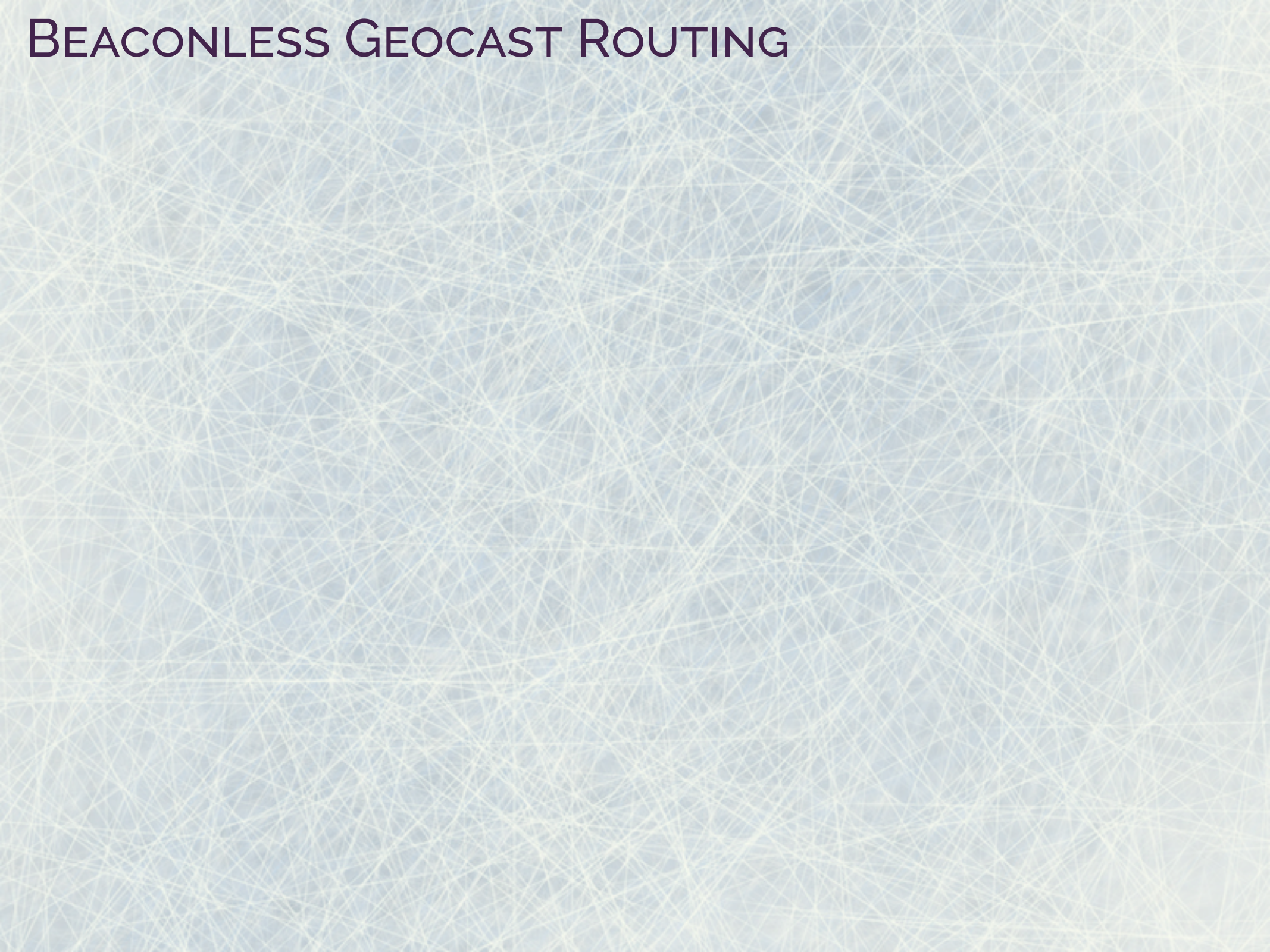


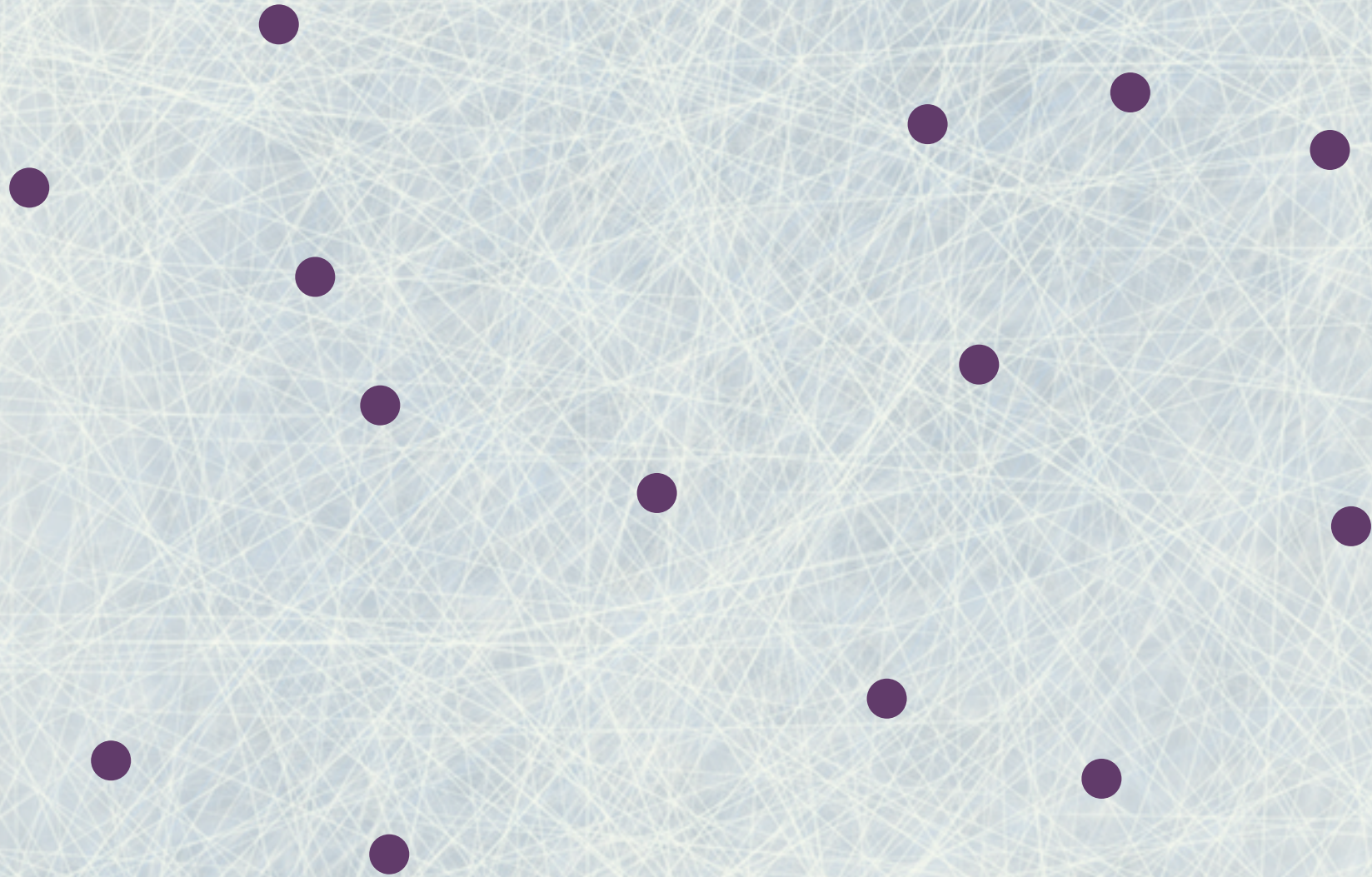
BEACONLESS GEOCAST PROTOCOLS ARE INTERESTING, EVEN IN 1D

Joachim Gudmundsson, Irina Kostitsyna,
Maarten Löffler, Tobias Müller,
Vera Sacristán, Rodrigo I. Silveira

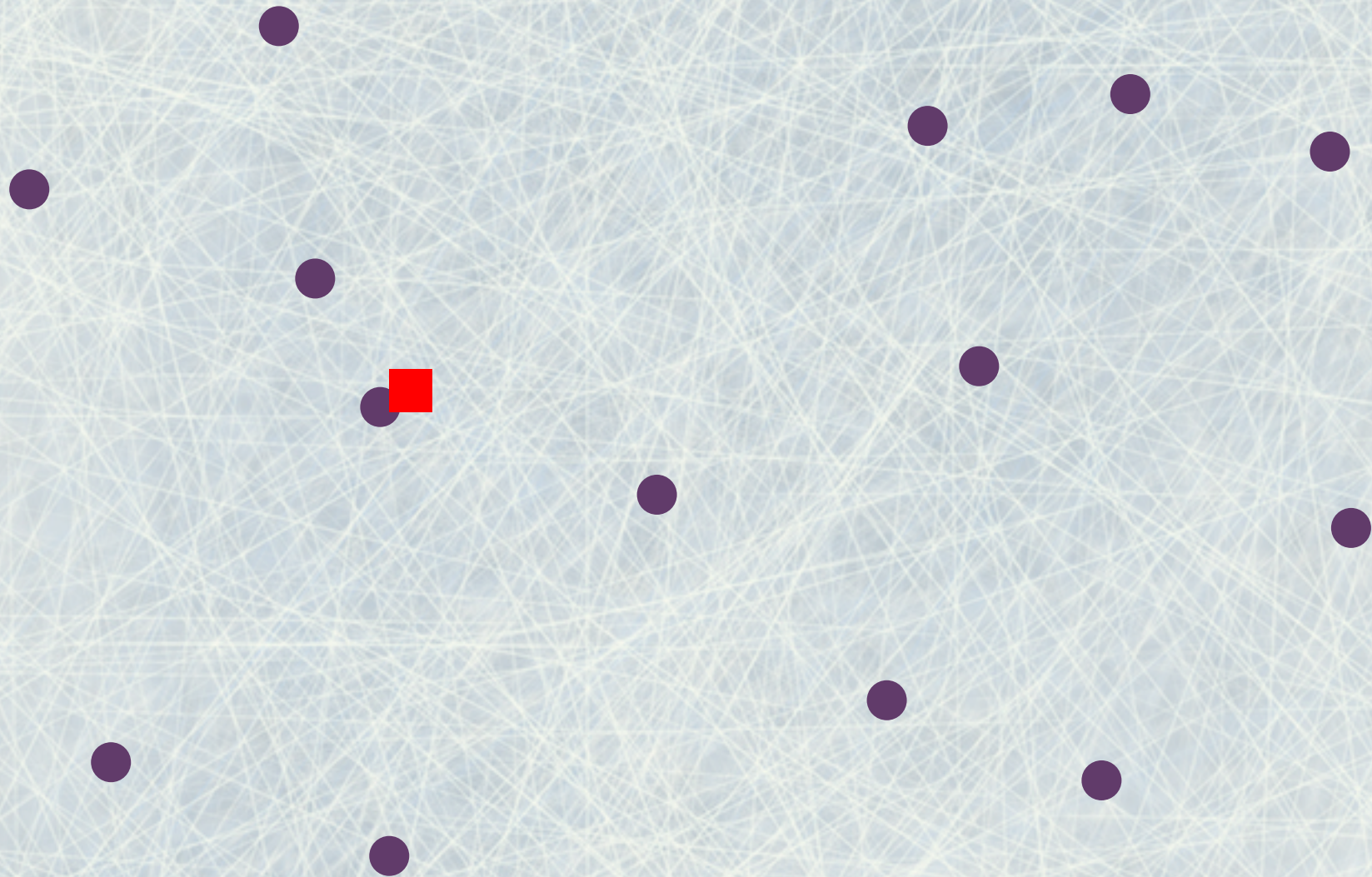
BEACONLESS GEOCAST ROUTING



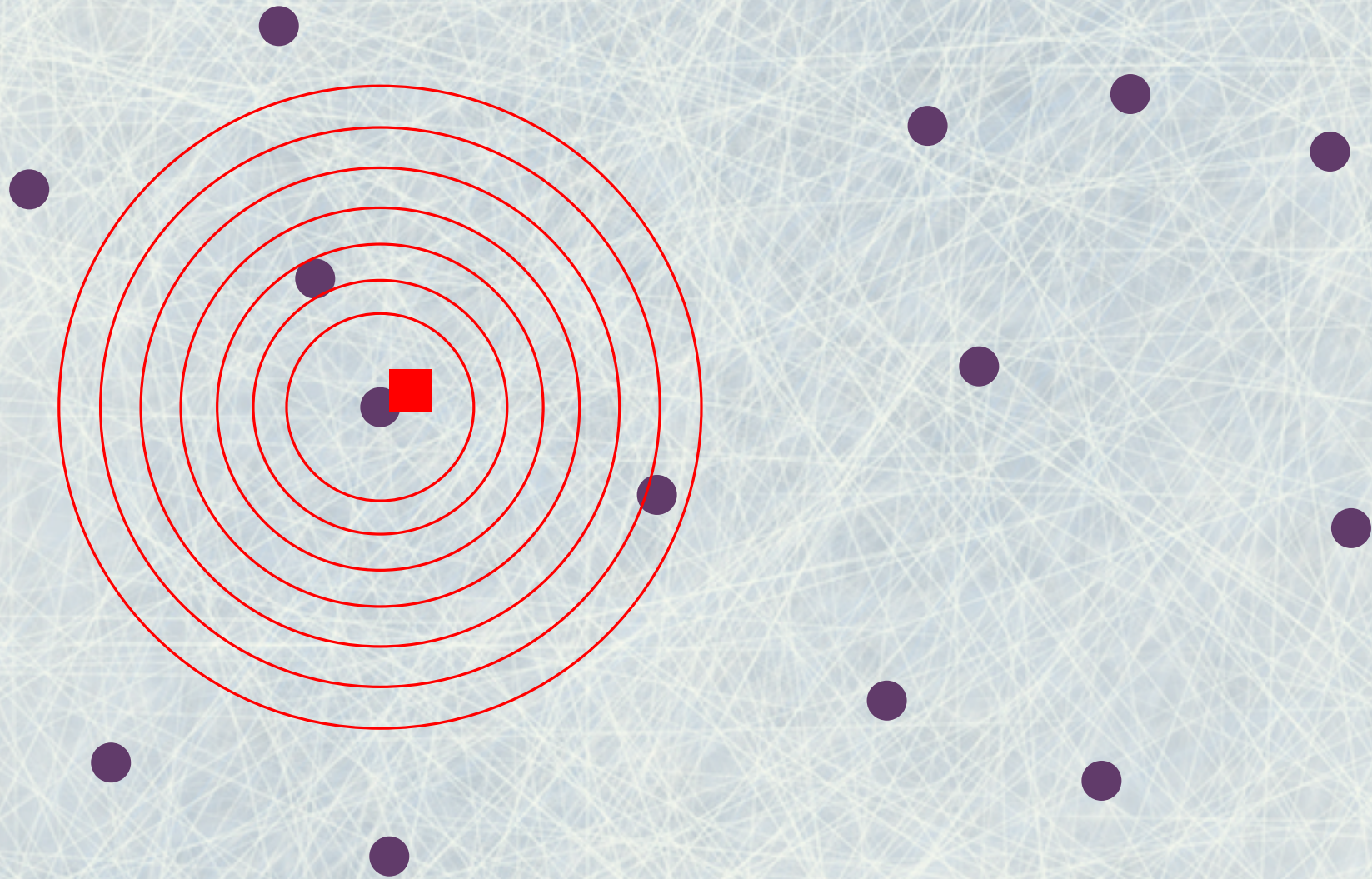
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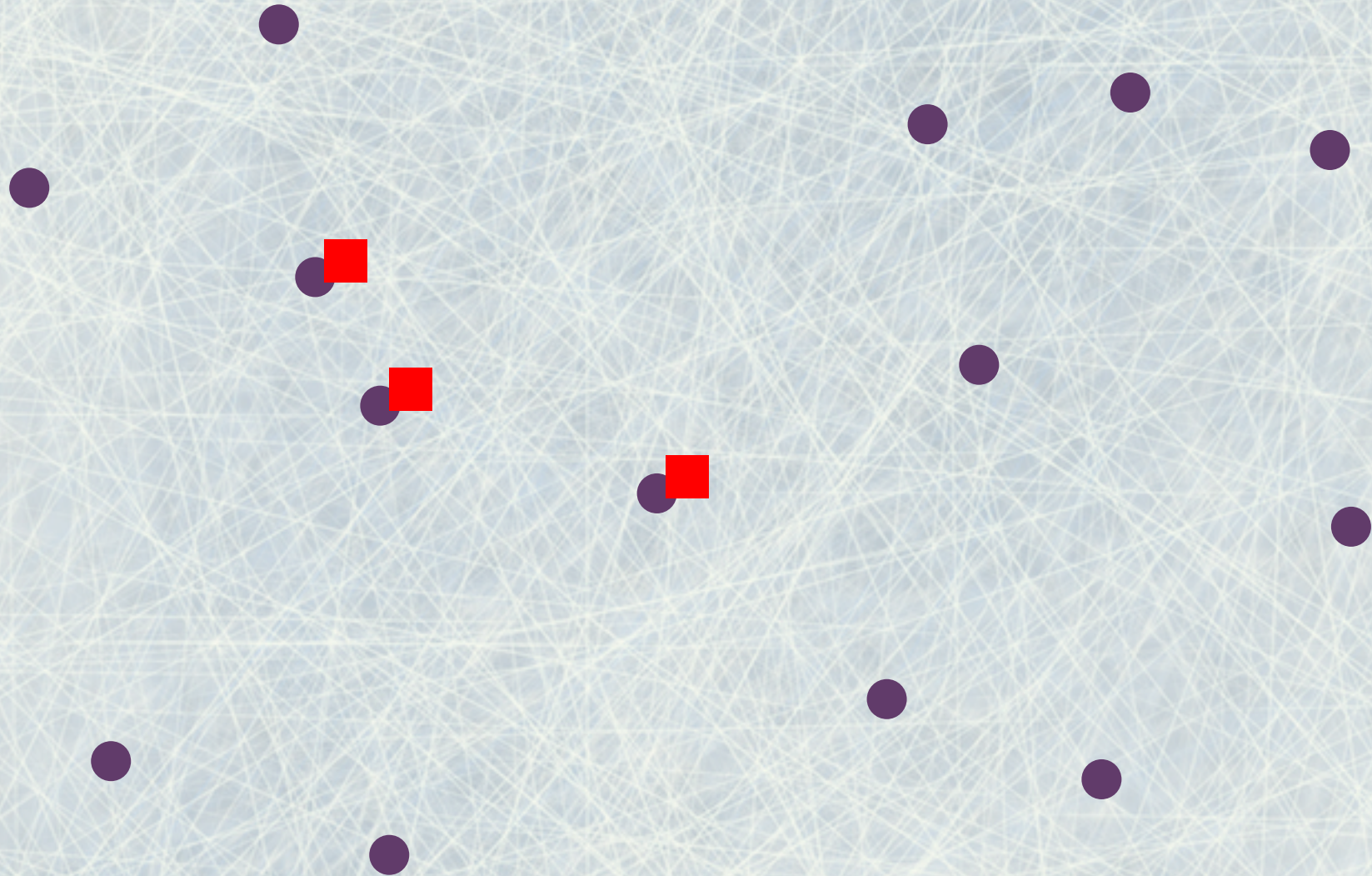
BEACONLESS GEOCAST ROUTING



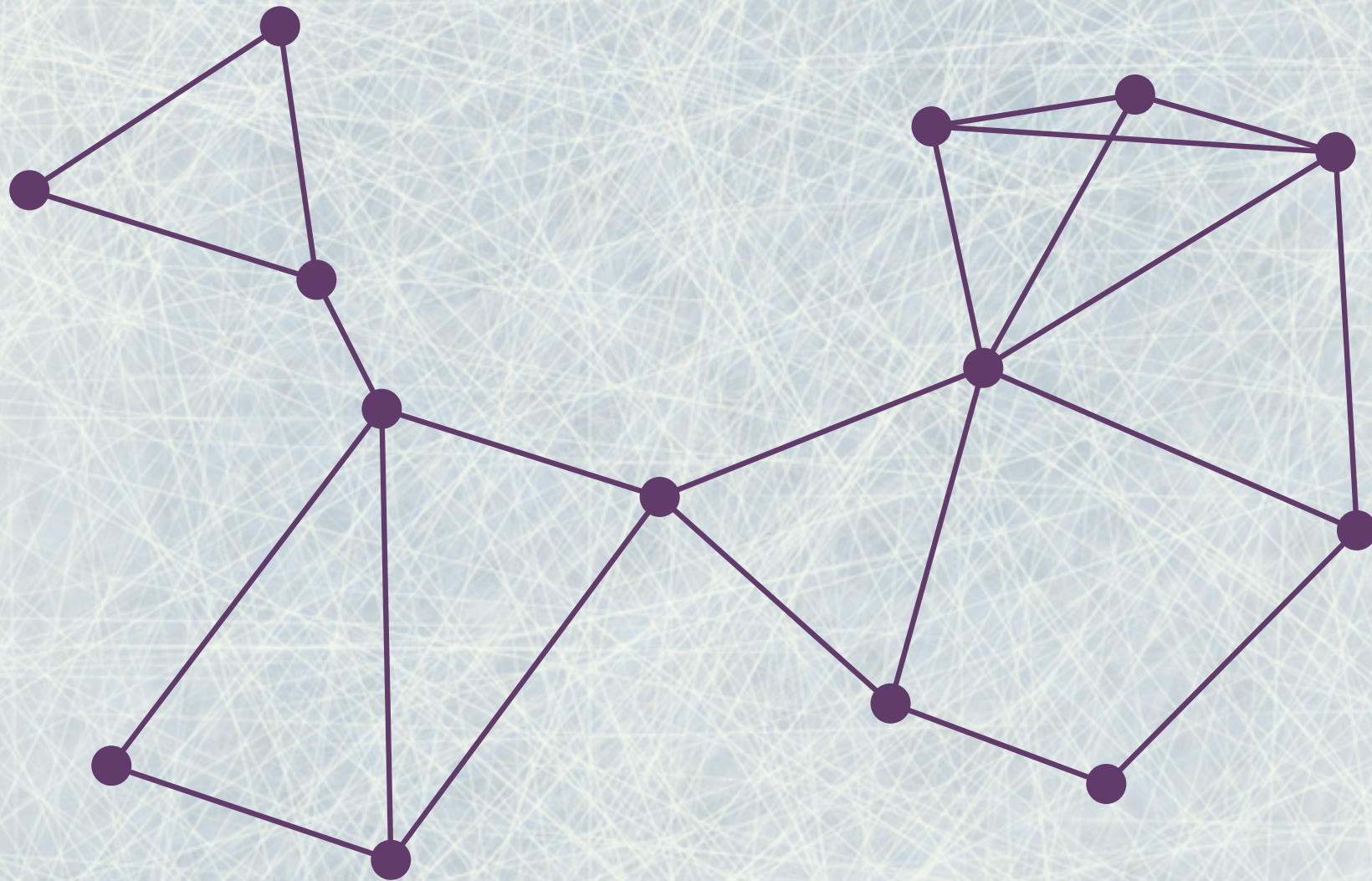
BEACONLESS GEOCAST ROUTING



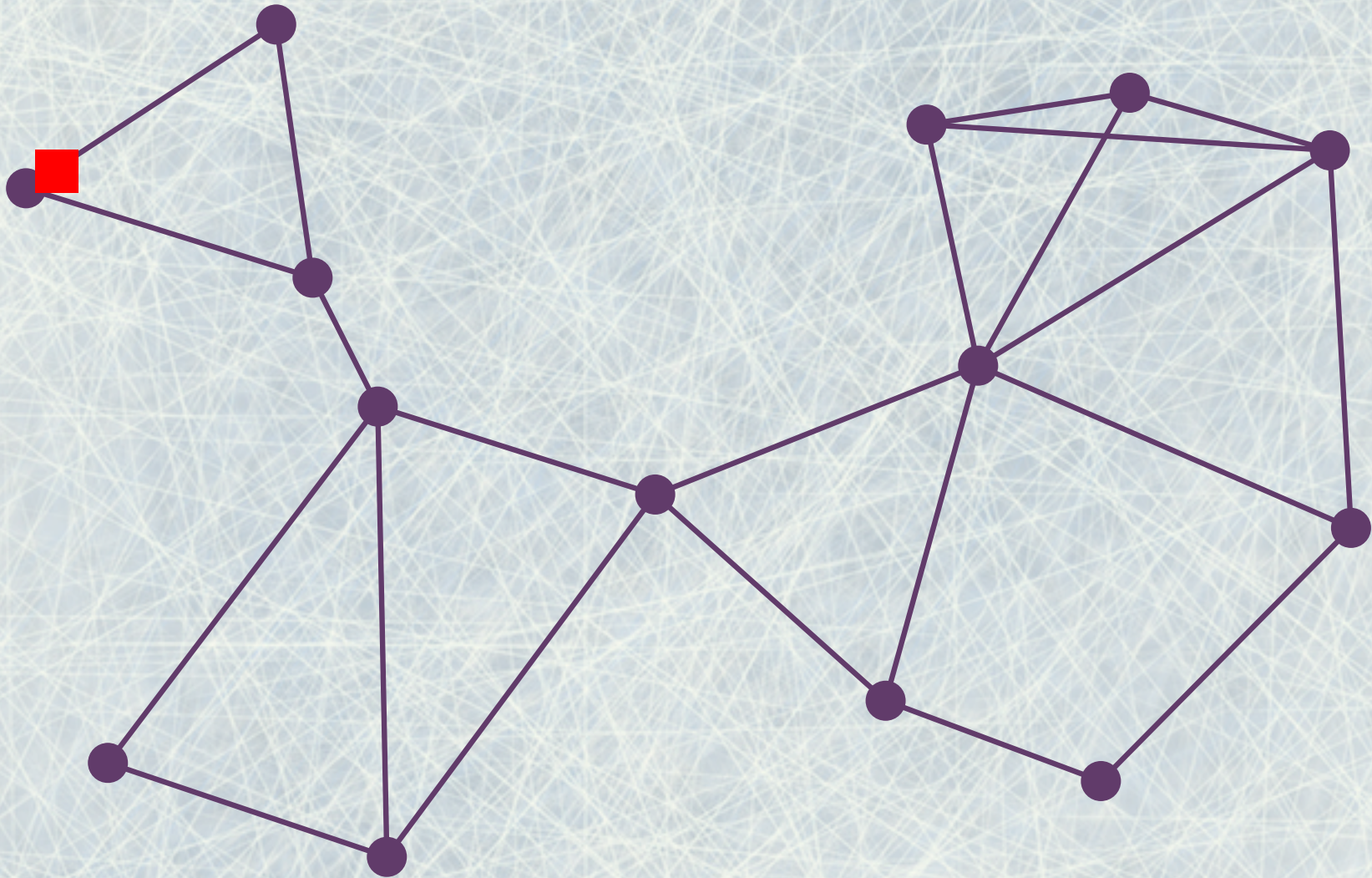
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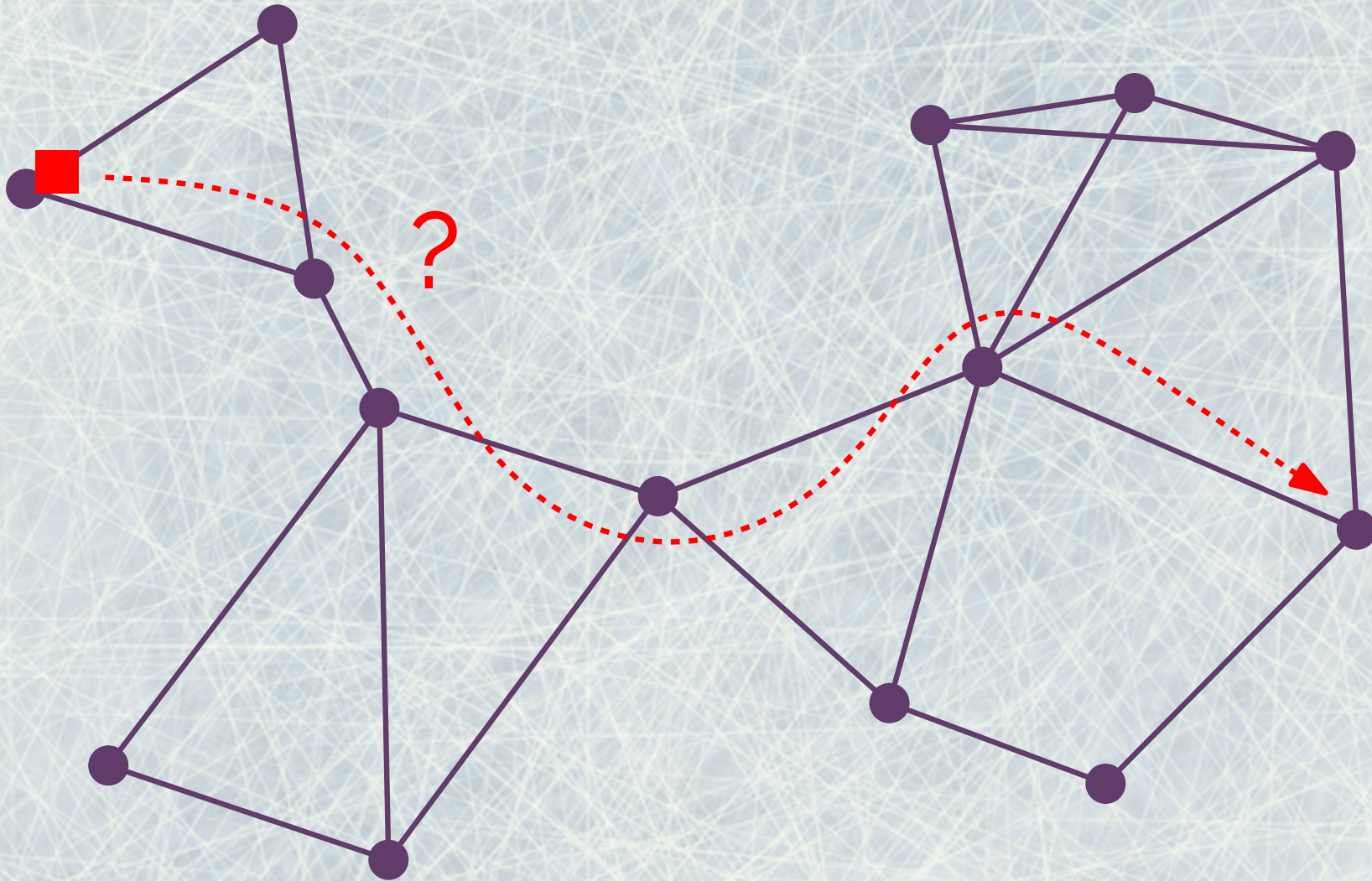
BEACONLESS GEOCAST ROUTING



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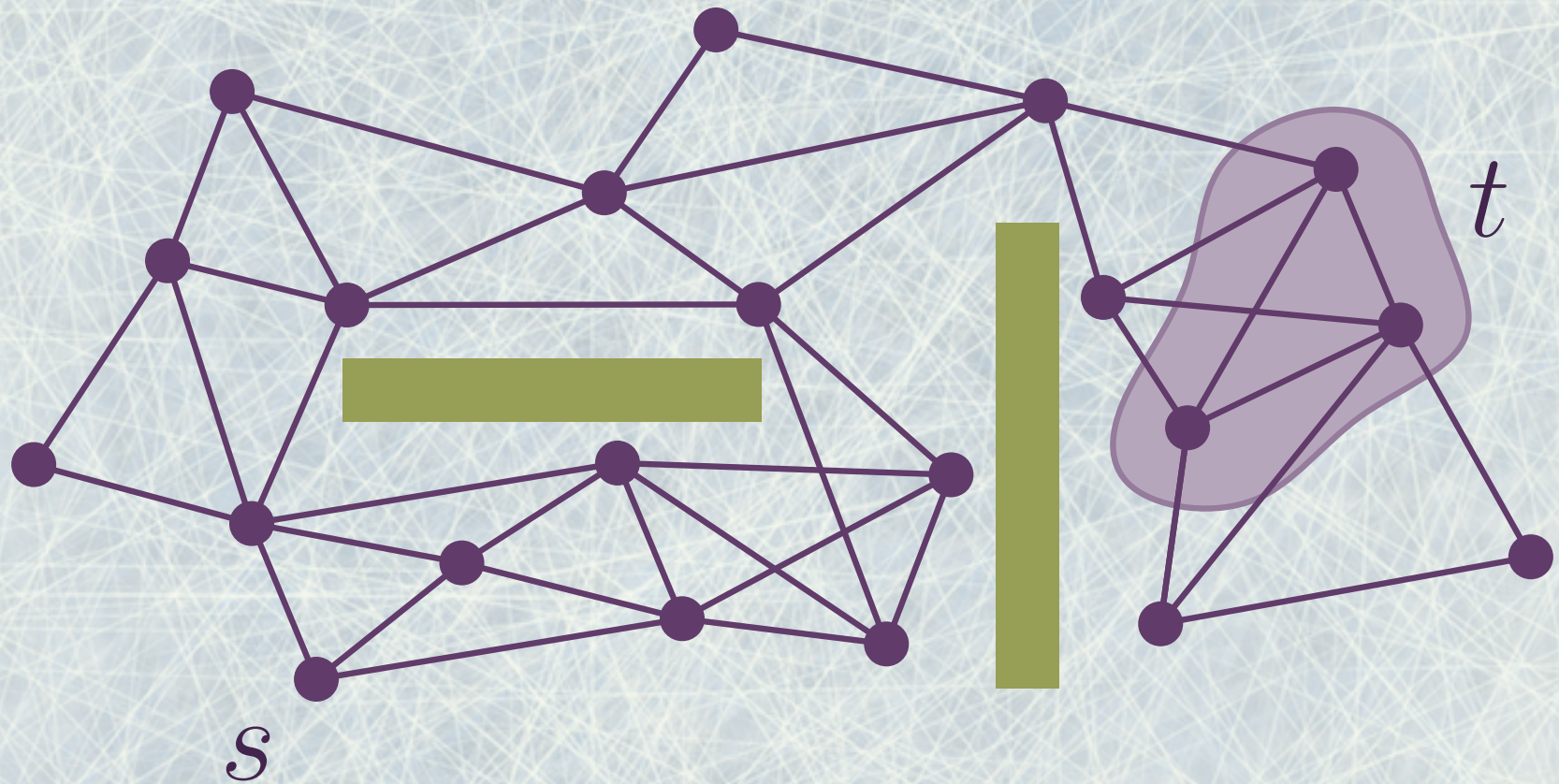
But remember: nodes do not know the graph structure!

BEACONLESS GEOCAST PROTOCOLS

Many protocols exist and are used in practice.

