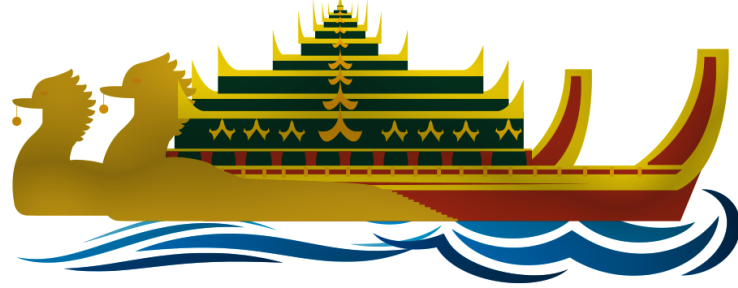


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Quality of Experience (of Network Access)

Ajith Pasqual

MMNOG 2020



PARAQUM



Outline

- ITU definitions of QoS and QoE, QoS viewpoints
- Network Access as a utility and perceptions of Internet
- Few statistics from Digital Report 2019
- Analogies and stakeholder concerns
- Cloud Computing and QoE
- Net neutrality
- Operator challenges & Measurement of QoE
- Looking into future
- Conclusion

Why Quality of Experience (QoE) matters?

QoS/QoE problems are essentially due to bandwidth limitations but there are other reasons as well such as higher latency (due to amount of data transmitted)

QoS and QoE - ITU

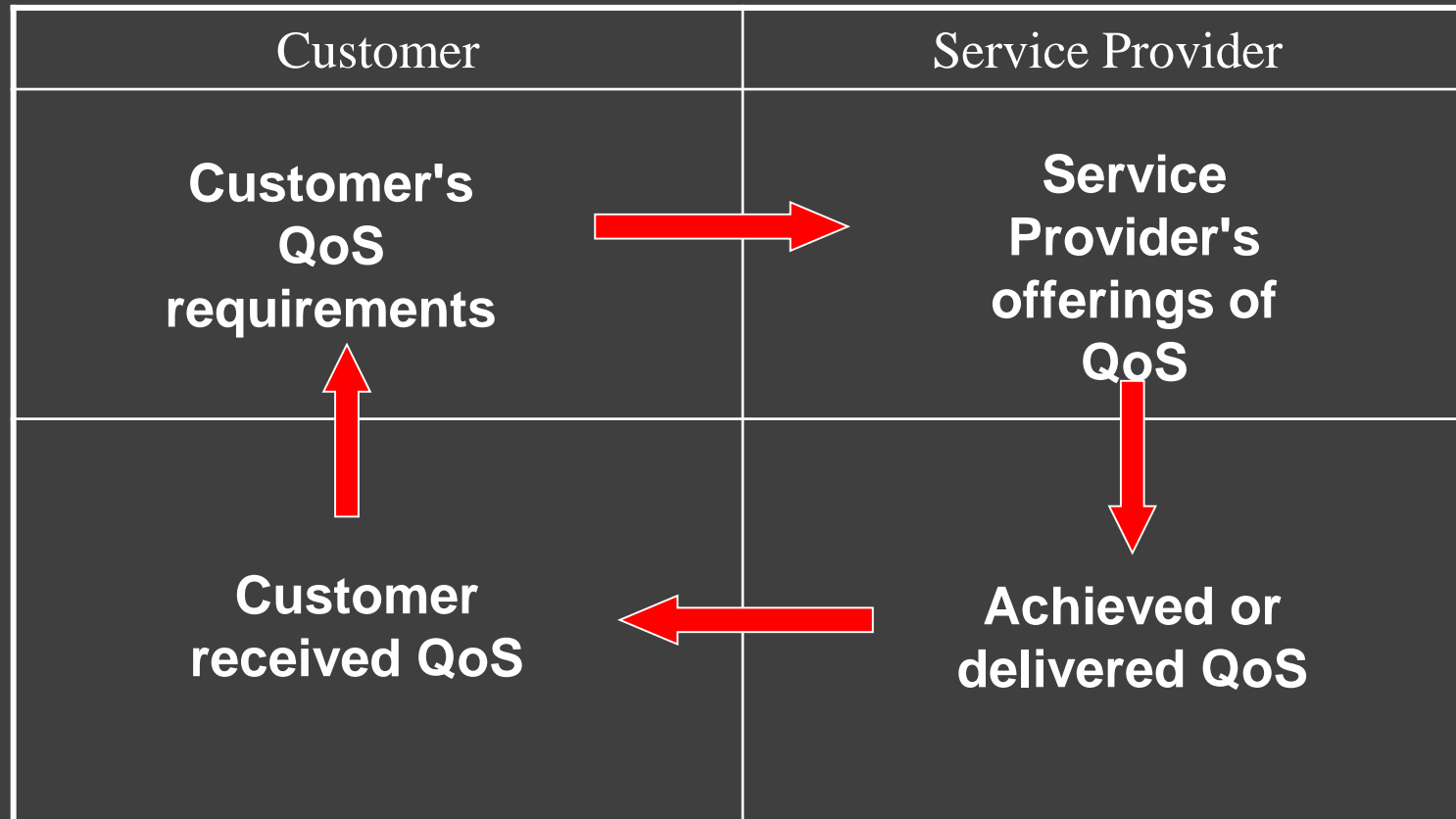
- ITU-T Rec. E. 800 defines **Quality of Service (QoS)** as “collective effect of service performance which determines the degree of satisfaction of a user of the service”
- ITU-T Recommendation P.10/G.100, defines **Quality of Experience (QoE)** as, “the overall acceptability of an application or service, as perceived subjectively by the end-user”
- QoE includes complete end-to-end system effects (client, terminal, network and service infrastructure)
- Overall acceptability may be influenced by user expectations and context.

