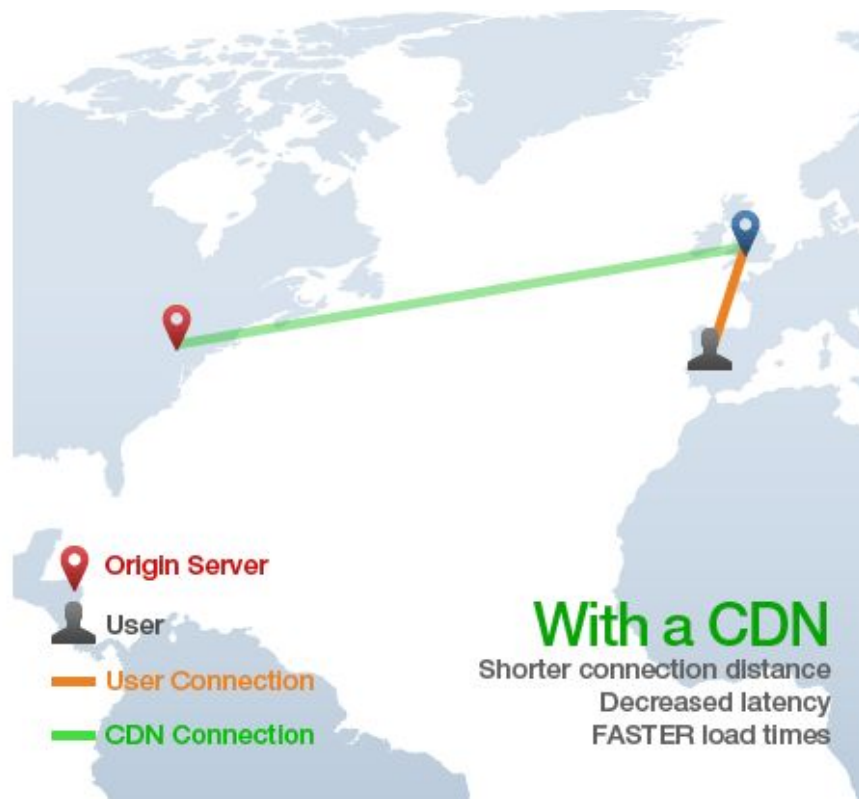
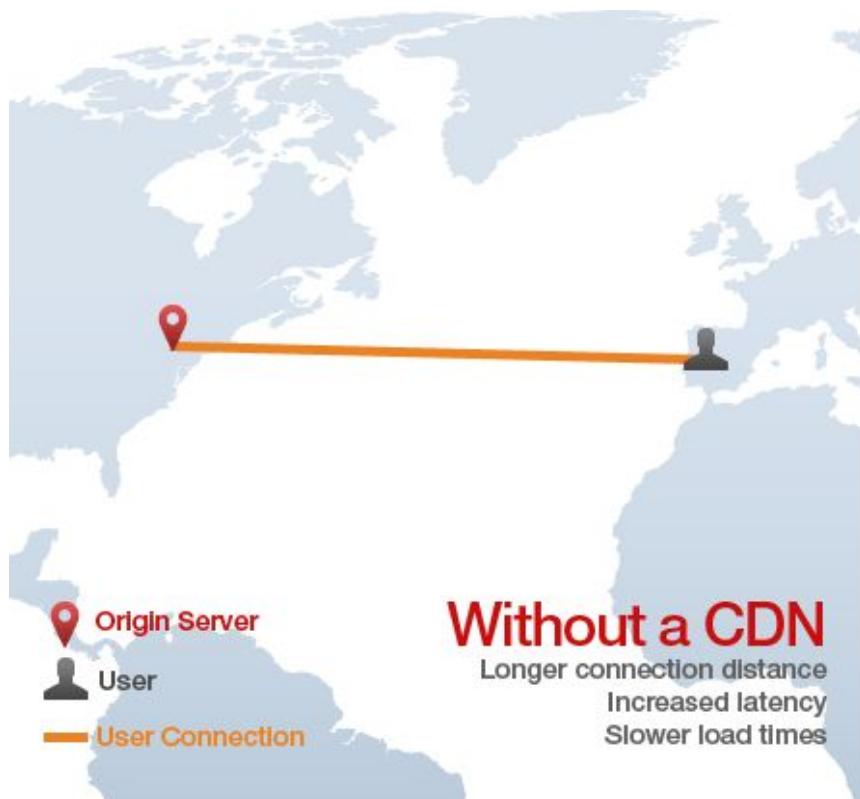


