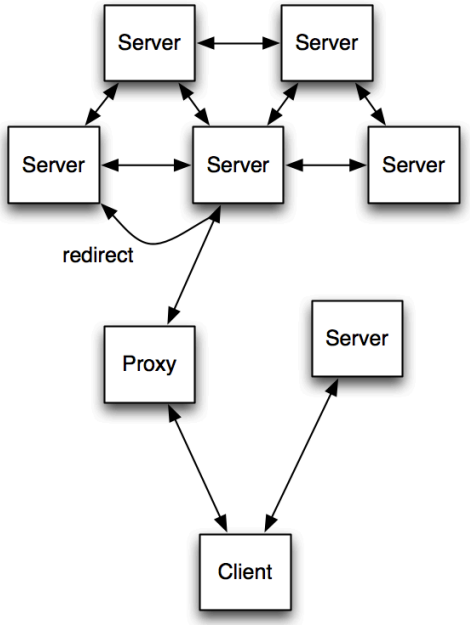
Constrained Application Protocol (CoAP)

Background

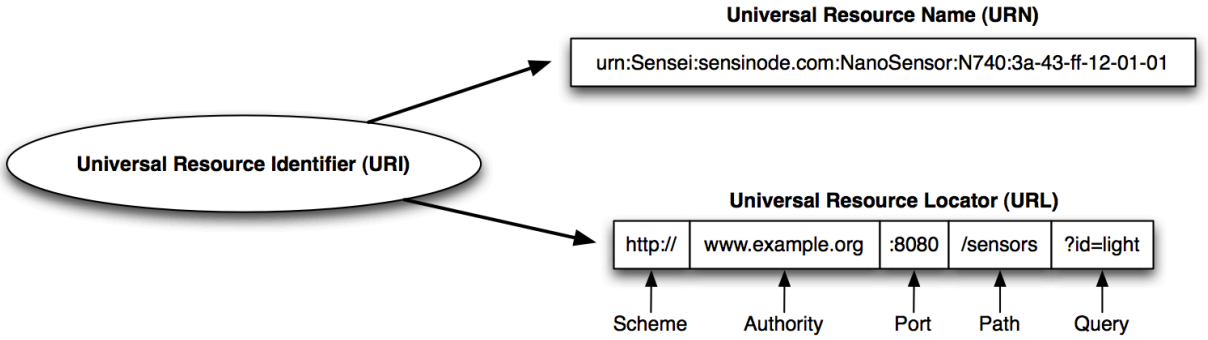
- GOAL: to enable web-based services in constrained wireless networks
  - 8 bit micro-controllers
  - limited memory
  - low-power networks
- Problem: WEB solution are hardly applicable
- Solution: re-design web-based services for constrained networks -> COAP

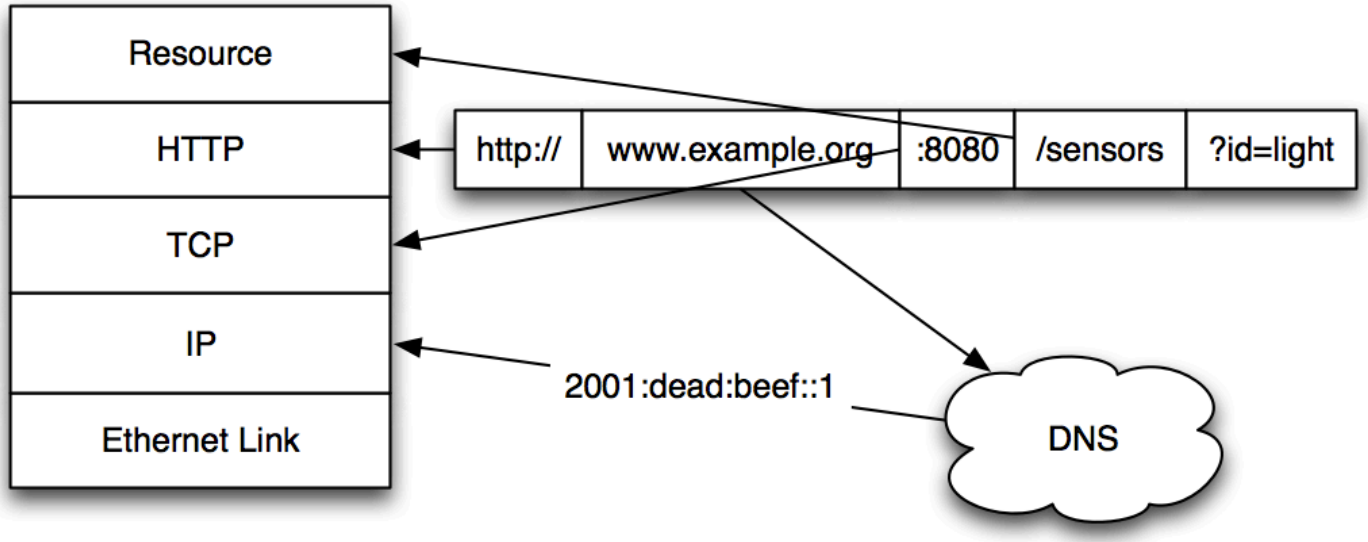
How Does the Web Work?

- Resources in the Web are:
  - managed by servers
  - identified by URIs
  - accessed synchronously by clients through request/ response paradigms
- In a word, Representational State Transfer (REST)

