The effects were felt by its billions of users globally, claiming they felt “discomfort and displeasure” during the 6-hour period [2][3]. Facebook shares fell 5.4% and loses in revenue were estimated to be around $99.75 million [4].

Maintaining cloud systems within an organisation is the responsibility of the Cloud Systems Administrator. A Cloud Systems Administrator deploys services, monitors and analyses cloud resource performance and resolves any issues reported. This role has become so important in recent years that organisations dedicate entire teams of Cloud System Administrators to manage their cloud infrastructure [5].

With the increased complexity of this role, a software solution has been developed in order to assist Cloud Systems Administrators in the monitoring of cloud services. This solution provides a platform to detect discrepancies in cloud resource data using newly implemented outlier detection techniques. The detection can run in real time to monitor CPU usage and identify outliers. The solution is also a platform for performing experiments on new outlier detection techniques with a variety of datasets. The proposed solution will aid a Cloud Systems Administrator in performing their role and automate the process of detecting discrepancies in cloud resource usage.

* 1. Cloud Computing in 2022

Cloud computing has been a popular technology used for many years, and the demand is continuing to grow. Over 90% of organisations use some type of cloud service for a variety of different applications [6]. “Data backup, disaster recovery, email, virtual desktops, software development and testing, big data analytics, and customer-facing web applications [7]” are among a few listed by AWS (Amazon Web Services).

In recent years, millions of people around the world have been forced to work from home because of the coronavirus crises [8]. Remote working was forced upon many unprepared organisations and their workforces. Consequently, the use of cloud-based virtualisation technology was utilised to provide staff with the resources necessary to carry out their roles [9]. BYOD (Bring Your Own Device), paired with a VDI (Virtual Desktop Interface), provided employees with an interface to their organisation’s network, applications and resources [10], [11]. Thus, with the power of Cloud technology, office workers around the world quickly adapted to our ever-changing way of life.

* 1. Risks / Mitigation of Hosting Cloud Resources

Resource exhaustion is a major risk to a VM host server, where software using a server will exhaust its resources and effect the availability of other Virtual Machine’s sharing the same resources [12]. Resource exhaustion may occur for several reasons, for example, an infinite loop that prevents a process from terminating or a cyber-attack that results in a server’s resources being misused. If availability is impacted, a systems software may fail and introduce vulnerabilities to the system [13]. An effective Outlier Detection algorithm paired with a monitoring dashboard can reduce the risk to availability by notifying the user of a Virtual Machine on a server exhausting more resources than it normally needs.

Physical resources for Virtual Machines are managed by software called the hypervisor. The hypervisor is responsible for provisioning new VMs and distributing the resources where necessary. Hypervisor security can be breached by ‘various malicious attacks.’ “Session hijacking, man-in-the middle attack, flooding attack (and) Malware-Injection attack(s)” can allow malicious intruders unauthorized access to a server’s resources. In session hijacking, a hacker will steal a legitimate user’s session ID when it is generated after login. Once the session is hijacked, the hacker can copy the VM and gain access to all the data. A hacker can use a man-in-the-middle attack to intercept data and gain access to a VM. A hacker can perform a Malware Injection attack by inserting malicious code into an application. This makes the resources, applications, and data on the VM vulnerable

[14]. These events are liable to happen often and when they do, they can go undetected. An Outlier Detector would mitigate the damage done to a system by notifying the user of any suspicious/anomalous behaviours.

Misuse or unauthorized access of a VM management console can be a serious risk. A hacker could gain access to a VM management console using techniques like phishing, malware attacks, brute force attacks or by learning login credentials from a system or website breach. Not just hackers, but an insider from an organisation with authorised access to VM management tools can also be a risk. With access to a VM management console, a person could cause a lot of damage by deprovisioning VMs running important processes. They could also provision additional VMs that are not needed, this would result in a huge cost for the organisation as resources are scaled to meet demand and if resources restrictions are set, availability of resources is decreased for other VMs running important processes [15]. These changes could easily be detected by a VM Outlier Detector dashboard and the risk and cost to the organisation can be reduced.

VM sprawl is the process where a VM is duplicated then forgotten about. These unmanaged VMs can operate on a network for weeks or even months without being detected. Without proper monitoring, these VMs can miss important security patches. As a result, there is an increased risk to security. There are methods to prevent VM sprawl, processes to govern VM lifecycle management using automated scripts can reduce the risk of VM sprawl, but this comes at a cost [12]. A dashboard monitoring Virtual Machine data in real time could quickly identify these forgotten VMs and notify the user.

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1. Solution Description System Requirements and Specification
   1. Development of an Effective Outlier Detector

The main technique developed to detect outliers is an ensemble of weak classifiers that work together and vote to determine a final classification [1]. The key elements considered when implanting this technique are described below.

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Selecting an Effective Technique for Detecting Outliers

An outlier is described as “an observation which deviates so much from other observations as to arouse suspicions that it was generated by a different mechanism [1]”

Outlier detection is used in many different fields for a variety of reasons. For example; banks may use outlier detection to detect fraud in abnormal spending patterns, a hospital to detect irregularities with a patient’s heartbeat, or in sports where a team evaluate player’s performance to determine outstanding attributes [2].

With the increased use of the cloud platform, competition for resources on shared networks is growing. Overloaded networks can experience increased downtime and a decrease in availability and reliability. Therefore, an effective solution must be proposed for detecting outliers in cloud resource data [3].

There are many different techniques for detecting outliers with statistical, nearest neighbour, clustering and classification based detection being among the most popular [4]. The technique proposed as part of this project uses a combination of statistical and classification based outlier detection which is especially effective against time series data. A time series can be defined as “a sequence of data points that occur in successive order over some period of time” [5]. The technique proposed is an ensemble of ‘weak’ classifiers that work quickly using statistical methods to examine the behaviour of the data over time, classifying data as either an outlier or inlier. This technique considers the idea of concept drift, whereby the relationship between data points and time change throughout the series [6]. It makes the classification quickly so that real-time outlier detection is possible. This is a key feature to this detection as it provides Cloud Systems Administrators the ability to detect discrepancies with performance and quickly diagnose issues with a cloud service.

