

Design of an Adaptive-Rate Video-Streaming Service with Different Classes of Users¹

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Abstract. The provision of end-to-end Quality of Service (QoS) for multimedia services over IP-based networks is already an open issue. To achieve this goal, service providers need to manage Service Level Agreements (SLAs), which specify parameters of the services operation such as availability and performance. Additional mechanisms are needed to quantitatively evaluate the user-level SLA parameters. This work is focused on the evaluation and assessment of different design options of an adaptive VoD service providing several classes of users and fulfilling the SLA commitments. Based on a straightforward Markov Chain, Markov-Reward Chain (MRC) models are developed in order to obtain various QoS measures of the adaptive VoD service. The MRC model has a clear understanding with the design and operation of the VoD system.

1 Introduction

During the last years, Video-on-Demand (VoD) applications for the transmission and distribution of video have experienced a growing development and acceptance from the users. Video-streaming systems have a special relevance in wired and wireless networks. In these systems, the video is distributed for its reproduction in real-time [1]. The video server of a video-streaming system stores a set of movies that can be requested by any client. If the connection request is accepted, a session is initiated; then a multimedia stream flows through a set of heterogeneous networks from the video server to the client terminal.

In end-to-end Quality of Service (QoS) scenarios, QoS measures such as packet loss, packet delay and jitter must be guaranteed when the connection is accepted. These real-time guarantees required by the VoD systems could be achieved using QoS differentiation between traffic classes over heterogeneous networks. On the

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other hand, with the aim of reducing the huge amount of information generated by the video source, loss compression techniques are applied. The most common coding techniques are H.26x and MPEG standards [2]. The price to pay for a high compression level is a degradation level in the image quality.

The adaptive VoD services employ a set of policies for dynamic resource allocation. It is accomplished by means of signalling protocols used between the service and the network. Thus, related to the bit rate variability of the flow, the service raises renegotiations to the network in order to modify the allocated resources during the session. These renegotiations are performed at the temporal-scale of the scenes in a video sequence. In this way, the amount of network resources reserved during the session are reduced substantially and a more efficient exploitation of these resources is achieved [1, 3, 4]. However, in congestion situations the service adapts the transmission bit rate to the available network resources applying a higher compression level or managing the enhanced layers when scalability techniques are employed [1]. Thus, the final QoS provided to the customers of these streaming services depends on the available network resources.

Both the service providers and the customers are indeed interested in tools which quantify the performance of these systems from their points of view. To facilitate the required evaluations, these tools should provide feasibility to incorporate modifications into the system in an easy way. Further, these tools also must admit a computational evaluation. Analytical tools are the most appropriate mechanisms to facilitate the required evaluation. This kind of analytical tools help to address some of the typically required main objectives: to maximize the use of network resources, to fulfil the QoS offered to the users and to define billing metrics. Likewise, these tools could compute diverse parameters in order to specify, to manage and to control the fulfilment of the Service Level Agreements (SLAs). The management of SLAs is a current challenge into the multimedia services area. There are diverse recent proposals about SLA management (e.g. [5, 6]), although none of them specifies how to quantitatively evaluate the user-level SLA parameters.

In particular, we are interested in computing *a priori* the QoS offered to the user of adaptive video-streaming services, where video sources are capable to adapt their output bit rate to time-varying network conditions. Some proposals of design and evaluation of adaptive VoD systems are presented in [3, 7, 8, 9, 10]. Most of them use either simulation models or real platforms to carry out the performance evaluation of these systems. These evaluation techniques hinder the system analysis and also they make difficult the study of several design options. In addition, some analytical proposals do not regard the interaction between the different video sources sharing the network resources. In [11] we proposed a generic methodology to develop Performability models [12] for VoD systems. This methodology solves the lacks above mentioned. The applicability of this method is based on the characterization of the coded multimedia flows and the channel behaviour. This characterization requires suitable markovian models of both, the flows and the channel. Besides, an analytical model for a VoD service was developed in [11] applying this generic method. Further, in [13], we obtained two new analytical models which reduced the states space to characterize the resources reserved by a group of users. Therefore, the computational cost of the evaluations was substantially reduced. These models provide accurate results for the measures of user-level QoS

parameters such as the image quality, reserved resources, or effectively-used resources.

