



Improving Video Quality by Information Sharing

Ion Stoica, CTO
(also at UC Berkeley and Databricks)

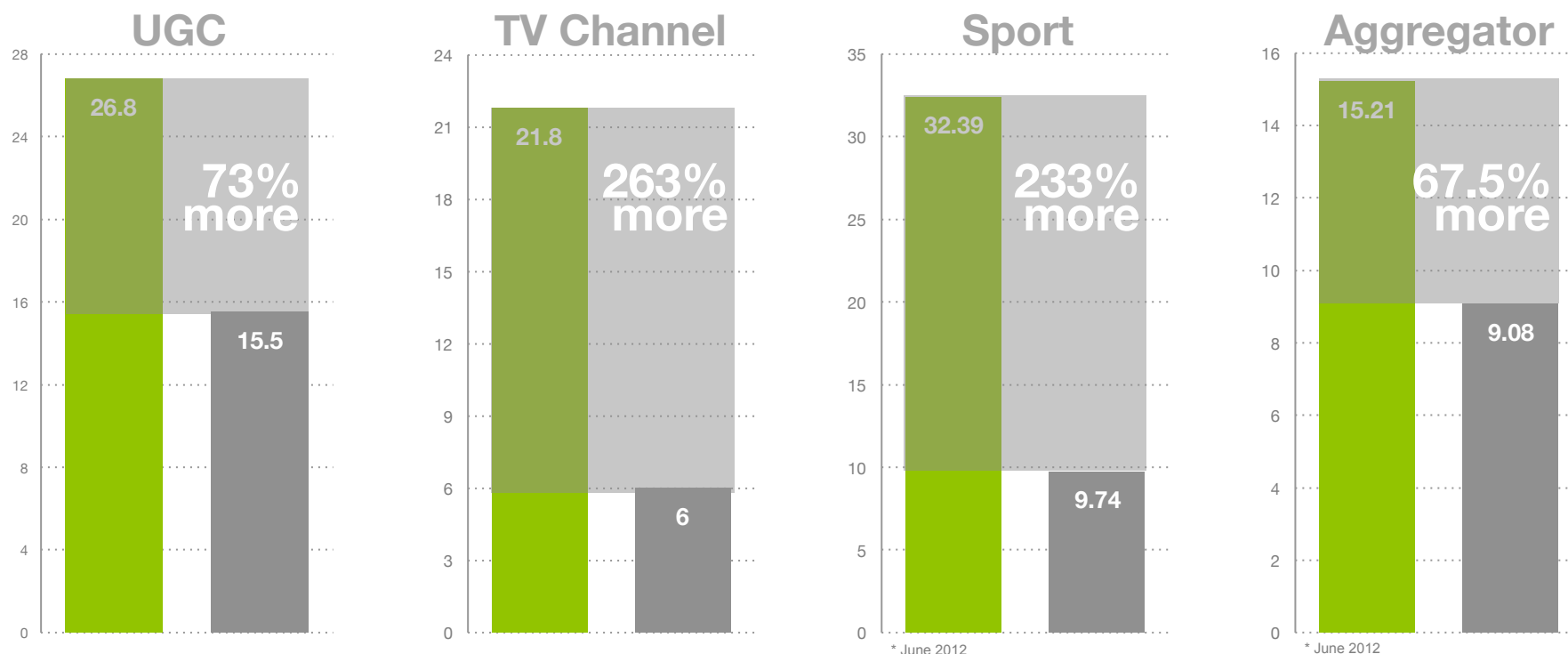
Across many sites



We've seen **3 patterns**

While monitoring more than 4 Billion streams per month

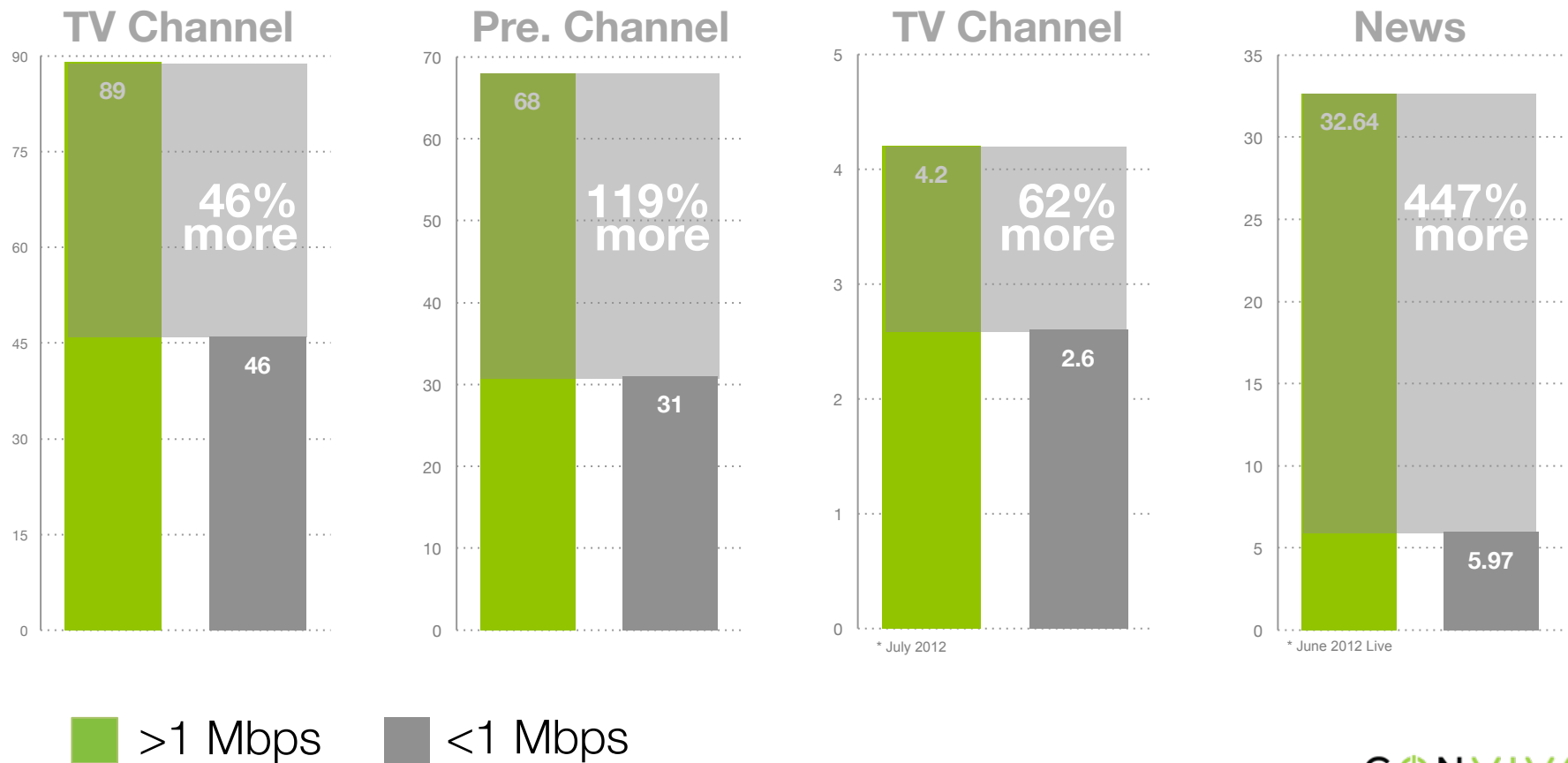
1 Viewers **watch more** when video is **not interrupted**



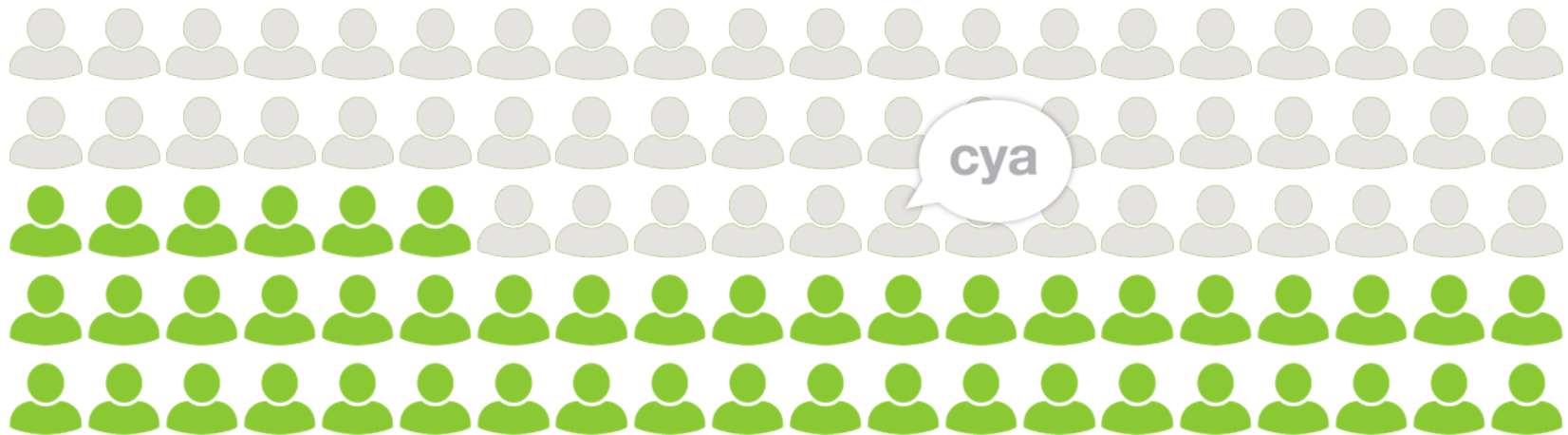
Buffering Impacted Views (BIV): > 2% buffering or > 5s continuous buffering

■ non-BIV ■ BIV

2 Viewers **watch more** when video is **higher definition**

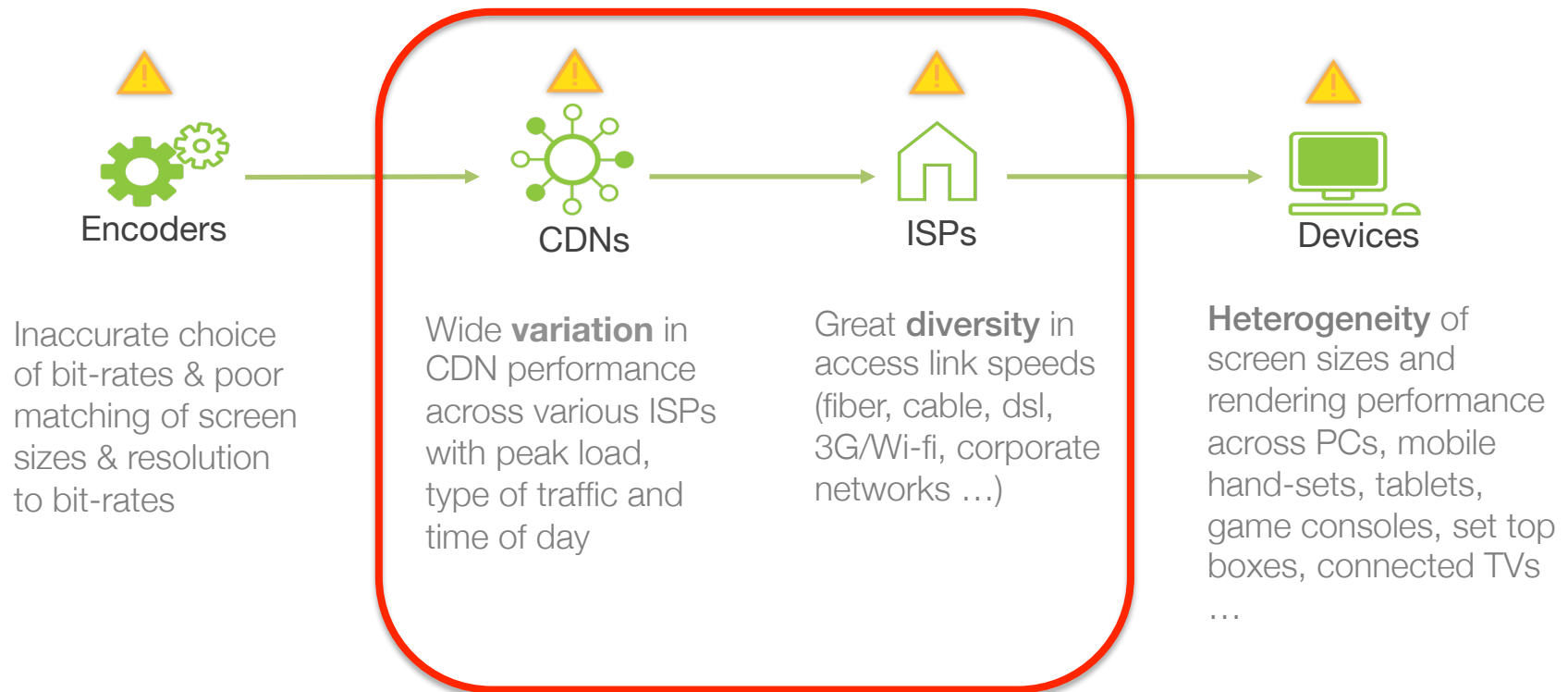


3 Viewers leave and do not return to sites when **video fails to start**



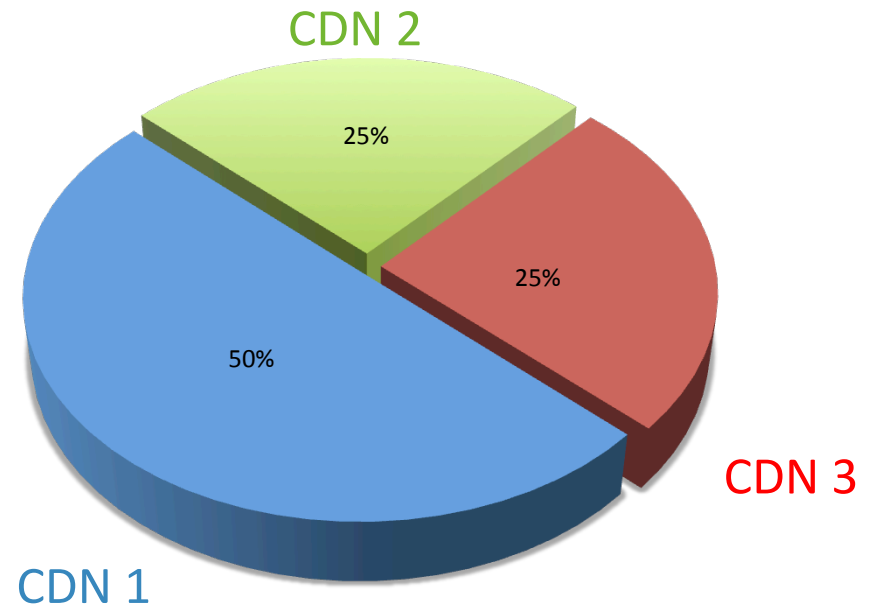
Viewers who experience a single video start-up failure
return **54% less**

Every step of the delivery chain presents unique challenges to delivering video **with low interruptions and high bit-rate**



CDNs Vary in Performance over Geographies and Time

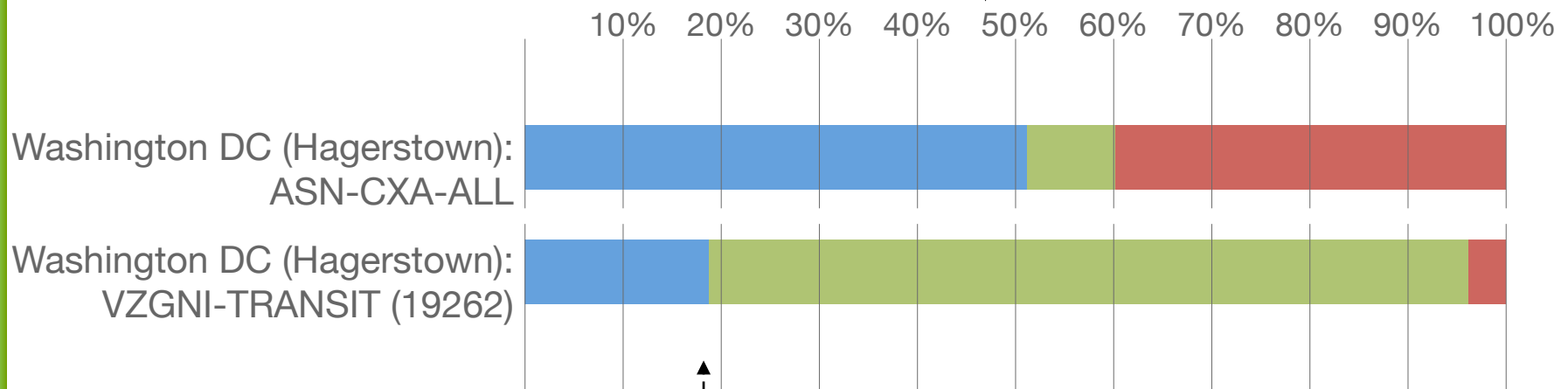
- Metric: buffering ratio
- One month aggregated data-set (2011)
 - Multiple Flash (RTMP) customers
 - Three major CDNs
- 31,744 DMA-ASN-hour with > 100 streams from each CDN
 - DMA: Designated Market Area
- Percentage of DMA-ASN-hour partitions a CDN has lowest buffering ratio



There is no single best CDN across geographies, network, and time

Washington, DC viewer experience differed greatly...

