



## **ACQUA : Application-level Quality of Experience at Internet Access**

**Chadi.Barakat@inria.fr**  
**<http://team.inria.fr/diana/chadi/>**

**Joint work with**

**T. Speterbroot, S. Afra, N. Auguilera, A. Al Jalam, M. Jost, D. Saucez**

# Introduction to ACQUA

- ❑ Application for predicting Quality of User experience at Internet Access,  
<https://team.inria.fr/diana/acqua/>
- ❑ What is Quality of Experience (QoE) ?
  - A subjective measure of human experience
    - Good, Medium, Poor ... for an audio conversation
    - 0, 1, 2, ... for a video streaming
    - ....
  - Obtained by a panel of testers
- ❑ How can QoE be estimated/predicted?
  - By linking it to measurable metrics (Quality of Service or QoS)
  - Application level, network level, device level, etc

# ACQUA main features

- ❑ Application level QoE: Skype, YouTube, etc
- ❑ Measurements of network and device as input (QoS)
- ❑ Expected Quality of Experience as output (QoE)
- ❑ An application in ACQUA is a profile, a function, or a model

For Application 1             $f_1$  (measurements) = QoE<sub>1</sub>

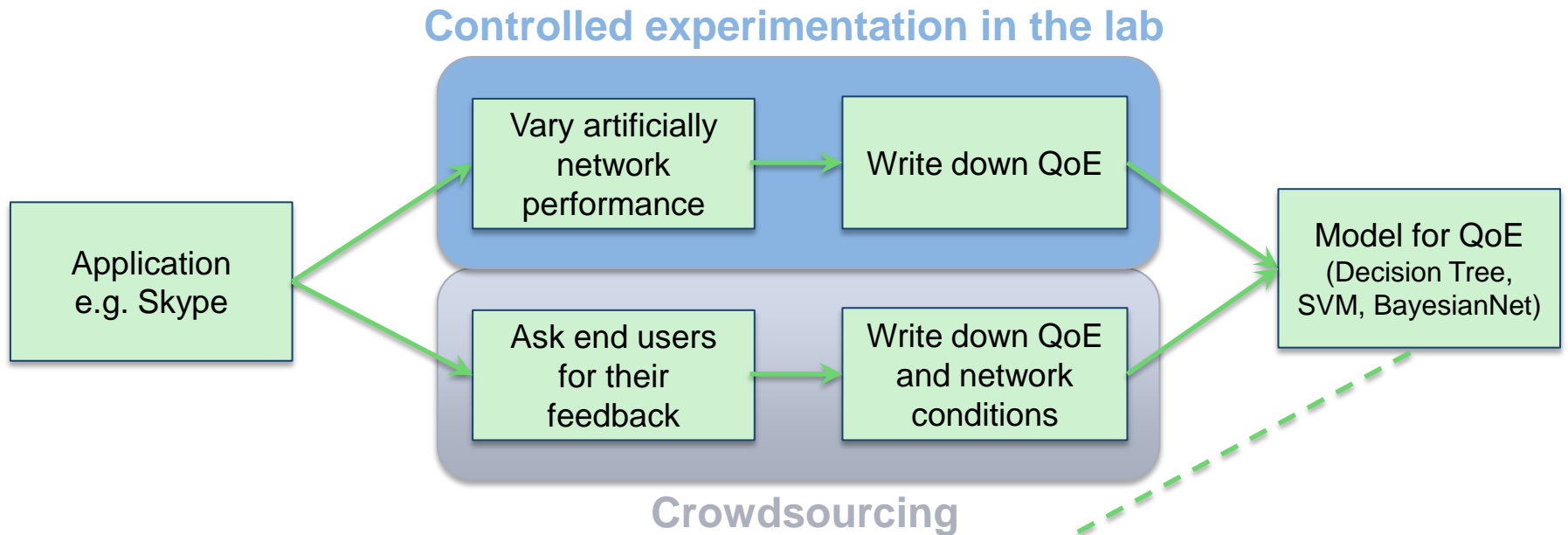
For Application 2             $f_2$  (measurements) = QoE<sub>2</sub>

....

