

Design Principles for Robust Opportunistic Communication

S. Keshav

Tetherless Computing Lab

David R. Cheriton School of Computer Science

University of Waterloo

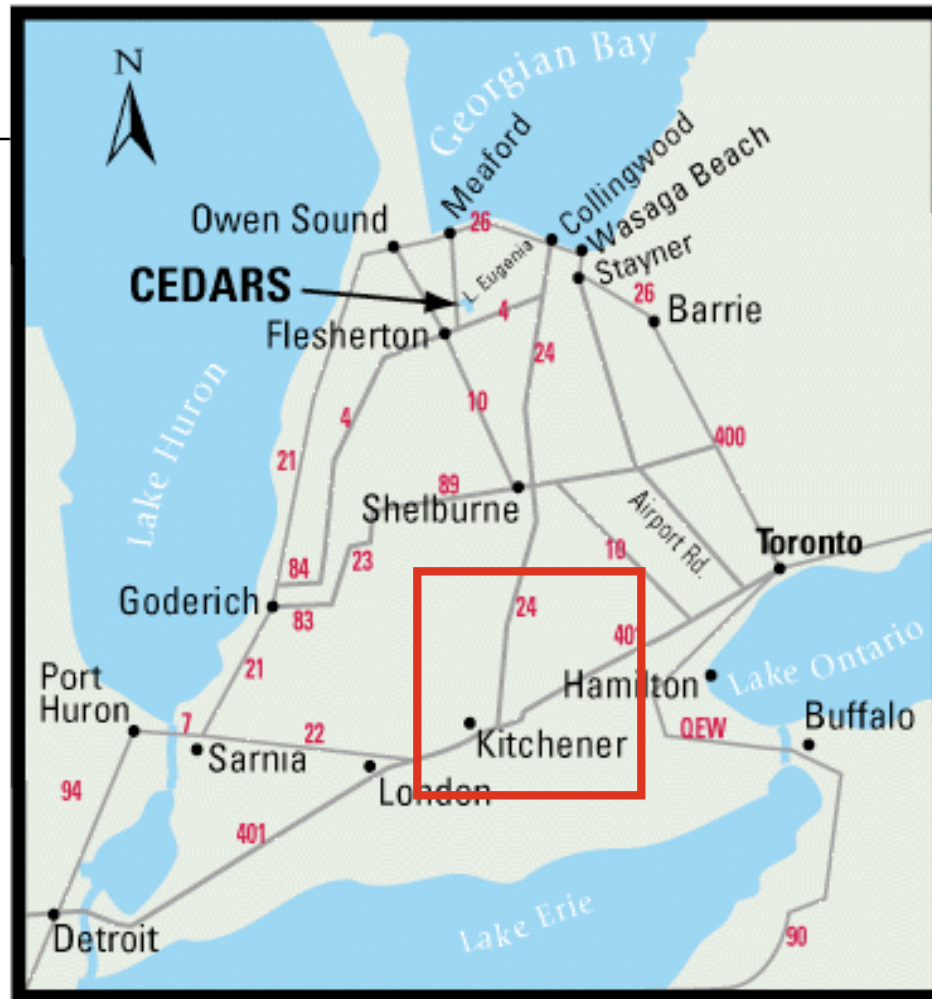
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Waterloo?

Where is that?











Home of:

Seagram

RIM/Blackberry

Maple

OpenText

ManuLife; SunLife

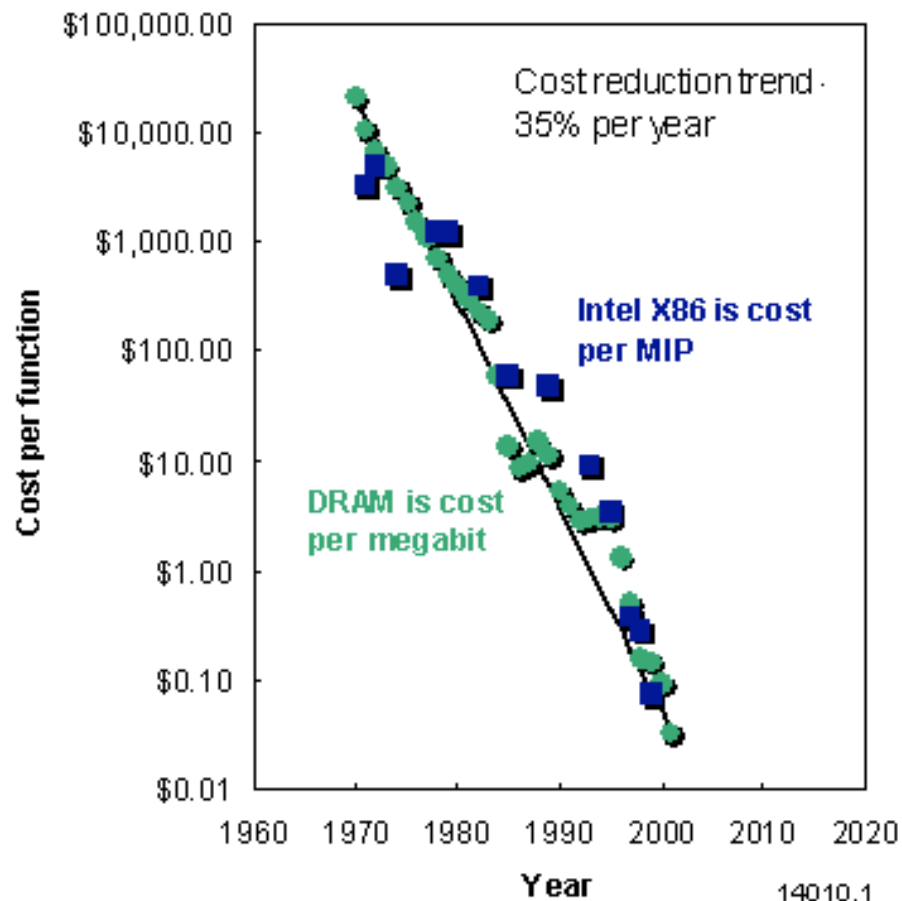




Outline

- The context for opportunistic communication
- Some opportunistic applications
- Requirements
- Architecture
- Techniques to achieve robustness
- Conclusions

