

Matching Queries In A Network

FIELD OF INVENTION

5 The present invention relates broadly to a method and system for matching queries in a network, and to a computer readable data storage medium having stored thereon computer code means for instructing a computer to execute a method for matching queries in a network.

10 BACKGROUND

 Often, people seek information by asking their social contacts and by navigating their *social network*. This way of seeking information is still very popular in spite of the availability of vast repositories of information such as the world wide
15 web, libraries etc. This is because people may possess unique information (e.g., location specific, or temporal), which is not easily available from other information repositories such as the Internet.

 Wireless technology has made tremendous advances and there now exist a variety of access technologies for different needs. For example, cellular networks
20 provide ubiquitous voice communications and some limited data services. Wireless LAN standards such as IEEE 802.11 have enabled un-tethered, high speed access to the Internet. In addition, Bluetooth™ has emerged as a cable replacement technology for providing low rate services between different kinds of devices.

 Recently, there has been a convergence in devices, meaning that all these
25 different technologies are available on a single device. For example, there are several cell phones on the market which are capable of Bluetooth™ communications. Recently HP™ announced a device which has cellular, Bluetooth™ and WLAN capabilities. There has been some research on exploiting this convergence to provide better data and voice services. For example, an
30 architecture which uses multi-hop communications to relay data to a cellular base station has been proposed. The rationale being that, reduced power used for multi-hop transmissions will result in improved spatial reuse and thereby provide better capacity in the network. Most research in ad hoc networks however adheres to the traditional point to point communication paradigm whereby the goal is to provide
35 reliable end to end delivery of packets between a source and a destination (or

multiple destinations in the case of multicast). The research has focussed on importing this traditional communication paradigm into the world of peer-to-peer wireless networks (or ad hoc networks).

There has been intense research effort in designing efficient routing and transport protocols that will enable traditional communication networks applications such as file transfer, voice and streaming applications. However, in a social network, people navigate or *query* for information by directly asking their friends or people in their vicinity. These social contacts then either provide an answer or direct the query to people whom they believe know the answer. In other words, there is no *end-to-end* notion of a communication session. Another proposed system involves peer-to-peer (P2P) networks in the wired/wireless world. In current P2P networks, the requestor sends a query which is propagated through a specific community (say Napster™) and if a match is found, the response is routed back to the requestor and a match is made. If, however, the requestor is unavailable or has temporarily disconnected, the match is lost. If desired, the requestor must re-initiate the search.

7DS [M. Papadopouli and H. Schulzrinne, "Effects of power conservation, wireless coverage and cooperation on data dissemination among mobile devices", ACM SIGMOBILE Symposium on Mobile Ad Hoc Networking & Computing (MobiHoc) 2001, October 4-5, 2001, Long Beach, California] is a peer-to-peer resource sharing system, aimed at providing data access to wireless mobile devices. As an example, consider a network of hosts which can communicate over a wireless local area network. Some of these hosts are able to access the internet via a wireless mode, an access point, or Bluetooth™. Consider host A who is participating in an internet access session but has intermittent connectivity to the internet. When A needs access but is not connected, it queries hosts in its proximity for the data. Suppose, hosts B and C receive the query. If they have the data, they can forward it to A. If they do not have the data, but they have internet access, they can obtain the data and then forward it to A. The emphasis of 7DS is data access provision for wireless mobile users who have intermittent connectivity. 7DS has its primary goal providing data connectivity to mobile hosts. In other words 7DS provides access to existing electronic resources.

The infostation concept, originally proposed by researchers at WINLAB [Do we have a non-web reference to WINLAB?], is based on the idea of using high power base stations (i.e., infostations) to provide high data rate network access to small geographically disjoint areas. The intuition is that users buffer large data until

they are in the vicinity of an infostation, thereby incurring a delay. This leads to a natural delay-capacity tradeoff. The SWIM concept extends the infostation idea further by allowing data to travel towards the infostation by hopping through an intermediate mobile ad-hoc network.

