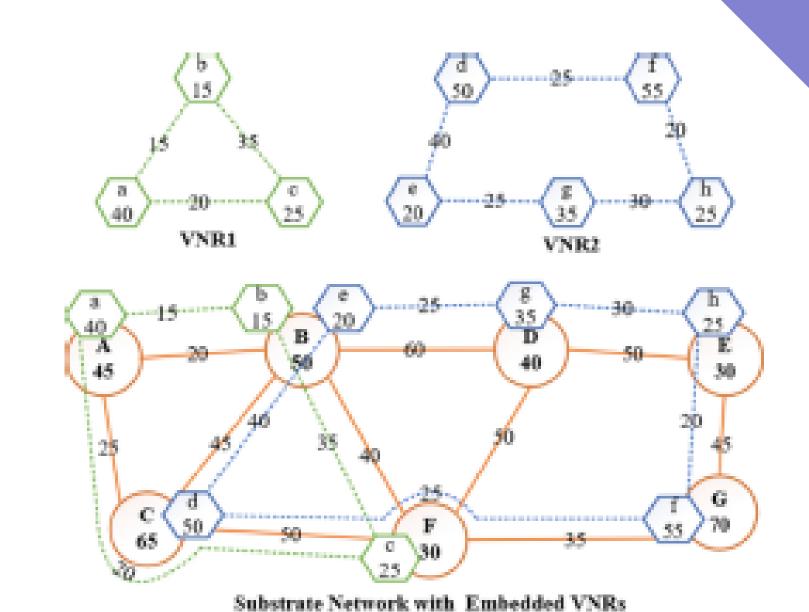


Energy efficient VNE

Background of the Study

- Network Virtualization: Enables multiple virtual networks to coexist on a shared physical network, increasing resource utilization.
- VNE Problem: Involves mapping virtual nodes and links onto physical nodes and links, while respecting resource constraints.



Introduction

Overview: Virtual Network
 Embedding (VNE) allows
 resource sharing in data centers
 by embedding virtual networks
 on a shared physical network.

Challenges: VNE is NP-hard; existing solutions lack adaptability for dynamic conditions.

Objective



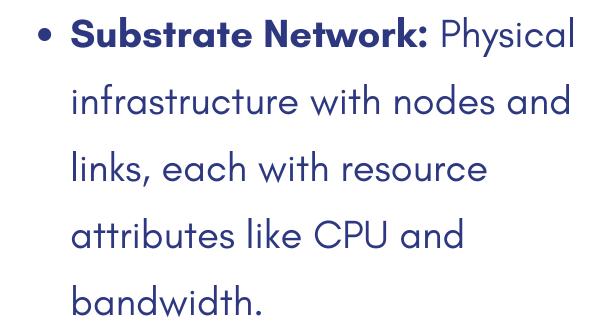
Introduce PPO-VNE, a
deep reinforcement
learning (DRL)-based
approach for efficient,
coordinated VNE..

Proposed Methodology

PPO-VNE Approach:

- Algorithm: Proximal Policy
 Optimization (PPO) to coordinate
 node and link mapping
 adaptively.
- Feature Extraction: Combines
 handcrafted and Graph
 Convolutional Network (GCN)
 features.
- Reward Function: Multiobjective, balancing revenue and energy consumption.

System Model



• Virtual Network Requests:

Includes arrival and end times, resource demands for each virtual node and link.

Problem Formulation

- Goal: Map virtual network
 onto substrate network
 efficiently.
- Objective: Maximize
 overall revenue while
 minimizing energy
 consumption.

Framework

RL Modeling:

- **State:** Represents real-time network status.
- Action: Selection of substrate node for each virtual node.
- Reward: Guides towards
 maximizing revenue-energy
 efficiency.

Algorithm Design:

Hybrid feature extraction with GCN, training with PPO for policy optimization.

Implementation Details

 Mapping Process: Virtual nodes mapped to physical nodes based on available resources.

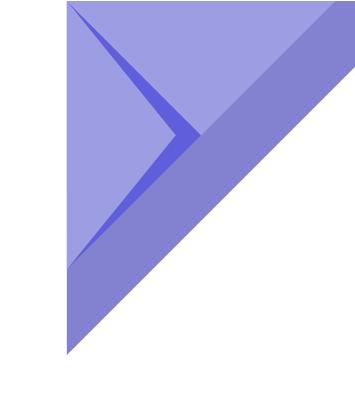
• Reward Mechanism:

Rewards for successful mappings, penalties for exceeding resource limits or unsuccessful mappings.

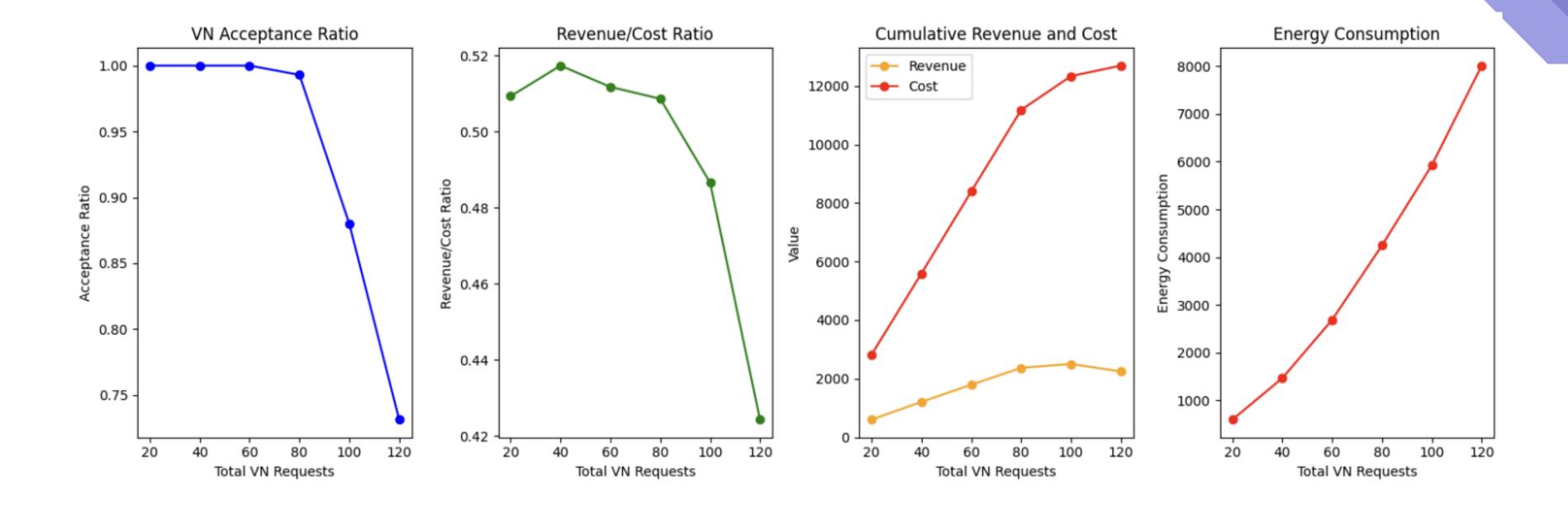
Performance Metrics



- Final Revenue
- Revenue/Cost Ratio
- Acceptance Ratio
- Energy Consumption



Results



Results

- Acceptance Rate: PPO-VNE shows a higher acceptance rate than other algorithms.
- Revenue and Cost Efficiency: Superior revenue generation and lower energy cost.
- **Energy Consumption:** Optimized energy use, especially in resource-scarce conditions.

