

CoAP based IoT data transfer from a Raspberry Pi to Cloud

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1 Abstract

2 Introduction

The reduced cost of low powered small devices, such as the Raspberry Pi (RPi), has made it more accessible to create bespoke systems. This combined with the increasing popularity of home automation allows for these devices to be used in the Internet of Things (IoT).

The IoT can be viewed as a large distributed network comprising of highly dynamic devices ([Miorandi et al. 2012](#)). Small low powered “smart” devices can connect and communicate with one another. Some of these devices can contain or communicate with sensors that record real world data. This data can then be transmitted to other devices allowing them to trigger actions. In this way groups of smart devices can be used to improve day to day situations such as automated houses (thermostats and heating etc.), security and improved monitoring.

The Raspberry Pi ([Pi 3](#)) is a credit card sized computer developed by the Raspberry Pi Foundation. The RPi’s ability to act as a GNU/Linux server and the interfacing services provided by its general purpose I/O pins make it a popular choice of hardware for IoT applications. ([Kumar & Rajasekaran 2016](#))

With 48% of the UK market considering their smartphone as the most important device for internet access ([Ofcom 2018](#)) allowing users to use their handheld devices to view and manage their data has become increasingly necessary. Cloud platforms that allow access from any device go a long way to solving this problem. Storing sensor data in the cloud allows for easy access to users from any device as well as allowing for scalable storage.

As these devices are limited in computing power it is important that the devices communicate efficiently. This paper explores the use of The Constrained Application Protocol (CoAP) as a protocol to transmit sensor data from a small, low powered device (RPi) to send sensor data to the cloud.

In this system the a sensor will be attached to the RPi, the RPi will be responsible for taking the data from the sensor and then using the CoAP protocol to transmit this data to the cloud platform.

3 Design

The system shall consist of four main elements: the sensor, the RPi, CoAP and the cloud platform. The sensor will collect the data and pass this to the RPi. The RPi will then be responsible for manipulating the data into a suitable format for transmission via CoAP. The implementation of CoAP will communicate with the cloud platform. The cloud platform will store the data, allowing access to users.

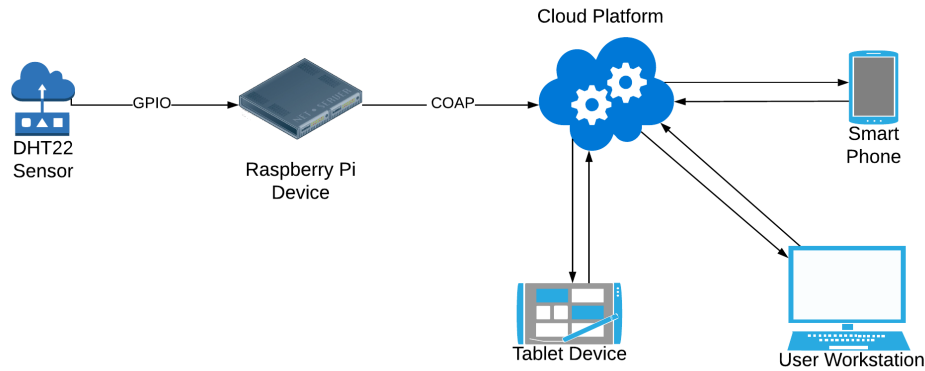


Figure 1: The project infrastructure.

The DHT22 sensor will connect to the RPi using the RPi's on board General Purpose Input Output (GPIO) ports as shown in [Figure 2](#). A Python script using the AdaFruit Python DHT package to retrieve data from the sensor and the CoAPthon Python library will format the sensor data as JavaScript Object Notation (JSON). This script will then make the JSON data available as a CoAP endpoint from which the cloud service can get or subscribe to the latest data.

