

**PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF CACHING PLACEMENT
ALGORITHMS IN NAMED DATA NETWORK FOR VIDEO ON
DEMAND SERVICE**



**MASTER OF SCIENCE (INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY)
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Abstrak

Tujuan kajian ini adalah untuk menilai prestasi algoritma penempatan caching (LCD, LCE, Prob, Pprob, Cross, Centrality, dan Rand) dalam ‘Named Data Network’ (NDN) untuk ‘Video-on-Demand’ (VoD) untuk meningkatkan kualiti dan akses kelewatan perkhidmatan yang disebabkan oleh kekerapan muat turun yang rendah. Tambahan pula, masalah trafik video berat melambatkan prestasi VoD dalam skala besar ‘Content-Centric Networks’ (CCN). Dua peringkat aktiviti yang mengakibatkan hasil kajian: Yang pertama adalah dengan memeriksa aktiviti penyelidikan eksperimen untuk menentukan punca prestasi kelewatan dalam algoritma cache NDN yang digunakan dalam beban kerja VoD. Aktiviti kedua ialah pelaksanaan tujuh algoritma penempatan cache pada kandungan ‘CloudTV’ dari segi metrik prestasi utama (masa tunda, nisbah hit purata, jumlah pengurangan jejak rangkaian, dan pengurangan beban). Simulator NS3 dan topologi Internet digunakan untuk menilai dan menganalisis hasil setiap algoritma, dan untuk membandingkan keputusan berdasarkan saiz cache (1GB, 10GB, 100GB, 1TB). Oleh itu, kajian ini membuktikan bahawa pertamanya, sebab utama kelewatan disebabkan oleh lalu lintas video dengan permintaan pengguna yang berbeza. Selain peningkatan pesat dalam permintaan pengguna untuk video dalam talian, kapasiti simpanan juga akan meningkat dan seterusnya membuat replikasi data penyimpanan keseluruhan yang hampir tidak kelihatan. Kedua, hasil kajian membuktikan bahawa peningkatan kapasiti cache menyebabkan rangsangan ketara dalam nisbah purata hit, pengurangan dalam beban pelayan, dan pengurangan dalam jejak rangkaian, yang mengakibatkan mengurangkan masa tunda. Ketiga, berdasarkan keputusan yang diperolehi, didapati bahawa kepusatan secara algoritma penempatan cache tidak memuaskan, kerana ia menghasilkan nilai yang paling teruk dalam purata nisbah hit cache dan dalam jumlah pengurangan jejak rangkaian. Di samping itu, untuk video dalam talian, kapasiti simpanan juga akan meningkat dan seterusnya membuat replikasi data penyimpanan keseluruhan yang hampir tidak dapat dikesan. Selain itu, maklum balas yang berterusan kepada permintaan video pengguna dalam talian meningkatkan trafik video dan prestasi perkhidmatan VoD yang dipaparkan serta menjelaskan kandungan caching dalam router.

Kata kunci: Caching Placement Algorithms, Named Data Network (NDN), Video-on-Demand (VoD), Content-Centric Networks (CCN).

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to evaluate the performance of caching placement algorithms (LCD, LCE, Prob, Pprob, Cross, Centrality, and Rand) in Named Data Network (NDN) for Video on Demand (VoD). This study aims to increment the service quality and to decrement the time of download. There are two stages of activities resulted in the outcome of the study: The first is to determine the causes of delay performance in NDN cache algorithms used in VoD workload. The second activity is the evaluation of the seven cache placement algorithms on the cloud of video content in terms of the key performance metrics: delay time, average cache hit ratio, total reduction in the network footprint, and reduction in load. The NS3 simulations and the Internet2 topology were used to evaluate and analyze the findings of each algorithm, and to compare the results based on cache sizes: 1GB, 10GB, 100GB, and 1TB. This study proves that the different user requests of online videos would lead to delay in network performance. In addition to that the delay also caused by the high increment of video requests. Also, the outcomes led to conclude that the increase in cache capacity leads to make the placement algorithms have a significant increase in the average cache hit ratio, a reduction in server load, and the total reduction in network footprint, which resulted in obtaining a minimized delay time. In addition to that, a conclusion was made that Centrality is the worst cache placement algorithm based on the results obtained.

Keywords: Caching Placement Algorithms, Named Data Network (NDN), Video on Demand (VoD), Content Centric Networks (CCN).



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In the name of Allah the Merciful Allah is the Light of the heavens and the earth. The example of His light is like a niche within which is a lamp, the lamp is within glass, the glass as if it were a pearly [white] star lit from [the oil of] a blessed olive tree, neither of the east nor of the west, whose oil would almost glow even if untouched by fire. Light upon light. Allah guides to His light whom He wills. And Allah presents examples for the people, and Allah is Knowing of all things. Surat Al-Nur / A-35

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List of Abbreviations

ABR	- Adaptive Bit Rate
ADSL	- Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line
CCN	- Content-Centric Networks
CDN	- Content Delivery Network
CR	- Content Router
CS	- Content Store
FIB	- Forwarding Information Base
HTTP	- Hypertext Transfer Protocol
ICN	- Information Centric Network
ID	- IDentity
IP	- Internet Protocol
IPTV	- Internet Protocol Television
ISP	- Internet Service Provider
LCD	- Leave Copy Down
LCE	- Leave Copy Everywhere
NAT	- Network Address Translation
NDN	- Named Data Networking
NS3	- Network Simulation version 3
P2P	- Peer-to-Peer
PC	- Personal Computer
PIT	- Pending Interest Table
Pprob	- Path Probabilistic cache
Prob	- Probabilistic cache
Rand	- Random choice caching
RRT	- Round Trip Time
TCP	- Transmission Control Protocol

UCLA	- University of California, Los Angeles
URL	- Uniform Resource Locator
US	- United State
VBR	- Variable Bit Rate
VoD	- Video on Demand



CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides an overview of the this research, including a background of the study, brief introduction of Named Data Networking (NDN) and its placement algorithms, and the online Video on Demand (VoD) architecture. The chapter also contains the research problem, research questions, and the research objectives. This will be followed by a brief explanation of the scope and significance of this research.

1.1 Background of the Study

The huge growth of the Internet has revolutionized the communication paradigms which include Named Data Networking (NDN), and an online video storage. The Internet Video on Demand (VoD) services use the existing and common Internet video architectures, such as HTTP and TCP [1, 2]. These are commonly used in YouTube, Vudu, and Netflix, due to their ability to stream video services to the third party commercial Content Delivery Networks or Content Distribution Networks (CDNs). The study of Psaras et al. [3] stressed that streaming of video over the Internet using HTTP has a lot of advantages: it is standardized across CDNs for portable video streaming service, it is universally accessible (CDNs had already made sure their service can reach through Network Address Translations (NATs) to end-hosts), and it is cheap (the service is simple, commoditized, and the CDNs competes on price). These benefits have made possible that the huge growth gives reasonable cost, high-quality movie and TV streaming, for the viewers' enjoyment [4].

The architecture of most commercial video streaming services is illustrated in Figure 1.1.

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