



Context-Aware Information Delivery in Assistive Environments over a Publish-Subscribe Internet

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Outline

- Introduction, motivation, overview
 - ◆ Context-Aware Information Delivery in Assistive Environments
 - ◆ ARCHANGEL
- Information-Centric Networking & The Ψ (PSI) clean-slate Architecture
- Context-Aware Information Delivery in Assistive Environments **over ICN/PSI**
- Discussion & Conclusion

The Pervasive Healthcare Paradigm

- Continuous (medical) supervision of patients
 - ◆ or, the general/particular population
 - ◆ Aging Well
 - Population is aging in many developed countries
- Advanced electronic healthcare services
 - ◆ generation of (multimodal) data
 - ◆ anywhere, anytime, for/by anyone
- Data (requirements)
 - ◆ acquisition
 - ◆ distribution and proper delivery
 - ◆ availability
 - ◆ security
 - ◆ Context Awareness (Adaptivity, Reactiveness, ...)

Context Awareness Information Delivery in Assistive Environments

- Information Delivery:
 - ◆ Assistive environments have special requirements on content and information presentation
 - ◆ Different presentation layers exist
 - ◆ Specialized delivery in context of reactive/proactive data transmission
 - ◆ The transmitted information usually contains sensitive data that needs to be secured
- Some of the issues can be addressed through Context-Awareness:
 - ◆ Capability of the networking applications to be aware of the existence and characteristics of the user's activities and environments
 - ◆ Systems have to adapt their behavior based on the current conditions and the dynamicity of the environment
 - ◆ *A system is context-aware if it can extract, interpret and use context information and adapt its functionality to the current context of use*



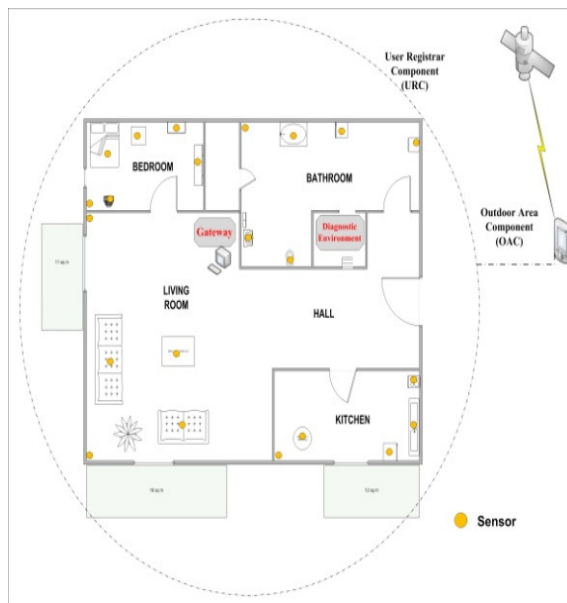
ARCHANGEL

Cell Phone as a Platform for Healthcare Award—Microsoft Research



an **ARCH**itecture for ubiquitous, intelligent, transparent activities monitoring for active **AgeiNG** and ind**E**pendent **L**iving through the early detection of signs of medical problems: <http://mm.aueb.gr/research/archangel>

- Research in innovative ways to advance healthcare services and solutions, as well as to mitigate the growing healthcare concerns
- The aim is to design and implement
 - ◆ a cost-effective, secure, adaptable and interoperable framework for...
 - ◆ learning and monitoring the daily behavior of the elderly
 - ◆ using advanced sensor networking, machine learning, and controlled interaction with caretakers
 - ◆ based on off-the-shelf sensors and positioning-enabled mobile phones



Internet Clean-Slate Design

- What stood at the beginning
 - ◆ Collaboration
 - ◆ Cooperation
 - ◆ NO commercial traffic allowed!
- Endpoint-centric services not enough
- What about:
 - ◆ Trust?
 - ◆ Legitimacy of E2E?
 - NAT, firewalls, middleboxes
 - ◆ Role of overlays?
 - ◆ Information centrism?



Clean-slate design...

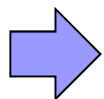
- Question ALL fundamentals
- Challenge our thinking
- Take nothing for granted, including industry structures
- Clear vision

...with late binding (to reality)

- Consider migration and evolvability in separate work items
 - ◆ How to get our design into real deployments, e.g., overlay vs. IP replacement?
- Consider necessary evolution of industry (and regulatory) structures
 - ◆ How do industries need to evolve in certain scenarios?

Motivation for an Information-Oriented Architecture

- **End-to-end** communication **is not** the prevailing paradigm
 - ◆ Firewalls, NATs, proxy-servers...
 - ◆ **Information-centric use** of the Internet (e.g. CDNs, proxy-servers)
 - ◆ Overlay content delivery structures ignore
 - network topology & data location
 - Request aggregation hard to achieve without information-awareness!
- Imbalance of power in favor of the sender
 - ◆ The network will forward anything a sender will inject
- No trust
 - ◆ E.g., phishing, spam, viruses, worms, etc.
- No adequate support for mobility (& multicast)



New ways the Internet is used, for which it was not designed...

