

Visibility:

A New Metric for Protocol Design

Megan Wachs, Jung Il Choi, Jung Woo Lee, Kannan Srinivasan, Zhe Chen*, Mayank Jain, & Philip Levis

Stanford University, *Columbia University

Visibility

What are we doing wrong?

Visibility

- It is difficult to observe what occurs deep within a sensor network.
- This is the direct result of energy constraints on a mote.
- This lack of visibility directly hinders development.

Contribution

- This talk is NOT about a debugging tool
- This talk is about quantifying how "easy" it is to debug a protocol

Visibility Cost

The energy required to diagnose the cause of a failure or behavior

Outline

- Survey of Failures
- The Visibility Metric
- PCP: Clean Slate Design
- V-Deluge: Incremental Improvement
- Conclusion

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Identifiable Failures

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 - System Interactions: software conflicts

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 - Network Problems: Saturation & Congestion

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 - Network Problems: Saturation & Congestion
 - Protocol Issues: Conflicts & Failures

Identifiable Failures

- System Interactions: software conflicts
- Network Problems: Saturation & Congestion
- Protocol Issues: Conflicts & Failures

Unknown

- Collisions?
- Interference?
- Buggy code?
- Hardware problems?

 ACM SenSys 2007



Great Duck Island: 58%

Peter Scott

R. Szewczyk, J. Polastre, A. Mainwaring, and D. Culler. An analysis of a large scale habitat monitoring application. In *Proceedings of the Second ACM Conference On Embedded Networked Sensor Systems* (SenSys), 2004.



Great Duck Island: 58%

Redwoods: 40%

G. Tolle, J. Polastre, R. Szewczyk, D. Culler, N. Turner, K. Tu, S. Burgess, T. Dawson, P. Buonadonna, D. Gay, , and W. Hong. A macroscope in the redwoods. In *Proceedings of the Third ACM Conference on Embedded Networked Sensor Systems (SenSys)*, 2005.



Great Duck Island: 58%

Redwoods: 40%

Potato Field: 2%

K. Langendoen, A. Baggio, and O. Visser. Murphy loves potatoes: Experiences from a pilot sensor network deployment in precision agriculture. In *the Fourteenth Int. Workshop on Parallel and Distributed Real-Time Systems (WPDRTS)*, 2006.



Great Duck Island: 58%

Redwoods: 40%

Potato Field: 2%

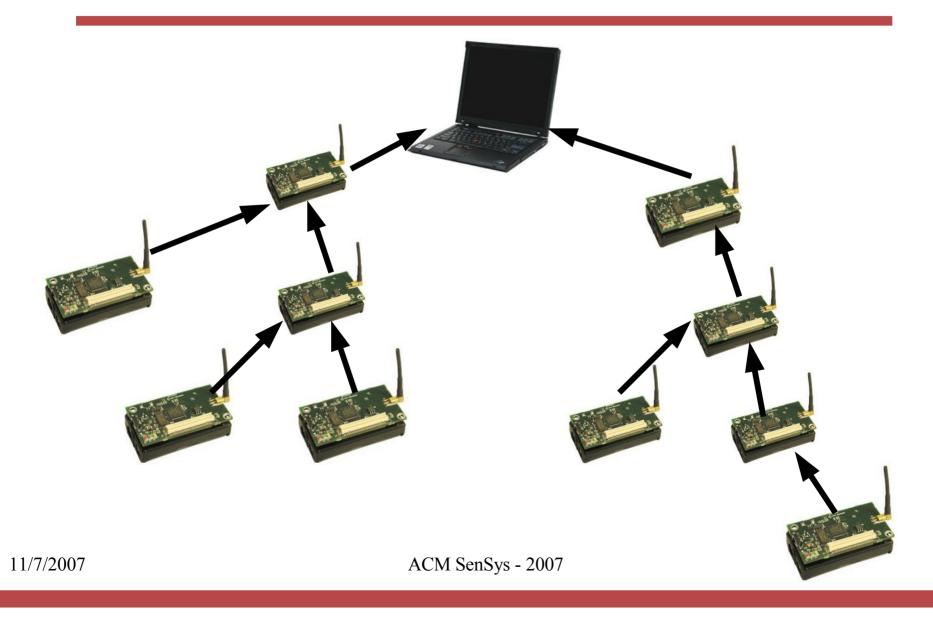
Volcan Reventador: 68%

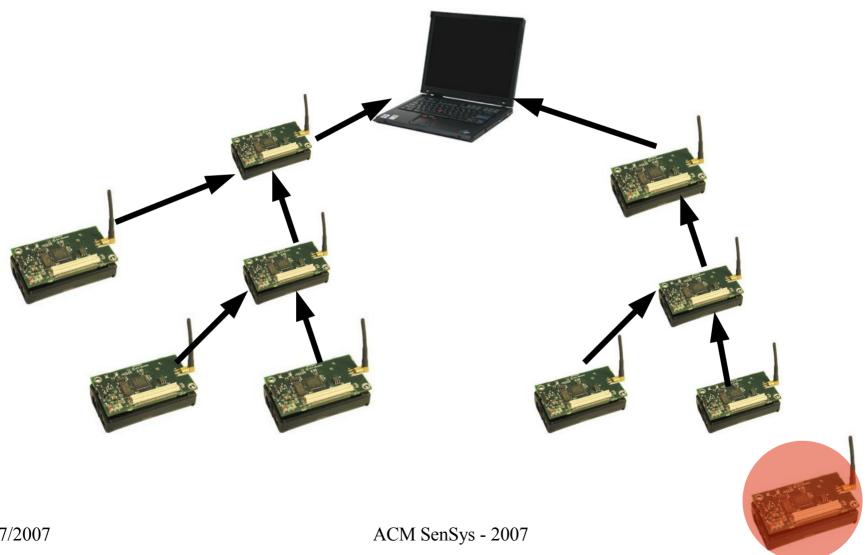
G. Werner-Allen, K. Lorincz, J. Johnson, J. Leess, and M. Welsh. Monitoring volcanic eruptions with a wireless sensor network. In *Proceedings of the Second European Workshop on Wireless Sensor Networks (EWSN)*, 2005.

