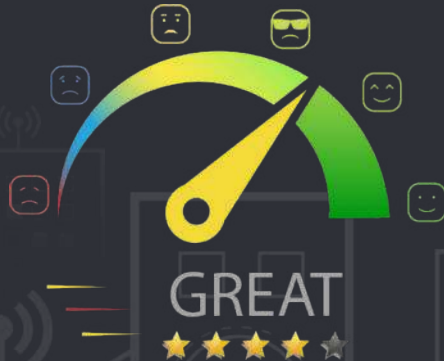


● Learn to Satisfy: QoS Self-Provisioning for 5G and Beyond



Essaid Sabir

NEST ENSEM, Hassan II University of Casa, Morocco
Dept. of Computer Science, UQAM, Montréal, Canada

Agenda

A couple of Words on 5G and SONs



Wireless Artificial Intelligence

Satisfaction Equilibrium

Some Satisfaction Games in Wireless Networks

Summary

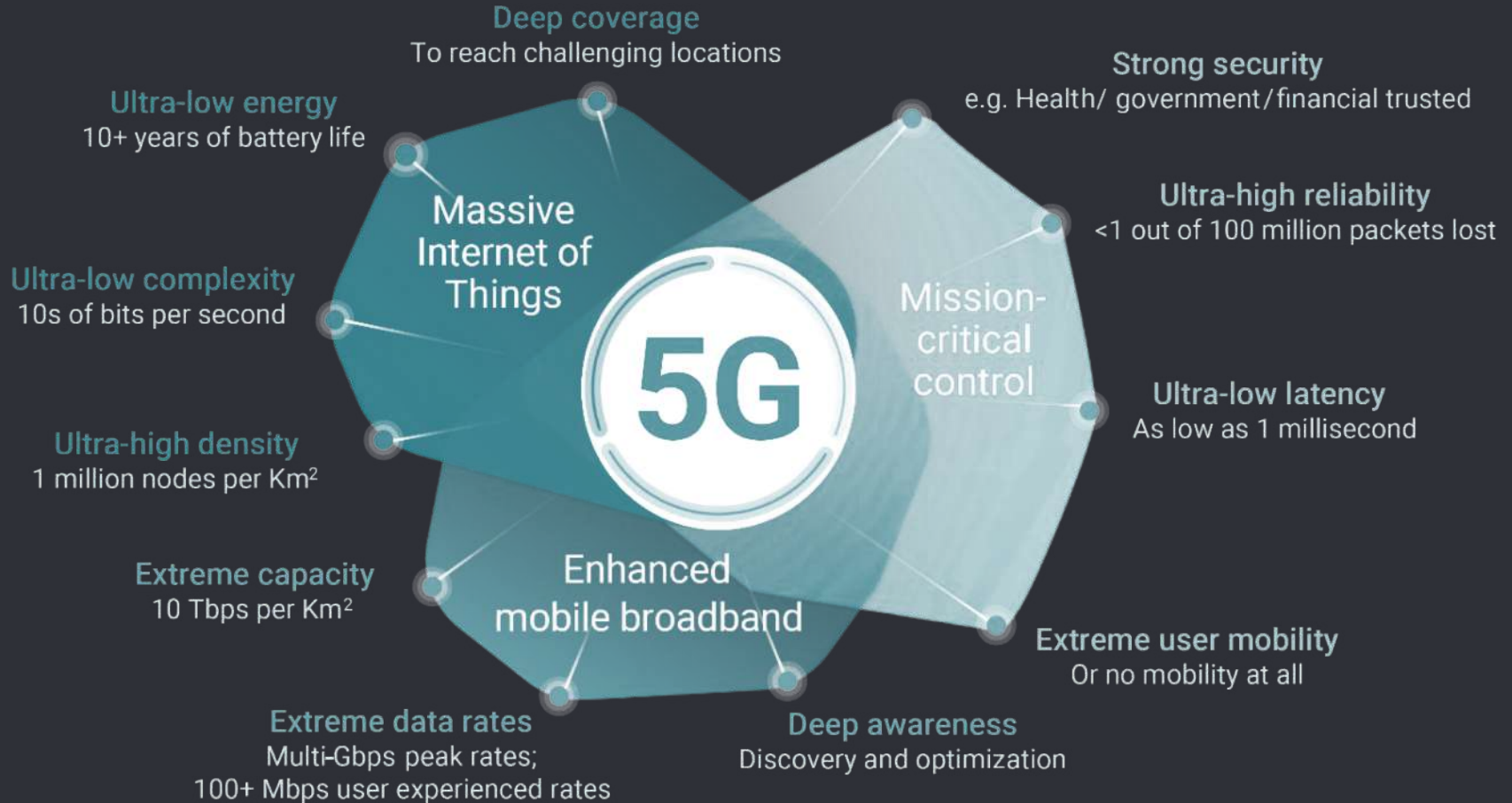
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A Short Overview on 5G



A Short Overview on 5G and SONs

⌘ 5G Use-Cases



A Short Overview on 5G and SONs

⌘ 5G Enabling Technologies

- Densification & Massive MIMO
- Full Duplex Transmissions
- mmWave Communications
- D2D Communications
- (Re)Programmable Infrastructure: SDN, NFV & Slicing
- Self-Organized Networks

A Short Overview on 5G and SONs

⌘ The need to decentralize decision-making

- Legacy networks are mostly **centralized** !
- A connection density of **1M/Km²** is expected for 5G and beyond!
- Computer networks and Telecom networks convergence
→ **High number of heterogeneous technologies** co-exist!

- **Data Tsunami:**

- + Social networks generate tremendous traffic
- + New content classes (mobile video is the 4G killer APP)
- + New services (AR/VR, IoT, URLLC, ...)



Dimension curse → Scalability !



Need to distribute decision-making among network entities !!



Operators won't be happy... who cares !!



A Short Overview on 5G and SONS

⌘ Some benefits of decentralizing decision-making

- Fully intelligent networks could be built
- Scalable systems
- Seamless access and ubiquitous connectivity: plug-&-play fashion!
- No more (heavy) signaling
- Efficient spectrum/resource usage/sharing
- Etc.

2

Wireless AI



Wireless AI

⌘ Some Definitions











Intelligence is the **ability** to **learn**, **understand**, and **make judgments** or have **opinions** that are based on **reason** (Cambridge dictionary)

Artificial Intelligence is the **study** of how to **produce machines** that have some of the **qualities** that the **human mind** has, such as the ability to **understand** language, **recognize** pictures, **solve** problems, and **learn** (Cambridge dictionary)

Wireless Artificial Intelligence is a “new” paradigm suggesting to bring AI in wireless networking

Wireless AI

⌘ Gartner's Top 10 Strategic Technology Trends for 2020

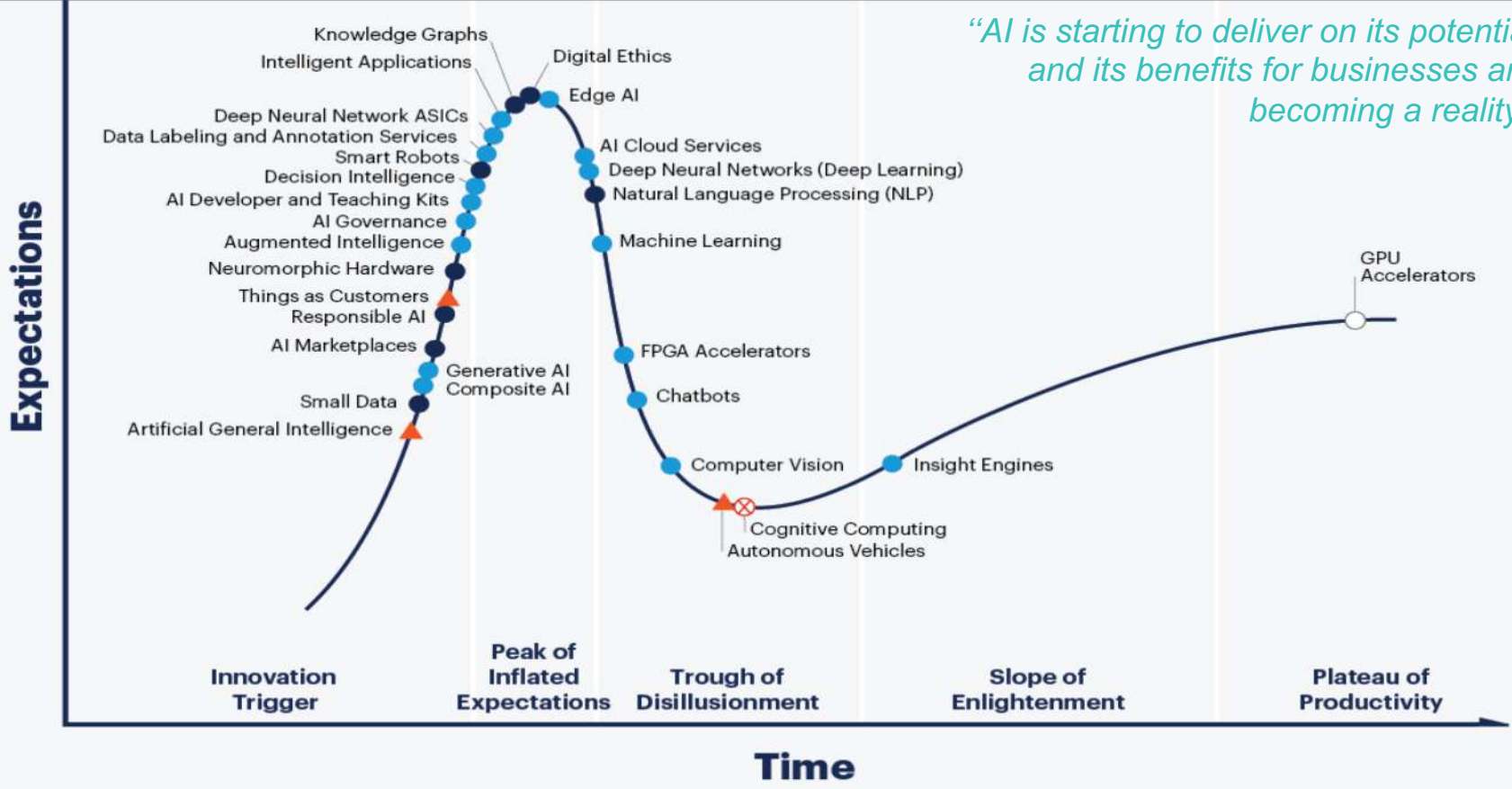
People-Centric	Smart Spaces
 Hyperautomation	 Empowered Edge
 Multiexperience	 Distributed Cloud
 Democratization	 Autonomous Things
 Human Augmentation	 Practical Blockchain
 Transparency and Traceability	 AI Security

