

# Articulation des disciplines en Réseaux et Télécoms

Module M1101

2017-2018

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# Plan

- Articulation des enseignements technologiques au sein du monde numérique
  - Cas d'usage : Visionner une vidéo YouTube sur depuis un réseau mobile
- Streaming vidéo sur HTTP : principe
- Des maths pour le réseau :
  - Contrôle de débits de sessions concurrentes
  - Les caches dans le réseau

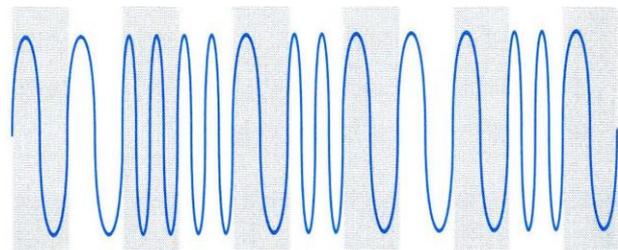
# Sources

- 1<sup>ère</sup> partie: slides faites par les RT2 2016-2017:  
Alice Desplanches, Ricardo Janer, Johanna Klose, Keanu Lorfèvre
- Computer Networking : A Top-Down Approach 6th ed. J.F. Kurose and K.W. Ross
- R. Srikant, "The Mathematics of Internet Congestion Control", Springer Science, 2004
- M. Dehghan, L. Massoulie, D. Towsley, D. Menasche and Y. C. Tay, "A utility optimization approach to network cache design," IEEE International Conference on Computer Communications (INFOCOM), San Francisco, CA, 2016



# Une vidéo YouTube sur smartphone

Du téléphone portable



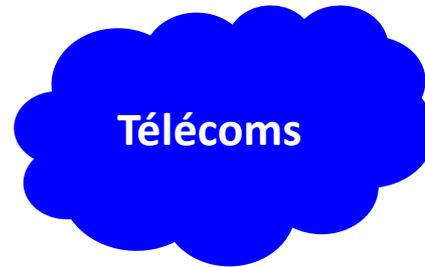
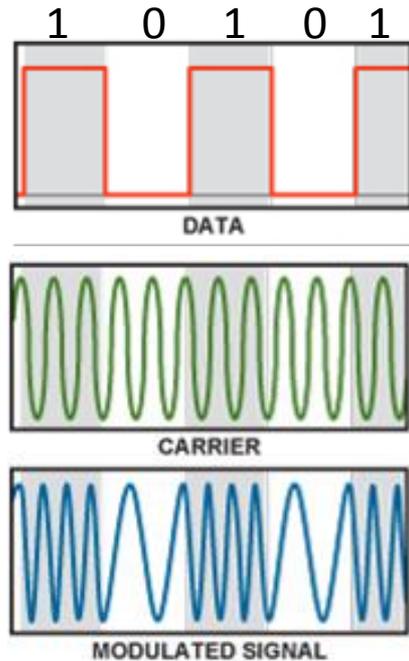
A la station de base



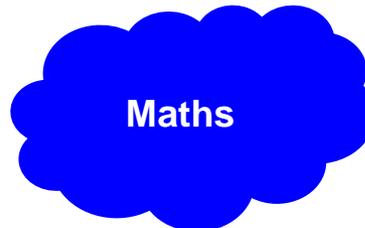
Physique

# Premier saut : transmission radio

Information codée en binaire, puis transformée sous la forme d'onde par le **contrôle du phénomène électromagnétique**

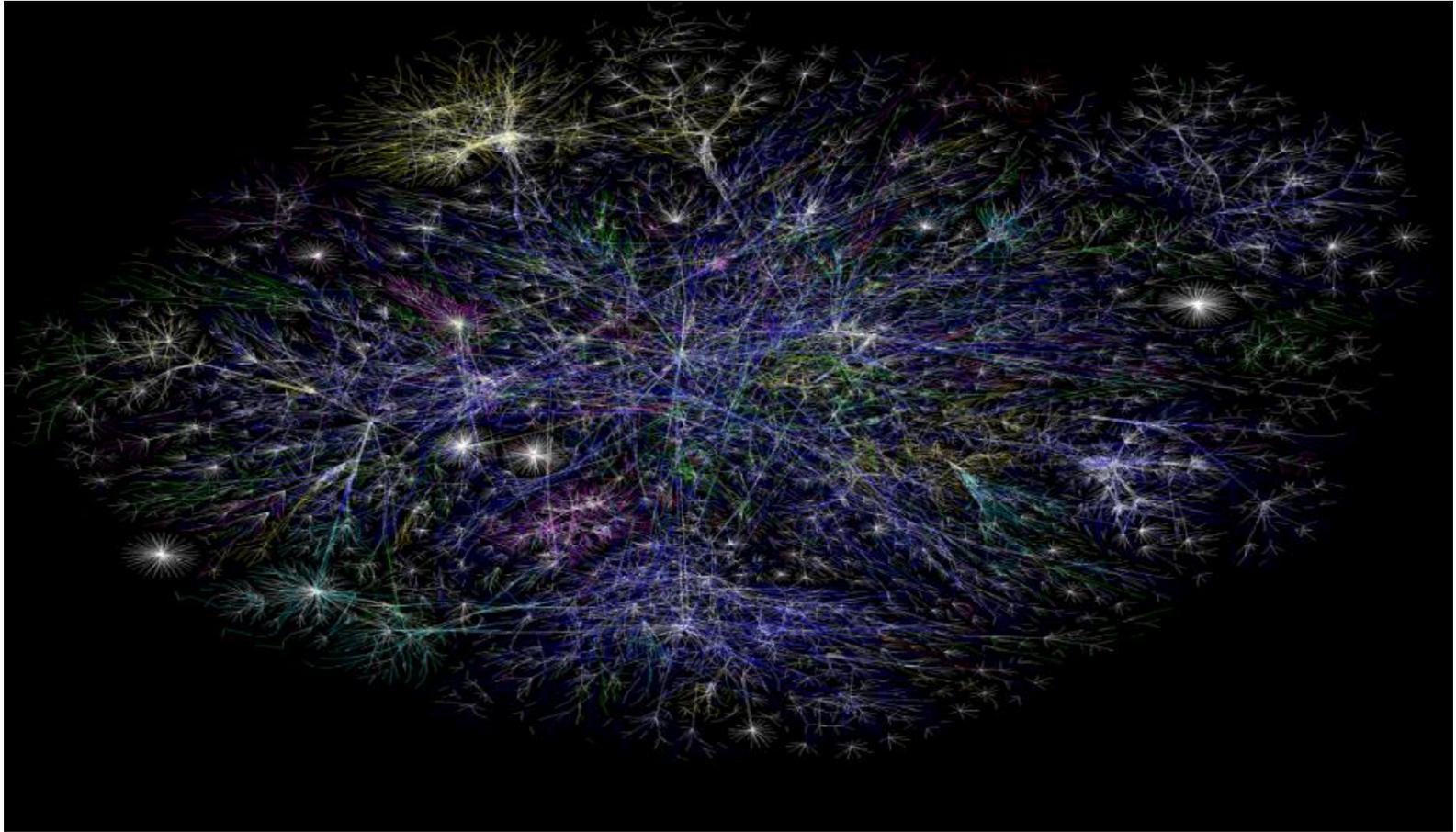


$$s_{\text{FSK}}(t) = A_c \cos\left(2\pi \int_0^t [f_c + f_{\Delta} x_m(\tau)] d\tau\right)$$

