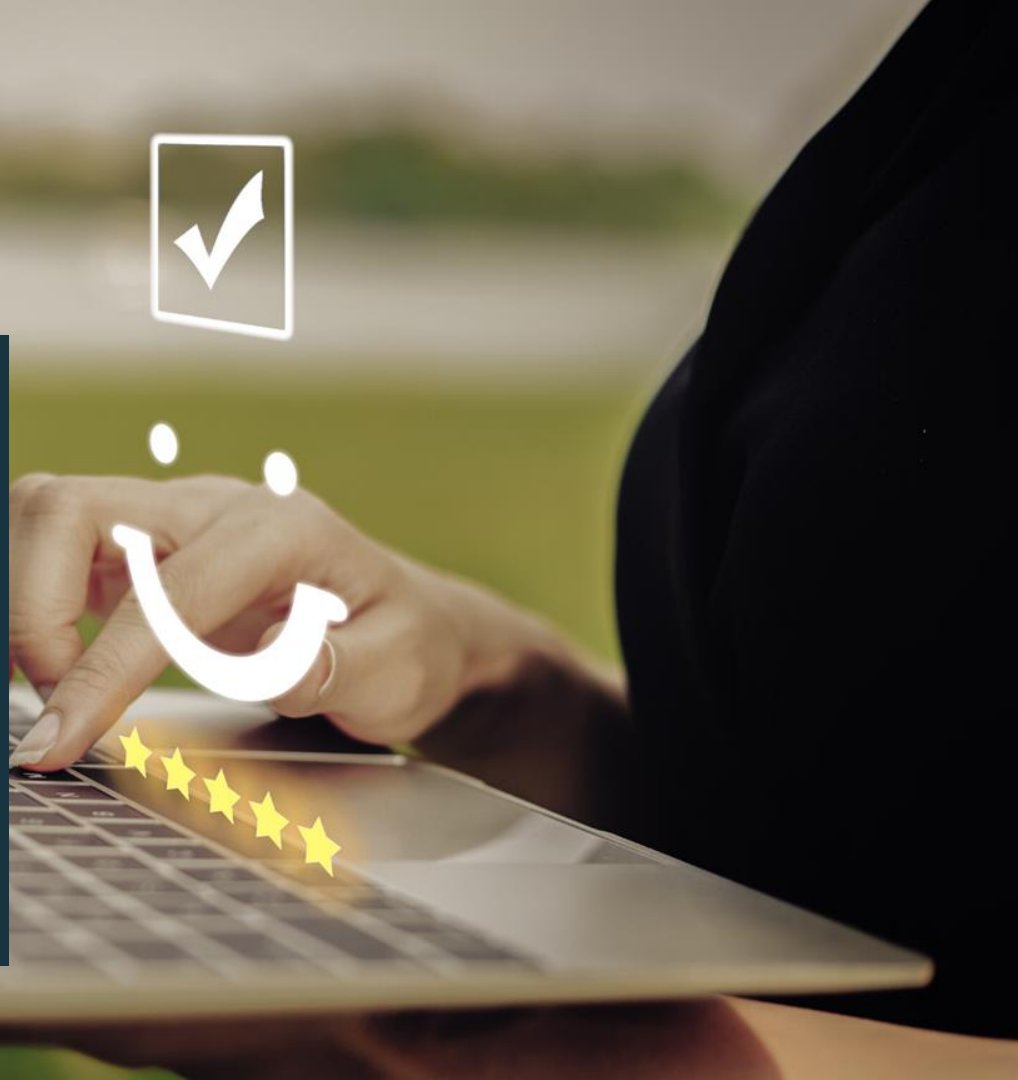


Deliver a better experience to your customers

*using a Quality of Experience
(QoE) based networking approach*



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- Previously developed products and managed engineering teams for products deployed in some of the largest ISPs in the world
- Co-founder & CEO of Aterlo Networks
- Helping WISPs understand & improve QoE on their networks with Preseem



Agenda

- What is Quality of Experience (QoE)?
- QoE vs traditional network monitoring
- How to measure QoE
- Examples of poor QoE
- Shapers & optimizing QoE

What is Quality of Experience (QoE)?

- Measures how your customers experience your service.
- The main factors impacting QoE are
 - Bandwidth (are people getting their plan speed?)
 - Latency/Jitter (Without having to wait for packets)
 - Loss (Or losing many along the way)
- Bandwidth typically gets the most attention, but latency is often more important

Poor QoE results in generally slow-feeling internet even though traffic is flowing

Common Causes of Poor QoE in Fixed Wireless

- Shapers / plan enforcement
- Last mile connectivity (trickiest / most variability)
 - Access Points & CPE Connections
 - Overloaded
 - Underperforming (interference, NLoS, etc)
 - In home WiFi
- Backhauls
- Less Common (but high impact)
 - Transit capacity & overloaded Mikrotiks