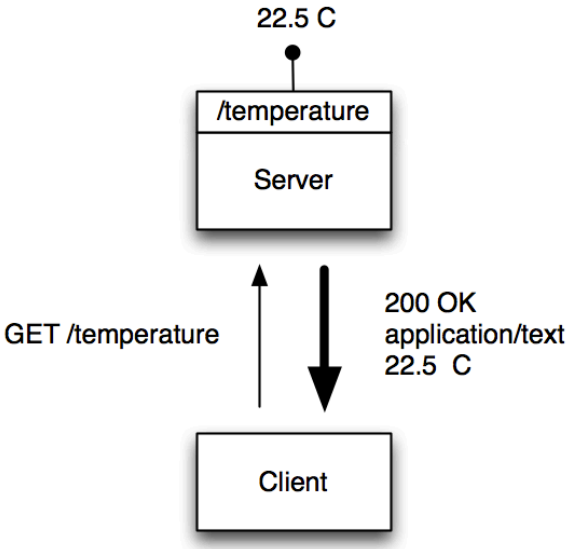


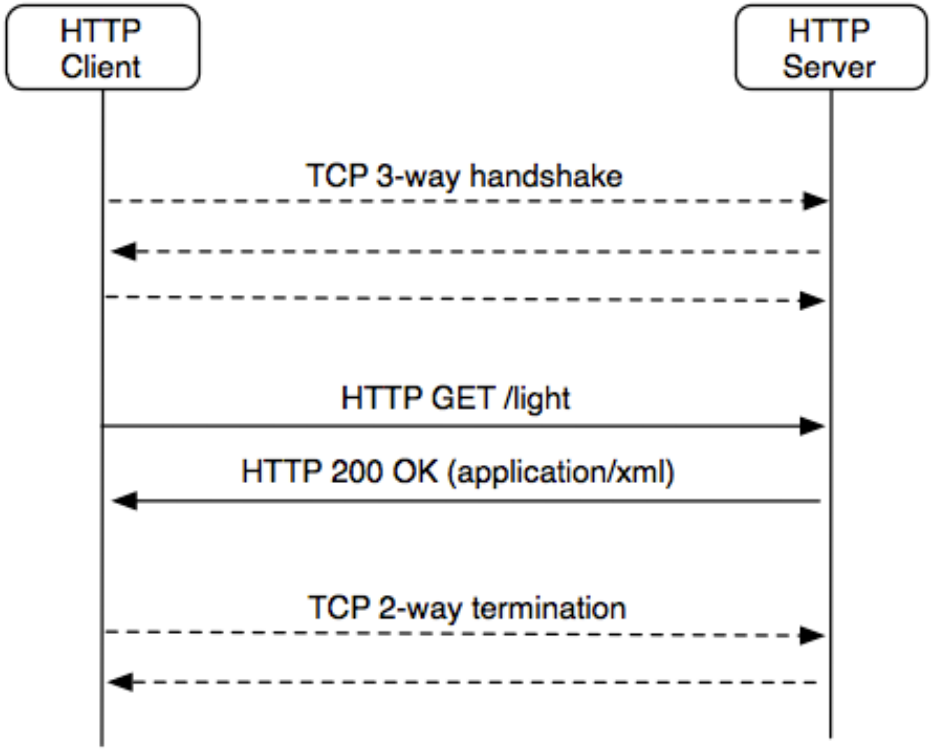
URL Resolution





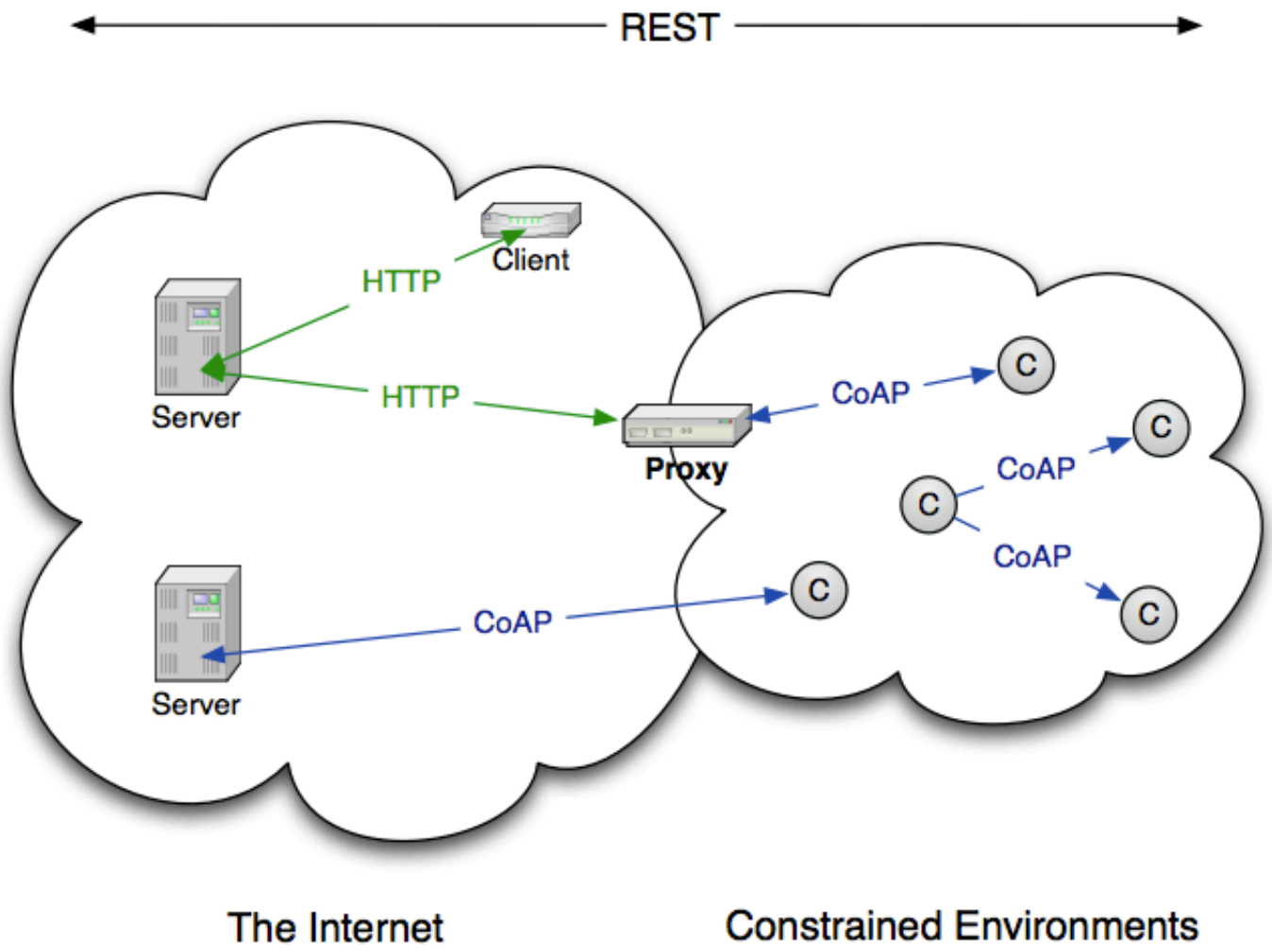
Request/Response Transaction



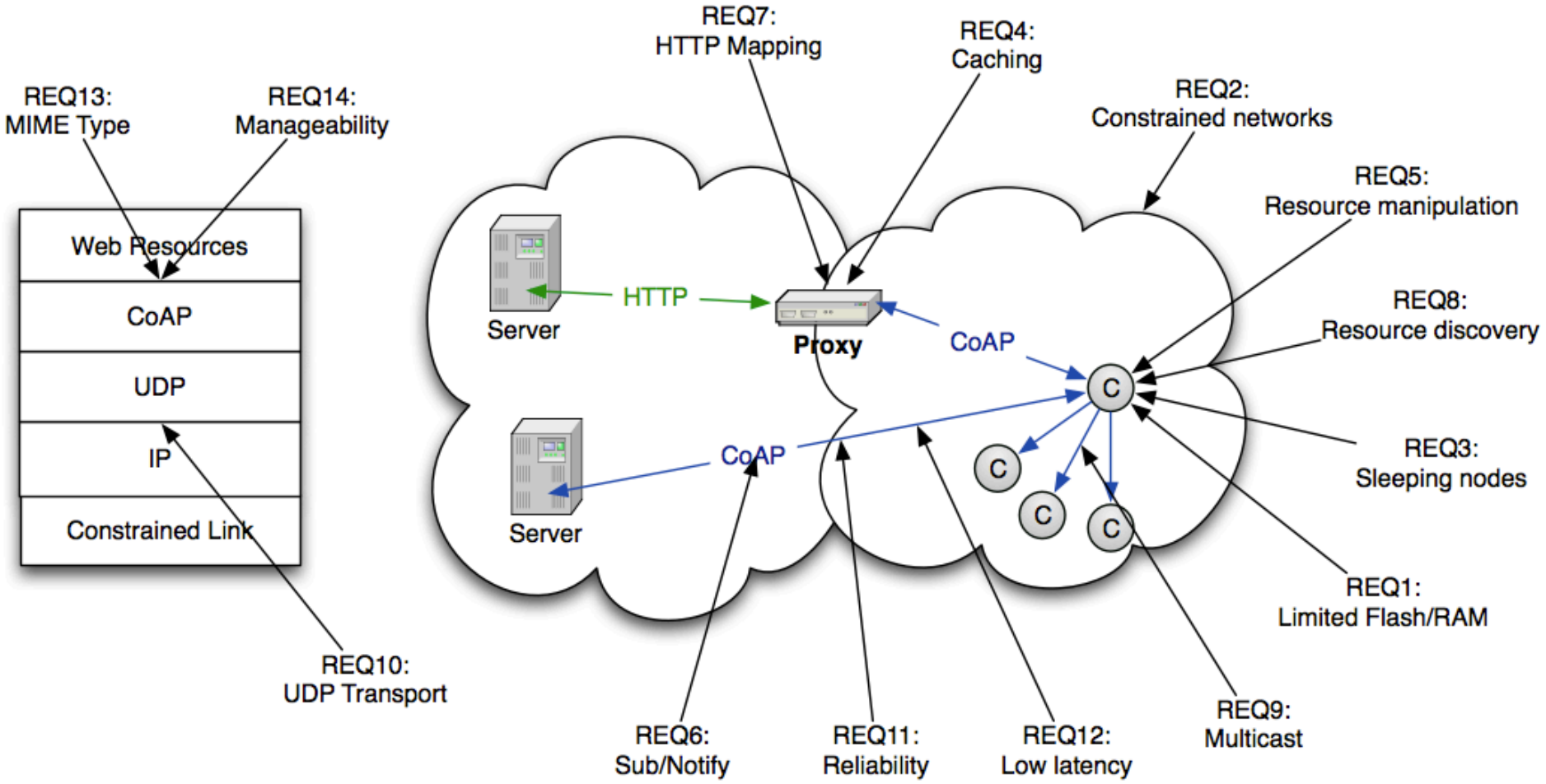


- Other common HTTP methods: PUT, POST, DELETE

The CoAP Architecture



CoAP Design Requirements



See draft-shelby-core-coap-req

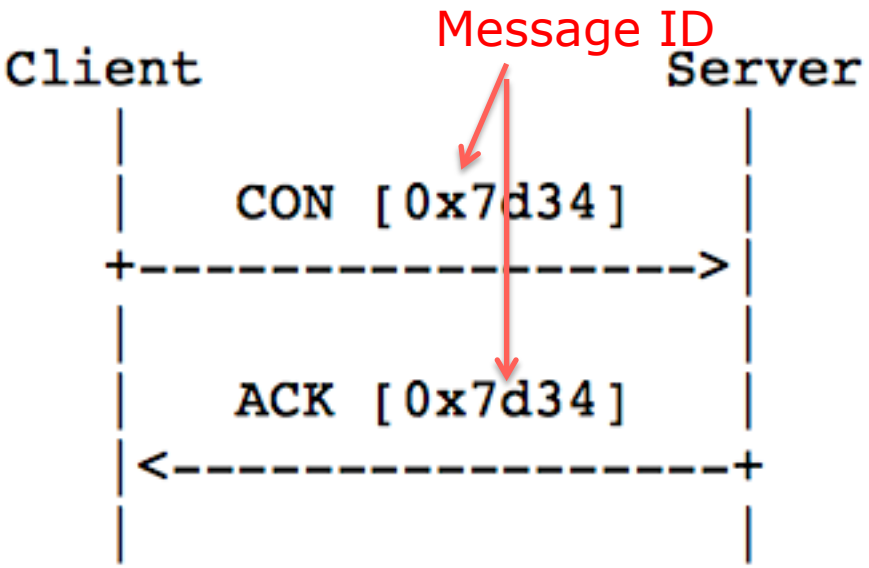