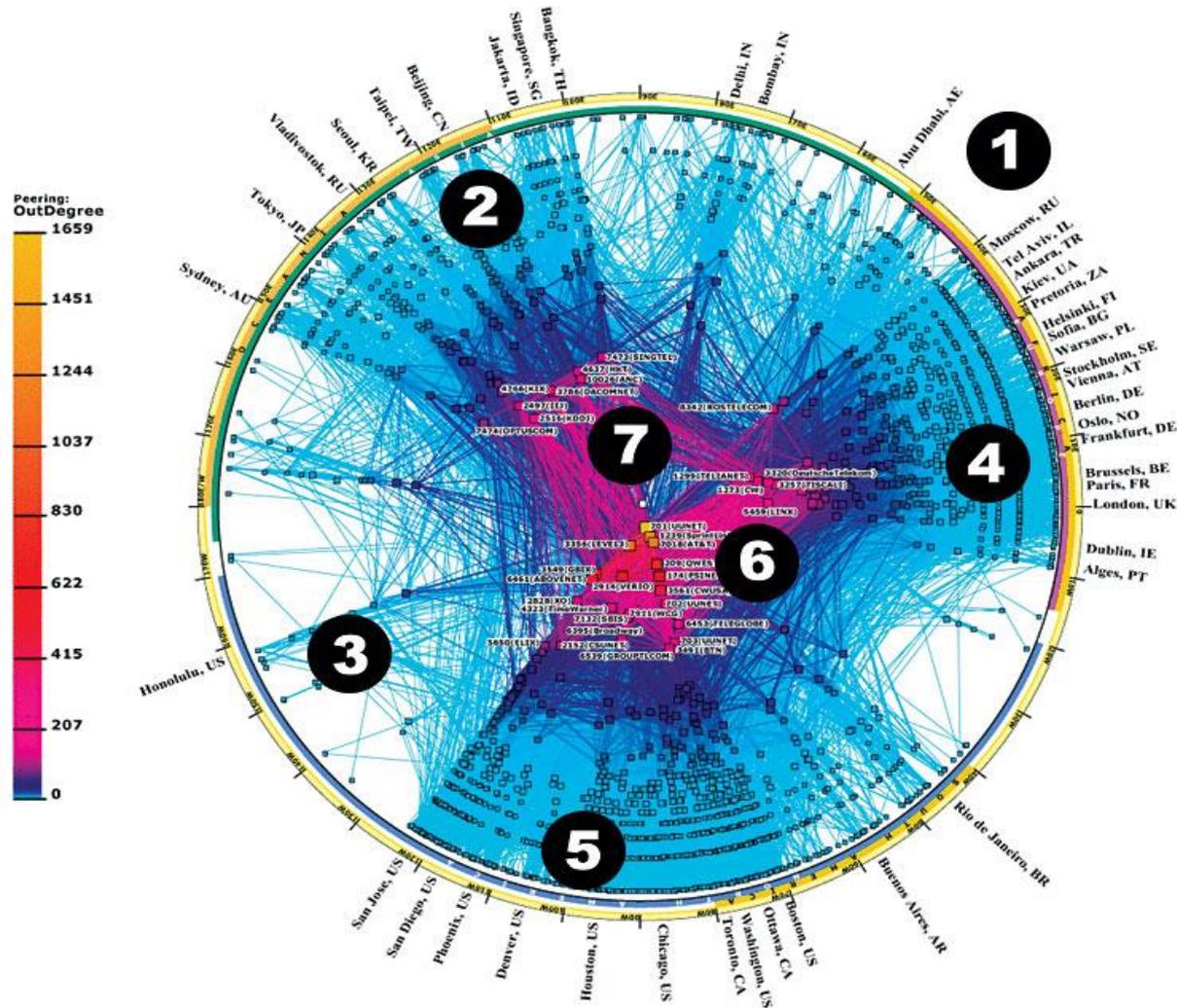




# L'Internet à l'échelle globale

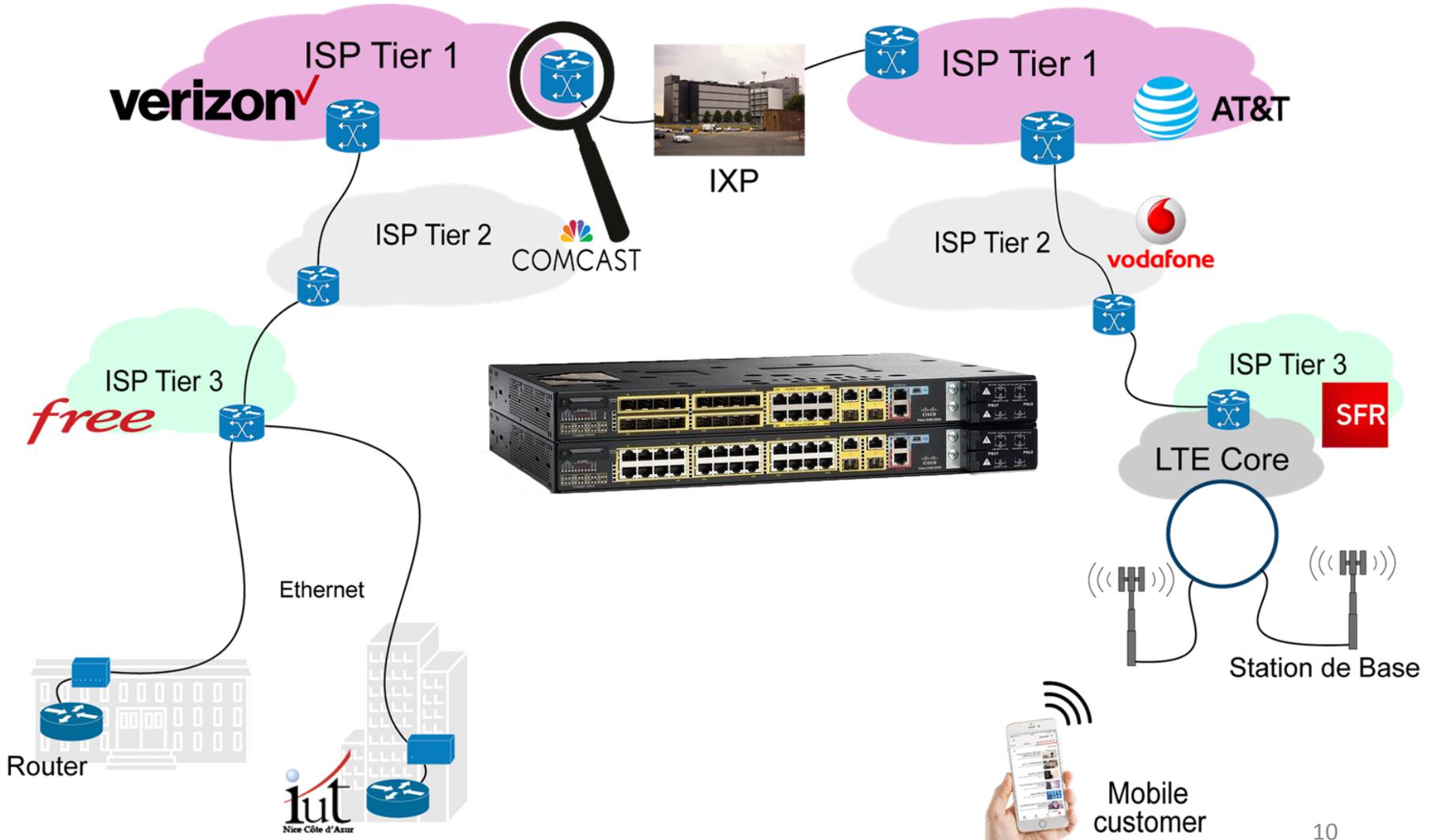


# L'Internet à l'échelle globale

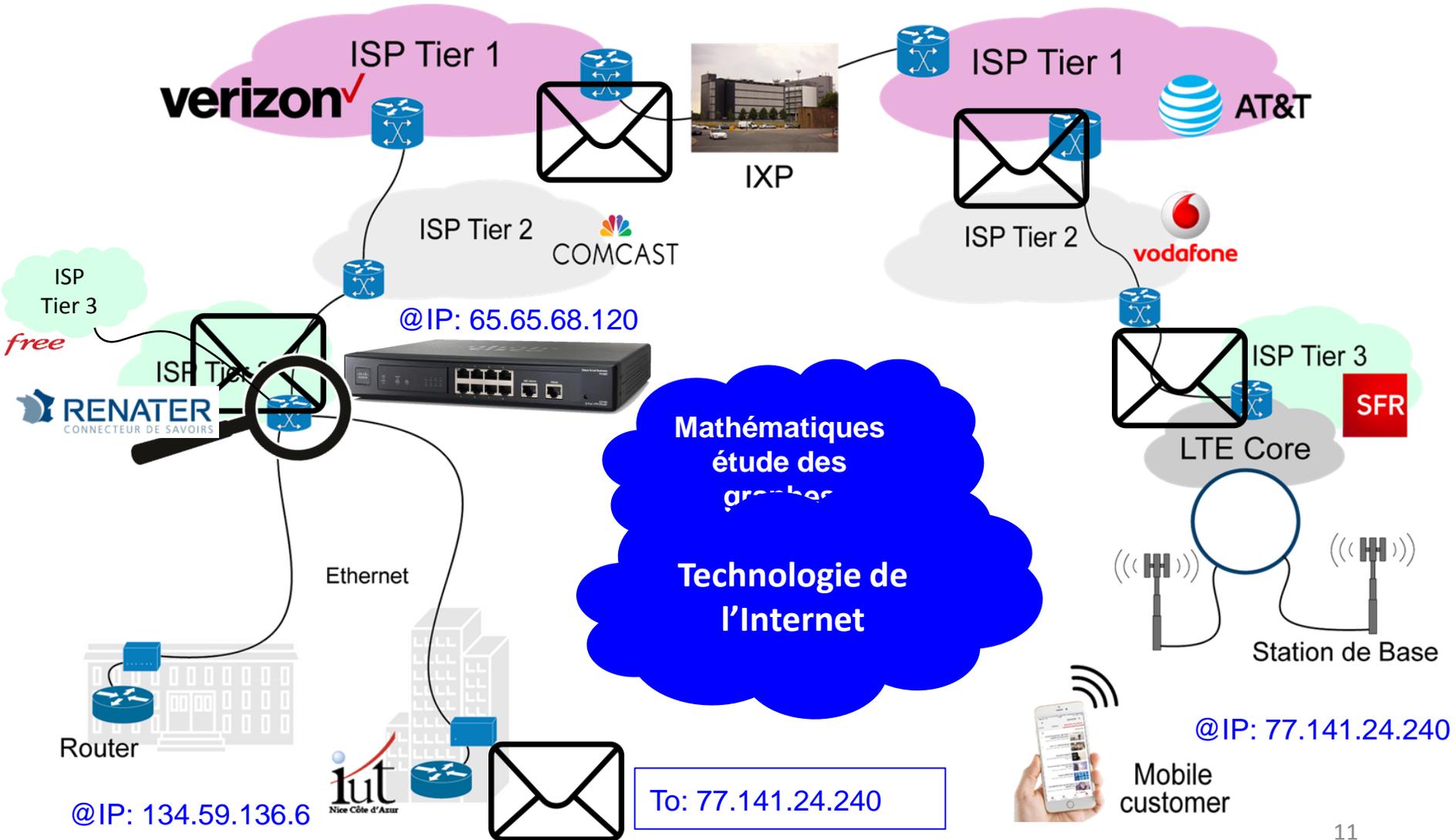


# Communications dans l'Int

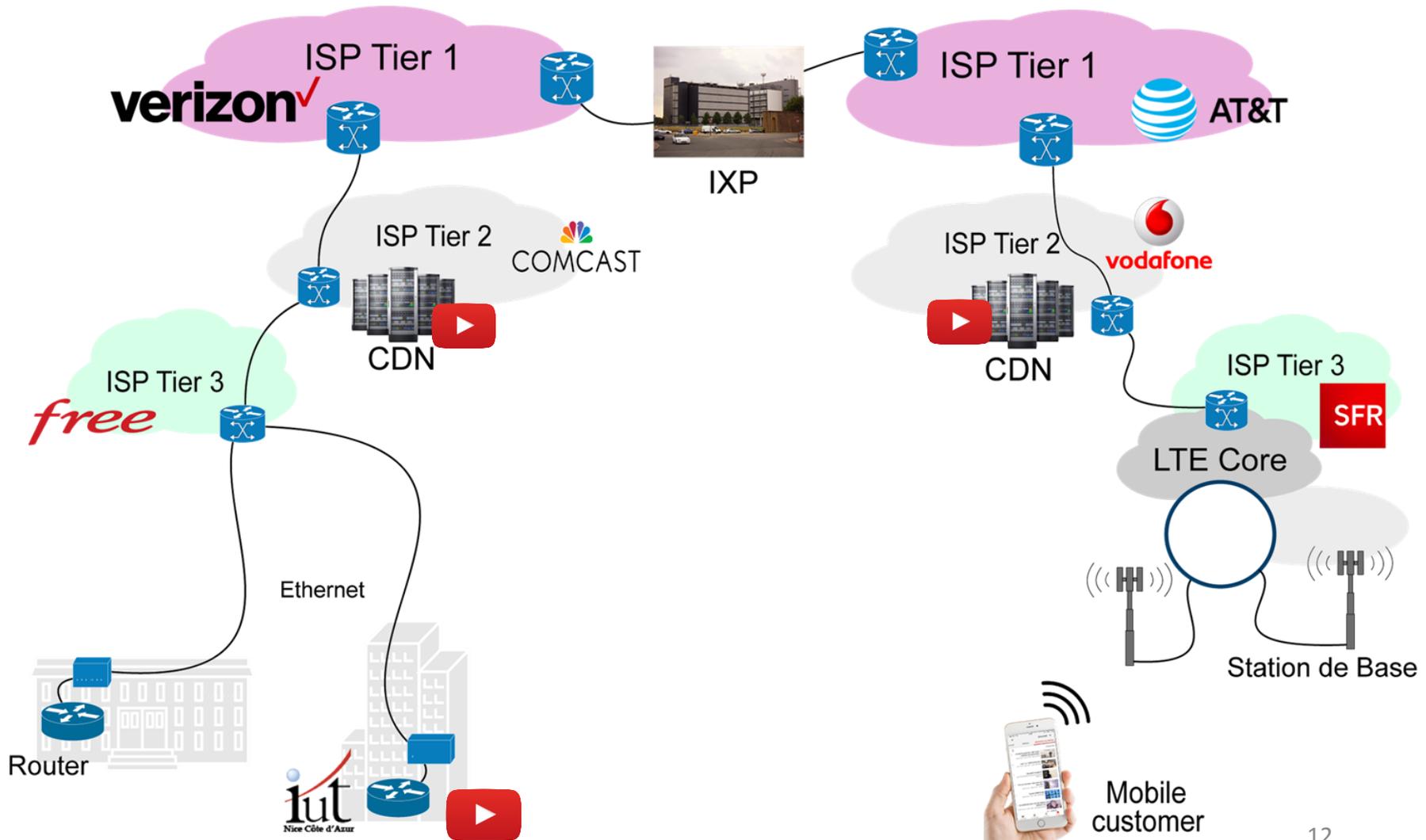
Réseaux d'opérateurs



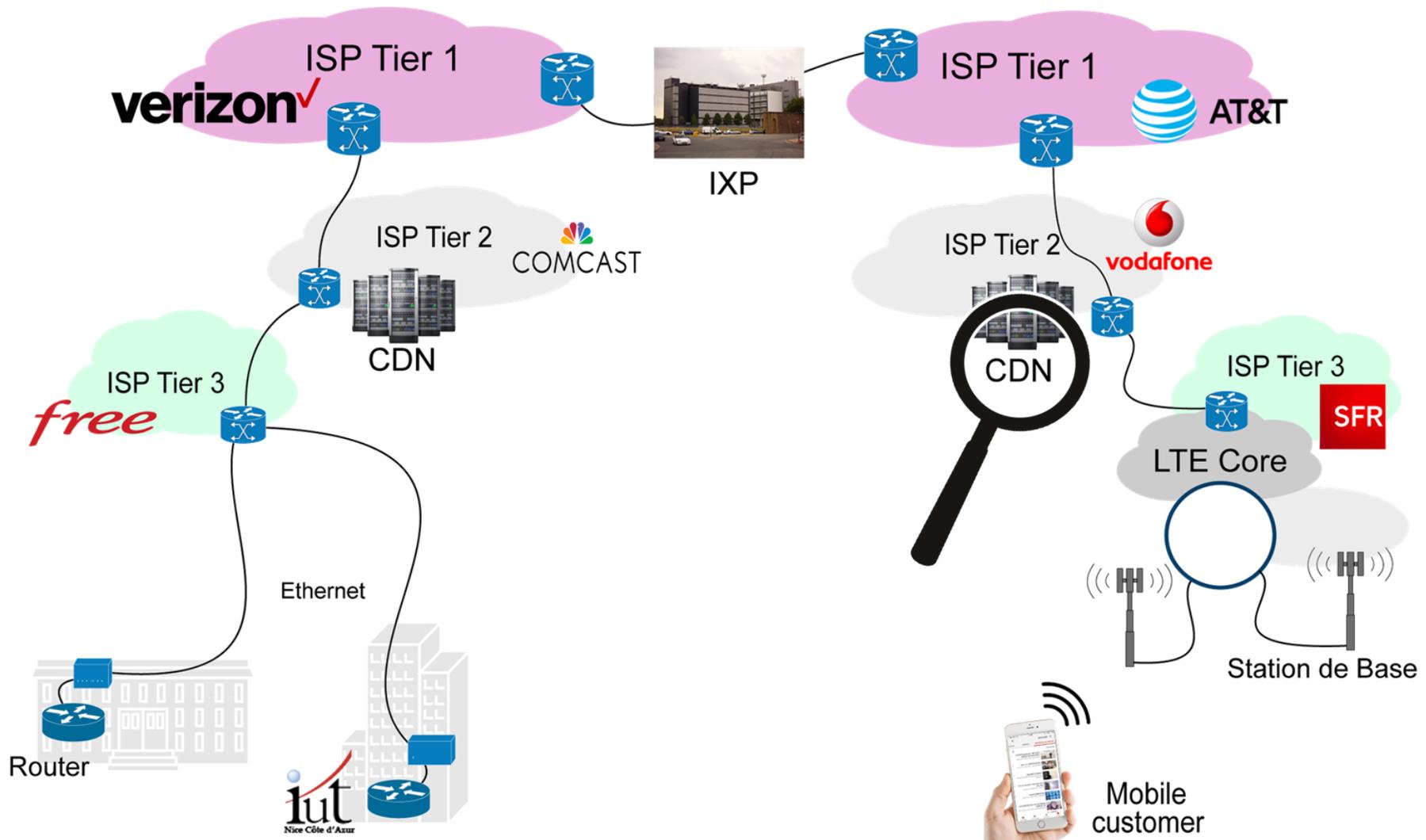
# Communications dans l'Internet



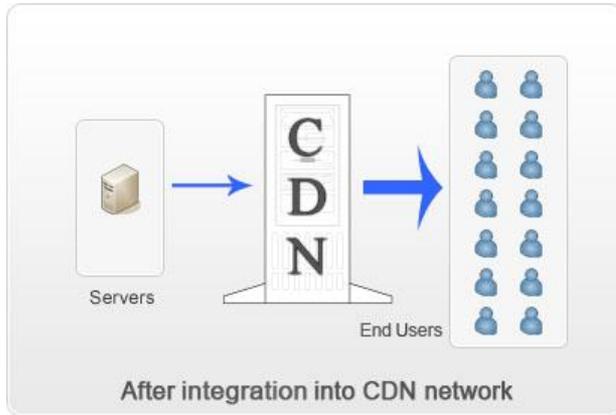
# Distribution de contenu vidéo dans l'Internet



# Où est stocké le contenu ?



# Où est stocké le contenu ?



Réseau de distribution de contenu



Data center = Ferme d'ordinateurs

```
<?php
class foo {
    public $file = "test.txt";
    public $data = "text";
    function __destruct() {
        file_put_contents($this->file, $this->data);
    }
}

$file_name = $_GET['session_filename'];
print "Readfile " . $file_name . "<br>";
if(!file_exists($file_name)) {
    print "no file\n";
} else {
    unserialize(file_get_contents($file_name));
}
}

package org.nuxeo.upcoming.test;
import java.io.Serializable;

public class EventTest extends RepositoryOSGTestCase {
    public void testEventHandled() throws Exception {
        //check for this name, if you want, using the debugger on the event !
        String eventName = "my event: there are many like it but this one is !";

        //get the event production service, so we can send an event
        EventProducer producer=framework.getService(EventProducer.class);
        assertNotNull("found the event producer ok", producer);

        //create a fake event object with some bogus values
        Map<String, Serializable> props = new HashMap<String, Serializable>();
        props.put("test-name", "testEventBasic");
        //the event context is a really an "EventGenerator" in some sense
        EventContext context=new InlineEventContextImpl(props);
        Event syntheticEvent = context.newEvent(eventName);

        //the event service is the center of all event processing...
        EventService service=framework.getService(EventService.class);
        assertNotNull("found event service ok", service);

