

This presentation was given by Craig Shallahamer (craig@orapub.com) at the December 2019 UKOUG (UK Oracle User Group). There is likely a more recent version at www.orapub.com

Oracle performance issues typically fall into two categories. Either "I've seen this before and it's bad!" or "I've never seen this before. We better check it out!"

The good news is, a trained analyst with many years of experience can quickly do an AWR or ASH analysis.

The reality is, even an expect can't comfortably monitor hundreds or thousands of databases. And our rule based systems are relatively simplistic, because they can't capture the complexity and diversity of activity in a production Oracle system.

One solution for this problem is to use machine learning.

One solution for this overwhelming monitoring and analysis problem is to use machine learning.

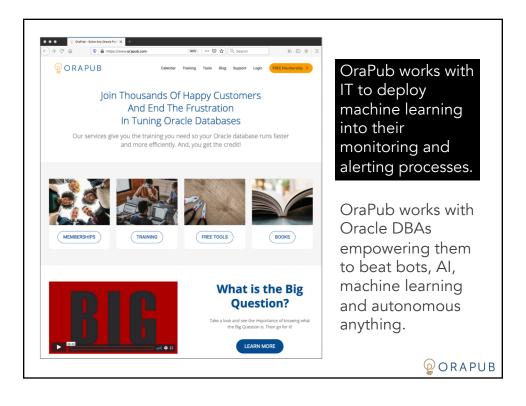
How to use machine learning to quickly and automatically detect an anomalous performance situation (before the phone rings), using an unsupervised algorithm, is what this presentation is all about.

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### About Me...

- Long time Oracle DBA
- Specialize in Oracle Database performance and machine learning
- 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
- Quest/IOUG DBA Track Manager





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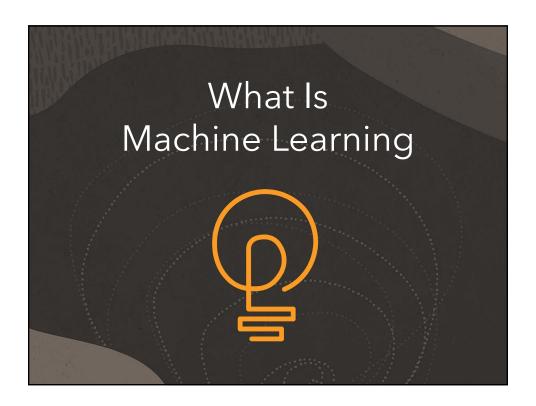
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## Our Journey For Today

- What is machine learning (ML)
- How does this relate to me?
- Let's do some machine learning
  - Supervised learning
  - Unsupervised learning anomaly detection
- Demonstration using Python, unsupervised K-means algorithm (and more) to detect an anomalous performance event



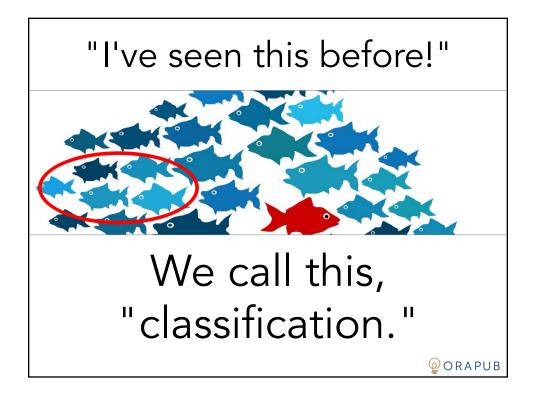


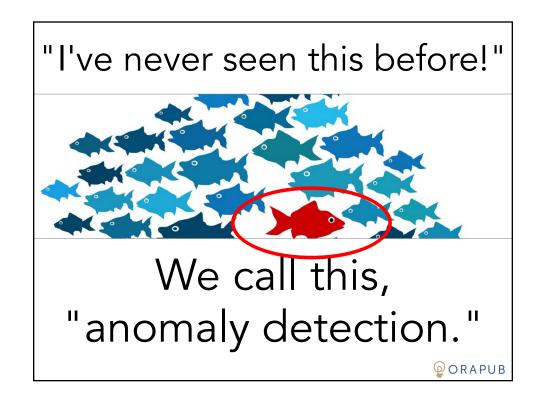
## What Is Machine Learning?

- ML fits under the umbrella of Al.
- At it's core, ML is about understanding data; <u>extracting</u> <u>interesting and useful patterns</u>. But this is done **methodically** and using a wide variety of **algorithms**.
- ML contains a growing set of algorithms to analyze data.
  Here is a short list: Support Vector Machines (SVM), Decision
  Tree Learning, Instance-Based Learning, Generalized Linear
  Models, Artificial Neural Network, <u>Centroid-Based</u>
  <u>Clustering</u>, Hierarchical Clustering, Density-Based Clustering.
- ML involves using a variety of advanced statistical and computing **techniques** to process data to find patterns; feature selection, feature engineering, imputation, stratification, principle component analysis, cross fold validation, residual analysis, data transformation, centering and scaling, etc.

