

Network Science and Engineering:

Call for a Research Agenda



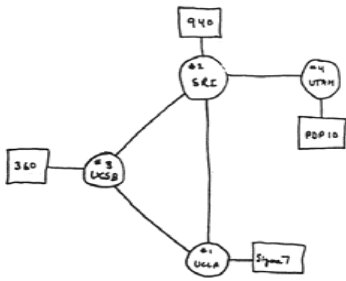
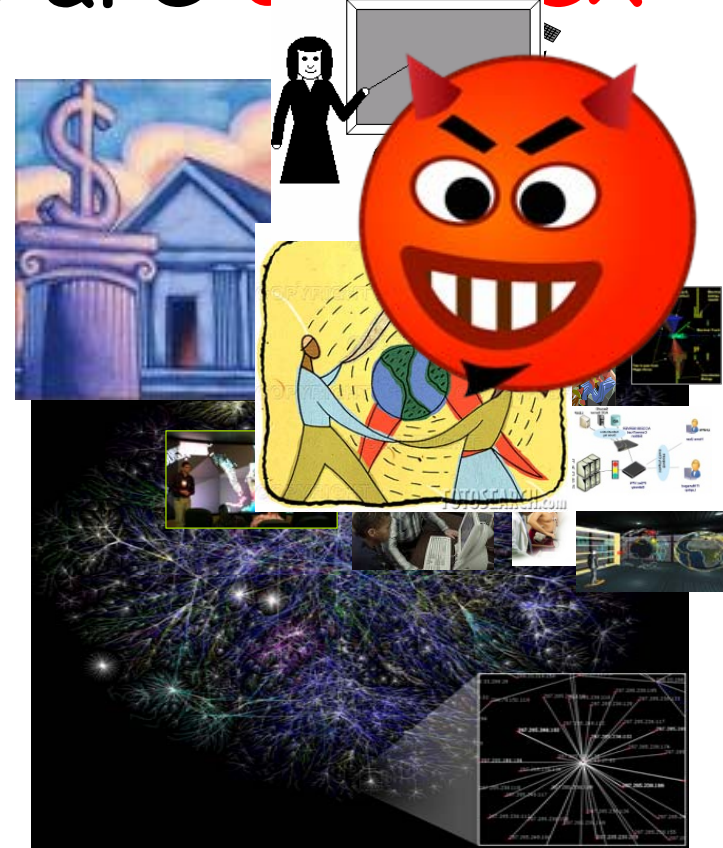
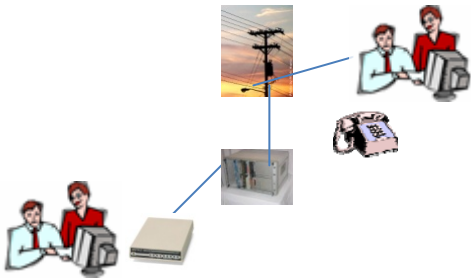
Jeannette M. Wing

Assistant Director

Computer and Information Science and Engineering Directorate
National Science Foundation

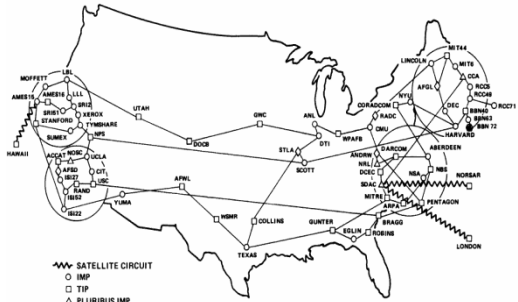
Engineering Conference, Arlington, VA, 3 March 2008

Our Evolving Networks are Complex



THE ARPA NETWORK

1970



~~~~~ SATELLITE CIRCUIT  
 ○ IMP  
 □ TIP  
 △ PLURIBUS IMP  
 ◇ PLURIBUS TIP  
 ● C30  
 (NOTE: THIS MAP DOES NOT SHOW ARPA'S EXPERIMENTAL SATELLITE CONNECTIONS)  
 NAMES SHOWN ARE IMP NAMES, NOT (NECESSARILY) HOST NAMES

1980



1999

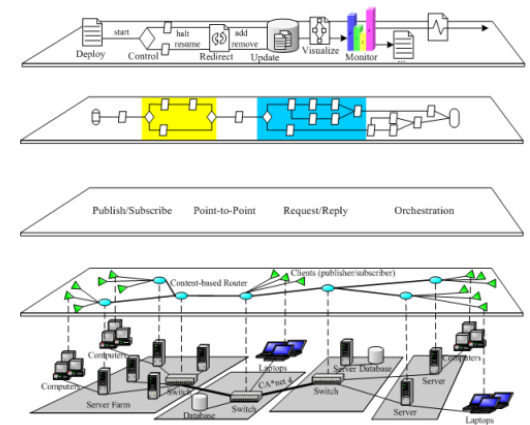


# Challenge to the Community

Fundamental Question: Is there a science for understanding the complexity of our **networks** such that we can engineer them to have predictable behavior?