Management and Debugging

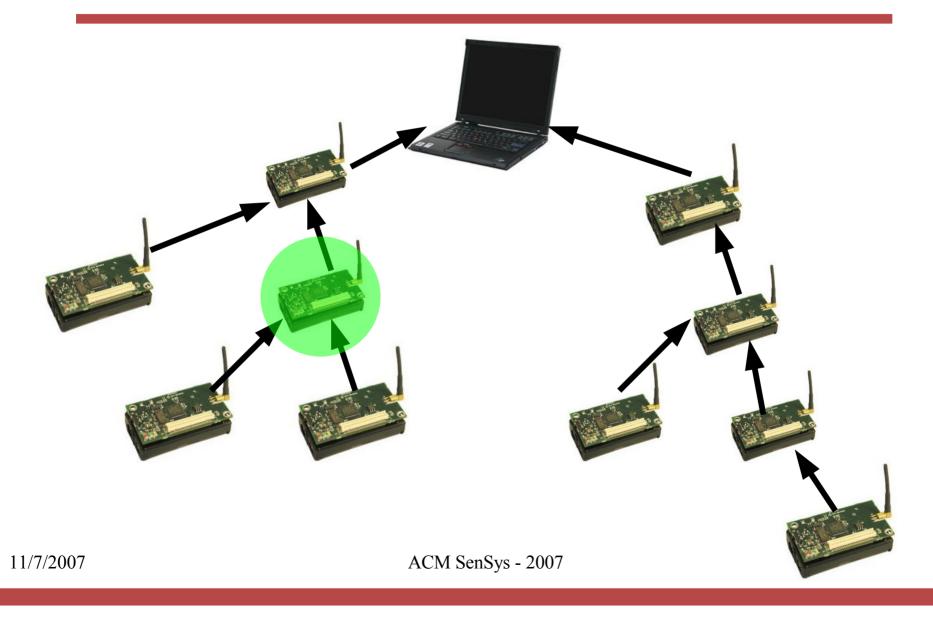
- Sympathy
- Lightweight RPC
- Network Snooping Tools