Choosing a Learning Style

The problem with real world datasets that they are unlabelled (outliers are not known) [7]. The software developed will need to be able to detect outliers without labelled data. Therefore, it is important that different learning styles are used. There are three learning styles in which traditional classifiers are trained with.

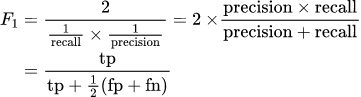
* Unsupervised
  + This learning style has access to data which contains outliers, but the data is not labelled. This means that the unsupervised model must work on its own to figure out what is an outlier and what is not.
* Supervised
  + Has access to labelled data containing both outliers and inliers. These models tend to be more accurate than unsupervised but depend on data being labelled correctly by a human.
* Semi-Supervised
  + Access to only a small amount of labelled data to train the model. This is useful when it’s only possible to label a limited amount because the dataset is so large and intricate.

[8]

Research shows that the supervised learning method produces the best results, but this cannot be used for real-world data since it is unlabelled.

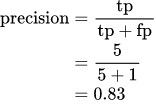
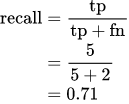
Outlier Detection Performance

To test the effectiveness of the technique implemented, and to compare it to traditional techniques, it must be tested on real world datasets. A comparison can be made by scoring the classifiers on their ability to detect outliers. Scoring the detection techniques can be achieved by generating an ‘f1’ score. An f1 score can be calculated using the following algorithm [9].



Equation: Calculating F1 Score [10].

Precision and recall are needed to calculate the f1 score, they can be calculated using the following algorithms.

Equations: Calculating Precision and Recall [10].

The software implementation can calculate the true positive, false positive and false negative values automatically. To calculate these values, the classifiers are used on labelled data sets (outliers are identified but not known to the classifier).

Ensemble Voting

For the detectors to work together they must vote on a classification for a specific data point. Two voting systems were proposed.

The first, ‘Majority Classification’, makes a classification based on the classification made by the majority of detectors in the ensemble. This method of voting runs quickly and experiments show it produces accurate results.

The second voting system, ‘Combined Confidence’, extracts a confidence value from each detection made the detectors and combines them to generate a final confidence. Confidence is calculated from the distance a data point is from the thresholds of each detector. Results show this technique produces good f1 scores but is slower than the first voting system.

NAB SCORING

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* 1. Developing an Effective Software Solution

The software solution comes in the form of monitoring software. This software is used to detect outliers using a user specified detector on a user specified dataset. Users can monitor data in real time with outlier detection techniques applied or perform experiments on previously labelled datasets to determine which dataset works best for their data. This section specifies the key elements considered when developing this solution.

Programmatically Detecting Outliers

The software solution implemented contains programmatic implementations of various traditional outlier detection techniques. Techniques implemented have been programmed to take input, and produce a classification on data points in the same fashion. In doing so, clean code is achieved [1]. Less code is needed to display and score detection data since using this generic style makes code near the front end re-usable. Fig. 1 describes the outlier detection process. The ‘Data’ being passed to the outlier detector contains the time series data and any parameters needed by the detector to perform the detection. The output of this process is a data frame containing the outliers detected.

Outlier Detector

Data

Outliers Detected in Data

Fig. 1 Programmatic Outlier Detection Process.

Programmatically Scoring Outliers

Some of the datasets available to run through this system are labelled meaning true positive, false positive, true negative and false negative values can be determined and the detector can be scored. As mentioned in section 2.1, precision, recall and f1 are used to generate a score for the detection. Accuracy is also calculated using this software solution [2]. Outlier detection data that has been processed by the detection is fed to the scoring system with the true outlier labels and the metrics are calculated.

Detection Data

Detector Scoring

Accuracy, Precision, Recall, F1

True Outlier Labels

Fig. 2 Detector Scoring Process

Accuracy, precision, recall and F1 are calculated using the following equations.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
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|  |  |

Equations used to evaluate the detector against the dataset.

Easy Configuration of Detectors and Datasets

The software contains many options to assist the user in performing detection on a specified dataset. The user can select a detector from a dropdown box containing all detectors implemented in the system. New detectors can be copied to the projects code base, a few small tweaks in the detection script and configuration can allow the user to use a newly implemented detector with the monitoring software. The user can select a dataset from a dropdown containing all datasets that are available in the project resources. If a new dataset needs to be added, it is simply copied to the project resources and the configuration (containing the dataset name) is updated. The dataset is then available for use by the user.

This is made possible through the use of clean code practices throughout the code base. The monitoring software is highly configurable allowing for many combinations of detectors and datasets. This provides a thorough experimentation platform for examining detectors with multiple different time series datasets.

Representing Data

Data readability is greatly improved by visualising graphs [3]. The monitoring software contains graphs that represent the data generated. CONTINUE THIS

Storing Data

THIS SECTION AFTER DATABASE IMPLEMENTATION

Usability

Usability is described in part 11 of the ISO 9241 as “The extent to which a product can be used by specified users to achieve specified goals with effectiveness, efficiency and satisfaction in a specified context of use.”[4]. Good UI design is crucial to the success of any client facing software system so it is important to develop a UI that is customer focused [5]. The UI implemented with this software system is minimalistic. It contains a limited amount of components consisting of dropdown boxes and graphs. For monitoring software, a bombardment of information would take away from the focus of the application which is detecting outliers. There is no need for the software to display lengthy text to the user, the primary focus is to detect outliers in real time and display data to the user.

