

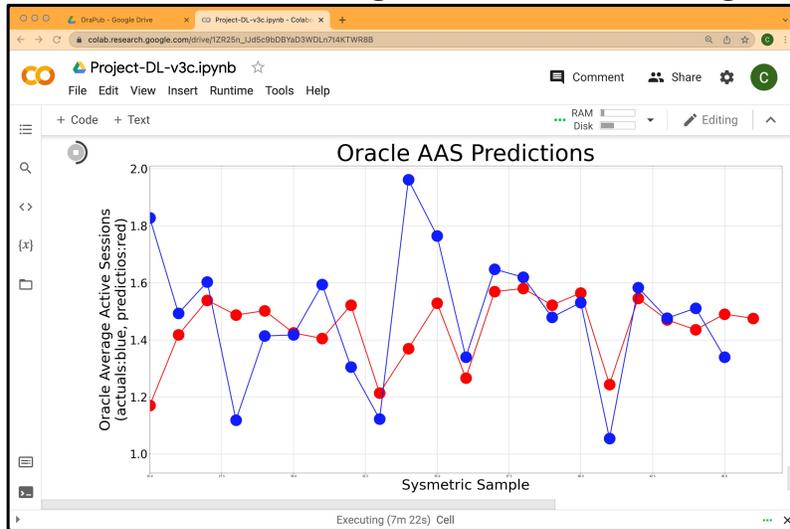
AAS Predictions Using Deep Learning Neural Networks With Sysmetric Data

Craig Shallahamer
craig@orapub.com
craig@viscosityna.com



This presentation was given by Craig Shallahamer (craig@orapub.com / craig@viscosityna.com) on 24-May-2022 for the New York OUG. There is likely an updated version on the OraPub website at <https://www.orapub.com>

Realtime Oracle Active Average Sessions Predictions Using Machine Learning





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About Me...

- OraPub's Founder
- Viscosity's Applied AI Scientist
- Long time Oracle DBA
- Specialize in predictive analytics, machine learning and Oracle performance tuning
- Performance researcher
- Blogger: A Wider View About Oracle Performance Tuning
- Author: Oracle Performance Firefighting and Forecasting Oracle Performance.
- Conference speaker, teacher and mentor
- Oracle ACE Director, UTOUG Board Member

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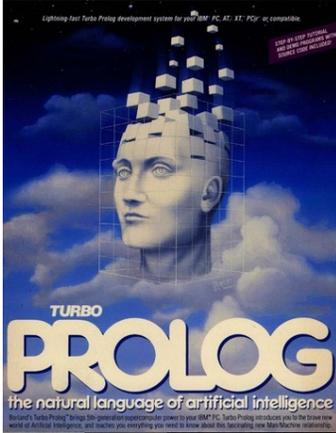
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My Machine Learning Journey

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It all started in 1987



It all started in 1987, when I was intrigued with developing a program that could not only retain data but could answer my questions about that data.

At that time, I was using Borland's *Turbo Pascal* and noticed they released a Prolog product. It was amazing...

I was hooked!



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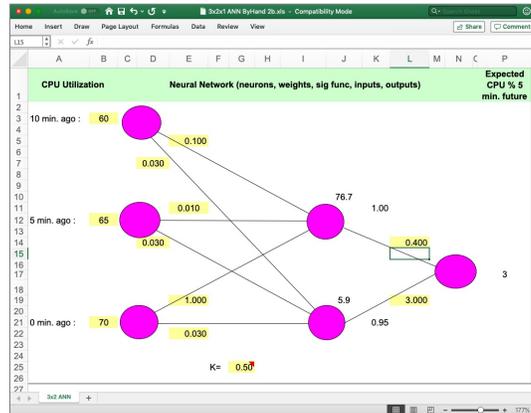
Then again in 1990



I created a program where I could play the game tic-tac-toe with a computer, but also enabled the computer to play itself... and learning through that process.



In 1997 Neural Networks...



I was obsessed is performance prediction... forecasting what was likely to happen or not happen in the future.



