LoSeRO: A Locality Sensitive Routing Protocol in Opportunistic Networks

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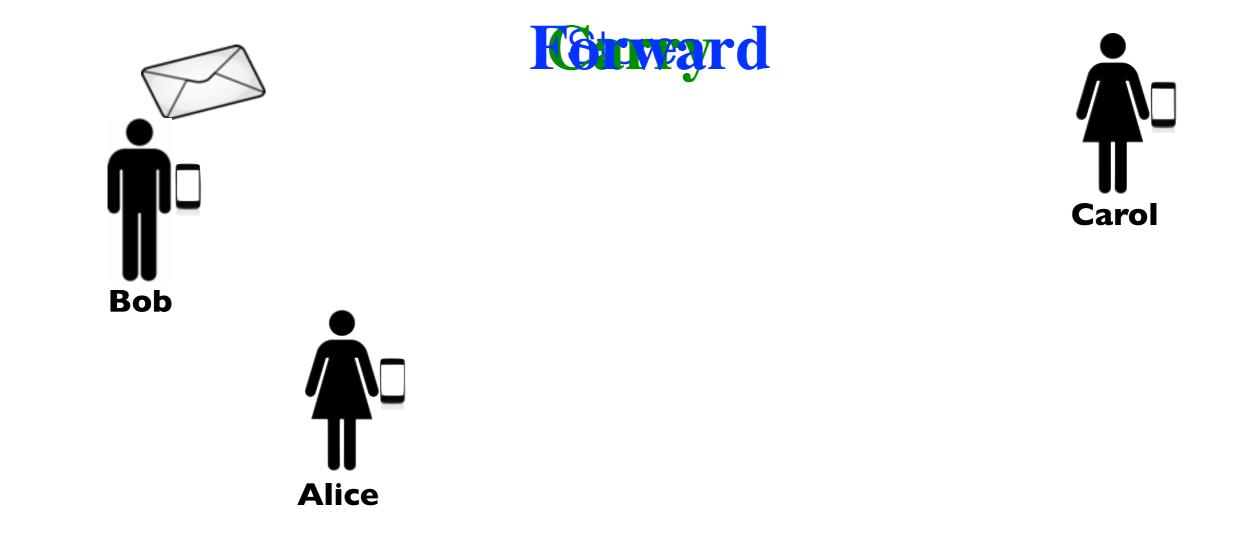
Outline

- Opportunistic Networks
 - Introduction
- · LoSeRO
 - How it works
 - Network and Mobility details
 - Experiments
- Conclusion

Opportunistic Network

- Opportunist networks are characterised by the presence of mobile devices, like:
 - SmartPhones;
 - Tablets;
- Messages are spread using the Store, Carry and Forward technique;

Opportunistic Network - Contacts



LoSeRO

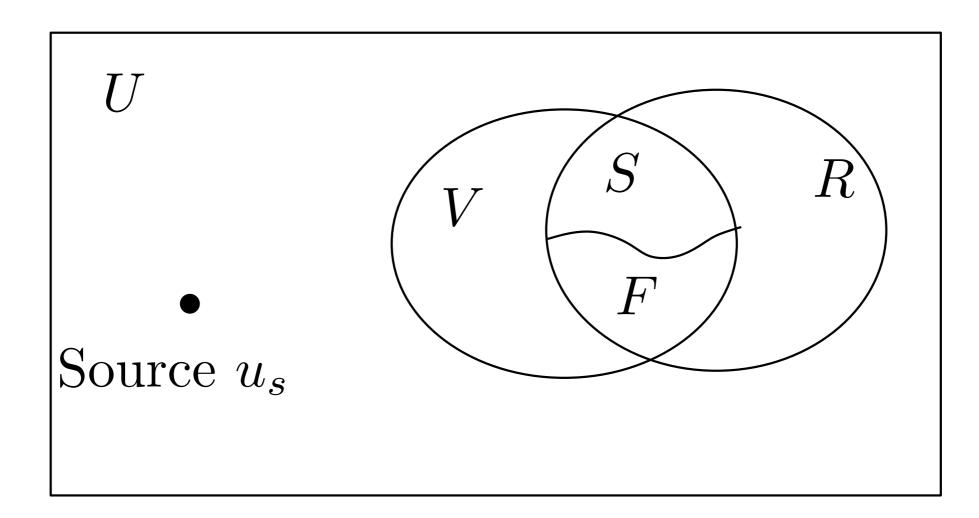
- It is a routing protocol that uses the most frequented places of users to propagate messages.
- Locations inside an area are uniquely identified by any user, e.g., cell-ID.
- Each user independently builds her mobility profile, called *MobyZone*, considering her own past mobility traces
- The MobyZone of a user is the set of her most visited places.