CoAP At a Glance

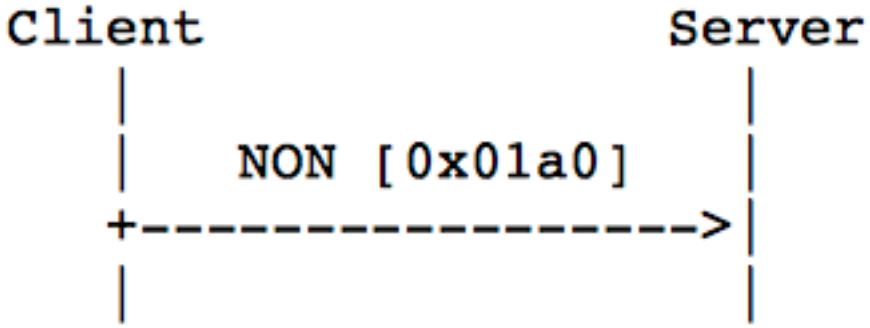
- Embedded web transfer protocol (coap://)
- Asynchronous transaction model
- UDP binding with reliability and multicast support
- GET, POST, PUT, DELETE methods
- URI support
- 4 byte header
- Subset of MIME types and HTTP response codes
- Built-in discovery
- Optional observation and block transfer

