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# AI for Networks :

## *Use case perspectives*

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# Outline

**1** ML for Networks

**2** ML for Networks in OLN-Orange Labs Networks

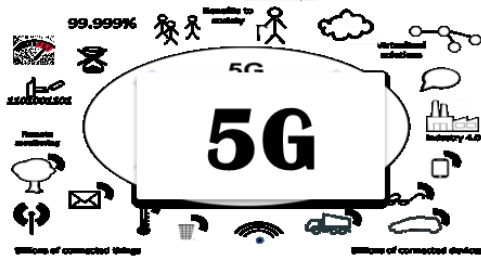
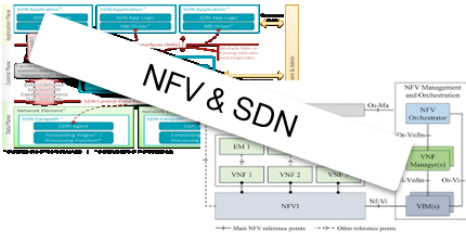
**3** Use case perspectives in Network

**4** Key messages

# 1 Machine Learning for Networks: Not an infinite list of operations

SON; Self Organizing Networks  
Autonomic Networking  
Cognitive Networking

## 3G 4G



	<b>Data description</b>	Deriving statistical characteristics of data
	<b>Data segmentation</b>	Grouping of data into homogeneous clusters
	<b>Data association</b>	Discovering interesting relations between variables
	<b>Data classification</b>	Finding the function linking target categorical variables with input variables
	<b>Data regression</b>	Finding the function linking target numerical variables with input variables
	<b>Data forecasting</b>	Predicting the value of a target variable for the future
	<b>Variation detection</b>	Determining possible drifts in data characteristics
	<b>Anomaly detection</b>	Identifying items which do not conform to an expected pattern
	<b>Sequential optimization of parameters</b>	Controlling an interactive system or environment

# 1 Machine Learning for Networks

*Different steps*

**What happened?**

**Why did it happen?**

**What will happen?**

**How can we make it happen?**

Information

Actuations

**Observe**

**Understand**

**Predict**

**Learn/Act**

Estimate the sensitivity of KPIs to parameters

Determine the most impacting parameters

forecast an event in the future

Automated decision support based on acquired knowledge

Analyze correlations between KPIs

Root cause analysis

Model a generalizable relationship between metrics

Online learning:  
Try (and may fail) to enhance future decisions

Characterize normal behavior  
→ Detect anomalies, trends, context shifts...

Variable scope of use cases : E2E, specific network segments covering both infrastructure and service levels

Resilience, Security, QoS and SLA, traffic processing, Incident Mgt. CDN Logs, OSS logs

Software Networks (SDN, NFV based and towards 5G) & Green



**ML for  
Networks  
in OLN**



Optimisation techniques for resources planning, allocation and network function placement etc.

Dedicated Networks (RAN, FTTH, WIFI, etc).  
E.g; Diagnosis, SON, etc.

## 2 Machine Learning in Networks

### *Typology of Data*

Various  
types &  
format

**Probes, Monitoring agents, Surveys,  
etc**

**Data from RAN, Fixed access, Wi-Fi,  
Core Networks, Network topology,  
CDN logs, OSS logs, QoS/QoE metrics,  
Alarms, trouble tickets, etc.**

