

Announcement/Subscription/Publication

Message Based Communication for Heterogeneous Mobile Environments

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Outline

Introduction

Announcement/Subscription/Publication

System Architecture

Routing algorithm

Evaluation

Conclusion and Future Work



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Heterogeneity

What does heterogeneity mean for smart environments?

- ▶ Incompatible communication techniques
 - ▶ No homogeneous addressing scheme
 - ▶ No guarantee for unique addresses
- ▶ Heterogeneous devices
- ▶ Heterogeneous applications
 - ▶ Different document / data formats
 - ▶ Different context



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Requirements

What requirements do smart environments demand from networking?

- ▶ Transparency from network topology
- ▶ Availability of information
- ▶ Independency of applications to the network / middleware
- ▶ Transparent aggregation / conversion / processing of data
- ▶ Decoupling in **space**
- ▶ Decoupling in **time**
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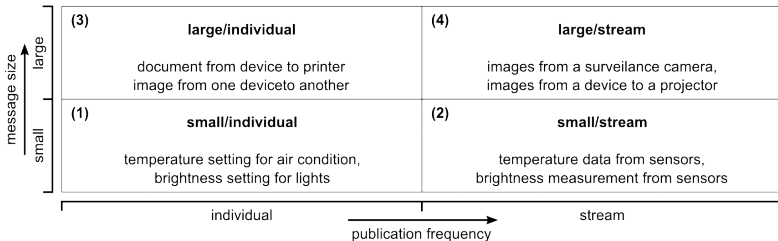
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Applications Scenarios

- ▶ Classification by message size and publication frequency
- ▶ focus on class 2 - small/stream



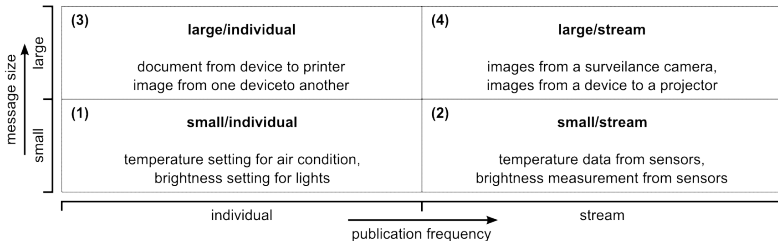
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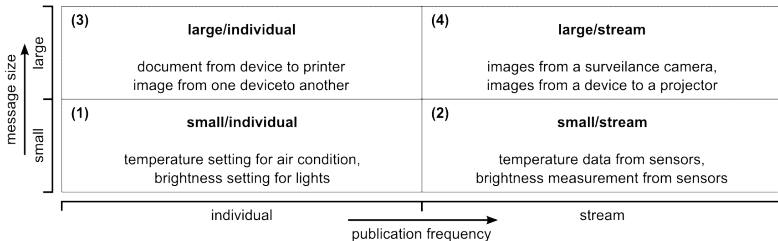
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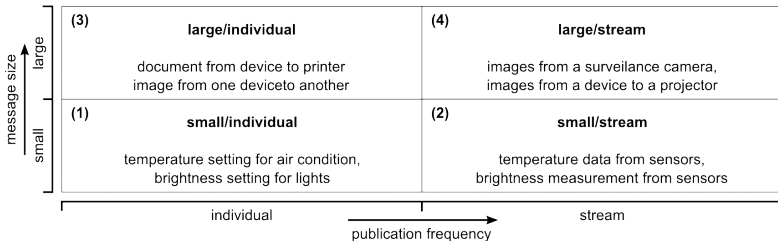
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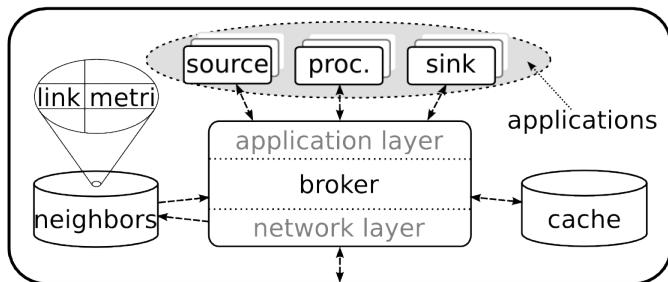
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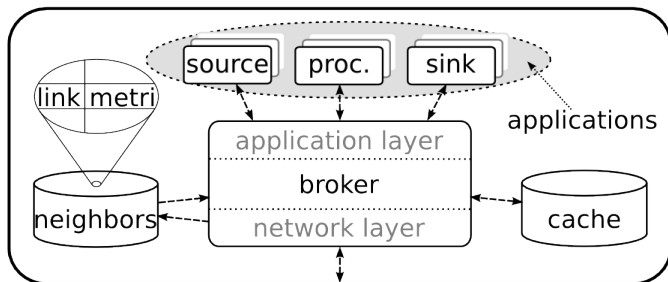
Basic System Architecture



