



**Athens University of Economics and Business**

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<http://www.db-net.aueb.gr/dbglobe>

# DBGlobe: Simulator Prototype

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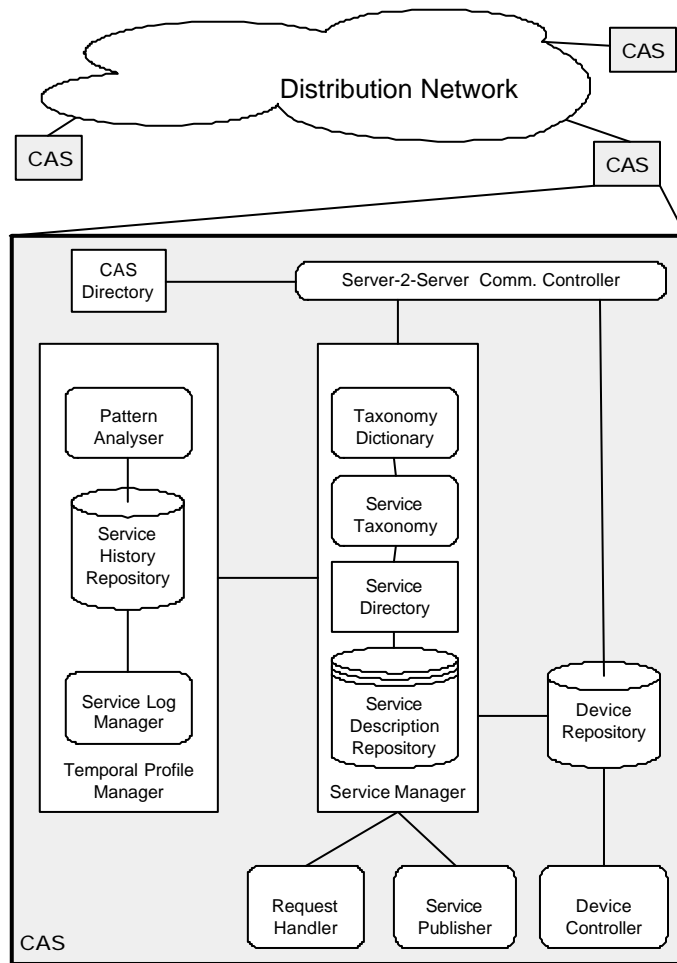


# *DBGlobe* – Current AUEB Involvement

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- Workpackage: W2 (UoI, CTI)
- Objective
  - A simulator of dynamic environments of cooperative mobile entities.
    - Model the distribution, mobility and data of mobile entities
    - Express the interaction among the entities
    - Adhoc creation of dbs, co-ordination, data acquisition
- Month 18: Deliverable D7
  - “Simulation Environment”
    - Network Simulation (WLAN)
    - Component Interaction (PMO,CAS)
    - Context Manipulation

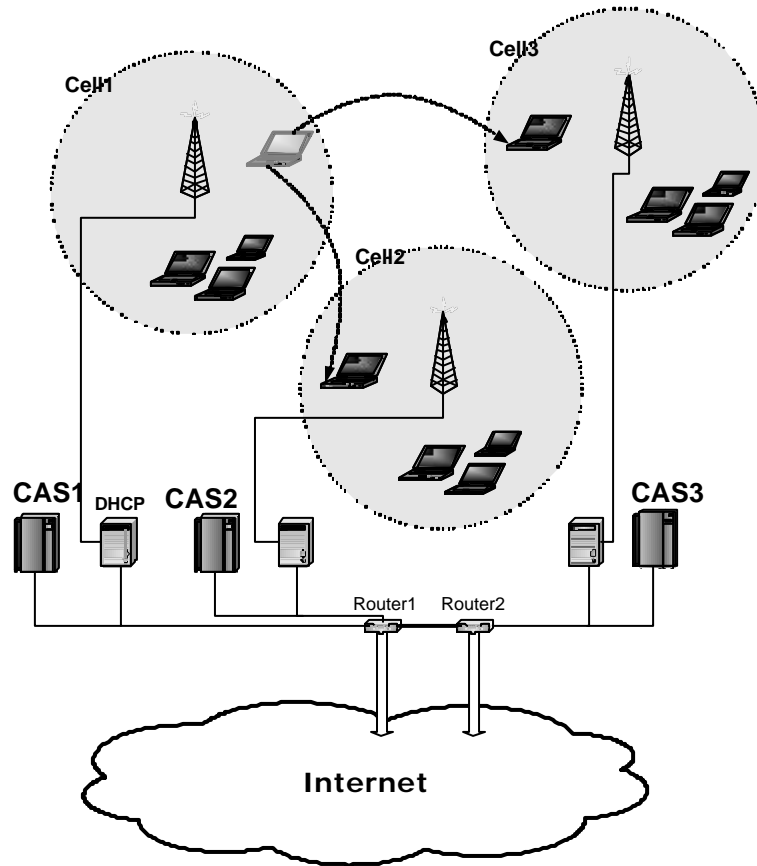
# Specification of the Simulation Environment