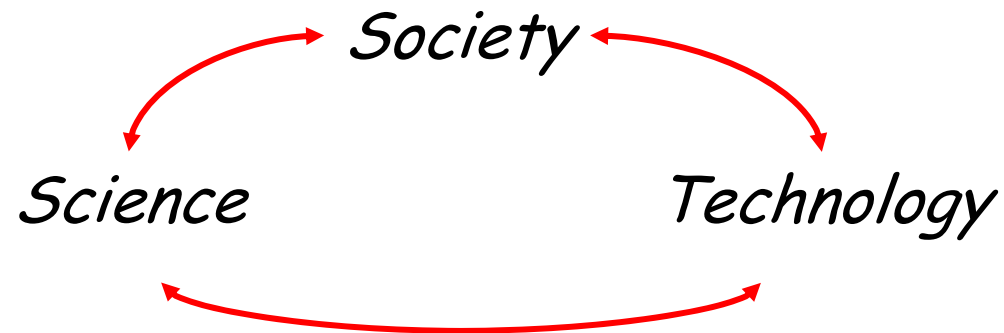


Call to Arms: To develop a compelling research agenda for the science and engineering of our evolving, complex networks.

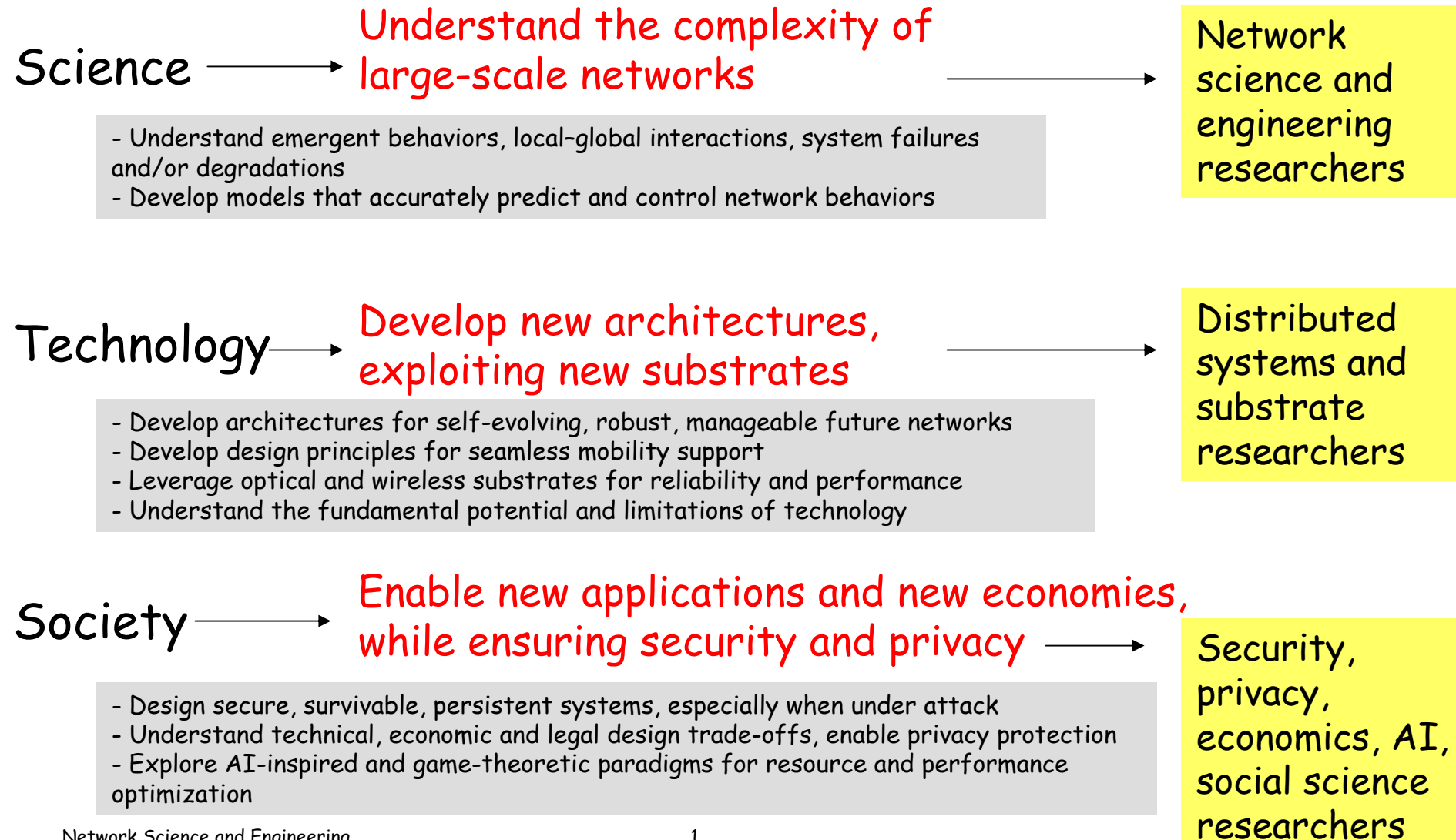


Credit Middleware Systems Research Group

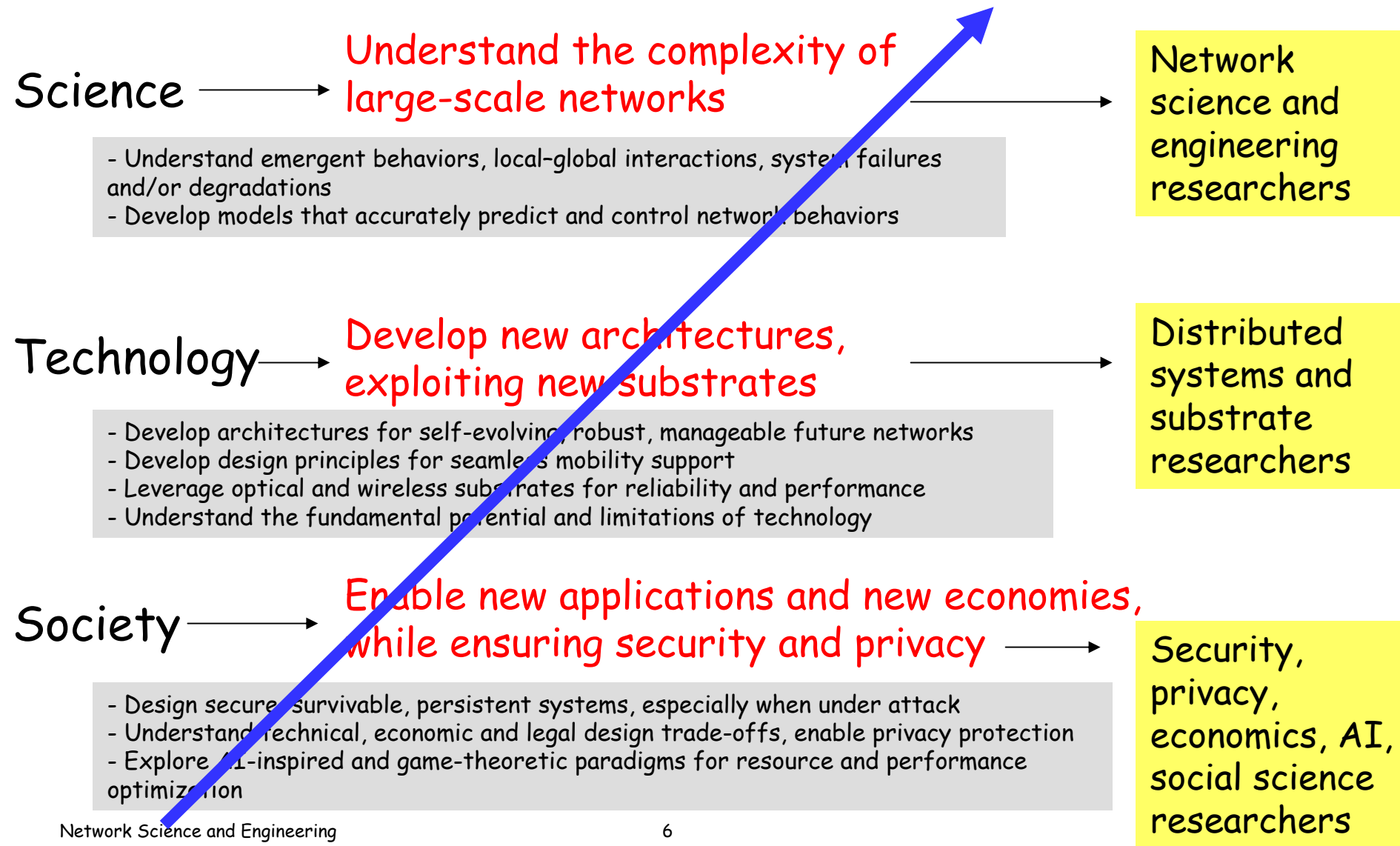
# Drivers of Computing



# Network Science and Engineering: Fundamental Challenges



# Network Science and Engineering: Fundamental Challenges



# Complexity Cuts Across