5 SWIM incorporates the idea of propagating data throughout a network of mobile wireless devices. The main aim of SWIM (as with 7DS) is network access, meaning that devices generate data to be offloaded to the wired network through an infostation.

10 Dodgeball.com and Bedd.com are two examples of services which exploit the recent paradigm of social networking via mobile devices. They follow a number of companies, such as friendster.com and orkut.com, which enable virtual social networking through the internet. Like friendster.com and orkut.com, the Dodgeball.com service allows users to register a list of buddies. Now whenever the user is in a particular place, say a pub or nightclub, he uses his mobile phone to
15 inform Dodgeball.com, who then informs the users' buddies within a ten block radius and also informs the user if his buddies are in the area. The Bedd service allows users with Bluetooth™ enabled phones to enter profiles into their phone and search profiles on strangers mobile phones. If there is a match in profiles, the users are alerted. These profiles can contain application specific information, such as for
20 dating or buying and selling products. However, since the queries propagate only through the mobile ad-hoc network, it is not possible to engineer the system to offer sharp service guarantees.

 Querying for information over a wireless sensor network has also been investigated. The network consists of a regular grid of sensors in a unit area, in
25 which each sensor can communicate only with adjacent neighbors. In addition, the nodes do not have directional information either about their neighbors or any other nodes. The problem considered is one in which a querying node transmits a query for some information from an unknown destination node. The basic tool in this work is that of random walks and more specifically the continuous time random walk (or
30 Brownian motion). It considers several search strategies. In the first type, the source transmits a query, which does a random walk until it hits the destination. In the second type, both the source and destination transmit a query, and both do random walks until their paths intersect. In the third type, the destination periodically caches the information and the source simply does a random walk until it hits one of the
35 caches. The analysis in that proposal relies heavily on results from random walks

and intersections of random walks. The assumption of continuous random walks may not be valid in real-world scenarios.

It is with the knowledge of the above mentioned systems and issues that the present invention has been made and is now reduced to practice.

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SUMMARY

In accordance with a first aspect of the present invention there is provided a method of matching queries in a hybrid infrastructure/infrastructure-less communication network, the network comprising pluralities of first and second type communication devices respectively, the method comprising placing a first query by a user on one of the first type devices and forwarding the query via infrastructure-based communication to one of the second type devices; forwarding, depending on a category of the first query, the first query from the one second type device to one or more first type devices via infrastructure-based communication; and relaying the first query from each of one or more first type devices to one or more neighbouring first type devices via infrastructure-less communication.

20 The method may further comprise dividing a geographical area covered by the network into a plurality of regions; and wherein the one or more first type devices, to which the first query is forwarded by the second type device, are located in one of the regions.

25 The method may further comprise forwarding, depending on the category of the first query, the first query from the one second type device to one or more other second type devices.

Each first type device may determine whether a second query matching the first query is available at said first type device.

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Each first type device may comprise a notification mechanism to notify users when a match has been determined at a first type device.

35 Each first type device may store each query that arrives at said first type device.

Each first type device may decide which zero or more queries to delete when a new query arrives at said first type device based on a priority of each query.

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Each second type device may determine to which one or more first type devices to forward the first query based on a statistical analysis of a matching time for queries on the one hand, and resource utilisation on the other hand.

10 The priority of each query may depend one or more different priority factors.

15 The notification mechanism may comprise sending a notification message to the first type devices from which the respective matching queries originate.

The notification message may be sent by sms or email.

20 Each first type device may relay a query using only a peer-to-peer connection and not the infrastructure.

The peer-to-peer connection may comprise Bluetooth or Wi-Fi services.

25 The placing the first query from a user to the one second type device may comprise utilizing direct cellular services of the network.

The forwarding of the first query to the one or more first type devices may comprise utilizing direct cellular services of the network.