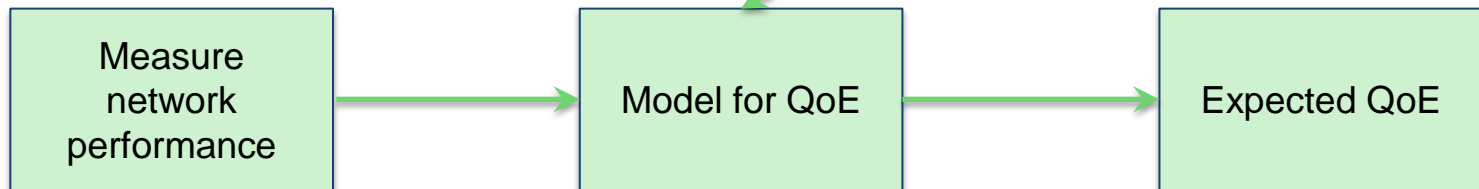
- ❑ QoE prediction thanks to direct linking to network level QoS
  - No need for applications to be running
- ❑ Reutilization of measurements
  - Measure network once, predict QoE for many applications

# QoE vs. network QoS in ACQUA

## Model Calibration Phase

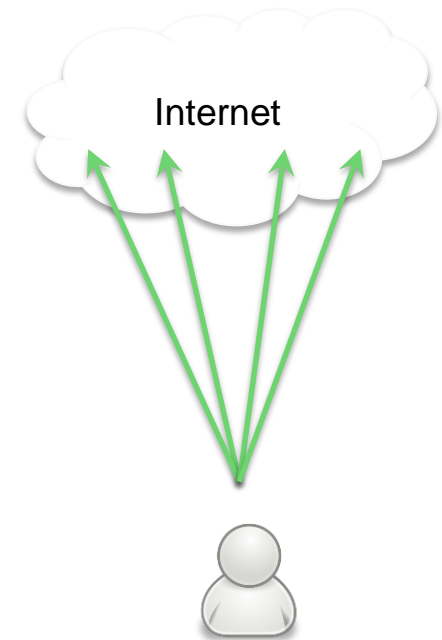


## QoE Estimation/Prediction Phase

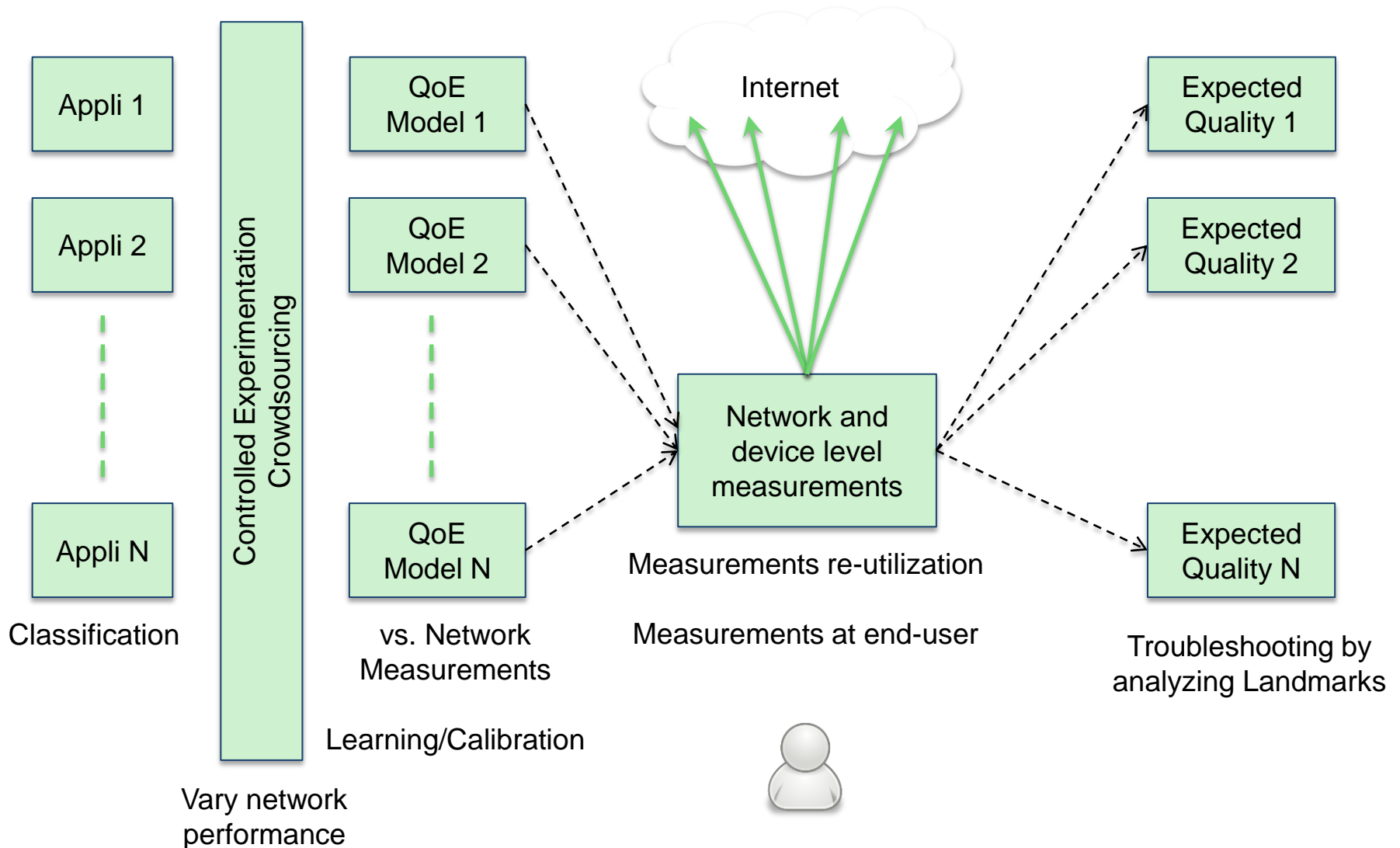


# Network measurements in ACQUA

- ❑ Path-level measurements