Courtesy: Gartner

Wireless AI

⌘ Gartner Hype Cycle for AI 2020

“AI is starting to deliver on its potential and its benefits for businesses are becoming a reality”



Plateau will be reached:

- less than 2 years
- 2 to 5 years
- 5 to 10 years
- ▲ more than 10 years
- ⊗ obsolete before plateau

Courtesy: Gartner

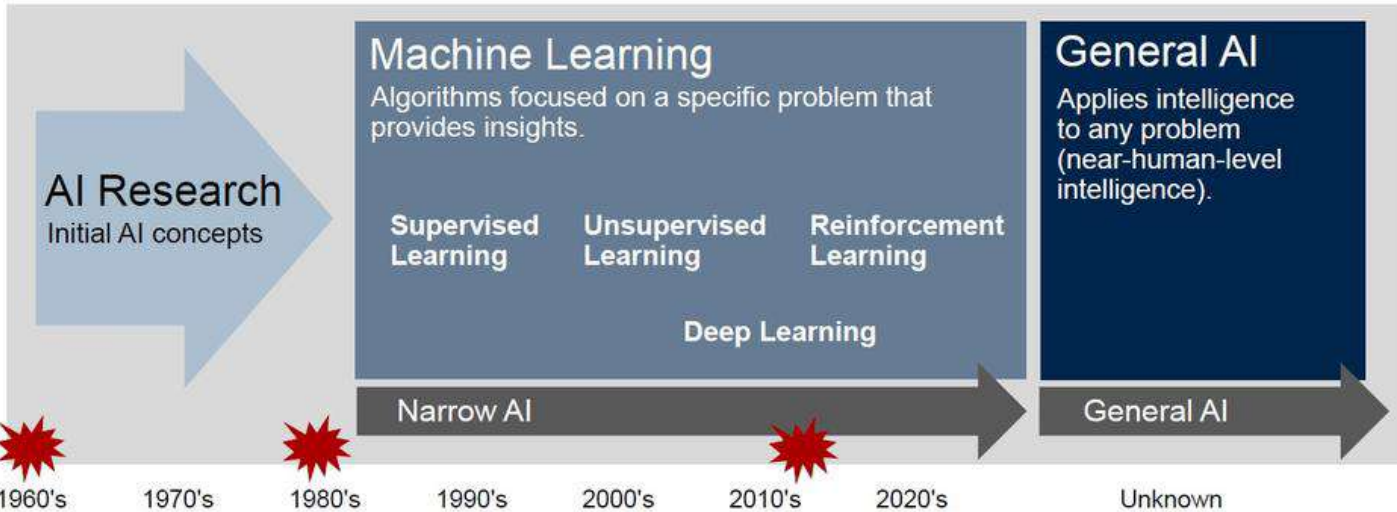
As of July 2020

Wireless AI

AI Foundation

AI Foundation: AI Has a Long History

Artificial Intelligence Timeline



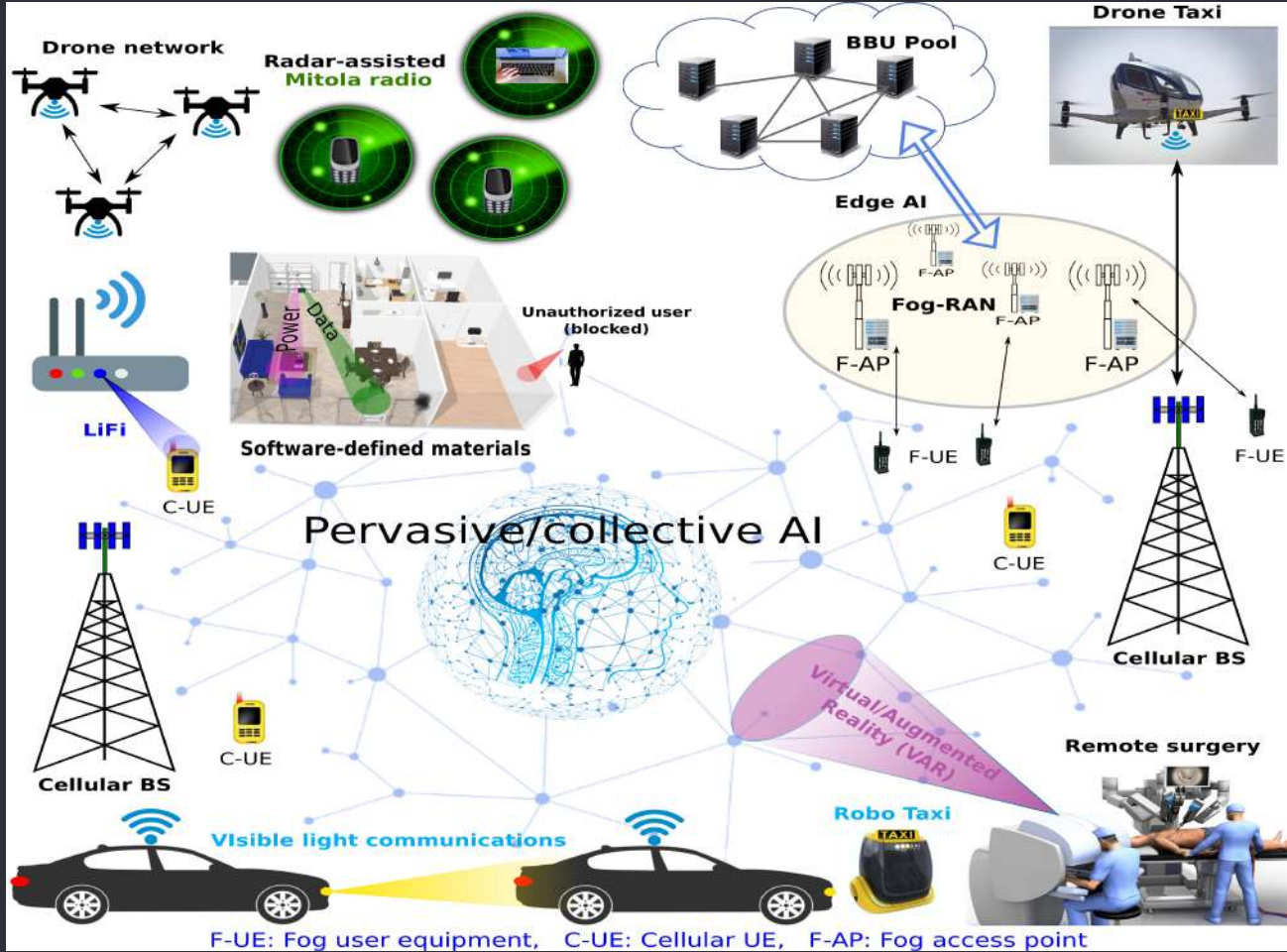
#GartnerSYM

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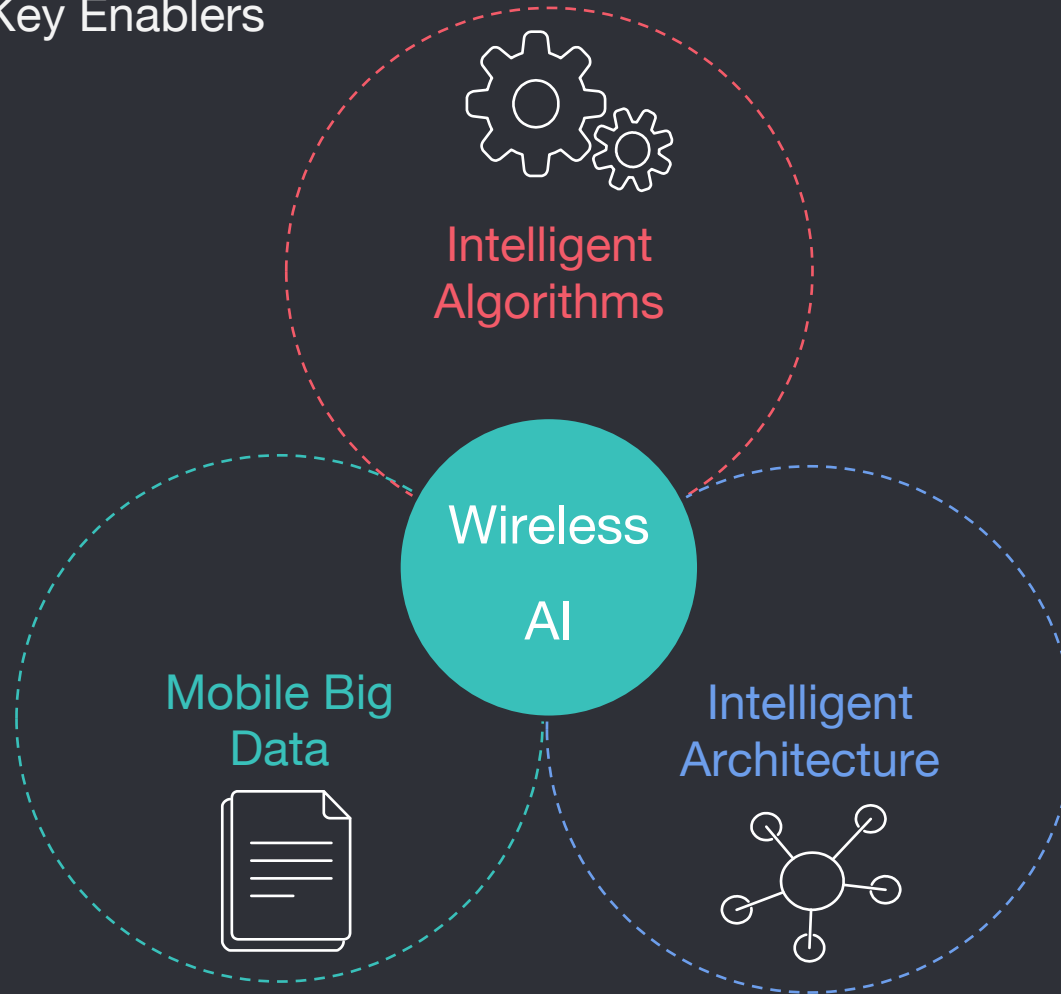
Wireless AI

⌘ Wireless AI: The Full Picture



Wireless AI

⌘ Wireless AI Key Enablers



Wireless AI

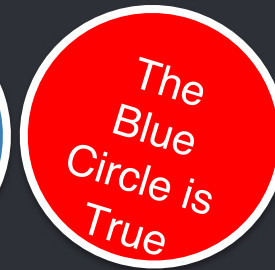
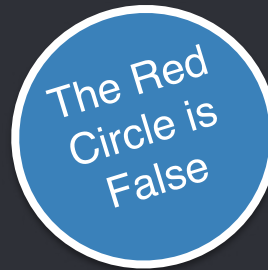
⌘ Design Considerations & Issues

