

The Internet of Things in Web 2.0 environment

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Abstract— The Internet of Things (IoT) is slowly gaining grounds and through the properties of barcodes, QR codes, RFID, active sensors and IPv6, objects are fitted with some form of readability and traceability. People are becoming part of digital global network driven by personal interests. The feeling being part of a community and the constant drive of getting connected from real life finds its continuation in digital networks. This paper investigates the concepts of the internet of things from the aspect of the autonomous mobile robots with an overview of the performances of the currently available database systems.

Keywords—IoT; Web 2.0; DBMS performance; Cloud computing; Wireless sensor networks

I. INTRODUCTION

Information and communication technology has started on large computers called the main frame of the 1960s, the 1970s minicomputer was a practical solution, workstation appeared with the development of the microprocessor in the 1980s, and personal computers became popular in the 1990s. This progress is largely accelerated due to the development of a semiconductor integrated circuit technology [1]. As a result, the computer and the network cost, made a remarkable progress in terms of performance, have infiltrated and became embedded into the society at large scale. In a network, stemming from the Internet to research of ARPANET, by the 1990s WWW (World Wide Web), showed the explosive spread. In the background, it may become capable of high-speed large-capacity communication by development of optical communication technology. From the wireless communication technology, to the spread of mobile phones and high-speed wireless LAN, all the equipment leads to the era of the global network. Dramatic improvement in communication speed, and to underpin the transition from e-mail to the video content, the fusion of communication and broadcasting has begun and started an expansion of the IoT devices as shown in figure 1.

II. INTERNET OF THINGS

The Internet of Things is not a single standalone technology, it's a concept in which most new things are connected and enabled such as street lights being networked and things like embedded sensors, image recognition functionality, augmented reality, near field communication are integrated into situational decision support, asset management

and new services [2]. These bring many business opportunities and add to the complexity of IT.

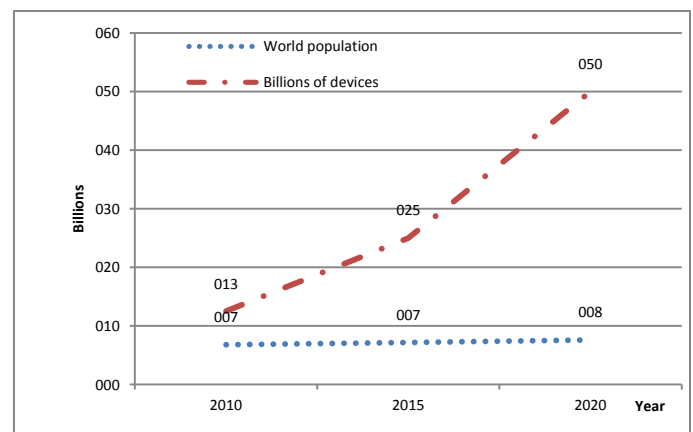


Fig. 1. IoT devices and the future evolution.

The Internet of Things offers solutions based on the integration of information technology, which refers to hardware and software used to store, retrieve, and process data and communications technology which comprises electronic systems used for communication between individuals or groups [3]. The rapid convergence of information and communications technology is occurring at many layers of technology innovation (fig. 2): the cloud, data and communication pipes/networks and device.

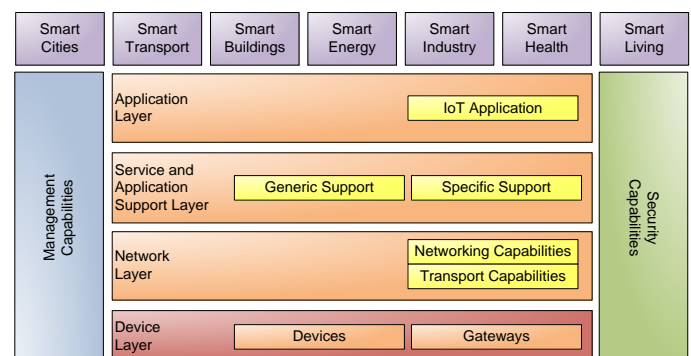


Fig.2. IoT Layered Architecture.

