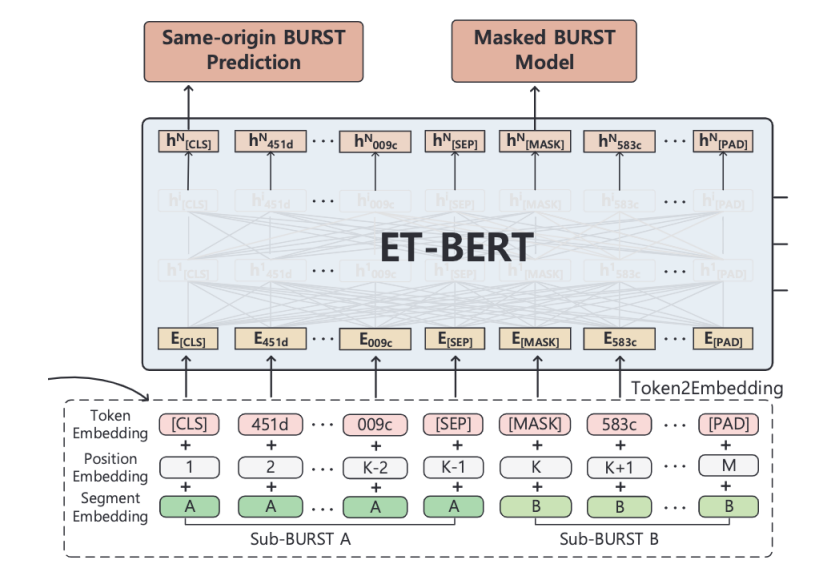
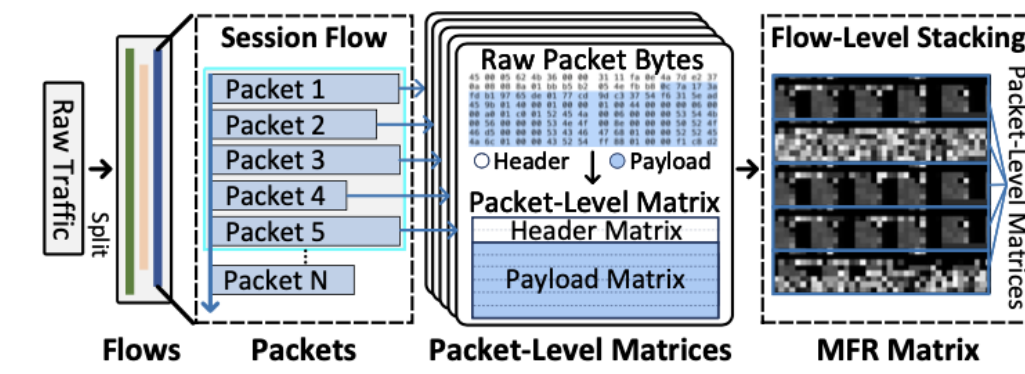
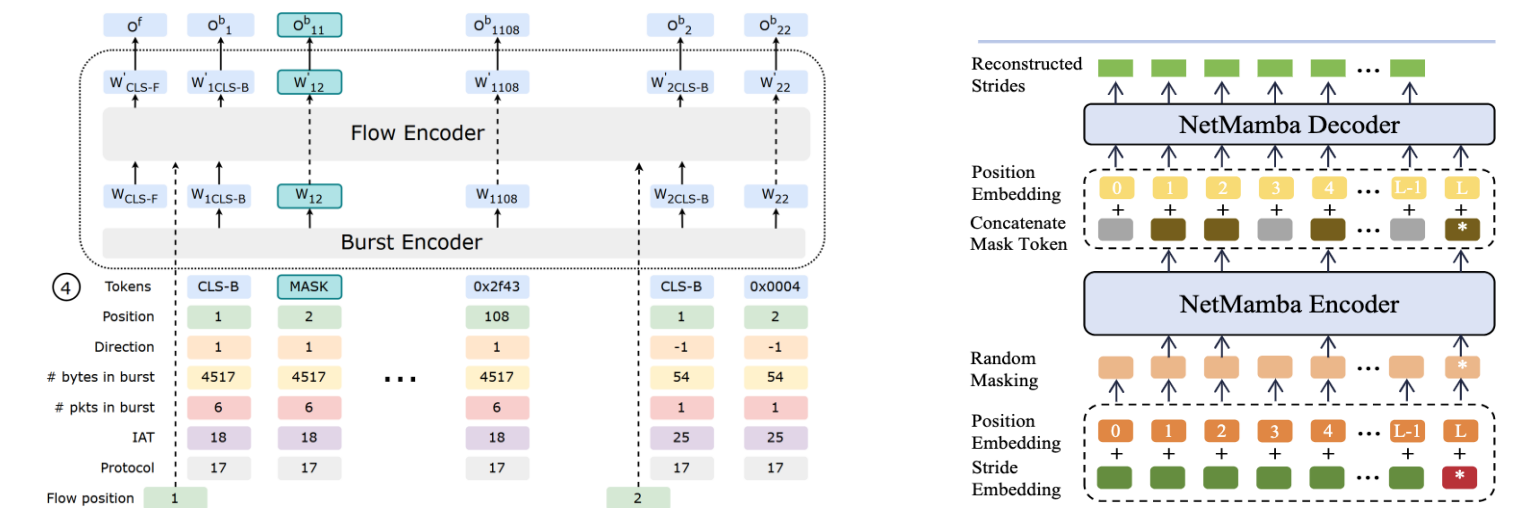


