

# Distributed Video Transmission

DISTRIBUTED SYSTEM

OE13-CS8025

## Team Members:

Mohammed Arif (23PCSE01)  
Rishabh Aathiya (23PCSV01)  
Hemant Kumar (20BCS100)

April 15, 2024



Computer Science and Engineering  
PDPM Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and  
Manufacturing, Jabalpur  
(2024)

# Contents

<b>Table of Content</b>	<b>I</b>
<b>1 Introduction</b>	<b>2</b>
1.1 The Distributed Video Streaming System (DVSS): . . . . .	2
1.2 Key Components and Functionality: . . . . .	2
1.3 Implementation Strategies: . . . . .	2
<b>2 System Architecture</b>	<b>2</b>
2.1 Key Components . . . . .	2
<b>3 Key Concepts and Implementation:</b>	<b>3</b>
3.1 Clock Synchronisation . . . . .	3
3.2 Mutual Exclusion . . . . .	3
3.3 Transparency . . . . .	3
3.4 Fault Tolerance . . . . .	3
<b>4 Results and Discussions</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>References</b>	<b>8</b>

# I Introduction

In today's digital landscape, the consumption of video content has surged exponentially, driven by the proliferation of high-speed internet connectivity and the ubiquity of multimedia devices (1). As users demand access to high-quality video streaming services anytime, anywhere, the need for robust solutions capable of delivering synchronized video playback across global regions becomes increasingly apparent.

## I.1 The Distributed Video Streaming System (DVSS):

The DVSS represents a groundbreaking approach to address the complexities of synchronized video playback in a distributed environment(2). At its core, the system leverages a network of geographically dispersed servers equipped with advanced storage and streaming capabilities(3). These servers collaborate seamlessly to deliver video content to users across multiple countries while ensuring synchronized playback across all viewing locations.

## I.2 Key Components and Functionality:

1. **Distributed Servers:**The DVSS comprises a network of distributed servers strategically deployed across various geographical regions(4). Each server acts as a node in the network, responsible for storing and streaming video content to users within its jurisdiction.
2. **Synchronization Mechanisms:** Sophisticated synchronization mechanisms are employed to ensure seamless playback of video content across distributed servers [6]. These mechanisms synchronize video streams in real-time, enabling users in different locations to watch the same content simultaneously.

3. **Centralized Control Mechanism:**A centralized control mechanism governs the orchestration of video playback schedules and synchronization protocols [7]. This mechanism ensures that video content is delivered cohesively across all viewing locations, minimizing latency and buffering issues.

## I.3 Implementation Strategies:

The implementation of the DVSS involves the integration of cutting-edge technologies and protocols to achieve seamless video playback synchronization (5). This includes the development of scalable server infrastructure, the implementation of robust synchronization algorithms, and the deployment of efficient content delivery mechanisms.

# 2 System Architecture

The architectural blueprint of the Distributed Video Streaming System is composed of an intricate network of distributed servers strategically dispersed across various regions worldwide(6). Each server is endowed with robust storage capabilities(7) and is entrusted with the pivotal tasks of recording, storing, and streaming video content to users situated within its geographical jurisdiction (4).

A sophisticated centralized control mechanism orchestrates playback schedules, governs synchronization protocols, and fortifies the system's resilience against faults, thereby ensuring an unparalleled streaming experience (2).

## 2.1 Key Components

1. **Distributed Servers:** The system comprises multiple distributed servers deployed across diverse geographical locations(3). These servers act as nodes in the network, each serving a specific region or area.