**Service parameters, SLA, Network  
configuration files**

**Social Networks, Weather Forecast**

**VNFs: e.g. vIMS, vEPC,  
Slicing: data from PoCs on Smart Grid,  
eHealth, etc.**

**Numerical Data**

**Categorical Data**

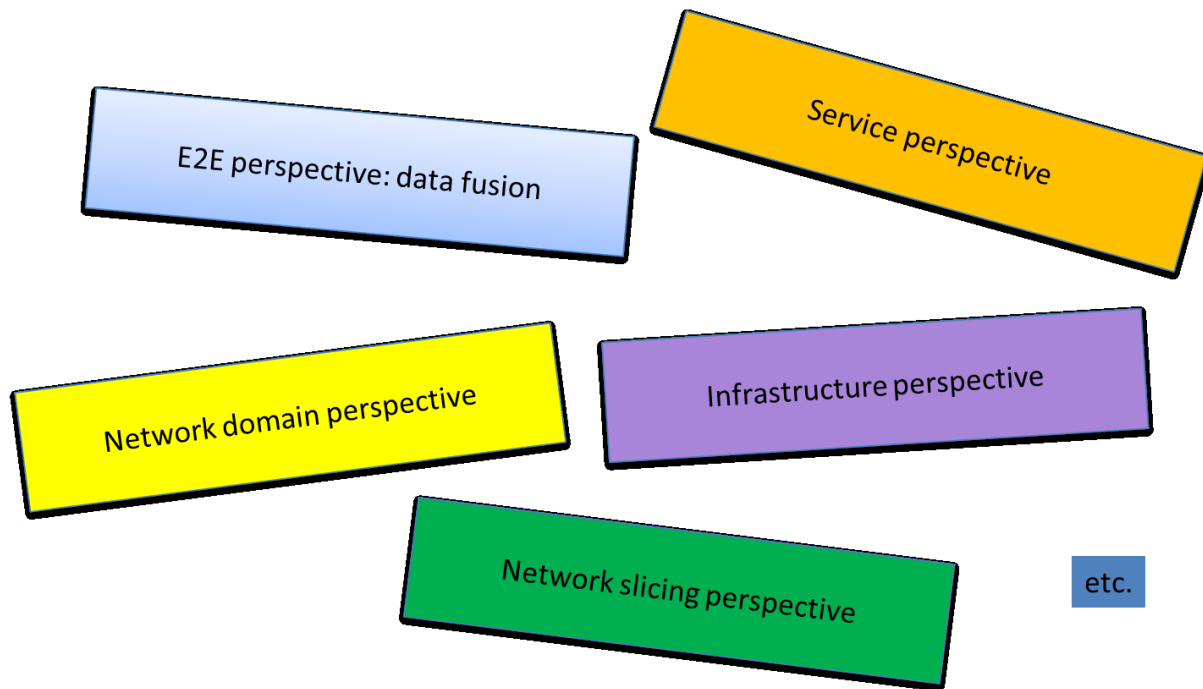
**Timeseries Data**

**Text**

**Code (config. Files)**

### 3 Use case perspectives in Network

1. Problem framing is even more important in Machine Learning for Networks
2. Usecases are generally covering or belonging to different perspectives



### 3 Use case perspectives in Network

*e2e perspective: data fusion*

**Problem . Predict demand patterns and anomalies** (peaks, mobility, user typology) : Enriching telecom internal data with external evidence. E.g. Use **Social Media** data (Twitter, Foursquare,..) to **predict** large gatherings of people that might drastically affect traffic demand



Network data



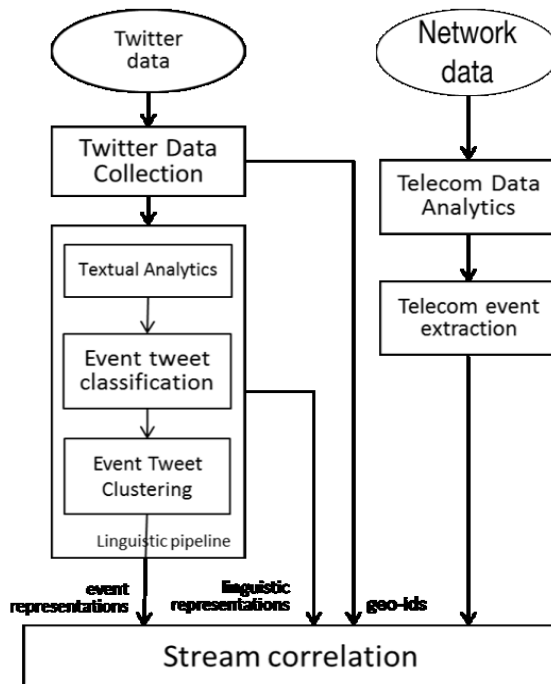
Social Networks data



Weather Forecast data



Points of Interest data



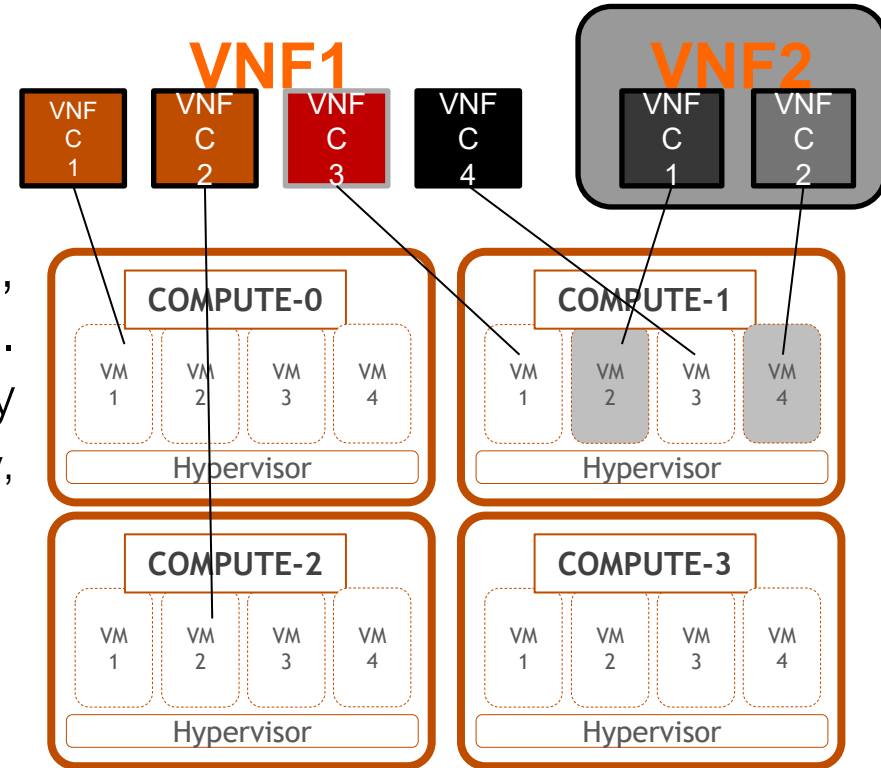
### *Solution.*

- Crawl Twitter data,
- Analyze Twitter data,
- Define twitter events,
- investigate algorithms for event extraction,
- Analyze Telecom data data,
- identify consumption anomalies (peaks)
- Correlation analysis

