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# VICRYPT: Real-time, Fine-grained Prediction of Video Quality from Encrypted Streaming Traffic

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Service/App KPIs:

re-buffering

Network KPIs:

throughput, latency,

packet loss, jitter

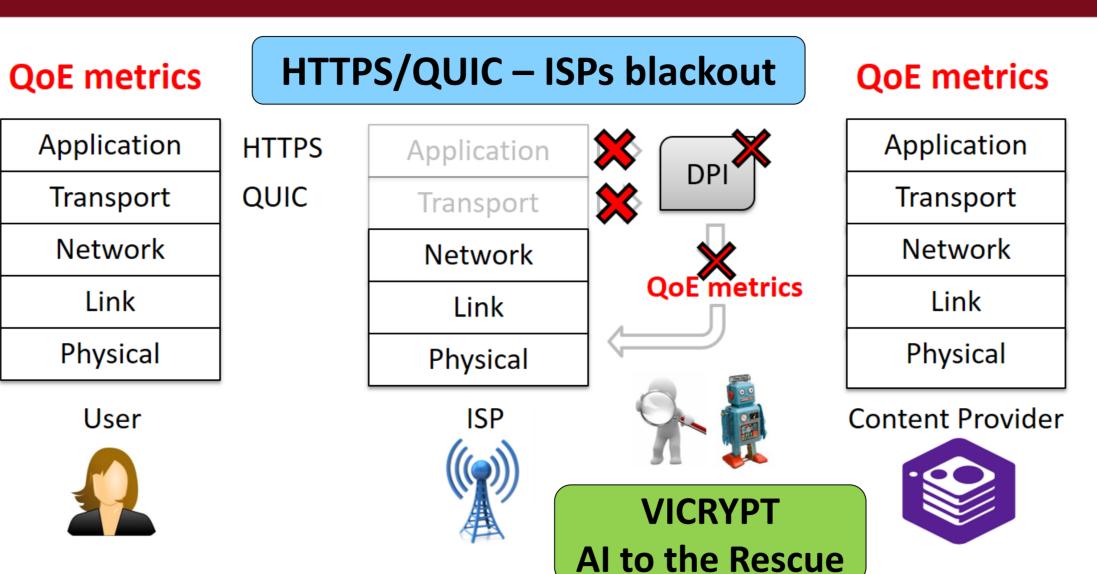
resolution

■ PLT, AFT



