

What can be done with ML in Software Engineering research?

Paul Temple

ML and SE 2022-2023

Contact: paul.temple@irisa.fr



About me



About me



About me: Background

- 2008 – 2010: 1st and 2nd year study → computer science with an emphasis on data and image processing
- 2010 – 2013: Engineering school → computer science with an emphasis on data and image processing
- 2012 – 2013: Master's Degree on data and image processing

About me: Background

- 2008 – 2010: 1st and 2nd year study → computer science with an emphasis on data and image processing
- 2010 – 2013: Engineering school → computer science with an emphasis on data and image processing
- 2012 – 2013: Master's Degree on data and image processing
- 2014 – 2015: Lab engineer in biometrics & epayment team (Caen)

About me: Background

- 2008 – 2010: 1st and 2nd year study → computer science with an emphasis on data and image processing
- 2010 – 2013: Engineering school → computer science with an emphasis on data and image processing
- 2012 – 2013: Master's Degree on data and image processing
- 2014 – 2015: Lab engineer in biometrics & epayment team (Caen)
- 2015 – 2018: PhD in Software Engineering → ML with software variability

About me: Background

- 2008 – 2010: 1st and 2nd year study → computer science with an emphasis on data and image processing
- 2010 – 2013: Engineering school → computer science with an emphasis on data and image processing
- 2012 – 2013: Master's Degree on data and image processing
- 2014 – 2015: Lab engineer in biometrics & epayment team (Caen)
- 2015 – 2018: PhD in Software Engineering → ML with software variability
- 2019 – 2022: Post-doc in Namur → EoS VeriLearn project: SE for ML and ML for SE
- 2022 – ...: Associate Professor in DiverSE at UnivRennes → SE for ML and ML for SE

About me: Master's Internship

- February 2013 – May 2013
- Topic: Security of Machine Learning Processes applied to Multimedia
- Supervisors:

Laurent Amsaleg:



Ewa Kijak:



About me: PhD

- Sept 2015 – Dec 2018
- Topic: Investigate the Matrix: Leveraging variability ...
- Supervisors:

Jean-Marc Jézéquel:



Mathieu Acher:



Software Variability



JHipster: **50** options



Linux Kernel: **15,000** options

$2^{15,000} \approx 10^{3,250} \gg 10^{1,000} \gg$ estimated # of particles

About me: PhD



options:

no-mbtree (T or F)
nr ([100..1000])
qblur ([0; 1])

step = 0.0001

→ 18 millions of configurations

About me: PhD



options:

no-mbtree (T or F)

nr ([100..1000])

qblur ([0; 1])

step = 0.0001

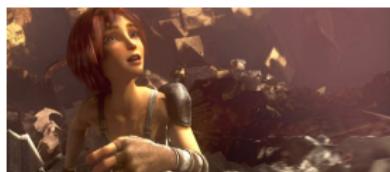
→ **18 millions** of configurations



About me: PhD



encoding time = 5 min



encoding time = 2 h



encoding time = 10 h

About me: PhD

		Program Variants			
Inputs		264	264	...	264
		12	1	...	5
		1	348	...	10
		...			
		50	101	...	260

Can we and how to reduce either of those dimensions?

Performance prediction of configurable systems

- Try to predict the performance based on the configuration
- Structure the configuration space for optimizing

Performance prediction of configurable systems

- Try to predict the performance based on the configuration
- Structure the configuration space for optimizing
 - ⇒ Use and adapt ML/DL techniques

About me: current interests

Performance prediction of configurable systems

- Try to predict the performance based on the configuration
- Structure the configuration space for optimizing
 - ⇒ Use and adapt ML/DL techniques

Testing ML models

- Testing in the SE sense (check the behavior)
- Various performance measures (fairness, energy consumption, etc.)

About me: current interests

Performance prediction of configurable systems

- Try to predict the performance based on the configuration
- Structure the configuration space for optimizing
 - ⇒ Use and adapt ML/DL techniques

Testing ML models

- Testing in the SE sense (check the behavior)
- Various performance measures (fairness, energy consumption, etc.)
 - ⇒ Use and adapt SE testing techniques

About me: current interests

Performance prediction of configurable systems

- Try to predict the performance based on the configuration
- Structure the configuration space for optimizing
 - ⇒ Use and adapt ML/DL techniques

Testing ML models

- Testing in the SE sense (check the behavior)
- Various performance measures (fairness, energy consumption, etc.)
 - ⇒ Use and adapt SE testing techniques

ML models within systems

- ML models are part of systems
- ML models have a direct impact on the systems

About me: current interests

Performance prediction of configurable systems

- Try to predict the performance based on the configuration
- Structure the configuration space for optimizing
 - ⇒ Use and adapt ML/DL techniques

Testing ML models

- Testing in the SE sense (check the behavior)
- Various performance measures (fairness, energy consumption, etc.)
 - ⇒ Use and adapt SE testing techniques

ML models within systems

- ML models are part of systems
- ML models have a direct impact on the systems
 - ⇒ how to safely update ML models?

Diversity-centric Software Engineering (DiverSE)

- Modeling (of systems)
- Languages
- Evolution and Maintenance of systems
- Testing
- Security (malware, web, DevOps, ...?)
- Privacy
- ...

<https://www.diverse-team.fr/>

Diversity-centric Software Engineering (DiverSE)

- Modeling (of systems)
- Languages
- Evolution and Maintenance of systems
- Testing
- Security (malware, web, DevOps, ...?)
- Privacy
- ...

<https://www.diverse-team.fr/>

<https://www.diverse-team.fr/team/>

Diversity-centric Software Engineering (DiverSE)

- Modeling (of systems)
- Languages
- Evolution and Maintenance of systems
- Testing
- Security (malware, web, DevOps, ...?)
- Privacy
- ...

<https://www.diverse-team.fr/>

<https://www.diverse-team.fr/team/>

<https://www.diverse-team.fr/positions/>

Back to business

(ML and SE)

Intro: IA VS ML VS DL

Source: <https://serokell.io/blog/ai-ml-dl-difference>

paul.temple@univ-rennes.fr

ML and Software Engineering

2022-2023

13 / 64

Intro: IA VS ML VS DL



Source: <https://serokell.io/blog/ai-ml-dl-difference>

Intro: A gentle introduction to DL

A gentle introduction to DL by Patrick Pérez

Patrick Pérez in short

- DR Inria in Rennes

A gentle introduction to DL by Patrick Pérez

Patrick Pérez in short

- DR Inria in Rennes
- Moved to industry (Technicolor)

A gentle introduction to DL by Patrick Pérez

Patrick Pérez in short

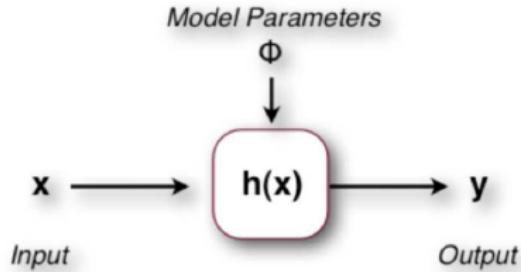
- DR Inria in Rennes
- Moved to industry (Technicolor)
- Scientific director at Valeo.ai (and VP AI)

Intro: A gentle introduction to DL

A gentle introduction to DL by Patrick Pérez

Patrick Pérez in short

- DR Inria in Rennes
- Moved to industry (Technicolor)
- Scientific director at Valeo.ai (and VP AI)



Source:

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/230691317_Gesture_Recognition_for_Musician_Computer_Interaction

Intro: Evaluate the performance of a ML model

How do you assess if your model performs well?

Intro: Evaluate the performance of a ML model

How do you assess if your model performs well?

Confusion matrix

		Oracle (Y)	
		0	1
Prediction	0	234 (± 57.899)	69.5 (± 26.973)
	1	141.1 (± 60.440)	3566.2 (± 25.804)

Intro: Feature descriptors

ML algorithms **does not work on raw data**

Tabular data

Explicit or Implicit? On Feature Engineering for ML-based Variability-intensive Systems, Temple and Perrouin, VaMoS'23

ML algorithms **does not work on raw data**

Tabular data

- Iris dataset → does not report pictures of irises
- Measure 4 characteristics

ML algorithms **does not work on raw data**

Tabular data

- Iris dataset → does not report pictures of irises
- Measure 4 characteristics
- Characteristics are defined by domain experts

Intro: Feature descriptors

ML algorithms **does not work on raw data**

Image data

Explicit or Implicit? On Feature Engineering for ML-based Variability-intensive Systems, Temple and Perrouin, VaMoS'23

ML algorithms **does not work on raw data**

Image data

- Describe images based on changes of textures and contrasts
- A few descriptors:

ML algorithms **does not work on raw data**

Image data

- Describe images based on changes of textures and contrasts
- A few descriptors:
 - Harris corner

ML algorithms **does not work on raw data**

Image data

- Describe images based on changes of textures and contrasts
- A few descriptors:
 - Harris corner
 - SIFT
 - SURF

ML algorithms **does not work on raw data**

Image data

- Describe images based on changes of textures and contrasts
- A few descriptors:
 - Harris corner
 - SIFT
 - SURF
 - Visual Bag of Words
- All aggregate different information

ML algorithms **does not work on raw data**

Image data

- Describe images based on changes of textures and contrasts
- A few descriptors:
 - Harris corner
 - SIFT
 - SURF
 - Visual Bag of Words
- All aggregate different information
- Analyse (macro-)blocks of pixels

Intro: Feature descriptors

ML algorithms **does not work on raw data**

Audio data

Explicit or Implicit? On Feature Engineering for ML-based Variability-intensive Systems, Temple and Perrouin, VaMoS'23

ML algorithms **does not work on raw data**

Audio data

- Ups and downs
- Composition of sinusoidal waves

ML algorithms **does not work on raw data**

Audio data

- Ups and downs
- Composition of sinusoidal waves
- MFCC

→ Change of representation space

Intro: SPLs and Variability

Configurable systems? A few examples...