- Space Model
  - Cells
    - Administrative
    - Communication
- PMO
- Cell Administration Server
- Distribution Network

# Testbed Environment

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# Network Simulation

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- Network Simulators

- Develop
- Test
- Diagnose

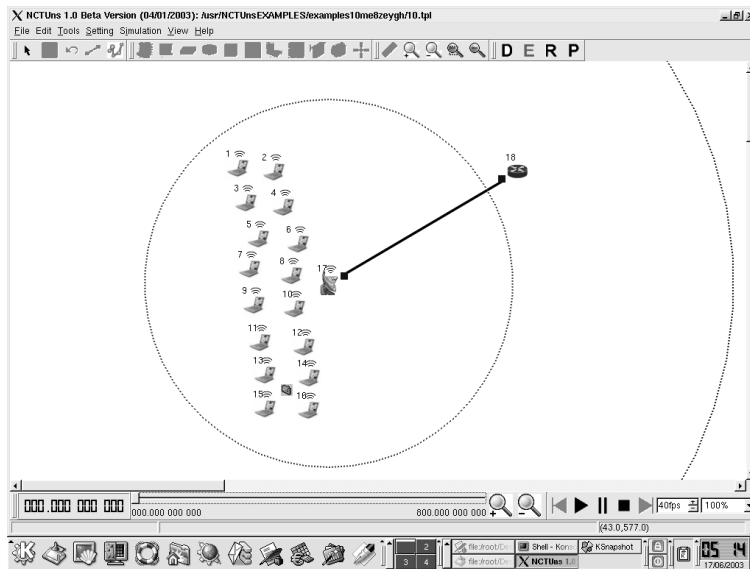
network protocols/deployments

- Simulation Platform: NCTUns

- Assumptions

- Equal number of requestors-sources
- Service request interval 5sec
- Files exchanged: 100KB (service description)
- PMO population ranges between 2 and 64
- Each source serves at most one requestor
- Simulation duration: 800 sec

# NCTUns 1.0 Network Simulator



- Uses real-life TCP/IP Protocol Stack
- Tunnel network interfaces
- Widely used in academic community
- Supports IEEE 802.11 infrastructure mode

# Network - Simulation Results

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	<b>PMO #</b>	<b>Avg bandwidth Kbytes/sec</b>	<b>Transfer time (100Kbytes) seconds</b>
Scenario 1	16	45	2.5
Scenario 2	32	27	3
Scenario 3	64	17	6

# System Component Interactions I

	<b>Description</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Components</b>
I <sub>1</sub>	Service Search	P-2-C	PMO (requestor) Local CAS
I <sub>2</sub>	Locate Current Cell	P-2-C	PMO (requestor) Local CAS Home CAS Current CAS
I <sub>3</sub>	Find PMO IP	P-2-C	PMO (requestor) Current CAS
I <sub>4</sub>	Policy related requests	C-2-C	CAS current CAS Home Or CAS Home CAS Current



# System Component Interactions II

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	<b>Description</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Components</b>
I <sub>5</sub>	PMO request dissemination	C-2-C	Local CAS CAS for all adjacent cells
I <sub>6</sub>	Retrieve Service Grounding Information	P-2-P	PMO requestor PMO source
I <sub>7</sub>	Consume Service	P-2-P	PMO requestor PMO source

# Case Study: Service Search

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- User submits a query consisting of  $x$  keywords
- *Components:*
  - *PMO (requestor)*
  - Local CAS
- *Modules:*
  - *PMO request definition tool*
  - CAS request Handler
  - CAS Service Manager
  - CAS device repository
- Input:
  - Keyword vector
- Output:
  - Service ID list, PMO ID list

# Assumptions

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- Taxonomy tree is balanced
- Taxonomy tree is full
- Nodes of taxonomy contain short category descriptions (few keywords)
- Services belong only to leaf categories
- A service may belong to multiple categories
- Polysemy is defined as number of appearances
- Services are categorized by the owner

# Memory requirements

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## ○ Dictionary size:

$$K * (2 * s_l + p_f * p_s) \text{ bytes}$$

- $s_l$  : average string length of keywords.
- $p_f$  : average polysemy factor of keywords.
- $p_s$  : pointer size in bytes.
- Unicode char set