Comcast viewers got the best streams from **CDN 1** 51% of the time and only 9% from **CDN 2**

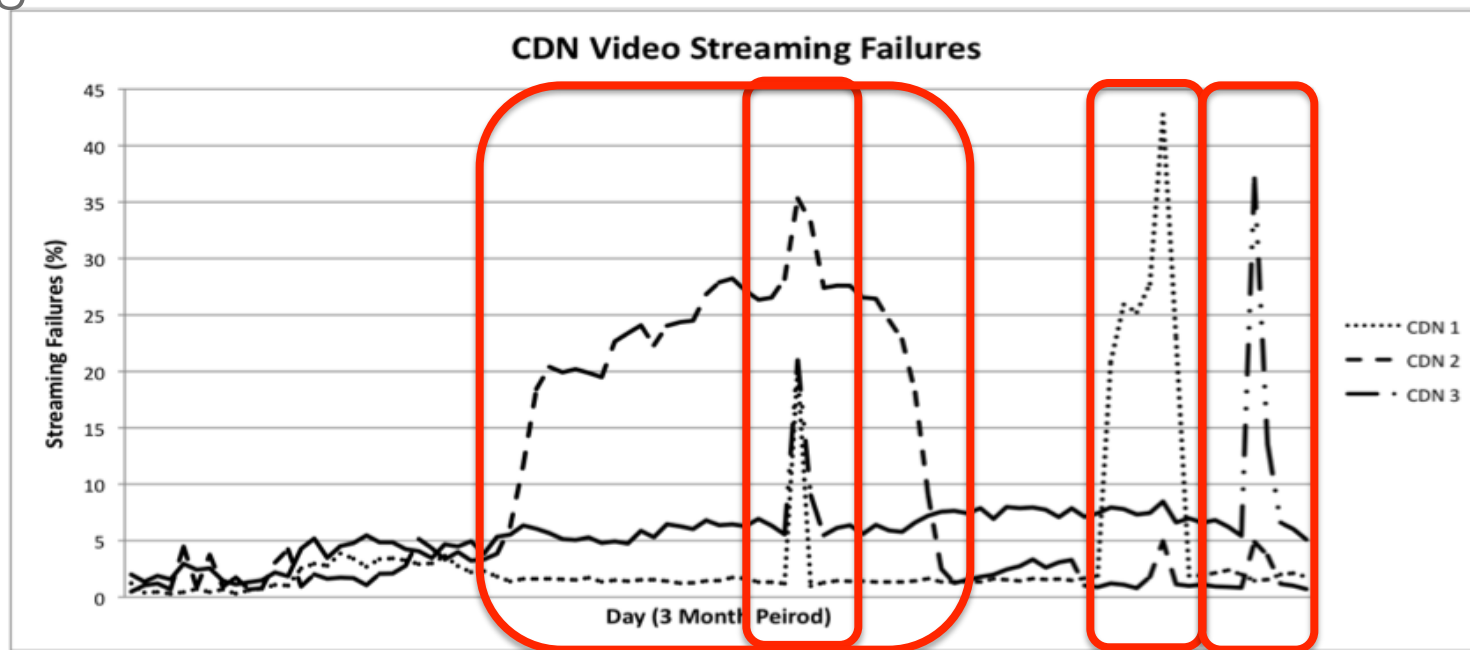


Verizon users got the best streams from **CDN 1** only 17% of the time and 77% from **CDN 2**

There is no single best CDN in the same geographic region or over time

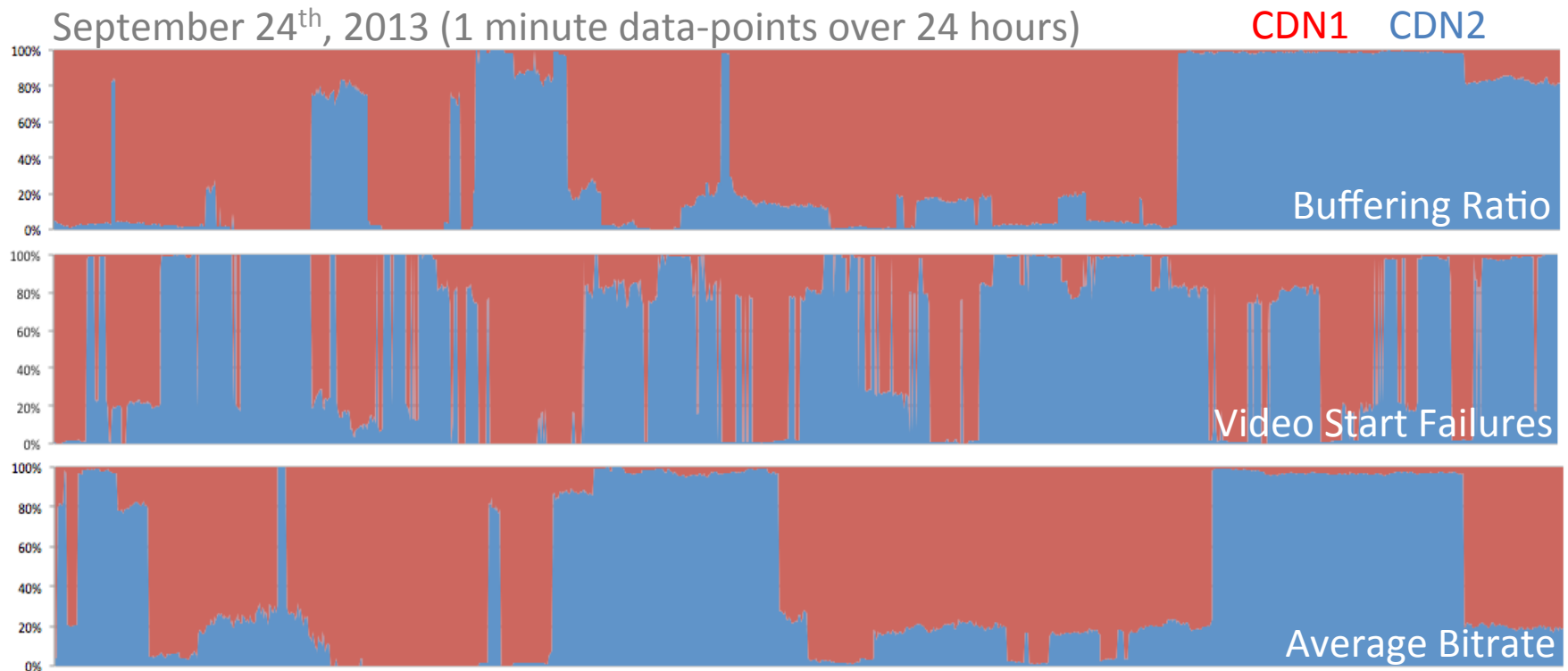
CDN Streaming Failures Are Common Events

- ⌚ % of stream failures: % of streams with video start failures
- ⌚ Three months dataset (May-July, 2011) for a premium customer using Flash



CDN (relative) performance varies greatly over time

Performance Changes Minute-by-minute



🔌 For the same ISP, CDN performance varies minute by

Different quality metrics no always correlated

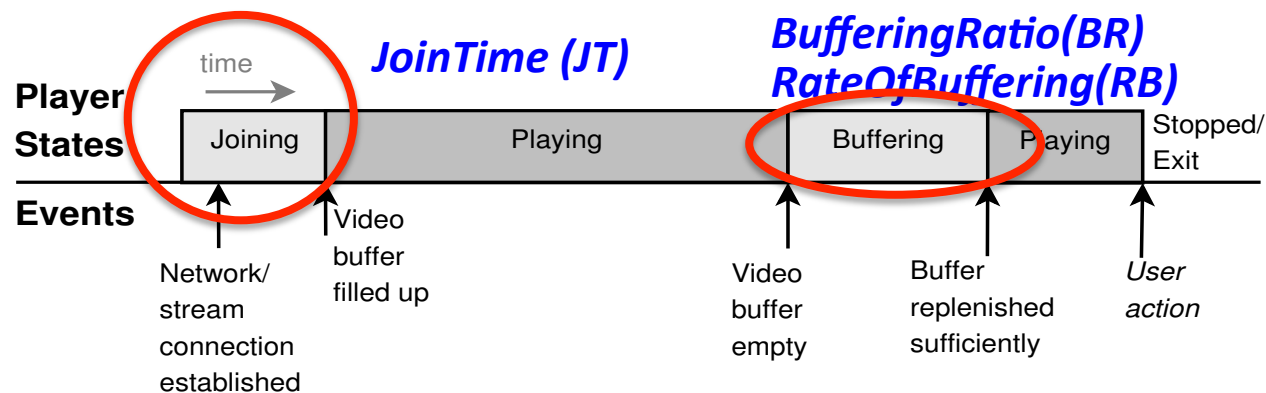
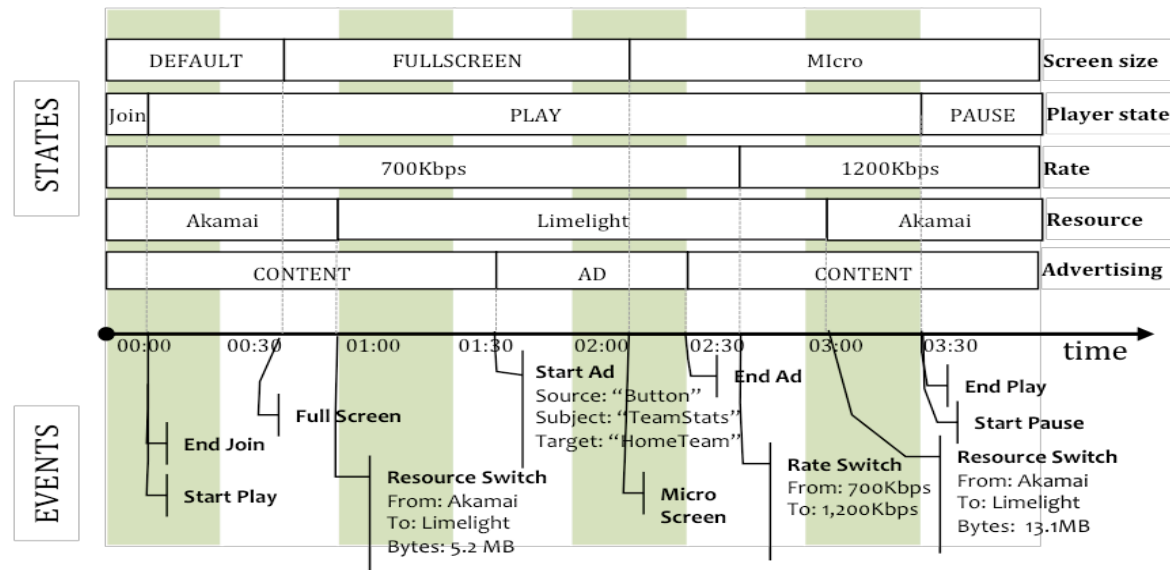
Conviva Approach to Optimize Viewer Experience

Viewer Centric Position



- ⌚ True end-point sensor to see what the viewer sees and inform the source in real time

Real-time Measurement from Every Viewer



Conviva Approach to Optimize Viewer Experience

Viewer Centric Position



- Ⓢ True end-point sensor to see what the viewer sees and inform the source in real time

Continuous Optimization



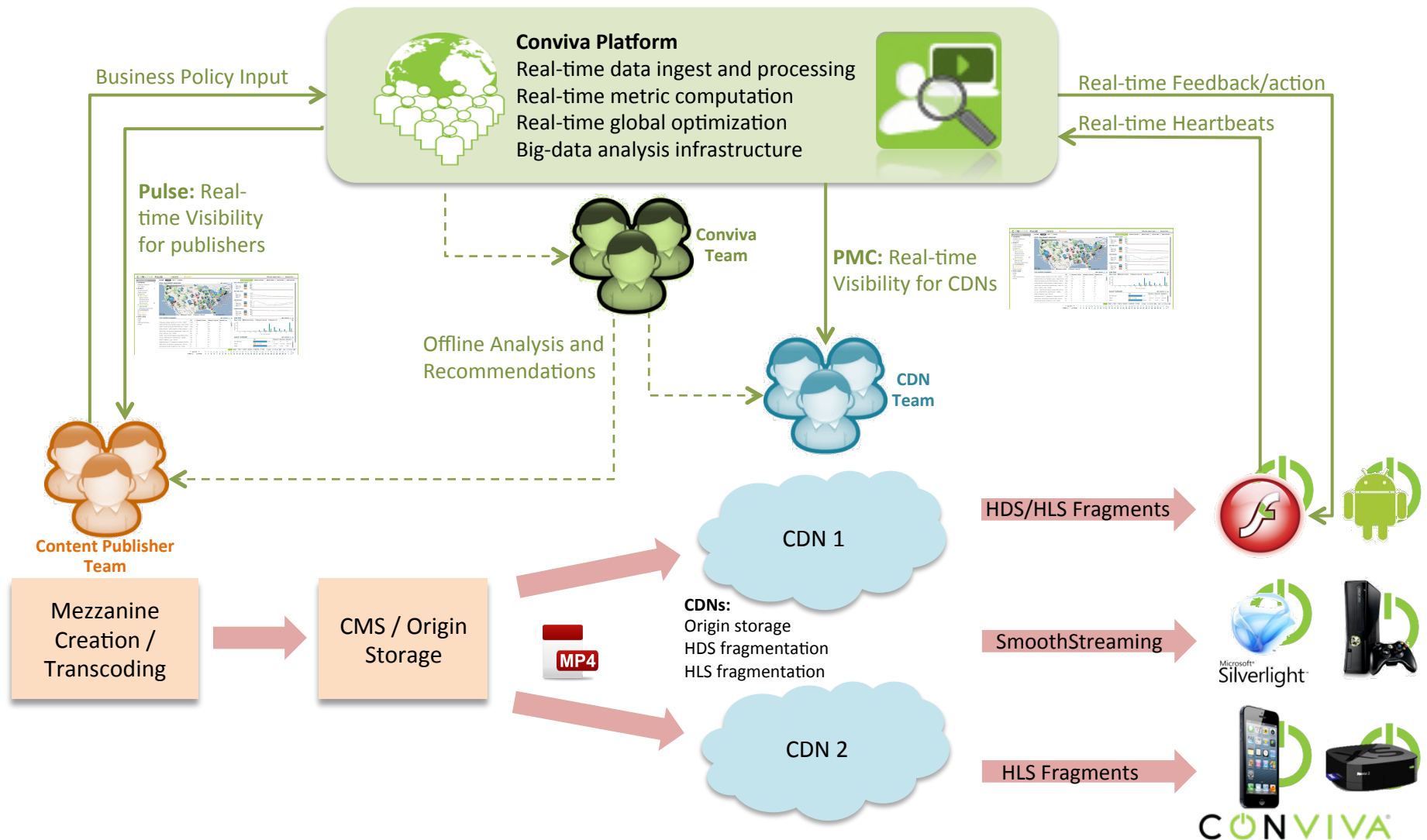
- Ⓢ Adjustments to streams every second to account for local environment and Internet variables

