



SEGMENTS:2024

DELIVERY


ARCHITECTURES FOR MULTI-CDN SWITCHING

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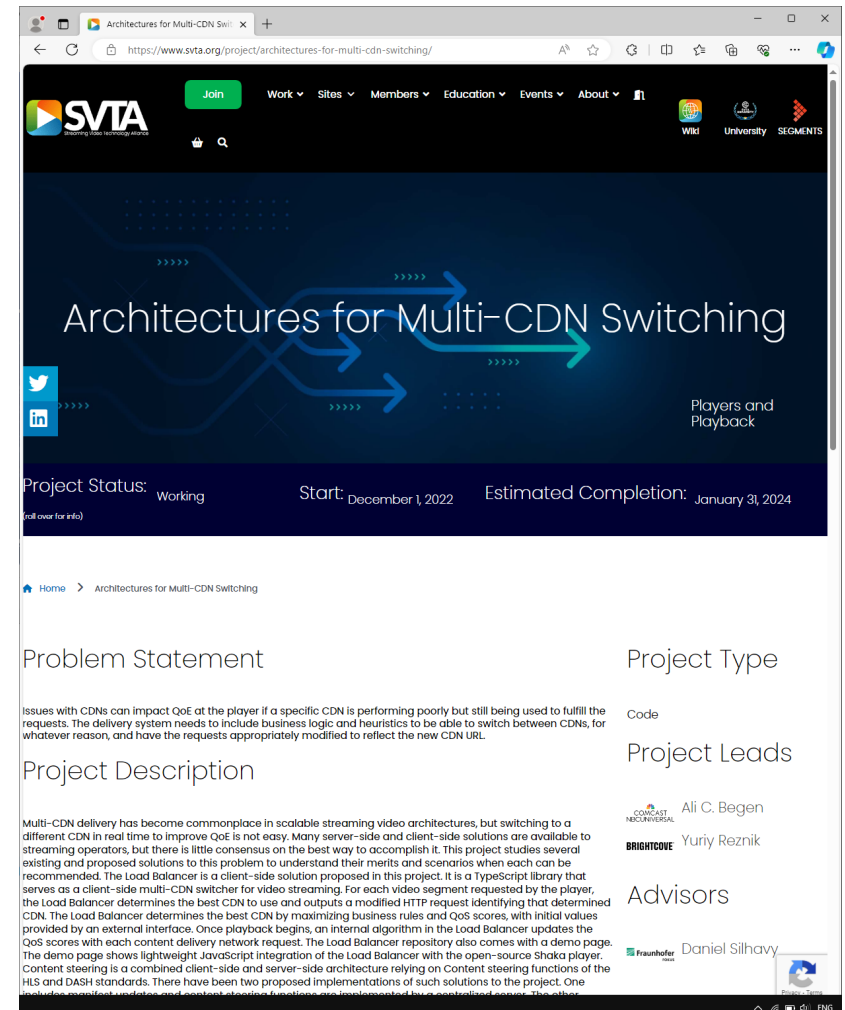
#SEGMENTS2024

FEBRUARY 14, 2024 | DENVER MARRIOTT TECH CENTER

Organized by  **SVTA**
Streaming Video Technology Alliance

OUTLINE

1. Overview of activity in SVTA P&P SG
2. Technologies under consideration / study
 - Client-side switching
 - Server-side content steering
 - Edge-supported steering framework
3. Demo & Preliminary results
4. Conclusions



MULTI-CDN DELIVERY

Many architectures have been proposed in the past

Architecture	Pros	Cons
DNS-based	This is the simplest of all solutions since the source video URL always remains constant.	Switch delay is more time-consuming, ranging from 300 seconds to even five minutes in case of CDN failures. This can immensely hamper the user QoE.
On-the-fly manifest rewrite	Better user experience due to midstream switching eliminating the need for hard refresh during video playback. No matter the volume of session resets, this method reduces the chances of a cascade effect that may hamper the video workflow.	Rewriting the manifest can sometimes bring about errors. Midstream switching is not completely seamless, and takes time for the server to understand that a particular CDN is unavailable.
Server-side	It is a relatively simple CDN switching method to implement since changes happen in the server itself that is easier for the operator to control.	Page loading may take some time, adding to delays. Since CDN switching is based on the collective data from many clients, it does not necessarily consider the unique conditions of the actual clients.
Client-side	QoS data is almost accurate as it is fetched based on individual clients' local and real-time performance metrics. Seamless midstream CDN switching is possible.	It is a complex procedure to implement when built in-house due to the code complexity of the algorithms that requires detailed planning.