ITU – QoS Perspective

ITU-T Recommendation E.800 has four (4) QoS view points namely:

- Customer's QoS requirements;
- Service Provider's offerings of QoS (or planned/targeted QoS);
- QoS achieved or delivered;
- Customer Survey ratings of received QoS.

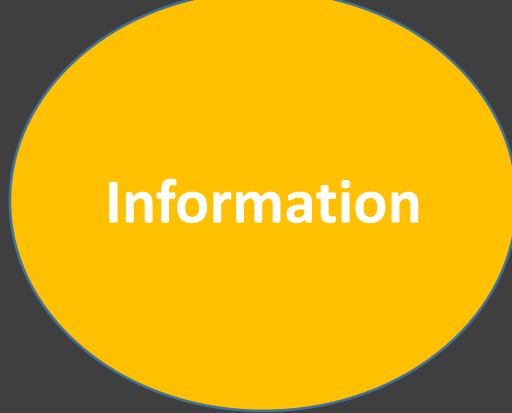
The closer the 4 view points are in a given service, the better the QoS delivered.



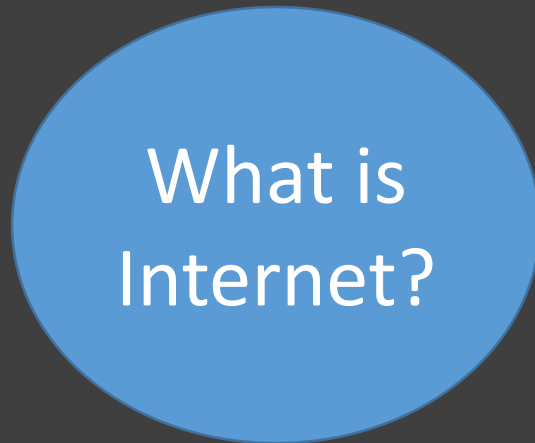
Network Access as a utility

- We all know our dependency on water and electricity and to what extent our work and personal lives be affected due to
 - Non-availability and
 - Poor quality of serviceof these essential services.
- Today, we take network access for granted.
 - It is “non-availability or lack” of this service or poor quality of service (QoS) such as slow speed which raise concerns
- Given the similarities, **can we consider “Network Access” as a utility?**
- Today we need water and electricity for virtually every conceivable domestic and industry requirements.
- What about “Internet”?

