

Workshop Wiki Page



This slidedeck is designed to be delivered with the instructions detailed on the following internal wiki page.

Feel free to contact us if needed : @antoeddi & @desmaisn

https://w.amazon.com/index.php/AWS/EMEA/SA/Partner/IoT_Simple_Workshop



IoT Workshop

Dedicated for AWS Partners
25th November 2015
Clichy, France



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WiFi

SSID: Guest

Password: <latest password>

Agenda

– Part I – Getting started

📦 Introduction

- Logistics
- Goals of this workshop
- Basics about IoT for non IoT specialized attendees
- Basics about AWS for non AWS specialized attendees

📦 AWS IoT concepts

- Architecture overview

Agenda

– Part II – Deep dive on AWS IoT components

📦 AWS IoT components (Front)

- Device SDKs
- Devices, Broker & Security

📦 Live POC

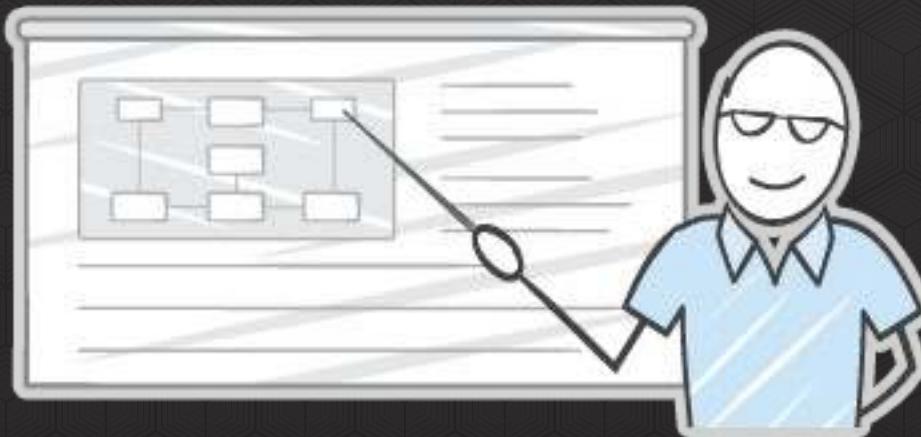
- Presentation

📦 AWS IoT components (Back)

- Rules Engine
- Device Shadow

Getting Started





Goals



Goals of the workshop



**ONLY SLIDES +
DEMO EFFECT**

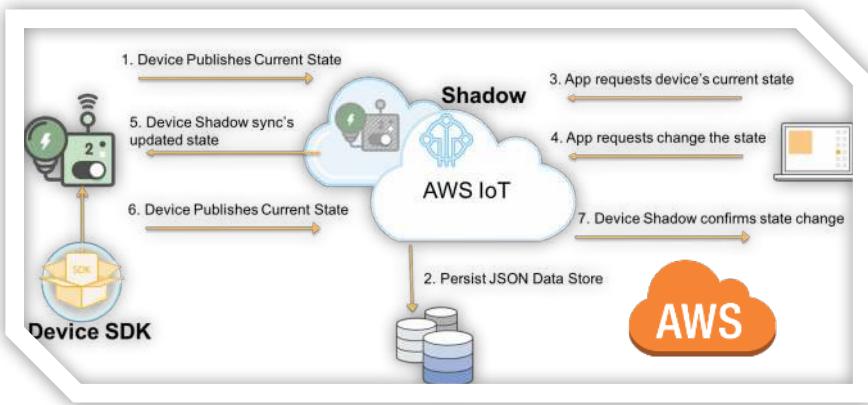


**STEP BY STEP
APPROACH**

Goals of the workshop

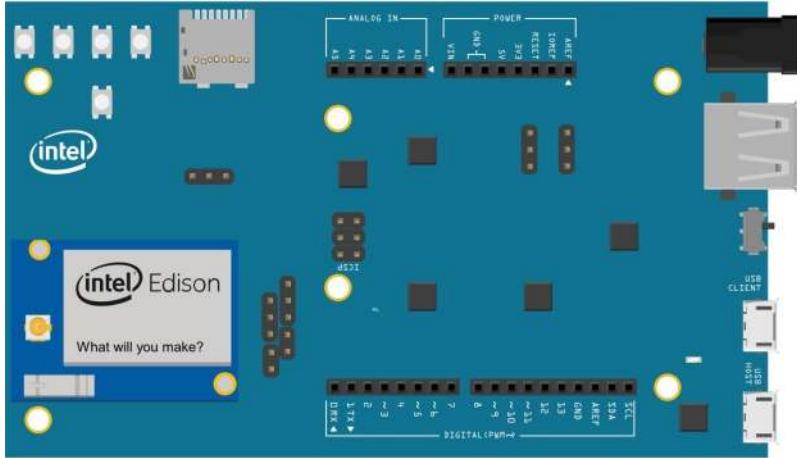


Start of the day

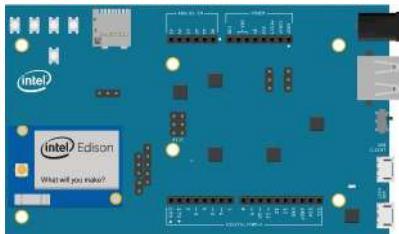


End of the day

Live Proof of concept



Live Proof of concept – Device Preparation



Intel Edison

- ❑ Yocto Project (Linux foundation project)

(Embedded Linux based on templates)

+

- ❑ NodeJS



Wifi configuration already done

Live Proof of concept – AWS IoT side



AWS IoT

The screenshot shows the AWS IoT service landing page. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'AWS', 'Services', 'Edit', and user information ('philippe desmaison', 'Ireland', 'Support'). Below the navigation is a large central section with a blue circular icon containing a hand icon, labeled 'AWS IoT'. A descriptive text follows: 'AWS IoT is a managed cloud platform that lets connected devices -- cars, light bulbs, sensor grids and more -- easily and securely interact with cloud applications and other devices.' Below this are two buttons: 'Get started' and 'Start interactive tutorial', and a link to 'Getting started documentation'. Further down, there are three main features highlighted with icons: 'Connect and manage your devices' (blue speech bubble icon), 'Process and act upon device data' (green gear icon), and 'Read and set device state at any time' (grey car icon). Each feature has a brief description and a 'Learn More' link.

AWS IoT

AWS IoT

AWS IoT is a managed cloud platform that lets connected devices -- cars, light bulbs, sensor grids and more -- easily and securely interact with cloud applications and other devices.

Get started Start interactive tutorial

Getting started documentation

Connect and manage your devices

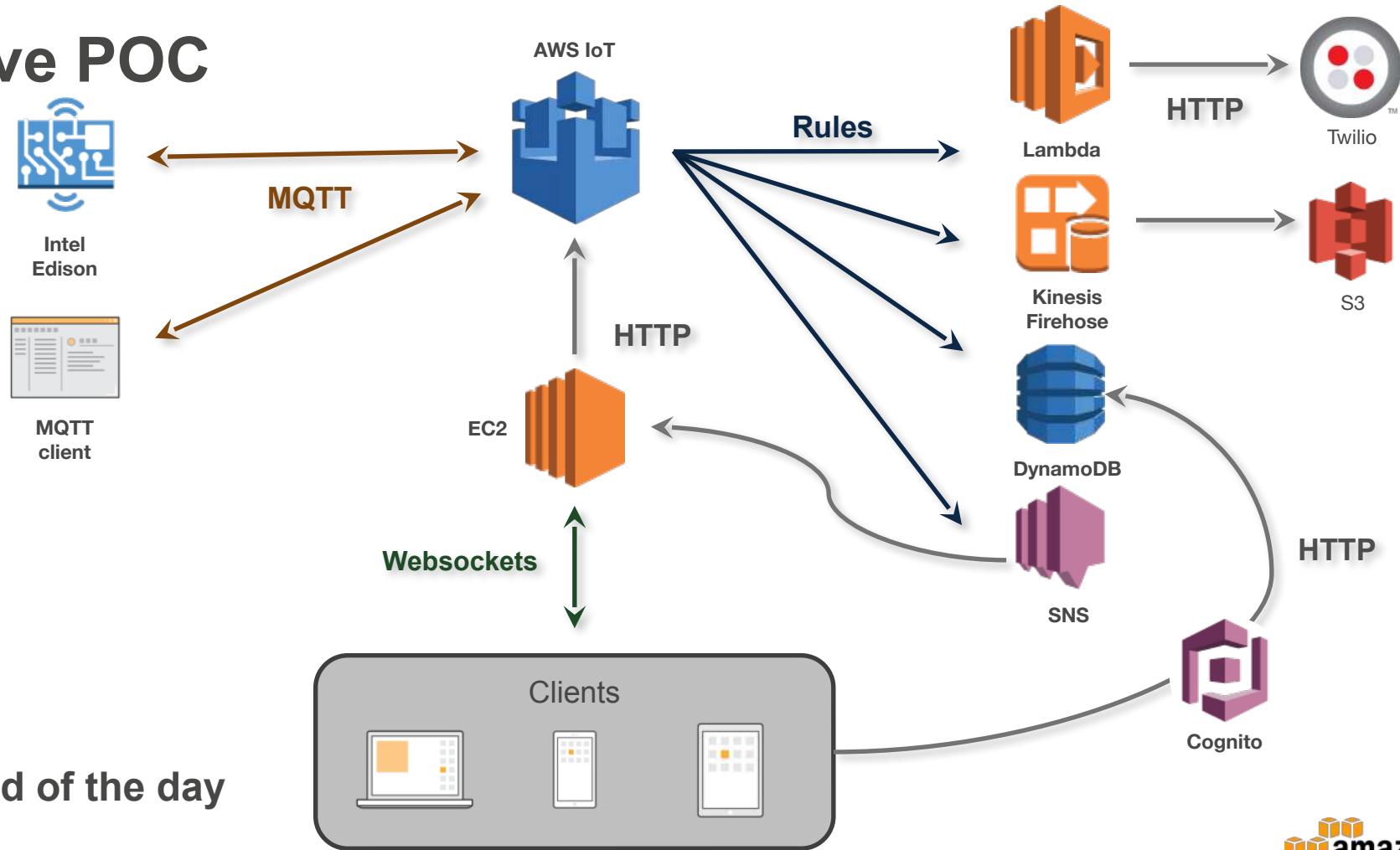
Process and act upon device data

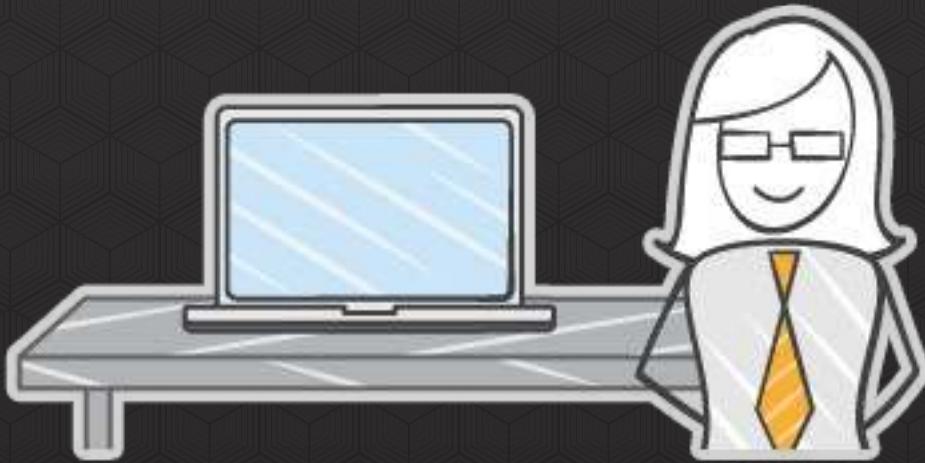
Read and set device state at any time

AWS IoT service not configured.
We'll start from scratch.



Live POC





IoT Basics



Protocols / Interaction



Device

Protocols – MQTT

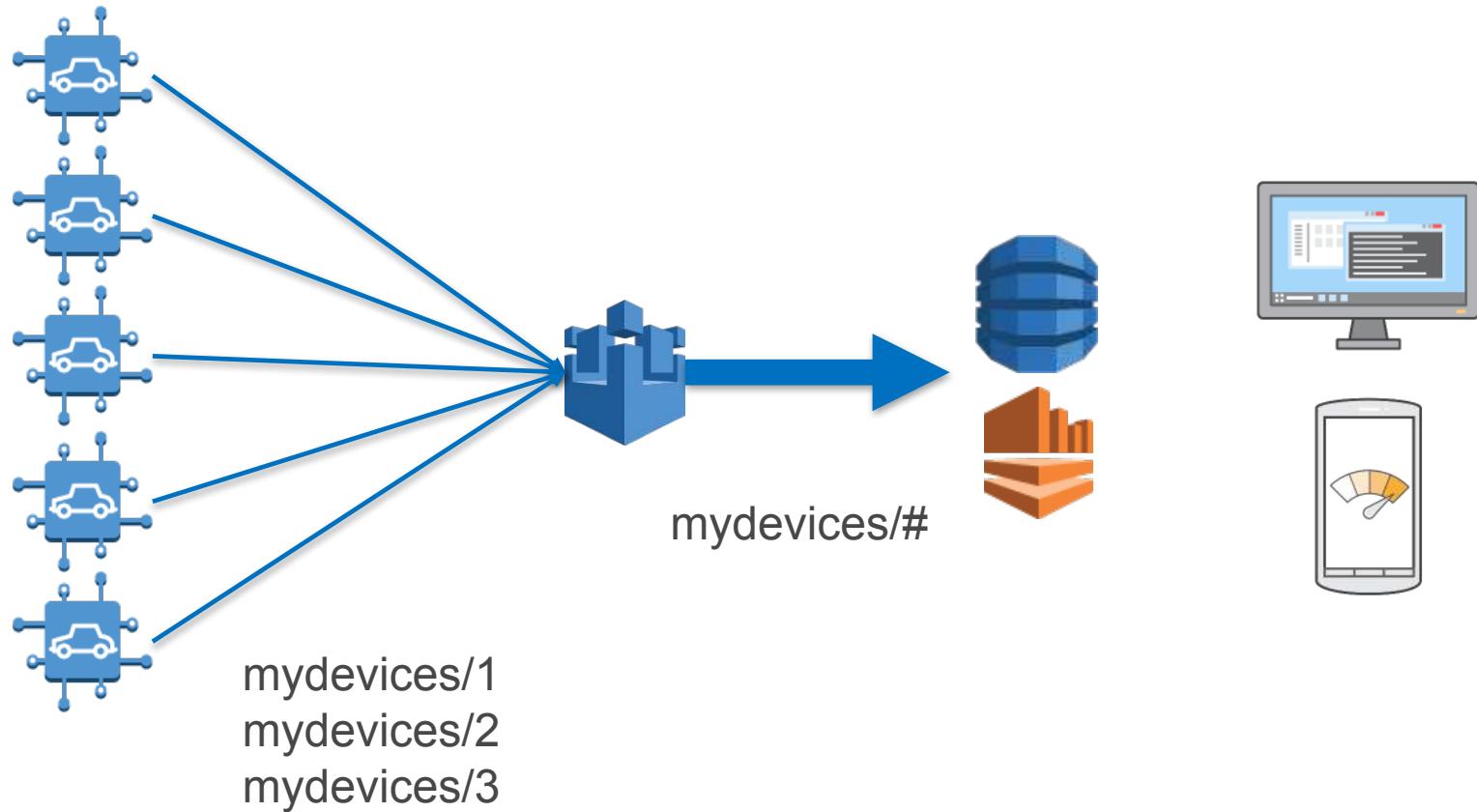
- OASIS standard protocol (v3.1.1)
- Lightweight, pub-sub, transport protocol that is useful for connected devices
- MQTT is used on oil rigs, connected trucks, and many more sensitive and resource-sensitive scenarios.
- Customers have needed to build, maintain and scale a broker to use MQTT with cloud applications

MQTT vs HTTPS:

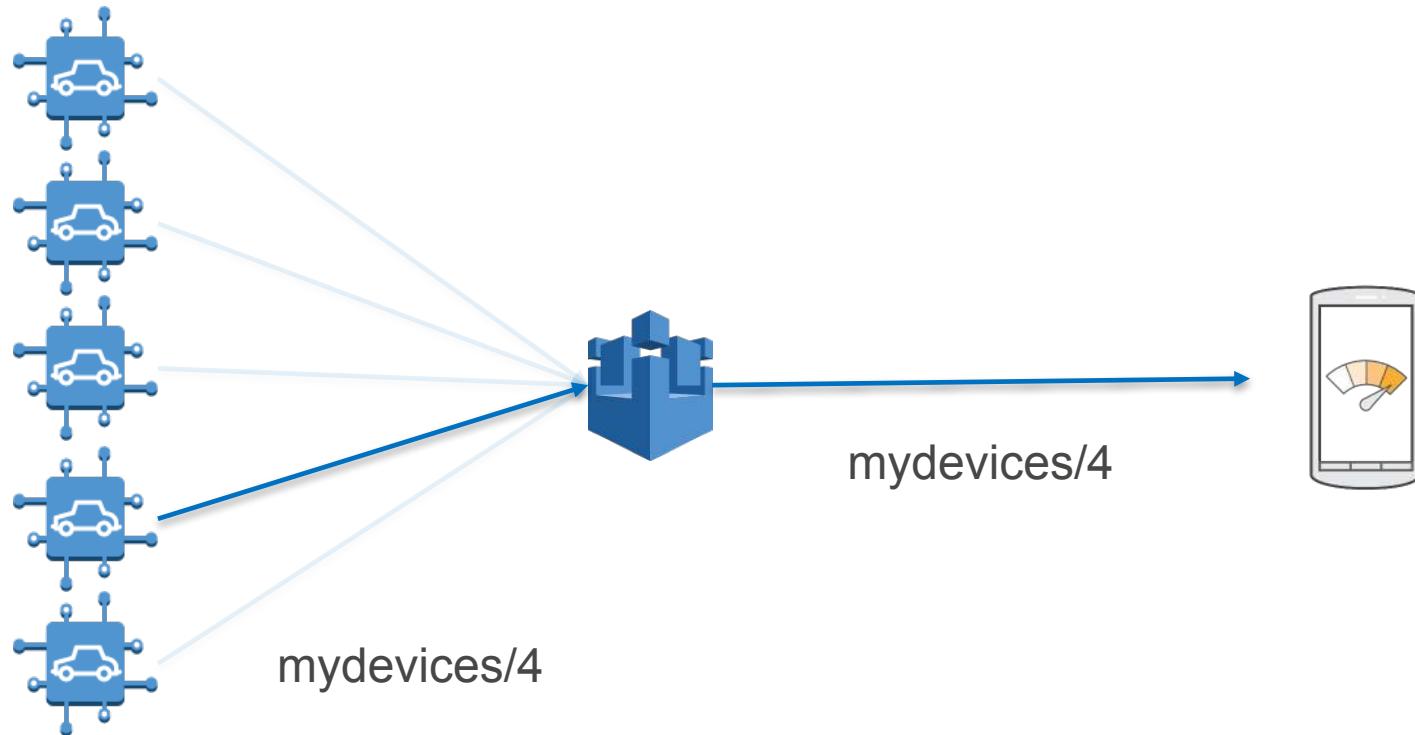
- 93x faster throughput
- 11.89x less battery to send
- 170.9x less battery to receive
- 50% less power to keep connected
- 8x less network overhead