Probabilistic Approaches to Energy Conservation in CDNs

Artemas Radik, Andrew Palacci, Adarsh Hiremath

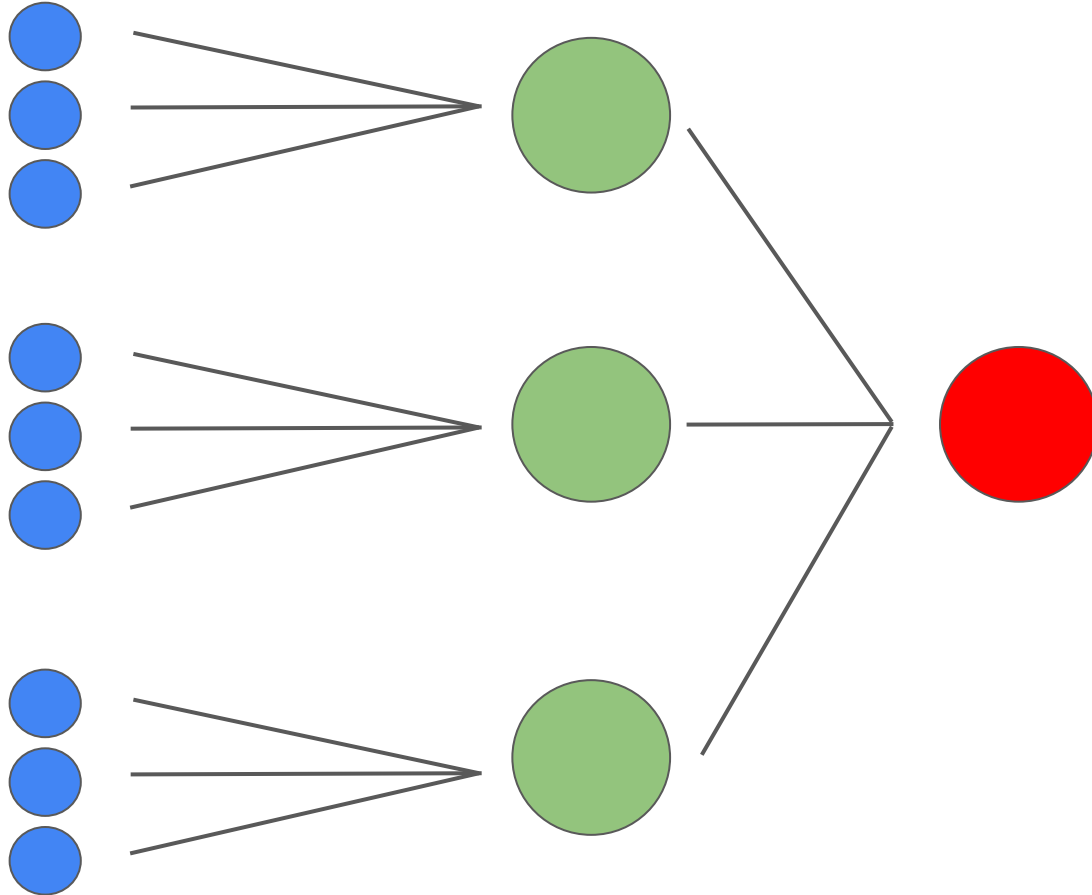
Background

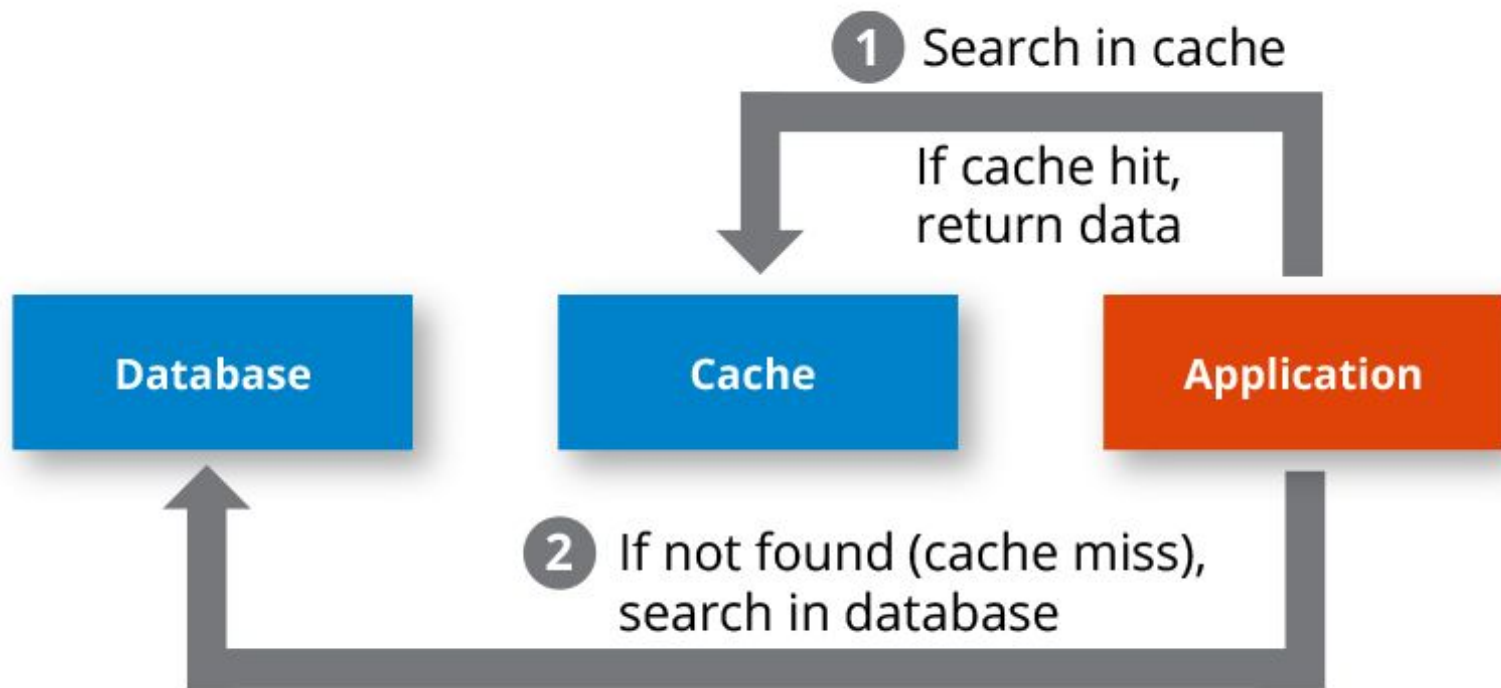


Tier 3

Tier 2

Tier 1





Distributions

Uniform

Zipf

Poisson

Pareto

Bimodal

How to measure energy consumption?

$$E_{tot} = E_{storage} + E_{server} + E_{synch} + E_{tx}$$

$$E_{storage} = \sum_m B n_m P_{st} t$$

B	size of each content
n_m	number of replicas for content m
P_{st}	storage power consumption per bit
t	time period of the analysis

$$E_{server} = \sum_m Br_m E_{sr}$$

B	size of each content
r_m	requests for content m
E_{sr}	server energy consumption per bit

$$E_{synch} = \sum_m B m_m n_m [E_r (H_{ps} + 1) + E_l H_{ps}]$$

B	size of each content
m_m	modifications to content m
n_m	number of replica for content m
E_r	router energy consumption per bit
H_{ps}	hops from primary to surrogate servers
E_l	link energy consumption per bit

$$P_A = \frac{S}{T_2} \cdot \frac{1}{g_3} \cdot P_{hit} \quad P_B = \frac{S}{T_2} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{g_3}\right) \cdot P_{hit} \quad P_C = 1 - (P_A + P_B)$$