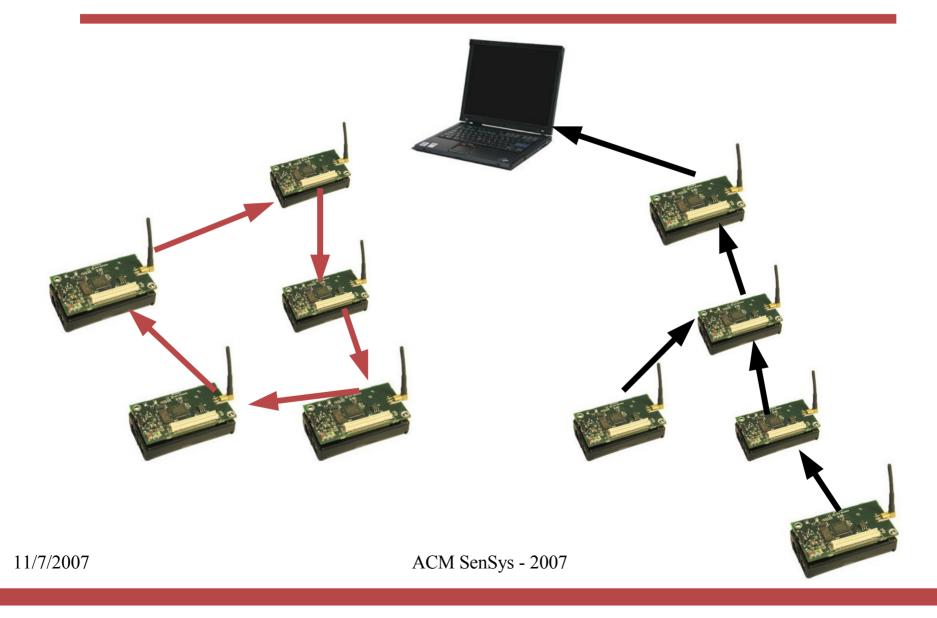
Example Protocol: Collection Tree

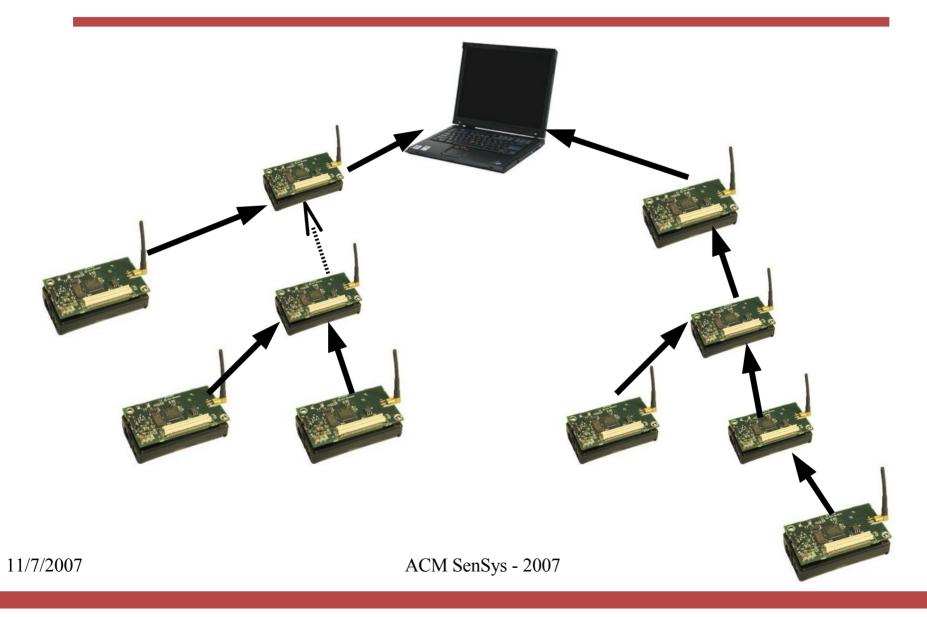


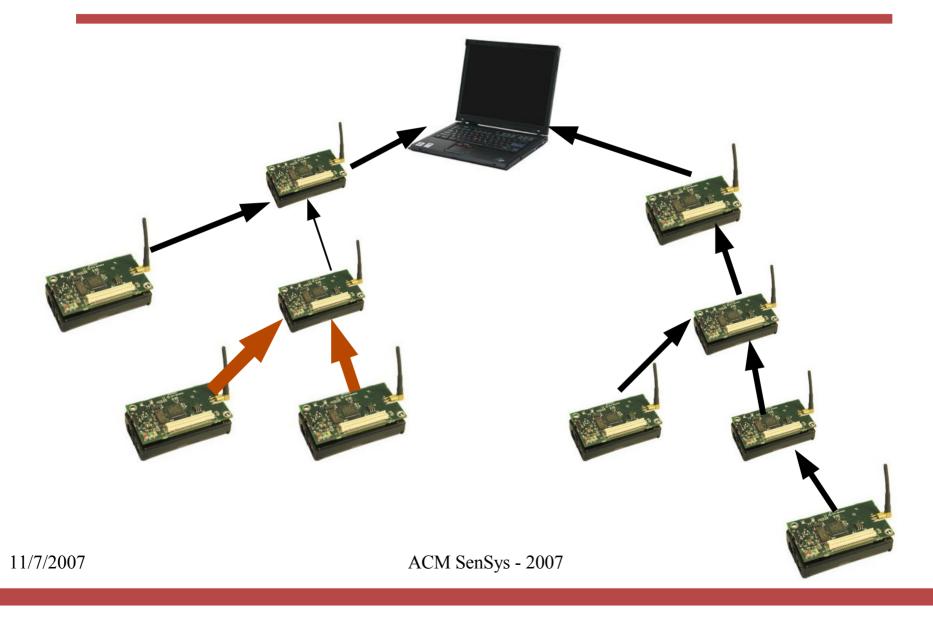


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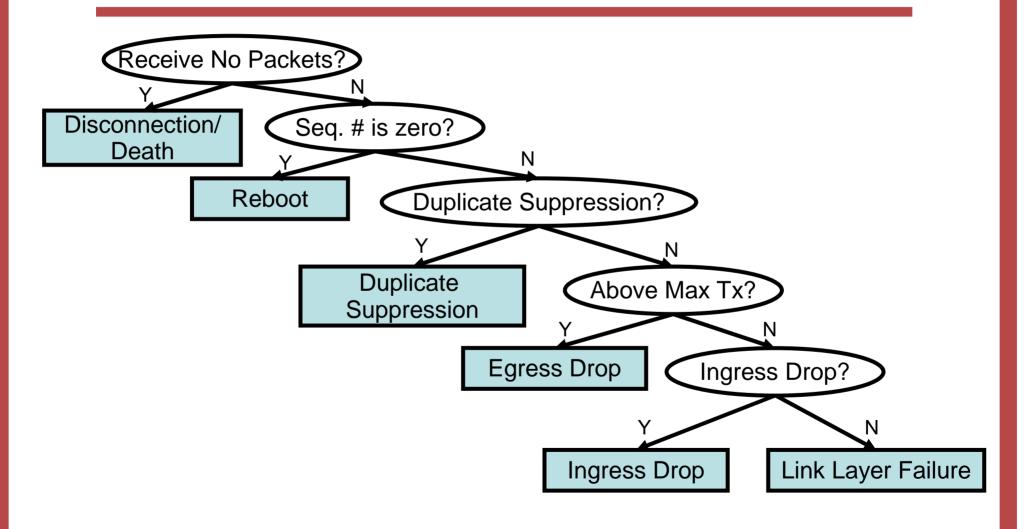