30 The dividing of the geographical area into the regions may be based on one or more of a group consisting of the category of the first query, a popularity of the category of the first query, a density of the first type devices in the network, and a mobility of the first type devices in the network.

35 The first type devices may be mobile stations of the network.

The first type devices may comprise one or more first sub-type devices capable of infrastructure-less communication, and not capable of infrastructure-based communication.

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Said one or more first sub-type devices may inform one or more of the first type devices if a match is determined on said first sub-type device, and said first type device notifies users of the match determined at said first sub-type device.

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One or more of the regions are dynamically defined and associated with one or more transport vessels in which a plurality of first type devices are located.

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The transport vessels may comprise one or more of a group consisting of a train, a subway train, a plane, and a ship.

The second type devices may be base stations or access points of the network.

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In accordance with a second aspect of the present invention there is provided a hybrid infrastructure/infrastructure-less network comprising:

pluralities of first and second type communication devices respectively;

wherein one of the first type devices forwards a first query placed by a user to one of the second type devices;

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the one second type device forwards, depending on a category of the first query, the first query to one or more first type devices; and

each of the one or more first type devices relays the first query to one or more neighbouring first type devices.

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The system may further comprise a geographical area covered by the network and divided into a plurality of regions; and wherein the one or more first type devices, to which the first query is forwarded by the second type device, are located in one of the regions.

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The one second type device may forward, depending on the category of the first query, the first query to one or more other second type devices.

5 In accordance with a third aspect of the present invention there is provided a computer readable data storage medium having stored thereon computer code means for instructing a computer to execute a method of matching queries in a hybrid infrastructure/infrastructure-less network, the network comprising pluralities of first and second type communication devices respectively, the method comprising placing a first query by a user on one of the
10 first type devices and forwarding the query via infrastructure based communication to one of the second type devices; forwarding, depending on a category of the first query, the first query from the one second type device to one or more first type devices via infrastructure based communication; and relaying the first query from each of one or more first type devices to one or
15 more neighbouring first type devices via infrastructure-less communication.

The method may further comprise dividing a geographical area covered by the network into a plurality of regions; and wherein the one or more first type devices, to which the first query is forwarded by the one second type device, are
20 located in one of the regions.

The method may further comprise forwarding, depending on the category of the first query, the first query from the one second type device to one or more other second type devices.

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In accordance with a fourth aspect of the present invention there is provided a method of matching queries in a network, the network comprising pluralities of first and second type communication devices respectively, the method comprising dividing a geographical area covered by the network into a
30 plurality of regions; placing a first query by a user on one of the first type devices and forwarding the query to one of the second type devices; forwarding, depending on a category of the first query, the first query from the one second type device to one or more first type devices into one of the regions; and relaying the first query from each of one or more first type devices in the one
35 region to one or more neighbouring first type devices.

In accordance with a fifth aspect of the present invention there is provided a network comprising pluralities of first and second type communication devices respectively; a geographical area covered by the network and divided into a plurality of regions; wherein one of the first type devices forwards a first query placed by a user to one of the second type devices; the one second type device forwards, depending on a category of the first query, the first query to one or more first type devices into one of the regions; and each of the one or more first type devices in the one region relays the first query to one or more neighbouring first type devices.

In accordance with a seventh aspect of the present invention there is provided a computer readable data storage medium having stored thereon computer code means for instructing a computer to execute a method of matching queries in a network, the network comprising pluralities of first and second type communication devices respectively, the method comprising dividing a geographical area covered by the network into a plurality of regions; placing a first query by a user on one of the first type devices and forwarding the query to one of the second type devices; forwarding, depending on a category of the first query, the first query from the one second type device to one or more first type devices into one of the regions; and relaying the first query from each of one or more first type devices in the one region to one or more neighbouring first type devices.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Embodiments of the invention will be better understood and readily apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art from the following written description, by way of example only, and in conjunction with the drawings, in which:

Figs. 1A to D are schematic drawings illustrating the architecture of a wireless virtual social network in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 2 shows a plot illustrating the minimum distance between two types of queries as a function of number of queries propagated, in accordance with an example embodiment.

