

Apply machine learning to Performance trend analysis

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- Many test cases are executed for testing software packages
- Evaluate the performance of an updated software package by visualizing the graph
- Tool or algorithm that can reduce workload of manual inspection

- Detect the state of the CPU utilization (degrading, improving, or steady state)
- Detect whether there is any change in the test environment that effects the CPU utilization

- Software release
- Software package - treated as a *time point* in the time series data
- Test cases in QA capacity area on signaling capacity - treated as an *observation* in the dataset

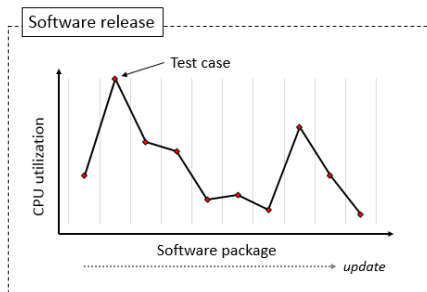


Figure: An example of the CPU utilization value in each software package from one software release

Data is collected on January 20, 2017

Three datasets: Software release L16A, L16B, and L17B

- Sorted by software package version
- Filtered out test cases which are not executed properly
- Selected test case which has the *lowest* value of the CPU utilization to represent a performance of a specific software package

In total, each dataset contains 64, 241, and 144 test cases, respectively

Response variable

- TotCpu%: CPU utilization

Predictor variables

- local events in EventsPerSec
 - RrcConnectionSetupComplete
 - Paging
 - X2HandoverRequest
- Test environments
 - DuProdName: Product hardware name
 - Fdd/Tdd: Different standard of LTE 4G Technology
 - NumCells: Number of cells in the base station

Markov switching model [Hamilton, 1989]

- Describe evolution of the process at different period of time
- Involve multiple structures that can characterize the time series behaviors in different states
- The switching mechanism between the states is assumed to be an unobserved Markov chain

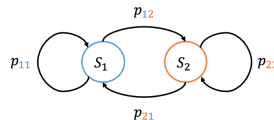
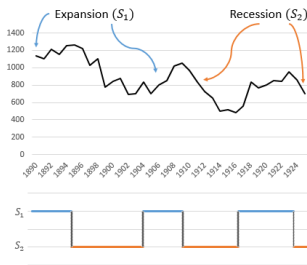


Figure: Left: Time series data and period where there are switches between states, Right: Transition probabilities

Markov switching autoregressive model

$$y_t = X_t \beta_{S_t} + \phi_{1,S_t} y_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t, \quad \varepsilon_t \sim N(0, \sigma_{S_t}^2)$$

Assuming that S_t denote an unobservable state variable

y_t is the observed value of time series at time t

X_t are the predictor variables of time series at time t

β_{S_t} are the coefficients in state S_t , where $S_t = 1, 2, \dots, k$

ϕ_{1,S_t} is an autoregression coefficient at time $t - 1$ in state S_t

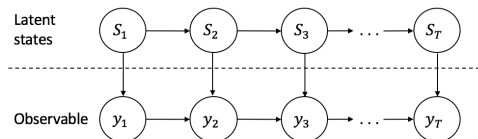


Figure: Model with additional dependencies at observation level

A coefficient of a predictor variable can have either different values in different state or a constant value in all state.

The variable that can take on different values is said to have a *switching effect*.

The variable which have the same coefficient in all states is the variable that does not have a switching effect, or said to have a *non-switching effect*.

When applying the Markov switching model, we need to decide on

- Number of states, k
- Number of switching coefficients in the model

Based on the applied literature, the information criteria called the Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC) is used for model selection

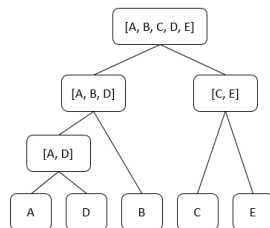
$$\text{BIC} = -2 \ln(L(\hat{\theta})) + m \cdot \ln(T)$$

where, m is the number of parameters and T is the number of observations

BIC attempts to reduce an overfitting problem by penalizing on the number of parameters in the model