- ▶ 3 types of applications: sources, processors, sinks
- ▶ One broker per device
 - ▶ Decouples applications from each other and the network
 - ▶ Network communication to "neighboring" brokers



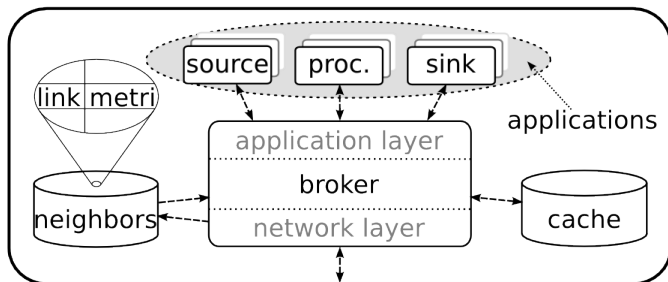
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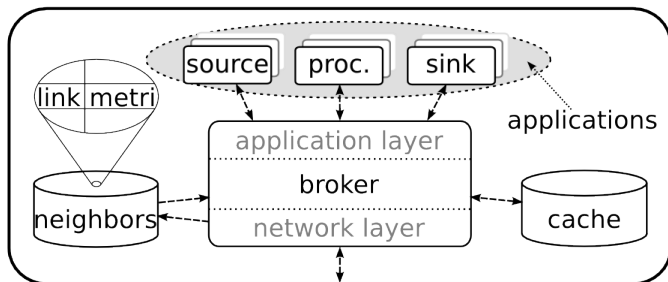
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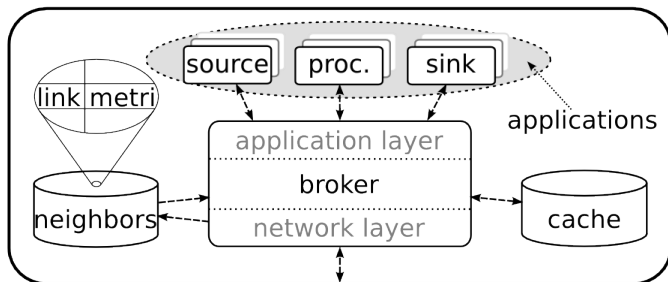
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ASP - Layers

▶ Applications

- ▶ Source
- ▶ Sink
- ▶ Processor

▶ ASP Routing algorithm

▶ Network Abstraction Layer

- ▶ Neighbor discovery
- ▶ Neighbor cache updates (address, metric)
- ▶ Reliable message delivery
- ▶ MTU definition

▶ Interface

- ▶ register
- ▶ publish
- ▶ receive announcements
- ▶ subscribe
- ▶ send announcements
- ▶ receive publications
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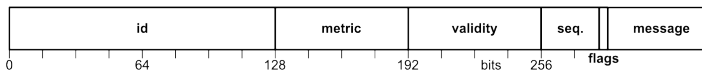


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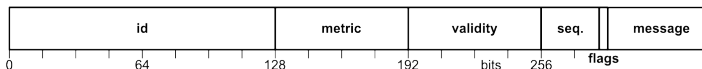
Phase 1: Announcement



- ▶ Task
 - ▶ Propagation of information availability
- ▶ Distribution
 - ▶ Flooding from source
 - ▶ ...through all processors
 - ▶ ...keeping best path metric
- ▶ Content
 - ▶ First dataset or special dataset
 - ▶ Size \leq MTU



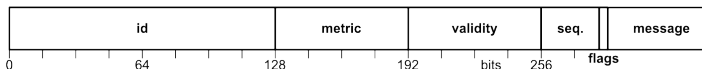
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Phase 2: Subscription



- ▶ Task
 - ▶ Control messages
 - ▶ Subscribe/Unsubscribe from sink towards source
 - ▶ Broken path signalling from breakage towards source
- ▶ Distribution
 - ▶ Best path according to path metric
 - ▶ Path becomes active path on subscribe
- ▶ Content
 - ▶ Only control message
 - ▶ Size \ll MTU



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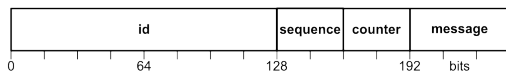
Phase 3: Publication



- ▶ Task
 - ▶ Information delivery
- ▶ Distribution
 - ▶ Single publication per active path
- ▶ Content
 - ▶ Dataset
 - ▶ Size \leq MTU (only in class 2)
 - ▶ Otherwise fragmentation