Fig. 3 is a schematic drawing illustrating bazaars as an overlay to an existing cellular infrastructure, in accordance with an example embodiment.

Fig. 4 is a schematic drawing illustrating a query format, according to an example embodiment.

Fig. 5 shows is a schematic drawings illustrating a computer system for implementing a method and system according to an example embodiment.

Fig. 6 shows a flowchart illustrating a method according to an example embodiment.

Fig. 7 shows a flowchart illustrating a method according to an example embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

In an example embodiment, a scenario where a user, who requires some information, places her query on her mobile device is described. This query is then propagated via the infrastructure to a number of randomly chosen users in a specific geographic region. The geographic region depends on the type of query. Within this geographic region, the query then propagates via the peer-to-peer mode as people move around until a match is found (typically on some arbitrary user's mobile device). The user who placed the query is then automatically informed of this match (e.g sms, or email). A system architecture is provided which can be easily deployed at minimal cost over the existing cellular infrastructure. In the example embodiment, the system architecture provides for a *distributed geographic database*. It is distributed, because information is stored across different people's devices. In other words *people are the database*. It is a geographic database because queries related to a particular category are directed to a predetermined geographic region via the infrastructure.

This minimal amount of engineering can result in tremendous improvement in system performance (measured in terms of the time until a match is found). This is quantified by computing a tight theoretical bound on the time until a match is found in the example embodiment. Moreover, the system architecture in the example embodiment provides hooks and handles for giving Quality of Service guarantees to the user.

The system architecture of the example embodiment has a variety of applications. Any application that involves matching queries that complement each other such as bringing buyers and sellers together, dating, etc may be enabled. The example embodiment described is a low cost, scalable alternative to a centralized solution by hosting dedicated servers.

As shown in Figure 1A, in the example embodiment, a city 100 is divided into a number of regions e.g. 102, which are referred to as *bazaars*. A bazaar can span a few cells of e.g. a cellular network. Each bazaar e.g. 102 is dedicated to serve queries that belong to certain categories (e.g sports and entertainment). When a user places a query on her device (say a query relating to sports), the query is propagated via the cellular infrastructure to the base stations within a bazaar e.g. 102. The base stations then select k users at random and propagate the queries to them. As these k users move around, they propagate the query to other users, who in turn further propagate the query via the peer-to-peer mode. In the example embodiment, the category "assigned" to individual bazaars may be arbitrary. In other words, a bazaar becomes a preferred resource for queries in a particular category simply due to the fact that all queries of that category will be directed into that bazaar, thereby achieving a high concentration of such queries and increasing the likelihood of matching queries within the bazaar. This is notwithstanding that the ultimate matched queries may originate from anywhere, i.e. including from within the bazaar or from outside of the bazaar.

In different embodiments, the assignment of categories to the bazaars may alternatively or additionally be based on other parameters, including certain characteristics of the geographic region of a bazaar. For example, the presence of a large number of car retailers may lead to an assignment of queries in a "car sales" category been to that particular bazaar.

In different embodiments, bazaars may alternatively be defined with reference to other regions into which the queries may be distributed and which potentially contain a concentration of mobile devices, such as for example trains including subway trains, planes, ships, or other transport vessels. In such embodiments, the region associated with such a bazaar may be dynamically defined within the overall network.

Figures 1B-D illustrate this basic system architecture in the example embodiment. When two matching queries are co-located on a single device, the device automatically informs the respective users about the match via the network

infrastructure. For example this could be achieved by sending an sms message to the users who initially placed the queries. When a user places a query on her device (say a query relating to sports), the query is propagated via the infrastructure to k random users in the sports bazaar. As these k users move around, they propagate the query to other users, who in turn further propagate the query via the peer-to-peer mode.

