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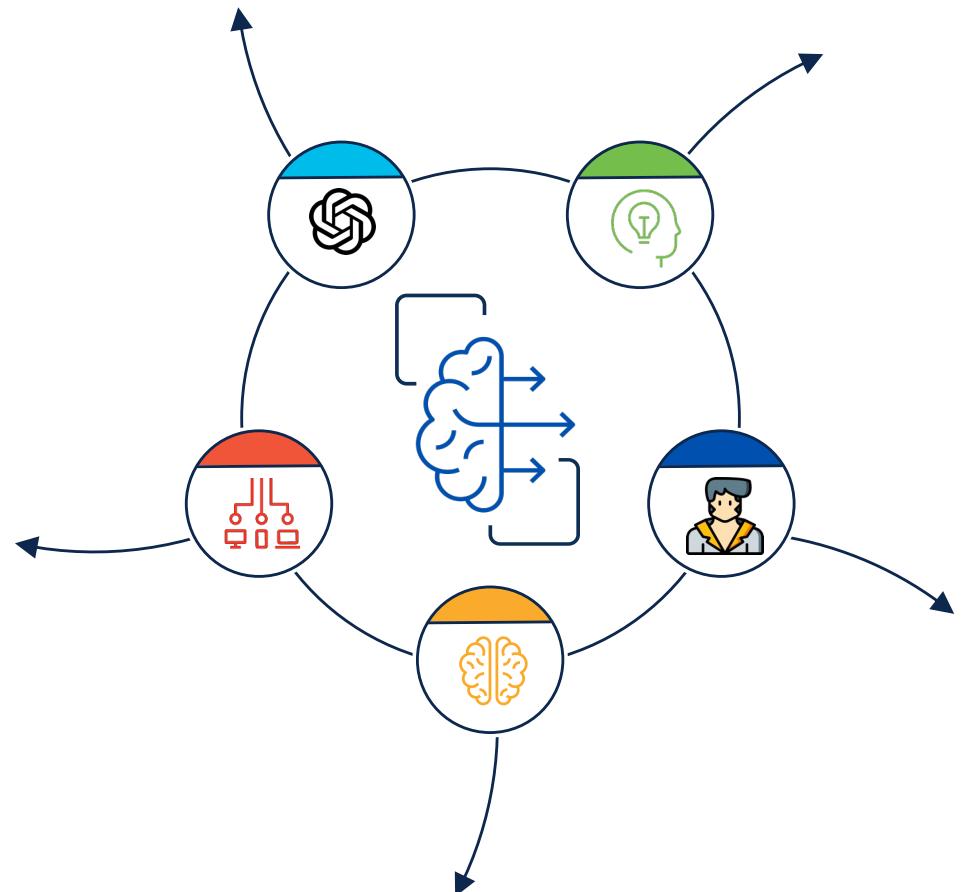
Facebook

A 12-year journey developing breakthrough AI products for Networking

ネットワーキングのための画期的な
AI製品を開発する12年間の旅路

JP Vasseur, PhD - jpv@cisco.com
Cisco Fellow, ML/AI

October 2023

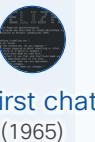


A brief history of AI/ML and its applications

Research & Demonstrators



Turing Test
(1950)



Eliza (first chatbot)
(1965)



Perceptron
(1957)



Deep Blue
(1997)



Watson Jeopardy!
(2008)



GANs
(2014)



AlphaGo
(2017)



AlphaFold
(2018)

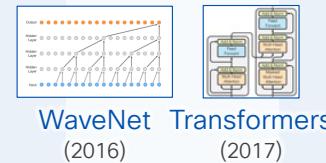


AlphaCode
(2022)



Convolutional Nets
(1989)

LSTM
(1997)



WaveNet
(2016)



Transformers
(2017)

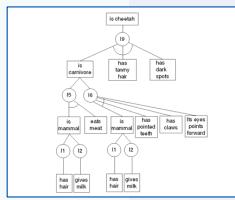


GPT-3
(2020)



MT-NLG
(2021)

Industrial Applications



Expert Systems
(1990s)



iRobot
Roomba
(2002)



Waymo
(2009)



Apple Siri
(2011)



Arterys
CardioAI
(2016)



DeepL translate
(2017)