# Demystifying Network Foundation Models

Sylee (Roman) Beltiukov<sup>1</sup>, Satyandra Guthula<sup>1</sup>, Wenbo Guo<sup>1</sup>, Walter Willinger<sup>2</sup>, Arpit Gupta<sup>1</sup>

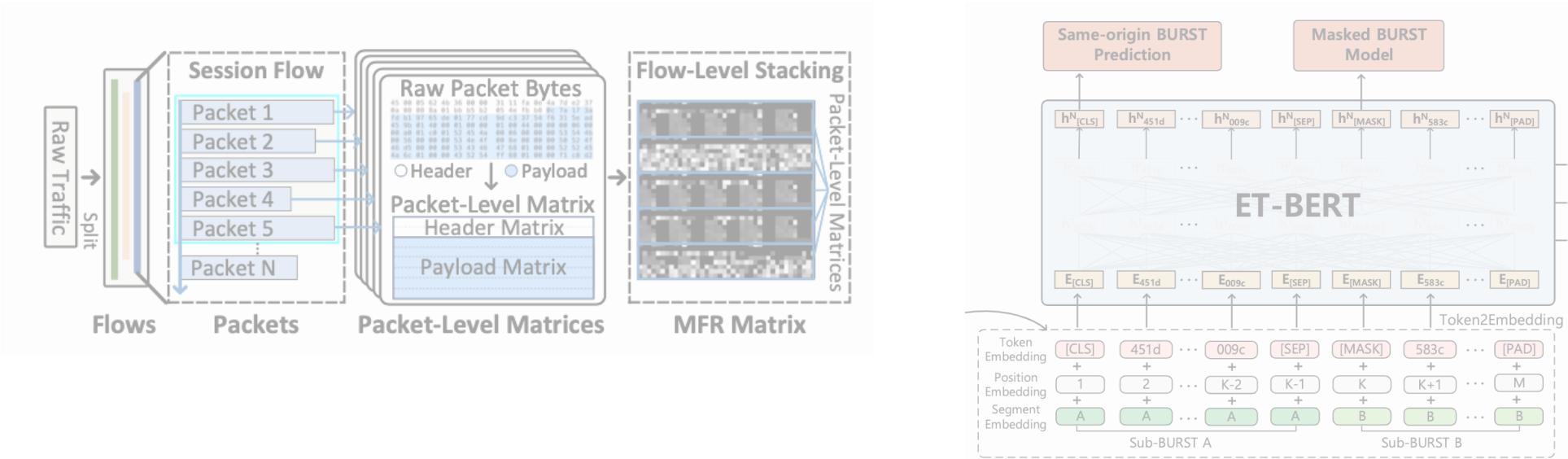
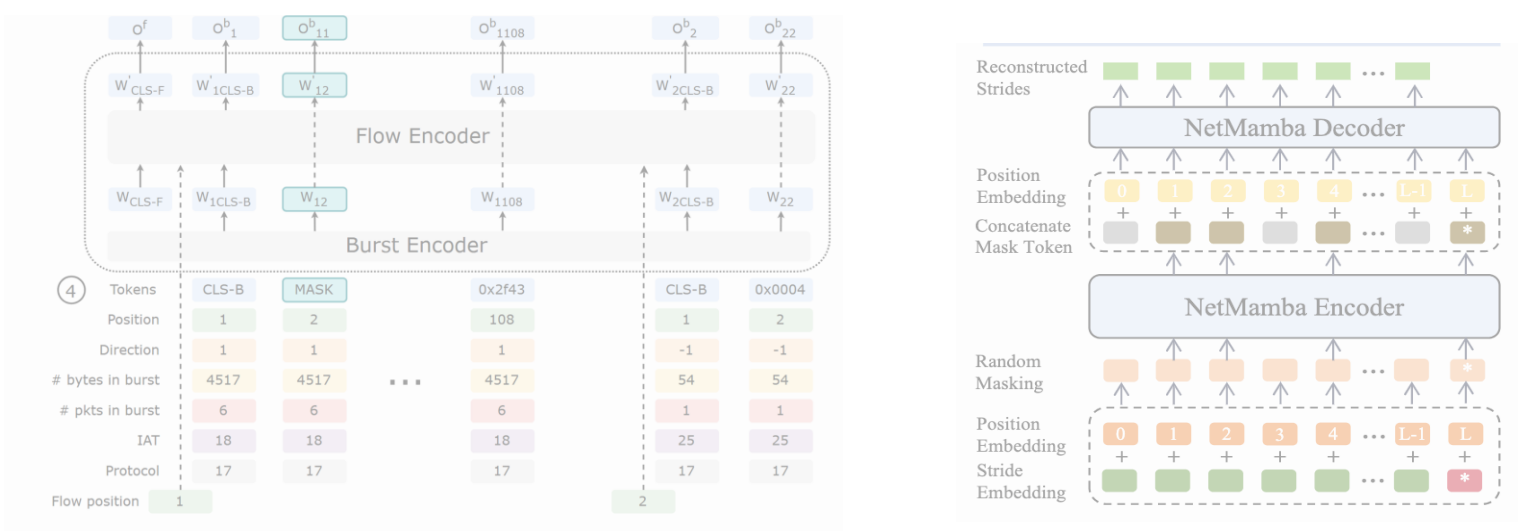
# Foundation Models in Networking!