- **Issues related to the architecture** : environment, target application, time scale, federation/coordination (if any), etc.
- **Issues related to the learning algorithm** : convergence, accuracy, recoverability, scalability, robustness against uncertainty, etc.
- **Issues related to Data** : availability, heterogeneity, quality/correctness, freshness, etc.
- **Issues related to learning automata** : role, rationality, Human Vs Machine (AV), selfishness, incentive, cheating, etc.

Wireless AI

⌘ Side Effects

- Loss of control over machines
- Paradoxical situations (desirable ?!)
 - Aggressive behaviour (e.g., transmit rate, transmit power, etc.)
 - Abuse of power/hierarchy
 - Information manipulation
 - Loss of efficiency (how much ?)
 - Etc.



$$\frac{1}{3} = 0,3333\dots$$

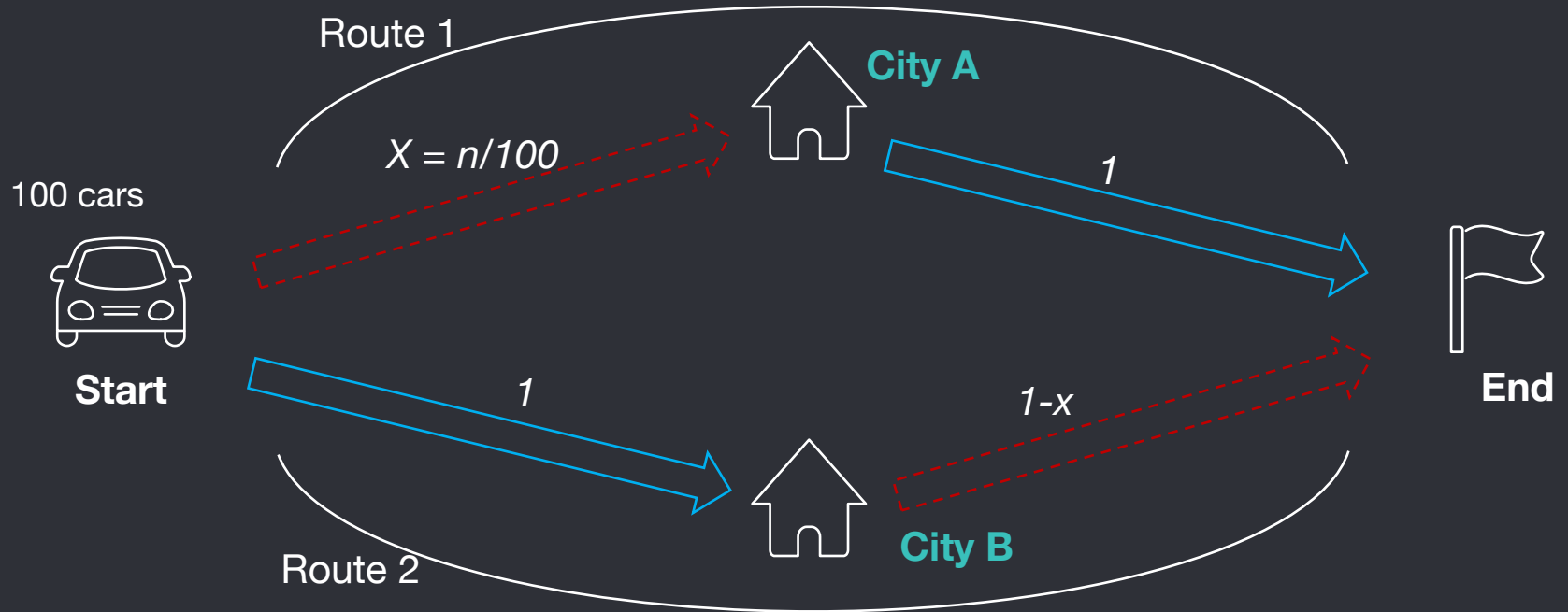
$$3 \times \frac{1}{3} = 3 \times 0,3333\dots$$

$$1 = 0,9999\dots \quad \text{QED !!}$$

Wireless AI

⌘ Routing Game (example)