Global View and Policy Control

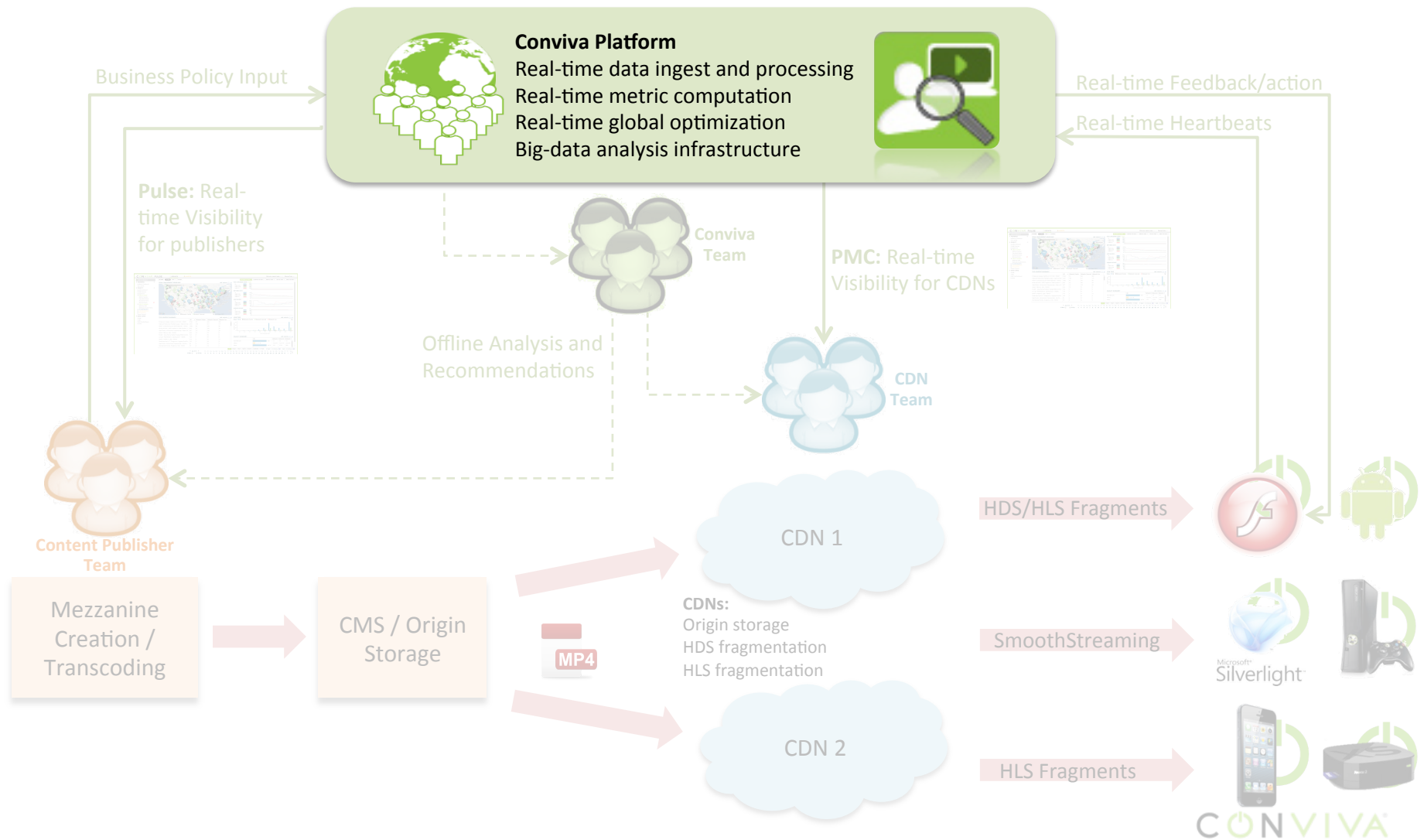


- Ⓢ Dynamic policy control based on real-time patterns across viewers, affiliates, and networks

IP Video Streaming Architecture



IP Video Streaming Architecture



Conviva Platform

Continuous real-time measurements from every client



Real-time Global Data Aggregation and Correlation (Streaming Map-reduce)

Historical Data Aggregation and Analysis (Hadoop+Hive+Spark)

Real-time Alerts

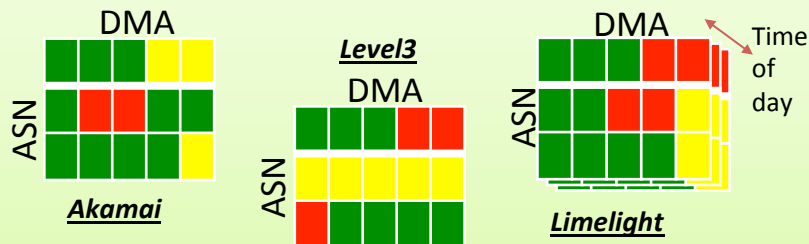
Real-time and historical Insights

Global Inference, Decision & Policy Engine

Real-time global optimizations

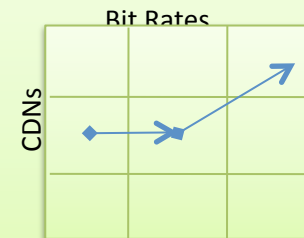


Localize issues by region, network, CDN, and time



Inference & Prediction Engine

Decision Engine



Optimize viewer performance by selecting the best option within the set of bit rates and CDNs

Conviva Platform

Continuous real-time measurements from every client



Real-time Global Data Aggregation and Correlation (Streaming Map-reduce)

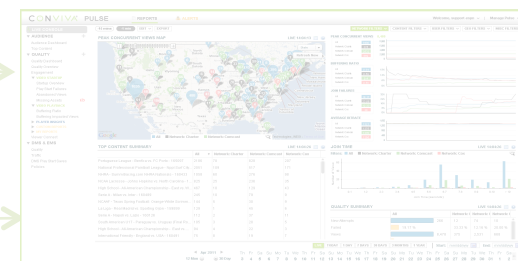
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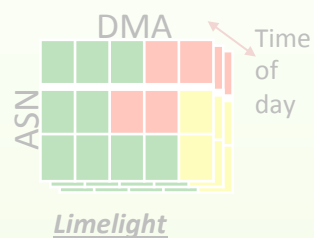
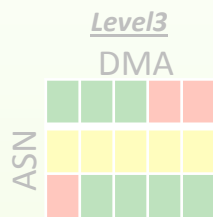
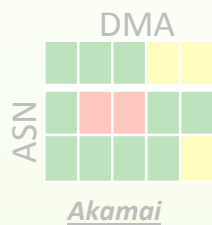
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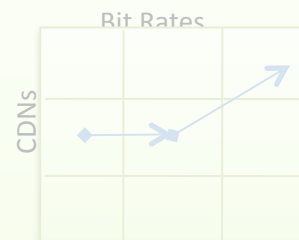


Localize issues by region, network, CDN, and time



Inference & Prediction Engine

Decision Engine



Optimize viewer performance by selecting the best option within the set of bit rates and CDNs

Key Idea behind Inference & Prediction Engine

Share quality information across views

Use quality information from existing views to **predict**

- performance of new viewers at join time
- performance of existing views if we were to switch bitrate or CDN

Create a model consisting of a set of **decision tables**

Reactively adapting after failure too late!

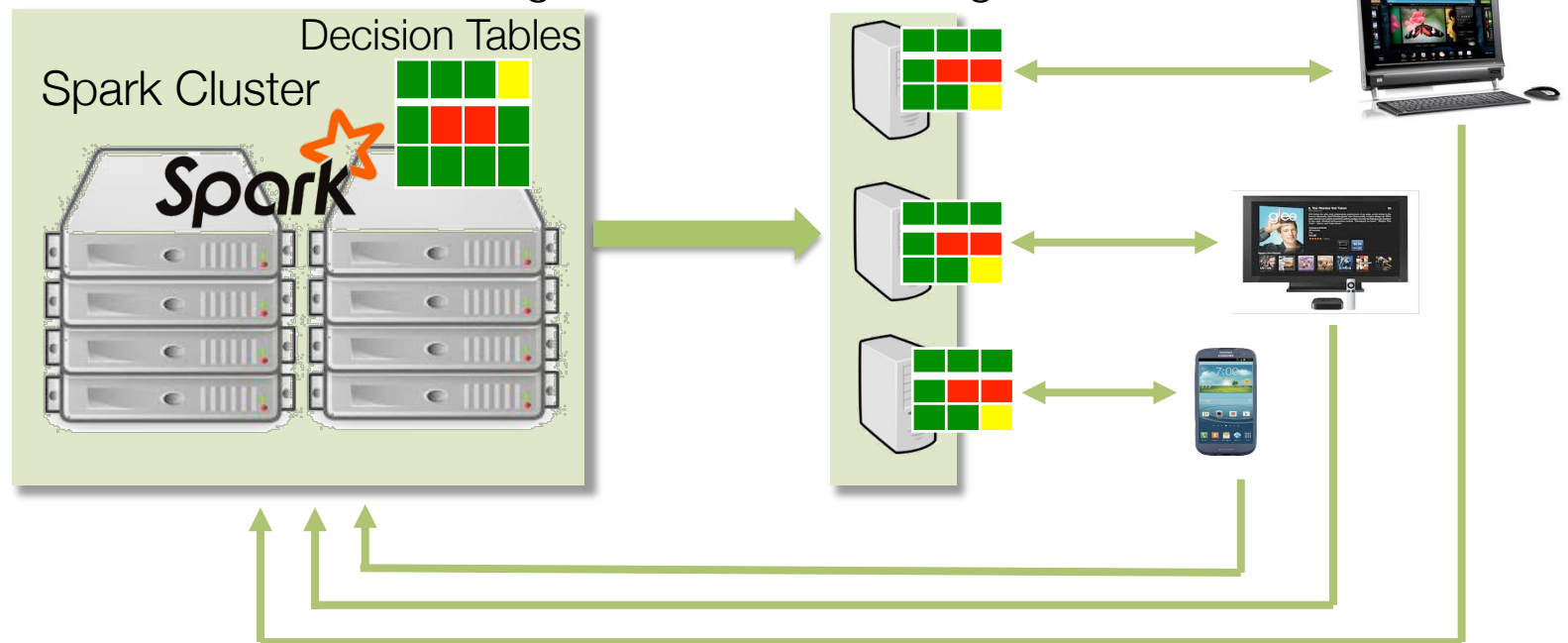
Inference and Decision Engines

Update decision tables every
1min (5-8 sec processing)

Make decisions in
constant time (**<1ms**)

Inference & Prediction Engine

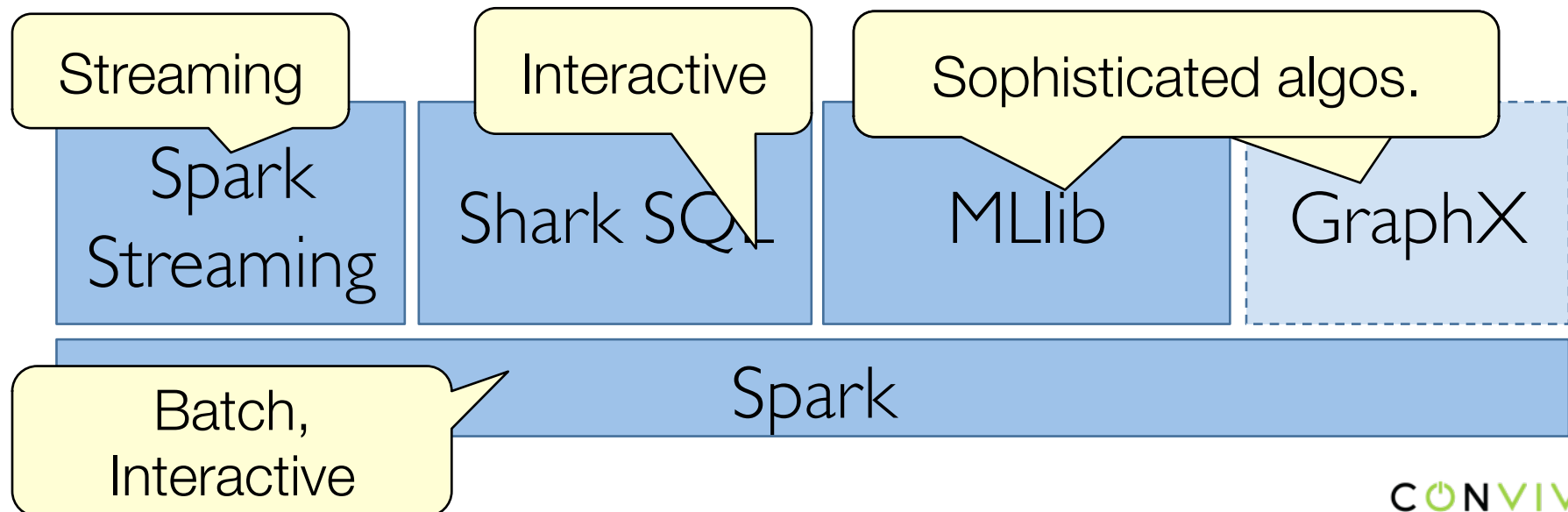
Decision Engine



Spark



- In-memory computation engine
 - APIs in Scala, Python, Java
- Unifies **batch**, **streaming**, **interactive** computations
 - Powerful machine learning (MLlib) and soon graph (GraphX) libraries
- Used by tens of companies including Yahoo!, Intel

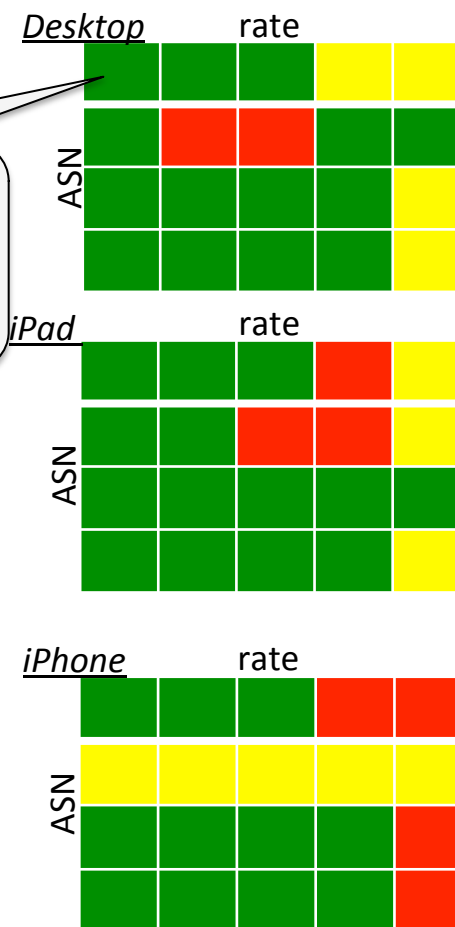


Use Case 1: Best Starting Bit Rate for Single CDN

Pick the best starting bit rate based on decision tables...

- Device
- Connection type (3G, 4G, wifi)
- Geo (DMA)
- ASN
- Protocol
- Player version
- Etc.

Quality (e.g., buf ratio)
of desktop users in
 $ASN[1] \times rate[1]$



Use Case 1: Best Starting Bit Rate for Single CDN

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- Etc.

