



Barcelona
Neural
Networking
Center



UNIVERSITAT POLITÈCNICA
DE CATALUNYA
BARCELONATECH



Graph Neural Networking challenge 2023: Building a Network Digital Twin using data from real networks

<https://bnn.upc.edu/challenge/gnnet2023>

Carlos Güemes, Prof. Albert Cabellos

{carlos.guemes, alberto.cabellos}@upc.edu

Barcelona Neural Networking center

Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya

July 3rd 2023

**What is the
Graph Neural Networking
challenge?**



Graph Neural Networking Challenge

<https://bnn.upc.edu/challenge/gnnet2023>

- **Series of annual competitions on Graph Neural Networks applied to Networking**
- Each edition brings a fundamental challenge on GNNs applied to Computer Networks:
 - [Graph Neural Networking challenge 2020: Modeling QoS-aware queue scheduling policies at networks.](#)
 - [Graph Neural Networking challenge 2021: Creating a Scalable Network Digital Twin](#)
 - [Graph Neural Networking challenge 2022: Improving Network Digital Twins through Data-centric AI](#)

Graph Neural Networks are becoming a hot topic in networking!

It is the first (and the only) competition on GNNs applied to computer networks



- Organized as part of the **ITU AI/ML in 5G challenge**



- Several problem statements on AI/ML applied to networks, one of them is the Graph Neural Networking challenge



Graph Neural Networking challenge 2023

Problem statement:

Creating a Network Digital Twin with Real Network Data

Cash Prizes:

1st Prize: 2000 EUR

2nd Prize: 500 EUR

What is a Network Digital Twin?

What is a Digital Twin?

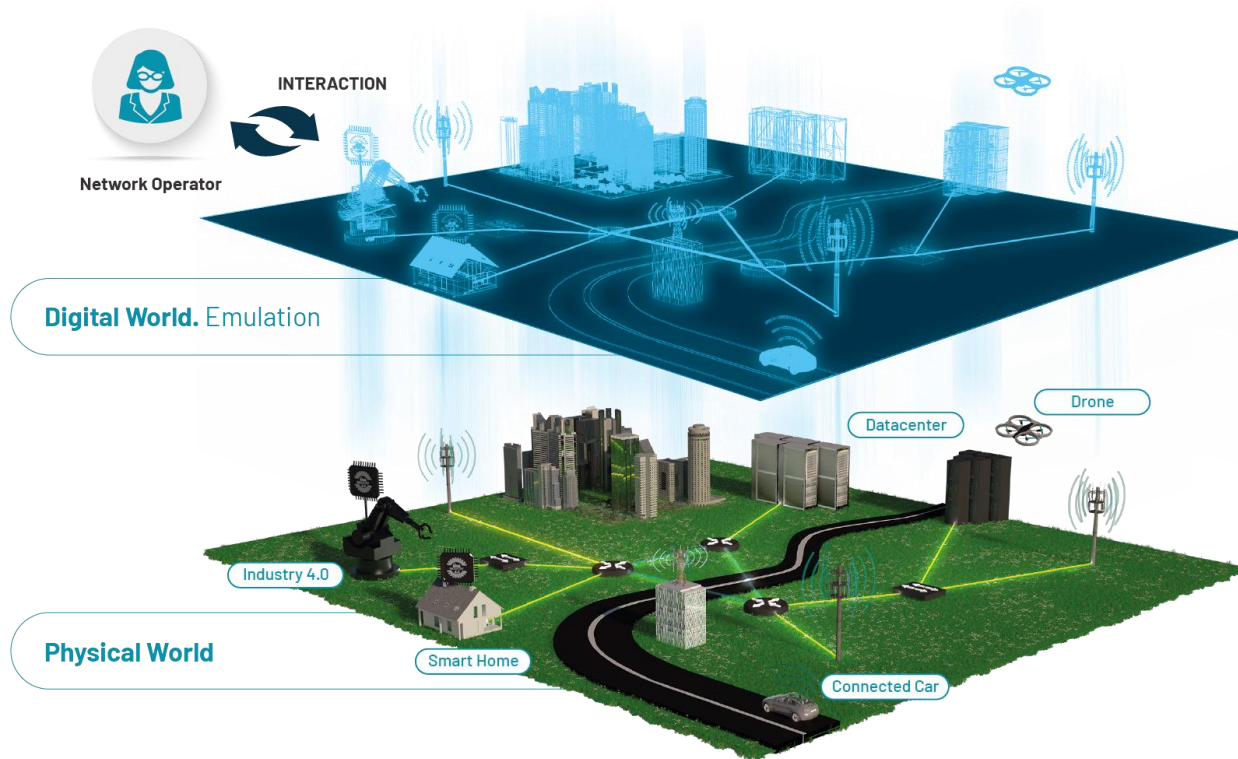


- A digital twin is a virtual replica of a physical object or process



- It permits to simulate the behavior of a physical system under certain input conditions:
 - What will happen if there is a specific failure? (e.g., in the electrical system)
 - What happen if I make a change in the object? (e.g., new wing design)

What is a Network Digital Twin?



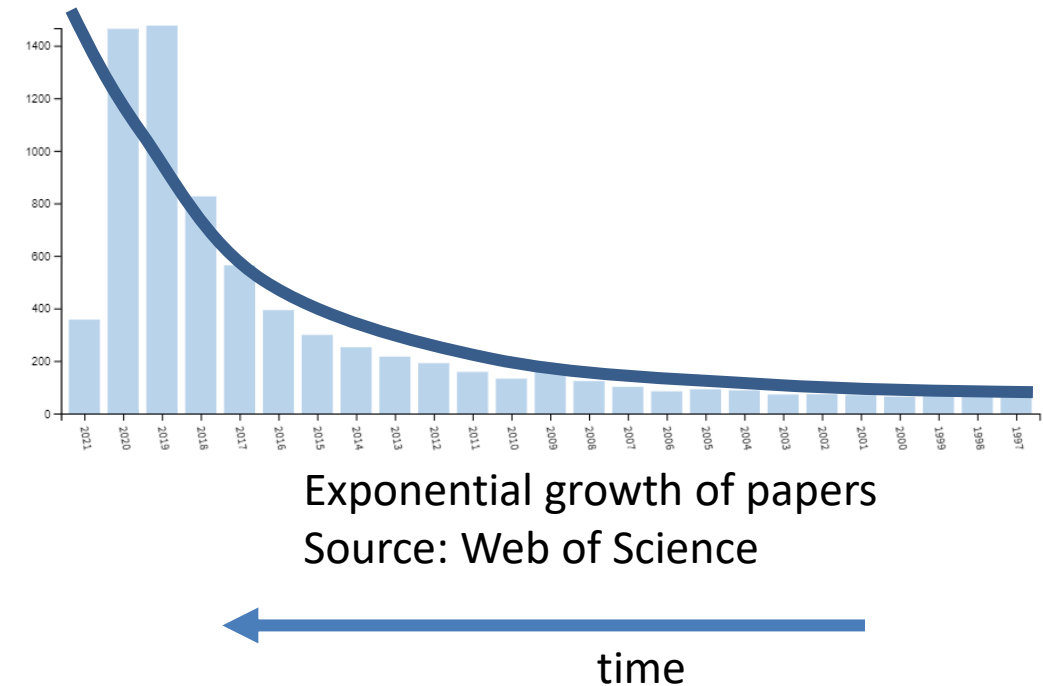
- A Network Digital Twin is a virtual replica of a physical network
- It enables to reproduce the behavior of the network under certain what-if scenarios:
 - What happens if I change the configuration?
 - What happens if there is a random failure?

Building a Network Digital Twin

What are Graph Neural Networks?



