

Maat: Performance Metric Anomaly Anticipation for Cloud Services with Conditional Diffusion

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01 INTRODUCTION

Motivation



 Twitter Back After Two-Hour Outage Affected Tweets

 Facebook Lost About \$65 Million During Hours-Long Outage

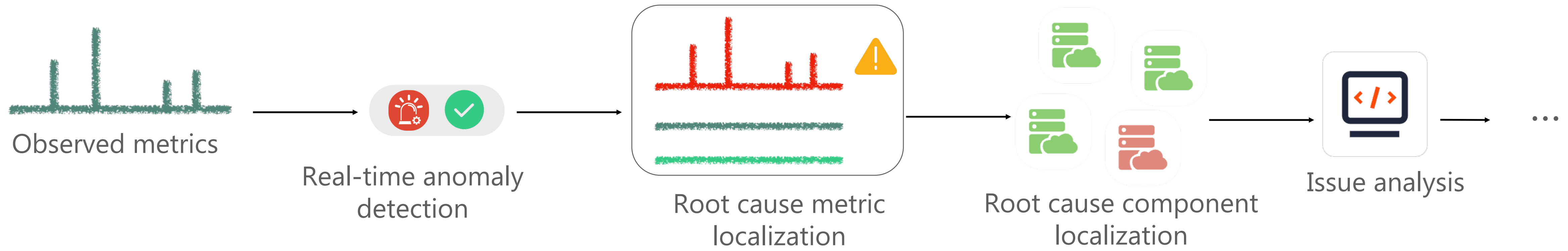


 YouTube App Down on iOS Devices

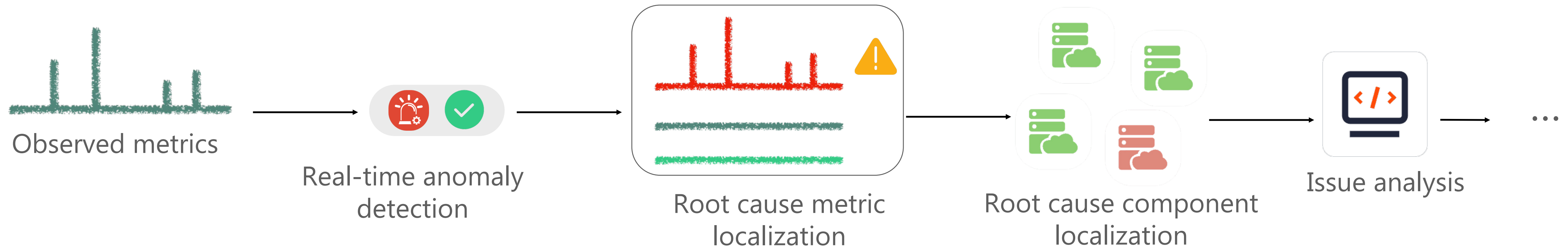
 Amazon's One Hour of Downtime on Prime Day May Have Cost It up to \$100 Million in Lost Sales



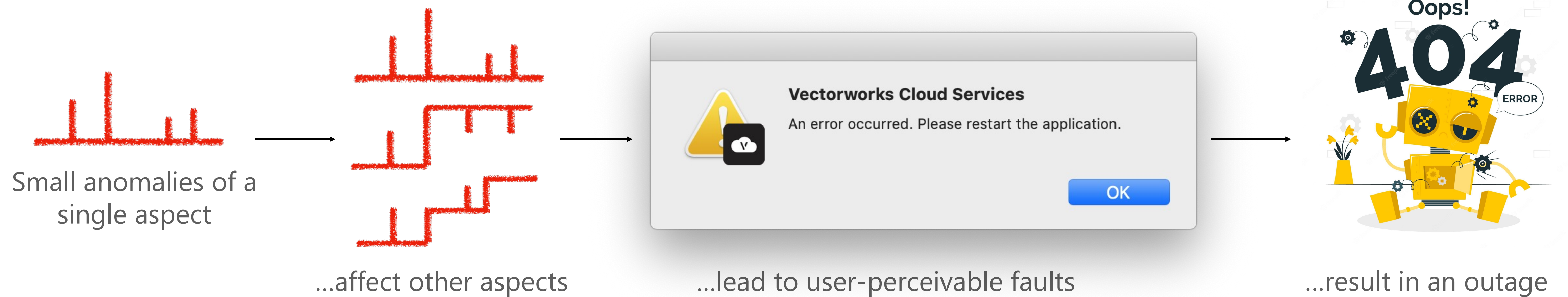
Motivation



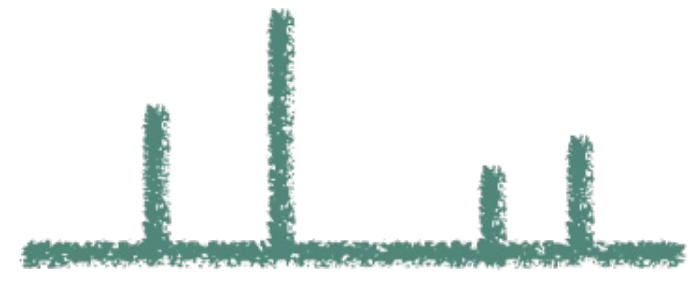
Motivation



At the same time...



Motivation



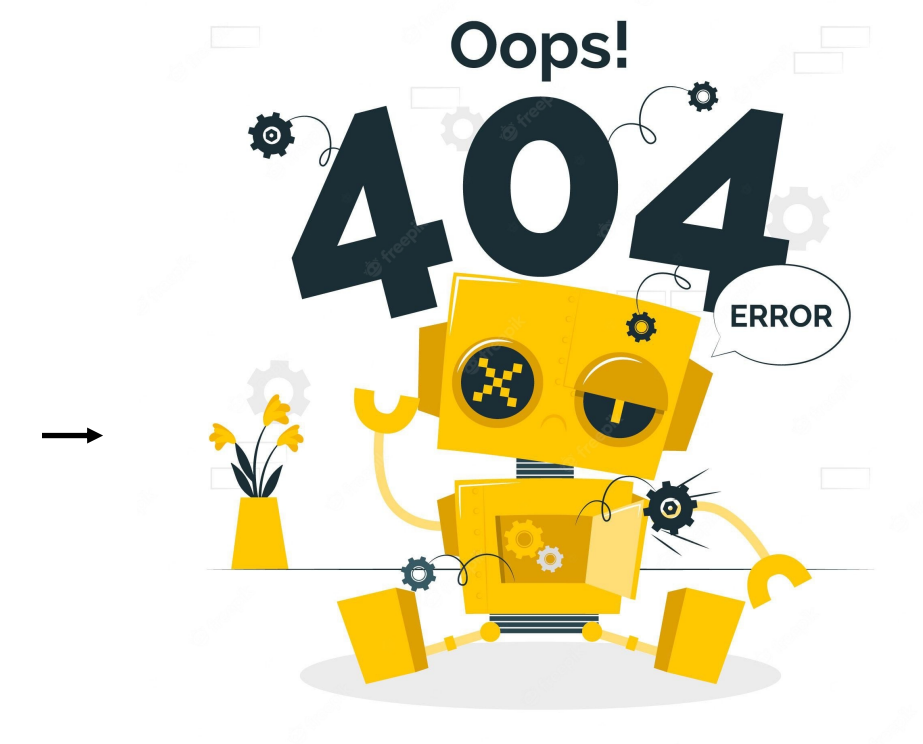
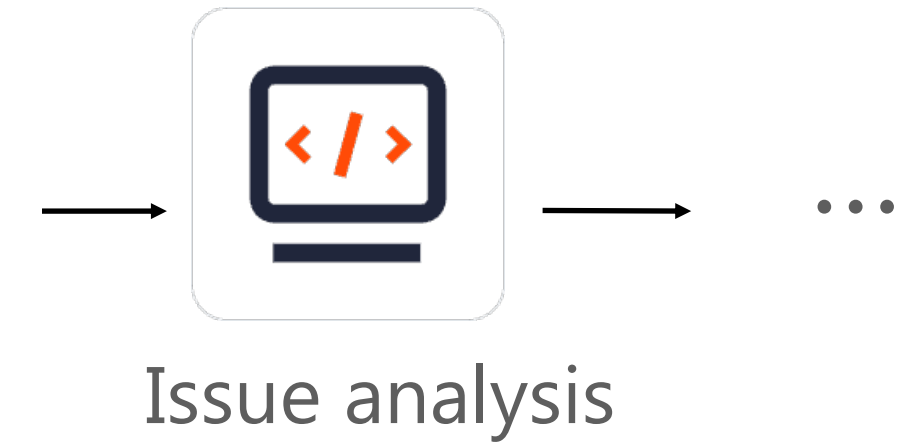
Observed metrics

At the same time



Small anomalies of a single aspect

Too Late!

