

Improving QoE via context prediction: A case study of using WiFi radiomaps to predict network disconnection

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Performance and Reliability Trade-offs in Internet of Services**



Outline

- Scope
- WiFi radiomap-based Indoor Positioning Systems
- Platform Design and Implementation
- Case study-based evaluation
- Conclusions & Future Work

Scope

- Work in Progress
- Main goal: Develop an open platform for studying, analyzing and utilizing context for improving QoE
- This paper: focus on prediction of position using WiFi radiomaps
- Prototype implemented (on Android) and evaluated with simulated data (with Python script)

Fingerprinting Positioning (1)

- Based on the real-time comparison of received radio parameters (traditionally RSS) with pre-measured position-stamped signal signatures (called fingerprints) which are stored in a database.
- It consists of two phases:
 - *Offline phase (or training phase)*: The collection of the fingerprints to be stored in a database
 - *Online phase (or positioning phase)*: the instantaneous measurement is correlated with the database to estimate the most likely position.

Fingerprinting Positioning (2)

Offline phase / Training

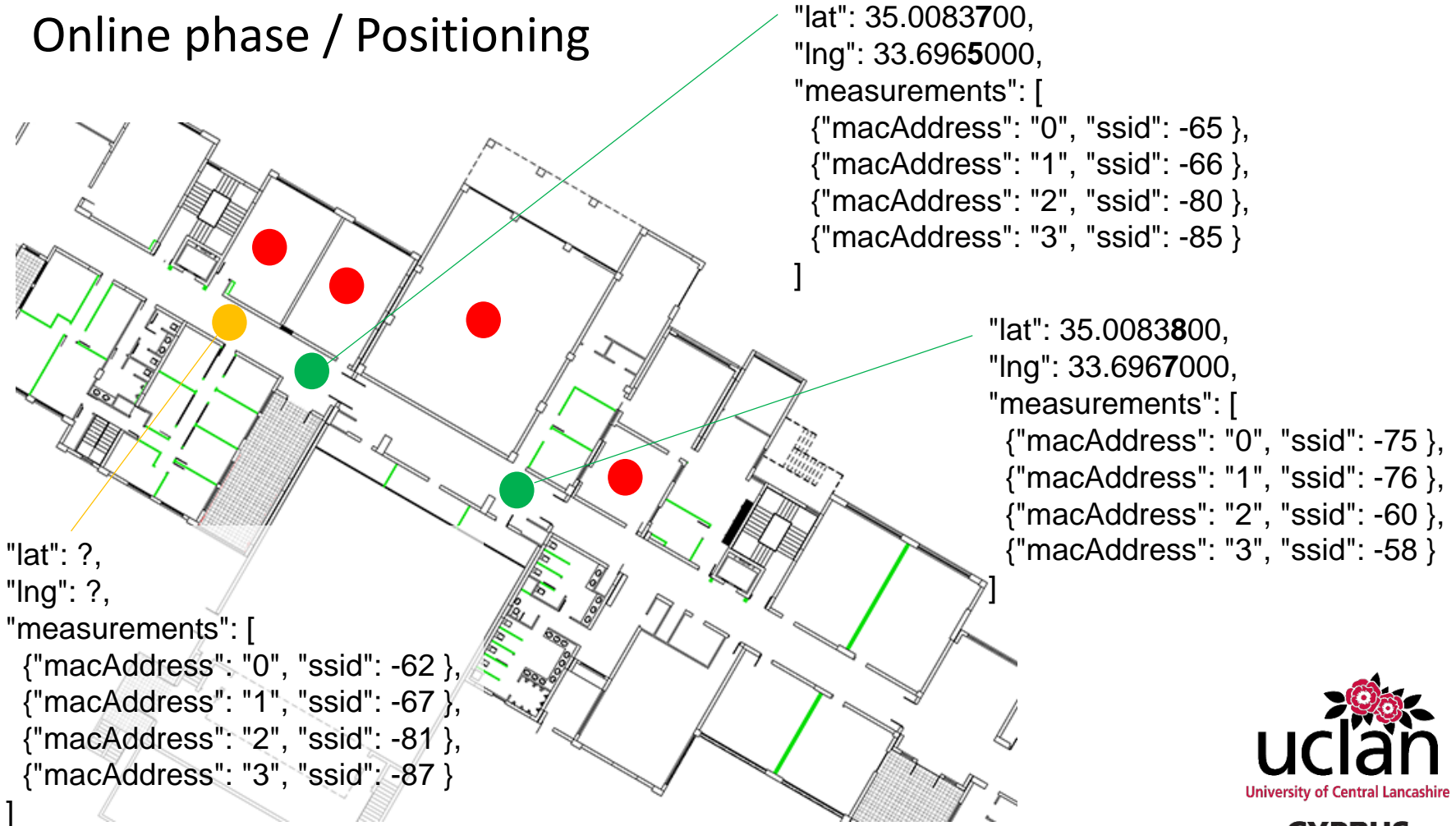


```
"lat": 35.0083700,  
"lng": 33.6965000,  
"measurements": [  
  {"macAddress": "0", "ssid": -65 },  
  {"macAddress": "1", "ssid": -66 },  
  {"macAddress": "2", "ssid": -80 },  
  {"macAddress": "3", "ssid": -85 }  
]
```

