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"Media Cloud"

Pavillon Baltard, Paris Val De Marne Jean-Christophe Dessange, Cisco Europe jdessang@cisco.com

Market Dynamics Western Europe

Market Trends

Introduction of new tablets & smart connected screens (TV, Phone, ...)

Generational shift in viewing video off the television to multiscreen for live , time-shift TV and on demand consumption

Market Impact

90 million

Tablets & Smart phonesin 2012Tablet sales to outnumber PCsales in 2013

57%

Video Traffic Growth YoY 2011-2012

200 %

QoQ usage growth 6 % market penetration

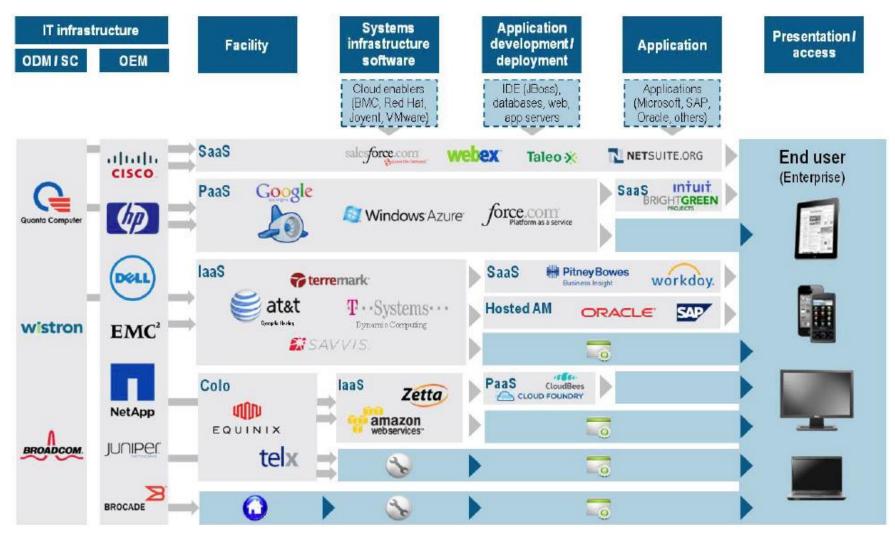
Emergence of Cloud based online Video services

LOVEFilms amazon.com. **813** Million Streams/Month

23 Million Subs 400 %

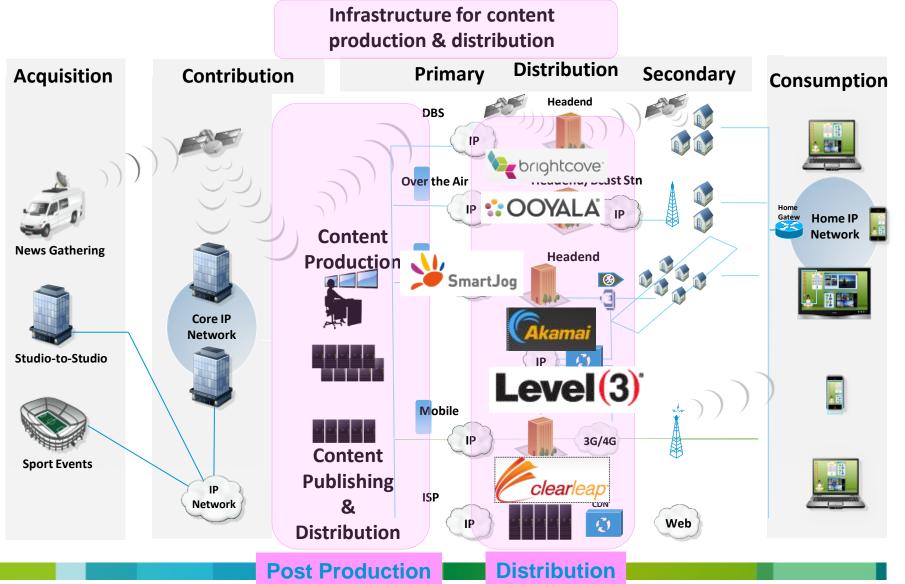
YoY Streams/Month 2 Million Subs in 2012