Robustness

To test the robustness of the software and the quality of the code, unit testing has been implemented with this software. The “test early, test often” approach allows new features to be tested against the functionality of the entire system very quickly and very easily [6]. A test suite developed with the aid of a test plan means full coverage of the testable methods in the system has been achieved. The test plan follows a format described by T. Hamilton in an article titled “Test Plan Template: Sample Document with Web Application Example [7]” and can be found in the appendix.

[1] B. Latte., S. Henning., M. Wojcieszak. (2019, Feb. 18) Clean Code: On the Use of Practices and Tools to Produce Maintainable Code for Long-Living. [Paper] *In: EMLS 2019: 6th Collaborative Workshop on Evolution and Maintenance of Long-Living Systems. , Stuttgart. Proceedings of the Workshops of the Software Engineering Conference 2019. ; pp. 96-99.* Available: <https://oceanrep.geomar.de/id/eprint/45829/>

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[7] T. Hamilton. (2022, Feb. 19) Test Plan Template: Sample Document with Web Application Example. *Guru99* [Online]. Available: <https://www.guru99.com/test-plan-for-project.html>

You should provide a precise description of the system developed. Note that this is likely to be different from those that you started with, since you now have considerably more knowledge and understanding. The final dissertation should therefore contain an updated set of requirements matching the final system delivered. You can list these as a *requirements definition* from the domain perspective but you should also derive a *specification* for the software. The software requirements specification establishes the basis for what the software product is to do (and is not expected to do). You should list any assumptions made about the problem and any system constraints. Overall your requirements, functional AND non-functional should be correct, complete, consistent, clear, feasible and objectively verifiable. Content depends on your project but could include:

* A complete set of function definitions (as use cases if preferred), as far as possible written so as to be testable
* Measurable and testable non-functional requirements
* Description of interfaces required such as with other software or systems
* Any specific user interface requirement
* User characteristics

The target to aim for here is to describe a solution that satisfactorily solves the problem. Ideally your solution will be convincing and creative. Your requirements could be the basis for a contract or handing to external developers to complete. The best dissertations will show outstanding work, approaching that of the best professionals.

* 1. Example sub heading

Use sub headings as appropriate

Subsub heading

For a sub sub heading just make it bold without numbering.

1. Design
   1. Design of the Detection Algorithm

The combined predictions of an ensemble of weak classifiers are used as the method to detect outliers in this experiment. These detectors generate a prediction for a piece of data (outlier or inlier), the combined predictions are combined to produce a final classification. Two methods of voting are used to produce the final classification to see which method produces the better score. The idea of concept drift must be considered since the VM cloud resource usage can vary throughout the day but also from day to day (due to factors such as new applications being deployed to these EC2 instances) [1].

There are 4 classification techniques in the Ensemble.

* **Moving Average**

This technique uses the average of the previous data points in the time series to classify the next. After the average is calculated, the standard deviation of the previous data points is calculated. The standard deviation is used as a threshold, if they next data point is less than or greater than the average calculated +/- the threshold then the data point is classified as an outlier [2]. The graph shows this technique in practice, the red lines represent the boundaries, and the red dots are the outliers detected.

Chart, line chart

Description automatically generated

Fig. 2 Moving Average outlier detection showing boundaries

* **Moving Median**

This technique follows the same steps as the previous except a median is calculated instead of the average [3]. The graph below shows this technique in practice, observe how the boundaries are like moving average but different outliers have been detected.

Chart, line chart

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

Fig. 3 Moving Median outlier detection showing boundaries

* **Moving Boxplot**

This technique takes several of the previous data points and generates a boxplot. The interquartile range is combined with the upper and lower quartiles to produce a threshold (1.5 \* the inter-quartile range). If the next data point is outside the threshold, then the data point is classified as an outlier [4].

1st Quartile

3rd Quartile

1.5 \* IQR (Upper bound)

1.5 \* IQR (Lower bound)

Fig. 4 Boxplot Outlier Detection Example

* **Histogram**

This technique plots histograms of subsets of the data. If a range in the histogram has a height less than a defined threshold, then the range is said to contain outliers [5]. If a range has a height below the threshold, but the ranges beside it have a height higher than the threshold then it is considered a borderline inlier.

**Chart

Description automatically generated**

Fig. 5 Histogram Based Outlier Detection

Ensemble Voting

For the detectors to work together they must vote on a classification for a specific data point. Two voting systems were proposed.

**1 – Majority Classification**

This voting technique labels outliers based on the classification made by the majority of detectors in the ensemble.

Equation: Majority Classification Voting Formula

Where ‘n’ is number of outliers in the ensemble and ‘t’ is the predefined number of detectors that must classify as an outlier.

Experiments performed using this technique proved this voting system to be efficient (running detection quickly) and accurate (producing a good score for accuracy) but did not generate good scores for recall, precision and f1 compare to voting system 2.

**2 – Combined Confidence**

Detectors in the ensemble run individually first, generating a prediction and a ‘confidence’ score. The confidence scores are combined to generate a final prediction. The formula behind this voting mechanism is described below.

Confidence is calculated by the distance between a data point and the threshold.

For predictions, -1(outlier) and 1(inlier), the above equation computes a minimum prediction of -n and a maximum of n. By visualising possible outputs on a spectrum, it can be said that an outlier score < 0 is likely to be an actual outlier.

0

N (max inlier)

-N (min outlier)

Experiments proved that this voting system performed the best, generating better scores for precision, recall and f1. Although it takes nearly double the time to complete the detection.