Network Monitoring

Up

Down



Reality

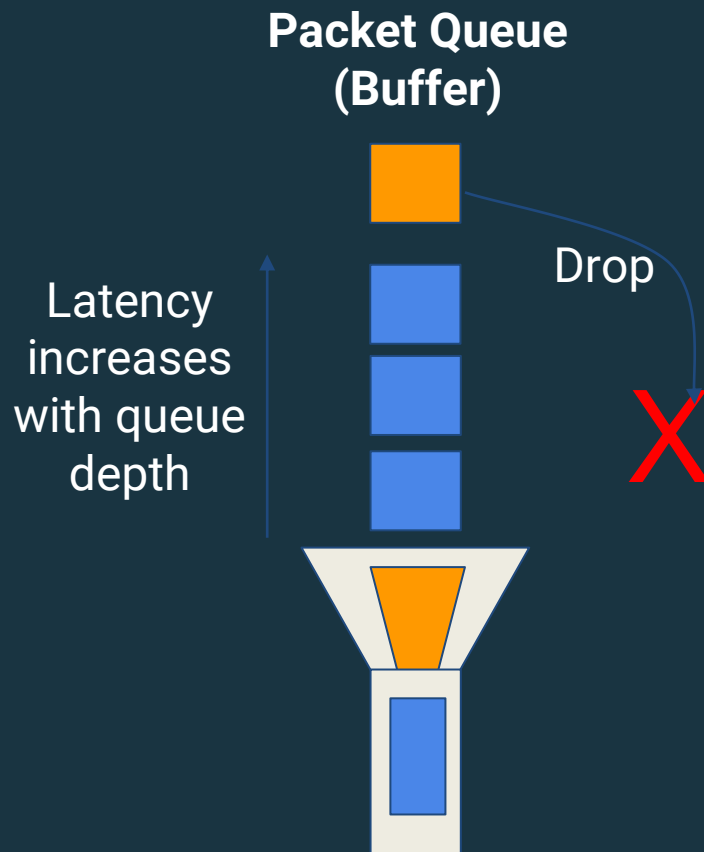


Traditional network monitoring is focused on up/down and status as reported by the network elements

This is important ... but not sufficient.

Are those elements actually delivering a good end user experience?

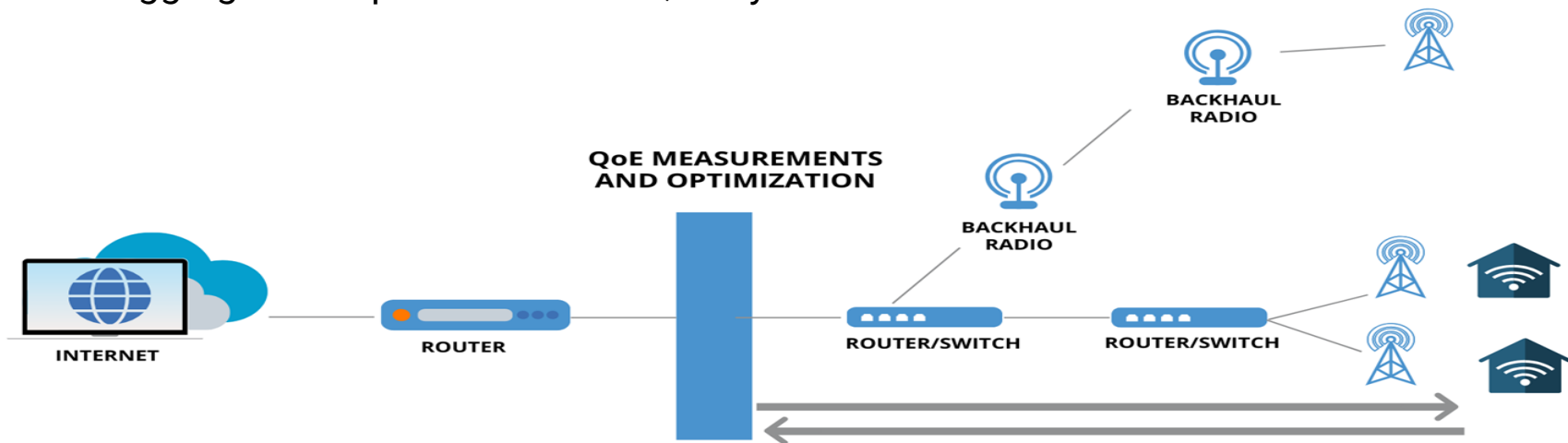
Finding Bottlenecks



- QoE issues are ultimately caused by bottlenecks
- The existing (TCP) traffic on your network has built in mechanisms to detect this
 - TCP Round Trip Time (latency)
 - TCP Retransmits (loss)
- **Note that ICMP/Ping latency is not the same thing.**

Measure - QoE from Subscriber Traffic

- Fine grained QoE metrics collected directly from the actual traffic for every IP address
 - Latency (>> samples), loss, throughput, ...
 - End-to-end (into home)
- Aggregated to provide view of QoE by subscriber and access element



- QoE metrics are augmented by other data sources such as billing system integrations and SNMP to network elements

Analyze - Access Point Capacity Planning

Oversubscribed /
Underperforming



Few Users/Low
Bandwidth

Fix to avoid:

