

MX Assist:

## A Deep Learning Approach in a Nutshell

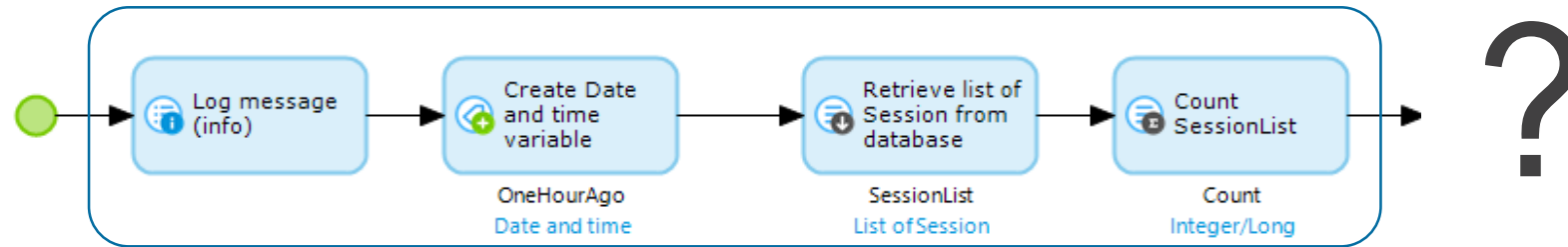
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Software Engineer



Demo

# Challenge



**Based on previous N activities, recommend the list of activities sorted by soundness**

Can we solve this problem with ML?

**If yes, then how?**

# The nature of Environment <sup>[1]</sup>

- **Known vs. unknown**
- **Fully observable vs. partially observable**
- **Episodic vs. sequential**
- **Deterministic vs. stochastic**

# Known vs. unknown

- **Known vs. unknown:** In a known environment, the “laws of physics” of the environment are known to the agent
- If the environment is unknown, the agent will have to learn how it works in order to make good decisions

# The nature of the problem

- **Fully observable vs. partially observable** - An environment is effectively fully observable if all aspects of data are *relevant* to the choice of action
- Fully observable environments are convenient because the agent need not maintain any internal state to keep track of the world

# The nature of the problem

- **Episodic** vs. **sequential** In an episodic task environment, the next episode does not depend on the actions taken in previous episodes
- In sequential environments, on the other hand, the current decision could affect all future decisions, where short-term actions can have long-term consequences. Episodic environments are much simpler than sequential environments because the agent does not need to think ahead



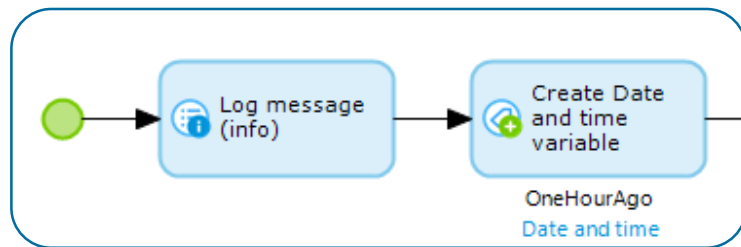
# The nature of the problem

- **Deterministic** vs. **stochastic** - If the next state of the environment is completely determined by the current state and the action executed by the agent, then we say the environment is deterministic; otherwise, it is stochastic
- Stochastic generally implies that uncertainty about outcomes is quantified in terms of probabilities

# The nature of Environment <sup>[1]</sup>

- **Known** = Supervised Learning
- **Fully observable** = Neural Network
- **Sequential** = Input is a sequence
- **Stochastic** = Output is a vector of probabilities

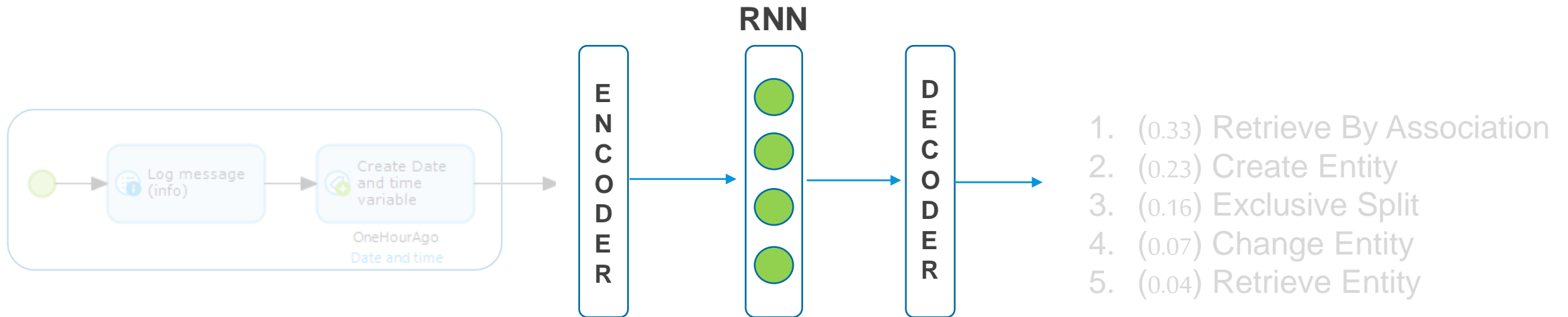
# Define high-level requirements



function →

1. (0.33) Retrieve By Association
2. (0.23) Create Entity
3. (0.16) Exclusive Split
4. (0.07) Change Entity
5. (0.04) Retrieve Entity