Source: <http://stephendnicholas.com/archives/1217>

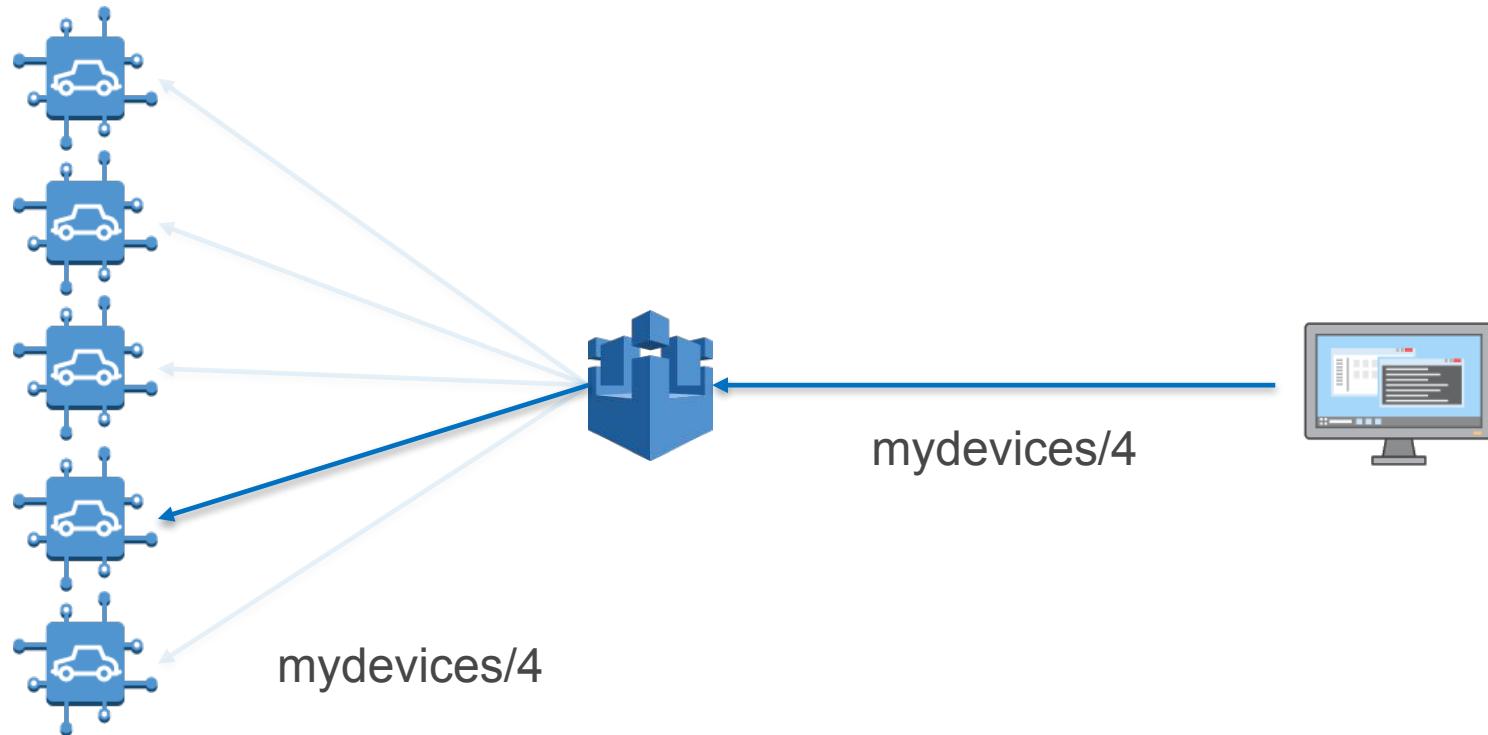
Protocols – MQTT – Use Cases



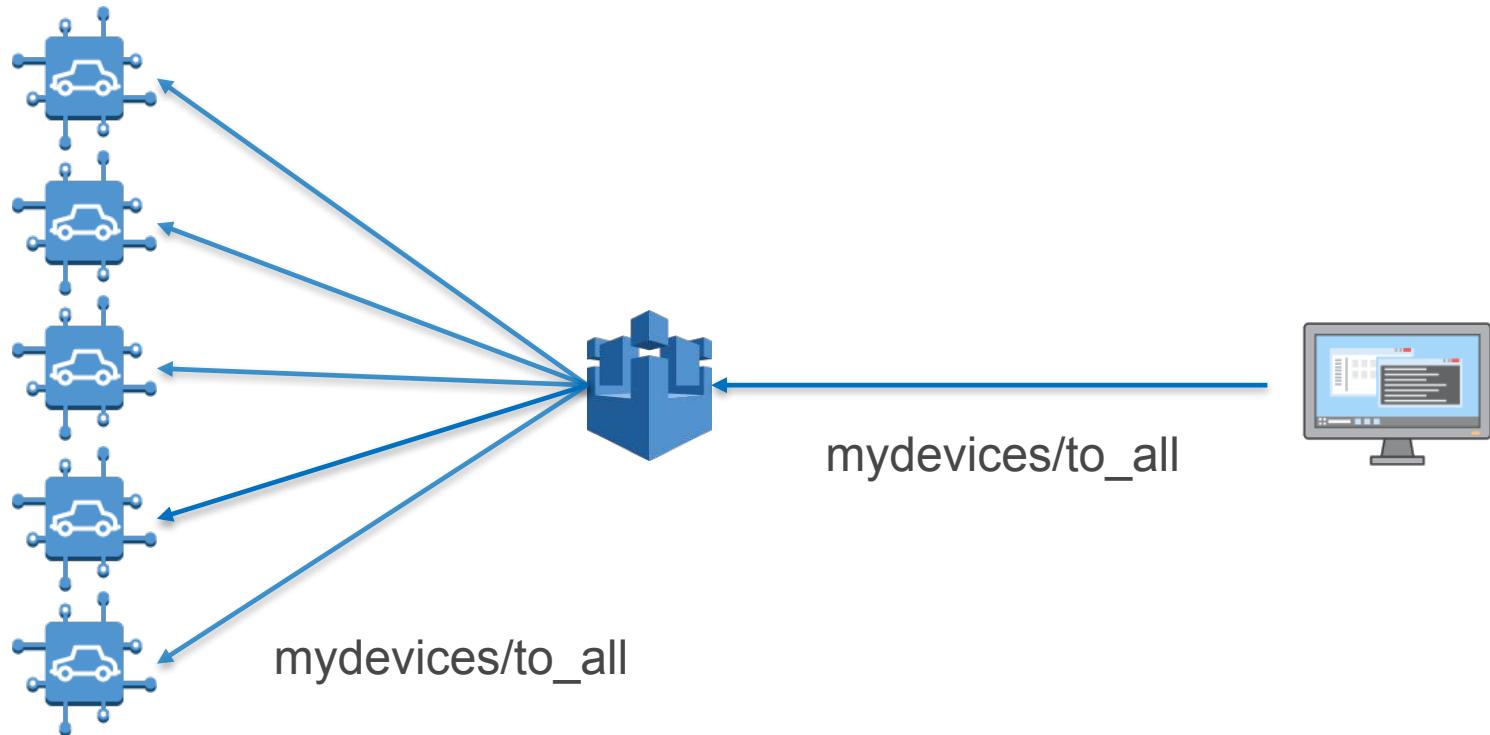
Protocols – MQTT – Use Cases



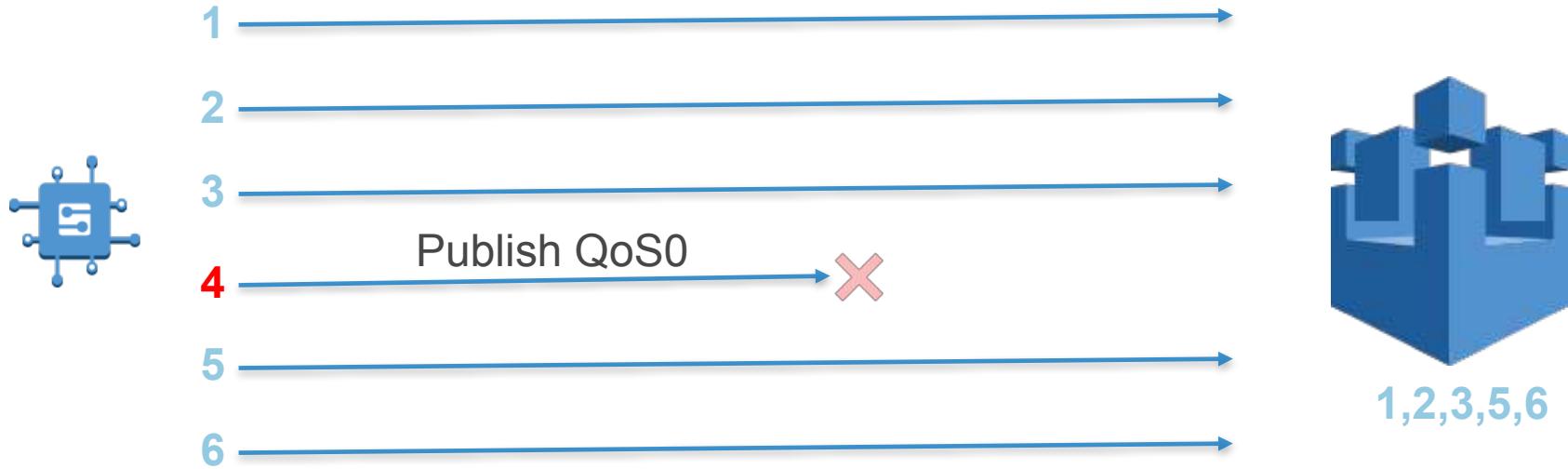
Protocols – MQTT – Use Cases



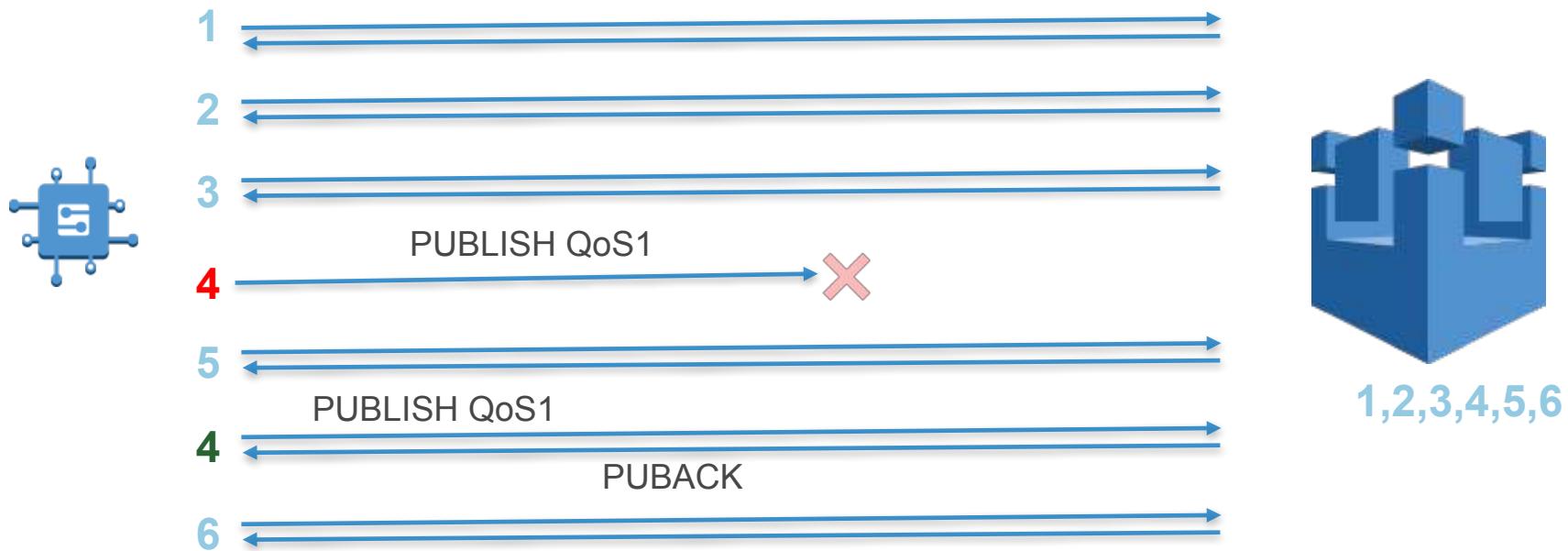
Protocols – MQTT – Use Cases



Protocols – MQTT – QoS 0 (at most once) (default in AWS IoT)

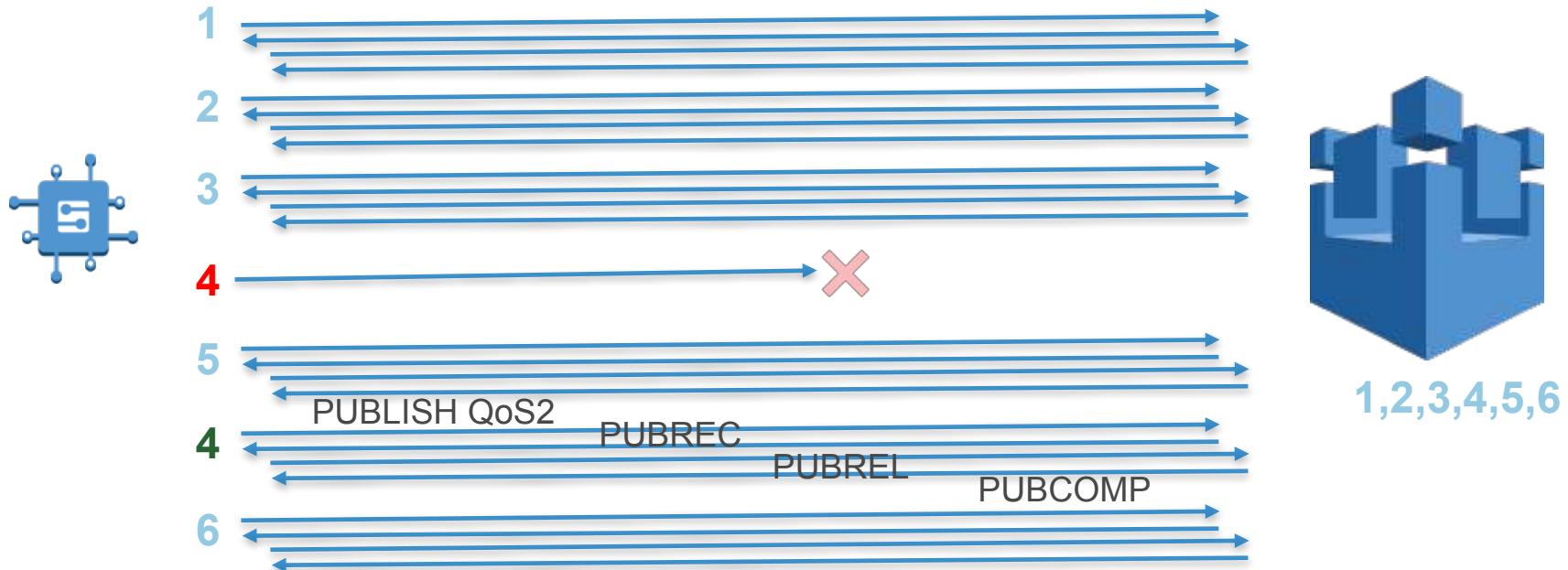


Protocols – MQTT – QoS 1 (at least once)



Protocols – MQTT – QoS 2 (only once)

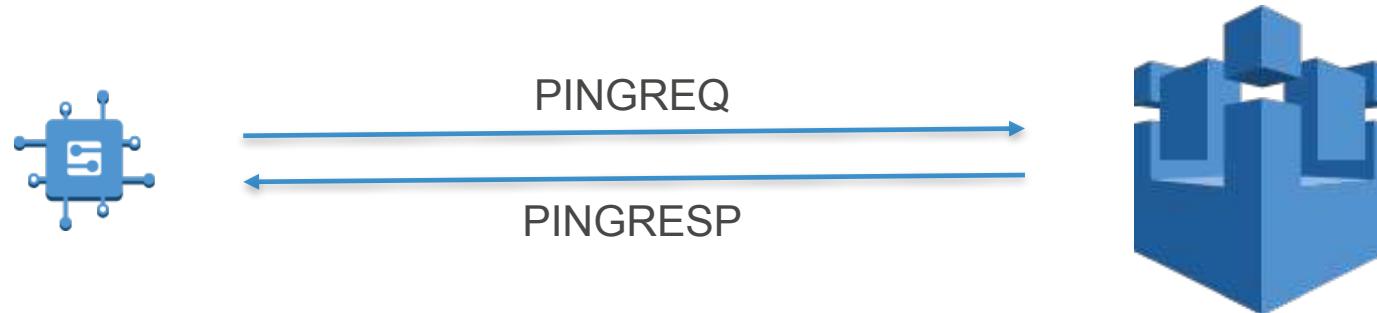
Not available yet in AWS IoT



Protocols – MQTT – Keep Alive

Although TCP/IP in theory notifies you when a socket breaks, in practice, particularly on things like mobile and satellite links, which often “fake” TCP over the air and put headers back on at each end, it’s quite possible for a TCP session to “black hole”, i.e. it appears to be open still, but in fact is just dumping anything you write to it onto the floor.

Andy Stanford-Clark on the topic “*Why is the keep-alive needed?*” *

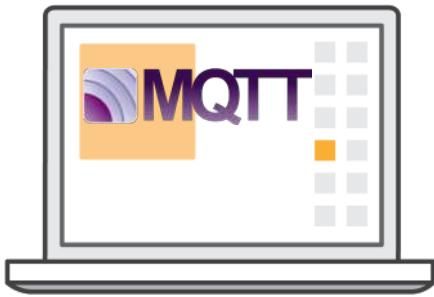


* <https://groups.google.com/forum/#!msg/mqtt/zRqd8JbY4oM/XrMNIQ>



Live POC Time !

First MQTT Pub/Sub



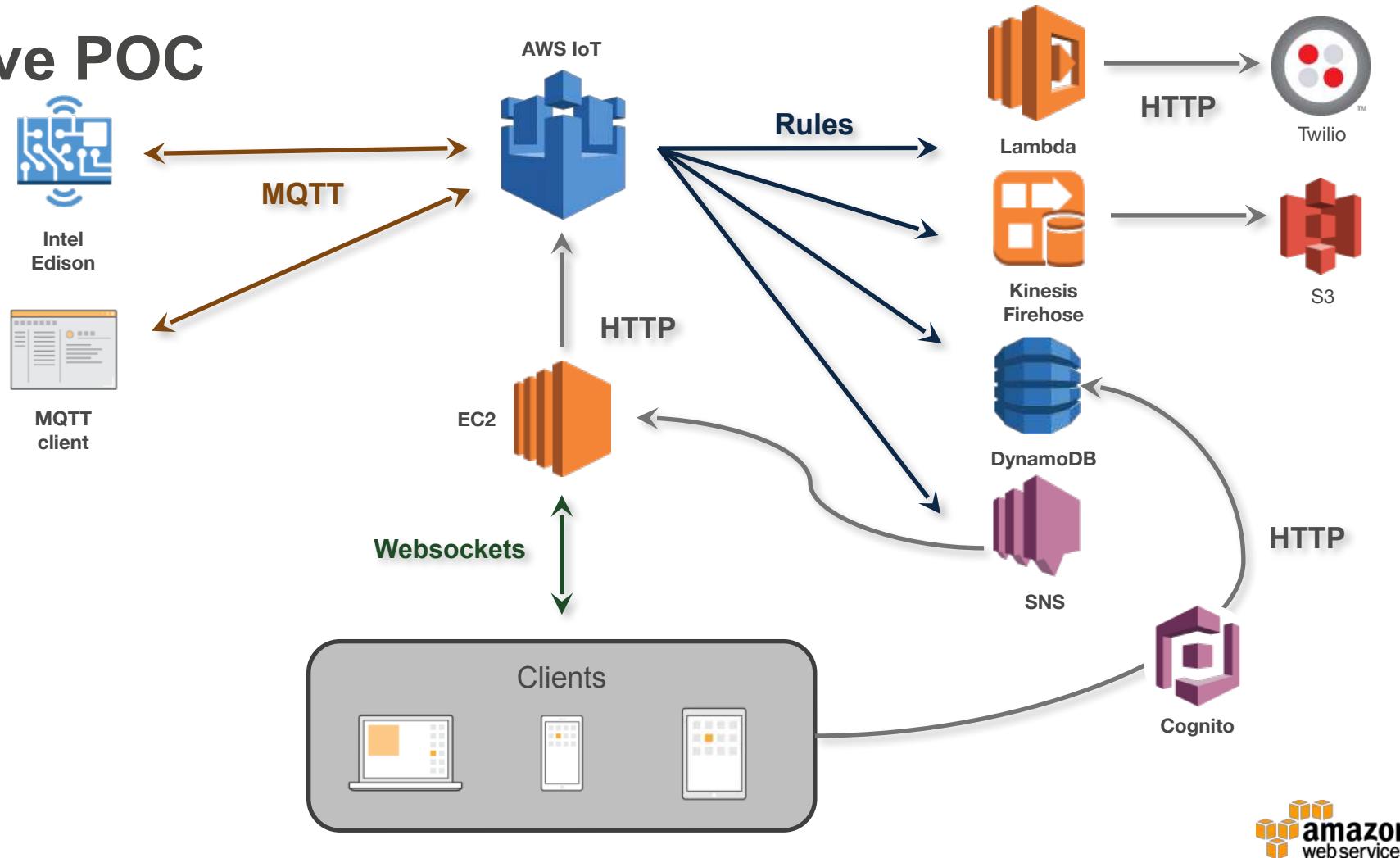
<http://mqttfx.jfx4ee.org/>

The screenshot displays the MQTT.fx client interface. At the top, there's a 'Publish' window with the topic 'home/garden/temperature/pond' and a payload of '39,0'. Below it is the 'Broker Status' window, showing 'mosquitto version 1.3.1' and 'Bytes Sent: 21348'. The 'Clients' section lists one connected client. The 'Messages' section shows statistics: 701 messages sent, 661 received, 67 stored, and 0 inflight or retained. To the right, a 'Traffic' window shows a list of messages with topics like 'home/garden/fountain' and 'home/garden/temperature/gardenhouse/inside'. A 'Switch Fountain Test' script window is also visible, containing a series of ON/OFF commands for the fountain topic.

Topic	Message Content	Timestamp
home/garden/fountain	ON	09-09-2014 02:24:39.51879220
home/garden/fountain	OFF	09-09-2014 02:24:40.51880222
home/garden/fountain	ON	09-09-2014 02:24:40.51880224
home/garden/fountain	OFF	09-09-2014 02:24:41.51881227
home/garden/fountain	ON	09-09-2014 02:24:41.51881227

MQTT.fx is a *MQTT* Client written in Java
based on Eclipse Paho

Live POC



Live POC – AWS IoT configuration



AWS IoT

A screenshot of the AWS IoT 'Create a certificate' page. The top navigation bar shows 'AWS IoT'. Below it, there's a 'Resources' section with tabs for 'Certificates' (selected), 'Things', 'Rules', 'Certificates', and 'Policies'. The main area has a heading 'Create a certificate' with sub-instructions: 'Create a certificate to authenticate your device's connection to AWS IoT. You can generate a certificate with TLS (recommended), or you can submit your own certificate signing request (CSR) based on a private key you've balanced.' There are two buttons: 'Create cert' and 'I DON'T CARE ABOUT THIS'. At the bottom, there's a 'Create certificate' button and a 'Next Step' button.