- Support calls
- Churn
- Negative Reviews

Consider sector shaper to mitigate impact on experience

Edge of good experience

Stop Sell or improve / add capacity

Sell

Access Point Status

Pro-active Network Improvements

Quickly find Access Points that are

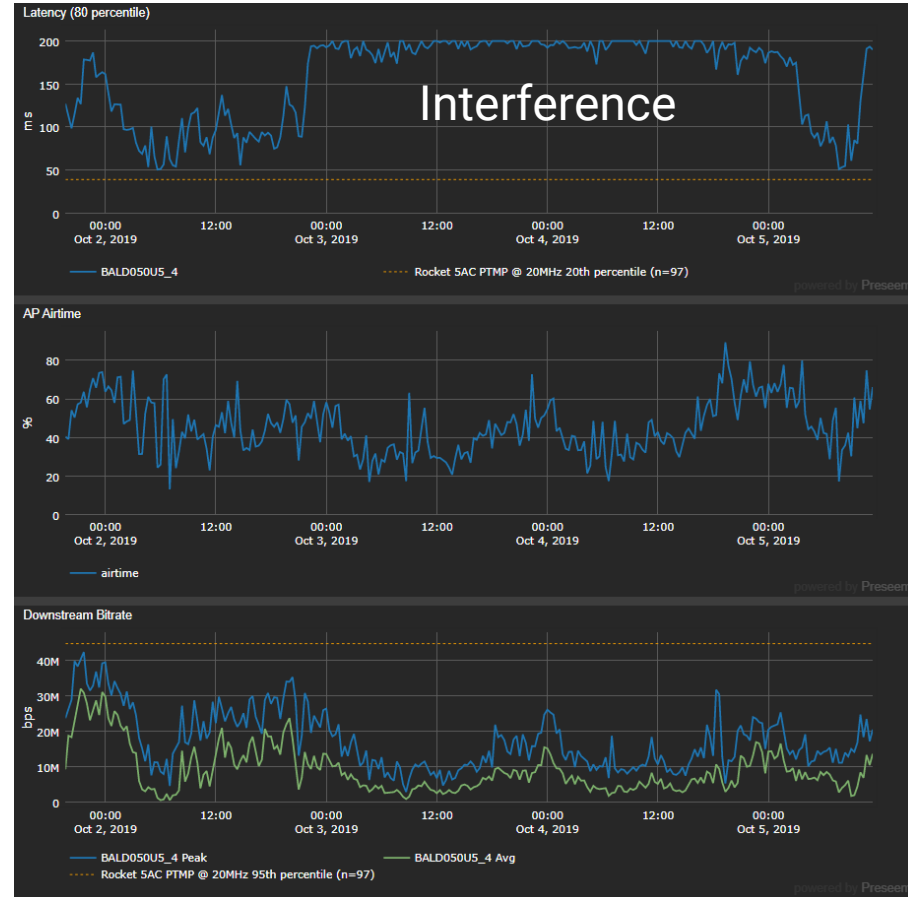
- Overloaded or
- Underperforming

As well as those ready for more subscribers

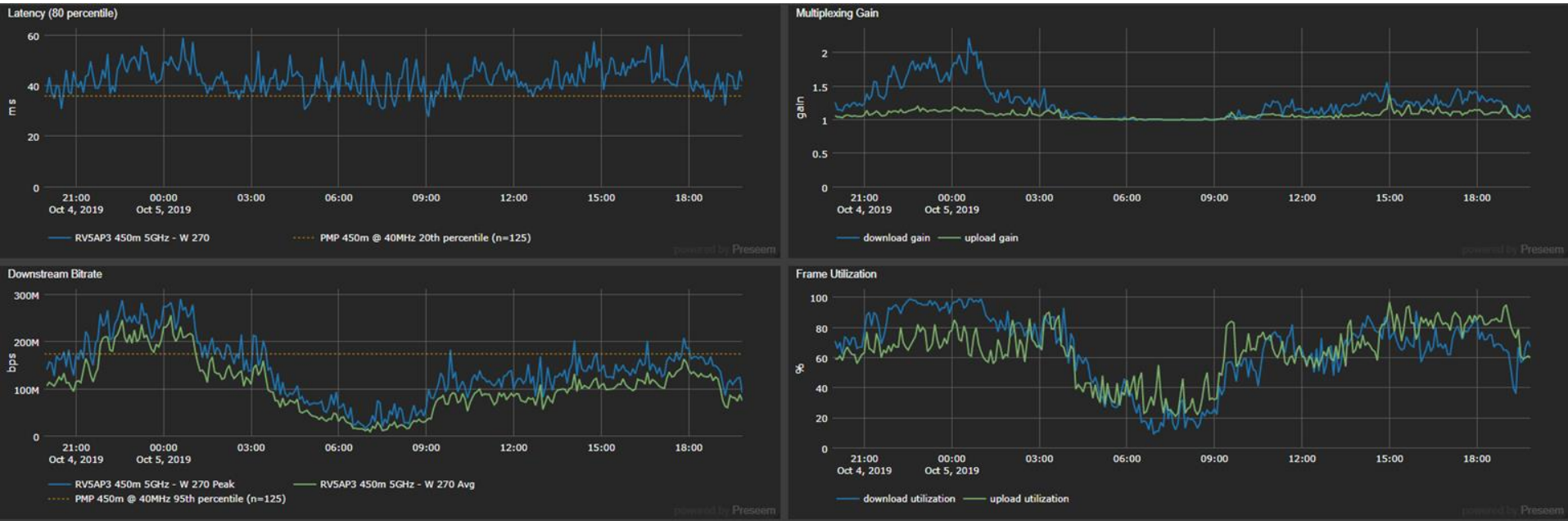
Wireless		Metrics						
Tower	Sector	📶 Latency (ms)	🕒 Busy Hours	📶 Oversubscription Ratio	📶 Downstream (mbps)	📶 Upstream (mbps)	📶 Active Subscribers	📶 Connected Stations
Woodard Tower	Woodard SE Cambium Sector	🟡 83	0.03	7.19	42.76	7.68	8	23
Hayes Tower	Hayes Tower S Horn	🔴 157	0.03	7.02	49.17	3.46	14	29
Parkdale	Parkdale Cambium Sector SW	🟡 88	0.02	6.88	36.01	3.09	9	20
Parkdale	Parkdale Cambium Sector NW	🟡 113	1.63	6.79	59.19	4.75	14	26
Marina-Eisenhower	Eisenhower Marina Sector	🟢 70	0	6.65	16.71	2.25	3	18
Slate Tower	Slate Tower West Sector	🟢 70	0	6.49	33.42	12.48	7	23
NTRA	NTRA-NW Sector	🟡 98	0	6.11	36.22	6.74	8	21
Howe Water Tower	Howe NE Sector	🟡 93	0	5.85	36.09	2.66	6	16
Woodard Tower	Woodard NE Cambium Sector	🟡 82	0.03	5.75	31.18	4.81	8	20
NTRA	NTRA West Sector	🟡 105	0	5.65	36.82	3.54	8	20
WW Hwy 160	WWHwy160 330 Horn	🟡 98	0.07	5.46	64.19	5.02	13	26
MicroPOP-Southmayd Meadows	Southmayd Tower Sector	🔴 134	2.65 🕒	5.2	61.41	3.56	12	18
Howe Water Tower	Howe SE Sector	🟡 76	0	5.12	30.89	2.7	8	16
NTRA	NTRA-SW Sector	🔴 148	0	5.08	41.3	3.07	10	17
Lankford Tower	Lankford Tower Omni	🟡 83	0.03	5.08	28.95	4.83	5	13
WW Hwy 160	WWHwy160 210 Horn	🟢 74	0	4.97	29.86	21.15	9	17
Howe Water Tower	Howe Water Tower NE Overload Horn	🟡 104	0	4.96	42.7	2.85	8	15
Gun Club Rd Tower	Gun Club Sector 2	🟡 81	0.58	4.75	39.61	3.42	6	13
MicroPOP-Tarpley Tower	Tarpley Tower SSE Sector	🟢 67	0.03	4.52	27.79	2.72	5	10
SWTBL (Barbara Lane)	SWTBL SE Sector	🟢 68	0	4.51	31.2	4.79	6	14

