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Communication Networks and Service Management in the Era of Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning

Edited by Nur Zincir-Heywood, Marco Mellia, and Yixin Diao



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	Paolucci, Sokratis Barmpounakis, Luca Valcarenghi, Claudio EttoreCasetti,
	Xi Li, Carlos J. Bernardos, Danny De Vleeschauwer, Koen De Schepper,
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Editor Biographies

Nur Zincir-Heywood received the PhD in Computer Science and Engineering in 1998. She is a full professor at the Faculty of Computer Science, Dalhousie University, Canada, where she directs the NIMS Research Lab on Network Information Management and Security. Her research interests include machine learning and artificial intelligence for cyber security, network, systems, and information analysis, topics on which she has published over 200 fully reviewed papers. She is a recipient of several best paper awards as well as the supervisor for the recipient of the IFIP/IEEE IM 2013 Best PhD Dissertation Award in Network Management. She is the co-editor of the book "Recent Advances in Computational Intelligence in Defense and Security" and co-author of the book "Nature-inspired Cyber Security and Resiliency: Fundamentals, Techniques, and Applications." She is an Associate Editor of the IEEE Transactions on Network and Service Management and Wiley's International Journal of Network Management. She has been a co-organizer for the IEEE/IFIP International Workshop on Analytics for Network and Service Management since 2016. She served as Technical Program Co-chair for the IEEE Symposium on Computational Intelligence for Security and Defence Applications in 2011, International Conference on Network Traffic Measurement and Analysis in 2018, International Conference on Network and Service Management in 2019, and she served as General Co-chair for the International Conference on Network and Service Management in 2020. Professor Zincir-Heywood's research record was recognized with the title of Dalhousie University Research Professor in 2021.

Marco Mellia graduated with PhD in Electronic and Telecommunication Engineering in 2001. He is a full professor at Politecnico di Torino, Italy, where he coordinates the SmartData@PoliTO center on Big Data, Machine Learning and Data Science. In 2002, he visited the Sprint Advanced Technology Laboratories in Burlingame, CA, working at the IP Monitoring Project (IPMON). In 2011, 2012, and 2013, he collaborated with Narus Inc. in Sunnyvale, CA, working on traffic monitoring and cyber-security system design. In 2015 and 2016, he visited Cisco

Systems in San Jose, CA, working on the design of cloud monitoring platforms. Professor Mellia has co-authored over 250 papers published in international journals and presented in leading conferences, all of them in the area of communication networks. He won the IRTF ANR Prize at IETF-88 and best paper awards at IEEE P2P'12, ACM CoNEXT'13, IEEE ICDCS'15. He participated in the program committees of several conferences including ACM SIGCOMM, ACM CONEXT, ACM IMC, IEEE Infocom, IEEE Globecom, and IEEE ICC. He is the Area Editor of ACM CCR, IEEE Transactions on Network and Service Management and Elsevier Computer Networks. He is a Fellow of IEEE. His research interests are in the area of Internet monitoring, users' characterization, cyber security, and big data analytics applied to different areas.

Yixin Diao received the PhD degree in electrical engineering from Ohio State University, Columbus, OH, USA. He is currently a Director of Data Science and Analytics at PebblePost, New York, NY, USA. Prior to that, he was a Research Staff Member at IBM T. J. Watson Research Center, Yorktown Heights, NY, USA. He has published more than 80 papers and filed over 50 patents in systems and services management. He is the co-author of the book "Feedback Control of Computing Systems" and the co-editor of the book "Maximizing Management Performance and Quality with Service Analytics." He was a recipient of several Best Paper Awards from the IEEE/IFIP Network Operations and Management Symposium, the IFAC Engineering Applications of Artificial Intelligence, and the IEEE International Conference on Services Computing. He served as Program Co-chair for the International Conference on Network and Service Management in 2010, the IFIP/IEEE International Symposium on Integrated Network Management in 2013, and the IEEE International Conference on Cloud and Autonomic Computing in 2016 and served as General Co-chair for the International Conference on Network and Service Management in 2019. He is an Associate Editor of the IEEE Transactions on Network and Service Management and the Journal of Network and Systems Management. He is a Fellow of IEEE.