1. Computing costs are plummeting



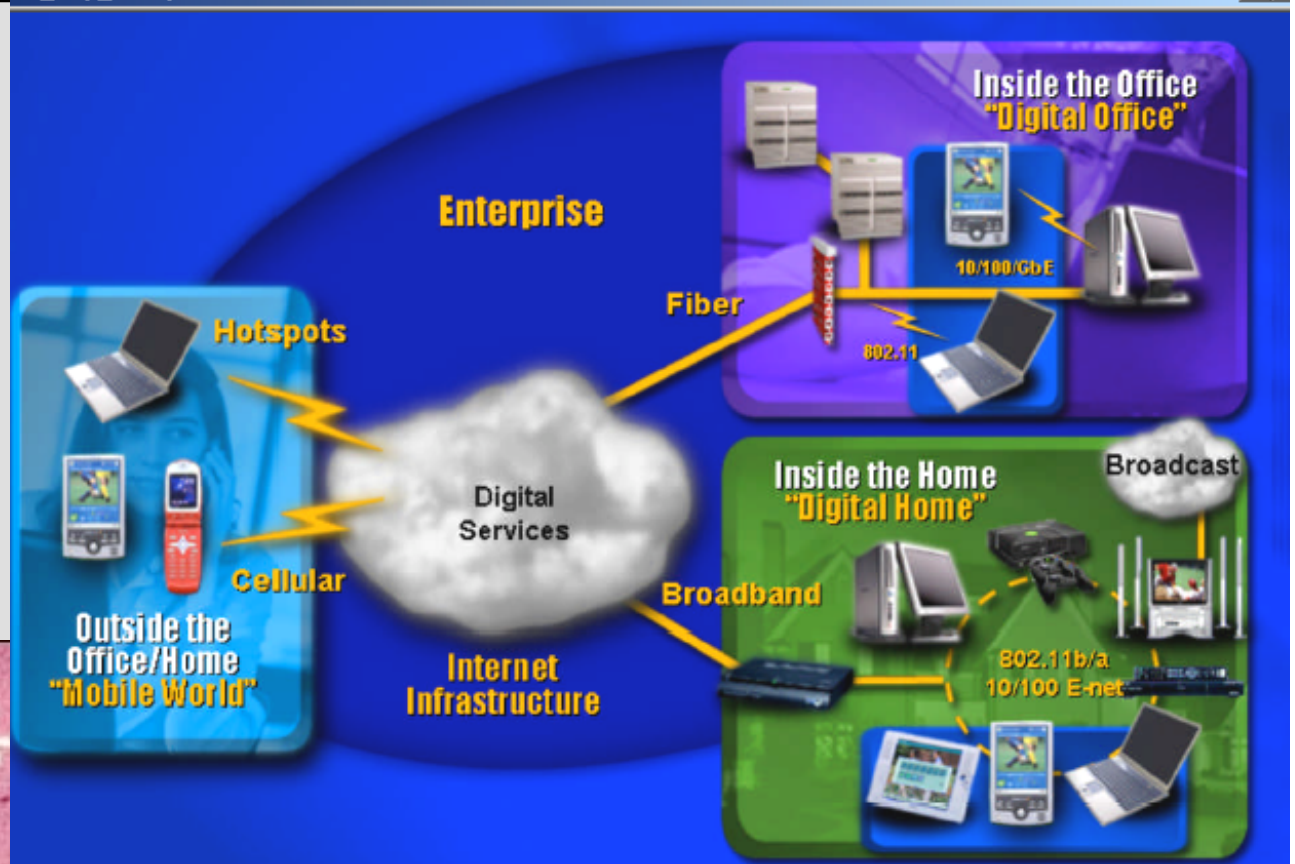
Processor costs have come down by six orders of magnitude in three decades

CMOS allows on-chip logic, memory, imaging and RF components

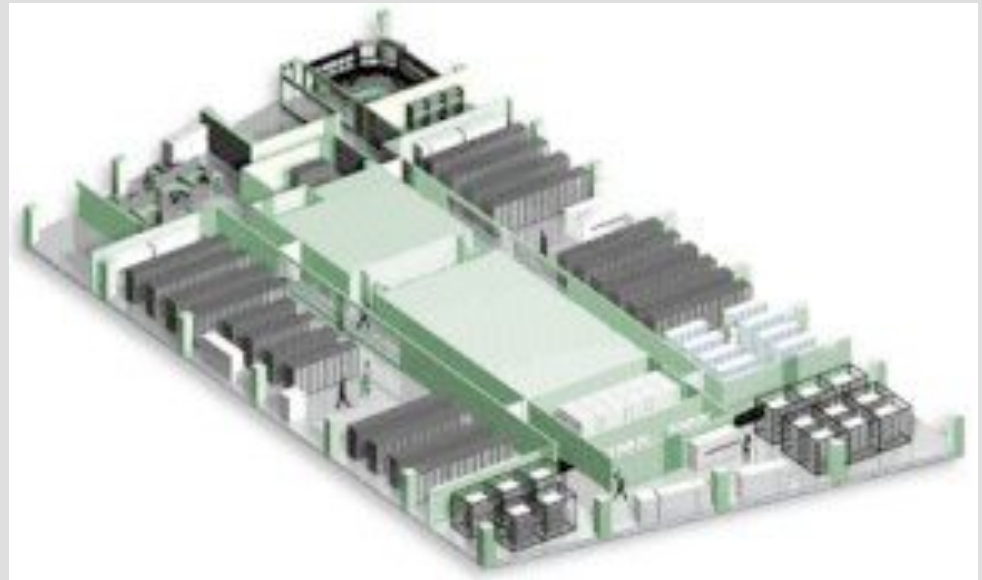
Devices will merge computing, audio, and video

