

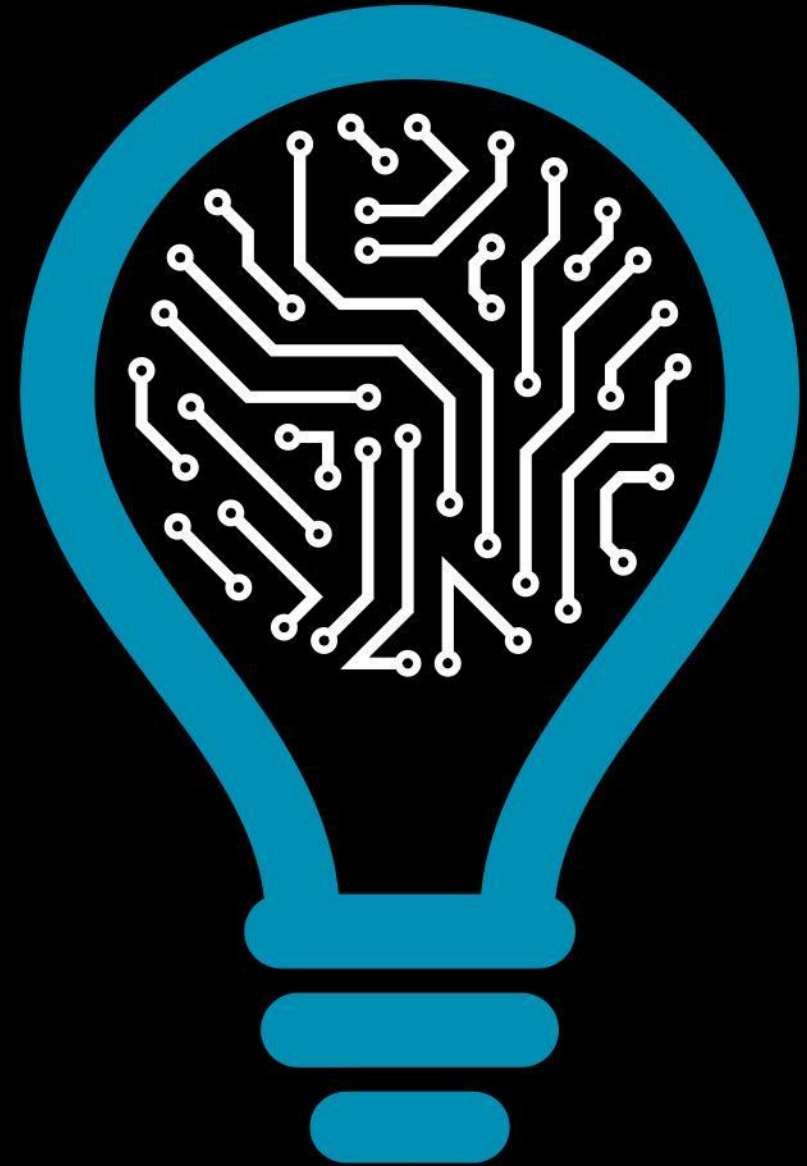
Using Machine Learning to Improve the Performance of Flying Networks

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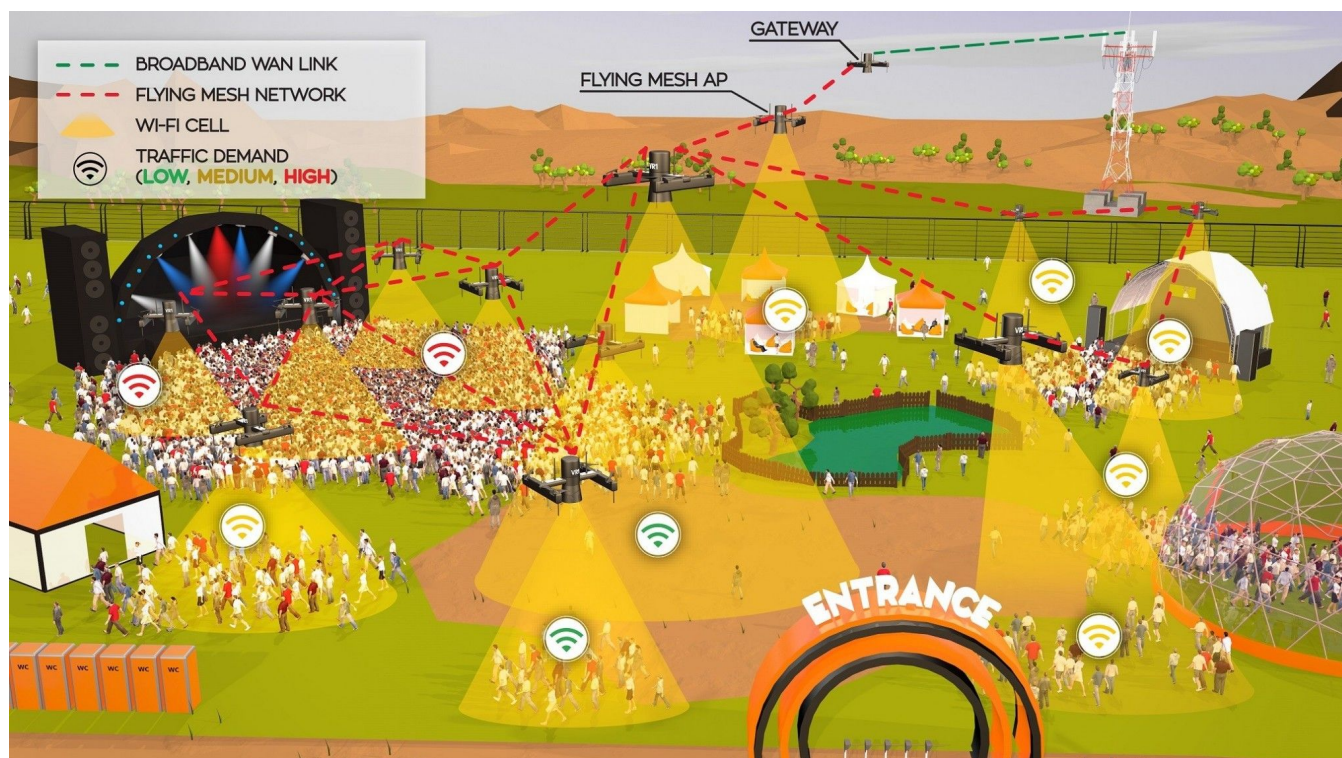