- A Graph Neural Network (GNN) is a class of artificial neural networks for processing graph-data [1]
- Top trends in Graph Machine Learning in 2020 “New cool applications of GNN” [2]
- GNN related publications in networking (e.g,. SIGCOMM 2021 [4])



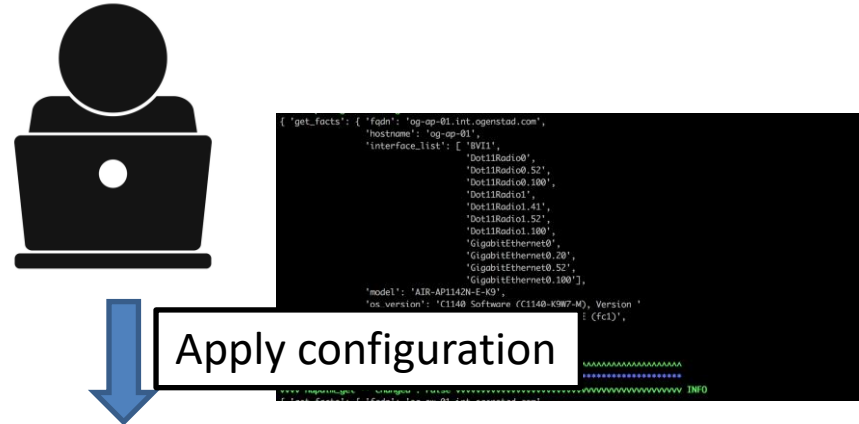
[1] Battaglia, Peter W., et al. "Relational inductive biases, deep learning, and graph networks." arXiv preprint arXiv:1806.01261 (2018).

[2] <https://towardsdatascience.com/top-trends-of-graph-machine-learning-in-2020-1194175351a3>

[3] <https://medium.com/mlreview/machine-learning-on-graphs-neurips-2019-875eecd41069>

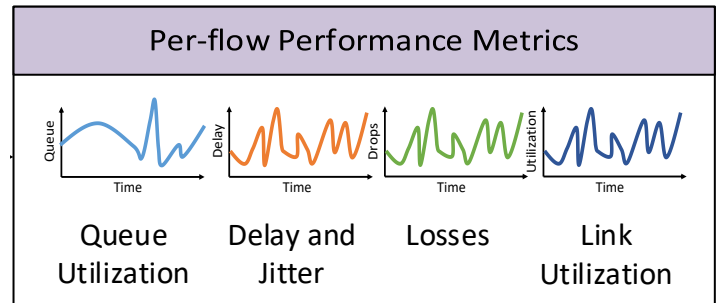
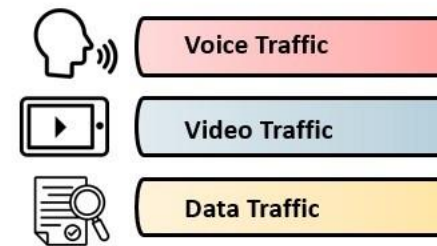
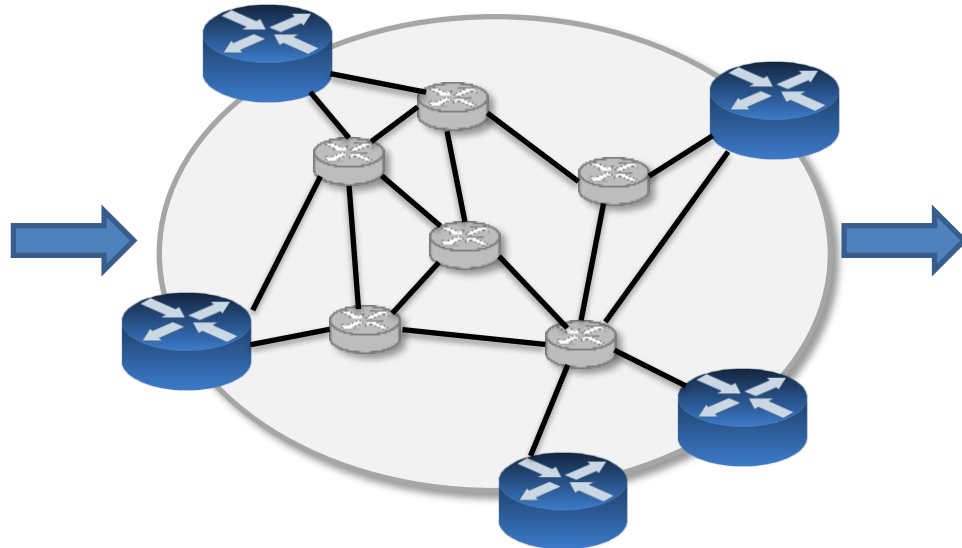
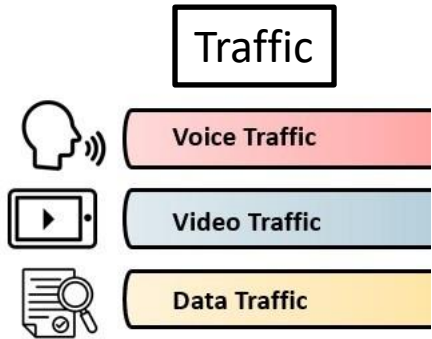
[4] Wang, Xiaojian, Jingyuan Wang, and Ke Tang. "Interpreting Deep Learning Model Using Rule-based Method." arXiv preprint arXiv:2010.07824 (2020).

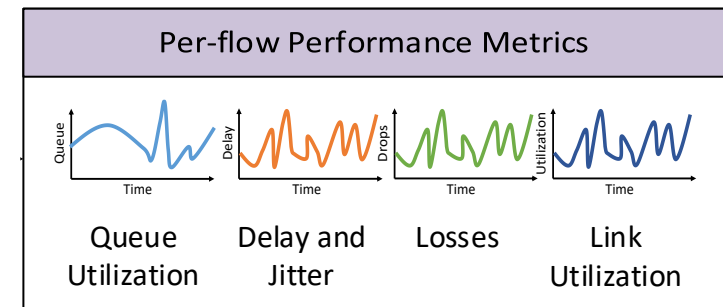
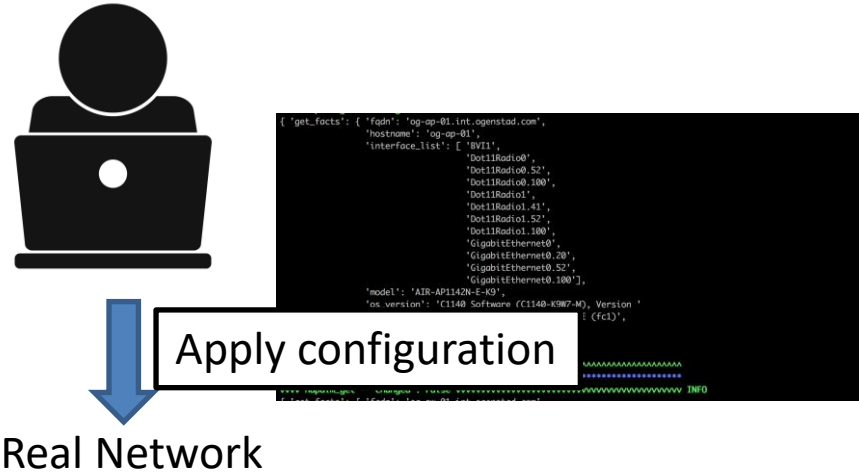
State-of-the-Art Network Digital Twins?



