

Improving Content Delivery Using Provider-aided Distance Information

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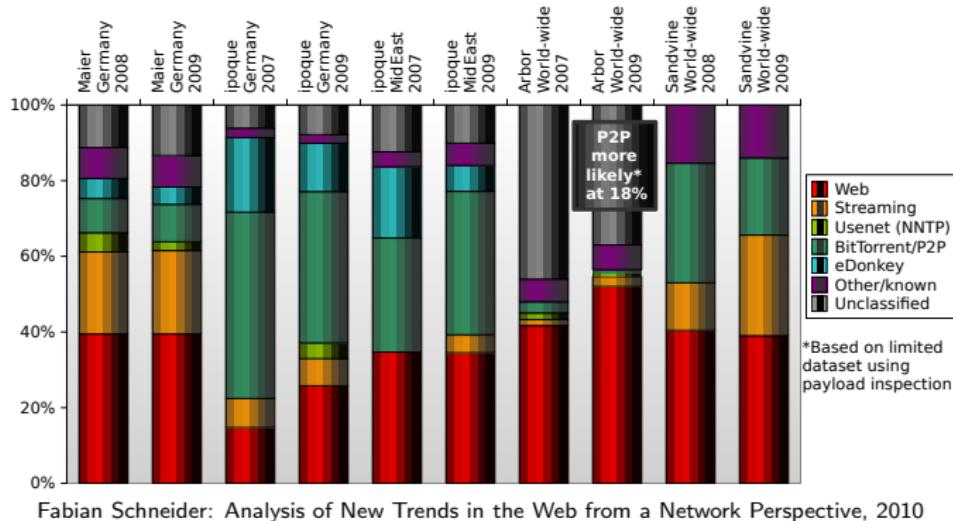
Technische Universität Berlin/Deutsche Telekom Laboratories

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Outline

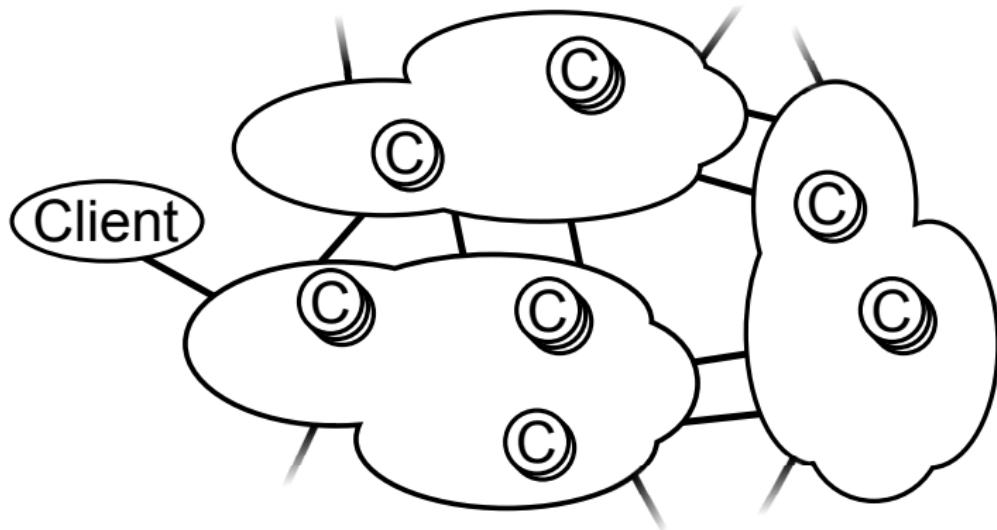
- ① Background
- ② Diversity in cache locations
- ③ Leveraging diversity with PaDIS
- ④ Evaluation