<https://www.svta.org/2023/01/03/investigating-approaches-to-multi-cdn-delivery/>

But none of them is perfect...

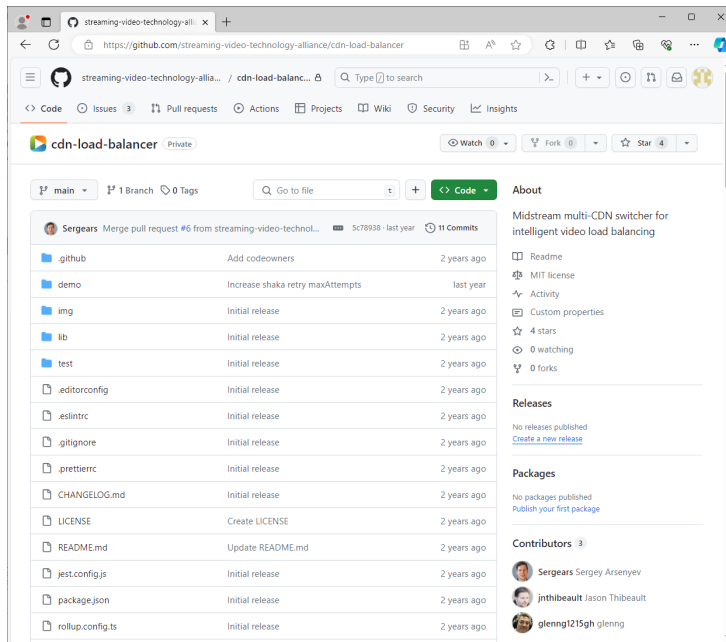
- The objective of SVTA activity is to study and produce report guiding the industry on the available choices

ARCHITECTURES UNDER STUDY

SVTA member contributions:

Client-side solution:

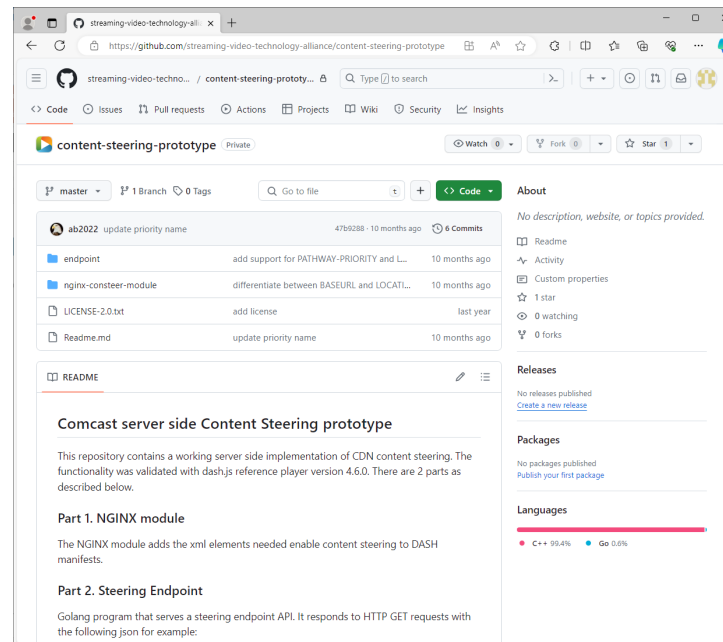
CDN Load Balancer (Lumen)



<https://github.com/streaming-video-technology-alliance/cdn-load-balancer>

Server-side solution:

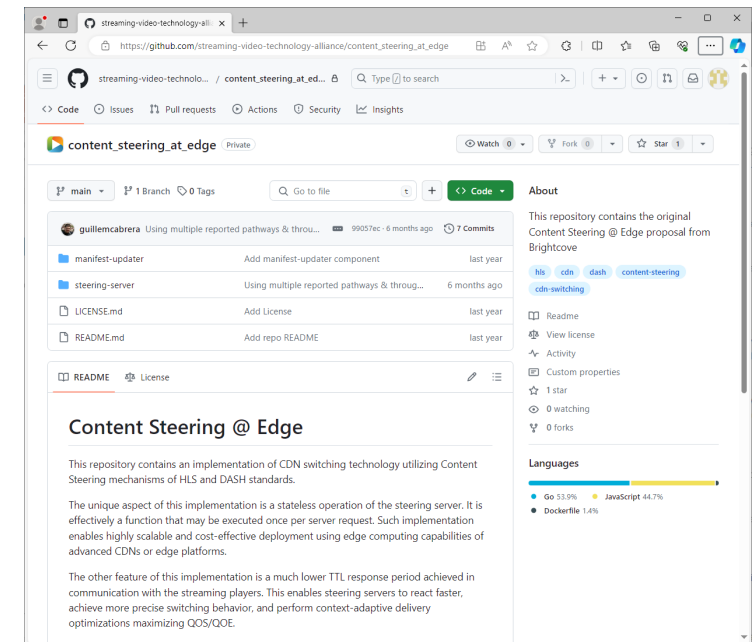
Content steering prototype (Comcast)



<https://github.com/streaming-video-technology-alliance/content-steering-prototype>

Edge-side solution:

Content steering @ edge (Brightcove)

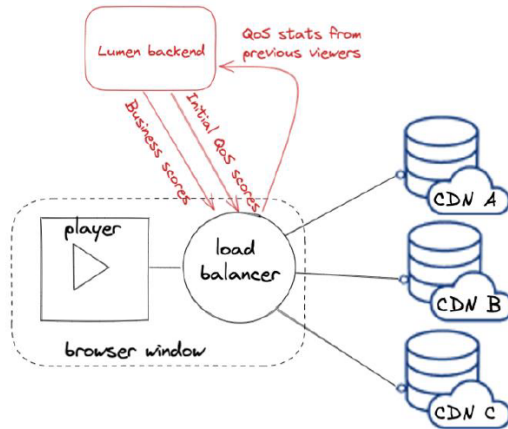


https://github.com/streaming-video-technology-alliance/content_steering_at_edge

CLIENT-SIDE SWITCHING

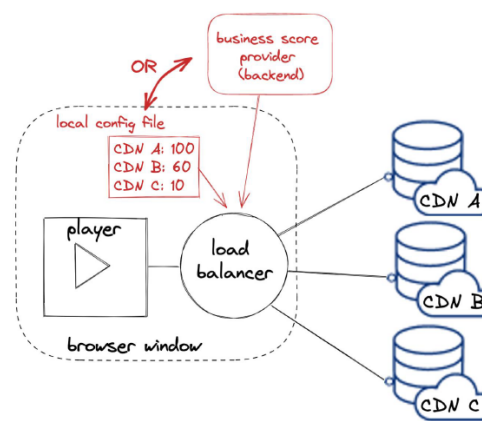
CDN load balancer by Lumen

Commercial version



Initial CDN is chosen based on supplied business scores and QoS scores from previous viewers

