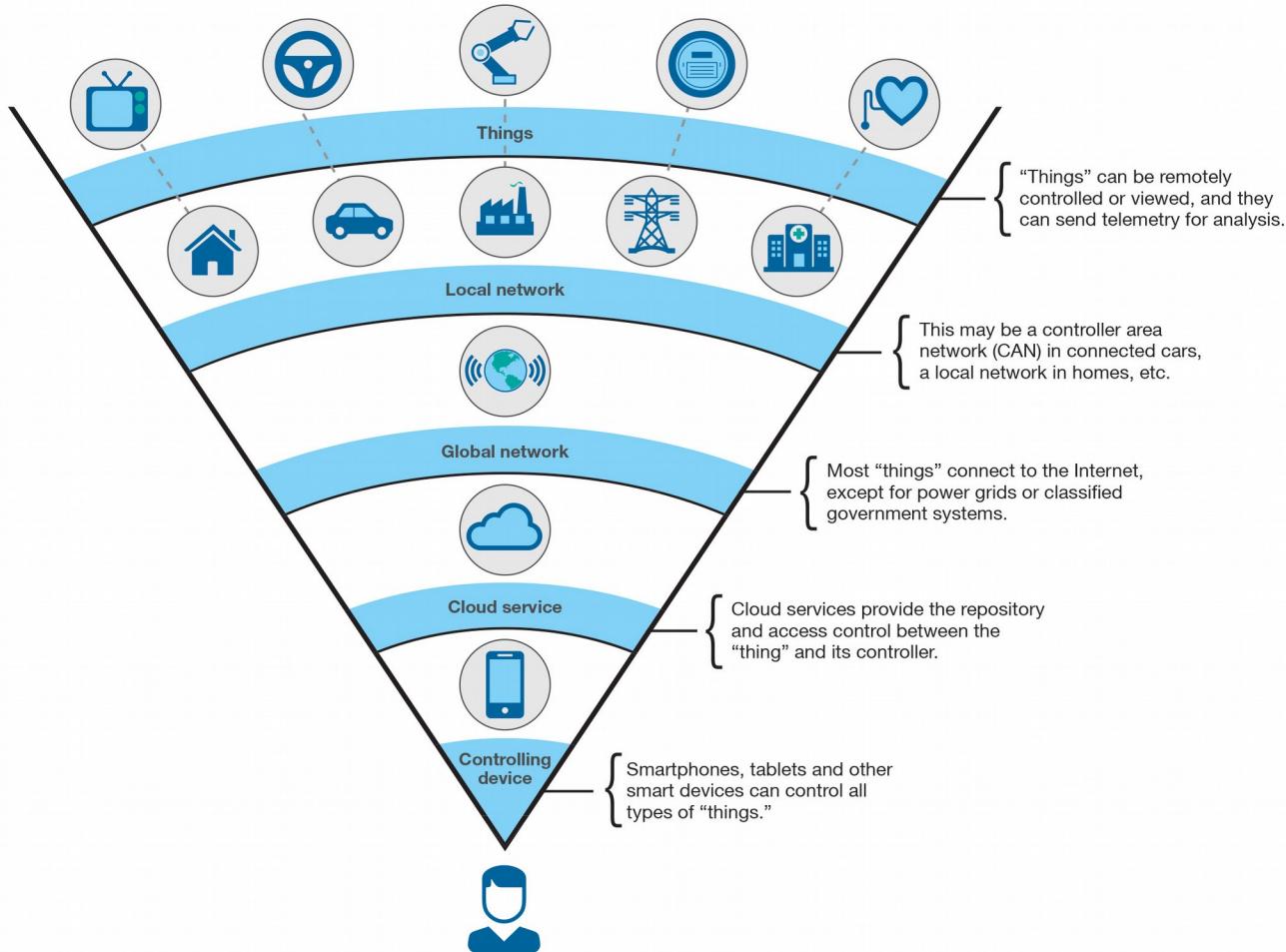
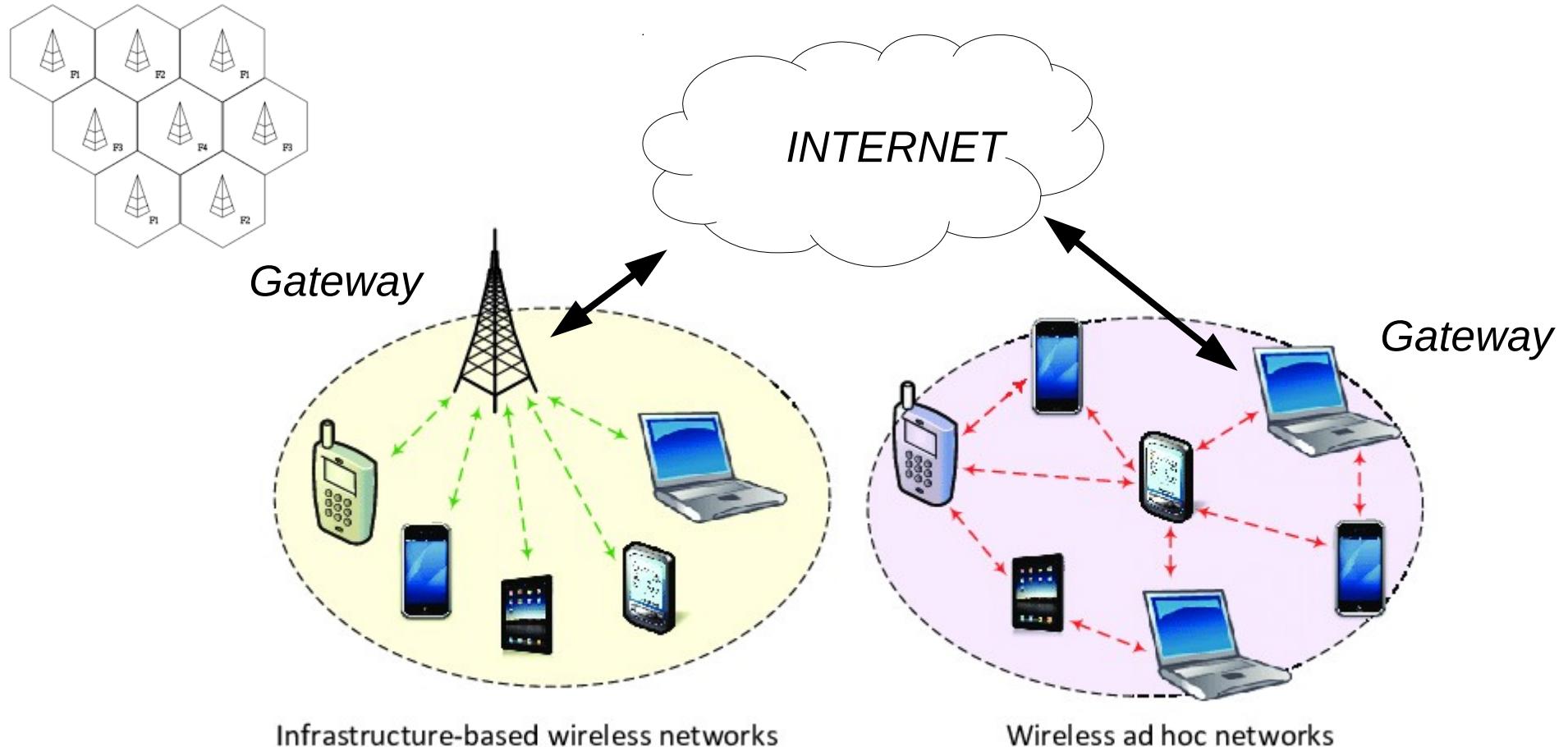


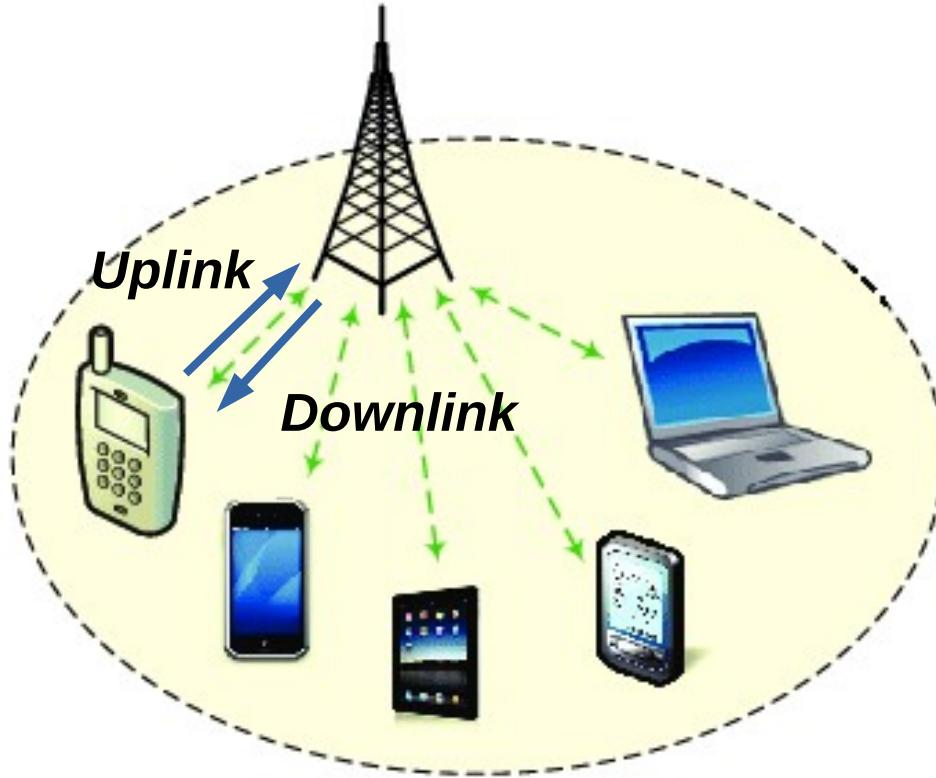
IBM model for the Internet of Things



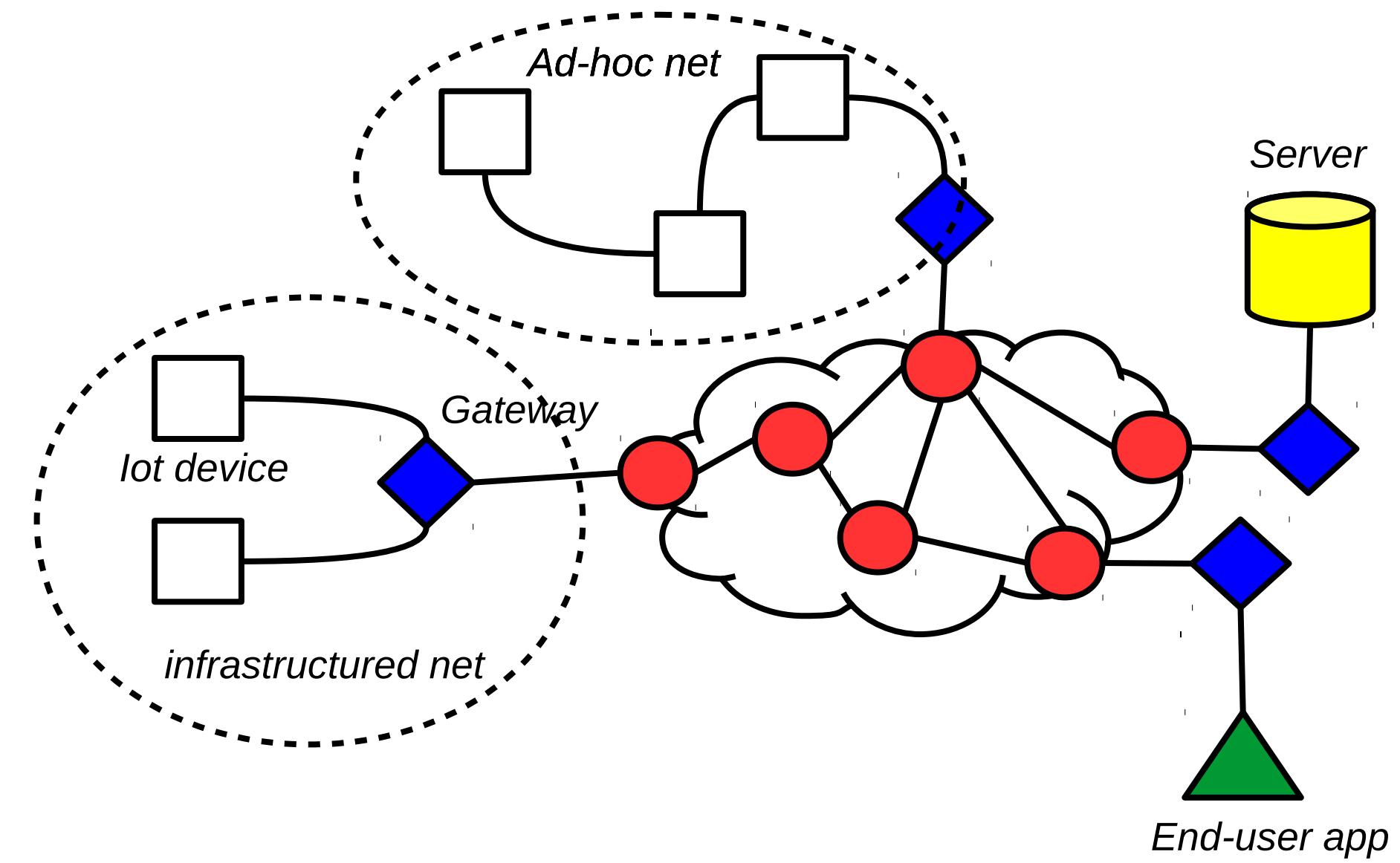
Graphic 1. IBM model for the Internet of Things