Access Point with Interference

- Ubiquiti Rocket 5AC PtMP
- Sharply increased latency together with reduced throughput immediately indicates an underperforming AP
- Airtime generally follows the throughput, but doesn't indicate issues during this time
- This turned out to be severe interference and channel was changed. AP was later replaced with a gen 2 Prism to better handle noise.



Hard Working Medusa



- Cambium 450m @ 40Mhz. 89 stations
- Frame utilization nearing 100% which normally indicates trouble for Cambium
- Latency is fine however. Throughput exceeds typical. QoE looks great!
- 450m has MU-MIMO ... Multiplexing Gain kicking in

Using QoE Data for Customer Support

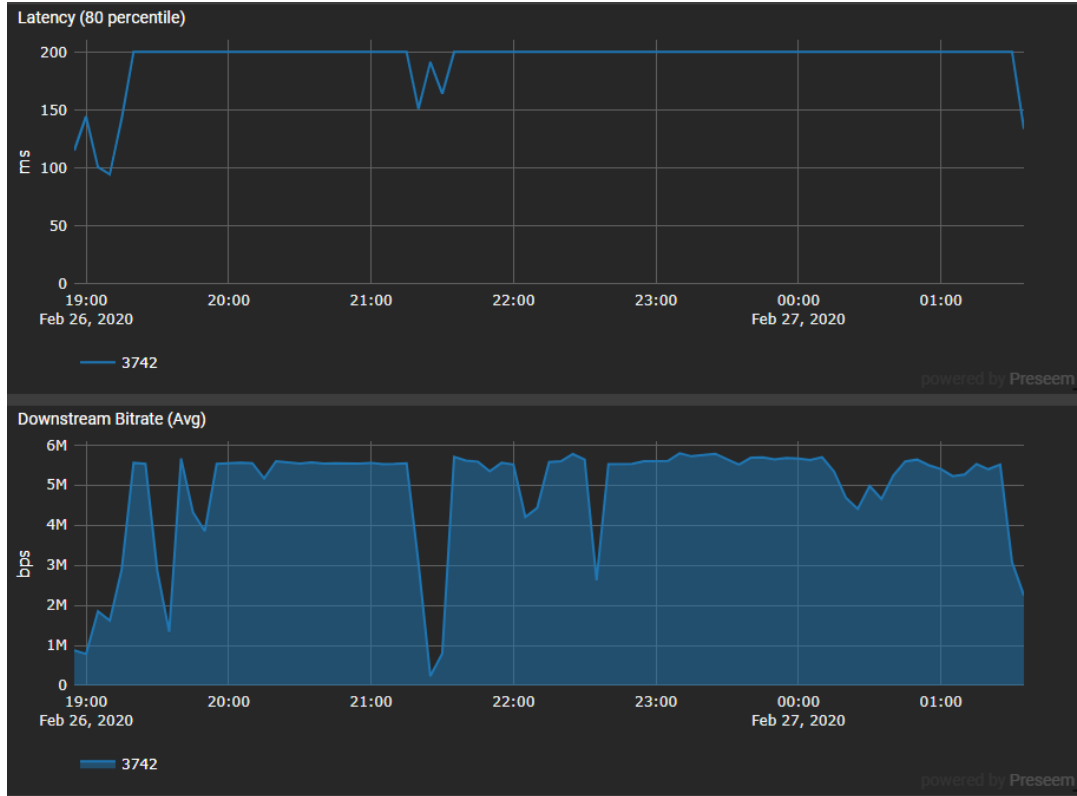
QoE data can quickly answer questions such as:

- Does this subscriber have a quality or bandwidth issue?
 - Requires a fix vs a plan upgrade
- If a quality issue, is the problem with the
 - Backhaul
 - Access Point or
 - Customer specific (bad connection or in home WiFi)



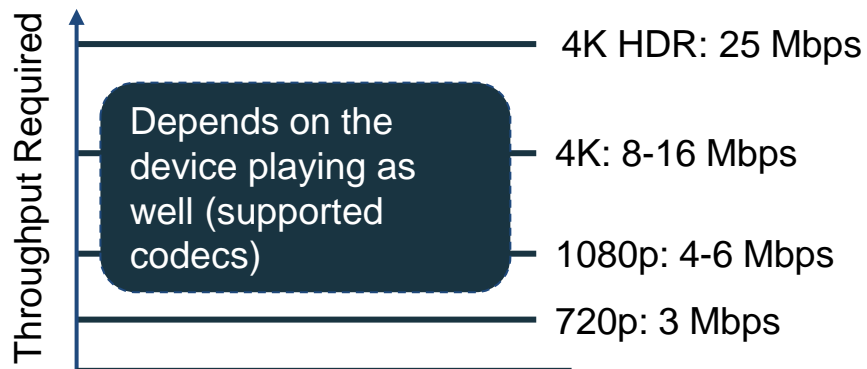
Plan Enforcement - The Problem

- Bandwidth shapers limit customers to the plan they have purchased (eg 5/1Mbps)
- Simple shapers use one large queue with all packets being treated equally
- When the queue fills up, all traffic is delayed making applications such as gaming, VoIP & browsing work poorly resulting in “my internet is slow” calls