# Memory requirements

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## ○ Taxonomy Size:

$$\begin{aligned} p_s * f * (N - f^{h-1}) + & \text{(leaf node pointers)} \\ 2 * N * s_l * k_f + & \text{(node keywords)} \\ \text{KeySize}_{\text{category}} * N * 2 + & \text{(node keys)} \\ S * m_f * p_s + & \text{(pointers to services)} \\ (N - 1) * p_s & \text{(pointers to parents)} \end{aligned}$$

f: tree fanout

$k_f$ : avg keywords/node

N: Taxonomy nodes

$m_f$ : multicategorization

# Memory requirements

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## ○ Service Array Size

$(\text{KeySizePMO} + \text{KeySizeservice} + \text{NameSizeservice}) * S * 2$

$+ S * m_f * p_s$  (pointers to ontology)

# Memory Requirements

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oAssume:

- KeySize = 36 characters (UDDI),  $p_s=2$ ,  $p_f = 4$ ,  $f=10$ ,  
 $s_l=7$ ,  $k_f=2$ ,  $m_f=2.5$

$$\text{Mem} = \mathbf{22 * K} + \mathbf{50 * N} + \mathbf{226 * S} - 4 \text{ bytes}$$

Linear to : no of

- keywords,
- taxonomy categories,
- services

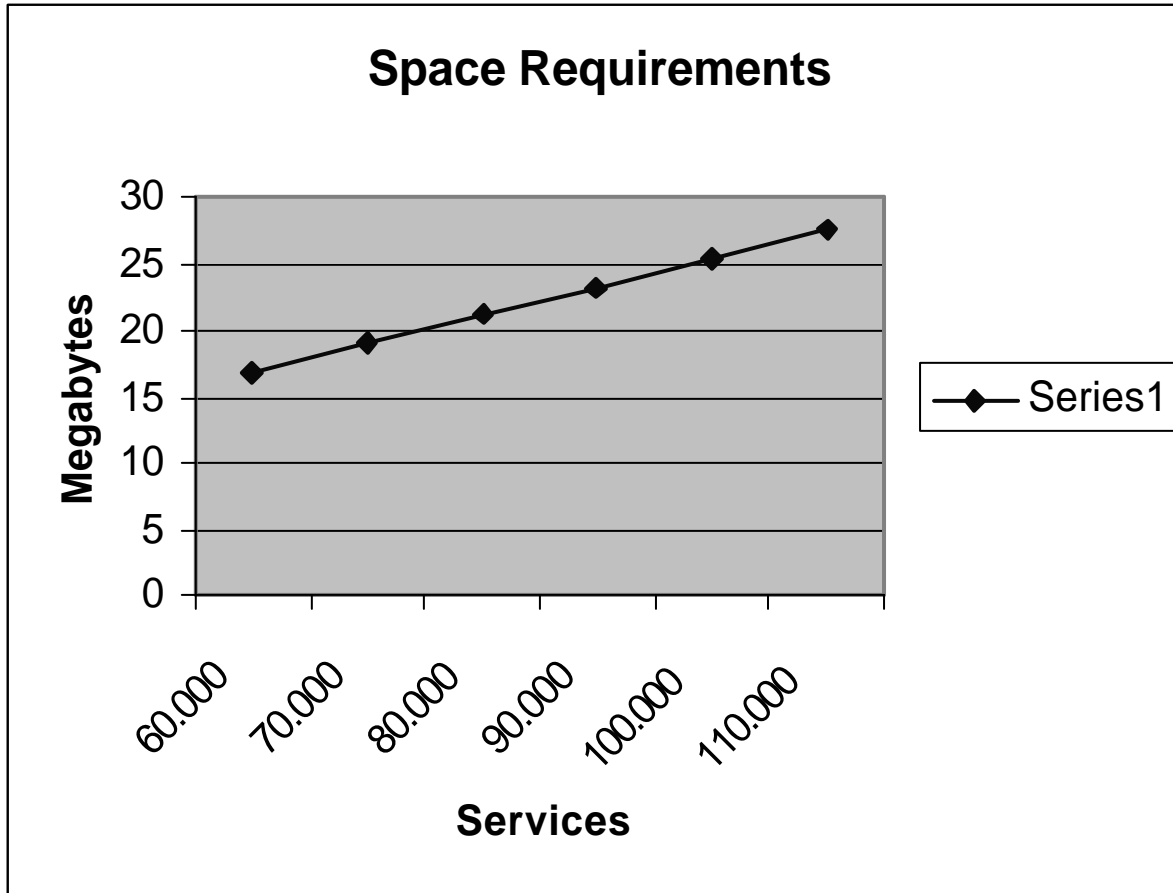
Small CAS:  $O(n)$  – Ontology size

Large CAS:  $O(S)$  – Services population

# Memory Requirements

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$f=9$   
 $h=6$   
 $N=66430$





