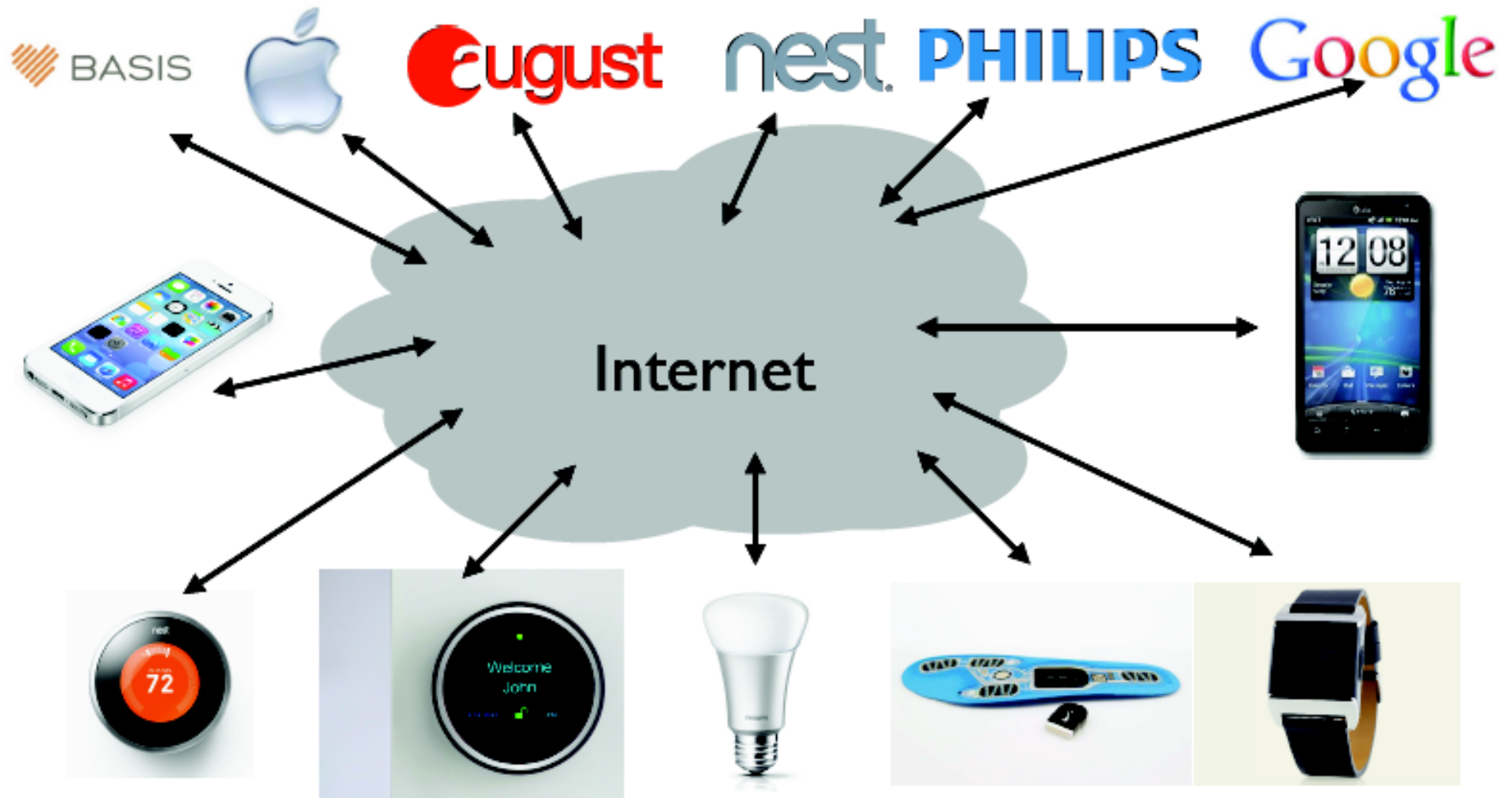


Beetle:

Operating System Support for the Internet of Things

Amit Levy, James Hong, Laurynas Riliskis,
Philip Levis, David Mazières, and Keith Winstein

The Internet of Things *Ideal Future*



The Internet of Things *Today*



It's Not An Internet

- Connectivity is poor and constrained
 - Edge devices cannot communicate with each other
 - Edge devices can only communicate with one application
- Vertical integration of peripherals, gateways, and cloud
- Simple, desirable use cases are impossible
 - Monitor battery life of all my devices

Why? Some non-Fundamental Reasons

- Vendors want to “own the user experience”
- Standardization takes time
 - WWW, Z-Wave positive historical examples
 - Messaging probably a negative example

What are the *Fundamental* Reasons?

It's the gateway stupid!