Phase 3: Publication



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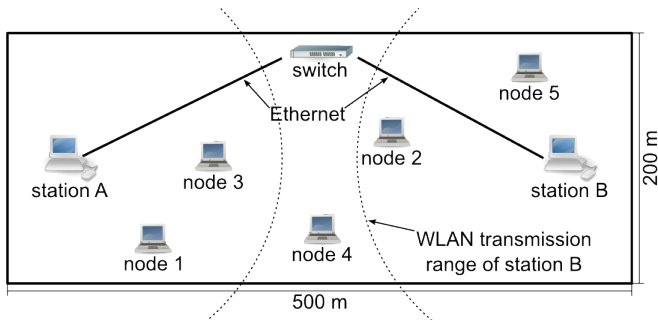
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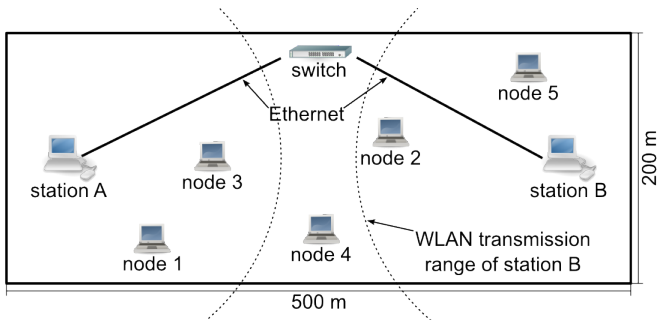
Methodology



► Simple very mobile scenario

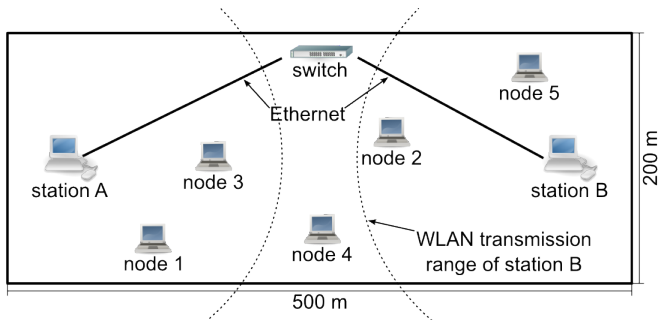
- ▶ 1 mobile temperature source (Celsius)
- ▶ 2 stationary temperature processors
- ▶ 2 mobile temperature sinks (Fahrenheit, Kelvin)

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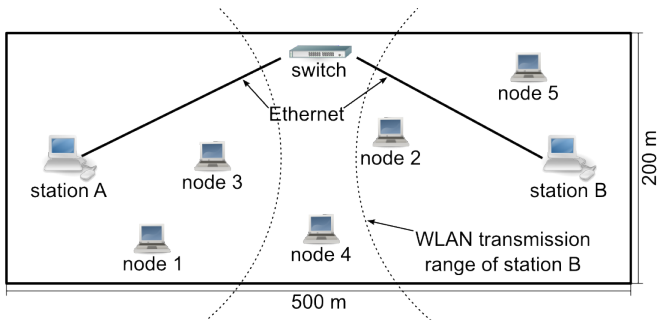
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► Scenario settings

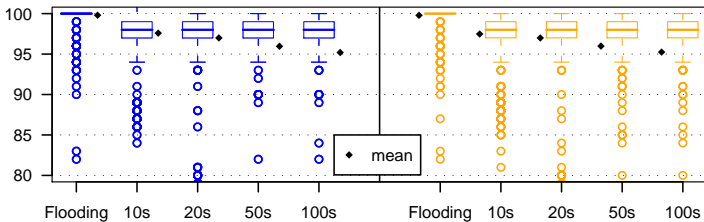
- Publication of 100 messages
- 1 message per second
- Flooding vs. ASP with differing announcement validity

Methodology



- ▶ Simulation environment
 - ▶ OMNeT++ version 3.3
 - ▶ INET Framework 20061020
 - ▶ 1000 runs per configuration

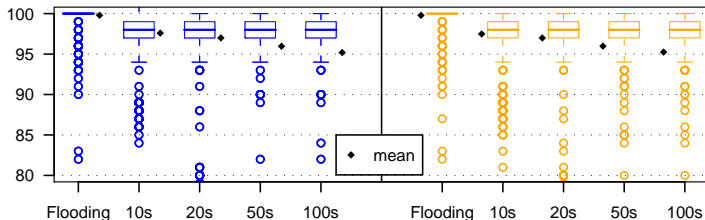
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- ▶ Flooding shows a 99.8% delivery rate
 - ▶ There are transmissions that can not be delivered
- ▶ Delivery rate of ASP drops with announcement validity