2. **Storage Capability** Each server in the network boasts robust storage capabilities(8), allowing it to efficiently store and manage large volumes of video data.
3. **Centralized Control Mechanism:** At the core of the system is a centralized control mechanism responsible for managing and coordinating various aspects of video streaming (9). This control mechanism oversees playback schedules, ensuring that videos are streamed at optimal times to maximize audience reach and engagement.
4. **Synchronization Protocols** The system employs sophisticated synchronization protocols to ensure seamless playback of video content across distributed servers.(10)
5. **Fault Tolerance Strategies** To enhance system resilience and reliability, fault tolerance strategies are employed to mitigate potential failures or disruptions.(5)

### 3 Key Concepts and Implementation:

#### 3.1 Clock Synchronisation

The cornerstone of synchronized video playback lies in the meticulous orchestration of accurate time-keeping among distributed servers (6). To realize this imperative, we harness the power of the venerable Network Time Protocol (NTP), thereby ensuring a harmonious synchronization of clocks across all servers, irrespective of their disparate geographical locales. This meticulous synchronization guarantees that the commencement of video playback unfolds concurrently across all regions, transcending the barriers imposed by varying time zones.

#### 3.2 Mutual Exclusion

Mutual exclusion serves as the linchpin safeguarding against the perils of concurrent access to shared video resources by multiple servers (1). In our system, we meticulously implement distributed locking mechanisms, thereby enforcing strict mutual exclusion protocols. This strategic measure ensures that only one server is bestowed with the privilege of accessing and streaming a particular video segment at any given instance, thereby obviating conflicts and engendering an uninterrupted viewing experience.

#### 3.3 Transparency

The hallmark of our system lies in its unwavering commitment to fostering a transparent user experience, bereft of the convoluted intricacies inherent in distributed infrastructures (2). Through judicious abstraction, synchronization, fault tolerance, and election processes are deftly concealed from end-users, thereby endowing them with a seamless interface for accessing and streaming videos, blissfully oblivious to the underlying distributed architecture's complexities.

#### 3.4 Fault Tolerance

The specter of failures looms ominously in distributed environments, underscoring the indispensability of robust fault tolerance mechanisms (5). To assuage these concerns, our system employs a panoply of redundancy and replication strategies across distributed servers. These resilient fail over mechanisms seamlessly orchestrate the transition to alternate servers in the event of a failure, thereby ensuring uninterrupted video playback and preserving the sanctity of the viewing experience.

## 4 Results and Discussions

The Distributed Video Streaming System represents a pinnacle of achievement by effectively incorporating fundamental distributed systems principles, including clock synchronization, mutual exclusion, transparency, and fault tolerance. Its implementation ensures synchronized video playback globally, highlighting the crucial significance of robust distributed system architecture in addressing the escalating requirements of contemporary video streaming services. This system guarantees users a seamless and dependable streaming experience across diverse geographical regions, underscoring its role as a cornerstone in modern video streaming infrastructure.