- Network Foundation Models (NFM) as an answer to generalizability over various infrastructures
- Leveraging massive amount of unlabeled network data



# Foundation Models in Networking!

- Network Foundation Models (NFM) as an answer to generalizability over various infrastructures
- Leveraging massive amount of unlabeled network data
- High expectations & excitement
- Wonderful numbers in every benchmark paper



	Model #1	Model #2	...
Fine-tuning dataset #1	99.95	<u>99.96</u>	...
Fine-tuning dataset #2	99.54	<u>99.55</u>	...
...	...	...	...

But do we evaluate their knowledge correctly?

\*

	<b>CIC-IDS (Heartbleed)</b>		<b>Crossmarket (Acc@10)</b>	
	Original	Fixed	Original	Fixed
ET-BERT	99.99 ± 0.01		99.82 ± 0.03	
YaTC	99.99 ± 0.01		99.69 ± 0.03	

\*Guthula et al. netFound: Foundation Model for Network Security. *arXiv: 2310.17025*

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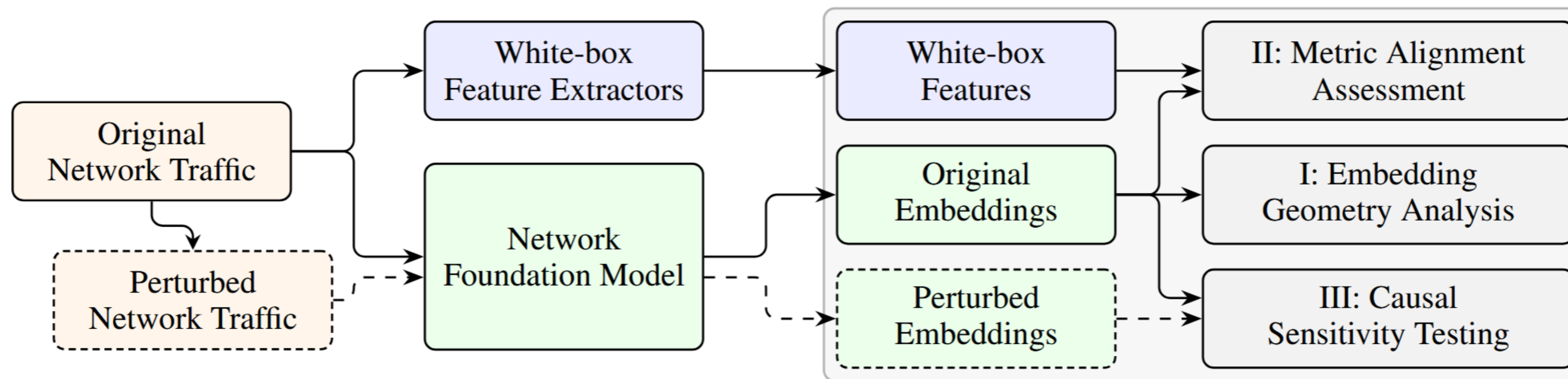
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- Equating NFMs' success with performance on a limited set of downstream tasks and datasets is misleading
- What exactly pretraining gives?
- Can we somehow *uncover* what latent knowledge is inside pretrained models?

