Characterizing Locality, Evolution, and Life Span of Accesses in Enterprise Media Server Workloads

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Abstract ***The main issue we address in this paper is the workload analysis of today's enterprise media servers. This analysis aims to establish a set of properties specific for enterprise media server workloads and to compare them with well known related observations about web server workloads. We propose two new metrics to characterize the dynamics and evolution of the accesses, and the rate of change in the site access pattern, and illustrate them with the analysis of two different enterprise media server workloads collected over a significant period of time. Another goal of our workload analysis study is to develop a media server log analysis tool, called*** **MediaMetrics*****, that produces a media server traffic access profile and its system resource usage in a way useful to service providers.***
Keywords***: workload analysis, enterprise media servers, static locality, temporal locality, sharing patterns, dynamics, CDNs.***

1. INTRODUCTION

Streaming media represents a new wave of rich Internet content. Video from news, sports, and entertainment sites is more popular than ever. Media servers are being used for educational and training purposes by many universities. Use of the media servers in the enterprise environment is catching momentum too. Enterprises are using rich media to attract prospective customers, improve effectiveness of online advertising, web marketing, customer interaction centers, collaboration, and training.

Real-time nature of multimedia content makes it sensitive to congestion conditions in the Internet. Moreover, multimedia streams consume significant bandwidths and require orders of magnitude larger amount of storage at the media servers and proxy caches. Understanding the nature of media server workloads is crucial to properly designing and provisioning current and future services.

Recently, there have been several studies attempting to uncover the multimedia workloads characteristics. However, most of the studies are devoted to the analysis of workloads for educational media servers [1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 14]. One recent study [9] characterizes the workload of a media proxy of a large university. This paper presents and analyzes the **enterprise media server workloads** based on the access logs from two different media servers in Hewlett-Packard Corporation. Both logs are collected over long period of time (2.5 years and 1 year 9 months). The duration of the logs makes them quite unique and allows us to discover typical and specific client access patterns, media server access trends, and dynamics and evolution of the media workload over time.

Web workload studies have identified different types of *locality* in web traffic. *Static locality* or *concentration of references* [5] observes that 10% of the files accessed on the server typically account for 90% of the server requests and 90% of the bytes transferred. *Temporal locality* of references [4] implies that recently accessed documents are more likely to be referenced in the near future. Locality properties strongly influence the traffic access patterns seen by the web servers. One goal of our analysis is to characterize **locality** properties in media server workloads and to compare them with traditional web workloads characterization. Understanding the nature of locality will help in designing more efficient caching, load balancing, and content distribution systems.

Access patterns and dynamics of the site have to be taken into account when making a decision about different caching or content distribution systems. For example, if the site is very dynamic, i.e. a large portion of the client requests are accessing new content, (news web sites being a prime example), then CDNs are clearly a good choice to handle the load, because traditional caching solutions will be less efficient in distributing the load due to time involved in propagating the content through the network caches. Thus, the other question we address in this paper is how to characterize the **dynamics** and **evolution of accesses** at media sites. The first natural step is to observe the introduction of new files in the logs, and to analyze the portion of all requests destinate for those files. We define *new files impact* metric that aims to characterize the site evolution due to new content. We propose a second metric, called *life span* metric, to measure the rate of change in the access pattern of the site.

We have developed a tool called **MediaMetrics** that characterizes a media server access profile and its system resource usage in both a quantitative and qualitative way. It extracts and reports information that could be used by service providers to evaluate current solutions and to improve

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and optimize relevant future components.

Key new observations from our analysis include:

- Despite the fact that the two studied workloads had significantly different file size distribution (one set had well represented groups of short, medium, and long videos, while the other set was skewed in long videos range), the clients' viewing behavior was similar for both sets: 77-79% of media sessions being less than 10 min long, 7-12% of sessions being 10-30 min, and 6-13% of sessions continued for more than 30 min. This reflects the browsing nature of the most enterprise client accesses.

- Most of the incomplete sessions (i.e. terminated by clients before the video was finished) are accessing the initial segments of media files. The percentage of sessions with interactive requests (such as pause, rewind, or fast forward during the media session) is much higher for medium and long videos.

- Like web workloads, both the media workloads exhibit a high locality of accesses: 14-30% of the files accessed on the server account for 90% of the media sessions and 92-94% of the bytes transferred, and were viewed by 96-97% of the unique clients.

- While there is a significant number of files that are rarely accessed (16% to 19% of the files are accessed only once), these numbers are somewhat lower compared to web server workloads.

- The distribution of clients accesses to media files can be approximated by Zipf-like distribution for both workloads. However, noteworthy is that the time scale plays important role in this approximation. We considered 1-month, 6-month, 1-year and a whole log duration as a time scale for our experiments. For one workload, distribution of clients accesses to media files on a 6-month scale starts to fit Zipf-like distribution. While for the other workload, file popularity on a monthly basis can be approximated by Zipf-like distribution. For longer time scale in the same workloads, the file access frequency distribution does not follow Zipfian distribution.

- Accesses to the new files constitute most of the accesses in any given month. Also, the bytes transferred due to accesses to new files are dominant in both workloads. It makes the access pattern of enterprise media sites resemble the access pattern of the news web sites where the most of the client accesses target new information. We introduce the *new files impact* metric to measure site dynamics due to new files. Moreover, we observed that for enterprise media servers, the tendency of the number of accesses to be increasing or decreasing in nature is strongly correlated with the number of newly added files.

- For both workloads, 51-52% of accesses to media files occur during the first week of their introduction. First five weeks of the files' existence account for 70-80% of all the accesses. We define a *life span* metric to reflect the rate of change in accesses to newly introduced files. Additionally, life span metric reflects the timeliness of the introduced files. Longer life span reflects that media information on a site is less timely and have more consistent percentile of accesses over longer period of time.

The remainder of the paper presents our results in more detail. Section 1 discusses related work and introduces the sites we used in our study. Section 2 describes the media files length and the distribution of the accesses, media files encoding, available bandwidth to the sessions, completed and aborted session characteristics. Section 3 provides insight in locality characteristics of studied workloads. Section 4 introduces the new files impact metric, and demonstrates the trends in access patterns due to the new files. Section 5 defines the life span metric and measures the rate of the site's access pattern changes. Finally, section 6 presents conclusion and future work.

