

Will ML & AI change the way we design and operate communications networks?



*ITU Workshop on "Machine Learning for 5G and beyond"
Presented by Sue Rudd, Director Service Provider Analysis
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STRATEGY ANALYTICS



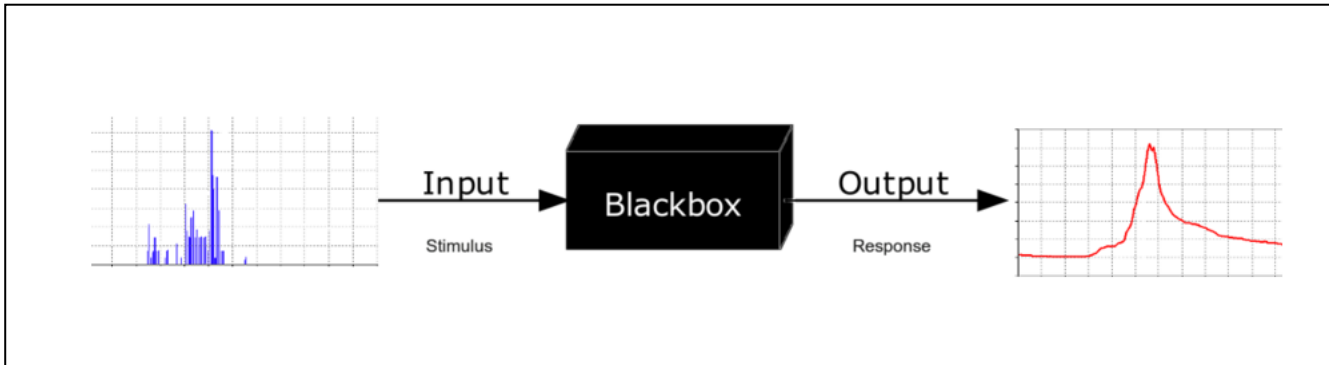
Will ML & AI change the way we design and operate communications networks?

- **Broad Issues for Machine Learning and AI**
- **Implications for Network Design of Machine Learning & AI everywhere**
- **Implications for Network Operations**
- **Risk Management**



Broad Issues for Machine Learning and AI

▪ Black Box....Pattern Recognition..Data Correlation... Analytics



▪ Neural Networks

- Neural network involves a large number of processors operating in parallel and arranged in tiers. The first tier receives the raw input information -- analogous to optic nerves in human visual processing. Each successive tier receives the output from the tier preceding it, rather than from the raw input -- in the same way neurons further from the optic nerve receive signals from those closer to it. The last tier produces the output of the system.
- Each processing node has its own small sphere of knowledge, but tiers are highly interconnected and tier n will be connected to many nodes in tier $n-1$ -- its inputs - and in tier $n+1$, which provides input for those nodes. Multiple nodes in the output layer, from which the answer it produces can be read.
- Adaptive - modify themselves as they learn from initial training and subsequent inputs. Inputs contribute to getting right answers are weighted higher." (Source: Techtarget)

