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Contents

Ubiquitous Computing

Jamming-Resilient Adaptive Network Protocol in Wireless Networks Jae-Joon Lee, Jinsuk Kang and Soo Suk Lee	3
A Framework on Cloud Based Connected Car Services	11
Possibilities of Control and Optimization of Traffic at Crossroads Using Petri Nets	21
•	
Delay-Energy Aware Clustering Multi-hop Routing in Wireless Sensor Networks	31
Networks and Information Systems	
The Application of IC Ticketing System in Clinic Fees Payment in Taiwan	43
User Acceptance of SaaS ERP Considering Perceived Risk, System	
Performance and Cost	53
A Content Analysis on Top Risks in Social Networking	65
Simulation of Scheduled Traffic for the IEEE 802.1 Time Sensitive Networking	75
Chulsun Park, Juho Lee, Tianye Tan and Sungkown Park	

x Contents

Adopting Multi-radio Channel Approach in TCP Congestion Control Mechanisms to Mitigate Starvation in Wireless Mesh Networks 85 Balamuralikrishna Potti, M.V. Subramanyam and K. Satya Prasad
An Information System to Support the Anti-doping Process
Research on 3D Directional Sensing Model
Live Migration Destination Selecting Method Using Weather Information and Emergency Alerts for e-Learning Environment
OPNET-Based Performance Analysis of a Multi-agent Architecture for Managing the Mobile Content Delivery Process
Data Prefetching Scheme Based on Data Relevancy for Peer-to-Peer Networks
Sustainability of Big Data Servers Under Rapid Changes of Technology
An Adaptive, Fault Protected Improvisation of ACO Based MANET Routing
Recipe-Transition Graph Based on Asymmetric Entropy Difference 171 Jinkwan Park, Su-Do Kim, Yun-Jung Lee and Hwan-Gue Cho
The Significance of e-CALLISTO System and Construction of Log Periodic Dipole Antenna (LPDA) and CALLISTO System for Solar Radio Burst Study
WARP: Web-Based Adaptive Remote-Desktop Protocol for VDI
An Automated System for Signal Detection of Solar Radio Burst Type II Due to Coronal Mass Ejections Phenomena

Contents xi

Optimization Downlink Power Utilization via Dual Beam Antenna in the Live UMTS Network
Design and Implementation of Drone for Wideband Communication and Long-range in Maritime
Communications-Based Technology for Smart Grid Test Bed Using OPNET Simulations
Factors Influencing Cloud Enterprise Resource Planning Adoption in SMEs
Scaling Distributed All-Pairs Algorithms: Manage Computation and Limit Data Replication with Quorums
Dynamic TDMA for Networked Embedded Systems
Driver Fatigue Detection
Cooperative Caching Strategies for Mobile Peer-to-Peer Networks:
A Survey
Analysis of Chemical Plant Process Safety Information Integration Model from Information System Perspective
Cooperative Robust Output Regulation for Linear Uncertain Time-Delay Multi-Agent Systems
The International Cooperation of Solar Radio Burst Project Using e-Callisto System Network

xii Contents

A Performance Study of Hidden Markov Model and Random Forest in Internet Traffic Classification	19
Design and Configuration of Avoidance Technique for Worst Situation in Zigbee Communications Using OPNET	31
Multimedia and Visualization	
Automated Segmentation of Microtubules in Cryo-EM Images with Excessive White Noise	39
The SI-LBP: A New Framework for Obtaining 3D Local Binary Patterns from Shape-Index	49
Implementation of Autonomous Unmanned Aerial Vehicle with Moving-Object Detection and Face Recognition	61
Robust Visual Communication System in Mobile Environments 3' Byung-Hun Oh and Kwang-Seok Hong	71
Medical Image Segmentation Using Improved Chan-Vese Model. 3' Shuqiang Guo, Xuenan Shi, Yanjiao Wang, Xinxin Zhou and Yasukata Tamura	79
Study of Point Spread Function of Astronomical Object Imaging 39 Jian Yu, Qian Yin and Ping Guo	91
Big Data Visualization: Application in Visualizing Learning Activities	99
A Comparative Study on Hough Transform Segmentation Approach for Outlier Iris Image	.09
Exploring Multi-feature Based Action Recognition Using Multi-dimensional Dynamic Time Warping. 42 Yang Liu, Guoliang Lu and Peng Yan	21
A Dropout Distribution Model on Deep Transfer Learning Networks 4. Fengqi Li, Helin Yang and Junpeng Wang	31

