

Scalability and Performance of IS-04 and IS-05 and How TR-1001-1 Helps

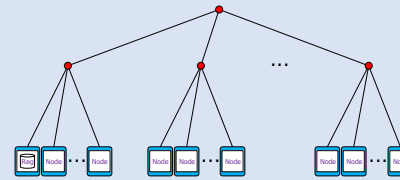
Rob Porter

Sony Europe B.V.

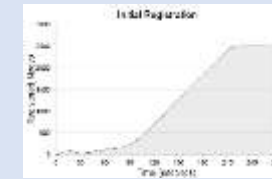
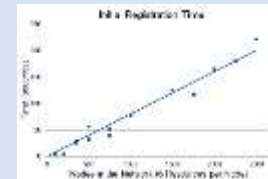
AMWA NMOS IS-04 and IS-05 APIs



The AMWA NMOS Scalability Study



Scalability Study Results



Best Practice Recommendations
and How JT-NM TR-1001-1 Helps

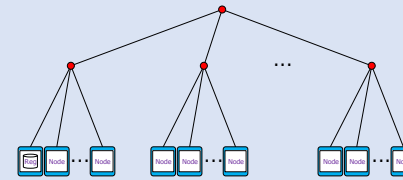


AMWA NMOS IS-04 and IS-05 APIs

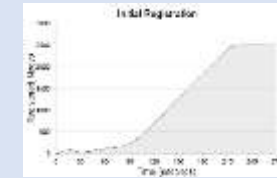
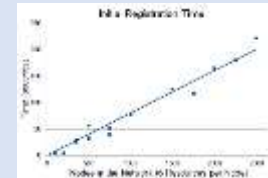


