Characterizing Human Mobility in Networked Virtual Environments

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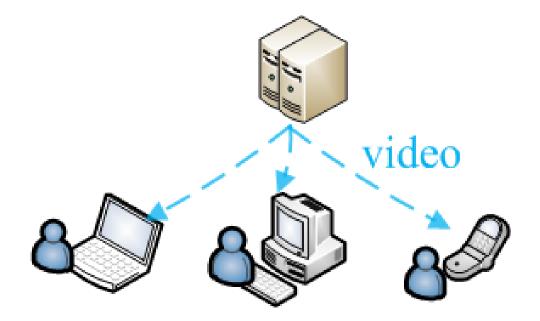
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1

- Understanding the avatar mobility patterns in Networked Virtual Environments (NVEs)
 - To tune existing designs of NVEs
 - 1. Pre-fetching of NVE media contents according to movement

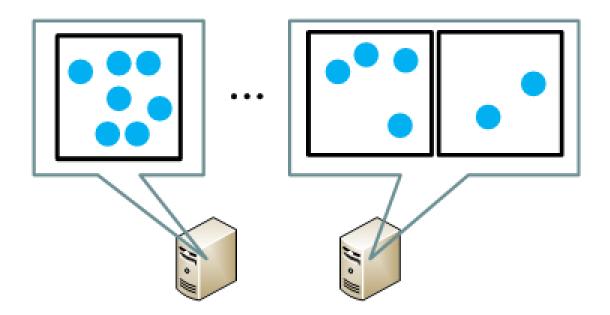


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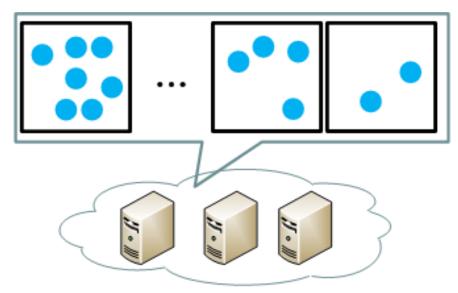
2

- Understanding the avatar mobility patterns in NVE
 - To tune existing designs of NVEs
 - 1. Pre-fetching of NVE media contents according to movement
 - 2. Load balancing of workloads



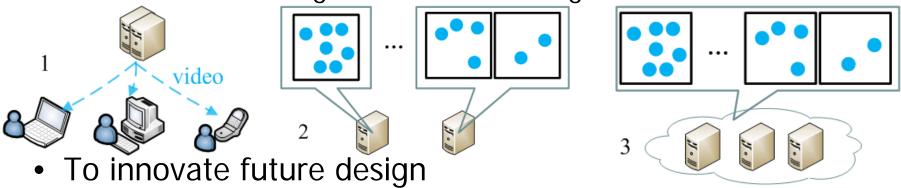


- Understanding the avatar mobility patterns in NVE
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 - 3. Resource leasing from cloud according to workloads





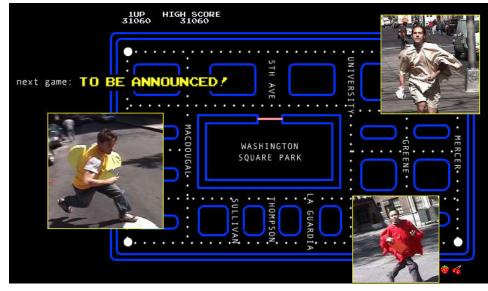
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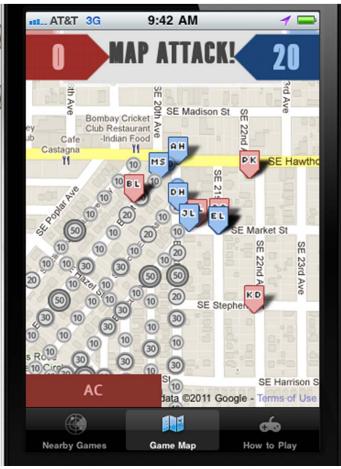
• **Question**: How similar are World of Warcraft and Second Life avatar mobility patterns?



• Increasing number of location based virtual environments



Pac Man Manhattan



Map Attack

• The real-world mobility affects the performance of NVEs

The picture of Pac man from <u>http://pacmanhattan.com/index.php</u> Original picture of map attack from <u>https://geologi.com/blog/2011/09/building-a-real-time-location-based-urban-geofencing-game-with-socket-io-redis-node-js-and-sinatra-synchrony/</u>



6

- Comparing the avatar mobility patterns with real-world human mobility patterns
 - Using the methods dealing with human mobility in real world to manage virtual world?
 - Using the mobility models developed in real-world?