List of Contributors

Ahmad Alnafessah

Department of Computing Imperial College London London, UK

Kiril Antevski

Telematics Engineering Department Universidad Carlos III de Madrid Madrid, Spain

Remi Badonnel

Université de Lorraine CNRS Loria, Inria, Nancy, France

Jorge Baranda

Communication Networks Division Centre Tecnológic de Telecomunicacions Catalunya (CTTC/CERCA) Barcelona, Spain

Sokratis Barmpounakis

National and Kapodistrian University of Athens Software Centric & Autonomic Networking lab Athens, Greece

Carlos J. Bernardos

Telematics Engineering Department Universidad Carlos III de Madrid Madrid, Spain

Andreas Blenk

Chair of Communication Networks Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering Technical University of Munich Munich, Germany

and

Faculty of Computer Science University of Vienna Vienna, Austria

Raouf Boutaba

David R. Cheriton School of Computer Science University of Waterloo Waterloo, Ontario, Canada

Valeria Cardellini

Department of Civil Engineering and Computer Science Engineering University of Rome Tor Vergata Rome, Italy

Giuliano Casale

Department of Computing Imperial College London London, UK

Claudio Ettore Casetti

Department of Electronics and Telecommunications Politecnico di Torino Torino, Italy

Kai Chen

Department of Computer Science and Engineering, iSING Lab Hong Kong University of Science and Technology Hong Kong SAR, China

Li Chen

Department of Computer Science and Engineering, iSING Lab Hong Kong University of Science and Technology Hong Kong SAR, China

Carla Fabiana Chiasserini

Department of Electronics and Telecommunications Politecnico di Torino Torino, Italy

Koen De Schepper

Nokia Bell Labs Antwerp, Belgium

Filip De Turck

Department of Information Technology Ghent University - imec, IDLab Ghent, Technologiepark-Zwijnaarde Oost-vlaanderen, Belgium

Danny De Vleeschauwer

Nokia Bell Labs Antwerp, Belgium

Yixin Diao

PebblePost New York, NY, USA

Idilio Drago

University of Turin Torino, Italy

Thomas Favale

Politecnico di Torino Torino, Italy

Marija Gajić

Department of Information Security and Communication Technology Norwegian University of Science and Technology Trondheim, Norway

Andrés García-Saavedra

NEC Laboratories Europe 5G Networks R&D Group Heidelberg, Germany

Danilo Giordano

Politecnico di Torino Torino, Italy

Carlos Guimarães

Telematics Engineering Department Universidad Carlos III de Madrid Madrid, Spain

Zied B. Houidi

Huawei Technologies Boulogne-Billancourt France

Patrick Kalmbach

Chair of Communication Networks Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering Technical University of Munich Munich, Germany

Arjun Kaushik

Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science York University Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Panagiotis Kontopoulos

National and Kapodistrian University of Athens Software Centric & Autonomic Networking lab Athens, Greece

Nikolaos Koursioumpas

National and Kapodistrian University of Athens Software Centric & Autonomic Networking lab Athens, Greece

Frank A. Kraemer

Department of Information Security and Communication Technology Norwegian University of Science and Technology Trondheim, Norway

Abdelkader Lahmadi

Université de Lorraine **CNRS** Loria, Inria, Nancy, France

Stanislav Lange

Department of Information Security and Communication Technology Norwegian University of Science and Technology Trondheim, Norway

Xi Li

NEC Laboratories Europe 5G Networks R&D Group Heidelberg, Germany

Xudong Liao

Department of Computer Science and Engineering, iSING Lab Hong Kong University of Science and Technology Hong Kong SAR, China

Noura Limam

David R. Cheriton School of Computer Science University of Waterloo Waterloo, Ontario, Canada

Justinas Lingys

Department of Computer Science and Engineering, iSING Lab Hong Kong University of Science and Technology Hong Kong SAR, China

Lina Magoula

National and Kapodistrian University of Athens Software Centric & Autonomic Networking lab Athens, Greece

