

IT UNIVERSITY OF COPENHAGEN

SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT BSc

BACHELOR PROJECT

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# ReRide IoT platform

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## Abstract

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# 1 Introduction

This section introduces the paper, its background and prerequisites. The project is build as an extension to ReRide[2].

## 1.1 Background

## 1.2 Prerequisites

# 2 Problem description

# 3 Problem analysis

## 3.1 Internet of Things

## 3.2 Cloud based IoT platform

What is a Cloud based IoT platform?

### 3.2.1 Google Cloud Platform

**Overview** *Cloud Platform brings scale of infrastructure, networking, and a range of storage and analytics products you can use to make the most of device generated data.*[4] This is Google’s own description of their IoT Cloud solution, and the references article is used for analysis in this section.

The platform can be divided into three basic components, the device, gateway, and cloud, each of which are characterized by the following: A *device* is defined as hardware and software that directly interacts with the world, and are connected to a network and the Internet. A *gateway* lets devices *not* directly connected to the Internet reach a cloud service. The *Cloud* is the *endpoint* of device data, where it can be processed.

Several terms are used to describe what devices constitute, but the most important seems to be metadata and state information. Device metadata contains information such as ID and the date manufactured. The state information is basically the device status, such as "on"/"off". Furthermore devices must be associated with some security credentials for authentication. *Telemetry* is the term for device data gathering, and is described as the *eyes-and-ears data* the device collects in its environment. Once a device has been defined, telemetry can be sent to the Cloud Platform. As mentioned, a gateway can provide connection to the cloud, when e.g. protocol translation is needed. The Cloud Platform is the infrastructure for data management, which is depicted in figure 1.

Google calls each of these components *services*, and are categorized by their functionality and role in the infrastructure. Communication between the ser-

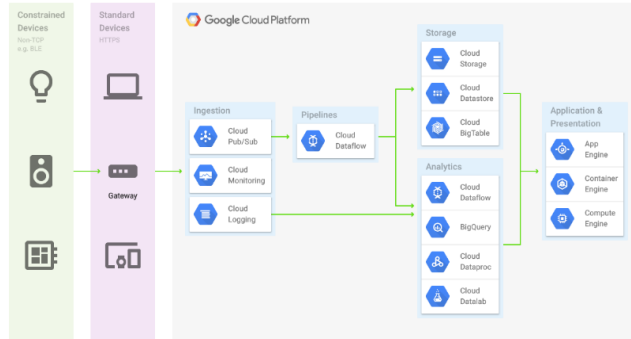


Figure 1: Diagram of the Google Cloud Platform IoT infrastructure

vices are called *pipelines*, which includes transforming, computing, combining, and moving data. The Cloud Platform also provides means for storing data in Google Firebase[3] and is especially used for continuously mirroring device states and exposing them to clients (See figure 2).

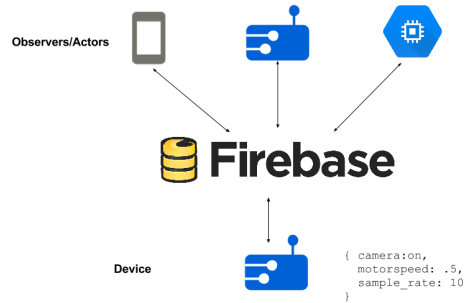


Figure 2: Abstract functionality of Google Firebase in the IoT Cloud Platform

The most interesting services are the "rule processing" and "streaming analytics", which allows for programmers to write custom logic for handling data triggered by device events. What you can do is to essentially trigger alerts, filter data, and invoke other APIs. This property of quick data processing is described as *key* in the Cloud Platform. The "Cloud Dataflow" service provides means for *more sophisticated* analytics.