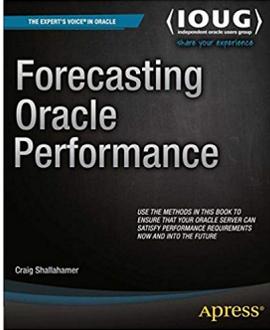
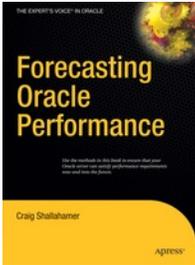
In 2001 at RMOUG

orders (#/day)	floor users (peak #)	batch reports (#/day)	number of mtrs around (#)	new prod? (yes,no)	mgt experience (poor, ok, good, great)	weather (bad, good)	perf issues? (none, some, sig, killer)	orders peak floor ok	batch reports mtr/mgmt	new prod? mgt experience	weather perf issues	input	output	line #
548	148	1500	10	no	ok	bad	none	010 010 011 011 0 01 0 00	0100100110110010	00	*	0		
553	254	1435	8	no	good	good	some	010 101 101 010 0 10 1 01	0101010100100101	01	*	2		
860	275	2760	12	no	good	bad	sig	011 101 101 100 0 10 0 10	01110110110000100	10	*	3		
910	150	3401	15	no	ok	bad	killer	011 011 110 101 0 01 0 11	0110111101010010	11	*	4		
250	300	743	6	no	good	good	none	001 110 001 001 0 10 1 00	0011000100101010	00	*	5		
1465	345	3290	14	no	poor	bad	some	101 110 110 101 0 00 0 01	1011101101010000	01	*	6		
140	135	734	10	yes	good	bad	none	000 010 001 011 1 10 0 00	0000100010111100	00	*	7		
1010	150	2500	10	no	ok	bad	some	100 011 101 011 0 01 0 01	0000111010110010	01	*	8		
550	234	1465	10	no	ok	bad	some	010 100 010 011 0 01 0 01	01010000100110010	01	*	9		
1243	354	1102	10	no	ok	bad	sig	100 111 010 011 0 01 0 10	1001110100110010	10	*	10		
248	73	354	5	no	good	good	none	000 001 000 001 0 10 1 00	0000100000101010	00	*	11		
576	153	1465	10	no	ok	good	none	010 011 010 011 0 01 1 00	0100110100110011	00	*	12		
865	350	1764	10	yes	poor	bad	killer	011 111 011 011 1 00 0 11	0111110110111000	11	*	13		
186	106	905	10	no	ok	bad	none	000 010 001 011 0 01 0 00	0000100010110010	00	*	14		
189	156	1100	10	yes	ok	bad	sig	000 011 010 011 1 01 0 10	0000110100111010	10	*	15		
600	1	2000	5	no	ok	good		010 000 100 001 0 01 1	0100001000010011					

In 2001, after two years of rejections, I presented on ANNs at the RMOUG conference. My goal was to predict poor performance in the near future. While ANN is sound, I was never able to realize my "near future" dream. But I believe that dream could now be realized.



2007





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MACHINE LEARNING 1
Anomaly Detection



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MACHINE LEARNING 2
Performance Prediction



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Session Focus Areas

- ML use cases for IT
- Deep Learning introduction
- **Project** - Build a real-time graphical numeric AAS prediction system using Deep Learning algorithms, with multivariate dba_hist_sysmetric_summary data.
 - Applied ML process
 - Time-Series Data, a significant challenge
 - ML Essentials
 - Scaling
 - Stepping
 - Feature Selection



Uses Cases & Problem Types



What Are The Use Cases?

"ML eats rules and code for lunch."

- Better monitoring and alerting.
- Draw our attention to what is important.
- Self learning and adjusting "rules."
- Better rules... that we can't comprehend or even imagine.
- Manually adjusting and adding new rules does not scale, without ML
- More systems to monitor doesn't scale, without ML
- *"ML eats rules and code for lunch." – Elon Musk*



Supervised Learning
Using
Deep Learning Models

Artificial Neural Networks

- The history of artificial neural networks (ANN) began with Warren McCulloch and Walter Pitts in **1943**. I started playing with ANNs in 1995.
- ANNs are based on an understanding of **how our brains work**.
- A neuron **receives inputs**, sums them, if enough input results, the neuron **"fires" output** to its connected neurons.
- With enough input and neurons, then emergent "learning" behavior may occur.
- **How many?** Humans 86.00B, cats 0.76B, dogs 2.25B, sea squirt 231
- All the **learning is driven** by code and given objectives.
- We randomly disable neurons to make patterns more difficult to learn, called **regularization**.
- Neurons are typically **organized in layers**; 3 layers of 10 neurons each.
- Multiple layer **ANNs is nothing new** and not what Deep Learning is about.