Open-source version

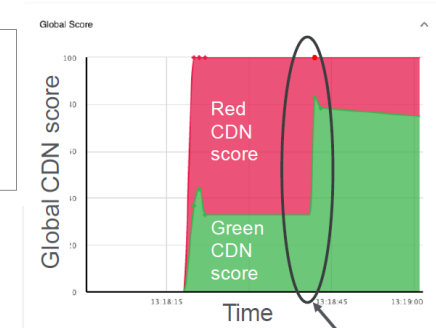


Initial CDN is chosen based on supplied business scores and default QoS scores

$$CDN\ global\ score = CDN\ QoS\ score \times CDN\ business\ score$$

Broadcaster can prioritize certain CDNs over the others because of

- Lower cost
- Geographical proximity
- Contractual obligations
- etc



Segments successfully downloaded from red CDN and green CDN

Error happened when requesting from red CDN

Now prefer green CDN



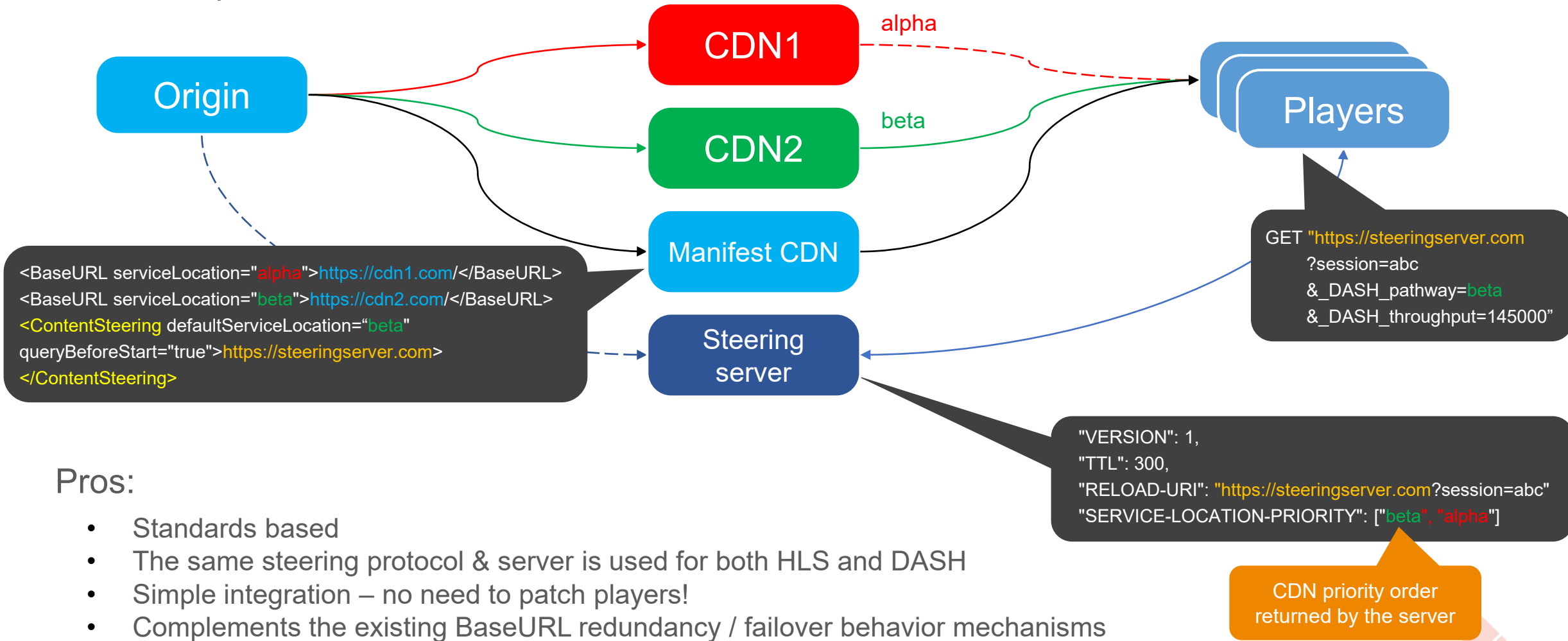
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SVTA open source version works with:

- Shaka player (HLS, DASH), and DASH.js (DASH)
- Requires back-end for providing initial QoS and business scores.

