

# EULER

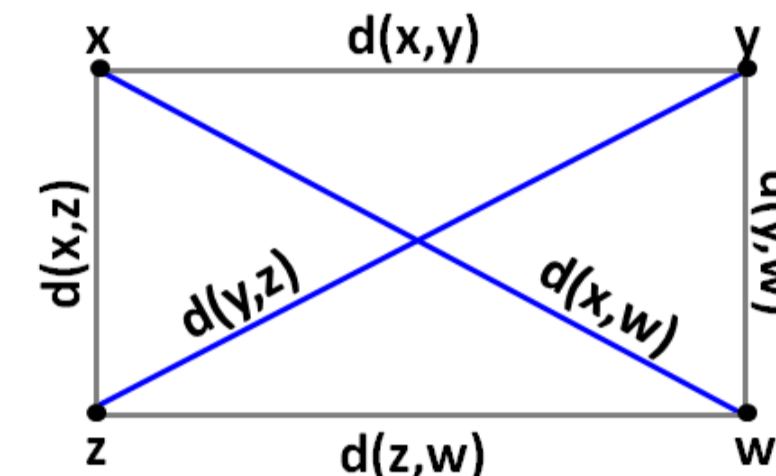


## Objectives

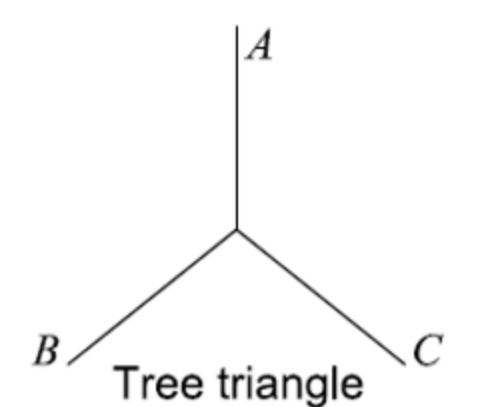
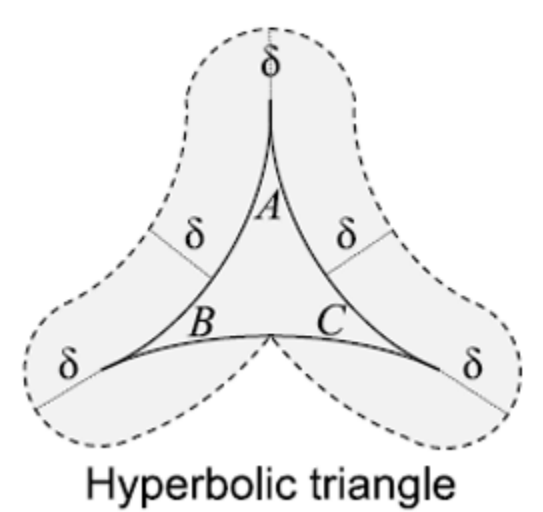
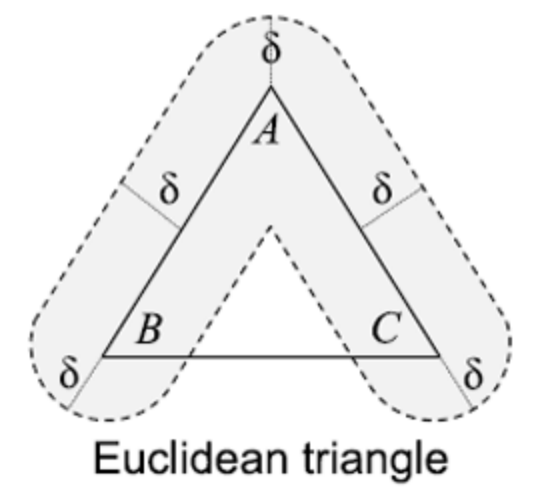
- **Unification** of robust **routing** (quasi-geodesic) and **localization** process (mobile content retrieval) while preserving from "reverse path discovery" problem of NDN
- Exploit **geometric properties** of the topology: assign geo-locators to content host (principle "addressing follows topology") without overlay mapping system
- **Multipath route** selection process
  - Not exclusively determined by naming/addressing (compared to mapping systems and NDN)
  - Policing: relies on multi-dimensional parameter space (within certain bounds) for next-hop/routing path selection

