

Network Coding and Multihop Wireless Networks

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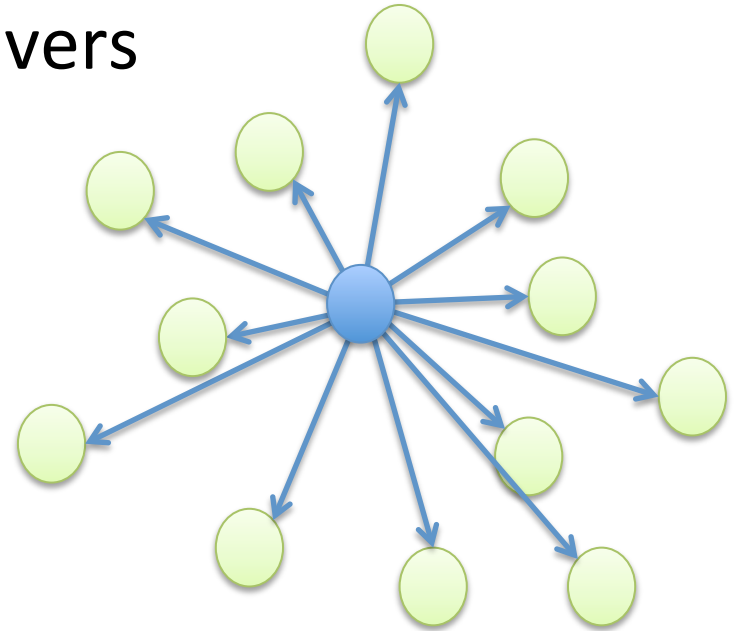
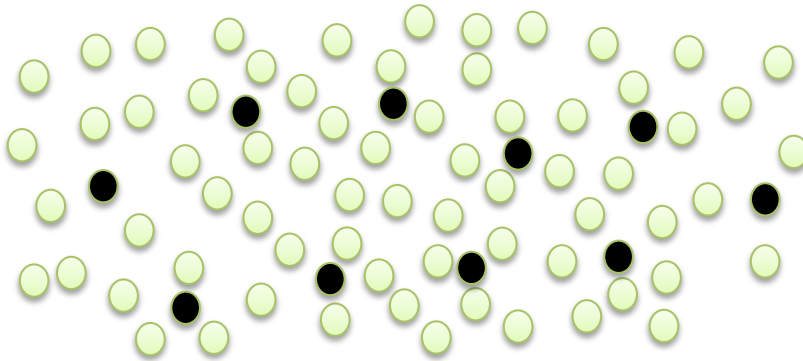
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Motivation/Goal

- Use-case in wireless multihop networks
 - **Firmware updates for “Low power and Lossy Networks” (LLNs)**
 - Timely: SUIT (Software Updates for Internet of Thing) BOF was Monday afternoon
 - Requires multihop broadcast of many packets
- General feature, broadcast/multicast:
 - Broadcast/multicast in MANET (ad-hoc) networks
 - OLSR (RFC3626), OSPF-MPR (RFC5449), SMF (RFC6621)
 - Broadcast/multicast in ROLL (LLNs)
 - MPL – Multicast Protocol for LLN (ROLL), RFC 7731 (2016)
 - Drafts in ROLL wg: CCAST (2017), RPL-BIER (2017),...

Wireless Multicast Advantage

- One transmitter - many receivers
- Multihop/Broadcast
 - Ex: Subset of repeaters