COAP Messaging Basics

- Transport:
  - (mainly) UDP binding
- Message Exchange between Endpoints
  - Messages with 4 bytes header (shared by request and responses) containing a message ID (16 bits)
  - Reliable exchange through Confirmable Messages which must be acknowledged (through ACK or Reset Messages). Simple Stop-and-Wait retransmission with exponential back-off.
  - Unreliable exchange through Non-Confirmable Message
  - Duplicate detection for both confirmable and non-confirmable messages (through message ID)

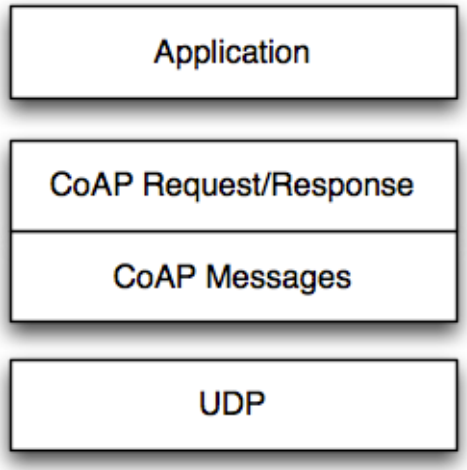
COAP Messaging



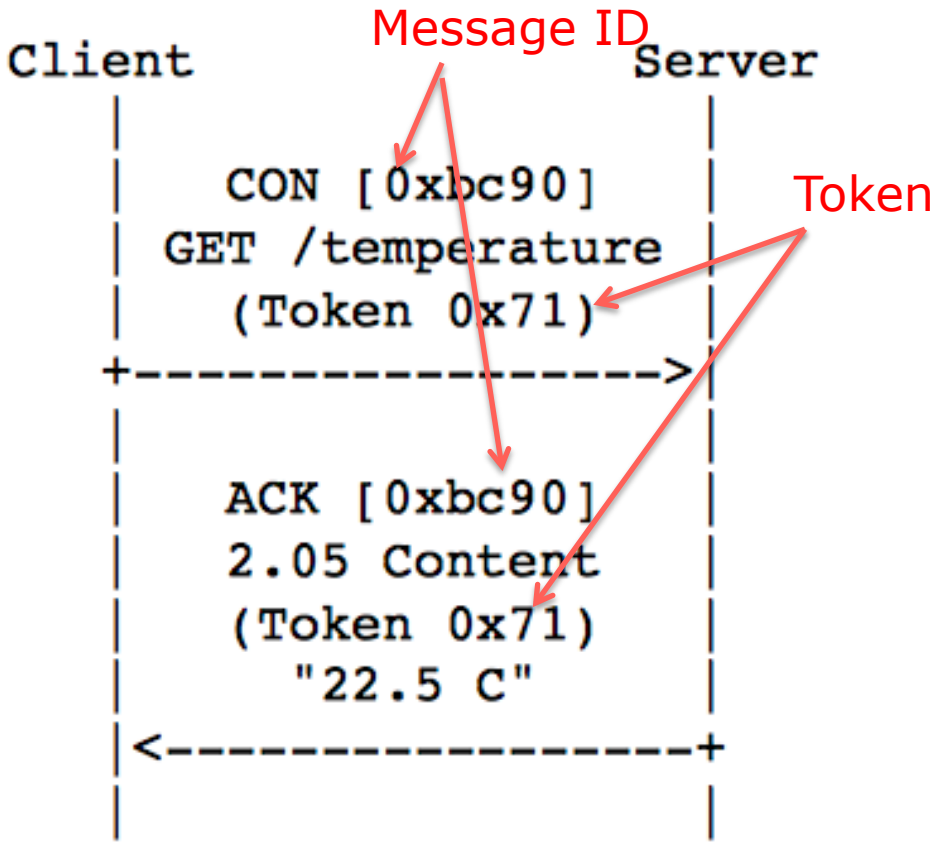


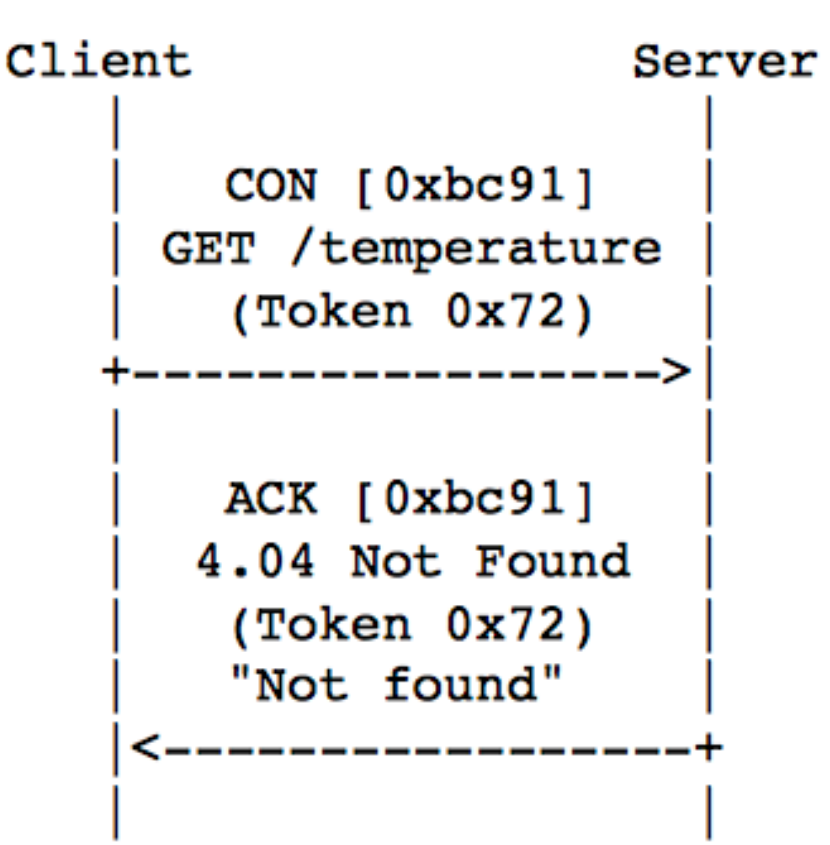
COAP Message Semantics

- REST Request/Response piggybacked on CoAP Messages
- Method, Response Code and Options (URI, content-type etc.)