In the present work we construct analytical models to analyze the performance of a VoD service for different configuration parameters. Firstly, we define different QoS user-profiles to evaluate the measures of user-level QoS parameters when only one of these classes of user is accepted. After that, we analyze the interaction between users' classes, i.e. when there are users belonging to more than one QoS profile in the system. Finally, we analyze the trade-off between service providers' profits and a variable pricing policy which depends on the video quality perceived by the customers.

The rest of the work is organized as follows. Section 2 describes the VoD system under evaluation. A background of the previous works presented in [11] and [13] are summarized in section 3. In section 4 we assess some design options of VoD services providing several classes of users and fulfilling the SLA commitments. Finally, conclusions and future work are presented in section 5.

2 The System Description

Figure 1 depicts the VoD system analysed in this work. Video sequences of movies have previously been coded using the VBR MPEG-II algorithm and then stored in the video server. When any customer of the VoD service demands one of these sequences, a connection is established if the video service has enough resources to provide the contracted user's profile, i.e. the agreements specified in the service contract. In many IP QoS-aware networks, the RSVP (Resource reSerVation Protocol) is employed as signalling protocol to manage resource reservation requests [14]. Video-streaming services send RSVP requests to the network in order to renegotiate the required resources of the video-stream transmitted. The description of these resources is specified by means of the *Traffic Specification* (TSpec) parameters carried in the PATH messages of the RSVP. The RSVP requests are associated with the scene changes of the video sequence. The TSpec of each RSVP request is set according to the complexity of scene. Thus, different network resources are requested over the whole transmission of a sequence. Moreover, this renegotiation process yields to changes of the available network resources due to the interaction between the multiplexed connections. With the aim that the video sources are capable to adapt their output bit rate to the time-varying network resources, each available sequence has a set of MPEG flows coded with different quantization step (Q). Then, each available flow offers a different image quality according to Q [2]. For each accepted session, the transmitted stream will match with one of the different available coded flows of the requested sequence. This selection changes depending on the image quality contracted by the user and on the result of the reservation request produced by the end-to-end admission control of the RSVP-based system.

To carry out the system functions, three blocks have been designed as it is sketched in Fig. 1. These blocks are performed as follows. For each available flow, the *Statistical Planner* block has previously calculated and stored the TSpec

parameters of each scene and the events of resources renegotiation in each sequence. When scene changes or variations of the available resources happen, the *Regulator/Negotiator* block decides which flow (Q_i) will be transmitted. To guarantee a minimum video quality, the minimum reservation needed to transmit the lower image quality flow must always be assured. The *Traffic Shaper* block extracts the variability introduced by the frame coding modes (Intra, Predicted and Bidirectional-Predicted) of the MPEG algorithm. In this way, the bit rate is smoothed and it is maintained constant (r_{GoP}) for a GoP (Group of Pictures) interval.

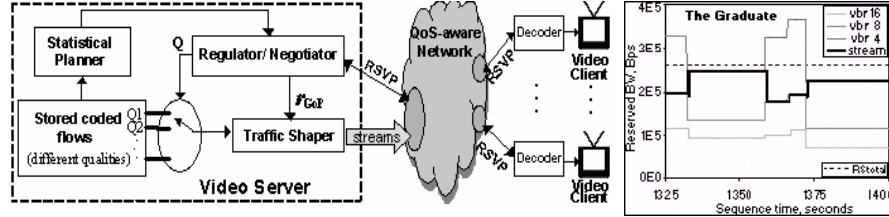


Fig. 1. System model for the VoD service.

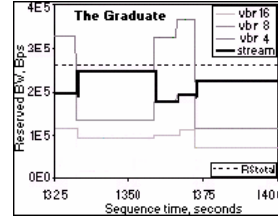


Fig. 2. Required bit rate.

3 Background

3.1 Scene-based Markovian models for a video sequence

In order to efficiently characterize the network resources required by a constant-quality flow of a video sequence, we need to identify the groups of frames with same complexity or activity in the sequence. The identification process of these consecutive groups of frames has been called in the literature as *Segmentation* [15].

