Prototyping Assignment

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In the following, we will describe our implemented prototype (Fig. 1). Therefore, we will first highlight the deployment architecture, including the deployment environment and the components used. Subsequently, we will propose our communication pattern, which is the core of our implementation.

I. DEPLOYMENT ARCHITECTURE

Our Fog Computing application comprises several components and elements to meet the requirements of the levy. The cloud instance is a Google Cloud N2 Standard 4 instance deployed with Terraform. The edge(local) environment consists of a virtual machine running on a local PC. It is provided by Multipass and is intended to simulate a Raspberry Pi with 4GB RAM and 10GB storage. For networking, the cloud node is connected to the node of the local environment via a virtual network using WireGuard (Fig. 2). Data is transferred between the edge and cloud node using the communication pattern described in Section II. The application is written in the hardware-related Golang language and is deployed using a Docker container with Docker Compose. This would be an actual use case, and applications would probably also be deployed based on containerization to ensure portability and security between applications, among other things.

A. Components

Our Fog application comprises four Docker containers, three running in the cloud and one at the edge. The PostgreSQL database container stores client and sensor message data, while the CloudBeaver one allows you to inspect database tables. The Cloud Application container handles the logic to accept messages from the edge, store them in the database, and send analyzed data back to the Edge Application. Finally, the Edge Application container collects sensor data, sends it to the Cloud Application, and receives analyzed data in return (Fig. 2).

The sensor client manages the sensors acting independently of each other at configurable intervals. The virtual sensor simulates temperature and humidity data, while the memory sensor collects data on memory usage. In addition, the CPU sensor collects data on CPU usage. The gathered data is then sent to the cloud and stored in the database, where the memory and virtual data of the last minute are then analyzed for the metrics: average, standard deviation, mean, min, and max.

II. COMMUNICATION PATTERN

Deriving from the requirements, the connection between the two nodes must fulfil the following aspect: Data must be transmitted concurrently between both nodes. Data must be buffered for subsequent transmission when one node disconnects or crashes. Therefore, we implemented a Golang package to abstract the underlying logic. We will provide insights on accomplishing the desired behaviour implemented in the package. Consequently, we will show how our implementation handles communication internally and establishes a connection.

A. Bidirectional Communication and Disconnection Handling

We leverage the full-duplex nature of the TCP connection to transmit data concurrently between the cloud and edge nodes. We employ a specific message structure where content is enhanced with a timestamp and topic. The buffering is integrated by enforcing each node with two First In First Out (FIFO) queues, one responsible for all ingress messages and the other for all egress messages. Sending a message is represented by pushing a message into the egress queue, and receiving is represented by popping an item from the ingress queue. An internal running routine serves each queue go routine. If the connection is open, the receiving routine receives messages from the TCP connection and enqueues them in the ingress queue. The sending routine dequeues all items successively and transmits them using the TCP connection. Both receiving routines will be notified and stopped instantly if the connection is closed, preventing them from further transmission of messages. Consequently, the messages are stored within the queue for subsequent submission. If a disconnection occurs, the connecting node will try to establish a connection (Section II-B) and, if connected, start the go routines again.

B. Establishing a Connection

We divide potential communication nodes into listening and connecting nodes. The difference between both nodes is that the listening nodes await a connect call from the connecting nodes; one listening node can be connected to multiple connecting nodes, using their IP as differentiation. When trying to connect, the connecting node uses an exponential backoff with a maximum timeout delay to prevent failure when the counterpart is offline. If the listener registers a connection with a previously connected node, the queues associated with that node are used to avoid data loss (Fig. 3).

III. CONCLUSION

The software described in the project successfully demonstrates a robust fog computing application that enables real-time data processing and resilient communication. The application architecture ensures continuous operation and data integrity, even during network interruptions. The deployment of Docker containers in a virtual network, with Golang and TCP communication, shows a possible practical implementation of fog computing principles. In the subsequent slides, we provide screenshots of the running applications.