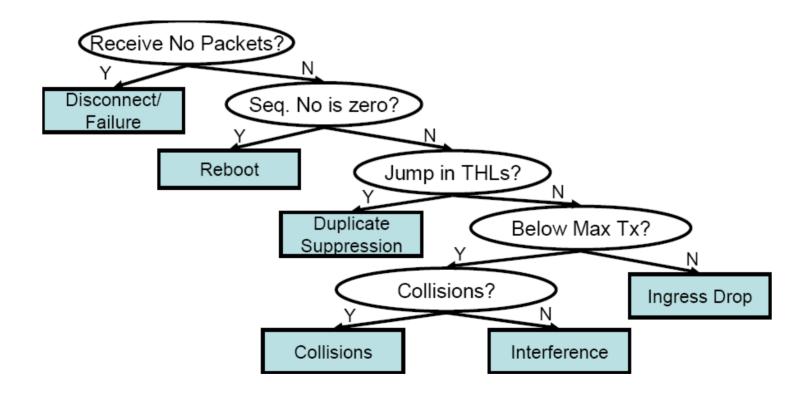


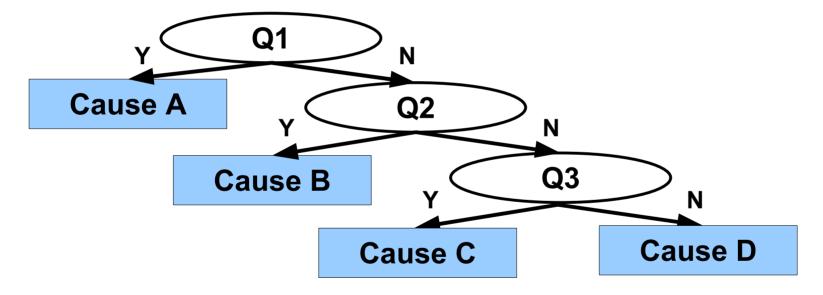
Example Protocol: Decision Tree

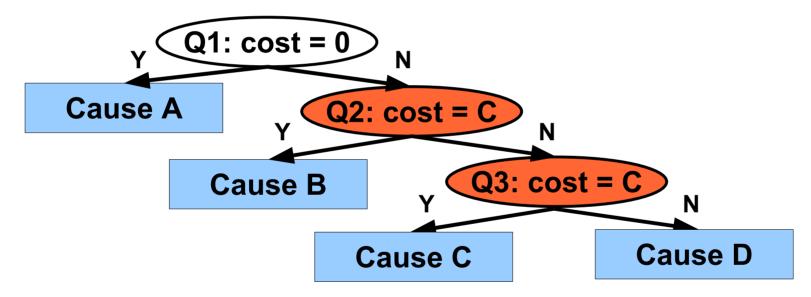


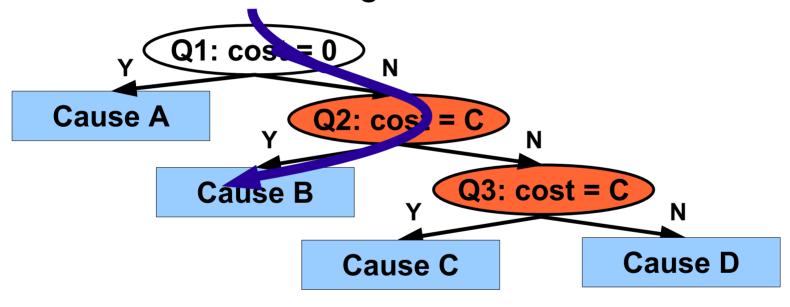
Outline

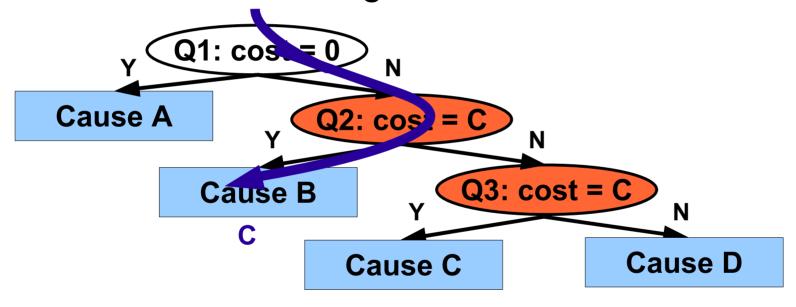
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- The Visibility Metric
- PCP: Clean Slate Design
- V-Deluge: Incremental Improvement
- Conclusion

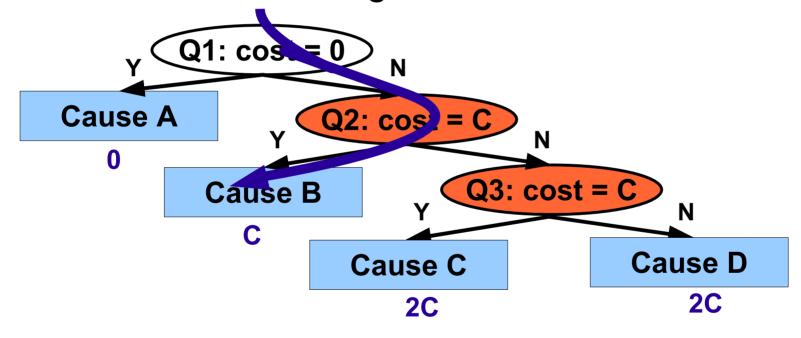


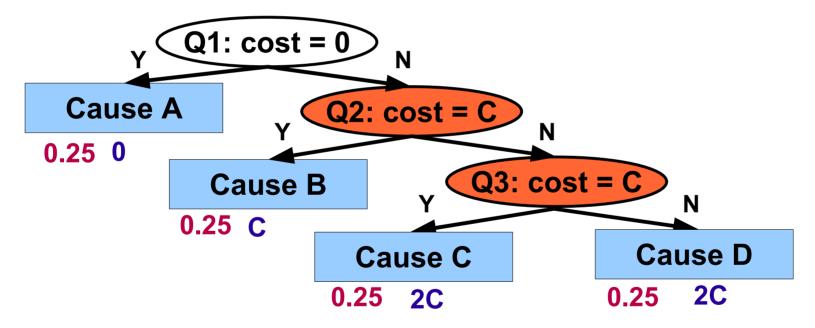




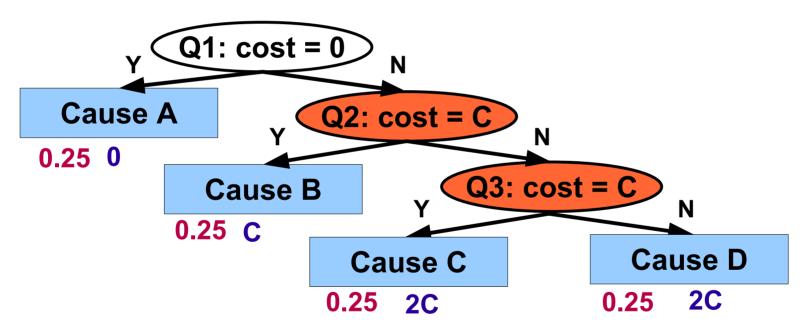






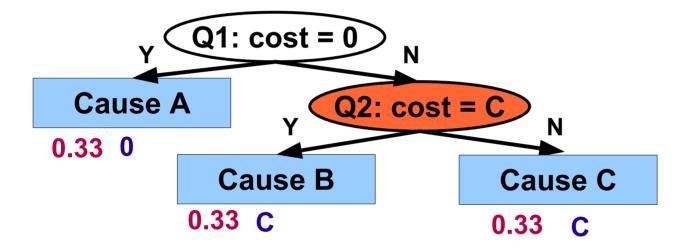


Visibility Cost: The expected energy of traversing the decision tree to diagnose the cause of a behavior.