# QoE-BASED NETMON (QoE-MON)

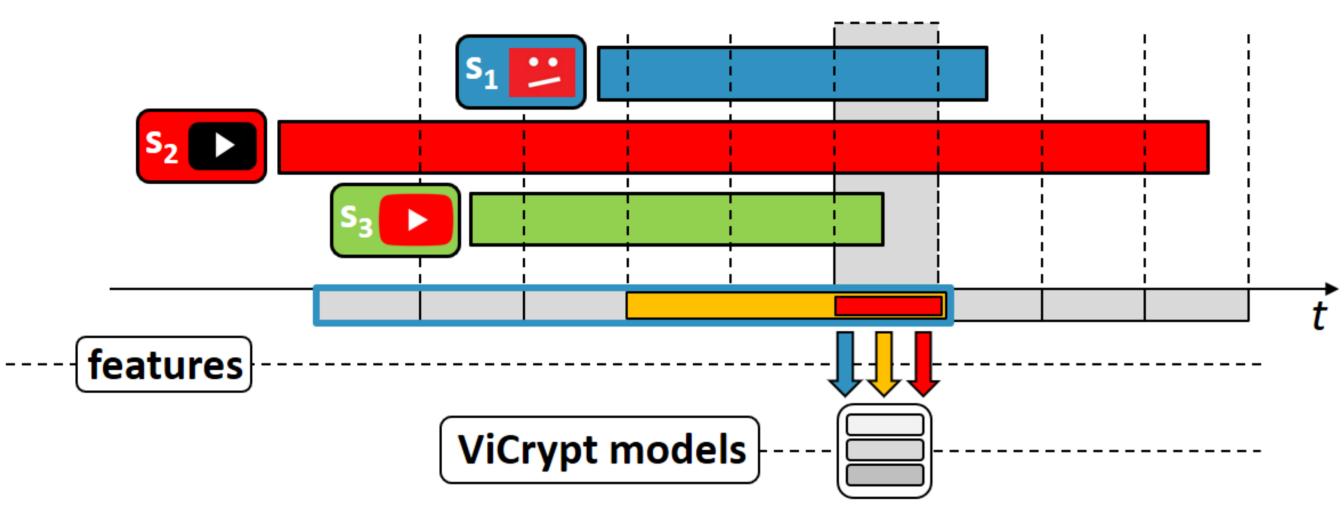
### MOTIVATION & CHALLENGE



### VICRYPT: ML-BASED QoE-MON

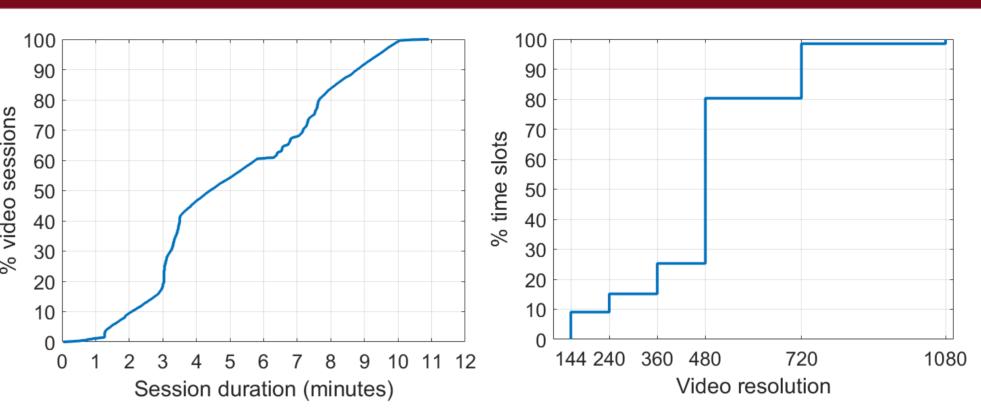
- Real-time (1-sec resolution) prediction of **KQIs** for video streaming
- Video chunk detection NOT NEEDED features are packet size/time based
- ML models for prediction of instant, per-sec:
- re-buffering events
- video resolution
- video bitrate

