

# Design Principles for Opportunistic Communication in Constrained Computing Environments\*

Earl Oliver  
PhD Candidate

Tetherless Computing Lab  
David R. Cheriton School of Computer Science  
University of Waterloo  
\* Invited paper

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# Outline

- 1 Introduction
  - Motivating opportunistic communication systems
  - Existing systems
- 2 Constrained computing environment
  - Constrained computing environments
  - Inside an opportunistic connection
- 3 Design principles for opportunistic communication
- 4 Conclusions

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## Take home points

- Capacity of opportunistic communication systems is dependent on our ability to maximize communication during opportunistic connections.
- Developing in low cost, low power constrained computing environments has unique design challenges.
- Lessons learned: design principles for opportunistic communication.

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# Motivating opportunistic communication systems

- Recent rapid explosion of cell/smartphones and other embedded wireless devices
  - Recycled cell phones are abundant and affordable (1.15 billion in 2007)
  - Smartphone are projected to soon outsell laptops
  - Primary communication mechanism in developing regions
- Devices with multiple radio interfaces
  - Constantly connected over long range interfaces (cellular)
  - Intermittent connectivity over short range interfaces (Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, etc.)
- Devices can be highly mobile
  - Embedded in vehicles
  - Carried by users

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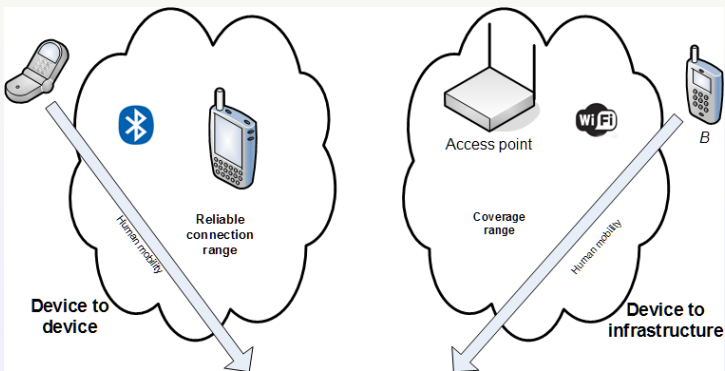
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# What is wireless opportunistic communication?

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Exploiting intermittent periods of wireless connectivity to exchange data with infrastructure and other devices.



## Application that use opportunistic communication

- **Drive-by wireless**
- **Delay tolerant networking**
  - Intermittent connectivity between DTN nodes.
  - Ex. two Zebras come nearby, transfer data.
- **Pocket switched networking**
  - Data disseminated between mobile devices.
- **BlueTorrent and opportunistic Podcasting**
  - Fragments of data are exchanged between pairs of devices.



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## Existing systems

We motivate challenges in opportunistic communication by considering two existing system:

- KioskNet
- MobiClique

# KioskNet

## What is KioskNet?

A mobile system that provides low cost Internet to developing regions.

- Uses buses and cars as **mechanical backhaul** to carry data to and from rural village kiosks and Internet gateways.

## How KioskNet works

- Low cost, low power *Kiosk Controller* located in rural village.
- Data created by villagers fragmented into bundles and stored on the Kiosk Controller.
- Bundles transferred to a *Ferry* as it drives through a village.
- Ferries upload/download data to and from Internet *Gateway*.
- Gateway forwards data over the Internet to a *Proxy*.

