

# An Architecture for a **Network Anomaly Detection** Framework

draft-netana-nmop-network-anomaly-architecture-00

Status update and next steps

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# Why This I-D?

## A Reminder

- This document describes motivation and a generic and extensible architecture of a Network Anomaly Detection Framework.
- Anchors draft-netana-nmop-network-anomaly-semantics and draft-netana-nmop-network-anomaly-lifecycle documents.
- Different applications will be described and exemplified with open-source running code.

# What does Network Anomaly Detection mean

Monitor changes, called outliers, in networks



## Network Anomaly Detection

**For Connectivity Services**, Network Anomaly Detection **constantly monitors and detects any network or device topology change**, along with their associated forwarding consequences for customers as outliers. Notifications are sent to the Network Operation Center before the customer is aware of service disruptions. **It offers operational metrics for in-depth analysis**, allowing to understand in which platform the problem originates and facilitates problem resolution.



### Answers

What changed and when, on which connectivity service, and how does it impact the customers?



### Focuses

Provides meaningful connectivity service impact information before customer is aware of and support in root-cause analysis.



### Data Mesh

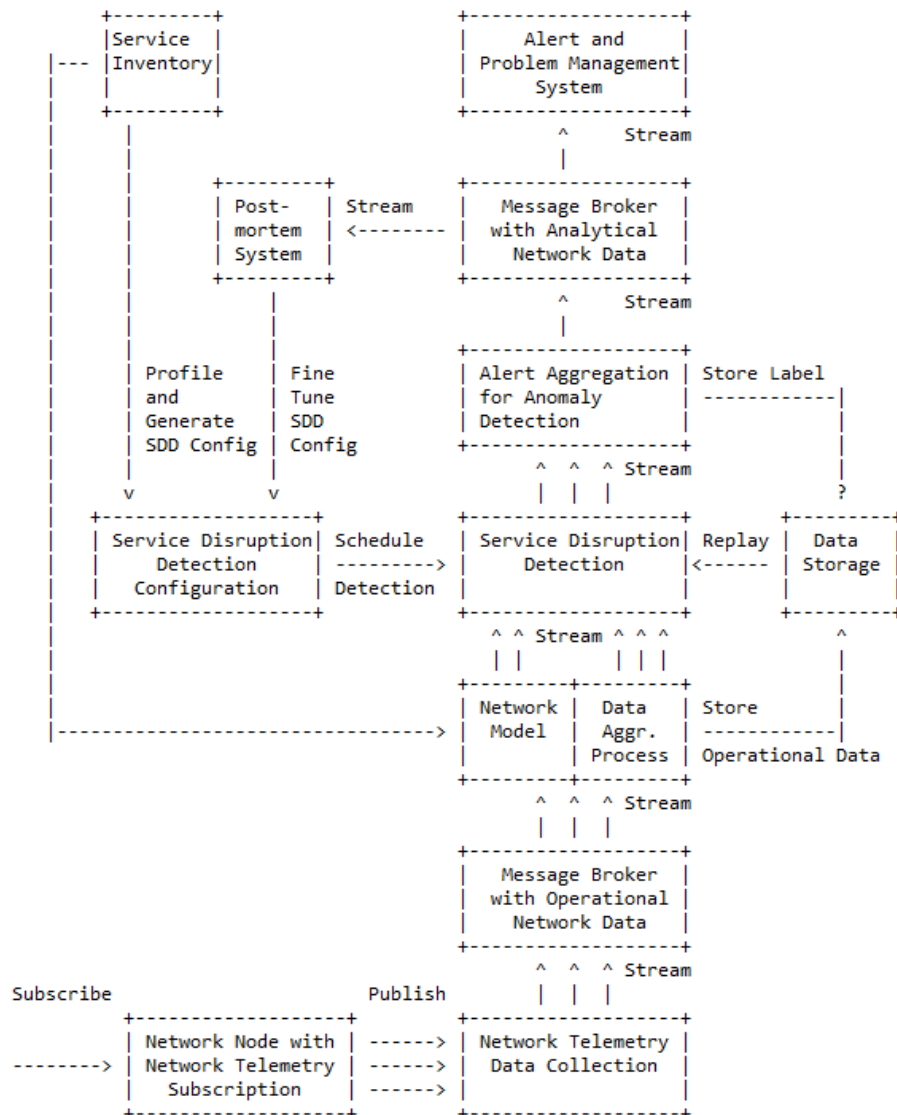
Consumes operational real-time Forwarding Plane, Control Plane and Management Plane metrics and produces analytical alerts.



### Direction

From connectivity service to network platform.

# Elements of the Architecture



- **Service Inventory** contains list of the connectivity services.
- **Service Disruption Detection** processes aggregated network data to decide whether a service is degraded or not.
- **Service Disruption Detection Configuration** defines the set of approaches that need to be applied to perform SDD.
- **Operational Data Collection** manages network telemetry subscriptions and transforms data into message broker.
- **Operational Data Aggregation** produces data upon which detection of a service disruption can be performed.
- **Network Modeling** establishes knowledge of network relationships.
- **Data Profiling** categorizes nondeterministic customer related data.
- **Detection Strategies** for a profile a detection strategy is defined.
- **Machine Learning** is commonly used to detect outliers or anomalies.
- **Storage** some algorithms may relay on historical (aggregated) operational data to detect anomalies.
- **Alerting** consolidates analytical insights and notifies.
- **Postmortem** refines and stores the network anomaly and symptom labels into the Label Store.
- **Replaying** to validate refined anomaly and symptom labels, historical operational data is replayed.

# An Architecture for a Network Anomaly Detection Framework

## Status, Open issues and Next steps

### Status of draft-netana-nmop-network-anomaly-architecture

- Reference document to anchor anomaly detection work items.

### Open issues and feedback

- Optimization of the document structure
- References suggestion:
  - [\[draft-marcas-nmop-knowledge-graph-yang\]](#)
  - [\[draft-tailhardat-nmop-incident-management-noria-01\]](#)
  - [\[draft-netana-nmop-network-anomaly-semantics\]](#)
  - [\[RFC9232\]](#)
- **Terminology consolidation**
  - Service VS Customer
  - Symptom

### Next Steps

- **Update** [draft-netana-nmop-network-anomaly-architecture](#) **to address some comments**