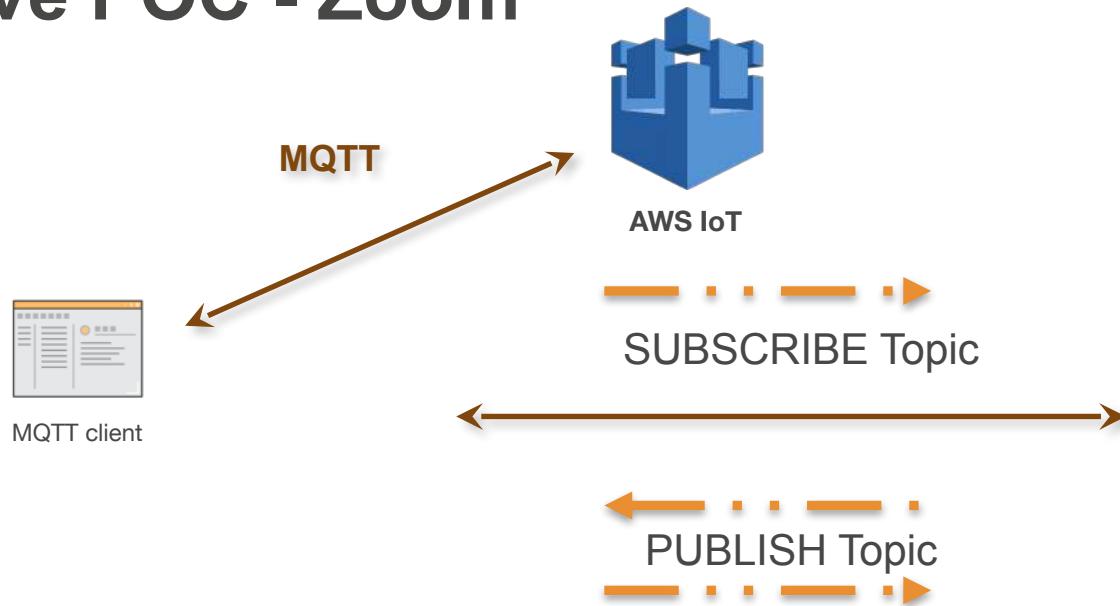
Create a Certificate

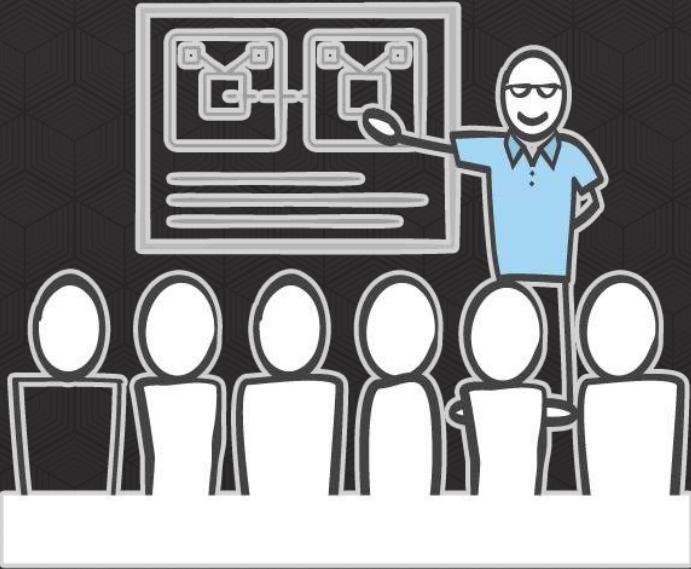
A screenshot of the AWS IoT 'Create a policy' page. The top navigation bar shows 'AWS IoT'. Below it, there's a 'Resources' section with tabs for 'Certificates' (selected), 'Things', 'Rules', 'Certificates', and 'Policies'. The main area has a heading 'Create a policy' with fields for 'Name' (with a placeholder 'MyPolicy'), 'Action' (with a placeholder 'Allow'), 'Resource' (with a placeholder 'arn:aws:iot:eu-west-1:123456789012:cert/12345678901234567890123456789012'), and 'Allow/Deny' (set to 'Allow'). There are 'Add Statement' and 'Create' buttons at the bottom. At the very bottom, there's a 'Create policy' button and a 'Next Step' button.

Create a Policy

We'll deep dive on the « Why » of those concepts in a second step

Live POC - Zoom



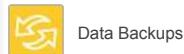


AWS Basics

TECHNICAL &
BUSINESS
SUPPORT



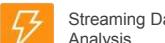
HYBRID
ARCHITECTURE



MARKETPLACE



ANALYTICS



APP SERVICES



MOBILE SERVICES



DEVELOPMENT & OPERATIONS

IoT



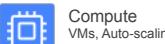
ENTERPRISE APPS



SECURITY & COMPLIANCE



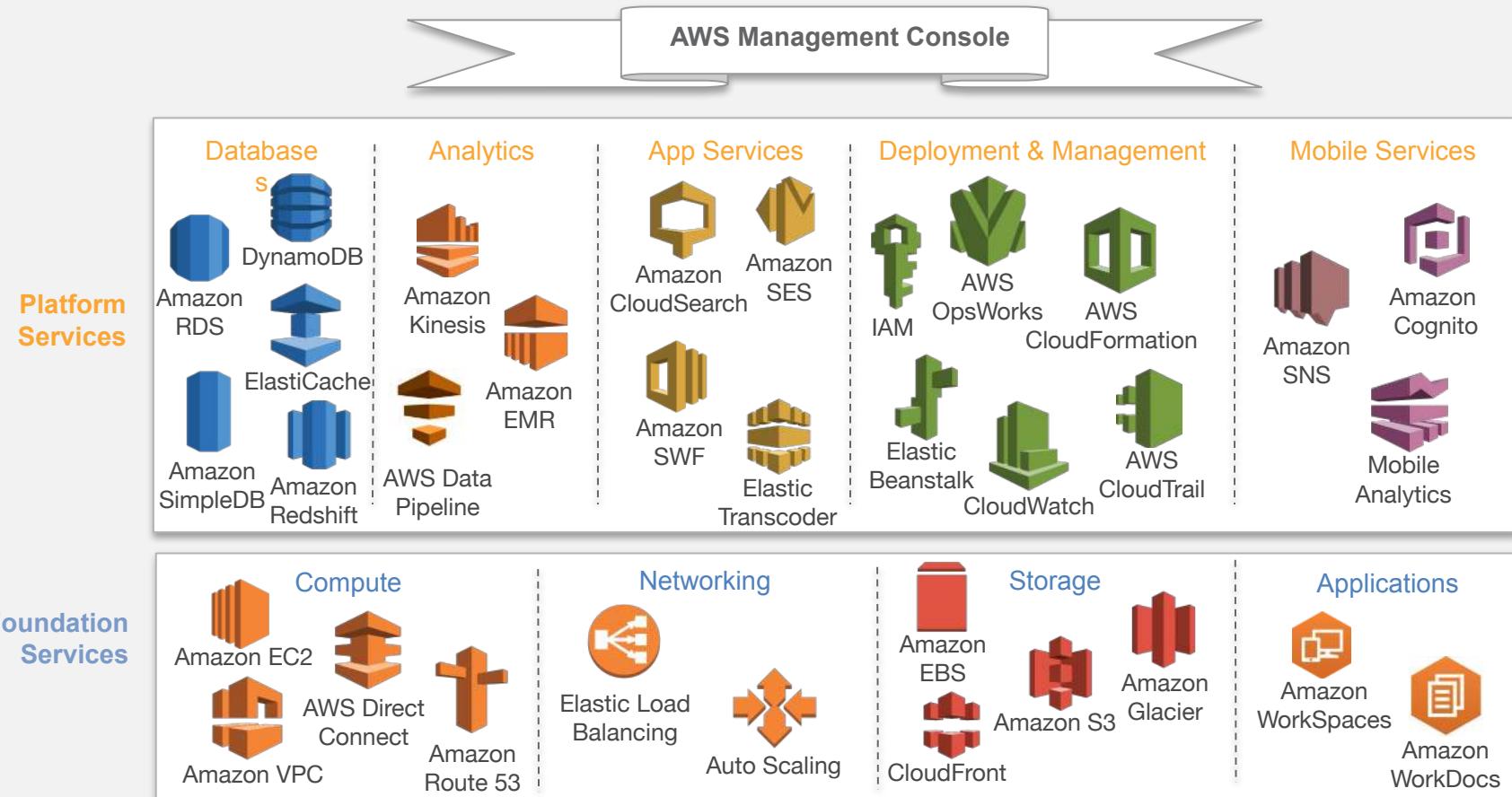
CORE SERVICES



INFRASTRUCTURE



AWS Services



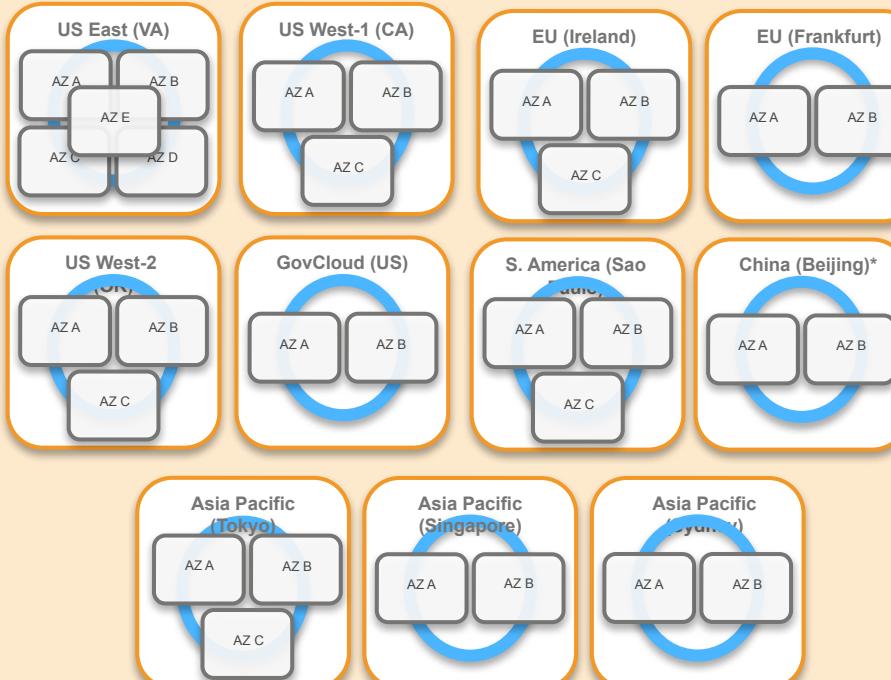
AWS Global Infrastructure



AWS Regions and Availability Zones

Your data stays where you put it

AWS Regions



Architecture for IoT

Customer

Customer content

Customers are responsible for their security and compliance **IN** the Cloud

Platform, Applications, Identity & Access Management

Operating System, Network & Firewall Configuration

Codename:
IceBreaker

AWS IoT Services

Simulators

Rules Engine

API

Secure
Gateway

Things Registry

Things Shadow

Pub / Sub
Broker

AWS Global
Infrastructure

Availability Zones

Things

Regions

Thing
SDK

AWS is responsible for the security **OF** the Cloud and Devices



AWS Foundational Services for IoT



Amazon
IoT



Amazon
Lambda



Amazon
S3



Amazon
Kinesis



Amazon
DynamoDB



Amazon
Redshift



Amazon
SNS



Amazon
SQS

Value add Services from Amazon.com



amazon echo



amazon dash





Amazon
Lambda

**No Infrastructure
to Manage**

**Focus on business logic,
not infrastructure**

**Customer uploads code;
AWS Lambda handles**

Event driven, fully managed compute

All you need is code™



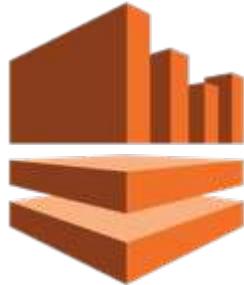
Amazon S3

Store anything

Object storage

Scalable

99.999999999% durability



Amazon Kinesis

Real-time processing

High throughput; elastic

Easy to use

EMR, S3, Redshift, DynamoDB

Integrations



Amazon
DynamoDB

NoSQL Database

Seamless scalability

Zero administration

Single digit millisecond latency



Amazon
Redshift

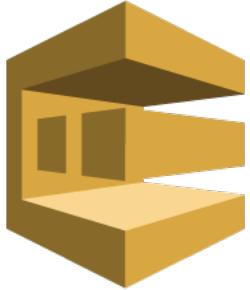
Relational data warehouse

Massively parallel

Petabyte scale

Fully managed

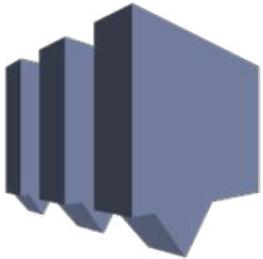
\$1,000/TB/year



Amazon
SQS

**Reliable, highly scalable,
queue service for storing
messages as they travel
between instances**

Feature	Details
Reliable	Messages stored redundantly across multiple availability zones
Simple	Simple APIs to send and receive messages
Scalable	Unlimited number of messages
Secure	Authentication of queues to ensure controlled access



Amazon
SNS

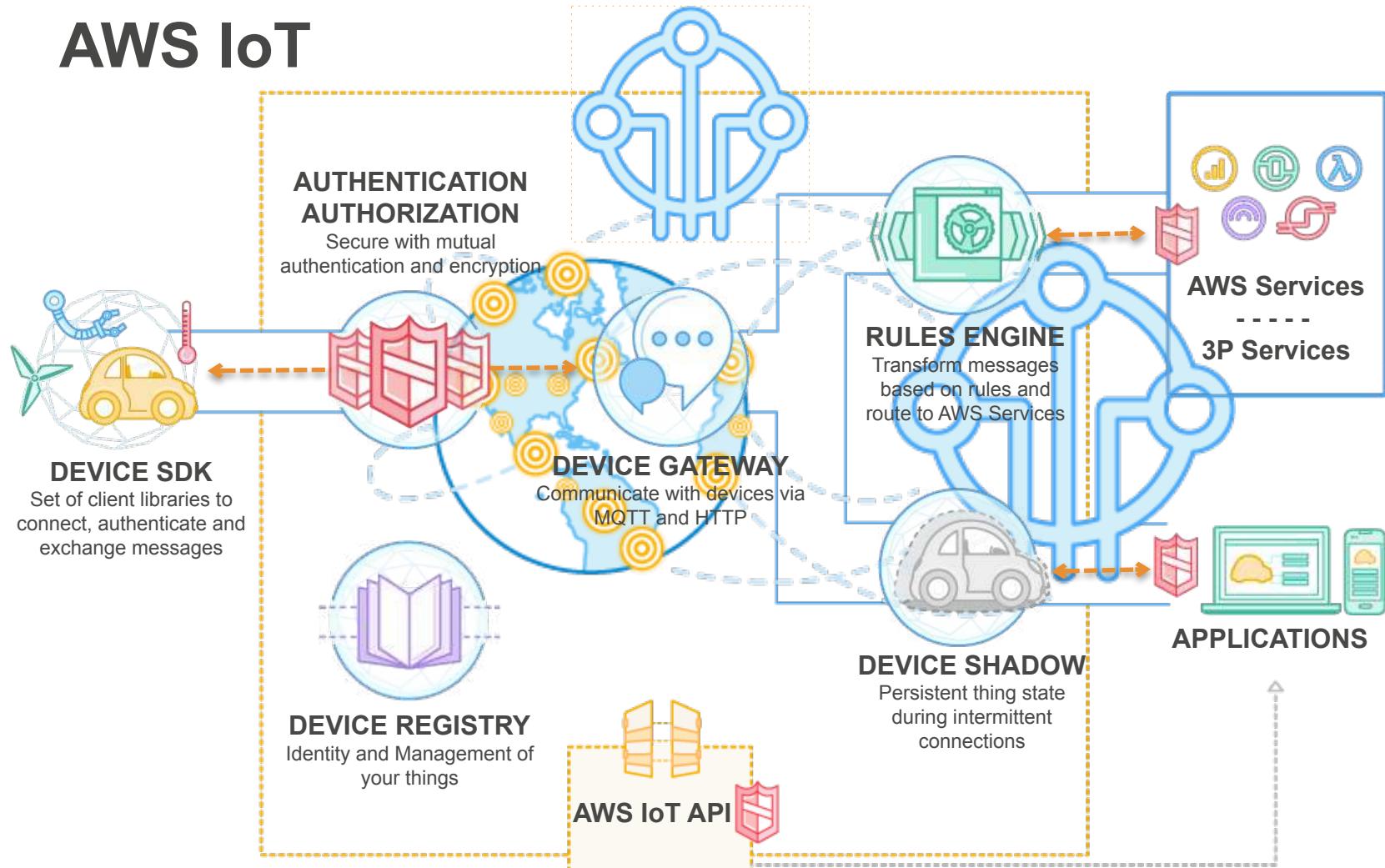
**Amazon SNS is a fast,
flexible, fully managed pub-
sub messaging service.**

**App notification service to
send push notifications,
email, and SMS messages;
or as an enterprise-
messaging infrastructure.**



Overview of AWS IoT

AWS IoT



AWS IoT: Securely Connect Devices

Multi-protocol Message Gateway

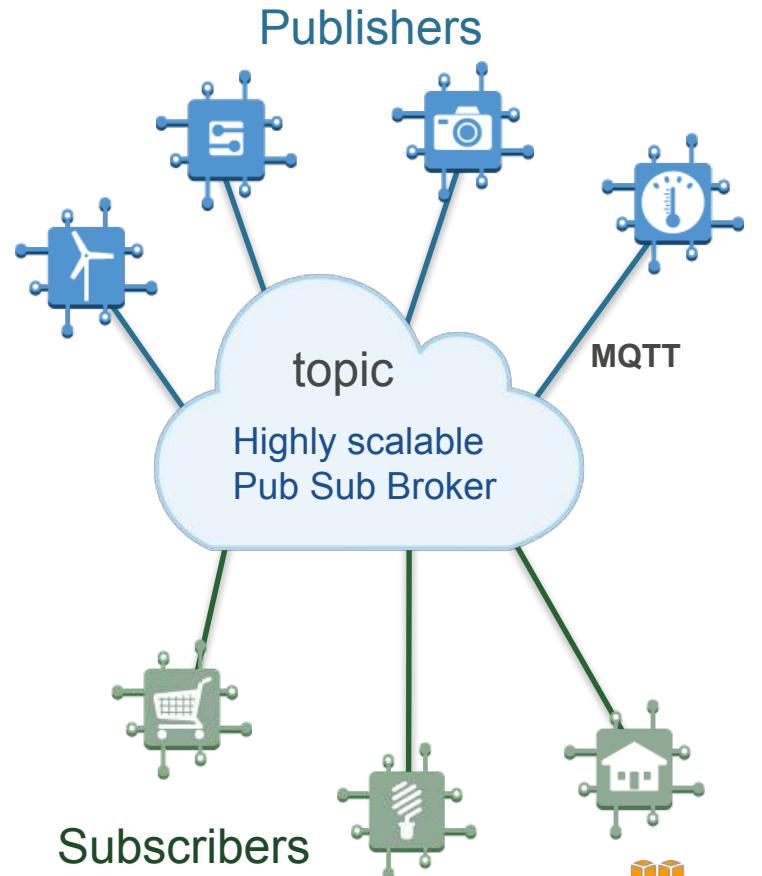
Millions of devices and apps can connect over MQTT or HTTP.

Elastic Pub Sub Broker

Go from 1 to 1-billion long-lived connections with zero provisioning

Secure by Default

Connect securely via X509 Certs and TLS v1.2 Client Mutual Auth



AWS IoT: Front Door to AWS

Device Registry

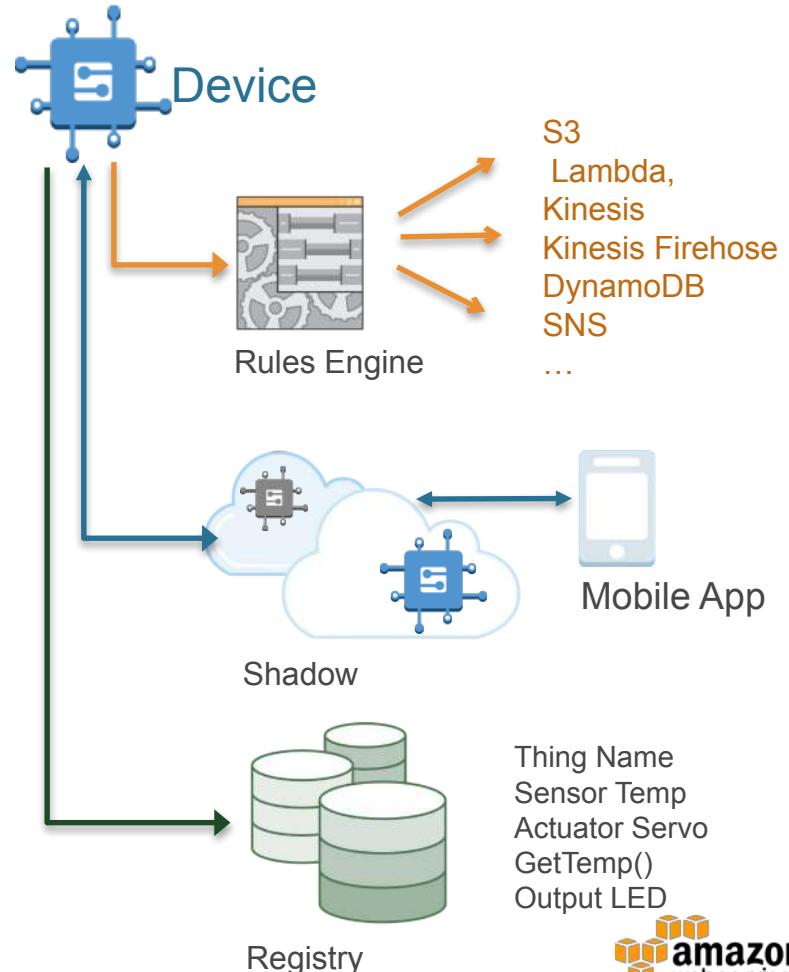
Cloud alter-ego of a physical device. Persists metadata about the device.

