

Machine Learning for CI

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WOMEN IN DATA SCIENCE
BRISTOL

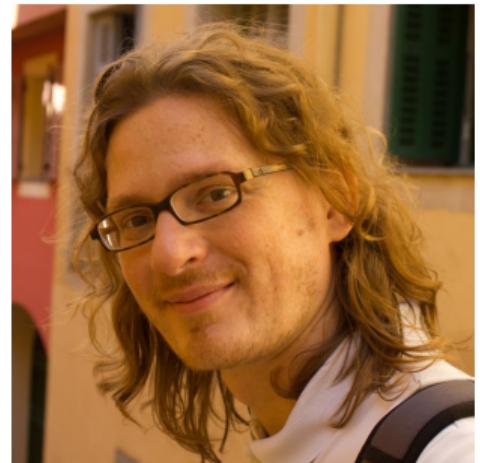
The Team



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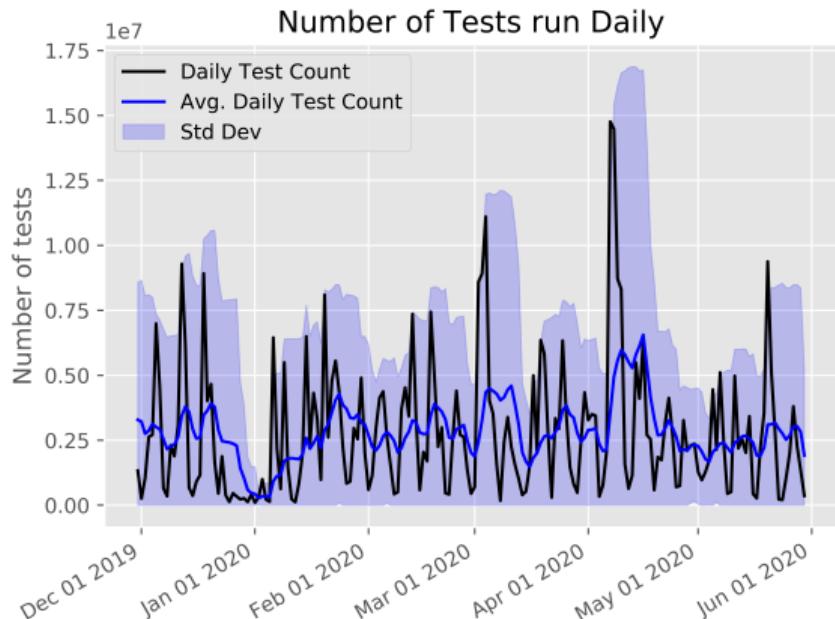


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Data Sourcing



CI at Scale



Source: subunit2sql-graph dailycount

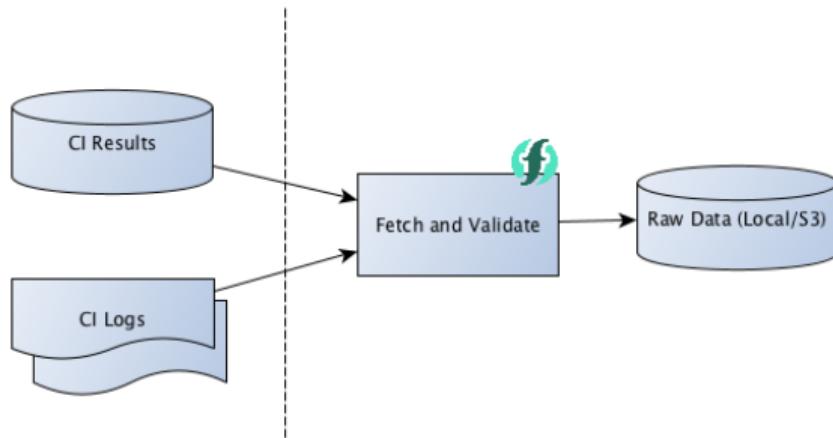
- Continuous Integration
- Continuous Log Data
- Lots of data, little time
- Triaging failures?
- ML to the rescue!