[1] A. Tsymbal. (2004). *The problem of concept drift: definitions and related work*. Computer Science Department, Trinity College Dublin 106.2: 58. <http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.58.9085&rep=rep1&type=pdf>

[2] Dr. Dataman. (2021, Apr, 18). *Anomaly Detection for Time Series. (1) Simple Moving Average.* [Online]. Available: [https://medium.com/dataman-in-ai/anomaly-detection-for-time-series-a87f8bc8d22e](file:///C:\Users\lreid\outlier-detection-in-virtual-machines\resources\%20https:\medium.com\dataman-in-ai\anomaly-detection-for-time-series-a87f8bc8d22e)

[3] Anomaly. (2016, Jan. 12). *Detecting Anomalies with Moving Median Decompsition*. [Online]. Available: <https://anomaly.io/anomaly-detection-moving-median-decomposition/index.html>

[4] A. Kliton, G. Shevlyakov and P. Smirnov. (2013). *Detection of outliers with boxplots*. 141-144. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/261173084_Detection_of_outliers_with_boxplots>

[5] M. Goldstein, A. Dengel. (2012). *Histogram-based Outlier Score (HBOS): A fast Unsupervised Anomaly Detection Algorithm*. Available: <https://www.goldiges.de/publications/HBOS-KI-2012.pdf>

* 1. Design of the Software

Database Design

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **True Positive** | | |
| PK | true\_positive\_id | int |
| FK | detection\_ID | int |
|  | true\_positive\_datetime | datetime |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Detection** | | |
| PK | detection\_ID | int |
|  | detector\_name | Varchar(50) |
|  | dataset\_name | Varchar(50) |
|  | true\_negative\_count | int |
|  | dataset\_size | int |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **False Negative** | | |
| PK | false\_negative\_id | int |
| FK | detection\_ID | int |
|  | false\_negative\_datetime | datetime |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **False Positive** | | |
| PK | false\_positive\_id | int |
| FK | detection\_ID | int |
|  | false\_positive\_datetime | datetime |

Fig. 3.2.1 Database Entity Relationship Diagram

UI Design

Detector Dropdown Box

Dataset Dropdown Box

Detection Results:

Accuracy

Precision

Recall

F1

Graph displaying outlier detection

Fig. 3.2.2 UI Design for Experimental/Testing Interface

Graphical user interface, text

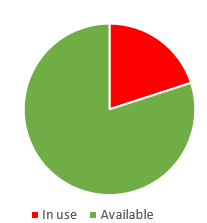
Description automatically generated

Fig. 3.2.3 Colours used to mark detection results on the graph

Dataset Dropdown Box

Detector Dropdown Box

CPU Usage



Graph displaying real time outlier detection

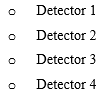
Fig 3.2.4 UI Design for Real Time Outlier Detection

Chart

Description automatically generated

Fig. 3.2.? UI Design for Real Time Detection

Radio buttons for selecting ensemble detectors



Dataset Dropdown Box

Detection Results:

Accuracy

Precision

Recall

F1

Graph displaying outlier detection

Fig 3.2.5 UI Design for Ensemble Testing Interface

This section should describe the design of your proposed system. Normally this several parts, depending on your project:

1. Architectural Description of the system – textual and/or diagrammatic. This could be a simple diagram showing the components and how they relate or it could describe the choice of architectural style or pattern used.
2. User Interface Design (if applicable). Show sketches of the design or screenshots with explanations of choices made, if necessary.
3. Software System Design. The role of each component and the interfaces between components should be described. There should be a clear correlation between your design and your specification.
4. Where applicable give a critical discussion of key design decisions/styles/patterns used; data model; UI design, external Interfaces, other important issues e.g. concurrency, event handling, data persistence, error and exception handling, fault tolerance, security, distribution of components.

The design should be linked to requirements and, where applicable give a critical discussion of key design decisions/styles/patterns used. There might be a data model, a UI design, details of external interfaces, and of other important issues e.g. concurrency, event handling, error and exception handling, security, data persistence. No particular notation or tool is mandated. A satisfactory design will show a grasp of the main design issues. For top marks aim for outstanding design documentation approaching that of the best professionals. Prove that you have a very strong grasp of the design issues and aim for documentation that could be passed on to a developer without the need for further explanation

1. Implementation

You should describe any languages, packages, and libraries etc. that are used in the development of your system. There is no need to describe your code in detail. You may highlight data types and implementation techniques that are of special interest. If appropriate, you may provide:

* 1. Implementation Language
  2. Development Environment
  3. Software Libraries
  4. Implementation Decisions
  5. Description of Component Implementation
     1. graphs

1. Choice of implementation language(s)/ development environment(s)
2. Use of software libraries;
3. Key implementation decisions
4. A description of how some important functions and algorithms were implemented.
5. A description of how each component is implemented.

Program code can be accessed by the assessors via the git repository **so there is no need to include code listings**. It is recommended that you comment code appropriately (not excessively). Programs should be written in a clear style with good program structure and well-defined data structures. The program code should reflect its design and show an understanding of relevant implementation issues.

1. Testing
   1. Unit Testing
   2. CI (Continuous Integration)

This section will be judged in tandem with other evidence including evidence of unit tests and/or test documentation on the Repo. There should be a discussion of Test Approach e.g. unit testing, system testing, regression testing etc; Test cases should be described and justified; Include Testing tools used and provide evidence that testing coverage was complete. Provide proof that testing was completed, either showing sample test history and/or describing automated tests.

1. System Evaluation
2. Experimental Results

To evaluate the performance of the implemented ensemble detection technique, and to determine which voting system works best, two experiments were conducted. One was on labelled datasets and one on unlabelled datasets.

* 1. Labelled Data - CPU Utilization Outlier Detection Experiment

## Abstract

This experiment tests the effectiveness of a newly implemented technique of detecting outliers. This technique involves detecting outliers using an ensemble of ‘weak’ classifiers that work together and vote on whether a data point is an outlier or an inlier. The experiment is performed on Cloud platform CPU usage. Techniques are evaluated using accuracy, recall, precision and f1. This experiment determines which voting system works best out of two implemented. Results show that the ensemble detection method implemented can detect outliers in the CPU usage data. It sometimes produces good scores but does not perform well against unstable data. This experiment determines that a ‘Combined Confidence’ voting system produces the best scores.