The segmentation of a video sequence results on series of groups of pictures with similar requirements of network resources [16]. These segments, also named scenes, define different complexity levels within the sequence. Through the classification of the scenes into activity levels, scene-based models have been proposed in previous works [17]. Some of the more relevant works have developed analytical models based on Markov chains. These models set the number of scene classes heuristically. Straightforward scene-based Markovian models represent scene changes by means of transitions between states, where states identify classes of scenes. For the sake of the simplicity, we will refer to each class of scenes as an activity level. An example of the Markovian scene-based model is shown in Fig. 3, where L activity levels are defined. The segmentation process of different constant-quality flows of the same movie gives rise to the same scene bounds. Consequently, for a set of video-flow models related to the same movie, the changes of scene occur at the same time. As an example Fig. 2 shows the bit rate required to transmit the sequence "The Graduate" coded with a quantification step Q equal to 4, 8 and 16. Fig. 2 remarks how these flows are time-tracked. Hereafter, we will indistinctly refer to a change of the activity level of the sequence as well as a change of the activity level in any one of its coded flows.

3.2 Generic Method to Develop Analytical Models of VoD Systems

A generic method to construct Markov Reward Chain (MRC) models for VoD systems was proposed in [11]. Then, to carry out computations of QoS measures, the method of Randomization [18] was applied to the MRC. The generic modelling methodology presented there consists on 5 steps to obtain a MRC that statistically characterizes the network resources required by a connection and the resources amount available for this connection. Also, applying this methodology, an analytical model of a particular VoD system was derived in [11]. We proposed some modifications to this model obtaining new models which reduced the space of states and therefore provided a faster computation of expected results [13]. The reader can find the full explanation of this analytical model and the generic method in [11] and [13]. We summarize these models, using this method, as follows

In **Step 1**, a markovian model for each available fixed-quality video flow in the VoD system is derived in a similar way as it was developed in [3]. This model is composed by three states that define three activity levels (see section 3.1).

The Continuous-Time Markov Chain (CTMC) shown in Fig. 4 was derived in [11] applying **Step 2**. For the sake of the clarity, only 3 different constant image-quality flows have been depicted in the draw. Each column corresponds with the model of each available flow, which was obtained in step 1. This CTMC models the behaviour of a connection in the system, where e_f^a is a connection state where flow of quality f (1: worst quality... F : best quality) in the activity level a (0: regular, 1: medium, 2: high) is transmitted through the connection. The transitions between states reflect the scene changes and renegotiation decisions that have been designed in the VoD system. In addition, in this example while the stream remains in the same activity level, the system periodically tries to improve by sending requests for the next better image-quality. We call this process *polling of improvement*. The transition rates in this CTMC depend on the required resources and on the available resources. In order to formally express these dependencies, two boolean factors are defined:

$$\alpha(e_f^a) = \begin{cases} 1 & , \text{ if } RSV(f, a) \leq RS_{available} \text{ and} \\ 0 & , \text{ otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

$$\beta(e_f^a, e_g^b) = \begin{cases} 1 & , \text{ if } RSV(f, a) \geq RSV(g, b) \\ 0 & , \text{ otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

where $RS_{available}$ is the amount of available resources for the connection and $RSV(f, a)$ is the amount of network resources that the system reserves for the connection when the server transmits a flow of quality f in activity level a

Let $\psi(e_f^a, e_g^b)$ be the transition rate from state e_f^a to state e_g^b for a connection. These rates in the CTMC, related to increments or decrements of the activity level in the video sequence, are formulated by means of equations which depend on the rates $\lambda_{a,b}$ and on the factors β (see [11]). Finally, transitions owing to the *polling of improvement* are formulated as a function that depends on the poll rate λ_p and on the factor α . Note that the factors α and β provide the general characterization of the adaptive VoD service by means of the proposed CTMC. Different behaviours for the renegotiation mechanism can simply be designed using these factors. When several

connections are being served, $RS_{available}$ vary throughout time. In this case, it is mandatory to know the state of all the connections that interact with the one under analysis. This state leads to know the amount of resources available for the connexion under analysis, $RS_{available}$.