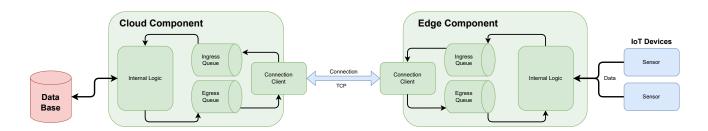


Fig. 1. The system design of the proposed application. The application employs queues for data buffering and leverages a TCP Channel for connection and transmission. The edge component collects data from simulated IoT sensors, while the cloud component processes and stores this data in the database.

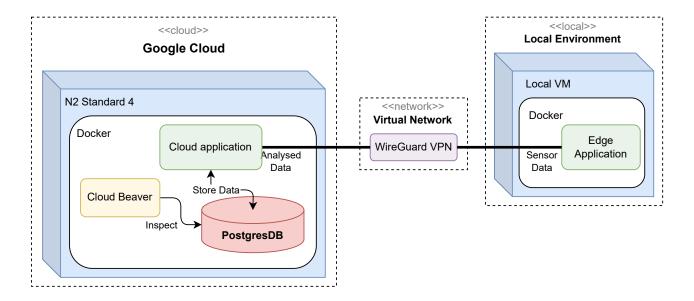


Fig. 2. The deployment architecture of the fog computing application. Cloud application is connected to edge application using WireGuard VPN. Cloud also deploys a Postgres DB for data storage and a Cloud Beaver for inspection.

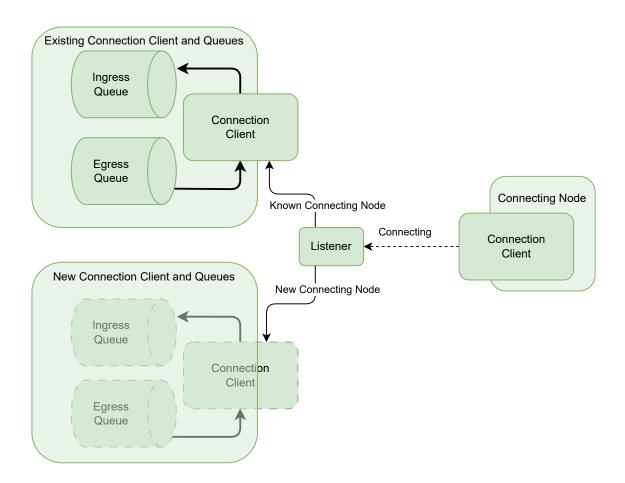


Fig. 3. When a new connecting node tries to connect with the listener, the listener creates a new connection(top). When a node reconnects, the listener attaches the queues associated with that node(Bottom).

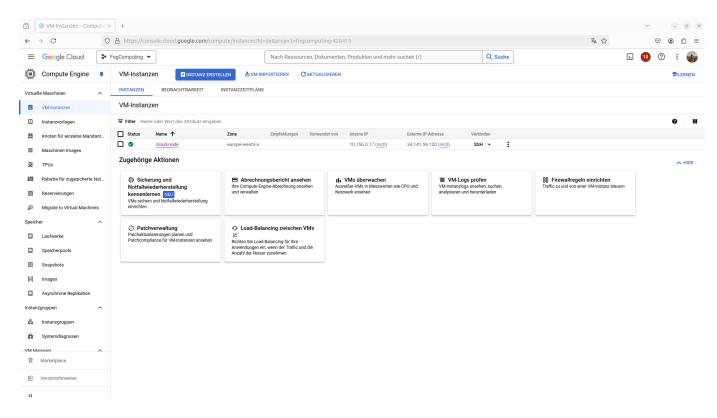


Fig. 4. The cloud node is provisioned by the Google Cloud Platform

```
[Interface]

PrivateKey = <local-private-key>
Address = 10.0.0.1/24

ListenPort = 51820

[Peer]

PublicKey = <vm-public-key>
Endpoint = <vm-public-ip>:51820

AllowedIPs = 10.0.0.2/32
```

Fig. 5. Wireguard: The configuration file on the local pc

```
sudo apt update
sudo apt install wireguard

wg genkey | tee privatekey | wg pubkey > publickey

sudo wg-quick down wg0
sudo wg-quick up wg0
```

