

Characterising User Interactivity for Sports Video-on-Demand

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- Related Work
- Experiment Setup

2 Analysis

- Popularity
- Interactivity

3 Outlook

- Outlook
- Conclusion

Introduction

Characterising User Interactivity for Sports Video-on-Demand

- Created a simple Video-on-Demand service offered to university staff and students
- Served interactive sport videos (specifically 2006 FIFA World Cup)
- Obtained traces and characterised the interactive user behaviour
- Interactivity has a dramatic impact
- Discuss how Content Distribution Networks (CDNs) can exploit this behaviour

Motivation 1

- Increase in the use of **bandwidth intense streaming** videos
- Users expect **more interactivity** (VCR, Bookmarks, Time-shifting)
- Content Distribution Networks are used to alleviate these problems
 - **Need to know workloads** to exploit behaviour (caching, replication, streaming protocols)

Motivation 2

- Traditional workloads are **not very interactive**
 - Simple start-to-finish models
 - Only minimal VCR interactivity
 - **Never considered bookmarks**
- Large traces are private
- Publicly available traces are **non-interactive and/or outdated**.
- Previous work **hasn't looked at sports** in particular

Related Work

An analysis of live streaming workloads on the Internet. Sripanidkulchai *et al*
Understanding user behavior in large scale video-on-demand systems. Yu *et al*

- Looks at what kind of streaming is happening today (2004)
- Looks at metrics such as arrival rates and session times

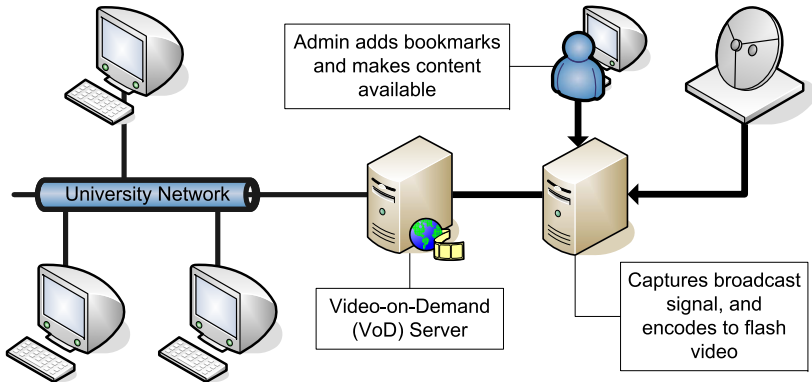
Analyzing client interactivity in streaming media. Costa *et al*

- Looks at **simple VCR** (fast forward/rewind/pause)
- **Only education** and some entertainment

User Behaviour Analysis of a Video-On-Demand Service with a Wide Variety of Subjects and Lengths. Vilas *et al*

- Again only has simple VCR
- Mostly short news videos on a wide range of subjects

Video-on-Demand System Setup



Source code available at: www.rcdn.org

Player Interface



37:05 ARG 2 SER 0

Bookmarks

- [Kick Off](#)
- [Goal 1-0](#)
- [Goal 2-0](#)
- [Goal 3-0](#)
- [Half-time](#)
- [2nd Half](#)
- [Goal 4-0](#)
- [Goal 5-0](#)
- [Goal 6-0](#)
- [Full-time](#)

User Bookmarks

- [riquelme-flick](#)
- [messi-foul](#)
- [messi-pass](#)

Player Interface



The screenshot shows a soccer game in progress. A red rectangular bounding box highlights the entire soccer field. Above the field, a scoreboard displays "37:05", "ARG 2", and "SER 0". Below the field, a control bar contains several green buttons: "60s", "30s", "10s", a play button, a pause button, "10s", "30s", "60s", and a "tag" button. To the right of the field, a "Bookmarks" list is visible, containing the following items: "Kick Off", "Goal 1-0", "Goal 2-0", "Goal 3-0", "Half-time", "End Half", "Goal 4-0", "Goal 5-0", "Goal 6-0", "Full-time", "User Bookmarks", "Liquelme-flick", "Messi-foul", and "Messi-pass".

