

Googling the physical world (or, my research overview)

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1 Wireless Sensor Networks

2 Smartphones

3 Cloud computing

Where is the nearest shade?



Wireless sensor networks

A sensor node (mote) has 8K RAM, 4Mhz processor
magnetism, heat, sound, vibration, infrared
wireless communication up to 100 ft

For achieving scalability distributed & local algorithms are needed

Wireless collisions & ad hoc environments create challenges

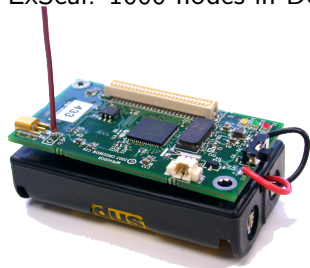
Line in the sand

In OSU, we developed a surveillance service for DARPA

Detect, track, & classify trespassers as car, soldier, civilian

LiteS: 100 nodes in 2003,

ExScal: 1000 nodes in Dec 2004



Querying/Tracking work (ONR)

Where is the nearest enemy tank?

For scalability, local ops are needed over global structures
Using geometry we design efficient & minimal infrastructures
We achieve graceful resilience to faults via self-stabilization

Querying structures: DQT, Glance, ... $O(d)$ time for querying,
where d is the distance to the nearest answer

Tracking structures: MDQT, Trail, ... $O(d)$ time for querying;
 $O(m \cdot \log m)$ for update, where m is the dist. the evader moved

Greenhouse monitoring



Parking lot monitoring



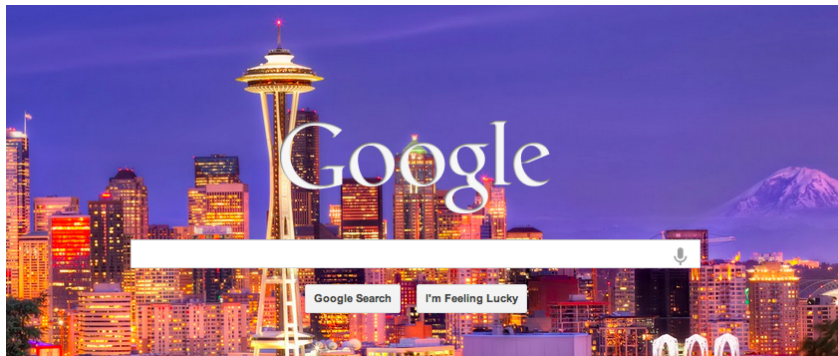
Singlehop collaboration/coordination primitives (NSF)

Transact: Transactional framework for programming WSANs

Transact enables understanding of a system execution as a single thread of control, while permitting the actual execution over multiple threads distributed on several nodes

Pollcast, Countcast, Coordcast: Lightweight singlehop collaboration and coordination primitives for WSANs

What are the waiting times in nearby cafes?



Smartphones

5B cellphone users worldwide
1.13 billion phones sold in 2009
vs 0.3 billion PCs
15% = 174M were smart phones

~Pentium III, +WiFi, GSM, Bluetooth,
camera, mic, GPS, compass, sensors. . .

Cared by user, mobile coverage,
human intelligence included

Singlehop access to cloud!



Crowdsourced sensing/collaboration using Twitter (Google)

DARPA's grand challenge: Find 10 balloons in US quickly

Social networks is useful for crowdsourced sensing & collaboration

Twitter: 200M users, 200M tweets& 1.6B queries daily

Our work:

Weather app over Twitter

Location-based querying app over Twitter

Monitoring changes in location related tweets in cities

Identifying breakpoints in public opinion for a topic

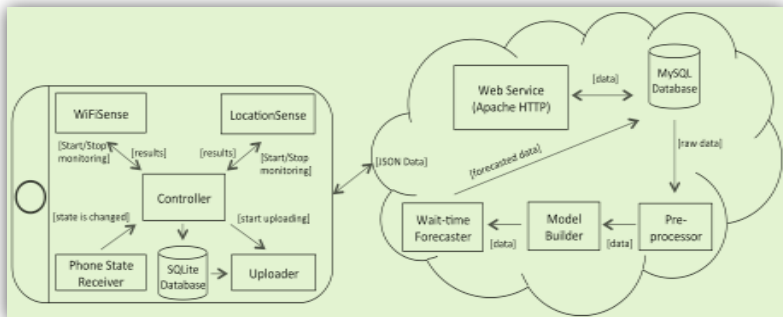
Building an expert-sourced system to play Jeopardy!

LineKing: Crowdsourced line wait-time estimation

Deployed at Tim Hortons at UB

Currently used by more than 2000 people

100s readings daily, 2 min. MAE, lots of positive feedbacks



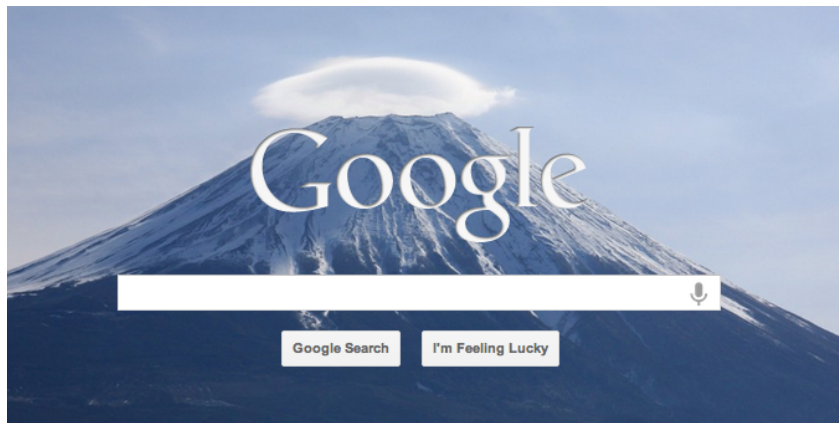
PhoneLab: A participatory smartphone testbed (NSF)

We are building a 1000 Android phone reprogrammable testbed

Geoffrey Challen, Murat Demirbas, Steve Ko, Tevfik Kosar,
Chunming Qiao @ Univ at Buffalo

Dense, controlled, yet realistic environment for testing and
developing next generation collaborative smartphone apps and
operating systems

How do we build the backend for real-time querying?



Cloud computing provides computing as a utility. It features:

- elimination of up-front commitment by users
- illusion of infinite computing resources available on demand
- ability to pay for use of computing resources as needed
- use of SOA to provide 3rd parties APIs for services at every layer

Maestro: automated locking framework

MapReduce? Not all applications are embarrassingly parallel!
Transactions are unscalable, locking is manual and error-prone

Maestro is a scalable automated locking framework. It consists of a master and several workers, which can be dynamically instantiated on demand.

Maestro examines the program actions of the workers before deployment and automatically decides which worker actions can be executed locally and which actions require synchronization through the master.

WAN filesystems for sharing big data

Scientists spend a lot of effort on solving basic data-handling issues: the physical location of data, how to access it, how to move it to visualization and compute resources for further analysis.

We aim to enable reliable, efficient, and transparent wide-area data sharing and processing for large-scale collaborative science via

- our efficient & consistent WAN virtual filesystem
- end-to-end dataflow parallelism for WAN perf. optimization
- semantic-aware wide-area data placement

Catch me!

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