  - Bandwidth, delay and loss, upload and download, ...
- ❑ Device-level measurements
  - Signal strength, type of connection, traffic in/out, ...
- ❑ Measurements inside and from the device
- ❑ Measurements to Landmarks
  - Measurement servers
  - Expected QoE per landmark
  - Statistics of QoE over landmarks
  - Troubleshooting by landmark elimination
  - Dozen of landmarks for a good span of QoE



# ACQUA in a nutshell



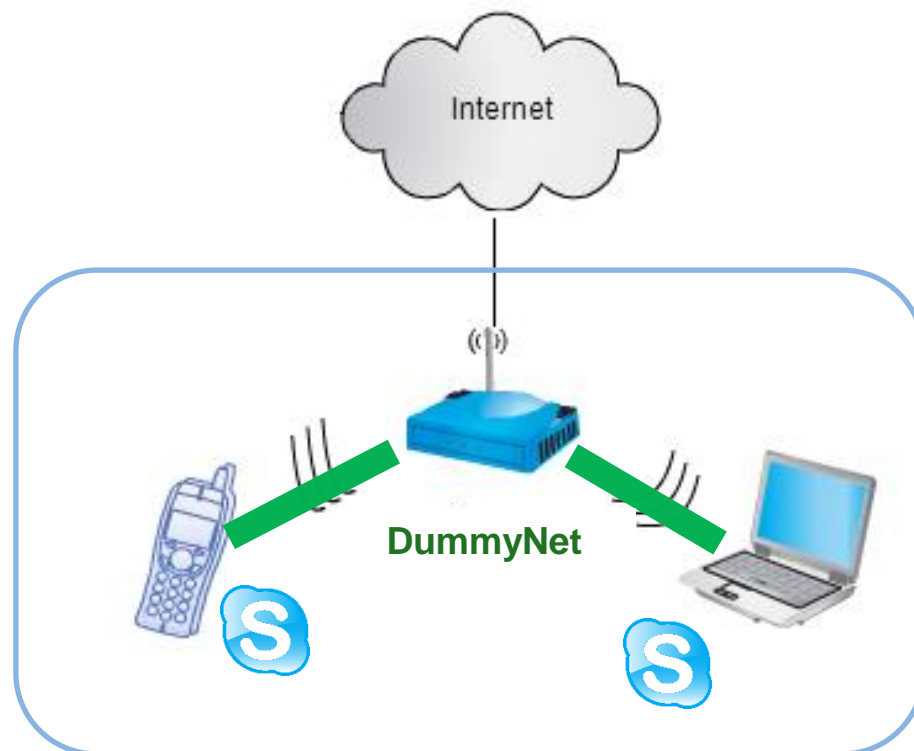
# Model calibration by controlled experimentation