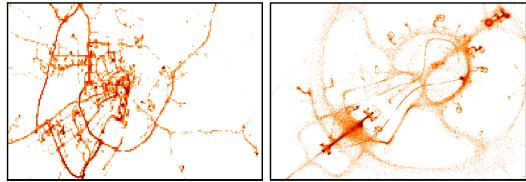


Figure 1: Mobility map for real (left) and virtual (right) cities.

 Question: How similar are the characteristics of mobility in virtual and real world?

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Agenda

• Datasets

- Characterization
- Implication and Limitation
- Conclusion



Data Collection from Virtual world

• Using bots to read anonymized avatars' positions from different cities of World of Warcraft (WoW).



- 3 capital cities: StormwindCity, Ironforge, Orgrimmar from a normal playing sever
- StormwindCity from a role playing server.

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Data acquired from real/virtual world

Dataset	World	Citizens	Space	Time	Granularity
WoW (ours)	Virt.	31,290	4 cites	2w	$1\mathrm{s}$
SL	Virt.	26,714	4 zones	days	10s
GPS	Real	1,366	3 cities	1w	6s
GPS-2	Real	52	2 campuses	days	30s

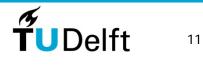
Table 1: Dataset overview.

- 31,290 World of Warcraft avatars.
- 26,714 Second-Life avatars. Liang et al. 2009 (NUS)
 - 4 zones: Isis, Pharm, Ross, Freebies
- 1,366 persons' GPS positions. Bohte and Maat 2009 (TUDelft)
- 52 persons' GPS positions. Rhee et al. 2008, (NCSU and KAIST)



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Long-tail distributed flight length

• Flight: a straight line trip without pause or significant directional change.

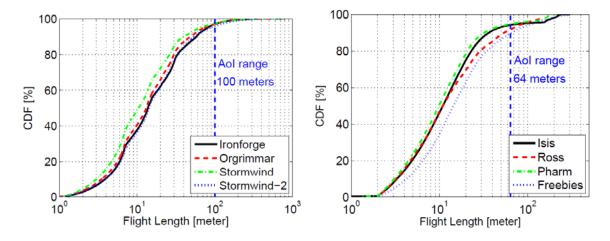
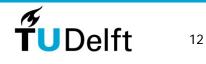


Figure 1: Flight length distribution of (left) the WoW dataset, and (right) the SL dataset (horizontal logscale).

 Most of the flights are shorter than the Area-of-Interest (AoI) range

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The distribution fitting of flight lengths: WoW vs GPS

• We fit the flight lengths against different distributions

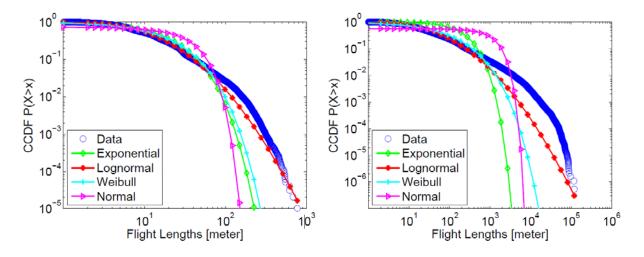


Figure 2: Distribution fitting of (left) WoW dataset, and (right) the GPS dataset (all axes logscale).

• The flight lengths distributions for the two GPS datasets are longer than the two virtual world datasets

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Long-tail distributed pause duration

• Pause duration: the time duration an individual does not move

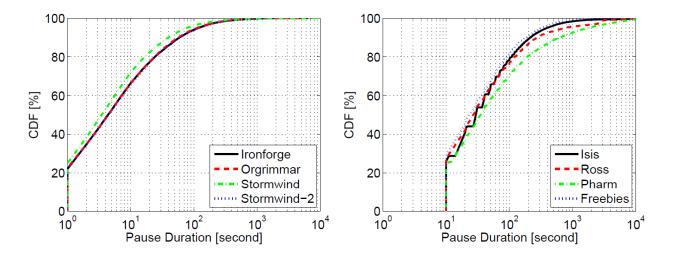
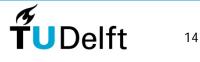


Figure 3: Pause duration distribution of (left) the WoW dataset, and (right) the SL dataset (horizontal logscale).