BD Spot
(2019)



ChatGPT -
RLHF
(2022)

AI Winter 1974-1993

1950

1970

1990

2000
(2006)

2010

2015

2018

2020

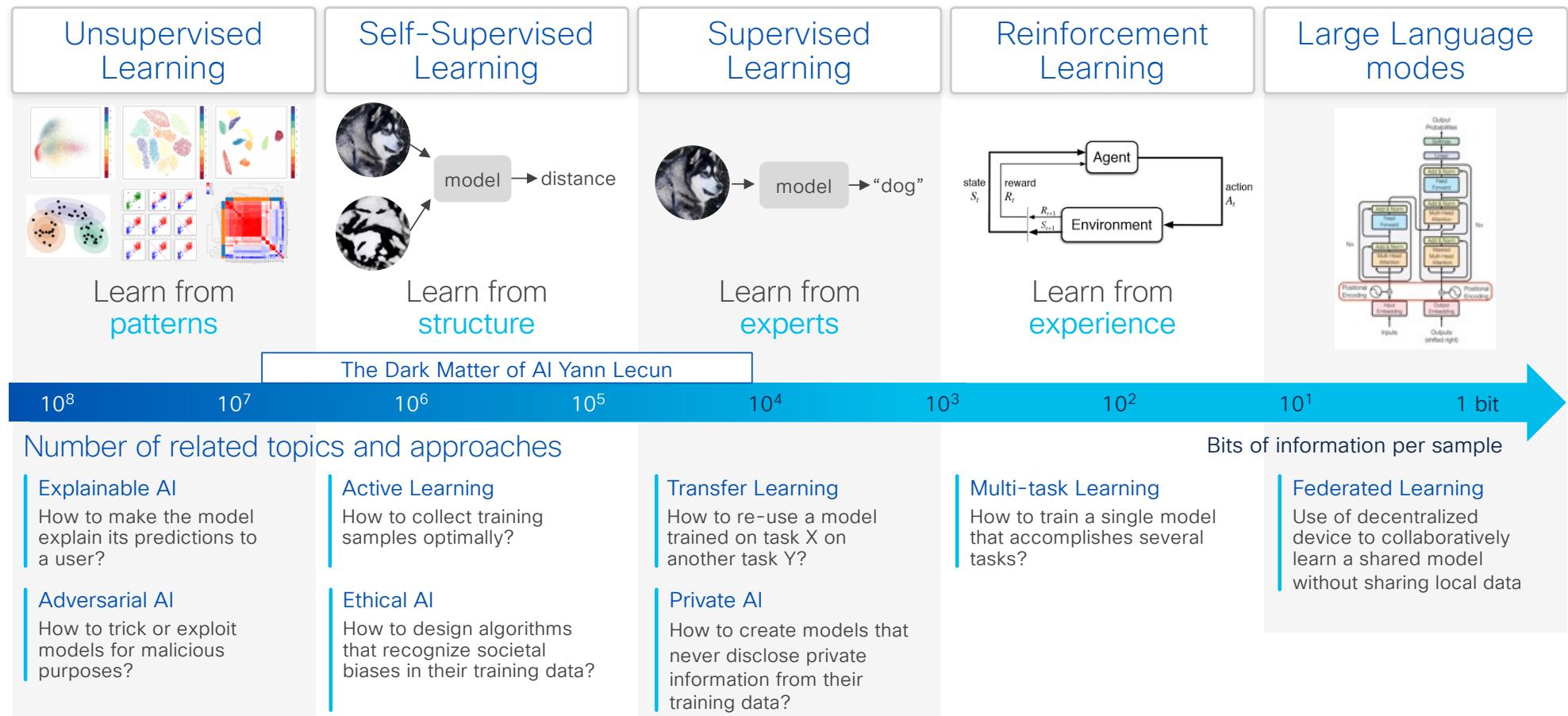
2022

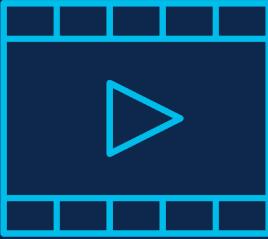
Today



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Learning Strategies and Key Challenges





Cisco AI/ML journey



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A Journey Through Innovation: Pioneering the Future of AI (ML, LLM) and Networking / Internet

Welcome to the forefront of innovation, where Artificial Intelligence (AI) intersects with Networking Technologies.