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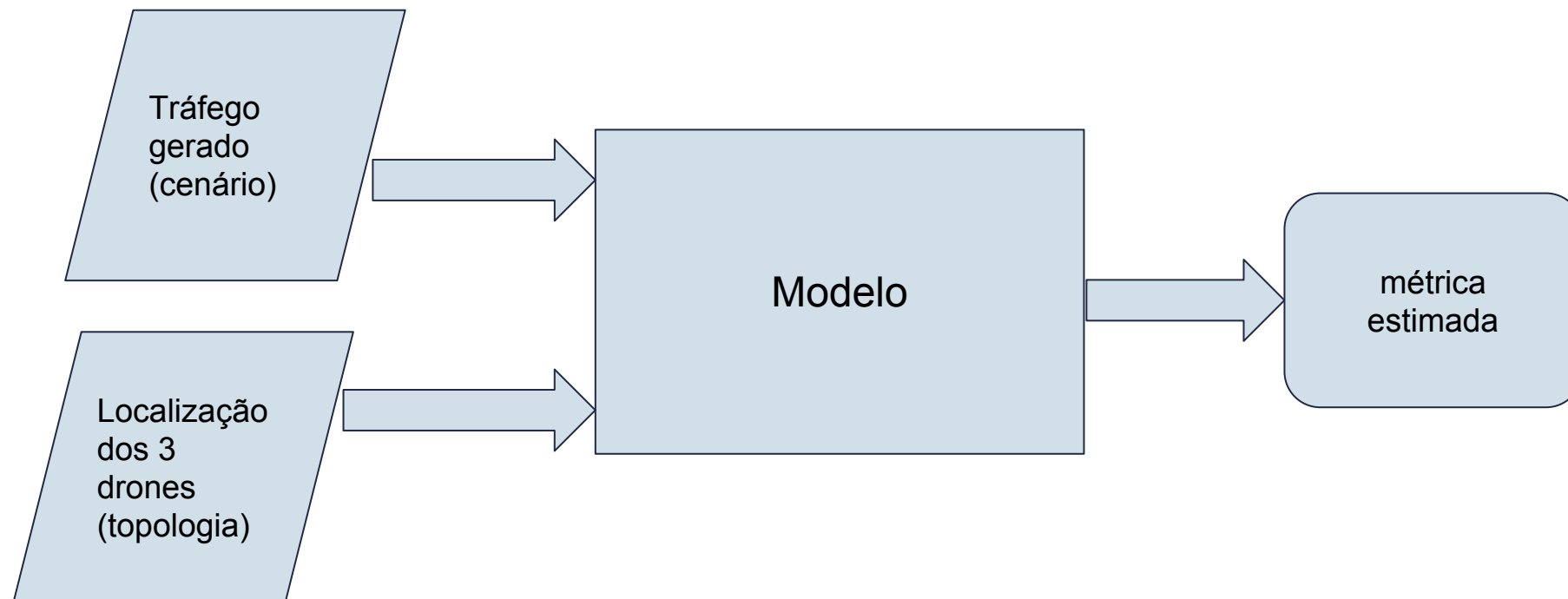
Enquadramento

- Uso de redes baseadas em drones (UAV's) como resposta a eventos temporariamente lotados (TCE's)

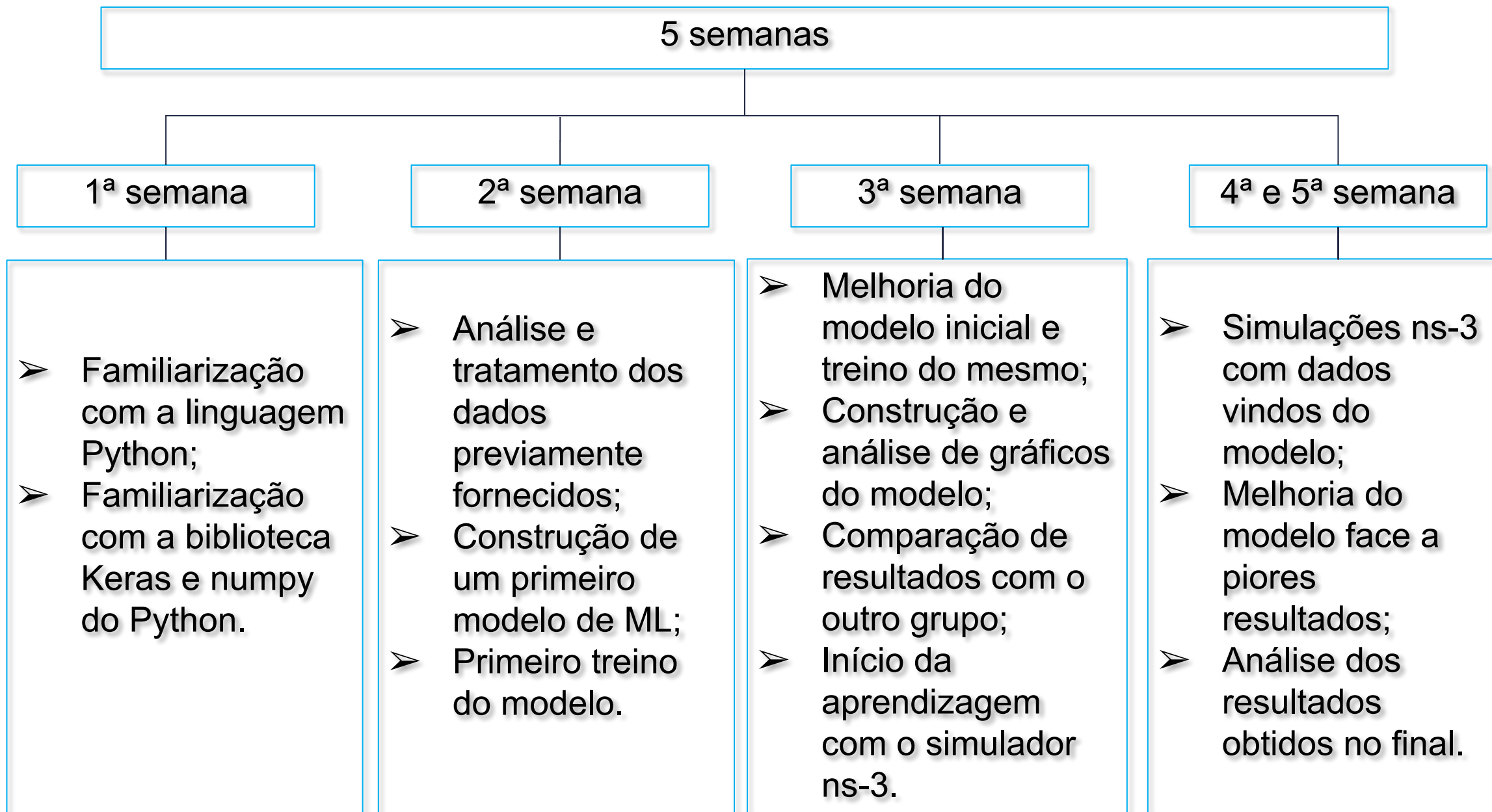


Objetivos

- Construção de um modelo Machine Learning que preveja as métricas (throughput, delay ou PDR) de uma rede UAV
- Implementação de um algoritmo que encontre a melhor localização dos UAVs para um dado cenário de tráfego gerado