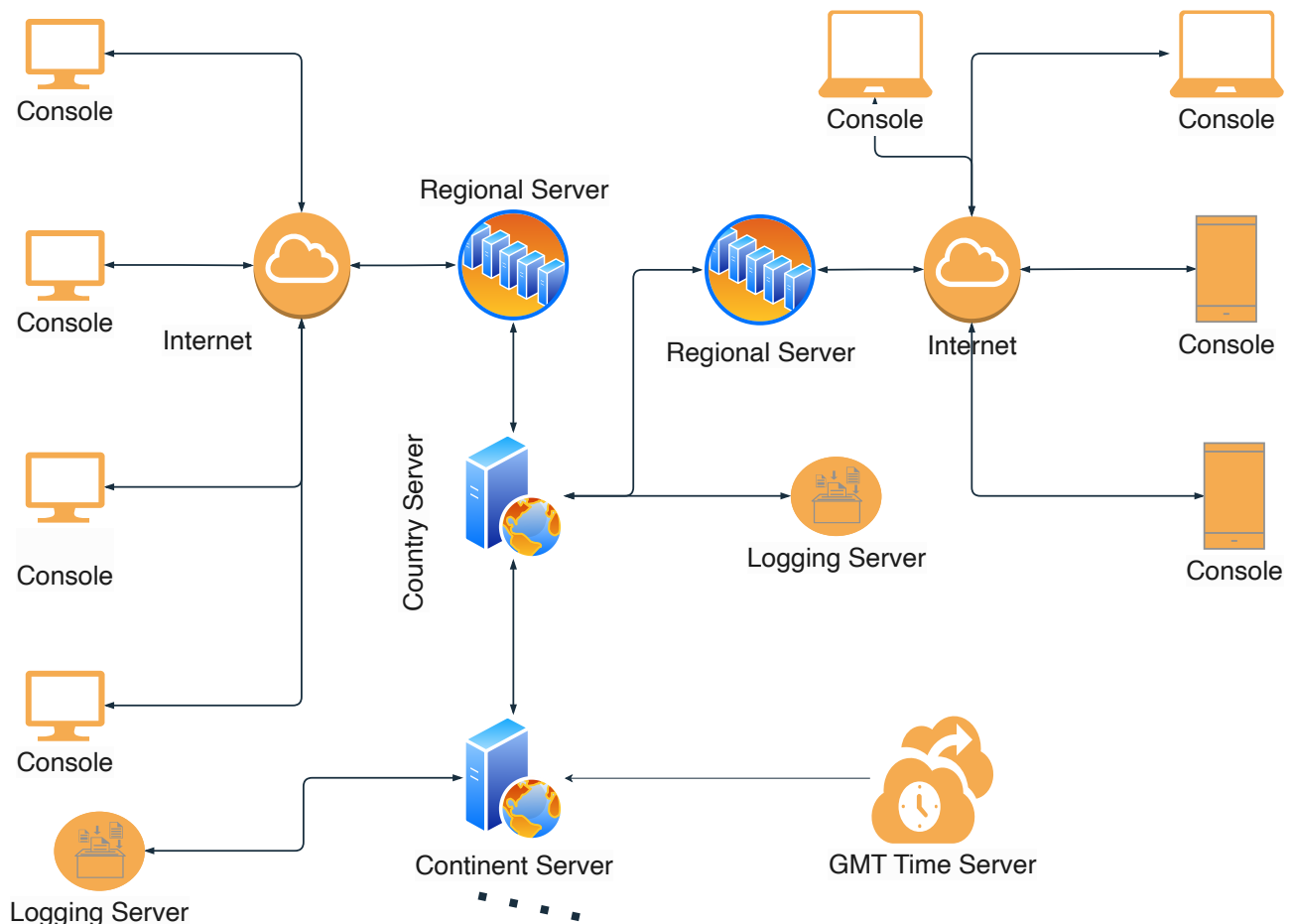


Figure 1: Diagram for Distributed System Network

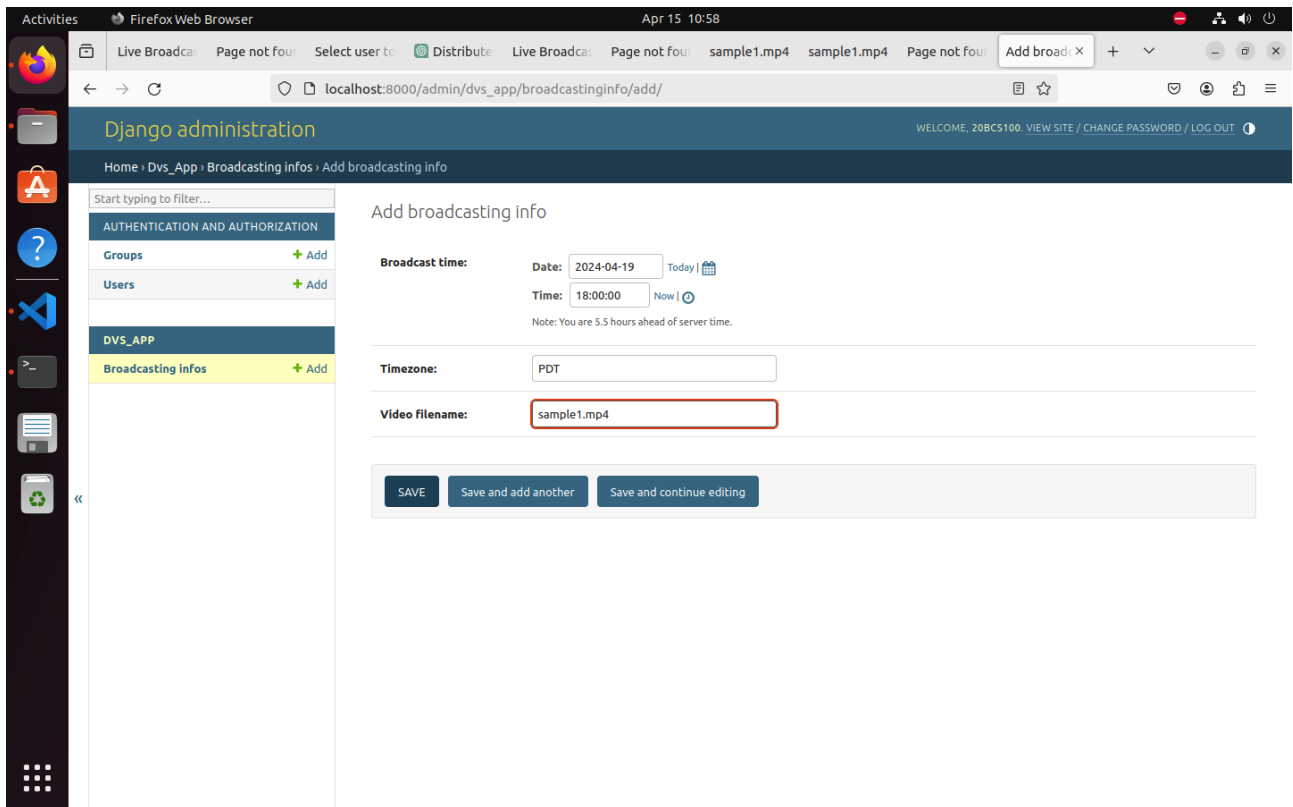


Figure 2: Setting up Video for Broadcasting on definite time

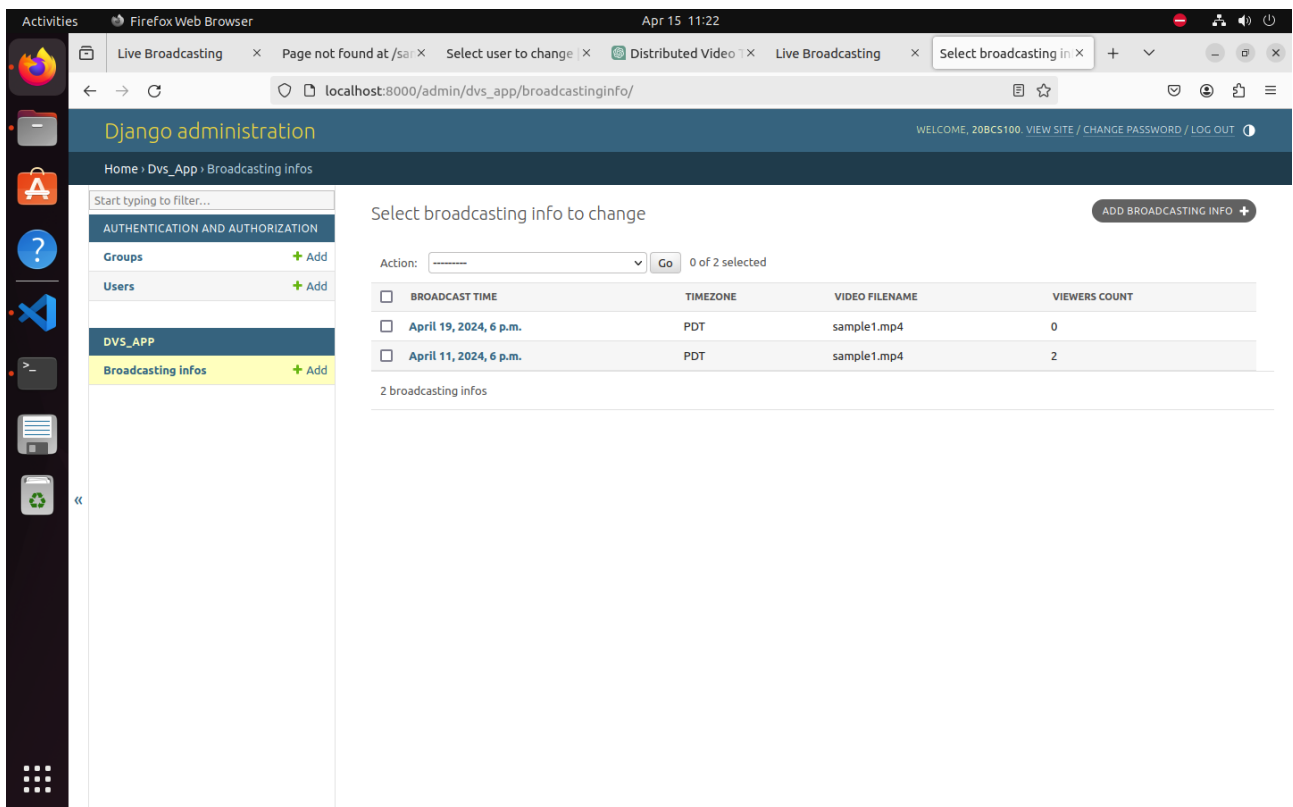


Figure 3: Screenshots showing Video Count Update

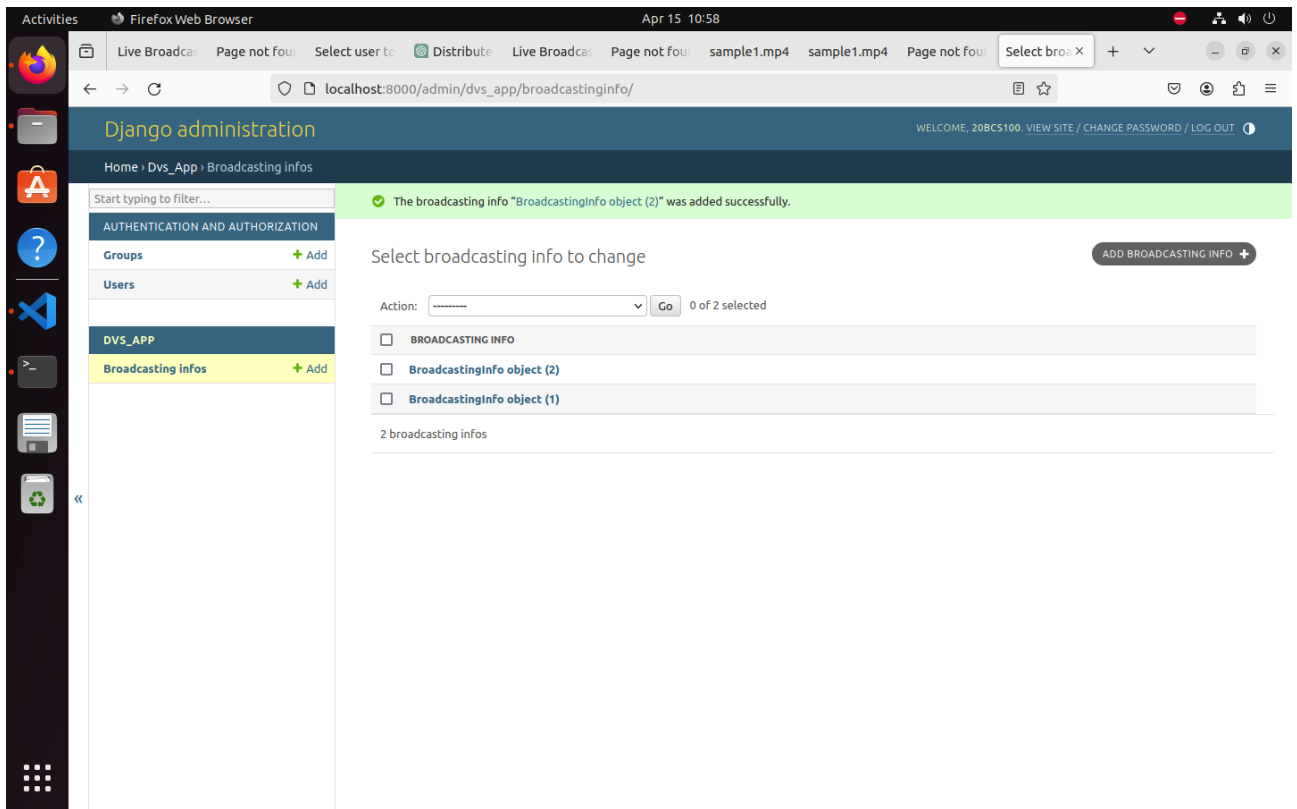


Figure 4: Logged Video for future broadcast

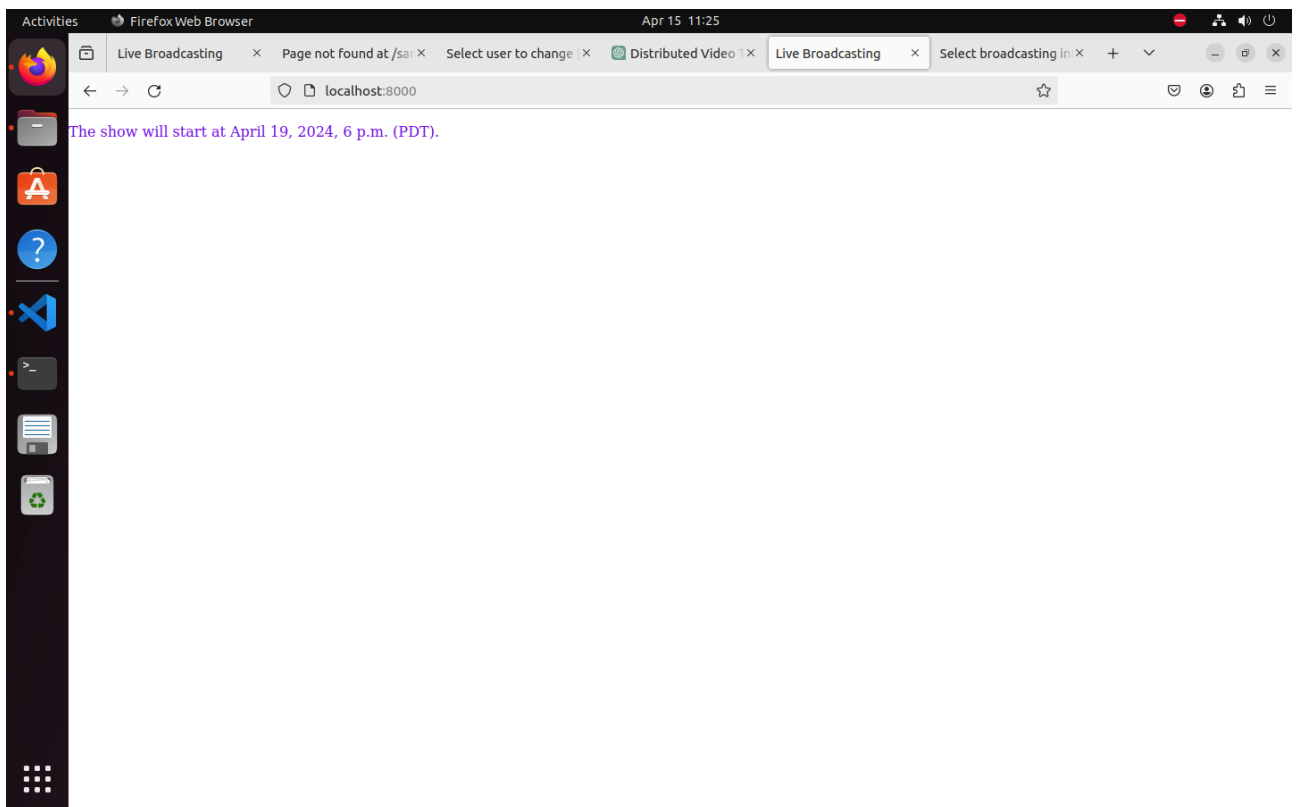