LoSeRO - Forwarding condition

$$Belongs(\mathcal{D}(M), Z_k) = \begin{cases} true & \text{if } \mathcal{D}(M) \subset Z_k \\ false & \text{Otherwise} \end{cases}$$

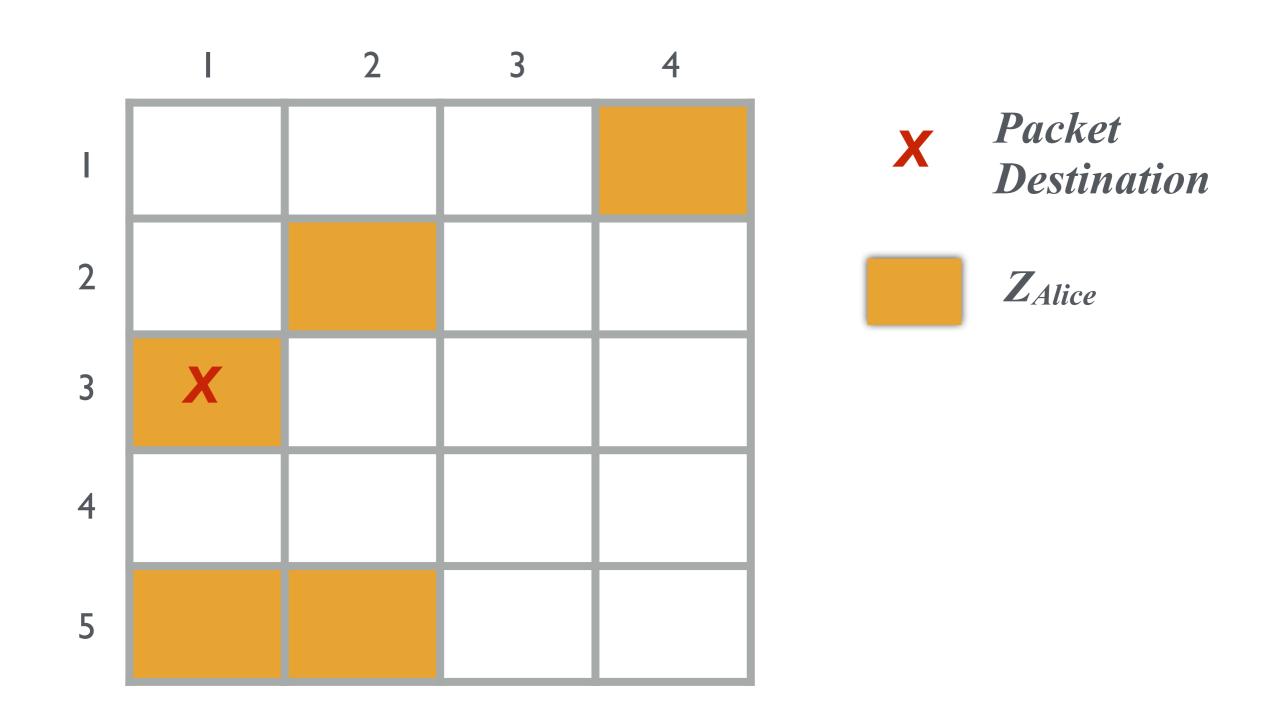
Where, Z_k is the MobyZone of an agent u_k , and D(M) the set of places indicated in a message M.

