

Torchlight: Diffusion-based Traffic Generation on DARPA Searchlight

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At present, there is a severe lack of both comprehensive and realistic labeled datasets for machine learning applications in the networking domain. Predominantly, prior generative work has focused on lower-dimensional representations that rely on aggregating flow characteristics and lack the fine-grain of raw network traces. This results in suboptimal performance in machine learning contexts and limited applications outside of those contexts. This has induced a push for new generative techniques to provide synthetic data for usage both on its own and layered in with real data as augmentation. In this paper, we present Torchlight, a diffusion-based generation framework built atop and extending techniques first introduced in *NetDiffusion* [?] using DARPA Searchlight [?] data to generate synthetic network traces for video streaming applications. We demonstrate the efficacy of Torchlight in generating synthetic network traces that reasonably resemble real-world data and perform notably well in classification tasks.

1 INTRODUCTION

ACM’s consolidated article template, introduced in 2017, provides a consistent \LaTeX style for use across ACM publications, and incorporates accessibility and metadata-extraction functionality necessary for future Digital Library endeavors. Numerous ACM and SIG-specific \LaTeX templates have been examined, and their unique features incorporated into this single new template.

If you are new to publishing with ACM, this document is a valuable guide to the process of preparing your work for publication. If you have published with ACM before, this document provides insight and instruction into more recent changes to the article template.

The “acmart” document class can be used to prepare articles for any ACM publication — conference or journal, and for any stage of publication, from review to final “camera-ready” copy, to the author’s own version, with *very* few changes to the source.

2 MOTIVATION

As noted in the introduction, the “acmart” document class can be used to prepare many different kinds of documentation — a double-anonymous initial submission of a full-length technical paper, a two-page SIGGRAPH Emerging Technologies abstract, a “camera-ready” journal article, a SIGCHI Extended Abstract, and more — all by selecting the appropriate *template style* and *template parameters*.

This document will explain the major features of the document class. For further information, the *\LaTeX User’s Guide* is available from <https://www.acm.org/publications/proceedings-template>.

2.1 Template Styles

The primary parameter given to the “acmart” document class is the *template style* which corresponds to the kind of publication or SIG publishing the work. This parameter is enclosed in square brackets and is a part of the `documentclass` command:

```
\documentclass[STYLE]{acmart}
```

Journals use one of three template styles. All but three ACM journals use the `acmsmall` template style:

- `acmsmall`: The default journal template style.

Table 1. Frequency of Special Characters

Non-English or Math	Frequency	Comments
Ø	1 in 1,000	For Swedish names
π	1 in 5	Common in math
\$	4 in 5	Used in business
Ψ_1^2	1 in 40,000	Unexplained usage

- `acmlarge`: Used by JOCCH and TAP.
- `acmtog`: Used by TOG.

The majority of conference proceedings documentation will use the `acmconf` template style.

- `sigconf`: The default proceedings template style.
- `sigchi`: Used for SIGCHI conference articles.
- `sigplan`: Used for SIGPLAN conference articles.

2.2 Template Parameters

In addition to specifying the *template style* to be used in formatting your work, there are a number of *template parameters* which modify some part of the applied template style. A complete list of these parameters can be found in the *TEX User's Guide*.

Frequently-used parameters, or combinations of parameters, include:

- `anonymous, review`: Suitable for a “double-anonymous” conference submission. Anonymizes the work and includes line numbers. Use with the `\printID` command to print the submission’s unique ID on each page of the work.
- `authorversion`: Produces a version of the work suitable for posting by the author.
- `screen`: Produces colored hyperlinks.

This document uses the following string as the first command in the source file:

```
\documentclass[acmsmall]{acmart}
```

3 METHODS

Modifying the template — including but not limited to: adjusting margins, typeface sizes, line spacing, paragraph and list definitions, and the use of the `\vspace` command to manually adjust the vertical spacing between elements of your work — is not allowed.

4 EVALUATION

The “`acmart`” document class includes the “`booktabs`” package — <https://ctan.org/pkg/booktabs> — for preparing high-quality tables.

Table captions are placed *above* the table.

Because tables cannot be split across pages, the best placement for them is typically the top of the page nearest their initial cite. To ensure this proper “floating” placement of tables, use the environment **`table`** to enclose the table’s contents and the table caption. The contents of the table itself must go in the **`tabular`** environment, to be aligned properly in rows and columns, with the desired horizontal and vertical rules. Again, detailed instructions on **`tabular`** material are found in the *TEX User's Guide*.

Immediately following this sentence is the point at which Table ?? is included in the input file; compare the placement of the table here with the table in the printed output of this document.

Table 2. Some Typical Commands

Command	A Number	Comments
\author	100	Author
\table	300	For tables
\table*	400	For wider tables

To set a wider table, which takes up the whole width of the page’s live area, use the environment **table*** to enclose the table’s contents and the table caption. As with a single-column table, this wide table will “float” to a location deemed more desirable. Immediately following this sentence is the point at which Table ?? is included in the input file; again, it is instructive to compare the placement of the table here with the table in the printed output of this document.

Always use midrule to separate table header rows from data rows, and use it only for this purpose. This enables assistive technologies to recognise table headers and support their users in navigating tables more easily.

5 FIGURES

The “figure” environment should be used for figures. One or more images can be placed within a figure. If your figure contains third-party material, you must clearly identify it as such, as shown in the example below.

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Fig. 1. 1907 Franklin Model D roadster. Photograph by Harris & Ewing, Inc. [Public domain], via Wikimedia Commons. (<https://goo.gl/VLCRBB>).

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