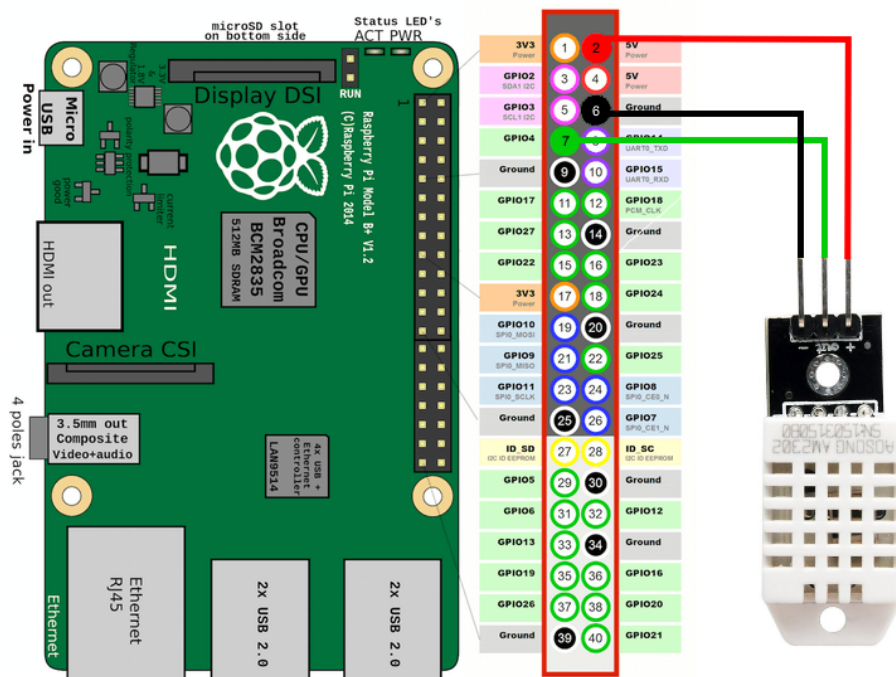


Figure 2: Wiring diagram for connecting the sensor to the RPi.

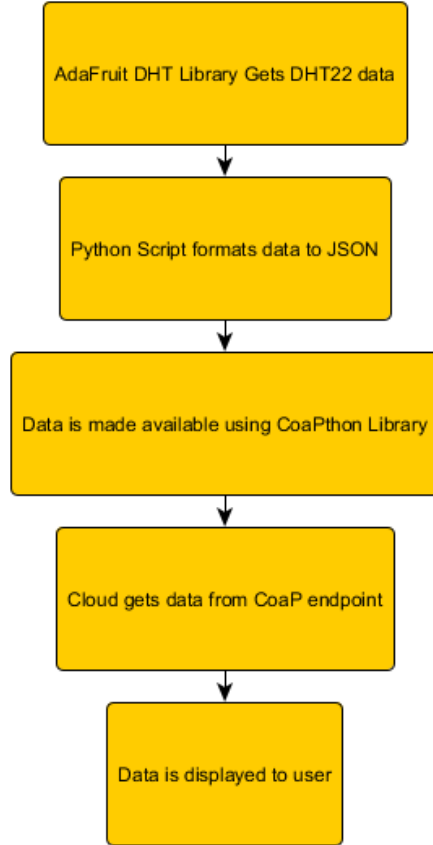


Figure 3: Shows the flow of data from sensor to user.

4 Methodology

The aim of the proposed system is to investigate the implementation of CoAP on a RPi and how CoAP can be used to transmit data to the cloud.

To achieve this a CoAP endpoint will need to be created on the RPi. The RPi will collect sensor data at intervals and store them locally on the device. The RPi will act as a CoAP server that will respond to Representational State Transfer (REST) GET requests with the sensor data and the time the reading was taken in a JSON format.

The clouds responsibility will be to send the GET requests to the CoAP endpoint hosted on the RPi and to receive and store the data returned.

The cloud should send a confirmable request to the CoAP endpoint. The CoAP endpoint should then respond with an acknowledgement. If the data is available, the data should be “piggybacked” to this response, as shown in Figure [Figure 4](#), if not the data should be returned in a confirmable message containing the data. In this case the cloud client will then send it’s own acknowledgement message to the CoAP endpoint. This is shown in [Figure 5](#).

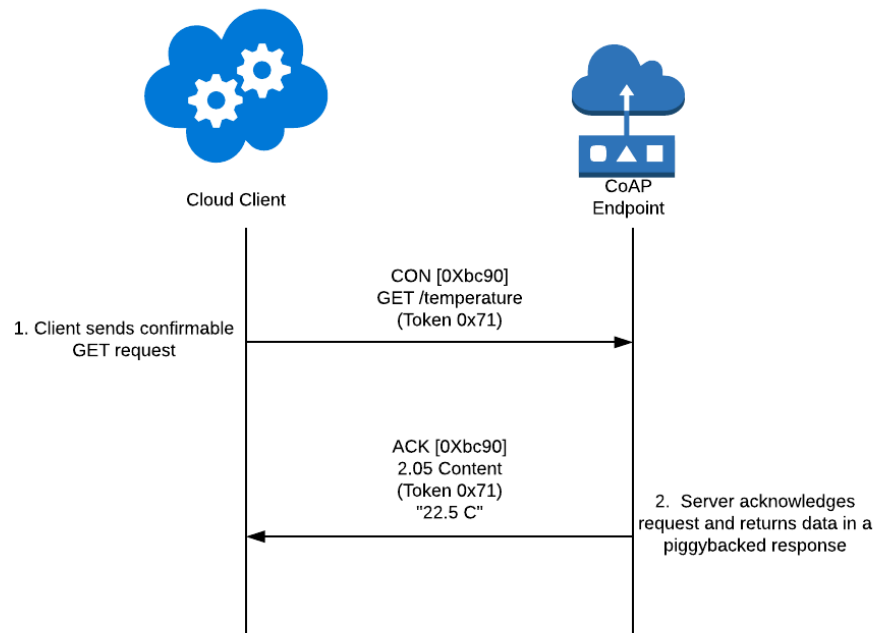


Figure 4: Example CoAP GET request with piggybacked response. ([Bor-mann et al. 2015](#))

With CoAP endpoints acting as both a client, that sends requests, and a server implementation of CoAP will be needed in each the RPi and the cloud platform. The RPi will then regularly retrieve readings from the sensor and send a POST request at intervals to the cloud CoAP endpoint. This approach will be contrasted with the cloud server observing the REST endpoint on the RPi. The results of both approaches will be evaluated.