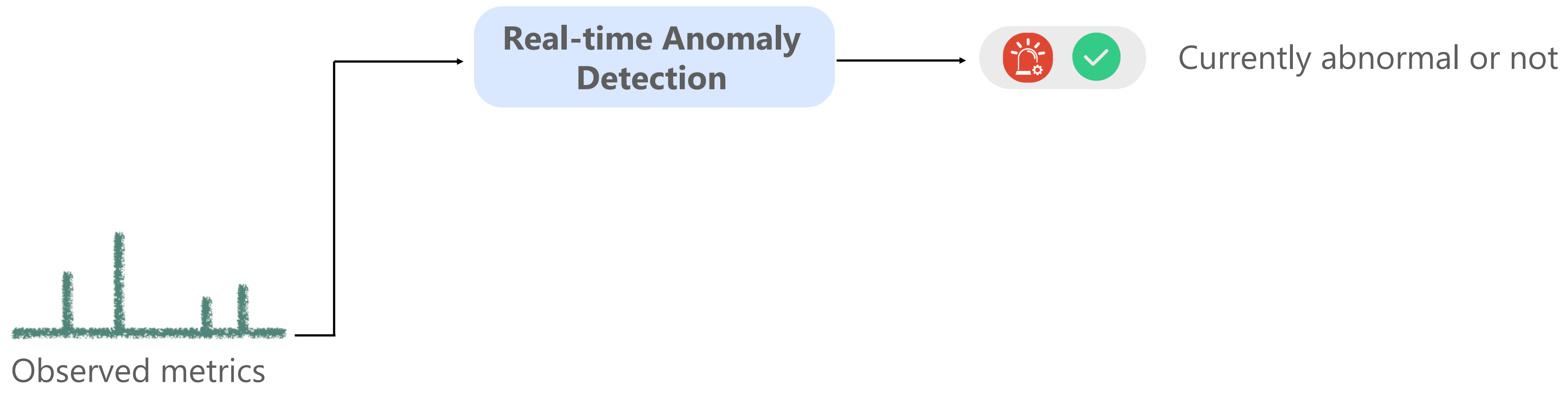


...result in an outage

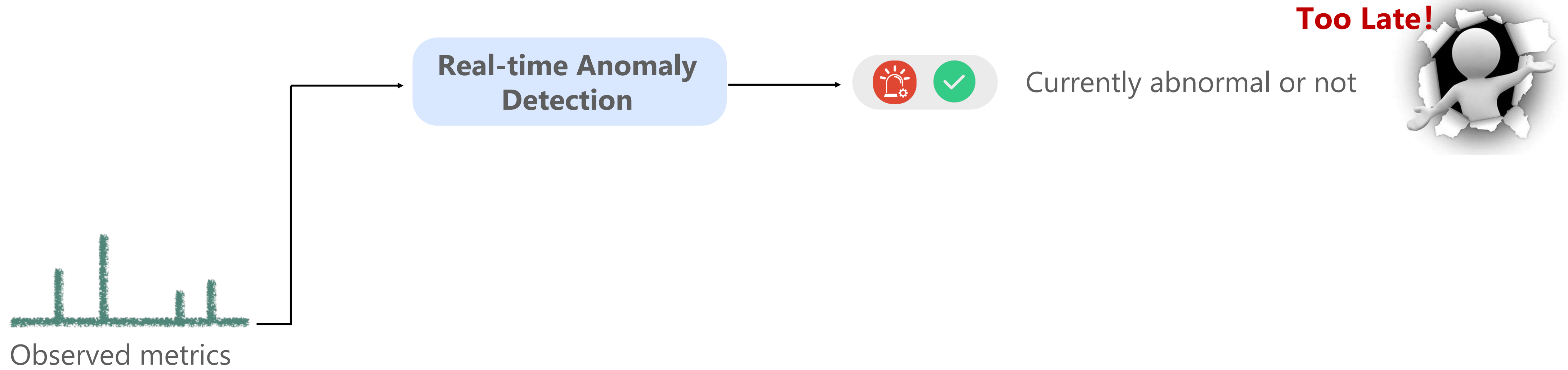


02 PARADIGM

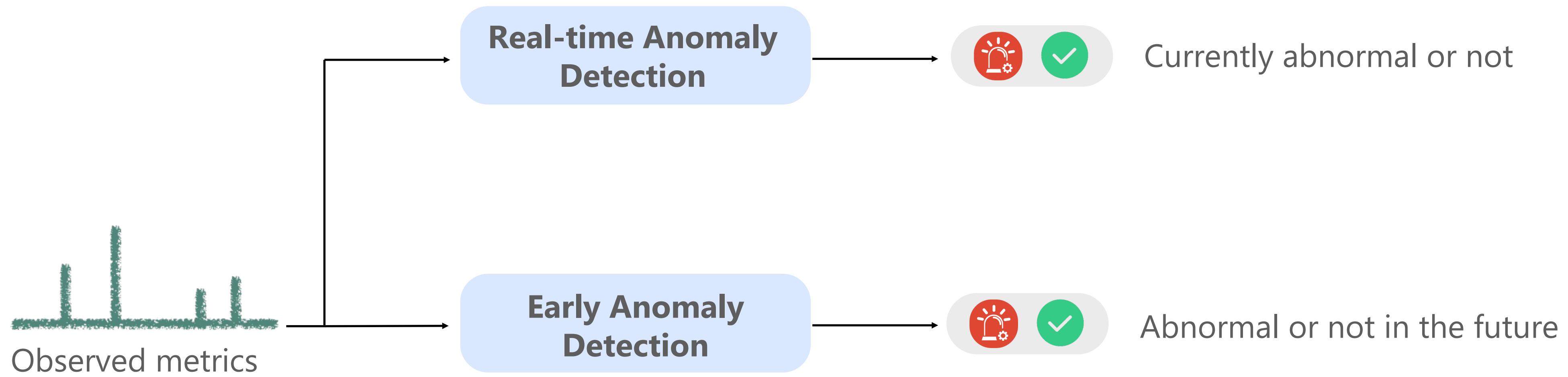
Problem Formulation: Anomaly Anticipation



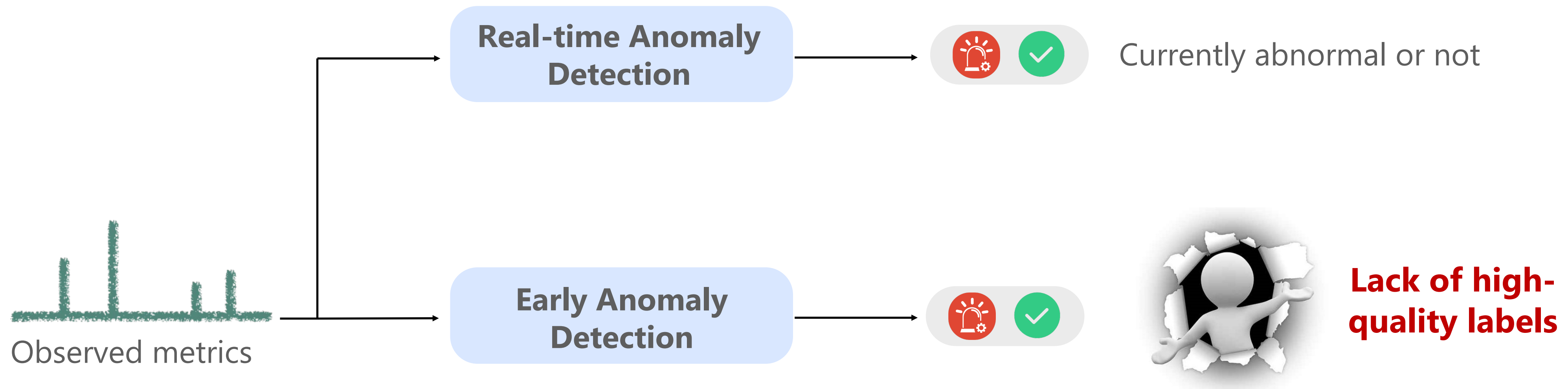
Problem Formulation: Anomaly Anticipation



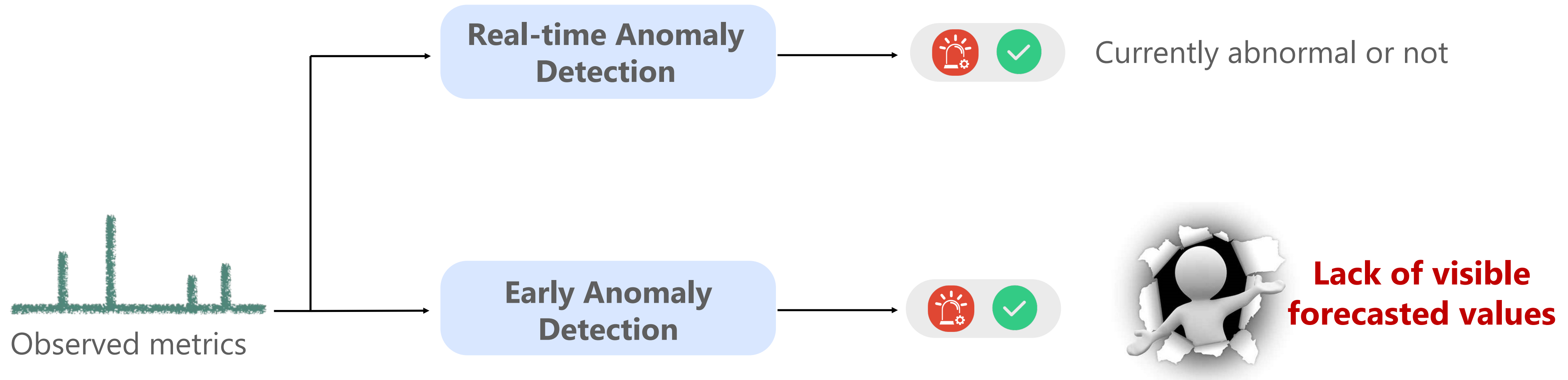
Problem Formulation: Anomaly Anticipation



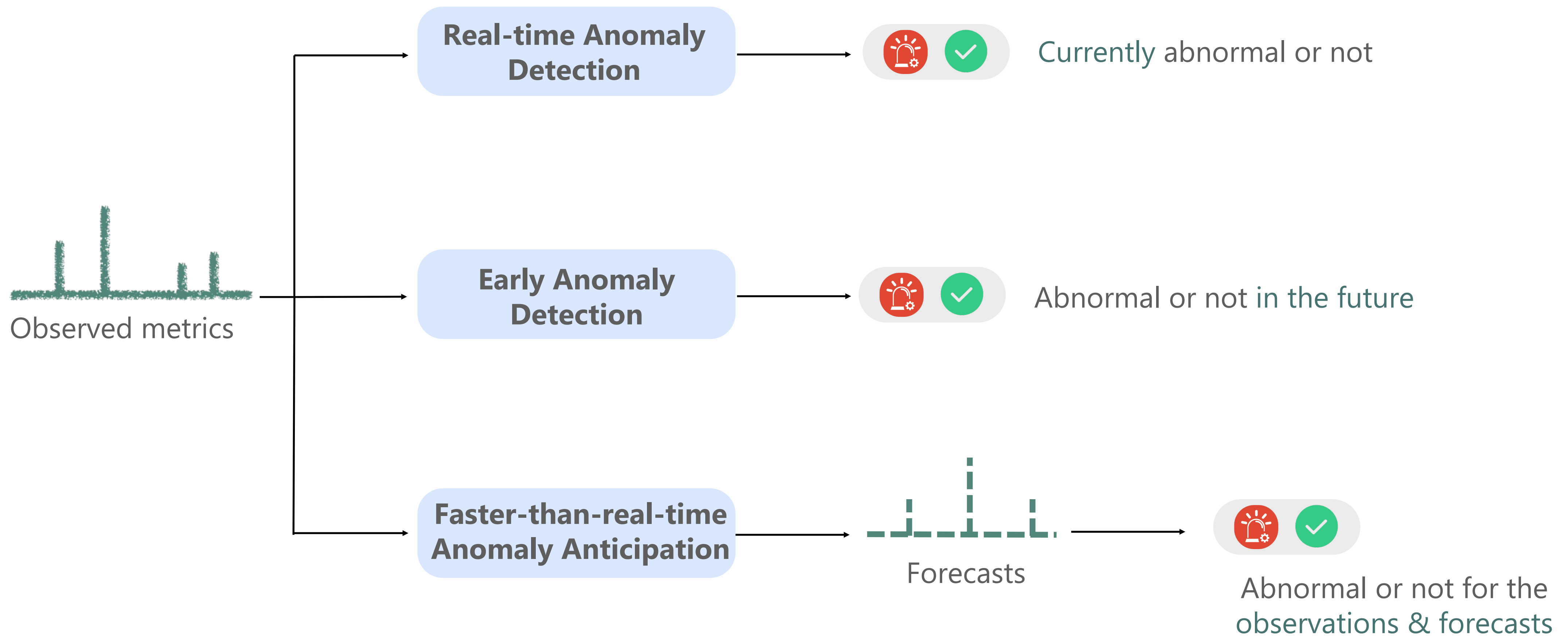
Problem Formulation: Anomaly Anticipation



