



## Mobile Systems M

Alma Mater Studiorum – University of Bologna  
CdS Laurea Magistrale (MSc) in  
Computer Science Engineering  
II Term – Academic Year 2021/2022

### Mobile Systems M (8 ECTS)

Paolo Bellavista  
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<http://lia.disi.unibo.it/Courses/sm2122-info/>  
<https://www.unibo.it/sitoweb/paolo.bellavista>

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## Mobile Systems M in a Single Slide

Pre-requisites: *none*

But the contents of the “old” courses of computer networks (Reti di Calcolatori T and, even if partially, Infrastructures for Cloud Computing and Big Data M), Sistemi Operativi T, and Tecnologie Web T are *certainly useful*

Examination modes: long ☺ oral exam (with the possible discussion of a personal project – optional; also opportunity of Project Activity for 4 ECTS)

**Course Goals** (in extremely short): in-depth competence on models and solutions for *state-of-the-art mobile systems*, for *mobile services and applications* provisioned on top of them, and for the *support (middleware)* needed for the development and *runtime management* of them. Know-how about *methodologies, models, technologies, and implementations* to *design, implement, deploy, and runtime evaluate* mobile services

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## Mobile Systems M: Output Skills and Abilities (1)

### Output skills and abilities:

- **Supplements of mobile communications, networking, and systems**
  - introductory elements of propagation and fading models
  - overview of primary characteristics of **IEEE 802.11** (infrastructured, ad hoc – WiFiDirect - and mesh-oriented)
  - overview of primary characteristics of **cellular networking**
  - overview of primary characteristics of **IEEE 802.15**
  - **mobile ad hoc networks** (MANET) and their **routing protocols**
  - **mobility management**, Mobile IP, iTCP, and positioning techniques
- **The mobile middleware concept**
  - **platform examples**, with in-depth technical presentation of Android features and programming model
  - ...

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## Mobile Systems M: Output Skills and Abilities (2)

- **The mobile middleware concept**
  - **support technologies** (SIP, edge cloud, 5G infrastructure, discovery in mobile environments, ...)
  - advanced topics such as **context awareness, service composition, and overlay networking**
  - **publish/subscribe**
  - **data synchronization**
- **Application areas and domain-specific deployment environments and situations**

More «traditional» such as

  - location-aware and context-aware services
  - context management and smart spaces
  - ...

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## Mobile Systems M: Output Skills and Abilities (3)

### □ **Application areas and domain-specific deployments**

Or more «visionary» such as

- > vehicular networks and applications, Delay Tolerant Networking, opportunistic networking
- > efficient integration mobile-to-cloud, cloudlet, fog computing, edge computing, virtualization and «containerization»
- > **quality of information and sensed data in Internet-of-Things**, Value of Information
- > **edge/fog computing for Industry4.0** manufacturing production lines, predictive/prescriptive maintenance, machine reconfiguration under strict latency constraints, federated machine learning, ...
- > cooperative autonomous driving (fleet-oriented), collaborative object detection, ...
- > ...



## Mobile Systems M: Output Skills and Abilities (4)

In addition, the course will include:

- a few **guided lab exercises** about some topics and technologies described during lectures (horizontal and vertical handoff, Android, location-dependent services and positioning, Internet of Things management, cloudlets, ...). These exercises will be solved autonomously by the students, with the support and supervision of the teacher; they will exploit advanced simulation environments (e.g., ns-2/ns-3 and SUMO) and Android/Raspberry PI devices
- discussion of **real/realistic case studies**, in particular in the application domains of **location/context-aware services, efficient IoT-edge-cloud integration, and edge-enabled industrial IoT**
- possible additional **seminars** to present significant **company case studies**



## Mobile Systems M: Exam Modes and Dates

The exam will consist of:

- ❑ a **LONG oral interview**, of course ☺ about the WHOLE technical programme of the course
- ❑ an optional discussion of a **self-developed optional project** (guided and negotiated with the teacher) on the design and implementation of middleware/applications that employ some technologies of primary interest for the course

The project, of course of **greater complexity in the case** ☺, can be associated with a Project Activity (4 ECTS)

**Exam dates** (additional dates will be available at <http://almaesami.unibo.it>, where it is necessary to register for exams):

- ❑ First date – **Thursday June 16, 2022**, 9:00am, teacher's office or via Teams
- ❑ Second date – **Thursday July 7, 2022**, 9:00am, as above
- ❑ Third date – **Thursday July 21, 2022**, 9:00am, as above

