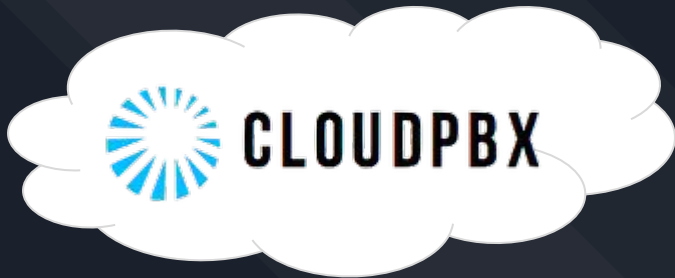


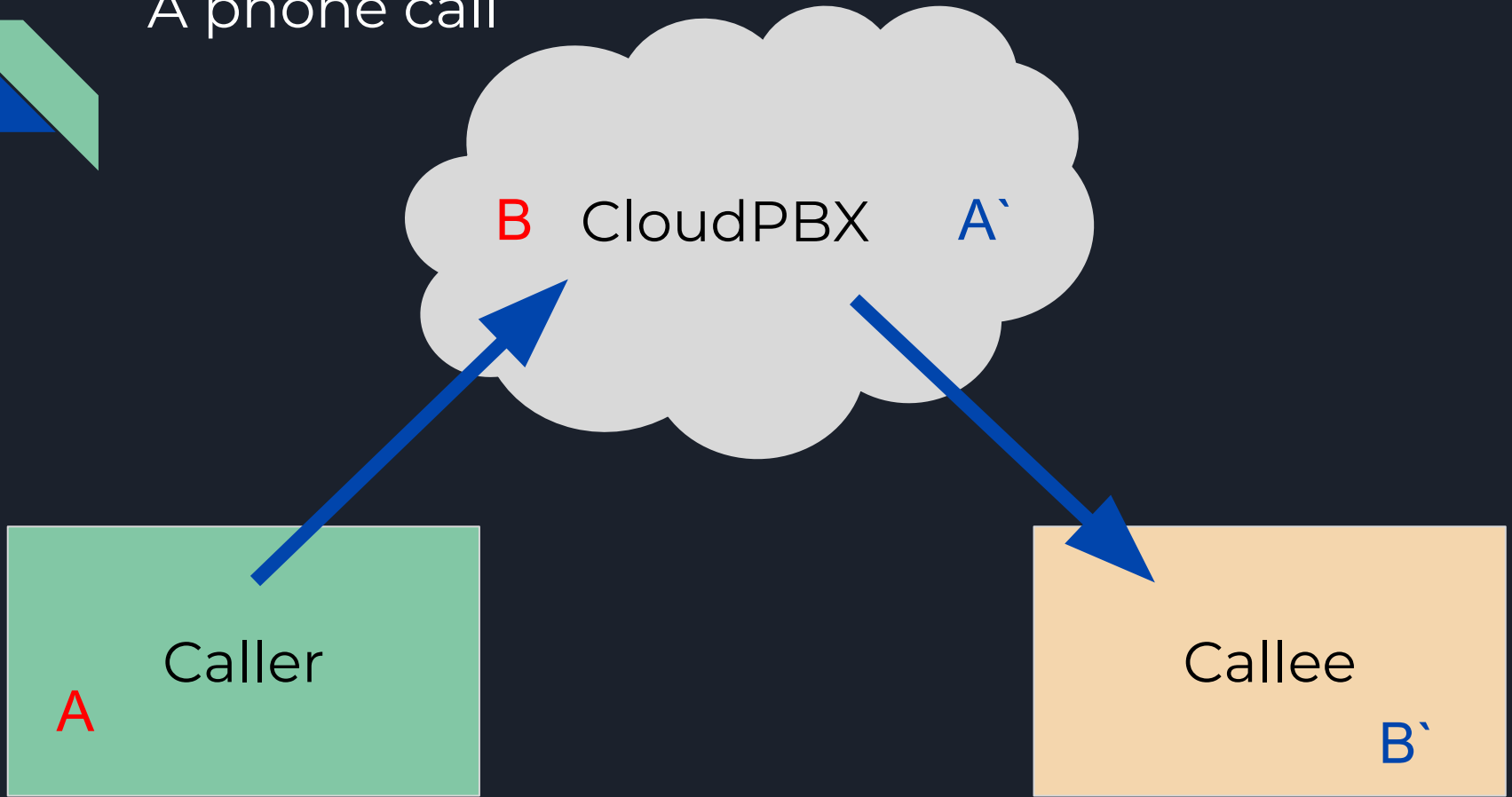



# Quality Analysis of CloudPBX VoIP Calls



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# A phone call






# The dataset - a call metadata log

## From May 1, 2018 to present

- Each record represents one leg of a phone call.
- Relevant statistics for each call:
  - RTP (Real-time Transit Protocol) IP address for A & B
  - Total call delay
  - Total call jitter
  - Total packet loss
  - MOS (Mean Opinion Score)
  - Call duration
  - Phone type



## Reduce the dataset - When does a record correspond to a real phone call?

- Call duration > 0 ms
- Valid RTP IP address for A
- Valid RTP IP address for B

This reduced our data set by ~ 40%.

