

# Boost your Communication Network with Machine Learning

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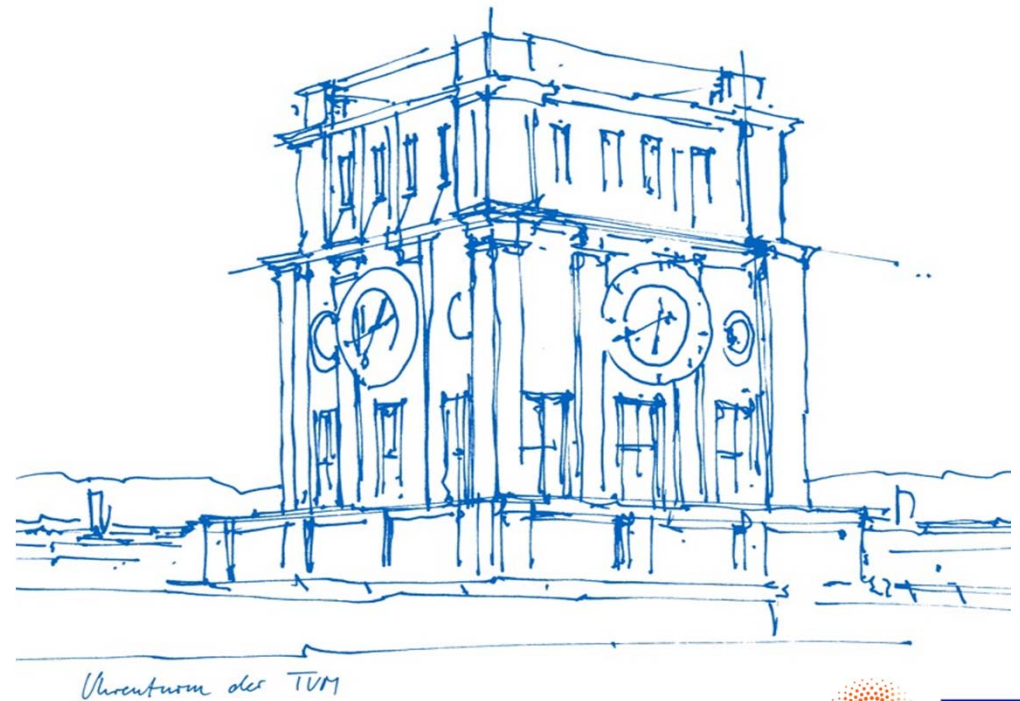
based on work done together with

**Dr. Andreas Blenk**

**Patrick Kalmbach**

**Johannes Zerwas**

and several others



# Machine Learning (ML) in Communication Networking

receives a lot of attention recently, e.g.

- ML for flow classification and anomaly detection
- ML replacing optimization for virtual network embedding, function placement,...

in this talk, we show another application

- ML to **preprocess** models leaving existing algorithms or optimizers **untouched**

## ***Boost your network algorithm with ML preprocessing***

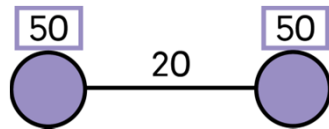
- **Neurovine**: Hopfield neural network to preprocess (subgraph extraction) VNE algorithms
- **o'zapft is**: supervised learning to learn from previous solutions of network algorithms

## This talk is mainly based on our following work

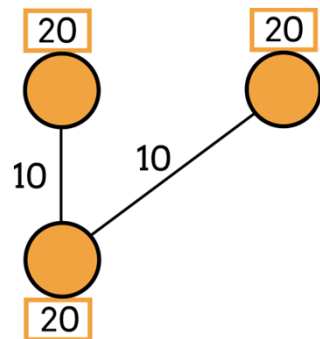
- Andreas Blenk, Patrick Kalmbach, Johannes Zerwas, Michael Jarschel, Stefan Schmid, Wolfgang Kellerer:  
***NeuroViNE: A Neural Preprocessor for Your Virtual Network Embedding Algorithm***  
IEEE INFOCOM 2018 (main conference), Honolulu, HI, USA, April 15-19, 2018.
  - Blenk, Andreas; Kalmbach, Patrick; Schmid, Stefan; Kellerer, Wolfgang:  
***o'zapft is: Tap Your Network Algorithm's Big Data!***  
ACM SIGCOMM 2017 Workshop on Big Data Analytics and Machine Learning for Data Communication Networks (Big-DAMA), 2017.
  - Patrick Kalmbach, Andreas Blenk, Markus Klügel, Wolfgang Kellerer:  
***Stochastic Block Models for Analysis and Synthetic Generation of Communication Networks***  
2nd IFIP/IEEE International Workshop on Analytics for Network and Service Management (AnNet), 2017.
- ... and the Dissertation of Dr. Andreas Blenk: Towards Virtualization of Software-Defined Networks: Analysis, Modeling, and Optimization (defended March 2, 2018)

# Our Use Case: Virtual Network Embedding (VNE)

VN Request 1

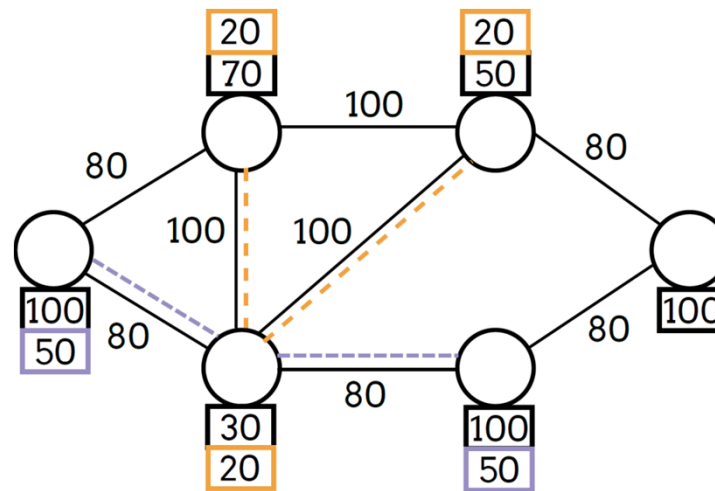


VN Request 2



VN Request (VNR) requires node and link resources

Substrate Network & Embedded Requests



Capacities of the substrate nodes and links are limited

**NP-hard!**

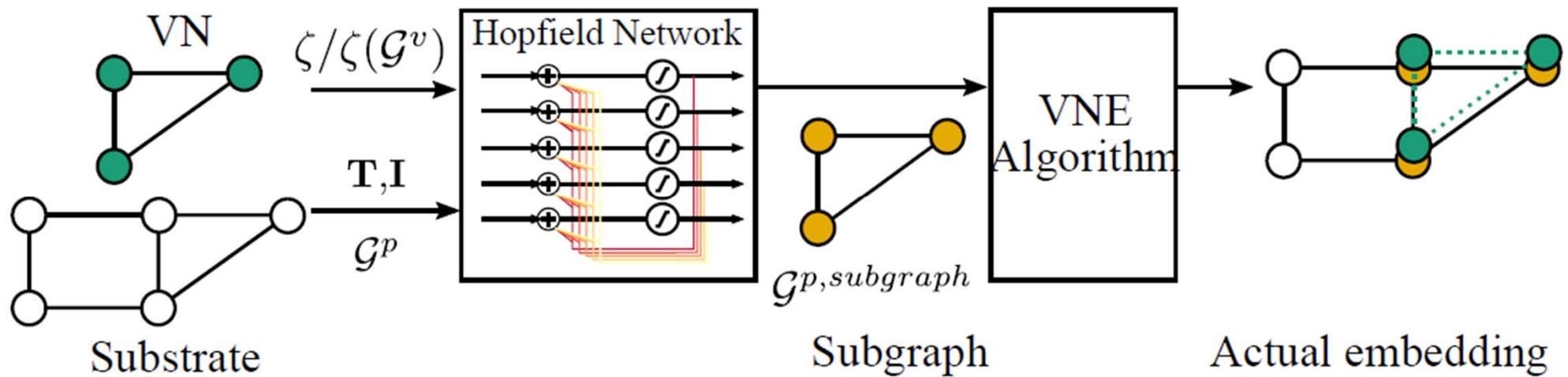
- Challenge: **Regularly** solving computation hard problems
- Goal: **Speed-up** and/or improve Virtual Network Embedding