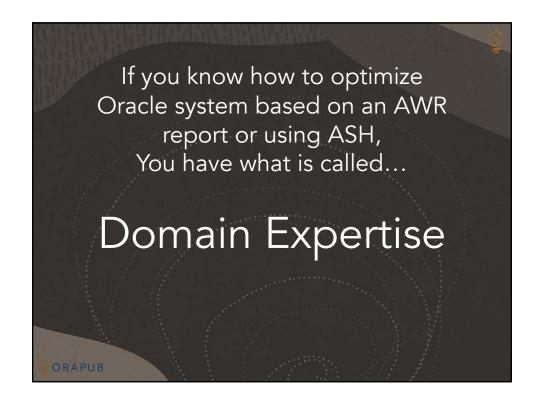




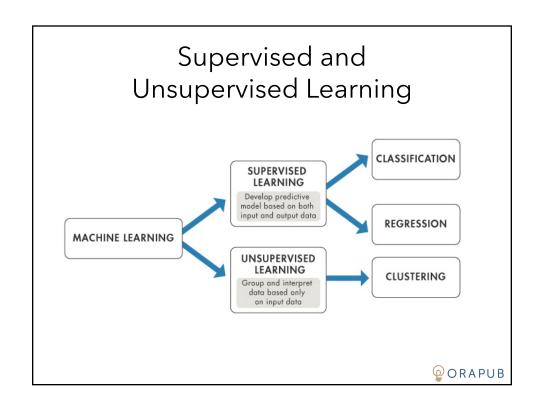


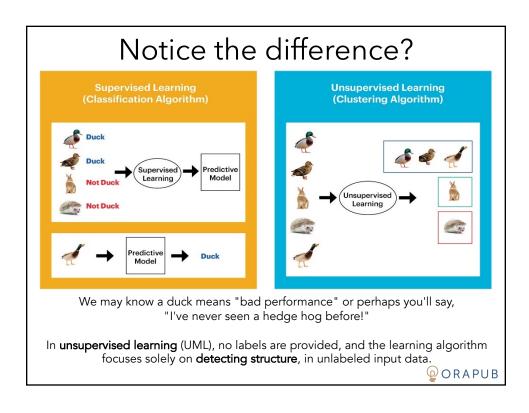


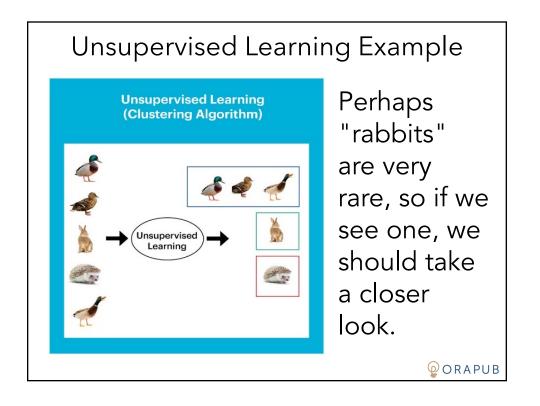
If you know how to optimize
Oracle system based on an AWR
report or using ASH,
You have what is called...