# High-level MARS Architecture



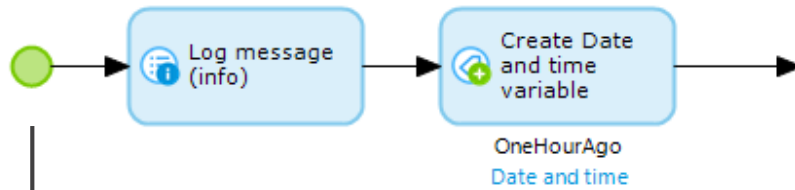
1. Encode Input
2. Compute Inference
3. Decode Output

# Encoder

## Encoder Index

Aggregate Action	<b>1</b>
Create Variable Action	<b>2</b>
Log Message Action	<b>3</b>
Start Action	<b>4</b>
	...
Retrieve Action	<b>N</b>

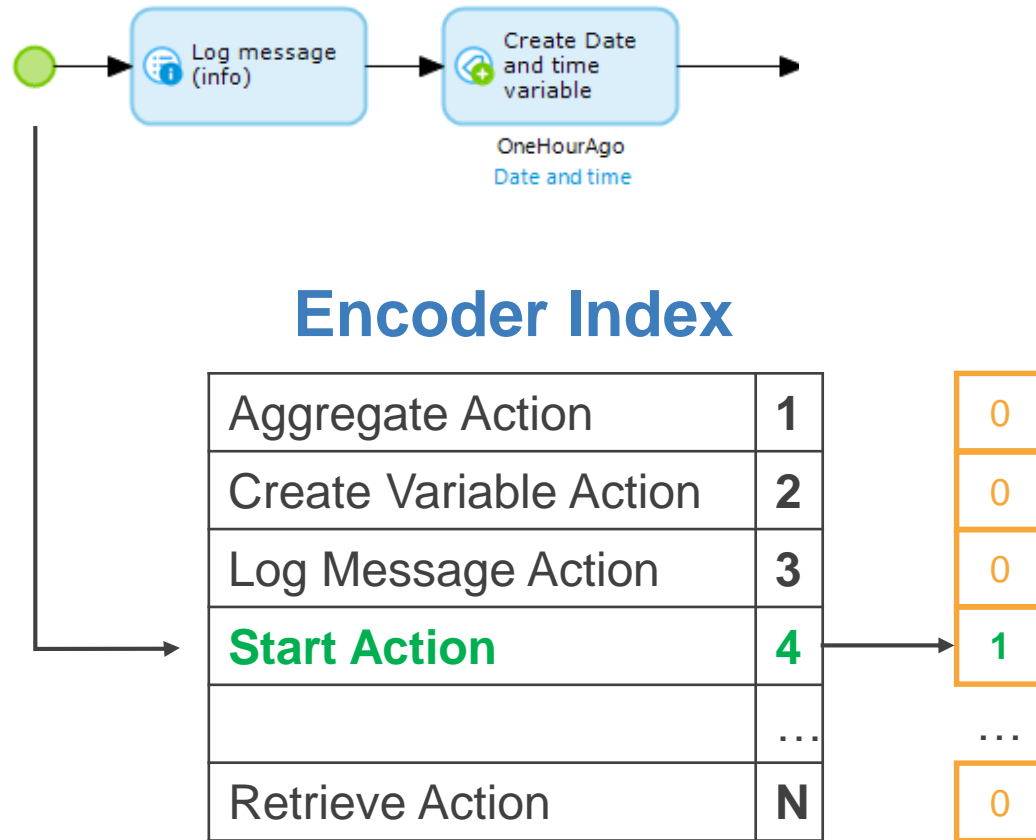
# Encoder



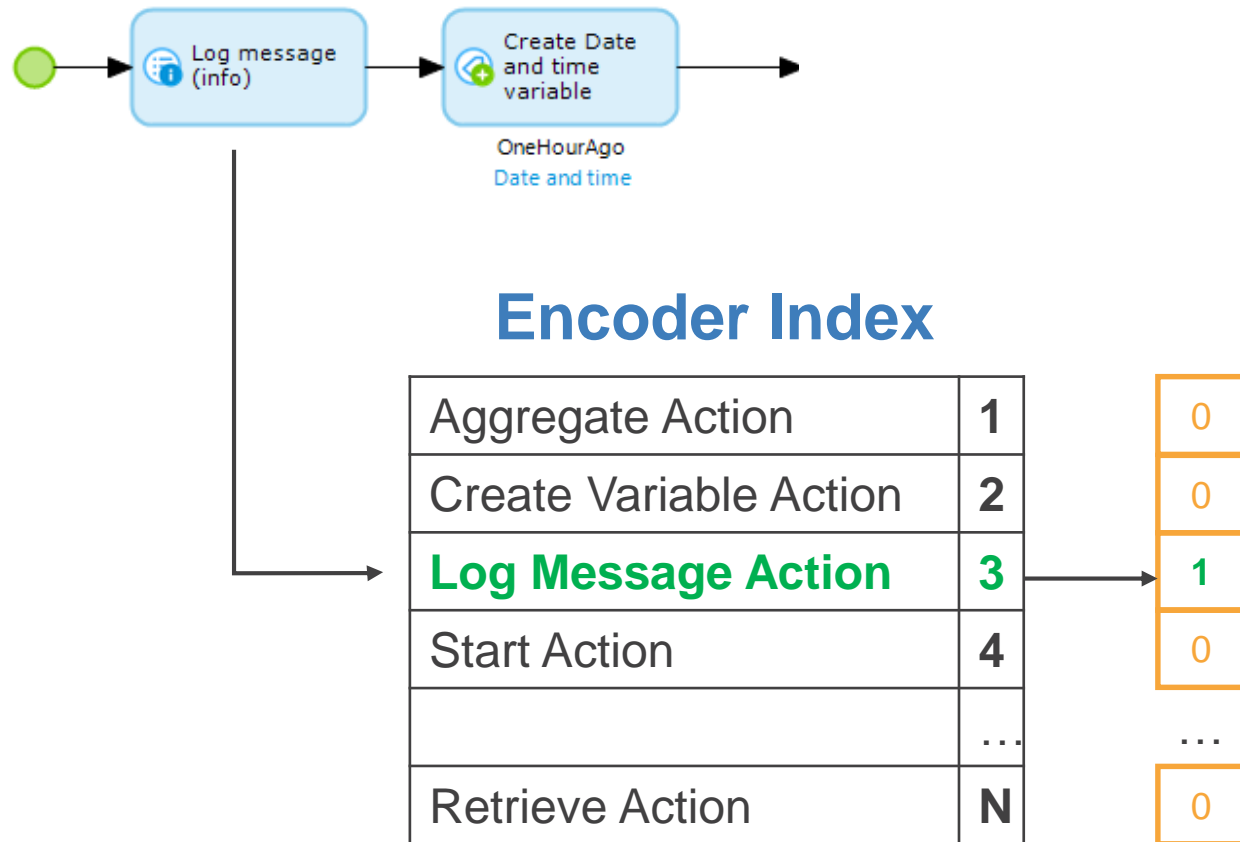
## Encoder Index

Aggregate Action	1
Create Variable Action	2
Log Message Action	3
<b>Start Action</b>	<b>4</b>
	...
Retrieve Action	N

