Applying Peer-to-peer Mechanisms to Sensor Networks: Opportunities and Threats



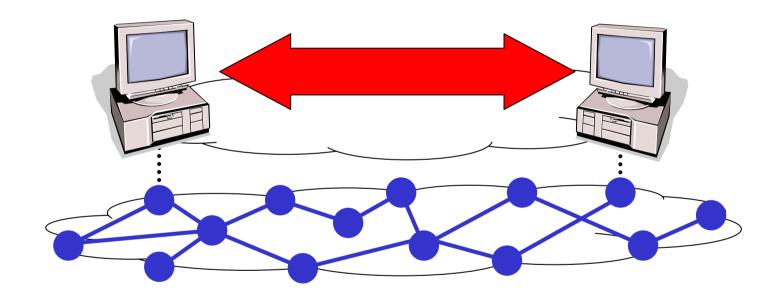
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The Peer-to-Peer Principle

Peer-to-Peer establishes an overlay-network on top of an existing communication infrastructure:



P2P lets you forget about the wires (or radio links) and gives rise to a new view on distributed systems ...

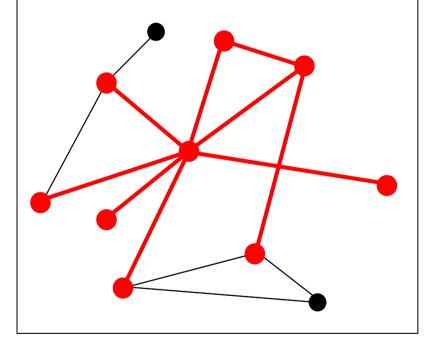




Peer-to-Peer Examples

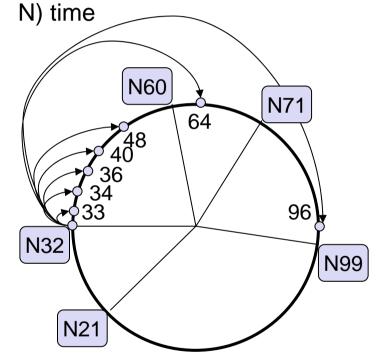
Unstructured P2P Systems

• E.g. Gnutella: Store data where it is stored anyway, and share it



Distributed Hash Tables

• Flat key-space: Lookup in O(log



P2P systems can be fully decentralized and self-organizing ...





Opportunities & Threats

Opportunities

- Fully decentralized
- No infrastructure required
- Heterogeneity reflected
- Application requirements can be reflected in the system structure

Threats

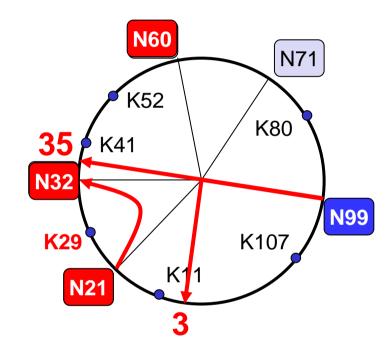
- Traffic overhead
- Node Churn
- Security hard to achieve without infrastructure or centralized component
- Reliability!?!





DHT Example: Chord

- Chord-Graph is directed, i.e. always searching towards increasing keys.
- Guaranteed worst-case success in O(log N) steps, if structure is correctly maintained.
- Maintaining the structure requires considerable effort.
- Overlay hops can be adjusted to structure of underlying network topology.