Content is King

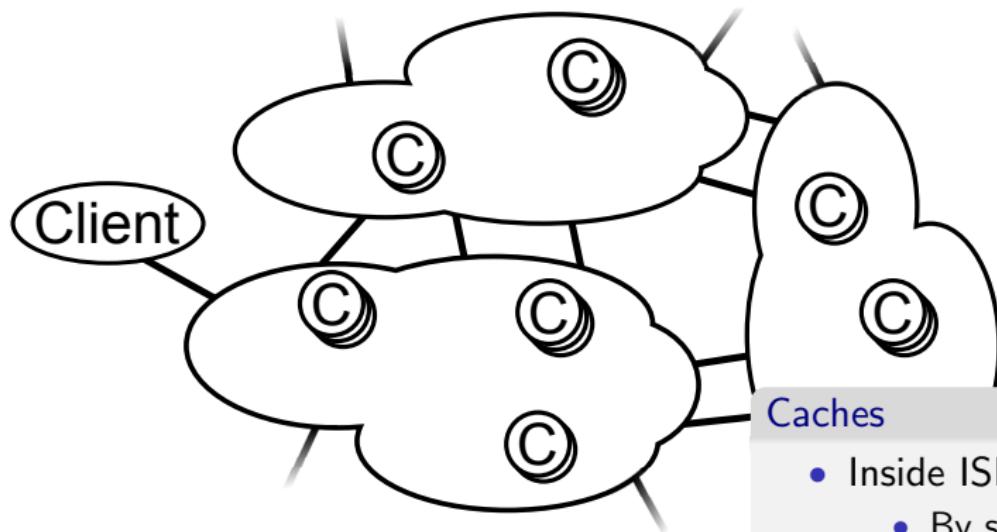


- Web and streaming are dominating Internet traffic
 - both run over HTTP
- Contribute up to 60 % of the volume

CDN deployment



CDN deployment



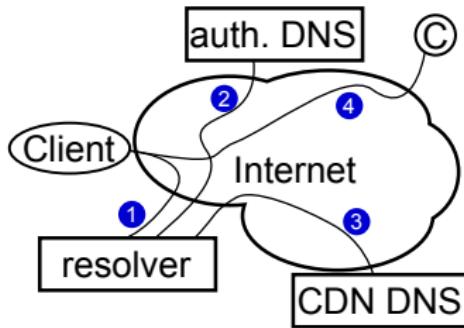
Caches

- Inside ISPs
 - By subnet
 - By location
- Assignment via DNS
 - By DNS redirection

CDN cache selection

DNS based cache selection

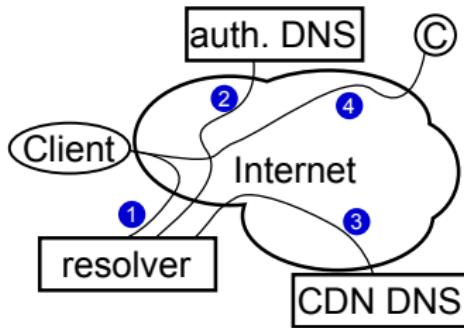
- ① Client queries resolver
- ② Redirect to CDN
- ③ CDN chooses cache(s)
 - Return via resolver
- ④ Connect to cache