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## Teaching Material

- ❑ **Slides** used during lecturing and during guided lab exercises (available for download from the course Web site; the slides will be uploaded progressively as advancing in the topics presentation)
- ❑ **Suggested Textbooks:**
  - S. Tarkoma, **Mobile Middleware**, Wiley, 2009
  - A. Ravulavaru, **Enterprise Internet of Things Handbook**, Packt, 2018
  - Ke-Lin Du, M.N.S. Swamy, **Wireless Communication Systems**, Cambridge University Press, 2010
  - N. Smyth, **Android Studio 4.2 Development Essentials - Java Edition**, Payload Media, 2021
  - A. Goransson, **Efficient Android Threading: Asynchronous Processing Techniques for Android Applications**, O'Reilly, 2014
- ❑ **Additional on-line sources:**
  - Public tutorials about Android, iOS, ns-3, edgeXfoundry, ...
  - Mobile & Pervasive Computing course, Univ. Carnegie-Mellon; Mobile Computing course, Univ. Ohio; Pervasive Computing course, MIT; Mobile Computing course, Virginia Tech; Mobile Computing and Sensor Networks course, NJIT

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## Lab Access and Receiving Hours

- ❑ Associated lab for autonomous exercises: **Lab2**  
(students can use it anytime the lab is not occupied for lecturing)  
Tools and instruments: usual IDEs, with particular emphasis on Android Studio, to develop middleware/applications for **Android and iOS SDK, Ns-3 or Omnet++** (simulators for any-layer protocols), **SUMO** (simulator for vehicular mobility) and **real Android and Raspberry PI devices** (a few units ☺...)
- ❑ Further development and deployment tools (as well as additional material sources) will be mentioned and described when dealing with the related specific topics
- ❑ **Receiving hours:**
  - Bellavista – Tue 2:00-4:00pm after appointment via email  
c/o “new” DISI offices – aule nuove building (close to 5.7 seminar room)
  - E-mail: [paolo.bellavista@unibo.it](mailto:paolo.bellavista@unibo.it)



## Teacher-Students Interaction

In addition to lecturing and receiving hours:

- ❑ **The essential reference point is the course Website**  
<http://ia.disi.unibo.it/Courses/sm2122-info>
- ❑ (possibly also) **Virtuale**  
Currently disabled...



## Timetable

Generally:

- on Tuesdays, 9:00(9:15)am - 11:30am  
5.5 seminar room
- on Thursdays, 3:30pm - 6:30(6:15)pm  
IX seminar room

(any critical overlapping?)

***Possible variations will be communicated promptly at the course Website and via the distribution mailing list***

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## Mobile Systems M

Let us start in an interactive and provocative way...

- Examples of «interesting and innovative» mobile systems in 2022?
- Which research/work opportunities in mobile systems in 2022?
- Which OPEN research challenges in mobile systems in 2022?

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## Why a Mobile Systems Course? Marketing Presentation ☺ (1)

When I started this course in 2012, I added some justifications and motivations about:

- ❑ Suitability of acquiring **competences and skills on mobile communications and services, mobile devices, smartphones, ...**
- ❑ **Emerging relevance of mobile wireless IoT and connected vehicles**
- ❑ Suitability of focusing on **Android**

*Motivations are still needed ☺ in 2022, after the technological and market evolutions of the last years?*

*And mobile systems are not only smartphones!*



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## Why a Mobile Systems Course? Marketing Presentation ☺ (2)

- ❑ Market trends in the last 5 years exhibit **impressive growth of smartphones**
  - Availability of very **attractive and responsive applications**
    - ❑ Browsers and multimedia players
    - ❑ Augmented/virtual reality, location/context-based services
    - ❑ Social networking apps
    - ❑ Gaming, ...
  - Hardware with **increasing performance**, e.g., displays and CPUs
    - ❑ Connectivity (4/4.5/5G, Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, ...)
    - ❑ GPS, magnetoscopes, gyroscopes, sensors, ...
    - ❑ SSD storage solutions
- ❑ Huge **mass market**
  - See the following statistics...



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# Smartphone OS Market

a Picture of 2011, which we probably have forgotten...

In 2011, the global market scenario was already under definition in a quite clear way:

- If compared with 2010, **sales increased of 42% (previous year of 89%!)**
- **Android devices** were the champions in sales in the last quarter of 2011 (growth of **615%** between 2010 and 2009)
- 115M units sold in 3Q11

| OS/platform | 3Q11 units | 3Q11 Market share (%) | 3Q10 units | 3Q10 Market share (%) |
|-------------|------------|-----------------------|------------|-----------------------|
| Android     | 60490400   | 52.5                  | 20544000   | 25.3                  |
| Symbian     | 19500100   | 16.9                  | 29480100   | 36.3                  |
| iOS         | 17295300   | 15.0                  | 13484400   | 16.6                  |
| RIM         | 12701100   | 11.0                  | 12508300   | 15.4                  |
| Bada        | 2478500    | 2.2                   | 920600     | 1.1                   |
| Microsoft   | 1701900    | 1.5                   | 2203900    | 2.7                   |
| Others      | 1018100    | 0.9                   | 1991300    | 2.5                   |
| Overall     | 115185400  | 100                   | 81132600   | 100                   |

