

CCN Based Disaster Information Service

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Waseda University

CCN Based Disaster Information Service

Introduction

- Disaster Information System
- Content-Centric Networking (CCN)

CCN Based Disaster Information Service

Disaster Information System

Web based Disaster Information System.

The screenshot displays a web browser window with the URL `localhost/index.php`. The interface includes a sidebar on the left with a welcome message and a list of locations. The main area features a map of the Waseda University Nishiwaseda Campus. Overlaid on the map are several callout boxes: 'Upload Disaster Information' pointing to an 'アップロード' button, 'Refuge List' pointing to a list of locations, 'Disaster Information' pointing to a red pin, 'Current Position' pointing to a blue pin, and 'Refuge' pointing to a green pin. A central image of a red flower is labeled 'test 2'.

ようこそ、testuser様
午後1:21:58

アップロード

ログアウト

1. 戸山公園一帯
戸山キャンパス正門
学習院女子大学北門
学習院女子大学正門
戸山公園 戸山3丁目
戸山公園 戸山2丁目
西早稲田中学校
都立戸山高等学校
東戸山小学校
戸山キャンパス正門
10. 目白台運動公園付近一帯
目白台運動公園
11. 百人町三・四丁目地区1
12. 早稲田大学早稲田キャンパス一帯
早稲田キャンパス正門

Upload Disaster Information

Refuge List

Disaster Information

Current Position

Refuge

test 2

Waseda University
Nishiwaseda Campus

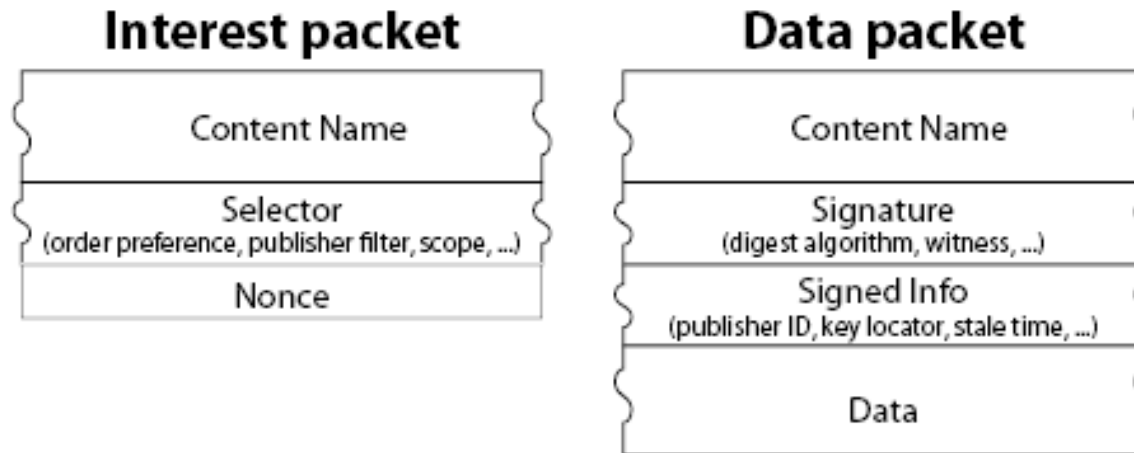
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Content-Centric Networking

There are two CCN packet types:

Interest: similar to http “get”.

Data (Content or Content Object) :similar to http response.