Apply configuration

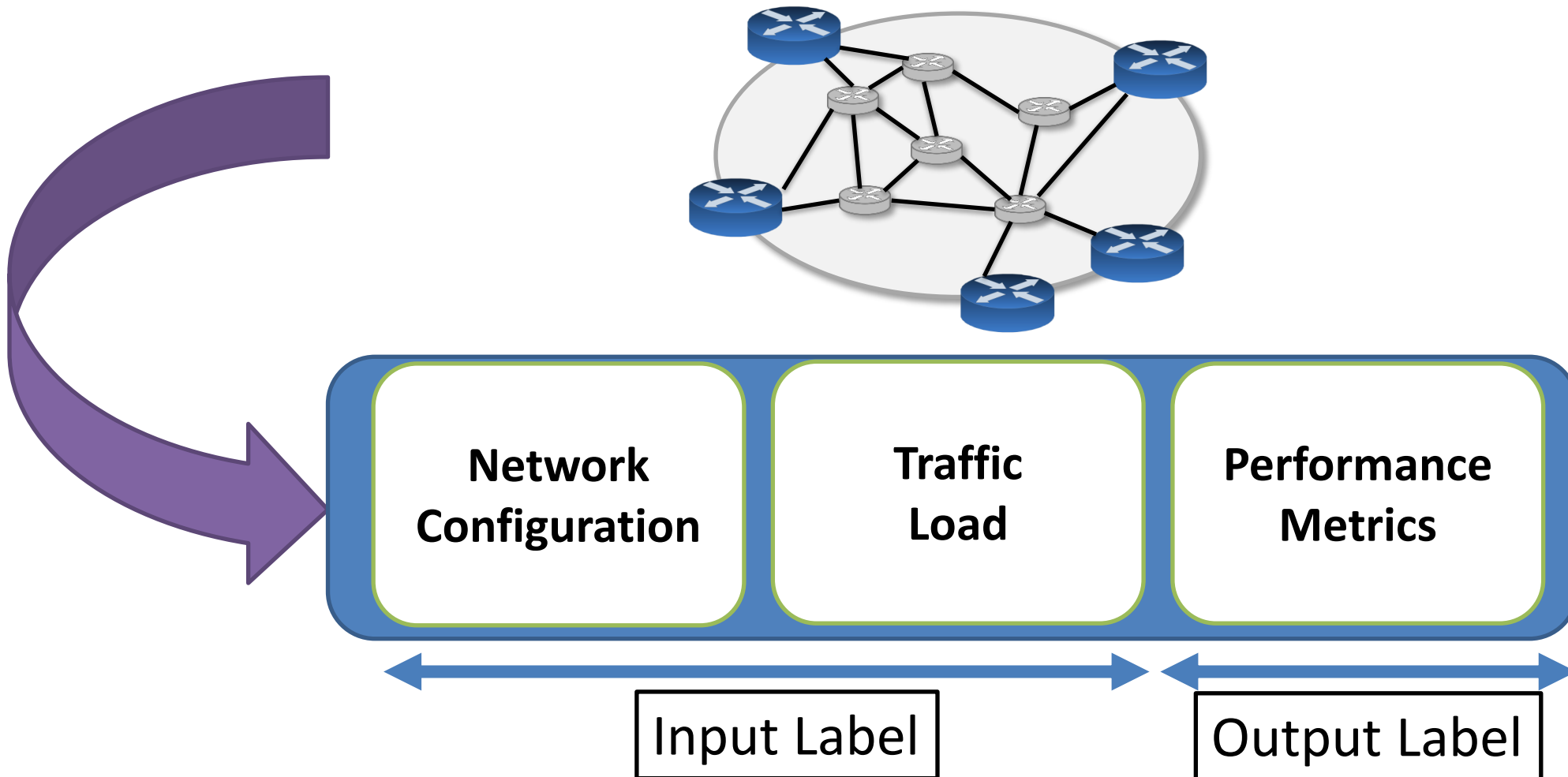
Real Network



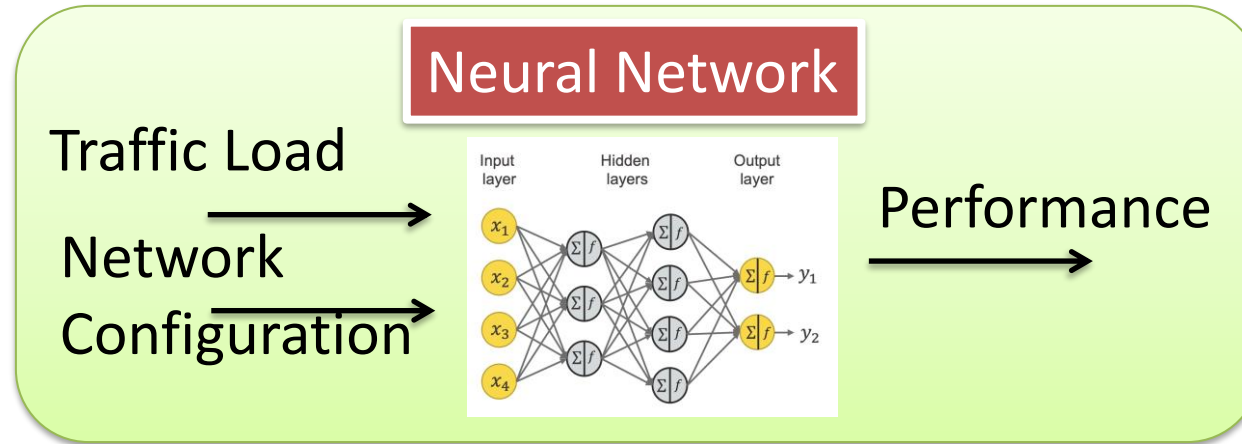


Note that configuration and traffic can be obtained via a standard Telemetry and Management platforms