In **Step 3**, to achieve the goal of knowing the state which represents the rest of all the connexions except the one under analysis, we developed a model for those N accepted sessions. Firstly, the state of all the connections with a same QoS profile is defined. In this homogeneous case, each connection is characterized with the same parameter values of the generic connection model that has been described in step 2. Let $S^* = \{(n_1^0, n_1^1, n_1^2), (n_2^0, n_2^1, n_2^2), \dots, (n_F^0, n_F^1, n_F^2)\}$ be the system state, where n_f^a is the number of connections transmitting a flow of quality f in activity level a . Let $S_{+(g,b)}^{-(f,a)}$ be a system state with one more connection transmitting a flow of quality g in activity level b and one less connection transmitting a flow of quality f in activity level a , regarding state S^* . If all transmissions are uncorrelated, only transitions from state S^* to state $S_{+(g,b)}^{-(f,a)}$ can occur. Then, the transition rates $\Psi(S^*, S_{+(g,b)}^{-(f,a)})$ are expressed as a function of rate ψ multiplied by n_f^a . Where, generalizing (1) for N connections and with a conservative admission control, the factor $\alpha(S^*)$ is expressed as:

$$\alpha(S^*) = \begin{cases} 1 & , \text{ si } \sum_{\forall f} \sum_{\forall a} n_f^a \cdot RSV(f, a) \leq RS_{total} \\ 0 & , \text{ otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

To develop the heterogeneous customers' situation, the simpler way is to redefine the system state as the joining state of all the user-classes, that is: $S = \{S^1, S^2, \dots, S^C\}$.

Step 4 is applied to evaluate the performance of a session in the system with other N accepted sessions. Let $\{e_f^a, S\}$ be a system state, where e_f^a describes the state of the connection under evaluation and S characterizes $RS_{available}$. The state S may be described e.g. as the one obtained in step 3, where RS_{total} is the total amount of resources available for the VoD service which could be either a constant value or a variable amount characterized by any Markovian model of channel capacity.

The analytical models that were obtained applying this methodology provide accurate results for measures of the VoD system performance. Nevertheless, as the number of users N grows or the number of classes of users C grows, the computational cost of these models increases combinatorially [19]. To address this issue, in [13] we proposed a way to reduce the number of states that characterize the amount of resources reserved by the other N sessions accepted in the system, $RS_{available}$. We observed that, for any video sequence, the probability to achieve the highest activity level was very low for the model with three activity levels (see Fig. 3). Based on this observation, we proposed to maintain the same regular activity level (level 0) and to establish just one state to define jointly the medium (level 1) and high (level 2) activity levels to model the resources reserved by each available flow of the sessions that were not under analysis. We called to this new level as level 1*. The transition rates between level 0 and level 1* are the same ones that between level 0 and level 1 in the analytical model with three levels. The resources required to be in level 1* are calculated as the average of $RSV(f, 1)$ and $RSV(f, 2)$ (see equation (4) in [13]).

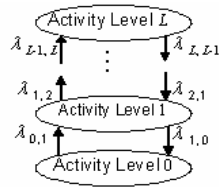


Fig. 3. Scene-based Markovian model.

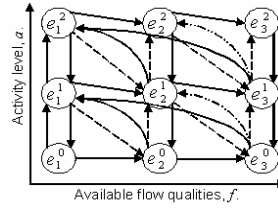


Fig. 4. Generic model of an accepted connection.

4 Evaluation of Different Design Options in the Video Service

Section 2 describes the general operation of the VoD system under analysis. However, there still are open options to configure the final video service offered to the customers. Many QoS measures of these adaptive VoD services can be evaluated using our analytical model as it has been summarized in section 3. We also can easily compare the system performance under these different design options. Some of these design options are: the set of coded flows with different video qualities for each film; the resources assignment policy and the admission control policy for each user-class.

Service providers must design these sets of coded flows according to the QoS that they want to offer to each class of user. The question is to decide how many flows of different qualities are going to be arranged and which are going to be the most proper video qualities of these flows to satisfy the QoS requirements of each class of user. Service providers can design different user classes, i.e. different user profiles with different QoS characteristics. All the connections from the different user classes are interacting and sharing the system resources. Therefore, the quality perceived by each user-class depends on the proper design of the VoD operation. Service providers must carry out the design fulfilling the SLA parameters of each user class. Even though we seek to accomplish the committed levels of QoS when designing the system, the service provider also asks for maximizing his/her profits. Hence, not only must we set a charging policy to attract customers, but also we must consider all the factors that produce a cost for the service provider to supply that service to the customers. On the one hand, an adaptive charging policy that varies according to the received video quality throughout time may be very interesting for the customers. On the other hand, the designing options to configure the service have a straight influence on the costs that the service providers must assume to provide the VoD service.

