[Extended Abstract] An Overview of Methods for Detecting Contexts in Workload Data

Dusan Okanovic
dusan.okanovic@novatec-gmbh.de
Novatec Consulting GmbH, Germany

Thomas Sievering
thomas.sievering@novatec-gmbh.de
Novatec Consulting GmbH, Germany

1 Context

The variation in workload intensity of modern enterprise applications has to be taken into account when executing load-tests [1]. There are many contexts [2], e.g., special offers, public events, or weather, which can cause the workload to change. Common examples are Black Friday and Cyber Monday - in 2019., e-commerce websites registered an increase of 137% and 112%, for these days retrospectively, in comparison to normal traffic [3]. To allow for the reduction of testing time and to test only for special scenarios that are of interest, as a part of the ContinuITy project [4], we aim to automatically generate load tests tailored to these specific scenarios.

2 Motivation

However, to be able to create such a load-test, we usually rely on manual detection and labeling of the workload data with contextual information. We propose to use time series segmentation and change point detection methods [5] to support the process. The benefit of splitting the time series into subsequences also goes beyond context labeling - it also helps with many different tasks like anomaly detection and forecasting. In this talk, we present an overview of these methods, with the aim to help in deciding when to choose which method, e.g., depending on the type of time series.

3 Approach

The detection comprises several steps. First, we use Piecewise Aggregate Approximation (PAA) and Symbolic Aggregate Approximation (SAX) for time series decomposition [6] to detect trends and seasonalities, as well as to reduce the dimensionality. Also, we compare different ways to measure the similarity between subsequences of time series and use those distances to apply clustering methods [7]. Those clusters can provide insights on the segments by, e.g., detecting consecutive days that are in the same cluster. We also try using smaller clusters to detect anomalous days. Furthermore, we use Matrix Profile [9] to discover Motifs, Discords, and Changepoints. To detect a change of context, we use different search methods like PELT, Binary Segmentation, Bottom-Up, and Window-based change point detection [8]. Some of these methods require to set the number of change-points to detect beforehand, some require a threshold value. We explore how to determine those parameters and when to use which method. The last step is to analyze the detected segments and, e.g., if two segments may be a part of the same context but were interrupted by another segment or event, we can cluster them together.

4 Evaluation

For evaluation, we compare detected segments and anomalies with existing labeled datasets. The results of those tests are compared and the goal is to determine which methods work best on which type of time series data and why.

5 References

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