Fig. 6. Wireguard: The cli commands to set up the virtual private network

Fig. 7. The edge application is offline and tries to connect to the cloud application

Fig. 8. The edge application has been online but lost connection and tries to reconnect

```
database-1 selecting default time zone ... ftc/UTC
database-1 creating configuration files ... ok
edge | 2024/07/10 17:00:27 failed to connect to Cloud:5555: dial top 172.21.0.2:5532: connect: connection refused. Retrying in 1s...
| database-1 cloud | 2024/07/10 17:00:27 failed to connect to Database-i dal top 172.21.0.2:5532: connect: connection refused. Retrying in 1s...
| database-1 cloud | 2024/07/10 17:00:27 failed to connect to Database-i dal top 172.21.0.2:5555: connect: connection refused. Retrying in 2s...
| database-1 cloud | 2024/07/10 17:00:27 failed to connect to Database-i dal top 172.21.0.2:5555: connect: connection refused. Retrying in 2s...
| database-1 cloud | 2024/07/10 17:00:27 failed to connect to Database-i dal top 172.21.0.2:5555: connect: connection refused. Retrying in 2s...
| database-1 cloud | 2024/07/10 17:00:27 failed to connect to Database-i dal top 172.21.0.2:5632: connect: connection refused. Retrying in 2s...
| database-1 cloud | 2024/07/10 17:00:27 failed to connect to Database-i dal top 172.21.0.2:5632: connect: connection refused. Retrying in 2s...
| database-1 cloud | 2024/07/10 17:00:27 failed to connect to Database-i dal top 172.21.0.2:5632: connect: connection refused. Retrying in 2s...
| database-1 cloud | 2024/07/10 17:00:27 failed to connect to Database-i dal top 172.21.0.2:5632: connect: connection refused. Retrying in 2s...
| database-1 cloud | 2024/07/10 17:00:27 failed to connect to Database-i dal top 172.21.0.2:5632: connect: connection refused. Retrying in 2s...
| database-1 cloud | 2024/07/10 17:00:27 failed to connect to Database-i dal top 172.21.0.2:5632: connect: connection refused. Retrying in 2s...
| database-1 cloud | 2024/07/10 17:00:27 failed to connect to Database-i dal top 172.21.0.2:5632: connect: connection refused. Retrying in 2s...
| database-1 cloud | 2024/07/10 17:00:27 failed to connect to Database server using: database-i dat
```

Fig. 9. The cloud starts and tries to connect to the database

```
Cloud | 2024/07/10 17:00:52 | New Client connected 10.0.0.1:00352 |
Cloud | 2024/07/10 17:00:52 | Cotal messages from 10.0.0.1:10 |
Cloud | 2024/07/10 17:00:52 | Cotal messages from 10.0.0.1:20 |
Cloud | 2024/07/10 17:00:52 | Cotal messages from 10.0.0.1:30 |
Cloud | 2024/07/10 17:00:52 | Cotal messages from 10.0.0.1:30 |
Cloud | 2024/07/10 17:00:52 | Cotal messages from 10.0.0.1:40 |
Cloud | 2024/07/10 17:00:52 | Cotal messages from 10.0.0.1:40 |
Cloud | 2024/07/10 17:00:52 | Cotal messages from 10.0.0.1:50 |
Cloud | 2024/07/10 17:00:52 | Cotal messages from 10.0.0.1:50 |
Cloud | 2024/07/10 17:00:52 | Cotal messages from 10.0.0.1:60 |
Cloud | 2024/07/10 17:00:52 | Cotal messages from 10.0.0.1:70 |
Cloud | 2024/07/10 17:00:52 | Cotal messages from 10.0.0.1:80 |
Cloud | 2024/07/10 17:00:52 | Cotal messages from 10.0.0.1:100 |
Cloud | 2024/07/10 17:00:52 | Cotal messages from 10.0.0.1:110 |
Cloud | 2024/07/10 17:00:52 | Cotal messages from 10.0.0.1:110 |
Cloud | 2024/07/10 17:00:52 | Cotal messages from 10.0.0.1:110 |
Cloud | 2024/07/10 17:00:52 | Total messages from 10.0.0.1:110 |
Cloud | 2024/07/10 17:00:52 | Total messages from 10.0.0.1:110 |
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Cloud | 2024/07/10 17:00:52 | Total messages from 10.0.0.1:110 |
Cloud | 2024/07/10 17:00:52 | Total messages from 10.0.0.1:110 |
Cloud | 2024/07/10 17:00:52 | Total messages from 10.0.0.1:110 |
```