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How many neurons do creatures have?

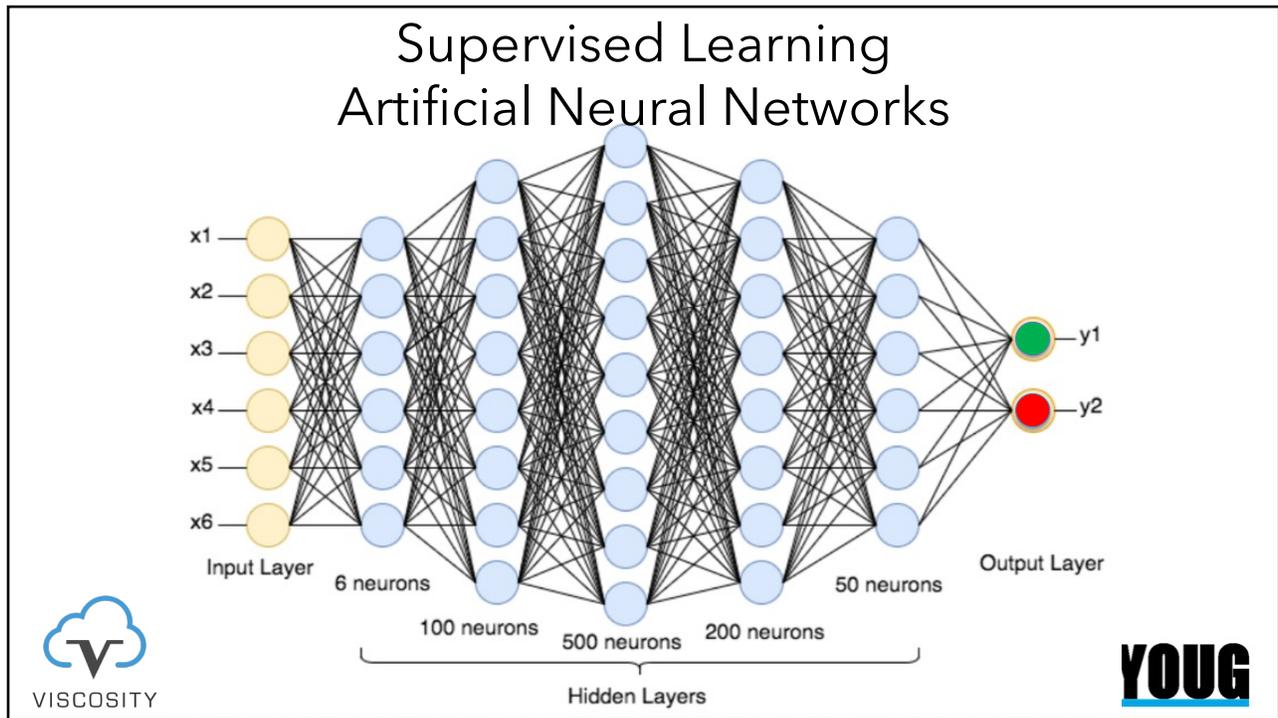
Creatures	Neurons	Creatures	Neurons	Creatures	Neurons
African Elephant	257 000 000 000	Barn Owl	690 000 000	Cockroach	1 000 000
Human	86 000 000 000	Octopus	500 000 000	Honey Bee	960 000
Gorilla	34 400 000 000	Grey Squirrel	453 650 000	Fruit Fly	250 000
Brown Bear	9 586 000 000	Cockatiel	453 000 000	Ant	250 000
Dog	2 253 000 000	Pigeon	310 000 000	Jelly Fish	5 600
Raccoon	2 122 000 000	Brown Rat	200 000 000	Sea Squirt	231
Cat	760 000 000	House Mouse	71 000 000	Sponge	0