Intro: SPLs and Variability

Configurable systems? A few examples...



Intro: SPLs and Variability

Configurable systems? A few examples...



Intro: SPLs and Variability

Configurable systems? A few examples...



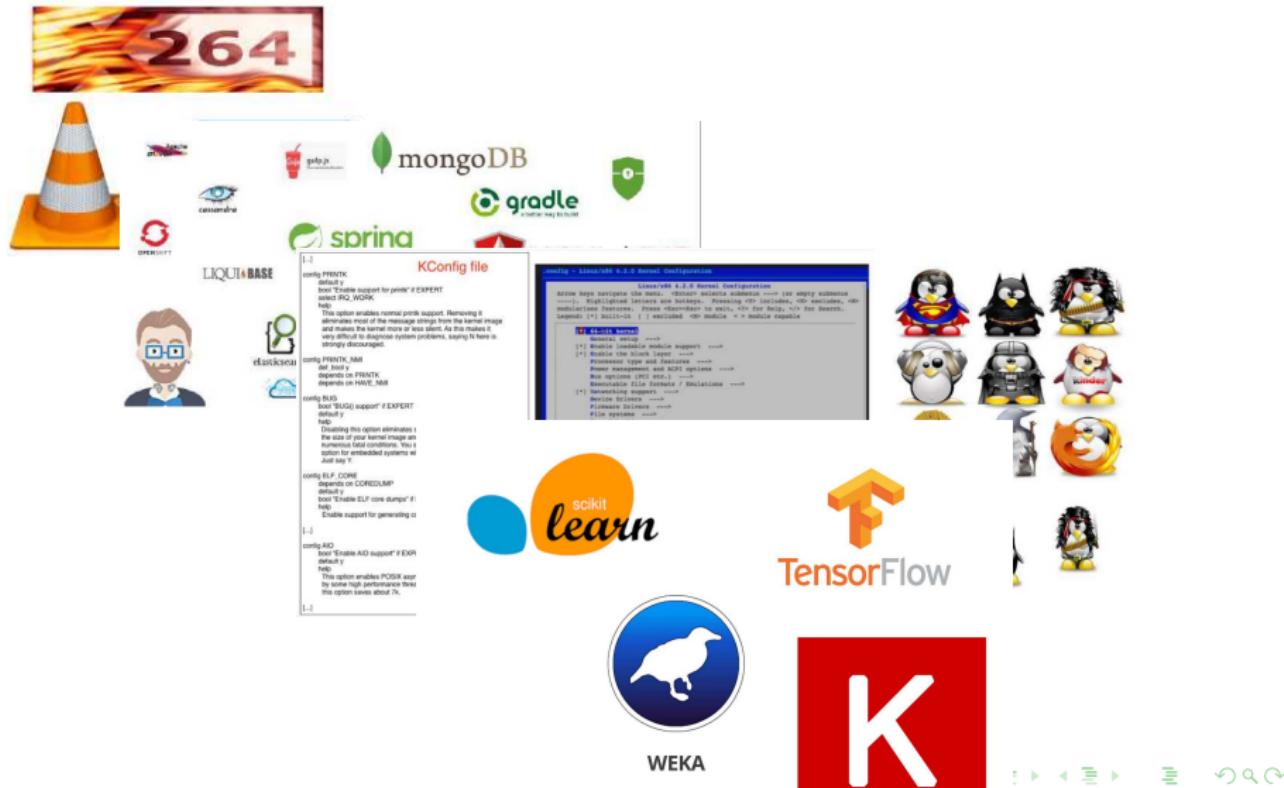
264

config PRINTER
default y
 * Enable support for printer if EXPERT
 *
 select IQ2_WORK
 *
 help
 This option enables normal printer support. Removing it eliminates the printer support from the minimal image and the size of the core of the system making it very difficult to diagnosis system problems, saying N here is strongly recommended.
config PRINTER_MM
default 'HAVE_MM'
depends on PRINTER
depends on HAVE_MM
config RCU
boot '(RCU) support' if EXPERT
default y
boot 'Enable RCU support' if EXPERT
help
 This option eliminates support for RCU and makes reducing the size of your kernel image and potentially greatly improving interrupt latencies. You should only consider disabling this option for embedded systems with no facilities for reporting errors.
 Just say RCU.
config ELF_CORE
boot '(ELF core dump) support' if EXPERT
default y
boot 'Enable ELF core dump' if EXPERT
help
 This option enables support for generating core dumps. Disabling saves about 4K.
config AIO
boot 'Enable AIO support' if EXPERT
default y
boot 'Enable AIO support' if EXPERT
help
 This option enables POSIX asynchronous I/O which may be used by some high performance threaded applications. Disabling the option saves about 7K.

KConfig file viewer showing the KConfig file with various configuration options and their descriptions.

Intro: SPLs and Variability

Configurable systems? A few examples...



What is variability?

- Software variability → ability to vary =)

What is variability?

- Software variability → ability to vary =)
- Ability to be efficiently extended, changed, customized, or configured for use in a particular context

What is variability?

- Software variability → ability to vary =)
- Ability to be efficiently extended, changed, customized, or configured for use in a particular context
- Expected benefits
 - Lower production cost
 - Lower certification cost
 - Reduce time-to-market

Intro: SPLs and Variability

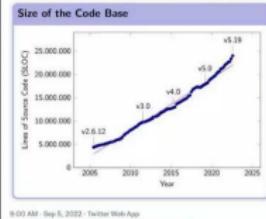


Thomas Thiele
@ThomasThiele

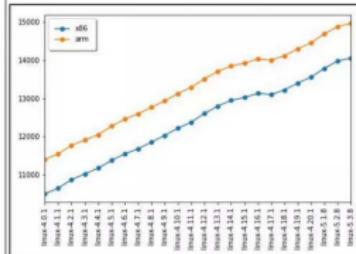
Did some research together with @ekulter for our new lecture on software product lines:

Did you know that the Linux kernel is growing by about one million lines of code every year?

Raw data available here: github.com/SoftVarE-Group...



15,000+
options



TRISTATE
BOOL
INT
STRING
HEX

61.63
36.40
1.54
0.29
0.14

9000
6000

Linux 5.2.8, arm
(% of types' options)



$\approx 10^{6000}$ variants

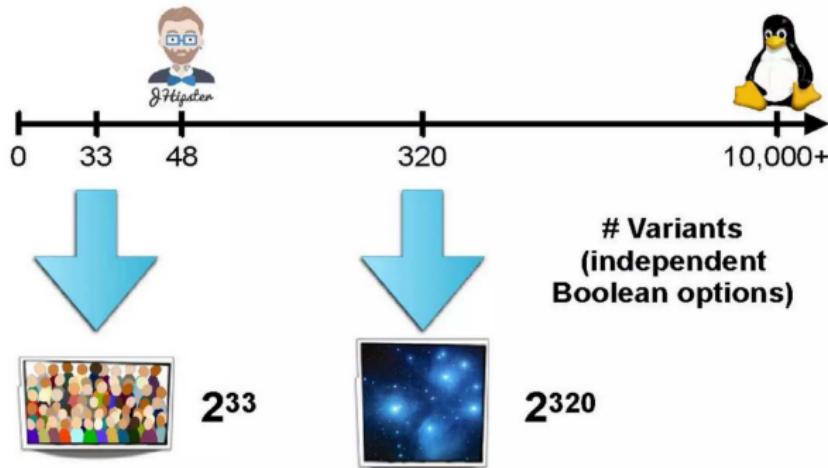
(without constraints)

2

Intro: SPLs and Variability



A Universe of Options

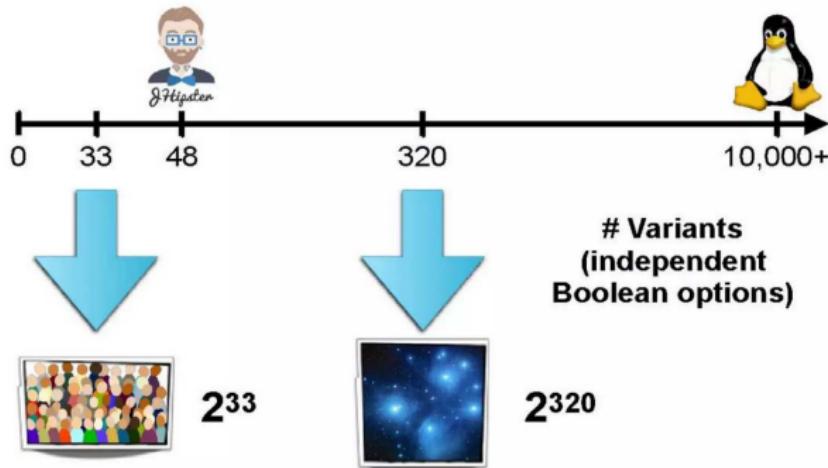


6

Intro: SPLs and Variability



A Universe of Options



6



Sébastien Mosser @petitroll · 25 févr.

