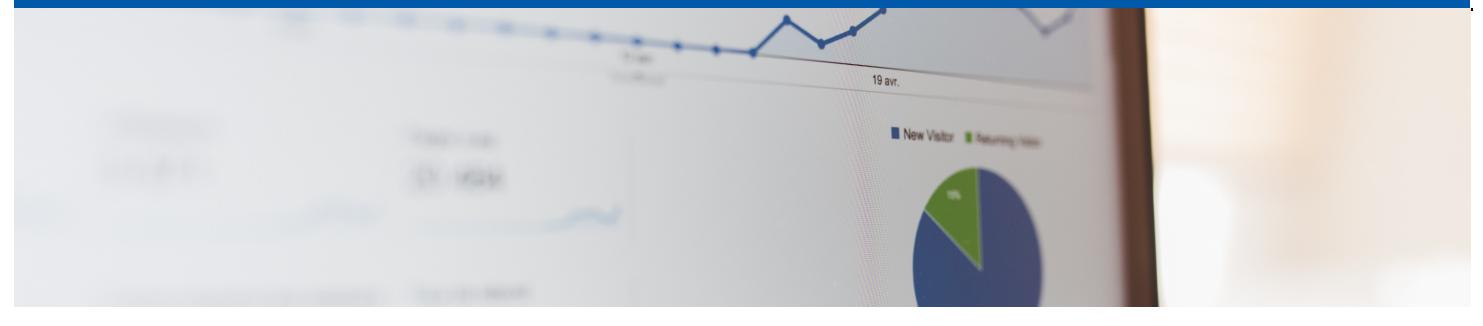


Recommendation-Aware Mobile Prefetching Strategies for Video Sharing Sites

Masters Thesis Presentation
Dominik Schreiber, 29.5.2015



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Prof. Dr.-Ing. Wolfgang Effelsberg
Distributed Multimedia Systems

Motivation

Use Case



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Leverage Wi-Fi Access

- ▶ Prefetch video content **in background** while connected to WiFi
- ▶ Serve while on cellular networks **without additional requests**



Motivation

Numbers



- video-sharing sites cause **≈64% of global internet traffic** [Cis15, p.2]
- **≈7.5 billion mobile devices** in the world [gsmaintelligence.com]
- personalized recommendations outperform "traditional approaches" **by ≈200%** [DLL⁺10, p.296]

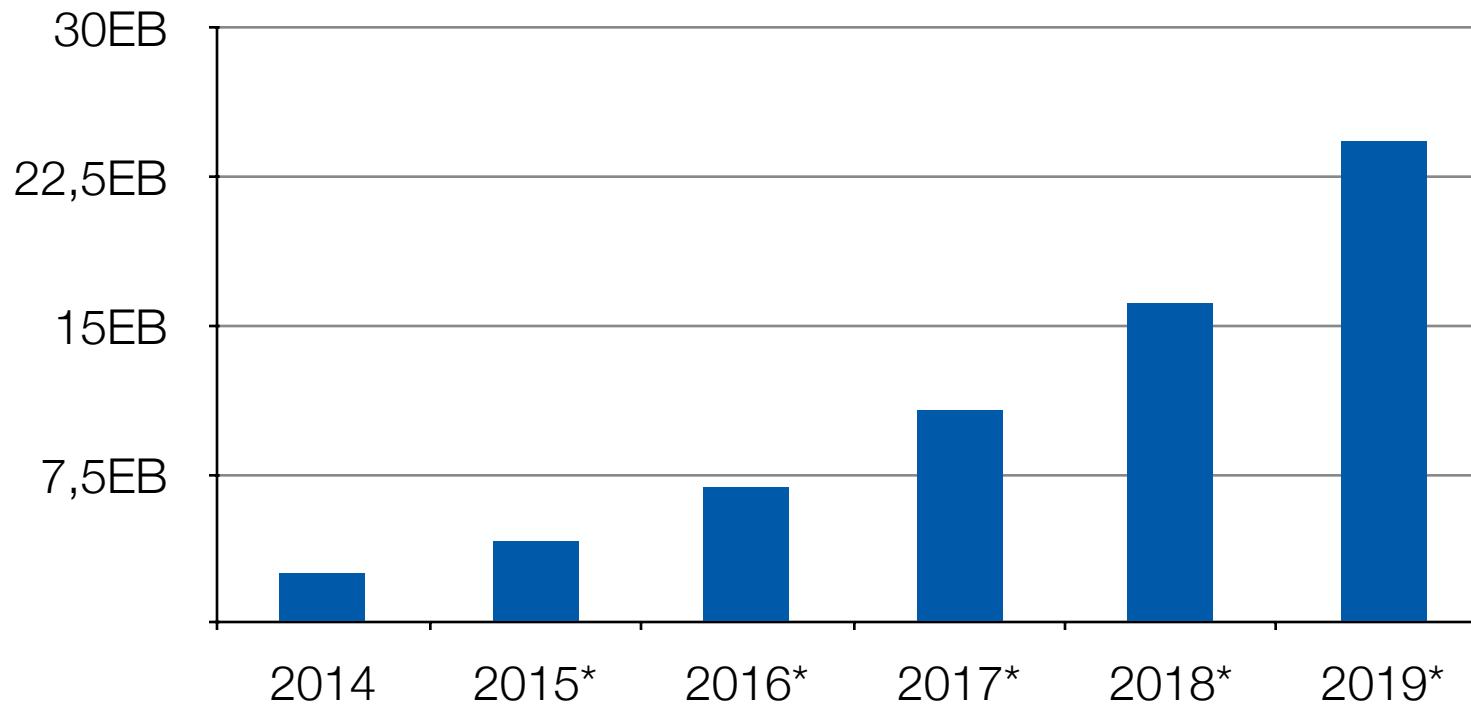


Fig. 1: Global mobile data traffic from 2014 to 2019 (in exabytes per month); plot of data from [Cis15, p.5].