Building a Network Digital Twin



Building a Network Digital Twin



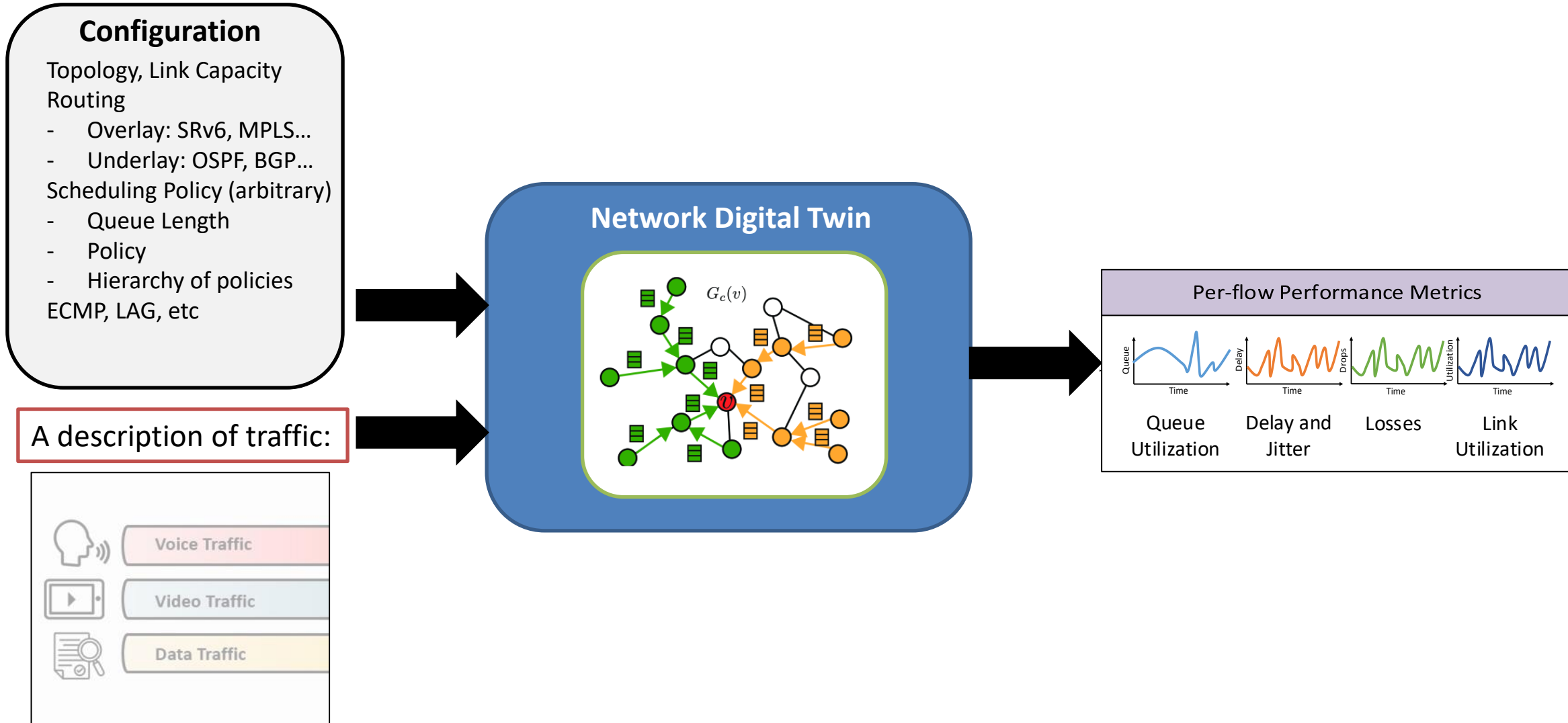
Network Configuration

Traffic Load

Performance Metrics

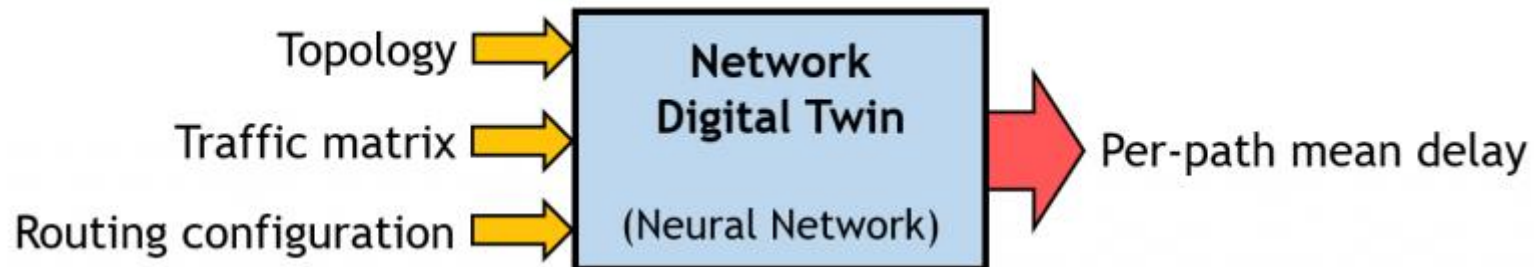
Input Label

Output Label





- RouteNet-Fermi* is the outcome of the knowledge gathered after three editions of the GNN challenge
- Capabilities:
 - Scale to topologies 100x larger than these seen in training
 - Supports arbitrary scheduling policies
 - Supports traffic models as characteristics of the underlying inter-arrival distribution
 - E.g, Poisson traffic is described by its λ

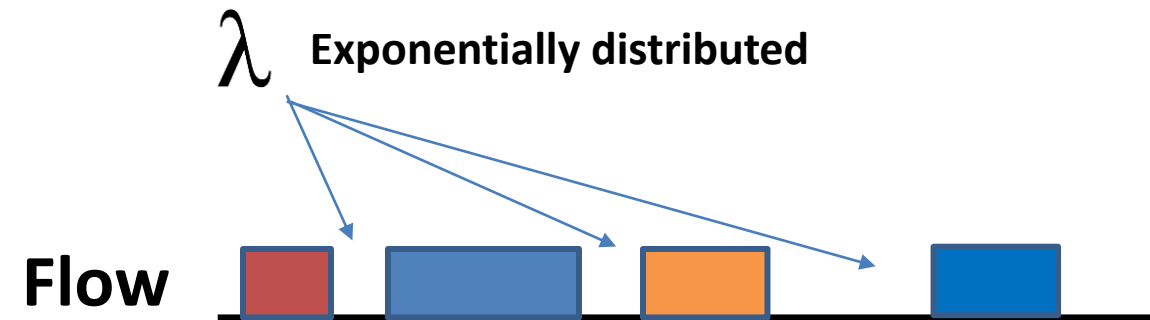


(*) Ferriol-Galmés, Miquel, Jordi Paillisse, José Suárez-Varela, Krzysztof Rusek, Shihan Xiao, Xiang Shi, Xiang Cheng, Pere Barlet-Ros, and Albert Cabellos-Aparicio. "RouteNet-Fermi: Network Modeling With Graph Neural Networks." *IEEE/ACM Transactions on Networking* (2023).

But...

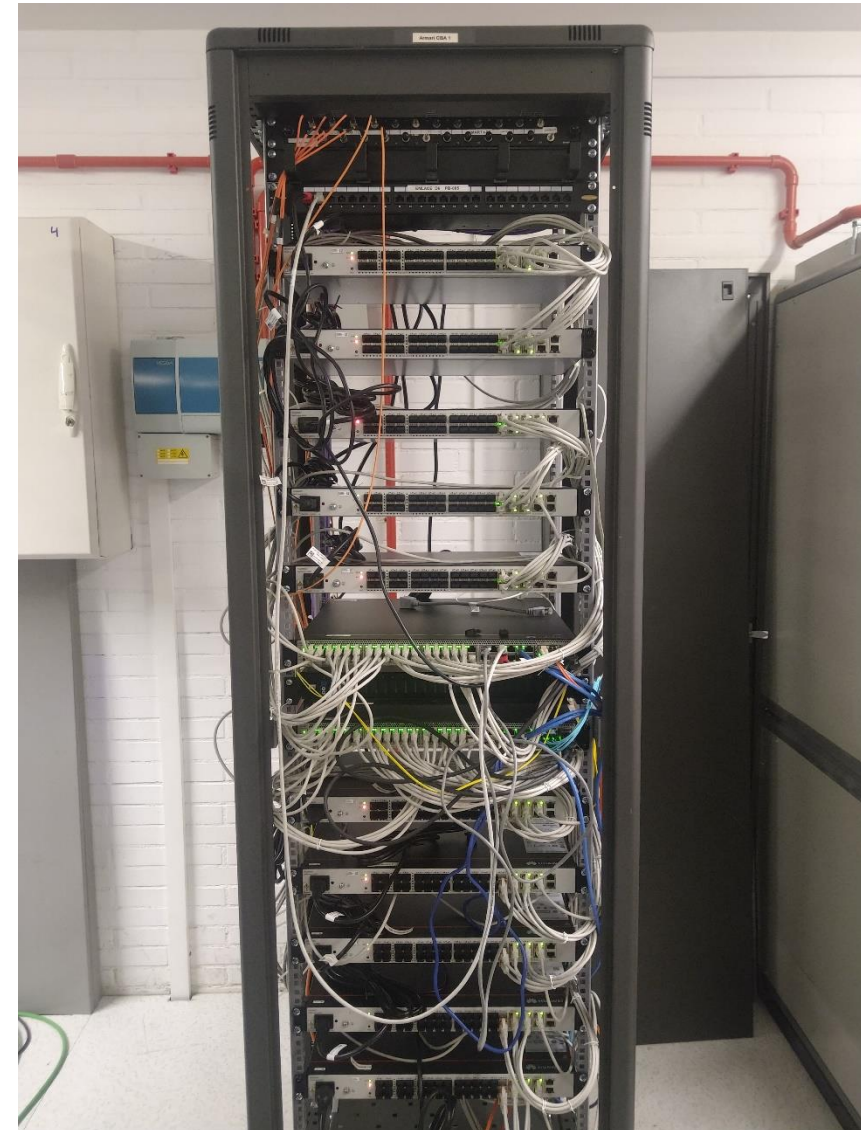
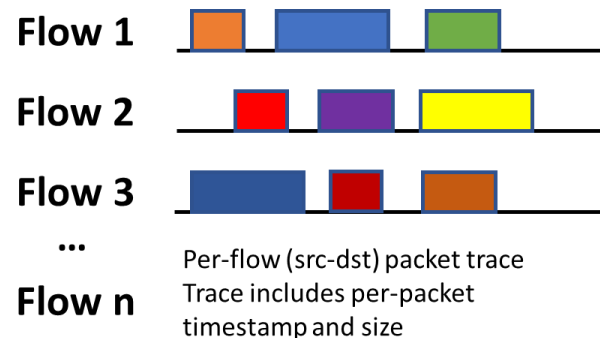


- Datasets to train RouteNet-Fermi have been obtained from **simulation**
 - Omnet++
- Traffic is generated using **stationary traffic distributions**
 - Poisson, On-off, etc
- The moments of such distributions where used as input to RouteNet
 - Example: λ in the case of Poisson





- We have built a dataset from a real network
 - 2x48-port switches
 - 8xHuawei NetEngine 8000 M1A
 - Traffic generated with T-Rex
 - Delay measured with Mellanox ConnectX-5 cards
- Traffic is measured at the packet-level