networked media
NMOS
open specifications

The AMWA NMOS Scalability Study

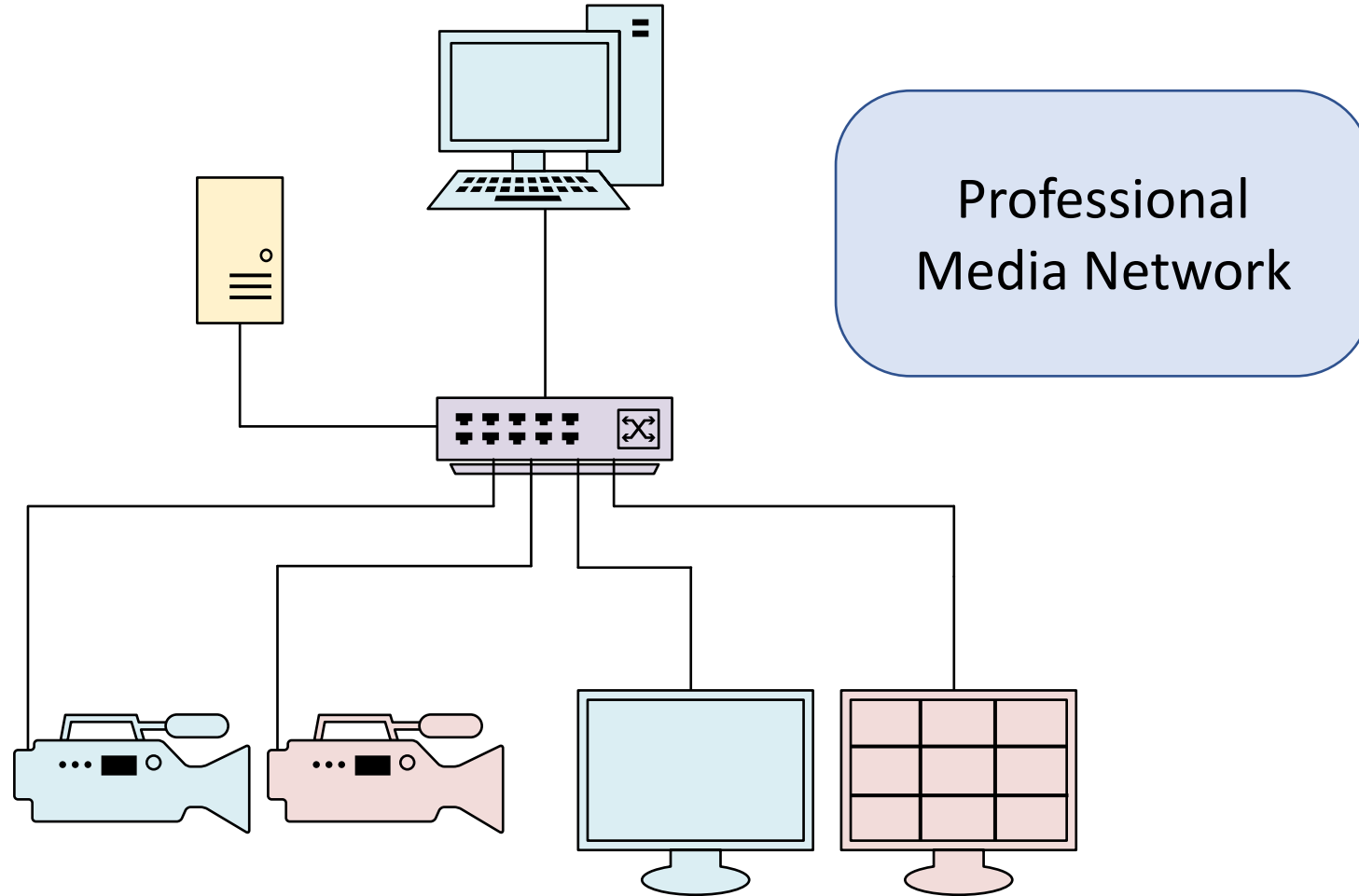


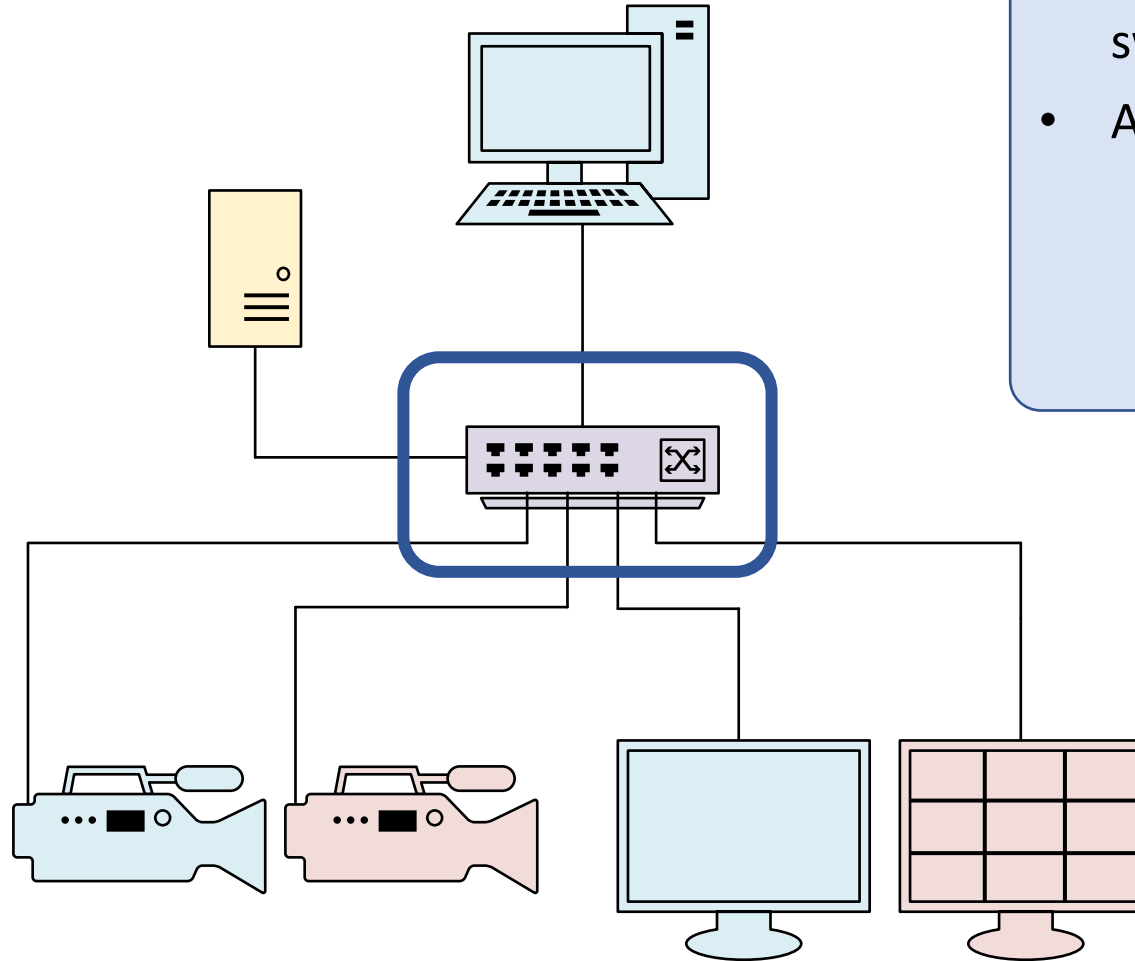
Scalability Study Results



Best Practice Recommendations
and How JT-NM TR-1001-1 Helps





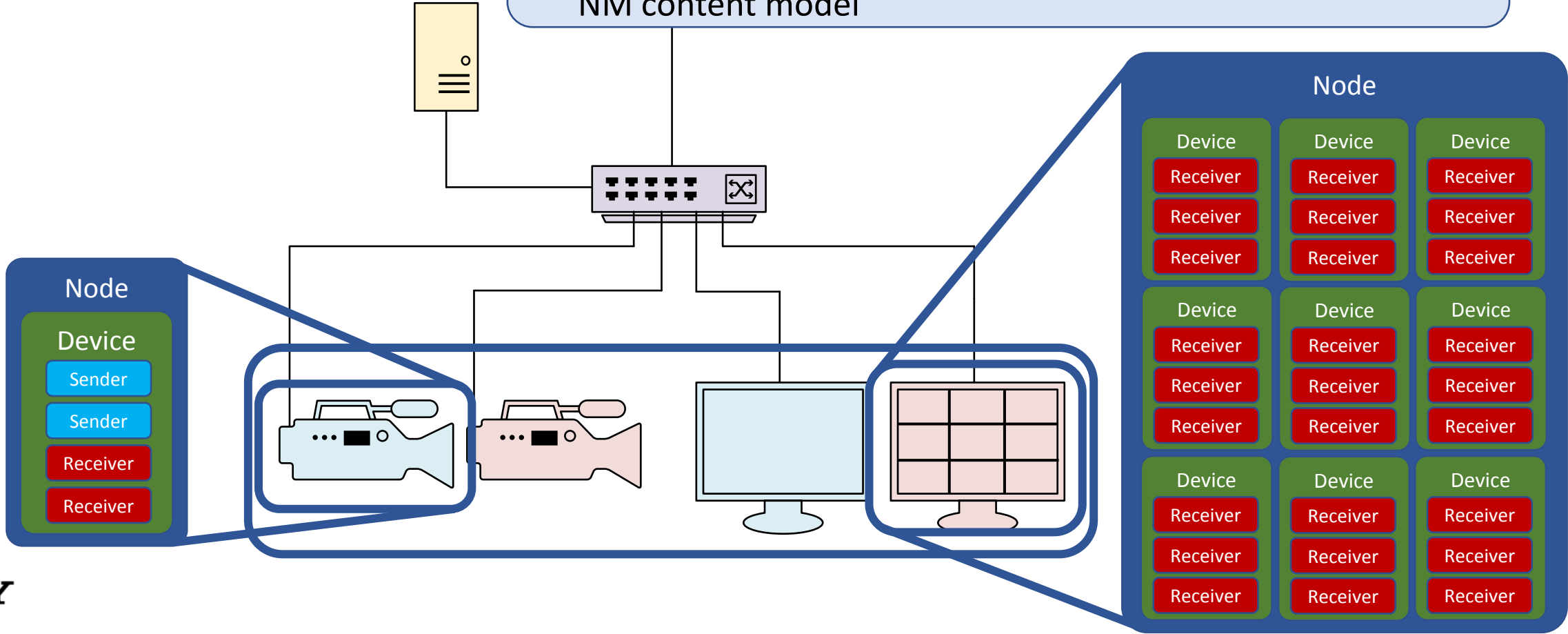


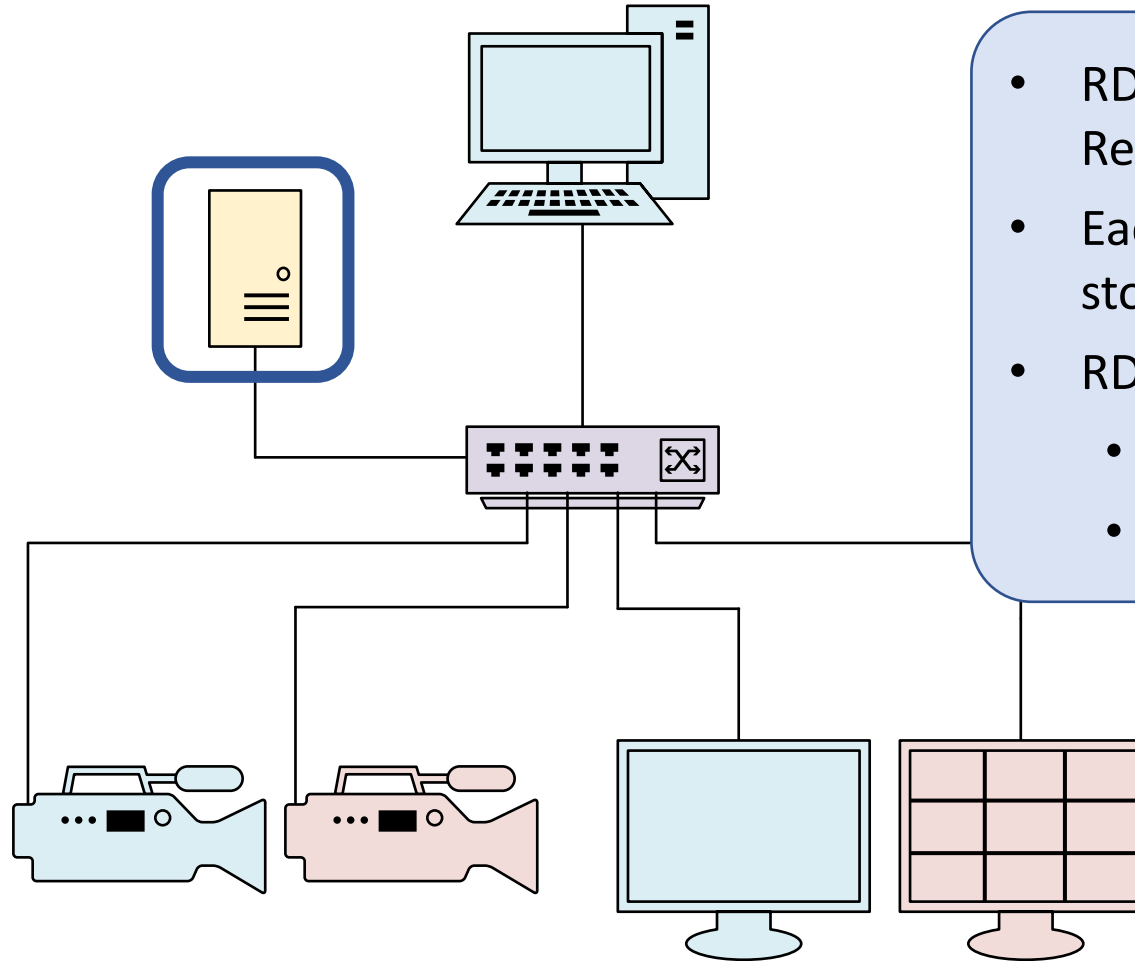
Network Infrastructure

- One or more network switches
- Any architecture
 - Single monolithic switch
 - Multi-layer spine-leaf network

Media Nodes

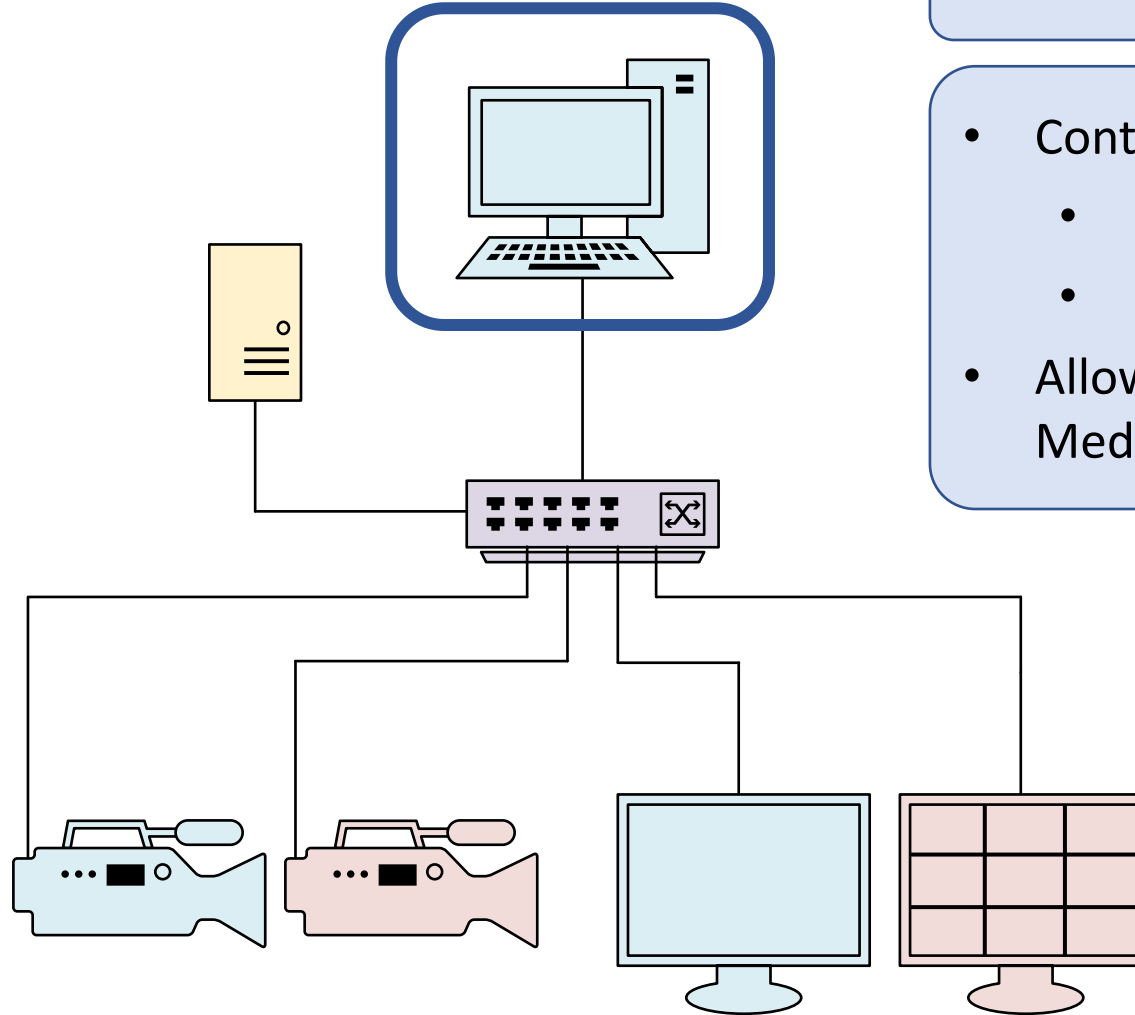
- **Node** is a logical host connected to the network
- Can host one or more **Devices** each with any number of associated **Senders, Receivers, Sources** and **Flows**
- These are known as *resources* and are all defined by the JT-NM content model





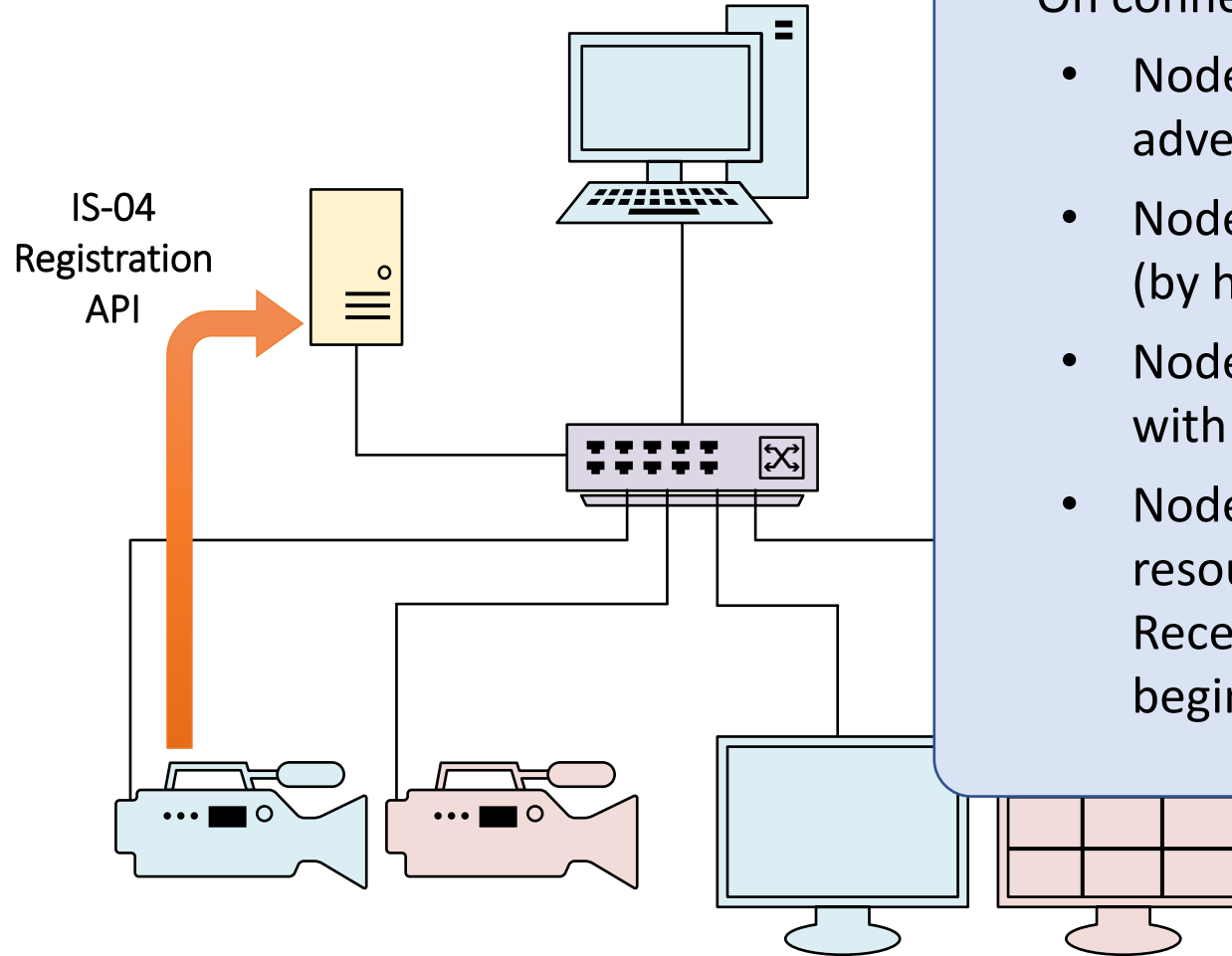
IS-04 Registration and Discovery System (RDS)

