

Exploring the Potential of Virtual Worlds for Decentralized Command and Control

Walt Scacchi, Craig Brown and Kari Nies
Institute for Software Research

and

Center for Computer Games and Virtual Worlds
University of California, Irvine
Irvine, CA 92697-3455 USA

Overview

- Decentralized Command and Control (DCC)
- *DECENT*: a prototype platform for research and experimentation with DCC
- Virtual worlds and physical places
- Platform for VW development: *OpenSim*
- Under-explored topics for DECENT
- Conclusions and recommendations for future studies

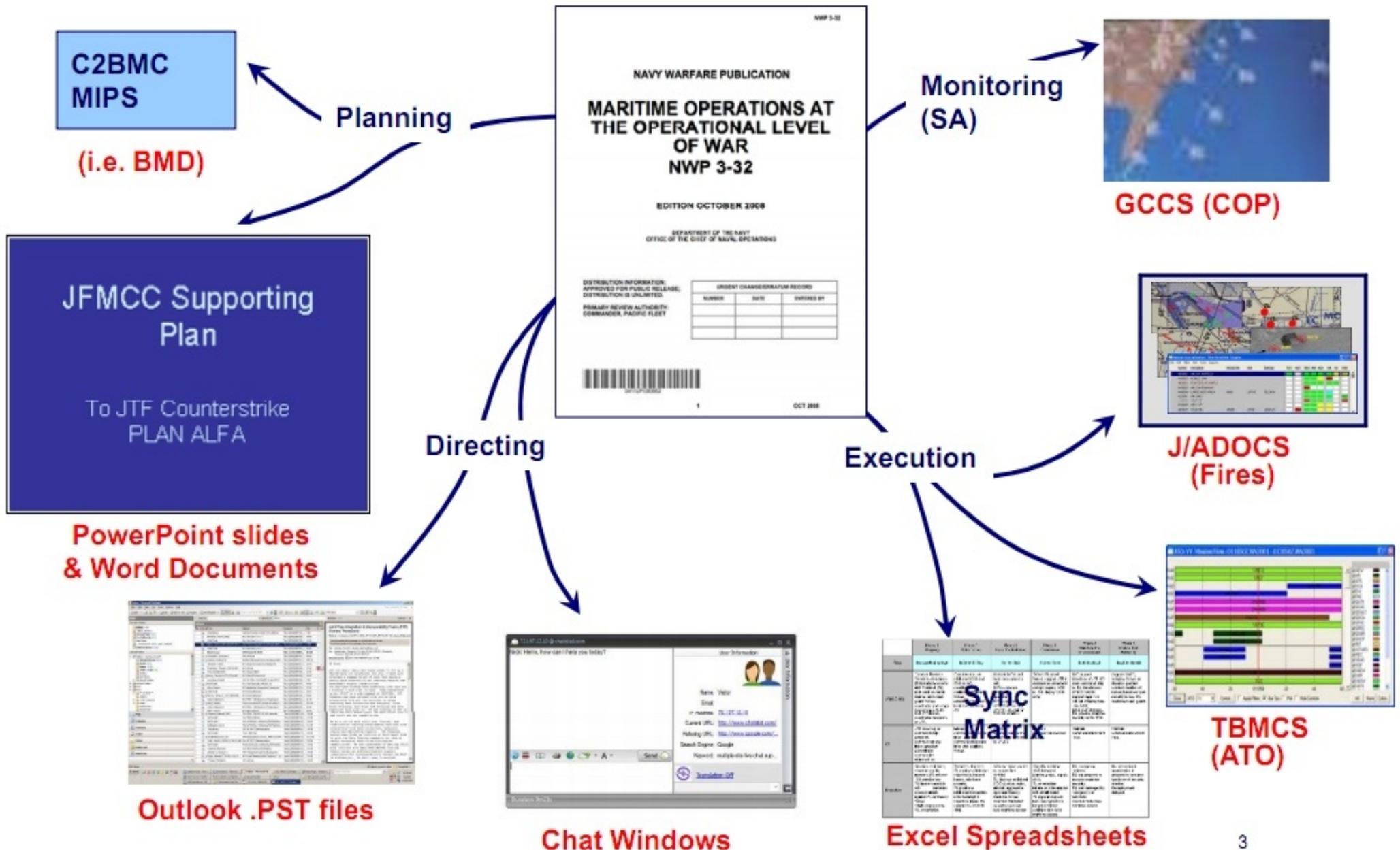
Decentralized Command and Control (DCC)

- DCC emerging as a new strategic thrust [DoD JOAC 2012]
- DCC encourages physically decentralized user practices, using low-cost/open source software.
- DCC operates as a *virtual enterprise*
 - Physically distributed, logically centralized
 - “Edge” of a multi-site organization [Albert and Hayes 2003]
- DCC accommodates peer-to-peer organizational decision-making and work locations
 - Crowd-sourced DCC may also be possible