Motivation

Research Objective



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Key Objective 1

realize personalized-recommendation-based prefetching strategy

Key Objective 2

evaluate against other prefetching strategies in the mobile setting

- ▶ implementation-heavy
- ▶ extensible architecture

Side Objective

facilitate transparent prefetching on mobile devices

- ▶ YouTube as practical target
- ▶ transparent to the user

Background

Caching



Multiple layers

- ▶ per file
- ▶ per session
- ▶ per request

Multiple levels

- ▶ web server
- ▶ proxy/cdn
- ▶ client

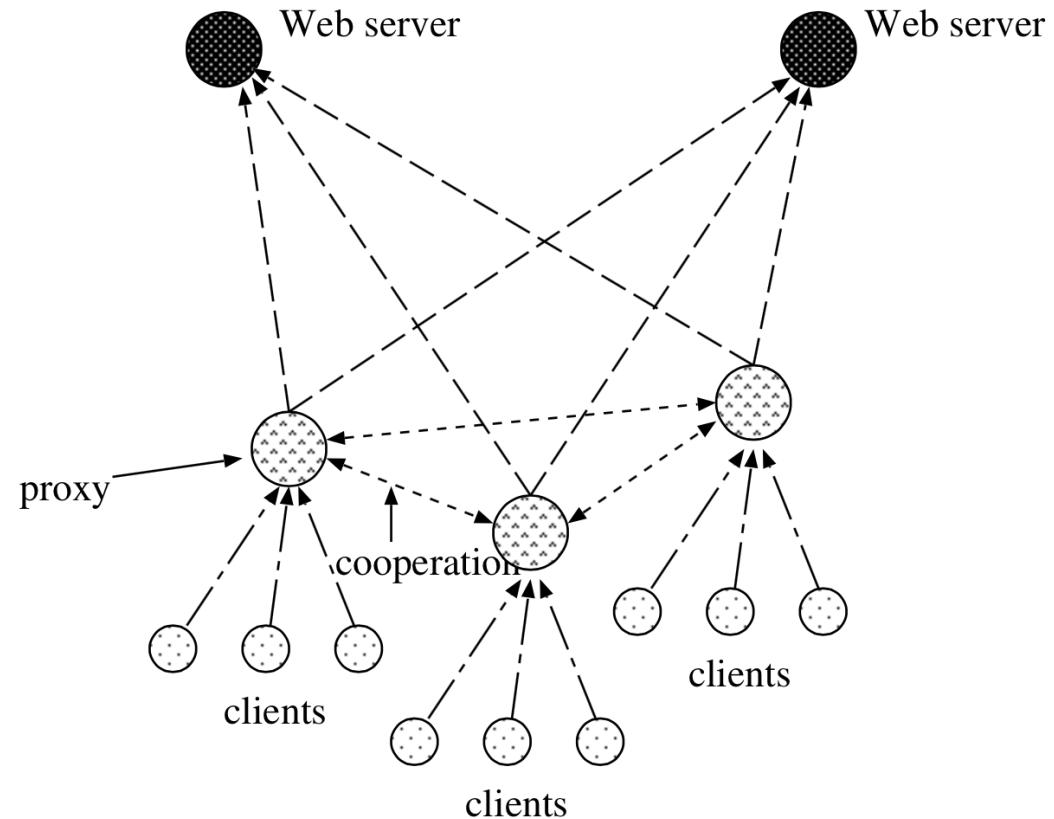


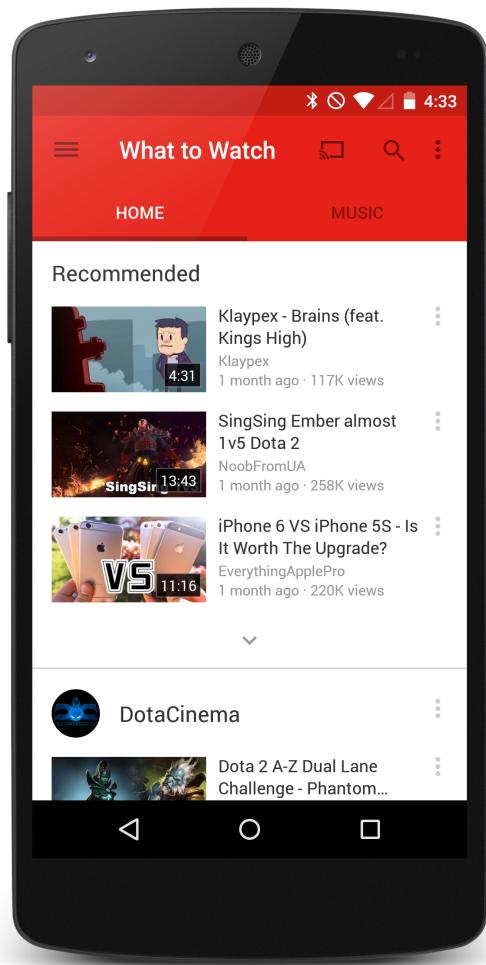
Fig. 2: Network hierarchy with multiple caching levels; from [Wan99, p.4]