- Processor
- RAM
- Flash memory
- Cell phone modem
- Still camera
- Video camera
- MP3 player

2. Wireless networks are proliferating

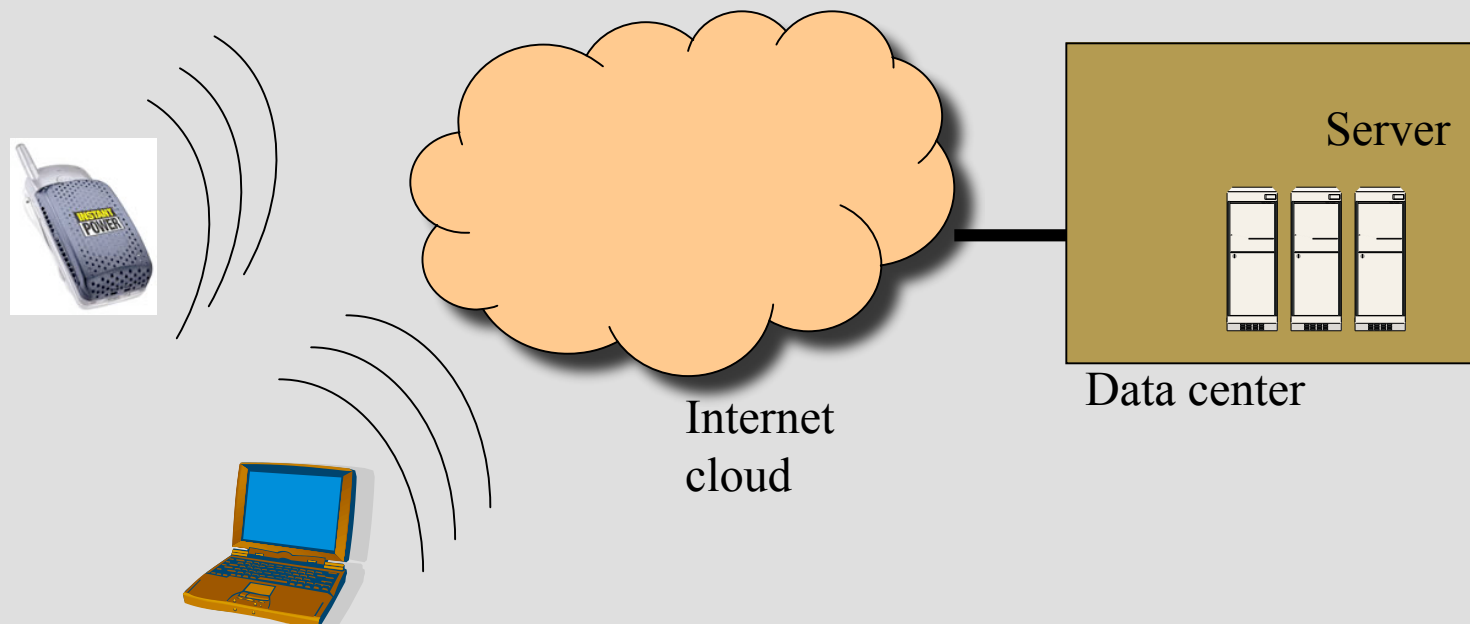


3. Data Centers aggregate resources



Where will this lead?

- Ubiquitous mobile devices will communicate with resource-rich data centers over wireless and wireline networks





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Assume

- ... that any mobile node can opportunistically communicate with any other node, fixed or mobile



Application 1: Wireless P2P video

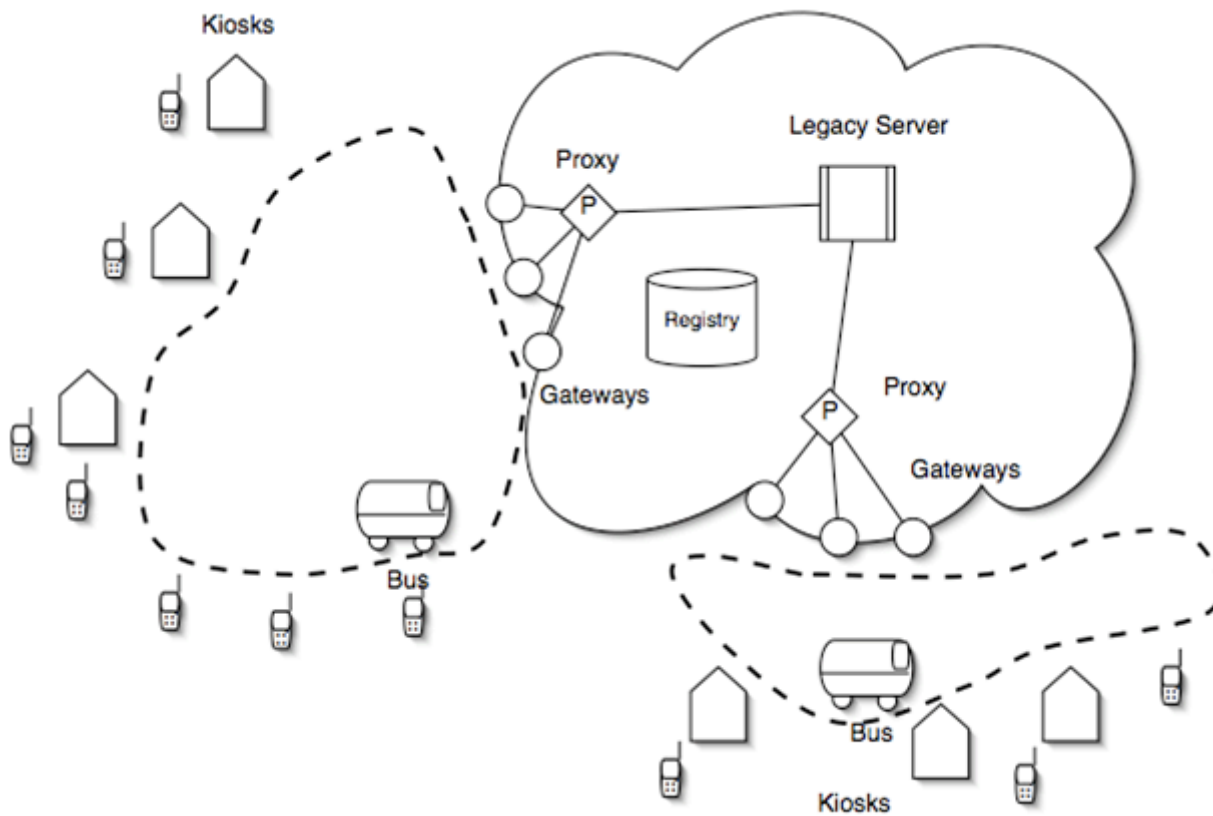
- Shoot
- Create metadata ('tag')
- Segment
- Flood 'want' and 'have' metadata
- Route data
- Re-assemble
- Enjoy!



