



Networks and Information

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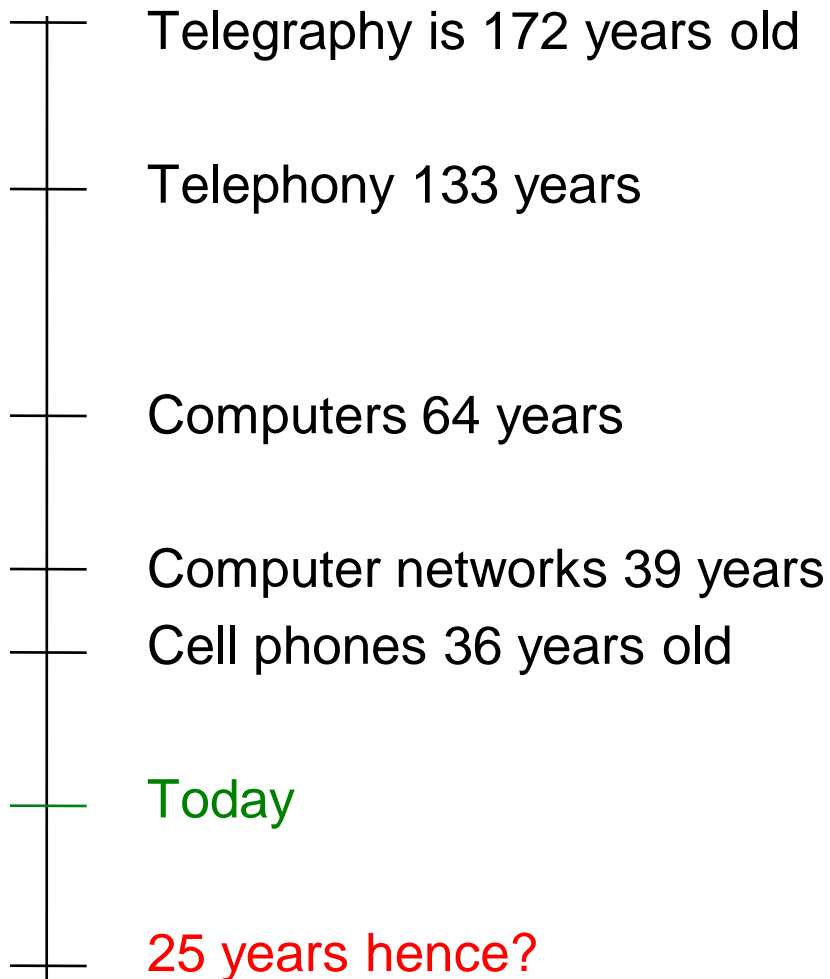
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A historical view





Another historical view: Third generation control systems

- ◆ First generation: Analog Control Systems
 - Technology: Electronic Feedback Amplifiers
 - Theory: Frequency domain analysis: Bode, Evans, Nyquist, ...
- ◆ Second Generation: Digital Control
 - Technology: Digital computers
 - Theory: State-space design, Kalman filter, Optimal control, H_∞ ,
 - Real-Time Scheduling (Liu and Layland)
- ◆ Third generation: Networked Embedded Control Systems
 - Embedded computers
 - Wireless and wireline networking
 - Software
 - » From registers and variables to libraries, components, messages, remote procedure calls, middleware

- ◆ Future networks may be revolutionary by today's standards
 - Sophisticated information transfer requirements
 - » Collate information produced dynamically by sources correlated in time as well as space
 - Network itself must be the information processing fabric
 - » Rephrasing Marshall McLuhan
 - Communication fabric will determine the message
- ◆ Beyond networks to *systems* operating over networks
 - Zero vehicular collisions by networked cars
 - Wireless systems in operating rooms and hospital environments



Several grand challenges

- ◆ Theory, Algorithms and Protocols for Networks
- ◆ Provide QoS in networks
 - Throughput, delay and reliability guarantees, Energy, Security
- ◆ From data to information fusion
 - In-network information processing: theory, algorithms and protocols
- ◆ From Networks to Networked Systems
- ◆ Control of distributed systems over not completely reliable networks
- ◆ Abstractions and Architecture for convergence of control, communication and computing
- ◆ Models and Theories
- ◆ Predictable temporal and event behavior
 - Proofs of correctness of large networked systems
 - Verification