Contents xiii

Convolutional Neural Network Models for Facial Expression Recognition Using BU-3DFE Database
Non-Rigid Object Tracking Using Modified Mean-Shift Method 451 Shuqiang Guo, Xuenan Shi, Yanjiao Wang and Xinxin Zhou
Extended Gaussian Mixture Model Enhanced by Hole Filling Algorithm (GMMHF) Utilize GPU Acceleration
AVM Auto-Calibration for Driving Vehicle Images 471 Jiwon Bang, Junghwan Pyo and Yongjin Jeong
An Object-Oriented Programming Interface for Low-Tier Text-Based Windowing Systems
Middleware and Operating Systems
Scheduling Algorithms for Cache Effect Optimisationin Partitioned Systems
HYFLUR: Recovery for Power-off Failure in Flash Memory Storage Systems Using HYbrid FLUsh Recovery
Static Scheduling Generation for Multicore Partitioned Systems 511 Alfons Crespo, Patricia Balbastre, Jose Simo and Pedro Albertos
Improve Dynamic Sandbox on the Cloud with Non-QEMU Based OS Through Hooks and Mocks Techniques
Exploring the Platform for Expressing SystemVerilog Assertions in Model Based System Engineering
Enhanced Cloud Data Placement Strategy for Multiple Cloud Storage Services on Mobile Devices
Over the Air Programming Method for Learning Wireless Sensor Networks

xiv Contents

Design of Multimedia File Similarity Evaluation Scheme Using Fingerprinting 56 Min Ja Kim, Sung Bong Jang and Young Woong Ko	57
Security and Privacy	
Privacy Preservation Based on Full-Domain Generalization for Incremental Data Publishing	77
Creating Snort-IDS Rules for Detection Behavior Using Multi-sensors in Private Cloud	٥n
Khamkone Sengaphay, Saiyan Saiyod and Nunnapus Benjamas	39
Review of Security Vulnerabilities in the IPv6 Neighbor	0.2
Discovery Protocol	J3
A New Probabilistic Digital Signature Scheme Based on Integer Factorization Problem	13
Android Mobile Application for Privacy Data Access in MANET Emergency Services	23
Attack on a Nonlinear Inter-Pixel Computing and Swapping Based Permutation Approach	33
The Capacity of Undetectable On/Off Covert Channel	41
Quality Analysis of Logging System Components in the Cloud 65 Winai Wongthai and Aad van Moorsel	51
Copy-Move Forgery Detection Using on Locality Sensitive Hashing and k-means Clustering	53
Development of Android Security Permission Application	73
A Complete Fingerprint Matching Algorithm on GPU for a Large Scale Identification System	79
Android Security Analysis Based on Inter-application Relationships 68 Nguyen Tan Cam, Pham Van Hau and Tuan Nguyen	89

