

# DEEP LEARNING METHODS FOR LTE TRAFFIC DATA CLASSIFICATION

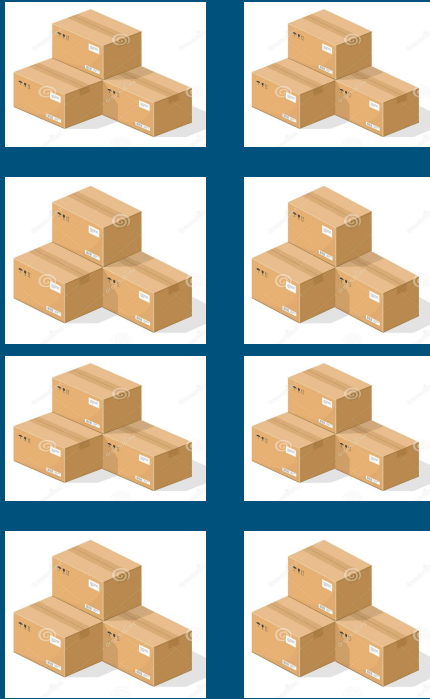


Kartik Rattan  
Master's Student  
ECE Department, Rutgers University



Kuhu Halder (HS Intern)  
John P. Stevens High School  
Class of 2019

# Motivation and Overview



STEP 1: APPLICATIONS



INTELLIGENT ADMIN



STEP 2: CLASSIFY THE APP.