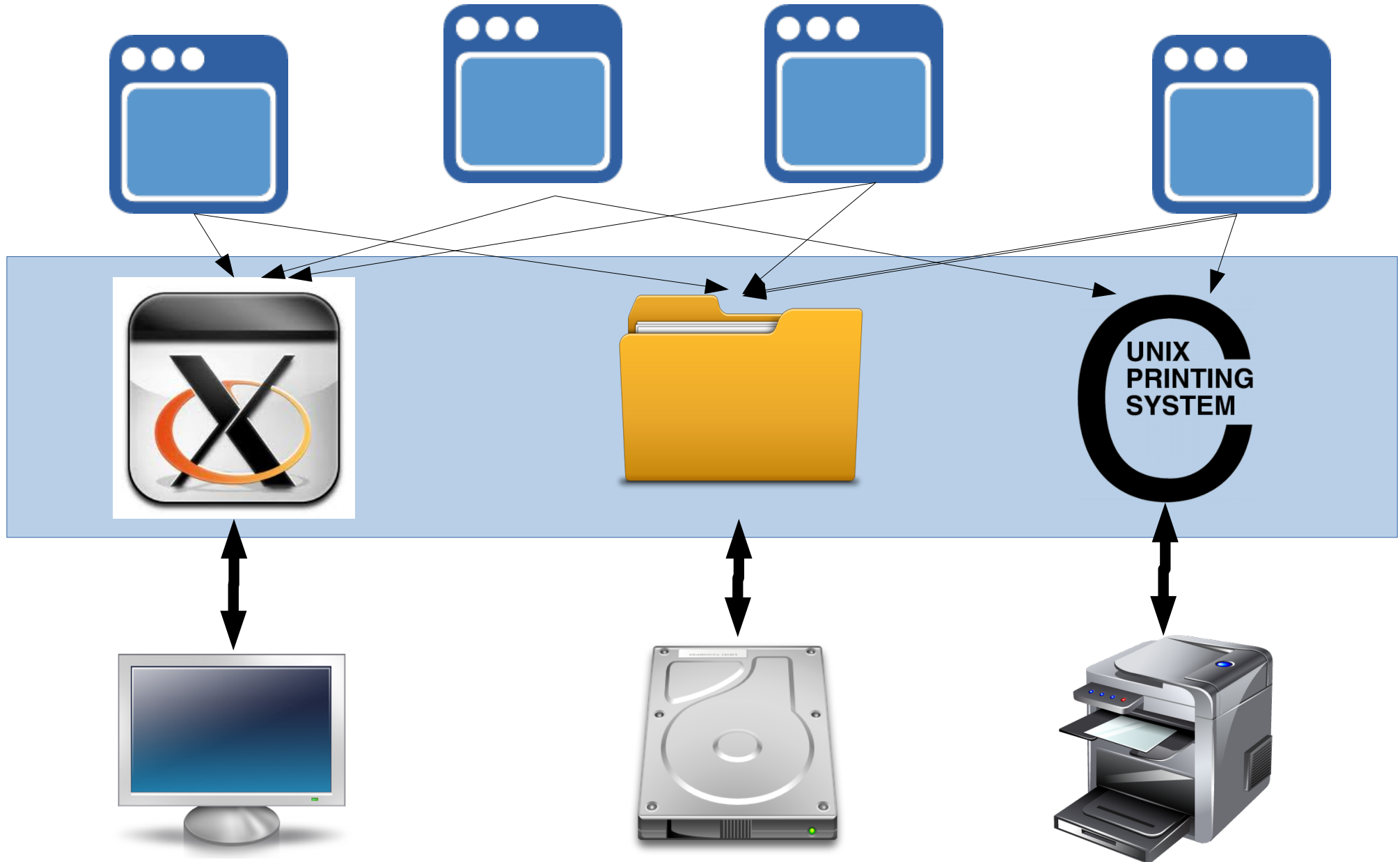
“It's the [Gateway] Stupid!”

- IoT devices are feable and weak
 - Low power: achieved by being mostly off
 - Simple network protocols: Bluetooth Low Energy et al
- Naming is harder
 - “Honey, what's the toaster's IP address, again?”

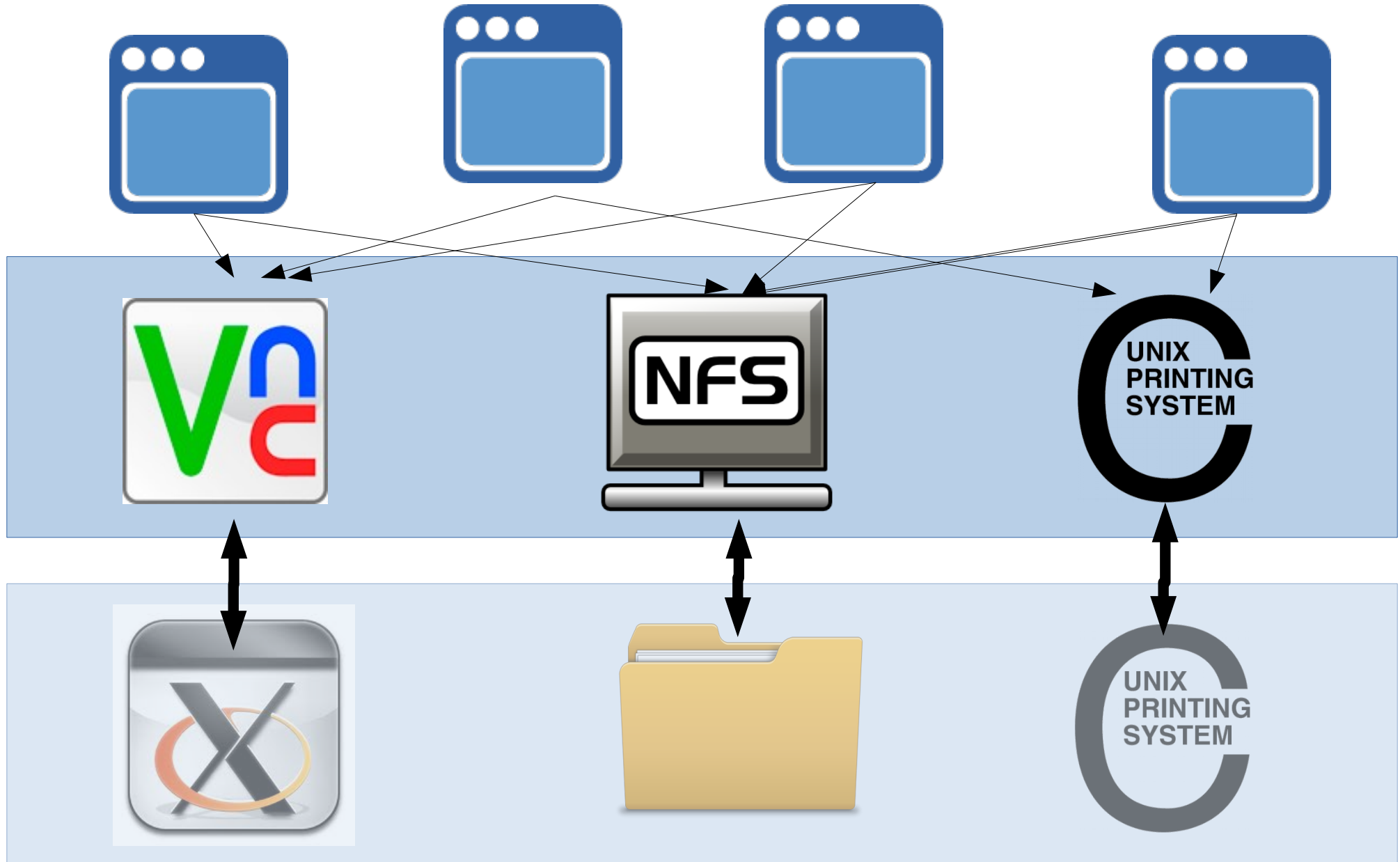
It's up to *gateways* to provide:
connectivity, nameing, security...