...

"the number of atoms in the visible universe is 10^{80} . There are 2^{15000} different versions of the Linux kernel. So astrophysicists works with things way simpler than software engineers". @jmjezequel

Intro: SPLs and Variability



options:

no-mbtree (T or F)

nr ([100..1000])

qblur ([0; 1])

step = 0.0001

→ **18 millions** of configurations



Intro: SPLs and Variability

	no-mbtree	qbur	nr	exec time (s)
	T	0.33	400	24
	F	0.90	200	7

Intro: SPLs and Variability

	no-mbtree	qbur	nr	exec time (s)
	T	0.33	400	24
	F	0.90	200	7
	T	0.90	400	

How much time for the last configuration?

Intro: SPLs and Variability

	no-mbtree	qbur	nr	exec time (s)
	T	0.33	400	24
	F	0.90	200	7
	T	0.90	400	

How did we get the execution times?

Intro: SPLs and Variability

	no-mbtree	qbur	nr	exec time (s)
	T	0.33	400	24
	F	0.90	200	7
	T	0.90	400	

How did we get the execution times?

- Select a value for each option
- Generate/Build the configuration
- Run the system with a (or several) inputs
- Measure time for the execution

Intro: SPLs and Variability

	no-mbtree	qbur	nr	exec time (s)
	T	0.33	400	24
	F	0.90	200	7
	T	0.90	400	

How did we get the execution times?

- Select a value for each option
- Generate/Build the configuration
- Run the system with a (or several) inputs
- Measure time for the execution

⇒ How to **measure without measuring?**

...

Intro: SPLs and Variability

	no-mbtree	qbur	nr	exec time (s)
	T	0.33	400	24
	F	0.90	200	7
	T	0.90	400	

How did we get the execution times?

- Select a value for each option
- Generate/Build the configuration
- Run the system with a (or several) inputs
- Measure time for the execution

⇒ How to **measure without measuring?**

...

(and **measure without building and running**)

Performance prediction

- Solely based on values of options
- “Guess” the value when executed

Performance prediction

- Solely based on values of options
- “Guess” the value when executed
 - No builds
 - No executions

Performance prediction

- Solely based on values of options
- “Guess” the value when executed
 - No builds
 - No executions
- Generalize to unseen configurations

Performance prediction

- Solely based on values of options
- “Guess” the value when executed
 - No builds
 - No executions
- Generalize to unseen configurations
- Performance models
- Machine Learning (ML) models

Performance models

$Performance_{config} = 0.241 * \text{no-mbtree} - 0.316 * \text{nr} - 0.024 * \text{qblur} + 0.201 * \text{no-mbtree} * \text{qblur} + 0.129 \text{ no-mbtree} * \text{nr} - \dots$

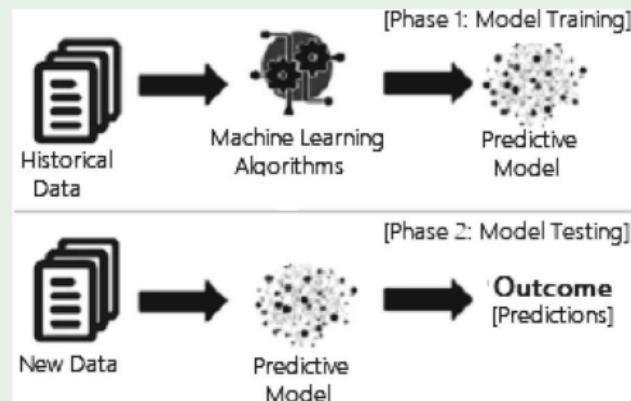
Performance models

$Performance_{config} = 0.241 * \text{no-mbtree} - 0.316 * \text{nr} - 0.024 * \text{qblur} + 0.201 * \text{no-mbtree} \times \text{qblur} + 0.129 \text{ no-mbtree} \times \text{nr} - \dots$

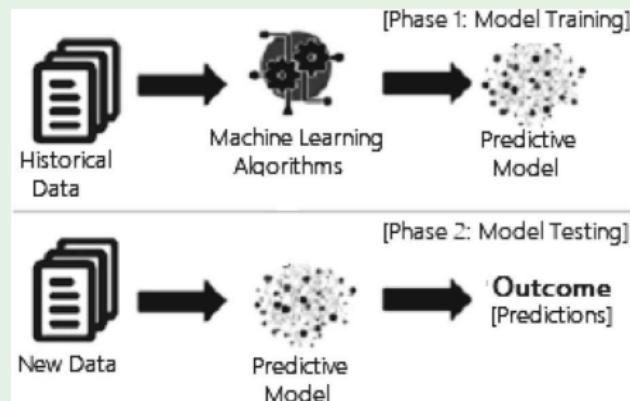
- Linear model
- More interactions → More precise
- Start with the minimal configuration and add influence of (tuple of) options

Intro: SPLs and Variability

ML models

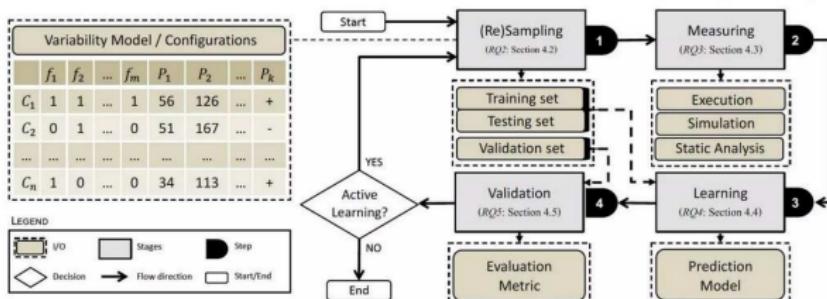


ML models



- Can be more complex than a linear combination
- Start with a set of configurations (need to be measured)
- Can be interpretable (e.g., decision trees)

Sampling, Measuring, Learning



Learning Software Configuration Spaces: A Systematic Literature Review

Juliana Alves Pereira, Hugo Martin, Mathieu Acher, Jean-Marc Jézéquel, Goetz Botterweck, Anthony Ventresque <https://arxiv.org/abs/1906.03018>

Why performance prediction over configurable systems?

- Predict performance...

Martin *et al.*, Learning very large configuration spaces: What matters for linux kernel sizes, <https://inria.hal.science/hal-02314830/>, 2019

Martin *et al.*, Learning from thousands of build failures of Linux kernel configurations, <https://inria.hal.science/hal-02147012/>, 2019

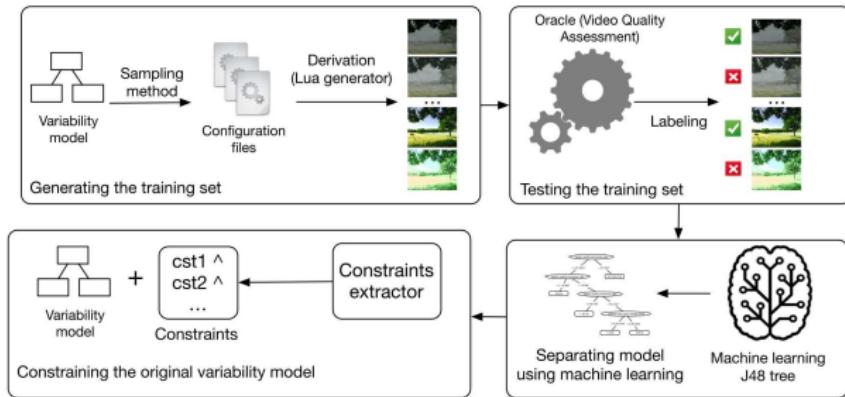
Why performance prediction over configurable systems?

- Predict performance... of unseen configurations
- Understand more things about the system (constraints, domain knowledge)
- Optimize
- Specialize the system
- ...