Visibility Cost = 1.25 C

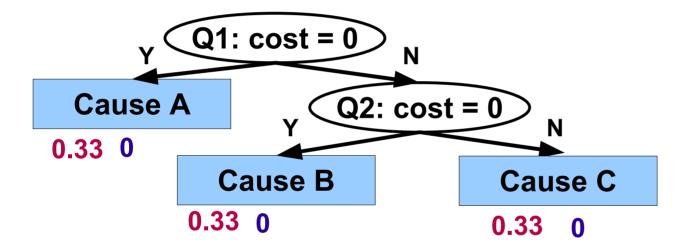
Increasing Visibility



Remove Leaves From the Tree

Visibility Cost = 0.66 C

Increasing Visibility



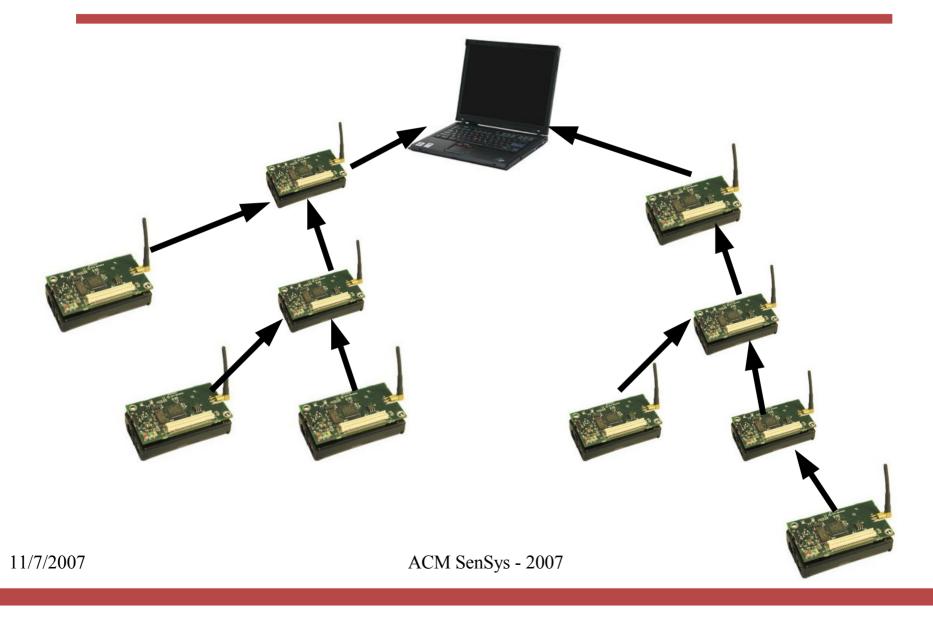
Reduce Cost of Questions

Visibility Cost = 0.00 C

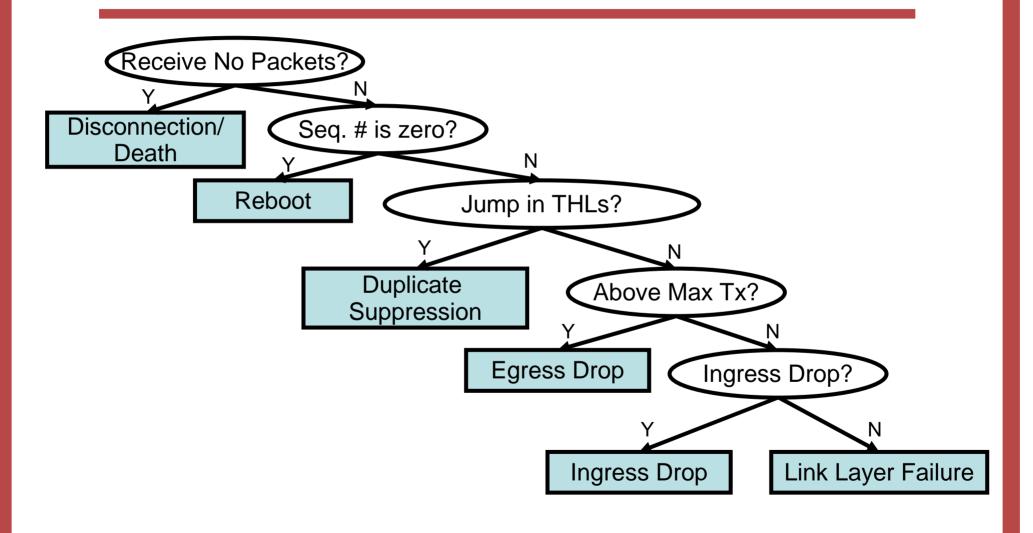
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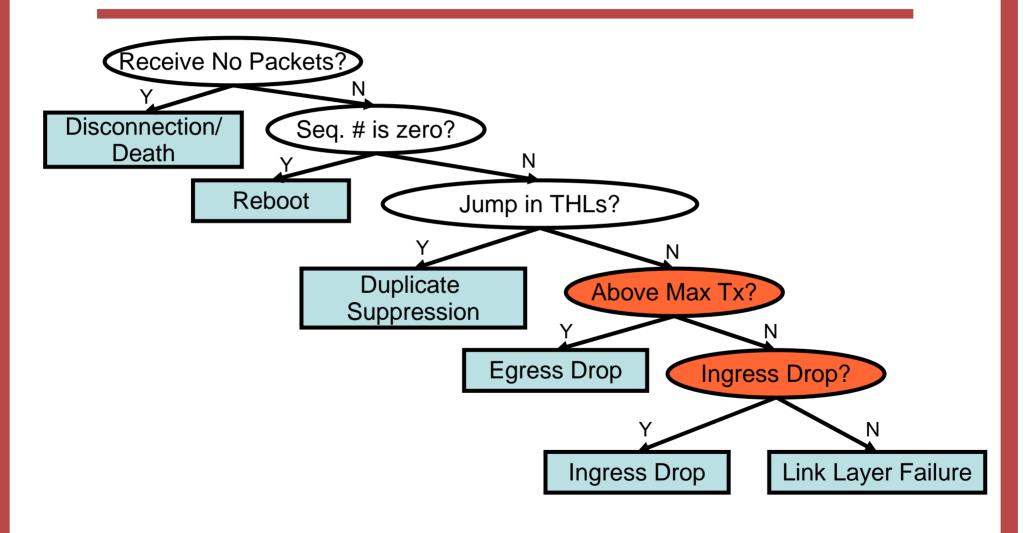
A Design Example: Pull Collection Protocol