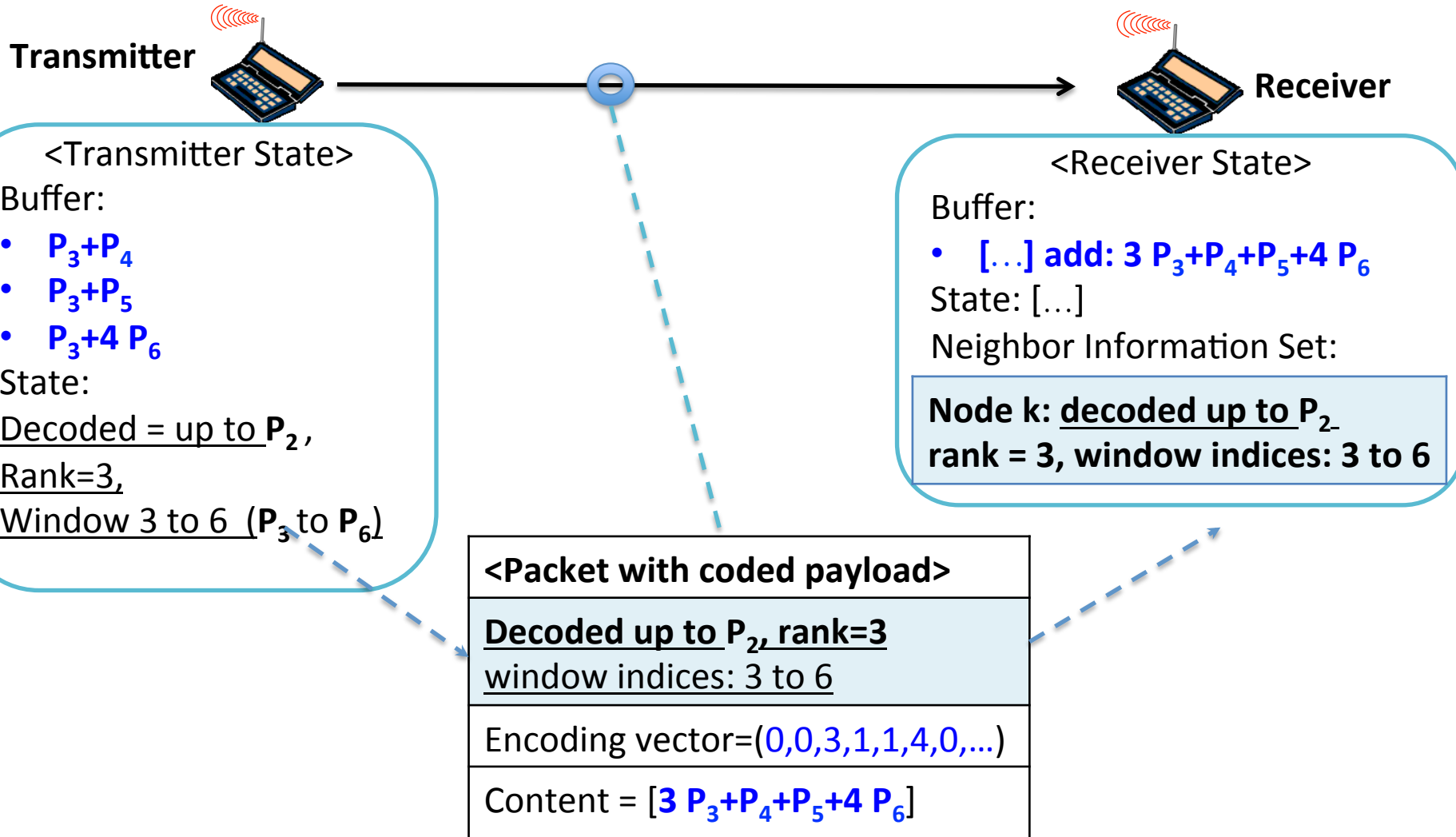


- Design constraint: Wireless Ack. Disadvantage
- Efficient control plane not straightforward

Wireless Multihop Broadcast NC: DRAGONCAST

- DRAGONCAST (2008) – Broadcast for MANET/ad-hoc
 - S-Y. Cho and C. Adjih, "Wireless Broadcast with Network Coding: DRAGONCAST", Inria RR-6569, July 2008; and S-Y. Cho' PhD Thesis (2008)
 - <https://www.ietf.org/archive/id/draft-adjih-dragoncast-00.txt>
- DragonNet (2014) – Broadcast for LLNs/IoT
 - I. Amdouni, A. Masucci, H. Baccouch, C. Adjih "DragonNet: Specification, Implementation, Experimentation and Performance Evaluation", report, 2014, <https://hal.inria.fr/hal-01632790v1>
- Principle 1 - Every node send coded payloads,
 - "Control plane": State is piggybacked (alleviate ack problem)
- Principle 2 - Local control: each node helps neighbors,
 - D.R.A.G.O.N. (龍): adjust transmission rate
 - SEW (Sliding Encoding Window):
 - Maintains decoding buffer with coded payloads
 - Generates packets useful for neighbors