# Encoder: Start Event to One Hot Vector

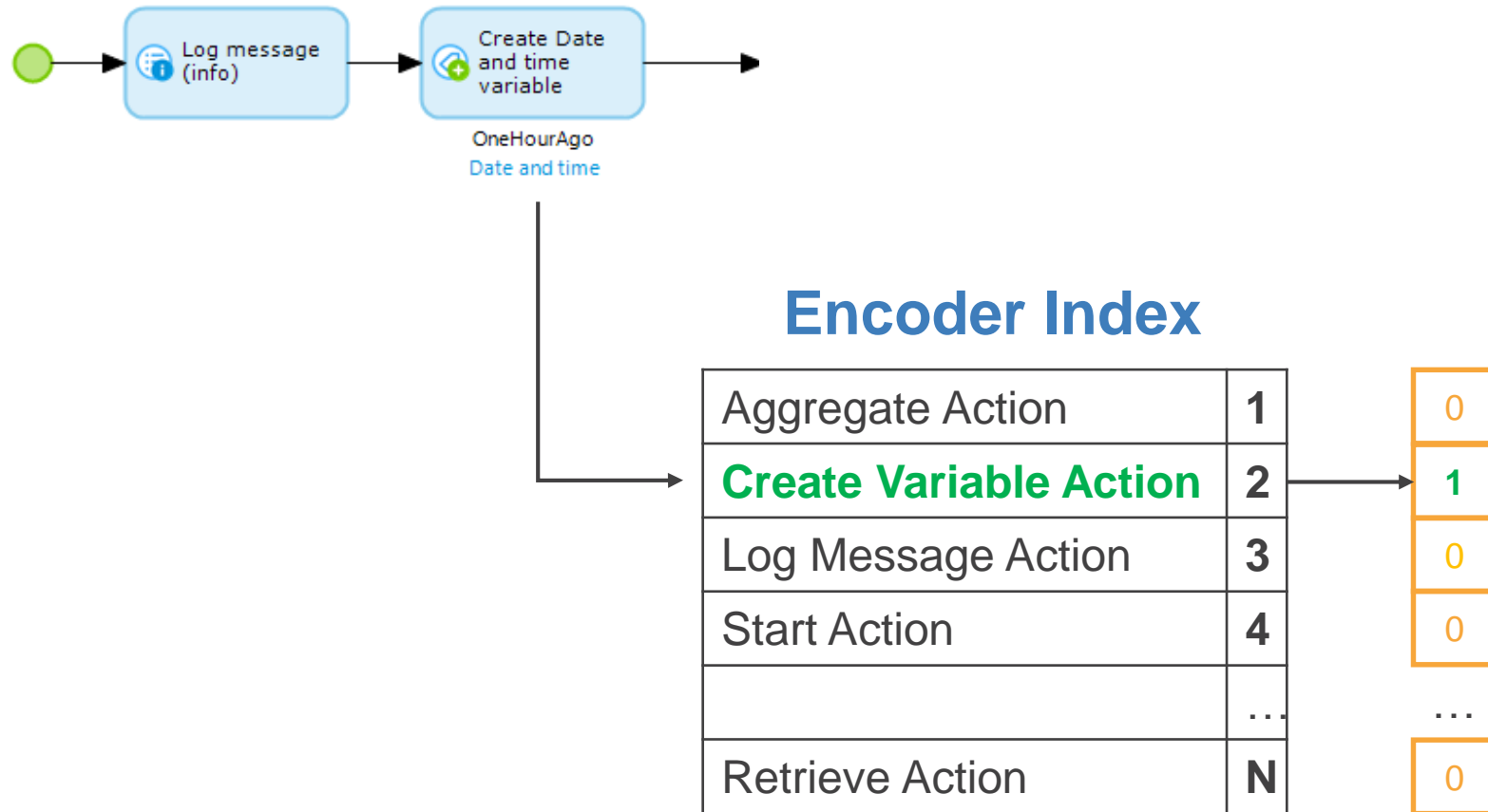


# Encoder: Log Message to One Hot Vector





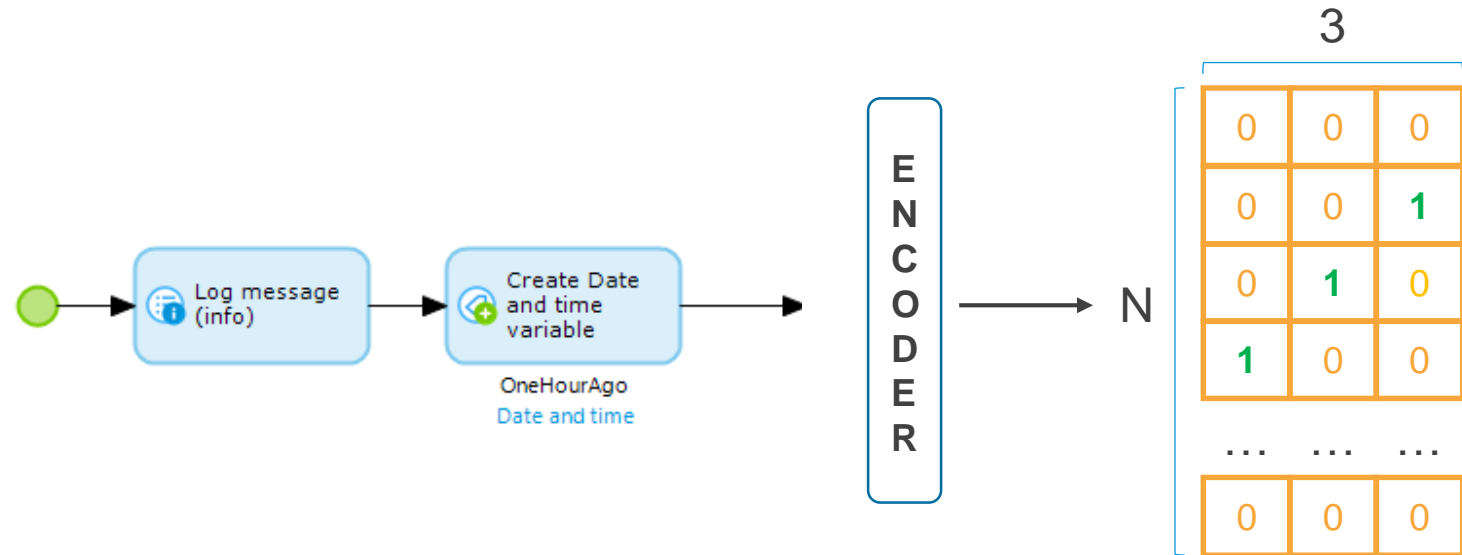
# Encoder: Create Variable to One Hot Vector