The OpenStack use case

- Integration testing in a VM
- System logs, application logs
- Dstat data
- Gate testing
- Not only OpenStack

Normalized system average load for different examples

Collecting data



Data caching diagram

- Automation and repeatability
- Light-weight data validation
- Object storage for data

Data Preparation

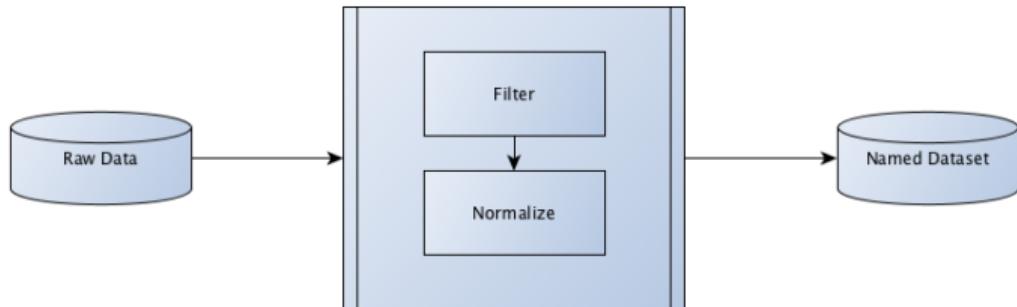


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Experiment Workflow

- **Visualize data**
- **Define a dataset**
- Define an experiment
- Run the training
- Collect results

```
# Build an s3 backed dataset
ciml-build-dataset --dataset cpu-load-1min-dataset \
--build-name tempest-full \
--slicer :2000 \
--sample-interval 10min \
--features-regex "(usr|1min)" \
--class-label status \
--tdt-split 7 0 3 \
--data-path s3://cimlrawdata \
--target-data-path s3://cimldatasets
```



Dataset preparation diagram

Data Selection

- What is dstat data?
- Experiment reproducibility
- Dataset selection
 - Dstat feature selection
 - Data resolution (down-sampling)
 - Cleanup (e.g. NaN)

Sample of dstat data

time	usr	used	writ	1m
16/02/2019 21:44:53	7.45	$7.43 \cdot 10^8$	$3.6 \cdot 10^5$	0.97
16/02/2019 21:44:54	4.27	$7.31 \cdot 10^8$	$4.01 \cdot 10^5$	0.97
16/02/2019 21:44:55	1	$7.43 \cdot 10^8$	4,096	0.97
16/02/2019 21:44:56	0.5	$7.44 \cdot 10^8$	$1.5 \cdot 10^7$	0.97
16/02/2019 21:44:58	0.88	$7.43 \cdot 10^8$	4,096	0.9
16/02/2019 21:44:59	1.39	$7.31 \cdot 10^8$	$4.51 \cdot 10^5$	0.9
16/02/2019 21:45:00	1.01	$7.44 \cdot 10^8$	4,096	0.9
16/02/2019 21:45:01	0.75	$7.46 \cdot 10^8$	61,440	0.9
16/02/2019 21:45:03	1.13	$7.44 \cdot 10^8$	4,096	0.82
16/02/2019 21:45:04	5.77	$7.77 \cdot 10^8$	$1.72 \cdot 10^5$	0.82
16/02/2019 21:45:05	9.85	$8.31 \cdot 10^8$	$4.99 \cdot 10^6$	0.82
16/02/2019 21:45:06	3.88	$8.46 \cdot 10^8$	$8.25 \cdot 10^7$	0.82

Data Normalization

- Unrolling

Sample of unrolled data

usr1	usr2	usr3	1m1	1m2	1m3
6.1	1.75	1.26	0.97	0.97	0.9
5.9	1.5	3.1	0.9	0.92	0.97
5.8	1.76	2.2	0.89	0.91	0.94

- Normalizing

Sample of normalized data

usr1	usr2	usr3	1m1	1m2	1m3
0.6	0.3	-0.5	0.6	0.6	-0.5
-0.1	-0.7	0.5	-0.3	-0.2	0.5
-0.4	0.3	0	-0.4	-0.4	0