Device Shadows

Apps and devices can access “RESTful” Shadow (state) that is in sync with the device

Rules and Actions

Match patterns and take actions to send data to other AWS services or republish



AWS IoT Rules Engine

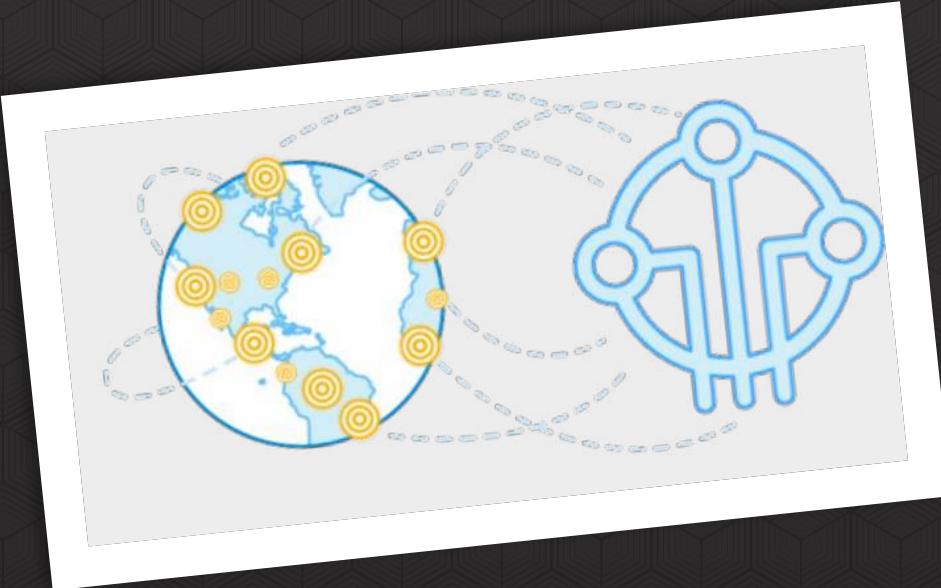
- Rules Engine evaluates inbound messages published into AWS IoT, transforms and delivers to the appropriate endpoint based on business rules.
- External endpoints can be reached via AWS Lambda and Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS).



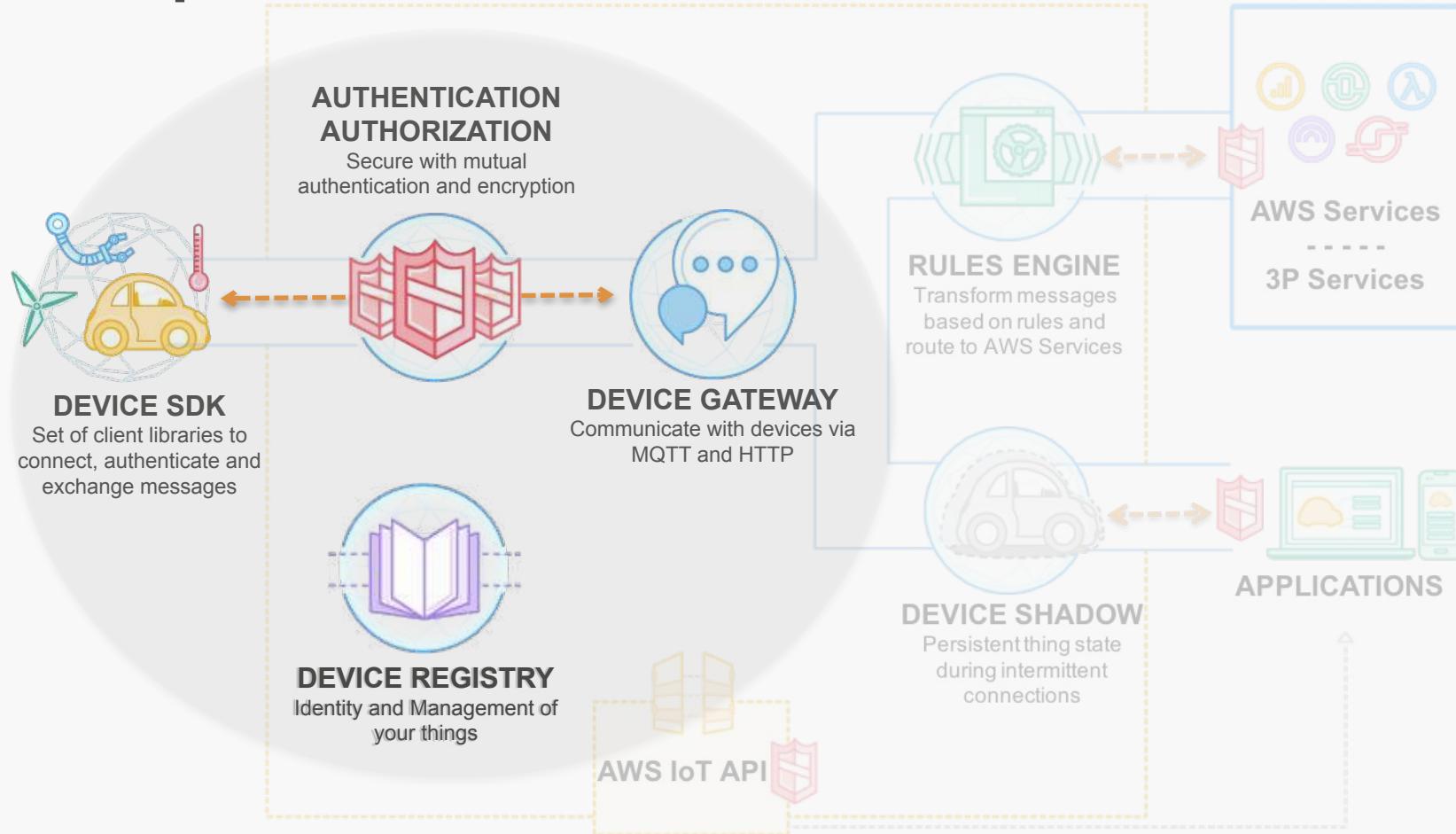
Actions

-  Invoke a Lambda function
-  Put object in an S3 bucket
-  Insert, Update, Read from a DynamoDB table
-  Publish to an SNS Topic or Endpoint
-  Publish to a Kinesis stream /
-  Amazon Kinesis Firehose
-  Republish to AWS IoT

Deep dive on AWS IoT components



Deep dive on AWS IoT



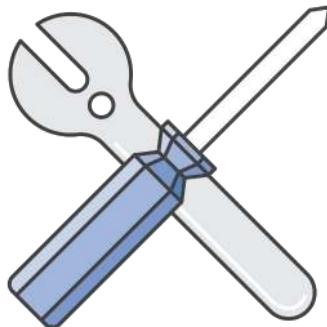


Device SDKs

Getting Started

- How do I get started?

AWS IoT SDKs



IoT Starter Kits

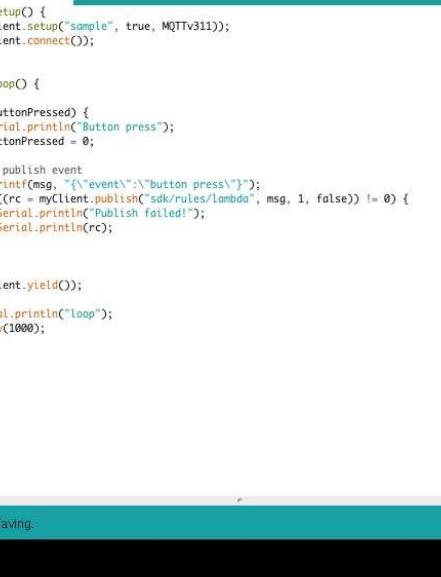


Getting Started – SDKs

- Arduino (Arduino Yún)
- Node.js (Ideal for Embedded Linux)
- C – Embedded (Ideal for embedded OS)

Getting Started – Arduino Yún SDK

- Arduino IDE
 - Libraries
 - Hardware Ecosystem



The screenshot shows the Arduino IDE interface with the title "LambdaButton | Arduino 1.6.5". The code editor contains the following sketch:

```
void setup() {
  myClient.setup("sample", true, MQTTv311);
  myClient.connect();
}

void loop() {
  if(buttonPressed) {
    Serial.println("Button press");
    buttonPressed = 0;

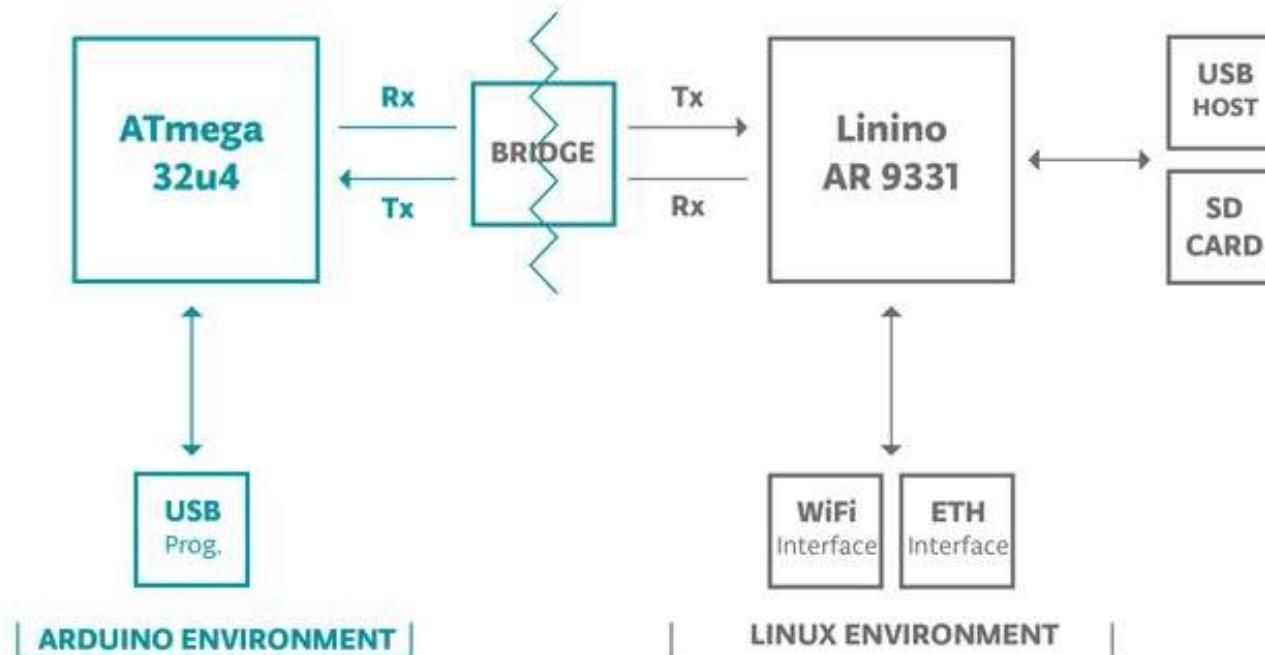
    // publish event
    sprintf(msg, "{\"event\":\"button press\"}");
    if((rc = myClient.publish("sdk/rules/lambda", msg, 1, false)) != 0) {
      Serial.println("Publish failed!");
      Serial.println(rc);
    }
  }

  myClient.yield();

  Serial.println("loop");
  delay(1000);
}
```

The status bar at the bottom left says "Done Saving." and the bottom right shows "Arduino Yun on /dev/cu.usbmodem1421".

Getting Started – Arduino Yún SDK



Getting Started – Node.js SDK



- Easy install with NPM
- Supports Embedded
- Linux Boards
- High level, but easy access to hardware

A screenshot of the Cloud9 IDE interface. The top navigation bar shows the URL 10.1.10.109:3000 and various project tabs like Conference Rooms, Isengard, JIRA, SDK Structure, IoT Design, CodingGuidelines, and Expense Reports. The main area is titled "Project Files" and shows a file tree with "example" and "node_modules" folders containing several JavaScript files: Helloword.js, keypress_pub.js, led_pub.js, led_sub.js, potentiometer_pub.js, potentiometer_sub.js, time_pub.js, and time_sub.js. The "time_pub.js" file is open in the editor, displaying the following code:

```
1 var aws_iot = require("../src/aws_iot.js");
2 var client_params = {
3   host: 'mqtt://q.us-east-1.pb.iot.amazonaws.com',
4   //host: 'mqtt://localhost',
5   //host: 'mqtt://iotmoonraker.us-east-1.beta.funkypineapple.io',
6   clientId: 'sdk_pub2'
7   //port: 8883
8 };
9
10 iot_client = new aws_iot(client_params);
11 iot_client.connect();
12 setInterval(function(){
13   console.log('Publishing ' + '{"time":' + new Date() + '} on test/time');
14   iot_client.publish('test/time','{"time":' + new Date() + '}');
15 }, 2000);
16
```

The "Output" tab at the bottom shows the terminal logs:

```
Publishing {"time":"Fri Dec 31 1999 16:36:11 GMT-0800 (PST)"} on test/time
Publishing {"time":"Fri Dec 31 1999 16:36:13 GMT-0800 (PST)"} on test/time
Publishing {"time":"Fri Dec 31 1999 16:36:15 GMT-0800 (PST)"} on test/time
Publishing {"time":"Fri Dec 31 1999 16:36:17 GMT-0800 (PST)"} on test/time
Publishing {"time":"Fri Dec 31 1999 16:36:19 GMT-0800 (PST)"} on test/time
```

Getting Started – Node.js SDK

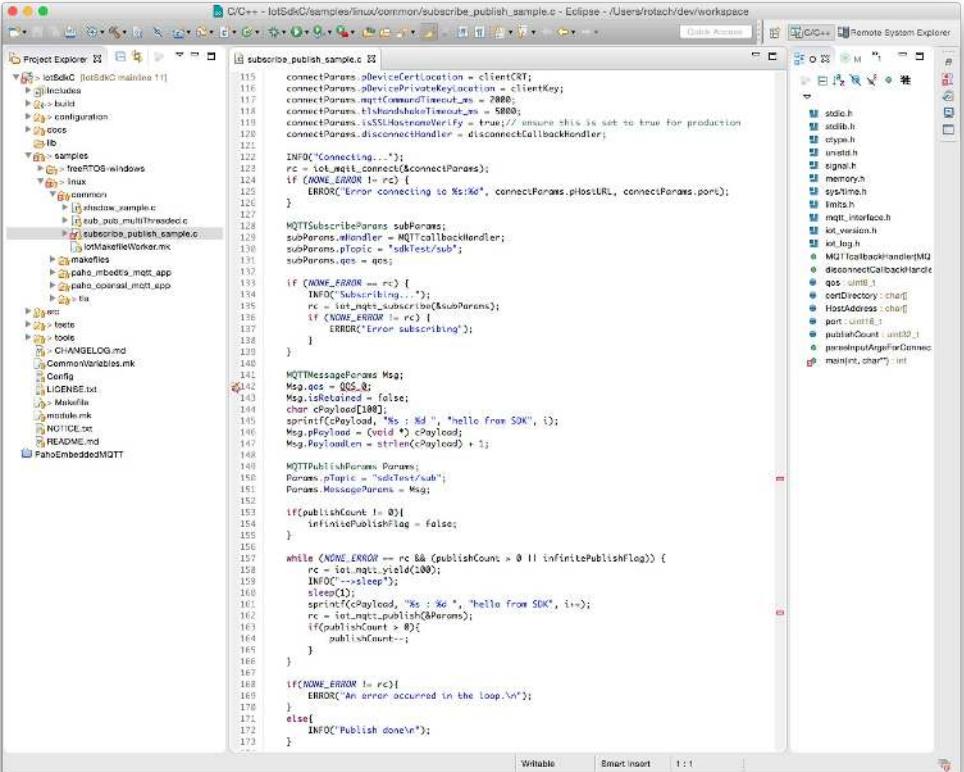


```
/**  
 * example: publish current time every 2 seconds  
 *  
 */  
  
var aws_iot = require("../lib/aws_iot.js");  
var client_params = {  
    host: 'mqtt://g.us-east-1.pb.iot.amazonaws.com',  
    clientId: 'sdk_pub2'  
};  
  
iot_client = new aws_iot.mqtt(client_params);  
iot_client.connect();  
  
// publish every two seconds  
setInterval(function(){  
    iot_client.publish('topic/time','current time is ' + new Date());  
}, 2000);
```



Getting Started – Embedded C SDK

- Deeply embedded
- Port to your platform
- Delivered as source
- w/ POSIX port



The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE interface with the following details:

- Project Explorer:** Shows the structure of the `iotSdkC/samples/linux/common/subscribe_publish_sample.c` project. It includes subfolders like `iotLib`, `samples`, and `enet`.
- Code Editor:** Displays the `subscribe_publish_sample.c` file. The code implements MQTT functionality, including connecting to a broker, subscribing to a topic, and publishing messages.

```
115 connectParams.pDeviceCertLocation = clientCRT;
116 connectParams.pDevicePrivateKeyLocation = clientKey;
117 connectParams.mqttCommandTimeout_ms = 2000;
118 connectParams.tlsHandshakeTimeout_ms = 5000;
119 connectParams.tlsSSLMinimumVersion = true; // ensure this is set to true for production
120 connectParams.disconnectHandler = disconnectCallbackHandler;
121
122 INFOC("Connecting..."); 
123 rc = iot_mqtt_connect(&connectParams);
124 if (NONE_ERROR != rc) {
125     ERRC("Error connecting to %s:%d", connectParams.pHostURL, connectParams.port);
126 }
127
128 MQTTSubscribeParams subParams;
129 subParams.wHandler = MQTTcallbackHandler;
130 subParams.pTopic = "subTest/+/sub";
131 subParams.qos = qos;
132
133 if (NONE_ERROR == rc) {
134     INFOC("Subscribing..."); 
135     rc = int_mqtt_subscribe(&subParams);
136     if (NONE_ERROR != rc) {
137         ERRC("Error subscribing");
138     }
139 }
140
141 MQTTMessageParams Msg;
142 Msg.qos = QOS_0;
143 Msg.isRetained = false;
144 char cPayload[100];
145 sprintf(cPayload, "%s : %d ", "Hello from SDK", i);
146 Msg.pPayload = (void *)cPayload;
147 Msg.PayloadLen = strlen(cPayload) + 1;
148
149 MQTTPublishParams Params;
150 Params.pTopic = "subTest/+/sub";
151 Params.MessageParams = Msg;
152
153 if(publishCount != 0){
154     infinitePublishFlag = false;
155 }
156
157 while (NONE_ERROR == rc && (publishCount > 0 || infinitePublishFlag)) {
158     rc = iot_mqtt_yield(200);
159     sleep(1);
160
161     sprintf(cPayload, "%s : %d ", "Hello from SDK", i++);
162     rc = iot_mqtt_publish(&Params);
163     if(publishCount > 0){
164         publishCount--;
165     }
166 }
167
168 if(NONE_ERROR != rc){
169     ERRC("An error occurred in the loop.\n");
170 } else{
171     INFOC("Publish done\n");
172 }
```

- Toolbars and Status Bar:** Standard Eclipse toolbars and status bar at the bottom.

Getting Started – Embedded C SDK

- Memory Conscious
- TLS
- MQTT Client
- Shadow SDK
- Examples

```
ShadowParameters_t sp;
sp.pUniqueThingId = "connectedWindow-1";
sp.pHost = HostAddress;
sp.port = port;
sp.pClientCRT = clientCRT;
sp.pClientKey = clientKey;
sp.pRootCA = rootCA;

INFOC("Shadow Init");
rc = iot_shadow_init(&mqttClient);

INFOC("Shadow Connect");
rc = iot_shadow_connect(&mqttClient, &sp);

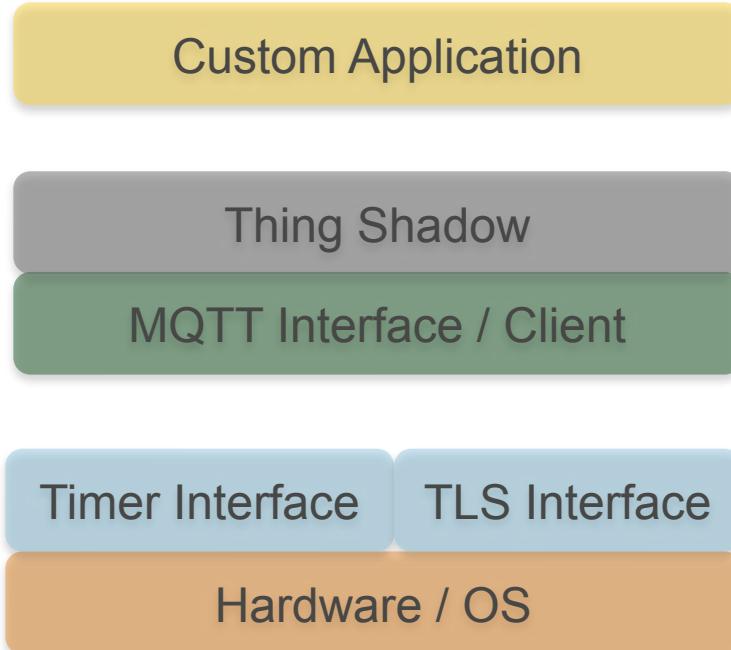
if (NONE_ERROR != rc) {
    ERRORC("Shadow Connection Error");
}

rc = iot_shadow_register_delta(&mqttClient, &windowActuator);

if (NONE_ERROR != rc) {
    ERRORC("Shadow Register Delta Error");
}

// loop and publish a change in temperature
while (NONE_ERROR == rc) {
    rc = iot_shadow_yield(&mqttClient, 2000);
    sleep(1);
    INFOC("\n-----");
    INFOC("On Device: window state %s", windowOpen?"true":"false");
    // increment temperature randomly
    temperature += 1.23f;
    pJsonStringToUpdate = iot_shadow_init_json_document();
    rc = iot_shadow_add_reported(pJsonStringToUpdate, 2, &temperatureHandler, &windowActuator);
    if (rc == NONE_ERROR) {
        iot_finalize_json_document(pJsonStringToUpdate);
        INFOC("Update Shadow: %s", pJsonStringToUpdate);
        rc = iot_shadow_update(&mqttClient, pJsonStringToUpdate, ShadowUpdateStatusCallback
    }
    INFOC("*****");
}
```