Background

Prefetching



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Idea

- ▶ download content **in advance**
- ▶ **device**-focused

Peer-to-Peer

objective:

- ▶ minimize **server load**

Mobile

objectives:

- ▶ minimize **traffic** over cellular connection
- ▶ maximize **cache utilization**

Related Work

NetTube [CL09] and SocialTube [LSW⁺12]



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Peer-to-Peer approach

- ▶ Peers form video-based swarms to **serve content** peer-to-peer
- ▶ Peers that share peers in any swarm form *neighborhoods* to **decrease** the **startup delay**

Prefetching strategy

when watching a new video:

- ▶ download **10s-prefixes**
- ▶ of **3** not yet prefetched
- ▶ videos from the "**related**" list

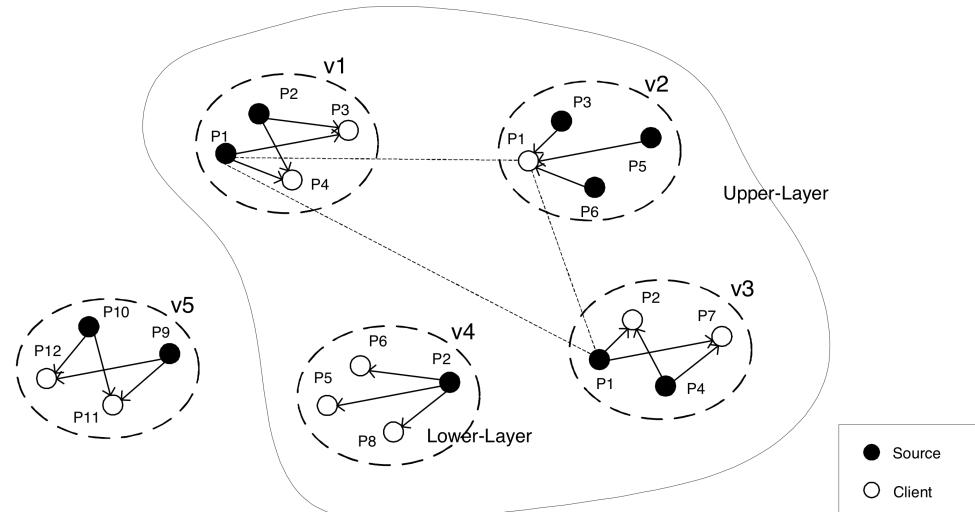


Fig. 3: Network topology of NetTube with swarms for videos $v_1..v_5$ (dashed) and the neighborhood for P_1 (gray); from [CL09, p.4]

Related Work

NetTube [CL09] and **SocialTube** [LSW⁺12]



Social-network based approach

- ▶ 1-hop friends are categorized
- ▶ as **followers**
- ▶ or **non-followers**
- ▶ (or nothing)
- ▶ based on the ratio of videos watched from the source user

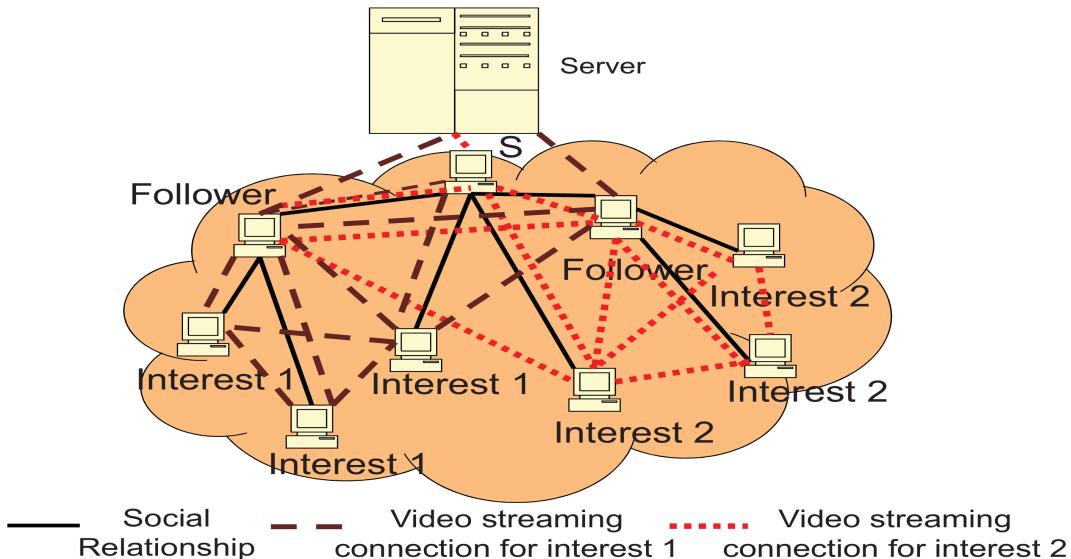


Fig. 4: Network topology of SocialTube for the source user S; from [LSW⁺12, p.2888]