Graph Neural Networking challenge 2023

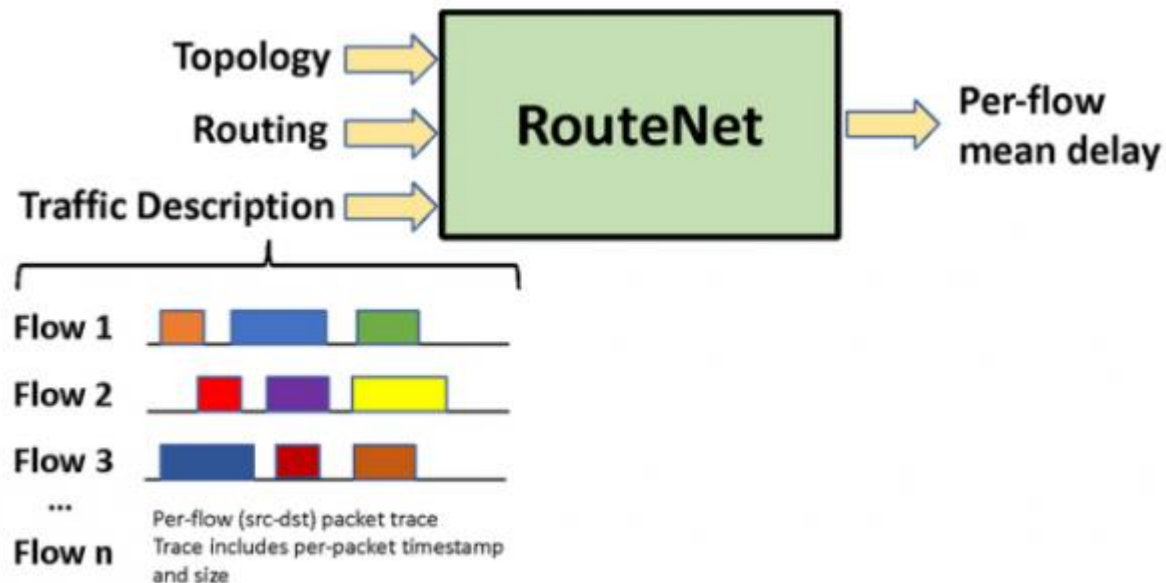
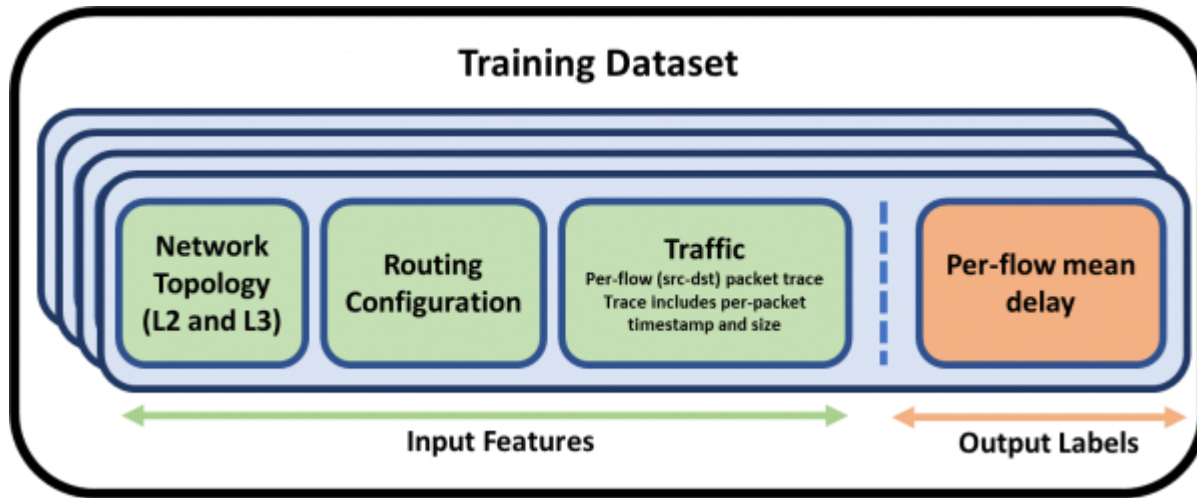
Problem statement:

Creating a Network Digital Twin with Real Network Data

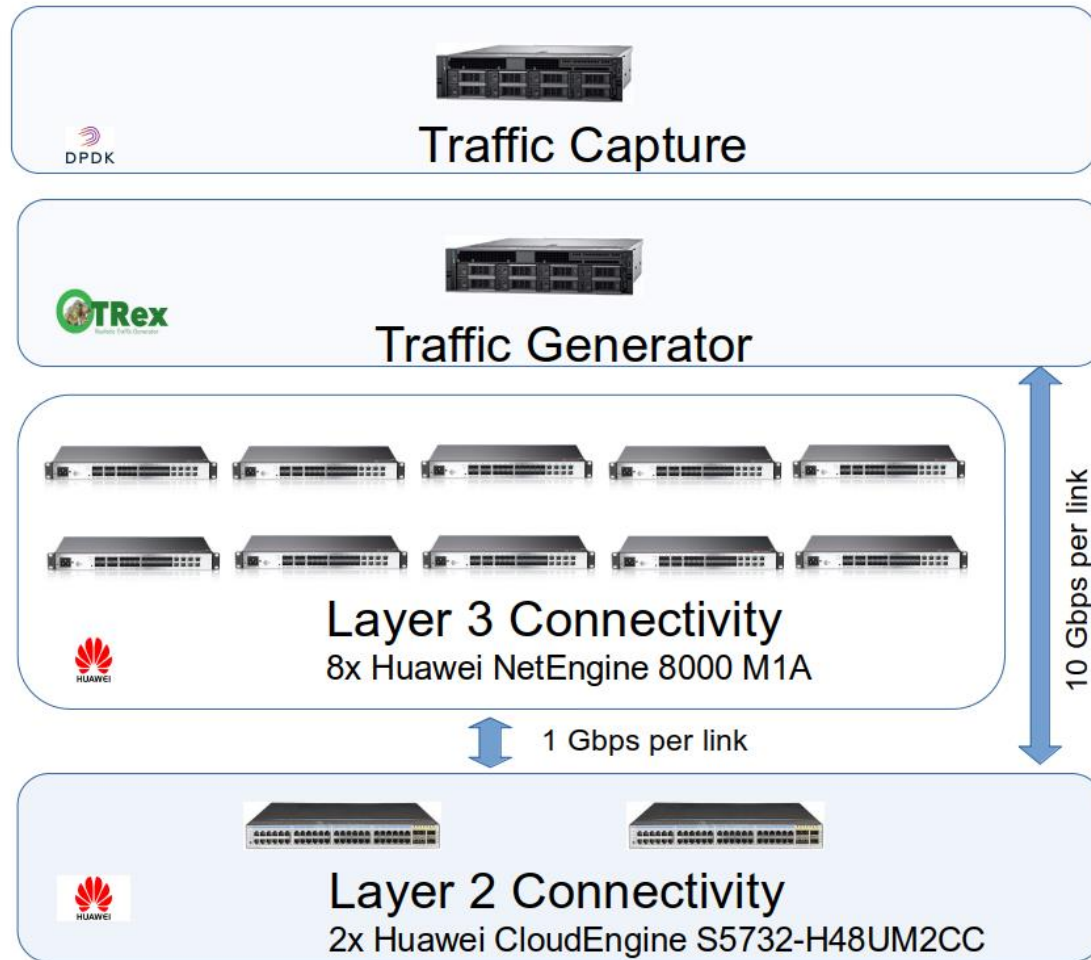
Cash Prizes:

1st Prize: 2000 EUR

2nd Prize: 500 EUR

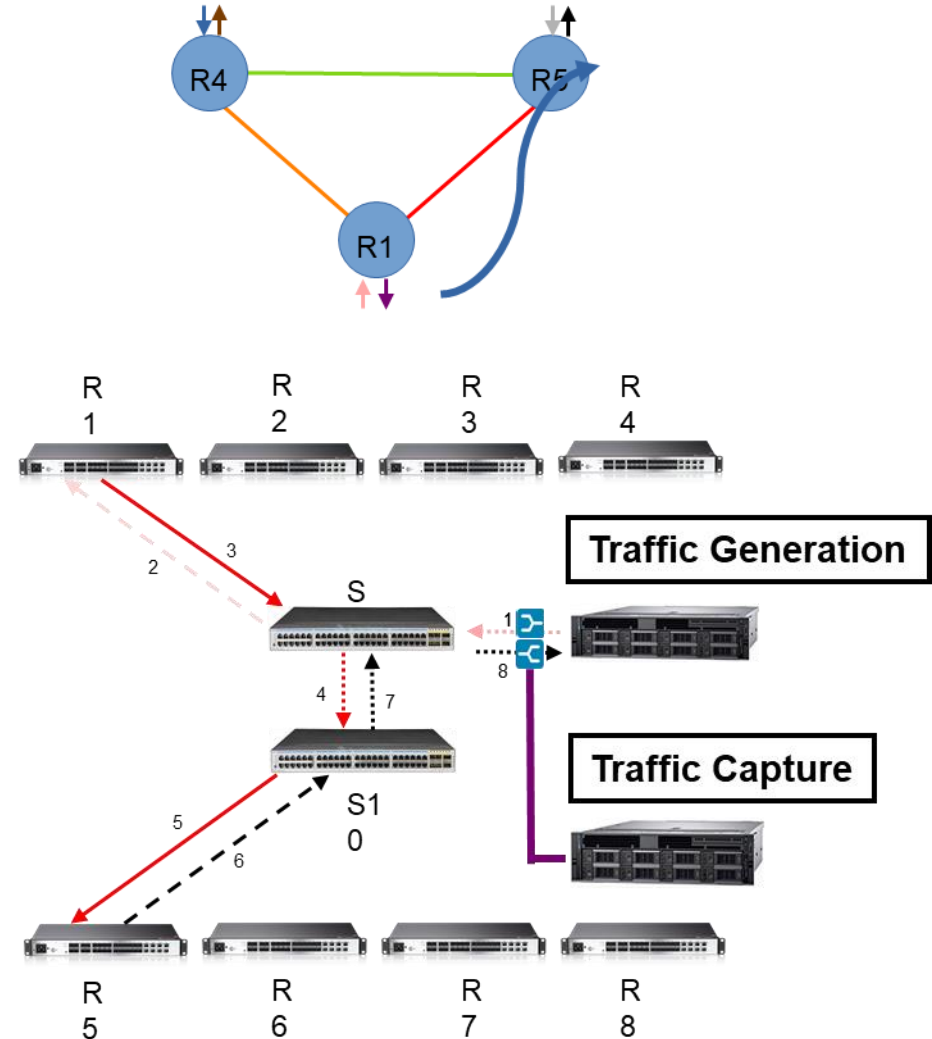
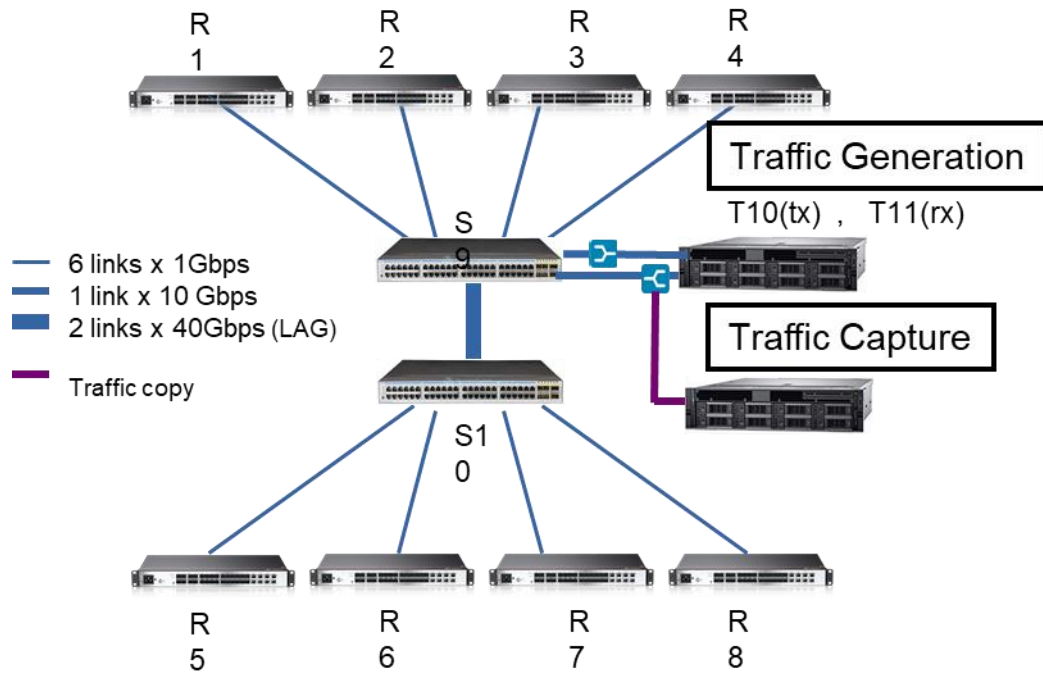


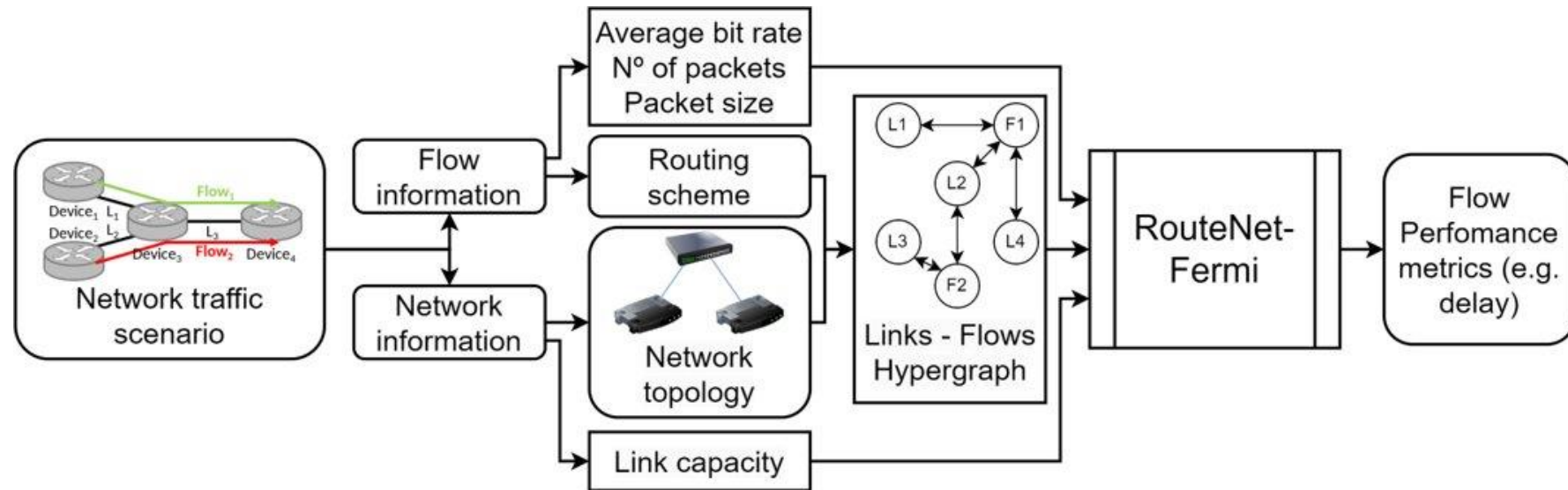
- The challenge is to build a Network Digital Twin that can estimate per-flow mean delay based on the **input per-flow packet-trace**.
- Dataset is obtained from a **real-network**.



- Testbed includes:
 - Traffic generator (T-Rex)...
 - sends traffic through a set of Routers...
 - that are connected via 2 switches...
 - Traffic is addressed towards the final destination router...
 - ...and captured by the Capture server. Then the per-flow delay is computed.

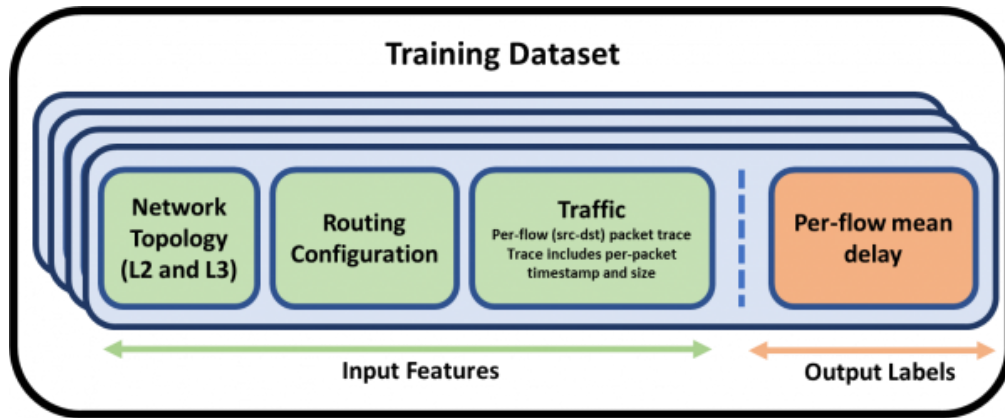
Topology and physical path traversed by the flows