Transformations in networking

From

Ad hoc design

Simple radios

Simulation based evaluation

Fundamentals of single links

Security as afterthought

Wireline centric design

Networks

To

Scientific design

New technologies

Analytical understanding

Fundamentals of networks

Security from inside out

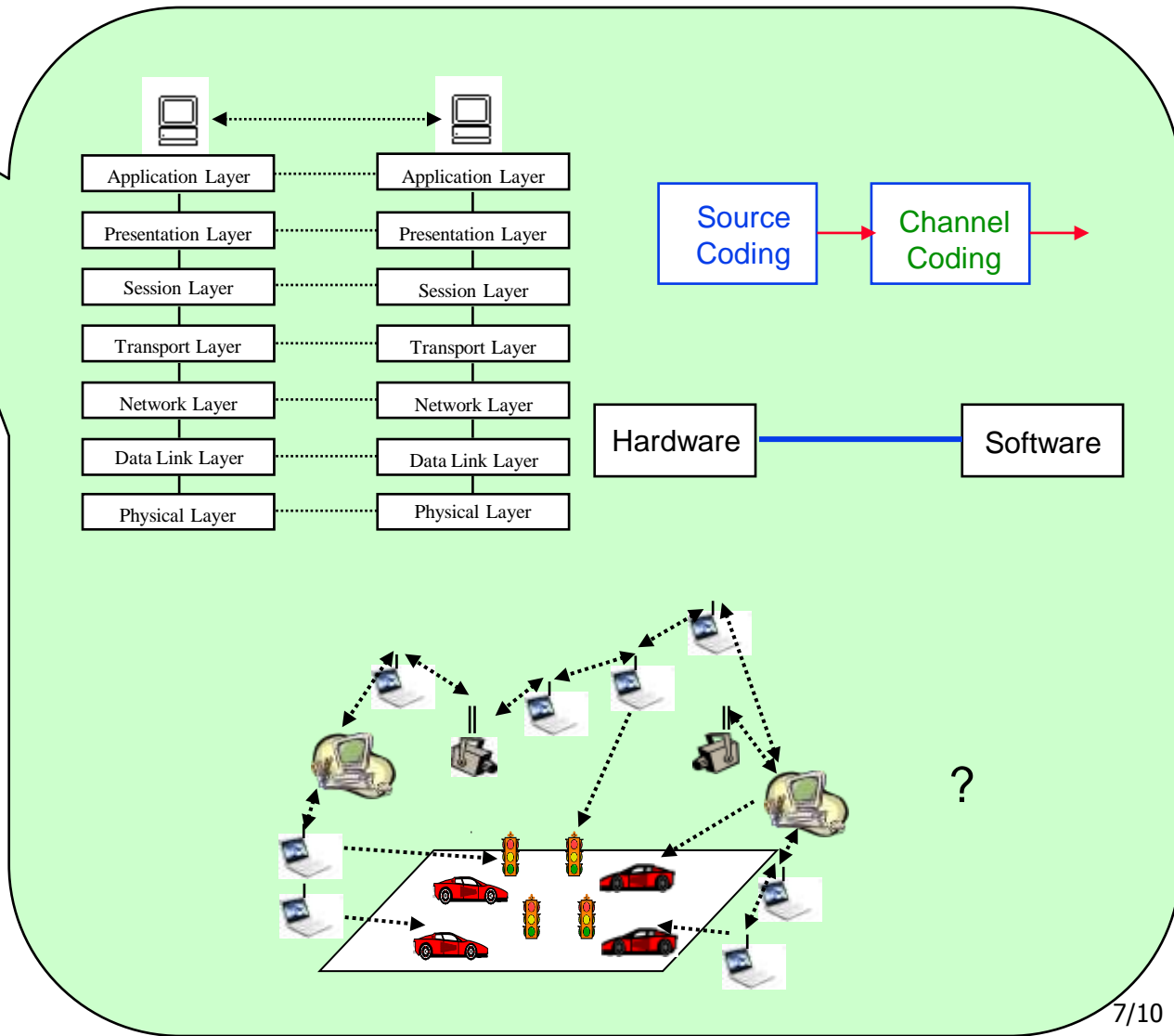
Intelligent cross-layer design

Systems



Lots of important research themes

- ◆ Abstractions and Architecture
- ◆ Time
- ◆ Information
- ◆ Distributed systems
- ◆ Reliability
- ◆ Overall system analysis
- ◆





Lots of important research themes

- ◆ Abstractions and Architecture
- ◆ Time
 - ◆ Clocks and synchronization
 - ◆ QoS for latencies
 - ◆ Distributed real-time scheduling
 - ◆ Hybrid systems
 - ◆ Temporally correct interactions
 - ◆
- ◆ Information
- ◆ Distributed systems
- ◆ Reliability
- ◆ Overall system analysis
- ◆



Emergence of communication, computation and control

- ◆ *Perhaps the most exciting developments in the information area relate to the large-scale digital computing machines.”*
– Claude Shannon, 1947



- ◆ *“I think I can claim credit for transferring the whole theory of the servomechanism bodily to communication engineering.”*
– Norbert Wiener, 1956



- ◆ *“...the era of cyberspace and the Internet, with its emphasis on the computer as a communications device and as a vehicle for human interaction connects to a longer history of control systems that generated computers as networked communications devices.”*
– David Mindell in “Feedback, Control and Computing before Cybernetics,” 2002



The oncoming re-convergence

- ◆ 1950 — 2000: Substantial progress in several individual disciplines
 - Computation: ENIAC (1946), von Neumann (1945), Turing (1936),..
 - Actuation/Control: Kalman (1960),...
 - Communication: Shannon (1948), Wiener (1953),...
 - Signal Processing: FFT, Cooley-Tukey (1965),...



Post Maxwell,
von Neumann,
Shannon,
Bardeen-Brattain world

Age of system building
Nodes can Compute
Communicate
Sense and Actuate

- ◆ 2000 — onwards
 - A gradual fusion of control, communication and computation
 - But still knowledge of all these fields may be important
 - Pedagogical as well as research challenges



Thank you