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1.1 Related Work

While web server workloads have been studied extensively, there have been relatively fewer papers written about multimedia workload analysis. Acharya et al. [1] characterized non-streaming multimedia content stored on web servers. In their later work [2], authors present the analysis of the six-month trace data from mMOD system (the multicast Media on Demand) which had a mix of educational and entertainment videos. They observed high temporal locality of accesses, the special client browsing pattern showing clients preference to preview the initial portion of the videos, and that rankings of video titles by popularity do not fit a Zipfian distribution.

Recent studies on client access to MANIC system audio content [14] and low-bit rate videos in the Classroom2000 system [11] provide the analysis of accesses to educational media servers in terms of daily variation in server loads, distribution of media session durations, and some client interactivity analysis.

Extensive analysis of educational media server workloads is done in [3]. Their study is based on two media servers in use at major public universities in the United States: eTeach and BIBS. The authors provide a detailed study of client session arrival process: the client sessions arrival in BIBS can be characterized as Poisson, and arrivals in eTeach workload are closer to heavy-tailed Pareto distribution. They also observed that media delivered per session depends on the media file length. They discovered different client interactivity patterns for frequently and infrequently accessed files: any video segment is equally likely to be accessed for frequent files, while access frequency is higher for earlier segments in the infrequent videos. The main goal of [3] was to identify the important parameters for generating synthetic workloads.

While all the above papers used media server logs, the study by Chesire et al [9] analyzed the media proxy workload at a large university. The authors presented a detailed characterization of session duration (most of the media streams are less than 10 min), object popularity (78% of objects are accessed only once), server popularity, and sharing patterns of streaming media among the clients.

As the the number of internet users continues to grow, and as the high-speed access methods become more ubiquitous, streaming media starts to occupy more sizable fraction of the Internet's bandwidth. Few recent papers [13, 12, 16] analyze the impact of streaming media on the Internet traffic and the performance of popular Internet real-time streaming technologies.

Our paper builds upon this previous work in a number of significant ways. To our knowledge, this paper is the first study of enterprise media server workloads. Our data is collected over significant period of time, which makes it unique. The duration of this data allowed us to concentrate on the analysis of media server access trends, access locality, dynamics and evolution of the media workload over time, and to propose two new metrics to measure these properties.

2. WORKLOAD CHARACTERISTIZATION

2.1 Data Collection Sites

We use access logs from two different servers:

- **HP Corporate Media Solutions server (HPC)** hosts diverse information about HP: video coverage of major events, keynote speeches, addresses and presentations, meetings with industry analysts, promotional events, product introduction, information related to software and hardware products, and demos for products usage. Additionally, it has some training and education information. The logs cover almost 2.5 years of duration: from the middle of November, 1998 to the middle of April, 2001. The HPC content is delivered by Windows Media Server [17].

- **HPLabs Media server (HPLabs)** provides information about HP Laboratories, videos of prominent presentations, seminars, meetings, HP wide business related events, Cooltown [1] promotional materials, and some training and educational information. The logs cover 1 year and 9 months duration: from the middle of July, 1999 to the middle of April, 2001. It is an internal server available only for accesses to HP employees. The HPLabs content is delivered by RealServer G2 from RealNetworks [15].

The media access logs record the information about all the requests and responses processed by a media server. Each line of the access logs provides a description of a user request for a particular media file. Windows Media Server and RealNetworks Media Server have different log formats but the typical fields contain information about the IP-address of the client machine making the request, the time stamp at which the request was made, the filename of the requested document, the advertised duration of the file (in seconds), the size of the requested file (in bytes), the elapsed time of the requested media file when the play ended, the average bandwidth (Kb/s) available to the user while the file was playing, etc. (for more details on the access log formats see [7]). Clients can pause, rewind, fast forward, or skip to a predefined point using a slide bar during their viewing of the requested media files.

[1]HP's vision of the future, a world where everyone and everything is connected to the web through wired or wireless links.

A *session* is a sequence of client requests corresponding to the same file access. We will explicitly distinguish the usage of the term: a session is the access of a particular file and there can be multiple requests within the same session, due to client's interactivity.

The overall workload statistics for HPC and HPLabs media servers is summarized in the following Table 1.

	HPC	HPLabs
Duration	29 months	21 months
Total sessions	666,074	14,489
Total Requests	1,179,814	NA
Unique Files	2,999	412
Unique Clients	131,161	2,482
Storage Requirement	42 GB	48 GB
Bytes Transferred	2,664 GB	172 GB

Table 1: Statistics summary for two sites.

A glance at the basic statistics shows that HPC media server witnesses more activities and reaches larger client population than HPLabs server. HPLabs server clearly targets more specific, smaller research community at HP, and as a result has a very different, "modest" profile. HPC represents a reasonably busy media server with 300-800 client sessions per weekday and occasional peaks reaching 12000 sessions. HPLabs server is much lighter loaded. By noticing this very obvious difference, it becomes even more interesting whether we can find common properties typical for enterprise workloads in general.

2.2 Files and Session Characteristics

The advertised media file duration reflects the total length of the video, while the client can stop viewing or downloading the file by hitting stop button before the video is finished, and it can do so after a sequence of pause, rewind, fast forward to specific sections of the video.

Figure 1 shows the distribution of stored videos for both workloads, and percentage of corresponding accesses to those files. To simplify the media file duration analysis, we created 6 classes for considered files: three groups of short videos: 1) less than 2 min, 2) 2-5 min, 3) 5-10 min; one group of medium size videos: 4) 10-30 min, and two groups of long videos: 5) 30-60 min, and 6) longer than 60 min. Figure 2 shows the distribution of stored videos in defined above 6 duration classes, and percentage of corresponding sessions to those files.

Our analysis shows that for HPC workload, the content is well represented by videos of different durations: 42% of files belong to a short video group, 23% of files are in a medium video group, and 34% of files belong to a long video group. HPLabs workload is strongly skewed in favor of long videos: 7% of videos are in medium group, and 79% of files belong to a long video group.

The interesting characterization is that the percentage of clients accesses is proportional to the percentage of files in each of those file duration categories for both workloads! This implies that each of the file duration groups is equally likely to be accessed by clients. This property is very useful for synthetic workload generation, since it proposes a simple model of defining a media file duration distribution and percentage of corresponding client accesses to those files.