With over 30 years of experience in the field, my career has been centered on pioneering technological advancements. As the co-inventor of many technologies such as the Path Computation Element (PCE), Internet of Things (IoT), MPLS Traffic Engineering, ML/AI for Networking for such the ML for WiFi/Security and Predictive Internet, I hold over 650 patents to my name and I have a true passion for Neuroscience. For the past 12 years, my focus has been entirely dedicated to the application of Machine Learning (ML) and Large Language Models (LLM) in Networking.

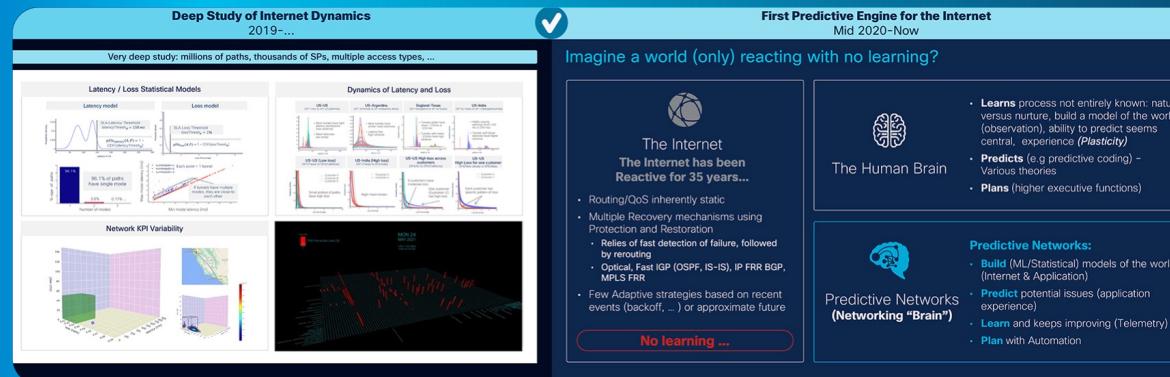
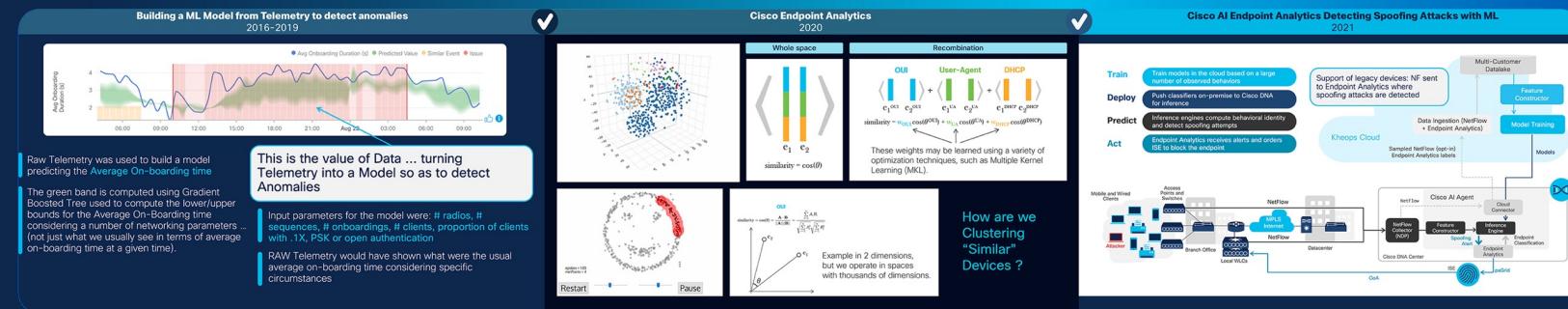
This platform is a reflection of my journey, featuring white papers and videos that delve into the intricate world of AI, ML, and LLM, and their profound impact on Networking and the Internet. I've harnessed the power of AI to revolutionize



www.jpvasseur.me

Our ML/AI Journey since 2012 ...





