

0. Introduction

Data Analysis for Networks - NDA (2019-2020)
Anastasios Giovanidis

Sorbonne-LIP6



Course (main) Bibliography

- B.1 Gareth James, Daniela Witten, Trevor Hastie, Robert Tibshirani.
"An introduction to statistical learning: with applications in R".
Springer Texts in Statistics.
ISBN 978-1-4614-7137-0 (DOI 10.1007/978-1-4614-7138-7)
- B.2 C. Bishop, "Pattern Recognition and Machine Learning", Springer
2006.
ISBN 978-0387-31073-2
- B.3 H. Pishro-Nik, "Introduction to probability, statistics, and random
processes", available at <https://www.probabilitycourse.com>, Kappa
Research LLC, 2014.

Surveys - Overview

- S.1 Raouf Boutaba et al. - "A comprehensive survey on machine learning for networking: evolution, applications and research opportunities", Journal of Internet Services and Applications, Springer (2018) 9:16
DOI 10.1186/s13174-018-0087-2

Stats VS Machine Learning

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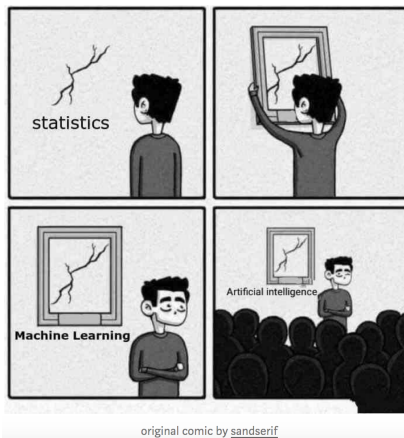


Figure: "When you're fundraising, it's AI. When you're hiring, it's ML. When you're implementing, it's logistic regression."

Intro

Data Analysis and Machine Learning (ML) revolutionise our world!

- ▶ Computer Vision (CV) and Natural Language Processing (NLP):
classifying images, facial recognition, automatic translation.
- ▶ Recommendation engines:
Amazon, Netflix, or Youtube.

Been around since a very long time...

- ▶ *Statistics is a branch of mathematics dealing with the collection, analysis, interpretation, and presentation of masses of numerical data.*
- ▶ *"Machine Learning, is the field of study that gives computers the ability to learn without being explicitly programmed" (Arthur Samuel, 1959)*

Why now? Sufficient and cheap computational power & lots, lots, lots of (labeled) data available e.g. Facebook and Google photos, WWW...

Highlights I

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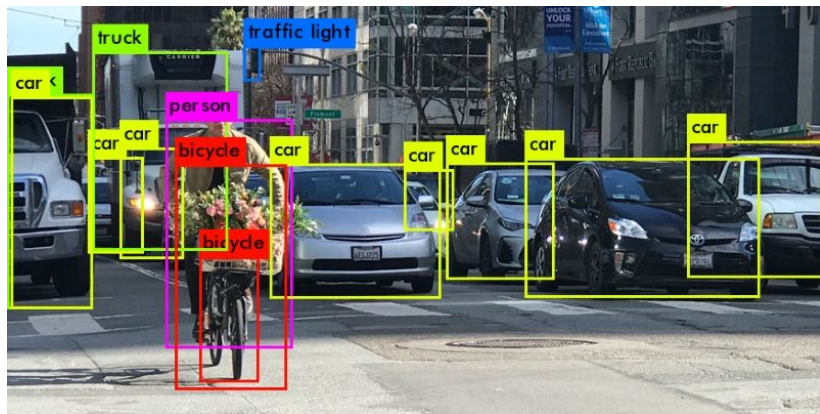


Figure: Object detection and recognition for driverless cars.

Highlights II

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Behind Hey Siri: How Apple's AI-Powered Personal Assistant Uses DNN

ABHISHEK SHARMA - FEB 16, 2018

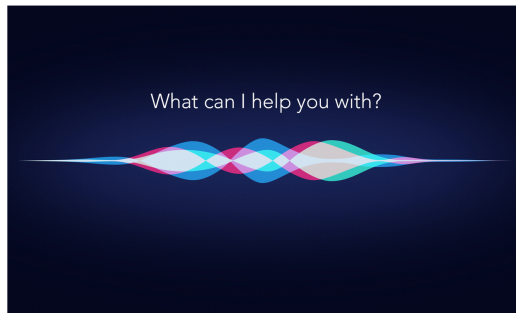


Figure: Speech recognition.

Highlights III

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Figure: Useful recommendations.