Martin *et al.*, Learning very large configuration spaces: What matters for linux kernel sizes, <https://inria.hal.science/hal-02314830/>, 2019

Martin *et al.*, Learning from thousands of build failures of Linux kernel configurations, <https://inria.hal.science/hal-02147012/>, 2019

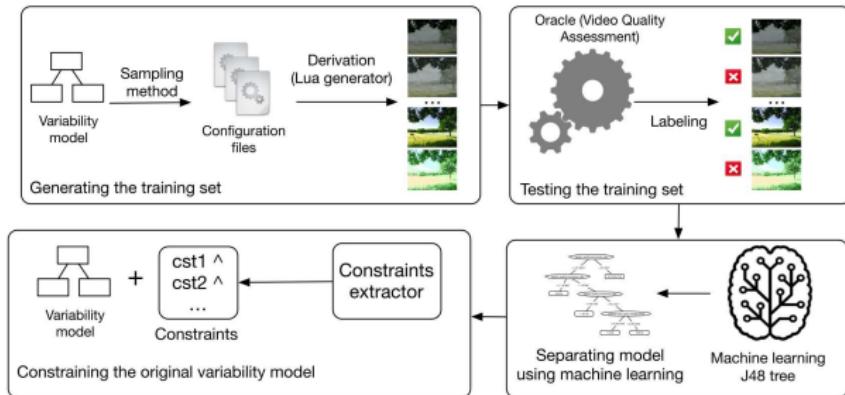
Specialize the system



Temple *et al.*, Using machine learning to infer constraints for product lines, SPLC 2016

Martin *et al.*, A comparison of performance specialization learning for configurable systems, SPLC 2021

Specialize the system



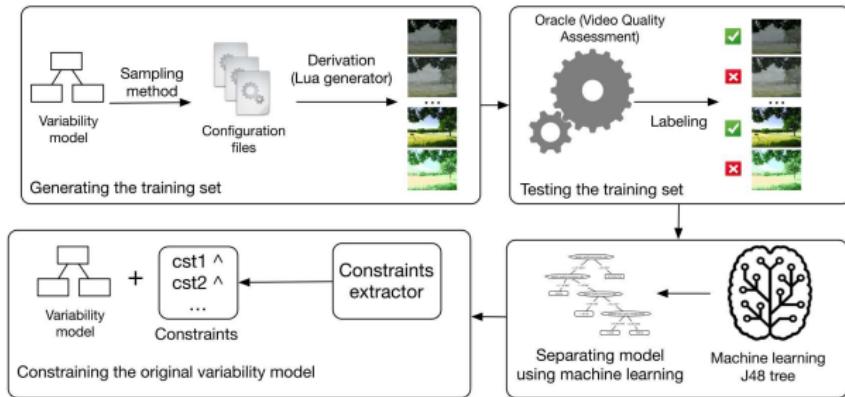
To keep or not to keep?

- (Binary) Classification problem

Temple *et al.*, Using machine learning to infer constraints for product lines, SPLC 2016

Martin *et al.*, A comparison of performance specialization learning for configurable systems, SPLC 2021

Specialize the system



To keep or not to keep?

- (Binary) Classification problem
- Regression → discretize → n-class problem

Temple *et al.*, Using machine learning to infer constraints for product lines, SPLC 2016

Martin *et al.*, A comparison of performance specialization learning for configurable systems, SPLC 2021

How to represent configurations for ML?

	no-mbtree	qbur	nr	exec time (s)
	T	0.33	400	24
	F	0.90	200	7
	T	0.90	400	

- Need a **homogeneous representation**

How to represent configurations for ML?

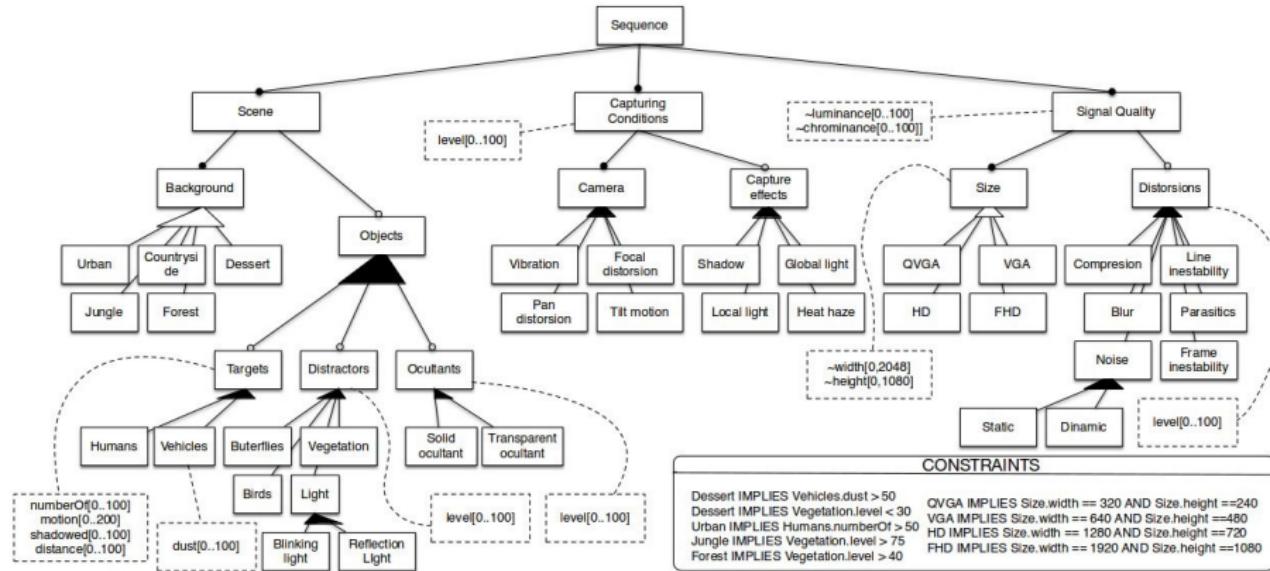


Figure 5: Feature model, excerpt of the model used in the MOTIV project, to represent variability (through feature attributes) of a video sequence.

How to represent configurations for ML?

	no-mbtree	qbur	nr	exec time (s)
	T	0.33	400	24
	F	0.90	200	7
	T	0.90	400	

- Need a **homogeneous representation**

How to represent configurations for ML?

	no-mbtree	qbur	nr	exec time (s)
	T	0.33	400	24
	F	0.90	200	7
	T	0.90	400	

- Need a **homogeneous representation**
- Configuration → set of options → vector
Need all options (selected or not)

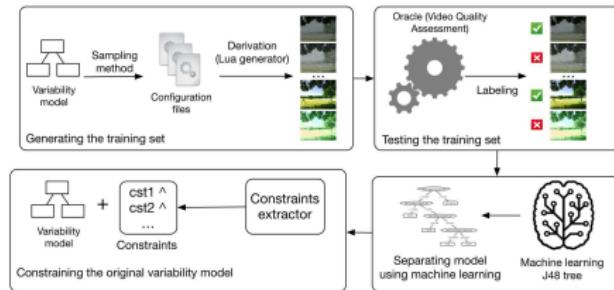
How to represent configurations for ML?

	no-mbtree	qbur	nr	exec time (s)
	T	0.33	400	24
	F	0.90	200	7
	T	0.90	400	

- Need a **homogeneous representation**
- Configuration → set of options → vector
Need all options (selected or not)
- Heterogenous features in a homogeneous representation
Feature importance?

Maybe we are wrong?

Are ML models good enough?

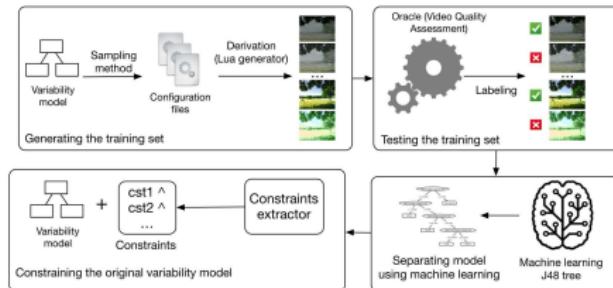


Results: more than 80% correctly classified

Temple *et al.*, Towards quality assurance of software product lines with adversarial configurations, SPLC 2019

Temple *et al.*, Empirical assessment of generating adversarial configurations for software product lines, EMSE 2021

Are ML models good enough?



Results: more than 80% correctly classified

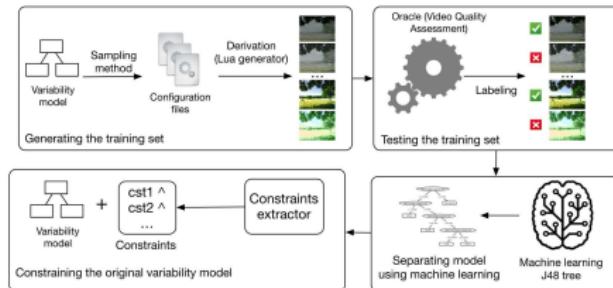
Can we do better?

- Generate more configs that are 'difficult'

Temple *et al.*, Towards quality assurance of software product lines with adversarial configurations, SPLC 2019

Temple *et al.*, Empirical assessment of generating adversarial configurations for software product lines, EMSE 2021

Are ML models good enough?



Results: more than 80% correctly classified

Can we do better?

- Generate more configs that are 'difficult'
- Use Adversarial Machine Learning

Temple *et al.*, Towards quality assurance of software product lines with adversarial configurations, SPLC 2019

Temple *et al.*, Empirical assessment of generating adversarial configurations for software product lines, EMSE 2021

Are ML models good enough?

About advML

- Went off around 2015
- Better understand ML models and their weaknesses
- 2 main directions: GANs, Evasion/Poisoning

Biggio and Roli, Wild Patterns: Ten Years After the Rise of Adversarial Machine Learning, Pattern Recognition 2018

Are ML models good enough?

About advML

- Went off around 2015
- Better understand ML models and their weaknesses
- 2 main directions: GANs, Evasion/Poisoning



Are ML models good enough?