Source: IBM X-Force® Research and Development





Infrastructure-based wireless networks





Discovery

Discover, register and “thrust” new devices on the network



Telemetry

Information Flows From device to another system for conveying status changes in the device



Inquiries

Requests from devices looking to gather required information or asking to initiate activities



Commands

Commands from other systems to a device or a group of devices to perform specific activities

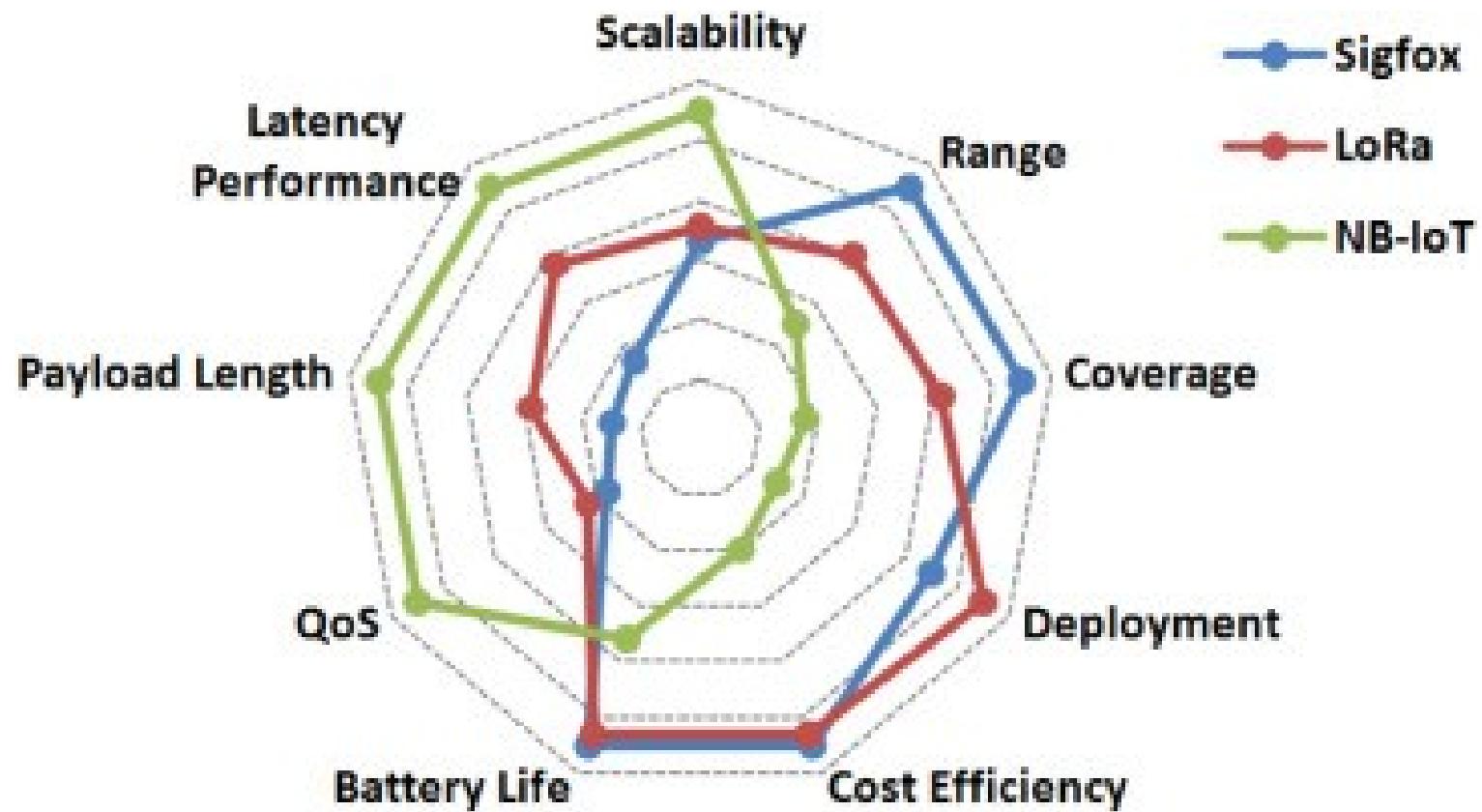


Notifications

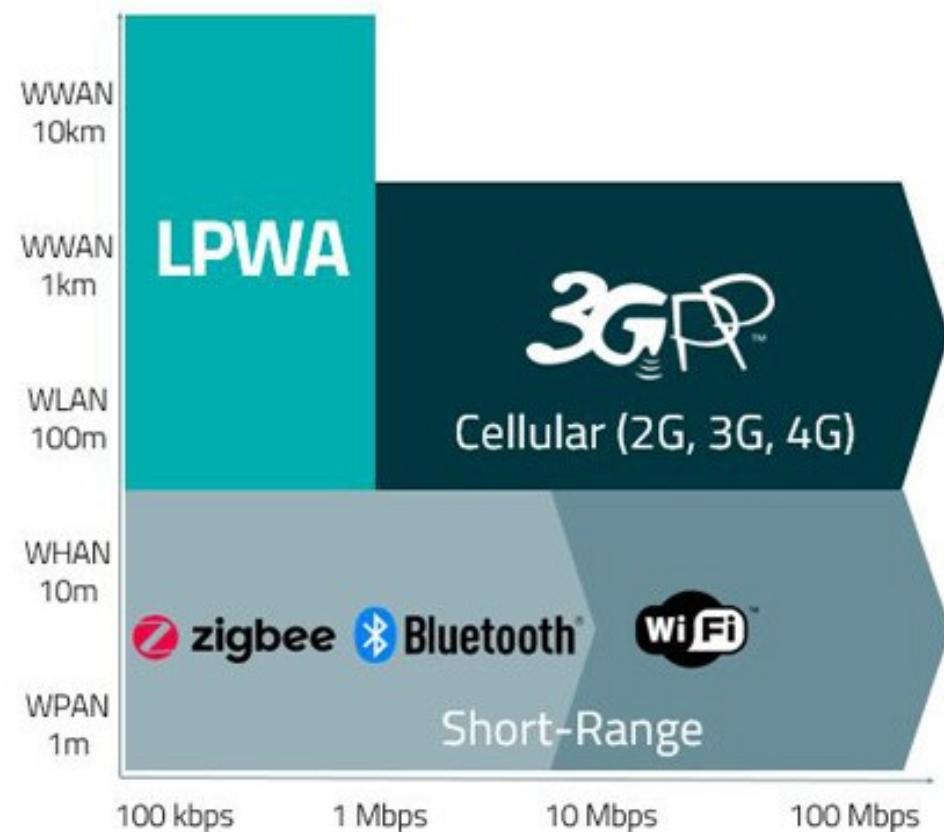
Information flows from other systems to a device or a group for conveying status changes in the world

4 C

- Cost (devices and services costs)
- Current (battery life)
- Coverage (reach)
- Capacity (network)



Wireless Technology comparison



	LPWA	Cellular 2G, 3G, 4G	Short-Range PAN WLAN
Agriculture	●	●	●
Asset Tracking	●	●	●
Appliances	●	●	●
Automotive	●	●	●
Consumer	●	●	●
Energy	●	●	●
Enterprise	●	●	●
Healthcare	●	●	●
Industrial	●	●	●
Smart City	●	●	●
Smart Home	●	●	●
Transportation	●	●	●