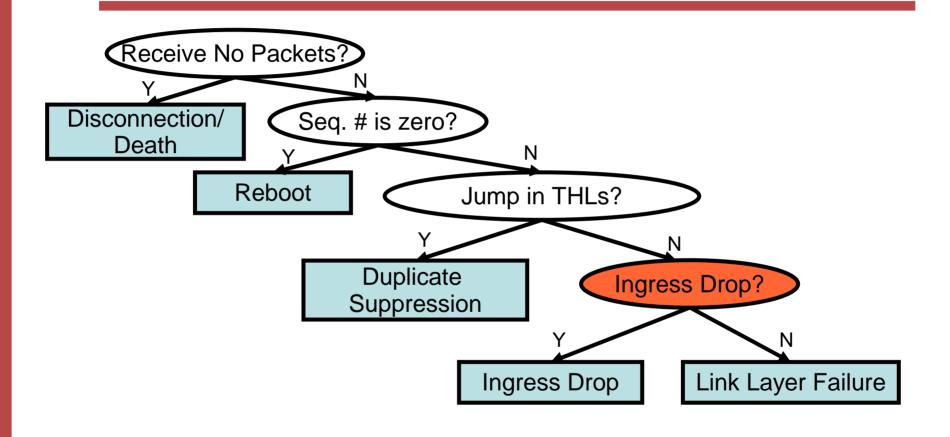


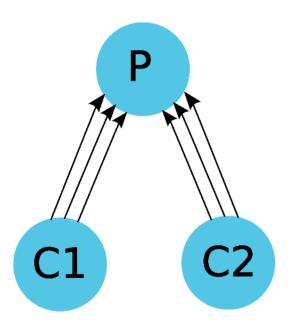
Diagnosing Why Packets Were Lost



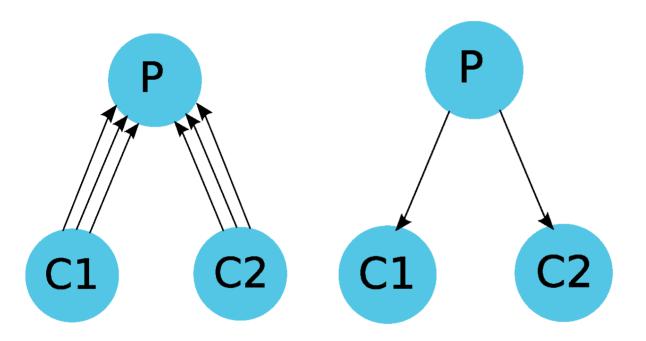
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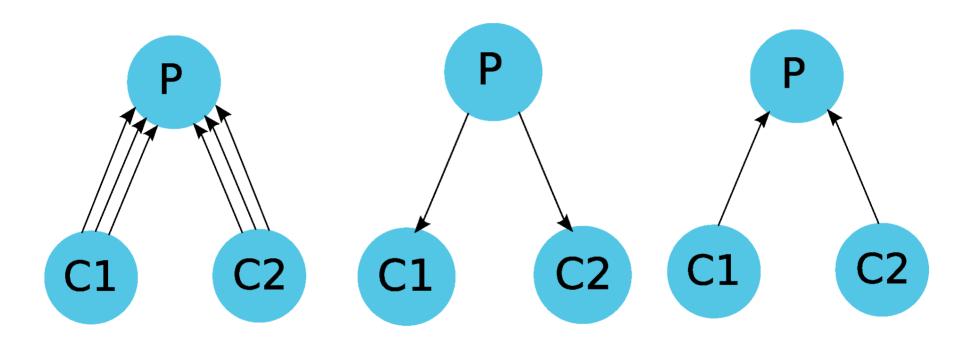




