# Internet of Things: IoT Protocol Architecture

Dr. E.SURESH BABU

**Assistant Professor** 

**Computer Science and Engineering Department** 

National Institute of Technology, Warangal. Warangal, TS, India.



# Session Outline

- 1 IoT Layer Architecture
- Protocol Architecture of IoT
- 3 Categorization of IoT protocols
- Physical/Device and Data Link Layer
- 5 Network Layer Protocols
- 6 Transport Layer Protocols
- Application Protocols

# **IoT Layer Architecture**

# Abstract Layered Architecture for IoT (Recap)

❖ The layered architecture models are featured with a three-layer

architecture that consisting

- √ Perception Layer
- √ Network Layer and
- $\checkmark$  Application layers.

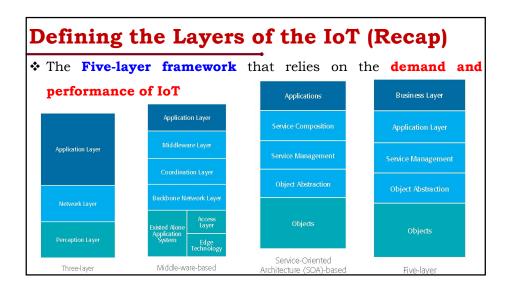
Application Layer

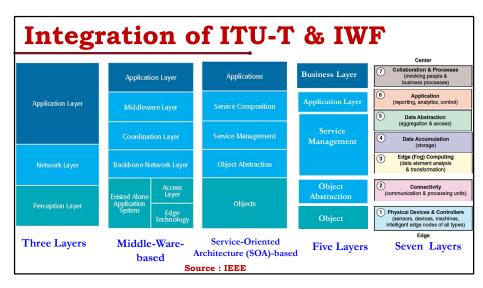
Network Layer

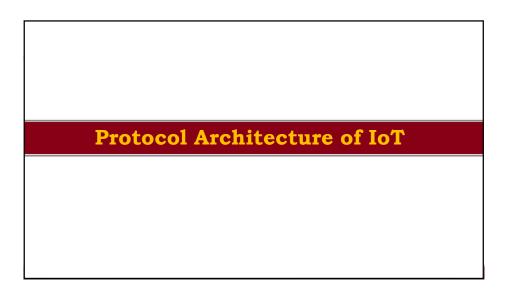
Perception Layer

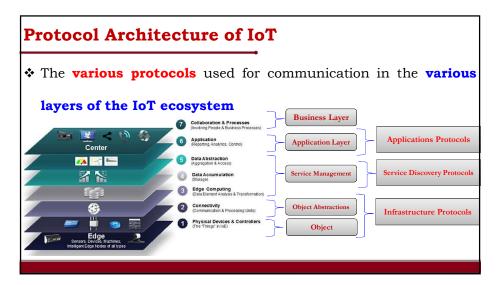
Three-layer

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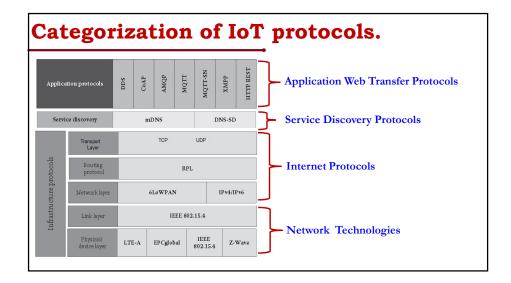


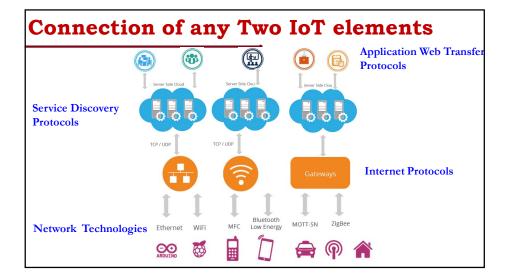


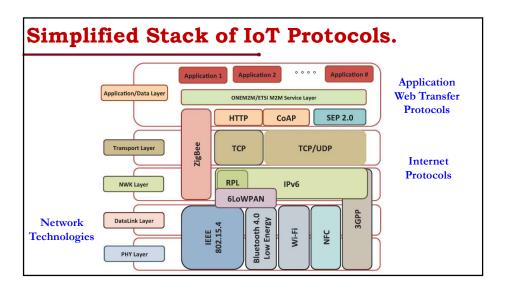


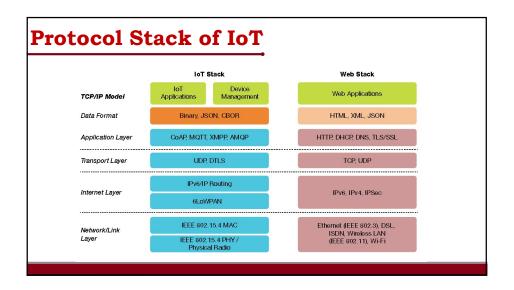
### **IoT Protocol Standards**

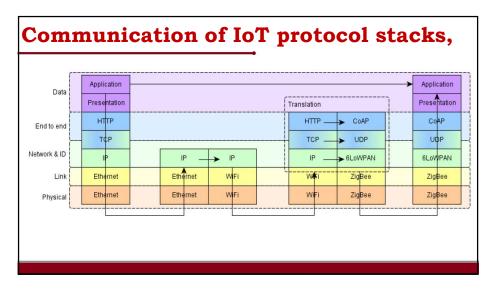
- IoT Protocol standards help to move one step forward towards enhancing the quality of life
- Standards can be organized into four categories together to deliver an IoT application