Bookmarks

- [Kick Off](#)
- [Goal 1-0](#)
- [Goal 2-0](#)
- [Goal 3-0](#)
- [Half-time](#)
- [End Half](#)
- [Goal 4-0](#)
- [Goal 5-0](#)
- [Goal 6-0](#)
- [Full-time](#)
- User Bookmarks
- [Liquelme-flick](#)
- [Messi-foul](#)
- [Messi-pass](#)

60s 30s 10s [play] [pause] 10s 30s 60s tag

Player Interface



The screenshot shows a soccer game in progress. The score is ARG 2 - SER 0 at 37:05. A player interface overlay is visible at the bottom of the screen, featuring a red border and a green background. The interface includes a timeline with markers for 60s, 30s, and 10s, and a play button. A red box highlights the timeline and play button area.

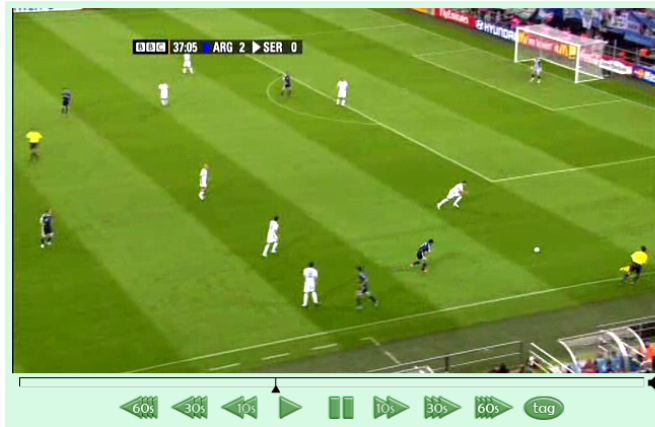
Bookmarks

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Player Interface



Bookmarks

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User

Bookmarks

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Methodology

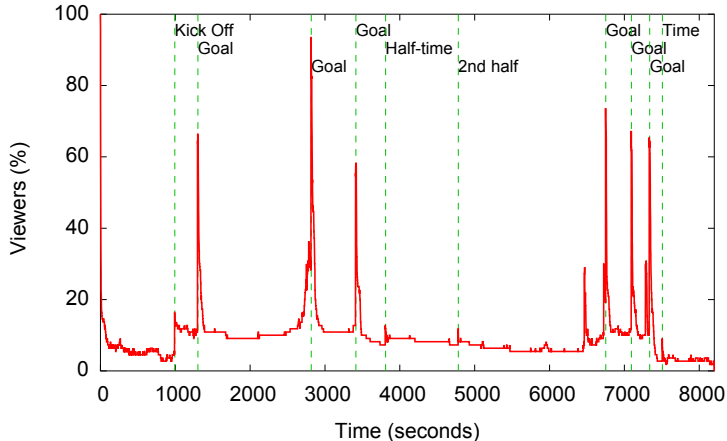
Results

- 66 matches (64 Worldcup matches, and 2 pre-competition friendlies)
- 13th June until 16th July 2006
- 405 unique users, average 30.7 users per game

Models

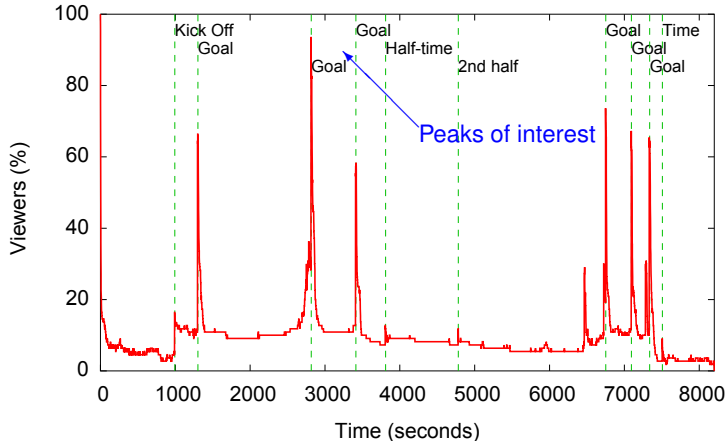
- Fitted models (where appropriate)
- Helps to understand the nature of the result
- Allows future simulations to use models