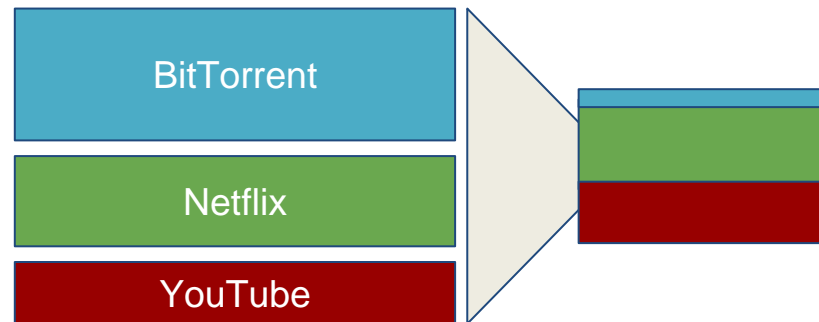


One Approach - Application-Aware Enforcement

Identify and limit bandwidth intensive applications

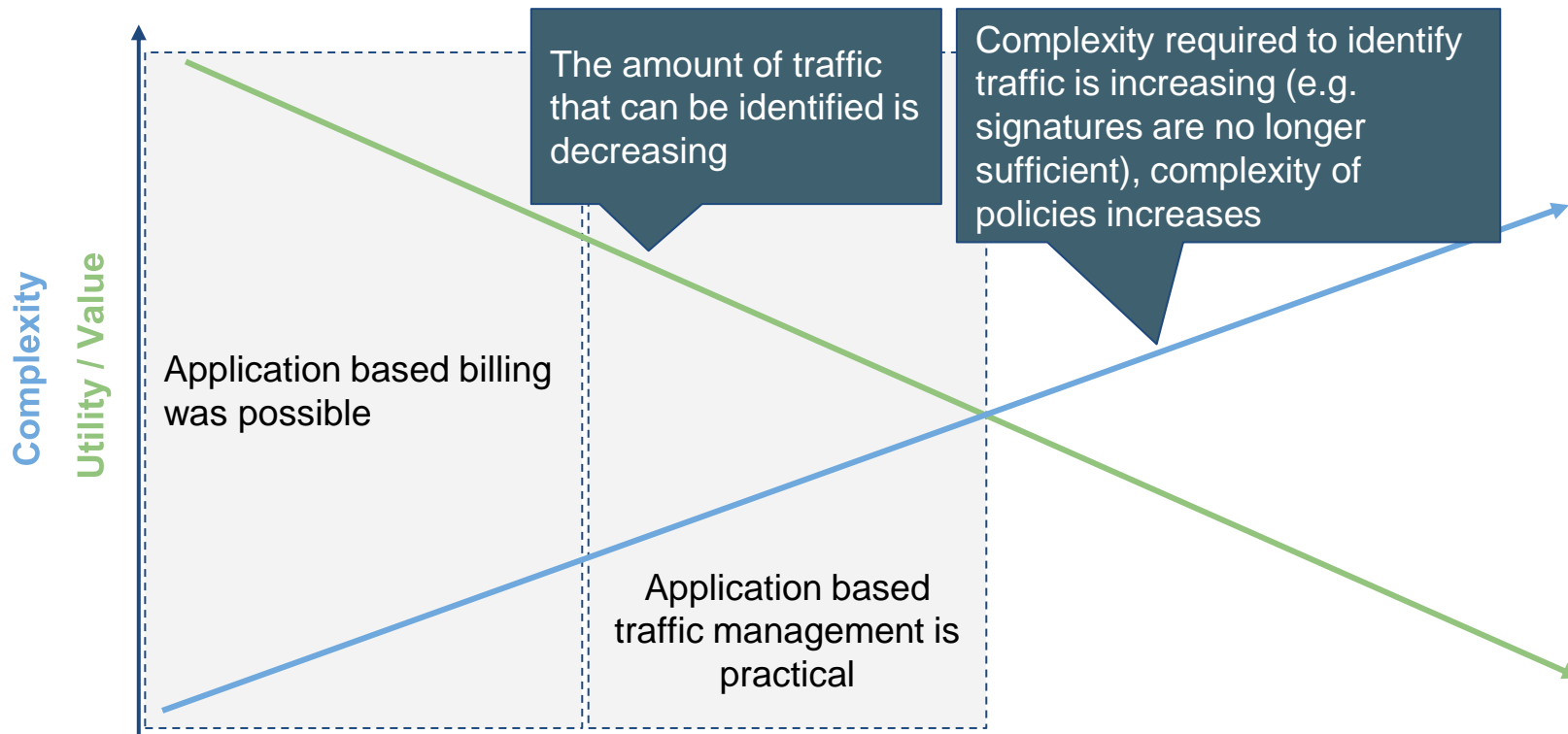


- What % of a subscriber's plan should be left free (Netflix shaped) to ensure other applications work well?
- When managing a link, what % of the link will give all customers at least HD?



- All three are ways to consume live/streaming video
- Choosing to de-prioritize BitTorrent is in effect, choosing for the subscriber