HLS / DASH CONTENT STEERING

The concept









Pros:

- Standards based
- The same steering protocol & server is used for both HLS and DASH
- Simple integration – no need to patch players!
- Complements the existing BaseURL redundancy / failover behavior mechanisms

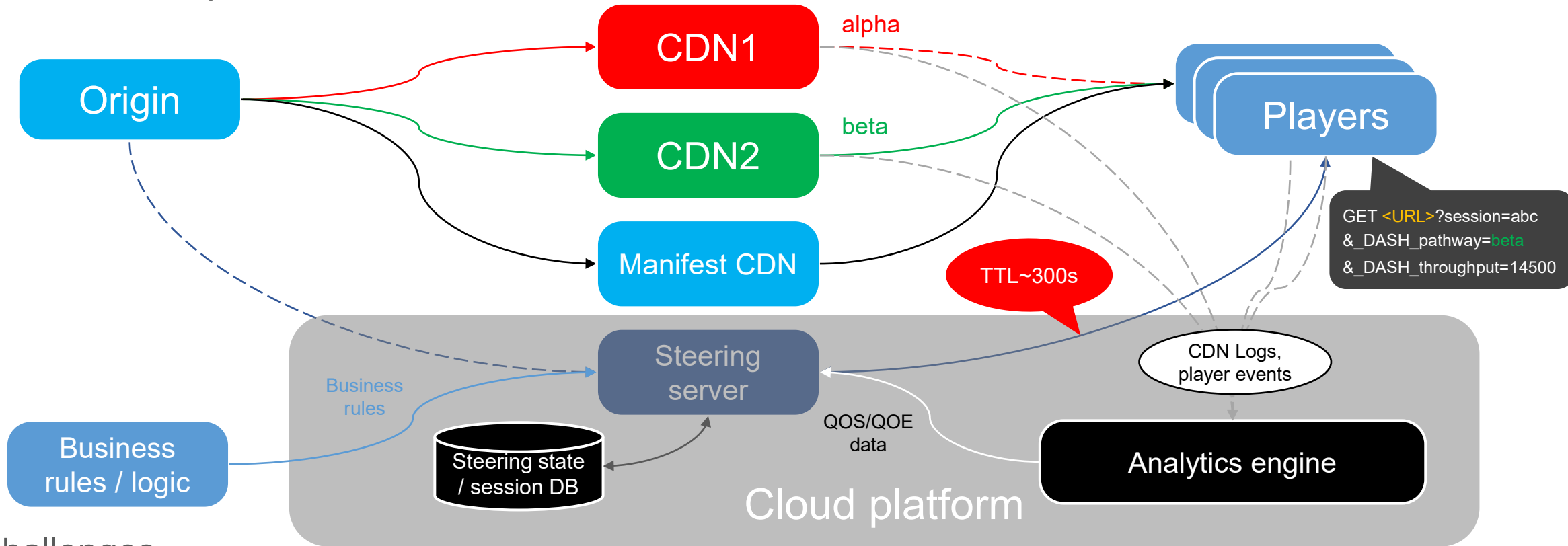
CONTENT STEERING: CLIENTS

Content-steering-capable clients:

Media Player	DASH Content Steering	HLS Content Steering
 dash.js	since version 4.5.0	
 VIDEO.JS	since version 8.8.0	since version 8.8.0
 Shaka Player	since version 4.6.0	since version 4.6.0
 ExoPlayer	planned for 2024	planned for 2024
 hls.js		since version 1.4.0
 AVPlayer		since iOS version 15.0