Josep Mangues-Bafalluy

Communication Networks Division Centre Tecnológic de Telecomunicacions Catalunya (CTTC/CERCA) Barcelona, Spain

Jorge Martín-Pérez

Telematics Engineering Department Universidad Carlos III de Madrid Madrid, Spain

Ricardo Martínez

Communication Networks Division Centre Tecnológic de Telecomunicacions Catalunya (CTTC/CERCA) Barcelona, Spain

Sadea B. Melhem

Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science York University Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Marco Mellia

Department of Electronics and Telecommunications Politecnico di Torino Torino, Italy

Stephan Merz

Université de Lorraine **CNRS** Loria, Inria, Nancy, France

Uyen T. Nguyen

Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science York University Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Sina R. Niya

Communication Systems Group CSG Department of Informatics IfI University of Zürich UZH Zürich, Switzerland

Chrysa Papagianni

Nokia Bell Labs Antwerp, Belgium

Francesco Paolucci

Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna Istituto TeCIP Pisa, Italy

Francesco L. Presti

Department of Civil Engineering and Computer Science Engineering University of Rome Tor Vergata Rome, Italy

Corrado Puligheddu

Department of Electronics and Telecommunications Politecnico di Torino Torino, Italy

Gabriele R. Russo

Department of Civil Engineering and Computer Science Engineering University of Rome Tor Vergata Rome, Italy

Mohammad A. Salahuddin

David R. Cheriton School of Computer Science University of Waterloo Waterloo, Ontario, Canada

José Santos

Department of Information Technology Ghent University - imec, IDLab Ghent, Technologiepark-Zwijnaarde Oost-vlaanderen, Belgium

Eryk Schiller

Communication Systems Group CSG Department of Informatics IfI University of Zürich UZH Zürich, Switzerland

Stefan Schmid

Faculty of Computer Science University of Vienna Vienna, Austria

Nicolas Schnepf

Department of Computer Science **Aalborg University** Aalborg, Denmark

Susanna Schwarzmann

Department of Telecommunication Systems TU Berlin Berlin, Germany

Andrea Sgambelluri

Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna Istituto TeCIP Pisa, Italy

Nashid Shahriar

Department of Computer Science University of Regina Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada

Francesca Soro

Politecnico di Torino Torino, Italy

Burkhard Stiller

Communication Systems Group CSG Department of Informatics IfI University of Zürich UZH Zürich, Switzerland

Hina Tabassum

Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science York University Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Luca Valcarenghi

Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna Istituto TeCIP Pisa, Italy

Bruno Volckaert

Department of Information Technology Ghent University - imec, IDLab Ghent, Technologiepark-Zwijnaarde Oost-vlaanderen, Belgium

Luca Vassio

Politecnico di Torino Torino, Italy

Tim Wauters

Department of Information Technology Ghent University - imec, IDLab Ghent, Technologiepark-Zwijnaarde Oost-vlaanderen, Belgium

Johannes Zerwas

Chair of Communication Networks Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering Technical University of Munich Munich, Germany

Engin Zeydan

Communication Networks Division Centre Tecnológic de Telecomunicacions Catalunya (CTTC/CERCA) Barcelona, Spain

Nur Zincir-Heywood

Faculty of Computer Science Dalhousie University Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada

Thomas Zinner

Department of Information Security and Communication Technology Norwegian University of Science and Technology Trondheim, Norway

Preface

Advances in artificial intelligence and machine learning algorithms provide endless possibilities in many different science and engineering disciplines including computer communication networks. Research is therefore needed to understand and improve the potential and suitability of artificial intelligence and machine learning in general for communications and networking technologies and research, but also in particular systems and networks operations and management. Approaches and techniques such as artificial intelligence, data mining, statistical analysis, and machine learning are promising mechanisms to harness the immense stream of operational data in order to improve the management and security of IT systems and networks. This will not only provide deeper understanding and better decision-making based on largely collected and available operational data but will also present opportunities for improving data analysis algorithms and methods on aspects such as accuracy, scalability, and generalization.