Data Pipelines



Experiment Workflow

- Visualize data
- Define a dataset
- **Define an experiment**
- **Run the training**
- **Collect results**

```
# Define a local experiment
ciml-setup-experiment --experiment dnn-5x100 \
    --estimator tf.estimator.DNNClassifier \
    --hidden-layers 100/100/100/100/100 \
    --steps $(( 2000 / 128 * 500 )) \
    --batch-size 128 \
    --epochs 500 \
    --data-path s3://cimldatasets
```

```
# Train the model locally based on the dataset and experiment
# Store the evaluation metrics as a JSON file
ciml-train-model --dataset cpu-load-1min-dataset \
    --experiment dnn-5x100 \
    --data-path s3://cimldatasets
```

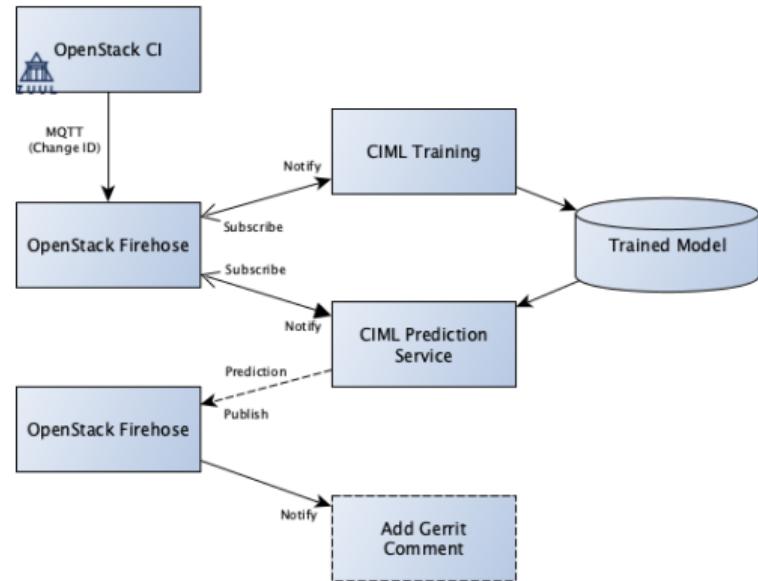
```
# Train the same model in a FfDL cluster
ffdl_train.sh cpu-load-1min-dataset dnn-5x100
```

```
# Train the same model with a Tekton task
tkn task start ciml-run-training \
    -p dataset=dnn-5x100 \
    -p experiment=cpu-load-1min-dataset
```



Prediction

- Helm Chart for CIML
- Event driven: near real time
- MQTT Trigger from the CI system
- CIML produces the prediction
- Example: comment back on Gerrit/Github
- Trusted Source: Continuous Training