CONTENT STEERING SERVER

Server-side implementation

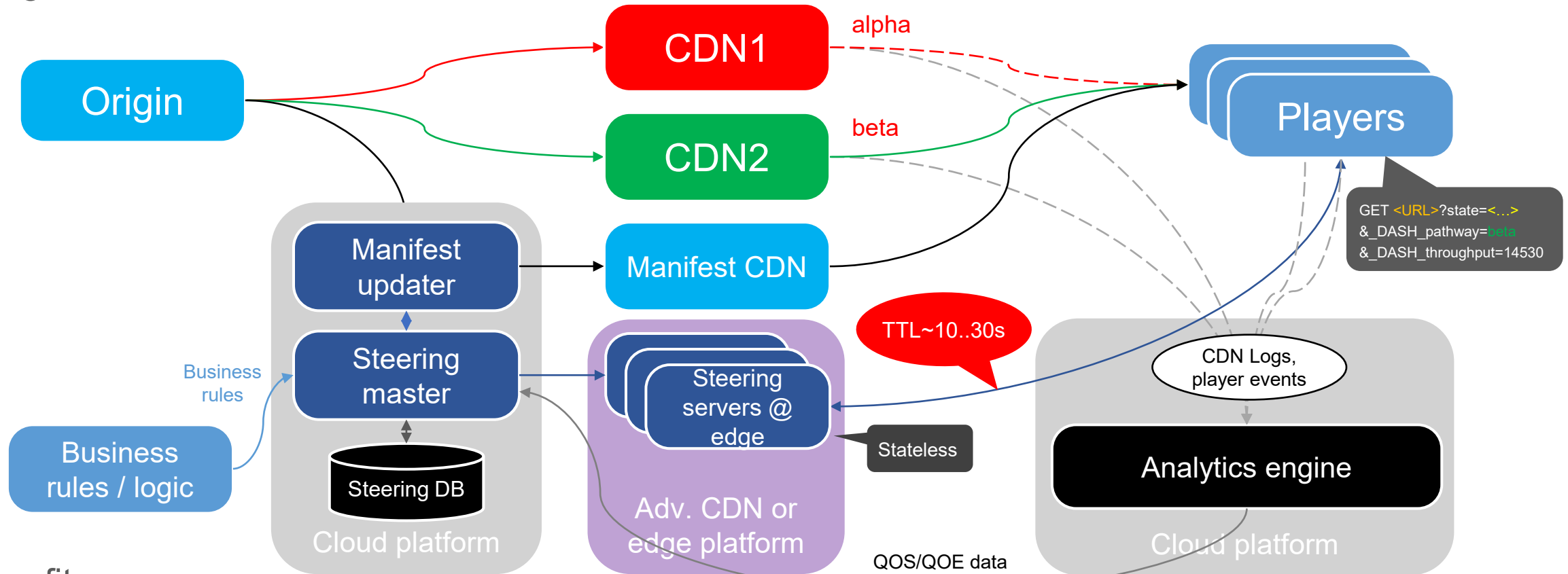


Challenges

- TTL time: **300s default** is too long! Suitable for basic CDN load balancing. Not suitable for QOE optimizations!
- Scalability: the steering server should be at least as scalable as manifest CDN!
- Costs: reducing TTL will increase number of requests and traffic to the steering server!