For an iPad in ASN[1] select highest bit rate providing good quality (i.e., rate[3])

<u>Desktop</u>		rate			
ASN					

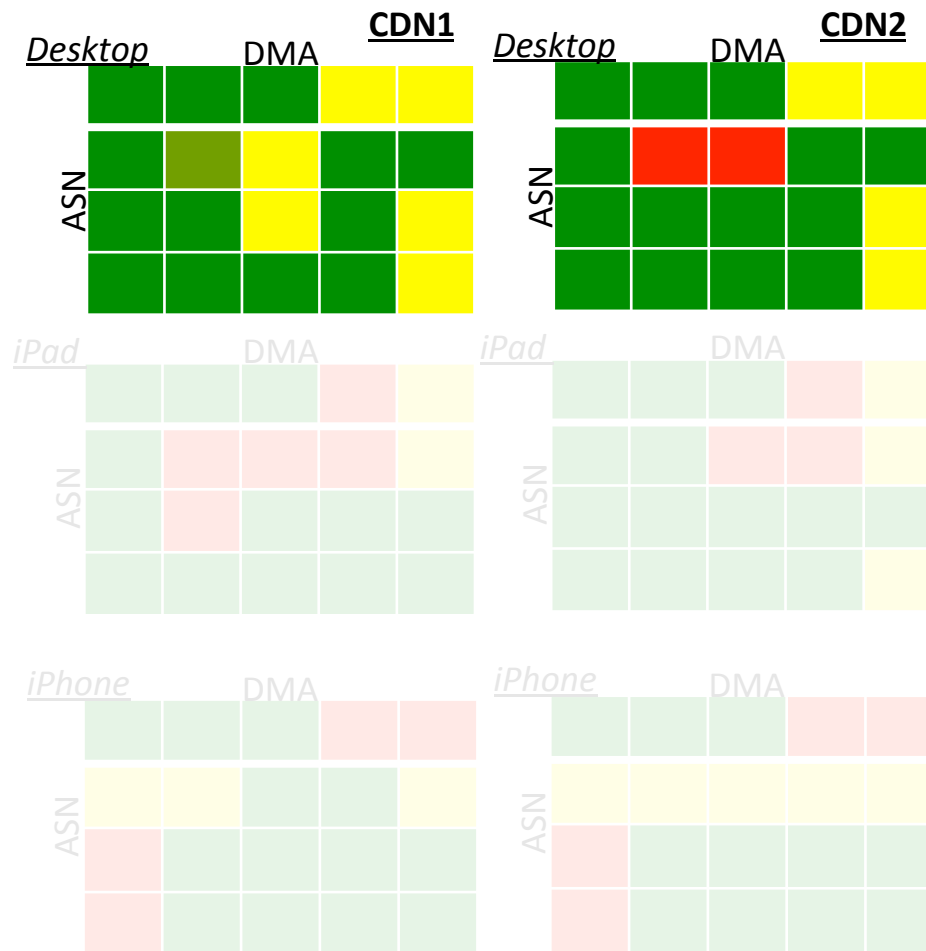
<u>iPad</u>		rate			
ASN					

<u>iPhone</u>		rate			
ASN					

Use Case 2: Best Starting CDN for Multi-CDNs

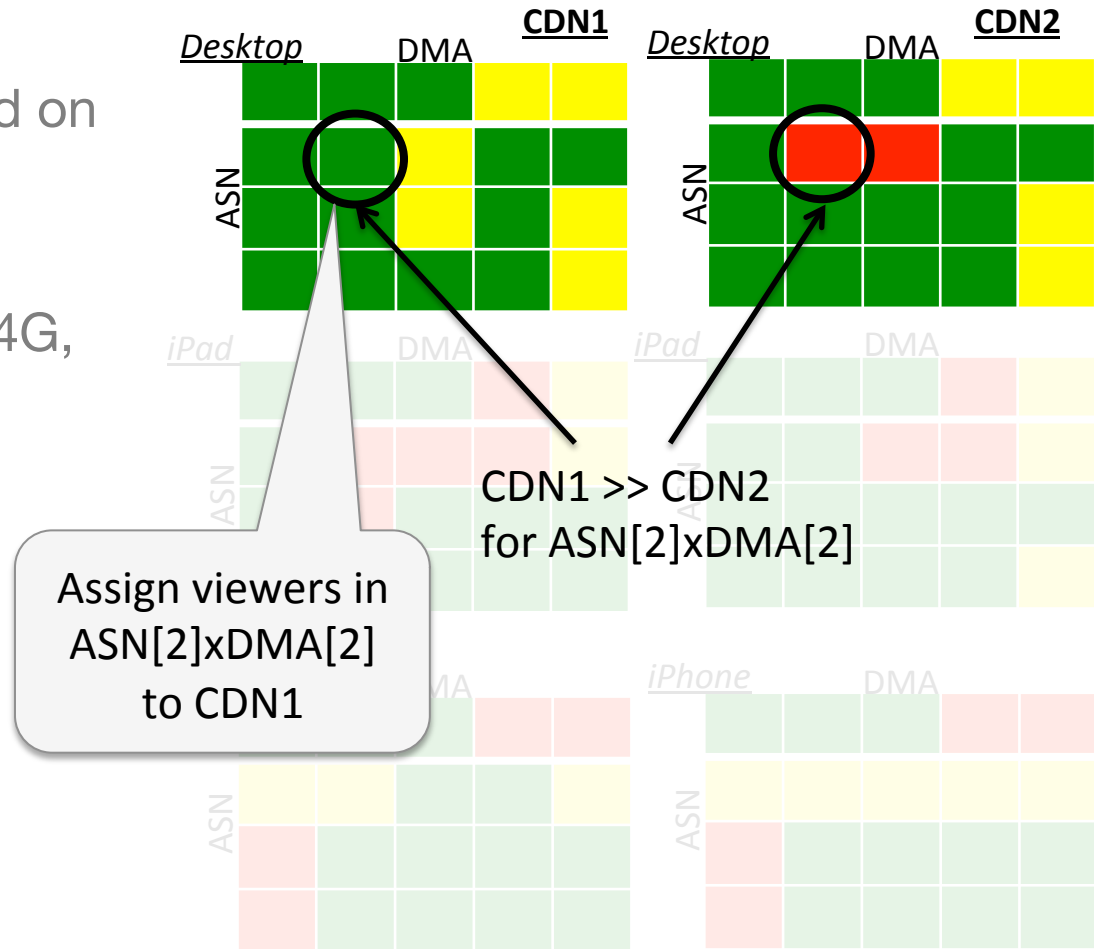
Pick the best CDN based on decision tables...

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- Etc.

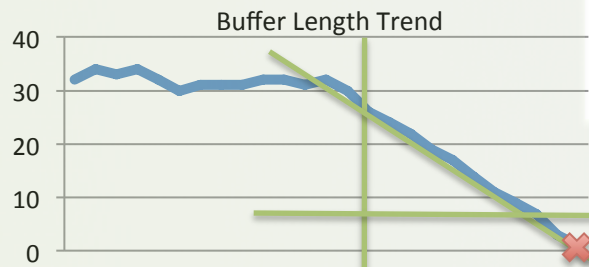
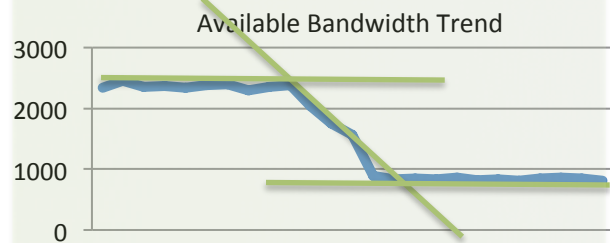


Pick the best CDN based on decision tables...

- Device
- Connection type (3G, 4G, wifi)
- Geo (DMA)
- ASN
- Protocol
- Player version
- Etc.



Use Case 3: CDN Switch on Quality Degradation



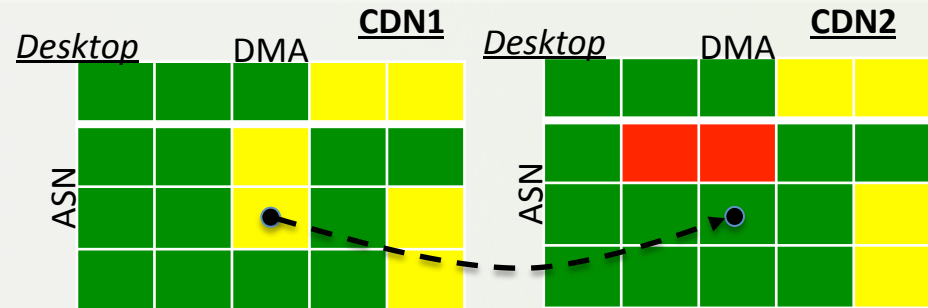
Detect and track buffer drop and bandwidth trends and take action to prevent buffering

Client centric predictive algorithms track recent trends in
available bandwidth,
buffer length,
rendering performance ...
and predict quality problems

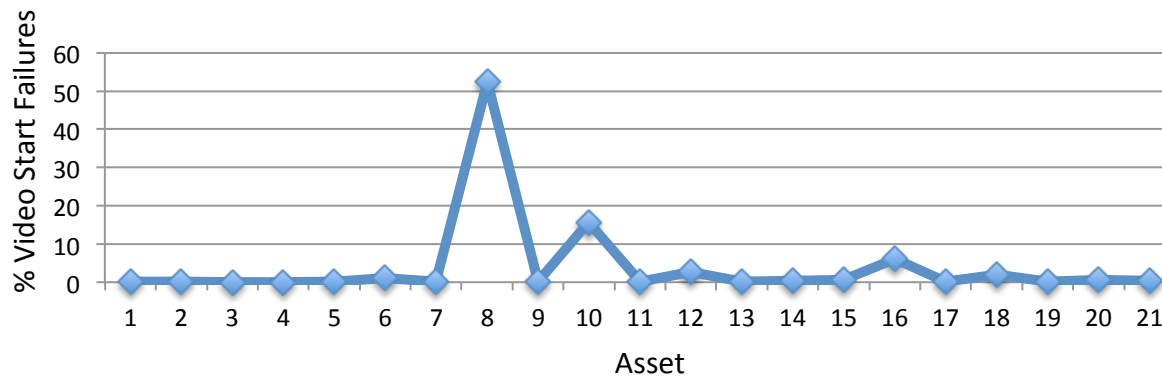


Global Inference & Prediction algorithms track global trends by
geography,
network (ASN),
CDN...
identify anomalies and predict quality of views

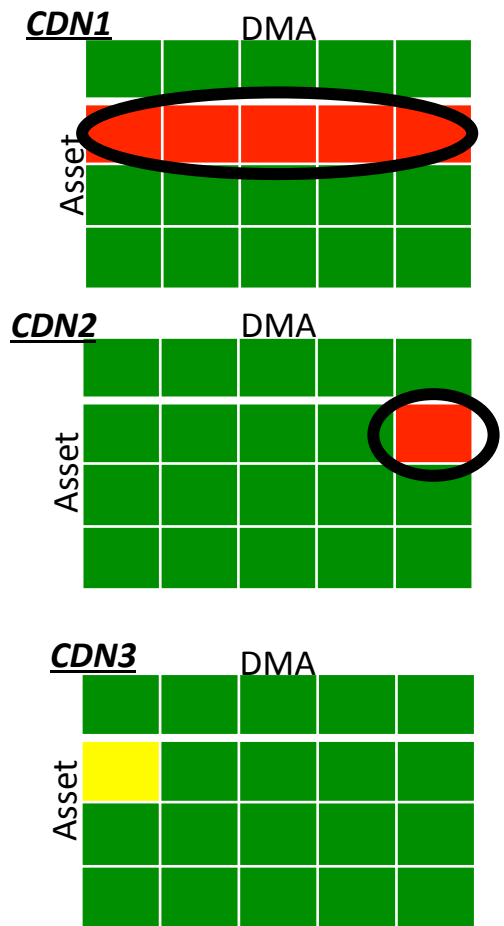
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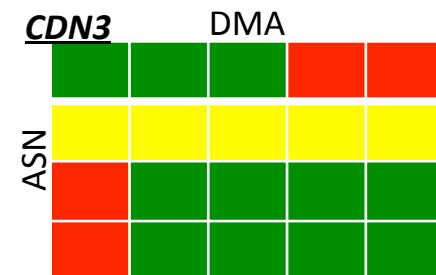
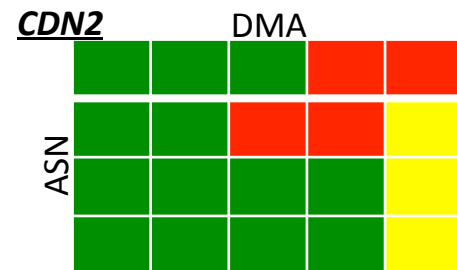
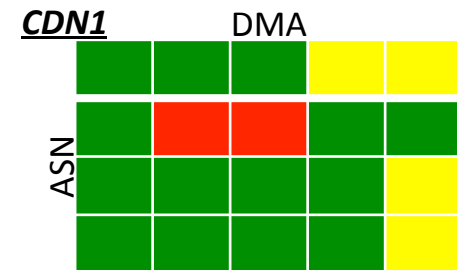
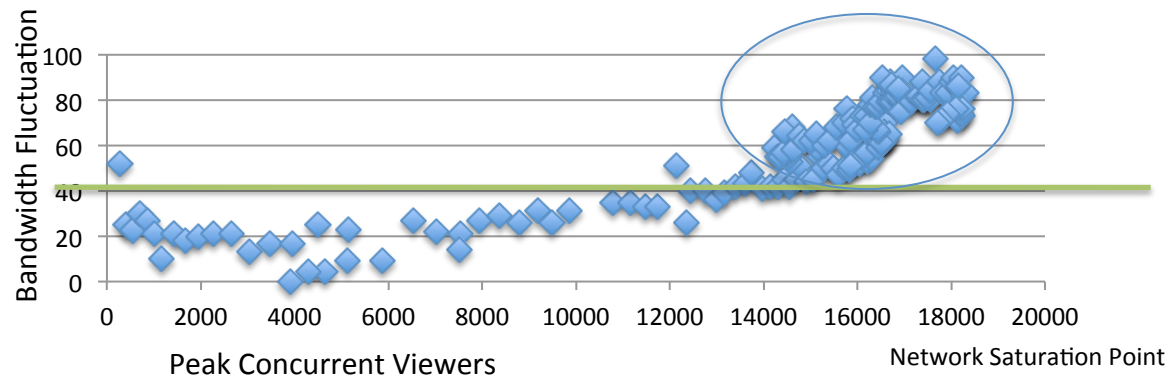
Use Case 4: Asset Publishing and Caching Issues



Global inference algorithms track individual asset failures by
device
geography,
network (ASN),
CDN...
and identify any regional anomalies

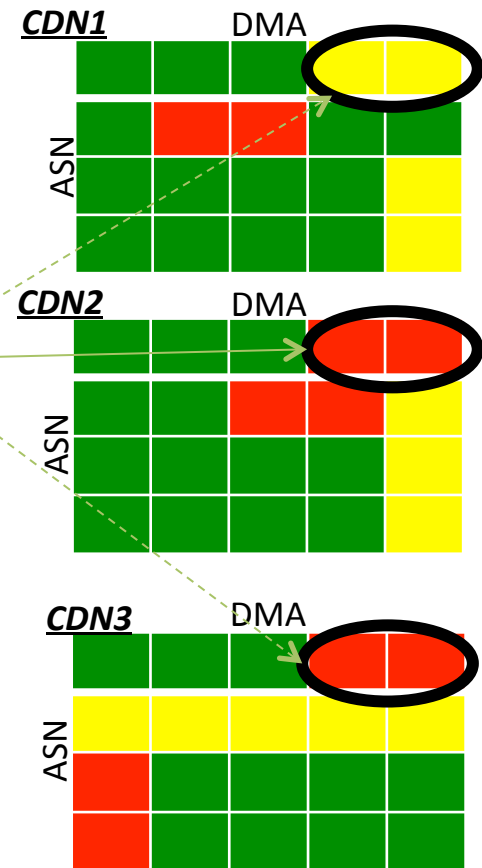
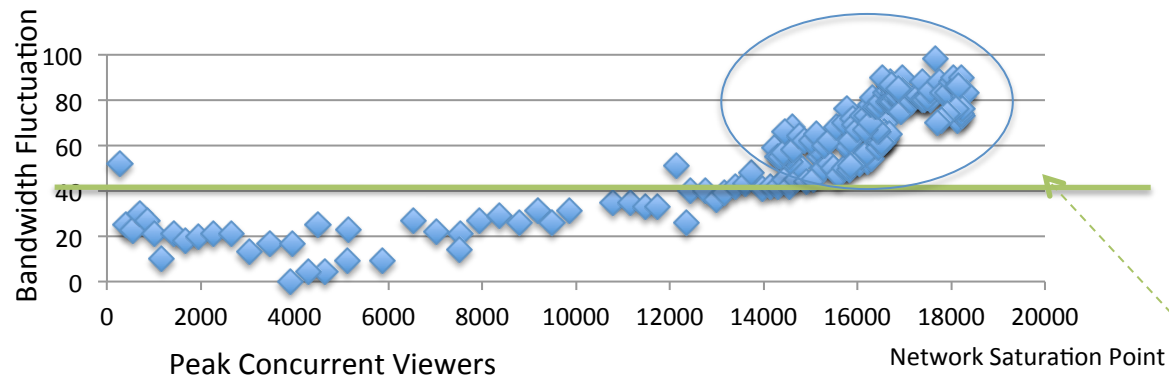