## Varying network conditions in ACQUA

- ❑ Space of experimentation can be huge
  - One dimension per performance metric
  - Complexity power of the number of metrics
  
- ❑ A two-layer approach for space sampling
  - Fourier Amplitude Sensitivity Analysis (FAST) method for a fair coverage of the space and for sample suggestion
  - Active learning for sample acceptance/rejection (Vowpal Wabbit implementation)
  
- ❑ Only accepted samples transform into scenarios to experiment with

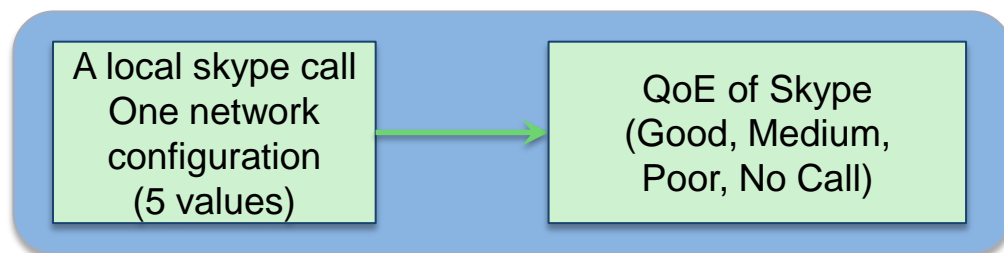
# Experimenting with Skype

- ❑ Five measurable path metrics
  - Bandwidth and loss rate, both upload and download
  - Round-trip delay
- ❑ QoE = Skype quality meter
  - Four levels
  - Good, Medium, Poor, No Call
- ❑ Controlled experimental setup
  - DummyNet at access point
  - Both ways
  - Local Skype traffic
  - Around 600 experiments



