

# Developing caching techniques using Collaborative Filtering methods in 5G Networks

Farnaz Hassanzadeh  
farnaz.hassanzadeh@metu.edu.tr



Wireless Systems, Networks and Cybersecurity Laboratory  
Department of Computer Engineering  
Middle East Technical University  
Ankara Turkey

December 14, 2017

# Outline of the Presentation

Introduction

Background

CF Caching

SDN

Future Works

References

## Motivation

In fifth generation (5G) networks, increasing the number of mobile users and devices will increase the information that they exchange between each other. As a result, not only finding an appropriate information is time consuming and confusing, but also retrieving the requested information without any delay is impossible.

## Objective

- ▶ There should be some mechanisms to help users investigate through the information and figure out the most proper one, based on their preferences (Collaborative Filtering Algorithms).
- ▶ There should be some ways to lower the end-to-end latency (Caching).

## CF caching

- ▶ Generating automatic predictions based on user's preferences and similar information from other users
- ▶ Storing the predicted information in the caches which are located close the users

# Technical Issues Related to Caching

## ► Where to cache?

	EPC	RAN
Hit ratio	Higher	Lower
Ease of Maintenance	Higher	Lower
Relaxing Backhaul Links	No	Yes
Decrease in Latency	Lower	Higher

- **What to cache?** popular contents, predicting future request, . . .
- **What to release?** FIFO, LFU, LRU, . . .

# Technical Issues Related to Caching ( Related Works )

Caching methods	Advantages	Disadvantage
Web caching	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ content aware using URL</li> <li>▶ decrease end-to-end latency</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ cannot avoid duplicate transmission of same content with different URLs</li> <li>▶ temporary content cannot be cached</li> </ul>
Byte caching	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ save prominent amount of bandwidth</li> <li>▶ decrease end-to-end latency</li> <li>▶ can be applied to all types of Internet traffic</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ not proactive</li> </ul>
P-UPP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ proactive</li> <li>▶ decrease end-to-end latency</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ request coming from a user cannot signal another request that will come in a small amount of time</li> </ul>
Marcov based prefetching	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ proactive</li> <li>▶ if use higher order models, have had accurate predictions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ cannot predict the first request</li> </ul>
Semantic caching	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ proactive</li> <li>▶ decrease end-to-end latency</li> <li>▶ able to smartly predict subsequent user requests employing in MEC</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ generating additional data traffic</li> <li>▶ based on single user's previous requests</li> </ul>

# Technical Issues Related to Collaborative Filtering

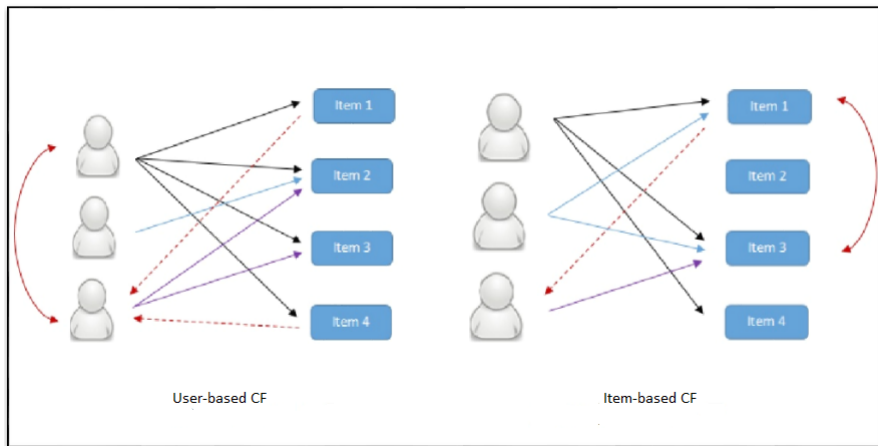


Figure: Memory and model based CF

# Technical Issues Related to Collaborative Filtering

Challenging issues related to user-based CF algorithms

- ▶ dealing with large amount of sets
- ▶ sparse data base
- ▶ scalability



# Technical Issues Related to Collaborative Filtering

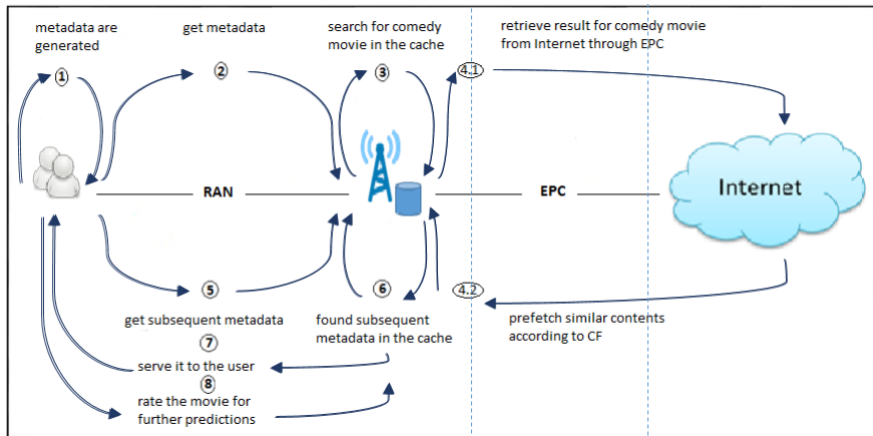
## Item-based CF algorithms

- ▶ Jaccard
- ▶ Cosine
- ▶ Centered Cosine (Pearson correlation)