Problem Formulation: Anomaly Anticipation



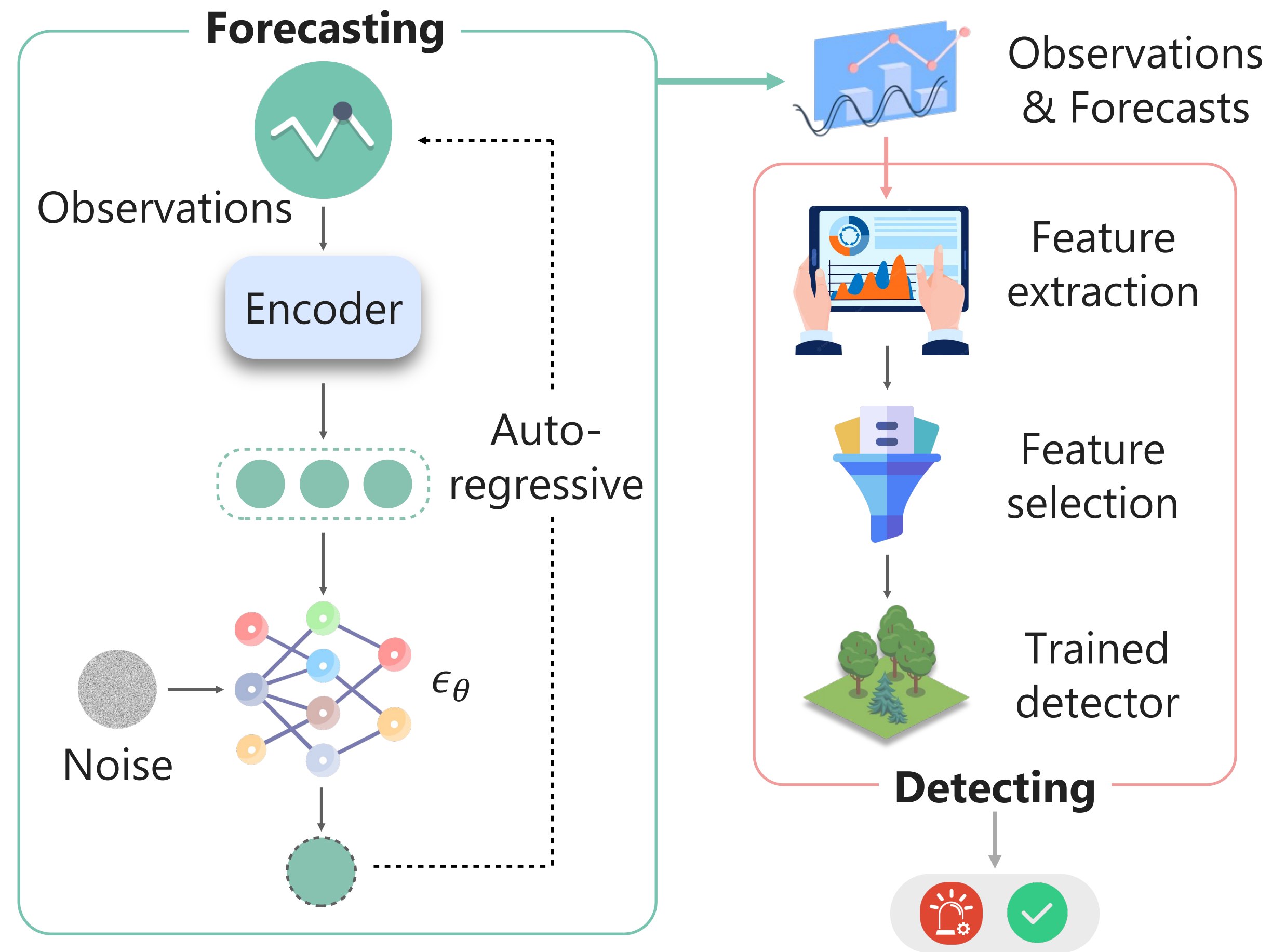
Problem Formulation: Anomaly Anticipation



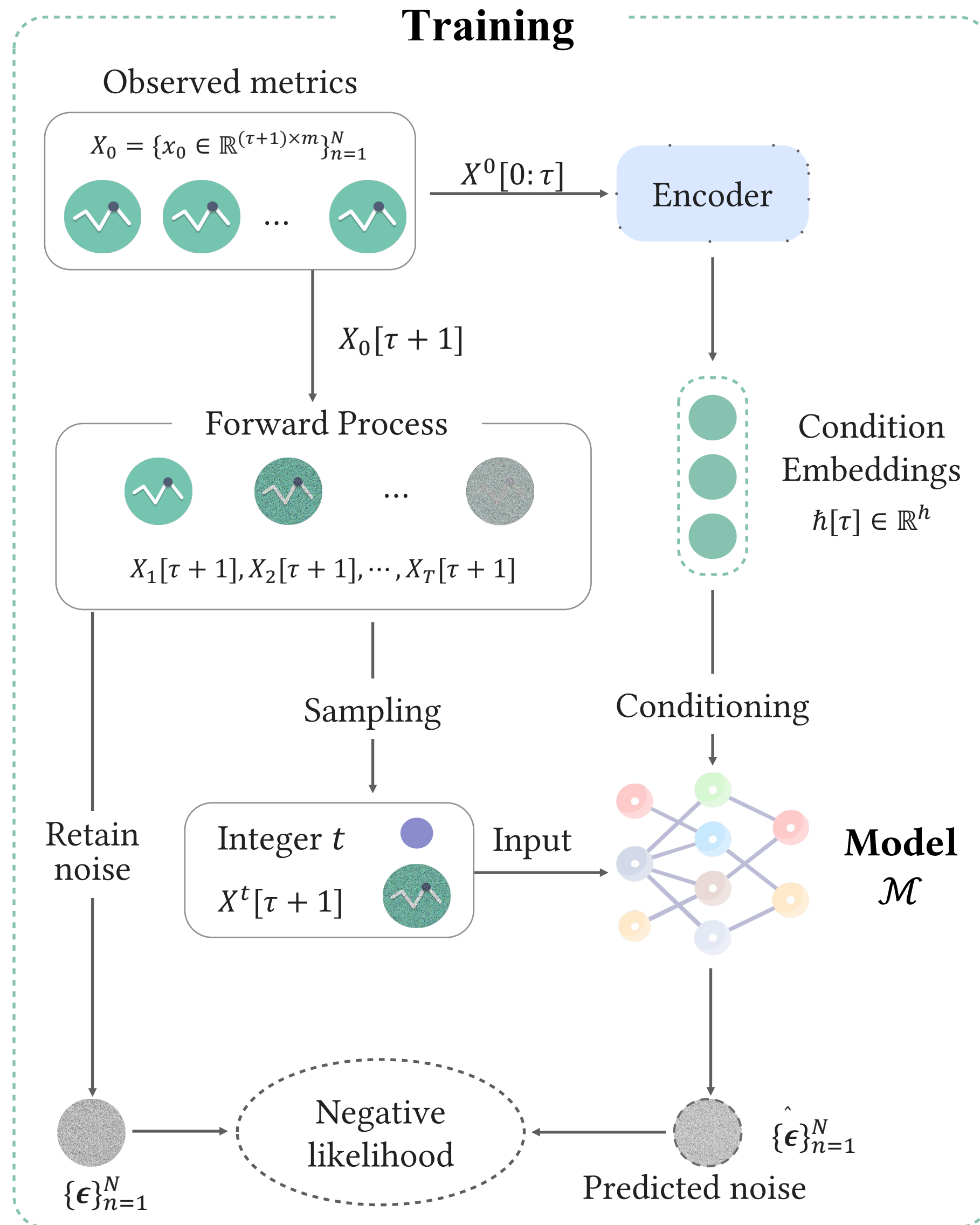
An aerial photograph of a dense urban skyline, likely Hong Kong, taken at dusk. The city is filled with numerous high-rise buildings, many of which are illuminated with warm lights. The sky is a deep blue, and the water in the background is visible. A large white semi-circular graphic is overlaid on the center of the image, framing the text.