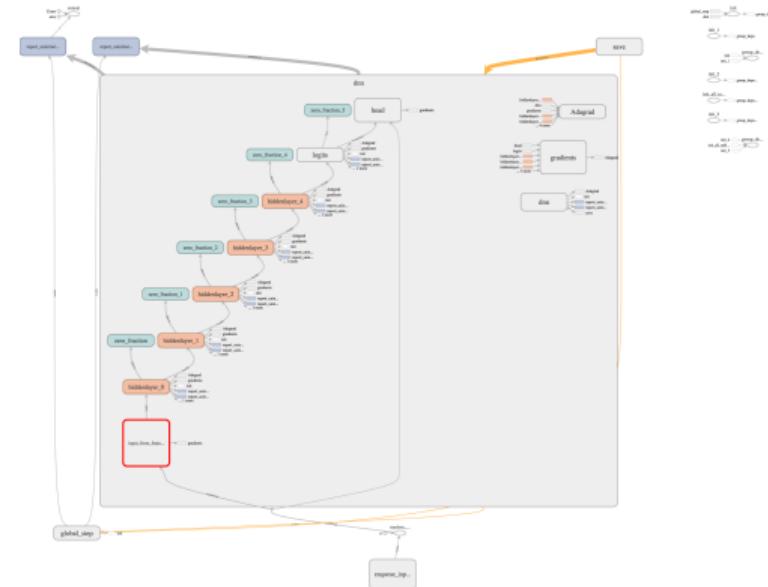
Example Prediction Infrastructure

Experiments



DNN - Binary Classification

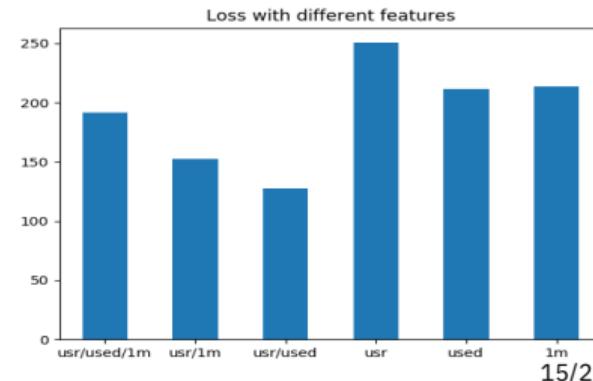
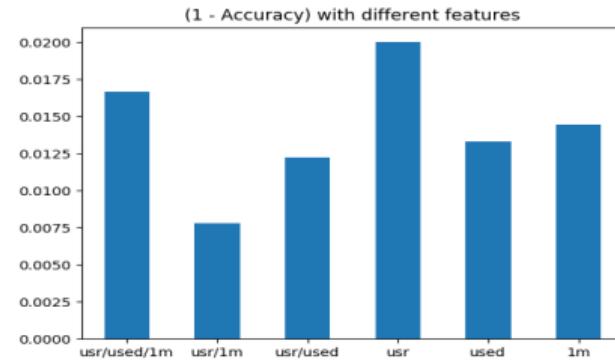
- Classes: Passed or Failed
- Supervised training
- TensorFlow *DNNClassifier*, classes=2
- Dataset:
 - CI Job "tempest-full"
 - Gate pipeline only
 - 3955 examples split in 70% training and 30% test
- Hyper-parameters:
 - Activation function: ReLU
 - Output layer: Sigmoid
 - Optimizer: Adagrad
 - Learning rate (initial): 0.05
 - 5 hidden layers, 100 units per layer
 - Batch Size: 128, Epochs: 500



Network Graph - Source: TensorBoard

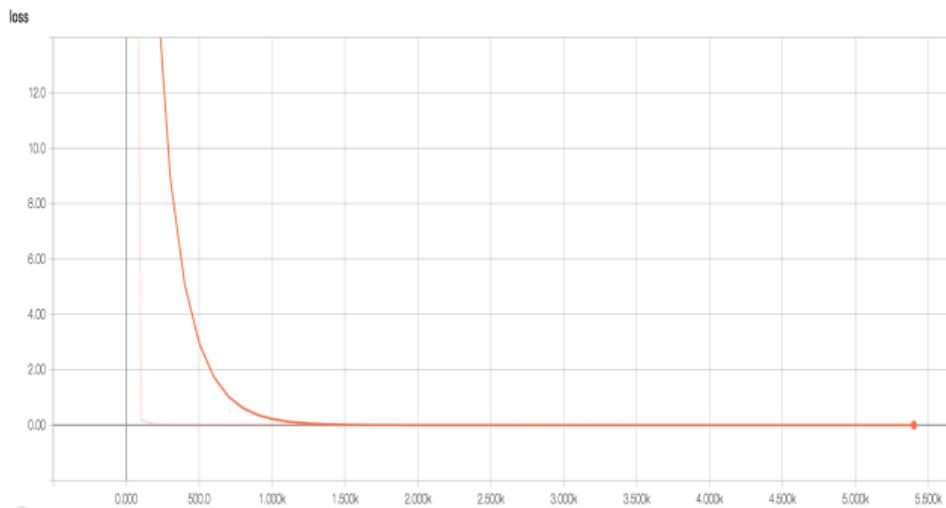
DNN - Binary Classification

- Selecting the best feature set
- Primary metric: accuracy
- Aim for lower loss, caveat: overfitting
- Key:
 - **usr**: User CPU
 - **used**: Used Memory
 - **1m**: System Load - 1min Average
 - Data Resolution: **1min**
 - Source: TensorFlow evaluation
- Winner: (**usr, 1m**) tuple
- Accuracy achieved: **0.992**
- 6 mistakes on a 791 test set