In Fig. 1B, the crosses e.g. 104 represent the users in a bazaar e.g. 102. The squares e.g. 108 and asterisks e.g. 110 represent two matching queries which have each been placed on three users in the bazaar 106. In Fig. 1C, it is shown how these queries e.g. 108, 110 get propagated via the peer-to-peer mode. Finally, in Fig. 1C a match occurs when both queries are located on the same device 112. When two matching queries are co-located on the same device 112, the device 112 automatically informs the users who placed the queries that a match has occurred. This is done by using the network infrastructure.

It is noted that some of the devices may not be capable of communicating using the network infrastructure, but are capable of communicating with other devices using infrastructure-less communication. Such devices can still participate in the implementation of example embodiments, and perform the matching and infrastructure-less relaying. In one example embodiment, where a match is identified on one of such devices not capable of communicating using the network infrastructure, that device could, when they are in the vicinity of another device capable of communicating using the network infrastructure, inform that other device of the match. The other device capable of communicating using the network infrastructure can then notify the respective parties about the match using the network infrastructure.

In the following, some of the design issues associated with the architecture in the example embodiment are described. The intuition behind the architecture is that the expected matching time between two queries is proportional to the expected initial distance between them. Therefore, by partitioning e.g. a city into bazaars each serving queries of a certain category one is actually able to decrease the initial minimum distance between matching queries. Moreover, sending k copies of each query achieves two purposes. First, it ensures that each query lasts in the system for a longer duration. This ensures that even if a matching query arrives at a later time, there is a good chance of a match. Second, the minimum distance between

matching queries, reduces sharply as k increases, thereby ensuring a rapid time to match.

Bazaar Planning:

Creating bazaars can speed up the dynamics of the matching of queries by
 5 reducing the average initial distance between matching queries. Queries that start off geographically closer have a higher chance of finding each other than those that start off further apart. Since the initial distance between matching queries is bounded by the size of the bazaar, it allows to provide probabilistic bounds on the time to a match. In other words, the bazaar concept allows intelligent engineering of
 10 the system to seek to provide Quality of Service(QoS) guarantees.

One can view bazaar planning as a resource allocation problem. For example, the size of a bazaar for a particular category should depend on the number of possible queries in a particular category and its popularity. In other words, if a query category is more popular, one might designate a larger sized
 15 bazaar for it. If one assumes population density is constant, then from the point of view of resource allocation, we might allocate more resources (i.e more memory) to more popular categories. Bazaar planning may also depend on mobility patterns. If the users in a particular region are highly mobile, then one would like to assign a larger bazaar size to this region. This is because one would like users in a particular
 20 bazaar to remain in it for a sufficiently long period of time to ensure a match.

Number of Queries to Propagate:

By placing k copies of the query at random in the example embodiment one drastically decreases the minimum distance P_0 between matching queries. In Fig. 2 a plot for how the minimum distance between two types of queries decreases as k
 25 increases is shown. It can be seen that the decrease is super linear. Intuitively, one sees that if there are N users in a bazaar, then the probability of a match at time zero may be given by

$$P_0 = \frac{\binom{N-k}{k}}{\binom{N}{k}} \leq \left(1 - \frac{k}{N}\right)^k$$

Therefore, since P_0 decreases rapidly as k increases, one expects that the time for a match also rapidly decreases. This simple analysis also implies that if there are multiple matches for the same query, then because of the bazaar concept, the matching time will be extremely small. A solution would be to distribute each query to every user in a bazaar. However, this is not only expensive, but also utilizes too much of the system resource. In this context, the system resources include the capacity of the infrastructure, the buffers and the energy of the individual nodes.