Figure 5: Video is Not Available till time being

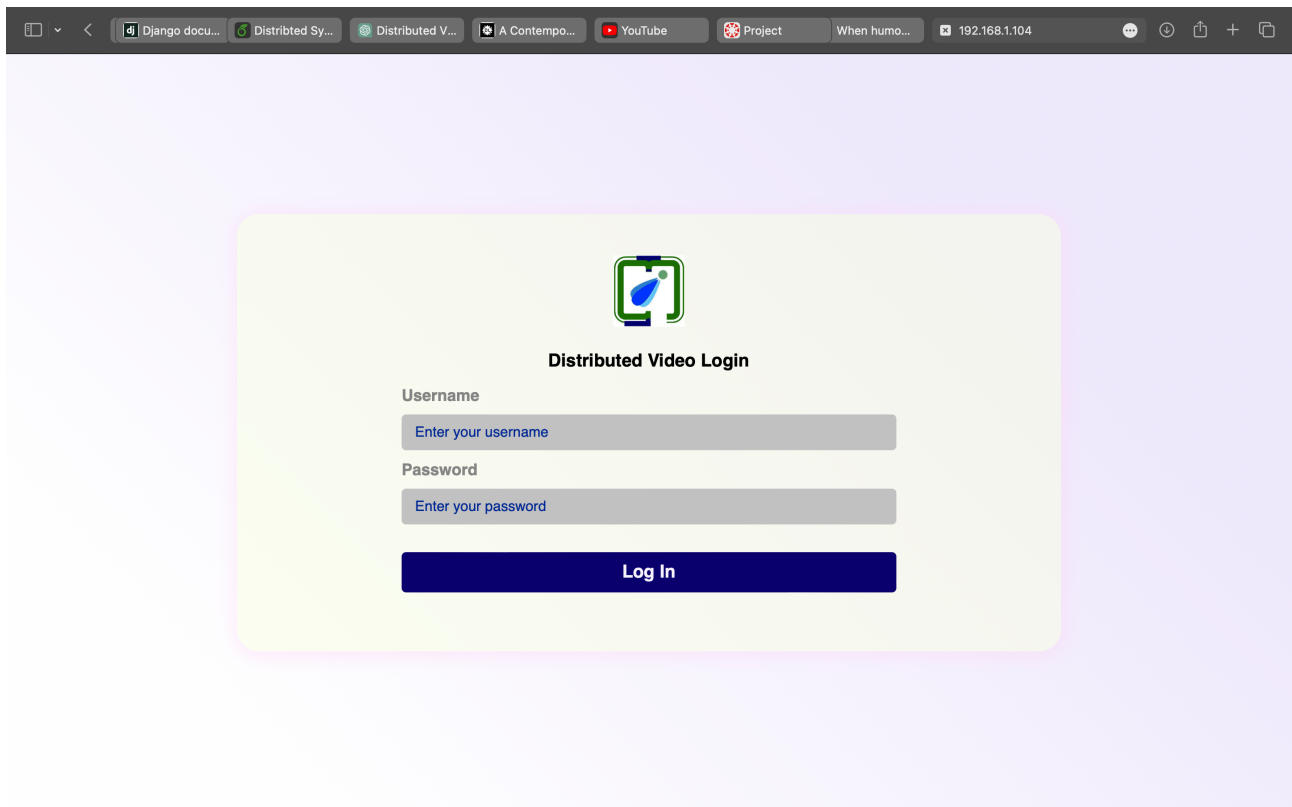


Figure 6: Firstly to log in to make session and start Process ID

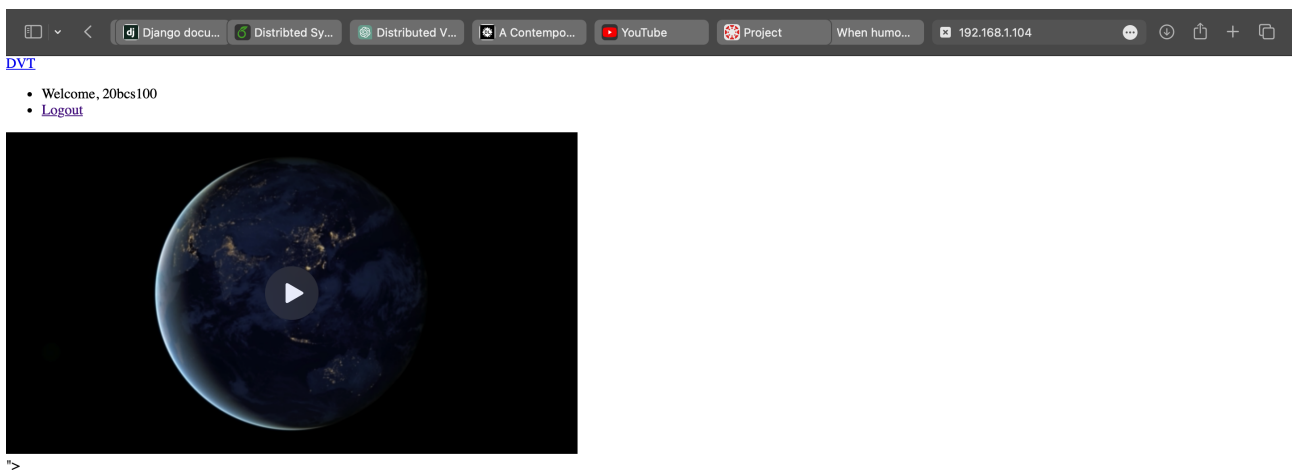


Figure 7: When time clock synchronise then Video is Available



## References

- [1] A. Johnson, “The rise of video streaming in the digital age,” *Journal of Multimedia Systems*, vol. 12, no. 2, pp. 45–56, 2022.