CDN cache selection

DNS based cache selection

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Known metrics

- Cache load
- Content availability

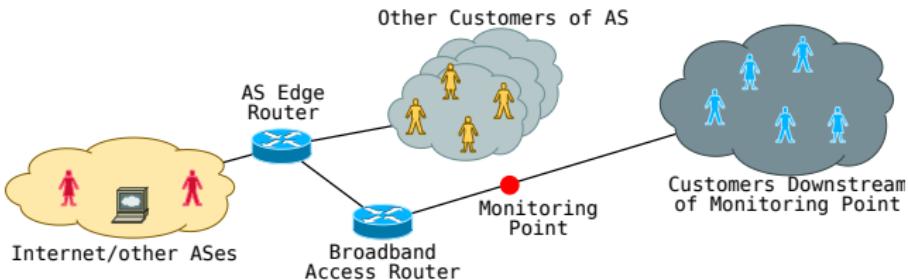
Unknown metrics

- Exact position
- Path properties

Outline

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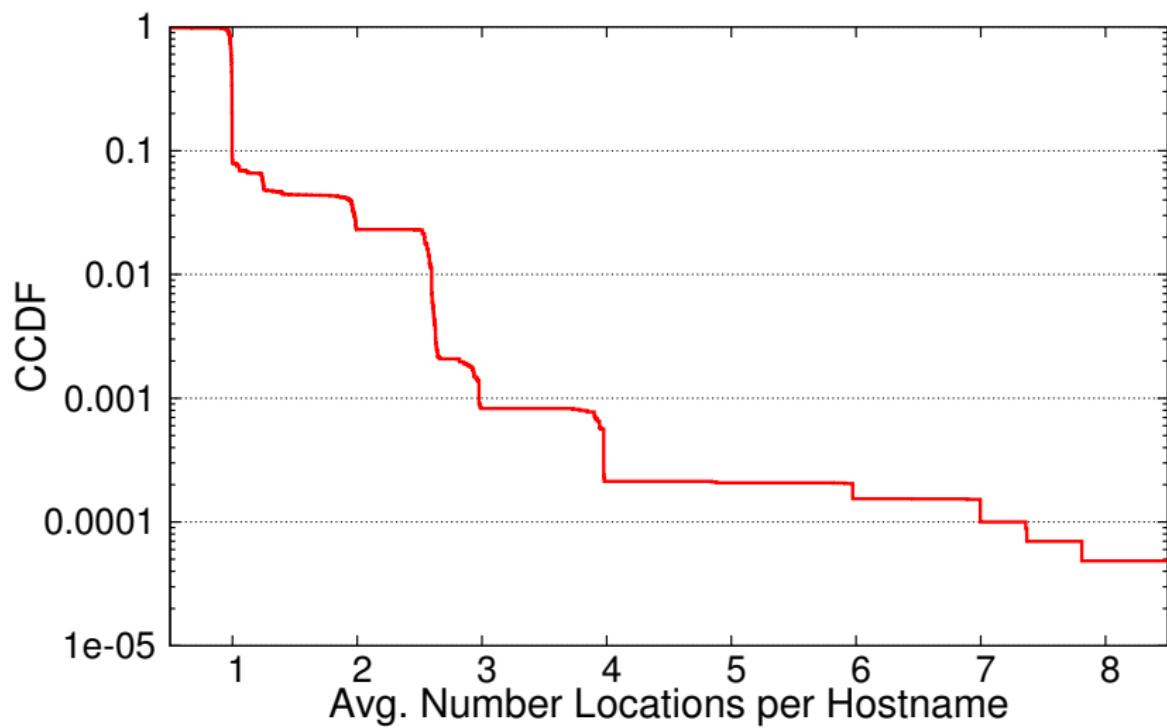
Data