In this section we assess some design options and configurations in our VoD system when there are different classes of user, i.e. the heterogeneous situation. In addition, we evaluate a simple cost function for the service provider that depends on the reserved resources. Also we evaluate a variable pricing policy to charge customers in a dynamic way that depends on the video quality perceived by the users.

4.1 Designing the Set of Video Flows Available to Each User-Class Maximizing the Service Provider's Profits

The basic configuration parameters of the VoD system used here are the same ones used in [13]. Likewise, the designed user profile makes that each accepted connection can access to all the available resources, without distinction among the users or the classes of user. However, in the present work another admission control has been designed and evaluated. Now, a new connection request is accepted if the amount of resources is sufficient to transmit the minimum quality (RSV_{\min}) for all the connections. The quality will be lowered for the already accepted connections, if it is necessary. This VoD system only guaranties the resources for the flow with minimum quality. As a consequence, this admission control is more permissive, it maximizes the number of accepted users even though they may notice a high level of QoS degradation.

Several measures of the QoS offered to a customer of the VoD service have been computed, such as the PSNR, the failure time, the transmitted bit-rate and the reserved BW. The expected mean value of these measures for an observed user and the standard deviation among all the users, have been evaluated. For space reasons only some of them are shown here. The computation of these measures from the analytical models has been done using the MRC solution proposed in [19].

First of all, we examine the performance of the VoD system with only a class of user. The transmitted sequence is "The Graduate", and the stored flows have been coded with quantization step Q equal to 4, 8 and 16. We will refer to these flows as $vrb4$ (highest video quality), $vbr8$ and $vbr16$ (lowest video quality), respectively. Table 1 summarizes the values of the RSV parameters (reserved resources) used for the analytical model of the different classes of user. We call *class0* to the *exigent* user-class which has available the two flows with higher quality ($vrb4$, $vbr8$), *class1* to the *tolerant* user-class which has available the three flows ($vrb4$ and $vbr8$ and $vbr16$), and *class2* to the *conformist* user-class which has available the two flows with lower quality ($vbr8$ and $vbr16$). Remember a minimum bandwidth must be reserved to assure the transmission of the lower image quality flow of the requested movie. We call RSV_{\min} to this minimum reserve. RSV_{\min} is determined by $vbr8$ for *class0* and by $vbr16$ for *class1* and *class2*. As $vbr8$ has a higher quality than $vbr16$, RSV_{\min} is higher for *class0* than for *class1* or *class2*. We also may design another *class3* that arranges the highest quality and the lowest quality flows ($vrb4$ and $vbr16$). In fact, this option is inefficient. We could verify that the *mean* PSNR was lower in *class3* than in *class1* for the same reserved BW in both classes, as Fig. 9 in [13] shows.

Table 1. Estimated required resources, RSV [bits/GoP].

	Class0		Class1		
	Vbr8	Vbr4	Class2		Vbr4
			Vbr16	Vbr8	
level 2	702793.41	1033529.9	364476.06	501597.41	1033529.9
level 1	702793.41	724278.90	364476.06	392237.95	717029.09
level 0	702793.41	702793.41	364476.06	364476.06	504715.88

Figure 5 depicts the *Mean PSNR* provided to a user and the *Mean Bit Rate Reserved* to each accepted sessions, when there is only one of the three user classes (*class0*, *class1*, *class2*) in the system. These figures are represented as a function of the total BW assigned to the VoD service and with the number of accepted streaming sessions (N) as a parameter. For each N , the curves start at the minimum BW required to accept the N th session in the VoD system. For example, the curves pointed out as **$N1_class1$** correspond to $N=1$ user of *class1*, where the value of RSV_{\min} is 1.5 Mbps (=364476.06 bits/GoP, see Table 1). Discontinuities in the analytic curves are produced as a result of the discretization of the activity levels of the flows. For more details please refer to [11] and [13]. These curves prove the fact that *class0* users have assured a high PSNR, *class2* users are limited to a low PSNR while *class1* users experiment a wider range of PSNR that depends on the available resources. The reserved BW to a *class0* user or a *class2* user is almost constant (3 Mbps for *class0* and 1.6 Mbps for *class1*). Users of *class1* use well the resources because they always take up the available bandwidth, as the black line from Figure 5 shows.