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Content-Centric Networking

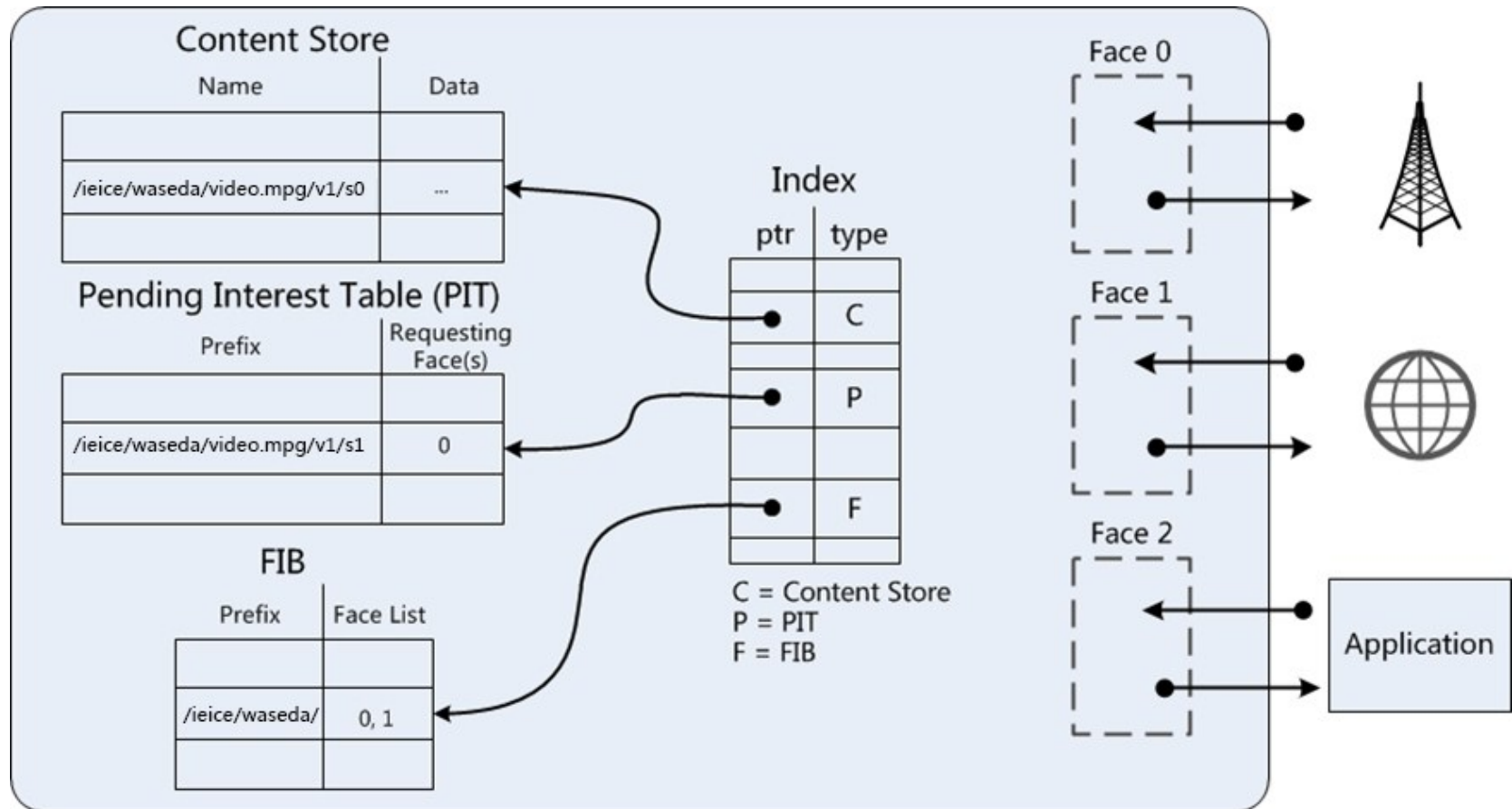
Basic CCN forwarding

- Consumer 'broadcasts' an 'interest' over **any & all** available communications media:
get '/waseda.jp/satolab/info.mpg'
- Interest identifies a *collection of data*
all data items whose name has the interest as a prefix.
- Anything that hears the interest and has an element of the collection can respond with that data:
Herels '/waseda.jp/satolab/info.mpg /s1' <data>

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Content-Centric Networking

CCN node model



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CCN Based

Disaster Information Publish Service

- Naming Strategy
- Publish / Retrieve Disaster Information

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Naming Strategy

Content Identification

- The CCN protocol accomplishes transfers of content by *name*, irrespective of the identities or locations of machines involved.

Names and meaning in CCN

- Like IP, a CCN node imposes no semantics on names. Meaning comes from application, institution and global conventions reflected in prefix forwarding rules.

For example,

`/waseda.jp/people/wen/presentations/ieice`

might be the name of a presentation's data and

`/thisRoom/projector`

the name of the projector it should display on.

- The former is a globally meaningful name leveraging the DNS global naming structure. The latter is local and context sensitive—it refers to different objects depending on the room you're in.