        //EventListenerHelper is the wrapper around our DocumentCreationListe
        service.addListener(new EventListenerHelper());
    }
}
```

PHP

Java

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <arpa/inet.h>

int sockServ1, sockServ2, sockClient;
struct sockaddr_in monAddr, addrServ2;
socklen_t lenAddrClient;

if ((sockServ1 = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM, 0)) == -1) {
    perror("Error socket");
    exit(1);
}
if ((sockServ2 = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM, 0)) == -1) {
    perror("Error socket");
    exit(1);
}

bzero(&monAddr, sizeof(monAddr));
monAddr.sin_family = AF_INET;
monAddr.sin_port = htons(PORT);
monAddr.sin_addr.s_addr = INADDR_ANY;
bzero(&addrServ2, sizeof(addrServ2));

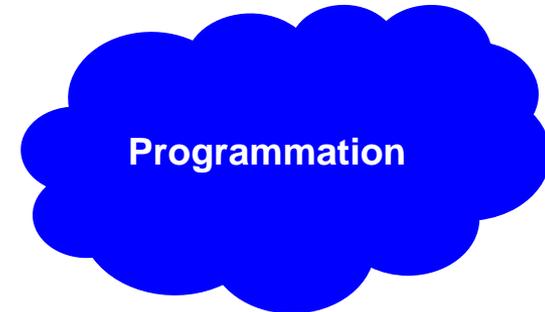
class Scheduler {
    def __init__(self):
        # begin with no events
        self.events = []

    # after the delay, run the function
    def schedule(self, delay, function):
        if delay <= 0:
            # if no delay, run function straight away
            function()
        else:
            # queue the function
            self.events.append((delay, function))
            # sort the queue: smallest delay first
            self.events.sort(key = lambda event: event[0])

    def run(self):
        # loop while there are events to process
        while len(self.events) > 0:
            # get the first event
            delay, function = self.events.pop(0)
            # subtract time from remaining events
            for event in self.events:
                event[0] -= delay
            # wait for required delay
            popd.delay(delay)
            # run function
            function()
}
```

C

Python



# Informatique

```
<?php
class foo {
    public $file = "test.txt";
    public $data = "text";
    function __destruct()
    {
        file_put_contents($this->file, $this->data);
    }
}

$file_name = $_GET['session_filename'];

print "Readfile " . $file_name . "<br>";
if(!file_exists($file_name))
{
    print "no file\n";
}
else
{
    unserialize(file_get_contents($file_name));
}
}
```

PHP