**In 2019 we celebrated 30th
anniversary of World Wide Web
(invented by Tim Berners-Lee).**



**Post Millennials
(Gen Z) ?**



Digital Report 2019 – Some statistics

- Numbers:
 - Population : 7.676 Billion
 - Unique mobile users : 5.112
 - Internet users : 4.388
 - Active social media users : 3.484
 - Mobile social media users : 3.256
 - 9-10% annual increase in Internet and social media users
- **Average on-line time per day – 6 hours 42 minutes**
- Applications
 - 92% watch video online
 - Playing games – 30% , Watching others playing games online (23%)
 - Watch eSports – 16%

Source: Hootsuite and We Are Social

Mobile Internet Traffic : Youtube : 37%,
Global Internet Traffic : Netflix : 15%

Source: Sandvine/Statista

Digital Report – Myanmar (2019)

JAN
2019

MYANMAR

THE ESSENTIAL HEADLINE DATA YOU NEED TO UNDERSTAND MOBILE, INTERNET, AND SOCIAL MEDIA USE



TOTAL
POPULATION



54.10

MILLION

URBANISATION:

31%

MOBILE
SUBSCRIPTIONS



56.57

MILLION

vs. POPULATION:

105%

INTERNET
USERS



21.00

MILLION

PENETRATION:

39%

ACTIVE SOCIAL
MEDIA USERS



21.00

MILLION

PENETRATION:

39%

MOBILE SOCIAL
MEDIA USERS



21.00

MILLION

PENETRATION:

39%

JAN
2019

ANNUAL DIGITAL GROWTH

THE YEAR-ON-YEAR CHANGE IN KEY STATISTICAL INDICATORS



TOTAL
POPULATION



+0.9%

JAN 2018 – JAN 2019

+487 THOUSAND

MOBILE
SUBSCRIPTIONS



+7.2%

JAN 2018 – JAN 2019

+4 MILLION

INTERNET
USERS



+17%

JAN 2018 – JAN 2019

+3 MILLION

ACTIVE SOCIAL
MEDIA USERS



+17%

JAN 2018 – JAN 2019

+3 MILLION

MOBILE SOCIAL
MEDIA USERS



+31%

JAN 2018 – JAN 2019

+5 MILLION

we
are
social

we
are
social

JAN
2019

INTERNET USE: DEVICE PERSPECTIVE

BASED ON ACTIVE INTERNET USER DATA, AND ACTIVE USE OF INTERNET-POWERED MOBILE SERVICES



TOTAL NUMBER
OF ACTIVE
INTERNET USERS



we
are
social

21.00
MILLION

INTERNET USERS AS
A PERCENTAGE OF
TOTAL POPULATION



global
web
index

39%

TOTAL NUMBER
OF ACTIVE MOBILE
INTERNET USERS



we
are
social

20.79
MILLION

MOBILE INTERNET USERS
AS A PERCENTAGE
OF TOTAL POPULATION



38%

JAN
2019

SOCIAL MEDIA OVERVIEW

BASED ON MONTHLY ACTIVE USERS OF THE MOST ACTIVE SOCIAL MEDIA PLATFORMS



TOTAL NUMBER
OF ACTIVE SOCIAL
MEDIA USERS



21.00
MILLION

ACTIVE SOCIAL MEDIA
USERS AS A PERCENTAGE
OF TOTAL POPULATION



39%

TOTAL NUMBER OF ACTIVE
SOCIAL USERS ACCESSING
VIA MOBILE DEVICES



21.00
MILLION

ACTIVE MOBILE SOCIAL
USERS AS A PERCENTAGE
OF THE TOTAL POPULATION



39%

we
are
social

Analogies

- Physical road infrastructure has striking similarities to cyber infrastructure (electronic highways) – particularly in this part of the world where everyday new users come online.
 - Contrast this with developed countries where virtually everyone is online.
- In this part of the world traffic is chaotic.
- What is its impact and what are the possible solutions?