Prefetching Strategy

when publishing a new video, *push* a 10s prefix to

- ▶ all **followers**
- ▶ all non-followers that share the **interest cluster** for this video

Novel Approach

NewTube [Sch15]



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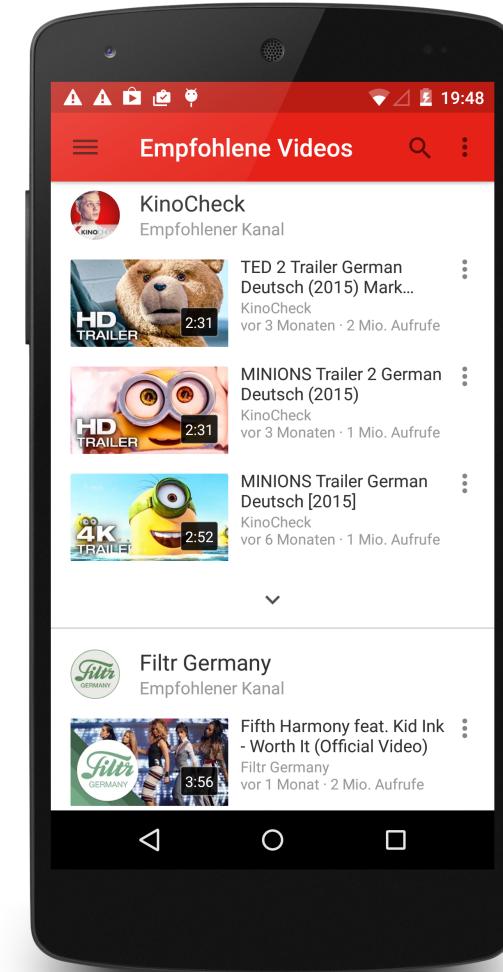
Single-device approach

- ▶ **different setting** than NetTube/
SocialTube
- ▶ assumed to generally **perform worse**
- ▶ but **without dependency** to the
peer-to-peer network

Prefetching strategy

always keep

- ▶ 10s prefixes of
 - ▶ up to **50**
 - ▶ **personalized** recommendations
- prefetched



Novel Approach

NewTube [Sch15]



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Single-device approach

- ▶ **different setting** than NetTube/
SocialTube
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Prefetching strategy

always keep

- ▶ 10s prefixes of
- ▶ up to **50**
- ▶ **personalized** recommendations

prefetched

```
@Override
protected void process(
    final NewChunkEvent event,
    final Supplier<Boolean> done
) {
    new YouTube.Recommendations(
        new YouTubeTask.Options.Builder()
            .setMaxResults(50l)
            .setParts(_.list("id", "contentDetails"))
            .build(),
        (recommendations) -> new YouTube.Videos(
            new YouTubeTask.Options.Builder().build(),
            (videos) -> new _<>(videos)
                .reject((video) -> isCached(video.getId()))
                .each((video) -> cachePrefixes(video.getId())),
            logException(Video.class)
        ).execute(new _<>(recommendations)
            .map((recommendation) -> recommendation
                .getContentDetails()
                .getRecommendation()
                .getResourceId()
                .getVideoId()
                .value()
                .toArray(new String[] {})),
            logException(Activity.class)
        ).execute();
    }
}
```

Listing 1: Realization of the NewTube prefetching strategy; from [Sch15, p.38]

Design

Android + Transparent Proxy

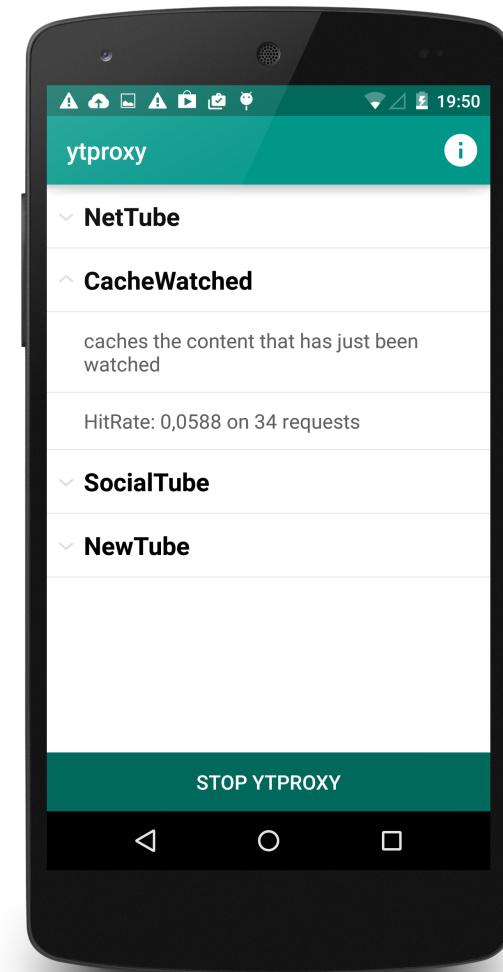


Host Operating System

- ✗ iOS has **restrictive** App Store
- ✗ Windows Phone has **small market share** (2.7%) [IDC14]
- ✓ Android is **user-friendly** and has **high market share** (84.7%) [IDC14]