Application 2: Drive through Internet

- Roadside WiFi APs can upload and download data
 - up to 50 MB at 110 kmph
- Upload pictures and videos
 - potholes
 - construction sites
- Download pictures and videos
 - real estate

Application 3: KioskNet





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Requirements

Assume applications are tolerant to both delay and delay variance

- Should not require human intervention
- Should recover from disconnections
- Should support bulk data transfer
- Should be low cost
- Should be legacy compatible
 - minimal change to clients and servers
 - no change to TCP or IP



Additional requirements

- ❑ Should minimize device power usage
- ❑ Should maximize use of communication opportunity
- ❑ Should support both single and multi-hop communication
- ❑ Should provide over-the-air security



What makes this hard?

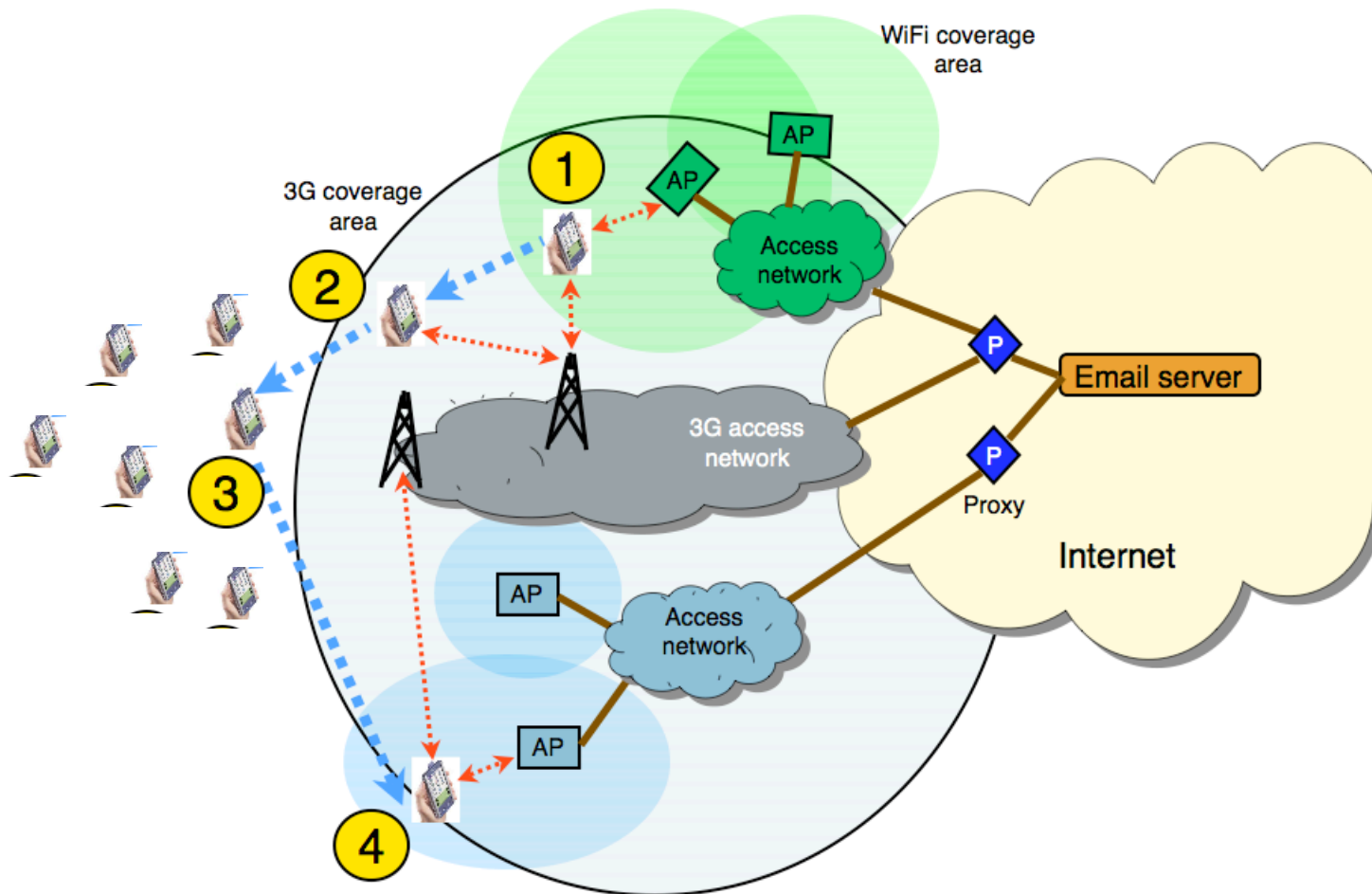
- Disconnection is first class
 - what does routing mean on a temporal graph?
- Affects every layer of the protocol stack



