



Progressive Cache Replacement for Massive Peer-to-Peer WebVR Worlds

Wei Wang¹, Jin Yuan Jia², Yang Yu³
School of Software, Tongji University, P. R. C

Shun Yun Hu⁴ Academia Sinica, Taiwan, R.O.C.



Background

- ◎ **Large scale WebVR becomes more popular**
 - ◎ E.g., *Google Earth, Virtual Earth, Second Life*
 - ◎ WebVR scenes has been more gigantic than before
- ◎ **Huge 3D content and limited cache**
 - ◎ Clients can not store the whole VE once
 - ◎ Cache capacity of PDAs, Mobile phones is less than PCs
- ◎ **Current Scenes replacement policies are designed for C/S-DVE, the characteristics of P2P-DVE are not considered**



Related Work :

- LRU 、 MRU used in database applications
 - *Principle of locality*
 - Not suitable for DVE well
- Cache policy in P2P media steaming
 - Content are viewed as one-dimensional (i.e., time)
 - 3D scenes are accessed in terms of viewer's non-linear way
- Cache policy in C/S-DVE (e.g. *MRM*)
- Scenes replacement in P2P-DVE should consider the relation between viewers and their neighbors



Our Work--- Progressive Scene Replacement Mechanism (PSRM)

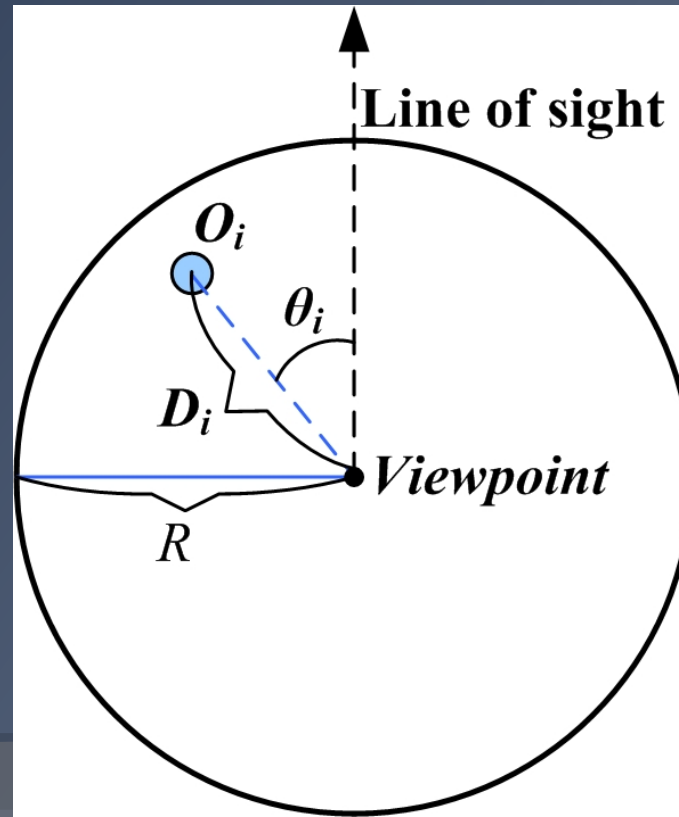
- ◎ Concept of *Presevation Degree*
- ◎ Composed of :
 - ◎ Visual Attention Degree
 - ◎ Potential Relavence Degree on AOI neighbors



Visual Attention Degree

● Visual Attention Degree

- the farther from the viewer and the larger angle an object is from the viewer's line of sight, the smaller the visual attention degree





Potential Relevance Degree

◎ PRD on one AOI neighbor

□ Current formula:

$$R(O_i, V_j) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + DI_{V_j}(O_i) + DB_{V_j}(O_i)}}$$

