



MIT COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE LABORATORY

Pervasive Computing for a Nomadic Lifestyle

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*** Lessons Learned from Project Oxygen**

How Pervasive Is Computing?

- **> 1.5B mobile phones**
 - China, USA, Japan, Germany, Italy, ...
 - **> 300M pagers**
 - USA dominates
 - **> 120M laptops**
 - **> 2.3M hotspots by 2007**
 - China, Europe, US, ...
 - **> 16M PDAs**
 - . . .
- ⇒ **People and devices are increasingly mobile, so technologies must be developed to support this nomadic lifestyle**

Some System-Level Challenges



- **Pervasive:** Be available everywhere, at any time, for anybody
- **Nomadic:** Allow people and devices to move around freely
- **Embedded:** Live in our world, sensing and affecting it
- **Human-centered:** Understand and respond to human intent; solve real problems
- **Non-intrusive:** Preserve privacy while ensure security
- **Adaptable:** Provide flexibility in response to changes
- **Eternal:** Must never shut down or reboot
- **Organic:** Allow applications and services to be added easily
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Some Technical Challenges

- **Devices**
- **Networks**
- **Security and Privacy**
- **Interfaces**
- **Operating Systems**
- **Collaboration**
- **Information Management**
- . . .

Smart Devices

- Many special purpose devices \Rightarrow One flexible, anonymous device



- **Technical challenges**

- A new, programmable, energy efficiency computer architecture
- Software-centric application development

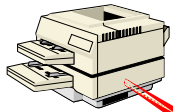
– Customizable, yet provide security and preserve privacy

Networks for a Nomadic Lifestyle



- **People and devices will be moving, and available computing resources will be changing**
- **New technologies must be developed to support this context-aware, nomadic lifestyle**
 - Location awareness: *Where am I?*
 - Resource discovery: *What is available near me? How do I find them?*
 - Session migration: *What's the best way to achieve connectivity?*
 - P2P computing and communication
 - Ad hoc networks
 - Sensor networks
 - Privacy and security
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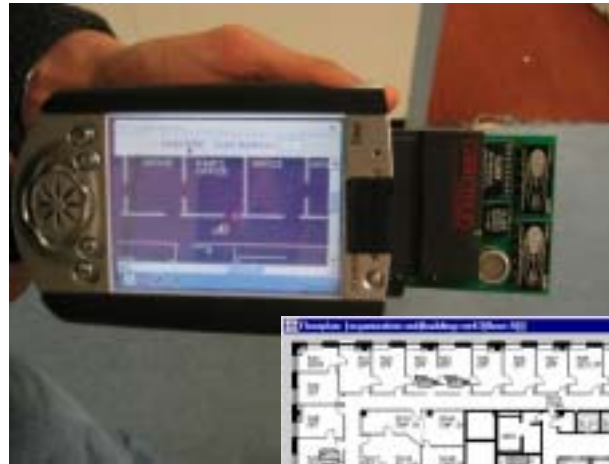
Nomadic Networks



Print this on the nearest color printer.