S	# of surrogate servers
T_2	# of Tier 2 ISPs
g_3	# of Tier 3 ISPs connected to Tier 2 ISP
P_{hit}	cache hit probability

$$\begin{aligned}
E_{tx} = & P_A \sum_m Br_m [E_r (H_{sd}^A + 1) + E_l H_{sd}^A] + \\
& P_B \sum_m Br_m [E_r (H_{sd}^B + 1) + E_l H_{sd}^B] + \\
& P_C \sum_m Br_m [E_r (H_{sd}^C + 1) + E_l H_{sd}^C]
\end{aligned}$$

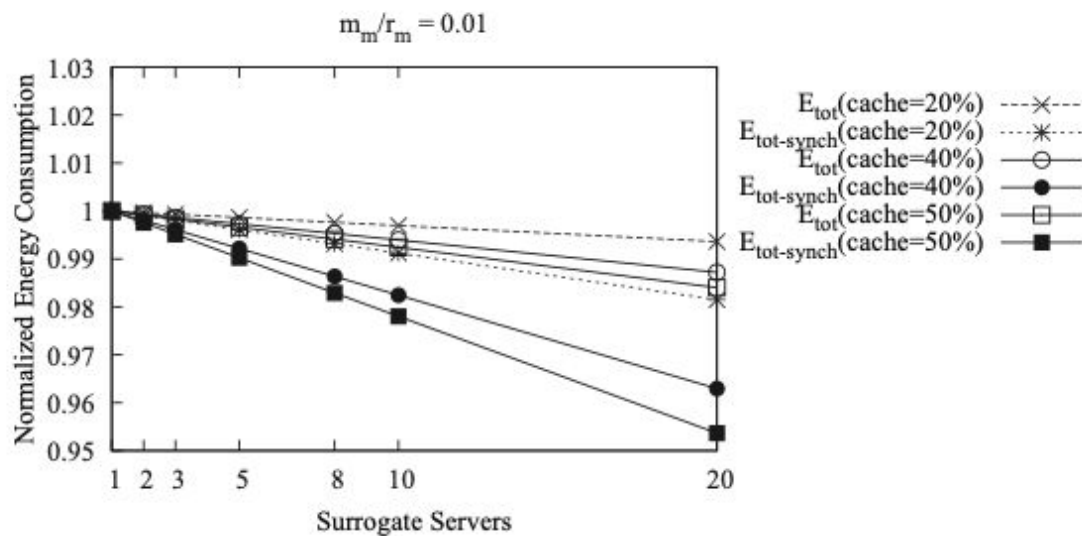
B	size of each content
r_m	requests for content m
E_r	router energy consumption per bit
E_l	link energy consumption per bit
H_{sd}^A	hops to fetch content from same T3 ISP
H_{sd}^B	hops to fetch content from same T2 ISP
H_{sd}^C	hops to fetch content from core network

