

# Poster: Using Crowdsourcing Data for Adaptive Video Streaming in Cellular Network

Ermias A.  
Walelgne  
Aalto University

Alemnew S.  
Asrese  
Aalto University

Vaibhav Bajpai  
TU Munich

Jörg Ott  
TU Munich

Jukka Manner  
Aalto University

## 1 INTRODUCTION

There have been efforts to improve quality of video streaming for better user experience using Dynamic Adaptive Streaming over HTTP (DASH) [5] streaming. Previous works such as [1, 2] use DASH algorithm to estimate the next suitable streaming quality from the previous video chunks. We based our work on a previous study for adaptive streaming [3], which shows that maintaining the streaming media quality is possible using predictive buffering on 3G network. Our dataset is based on geospatial data collected from the crowd using the Netradar [4] mobile network measurement platform.

Our study focuses on providing information for the client on how much it should be buffered. Our approach prioritizes optimized buffering than decreasing the streaming bit-rate quality so that the user experience will not deteriorate. For instance, if we have a crowdsourced throughput measurement that fluctuates from high to low and again to high at a different time; then this could be a good reason to inform the client to buffer ahead of time. By using throughput distribution and historical pattern, we can recommend the client ahead of time (e.g., recommend to buffer enough chunks before the streaming quality starts drooping).

The main **objectives** of this work are: (1) To build a throughput predictor from a crowdsourced measurement data that can be an input to the streaming clients for an optimized buffering decision. (2) To develop a learning algorithm that utilizes the input from the predictor to build a historical pattern which then is used to recommend the streaming quality.

## 2 EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN

The overall experimental design of our work is depicted in Figure 1. It has four main components. **(1) Streaming client:** is a user that is currently playing the video from the video server and shares its current geographical location to the orchestrator. It adapts the streaming quality and the size of the buffer based on the information and the feedback it receives from the orchestrator. **(2) Video server:** stores the video content and is responsible for transferring the video content to the streaming client using a DASH algorithm. **(3) Orchestrator (throughout predictor):** receives clients location from streaming clients and use an algorithm to map users specific location to the appropriate clustered Netradar data points.

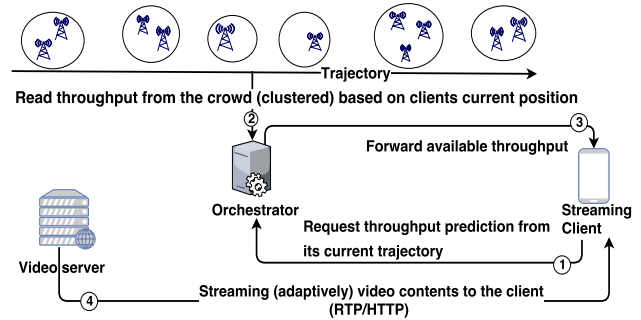


Figure 1: Experimental design

It uses this mapped clustered data points to predict the throughput that the user will experience in the vicinity from the current location. For faster response time it could be deployed and managed within the same administrative boundary. The information gained from the orchestrator is useful to the client to adapt the streaming quality either by buffering ahead of time or reduce the video bit rate. **(4) Clustered dataset:** is the main source of information to the orchestrator. The orchestrator fetches the appropriated clustered data based on the location and timestamp of the streaming client.

Since the client takes one chunk at a time, the throughput predictor from the crowd dataset will not be fast enough or would not have enough information to predict in real-time. Therefore, our approach gives more priority to the client to fetch from the beginning. This approach allows optimized buffering by informing the client about what kind of buffering is good at a given time and location. For instance, if we know that the network condition will possibly get better soon after a bad performance (e.g., from the historical pattern of our data), then the client can buffer only few chunks which are sufficient enough to cover the performance gap. This can also be used to inform the client about the network quality early enough (for instance, what kind of throughput usually the user would get along the given trajectory). The feedback from the orchestrator can be used as a complement to the existing adaptation algorithms and to improve the decision accuracy for quality streaming.

## REFERENCES

- [1] R. Dubin, et al. Adaptation Logic for HTTP Dynamic Adaptive Streaming using Geo-Predictive Crowdsourcing. *CoRR*, abs/1602.02030, 2016.
- [2] C. Müller, et al. An Evaluation of Dynamic Adaptive Streaming over HTTP in Vehicular Environments. In *ACM MoVid*. 2012.
- [3] V. Singh, et al. Predictive Buffering for Streaming Video in 3G Networks. In *IEEE WoWMoM*. 2012.
- [4] S. Sonntag, et al. Netradar - Measuring the Wireless World. In *IEEE WiOpt*. 2013.
- [5] T. Stockhammer. Dynamic Adaptive Streaming over HTTP – Standards and Design Principles. In *ACM MMSys*. 2011.

Permission to make digital or hard copies of part or all of this work for personal or classroom use is granted without fee provided that copies are not made or distributed for profit or commercial advantage and that copies bear this notice and the full citation on the first page. Copyrights for third-party components of this work must be honored. For all other uses, contact the owner/author(s).

MobiSys '18, June 10–15, 2018, Munich, Germany

© 2018 Copyright held by the owner/author(s).

ACM ISBN 978-1-4503-5720-3/18/06.

<https://doi.org/10.1145/3210240.3210804>