- RDS comprises one or more Registry instances
- Each includes a database storing all registered resources
- RDS exposes two APIs:
 - Registration API
 - Query API



NMOS Client

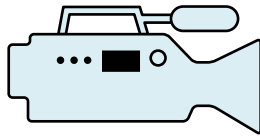
- Control system, e.g.
 - Broadcast Controller
 - Routing panel
- Allows connections between Media Nodes to be set up



IS-04 Registration API

- On connecting a Node to the network:
 - Node discovers Registration APIs advertised over DNS-SD
 - Node selects a Registration API (by highest priority)
 - Node registers its Node resource with selected Registration API
 - Node registers each of its sub-resources (Devices, Senders, Receivers, Sources, Flows) and begins to post regular heartbeats

Node



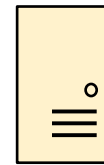
Registration API Request (Node→RDS):

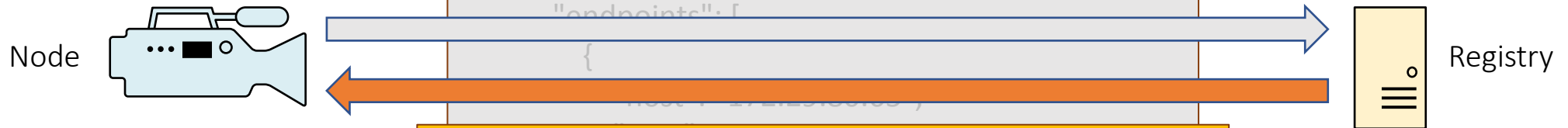
POST /x-nmos/regISTRATION/v1.2/resource HTTP/1.1

Content-Type: application/json

```
{
  "type": "node",
  "data": {
    "version": "1441973902:879053935",
    "hostname": "host1",
    "label": "host1",
    "description": "host1",
    "tags": {},
    "href": "http://172.29.80.65:12345/",
    "api": {
      "versions": ["v1.1", "v1.2"],
      "endpoints": [
        {
          "host": "172.29.80.65",
          "port": 12345,
          "protocol": "http"
        },
        {
          "host": "172.29.80.65",
          "port": 443,
          "protocol": "https"
        }
      ]
    }
  }
},
```

Registry





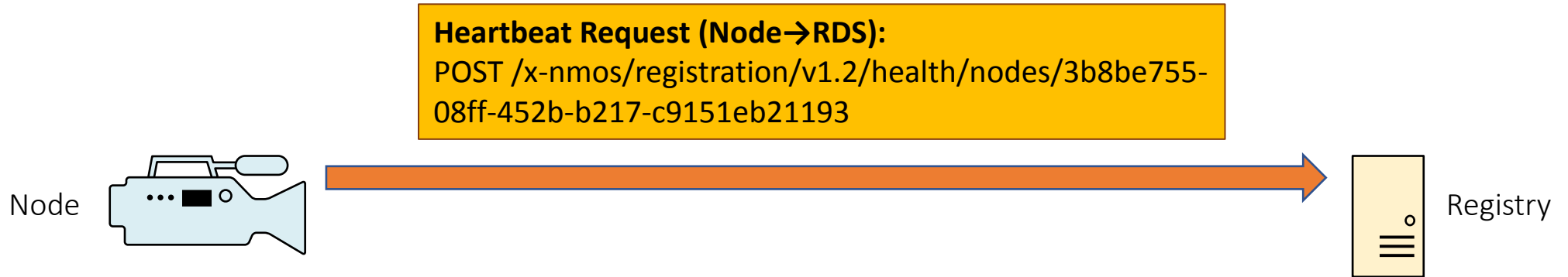
Registration API Request (Node→RDS):
POST /x-nmos/regISTRATION/v1.2/resource HTTP/1.1
Content-Type: application/json

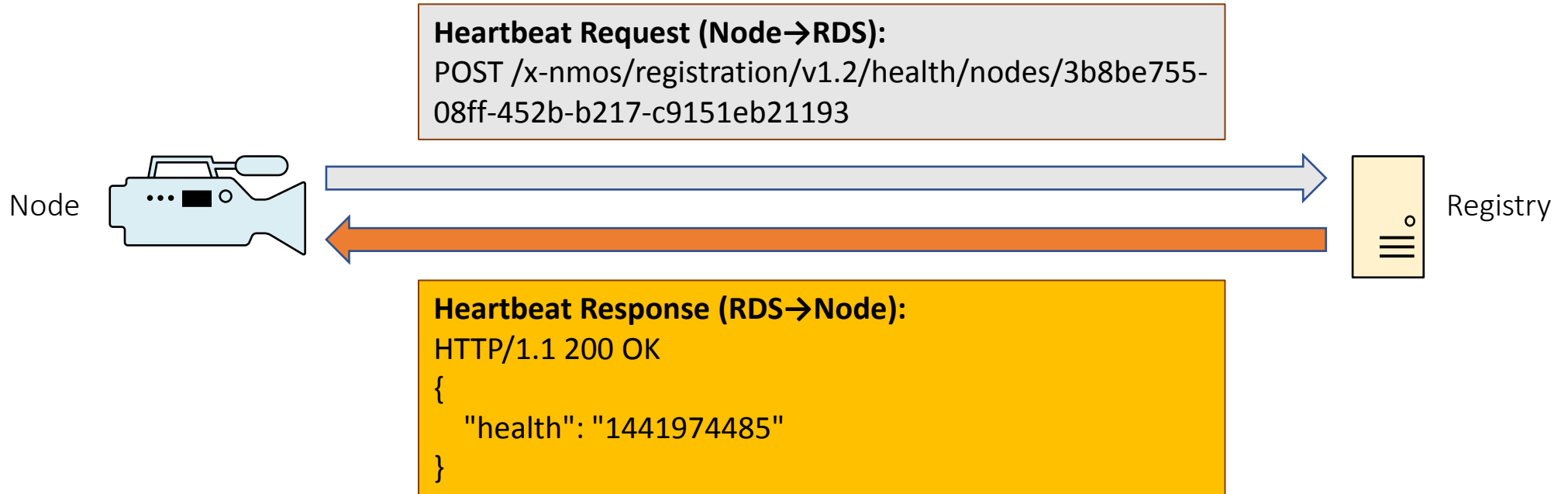
```
{  
  "type": "node",  
  "data": {  
    "version": "1441973902:879053935",  
    "hostname": "host1",  
    "label": "host1",  
    "description": "host1",  
    "tags": {},  
    "href": "http://172.29.80.65:12345/",  
    "api": {  
      "versions": ["v1.1", "v1.2"],  
      "endpoints": [  
        {  
          "port": 443,  
          "protocol": "https"  
        }  
      ]  
    }  
  }  
}
```

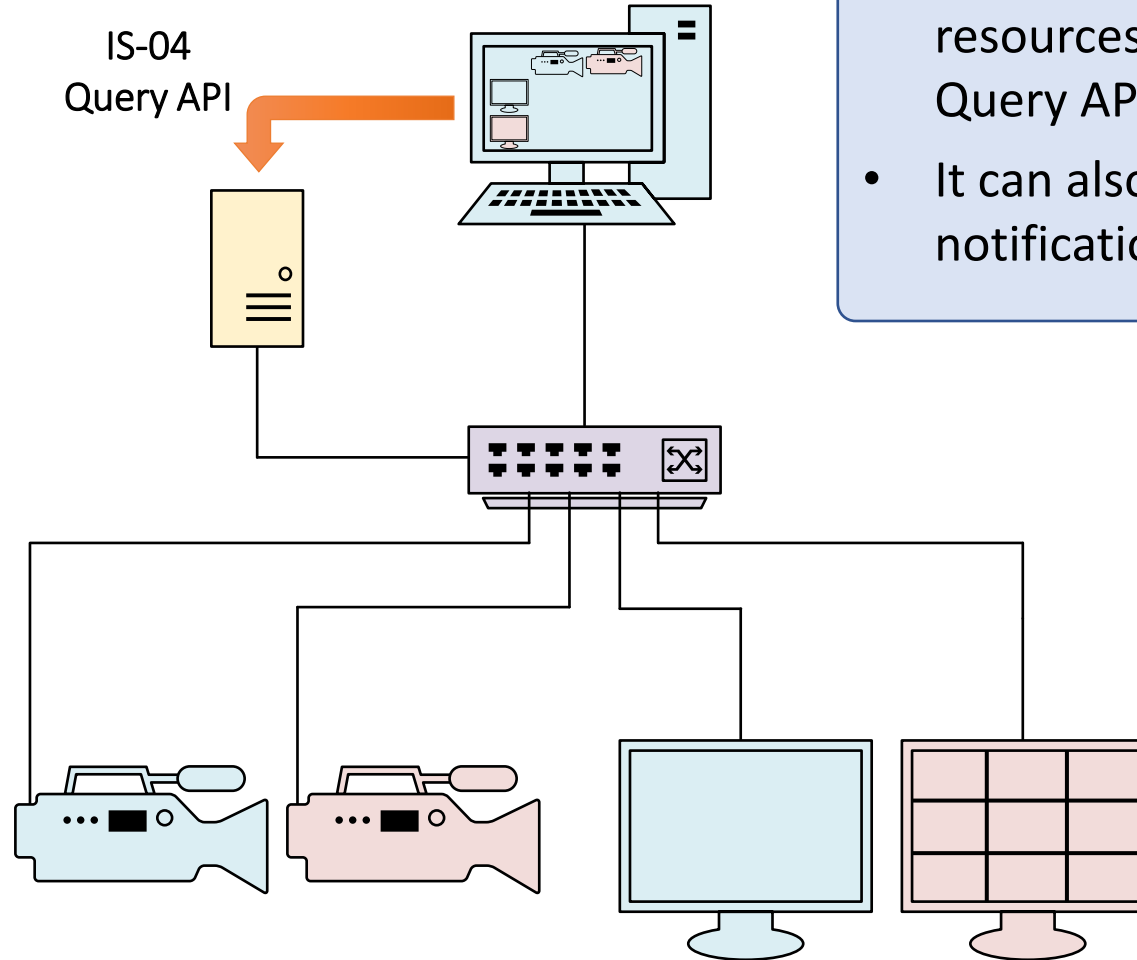
Registration API Response (RDS→Node):