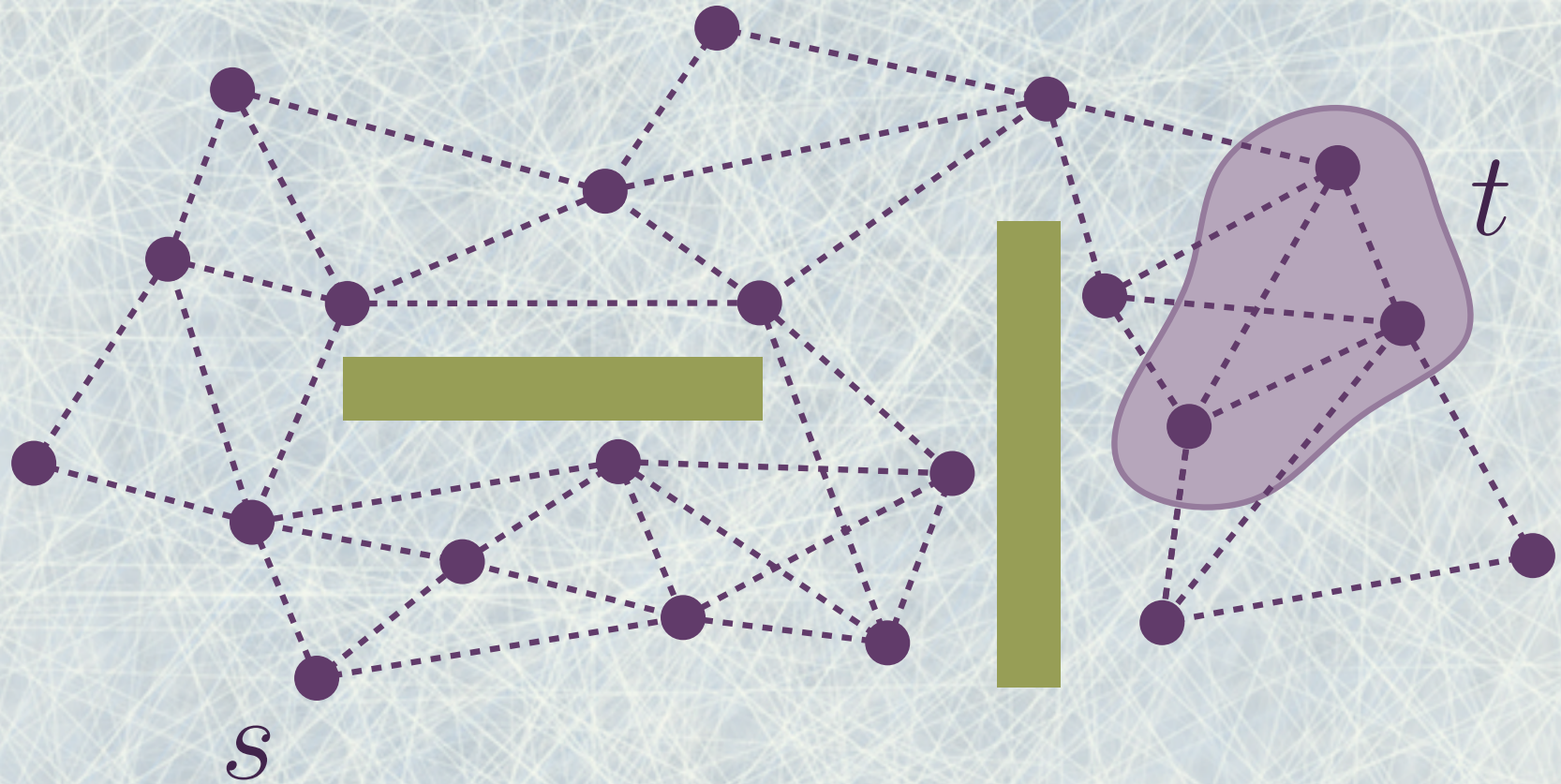
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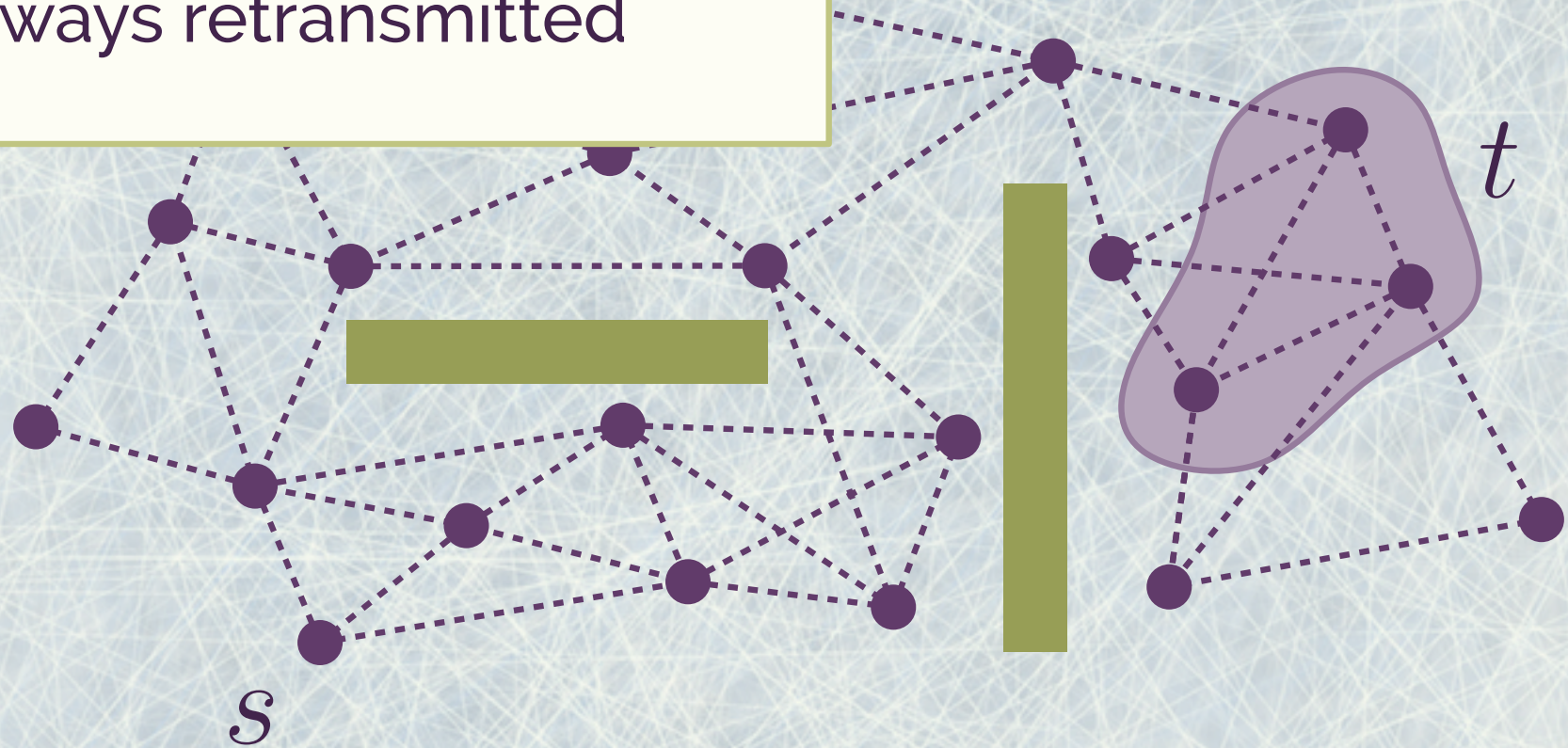
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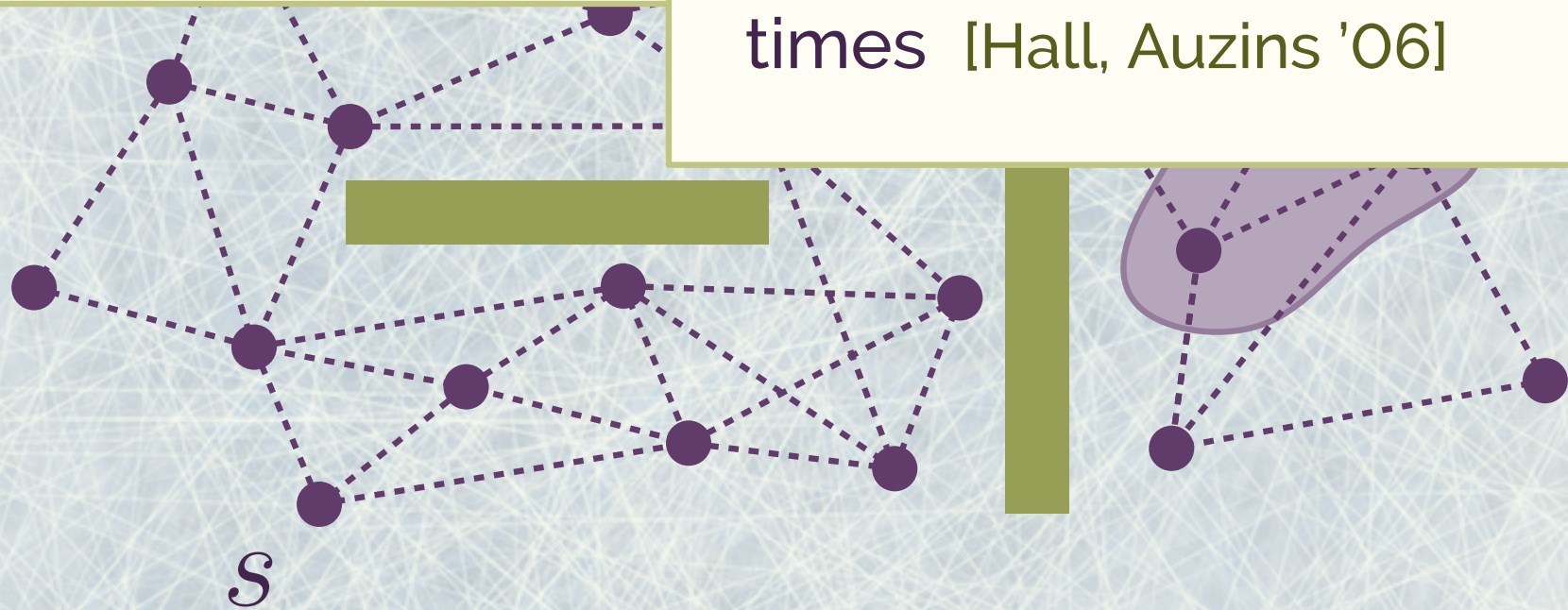
Simple flooding: all incoming packets are always retransmitted



BEACONLESS GEOCAST PROTOCOLS

Simple flooding: all incoming packets are always retransmitted

MinTrans (M)-heuristic: incoming packets are retransmitted up to M times [Hall, Auzins '06]

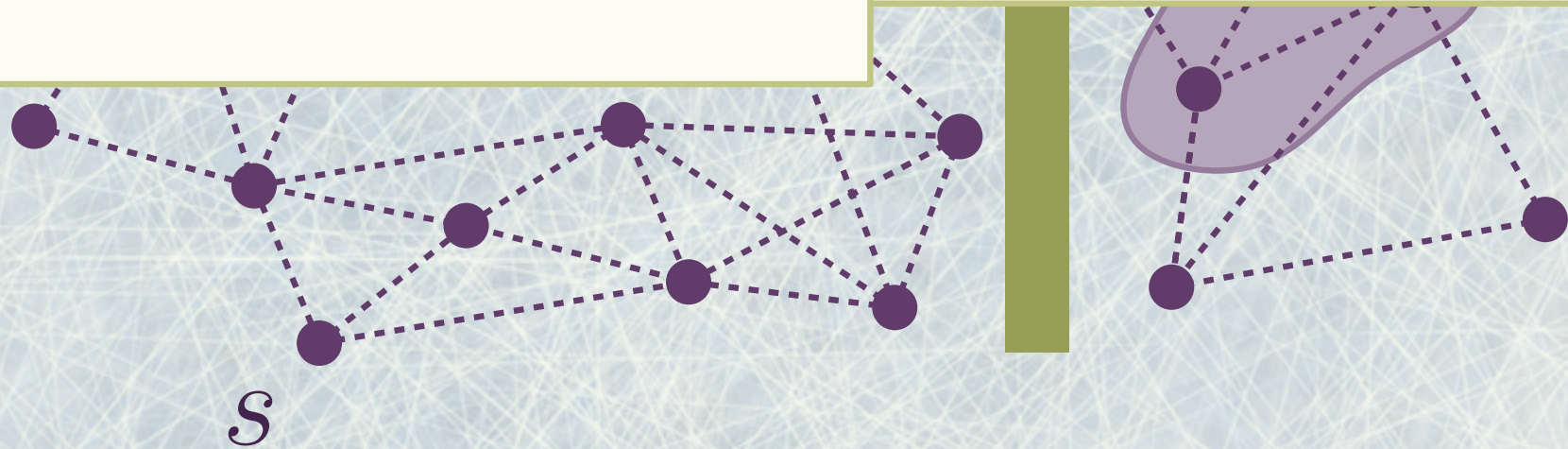


BEACONLESS GEOCAST PROTOCOLS

Simple flooding: all

Threshold (T)-heuristic:
retransmit a packet if
heard from distance at
least T [Hall, Auzins '06]

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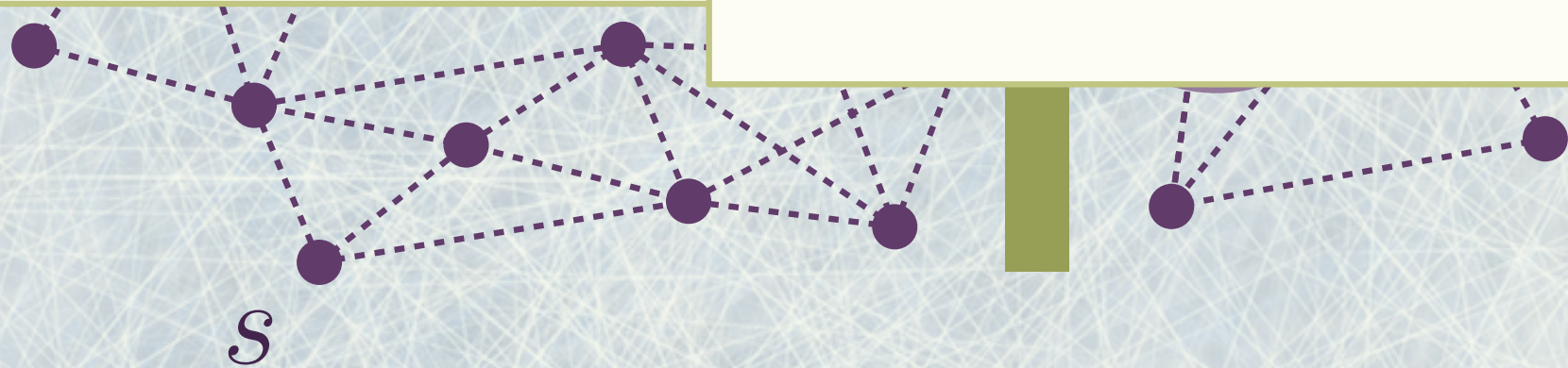
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S



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Geometric Random
Forwarding (GeRaF):
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[Zorzi '04]



S

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BEACONLESS GEOCAST PROTOCOLS

Many protocols exist and are used in practice.

Different protocols cause different network load.

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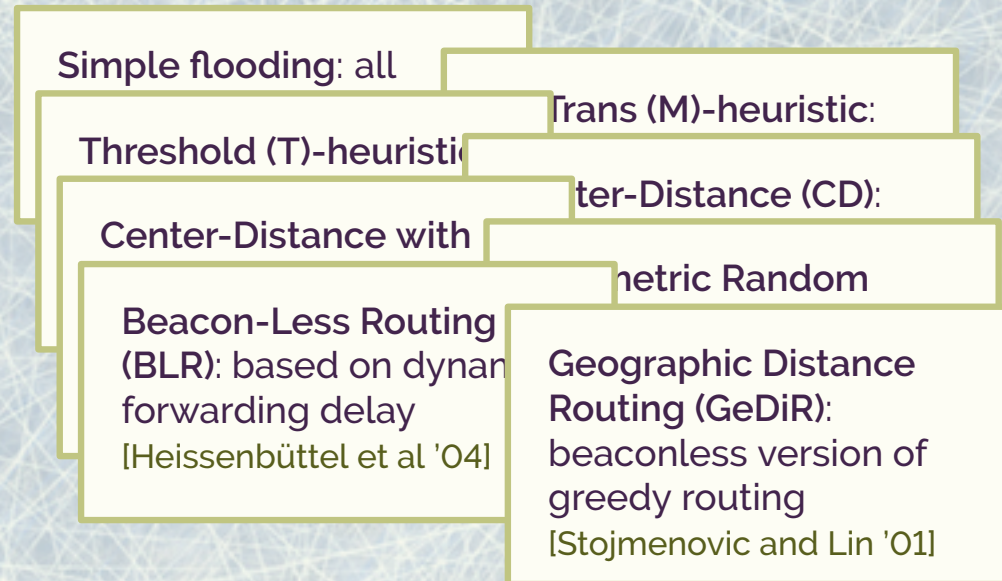
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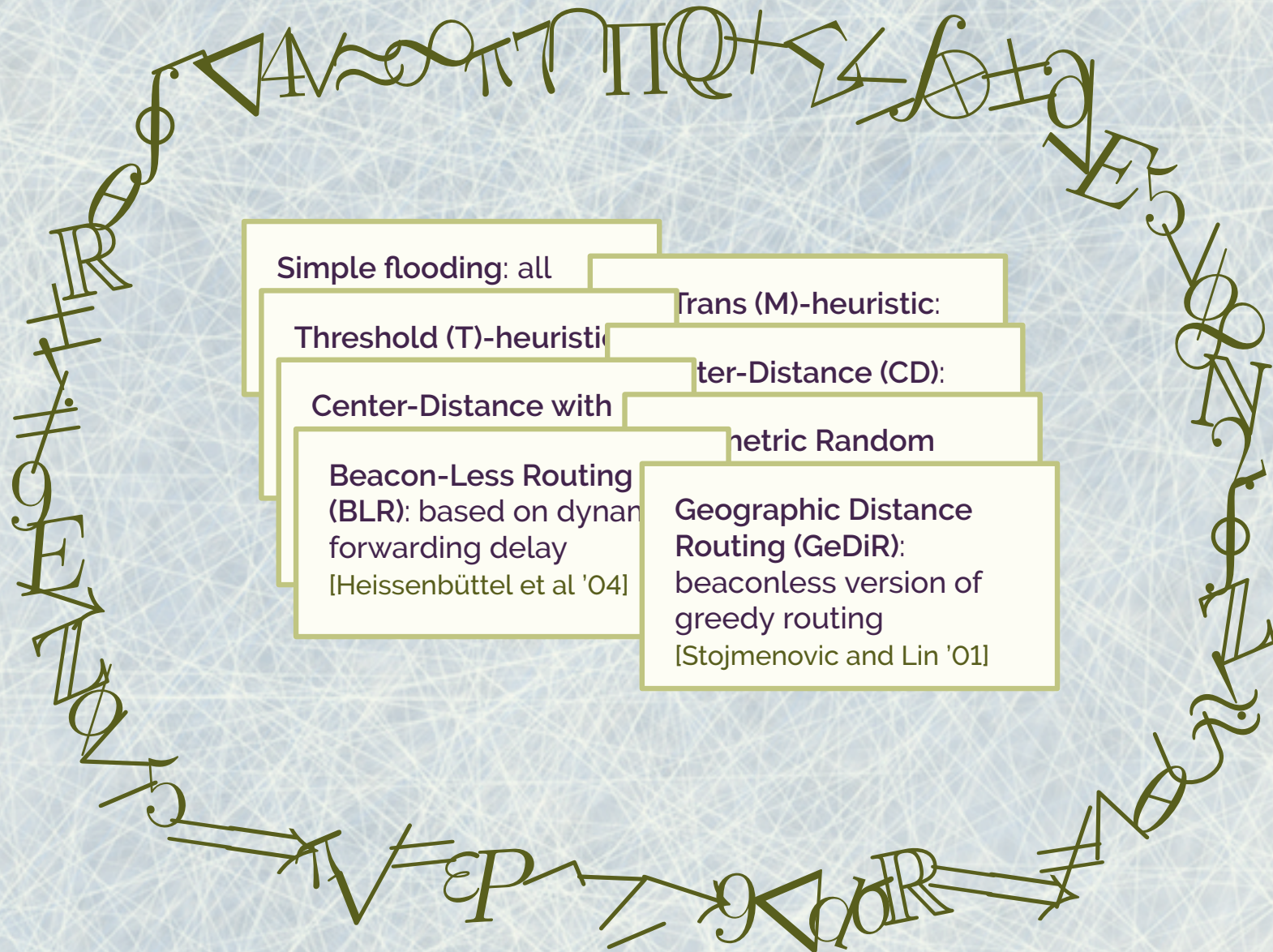
Many protocols exist and are used in practice.

Different protocols cause different network load.



We wish to capture this phenomenon in mathematical language.

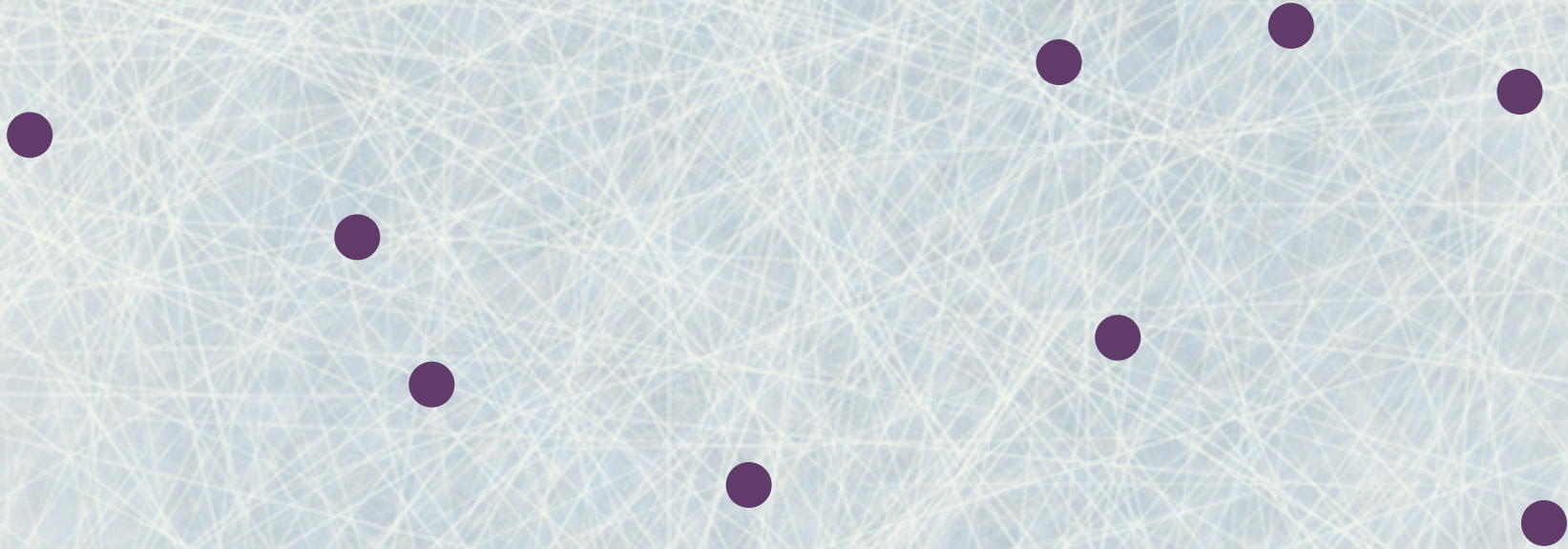
BEACONLESS GEOCAST PROTOCOLS



FAIR MEDIUM ACCESS



FAIR MEDIUM ACCESS



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At any point in time, every node has then same probability to be the next to “activate”



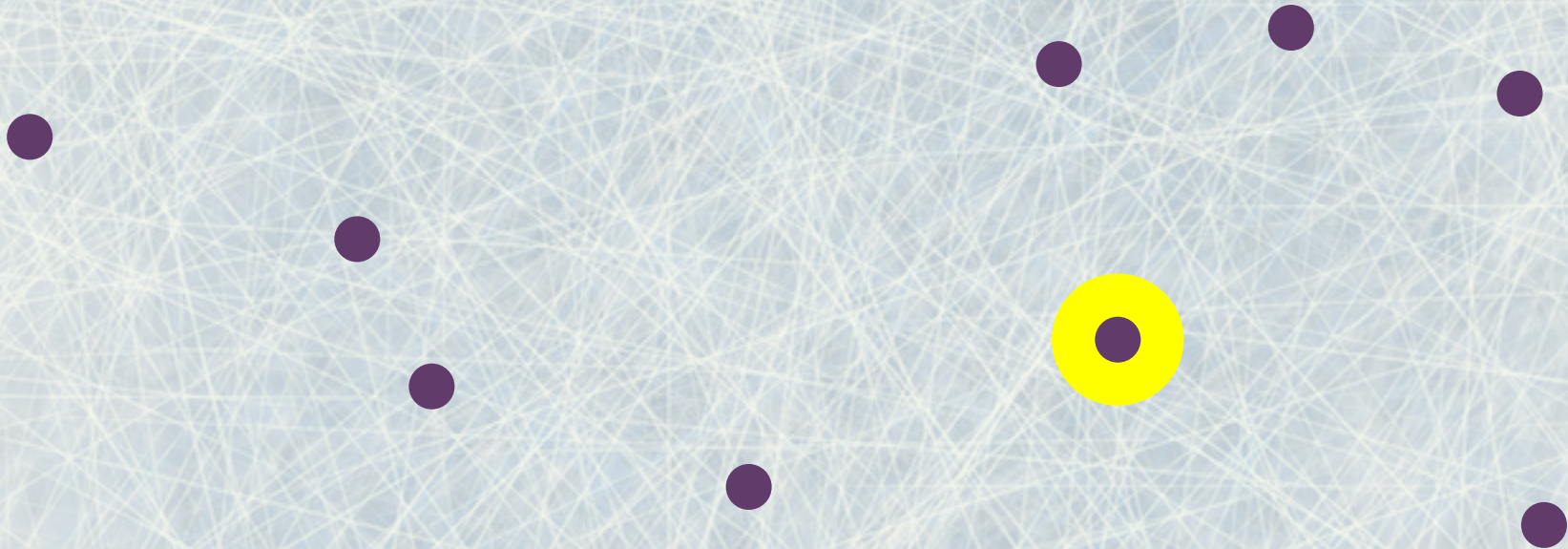
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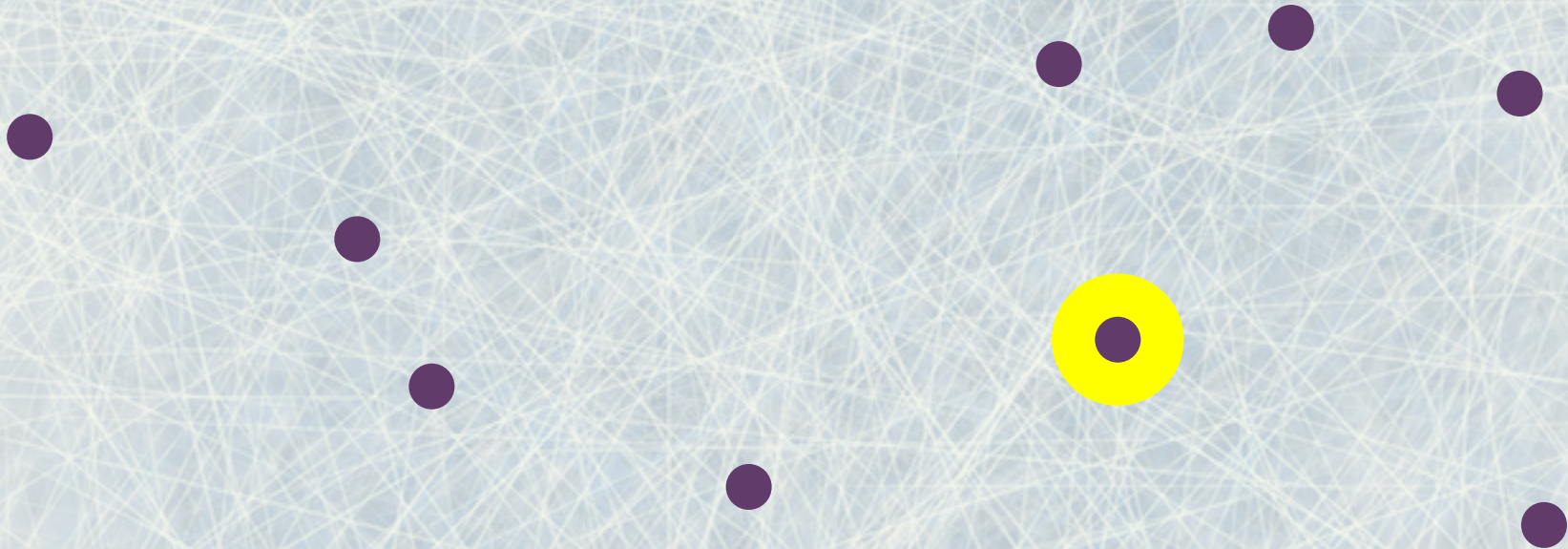
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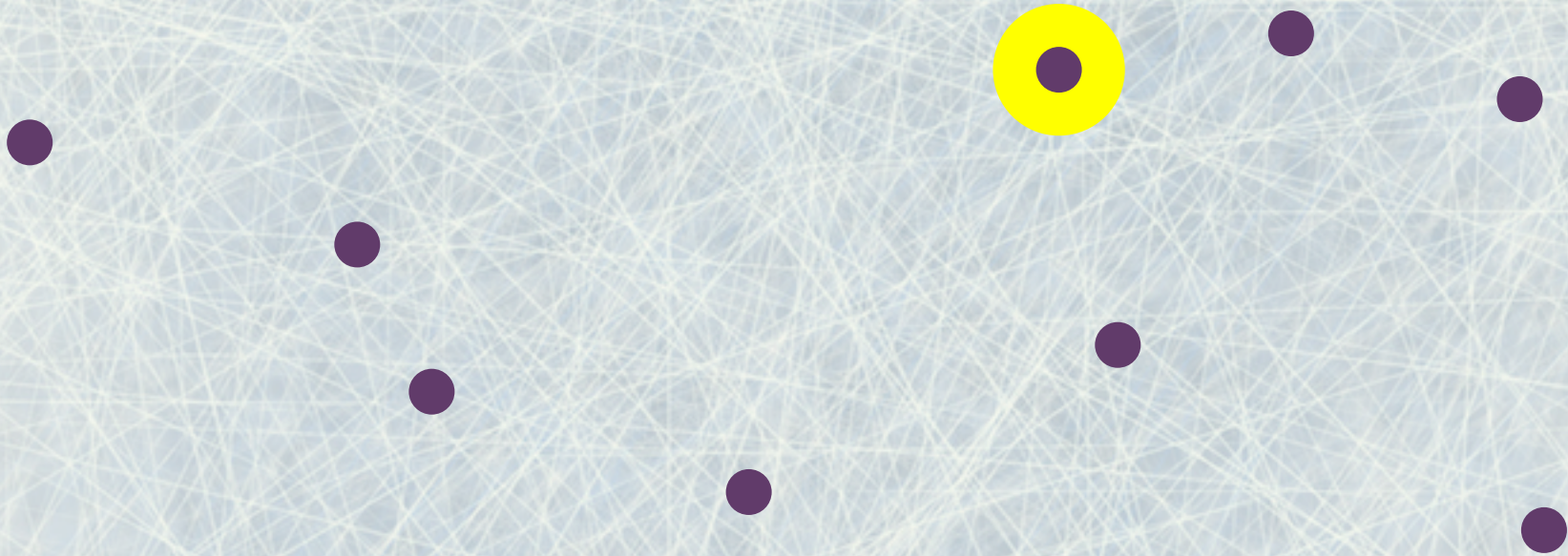
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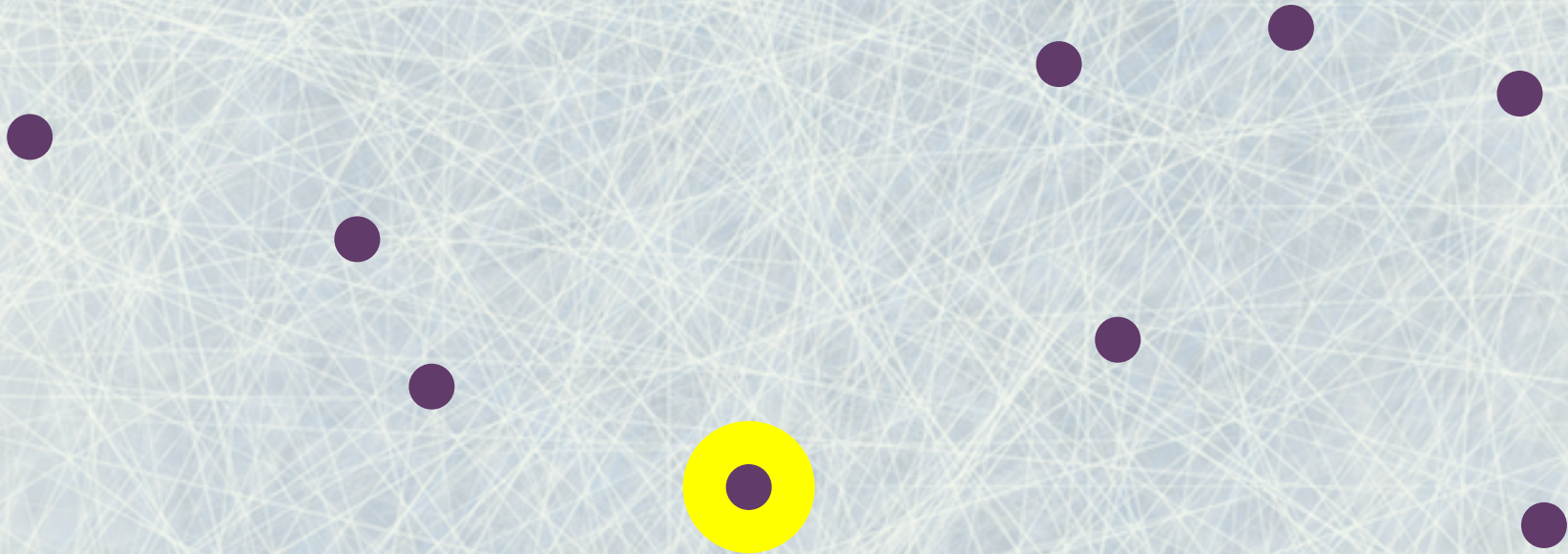
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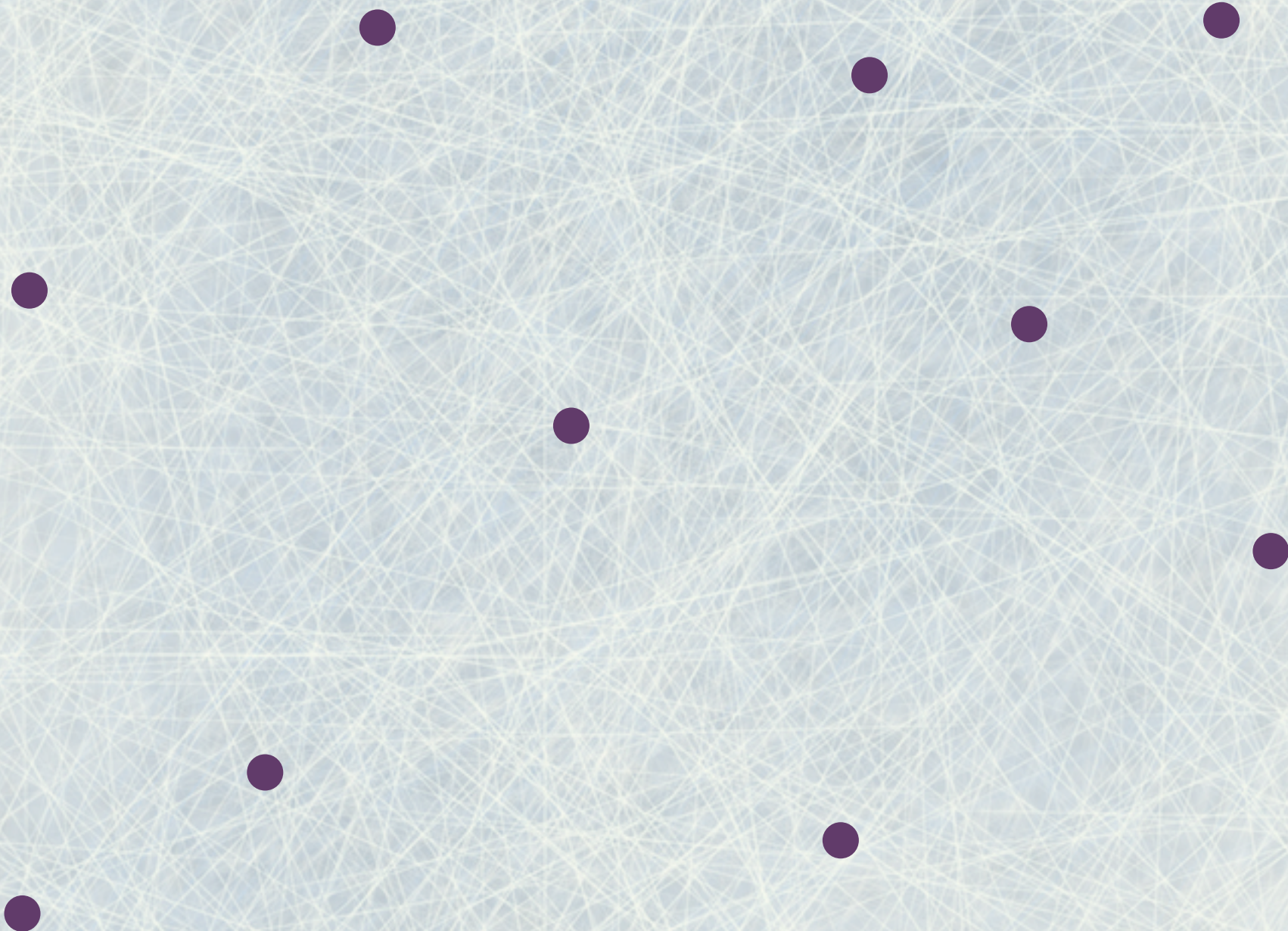
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This assumption abstracts from different underlying collision handling techniques

CENTER-DISTANCE VS CENTER-DISTANCE-P

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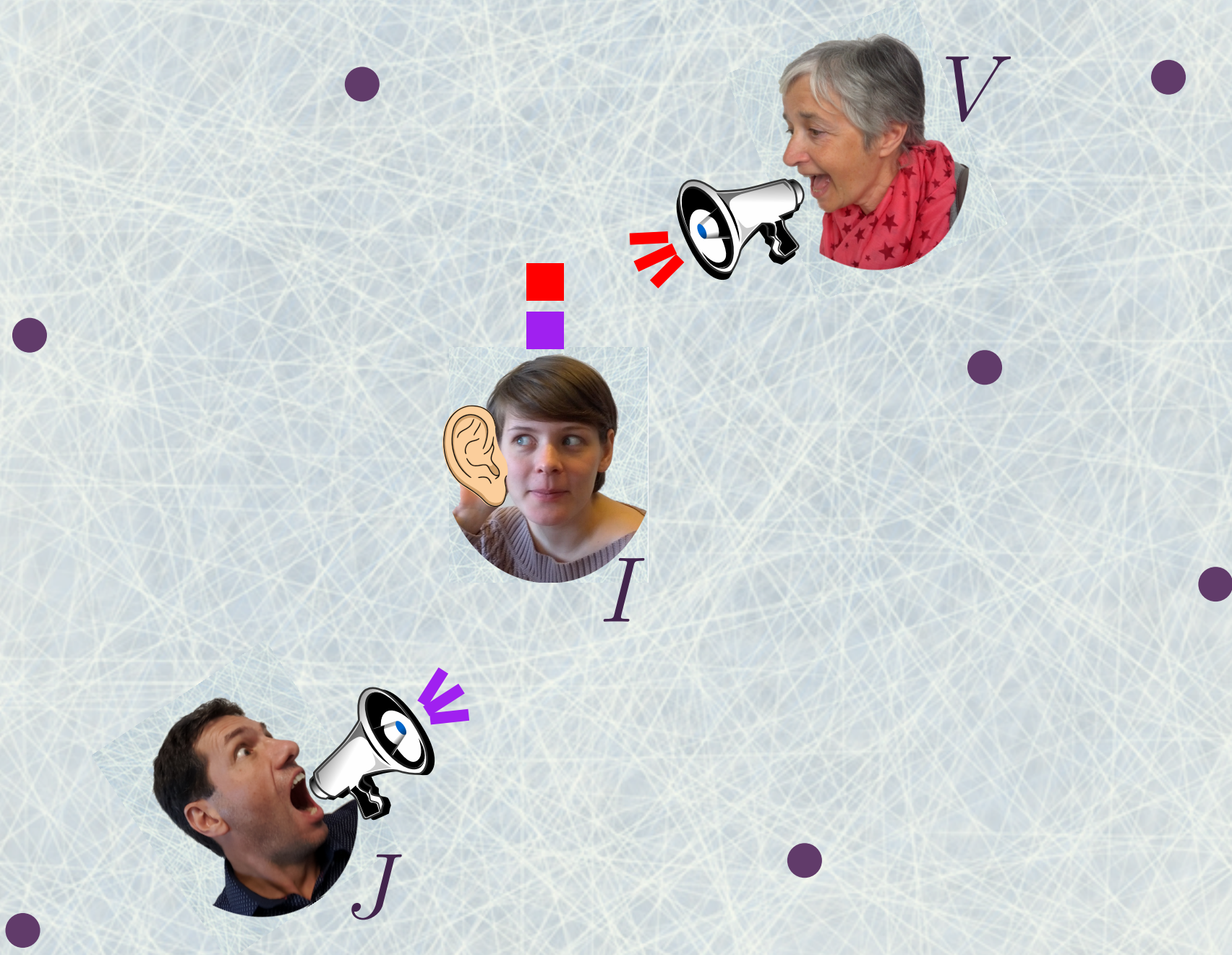
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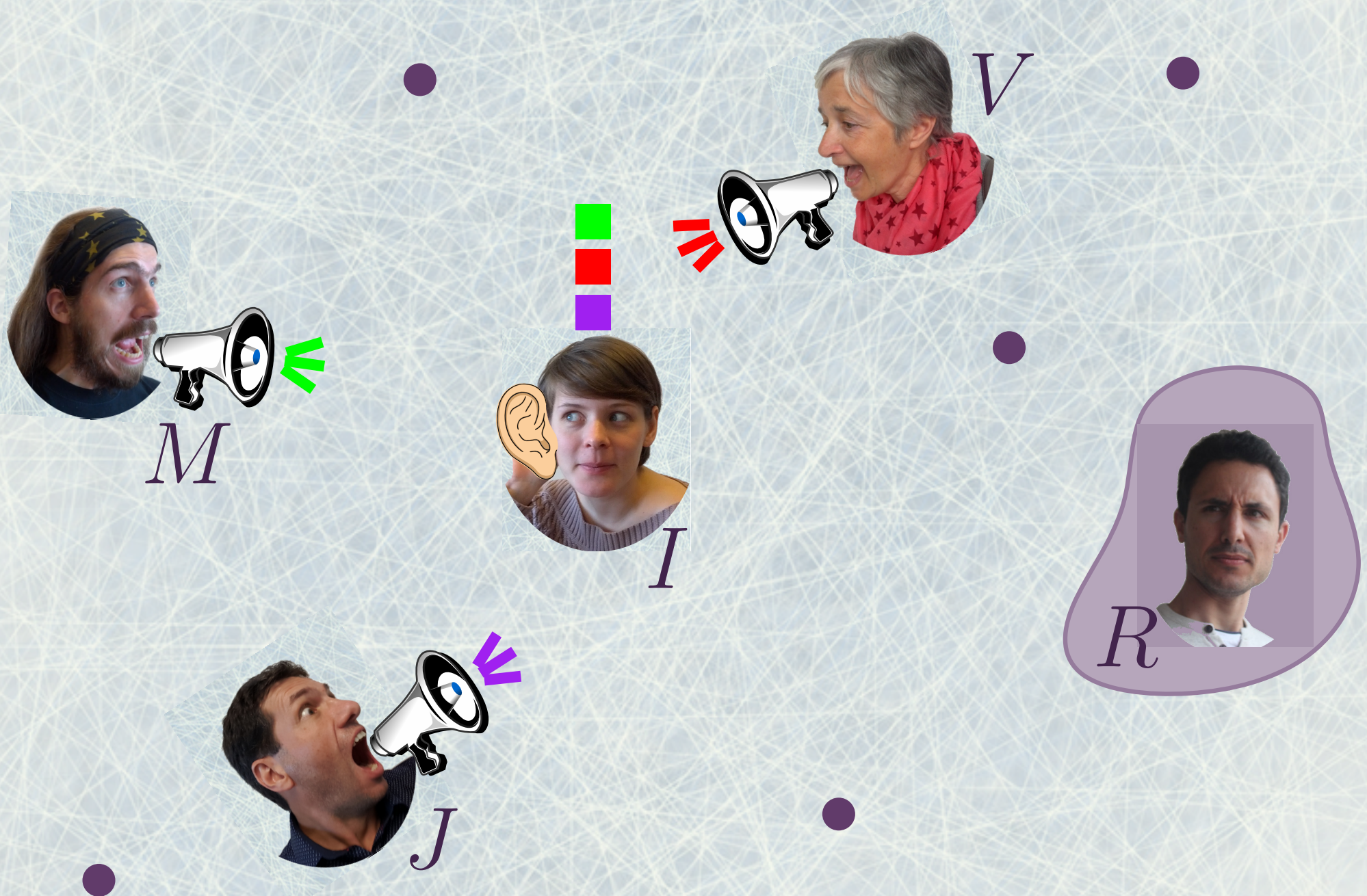
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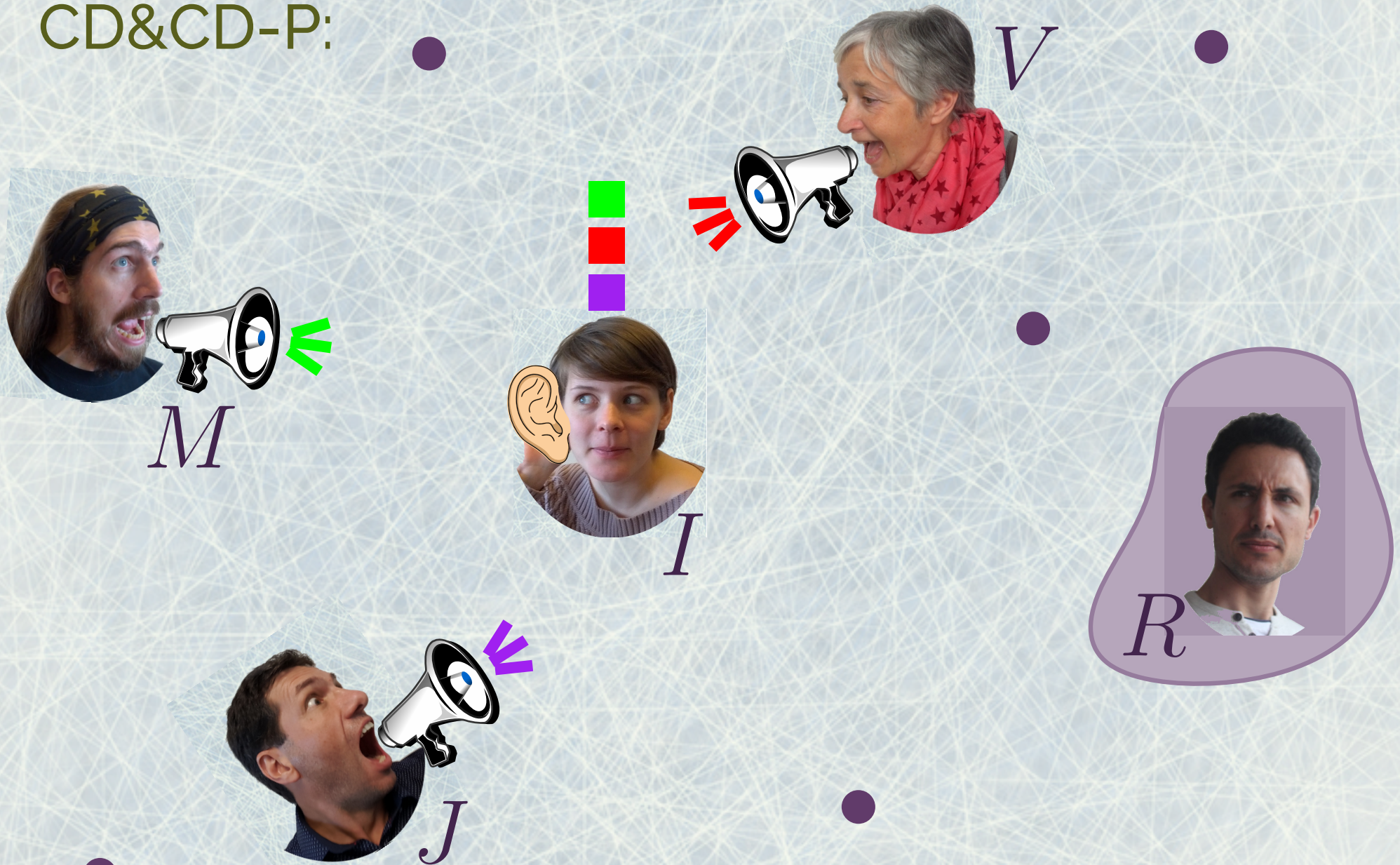


