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Poster: A Distributed Reinforcement Learning Approach for Energy and Congestion-Aware Edge Networks

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ABSTRACT

The abiding attempt of automation has also pervaded computer networks, with the ability to measure, analyze, and control themselves in an automated manner, by reacting to changes in the environment (e.g., demand) while exploiting existing flexibilities. When provided with these features, networks are often referred to as "self-driving". Network virtualization and machine learning are the drivers. In this regard, the provision and orchestration of physical or virtual resources are crucial for both Quality of Service guarantees and cost management in the edge/cloud computing ecosystem. Auto-scaling mechanisms are hence essential to effectively manage the lifecycle of network resources. In this poster, we propose Relevant, a distributed reinforcement learning approach to enable distributed automation for network orchestrators. Our solution aims at solving the congestion control problem within Software-Defined Network infrastructures, while being mindful of the energy consumption, helping resources to scale up and down as traffic demands fluctuate and energy optimization opportunities arise.

CCS CONCEPTS

- Networks → Network algorithms;  
- Computer systems organization → Redundancy;  
- Computing methodologies → Reinforcement learning.

KEYWORDS

reinforcement learning, self-driving networks, auto-scaling

ACM Reference Format:

1 INTRODUCTION

Recent advantages in artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) are paving the path to autonomous and self-driving networks: networks that measure, analyze and control themselves in an automated manner, reacting to changes in the environment, e.g., demand [2, 7]. One relevant tract of autonomous networks is the ability to auto-scale the resources up and down in harmony with the traffic demand. Traditional threshold-based and recent ML-based policies are often unable to address the high complexity of networks and satisfy carrier-grade requirements such as reliability and stability.

State-of-the-art solutions hardly combine these features altogether, such as [4] whose primary goal is the energy efficiency, or [6], which automatically scales Virtual Network Function instances via an ML classifier. Although reinforcement learning is emerging as a valuable technique to solve many network problems, as in [5, 8], there is no solution incorporating network information to automatically and efficiently orchestrate network resources in a distributed manner.

To this end, we present Relevant, a reinforcement learning approach that aims at learning how to scale without requiring any prior network knowledge. The design goal of Relevant is to mitigate traffic congestion while saving energy by adjusting and optimizing itself as needed. In contrast to other studies, our solution does not require any human instructions to define control policies that efficiently choose network elements to stay active while guaranteeing performance goals. Additionally, the learning process is distributed to more agents to overcome a single entity deployment’s typical drawbacks. In such a way, the knowledge about the environment, needed to decide the best action, is limited yet intelligently used by the controllers. The state space of the Q-learning problem abroad each agent refers to the global network, but is obtained through an information exchange protocol rather than via a more invasive central metrics collector. In this context, the controller collects statistics about the underlying network and sends the elaborated information to the peers. The distributed detection of congestion exploits a large number of SDN switches spread across...
With the network partition, the controller supervises a large set of active elements when the traffic demand is raised, and accordingly reacts. During this phase, the routing module computes new paths for the flow affected by the fault.

Another significant functionality offered by Relevant is the ability to react to failures of network resources. By continuously monitoring the devices’ status, the controller can detect which element is failing, and accordingly react. During this phase, the decision logic is split across multiple controllers to improve the management of a large quantity of information needed for accurate actions. We expect that our system will enable both high application satisfaction and minimal management costs when deployed over more challenging environments. Future steps will include extensive evaluation of Relevant’s behavior in these contexts and an in-depth analysis of the learning process.

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REFERENCES