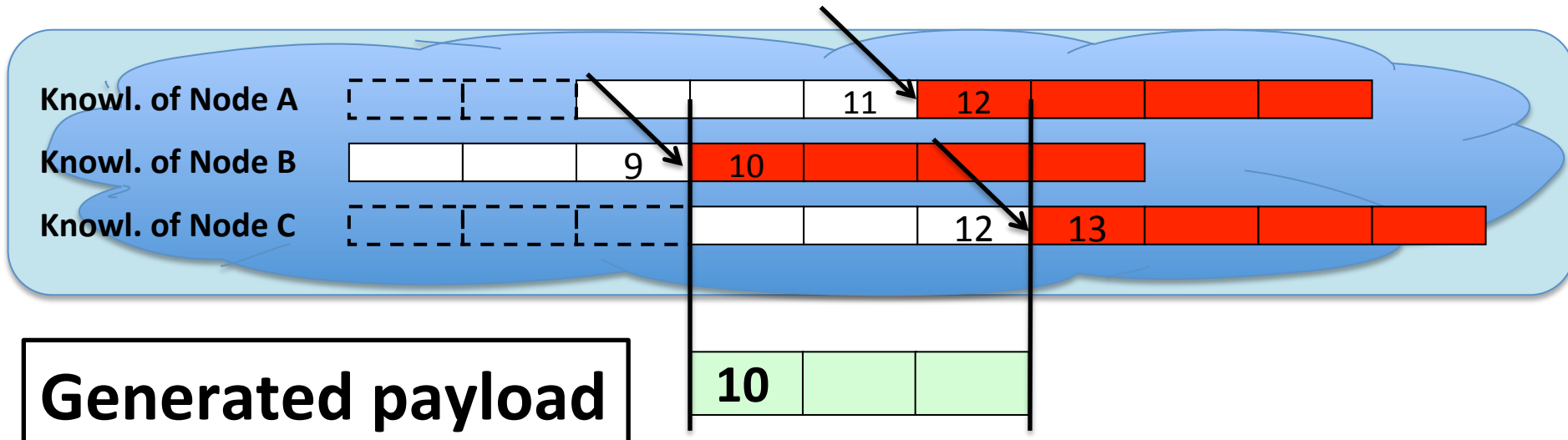
Principle 1: Control Plane (Neighbor Information Set)



Principle 2: Local Control

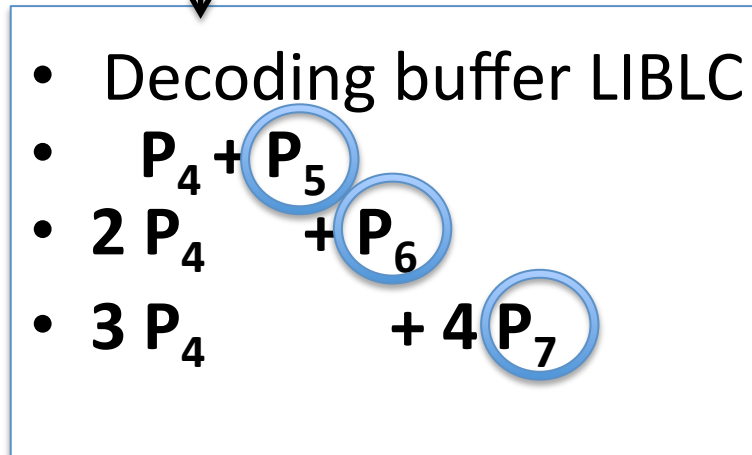
Sliding Encoding Window

- Sliding Encoding Window (SEW module):
 - Consider “first undecoded” of each neighbor
 - Ex: A decoded up to P_{11} , B up to P_9 , C up to P_{12}
- Generated coded payload with $P_{10}, \dots, P_{10+\text{window}-1}$



Sliding Encoding Window (SEW)