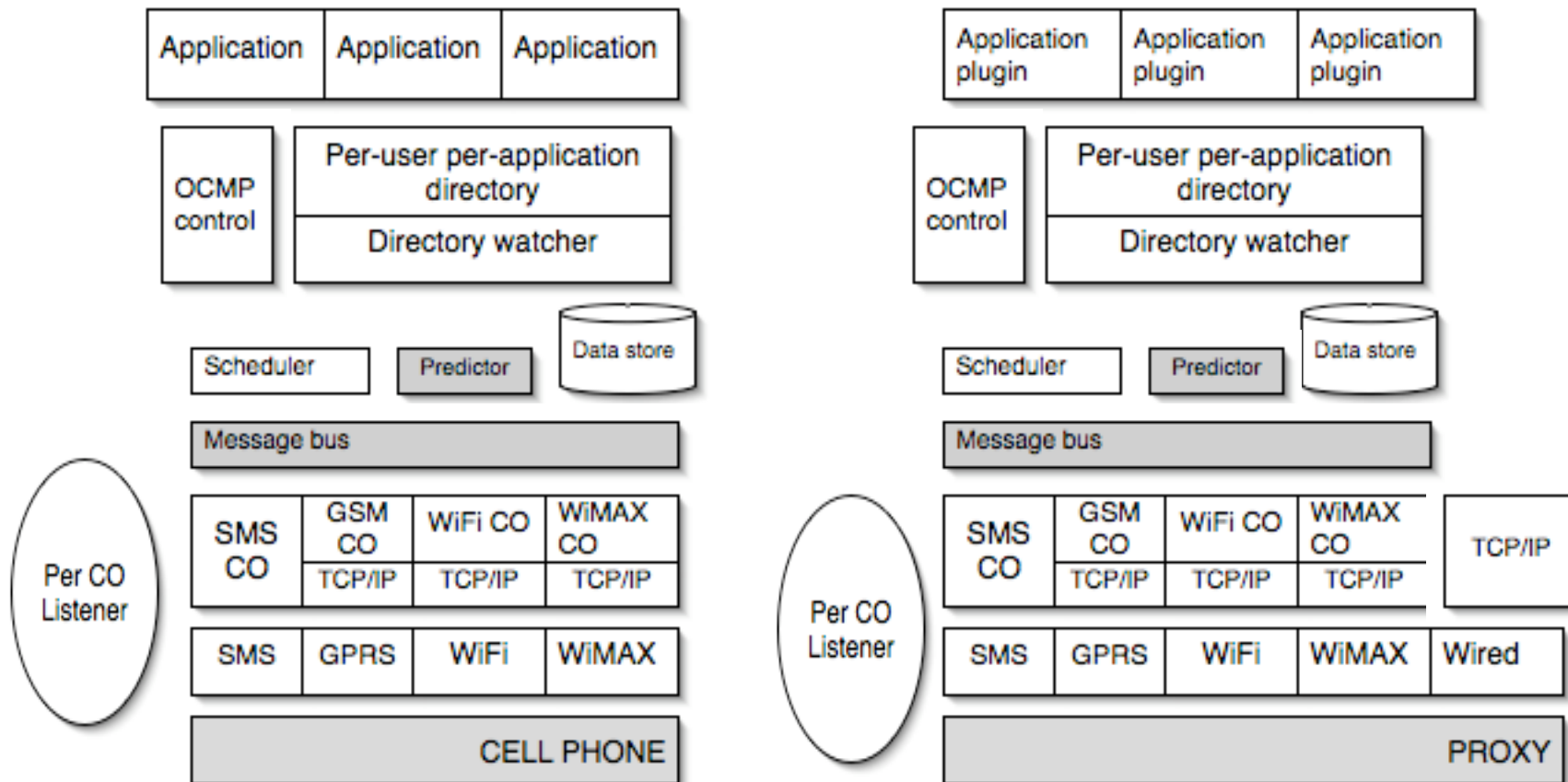
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Overview