```
1 package org.nuxeo.upcoming.test;
2
3 import java.io.Serializable;
4
5 public class EventTest extends RepositoryOSGITestCase {
6
7     public void testEventIsHandled() throws Exception {
8         //check for this name, if you want, using the debugger on the event!
9         String eventName = "my event: there are many like it but this one is !";
10
11         //get the event production service, so we can send an event
12         EventProducer producer=Framework.getService(EventProducer.class);
13         assertNotNull("Found the event producer ok?", producer);
14
15         //create a fake event object with some bogus values
16         Map<String, Serializable> props = new HashMap<String, Serializable>();
17         props.put("test-name", "testEventBasic");
18         //the event context is a really an "EventOperator" in some sense
19         EventContext context=new EventContextImpl(props);
20         Event syntheticEvent = context.newEvent(eventName);
21
22         //the event service is the center of all event processing...
23         EventService service=Framework.getService(EventService.class);
24         assertNotNull("Found event service ok?", service);
25
26         //EventListenerHelper is the wrapper around our DocumentCreationLister
27         service.addEventListener(new EventListenerHelper());
28     }
29 }
```

Java

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <arpa/inet.h>

void server1(portServ ports)
{
    int sockServ1, sockServ2, sockClient;
    struct sockaddr_in monAddr, addrClient, addrServ2;
    socklen_t lenAddrClient;

    if ((sockServ1 = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM, 0)) == -1) {
        perror("Error socket");
        exit(1);
    }
    if ((sockServ2 = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM, 0)) == -1) {
        perror("Error socket");
        exit(1);
    }

    bzero(&monAddr, sizeof(monAddr));
    monAddr.sin_family = AF_INET;
    monAddr.sin_port = htons(ports.port1);
    monAddr.sin_addr.s_addr = INADDR_ANY;
    bzero(&addrServ2, sizeof(addrServ2));
}
```

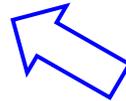
C

```
## a scheduler class, to schedule and run events after a delay
class Scheduler:
    def __init__(self):
        ## begin with no events
        self.events = []

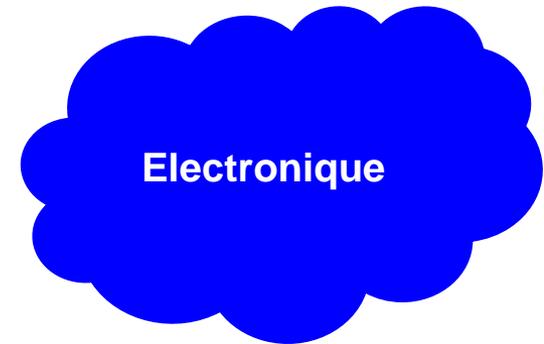
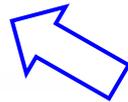
    ## after the delay, run the function
    def schedule(self, delay, function):
        if delay <= 0:
            ## if no delay, run function straight away
            function()
        else:
            ## queue the function
            self.events.append((delay, function))
            ## sort the queue, smallest delay first
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    def run(self):
        ## loop while there are events to process
        while len(self.events) > 0:
            ## get the first event
            delay, function = self.events.pop(0)
            ## subtract time from remaining events
            for event in self.events:
                event[0] -= delay
            ## wait for required delay
            pub.delay(delay)
            ## run function
            function()
```

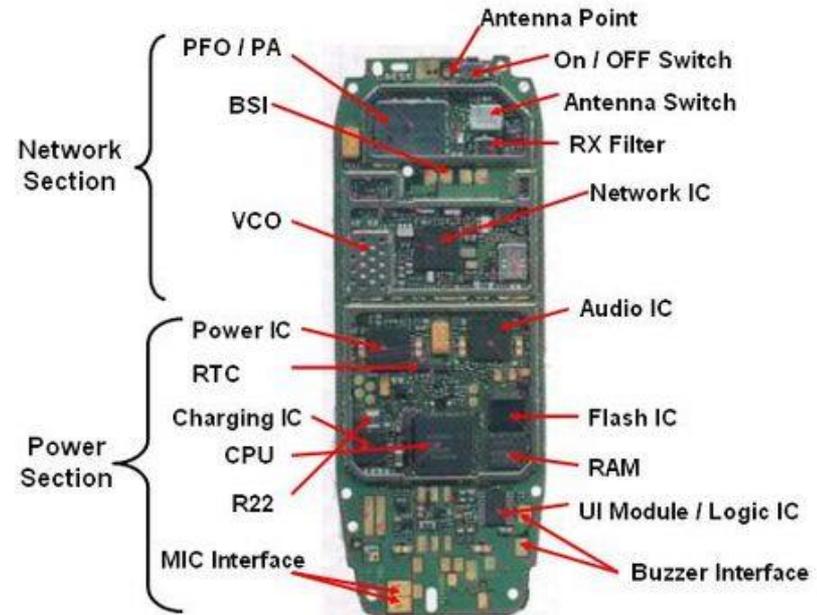
Python



# Composition interne d'un téléphone portable



# Composition interne d'un téléphone portable



## NOTES:

1. **UEM** =  
Logic IC  
+ Charging IC  
+ Audio IC  
+ Power IC
2. **PFO** =  
Antenna  
Switch  
+ PFO
3. **Flash IC** =  
RAM + Flash  
IC

# Démodulateur FSK

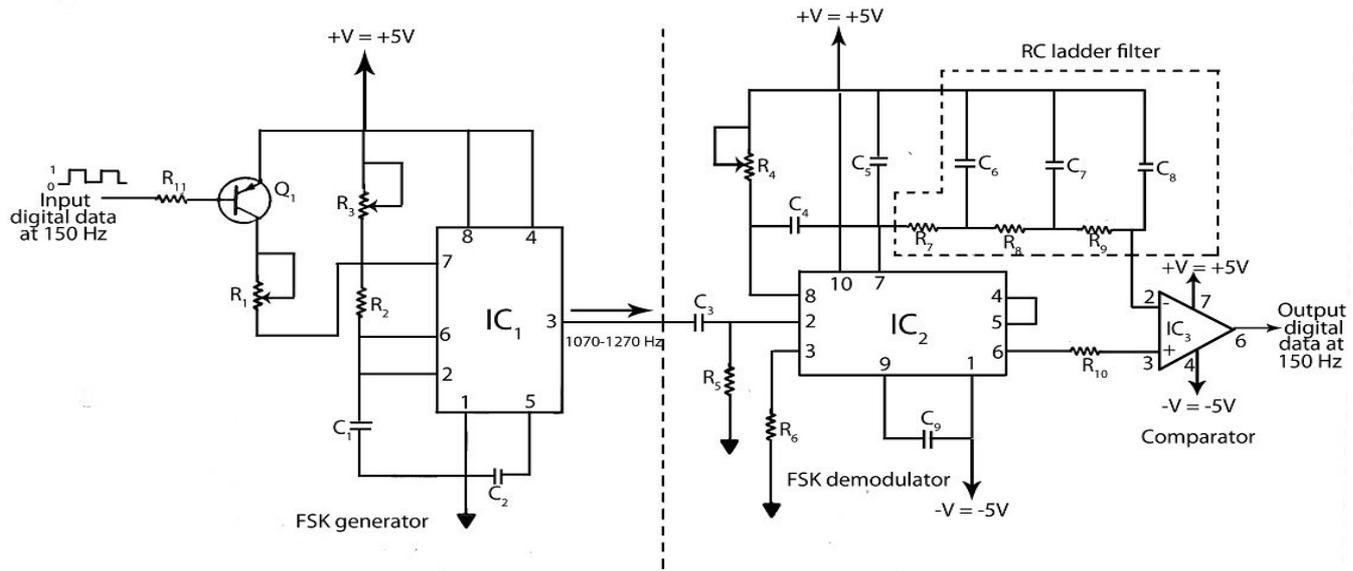
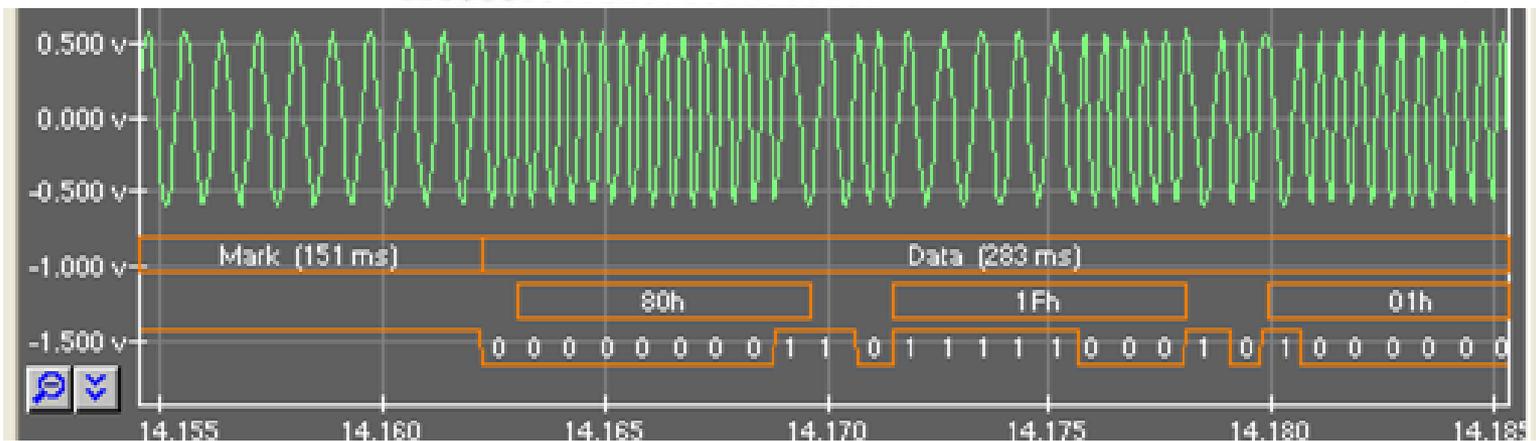