First Predictive Engine for the Internet Mid 2020-Now

Objectives of a Predictive Internet

- Use of Predictive (combined with Reactive)
- Use of Predictive (combined with Reactive)
- Self Healing Networks with Trusted Automation

Towards a Predictive Internet

First Predictive Internet paper JP Vasseur, published June 2021

First use case: Predictive SD-WAN Mid 2020-Now

Predictive Engine

Short Term Prediction (STP): Alto predicts Application SLA violation for Voice traffic along Internet path today from 4pm to 6pm* => Reroute to MPLS tunnels
STP uses several ML algorithms to issue "real-time" predictions

Long Term Prediction (LTP): Analytics shows that using the path P2 instead of P1 for CPE traffic between the sites S1 and S2 will lead to 30% less loss.
LTP looks at historical data combined with a number of metrics (stability, what-if...) combined with prediction to make recommendation.

Real Time Prediction (RTP) is under investigation ...

First Predictive Engine for the Internet Mid 2020-Now

Predicting in the Internet

The notion of predicting Application failures implies that the engine predicts before it happens, in contrast with reactive approach that tries to minimizes the duration of the failure, but it is too late.

Our system is using various learning strategies:

- Statistical Model**
- Dynamic Model**
- LSTM**
- State Transition Learning**

Predictive Engine Algorithm Mid 2020-Now

Alto's Forecasting and Control Engine

For every path in the network

$$Q_{avg} = \frac{Q_{avg}(t)}{N_{paths}}$$

$$Q_{avg} = \frac{Q_{avg}(t) + Q_{new}}{N_{paths} + 1}$$

$$Q_{avg} = \frac{Q_{avg}(t) + Q_{new}}{N_{paths} + 1}$$

For every pair of endpoints R_i-R_j in the network

$$U_{R_i-R_j} & \text{ } P_{R_i \rightarrow R_j|Q_i}$$

$$P_{R_i \rightarrow R_j|Q_i}$$

Forecasted quality for every user and user count for a specific pair of endpoints R_i-R_j

Send forecasts to CE for every user endpoint

Correct QoS and Network telemetry from every user in the past month

Generate new probabilistic forecasts for every pair of endpoints every 10 hours [n = 24 for LTP]

For every pair of endpoints R_i-R_j in the network

$$Q_{avg} = \frac{Q_{avg}(t) + Q_{new}}{N_{paths} + 1}$$

$$Q_{avg} = \frac{Q_{avg}(t) + Q_{new}}{N_{paths} + 1}$$

Statistical inference of quality distributions and user count for every path between two endpoints R_i and R_j

Generate new probabilistic forecasts for every pair of endpoints every 10 hours [n = 24 for LTP]

Short Term vs Long Term Predictions & Recommendations

SLA Violations Across the World

61 Countries, 101 Potentially Stressed Users, 2936 SLA Violations, 10k SLA Violations

Future of Predictive Networks

Predictive SASE
Customer Outcome: existing solution sent traffic to the cloud for analysis. A new solution will be able to predict what traffic needs to be sent where PoE is selected, which gets better performance. Technology: ML/AI to predict what traffic needs to be sent where. Application experience: better performance.

Predictive Hybrid
Customer Outcome: learn and predict what traffic to move to the cloud or stay local. Technology: Central learning engine (MLE) with new features like cross-layer identification, cross-layer identity federations, local engine for hybrid environments, and a central learning engine for hybrid environments.

SP Hyperscaler use Case 2
Predictive best PoP selection
Risk: high (big autonomy, esp. number of locations)
Time frame: 18 months
Differentiation: high with efficient, Venna, RWA, ...
Nat. Metrics: moderate engineering effort, time to market

SP Use Case 1
Predictive Routed Optical Networks
SP Use Case 2
Extending Reach with Predictive SLA
SP Hyperscaler use Case 2
Predictive best PoP selection

Cognitive Networks
2022-...

Cognitive Network in 1'
Application Performance (QoE) so far...
SESSION
TRANSPORT
NETWORK
DATA LINK
PHYSICAL

What are Cognitive Networks?

- Learn/understand what drives the user experience (QoE)
- Determine the root cause of potential poor User Experience (paths quality, network config, SP issues, Local QoS issues, ...)
- Trigger the appropriate remediation actions in the network (change SP topology, bandwidth, configuration, ...), automatically under user supervision

Cognitive Networks
2022-...