About advML

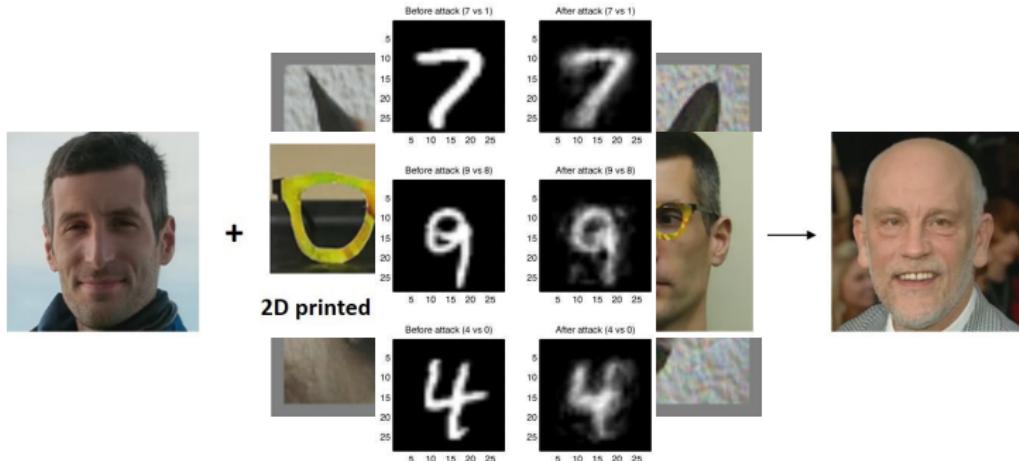
- Went off around 2015
- Better understand ML models and their weaknesses
- 2 main directions: GANs, Evasion/Poisoning



Are ML models good enough?

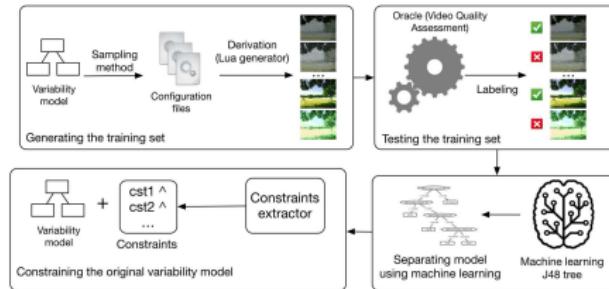
About advML

- Went off around 2015
- Better understand ML models and their weaknesses
- 2 main directions: GANs, Evasion/Poisoning



Biggio and Roli, Wild Patterns: Ten Years After the Rise of Adversarial Machine Learning, Pattern Recognition 2018

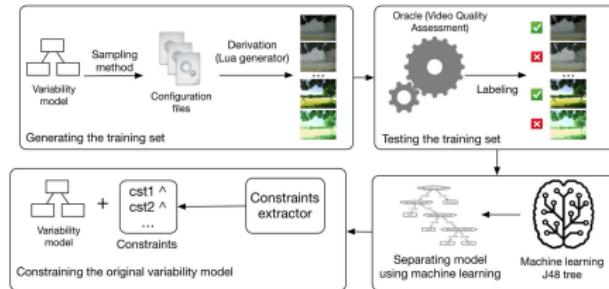
Are ML models good enough?



Results: more than 80% correctly classified

Use Adversarial Machine Learning (to get new configurations)

Are ML models good enough?



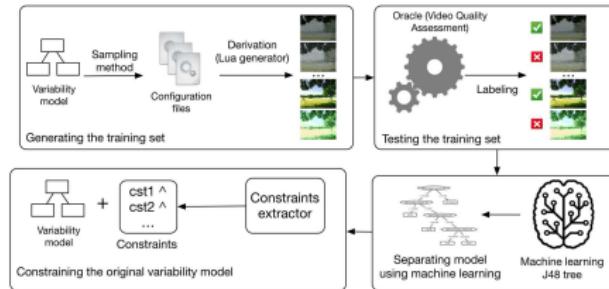
Results: more than 80% correctly classified

Use Adversarial Machine Learning (to get new configurations)

- NDSS'13: Intriguing properties of neural networks

Intriguing properties <https://arxiv.org/pdf/1312.6199.pdf>

Are ML models good enough?



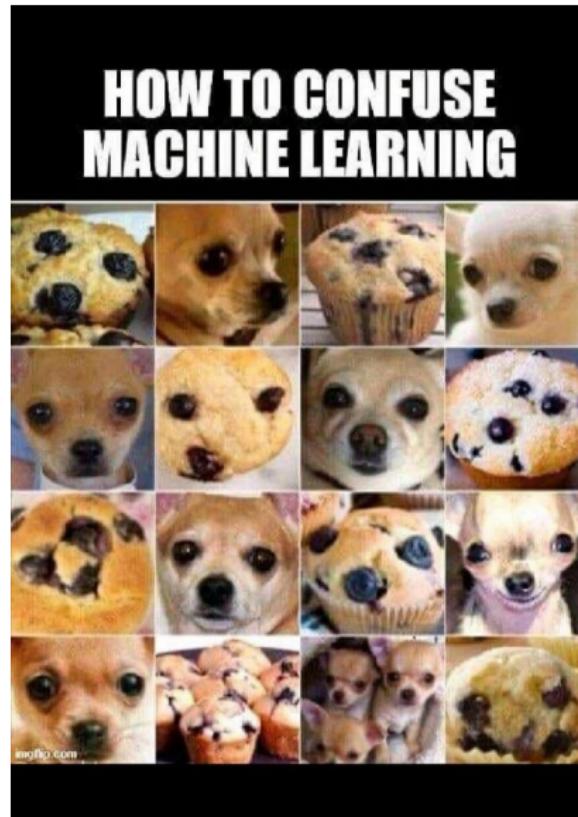
Results: more than 80% correctly classified

Use Adversarial Machine Learning (to get new configurations)

- NDSS'13: Intriguing properties of neural networks
- Present the notion of natural adversarial examples
- Data that are difficult to classify (*i.e.*, lay in between two classes)

Intriguing properties <https://arxiv.org/pdf/1312.6199.pdf>

Are ML models good enough?



Source: <https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/samuelcortinhas/muffin-vs-chihuahua-image-classification/data>

paul.temple@univ-rennes.fr

ML and Software Engineering

2022-2023

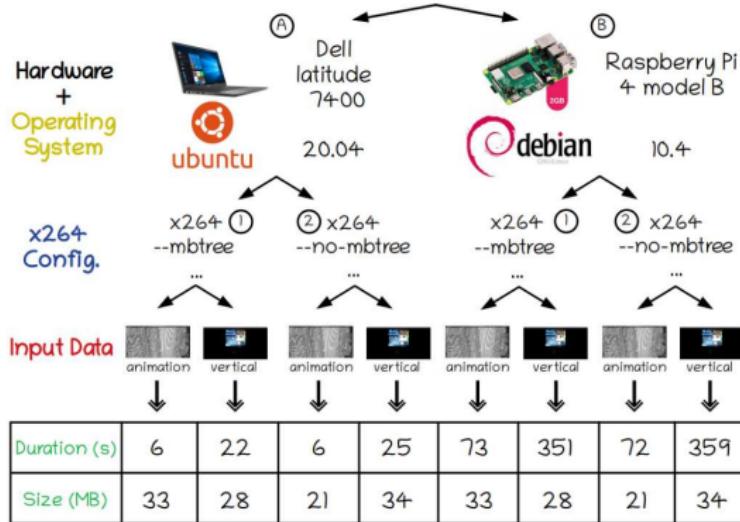
38 / 64

Are we done?

	no-mbtree	qbur	nr	exec time (s)
	T	0.33	400	24
	F	0.90	200	7
	T	0.90	400	

Are we done?

Deep Software Variability



Martin et al., Transfer learning across variants and versions: The case of linux kernel size, TSE 2021

Lesoil, Deep Software Variability, PhD thesis,
<https://inria.hal.science/tel-04055573/>, 2023

Wrap-up Performance Prediction

- Configuration options quickly increase the complexity of a system
- Building/Executing all the different variants is not possible
- An example: the Linux Kernel and its 15,000 options

- Configuration options quickly increase the complexity of a system
- Building/Executing all the different variants is not possible
- An example: the Linux Kernel and its 15,000 options
- How can we try to “guess” the performance of a variant without measuring it?

- Configuration options quickly increase the complexity of a system
- Building/Executing all the different variants is not possible
- An example: the Linux Kernel and its 15,000 options
- How can we try to “guess” the performance of a variant without measuring it?
- Understand the interplay between configuration options

- Configuration options quickly increase the complexity of a system
- Building/Executing all the different variants is not possible
- An example: the Linux Kernel and its 15,000 options
- How can we try to “guess” the performance of a variant without measuring it?
- Understand the interplay between configuration options
 - Prediction models (linear and need to state all the interactions)
 - ML models (learn by themselves and co-occurrence)

Wrap-up Performance Prediction

- ML models need a representative sample of configurations
- Configurations in the sample need to be measured → high entrance cost

- ML models need a representative sample of configurations
- Configurations in the sample need to be measured → high entrance cost
- The more the model is used, the more it pays for itself

Wrap-up Performance Prediction

- ML models need a representative sample of configurations
- Configurations in the sample need to be measured → high entrance cost
- The more the model is used, the more it pays for itself
- Be careful about the range of the values of options (ML like them homogeneous)

- ML models need a representative sample of configurations
- Configurations in the sample need to be measured → high entrance cost
- The more the model is used, the more it pays for itself
- Be careful about the range of the values of options (ML like them homogeneous)
- We can improve the model via adversarial retraining

ML and SE

(VaryMinions)

ML and SE

(VaryMinions)

Sophie Fortz's PhD

ML and SE

(VaryMinions)

Sophie Fortz's PhD
(thanks for the slides)

VaryMinions: Context

- A configurable process is being used
- Different evolutions came out
- You are managing several instances of the same process

VaryMinions: Context

- A configurable process is being used
- Different evolutions came out
- You are managing several instances of the same process
- Something wrong happens... (e.g., a bug)
- You can **only monitor** the processes

VaryMinions: Context

- A configurable process is being used
- Different evolutions came out
- You are managing several instances of the same process
- Something wrong happens... (e.g., a bug)
- You can **only monitor** the processes

What can you do to know which instances are impacted?