Figure 1-1 The 555 as an FSK demodulator

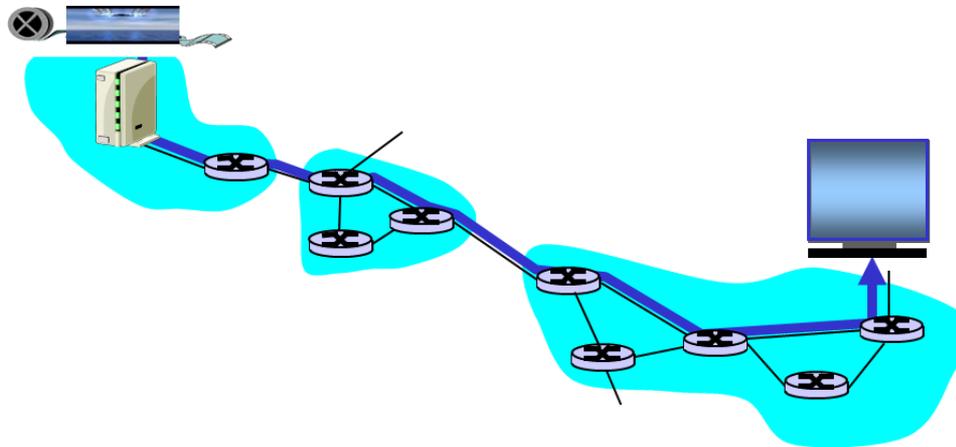


# Plan

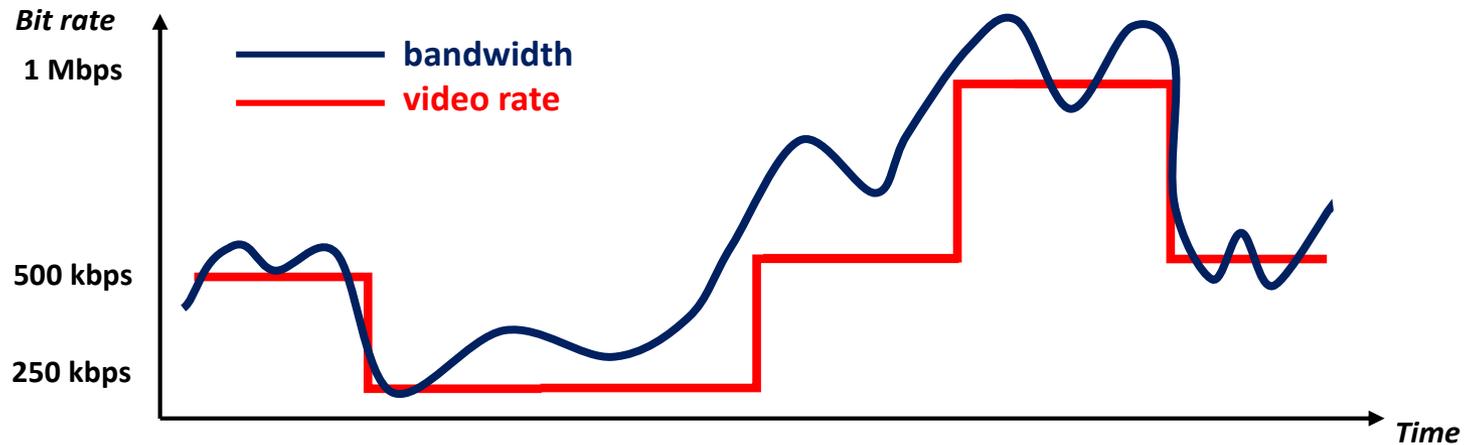
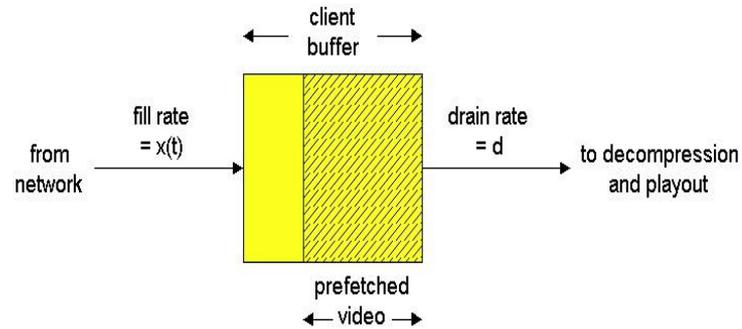
- Articulation des enseignements technologiques au sein du monde numérique
  - Cas d'usage : Visionner une vidéo YouTube sur depuis un réseau mobile
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- Des maths pour le réseau :
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# Streaming: définition

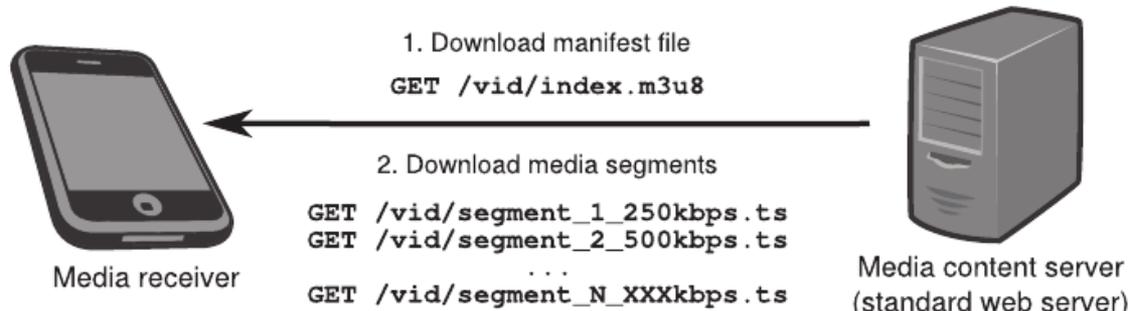
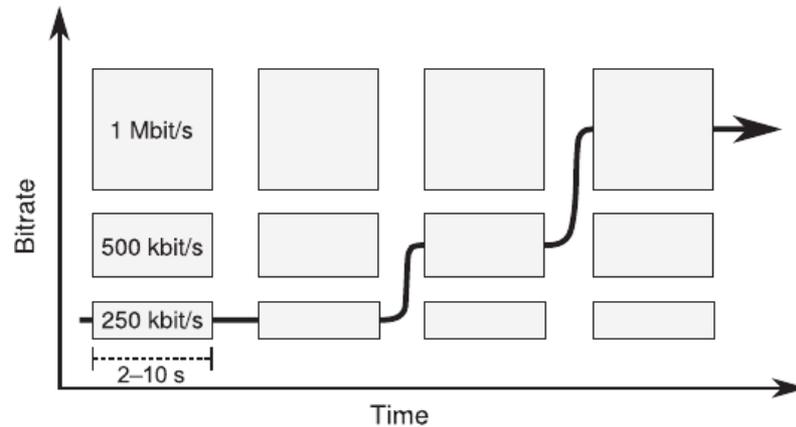
- Streaming: The content is sent from the source to the destination, which starts using it before its complete download.
- Terminology:
  - *video rate*: rate (in bps) at which the video has been encoded
  - *bandwidth*: rate available on the path from src to dst



# Streaming adaptatif: principe

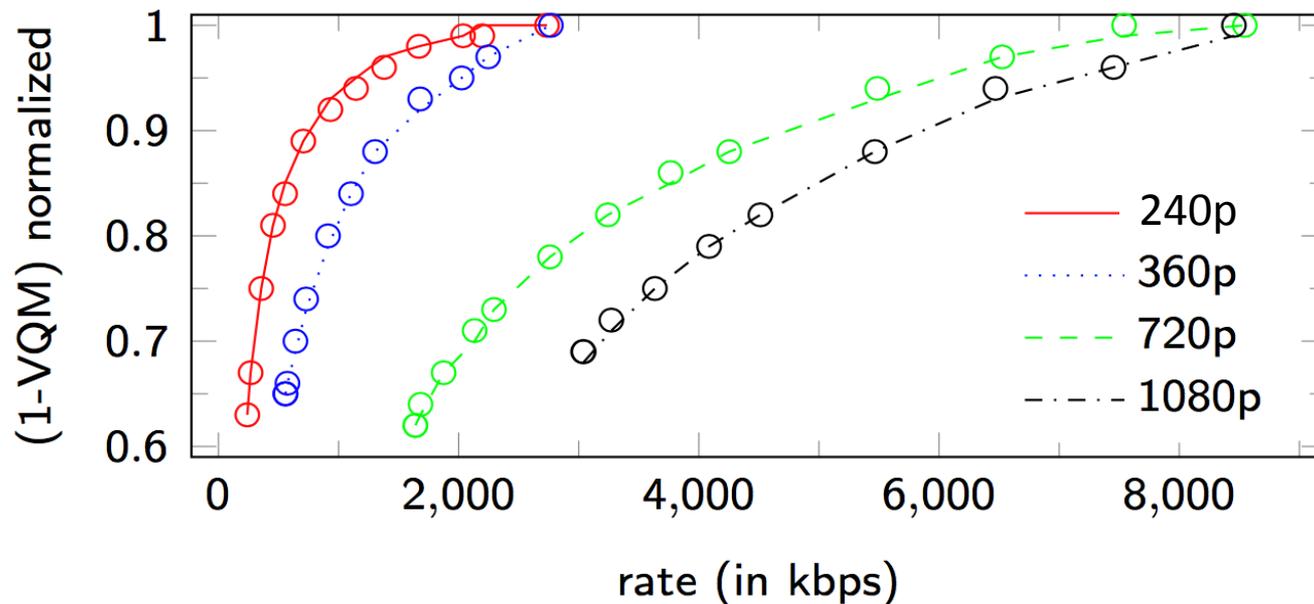


# Streaming adaptatif: principe



# La qualité perçue n'est pas le débit du réseau

- On peut relier le débit du réseau à la qualité visuelle perçue pour chaque résolution :

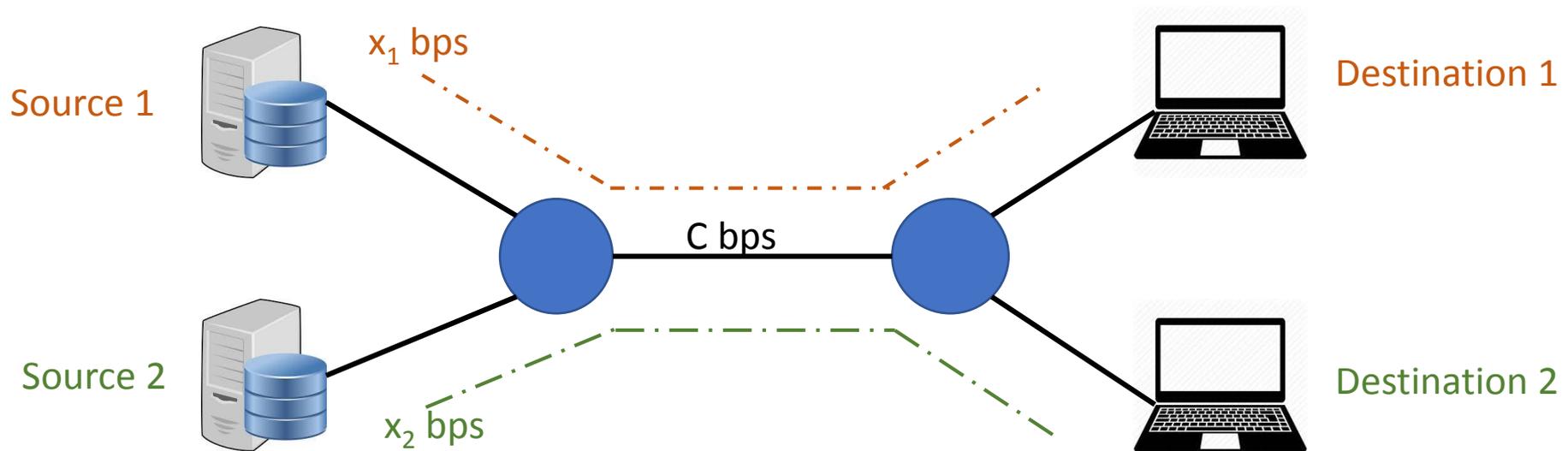


# Plan

- Articulation des enseignements technologiques au sein du monde numérique
  - Cas d'usage : Visionner une vidéo YouTube sur depuis un réseau mobile
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# Comment partager la capacité ?