The Cloud Computing Value Chain

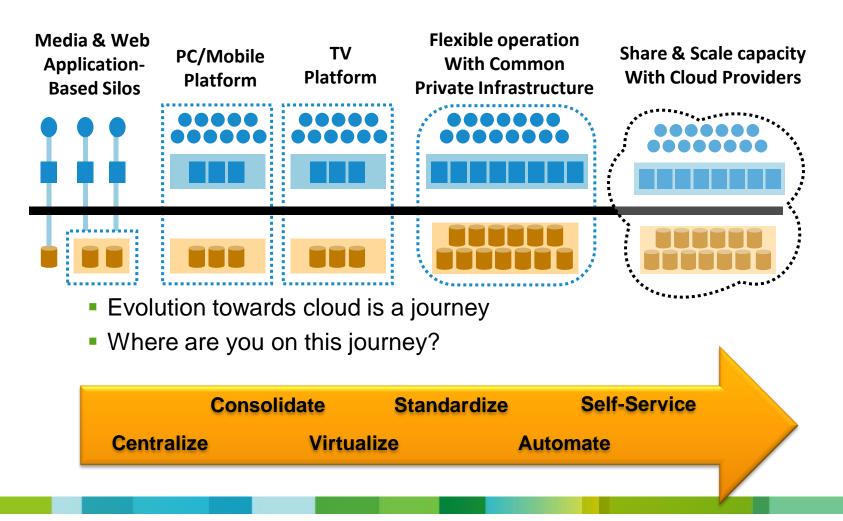


Source : Cisco IBSG 2012

Cloud Media From Capture to Consumption



From Locked Up Siloes To Converged and Unified Flexible Pools Of Capacity.



Cloud Media, Foundation for a Variety of Use Cases

- Remote Operations for Live Events
- Cloud infrastructure for new service innovation
- Cloud based ABR video applications & services
- Metadata & Big Data
- Remote Video Cloud based Storage
- Content market place
- Social Media & Cloud
- Cloud based contribution storage

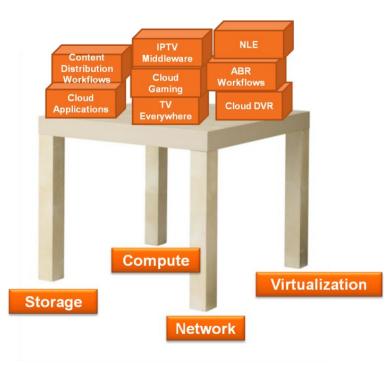


Cloud Media : Key Elements To Take Into Consideration

- The challenges/requirements
 - Mix of appliance and generic x86 today
 - Media has very specific storage requirements
 - Buffers are important for non-linear editing
 - Large throughput & Bandwidth requirements
 - Video Application vendors & virtualization support
 - Quality of Experience

The toolbox

- Network booting to optimize storage operations
- 10GbE and FCoE to consolidate wiring and switching
- Virtualization hypervisor bypass as a tool to improve performance
- Stateless computing to improve operational flexibility especially for non-virtual workloads
- Distributed Cloud for higher efficiency and Quality of Experience :



Cloud Media : Infrastructure Requirements



Unique Interfaces to Media Sources

 IP Multicast from sources pushed deep into data center
Multi-Path connections to acquisition products (Satellite, Off-Air, and Terrestrial links)

SatelliteOff-Air

Strict Media Redundancy Models

• A **single** blade or link failure can impact millions of customers Critical applications may require duplicate Media Workflows on fully redundant components (N+N model) Geographically diverse and load balanced Media Workflows



High Bandwidth Network Loading

- Media Workflows generate persistent traffic (24/7)
- QoS models must support high volume, low latency, priority traffic over redundant paths
- 2/L3 Fabric Media load drives unified fabric and 10G links

Unique Media Storage Requirements



Heavily weighted toward NFS/NAS models (10G and FCoE)
IOPS and BW much higher per blade than many IT apps
TB Storage requirements rapidly expanding with new content sources, delivery profiles, and device formats

Media Application Diversity

- CPU intensive Media apps consuming complete blades and bare-metal installs are common
- Multiple classes of computing required: high compute, dense memory, high I/O, and virtualized workloads

Media Cloud Service Models

- Media-as-a-Service delivered by Cloud Services Providers
- "TV Everywhere" delivered by Video Service Providers, Content Owners, and Media Companies
- Media applications execute on Integrated Compute Stacks and Media PoDs

Security for Content and Data Center



 Application security between Consumer facing apps, Private Business apps, and Database and Mgt apps
Content Digital Rights Management, user authentication, content security/watermarking across Live and VoD assets

Media Analytics



• Media analytics are collected to measure the quality and performance of media workflows

Infrastructure management provides analytics across

 $compute, network, and \ storage \ utilization \ and \ performance$