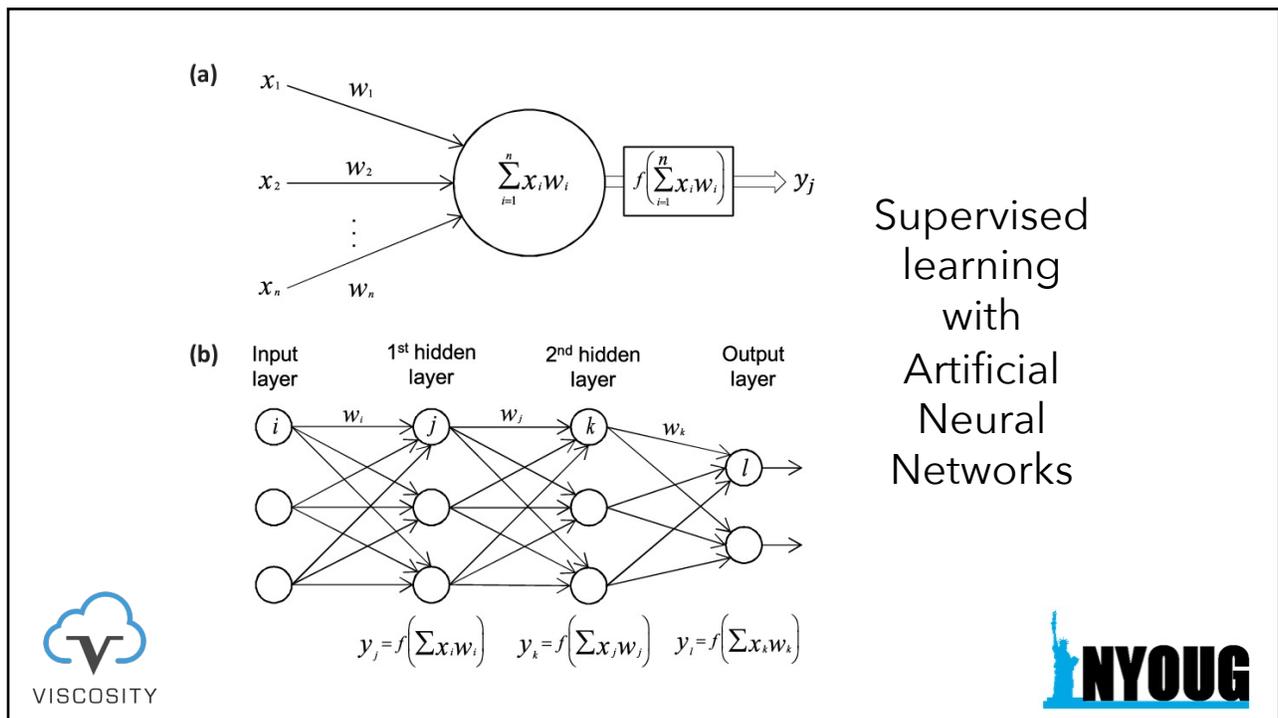
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dinoanimals.com/animals/number-of-neurons-in-the-brain-of-animals





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About Deep Learning #1

- **Deep Learning** models are "simply" more advanced Multilayer Perceptron (MLP) Artificial Neural Networks (ANNs).
- Multiple layered ANNs have been around for many years.
- Neurons are now called "**cells**" because the cells are more complex and advanced than a classic artificial neuron.
- Each cell contains one or more "**gates**" and logic that is controlled through parameters and of course, weights.
- There are different highly **specialized** network **layer** types.
- The classic deep learning model is the **Recurrent Neural Network** or RNN for short. Cell **output is feed back** to its layer and also to the next neuron in its layer, providing sequence learning.
- **Keras** is a deep learning API written in Python, running on top of the ML platform TensorFlow. Keras allows a relatively simple and user-friendly way to define a neural networks.
- **TensorFlow** is an end-to-end open source platform for machine learning. It has a comprehensive, flexible ecosystem of tools, libraries and community resources that lets researchers push the state-of-the-art in ML and developers easily build and deploy ML powered applications. It was released in 2015 by Google.



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About Deep Learning #2

- In many sequence applications,
 - Recent and older data are both important
 - A sample is related to its previous samples; **temporal data**
 - Different activation ("fire!") functions are needed
- RNNs have time-series sequence capabilities, but older patterns fade.
- LSTMs and GRUs have additional cell "gates" to improve older memory retention, plus other training capabilities.
- A number of (ever growing) deep learning architectures have been created to address this limitation.
 - Long Short-Term Memory - **LSTM**
 - Gated Recurrent Unit - **GRU**
- Convolutional Neural Networks (**CNN**) are used for images and video when combined with RNN type models.