- How is it done today ?
Magic formula
App Health Score = $2 \times \text{RTT} + \text{loss} + C$
- Cognitive Networks
Learning with ML/AI using cross-layer telemetry
- No solution except using SME rules via manual troubleshooting ...
- Use ML/AI to determine root cause to model inspection
- QoE -driven remediation the system triggers remediation while optimizing QoE

First QoE Model for the Networking industry
2022-...

Automated actions to improve the QoE
2022-...

CogNets Scenarios:
Active Speaker: Local WAN Congestion

Cognitive Networks
2022-...

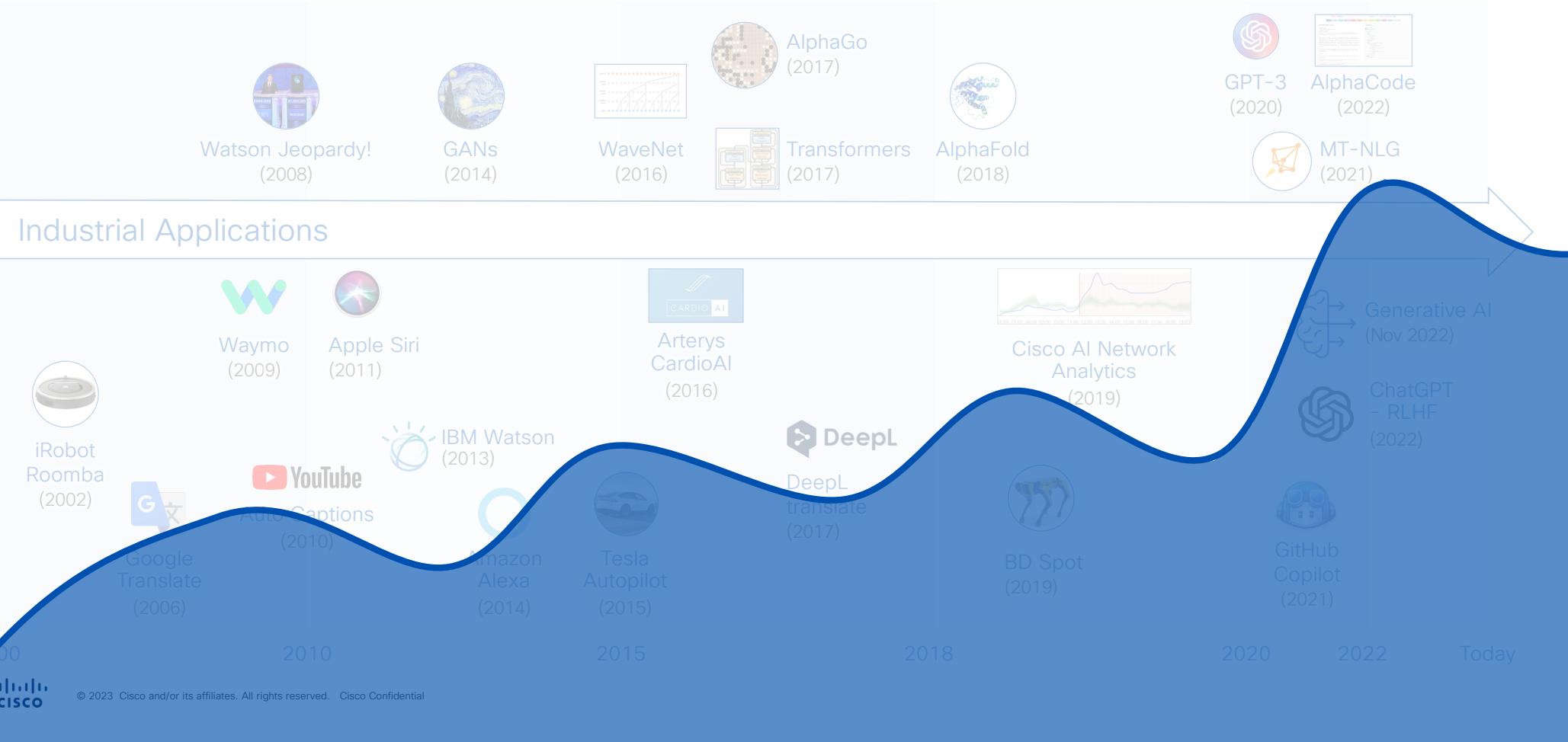


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Future

Level of Interest for ML/AI

Research & Demonstrators



Why two camps ?