$$E_{tot} = E_{storage} + E_{server} + E_{synch} + E_{tx}$$

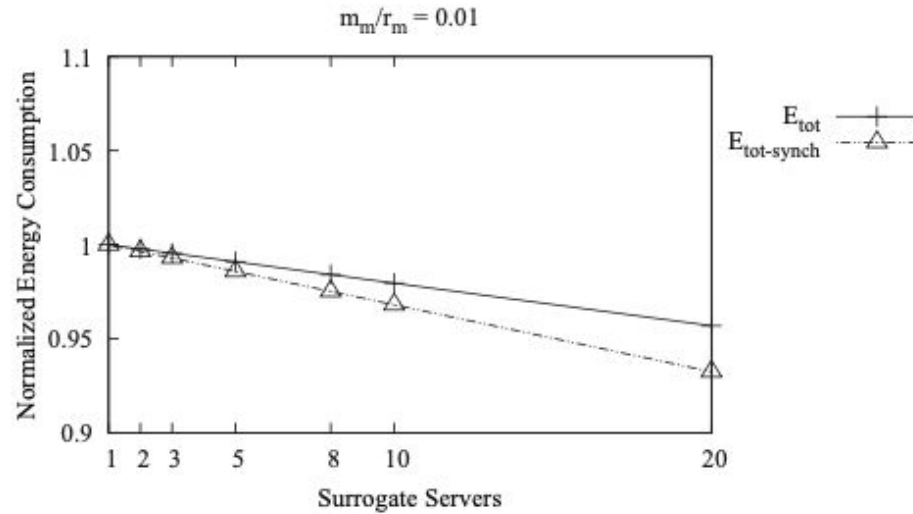
How do we minimize E_{tot} ?

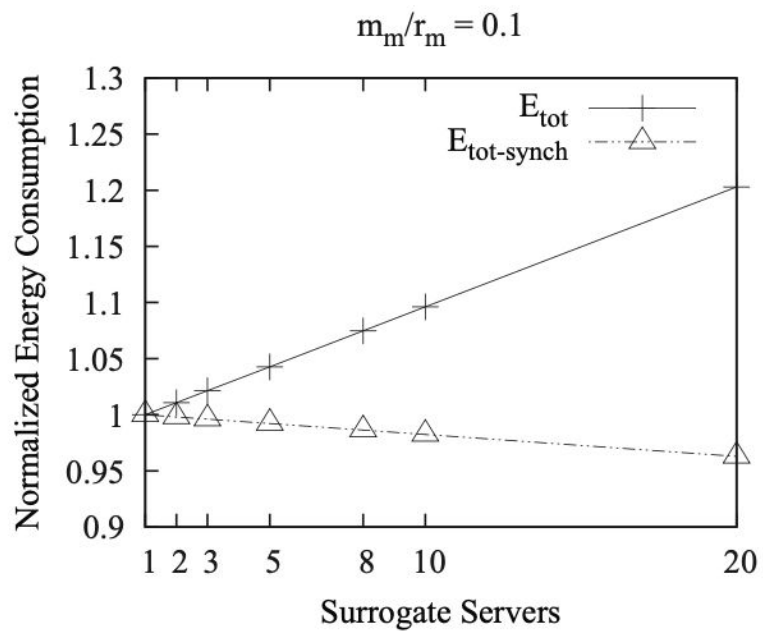
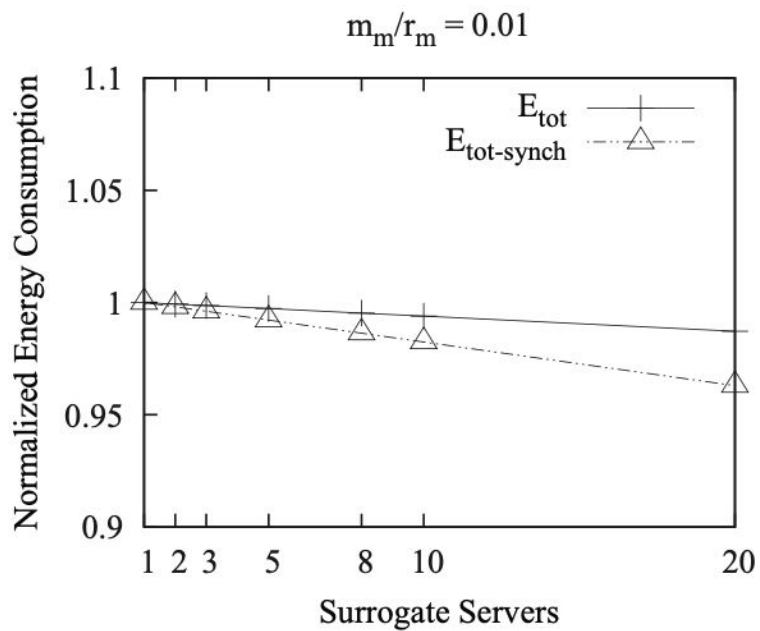
Cache Policies