## Gromov $\delta$ -hyperbolic space

- Graph  $G = (V, E)$  with distance  $d_G$  is  $\delta$ -hyperbolic if metric space  $(V, d_G)$  satisfies 4-points condition
  - $\forall w, x, y, z$  the two larger of  $d(x, z) + d(y, w)$ ,  $d(x, y) + d(z, w)$ ,  $d(x, w) + d(y, z)$  differ by at most  $2\delta \geq 0$



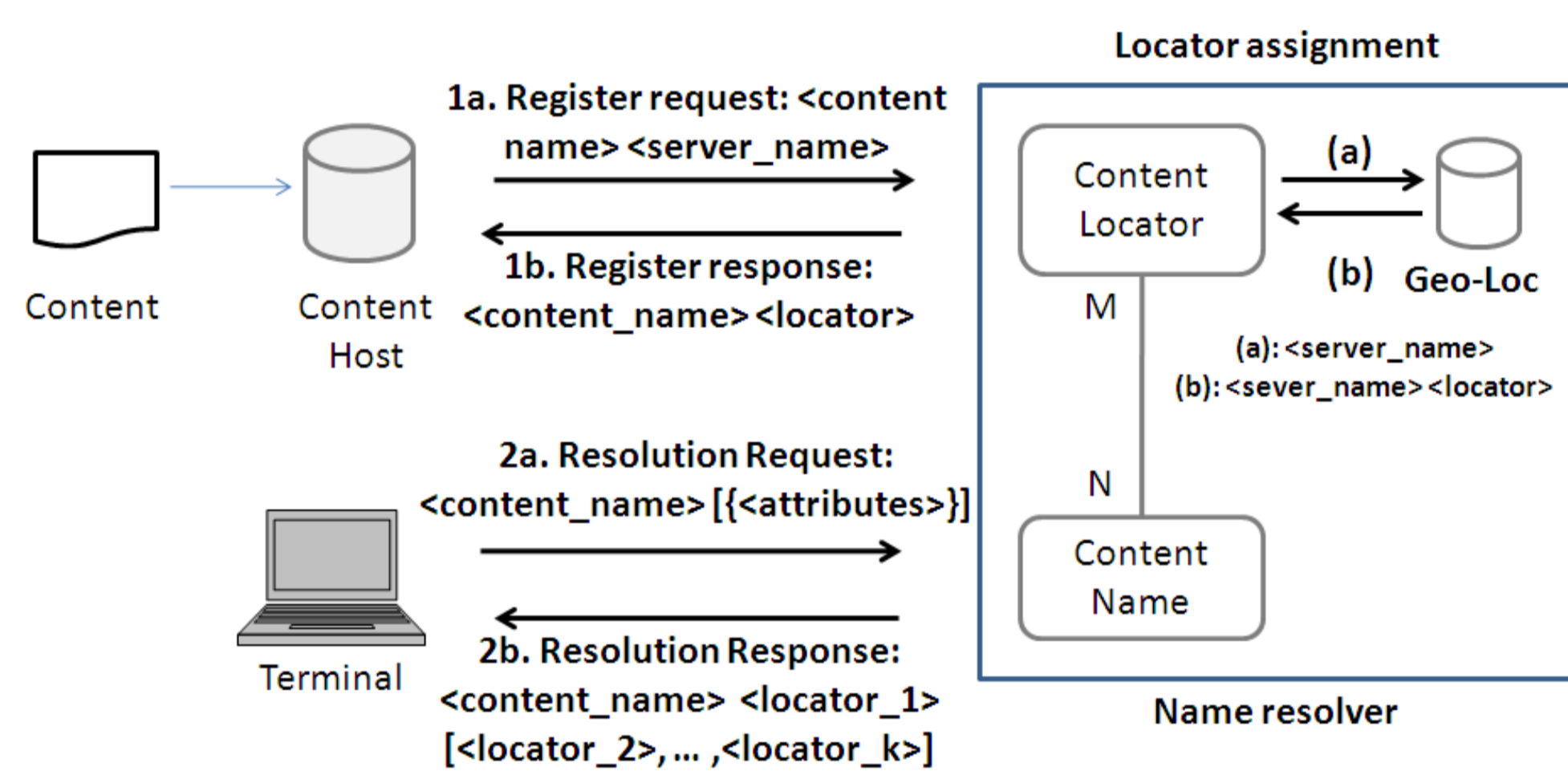
$$\begin{aligned} S &= d(x, z) + d(y, w) \\ M &= d(x, y) + d(z, w) \\ L &= d(x, w) + d(y, z) \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} &\text{If } S \leq M \leq L \\ &\text{Then } L - M \leq 2\delta \end{aligned}$$