Abstraction Layers

- A societal pull may demand technological innovation or scientific discovery
  - Society ← Technology: tele-dancing
  - Society ← Science: energy-efficient devices, privacy logics
- A technology push can lead to unanticipated societal uses
  - WWW to Google to YouTube/MySpace/FaceBook
  - Small and cheap sensors, palm-sized devices, RFID tags
- Implication to the broad community
  - Working outside your comfort zone



Credit: MONET Group at UIUC



Credit: Apple

# A Fundamental Question

Is there a science for understanding the complexity of our **networks** such that we can engineer them to have predictable behavior?

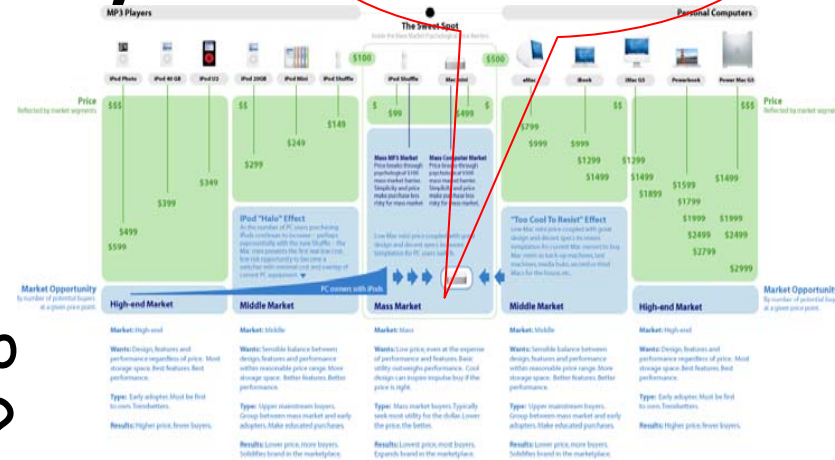


# Characteristics of System Complexity

"Tipping Point"

## Tipping points

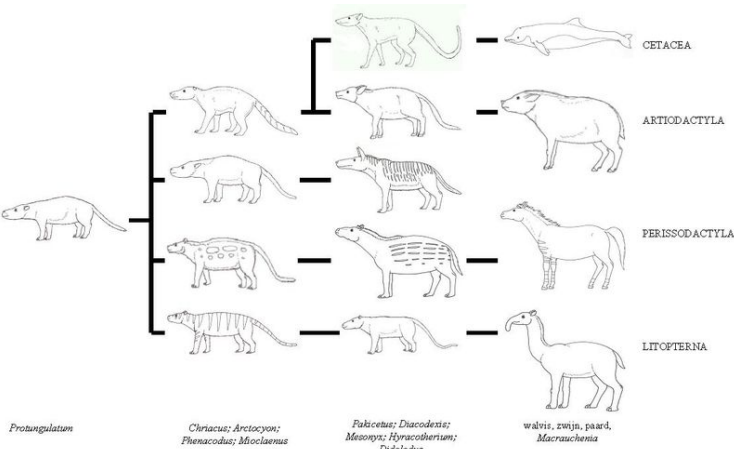
- Stampeding in a moving crowd
- Collapse of economic markets
- "Mac for the Masses" - P. Nix
- 1970s: ARPAnet -> Internet ??