~140M records

~1GB

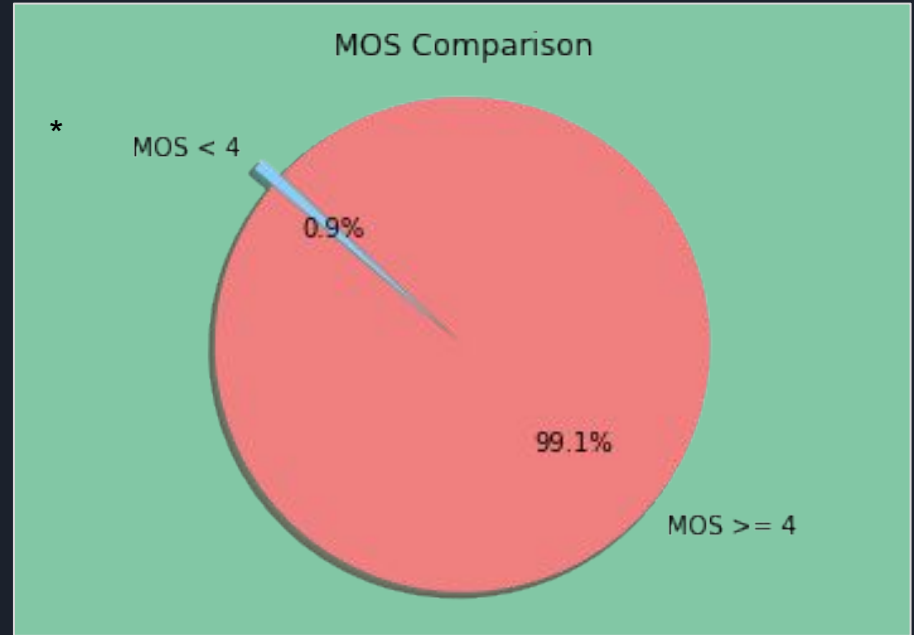


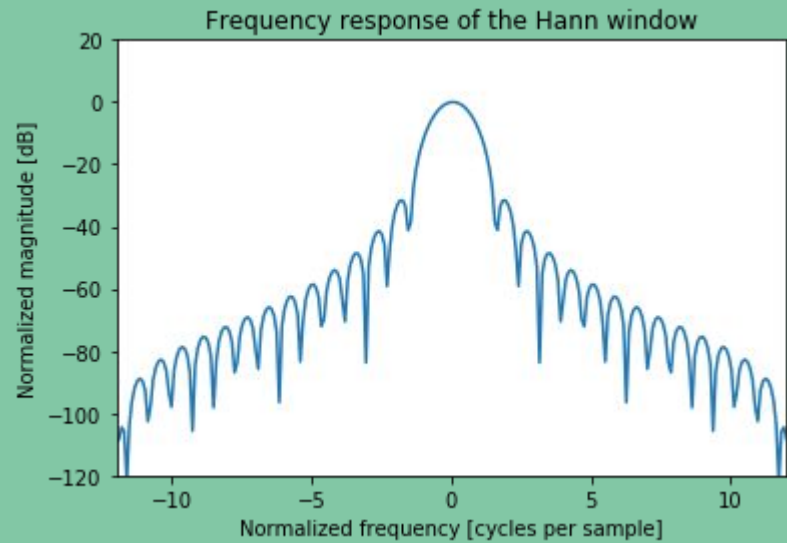
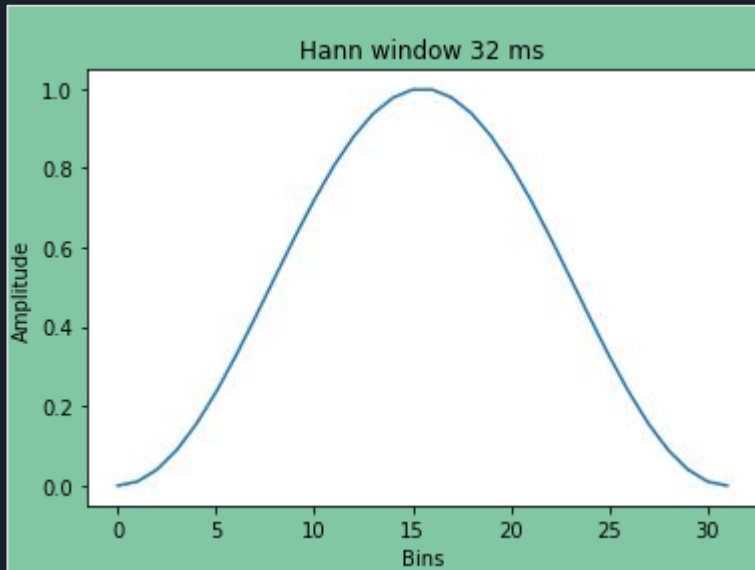
## MOS (Mean Opinion Score)

- MOS gives numerical indication of perceived quality of the media received
- value of 4.0 to 4.5 referred to as toll-quality
  - normal value of PSTN and many VoIP services

# Limitations of MOS

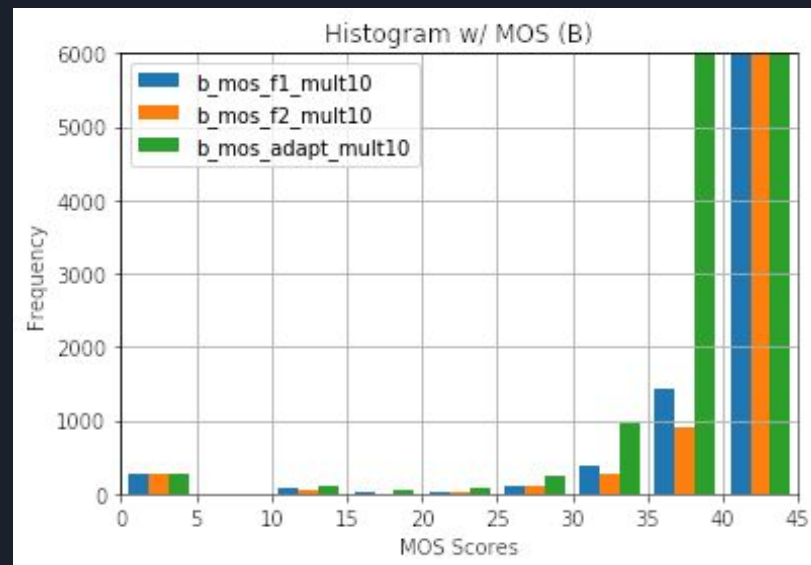
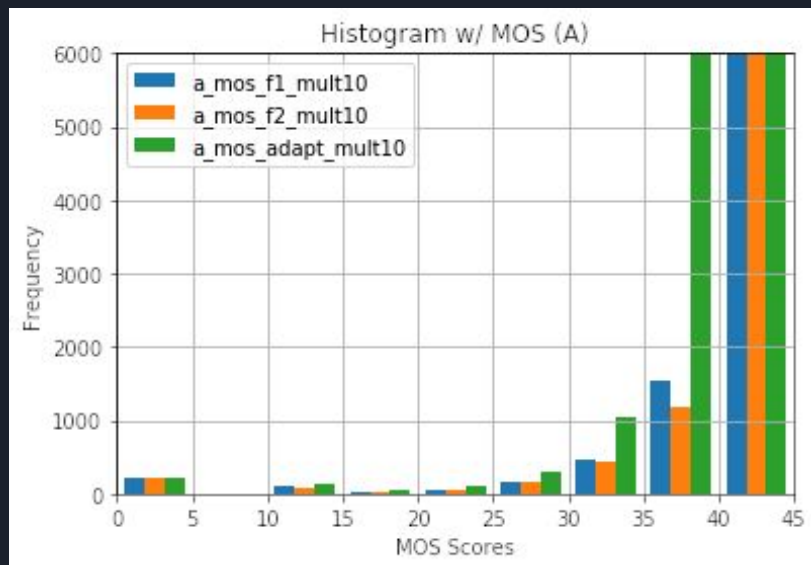
- Any jitter below 35ms is disregarded
- longer the distance of a call, higher the tolerance of signal disturbances
- “Bad call events” (i.e. dense periods of high jitter) get lost when averaged over the time duration of the call