DECENT: a prototype platform for research and experimentation with DCC

- DECENT is an online virtual world prototype and platform for experimentation with DCC
 - Used in early studies of C2 mission planning games
- Developed with low-cost, open source software for virtual worlds (OpenSim).
 - *Transformative*: Potential to dramatically reduce the cost of fielding C2 system capabilities
 - Few barriers to acquisition
 - Applicable to mission planning and coordination in physical and virtual applications (Cyberwarfare)

Current vision for advanced C2: C2RPC [2010]



Virtual worlds and physical places

- Virtual worlds (VWs) can be used to *mirror* physical spaces, actors (avatars), devices, activities and resources within them.
- DECENT models physical C2 worlds and many mission planning IT resources as found in C2RPC [2010] for web-based C2.
- DECENT integrates remote text, chat, speech, image and video stream servers/clients
- DECENT supports decentralized, networked users
 - C2 activities with physically distributed users, within logically centralized/shared VW

Physical C2 facility



Virtual world for C2: DECENT



ELICIT VW for team decision-making studies [Hudson and Nissen 2010]



Physical factory, VW factory, smartphone world monitoring



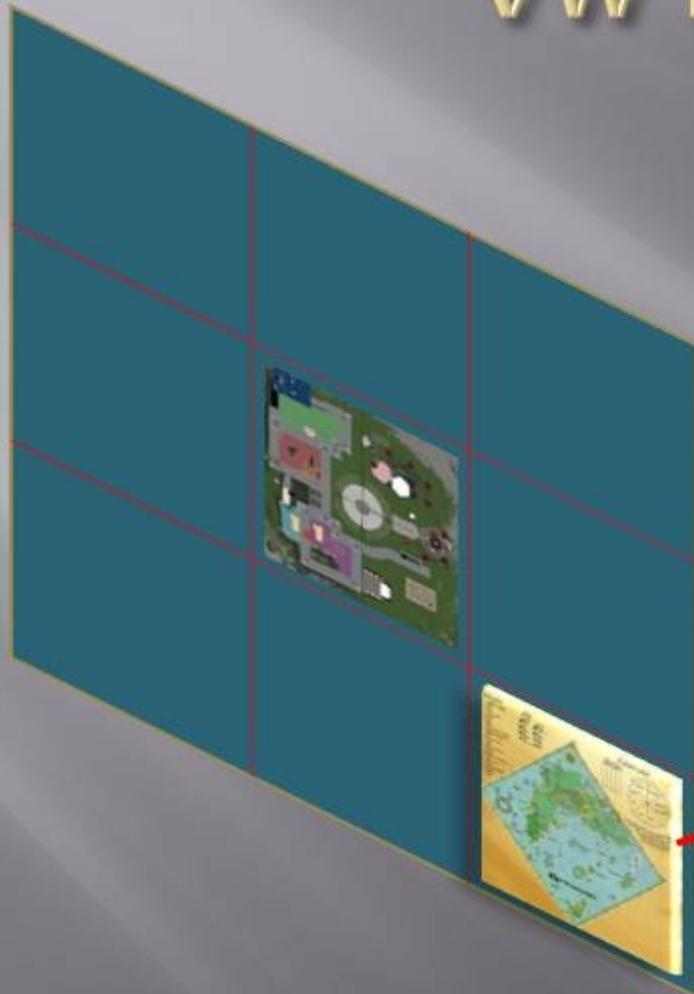
Virtual chocolate factory at FXPAL [Back, Kimber, et al. 2010]

Platform for VW development: *OpenSim*

- DECENT based on OpenSim
- OpenSim is OSS workalike to *Second Life*, a large commercial, user-extendable VW with 20M+ users
 - Users can *modify* shared resources
- Lead OpenSim developers based at UCI [Lopes 2011]
- OpenSim *Hypergrid* [Lopes 2011] supports scalable, extendable VW grid
- Army's Military Open Simulator Enterprise Strategy (MOSES [2012]) and Naval Underwater Warfare Center [Aguirar and Monte 2011] using Hypergrid

VW Hypergrid [Lopes 2011]

VW Hyperlink



```
<a href="http://otherworld.com@(0,2)" >  
Other World Gateway  
</a>
```