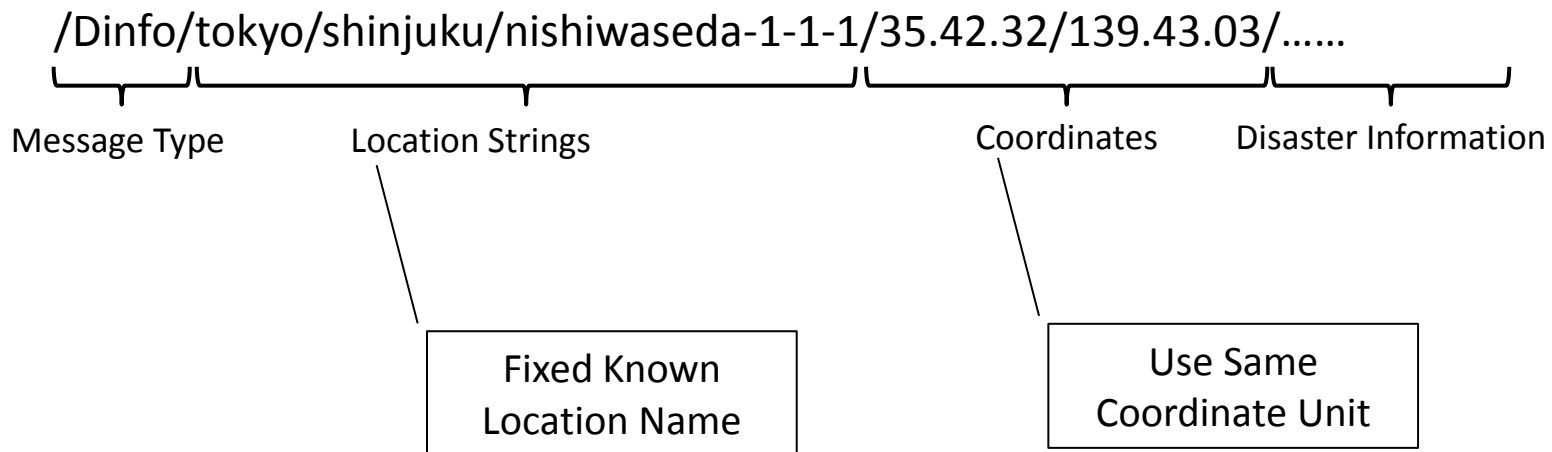
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Naming Strategy

Naming Strategy in Disaster System

Internally, CCN names are opaque, structured byte strings.

In this system, we present a unified naming strategy for disaster information service. Each terminal could use the same naming strategy to retrieve or publish the disaster information to the nearest CCN node.



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Publish Disaster Information

- The terminal could publish the disaster information to the nearest CCN node (such as CCN router). Disaster information should consist of picture, text message, video, audio and etc. Disaster information will be packaging in Content Objects. Publishing the disaster information is uploading the Contents to CCN node.
- The naming strategy of publishing disaster information should be organized like following:

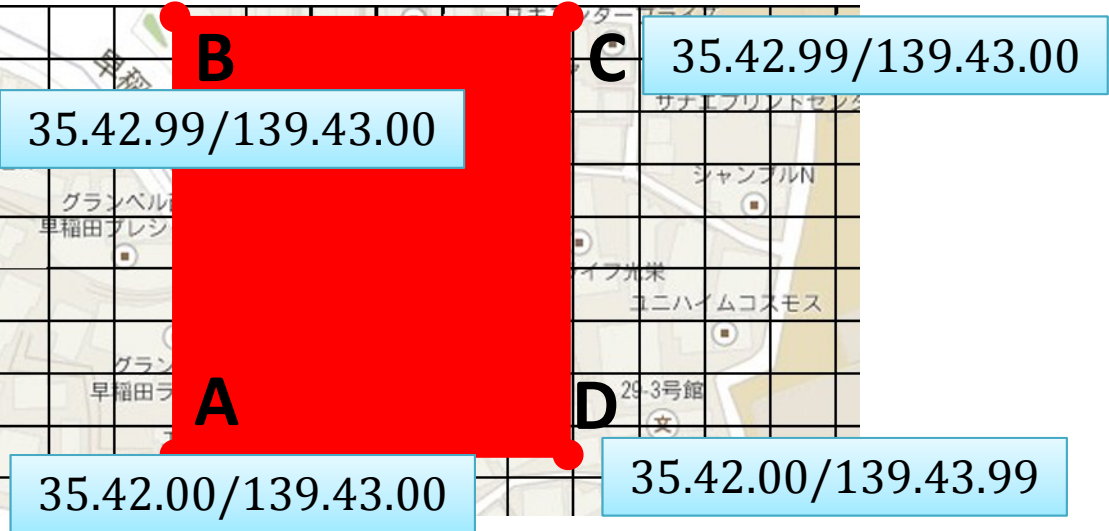
...	Name Prefix	Content
...	/Dinfo/%city%/%district%/%machi%/#latitude/#longitude/	...
	/Dinfo/tokyo/shinjuku/nishiwaseda-1-1-1/35.42.32/139.43.03/	