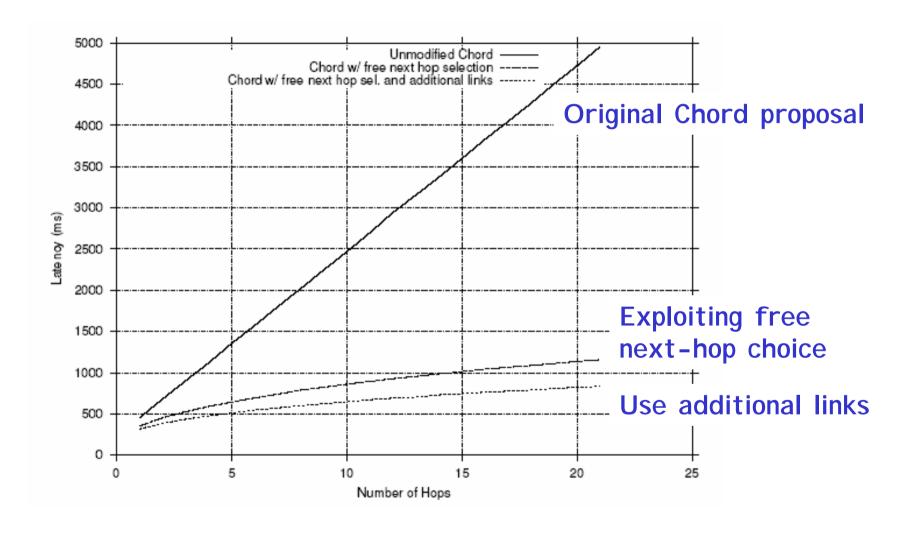


State of the art solution for wired networks' fully distributed lookup.





Improvements to Chord



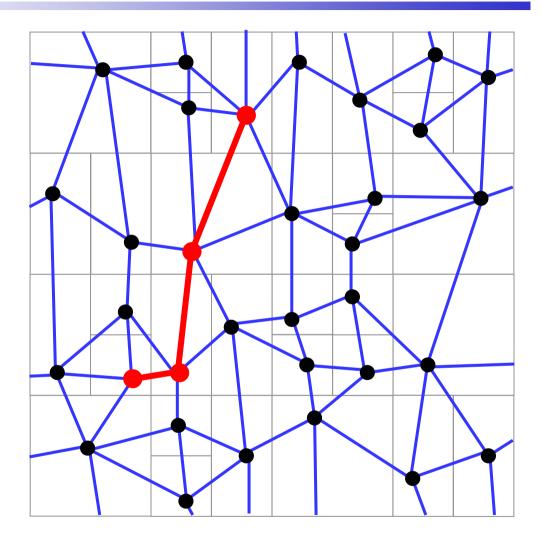
Kutzner et al., Adaptive Improvement Methods for the Chord DHT, 2004 (submitted)





Content Addressable Network

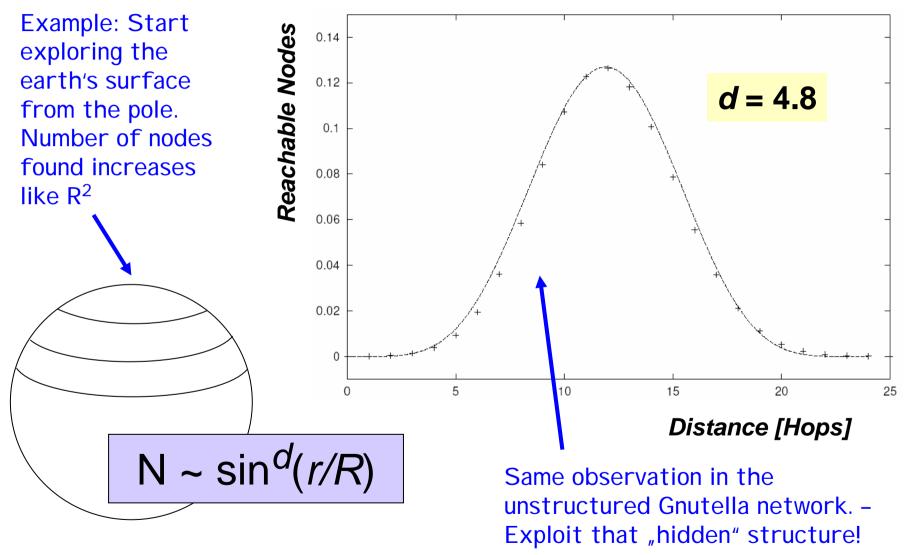
- Requests are routed with "geographic routing" in the overlay.
- Allows fuzzy search.
- Non-flat key-space can be mapped to application-specific structure, e.g. text retrieval.
- Mapping between overlay and underlying network topology difficult.







Topological Structure of Overlays



Fuhrmann, On the Topology of Overlay-Networks, ICON 2003





Platform for Experiments