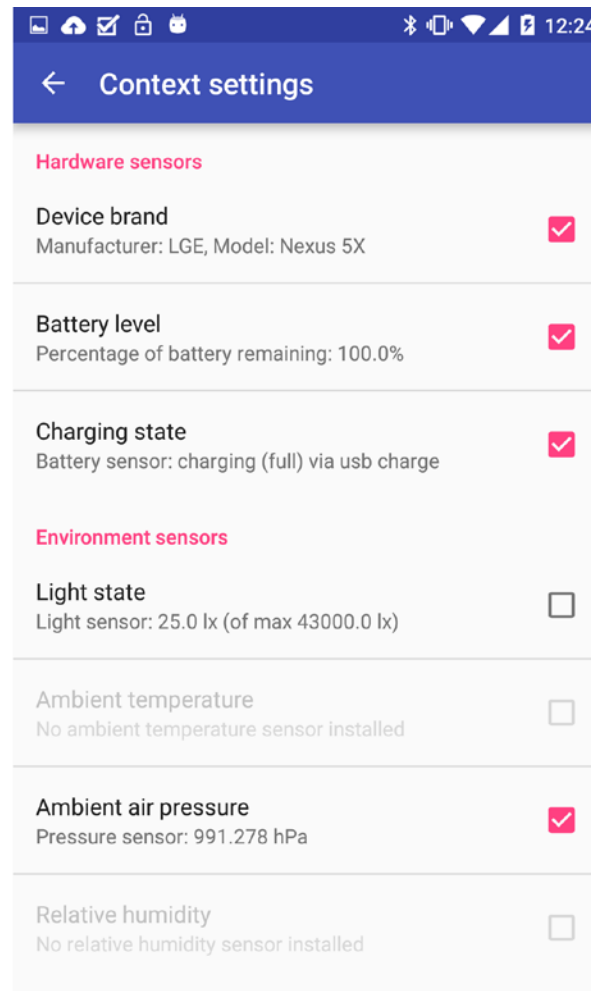
```
"lat": 35.0083800,  
"lng": 33.6967000,  
"measurements": [  
  {"macAddress": "0", "ssid": -75 },  
  {"macAddress": "1", "ssid": -76 },  
  {"macAddress": "2", "ssid": -60 },  
  {"macAddress": "3", "ssid": -58 }  
]
```

Fingerprinting Positioning (3)