Received packet



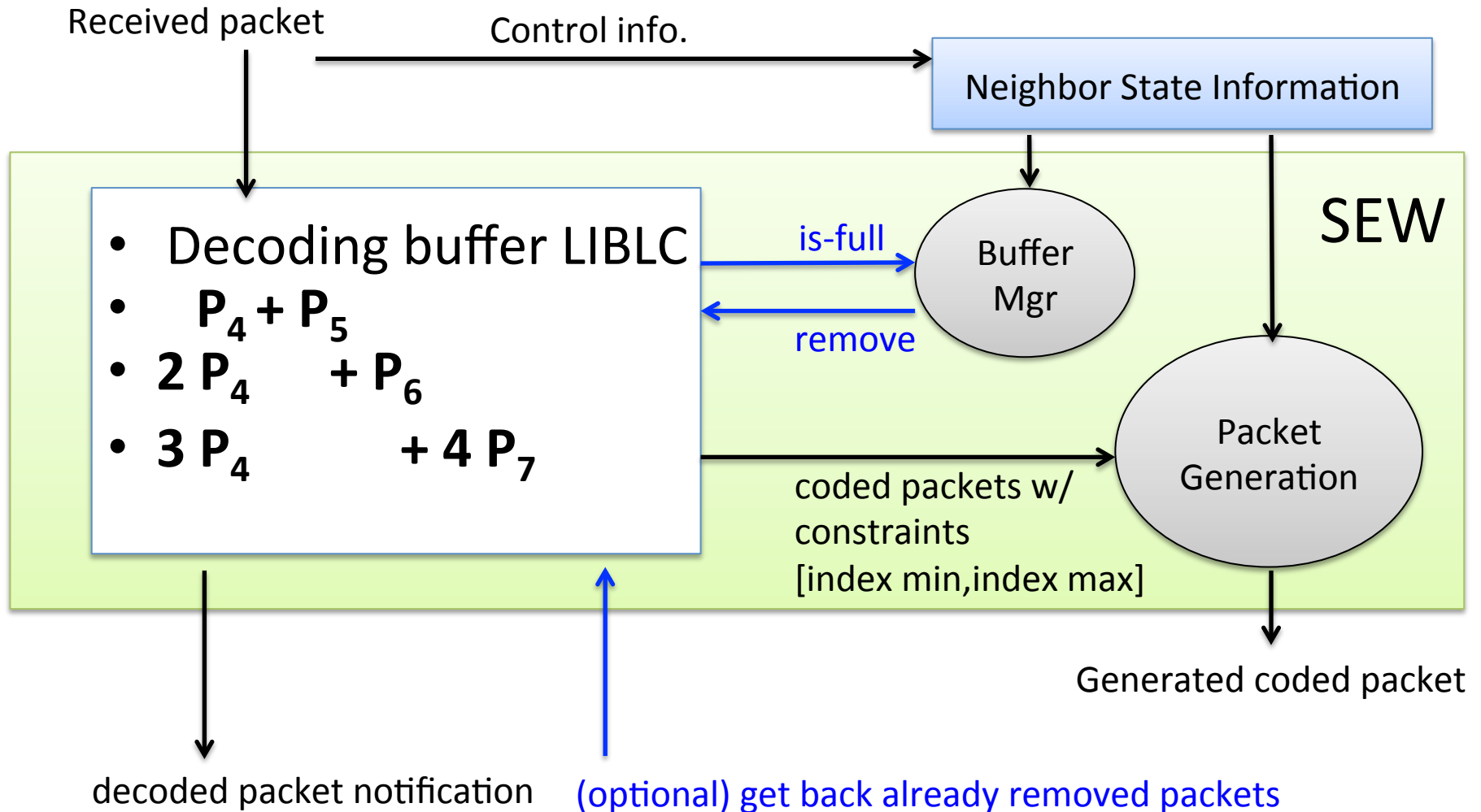
LIBLC (linear coding)

- Fixed sizes (embedded systems)
- Gaussian Elimination (“reversed” RREF)
- preliminary version at:

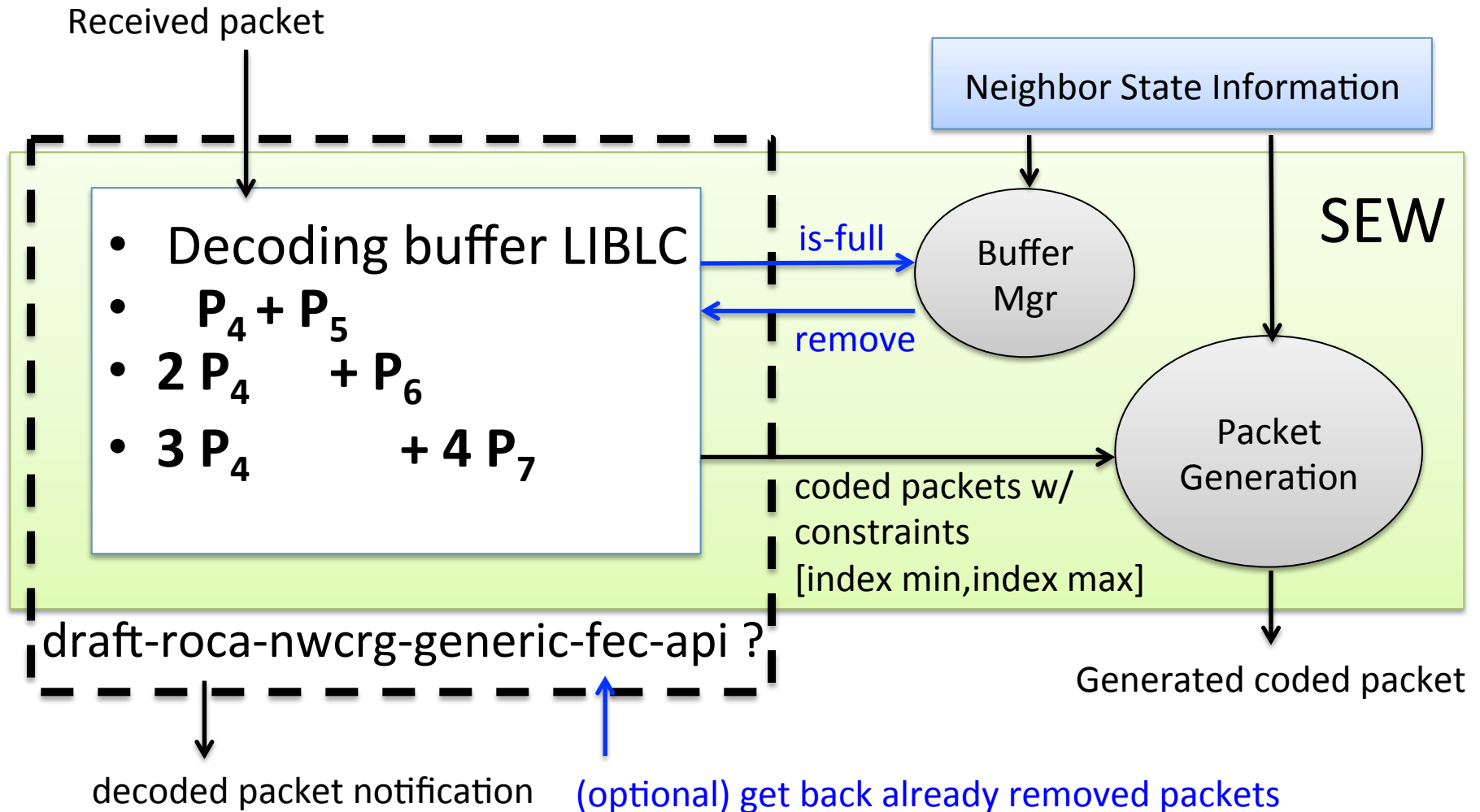
<https://gitlab.inria.fr/GardiNet/liblc>

decoded packet notification
(to app)

Sliding Encoding Window (SEW)



Sliding Encoding Window (SEW)