Travel time : 1,5 H



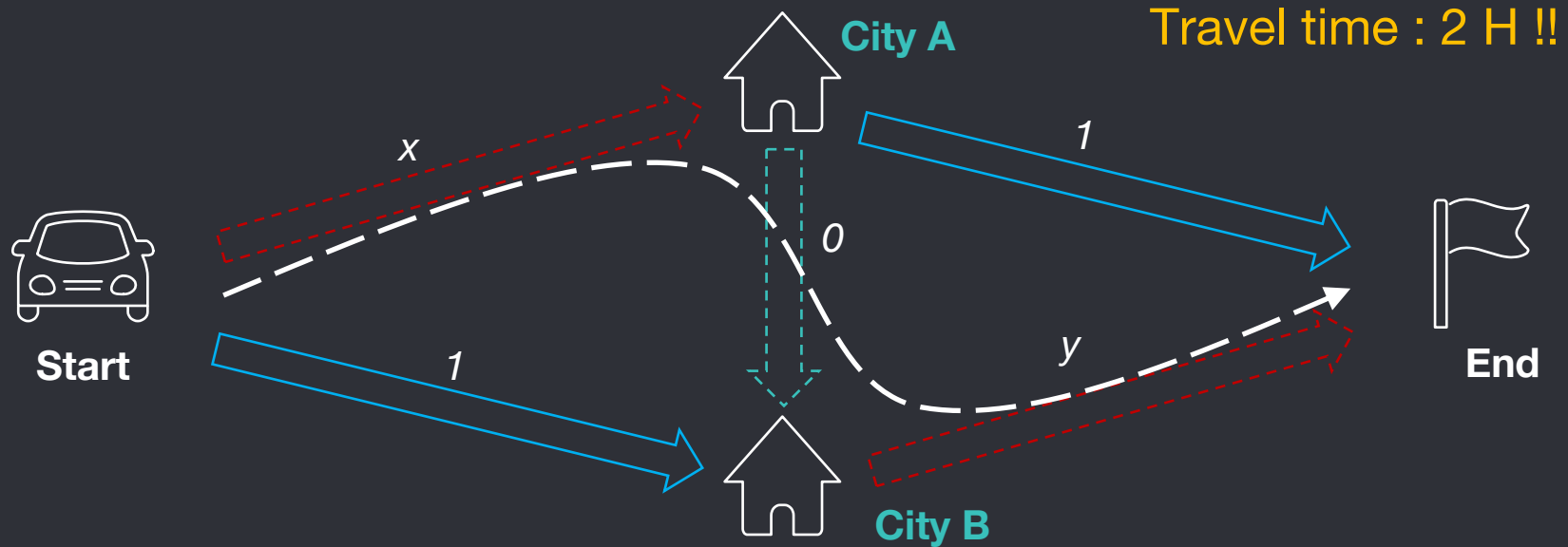
What is the equilibrium traffic flow on each route?

Wireless AI

⌘ Routing Game: Braess Paradox



A free Highway as a present for Thanksgiving!



What is the new equilibrium traffic flow on each route?

Wireless AI

⌘ Braess Paradox: True Story

Introduced by Pr. Dietrich Braess (1968)

New York (New York Times, December 25th, 1990)

HOME PAGE	TODAY'S PAPER	VIDEO	MOST POPULAR	U.S.
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The New York Times

WORLD	U.S.	N.Y. / REGION	BUSINESS	TECHNOLOGY
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Search Health



What if They Closed 42d Street and Nobody Noticed?

By GINA KOLATA
Published: December 25, 1990

Similar observation in Boston, London, Stuttgart, Seoul, San Diego, etc.

Wireless AI

⌘ Braess Paradox: Some Identified Examples in Networking

- Random access
- Power control
- Information game (e.g., Fake News)
- Social Networking: More is Less!
- The removal of one player can sometimes improve a team's performance:
Less is Better!
- etc.

3

Satisfaction Equilibrium

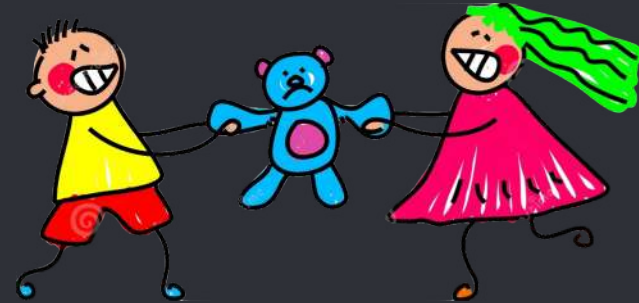


Satisfaction Equilibrium

⌘ Non-Cooperative Game

A non-cooperative game is defined by the following:

- ▷ A set of players $N = \{1, \dots, n\}$
- ▷ A set of actions $A_i = \{a_{1,1}, a_{1,2}, \dots, a_{1,ni}\}$ for each player i
- ▷ The decision-making sequence
- ▷ A utility function U_i (function of made decisions) for each player i
- ▷ The information available to each player. It can be perfect/imperfect and/or complete/incomplete



Satisfaction Equilibrium

⌘ Non-Cooperative Game: Nash Equilibrium

Definition. *A Nash equilibrium is a strategy profile where no player has incentive to unilaterally change his strategy.*

Theorem 1 (John F. Nash). *Every finite game has a mixed strategy Nash equilibrium.*

Theorem 2 (Debreu, Glicksberg, Fan). *Consider a strategic form game such that for each player*

- ① *the strategy space is compact and convex;*
- ② *the utility function $U_i(s_i, s_{-i})$ is continuous in s_i ;*
- ③ *$U_i(s_i, s_{-i})$ is continuous and quasi-concave in s_i ,*

→ *Then a pure strategy Nash equilibrium exists.*

Satisfaction Equilibrium

⌘ Non-Cooperative Game: Satisfaction Equilibrium

Consider the game $\mathcal{G} = \{\mathcal{U}, \{\mathcal{P}^i\}_{i \in \mathcal{U}}, \{U_i\}_{i \in \mathcal{U}}, \{\theta\}_{i \in \mathcal{U}}\}$.

Definition. A strategy profile \mathbf{P}^+ is a satisfaction equilibrium of the game \mathcal{G} , if

$$\forall i \in \mathcal{U}, P_i^+ \in f_i(\mathbf{P}_{-i}^+), \text{ i.e., } U_i(P_i^+, \mathbf{P}_{-i}^+) \geq \theta_i.$$

Where $f_i(\cdot)$ is a correspondence function providing a subset of strategies yielding a utility higher than the demand.

Satisfaction Equilibrium

⌘ Non-Cooperative Game: Satisfaction Equilibrium

Consider the following prisoners dilemma game:

		Bob	
		C	D
Alice	C	-5, -5	0, -10
	D	-10, 0	-1, -1

OK if arrested a duration less than or equal 5 years !



		Bob	
		C	D
Alice	C	1, 1	1, 0
	D	0, 1	1, 1

A unique NE !

→ (C, C) with payoffs (-5, -5)

Two SE(NE) !

→ (C, C) with payoffs (-5, -5)

&

→ (D, D) with payoffs (-1, -1)

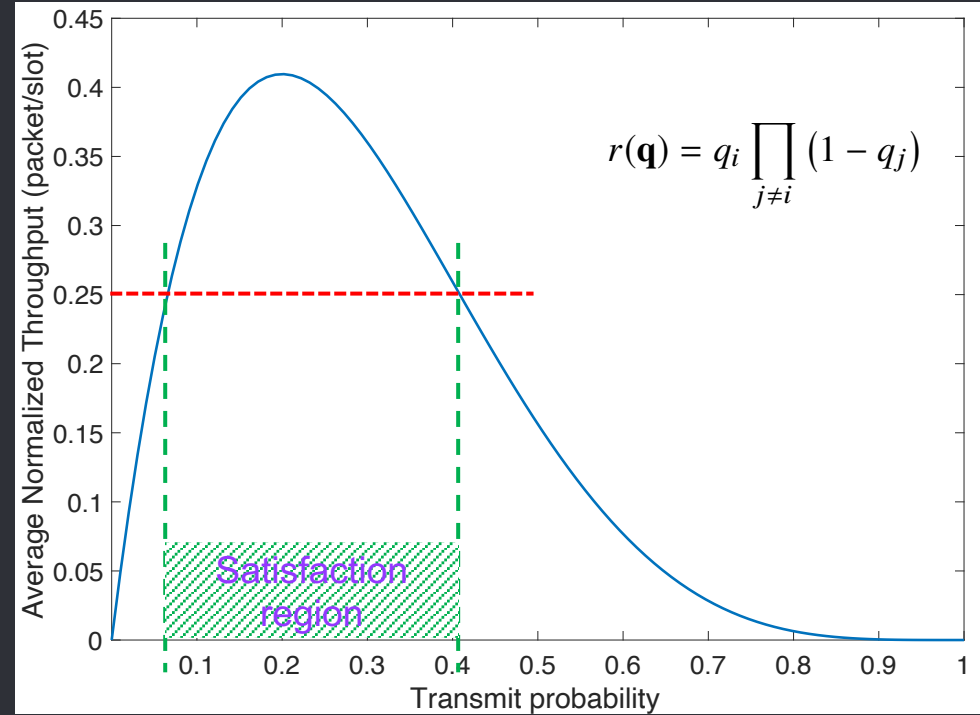
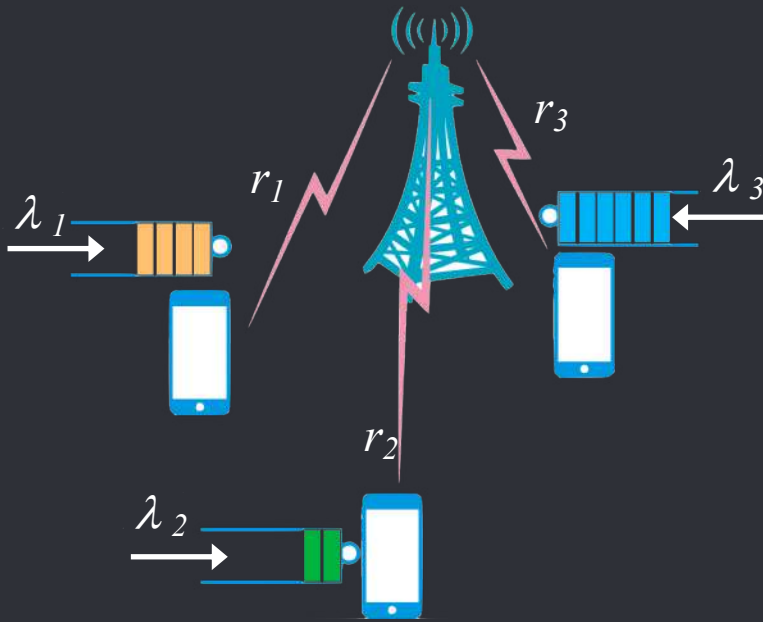
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Satisfaction Games in Wireless Networks



Some Satisfaction Games in Wireless Networks

⌘ Satisfactory Slotted Aloha for IoT standard (LoRa, Sigfox, etc.)