However, when we analyzed the actual duration for which

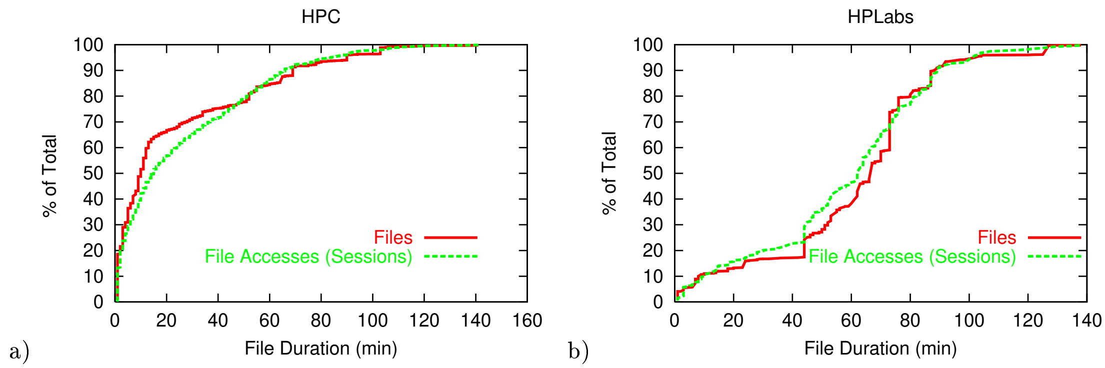

Figure 1: Distribution of file durations and distribution of client sessions to those files: a) HPC and b) HPLabs.

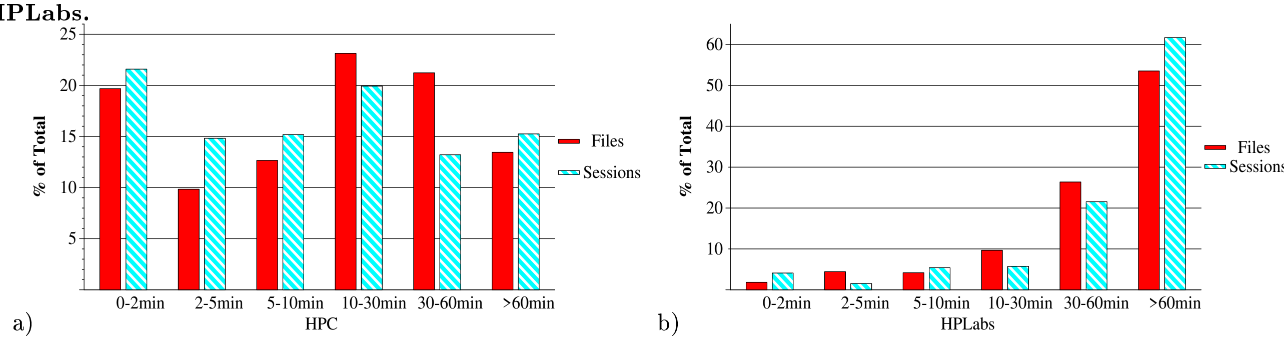

Figure 2: Six classes of file durations and percentage of client sessions to those files: a) HPC and b) HPLabs.

clients viewed the videos, the statistics changes dramatically for both workloads as shown in Figure 3. Notice that statistics presented by this graph reflects the overall client viewing time distribution, it is not correlated with the actual media files duration. Most of the viewed media sessions, 50%-60%, were less than 2 min long.

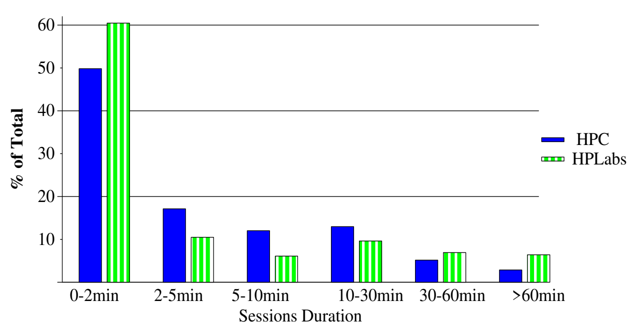

Figure 3: Session duration characterization.

In spite of significant difference in the original file size distribution, the actual duration for which clients viewed the videos was similar for both sets: with 77-79% of media sessions being less than 10 min long, 7-12% of the sessions being 10-30 min, and 6-13% of sessions continued for more than 30 min. It reflects the browsing nature of the most enterprise client accesses, and that often clients are looking for a specific fragment of content in a video, and are not interested in watching it completely. Knowledge of the approximate percent of "browsing" clients helps to estimate and predict the short term load on a server.

2.3 Encoding Rates and Available Bandwidth, Completed and Aborted Sessions

Both servers, HPC and HPLabs, had videos encoded at different rate. Videos stored at HPC server had most of the files (59%) encoded at 56 Kb/s rate and lower. However, over the years, the trend is to add more files encoded at higher rate: for example, in 1999 year, only 1.7% of the videos were encoded at a rate between 128-256 Kb/s, while in 2001 this group of videos constitutes already up to 27.8% of total. HPLabs server has most of the files encoded at high bit rate: 67% of all the files are encoded at 256 Kb/s and higher.

Media access logs report the average bandwidth available to the user while the file was playing. HPC media sessions overall had higher available bandwidth to the clients compared to the HPLabs sessions: 57.7% of sessions had an average available bandwidth above 56Kb/s (we will call these sessions as *high-bandwidth sessions*). For HPLabs workload, high-bandwidth sessions constituted only 25% of total.