C SDK – SDK Architecture



- Layered
- Well-defined Interfaces
- Porting Points

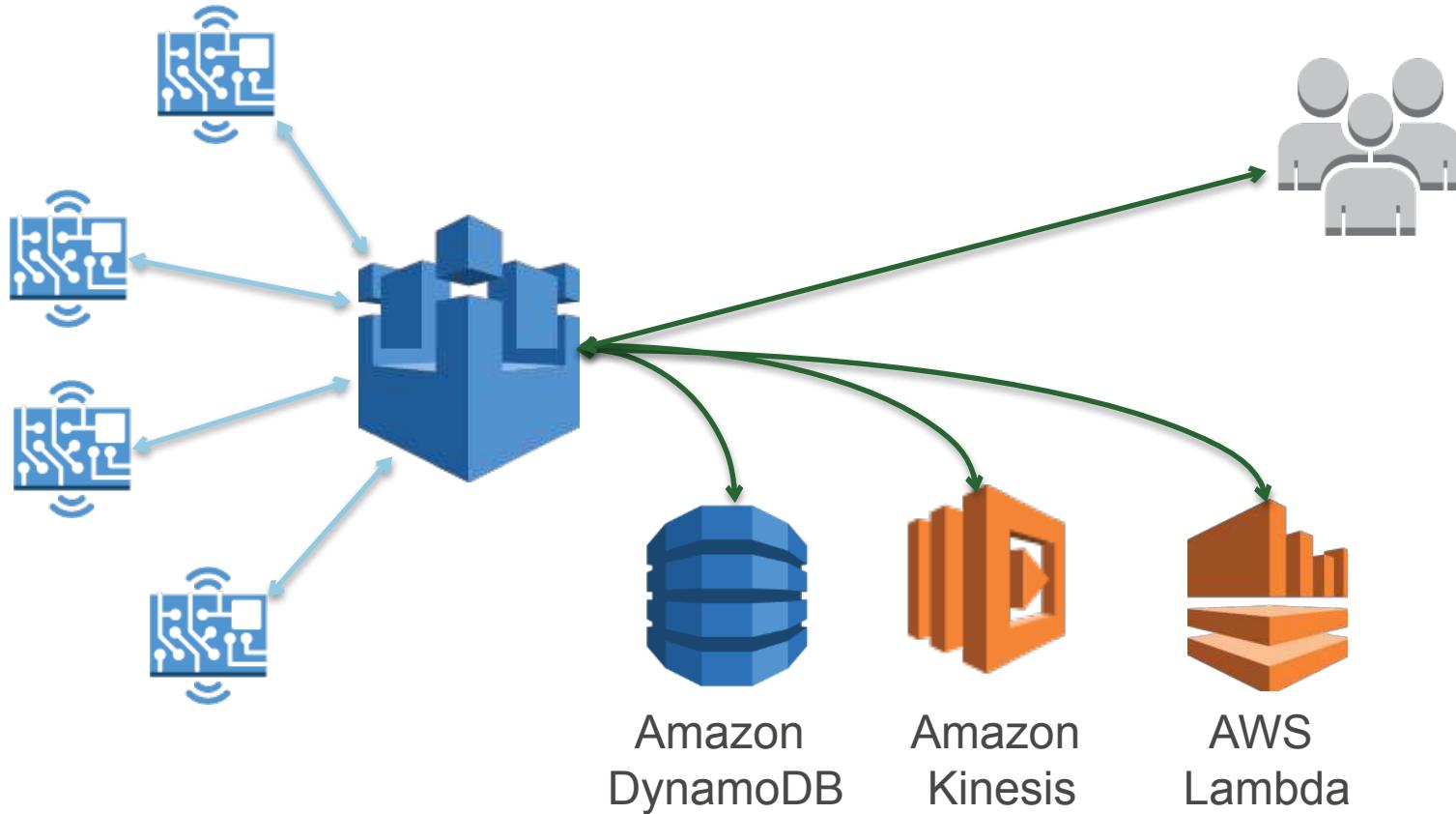
Official IoT Starter Kits, Powered by AWS



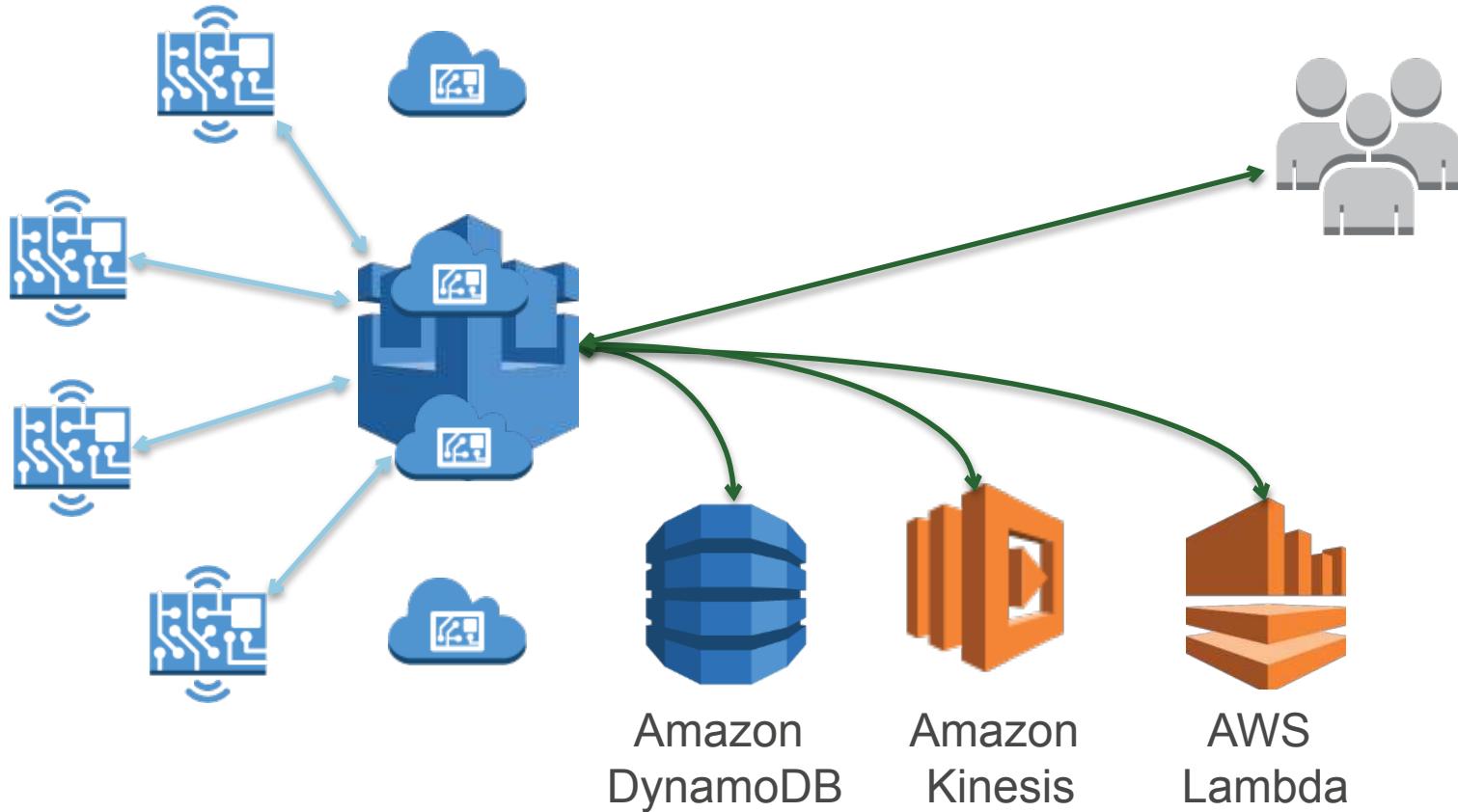


Devices, Broker & Security

The System



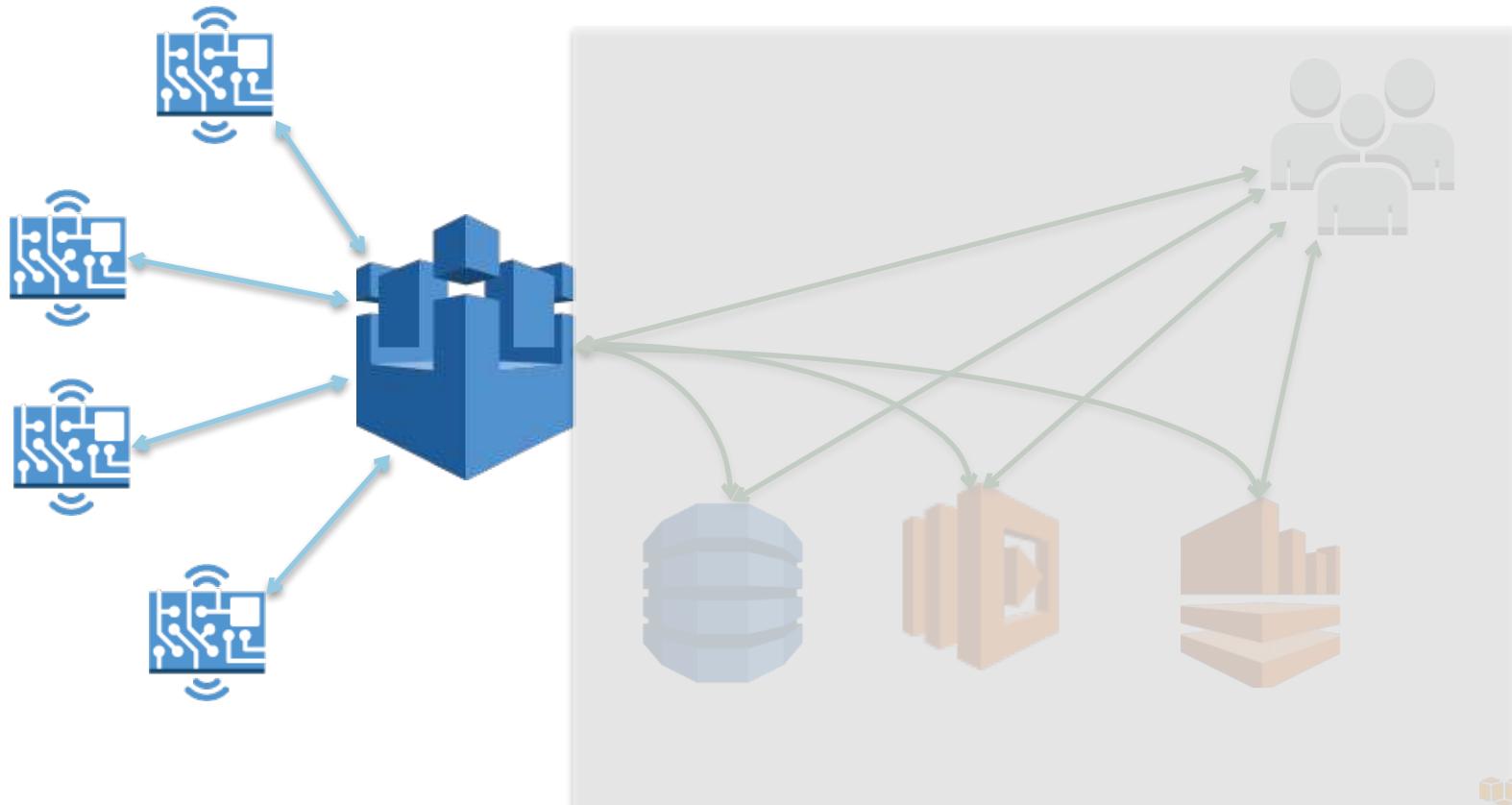
The System



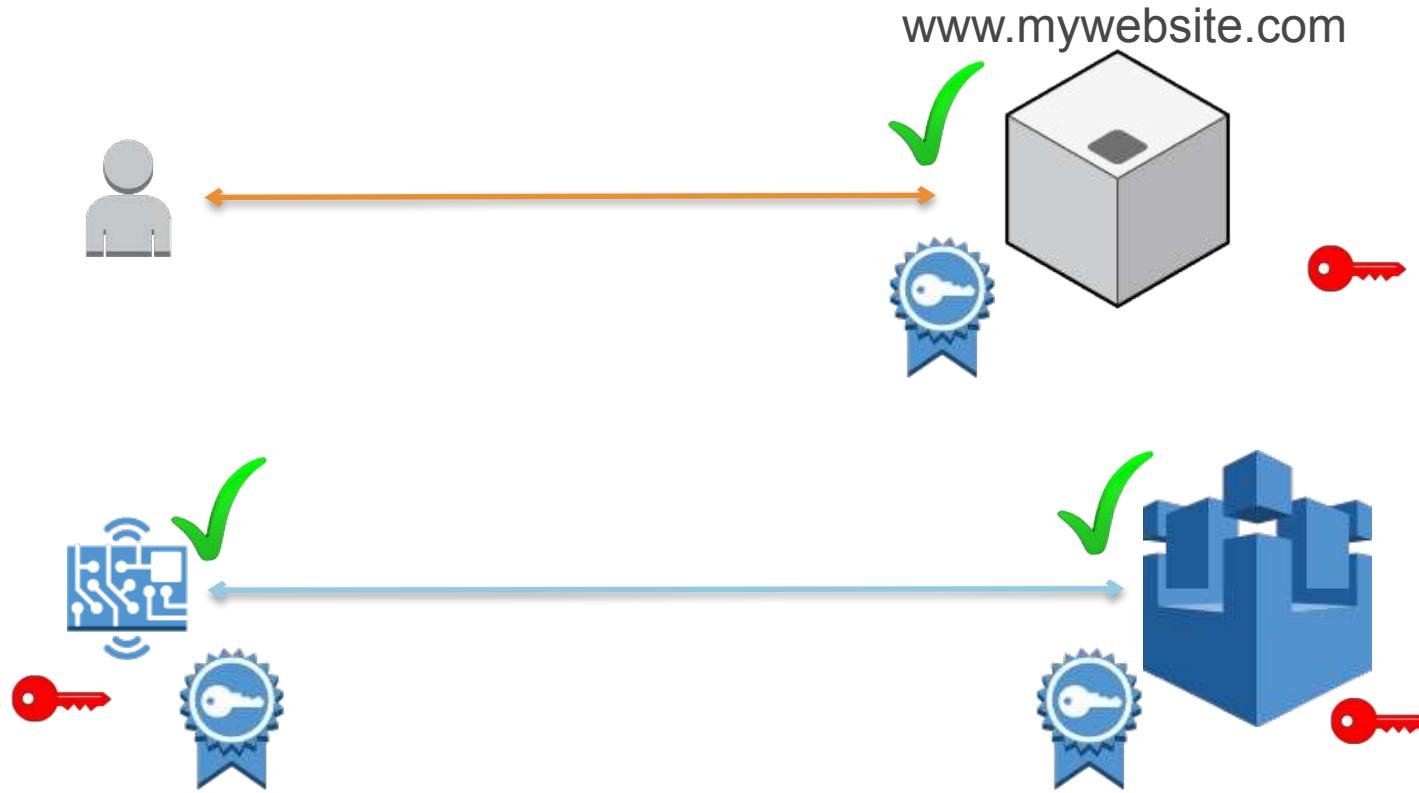
Requirements

- Secure Communications with Things
- Strong Thing Identity
- Fine-grained Authorization for:
- Thing Management
- Pub/Sub Data Access
- AWS Service Access

