

On the need for a research program in **Internet Science**

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Idea: On the need for “Internet Science”

- Problem
 - Research on Internet and networked applications is fragmented
 - Lack of thorough understanding of the complex interrelations
 - Lack of methods and tools to engineer future networks and applications
 - Dimensions
 - Technology (networking and communications)
 - Service (seamless, ubiquitous communication)
 - Psychological (human-comp. interaction: usability, human behav.)
 - Social (communities, social web)
 - Economic (business models, cooperation incentives)
 - Political (regulation, standardization)
 - Energy (the ‘green’ agenda)
 - Security (relevant across all dimensions)
 - Combination of multidisciplinary approaches
 - Analytical: establish unifying theory and models
 - Empirical: measure and analyze network instantiations
 - Constructive: design innovative instantiations of the future Internet and its networked applications
 - Methodological: create and improve methods and tools for network engineering
- Internet
in the center
of a highly
complex
system**
- Analysis**
- Engineering**



Vision, Opportunities and Risks

- *Tom Anderson, Larry Peterson, Scott Shenker, Jon Turner et al:*
 - *Actions arising from limitations:*
 - Minimize trust assumptions
 - Enable user choice
 - Allow for edge diversity
 - Design for network transparency
 - Meet application requirements
 - *Recommendations to the NSF:*
 - Experimental architectural research in networking needed
 - Foster experimental validation of this networking research
 - Fund the development and deployment of suitable testbeds
 - Substantially increase funding for new multi-disciplinary efforts
 - Promote synergy and convergence among architectural visions
 - Help the community (in disruptive architectures) learn from industry

- *Jon Crowcroft, Mark Handley, David Hutchison et al*
 - *Opportunities and risks:*
 - Vulnerabilities in networks and end-systems ⇒ difficulty in preventing abuse of infrastructure and services
 - Complexity of networked systems configuration, leading to operational problems
 - Plurality of services ⇒ conflicting requirements on increasingly complex infrastructure
 - Explosive growth in application domains across all fields of human endeavour



Impact: Internet is Critical Infrastructure for Society

□ **Society**

- For society that increasingly depends on Internet, “Internet Science” helps shaping evolution of society which increasingly depends on the Internet.
- Changes the social inter-action of the society by enabling new services and applications

□ **Sustainability** of networks and networked applications by

- engineering methods that guarantee by design desired properties: energy-efficiency, resilience, security, privacy, anonymity

□ The Internet and its services are a **critical infrastructure**

- needed for growing number of non-critical and mission-critical applications
- "the Internet is too big to fail"
- lack on thorough understanding of instantiations of Internet is unstable basis for future; puts high risk on society and its evolution
- Internet with all what's around it is a highly complex system, may react in totally unsuspected ways to random events, and therefore may fail or perform in an adverse way.
- lack of methods for engineering Internet with desired properties hinders progress in many application areas

⇒ having Internet with right properties has enormous beneficial impact



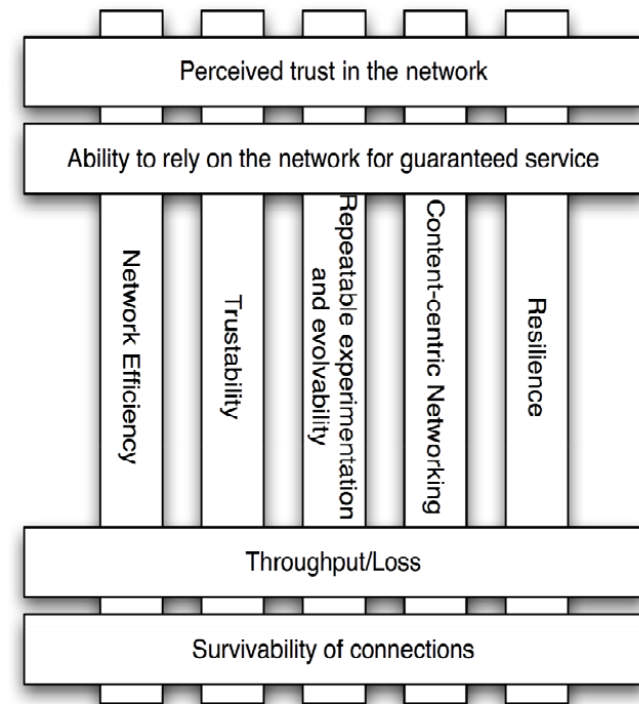
Society needs Sustainable Networks

□ Needs [by David Hutchison et al.]

“The Future Internet” needs to be able to sustain networks on all levels, from low level links up to overlay networks and transient collaboration and resource sharing across applications. In the ever-changing dynamic world, the network must maintain stable services while resources, demands, relationships and the network itself change over time. Since changes on one level affect other levels, a holistic and multi-disciplinary approach to sustaining the network is necessary. The roles of network users – and other key influences – must be taken into account alongside purely technical issues.”