Use Case 5: ISP Saturation



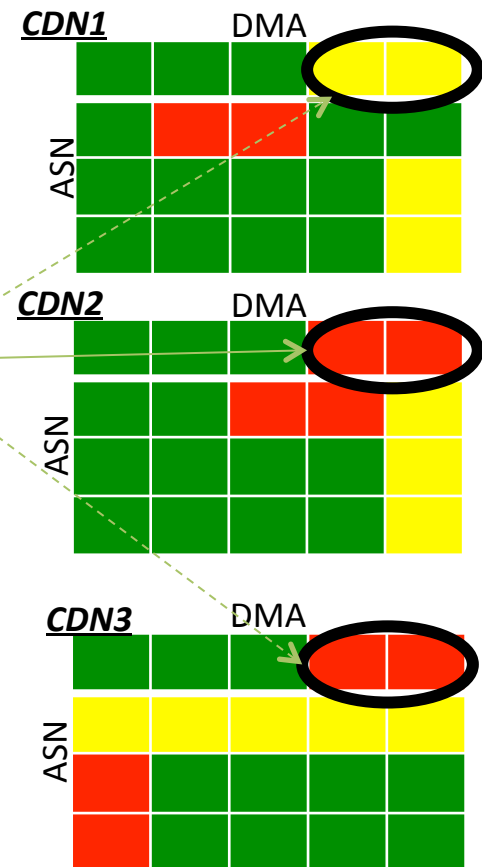
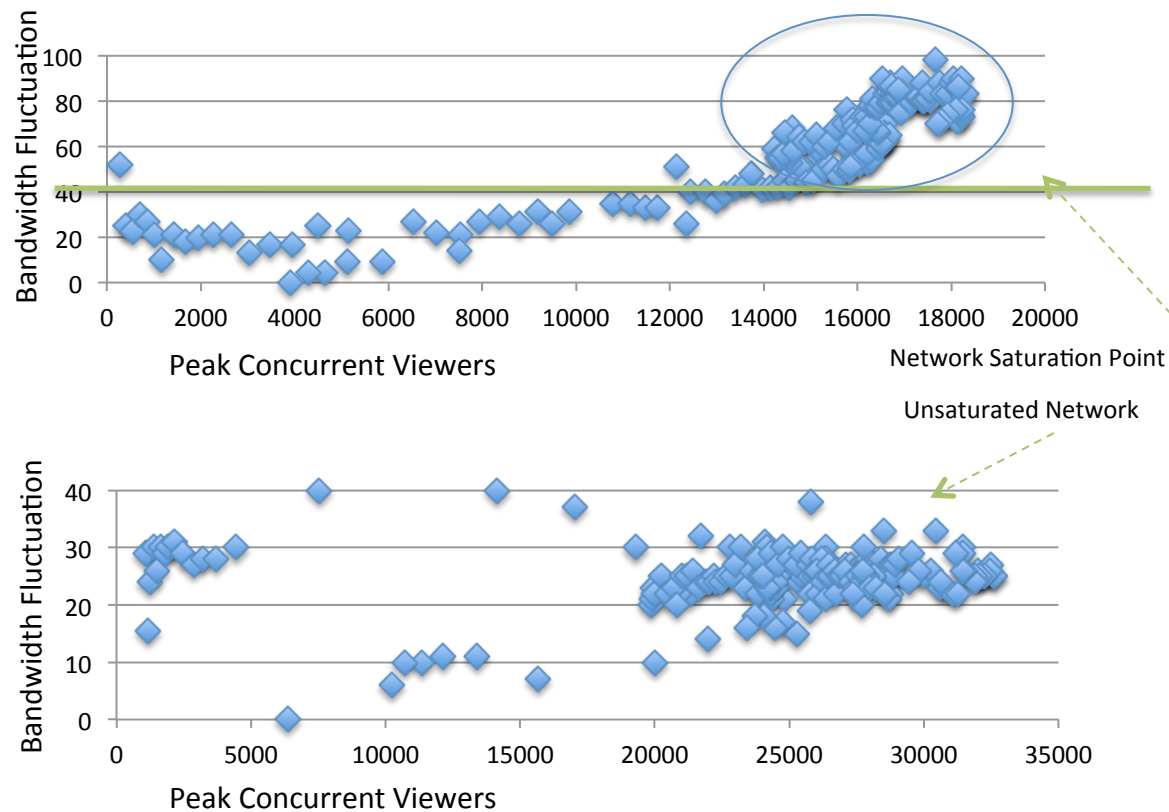
This ASN/DMA is saturated on all three CDNs → Don't switch CDN. Reduce bit rates and maintain

Use Case 5: ISP Saturation



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Use Case 5: ISP Saturation

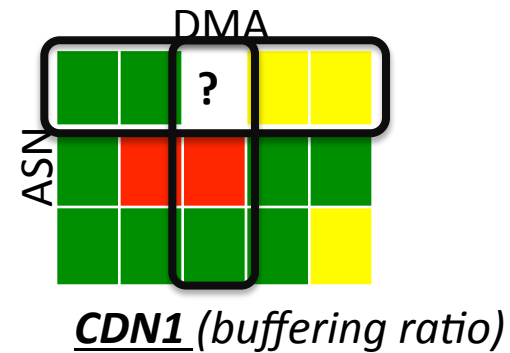


This ASN/DMA is saturated on all three CDNs. Don't switch CDN. Reduce bit rates and maintain

Challenges

⚡ What happens if a partition doesn't have enough data?

- 1) Spatial aggregation
 - Which partition use for prediction?

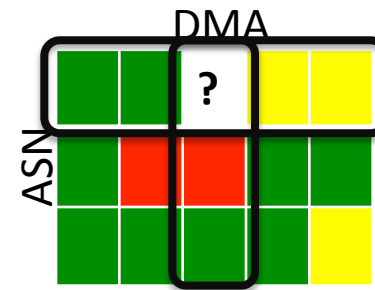


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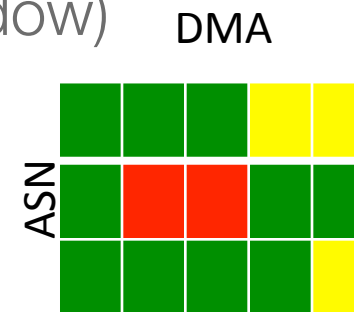
- Which partition use for prediction?



CDN1 (buffering ratio)

2) Temporal aggregation (increase window)

- What window size?

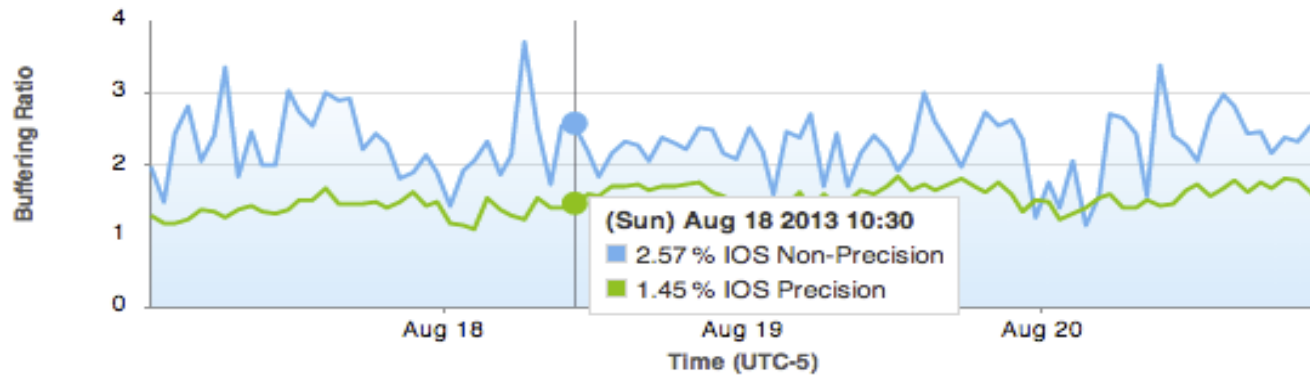


CDN1 (buffering ratio)

Example 1: CDN and Bit Rate Selection

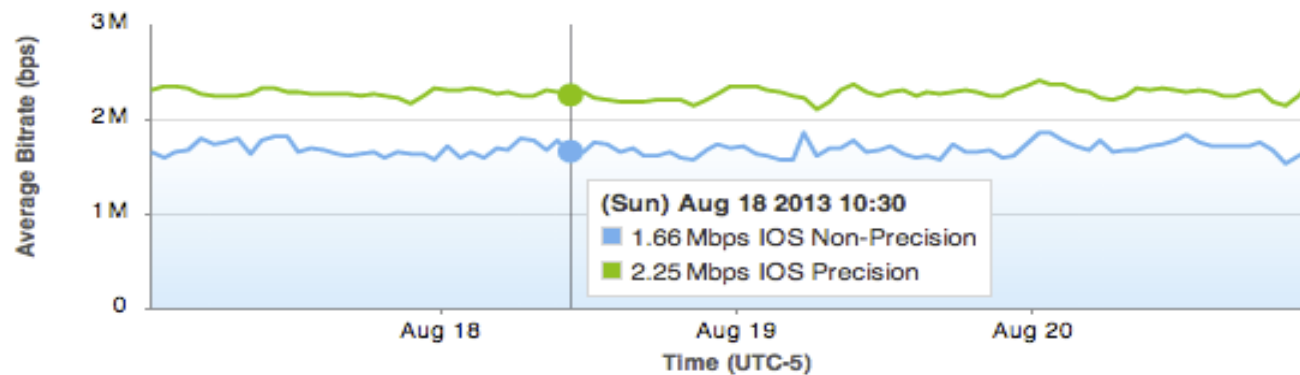
Buffering Ratio

Filters: ■ IOS Non-Precision ■ IOS Precision



Average Bitrate

Filters: ■ IOS Non-Precision ■ IOS Precision



Example 1: Impact on CDN Usage

🔌 ASN 7922 (Comcast) – for all of Aug 19th

Metric	Buffering Ratio	Avg. Bitrate	Video failures
CDN1	1.26 %	2270 K	9.3%
CDN2	1.08 %	2668 K	8.12%
CDN3	1.47 %	2451	9.9%

← Precision picks
CDN2 64%
of the time

🔌 ASN 20057 (AT&T Wireless) for all of Aug 19th

Metric	Buffering Ratio	Avg. Bitrate	Video failures
CDN1	2.12 %	1832 K	10.7%
CDN2	2.46 %	1874 K	11.0%
CDN3	2.09 %	1830 K	9.6%

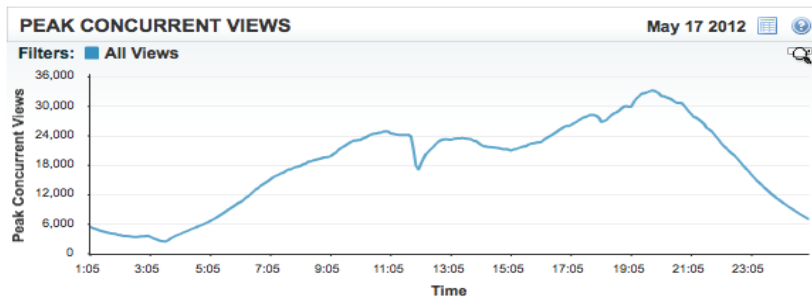
← Precision picks
CDN1 & CDN3
74% of the time

Example 1: Aggregate over 5 Days

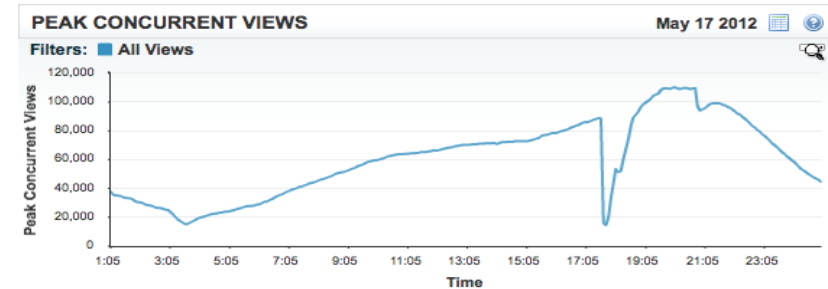
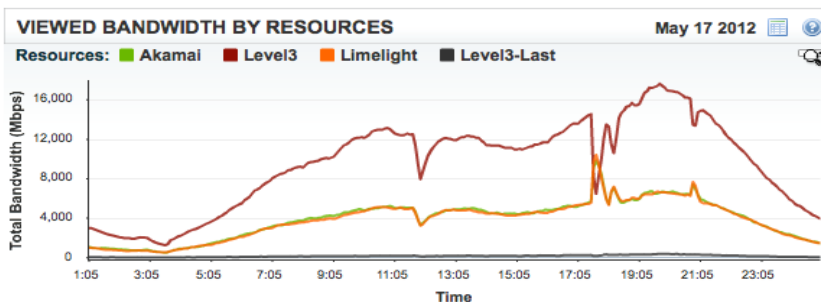
Metric	Non-Precision	Precision	Precision Improvement
Buffering Ratio	2.3 %	1.5 %	33% ↓
Average Bitrate	1692 K	2287 K	35% ↑
Failures and Exits	11.5%	10.6 %	8% ↓
Buffering Impacted Views	13.4%	9.4 %	30% ↓

Example 2: Preserving Quality in Presence of Failures

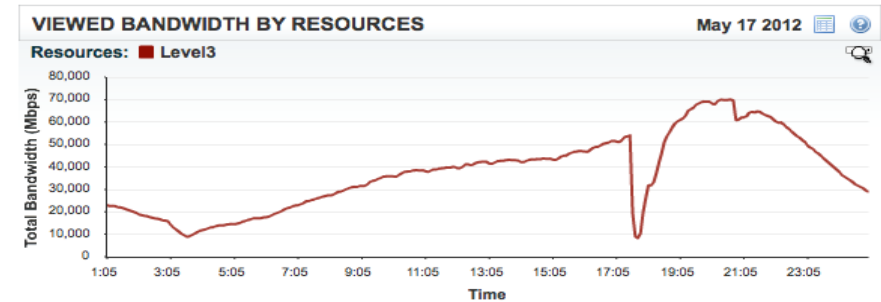
- ⏻ Precision ensures that audience quality is NOT impacted by CDN failures
- ⏻ Content brands and audience are protected
- ⏻ Content owners can be more aggressive in using capacity from CDN vendors



With Precision Video, CDN problem has no effect on viewers



Without Precision Video, CDN problem has big effect on viewers



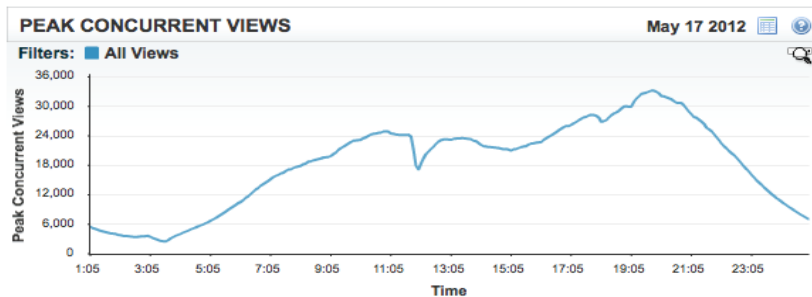
Summary

- ⌚ Key transition of main-stream video to the Internet
- ⌚ Video quality presents opportunity and challenge
 - ⌚ Premium video on big screens → zero tolerance for poor quality
- ⌚ Ability to infer and predict viewer quality key to maximize quality perceived by users
 - ⌚ Reacting after the fact too late!