**Infrastructure
Provider
(Government)**

Users

**Road/Traffic
Management
(Local
Authorities,
Traffic Police)**



Visibility

Security

Productivity

**Quality of
Access/
Quality of
Experience**

**Return on
Investment
?**

Uncertainty

Costs




Stakeholder concerns

- Users
 - Lack of predictability, consistency leads to productivity loss
- Infrastructure provider (Government)
 - Budgetary constraints – the best for a given budget
 - Return on Investment - This might not be direct but still important (E.g. improved economic activity due to a new highway)
- Road/Traffic Management
 - Daily task of managing the traffic
 - Need some form of control, policies – E.g. what vehicles are allowed (no containers during busy period), priority lanes for buses (public transport) at busy times
 - Handling of emergency vehicles

Solutions

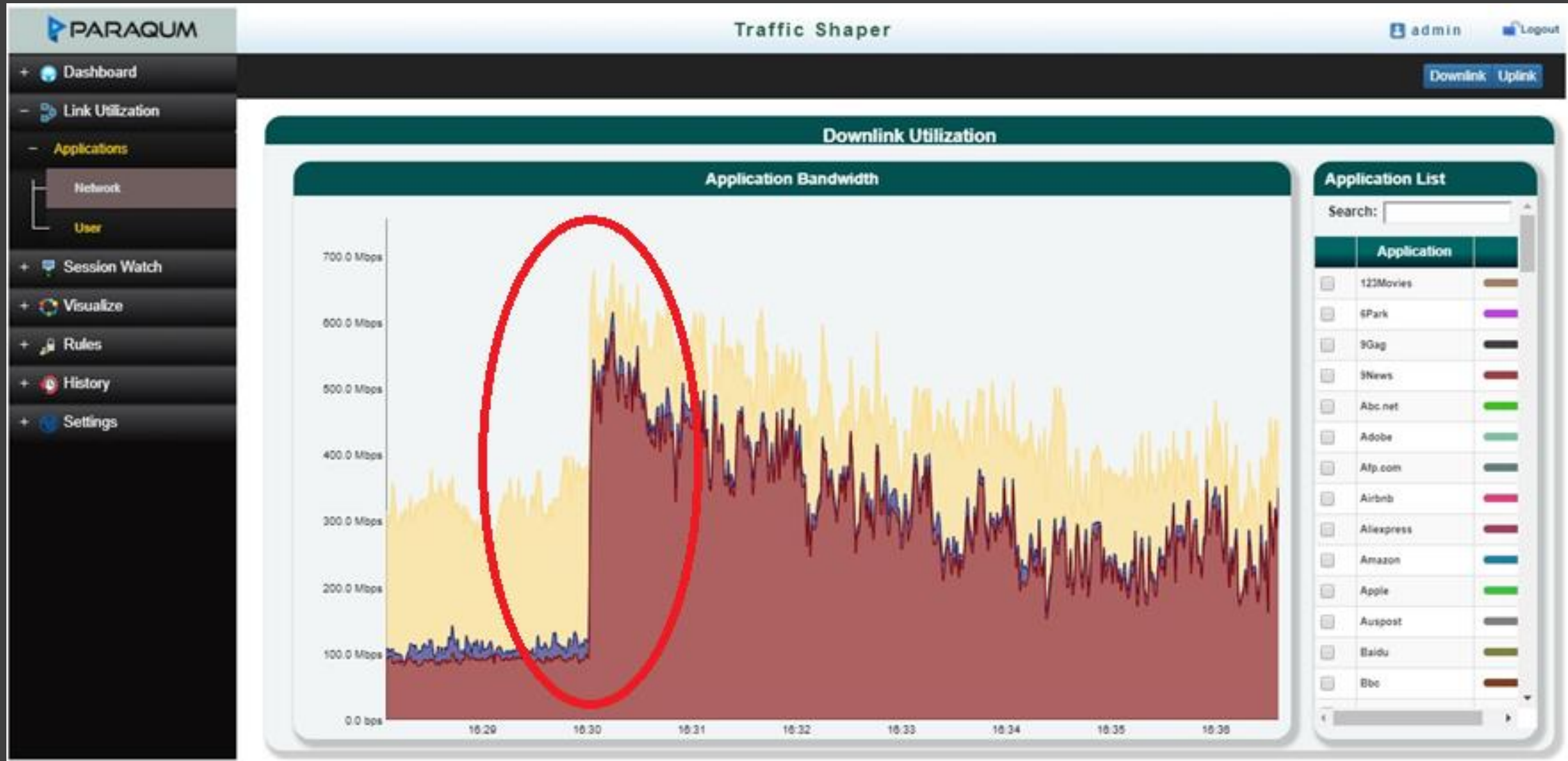
- Intuitively what many governments do as a solution is to build new roads or widen existing roads.
- This gives a temporary solution but traffic invariably catches up with new roads.
- We need a long term sustainable solutions – control of traffic is absolutely essential.