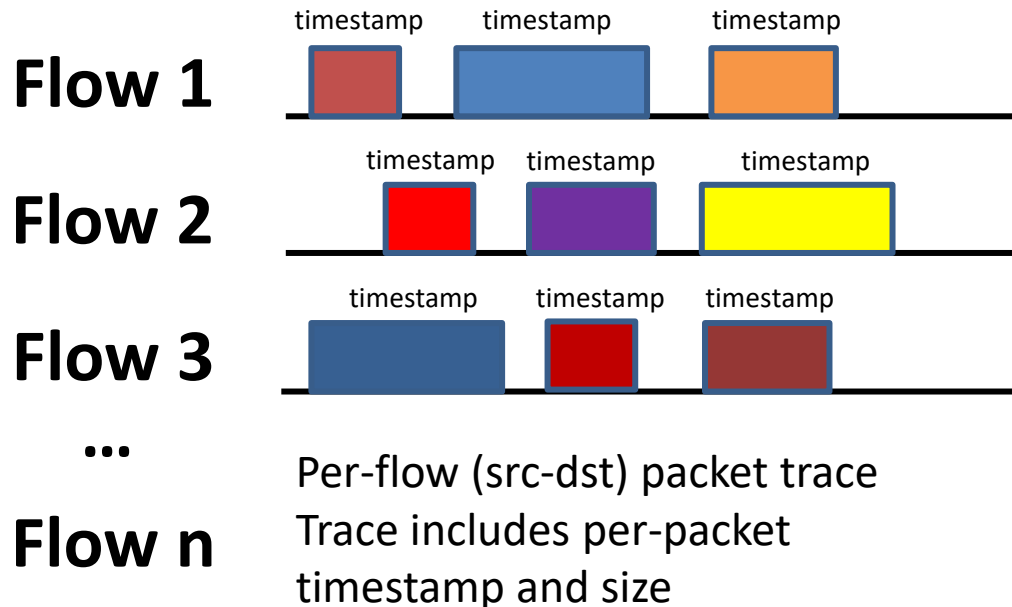
- Open-source implementation in tensorflow found at: https://github.com/BNN-UPC/GNNNetworkingChallenge/tree/2023_RealNetworkDT.
- Modify the baseline or start from scratch
 - **Already supports the physical topology (L2 and L3) of the testbed**
- RouteNet-Fermi **does not**:
 - Support packet traces as input
 - Real-world networks characteristics

Baseline has 35% MAPE with the datasets



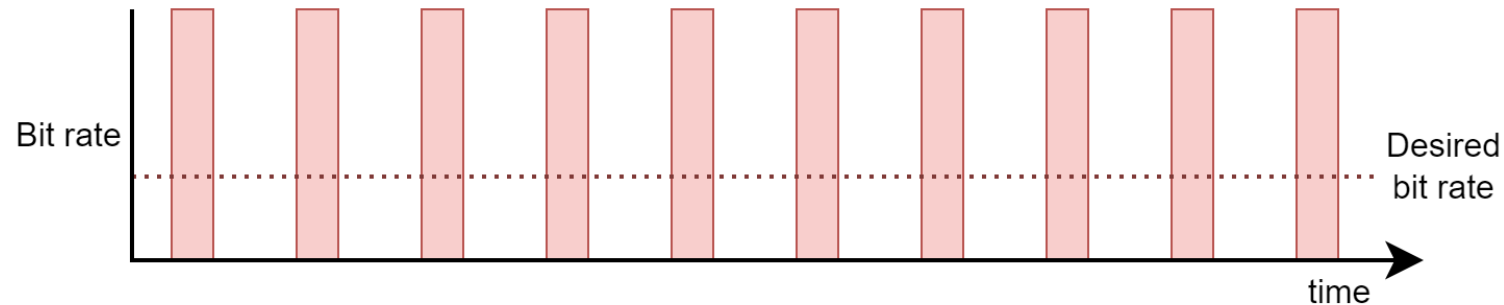
- Dataset includes $\approx 10,000$ samples
 - 4227 samples Constant Bit-Rate samples and MultiBurst
 - 4388 samples MultiBurst
- Each sample contains:
 - Flow information: distribution parameters, number of packets sent, packet size
 - Path information: network routing and physical path
 - Topology information (router connections, link capacity)
 - Packet-level traces
 - Performance information (**only in training dataset**): average flow and path delay, jitter, packet loss rates

Traffic

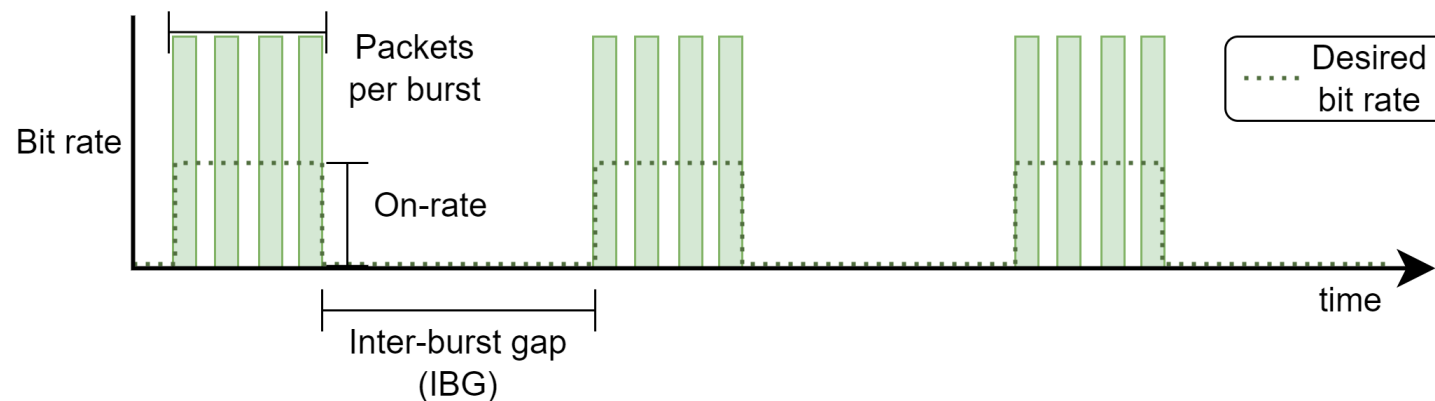




- CBR: traffic is sent in short and intense bursts so that the average bit rate is equal to the desired bit rate



- Multiburst: burst traffic defined by three parameters:



- In both cases the packet size is constant



- Both datasets combined are **427.43GB** in size
 - Because we are publishing packet-traces
- Both datasets can be downloaded at: <https://bnn.upc.edu/challenge/gnnet2023/dataset/>
- Dataset is split onto (aprox.) 5GB files

You can start participating
with just one file



- At the end of the challenge (Oct 2nd), we will evaluate participants' solutions on a **test dataset**. We will only release input labels, output labels will be hidden.
- The test dataset will follow similar distributions to the training dataset (released at the beginning)
- **The evaluation phase lasts 15 days**, and it is made automatically in our evaluation platform
- Participants will be ranked based on the MAPE (accuracy) of their solutions in the test dataset.

$$MAPE = \frac{100\%}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left| \frac{\hat{y}_i - y_i}{y_i} \right|$$

- **Participants will see the ranking in real-time**



After the evaluation...