$$\text{sim}(i, j) = \frac{\sum_{u \in U} (R_{u,i} - \bar{R}_i)(R_{u,j} - \bar{R}_j)}{\sqrt{\sum_{u \in U} (R_{u,i} - \bar{R}_i)^2} \sqrt{\sum_{u \in U} (R_{u,j} - \bar{R}_j)^2}}$$

$$P_{u,i} = \frac{\sum_{\text{similar items } N} (S_{i,N} * R_{u,N})}{\sum_{\text{similar items } N} |S_{i,N}|}$$

# Example scenario



# SDN architecture

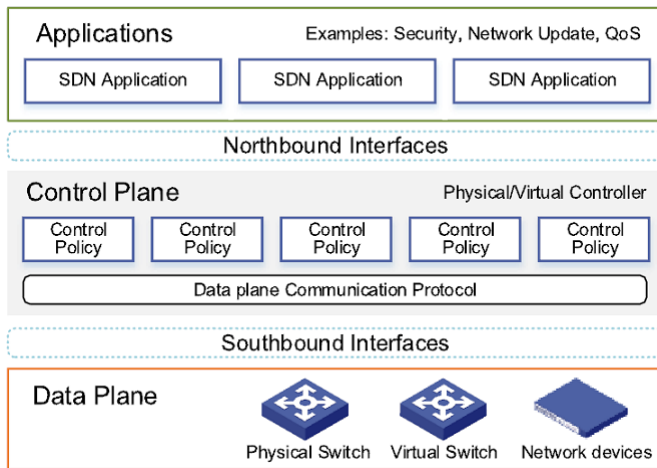


Figure: Software Defined Network architecture

# Network Slicing

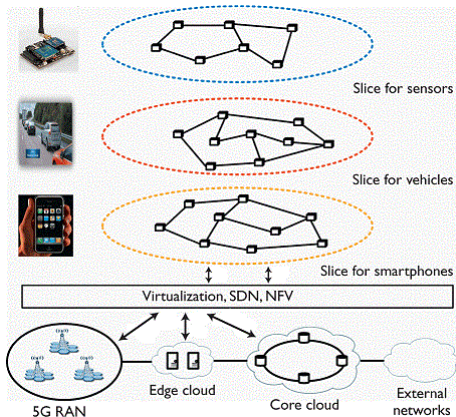


Figure: Network Slicing

# Future Works

- ▶ Implementing the example scenario based on SDN architecture
- ▶ Optimize the performance of the network by optimization problems

# References

- Mael Kimmerlin, Jose Costa-Requena, and Jukka Manner. Caching using software-defined networking in LTE networks. *2014 IEEE International Conference on Advanced Networks and Telecommunication Systems, ANTS 2014*, pages 1–6, 2014. doi: 10.1109/ANTS.2014.7057253.
- Xin Li, Mohammed Samaka, H. Anthony Chan, Deval Bhamare, Lav Gupta, Chengcheng Guo, and Raj Jain. Network Slicing for 5G: Challenges and Opportunities. *IEEE Internet Computing*, 21(5):20–27, 2017. ISSN 10897801. doi: 10.1109/MIC.2017.3481355.
- Can Mehteroglu, Yunus Durmus, and Ertan Onur. Semantic edge caching and prefetching in 5G. *2017 14th IEEE Annual Consumer Communications and Networking Conference, CCNC 2017*, pages 692–695, 2017. doi: 10.1109/CCNC.2017.7983215.
- White Paper and Software Networks Wg. Vision on Software Networks and 5G SN WG – January 2017 (final version 2.0). 2017 (January), 2017. URL <https://5g-ppp.eu/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/5G-PPP-SoftNets-WG-whitepaper-v20.pdf>.
- Ritu Sharma, Dinesh Gopalani, and Yogesh Meena. Collaborative Filtering – Based Recommender System : Approaches and Research Challenges. *IEEE*, pages 1–6, 2017.

# Questions

THANK YOU

Developing caching techniques using Collaborative  
Filtering methods in 5G Networks

presented by Farnaz Hassanzadeh  
farnaz.hassanzadeh@metu.edu.tr



December 14, 2017