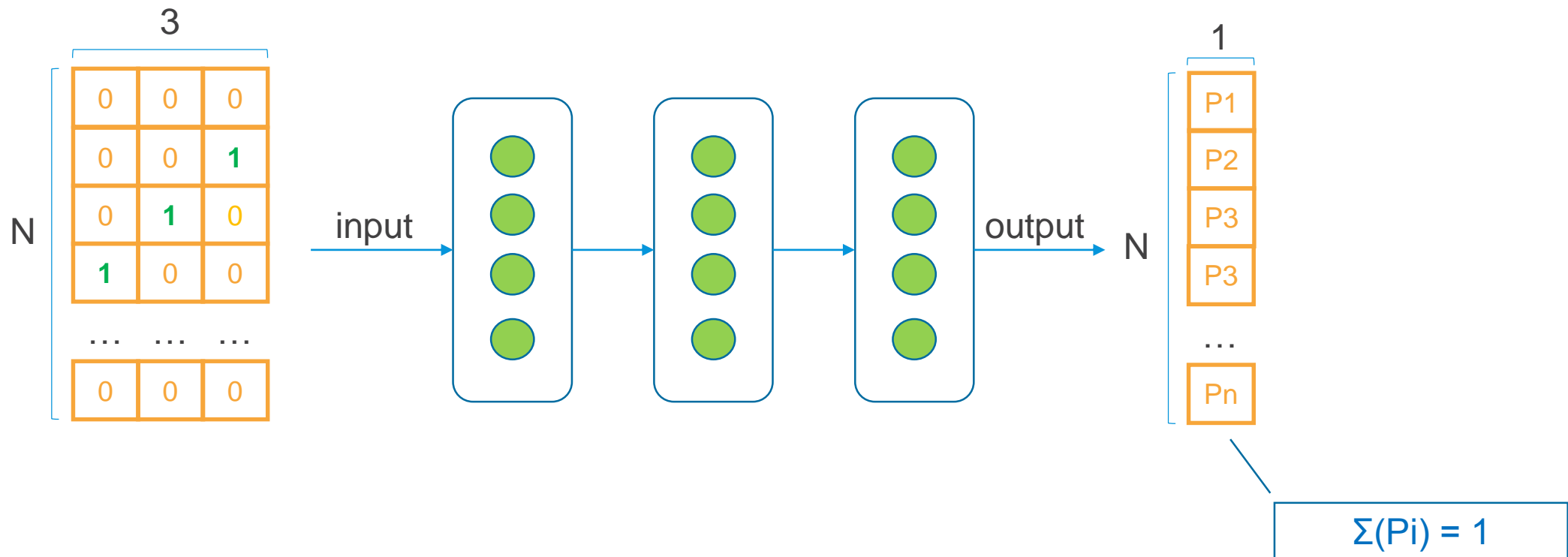
# Encoder: Stack vectors horizontally

## Encoder Index

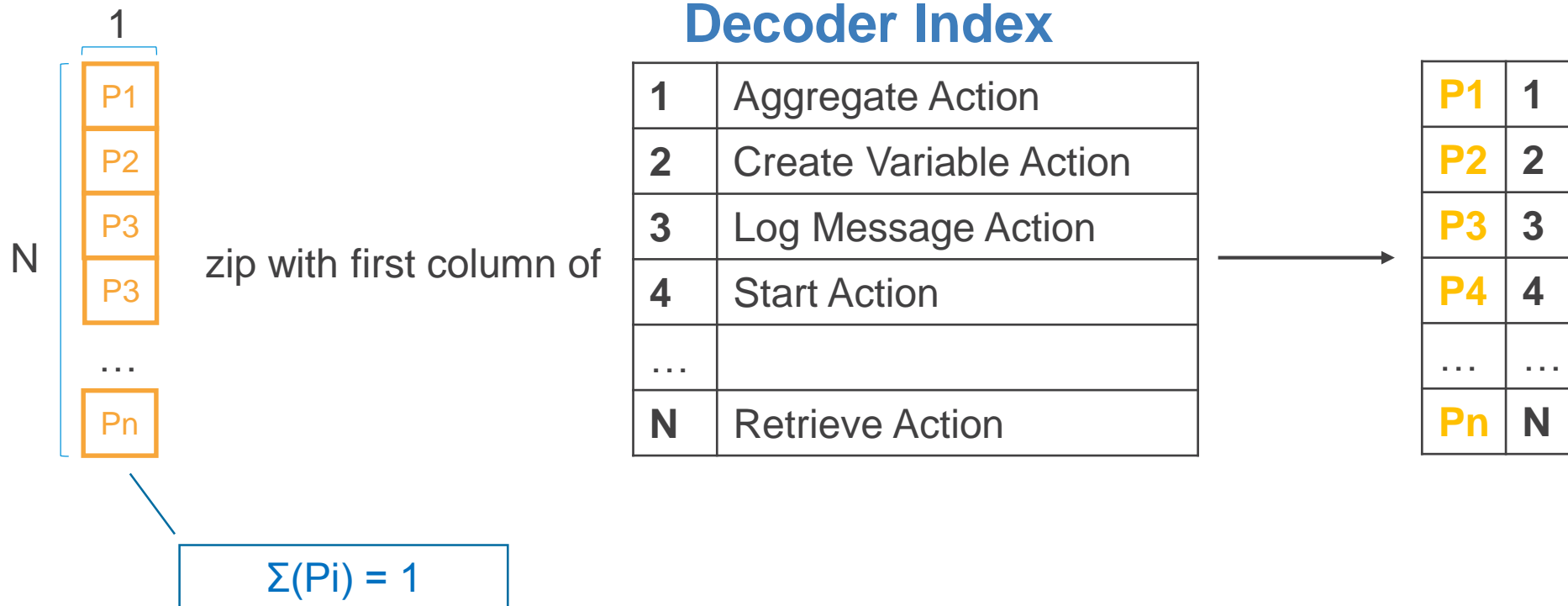
Aggregate Action	1
Create Variable Action	2
Log Message Action	3
Start Action	4
	...
Retrieve Action	N



# High level MARS RNN Architecture



# Decoder: zip network output with index



# Decoder: sort and decode

<b>P1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>P2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>P3</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>P4</b>	<b>4</b>
...	...
<b>Pn</b>	<b>N</b>