## Introduction to the Experiment

**Background Information**

The data being analyzed is Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2) CPU usage. EC2 is a service provided by Amazon used for on-demand cloud infrastructure. Customers use the platform for its compute power, running multiple different kinds of operating systems for various applications [1].

Amazon Web Services (AWS) provides many tools for analyzing the metrics of an EC2 instance. CPU Utilization is arguably the most important metric, since it “identifies the processing power required run an application on a selected instance [2]”. Problems with an EC2 instance, or an application running on one, can often be identified by a discrepancy in CPU usage [3].

This CPU utilization data is labelled, meaning the outlier detection technique applied to the data can be evaluated based on accuracy, precision, recall and f1 score [4].

**How is the experiment carried out?**

This experiment is carried using the application developed as part of this project. The purpose of this application is to apply outlier detection algorithms to datasets defined by the user.

Graphical user interface

Description automatically generated

Fig. 1 Screenshot showing application used to apply outlier detection.

## Hypothesis

The implemented outlier detection method (ensemble) is an effective outlier detector for labelled datasets and will generate good scores for accuracy, precision, recall and f1.

The proposed scoring method for the ensemble of detectors will generate better scores and the previously implemented solution (Combined confidence will outperform majority classification).

## Methods

The methods used to perform detection are described in section 3.1.

**Method of Scoring the Detector**

The datasets being analyzed have been labelled by the Numenta Anomaly Benchmark (NAB). NAB is a platform for testing detection techniques on time series data. It contains 58 labelled datasets used for scoring algorithms [5]. Labelling data is expensive [6], but these datasets are available for free from NAB and are crucial to this experiment.

The software used to perform the experiments uses the labels provided by NAB to plot the outliers. The graph below shows some time series data with classifications. These colors are used to show how the true positive, false positive and false negative outcomes.

Graphical user interface, text

Description automatically generated

Fig. 6 Outlier detection classification key

Graphical user interface, chart, line chart

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

Fig. 7 Graph demonstrating how the application represents the detection data.

The software calculates four metrics to determine the overall performance of the detector, accuracy, precision, recall and f1 score.

## Evaluating Results

Experiment results, all figures and tables referenced below can be found in appendix A.

**Evaluating the Voting Methods**

The ‘Combined Confidence’ voting system produces better scores than the ‘Majority Classification’ voting system concluding that ‘Combined Confidence’ is a better solution as hypothesized. Tables 1 and 2 in Appendix A provide detailed scores for each dataset, table 4 provides a side-by-side comparison. ‘Combined Confidence’ produces better scores for precision, recall and f1. Table 3 shows that the ‘Majority Classification’ system cannot outperform moving average (one of the detectors in the ensemble) proving this method is ineffective. ‘Majority Classification’ has a higher average accuracy, but false negatives are crucial when analyzing CPU usage [7], therefore this metric is less useful than precision, recall and f1.

‘Majority Classification’ is more efficient than ‘Combined Confidence’, the simplicity of its voting system results in a lower execution time (less than half the time taken compared to the confidence technique). Some improvements may be required to improve the detection time so that this technique can work for real time outlier detection.

**Evaluating the Effectiveness of the Ensemble**

The ensemble technique of detecting outliers is sometimes very effective. In Fig. 7, graphs I, V, VIII and IX show that the detection is working and good scores for recall, precision and f1 are generated.

This technique is sometimes ineffective, especially against unstable datasets. In Fig. 7, graphs II, III and VII show that the detection has failed, and the ensemble of detectors are ineffective. Although the ensemble produces weak scores in these datasets, table 3 shows that the ‘moving histogram’ detector produces good scores. An improvement to the voting system, by potentially adding weighted confidences, could produce better detection in these graphs.

Observations of Fig. 7 show that the detector is very nearly producing perfect scores for some datasets. Graph VI shows that a false positive detection was made 1 data point in the time series away from the false negative. This would have produced a perfect score for this dataset. Similarly, in graphs VIII and IX, the detectors would have produced perfect scores if they had correctly classified the second false negatives.

## Conclusion

This experiment evaluated the newly implemented Ensemble technique of detecting outliers and determined that it is effective in detecting outliers and producing good scores in some datasets.

It was found that this technique is ineffective in detecting outliers in unstable datasets, but some detectors within the ensemble are more effective in unstable datasets than others. Meaning improvements to the voting system could improve upon this issue. In other datasets, perfect scores are almost achieved.

Results show that ‘Combined Confidence’ produces better scores than ‘Majority Classification’ as hypothesized. The intricacy of the voting system means that it takes longer to perform detection, but some optimization techniques could improve this score.

[1] AWS Amazon. (2022). *Amazon EC2 – Secure and resizable compute capacity for virtually any workload* [Online]. Available: <https://aws.amazon.com/ec2/>

[2] AWS Amazon (2022). *Monitor Amazon EC2* [Online]. Available: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/monitoring_ec2.html>

[3] Ionos (2020, Feb. 24) *High CPU usage: What does this mean?* [Online]. Available: <https://www.ionos.com/digitalguide/server/know-how/cpu-usage/>

[4] Y. Sasaki. (2007). The truth of the F-measure. Teach Tutor Mater. Available: <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/268185911_The_truth_of_the_F-measure>

[5] Numenta. (2015). *The Numenta Anomaly Benchmark – White Paper.* 1. Available: [https://numenta.com/assets/pdf/numenta-anomaly-benchmark/NAB-Business-Paper.pdf#:~:text=The%20Numenta%20Anomaly%20Benchmark%20%28NAB%29%20is%20an%20open,NAB%3A%20the%20labeled%20dataset%20and%20the%20scoring%20system.](https://numenta.com/assets/pdf/numenta-anomaly-benchmark/NAB-Business-Paper.pdf%23:~:text=The%20Numenta%20Anomaly%20Benchmark%20%28NAB%29%20is%20an%20open,NAB%3A%20the%20labeled%20dataset%20and%20the%20scoring%20system.)