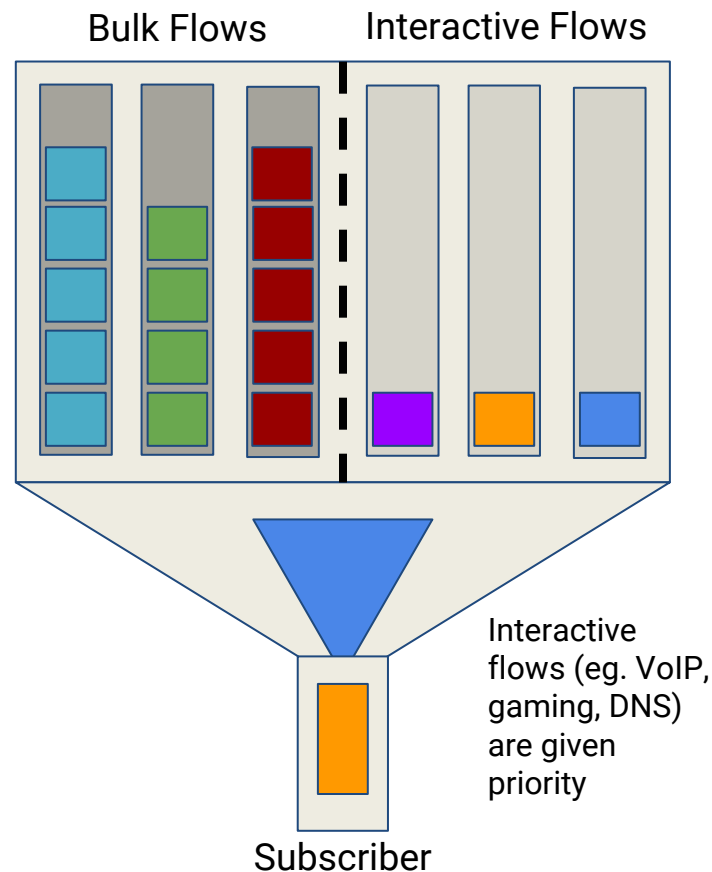
Application-Based Traffic Management



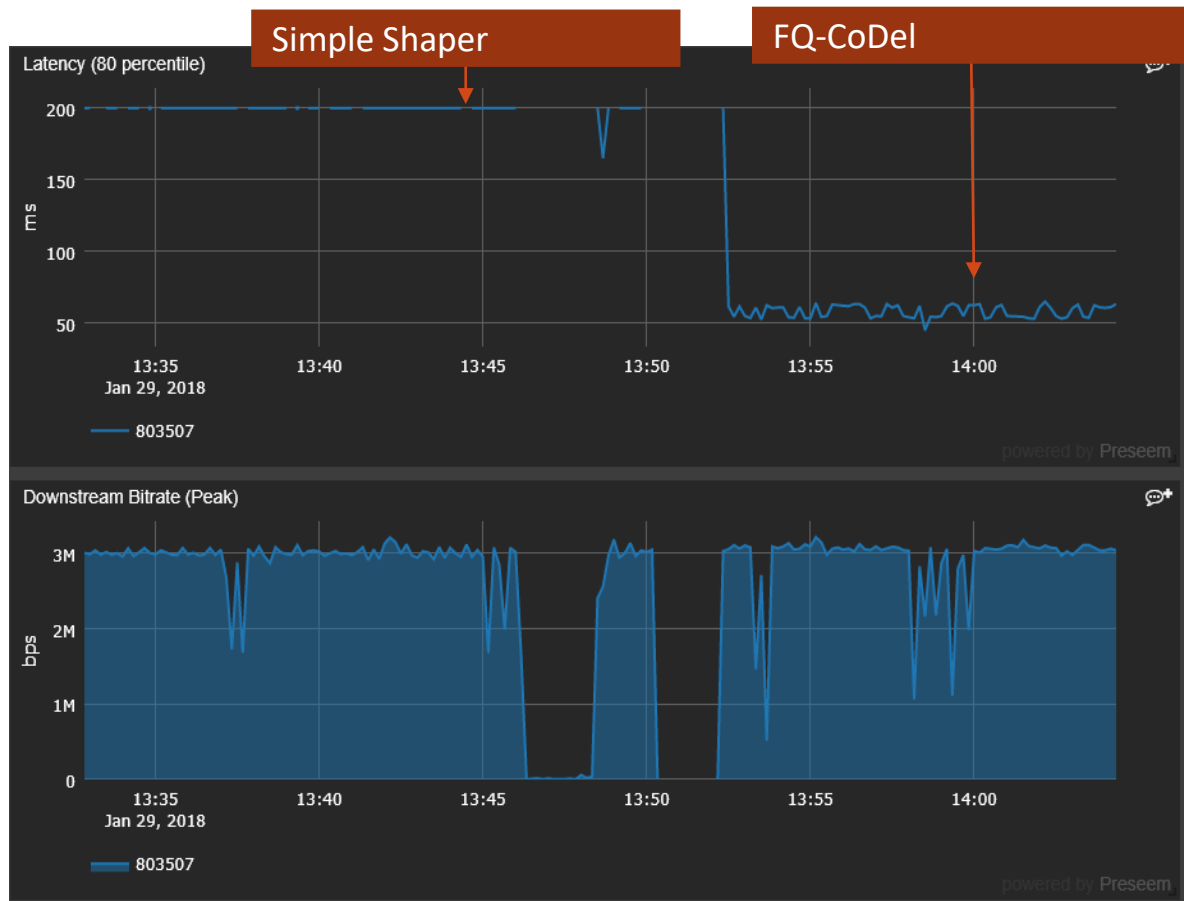
Standards Based Optimization

FQ-CoDel (IETF Standard)

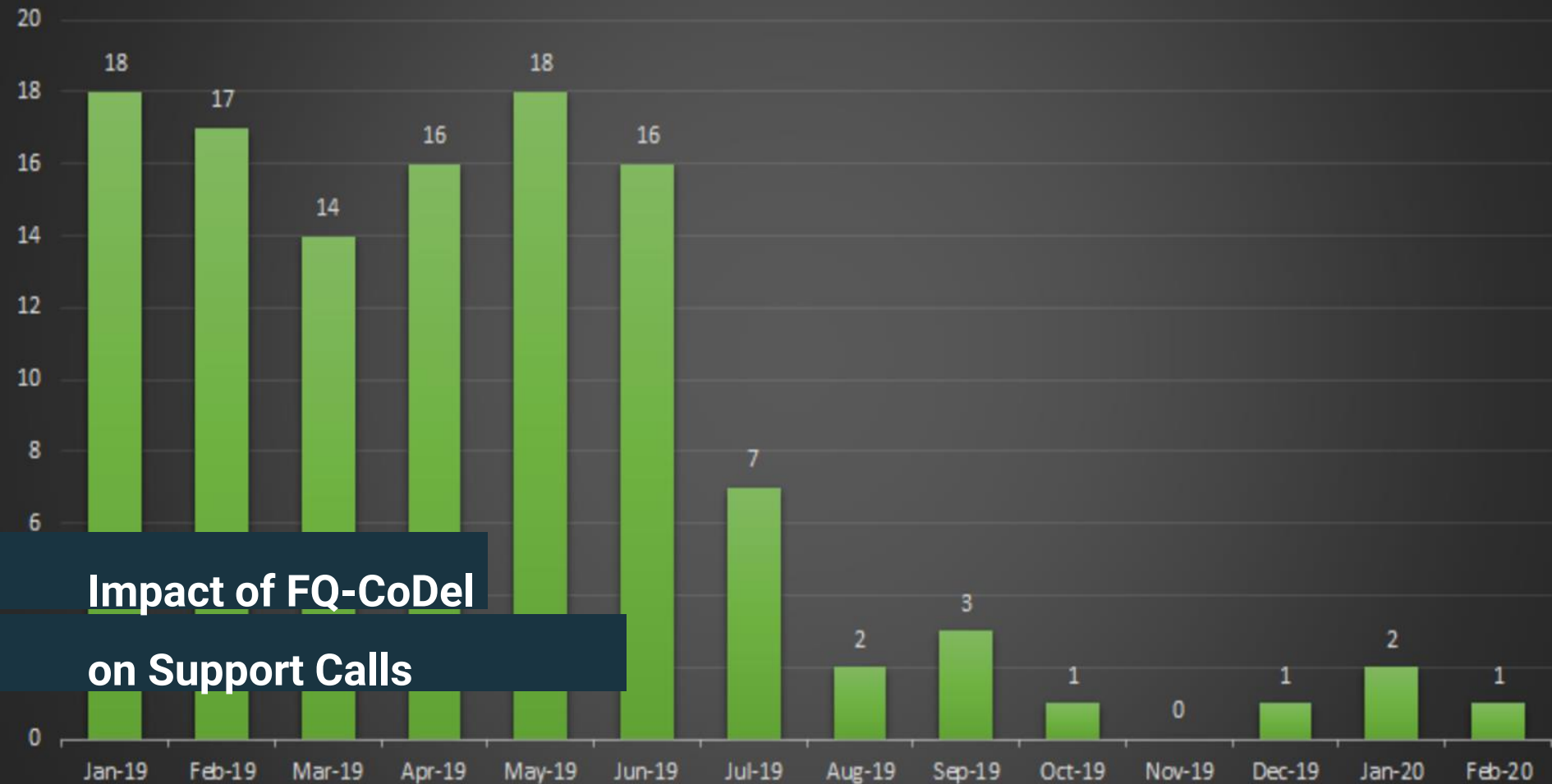
- Traffic is automatically classified into Bulk vs Interactive flows based on their behavior
- Low latency
 - Interactive flows get priority
 - Flow isolation limits interaction
 - Active Queue Management
- Can be applied at subscriber, sector & link level
- Fixes “my internet is slow” calls when connection is maxed out