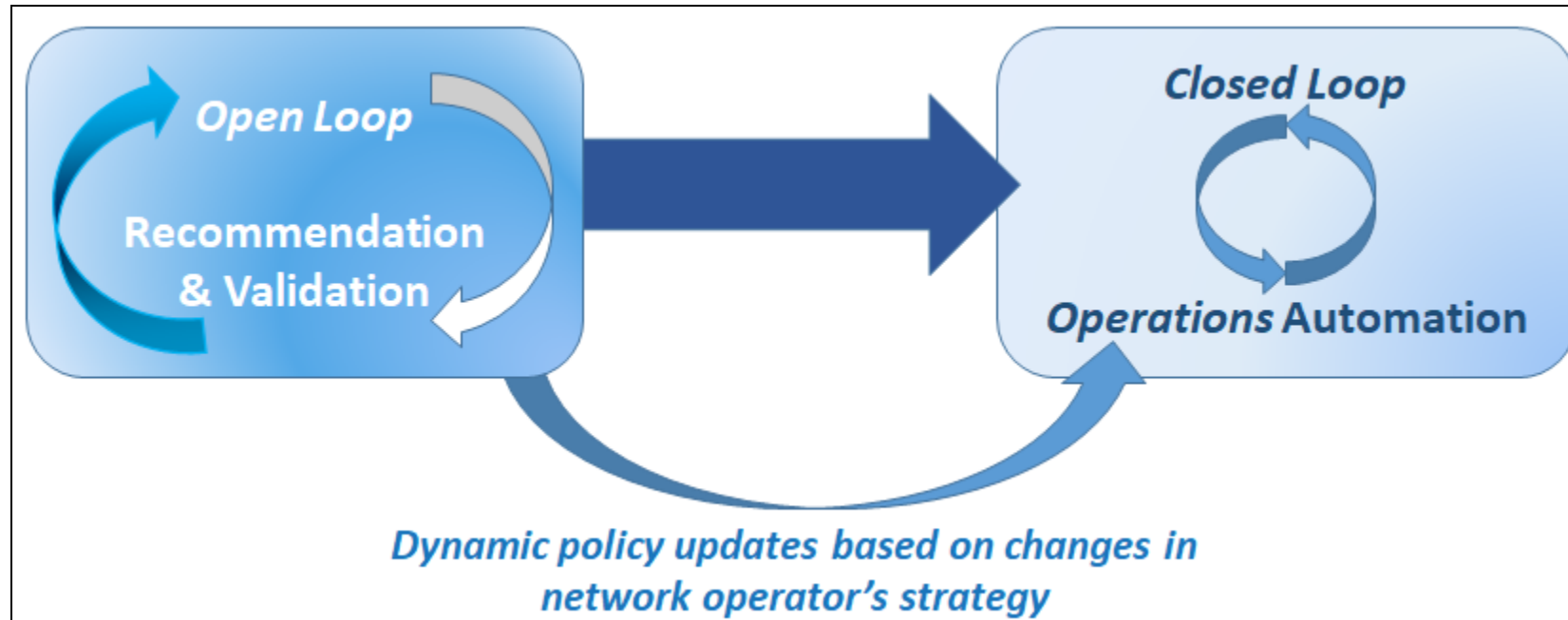
▪ Algorithms based on Computer Science and Theory of Networking

- Recommended reading '[Patterns in Network Architecture - A Return to Fundamentals](#)' John Day



Broad Issues for Machine Learning and AI (2)

▪ Open Loop evolving to Closed Loop?



Source: Strategy Analytics 'SON Powered Managed Services Leverage AI and Automation for Network Operations.'



Implications for Network Design of Machine Learning & AI everywhere

■ Distributed Data Access

- Implies Distributed Database Architecture

■ Distributed Computing

- Implies IT architecture based on 1980s minicomputing and state aware processing
NOT Client/Server (*Internet and Cloud*)
- Micro Data Centers in Access Network (MEC)



Implications for Network Operations

■ Human Implications

- ❑ NOCC is most Risk Averse group in Telecoms – rewarded for zero failures
- ❑ Lessons from Self-Organizing networks (SON)
- ❑ Need ML and AI as New Tools and Support – Not Job displacement

■ ‘Lights Out’ Operations

- ❑ Automation only within known Range of Operations
- ❑ Identification of ‘Rare’ Events
- ❑ Override Triggers



Risk Management

■ Managing Risk

□ Lessons from the Financial Industry:

- Unique Disruptions e.g. Barings Bank - Nick Leeson
 - Trading Nikkei 225 futures contracts vs. other exchanges and Kobe Earthquake
- Bear Stearns and others in 2008 Crash
 - Operating with assumed Range of 2 Standard Deviations not 3+ Deviations

□ Lessons from Oil Industry

- BP Gulf Oil Spill 'Everyone assumed all other systems and subsystems were operating perfectly'
 - Redundancy was assumed – need Systems view of Subsystems performance

■ Learning Algorithms

□ Learning Algorithms that Change Policy Parameters

□ Self-modifying Algorithms '*Dire Predictions for AI*'

- HAL in '2001 Space Odyssey'



Contact Information

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