[6] Cloudfactory. (n.d.). *The Ultimate Guide to Data Labelling for Machine Learning* [Online] Available: <https://www.cloudfactory.com/data-labeling-guide>

[7] P. Huilgol. (2019, Aug. 24) *Accuracy vs. F1-Score* [Online]. Available: <https://medium.com/analytics-vidhya/accuracy-vs-f1-score-6258237beca2>

* 1. Unlabeled Data - Dengue Fever Rate Experiment

## Abstract

The aim of this experiment is to test the effectiveness of a newly implemented technique of detecting outliers. This technique involves detecting outliers using an ensemble of ‘weak’ classifiers that work together and vote on whether a data point is an outlier or an inlier. This technique is tested on Dengue Fever rates in regions of Vietnam. Observations of generated graphs show that this technique is effective in detecting outliers. Obvious outliers and some subtle outliers can be detected using this method but on rare occasions an outlier is missed and there are many false alarms. A comparison with a traditional classifier (KNN) proves that this method of detecting outliers is of good standard.

## Introduction

**Background Information**

This document contains details of newly implemented outlier detection techniques on Dengue fever rates in the Bac Lieu and An Giang regions of Vietnam.

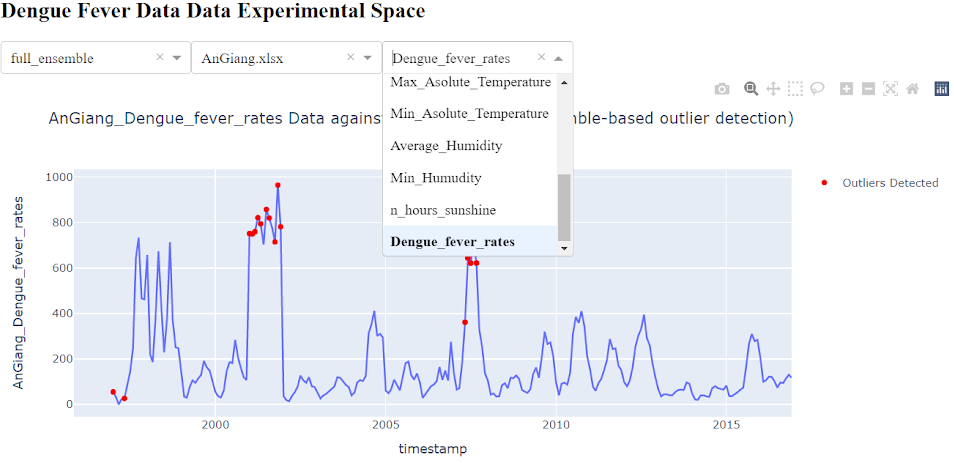
The Dengue Fever is a viral disease that is carried by mosquitos. It is widespread throughout tropical regions. Local environmental factors have an impact of the spread and severity of this virus and it is leading cause of hospitalisation and deaths in the areas that it affects [1].

The data consists of details about the climate of these regions over a 20-year period. Data such as average temperature, rainfall, humidity and the fever rate itself will be considered in this experiment. The data is unlabelled. The techniques used will be unsupervised and will not require any training. The ultimate goal of this experiment is to run outlier detection on these datasets and see if the outliers correlate between different datasets, if they do, then the outlier detection is working.

**How is the experiment carried out?**

This experiment is carried using the application developed as part of this project. The purpose of this application is to apply outlier detection algorithms to datasets defined by the user.

The application plots the data and generate scores for the chosen method. A score is not generated for the detection methods on these datasets since they are unlabelled.



Screenshot of application used to perform detection and generate graphs.

The outlier detection methods in the ensemble are implemented using python. These methods work individually first to make a prediction with a confidence score. A voting system, also implemented using python, determines the final classification.

## Hypothesis

The implemented outlier detection method (ensemble) is an effective outlier detector for unlabelled datasets.

## Methods

The methods used to perform detection are described in section 3.1.

## Evaluation of An Giang Data

Graphs showing results generated by the software can be found in Appendix B Fig. 1.

The graphs above show that outliers have been detected in peaks and troughs throughout the time series, indicating that (possible) actual outliers have been detected. Most notably, a cluster of detections were made in graph I in the spike between 2000 and 2005. This correlates with the outlier detected in graph III indicating rainfall caused a spike in the fever rate. More notably, outliers were indicated in graph IV between 2010 and 2015 where there seems to be no raining days. In graph III, a spike in rainfall is detected, which correlates with the spike in evaporation detected in graph VI around the same time.

A great number of detections have been made in graph V compared with the rest, the detection technique may be ineffective against such unstable data. But a cluster of detections are shown in the 2005 to 2010 period. There is a trough in the time series which correlates with the detection made in graph II where an outlier is detected in average humidity. The outlier detected here does not look irregular when plotted since it is not major peak or a trough but could be expected to be an actual outlier because of the irregular temperature.

## Evaluation of Bac Lieu Data

Graphs showing results generated by the software can be found in Appendix B Fig. 2.

The graphs show that more outliers are detected here compared with the An Giang data, especially in graph V. Besides this, the outliers detected are in the peaks and troughs of the data. Detections were made around the spikes in fever rates in graph I, but the detector is failing to correctly classify the top of some peaks.

Similarly to graph V in the An Giang Data, the detector has marked many data points as outliers, solidifying the fact that this detector may be ineffective against unstable data. Besides graph V there are a number of correlations between the graphs. The initial spike in dengue fever rates in graph I correlate with the average humidity in graph II and the drop in no. raining days in graph IV. These correlations are marked as outliers by the detectors. Again, the trough in graph IV is picked up by the detector as well as a sudden spike in total rainfall in graph III.