Operating Systems Today



Operating Systems Today



Operating Systems Today

- Small number of tailored device interfaces
 - Printer
 - File system
 - X Windows
 - HID
 - TCP/IP stack

Linux is not IoT Scale!



Operating Systems Today

- The IoT will have 1,000,000...,000 device types!
- We can't hope to support each type in every OS separately
- For now, instead of safe, shared interfaces we get exclusive streams
 - L2CAP sockets for BLE, serial devices for ZigBee, etc
 - 6lowpan is an exception (sort of)

We need a single OS interface for *all*
devices!

Outline

- Looooooooong Intro
- Bluetooth LE architecture
- Beetle
 - Network architecture
 - Mechanisms:
 - HAT
 - Virtual devices
 - Service export control

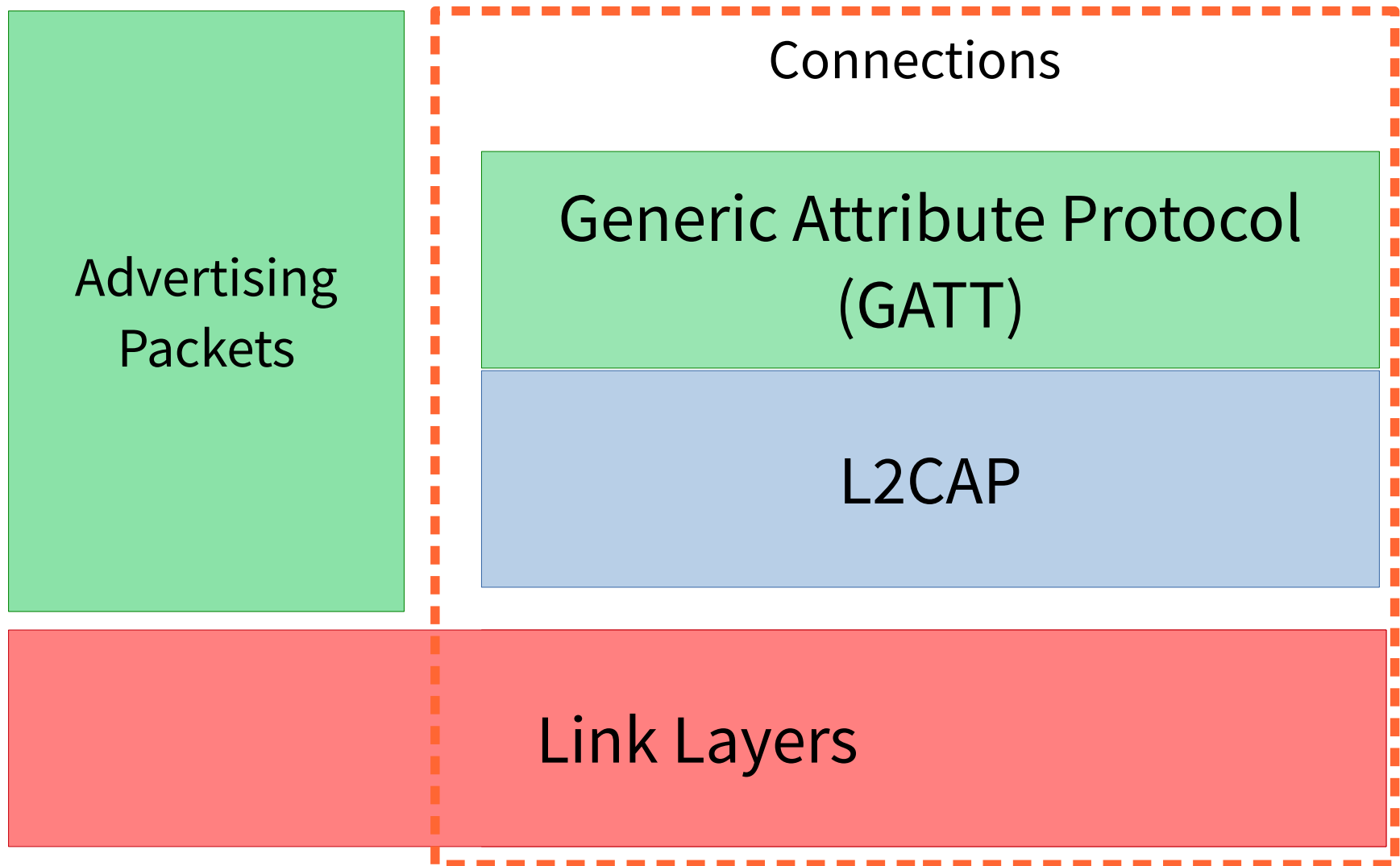
Outline

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Bluetooth Low Energy

- Single-hop protocol
- Physical, Link and Application layers
- Optimized for small exchanges and low energy:
 - ~24 byte exchanges; infrequently
 - μA power consumption
 - Can run for years on coin battery