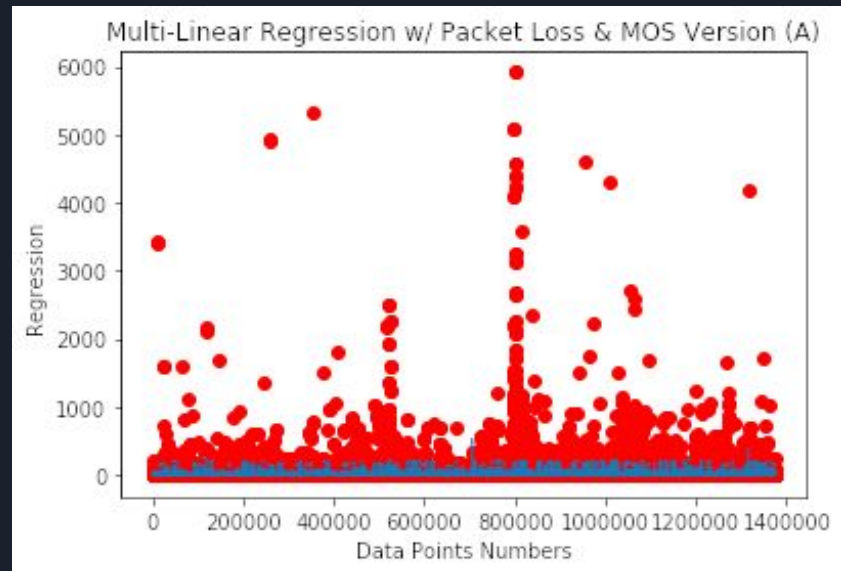
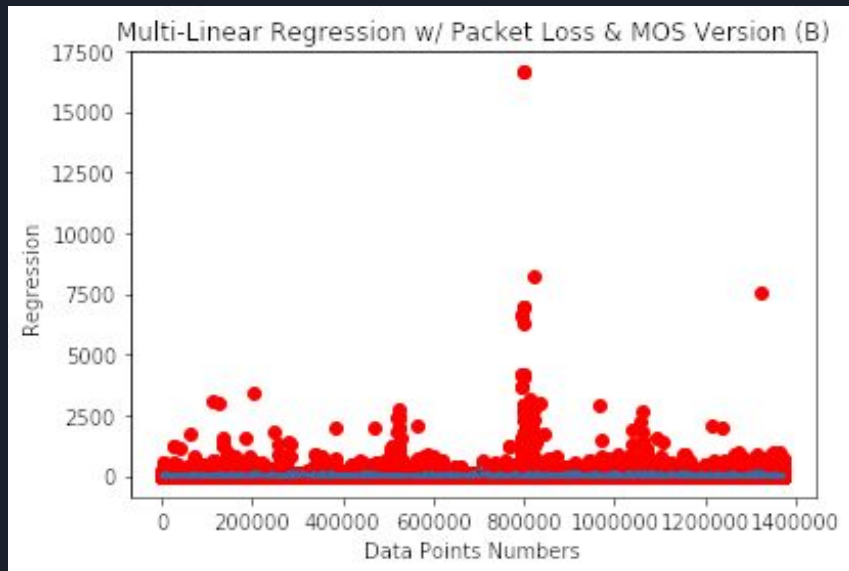
Source: ITU-T P.862

# Inaccuracies of MOS





# Limitations of MOS





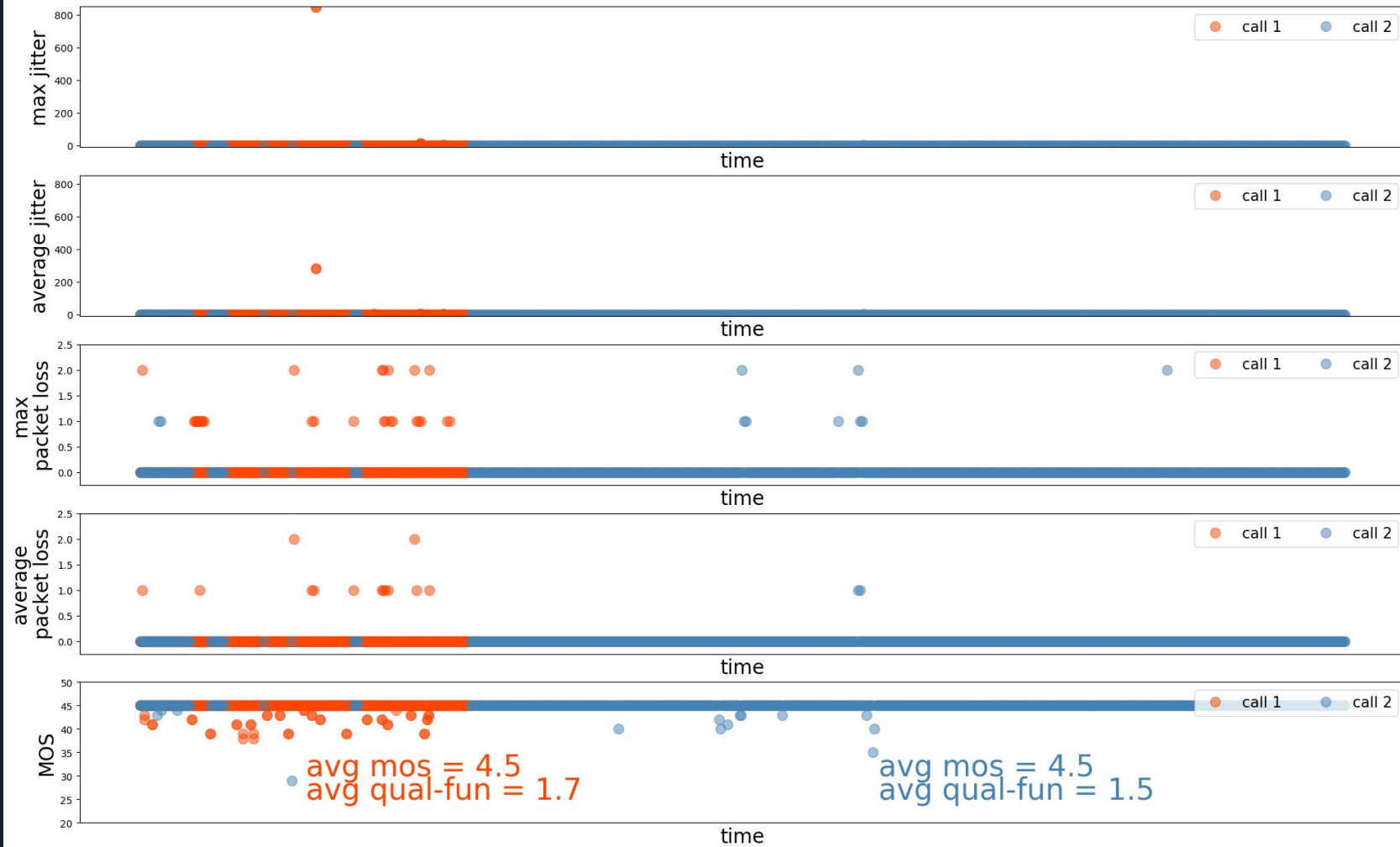
## Qual-Fun (Quality Function)

$$s = \frac{\text{net packet delays} + \sum_{n=1}^{10} 20n(\text{weight})_n(\text{sequentially lost packets})_n}{\text{call time}}$$

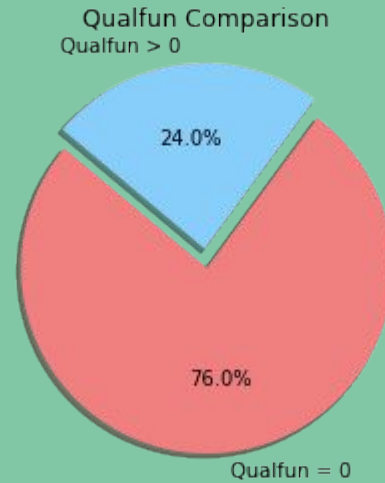
Current approach (MOS): essentially dividing delay time (jitter) by the call duration.