HTTP/1.1 201 Created
/x-nmos/regISTRATION/v1.2/resource/nodes/3b8be755-08ff-452b-b217-c9151eb21193/

```
    "port": 443,  
    "protocol": "https"  
  }  
  ]  
}
```





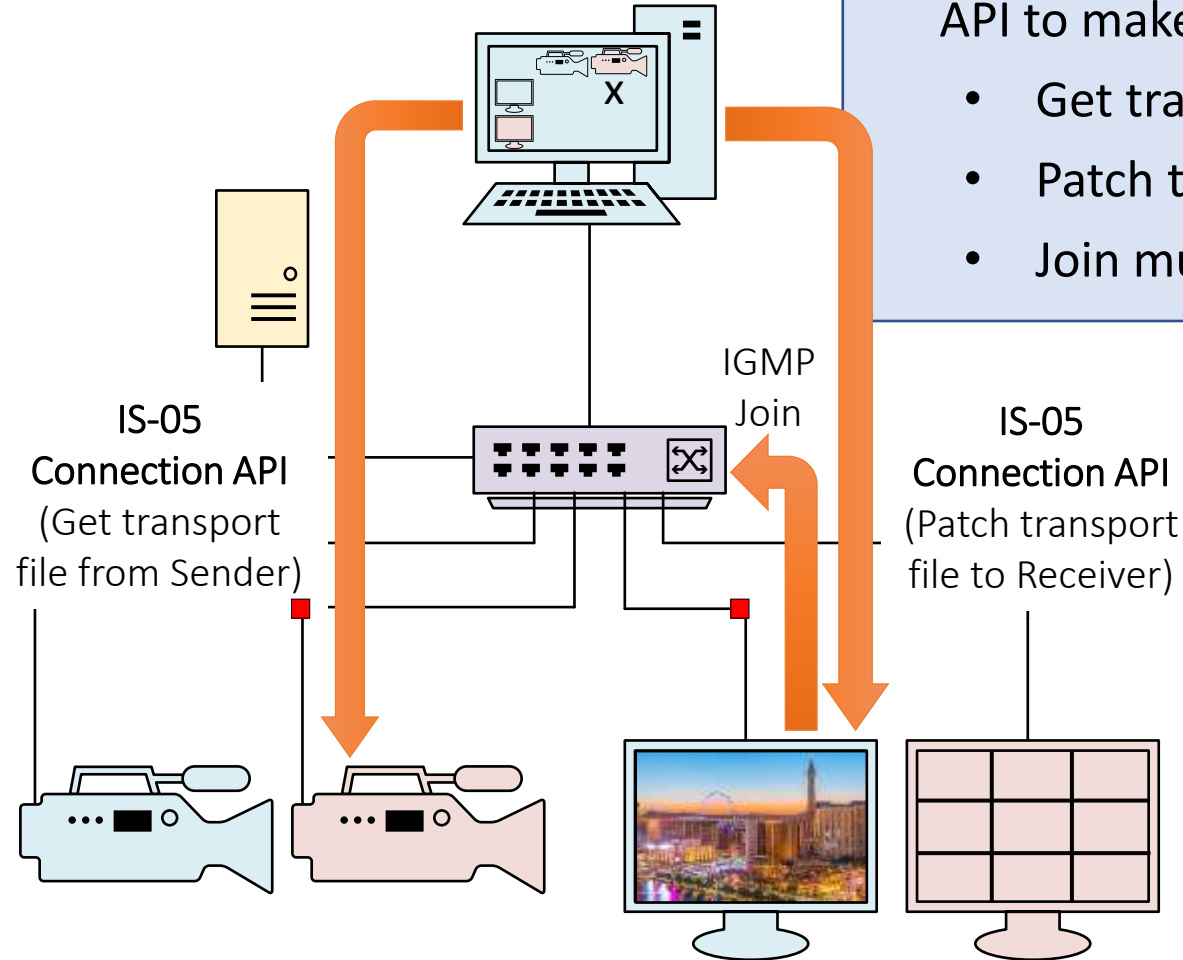


IS-04 Query API

- Client is able to get list of registered resources from Registry using IS-04 Query API
- It can also subscribe to WebSocket notifications of changes in the RDS

IS-05 Connection API

- Client can use a Node's IS-05 Connection API to make a connection
 - Get transport file from Sender
 - Patch transport file to Receiver
 - Join multicast group

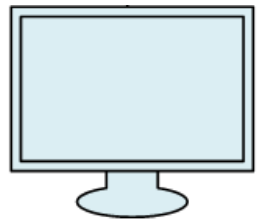




Client

Transport file (SDP file):

```
v=0
o=- 3755583281 3755583281 IN IP4 192.168.9.142
s=Camera 1 Video
t=0 0
a=group:DUP PRIMARY SECONDARY
m=video 50020 RTP/AVP 96
c=IN IP4 239.22.142.1/32
a=ts-refclk:ptp=IEEE1588-2008:traceable
a=mediaclk:direct=0
a=source-filter: incl IN IP4 239.22.142.1 192.168.9.142
a=rtpmap:96 raw/90000
a=fmtp:96 width=1920; height=1080; exactframerate=30000/1001;
interlace; sampling=YCbCr-4:2:2; depth=10; colorimetry=BT709;
TCS=SDR; PM=2110GPM; SSN=ST2110-20:2017; TP=2110TPN;
a=mid:PRIMARY
m=video 50120 RTP/AVP 96
c=IN IP4 239.122.142.1/32
a=ts-refclk:ptp=IEEE1588-2008:traceable
a=mediaclk:direct=0
a=source-filter: incl IN IP4 239.122.142.1 192.168.109.142
a=rtpmap:96 raw/90000
a=fmtp:96 width=1920; height=1080; exactframerate=30000/1001;
interlace; sampling=YCbCr-4:2:2; depth=10; colorimetry=BT709;
TCS=SDR; PM=2110GPM; SSN=ST2110-20:2017; TP=2110TPN;
a=mid:SECONDARY
```

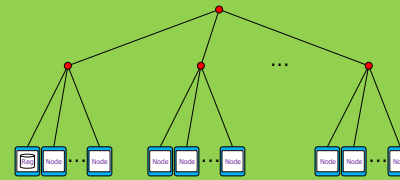


Node (Receiver)

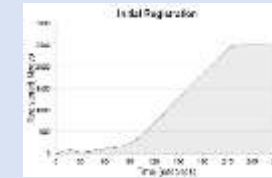
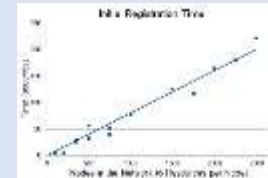
AMWA NMOS IS-04 and IS-05 APIs



The AMWA NMOS Scalability Study



Scalability Study Results



Best Practice Recommendations
and How JT-NM TR-1001-1 Helps

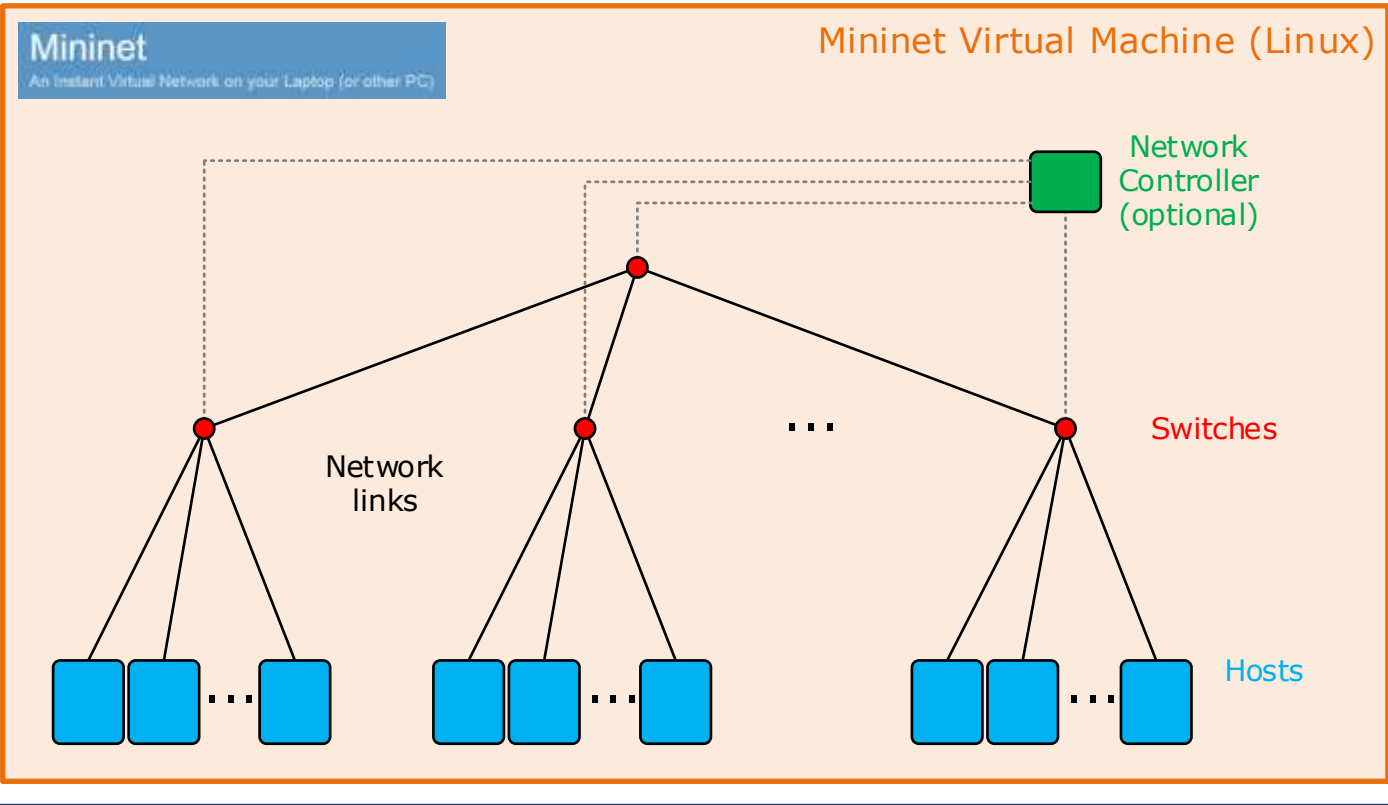


The AMWA NMOS Scalability Study

- A key requirement of the AMWA IS-04 and IS-05 APIs is that they can be used reliably at scale
 - i.e. for very large networks comprising thousands of NMOS Nodes such as might be found in a typical broadcast installation.
- The aim of the AMWA NMOS Scalability Study was to help address this
- Study took place within the AMWA community and was led by Sony
- The study used a virtualised network to test and make timing measurements of various IS-04 and IS-05 operations at scale



Physical host computer (Windows, Linux or Mac)