Contents xv

An Analysis of IT Assessment Security Maturity in Higher Education Institution	701
Misni Harjo Suwito, Shinchi Matsumoto, Junpei Kawamoto, Dieter Gollmann and Kouichi Sakurai	
Detection of SPAM Attacks in the Remote Triggered WSN Experiments	715
Secret Outflow Cause Symptom Analysis Through Scenario Assessment	729
DongHwi Lee, Woo-Bin Park, Yun-Hee Kim, Kyong-Ho Choi and Seung-Ho Kang	
Synflood Spoof Source DDoS Attack Defence Based on Packet ID Anomaly Detection - PIDAD	739
Range Image Derivatives for GRCM on 2.5D Face Recognition Lee-Ying Chong, Andrew Beng Jin Teoh and Thian-Song Ong	753
Improving Intrusion Detection on Snort Rules for Botnets Detection Youksamay Chanthakoummane, Saiyan Saiyod, Nunnapus Benjamas and Nattawat Khamphakdee	765
Data Mining and Artificial Intelligence	
Development of Power Quality Index Using Ideal Analytic Hierarchy Process	783
An Improved Algorithm for Calculating Flow Paths of Injection-Production in Single Sand Body in Old Oilfields Under the Background of Big Data	795
Modeling Promotion Factors Using Bayesian Networks and Video Games	805
A Computational Agent Model for Stress Reaction in Natural Disaster Victims	817

xvi Contents

Kalman Filter-Based Aggressive Behaviour Detection for Indoor Environment	829
Mohd Asyraf Zulkifley, Nur Syazwani Samanu, Nik Ahmad Akram Nik Zulkepeli, Zulaikha Kadim and Hon Hock Woon	
Effectiveness Comparison of Range Estimator for Battery Electric Vehicles	839
Design of Maritime Meteorological Information Data Model Based on S-100	851
Administrative Divisions of Addresses Matching Algorithm Based on Moving Window Algorithm for Maximal Matching Xiaolin Li, Shuang Huang and Tao Lu	861
Application of Fuzzy C-Mean Clustering Base Tree for Measuring the Effectiveness of Corporate	873
Extending the Socio-Economic Status (SES) Prediction System Based on the Thailand Marketing Research Society (TMRS) Standardized SES Classification for Thai Upcountry Urban Subjects Jirayut Poomontre and Pisal Setthawong	885
Intelligent and Adaptive Test System	895
A New Extraction Algorithm for Hierarchical Keyword Using Text Social Network	903
Layer-Wise Relevance Propagation for Deep Neural Network Architectures Alexander Binder, Sebastian Bach, Gregoire Montavon, Klaus-Robert Müller and Wojciech Samek	913
Building a Hybrid Method for Analyzing the Risk by Integrating the Fuzzy Logic and the Improved Fuzzy Clustering Algorithm FCM-R Huan Doan and Dinh Thuan Nguyen	923
Meta Learning on Small Biomedical Datasets	933

Contents	xvii	

xviii Contents

Information System Design Based on the Result of Organization Goal-Oriented Requirements Engineering Process
Estimation of Fault Reparation Time in Software Maintenance Phase
Generation of Java Code from UML Sequence and Class Diagrams 1117 Preyanoot Kluisritrakul and Yachai Limpiyakorn
Visualization of Gaps Between Sheet Parts for Watertightness of Automobiles
Conceptual Design Model of iCAL4LA: A Review and Critical Analysis of Computer Assisted Learning Concept in Determining the Core Segments and their Components
Web Technology
Sentiment Analysis and User Similarity for Social Recommender System: An Experimental Study
Adaptive Polling for Responsive Web Applications
A Framework of Incorporating Thai Social Networking Data in Online Marketing Survey
Recommender Systems: Issues, Challenges, and Research Opportunities
Preserving Dynamic XML Keys
Ontology Based Adaptive, Semantic E-Learning Framework (OASEF)
Planning in Dynamic, Distributed and Non-automatized Production Systems