LoSeRO



- V: users who **visited** the destination place;
- **R**: users who **received** the messages;
- S: users who **delivered** the messages to the destination place;
- F: users who **did not** delivered the message to the destination place; G.Costantino SAC-NET

Network details



Mobility Model

- Every agent visits a location and waits at that location for a period of time.
- Once the waiting time at the current location is finished, the agent visits a new location with a probability:

$$Pr_{new} = \rho S^{-\gamma}$$

- S represents the number of distinct locations that a user has already visited.
- The parameters *p* and *y* controls the probability of exploring an unvisited location. G.Costantino

Experiments

- We considered an area of 1000x1000m with a cell size of 50m, i.e., 40cells;
- The size of the MobiZone is 10;
- The number of agents ranges from 100 to 1000;
- Generated packet have a single cell of destination delivery, for a total of 20messages generated per simulation;

Experiments - Metrics

$$Coverage = \frac{|R(\mathcal{M}_c^i) \cap V(\mathcal{M}_c^i)|}{|V(\mathcal{M}_c^i)|}$$

$$Precision = \frac{|R(\mathcal{M}_{c}^{i}) \bigcap V(\mathcal{M}_{c}^{i})|}{|R(\mathcal{M}_{c}^{i})|}$$

$$F-Score = 2.\frac{prec \times cov}{prec + cov}$$

V(Mⁱ_c) is the set of agents that visited to all the places in D(Mⁱ_c).
R(Mⁱ_c) is the set of agents that received Mⁱ_c in the course of its spreading in a network.

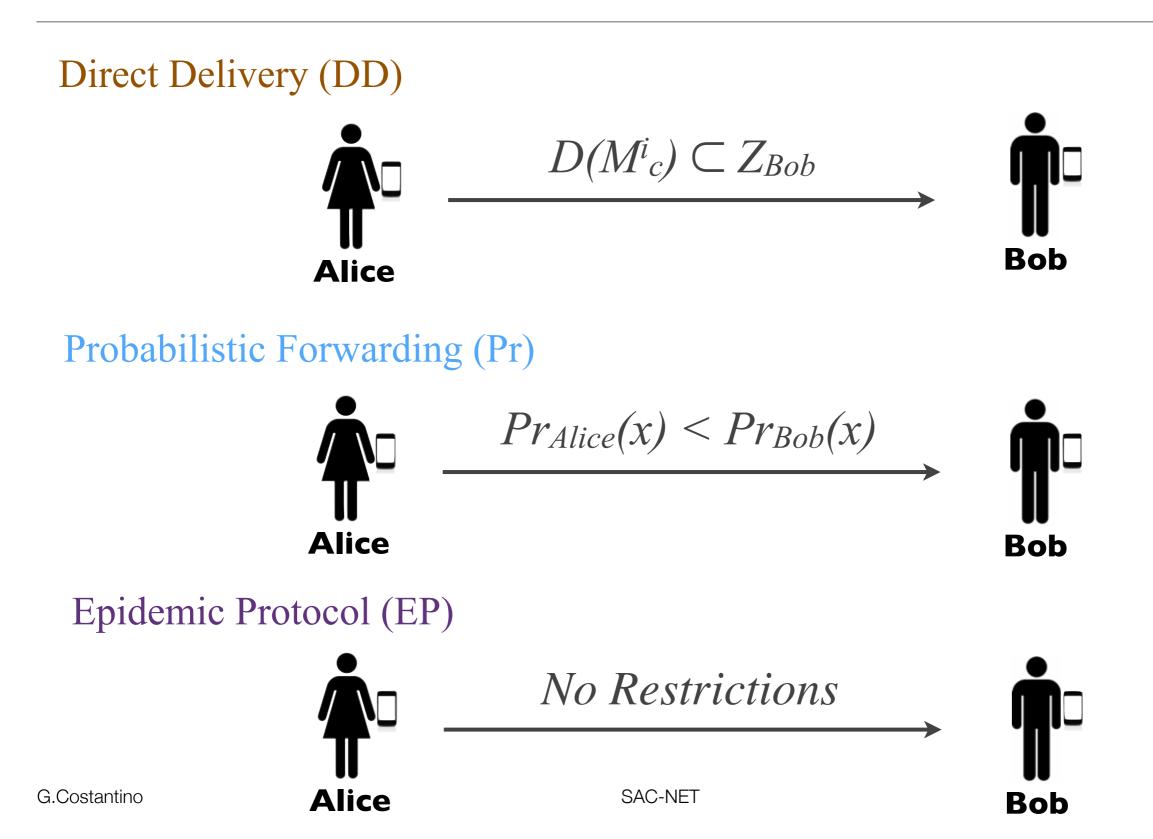
Experiments - Metrics

$$SuccessRate = \frac{|S(\mathcal{M}_{c}^{i})|}{|R(\mathcal{M}_{c}^{i}) \cap V(\mathcal{M}_{c}^{i})|}$$