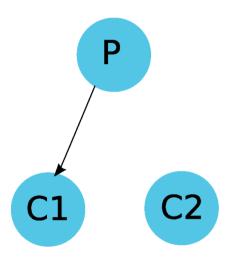
Traditional Rate Control



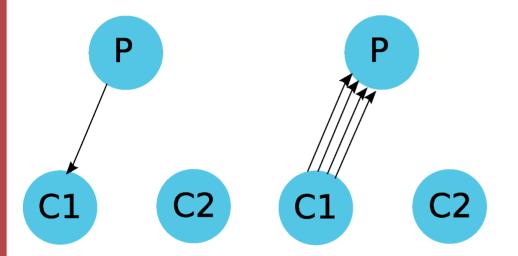
Traditional Rate Control



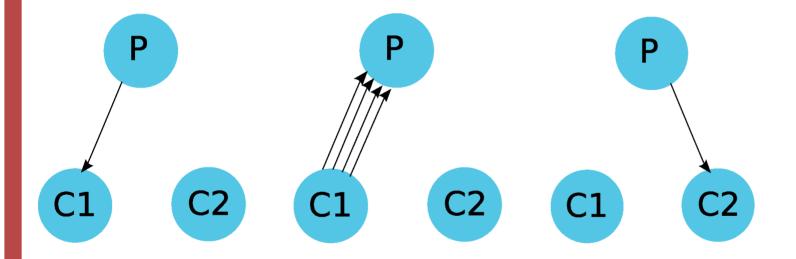
Traditional Rate Control



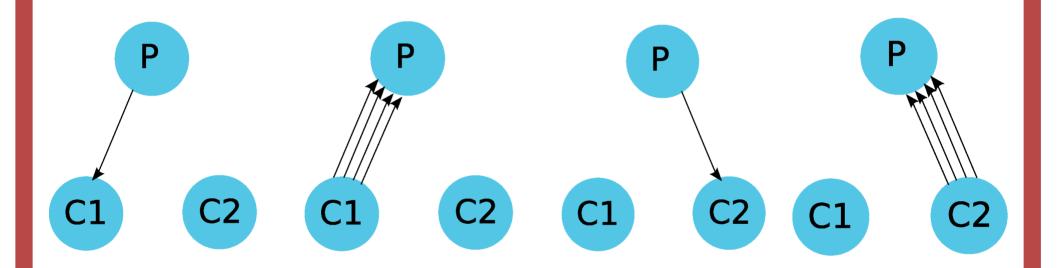
Pull-Based Rate Control



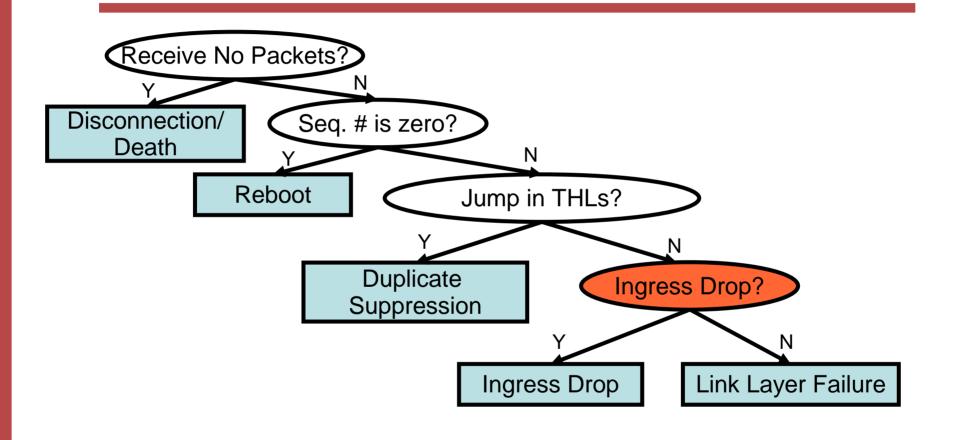
Pull-Based Rate Control

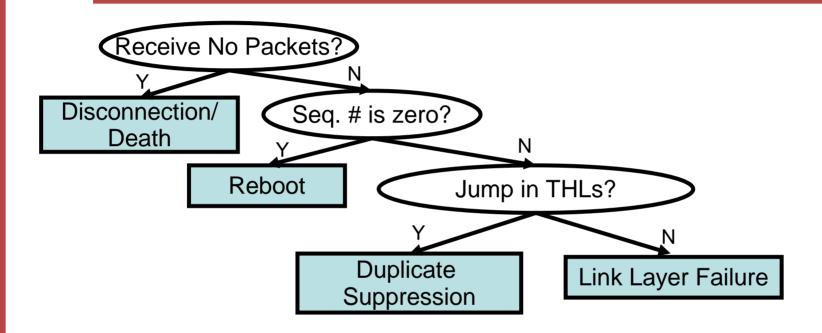


Pull-Based Rate Control

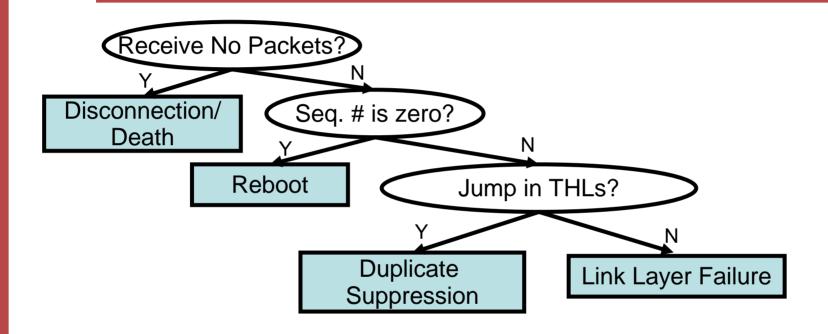


Pull-Based Rate Control





PCP Decision Tree



Traverse the remainder with information included in packets, used by the protocol itself

Evaluating PCP

40-Node MoteLab Testbed

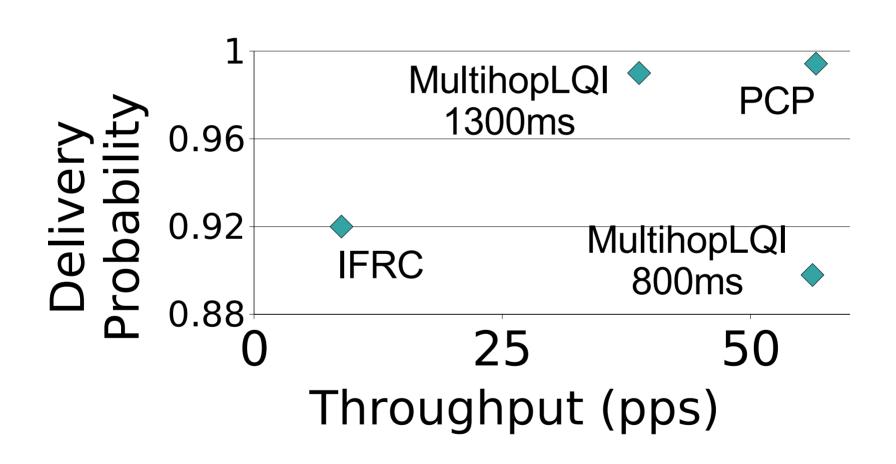
- PCP: sending as fast as possible.
- MultihopLQI: 1300ms, 800ms, and 20ms packet generation interval
- Interference-Aware Fair Rate Control (IFRC): Results from SIGCOMM 2006

Metrics:

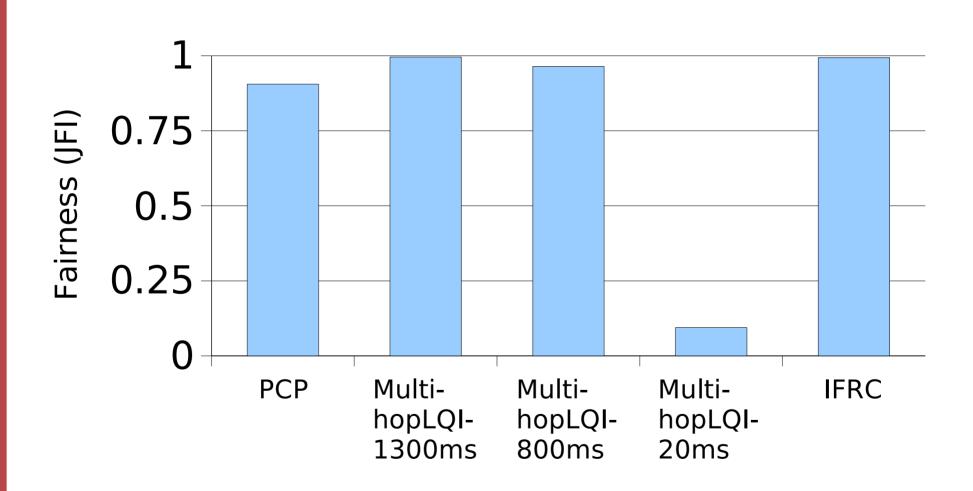
ReliabilityFairness

ThroughputVisibility

PCP Performance



PCP Fairness



PCP Visibility

- MultihopLQI visibility cost at 800ms interval: 1.615C
- PCP visibility cost:

0.00 C

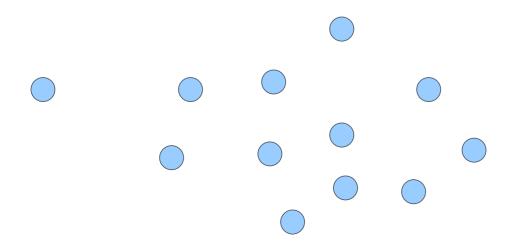
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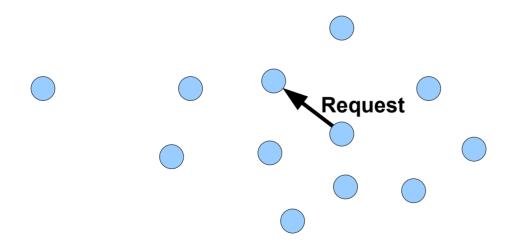
Applying Visibility: Deluge

- Dissemination Protocol
 - Advertises new binary with advertisement packets
 - Nodes send requests for new binary from best neighbor
- "Why does a node still have an out-of-date binary?"
- Two expensive causes to diagnose:
 - Suppressions due to misbehaving nodes
 - Interference during binary transmission

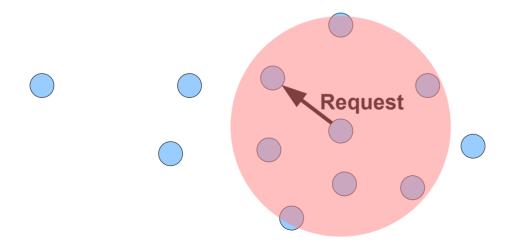
- Suppressions Due to Misbehaving Nodes:
 - Identify and ignore faulty nodes
- Interference during binary transmission