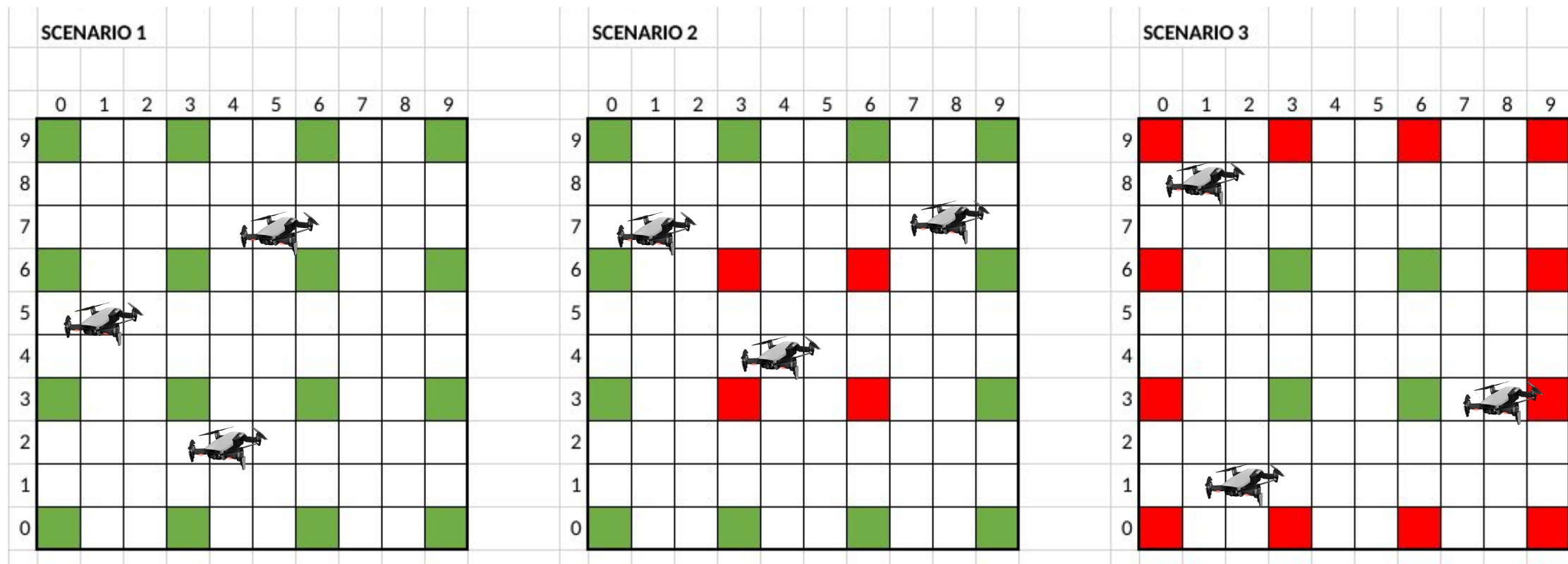


Trabalho desenvolvido



Dataset

	Null traffic demand ($\lambda = 0$ Mbit/s)
	Low traffic demand ($\lambda = 3$ Mbit/s)
	High Traffic demand ($\lambda = 10$ Mbit/s)



- 3 Drones;
- Altitude de 10 metros;
- Cada zona tem dimensão 30m*30m
- Tráfego UDP
- *WifiCellRange* de 100 metros
- *WifiChannelNumber* : {36,40,44}
- Métricas a analisar (*throughput*, *delay*, *pdr*)

Processamento dos dados

```

Linha de comandos - python -i build_model.py
>>> input_train
array([[[[ 3.         , 0.         , 0.         , ..., 0.         ,
          0.         , 3.         ], 0.         , ..., 0.         ,
          [ 0.         , 0.         ], 0.         , ..., 0.         ,
          [ 0.         , 0.         ], 0.         , ..., 0.         ,
          ...,
          [ 0.         , 0.         , 0.         , ..., 0.         ,
          [ 0.         , 0.         ], 0.         , ..., 0.         ,
          [ 0.         , 0.         ], 0.         , ..., 0.         ,
          [ 3.         , 0.         ], 0.         , ..., 0.         ,
          0.         , 3.         ]],
        [[ 3.02953607, 3.06634492, 2.80236837, ..., 0.43139197,
          0.16931388, 0.07336994],
          [ 2.43830285, 2.4803205 , 2.60391312, ..., -0.02806965,
          -0.37829206, -0.51786329],
          [ 1.84706962, 1.89600158, 2.03895751, ..., -0.37829206,
          -0.8641997 , -1.10909652],
          ...,
          [-1.10909652, -0.8641997 , -0.51786329, ..., 0.94374563,
          0.7373873 , 0.66460316],
          [-1.70032975, -1.10909652, -1.10909652, ..., 1.31438002,
          1.31438002, 1.25583639],
          [-1.10909652, -1.10909652, -1.70032975, ..., 1.25583639,
          1.84706962, 1.84706962]]],
        ...,
        [[[ 0.         , 0.         , 0.         , ..., 0.         ,
          0.         , 0.         ], 0.         , ..., 10.         ,
          [ 0.         , 0.         ], 0.         , ..., 3.         ,
          [ 0.         , 0.         ], 0.         , ..., 0.         ,
          ...,
          [ 0.         , 0.         , 3.         , ..., 0.         ,
          [ 0.         , 0.         ], 0.         , ..., 3.         ,
          [ 0.         , 0.         ], 0.         , ..., 0.         ,
          [ 0.         , 0.         ], 0.         , ..., 0.         ,
          0.         , 0.         ]],
        [[ 7.14390291, 6.14881563, 5.19491291, ..., 4.4517146 ,
          5.19491291, 6.14881563],
          [ 5.47674311, 4.90466431, 3.80958332, ..., 2.9295496 ,
          3.80958332, 4.90466431],
          [ 3.80958332, 3.80958332, 2.54694432, ..., 1.48481447,
          2.54694432, 3.80958332],
          ...,
          [-4.52621566, -2.85905587, -1.19189607, ..., 0.18922433,
          1.48481447, 2.9295496 ],
          [-4.52621566, -2.85905587, -1.19189607, ..., 1.48481447,
          2.54694432, 3.80958332],
          [-2.85905587, -2.16849567, -0.79833303, ..., 2.9295496 ,
          3.80958332, 4.90466431]]]])
>>> throughput_train
array([2.689776 , 2.952488 , 2.928736 , ..., 2.805651 , 2.15420875,
       2.665089 ])
>>>