sort

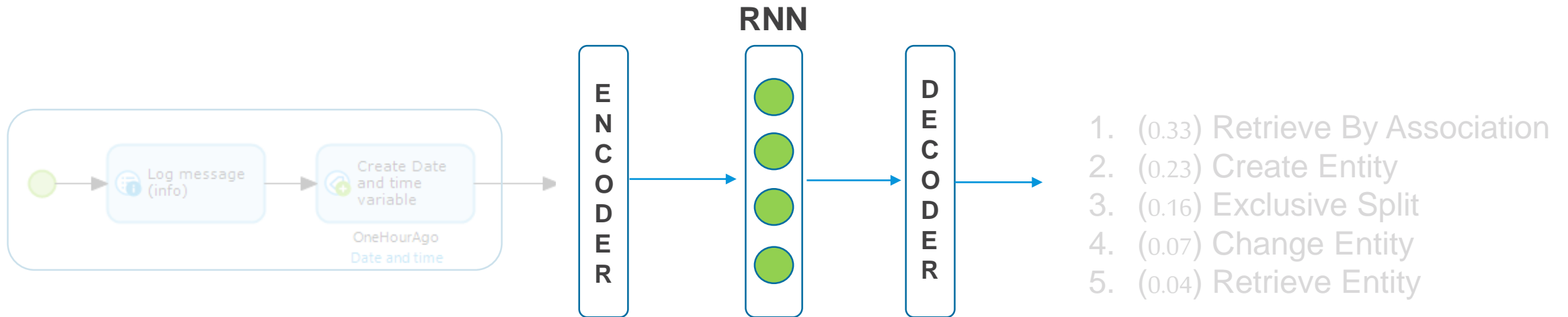
<b>P2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Pn</b>	<b>N</b>
<b>P3</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>P1</b>	<b>1</b>
...	...
<b>P4</b>	<b>4</b>

decode

<b>P2</b>	Create Variable Action
<b>Pn</b>	Retrieve Action
<b>P3</b>	Log Message Action
<b>P25</b>	Exclusive Split Action
<b>P1</b>	Aggregate Action
...	...
<b>P4</b>	Start Action