## Comparison with a Traditional Classification Technique – KNN

To test the effectiveness of this newly implemented ensemble, KNN outlier detection has been applied to the datasets [2].

## Comparison of Results

KNN failed to detect some of the obvious outliers (peaks/troughs) that are detected by the ensemble method. In graph IV of the An Giang data, the ensemble method correctly identifies outliers in the 3-4 year stretch where there were no raining days, but KNN fails to detect this data as anomalous. Similarly, KNN detects two spikes in dengue fever rates in the An Giang region and misses a major peak in around 2007, the ensemble technique detects this spike.

KNN performs better for graph V in both regions. The ensemble method detects a large number of outliers whereas KNN detects a few in areas of the graphs that (appear to be) actual outliers. KNN appears to detect the top of peaks better than the ensemble method.

Something important to note when comparing these results is that the ensemble method takes much less time to run than KNN. It took KNN ~6 seconds to process each dataset and it took the ensemble ~1 second using the same hardware.

## Conclusion

The ensemble method of detecting outliers is effective in detecting outliers in unlabelled datasets. It is difficult to say to what extent it is effective since accuracy, precision, recall and f1 are impossible to calculate without labels. But, by comparing this method with a traditional classifier, and observing peaks and troughs within the datasets, it can be said that the ensemble is detecting outliers in the correct places. For most datasets the ensemble appears to be performing the same or even better than the traditional KNN detector but it is clear that the ensemble needs more work around unstable datasets. Another important thing to note is that with similar results, the ensemble performs detection up to 6x faster than KNN.

## References

[1] World Health Organization. (2022, Jan. 10). Dengue and Severe Dengue [Online]. Available: <https://www.who.int/en/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/dengue-and-severe-dengue>

[2] Harrison, O. (2018, Sep. 10). Machine Learning Basics with the K-Nearest Neighbours Algorithm. [Online]. Available: <https://towardsdatascience.com/machine-learning-basics-with-the-k-nearest-neighbors-algorithm-6a6e71d01761>

## Appendix A – EC2 CPU Experiment Results

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Chart, histogram  Description automatically generated | Chart  Description automatically generated |
| I. Detection result for Numenta VM1 | II. Detection result for Numenta VM2 |
| A picture containing text, sky, bunch, line  Description automatically generated | Chart, bar chart, histogram  Description automatically generated |
| III. Detection result for Numenta VM3 | IV. Detection result for Numenta VM4 |
| Graphical user interface, chart  Description automatically generated | Timeline  Description automatically generated with medium confidence |
| V. Detection result for Numenta VM5 | VI. Detection result for Numenta VM6 |
| Chart  Description automatically generated | Graphical user interface  Description automatically generated with low confidence |
| VII. Detection result for Numenta VM7 | VIII. Detection result for Numenta VM8 |

Chart

Description automatically generated

IX. Detection result for Numenta VM9

Fig. 8 Graphs showing CPU utilization over time with outliers detecting using the Ensemble and ‘Combined Confidence’ voting.

Table 1 Results for ensemble detection with ‘Combined Confidence’ voting.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| VM NAME | Accuracy | Recall | Precision | f1 | Time to execute |
| Numenta VM1 | 99.97 | 50.00 | 50.00 | 50.00 | 14.3014 |
| Numenta VM2 | 66.10 | 100.00 | 0.15 | 0.29 | 21.6323 |
| Numenta VM3 | 43.23 | 100.00 | 0.09 | 0.17 | 25.6607 |
| Numenta VM4 | 99.20 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 14.0828 |
| Numenta VM5 | 99.90 | 50.00 | 20.00 | 28.57 | 14.4061 |
| Numenta VM6 | 99.98 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 14.2985 |
| Numenta VM7 | 70.26 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 18.5497 |
| Numenta VM8 | 100.00 | 50.00 | 100.00 | 66.67 | 13.734 |
| Numenta VM9 | 99.98 | 50.00 | 50.00 | 50.00 | 13.8773 |
| Average | 86.51 | 50.00 | 27.53 | 24.46 | 16.7270 |

\* Numenta VM7 is excluded from the average since there are no true positives and an f1 score cannot be calculated \*

Table 2 Results for ensemble detection with ‘Majority Classification’

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| VM NAME | Accuracy | Recall | Precision | f1 | Time to execute |
| Numenta VM1 | 99.98 | 50.00 | 50.00 | 50.00 | 5.3486 |
| Numenta VM2 | 77.75 | 100.00 | 0.22 | 0.44 | 7.2271 |
| Numenta VM3 | 78.17 | 100.00 | 0.23 | 0.45 | 8.7147 |
| Numenta VM4 | 99.93 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5.4163 |
| Numenta VM5 | 99.88 | 50.00 | 16.67 | 25.00 | 5.7832 |
| Numenta VM6 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4.8424 |
| Numenta VM7 | 76.81 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 7.2695 |
| Numenta VM8 | 100.00 | 50.00 | 100.00 | 66.67 | 5.0816 |
| Numenta VM9 | 99.85 | 50.00 | 14.29 | 22.22 | 6.8909 |
| Average | 92.49 | 44.44 | 20.16 | 18.31 | 6.2860 |

\* Numenta VM7 is excluded from the average since there are no true positives and an f1 score cannot be calculated \*

Table 3 F1 scores (%) of Individual Detectors

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| VM Name | Average | Median | Boxplot | Histogram |
| Numenta VM1 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Numenta VM2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 66.7 |
| Numenta VM3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Numenta VM4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| Numenta VM5 | 25 | 25.0 | 8.2 | 0.0 |
| Numenta VM6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 0.0 |
| Numenta VM7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Numenta VM8 | 66.7 | 50.0 | 1.8 | 0.0 |
| Numenta VM9 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 9.1 | 0.0 |
| Average | 24.0 | 22.0 | 3.0 | 8.3 |