Pro ML/AI ... who believe
that ML/AI is the *only*
approach to build (intelli-
gent) useful systems

Anti-ML/AI ... who are highly
skeptical of ML/AI as (ML/AI is a pure fantasy
and does not work)
or who believe that ML/AI
technology is evil
(ML/AI will replace humanity)



(I)

- Be Pragmatic (need DEEP domain knowledge for solving a specific issue that you cannot do)
- Do not build wrong systems (ML/AI has nothing to do with (human level) intelligence, it is just useful for a broad range of problems)



Why being skeptical about ML/AI?

- A bit of fatigue around AI
- Over promise, Over deliver



OUTDATED

OUTDATED

OUTDATED

- Our expectations have been deployed
- Our approaches may not have worked
- Our models are there and AI/ML for us to work on
- Moving to the next phase

What is Generative AI

Generative AI refers to a type of artificial intelligence that is capable of generating new and original data, such as images, music, text, or even entire videos, that are similar in style or structure to the data it has been trained on. Unlike other types of AI that are designed to recognize patterns or make predictions based on existing data, generative AI models are designed to create new data that is similar to the input data it has been trained on. Definition from a Generative AI 😊



Image Generation



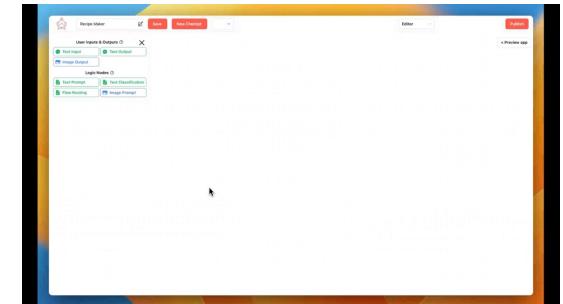
Music Generation
([Source MusicLM](#))



Text to 3d, text to Video
([Source NVIDIA Picasso](#))

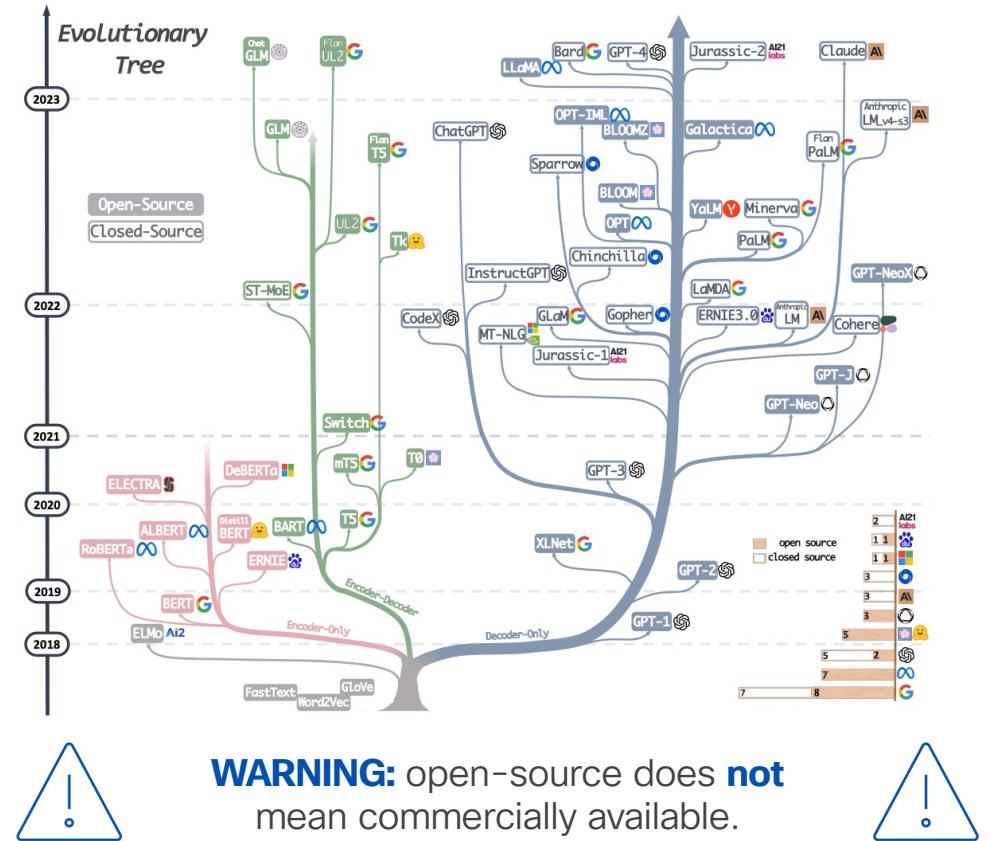


Software/ Code Generation
([Source ForgeAI](#))