Relevant Research Projects

- **PSIRP**: Publish Subscribe Internet Routing Paradigm

- ◆ FP7 ICT STREP, 2008-2010

- ◆ **the basis**



- **PURSUIT**: Publish Subscribe Internet Technologies

- ◆ FP7 ICT STREP, 2010-2013

- ◆ revisiting, extending, above and below the Internet layer



- **φSAT**: The role of Satellite in the Future Internet

- ◆ ESA funded study, 2011-2012



- **Euro-NF**: Anticipating the Network of the Future—From Theory to Design

- ◆ FP7 ICT NoE, 2008-2011+

- ◆ various topics, including network architecture



- **EIFFEL**: FP7 ICT SSA, 2008-2010

- ◆ Think-Tank continues

- next meeting in June-July 2011 at MIT





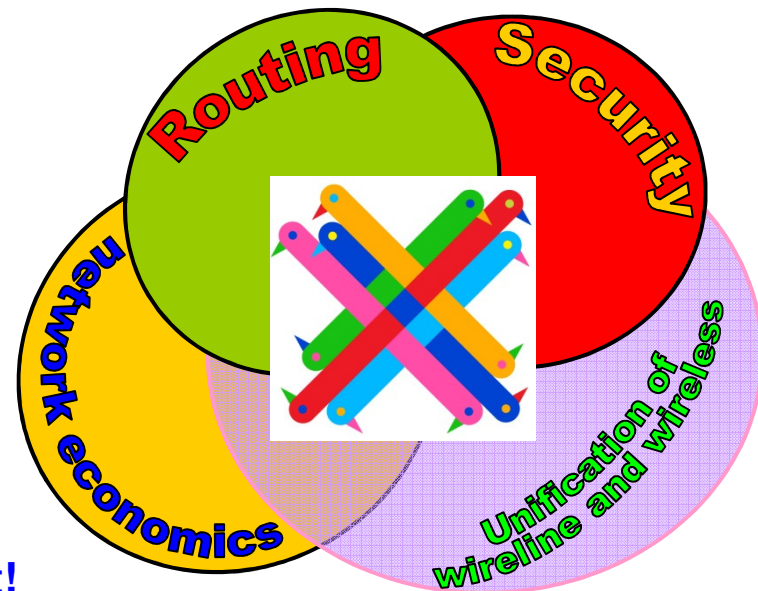
Publish Subscribe Internet Vision



- Envision a system that dynamically adapts to evolving concerns and needs of its participating users
 - ◆ **information centrism**
- Publish–subscribe based internetworking architecture restores the balance of network economics **incentives between the sender and the receiver**
- Recursive use of publish-subscribe paradigm enables dynamic change of roles between actors

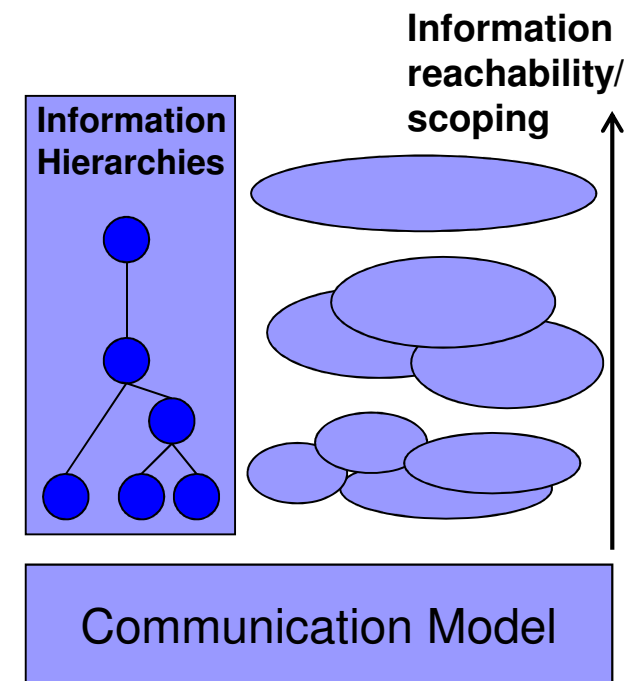
Objectives

- Specify, implement and test an internetworked pub/sub architecture
 - ◆ follow a **clean-slate design** approach
- Perform qualitative and quantitative evaluation
 - ◆ **Security and socio-economics important!**
 - ◆ Migration and incentive scenarios important (e.g., overlay)!



Main Design Principles of the Ψ Architecture

- Information is multi-hierarchically organised
 - ◆ Higher-level information semantics are constructed in the form of directed acyclic graphs (DAGs), starting with meaningless forwarding labels towards higher level concepts (e.g., ontologies).
- Information scoping
 - ◆ Mechanisms are provided that allow for limiting the reachability of information to the parties having access to the particular mechanism that implements the scoping.
- Scoped information neutrality
 - ◆ Within each scope of information, data is only forwarded based on the given (scoped) identifier.
- The architecture is receiver-driven
 - ◆ No entity shall be delivered data unless it has agreed to receive those beforehand, through appropriate signalling methods.