- Intuitively,  $\delta \sim$  deviation of  $G$  from tree-likeness ( $\delta = 0$ )
- Fundamental relationships
  - Finite graph  $G$ :  $\delta \leq \text{Diameter}(G)/2$
  - Underlying space curvature  $\kappa (\leq 0)$ :  $\delta = \ln(1+\sqrt{2})/\sqrt{-\kappa}$

## Principles

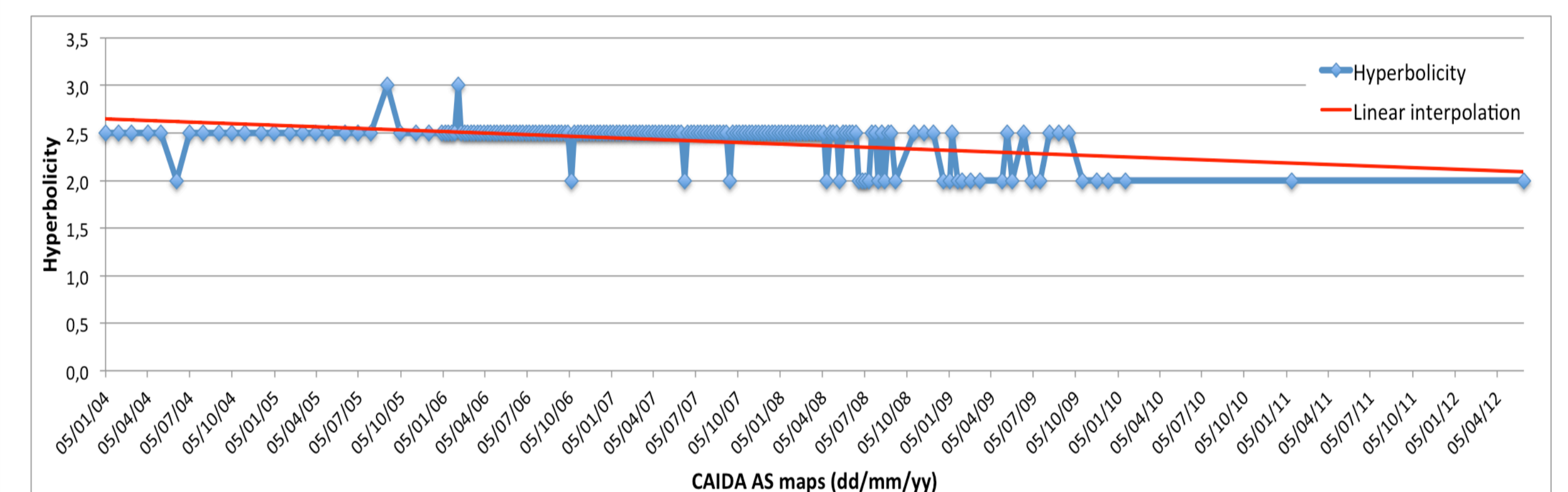
- Associate geo-locator  $x \in X$  (geodesic space) to content host (server/router)
- Distributed name-to-geolocator registration and resolution process



- Associate distance metric ( $d$ )  $\rightarrow$  geodesic metric space  $(X, d)$ 
  - From locator  $x$ , source  $y$  can determine hyperbolic distance  $d(x, y)$
  - Reverse relationship applies from  $x$  to  $y$  (selection of reverse path)
- **Geometric routing**: end-to-end decision on geo-locators (along geodesic path) while avoiding name-to-locator resolution by intermediate nodes