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Retrieve Disaster Information

According to unified naming strategy, terminal could send several interests to retrieve the information. The terminal should enumerate the entire possible names within a given coordinate range.

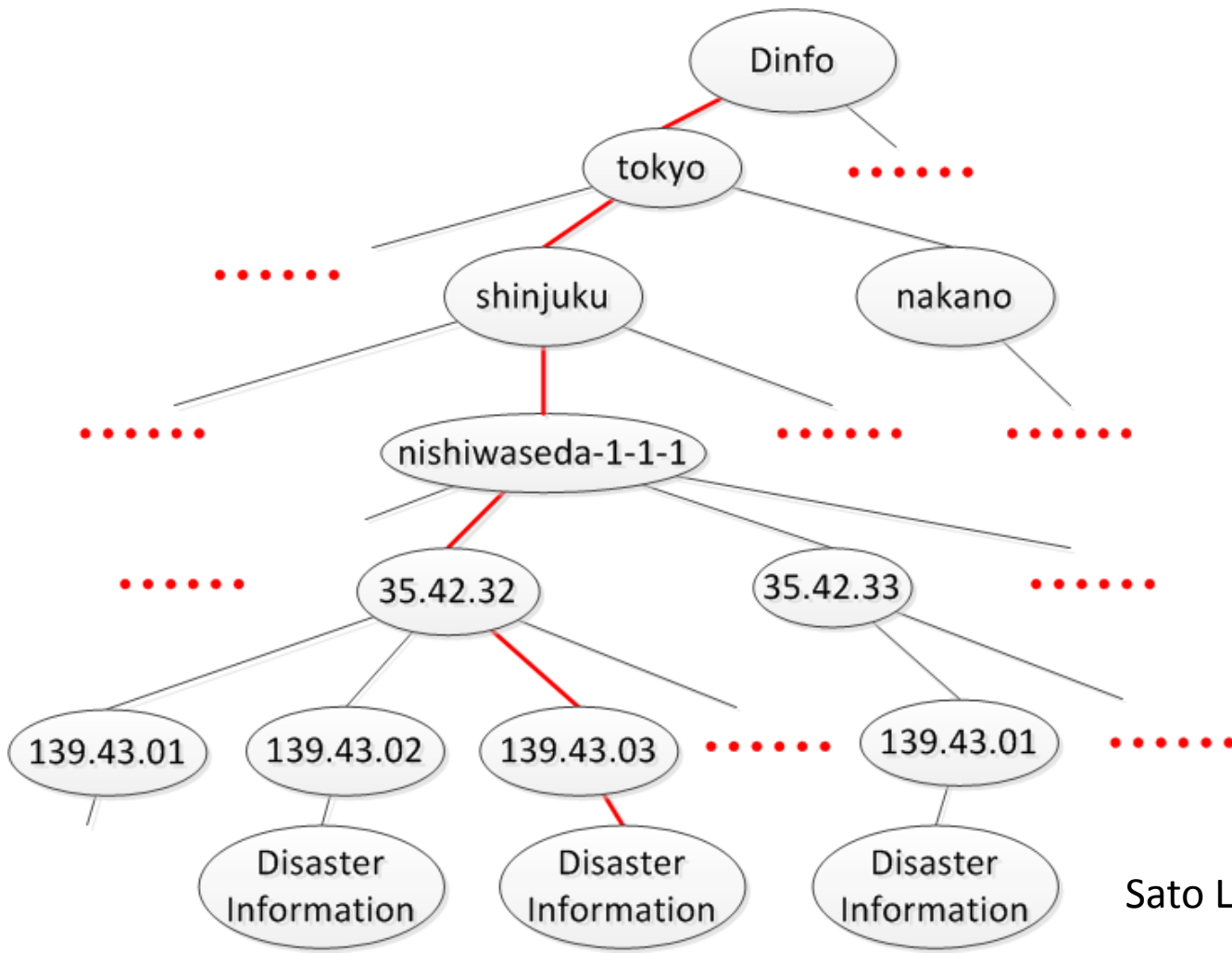
Name Prefix	...
/Dinfo/tokyo/shinjuku/nishiwaseda-1-1-1/ <i>Enumerate</i> _{Coordinates}	...
/Dinfo/%city%/ %district%/ %machi%/ #latitude-range/ #longitude-range/	
/Dinfo/tokyo/shinjuku/nishiwaseda-1-1-1/ $\begin{bmatrix} \text{B} & & \text{C} \\ \uparrow & \nearrow & \\ \text{A} & \rightarrow & \text{D} \end{bmatrix}$	