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Long Short-Term Memory NNs

- **Additional and specialized gates** within a LSTM cell, LSTMs have the ability to remember **sequences** giving them the ability to remember **patterns** of **both older and newer** data.
- They are very popular in speech recognition, music creation and time-series applications.
- LSTMs are highly flexible in structure. You can stack many hidden layers, combine with CNNs, used them in Encoder-Decoder networks, they can learn and predict in both time sequence directions, and generate new plausible sequences.
- **GRUs** provide these capabilities as well, but with **simpler cells**, which reduces training time.
- This is why I use LSTMs and GRUs when working on Oracle performance prediction projects.



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Project

<http://filebank.orapub.com/misc/Project-setup-6i.txt>

<http://filebank.orapub.com/misc/Project-AAS-REG-DL-v3j.ipynb>

Build a real-time graphical prediction system using ML deep learning regression algorithm, multivariate dba_hist_sysmetric_summary data.



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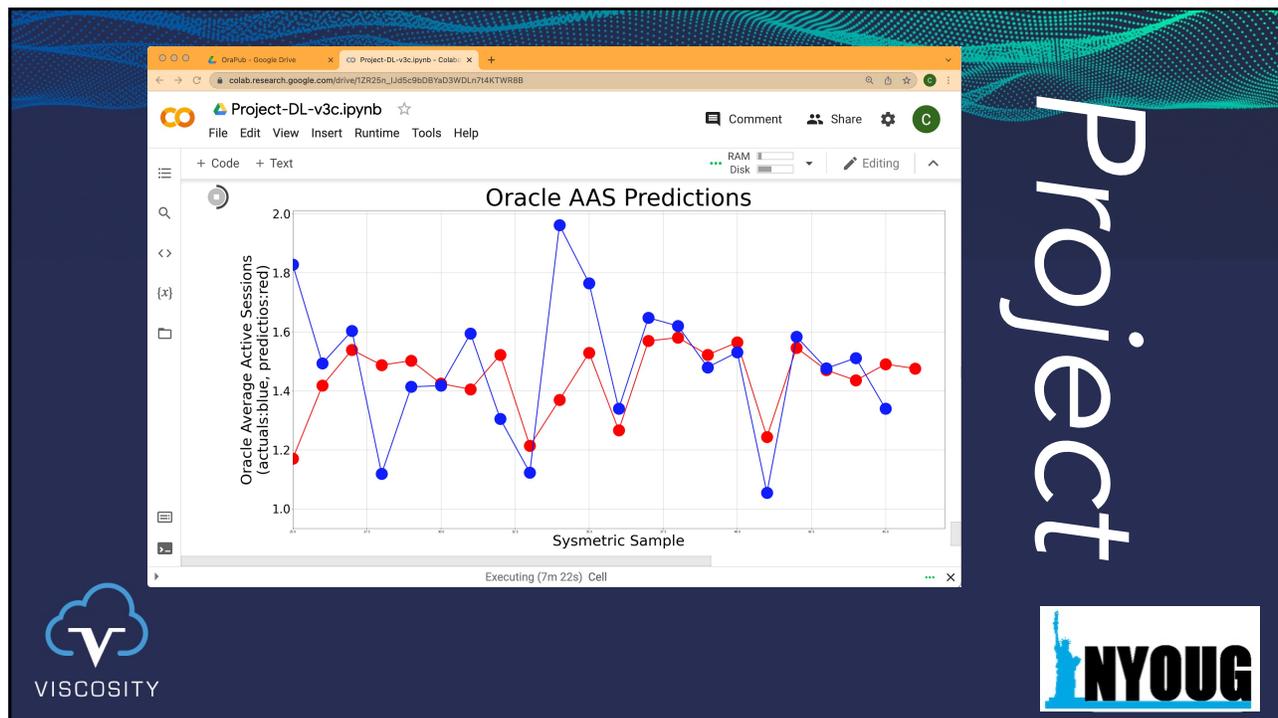