*Neurovine:*

Hopfield neural network  
to preprocess (subgraph extraction)  
VNE algorithms

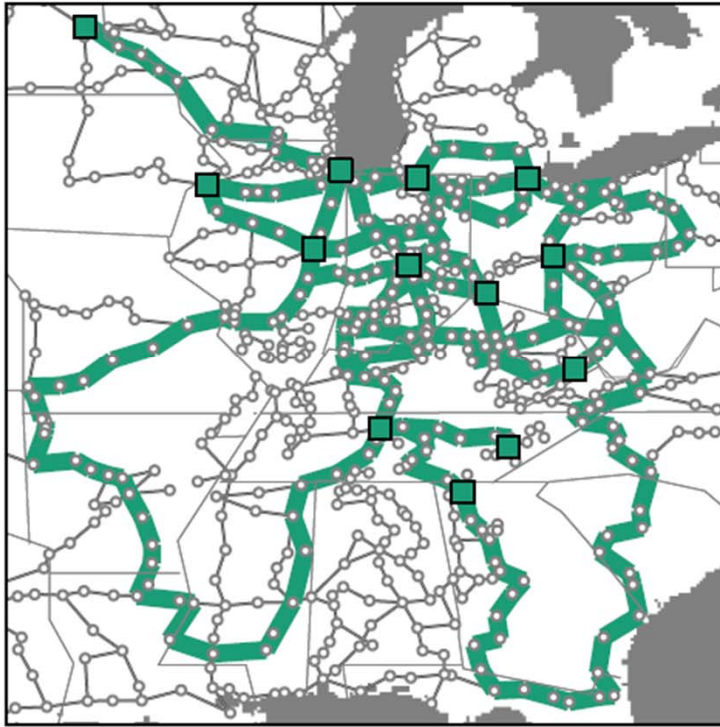
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# Neural Preprocessor for Virtual Network Embedding: NeuroViNE

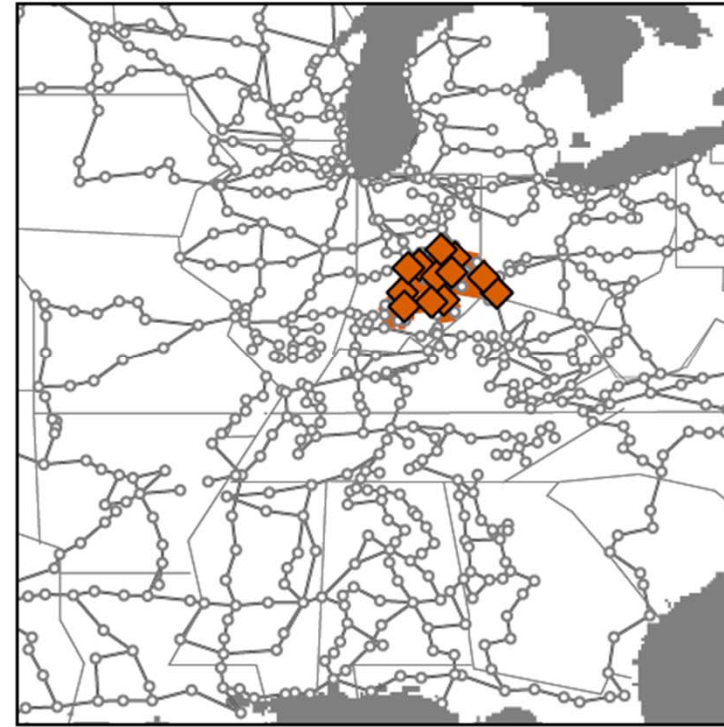


- **State-of-the-art:** Heuristics judge nodes independently from each other

## Heuristics judge nodes independently from each other



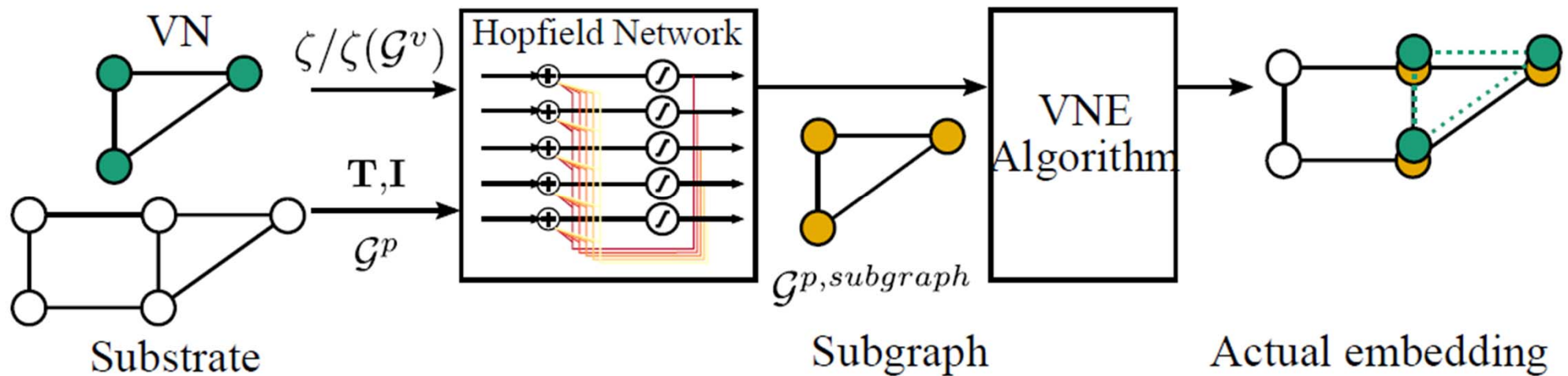
GRC



Our proposal: HF-GRC

Example: Comparison of node locations for a single VNR between GRC and HF-GRC

# Neural Preprocessor for Virtual Network Embedding: NeuroViNE



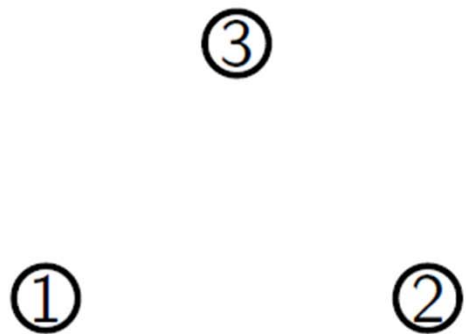
- **State-of-the-art:** Heuristics judge nodes independently from each other
- **Idea:** Extract subgraph with physical **nodes close to each other** and **high available capacities**