Architecture





Outline

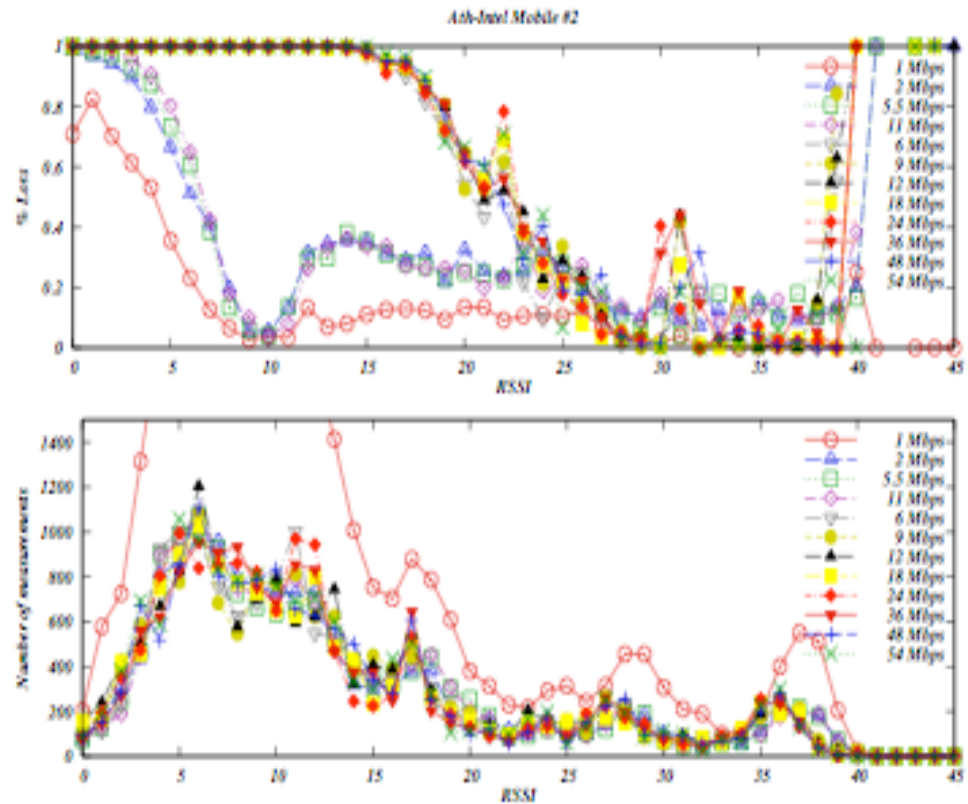
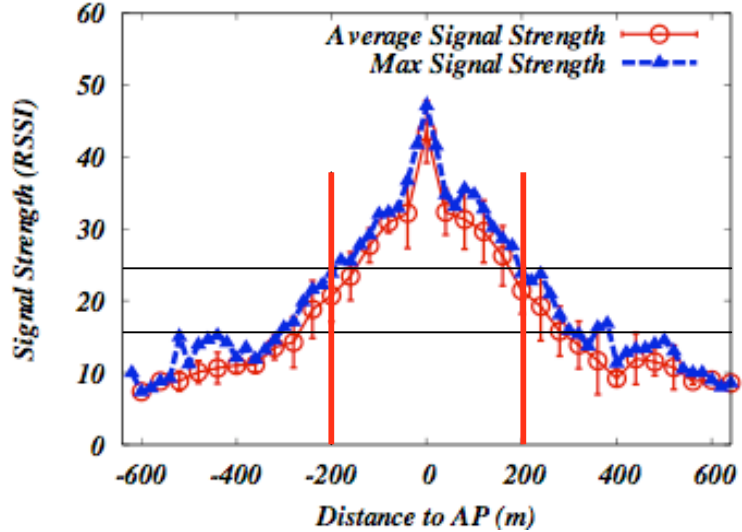
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Gaining robustness

- MAC
 - Avoid the fringe
 - Avoid performance coupling
- Network
 - Flooding-based routing
 - Priority for less-replicated data items
 - Death certificates
- Transport
 - Hop-by-hop TCP
- Application
 - Directories
- Overall
 - Use databases for volatile state
 - Route detection and dissemination
 - Choose simpler solutions