# Complexity analysis

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Service search consists of:

- Dictionary search
  - Taxonomy search
  - Service retrieval from catalog
  - Duplicate service elimination
- Dictionary Search
- $\log_2 K$  avg. mem. access (binary)

# Complexity - Taxonomy Search I

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- 1 keyword with 1 appearance at a hops from the leaves:

$$(f^a - 1) / (f - 1) + S^* m_f / f^{(h-1)-a}$$

- Best Case, Leaf ( $a=0$ )

$$S^* m_f / f^{h-1} \text{ iterations}$$

- Worst Case, Root ( $a=h-1$ ):

$$N + S^* m_f$$

# Complexity - Taxonomy Search II

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- 1 keyword with  $m$  appearances :
  - $m$  times the previous cost

(we cannot optimize because we do not traverse the whole tree to find appearances: we follow dictionary pointers)

# Complexity - Taxonomy Search III

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- $x$  keywords with several appearances each

- $x$ : small integer ( $x > 1$ ).

$k_1, k_2, \dots, k_x$

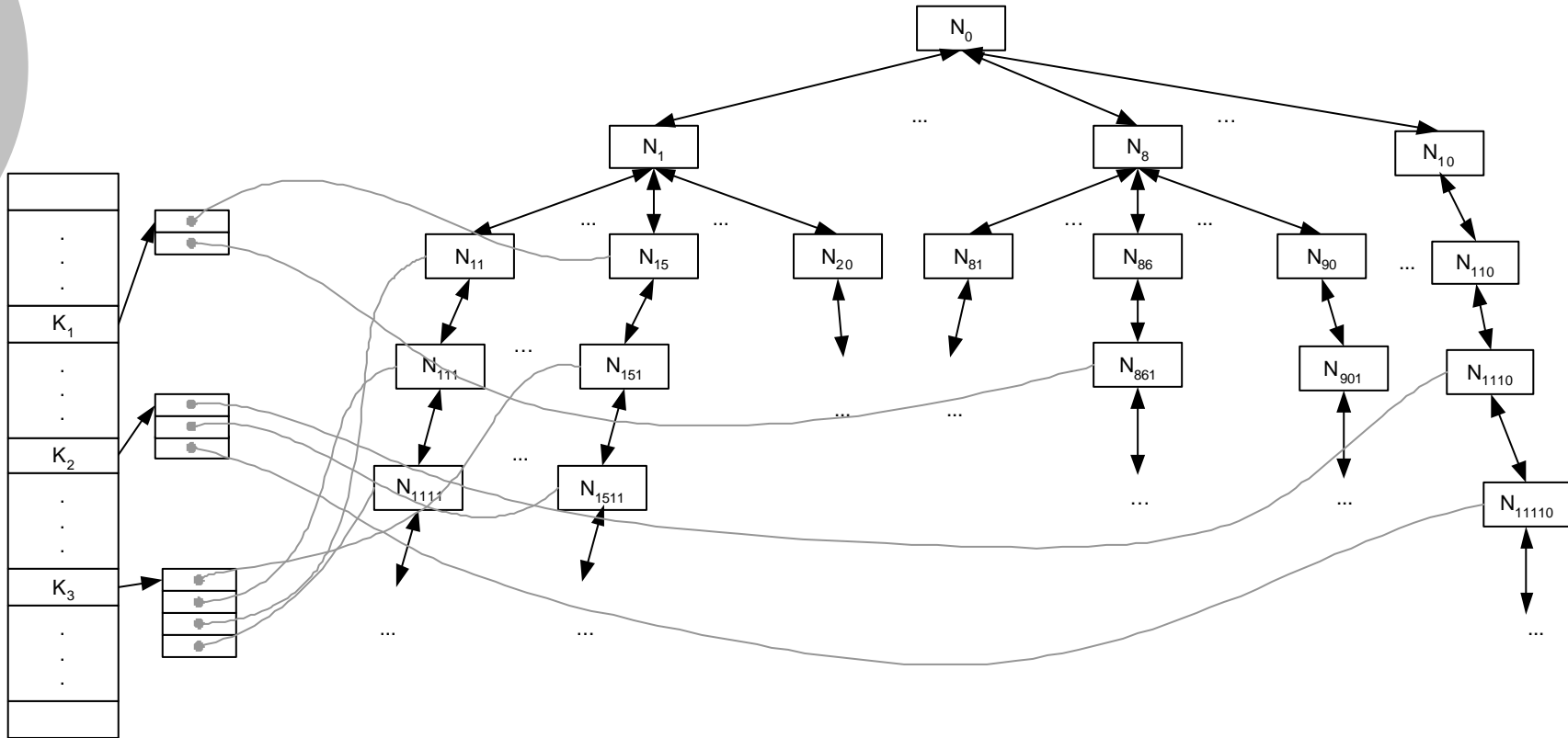
$k_1: \{a_1, \dots, a_i\}, (i \text{ appearances})$

$k_2: \{b_1, \dots, b_j\}, (j \text{ appearances})$

...