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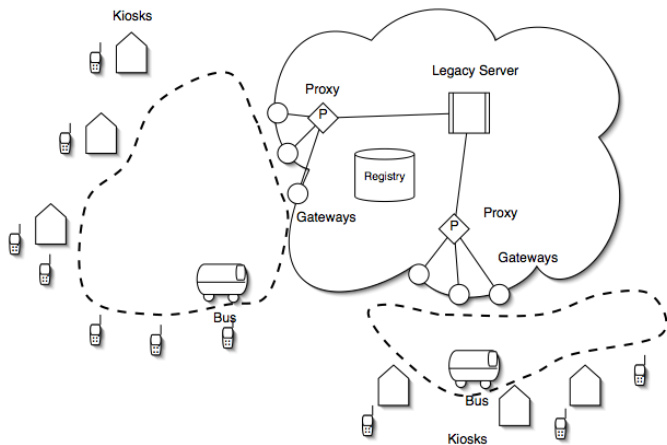
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## KioskNet Overview



## KioskNet village deployment in Anandapuram, India

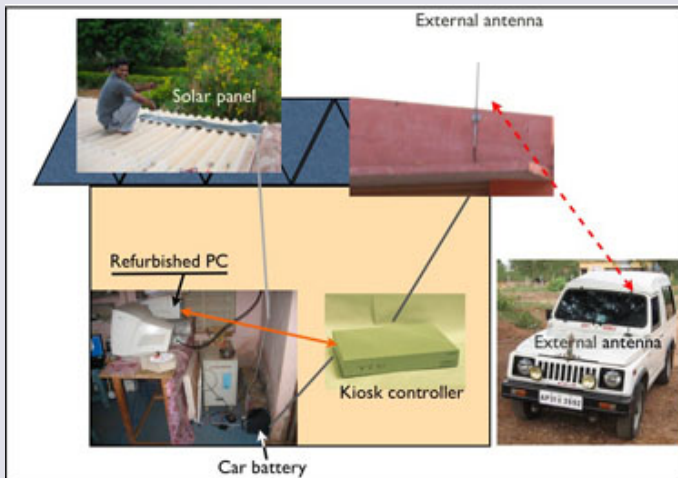


Figure 1: Overview of our system

# MobiClique

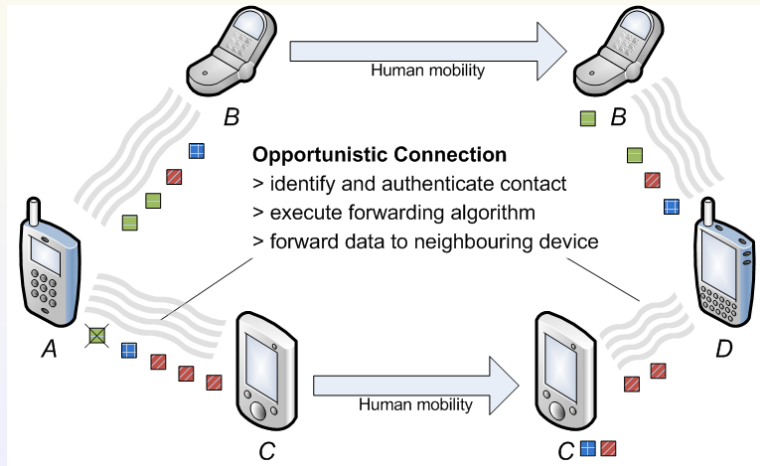
## What is MobiClique?

Form of pocket switched network that exploits natural human mobility and opportunistic wireless connections to disseminate data from device to device.

## How MobiClique works

- System depends on intermediate devices to ferry data between source and destination.
- Continuous scanning for neighboring devices over Bluetooth.
- On establishing an opportunistic connection, devices exchange authenticating information and metadata.

# Mobile devices operating in a pocket switched network



## Fundamental constraint

The effectiveness of each system is primarily bound by its ability to transfer data during an opportunistic connection.

*To maximize the capacity of each system, we must maximize the quantity of data reliably exchanged during a wireless opportunistic connection.*

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# Constrained computing environment

- Constrained computing environment poses challenges in opportunistic communication.
  - **Limit energy consumption**
    - Must minimize heat and conserve battery life.
  - **Limited RAM**
    - Frequent page swaps or allocation failures.
  - **Low-power CPU**
    - Inhibits all CPU intensive operations (including wireless network I/O).
  - **Poor and intermittent communication**
    - Packet losses cause backoffs.
  - **Slow persistent storage**
    - Throughput is inhibited by reading from persistent storage.
- Discussion of resource constraints: [Oliver, MobiEval 2007]

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# Phases of an opportunistic connection

## Scanning Phase

Continuous scanning of neighboring devices.