Bluetooth Low Energy

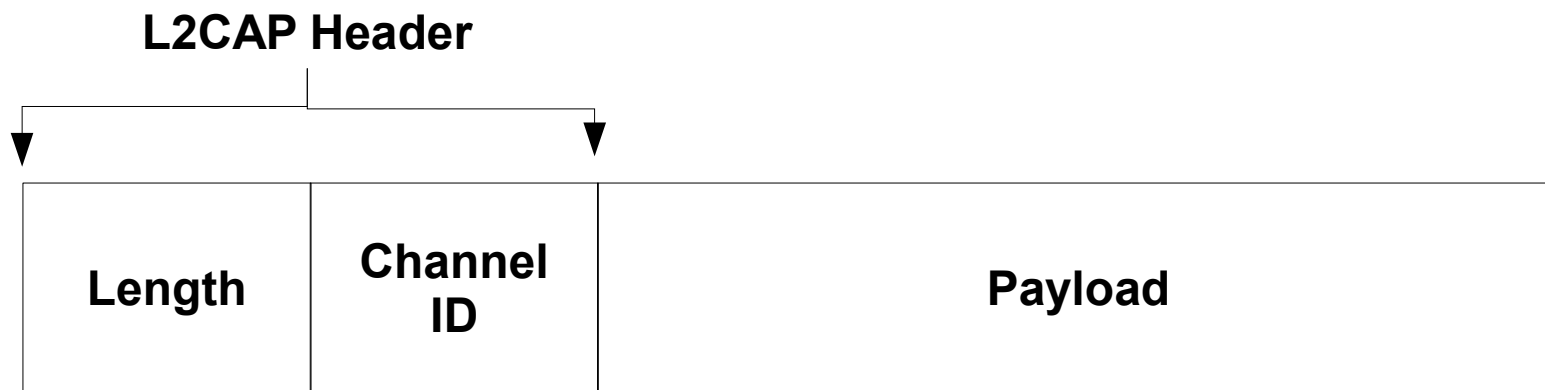


Link Layer

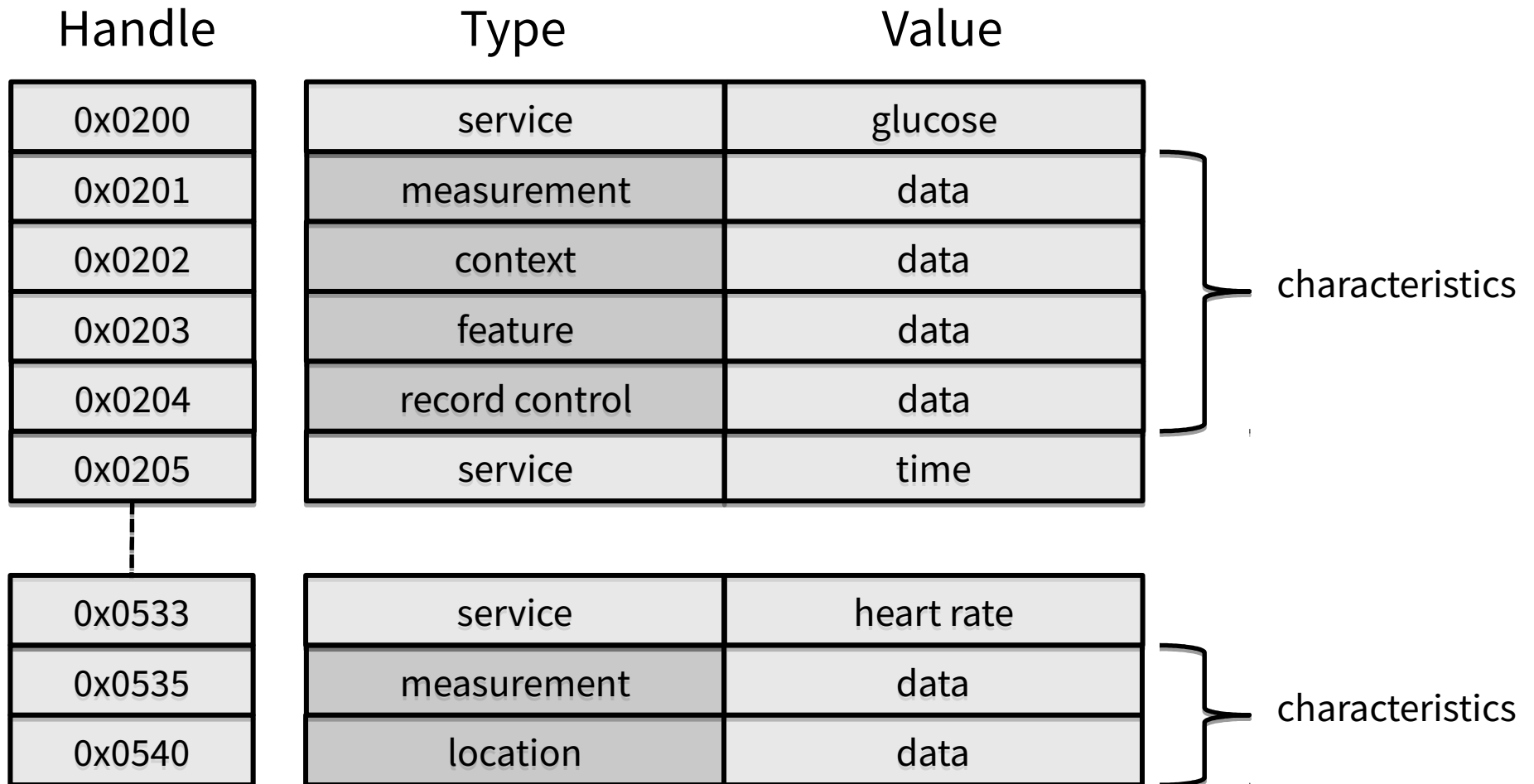
- “Piconet” topology
- Two roles:
 - Peripheral (fitness band, watch, dead-bolt, etc)
 - Central (smart phone, laptop, gateway, etc)
- Centrals manage connections with multiple peripherals
- Peripherals can connect to a *single* central only

L2CAP Channels

- Logical channels over single link
- Reliable
- Some channels reserved (e.g. GATT, signaling)



Generic Attribute Protocol (GATT)