Resource Discovery



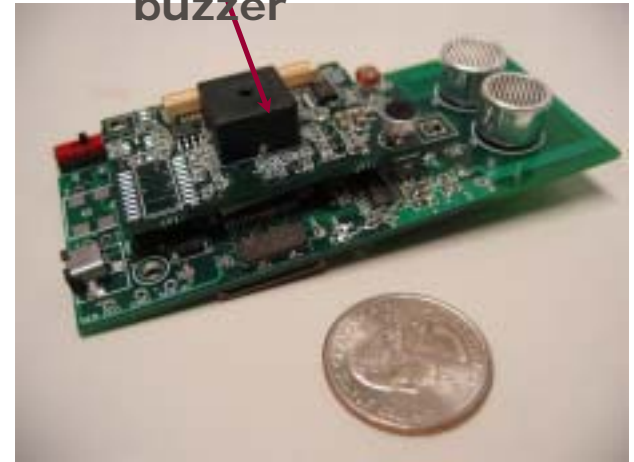
Indoor Navigation



Stream Migration



Temperature, light, sound sensors, buzzer



Location Aware Sensing

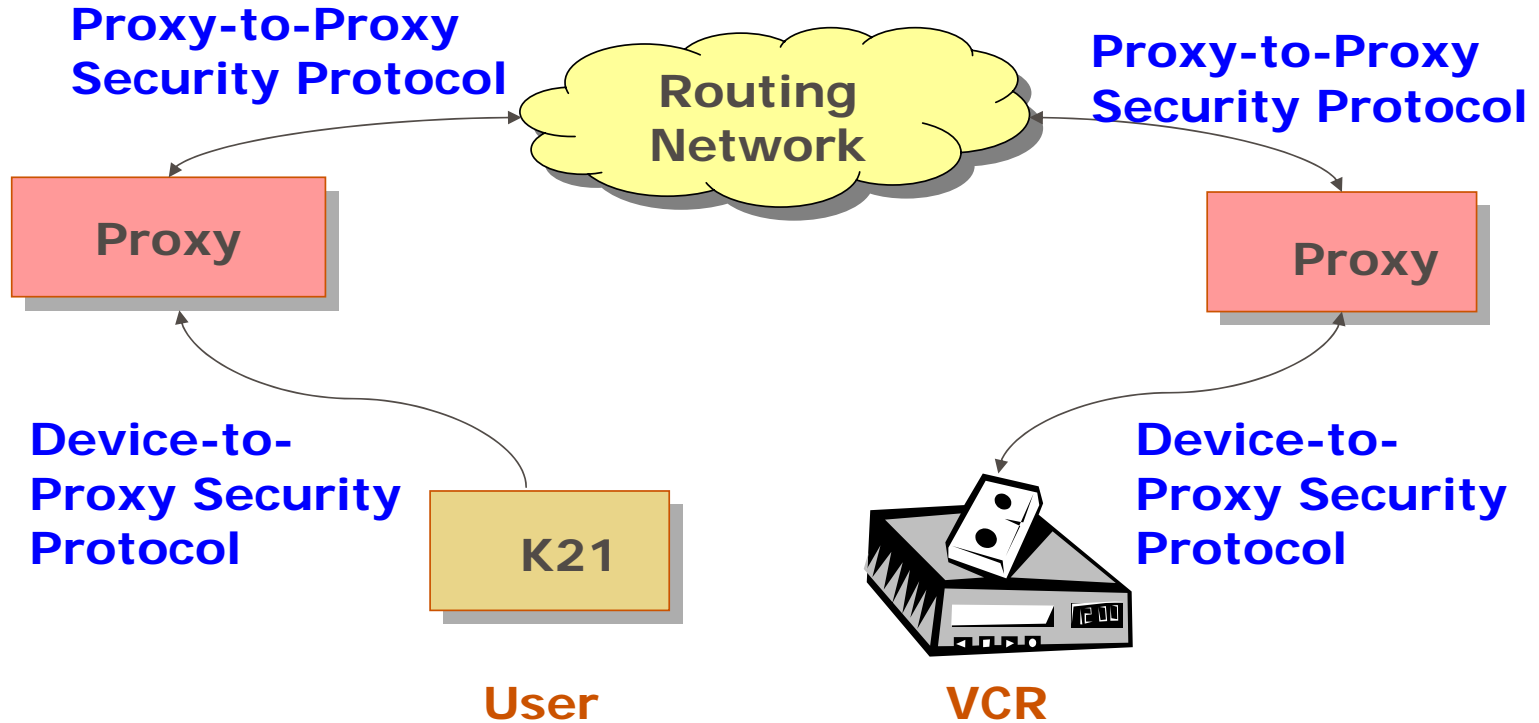


Cricket Location Support video

Security and Privacy

- **How can we improve security of cell phones, PDAs, and other mobile devices?**
 - OS improvement to malicious attacks
- **How can we *securely* utilize a multitude of inexpensive, potentially untrustworthy, potentially indistinguishable devices?**
 - Security automation of cheap devices (proxy-based protocols?)
 - User/proxy authentication for untrusted devices
- **How can we ensure that privacy is preserved**