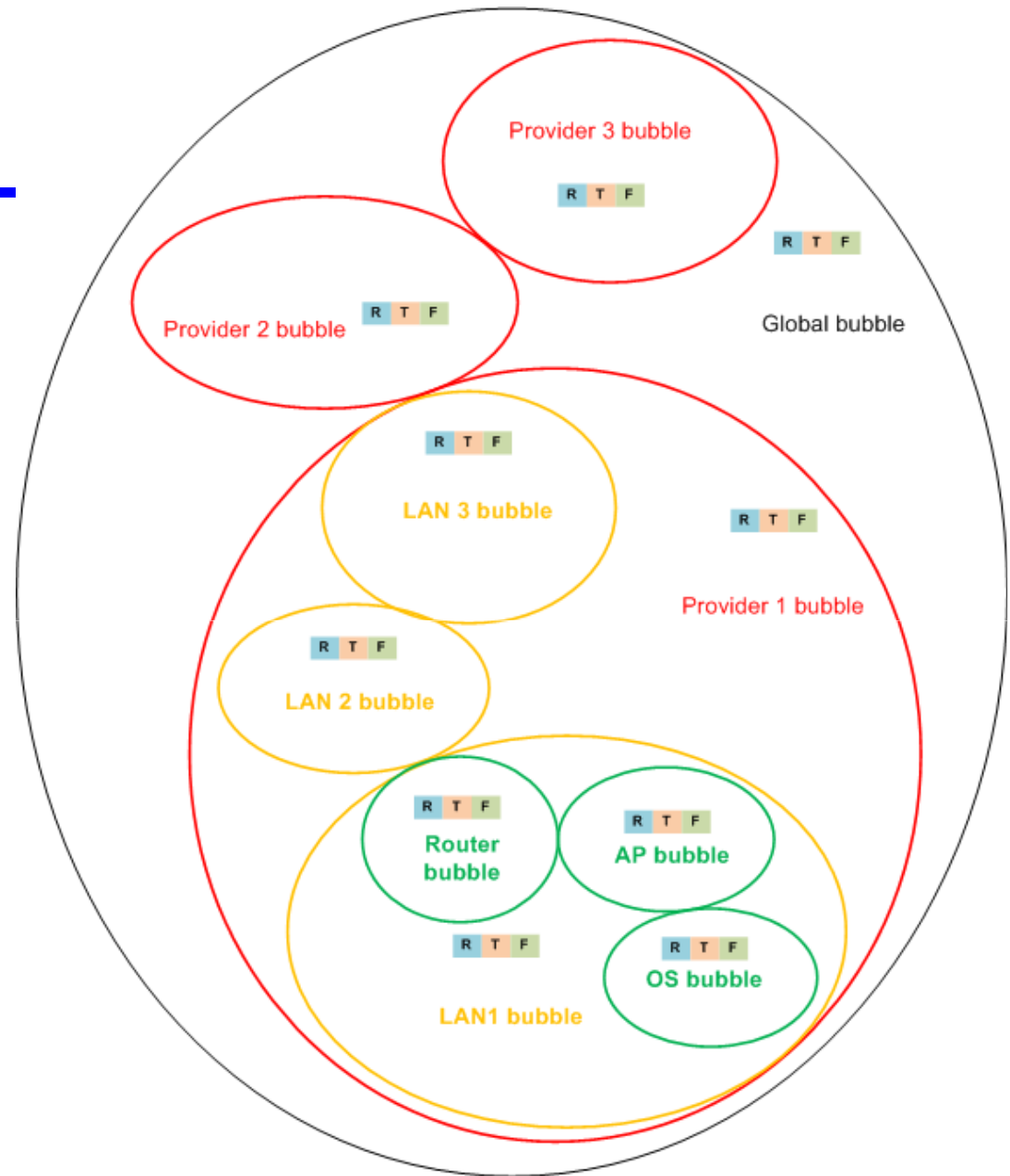


The PSI (Pub/Sub Internet) Architecture

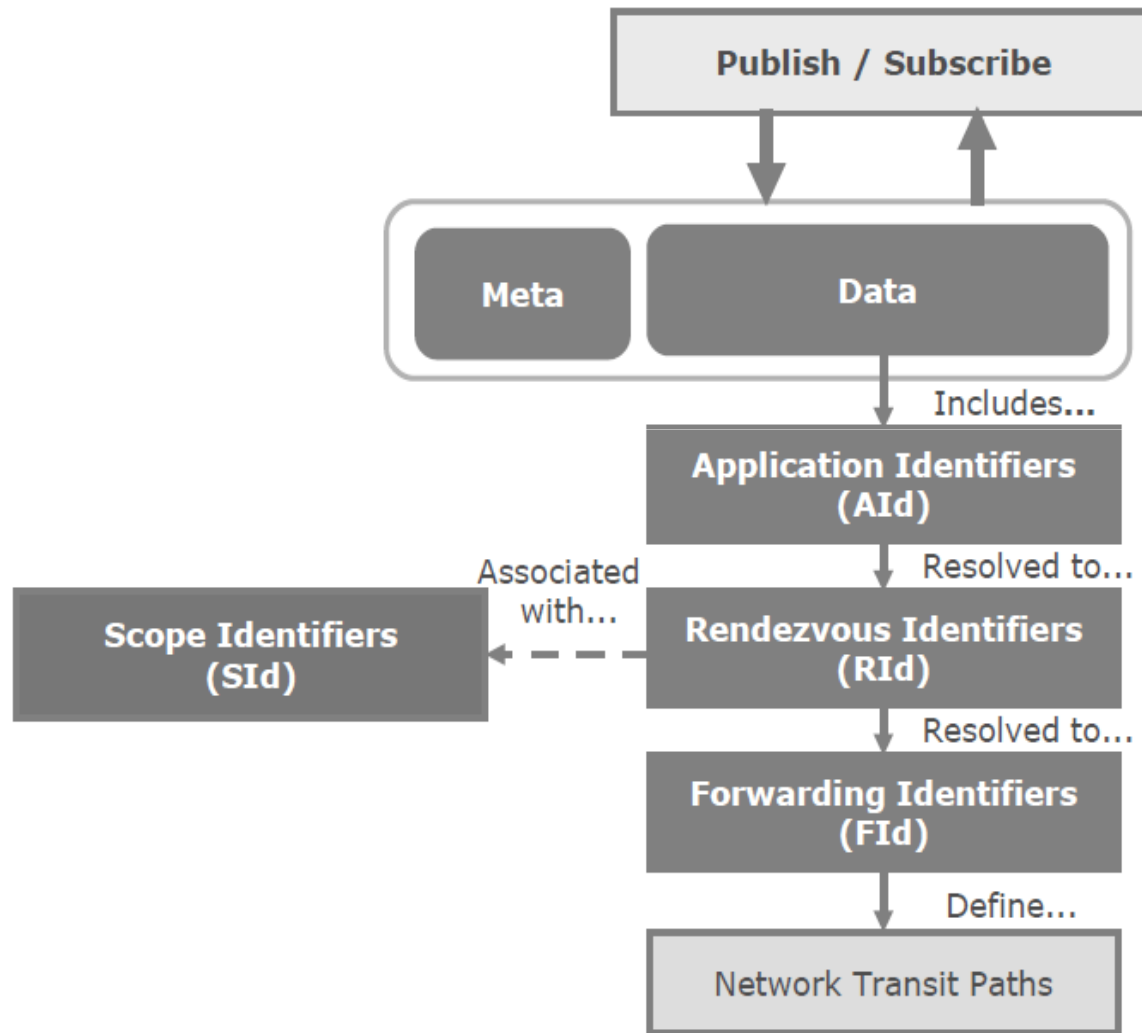
- Ψ
 - ◆ Clean-Slate
 - ◆ Native
- Two different prototype implementations exist
 - ◆ Blackhawk (PSIRP)
 - ◆ Blackadder (PURSUIT)
 - ◆ More coming up...?
- Overlay implementations
- Application/Domain-specific implementation/adoption