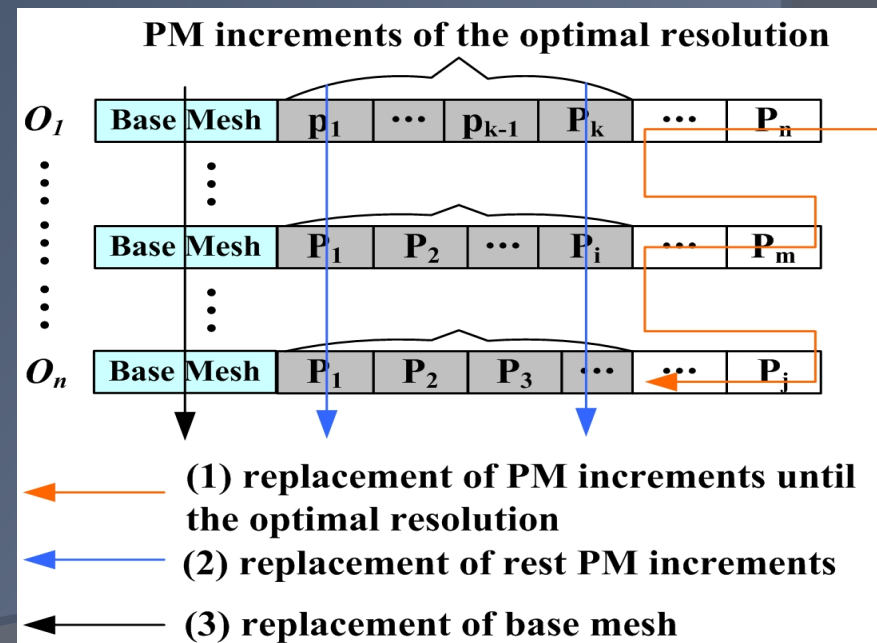
□ Average PRD on AOI neighbors

$$R^{AOI_k}(O_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{R(O_j, V_i)}{n}$$



Removal Policy

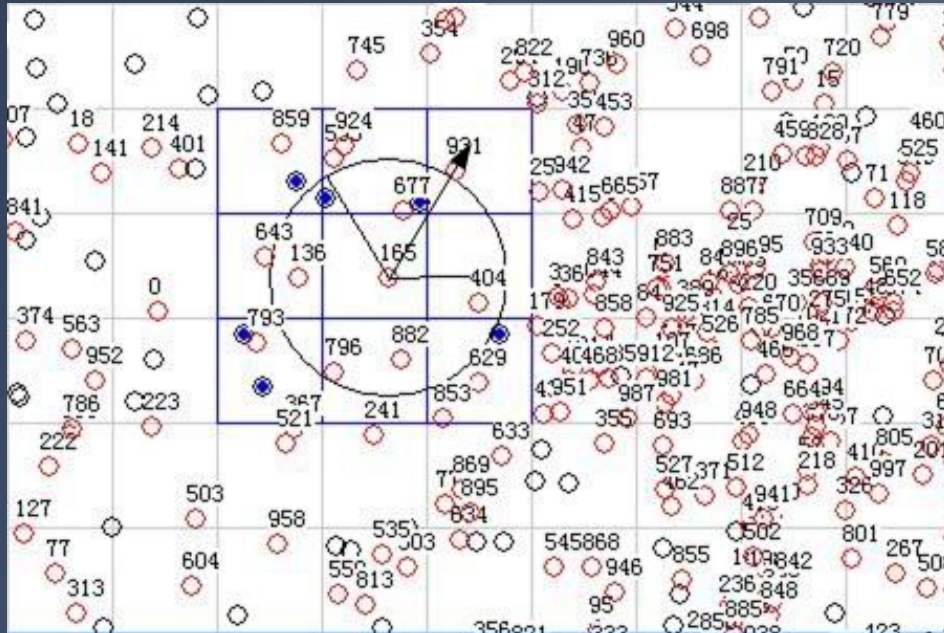
- Preservation Degree = visual attention degree + potential relevance degree
- How to remove 3D content in PSRM?
 - Remove PM increments until the optimal resolution
 - Remove remaining PM increment
 - Remove base mesh



Experiment



Experimental platform based on ASCEND project



We compare three scene replacement mechanisms :