Controlled experimentation

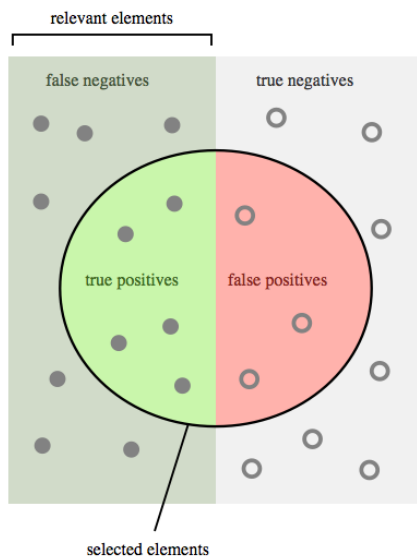
One experiment





# Modeling Skype Quality of Experience

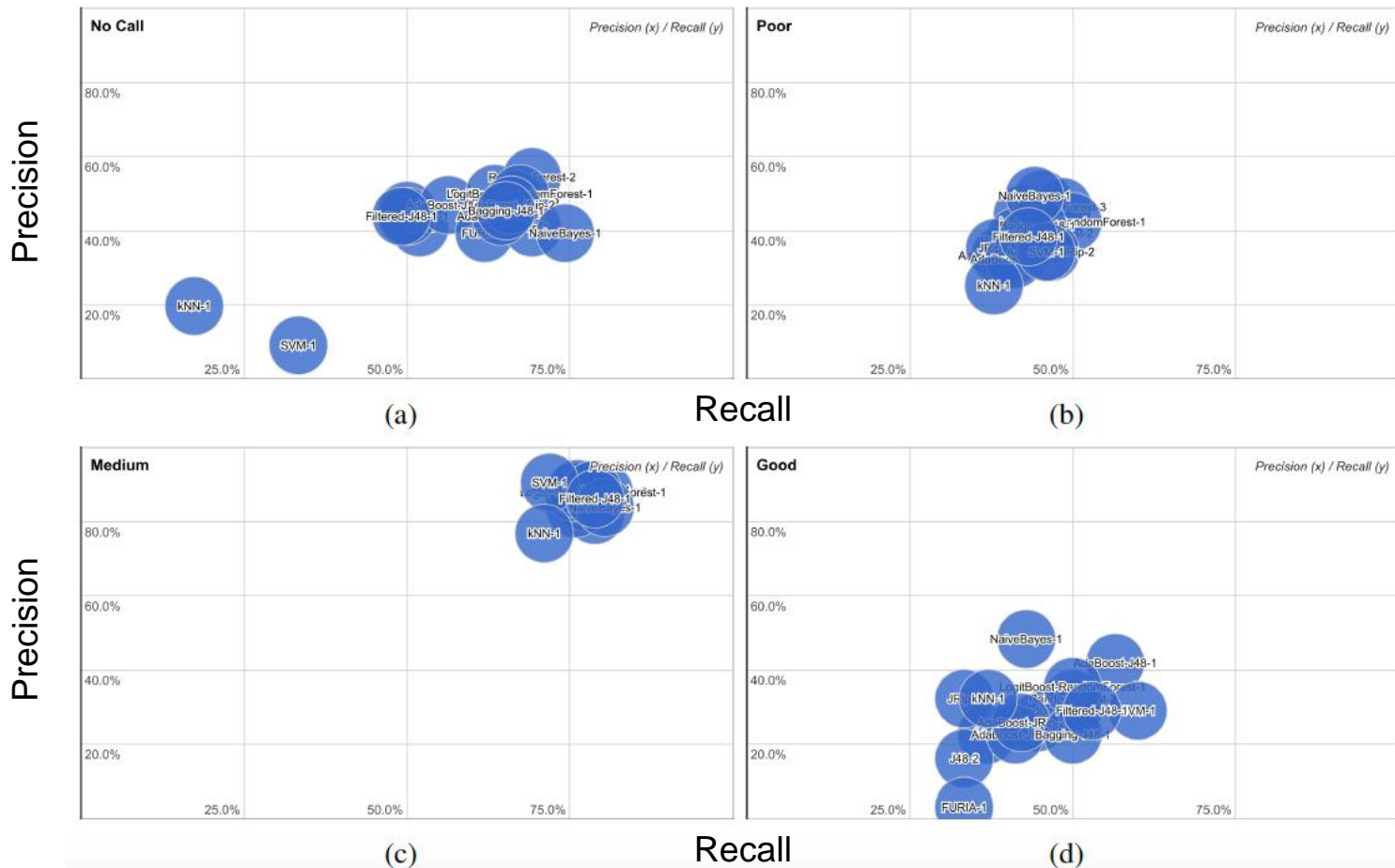
- ❑ A variety of machine learning techniques
  - Decision Tree, Naïve Bayesian, Lazy learner, Support Vector Machine, etc.
- ❑ Focus on Decision Trees for their readability
- ❑ Performance metrics: Precision and Recall per Quality class



$$\text{Precision} = \frac{\text{true positives}}{\text{true positives} + \text{false positives}}$$