Argentina vs. Serbia and Montenegro viewers



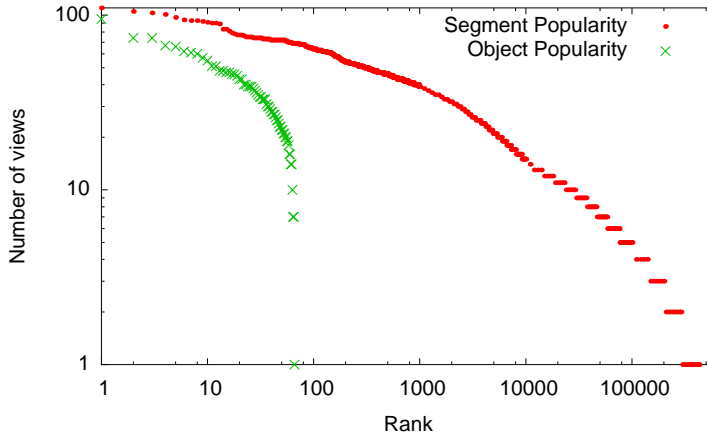
- Most of the video was equally popular, with peaks of high interest around bookmarks

Argentina vs. Serbia and Montenegro viewers



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Object and Segment Popularity

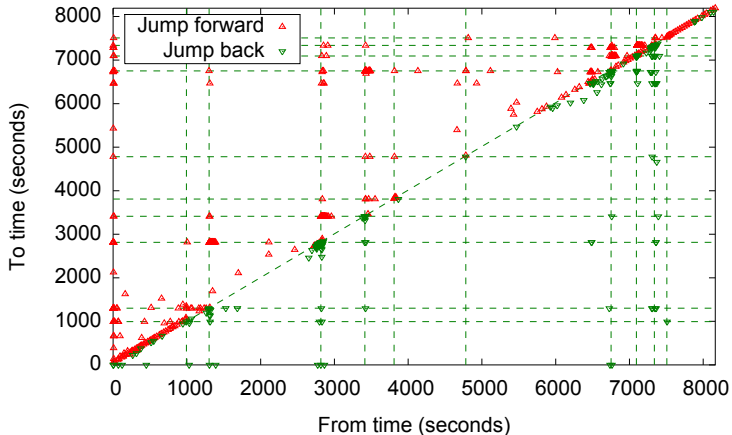


- Segment popularity exhibits Power-law distribution

Occurrences of interactive actions

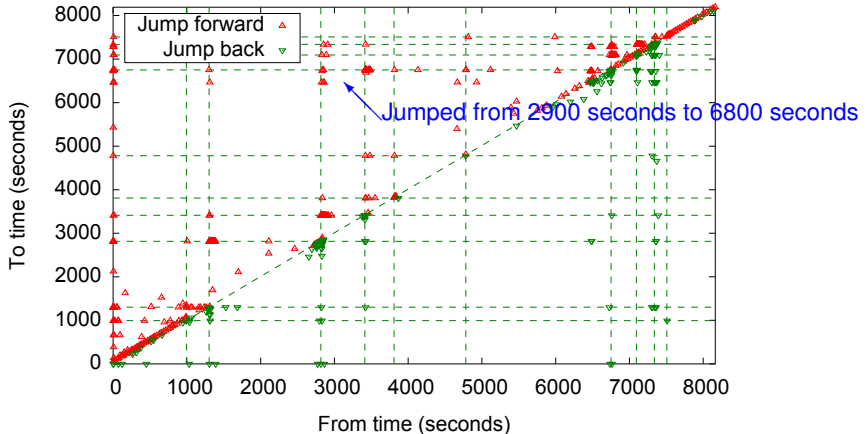
Action	Occurrences	Percentage(%)	per Session
Back 10s	1353	5.98	0.58
Back 30s	556	2.46	0.24
Back 60s	775	3.43	0.33
Forward 10s	3319	14.67	1.42
Forward 30s	1664	7.36	0.71
Forward 60s	3488	15.42	1.49
Seek-bar	2101	9.29	0.90
Bookmarks	5203	23.00	2.22
User bookmarks	585	2.59	0.25
Add bookmark	43	0.19	0.02
Pause	1847	8.16	0.79
Resume	1690	7.47	0.72
Total Back	2684	11.87	1.15
Total Forward	8471	37.45	3.62
Total Seeks	19044	84.2	8.14