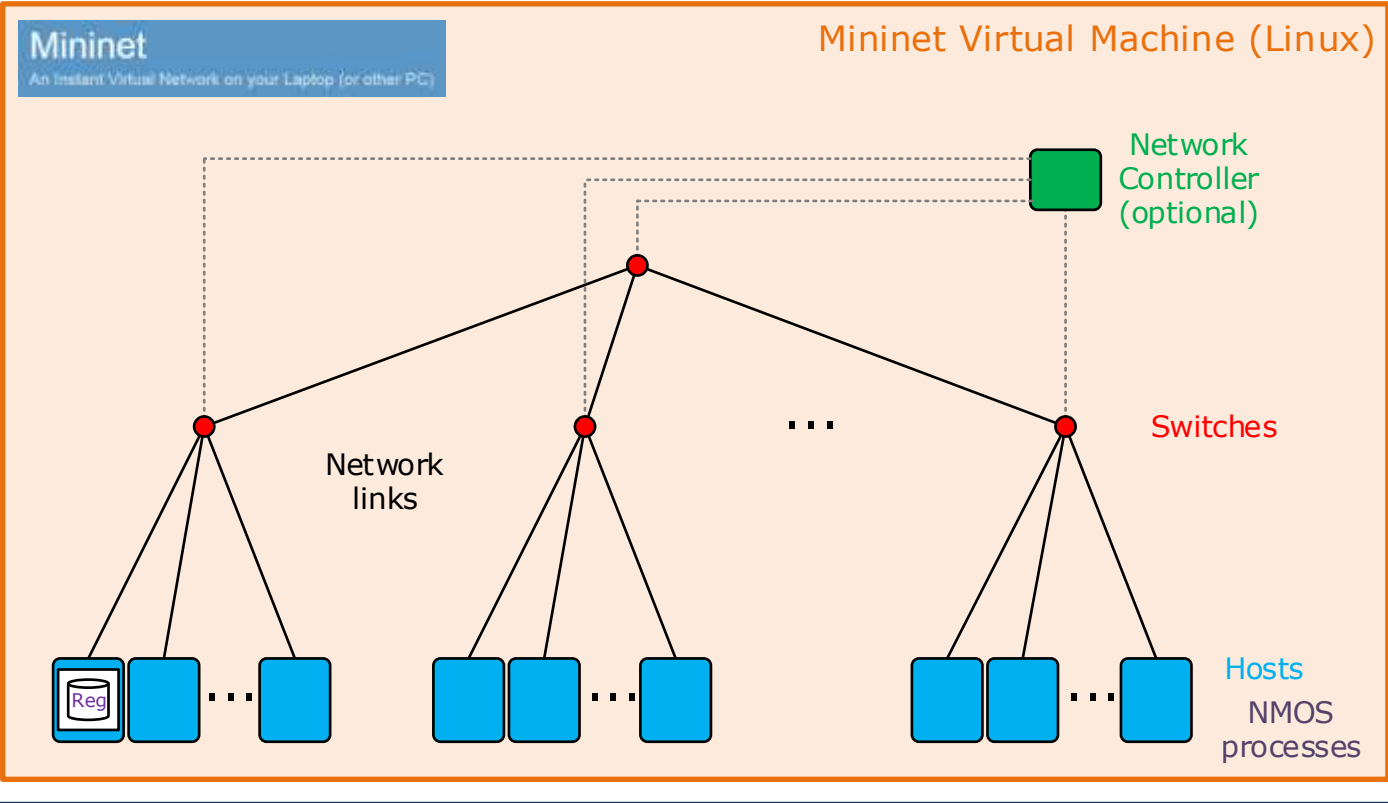


Scalability Study Methodology

- Use Mininet virtualised network to simulate large number of network endpoints
- Mininet extended for NMOS to allow NMOS processes to be run on each Mininet host



Physical host computer (Windows, Linux or Mac)



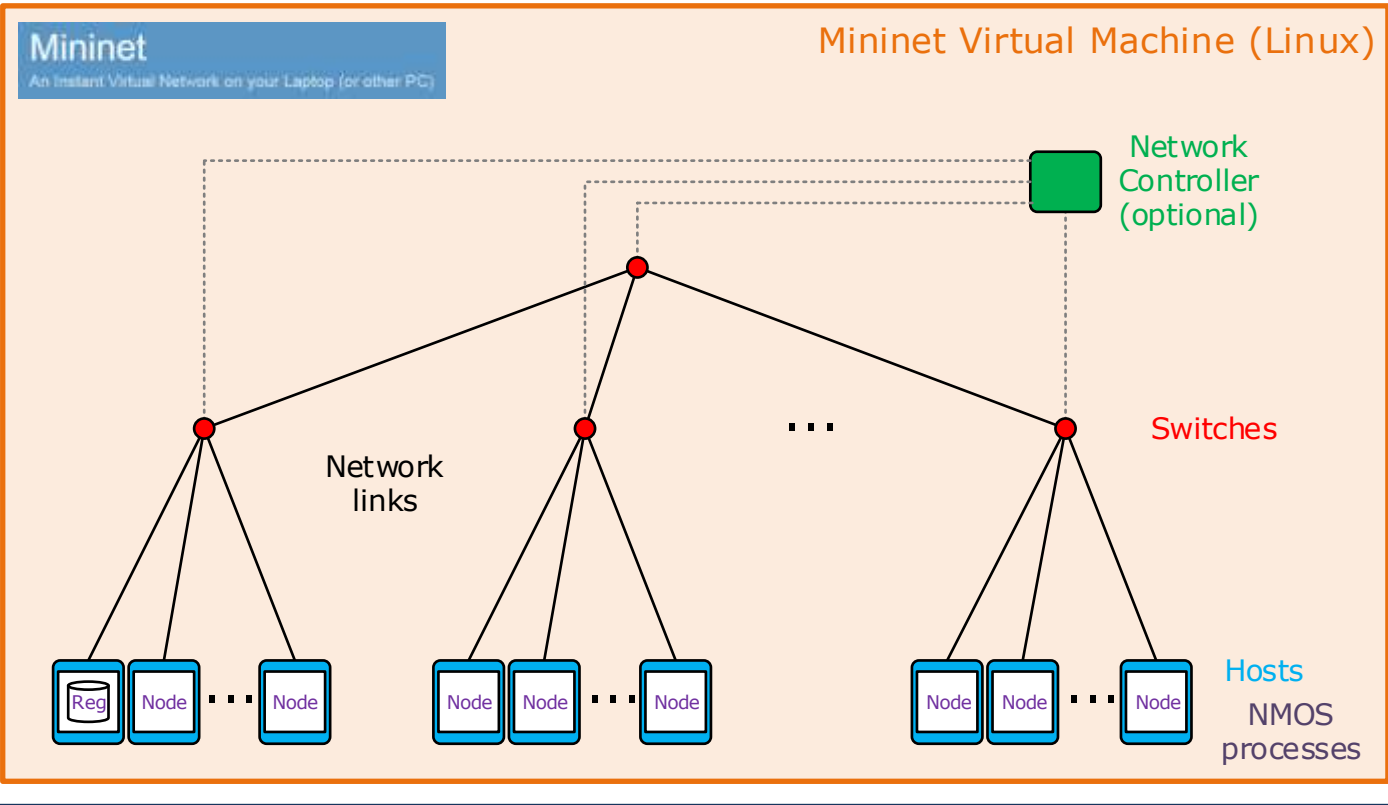
Scalability Study Methodology

- Use Mininet virtualised network to simulate large number of network endpoints
- Mininet extended for NMOS to allow NMOS processes to be run on each Mininet host
- Run `nmos-cpp-registry*` on one Mininet host

* <https://github.com/sony/nmos-cpp>



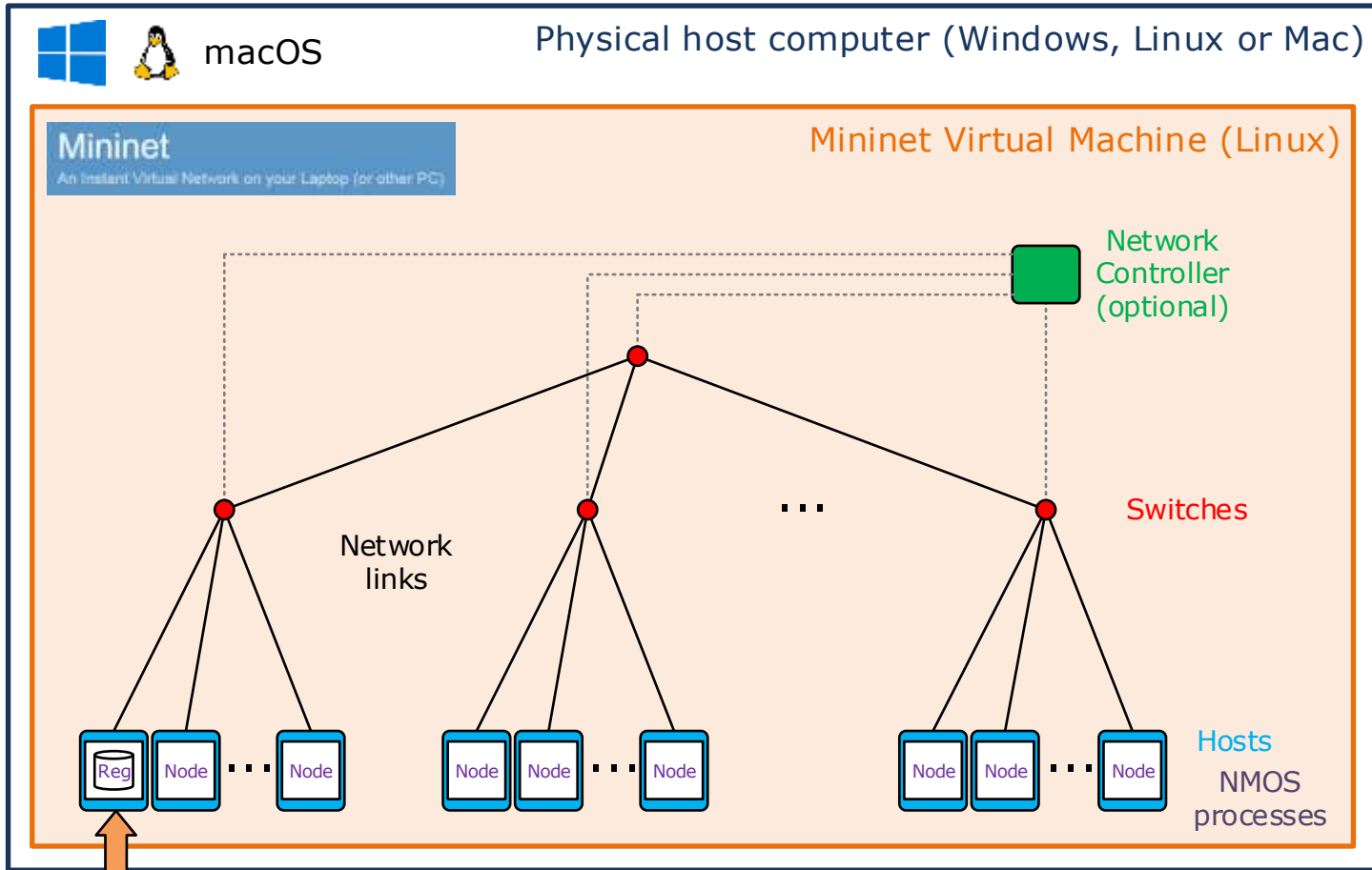
Physical host computer (Windows, Linux or Mac)



Scalability Study Methodology

- Use Mininet virtualised network to simulate large number of network endpoints
- Mininet extended for NMOS to allow NMOS processes to be run on each Mininet host
- Run `nmos-cpp-registry*` on one Mininet host
- Run multiple instances of `nmos-cpp-node*` on multiple other Mininet hosts