CENTER-DISTANCE VS CENTER-DISTANCE-P



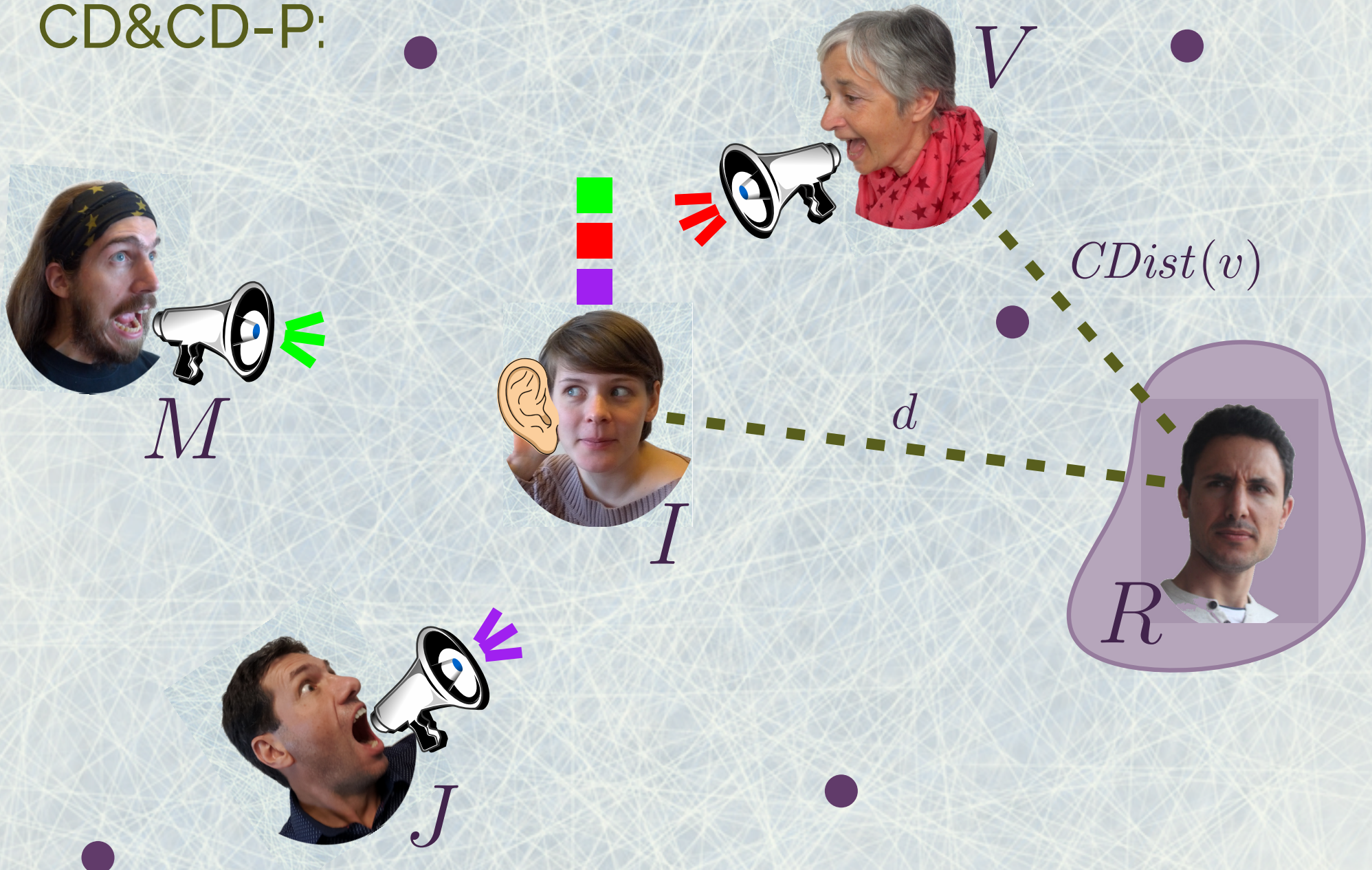
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CD&CD-P:



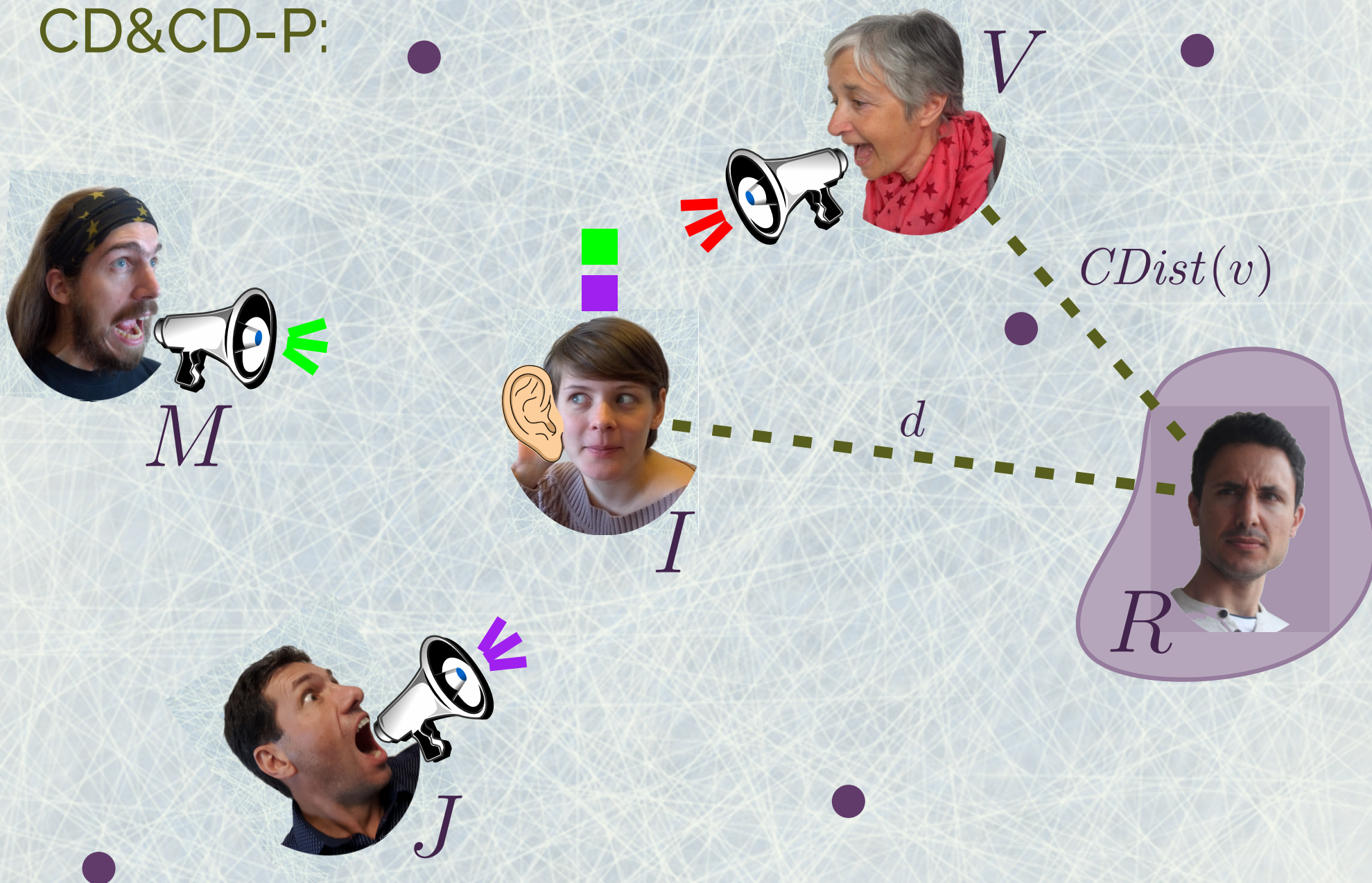
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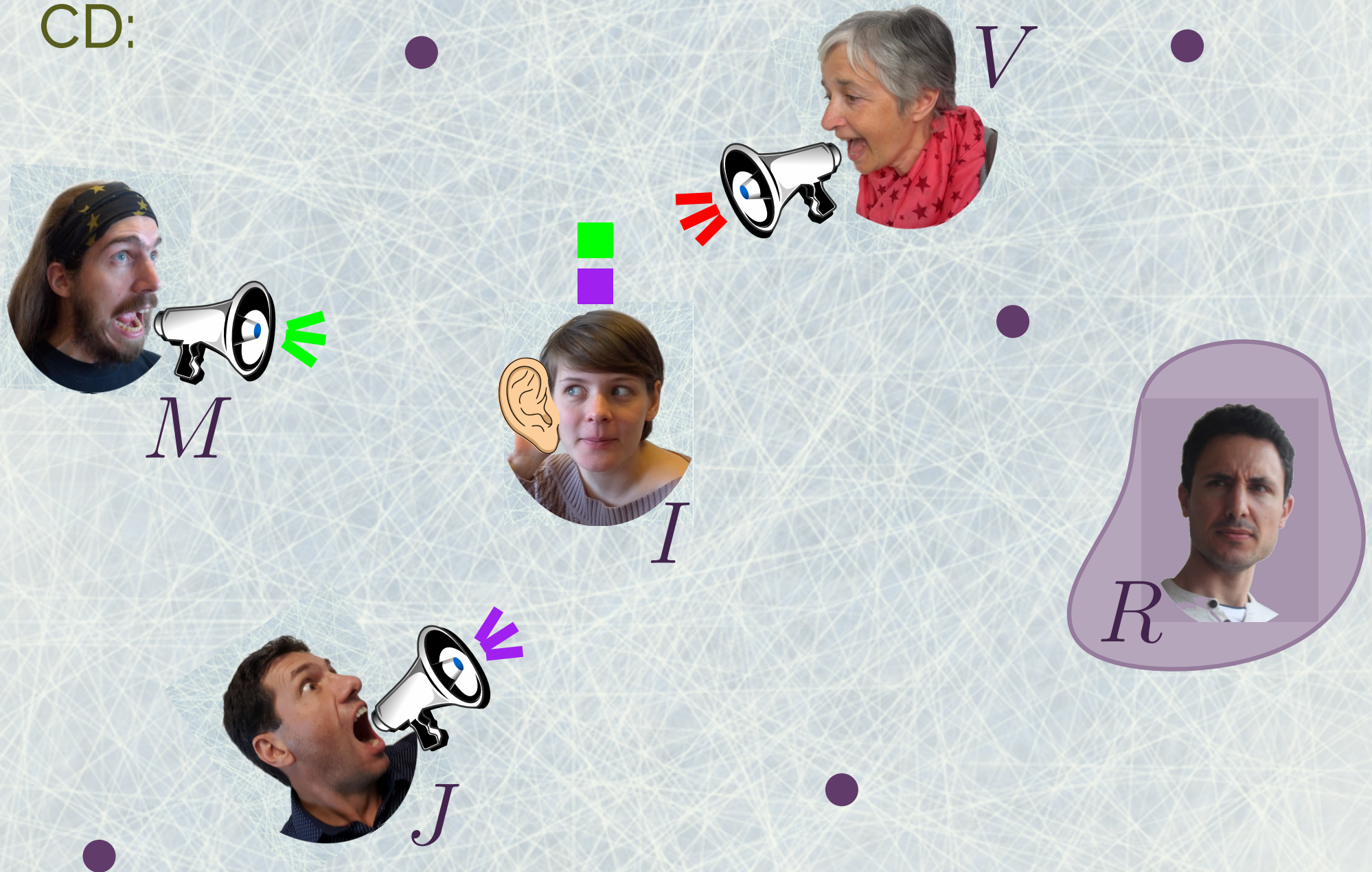
CENTER-DISTANCE VS CENTER-DISTANCE-P

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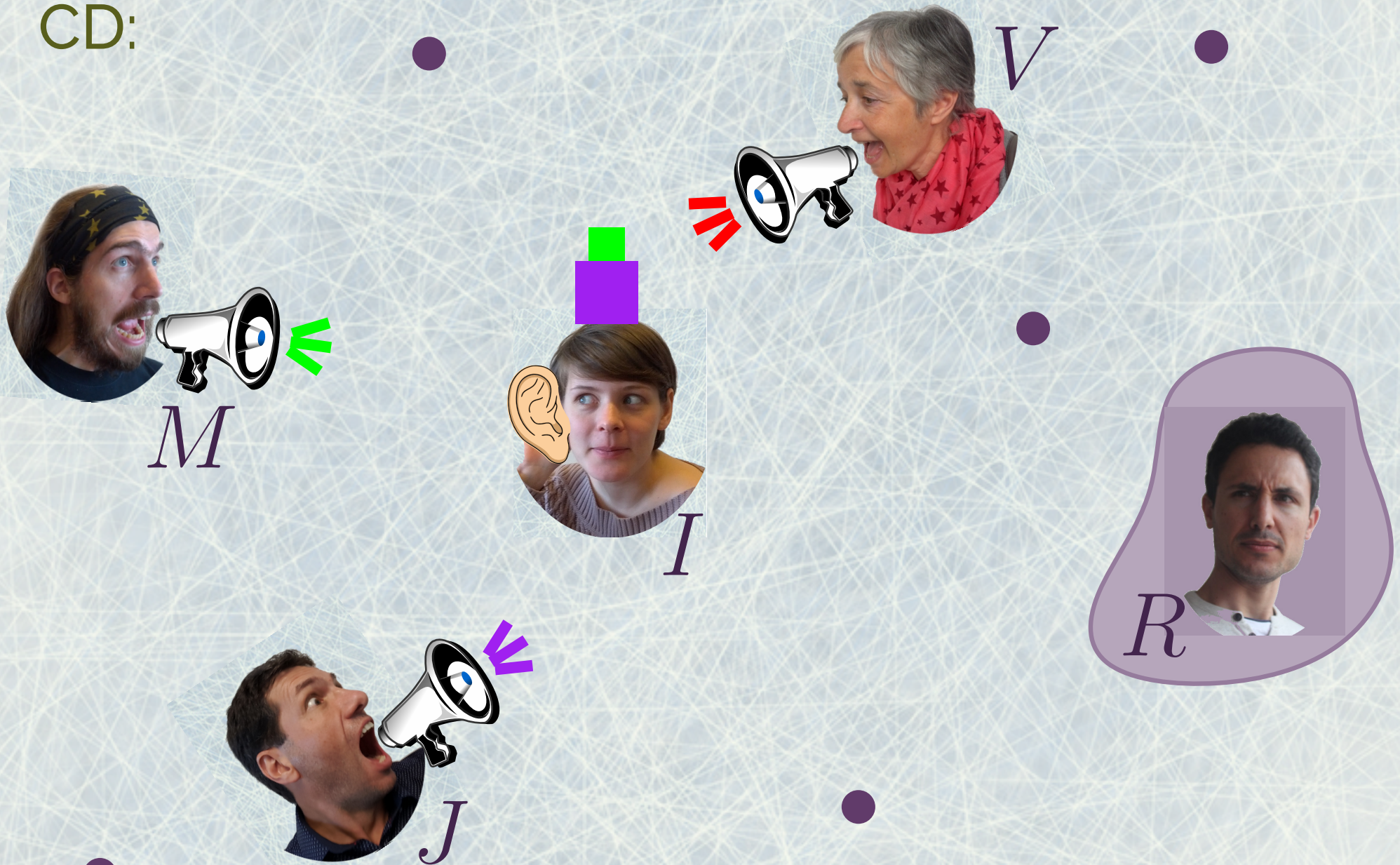
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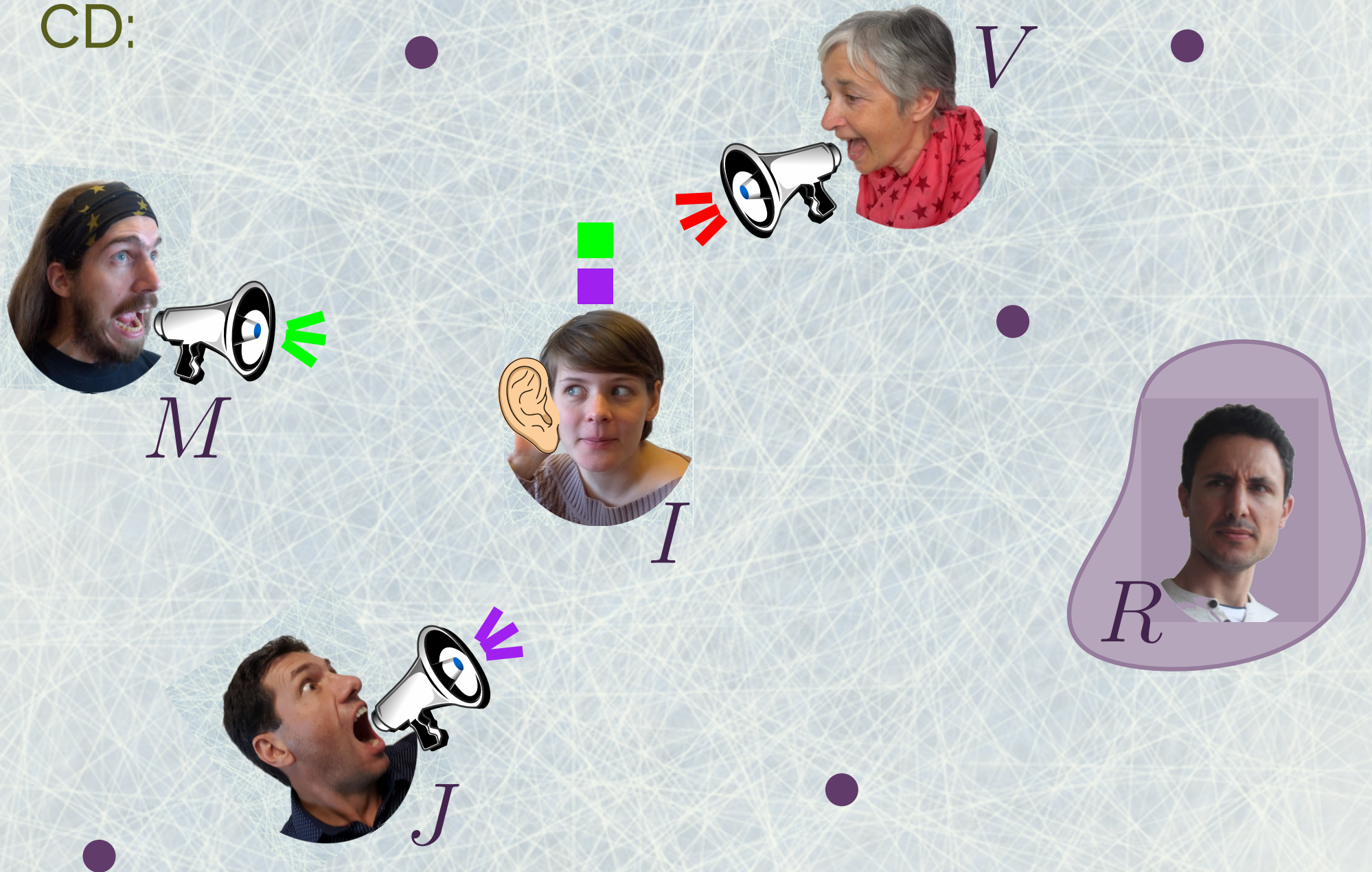
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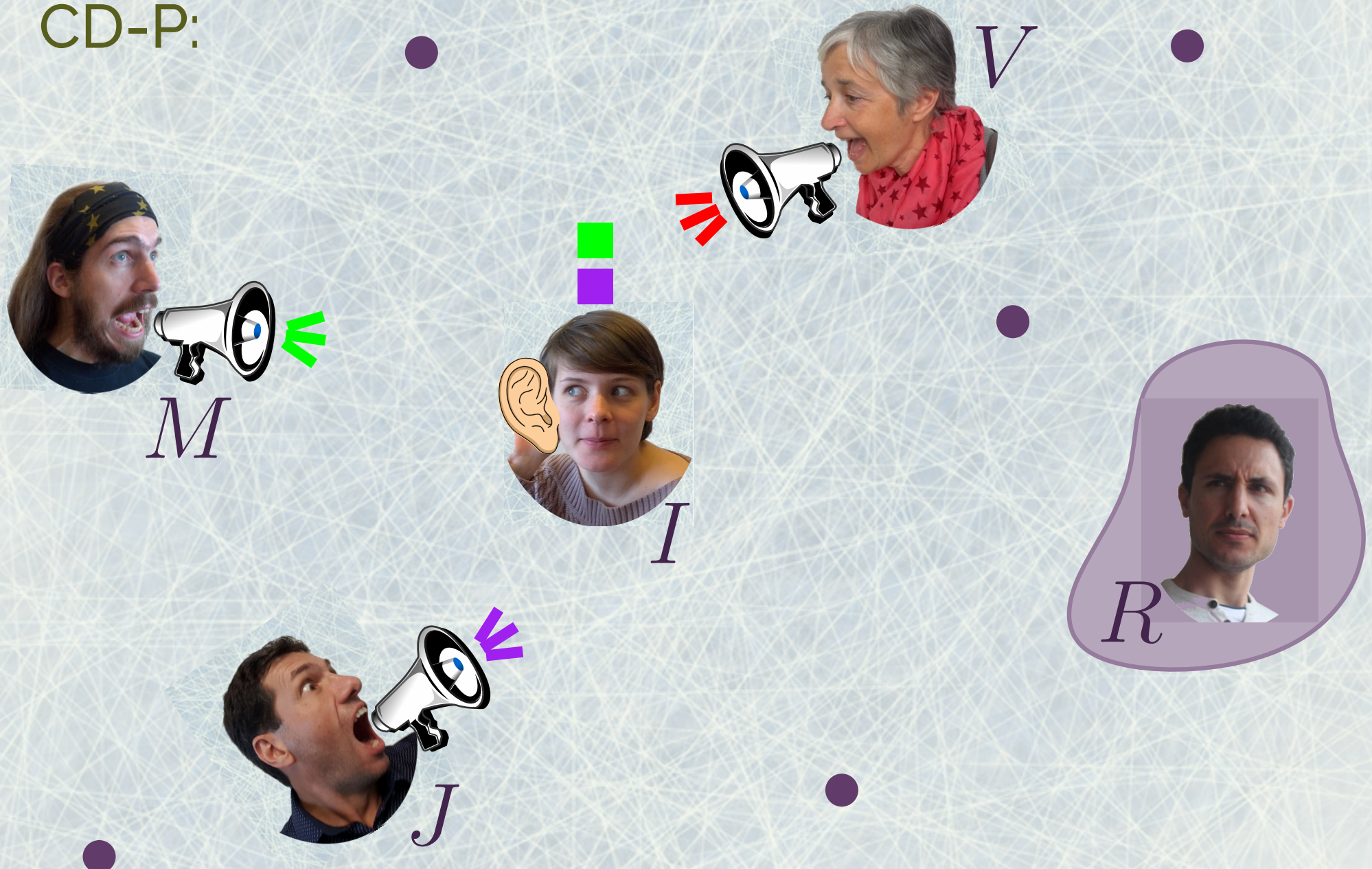
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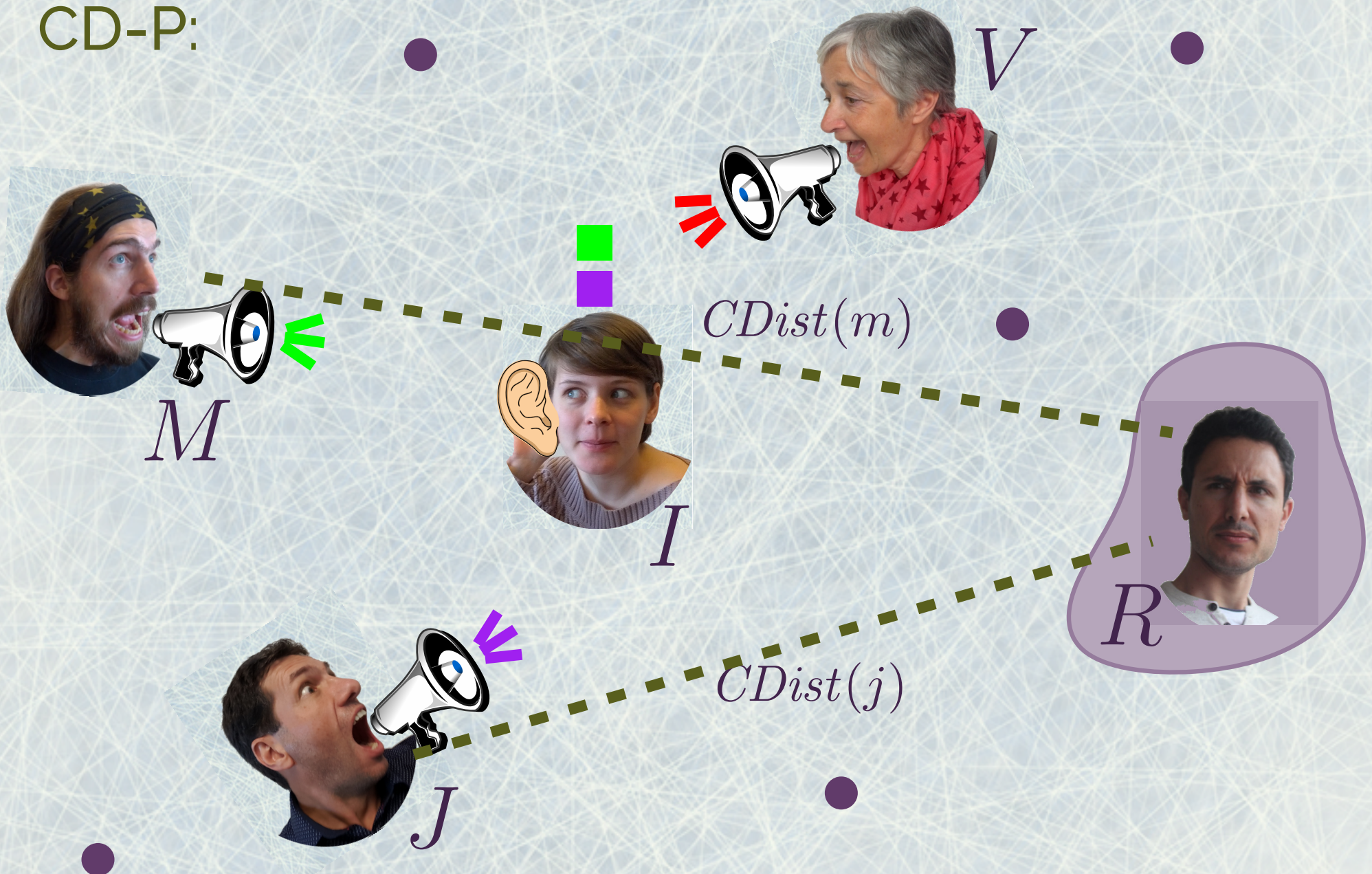
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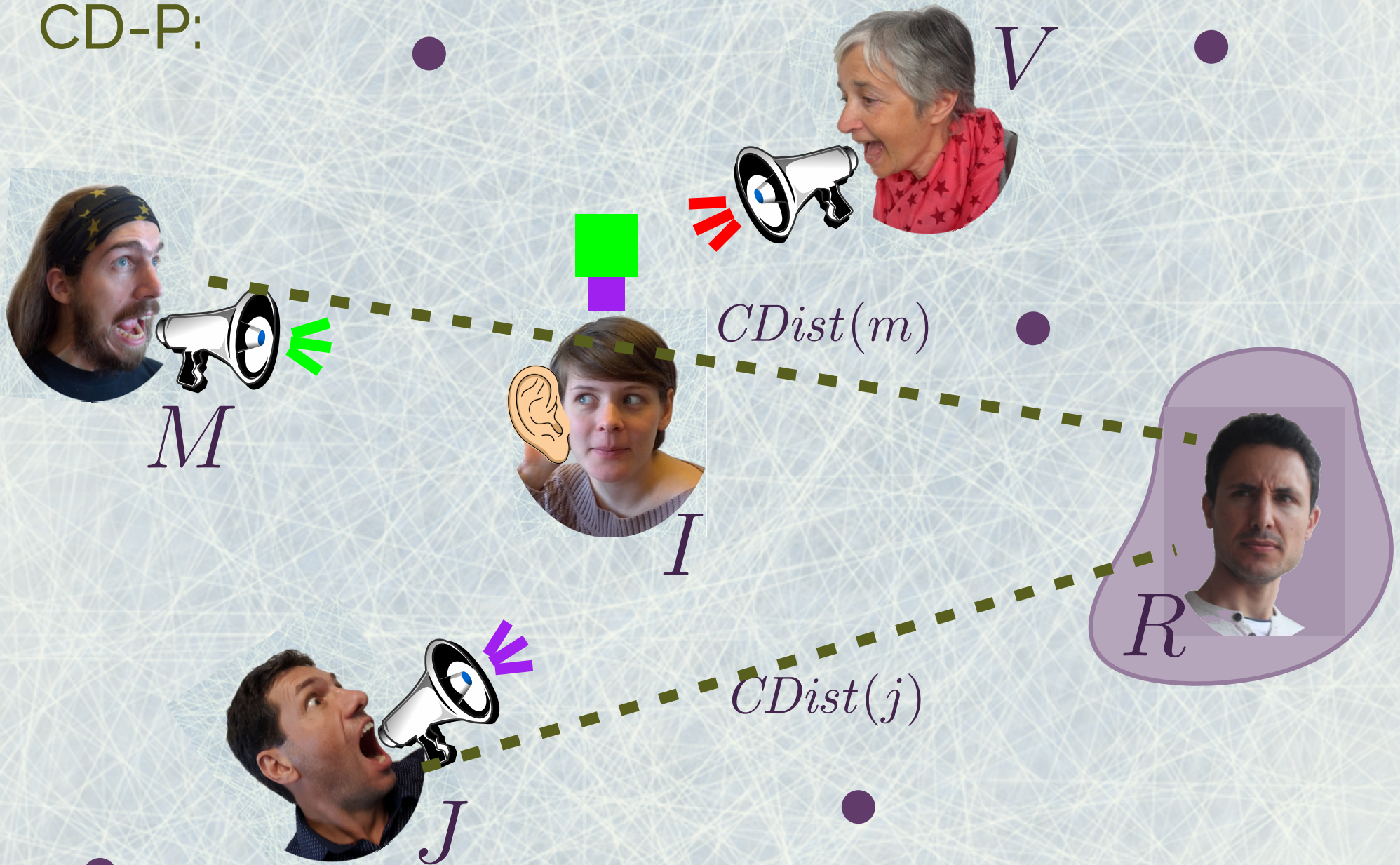
CENTER-DISTANCE VS CENTER-DISTANCE-P

CD-P:



CENTER-DISTANCE VS CENTER-DISTANCE-P

CD-P:



OUR GOAL

1. Increase the number of people who are aware of the company's products and services.

2. Increase the number of people who are interested in the company's products and services.

3. Increase the number of people who are loyal customers of the company's products and services.

4. Increase the number of people who are satisfied with the company's products and services.

5. Increase the number of people who are recommending the company's products and services to others.

6. Increase the number of people who are using the company's products and services.

7. Increase the number of people who are purchasing the company's products and services.

8. Increase the number of people who are paying for the company's products and services.

9. Increase the number of people who are referring the company's products and services to others.

10. Increase the number of people who are providing feedback on the company's products and services.

11. Increase the number of people who are participating in the company's marketing and promotional activities.

12. Increase the number of people who are following the company on social media.

13. Increase the number of people who are visiting the company's website.

OUR GOAL

Analyze and compare heuristics

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Develop theoretical model

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- Quality measure: success rate and **RecMess**

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Problem. Validate beaconless geocast heuristics within our model, and analyze success rate and RecMess under various scenarios.

TODAY



TODAY

2 scenarios in 1D:

- Unbounded reach

Messages are sent from left to right, everybody can "hear" everybody.

- Bounded reach

TODAY

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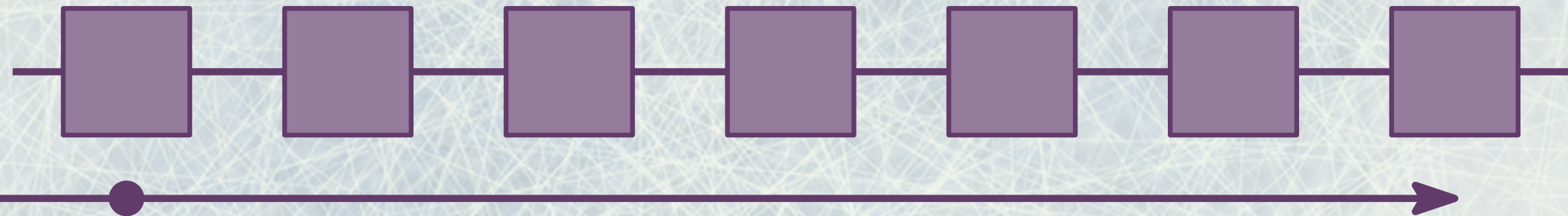
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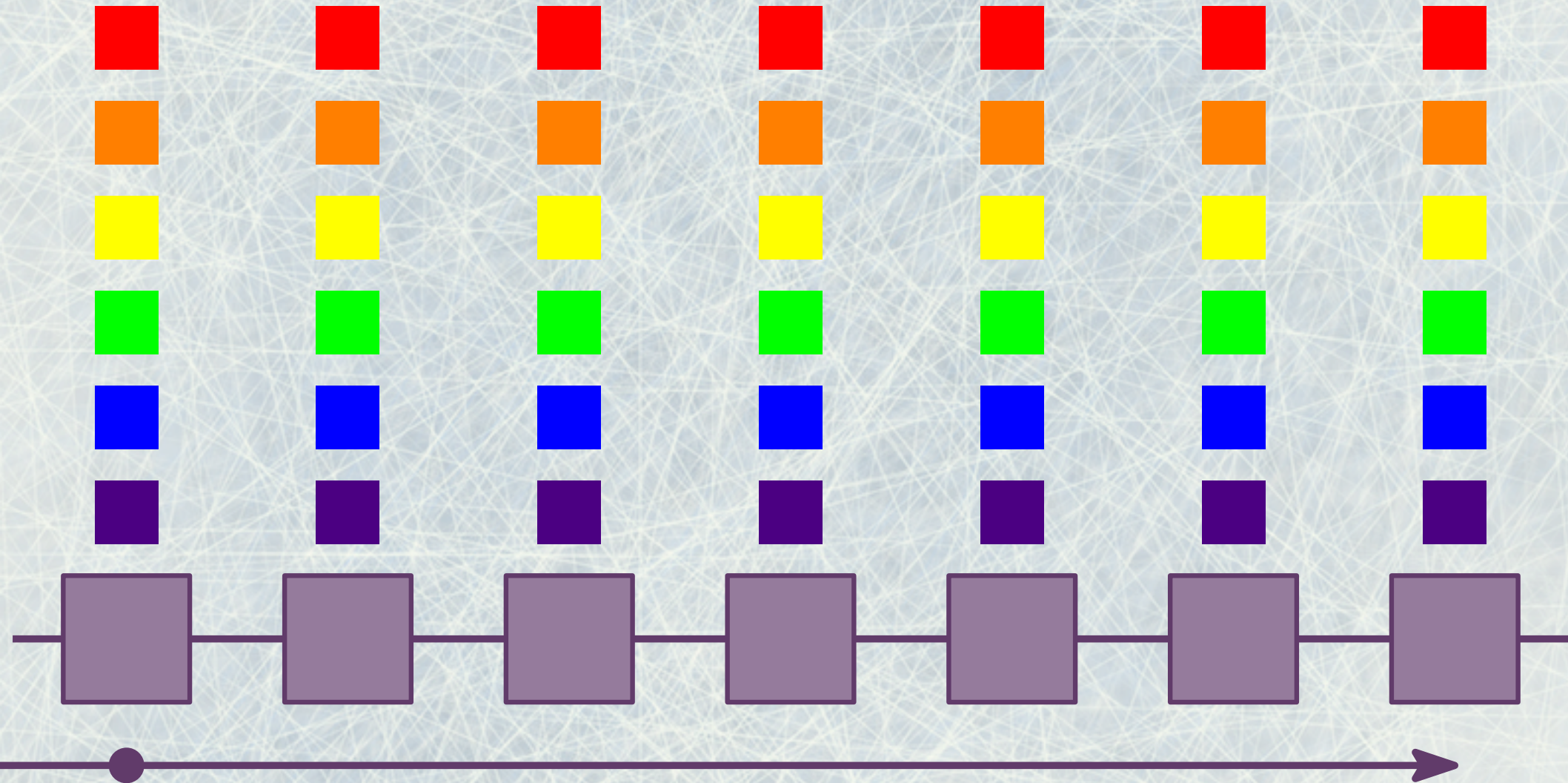
Messages are sent from left to right. Each node can only hear from its r predecessors.