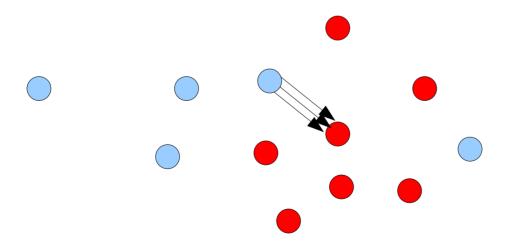
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V-Deluge Visibility

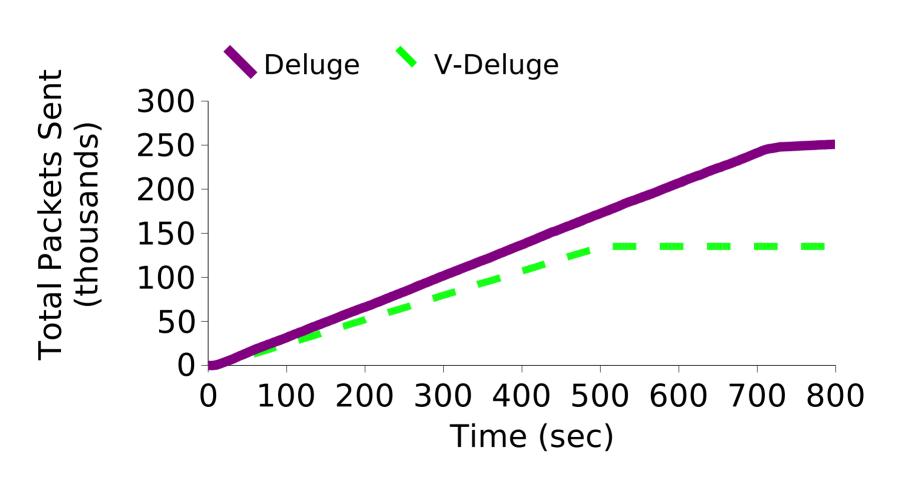
Deluge Visibility:

1.02 C

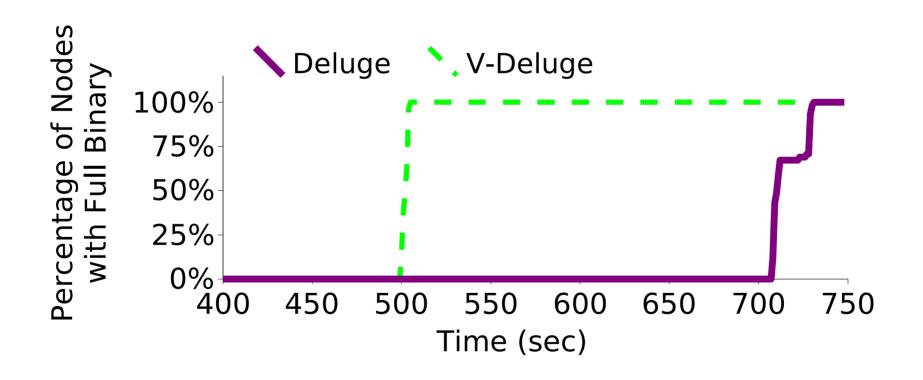
V-Deluge Visibility:

1.00 C

V-Deluge Performance



V-Deluge Performance



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Future Work

- Refining the visibility metric
- Visibility in networks with multiple protocols depends on isolation between protocols

Conclusions

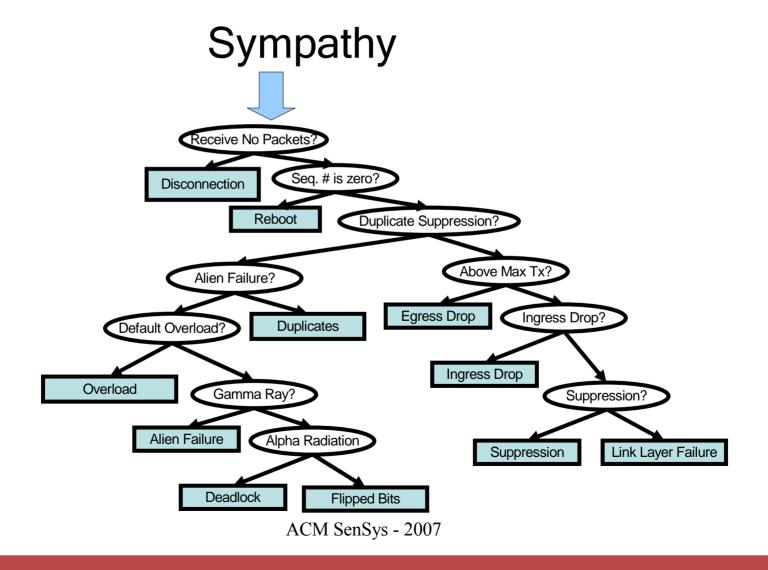
- We should consider the visibility of a protocol along with traditional metrics
- The visibility metric provides a new way for thinking about and comparing protocols
- Visibility has broader implications: systems, languages

Comments & Questions?

wachs@stanford.edu

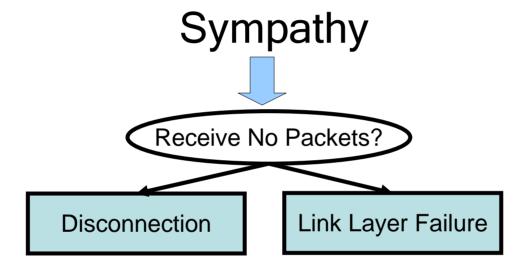
Extra Slides

Management and Debugging

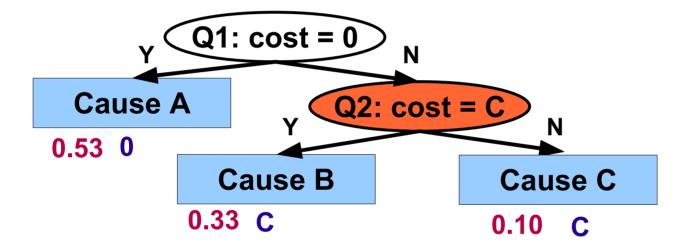


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Management and Debugging



Increasing Visibility



Reduce Probability of Expensive Causes

Visibility Cost = 0.43 C

Conclusions

Are we just changing the question:

"Why is the network dropping packets?"

becomes

"Why is a node not sending any packets?"