

Chapter 5

Game Theory for Collaboration in Future Networks

José André Moura
ISCTE-IUL, Portugal

Rui Neto Marinheiro
ISCTE-IUL, Portugal

João Carlos Silva
ISCTE-IUL, Portugal

ABSTRACT

Cooperative strategies have the great potential of improving network performance and spectrum utilization in future networking environments. This new paradigm in terms of network management, however, requires a novel design and analysis framework targeting a highly flexible networking solution with a distributed architecture. Game Theory is very suitable for this task, since it is a comprehensive mathematical tool for modeling the highly complex interactions among distributed and intelligent decision makers. In this way, the more convenient management policies for the diverse players (e.g. content providers, cloud providers, home providers, brokers, network providers or users) should be found to optimize the performance of the overall network infrastructure. The authors discuss in this chapter several Game Theory models/concepts that are highly relevant for enabling collaboration among the diverse players, using different ways to incentivize it, namely through pricing or reputation. In addition, the authors highlight several related open problems, such as the lack of proper models for dynamic and incomplete information games in this area.

1. INTRODUCTION

Game Theory (GT) techniques have recently emerged in many engineering applications, notably in communications and networking. With the emergence of cooperation as a new communication

paradigm, alongside the need for self-organizing, decentralized, and autonomic networks, it has become imperative to seek suitable GT tools to analyze and study the behavior and interactions of nodes in Future Networks (FNs). The final goal is to find low-complexity distributed algorithms

DOI: 10.4018/978-1-4666-5978-0.ch005

that can efficiently manage the highly-complex future network environment formed by heterogeneous technologies, enhancing collaboration among players and punish selfish or misbehaving nodes. In addition, the new management solutions should reduce the unwanted effects of stale information (e.g. oscillation around a specific network status) by choosing the proper values, namely, for both sampling rate of network status and delay associated to the dissemination of status information amongst the network nodes. This chapter fills a hole in existing communications literature, by providing a comprehensive review about GT models/concepts that are highly relevant for enabling collaboration in FNs environments.

In FNs, incentive mechanisms should be applied to the network infrastructure as distributed and intelligent management algorithms, forcing players to cooperate instead of pursuing their own interest. This novel player's behavior aims to efficiently use the available network resources and to satisfy the heterogeneous requirements of data flows. Broadly speaking, the current literature highlights two different ways to encourage cooperation (collaboration) among the players: one with a short-term control effect and the other with a long-term control effect. The first approach makes use of virtual payments (credit-based games) to relieve costs for relaying traffic, and the second approach is related to community (or group) enforcement to establish long-term relationships among the nodes (reputation-based games). Cooperation is sustained in reputation-based games because defection against a specific node causes personal retaliation or sanction by others. In the limit, nodes that do not cooperate will not be able to use the network themselves. Effective corrective actions against cheating nodes are also required with either permanent or temporary measures. In addition, there is also a relatively new and a very interesting set of games designated by evolutionary coalitional games that can enable more intelligent, self-adjustable, and

robust algorithms for the management of FNs. Furthermore, the social networks like Facebook or Flickr currently have a large popularity, and following very recent work (Apicella, 2012) (Bond, 2012), these networks could rapidly disseminate the positive impact of collaborative actions among the users of FNs. This fast dissemination will be anchored by the convergence of distinct wireless access technologies, and the deployment in large scale of vehicular networks as well as wireless sensor networks. Finally, it should be also interesting to investigate the deployment of hybrid solutions combining credit-based and reputation-based methods to enhance collaboration amongst players.

The current chapter reviews the literature to find and discuss the more promising GT proposals that can incentivize the collaboration among the diverse players to use more intelligently and efficiently the available resources of FNs. This chapter is organized as follows. Section 2 introduces and discusses important GT aspects for FNs. Section 3 gives the background and highlights collaborative strategies in FNs. It also presents our vision about FNs. Then, section 4 describes how GT can enable and enhance collaboration in FNs. In particular, section 5 offers a broad GT literature survey in wireless networking. Section 6 discusses some relevant research work on how GT can be used to address the more significant operational or functional aspects we expect to be present in FN environments. Several guidelines to apply game theory on future networks using different application examples are given in this section. Finally, Section 7 concludes and discusses relevant GT open problems to support collaboration in FNs.

2. DISCUSSING GAME THEORY

The current section introduces and discusses relevant aspects of GT, which can be very useful to model the emergent network environments of FNs.

28 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage:

www.igi-global.com/chapter/game-theory-for-collaboration-in-future-networks/108090

Related Content

An Optimum Routing Technique for MANET over LTE Cellular Networks

Farukh M. Rahman and Mark A. Gregory (2014). *Broadband Wireless Access Networks for 4G: Theory, Application, and Experimentation* (pp. 345-365).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/an-optimum-routing-technique-for-manet-over-lte-cellular-networks/99349

An Immune Systems Approach for Classifying Mobile Phone Usage

Hanny Yulius Limanto, Tay Joc Cing and Andrew Watkins (2009). *Selected Readings on Telecommunications and Networking* (pp. 266-276).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/immune-systems-approach-classifying-mobile/28726

Signal Transmission and Crosstalk Limited All-Optical Networks

Neeraj Sharma and Roopali Garg (2017). *Handbook of Research on Advanced Trends in Microwave and Communication Engineering* (pp. 556-586).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/signal-transmission-and-crosstalk-limited-all-optical-networks/164178

Predictive Dynamic Uplink /Downlink Resource Reservation for Vertical Handoff Optimization in 4G Networks

Sihem Trabelsi and Nouredine Boudriga (2010). *International Journal of Business Data Communications and Networking* (pp. 64-85).

www.irma-international.org/article/predictive-dynamic-uplink-downlink-resource/47314

Efficient Channel Estimation in Massive MIMO Partially Centralized Cloud-Radio Access Network Systems

Emmanuel Mukubwa and Oludare Sokoya (2021). *International Journal of Embedded and Real-Time Communication Systems* (pp. 64-86).

www.irma-international.org/article/efficient-channel-estimation-in-massive-mimo-partially-centralized-cloud-radio-access-network-systems/268863