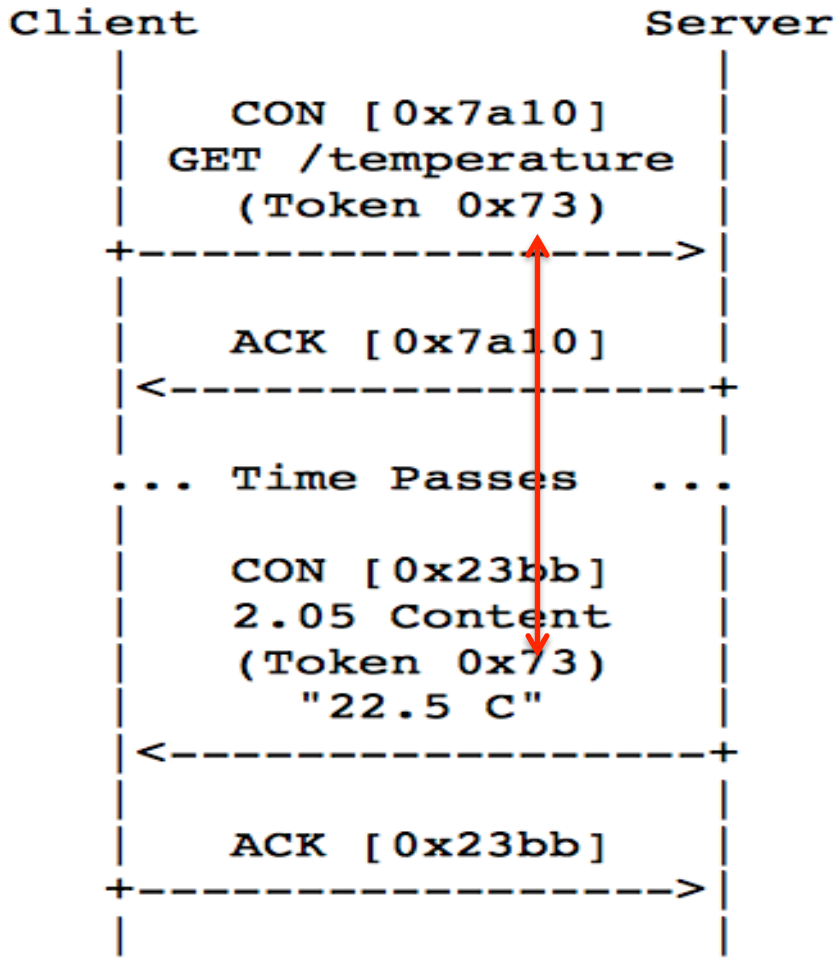


COAP Request/Response Examples

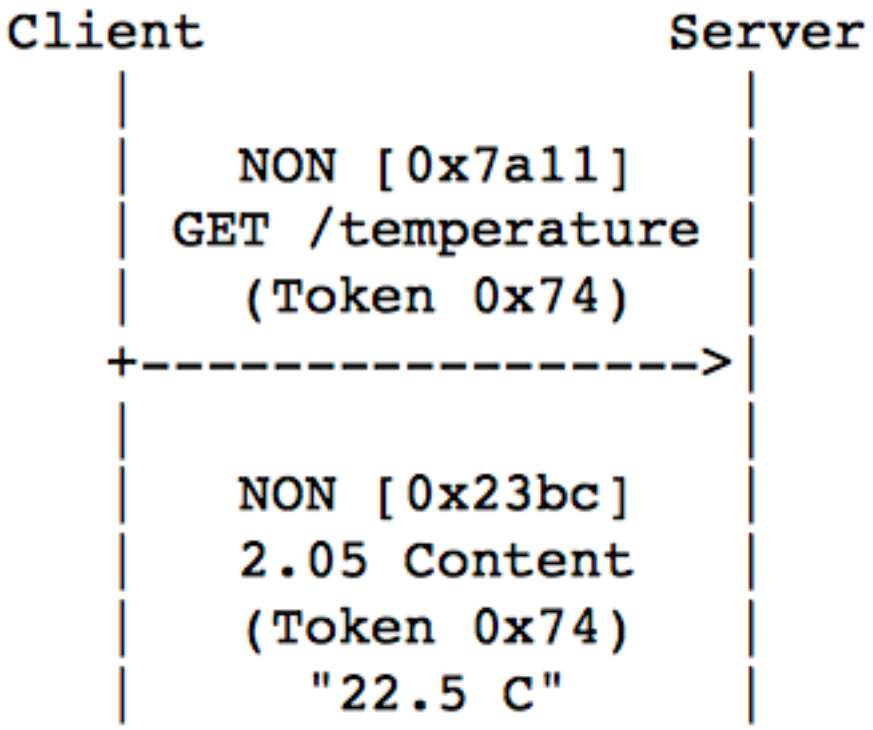




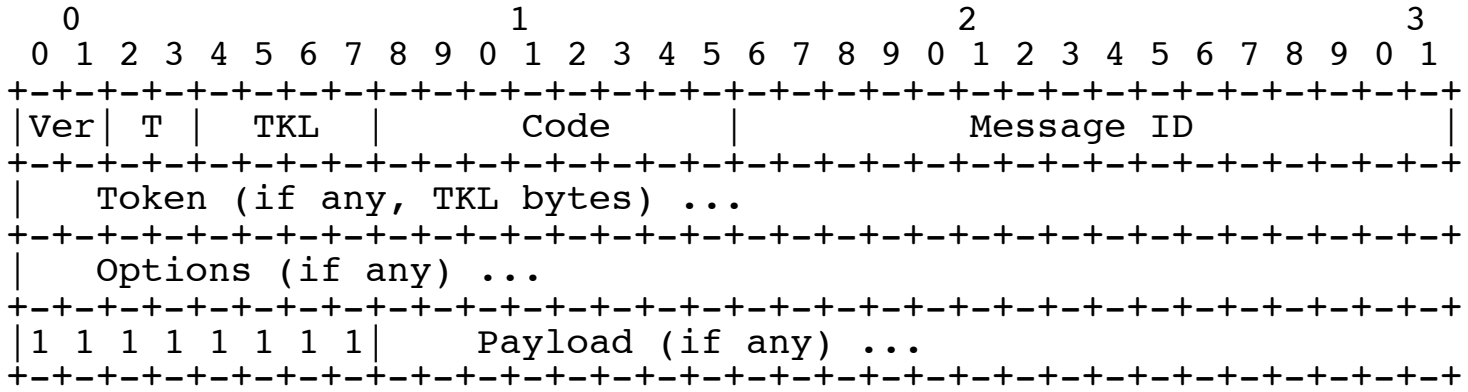
COAP: Separate Response



COAP: Non-confirmable Request



Message Header (4 bytes)



Ver - Version (1)

T – Message Type (Confirmable, Non-Confirmable, Acknowledgement, Reset)