STEP 3: SCHEDULE RESOURCES

# Motivation and Overview

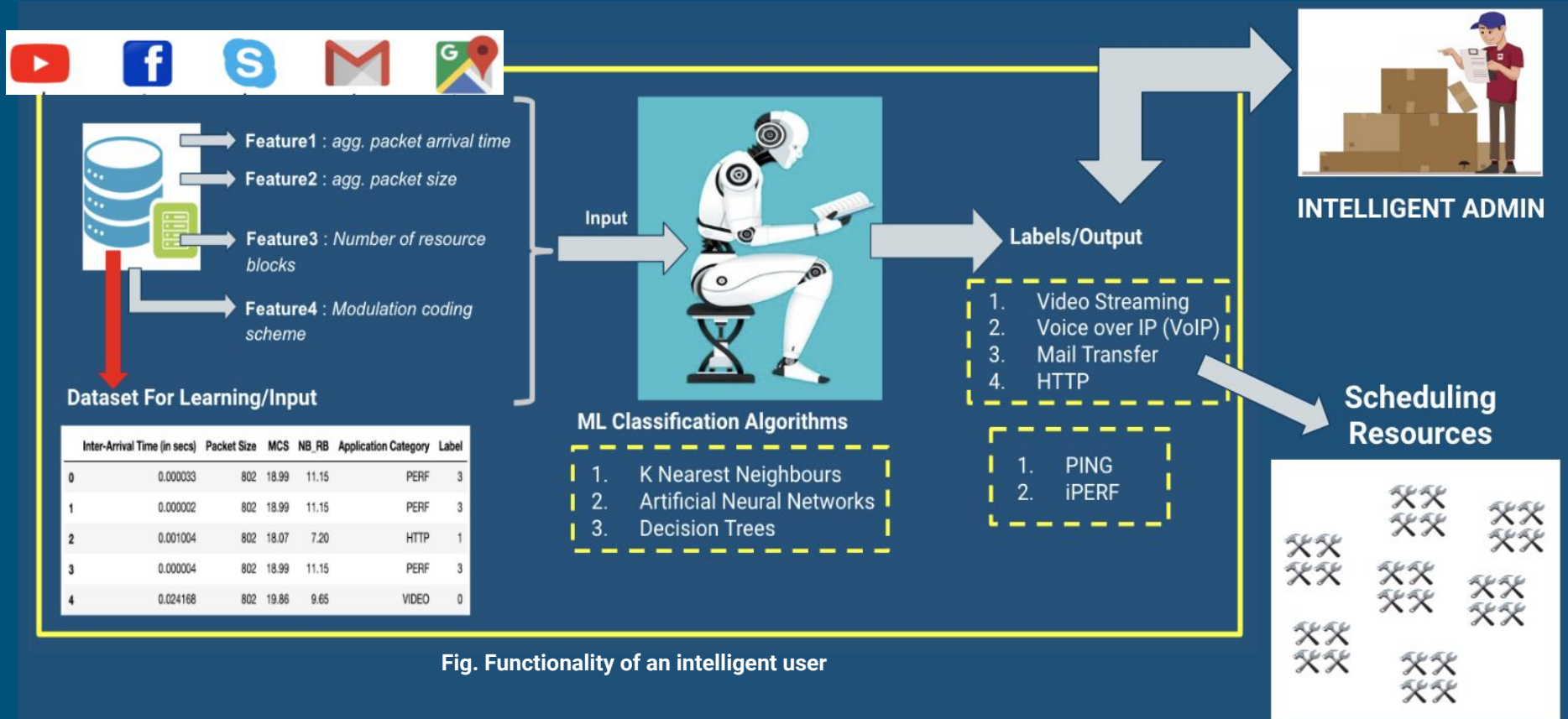


Fig. Functionality of an intelligent user

# Software implementation for Applications Experimental Setup :