E. Sabir, Rachid EL-Azouzi, Kavitha Verraruna, Yezekael Hayel, El-Houssine Bouyakhf, "Constrained Nash Equilibrium Throughput in Non-Saturated Wireless Collision Channel". ACM Valuetools 2009.

Some Satisfaction Games in Wireless Networks

⌘ Satisfactory Slotted Aloha for IoT standard (LoRa, Sigfox, etc.)

Algorithm 1 : Fully Distributed Throughput Predicting Algorithm (FDTPA)

1: **Initialization:**

2: Each node i picks randomly an initial value r_i^0

3: **Learning pattern:**

4: **for** each node $i \in 1, 2, \dots, m$ **do**

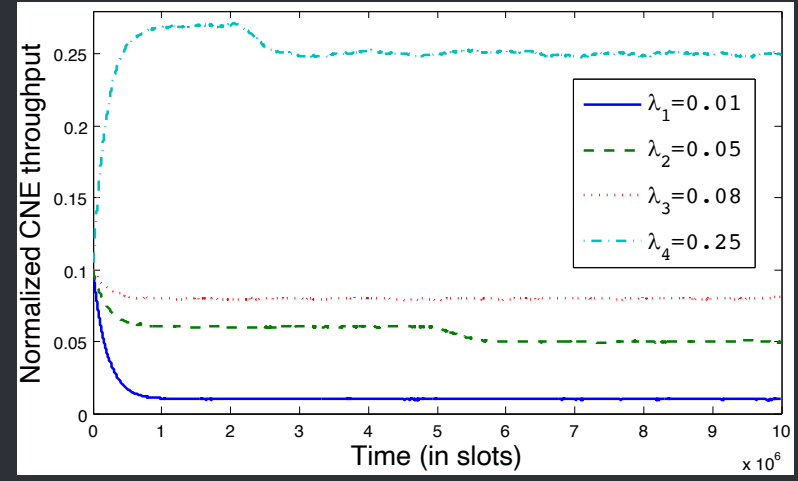
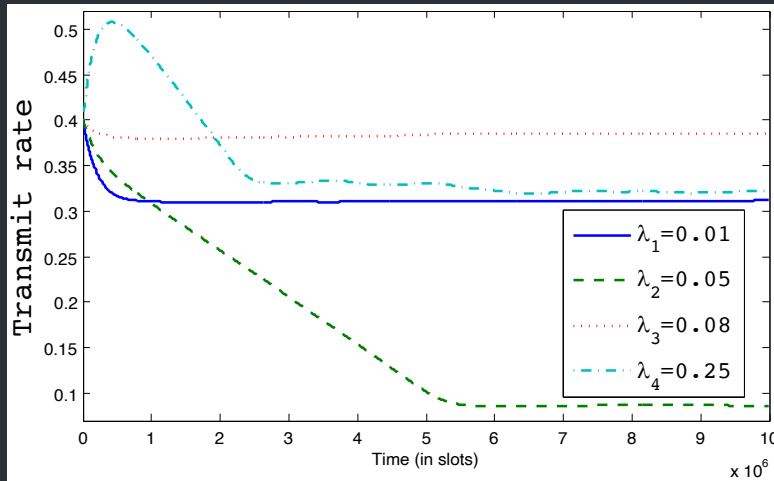
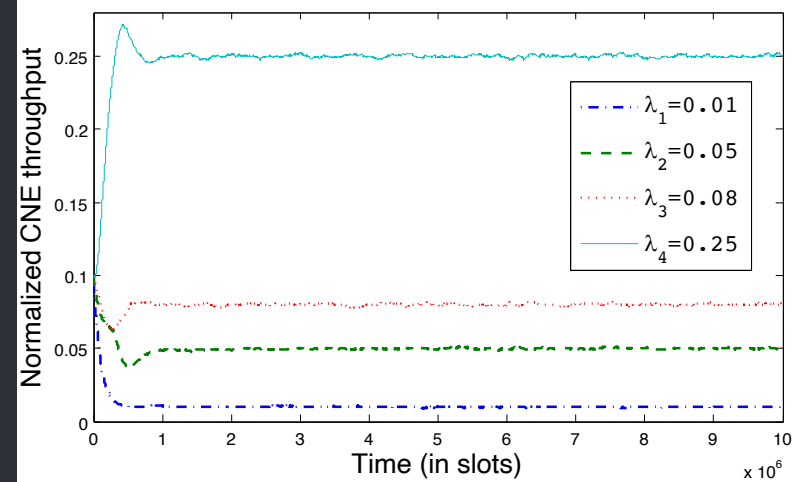
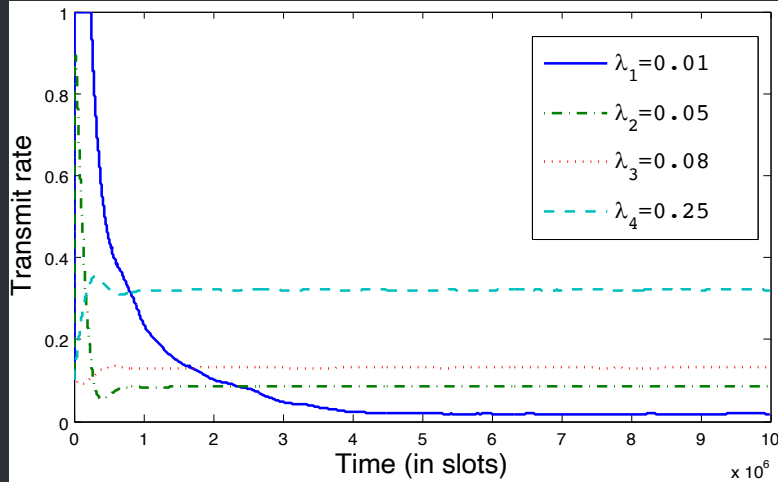
5: $r_i^{t+1} := r_i^t + \epsilon_i^t (\mathbb{1}_{success}^t - r_i^t)$