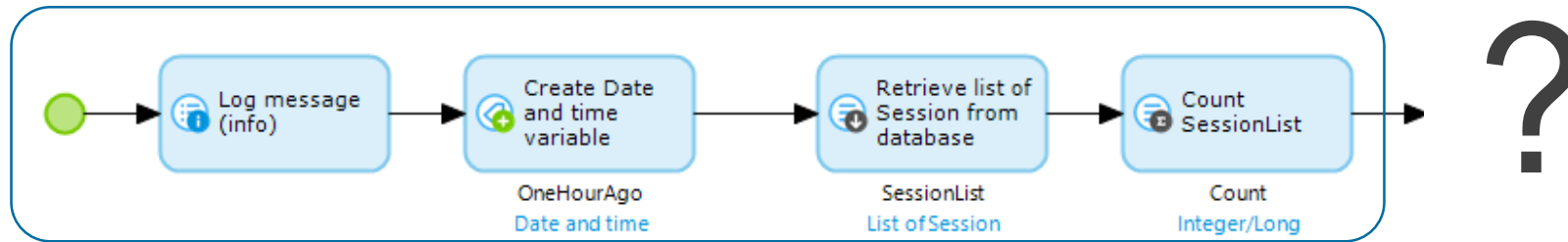
Top 5  
recommendations

# High level MARS Architecture

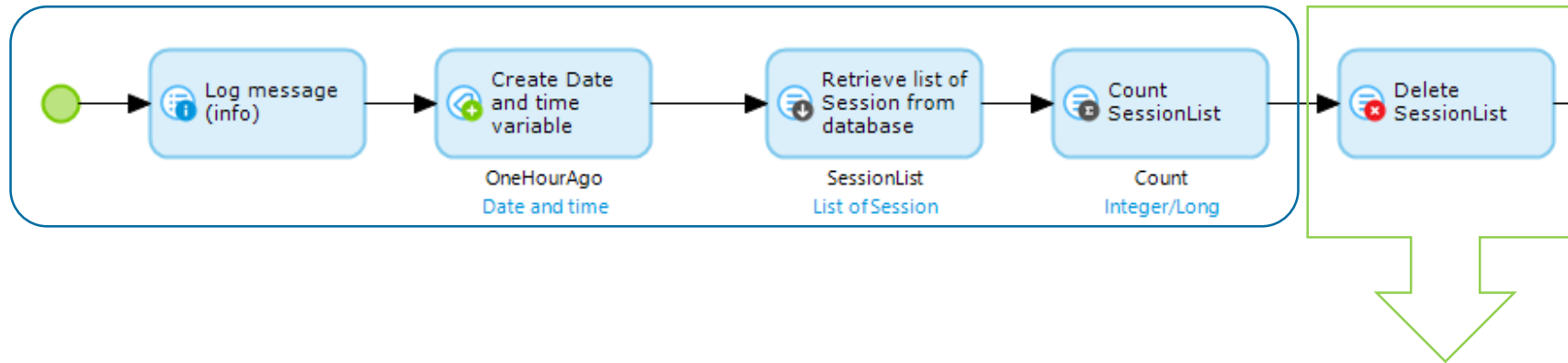


1. Encode Input
2. Compute Inference
3. Decode Output

# MX Forum: CleanupAnonymousSessions MF



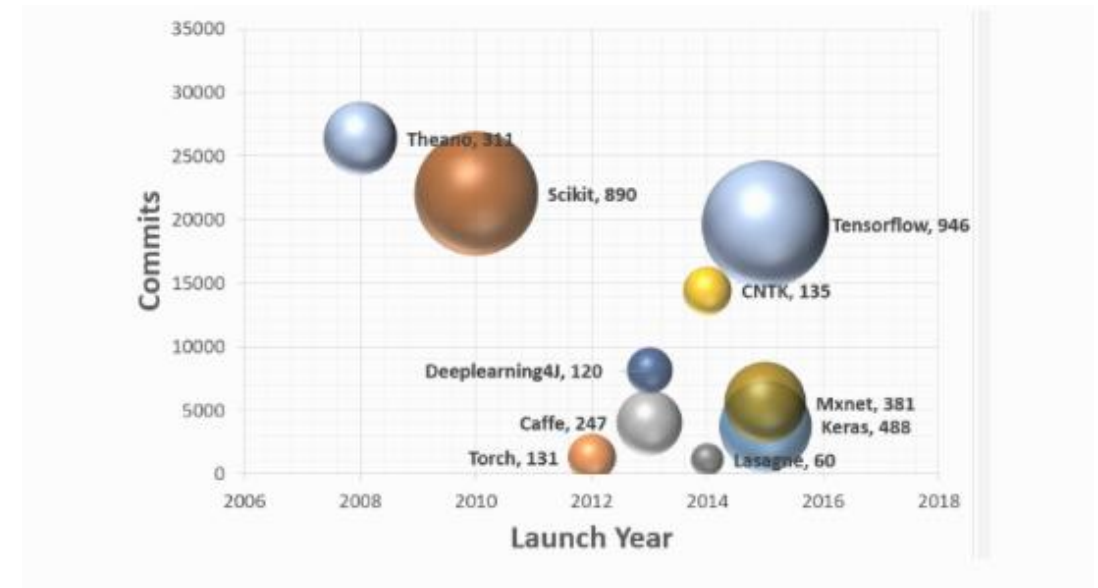
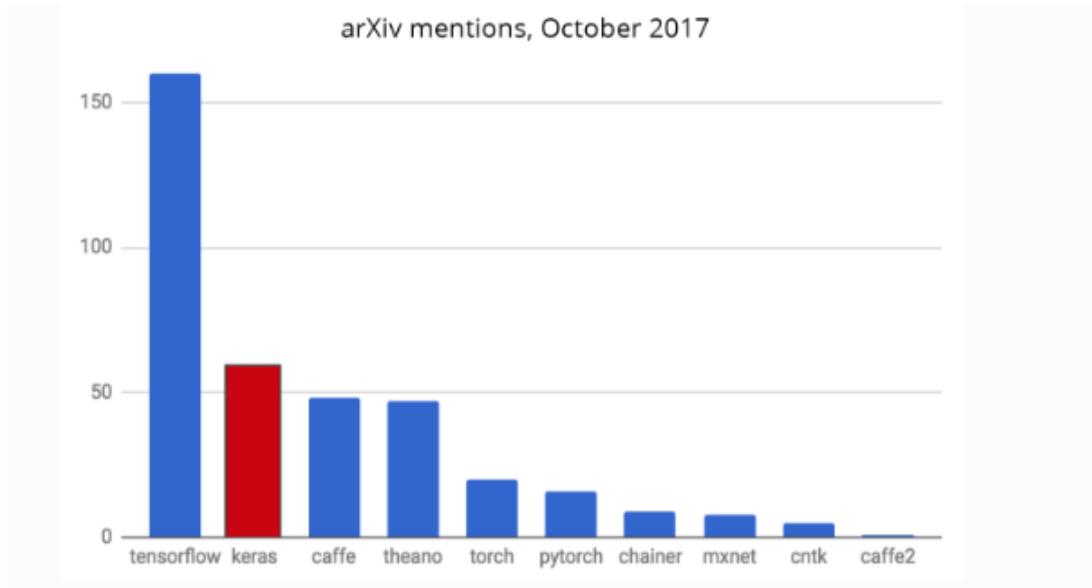