- P2P-MRM

- Distance-based replacement in FLoD

- PSRM

Experimental Results

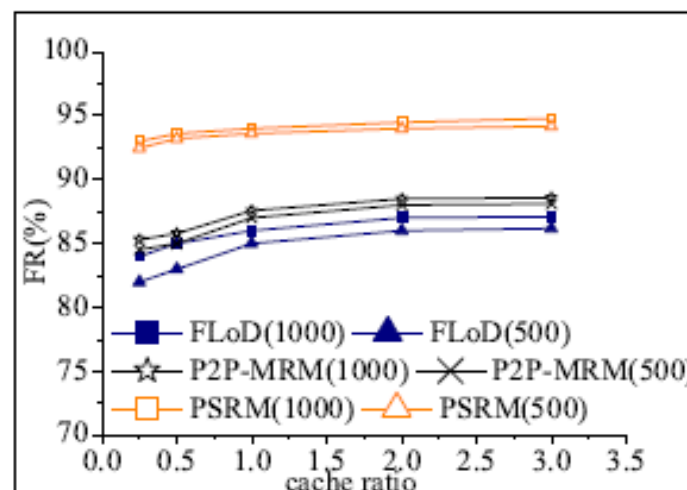
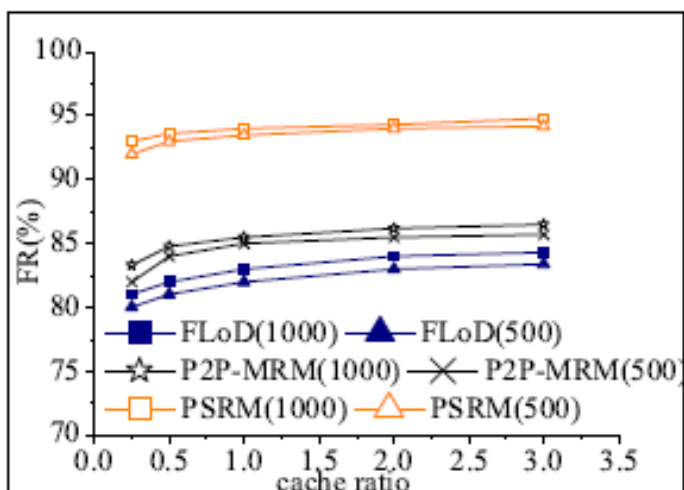
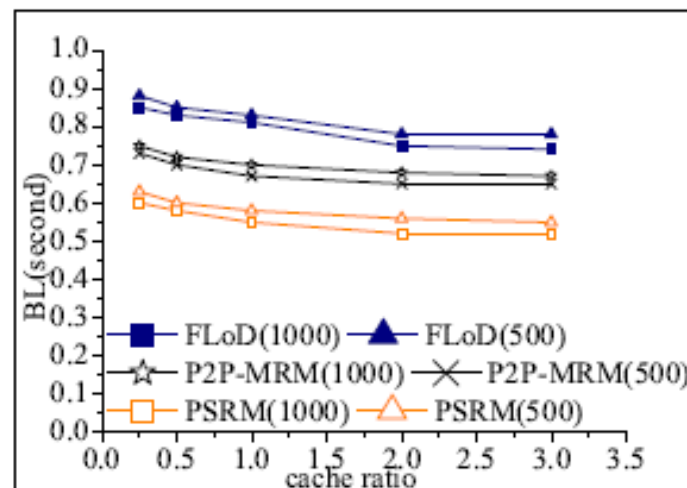
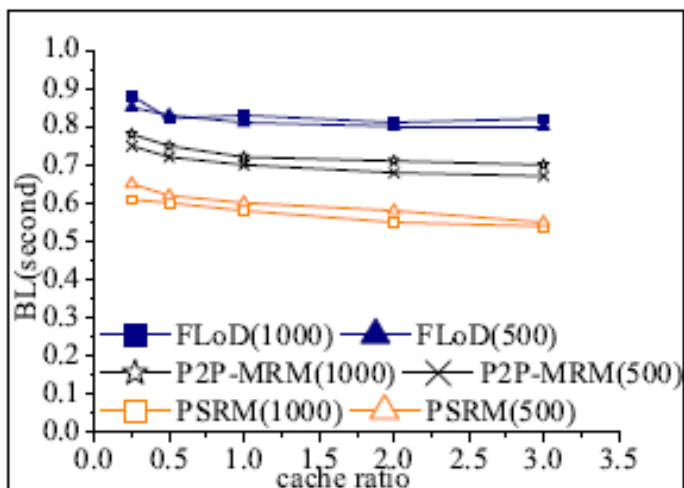


Fig. 5: Effect of cache ratio on fill ratio (the left is RW and the right is CW)