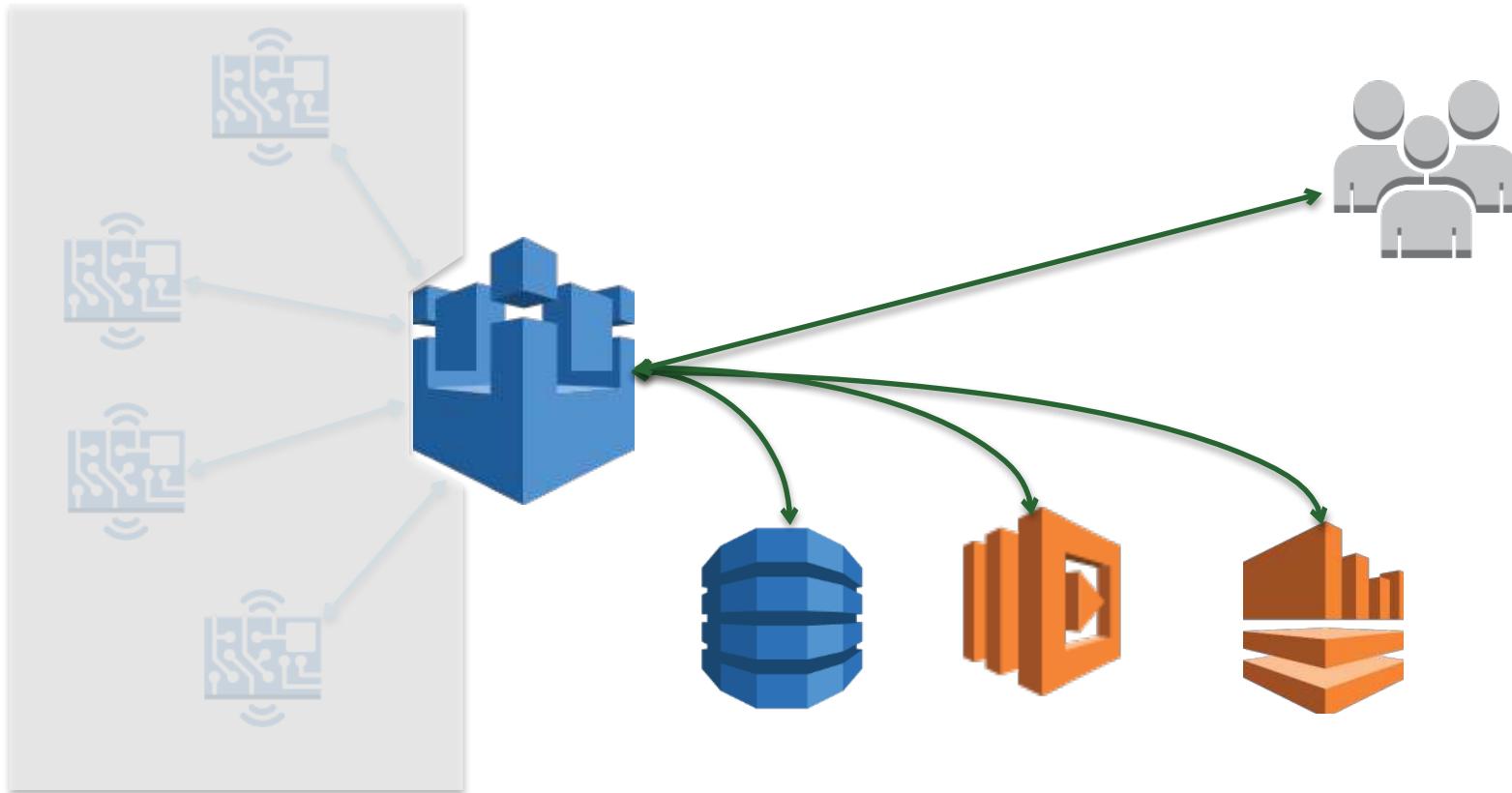
Talking to Things



Mutual Auth TLS



Talking to Non-Things



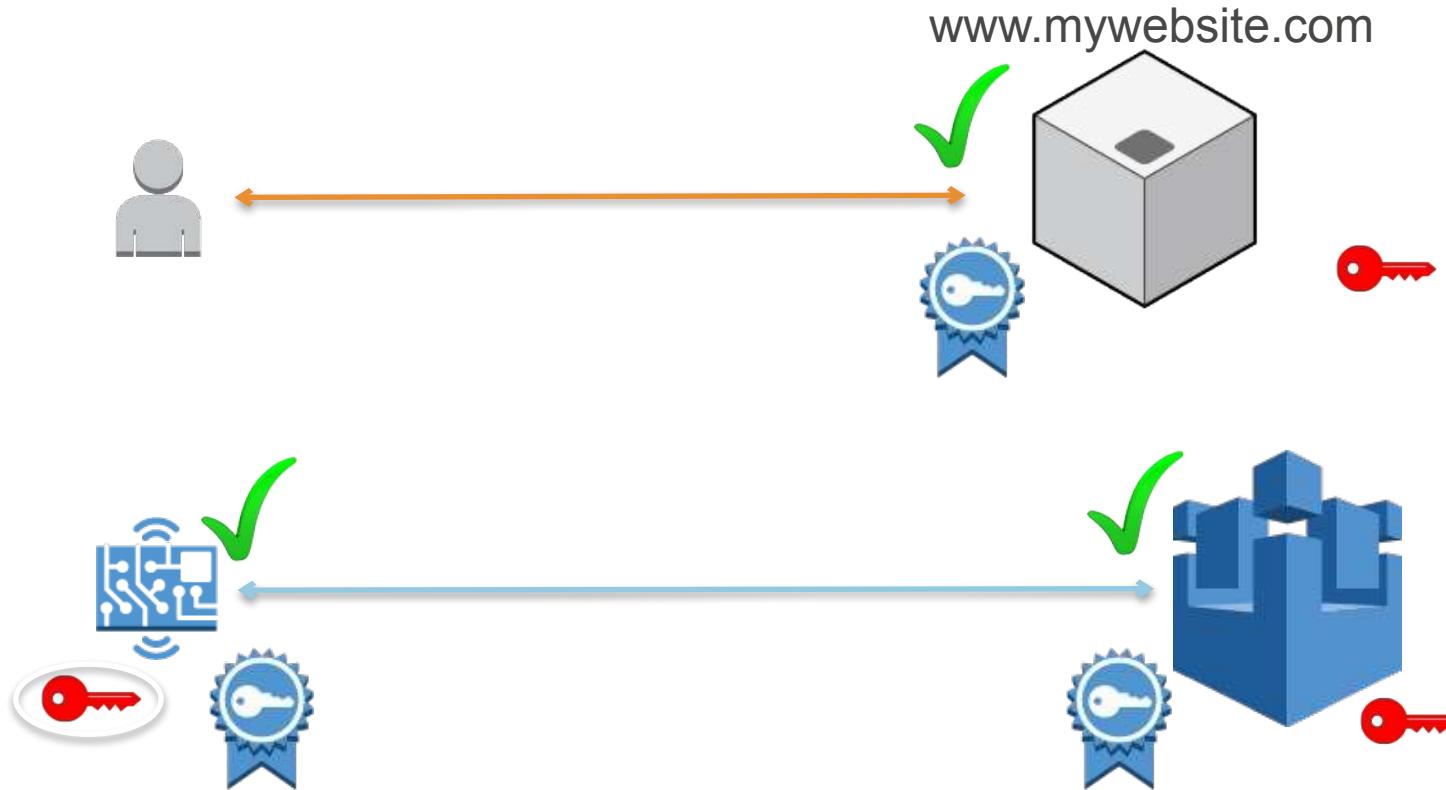
AWS Auth + TLS



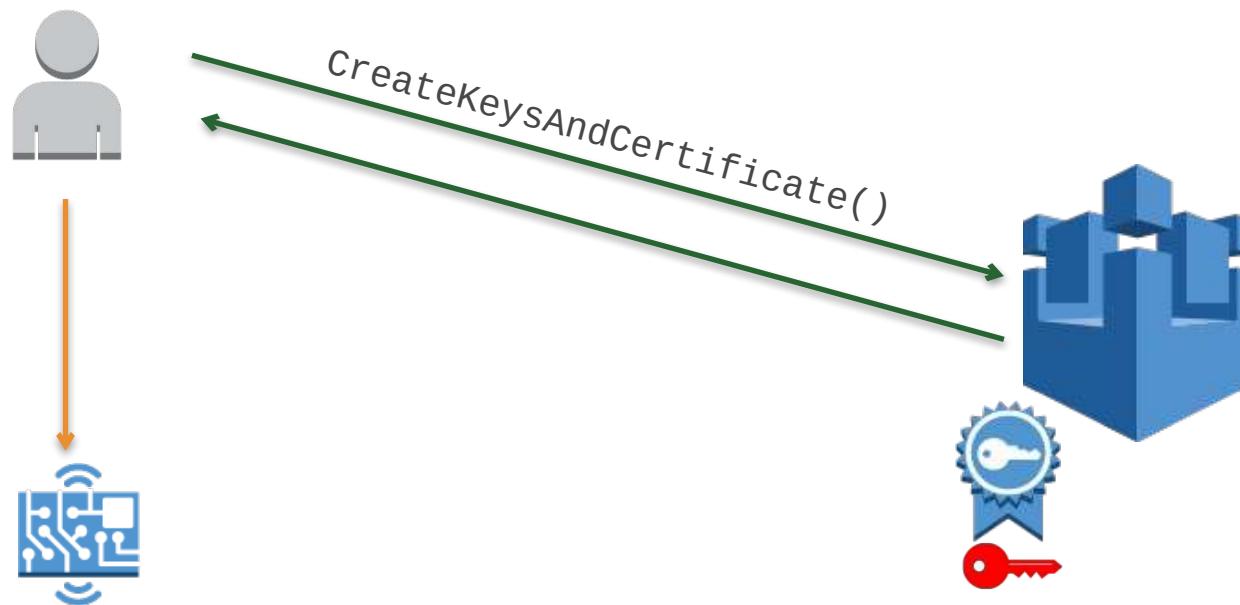
One Service, Two Protocols

	MQTT + Mutual Auth TLS	AWS Auth + HTTPS
Server Auth	TLS + Cert	TLS + Cert
Client Auth	TLS + Cert	AWS API Keys
Confidentiality	TLS	TLS
Protocol	MQTT	HTTP

Back To Certs and Keys



AWS-Generated Keypair

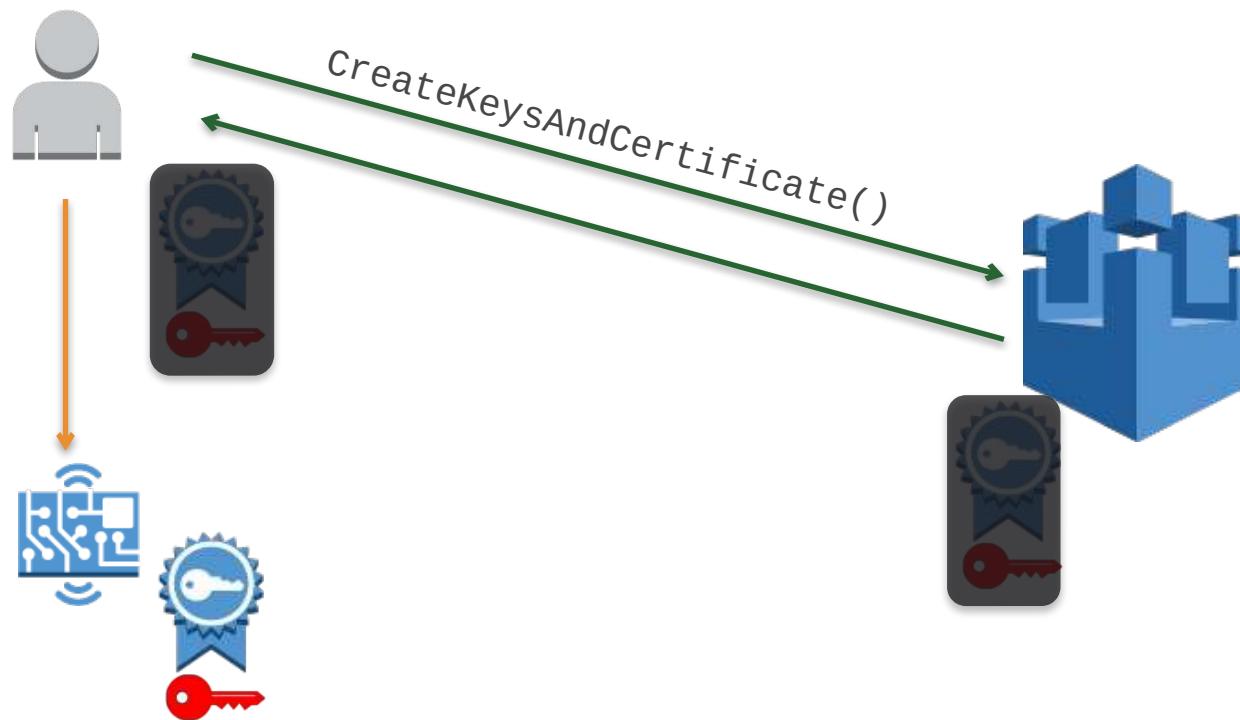


Actual Commands

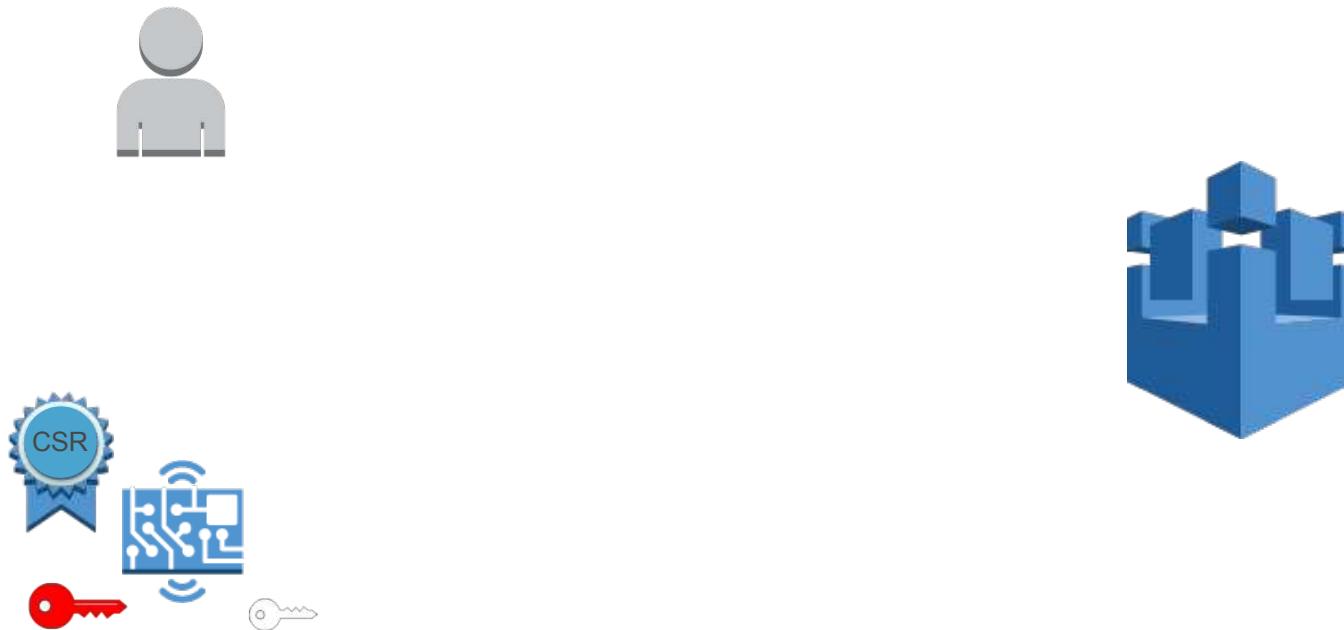
```
$ aws iot create-keys-and-certificate --set-as-active
{
    "certificateArn": "arn:aws:iot:us-east-1:123456972007:cert/d7677b0...SNIP...026d9",
    "certificatePem": "-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----...SNIP...-----END CERTIFICATE-----",
    "keyPair": {
        "PublicKey": "-----BEGIN PUBLIC KEY-----...SNIP...-----END PUBLIC KEY-----",
        "PrivateKey": "-----BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY-----...SNIP...-----END RSA PRIVATE KEY-----"
    },
    "certificateId": "d7677b0...SNIP...026d9"
}
```



AWS-Generated Keypair



Client Generated Keypair



Certificate Signing Request

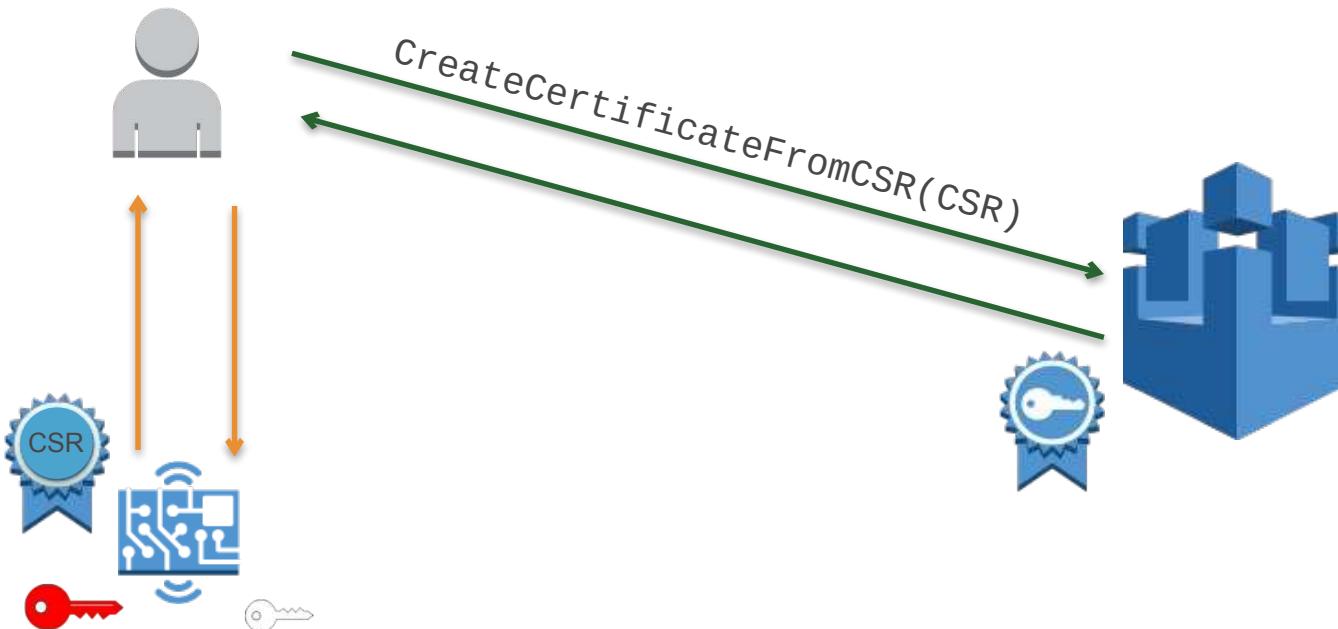
Dear Certificate Authority,

I'd really like a certificate for %NAME%, as identified by the key pair with public key %PUB_KEY%. If you could sign a certificate for me with those parameters, it'd be super spiffy.

Signed (Cryptographically),

- The holder of the private key

Client Generated Keypair



Actual Commands

```
$ openssl genrsa -out ThingKeypair.pem 2048
Generating RSA private key, 2048 bit long modulus
.....+++
.....+++
e is 65537 (0x10001)
```

```
$ openssl req -new -key ThingKeypair.pem -out Thing.csr
-----
Country Name (2 letter code) [XX]:US
State or Province Name (full name) []:NY
Locality Name (eg, city) [Default City]:New York
Organization Name (eg, company) [Default Company Ltd]:ACME
Organizational Unit Name (eg, section) []:Makers
Common Name (eg, your name or your server's hostname) []:John Smith
Email Address []:jsmith@acme.com
```

Actual Commands

```
$ aws iot create-certificate-from-csr \
--certificate-signing-request file://Thing.csr \
--set-as-active
{
    "certificateArn": "arn:aws:iot:us-east-1:123456972007:cert/b5a396e...SNIP...400877b",
    "certificatePem": "-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----...SNIP...-----END CERTIFICATE-----",
    "certificateId": "b5a396e...SNIP...400877b"
}
```

Private Key Protection – Test & Dev

```
$ openssl genrsa -out ThingKeypair.pem 2048
```

```
Generating RSA private key, 2048 bit long modulus
```

```
.....+++
```

```
.....+++
```

```
e is 65537 (0x10001)
```

```
$ ls -l ThingKeypair.pem
```

```
-rw-rw-r-- 1 ec2-user ec2-user 1679 Sep 25 14:10 ThingKeypair.pem
```

```
$ chmod 400 ThingKeypair.pem ; ls -l ThingKeypair.pem
```

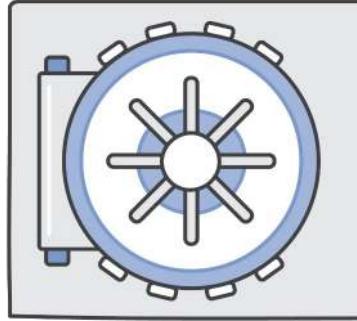
```
-r----- 1 ec2-user
```



Private Key Protection – Software Threats

- chroot
- SELinux
- OTP Fuses

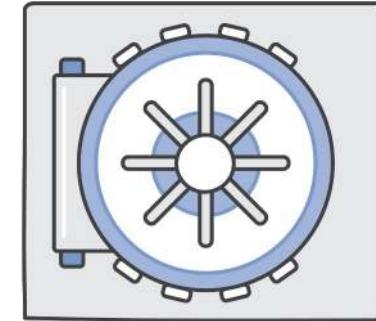
Protect your Keys



Private Key Protection – Hardware Threats

- TPMs
- Smartcards
- Locks and Boxes
- FIPS-style hardware

Protect your Keys



Identity Revocation

```
$ aws iot list-certificates
{
    "certificateDescriptions": [
        {
            "certificateArn": "arn:aws:iot:us-east-1:123456972007:cert/d7677b0...SNIP...026d9",
            "status": "ACTIVE",
            "certificateId": "d7677b0...SNIP...026d9"
            "lastModifiedDate": 1443070900.491,
            "certificatePem": "-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----SNIP-----END CERTIFICATE-----",
            "ownedBy": "123456972007",
            "creationDate": 1443070900.491
        }
    ]
}
```



Identity Revocation

```
$ aws iot update-certificate --certificate-id "d7677b0...SNIP...026d9" --new-status REVOKED

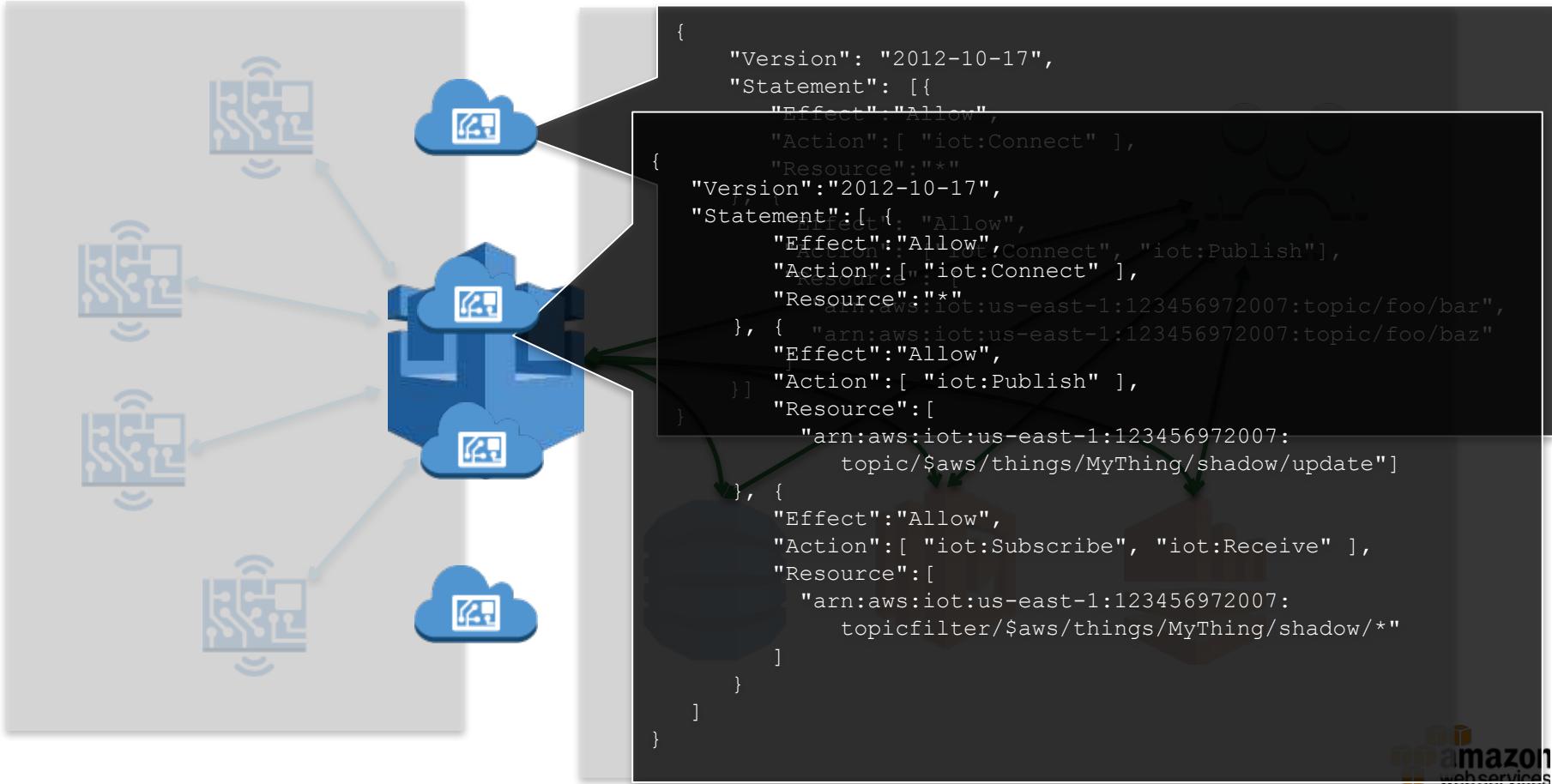
$ aws iot list-certificates
{
    "certificateDescriptions": [
        {
            "certificateArn": "arn:aws:iot:us-east-1:123456972007:cert/d7677b0...SNIP...026d9",
            "status": "REVOKED",
            "certificateId": "d7677b0...SNIP...026d9"
            "lastModifiedDate": 1443192020.792,
            "certificatePem": "-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----...SNIP...-----END CERTIFICATE-----",
            "ownedBy": "123456972007",
            "creationDate": 1443070900.491
        }
    ]
}
```



Requirements

- Secure Communications with Things
- Strong Thing Identity
- Fine-grained Authorization for:
- Thing Management
- Pub/Sub Data Access
- AWS Service Access

Data Access Control - MQTT



Actual Commands

```
$ cat MyThingPolicy.json
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Action": [ "iot:Connect" ],
            "Resource": "*"
        },
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Action": [ "iot:Publish" ],
            "Resource": [ "arn:aws:iot:us-east-1:123456972007:
                topic/$aws/things/MyThing/shadow/update" ]
        },
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Action": [ "iot:Subscribe", "iot:Receive" ],
            "Resource": [ "arn:aws:iot:us-east-1:123456972007:
                topicfilter/$aws/things/MyThing/shadow/*" ]
        }
    ]
}
```