Improvements made (Qual-Fun): added sensitivity to the *density* of jitter.

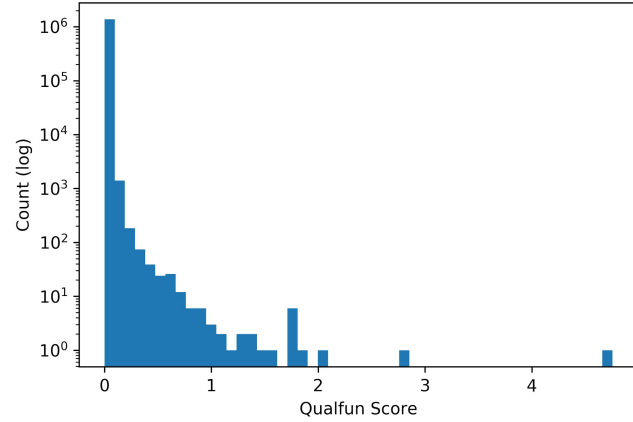
# Detailed Information for Calls at Two IPs



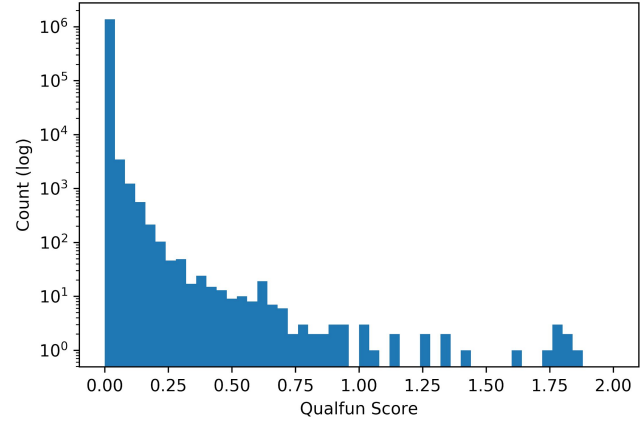
# Increased Sensitivity



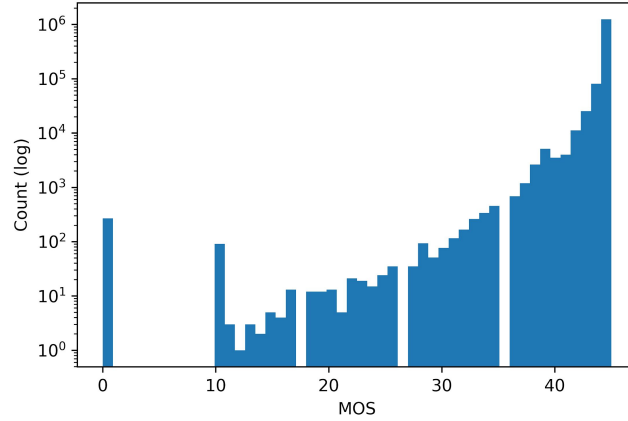
Distribution of Qualfun Values



Distribution of Qualfun Values



Distribution of Mean Opinion Score (MOS)