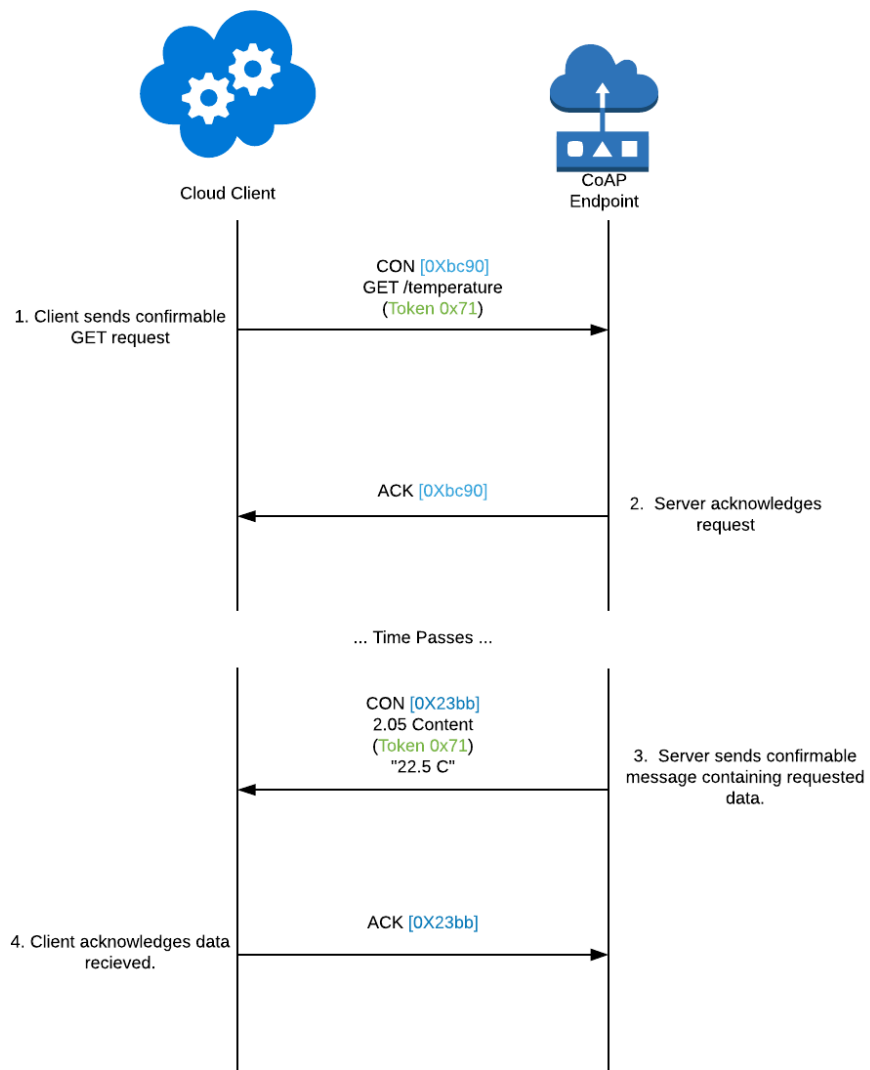


Figure 5: Example CoAP GET request without piggybacked response. (Bormann et al. 2015)

5 Software and Hardware specification

5.1 Hardware

1. Raspberry Pi 3

Raspberry Pi 3 Model B, includes built in WiFi, GPIO ports and a 1.2GHz Quad-Core processor.

2. Micro SD card

Used to load operating system onto the RPi.

3. Power cord

Supplies power to the RPi.

4. DHT22 temperature and humidity sensor

Connects to the RPi using the RPi's GPIO ports. Will be used to provide data.

5.2 Software

1. Python 3

The Python programming language will be used to create the scripts and software needed on the RPi. This is due to the languages popularity when creating projects on the RPi and the languages wide selection of networking packages.

2. CoAPthon

Python implementation of CoAP. Licensed under the MIT license. [Github](#).

3. AdaFruit Python DHT

Python library to retrieve sensor data from the DHT22. [Github](#).

4. Cloud Platform

Will act as an end point to the RPi where the sensor data will be stored.

6 Conclusion

This system looks into the use of CoAP with regards to transmitting sensor data using a RPi. The data is stored on a cloud platform to provide ease of accessibility to the user.

References

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