Binary Classification - Summary

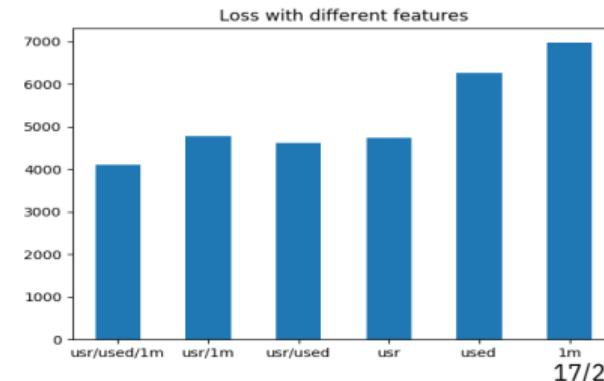
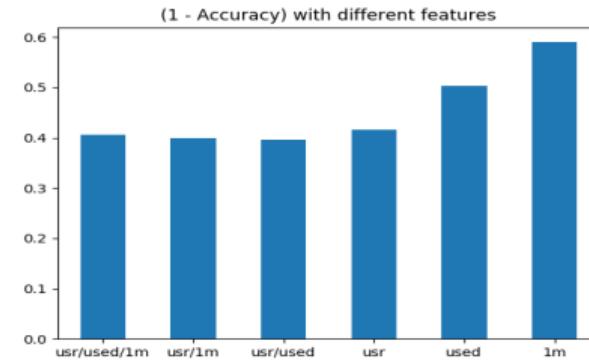
- Features: User CPU and 1min Load Avg
- Resolution: 10s best, 1 minute may be enough
- High accuracy: **0.993**
- High precision, recall and F1-score
- A trained model might be applicable to similar CI jobs
- Prediction confidence provides an early warning system



Training Loss - usr/1m, 1min - Source: TensorBoard

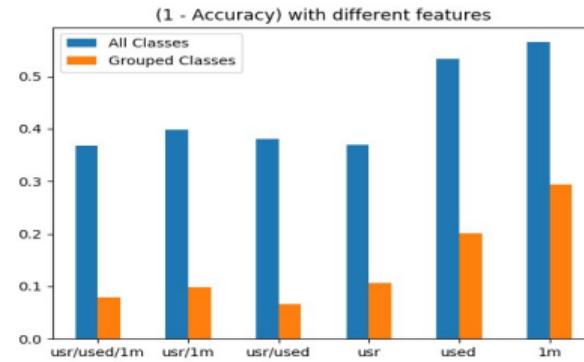
Multi Class - Different Features

- Try different combinations of features
- Primary metric: accuracy
- Aim for lower loss, caveat: overfitting
- Key:
 - **usr**: User CPU
 - **used**: Used Memory
 - **1m**: System Load - 1min Average
 - Data Resolution: **1min**
 - Source: TensorFlow evaluation output
- No real improvement
- Best accuracy achieved: **0.603**
- Adding Disk I/O or process data does not help either



Multi Class - Reducing the number of classes

- Reducing the number of classes
 - Different regions from a Cloud Operator
 - Consider as a single class
 - New number of classes is **6**
- Experiments:
 - Train with different feature sets
 - Train with different resolutions
 - Source: TensorFlow evaluation
- Significant improvement!
- Best accuracy achieved: **0.902**
- What does that mean?