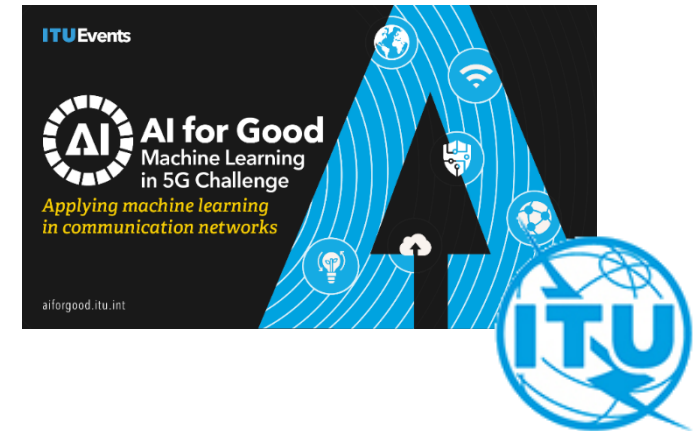
- **Provisional ranking** with the scores of all teams
- We will ask top-5 teams for:
 - Source code of their proposed solution
 - **A short report** describing their solution (1-3 pages)
- We will **validate the top-5 solutions** to check that they comply with all the rules
- **We will not publish the solutions and if asked, we'll be happy to sign an NDA**

Quick summary



Main resources:

- RouteNet-Fermi as baseline
 - You can extend it, you can come up with your own solution from scratch
- Dataset
- Quick-start tutorial
- Mailing list for Q&A from participants (support from organizers)



Final outputs from participants:

- Source code of their proposed solution
- **A short report** describing their solution (1-3 pages)



Expected outcomes:

- First Network Digital Twin trained with a dataset from a real-world network



Graph Neural Networking challenge 2023:

Building a Network Digital Twin using data from real networks

<https://bnn.upc.edu/challenge/gnnet2022>

Timeline

- **Challenge duration:** June-Nov 2023
- **Open registration:** June 7th-Sep 30th
- **Release of tools and validation dataset:** June 30th
- **Score-based evaluation phase:** Oct 2nd-Oct 17th 2023
- **Provisional ranking of all the teams:** Oct 18th 2023
- **Top-5 teams submit the dataset, code and documentation:** Nov 1st 2023
- **Final ranking and official announcement of top-3 teams:** Nov 2023
- **Best solutions pitch in a 3-day event end of to determine the finalists:** 28 – 30 November 2023
- **Award ceremony and presentations:** December 13th, 2023

Registration is mandatory



Graph Neural Networking challenge 2023

<https://bnn.upc.edu/challenge/gnnet2023/>

Problem statement:

Creating a Network Digital Twin with Real Network Data

Cash Prizes:

1st Prize: 2000 EUR

2nd Prize: 500 EUR

- 1.- Register at the challenge website
- 2.- Download the dataset (just the first two files)
- 3.- Download the baseline (RouteNet-Fermi)
and start coding



Graph Neural Networking challenge 2023:

Building a Network Digital Twin using data from real networks

- We recommend all participants that they start from the open-source baseline at https://github.com/BNN-UPC/GNNetworkingChallenge/tree/2023_RealNetworkDT.
- The repository also includes a guide in how to modify different aspects of the baseline.
- We will proceed now with a demonstration that will cover the following topics:
 - Downloading the dataset
 - How process dataset samples from its raw files into a Tensorflow compatible format
 - **How to extract new features (through an example: extracting the Inter-Packet Gap)**



Barcelona
Neural
Networking
Center



UNIVERSITAT POLITÈCNICA
DE CATALUNYA
BARCELONATECH



Graph Neural Networking challenge 2023: Building a Network Digital Twin using data from real networks

<https://bnn.upc.edu/challenge/gnnet2023>

Carlos Güemes, Prof. Albert Cabellos

{carlos.guemes, alberto.cabellos}@upc.edu

Barcelona Neural Networking center

Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya

July 3rd 2023

Backup slides



Digital Twins can be applied to many fundamental networking applications*

Network Optimization and What-if analysis

- What happens if we re-route traffic on another path? (Traffic Engineering)
- Can I support new user SLAs with the current resources?

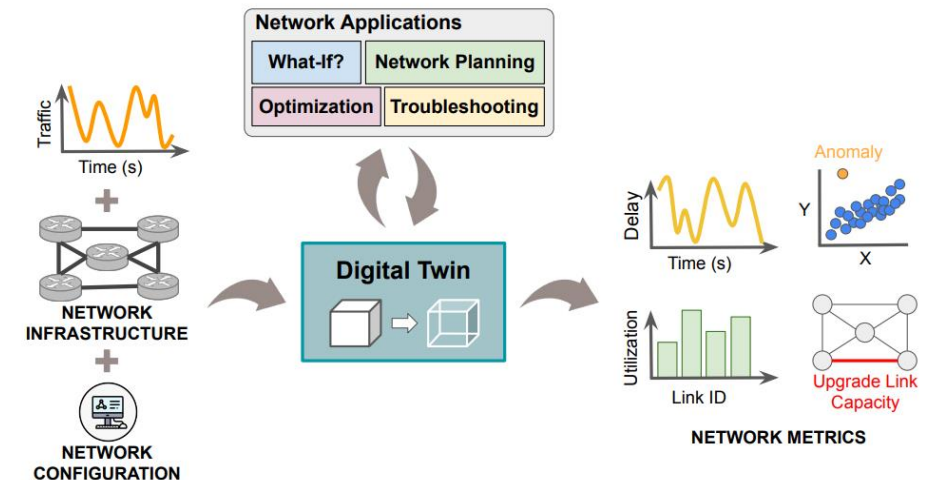
Network Planning:

- Which is the best network upgrade within a limited budget?

Troubleshooting:

There was a temporary service disruption that affected some SLAs:

- What was the root cause?
- Can we find a way to prevent this in the future? (*e.g.*, add link redundancy)

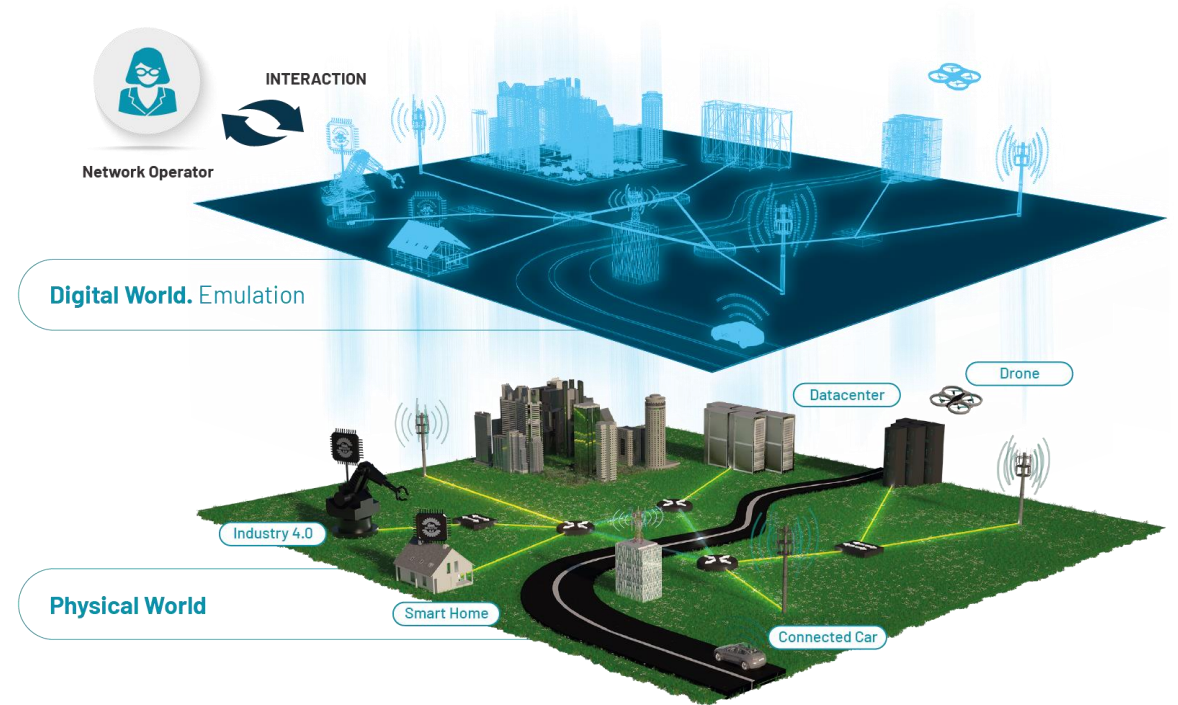


* P. Almasan, M. Ferriol-Galmés, J. Paillisse, J. Suárez-Varela, D. Perino, D. López, A. A. Pastor Perales, P. Harvey, L. Ciavaglia, L. Wong, V. Ram, S. Xiao, X. Shi, X. Cheng, A. Cabellos-Aparicio, P. Barlet-Ros, "Network Digital Twin: Context, Enabling Technologies and Opportunities," arXiv preprint arXiv:2201.01144, 2022



Is this a new concept?

What about the existing literature on network modeling?
(e.g., network simulators, analytical models)





Is this a new concept?

What about the existing literature on network modeling?
(e.g., network simulators, analytical models)

- **Network Digital Twins:**
 - Renovated concept of classical network modeling with the ambition of achieving **accurate real-time digital replicas** of the network
 - **Machine learning (ML)** is promising for building **accurate and lightweight** data-driven network models