Basic Functions

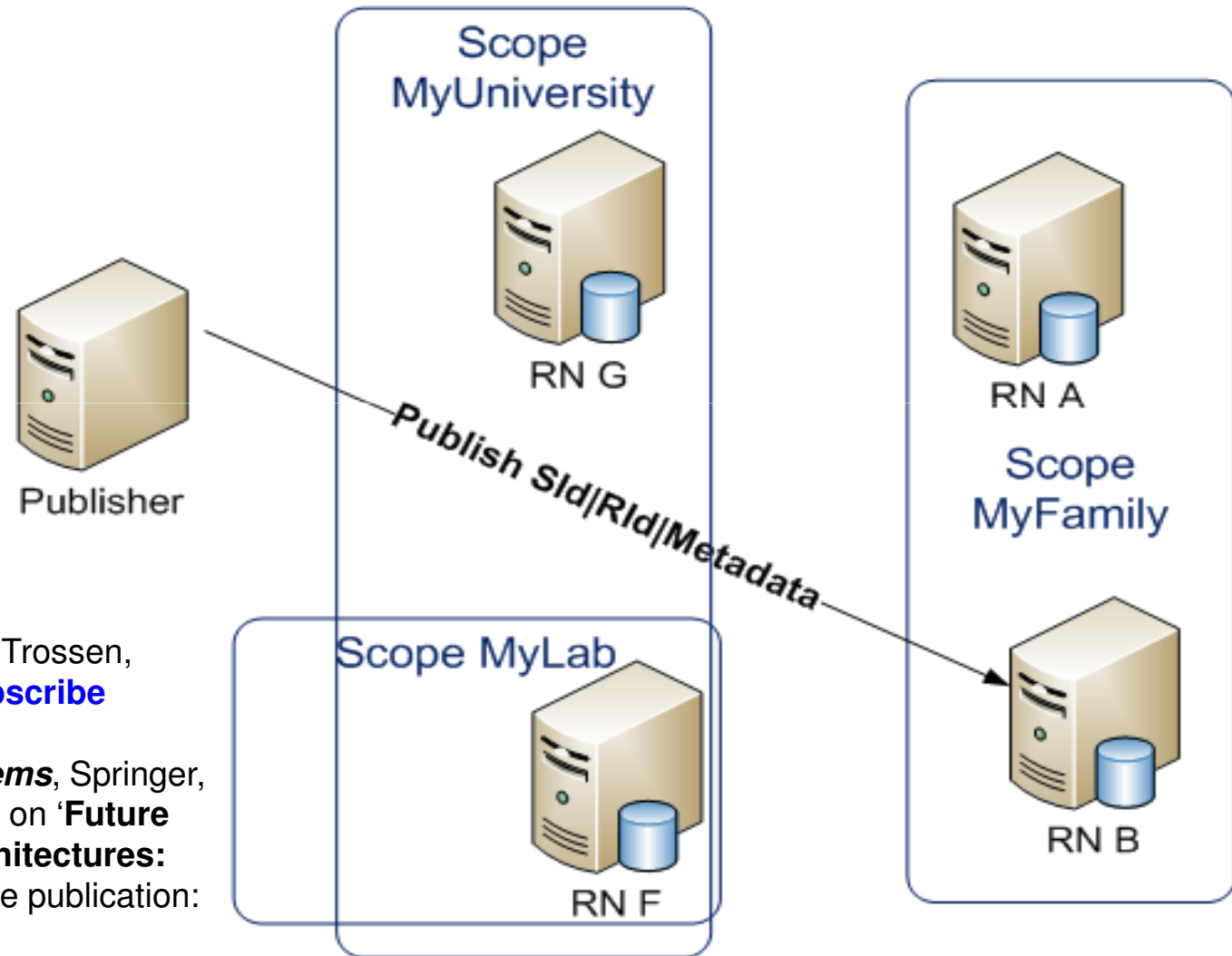
- **Rendezvous:** Matches *publications* with *subscriptions* and initializes the forwarding process
- **Topology:** Monitors the network and it creates information delivery paths
- **Forwarding:** Implements information forwarding