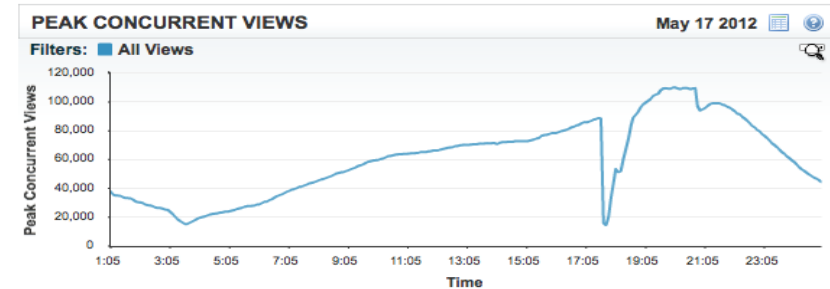
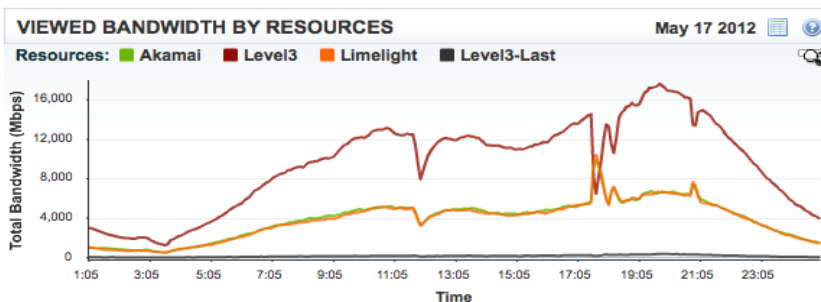


Conviva Precision Protects Brands, Audience & CDN

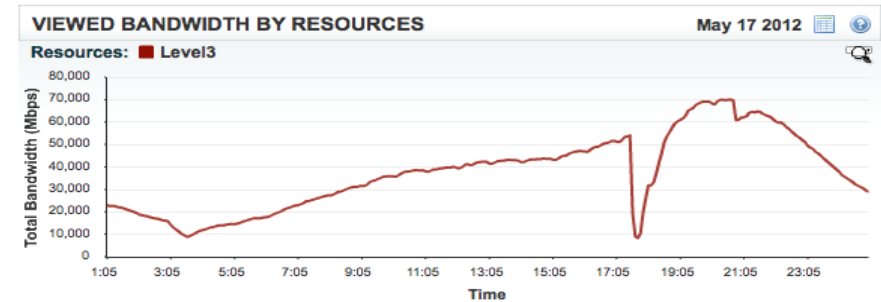
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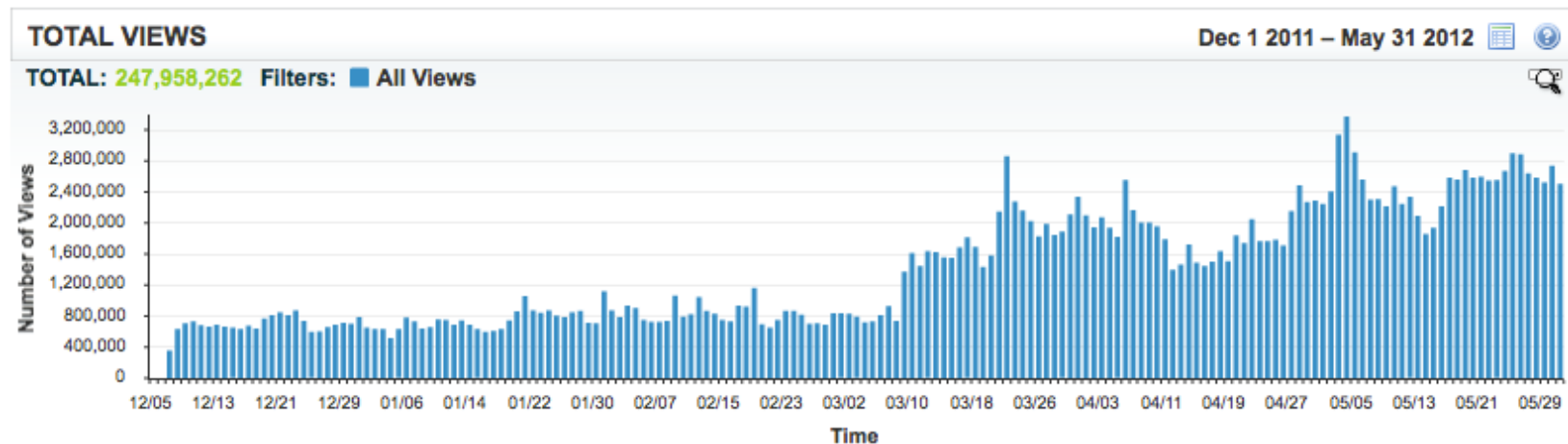
Without Precision Video, CDN problem has big effect on viewers





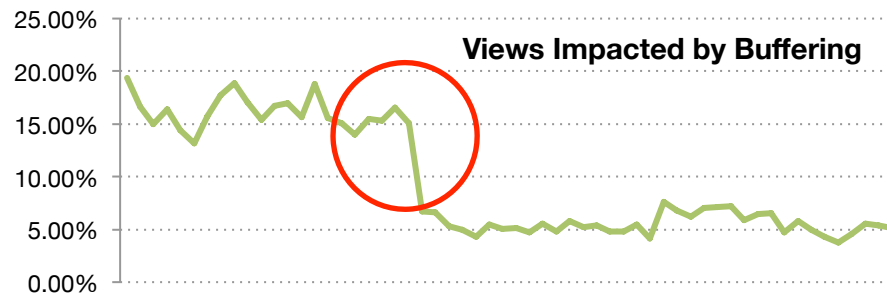
With Conviva Precision, Viewers Watch More, Come Back More Often

VEVO™

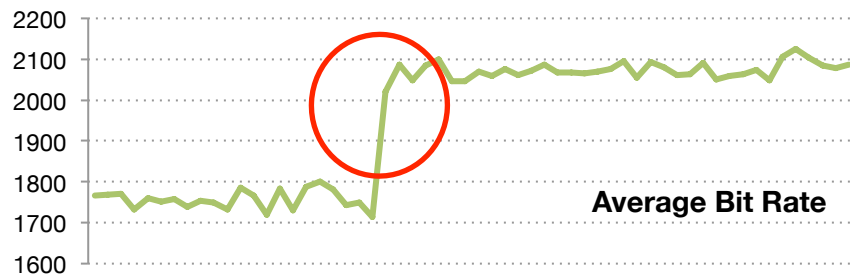


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Lift with Precision



Reduced views impacted by buffering from 16.13% to 5.56%



Increased average bitrate from 1.7 mbps to 2.1 mbps

First Full Month Results

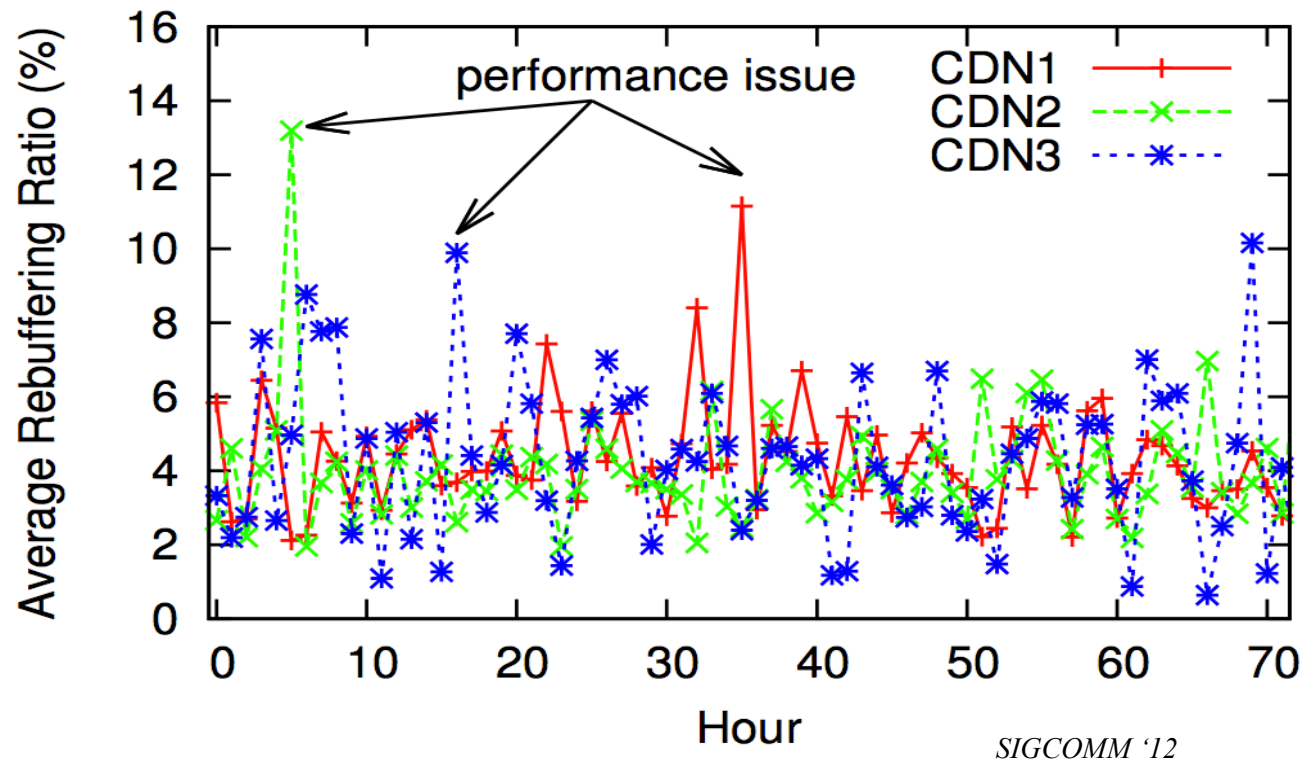
Audience	Views	19%
	Uniques	15%
	Viewed Minutes	36%
	Minutes per View	14%
	Minutes per Unique	18%

Raised engagement by 36%

The Truth

🔌 Video delivery over the internet is hard

- CDN variability makes it nearly impossible to deliver high quality all the time with just one CDN



SIGCOMM '12

CONVIVA

The Idea

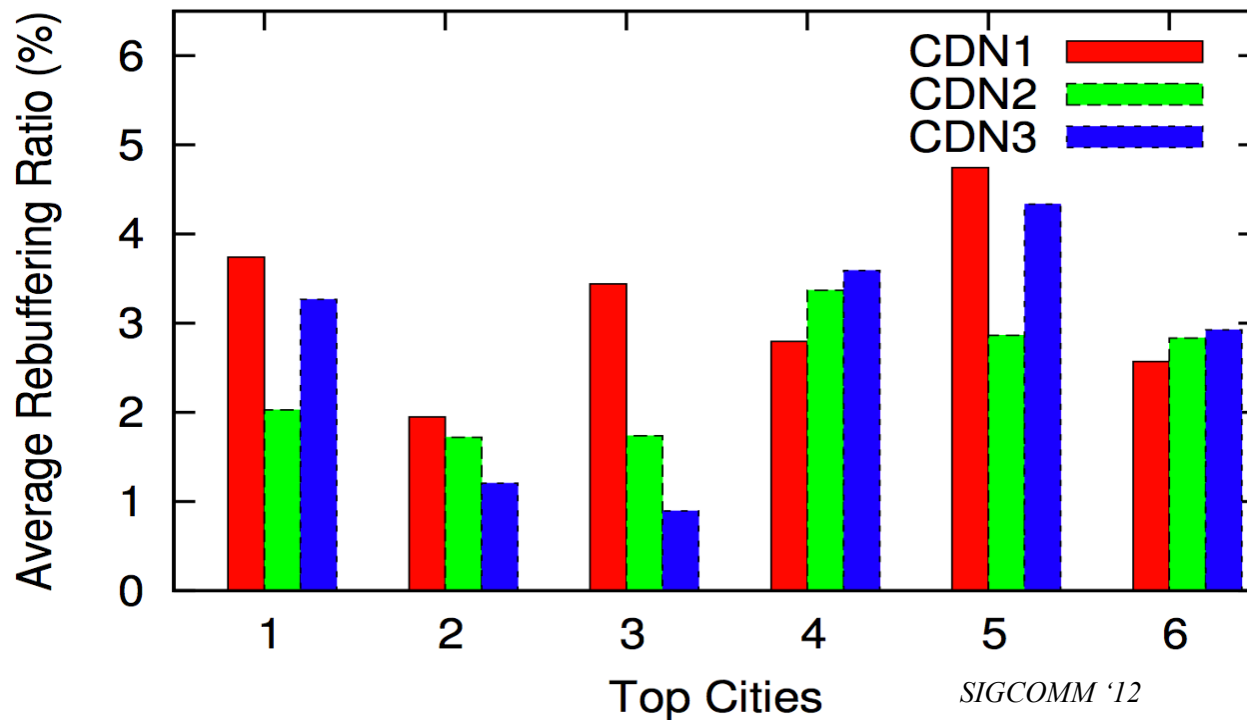
- ⌚ Where there is heterogeneity, there is room for optimization
- ⌚ For each viewer we want to decide what CDN to stream from
- ⌚ But it's difficult to model the internet, and things can rapidly change over time
- ⌚ So we will make this decision based on the real-time data that we collect



The Truth

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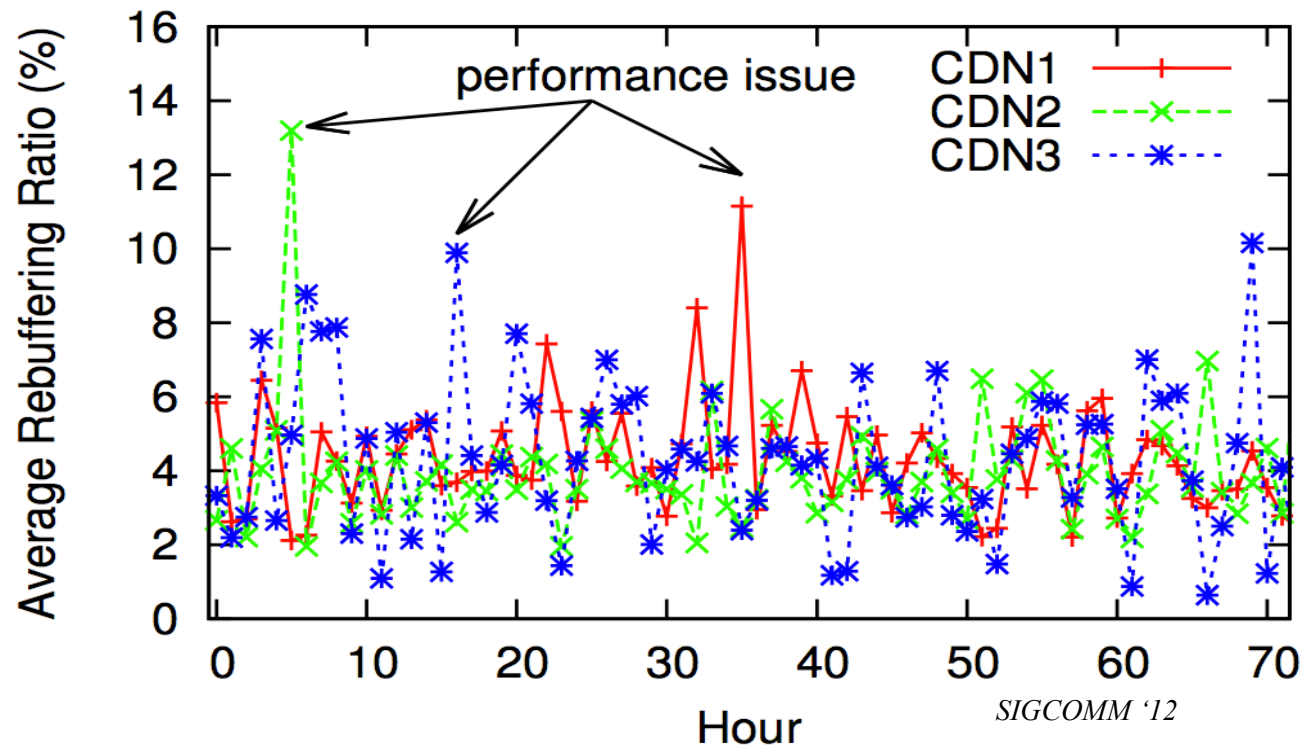
- CDN variability makes it nearly impossible to deliver high quality everywhere with just one CDN



The Truth

🔌 Video delivery over the internet is hard

- CDN variability makes it nearly impossible to deliver high quality all the time with just one CDN

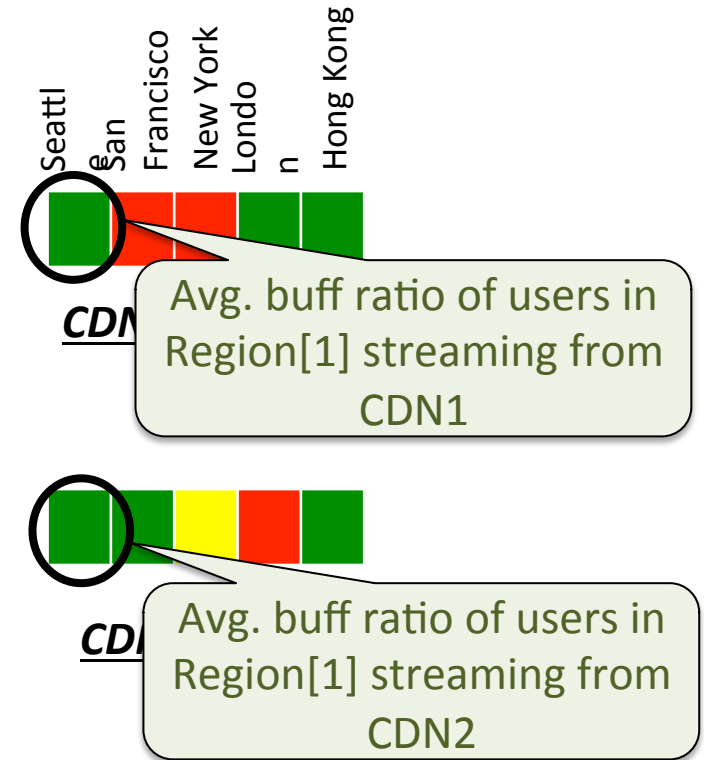


The Idea

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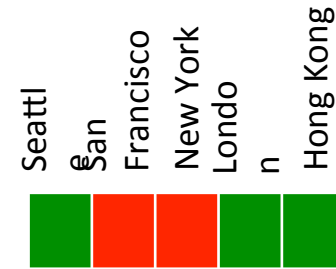
The Idea