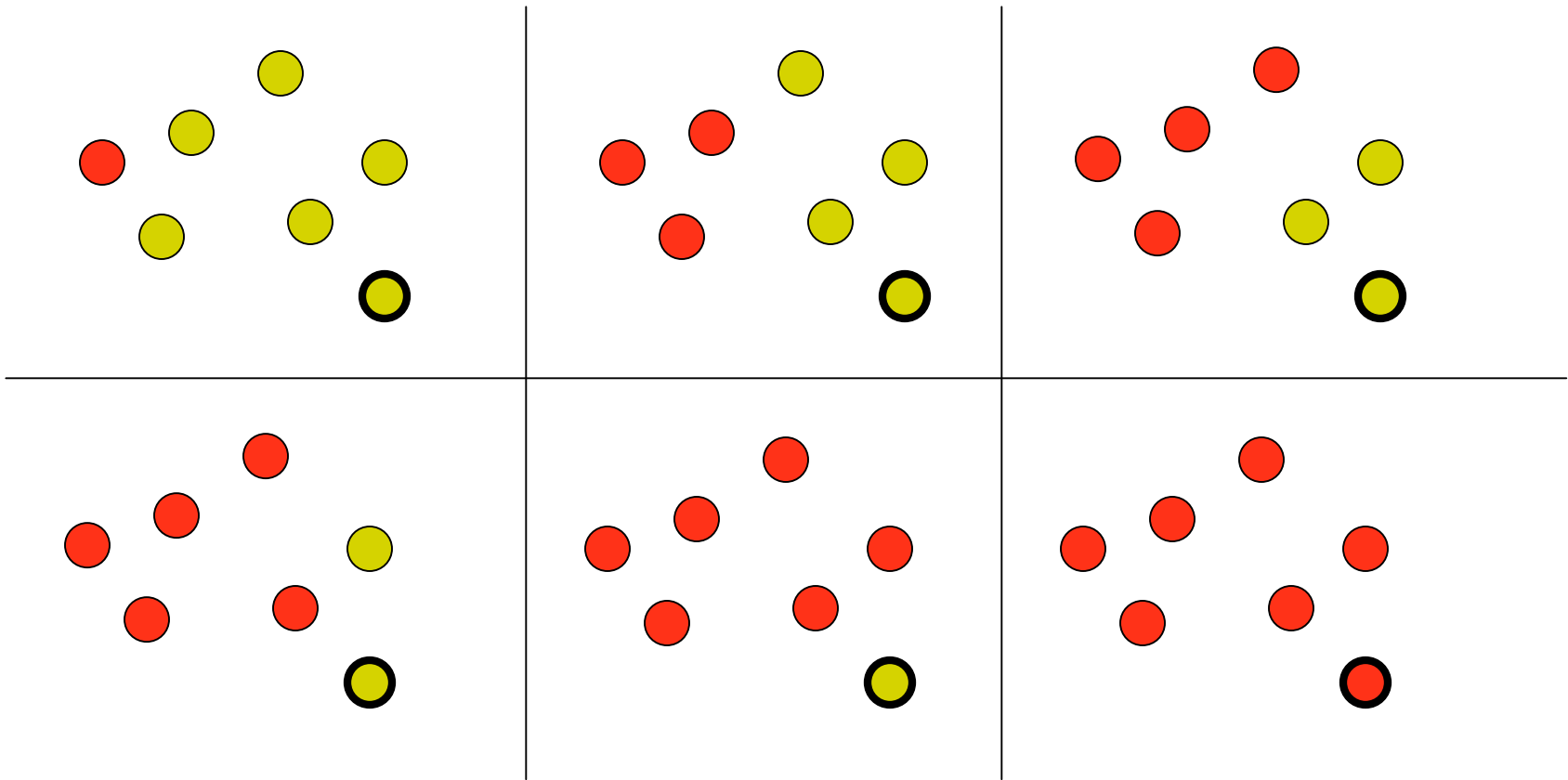
Avoid the fringe



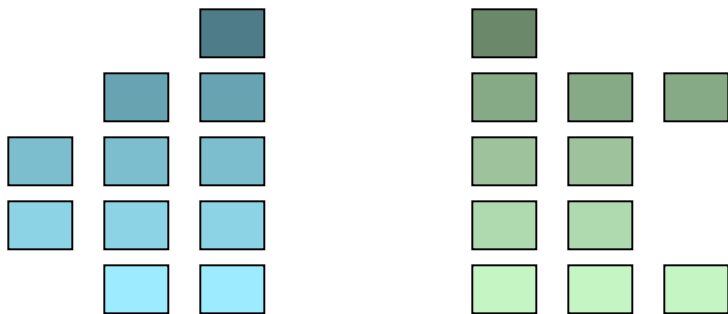
Avoid performance coupling



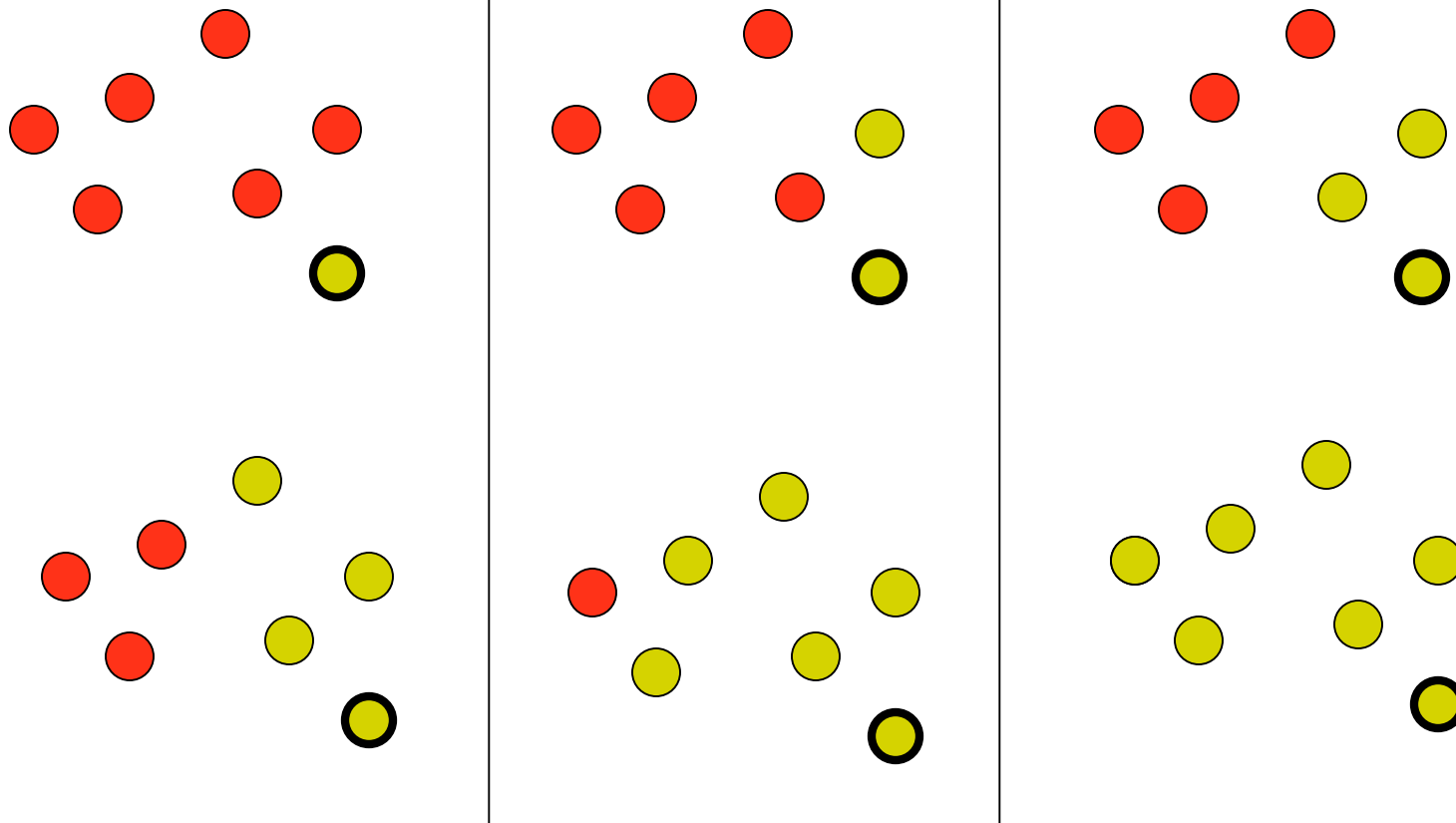
Flooding-based routing



Priority for less-replicated data items



Death certificates

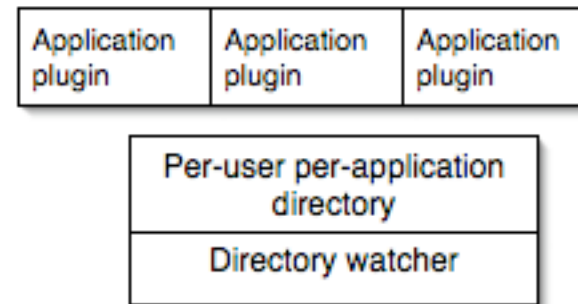
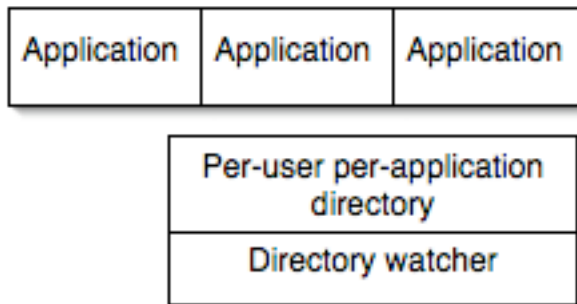




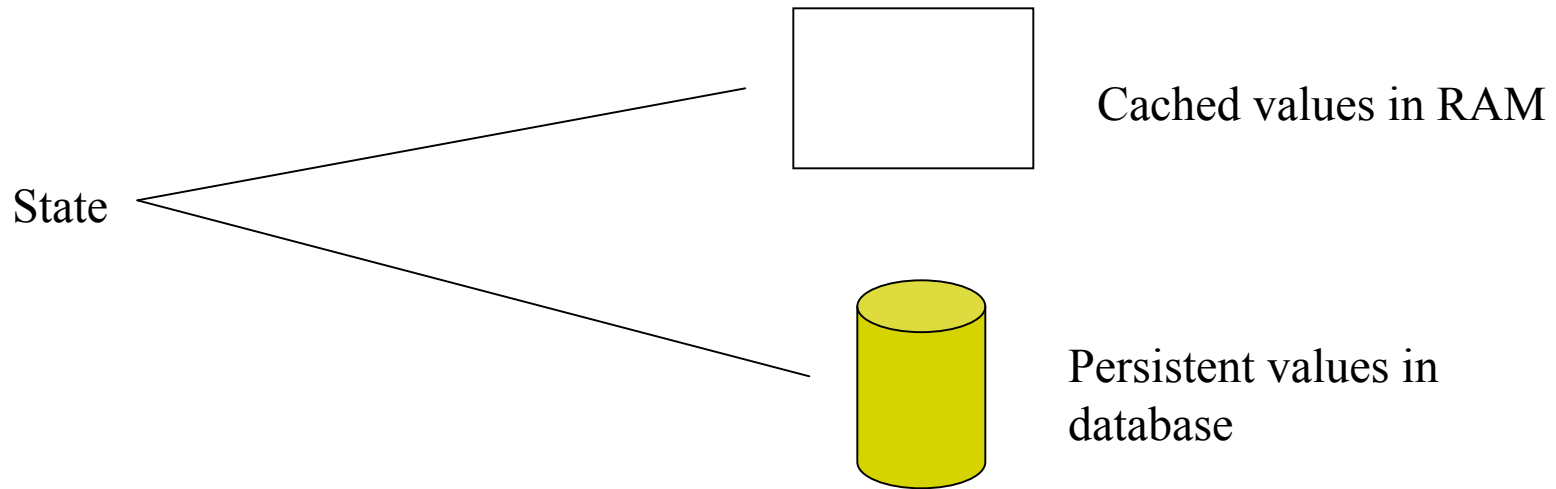
Hop by hop TCP

- TCP hop by hop instead of end-to-end
- Allows recovery from wireless errors
 - One socket's worth of buffers may need retransmission

Directory-based API



Databases for volatile state



On reboot, restore cache from db



Route detection and dissemination

For scheduled services

- Each device keeps track of sequence of other devices visited and visited times
- Schedules are automatically computed
 - Deviations can be detected and debugged



Use simpler solutions

- Initial version used complex systems: DHT, HIBC, flat names
- Tried and tested solutions worked better!
 - DNS
 - PKI
 - Hierarchical names



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Summary

- Opportunistic communication allows new *classes* of applications
- But affects every layer of the protocol stack
- We have developed general design principles for robust opportunistic communication
 - at different layers
 - overall



Thank you!

- **Grad students** : S. Liang, A. Seth, N. Ahmed, M. Ghaderi, S. Guo, M.H. Falaki, S. Ur Rahman, E. A. Oliver, U. Ismail
- **Graduate interns**: R. Luk, Z. Koradia
- **Staff Programmer**: D. Kroeker, M. Derakhshani
- **Undergrads** : M.Zaharia, P. Darragh, N. Arora, Y. Yin, G. Salmon, G. Wang, M. Liang, M. Thomas, A. Agarwal, Y. Xu, Y. Hu, S. Dube, R. Sethi, C. Ho, C. Tan, A. Leong
- **Affiliated Faculty**: T. Brecht (UW), U. Hengartner (UW), S. Prasad (IIT Delhi), H. Saran (IIT Delhi)
- **Staff support**: G. Chopiak