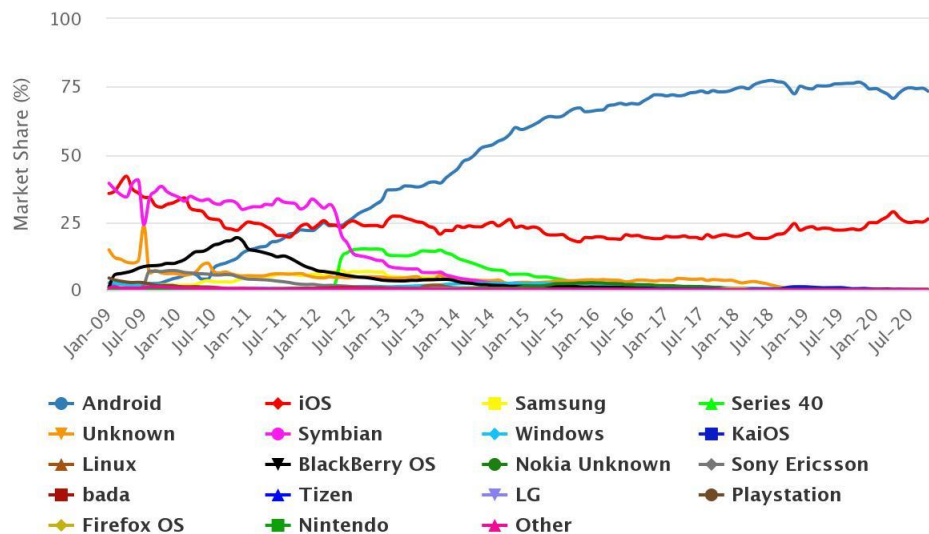
Gartner, Nov. 2011

Source: Canalis



# Smartphone OS Market today

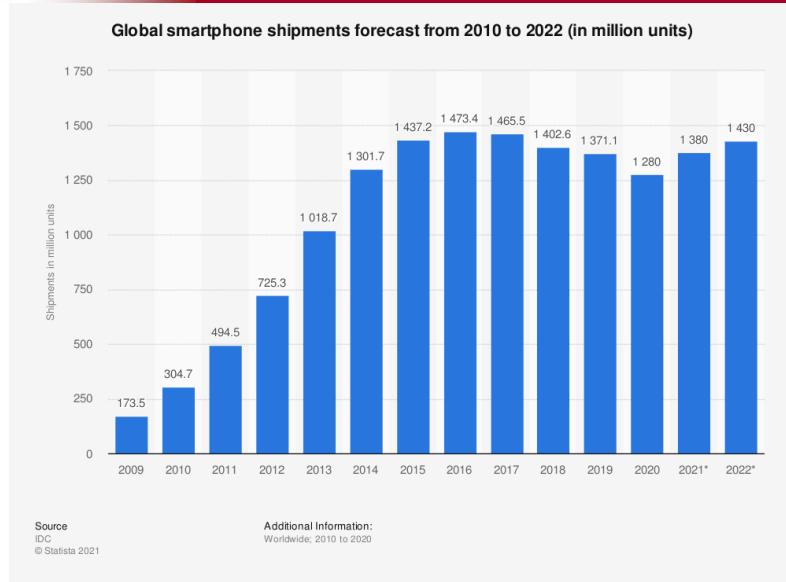
Mobile OS Market Share Worldwide, by Month







## Smartphone OS Market today



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## Why a Mobile Systems Course: a bit more technical...

- ❑ Towards a definition of **mobile computing**, **context awareness** and **middleware**
- ❑ Why mobile computing is NOT AT ALL a commodity but a **great open opportunity** for research and business
- ❑ Mobile computing generates **different requirements** in design/implementation of middleware and sw applications
- ❑ Examples of highly innovative **mobile middleware and services**
- ❑ For instance, possible vision: “**federated islands of edge-enabled**, social-aware, context-aware pervasive mobile services”?

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## Mobile Computing (1)

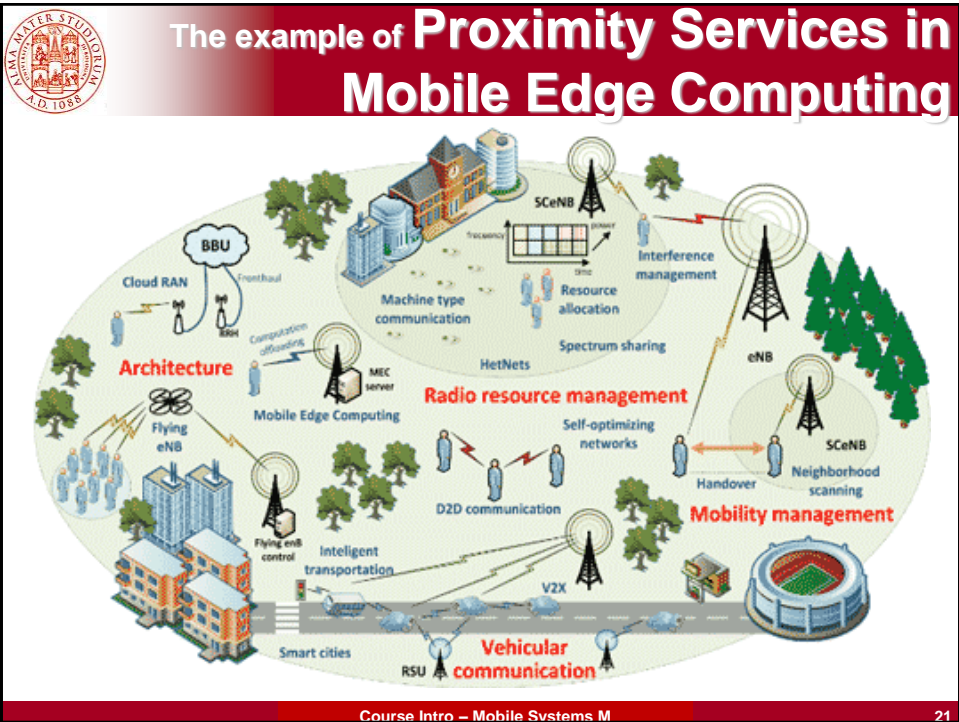
Mobile computing calls for an approach at **multiple layers and with multiple competences/skills**:

- ❑ Embedded **devices** (challenges for miniaturization, reduced energy consumption, ...)
- ❑ **Wireless** communications (IEEE 802.11 a/b/g/s/..., Bluetooth, Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE), 5G, vehicular protocols, ...)
- ❑ **Software support platforms** (Android, iOS, SymbianOS?, RIM?, Flutter?, React Native?, ...)
- ❑ **Energy management** performed at the sw platform layer (middleware, application, ...)
- ❑ **Management of multiple heterogeneous wireless interfaces and handover** at the sw platform layer
- ❑ **Context management**
- ❑ ...



## Mobile Computing (2)

- ❑ ...
- ❑ **Cross-layer management** of application requirements and resource allocation
- ❑ Support to **infrastructure-based services**
- ❑ Support to mobile **peer-to-peer, opportunistic, and delay-tolerant services**
- ❑ Support to **mobile social-aware services**
- ❑ Support to **mobile-fog-cloud integrated services in an efficient and smart way** (in particular for the Internet of Things)
- ❑ **And design, implementation, deployment and runtime management** of all these classes of services with differentiated and dynamic requirements!



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## NOT a COMMODITY!

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- ❑ ...

## MIDDLEWARE

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## NOT a COMMODITY

- ❑ ...
- ❑ **Cross-layer management** of application requirements and resource allocation
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## MIDDLEWARE + APPS

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## Middleware and Mobile Applications

Only to mention a few possible examples:

- ❑ **Distribution of dynamically adapted multimedia streaming** towards differentiated smartphones and mobile terminals
- ❑ **Always Best Connected** and **Always Best Served**
- ❑ **Sensors, smart environments**, and associated **dynamic adaption of context-aware services**
- ❑ **Collaborative urban monitoring** (vehicular traffic, pollution, usage of vehicles/users that are intrinsically mobile, ...) – see MobEyes and COLOMBO
- ❑ **Replication** and **delay-tolerant applications**
- ❑ **Resource sharing based on proximity** – see RAMP
- ❑ **Resource sharing** and **social behaviors**
- ❑ **Efficient 5G and IoT integration through innovative mobile-cloud, cloudlet, fog computing**, ... approaches

Now some practical examples to start lightweight 😊 with the course and, most relevant, to stimulate your creativity (not only apps and AppStores...)

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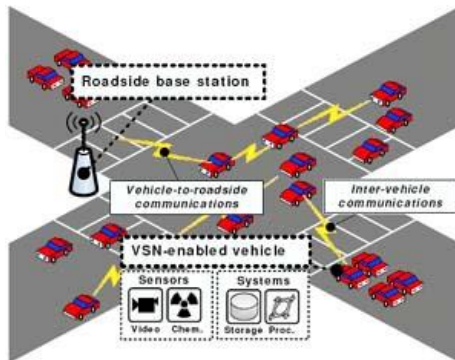
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## Monitoring Info Sharing in Vehicular Networks: MobEyes (1)

### MobEyes

<http://netlab.cs.ucla.edu/cgi-bin/usemod10/wiki.cgi?MobEyes>



- Vehicles perform **opportunistic sensing** of urban environment and keep sensed data locally
- **Collaborative dissemination of metadata** based on local autonomous decisions
- Possibility of **emerging behaviors** to satisfy **application-specific requirements** (e.g., query completeness, response time, overhead, ...)

