



IBM Research

# Using Model Trees to Characterize Computer Resource Usage

Steve Heisig  
T. J. Watson Research Center  
Steve Moyle  
Oxford Comlab

Oct 31, 2004

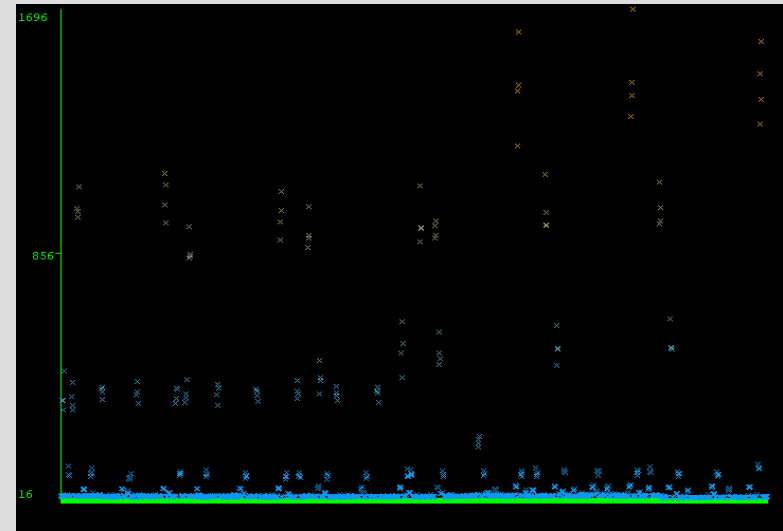
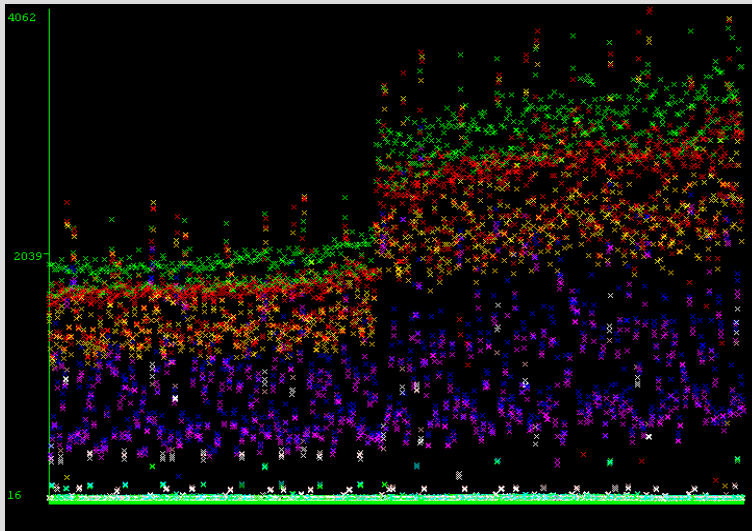
# What are we (not) addressing?

- Monitoring – Using existing data sources
- **Interpretation – Human and Programmatic Models**
  - Adaptive thresholding for resource consumption
    - Processor, memory, IO bandwidth, paper, plastic
- Resolution - What to change
- Adaptation - How to change it

# What are the domains, properties, applications being targeted?

- Systems and workloads with good resource consumption instrumentation
  - Models are improved by ability and willingness of domain experts to provide additional business process information
  - This could potentially be automated if this information becomes available.

# Processor Characterization



04072003 LOAN INTEREST (MONTHLY) (CALCULATION)  
04072003 MONTHLY CHARGED COMMISSION (EXTRACTION)  
04072003 MONTHLY NOT PRE-NOTIFIED DEBIT INTEREST (APPLICATION)  
04072003 MONTHLY PRE-NOTIFIED DEBIT INTEREST (EXTRACTION)

07072003 LOAN INTEREST (MONTHLY) (APPLICATION)  
07072003 MONTHLY CHARGED COMMISSION (APPLICATION)  
07072003 MONTHLY PRE-NOTIFIED DEBIT INTEREST (APPLICATION)

11072003 MONTHLY CHARGED COMMISSION (CALCULATION)  
11072003 MONTHLY PRE-NOTIFIED DEBIT INTEREST (CALCULATION)

**Decision tree:**

Month &lt;= 0.5 :

| Day &lt;= 12.5 :

| | HY &lt;= -7.45 :

| | | HY &lt;= -9.15 :

| | | | Day &lt;= 1.5 : LM1

| | | | Day &gt; 1.5 :

| | | | | EuroCalc=Y &lt;= 0.5 : LM2

| | | | | EuroCalc=Y &gt; 0.5 : LM3

| | | | HY &gt; -9.15 :

| | | | | EuroCalc=Y &lt;= 0.5 :

| | | | | Day &lt;= 7.5 :

| | | | | | Day &lt;= 3.5 : LM4

| | | | | | Day &gt; 3.5 : LM5

| | | | | | Day &gt; 7.5 : LM6

| | | | | EuroCalc=Y &gt; 0.5 : LM7

| | | | HY &gt; -7.45 :

| | | | | Day &lt;= 9.5 :

| | | | | Day &lt;= 4.5 :

| | | | | | Day &lt;= 3.5 : LM8

| | | | | | Day &gt; 3.5 : LM9

| | | | | | Day &gt; 4.5 : LM10

| | | | | Day &gt; 9.5 :

| | | | | | Day &lt;= 10.5 : LM11

| | | | | | Day &gt; 10.5 : LM12

| | | | Day &gt; 12.5 :

| | | | | Day &lt;= 27.5 : LM13

| | | | | Day &gt; 27.5 :

| | | | | | Day &lt;= 29.5 : LM14

| | | | | | Day &gt; 29.5 :

| | | | | | Day &lt;= 30.5 : LM15

| | | | | | Day &gt; 30.5 : LM16

| | | | Day &gt; 19.5 :

| | | | | HX &lt;= 2.45 :

| | | | | Day &lt;= 27.5 :

| | | | | Day &lt;= 21.5 :

**Linear Regression Leaf Nodes**Linear Regression Model 1  
CPUSECS = 530.3333Linear Regression Model 2  
CPUSECS = 59.0417 \* Day -333.5Linear Regression Model 3  
CPUSECS =51.5  
Linear Regression Model 4  
CPUSECS = 21.5Linear Regression Model 5  
CPUSECS = 99.75Linear Regression Model 6  
CPUSECS = 374.6667Linear Regression Model 7  
CPUSECS = -4.4495 \* Day + 69.8258

## New ideas/approaches

- Model Trees are useful for distilling large amounts of performance/diagnostic data to compact, computationally efficient, human understandable rules.
- Model Trees allow human domain experts to augment raw performance data sources. The resulting models can be more useful than those built using unannotated data.
- Insights can be used for automation, human intervention, or OS optimization.