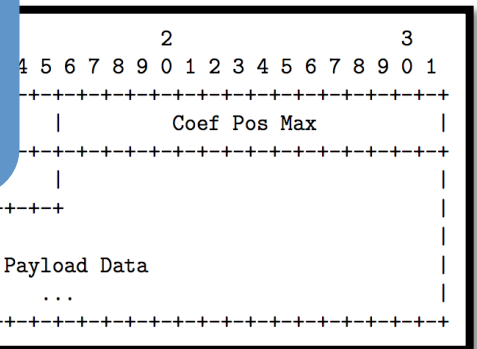
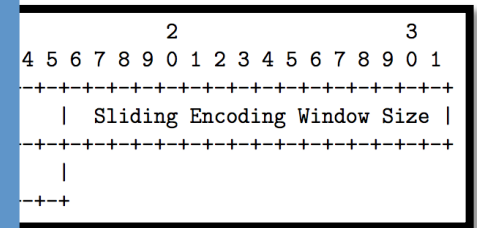
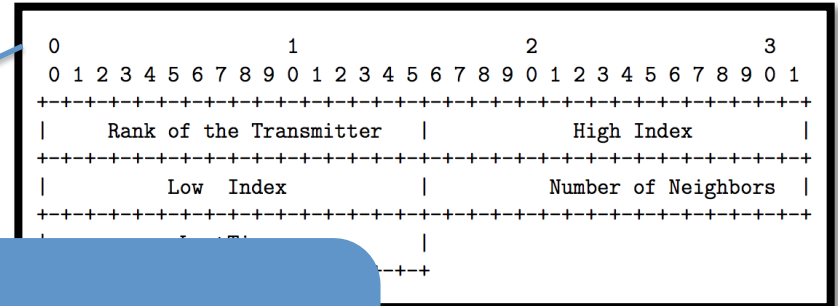
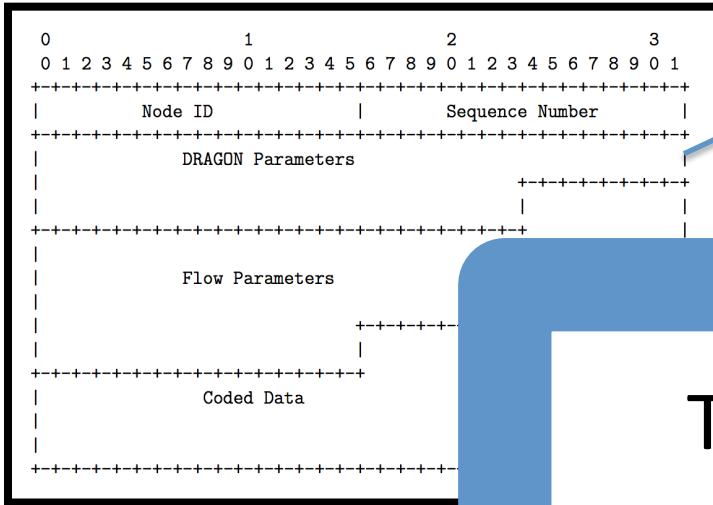


CISEW

- Coding Interval-based Sliding Encoding Window:
I.Amdouni, C. Adjih, "Coding Interval-based Sliding Encoding Window", draft-amdouni-nwcrg-cisew-00 (work in progress), July 2014, <http://tools.ietf.org/html/draft-amdouni-nwcrg-cisew-00>
- Redesign of SEW allowing "desynchronization" (real-time)
 - Assume limited decoding buffer:
 - Choice between throwing decoded or undecoded packets
 - Combinations may become useless: $P_{11} + \dots$ if P_{11} dropped
- Need for a more general buffer management,
- Need for a more general encoding strategy, and:
- Need for more information about the state of neighbors
 - Updated signaling: unwanted, uninteresting, interesting, unseen

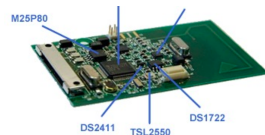
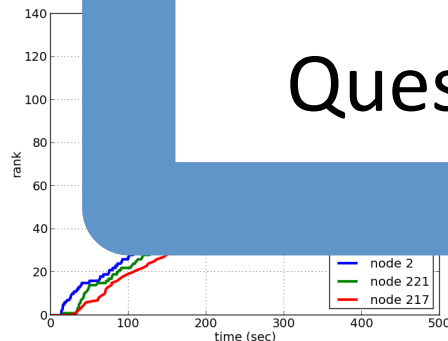
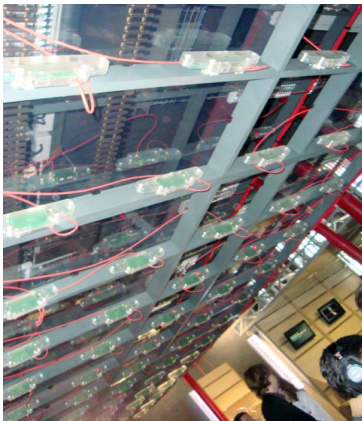


- Discussion (& heuristics) in the draft, several tradeoffs



Thank you

Questions ?



Sliding “Encoding” Window (SEW)

- Reversed RREF:

- $Q_1 = P_4 + P_5$
- $Q_2 = P_4 + P_6$
- $Q_3 = P_4 + 4P_7$

- RREF:

- $Q'_1 = P_4 + P_5$
- $Q'_2 = P_5 - 4P_7$
- $Q'_3 = -P_6 + 4P_7$