Application Technology

- ✗ a *standalone application* will not provide **generalizable** results
- ✗ a service website in a *WebView* does not provide a **native UX**
- ✓ a *transparent proxy* allows use of **multiple services**



Architecture

Overview

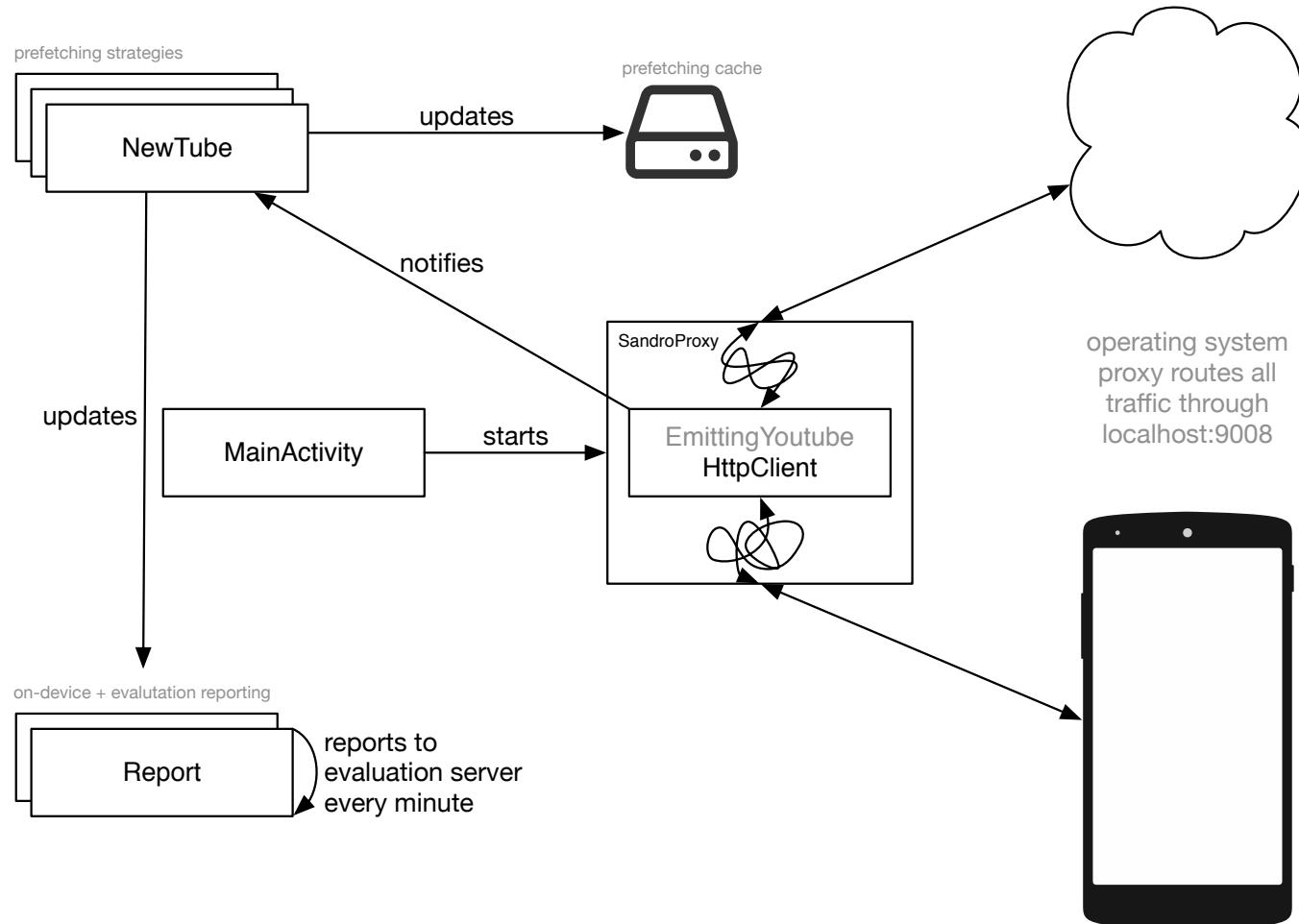


Fig. 6: Application Infrastructure of `com.dominikschiereb.ytproxy`; from [Sch15, p.28]

Evaluation

Overview



Setting

- ▶ 15 users (5 female, 10 male, \varnothing 23.93 y/o)
- ▶ 19 days

Data gathered

- ▶ 4096 requests for 210 YouTube videos (for 1.63GB of YouTube content)