GATT

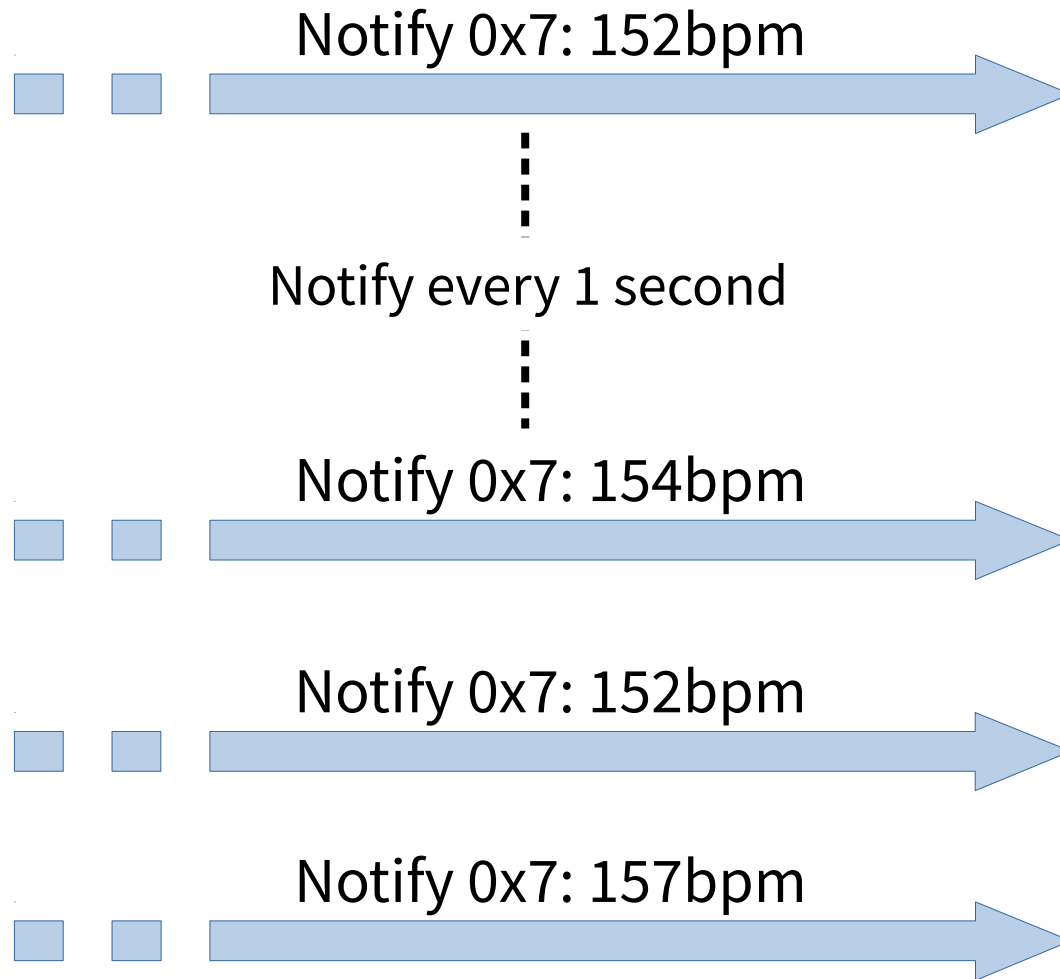
- Two roles:
 - Server has the attributes
 - Peripherals and Centrals can be both clients and servers simultaneously
- Key/Type/Value store:
 - Read/Write
 - Notify/Indicate
 - Find by type

Opcode	Handle	Opcode parameters (type, value ...)
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GATT: Simple Example



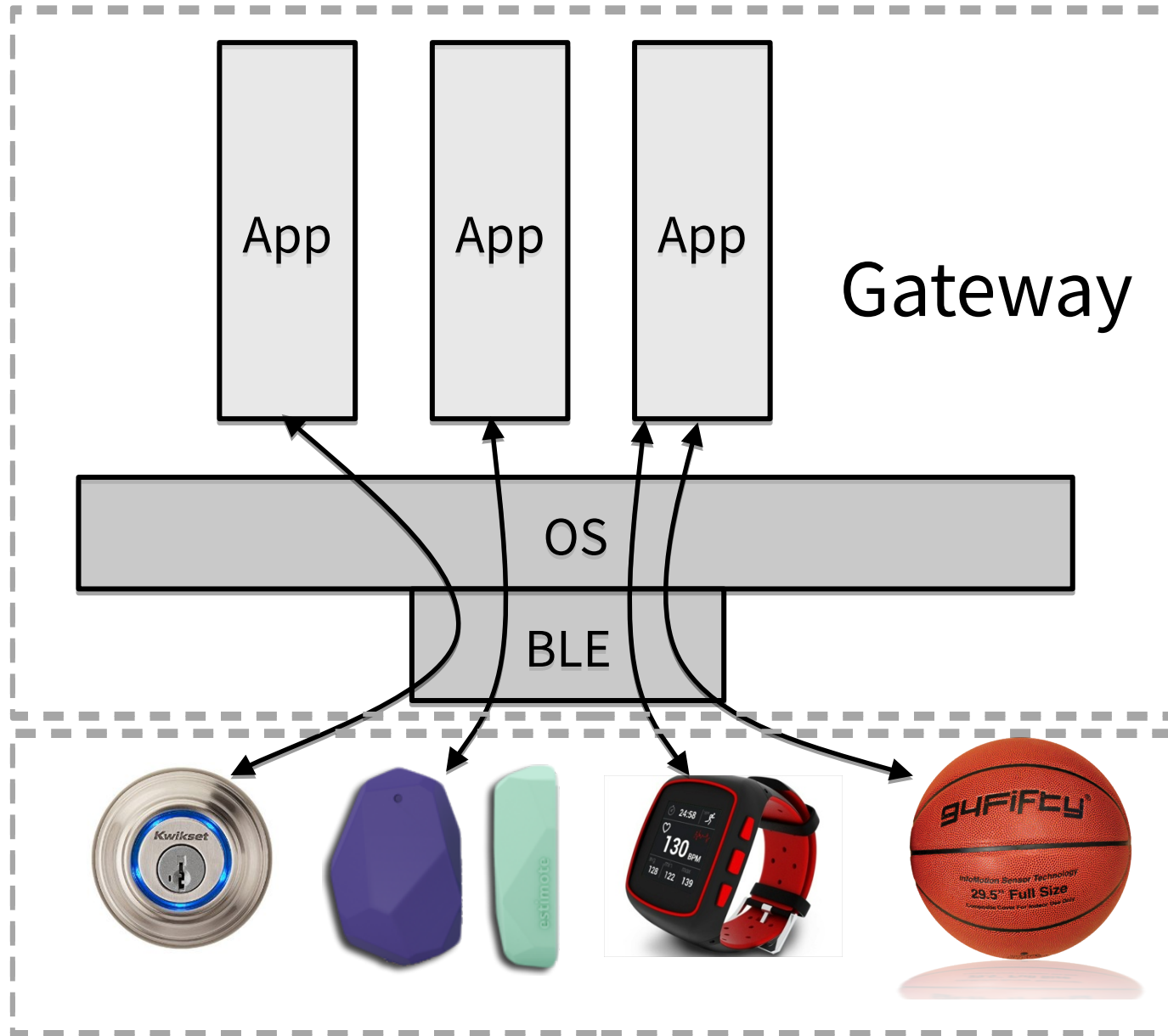
Server



Client

A peripheral can only maintain one open connection!*

One-to-One Communication



The Internet of Things *Today*



Today: Gateway Interposes on Data

- Each peripheral connects to a single app on the gateway
 - Can only communicate directly with that app
- App consumes GATT data. Mediates only supported interactions:
 - Issue GATT commands to other connected peripherals
 - Proprietary protocol to servers (e.g. over app-specific HTTP)
 - (Limited) Intent-based interface to other apps
- The app doesn't support an interaction you want?
 - Tough luck...