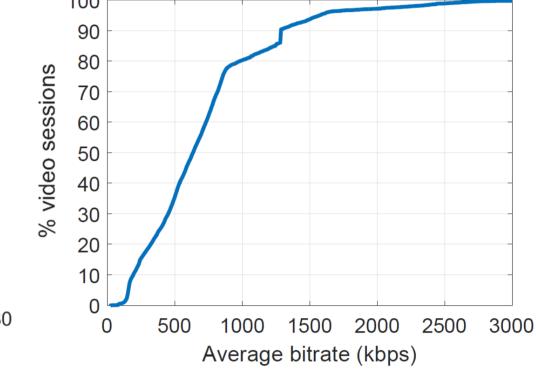
# STREAM-BASED PREDICTION OF VIDEO KQIs



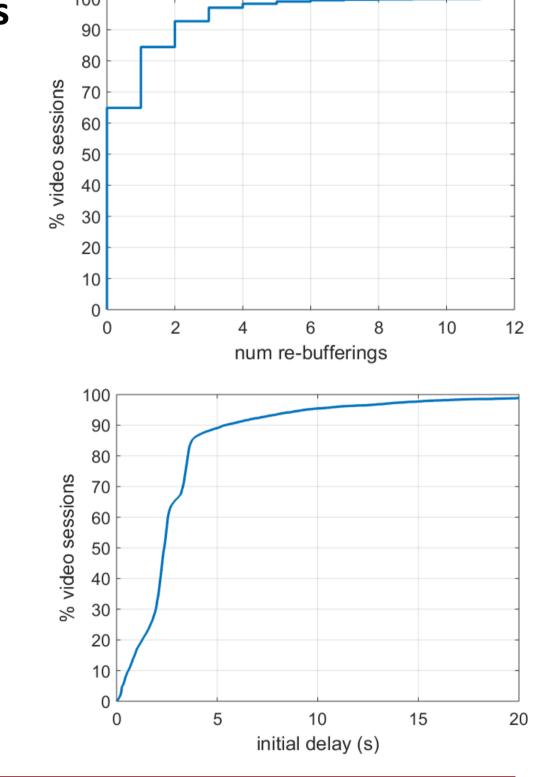
- Video stream-based analysis, using multiple sliding windows, capturing different temporal phenomena (current time, short-term trend, session-aggregated
- Analysis is done in real time: for every video session and for every new time slot of 1 second, we consider the following set of 207 features:
  - Features extracted from current time slot (C) 69 features
  - Short-memory (trend) based features, extracted from last T (3) slots (CT) 69 features
  - Cumulative based features, extracted from all past traffic for this video session (CS) – 69 features
- **Feature computation** is done **continually**, in **constant-memory** boundaries, *using sketches*

# YouTube DATASET FOR TRAINING & VALIDATION



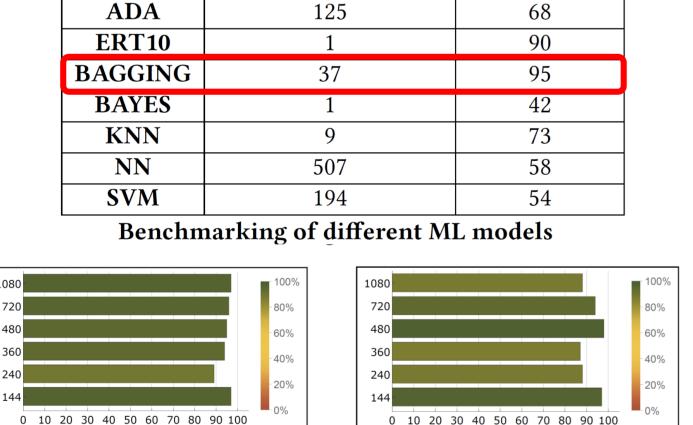


- Data generation through semi-controlled testbeds
- 15.000+ YouTube video sessions streamed and recorded in late 2018/early 2019
- Different ISPs, different geographic locations (Austria, Italy, Germany, China)
- Home/corporate WiFi networks, LTE networks
- QUIC and TCP sessions
- Bandwidth limitations: 20Mbps, 5Mbps, 3Mbps, 1Mbps, 300kbps + fluctuations
- JavaScript-based monitoring script to measure ground truth at the player



# ONLINE PREDICTION OF VIDEO RESOLUTION

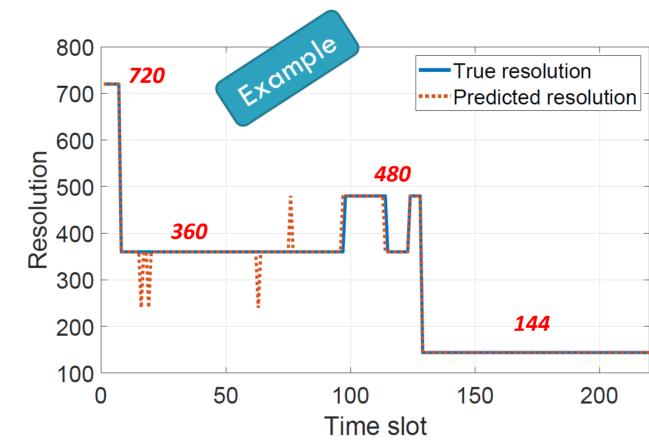
- Training multiple ML models over more then 4.6M individual, 1 sec. slots (5-fold cross validation) – here using all 207 inputs
- Classification task: per second video resolution, 6-classes: 144p, 240p, 360p, 480p, 720p, 1080p