E-divisive [James, 2016]

- 1 Non-parametric approach: more flexible as no assumption about the distribution is made
- 2 Detects multiple change point locations based on a divisive hierarchical estimation algorithm
- 3 Algorithm: Recursively partition a time series, and perform a permutation test to find the statistical significance of an estimated change point.
- 4 Remark: Obtain a rough idea of the change point location



- State of the CPU utilization is unknown → Evaluation of the model can't be made

- State of the CPU utilization is unknown → Evaluation of the model can't be made
- Simulated two datasets - Dataset 1 and Dataset 2 - with high and low persistent state, respectively.

$$y_t = \begin{cases} 10 + 0.6X_{1,t} - 0.9X_{2,t} + 0.5y_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t^{(1)} & \text{Normal} \\ 2 + 0.8X_{1,t} + 0.2y_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t^{(2)} & \text{Bad} \\ -12 + 0.7X_{1,t} + 0.2X_{2,t} - 0.2y_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t^{(3)} & \text{Good} \end{cases}$$

y_t is assumed to be value of a CPU usage

$$x_{1,t} \sim U[50, 200]$$

$$x_{2,t} \sim U[0, 50]$$

$$\varepsilon_t^{(1)} \sim N(0, 1), \quad \varepsilon_t^{(2)} \sim N(2, 0.5), \quad \text{and} \quad \varepsilon_t^{(3)} \sim N(1, 1)$$

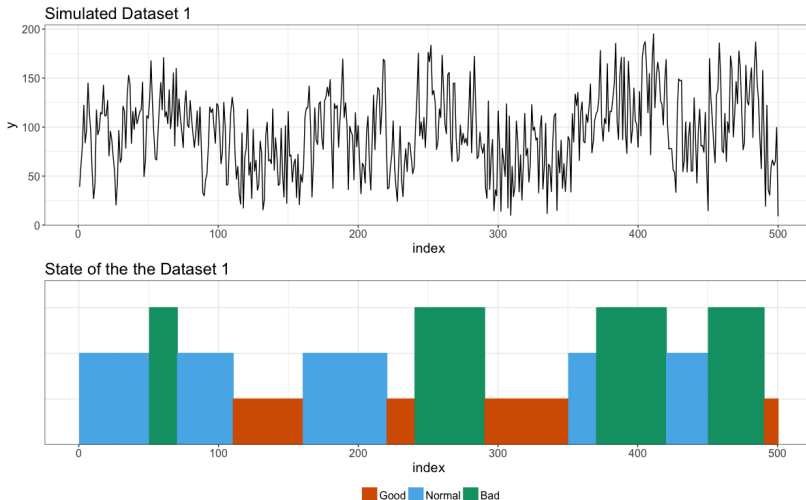


Figure: A simulated data of Dataset 1 and the period in the time series when observation is in each state.

Simulation study for model evaluation

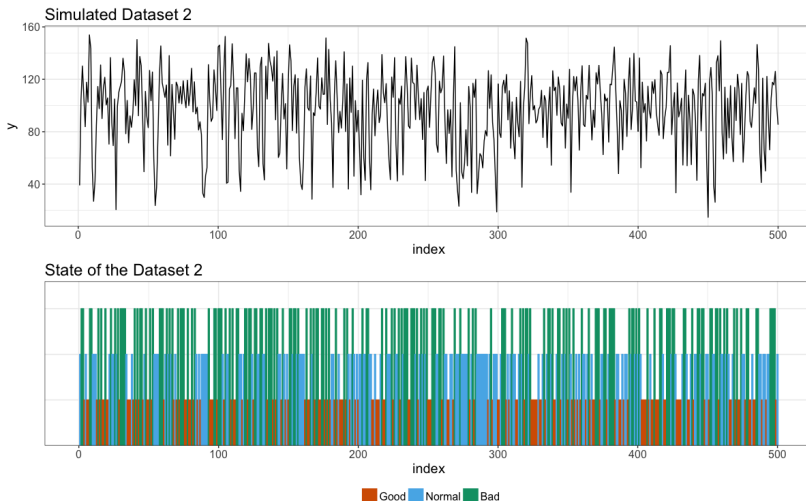


Figure: A simulated data of Dataset 2 and the period in the time series when observation is in each state.