- ⌚ For each CDN, partition clients by City
- ⌚ For each partition compute Buffering Ratio



The Idea

- ⌚ For each partition select best CDN and send clients to this CDN



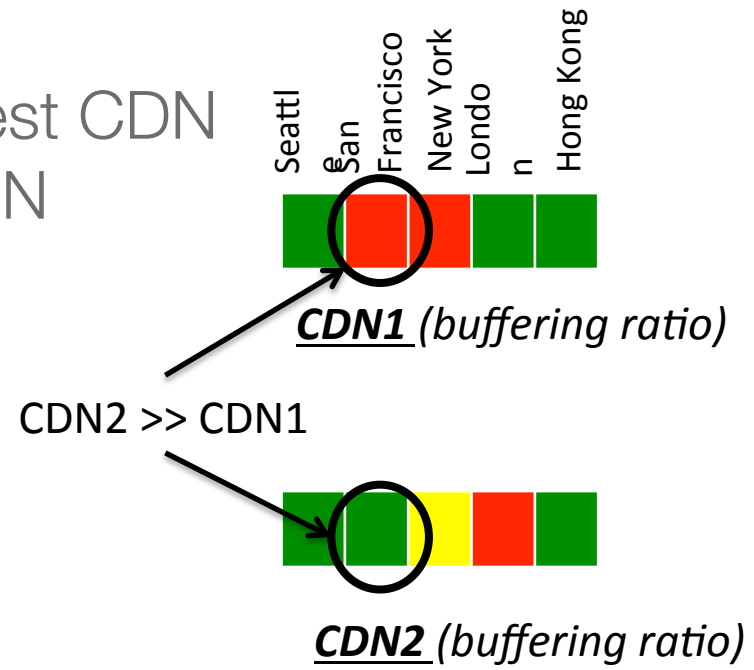
CDN1 (buffering ratio)



CDN2 (buffering ratio)

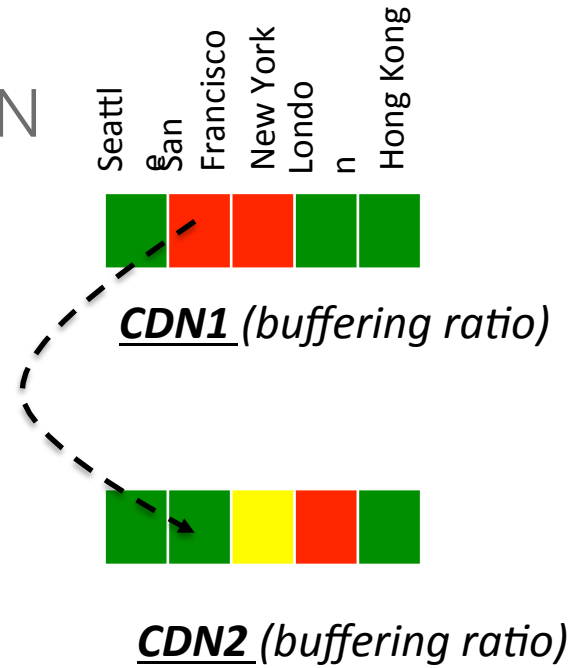
The Idea

- ⌚ For each partition select best CDN and send clients to this CDN



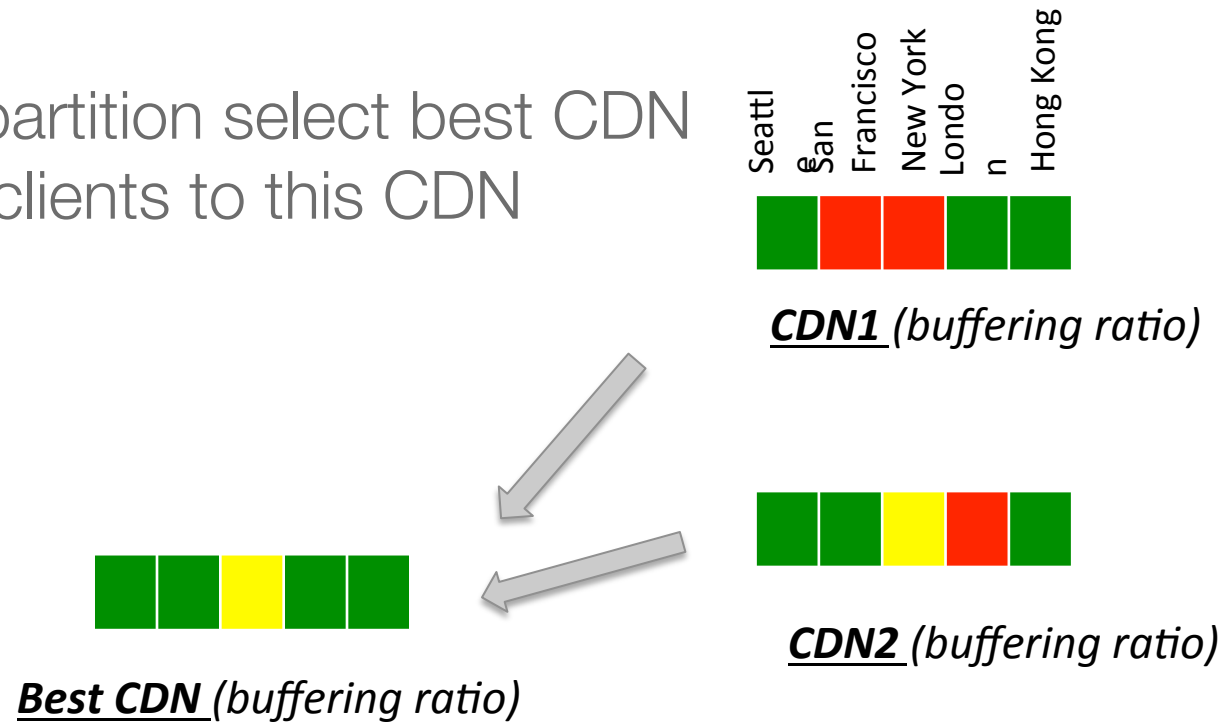
The Idea

- ⌚ For each partition select best CDN and send clients to this CDN



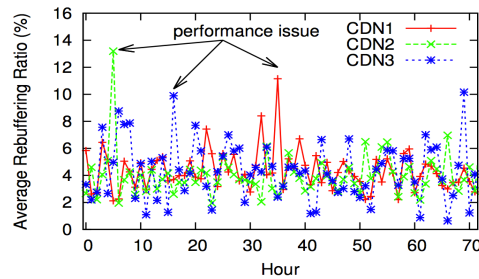
The Idea

- For each partition select best CDN and send clients to this CDN

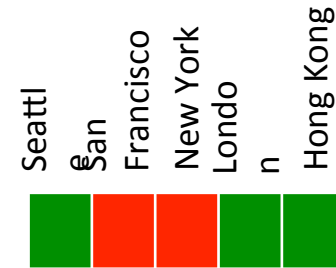


The Idea

⏻ What if there are changes in performance?



Best CDN (buffering ratio)



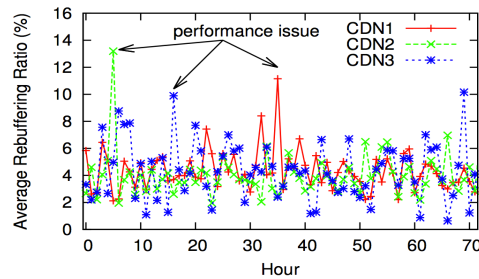
CDN1 (buffering ratio)



CDN2 (buffering ratio)

The Idea

- 🔌 Use online algorithm respond to changes in the network.



Best CDN (buffering ratio)



CDN1 (buffering ratio)



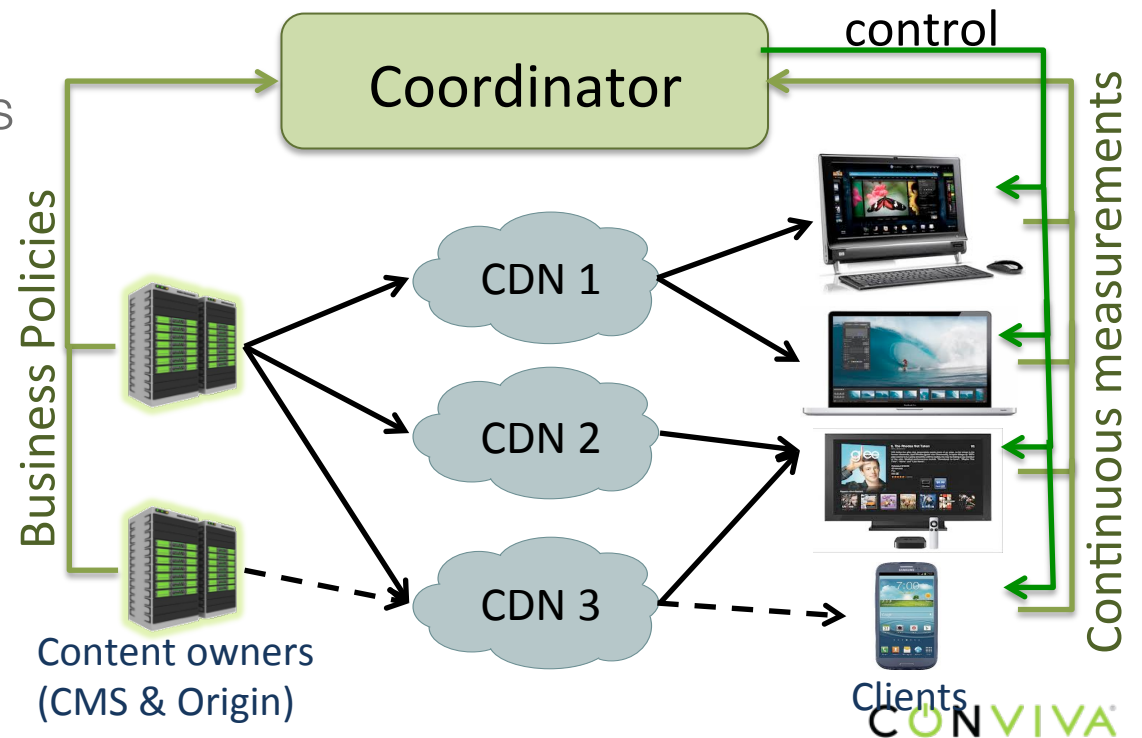
CDN2 (buffering ratio)

How?

- Coordinator implementing an optimization algorithm that dynamically selects a CDN for each client based on

- Individual client
- Aggregate statistics
- Content owner policies

- All based on real-time data



What processing framework do we use?

⏻ Twitter Storm

- Fault tolerance model affects data accuracy
- Non-deterministic streaming model

⏻ Roll our own

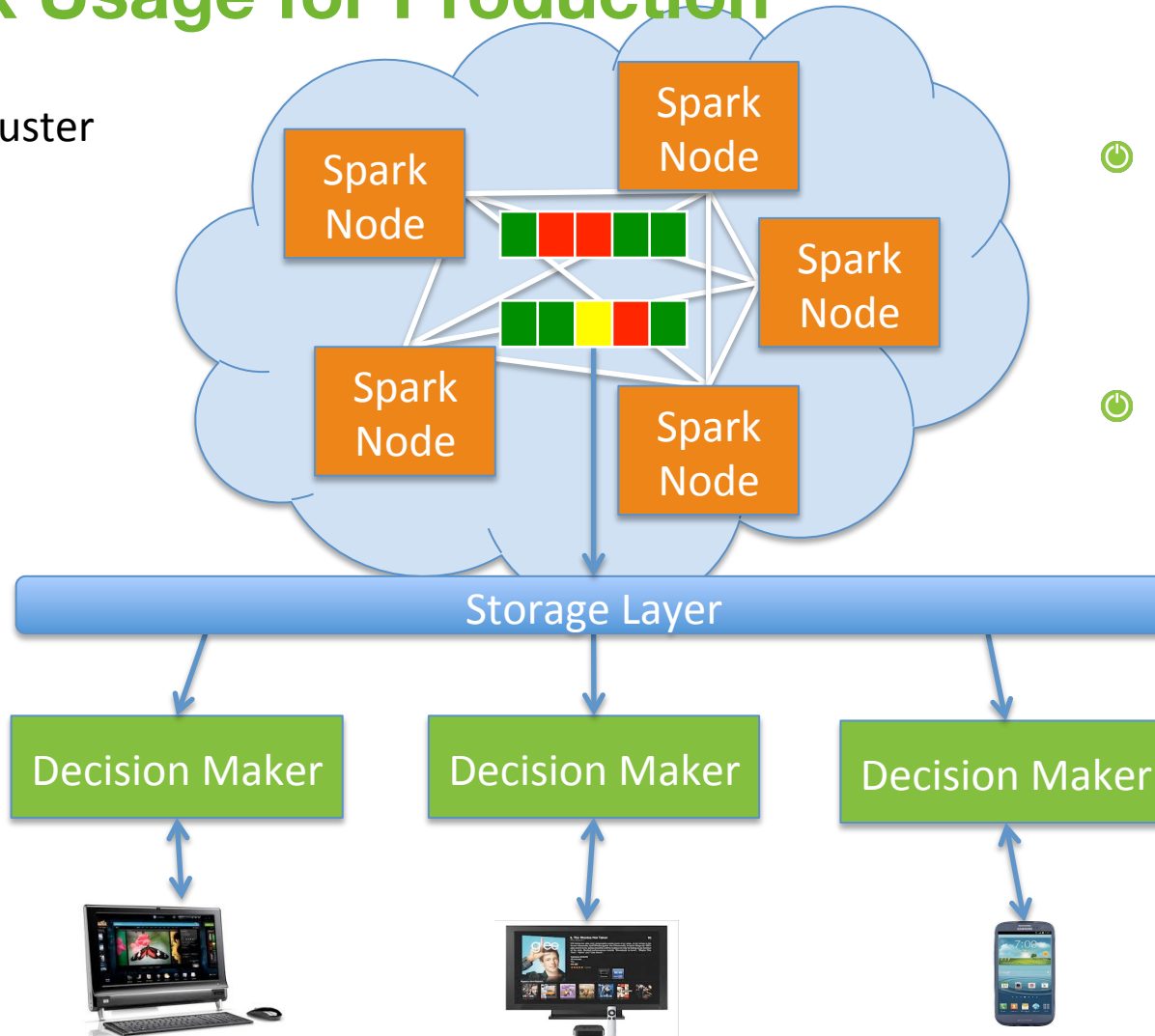
- Too complex
- No need to reinvent the wheel

⏻ Spark

- Easily integrates with existing Hadoop architecture
- Flexible, simple data model
- Writing `map()` is generally easier than writing `update()`