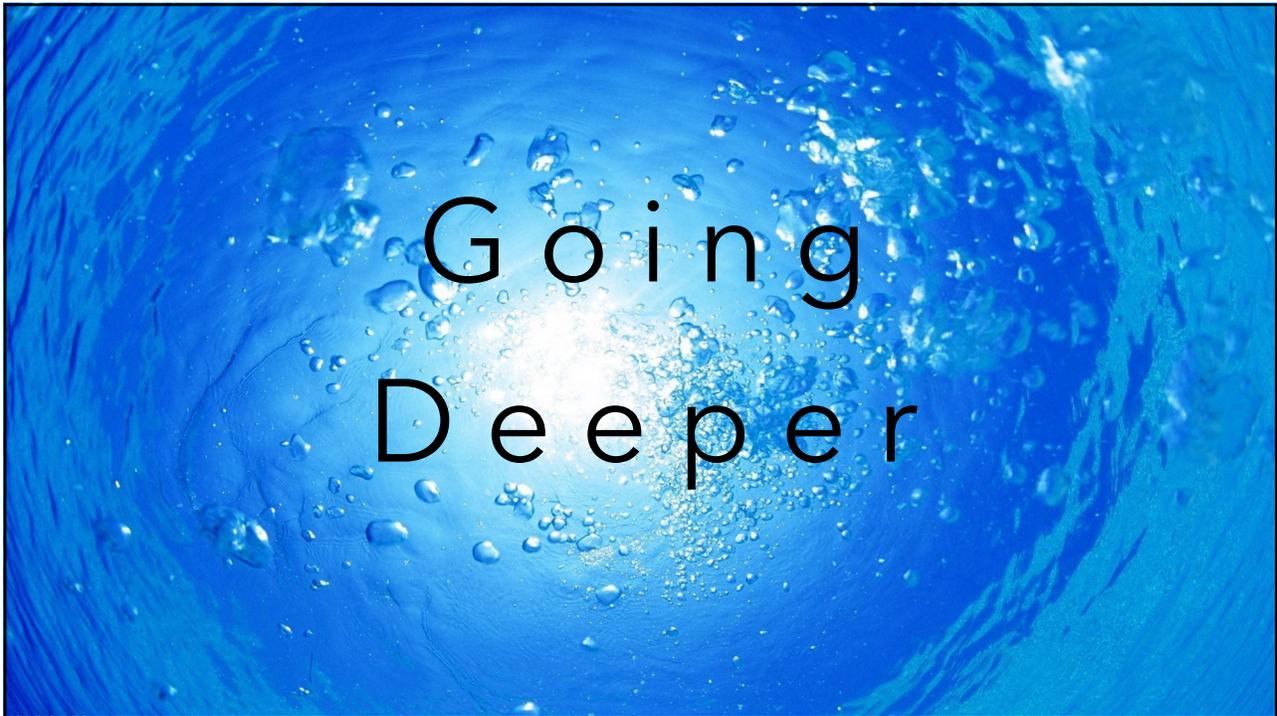
Project Details

- Supervised machine learning Deep Learning model is trained, new "real-time" data is polled and collected, prediction made, and the predicted and actual values are charted.
- The project uses many dba_hist_sysmetric_summary columns to build and create a real-time deep learning regression AAS prediction system that charts both the predictions and the actual AAS values.
- In this project we focus on the model building process steps, including model training and evaluation, preprocessing and prediction steps. The "real-time", always polling for new Sysmetric data, charting adds an interesting reality to this project.
- Google's Colab environment is being used: Jupyter like notebook, Virtual Linux server with "!" root access, GPU available, Google Drive R/W access, PC R/W access, and Internet access with "!" wget and scp.
- Python with all SciPy and Scikit-learn ML software libraries are available in Colab.
- Oracle Sysmetric data is used exclusively and provided by OraPub.



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Going Deeper

A promotional graphic with a teal background. On the left, there are white, concentric, wavy lines resembling ripples in water. In the upper center, a yellow sun is partially obscured by a white rounded rectangle containing a URL. On the right, a woman with long dark hair is shown from the waist up, wearing a brown dress, looking towards the left. A white rectangular box in the center contains the course title, the OraPub logo, and other details.

<https://www.orapub.com/ml-ecourse>

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 - SLACK forum exclusively for paid members
- **Live Virtual Classroom (LVC) Training**
 - **ML 1 - Anomaly Detection & Deployment**
 - **ML 2 - Performance Prediction & Deployment**
 - Tuning Oracle Using An AWR Report
 - Tuning Oracle Using Active Session History (ASH) Strategies
- **Toolkits** - Many tools available at orapub.com
- **Craig's Blog & Website** - Search: "ml", "machine learning"
- **Presentations** - www.orapub.com
- **Books:** Oracle Performance Firefighting. Forecasting Oracle Performance.



Thank You!



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