R programming

- Markov switching model is performed using *MSwM* package. Various extensions and modifications were made in the package.
For example,
 - Make it more stable to use with categorical variables
 - State prediction function
 - Plot for visualizing the results
- E-divisive method is performed using *ecp* package

Decide: Number of states

Hypothesis: Markov switching model with *two* or *three* states

- Model with lower BIC value is preferable
- BIC is one criteria to select the appropriate model, but model output and plot should also be taken into account as well
- Two-state model provide less details and unrealistic to make an interpretation despite lower BICs in some dataset
- *Three-state* model was chosen for further analysis
- Remark: Higher number of states $k \geq 4$ are more likely to give worse results and were not considered

Decide: Number of switching coefficients in the model

Hypothesis: Test environments (*DuProdName*, *Fdd/Tdd*, and *Numcells*)
is possible to have non-switching effects

- Software release L16A:
Fdd/Tdd and *Numcells* are non-switching coefficients
- Software release L16B:
DuProdName is non-switching coefficient
- Software release L17A:
DuProdName, *Fdd/Tdd*, and *NumCells* are non-switching coefficients

Simulated Dataset 1 and Dataset 2

Simulated Dataset 1 and Dataset 2

- Both method detect changes at the same location
→ high probability to be an actual change
- Both method detect changes close to one another but not at the exact location
→ lower chance to be a false alarm

Real data: Software release L16A

- E-divisive cannot detect any changes in the time series data
- No comparison is made