## Internet topology : geometric properties

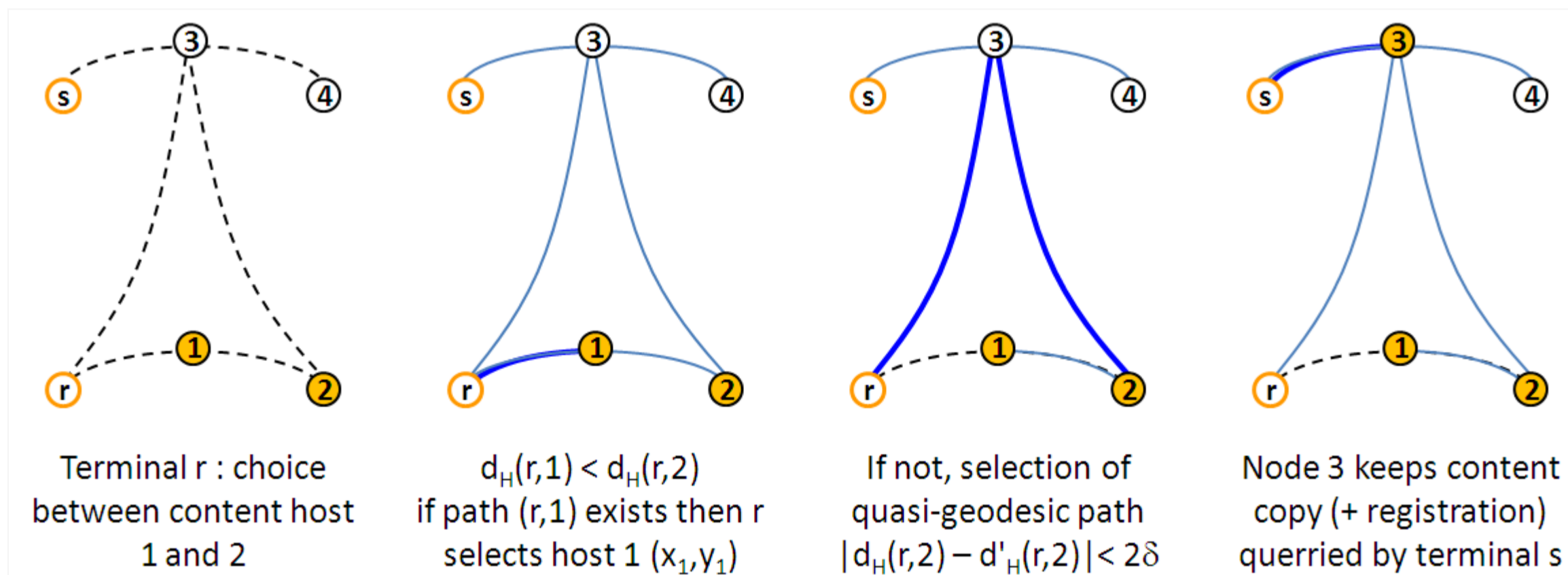
- Graphs underlying Autonomous System (AS)-topology and web graph define metric spaces  $(X_G, d)$  with properties
  - **Hyperbolic**  $\rightarrow$  quasi-geodesics closely follow geodesics
  - $\delta$ -hyperbolicity in function of network size ( $n$ )  $\rightarrow$  **quasi-isometric to tree**



- **Routing algorithmic** consequences
  - Geometric routing along local geodesic path (modified distance vector routing)
  - Robust routing along quasi-geodesics with additive stretch up to  $2\delta$
  - Memory space (store routing table entries)  $\sim \sqrt{n} \cdot \text{succinctness}(n)$

