Using Open Interfaces to Advance AI/ML for Networking
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Company founded | FY21 revenue
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1995 | $3.0B* 

Employees | Patents worldwide
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6,000+ | 10,000+

Located in Santa Clara, CA  
R&D centers in US, Israel, India, Germany, China

*Excludes Inphi CY2020 revenues ($0.68B)
Industry-leading data infrastructure product lines

**Compute**
- Data Processor Units (DPUs)
- SmartNICs
- Security Solutions

**Networking**
- High-speed Electro-Optics (PAM4 DSPs, Coherent DSPs, TIAs, Drivers and Silicon Photonics)
- Ethernet PHYs
- Ethernet switches
- DCI optical modules
- Automotive ethernet

**Storage**
- HDD controllers and pre-amps
- Flash SSD controllers and NVMe accelerators
- Fibre Channel HBAs

**Custom ASICs**
Introduction

• Machine Learning and Artificial Intelligence is being widely used in a variety of applications
• However, not much used for the networks itself
• When used, build around dedicated, closed and proprietary solutions
• Open interfaces and smart feature extraction will enable and boost the usage AI/ML for Networking
• Disaggregation: Mix & match Networking gear with AI/ML solution
Agenda

• Use cases of AI/ML for networking
• Tools for AI/ML for Networking
• The role of OCP in AI for Networking
• Example Use Case: High-rate anomaly detection
AI/ML for application classification

- Classify Flows to applications
- Handle encrypted packets including encrypted headers
- Assign Class of Service profiles to classified flows
- Assign ACL rules for different applications
- Mostly based on Supervised learning (tagged data)
AI/ML for anomaly detection

- Identify anomalous behavior in the network:
  - Malicious flows
  - Denial-of-service attack
  - Faults of devices
  - Misconfiguration causing abnormal behavior
  - Content theft
- Could be based on supervised and unsupervised learning (tagged and non-tagged data)
AI/ML for automated networks

• Analyzing complex and large log files
• Correlating events for identifying network faults and configuration errors
• Network Planning and configuring complex networks
• Device identification based on traffic behavior
Tools for AI/ML for networking

- Centralized AI/ML – Sharing resources and serving many networking devices
- Distributed AI/ML – Closer to the source of data
- Need continuous and live AI/ML monitoring of network behaviors
Smart continuous feature extraction

- Condensed telemetry / smart feature extraction is needed for both remote and local AI Engines
- Smart feature extraction enabled continuous traffic inference
- AI Operations per second << Network’s packets per second
The role of OCP in AI/ML for networking

• SAI TAM (Telemetry and Monitoring) interface between Switch device and a CPU/AI engine
  • Enhance SAI TAM 2.0 to address AI Use cases
  • Data Formats – Optimized / compressed data structure
  • Scheduling – Trigger for data transfer
  • SONIC AI Application – Build AI application as part of Sonic
• The average flow size is 78 packets
• Analyzing only the first N packets of all flows, reduces the amount of monitored traffic to ~5% when N=4
• Filtering away 1-2 packet flows (like DNS packets), reduces the amount of monitored flows and rate of new flows
Data reduction techniques – Traffic signature

• Continuous queue or flow behavior monitoring
• Benign flows can turn into malicious flows, thus continuous monitoring is needed
• Flow Signature is created by smart statistics based on Packet sizes and packet arrival time – Providing a compressed representation on the traffic patterns
Open AI/ML models for networking

• IOT Device Signature – ONNX Models for device identification and normal behavior
• Flow classifications – Signatures of benign and malicious flows
• Networking Logs – Agreed Data structures to be processed by AI machines corelating events and replacing humans in reaching conclusions
Example Use Case:
High-rate anomaly detection in Networking
Anomaly Detection Framework

- A feature extractor with reduced number of events per sec
- Provides smart statistics on group of packets instead of a by-packet basis
- ‘Signatures’ instead of ‘raw data’
- Damped incremental statistics with Multiple decay factors
- Ensemble of small neural networks (auto encoders)
Autoencoder Model Architecture

Input Image

"Neuron"
Input layer

Mean Square Error (MSE)

Latent space

Hidden layer

Encode

Hidden layer

Decode

Output layer

Reconstructed Image

Image

Reconstructed Image
Ensemble of Auto Encoders

One neural network

Ensemble of neural networks

Input Statistics

Output Layer

Score

MSE
Enhanced framework

Network → Packets → AI Server → Log

Packet Capture → Packet Parser → Flow Classification → Smart Statistics → Feature Extractor → Anomaly Detector

Switch

Switch with AI
Test Bed

Identifying anomalies in sensor behavior

**Training phase** was done on running normal traffic

**Inference phase**
- Normal
- Anomaly 1 – Different Camera setup
- Anomaly 2 – Traffic sent towards the camera
- Anomaly 3 – Potential unauthorized clients consuming traffic
Anomaly Detection – Test Bed Results

**Anomalies**
Reconstruction loss (MSE) > Threshold.

**Normal**
Reconstruction loss (MSE) < Threshold.
## Summary

1. **AI/ML for networking has many exciting use cases, such as anomaly detection**

2. **OCP to define open interfaces between networking devices and AI engines**

3. **Networking devices to provide smart reduced statistics/telemetry for AI processing**

4. **Accurate and high-performance anomaly detection is possible in high-speed networks**
Thank you.