For HPC workload, most of files' encoding rates and average available bandwidth per session show a good allingment as shown in Figure 4 a). Only the group of videos encoded at rates between 128-256 Kb/s could not meet the requirements. While for HPLabs workload, where the most of the files were encoded at 256 Kb/s and higher, the gap between the demand and available bandwidth is very high: most of the sessions have significant mismatch between the file encoding rates and the available bandwidth as shown in shown in Figure 4 b). This information, provided by **MediaMetrics**, could be used by the service providers to analyze the client bandwidth availability for choosing the right encoding

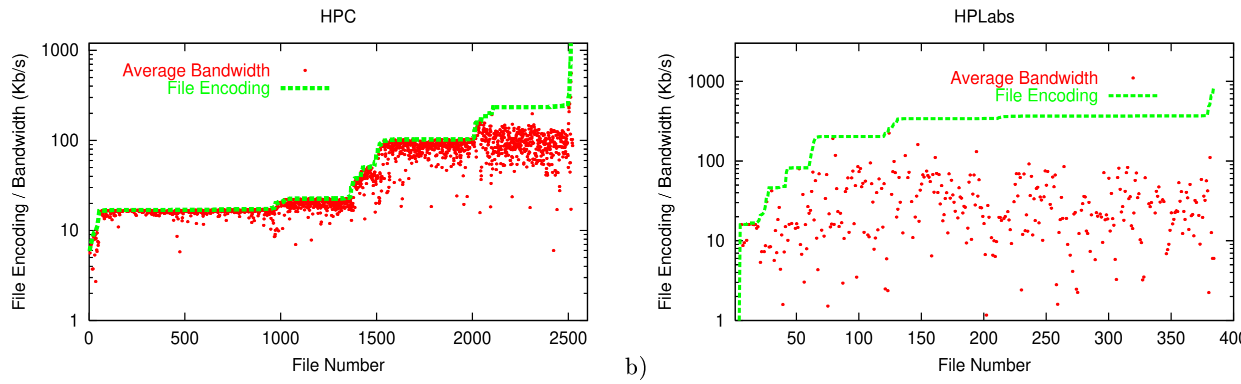

Figure 4: File encoding rates and average available bandwidth of client sessions to those files for both workloads.

rates.

It explains why a higher percentage of HPC sessions were completed compared to HPLabs workload (29% of HPC sessions versus 12.6% of HPLabs sessions were completed). However, the difference in bandwidth between completed and aborted sessions is not significantly different.

Most of the aborted sessions accessed initial segments of media files. The number of sessions which had incomplete accesses to any other segments of the file other than the beginning, depend on the size of the video: less than 1.5% of sessions in short video group accessed any segment of the video other than the beginning, 2.4% of sessions in a medium video group, 4%-7% of sessions in long video group. Such knowledge about the client viewing patterns is beneficial when designing media caching strategies.

Server log format has a separate entry for each client request. As a result, we are able to get information such as pause, rewind or fast forward activity by the client during the media session. Unfortunately, similar data was not available for HPLabs workload. Analysis of client interactivity for HPC logs produced very interesting results. First of all, it revealed that 99.9% of the sessions with interactive requests were high-bandwidth sessions. Second, that the percentage of sessions that access medium and long videos have much higher interactivity.

3. LOCALITY CHARACTERIZATION

In this section, we revisit a previously identified invariant for web server workloads that web traffic exhibits strong concentration of references and "10% of files accessed from the server typically account for 90% of the server requests and 90% of the bytes transferred".

For locality characterization of our logs, we use a table of all files accessed along with their frequency (number of times a file was accessed during the observed period) and the file sizes. This table is ordered in decreasing order of frequency.

Figure 5a) shows the reference locality for the media server access logs used in our study. Our analysis reveals that 90% of the media sessions target 14% of the files for HPC server, and 30% of the files for HPLabs server. This shows high locality of client accesses, though lower than for web workloads. Figure 5b) shows the corresponding bytes transferred due to these media sessions: 94% for HPC site and 92% for HPLabs site.

Observed graphs for both workloads are remarkably similar. Figure 5c) shows clients locality for both workloads. It can be interpreted in the following way: 14% of the most popular files are accessed by 96% of clients at HPC server; 30% of the most popular files are viewed by 97% of the clients at HPLabs site.

We also analyzed workload locality from a different angle: what percentage of active storage did the most popular files account for. Here, the *active storage* set is defined by the combined size of all the media files accessed in the logs. For both workloads, we observe a high active storage set locality: 80% to 88% of all sessions are to files that constitute only 20% of the total active storage set as can be seen in Figure 6a). Similarly, 82% to 92% of all transferred, most popular bytes are due to files that constitute only 20% of the total active storage set as can be seen in Figure 6b). This type of analysis helps in estimating the storage requirements and potential bandwidth savings when using optimizations for the popular portion of the media content. Since these metrics are normalized with respect to the site's active storage set, it allows us to compare different workloads and to identify the similarity inherent to those workloads, independent of the absolute numbers for storage in each workload.

Answering the question: how does the locality characterization in workload vary with a time duration of the logs collection, we found that independent on duration (1-month, 6-month or 12-month durations) both workloads exhibit a high locality of client accesses.

Previous studies on web servers and web proxies [6] led to almost universal consensus that web page popularity follows Zipf-like distribution, where the popularity of the i-th most popular file is proportional to $1/i^{\alpha}$. For web proxies, the value of α is typically less than 1, ranging from 0.64 to 0.83, for web servers the reported typical value of α is varying between 1.4-1.6. Paper [9], which analyzes the media proxy workload, reports a Zipf-like distribution for the file access frequencies in their study with $\alpha = 0.47$. Paper [3] approximated educational media server daily workloads using concatenation of two Zipf-like distributions.

Since our workloads under study cover a long period of time, we decided to investigate whether the file access frequencies exhibit the same behaviour on a different time scale. We considered 1-month, 6-month, 1-year and the entire duration of the logs as a time scale for our experiments.

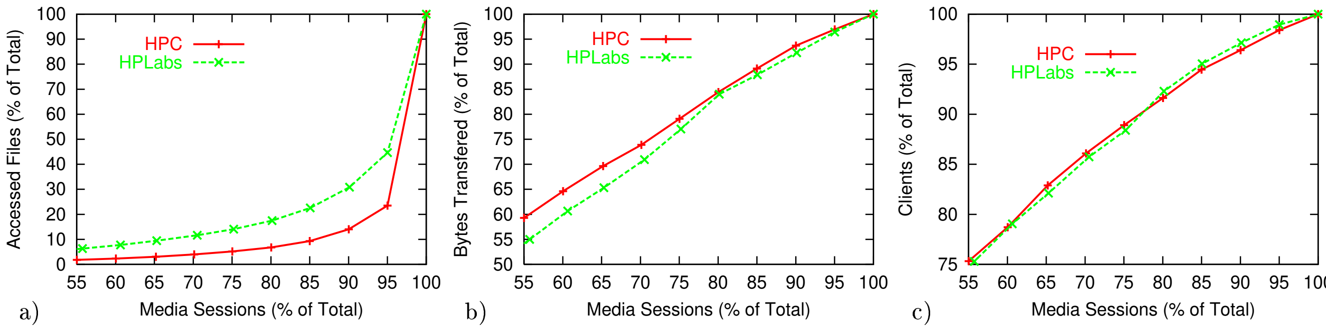

Figure 5: Two workloads compared: a) file set locality, b) bytes-transferred locality c) client set locality.