Contents xix

Decision Support for the Stocks Trading Using MLP and Data Mining Techniques
Internet of Things
A Survey of Security Aspects for Internet of Things in Healthcare 1237 Suhardi and Alfian Ramadhan
Influence of Intentional Electromagnetic Interference on the Functioning of the Terrestrial Segment of Flying Ubiquitous Sensor Network
Analysis of Routes in the Network Based on a Swarm of UAVs $\dots 1261$ Nghia Dao, Andrey Koucheryavy and Alexander Paramonov
Extension of OneM2M Protocol Binding Considering Service Mapping
Enterprise Modelling for the Internet of Things: The ComVantage Method
A Conceptual Framework for the Design of an Urban Flood Early-Warning System Using a Context-Awareness Approach in Internet-of-Things Platform
A Study on the IoT Based Smart Door Lock System
ICT Convergence
Optimized Data Transmission Method for Multimedia Services
Based on OpenStack
Sanghyun Park, Gemoh Maliva Tihfon, Seonhyeok Lee and Jinsul Kim
Load Balancing Methodology for Efficient Real-Time Streaming Service Based on WebRTC
A New Virtualized Environment for Application Deployment Based on Docker and AWS

xx Contents

Implementation of Chinese Cabbage of Origin Discrimination Software
Jong-In Kim, Jae-Won Lee, Hyo-Gi Seo, Jung-Su Yang and Sung-Hoon Hong
The Smart Armband: Expanding Wearable Interface Area and Suggesting Interaction Scenarios
Cost-Effective Multicast Routing with Multi-gateway in Wireless Mesh Networks
Frequency Features Selection Using Decision Tree for Classification of Sleep Breathing Sound
Architecture Design with Coordinating Live Streaming and VOD Sharing for Media Content Distribution
CTA-Aware Dynamic Scheduling Scheme for Streaming Multiprocessors in High-Performance GPUs
Design of Adaptive Integrated Fast Image Enhancement System for General, Haze, Low Light, Back-Light Condition
A New Prefetch Policy for Data Filter Cache in Energy-Aware Embedded Systems
User-Assisted OCR on Outdoor Images for Approximate Positioning 1419 Taeyu Im and Pradipta De
Convergence of Healthcare and Information Technology
The Application of Digital Health Content Using Mobile Device 1433 SooJung Park, BongSup Park, SeungAe Kang and SunYoung Kang
Review Paper on Nutritional Information Using Mobile Augmented Reality Technology

Contents xxi

The Applications of Convergence Technology for Physical Activity in the Disabled
Personalized Exercise Prescription Utilizing Virtual Fitness.
Network Function Virtualization (NFV) Platform for Wellness in High-Speed Network
Review of the Role of Modern Computational Technologies in the Detection of Dyslexia
A New Paradigm for the Spread Sport Leisure Culture Focusing on the IT-Based Convergence Interactive System
Transmission Optimization of Healthcare Information for Multi-channel Cloud Networks
The ICT Technology for Geriatric Diseases Healthcare
Author Index

Optimized Data Transmission Method for Multimedia Services Based on OpenStack

Sanghyun Park, Gemoh Maliva Tihfon, Seonhyeok Lee and Jinsul Kim

Abstract In this paper, we provide optimum multimedia services, based on OpenStack VM. To provide optimal multimedia services when a user requests content, the network is configure to look for the fast server speed priority depending on the order in which the data can be transferred. In addition, based on the speed of the server providing the data sent is proportionally dividing, sending to the user its divide the physical resource based on a VM (Virtual Machine), it could use the resources efficiently. May be by classifying the managed contents using the VM, also has the advantage that the user can search quickly when they request for content. In this paper, an experiment was carried out, we apply the developed algorithm and we compare the network environment with the existing environment. We were able to demonstrate that the transfer of multimedia is fast and reliable than the conventional network environment.

1 Introduction

The growth rate of the network is rapidly evolving but to meet the satisfaction of those who demand it has failed. Providers have increase the number of servers to provide many services, however it is difficult to predict the size of a large amount of real-time network traffic and its dynamically changing traffic patterns. A number of studies have been conducted to address this issue. NFV is configured by hardware to the existing Route, NAT, Firewall, IDS, IPS, DNS, Caching, including controls by implementing various types of virtualization software capabilities to the device. If the number of the current service use NFV, they should be able to provide a personalized service according to various

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1322 S. Park et al.

environments by applying this technique. In this paper, we use the OpenStack based on an open platform, and offer the best data transfer method to provide multimedia service. We applied the data division method algorithm according to the network conditions to provide optimal multimedia services. In addition, the VM environment was configured to use the resources of the servers more efficiently. We analyzed the existing multimedia data server and the one we are proposing.