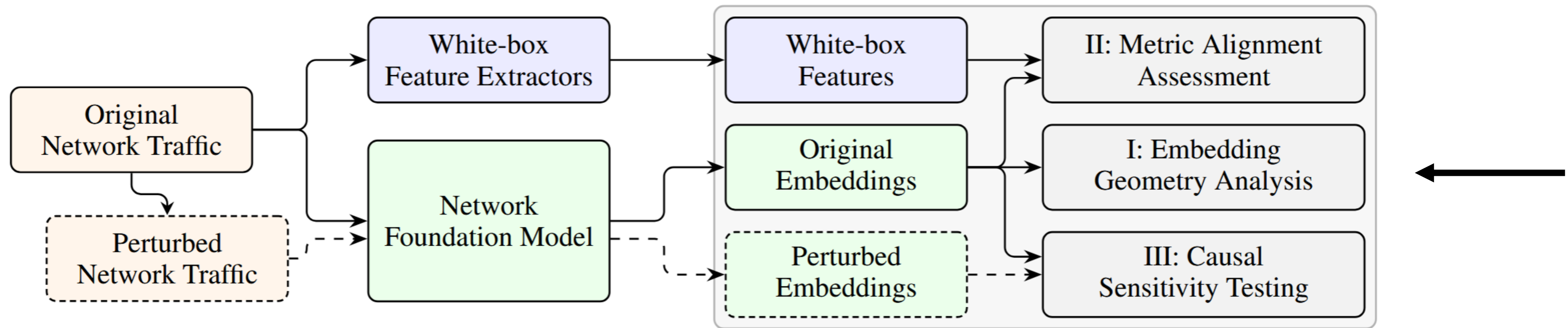
# Intrinsic Evaluation Framework

*Assess embedding quality decoupled from downstream tasks/datasets*



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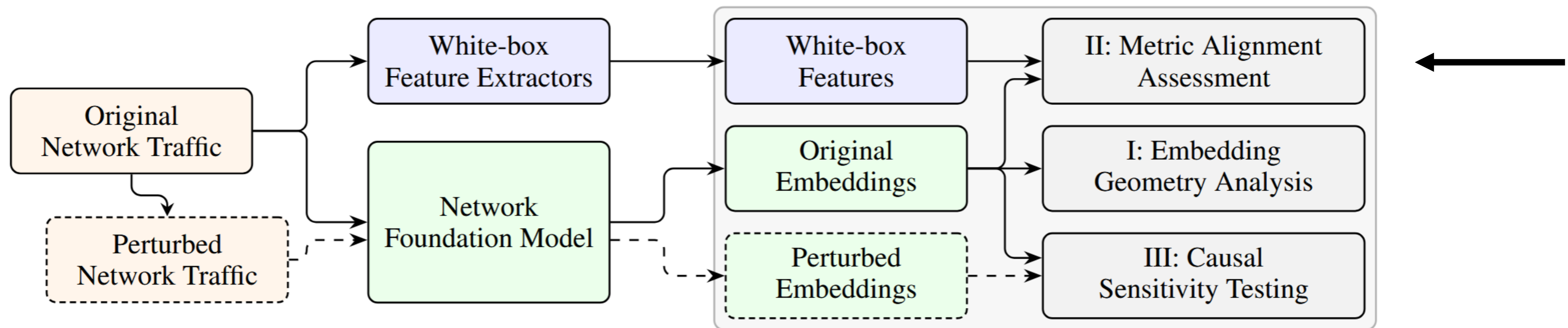
*Assess embedding quality decoupled from downstream tasks/datasets*