Credit: Paul Nixon

## Emergent phenomena

- Evolution of new traits
- Development of cognition, e.g., language, vision, music
- "Aha" moments in cognition
- Spread of worms and viruses ????
- Open source phenomena ????



# Predictable Behavior

- *Predictable* is ideal

A complicated system is a system with lots of parts and whose behavior as a whole can be entirely understood by reducing it to its parts.



A Car and Driver



A Car

A complex system is a system with lots of parts that when put together has *emergent* behavior.

# Towards Predictable Behavior

- Behavior

- Performance

- Usual: time and space, e.g., bandwidth, latency, storage
- New: power, ...



- Correctness

- Usual: safety and liveness
- New: resilience (to failure and attack), responsive

- -ables

- Adaptable, evolvable, measurable, ...

- Quantifiable and qualitative measures



- Most importantly, our understanding of behavior must reflect the dynamic, evolving nature of our networks

# Sources of Network Complexity

- Inherent

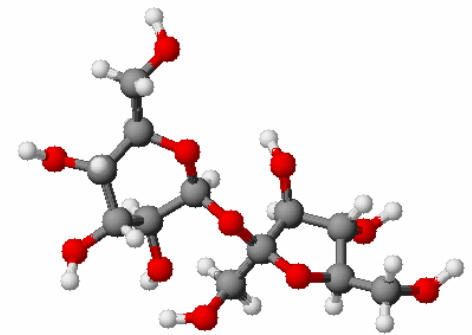
- People: unpredictable at best, malicious at worst
- Mother Nature: unpredictable, unforgiving, and disruptive

- Scale, in terms of

- numbers of, sizes of, types of elements (e.g., users, nodes, connectors), and recursively, ... of networks
- distance and time, also at different scales

- Design

- Mismatched interfaces, non-interoperability
- Unanticipated uses and users
- Violation of assumptions as environment or requirements change
- Lack of requirements

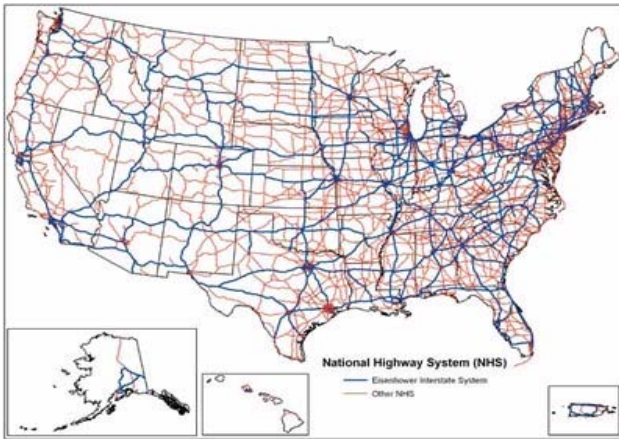
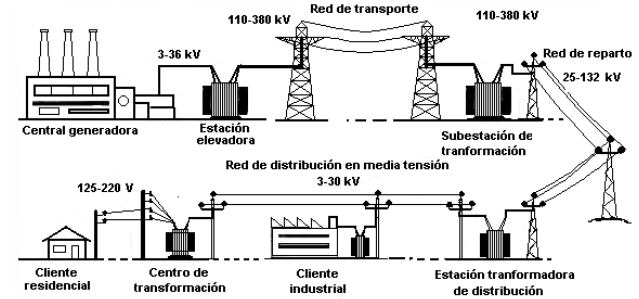


# Network Models

- Poisson, heavy-tail, self-similar, chaotic, fractal, butterfly effect, state machines, game theoretic, disease/viral, ...