```

Fig 2: Dados de treino

```

#Settings
SCENARIO_ROWS = 10 #Number of rows in each scenario
SCENARIO_COLUMNS = 10 #Number of columns in each scenario
SCENARIO_TOPOLOGIES_NO = 200 #Number of topologies by scenario
SCENARIOS_NO = 10 #Number of scenarios
TOPOLOGIES_TRAINING = 128 #Number of topologies to be used in training
TOPOLOGIES_VALIDATION = 32 #Number of topologies to be used in validation
TOPOLOGIES_TESTING = 40 #Number of topologies to be used in testing
SCENARIOS_TRAINING = [1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 10] #Scenarios to be used in training
SCENARIOS_VALIDATION = [5, 9] #Scenarios to be used in validation
SCENARIOS_TEST = [3, 8] #Scenarios to be used in testing
DIVISION_BY_TOPOLOGIES = False #True if division train/validation/test is to be made by topologies
DISTANCE_ENCODING = True #True if the topologies should use distance encoding
NORMALIZE_DATA = True #True if data should be normalized
USE_TRANSFORMATIONS = True #True if data augmentation should be used
CHANNELS_LAST = False #True if data to be fit to the model should have channels_last format
USE_CALLBACKS = False #True if callbacks should be used when training the model
TEST_RESULTS = True #True if the program should present the results of the tests