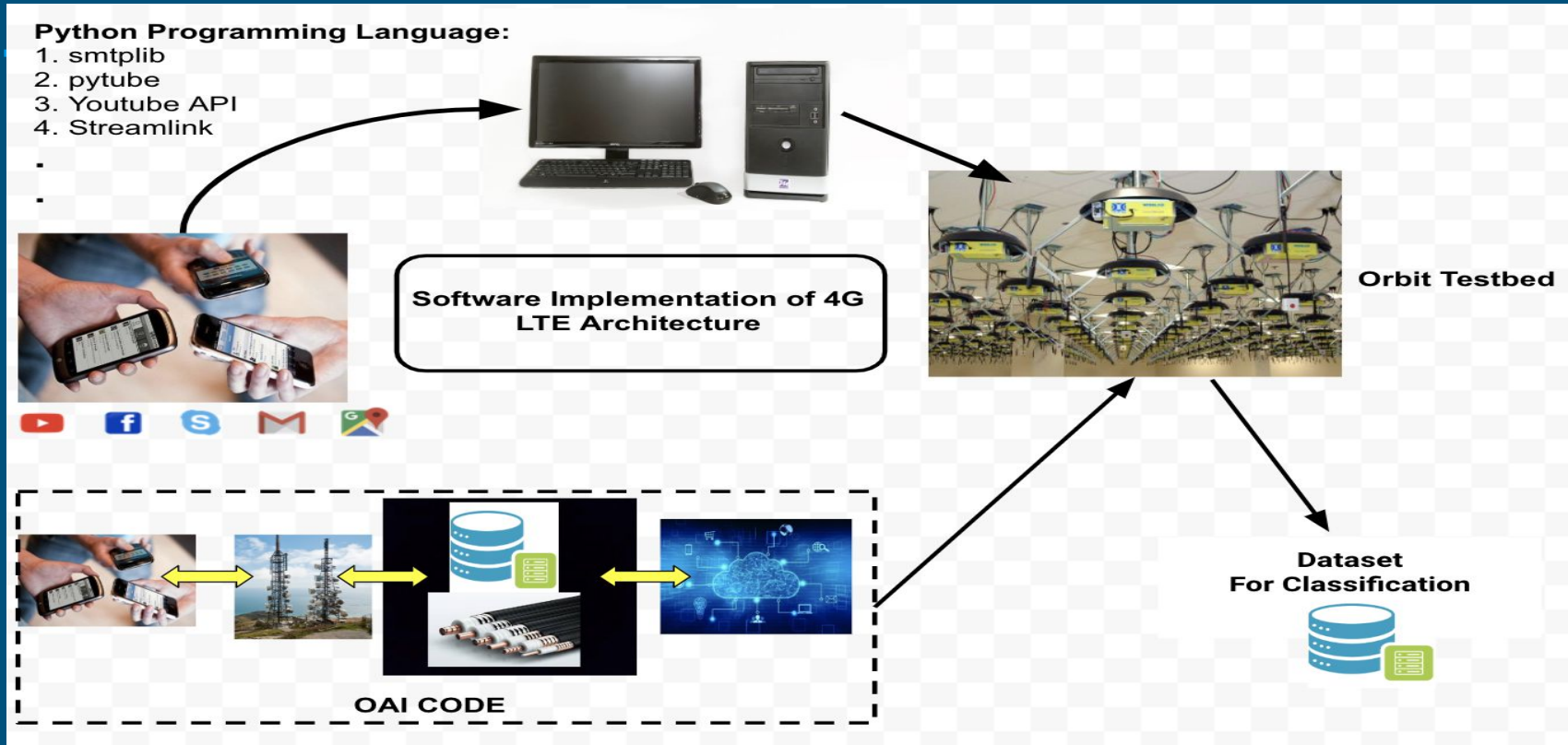
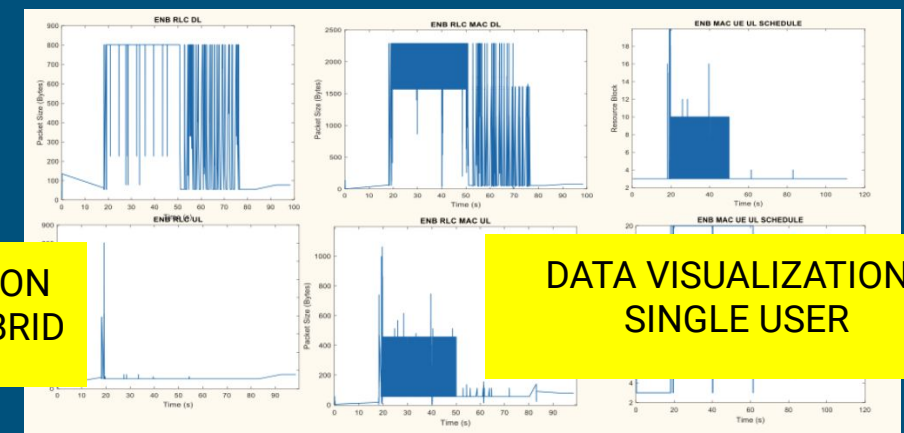
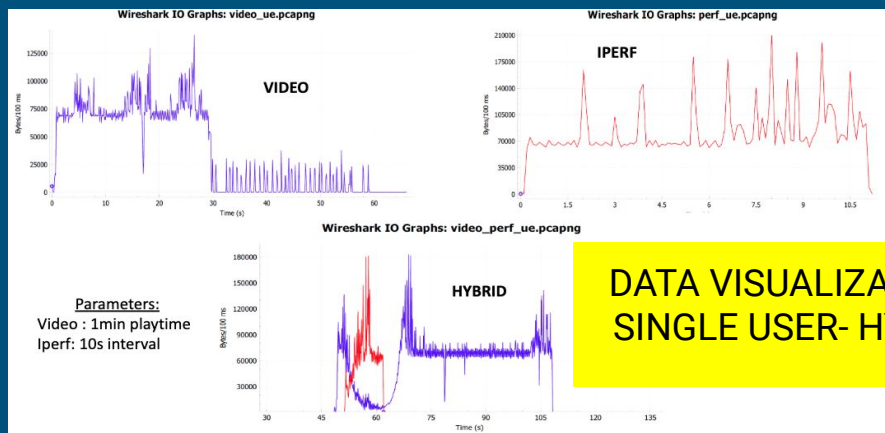
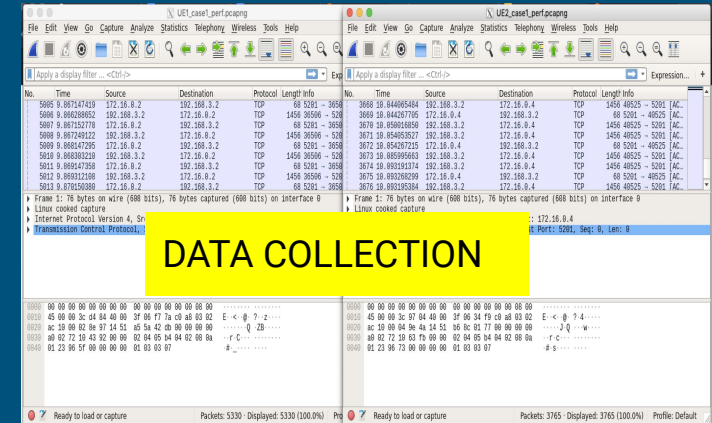
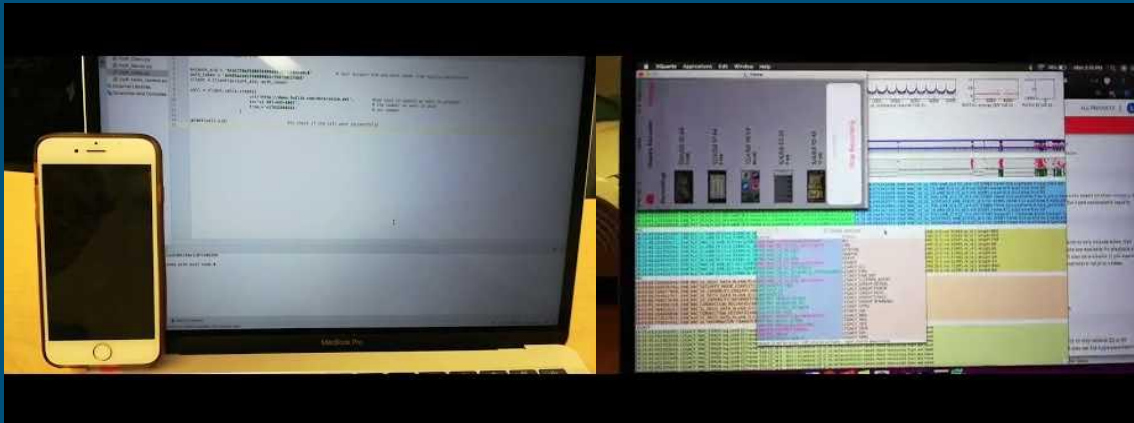