Online phase / Positioning



Platform Design and Implementation



Case study-based evaluation

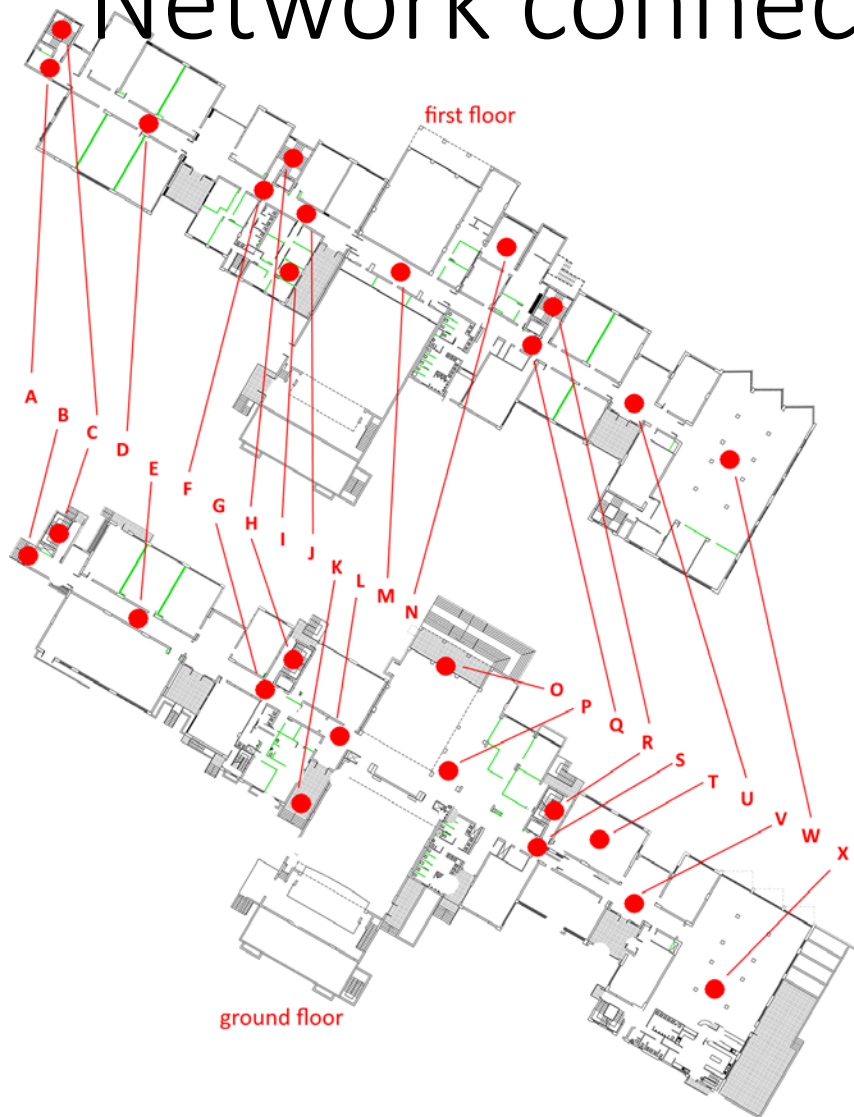
- Aims

- Assess the potential of WiFi-based indoor positioning as a means of predicting network disconnection

- Method

- Identify and map Points of Interest (POIs)
- Measure network connectivity at POIs
- Create simulated motion paths (recurring, on a weekly basis)
- Run pattern-matching algorithm to *predict* the next POI, and thus the predicted network quality

Points of Interest (POIs) and Network connectivity



POI	WiFi strength (dB)	Notes
A	-81	Edge of building
B	-61	Entrance/Exit
C	$-\infty$	Stairwell (weak signal)
D	-62	Transition point
E	-54	Transition point
F	-67	Edge of stairwell
G	-59	Edge of stairwell
H	$-\infty$	Stairwell (weak signal)
I	-43	Office (frequent use)
J	-51	Transition point
K	-74	Entrance/Exit
L	-60	Edge of building
M	-64	Transition area
N	-53	Admin office (frequent use)
O	-59	Entrance/Exit
P	-56	Transition point
Q	-63	Edge of stairwell
R	$-\infty$	Stairwell (weak signal)
S	-66	Edge of stairwell
T	-47	Lab (frequent use)
U	-70	Transition point
V	-62	Transition point
W	-56	Library (frequent use)
X	-52	Cafeteria (frequent use)

Table 1: *Points of Interest* (POIs) with annotations

Simulated motion paths

Id	Time	Motion path	Notes
i	08:00	B C A D F J I	Arriving to the building
ii	09:00	I J M Q R S T	Going to a timetabled class
iii	12:00	T S R Q M J I	Returning to office
iv	13:00	I J M Q R S V X	Going for lunch
v	13:30	X V S R Q M J I	Returning to office
vi	14:30	I J M Q U W	Going to the library
vii	14:45	W U Q M J I	Returning to office
viii	17:00	I J F D A C B	Leaving the building

Table 2: Fabricated model illustrating user's most common motion patterns in the building

Pattern matching algorithm

Algorithm 1 Simple pattern matching algorithm

```
1: procedure PREDICTNEXTPOINT(PATTERNS, PATH,
   TIME)
2:   result ← MatchWithAllCharacters
3:   if result == 1 then
4:     print 'Found a match'
5:   else
6:     if result == 0 then
7:       PredictNextPoint(path - firstCharacter, time)
8:     else
9:       nextPoint ← getClosestMatchInTime()
10: procedure MATCHALLCHARACTERS(PATTERNS, PATH)
11:   list result ← ∅
12:   for do item in patterns
13:     if item in path then
14:       result ← result + item
15:   return result
```

Based on the algorithm by Karp:

R. M. Karp, R. E. Miller, and A. L. Rosenberg. Rapid identification of repeated patterns in strings, trees and arrays. In Proceedings of the Fourth Annual ACM Symposium on Theory of Computing, STOC '72, pages 125-136, New York, NY, USA, 1972. ACM.

Conclusions

- A work-in-progress paper
 - Assessed the potential of indoor positioning for predicting context (network quality in particular) and its ability to help optimize the QoE
- Future work
 - Collect real-world traces for multiple users over a period of time (automatic POI identification)
 - Test different algorithms and assess their ability to *predict* user motion patterns and user context in general (besides simple string pattern matching)
 - More ambitious: use neural networks to directly infer QoE-sensitive properties (e.g. network quality) from WiFi radiomaps

Questions?

- Thank you!
- While we are at this...
...why not submit/attend **ISD2017 @ Larnaca, Cyprus?**
(track 5 – Mobility and Context-awareness in ISD)

<http://isd2017.uclancyprus.ac.cy> – Papers due April 29th – Conference on September 6-8th

