# In Search of Interesting VANET Theory Problems

Calvin Newport

TDS Seminar

October 16, 2009

### Outline

### A VANET Primer



A VANET is a type of *MANET* in which the mobile nodes are vehicles. The intended communication is vehicle to vehicle, and vehicle to static roadside equipment.

Where as general *MANETs* are difficult to program, VANETs have several features that simplify matters:

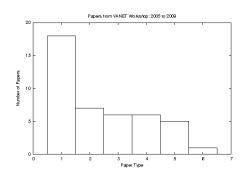
▶ Vehicles move in more predictable fashion.

- Vehicles move in more predictable fashion.
- Mobility parameters are constrained.

- Vehicles move in more predictable fashion.
- Mobility parameters are constrained.
- ▶ Interaction with roadside equipment is predictable.

- Vehicles move in more predictable fashion.
- Mobility parameters are constrained.
- ▶ Interaction with roadside equipment is predictable.
- Portability issues are not a problem (computational power, energy, antennas, etc.)

- ▶ Vehicles move in more predictable fashion.
- Mobility parameters are constrained.
- ▶ Interaction with roadside equipment is predictable.
- Portability issues are not a problem (computational power, energy, antennas, etc.)
- Location information can be assumed.



- 1 : Ideas validated with simulation.
- 2 : Simulation issues.
- 3 : Security issues.
- 4 : Measurements from real deployments.
- **5** : Analytic modeling.
- **6** : Optimization.



### Big Issues...

▶ Data dissemination (and aggregation).

- ▶ Data dissemination (and aggregation).
- ► MAC protocols.

- ▶ Data dissemination (and aggregation).
- MAC protocols.
- "Drive-Thru Data Access."

- Data dissemination (and aggregation).
- MAC protocols.
- "Drive-Thru Data Access."
- Building better simulations.

- ▶ Data dissemination (and aggregation).
- MAC protocols.
- "Drive-Thru Data Access."
- Building better simulations.
- Security and privacy.

- ▶ Data dissemination (and aggregation).
- MAC protocols.
- "Drive-Thru Data Access."
- Building better simulations.
- Security and privacy.
- Network design issues: bitrate; power; etc.



Big Picture Goal: Construct a citywide wireless mesh that uses cars to transfer data between access points.

Near Future Goal: Explore the feasability of such meshes.

► Gather extensive pairwise connectivity data from mid-sized deployment.

- ► Gather extensive pairwise connectivity data from mid-sized deployment.
- Build and validate connectivity model.

- ► Gather extensive pairwise connectivity data from mid-sized deployment.
- Build and validate connectivity model.
- Combine model with large-size traffic traces to determine:

- ► Gather extensive pairwise connectivity data from mid-sized deployment.
- Build and validate connectivity model.
- Combine model with large-size traffic traces to determine:
  - Conditions of connectivity.

- ► Gather extensive pairwise connectivity data from mid-sized deployment.
- Build and validate connectivity model.
- Combine model with large-size traffic traces to determine:
  - Conditions of connectivity.
  - Performance of various mesh strategies.

- ► Gather extensive pairwise connectivity data from mid-sized deployment.
- Build and validate connectivity model.
- Combine model with large-size traffic traces to determine:
  - Conditions of connectivity.
  - Performance of various mesh strategies.
  - ► Etc.

### The Question Before Us

The Question Before Us: What interesting and useful theory problems related to VANETs remain to be solved?

C. Lochert, B. Sheuermann, M. Mauve. **Probabilistic Aggregation for Data Dissemination in VANETs.** VANET, 2007.

C. Lochert, B. Sheuermann, M. Mauve. **Probabilistic Aggregation for Data Dissemination in VANETs.** VANET, 2007.

Problem: How do we build an efficient system for aggregating observations in a VANET (e.g., free parking spaces or traffic density).

C. Lochert, B. Sheuermann, M. Mauve. **Probabilistic Aggregation for Data Dissemination in VANETs.** VANET, 2007.

Problem: How do we build an efficient system for aggregating observations in a VANET (e.g., free parking spaces or traffic density).

Solution: Use *Flajolet-Martin* sketches for simple, duplication insensitive, probabilistic approximations.

C. Lochert, B. Sheuermann, M. Mauve. **Probabilistic Aggregation for Data Dissemination in VANETs.** VANET, 2007.

C. Lochert, B. Sheuermann, M. Mauve. **Probabilistic Aggregation for Data Dissemination in VANETs.** VANET, 2007.

C. Lochert, B. Sheuermann, M. Mauve. **Probabilistic Aggregation for Data Dissemination in VANETs.** VANET, 2007.

- ▶  $S = s_1, ..., s_w$ ,  $s_i \in \{0, 1\}$ .
- ▶ Geometric bit hash h,  $P(h(x) = i) = 2^{-i}$ .