1D UNBOUNDED REACH SCENARIO

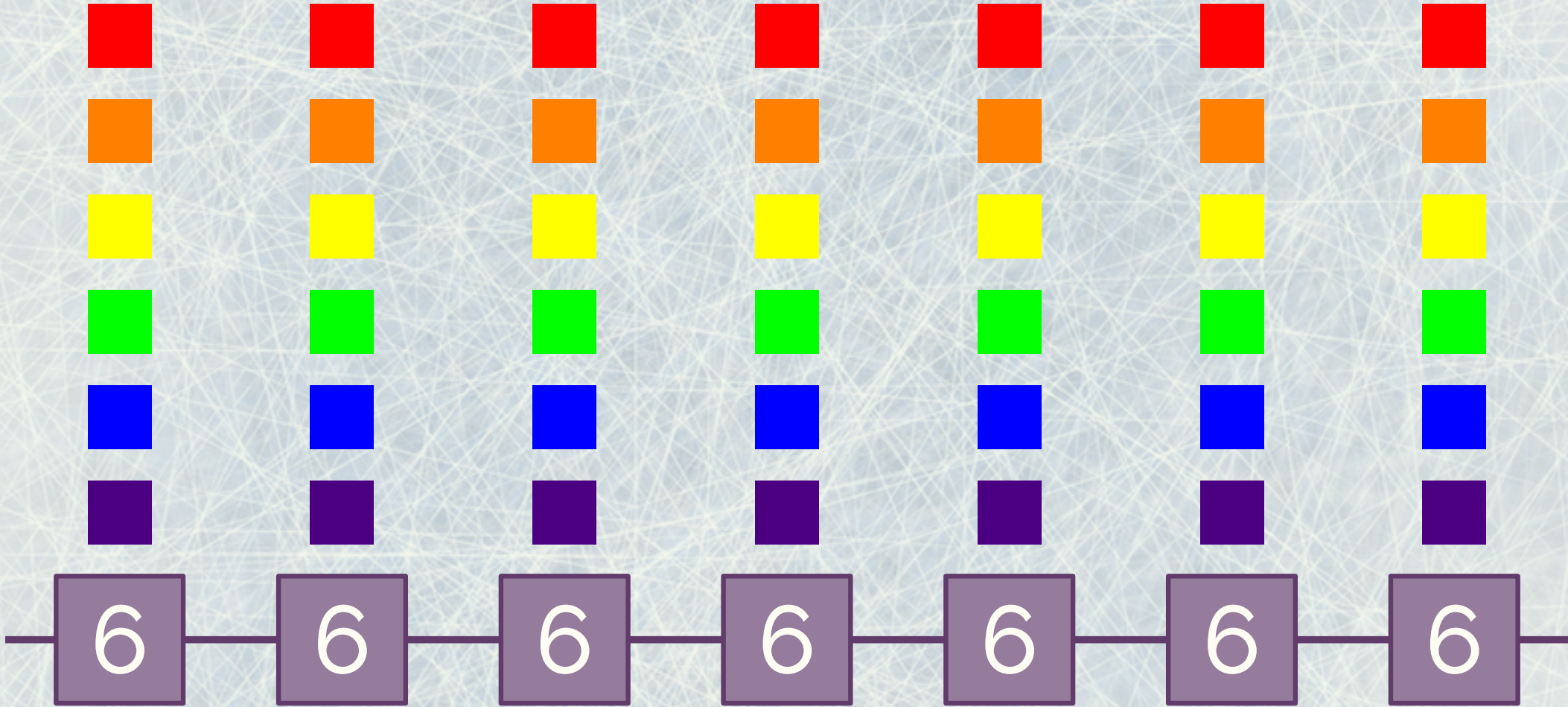
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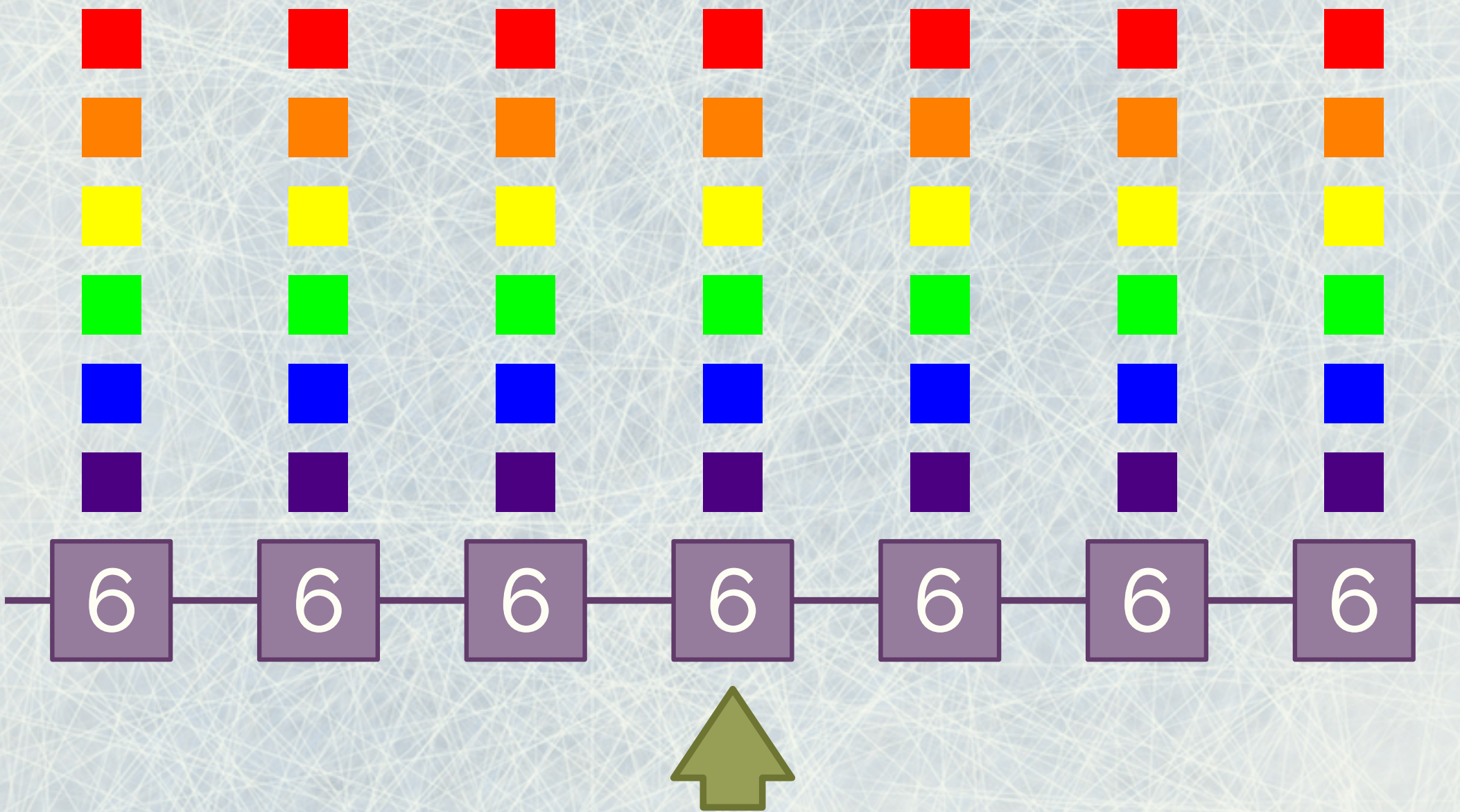
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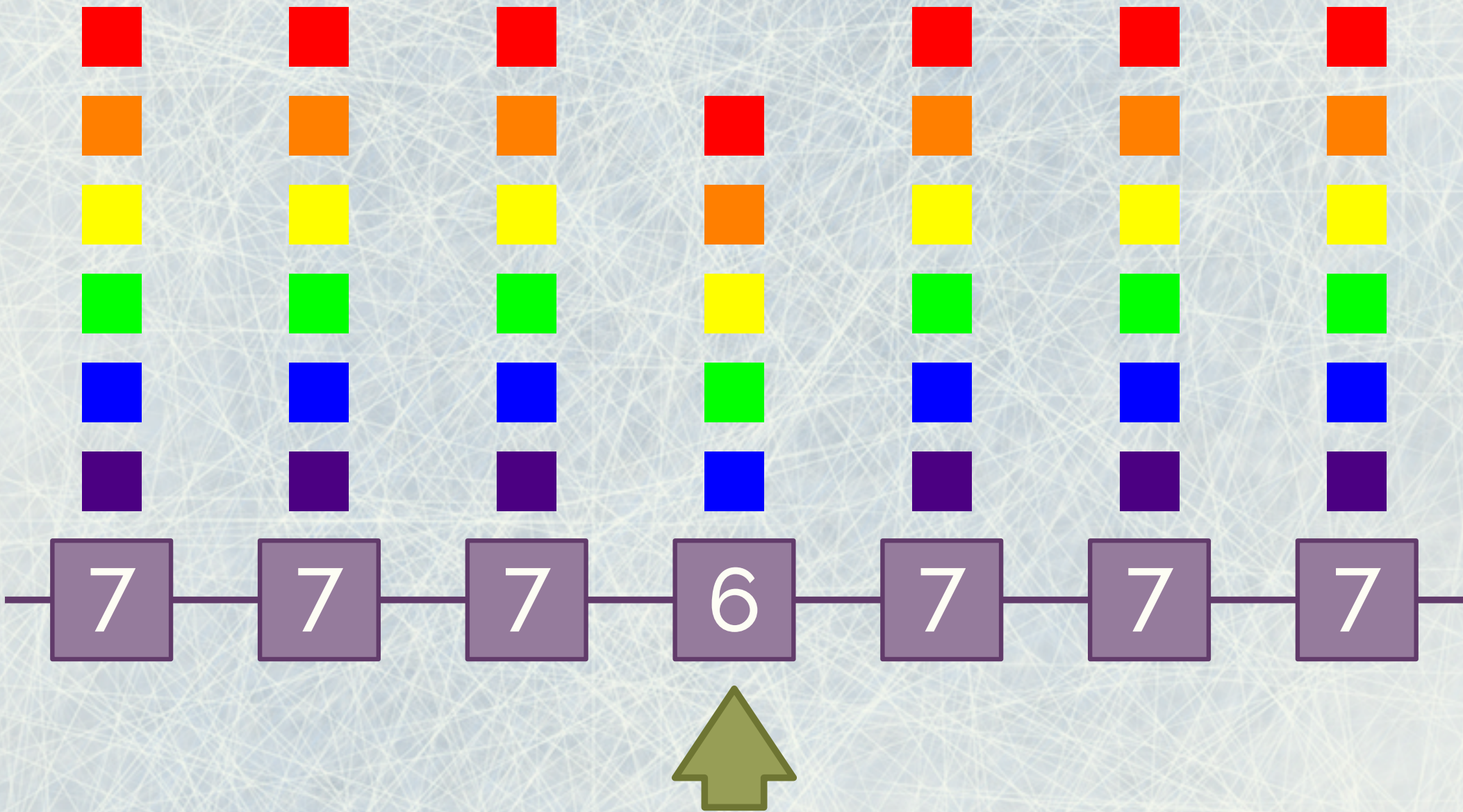
FLOODING IN 1D UNBOUNDED REACH SCENARIO



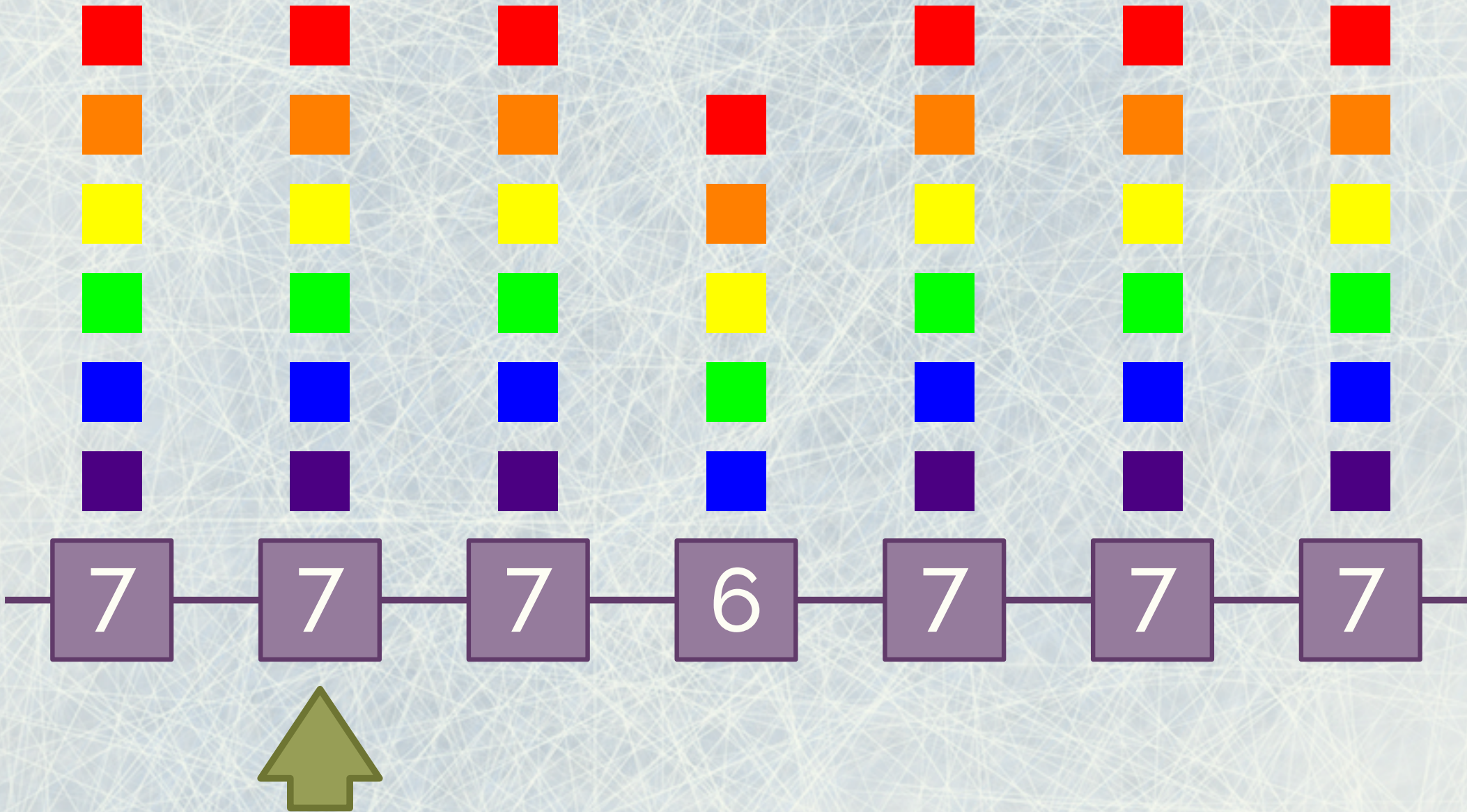
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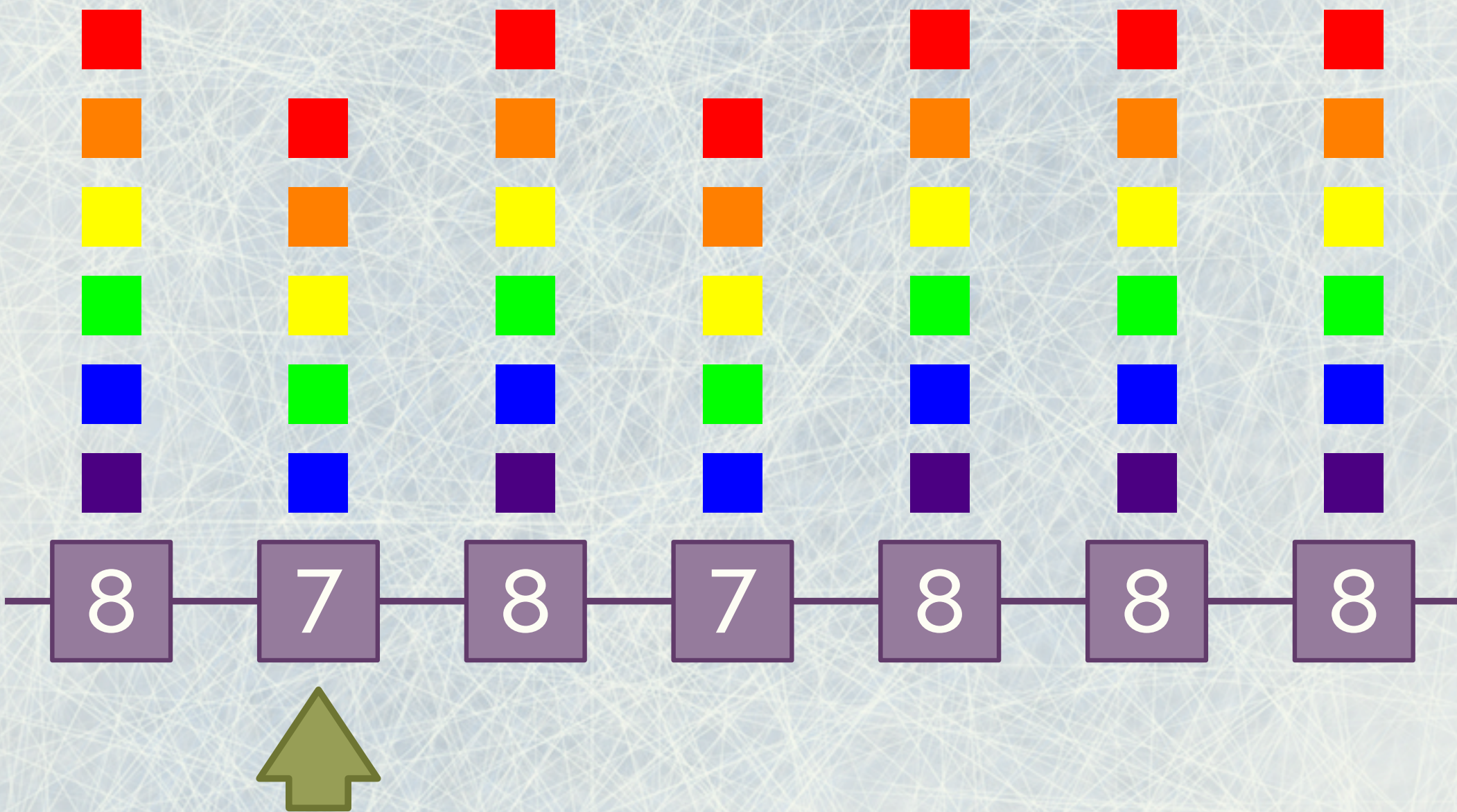
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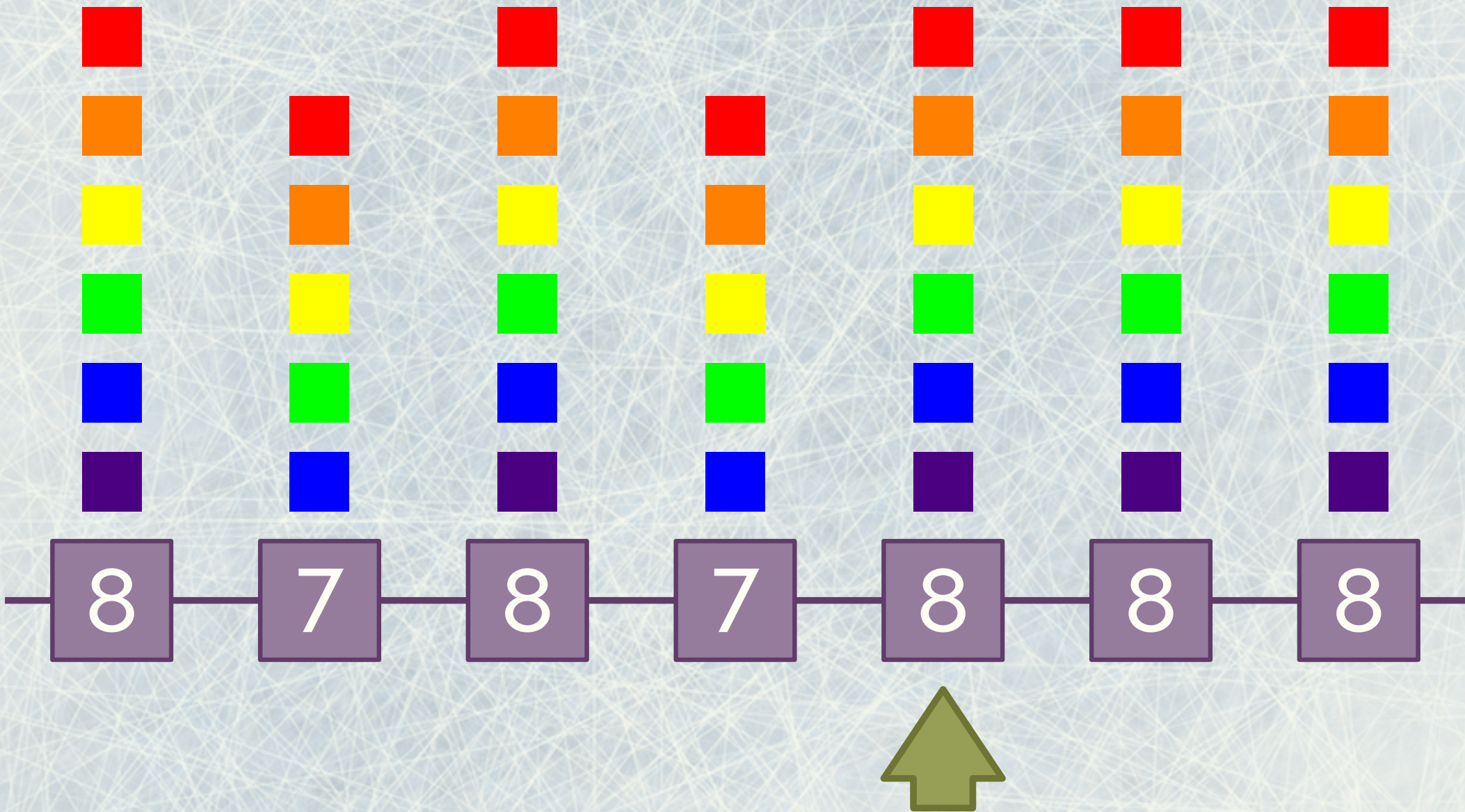
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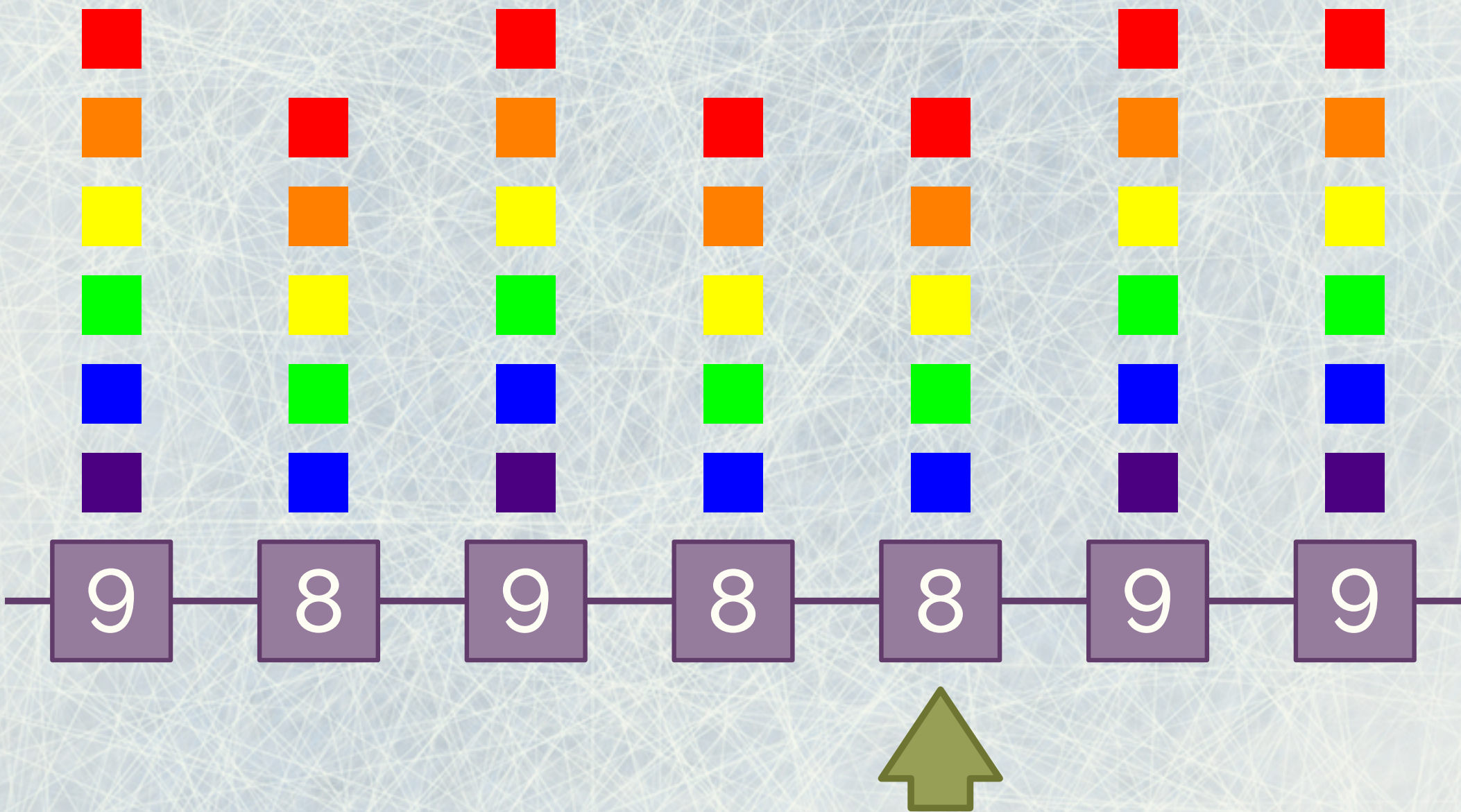
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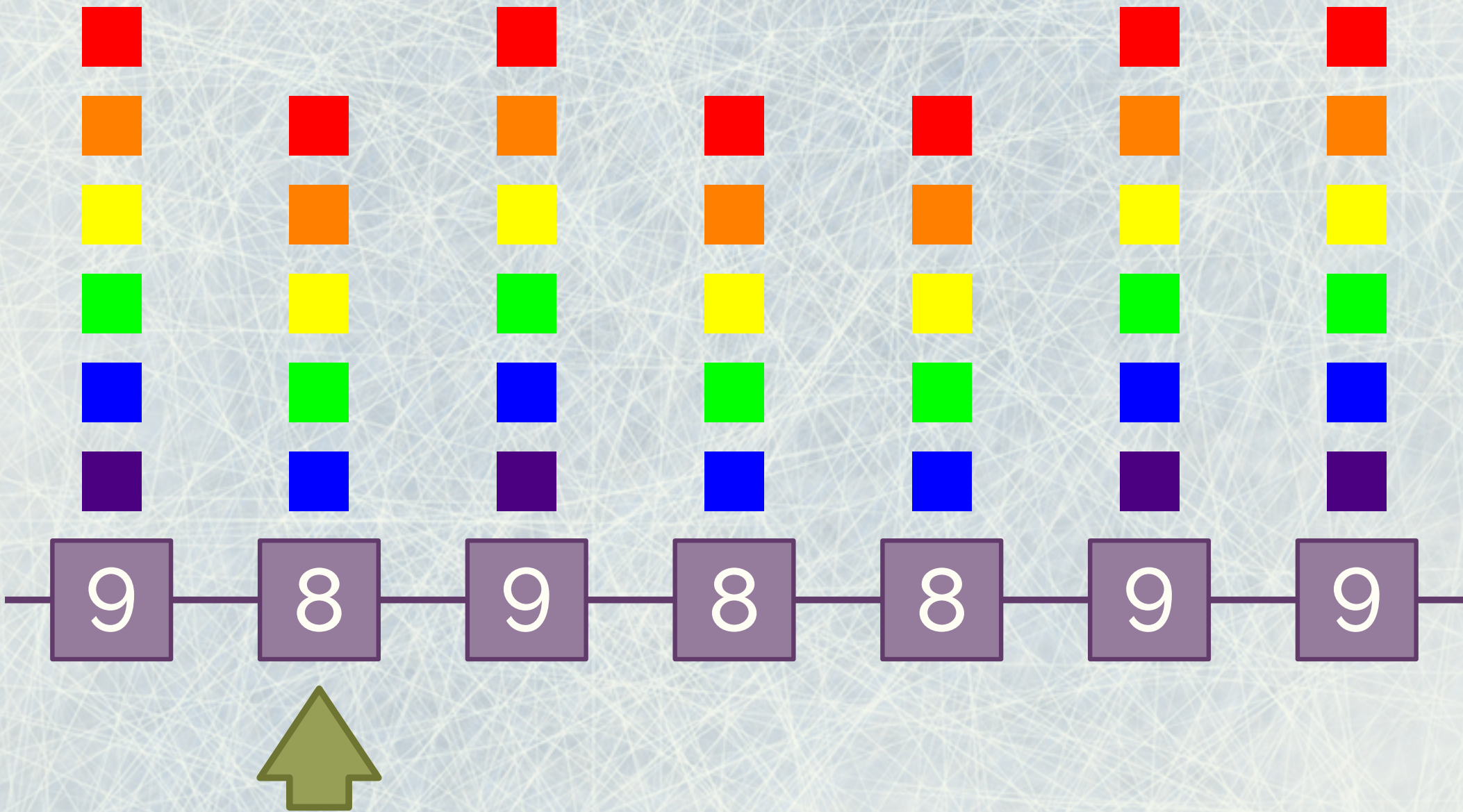
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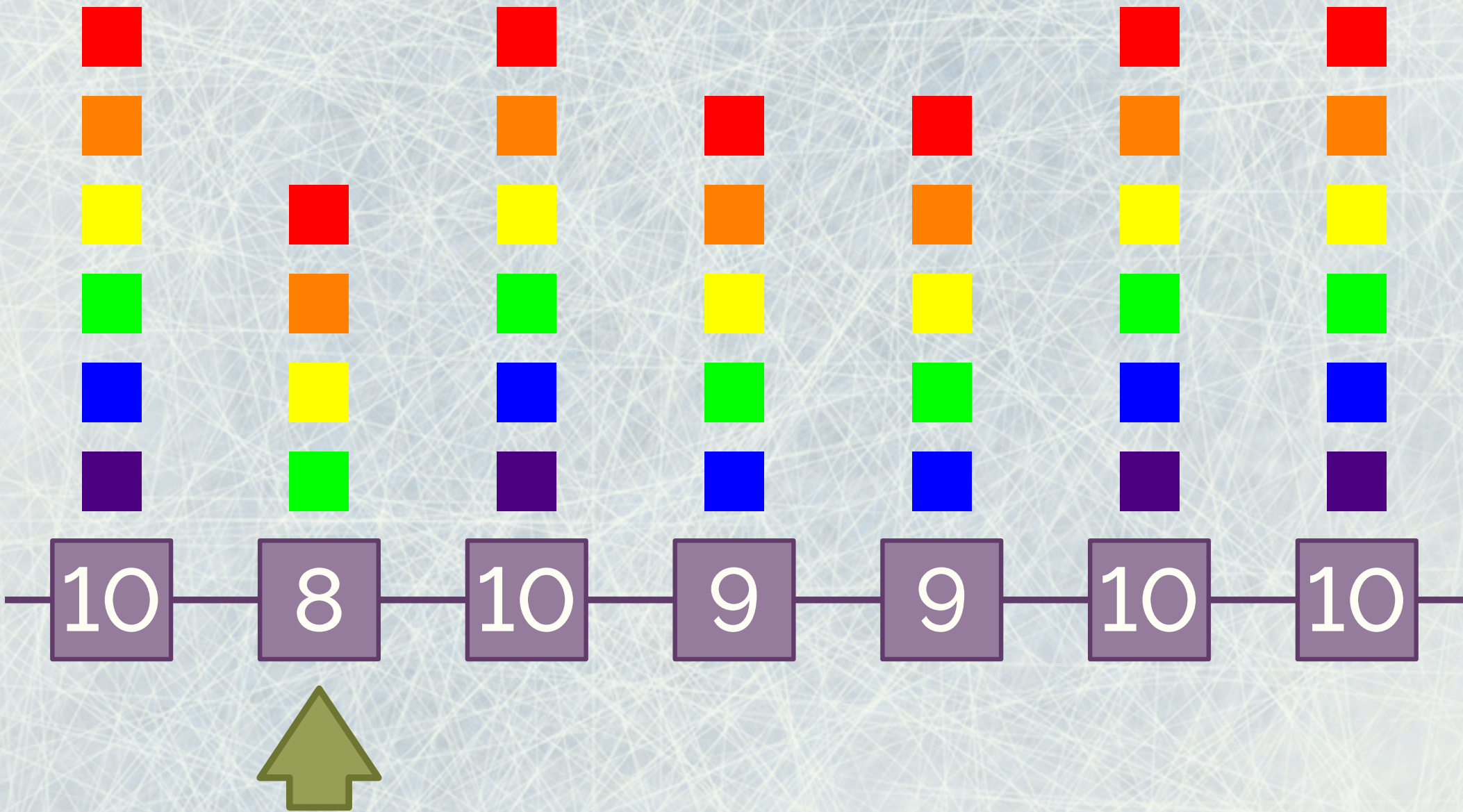
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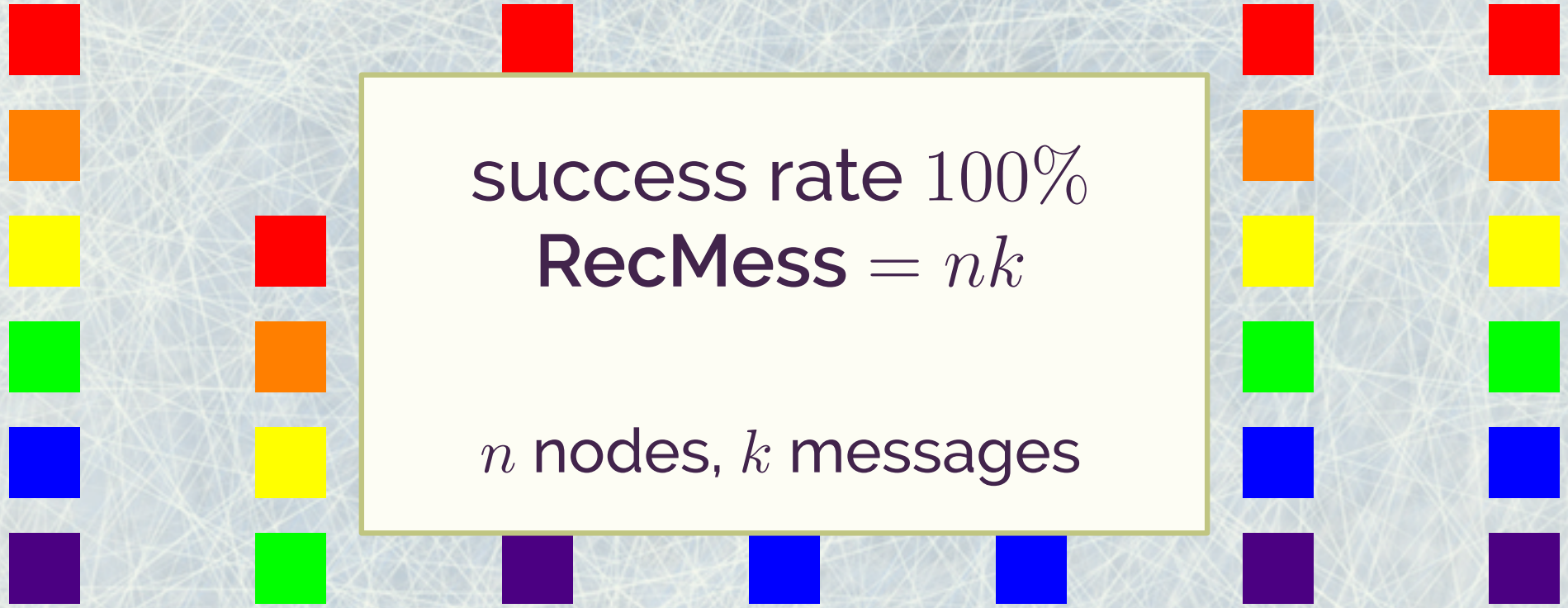
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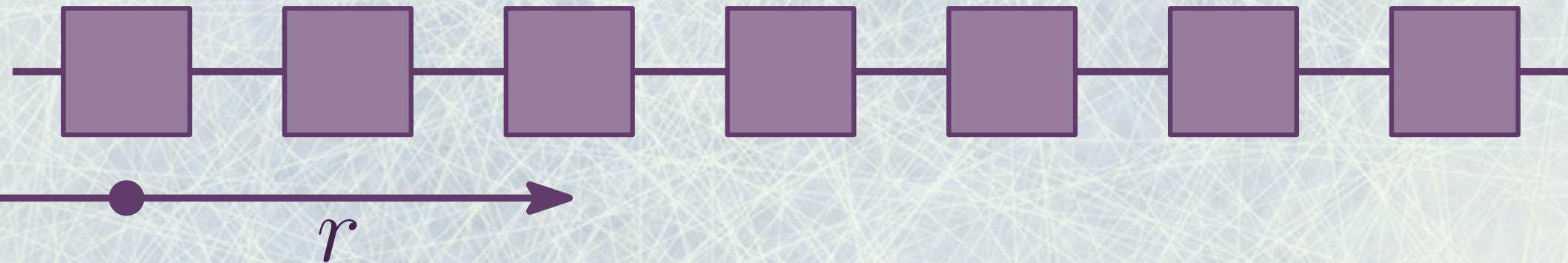


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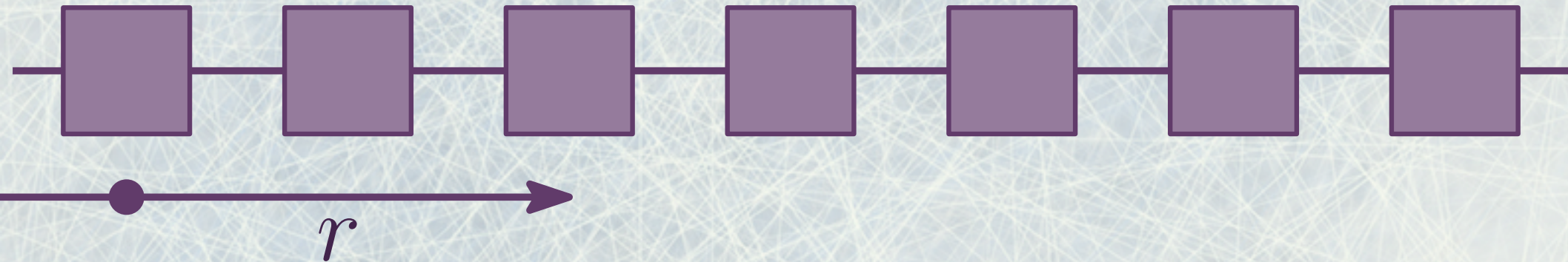
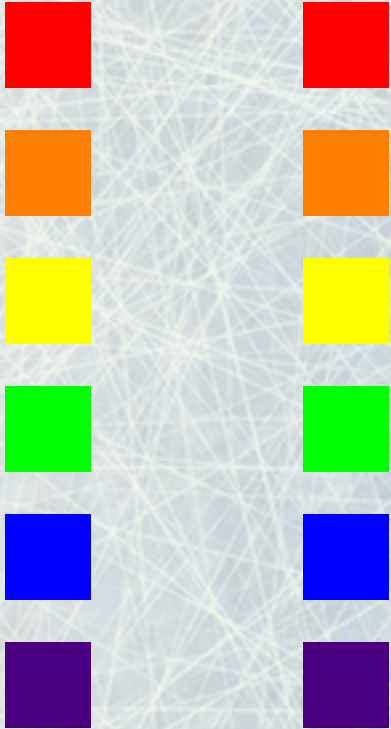