Taxonomy of ML methods

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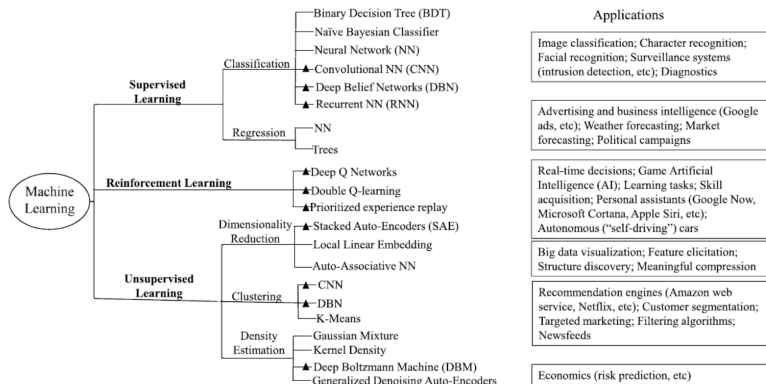


Figure: Taxonomy and applications (Fadlullah, et al (IEEE, 2017)).

Method differences

All three methods require a common element to work:

DATA!!!

The difference is the type of data available or collected:

- ▶ **Supervised:** Labelled data, model learning.
- ▶ **Unsupervised:** Unlabelled data (**majority of telecom data**).
- ▶ **Reinforcement:** Exploration-exploitation. Data is the rewards collected by application of an action.

Labeling is a non-trivial process to establish the ground-truth. Often hand-made by experts.

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☞ Make a distinction between **static** and **dynamic** environments: Data from the first are n -dimensional points, from the second **time-series**.

History of Data Analysis and ML methods

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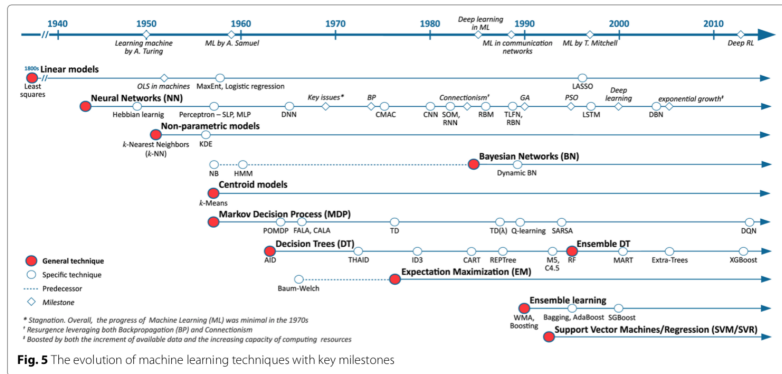


Figure: ML historical evolution (from [S.1]).

Main tasks to perform

What can we do with all these methods?

- ▶ **Estimation**: quantify unknown parameters from observations.
- ▶ **Inference**: guess the unknown underlying statistics.
- ▶ **Regression**: guess an underlying model and predict possible outcomes of an experiment.
- ▶ **Classification**: decide on the class of an object.
- ▶ **Dimensionality Reduction**: compress the information contained in several features to easier describe an object.
- ▶ **Clustering**: group objects based on affinity.

Some Tasks

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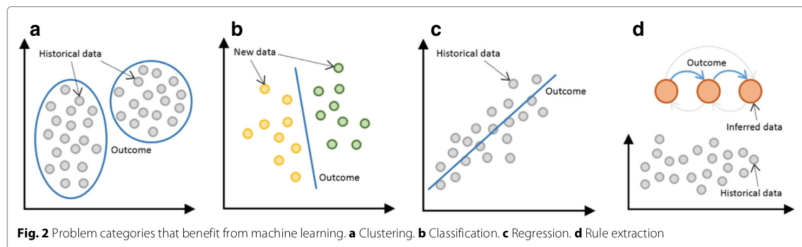


Figure: Task examples (from [S.1]).

General methodology

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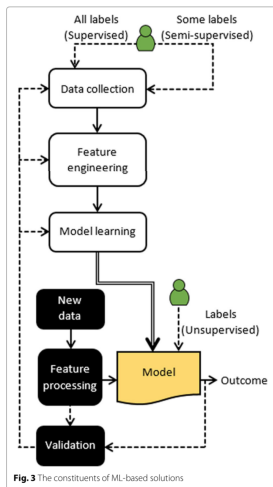


Figure: ML historical evolution (from [S.1]).

Telecom Network science and Data

☞ Telecommunication networks offer the infrastructure for ML.

But! Their design and functionality can profit from data analysis and ML, through Telemetry: massive data availability about QoS, QoE, KPIs...

Main possibilities:

1. **Traffic**: prediction, classification, routing.
2. **Performance**: congestion control, resource management, fault management, QoS/QoE management.
3. **Anomaly detection**: hardware/software failure.
4. **Security**: Intrusion detection, DoS or DDoS Attacks.