Fig. OAI is used to emulate the LTE architecture on ORBIT testbed

# Data Collection Using Wireshark software





# Classification Method I- Knn Classifier

- Form of supervised learning.
- The computer learns the patterns and the classes from the data input and uses it to classify new observations.
- Predicting the class of a data point based on the class of the majority of its neighbors.

```
K-Nearest Neighbors - Test Confusion Matrix
```

Predicted	HTTP	PERF	PING	VIDEO
Actual				
HTTP	504	0	0	8
PERF	1	3424	0	0
PING	2	0	18	0
VIDEO	5	0	0	1644

```
K-Nearest Neighbors - Test accuracy: 0.997
```

```
K-Nearest Neighbors - Test Classification Report
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
HTTP	0.98	0.98	0.98	512
PERF	1.00	1.00	1.00	3425
PING	1.00	0.90	0.95	20
VIDEO	1.00	1.00	1.00	1649
accuracy			1.00	5606
macro avg	0.99	0.97	0.98	5606
weighted avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	5606

```
Misclassified samples: 16
```

Fig: Output snippet with Python code highlighting testing accuracy

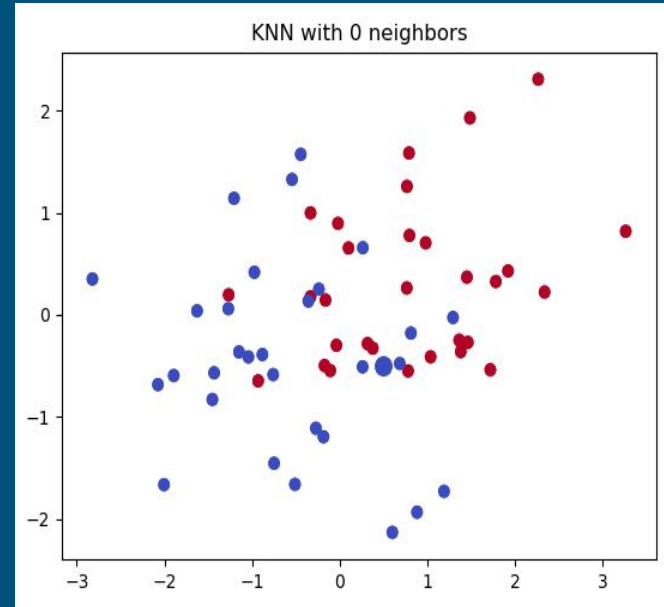


Fig: A KNN Classifier helps us classify data with respect to its neighbors

# Classification Method II- Artificial Neural Network

- A set of algorithms that is designed to simulate the human brain and is used to recognize patterns.
- Our network returns a set of probabilities that a single data point belongs to each class
- The target class is the class with the highest probability

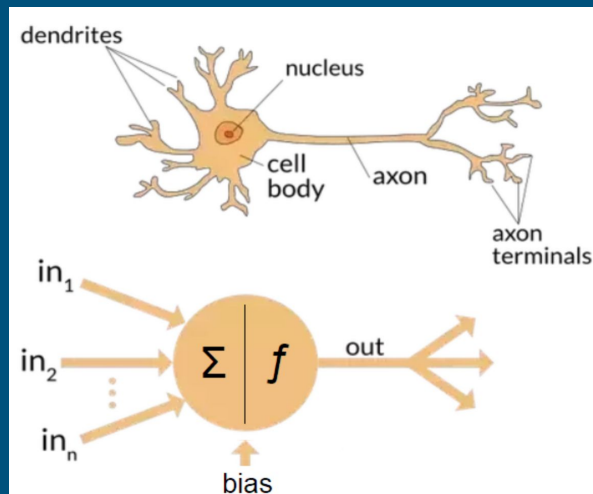


Fig: A neural network

Deep Neural Network - Test accuracy: 0.98

Deep Neural Network - Test Confusion Matrix

Predicted	0	1	3
Actual			
0	1672	0	35
1	11	450	43
2	0	0	22
3	0	0	3373

Deep Neural Network - Train accuracy: 0.976

Deep Neural Network - Train Confusion Matrix

Predicted	0	1	3
Actual			
0	3703	7	112
1	26	1025	118
2	0	0	51
3	0	0	8037

Fig: Output Snippet of Python code highlighting Training and testing accuracy



# Classification Method III- Decision Tree



```
DesicionTrees x
Dataset Length:: 18686
Dataset Shape:: (18686, 5)
Dataset::
Application Category  Inter-Arrival Time (in secs) ...  MCS  NB_RB
0      VIDEO          0.008782 ...  19.86  9.65
1      PERF           0.000002 ...  18.99  11.15
2      VIDEO          0.013127 ...  19.86  9.65
3      PERF           0.000002 ...  18.99  11.15
4      PERF           0.000002 ...  18.99  11.15

[5 rows x 5 columns]
['PERF' 'PERF' 'VIDEO' ... 'PERF' 'PERF' 'PERF']
Predictive Result
Accuracy is 100.0
Predicting a sinlge value
['HTTP']