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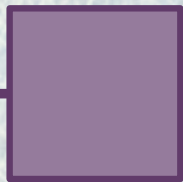
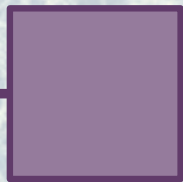
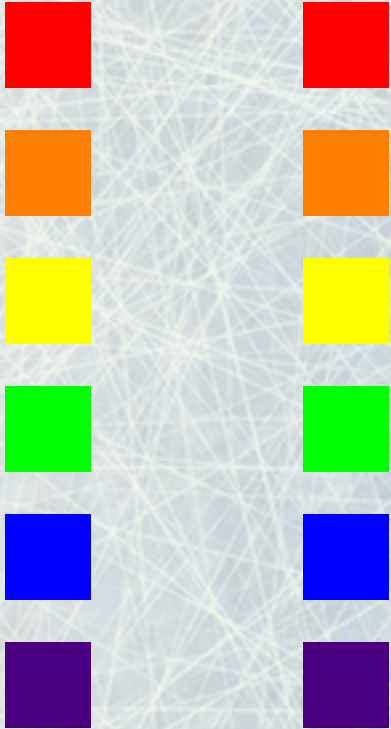
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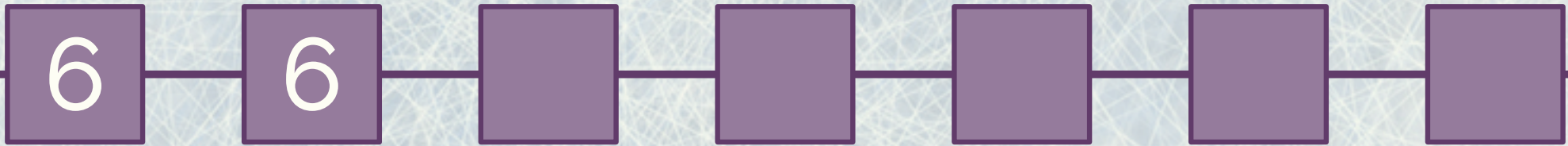
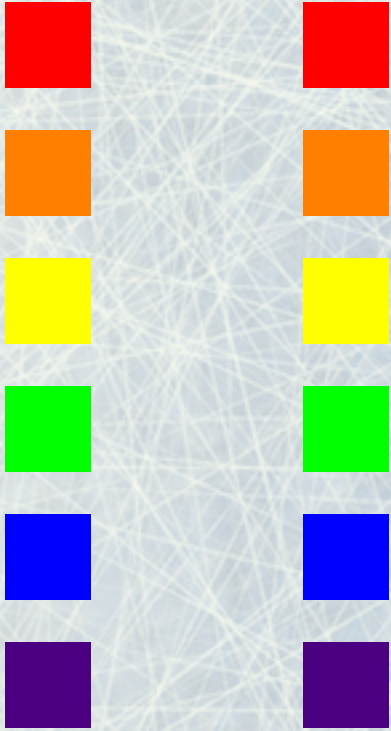
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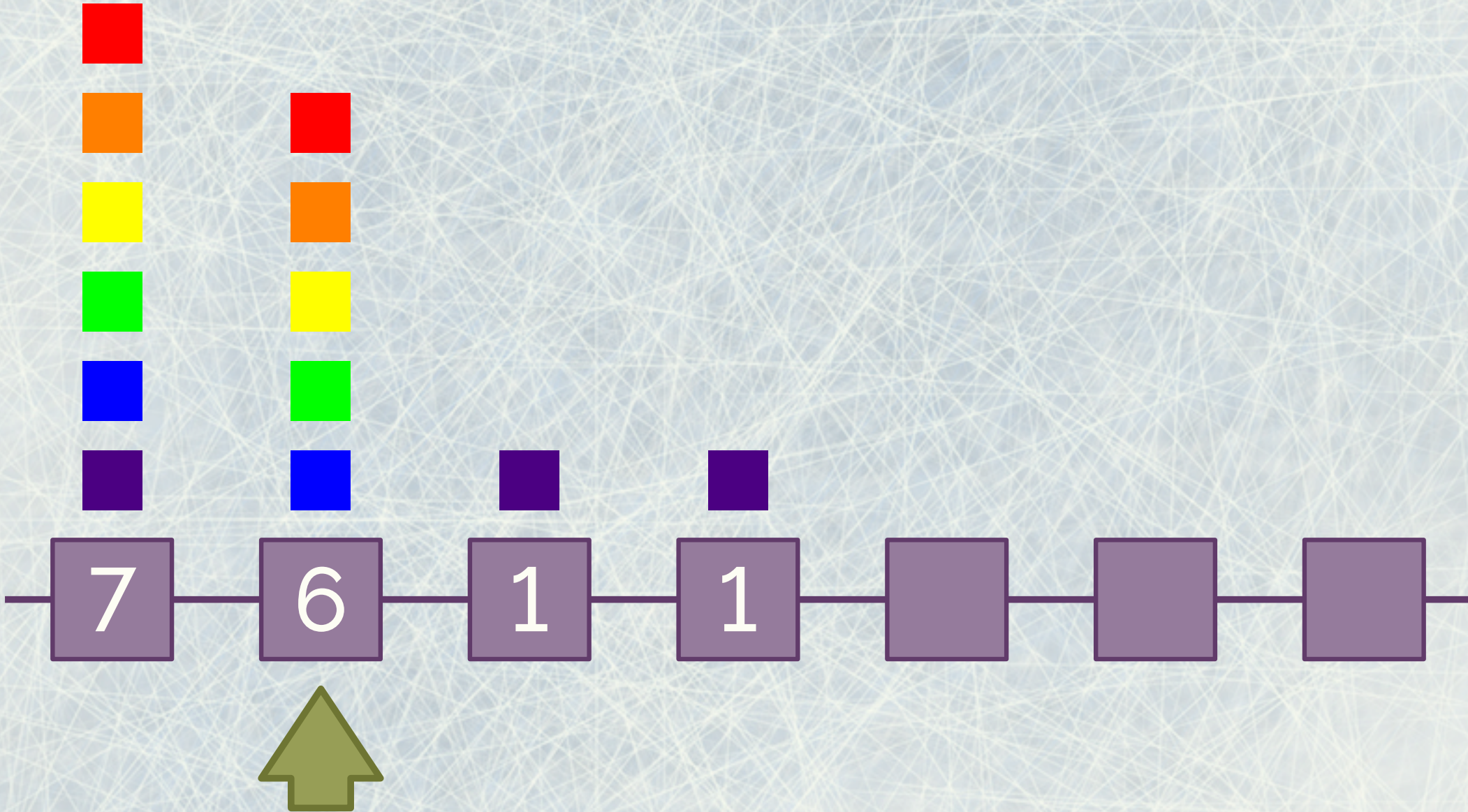
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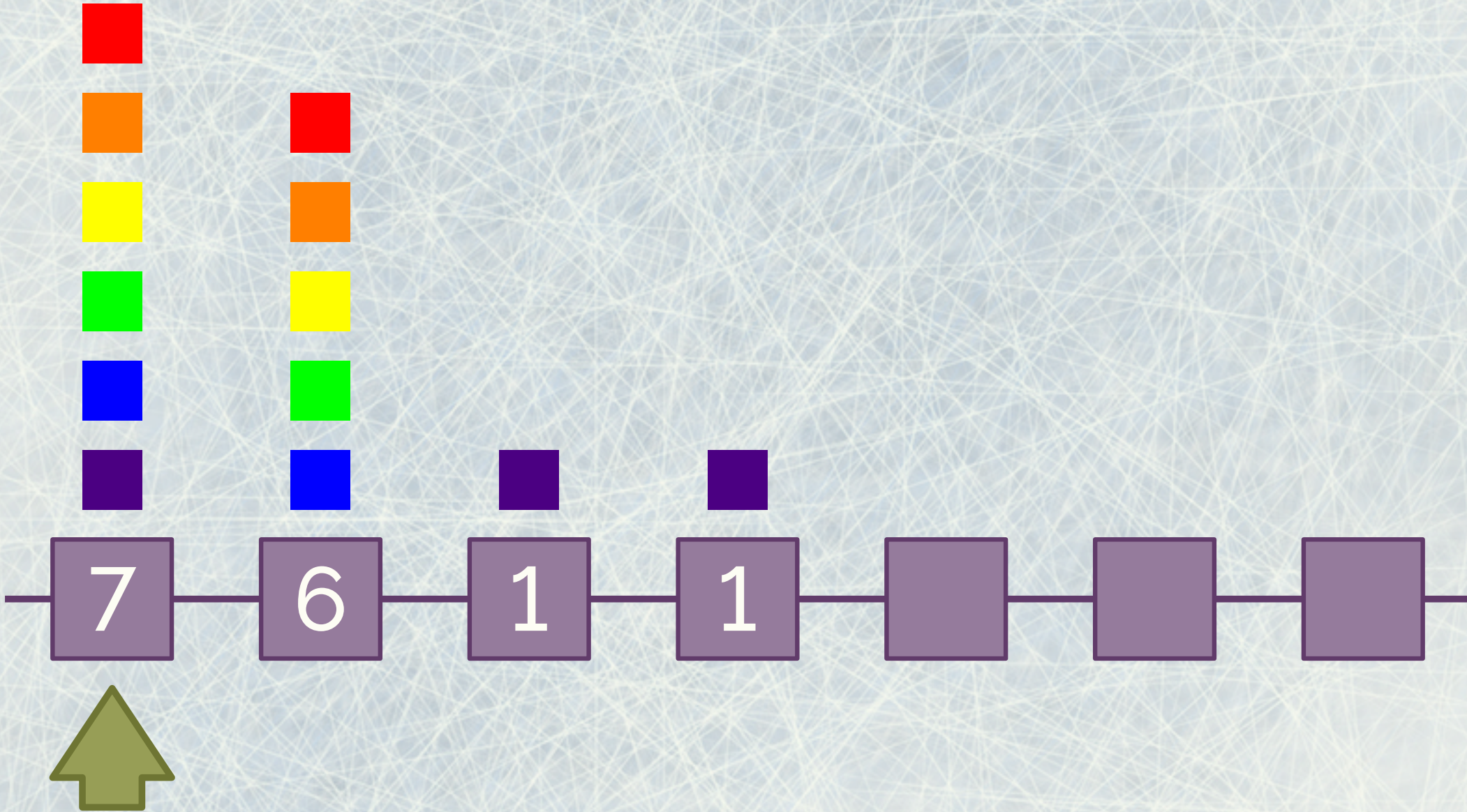
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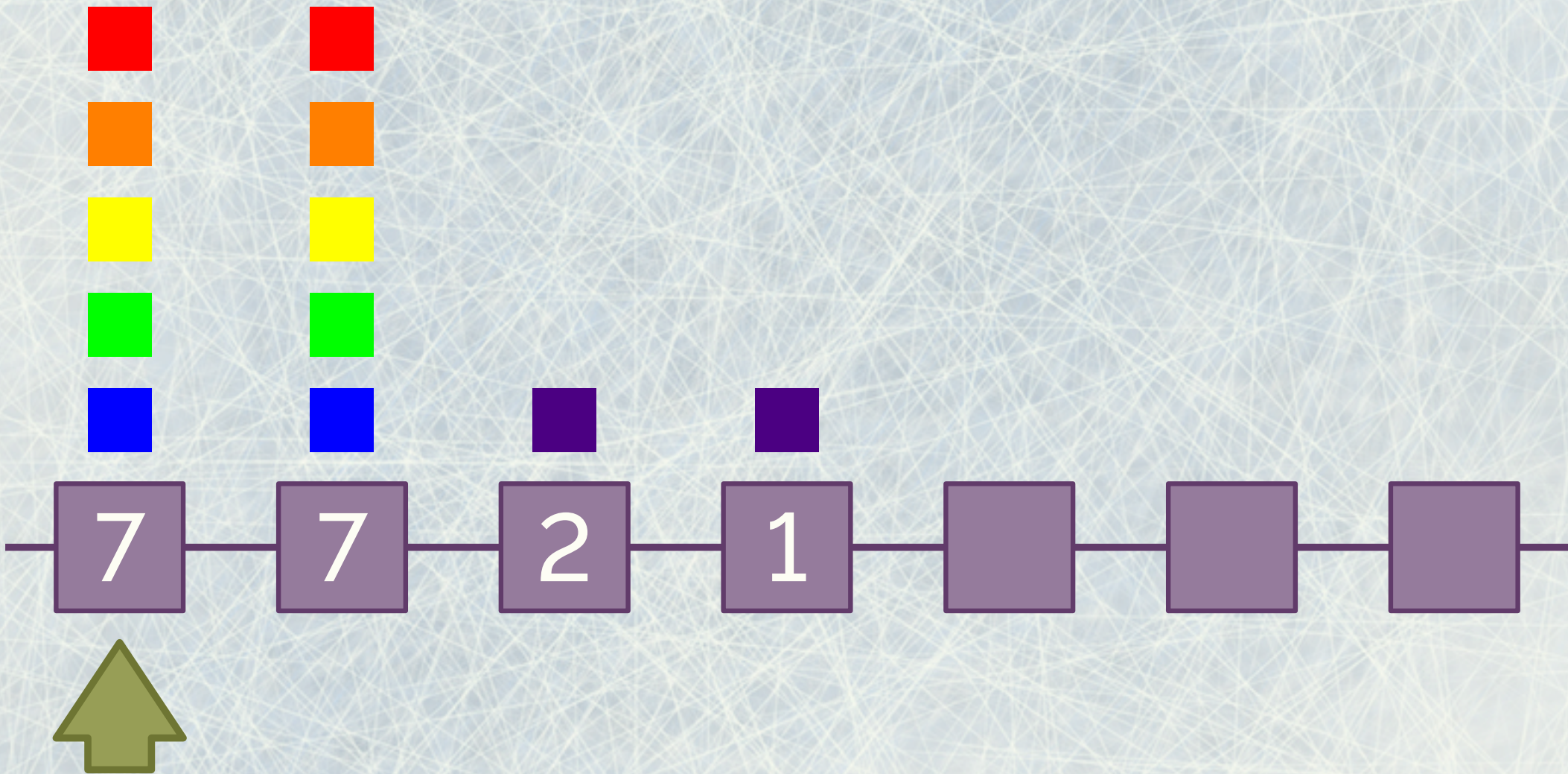
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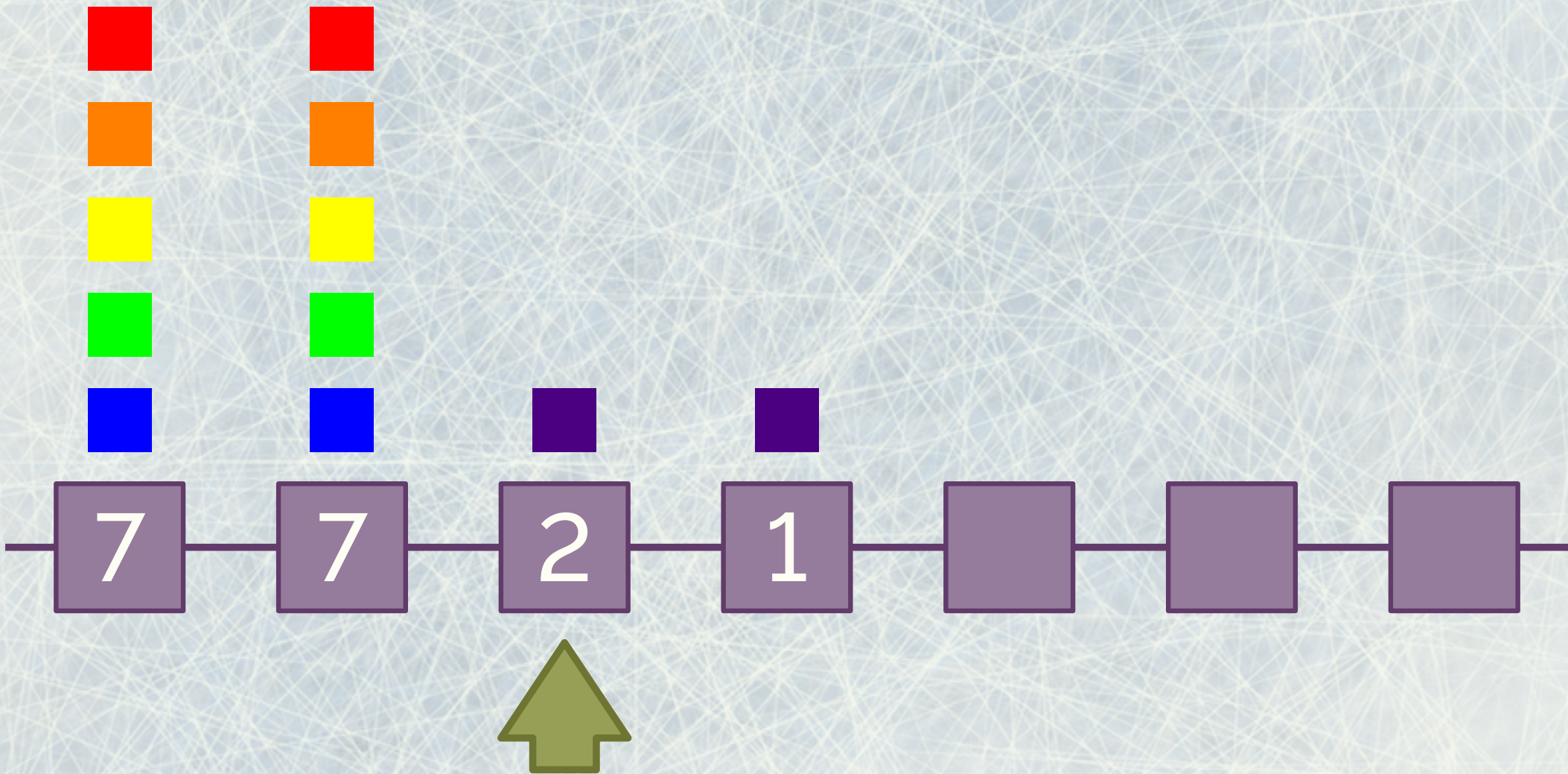
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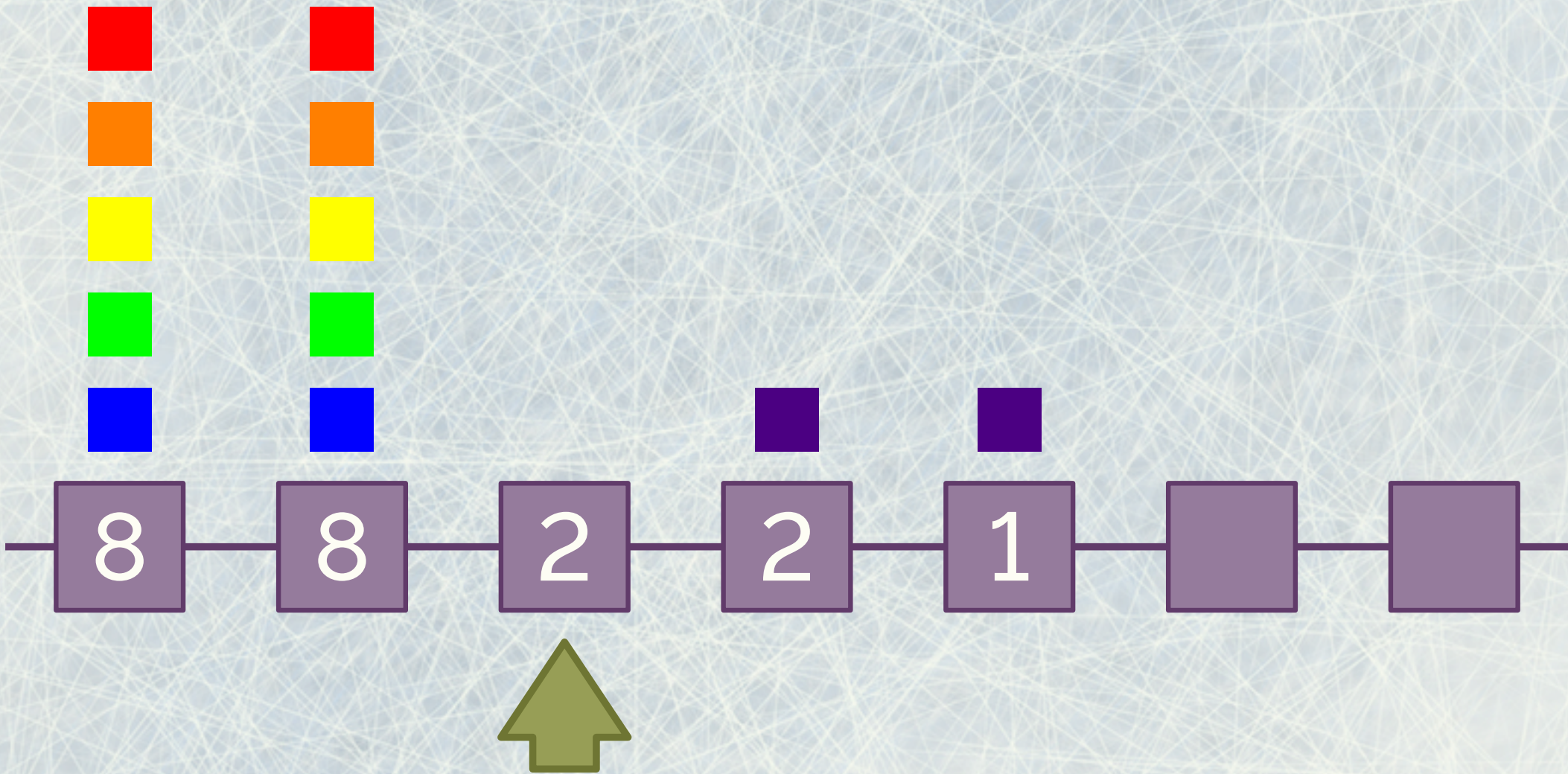
FLOODING IN 1D BOUNDED REACH SCENARIO



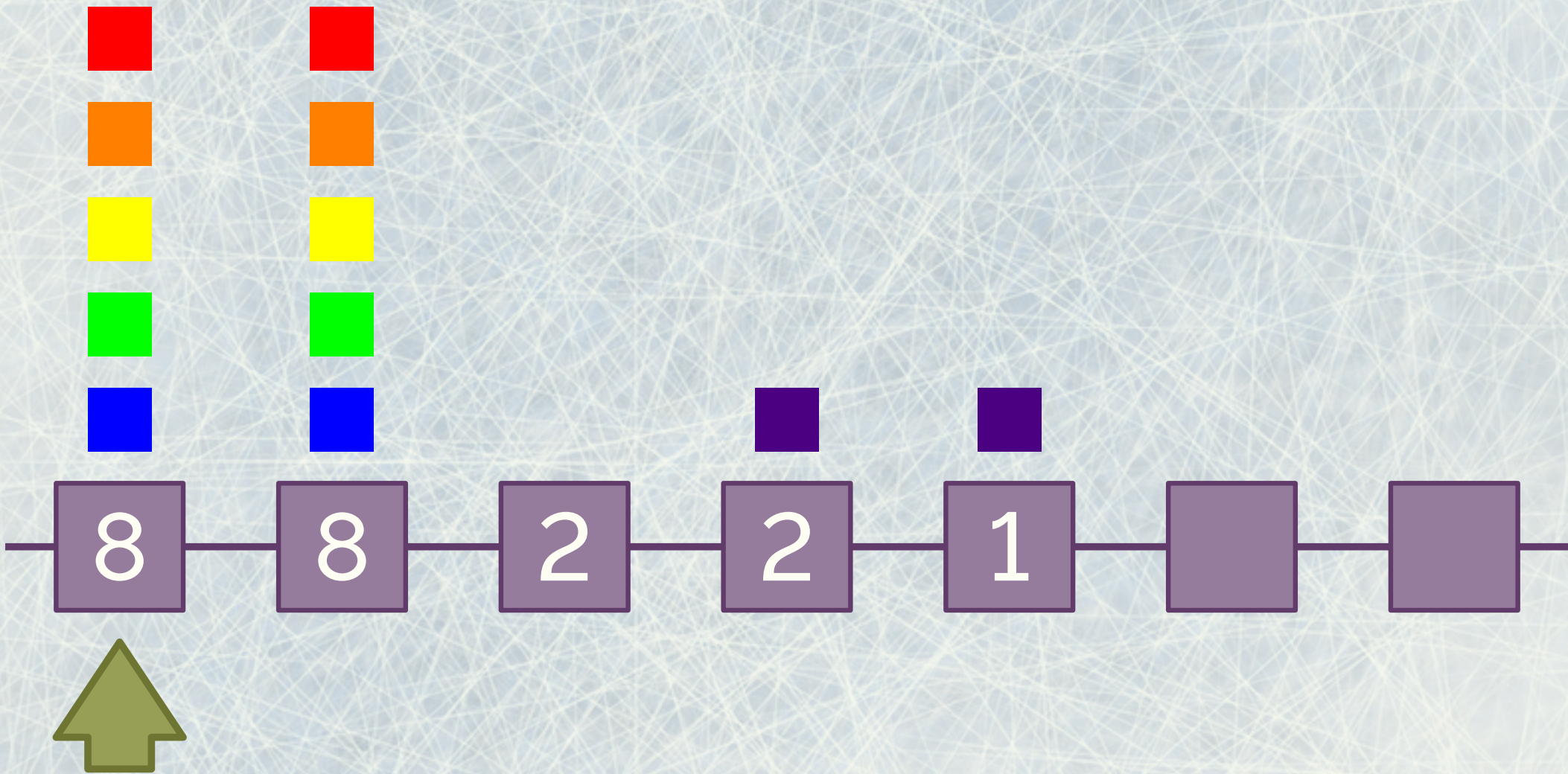
FLOODING IN 1D BOUNDED REACH SCENARIO



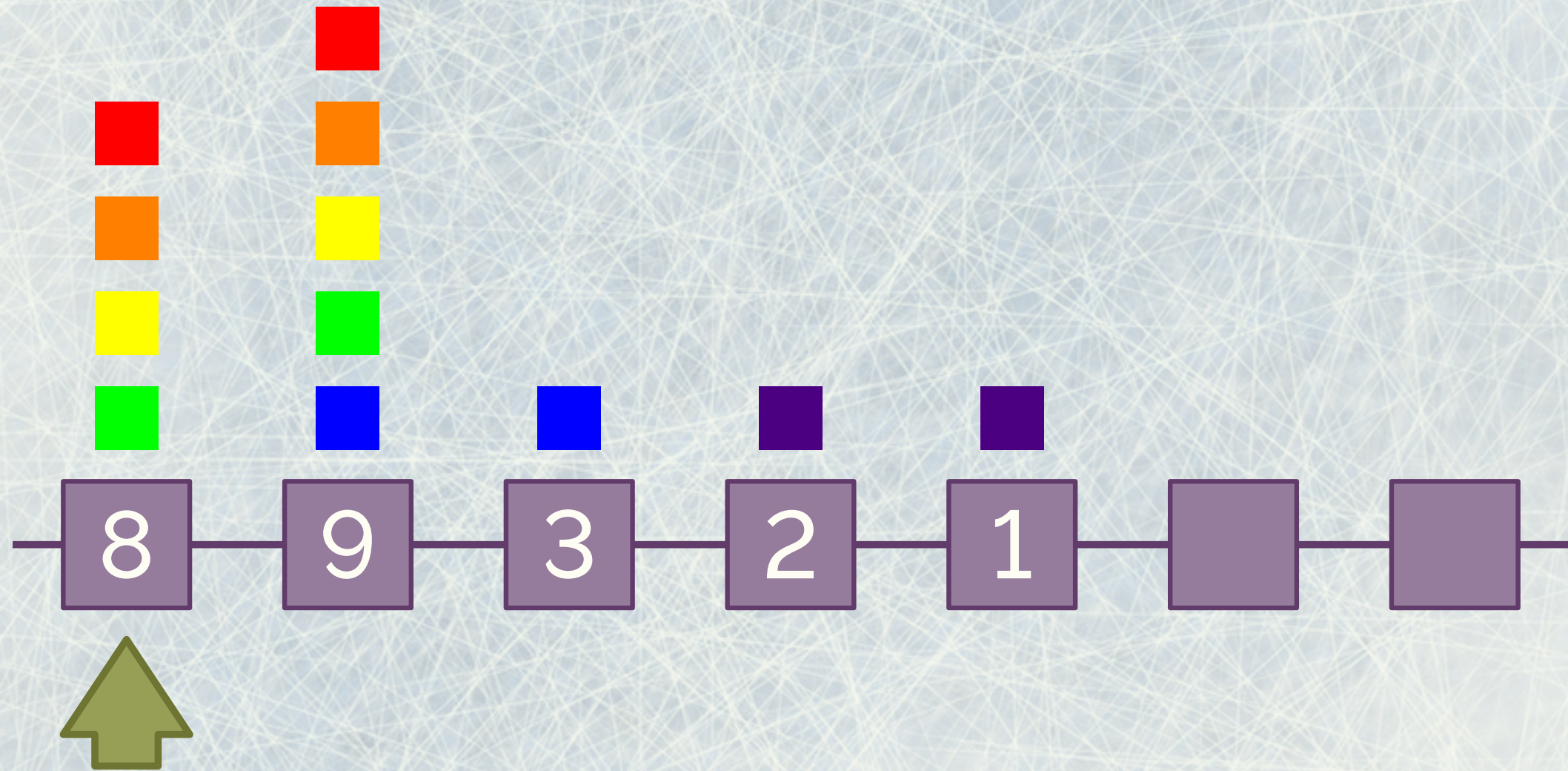
FLOODING IN 1D BOUNDED REACH SCENARIO



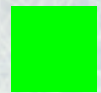
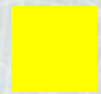
FLOODING IN 1D BOUNDED REACH SCENARIO



FLOODING IN 1D BOUNDED REACH SCENARIO



FLOODING IN 1D BOUNDED REACH SCENARIO



success rate 100%
RecMess = $O(rk)$

n nodes, k messages, range r

8

9

3

2

1



RESULTS: RecMess

Unbounded reach
scenario

Bounded reach
scenario

Lower bound

Flooding

M-heuristic

T-heuristic

CD

CD-P

Delay-based



RESULTS: RecMess

Unbounded reach
scenario

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$$\Omega(k)$$

$$\Omega(k)$$

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RESULTS: RecMess

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scenario

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$$\Omega(k)$$

$$\Omega(k)$$

Flooding

$$nk$$

$$O(rk)$$

M-heuristic

$$Mk$$

$$\min\{Mk, 2rk\}$$

T-heuristic

$$\left[\left\lceil \frac{n}{2T} \right\rceil k, \left\lceil \frac{n}{T} \right\rceil k \right]$$

$$O\left(\frac{rk}{T}\right)$$

CD

CD-P

Delay-based



RESULTS: RecMess

	Unbounded reach scenario	Bounded reach scenario
Lower bound	$\Omega(k)$	$\Omega(k)$
Flooding	nk	$O(rk)$
M-heuristic	Mk	$\min\{Mk, 2rk\}$
T-heuristic	$\left[\left\lceil \frac{n}{2T} \right\rceil k, \left\lceil \frac{n}{T} \right\rceil k\right]$	$O\left(\frac{rk}{T}\right)$
CD	$\Theta(nk)$ if $k > n$, else $\Theta(k^2 \log(\lceil n/k \rceil + 1))$	$O(k^{3/2})$
CD-P		
Delay-based		

RESULTS: RecMess

	Unbounded reach scenario	Bounded reach scenario
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CD-P	$O(k \log n)$	$\Theta(k)$
Delay-based		

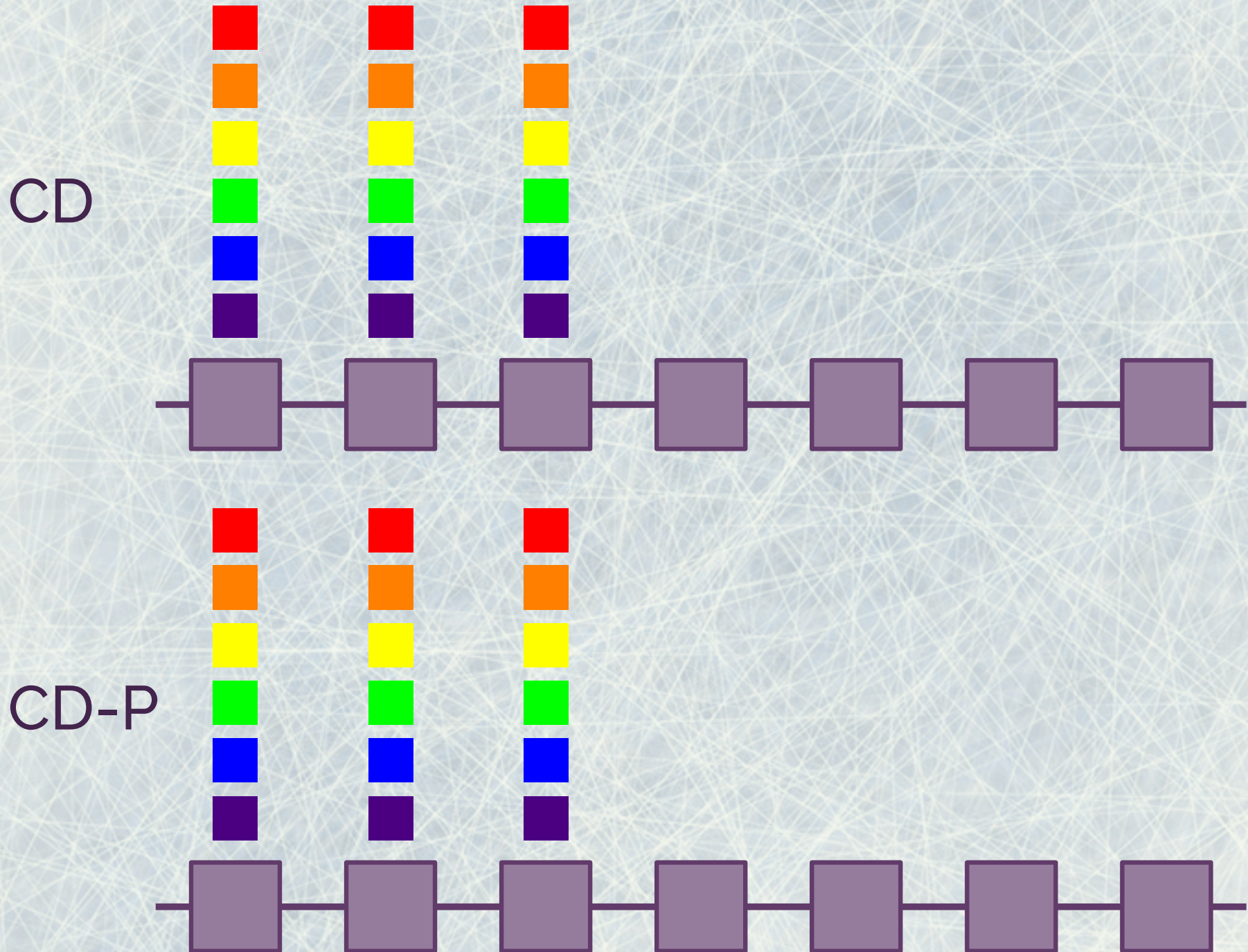
RESULTS: RecMess

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CD-P	$O(k \log n)$	$\Theta(k)$
Delay-based	$\min\{2^k, n(1+k-\log n)\}$	$O\left(\frac{nk}{r}\right)$

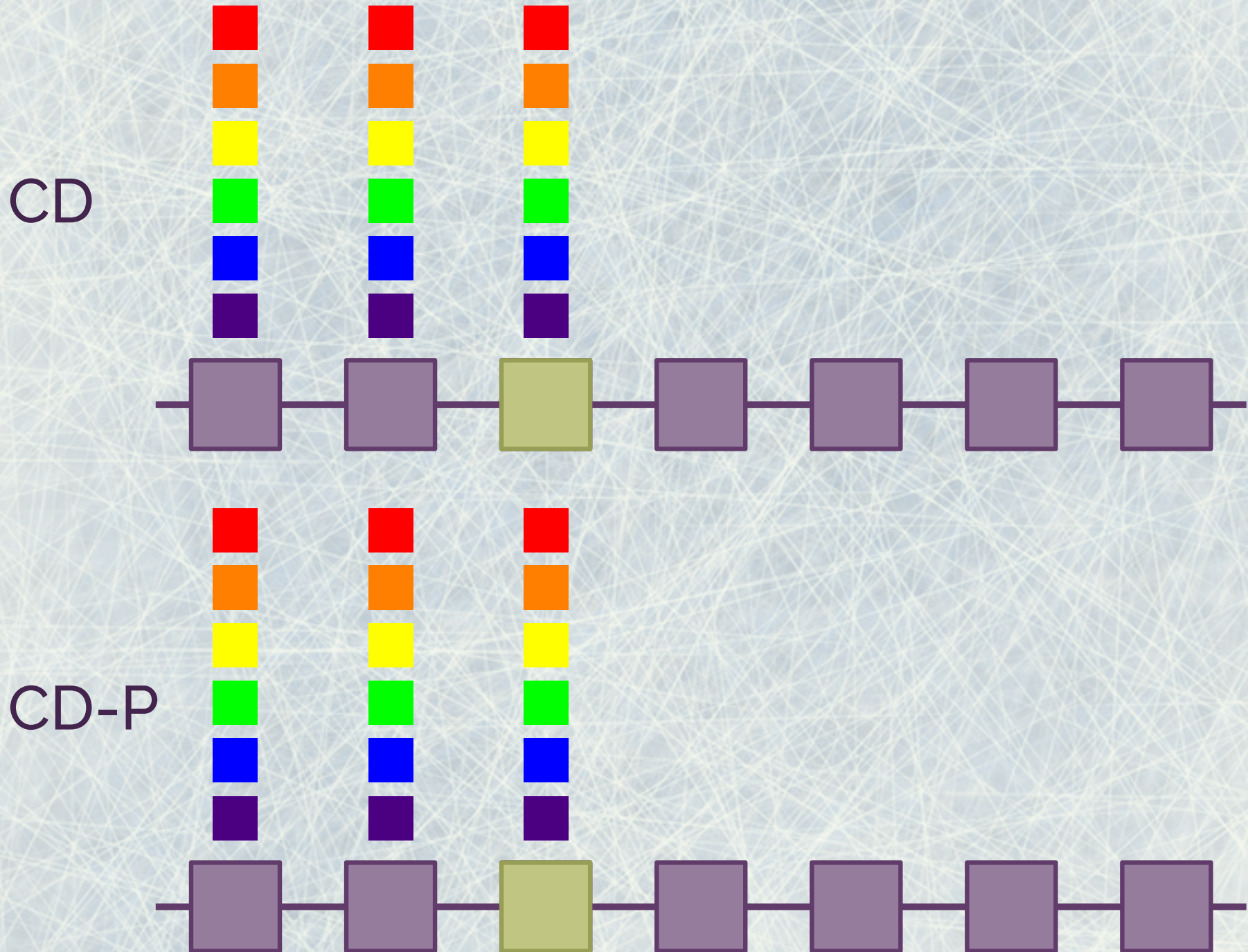
RESULTS: RecMess

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Lower bound	$\Omega(k)$	$\Omega(k)$
Flooding	nk	$O(rk)$
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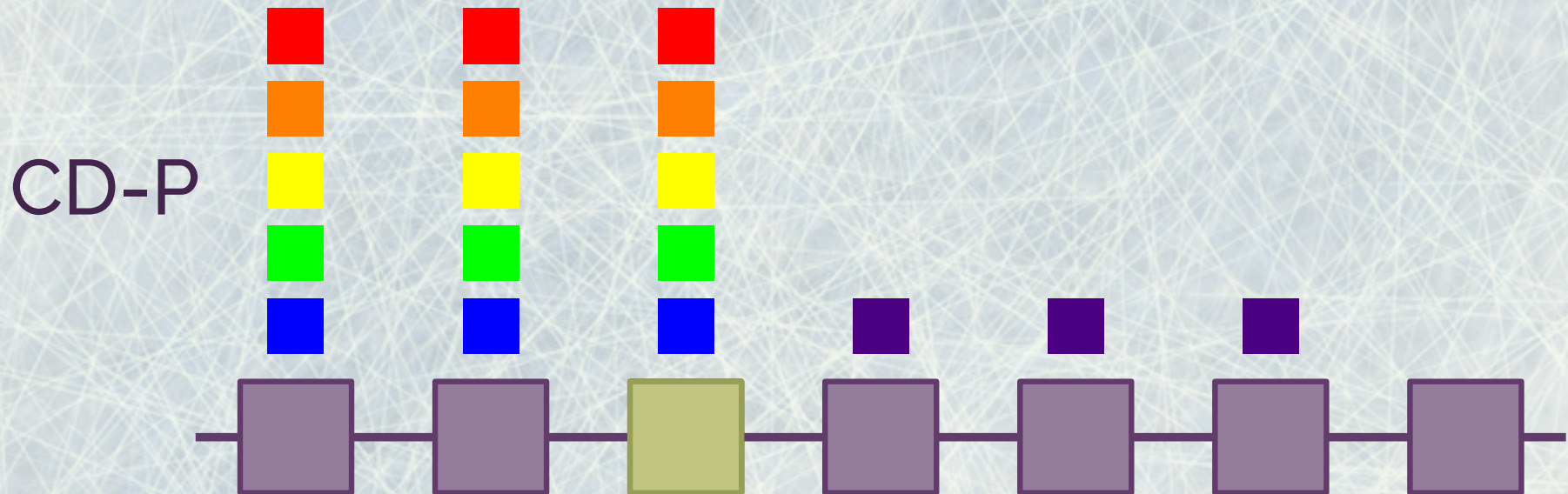
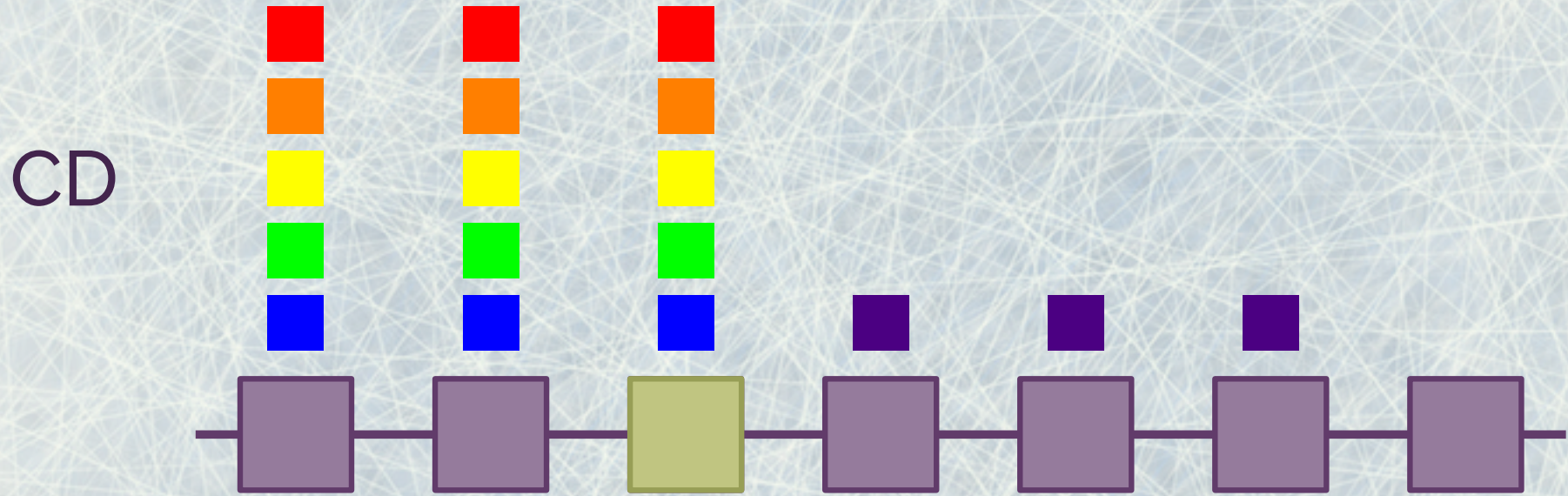
CD AND CD-P IN BOUNDED REACH SCENARIO