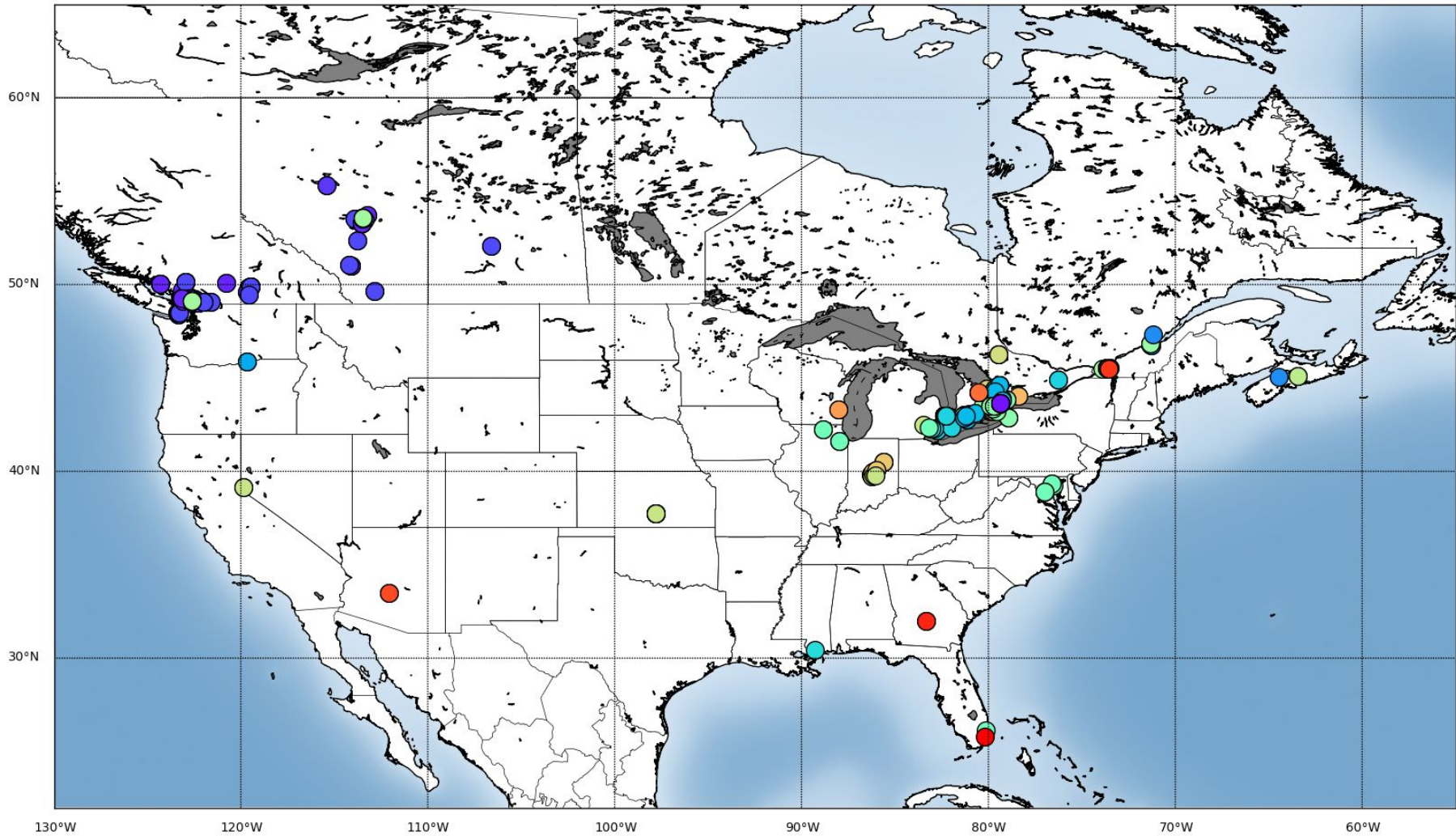




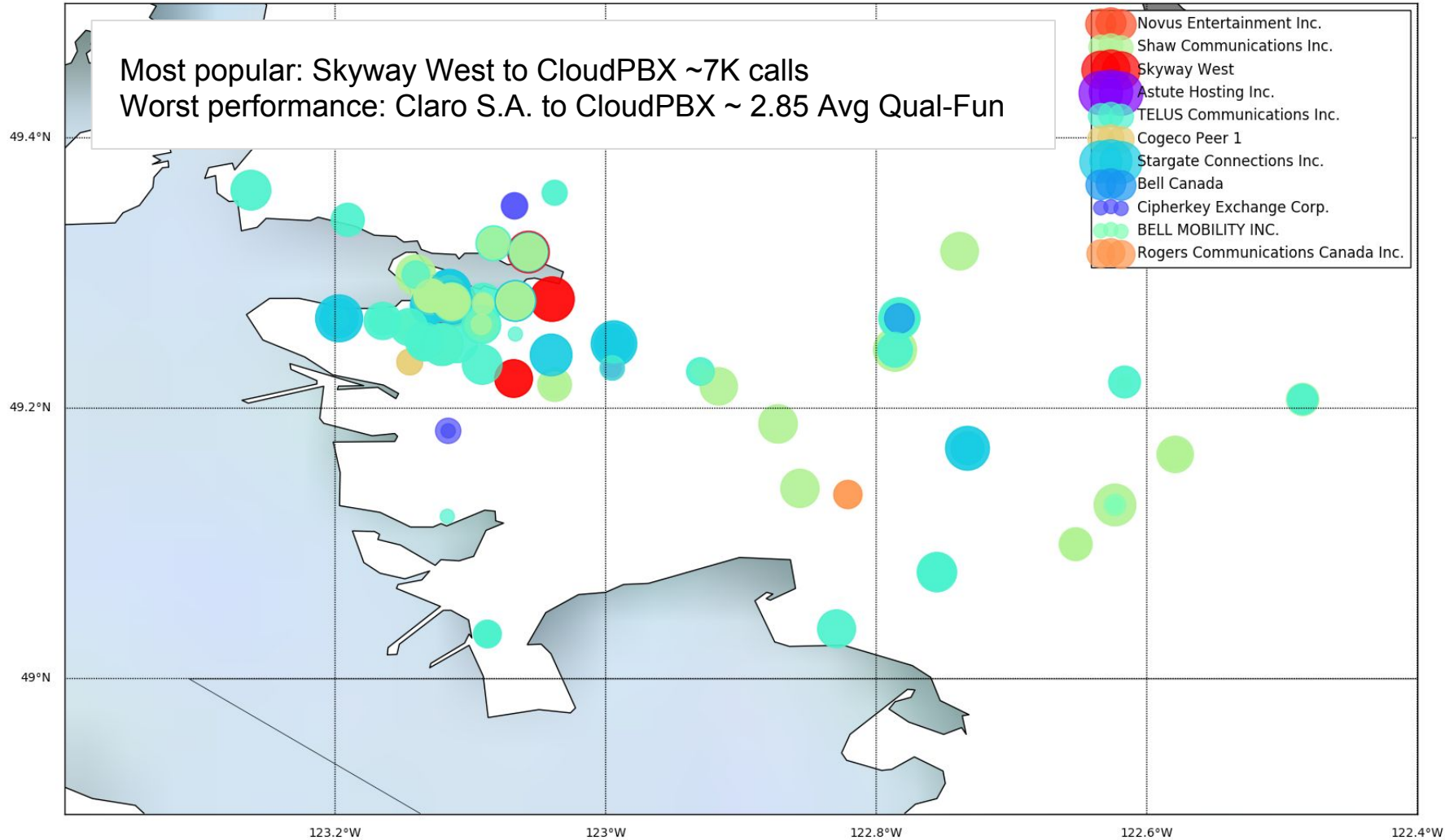
# CloudPBX Network Topology

- ~1.8K unique subscriber IP addresses
- ~ 4K unique IP address pairs
- ~ 1.3K unique IP address pairs in each city
  - Vancouver - VAN
  - Toronto - TOR
  - Montreal - MTL
- How popular is each IP address pair?
- What's the average call quality of each IP address pair?

