

Autonomous Cloud Resource Allocation: A Hybrid Machine Learning Ensemble Approach - Configuration Manual

MSc Research Project MSc Cloud Computing

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Autonomous Cloud Resource Allocation: A Hybrid Machine Learning Ensemble Approach - Configuration Manual

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1 Introduction

This configuration manual outlines the process that can be used to recreate the development of a hybrid machine-learning ensemble to predict the allocation of cloud resources. The basic configuration steps are included and screenshots are given for easy step by step setup. The System Requirements and Code specifications are also mentioned which can be imported/configured at the time of setup. This Configuration Manual is based on AWS SageMaker. Set Up Amazon SageMaker Prerequisites (n.d.)

2 System configuration requirements

- Hardware :- AWS SageMaker ml.t3.medium Instance with 2 CPUs and 4 GB RAM.
- Software :- Python 3.7.9 version, Amazon Sagemaker.
- Python library :- Tensorflow, keras, scikit learn, pandas, numpy, matplotlib, plotly, seaborn etc.
- Dataset Link:- http://gwa.ewi.tudelft.nl/datasets/gwa-t-12-bitbrains

3 Project Recreation

The following steps indicate how to steup and configure the Project on AWS SageMaker:

3.1 Environment Setup

AWS SageMaker ml.t3.medium instance is used to develop and evaluate the project. Python 3.7.9 is used to develop the code.

- Step 1: Login to AWS SageMaker and Create an Instance. 1
- Step 2: Choose a name of your Instance. Choose ml.t3.medium instance type. Platform as Amazon Linux 2, Jupyter Lab 3 and create or choose existing IAM Role. 2

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Figure 1: Create AWS SageMaker Instance

- Step 3: Wait for the instance to show status as "InService". Then click on "Open JupyterLab". Set Up JupyterLab in Amazon SageMaker (n.d.) 3
- Step 4: Create a folder named "Data" and upload the Code File in the root where Data Folder is created. 4
- Step 5: Inside Data Folder, Upload the CSV Files. 5

The Environment setup is complete with these steps.

3.2 Packages and libraries

The following libraries can be installed (if not already installed in AWS SageMaker) by using "pip" command as "pip install braryname>":

- Tensorflow
- keras
- scikit learn
- pandas
- numpy
- matplotlib
- plotly
- \bullet seaborn

4 Phases

To run the code, click on the code file and select "Run All Cells" from the "Run" menu.6

- Data Collection 7
- Data Description 8

Create notebook instance
Amazon SageMaker provides pre-built fully managed notebook instances that run Jupyter notebooks. The notebook instances include example code for common model training and hosting exercises. Learn more 🔀
Notebook instance settings
Notebook instance name
Maximum of 63 alphanumeric characters. Can include hyphens (-), but not spaces. Must be unique within your account in an AWS Region. Notebook instance type
ml.t3.medium
Platform identifier Learn more 🔀
Amazon Linux 2, Jupyter Lab 3
Additional configuration
Permissions and encryption IAM role Notebook instances require permissions to call other services including SageMaker and S3. Choose a role or let us create a role with the AmazonSageMakerFullAccess IAM policy attached.
AmazonSageMaker-ExecutionRole-20231213T164878
Create role using the role creation wizard
Enable - Give users root access to the notebook
 Disable - Don't give users root access to the notebook Lifecycle configurations always have root access

Figure 2: Configure AWS SageMaker Instance

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Figure 3: Created AWS SageMaker Instance



Figure 4: Data Folder



Figure 5: Files Upload

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ED .	Run Selected Cells	Shift+Enter	-
s by nai /	Run Selected Cells and Insert Below Run Selected Cells and Do not Advance Run Selected Text or Current Line in Console	Alt+Enter Ctrl+Enter	<pre>; >> Code satisfied: n1-modules>= satisfied: nauthlib>=0</pre>
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,	Render All Markdown Cells		
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5V	21 hours ago	t plotly.expre	ss as px

Figure 6: Running the Code



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Figure 7: Data Collection

```
[8]: df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
Int64Index: 919080 entries, 0 to 8272
Data columns (total 11 columns):
   Column
                                         Non-Null Count Dtype
#
--- -----
                                          -----
                                                         ----
   Timestamp [ms]
                                         919080 non-null int64
 0
 1 CPU cores
                                         919080 non-null int64
   CPU capacity provisioned [MHZ]
                                         919080 non-null float64
 2
   CPU usage [MHZ]
                                         919080 non-null float64
 3
 4
   CPU usage [%]
                                         919080 non-null float64
   Memory capacity provisioned [KB]
                                         919080 non-null float64
 5
                                         919080 non-null float64
 6
   Memory usage [KB]
 7 Disk read throughput [KB/s]
                                        919080 non-null float64
                                        919080 non-null float64
   Disk write throughput [KB/s]
 8
    Network received throughput [KB/s] 919080 non-null float64
 9
 10 Network transmitted throughput [KB/s] 919080 non-null float64
dtypes: float64(9), int64(2)
memory usage: 84.1 MB
```

Figure 8: Data Description

```
[13]: #Feature Engineering
      df['Weekday'] = df['Timestamp'].dt.dayofweek
      df['Weekend'] = ((df.Weekday) // 5 == 1).astype(float)
      df['Month']=df.Timestamp.dt.month
      df['Day']=df.Timestamp.dt.day
      df['Year']=df.Timestamp.dt.year
```

Figure 9: Data Pre-Processing/Engineering

[16]: data = df[['Day', 'CPU usage [MHZ]']].groupby(['Day']).mean().sort_values('Day') data = data.reset_index() data.head() fig = px.bar(data, x='Day', y='CPU usage [MHZ]'.color='Day.ittle='Day.Wise Average CPU usage [MHZ]') fig.show()



30

20

10



STACKED LSTM GRU MODEL

```
[35]: # Define the stacked LSTM GRU model.
      model = Sequential()
      number_units = 9
      dropout fraction = 0.2
      #Stacked LSTM with GRU
      model.add(GRU(
      units=number_units,
          return sequences=True,
          input_shape=(X_train.shape[1], 1))
          )
      # Layer 2
      model.add(LSTM(
          units=number_units,
          return sequences=True,
          input_shape=(X_train.shape[1], 1))
          )
      model.add(Dropout(dropout fraction))
      # Layer 3
      model.add(LSTM(units=number_units, return_sequences=True))
      model.add(Dropout(dropout_fraction))
      # Layer 4
      model.add(LSTM(units=number_units))
      model.add(Dropout(dropout fraction))
```



#BILSTM Model







Figure 13: Model Validation



Figure 14: Model Evaluation

- Data Pre-Processing/Engineering 9
- Data Visualisation 10
- Stacked LSTM GRU Model Training 11
- BILSTM Model Training 12
- Model Validation 13
- Model Evaluation 14

5 Result

Results are shown in the table below 1:

Table 1: Comparison of Performance Metrics for BILSTM and STACKED LSTM GRUModels in Autonomous Cloud Resource Allocation.

Model	Validation Loss	RMSE	R-squared
BILSTM	8.6205e-04	0.0294	0.9743
STACKED LSTM GRU	9.1896e-04	0.0303	0.9726

References

- Set Up Amazon SageMaker Prerequisites (n.d.). URL: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sagemaker/latest/dg/gs-set-up.html
- Set Up JupyterLab in Amazon SageMaker (n.d.). URL: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sagemaker/latest/dg/studio-jl.html