6: $q_i^{t+1} := q_i^t + \eta_i^{t+1} (r_i^{t+1} - \lambda_i)$

7: **end for**

Some Satisfaction Games in Wireless Networks

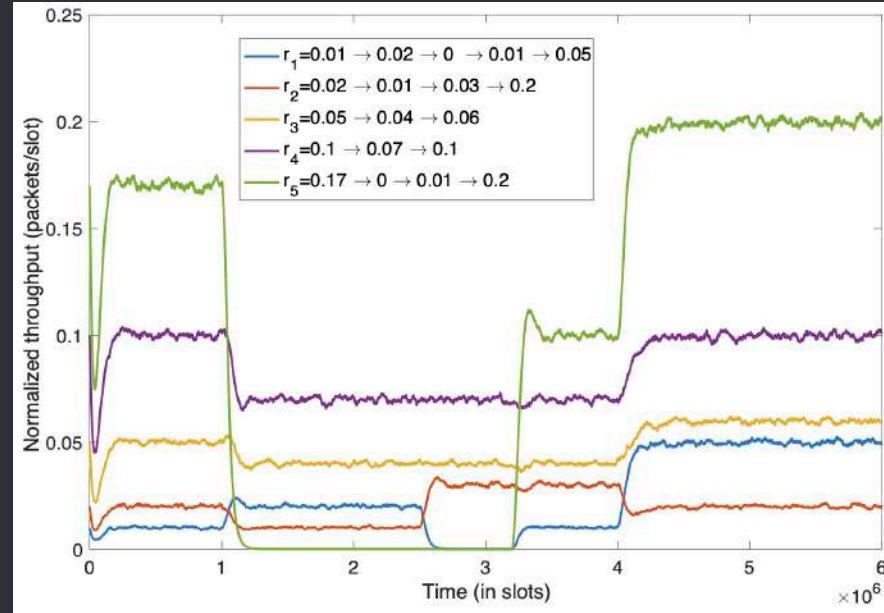
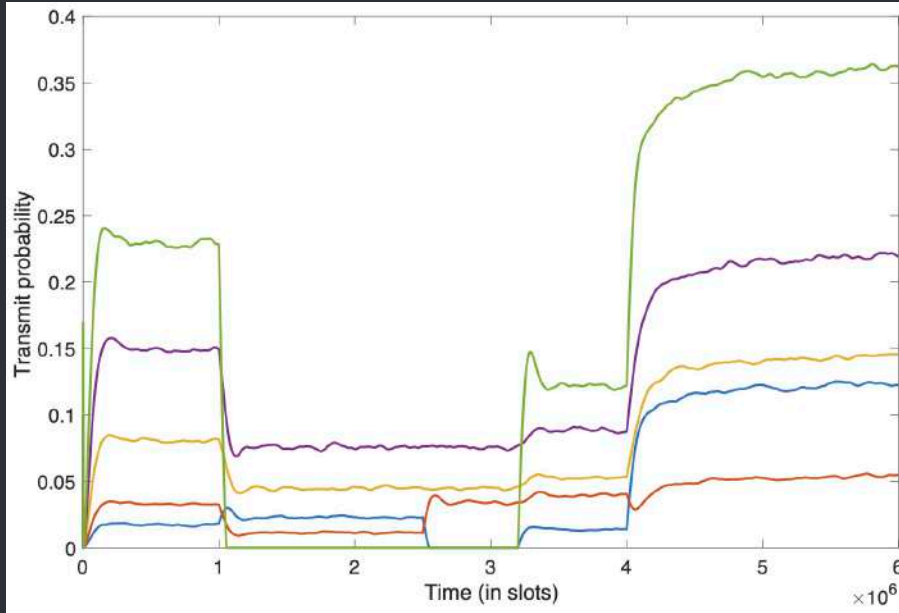
⌘ Satisfactory Slotted Aloha for IoT standard (LoRa, Sigfox, etc.)



Some Satisfaction Games in Wireless Networks

⌘ Satisfactory Slotted Aloha for IoT standard (LoRa, Sigfox, etc.)

Re-convergence of FDTPA



E. Sabir, Rachid EL-Azouzi, Kavitha Verraruna, Yezekael Hayel, El-Houssine Bouyakhf, "Constrained Nash Equilibrium Throughput in Non-Saturated Wireless Collision Channel". ACM Valuetools 2009.

Some Satisfaction Games in Wireless Networks

Turning Power onto QoS in 5G Networks

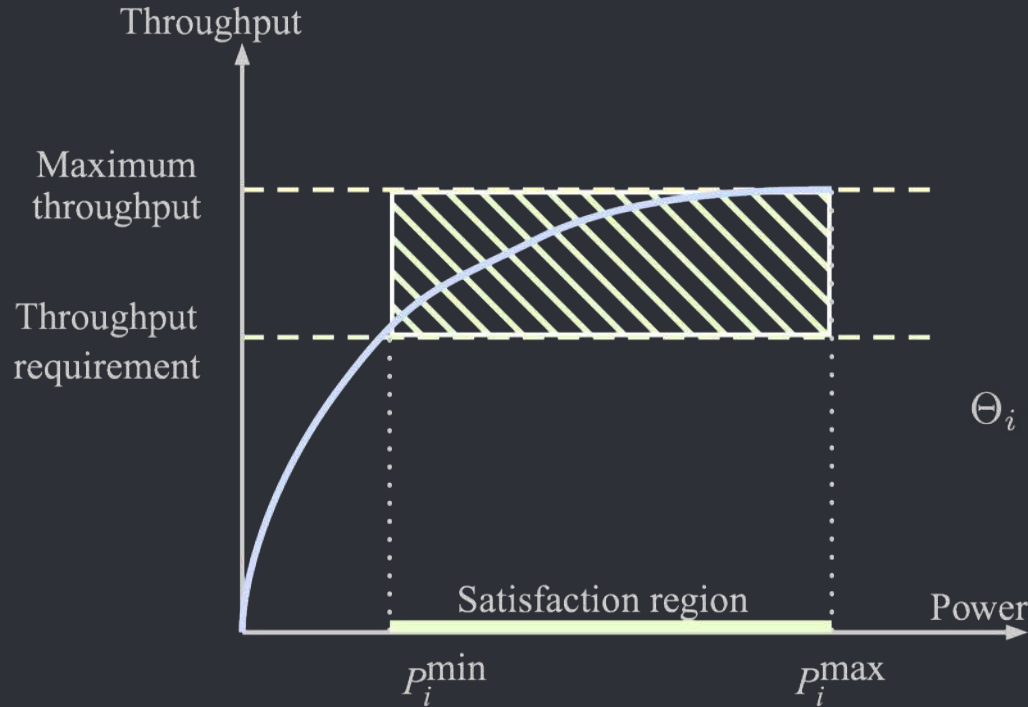


H. El Hammouti, E. Sabir, H. Tembine, "A fully distributed satisfactory power control for QoS self-provisioning in 5G networks". IEEE CCNC 2017

H. El Hammouti, E. Sabir, H. Tembine, "A Satisfactory Power Control for 5G Self-Organizing Networks". arXiv:1606.07904v1

Some Satisfaction Games in Wireless Networks

⌘ Turning Power onto QoS in 5G and IoT



$$\Theta_i(\mathbf{P}) = \log \left(1 + \frac{p_i \cdot h_i}{\sigma^2 + \sum_{j \neq i} p_j \cdot h_j} \right)$$

H. El Hammouti, E. Sabir, H. Tembine, "A fully distributed satisfactory power control for QoS self-provisioning in 5G networks". IEEE CCNC 2017

H. El Hammouti, E. Sabir, H. Tembine, "A Satisfactory Power Control for 5G Self-Organizing Networks". arXiv:1606.07904v1

Some Satisfaction Games in Wireless Networks

⌘ Turning Power onto QoS in 5G and IoT

Algorithm 1 Banach-Picard algorithm

1: Parameters initialization

Each node picks randomly a transmit power with initial probabilities p_i^0

2: repeat

3: Learning pattern

4: for Each node i do

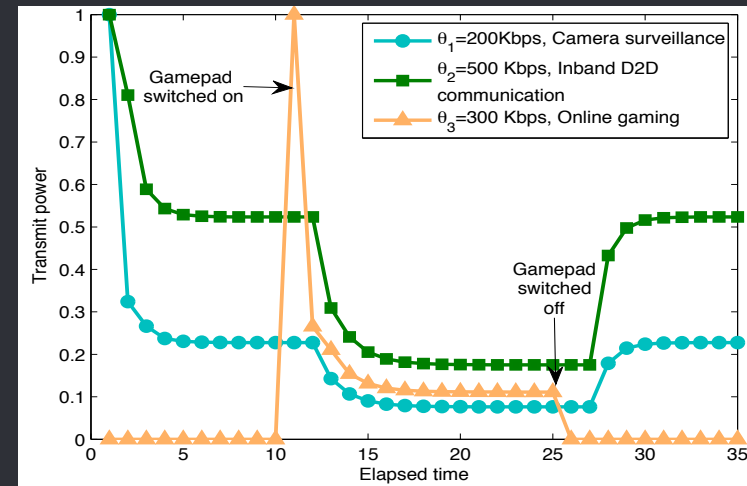
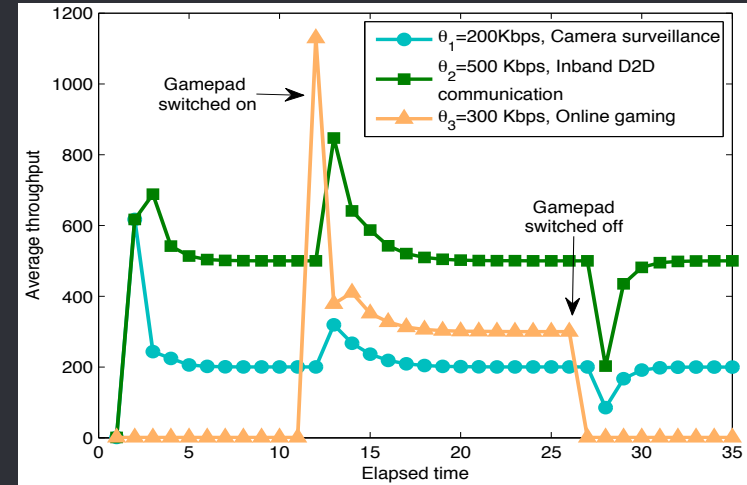
Observes the value of its instantaneous throughput