VaryMinions: Context

- A configurable process is being used
- Different evolutions came out
- You are managing several instances of the same process
- Something wrong happens... (e.g., a bug)
- You can **only monitor** the processes

What can you do to know which instances are impacted?

What can you do to know where the bug comes from? (which feature or part of the process)

Multiple instances of the same process

- Logs are produced so that the system can be monitored
- Multiple logs per instance of the process
- Multiple instances are running in parallel

Multiple instances of the same process

- Logs are produced so that the system can be monitored
- Multiple logs per instance of the process
- Multiple instances are running in parallel

How can you **map** the logs to their instances?

Multiple instances of the same process

- Logs are produced so that the system can be monitored
- Multiple logs per instance of the process
- Multiple instances are running in parallel

How can you **map** the logs to their instances?

Combinatorial explosions

- Lot of information per log
- Many variants
- Many logs per variants

Need for automation

- Can ask domain expert which logs correspond to which variant(s)

Need for automation

- Can ask domain expert which logs correspond to which variant(s)
 - Time consuming
 - Fatigue
 - Potential mistakes?

Need for automation

- Can ask domain expert which logs correspond to which variant(s)
 - Time consuming
 - Fatigue
 - Potential mistakes?
- Can we use ML to help?

Need for automation

- Can ask domain expert which logs correspond to which variant(s)
 - Time consuming
 - Fatigue
 - Potential mistakes?
- Can we use ML to help?

Representation of logs?

- Logged information follow the steps of the process
- Can be seen as an ordered sequence of events

Need for automation

- Can ask domain expert which logs correspond to which variant(s)
 - Time consuming
 - Fatigue
 - Potential mistakes?
- Can we use ML to help?

Representation of logs?

- Logged information follow the steps of the process
- Can be seen as an ordered sequence of events
- A sentence is an ordered sequence of words

Can we make as if logs are text?

Log annotation

- Let experts annotate a few logs
- Annotation = mapping from logs to **variant(S)**

Log annotation

- Let experts annotate a few logs
- Annotation = mapping from logs to **variant(S)**
- Hope that ML models can do the rest...

Log annotation

- Let experts annotate a few logs
- Annotation = mapping from logs to **variant(S)**
- Hope that ML models can do the rest...

Which ML model?

- NLP, Markov Chain, etc.

Log annotation

- Let experts annotate a few logs
- Annotation = mapping from logs to **variant(S)**
- Hope that ML models can do the rest...

Which ML model?

- NLP, Markov Chain, etc.
- Models using text make some assumptions (entity recognition, etc.)

Log annotation

- Let experts annotate a few logs
- Annotation = mapping from logs to **variant(S)**
- Hope that ML models can do the rest...

Which ML model?

- NLP, Markov Chain, etc.
- Models using text make some assumptions (entity recognition, etc.)
- What about DL models?

Log annotation

- Let experts annotate a few logs
- Annotation = mapping from logs to **variant(S)**
- Hope that ML models can do the rest...

Which ML model?

- NLP, Markov Chain, etc.
- Models using text make some assumptions (entity recognition, etc.)
- What about DL models?

DL models for sequence

- Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs)

Log annotation

- Let experts annotate a few logs
- Annotation = mapping from logs to **variant(S)**
- Hope that ML models can do the rest...

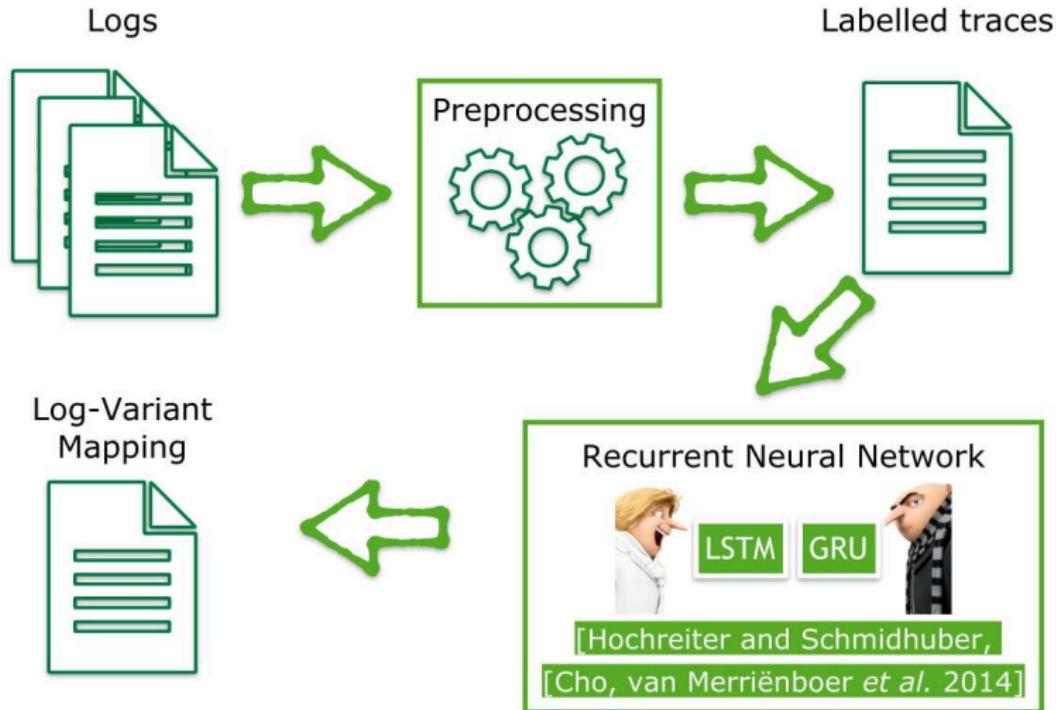
Which ML model?

- NLP, Markov Chain, etc.
- Models using text make some assumptions (entity recognition, etc.)
- What about DL models?

DL models for sequence

- Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs)
 - GRU
 - LSTM

Classifying Traces



Experimental setup

- 3 datasets
- Set different hyperparameters (including loss and activation functions)

VaryMinions: Does it work? Any problems?

Experimental setup

- 3 datasets
- Set different hyperparameters (including loss and activation functions)

Results

- Give at least 80% accuracy
- No prevalence of GRU nor LSTM

VaryMinions: Does it work? Any problems?

Experimental setup

- 3 datasets
- Set different hyperparameters (including loss and activation functions)

Results

- Give at least 80% accuracy
- No prevalence of GRU nor LSTM

Problems?

- Are the losses right? → need to define custom losses?

VaryMinions: Does it work? Any problems?

Experimental setup

- 3 datasets
- Set different hyperparameters (including loss and activation functions)

Results

- Give at least 80% accuracy
- No prevalence of GRU nor LSTM

Problems?

- Are the losses right? → need to define custom losses?
- Are our architectures right? → how much layers is too many layers?

VaryMinions: Does it work? Any problems?

Experimental setup

- 3 datasets
- Set different hyperparameters (including loss and activation functions)

Results

- Give at least 80% accuracy
- No prevalence of GRU nor LSTM

Problems?

- Are the losses right? → need to define custom losses?
- Are our architectures right? → how much layers is too many layers?
- ...

- Variants of the process are deployed, ran, and monitored
- A problem occur
- Is it a problem for a single variant or multiple ones?

- Variants of the process are deployed, ran, and monitored
- A problem occurs
- Is it a problem for a single variant or multiple ones?
- Tons of logs can be available (i 10... =))
- Cannot be manually managed

- Variants of the process are deployed, ran, and monitored
- A problem occurs
- Is it a problem for a single variant or multiple ones?
- Tons of logs can be available (i 10... =)
- Cannot be manually managed
- Can ML help after experts have labelled a few? (help in mapping a log to potential variants that could have generated it)

Wrap-up VaryMinions

- Logs can be seen as text (the sequence is not completely arbitrary)
- RNNs are able to deal with sequences (GRU and LSTM)

- Logs can be seen as text (the sequence is not completely arbitrary)
- RNNs are able to deal with sequences (GRU and LSTM)
- Evaluation show that RNNs can help in the mapping (at least 80% accuracy)

