# OPEN POSSIBILITIES.

### Using Open Interfaces to Advance AI/ML for Networking



NETWORKING

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### Overview

Company founded **1995** 

# FY21 revenue

Employees 6,000+

Patents worldwide 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)





#### Automotive ethernet

MARVELL 88Q111x B8Q5050



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### Flash SSD controllers and NVMe accelerators

**Storage** 

HDD controllers and pre-amps

MARVELL

Bravera



**Fibre Channel HBAs** 

## 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









- 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



### Data reduction techniques – Beginning of flow



Source: "Flow length and size distributions in campus Internet traffic" by Jurkiewicz et al.

- 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





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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)



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### Autoencoder Model Architecture



### **Ensemble of Auto Encoders**



### Enhanced framework





Identifying anomalies in sensor behavior





Training phase was done **Inference** phase on running normal traffic Normal Anomaly 1 – Different Camera setup Anomaly 2 – Traffic sent towards the camera -Anomaly 3 – Potential unauthorized clients \_ consuming traffic Wireshark Port Mirroring Rest of Network Target (causing noise)





### Anomaly Detection – Test Bed Results



### Summary

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

OCP to define open interfaces between networking devices and AI engines





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

Accurate and high-performance anomaly detection is possible in high-speed networks





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### Thank you.





Essential technology, done right<sup>™</sup>