share information only with their neighbors, but possibly iteratively. Here we give a brief summary of these algorithms. For a detailed discussion of these algorithms, see [2], [3], [27] and the references therein.

In centralized algorithms of cooperative localization, the positions of all nodes are determined by a central processor. This processor collects measurements from anchors as well as ordinary nodes and computes the positions of all ordinary nodes. Centralized algorithms are usually not scalable and thus impractical for large networks. If they are feasible to implement, the main motive behind the interest in centralized localization schemes is the likelihood of providing more accurate location estimates than those provided by distributed algorithms. In the literature, there exist three main approaches for designing centralized distance-based localization algorithms: multidimensional scaling (MDS), linear programming and stochastic optimization approaches. It is relevant to note for MDS that it is a centralized algorithm in its raw form, though recent work has attempted to break away from this restriction [28].