Process finished with exit code 0
```

Fig: Output Snippet of Python code for the decision tree algorithm (Single UE hybrid Data)

# Future Work

---

- A further study is necessary to increase the number of features in our input vector.
- We get different features from different sources with varying timestamps. We need to aggregate them in sequence for correct labeling.



THANK YOU



# APPENDIX :

## PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR FEATURE EXTRACTION

---

**ENB\_MAC\_UE\_DL\_SDU** - MAC downlink SDU for an UE coming from RLC to MAC

**ENB\_MAC\_UE\_UL\_SCHEDULE** - MAC uplink UE scheduling decision

**ENB\_MAC\_UE\_UL\_SCHEDULE\_RETRANSMISSION** - MAC uplink UE scheduling retransmission decision

**ENB\_MAC\_UE\_UL\_PDU** - MAC uplink UE received PDU

**ENB\_MAC\_UE\_UL\_PDU\_WITH\_DATA** - MAC uplink UE received PDU

**ENB\_MAC\_UE\_UL\_SDU** - MAC uplink UE received SDU

**ENB\_MAC\_UE\_UL\_SDU\_WITH\_DATA** - MAC uplink UE received SDU

# APPENDIX :

## PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR FEATURE EXTRACTION

---

**ENB\_MAC\_UE\_UL\_CE** - MAC uplink UE received control element

**ENB\_MAC\_UE\_DL\_PDU\_WITH\_DATA** - MAC downlink PDU for an UE

**ENB\_MAC\_SCHEDULING\_REQUEST** - MAC scheduling request detected for an UE

**ENB\_RLC\_DL** - RLC downlink data

**ENB\_RLC\_UL** - RLC uplink data

**ENB\_RLC\_MAC\_DL** - RLC downlink data

**ENB\_RLC\_MAC\_UL** - RLC uplink data

**ENB\_PDCP\_UL** - PDCP uplink data

**ENB\_PDCP\_DL** - PDCP uplink data



# APPENDIX

## Classification Method I- Knn Classifier

### Using GridSearchCV for Parameter Tuning

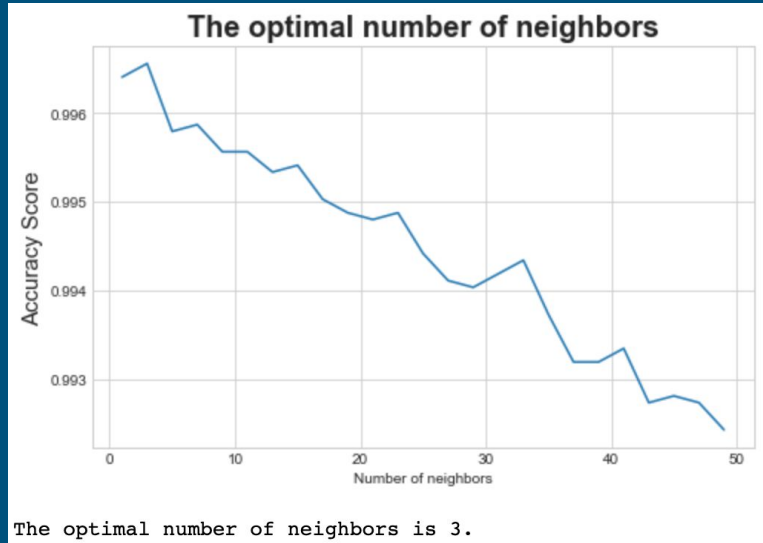


Fig: Accuracy Score vs Number of Neighbors

### Evaluating the Classification Model

K-Nearest Neighbors - Test Confusion Matrix

Predicted	HTTP	PERF	PING	VIDEO
Actual				
HTTP	504	0	0	8
PERF	1	3424	0	0
PING	2	0	18	0
VIDEO	5	0	0	1644

K-Nearest Neighbors - Test accuracy: 0.997

K-Nearest Neighbors - Test Classification Report

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
HTTP	0.98	0.98	0.98	512
PERF	1.00	1.00	1.00	3425
PING	1.00	0.90	0.95	20
VIDEO	1.00	1.00	1.00	1649
accuracy			1.00	5606
macro avg	0.99	0.97	0.98	5606
weighted avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	5606

Misclassified samples: 16

Fig: Test Accuracy and Classification Report



# APPENDIX

## Classification Method II- Artificial Neural Network Classifier Model

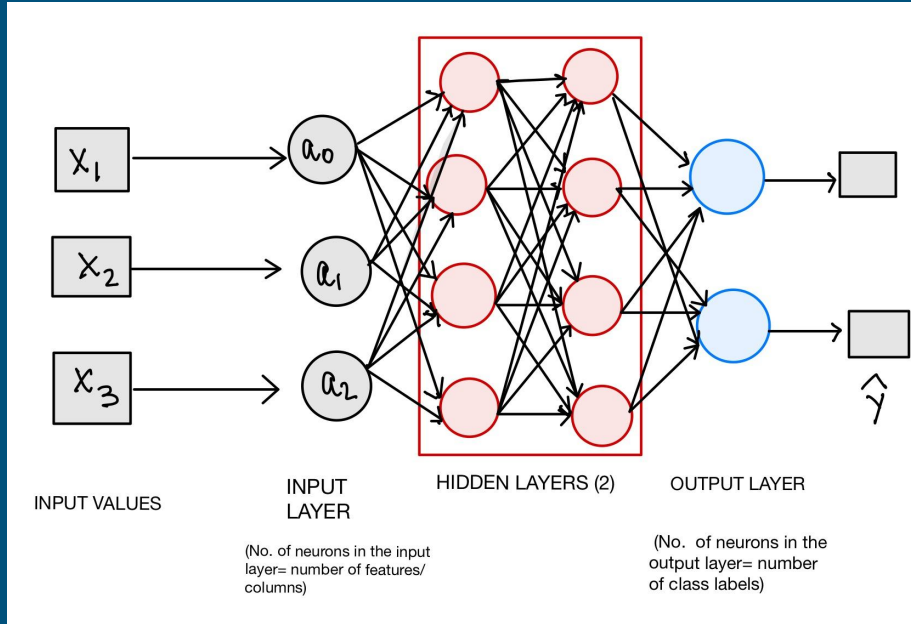


Fig: Building a multi-layer neural network

Deep Neural Network - Test accuracy: 0.98

Deep Neural Network - Test Confusion Matrix

Predicted	0	1	3
Actual			
0	1672	0	35
1	11	450	43
2	0	0	22
3	0	0	3373

Deep Neural Network - Train accuracy: 0.976

Deep Neural Network - Train Confusion Matrix

Predicted	0	1	3
Actual			
0	3703	7	112
1	26	1025	118
2	0	0	51
3	0	0	8037

Fig: Training and testing accuracy

Run:

DesicionTrees x

```
Dataset Length:: 18686
Dataset Shape:: (18686, 5)
Dataset::
```

	Application Category	Inter-Arrival Time (in secs)	...	MCS	NB_RB
0	VIDEO	0.008782	...	19.86	9.65
1	PERF	0.000002	...	18.99	11.15
2	VIDEO	0.013127	...	19.86	9.65
3	PERF	0.000002	...	18.99	11.15
4	PERF	0.000002	...	18.99	11.15