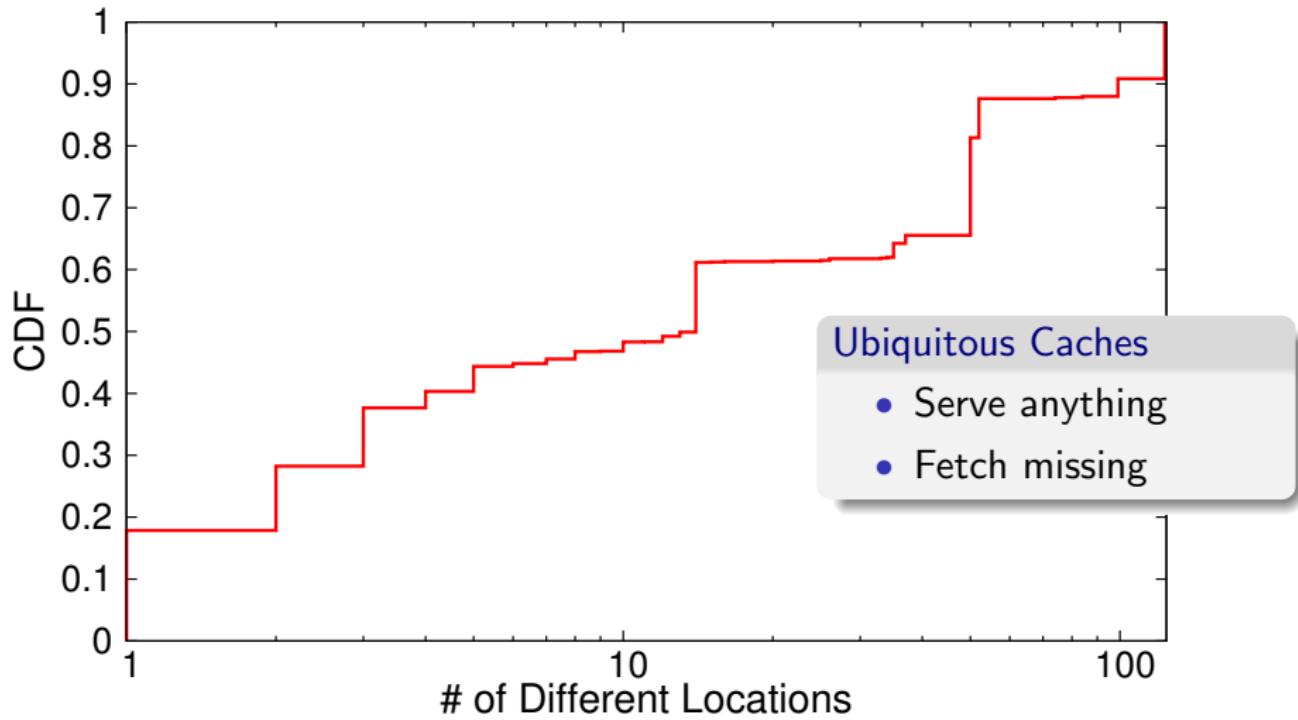
Click stream data

- Anonymized trace from a POP in a large European ISP.
- Trace spans over 20.000 customers and 14 days
 - total of 1.2 billion requests (89 million/day)
- Examine top 10,000 hostnames
 - Exposed location diversity
 - Potential for content delivery

Location diversity per hostname



Location diversity per content provider



Opportunities for ISPs

Current situation

- CDNs do not expose location diversity
 - Cache selection without accurate client position
 - Unknown path properties to content consumer
- ⇒ Can content delivery be improved with location diversity ?

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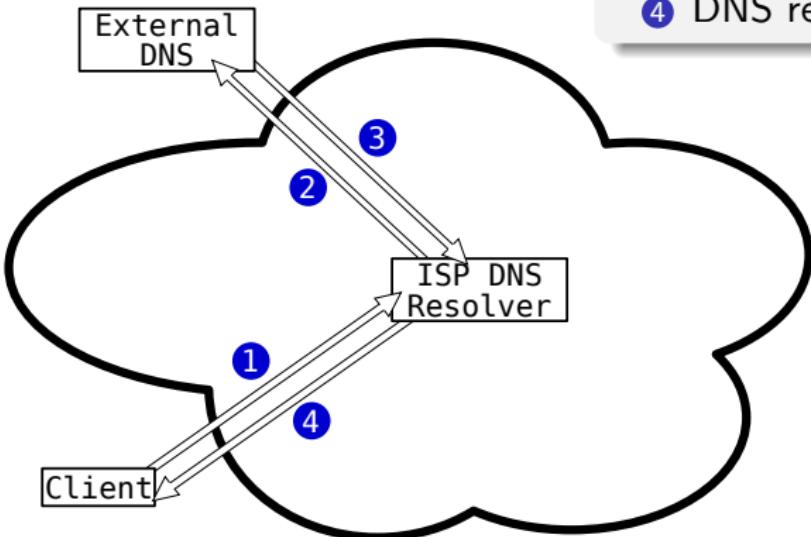
Provider-aided Distance Information System (PaDIS)

- PaDIS can utilize the diversity in paths to locations
 - Improves application performance and Quality of experience
 - Reduce page load delay
 - Reduce download time for large files
 - Removes the need for in-accurate active measurement
 - ISPs gain influence on the path selection to locations

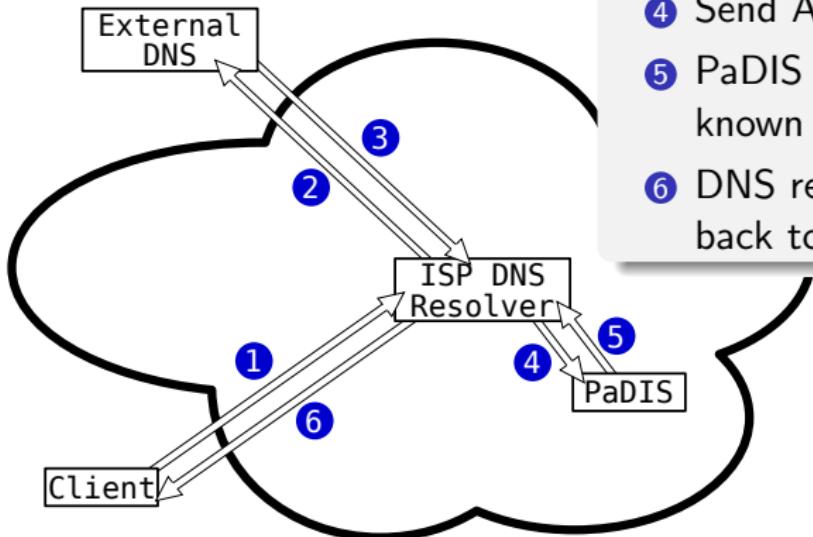
Status Quo

Steps

- ① DNS Query
- ② Find auth. DNS server
- ③ Receive auth. DNS answer
- ④ DNS resolver forwards reply