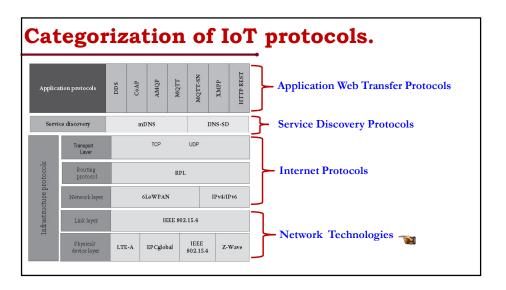








Categorization of IoT protocols

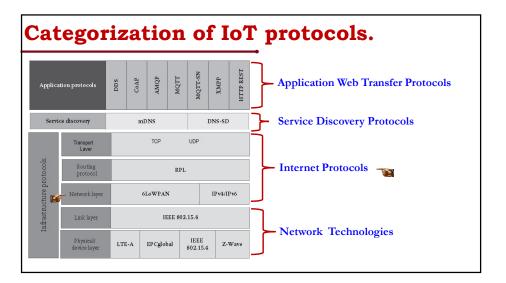


# Physical/Device and Data Link Layer

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### Observation...

- Generally, the most widely used standards protocols in IoT are IEEE
   802.15.4, Bluetooth ZigBee and IEEE 802.11ah
  - ✓ It is the easiest to use these protocols, as already widely adopted infrastructure protocols of IEEE 802.11 for wireless applications
- ❖ Newly arising LoRaWAN seems to be promising for various applications as well.



# Network Layer Encapsulation Protocols

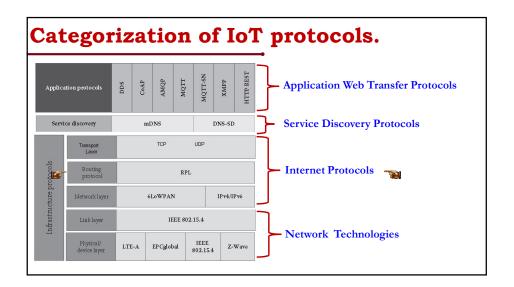
## **Network Layer Encapsulation Protocols**

- ❖ One problem in IoT applications is that
  - ✓ IPv6 addresses are too long and cannot fit in most IoT
  - ✓ Datalink frames which are relatively much smaller.
- IETF developed a set of standards to encapsulate IPv6 datagrams in different datalink layer frames for use in IoT applications.

### **Network Layer Encapsulation Protocols**

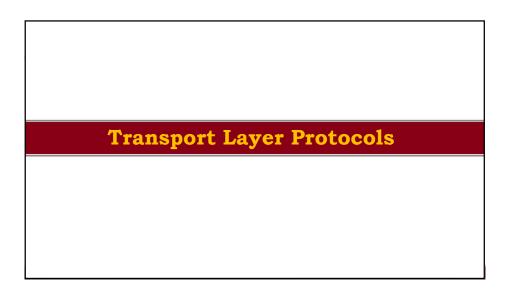
- we will discuss these mechanisms briefly.
  - 1. 6LoWPAN
  - 2. 6TiSCH
  - 3. 6Lo
  - 4. IPv6 over Bluetooth Low Energy
  - 5. IPV6 Over 802.11

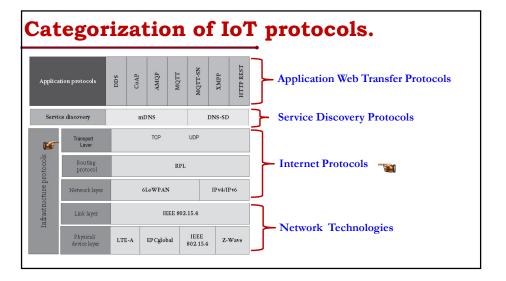
# **Network Layer Routing Protocols**



## **Routing Protocols**

- Some of the **Routing Protocols** in the network layer are
  - 1. Routing Protocol for Low-Power and Lossy Networks (RPL)
  - 2. Adhoc On-Demand Routing Protocol (AODV)
  - 3. CORPL, or cognitive RPL
  - 4. Channel-Aware Routing Protocol (CARP)





# The Internet Transport Protocols

- We can create a transport-layer protocol by combining a set of services.
- ❖ The Internet transport layer has two main protocols
  - 1. User-Datagram Protocol (Connectionless protocol)
  - 2. Transmission Control Protocol (Connection-oriented Protocol)

**Device or Service Discovery Protocols for IoT** 

# Categorization of IoT protocols. Application protocols Service discovery mDNS DNS-SD Service Discovery Protocols Transport Laver TCP UDP Routing protocol Networklayer 6LoWPAN IPv4/IPv6 Link layer L

### **Service Discovery Protocols**

- The high scalability and the huge number of devices, which form a part of the IoT ecosystem
- ❖ It is mandate to have the resource management mechanism that has the capability to register and discover the services in a self-configured, dynamic, and an efficient way

# **Service Discovery Protocols**

- The protocols that are prominently used in the IoT service discovery space are the following:
  - 1. Multicast domain name system (mDNS)
  - 2. DNS service discovery (DNS-SD)
  - 3. Simple service discovery protocol (part of UPnP)

### **Application Protocols**

# Categorization of IoT protocols. Application protocols Service discovery mDNS DNS-SD Service Discovery Protocols Transport Laver Routing protocol RPL Rework layer Link layer L

# **Application Protocols**

- ❖ Some of the **Application layer protocols** are
  - 1. Message Queue Telemetry Transport (MQTT)
  - 2. Extensible Messaging and Presence Protocol (XMPP)
  - 3. Advanced Message Queuing Protocol (AMQP)
  - 4. Constrained Application Protocol (CoAP)
  - 5. Data Distribution Service (DDS)