For example, if the infrastructure is cellular, then transmitting every query to every user in a bazaar will utilize a lot of bandwidth and could overwhelm the system. However, from the analysis above and Fig. 2 the inventors have recognised that beyond a certain value of k , the decrease in matching time is marginal. More importantly, the value of k at which this occurs is quite small. In other words, by using a small part of the system resources, one can achieve good performance in terms of matching time. Moreover, since queries arrive at random times to the system, if each query is transmitted to a large number of users, then from an individual user's perspective, the arrival rate of queries is large, which means that the rate at which queries are flushed out is also larger. Therefore, this should decrease the time spent by a query in the system and consequently the probability of match.

20 **Buffer Management:**

In the architecture of the example embodiment a node does not know whether a query it possesses has already been matched or not. This may result in an unnecessary use of resources, both in terms of memory (for storing already matched queries) and energy in transmitting redundant queries. The design of clever buffer management algorithms in different example embodiments can alleviate this. One mechanism would be to have a *Time To Live* (TTL) stamp on each query and delete every query when the current time is greater than the TTL. Essentially the buffer management algorithm has two tasks. First, whenever it receives a query from either the system or from a neighboring node, it must decide which query it has to erase from its memory to accommodate the new query. There are several candidate algorithms, such as First-in-First-out (FIFO) or Oldest Query First, which are possible. Similarly, when a node has a neighbor, it has to decide on which query to relay to its neighbor. In a preferred embodiment, buffer management policies which maximizes the matching probability while minimizing the matching time are implemented.

System Capacity:

The discussion above about buffer management strategies also points to a notion of system capacity. Let μ denote the average inter-arrival time between matching queries and let λ denote the average inter-arrival rate of queries into the system. Assuming that there exists a buffer management policy which maximizes the matching probability, then one can define the capacity region of this system to be the set of tuples (μ, λ) , for which there exists some buffer management policy which should almost guarantee a match.

System Security:

Security can be an important aspect of implementations of systems and networks based on the example embodiment. Some simple encryption mechanisms may provide a degree of security. However, it will be appreciated that other mechanism may be employed to enhance security in different embodiments.

Quality of Service:

For example, one can assign a higher priority to a query, which will mean that (i) the query is propagated to a larger number of users, (ii) the query has least chance of being deleted and (iii) the query has a higher chance of being relayed to a neighboring node.

The example embodiment described above may be integrated into various types of systems (e.g. cellular, WAN etc.). In the following, it is described how the architecture can be integrated with existing cellular networks. First, bazaar planning can be done on top of cellular planning. Therefore a bazaar could be the area spanned by a few cells which are controlled by a single Mobile Switching Center (MSC). Figure 3 depicts bazaars e.g. 300 as an overlay network on an existing cellular infrastructure 302.

When a user places a query, it is directed to the MSC, which uses a look up table to route the query to the MSC which is in charge of the bazaar e.g. 302 corresponding to the query. When an MSC receives a query from another MSC, it chooses k random users from its Visitor Location Register (VLR) and directs the query to these k users. If a device detects a match between two queries (say query q and r), it automatically forwards the address of r to q and vice versa. This could either be an sms or an email. It will be appreciated that in different network implementations, the MSCs may be replaced by other devices such as base stations

in the form of serving General Packet Radio Service Support Nodes (SGSNs), Gateway GPRS Support Nodes (GGSNs), and access points of the network.

The format of each query in the example embodiment is shown in Fig. 4. Each query consists of an address field 400 and a query field 402. The address field 400 could be a phone number or an email address. The example embodiment can be implemented on top of any existing cellular infrastructure with minimal additions and complexity. It is noted that the example embodiment may alternatively be implemented as a new network, built from the ground up, although that would mean installing a minimal infrastructure to support the operation.

The method and system of the example embodiment can be implemented on a computer system 500, schematically shown in Figure 5. It may be implemented as software, such as a computer program being executed within the computer system 500, and instructing the computer system 500 to conduct the method of the example embodiment.

The computer system 500 comprises a computer module 502, input modules such as a keyboard 504 and mouse 506 and a plurality of output devices such as a display 508, and printer 510.