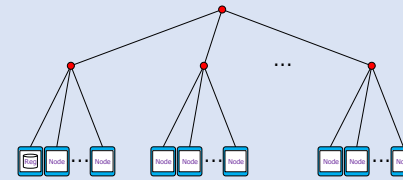
* <https://github.com/sony/nmos-cpp>



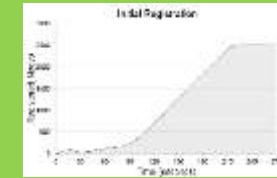
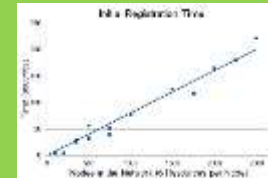
AMWA NMOS IS-04 and IS-05 APIs



The AMWA NMOS Scalability Study



Scalability Study Results



Best Practice Recommendations
and How JT-NM TR-1001-1 Helps

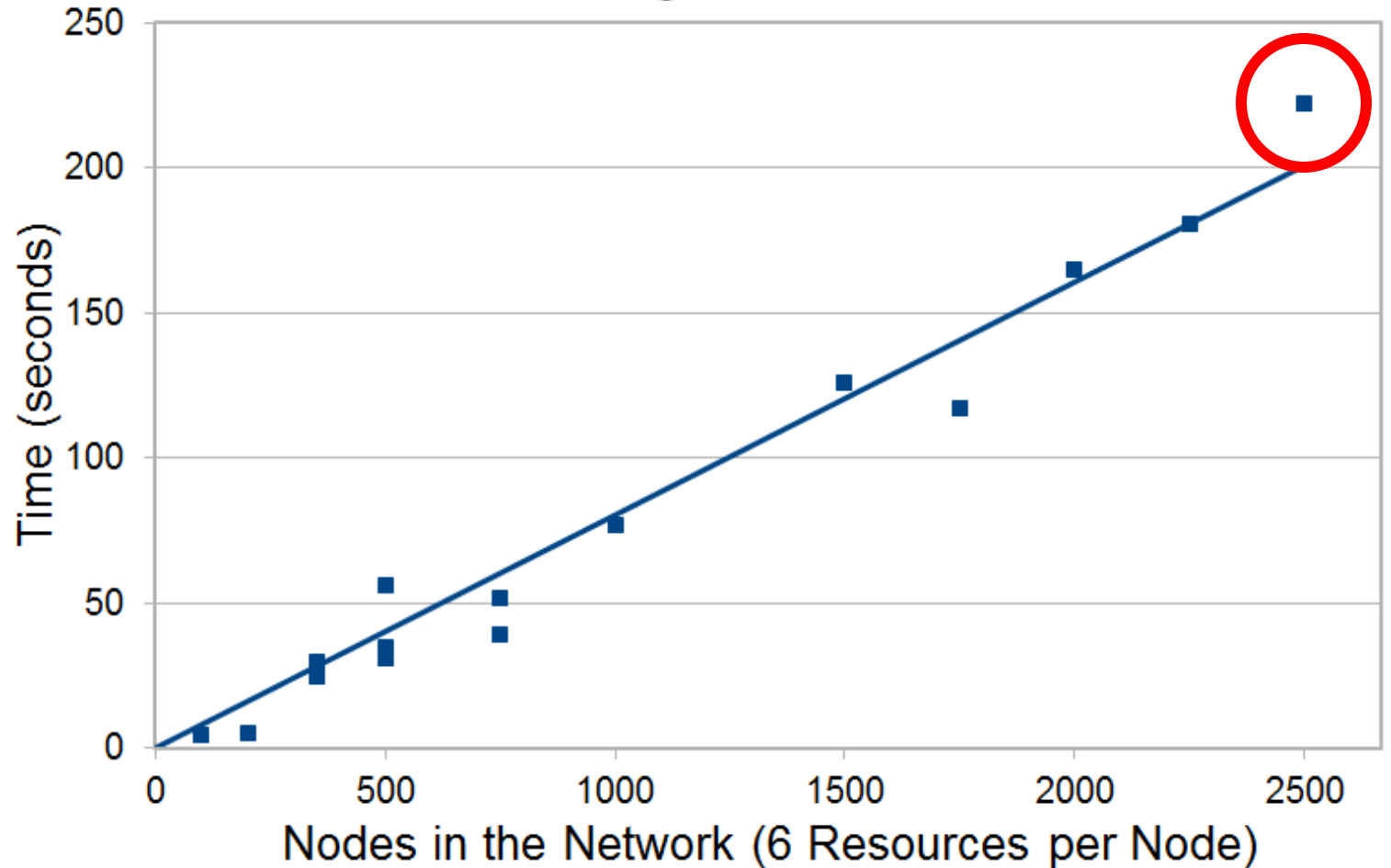


Initial registration

Test: Registration of 100 - 2,500 Nodes with 6 resources per Node - one of each resource type: Node, Device, Sender, Receiver, Source, Flow

Result: Total registration time scales linearly with number of resources

Initial Registration Time



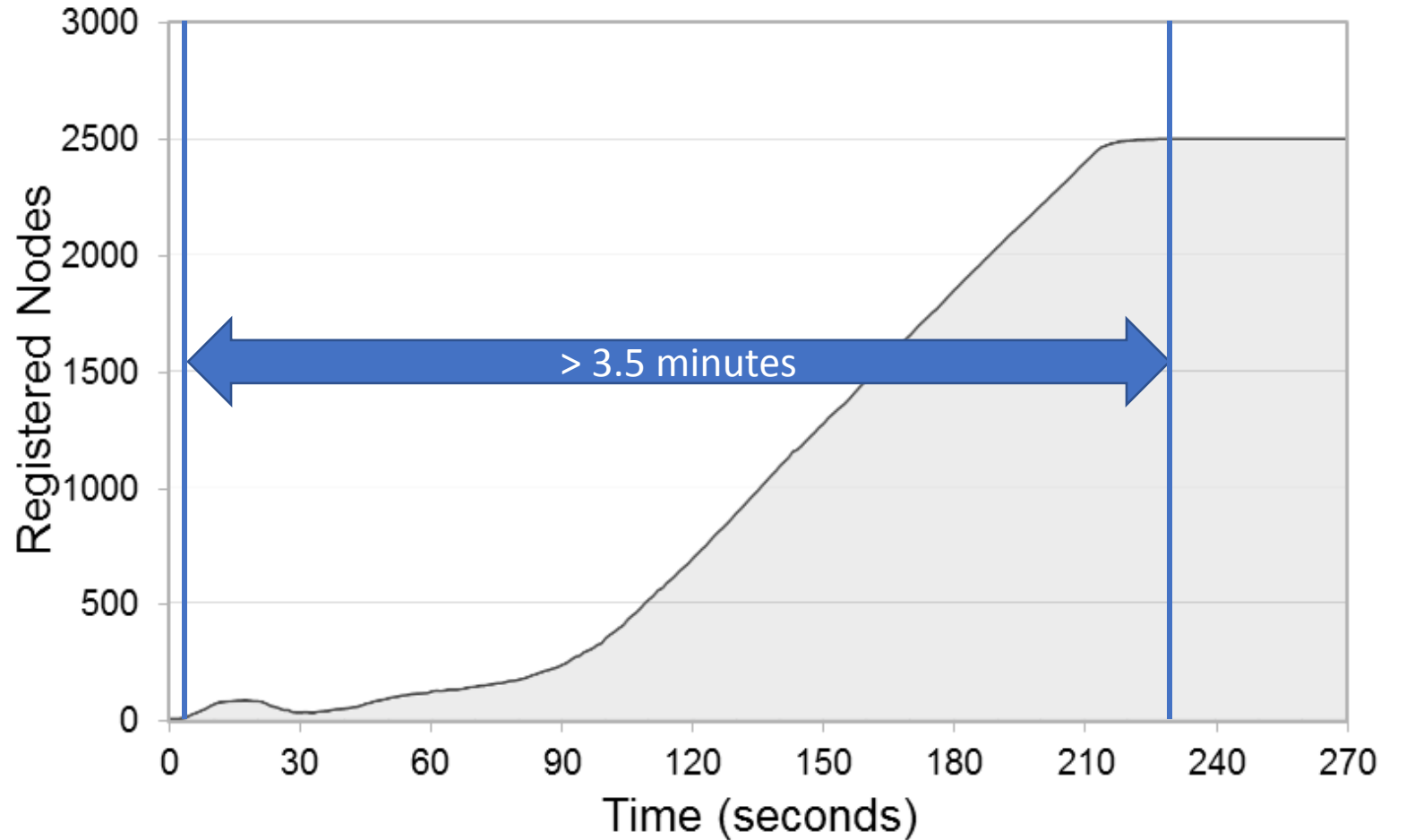
Initial registration

Test: Registration of 2,500 Nodes with 6 resources per Node

Result: Total registration time > 3.5 minutes

Rate of registration varies over time – slow start and long tail

Initial Registration



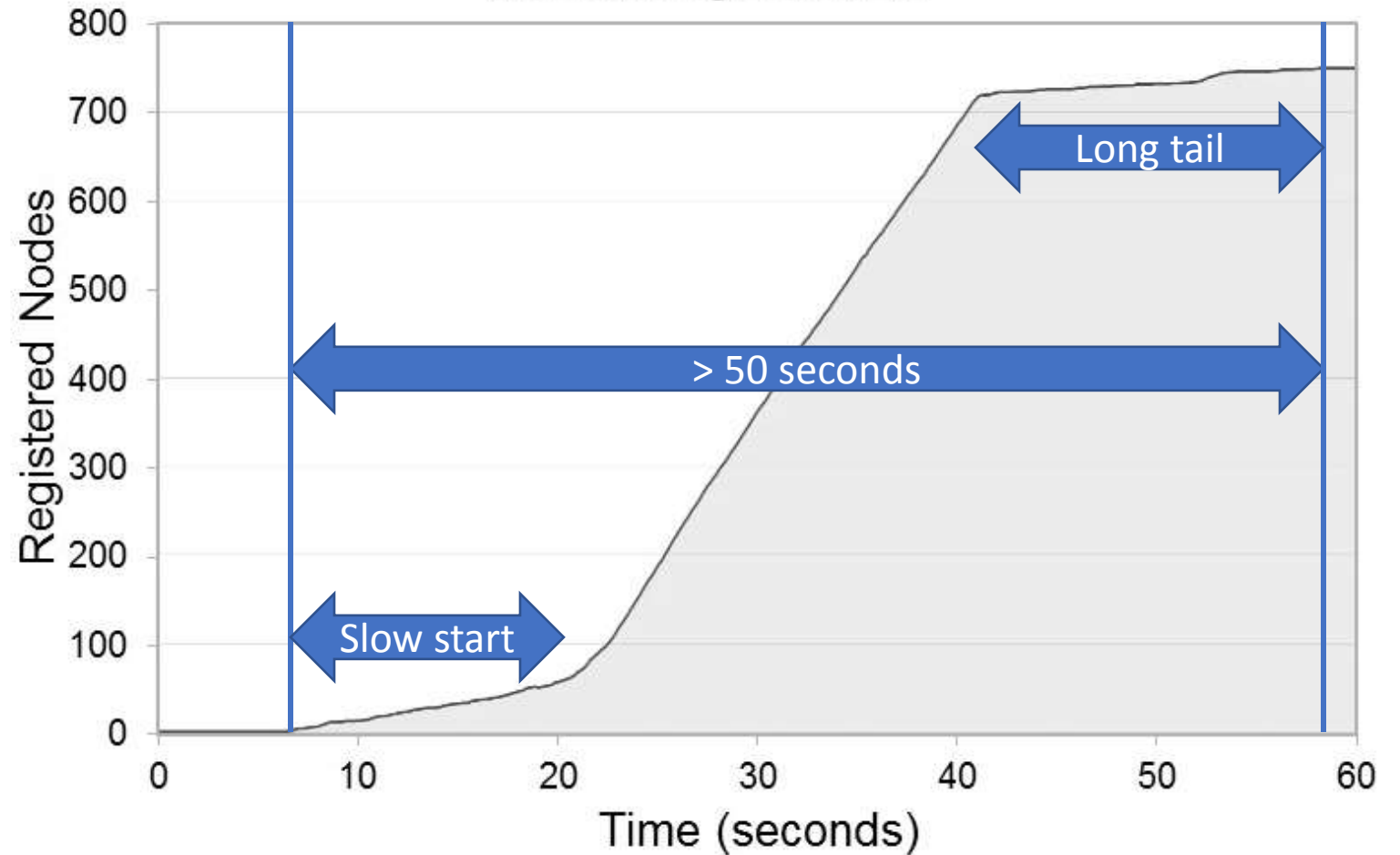
Initial registration

Test: Registration of 750 Nodes with 6 resources per Node

Result: Total registration time > 50 seconds

Slow start and long tail due to long DNS-SD and HTTP timeout and retry intervals

Initial Registration



Initial registration

Test: Registration of 750 Nodes
with 6 resources per Node.