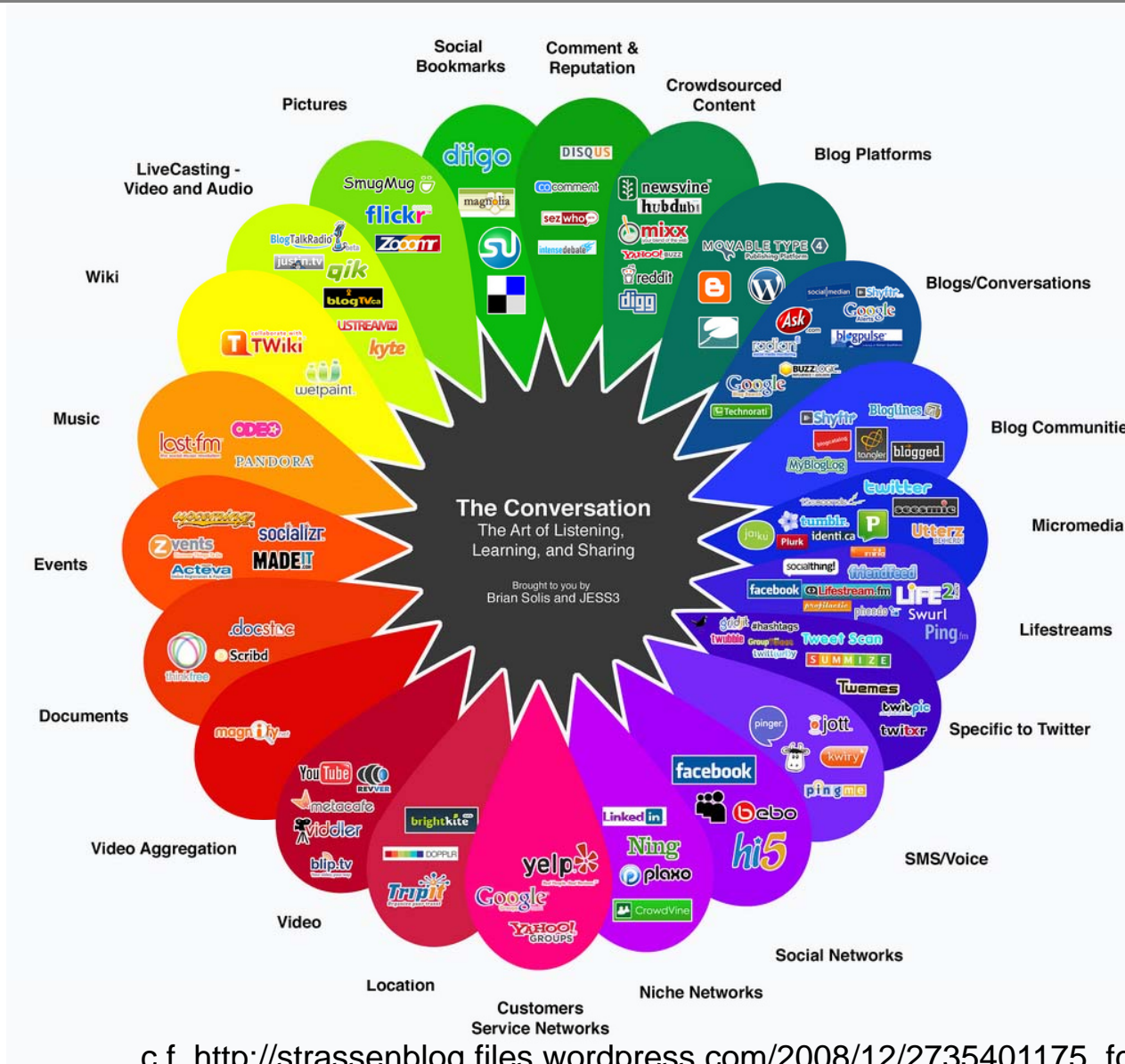
□ Internet Science allows us to engineer sustainable networks

- predictable service properties and evolvability
- resilience to any challenge
- content-centric-ness
- network efficiency
- trustability





Impact on Society



c.f. http://strassenblog.files.wordpress.com/2008/12/2735401175_fcdcd0da03_b.jpg



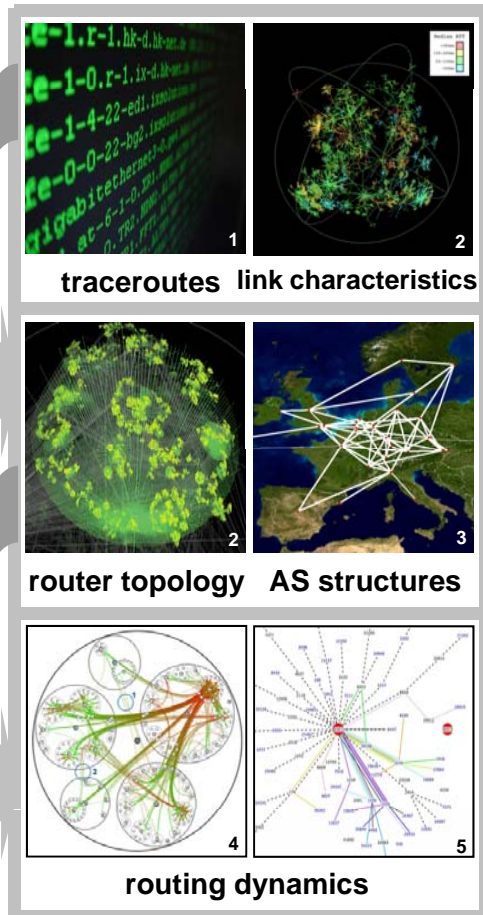
Integration: Inter-disciplinary Approach