03 METHODOLOGY

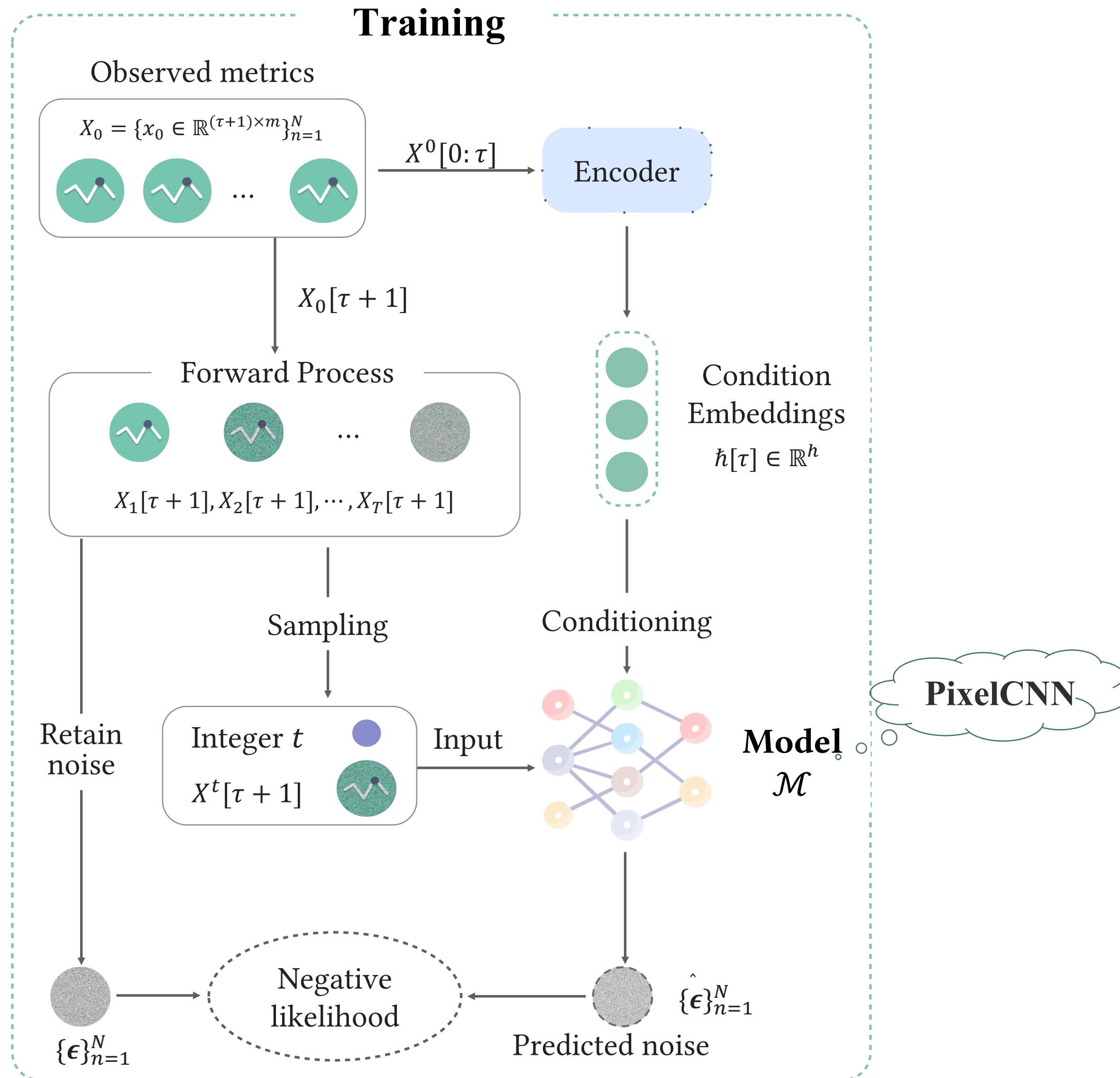
Overview



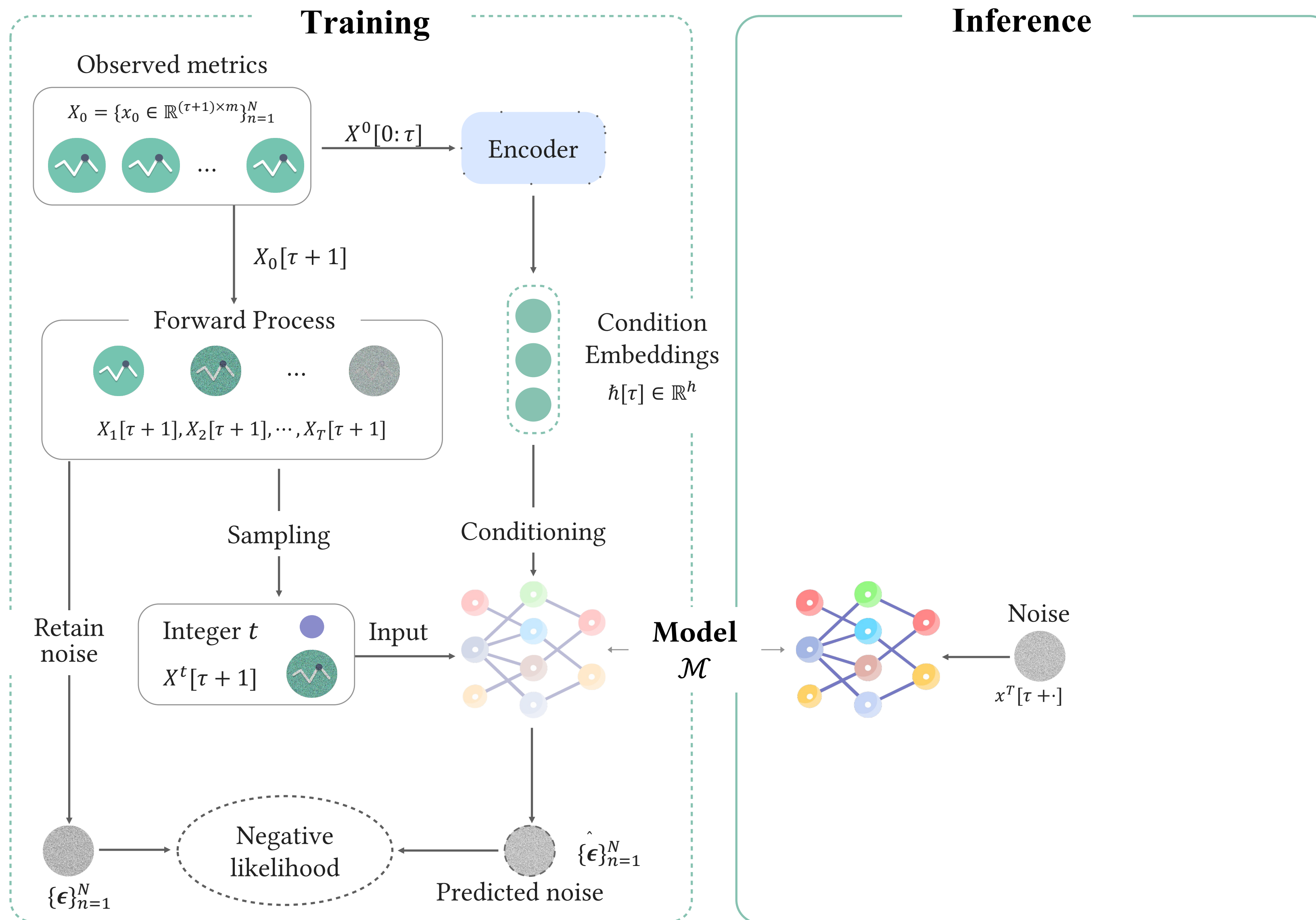
1 Forecasting



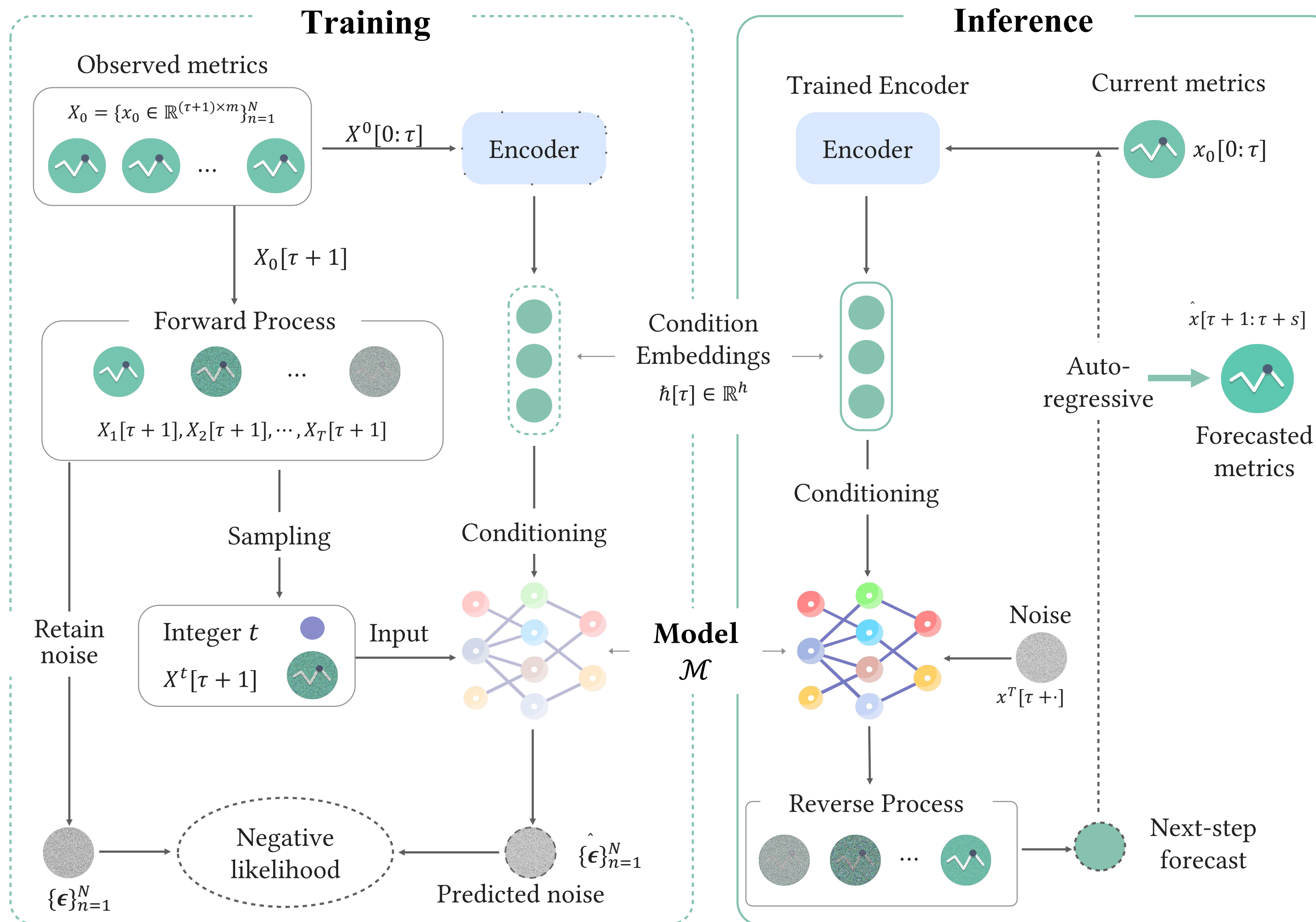
1 Forecasting



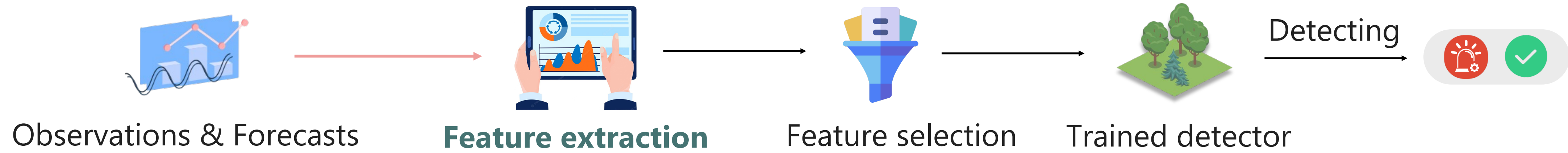
1 Forecasting



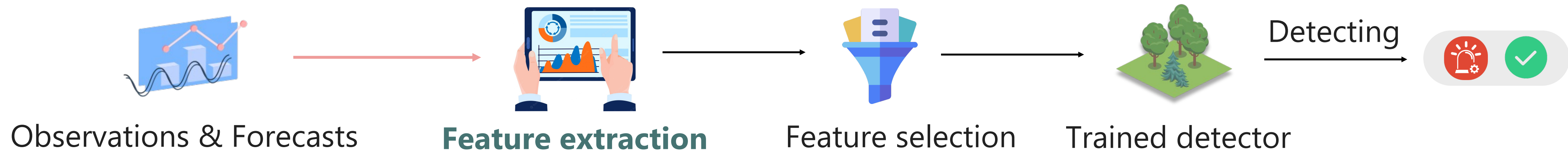
1 Forecasting



2 Detecting



2 Detecting



Point-level

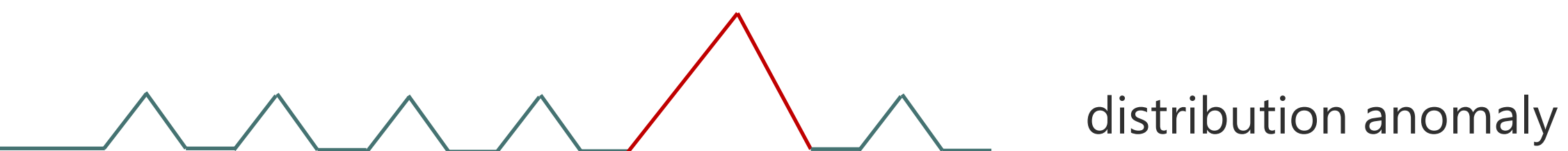
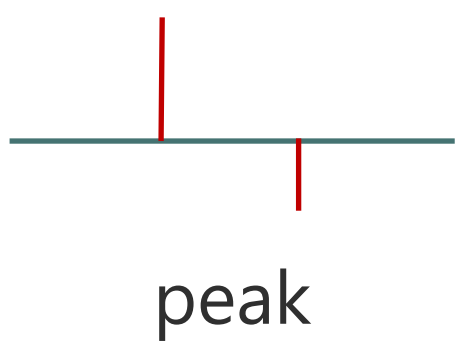
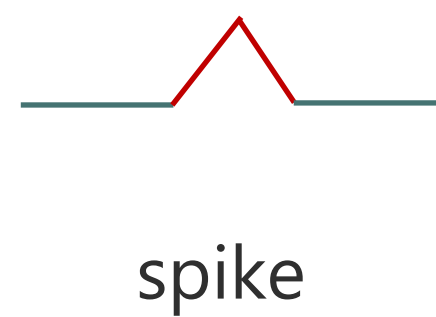
Frequency

Trend

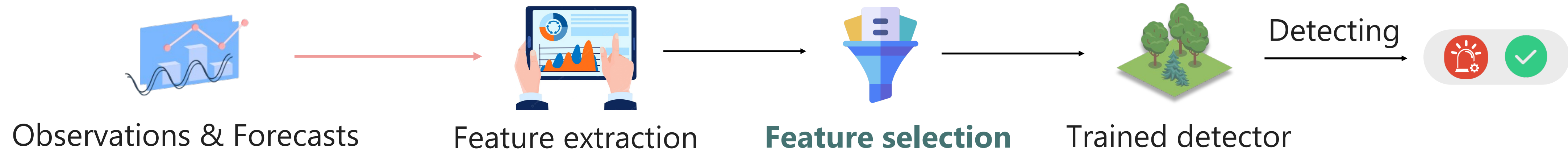
Temporal dependencies

Distribution

...

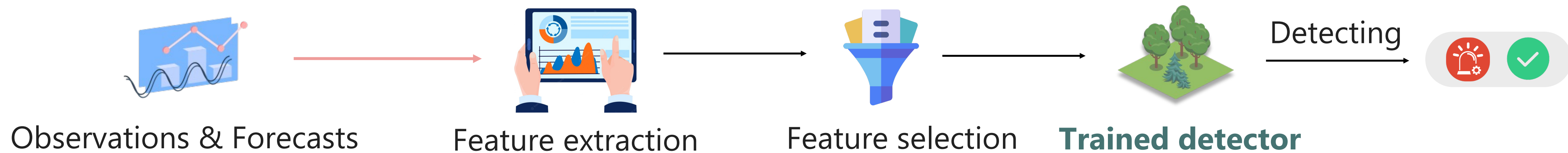


2 Detecting



Use Xgboost to calculate the importance score of each feature on an annotated validation set.

2 Detecting

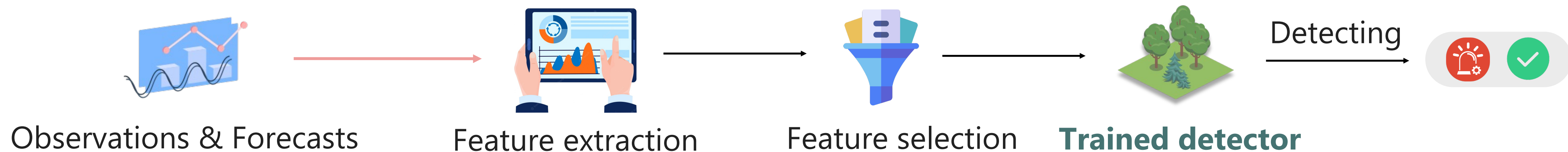


Algorithm 1: Incrementally training isolation forest.

