媒体云转码的演进: MapReduce、DASH 与稳定婚姻

Alan Zhuang cheedoong@acm.org

2014年3月9日





Outline

- 1 背景
- 2 腾讯研究院 Transcoder
 - Cloud Transcoding Reusing Idle Computing Resources
 - Fast Traversal, Scanning and Deletion on Common Disk

FS: Fast Replacement on CDN Edge Nodes without Indexes

- 3 Conclusions & Experience
 - How to obtain new ideas?
 - How to write good patent applications?





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背景











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■ 多种平台















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背景

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背景







背景







背景







■ 多种码率



■ 多种解码能力

	MT6572	MT6582	MT6588	MT6592
Display	960×540P	1280×720P	1920×1280P	1920×1280P
H.264 Decode	720P@30fps	1080P@30fps	1080P@30fps	1080P@30fps
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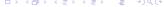


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- molly: 后勤, 其他











What 利器?



工欲善其事,必先利其器

What 利器?

■ LATEX with a patent template





工欲善其事,必先利其器

- LATEX with a patent template
- Evernote &QQMail





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背景







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- 若仅有平移差别,那么 x.v 分别只是 m x.m v 的线性函数
- 若仅有两个方向上的拉伸,则 $x = f(m \ x); y = g(m \ y)$





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- 若仅有两个方向上的拉伸,则 $x = f(m_x)$; $y = g(m_y)$
- 若存在旋转变换,甚至非仿射变换,则

$$x = f(m_x, m_y); y = g(m_x, m_y)$$





The RBF model is

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i g(x - x_i). \tag{1}$$

The output is a linear combination of non-linear functions of the input. The non-linearity is a function of distance only.





RBF neutral network

An RBF is the solution to the following interpolation problem:

$$\min \sum_{i=1}^{n} L(f(x_i), y_i) + \lambda f_H.$$
 (2)

min
$$f_H$$
 st. $f(x_i) = y_i$, $i = 1, 2, ..., n$. (3)

This is similar to a kernel density, except that the coefficients α_i are not restricted to a convex combination, and the basis function g does not have to be a density.





腾讯研究院 Transcoder

Let

$$f(x) = y(x) + \eta(x) \tag{5}$$

$$E(f) = 1/2 \sum_{i} \int (y(x_i + z) + \eta(x_i + z) - y_i)^2 p(z) dz$$
 (6)

$$\approx 1/2 \sum_{i} \int (y(x_{i}+z)-y_{i})^{2} + 2(y(x_{i}+z)+\eta(x_{i}+z)-y_{i})\eta(x_{i}+z)$$

(7)

(8)

$$\delta E = \sum \int (y(x_i + z) - y_i) \eta(x_i + z) p(z) dz = 0$$
 Te(Qent ##

(10)

Let
$$\eta(x) = \delta(x - u)$$
.

$$\delta E = \sum_{i} \int (y(x_i + z) - y_i) \delta(x_i + z - u) p(z) dz$$

$$= \sum_{i} (y(u) - y_i) p(u - x_i) = 0$$
 (11)

$$y(u) \sum_{i} p(u - x_{i}) = \sum_{i} y_{i} p(u - x_{i})$$
 (12)

$$y(u) = \sum_{i} y_{i} \frac{p(u - x_{i})}{\sum_{j} p(u - x_{j})}$$
 (13)





近似投影:
$$\forall Proj_k, k \in \{1, 2, \dots, P\}$$

近似投影: $\forall Proj_k, k \in \{1, 2, ..., P\}$ 基于曲率的角点检测,得到: $(x_{jk}, y_{jk}), i \in \{1, 2, ..., M_k\}, k \in \{1, 2, ..., P\}$

腾讯研究院 Transcoder



基于曲率的角点检测,得到:

$$(x_{ik}, y_{ik}), i \in \{1, 2, \dots, M_k\}, k \in \{1, 2, \dots, P\}$$

取相同数目 N 个对应角点,目标:

$$\arg\min \sum_{i=1}^{N} [(x_i - x_{ik})^2 + (y_i - y_{ik})^2], k \in \{1, 2, \dots, P\}$$
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腾讯研究院 Transcoder





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注意:别人用 RBF NN 来做插值/拟合、分类器,而我们用它来 消除误差,得到了很高的精度

Trial-and-error: 10+ times









存储: 一级 Hash Array; 二级一阶 KD-Tree。





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■ 拥有完整 A 类地址段的单位只有 AT&T、IBM、MIT;





存储: 一级 Hash Array; 二级一阶 KD-Tree。考虑事实:

- 拥有完整 A 类地址段的单位只有 AT&T、IBM、MIT;
- ② 同一地域的 IP 段往往正好是一个完整的 B 类或 C 类地址 (更精确地讲是一段内的所有 IP 高 2 或 3 字节相同)。









Acknowledgement

- Some of the ideas were from:
 - "腾讯星云"团队





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Sergey Anatolyevich Bochkanov (Russia)





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Cloud Transcoding Reusing Idle Computing Resources

Distributed Transcoding on MapReduce

Gale Huang, Zhenhua Li, et al. Cloud transcoder: bridging the format and resolution gap between internet videos and mobile devices. ACM NOSSDAV 2012.



