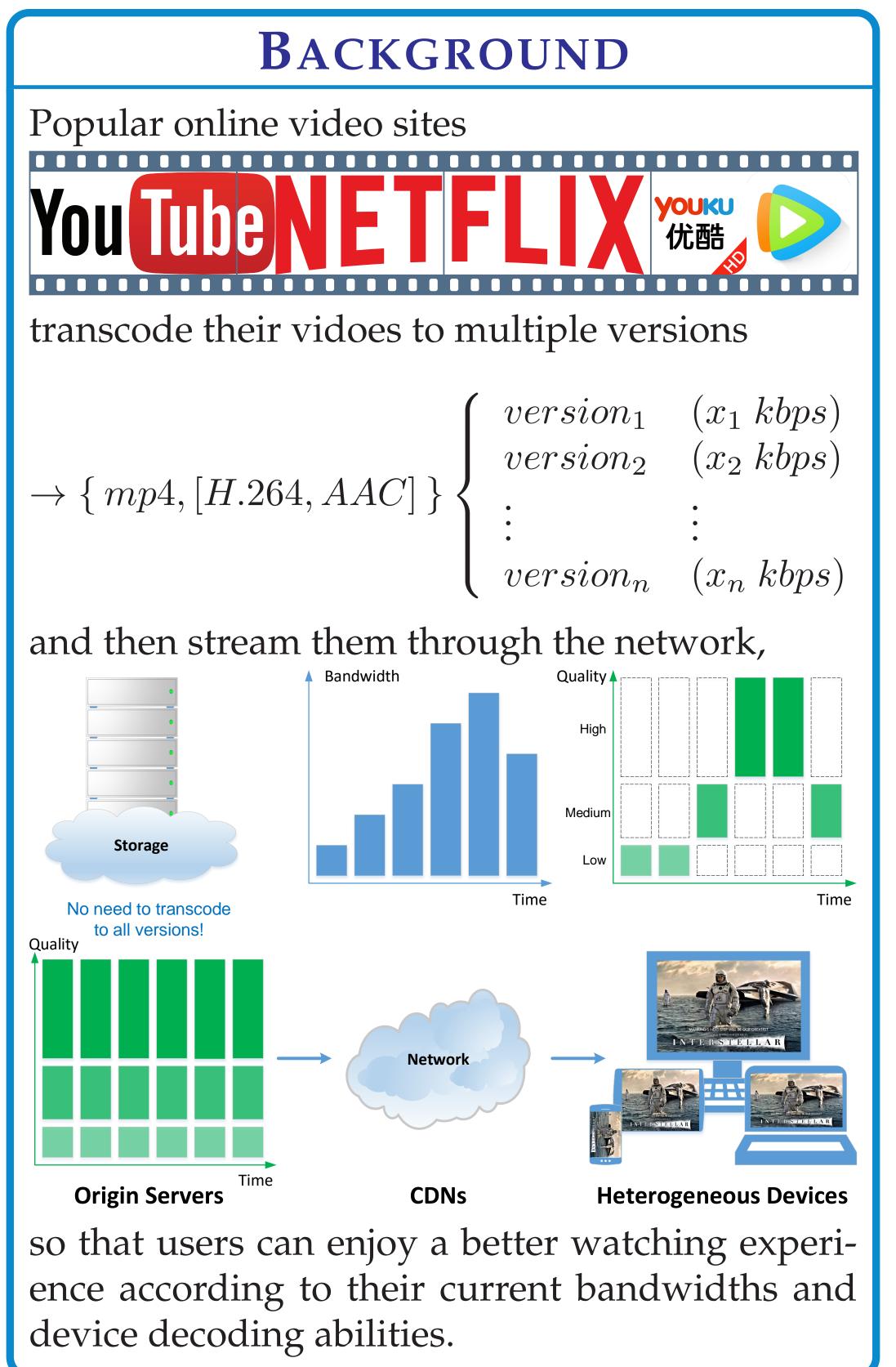


## A Joint Online Transcoding and Delivery Approach for Dynamic Adaptive Streaming

香港科技大學 THE HONG KONG UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

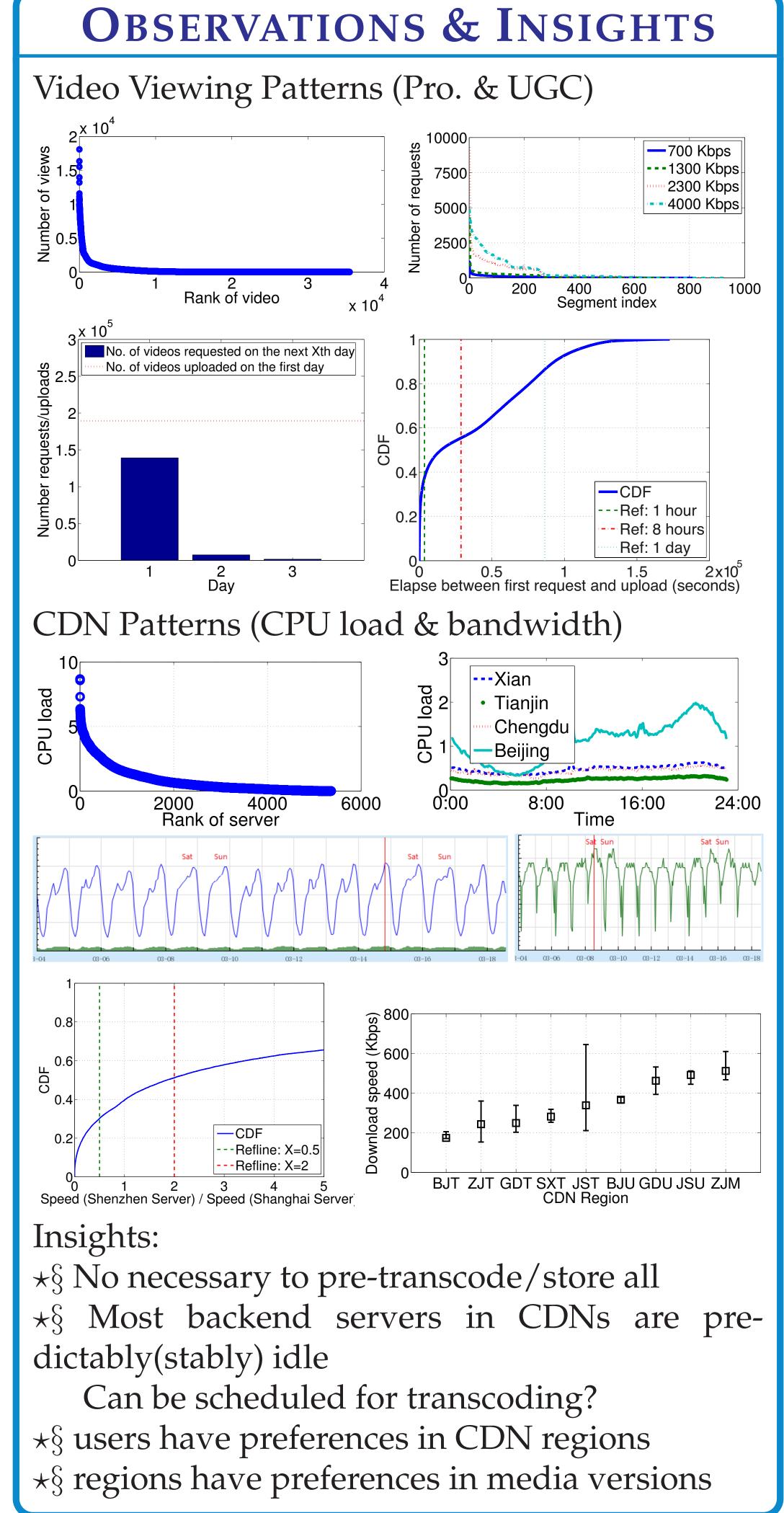
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## **PROBLEM**

They all transcode origin videos to all versions. In such scheme,

- only a small set of candidate bitrates to manually choose from; cannot effectively adapt to the changing network conditions
- huge computing resource consumption
  - H.264: 1/3 to 2/3 of playback time
  - H.265: 30+ times of playback time
  - 1 CPU: 1-2 concurrent coding tasks
- oblivious of users' preferences of different peering servers