 $\mathbf{DT}$ 

**RF10** 

Training time (min) | Accuracy (%)

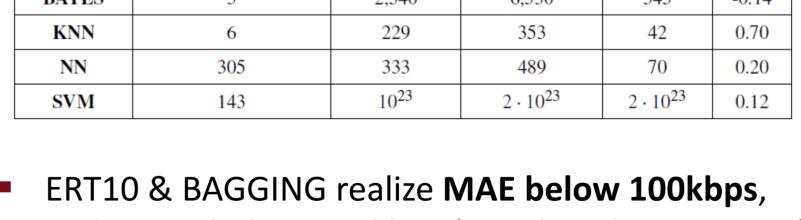


Video-resolution prediction.

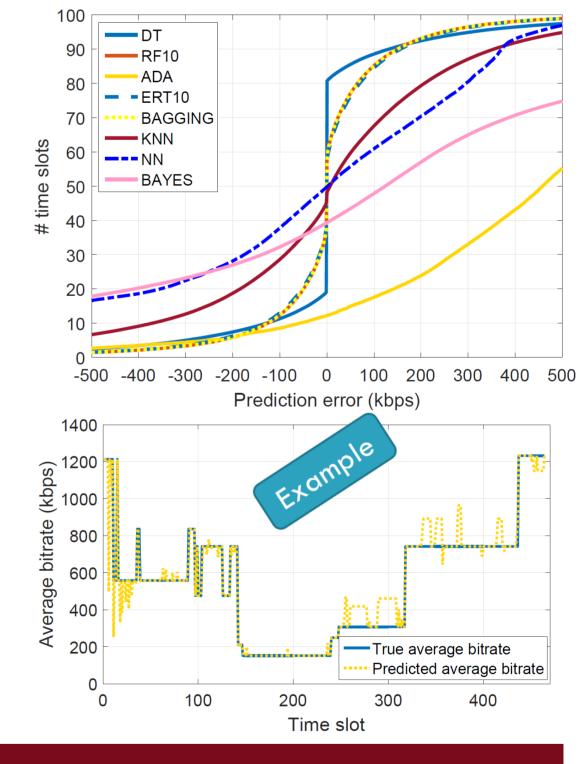
### ONLINE PREDICTION OF VIDEO BITRATE

Regression task: estimation of per second average video bitrate

	5-CV time (minutes)	MAE (kbps)	RMSE (kbps)	MRE (%)	PLCC
DT	31	94	246	18	0.88
RF10	36	89	179	18	0.93
ADA	126	492	573	130	0.59
ERT10	7	93	182	19	0.93
BAGGING	22	89	179	17	0.93
BAYES	3	2,540	6,530	545	-0.14
KNN	6	229	353	42	0.70
NN	305	333	489	70	0.20
SVM	143	10 <sup>23</sup>	$2 \cdot 10^{23}$	$2 \cdot 10^{23}$	0.12



- and RMSE below 190kbps (penalizes larger errors)
- 80% of the slots are estimated with errors below 100kbps
- Predictions are *highly correlated* with the target (PLCC = 0.93)