LPWA



Objects

Uplink payload: 0 to 12 bytes

Downlink payload: 0 to 8 bytes

0 to 140 messages per day per device

Sigfox Stations

Over 1 million
messages can be
processed per base
station per day

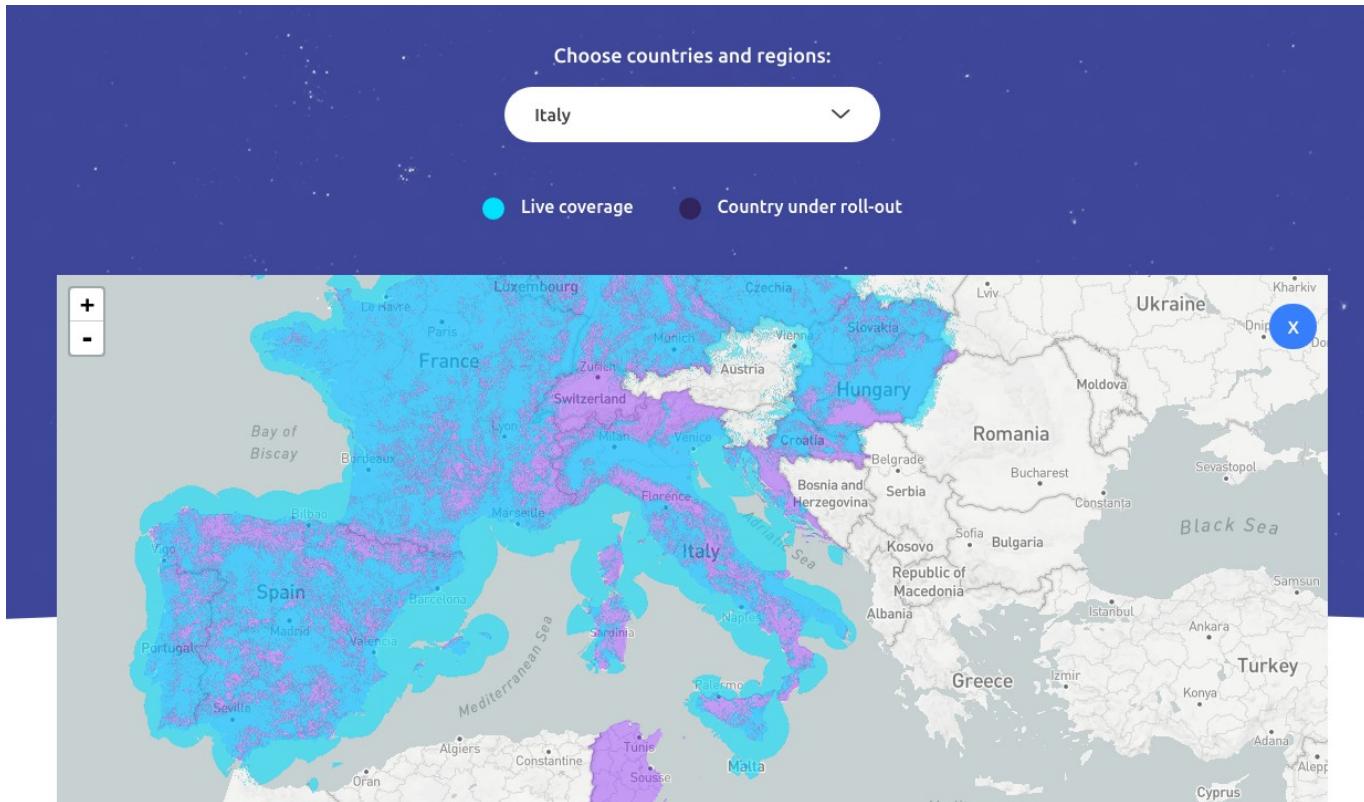
Sigfox Cloud™

Web interface

API

Callbacks

Customer IT



<https://www.sigfox.com/en/coverage>

Business

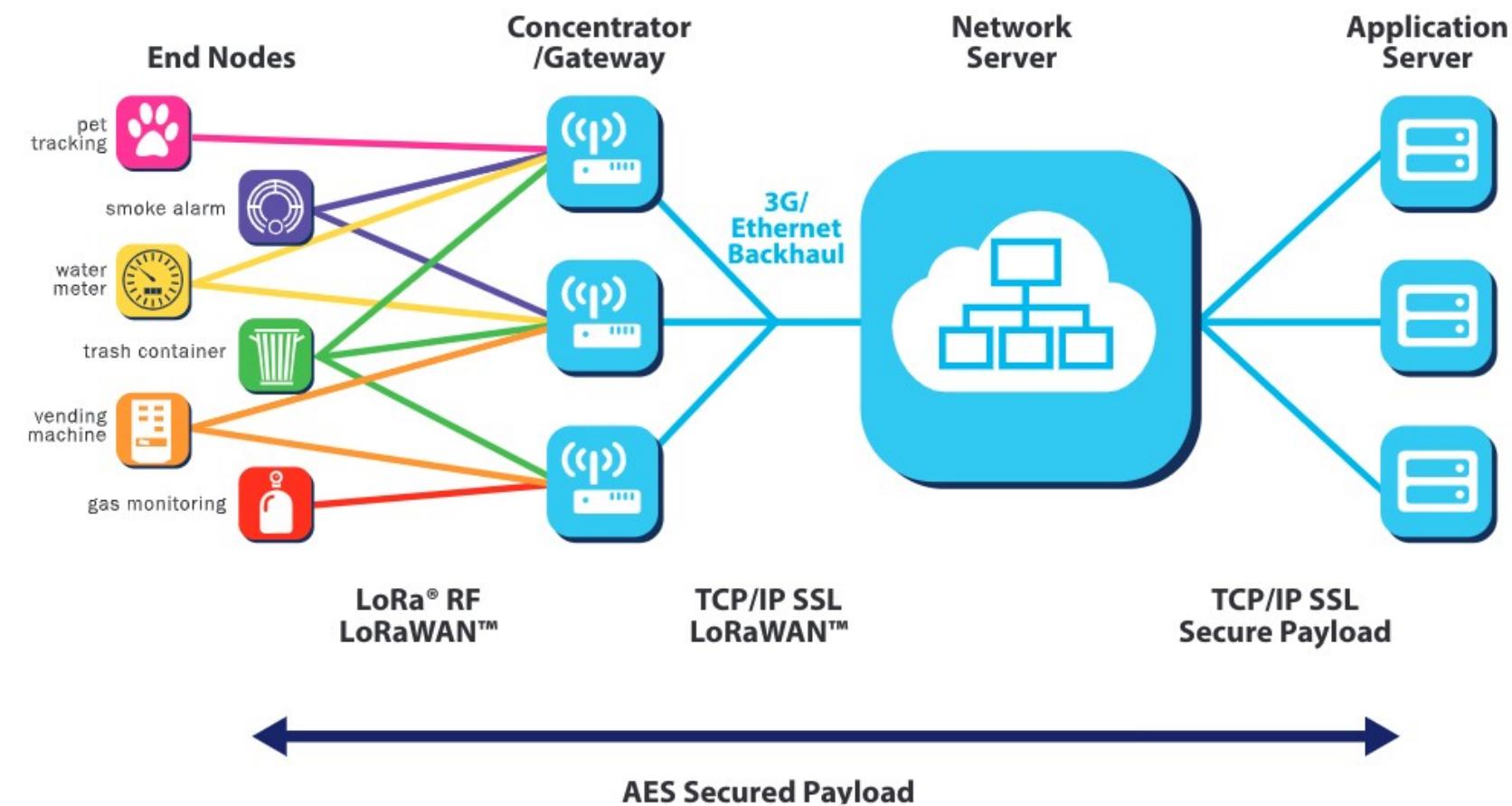
- “Dear Martin. SIGFOX pricing depends on the devices volume, the level of subscription required and the level of commitment. In order to give you a first idea, you can consider a range from 1 EUR per device per month to 1 EUR per device per year. If you have a specific project/use case to address we could help you identify the right price and plan that will best match your connectivity requirements.”

<https://ask.sigfox.com/questions/574/subscription-price.html>

A simple example: Arduino MKRFOX1200

- <https://www.arduino.cc/en/Reference/SigFox>



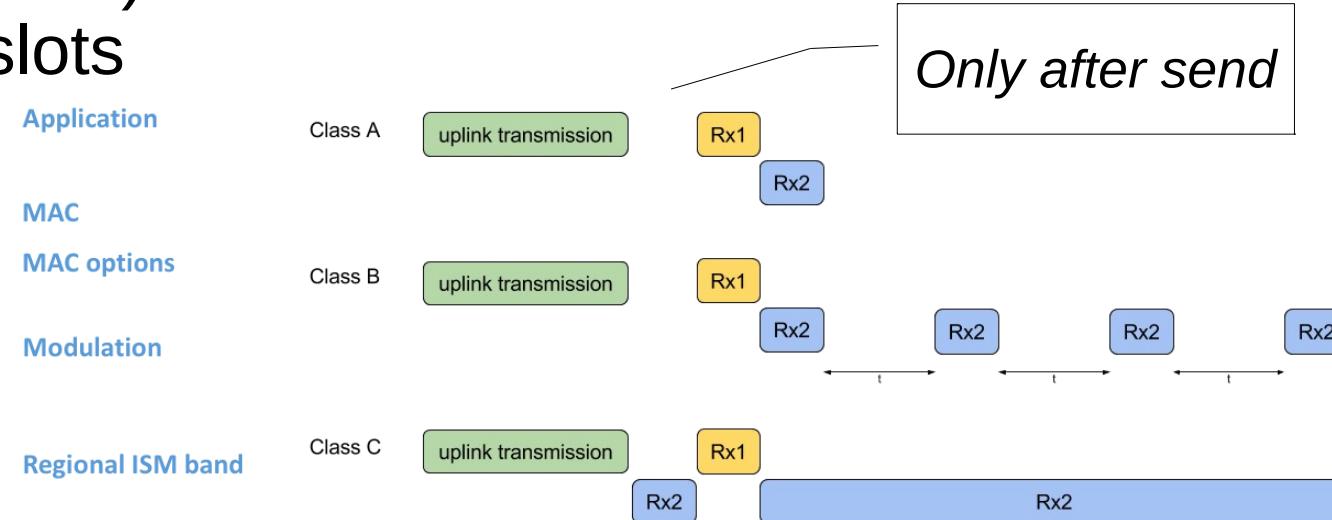
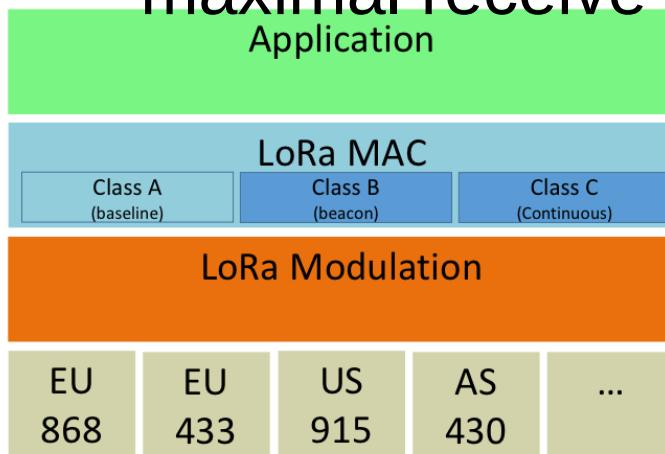


- LoRa Alliance <https://lora-alliance.org/>



- 3 classes of devices LoRAWan:

- Classe A: Bi-directional end-devices
- Classe B (beacons): Bi-directional end-devices with scheduled receive slots
- Classe C (continuous): Bi-directional end-devices with maximal receive slots

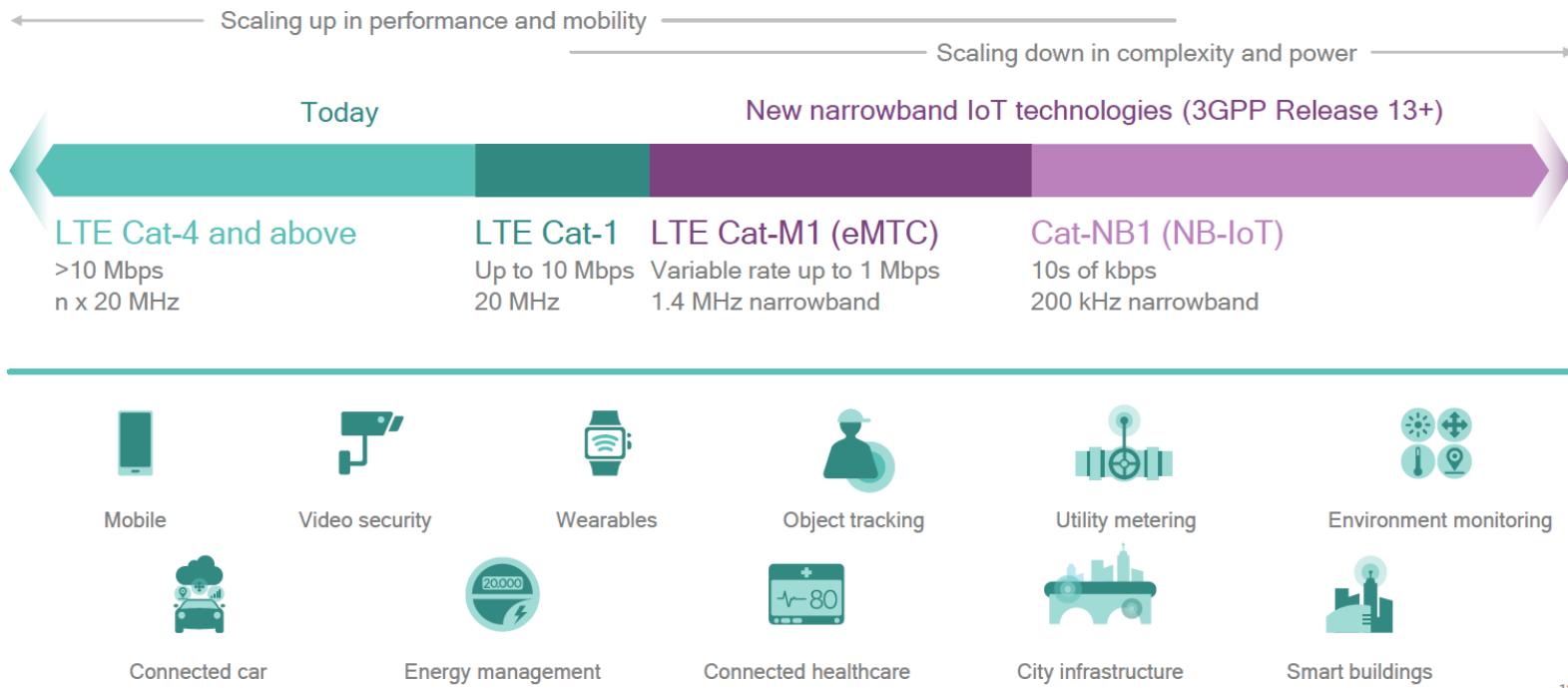


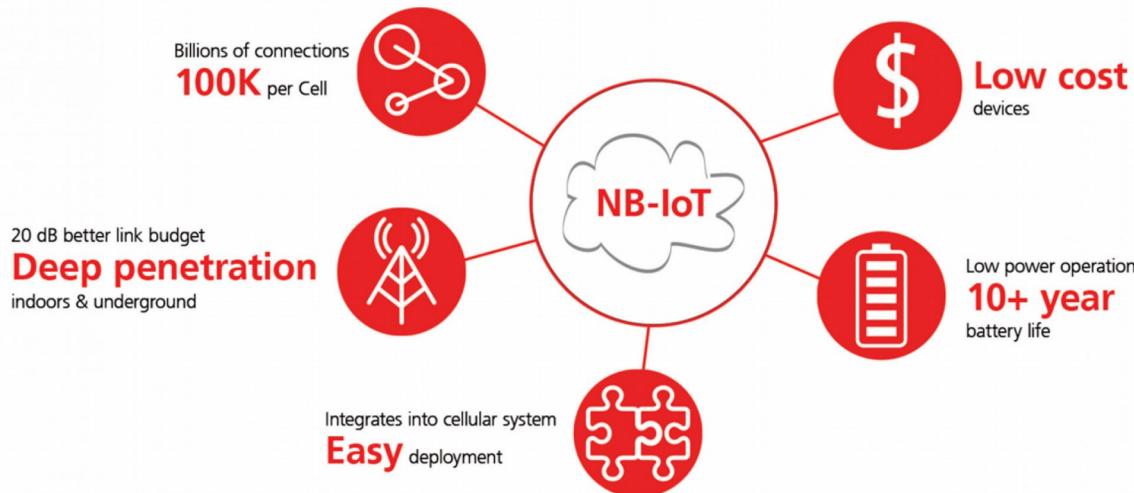
A simple example: Arduino MKRFOX1300

- <https://www.arduino.cc/en/Tutorial/MKRWANLoraSendAndReceive>



<https://tutorial.cytron.io/2017/09/15/lesson-1-build-simple-arduino-lora-node-10-minutes/>