# Optimization with Hopfield Neural Networks

Graph Inputs  $\rightarrow$  Neural Network  $\rightarrow$  Solution

Substrate Nodes



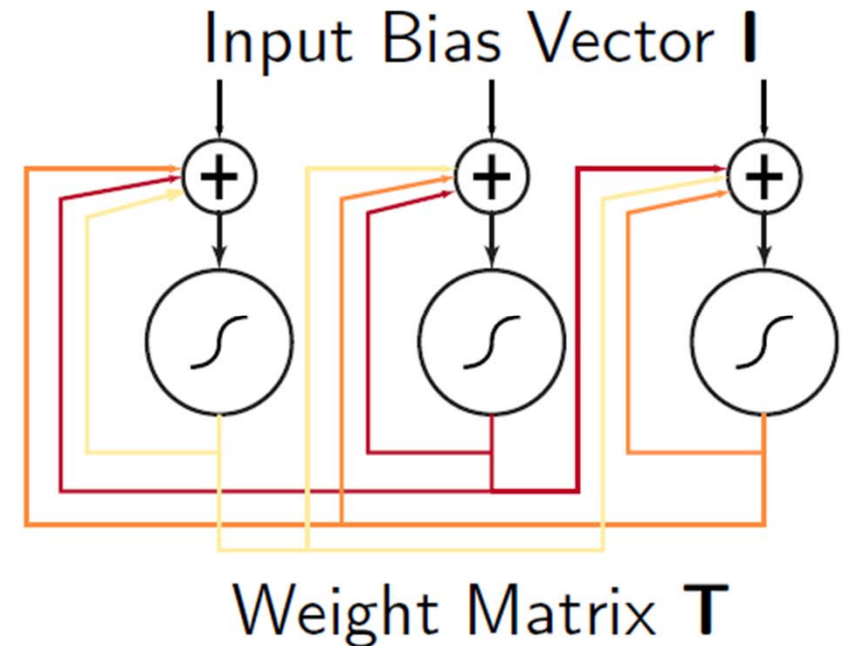
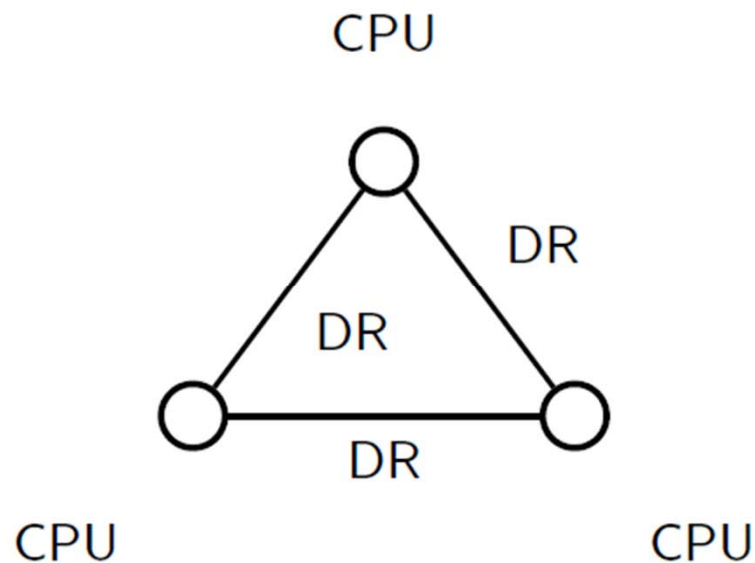
Neurons



- According to optimization problem

# Optimization with Hopfield Neural Networks

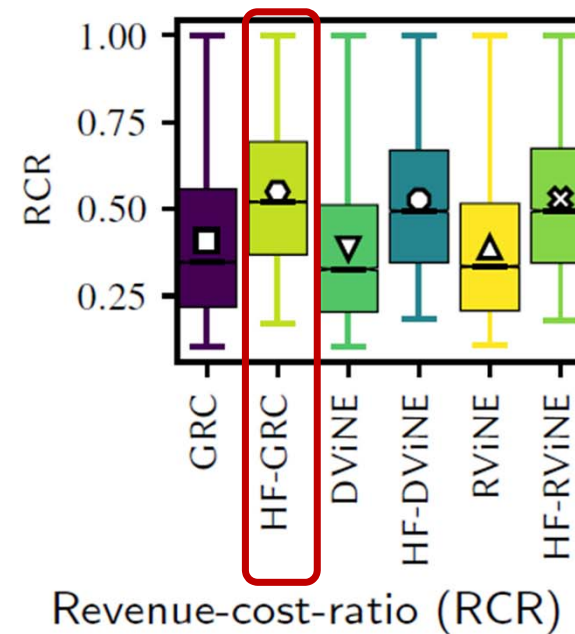
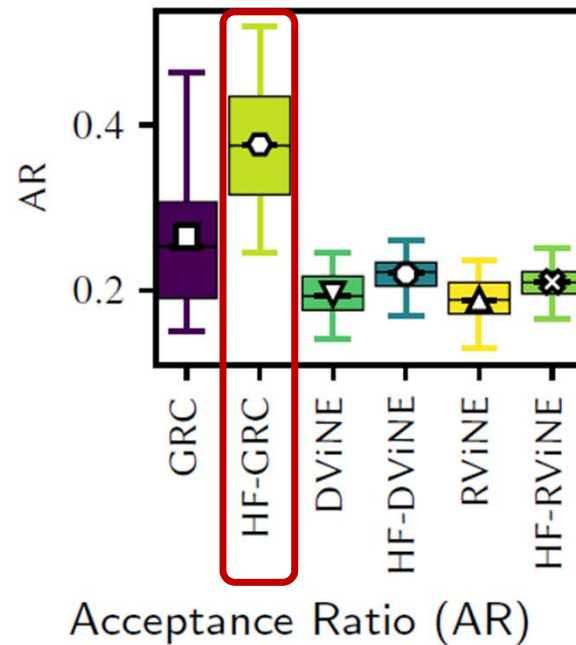
Graph Inputs → Neural Network → Solution



- According to optimization problem:
  - Input Bias Vector  $\mathbf{I}$  integrates available node capacities (CPU)
  - Weight Matrix  $\mathbf{T}$  integrates available datarate capacities (DR)
  - $\mathbf{I}$  and  $\mathbf{T}$  take care of number of selected nodes ( $\zeta$ ) [1]
- Executing means solving: 
$$\frac{d\mathbf{U}(t)}{dt} = -\frac{\mathbf{U}(t)}{\tau_{HF}} + \mathbf{T}\mathbf{V}(t) + \mathbf{I}$$

[1] G Tagliarini, J Christ, and E Page. "Optimization using neural networks". In: IEEE Trans. Comp. 40.12 (Dec. 1991), pp. 1347-1358.

## Efficiency on Real Network Topologies



- VNE algorithms (GRC, DViNE, RViNE) vs. Hopfield variants (HF-GRC, HF-DViNE, HF-RViNE)
- NeuroViNE accepts more networks with less costs

*another way of filtering:  
Data-driven Networking*

*o'zapft is:*

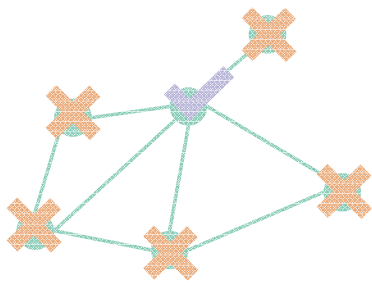
supervised learning  
to learn from previous solutions (the data)  
of (general) network algorithms

Blenk, Andreas; Kalmbach, Patrick; Schmid, Stefan; Kellerer, Wolfgang:

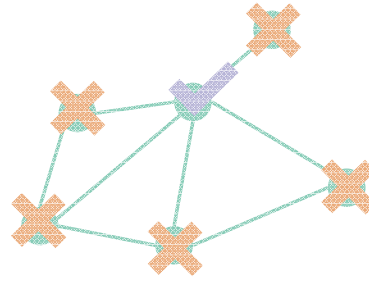
***o'zapft is: Tap Your Network Algorithm's Big Data!***

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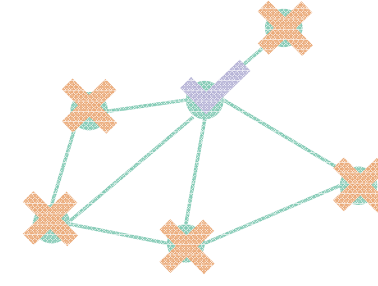
## The Limitation of today's network algorithms: *Fire and Forget*