FRAMEWORK

Transcoding task

assignment

User request

prediction

Transcoding

segment selection

Computation

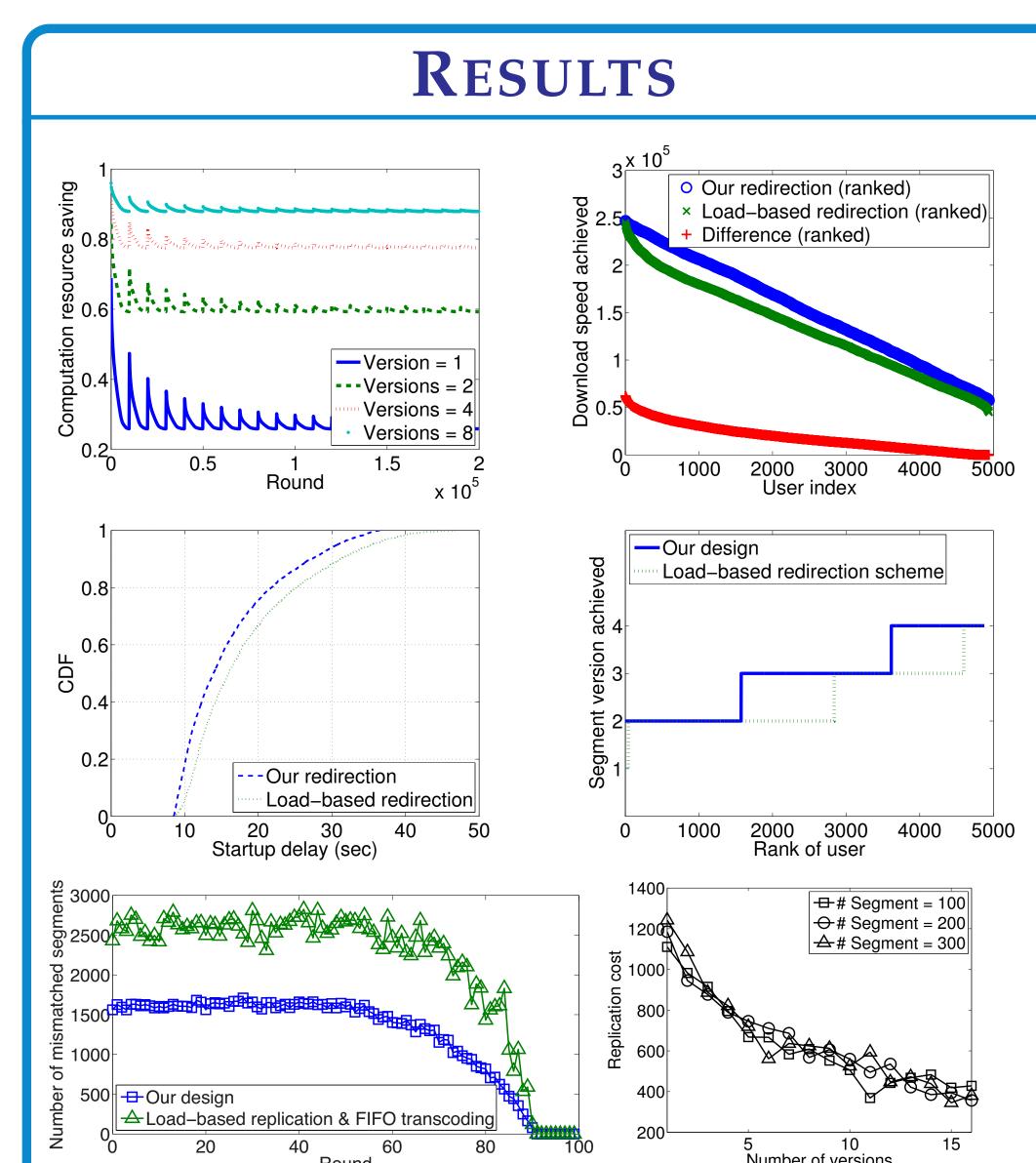
resource prediction

3 phases joint optimization

User redirection

**User-region** 

preference



# **METHODS** Girls Chasing Boys! (Stable Maching plus Linear Programming) segment delivery transcoded segment replication

## HIGHTLIGHTS

- 44.8% users enjoy higher bitrate versions than the load-balanced redirection scheme
- 4.5x users enjoy the highest possible bitrate
- Mismatch rate reduced by over 42.2%
- $\sim 80\%$  computing resource saved when the number of versions is 4. The higher the number is, the more resource our approach saves.

### **AFTERWORD**

Transcoding and delivery can, and should be considered & done jointly.

- § A joint work with THU, HKU, Tencent.
- § Appeared in IEEE TMM 2015.
- § In serving WeChat video clip, QZone video...