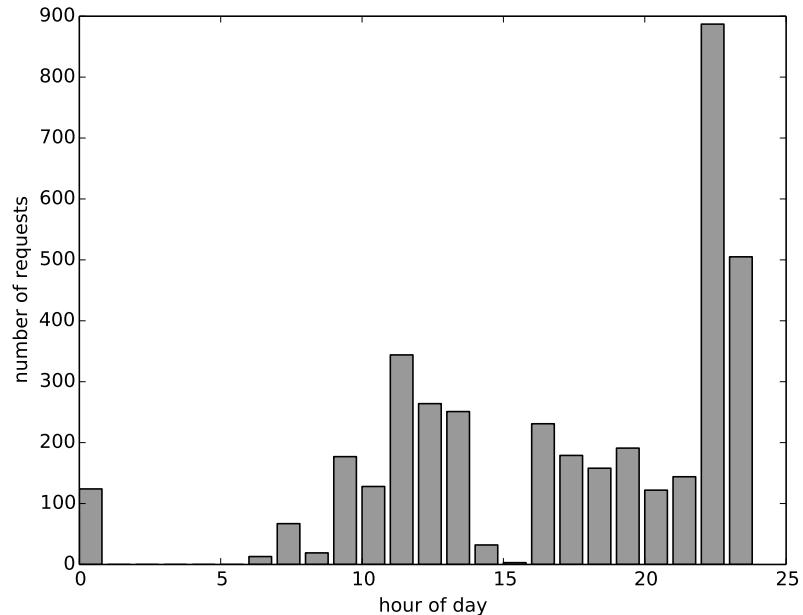
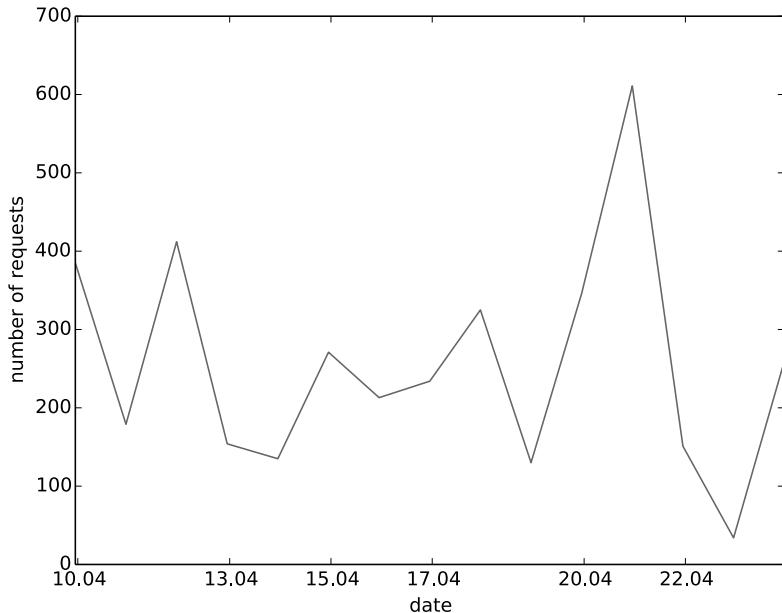


Fig. 7: Captured requests per day (left) and per hour of day (right); from [Sch15, p.49]

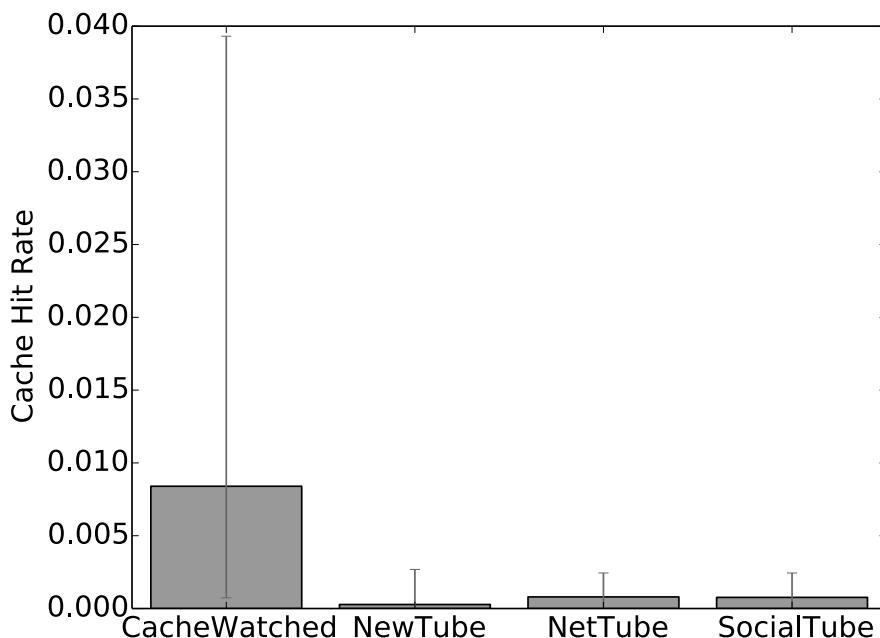
Evaluation

Cache Hit Rate



Cache Hit Rate

$$\text{cacheHitRate} = \frac{\#\text{answered}}{\#\text{all}}$$



Findings

- ▶ all strategies **perform bad**
- ▶ simply **caching** watched chunks works best