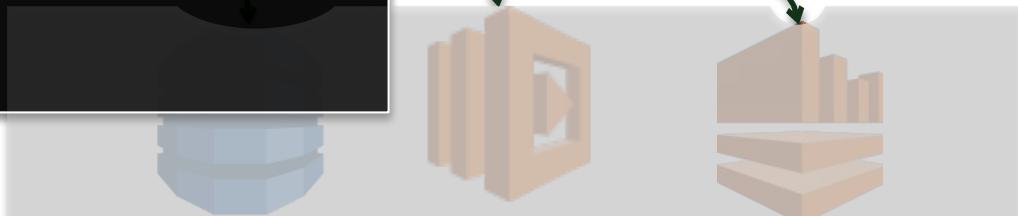
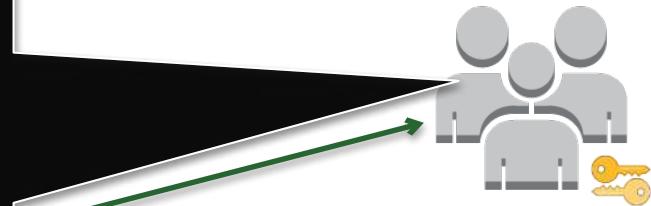
Actual Commands

```
$ aws iot create-policy\  
  --policy-name MyThingPolicy\  
  --policy-document file://MyThingPolicy.json  
{  
    "policyName": "MyThingPolicy",  
    "policyArn": "arn:aws:iot:us-east-1:123456972007:policy/MyThingPolicy",  
    "policyDocument": "...SNIP...",  
    "policyVersionId": "1"  
}  
  
$ aws iot attach-principal-policy\  
  --principal "arn:aws:iot:us-east-1:123456972007:cert/b5a396e...SNIP...400877b"\\  
  --policy-name "MyThingPolicy"
```



Managing Things

```
{  
    "Version": "2012-10-17",  
    "Statement": [  
        {  
            "Sid": "ManageCerts",  
            "Action": [  
                "iot:CreateCertificateAndKeys",  
                "iot:CreateCertificateFromCsr",  
                "iot:DescribeCertificate",  
                "iot:UpdateCertificate",  
                "iot:DeleteCertificate",  
                "iot>ListCertificates"  
            ],  
            "Effect": "Allow",  
            "Resource": "*"  
        }  
    ]  
}
```



About Things

```
$ aws iot create-keys-and-certificate --set-as-active
{
    "certificateArn": "arn:aws:iot:us-east-1:123456972007:cert/d7677b0...SNIP...026d9",
    "certificatePem": "-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----...SNIP...-----END CERTIFICATE-----",
    "keyPair": {
        "PublicKey": "-----BEGIN PUBLIC KEY-----...SNIP...-----END PUBLIC KEY-----",
        "PrivateKey": "-----BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY-----...SNIP...-----END RSA PRIVATE KEY-----"
    },
    "certificateId": "d7677b0...SNIP...026d9"
}
```

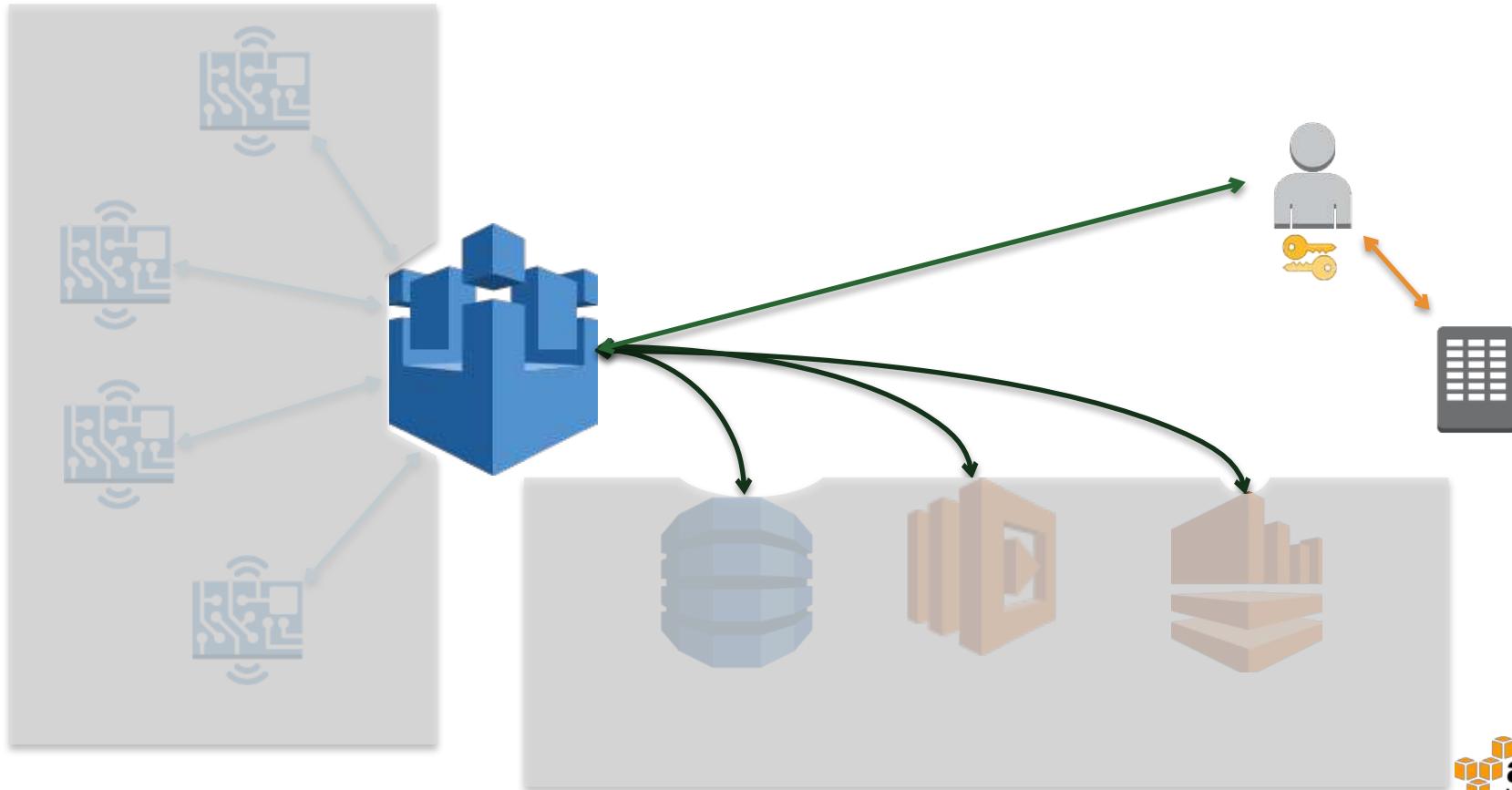


Managing Things

```
{  
    "Version": "2012-10-17",  
    "Statement": [  
        {  
            "Sid": "RevokeOneThing",  
            "Action": [  
                "iot:UpdateCertificate"  
            ],  
            "Effect": "Allow",  
            "Resource":  
                "arn:aws:iot:us-east-1:123456972007:cert/d7677b0...SNIP...026d9",  
            "Condition": {  
                "IpAddress": {  
                    "aws:SourceIp": "192.168.42.54"  
                }  
            }  
        }  
    ]  
}
```



Identity Federation



Requirements

- Secure Communications with Things
- Strong Thing Identity
- Fine-grained Authorization for:
- Thing Management
- Pub/Sub Data Access
- AWS Service Access

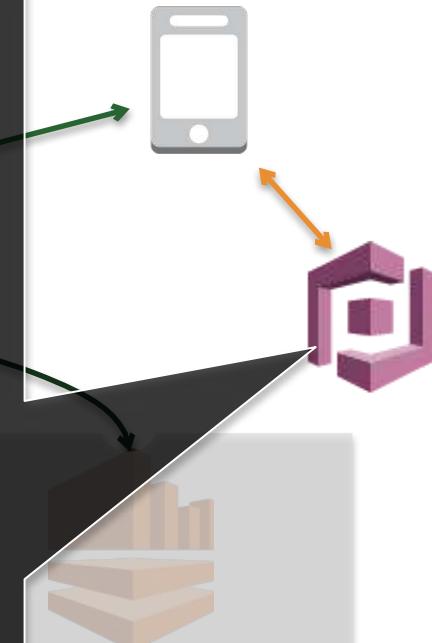
Data Access Control – AWS APIs

```
{  
    "Version": "2012-10-17",  
    "Statement": [ {  
        "Effect": "Allow",  
        "Action": [ "iot:Connect" ],  
        "Resource": "*"  
    }, {  
        "Effect": "Allow",  
        "Action": [ "iot:GetThingShadow" ],  
        "Resource": [  
            "arn:aws:iot:us-east-1:123456972007:thing/MyThing"  
        ], {  
            "Effect": "Allow",  
            "Action": [ "iot:Publish" ],  
            "Resource": [ "arn:aws:iot:us-east-1:123456972007:  
                topic/$aws/things/MyThing/shadow/update"  
        }  
    ]  
}
```



Mobile Users as Things

```
{  
    "Version": "2012-10-17",  
    "Statement": [ {  
        "Effect": "Allow",  
        "Action": [ "iot:Connect" ],  
        "Resource": "*"  
    }, {  
        "Effect": "Allow",  
        "Action": [ "iot:GetThingShadow" ],  
        "Resource": [  
            "arn:aws:iot:us-east-1:123456972007:  
                thing/${cognito-identity.amazonaws.com:aud}"  
        ],  
        "Condition": {  
            "StringLike": {  
                "cognito-identity.amazonaws.com:aud": "  
                    arn:aws:iam::${aws:accountId}:oidc-provider/  
                        ${cognito-identity.amazonaws.com:username}"  
            }  
        }  
    }, {  
        "Effect": "Allow",  
        "Action": [ "iot:Publish" ],  
        "Resource": [ "arn:aws:iot:us-east-1:123456972007:topic/$aws/things/  
            ${cognito-identity.amazonaws.com:aud}/shadow/update" ]  
    }  
]
```



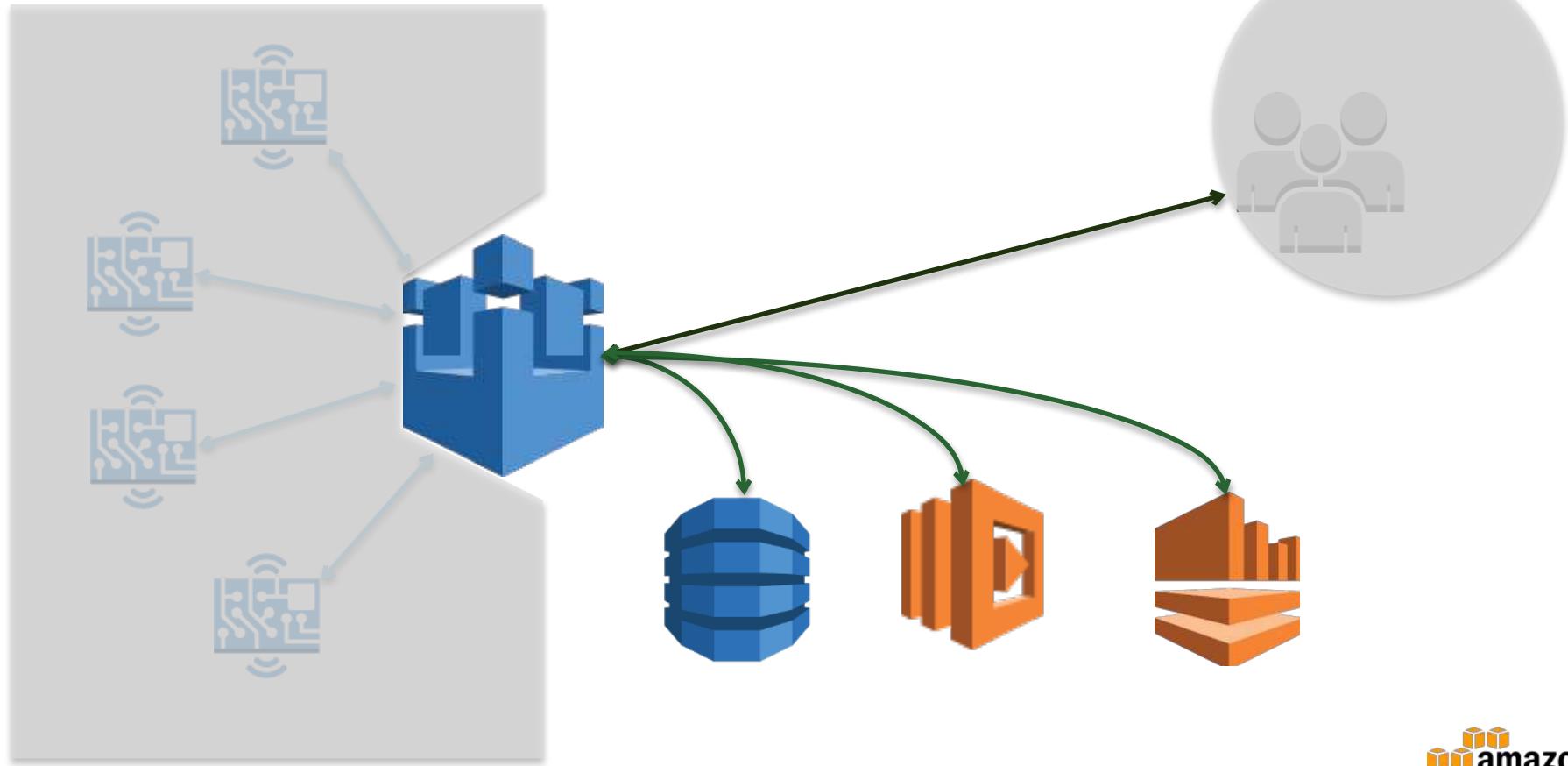
Protocol Convergence

	MQTT + Mutual Auth TLS	AWS Auth + HTTPS
Server Auth	TLS + Cert	TLS + Cert
Client Auth	TLS + Cert	AWS API Keys
Confidentiality	TLS	TLS
Protocol	MQTT	HTTP
Identification	AWS ARNs	AWS ARNs
Authorization	AWS Policy	AWS Policy

Requirements

- Secure Communications with Things
- Strong Thing Identity
- Fine-grained Authorization for:
- Thing Management
- Pub/Sub Data Access
- AWS Service Access

Rules and Services



Actual Commands

```
$ cat ThingRoleTrustPolicy.json
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Sid": "",
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Principal": {
                "Service": "iot.amazonaws.com"
            },
            "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
        }
    ]
}
```



Actual Commands

```
$ aws iam create-role\
--role-name thing-actions-role\
--assume-role-policy-document file://ThingRoleTrustPolicy.json
{
    "Role": {
        "AssumeRolePolicyDocument": ...SNIP...
        "RoleId": "AROAIQ4HBGG7V7F27E32K",
        "CreateDate": "2015-09-27T16:29:56.438Z",
        "RoleName": "thing-actions-role",
        "Path": "/",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456972007:role/thing-actions-role"
    }
}
```

Actual Commands

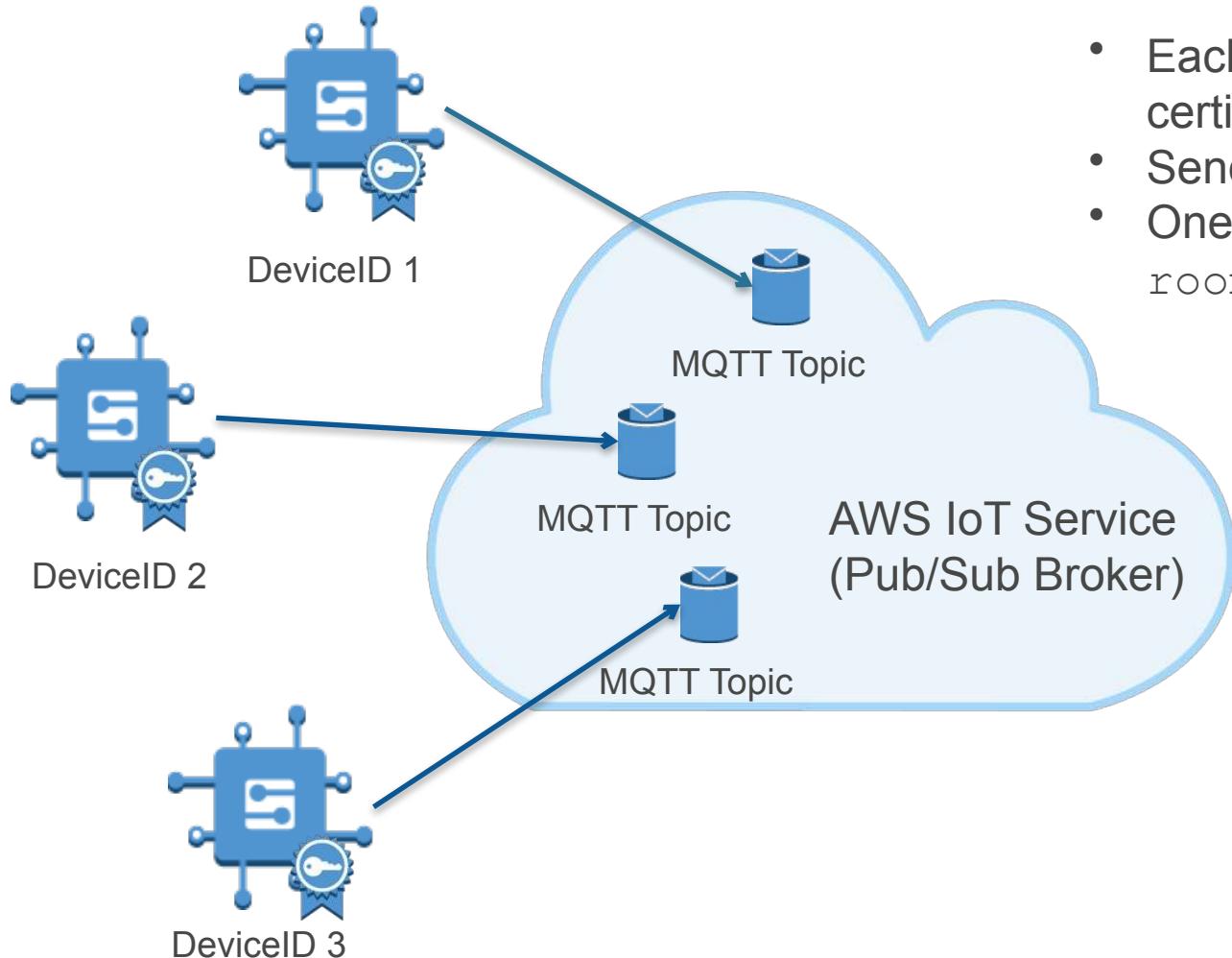
```
$ cat ThingRolePolicy.json
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Sid": "DDBAccess",
            "Action": [
                "dynamodb:PutItem",
                "dynamodb:UpdateItem"
            ],
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Resource": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-east-1:123456972007:table/MyThingTable"
        },
    ]
}
```



Actual Commands

```
$ aws iam create-policy\  
--policy-name thing-role-policy\  
--policy-document file://ThingRolePolicy.json  
  
{  
    "Policy": {  
        "PolicyName": "thing-role-policy",  
        "CreateDate": "2015-09-27T16:32:17.998Z",  
        "AttachmentCount": 0,  
        "IsAttachable": true,  
        "PolicyId": "ANPAINCEAOD5EEXOLZWAI",  
        "DefaultVersionId": "v1",  
        "Path": "/",  
        "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456972007:policy/thing-role-policy",  
        "UpdateDate": "2015-09-27T16:32:17.998Z"  
    }  
}  
  
$ aws iam attach-role-policy\  
--role-name "thing-actions-role"\  
--policy-arn "arn:aws:iam::123456972007:policy/thing-role-policy"
```



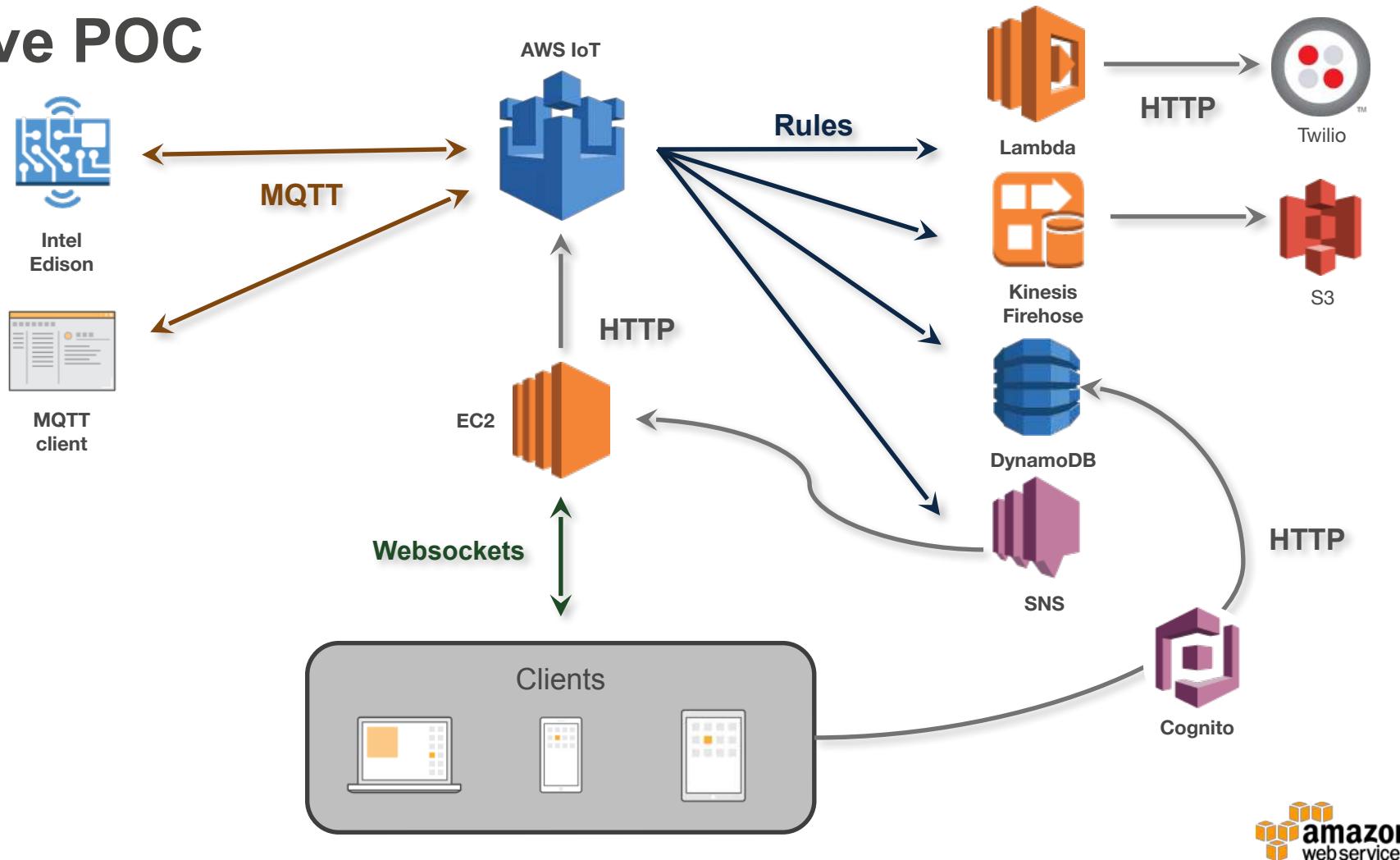


- Each device uses certificate authentication
- Send messages via MQTT
- One topic per device:
rooms/ac/\${deviceID}

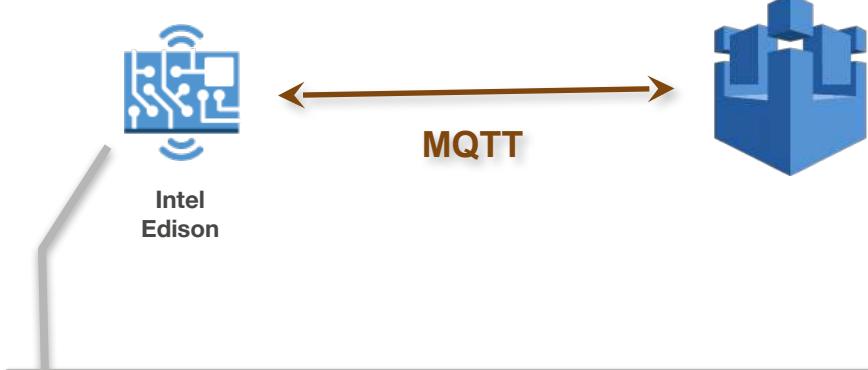


Live POC Time !