C. Lochert, B. Sheuermann, M. Mauve. **Probabilistic Aggregation for Data Dissemination in VANETs.** VANET, 2007.

- ▶  $S = s_1, ..., s_w, s_i \in \{0, 1\}.$
- ▶ Geometric bit hash h,  $P(h(x) = i) = 2^{-i}$ .
- ▶ To add element x, set  $s_{h(x)} = 1$ .

C. Lochert, B. Sheuermann, M. Mauve. **Probabilistic Aggregation for Data Dissemination in VANETs.** VANET, 2007.

- $\triangleright$   $S = s_1, ..., s_w, s_i \in \{0, 1\}.$
- ▶ Geometric bit hash h,  $P(h(x) = i) = 2^{-i}$ .
- ▶ To add element x, set  $s_{h(x)} = 1$ .
- ▶ Let *Z*(*S*) describe position of final 1 in initial uninterrupted series.

C. Lochert, B. Sheuermann, M. Mauve. **Probabilistic Aggregation for Data Dissemination in VANETs.** VANET, 2007.

- $\triangleright$   $S = s_1, ..., s_w, s_i \in \{0, 1\}.$
- ▶ Geometric bit hash h,  $P(h(x) = i) = 2^{-i}$ .
- ▶ To add element x, set  $s_{h(x)} = 1$ .
- ▶ Let *Z*(*S*) describe position of final 1 in initial uninterrupted series.
- $C(S) = \frac{2^{Z(S)}}{\rho}$ , is a pretty good estimate of unique elements added. (Regardless of duplicate estimates).



C. Lochert, B. Sheuermann, M. Mauve. **Probabilistic Aggregation for Data Dissemination in VANETs.** VANET, 2007.

- $ightharpoonup S = s_1, ..., s_w, s_i \in \{0, 1\}.$
- Geometric bit hash h,  $P(h(x) = i) = 2^{-i}$ .
- ▶ To add element x, set  $s_{h(x)} = 1$ .
- ▶ Let Z(S) describe position of final 1 in initial uninterrupted series.
- $C(S) = \frac{2^{Z(S)}}{\rho}$ , is a pretty good estimate of unique elements added. (Regardless of duplicate estimates).
- Can merge with bitwise-or.



C. Lochert, B. Sheuermann, M. Mauve. **Probabilistic Aggregation for Data Dissemination in VANETs.** VANET, 2007.

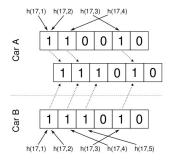


Figure 1: Generation and merging of FM sketch aggregates.

Distributed algorithms in settings with highly-dynamic membership.

- Distributed algorithms in settings with highly-dynamic membership.
- ► What can we prove in shift-graph models?

- Distributed algorithms in settings with highly-dynamic membership.
- What can we prove in shift-graph models?
  - ▶ Model mobility with: G = (V, E), and  $p : E \times \mathbb{N} \to \mathcal{P}(\{1, ..., n\})$ .

- Distributed algorithms in settings with highly-dynamic membership.
- What can we prove in shift-graph models?
  - ▶ Model mobility with: G = (V, E), and  $p : E \times \mathbb{N} \to \mathcal{P}(\{1, ..., n\})$ .
  - Processes mapped to same or neighboring edges can communicate.

- Distributed algorithms in settings with highly-dynamic membership.
- What can we prove in shift-graph models?
  - ▶ Model mobility with: G = (V, E), and  $p : E \times \mathbb{N} \to \mathcal{P}(\{1, ..., n\})$ .
  - Processes mapped to same or neighboring edges can communicate.
  - ▶ Bound mobility with bounds on p. (e.g., can shift only to adjacent edges; a lower bound on dwell time before shifting again.)

- Distributed algorithms in settings with highly-dynamic membership.
- What can we prove in shift-graph models?
  - ▶ Model mobility with: G = (V, E), and  $p : E \times \mathbb{N} \to \mathcal{P}(\{1, ..., n\})$ .
  - Processes mapped to same or neighboring edges can communicate.
  - ▶ Bound mobility with bounds on *p*. (e.g., can shift only to adjacent edges; a lower bound on dwell time before shifting again.)
- What connectivity properties can be proved about VANET-stye communication graphs?



- Distributed algorithms in settings with highly-dynamic membership.
- What can we prove in shift-graph models?
  - ▶ Model mobility with: G = (V, E), and  $p : E \times \mathbb{N} \to \mathcal{P}(\{1, ..., n\})$ .
  - Processes mapped to same or neighboring edges can communicate.
  - ▶ Bound mobility with bounds on *p*. (e.g., can shift only to adjacent edges; a lower bound on dwell time before shifting again.)
- What connectivity properties can be proved about VANET-stye communication graphs?
- ▶ ???