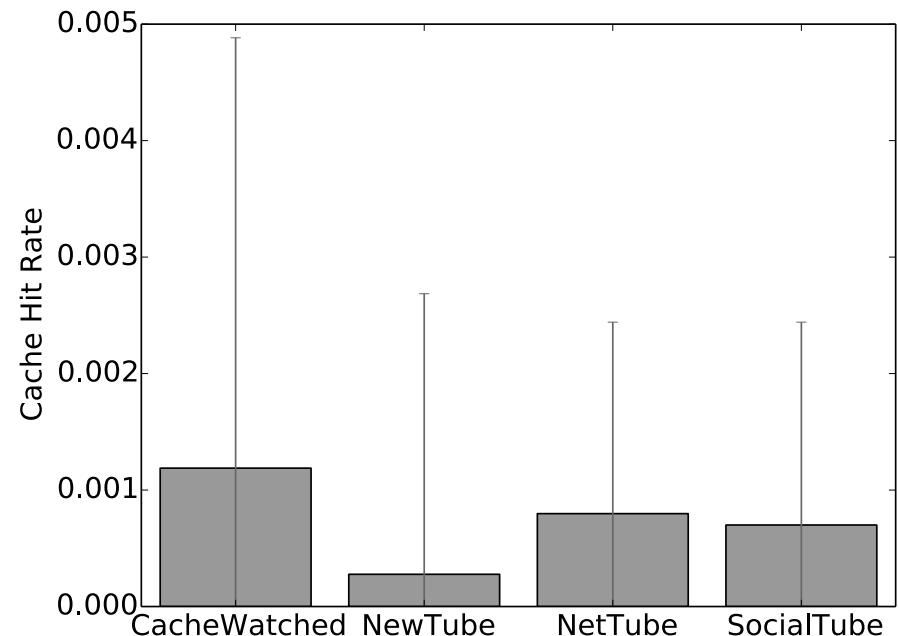


Fig. 8: Cache Hit Rate evaluation on *all requests* (left) and *excluding "re-requests"* (right); from [Sch15, p.53]

Evaluation

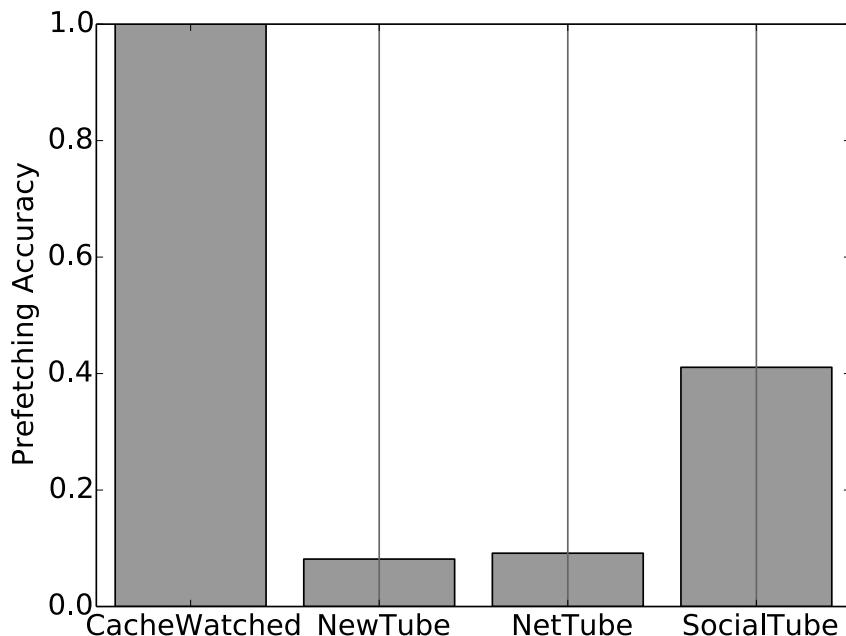
Prefetching Accuracy



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Prefetching Accuracy

$$\text{prefetchingAccuracy} = \frac{\#\text{accessed}}{\#\text{cached}}$$



Findings

- ▶ highly **unconfident** results
- ▶ **SocialTube** outperforms even the caching strategy

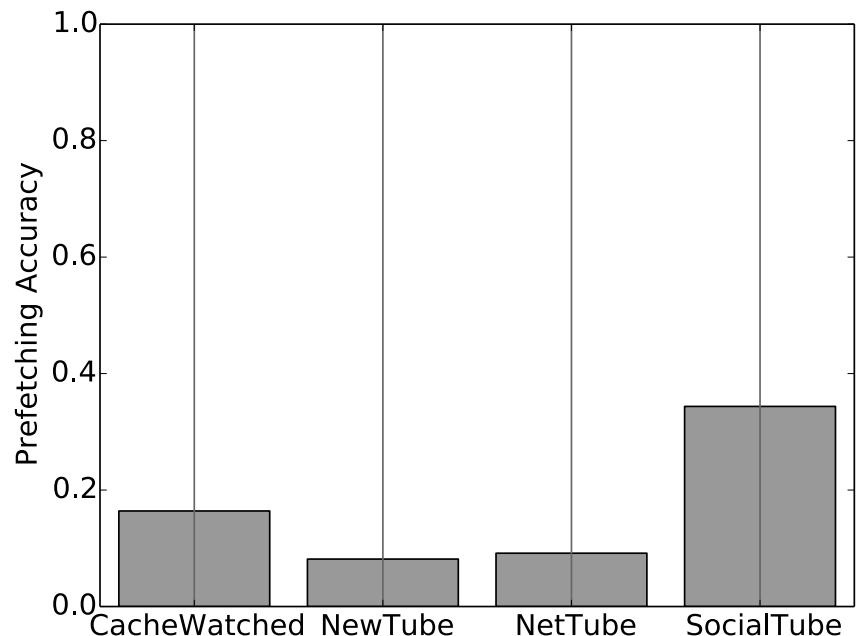


Fig. 9: Prefetching Accuracy evaluation on *all requests* (left) and *excluding "re-requests"* (right); from [Sch15, p.55]

Conclusion



Retrospect

- extensible **Prefetching Application** for Android devices
- **naïve caching** scheme performs better than sophisticated strategies

Outlook

- **fine-tune naïve** approaches
- **optimize sophisticated** strategies
- combine strategies to an **adaptive** approach
- combine information sources to a **multi-source** approach
- replace simulation with **actual prefetching**

Lessons learned

- breaking SSL is a **time-consuming** task
- Android Java \neq Java Java

Thank You



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Do you have
Questions?