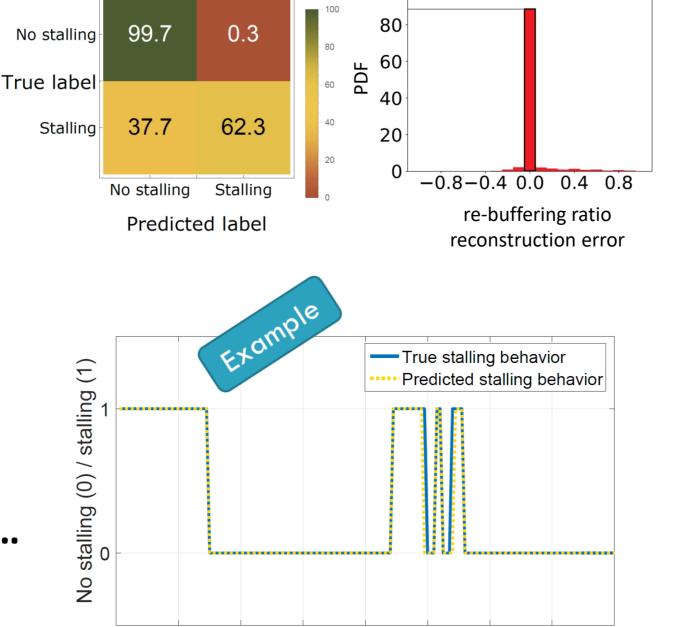


### ONLINE PREDICTION OF STALLING

**Binary classification task:** playback stalled/not-stalled at every new slot

	Accuracy (%)	Recall (%)	Precision (%)	5-CV time (minutes)
DT	96	64	68	57
RF10	97	55	88	3
ADA	95	29	61	154
ERT10	97	54	88	1
BAGGING	97	65	87	63
BAYES	50	86	9	1
KNN	96	48	71	10
NN	94	0	0	600
SVM	84	62	21	36
ISO10	86	13	8	4
LOF	86	11	6	46

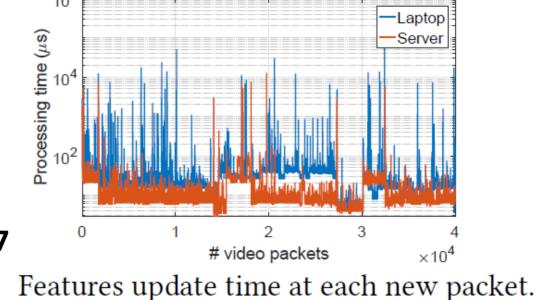
- per-slot re-buffering estimation errors are high, stalling slots under-estimated...
- ...but **estimation of re-buffering ratio** is perfect for almost 90% of the videos

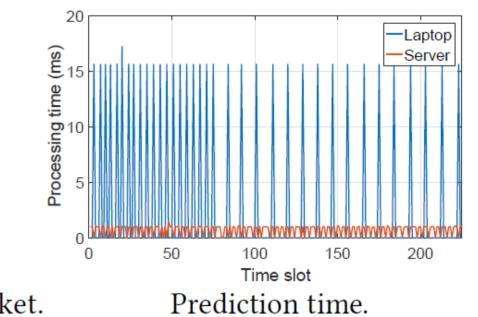


Time slot

### COMPUTATIONAL TIME & IMPACT OF FEATURE SELECTION

- Evaluation of full feature set update time (done at every new incoming packet) and prediction time (done for every 1s slot), using an upper bound with all 207 features
- laptop (i5 CPU, 8GB RAM) vs. server (Xeon Silver, 48 cores, 128GB RAM)
- server: avg. duration of full feature set update is 13 μs, prediction time below 1.4ms
- Laptop: avg. feature update takes 37 μs, prediction time below 16ms





Features | MAE [kbps] Accuracy (%) RMSE [kbps] MRE [%] PLCC Accuracy (%) Recall (%) **Features Precision** (%) **Features** 0.93 0.58 275 55 70 10 30 0.64 73 253 377 51 51 0.95 157 91  $F_{\mathcal{S}}$ 105  $F_{DOWN}$ 195 87  $F_{DOWN}$  $F_{DOWN}$ 0.92 106  $F_{UP}$ 74  $F_{TOP20}$  $F_{TOP20}$  $F_{TOP20}$ 86

Automatic Feature Selection – CS features ( $F_s$ ) alone provide the best results (69 features), improving overall performance. Top 20 features ( $F_{TOP20}$ ) provide similar improvement with much less features