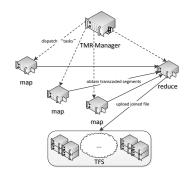








腾讯研究院 Transcoder ○●○ ○○○○○○

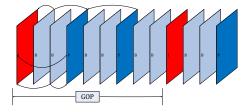






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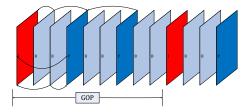


GOP-level parallelism without REAL splitting





Distributed Transcoding on MapReduce



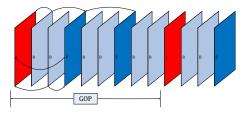
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- Job/Map/Thread, accurate control and CPU & I/O limitation





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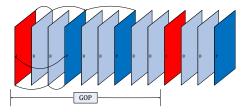
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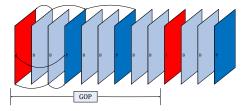
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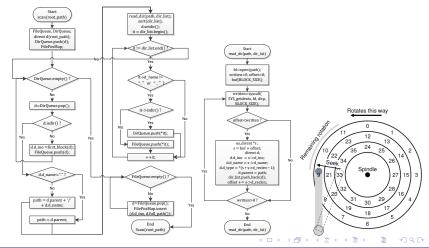


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- It later supported WeChat and part of Tencent Video

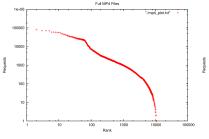


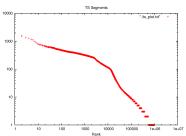


Traversal



Power-Law(Zip'f) Distribution

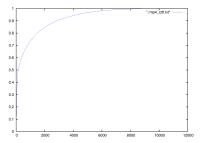


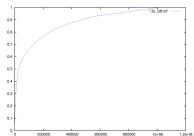






Cumulative Distribution Function (CDF)

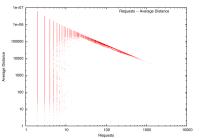


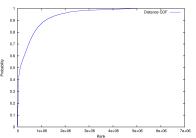






Distance and ...

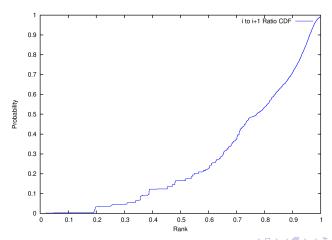






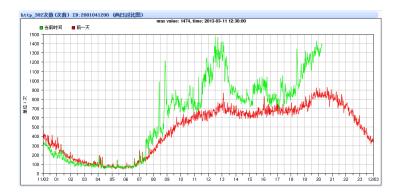


i to i+1





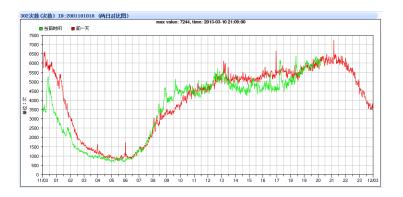
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While working...

■ Think more, 多想





- Think more, 多想
- Try more, 勇于尝试, 经得起多次失败





How to obtain new ideas?

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- Retrieve more, 避免闭门造车, 侧重别人没做过或做得不好的方面





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- Teamwork,每个人都有自己擅长的领域 + 臭皮匠理论





How to write good patent applications?

Something look like paradoxes...





•0

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数理逻辑和推理不能够成为专利 但有一些数理支持会为专利增色不少





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- 数理逻辑和推理不能够成为专利 但有一些数理支持会为专利增色不少
- 纯粹的算法不能够成为专利但结合具体问题、设备的算法往往能够成为高质量的专利





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뱝몸

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- 专利不需要数据测量和效果数据 但详尽的数据测量会提供方法论上的支持,而效果数据则会 提供更强的意义支撑





How to write good patent applications?

发明专利必须具有新颖性的内容,该技术领域中具有中等知识的人所不能演绎出的创造性步骤
 但现在这个时代,真正具有创新性的东西太少了。所谓创新无非是:用新方法解决旧问题;或用其他领域的非新方法解决新问题。所以就要求人涉猎广泛、融会贯通。





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- 我们显然没有足够的时间来撰写专利但一个自我感觉良好的专利需要至少一个月的业余时间