# MX Forum: CleanupAnonymousSessions MF



1. (0.30) Delete Action
2. (0.28) Create Variable Action: Number
3. (0.22) Looped Activity
4. (0.07) Log Message Action: Info
5. (0.04) Create List Action



# Neural Network frameworks: Keras/TensorFlow



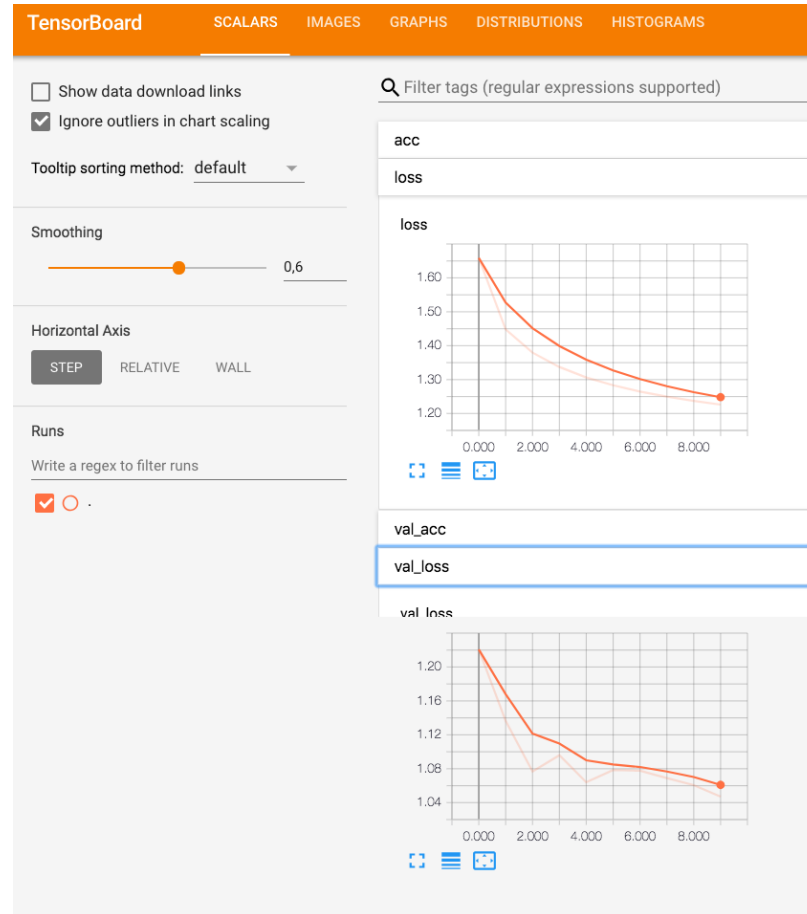
# Split data for training and validation

