

STREAMING ANALYTICS USING CMCD AND CMSD

Final Presentation

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Problem Statement

- Recap on problem statement
- Approached solution: Use of CMCD and CMSD specification

Motivation

- Streaming content as a large part of internet traffic
- Rising user expectations e.g. for video quality and buffer times



Motivation

- Content Delivery Networks (CDNs) try to address user expectations
- Limitations: efficient use of shared bandwidth by multiple clients
- Specific informations are required to address limitations
- One approach: Server and Network Assisted DASH Standard (SAND)
- · Open question: "What information is relevant and actionable?"

Fig 1. Screenshot from workshop 2





Recap on second workshop

- NUStreaming Project
 - CMCD
 - CMSD
- Unified Media CMSD
- Comparative Evaluation





NUStreaming CMSD

- Used CMCD implementation given by dash.js client
- Server and client implementation
- Result: Eliminates unnecessary downshifting while reducing both the rebuffering rate and duration

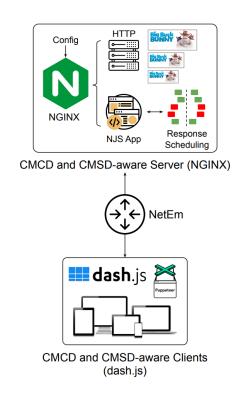


Fig 2. The implemented CMCD-CMSD System (Lim, Akcay, Bentaleb, Begen & Zimmermann, 2022)





What use cases we implemented?

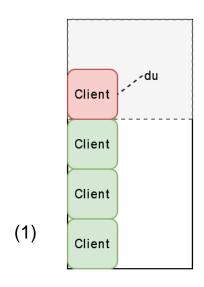
- Two main Use-Cases were selected
- Use-Case 1: Switching between multiple servers for load-balancing
 - Initiated by server with sending of du flag
- Use-Case 2: Limiting the video-bitrate on the client
 - Initiated by server with sending of mb=*value* flag

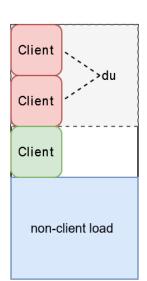




Scenario 1 – Switching / Server-Overload

- Each client provokes a given server load (demo: 20%)
- Server has a threshold, after which it is considered as overloaded (demo: > 60%)
- Server can be overloaded due to another reasons, also by smaller amount of clients
- If a new client will provoke an overload, it will be asked to switch to another server (1)
- If the server is overloaded, it will reduce the number of clients until load becomes normal (2)





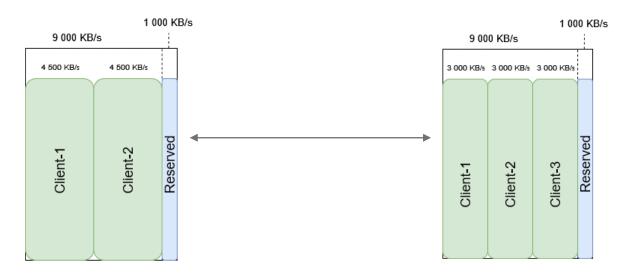
(2)





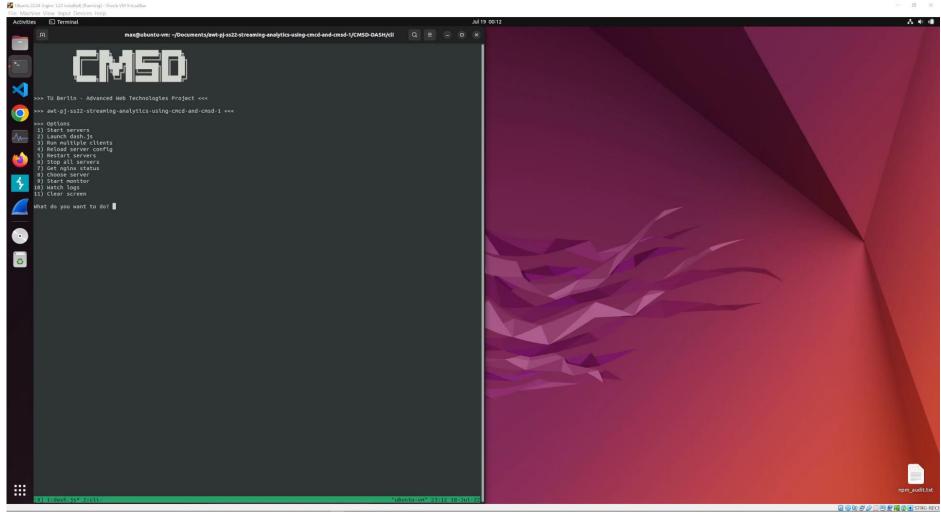
Scenario 2 – Bitrate adaptation

- Server bitrate-throughput is limited (demo: 10 000 KB/s) and is partially reserved (demo: 1 000 KB/s)
- The rest of the throughput is equally divided between all clients
- If a new client arrives, the bitrate-limit for all other clients has to be reduced
- If one of the clients leaves the server, bitrate of all other clients should be also adapted











Last Steps

- Cleanup code
- Add comments
- Write final Documentation
 - Paper
 - Manual





References

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