A service provider could already use these results to design the VoD service with a single class of user. On the one hand, from a particular VoD service the service provider could estimate the QoS parameters that he/she could offer to the customers. On the other hand, the service provider may design a VoD service given a certain level of QoS required for the customers. However, if the service provider wants to give service to different user profiles, these figures would be just a rough reference of the system performance. The reason is that the behaviour of users from one class influence on the QoS of the other classes. In this case, it is necessary to evaluate the system model when different classes of user are simultaneously accepted in the system.

Figures 6 to 8 present measures of PSNR and Profits, when heterogeneous users of *class0*, *class1* and *class2* can be accepted in our VoD system. The total bandwidth that the provider has available to offer the service is 12 Mbps. We evaluate a simple function of variable benefits: The revenues are adjusted to the video quality effectively transmitted to the users and the service provider's costs depend on the reserved resources. Many more complex billing functions can be evaluated as well. They could consider different factors, e.g. different charges and costs. As an example, [20, 21] show billing functions based on fixed and variable costs due to the connection setup and the consumed bandwidth, respectively. Any proposed policy trades off performance degradation with monetary incentives to improve user benefit and network revenue. To facilitate the performance evaluation considering the costs, we define a monetary unit [u] equivalent to the price to pay for the transmission of the whole movie with the flow of maximum quality ($Q=4$). The cost C that the service provider must assume depends on the reserved resources; Here we have set C equal to $2 \cdot 10^{-5}$ [u] per reserved Mbit. The price that each user would pay has been estimated using our analytical model applying a set of assigned rewards equal to 0.0023692, 0.003948667 and 0.000789733 [u] per each GoP transmitted for flows *vbr4*, *vbr8* and *vbr16*, respectively. This leads to pay 1[u], 0.6[u] or 0.2[u] for the transmission of the whole flow *vbr4*, *vbr8* or *vbr16*, respectively.

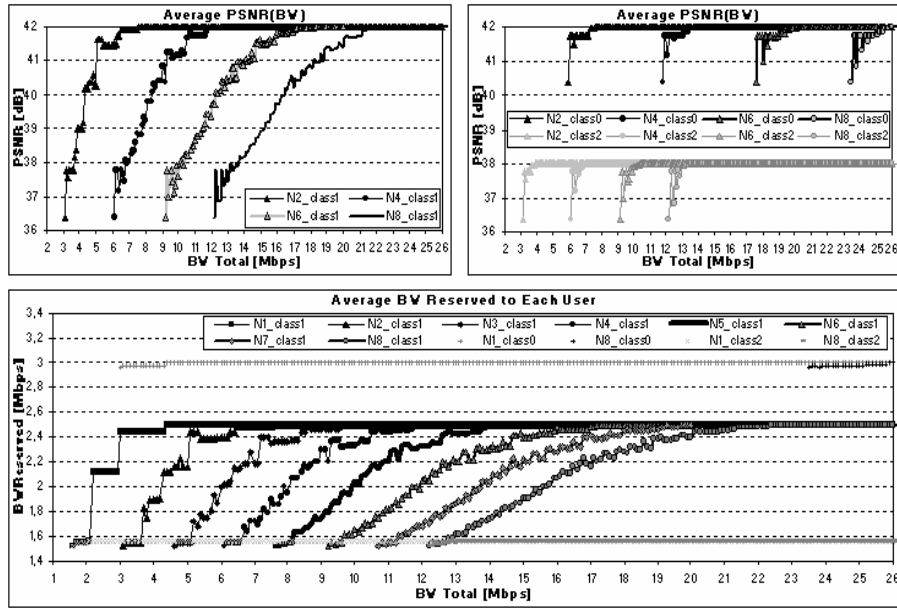


Fig. 5. Mean BW reserved and mean PSNR provided to a single class. The available quality flows are: Q=4 and 8 (class0); Q=4, 8 and 16 (class1); Q=8 and 16 (class2).