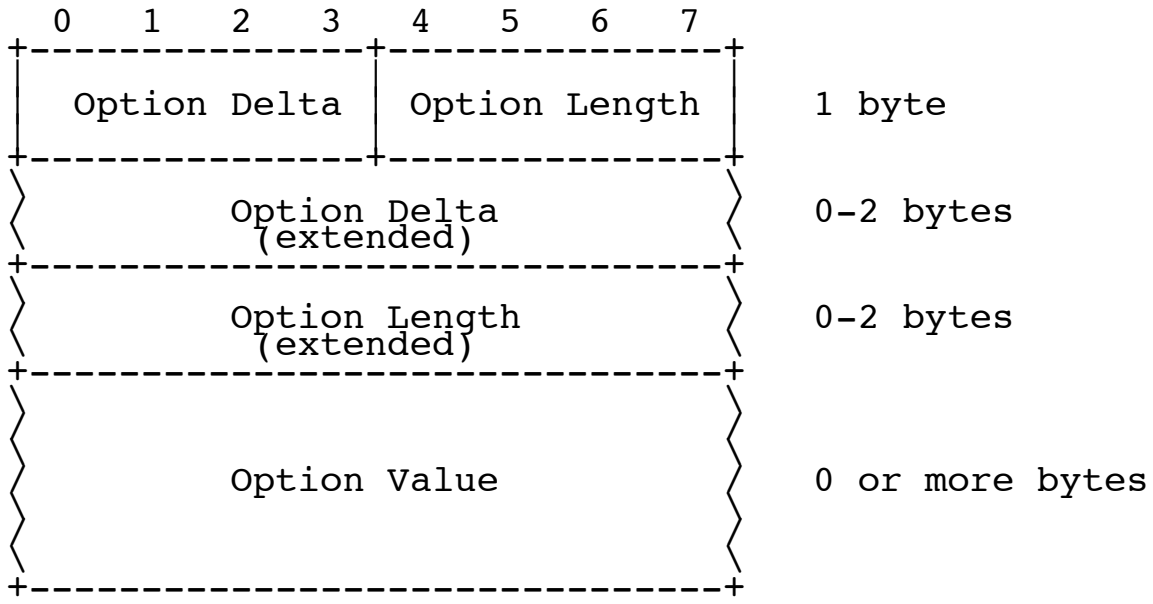
TKL- Token Length, if any, the number of Token bytes after this header

Code - Request Method (1-10) or Response Code (40-255)

Message ID – 16-bit identifier for matching responses

Token – Optional response matching token

Option Format



Option Delta - Difference between this option type and the previous

Length - Length of the option value

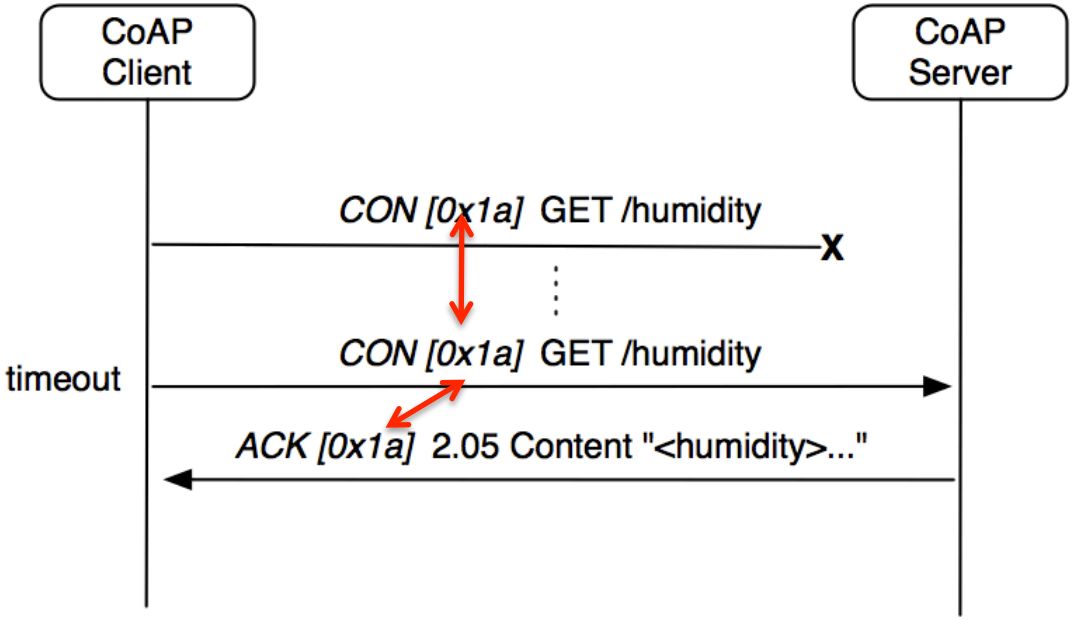
Value - The value of Length bytes immediately follows Length

Base Specification Options

No.	C	U	N	R	Name	Format	Length	Default
1	x			x	If-Match	opaque	0-8	(none)
3	x	x	-		Uri-Host	string	1-255	(see below)
4				x	ETag	opaque	1-8	(none)
5	x				If-None-Match	empty	0	(none)
7	x	x	-		Uri-Port	uint	0-2	(see below)
8				x	Location-Path	string	0-255	(none)
11	x	x	-	x	Uri-Path	string	0-255	(none)
12					Content-Format	uint	0-2	(none)
14		x	-		Max-Age	uint	0-4	60
15	x	x	-	x	Uri-Query	string	0-255	(none)
16					Accept	uint	0-2	(none)
20				x	Location-Query	string	0-255	(none)
35	x	x	-		Proxy-Uri	string	1-1034	(none)
39	x	x	-		Proxy-Scheme	string	1-255	(none)