  - We know some are wrong or too crude
  - We are trying others
  - None consider all "usual" performance and/or correctness properties at once, let alone new ones
  - Composable models, e.g., per property, would be nice
- Maybe our networks are really different from anything anyone has ever seen (in nature) or built (by human) before
  - Implication: **A BRAND NEW THEORY** is needed!

# Beyond Computer Networks

Utility networks  
e.g.; electric power

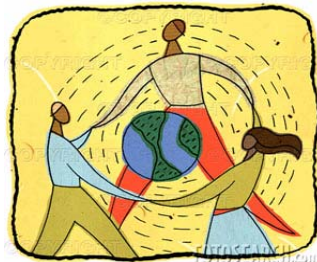


Transport networks  
e.g.; for cars, trains

Economic networks  
e.g.; a community of individuals affecting a market



Social networks  
e.g., friends, family, colleagues



Political networks  
e.g.; voting systems

# Understanding Complexity

- Is there a complexity theory for analyzing networks analogous to the complexity theory we have for analyzing algorithms?
- If we consider The Internet as a computer, what can be computed by such a machine?
  - What is computable? [From J.M. Wing, "Five Deep Questions in Computing," CACM January 2008]
- Let's call such computer a Network Machine, then much as we have a Universal Turing Machine, what is the equivalent of a Universal Network Machine?
  - Challenge to us: Could we build one?

# What-if Applications

- Five-sensory tele-presence, e.g.,
- tele-meetings (social aspects)
  - tele-surgery (safety critical)



Ask anyone  
anything  
anytime  
anywhere



Automated vehicles on  
automated highways



Modeling the earth,  
modeling the brain



Secure and private  
communication and  
data for all

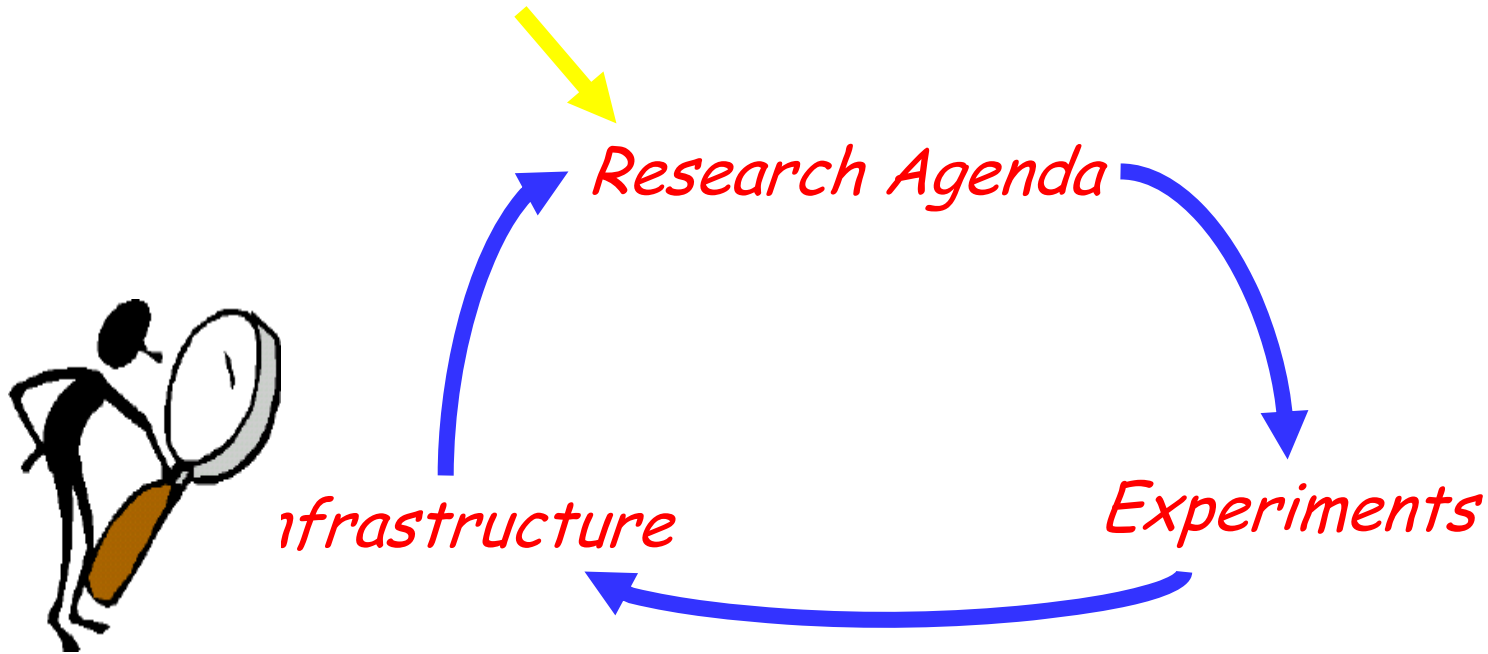




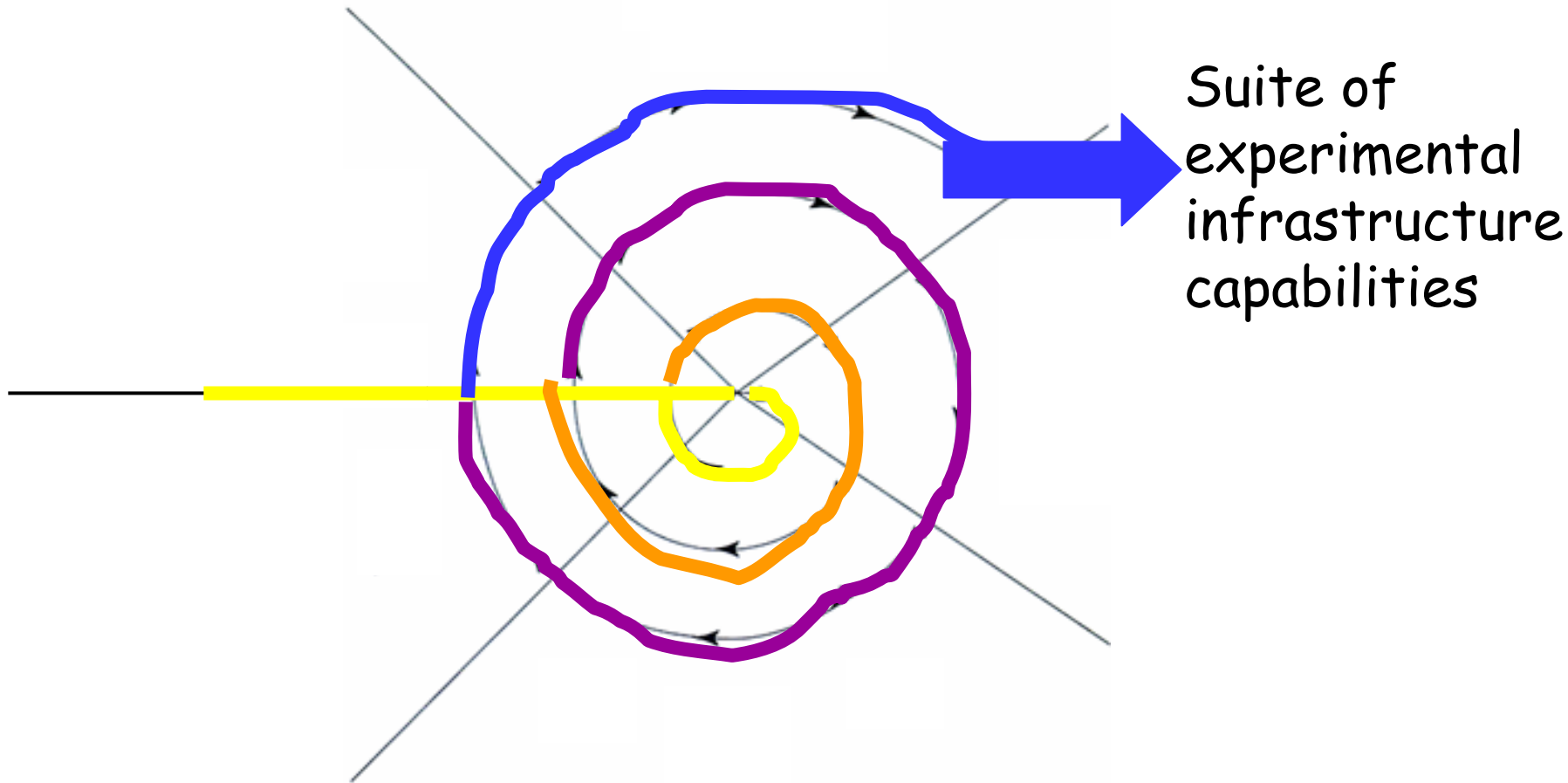
# From Agenda to Experiments to Infrastructure

- Research agenda
  - Identifies fundamental questions to answer
    - aka the "science story"
  - Drives a set of experiments to conduct