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## MobEyes (2): Basic Idea

**Urban monitoring** through vehicular networks of opportunistic and autonomous sensors

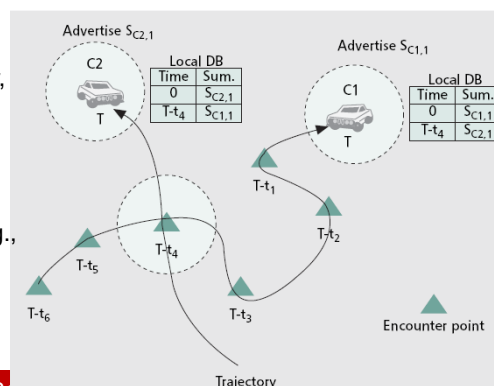
- Opportunistic meetings of “regular” vehicles equipped with sensors and wireless communications
- Sensor mobility is **“not-directed”**

Notable differences wrt WSN:

- Less stringent constraints on memory, storage, and **power consumption**
- Wide-scale deployment

Application scenario:

- Post-crime investigation (e.g., after terrorism attack)
- Vehicles with A/V sensors
- **Metadata summaries**



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## MobEyes (3): Basic Idea

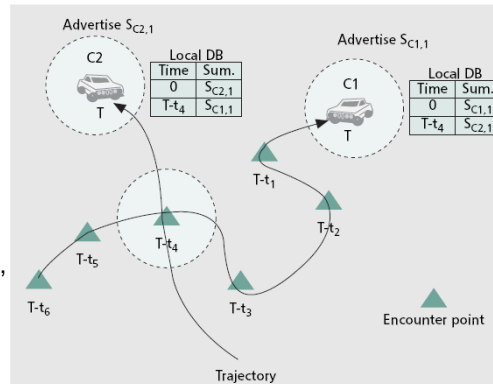
How to induce the desired **emerging behavior** with **minimal and lightweight** management operations?

### □ Innovative protocols for **summary diffusion**

- Single-hop/k-hop passive diffusion
- Single-hop active diffusion

### □ Innovative protocols for **summary harvesting**

- Bloom filters adoption
- **Adaptive tuning** of protocols depending on **estimations/predictions over local properties**, e.g., node density
- Extensive **simulation work** in realistic deployment scenarios



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## MobEyes (4): Protocols, Tradeoffs, and Bio-inspiration

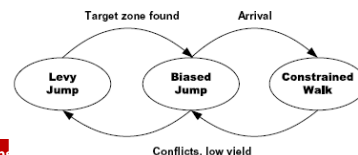
Not only adaptive tuning of protocols for **summary diffusion and harvesting**

- ➡ Goal of **best tradeoff** between **limited overhead limitato and app-specific requirements** (latency, completeness, ...) in wide-scale environments

How to **coordinate multiple agents** for metadata harvesting? Need for **minimal explicit coordination and minimal overhead**

### **Bio-inspired Protocols**

- **Metadata density** (prop. vehicle density) and **datataxis** (inpired by chemotaxis di *E.coli*)
- **Differentiated foraging** (Levy jump, biased jump, constrained walk, ...)
- **Conflict resolution** (via stigmergy, ...)



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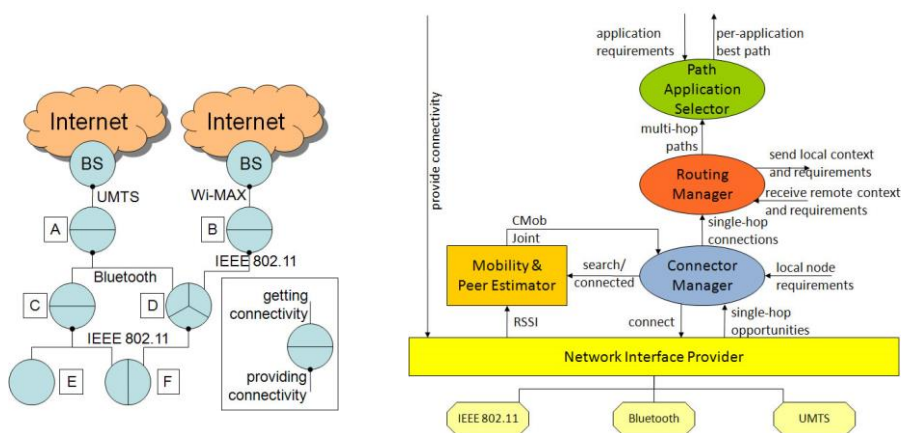
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## Social Sharing of Connectivity Resources: RAMP (1)

### Multi-hop Multi-path Heterogeneous Connectivity (MMHC)

<http://lia.disi.unibo.it/Research/MMHC/>



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## Social Sharing of Connectivity Resources: RAMP (2)

- ❑ Exploitation of **multiple wireless interfaces at the same time** in different het multi-hop paths, managed at the application level
- ❑ **Incentives to collaborate** and to share resources
- ❑ Based on innovative and lightweight **context indicators**, e.g., related to predictions of **joint mobility**, predictions of **throughput**, battery consumption, belonging to **social groups**, ...