```
[5 rows x 5 columns]
['PERF' 'PERF' 'VIDEO' ... 'PERF' 'PERF' 'PERF']
```

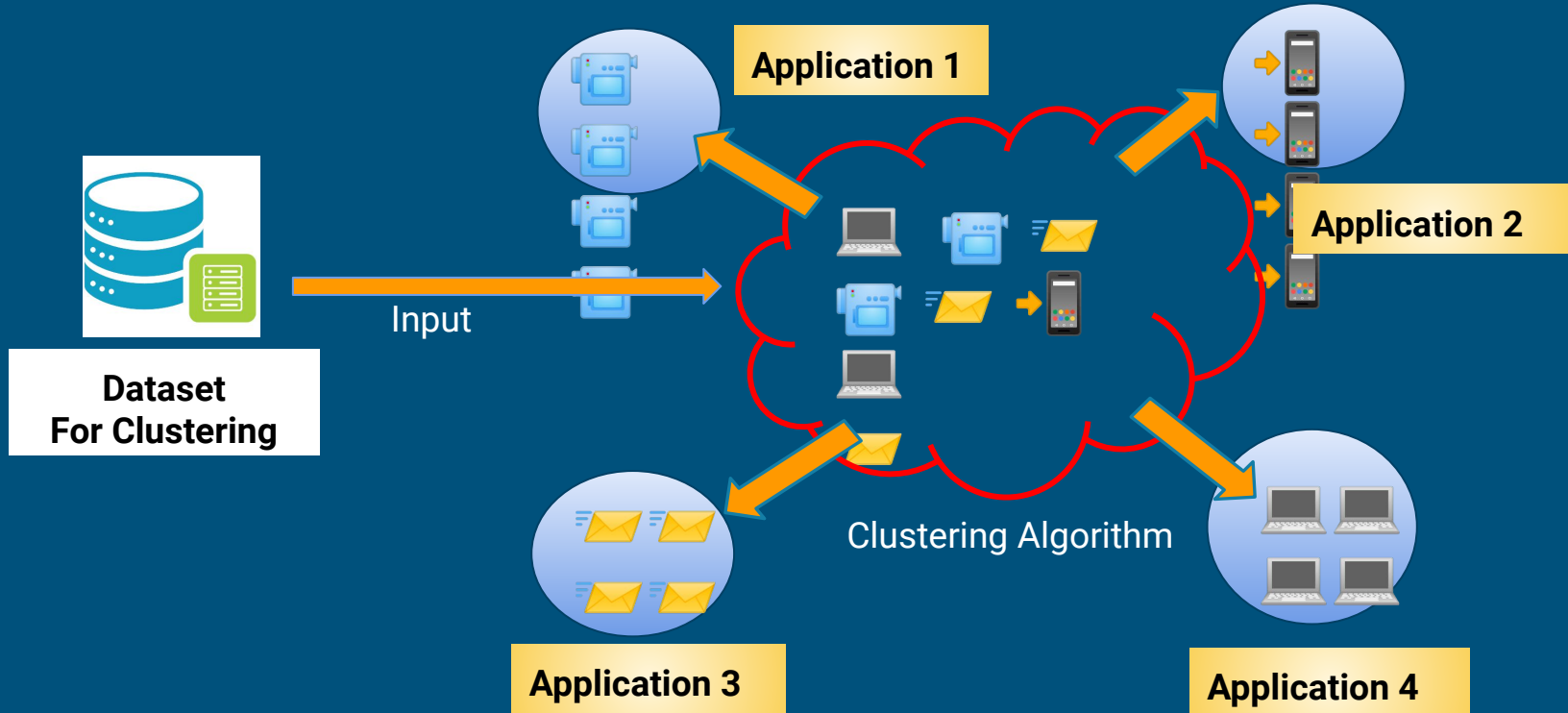
```
Predictive Result
Accuracy is 100.0
Prediciting a sinlge value
['HTTP']
```