Identifiers

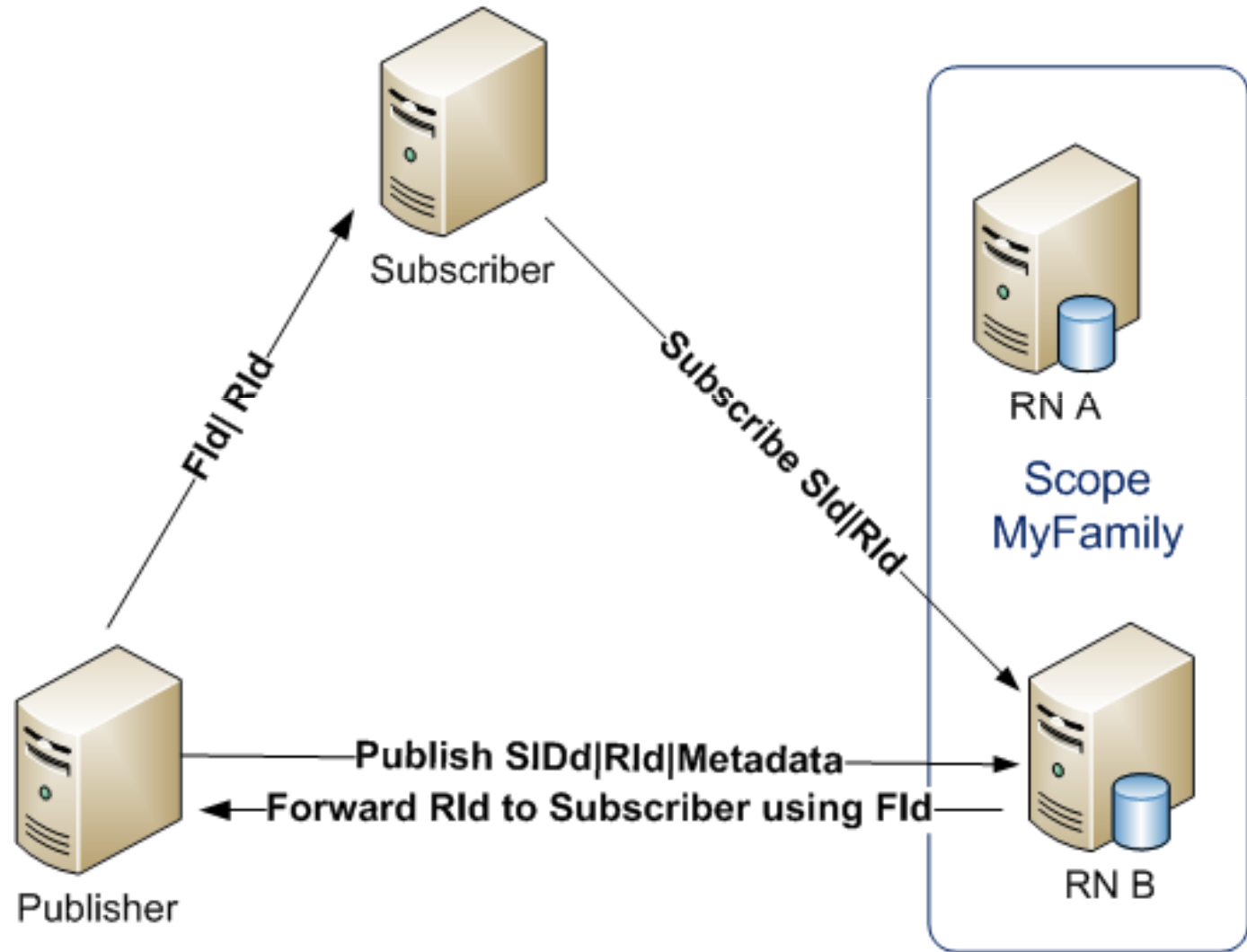


Ψ Publication

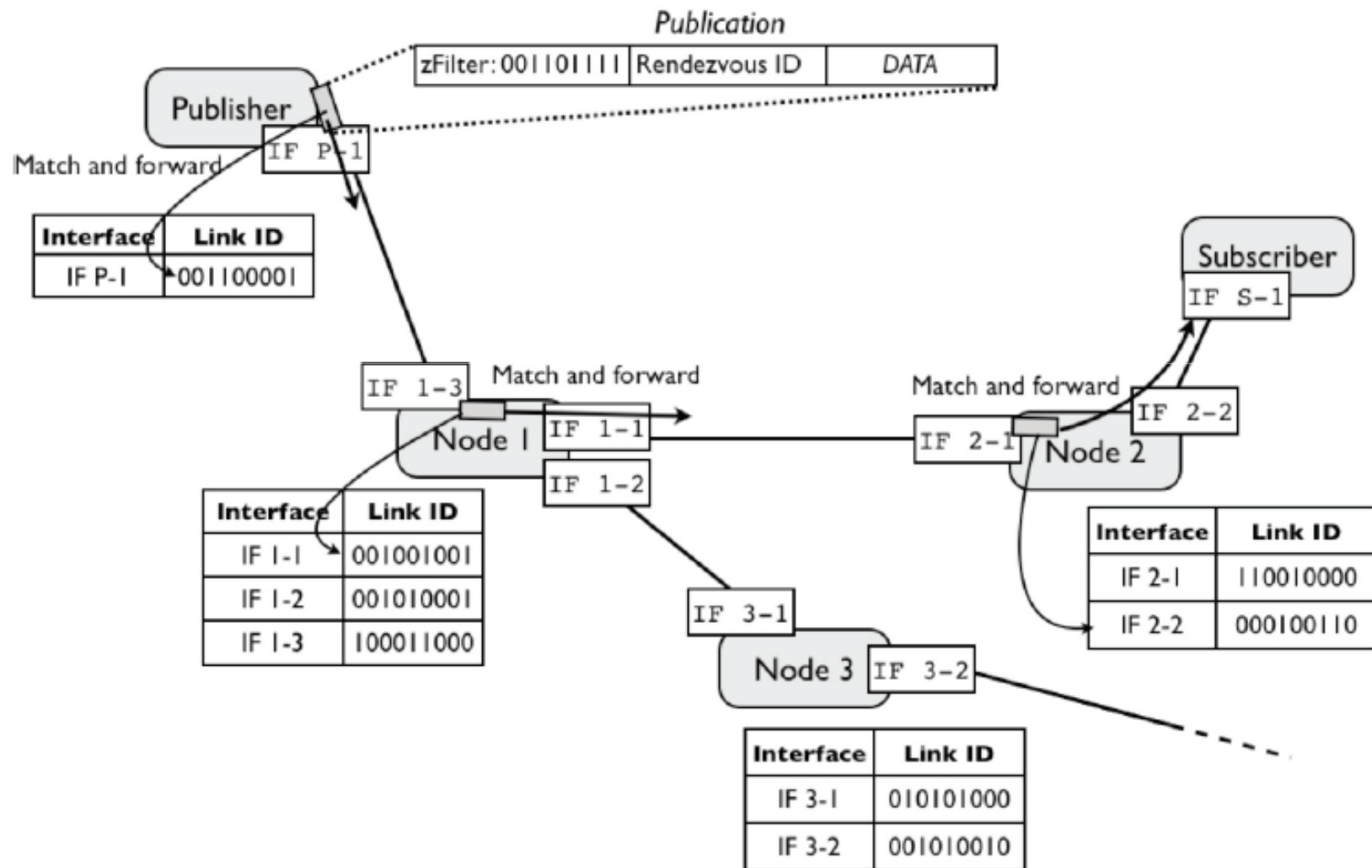


N. Fotiou, G.C. Polyzos, D. Trossen,
“**Illustrating a Publish-Subscribe
Internet Architecture**,”
Telecommunication Systems, Springer,
vol. 52, no. 3, Special Issue on ‘**Future
Internet Services and Architectures:
Trends and Visions**,’ Online publication:
23/2/2011.

Ψ Subscription



zFilters Based Forwarding



Security Requirements

- Publications confidentiality
 - ◆ publications should be not revealed to unauthorized subscribers
- Subscription confidentiality
 - ◆ user subscriptions should be kept secret
- Integrity, Availability
- Authentication, Anonymity
- Accountability
- Information Scoping

Secure Forwarding Mechanism

- Forwarding is based on the creation of a Bloom filter (called zFilter) that contains all the link identifiers through which a packet has to travel
- Link identifiers are unique per information flow
- zFilter creation involves an encryption mechanism
 - ◆ DoS attack resistant
 - ◆ Almost impossible to
 - redirect an information flow
 - send arbitrary packets to a destination

Security Characteristics of Ψ

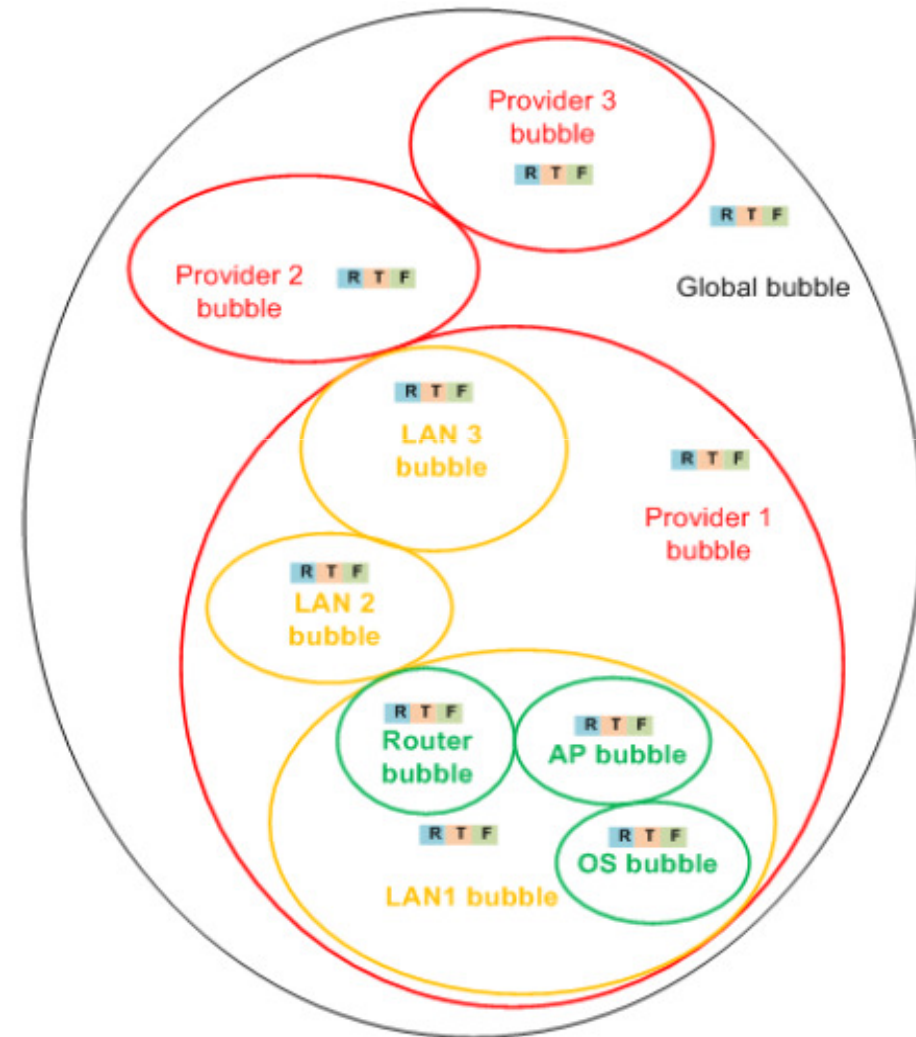
- Pub/Sub restores the imbalance of power between sender and receiver(s)
- No information flow until **explicit** signal for
 - ◆ Interest for specific piece of information
 - Anti-Spam mechanism
 - ◆ Availability of a specific piece of information
 - Anti-DoS mechanism
- Pub/Sub facilitates
 - ◆ Anonymity
 - ◆ Mobility
 - ◆ Multihoming
- Message aggregation
 - ◆ Resource sharing (e.g., with multicast)