C=Critical, U=Unsafe, N=NoCacheKey, R=Repeatable

Dealing with Packet Loss

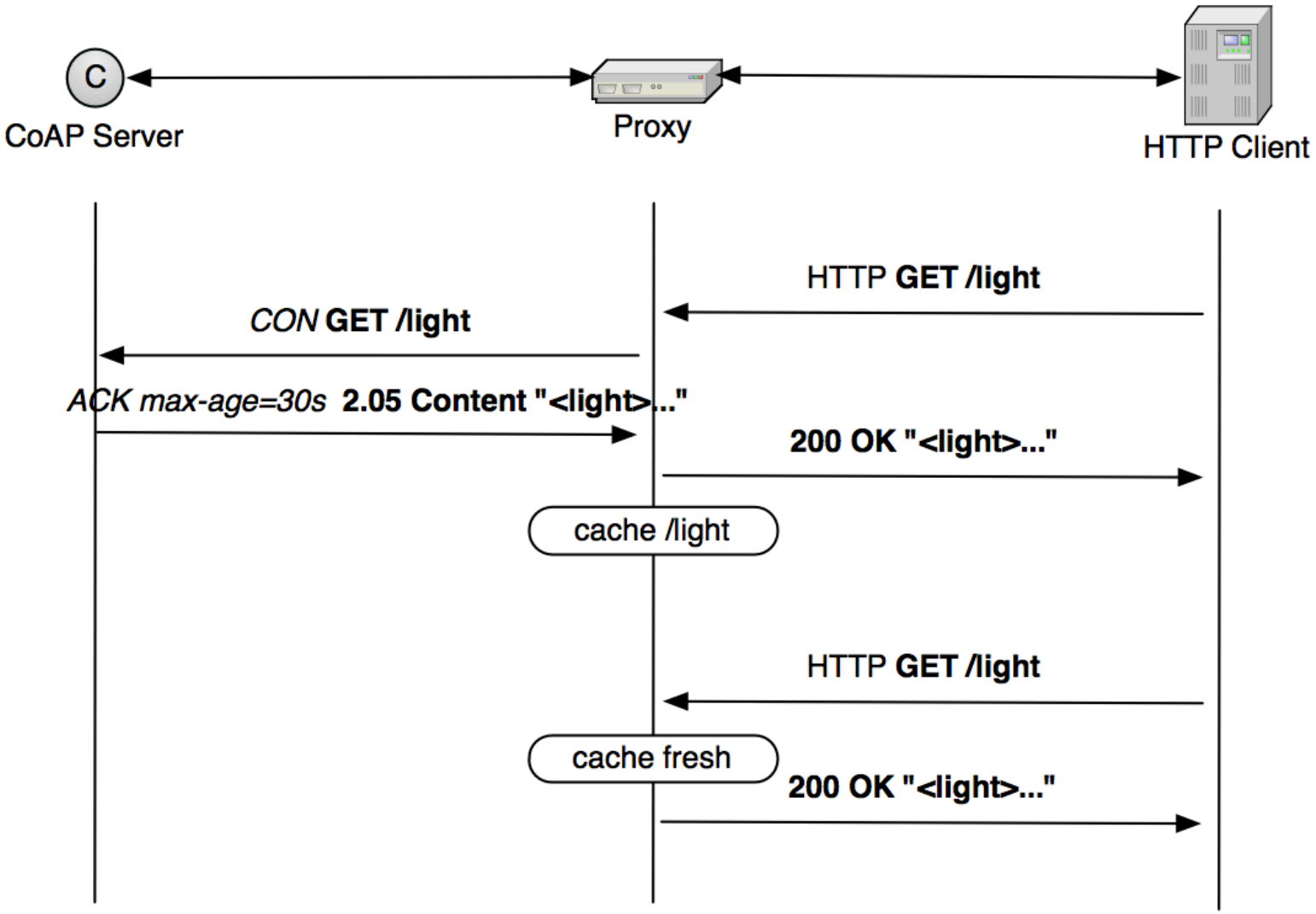


- Stop and Wait approach
- Repeat a request after a time-out in case ACK (or RST) is not coming back

Back-Off Details

- Initial time-out set to:
  - Rand [ACK_TIMEOUT, ACK_TIMEOUT * ACK_RANDOM_FACTOR] ([2s, 3s])
- When time-out expires and the transmission counter is less than MAX_RETRANSMIT (4)
  - retransmit
  - Increase transmission counter
  - double the time-out value
- The procedure is repeated until
  - A ACK is received
  - A RST message is received
  - the transmission counter exceeds MAX_RETRANSMIT
  - the total attempt duration exceeds MAX_TRANSMIT_WAIT (93s)

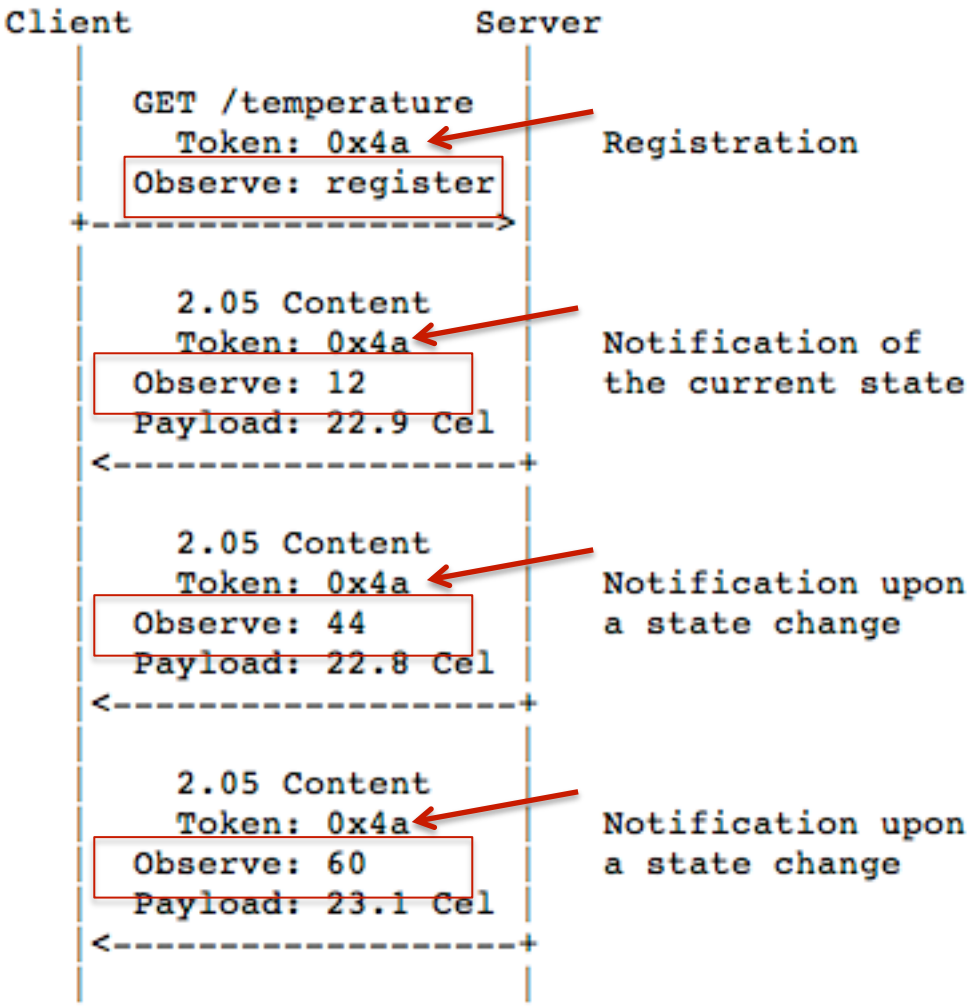
Proxying and caching



COAP Observation

- PROBLEM:
  - REST paradigm is often “PULL” type, that is, data is obtained by issuing an explicit request
  - Information/data in WSN is often periodic/ triggered (e.g., get me a temperature sample every 2 seconds or get me a warning if temperature goes below 5°C)
- SOLUTION: use Observation on COAP resources