Argentina vs. Serbia and Montenegro jumps



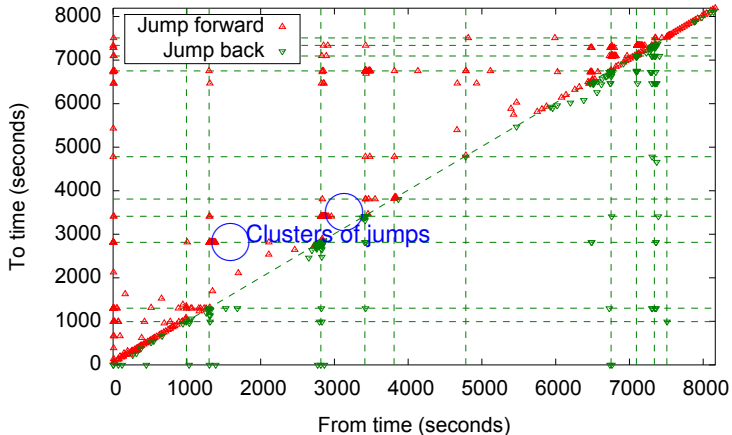
- Clusters of jumps (indicates users followed similar patterns)
- Small Forward and Back jumps occur in certain areas

Argentina vs. Serbia and Montenegro jumps



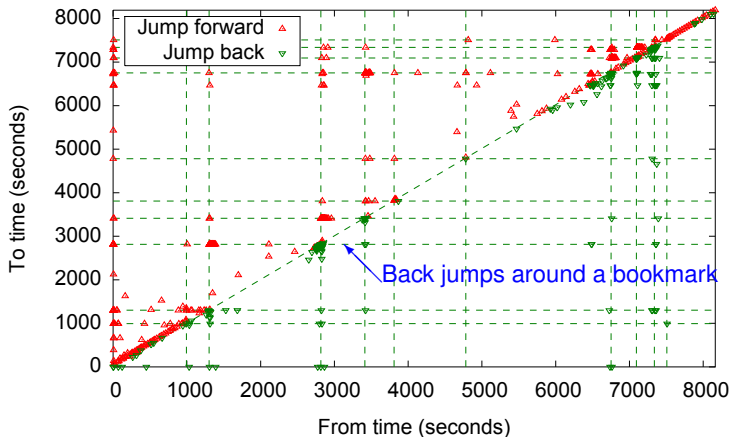
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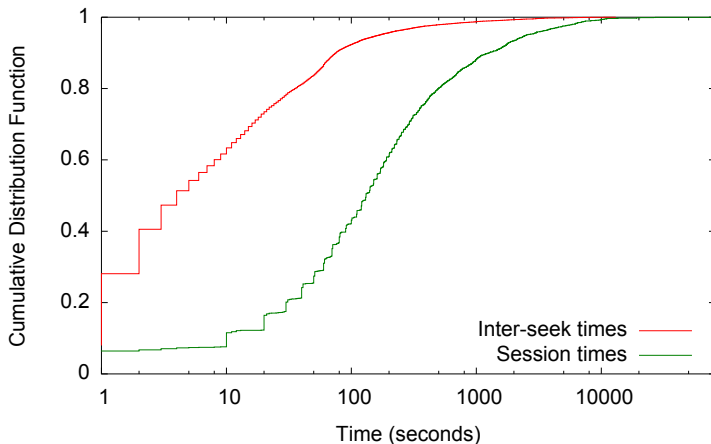
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CDF of session lengths and inter-seek times