# ASNs Paired With CloudPBX



# ASNs Paired With CloudPBX - Vancouver

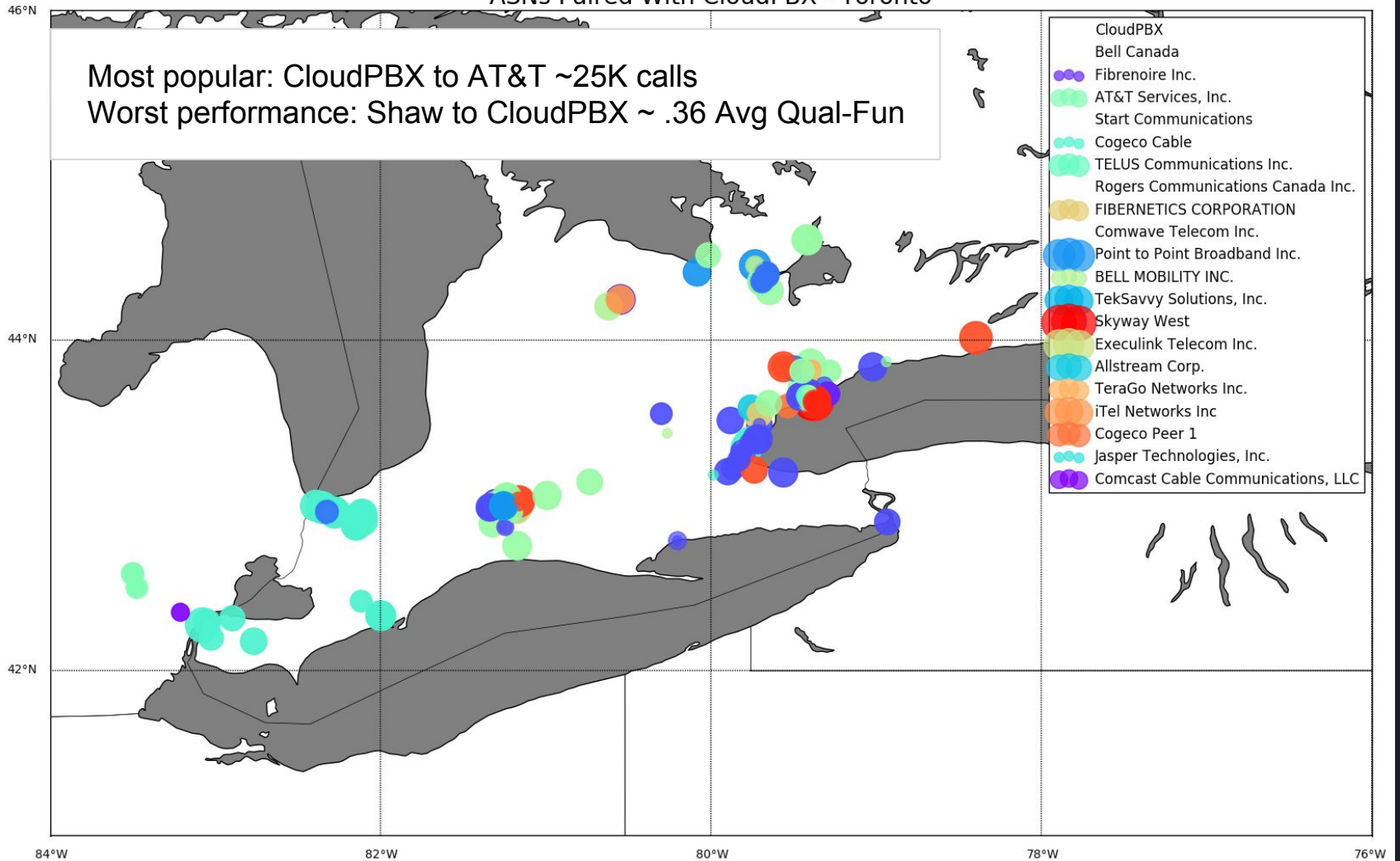




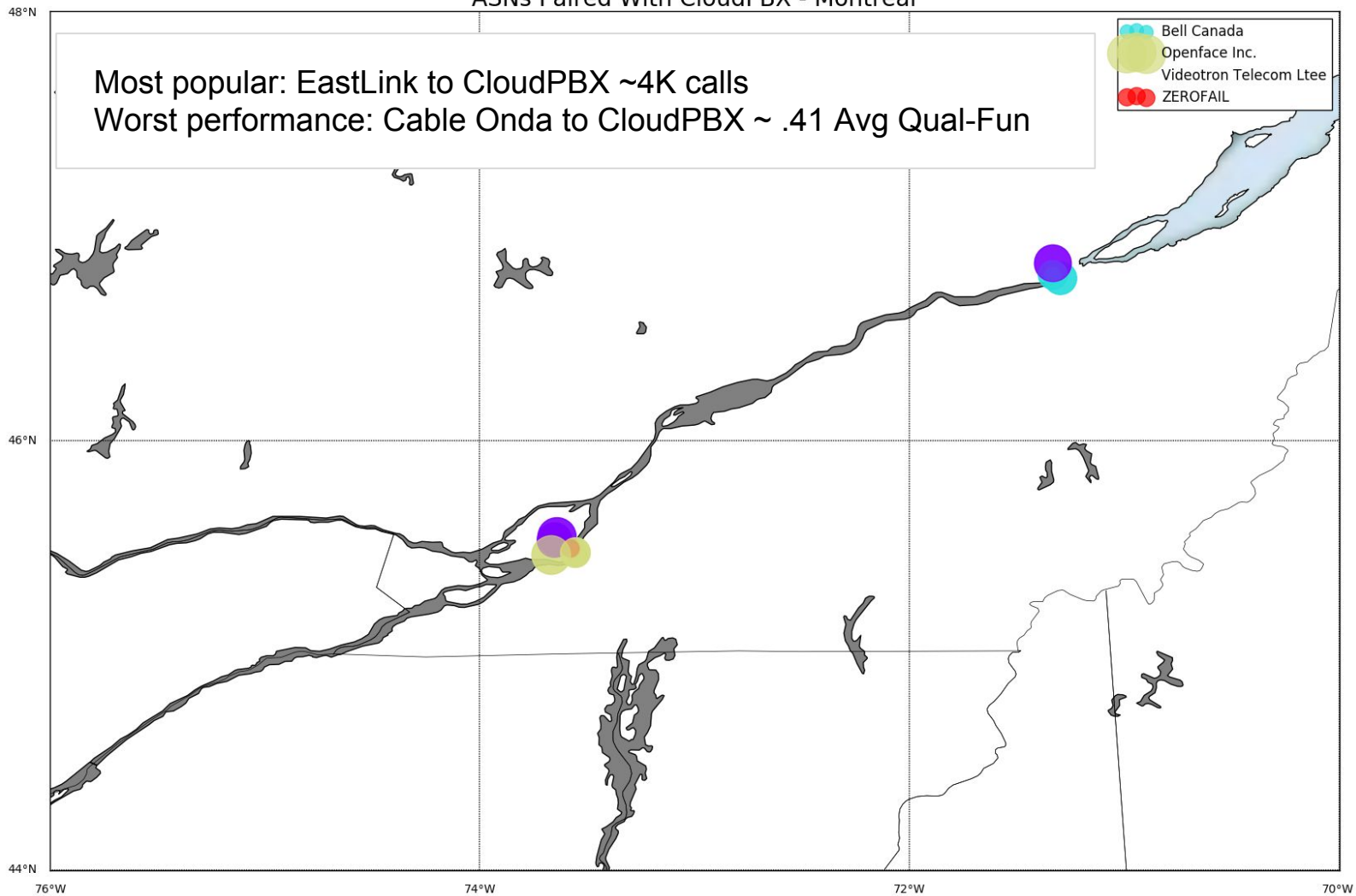
# ASNs Paired With CloudPBX - Toronto

Most popular: CloudPBX to AT&T ~25K calls

Worst performance: Shaw to CloudPBX ~ .36 Avg Qual-Fun

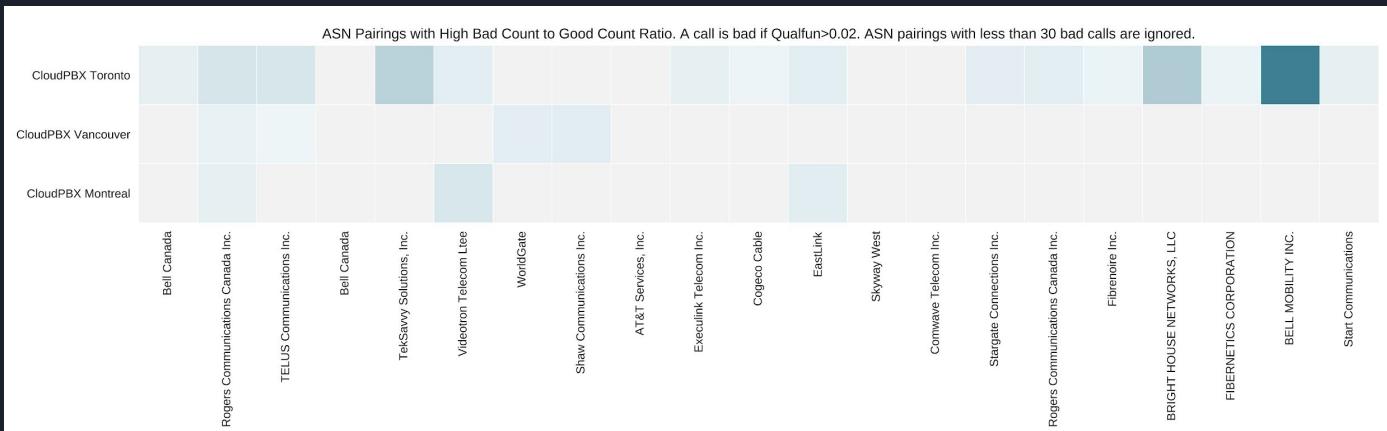


# ASNs Paired With CloudPBX - Montreal

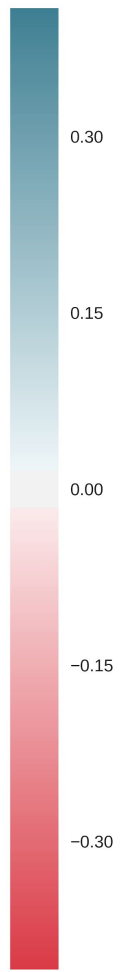
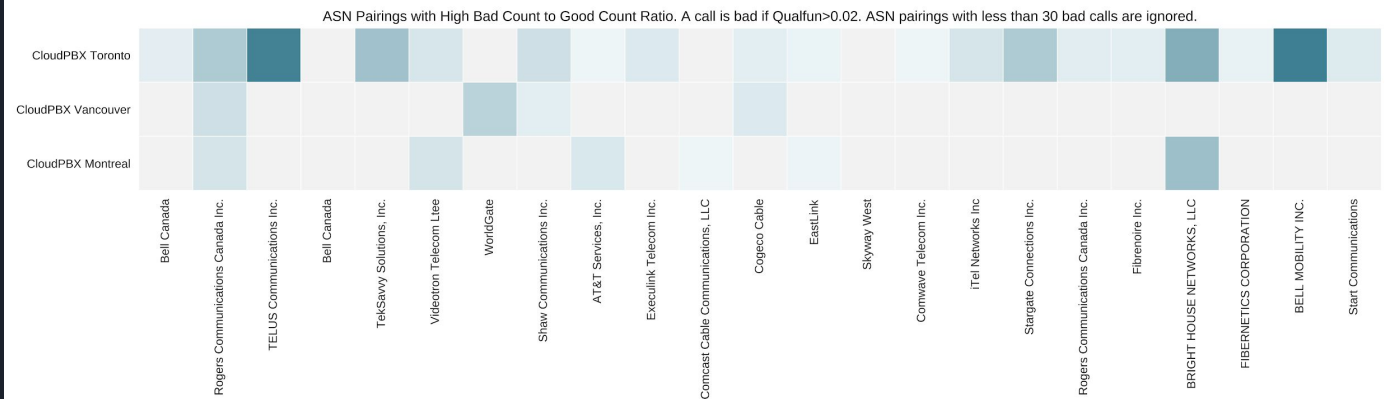