PaDIS usage example



Steps

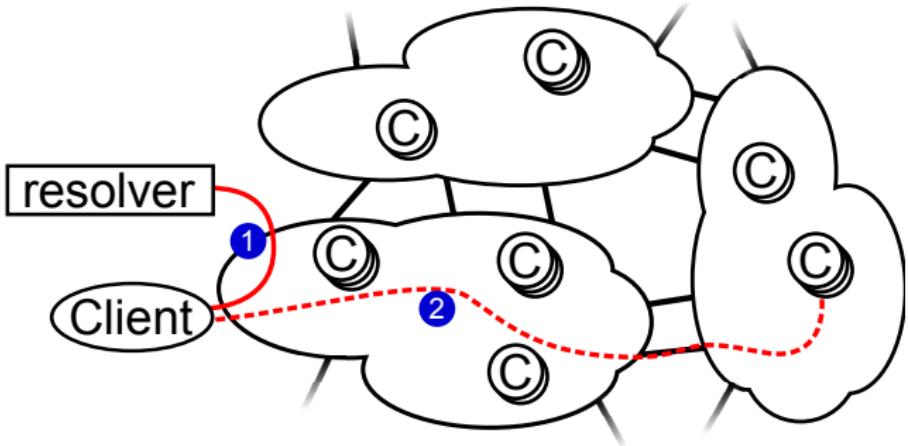
- ① DNS Query
- ② Find auth. DNS server
- ③ Receive auth. DNS answer
- ④ Send Answer to PaDIS
- ⑤ PaDIS aggregates and reorders known IPs
- ⑥ DNS resolver sends top ranked IPs back to client

PaDIS usage example

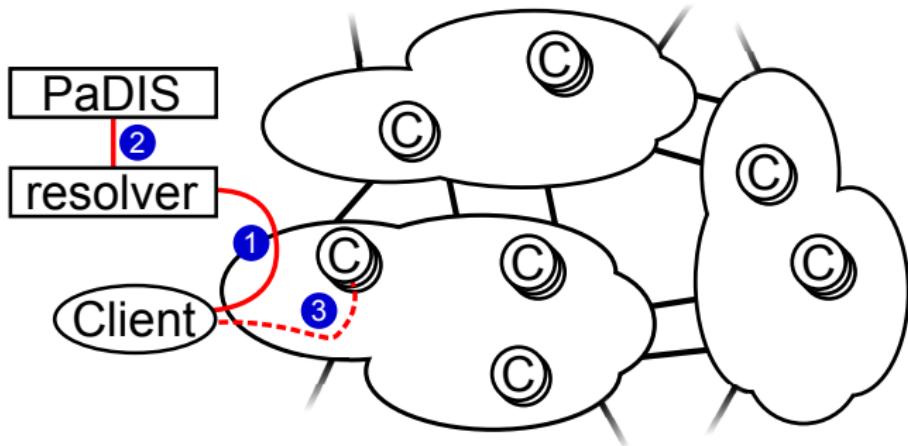
PaDIS Properties

- Operated by the ISP
- Up-to-date network information
- Knowledge of CDN caches
- No architecture change needed
- Transparent to consumer and CDN