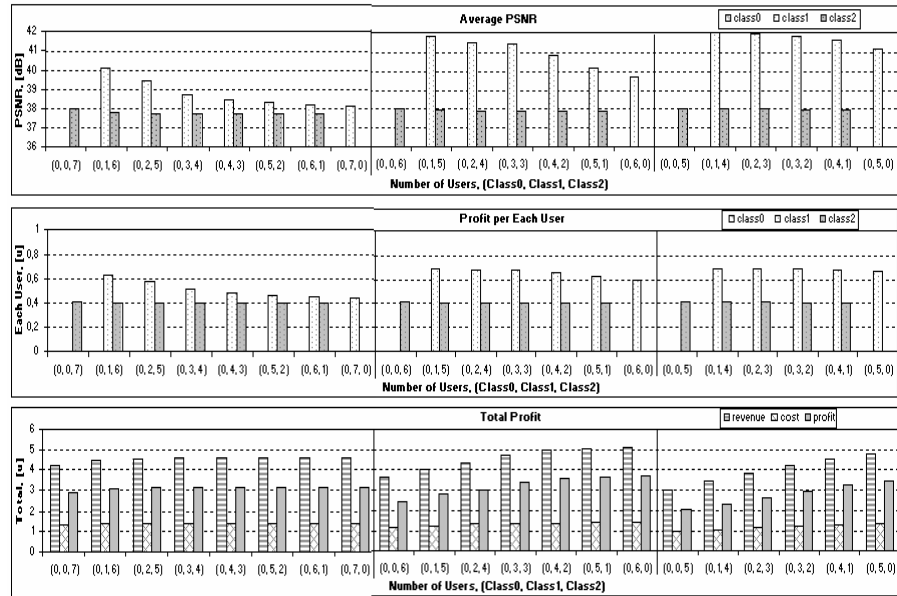


Fig. 6. PSNR provided to a customer and service provider's profits. Users of class1 and class2 interact in the VoD system. There are 7, 6, 5 accepted users (from left to right).

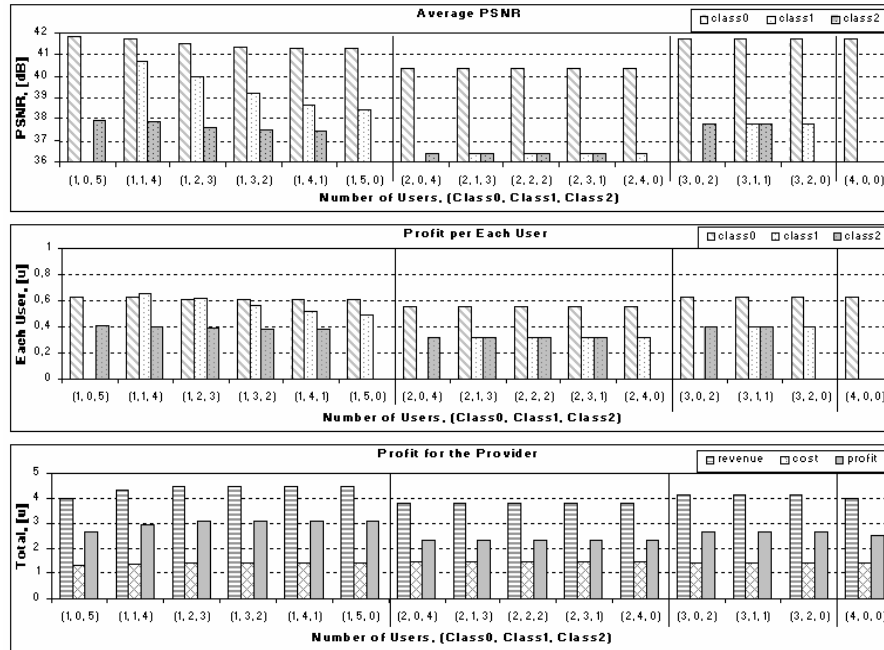


Fig. 7. Mean PSNR provided to a customer and profits for the service provider. Users of *class0*, *class1* and *class2* interact in the VoD system. There are 1, 2, 3 and 4 accepted users of *class0*.