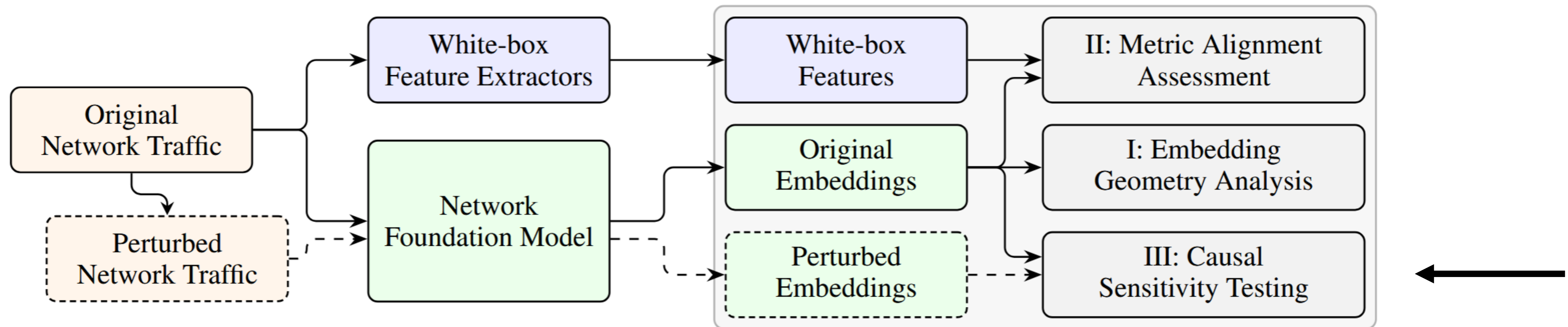
# Intrinsic Evaluation Framework

*Assess embedding quality decoupled from downstream tasks/datasets*



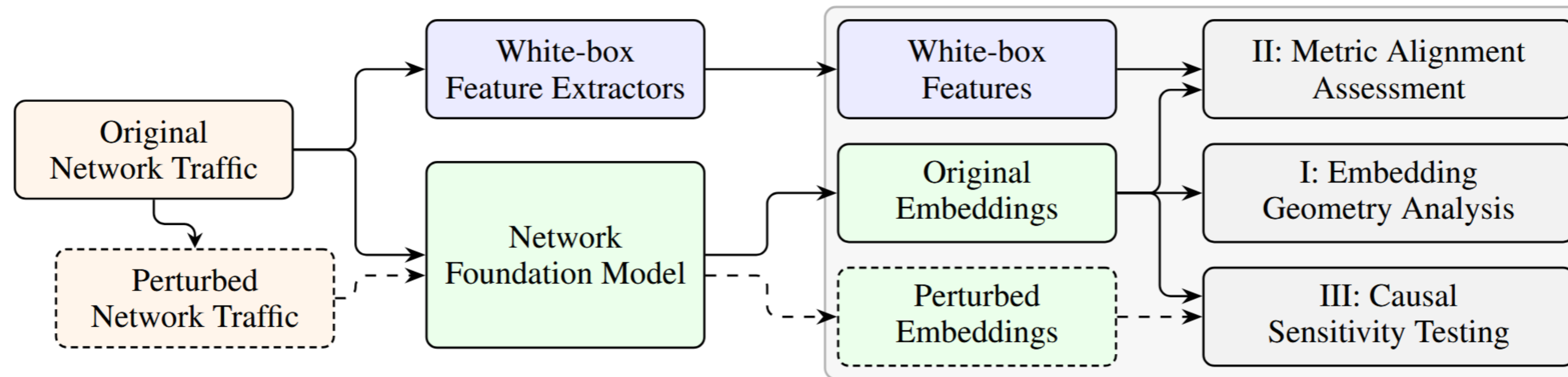
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*Assess embedding quality decoupled from downstream tasks/datasets*



For evaluation, we took:

- All NFMs with available code and weights<sup>1</sup>  
*YaTC, ET-BERT, netFound, NetMamba*
- Several endogenous and exogenous datasets  
*Android Crossmarket, CIC-IDS17, CIC-APT-IIoT24*  
*MAWI, CAIDA*

# Embedding Geometry Analysis

*Idea: embeddings should fully utilize representation space instead of clustering together*

- We measured random pairwise cosine similarity (anisotropy)<sup>1</sup>

*Including Mean Cosine Contribution of each dimension*

<sup>1</sup>Kawin Ethayarajh. How Contextual are Contextualized Word Representations? Comparing the Geometry of BERT, ELMo, and GPT-2 Embeddings.  
*In Proceedings of the 2019 Conference on Empirical Methods in Natural Language Processing and the 9th International Joint Conference on Natural Language Processing*

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- It allowed us to uncover different failure modes...

	<i>Avg cos</i>	<i>Top MCC</i>	
NetMamba	0.96	0.02	← Highly clusterized embeddings
YaTC	0.86	0.23	
...	...	...	

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	<i>Avg cos</i>	<i>Top MCC</i>	
NetMamba	0.96	0.02	
YaTC	0.86	0.23	← One dimension is overused
...	...	...	

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NetMamba	0.96	0.02
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...	...	...

And even improve  $F_1$  score significantly with just whitening!

	Crossmarket	CIC-IDS2017	CIC-APT-IIoT24
NetMamba	<u>+0.35±0.02</u>	+0.11±0.27	+0.03±0.02
...	...	...	...