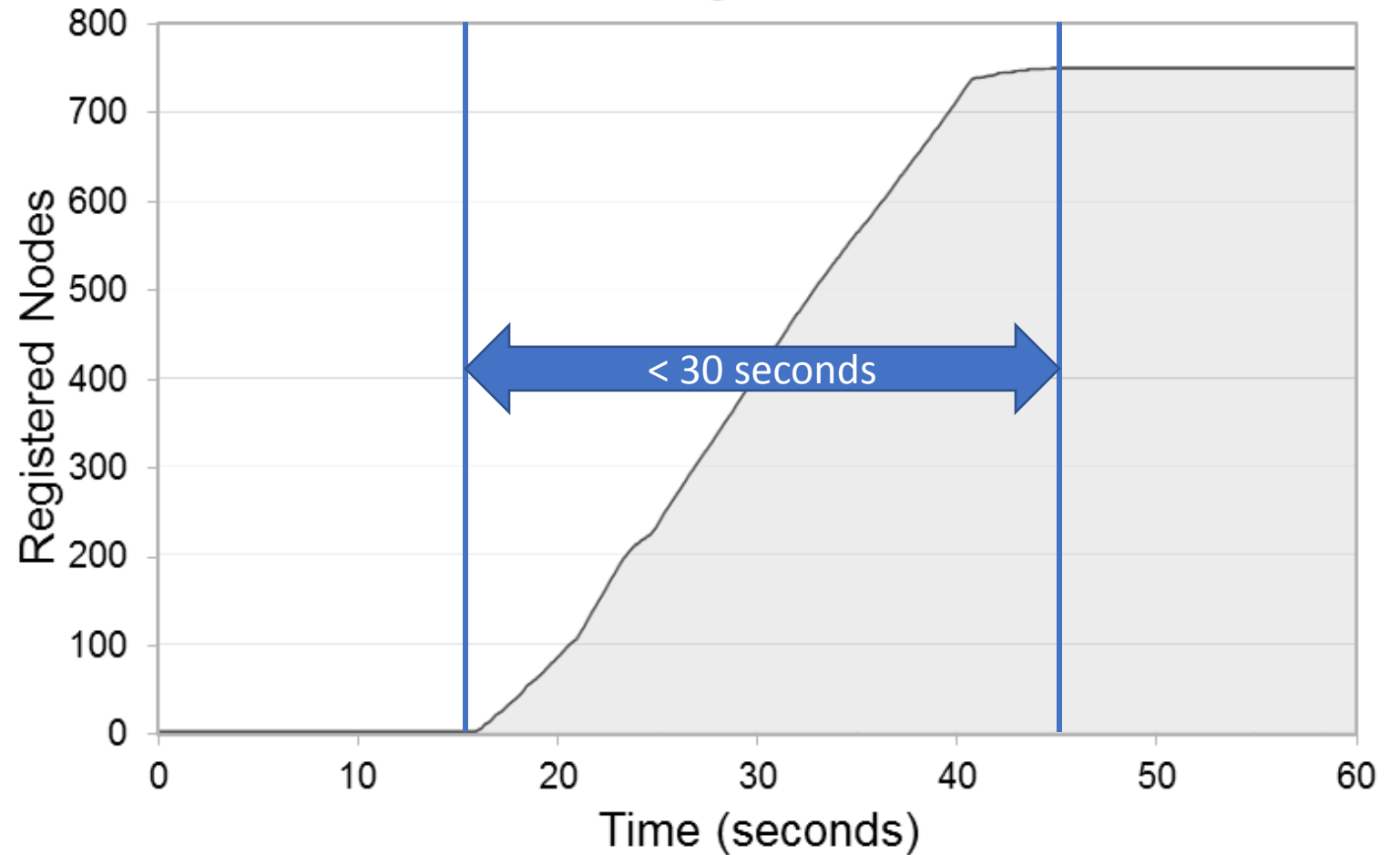
With optimisations to:

- DNS-SD retry interval
- HTTP timeout

Result: Total registration time
< 30 seconds

No slow start or long tail

Initial Registration



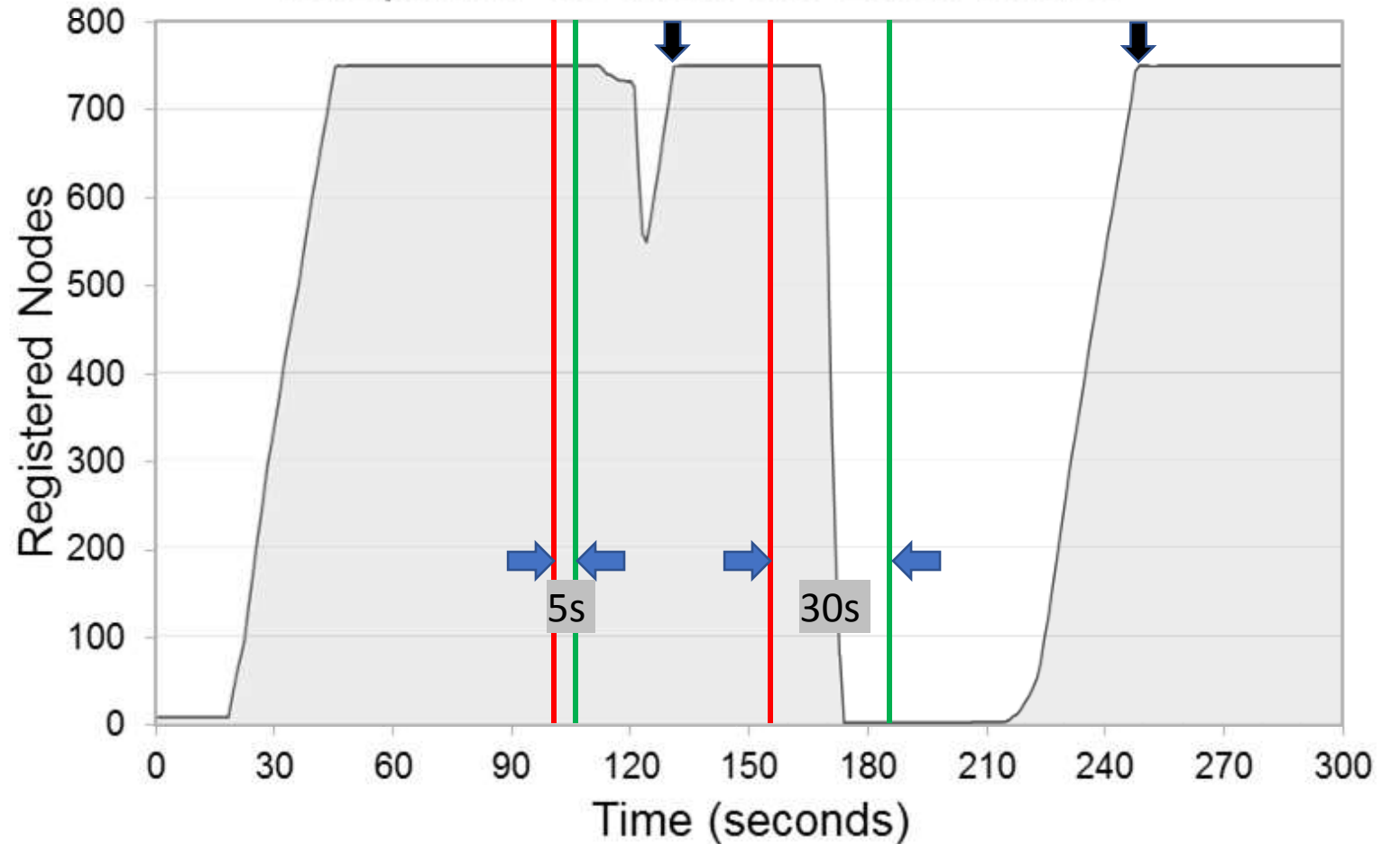
Recovery after a failure

Test: Register 750 Nodes with 6 resources per Node.
Break network link to registry for a short period