A photograph of a busy multi-lane highway. In the foreground, several cars are driving in both directions. In the middle ground, a sign reads "CARPOOLS ONLY 2 OR MORE PERSONS PER VEHICLE". To the right, a digital sign displays "CLICK IT OR TICKET". In the background, there are buildings and a bridge structure. The text "Fundamental Rule of Traffic : People tend to drive more in new and newly widened roads." is overlaid in white on a black background in the center of the image.

Fundamental Rule of Traffic :
People tend to drive more in new
and newly widened roads.

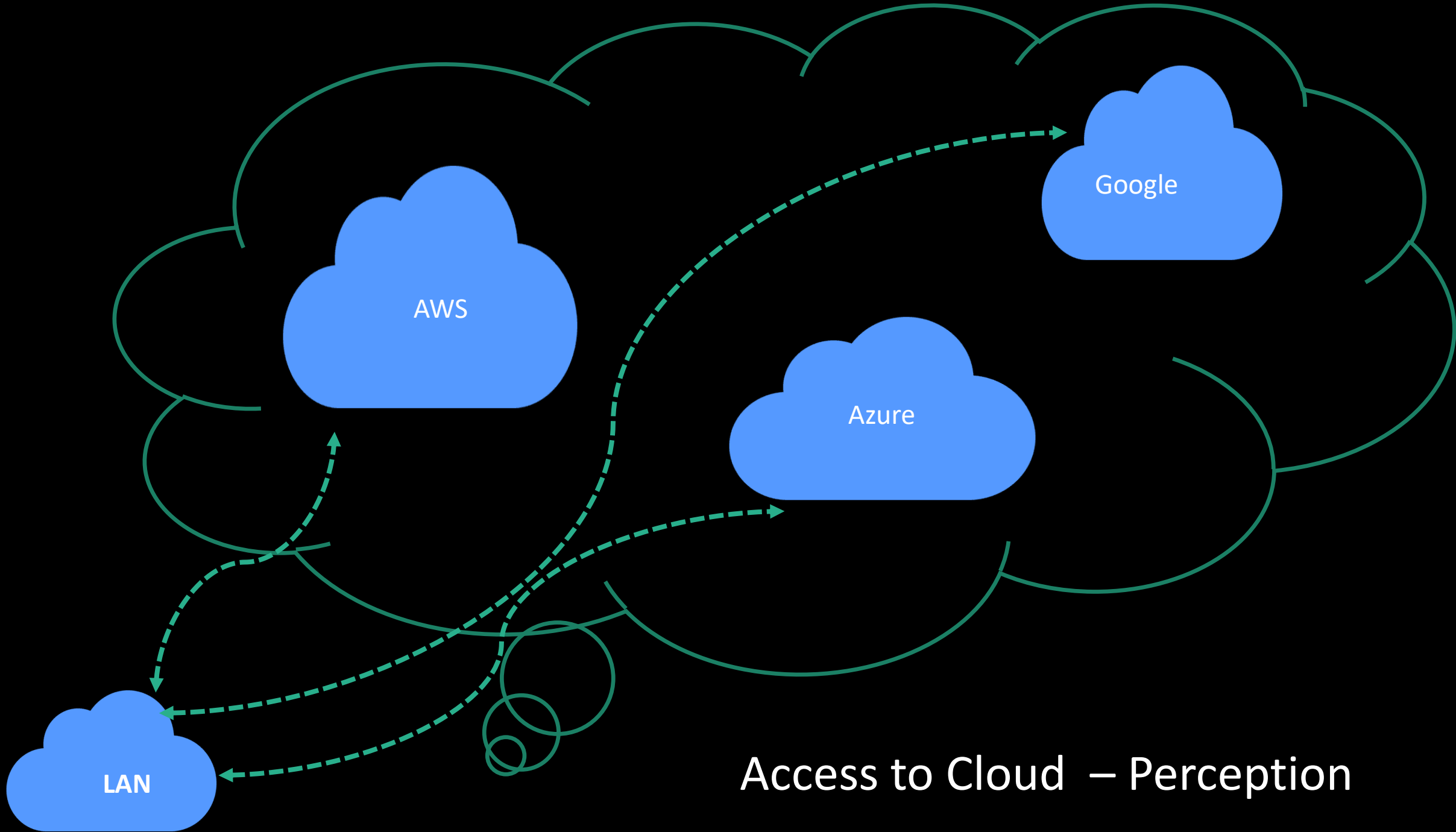
Visualizing Network Traffic Congestion

Impact of Youtube on Internet Traffic

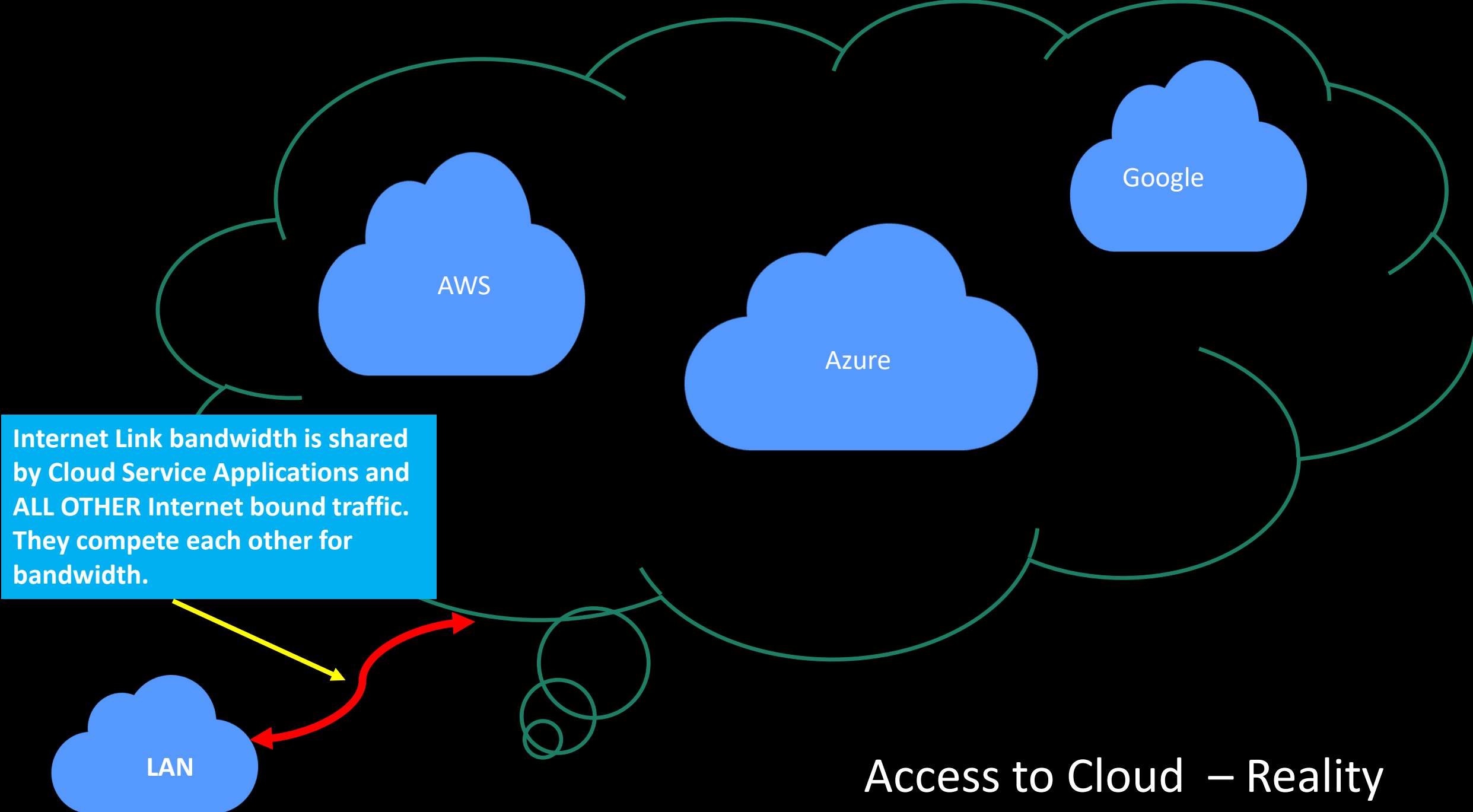


Cloud Computing and QoE

- Key element in Digital Infrastructure
- Migration to Cloud has started and not reversible.
 - Numerous benefits
- What about the Quality of Experience?
 - Core Applications – ERP etc.,
 - Office Productivity – Office 365, Google Docs



Access to Cloud – Perception



Internet Link bandwidth is shared by Cloud Service Applications and ALL OTHER Internet bound traffic. They compete each other for bandwidth.