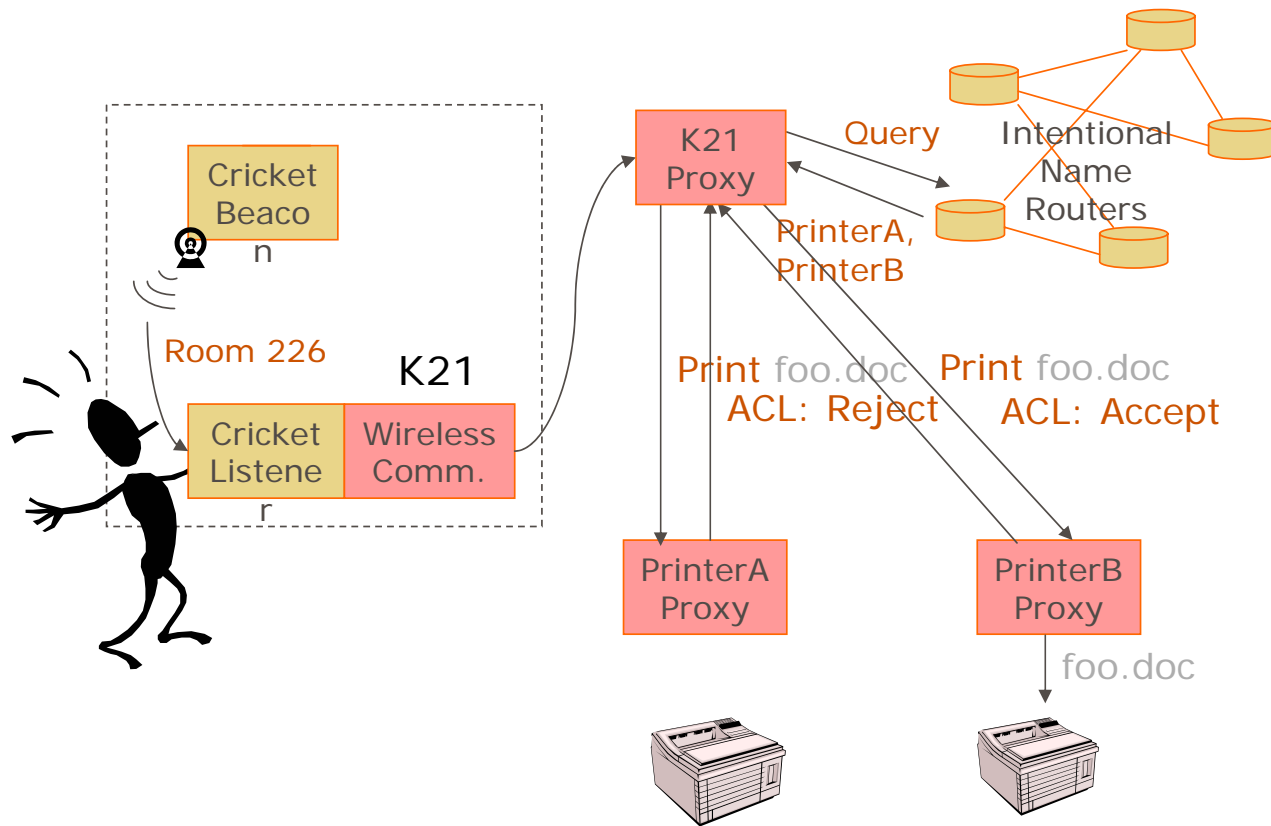
Proxy-based Security Protocols



K21 = Electronic ID +
Location + Wireless

Putting It All Together . . .

“Print foo.doc on nearest printer”



Proxy-based Security & Location-based Services

We Need Anthropomorphic Interfaces

- **Computers should interact with humans in the same ways humans interact with humans**
- **Next-generation interfaces should be human centric:**
 - Carry on a conversation with the user
 - Combine speech, vision, gesture and sketching
 - Permit multi-modal interactions
- **Technical challenges**
 - Monolingual \Rightarrow Multilingual systems
 - On-line interactions \Rightarrow Off-line delegation
 - Uni-modal \Rightarrow Multi-modal interactions
 - Adaptation and learning

Multilinguality **video**

Delegation **video**

Multimodality **video**

Adaptation **video**



Operating Systems



- **Pervasive computing systems need to support dynamic assembly of distributed applications**
- **The operating system must be able to**
 - Continuously adapt to changes in user locations and needs
 - Respond to component failures and newly available resources
 - Maintain continuity of service as the resources evolve

Summary



- **Pervasive computing is fast becoming a reality**
- **Many fundamental technological problems must be solved**
 - Devices
 - Networks
 - Security/Privacy
 - Interfaces
 - Information management
 -
- **Major challenges include robustness, re-configurability, privacy, and security**
- **An overarching architecture and SW infrastructure is critical**

To Be Successful, Taiwan Should .



..

- **Adopt a software-centric approach**
 - The value-added in the end result is largely in software
- **Promote a systems perspective**
 - High level conceptualization, not low level mechanism
- **Acquire an application-driven perspective**
 - Intel doesn't care much about what people do with the PCs
 - Microsoft cares about what people do with PCs everyday