Thank You



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Evaluation

Precise Data



	all requests	only 10s prefixes	no re-requests
CacheWatched	0.0083984375	0.0333656644035	0.00118815104167
NewTube	0.000276692708333	0.00109925638539	0.000276692708333
NetTube	0.000797526041667	0.00316844487553	0.000797526041667
SocialTube	0.000764973958333	0.00303912059489	0.000699869791667

Table 1: Cache Hit Rate evaluation results; from [Sch15, p.52]

	1.0	0.70095620151	0.164072242589
	0.0814814814815	0.0814814814815	0.0814814814815
	0.0915698575145	0.0915698575145	0.0915698575145
	0.410770377125	0.410770377125	0.343602457326

Table 2: Prefetching Accuracy evaluation results; from [Sch15, p.54]

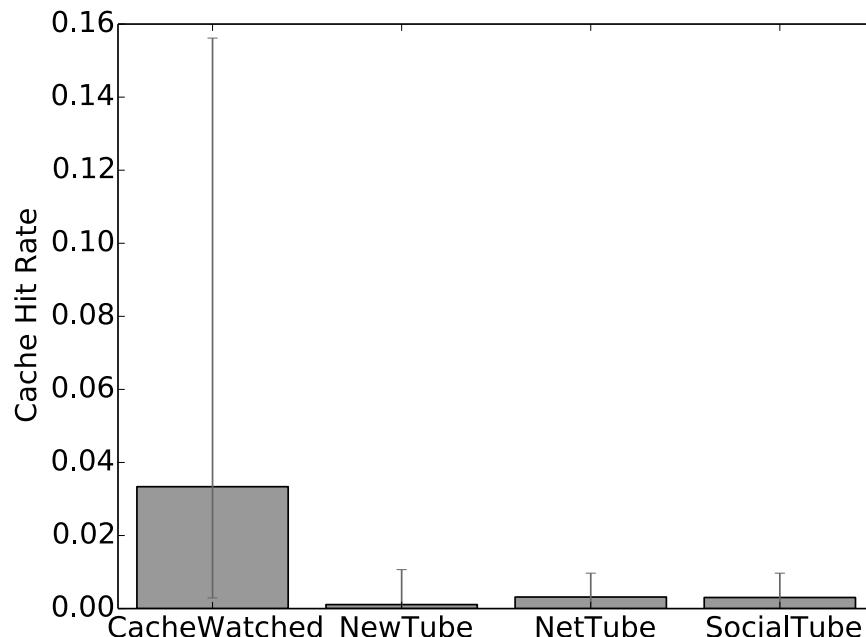
Evaluation

10s-prefixes



Cache Hit Rate

$$\text{cacheHitRate} = \frac{\#\text{answered}}{\#\text{all}}$$



Prefetching Accuracy

$$\text{prefetchingAccuracy} = \frac{\#\text{accessed}}{\#\text{cached}}$$

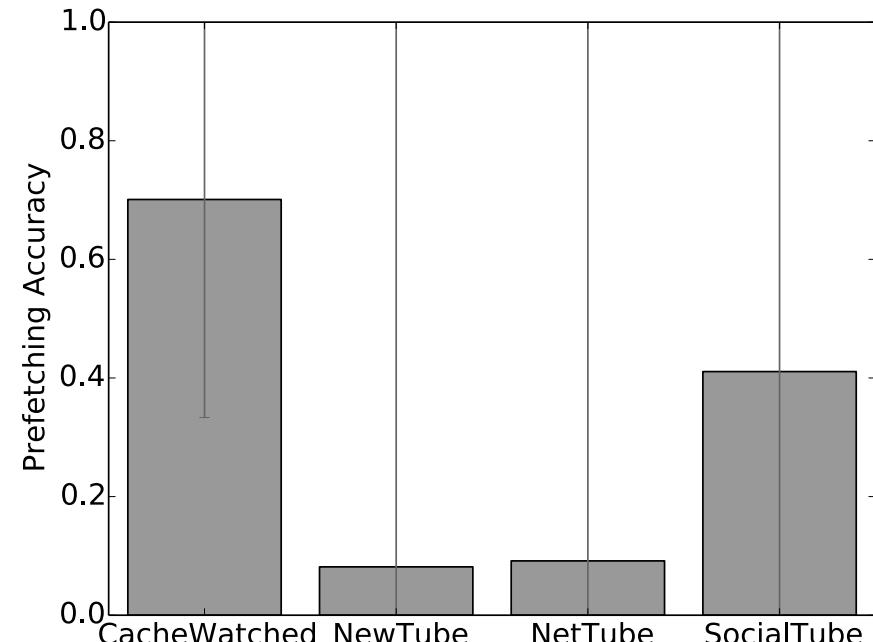


Fig.10: Cache Hit Rate (left) and Prefetching Accuracy (right) on requests in 10s-prefixes; from [Sch15, p.53,55]