Spark Usage for Production

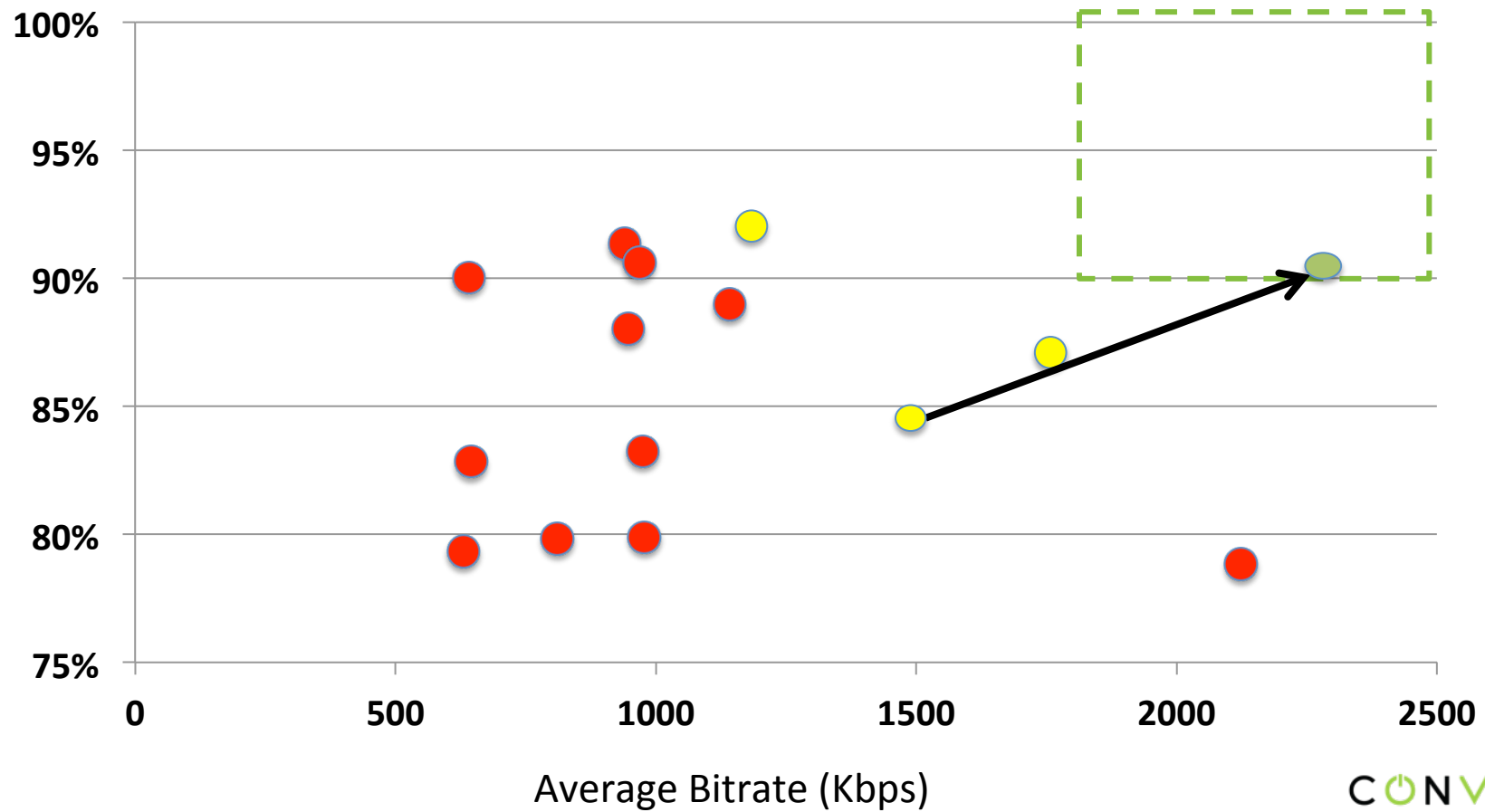
Spark Cluster



- ⏻ Compute performance metrics in spark cluster
- ⏻ Relay performance information to decision makers

Results

Non-buffering views



Spark's Role

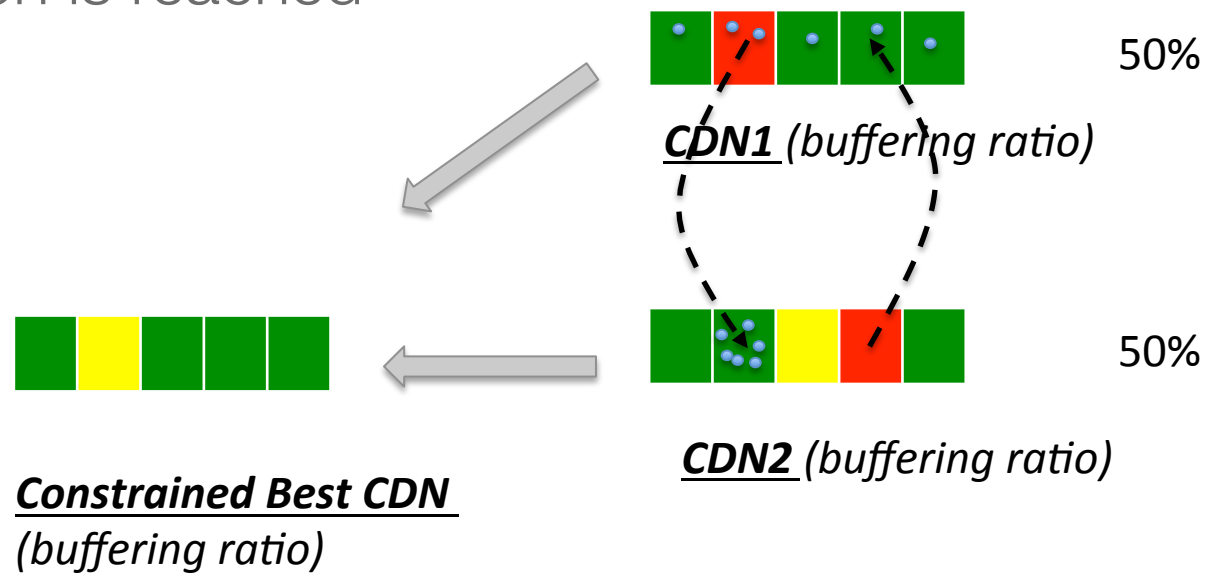
- ⌚ Spark development was incredibly rapid, aided both by its excellent programming interface and highly active community
- ⌚ Expressive:
 - Develop complex on-line ML decision based algorithm in ~1000 lines of code
 - Easy to prototype various algorithms
- ⌚ It has made scalability a far more manageable problem
- ⌚ After initial teething problems, we have been running Spark in a production environment reliably for several months.

Problems we faced

- ⏻ Silent crashes...
- ⏻ Often difficult to debug, requiring some tribal knowledge
- ⏻ Difficult configuration parameters, with sometimes inexplicable results
- ⏻ Fundamental understanding of underlying data model was essential to writing effective, stable spark programs

Enforcing constraints on optimization

- Imagine swapping clients until an optimal solution is reached



Enforcing constraints on top of optimization

- ⌚ Solution is found *after* clients have already joined.
- ⌚ Therefore we need to parameterize solution to clients already seen for online use.
- ⌚ Need to compute an LP on real time data
- ⌚ Spark Supported it
 - 20 LPs
 - Each with 4000 decisions variables and 350 constraints
 - 5 seconds.

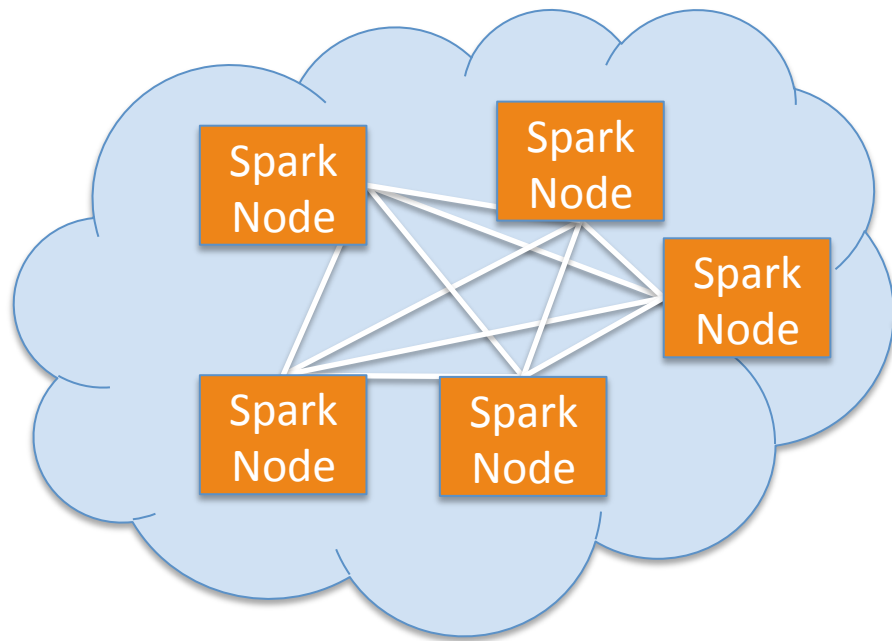
Tuning

- ⌚ Can't select a CDN based solely on one metric.
 - Select utility functions that best predict engagement
- ⌚ Confidence in a decision, or evaluation will depend on how much data we have collected
 - Need to tune time window
 - Select different attributes for separation

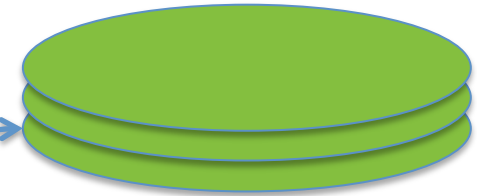
Tuning

- ⌚ Need to validate algorithm changes quickly
- ⌚ Simulation of algorithm offline, is essential

Spark Usage for Simulation



HDFS with Production traces



- ⌚ Load production traces with randomized initial decisions
- ⌚ Generate decision table (with artificial delay)
- ⌚ Produce simulated decision set
- ⌚ Evaluate decisions against actual traces to estimate expected quality improvement

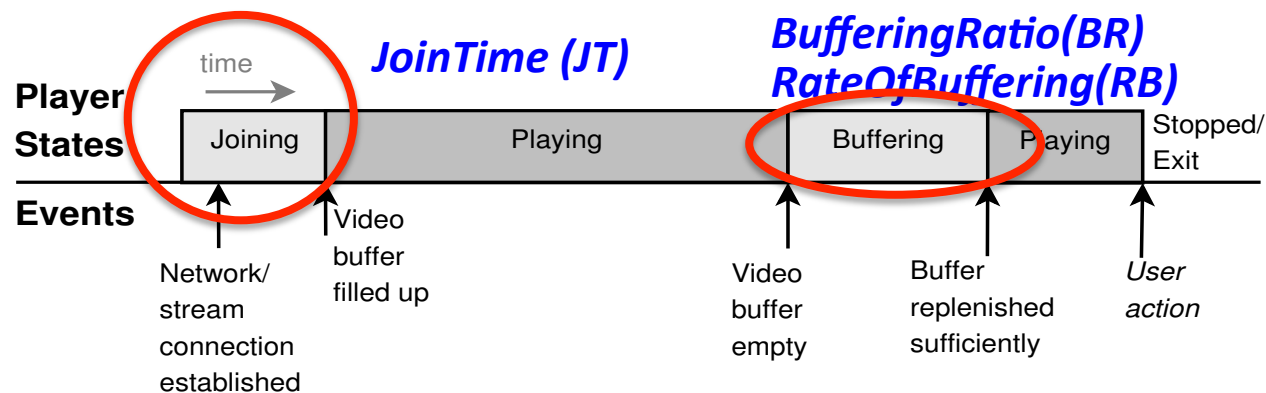
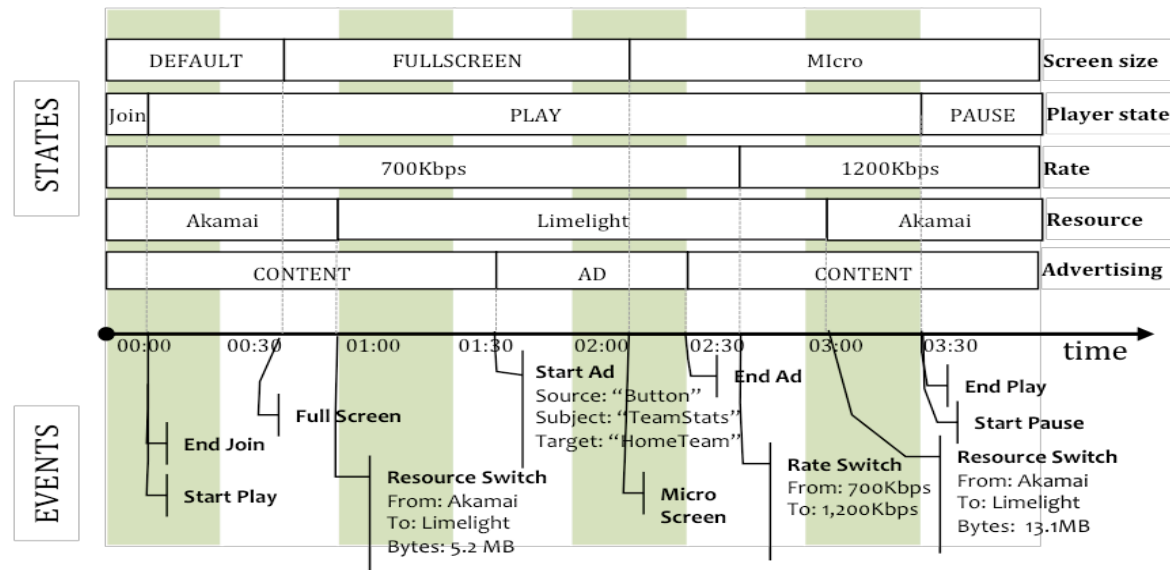
Future of Spark and Conviva

- ⌚ Leverage spark streaming
- ⌚ Unify live and historical processing
- ⌚ Develop platform to build various processing ‘apps’ (e.g. Anomaly Detection, Customer Tailored Reporting)
 - Can share the same data API
 - Will all have consistent input

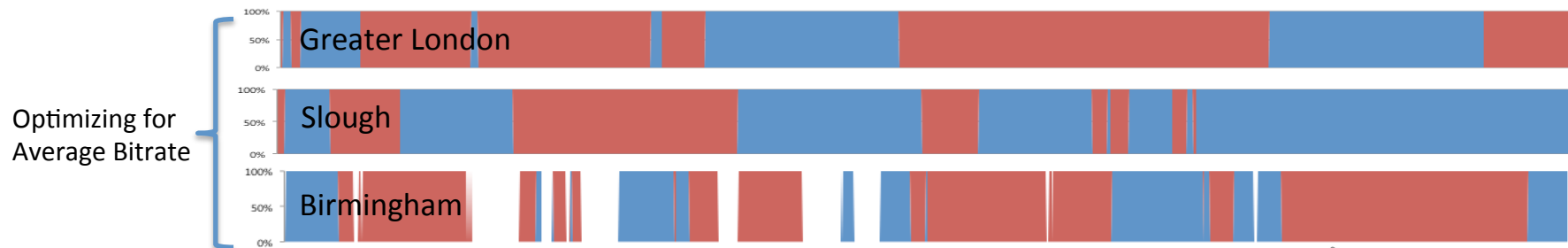
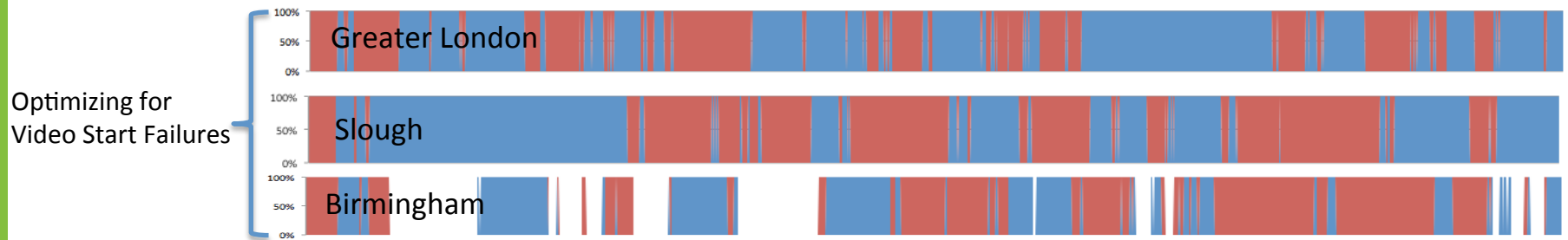
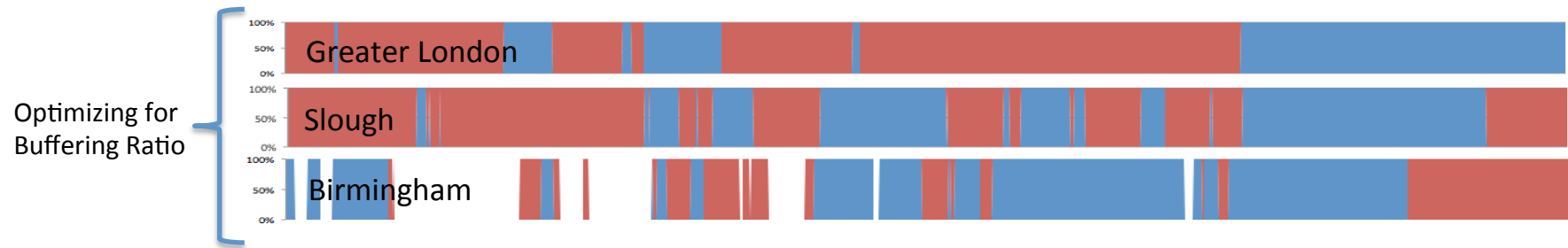
In Summary

- ⌚ Spark was able to support our initial requirement of fast fault tolerant performance computation for an on-line decision maker
- ⌚ New complexities like LP calculation 'just worked' in the existing architecture
- ⌚ Spark has become an essential tool in our software stack

Real-time Measurement from Every Viewer



An UK ISP: Top Metros by Metric over time



Time (1 min data-points over 24 hours)

Measurements of 3 Leading CDN Show Significant Variation Over Geo and ISP