GATT: Three Important Properties

- Self-Describing:
 - Standardized service/characteristic types
 - Incorporates service discovery
- Transactional
 - Only one outstanding command per connection in each direction
- High level
 - Application-level transactions == protocol transactions

Outline

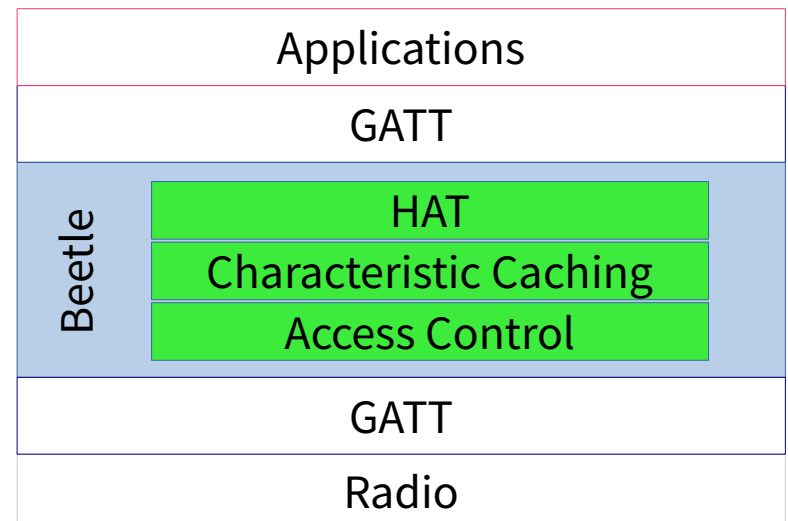
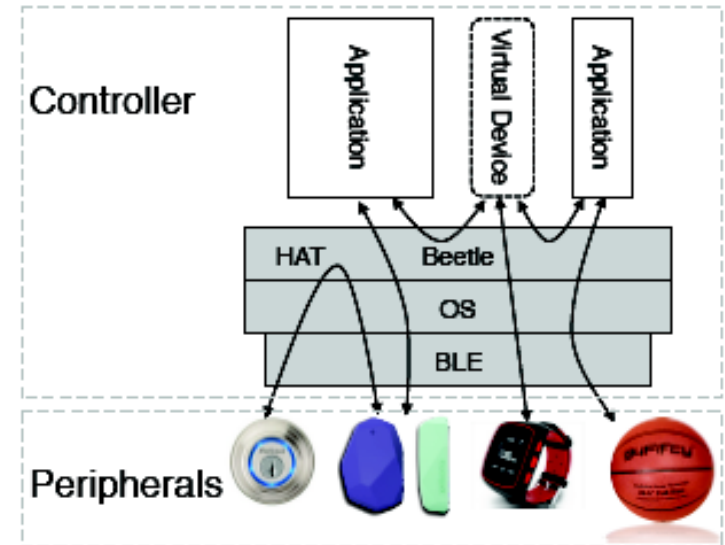
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Beetle

- Builds a *network* out of BLE
- A software layer that runs on your gateway
 - Device-to-device communication
 - **Safe** multi-app communication, locally or over Internet
 - Fine grained access control
- Completely backwards compatible with existing BLE devices

Beetle: Design Overview

- Privileged user-space process on Linux and Android
- Provides networking to BLE devices
- Gateway *routes* between peripherals, apps and cloud
- Leverage richer user-interface on gateway