*Mobile operators and
network equipment vendors
generally set up Open IoT*



Operator	Country/Region	Technology
3	Hong Kong	NB-IoT
AIS	Thailand	LTE-M
AIS	Thailand	NB-IoT
APTG	Taiwan	LTE-M
APTG	Taiwan	NB-IoT
AT&T	North America	LTE-M
AT&T	Mexico	LTE-M
China Mobile	Hong Kong	NB-IoT
China Mobile	China	NB-IoT
China Telecom	China	NB-IoT
China Unicom	China	NB-IoT
Chunghwa Telecom	Taiwan	NB-IoT
Dialog Ataxia	Sri Lanka	LTE-M
DNA	Finland	NB-IoT
Dialog Ataxia	Sri Lanka	NB-IoT



[ZONE 1](#) [ZONE 2](#) [ZONE 3](#) [ZONE 4](#) [ZONE 5](#) [ZONE 6](#) [ZONE 7](#)

ENGLISH ▾ ACTIVATE RECHARGE LOGIN ▾
What's Things Mobile? | IoT Portal | Plans | eSIM | Coverage | Support | Contact us

BUY NOW

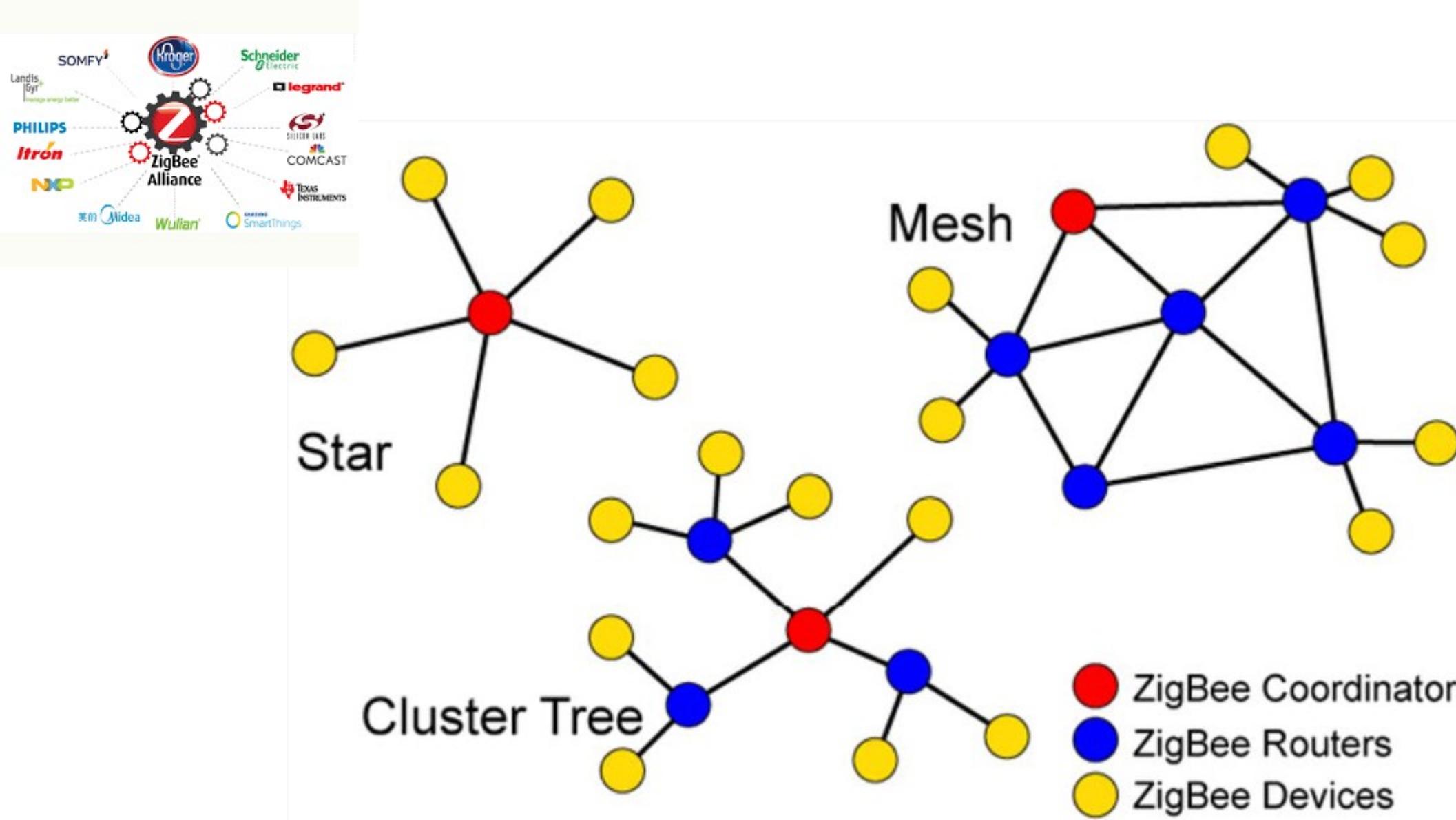
Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Aruba, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Bermuda, Bolivia, British Virgin Islands, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cayman Islands, China, Croatia, Curacao, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominica, El Salvador, Estonia, Faroe Islands, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Gibraltar, Greece, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jersey, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macao, Macedonia, Malaysia, Malta, Martinique, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Montserrat, Nepal, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Palestine, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Saint Eustatius and Saba, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Martin (French part), Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Serbia, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Switzerland, Turkey, Uganda, Uruguay, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

€ 0,12
per MB

A simple example!

https://wiki.dragino.com/index.php?title=NB-IoT_Shield



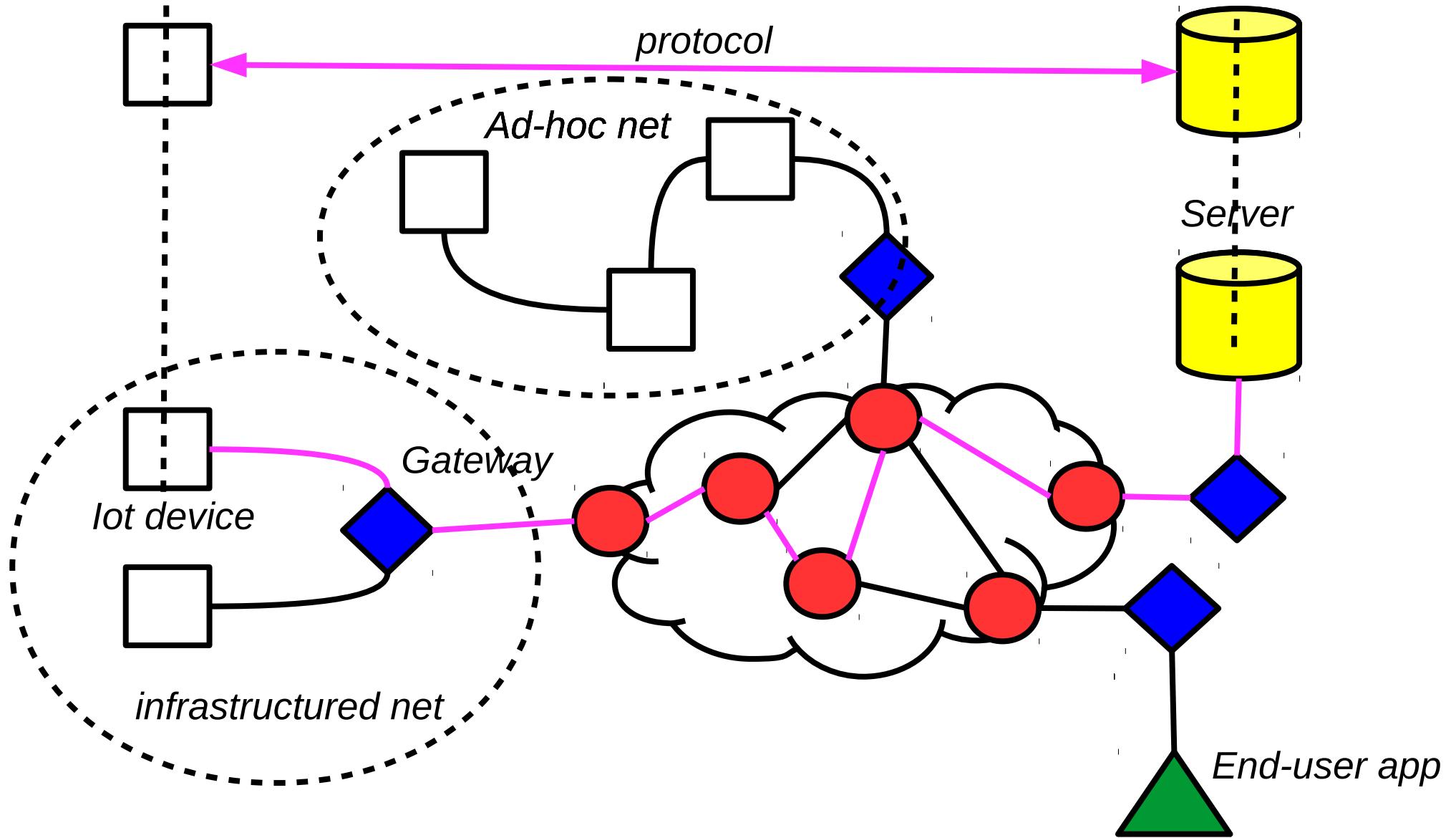


A simple example!

<https://spin.atomicobject.com/2016/07/18/xbee-tutorial/>

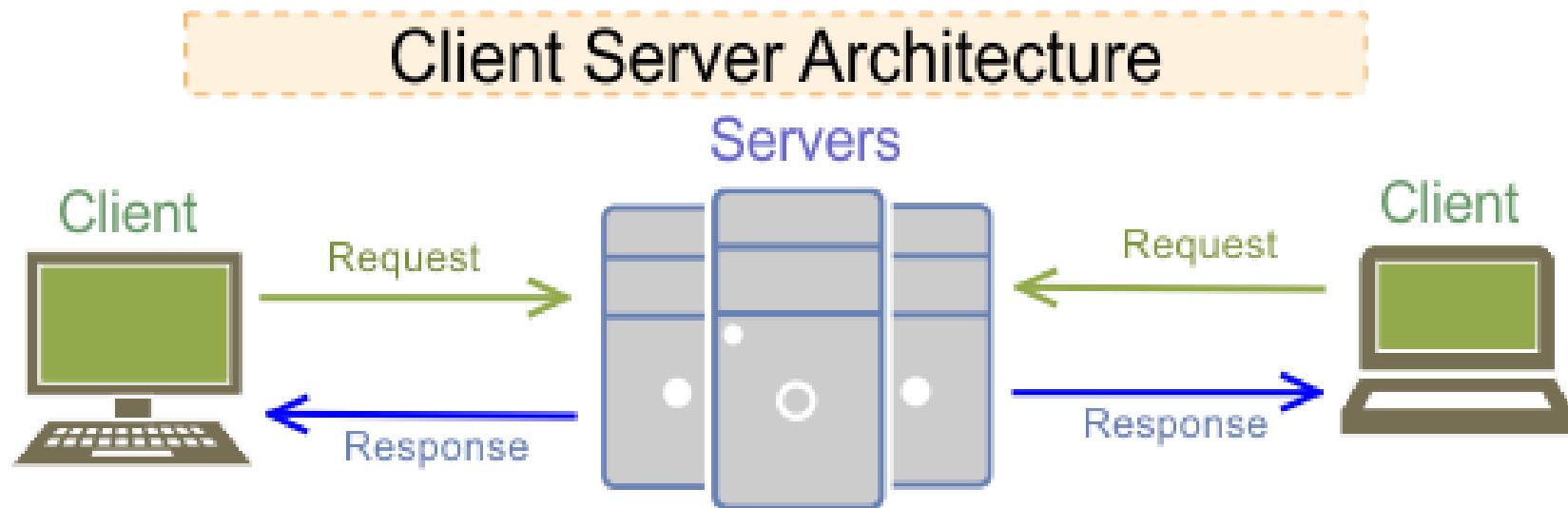


WIRELESS TECHNOLOGIES AT A GLANCE					
Technology	Frequency	Data rate	Range	Power	Cost
2G/3G	Cellular bands	10 Mb/s	Several km	High	High
802.15.4	2.4 GHz	250 kb/s	100 m	Low	Low
Bluetooth	2.4 GHz	1, 2, 1, 3 Mb/s	100 m	Low	Low
LoRa	< 1 GHz	<50 kb/s	2-5 km	Low	Medium
LTE Cat 0/1	Cellular bands	1-10 Mb/s	Several km	Medium	High
NB-IoT	Cellular bands	0.1-1 Mb/s	Several km	Medium	High
SIGFOX	<1 GHz	Very low	Several km	Low	Medium
Weightless	<1 GHz	0.1-24 Mb/s	Several km	Low	Low
Wi-Fi (11f/h)	2.4, 5, <1 GHz	0.1-1 Mb/s	Several km	Medium	Low
WirelessHART	2.4 GHz	250 kb/s	100 m	Medium	Medium
ZigBee	2.4 GHz	250 kb/s	100 m	Low	Medium
Z-Wave	908.42 MHz	40 kb/s	30 m	Low	Medium



A network protocol is a set of established rules that dictates how to format, transmit and receive data so computer network devices -- from servers and routers to endpoints -- can communicate regardless of the differences in their underlying infrastructures, designs or standards.

