Preface

Peer-to-peer (P2P) computing is currently attracting enormous media attention, spurred by the popularity of file sharing systems such as Napster, Gnutella and Morpheus. In P2P systems a very large number of autonomous computing nodes (the peers) pool together their resources and rely on each other for data and services.

The wealth of business opportunities promised by P2P networks has generated much industrial interest recently, and has resulted in the creation of various industrial projects, startup companies, and special interest groups. Researchers from distributed computing, networks, agents and databases have also become excited about the P2P vision, and papers tackling open problems in this area have started appearing in high-quality conferences and workshops.

Much of the recent research on P2P systems seems to be carried out by research groups with a primary interest in distributed computation and networks. This workshop concentrated on the impact that current database research can have on P2P computing and vice versa. Although researchers in distributed data structures and databases have been working on related issues for a long time, the developed techniques are simply not adequate for the new paradigm. P2P computing introduces the paradigm of decentralization going hand in hand with an increasing self-organization of highly autonomous peers, thus departing from the classical client-server computing paradigm. This new paradigm bears the potential to realize computing systems that scale to very large numbers of participating nodes. Taking advantage of this potential for the area of data management is a challenge that the database community itself is asked to face. The realization of the P2P computing vision is however a Herculean task, fraught with immense technical difficulties. As a result, it offers database theoreticians and system developers a new set of exciting open problems.

We believe that database research has much to contribute to the P2P grand challenge through its wealth of techniques for sophisticated semantics-based data models, clever indexing algorithms and efficient data placement, query processing techniques and transaction processing. The database community could benefit from the P2P computing vision by developing loosely coupled federations of databases where databases can join and leave the network at will; a single global schema is not a possibility, and answers need not be complete but should be best effort.

Database technologies in the new information age will form the crucial components of the first generation of complex adaptive information systems. These are an emerging kind of information systems that are very dynamic, self-organize continously and adapt to new circumstances, they are locally but not globally optimized, and form a whole which is greater than the sum of its parts. These new information systems support highly dynamic, ever-changing, autonomous social organizations and can no longer be developed using traditional analy-

sis, design and implementation techniques. This workshop also concentrated on complex adaptive information systems, their impact on current database technologies and their relation to emerging industrial technologies such as IBM's autonomic computing initiative.

This workshop, collocated with VLDB, the major international database and information systems conference, brought together key researchers from all over the world working on databases and P2P computing with the intention of strengthening this connection. Also researchers from other related areas such as distributed systems, networks, multiagent systems and complex systems participated.

The workshop was jointly organized with the AP2PC workshop which is part of the AAMAS conference and is under the responsibility of the same steering committee. Together these two workshops address both the agent and the database communities and thus take account of the interdisciplinary nature of P2P computing.

The DBISP2P workshop received 32 submissions that entered the review process. All submissions underwent a rigorous review that was completed by an online PC discussion for making the final selection of 16 papers. The organizers would like to thank at this point all program committee members for their excellent work. The program was completed by a keynote speech and a panel. The keynote speech with the title "Design Issues and Challenges for RDF- and Schema-Based Peer-to-Peer Systems" was presented by Wolfgang Nejdl from the University of Hannover. Aris Ouksel organized a panel on the topic "P2P Computing and Database Technologies: Convergence of Technologies and Socioeconomic Characteristics on the Web, Benefits and Technical Challenges in Database Applications" with the goal to explore the promise of P2P to offer exciting new possibilities in distributed information processing.

The organizers would particularly like to thank Klemens Böhm from the University of Magdeburg for his excellent work in taking care of the local arrangements, the VLDB organization for their valuable support of the workshop organization, and the steering committee for the opportunity to set up this workshop and for their continuing support.

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