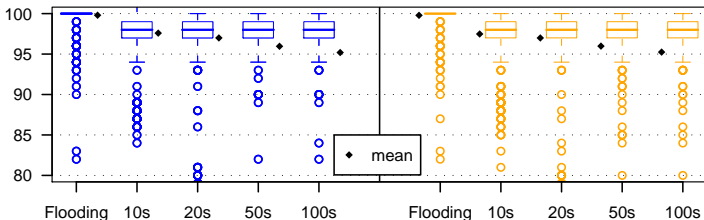
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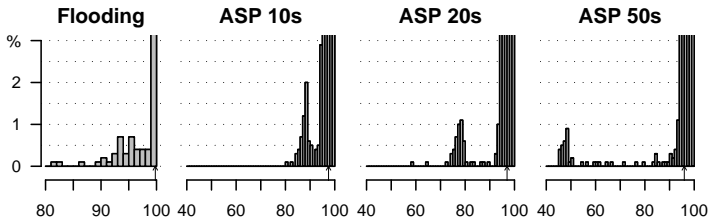
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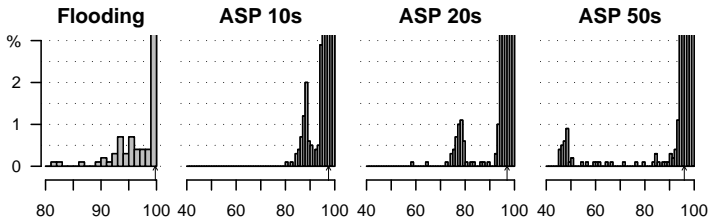
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- ▶ If a publication can not be delivered
 - ▶ One message is lost (no retransmission)
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- ▶ If an announcement can not be delivered
 - ▶ No message is delivered for the validity period



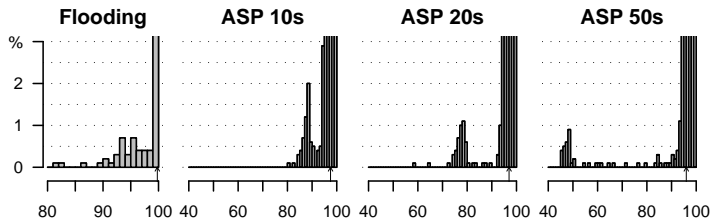
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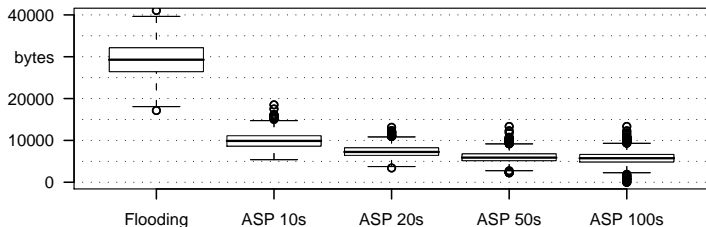
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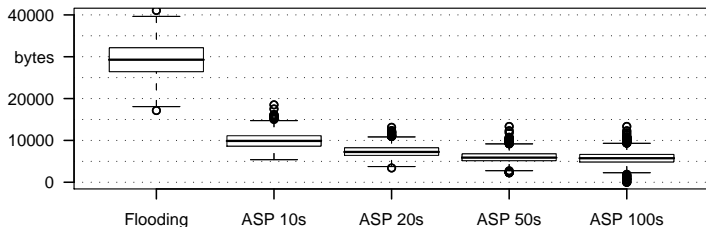
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- ▶ Load = data received from the network by NAL
- ▶ ASP generates from 33% to about 25% the load of Flooding



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Conclusion

- ▶ **Benefits**
 - ▶ Independent of communication technology
 - ▶ Adaptable to high degree of mobility
 - ▶ Largely reduced load compared to flooding

- ▶ **Shortcomings**
 - ▶ Announcement validity problem
 - ▶ High number of announcements for high mobility
 - ▶ Low delivery probabilities for high mobility
 - ▶ Decoupling in time only for message stream



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- ▶ **Benefits**
 - ▶ Independent of communication technology
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 - ▶ Largely reduced load compared to flooding

- ▶ **Shortcomings**
 - ▶ Announcement validity problem
 - ▶ High -> less load but more messages are lost
 - ▶ Low -> less messages are lost but higher load
 - ▶ Decoupling in time only for message stream



Future Work

- ▶ Announcement caching
 - ▶ Overcome announcement validity problem
 - ▶ Allows for decoupling in time for each message
- ▶ Extension to and validation in other application classes
 - ▶ Large publications lead to
 - ▶ Large announcements lead to long delays
 - ▶ High resource load during operations



Future Work

- ▶ Announcement caching
 - ▶ Overcome announcement validity problem
 - ▶ Allows for decoupling in time for each message

- ▶ Extension to and validation in other application classes
 - ▶ Large publications lead to
 - ▶ Message loss being crucial
 - ▶ High network load being a problem



Thank you for your attention

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