Place Cache ●



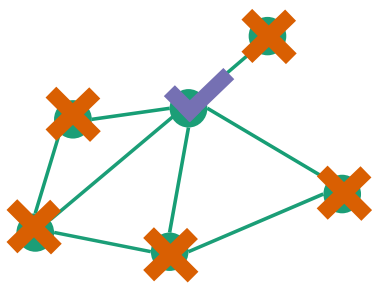
Place Cache ●



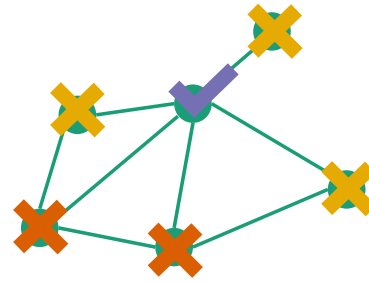
Place Cache ●

Algorithms repeatedly solve similar problems **from scratch**. This is not only boring for the algorithm but also a waste of information and resources

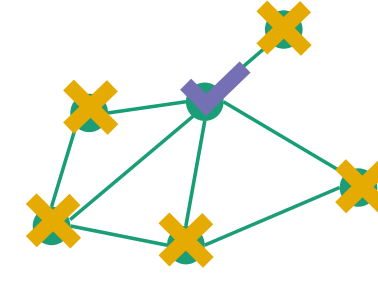
## The Opportunity – Tap into your Algorithm's Big Data



Place Cache ●

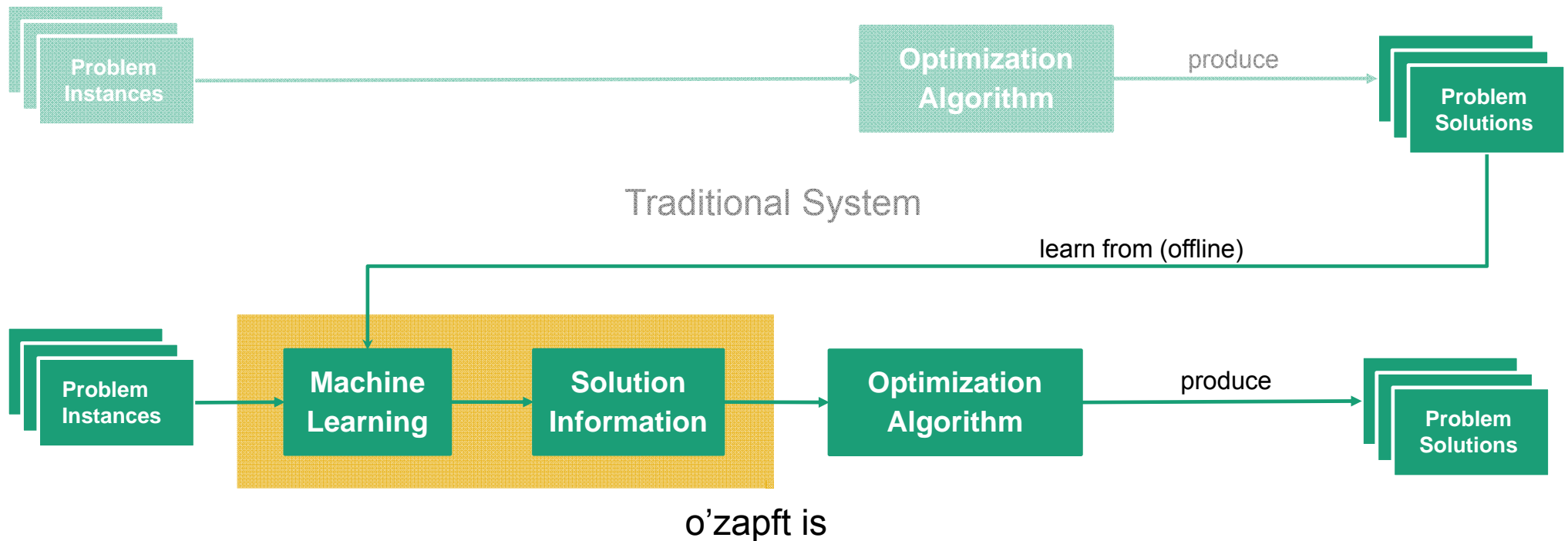


Place Cache ●



Place Cache ●

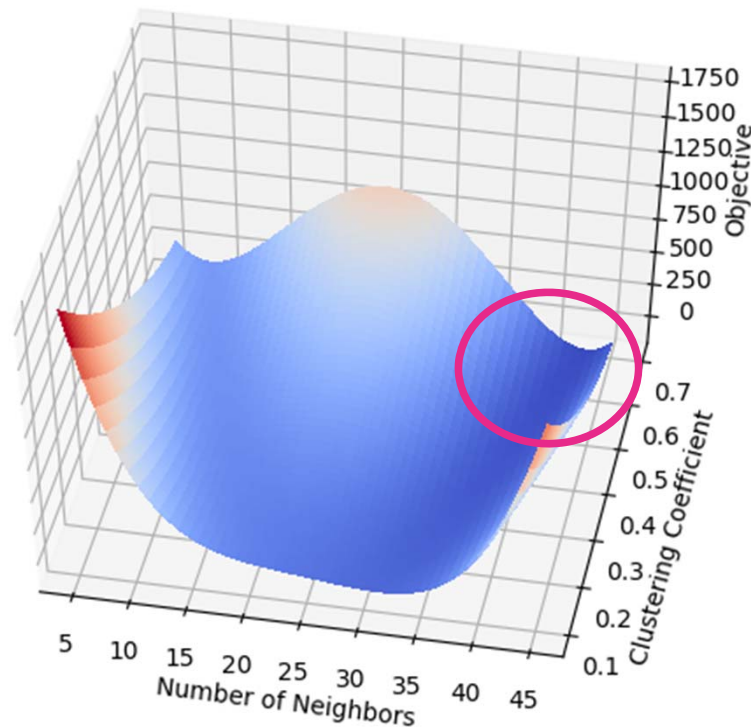
# Traditional vs. Proposed System



- **State-of-the-art:** Neglects produced data!
- **Idea:** Use problem/solution data generated by algorithms regularly solving problems

