

PSIRP Publish-Subscribe Internet Routing Paradigm FP7-INFSO-IST-216173

DELIVERABLE D5.1

Project presentation

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Publish-Subscribe Internet Routing Paradigm

PSIRP

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Fundamentals of the Internet

- Collaboration
 - Reflected in forwarding and routing
- Cooperation
 - Reflected in trust among participants
- Endpoint-centric services (mail, FTP, even web)
 - Reflected in E2E principle
- \Rightarrow IP, full end-to-end reachability

Reality in the Internet Today

- Phishing, spam, viruses
 - There is no trust any more!
- Current economics favor senders
 - Receivers are forced to carry the cost of unwanted traffic

VS. • Information-centric services

- Do endpoints really matter?
- Endpoint-centric services move towards information retrieval through, e.g., CDNs
- ⇒ IP with middleboxes & significant decline in trust in the Internet



- What stood at the beginning
 - Collaboration
 - Cooperation
 - Endpoint-centric services
 does not seem enough
- What about:
 - Trust?
 - Information centrism?
 - Legitimacy of E2E?
 - Role of overlays?

Clean-slate design...

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

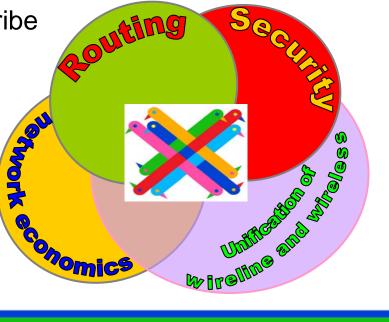
...with late binding (to reality)

- 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?



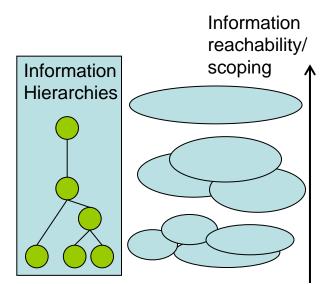
Envision a system that dynamically adapts to evolving concerns and needs of their participating users

- 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





- 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.



Communication Model



User		Industry	
 Wherever, whatever a More natural Emulates s actuation Ability to avo Tackle atte Increased se 	ormation at your fingertips from whoever, through access, on whatever device form of communication sensing, processing, oid information overload ention scarcity problem ecurity & privacy ant information gathered & o user	 Entry of new brokers & b processing Content provimore power New technon new busines Increase in a communica need in solu Enable crossion 	viders likely to become rful logy means potential for ss (information-centric) tion needs will increase



- Specify, implement and test an internetworked pubsub architecture
 - follow clean-slate design approach
- Perform qualitative and quantitative evaluation
 - Security and socio-economics important!
 - Migration and incentive scenarios important (e.g., overlay)!
- The results will be widely published
 - Open source code for the Future Internet
 - Targets specifically SMEs opportunities in Future Internet
- Engage with FI community
 - Cooperate with FIRE (Onelab2) to test on large scale
 - Engage openly through public Wikis



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VVPI	
WP2	Architecture Design (TKK-HIIT)
WP3 Pr	Implementation, ototyping & Testing (LMF)
WP4	Validation and Tools (BT)
WP5	Dissemination and Exploitation (NSNF)
Proie	ect website: www.psirp.org

Management (TKK-HIIT