Table 4 Comparison of Voting Systems

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Voting System | Accuracy | Recall | Precision | f1 |
| Combined Confidence | 86.51 | 50.00 | 27.53 | 24.46 |
| Majority Classification | 92.49 | 44.44 | 20.16 | 18.31 |

Table 5 VM Data Naming Convention

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| S/No | VM ID | VM NAME |
| 1 | ec2\_cpu\_utilization\_5f5533 | Numenta VM1 |
| 2 | ec2\_cpu\_utilization\_24ae8d | Numenta VM2 |
| 3 | ec2\_cpu\_utilization\_53ea38 | Numenta VM3 |
| 4 | ec2\_cpu\_utilization\_77c1ca | Numenta VM4 |
| 5 | ec2\_cpu\_utilization\_825cc2 | Numenta VM5 |
| 6 | ec2\_cpu\_utilization\_ac20cd | Numenta VM6 |
| 7 | ec2\_cpu\_utilization\_c6585a | Numenta VM7 |
| 8 | rds\_cpu\_utilization\_cc0c53 | Numenta VM8 |
| 9 | rds\_cpu\_utilization\_e47b3b | Numenta VM9 |

## Appendix B – Dengue Fever Rates Experiment

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Graphical user interface, chart  Description automatically generated | Graphical user interface  Description automatically generated |
| I. Detection result for An Giang Dengue Fever Rate | II. Detection result for An Giang Average Humidity |
|  |  |
| Graphical user interface  Description automatically generated | Chart  Description automatically generated |
| III. Detection result for An Giang Total Rainfall | IV. Detection result for An Giang No. Raining Day |
|  |  |
| A picture containing different, various, colorful, several  Description automatically generated | Graphical user interface, application  Description automatically generated |
| V. Detection result for An Giang Average Temperature | VI. Detection result for An Giang Total Evaporation |

Fig. 1 Ensemble Detection on An Giang Dengue Fever Data

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
| I. Detection result for Bac Lieu Dengue Fever Rate | II. Detection result for Bac Lieu Average Humidity |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| III. Detection result for Bac Lieu Total Rainfall | IV. Detection result for Bac Lieu No. Raining Day |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| V. Detection result for Bac Lieu Average Temperature | VI. Detection result for Bac Lieu Total Evaporation |

Fig. 2 Ensemble Detection on Bac Lieu Dengue Fever Data

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
| I. Detection result for An Giang Dengue Fever Rate | II. Detection result for An Giang Average Humidity |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| III. Detection result for An Giang Total Rainfall | IV. Detection result for An Giang No. Raining Day |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| V. Detection result for An Giang Average Temperature | VI. Detection result for An Giang Total Evaporation |

Fig. 3 KNN Outlier Detection on An Giang Dengue Fever Data

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| --- | --- |
|  |  |
| I. Detection result for Bac Lieu Dengue Fever Rate | II. Detection result for Bac Lieu Average Humidity |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| III. Detection result for Bac Lieu Total Rainfall | IV. Detection result for Bac Lieu No. Raining Day |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| V. Detection result for Bac Lieu Average Temperature | VI. Detection result for Bac Lieu Total Evaporation |

Fig. 4 KNN Outlier Detection on Bac Lieu Dengue Fever Data

Provide a summary evaluation of the success of the project with respect to criteria identified in the introduction. Different projects will have a different emphasis. In all cases you are expected to provide empirical results and to draw conclusions from those results. You may use your software to generate experimental results. Be sure to describe the methodology of your evaluation or experimentation. An experiment is typically described in terms of its goals, the hypotheses being tested, the subject of the experiment, what is being measured and what is controlled, the results obtained and the analysis and interpretation of those results. A discussion of the significance of your experimental results may be appropriate or why the new system you have developed improves on what was already there. Do your results agree with other previous work or ideas? How does your system compare with similar ones?

Alternatively (or additionally), you can assess the product in terms of how it compares with other similar products and/or in terms of user feedback (e.g. via a survey or interviews) or some measurable quality aspect such performance efficiency or reliability.

Draw conclusions on the *process* used in the project as well. What went well? What did not go well? What are the strengths of your solution or conclusions? What are the weaknesses? Suggestions for further work should also be discussed. You can be critical and draw a negative conclusion. Not all projects will be successful. A well-explained failure is as an acceptable an outcome as a spectacular success. Assessors are looking for excellence in a critical appraisal of the work and a convincing argument for the significance of contribution in the context of wider work. This section should be objective, fair and comprehensive.

In all cases, societal implications and commercial and economic aspects should be evaluated. Has your project an outcome that potentially could improve some community or group of people? Perhaps your project can impact on the lives of others for example In education, employment, health, public policy or services, security, the environment, general wellbeing etc. There may be commercial opportunities arising from your product or findings. Describe these and include how the project could eventually brought to deployment and to deliver value. Discuss the feasibility of doing that. It may be that your project could make some process more efficient. Try to quantify the savings or improvements, generally or in one or more scenarios. You should be realistic though and include the risks and any negative impacts of your work and the potential impact as well.

Your supervisor can guide you on what is appropriate, but typically the very best projects have shown results derived using scientific method, that could be publishable with little or no work or show an exemplary empirically based evaluation of a software product. Those projects will also fairly and honestly assess the potential impact of the work socially or economically.

Any publication of results of the student's work is left to the discretion of the supervisor, but you can expect appropriate credit to be given to your work.

1. Appendices

Appendices will not be marked but may be referred to by the assessor to aid their understanding. They are useful if there is something that helps in understanding earlier parts of the dissertation, but if included inline might break the flow or readability of the document. For example, there may be large tables of data, design documents, evidence of testing etc etc.