Fig. 10. The cloud runs and receives queued sensor messages from the edge application

```
closed | 2804/07/18 17:08-30 New Client connected 172.21.0.3:51150 |
closed | 2804/07/18 17:09-30 Queue setup conselled for: 172.21.0.3:51150 |
closed | 2804/07/18 17:09-30 Total messages from 172.21.0.3: 16 |
closed | 2804/07/18 17:09-30 Total messages from 172.21.0.3: 17 |
closed | 2804/07/10 17:09-32 Queue study completed for: 18.0.2: 20 |
closed | 2804/07/10 17:09-32 Queue study completed for: 18.0.0:1:0832 |
closed | 2804/07/10 17:09-32 Queue study completed for: 18.0.0:1:0832 |
```

Fig. 11. The cloud is capable of accepting multiple edge connections.

```
Design of Awrages 0.38

edge of Paul 20.110

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```

Fig. 12. The edge application on the local machine receives the analysis from the cloud application

```
Company 1 - Average 9.33
company 1 - Mas: 29.18
company 2 - Mas: 29.24
company 2 - Average 9.35
company 2 - Average 9.35
company 2 - Average 9.35
company 3 - Average 9.35
company 4 - Average 9.37
company 5 - Average 9.37
compan
```

Fig. 13. A possible second edge application receives the analysis from the cloud application

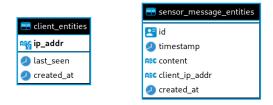


Fig. 14. CloudBeaver: Entity-Relationship-Modell

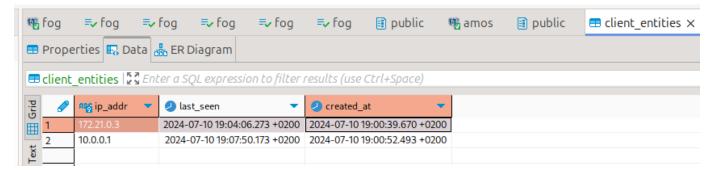


Fig. 15. CloudBeaver: Client entities

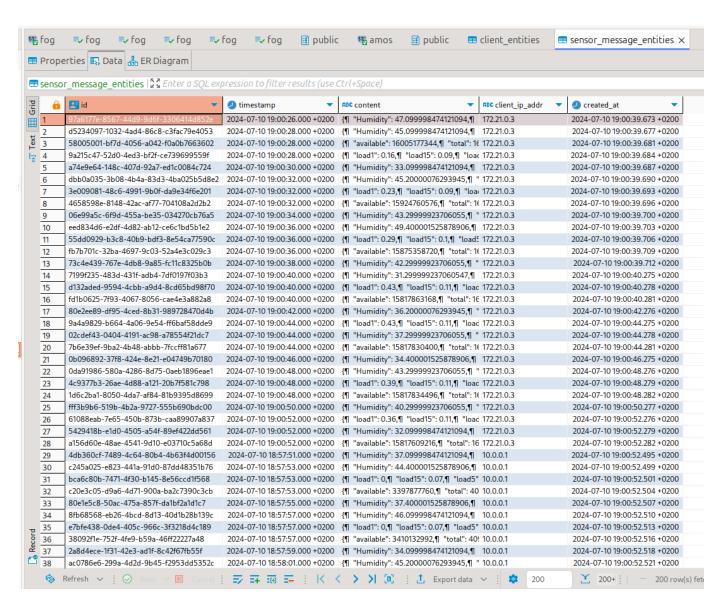


Fig. 16. CloudBeaver: Sensor message entities