```

Fig 3: Tipos de settings usados

Camadas do Modelo

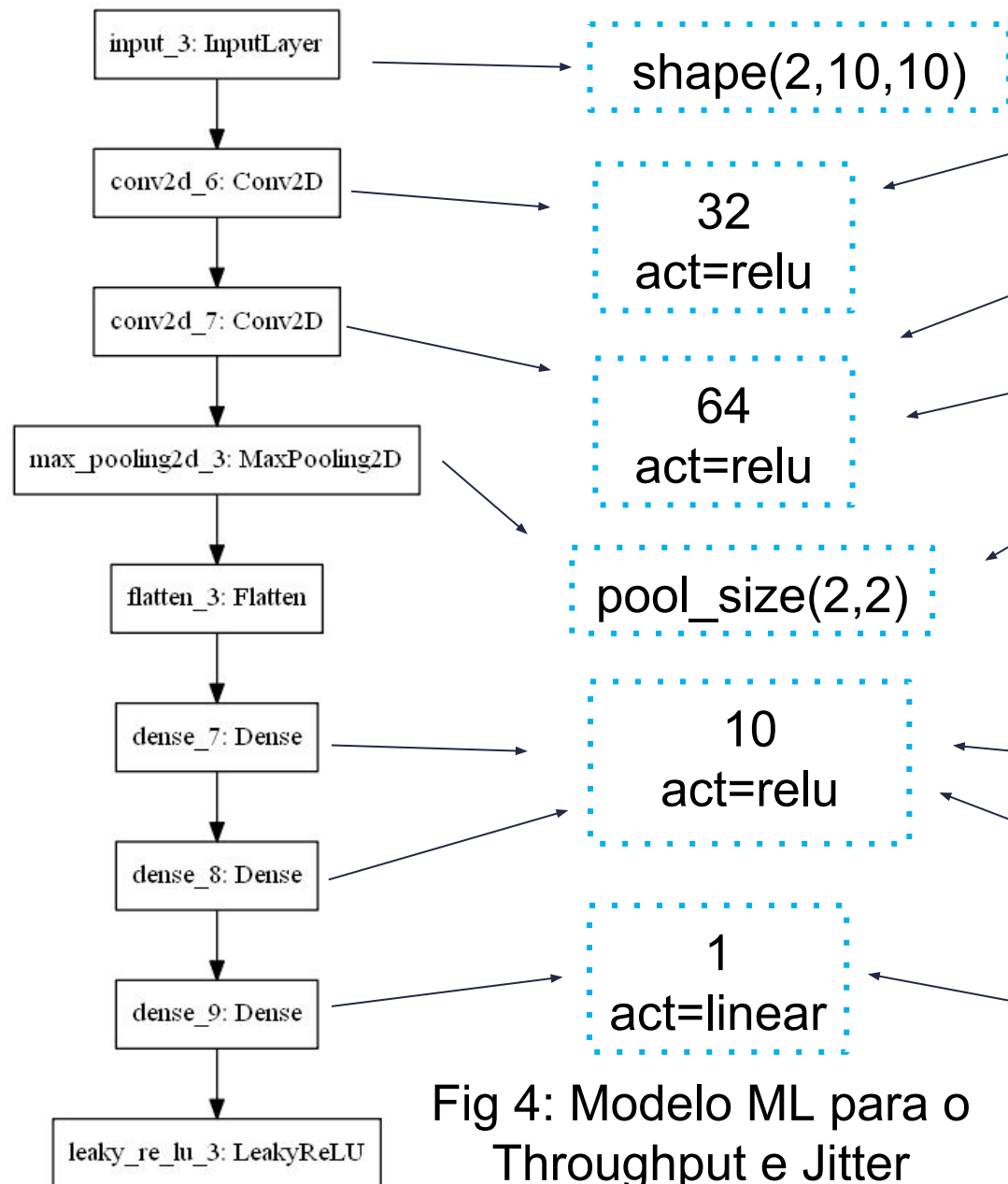


Fig 4: Modelo ML para o Throughput e Jitter

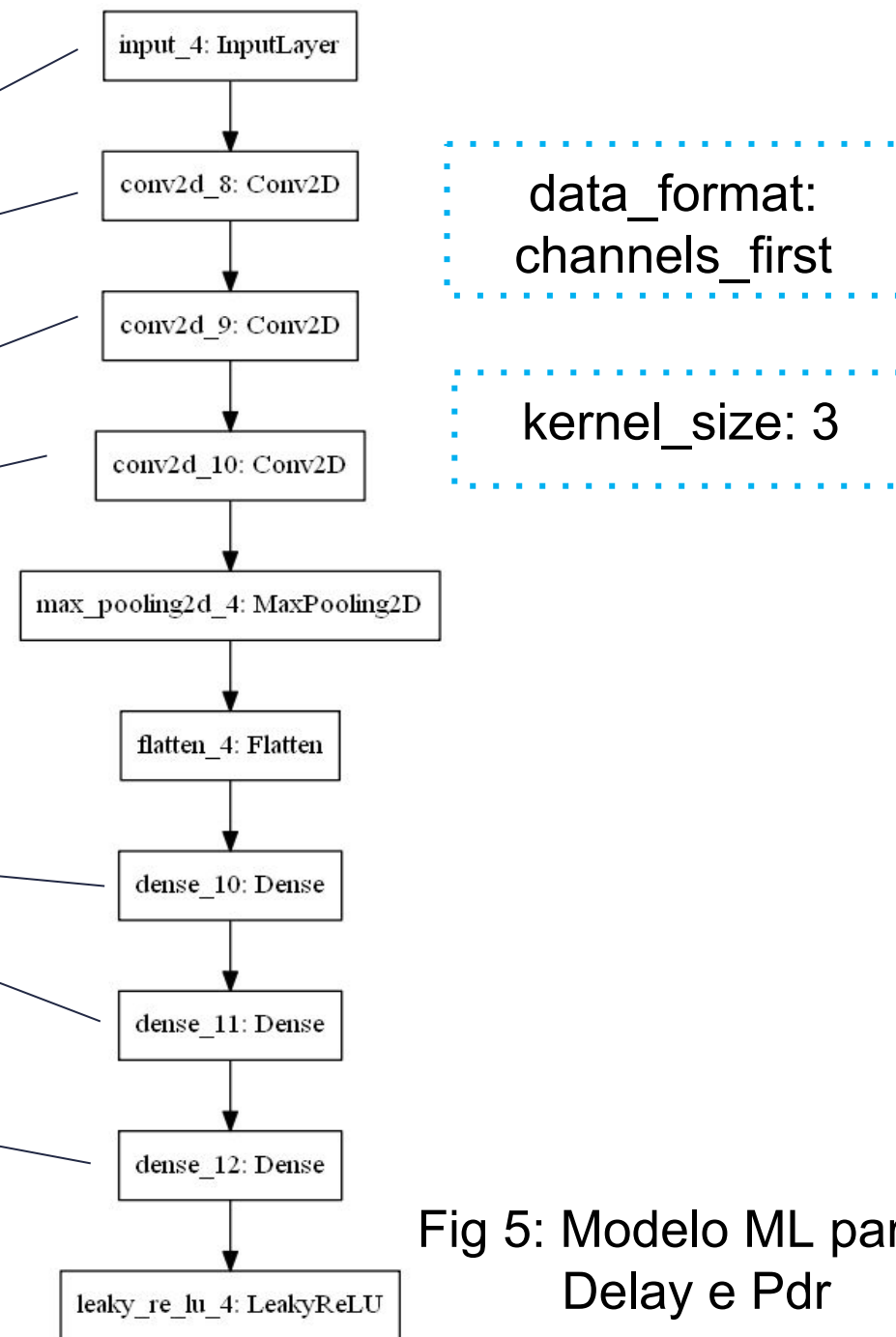
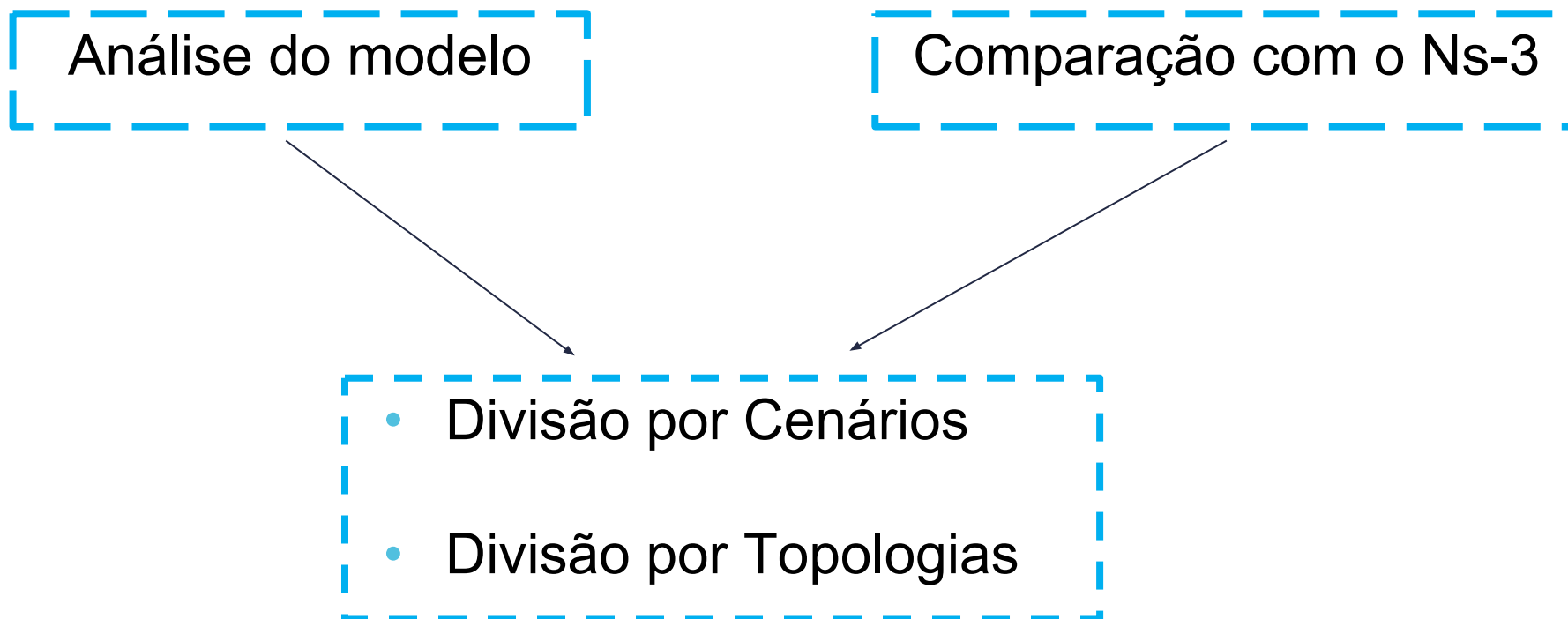


Fig 5: Modelo ML para o Delay e Pdr

Resultados obtidos



Resultados obtidos

Divisão por cenários (Treino/Teste: 8/2)

	MSE	MAE	MAPE
Throughput	0.833	0.762	17.619
Delay	20609.9	388.687	41.118
PDR	0.041	0.172	29.119