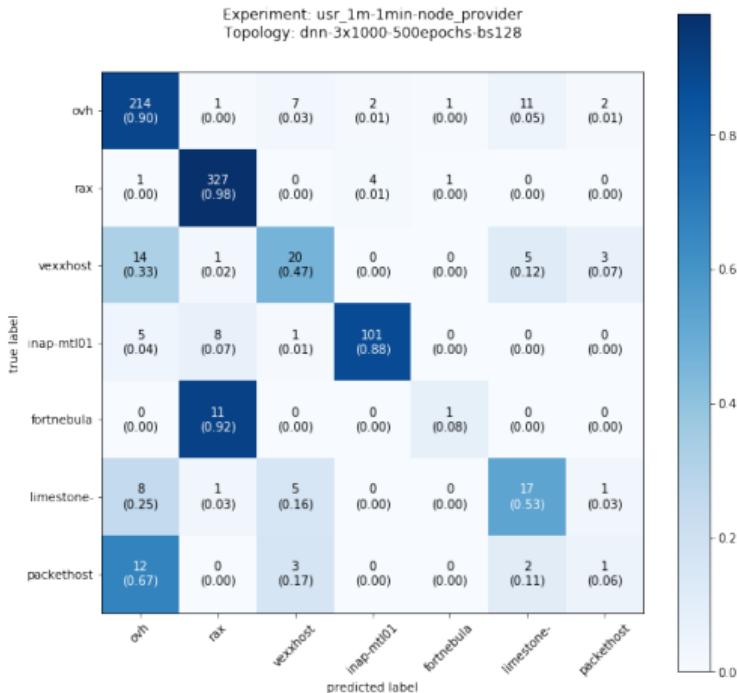
Multi Class - Metrics report

- Experiment:

- Dataset: 3955 examples split in 60% training, 20% dev and 20% test
- Features: User CPU and Load Avg
- Resolution: 1 minute
- Hyperparameters: 3 hidden layers, 1000 units each
- Cloud providers: 7

Metrics report for usr 1m and 1min

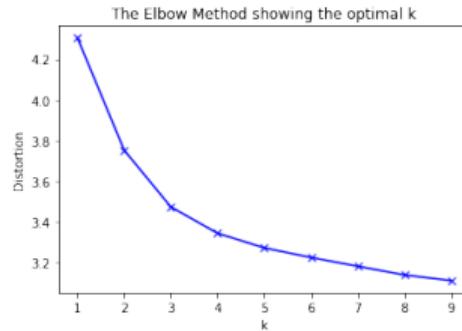
provider	precision	recall	f1-score	support
rax	0.97	0.96	0.97	365
inap-mtl01	0.86	0.9	0.88	111
ovh	0.81	0.88	0.84	212
vexxhost	0.46	0.44	0.45	48
limestone	0.64	0.38	0.47	37
packethost	0.14	0.15	0.15	13
fortnebula	0	0	0	6
accuracy			0.85	792



Multi Class - Clustering

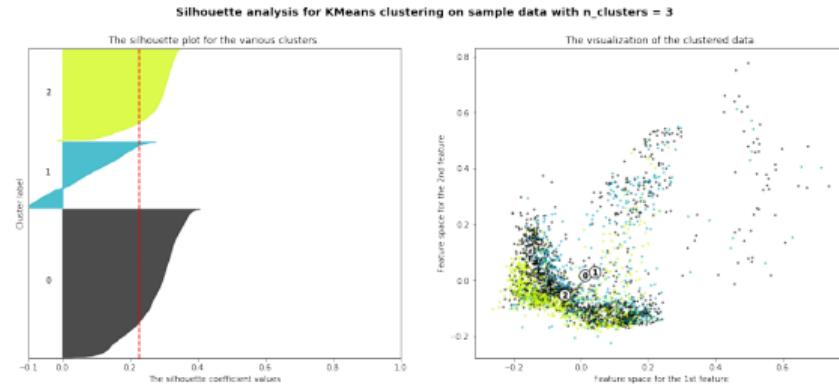
- Unsupervised learning on multiclass dataset
- Dataset: features CPU, Avg.load; resolution 1min
- Algorithm: kmeans
- Number of clusters based on elbow method and silhouette score
- Recommended number of clusters: 3 to 4
- Fits with the number of providers with most examples in dataset

class	provider	examples
2	rax	1,208
6	inap-mtl01	807
1	ovh	377
0	vexxhost	173
5	limestone	120
3	packethost	57
4	fortnebula	31