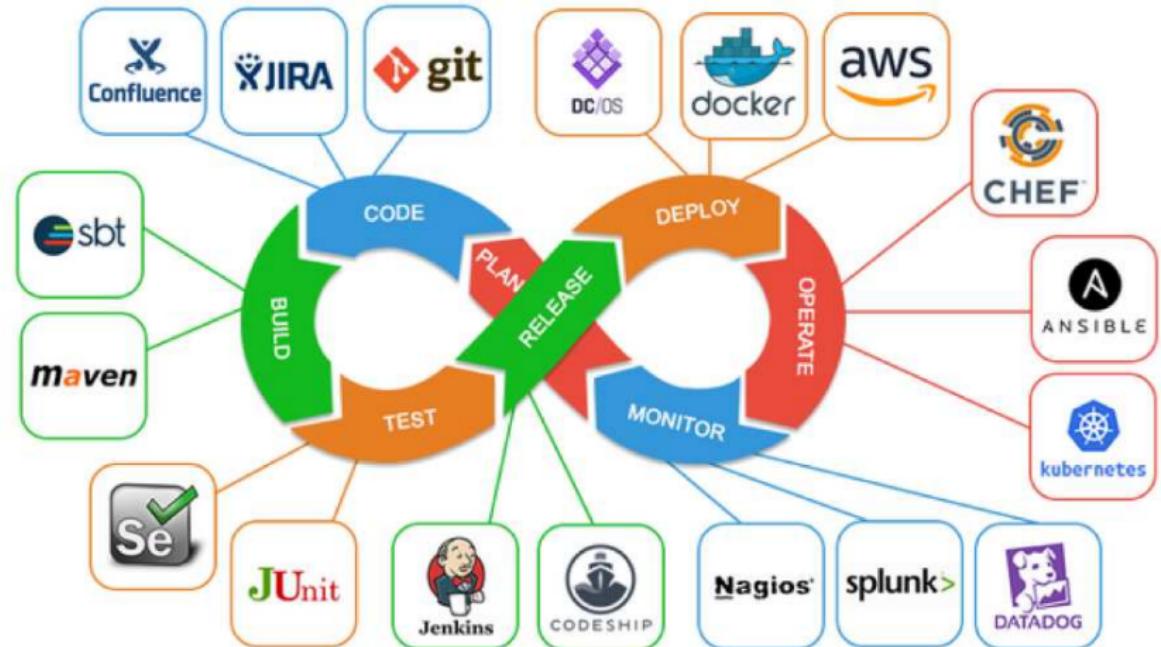
- Logs can be seen as text (the sequence is not completely arbitrary)
- RNNs are able to deal with sequences (GRU and LSTM)
- Evaluation show that RNNs can help in the mapping (at least 80% accuracy)
- Cannot favor GRU nor LSTM

- Logs can be seen as text (the sequence is not completely arbitrary)
- RNNs are able to deal with sequences (GRU and LSTM)
- Evaluation show that RNNs can help in the mapping (at least 80% accuracy)
- Cannot favor GRU nor LSTM
- potential evolutions: custom losses, bigger models?, much more

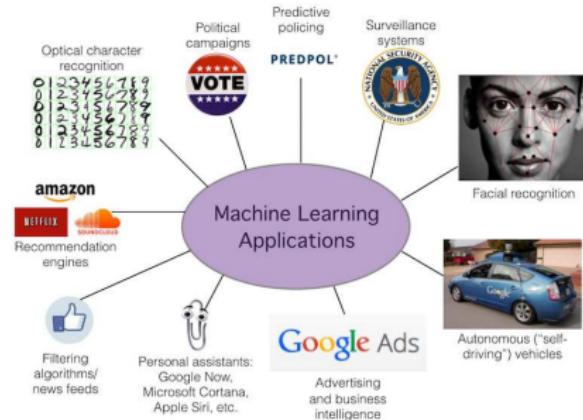
ML and SE

(When ML meets DevOps)

Overview of DevOps



ML in DevOps



Source: https://www.redshiftzero.com/img/ml_applications.png

- Modern system are complex (multiple components, configurable, etc.)
- Need to adapt to the environment
- ML decisions impact the system (adaptations, outputs, etc.)

ML Assumptions

- Training(, validation,) and test sets → same distribution
- Distributions do not evolve

ML Assumptions

- Training(, validation,) and test sets → same distribution
- Distributions do not evolve

Do not hold

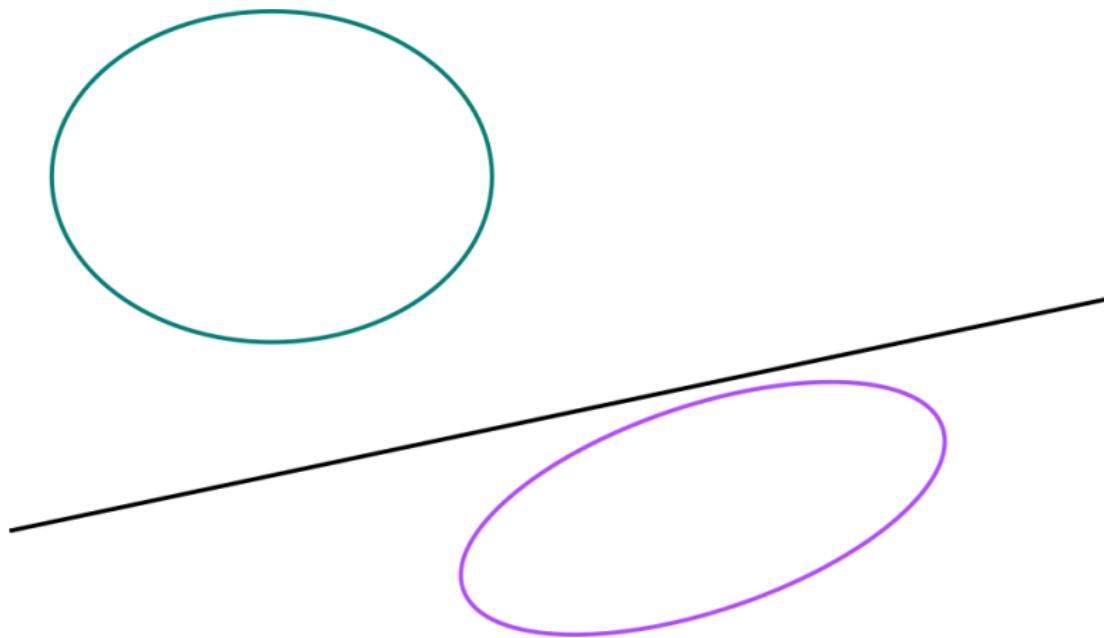
ML Assumptions

- Training(, validation,) and test sets → same distribution
- Distributions do not evolve