## Geometric routing and Content locators

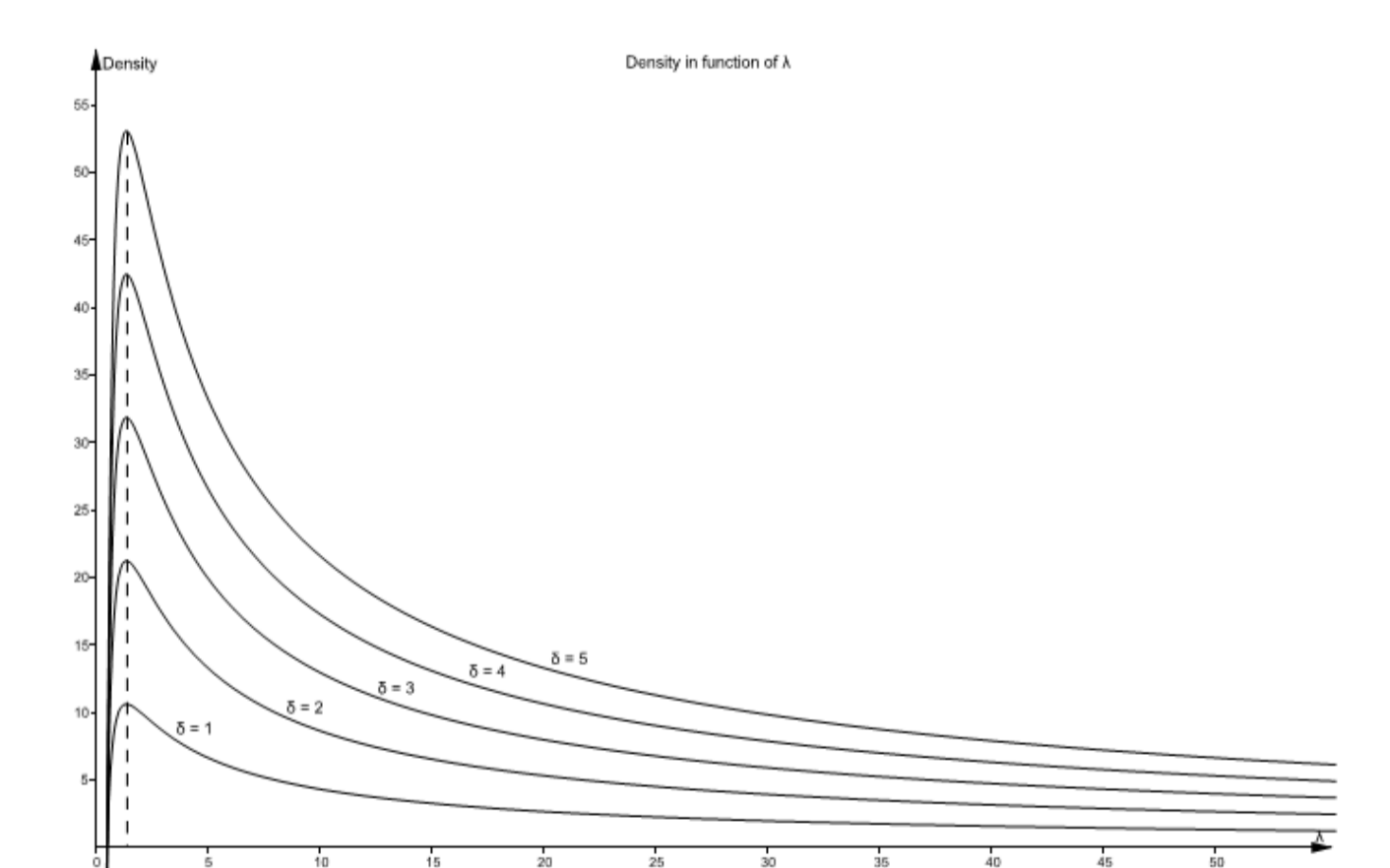
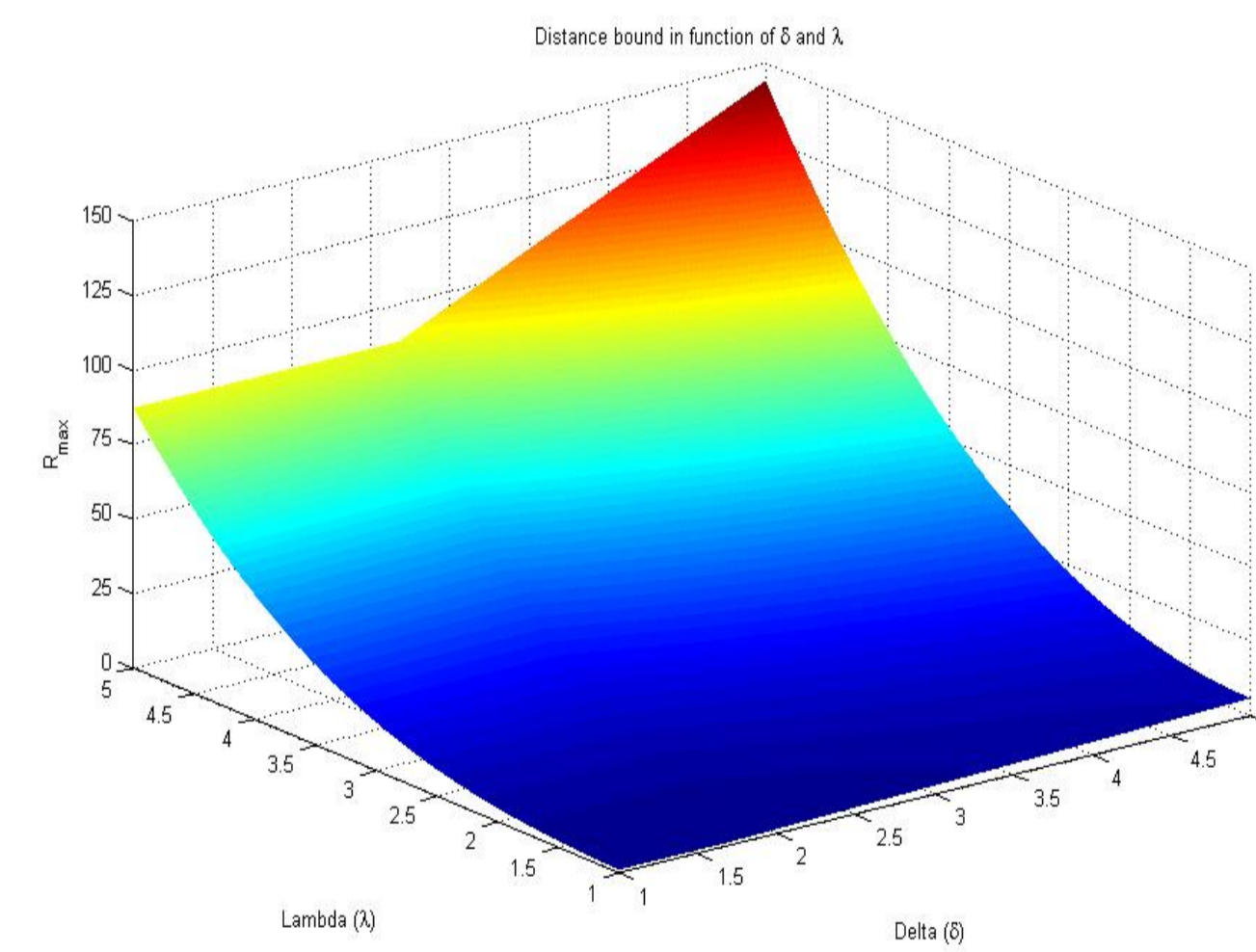
- Content locators substitute to network locators: geometric routing function performs on content locators



- Content caching: no distinction between server and cache locators (generic application of registration)  $\rightarrow$  requestor could receive content locator associated to an intermediate node

## Exploiting (quasi-)geodesic property

Quasi-geodesic distance bound



Density of quasi-geodesics per unit length

**CONSORTIUM:** Alcatel-Lucent Bell (Belgium), Institut National de Recherche en Informatique et en Automatique (France), iMinds (Belgium), Univ. Pierre et Marie Curie (France), Univ. Catholique de Louvain (Belgium), Computer Technology Institute (Greece), Univ. Politècnica de Catalunya (Spain)

## PROJECT DATA

- Starting date: October 1, 2010
- Duration: 45 months
- Funding: 3.150 M€

## Contact:

D.Papadimitriou, Bell Labs, Belgium  
Email: dimitri.papadimitriou@alcatel-lucent.com

Future Internet Research and Experimentation – FIRE  
EULER – Grant No.258307  
<http://www.euler-fire-project.eu>