HTTP: Hypertext Transfer Protocol



The Client makes request for service to server.

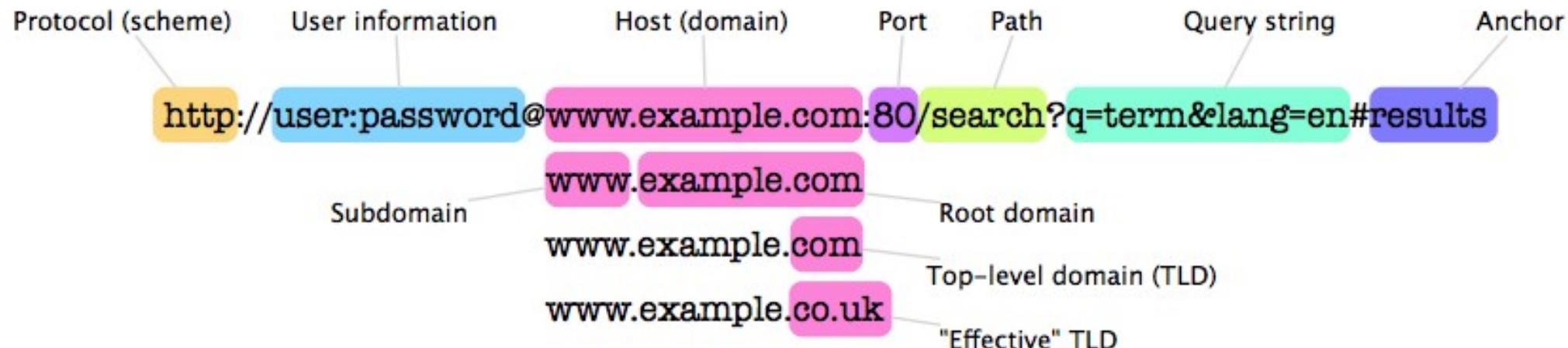
The Server responds to that request.

HTTP should be, Resource Transfer Protocol

A resource is a chunk of data identified by a URL
Unified Resource Locator

- Static: A file
- Dynamic: The output of a script/function/program

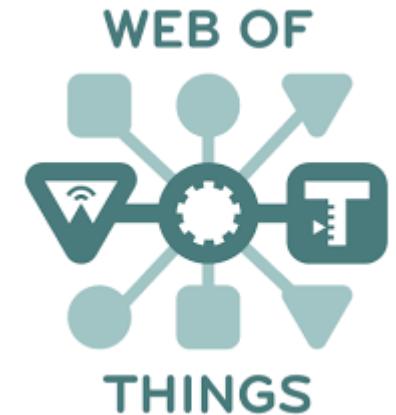
Know Your Uniform Resource Locator



Web of things

- <http://mynetwork/thing1/temperature1>
- <http://mynetwork/thing2/actuator?switch=on>

*Resources in the Web of Things
are the data generated by the
sensors or to control the actuators*



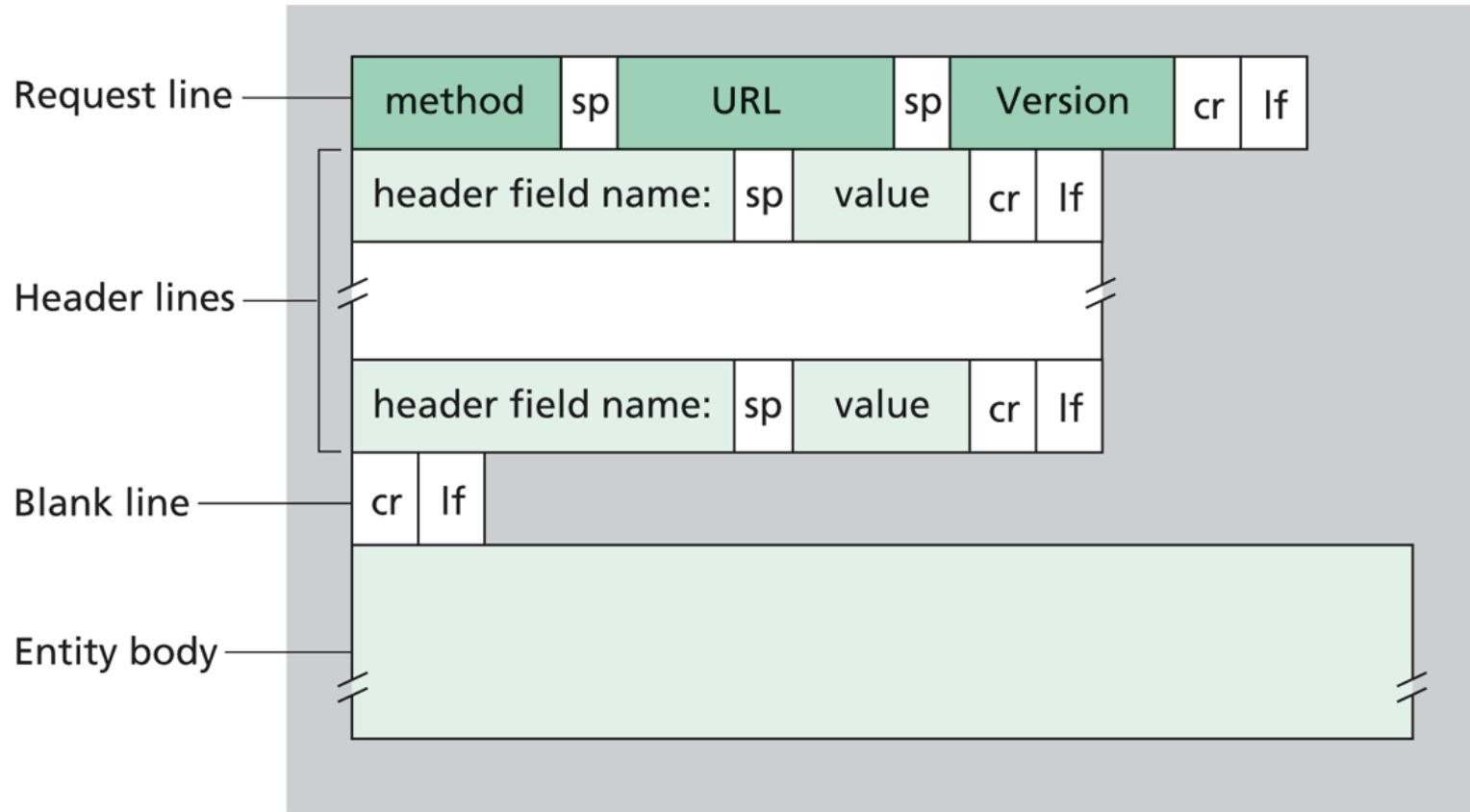


Figure 2.8 ♦ General format of a request message

SAFE METHODS	{	GET	HTTP/1.1 MUST IMPLEMENT THIS METHOD
NO ACTION ON SERVER		HEAD	INSPECT RESOURCE HEADERS
MESSAGE WITH BODY	{	PUT	DEPOSIT DATA ON SERVER – INVERSE OF GET
SEND DATA TO SERVER		POST	SEND INPUT DATA FOR PROCESSING
		PATCH	PARTIALLY MODIFY A RESOURCE
		TRACE	ECHO BACK RECEIVED MESSAGE
		OPTIONS	SERVER CAPABILITIES
		DELETE	DELETE A RESOURCE – NOT GUARANTEED

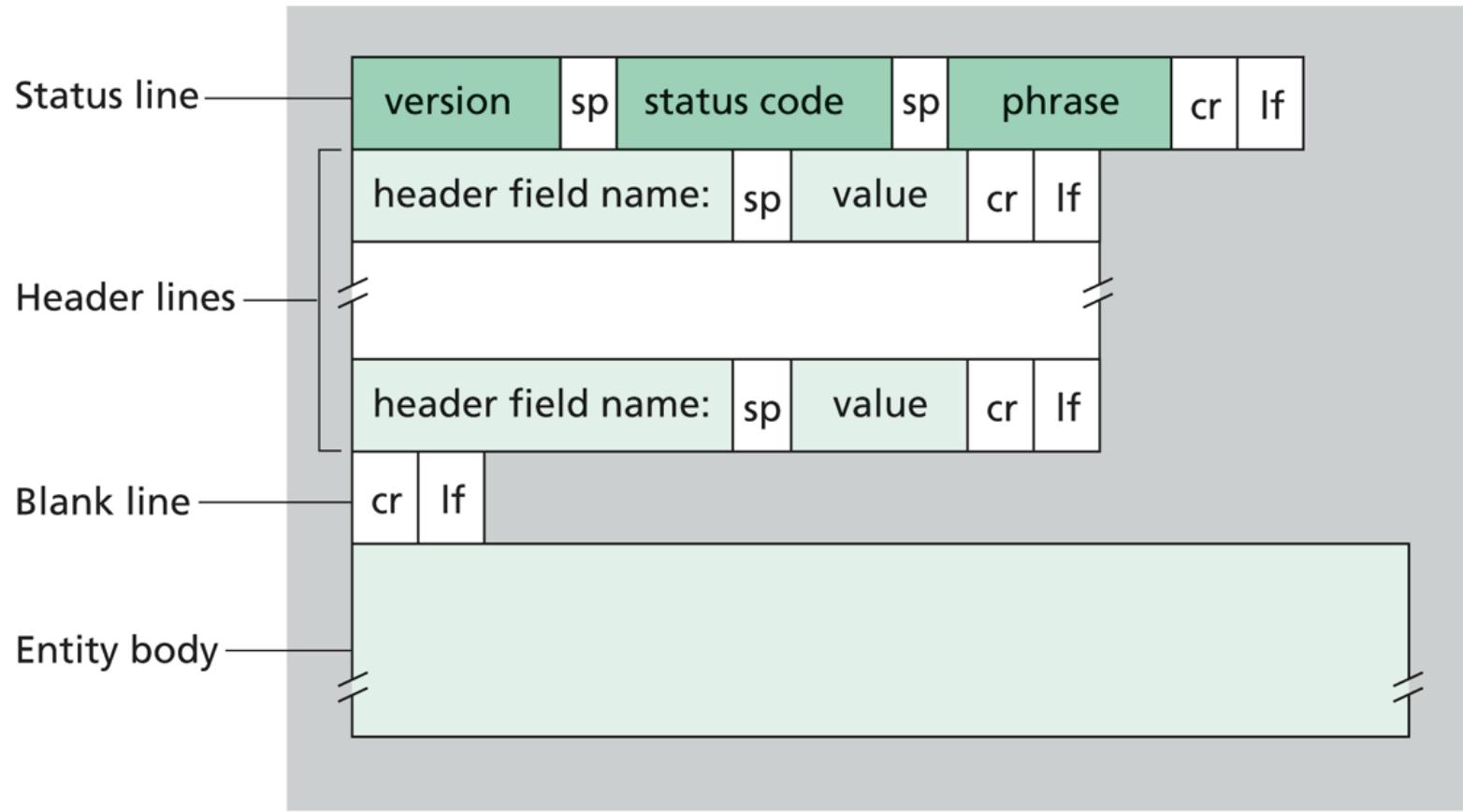


Figure 2.9 ♦ General format of a response message

Cheatography

HTTP Status Codes Cheat Sheet

by kstep via cheatography.com/424/cs/199/

1xx: HTTP Informational Codes

- 100 Continue
- 101 Switching Protocols
- 102 Processing WebDAV
- 103 Checkpoint draft POST PUT
- 122 Request-URI too long IE7