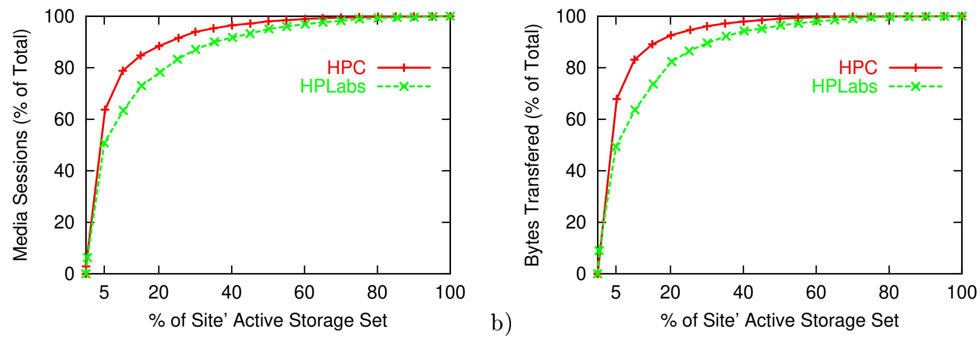

Figure 6: Two workloads compared: storage-set locality and bytes-transferred-storage locality.

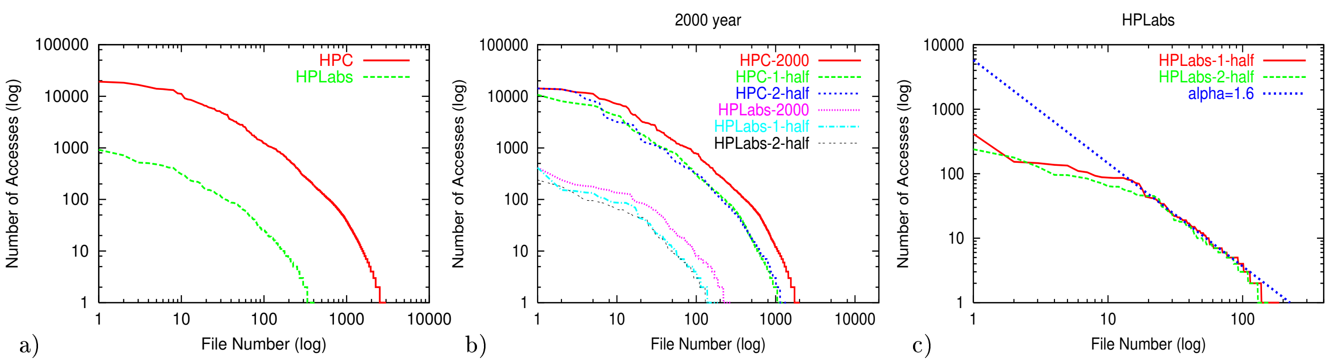

Figure 7: File popularity distribution for both workloads a) over entire duration of the logs, b) over 2000 year and corresponding first and second 6 months in 2000, c) HPLabs workload 6-month periods with corresponding Zipf-like function fitting.

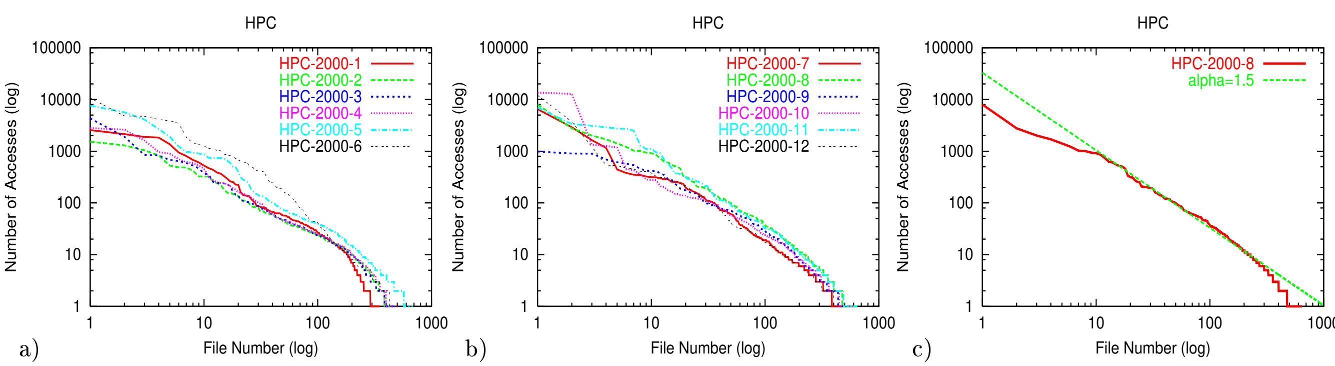

Figure 8: File popularity distribution for HPC workload a) monthly periods, 1st to 6th months b) monthly periods, 7th to 12th months c) 8th month with corresponding Zipf-like function fitting.