$$r_i^t(p_i^t, \mathbf{P}_{-i})$$

Updates its power as follows:

$$p_i^{t+1} \leftarrow p_i^t \frac{\theta_i}{r_i^t}$$

5: until The stopping criterion

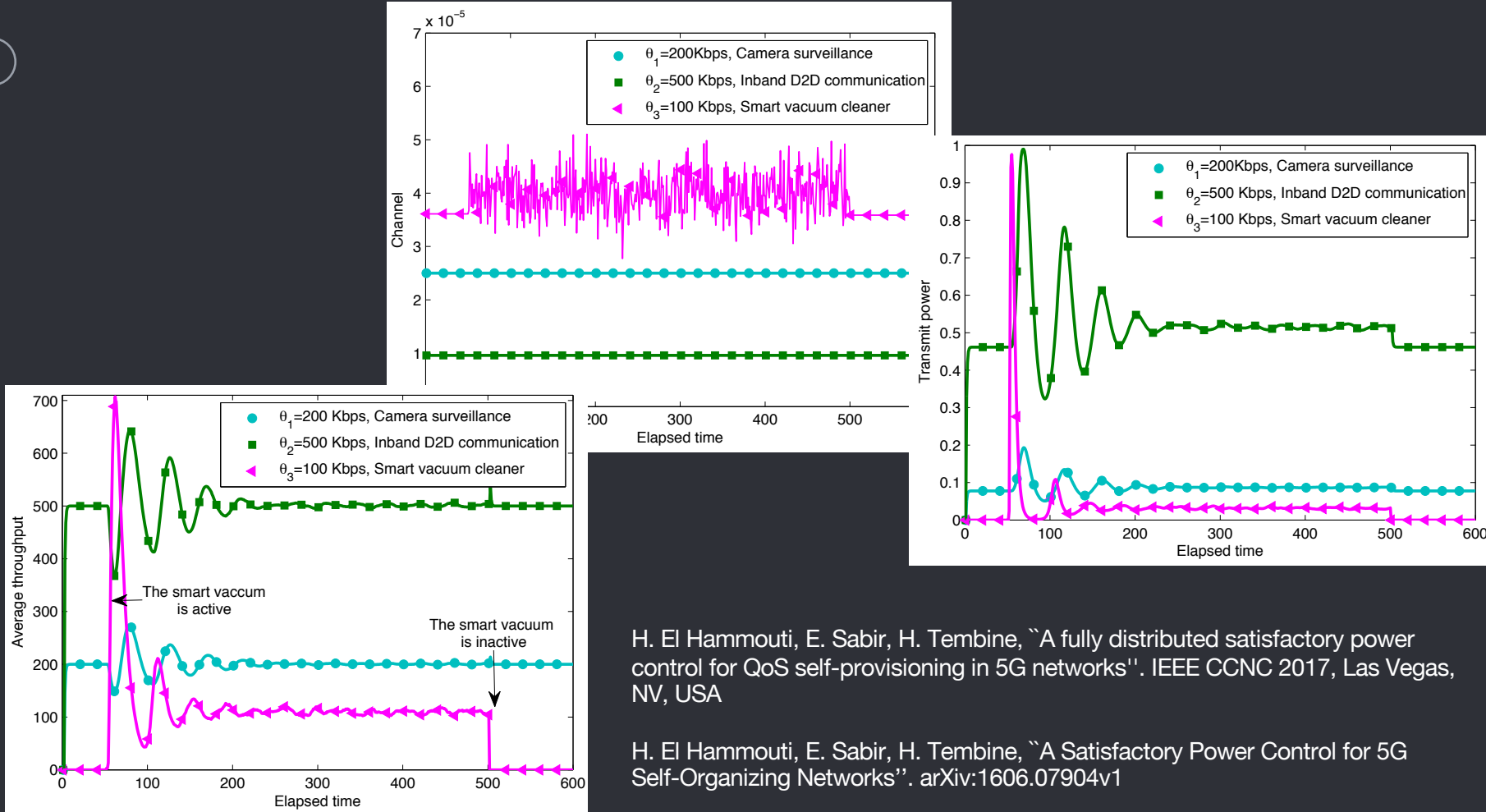


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Some Satisfaction Games in Wireless Networks

Turning Power onto QoS in 5G and IoT

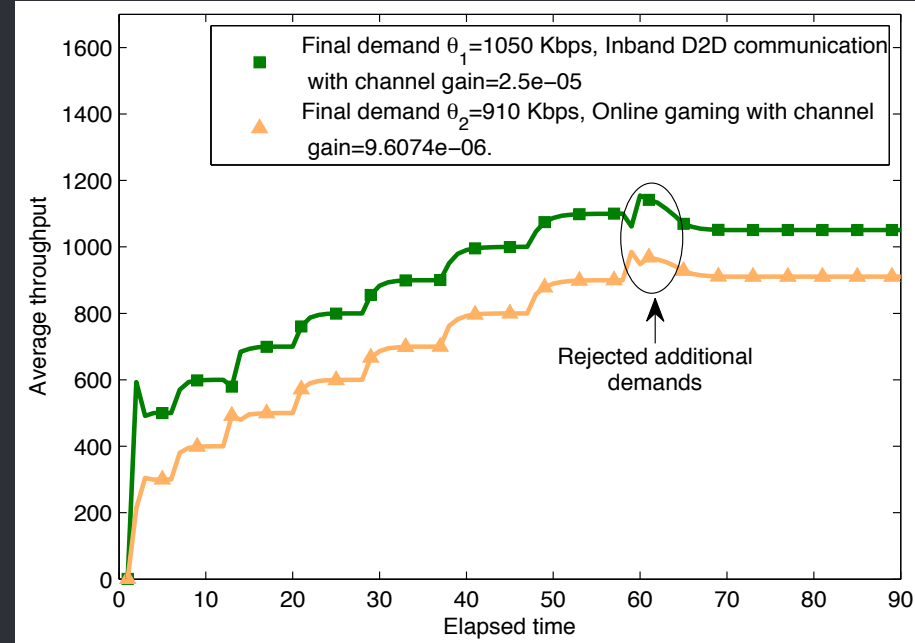
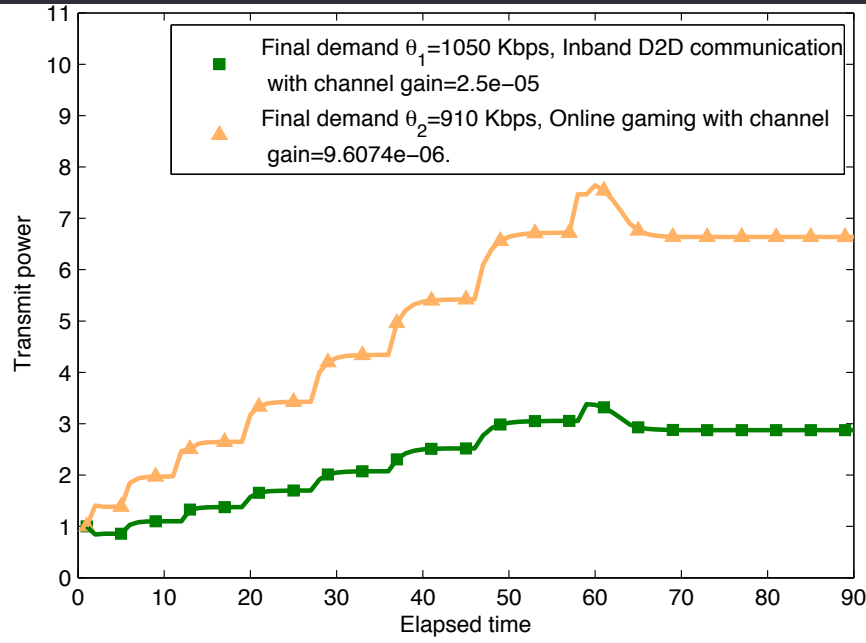


H. El Hammouti, E. Sabir, H. Tembine, "A fully distributed satisfactory power control for QoS self-provisioning in 5G networks". IEEE CCNC 2017, Las Vegas, NV, USA

H. El Hammouti, E. Sabir, H. Tembine, "A Satisfactory Power Control for 5G Self-Organizing Networks". arXiv:1606.07904v1

Some Satisfaction Games in Wireless Networks

Capacity Discovery!