Traffic IP

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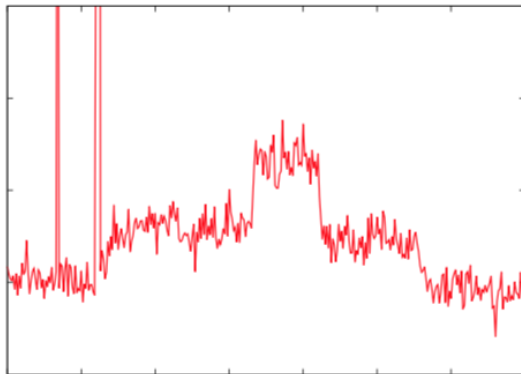


Figure: *image from thesis Audrey Wilmet.*

Traffic

► Prediction

Forecast future traffic from previously observed data: Time series forecasting through ARMA models (auto-regressive moving average)

► Classification

Associate network traffic to pre-defined classes, e.g. HTTP, FTP, WWW, DNS, P2P
or applications, e.g. Skype, YouTube, Netflix...

Features: port number, packet payload, host behaviour, flow features, QoS requirements.

Traffic can be encrypted! Rely on stochastic characteristics.

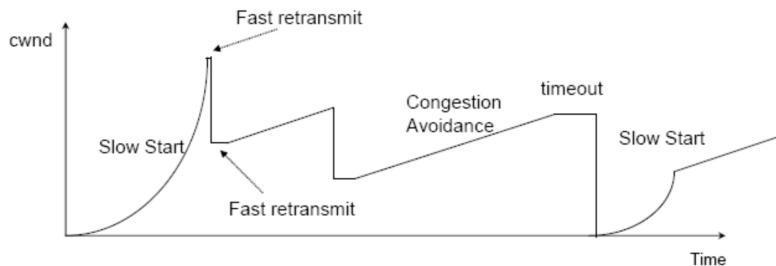
► Routing

Select a path for packet transmission with an objective: cost minimisation, link utilisation, QoS provisioning, etc.

Use of **Reinforcement Learning** techniques, to explore the environment without supervision (trial-and-error learning).

TCP

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TCP congestion control

TCP protocol limits the packet sending rate when congestion is detected.

But! TCP recognizes and handles all packet losses as network congestion (buffer overflow).

A packet loss can be due to other reasons:

- ▶ Packet reordering.
- ▶ Fading and shadowing in wireless.
- ▶ Wavelength contention in optical.

Solution: Classify the cause of packet loss and reduce TCP transmission rate only when congestion.

Features: inter-arrival time, round-trip time, one-way delay.

☞ Also, learn the appropriate window reduction per congestion event!

Network security

Protect the network against cyber-threats.

Attacks can compromise the network's availability and resources.

☞ Businesses are under security threats → cost billions in damage and recovery, may have impact on their reputation.

Current Security measures include :

- ▶ Encryption of network traffic, Anti-viruses, Firewalls, etc.

☞ Extra protection:

- ▶ **Intrusion Detection/Prevention**: phishing, DoS, DDoS, ...

Monitor the network for malicious / anomalous activities, find patterns (=attack signatures) in big datasets that deviate from normal behaviour.

What is normal? Unsupervised learning, clustering methods.

Structure of the course I

☞ Methods from statistics, machine-learning and stochastic processes.

Each course on Wednesdays: 2 hours Theory + 2 hours Python Lab

Part I: Statistics

- ▶ C1. Intro to NDA / Probability basics (18 September 2019)
- ▶ C2. Frequentist Estimation (25 September 2019)
- ▶ C3. Hypothesis Tests (02 October 2019)
- ▶ C4. Bayes Rule (09 October 2019)

Structure of the course II

Part II: Machine Learning

a. Supervised

- ▶ C5. Regression (16 October 2019)
- ▶ C6. Model Selection / Validation (23 October 2019)
- ▶ C7. Classification (06 November 2019)
- ▶ C8. Feature Selection / Regularisation (27 November 2019)
- ▶ C9. Tree-based methods (04 December 2019)

b. Unsupervised

- ▶ C10. Clustering (11 December 2019)
- ▶ C11. Anomaly Detection / PCA (18 December 2019)

Structure of the course III

Part III: Time-series

- ▶ C12. Principles of Time-Series (08 January 2020)
- ▶ C13. Modelling with Time-Series (15 January 2020)
- ▶ C14. Forecasting using Time-Series (22 January 2020)

👉 End January / begin February 2020 final exam.

Final Note:

40% Python code from all TPs

60% Final exam.

Teaching material

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Course Material (slides):

<https://github.com/yokaiAG/DataNets-Course>

People:

- ▶ Anastasios Giovanidis (responsible)
- ▶ Maximilien Danisch, Lionel Tabourier.

END