**Services** Google Cloud Platform is not just for IoT, but provides a plethora of products. The following is a list of the categories and *some* of the services:

- Compute: Compute Engine, App Engine, Cloud Functions
- Storage & Databases: Cloud Storage, Cloud SQL
- Networking: Cloud Virtual Network

- Big Data: Cloud Pub/Sub, BigQuery
- Machine Learning: Cloud Machine Learning Platform, Cloud Natural Language API
- Identity & Security: Cloud IAM, Cloud Resource Manager
- Management Tools: Monitoring, Logging, Trace, Cloud APIs
- Developer Tools: Cloud SDK, Cloud Deployment Manager

Some of the above mentioned services are self-explanatory, and some are just listed for reference. The IoT solution is a combination of only some of these services, and form the infrastructure explained in the overview.

### 3.2.2 Amazon Web Services

**Overview** *AWS IoT is a managed cloud platform that lets connected devices easily and securely interact with cloud applications and other devices.*[1]. Aside from the huge and popular web shop Amazon hosts, they have developed a huge library of web services, called "Amazon Web Services" (AWS). Above citation is from their website and describes one of their products; The "AWS IoT Platform".

AWS IoT Platform constitutes of several components, labeled "AWS IoT Device SDK", "Device Gateway", "Authentication and Authorization", "Registry", "Device Shadows", and "Rules Engine". The infrastructure is depicted in figure 3.

The *AWS IoT Device SDK* provides software development kits to connect hardware devices or mobile applications, and supports C, JavaScript, and Arduino. Protocols like MQTT, HTTP, and WebSockets are supported for connectivity and data exchange. Furthermore Amazon has partnered up to offer a wider variety of SDKs, including Google's Android and Apple's iOS. The SDKs are meant for making integration with AWS easier for the programmer by encapsulating operations on the IoT Platform in library function calls.

The *Device Gateway* provides before mentioned protocols for communication between devices and the IoT Platform. It can be configured to work as a publication/subscription model for one-to-one and one-to-many communication, and it even scales automatically with *over a billion* devices connected.

Security is taken seriously by Amazon, and this is what *Authentication and Authorization* takes care of. Data between device and IoT Platform is never exchanged without proven identity, by use of "SigV4" and X.509 certificates. It's possible to fully manage mapping of authentication policies for connected devices, as well as revoking access rights at any time. Another feature is to use Amazon Cognito, which basically takes care of authentication for mobile applications.

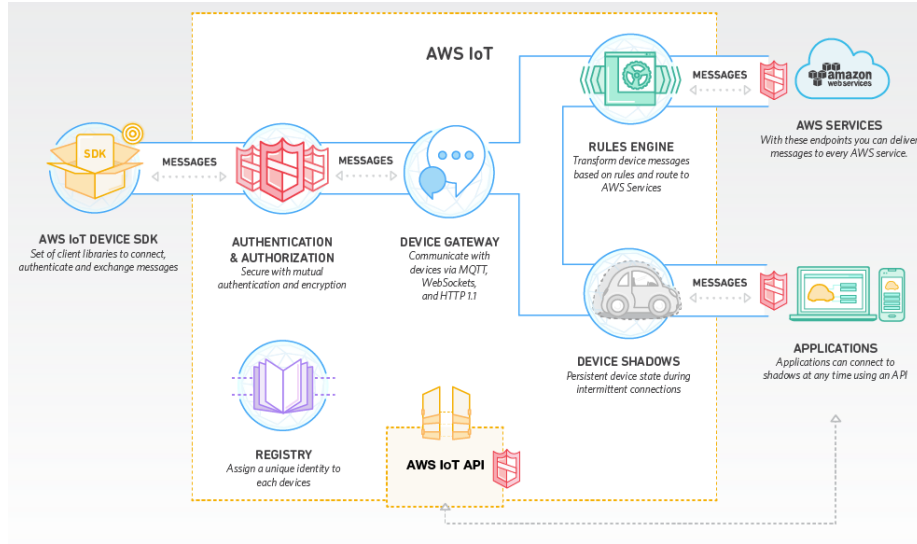


Figure 3: Components of AWS IoT Platform and the infrastructure

The *Registry* tracks device metadata by establishing unique identities for connected devices.