$$Cost = \frac{|R(\mathcal{M}_c^i)|}{n-1}$$

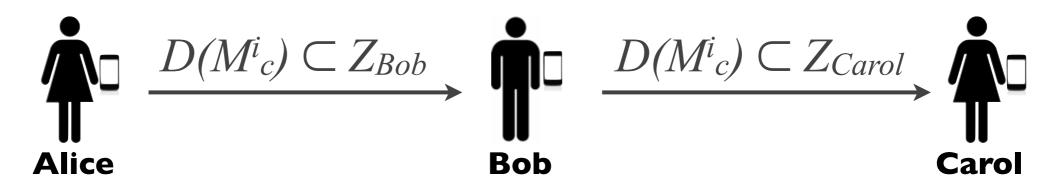
|S(Mⁱ_c)| is the number of successful delivery.
 R(Mⁱ_c) is the set of agents that has received Mⁱ_c in the course of its spreading in a network.

Experiments - Routing Protocols

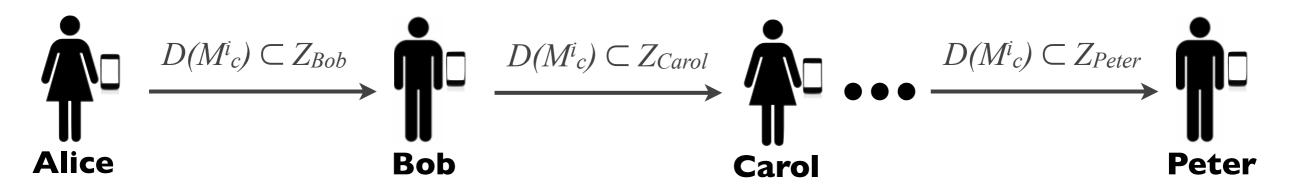


Experiments - Routing Protocols

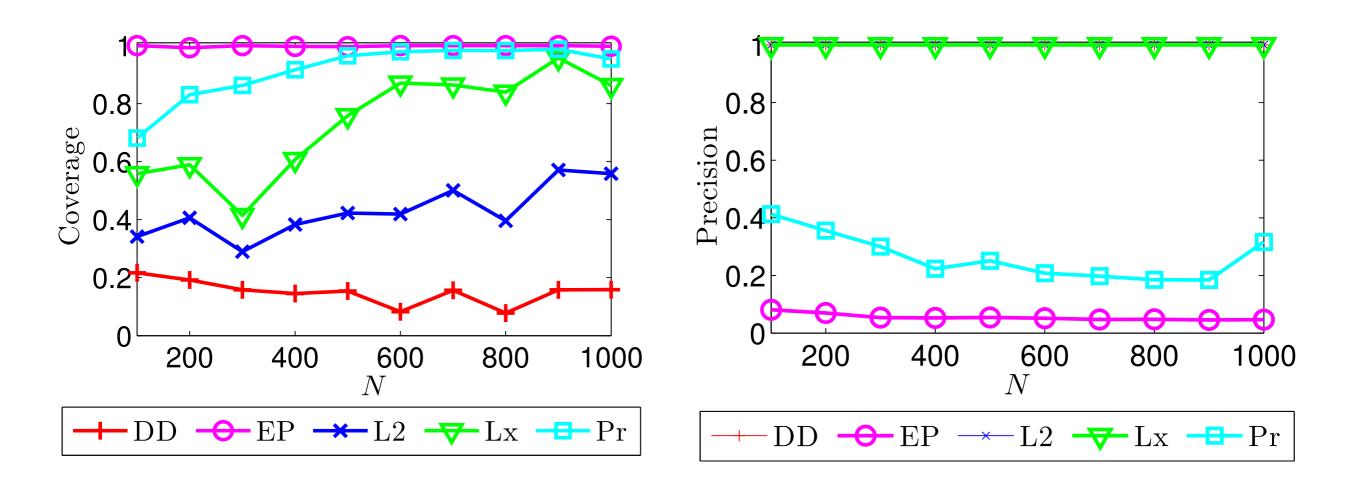
LoSeRo with 2hops (L2)