CONTENT STEERING @ EDGE

Edge-based architecture

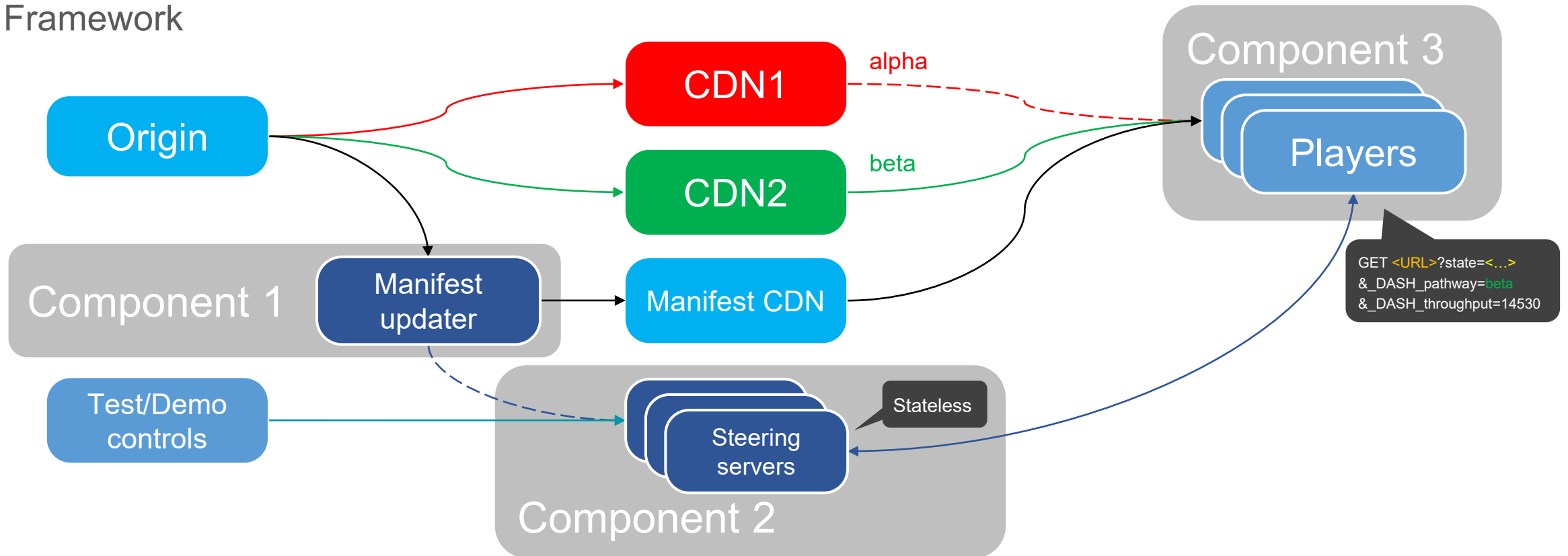


Benefits

- Scales well with CDNs or edge platforms.
- TTL can be smaller; comparable to player buffer delay; Can be used to optimize QOE!

OPEN SOURCE PROJECT IN SVTA

Framework



Elements:

- Component 1: manifest updater inserting content steering information in the manifests (Golang)
- Component 2: steering server implementation with several deployment variants (Node.js, Lambda @ Edge, etc.)
- Component 3: DASH and HLS players: DASH.js, HLS.js, video.js, shaka – existing open source projects

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the Brightcove Content Steering demonstration. The page title is "Content Steering demonstration".

CDN configurations

Pathway	CDN vendor	Enabled	Load allocation	Usage [MB]
cdn-a	Cloudfront	<input type="checkbox"/>	% 30	0
cdn-b	Fastly	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	% 30	6.08
cdn-c	Akamai	<input type="checkbox"/>	% 40	0

Edge platform: Akamai EdgeWorkers

Media / Format: Big Buck Bunny - DASH with Content Steering

Streaming client: DASH.js **Load**

CDN priority order: 1. cdn-b 2. cdn-c 3. cdn-a

CDN Selection: A diagram showing a computer icon connected to three server icons labeled CDN A, CDN B, and CDN C. A green line connects the computer to CDN B, indicating it is the selected CDN.

TESTING FRAMEWORK

Control panel:

Playback statistics

Volume

System	CDN A + B + C + Content Steering	CDN A	CDN B	CDN C
Video views	615	581	581	587
Seconds played	368432	351974	350868	345320
Traffic [GB]	54.41	53.46	53.42	53.72

QoS

System	CDN A + B + C + Content Steering	CDN A	CDN B	CDN C
Throughput [Mbps]	199.91	217.72	156.79	209.88
Throughput Std Dev [Mbps]	242.06	247.96	238.23	248.50
Latency [ms]	20.08	12.98	39.90	21.84
Latency Std Dev [ms]	95.02	141.01	1483.71	547.87
CDN switches	38	0	0	0

QoE

System	CDN A + B + C + Content Steering	CDN A	CDN B	CDN C
Start time [ms]	797.09	631.74	669.14	909.09
Re-buffering ratio	0.57	0.59	1.33	0.61
Re-buffering events	169	172	172	173
Video bitrate [Mbps]	3.46	3.44	3.42	3.41
Resolution [lines]	1558	1551	1546	1541
Rendition switches	664	617	603	662

Start playback session

System:

Media / Format:

Streaming client:

Playback sessions

Playback session using "CDN A"

CDN Selection

```

    graph TD
      A[CDN A] --- B[CDN B]
      A --- C[CDN C]
  
```

Session statistics

Volume

Seconds played	68.14
Traffic [GB]	0.01

QoS

Throughput [Mbps]	10.59
Throughput Std Dev [Mbps]	1.22
Latency [ms]	0.22
Latency Std Dev [ms]	0.08
CDN switches	0