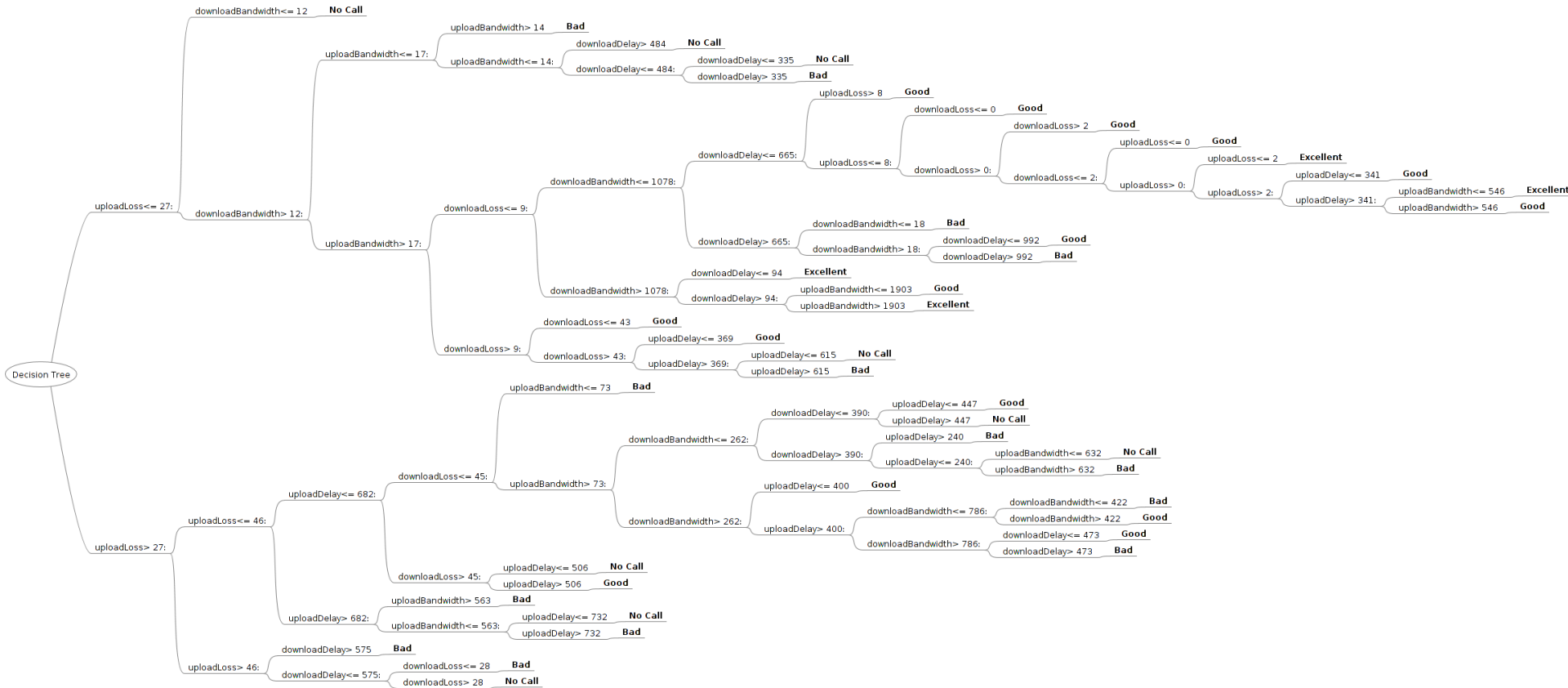
$$\text{Recall} = \frac{\text{true positives}}{\text{true positives} + \text{false negatives}}$$

# Skype QoE prediction accuracy



- Best performance for the Medium class, no particular technique outperforming
- Almost 70% prediction accuracy (or recall) on average

# Skype tree sample



# Skype Quality Rules

❑ Rule = set of branches from root to leaf

❑ 20 rules (after pruning)

- **Rule 1:** Download Bandwidth > 1078, Download Delay ≤ 94 → class “Excellent” [84.1%]
- **Rule 2:** Upd Bandwidth > 1903, Dwn Bandwidth > 1078 → class “Excellent” [70.7%]
- **Rule 3:** Dwn Bandwidth ≤ 1078, Dwn Delay ≤ 665, Upd Loss > 0, Upd Loss ≤ 2, Dwn Loss > 0, Dwn Loss ≤ 2 → class “Excellent” [66.2%]
- **Rule 4:** Dwn Bandwidth ≤ 12 → class “No Call” [90.6%]
- **Rule 5:** Upd Bandwidth ≤ 14, Upd Loss ≤ 27 → class “No Call” [75.7%]
- **Rule 6:** Upd Delay ≤ 506, Upd Loss > 27, Upd Loss ≤ 46, Dwn Loss > 45 → class “No Call” [61.2%]

ARQ/FEC  
12kbs  
a critical rate

- - 
  - 
  - 
  - **Default class:** Good
- Skype can easily deal with one-way losses if bandwidth is available one-way delay up to 400ms

# Still many open issues

- ❑ Consideration of other multimedia and non-multimedia applications
- ❑ Scalability of network measurements
- ❑ Application to network regulation and optimization
- ❑ Current work focuses on
  - Consolidation of the audio and video case
  - ACQUA for mobiles (Inria ADT ACQUA)
  - Crowdsourcing

# Thank you

[Chadi.Barakat@inria.fr](mailto:Chadi.Barakat@inria.fr)