# Heatmap of Bad Call ASN Distribution

Calls from  
CloudPBX:



Calls to  
CloudPBX:

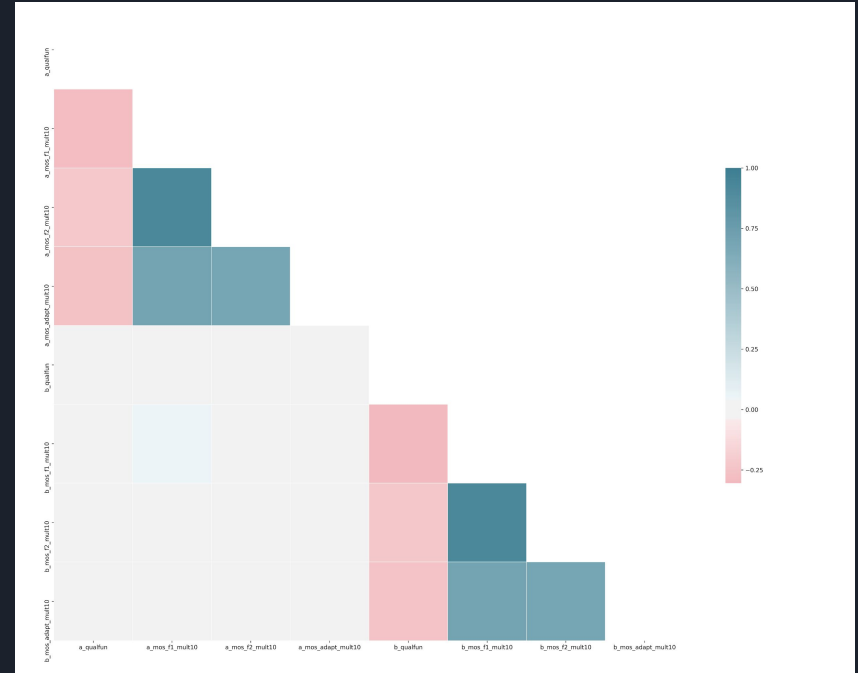


# Some Correlations

There are three different MOS's, which differ in jitter buffer size, for each leg of the phone call.

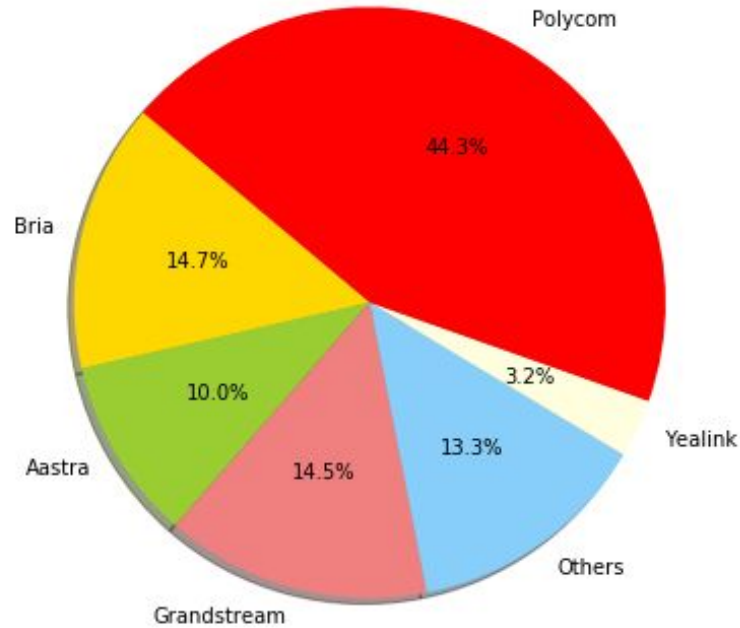
As expected, MOS's of the same leg have strong correlations with each other, and MOS's of different legs have no correlation.

Qualfun weakly correlates with MOS. This partly validates Qualfun.