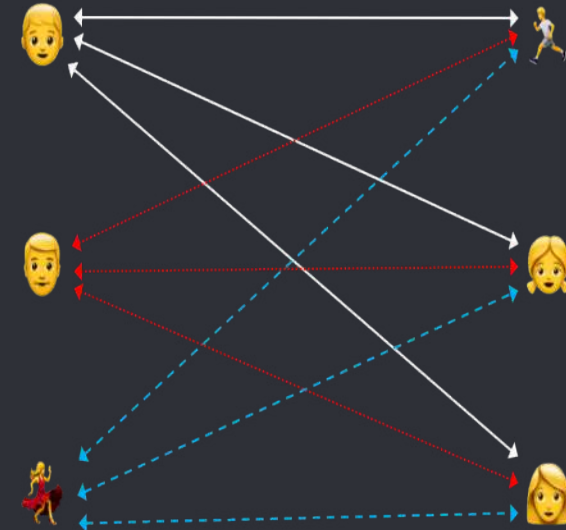
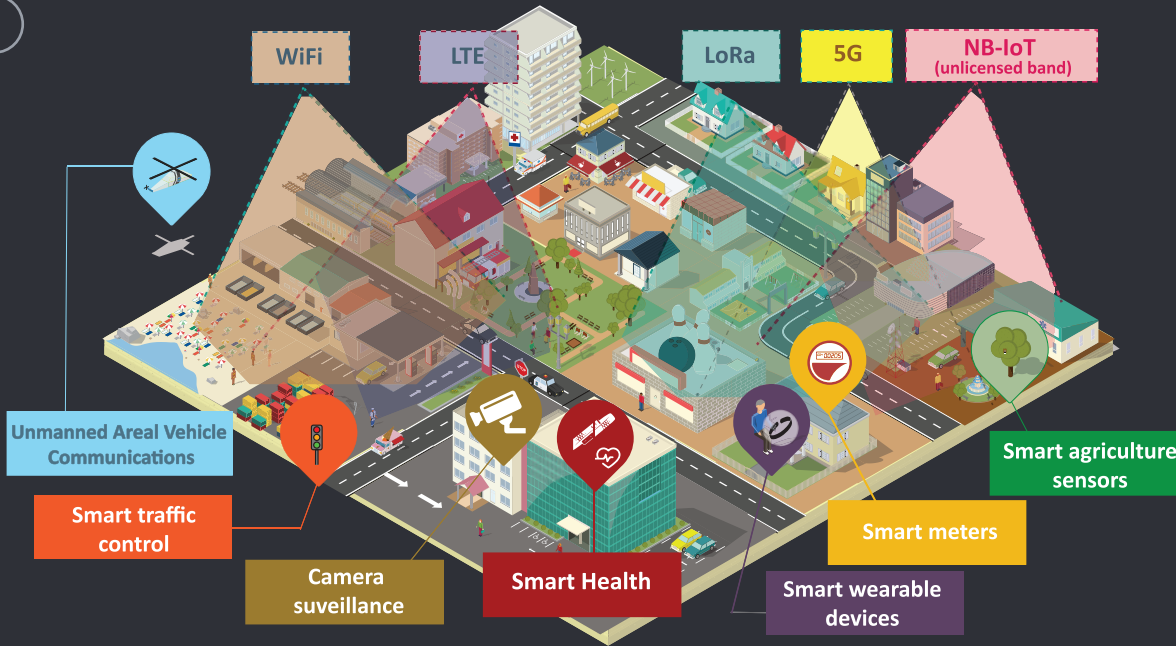


H. El Hammouti, E. Sabir, H. Tembine, "A fully distributed satisfactory power control for QoS self-provisioning in 5G networks". IEEE CCNC 2017, Las Vegas, NV, USA

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Some Satisfaction Games in Wireless Networks

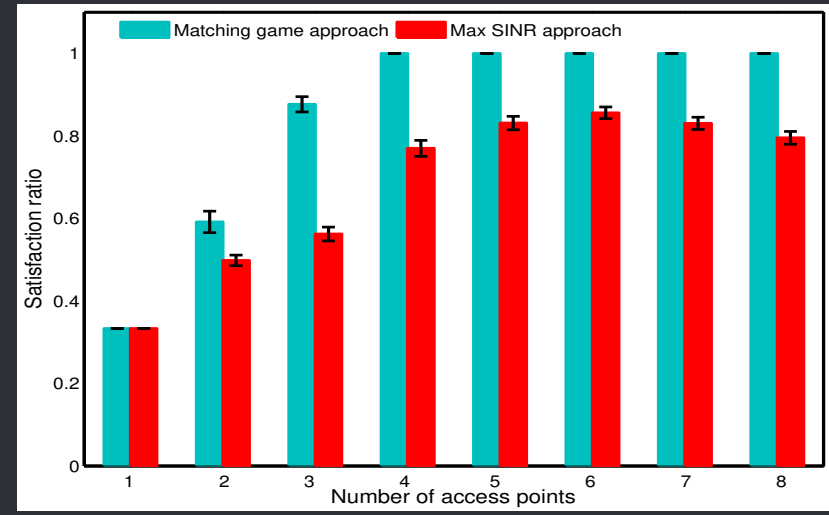
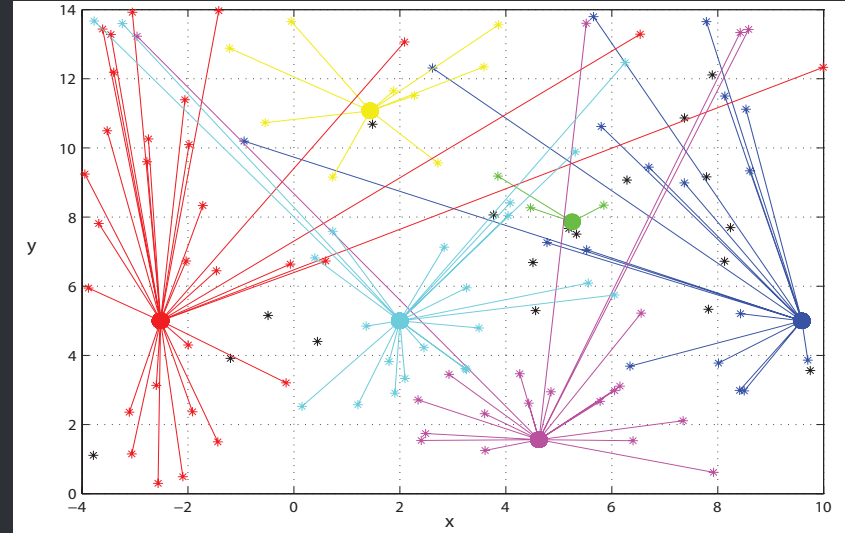
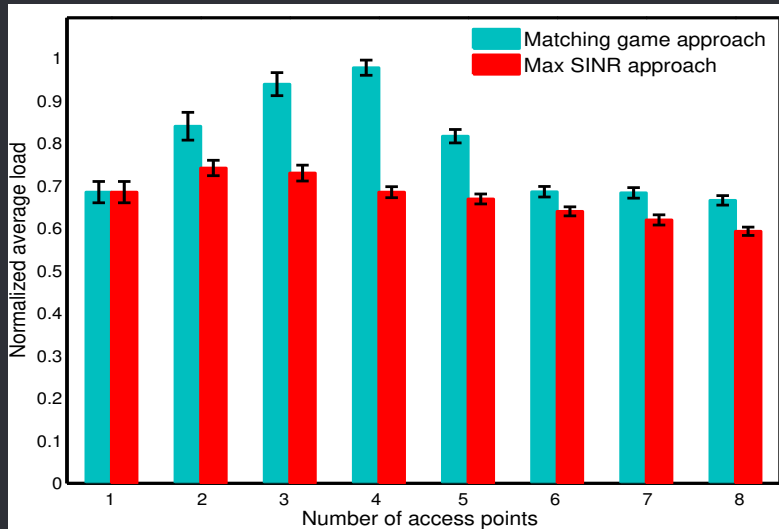
⌘ RAT Assignment for IoT



S. Arabi, H. El Hammouti, E. Sabir, H. Elbiaze, M. Sadik, "RAT Association for Autonomic IoT Systems". IEEE Network, Volume: 33, Issue: 6, Nov.-Dec. 2019

Some Satisfaction Games in Wireless Networks

⌘ RAT Assignment for IoT



S. Arabi, H. El Hammouti, E. Sabir, H. Elbiaze, M. Sadik, "RAT Association for Autonomic IoT Systems". IEEE Network, Volume: 33 , Issue: 6 , Nov.-Dec. 2019

5

Summary



Summary

⌘ Concluding Remarks

- AI/ML/DL is quite attractive to enable ambient intelligence
 - ➔ Scalability and convergence are still to be solved
- Need to consider cross-layer optimization for efficient SE
 - ➔ Hardware and software co-design is a must
- AI is speculated to be the next big game changer
- One thing is almost sure, 6G is likely to be AI-driven

A Short Overview on 5G and SONs

⌘ Some Use-Cases where SE might be useful

- Ultra Reliable Low Latency Communications
- Haptic communications, VR/AR and Tactile Internet
- Cognitive Radio, Flexible Radio & SDN
- Nomadic Infrastructure (e.g., UAV, Under-Water Networks, ...)
- Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT)
- Etc.

Join us in Marrakesh on May 19-22, 2021 !

Submission deadline: January 20th, 2021

www.unet-conf.org

Ubiquitous Networking 
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Thank You!