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# Metric Alignment Assessment

*Idea: embeddings should be aware of well-known whitebox network features*

- We extracted meaningful statistical features from network traffic<sup>1</sup> and observed similarity between them and embeddings

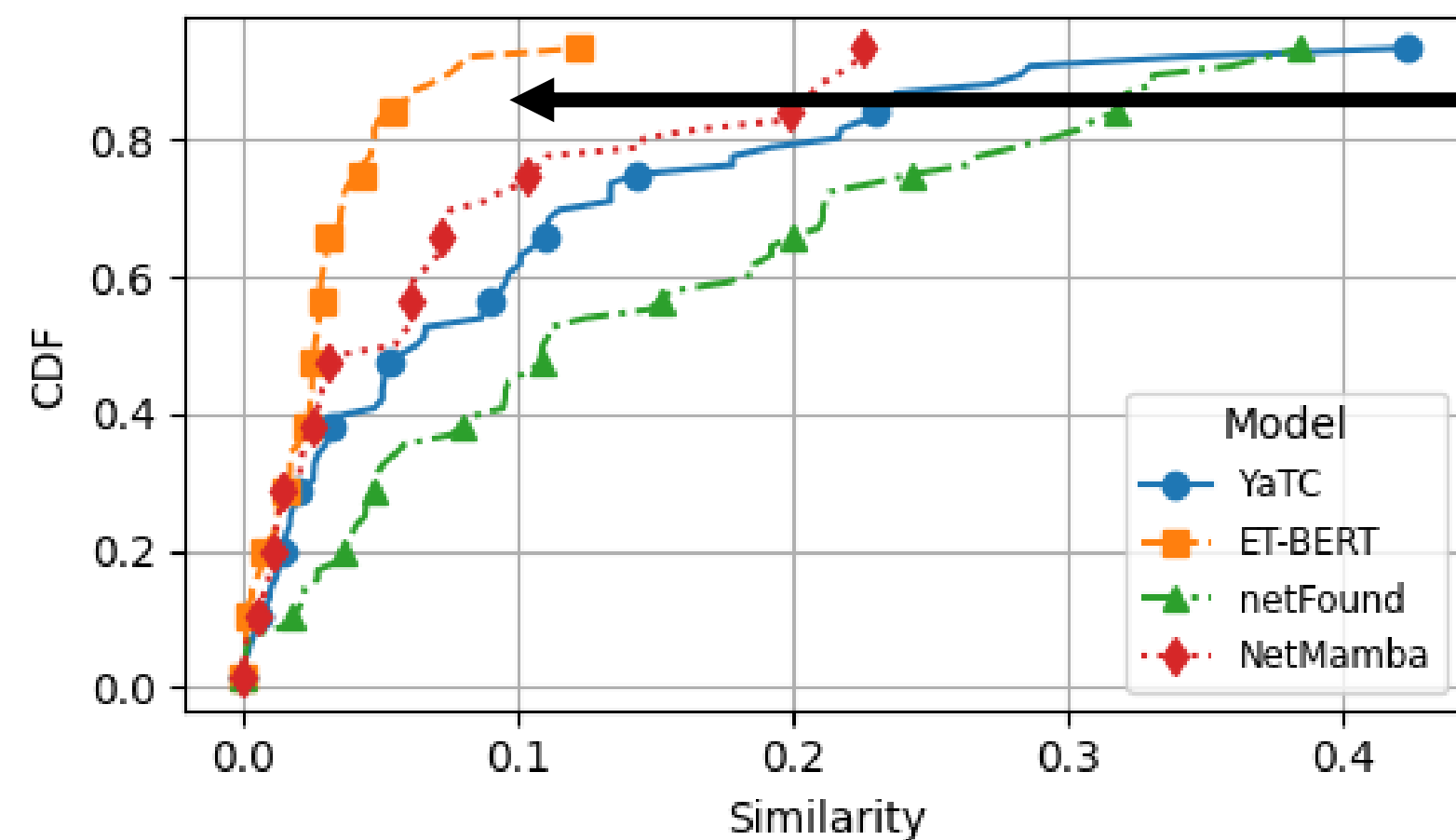
<sup>1</sup>Using CICFlowMeter and Centered Kernel Alignment similarity index