- Disciplines: This research needs to bring together scientists from
 - computer science :computer systems, software engineering, information systems, theoretical computer science
 - Mathematics and system theory
 - Physics and complex systems analysis
 - Economics to understand social/economical interactions
 - Psychology and sociology
 - Information theory, signal processing and communication
 - and from the application domains served by the Internet, such as energy and live sciences.
- Methods: The research needs to combine
 - theoretical activities
 - empirical approaches and realistic experiments



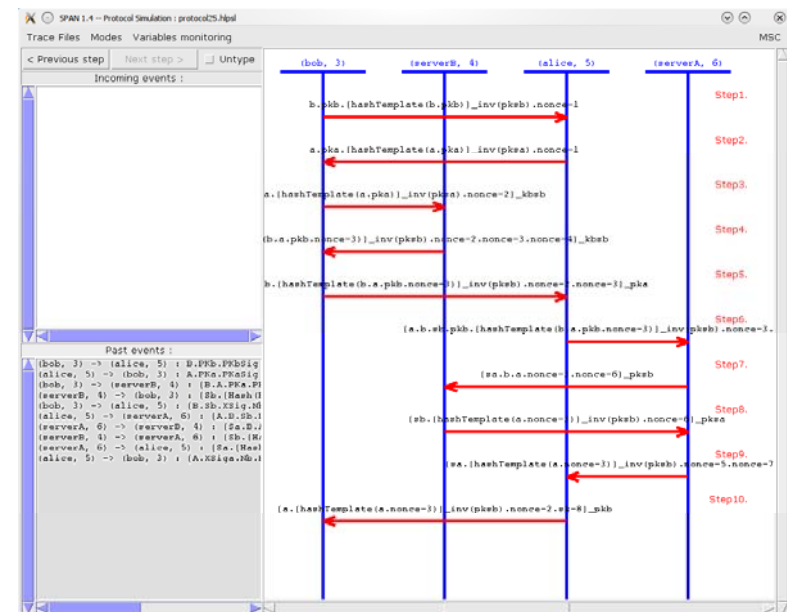
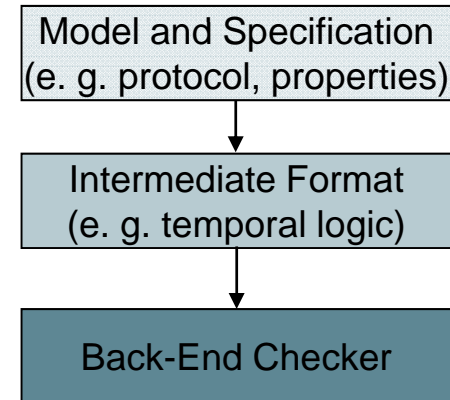
On Integration: Analysis and Design Approaches

- Analysis of the Internet structure
- System engineering and validation, using temporal logic, model checking, ...



Pictures from:

- <http://www.cqsys.com/>
- <http://www.caida.org/>
- <http://www.cs.washington.edu/research/networking/rocketfuel/>
- <http://www.win.tue.nl/~dholten/>
- <http://www.bgplay.uoregon.edu/bgplay/>





Plausibility: European Constituency as Key Player

- ❑ Compelling research program can be put together
- ❑ Making use of combined skills of a range of communities with stake in a Future Internet to form a science for Global Information Infrastructure
- ❑ R&D programs with large-scale, long-term multidisciplinary activities and visionary research
- ❑ Encourage and support research collaboration with science leaders worldwide
- ❑ Builds on ongoing activities of the rethinking the Internet architecture
 - EU FP7 Challenge 1: Pervasive and Trusted Network and Service Infrastructures: Objectives 1.1 Network of the Future + Objective 1.6 New Paradigms and Experimental Facilities (FIRE)
 - Future Internet Assembly (FIA)
 - US National Science Foundation: Future Internet Design (FIND) + Network Science and Engineering (NetSE)
- ❑ Recommendation
 - constituent communities within EC should work closely with global programs aiming at the Future Internet, particularly with NSF.
 - a significant effort is needed that European stakeholders are equal partners, and key players in the Future Internet endeavor
 - ⇒ Europe cannot afford that the USA leads uniquely in this space.



Expected Support: Future Internet Community

- Builds on findings of Dagstuhl Perspectives Workshop:
“Architecture and Design of the Future Internet”, 14 – 17 April 2009,
Organizers: Georg Carle (TUM), David Hutchison (Lancaster Univ.),
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- Many key persons from Future Internet research and adjacent disciplines
- Level of progress since initiation of the Internet Science Initiative
 - Numerous expressions of interest have been received to join the FET Flagship Internet Science initiative
 - Input integrated on need of sustainable network properties, and of impact on society