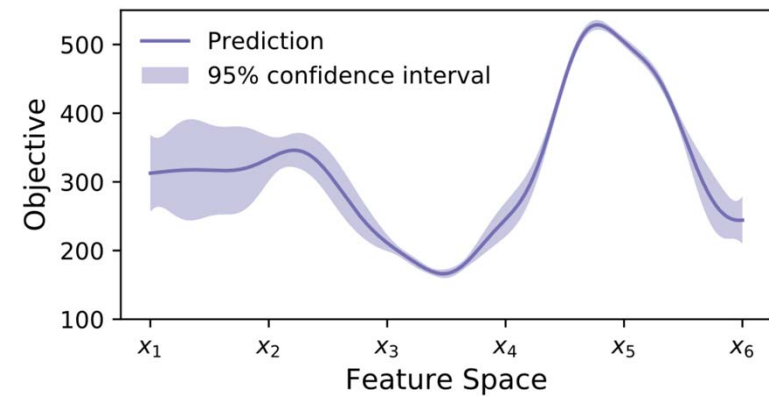
# Potentials

- Potentials: (a) Reduce search space and



(a) Search Space Reduction/Initial Solutions

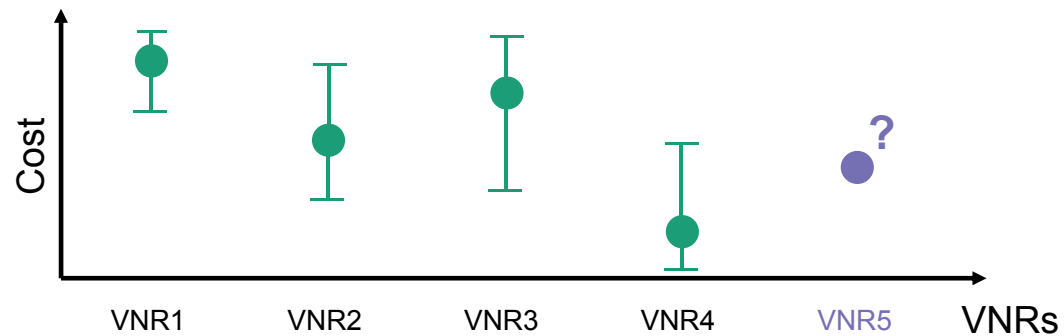
- (b) Predict problem outcome



(b) Predict Value of Objective Function  
→ admission control

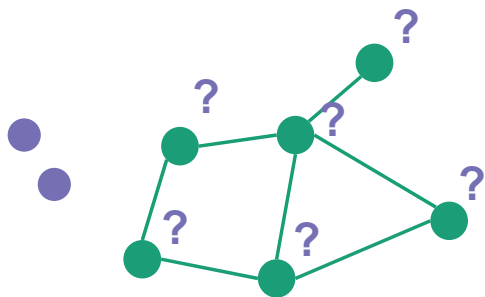
## Use Cases

### Virtual Network Embedding (VNE) – Predict Embedding Costs



**Problem:** Given a VNR and Substrate, what will the cost be?

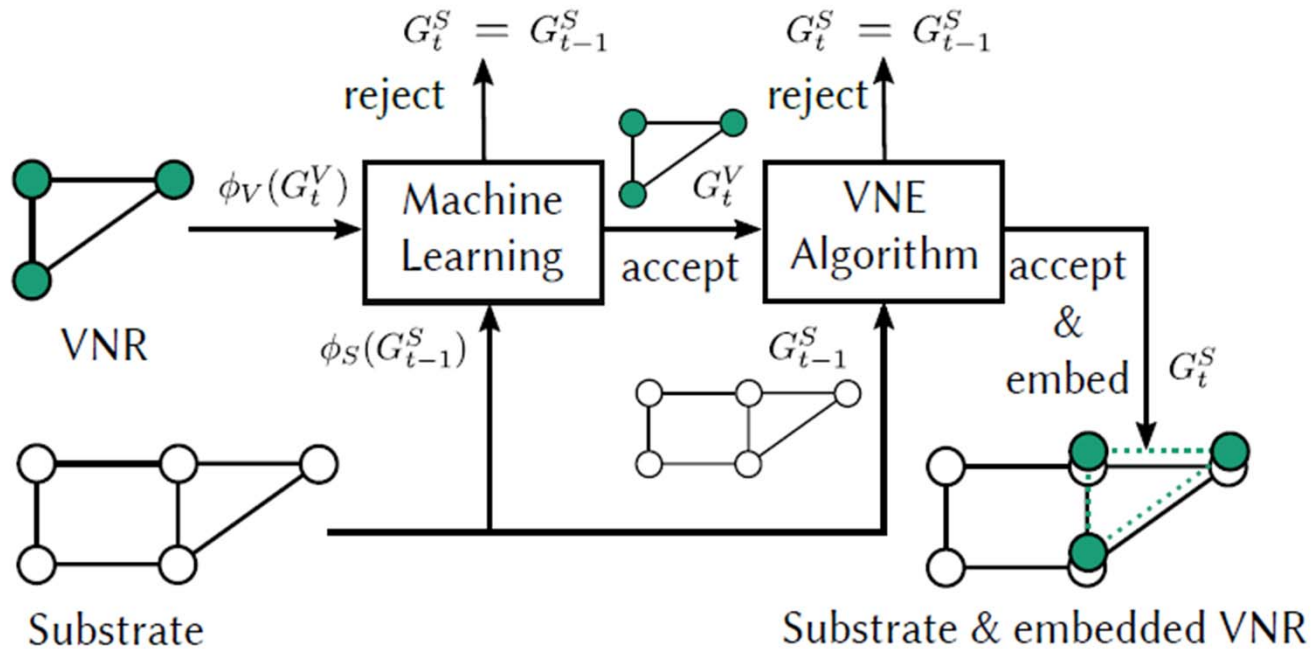
### Facility Location (Controller Placement) – Guess Initial solutions



**Problem:** Given a network and a number of controllers, where to place the controllers?



## Case Study I: Virtual Network Embedding Cost



- Learn and predict the **embedding cost of a VNR**
- Embedding cost = total length of the virtual links interconnecting the requested virtual nodes
- **Supervised learning**: regressors predict the cost of to-be-embedded virtual networks
- Offline training!

# Methodology

## Optimization Algorithms

- Greedy [20]
- GRC (Global Resource Capacity) [8]
- SDP (optimal, Mixed Integer Program (MIP))
- Strawman (SM) (“VNR#nodes&links → cost”)

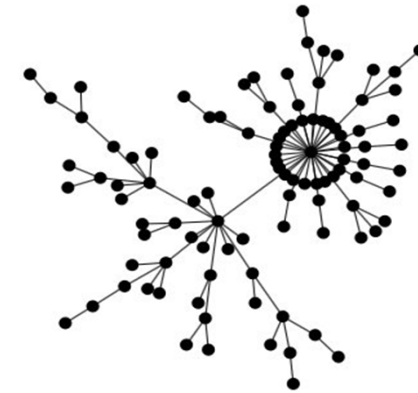
## Substrates

- |  |           |
|--|-----------|
| • Erdős-Rényi (ER)                           | 40 nodes  |
| • Barabasi-Albert (BA) [2]                   | 40 nodes  |
| • Topology Zoo [1]: Kentucky Data Link (KDL) | 734 nodes |
| • 6-ary Fat Tree (DC-FT)                     |           |
| • BCube2 (DC-BC)                             |           |

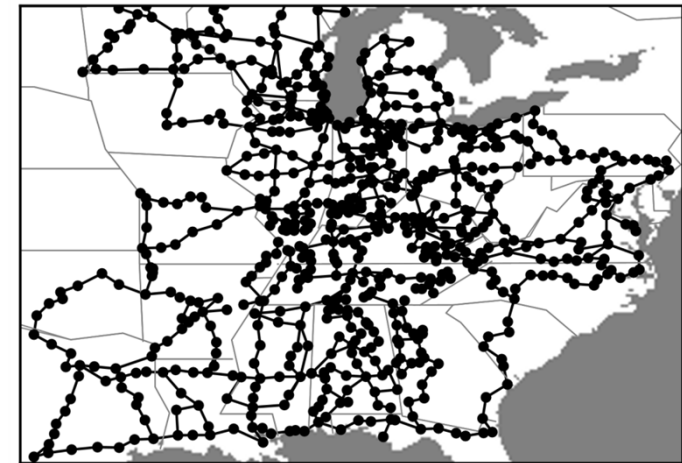
## Objective:

Minimize embedding cost

5 runs with 2500 VRs of each combination



Barabasi-Albert Graph [3]



Kentucky Data Link

[1] Knight et al., The Internet Topology Zoo. *IEEE J. on Sel. Areas in Communications* 29, 9 (2011)

[2] Saino et al., A Toolchain for Simplifying Network Simulation Setup, in *Procs. SIMUTOOLS '13*, Cannes, France, March 2013

[3] Picture taken from [http://graphstream-project.org/media/img/generator/overview\\_barabasi\\_albert.png](http://graphstream-project.org/media/img/generator/overview_barabasi_albert.png)

[8] Long Gong, Yonggang Wen, Zuqing Zhu, and Tony Lee. 2014. Toward profitseeking virtual network embedding algorithm via global resource capacity. *IEEE INFOCOM* 2014

[20] Minlan Yu, Yung Yi, Jennifer Rexford, and Mung Chiang. 2008. Rethinking Virtual Network Embedding: Substrate Support for Path Splitting and Migration. *SIGCOMM CCR* 38, 2 (3/2008)

# Learning embedding cost

## Library:

- Sci-Kit Learn [1]