2 Related Work

Typically, they use a lot of the CDN server environment for data transmission method for dividing an optimal data transmission service. CDN origin servers in the environments are far away from the other server transfer efficiency. In this regard, a large number of research papers [1, 2, 3], are methods to set a routing path that has been considered by placing a replica for efficient multimedia transmission in the CDN environment. In consideration of the availability of the first replica is the fixed number. Cooperation with the proxy server using scheduling method for efficient multi-media transmission on the CDN environment is in paper [4]. Which is located near the client generates a request, select an optimized algorithm Prefix. [4] are multiple asynchronous clients proxy for optimizing the video stream from the server through the object and are, with the best Proxy sought to reduce the required network prefix cache allocation band. In addition, this approach was to reduce the transmission costs in a similar way presented in [5], a method was proposed to design a similar manner to the content distribution system which can be used to enhance the traditional approach. Therefore, in paper [5], we try to solve the clients' problems in order to collect the best real network topology. The server uses the VM for best utilization of the server data. Virtual machine system in previous research had to efficient use the resource scheduling algorithm. Each VM, the VM monitoring is provided with a different type of resource scheduling [6, 7]. [8] has considered the power efficiency of the green computing server to allocate resources dynamically in accordance with the request from the client in a cloud computing environment. This method is to measure the processing efficiency of the server in the multifaceted resource using the method of 'skewness'. In order to transmit data in this way, it is best to study a variety of ways. We would like to provide the user with the multimedia data through the best-server environment. Furthermore, by checking the environment of the users in the network and the utilization of the server, and it provide the optimal multimedia services to users.

3 Division Transmission for Optimal Multimedia Services

In order to transmit from the optimal multimedia server, it is configured with Figure 1 in the form: Each of these servers are located in different locations, when a user requests a content, the Management Server serves to locate the requested content and provide the user with a multimedia service. The data server applies the choice algorithm shown in Table 1. If u user requests content data, as shown in Figure 1-①, the Management Server searches the entire server s_i , as shown in Figure 1-②. Next, the server stores the server $L_s(i)$ that matches the user's location u_{loc} in the entire server s_i . Included in Figure 1-③ the servers L_s check the responsiveness of the data around the user. It is arranged in ascending order from the high speed to low speed by the response time of the server. Management Server is the data server using the Sort (i) in ascending order to scan a server that has the content requested by the user. If the server has the content, the server in the Sort (i) is stored back to the $S_f(i)$. Figure 1-① \sim ③ provides users with multimedia services by applying the algorithm as shown in Table 1, in order to select the appropriate server in your environment.

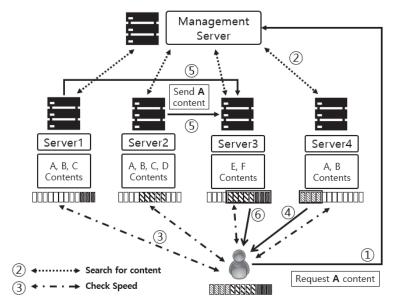


Fig. 1 Configuring the network environment

1324 S. Park et al.

```
Algorithm 1. Searching Server for Multimedia services algorithm
WHEN u Request the Content Data THEN
    //Management Server Connect using Http Protocol
WHILE S_i!= NULL THEN //Server Search
  IF S_i == u_{loc} THEN // Server Location Check
    L_s(i) = S_i
  END IF
END WHILE
WHILE L_s(i) := \text{NULL THEN} //\text{Response Speed Check}
         Sort(i) = L_s(i); //Ascending Sort
END WHILE
WHILE Sort(i) != NULL THEN
  IF u_{con} == Sort(i) THEN
    S_f(i) = Sort(i);
    // Find the server containing the requested content
  END IF
END WHILE
```