“Current” state of LLMs (thousands of new models / week)

Model	Release Time	Size (B)	Base Model	Adaptation IT	RLHF	Pre-train Data Scale	Latest Data Timestamp	Hardware (GPUs / TPUs)	Training Time	ICL	Evaluation CoT
T5 [71]	Oct-2019	11	-	-	-	1T tokens	Apr-2019	1024 TPU v3	-	✓	-
mT5 [72]	Mar-2021	13	-	-	-	1T tokens	Apr-2019	-	-	✓	-
PanGu- α [73]	May-2021	13*	-	-	-	1.1TB	-	2048 Ascend 910	-	✓	-
CPM-2 [74]	May-2021	198	-	-	-	2.6TB	-	-	-	-	-
T0 [28]	Oct-2021	11	T5	✓	-	-	-	512 TPU v3	27 h	✓	-
GPT-NeoX-20B [75]	Feb-2022	20	-	-	-	825GB	Dec-2022	96 40G A100	-	✓	-
CodeGen [76]	Mar-2022	16	-	-	-	577B tokens	-	-	-	✓	-
Tk-Instruct [77]	Apr-2022	11	T5	✓	-	-	-	256 TPU v3	4 h	✓	-
UL2 [78]	Apr-2022	20	-	✓	-	1T tokens	Apr-2019	512 TPU v4	-	✓	✓
OPT [79]	May-2022	175	-	-	-	180B tokens	-	992 80G A100	-	✓	-
NLLB [80]	Jul-2022	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	51968 h	✓	-
BLOOM [66]	Jul-2022	176	-	-	-	366B	-	384 80G A100	105 d	✓	-
GLM [81]	Aug-2022	130	-	-	-	400B tokens	-	768 40G A100	60 d	✓	-
Flan-T5 [82]	Oct-2022	11	T5	✓	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓
mT0 [83]	Nov-2022	13	mT5	✓	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-
Galactica [35]	Nov-2022	120	-	-	-	106B tokens	-	-	-	✓	✓
BLOOMZ [83]	Nov-2022	176	BLOOM	✓	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-
OPT-IML [84]	Dec-2022	175	OPT	✓	-	-	-	128 40G A100	-	✓	✓
Pythia [85]	Jan-2023	12	-	-	-	300B tokens	-	256 40G A100	72300 h	✓	-
LLaMA [57]	Feb-2023	65	-	-	-	1.4T tokens	-	2048 80G A100	21 d	✓	-
GShard [86]	Jan-2020	600	-	-	-	1T tokens	-	2048 TPU v3	4 d	-	-
GPT-3 [55]	May-2020	175	-	-	-	300B tokens	-	-	-	✓	-
LaMDA [87]	May-2021	137	-	-	-	2.81T tokens	-	1024 TPU v3	57.7 d	-	-
HyperCLOVA [88]	Jun-2021	82	-	-	-	300B tokens	-	1024 A100	13.4 d	✓	-
Coder [89]	Jul-2021	12	GPT-3	-	-	100B tokens	May-2020	-	-	✓	-
ERNIE 3.0 [90]	Jul-2021	10	-	-	-	375B tokens	-	384 V100	-	✓	-
Jurassic-1 [91]	Aug-2021	178	-	-	-	300B tokens	-	800 GPU	-	✓	-
FLAN [62]	Oct-2021	137	LaMDA	✓	-	-	-	128 TPU v3	60 h	✓	-
MT-NLG [92]	Oct-2021	530	-	-	-	270B tokens	-	4480 80G A100	-	✓	-
Yuan 1.0 [93]	Oct-2021	245	-	-	-	180B tokens	-	2128 GPU	-	✓	-
Anthropic [94]	Dec-2021	52	-	-	-	400B tokens	-	-	-	✓	-
WebGPT [70]	Dec-2021	175	GPT-3	✓	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-
Gopher [59]	Dec-2021	280	-	-	-	300B tokens	-	4096 TPU v3	920 h	✓	-
GLaM [96]	Dec-2021	1200	-	-	-	300B tokens	-	2048 V100	28 d	✓	-
ERNIE 3.0 Titan [95]	Dec-2021	260	-	-	-	300B tokens	-	1024 TPU v4	574 h	✓	-
InstructGPT [61]	Jan-2022	175	GPT-3	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	✓	-
AlphaCode [97]	Feb-2022	41	-	-	-	967B tokens	Jul-2021	-	-	-	-
Chinchilla [34]	Mar-2022	70	-	-	-	1.4T tokens	-	-	-	✓	-
PaLM [56]	Apr-2022	540	-	-	-	780B tokens	-	6144 TPU v4	-	✓	✓
AlexaTM [98]	Aug-2022	20	-	-	-	1.3T tokens	-	128 A100	120 d	✓	✓
Sparrow [99]	Sep-2022	70	-	✓	-	-	-	64 TPU v3	-	✓	-
WeLM [100]	Sep-2022	10	-	-	-	300B tokens	-	128 A100 40G	24 d	✓	-
U-PaLM [101]	Oct-2022	540	PaLM	-	-	-	-	512 TPU v4	5 d	✓	✓
Flan-PaLM [82]	Oct-2022	540	PaLM	✓	-	-	-	512 TPU v4	37 h	✓	✓
Flan-U-PaLM [82]	Oct-2022	540	U-PaLM	✓	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓
GPT-4 [46]	Mar-2023	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	✓	✓
PanGu- Σ [102]	Mar-2023	1085	PanGu- α	-	-	329B tokens	-	512 Ascend 910	100 d	✓	-