## Setup Phase

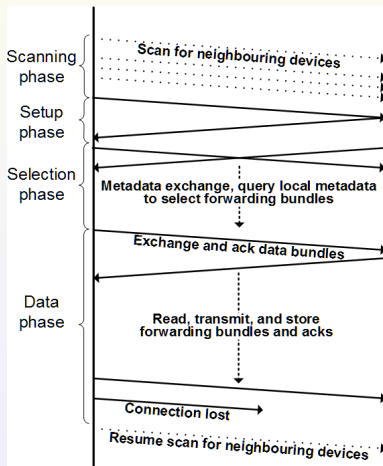
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## Selection Phase

Select bundles to forward.

## Data Phase

Bundles read from persistent storage and transmitted.



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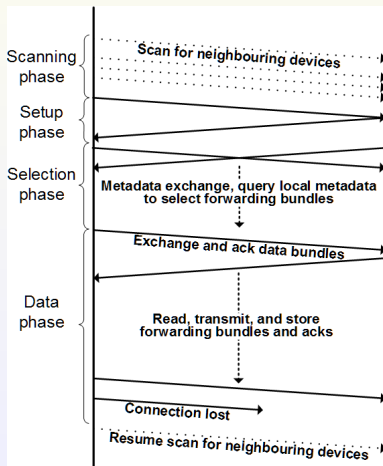
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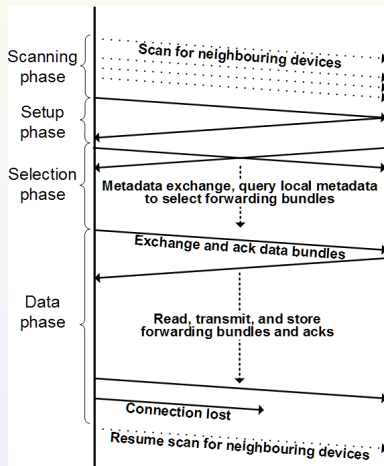
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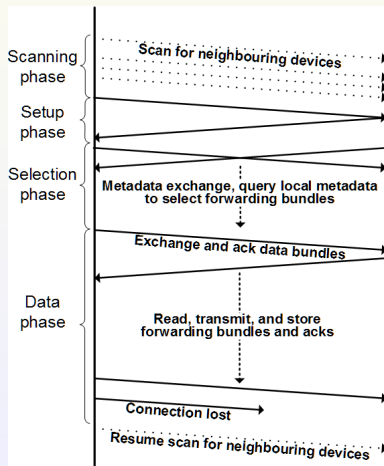
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# Design principles for opportunistic communication

- **Cache metadata.**
  - Querying a local database can be really expensive!
  - Use in-memory data structures.
- **Maximize the use of available memory and adapt to low memory conditions.**
  - Cache as much as possible!
  - Transferring bundles from memory can easily double wireless throughput.
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  - Connections are too short to waste.
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- **Explicitly distinguish between periods of connection and disconnection.**
  - During a connection: just transfer.
  - Exploit periods of non-connectivity to:
    - Refresh metadata.
    - Flush bundles from memory to disk.
- **Use hysteresis**
  - Lost connections may still be available, wait before closing them.
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## Current work

- Implementing these design principles in KioskNet 3.0.

## Conclusions

- Developing software on low cost, low power constrained hardware differs from conventional PC environments.
- Although these principles are obvious in retrospect, they are not obvious to new system designers.
- Adding these properties to an existing system is non-trivial.
- Preliminary work has shown nearly an order of magnitude improvement in some circumstances.

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