Figure 6 presents some of the measures that we have calculated when there is no accepted user of *class0* in the VoD system. This way, the system capacity is 7 users. The results are shown for 7, 6, 5 (from left to right) users in the system. Measures for *class2* users are independent of the number of accepted users of *class1*. These values are almost constant and close to those of maximum quality e.g. PSNR=38dB, *Profit_per_user*=0,4[u]. On the contrary, measures for users from *class1* are quite degraded when a new user from *class2* or *class1* enters the system. Nevertheless, measures (including profits) for *class1* are always the same or better than for *class2*.

Figure 7 shows the performance evaluation for the number of users equal to the system capacity when there are 1, 2, 3 and 4 accepted users of *class0* (from left to right). We can notice that the PSNR of *class1* and *class2* is not much degraded when there is only one user of *class0*. Nevertheless, when there are 2 users of *class2*, the system is quite congested producing a notable degradation in the video quality offered to the users of any class. Alternatively, if the capacity of the system is decreased in one user less, the PSNR offered to the users improves, as Fig. 8 shows. Further, the service provider's profits increase in spite of having a user less than before. The reason is that the profit per user is higher than before, i.e. $0.4u/class2$, $0.6u/class1$ now and $0.3u/class2$, $0.3u/class1$ before. However, a lower system capacity decreases the access probability for new users.

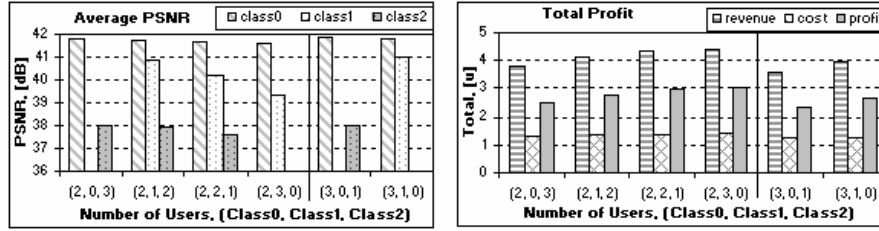


Fig. 8. Mean PSNR provided to a customer and profits for the service provider. There are 2, 3 accepted users of *class0*, (from left to right).

Figure 7 clearly shows another undesirable situation. When there is one *class0* user then the profit per user of *class1* is higher or faintly lower than the profit per user of *class0*. Nevertheless, that is unfair because we are providing a lower PSNR to *class1* than to *class0*. This incongruity is due to the fact that RSV_{\min} is higher for *class0* than for *class1* i.e. to transmit the coded flow with the same video quality, the service provider has to reserve a higher amount of resources for *class0* user than for *class1* user. That affects in the cost for the service provider, which is higher when giving service to users of *class0* than to users of *class1*, despite both produce the same incomes. To cope with this, the service provider should charge more to users of *class0* for that reason, e.g. a fixed amount depending on the RSV_{\min} .

5 Conclusions and Future Work

Many QoS management frameworks available in the literature need mechanisms and procedures to quantitatively evaluate the user-level SLA parameters. The generic methodology which we proposed in [11] utilizes the characterization of the available constant-quality flows to develop a model for adaptive video-streaming services. Models obtained with this methodology capture the dynamism of the transmitted stream taking into account the interaction among all the users accepted in the system. Employing this methodology, we have obtained evaluations of an adaptive VoD system when several QoS customer profiles are considered. We have assessed some VoD system design options, avoiding operating states where the QoS requirements are not fulfilled or the efficiency is not suitable. On the other hand, we have estimated the QoS parameters which the service providers could agree with their customers. Also, we have evaluated an adaptive pricing scheme for the customers and its trade-off with the service provider's profits. In particular, we have analysed the service provider's profits when we limit the number of accepted users of each class. As future lines of research, we are analysing another design aspects, such as: the algorithm of segmentation applied on the video sequences stored in the VoD server and different policies to assign resources to each user-class. We are developing general criteria to select the set of coded flows that the service provider will arrange to offer the service.

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