Uniform



Zipf Popularity-Based





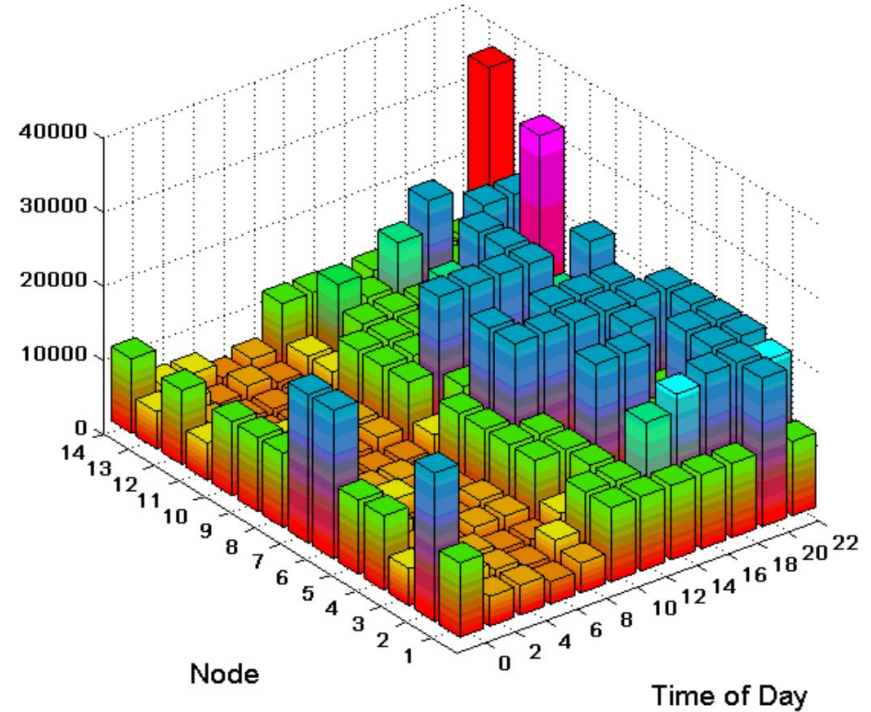
Zipf is Obsolete



Pareto / Bimodal Caching to Improve Energy Efficiency

Mixed-Integer Linear Programming (MILP) For Variable Cache Sizes

$$\sum_{t \in T} \left(\sum_{i \in N} Pp \left(AP_{it} + \sum_{j \in Nm_i: i \neq j} C_{ijt} \right) + \sum_{i \in N} Po_{it} + \sum_{i \in N} \sum_{j \in Nm_i} Pt \cdot w_{ijt} + \sum_{i \in N} \sum_{j \in Nm_i} Pa \cdot Amp_{ij} \cdot f_{ij} + \sum_{i \in N} \sum_{j \in Nm_i} Pmd \cdot f_{ij} + \sum_{i \in N} \phi M \right)$$



Project direction

- Mathematically modeling the efficiency of Pareto / Bimodal cache policies
- Running model simulations to verify predictions for various use cases
- Considering other scenarios where using CDNs increases E_{tot}
- Allowing for variable cache storage (MILP)
- Extensions to other CDN architectures besides 3-tier

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- Breslau, L., Pei Cao, Li Fan, Phillips, G., & Shenker, S. (1999). Web caching and Zipf-like distributions: evidence and implications. IEEE INFOCOM '99. Conference on Computer Communications. Proceedings. Eighteenth Annual Joint Conference of the IEEE Computer and Communications Societies. The Future Is Now (Cat. No.99CH36320), 1, 126–134 vol.1.
<https://doi.org/10.1109/INFCOM.1999.749260>
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