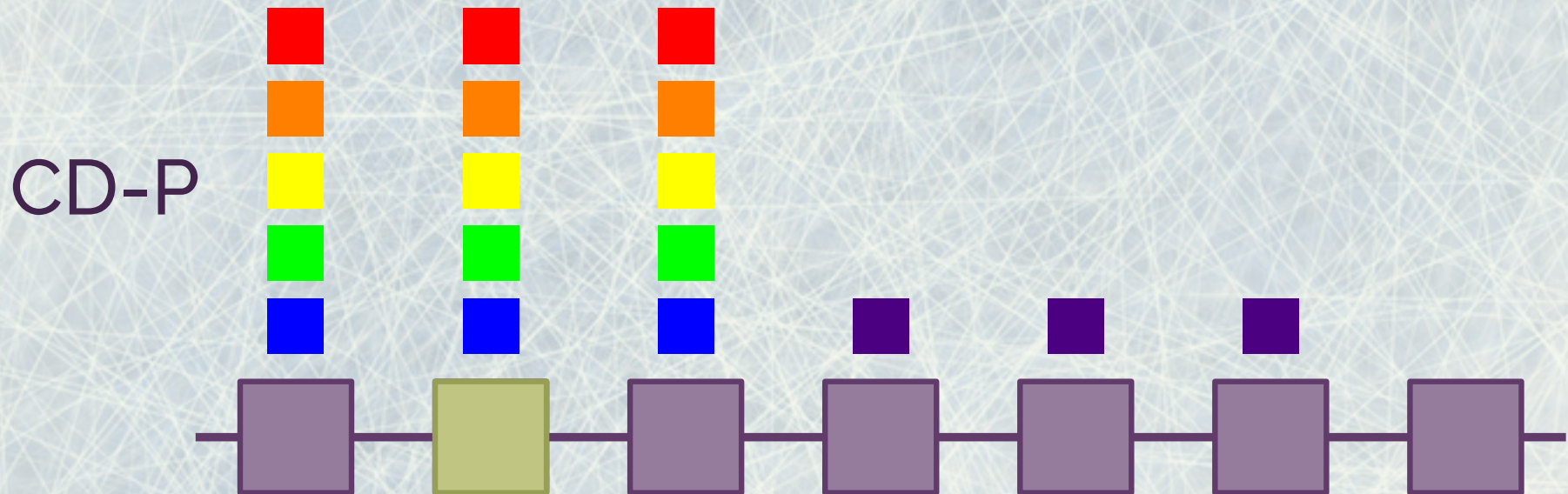
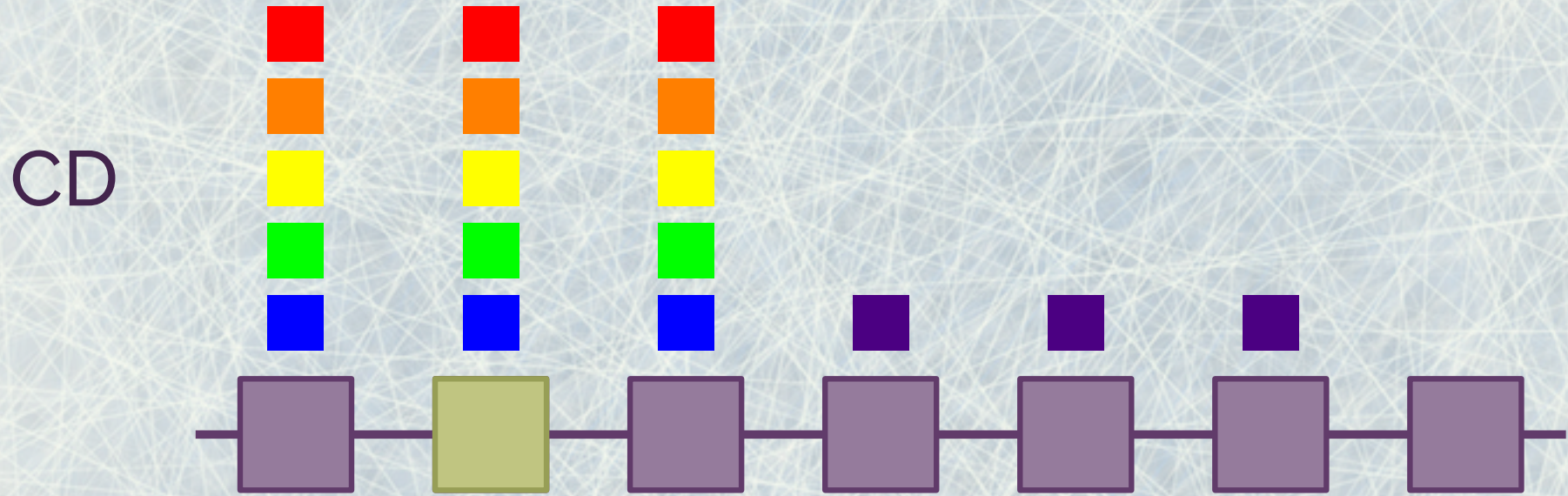
CD AND CD-P IN BOUNDED REACH SCENARIO



CD AND CD-P IN BOUNDED REACH SCENARIO

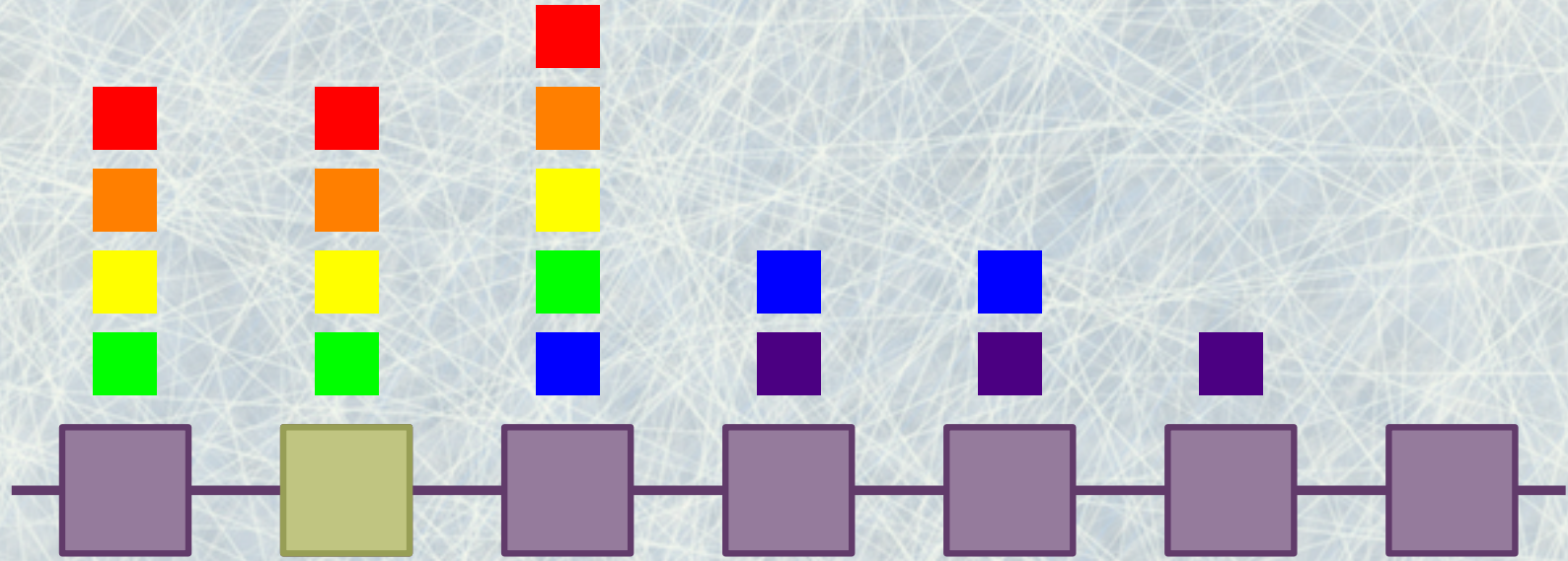


CD AND CD-P IN BOUNDED REACH SCENARIO

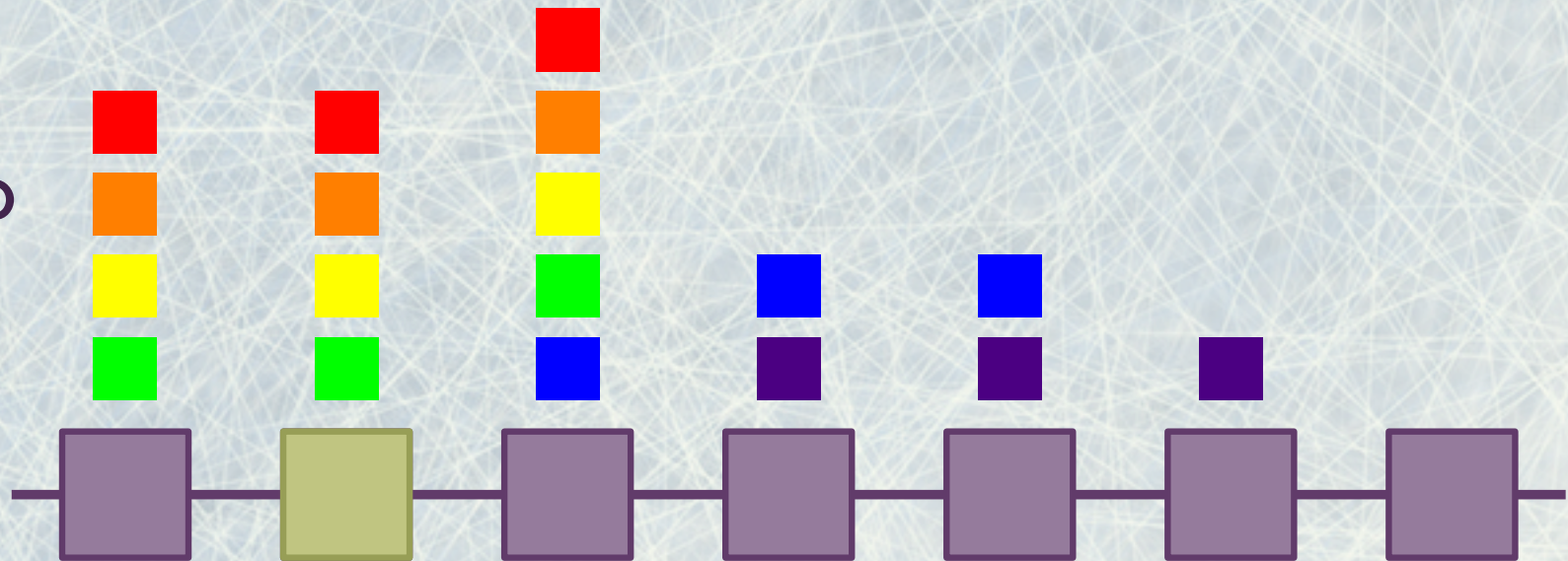


CD AND CD-P IN BOUNDED REACH SCENARIO

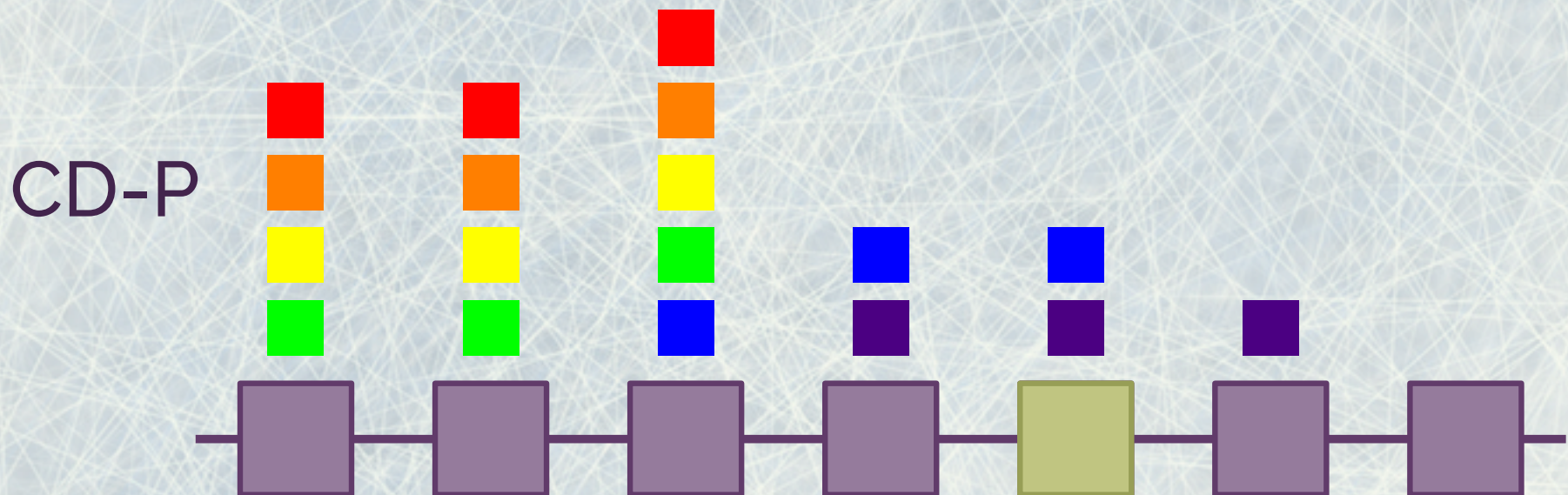
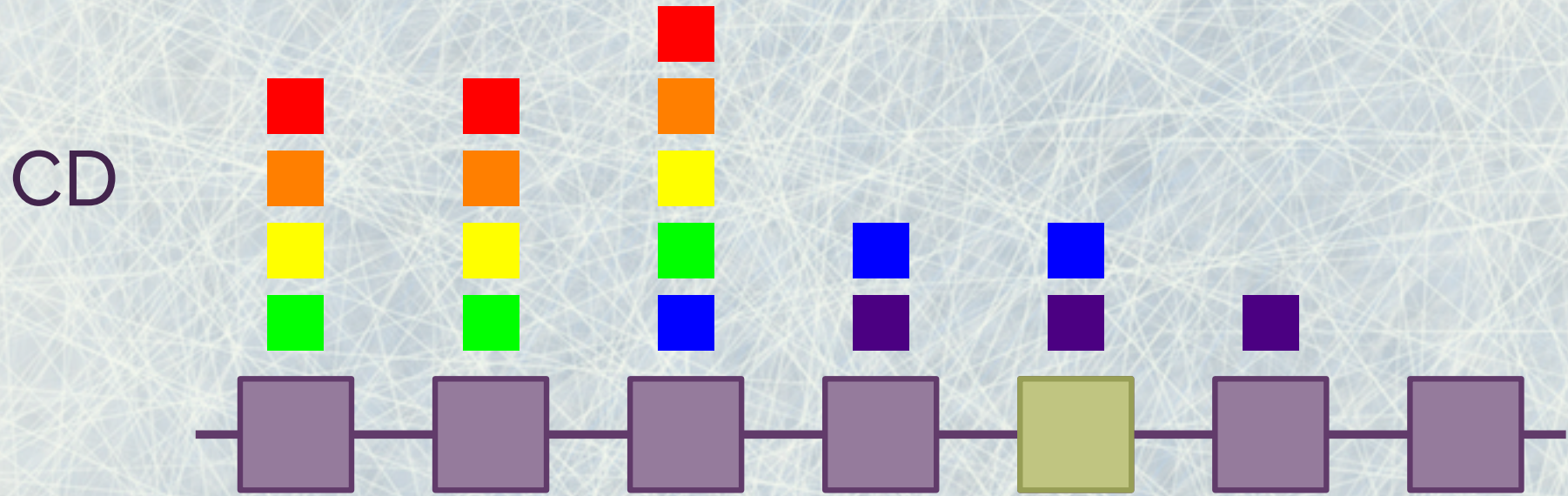
CD