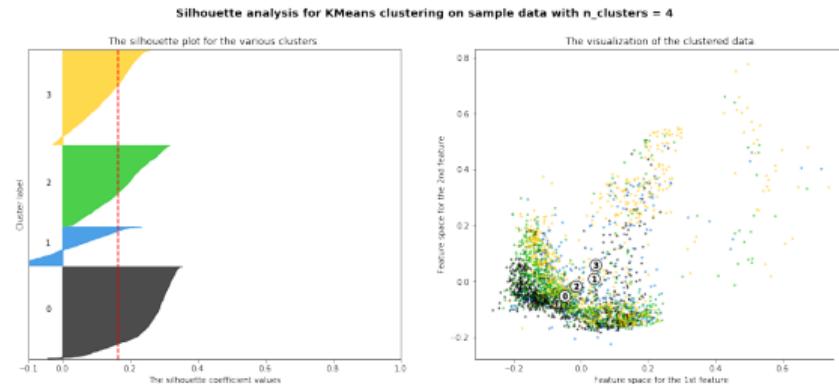


Multi Class - Clustering

cluster	classes	example	pclass	pcluster
0	1	374	99.2%	27.8%
	2	795	65.8%	59.2%
	3	47	82.5%	3.5%
1	5	68	56.7%	11.3%
2	6	768	95.2%	92.6%

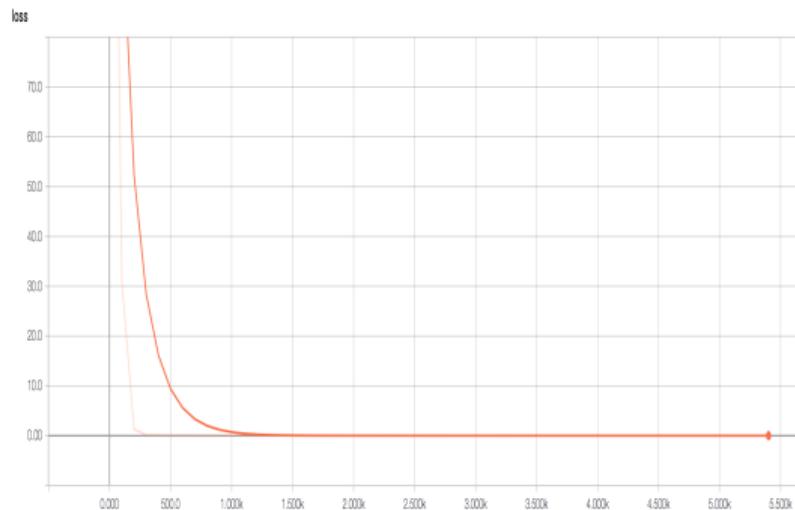


cluster	class	example	pclass	pcluster
0	6	771	95.5%	92.3%
1	5	64	53.3%	25.4%
2	1	349	92.6%	47.7%
3	2	772	63.9%	90.4%



Multi Class - Summary

- User CPU and 1min Load Avg
- Resolution: 1 minute is enough
- Hyperparameters: 3 hidden layers, 100 units each
- Reasonable accuracy: **0.925**
- A trained model is not applicable to similar CI jobs
- System data can be used to cluster cloud providers
- Higher support helps for better clustering



Training Loss - usr/1m, 1min, dnn3x100 - Source: TensorBoard

Conclusions



Conclusions

- Valuable insights on CI jobs can be gathered from system data using ML
- Unsupervised learning techniques on system data
- Collect data
- Know your data
- High quality data
- Work with cloud tools
- Use different ML tools

Questions?

- This talk: https://github.com/kwulffert/ciml_talk
- CIML: <https://github.com/mtreinish/ciml>
- Kyra Wulffert [@kwulffert](#) [inkyrawulffert](#)

Thank You!