The potential market for wireless communication technology is one of the rapidly-spreading segments in the

industry of integrated circuits. Breath takingly fast innovation, fast changes in communications standards, the entry of new players, and the evolution of new market sub segments will lead to disruptions (disorder, confusion) across the industry [4][5].

III. IOT AND AUTOMOMOUS MOBILE DEVICES

The connection of vehicles or mobile robots to the Internet brings about a wealth of new possibilities and applications which bring new functionalities to the individuals and/or the making of transport easier and safer. In this context the concept of Internet of Vehicles (IoV) connected with the concept of Internet of Energy (IoE) represent future trends for smart transportation and mobility applications as depicted (described, shown, illustrated) on figure 3 [6].

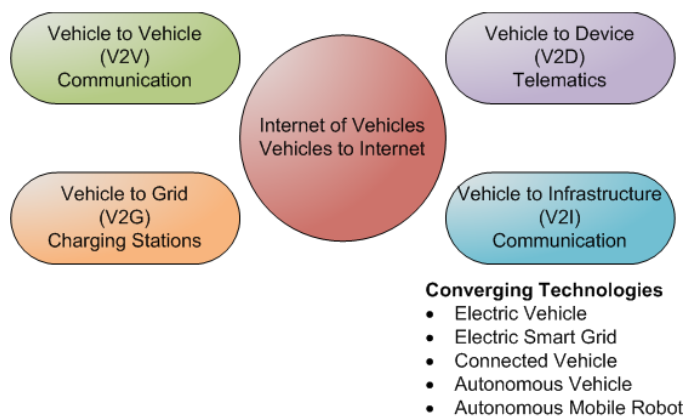


Fig. 3. Converging Technologies.

Self-driving vehicles today are in the prototype phase and the idea is becoming just another technology on the computing industry's parts list. Using automotive vision chips that can be used to help vehicles understand the environment around them by detecting pedestrians, traffic lights, collisions, drowsy drivers, and road lane markings [7]. Those tasks initially are more the sort of thing that would help a driver in unusual circumstances rather than take over full time.

IV. CONTROL DATA STORAGE TO THE CLOUD

By its name, a cloud database is a database that runs on a cloud computing platform, such as MS Onedrive, Dropbox and Google Drive. The cloud platform can provide databases as a specialized service, or provide virtual machines to deploy any databases on. Cloud databases could be either relational or non-relational databases. Compared to local databases, cloud databases guarantee higher scalability as well as availability and stability [13]. Thanks to the elasticity of cloud computing, hardware and software resources can be added to and removed from the cloud without much effort. Users only need to pay for the consumed resource while the expenses for physical servers, networking equipments, infrastructure maintenance and administration are shared among clients, thus reducing the overall cost. Additionally, database service is normally provided along with automated features such as backup and recovery, failover, on-the-go scaling, and load balancing.

Cloud computing has been established as one of the major building blocks of the Internet of Things [13]. New technology enablers have progressively fostered virtualization at different levels and have allowed the various paradigms known as "Applications as a Service", "Platforms as a Service" and "Infrastructure and Networks as a Service". As part of this convergence, IoT applications such as sensor-based services will be delivered on-demand through a cloud environment. This extends beyond the need to virtualize sensor data stores in a scalable fashion. It asks for virtualization of Internet-connected objects and their ability to become incorporated into on-demand services such as Sensing-as-a-Service. Figure 5 shows the performances of tested database management systems.

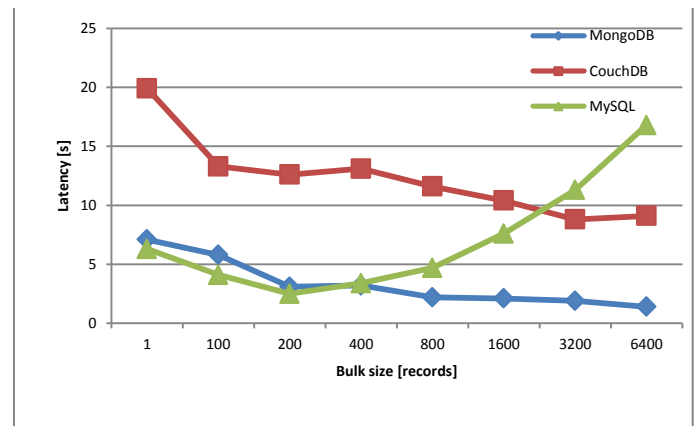


Fig. 4. Bulk insert latency test with various DBMS.