2xx: HTTP Successful Codes

- 200 OK
- 201 Created
- 202 Accepted
- 203 Non-Authoritative Information ^{1.1}
- 204 No Content
- 205 Reset Content
- 206 Partial Content
- 207 Multi-Status WebDAV 4918
- 208 Already Reported WebDAV 5842
- 226 IM Used 3229 GET

3xx: HTTP Redirection Codes

- 300 Multiple Choices
- 301 Moved Permanently
- 302 Found
- 303 See Other ^{1.1}
- 304 Not Modified
- 305 Use Proxy ^{1.1}
- 306 Switch Proxy unused
- 307 Temporary Redirect ^{1.1}
- 308 Permanent Redirect 7538

4xx: HTTP Client Error Code

- 400 Bad Request
- 401 Unauthorized
- 402 Payment Required ^{res}
- 403 Forbidden
- 404 Not Found
- 405 Method Not Allowed
- 406 Not Acceptable
- 407 Proxy Authentication Required
- 408 Request Timeout
- 409 Conflict
- 410 Gone
- 411 Length Required
- 412 Precondition Failed
- 413 Request Entity Too Large
- 414 Request-URI Too Long
- 415 Unsupported Media Type
- 416 Requested Range Not Satisfiable
- 417 Expectation Failed
- 418 I'm a teapot²³²⁴
- 422 Unprocessable Entity WebDAV 4918
- 423 Locked WebDAV 4918
- 424 Failed Dependency WebDAV 4918
- 425 Unordered Collection ³⁶⁴⁸
- 426 Upgrade Required ²⁸¹⁷
- 428 Precondition Required ^{draft}
- 429 Too Many Requests ^{draft}
- 431 Request Header Fields Too Large ^{draft}
- 432 Request-URI Too Large

5xx: HTTP Server Error Codes

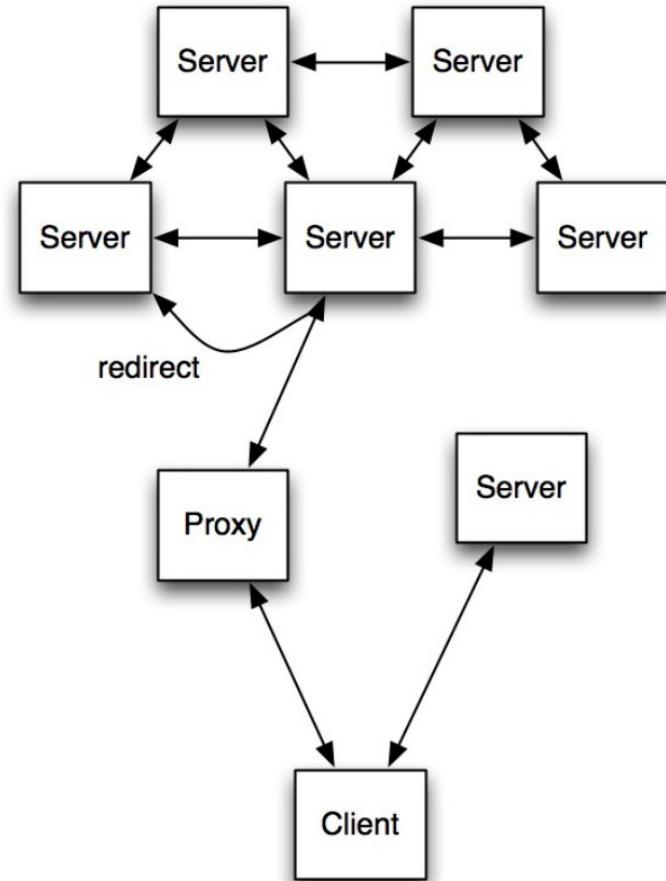
- 500 Internal Server Error
- 501 Not Implemented
- 502 Bad Gateway
- 503 Service Unavailable
- 504 Gateway Timeout
- 505 HTTP Version Not Supported
- 506 Variant Also Negotiates 2295
- 507 Insufficient Storage WebDAV 4918
- 508 Loop Detected WebDAV 5842
- 509 Bandwidth Limit Exceeded ^{nostd}
- 510 Not Extended 2774
- 511 Network Authentication Required ^{draft}
- 598 Network read timeout error ^{nostd}
- 599 Network connect timeout error ^{nostd}

HTTP Code Comments

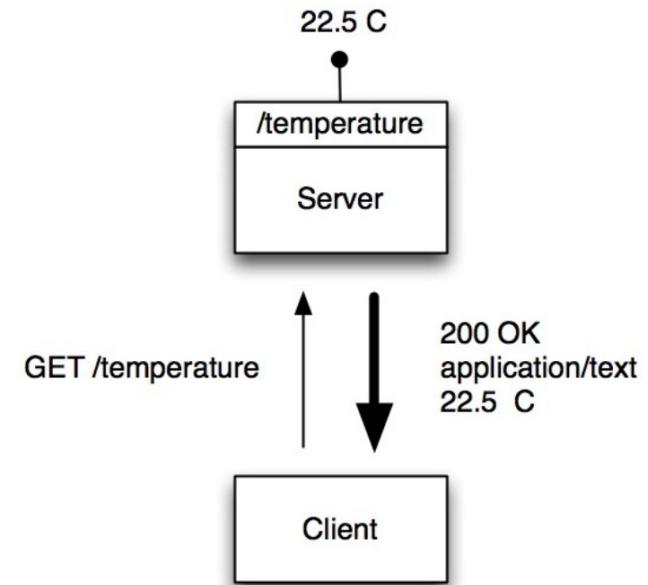
WebDAV	WebDAV extension
1.1	HTTP/1.1
GET, POST, PUT, POST	For these methods only
IE	IE extension
MS	MS extension
nginx	nginx extension
2518, 2817, 2295, 2774, 3229, 4918, 5842	RFC number
draft	Proposed draft
nostd	Non standard extension

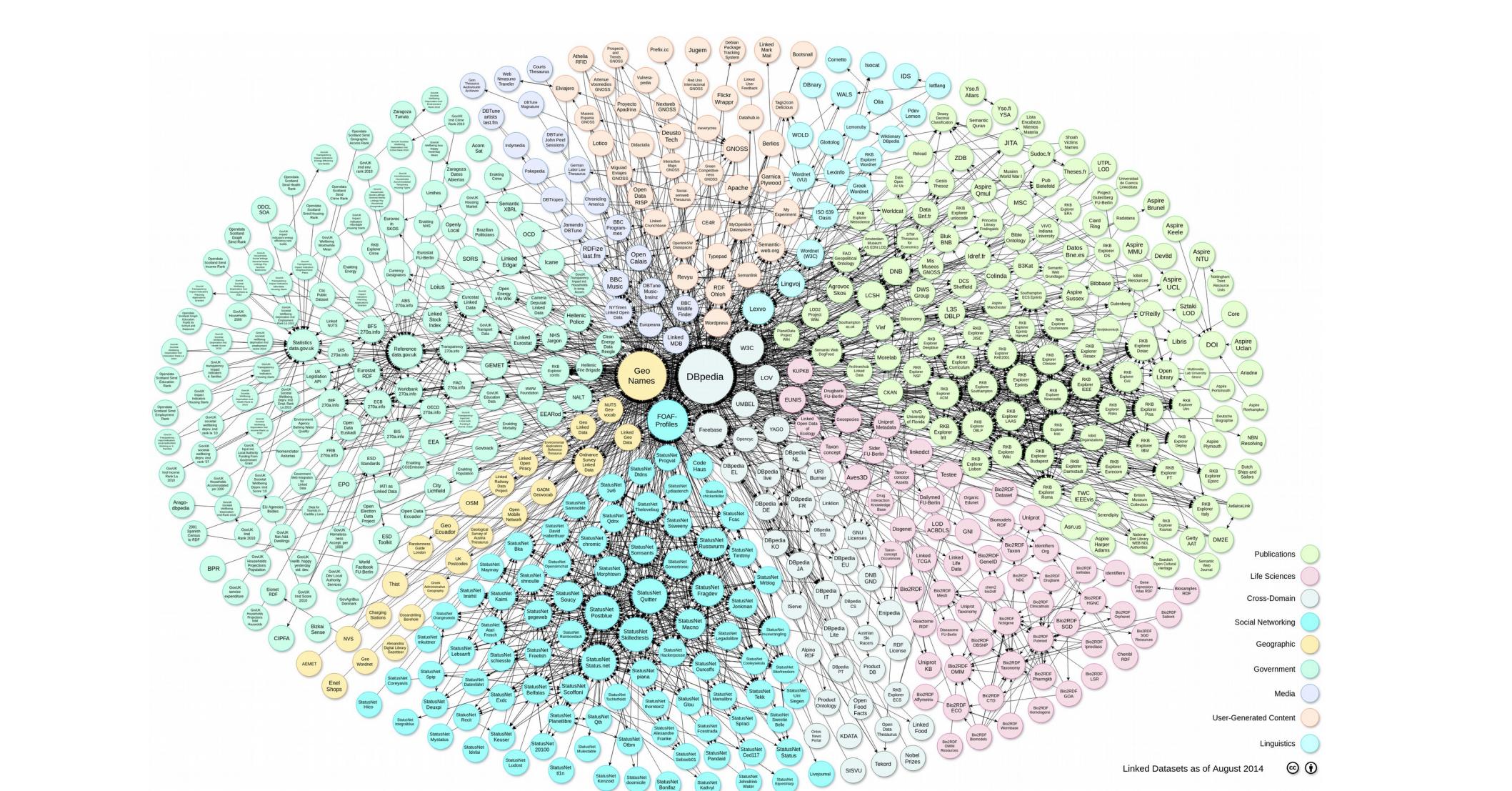
REST

- Architectural Style (not a standard)
- Idea: a network of web resources where the client progresses through an application by traversing links to access new resources, namely to access their source state (i.e. the resource representation state)
- Uses existing standards such as HTTP (not only HTTP!!!)



CRUD	REST	
CREATE	POST 	Create a sub resource
READ	GET 	Retrieve the <i>current</i> state of the resource
UPDATE	PUT 	Initialize or update the state of a resource at the given URI
DELETE	DELETE 	Clear a resource, after the URI is no longer valid