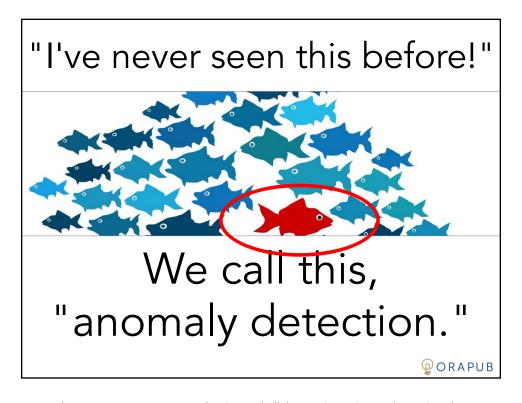




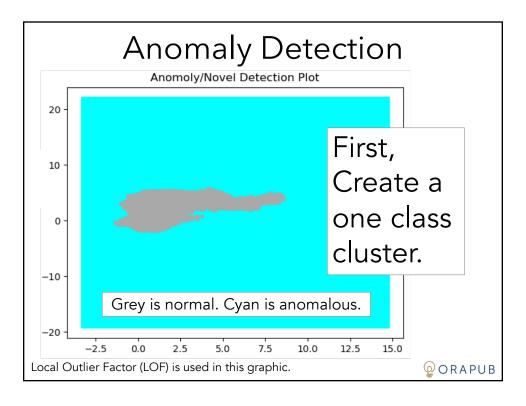


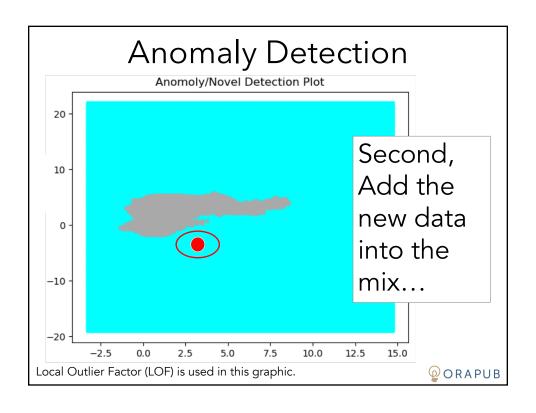


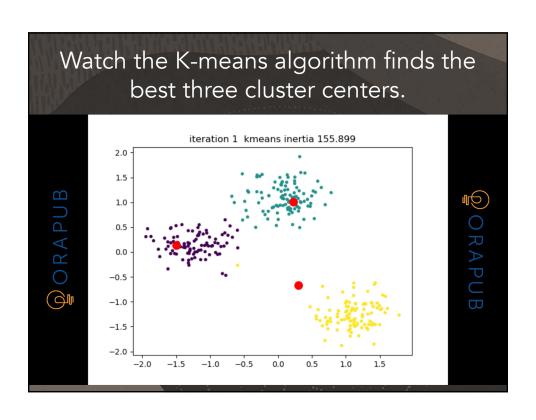


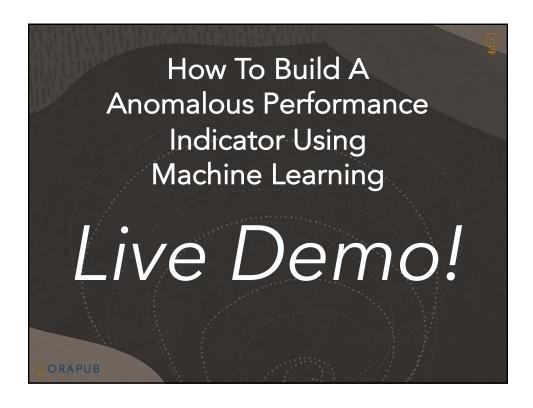


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## Key Words Anomaly detection K-means algorithm Local Outlier Factor (LOF) Standardization & Scaling Principle Component Analysis (PCA) Feature selection Feature engineering Python command line interface Python sklearn ML library

# Demonstration #1 Determine if recent database activity is unusual enough to require a closer look.

```
Many times Oracle performance data is in a relationally normalized format:

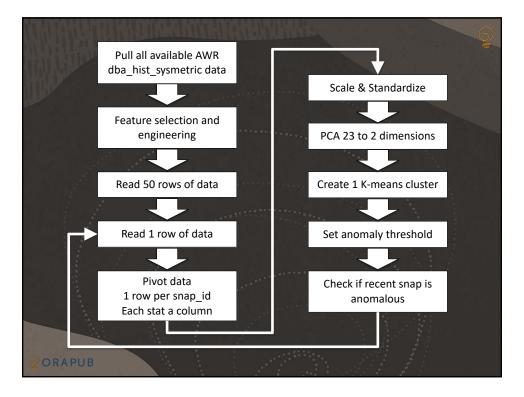
create table perf_stats as (
    snap_id number,
    metric_name varchar2(100),
    metric_value number
)

For ML work, we usually need to massively de-normalize the data:

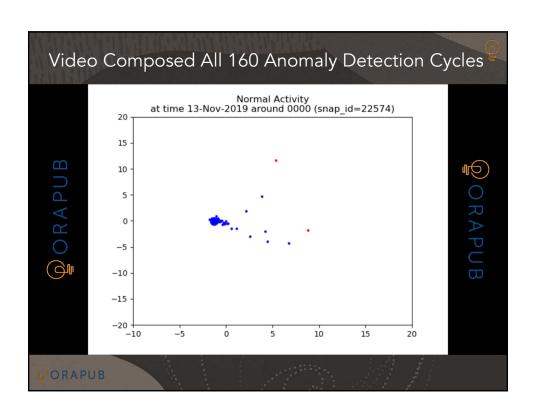
create table perf_stats as (
    snap_id number,
    us_psec number,
    aas number,
    trx_psec number
)
```

```
We can de-normalize the data by "pivoting."
     Here is an example, before and
     after we "pivot" the data.
     Before Pivot:
      snap id metric name metric value
         1001
               uc_psec
                                    2500
         1001
               aas
                                   34.25
         1001
                                    9.45
               trx_psec
                                   1200
         1002
               uc psec
         1002
                                   14.50
               aas
         1002
               trx_psec
                                    6.50
     After de-normalization, i.e., Pivot:
     snap_id
               uc_psec
                           aas
                                trx psec
         1001
                  2500
                        34.25
                                    9.45
         1002
                  1200
                        14.50
                                    6.50
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```

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## Imagine...

500+ Oracle databases gathering AWR data every 30 minutes. After each snap, your anomaly detection routine is automatically run, checking for activity that warrants a DBA to get involved.



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