*Device Shadows* are persistent, virtual versions of connected devices and represent their states. This allows for other devices to interact with other devices through a REST API. In other words, it is a convenient way of updating devices, as well as getting information about them.

The data processing happens in the *Rules Engine*, which evaluates messages passed to IoT Platform by user-defined rules. The data can simply be transformed and passed to another device, or routed to other AWS cloud services for further processing. This includes several of the AWS services like AWS Lambda, S3, and DynamoDB.

Figure 4 is an example of the IoT Platform and illustrates how a light bulb can be controlled through the above-mentioned services. A mobile application sends instructions to a controller, which communicates with the IoT Platform in the cloud. Two rules are defined to act upon triggered events. One rule routes the data to other AWS services for evaluation, and the other changes the light color of the bulb. In either case, the device shadow is updated with a new state. If the light bulb is turned off, requested device states are still saved in the device shadow.

**Services** As mentioned in the overview, the Rules Engine allows for inbound data to be routed to other services. One worth mentioning is AWS Lambda, which executes computations in the cloud. It is even possible to write code in e.g. C# and upload code snippets to the project. This service has the property

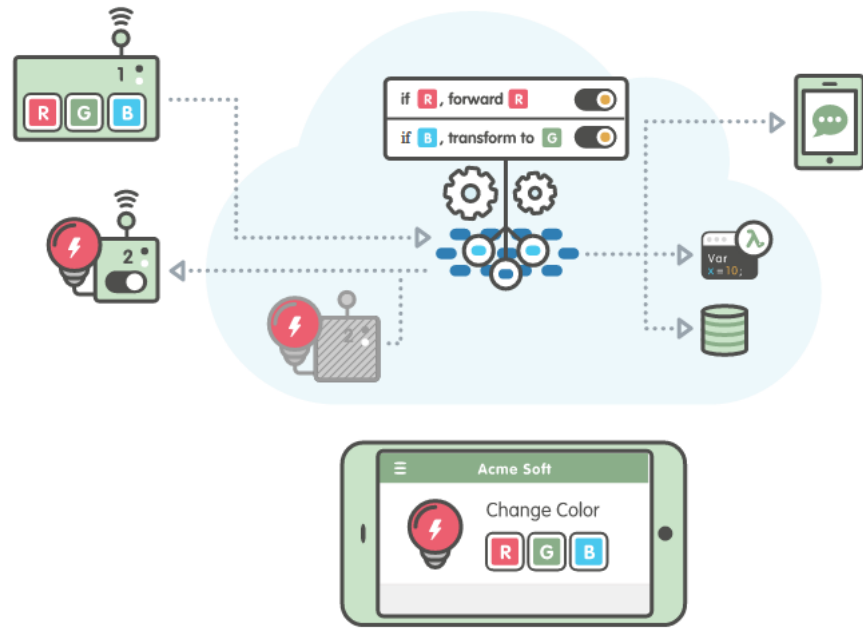


Figure 4: An AWS IoT Platform example illustrating the workings of the services.

of removing the need for a server, as well as automatically scaling with the size of the workload. Other services like "DynamoDB" offers a NoSQL cloud database, and "Kinesis" for data analytics.



### 3.3 Alternatives

## 4 Method

## 5 Example

## 6 Tehcnical descreption

## 7 Discussion

## 8 Conclusion and reflection

## 9 References

### References

- [1] Amazon. AWS IoT Features, February 2017. <https://aws.amazon.com/iot-platform/how-it-works/>.
- [2] Naveen L. Bagalkot, Tomas Sokoler, and Suraj Baadkar. ReRide: Performing Lower Back Rehabilitation While Riding Your Motorbike in Traffic. *PervasiveHealth*, 2016.
- [3] Google. Firebase, February 2017. <https://firebase.google.com/>.
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## 10 Appendix