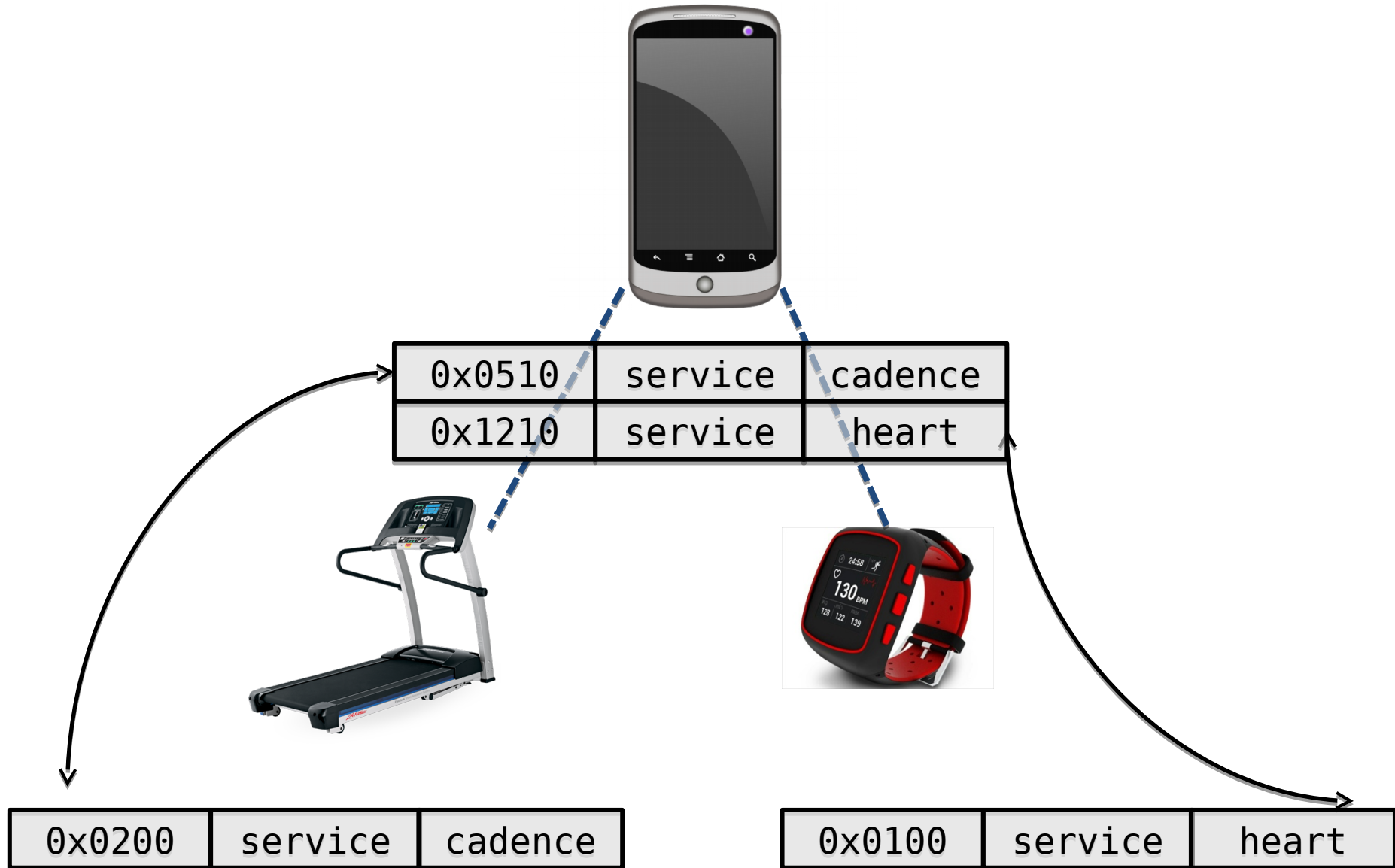
Beetle: Gateway Mechanisms

- Handle address translation (HAT)
 - Multi-link networking
- Virtual devices
 - Software connectivity
 - Interface with other protocols (e.g. HTTP, Intents)
- Service export control
 - Fined-grained security policies
 - Naming

Handle Address Translation (HAT)

- Re-export peripheral services as gateway services
- Proxied attributes on the gateway
 - Associated with a remote attribute on a peripheral
 - Beetle routes messages to proxied attributes to the appropriate peripherals
- Translate peripherals handles into gateway address space
 - Similar role to NAT in TCP/IP world

Handle Address Translation (HAT)



HAT: Discovery

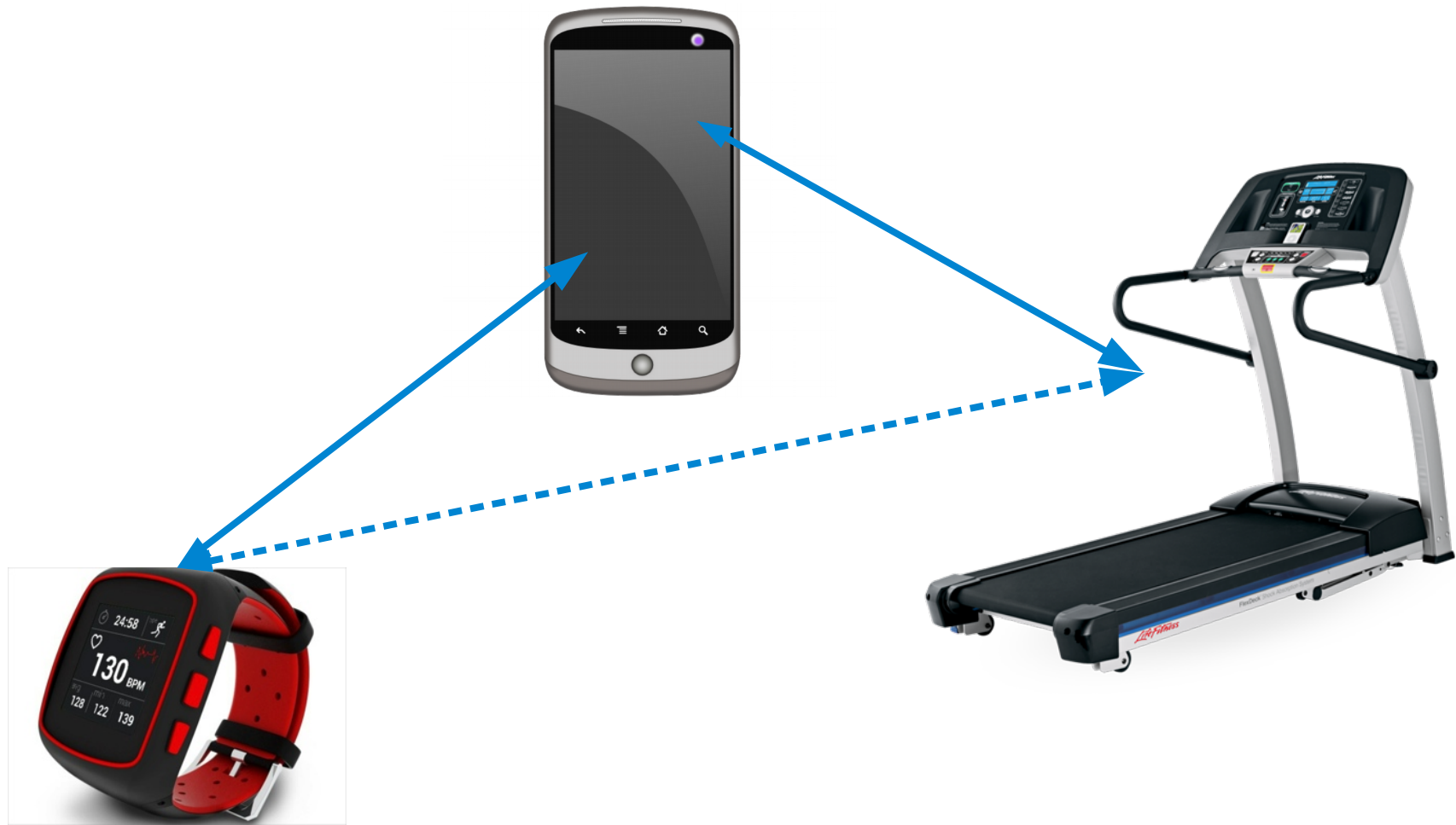
- Typical BLE connection has fixed set of services
- In Beetle, new services appear as more peripherals connect or policy is changed
- Take advantage of “Service Changed” characteristic
 - Notifies client when new set of services changes
 - Provides a range of affected handles
- Keep track of which peripherals might notice the service has changed to minimize noise
 - If a peripheral never asks for a service, it shouldn't matter

HAT: Notifications

- GATT notifications are a two-step process:
 - *Subscribe/unsubscribe* to notification by writing 1 or 0 to an attribute
 - Server begins notifying when value changes
- Cannot re-expose subscription attribute directly
- Instead:
 - Maintain a subscription set for every server notification source
 - Intercept *subscribe* and *unsubscribe* messages
 - Only forward first *subscribe* or last *unsubscribe* to server