Input: $X_{[1:N]}^{\text{cat}}$, γ , ψ , F_{pre} - previously trained forest
Output: A new forest F consisting of γ trees and F_{pre}

- 1 **Initialize** F
- 2 $i \leftarrow 1$ **while** $i \leq \gamma$ **do**
- 3 $X' \leftarrow \text{sample}(X_{[1:N]}^{\text{cat}}, \psi)$
- 4 $X'_{iso} \leftarrow F_{pre}(X')$ // Keep the samples “isolated” by F_{pre}
- 5 $F \leftarrow F \cup iTree(X_{iso})$
- 6 **end**
- 7 **return** F

2 Detecting

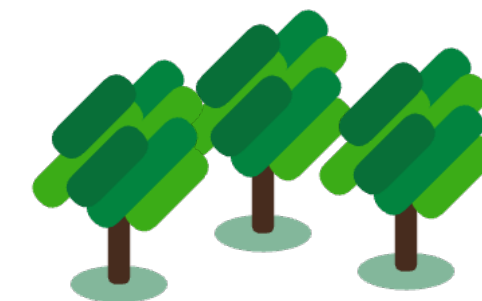


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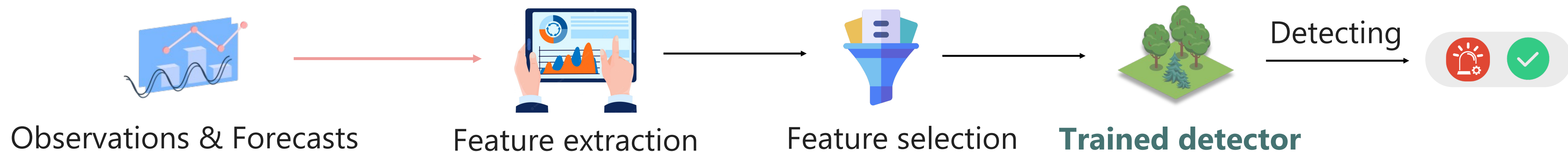
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Isolation trees on observations

2 Detecting

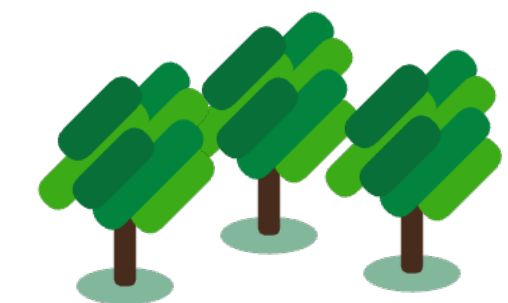


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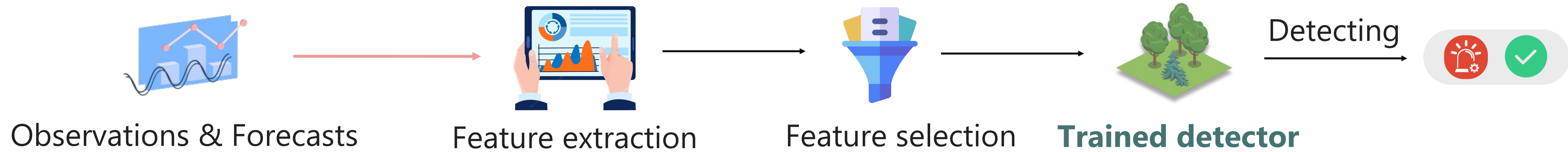
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Isolation trees on observations

Incrementally learning

2 Detecting

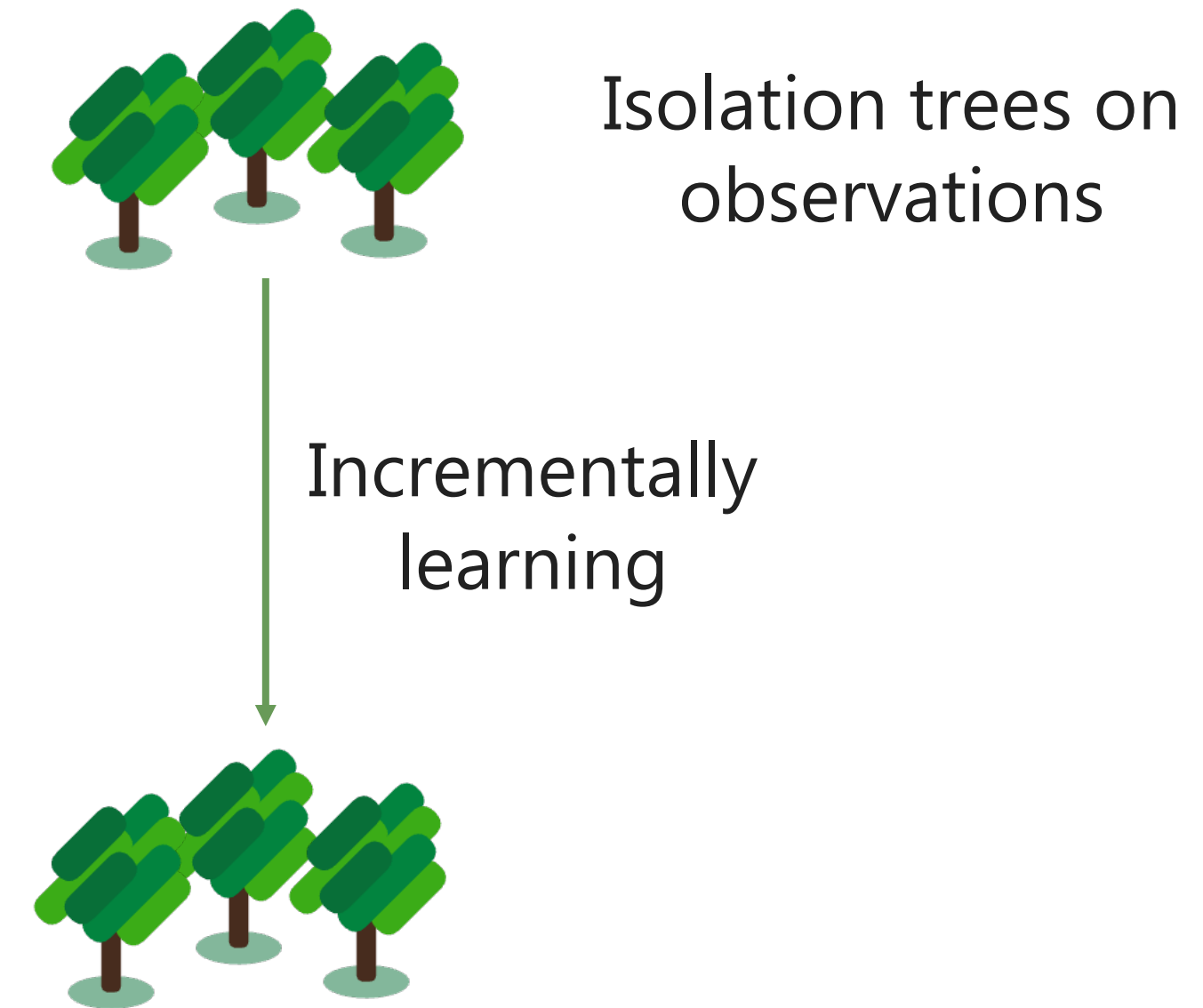


Algorithm 1: Incrementally training isolation forest.

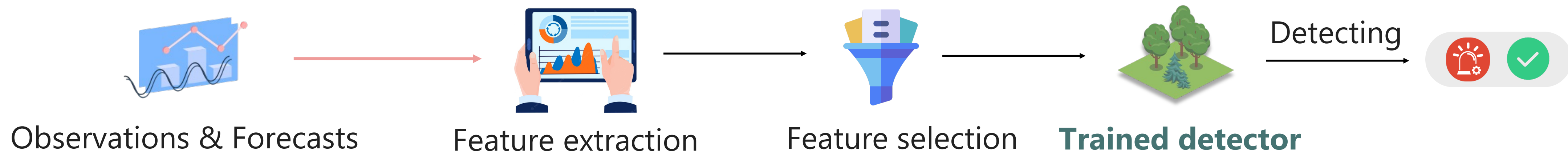
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2 Detecting

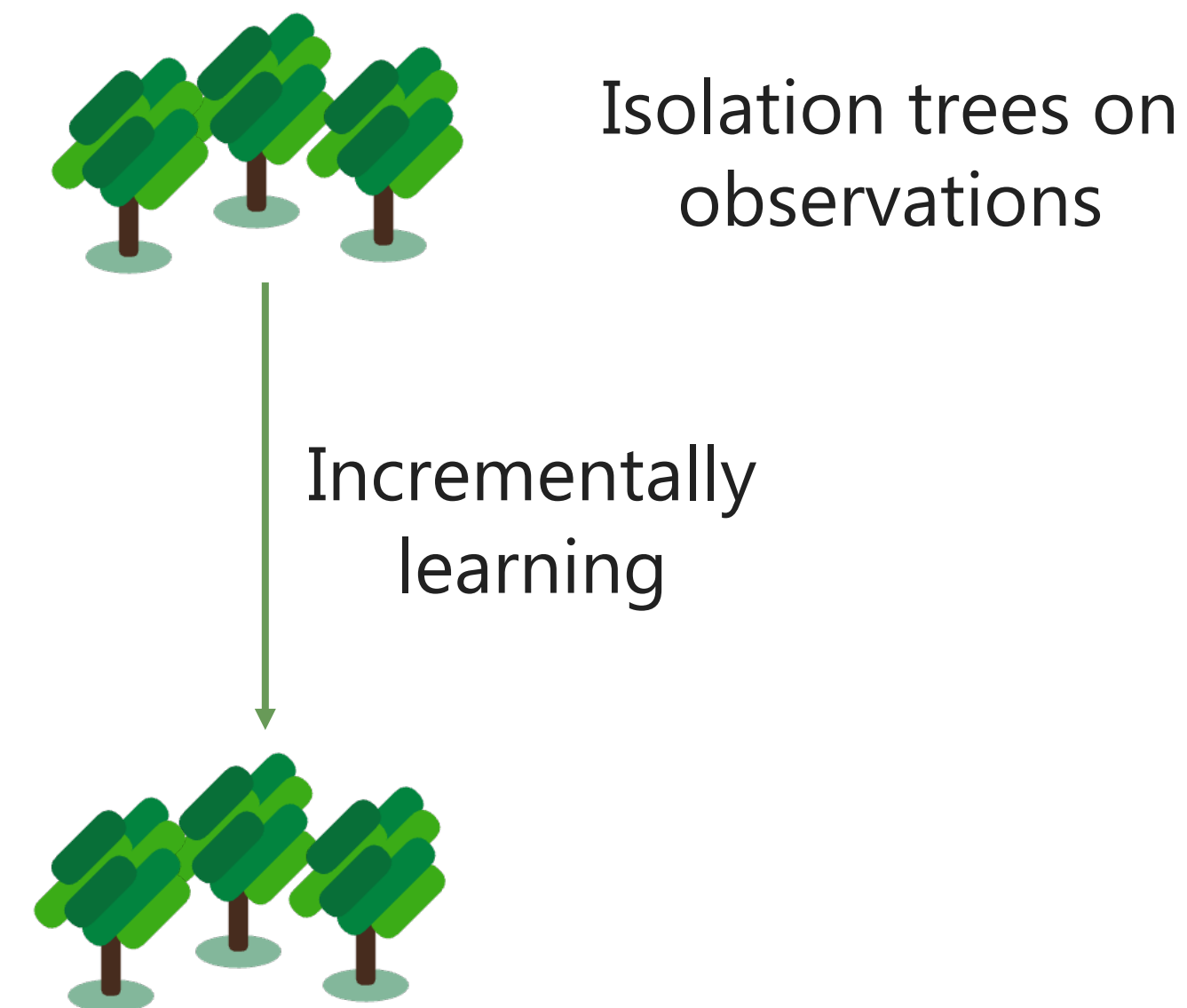


Algorithm 1: Incrementally training isolation forest.