Improve - Latency Under Load

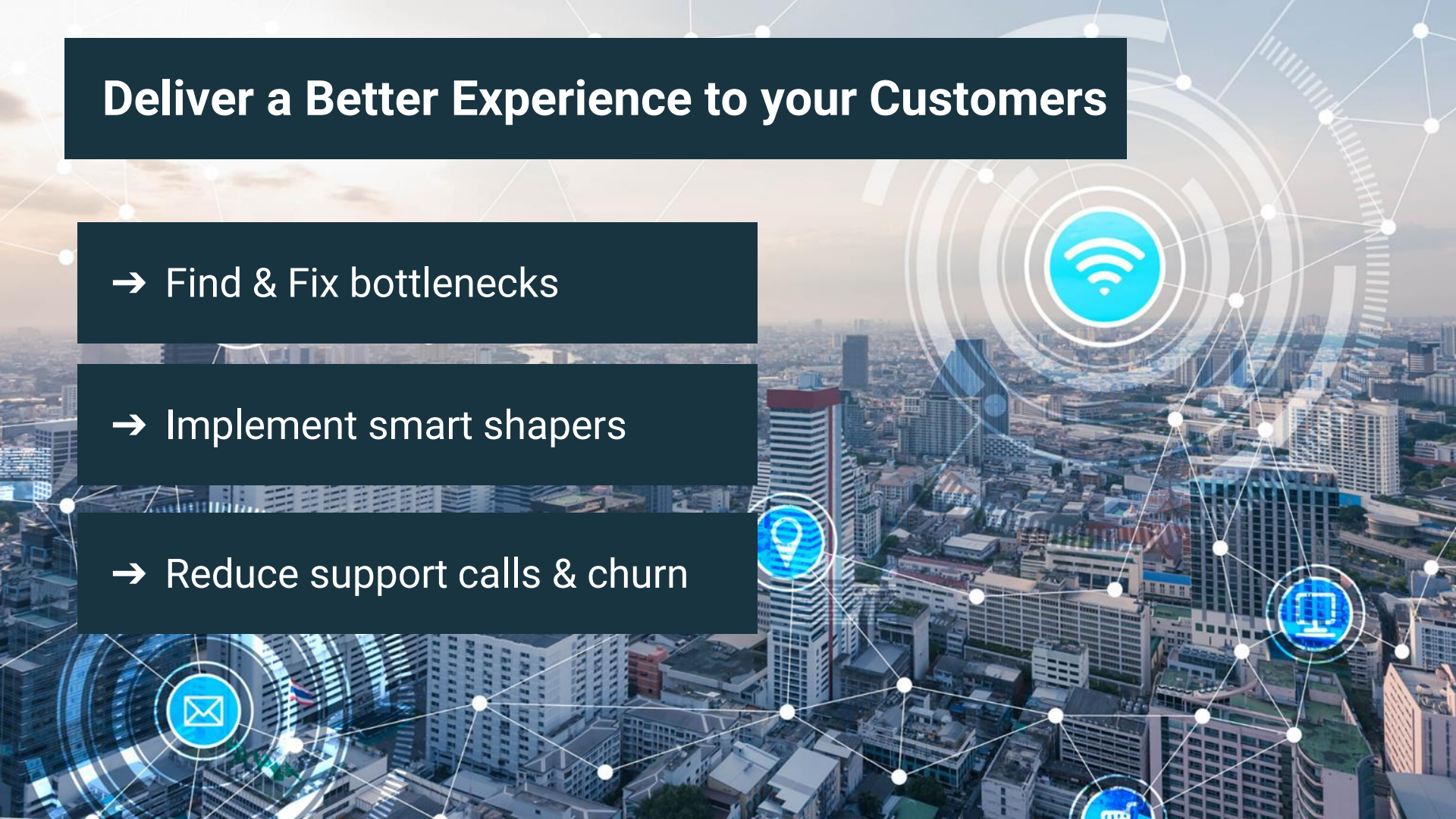


Resolved Tickets: Slow Speed > Flatlined



Deliver a Better Experience to your Customers

- Find & Fix bottlenecks
- Implement smart shapers
- Reduce support calls & churn



Thank You!

Does anyone have any questions?

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