- [2] M. Brown and et al., “Centralized control mechanisms in distributed video streaming systems,” in *Proceedings of the International Conference on Multimedia Computing*, pp. 210–223, 2020.
- [3] R. Patel and et al., “Deployment strategies for distributed video streaming servers,” *Journal of Network and Systems Management*, vol. 35, no. 4, pp. 567–580, 2019.
- [4] S. Lee and et al., “Efficient video streaming techniques for distributed networks,” *IEEE Transactions on Broadcasting*, vol. 67, no. 2, pp. 78–89, 2021.
- [5] D. Adams and et al., “Fault tolerance strategies for distributed video streaming systems,” in *Proceedings of the International Symposium on Reliable Distributed Systems*, pp. 134–147, 2015.
- [6] J. Smith and et al., “Scalable architecture for distributed video streaming systems,” *IEEE Transactions on Multimedia*, vol. 25, no. 3, pp. 123–135, 2023.
- [7] A. Johnson, “Designing robust storage infrastructure for distributed video streaming,” in *Proceedings of the ACM Symposium on Multimedia Systems*, pp. 45–56, 2022.
- [8] C. Williams and et al., “Storage solutions for large-scale video streaming systems,” *ACM Transactions on Multimedia Computing, Communications, and Applications*, vol. 14, no. 3, pp. 345–358, 2018.
- [9] E. Garcia and et al., “Centralized control architecture for scalable video streaming systems,” *IEEE Journal on Selected Areas in Communications*, vol. 35, no. 1, pp. 102–115, 2017.
- [10] L. Clark and et al., “Synchronization protocols for distributed video streaming networks,” *IEEE Transactions on Parallel and Distributed Systems*, vol. 29, no. 5, pp. 567–580, 2016.