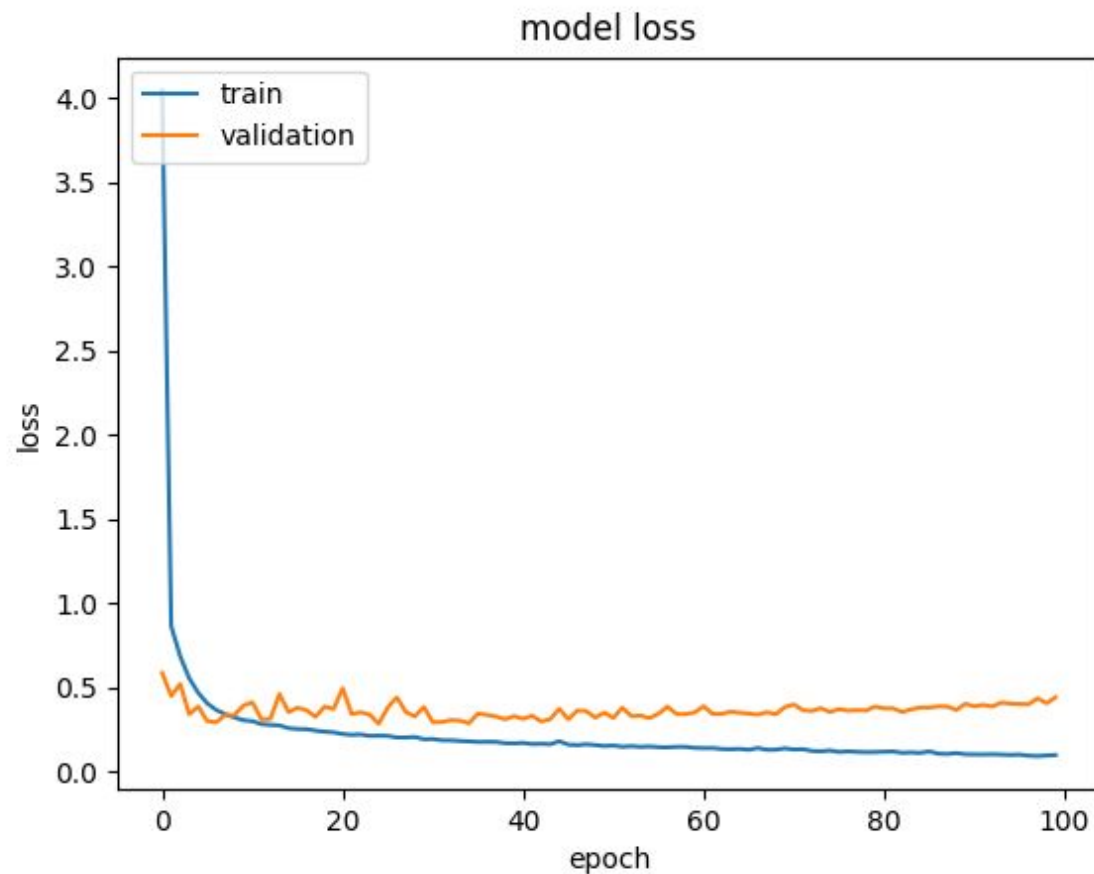
Divisão por topologias (Treino/Teste: 160/40)

	MSE	MAE	MAPE
Throughput	0.176	0.296	7.976
Delay	39241.7	147.179	18.929
PDR	0.003	0.041	6.46

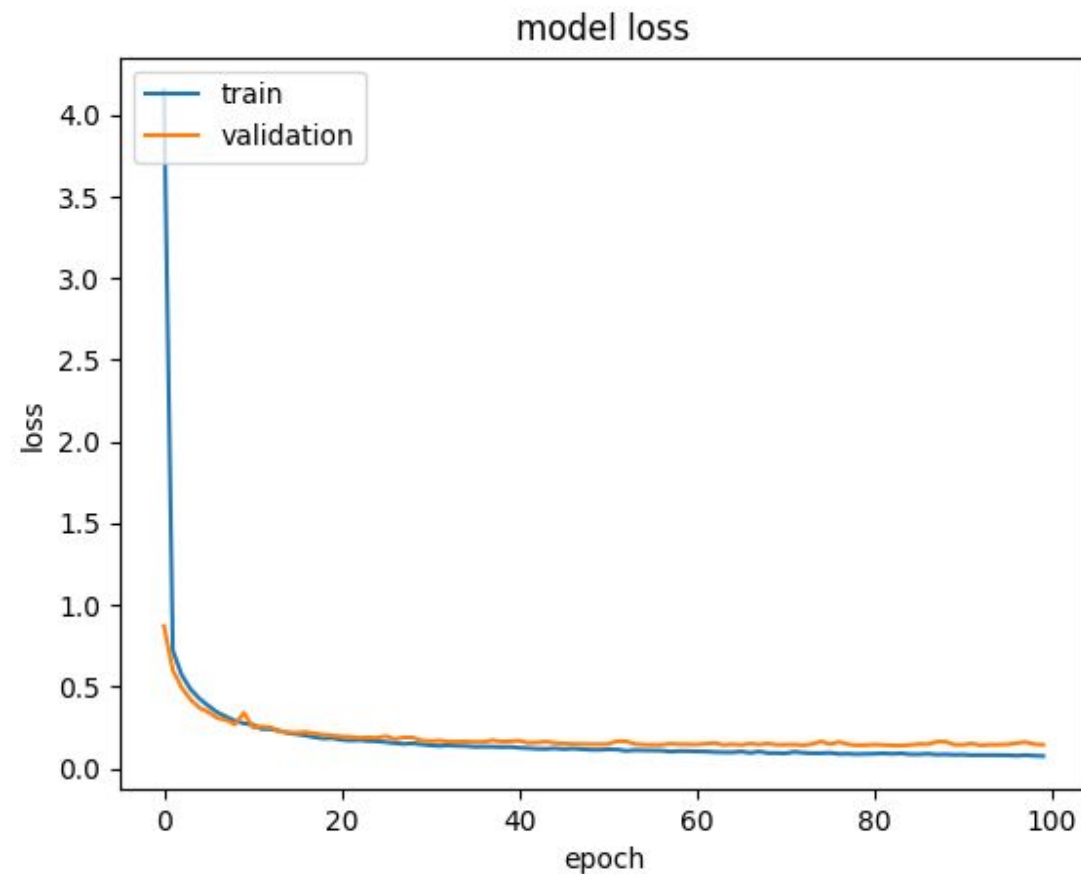
Fig 6: Análise de treino do modelo

Resultados obtidos

Divisão por Cenários:



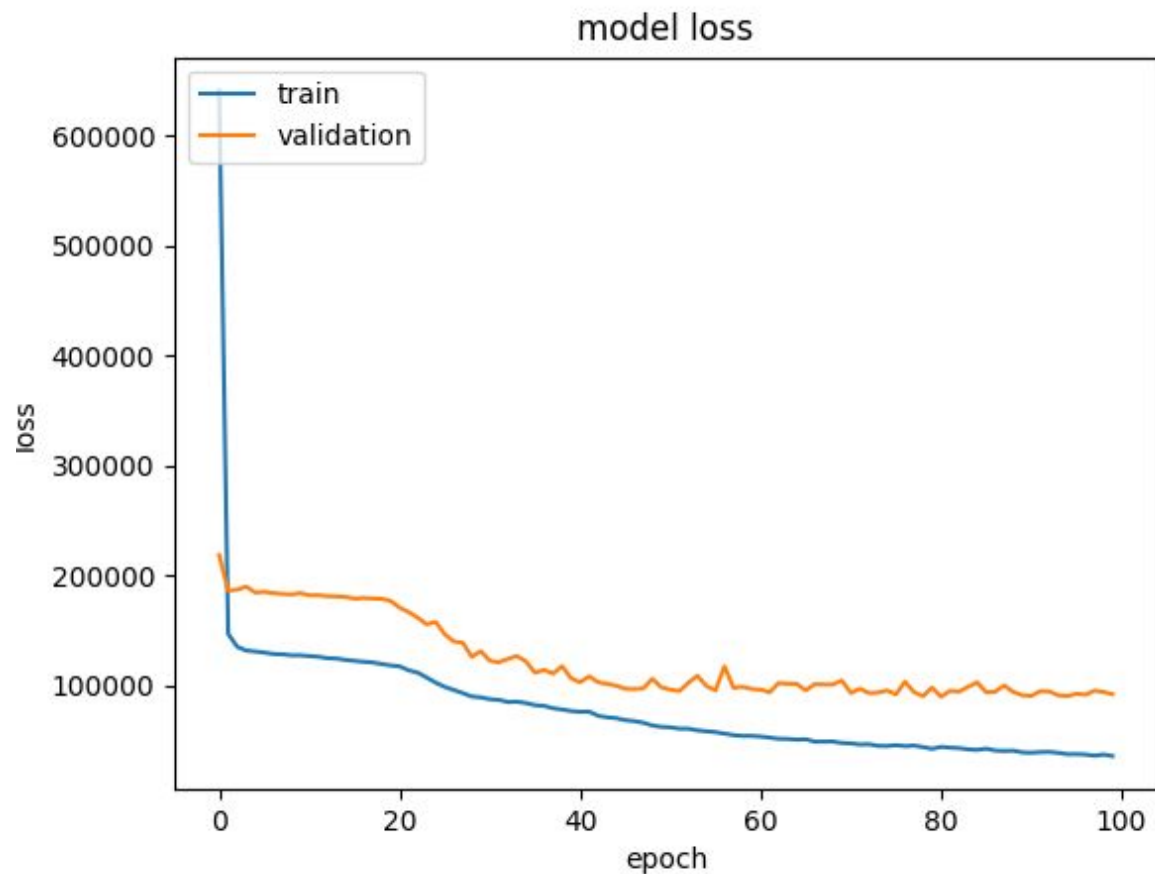
Divisão por Topologias:



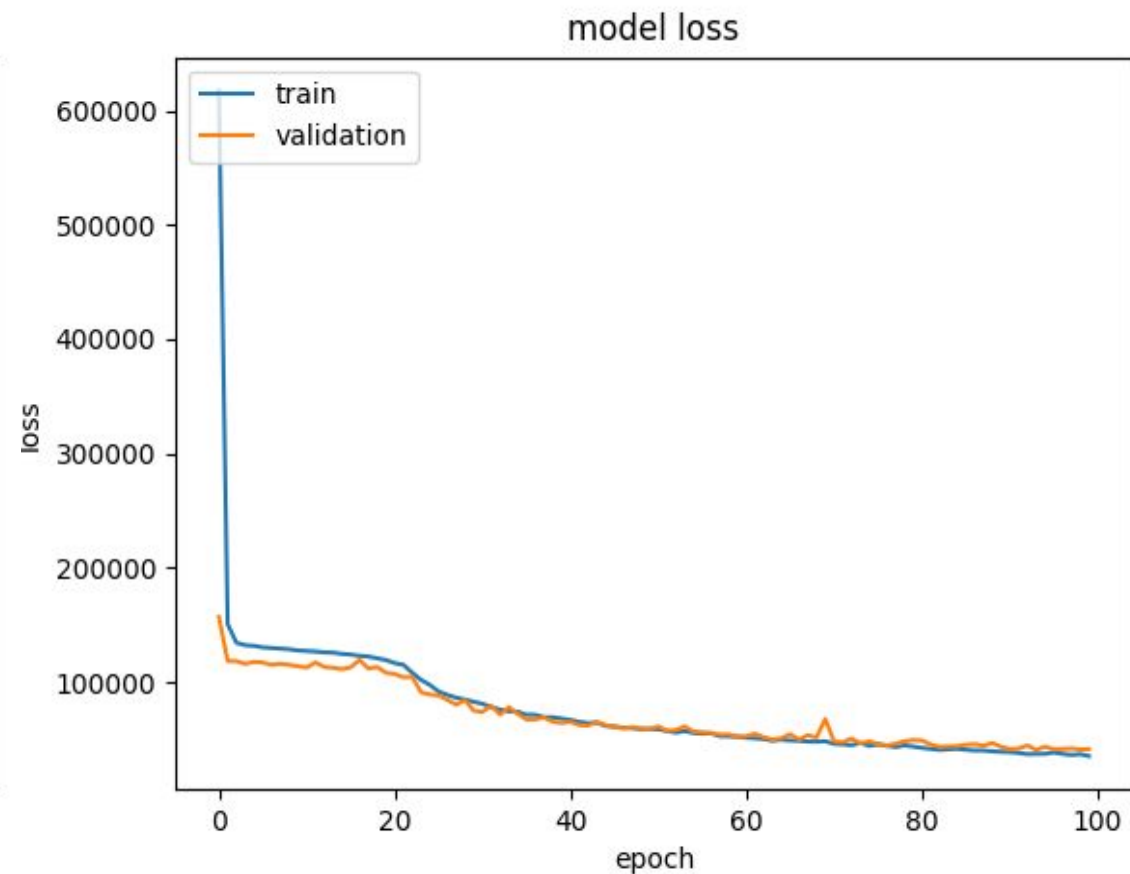
Throughput Loss

Resultados obtidos

Divisão por Cenários:



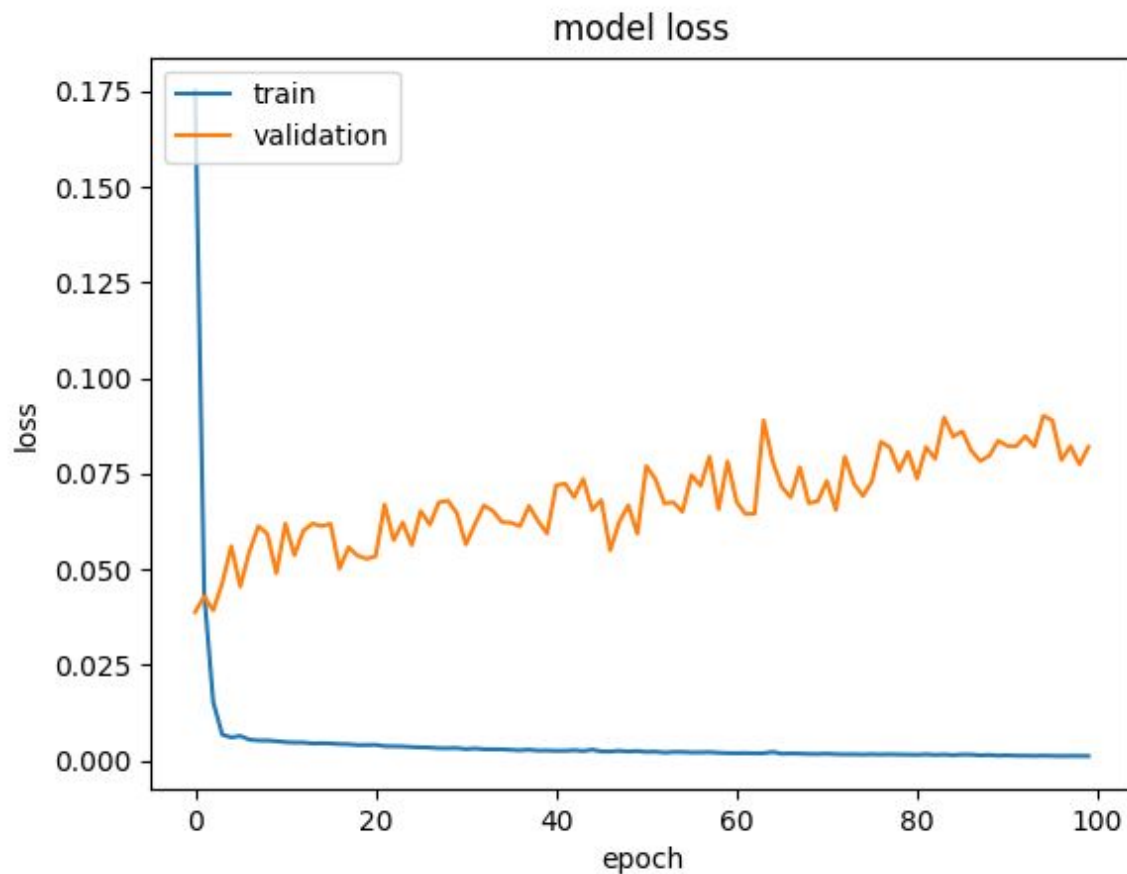
Divisão por Topologias:



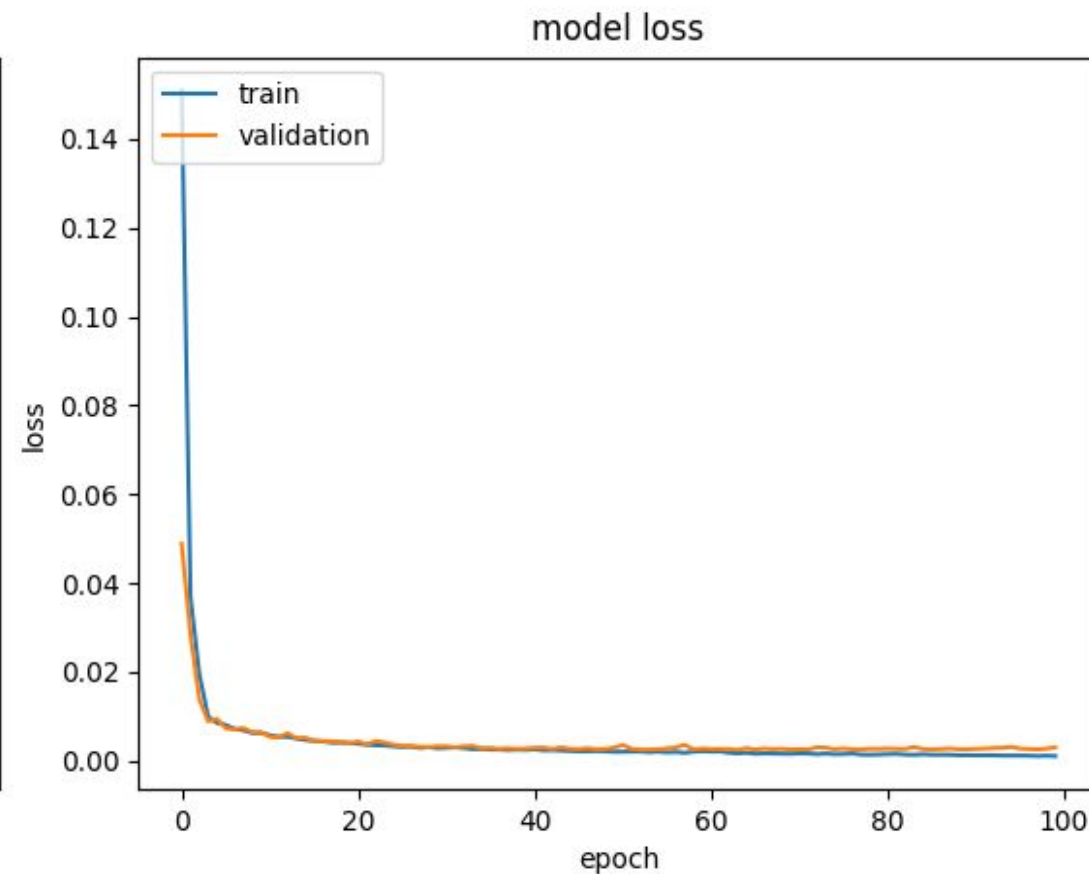
Delay Loss

Resultados obtidos

Divisão por Cenários:



Divisão por Topologias:



Pdr Loss

Resultados obtidos

- Comparação com o Ns-3

Model Trained By Division	Scenarios			Topologies		
	Throughput	Delay	PDR	Throughput	Delay	PDR
MAPE	49	66	25	20	48	12

Conclusões

No fim deste trabalho conseguimos tirar algumas conclusões importantes para o futuro aprofundamento deste tema:

- o modelo dá bons resultados, mas necessita de mais dados, principalmente cenários, de forma a dar resultados mais próximos da realidade;
- o número de *epochs* de treino, no caso do delay, deveria ser aumentado. Acreditamos que com mais de 100 *epochs* o delay melhora substancialmente;
- o modelo dá melhores resultados quando treinado com *distance encoding*;
- a divisão por topologias nos dados gera um modelo com melhores resultados;

Feedback

★ O que correu bem?



★ O que correu menos bem?



Questões?