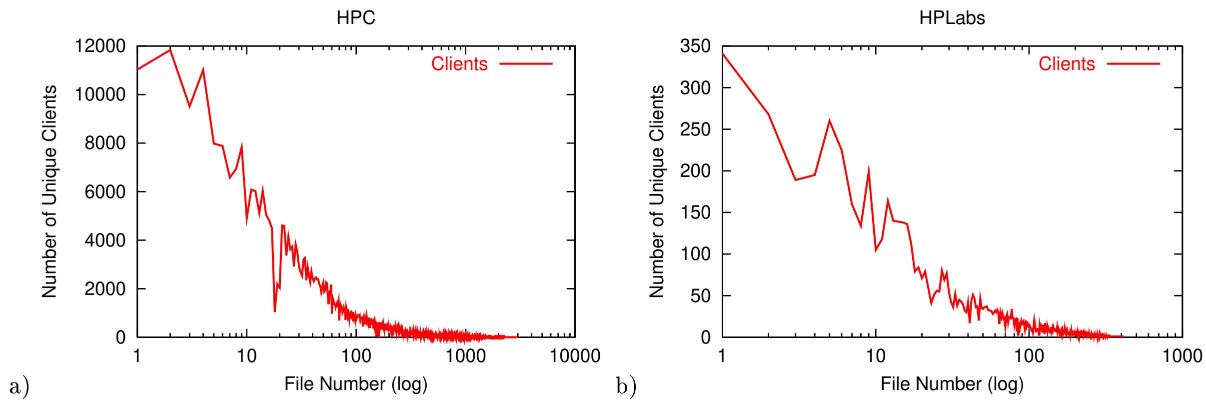

Figure 9: Files sharing statistics: a) HPC and b) HPLabs.

In order to characterize the distribution of the file access frequencies for workloads under study, we ranked the files by popularity (i.e. the number of accesses to each file), and plotted the results on the log-log scale. Figure 7 a) shows the file popularity over entire duration the logs. Both workloads exhibit very similar distribution: the HPLabs curve "follows" the HPC curve, but on a lower scale. This can be explained by almost two orders smaller number of accesses and files in the HPLabs workload. However, both of these curves are far from fitting a straight line of Zipf-like distribution.

Figure 7 b) shows files popularity for HPC and HPLabs workloads for the yearly period (of 2000 year), as well as 6-months intervals (the corresponding first half-year and second half-year periods of 2000 year). HPC curves (both 1-year and 6-month) are still far from fitting a straight line of Zipf-like distribution.

However, 6-month curves for HPLabs fit reasonably well with the straight line of Zipf-like distribution when ignoring the first 15-20 files (in [6], authors make similar assumptions about ignoring the top 100 documents and a flat tail at the end of the curve). The straight line on the log-log scale implies that the file access frequency is proportional to $1/i^{\alpha}$. We obtained the values of α using least square fitting: for both 6-month curves $\alpha = 1.6$ works very well. Figure 8 c) shows file popularity distribution for the HPLabs workload corresponding to the 6-month periods of 2000, approximated by Zipf-like function $1/i^{\alpha}$, with $\alpha = 1.6$.

Finally, Figure 8 a) and b) shows files popularity for the HPC workload on a monthly basis. Most of the monthly curves fit straight line reasonably well when ignoring the first 10-15 files and few last files. For different months, value of α is ranging from 1.4 to 1.6. Figure 8 c) shows file popularity distribution for HPC workload during August of 2000, approximated by Zipf-like function $1/i^{\alpha}$, with $\alpha = 1.5$.

The observation that the file access frequencies for the media workloads under study can be approximated by Zipf-like distribution is very useful for synthetic workload generation. It is interesting that the time scale plays an important role in this approximation.

The high locality of accesses to specific subset of files and the high concentration of the clients accessing these popular files shown in Figure 9 imply that the popular files are widely accessed by many different clients. In HPC workload, first 70 files are accessed by more than 1000 unique clients, with some frequent files accessed by $10,000 - 12,000$ unique clients. For HPLabs server, degree of sharing is lower (it is expected, because of the smaller clients population), but for the most frequent files it is still very significant: first 17 files are accessed by $113 - 341$ unique clients. The sharing exhibited by the clients' access patterns is essential for designing an efficient caching infrastructure.

Complementary to the characterization of the most frequently accessed files, it is useful to have statistics about the "opposites": the percentage of the files that were requested only a few times, and the percentage of active storage these files account for:

	Files Requested up to 1/5/10 times	Storage Requirements for Corresponding Files
HPC	16% / 38% / 47%	10% / 26% / 34%
HPLabs	19% / 45% / 59 %	17% / 39% / 52%

Table 2: Rarely accessed files statistics.

As the Table 2 shows, 16% to 19% of the files are accessed only once, and 47% to 59% of the files are accessed less than 10 times. These rarely accessed files account for quite significant amount of storage: 34% to 52% of total active storage set. These numbers are somewhat lower compared to the web server workloads. For web server workloads, "onetimers" (files accessed only once) may account for 20%-40% of the files and the active storage.

4. EVOLUTION OF MEDIA SITES

In this section, we investigate specific file access patterns discovered through the analysis of two workloads under study. We observed that the traffic to both the HPC and the HPLabs sites is very bursty. Some days exhibit two orders of magnitude higher number of sessions. We will relate this burstiness to sessions accessing new files later in the section. Other studies of different media workloads [9, 3] contained similar observations about media traffic burstiness, but the degree of burstiness observed was smaller, and more correlated with the day of the week, especially for educational media workloads.

Since our logs provide information about the client accesses over a long period of time, one of the main goals of this study is to characterize the dynamics and evolution of media

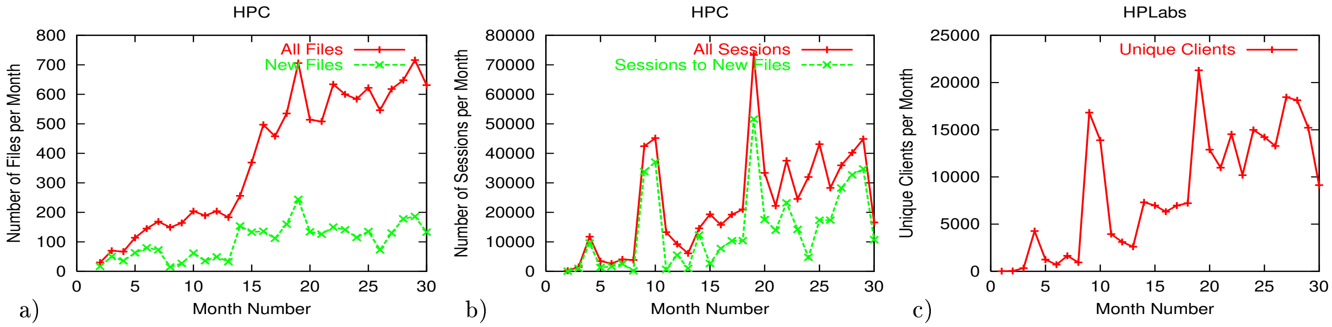

Figure 10: HPC workload: a) all and new files, b) all sessions and sessions to new files, c) unique clients.