    - to validate theories and models
- Experiments
  - Drives what infrastructure and facilities are needed
- Infrastructure could range from
  - Existing Internet, existing testbeds, federation of testbeds, something brand new (from small to large), federation of all of the above, to federation with international efforts

# Feedback Loop



# Prototyping the Infrastructure Needs



# Secret Weapons



# Exploiting Computing's Uniqueness

**Software**

# Exploiting Computing's Uniqueness

- **Software** is our *technical* advantage
  - Plus: We can do anything in software
  - Minus: We can do anything in software
- Unlike other sciences, **prototyping** is our *process* advantage
  - Feasibility - sanity check
  - Possibility - spark imagination
- Implications of our uniqueness
  - Power of software implies the nature of our infrastructure is different
  - Power of prototyping implies the nature of our infrastructure building process is different
- We are breaking new ground at the NSF!

# People

The word "PEOPLE" is rendered in a large, bold, 3D font. The letters are a vibrant yellow with a gradient that transitions to a deep orange at the bottom. The text is slanted upwards from left to right, giving it a dynamic, three-dimensional appearance.

# People

- Project Office: **Chip Elliot and team at BBN**
  - Hard work in short period of time
    - Organizing and challenging the community to push the frontiers of experimental infrastructure
    - Engineering Conferences, Infrastructure Prototyping Competition (underway)
    - Working with industry and international partners
    - Establishment of working groups
- **Working Groups:** Architects and designers of the experimental infrastructure
- Community participation in working groups is welcome and encouraged!