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Retrieve Disaster Information

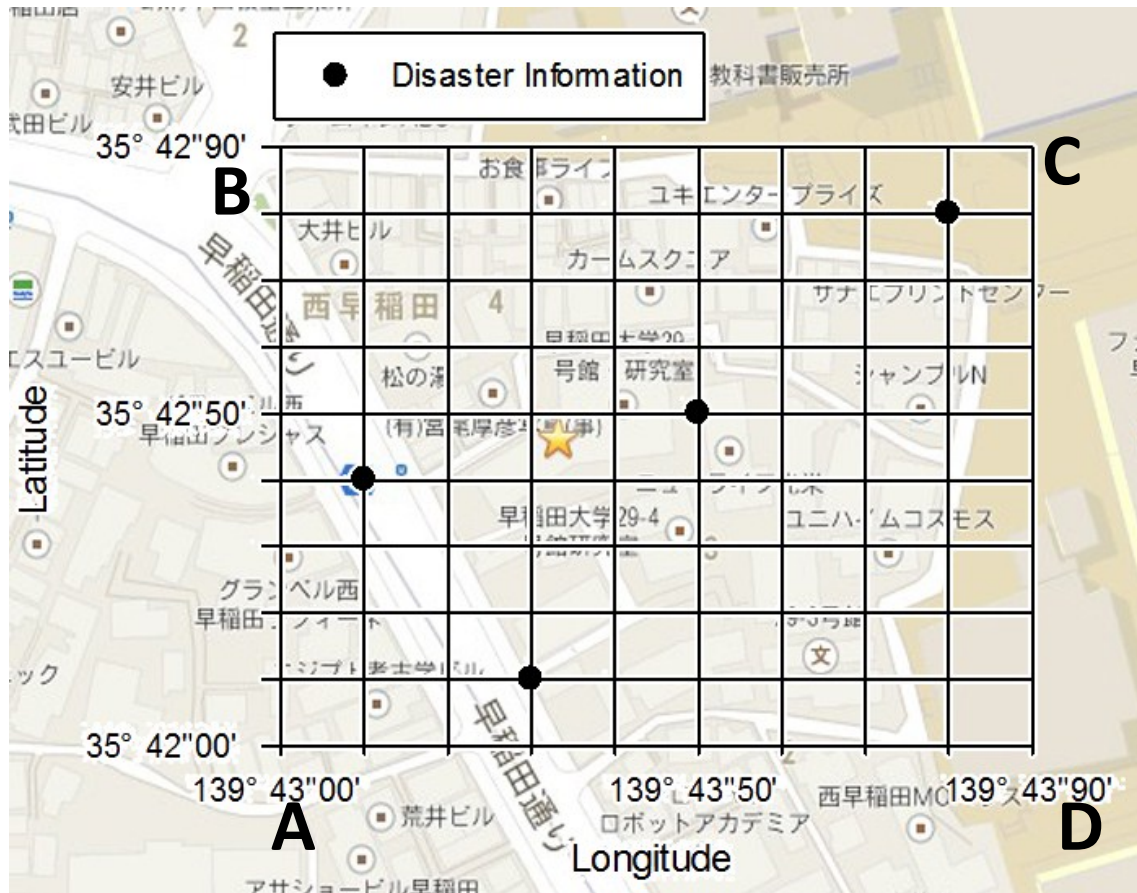
Name prefix traversal for retrieving disaster information.



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Retrieve Disaster Information

The terminal could receive the matching Contents and plot them on a local map.



Conclusion and Future Work

- The terminal could get the disaster information with the shortest path and utilize disaster information service without accessing fixed central servers.
- Full function version
- Mobile based application

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Thank you!