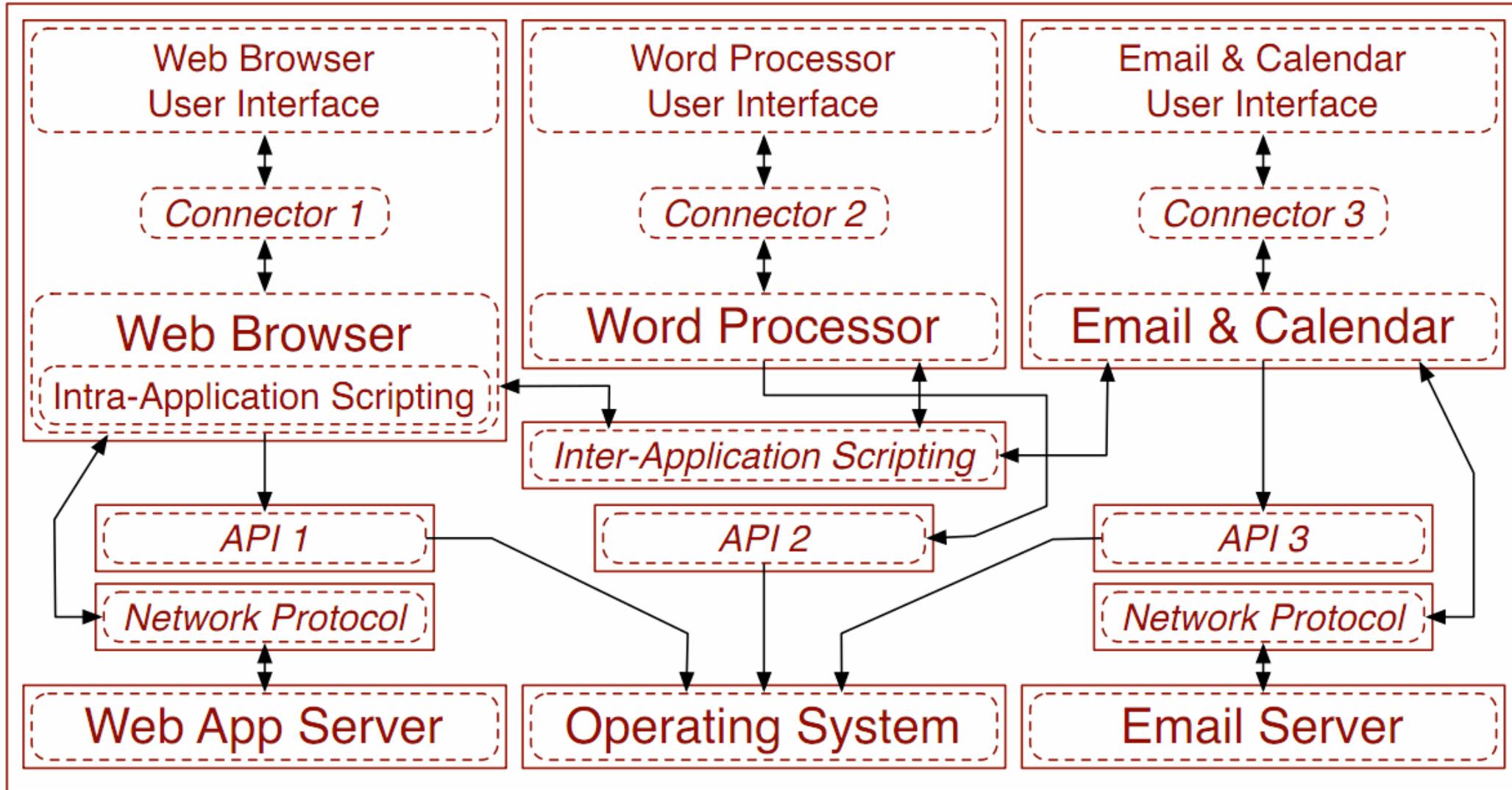
Army hypergrid: *MOSES* [2012]



Under-explored topics for DECENT

- Most VW software technologies, including *OpenSim* and *Second Life* offer little/no ready support for *integration of external application programs or other software components*.
- *Securing a VW for military C2 applications* is a major concern in advancing this line of research and deployment.

Secure software product line architecture for generic applications for C2 [Scacchi and Alspaugh 2012]



Example run-time of securable C2 software product line application deployment

The image displays a Linux desktop environment with several applications running. A large purple arrow curves across the top of the desktop, pointing from the terminal window towards the Firefox browser. Three callout boxes with arrows point to specific applications: 'Firefox' points to the browser window, 'AbiWord' points to the word processor window, and 'Gnome Evolution' points to the email and calendar application window. A fourth callout box, 'Red Hat / Fedora Linux', points to the terminal window.

Firefox

AbiWord

Gnome Evolution
email, calendar

**Red Hat /
Fedora Linux**

```
liveuser@localhost:~$ ls
bin  dev  home  lost+found  mnt  proc  sbin  srv  usr  var
boot  etc  lib  media  opt  root  selinux  sys  usr

liveuser@localhost /# ls /selinux
access      compat_net  initial_contexts  policycvvers
avc         context    load              reject_unknown
boolean     create     member            relabel
checkreqprot  deny_unknown  mls              user
class       disable    null
commit_pending_bools  enforce      policy_capabilities

liveuser@localhost /#
```

Conclusions and recommendations for future studies

- DECENT demonstrates a transformative reduction in cost of rapidly creating and deploying C2 systems supporting DCC
- DECENT can be deployed via pocket storage devices (flash storage thumb drives)
- Much remains to be studied using DECENT like technologies and approaches to DCC
- R&D should seek to demonstrate future benefits and articulate system/software risks (e.g., security of VWs is an open problem).

Acknowledgements

- The research described in this report was supported by grant #N00244-10-1-0064 from the Center for the Edge, Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, CA, and grant #0808783 from the National Science Foundation
- No endorsement, review, or approval implied.