## Graph features:

- Node degree
- Closeness

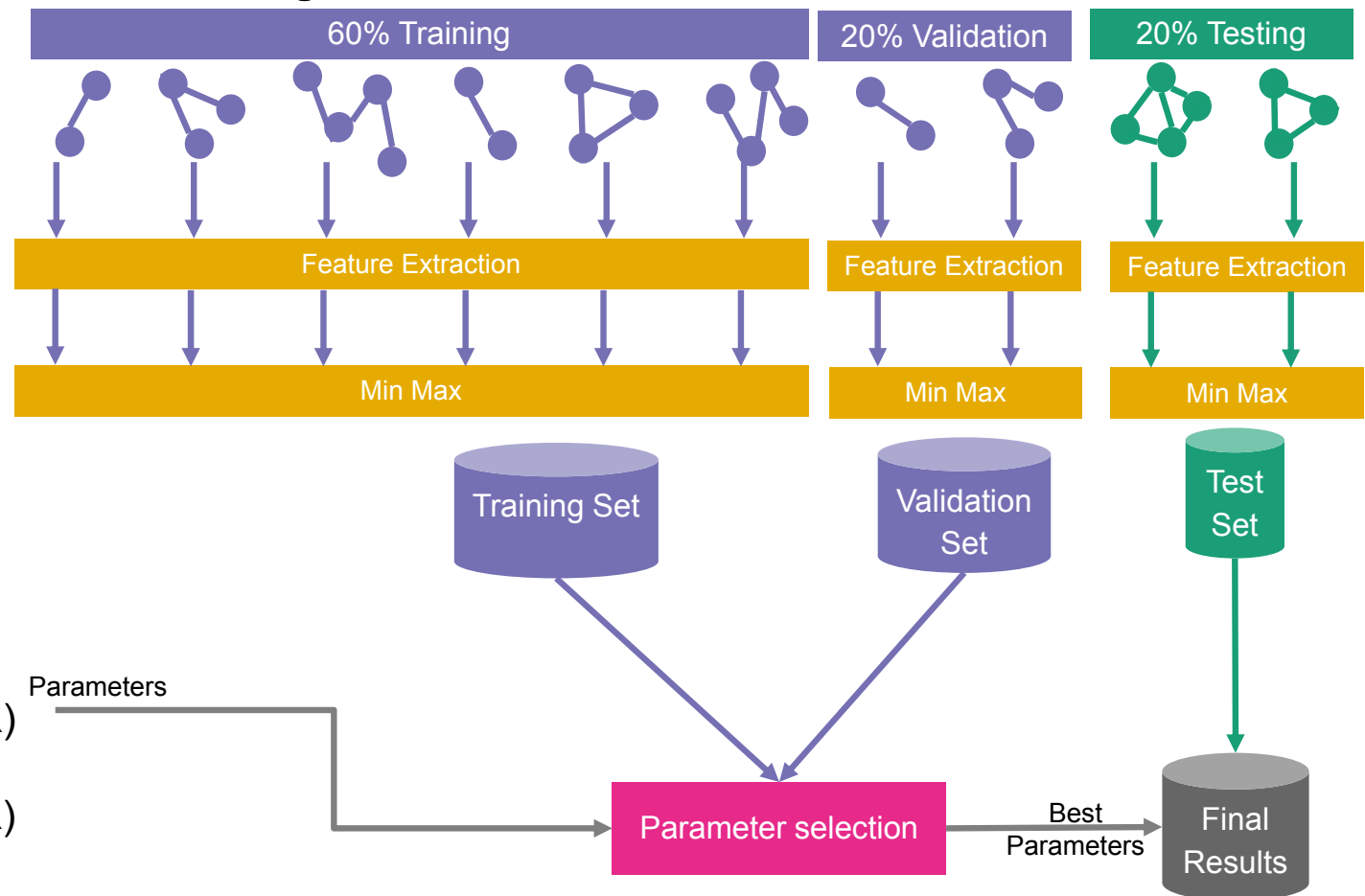
## Measures:

- $R^2$  (goodness of fit for ML models)

## Classifier:

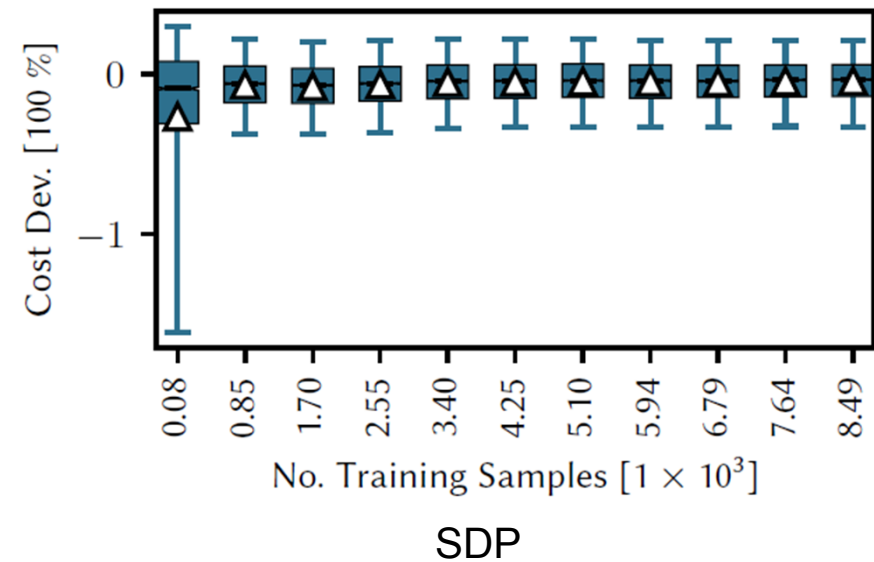
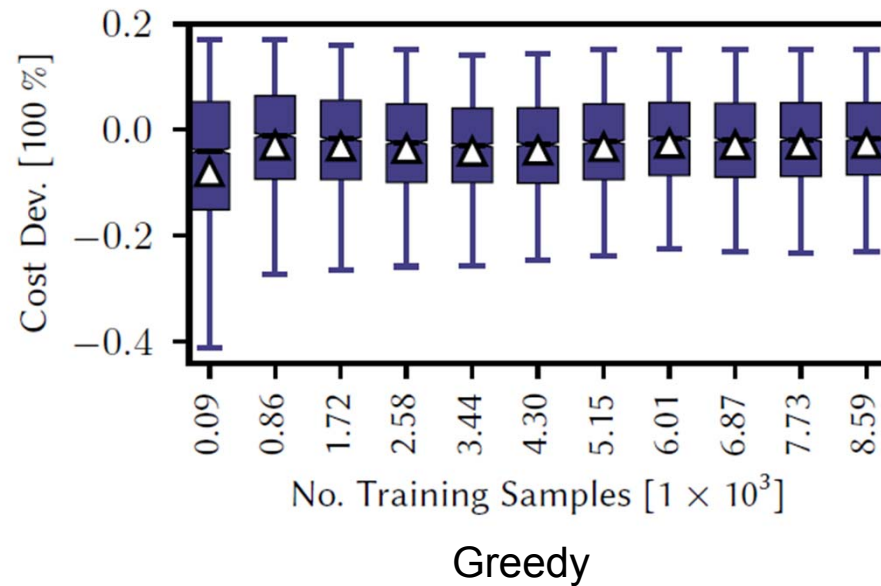
- Linear Regression (LR)
- Bayesian Ridge Regressor (BRR)
- Random Forest Regressor (RF)
- Support Vector Regression (SVR)

## Model Training and Selection:



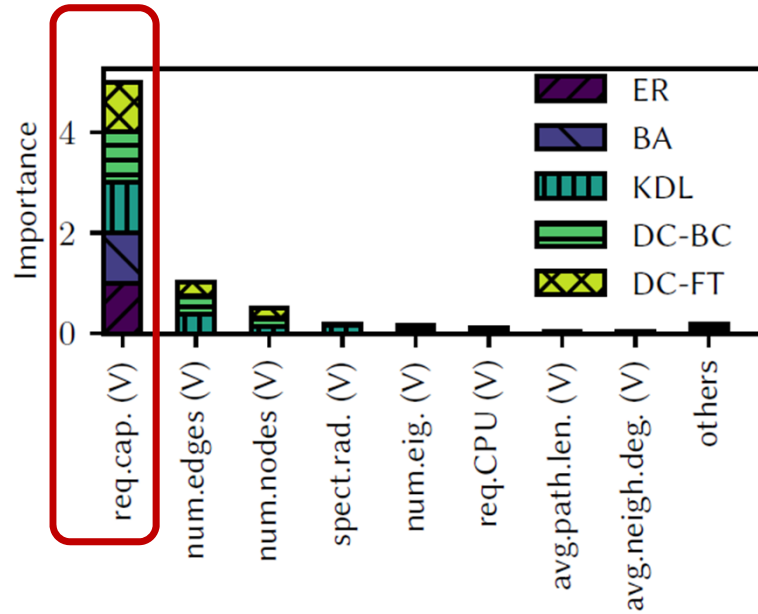
[1] Scikit-learn: Machine Learning in Python, Pedregosa et al., JMLR 12, pp. 2825-2830, 2011.