Additional info about MMHC/RAMP:

- ❑ <http://lia.disi.unibo.it/Research/MMHC/>
- ❑ <http://lia.disi.unibo.it/Research/RAMP/>
- ❑ P. Bellavista, P. Gallo, C. Giannelli, G. Toniolo, A. Zoccola: "Discovering and Accessing Peer-to-peer Services in UPnP-based Federated Domotic Islands", *IEEE Transactions on Consumer Electronics*, Vol. 58, No. 3, pp. 810-818, Aug. 2012
- ❑ P. Bellavista, A. Corradi, C. Giannelli: "Middleware for Differentiated Quality in Spontaneous Networks", *IEEE Pervasive Computing*, Vol. 11, No. 3, pp. 64-75, March 2012

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## Social Sharing of Connectivity Resources: RAMP (3)

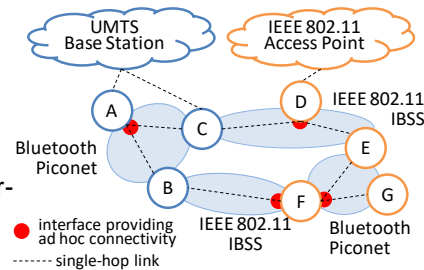
### Real Ad-hoc Multi-hop Peer-to-peer (RAMP)

**Impromptu** interconnection of fixed and mobile nodes

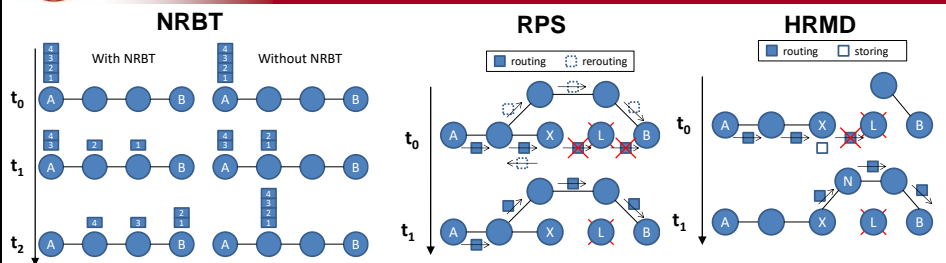
- Not only to the purpose of Internet connectivity (Always Best Connected - ABC), but also to support users' willingness to **share contents, resources, and services**
- packet dispatching at the application layer over **het platforms**
- Management of **non-coordinated IP addressing spaces**

RAMP supports the creation and management of **spontaneous networks**

- **multi-hop** end-to-end connectivity
- users invoke and offer services (peer-to-peer)
- **API** to support the **development of novel services** in a simplified way



## Application-specific Routing



Application developers can specify delivery strategies with **per-packet granularity**

- **Non Reliable Bulk Transfer (NRBT): high performance**, low overhead, low reliability. Based on packet splitting ("large" packets, e.g., for file sharing)
- **Reliable Packet Streaming (RPS): to reduce disconnection issues**, (limited) usage of additional resources on participating nodes (many small packets, e.g., for multimedia streaming)
- **Highly Reliable Message Delivery (HRMD): maximum availability for delay-tolerant services** but at the expense of memory consumption (delivery of critical messages)





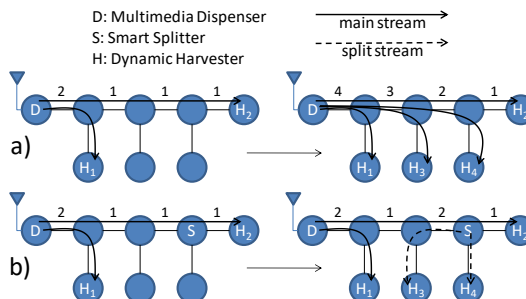
# Application-layer Multimedia Re-casting

1) Nodes perform end-to-end **cooperative splitting** of multimedia paths into different segments

- reduced traffic on intermediary nodes

2) Nodes perform **cooperative monitoring of stream quality** (packet loss, jitter, ...) and **dynamically adapt** traversing flows (priority-based video frame dropping)

- **fine-grained and per-segment** management to reduce needed throughput close to dynamically identified bottlenecks



# Big Data: Application Areas



## Telephony

- CDR processing
- Social analysis
- Churn prediction
- Geomapping



## Transportation

- Intelligent traffic management



## Smart Grid & Energy

- Transactive control
- Phasor Monitoring Unit



## Health & Life Sciences

- Neonatal ICU monitoring
- Epidemic early warning system
- Remote healthcare monitoring



## Natural Systems

- Wildfire management
- Water management



## Stock market

- Impact of weather on securities prices
- Analyze market data at ultra-low latencies



## Law Enforcement, Defense & Cyber Security

- Real-time multimodal surveillance
- Situational awareness
- Cyber security detection



## Fraud prevention

- Detecting multi-party fraud
- Real time fraud prevention



## e-Science

- Space weather prediction
- Detection of transient event
- Synchrotron atomic research



## Other

- Manufacturing
- Text Analysis
- Who's Talking to Whom?
- ERP for Commodities
- FPGA Acceleration



## The H2020 IoTwins project

- Project Title: Distributed Digital Twins for industrial SMEs: a big-data platform
- Project Acronym: **IoTwins**
- Grant Agreement Number: 857191
- Duration: 36 months
- Total Budget: €20,029,818.75
- Total EC Contribution: €16,422,552.01

COORDINATOR:

Bonfiglioli Riduttori Spa



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## IoTwins Consortium: the synergy of 23 Partners in 8 Countries



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## IoTwin concept and ambition

### Distributed and Edge-based Industrial Twins for SMEs: a Big Data Platform

To *lower the barriers* for *edge-enabled and cloud-assisted intelligent* systems and services based on big data for domains of *manufacturing and facility management*

Barriers:

- AI-based solutions require mastering *complex and rapidly evolving tools and techniques*, introducing delays and costs in product/process design, deployment, test, and refinement
- Effective deep learning requires access to *very large sources of curated data*, as well as *significant computational resources* for training
- Execution and online refinement of learned models often need to be at the *premises of big data sources (latency and reliability requirements, adequate degree of data privacy, ...)*
- Investments in infrastructure at server/edge sides, ...

- IoTwin

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## IoTwin concept and ambition

### Ambition

*Build a reference architecture* for distributed and edge-enabled digital twins

- Implementation, deployment, integration, and experimental in-the-field evaluation in several test-beds

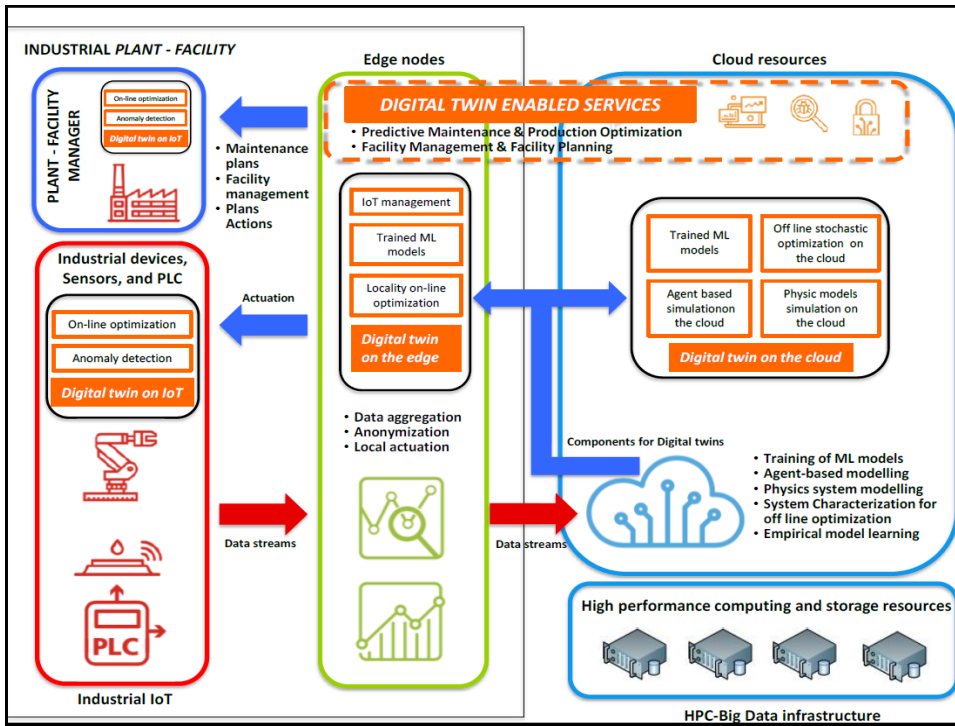
Digital twins *to detect and diagnose anomalies*, to determine an optimal set of actions that *maximize key performance metrics*, to enforce *on-line quality management of production processes* under *latency and reliability* constraints, and to provide predictions for strategic planning, and to create new services and business models

IoTwin proposes a hierarchical organization and inter-working of digital twins:

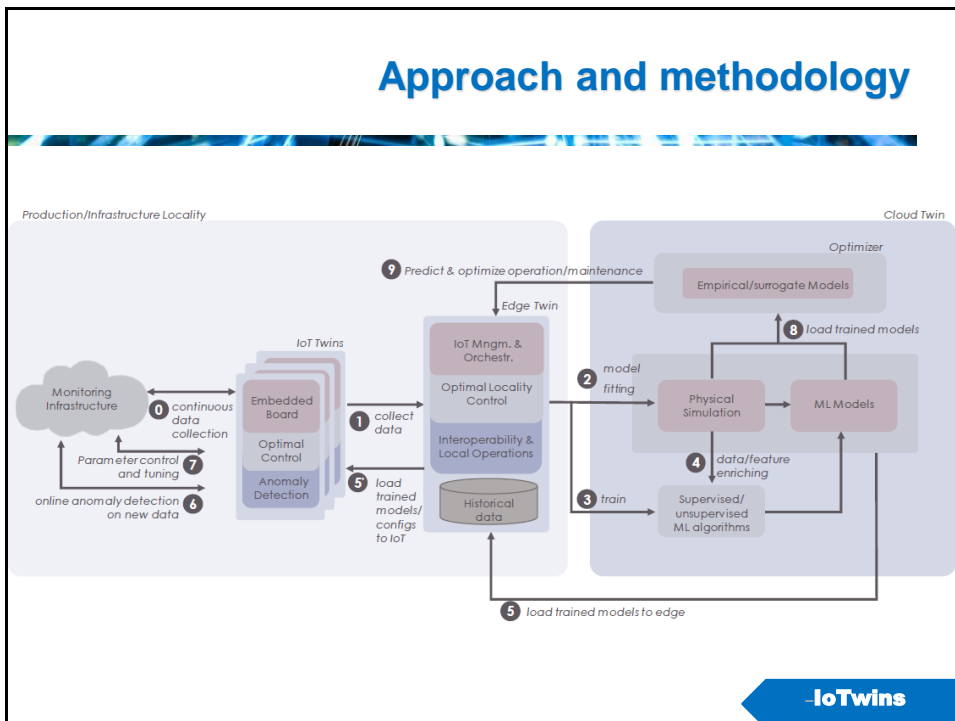
- IoT twins
- Edge twins
- Cloud twins

- IoTwin

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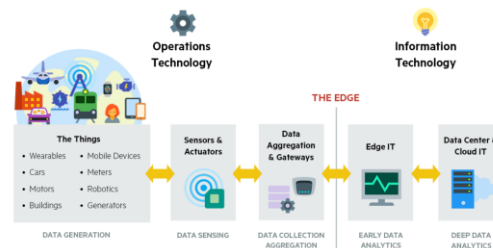
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# Big Data is also a Mobile Challenge

Crowdsensing, Internet of Things, always connected devices, smart cities, ...  
mobility RELEVANTLY affects the efficiency of

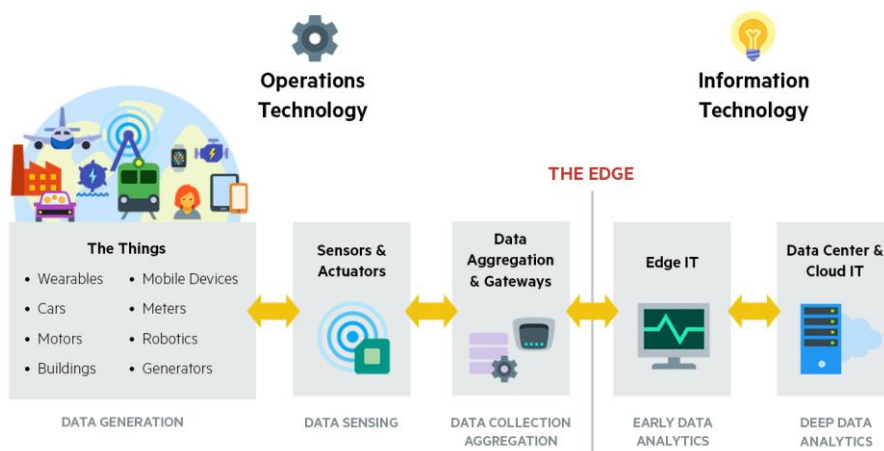
- **Online stream processing**  
collaborations with IBM, CRIF, ...
- **Mobile-to-cloud integration** (fog computing, edge computing, mobile edge computing, cloudlet, ...)  
collaborations with Fraunhofer, TUB, Adlink, ...



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# Big Data is also a Mobile Challenge



**NOT a COMMODITY!!!**

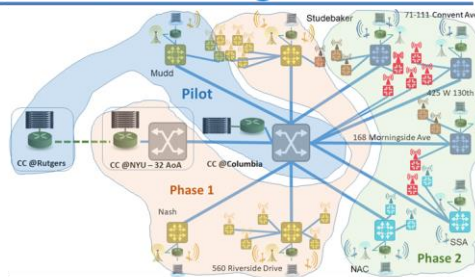
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# 5G + Edge Cloud Computing

## COSMOS Deployment: NYC Coverage Areas

- Pilot – planned for end of 2018
- Phase 1 in 2019, Phase 2 by 2020



- Phase 1 Columbia/CNY – ~15-20 nodes
- Phase 2 – ~40 nodes

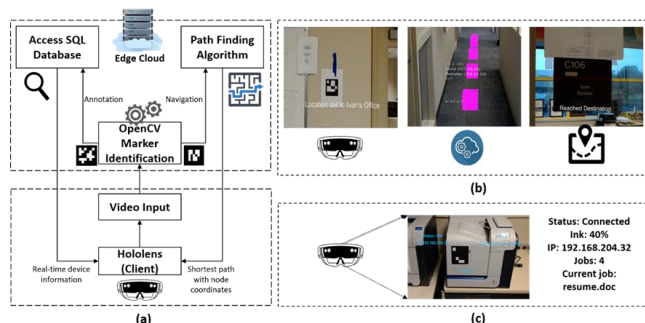
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# 5G + Edge Cloud Computing

## COSMOS Experiments: AR Applications



(a) AR application flow; (b) Smart meeting application using indoor navigation; (c) Annotation based assistance

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# 5G + Edge Cloud Computing

## COSMOS Experiments: Cloud Assisted Autonomous Vehicle