Access to Cloud – Reality

Net Neutrality

- The principle that Internet service providers (ISPs) must treat all Internet communications equally, and not discriminate or charge differently based on user, content, website, platform, application, type of equipment, source address, destination address, or method of communication.
- **With net neutrality, ISPs may not intentionally block, slow down, or charge money for specific online content.** Without net neutrality, ISPs may prioritize certain types of traffic, meter others, or potentially block traffic from specific services, while charging consumers for various tiers of service.

Operator Challenges

- Diversity of expectations of Internet access (user perceptions)
- Measurement of QoE
- Best methodologies to meet user QoE expectations
- Maximize ROI of existing infrastructure
- Net Neutrality and QoE? Can they co-exist?

Measurement of QoE

- Subjective indicator
- How do we measure?
 - Mean Opinion Score (MOS)
- No universally agreeable measurement technique to this date.
- ITU has provided a guideline:
 - ITU-T G.1011 - Reference guide to quality of experience assessment methodologies
- Active research area
- Rating systems developed by different vendors
 - No uniformity

How do we fulfill user expectations in this context?

Looking into the future

With 5G

- Billions of new devices (IOT) will add to network traffic
- Higher Access Speeds will lead to creation of high bandwidth applications (E.g. 4K or 8K Video Streaming, High Resolution & Realistic VR Applications etc.,)

We need our future Digital Infrastructure to display

- Predictability
- Consistency
- Reliability

Future Digital Infrastructure will only be meaningful if it brings

- Higher Quality of Life/Quality of Experience to all its users.

Conclusion

- QoE to be used as the basis for provision of Internet Services
 - Customer (subscriber) retention becomes easy – no reason to switch providers!!
- Assurance of Quality of Experience for all users of Cyber infrastructure? Is this realistic?
- Higher bandwidth (or increasing bandwidth) is not a guaranteed way of assuring QoE
 - When number of users sharing such bandwidth is quite high and
 - When number of new users keep on increasing

Thank You!!

Q & A