This book will focus on recent, emerging approaches, and technical solutions that can exploit artificial intelligence, machine learning, and big data analytics for communications networks and service management solutions. In this context, the book is intended to be a reference book for information and communications technology educators, engineers, and professionals, in terms of presenting a picture of the current landscape and discussing the opportunities and challenges of this field for the future. It is not intended as a textbook. Having said this, it can be used as a reference text for related graduate courses or high-level undergraduate courses on topic.

This book is composed of three parts and 13 chapters that provide an in-depth review of current landscape, opportunities, challenges, and improvements created by the artificial intelligence and machine learning techniques for network and service management.

The first part, Introduction, gives a general overview of the network and service management research as well as the artificial intelligence and machine learning techniques.

Chapter 1, Overview of Network and Service Management, outlines the field of network and service management that involve the setup, configuration, administration, and management of networks and associated services to ensure that network resources are effectively made available to customers and consumed as efficiently as possible by applications.

Chapter 2, Overview of Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning, overviews the AI/ML algorithms that are most commonly used in the network and service management field, and discusses the strategic areas within network and services management that evidence growing interest of the community in developing cutting edge AI/ML solutions.

The second part of the book, Management Models and Frameworks, is dedicated to important management models and frameworks such as virtualized networks, 5G networks, and fog computing.

Chapter 3, Managing Virtualized Networks and Services with Machine Learning, exposes the state-of-the-art research that leverages Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning to address complex problems in deploying and managing virtualized networks and services. It also delineates open, prominent research challenges and opportunities to realize automated management of virtualized networks and services.

Chapter 4, Self-Managed 5G Networks, discusses the main challenges that must be faced to successful develop 5G systems, focusing particularly on radio access networks, optical networks, data plane management, network slicing, and service orchestration, and highlights autonomous data-driven network management and federation among administrative domains that are critical for the development of 5G-and-beyond systems.

Chapter 5, AI in 5G Networks: Challenges and Use Cases, covers three representative case studies including QoE assessment, deployment of virtualized network functions, and slice management. It further points out general and use case-specific requirements and challenges and derives guidelines for network operators who plan to deploy such mechanisms.

Chapter 6, Machine Learning for Resource Allocation in Mobile Broadband Networks, provides an in-depth review of the existing machine learning techniques that have been applied to wireless networks in the context of wireless spectrum and power allocations, user scheduling, and user association.

Chapter 7, Reinforcement Learning for Service Function Chain Allocation in Fog Computing, explores the use of reinforcement learning as an efficient and scalable solution for service function chaining, especially given the dynamic

behavior of the network and the need for efficient scheduling strategies, as compared to the state-of-the-art integer linear programming-based implementations.

The third part of the book, Management Functions and Applications, is focused on vital management function and applications including performance management, security management, and Blockchain applications.

Chapter 8, Designing Algorithms for Data-Driven Network Management and Control: State-of-the-Art and Challenges, provides an overview of approaches that use machine learning and artificial intelligence to learn from problem solution pairs to improve network algorithms. It discusses the applicability for different use cases and identifies research challenges within those use cases.

Chapter 9, AI-Driven Performance Management in Data-Intensive Applications, overviews recurring performance management activities for data-intensive applications and examines the role that AI and machine learning are playing in enhancing configuration optimization, performance anomaly detection, load forecasting, and auto-scaling of software systems.

Chapter 10, Datacenter Traffic Optimization with Deep Reinforcement Learning, develops a two-level deep reinforcement learning system as a scalable end-to-end traffic optimization system that can collect network information, learn from past decisions, and perform actions to achieve operator-defined goals.

Chapter 11, The New Abnormal: Network Anomalies in the AI Era, summarizes recent developments on how AI algorithms bring new possibilities for anomaly detection, and discusses new representation learning techniques such as Generative Artificial Networks and Autoencoders, and new techniques such as reinforcement learning that can be used to improve models learned with machine learning algorithms.

Chapter 12, Automated Orchestration of Security Chains Driven by Process Learning, describes an automated orchestration methodology for security chains in order to secure connected devices and their applications and illustrates how it could be used for protecting Android devices by relying on software-defined networks.