## How much learning is required?

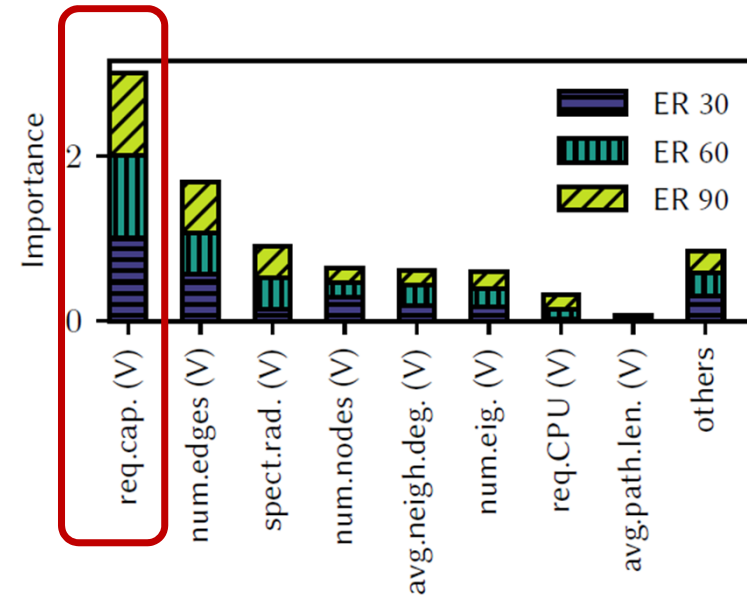


- VNR embedding costs can be estimated well after a short training period

# Which graph features are important for solution learning?



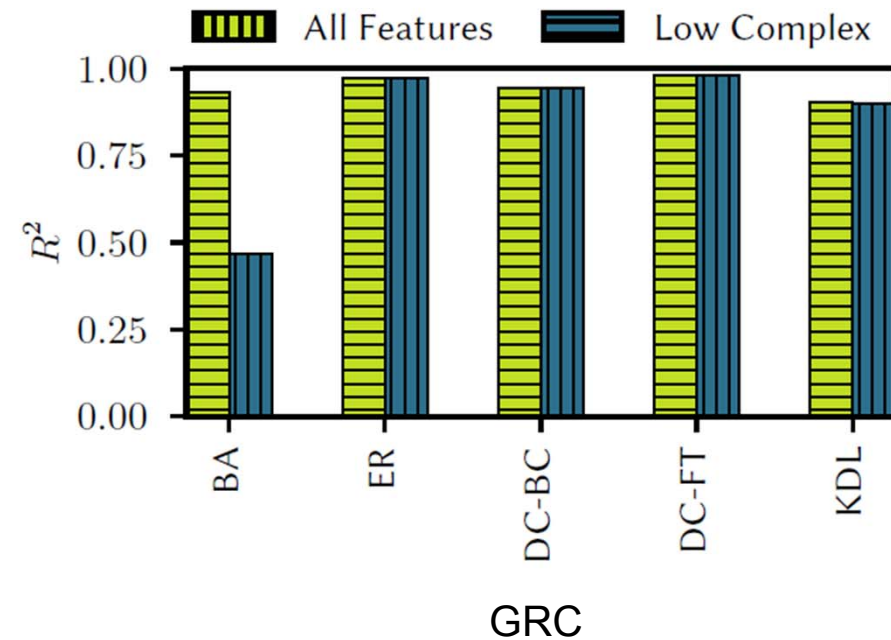
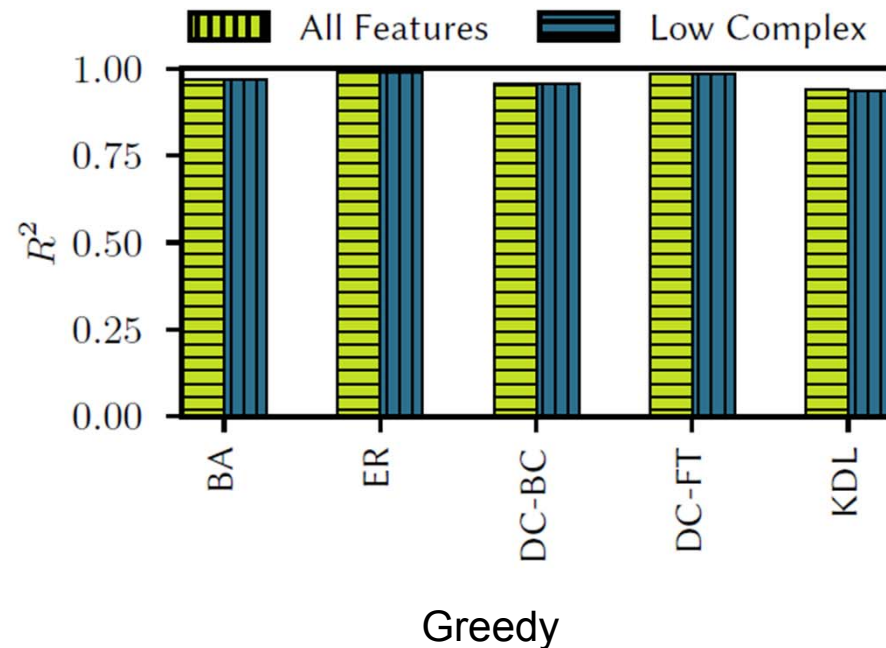
Greedy



SDP

- Requested Link Capacity is most important
- For SDP the importance is more distributed (larger search space and variation of solutions)

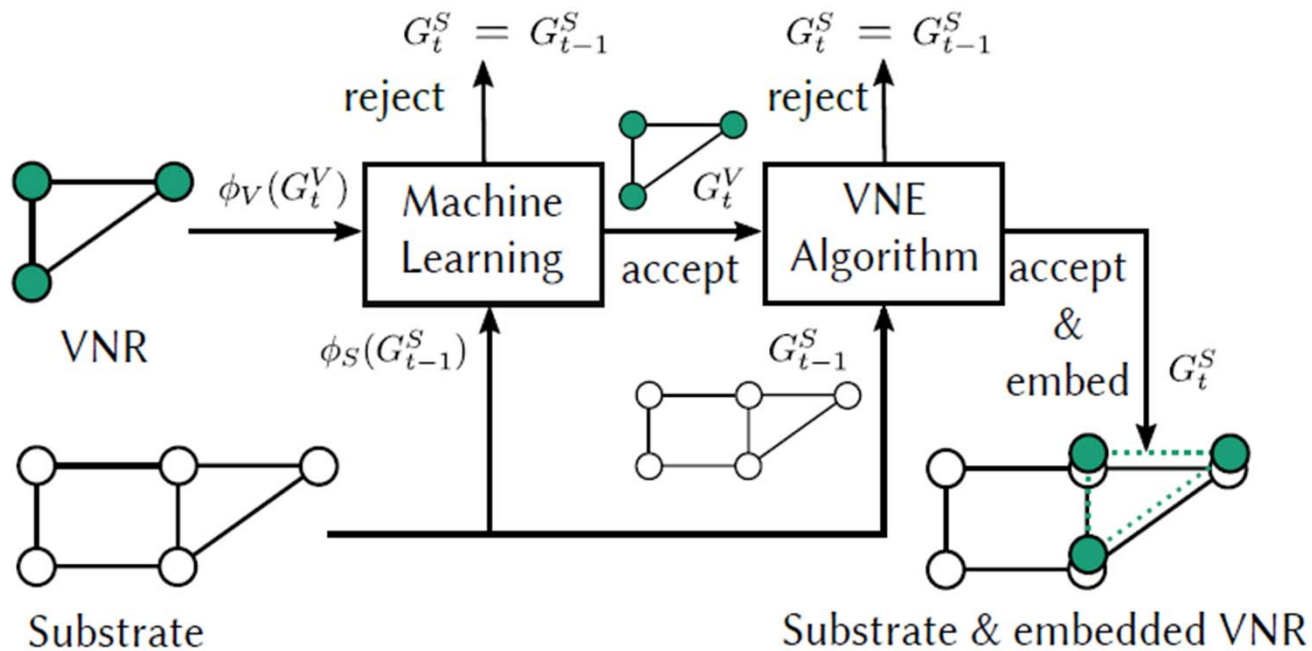
## Is one feature enough?