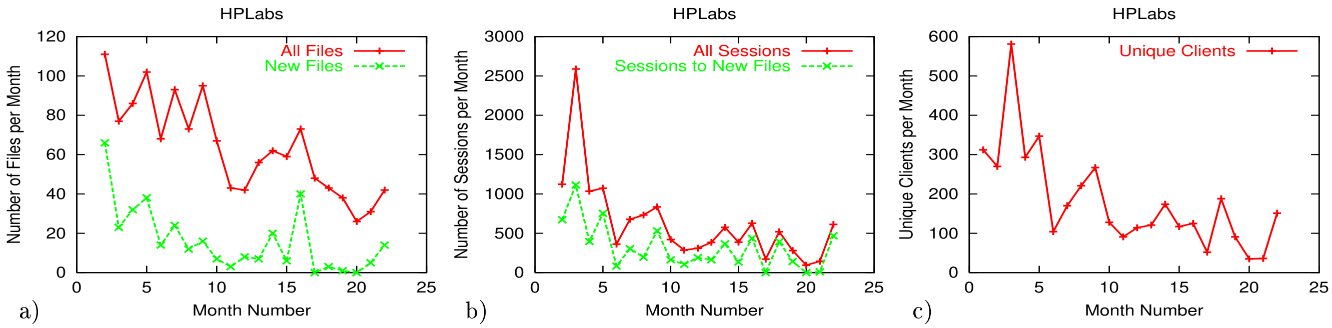

Figure 11: HPLabs workload: a) all and new files, b) all sessions and sessions to new files, c) unique clients.

sites over time. The first natural step is to observe the introduction of new files in the logs, and to analyze the portion of all requests destinate for those files. We define a metric called **new files impact**, to characterize the site evolution due to new content, by computing the ratio of the accesses targeting these new files over time. Figures 10 a) and 11 a) show two curves for HPC and HPLabs workload respectively. The curves show all the files which were accessed in a particular month, and all the new files which were accessed in the same month. We define a file being *new* if it was not ever accessed before, based on the information in the access logs. HPC site has an explicit growth trend with respect of total number of files accessed per month, and consistently steady amount of new files added to the site during each month.

The growth of total number of files accessed each month for HPLabs site is "negative". Since this was unexpected, we asked the team supporting this site whether there were specific reasons for the trend we observed. Specifically, we wanted to know if there is a significant number of new video files that "nobody watches" and hence the logs don't contain any information about them or if the actual new media content on that site decreased over time. The team explained that lately they had been adding only a limited number of new files because they are working on a transition plan to upgrade the entire site design and equipment. So, the "negative" trend in the addition of new files to the site was observed correctly.

Figures 10 b) and 11 b) show graphs for HPC and HPLabs workload respectively: the number of all sessions per month and the number of sessions to the new files in this month. These graphs reflect that the accesses to the new files constitute the most or a very significant portion of all accesses, excluding a few months that were exceptions. Additionally, both workloads exhibit similar trends for the bytes transferred per month and the bytes transferred due to the accesses to new files. Since the number of new files added per month plays a crucial role in defining the site dynamics, evolution, and growth trends, evaluating the **new files impact** metric becomes important.

Figures 10 c) and 11 c) show the number of unique clients per month accessing each of the HPC and HPLabs site correspondingly. Again, the graphs are correlated with the trends of the sessions to each site's new files. Thus, the client population of enterprise media site strongly depends on the amount of new information regularly added to the site.

Dynamics of the enterprise *web sites* exhibits much more stability in terms of the accesses to the "old" documents. Only about 2% of the monthly requests are to the new files added that month as shown in [8]. Differently, the access pattern of enterprise *media sites* resembles with the access pattern of the *news web sites* where most of the client accesses target newly added information.

5. LIFE SPAN OF FILE ACCESSES

In this section, we attempt to answer the following question: how much does the popularity of the file and frequency of file accesses changes over time? The answer to this question is critical for designing prefetching or server-push algorithms, as well as for design of efficient content distribution strategies in CDN network for media content.

Enterprise media server workloads exhibit high locality of references. As has been shown in Section 3, it was observed that 90% of the media server sessions target only 14%-30% of the files. Thus, this small set of files has the strong impact on the media site performance and its access patterns. We

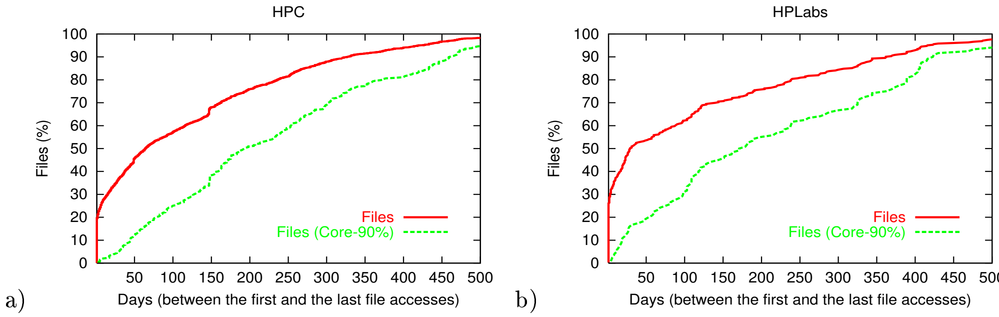

Figure 12: Days between the first and the last file accesses.