Chapter 13, Architectures for Blockchain-IoT Integration, focuses on defining and determining measures and criteria to be met for an efficient Blockchain and Internet-of-Things integration. It discusses the integration incentives and suitable use cases, as well as the dedicated metrics for scalability, security, and energy efficiency.

New York

Nur Zincir-Heywood Marco Mellia Yixin Diao

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Acronyms

Fifth generation standard for broadband cellular networksSixth generation standard for broadband cellular networks

AD Administrative Domain

AE Auto Encoder

AF Application Function
AI Artificial Intelligence
ANN Artificial Neural Networks

API Application Programming Interface

AP Access Point

ARQ Automatic Repeat reQuest AS Autonomous System

ASIC Application-Specific Integrated Circuit

AWS Amazon Web Services

BC Blockchain

BGP Border Gateway Protocol
BNG Broadband Network Gateway

C/S Client-Server

CNN Convolutional Neural Networks
CDN Content Distribution Network

ConvLSTM Convolutional Long-Short Term Memory

CQI Channel Quality Indicator

D2D Device-to-Device

DAG Directed Acyclic Graphs

DASH Dynamic Adaptive Streaming over HTTP

DC Data Center

DDoS Distributed Denial-of-Service

DL Deep Learning

DLT Distributed Ledger Technology

DNN Deep Neural Network

E2E End-to-End

EM **Enforcement Module** FC Fog Computing

Gradient Boosting Machine GBM GCN **Graph Convolutional Network**

GNN **Graph Neural Network** GP Gaussian Process

GUI Graphical User Interface

HDFS Hadoop Distributed File System

HetNets Heterogeneous Networks

IAM **Identity and Access Management** ILP **Integer Linear Programming**

IoT Internet of Things kNN K-Nearest Neighbors KPI **Key Performance Indicator**

Long-Range Wide-Area Network LoRaWAN LP-WAN Low-Power Wide Area Network

LSTM Long-Short Term Memory MAC Media Access Control

MANO Management and Orchestration

MDP Markov Decision Process MEC Multi-access Edge Computing MIB Management Information Base MILP Mixed-Integer Linear Programming

MINLP. Mixed Integer Nonlinear Programming Problems

Machine Learning MLMLP Multilayer Perceptron Monitor Module MM

Massive Machine Type Communications mMTC

mmWave Millimeter Wave

MNO Mobile Network Operator MOS Mean Opinion Score

MPLS Multiprotocol Label Switching

MSE Mean Squared Error

Maximum Transmission Unit MTU NFV Network Function Virtualization

Network Function Virtualization Infrastructure NFVI Network Function Virtualization Orchestrator NFVO

Network Interface Controller NIC

NN Neural Network

NOC Network Operation Center ONF Open Networking Foundation OTN **Optical Transport Network** OTS **Optical Transport Section**

P2P Peer-to-Peer PK Public Key

PoP Point of Presence QC Quantum Computing QoE Quality of Experience Quality of Service QoS RAN Radio Access Network RAP Radio Access Point

RDD Resilient Distributed Dataset RIP **Routing Information Protocol** RLReinforcement Learning RNN Recurrent Neural Network RRM Radio Resource Management

RTT Round Trip Time SC **Smart Contract**

SDN Software Defined Networking

SFC Service Function Chaining (updated in regards to Service Function

Chain)

Signal-to-Interference-Plus-Noise Ratio SINR

SJF Shortest Job First

SLA Service Level Agreement

SNMP Simple Network Management Protocol

SNR Signal-to-Noise Ratio SVM Support Vector Machine SVR Support Vector Regression TO **Traffic Optimization** TPS Transaction Per Second TSP Traveling Salesman Problem V2I Vehicle to Infrastructure

Vehicle to Vehicle V2V vBS Virtual Base Station VM Virtual Machine

VMO Virtual Mobile Operator VNE Virtual Network Embedding Virtual Network Function VNF

WAN Wide Area Network

Wireless Local Area Network WLAN

Wireless Nodes WN