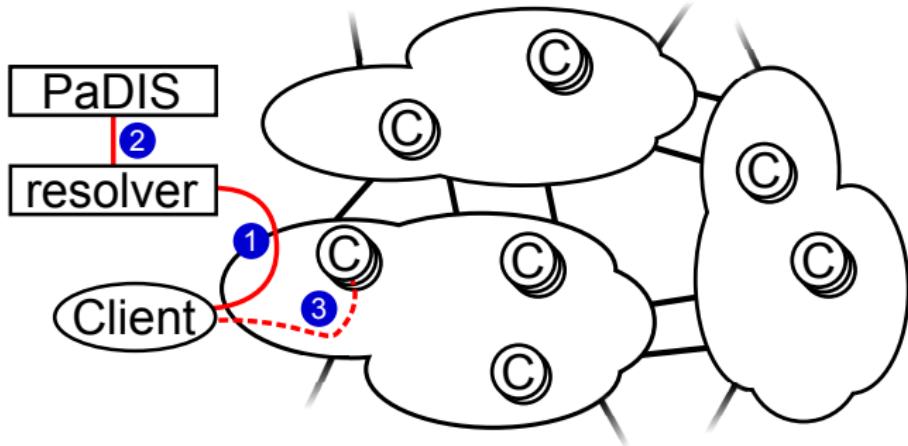
Experiment setup for CDN



Experiment setup for CDN



Experiment setup for CDN



Statistics

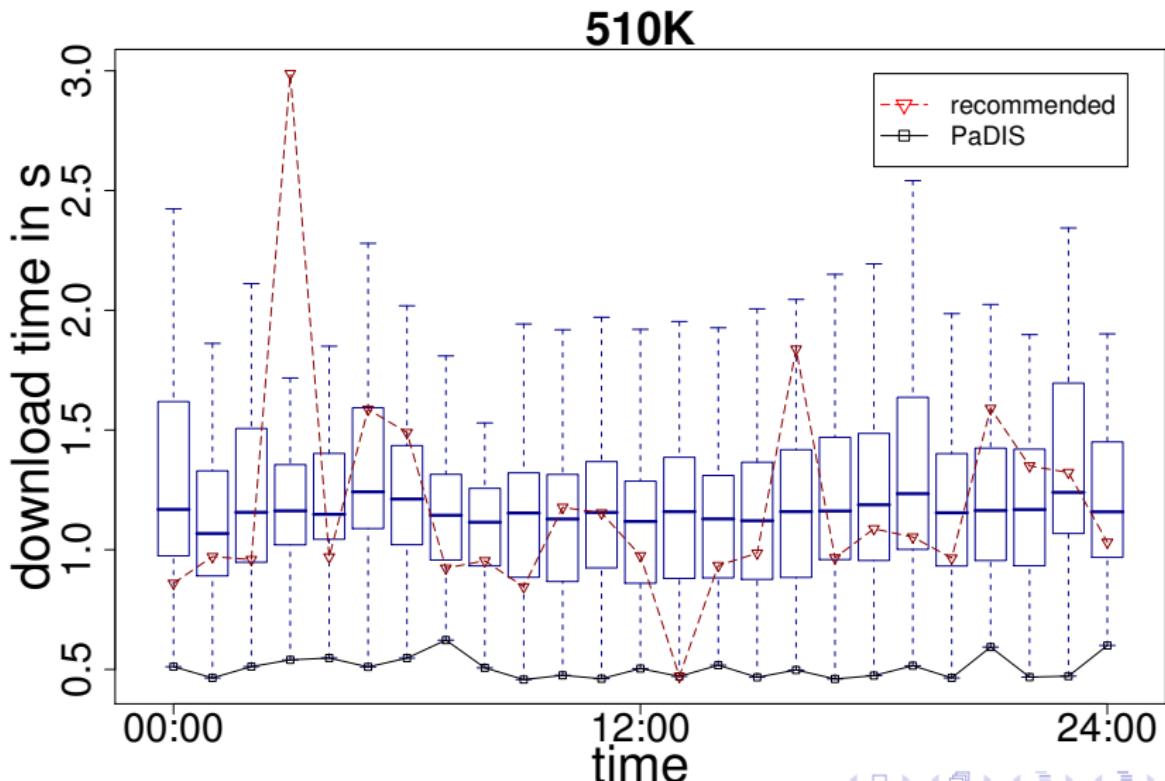
- 124 locations
- 11 files

Algorithm

- Download file from all locations
- Compare CDN selection with PaDIS

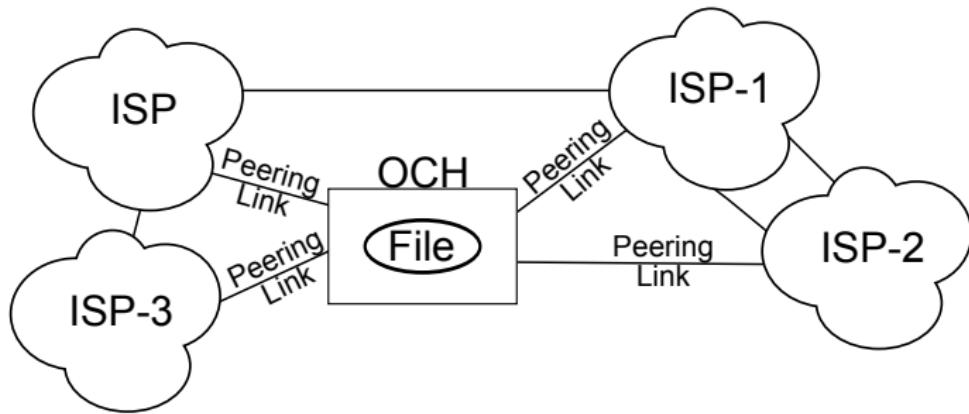
Selected result for CDN

Downloading a 510K file from 124 locations every hour



Expanding the scope

Using PaDIS on a One-Click-Hoster (OCH)

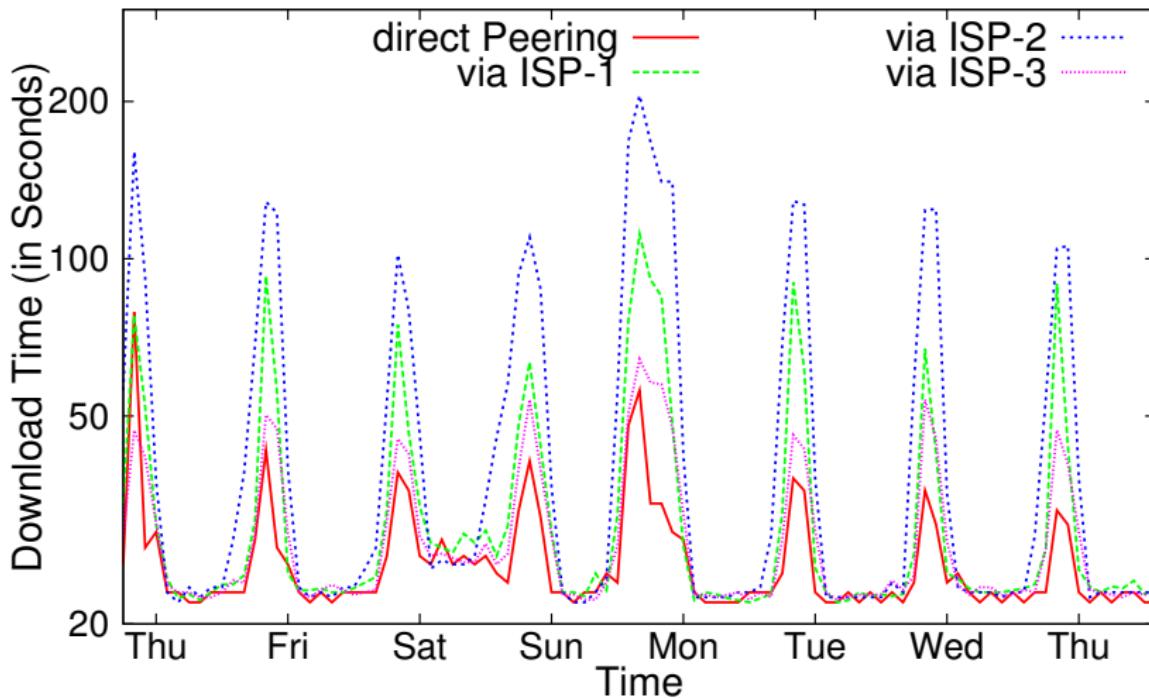


Repeat experiment setup with an OCH

- Select peering link instead of cache location
 - Repeatedly download a (60 Mbyte) File via all peerings
 - Evaluate link selection
 - Compare download times

Download time Evaluation

Downloading a 60MByte file every two hours via all peering links



Summary

Summary

- CDNs do not expose location diversity consumers
- PaDIS can expose and utilize the diversity
 - Localize traffic
 - Decrease delay and download times
 - Give power back to the ISP
- The experiments (CDN + OCH) show a significant reduction in download time

Future work

- Quantify traffic reduction for ISPs when using PaDIS
- Can PaDIS be used for traffic engineering by ISPs ?