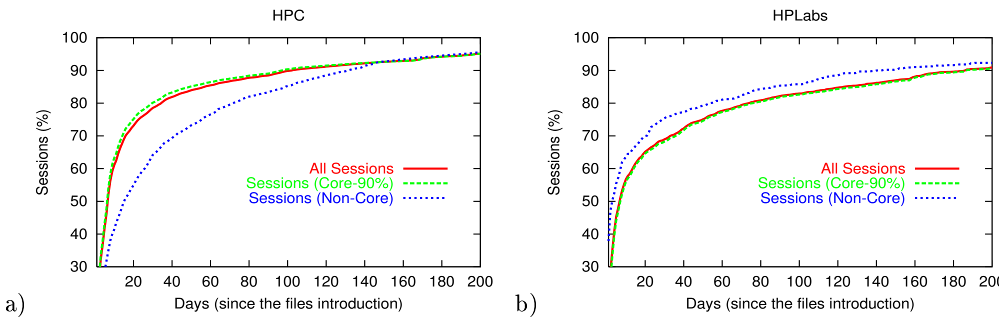

Figure 13: Percent of sessions on days between the first and the last file accesses.

define the *core-90%* as the set of most frequently accessed files that makes up for 90% of all the media sessions. From the performance point of view it is these *core* files one should concentrate on to obtain good performance as most of the accesses are to them. Along with understanding the dynamics of all the files at the site, we would like to see whether the core files exhibit some specific properties.

We define a *life duration* for a particular file to be the time between the first and the last accesses to this file in the given workload.

Figure 12 shows the distribution of file *life duration* for both workloads. There are two curves on the graphs representing a life duration distribution for all the files and for the core files. Our analysis shows that high percentage of all files have a short life duration: files that "live" less than a month constitute 37% of all the files in the HPC workload and 50% of all the files in the HPLabs workload (this number is partially so high, because 16-19% of all the files are accessed only once, which is typical as for media as for web server workloads). 73% of all the files for both workloads have a life duration less than 6 months. Only 10% of the files for the HPL site and 8% for the HPC site live longer than a year. As for the frequently accessed files, much higher percentage of them live longer compared to the life duration of all the files. And additionally, the "short-lived" frequent files in the graphs are mostly represented by the recently introduced files.

For the files of different life duration, we introduce a new metric, called a **life span** metric, which is defined as the cumulative distribution of accesses to the files since their introduction at a site.

Figure 13 shows the life span of the file's accesses for both workloads. The x-axis reflects the days since the files introduction; the y-axis represents the cumulative percentage of all the file accesses up to this day (relative to the total number of all the sessions over the entire duration of the logs).

For HPC (HPLabs) workload, 52% (51%) of all the sessions occur during the first week of files existence, 68% (61%) of all the sessions occur during two weeks of the files existence, 74% (66%) - during three weeks of files existence, 77% (69%) - during four weeks of files existence, 80% (70%) - during five weeks of the files existence. Thus, HPLabs site has longer life span for their files than HPC site.

Above statistics can be interpreted in a different way, reflecting the rate of changes of the accesses in a given workload: 52% (51%) of all the sessions occur during the first week of file existence, followed by only 16% (10%) of accesses during the second week, decreasing 6% (5%) of accesses during the third week, and only 3% (1%) - of accesses for 4th and 5th weeks since the file introduction.

Life span of core-90% files is almost identical with life span of all the files. It is not surprising, because by definition the core-90% files represent 90% of all the accesses to the site. Their properties have major impact on characteristics of life span for the whole site. As for the rest of the files (non-core files), their properties are different for the HPC and the HPLabs workloads. For example, for the HPC workload, 70% of the sessions to non-core files occur during first 42 days after the files introduction, while for the HPL workload, 70% of corresponding sessions occur during the first 21 days after the introduction of the files.

The life span metric is a normalized metric. The files could have been individually introduced at different times. The metric reflects the *rate of change* of the file access pattern during the files existence at the site. Moreover, the life span metric reflects the timeliness of the introduced files. Longer life span means that media information on a site is less timely and has more consistent percentile of accesses over a longer period of time. Life span metric allows one to interpolate the intensity of the client accesses to the new and the existing files over a future period of time.

We believe that locality properties, access patterns of newly introduced files, and their life span are critical metrics in defining the efficient caching infrastructure and future content delivery systems.

6. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

Media server access logs are invaluable source of information not only to extract business related information, but also for understanding traffic access patterns and system resource requirements of different media sites. Our tool **MediaMetrics** is specially designed for system administrators and service providers to understand the nature of traffic to their media sites. Issues of workload analysis are crucial to properly designing the site, and its support infrastructure, especially for large, busy media sites.

Our analysis aimed to establish a set of properties specific for the enterprise media server workloads and compare them with the well known related observations about the web server workloads. In particular, we observed high locality of references in media file accesses for both workloads. Similar to previous web workloads studies, our analysis of the media file popularity distribution revealed that it can be approximated by Zipf-like distribution with α parameter in a range 1.4-1.6. The interesting new observation is that the time scale plays an important role in this approximation. We considered 1-month, 6-month, 1-year and the entire duration of the logs as a time scale for our experiments. For the HPLabs workload, the distribution of the clients accesses to the media files on a 6-month scale starts to fit Zipf-like distribution. While for the HPC workload, the file popularity on a monthly basis can be approximated by a Zipf-like distribution. For longer time scale in the same workloads – the file access frequency distribution does not follow Zipfian distribution.

We introduced the *new files impact* metric for enterprise media workloads, which reflects that accesses to the new files constitute most of the monthly accesses, and the bytes transferred due to the accesses to the new files account for most of the transferred bytes. Also, we observed that the growth trend in the site accesses directly depend on the amount ofthe newly added files.

We defined the *life span metric* to reflect the rate of change in the accesses to the newly introduced files. For the studied workloads, 51%-52% of the accesses to the media files occur during the first week of their introduction. This stresses a high temporal locality of accesses in media server workloads which is consistent with the observations in other media workload studies.

Additionally, we also discovered some interesting facts about the clients' viewing behavior. Despite the fact that the two studied workloads had significantly different file size distribution, the clients' viewing behavior was very similar for the both sets: 77%-79% of media sessions were less than 10 min long, 7%-12% of the sessions between 10-30 min, and only 6%-13% of sessions continued for more than 30 min. This reflects the browsing nature of most of the enterprise client accesses. We also found that the percentage of sessions with interactive requests are much higher for medium and long videos.

In our future work, we are planning to exploit the locality properties of the client references and the specifics of client viewing behavior for designing efficient media proxy caching strategies, appropriate content placement at distributed media servers and media proxies, as well as in using multicast for better bandwidth utilization.

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