- 80% of the pause durations of WoW is shorter than 30 seconds
- 80% of the pause durations of SL is shorter than 100 seconds

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The distribution fitting of pause durations: WoW vs GPS

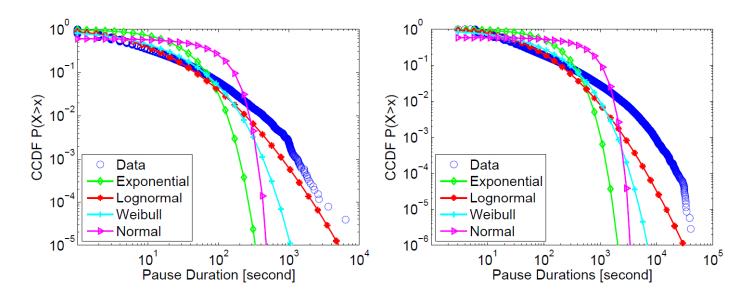


Figure 4: Distribution fitting of (left) WoW dataset, and (right) the GPS dataset. (all axes logscale.)

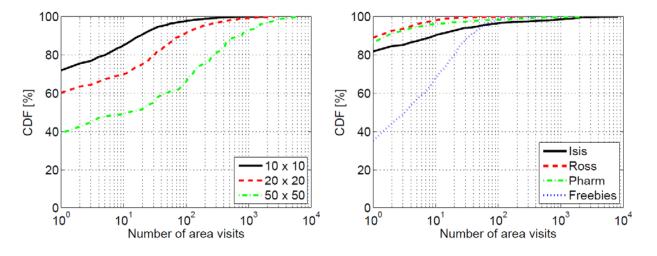
• The pause duration of the GPS dataset are longer than the virtual world data

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Area popularity

A person visited an area only if the person pauses at that ulletarea



Number of area visits of (left) the Figure 5: WoW dataset, and (right) the SL dataset (horizontal logscale).

The area popularity of virtual world is skewed \bullet

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Limited number of visited areas

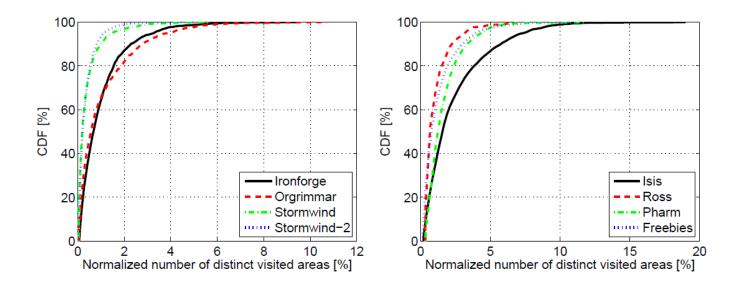


Figure 7: Percentage of distinct visited areas of (left) the WoW dataset, and (right) the SL dataset.

- Avatars/persons only visit a small set of the studied maps
- invisible movement boundary is present in both real and ulletvirtual worlds.



Personal preference in area visitation

• The Gini coefficient is used to quantify the inequality of personal preference

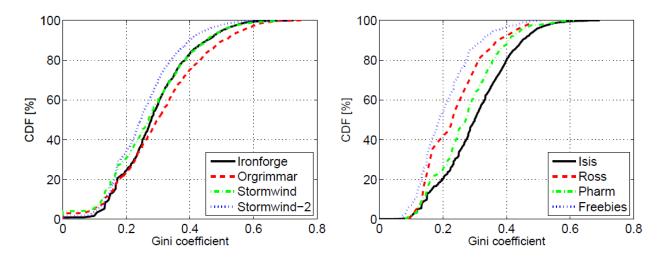


Figure 8: Gini coefficient of personal preference weight (left) the WoW dataset, and (right) the SL dataset.

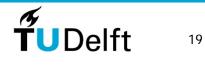
• The probability of a user to visit a given area is skewed

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Implication

- Skewed area popularity
 - Caching of video/textures
 - Zone partitioning and load-balancing
- Peer-to-Peer NVE
 - Pick super nodes based on the personal preference or pause duration
 - Preference in area visitations: sharing rendered images among avatars



Limitations

- Bots
- City scenarios vs fighting scenarios
- Client side dataset collection
 - Coverage: temporal and spatial
 - Small scale



Conclusion

- Long-tail distribution of flight lengths and pause durations
- Skewed popularity of areas
- Avatars only travel small parts of the virtual cities
- Different personal preferences for areas
- For GPS, the flight length is longer; and the personal preference to some areas is higher



- Thanks for listening.
- Any questions, comments, suggestions?

- Siqi Shen <u>S.Shen@tudelft.nl</u>
- http://www.pds.ewi.tudelft.nl/~siqi/
- Data available at Game Trace Archive <u>http://www.pds.ewi.tudelft.nl/~siqi/mobility/main.htm</u> <u>http://gta.st.ewi.tudelft.nl/</u>

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