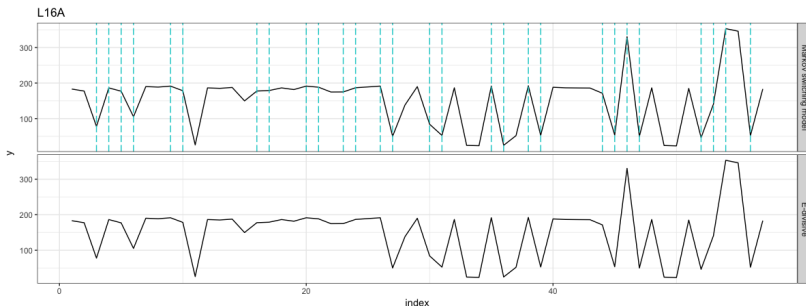


Figure: The estimated change point locations from both methods

Real data: Software release L16B

- E-divisive method detects change-points at 130, 135, 153, and 170

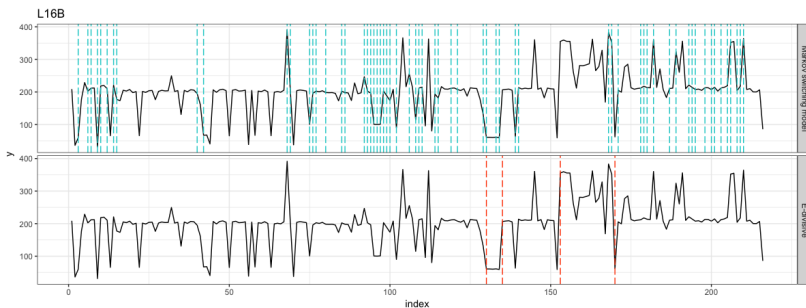


Figure: The estimated change point locations from both methods

Real data: Software release L17A

- E-divisive method detects change-point at 9, 77, 82, and 105

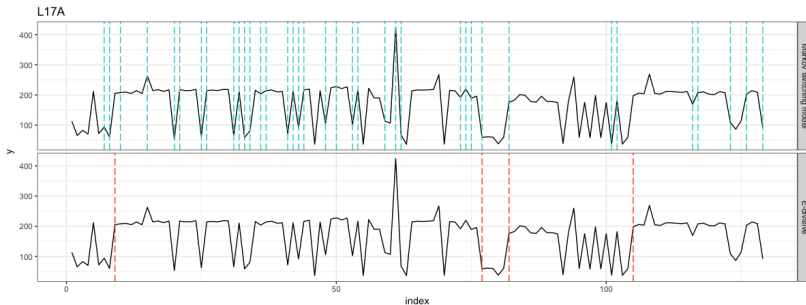


Figure: The estimated change point locations from both methods

Software release L16A

- State 1: Degradation
- State 2: Improvement
- State 3: Steady

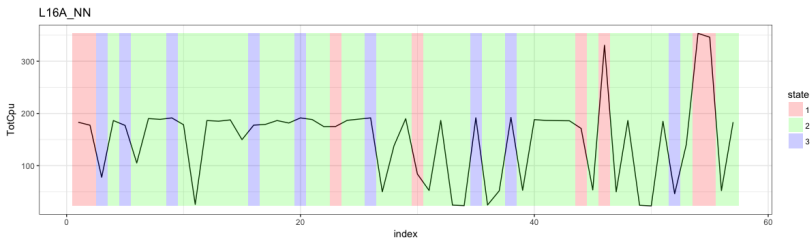


Figure: The CPU utilization showing the periods where the observation is in the specific state.

Software release L16B

- State 1: Degradation
- State 2: Improvement
- State 3: Steady

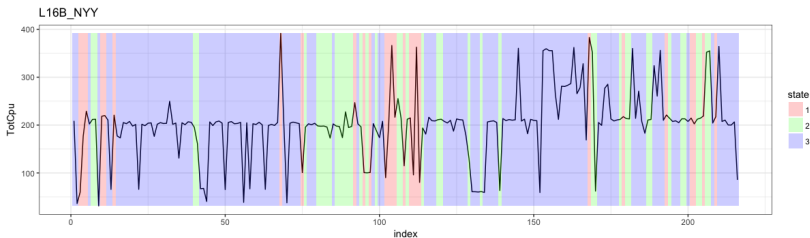


Figure: The CPU utilization showing the periods where the observation is in the specific state.

Software release L17A

- State 1: Degradation
- State 2: Improvement
- State 3: Steady

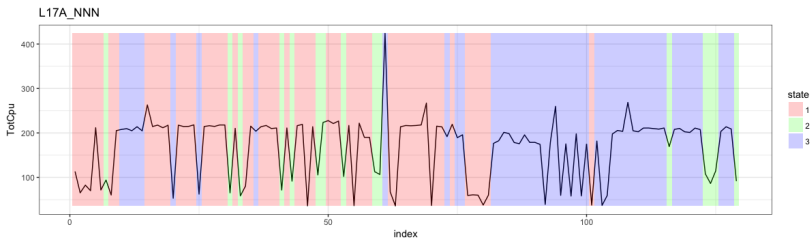


Figure: The CPU utilization showing the periods where the observation is in the specific state.

Effects of test environments (*DuProdName*, *Fdd/Tdd*, and *NumCells*) on the CPU utilization

- Software release L16A:
Fdd/Tdd and *NumCells*
- Software release L16B:
DuProdName and *NumCells*
- Software release L17A:
DuProdName

- Markov switching model is able to identify any changes between states, despite some false alarms and missed detections
- E-divisive method is less powerful as it can detect fewer changes and failed to detect many changes.
→ the method only take into account the value of the CPU utilization
- Both methods could be used together to confirm the state change

- Require more extensive data
- Consider on the other performance metrics (e.g., memory usage and latency)
- Apply the Markov switching model to each QA Capacity test case type (i.e., one model for one type of test case)
- Normalize feature set by introducing *weight* parameters
- Use semi-supervised learning algorithm if some test cases are labeled with state



James D Hamilton (1989)

A new approach to the economic analysis of nonstationary time series and the business cycle

Econometrica: Journal of the Econometric Society, pages 357-384.



Josep A. Sanchez-Espigares and Alberto Lopez-Moreno (2014)

MSwM: Fitting Markov Switching Models

CRAN R.



Nicholas A. James and David S. Matteson (2016)

ecp: Nonparametric Multiple Change Point Analysis of Multivariate Data

CRAN R.