Observation

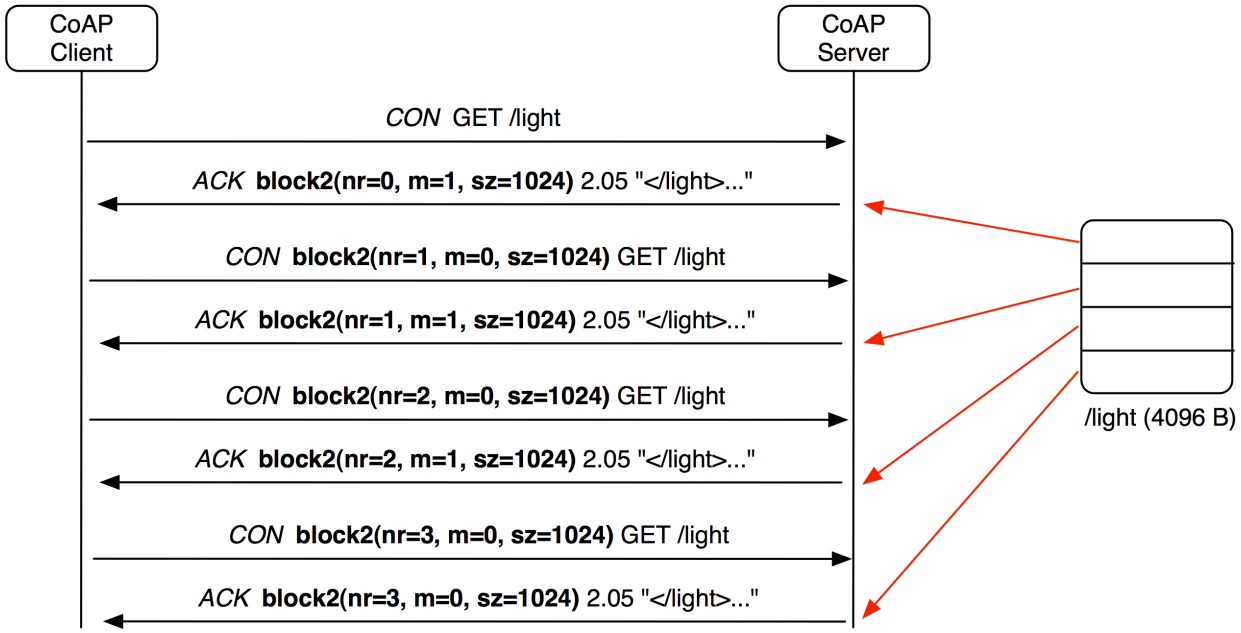


See draft-ietf-core-observe

COAP Block Transfer

- PROBLEM: avoid segmentation in the lower layers (IPv6)
- SOLUTION: COAP Block Transfer Mode
  - brings up fragmentation at the application layer

Block transfer



- *Block2* Option added to messages
  - nr=incremental block number within original data
  - m=more blocks flag
  - sz=block size

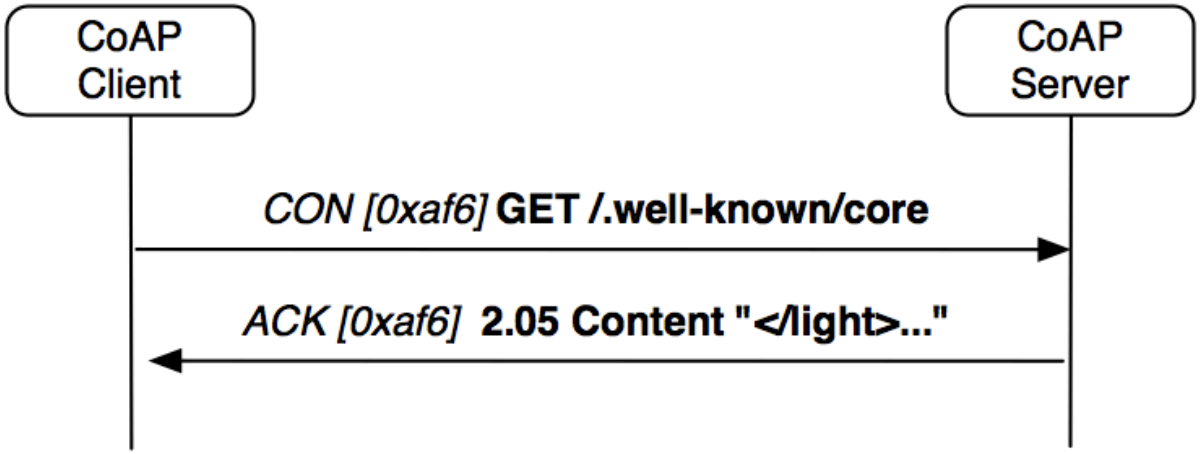
Discovery & Semantics

- Resource Discovery
  - GOAL: Discovering the links hosted by CoAP (or HTTP) servers

GET /.well-known/core?optional_query_string

  - Returns a link-header style format
    - URL, relation, type, interface, content-type etc.

CoRE Resource Discovery




```
</dev/bat>;obs;if="";rt="ipso:dev-bat";ct="0",
</dev/mdl>;if="";rt="ipso:dev-mdl";ct="0",
</dev/mfg>;if="";rt="ipso:dev-mfg";ct="0",
</pwr/0/rel>;obs;if="";rt="ipso:pwr-rel";ct="0",
</pwr/0/w>;obs;if="";rt="ipso:pwr-w";ct="0",
</sen/temp>;obs;if="";rt="ucum:Cel";ct="0"
```

Getting Started with CoAP

- Open source implementations:
  - Java CoAP Library Californium
  - C CoAP Library Erbium
  - libCoAP C Library
  - jCoAP Java Library
  - OpenCoAP C Library
  - TinyOS and Contiki include CoAP support
- Firefox has a CoAP plugin called Copper
- Wireshark has CoAP plugin