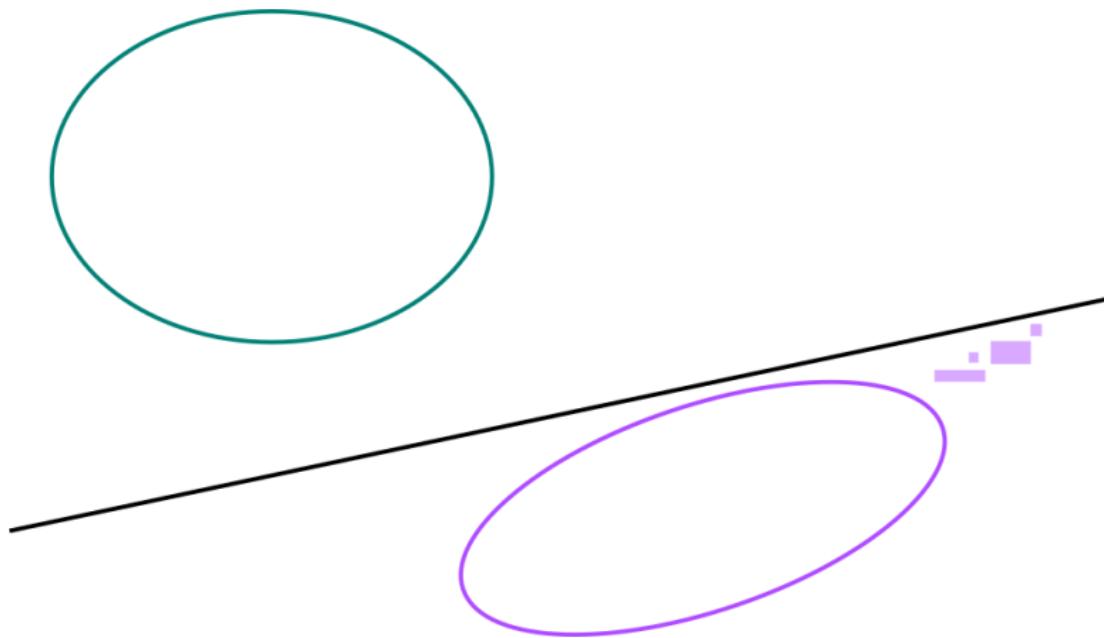
Do not hold



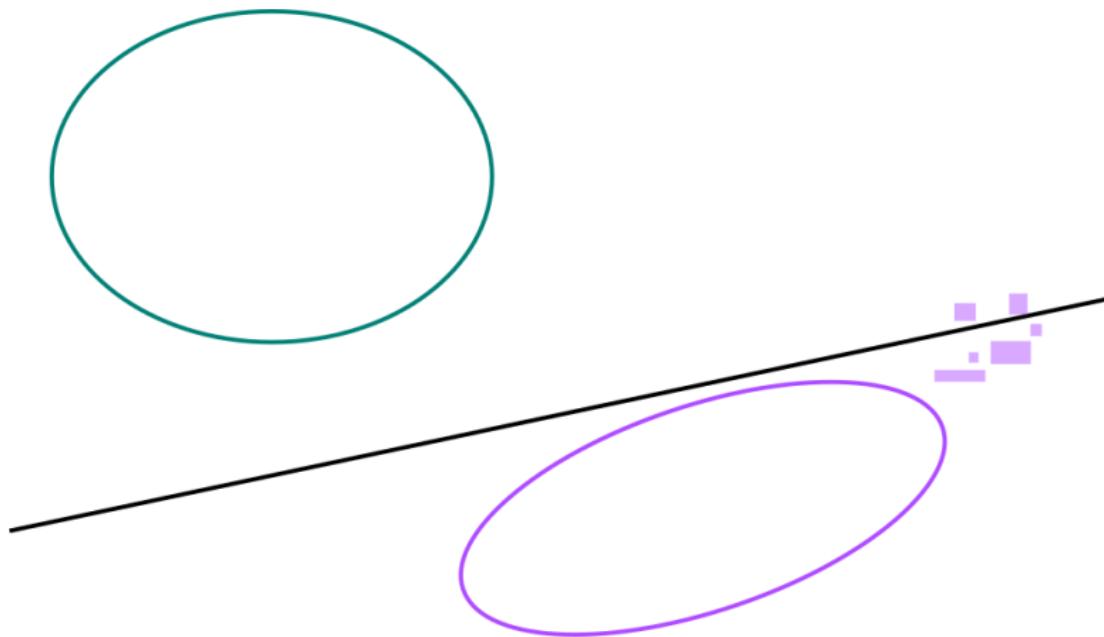
Machine Learning in evolving context



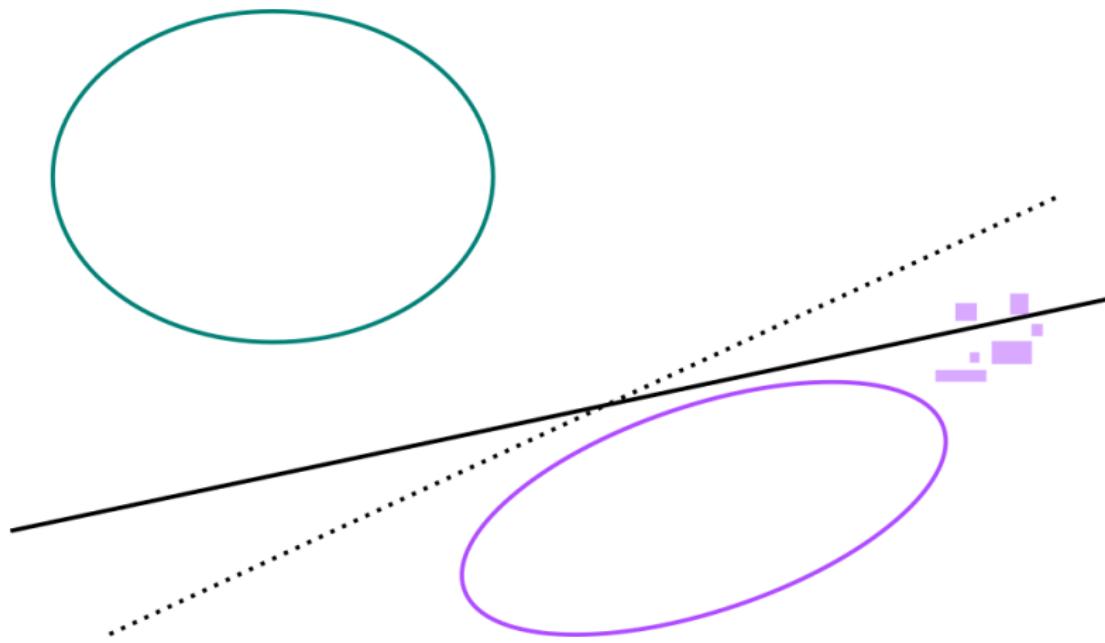
Machine Learning in evolving context



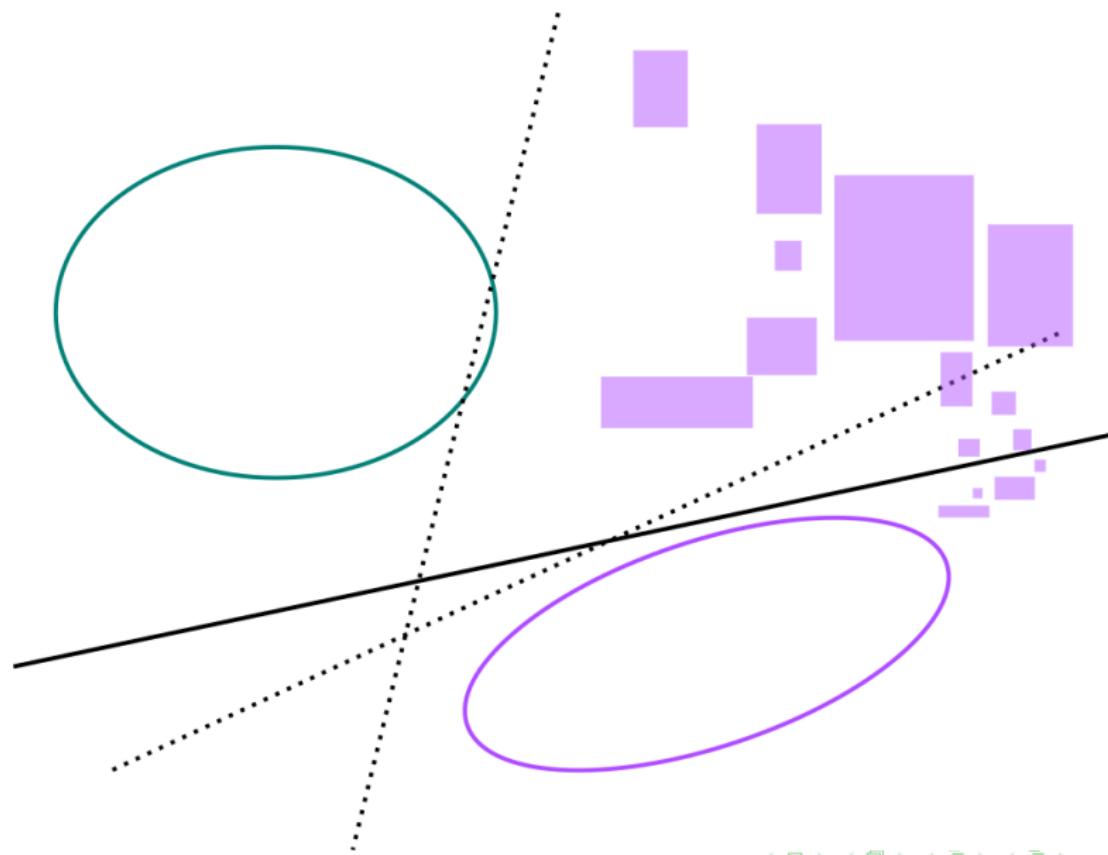
Machine Learning in evolving context



Machine Learning in evolving context



Machine Learning in evolving context



How to prevent from shifting?

retraining from scratch

- Original training set + some new data
- Manual check of new data to add
- Relabel if needed

How to prevent from shifting?

retraining from scratch

- Original training set + some new data
- Manual check of new data to add
- Relabel if needed

Problems

- Check and relabeling can be tedious
- Model can be hard to optimize

How to prevent from shifting?

retraining from scratch

- Original training set + some new data
- Manual check of new data to add
- Relabel if needed

Problems

- Check and relabeling can be tedious
- Model can be hard to optimize

→ Compliant with DevOps?

How often should we retrain?

How to prevent from shifting?

Update the model

- Add new data to update partially the model
- Convergence should be fast
- Check and relabel if needed

How to prevent from shifting?

Update the model

- Add new data to update partially the model
- Convergence should be fast
- Check and relabel if needed

Problems

- Check and relabeling can be tedious
- Lot of data might be necessary to have an impact
- Consecutive changes over time ⇒ **model shifting**

How to prevent from shifting?

Adding data

- Relabeling might be enough
- Mixing new data with older data
- data sanitization (e.g., out of distribution)

How to prevent from shifting?

Adding data

- Relabeling might be enough
- Mixing new data with older data
- data sanitization (e.g., out of distribution)

Mixing update and retraining

- Updating for fast adaptations
- Regularly retrain from scratch

How to prevent from shifting?

Adding data

- Relabeling might be enough
- Mixing new data with older data
- data sanitization (e.g., out of distribution)

Mixing update and retraining

- Updating for fast adaptations
- Regularly retrain from scratch

Federated learning?

- Keep a “master” version
- Deploy customized versions for customers
- customized versions are upgraded & “master” version is retrained

Extremely hot topic in research

ML models are part of systems

- With DevOps → Models need to be updated
- Beware of Model Shifting

ML models are part of systems

- With DevOps → Models need to be updated
- Beware of Model Shifting
- Different strategy for update
 - Update training set and retrain from scratch

ML models are part of systems

- With DevOps → Models need to be updated
- Beware of Model Shifting
- Different strategy for update
 - Update training set and retrain from scratch
 - Update the model with data sanitization
 - Update the model with adversarial retraining

ML models are part of systems

- With DevOps → Models need to be updated
- Beware of Model Shifting
- Different strategy for update
 - Update training set and retrain from scratch
 - Update the model with data sanitization
 - Update the model with adversarial retraining
- Problem: How often updating is needed?
- Problem: Consequences on Federated learning?