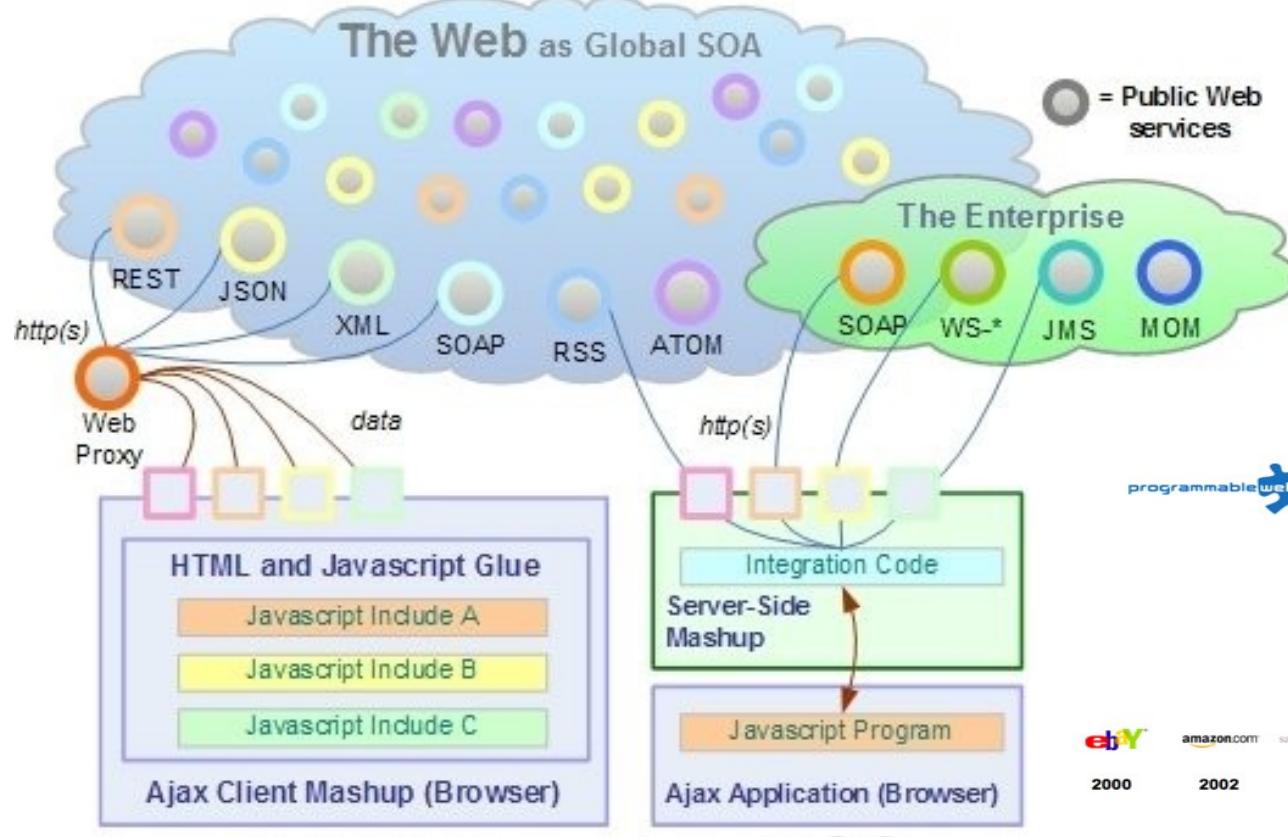


Linked Datasets as of August 2014

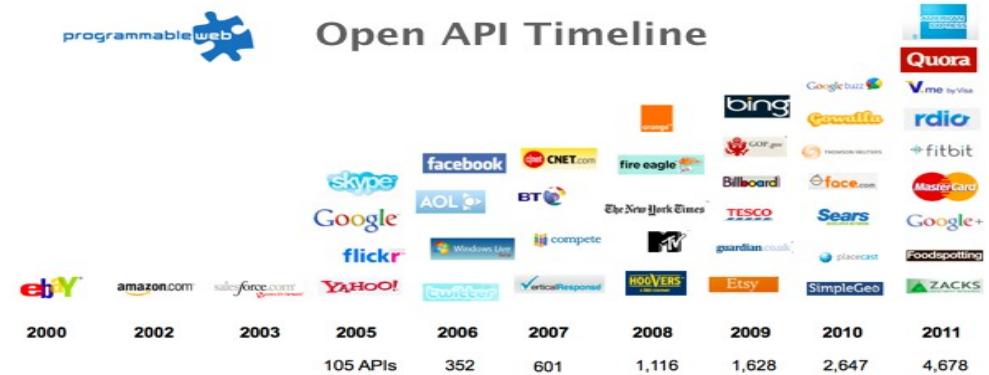


https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/a/a9/LOD_Cloud_2014-08.svg

Mashup (web application hybrid)



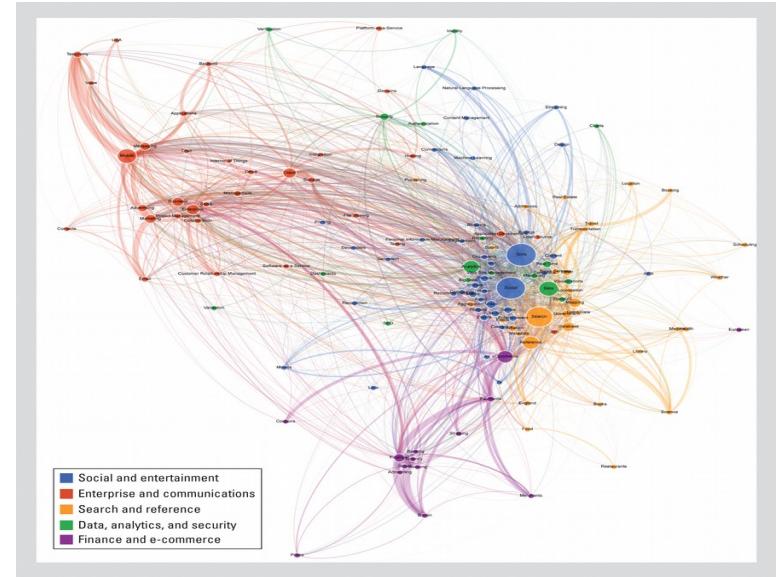
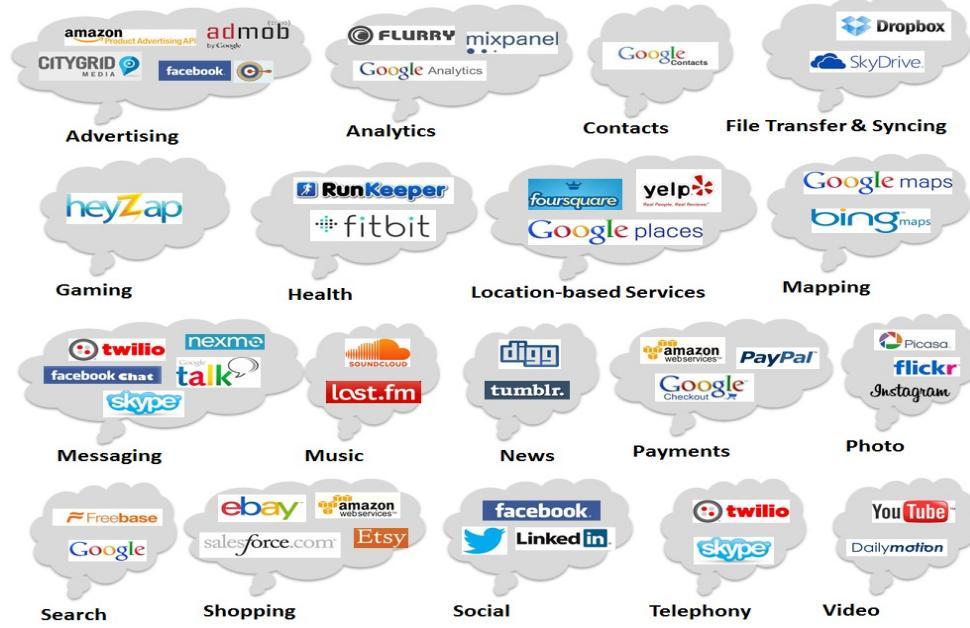
Open API Timeline





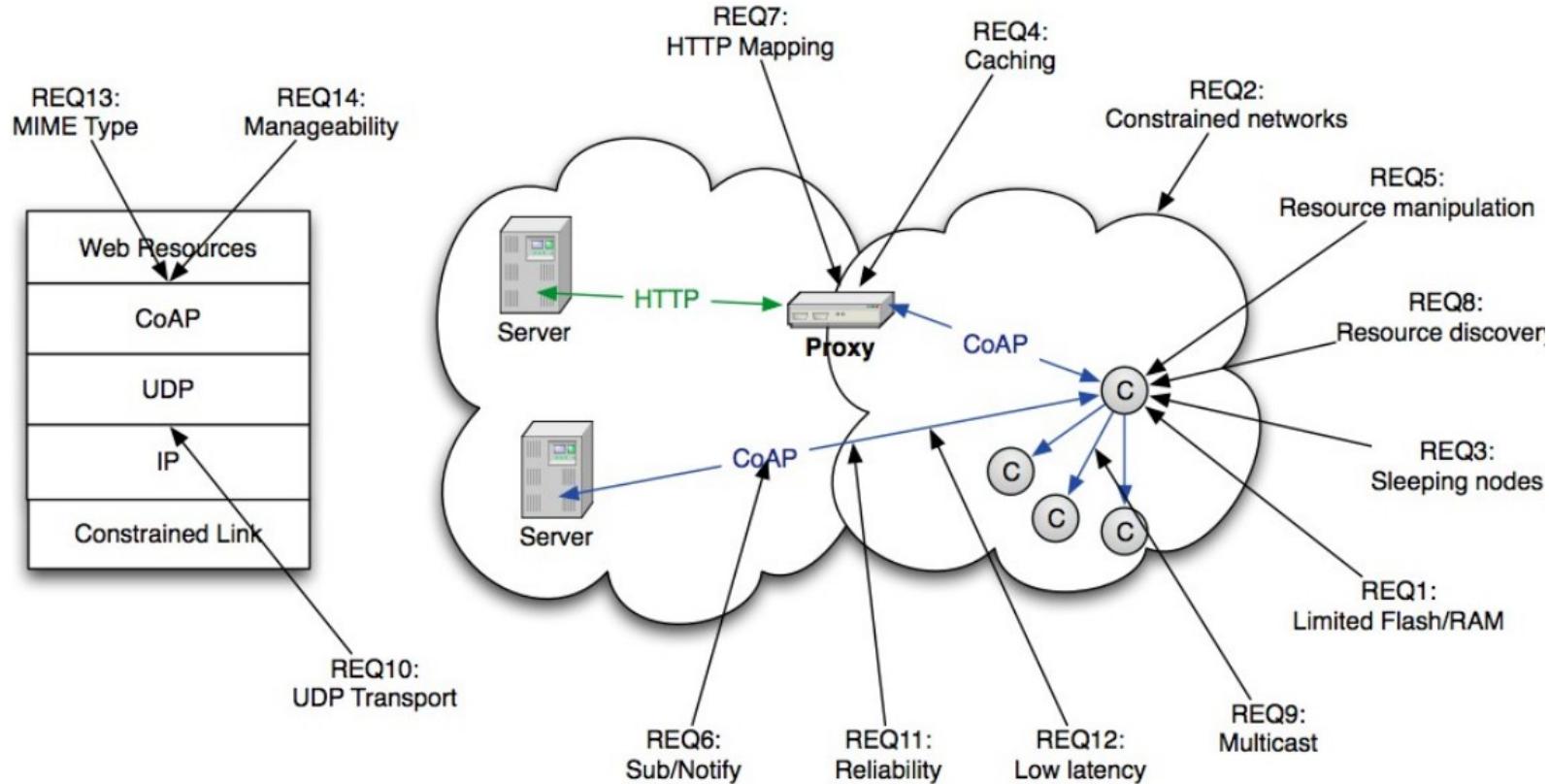
ProgrammableWeb

<https://www.programmableweb.com/>

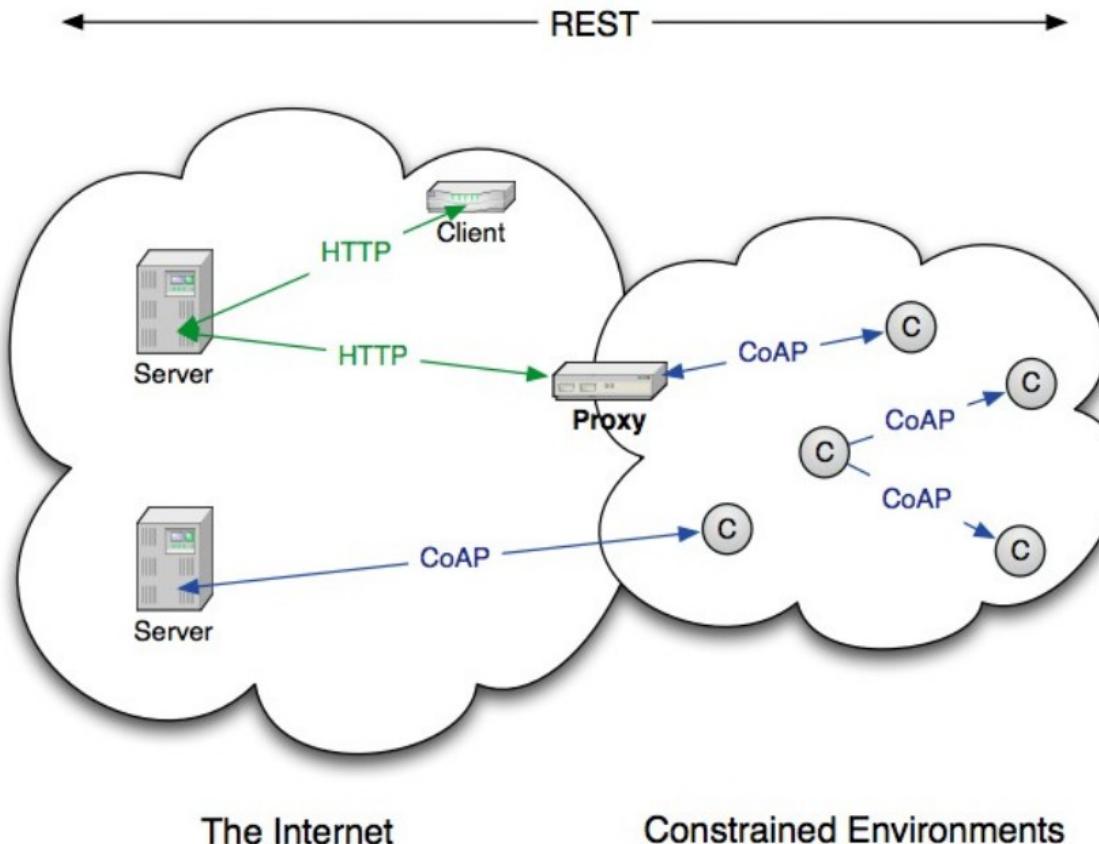


IS HTTP SUITABLE FOR IOT?