```
Process finished with exit code 0
```

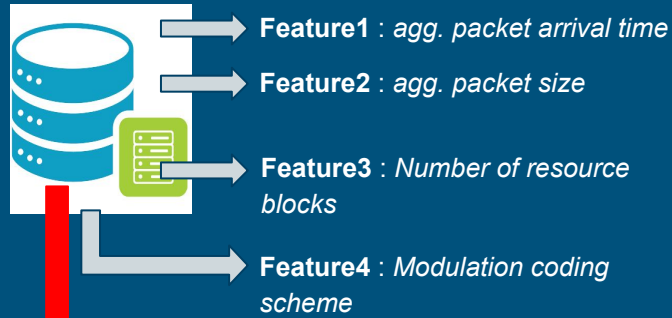
Fig: Output Snippet of Python code for the decision tree algorithm (Single UE hybrid Data)

# Junk slide

## Clustering - K Means Clustering



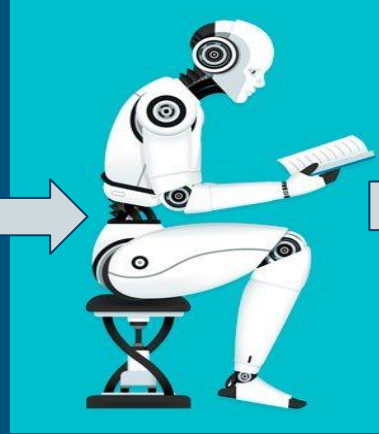
# Junk slide: Motivation and Overview



Dataset For Learning/Input

	Inter-Arrival Time (in secs)	Packet Size	MCS	NB_RB	Application Category	Label
0	0.000033	802	18.99	11.15	PERF	3
1	0.000002	802	18.99	11.15	PERF	3
2	0.001004	802	18.07	7.20	HTTP	1
3	0.000004	802	18.99	11.15	PERF	3
4	0.024168	802	19.86	9.65	VIDEO	0

Input



Labels/Output

ML Classification Algorithms

1. K Nearest Neighbours
2. Artificial Neural Networks
3. Decision Trees

1. Video Streaming
2. Voice over IP (VoIP)
3. Mail Transfer
4. HTTP

1. PING
2. iPERF

# Motivation and Overview

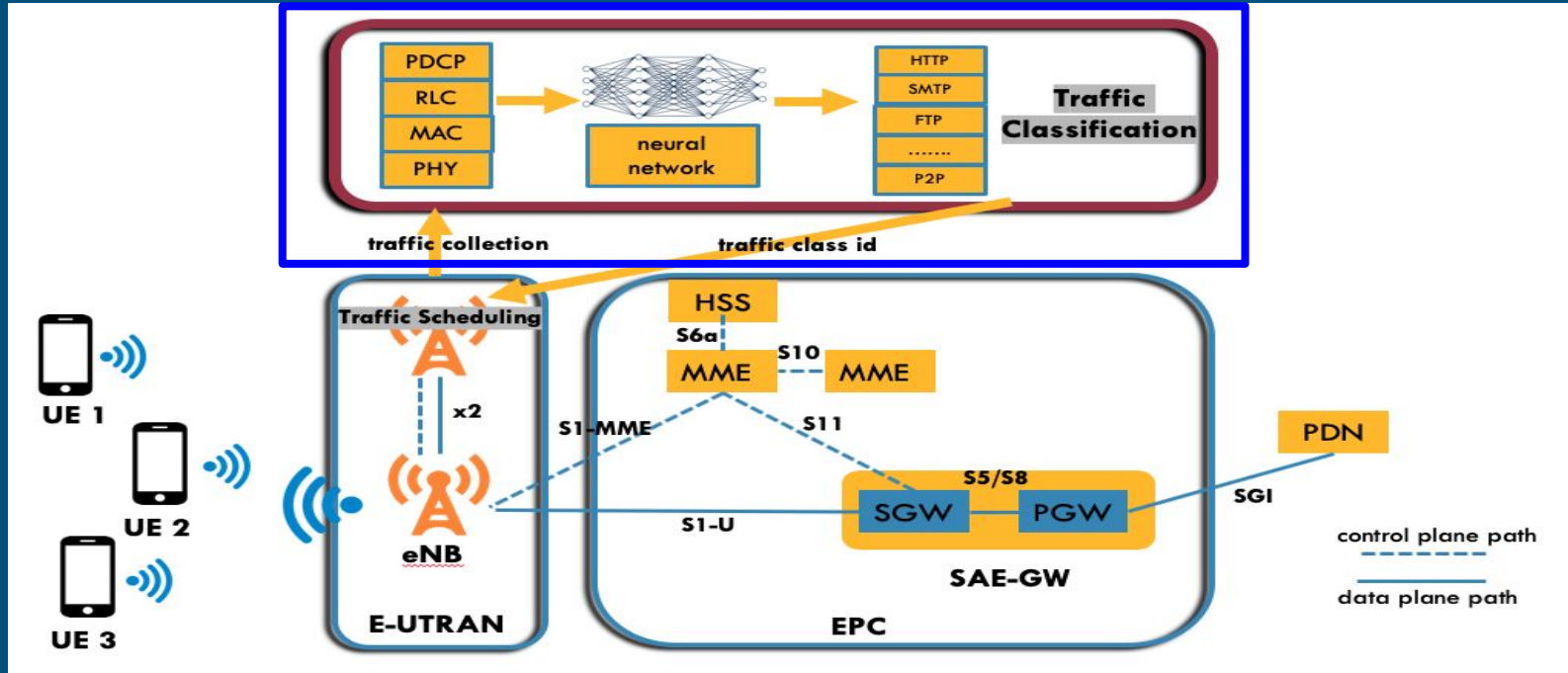


Fig. Summary for Deep Learning Methods For Traffic Data Classification

# Dataset For Analysis

1. **enb\_RLC\_MAC\_DL:**

$X(\text{input}) = \text{agg. packet arrival time} + \text{agg. packet size} + \text{num. of RB} + \text{MCS}$

2. **enb\_RLC\_DL:**

$X(\text{input}) = \text{packet arrival time} + \text{packet size} + \text{num. of RB} + \text{MCS}$

Inter-Arrival*	RLC_DL size	RLC_UL size	RLC_MAC_DL size	RLC_MAC_UL size	PDCP_DL size	PDCP_UL size	MCS*	NB_RB*	Port Num

Table: Complete feature list for classification



# Classification Method I- Knn Classifier

## Using GridSearchCV for Parameter Tuning

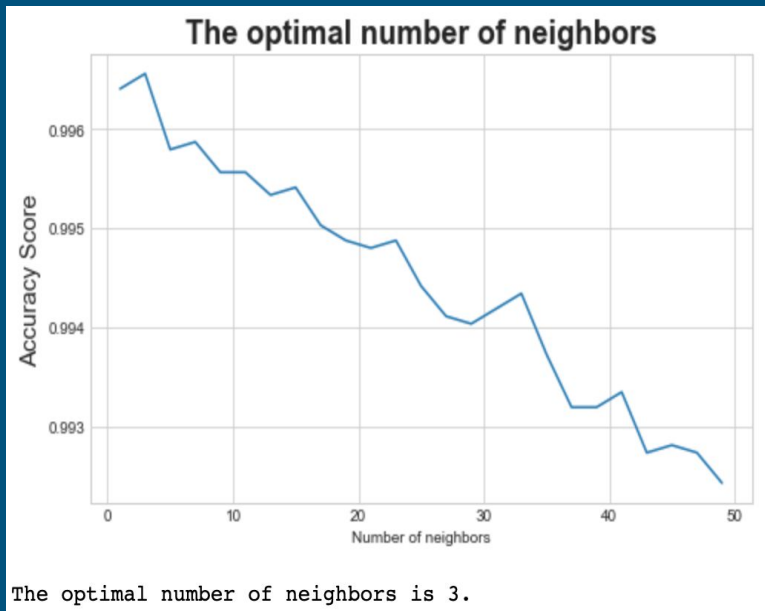


Fig: Accuracy Score vs Number of Neighbors

## Evaluating the Classification Model

K-Nearest Neighbors - Test Confusion Matrix