Scopes: Ψ 's Information *Firewalls*

- Scopes allow for information location as well as for control of information dissemination
- Can be physical....
 - ◆ e.g., a sub-network
- ... or logical
 - ◆ e.g., my friends in Facebook
- In scopes, access control and accounting mechanism will be implemented

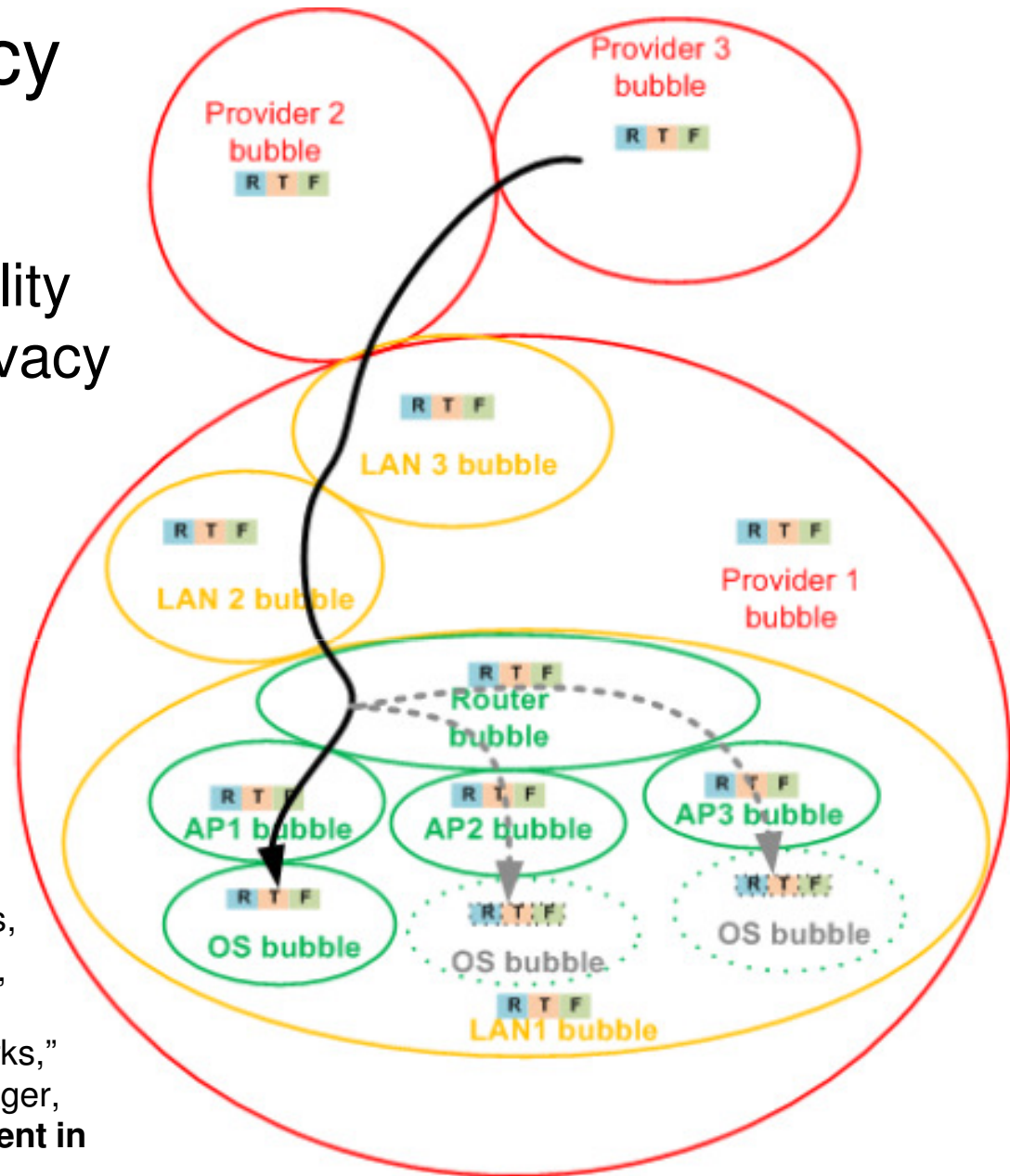
Building Blocks in Ψ : *Bubbles*

- The ***bubble*** concept is akin to the current layering model
- The basic building block of functionality at all levels
 - ◆ from OS
 - ◆ through LAN
 - ◆ to Global Internetwork
- Bubbles offer availability and extensibility through the **recursive** execution of basic functions