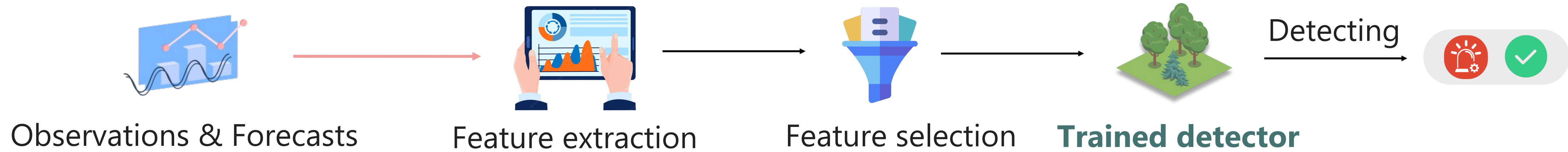
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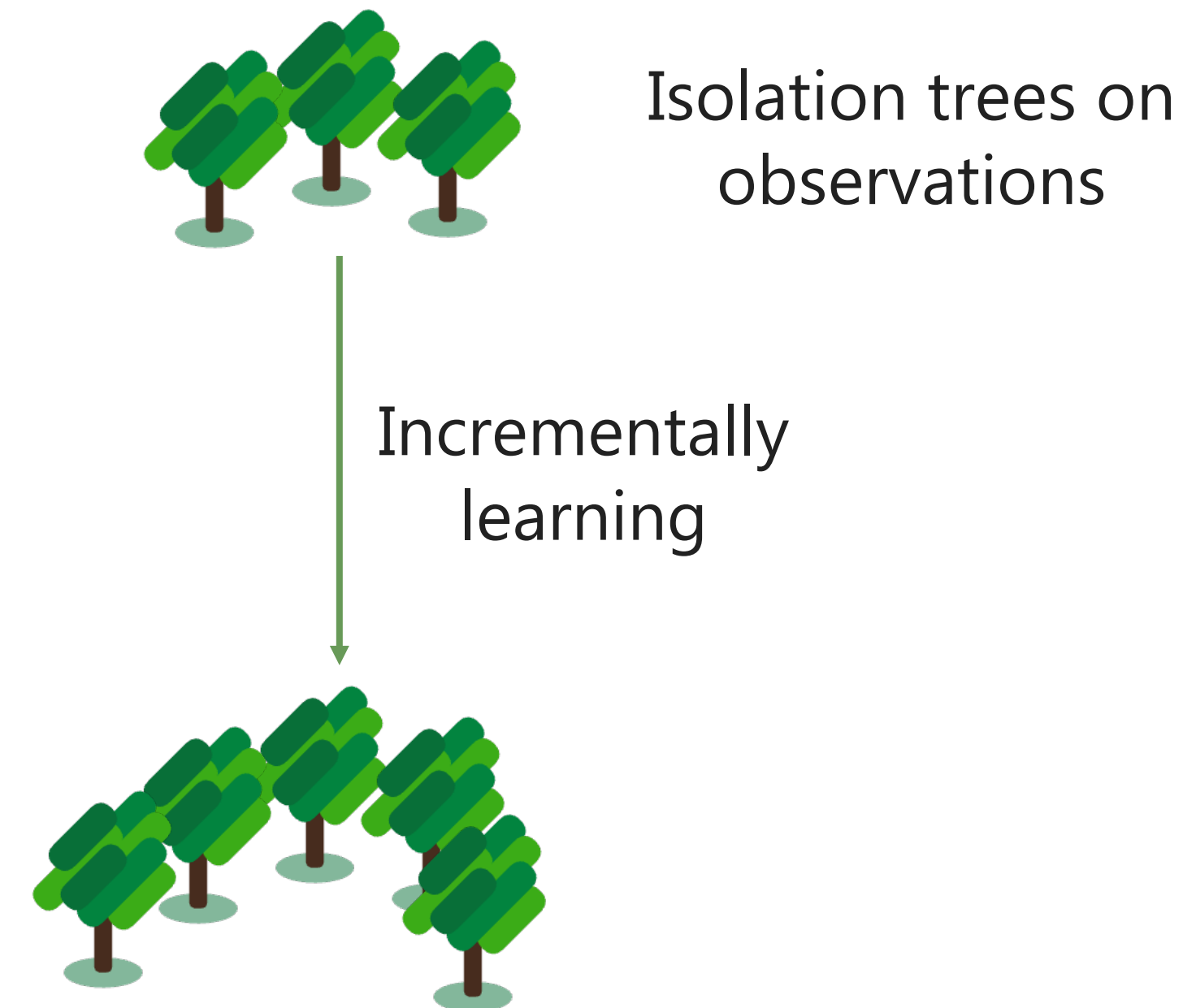


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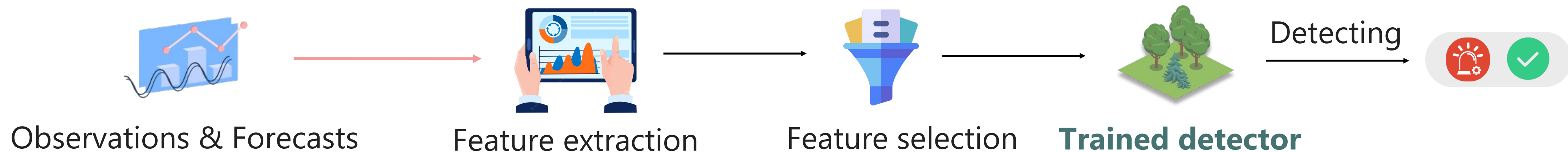
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2 Detecting

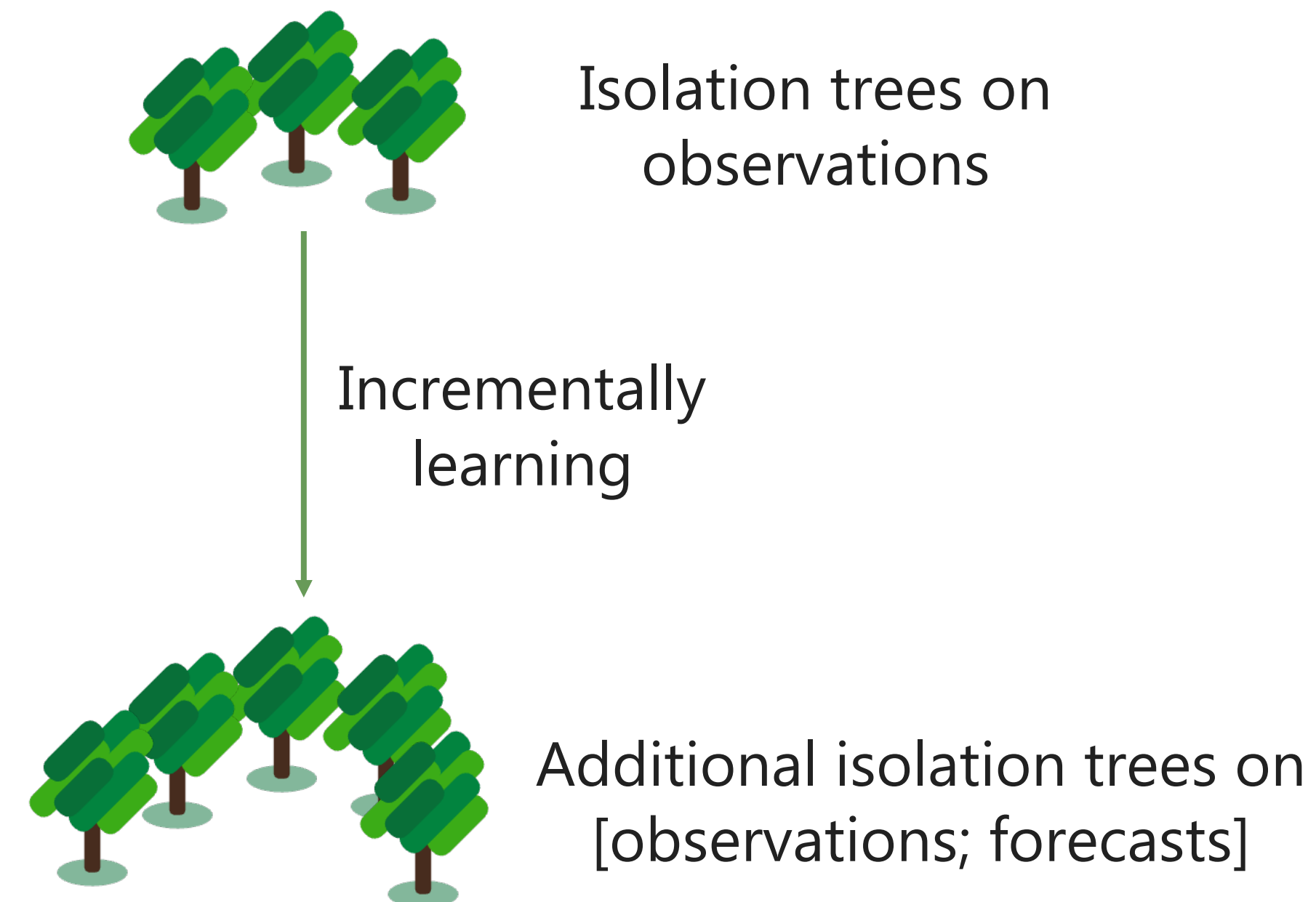


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04 EVALUATION



RQ1: How effective is Maat in anomaly anticipation?



RQ2: How effective is the forecaster of Maat?



RQ3: How much time can Maat advance anomaly alarm?

RQ1: Effectiveness in Anomaly Anticipation

Maat, as a **faster-than-real-time** anomaly anticipator relying on **forecasts**, performs as well as or better than SOTA **real-time** detectors based on **real observations**.

OVERALL PERFORMANCE COMPARISON (%)*.

Mode	Methods	AIOps18 [†]			Hades			Yahoo! S5			Average		
		<i>F1</i>	<i>Rec</i>	<i>Pre</i>	<i>F1</i>	<i>Rec</i>	<i>Pre</i>	<i>F1</i>	<i>Rec</i>	<i>Pre</i>	<i>F1</i>	<i>Rec</i>	<i>Pre</i>
Real-time	Dount	36.60	43.06	31.82	49.17	47.49	50.97	58.30	65.77	52.36	48.02	52.11	45.05
	SR-CNN	44.81	71.91	32.54	34.25	61.43	23.74	41.06	61.81	30.74	40.04	65.05	29.01
	Adsketch	<u>64.82</u>	64.28	65.37	65.35	57.47	75.73	58.08	67.28	51.09	62.75	63.01	64.06
	Telemanom	49.49	60.10	42.06	46.75	66.29	36.10	54.10	77.43	41.57	50.11	67.94	39.91
	LSTM-VAE	46.35	54.57	40.29	36.89	69.07	25.16	62.77	63.35	62.20	48.67	62.33	42.55
	MTAD-GAT	37.85	46.24	32.04	56.90	55.40	58.48	35.62	31.86	40.38	43.46	44.50	43.63
	DAGMM	53.52	58.08	49.63	62.10	55.62	70.29	57.33	51.70	64.33	57.65	55.13	61.42
	OmniAnomaly	57.40	66.82	50.31	68.17	78.81	60.06	53.13	76.75	40.63	59.57	74.13	50.33
	Maat-rt	66.75	64.12	69.60	85.30	84.35	86.28	72.28	74.65	70.06	74.78	74.37	75.31
FTRT	Maat	63.78	58.94	69.48	82.07	88.77	76.31	70.31	69.15	71.51	72.05	72.29	72.43

RQ2: Effectiveness in Forecasting under Anomalies

Maat's forecaster performs effectively in **anomalous metric forecasting**, reducing MSE by 44.73%~89.81% and sMAPE by 30.76%~65.87% on average.