CD-P

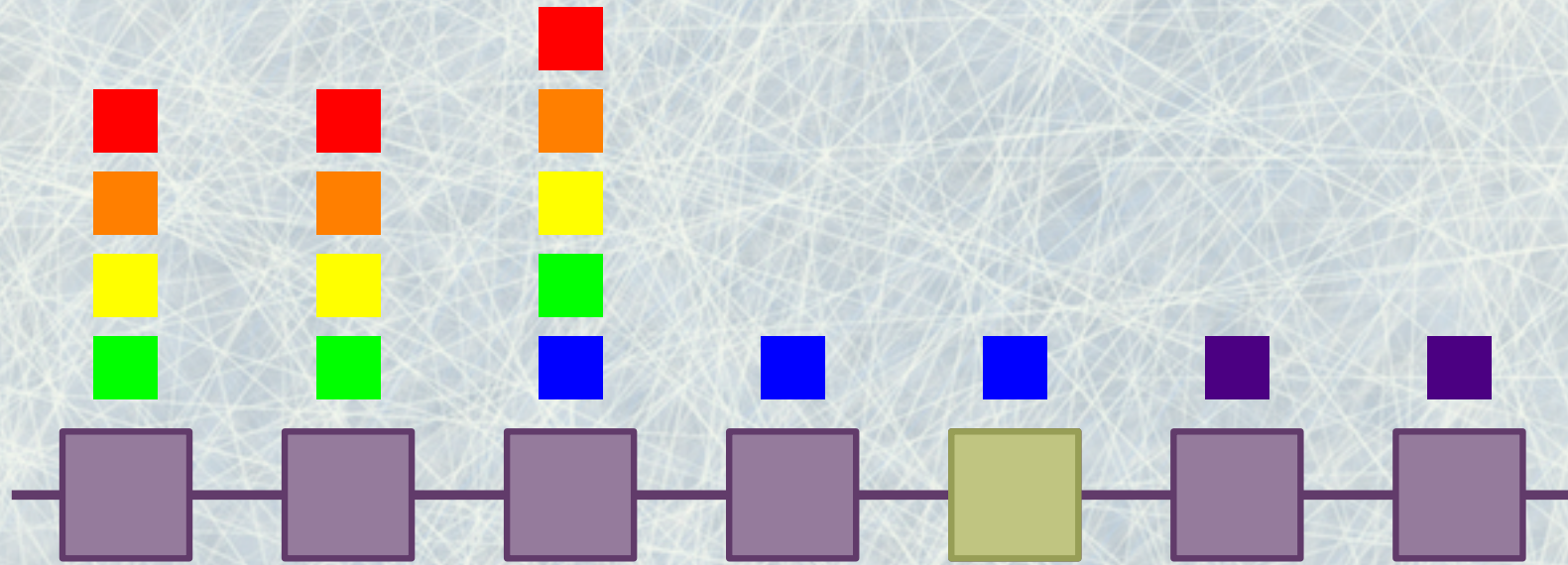


CD AND CD-P IN BOUNDED REACH SCENARIO

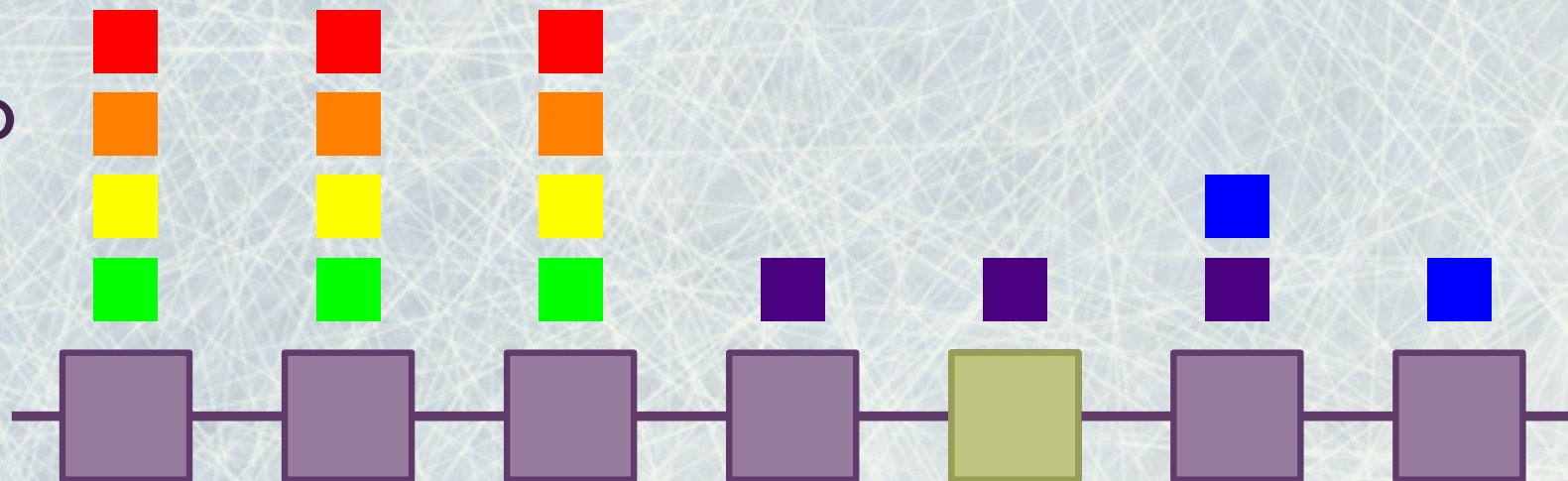


CD AND CD-P IN BOUNDED REACH SCENARIO

CD

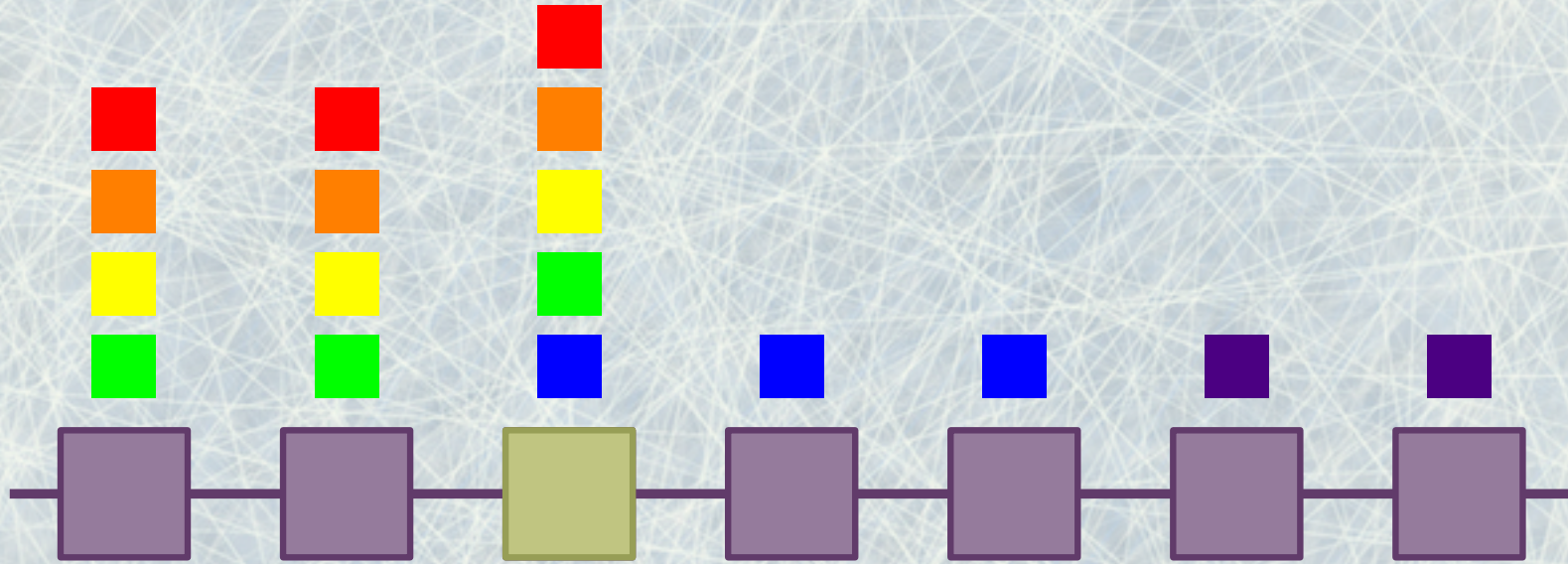


CD-P

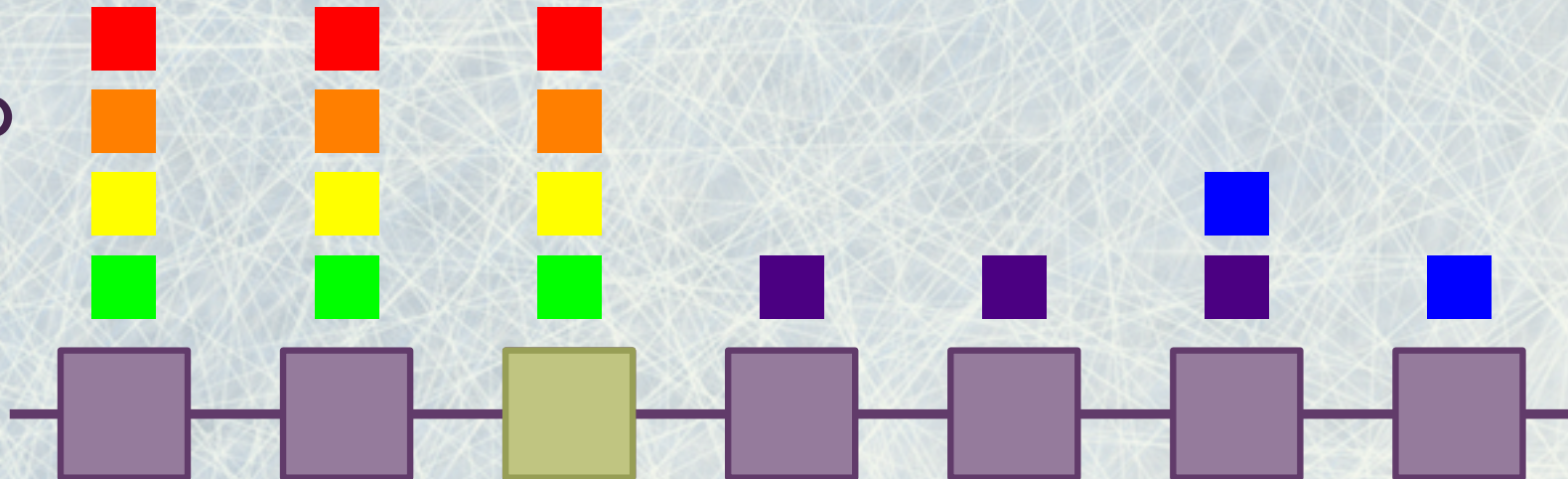


CD AND CD-P IN BOUNDED REACH SCENARIO

CD

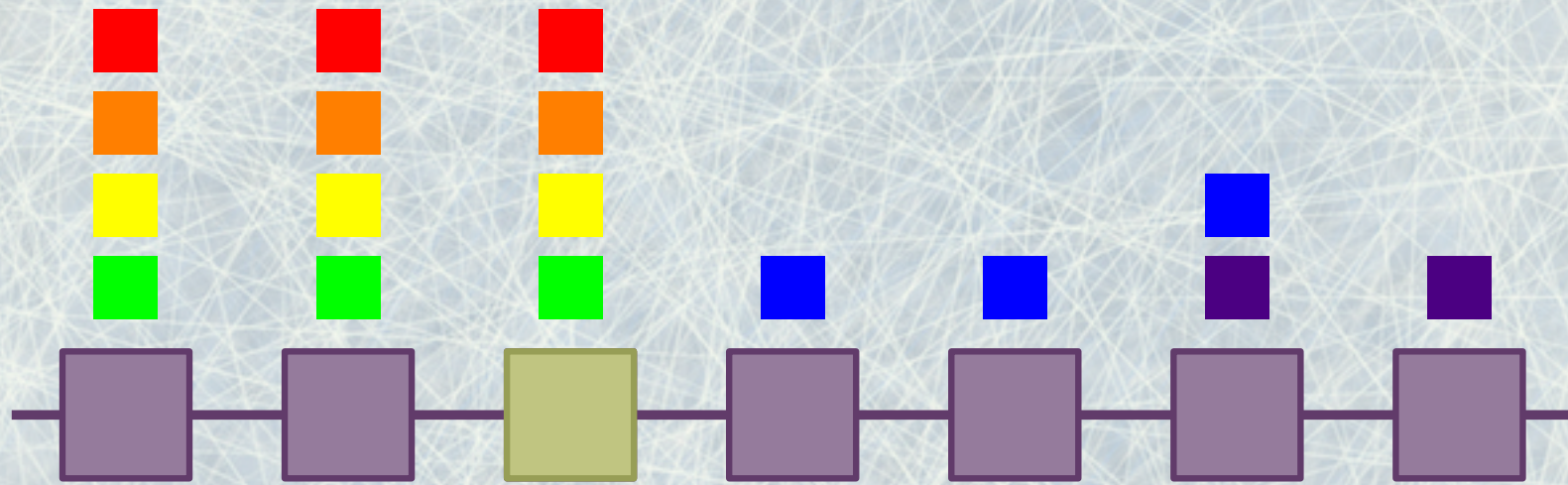


CD-P

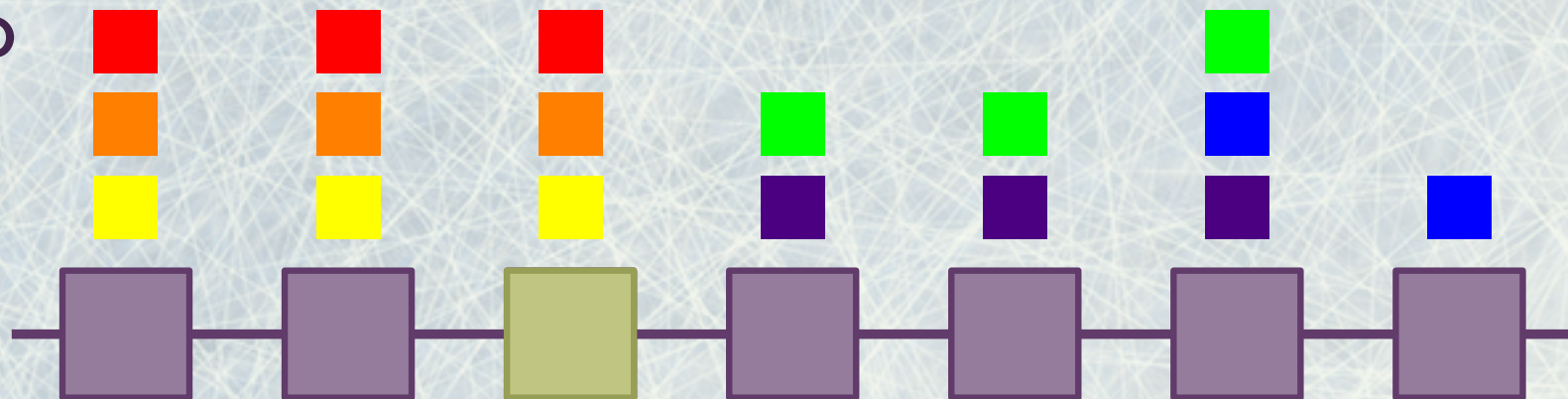


CD AND CD-P IN BOUNDED REACH SCENARIO

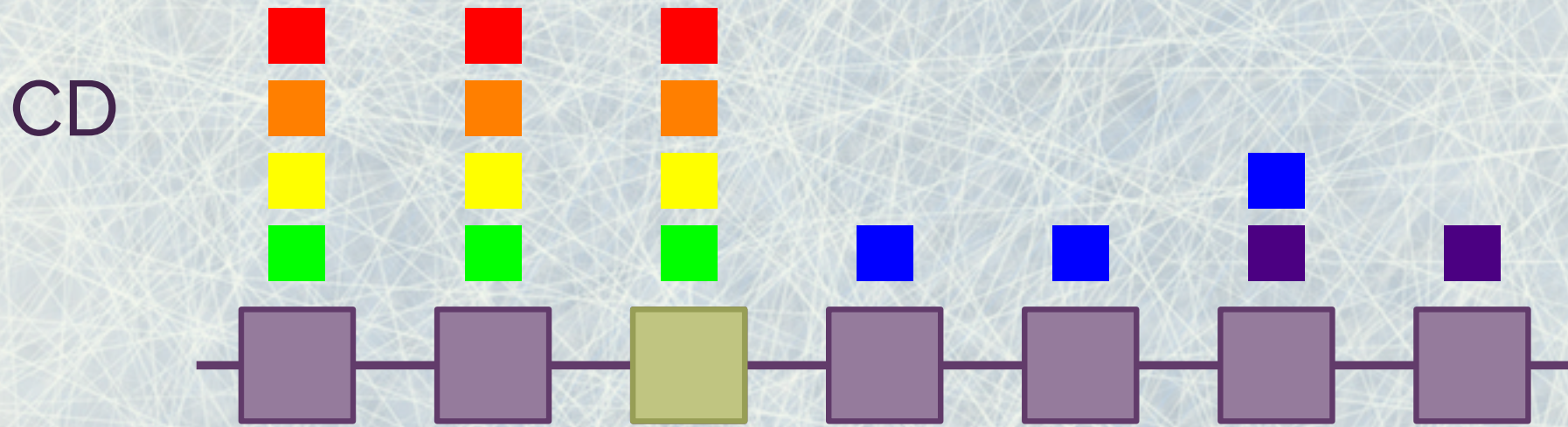
CD



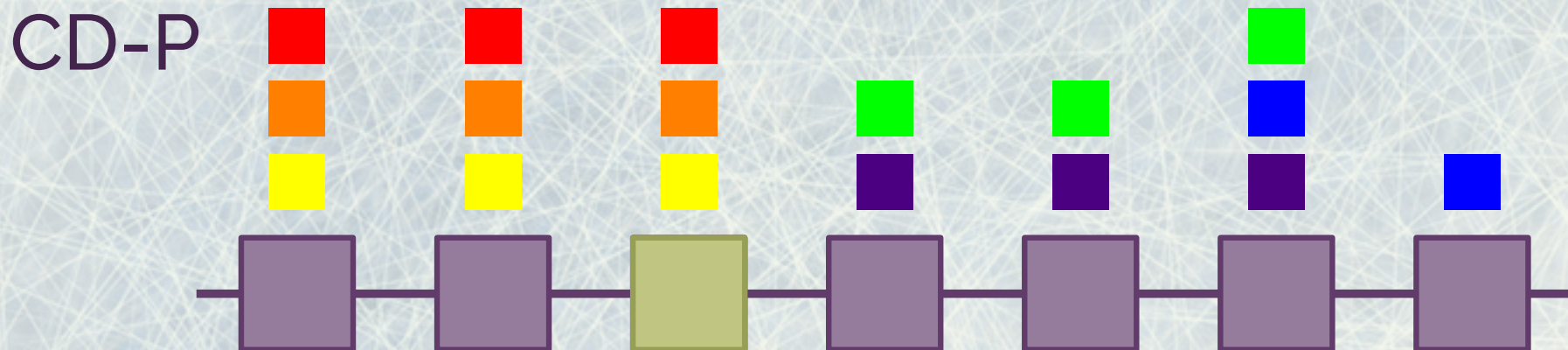
CD-P



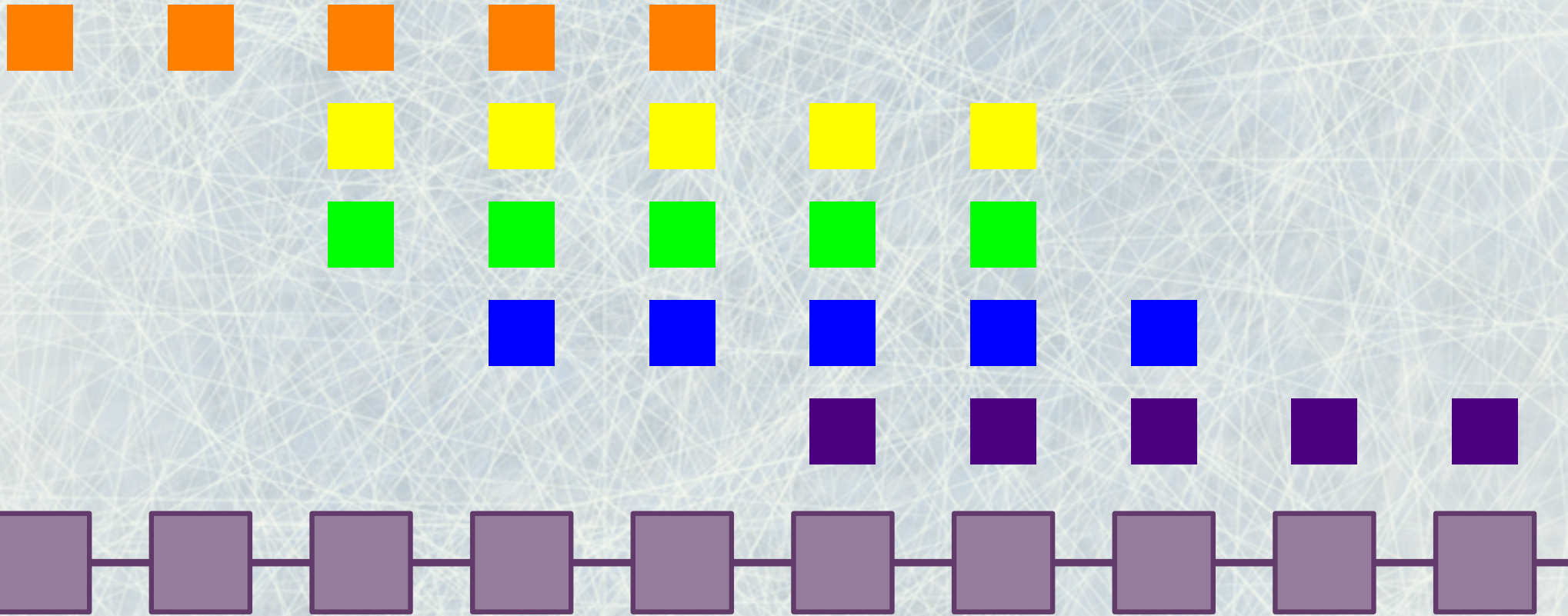
CD AND CD-P IN BOUNDED REACH SCENARIO



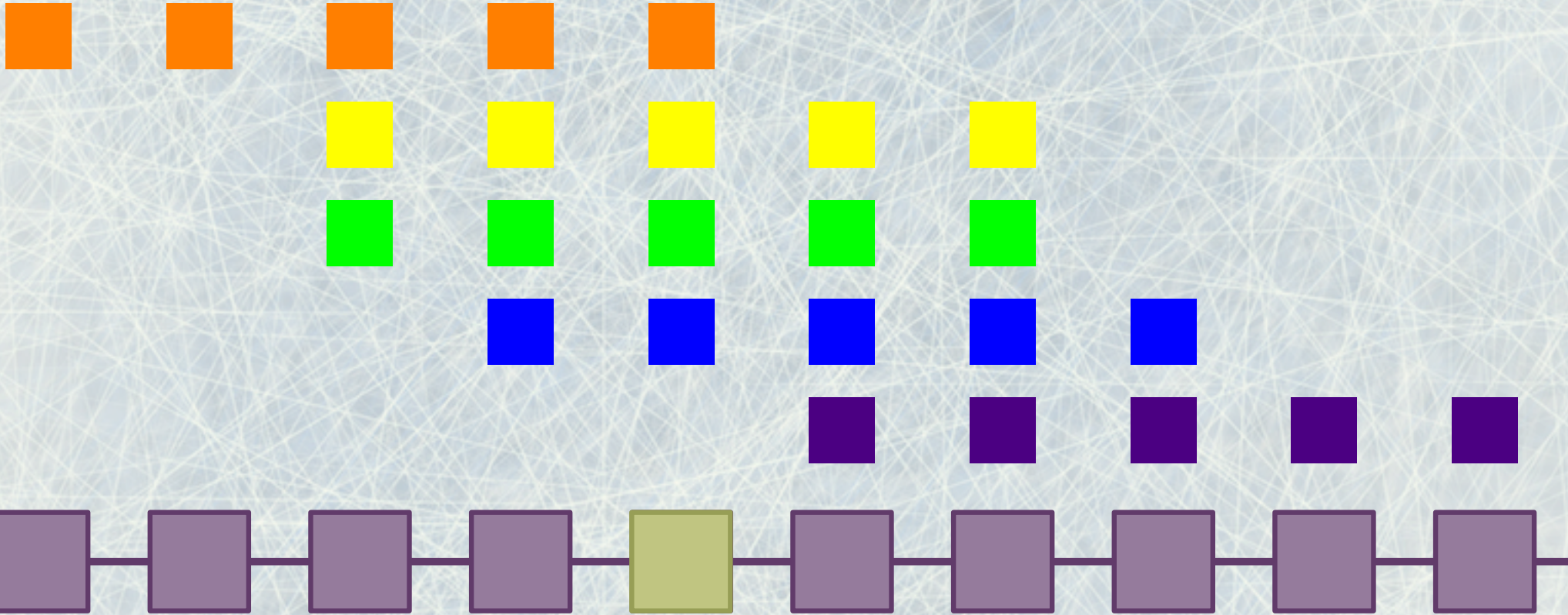
CD-P is better than CD



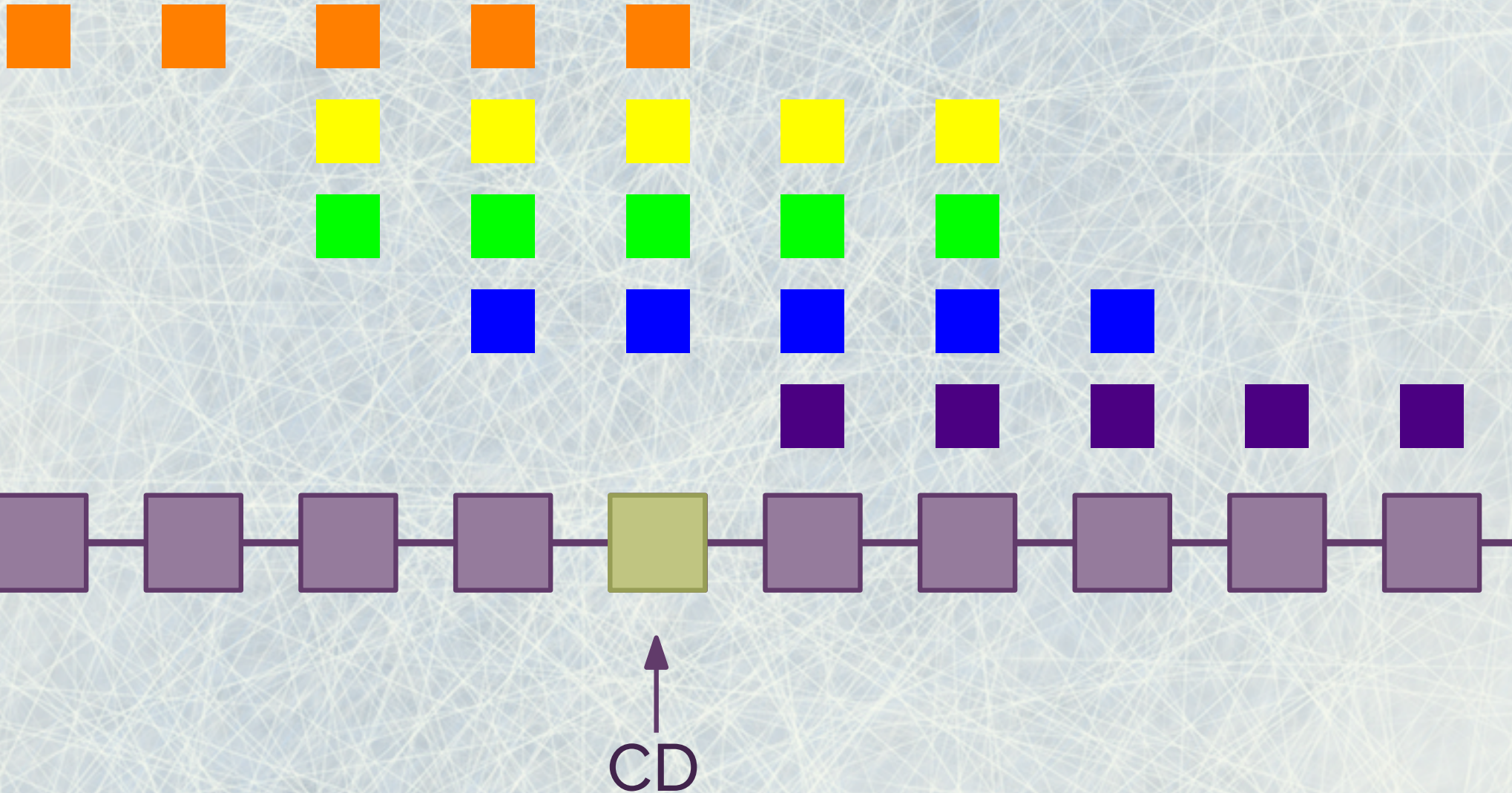
CD AND CD-P IN BOUNDED REACH SCENARIO



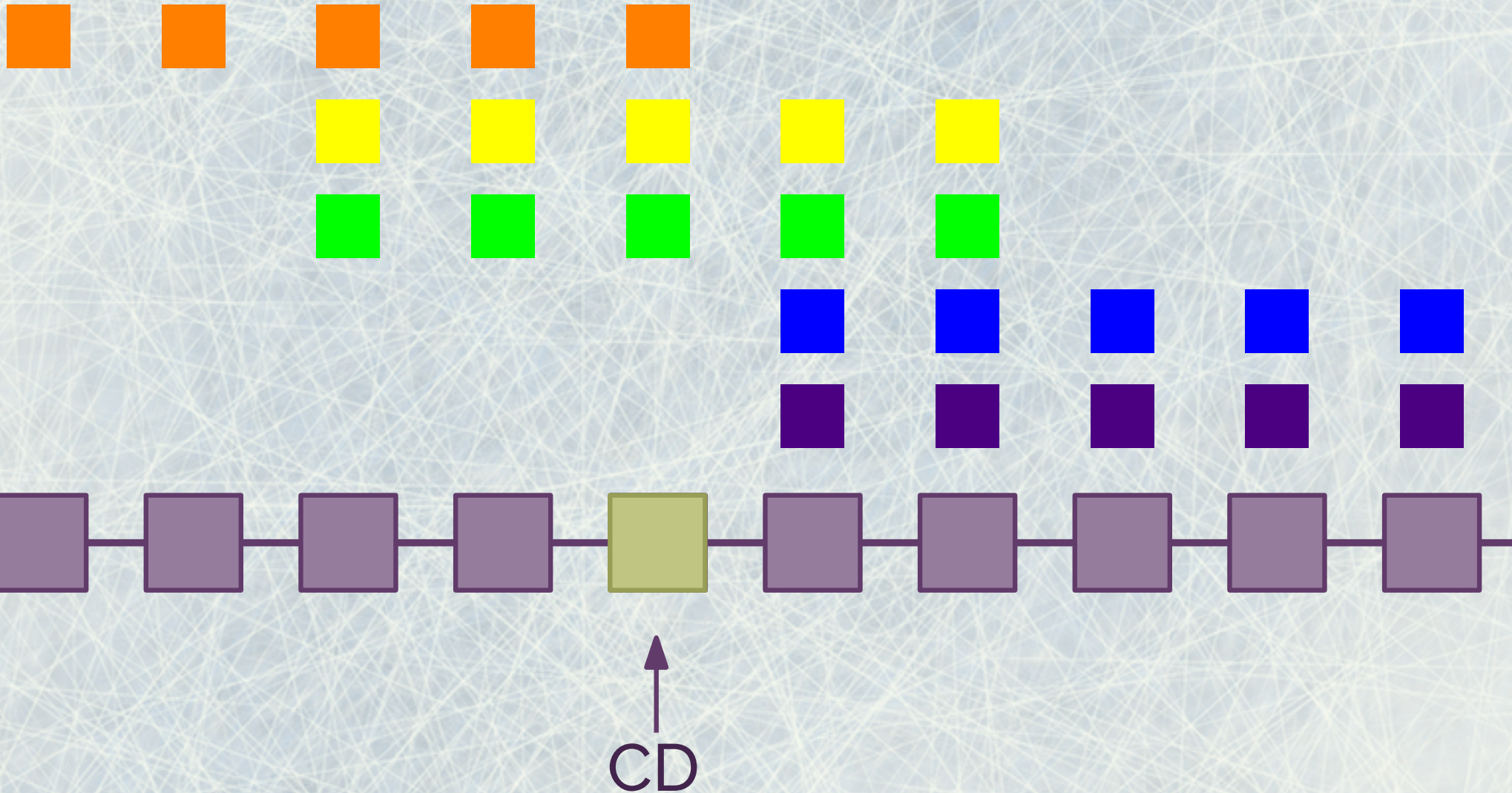
CD AND CD-P IN BOUNDED REACH SCENARIO



CD AND CD-P IN BOUNDED REACH SCENARIO



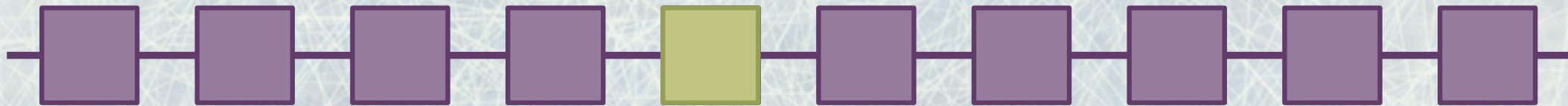
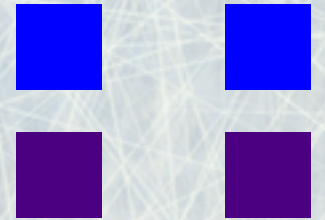
CD AND CD-P IN BOUNDED REACH SCENARIO



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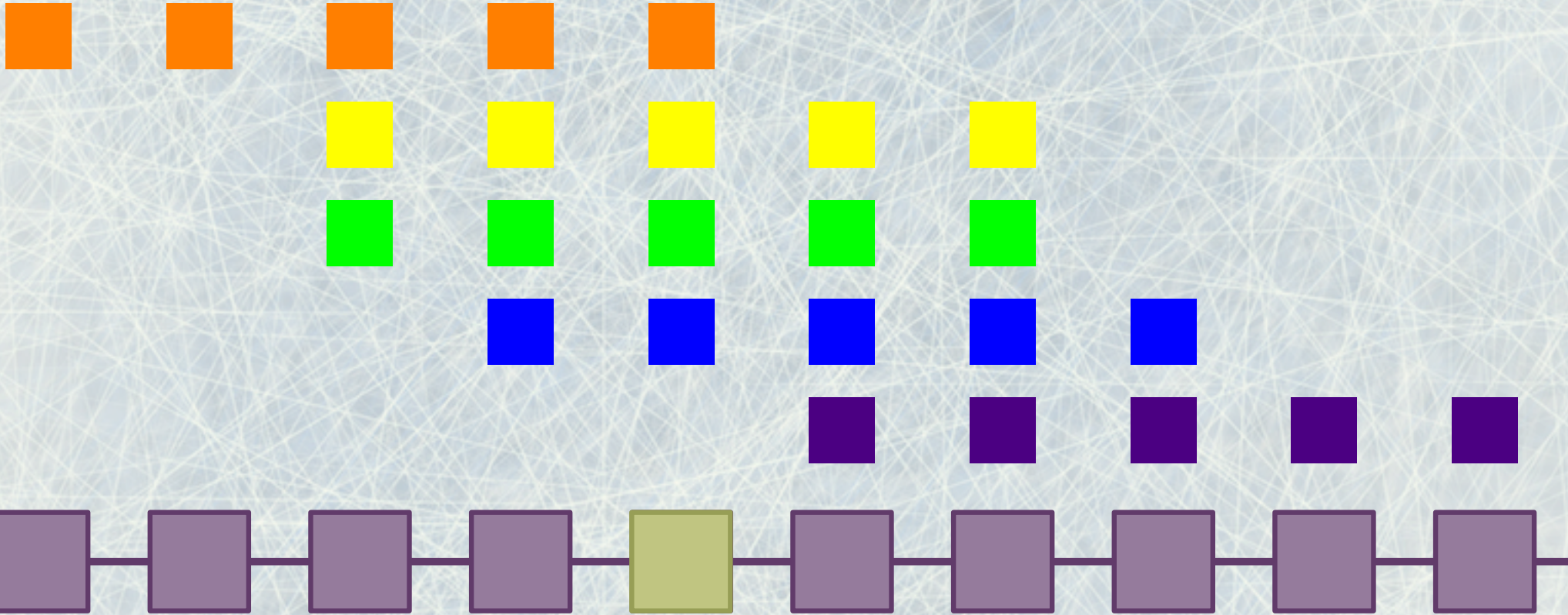


$$E(\text{progress}) > \frac{r}{\sqrt{k+1}}$$
$$\text{RecMess} = O(k^{3/2})$$



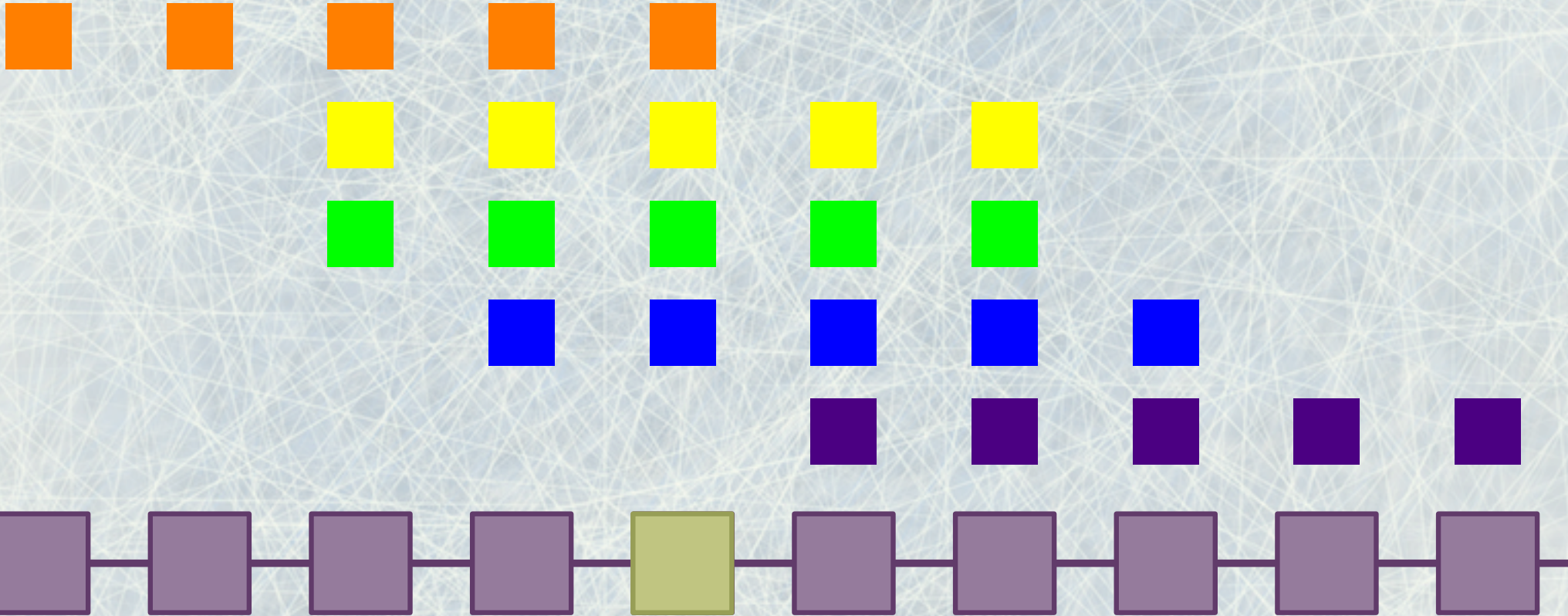
↑
CD

CD AND CD-P IN BOUNDED REACH SCENARIO



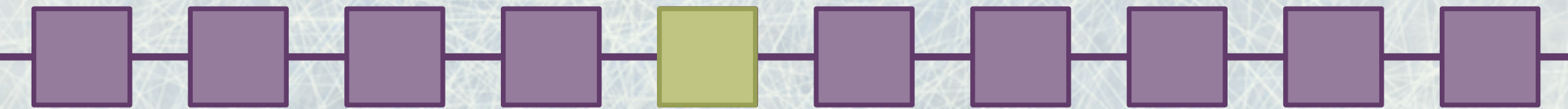
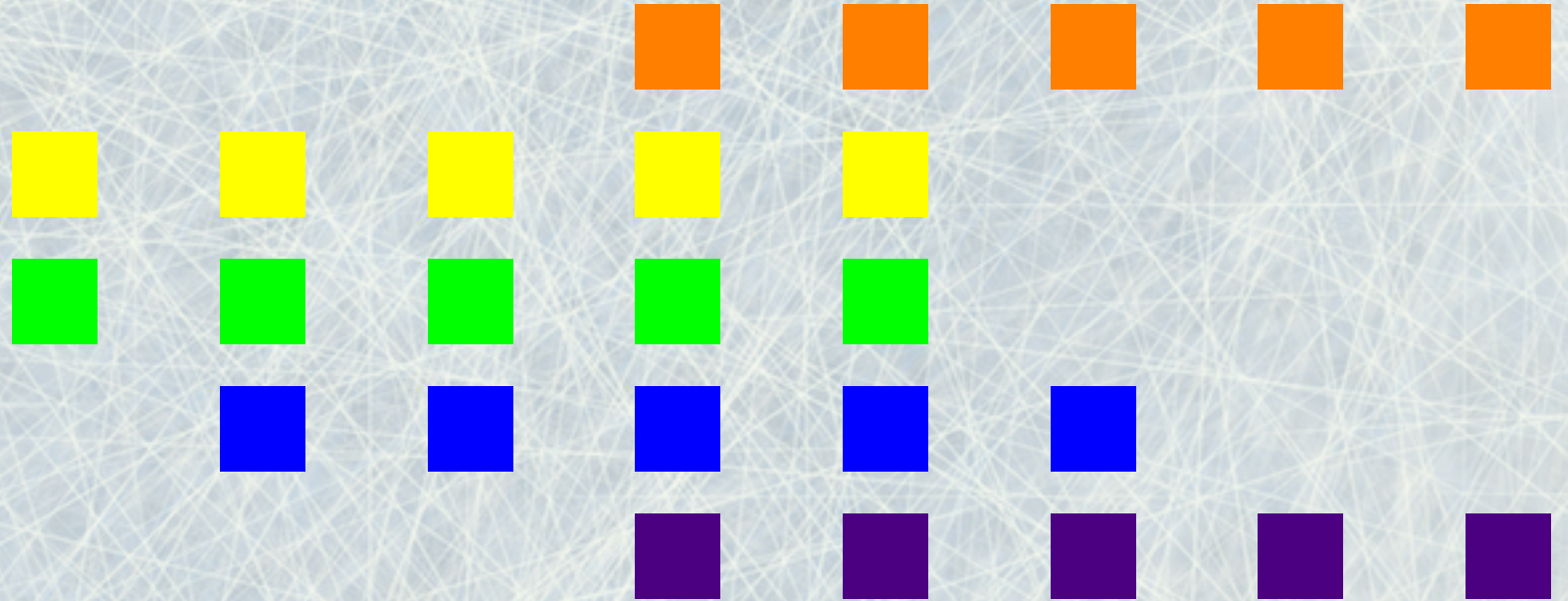
CD AND CD-P IN BOUNDED REACH SCENARIO

CD-P



CD AND CD-P IN BOUNDED REACH SCENARIO

CD-P

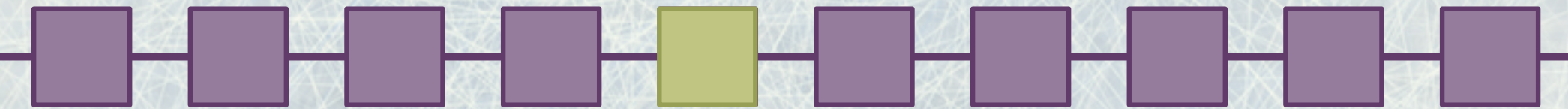
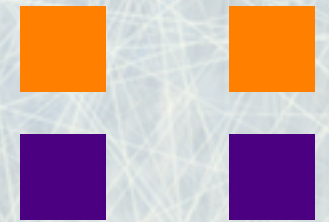


CD AND CD-P IN BOUNDED REACH SCENARIO

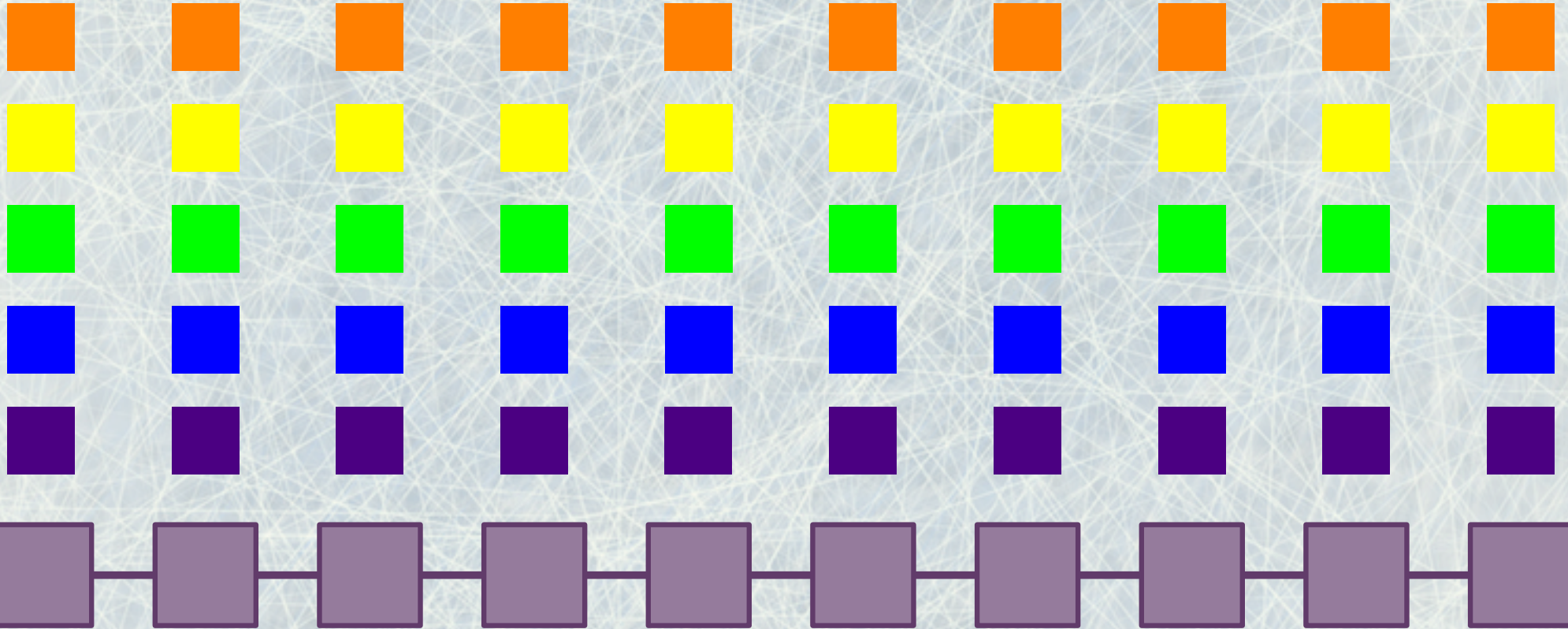
CD-P



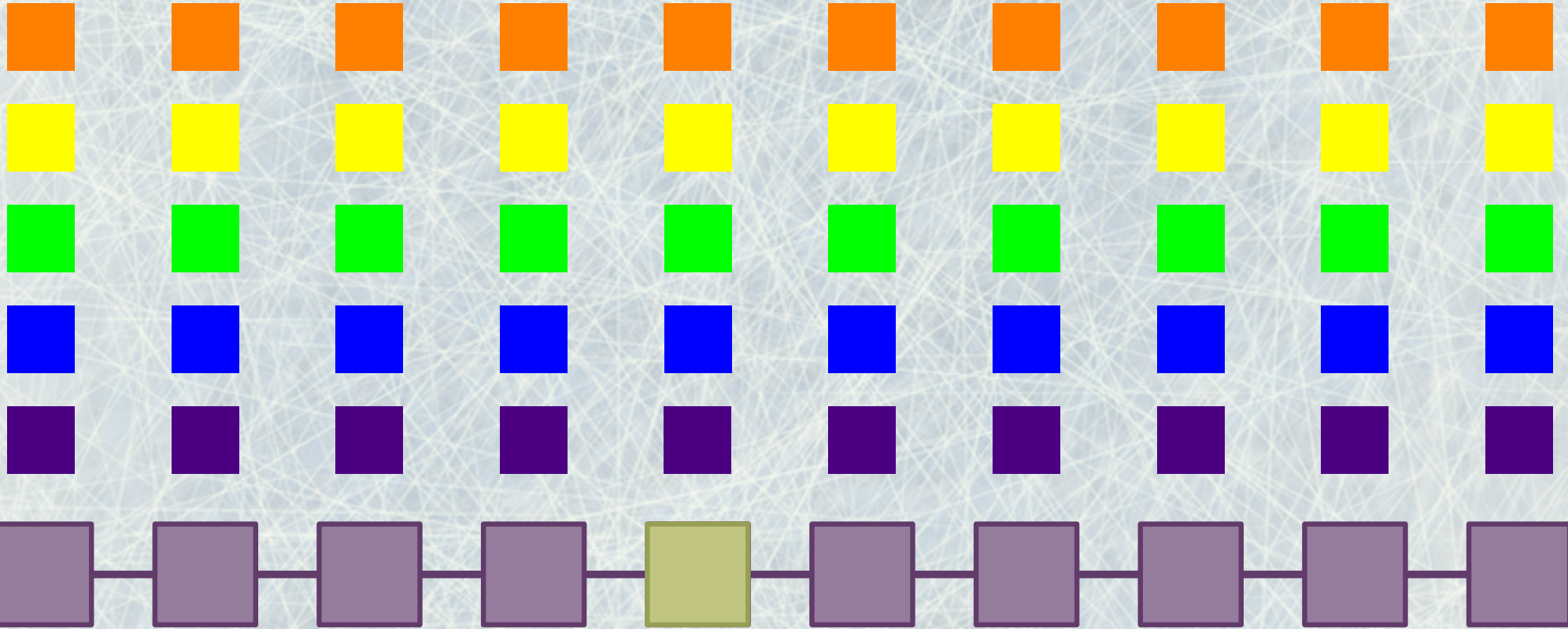
$E(\text{progress}) > \frac{r}{2}$
RecMess = $O(k)$