Mobility and Privacy support

- Bubbles support mobility as well as location privacy

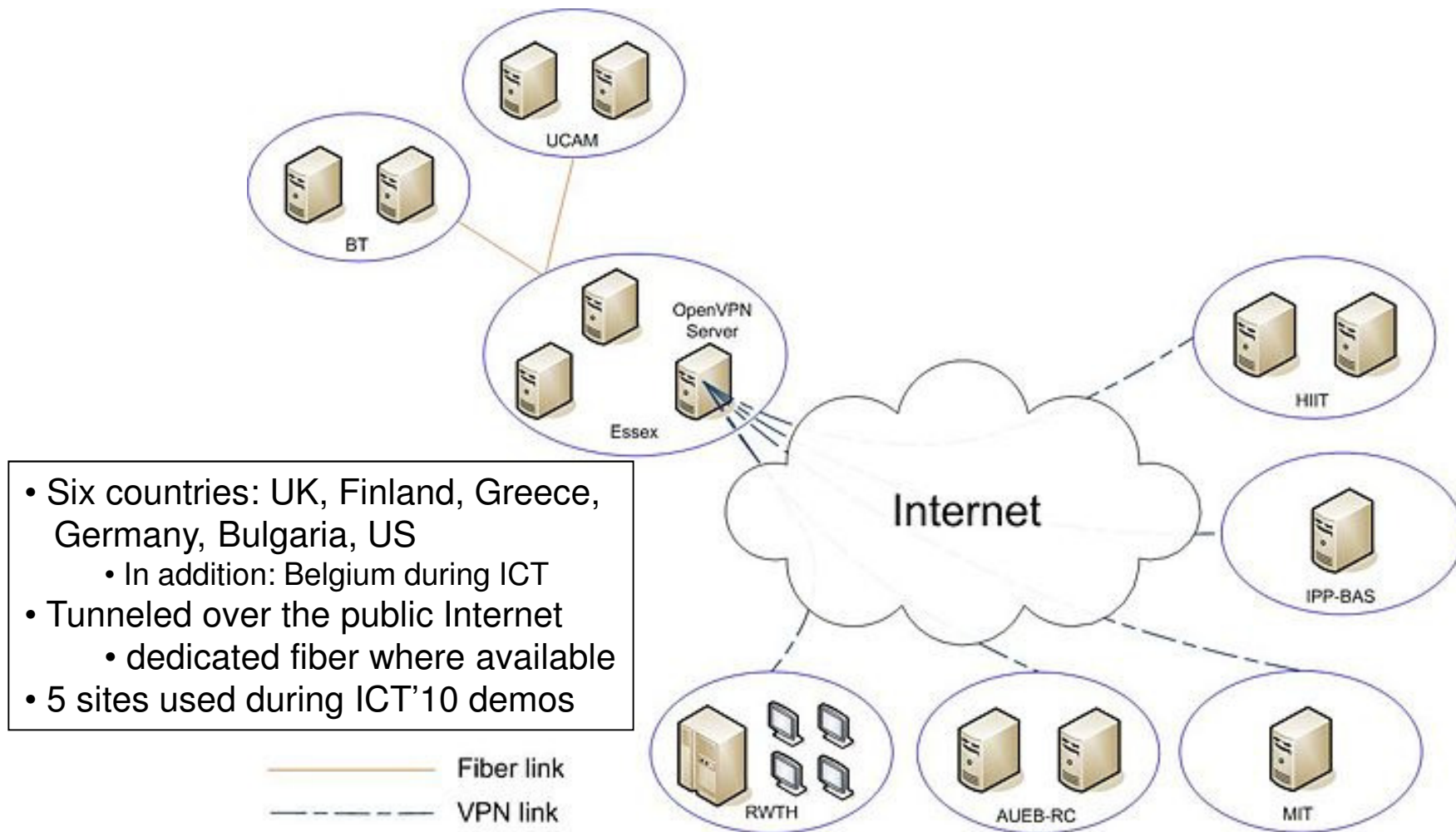


N. Fotiou, K.V. Katsaros G.C. Polyzos, M. Särelä, D. Trossen, G. Xylomenos, "Handling Mobility in Future Publish-Subscribe Information-Centric Networks," *Telecommunication Systems*, Springer, Special Issue on 'Mobility Management in the Future Internet,' to appear.

Advantages of PSI in Mobility Support

- Publishers & Subscribers can seamlessly & simultaneously move
 - ◆ Data (packets) are identified independently from source or destination
 - ◆ Information (cached? content) is still transparently available
- Publish/Subscribe is **asynchronous** and **multicast**
 - ◆ Demand for content served without the need of the synchronous presence of a publisher (source)
 - ◆ Adapts better to frequent mobility
- Anonymity
 - ◆ subscribers and publishers remain anonymous (unlike IP)
- Routing and Forwarding
 - ◆ decoupling IDs from addressing is a major advantage
 - locations are ephemeral
 - no need for **triangular** routing
 - **ingress filtering** problem
 - **anycast** choice of the best source of content