The choice of the databases was based on the fact that those were among the most popular databases available, and that they were the representatives for their kinds. Many large organizations have been using them in production, such as Facebook, Google, Wikipedia, LinkedIn, Instagram, etc. On the other hand, each database has its own promising strength that is worth exploring. MySQL so far has been the most popular open source SQL database. MongoDB was built to work with very large sets of data [14],[15], [19]. CouchDB has its user-friendly RESTful API. Meanwhile, Redis is said to be very fast thanks to its in-memory storage. Redis is an open source, BSD licensed, advanced key-value cache and store system. With the bulk data, the MongoDB has the smallest latency, but the overall best score goes to MySQL.

V. WEB 2.0 ENVIROMENT

A Web 2.0 site may allow users to interact and collaborate with each other in a social media dialogue as creators of user-generated content in a virtual community, in contrast to Web sites where people are limited to the passive viewing of content. Examples of Web 2.0 include social networking sites, blogs, wikis, folksonomies, video sharing sites, hosted services, Web applications, and mashups.

Rapid Web Development means quick and efficient web application building. It is part of the Rapid Software Development described in [16]. Beside the obvious objective

of meeting customers' deadline, another characteristic of Rapid Web Development is fast prototyping. Mockups and partial web application versions aid evaluation, usability testing and simulation of planned features.

The Rapid Web Development process uses existing technologies and brings them together allowing us to focus on the real task of application building. It implies integration of readily available open source and free to use software, frameworks, APIs, libraries, data sources, external services and functionality to create a platform for running our Web 2.0 service. This development model is known as "Mashup" - a web application hybrid [17].

Fig. 5 illustrates a simple mashup model where web services and multiple external and internal data sources are combined.

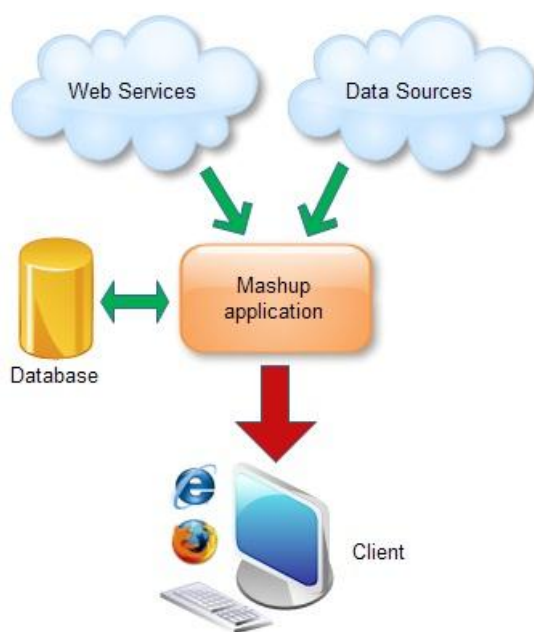


Fig. 5. Mashup model illustration

The term mashup originally comes from British - West Indies slang meaning to be intoxicated, or as a description for something or someone not functioning as intended. In recent English parlance it can refer to music, where people seamlessly combine audio from one song with the vocal track from another—thereby mashing them together to create something new.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

The concept of Internet of Vehicles (IoV) is the next step for future smart transportation and mobility applications and requires creating new mobile ecosystems based on trust, security and convenience to mobile/contactless services and transportation applications in order to ensure security, mobility

and convenience to consumer-centric transactions and services. This requires robust sensors and actuators which are able to reliably deliver information to the systems mentioned above. Such reliable communication needs to be based on M2M communication protocols which consider the timing, safety, and security constraints.

The vision of the future Internet of Things is setting new challenges and opportunities for data management and analysis technology. Gigabytes of data are generated everyday by millions of sensors, actuators, RFID tags, and other devices. As the volume of data is growing dramatically, so is the demand for performance enhancement. When it comes to this Big Data problem, much attention has been paid to cloud computing and virtualization for their unlimited resource capacity, flexible resource allocation and management, and distributed processing ability that promise high scalability and availability.

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