**Number of samples = 5 million microflows**

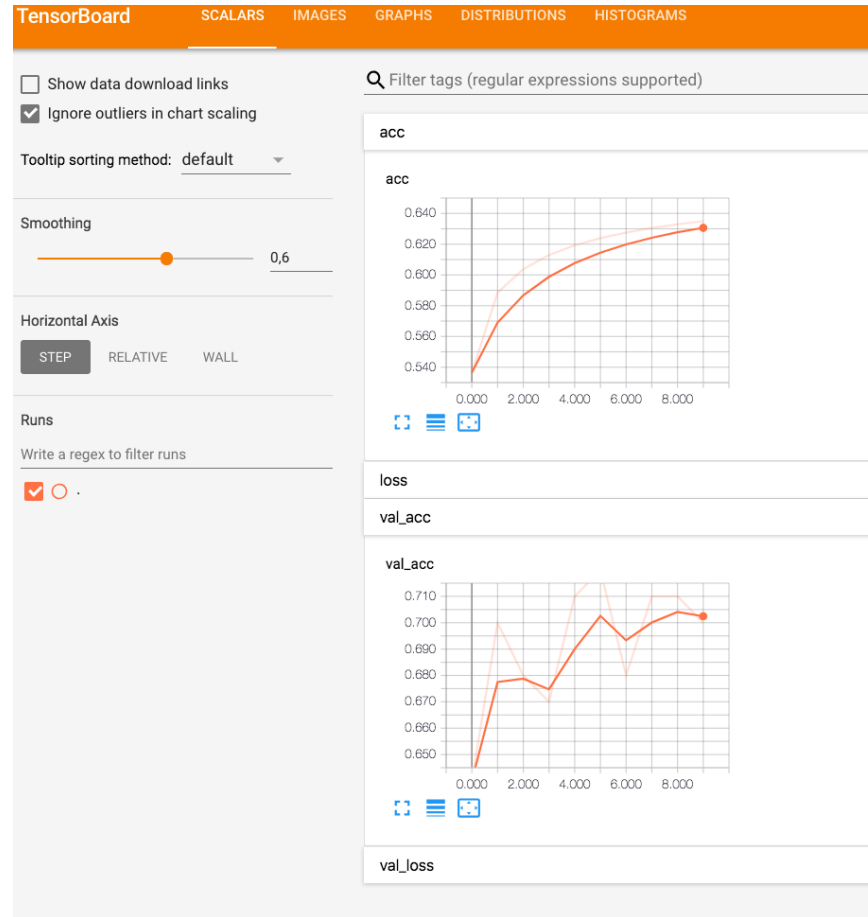
**66/33 = 1% variance**

**98/1/1 = 1% variance**

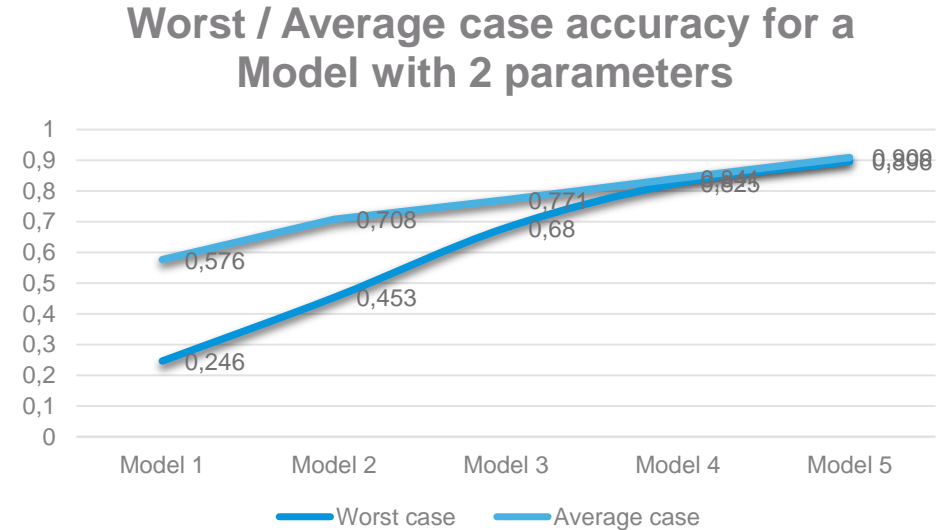
# Train models: loss



# Train models: accuracy



# Evaluate models



- Worst-case accuracy – estimate accuracy on test set with unique subsequences only
- Average-case accuracy - estimate accuracy of test set with all subsequences

Q & A