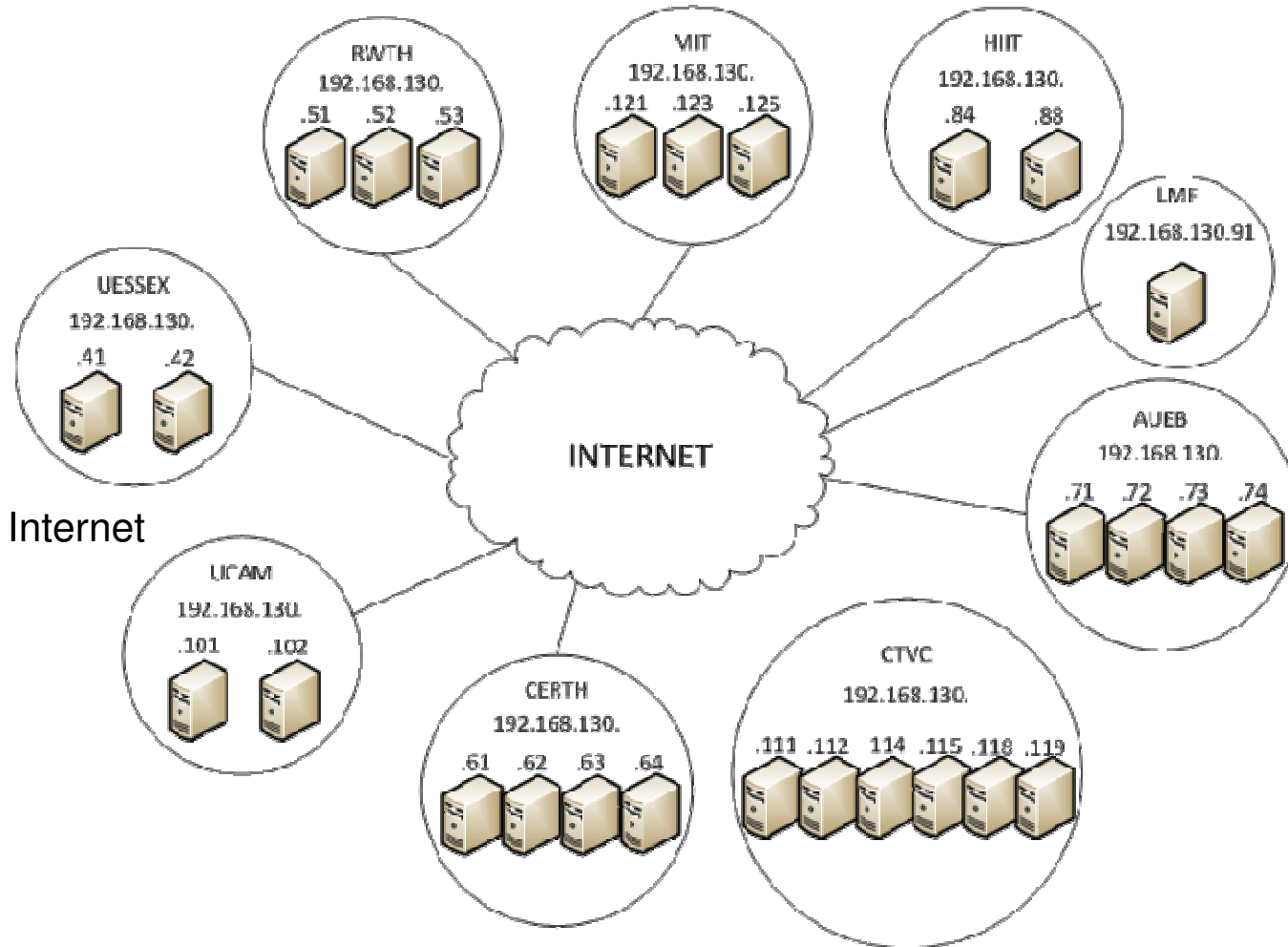
PSIRP Testbed



PURSUIT Testbed

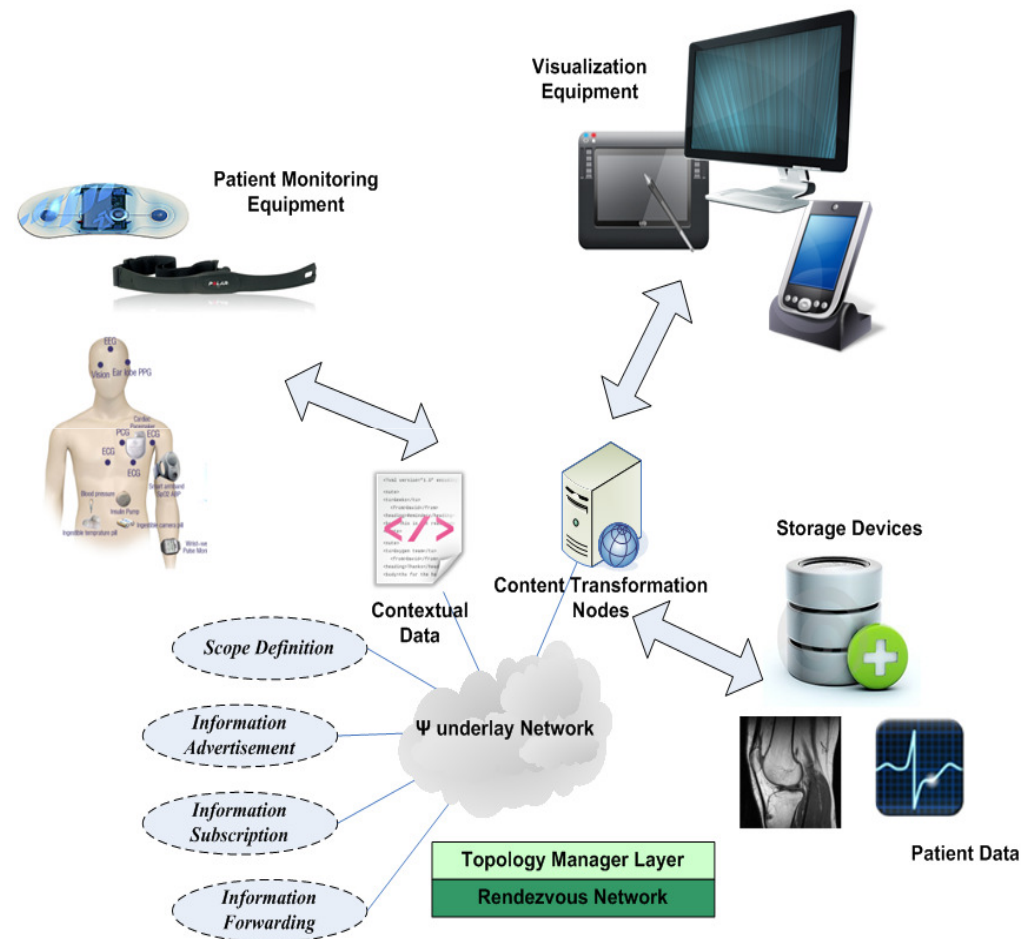
VM Topology (for blackadder or anything else running in Linux)

- 25 nodes
- 5 countries:
 - UK
 - Finland
 - Greece
 - Germany
 - USA
- Tunneled (VPN)
 - over the public Internet



Components of a Ψ based Assistive Environment

- Storage Devices
- Monitoring Equipment
 - ◆ Small devices deployed close to the person and on his body
- Patient Visualization Equipment
- Content Transformation Nodes
 - ◆ Network nodes that are able to transcode content
- *Connected through a Ψ network*



Use case of an Emergency Scenario

- **Scope Definition**

- ◆ Create scope with the following policy: “if the health status of patient X is normal, only doctor Y can subscribe, in case of emergency the relatives of X as well as doctors that are located inside hospital M can subscribe”

- **Information Subscription**

- ◆ Subscribe to scope “request for help”

- **Information Advertisement**

- ◆ Advertise medical data as always
- ◆ In case of emergency advertise to scope “request for help”

- **Information Forwarding**

- ◆ Access control policies are relaxed and information is forwarded to the subscribers defined in the emergency access control list

Benefits

- Applications remain the same
 - ◆ Focus on their actual purpose: generate data
- Flexibility
 - ◆ Network is (re)programmable
- Interoperability
 - ◆ Subscription
 - ◆ Advertisement
- Security (Access)
 - ◆ Implemented by the network

Conclusions

- ICN is better positioned to address
 - ◆ mobility, caching, security...
 - ◆ evolution & tussles resolved at or near run-time
- The Ψ architecture inherits the advantages of ICN & the publish/subscribe paradigm
 - ◆ in particular the security ones, but....
- PSIRP & PURSUIT selected and added specific security mechanisms
 - ◆ Packet Level Authentication
 - ◆ Secure Forwarding (zFilters)
 - ◆ Scopes
 - ◆ Bubbles
 - ◆ Information ranking
- ICN/PSI is better positioned to address
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Thank you!

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