HAT Creates a *Network*

- Re-exporting attributes on gateway enables peripheral-to-peripheral communication
- Aggregating attributes from multiple servers allows many-to-many peripheral communication
- HAT must maintain app-level protocol semantic
- Leverage knowledge of app-level protocol semantics to retain reasonable performance



Demo: Lights and Switches

Virtual Devices

- Virtual devices speak GATT for non-BLE links:
 - IPC, TCP/IP, USB, etc
- Provide access to non BLE services
 - GPS
 - Emulated device with test data
 - Legacy Internet services (e.g. HTTP)
- Complexity handled by HAT

Virtual Devices: Local

- A user-level process that speaks GATT
- Access to Beetle over IPC (e.g. UNIX domain sockets)
- Similar to programming an app now (identical on Android)
- Very useful:
 - Multiple user apps
 - Expose local, non-BLE, sensors
 - Prototyping hardware
 - Custom multiplexing

Virtual Devices: Network Services

- Virtual devices can exist on the Internet
 - In the cloud, local area network
- Scenario 1: Internet service supports Beetle
 - Beetle OS service connects directly over TCP
 - Don't need to write a tailored app
- Scenario 2: Legacy Internet service (e.g. HTTP/REST)
 - A local virtual device exports data over the legacy protocol



Service Export Control

- So much connectivity!!
- Need a way to control who sees what
 - Strava shouldn't only see my current heart rate when I allow it
- Routing at app-level protocol gives us more flexibility
- Many possible criteria for access control
 - Physical location
 - Identity
 - Pre-established trust
 - Out-of-band authentication (e.g. user login)

Beetle

- Gateway should route communication but not mediate application data
- Beetle is an OS service on the gateway that creates a network from BLE
- Three key mechanisms:
 - HAT for peripheral communication
 - Virtual devices for multiple-apps, device emulation and connecting other networks
 - Service export control pushes policies to more featureful gateway devices
- Completely backwards compatible with existing BLE devices

nest.

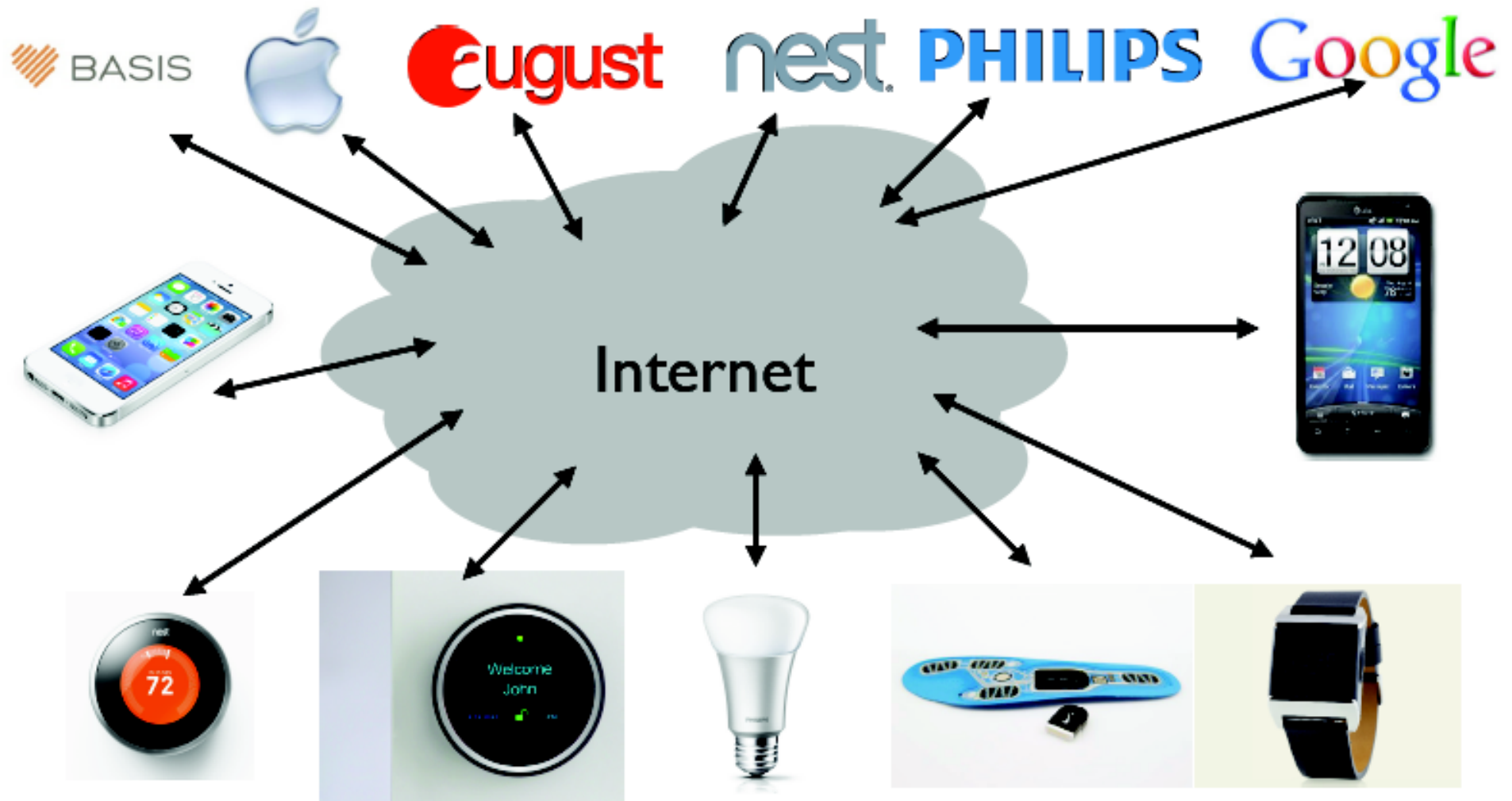
Eugust PHILIPS

NIKE

ORRIS



Questions?



Beetle Linux Implementation

- Linux user-level process
- ~1300 lines of code (in Go)
- No changes to Kernel
 - Although could be useful
- Global handle address space
- Virtual devices over UNIX domain sockets

Peripheral-to-Peripheral RTT