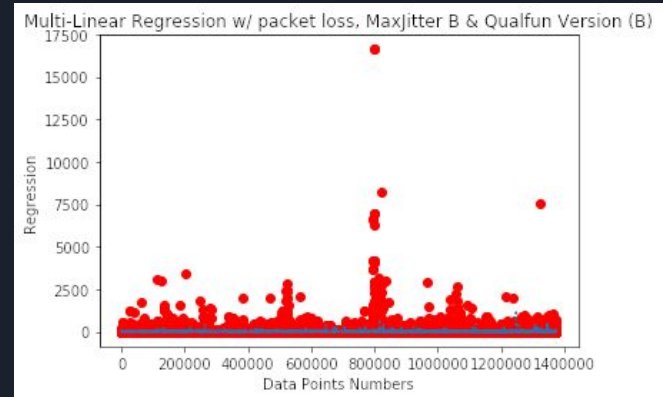
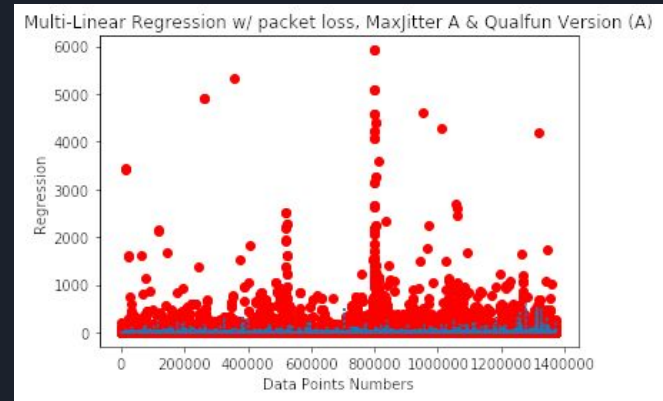
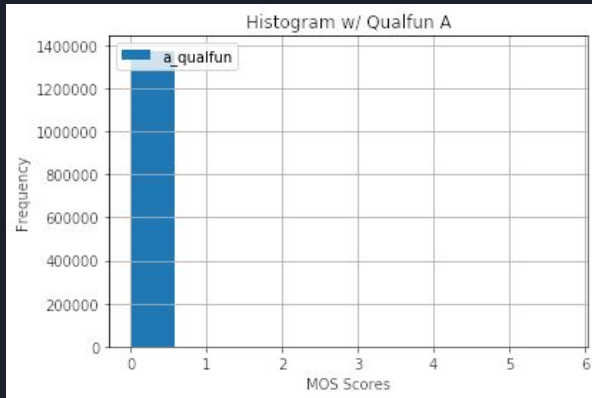
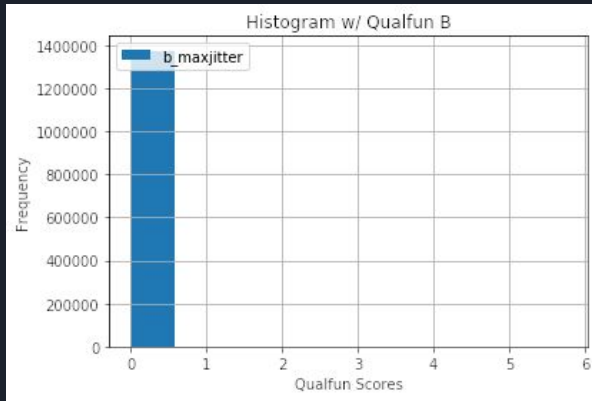




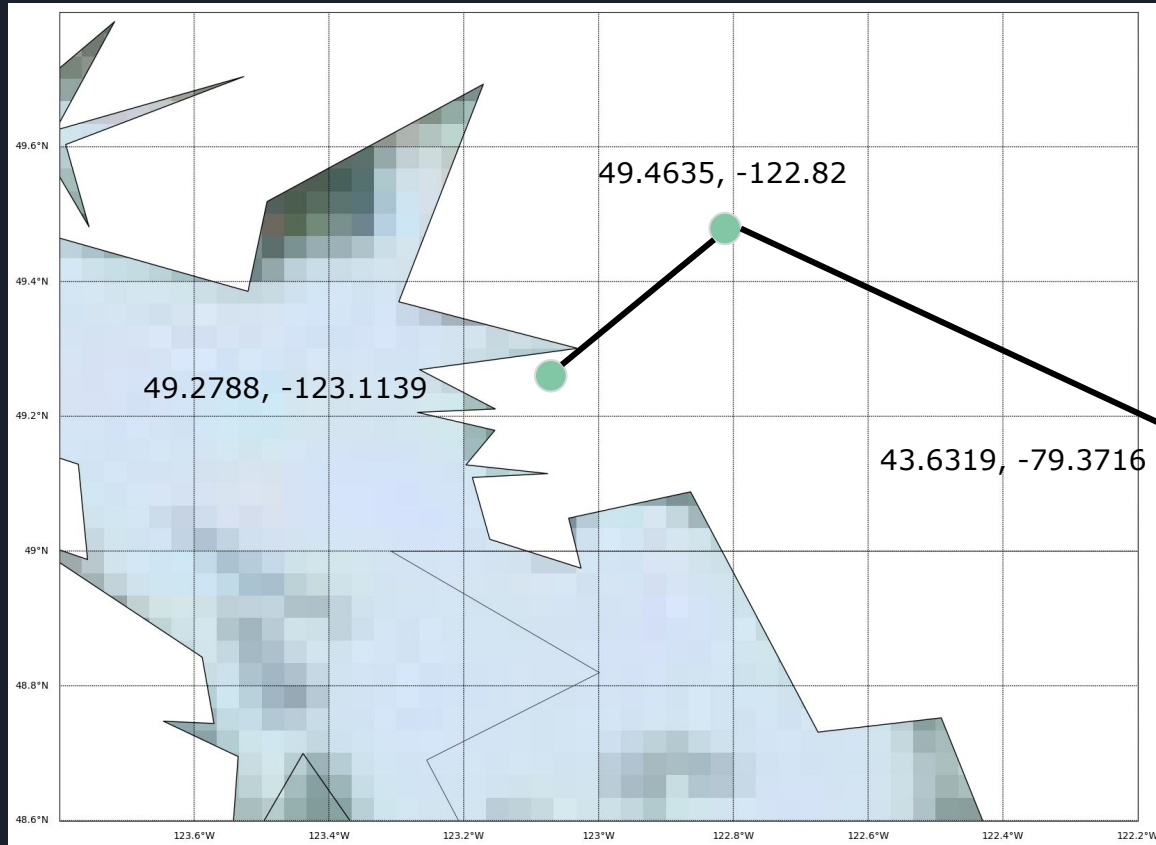
# Phone Model Analysis



# Qual-fun's Shortcomings



# Traceroute









# Challenges and Future Questions

- What is the statistical significance of the correlation findings (p-value)?
- What is the distribution of phone calls, grouped by ASN, over different time periods?
- What data structure and data analysis tools will be beneficial for the company's big data analysis needs (Dask)?

Any Questions?