## Le contrôle de débit



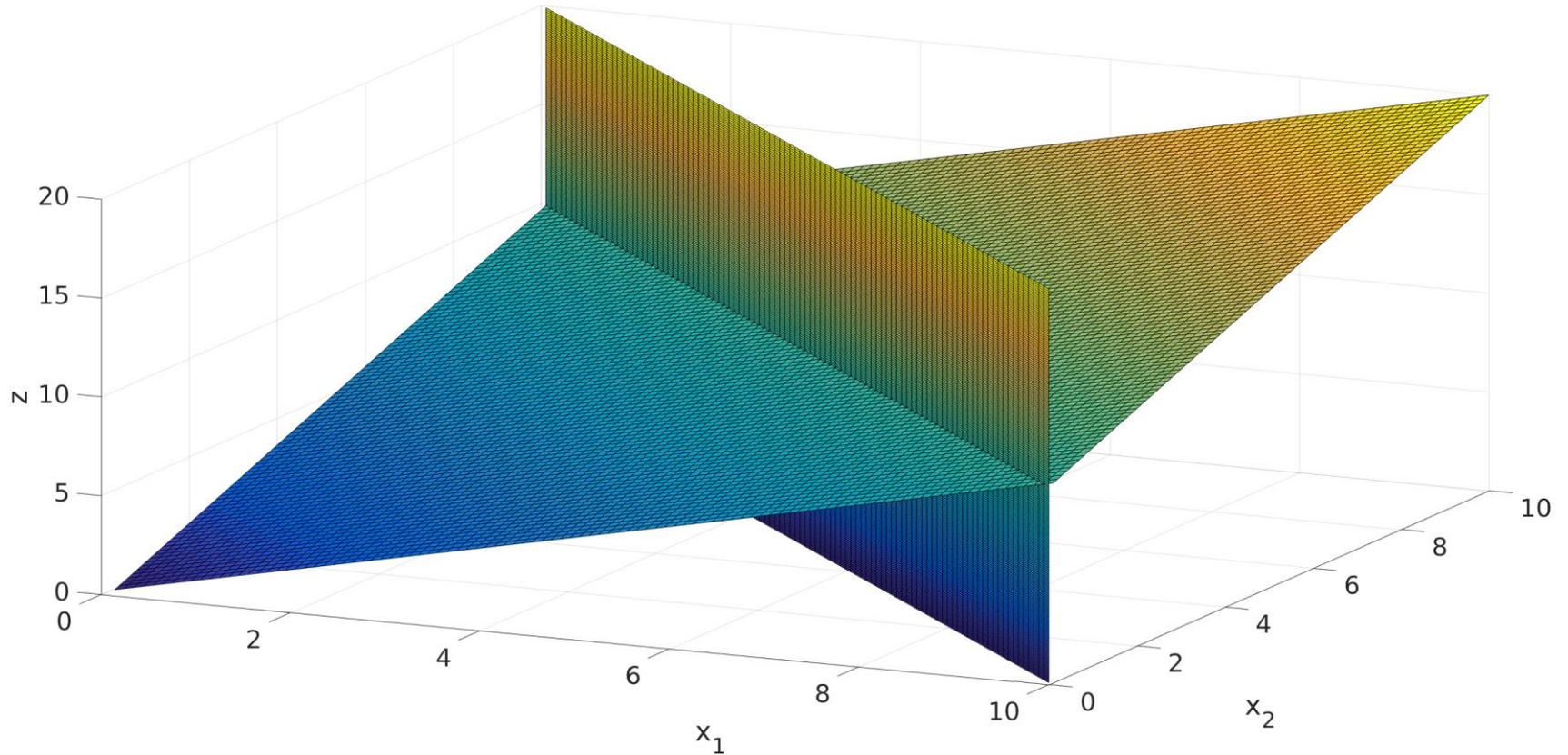
- Trouver  $x_1$  et  $x_2$  solutions au problème

$$\max_{x_1, x_2} x_1 + x_2$$

Tel que

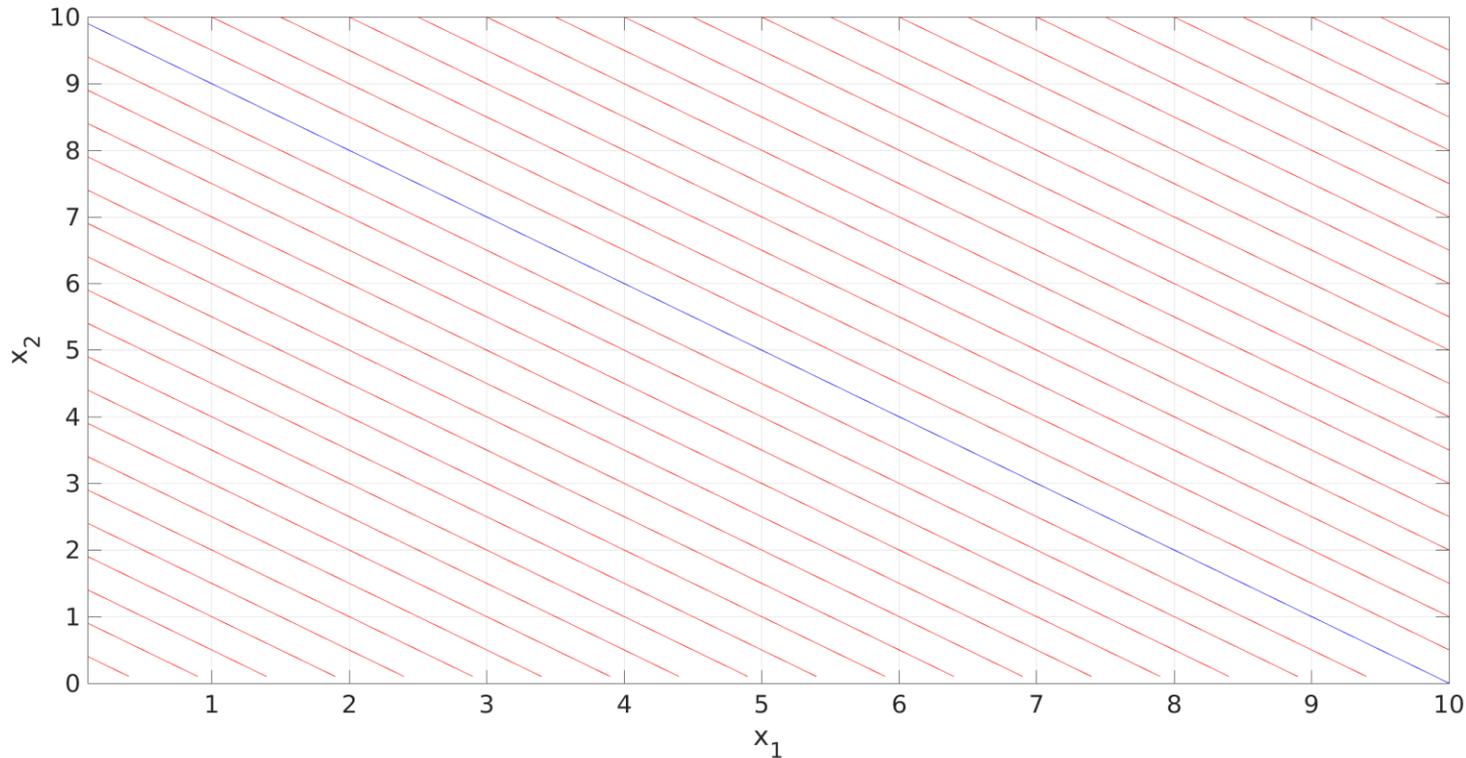
$$x_1 + x_2 = C$$

# Comment partager la capacité ? Le contrôle de débit



# Comment partager la capacité ?

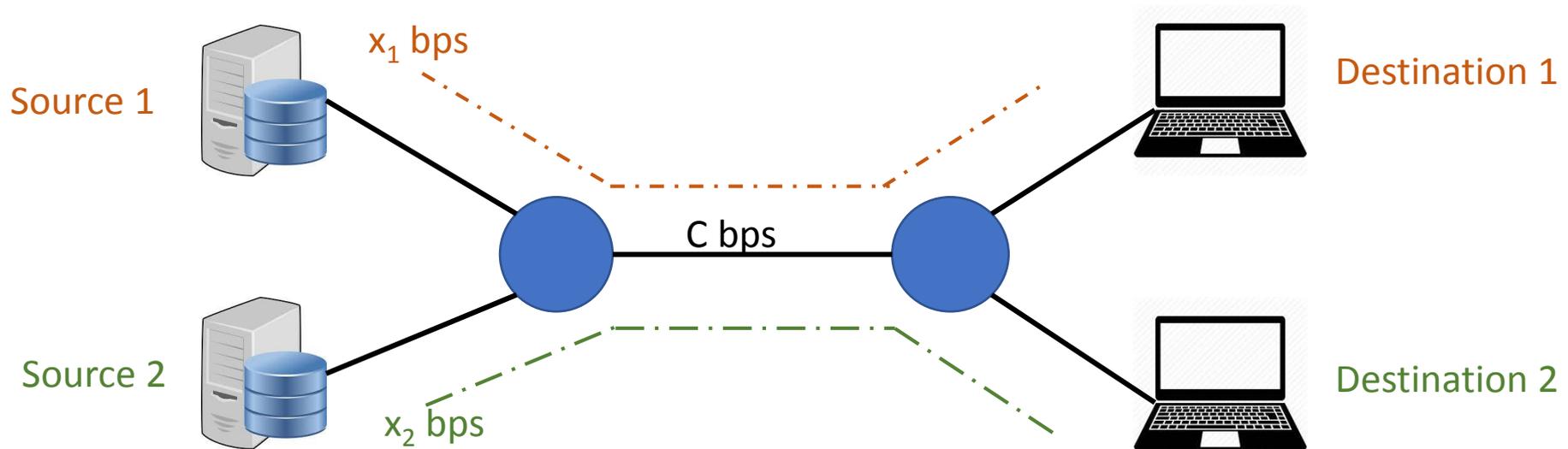
## Le contrôle de débit



-> pas de contrainte d'équité entre les sessions

# Comment partager la capacité ?

## Le contrôle de débit



- Équité:

Tel que

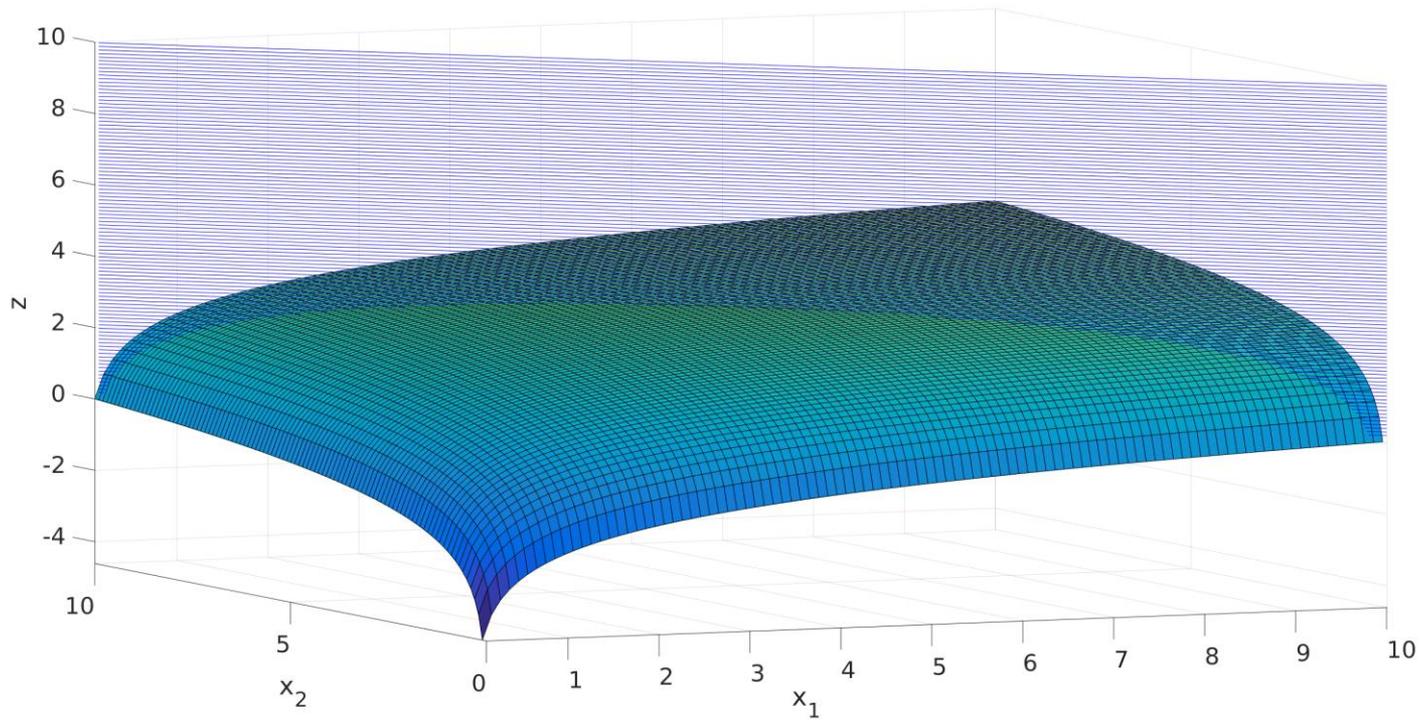
$$\max_{x_1, x_2} \log(x_1) + \log(x_2)$$

$x_1, x_2$

$$x_1 + x_2 = C$$

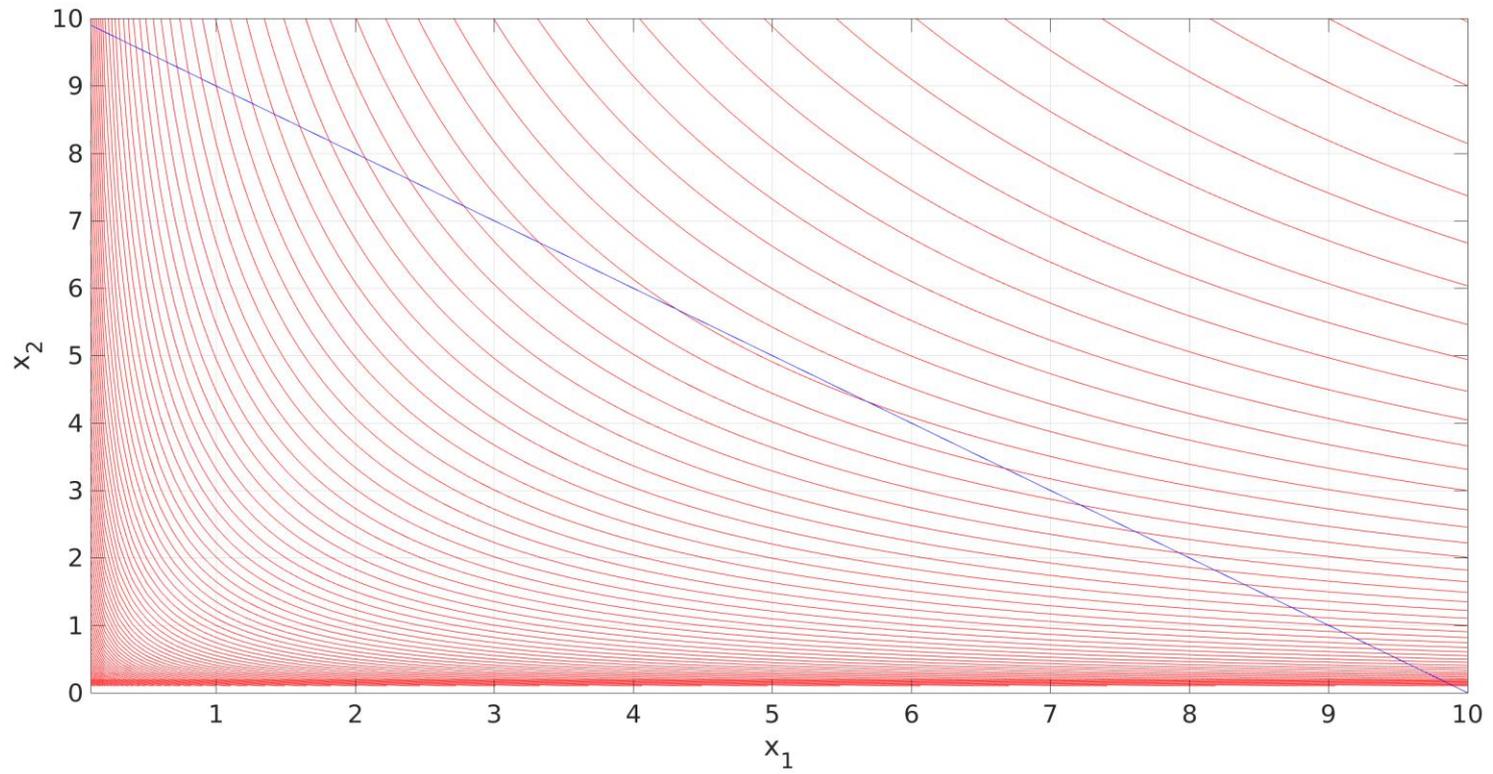
# Comment partager la capacité ?

## Le contrôle de débit



# Comment partager la capacité ?

## Le contrôle de débit



# Comment partager la capacité ?

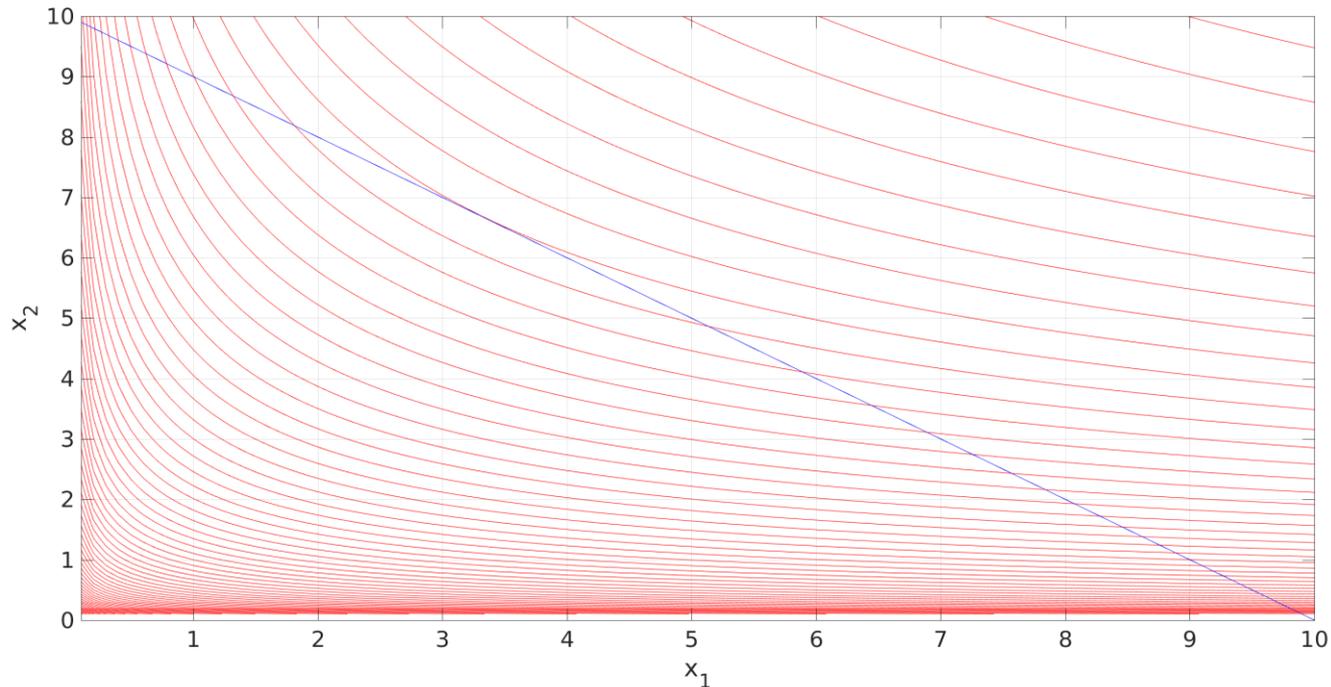
## Le contrôle de débit

- Équité proportionnelle:

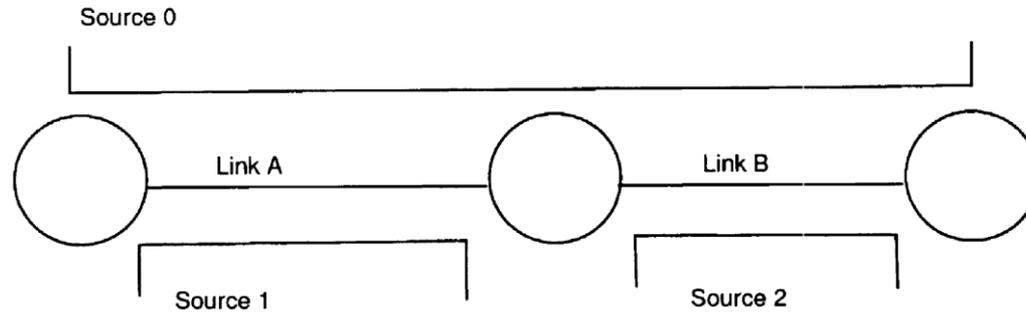
$$\max 0.5 \cdot \log(x_1) + \log(x_2)$$

Tel que

$$x_1 + x_2 = C$$



# Cas général: TCP !

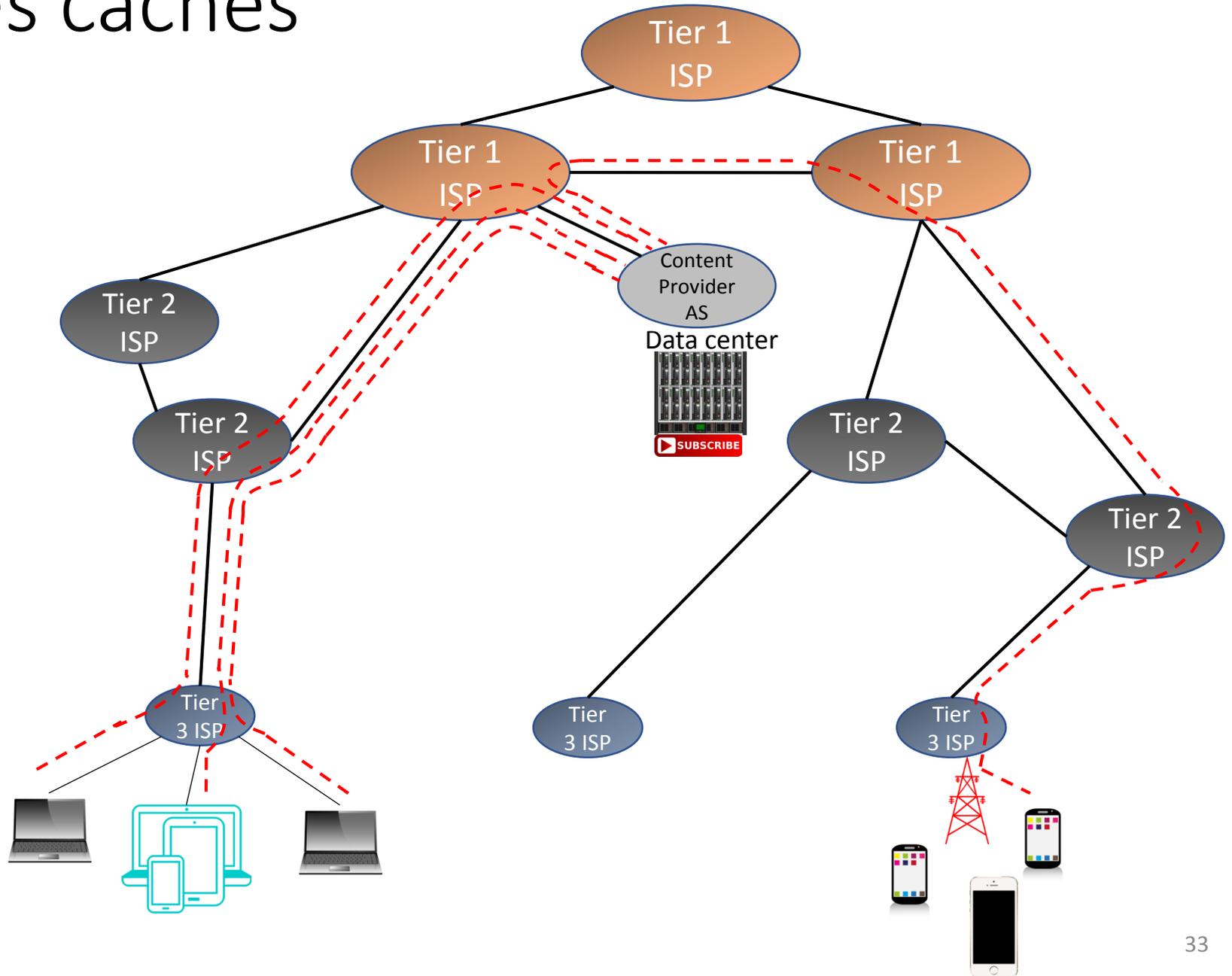


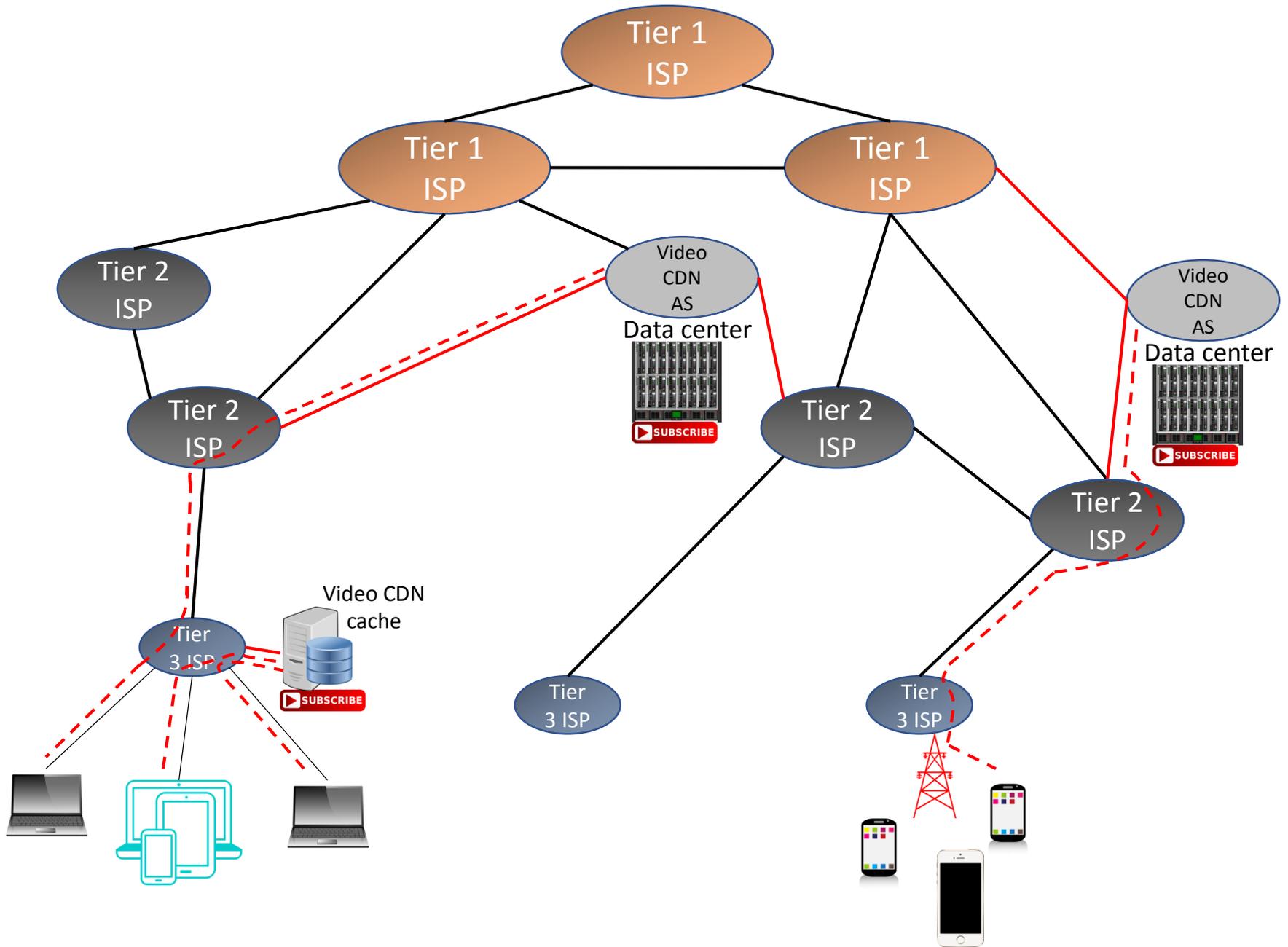
$$\max_{\{x_r\} \in \mathcal{S}} \sum_r U_r(x_r)$$

Tel que :

$$\sum_{r:l \in r} x_r \leq c_l, \quad l \in \mathcal{L},$$
$$x_r \geq 0, \quad r \in \mathcal{S},$$

# Les caches





# Quoi garder en cache ?

- In a TTL cache, each file  $i$  is associated with a timer  $t_i$
- Hit probability of file  $i$ :  $h_i = 1 - e^{-\lambda_i t_i}$
- Design a cache management such that:

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{maximize} && \sum_{i=1}^N U_i(h_i) \\ &\text{such that} && \sum_{i=1}^N h_i = B \\ &&& 0 \leq h_i \leq 1, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N. \end{aligned}$$

- Solution:

$$h_i = U_i'^{-1}(\alpha) \quad \sum_i U_i'^{-1}(\alpha) = B$$