- Trained regressors with features of different complexity:  $O(n)$ ,  $O(n+m)$ ,  $O(n * \log n)$  [14]
- Already low complexity features provide a high  $R^2$  (goodness of fit for ML models)

[14] Geng Li, Murat Semerci, Bülent Yener, and Mohammed J Zaki. 2012. Effective graph classification based on topological and label attributes. Statistical Analysis and Data Mining 5, 4 (Aug. 2012), 265–283.

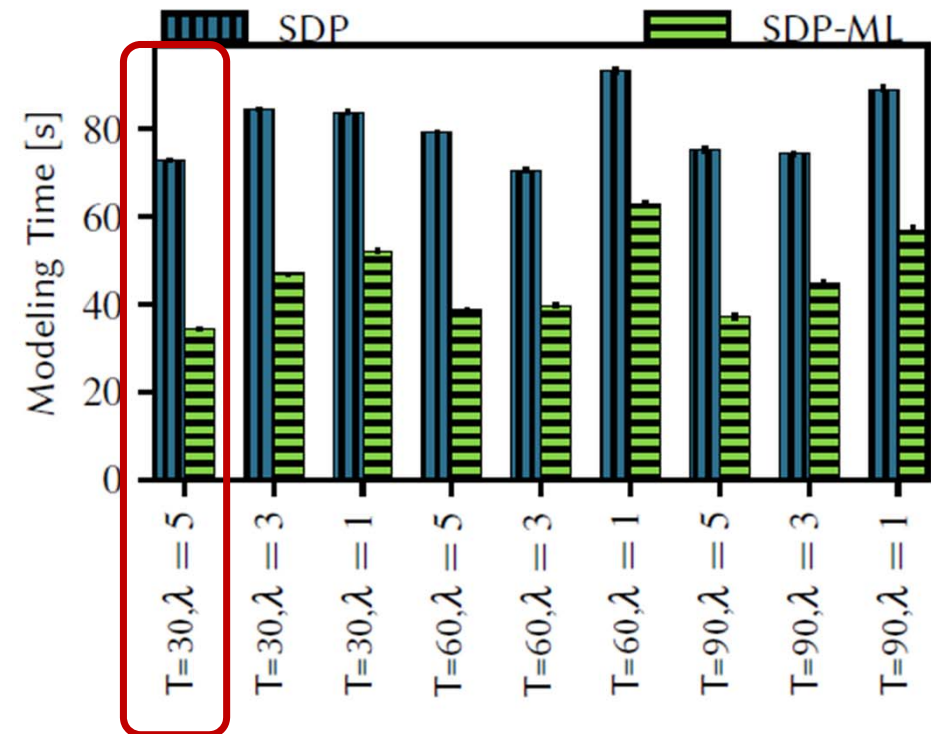
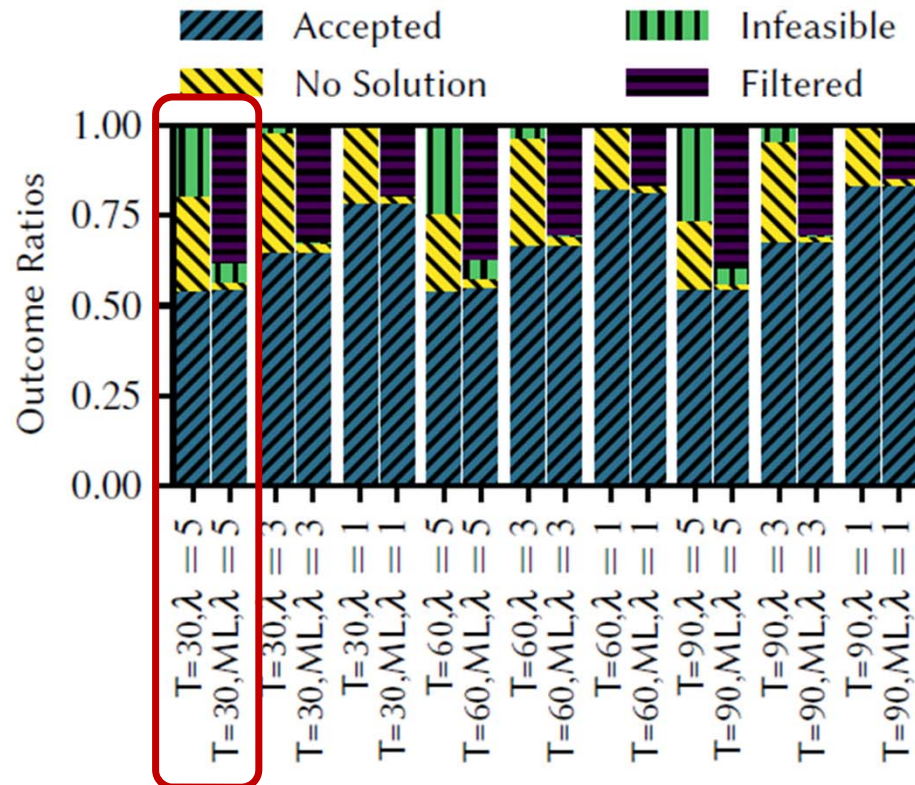
## Case Study II: Predicting Acceptance Probabilities of VNE Requests



- Supervised learning: **use data with accepted and rejected requests** ! Offline training!
- Recurrent neural network (RNN) for classification
- **Filter** Infeasible and requests with unacceptable algorithm runtime (No Solution)



# Can we speed-up optimal algorithms using admission control?



- Efficient Filtering of infeasible and unacceptable requests
- Efficient saving of model creation time
- Saving up to 50% computational resources



## Conclusion

**Machine Learning** can be successfully used to **preprocess** models leaving existing algorithms or optimizers **untouched**

**Boost your network algorithm with ML preprocessing – Tap your data!**

- **Neurovine:** *Hopfield neural network to preprocess (subgraph extraction) VNE algorithms*
  - *tailored filtering*
- **o'zapft is:** *supervised learning to learn from previous solutions of network algorithms*
  - **data-driven networking algorithms**

## Important References

- Andreas Blenk, Patrick Kalmbach, Johannes Zerwas, Michael Jarschel, Stefan Schmid, Wolfgang Kellerer: ***NeuroViNE: A Neural Preprocessor for Your Virtual Network Embedding Algorithm*** IEEE INFOCOM 2018 (main conference), Honolulu, HI, USA, April 15-19, 2018.
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- Andreas Blenk: ***Towards Virtualization of Software-Defined Networks: Analysis, Modeling, and Optimization***. PhD Thesis, Technische Universität München, März 2018.
- Blenk, Andreas; Kalmbach, Patrick; van der Smagt, Patrick; Kellerer, Wolfgang: ***Boost Online Virtual Network Embedding: Using Neural Networks for Admission Control***. 12th International Conference on Network and Service Management (CNSM), 2016