Predicted	HTTP	PERF	PING	VIDEO
Actual				
HTTP	504	0	0	8
PERF	1	3424	0	0
PING	2	0	18	0
VIDEO	5	0	0	1644

K-Nearest Neighbors - Test accuracy: 0.997

K-Nearest Neighbors - Test Classification Report

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
HTTP	0.98	0.98	0.98	512
PERF	1.00	1.00	1.00	3425
PING	1.00	0.90	0.95	20
VIDEO	1.00	1.00	1.00	1649
accuracy			1.00	5606
macro avg	0.99	0.97	0.98	5606
weighted avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	5606

Misclassified samples: 16

Fig: Test Accuracy and Classification Report



# Classification Method II- Artificial Neural Network Classifier Model

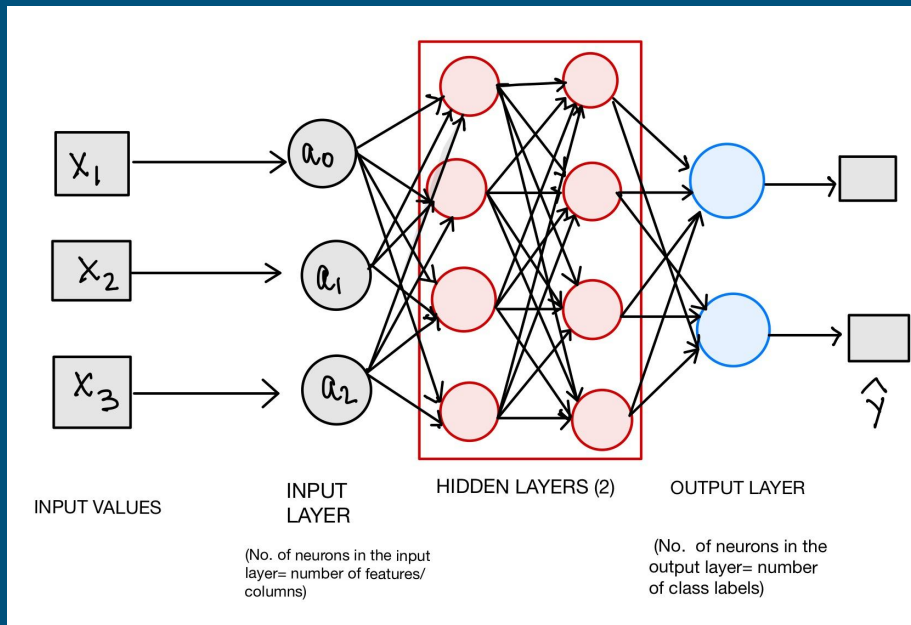


Fig: Building a multi-layer neural network

Deep Neural Network - Test accuracy: 0.98

Deep Neural Network - Test Confusion Matrix

Predicted	0	1	3
Actual			
0	1672	0	35
1	11	450	43
2	0	0	22
3	0	0	3373

Deep Neural Network - Train accuracy: 0.976

Deep Neural Network - Train Confusion Matrix

Predicted	0	1	3
Actual			
0	3703	7	112
1	26	1025	118
2	0	0	51
3	0	0	8037

Fig: Training and testing accuracy

Run:

DesicionTrees x

```
Dataset Length:: 18686
Dataset Shape:: (18686, 5)
Dataset::
```

	Application Category	Inter-Arrival Time (in secs)	...	MCS	NB_RB
0	VIDEO	0.008782	...	19.86	9.65
1	PERF	0.000002	...	18.99	11.15
2	VIDEO	0.013127	...	19.86	9.65
3	PERF	0.000002	...	18.99	11.15
4	PERF	0.000002	...	18.99	11.15

```
[5 rows x 5 columns]
['PERF' 'PERF' 'VIDEO' ... 'PERF' 'PERF' 'PERF']
```

```
Predictive Result
Accuracy is 100.0
Prediciting a sinlge value
['HTTP']
```

```
Process finished with exit code 0
```

Fig: Output Snippet of Python code for the decision tree algorithm (Single UE hybrid Data)