COAP Constrained Application Protocol



COAP Architecture



CoAP is

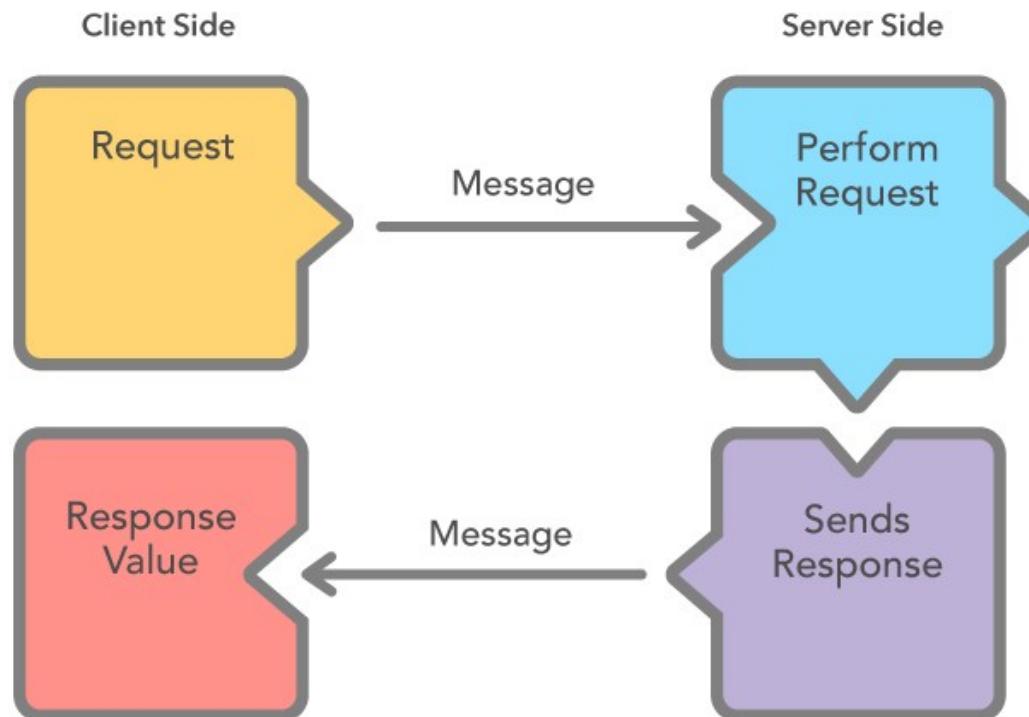
- A very efficient *RESTful protocol*
- Ideal for constrained devices and networks
- Specialized for M2M applications
- Easy to proxy to/from HTTP

Main features

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

Up to now

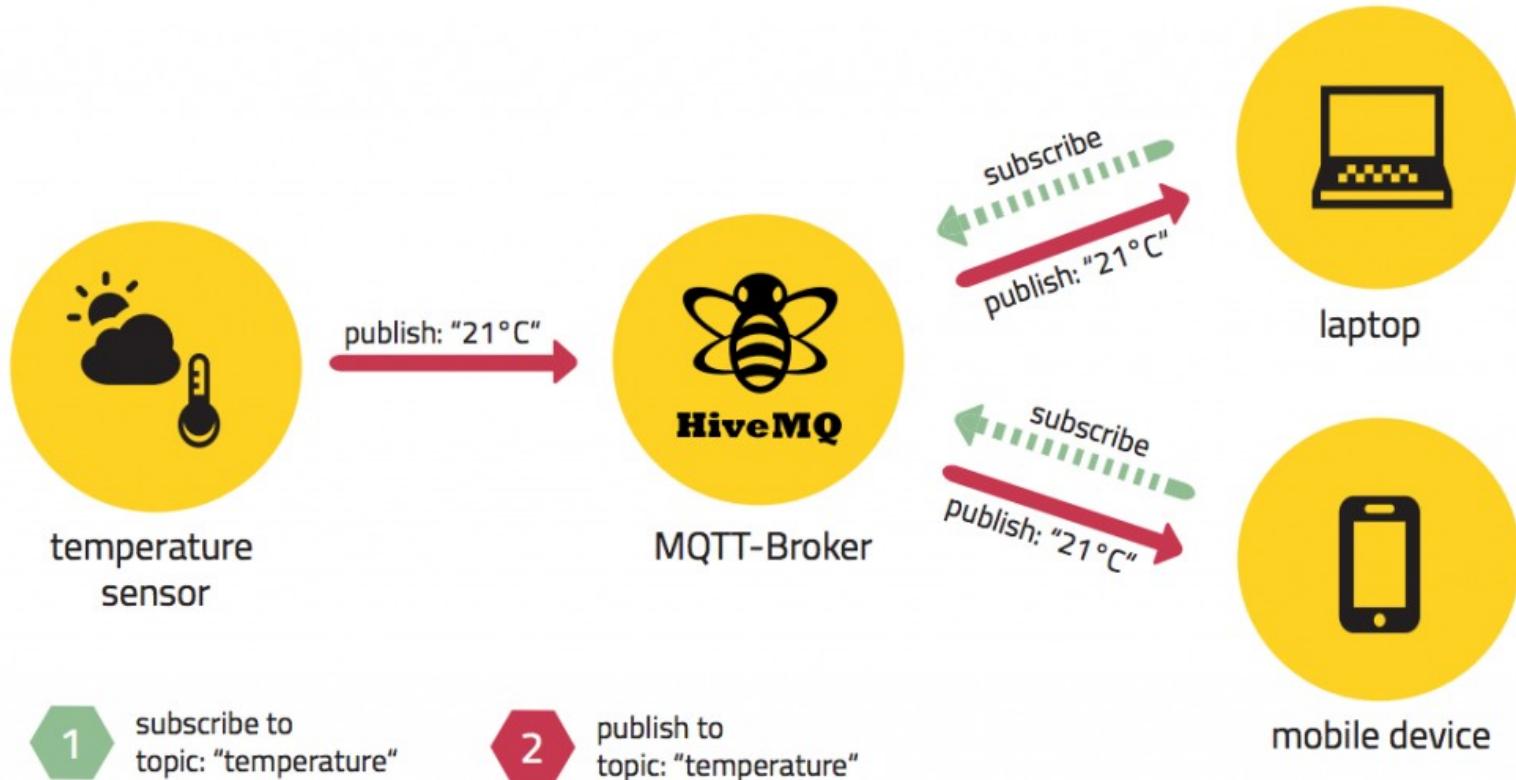
Request / Response



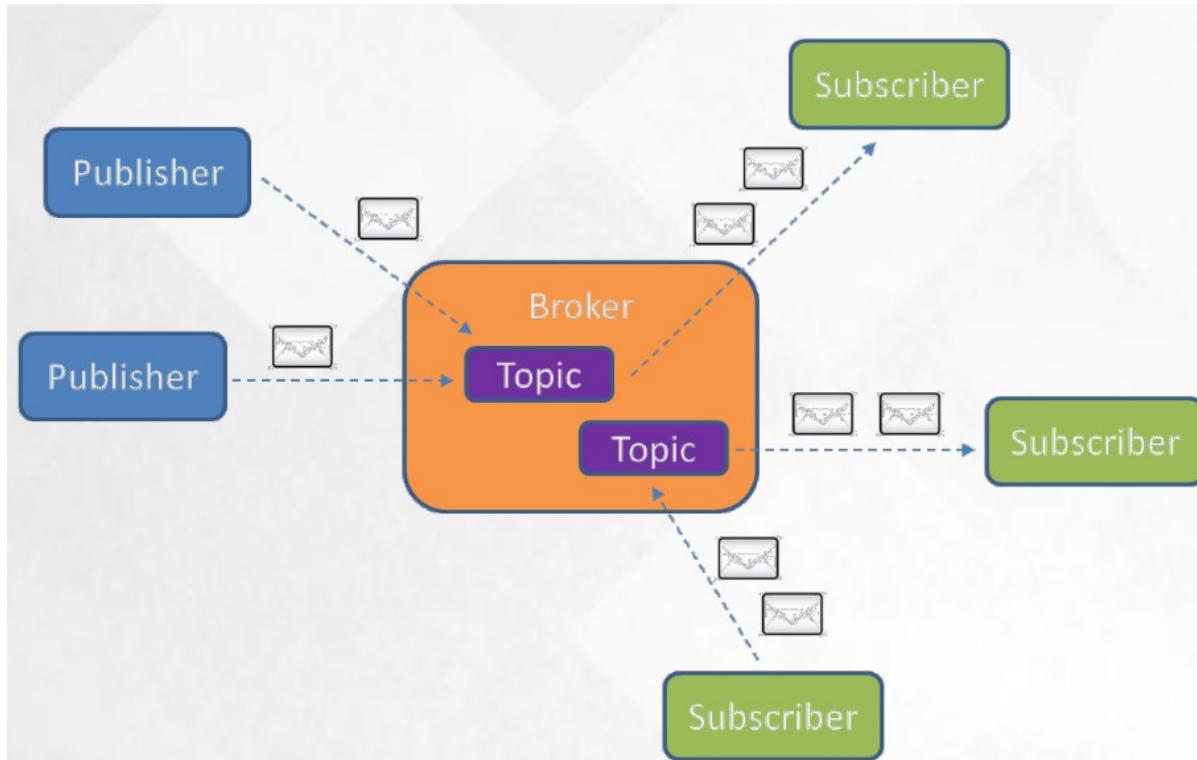
How to know when something interesting happens?

- You cannot know in advance!
- Request at regular intervals → polling
- Very inefficient
- We need a different paradigm

Publish/Subscribe



Publish/Subscribe



- Broker receives subscription from clients on topics
- Broker receives messages and forward them to the subscribers
- Clients subscribe/publishes on topics

MQTT (Message Queue Telemetry Transport)

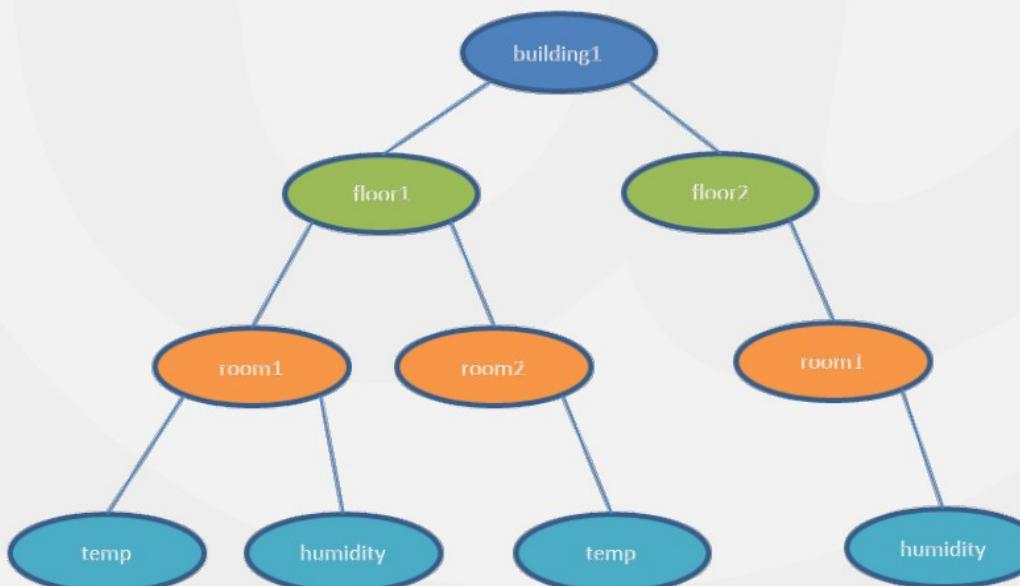
- Lightweight : smallest packet size 2 bytes (header),
- Reduced clients footprint (C# M2Mqtt library 30 KB)
- Reliable : three QoS and patterns to avoid packet loss on client disconnection
- Simple :
 - TCP based
 - **Asynchronous**
 - **Publish/Subscribe**
 - Few verbs
 - Payload agnostic

Topics for publish and subscribe

hierarchical

wildcards (# and +)

ex. building1/+ /room1, building1/floor1/room1/#



P/S paradigms



UNICAST (BIDIRECTIONAL 1-TO-ONE)



BROADCAST (1-TO-MANY)

Google Trends

Interesse nel tempo (?)