The computer module 502 is connected to a computer network 512 via a suitable transceiver device 514, to enable access to e.g. the Internet or other network systems such as Local Area Network (LAN) or Wide Area Network (WAN).

The computer module 502 in the example includes a processor 518, a Random Access Memory (RAM) 520 and a Read Only Memory (ROM) 522. The computer module 502 also includes a number of Input/Output (I/O) interfaces, for example I/O interface 524 to the display 508, and I/O interface 526 to the keyboard 504.

The components of the computer module 502 typically communicate via an interconnected bus 528 and in a manner known to the person skilled in the relevant art.

The application program is typically supplied to the user of the computer system 500 encoded on a data storage medium such as a CD-ROM or floppy disk and read utilising a corresponding data storage medium drive of a data storage device 530. The application program is read and controlled in its execution by the processor 518. Intermediate storage of program data maybe accomplished using RAM 520.

Figure 6 shows a flowchart illustrating a method of matching queries in a hybrid infrastructure/infrastructure-less communication network, the network comprising pluralities of first and second type communication devices respectively, in an example embodiment. At step 600, a first query is placed by a user on one of the first type devices and the query is forwarded via infrastructure-based communication to one of the second type devices. At step 602, depending on a category of the first query, the first query is forwarded from the one second type device to one or more first type devices via infrastructure-based communication. At step 604, the first query is relayed from each of said one or more first type devices to one or more neighbouring first type devices via infrastructure-less communication.

Figure 7 shows a flowchart illustrating a method of matching queries in a network, the network comprising pluralities of first and second type communication devices respectively, in another example embodiment. At step 700, a geographical area covered by the network is divided into a plurality of regions. At step 702, a first query is placed by a user on one of the first type devices and the query is forwarded to one of the second type devices. At step 704, depending on a category of the first query, the first query is forwarded from the one second type device to one or more first type devices in one of the regions. At step 706, the first query is relayed from each of the one or more first type devices in the one region to one or more neighbouring first type devices.

It will be appreciated by a person skilled in the art that numerous variations and/or modifications may be made to the present invention as shown in the specific embodiments without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention as broadly described. The present embodiments are, therefore, to be considered in all respects to be illustrative and not restrictive.

The example embodiment allows users to give meaning to the queries that they propagate, through selective computing and forwarding.

The example embodiment incorporates the ideas of using the infrastructure to spread to an initial number of users in a common geographical area, known as a bazaar to improve the performance of information access. This also enables the embodiment to be engineered intelligently through setting design parameters and utilizing smart algorithms.

The example embodiment does not require the existence of a "wired network", although it may support the activities of SWIM. Rather, the example

embodiment exploits the existing distributed database residing in people by constructing a virtual wireless social network. The distribution in the example embodiment may be regarded as a branching random process, rather than a simple random walk.

CLAIMS

1. A method comprising:
receiving a query, from first one or more first type communication devices of a network, via infrastructure-based communication, by a second type communication device of the network; and
forwarding the query to second one or more first type communication devices, via infrastructure-based communication, based at least in part on a category of the query, by the second type communication device, wherein the query is forwarded to the second one or more first type communication devices to relay to third one or more first type communication devices of the network, wherein the second and third one or more first type communication devices are neighboring communication devices.
2. The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein receiving comprises receiving the query via cellular services.
3. The method as claimed in claim 1, further comprising forwarding the query to one or more additional second type communication devices, based at least in part on the category of the query, by the second type communication device.
4. The method as claimed in claim 1, further comprising the second type communication device determining to which one or more of the plurality of first

type communication devices to forward the query, based at least in part on a statistical analysis of a matching time for queries and probability of match.

5. The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the second type communication devices is a base station or an access point of the network.