WARNING: open-source does **not** mean commercially available.

Examples of LLM Use Cases For Networking

UI/CLI Replacement

- Interact with various devices and controllers via a ChatBot as opposed to the classic CLI or UI interface.

Out of scope for now.

Troubleshooting

- Suggest potential root causes based on user prompt and proposes a troubleshooting strategy.
- Uses *tools* to interact with network domains and execute troubleshooting steps, interprets outputs and received telemetry to identify issues.
- Proposes remediation steps based on best practices.

Performance Monitoring

- Analyse large amounts of data and highlight top/worst performers for key network metrics.
- Correlates metrics from different dashboards, tools or controllers (SD-WAN, Thousand Eyes, DNAC, etc) and builds new visualizations.

Configuration Assistance

- Guidance for accomplishing various configuration tasks (steps, commands etc).
- Reviews existing configuration deployed against best practices. Makes improvement recommendations.
- Builds automation (scripts, playbooks) for common configuration tasks.



Summary - Generative AI



(L)LM have been in the works for a long time ('48), long list of recent cutting technologies (transformers ('18), RLHF, ...) – first commercial BREAKTHROUGH implementation recently available (Chat-GPT) on Nov '22



Works “surprisingly well” for several key tasks (e.g., text summarization, translation, code generation) with emergent properties (can/cannot do)



Number of use cases: Networking (conversational, troubleshooting with RCA, analytics, config management), Security & Collaboration, Applications.



Architecture & Technologies: prompt tuning (tools, ICL, Thought reasoning, RAG, ...), model tuning (training strategies), generic large vs specialized open-source, knowledge DB with semantic search, agents, ... and overall architecture



Technical challenges: Reliability (determinism, hallucinations), Information Sourcing, Privacy, Security (prompt injection, ...), ...



Are LLMs the long-awaited Bing-Bang?

- Emerging properties keeps arising (general pattern matching engines, used for complex reasoning, anomaly detection)
- Never-seen before: combination of open innovation and major companies solving issues at unprecedented pace

Lots of exciting AI topics



What have
LLMs learned ?



Do LLM
understands
the world (probing
classifier, ...) ?



LLM as general
patterns matching



Interpretability
(mechanistic, ...)



Tracing factual
knowledge,
Watermarking



LLM generalization
and Grokking



Accessing
trillion tokens



LLM and RL



LLM & Security



The bridge to possible