$k_x: \{z_1, \dots, z_r\}, (r \text{ appearances})$

# Complexity - Taxonomy Search IV



# Complexity - Taxonomy Search VI

- $(x-1) * p_f$   
comparisons / node traversal
- $1 \rightarrow h-1$   
node traversals / appearance
- $p_f * x$   
appearances / keyword

Best Case	Worst Case
All x keywords have 1 appearance each, close to the root	All x keywords have $k_i$ appearances, $k_i \gg 1$ , $p_f = \text{AVG}(k_i)$
$x(x-1)$ comparisons	$(p_f)^2 * x * (x-1) * (h-1)$ comparisons
x node traversals	$p_f * x * (h-1)$ node traversals

# Service retrieval from catalog

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- Appearance paths usually end close to the leaves.

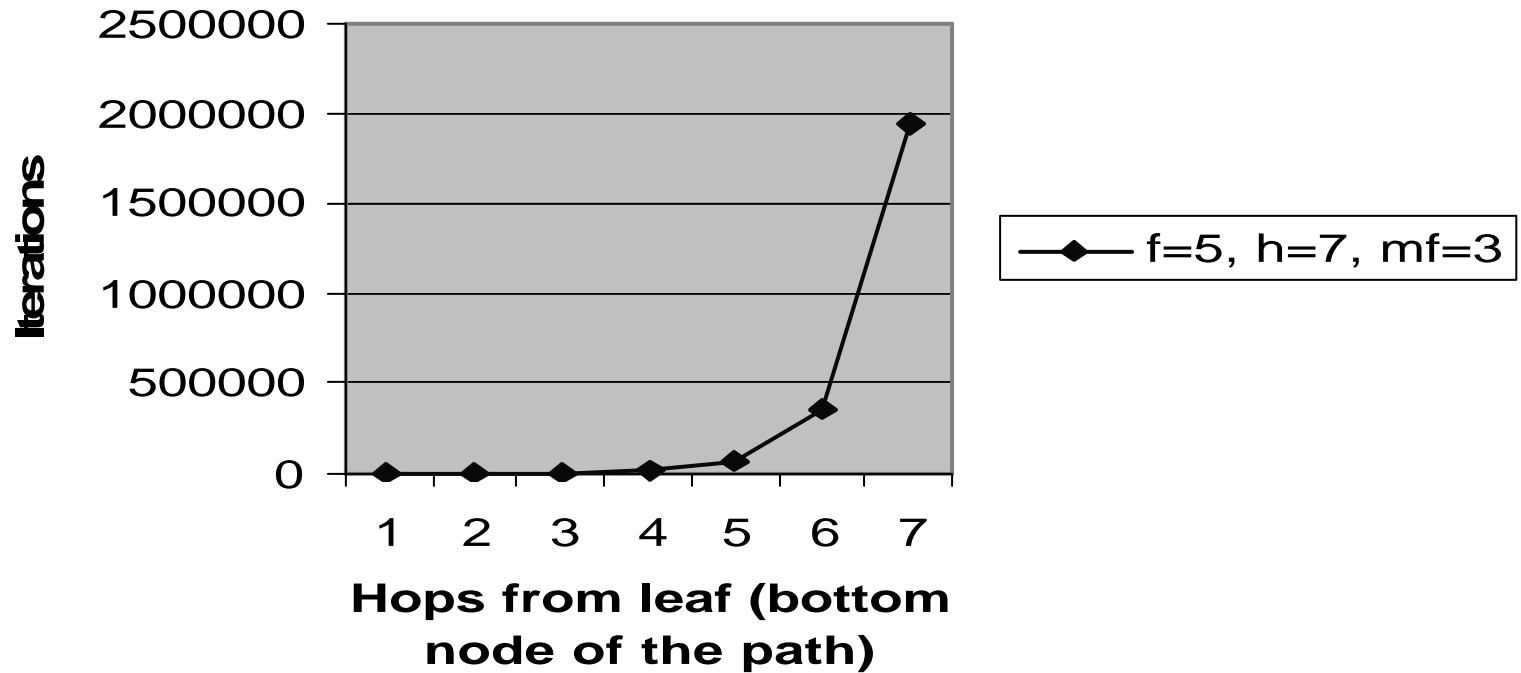
$S^* m_f / f^{h-1}$  services

- Worst case: All keywords describe the root node:

$S^* m_f$  services

# Eliminating Duplicates

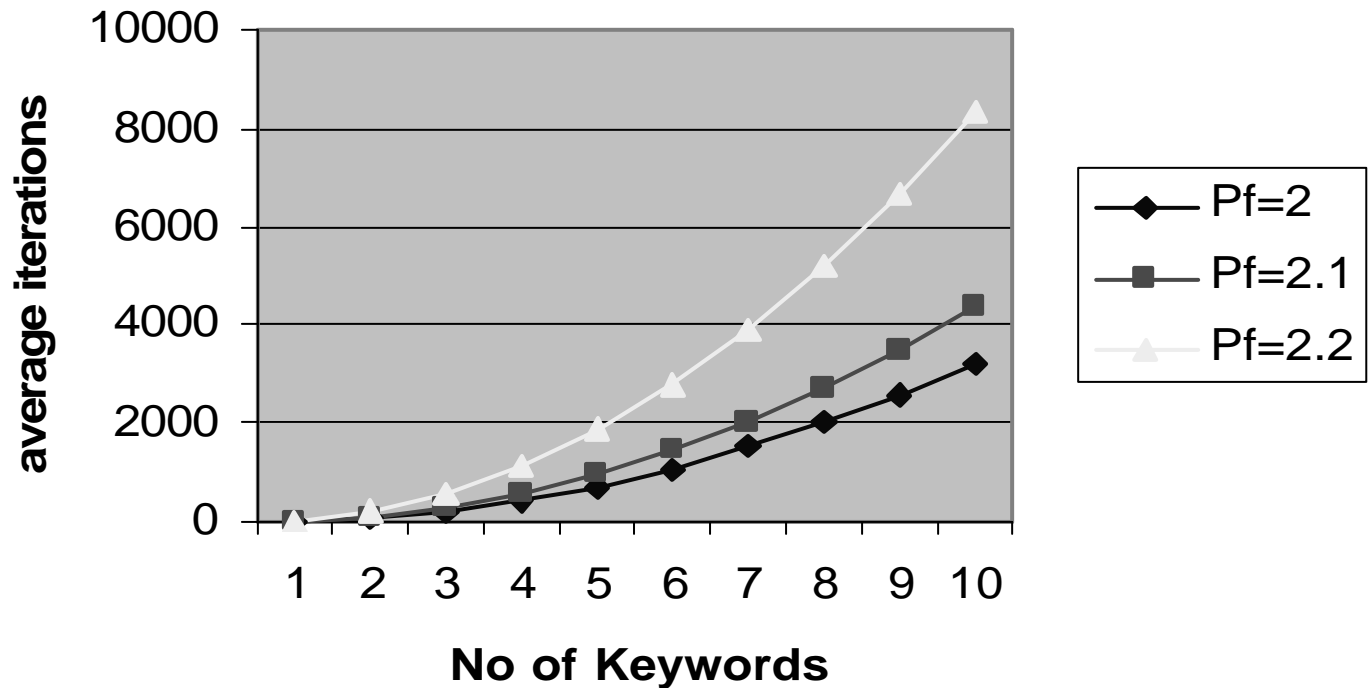
## Eliminating Duplicates



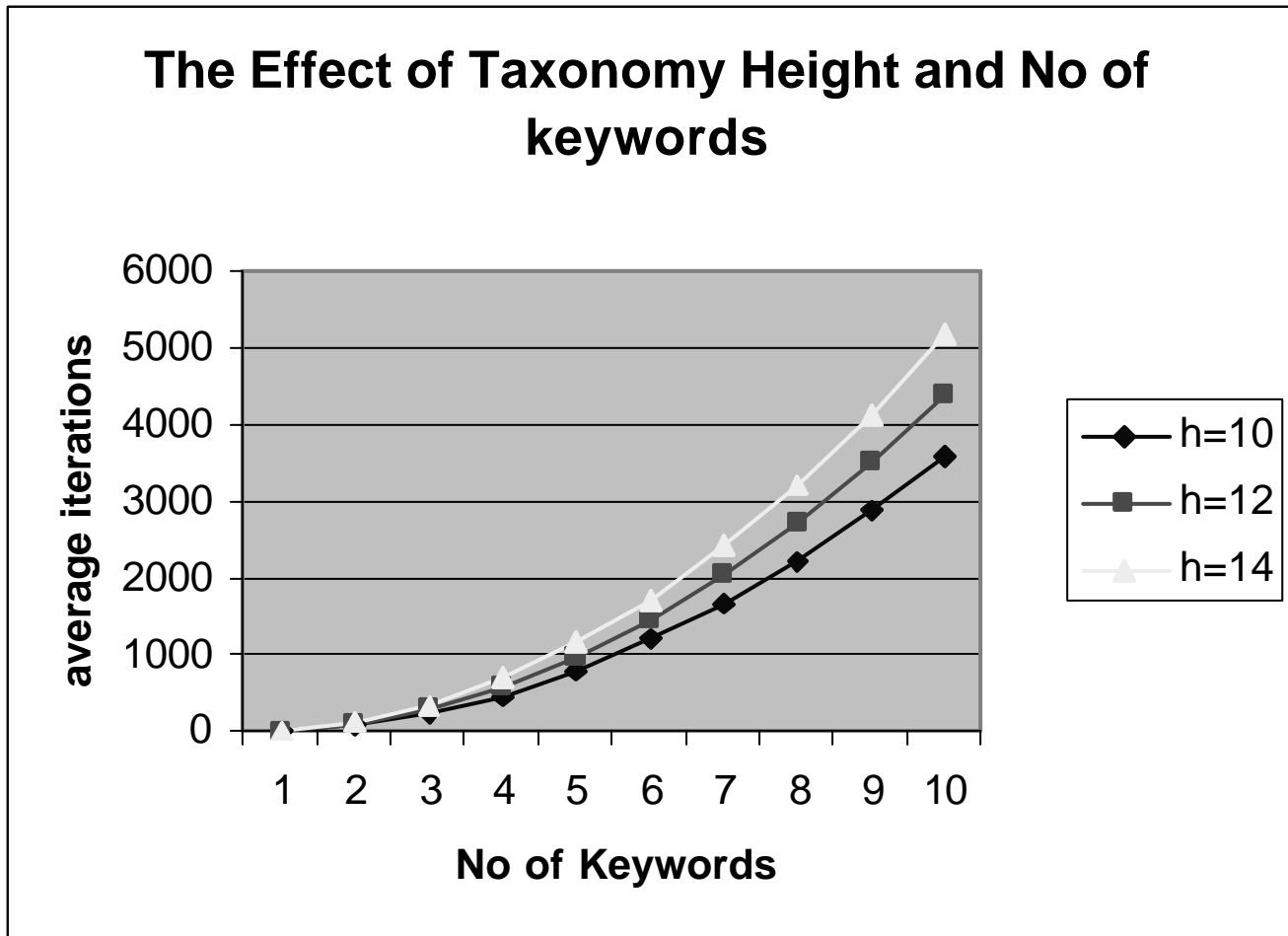


# Polysemy effect

**The Effect of Polysemy and No of keywords**



# Taxonomy Size



# Context awareness - simulation

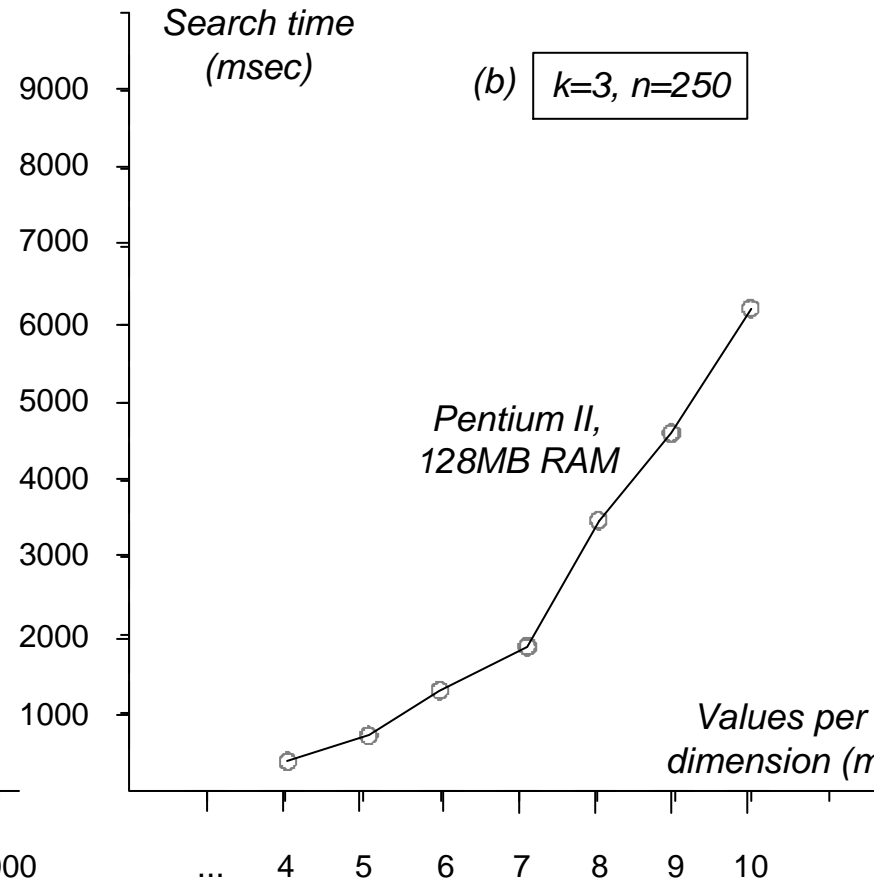
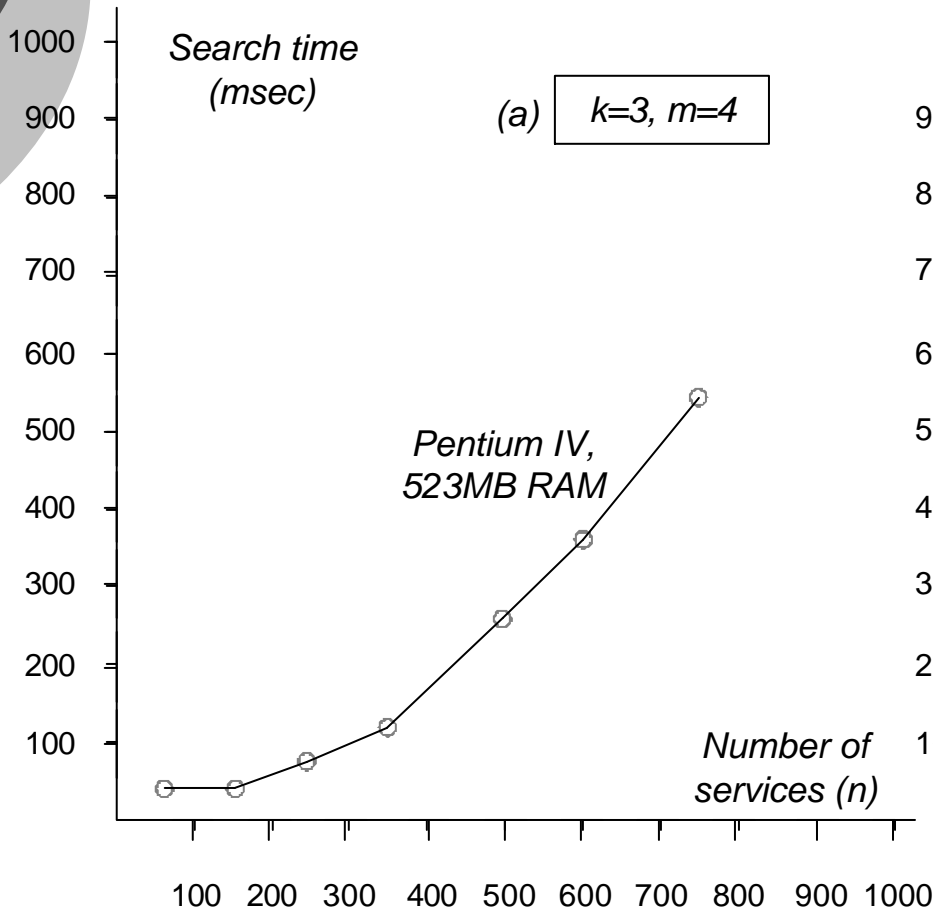
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A context-aware service directory facilitates the process and increase the precision of service discovery

## Types of context

- ⑩ requesting device (device properties, characteristics, capabilities)
- ⑩ Source PMO (location, time, version, type of returned results)

# Context awareness – simulation II



# Conclusions

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## Further Work

- Service discovery enhanced with semantic proximity
- Contribution to the design of the DB-globe prototype
- Integration of network, component interaction and context-matching simulation modules

# Dissemination

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- E. Valavanis, C. Ververidis, M. Vazirgiannis, G.C. Polyzos, K. Nørnvåg, "MobiShare: Sharing Context-Dependent Data & Services from Mobile Sources", to appear at the 2003 **IEEE/WIC** International Conference on Web Intelligence WI 2003 October 13-17, 2003, Halifax, Canada.
- C. Doulkeridis, E.Valavanis and M.Vazirgiannis. Towards a Context-Aware Service Directory. Submitted in the 4th VLDB Workshop on Technologies for E-Services (TES'03).

# DBGlobe Simulator Web Page

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**THANK YOU**