Experimental Results

□ Requests to Server

TABLE II: Requests to server per step in RW

cache ratio	FLoD-500	P2P-MRM500	PSRM-500	FLoD-1000	P2P-MRM1000	PSRM-1000
0.25	549	496	114	543	497	112
0.5	544	499	106	541	495	109
1	542	497	103	546	496	108
2	545	495	104	545	492	105
3	544	494	105	545	493	104

TABLE III: Requests to server per step in CW

cache ratio	FLoD-500	P2P-MRM500	PSRM-500	FLoD-1000	P2P-MRM1000	PSRM-1000
0.25	540	492	112	538	491	113
0.5	543	490	104	536	486	105
1	539	496	101	535	485	104
2	534	491	102	532	486	101
3	535	493	101	530	487	102



Future Work

- Optimal weights of each factor of the preservation degree
- How clients should interact with content servers collaboratively
- More realistic user traces and bandwidth distributions ...



Thanks

Q&A

Reference[1]



- [1] S. Singhal and M. Zyda, *Networked Virtual Environments: Design and Implementation*. Addison-Wesley Professional, 1999.
- [2] K. P. Beier, “Web-based virtual reality in design and manufacturing applications,” in *Proceedings of COMPIT’00. IEEE, 2000*, pp. 191–194.
- [3] F. Li, R. W. H. Lau, D. Kills, and L. Li, “Game-on-demand: An online game engine based on geometry streaming,” *ACM Transactions on Multimedia Computing, Communications and Applications*(to appear).
- [4] M. R. Macedonia, M. J. Zyda, D. R. Pratt, D. P. Brutzman, and P. T. Barham, “Exploiting reality with multicast groups: a network architecture for large-scale virtual environments,” in *Proceedings of VRAIS’95. IEEE, 1995*, pp. 2–10.
- [5] <http://secondlife.com>.
- [6] J. Chim, R. W. H. Lau, H. V. Leong, and A. Si, “Cyberwalk: A webbased distributed virtual walkthrough environments,” *IEEE Transactions on Multimedia*, vol. 5, no. 4, pp. 503–515, 2003.
- [7] J. Keller and G. Simon, “Solipsis: a massively multi-participant virtual world,” in *Proceedings of PDPTA’03, 2003*, pp. 262–268.
- [8] J. Botev, A. Hohfeld, H. Schloss, I. Scholtes, P. Sturm, and M. Esch, “The hyperverses- concepts for a federated and torrent-based 3d web,” *International Journal of Advanced Media and Communication*, vol. 2, no. 4, pp. 122–128, 2008.

Reference[2]



- [9] J. Royan, P. Gioia, R. Cavagna, and C. Bouville, “Network-based visualization of 3d landscapes and city models,” *IEEE Computer Graphics and Application*, vol. 27, no. 6, pp. 70–79, 2007.
- [10] S. Y. Hu, T. H. Huang, S. C. Chang, W. L. Sung, J. R. Jiang, and B. Y. Chen, “Flod: A framework for peer-to-peer 3d streaming,” in *Proceedings of INFOCOM’08. IEEE, 2008*, pp. 2047–2055.
- [11] G. V. Popescu and C. F. Codella, “An architecture for qos data replication in network virtual environments,” in *Proceedings of Virtual Reality’02. IEEE, 2002*, pp. 41–48.
- [12] J. Y. Jia, P. Wang, S. Wang, and Y. Wang, “An integer incremental aoi algorithm for progressive downloading large scale vrml/x3d environments,” in *LNCS, 2007*, pp. 711–722.
- [13] H. Hoppe, “Progressive meshes,” in *Proceedings of SIGGRAPH’96. ACM, 1996*, pp. 99–108.
- [14] A. Silberschatz, H. Korth, and S. Sudarshan, *Database System Concepts*. McGraw-Hill, 1996.
- [15] M. Franklin, M. Carey, and M. Livny, “Global memory management in client-server dbms architectures,” in *Proceedings of VLDB’92, 1992*, pp. 596–609.
- [16] A. Si and H. V. Leong, “Adaptive caching and refreshing in mobile databases,” *Personal Technologies*, vol. 1, no. 3, pp. 156–170, 1997.
- [17] T. Y. Li and W. H. Hsu, “A data management scheme for effective walkthrough in large-scale virtual environments,” *Visual Computer*, vol. 20, no. 11, pp. 624–634, 2004.
- [18] <http://ascend.sourceforge.net>