Ref. [Spatio-temporal clustering approach for detecting functional regions in cities](#)

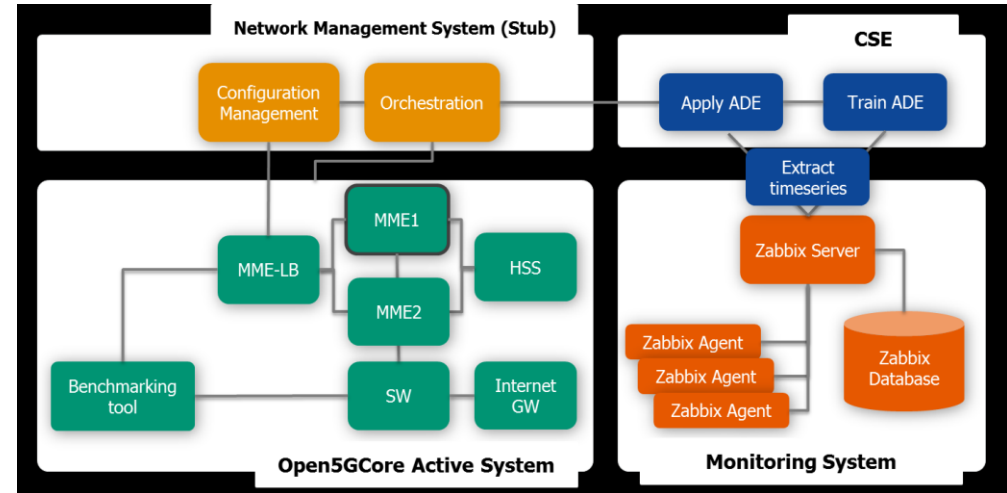


Problem. **Noisy Neighbor:** 2 or more VNFs, deployed on same cloud infrastructure. This may cause “noise” to one another by “hogging” resources (including CPU, Memory, Storage, Networking).



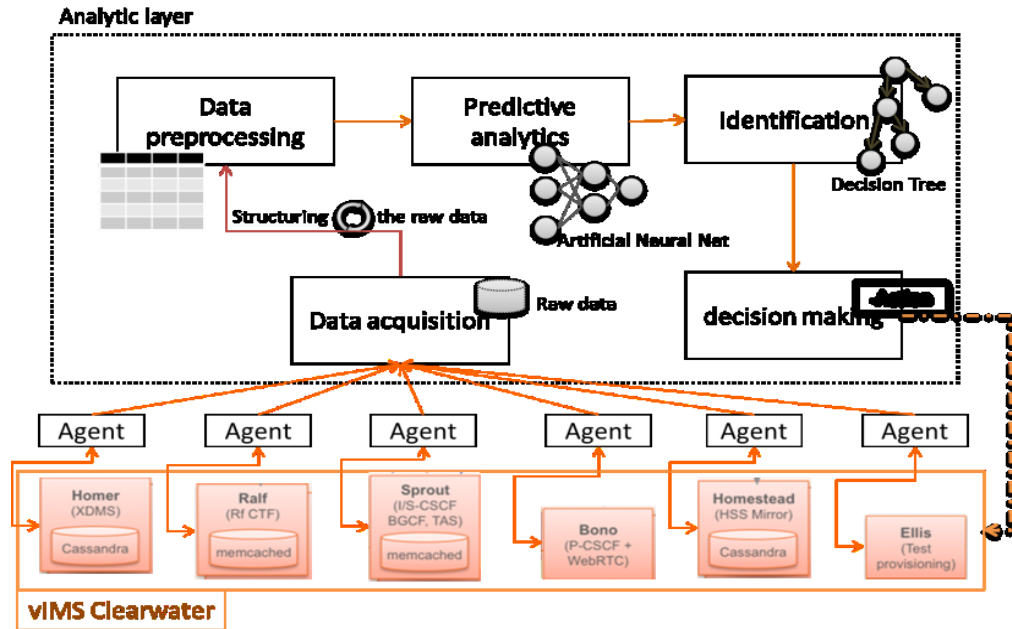
### Problem. **Anomaly detection for vEPC**

- 1/ Anomaly is detected
- 2/ A notification is sent to orchestration
- 3/ The orchestrator will indicate to the MME LB to forward all the requests to the hot standby MME
- 4/ MME having the abnormal behaviour is rebooted by the orchestration functionality.



Problem. Guarantee Service Level Objectives (SLO). e.g. of SLOs

- Service availability
- Service Response time
- Latency
- .....



- ✓ **Availability and Quality of data : a must have**
- ✓ **Problem framing is important: the use case perspective help to select the data to use**
- ✓ **E2E approach towards Network Intelligence: how to build a common E2E approach while taking into account the different perspectives**

**Thank You!**