Table 2 shows the transmission of multimedia data segmentation algorithm according to the situation. The algorithm in Table 2 is applied to Figure 1-4\(-\phi\). If the user requested content from the server $S_c(i)$ transmission is ready, the server checks the first fast server with content $S_c(0)$ of the fastest servers in the local server as the user Sort(0) with the same server. If it is such a server, the server will provide the requested content to the user. The server is different from each other such as Figure 1-4 server is the server with the fastest content, provides a streaming format data to the user first. The remaining servers can share the data to be transmitted to the user in a ratio-metric proportion with the speed and size. S_f is the file size to be divided according to the ratio. 1 refers to the entire file. $S_f(0)$ need to provide the service to the user first, because it is directly connected to the user by the front. $S_h(i+n)$ divides the data of the user between the servers based on the speed ratio S_b belonging to $S_c(i)$, as in Equation 1, except for the server that is to transmitting directly. The remaining file size is the total data 1- $S_f(0)$. Next, each of the server transmission as shown in Figure 1- \mathbb{S} , multimedia data is assigned to the fastest Sort(0) server. Table 2 is a multimedia data transmission or the $S_c(0)$ server, the best Quick Sort(0) on the server, when the data transfer is complete as shown in Figure 1-6, the user is connected to the fastest server, the user then receives the requested multimedia content.

END WHILE

Algorithm 2. Dividing the multimedia data transmission algorithm according to the situation **WHEN** $S_c(i)$ Server ready for data transmission **THEN** IF $S_c(0)$! = Sort(0) THEN // If you do not have the fastest server Content $S_c(0)$. send(); // Earlier data transmission of the multimedia data WHILE $S_c(i+1) := \text{NULL THEN}$ // Data partitioning according to server ratio $S_f(i+1) = \left(1 - S_f(0)\right) \frac{s_b(i+n)}{s_b(i+1) + \dots + s_b(i+n)}$ (1) $S_c(i+1)$. send(); // Data transmission according to the ratio **END WHILE END IF** IF $S_c(0) == Sort(0)$ THEN // If you have the fastest server content $S_c(0)$. send(); **END IF IF** (Complete $S_c(0)$ data transfer) or (Complete Sort(0) data transfer) **THEN** Sort(0).Send(); // If you have the fastest server content

4 How to Use the VM Resource Utilization of the Server

END IF
END WHEN

Figure 1 is a OpenStack-based [9] server VMs, VM is generated in the Compute. Figure 2 shows each physical resources such as VMs and it is Management. Figure 2-① the dividing content on VM1 and VM2 depends on the size and number of content, to be shared. Figure 2-① Management is divided on the VM1 and VM2 in accordance with the contents of the capacity and frequency of use. For example if a user requests 'F' content, via the Management included in each physical resource makes a connection with the server that has the content corresponding to the user. If another user requests 'B' content, the Management

1326 S. Park et al.

after searching the VMs with the 'B' content allows using the vSwitch connects the VM with the user and the content. Figure 2-1 of the VM1 and VM2 in the resource utilization is only 30%. However, Figure 2-2 utilization increase more and more as additional users want to use the 'F' content. Users gradually increase as the VM1 that has the content 'F' is to provide a service to the users, resource utilization increases more and more. Because of the VM resource utilization going beyond the maximum value of the function can cause it to stop, the VM Management should check the real-time utilization of the VMs. If it is determined that a particular VM resources are heavily used among the VMs, Management selects the VM that is using a lot of resources. And the content that the users have requested should be copy to a VM whose resource utilization is less. Then using the vSwitch, it allows the user to connect to the VM, copy the contents of the VM that is currently connected. Figure 2-3 illustrate there are groups of users that can see that changes of three user groups, two groups in Figure 2-2. Figure 2-2 are users requesting the content 'F', etc. the utilization of the VM resource utilization rise to 60%. However, after copying the 'F', the content of VM1 to VM2, the Management uses the vSwitch to send users to go to VM1 and VM2. As shown in Figure 2-3 utilization of VM1 and VM2 is confirmed. Thus, by providing the configuration virtual resources and the general physical resources to the service environment using the VM, it is possible to speed up the existing multimedia control process. In addition, with a single server, by configuring the server in a VM environment, its resource can be effectively used as much as possible.