6. A method comprising:

receiving a query, by a first type communication device of a network, via infrastructure-based communication, from first one or more second type communication devices of the network, wherein the query is forwarded from the first one or more second type communication devices to the first type communication device, based at least in part on a category of the query, and wherein the first one or more second type communication devices received the first query, via infrastructure-based communication, from first one or more additional first type communication devices; and

relaying, via infrastructure-less communication, the query from the first type communication device to second one or more additional first type communication devices neighboring the first type communication device.

7. The method as claimed in claim 6, further comprising determining by the first type communication device whether another query matching the query is available at the first type communication device.

8. The method as claimed in claim 7, further comprising the first type communication device generating and transmitting one or more notification messages when a match has been determined at the first type communication device.

9. The method as claimed in claim 8, wherein transmitting comprises transmitting a plurality of notification messages to the first one or more additional first type communication devices from which the matching queries originated.

10. The method as claimed in claim 8, wherein transmitting comprises transmitting the notification messages as Small Message Service (SMS) messages or Emails.

11. The method as claimed in claim 6, further comprising the first type communication device storing the query.

12. The method as claimed in claim 11, further comprising the first type communication device determining whether one or more previously stored queries are to be deleted from the first type communication device, based at least in part on relative priorities of the queries.

13. The method as claimed in claim 6, wherein relaying comprises the first type communication device relaying the query using a non-infrastructure peer-to-peer connection.

14. The method as claimed in claim 13, wherein relaying comprises relaying via a Bluetooth or a Wi-Fi connection.

15. The method as claimed in claim 6, wherein the first type communication device is a mobile station of the network.

16. The method as claimed in claim 6, wherein the first type communication device is capable of infrastructure-less communication, and incapable of infrastructure- based communication.

17. An apparatus comprising:

means for receiving a query, from first one or more first type communication devices of a network, via infrastructure-based communication; and

means for forwarding the query to second one or more first type communication devices, via infrastructure-based communication, based at least in part on a category of the query, wherein the query is forwarded to the second one or more first type communication devices to relay to third one or more first

type communication devices of the network, wherein the second and third one or more first type communication devices are neighboring communication devices.

18. The apparatus as claimed in claim 17, wherein the means for receiving comprises means for receiving the query via cellular services.

19. A tangible computer-readable storage medium comprising:

first instructions for causing an apparatus, on execution of the first instructions by the apparatus, to receive a query, from first one or more first type communication devices of a network, via infrastructure-based communication; and

second instructions for causing the apparatus, on execution of the second instructions by the apparatus, to forward the query to second one or more first type communication devices, via infrastructure-based communication, based at least in part on a category of the query, wherein the query is forwarded to the second one or more first type communication devices to relay to third one or more first type communication devices of the network, wherein the second and third one or more first type communication devices are neighboring communication devices;

wherein the apparatus is a second type communication device of the network.

20. A communication device of a first type, the device comprising:

means for receiving a query, via infrastructure-based communication, from first one or more second type communication devices of a network, wherein the query is forwarded from the first one or more second type communication devices, based at least in part on a category of the query, and wherein the first one or more second type communication devices received the first query, via infrastructure-based communication, from first one or more additional first type communication devices; and

means for relaying the query, via infrastructure-less communication, to second one or more additional first type communication devices neighboring the first type communication device.

21. The device as claimed in claim 20, further comprising means for determining whether another query matching the query is available at the first type communication device.

22. A tangible computer-readable storage medium, comprising:

first instructions for causing an apparatus, on execution of the first instructions by the apparatus, to receive a query, via infrastructure-based communication, from first one or more second type communication devices of a network, wherein the query is forwarded from the first one or more second type communication devices, based at least in part on a category of the query, and wherein the first one or more second type communication devices received the

first query, via infrastructure-based communication, from first one or more first type communication devices; and

second instructions for causing the apparatus, on execution of the second instructions by the apparatus, to relay the query, via infrastructure-less communication, to second one or more first type communication devices neighboring the first type communication device;

wherein the apparatus is a first type communication device of the network.