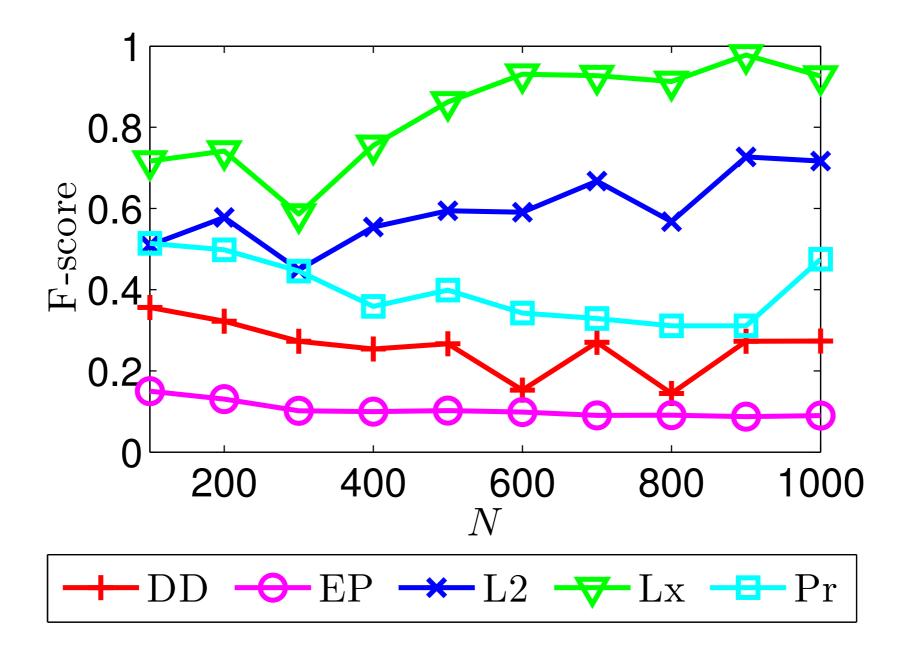
LoSeRo with any number of hops (Lx)



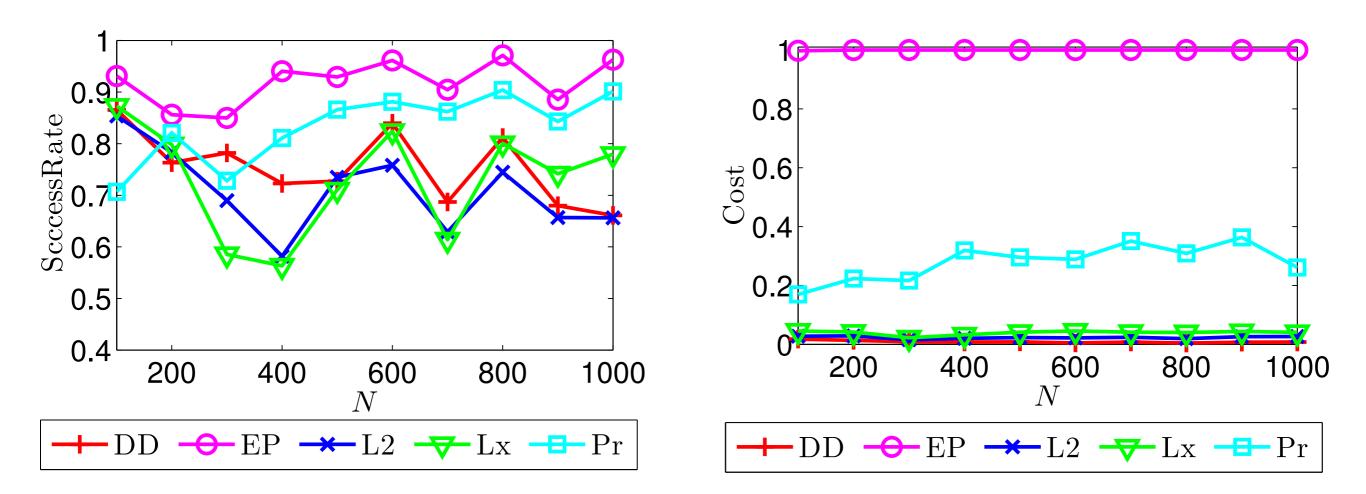
Experiments - Results - Coverage & Precision



Experiments - Results - F-Score



Experiments - Results - SuccessRate & Cost



Conclusion

- We have presented a routing protocol based on the most frequent places of users
- Our experimental results show that LoSeRO outperforms all other protocols in terms of F-score and reaches a good level of SuccessRate
- As future work we would like to tackle the privacy issue that happens when devices disclose out their MobiZone