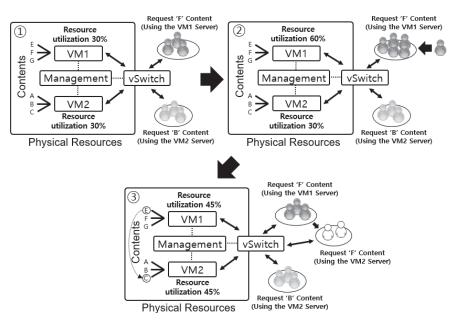


Fig. 2 VM resource utilization depending on the usage scenarios

5 Experimental Results

We want to proceed with the simulation test for the VM resource utilization method according to the division method and server utilization applying the algorithm proposed above. A Lab was developed to test the experiment using a Windows-based program in C# to accept the actual service delivery environment; it was carried out to test the assumption of the time to copy data to support streaming. The data size of 3 GB of the program was used to transfer the image file. The type of test carry out is a total of four types: if the segmentation algorithm is not applied with a single server, when the segmentation algorithm is not applied with a VM server, if the segmentation algorithm is apply using a single server, and finally, segmentation algorithms apply using the VM server. Using the VM creation based on a program in C#, the dynamic experiments were carried out.

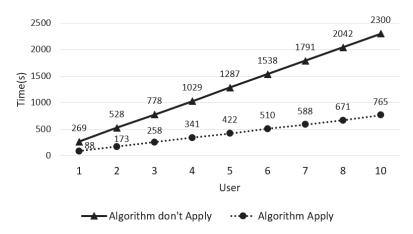


Fig. 3 Comparison results according to the split delivery algorithm.

As shown in Figure 3 in order to provide optimal streaming multimedia services, are when split algorithm is applied and when the algorithm is not apply to the test. At the same time the number of people who request and receive the service, like the situation shown in Figure 1 to test the configuration. If it is not a split stream from the experiments, it did not have any problem in the streaming service in a simple manner when the P2P service received large high quality images is down or hang occurred. Was also in similar time receive the user downloads the time to play the real-time streaming. We have a goal to be able to use the fastest servers around the user when applying the proposed algorithm. Thus, when not applying an algorithm to support a faster data rate it can be confirmed through this test.

1328 S. Park et al.

6 Conclusion

In this paper, provide optimum multimedia services to users based on the network environment using OpenStack VM. The user can navigate to a fast server to receive multimedia streaming service and provide optimal multimedia services from a server search. However, the absence of the content requested by the user to the fast server is connected to another server to receive the streaming service, at the same time, by transmitting the content to the server is optimized to the user from the other server; the user may be provided with an optimized multimedia service. In order to apply an environment such as this, we split the streaming algorithm to an optimized server to the user by distributing the data quickly to the center proportionally to the synchronization. We have used the proposed algorithm by doing comparative testing and analysis; this has been confirmed that a common non-split transmission method using the P2P transfers. We can transmit data faster than the conventional transmission method by applying to the proposed algorithm. These results show that it is possible to send to the user multimedia data in a sufficient quality. Also we have to configure each server VM by providing a multimedia service to a user, depending on the frequency content of each batch and fast search is possible, with the use of a single physical resource efficiently. In this paper, as shown in Figure 1 and 2 network configuration testing, also a wide variety of environments can be applied for faster multimedia streaming approach will be an ongoing research.

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