- Short time between seeks
- Majority of sessions are a lot shorter than the media length

Outlook

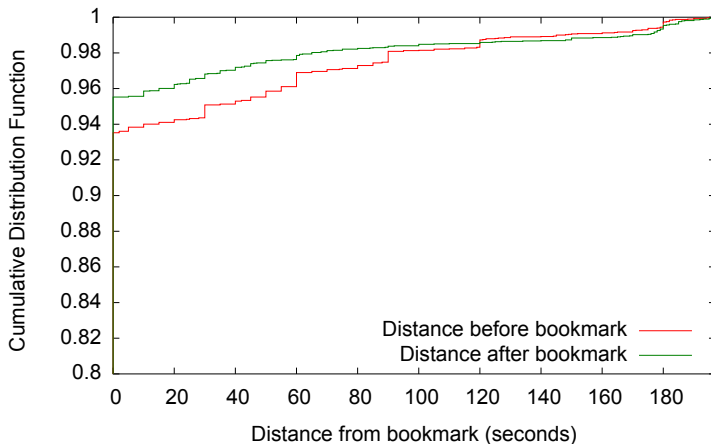
Characterising

- Confirm these results apply to other types of video content
- Other sports, music, news

Create **protocols/algorithms** to exploit these characterisations:

- Segmentation
 - 60% of requests < 10 seconds long
- Bookmarks
 - Caching / replication should exploit them
 - Automatic positioning (or repositioning)

Outlook - Bookmarks Misplacement



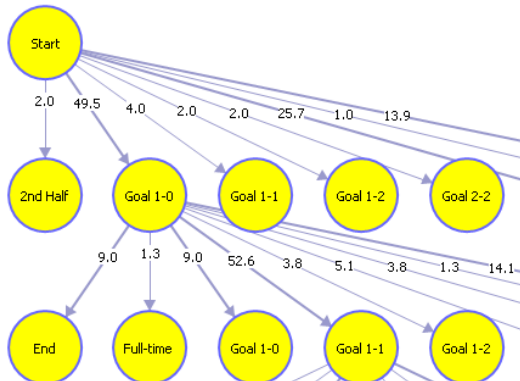
- 93% - 95% of the time users did not seek after visiting a bookmark
- Therefore 5% - 8% of bookmarks were misplaced

Outlook

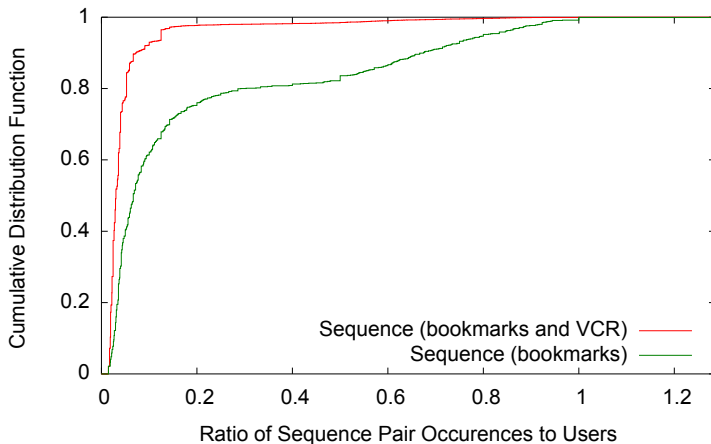
Prediction

- Users watched bookmarks in a similar order
- Pre-fetch/Pre-push bookmark before it is requested

Sequence of bookmarks:



Outlook - Prediction



- Top 20% bookmark sequence occur 50% of the time
- Sequences with VCR is less predictable

Conclusion

- Created a interactive VoD service (with the 2006 FIFA Worldcup)
- Characterised interactive user behaviour
- Interactivity highly influences users
 - Bookmarks leads to access patterns not previously seen
- Content Distribution Networks can exploit this behaviour

**Thank you for listening
Any questions?**

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