Result 1: Break for 5s -> Full recovery within 30s

Result 2: Break for 30s -> Full recovery within 90s

Response To Network Link Failure

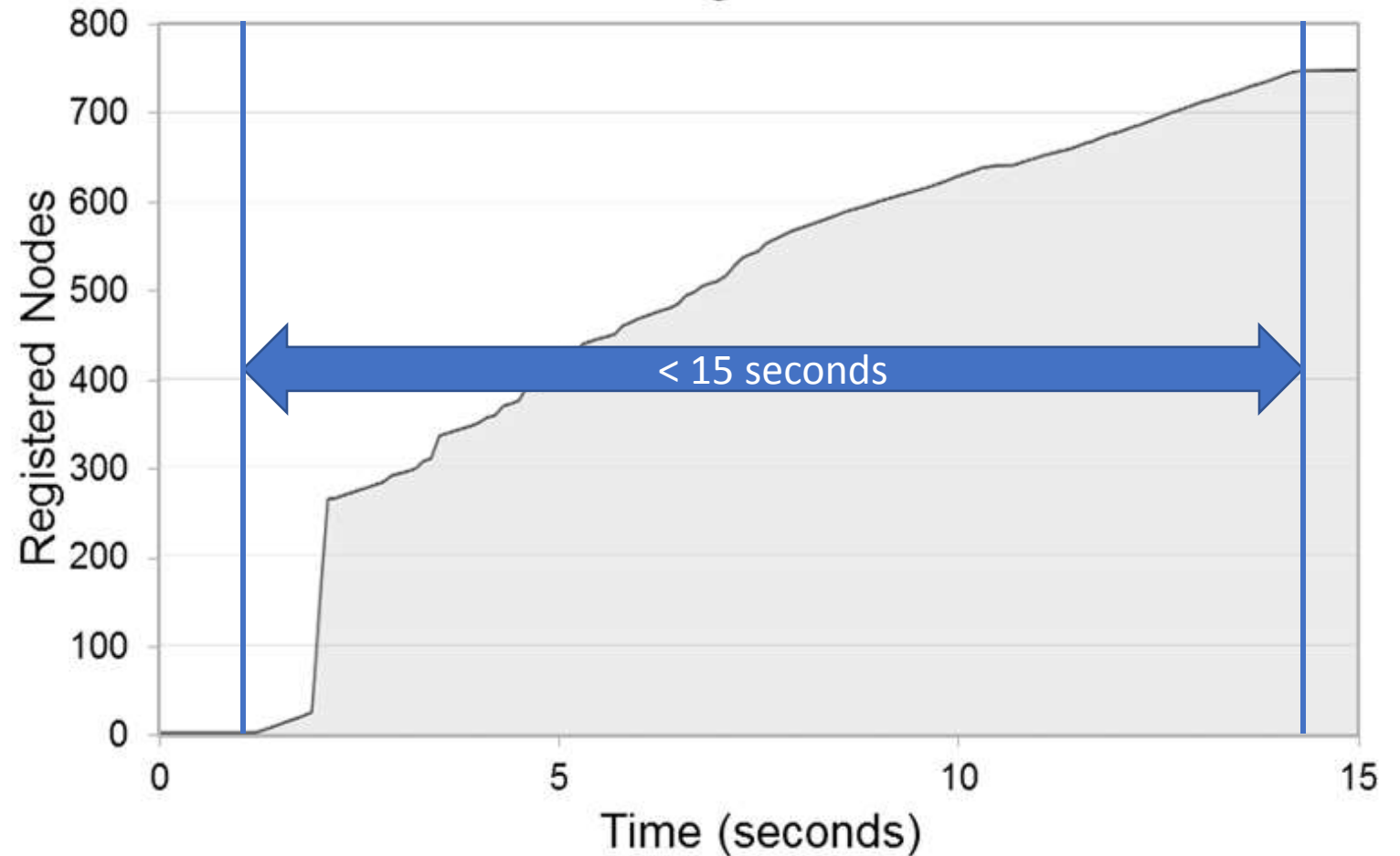


Multiple registries

Test: Registration of 750 Nodes with 6 resources per Node with two-way replication in a federated RDS

Result: Total registration time reduced from 30 seconds to <15 seconds

Initial Registration

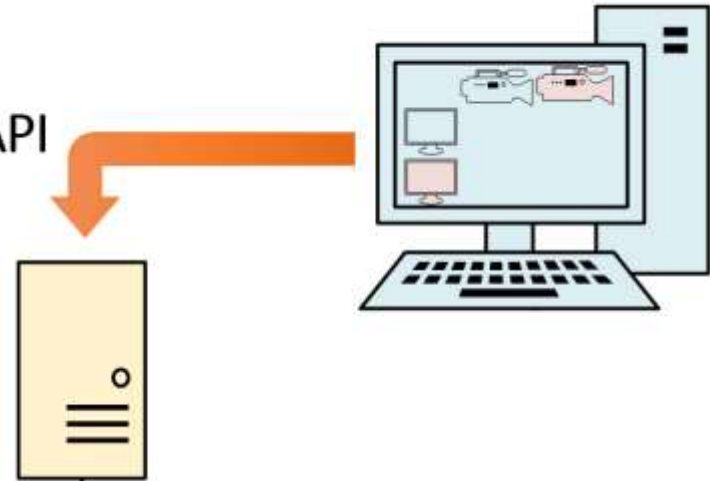


Connection management at scale

Test: Populate Client's crosspoint matrix (2,500 x 2,500) using IS-04 Query API

Result: Total time to populate matrix < 1.0s

IS-04
Query API

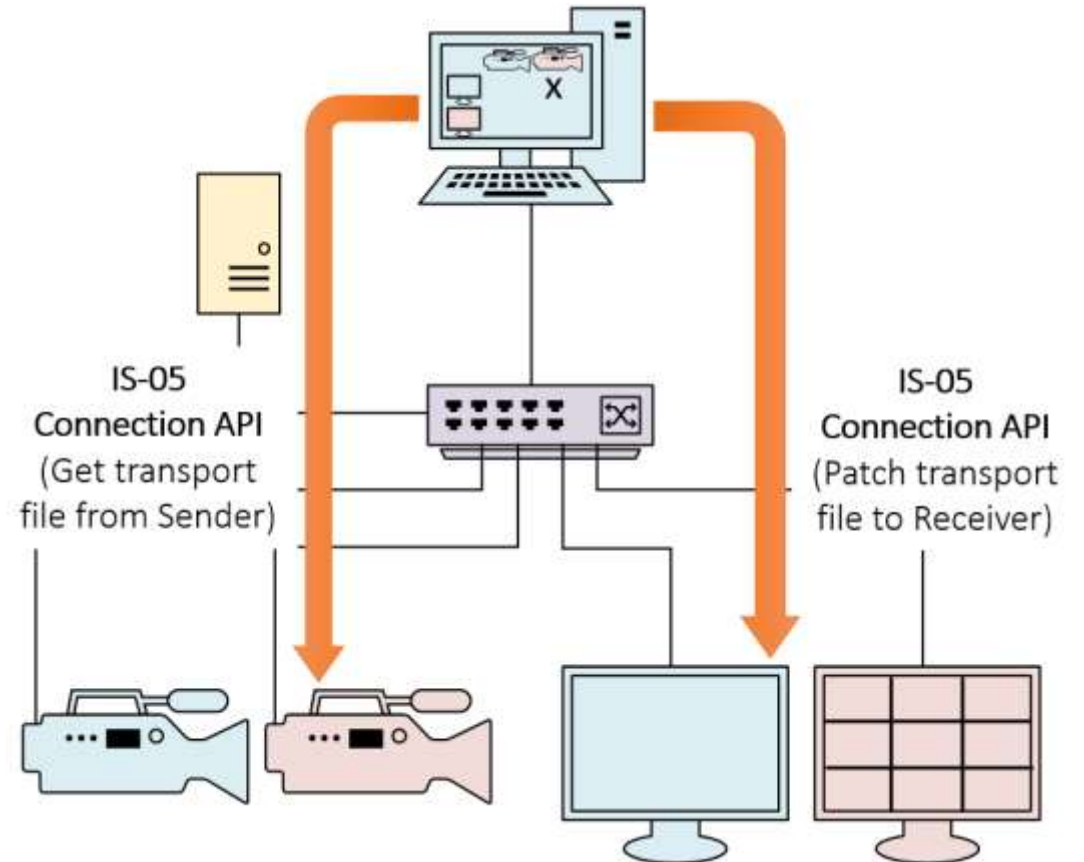


Connection management at scale

Test: Update 750 crosspoints using IS-05 Connection API

Result: Total time to update crosspoints < 3.0s

Optimised API usage is important - make good use of paging, push notifications and WebSocket API.

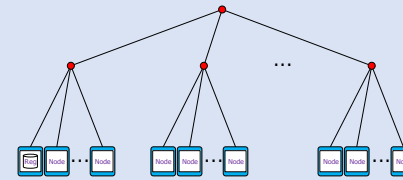


AMWA NMOS IS-04 and IS-05 APIs

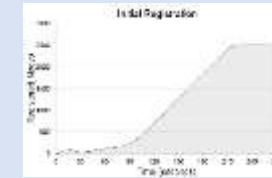
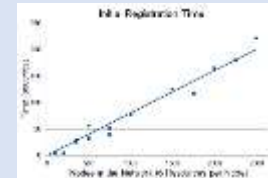


networked media
NMOS
open specifications

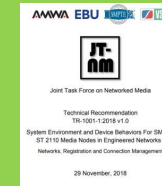
The AMWA NMOS Scalability Study



Scalability Study Results



Best Practice Recommendations
and How JT-NM TR-1001-1 Helps



Best Practice Recommendation

- Use IS-04 and IS-05 across all Media Nodes
 - Ensures interoperability!

Media Nodes shall expose an AMWA NMOS IS-04 1.2 or higher node API, and shall register using the IS-04 registration API

Media Nodes shall expose an AMWA NMOS IS-05 1.0.2 STABLE or higher device connection management API

How JT-NM TR-1001-1 Helps

- Mandates use of IS-04 and IS-05



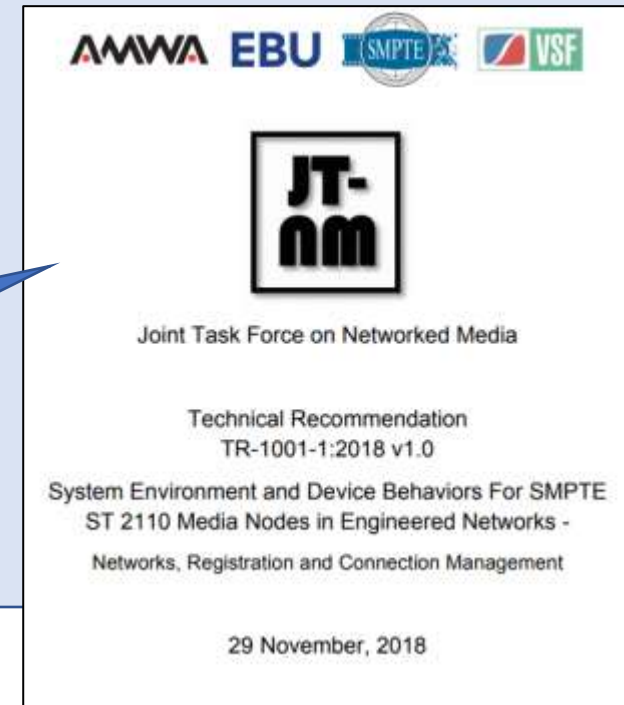
Best Practice Recommendation

- Use clustered / federated registries to improve performance
 - Faster registration
 - Better fault tolerance

The Network Environment shall contain **one or more registries** implementing AMWA NMOS IS-04 Registration and Query APIs

How JT-NM TR-1001-1 Helps

- Multiple registries supported



Best Practice Recommendation

- Choose heartbeat and registry expiry intervals carefully
 - Use common heartbeat intervals across all Media Nodes
 - Can be used to guide choice of DNS-SD and HTTP timeout and retry intervals
 - Recommended values from IS-04 spec worked well in our experiments

Media Nodes shall use the registry heartbeat_interval value specified in the System Resource ... when maintaining their registration

How JT-NM TR-1001-1 Helps

- Heartbeat interval is stored in System Resource and must be used by all Media Nodes



Best Practice Recommendation

- Use unicast DNS-SD
 - Improved registration performance
 - Better for scalability
 - Essential for layer 3 networks
 - Multicast DNS is being deprecated from IS-04

Media Nodes shall use unicast DNS Service Discovery (DNS-SD) to locate the registration APIs as described in IS-04

How JT-NM TR-1001-1 Helps

- Unicast DNS-SD is mandated



Resources

- AMWA NMOS Scalability Study test environment
 - <https://github.com/AMWA-TV/nmos-scalability>
- Sony nmos-cpp open source software for IS-04 Registry and IS-04/-05 Node
 - <https://github.com/sony/nmos-cpp>
- SMPTE Annual Technical Conference 2018 paper
 - “Scalability and Performance of the AMWA IS-04 and IS-05 NMOS Specifications for Networked Media” – Robert Porter and Gareth Sylvester-Bradley
 - <https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/8610041>



Thank You

Rob Porter, Sony Europe B.V.

Rob.Porter@sony.com