QoE

Start time [ms]	744
Re-buffering ratio	0.00
Re-buffering events	0
Video bitrate [Mbps]	4531.00
Resolution [lines]	1920
Rendition switches	0

Fragment Requests

Type	Pathway	Request URL
Audio	cdn-a	https://cdn-a.content-steering.com/bbb/audio_128kbps/seg-69.m4f
Video	cdn-a	https://cdn-a.content-steering.com/bbb/video_1920x1080_4531kpbs/seg-67.m4f

Steering Data Request

Timestamp: 2024-02-14T17:19:07.440Z

Steering URL: https://cdn-a.content-steering.com/dash-dcs/m/steering_params-seg31aV5CaXdyYXRItp5MTQ4NzgsImNkbk5yZGVyYjIibmNkbllhI0sl nByZkZp3VzVGHvD3VnaHBlDc6NzocANTAwMCwicGF0aHdheXMI0I7ImkijolY2RuLWEILCj0aHdxdWdocHV0jo3OTUxOTQxV0slnRpbWVzZGFrci9mTowNzkzMTEzNm00OX0%3D&DASH_pathway=%22cdn-a%22&_DASH_throughput=4225250

Pathway: cdn-a

Throughput: 4225250 bps

Steering Params

Statistics collection

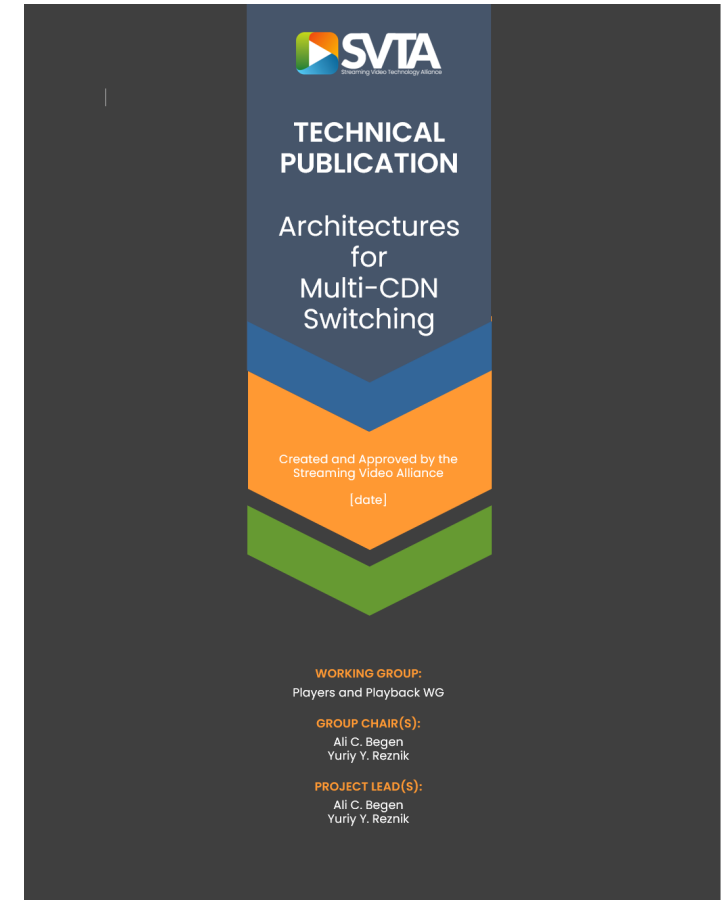


100000x

Real-world tests
Multiple sites / labs
No artificial throttling
The same conditions to different technologies

NEXT STEPS

1. Complete study / testing
2. Publish SVTA report on CDN switching
 - Problem explanation
 - Comparison of architectures
 - Summary of findings based on out tests
3. Synergies with other projects:
 - SVTA Open caching
 - SVTA QoE SG
4. Applications in hybrid delivery ecosystems
 - Wireless: 5G-MAG, 5G broadcast, etc.
 - Satellite assisted delivery: 5G-EMERGE, etc.





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