COMPARISON FOR PERFORMANCE METRIC FORECASTING.

Methods	AIOps18		Hades		Yahoo!S5	
	<i>MSE</i>	<i>sMAPE</i>	<i>MSE</i>	<i>sMAPE</i>	<i>MSE</i>	<i>sMAPE</i>
GRU	6.170	1.256	3.368	1.957	1.422	1.448
Transformer	5.627	1.400	5.628	1.492	1.717	1.443
TCN	4.610	1.230	3.622	0.835	1.111	1.498
DeepVAR	0.428	0.677	1.250	0.692	0.714	1.022
GRU-MAF	2.607	1.451	6.739	1.959	1.180	1.439
Transformer-MAF	3.235	1.470	2.091	1.677	1.226	1.505
Maat-\mathcal{F}	0.298	0.566	0.597	0.487	0.426	0.602

RQ3: Advanced Time of Maat

Maat can anticipate anomalies **minutes or hours** in advance, whereas imposing only a few **seconds'** computation overhead.

The number of advanced sampling intervals

The total overhead / sec

TIME CONSUMPTION OF MAAT (UNIT: SECOND).

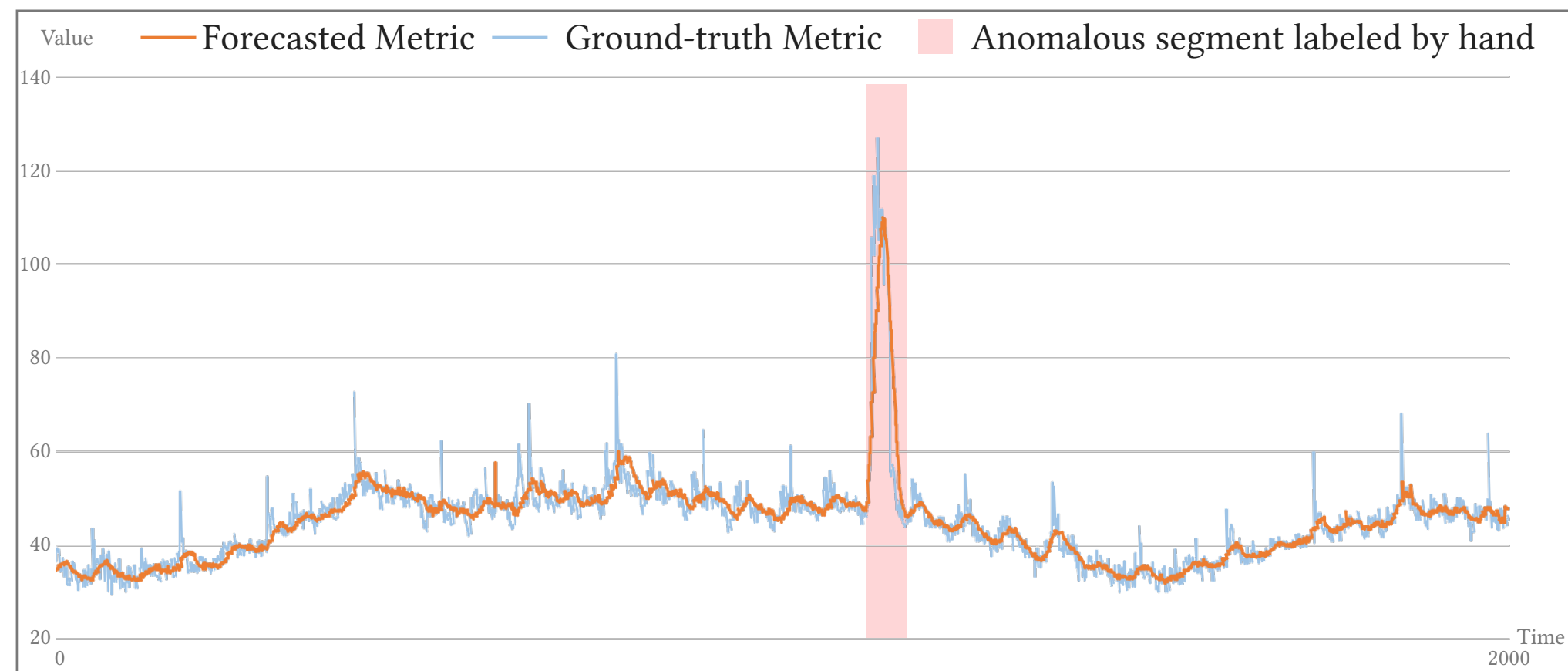
Dataset	#ALen	#PredT	#FeatT	#DeteT	Total
AIOps18	5	3.031	1.320	0.035	4.386
Hades	3	1.922	0.976	0.036	2.934
Yahoo!S5	3	1.915	0.238	0.036	2.189

Successful Cases

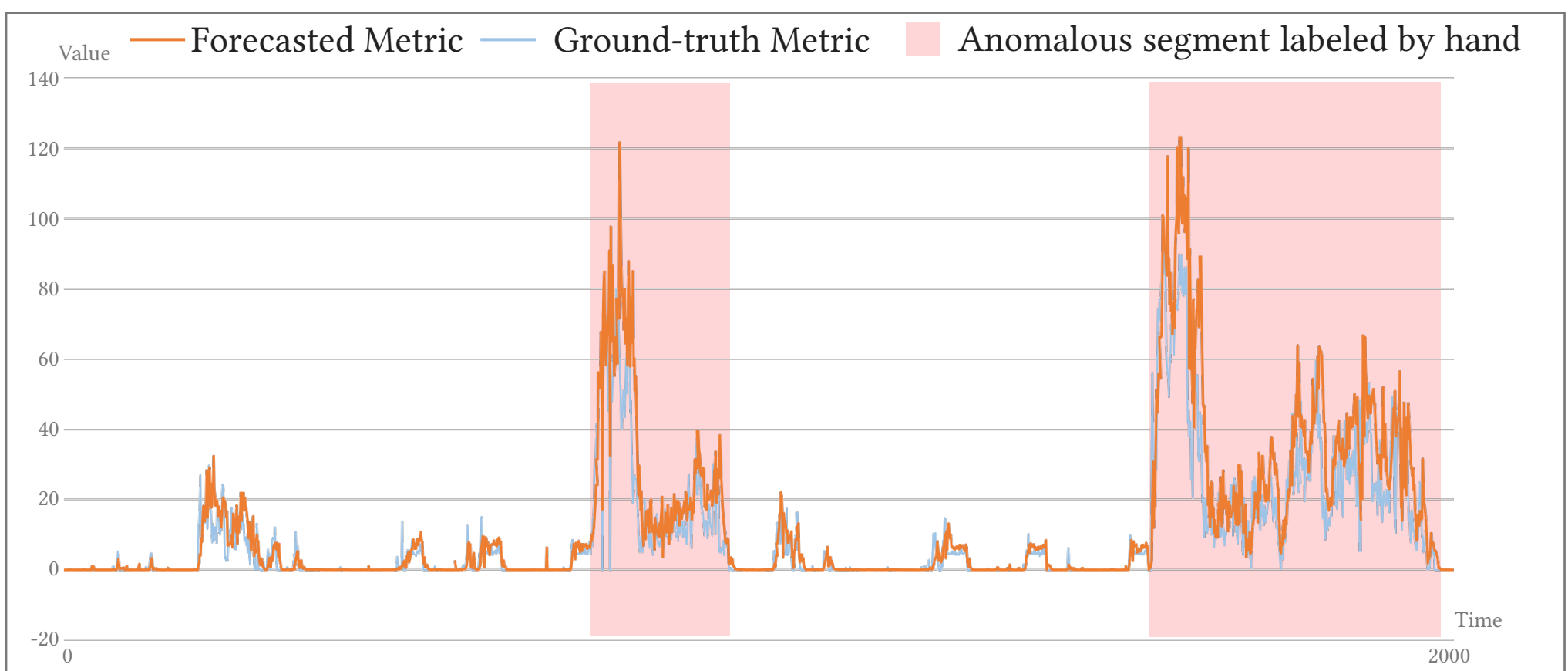


Cases of forecasting metrics with anomalies

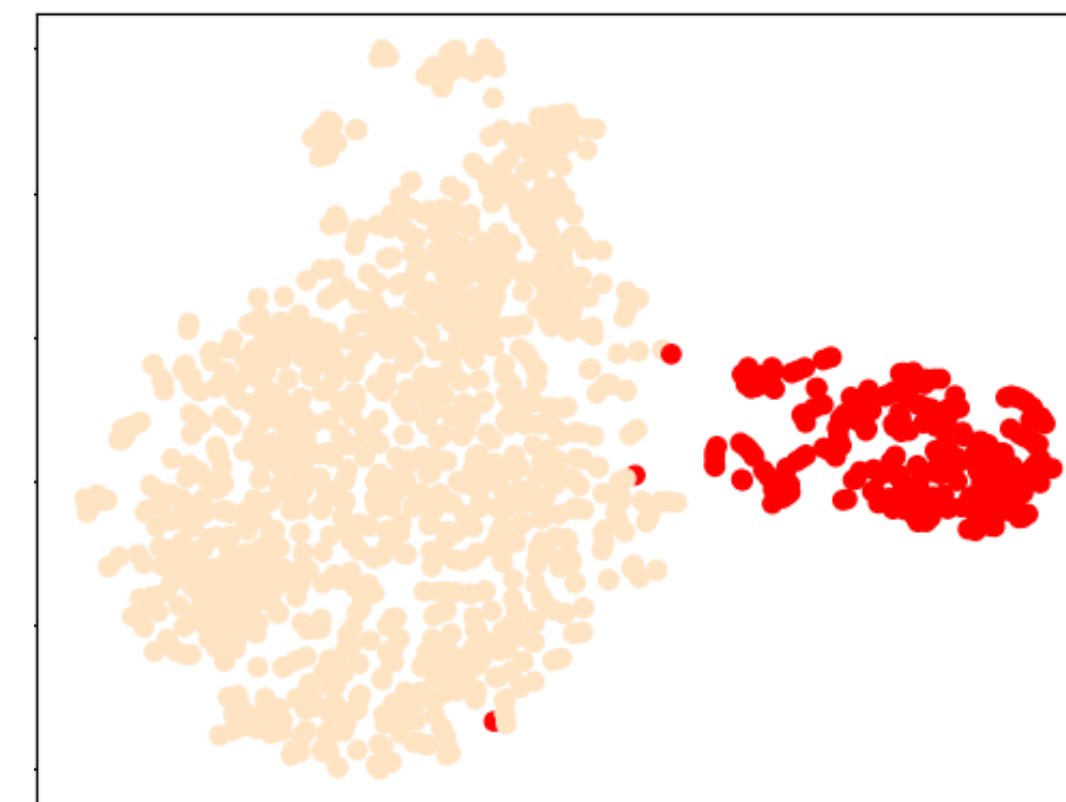
Cases of distinguishing anomalies on features