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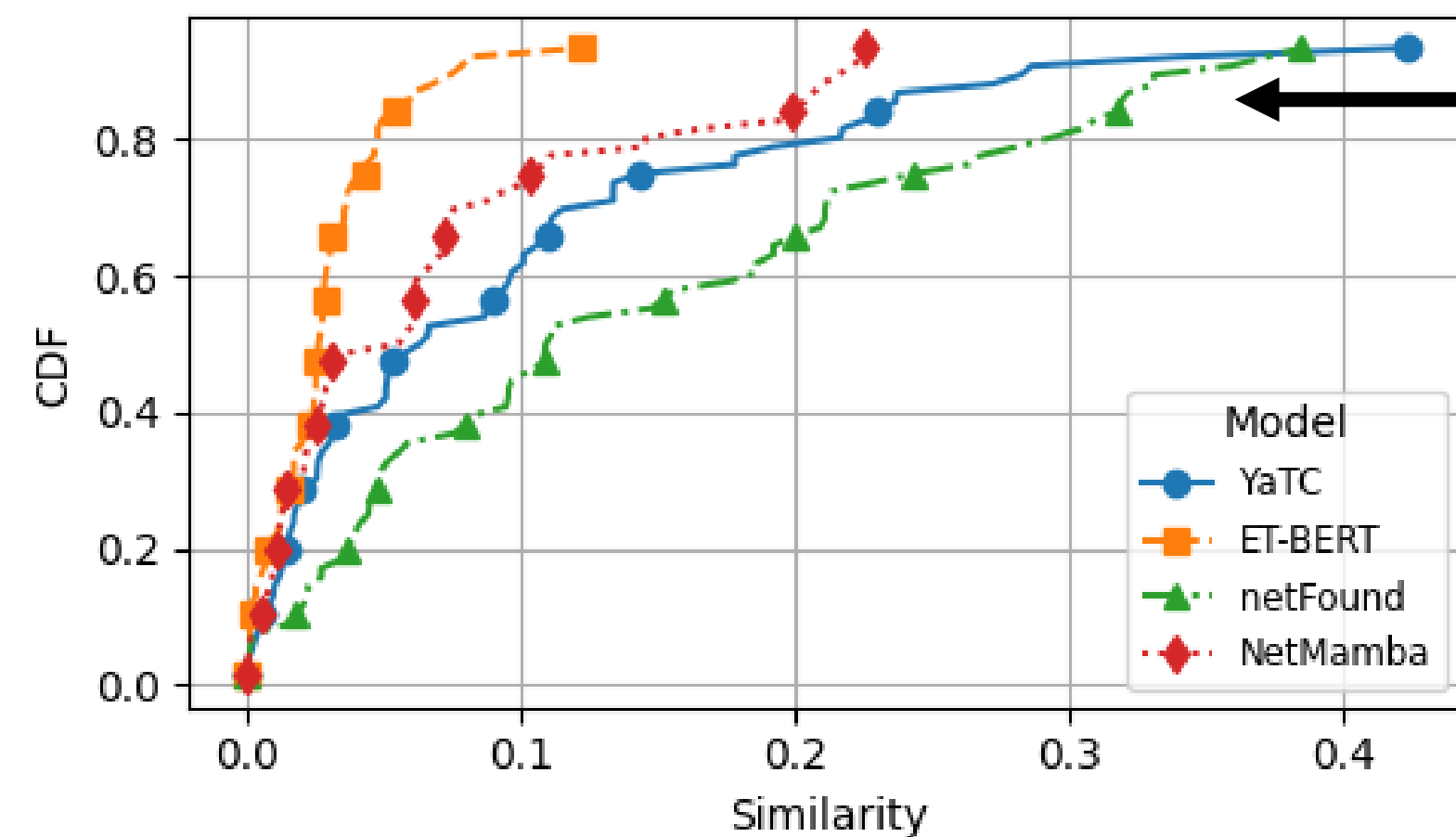
Payload-only models do not capture vital network statistics