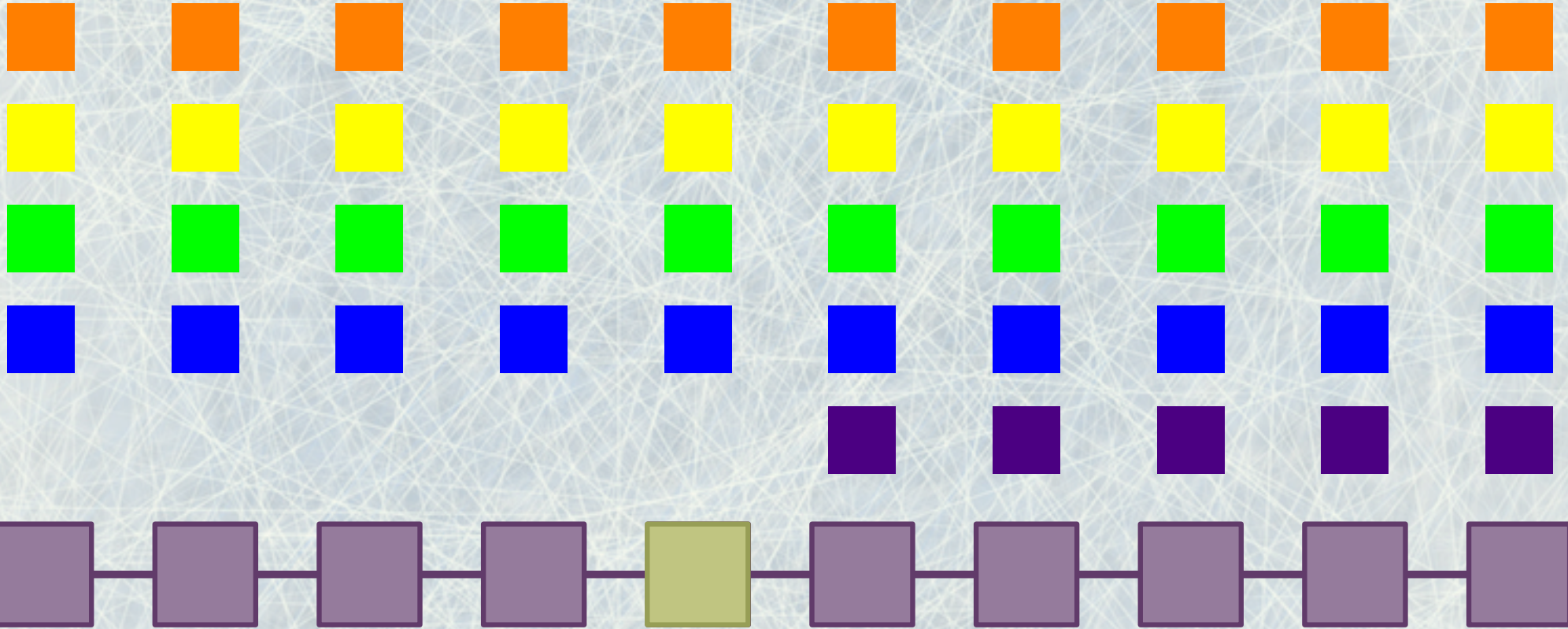
CD IN UNBOUNDED REACH SCENARIO



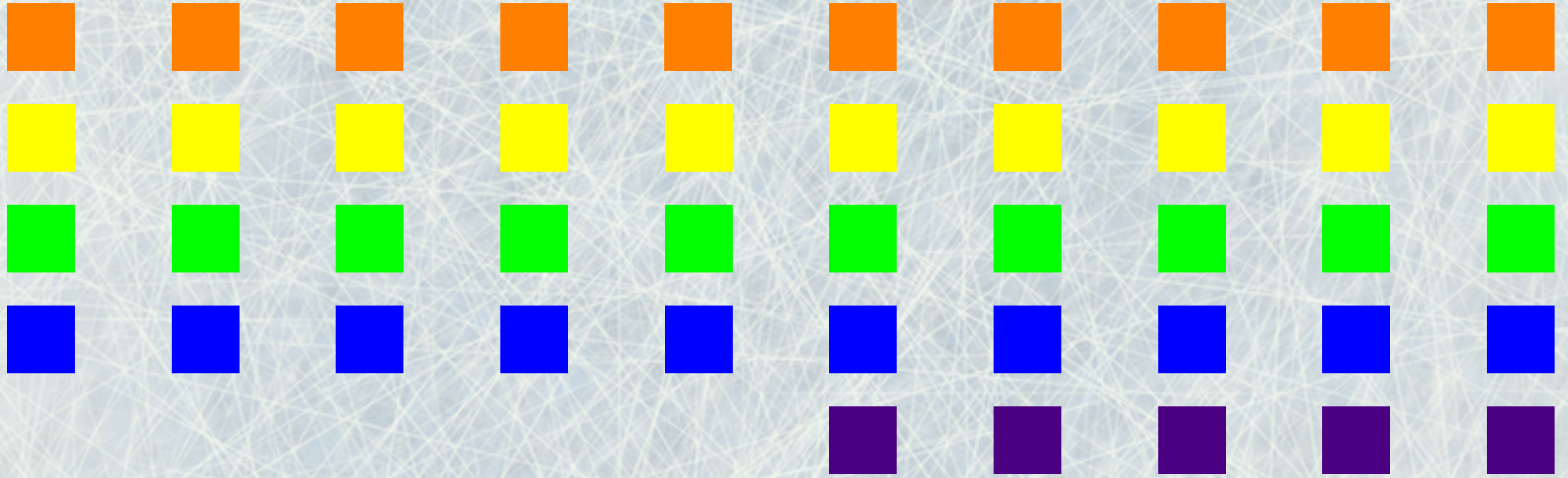
CD IN UNBOUNDED REACH SCENARIO



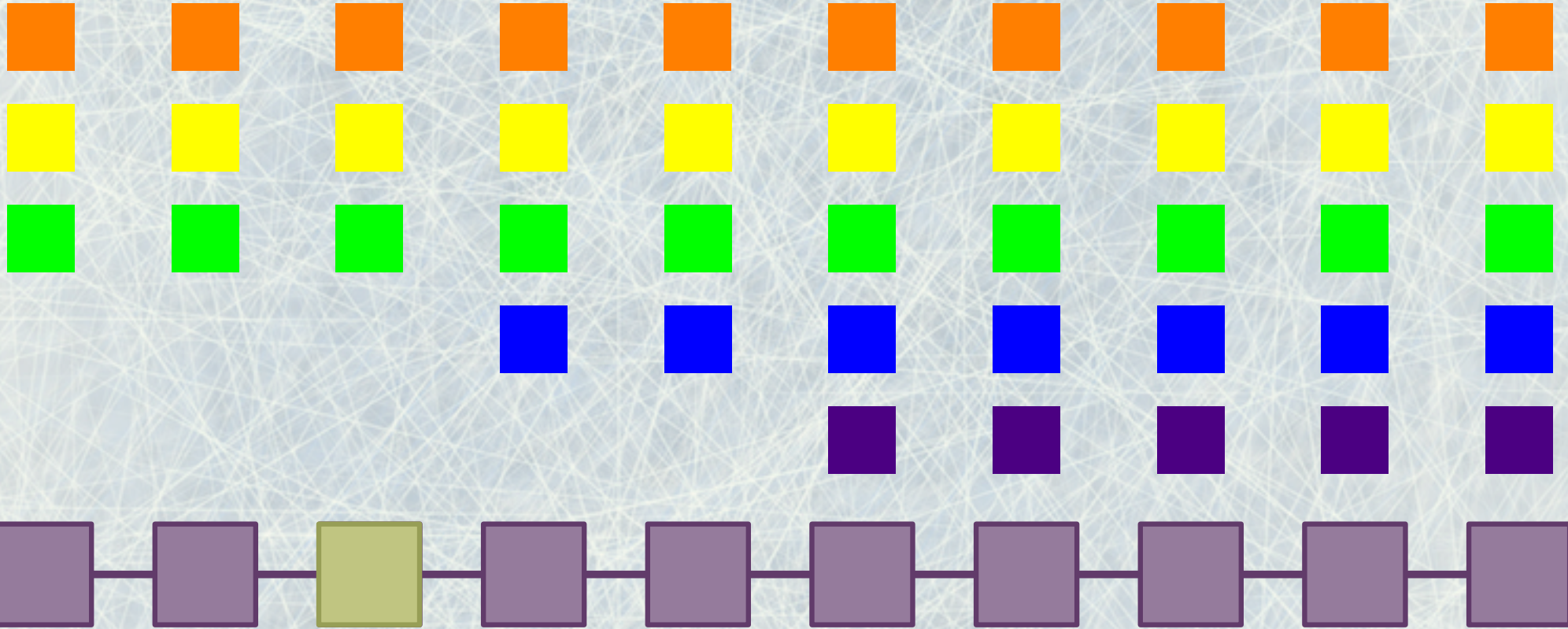
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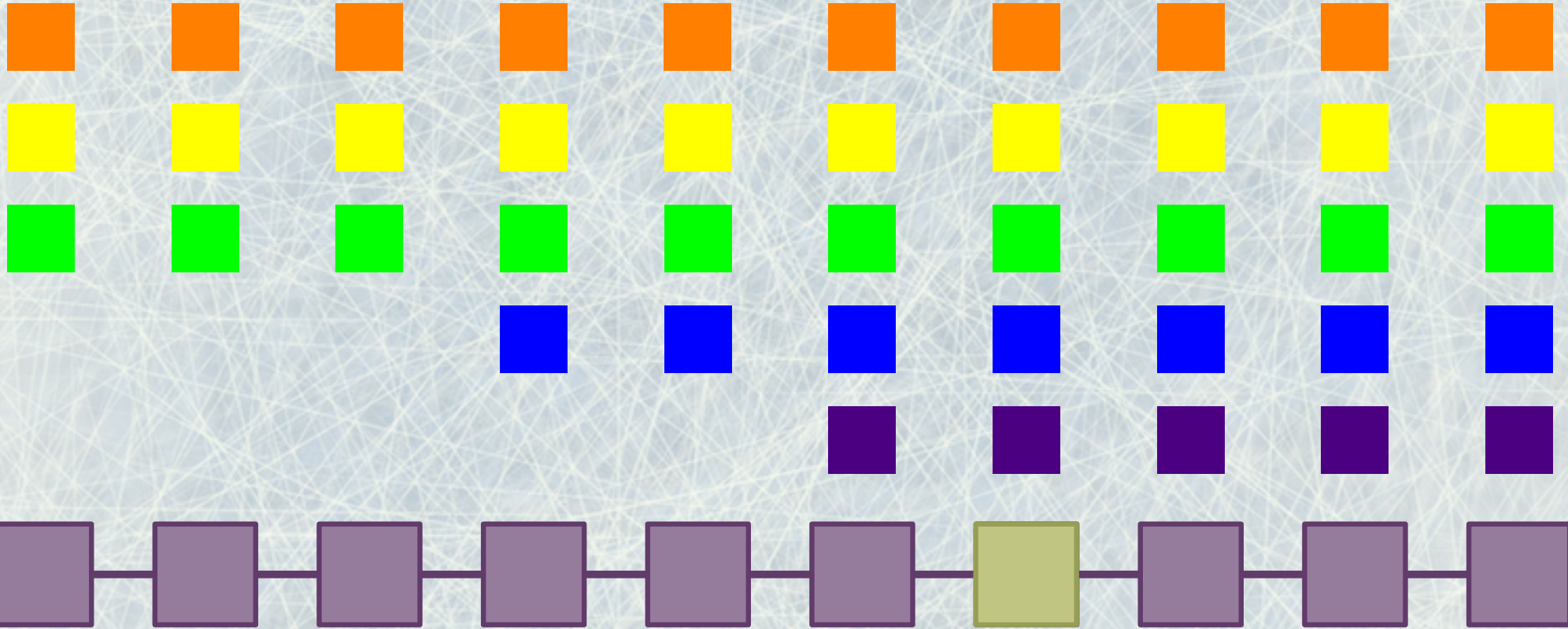
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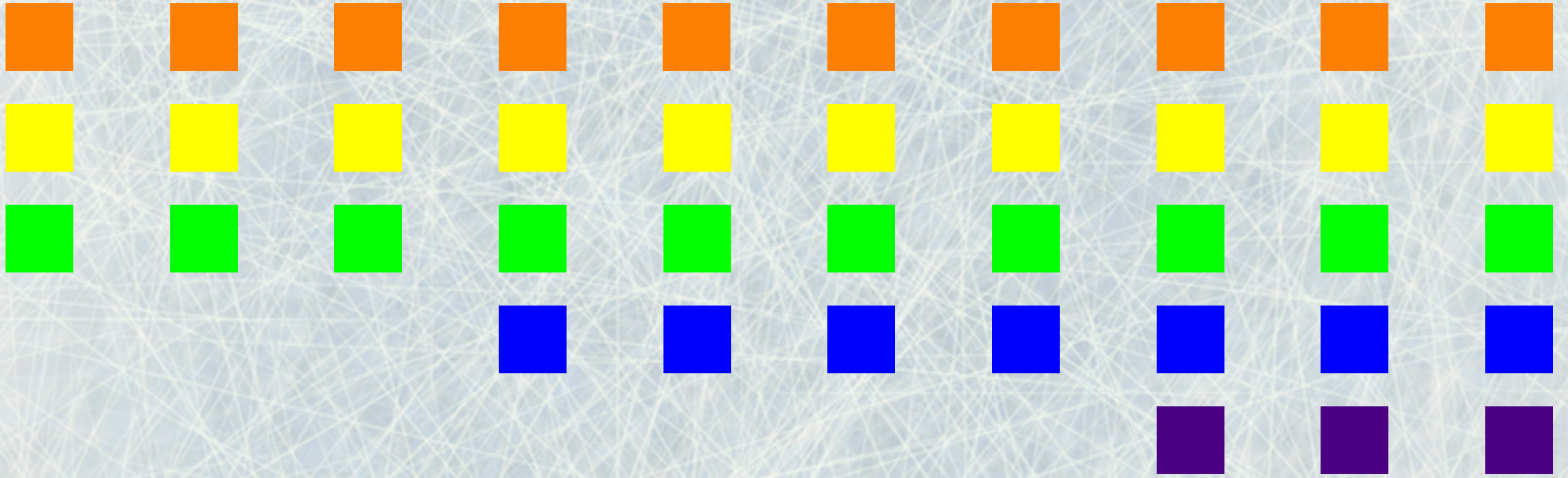
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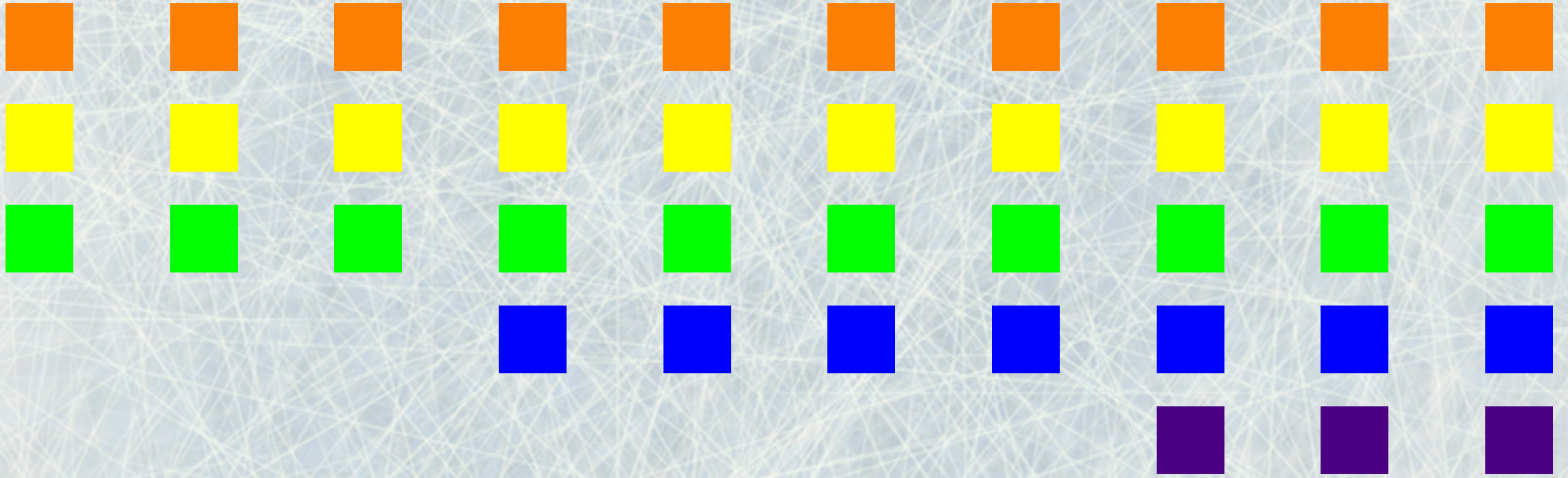
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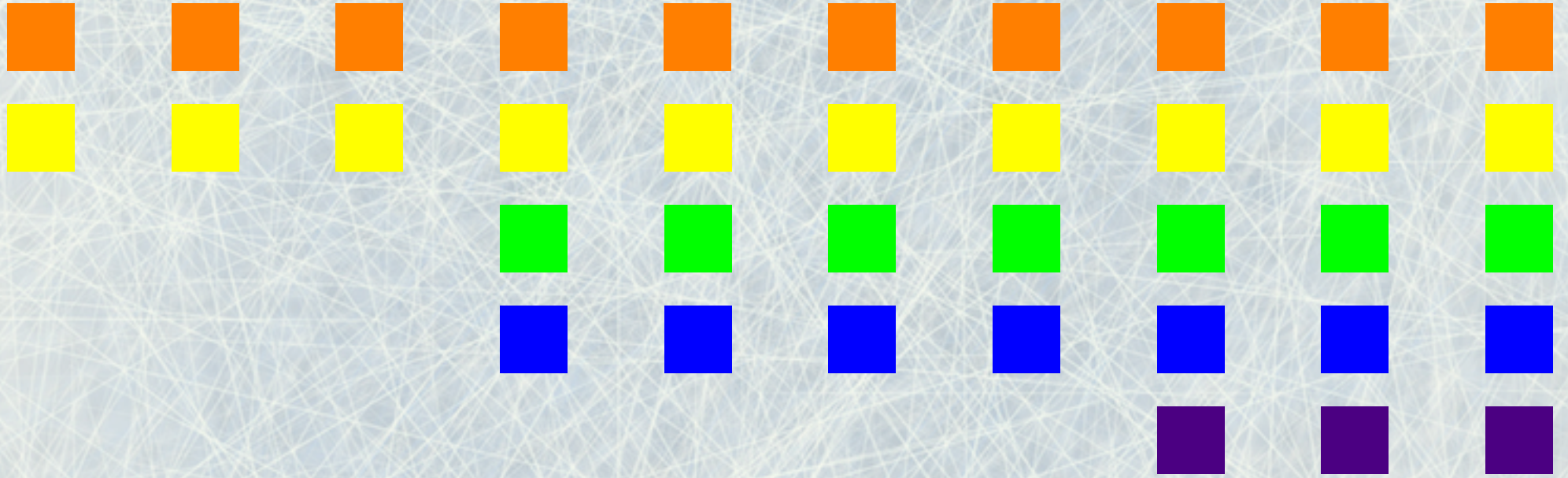
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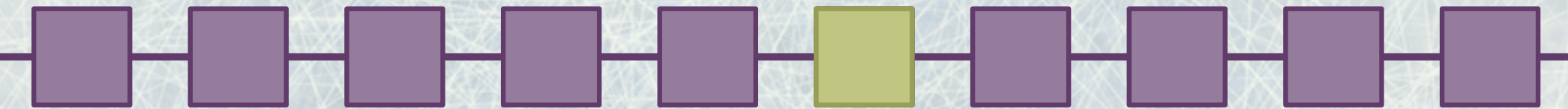
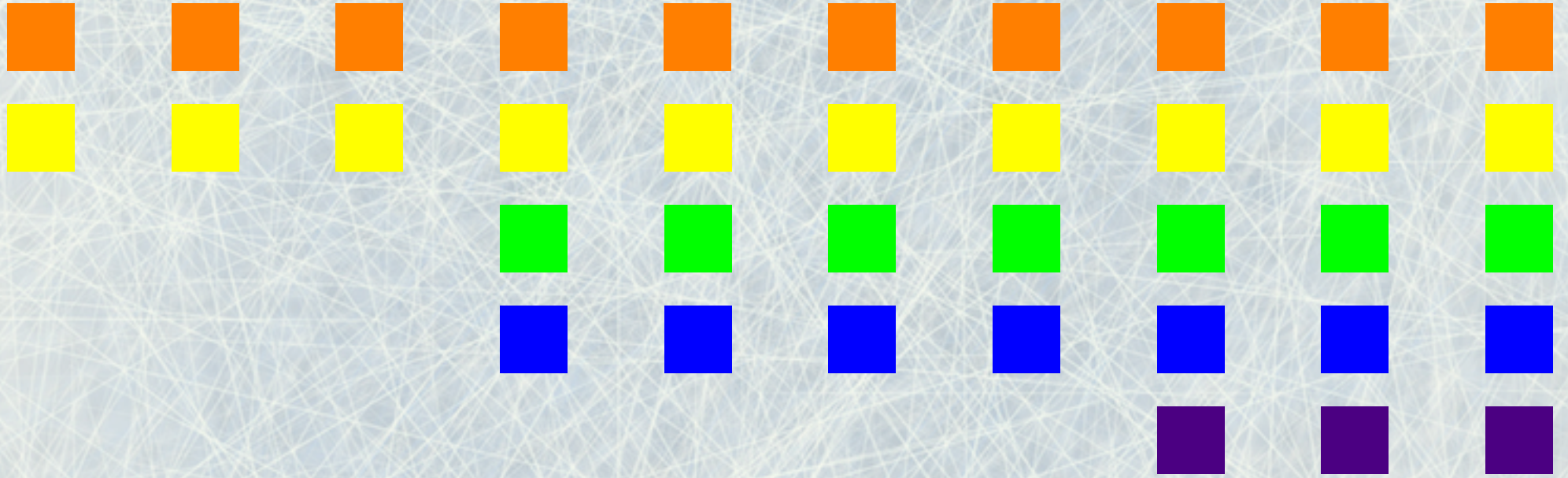
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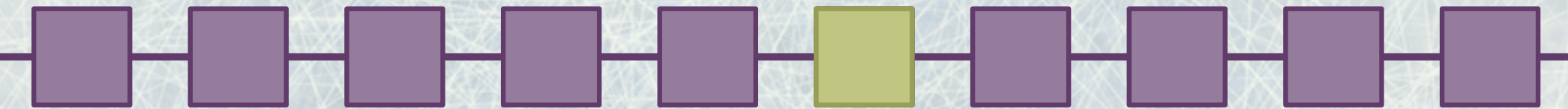
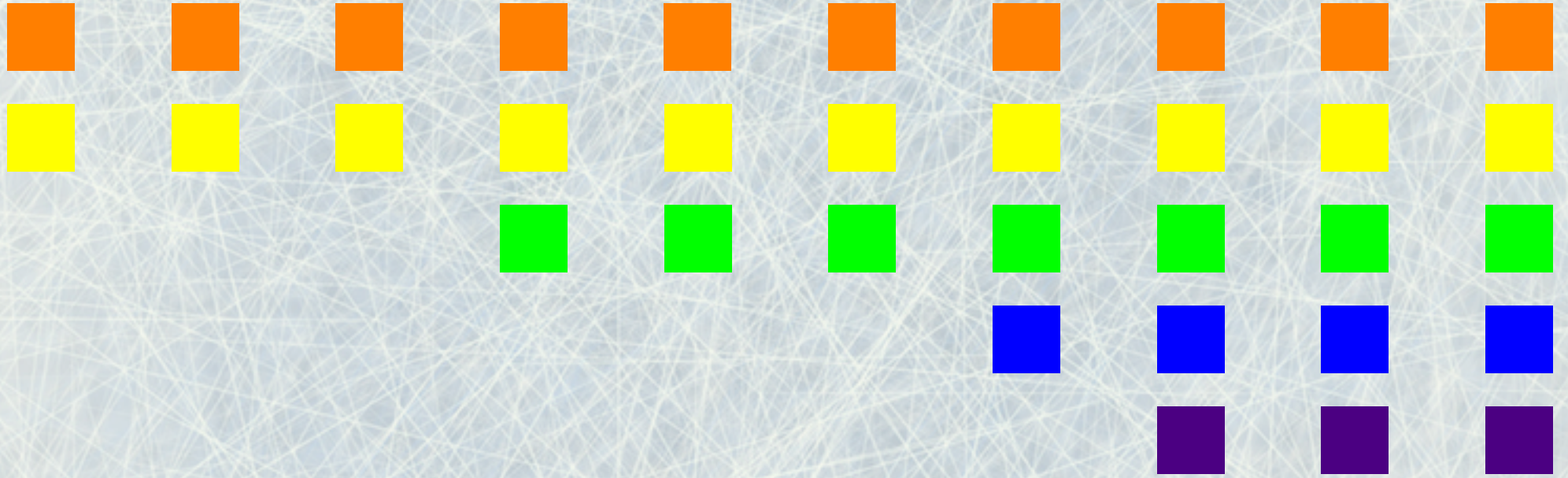
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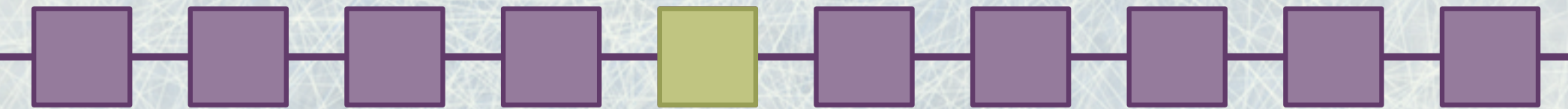
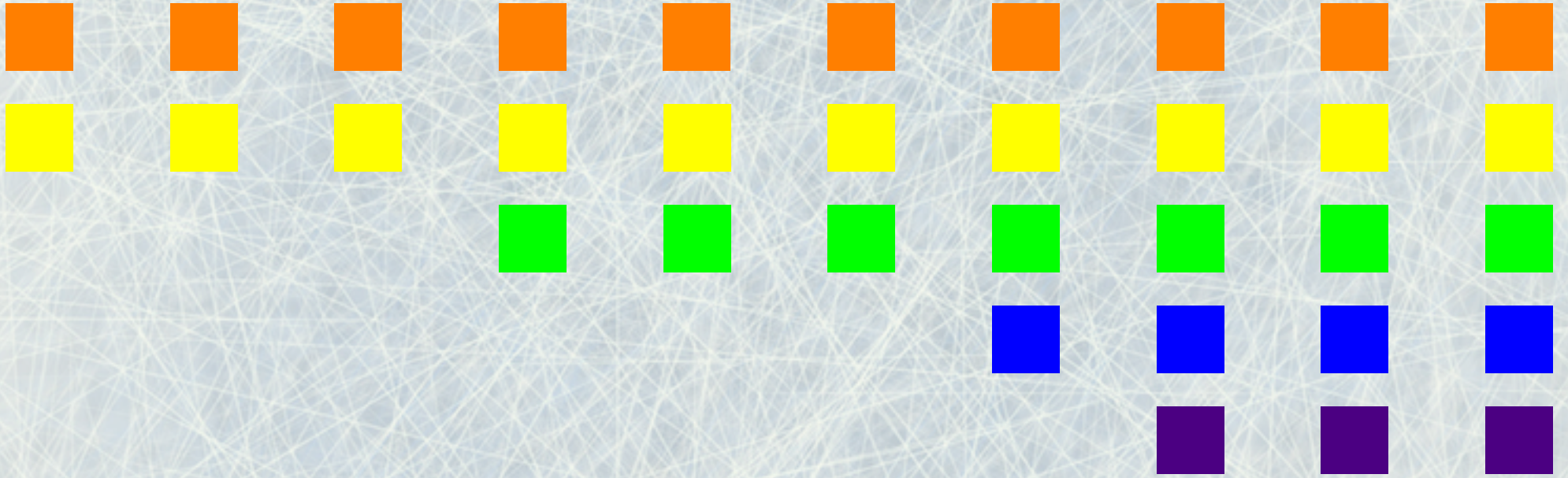
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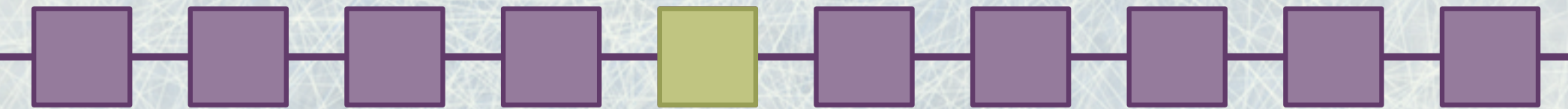
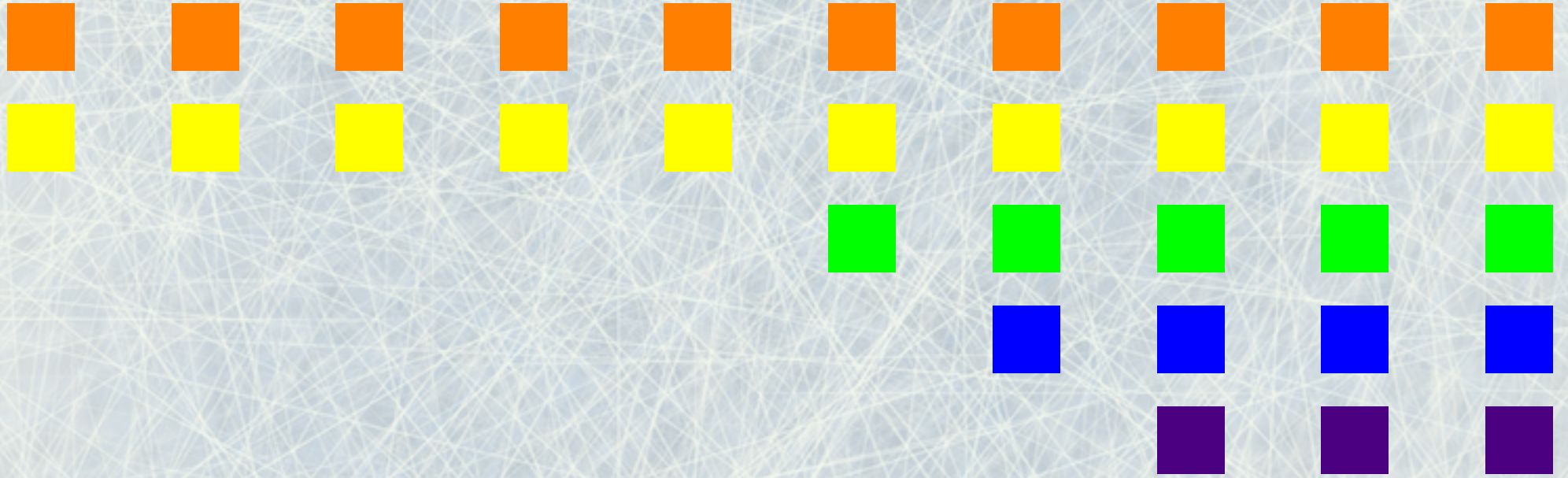
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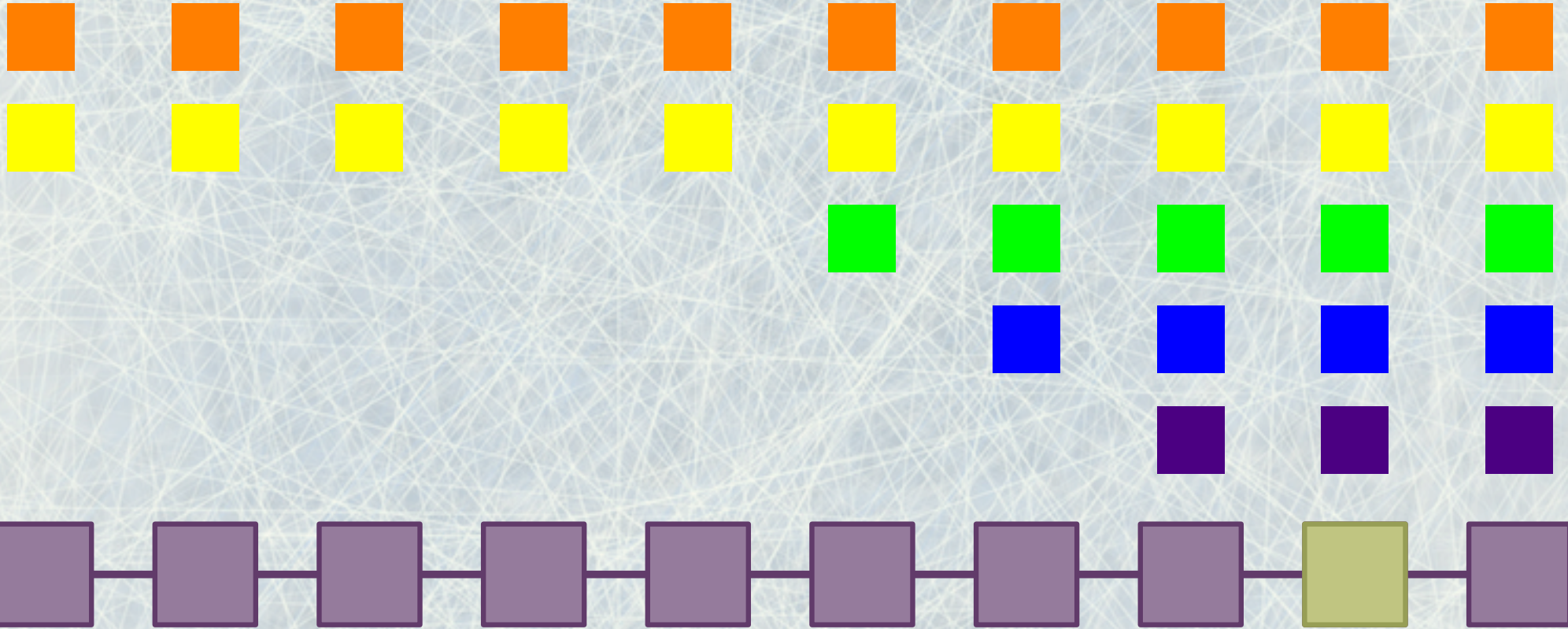
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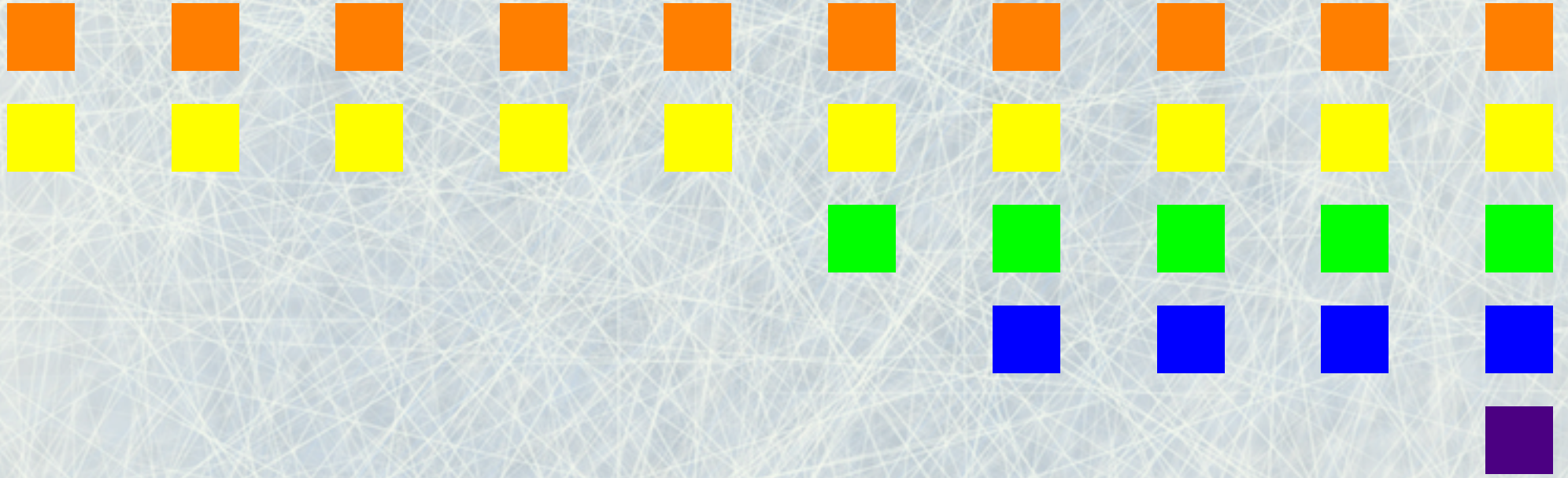
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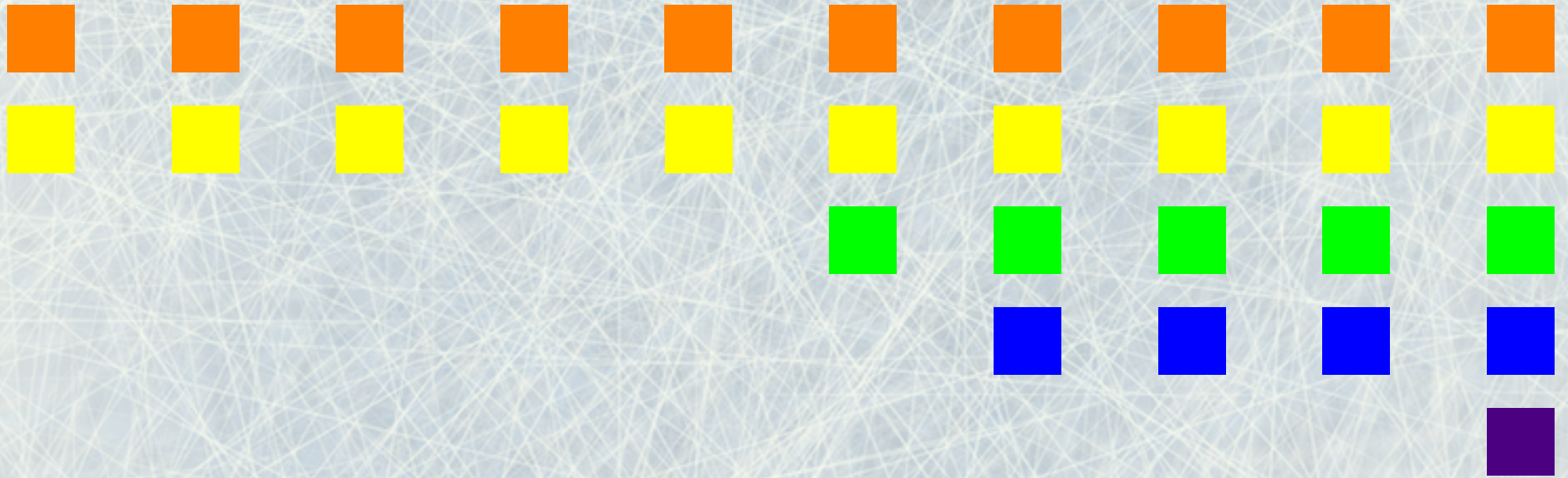
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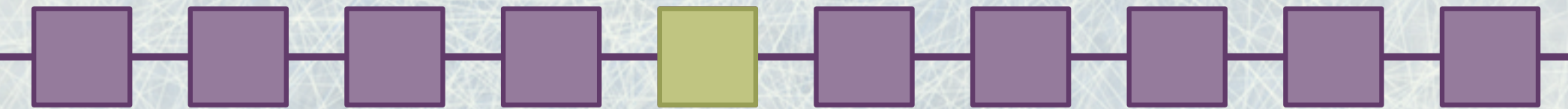
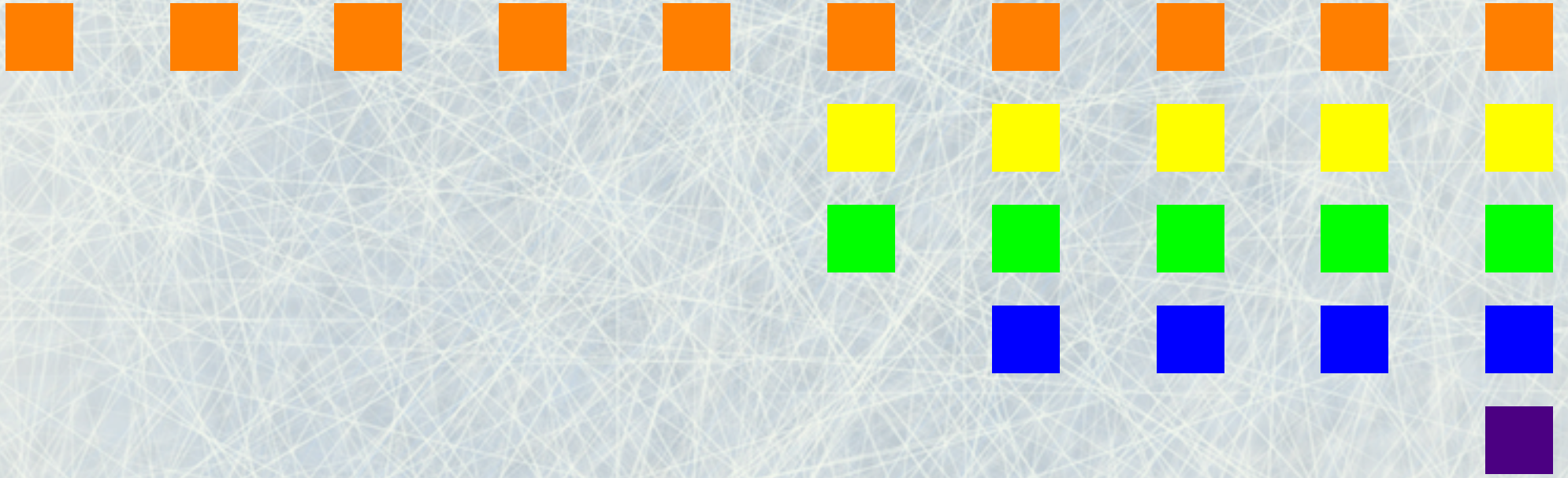
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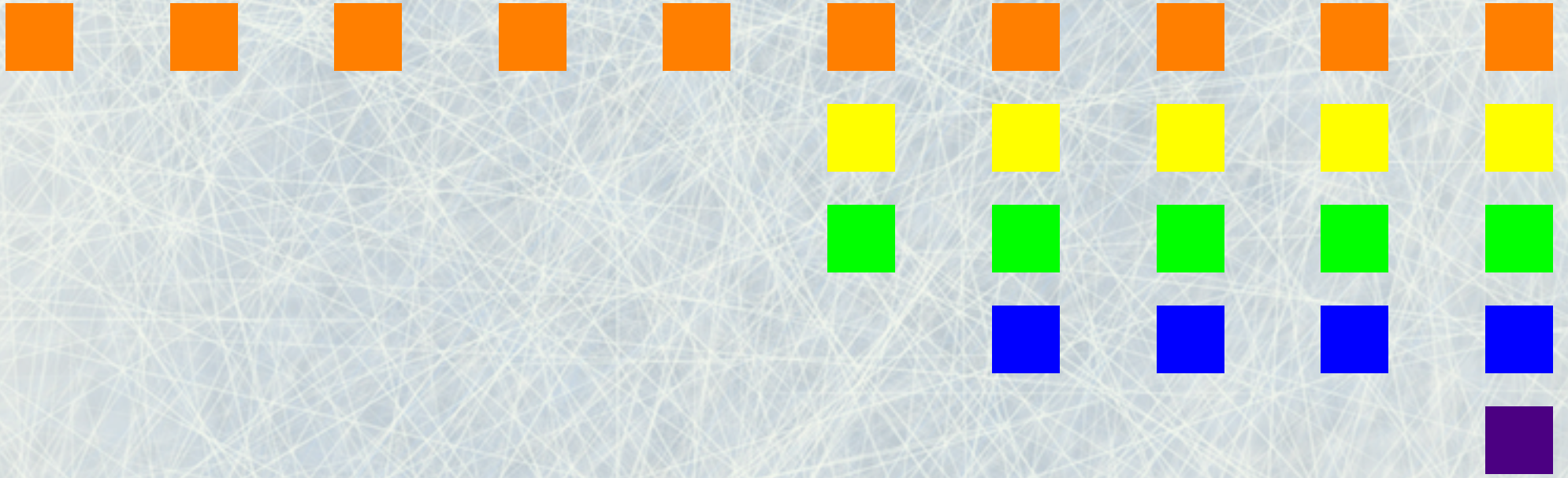
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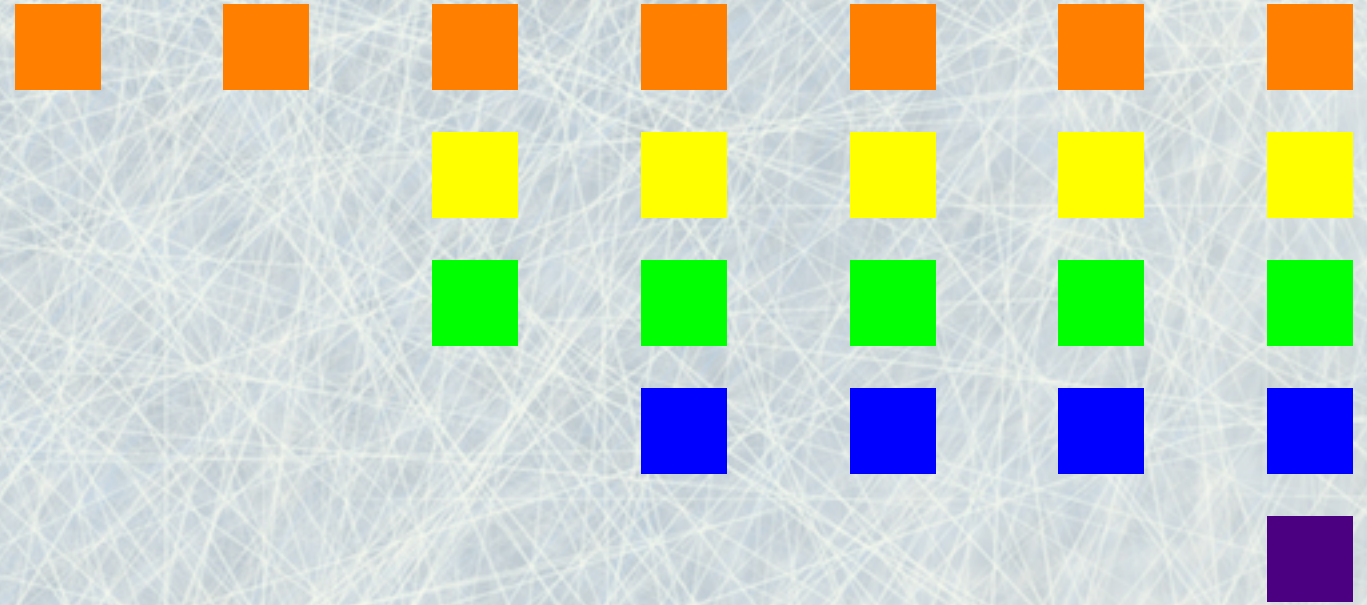
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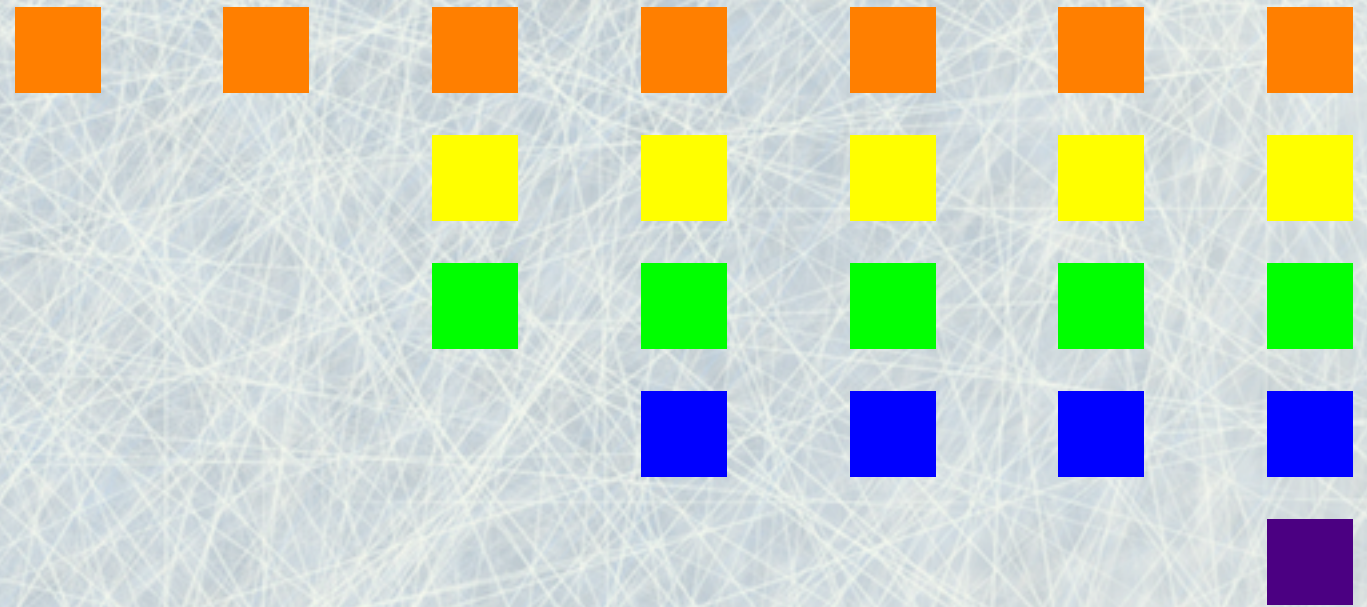


CD IN UNBOUNDED REACH SCENARIO



CD IN UNBOUNDED REACH SCENARIO

Probability of choosing each node changes with the number of non-empty nodes!



RecMess is equal to the number of steps before all nodes are empty.

CD IN UNBOUNDED REACH SCENARIO

Probability of choosing each node changes with the number of non-empty nodes!



RecMess

$$\begin{cases} \Theta(k^2 \log(\lceil n/k \rceil + 1)), & \text{if } k \leq n \\ \Theta(nk), & \text{if } k > n \end{cases}$$



RecMess is equal to the number of steps before all nodes are empty.

SUMMARY AND FUTURE WORK

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Conclusion: beaconless geocast protocols are interesting in 1D!

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1D scenarios

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1D scenarios

- improve bounds

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1D scenarios

- improve bounds
- non-uniform bounded reach scenario

SUMMARY AND FUTURE WORK

Conclusion: beaconless geocast protocols are interesting in 1D!

1D scenarios

- improve bounds
- non-uniform bounded reach scenario

2D scenarios

SUMMARY AND FUTURE WORK

Conclusion: beaconless geocast protocols are interesting in 1D!

1D scenarios

- improve bounds
- non-uniform bounded reach scenario

2D scenarios

- dense networks

SUMMARY AND FUTURE WORK

Conclusion: beaconless geocast protocols are interesting in 1D!

1D scenarios

- improve bounds
- non-uniform bounded reach scenario

2D scenarios

- dense networks
- bottleneck scenarios



THANK YOU!