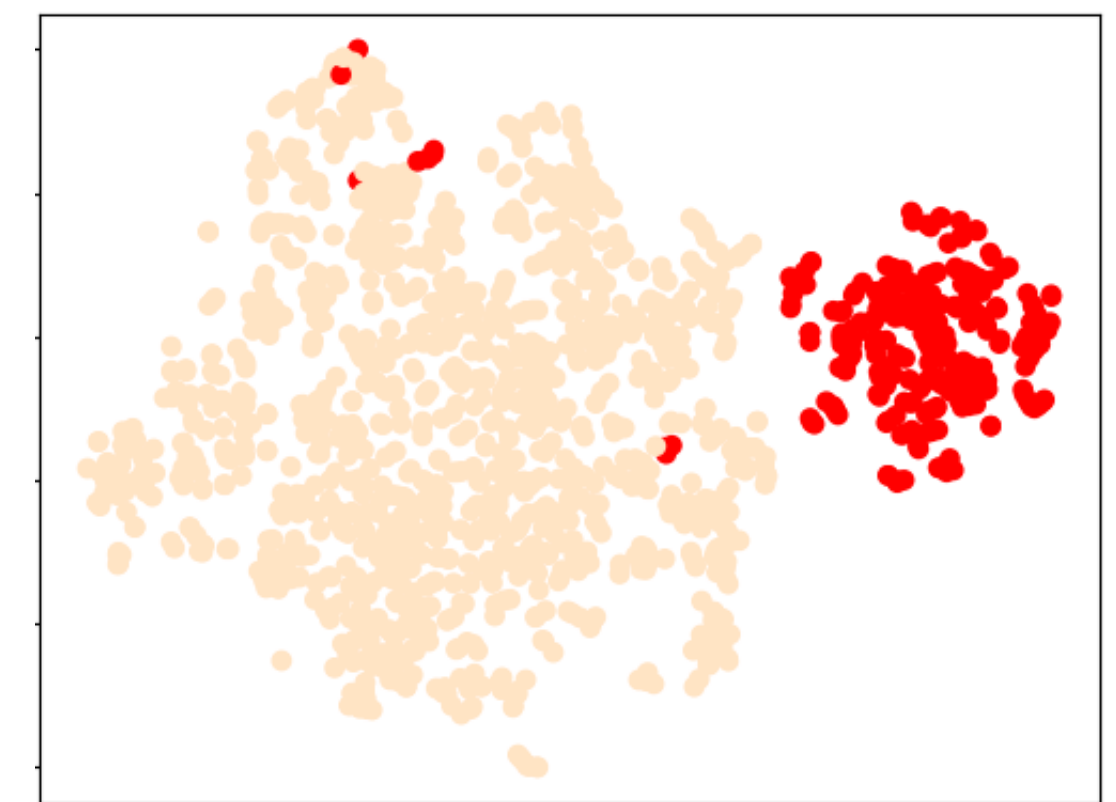
(a) AIOps18: Metric “8723f0fb-eaef-32e6-b372-6034c9c04b80”



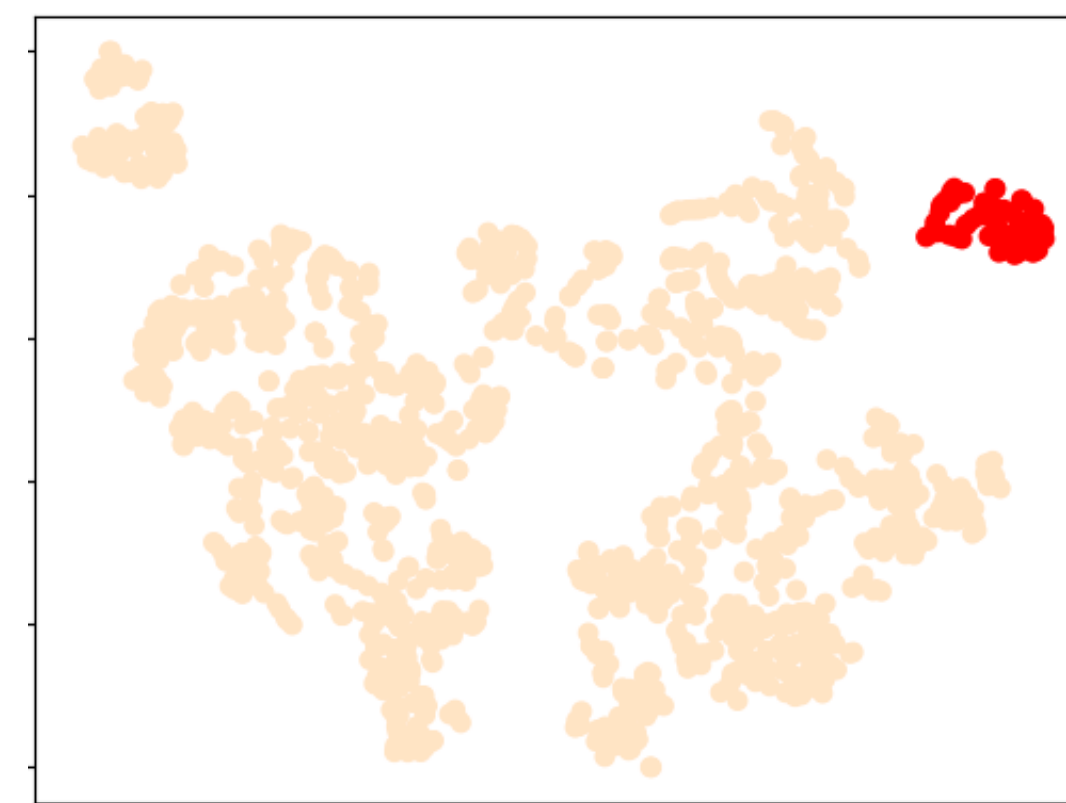
(b) Hades: Metric “CPU iowait”



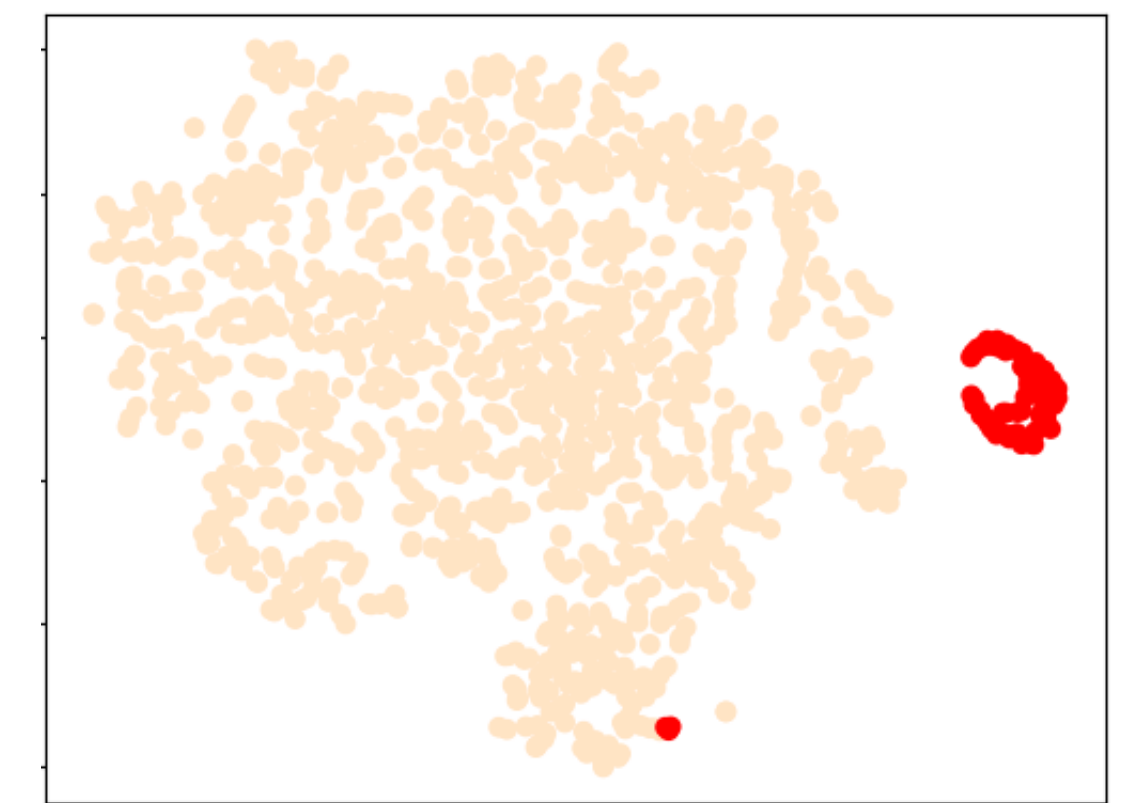
(a) Real-17



(b) Real-19



(c) Real-22



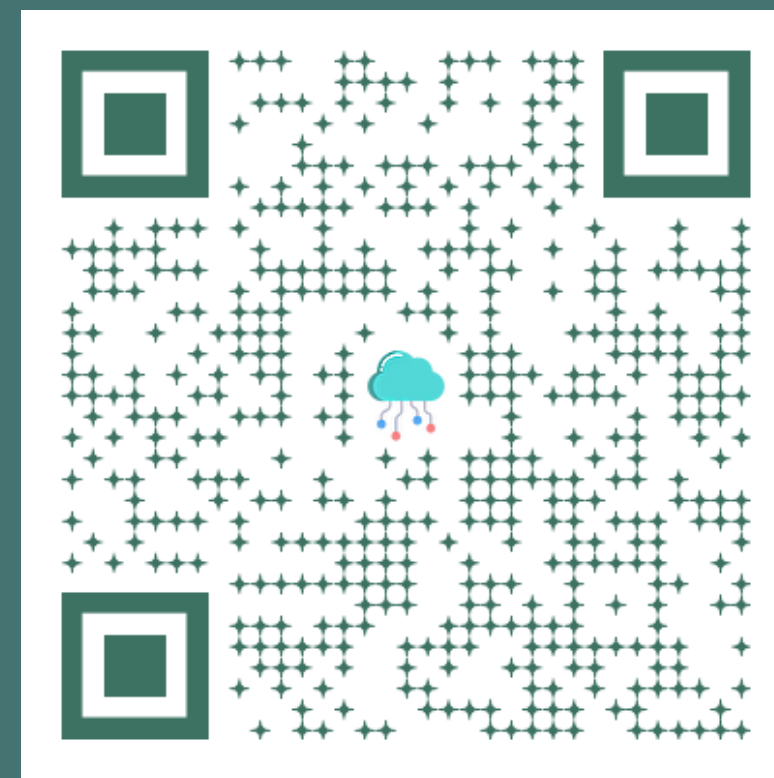
(d) Real-42

THANKS

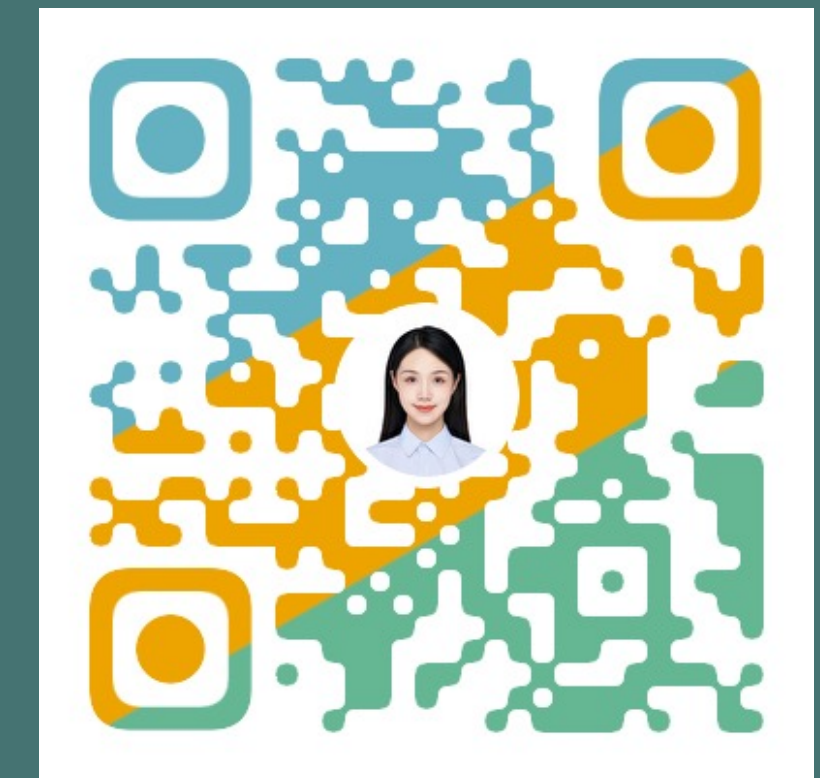
Presenter: Cheryl LEE



Arise Lab



Full Paper



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