<sup>1</sup>Using CICFlowMeter and Centered Kernel Alignment similarity index

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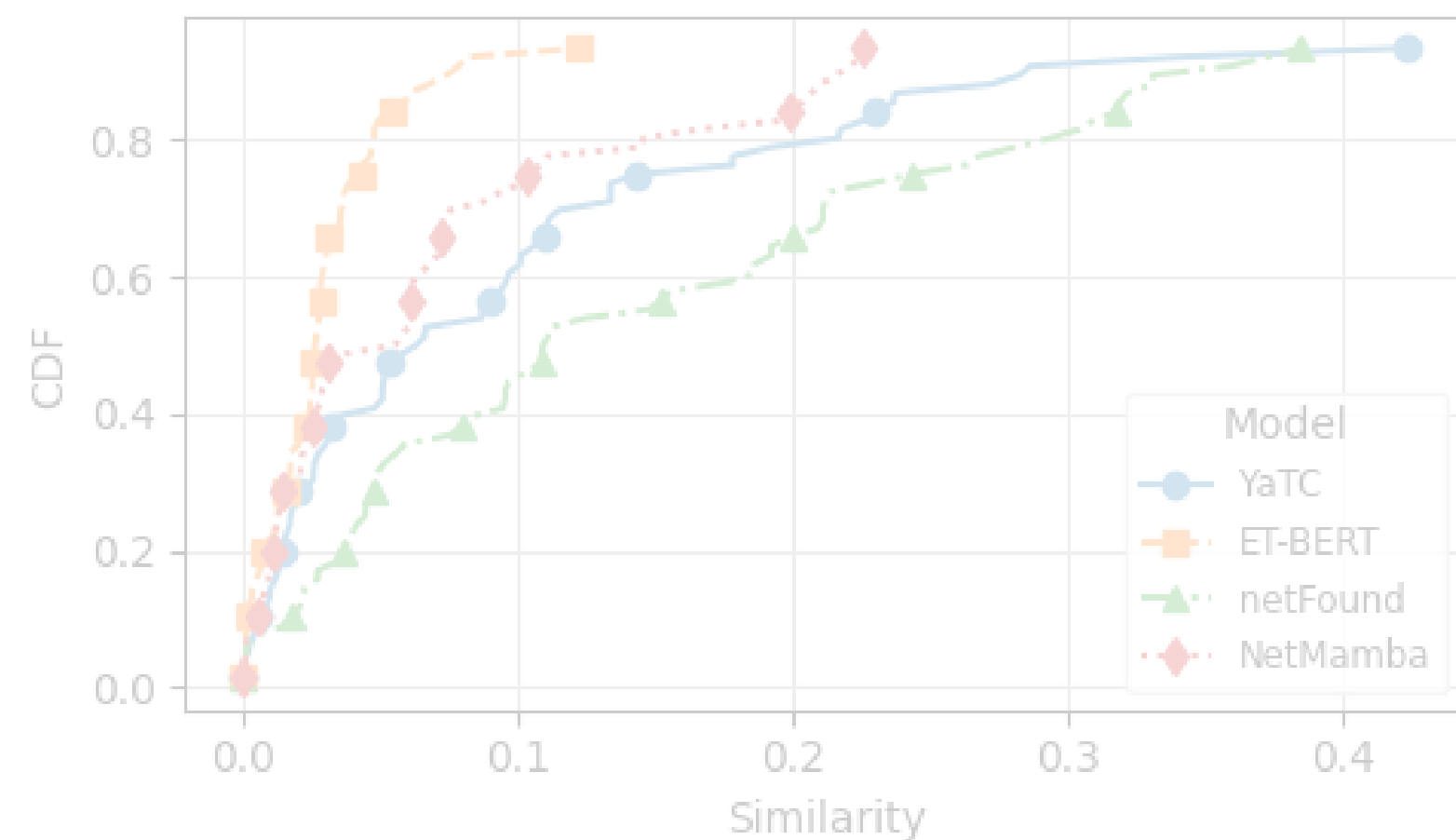
Feature diversity enhances metric coverage

<sup>1</sup>Using CICFlowMeter and Centered Kernel Alignment similarity index

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But all models still struggle significantly with real-world datasets!

Average feature similarity	
Real-world datasets (CAIDA, MAWI)	Controlled environments (CIC-IDS17, CIC-APT-IIoT24)
0.044	0.111

<sup>1</sup>Using CICFlowMeter and Centered Kernel Alignment similarity index

# Causal Sensitivity Testing

*Idea: embeddings should vary depending on importance of perturbations*

- We applied various input data perturbations and observed output embeddings' changes

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	<b>YaTC</b>		<b>ET-BERT</b>		<b>netFound</b>		<b>NetMamba</b>	
	% tok	cos	% tok	cos	% tok	cos	% tok	cos
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Payload	75%		100%		33%		75%	

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	<b>YaTC</b>		<b>ET-BERT</b>		<b>netFound</b>		<b>NetMamba</b>	
	% tok	cos	% tok	cos	% tok	cos	% tok	cos
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Payload	75%	<span>0.18</span>	100%	<span>0.48</span>	33%	0.99	75%	<span>0.62</span>

- Embeddings vary a lot as response to encrypted payload?!
- Models rely on payload memorization!
  - They definitely shouldn't 🙄

# There's more to demystify and understand

- Our framework provides insights into NFMs performance

*By investigating pretrained models' quality*

- But there is much more to learn and uncover
- And our understanding of NFMs remains limited

- See more examples and bold statements in the paper

*Example: some NFMs can observe fluctuations in AQM, Congestion Control, and even cross-traffic! 🙄*

- 
- Code: <https://github.com/maybe-hello-world/demystifying-networks>

*Fully reproducible and ready to evaluate your network foundation model*