# Breaking New Ground *Together*

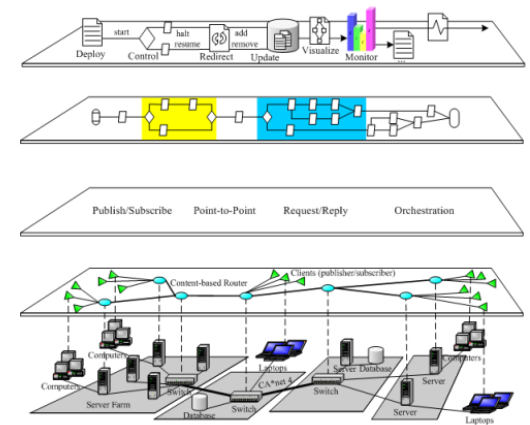
- Unexplored territory in network science and engineering
  - Broad scope for research agenda
  - New relationships among theoreticians, experimentalists, and systems and applications builders
  - New relationships with social science, law, economics, medicine, etc.
- **Big Science** is new for Computer Science
  - Science at scale, experimental settings at scale, real users at scale, user opt-in at scale
  - Scientists, engineers, technicians, managers, and funding agencies *must work together*

# Challenge to the Community

Fundamental Question: Is there a science for understanding the complexity of our **networks** such that we can engineer them to have predictable behavior?



Call to Arms: To develop a compelling research agenda for the science and engineering of our evolving, complex networks.



Credit Middleware Systems Research Group

We're a Team.

Thank you!

# Credits

- Copyrighted material used under Fair Use. If you are the copyright holder and believe your material has been used unfairly, or if you have any suggestions, feedback, or support, please contact: [jsoleil@nsf.gov](mailto:jsoleil@nsf.gov)
- Except where otherwise indicated, permission is granted to copy, distribute, and/or modify all images in this document under the terms of the GNU Free Documentation license, Version 1.2 or any later version published by the Free Software Foundation; with no Invariant Sections, no Front-Cover Texts, and no Back-Cover Texts. A copy of the license is included in the section entitled "GNU Free Documentation license" ([http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Commons:GNU\\_Free\\_Documentation\\_License](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Commons:GNU_Free_Documentation_License))