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Nota di contenuto

Paradigm Integration and Challenges -- Information Acquisition Through an Integrated Paradigm: Agent + Peer-to-Peer -- Robustness Challenges in Peer-to-Peer Agent Systems -- Trust -- Bayesian Network Trust Model in Peer-to-Peer Networks -- Agent-Based Social Assessment of Shared Resources -- A Passport-Like Service over an Agent-Based Peer-to-Peer Network -- Self-Organization -- A Robust and Scalable Peer-to-Peer Gossiping Protocol -- Group Formation Among Peer-to-Peer Agents: Learning Group Characteristics -- A Pheromone-Based Coordination Mechanism Applied in Peer-to-Peer -- Incentives -- Incentive Mechanisms for Peer-to-Peer Systems -- A Taxonomy of Incentive Patterns -- Search and Systems -- P2P MetaData Search Layers -- A Peer-to-Peer Information System for the Semantic Web -- G-Grid: A Class of Scalable and Self-Organizing Data Structures for Multi-dimensional Querying and Content Routing in P2P Networks -- Fuzzy Cost Modeling for Peer-to-Peer Systems -- A P2P Approach to ClassLoading in Java -- Adaptive Applications -- Multi-agent Interaction Technology for Peer-to-Peer Computing in Electronic Trading Environments -- Location-Based and Content-Based Information Access in Mobile Peer-to-Peer Computing: The TOTA Approach -- K-Trek: A Peer-to-Peer Approach to Distribute Knowledge in Large Environments -- Mobile Agents -- Improving Peer-to-Peer Resource Discovery Using Mobile Agent Based Referrals -- Mobile Agents for Locating Documents in Ad Hoc Networks.

Sommario/riassunto

Peer-to-peer (P2P) computing is currently attracting enormous public attention, spurred by the popularity of file-sharing systems such as Napster, Gnutella, Morpheus, Kaza, and several others. In P2P systems, a very large number of autonomous computing nodes, the peers, rely on each other for services. P2P networks are emerging as a new distributed computing paradigm because of their potential to harness the computing power and the storage capacity of the hosts composing the network, and because they realize a completely open decentralized environment where everybody can join in autonomously. Although researchers working on distributed computing, multiagent systems, databases, and networks have been using similar concepts for a long time, it is only recently that papers motivated by the current P2P paradigm have started appearing in high quality conferences and workshops. In particular, research on agent systems appears to be most relevant because multiagent systems have always been thought of as networks of autonomous peers since their inception. Agents, which can be superimposed on the P2P architecture, embody the description of task environments, decision-support capabilities, social behaviors, trust and reputation, and interaction protocols among peers. The emphasis on decentralization, autonomy, ease, and speed of growth that gives P2P its advantages also leads to significant potential problems. Most prominent among these are coordination – the ability of an agent to make decisions on its own actions in the context of activities of other agents, and scalability – the value of the P2P systems in how well they self-organize so as to scale along several dimensions, including complexity, heterogeneity of peers, robustness, traffic redistribution, etc. This book brings together an introduction, three invited articles, and revised versions of the papers presented at the Second International Workshop on Agents and Peer-to-Peer Computing, AP2PC 2003,held in Melbourne, Australia, July 2003.