Live POC



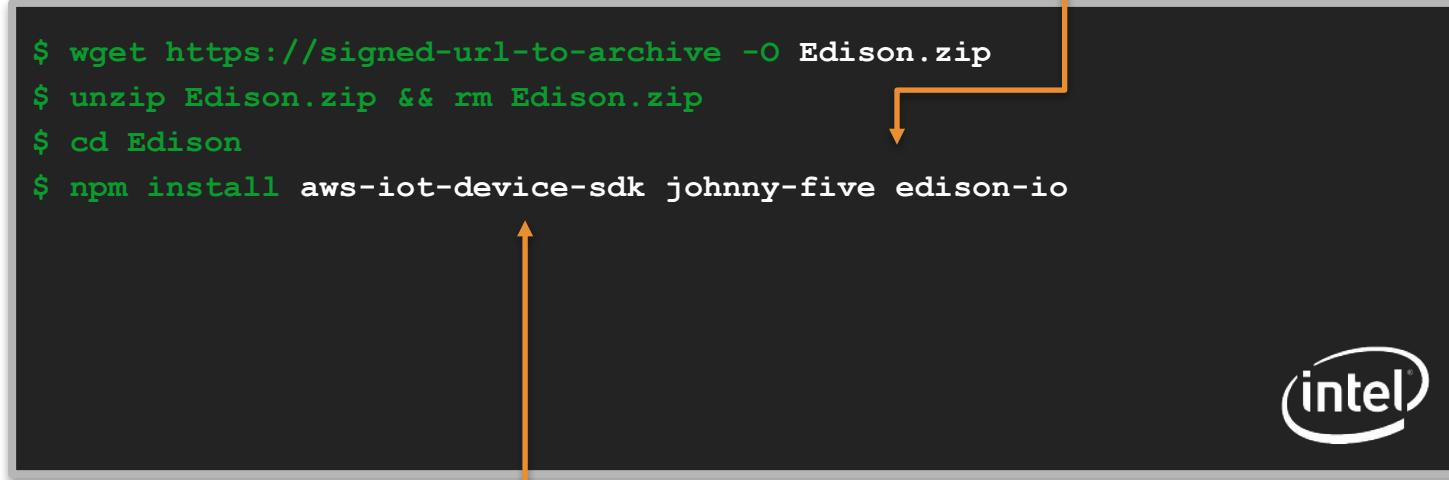
Config Edison



J5 <http://johnny-five.io/>

Johnny Five & Edison.io are dedicated libraries for managing Edison devices in Node.js

```
$ wget https://signed-url-to-archive -O Edison.zip  
$ unzip Edison.zip && rm Edison.zip  
$ cd Edison  
$ npm install aws-iot-device-sdk johnny-five edison-io
```

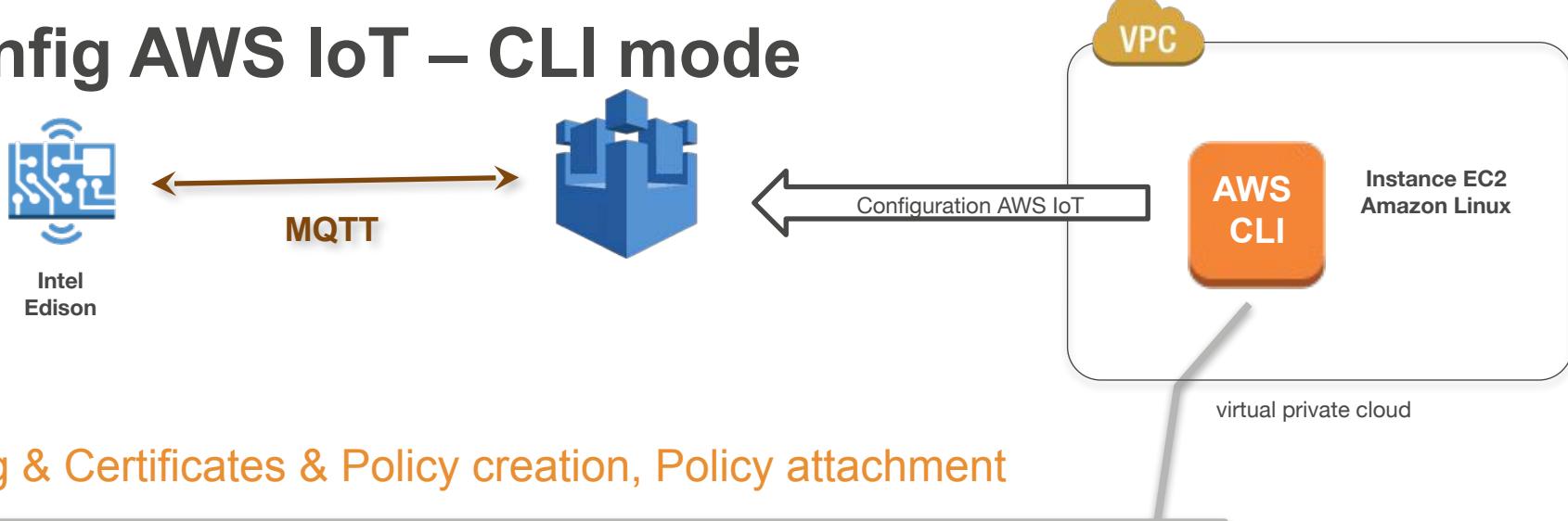


AWS IoT SDK Node.js

<https://github.com/aws/aws-iot-device-sdk-js>



Config AWS IoT – CLI mode



Thing & Certificates & Policy creation, Policy attachment

```
$ aws iot create-thing --thing-name "MyThing"

$ aws iot create-keys-and-certificate --set-as-active

$ aws iot create-policy \
  --policy-name MyThingPolicy \
  --policy-document file://MyThingPolicy.json

$ aws iot attach-principal-policy \
  --principal "arn:aws:iot:us-east-1:123456972007:cert/b5a396e...SNIP...400877b" \
  --policy-name "MyThingPolicy"
```



Config AWS IoT - Console mode



AWS IoT

This screenshot shows the 'Create a Thing' interface. It includes fields for 'Name' and 'Attributes' (with an example provided: 'Name: my-device'). There are tabs for 'Create a certificate' and 'Create a policy'. A 'Create' button is at the bottom right.

Create a Thing

This screenshot shows the 'Create a certificate' interface. It includes fields for 'Name' and 'Actions' (with an example provided: 'Create a certificate'). A 'Create' button is at the bottom right.

Create Certificates

This screenshot shows the 'Create a policy' interface. It includes fields for 'Name', 'Actions', and 'Resources'. A 'Create' button is at the bottom right.

Create/Attach a Policy



Edison-Basic.js

Node.js

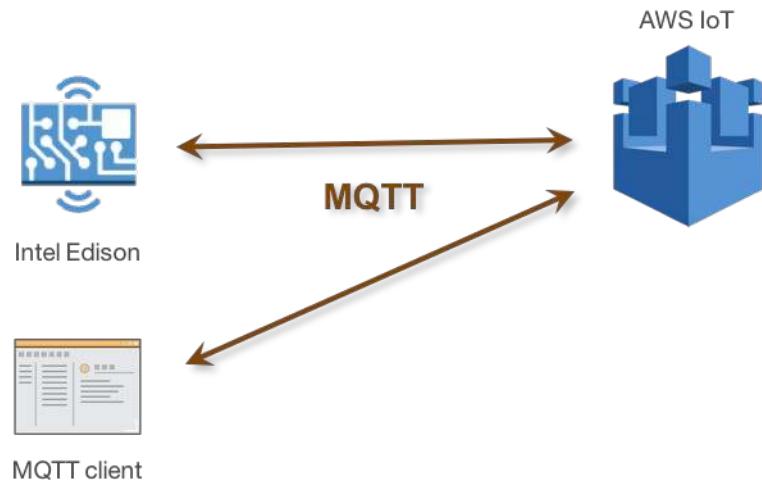
```
//--- AWS IoT SDK module import and init ---//  
const awslot = require('aws-iot-device-sdk');  
  
const name = 'Edison-basic';  
const config = require('./config.json');  
const device = awslot.device({  
    keyPath: __dirname + '/certificates/private.pem.key',  
    certPath: __dirname + '/certificates/certificate.pem.crt.txt',  
    caPath: __dirname + '/certificates/rootCA.pem',  
    clientId: clientname,  
    region: config.iot_region  
});  
  
//--- Edison hardware modules import and init ---//  
const five = require("johnny-five");  
const Edison = require("edison-io");  
const board = new five.Board({  
    io: new Edison(),  
    repl: false  
});
```



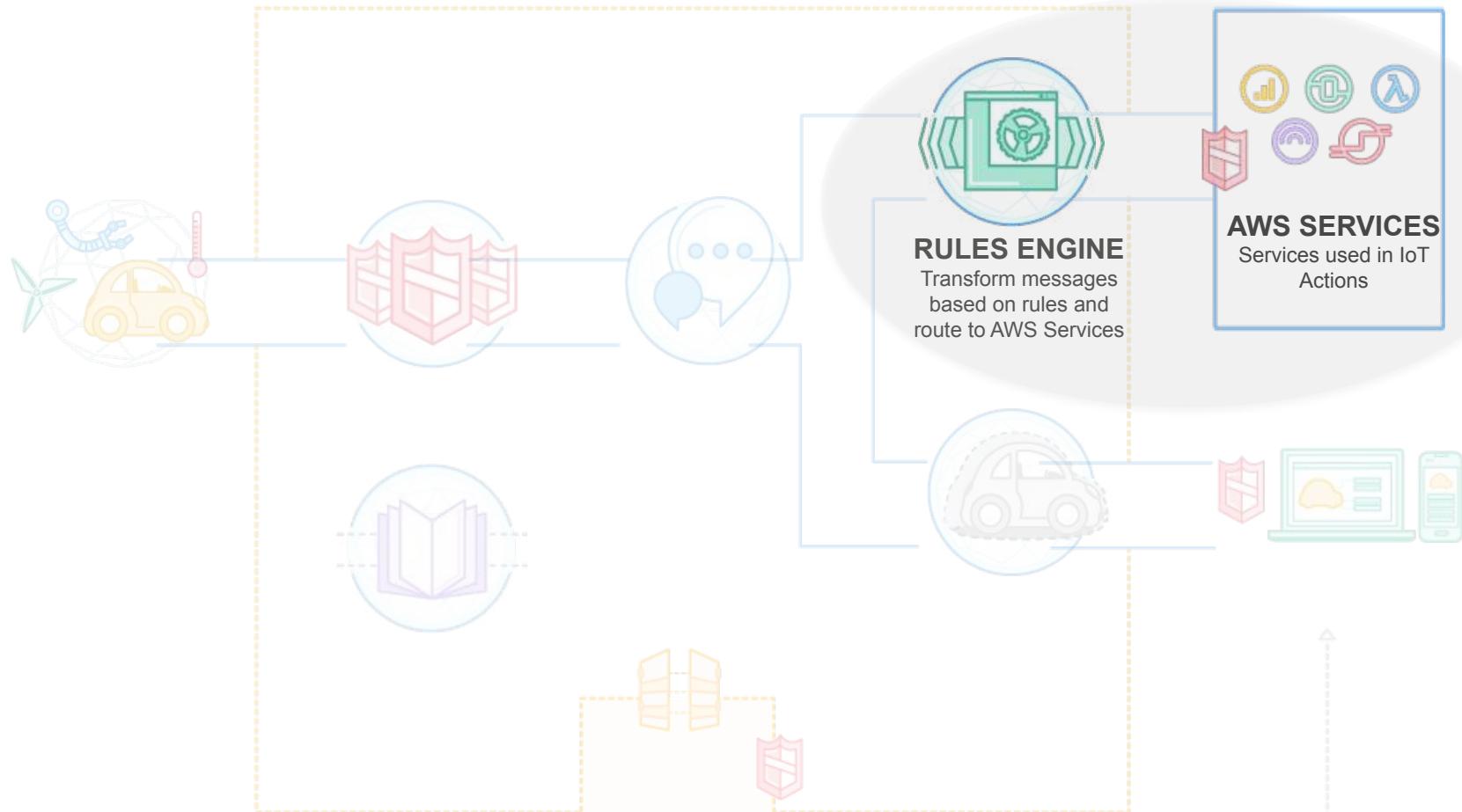
Intel
Edison

To be continued in a TextEditor





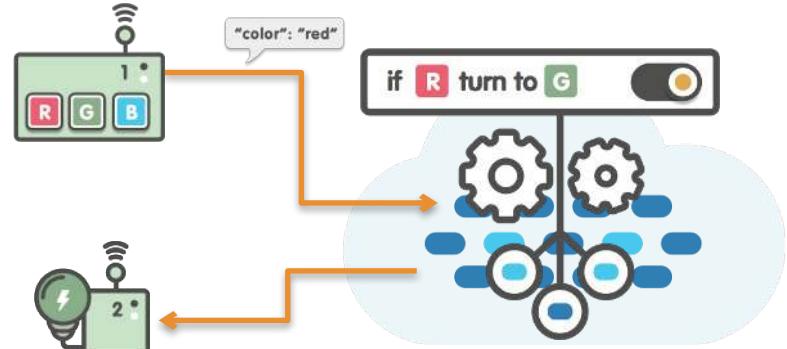
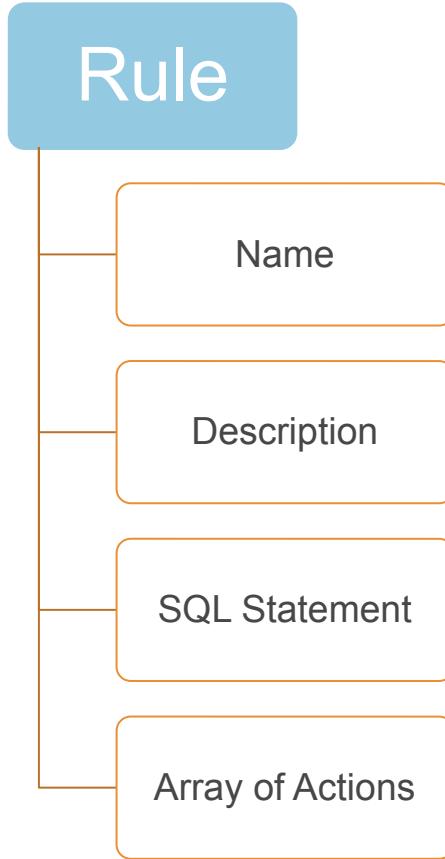
Deep dive on AWS IoT





Rules Engine

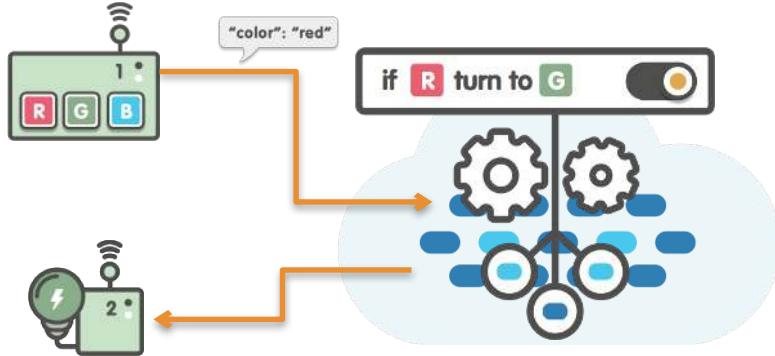
AWS IoT Rules Engine Basics



```
SELECT * FROM 'things/thing-2/color'  
WHERE color = 'red'
```

AWS Services, Native

AWS IoT Rules Engine Basics



```
SELECT * FROM 'things/thing-2/color'  
WHERE color = 'red'
```

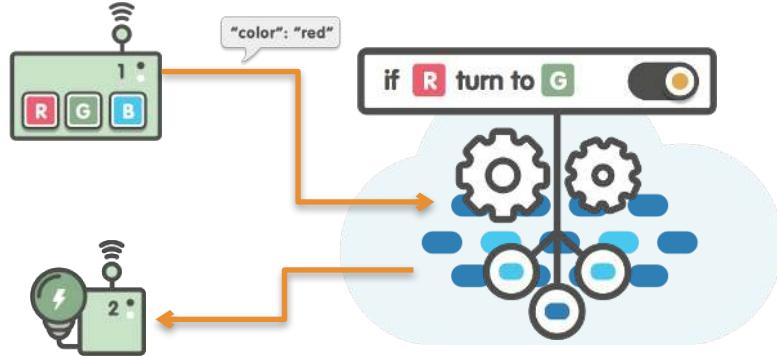
Simple & Familiar Syntax

- SQL Statement to define topic filter
- Optional WHERE clause
- Advanced JSON support

Functions improve signal : noise

- String manipulation (regex support)
- Mathematical operations
- Context based helper functions
- Crypto support
- UUID, Timestamp, rand, etc.

AWS IoT Rules Engine's Flexibility



```
SELECT *, clientId() as MQTTclientId  
FROM 'one/rule'  
WHERE  
startsWith(topic(2), 'Vac123') AND  
(state = 'SWEEP' OR bin.size < 30),  
"actions":  
[  
  "republish": {  
    "topic":  
    "controllers/${substring(topic(3),  
    3, 5)}",  
  }]
```

AWS IoT – SQL Reference

SELECT

DATA

FROM

TOPIC

WHERE

FILTER



AWS IoT Rules Engine – Format Example

```
{  
    "sql": "SELECT 'IDLE' AS status FROM 'vacuum/+/events' WHERE  
event = 'COMPLETE'",  
    "actions": [  
        {  
            "dynamoDB": {  
                "tableName": "vacuum-status",  
                "hashKeyField": "vacuum_id",  
                "hashKeyValue": "${topic(2)}",  
                "payloadField": "statusDocument",  
                "roleArn": "arn:aws:iam::77777:role/  
rules_action_ddb"  
            }  
        }  
    ]  
}
```



AWS IoT – SQL Reference

SELECT DATA FROM...

- SELECT *
- SELECT deviceid, temp
- SELECT coords.latitude
- SELECT a.another_level.b
 - Returns {"b" : 3}
- SELECT a..b
 - Returns {"b" : 3}

SAMPLE PAYLOAD

```
{  
  "deviceid" : "iot123",  
  "temp" : 54,  
  "humidity" : 32,  
  "coords" : {  
    "latitude" : 47.615694,  
    "longitude" : -122.3359976  
  },  
  "a" : {  
    "another_level" : {  
      {"b" : 3},  
      {"b" : 5}  
    }  
  }  
}
```



AWS IoT – SQL Reference

SAMPLE PAYLOAD

SELECT DATA FROM...

- SELECT deviceid AS client
- SELECT md5(deviceid) AS hashed_id
- **Substitution Templates**
- \${expression}
- \${topic() - md5(deviceid)}
- \${deviceid - temp}

```
{  
  "deviceid" : "iot123",  
  "temp" : 54,  
  "humidity" : 32,  
  "coords" : {  
    "latitude" : 47.615694,  
    "longitude" : -122.3359976  
  },  
  "a" : {  
    "another_level" : {  
      {"b" : 3},  
      {"b" : 5}  
    }  
  }  
}
```



AWS IoT – SQL Reference

SELECT

DATA

FROM

TOPIC

WHERE

FILTER

- Properties from the JSON Object in the payload
- “.” Operator
- “..” Operator
- “*” Operator
- Apply **functions** to attribute value

AWS IoT – SQL Reference

SELECT

DATA

FROM

TOPIC

WHERE

FILTER

- Like scanning a database table
- Default source is an MQTT topic
- **EXAMPLES:**
- FROM mqtt('my/topic')
- FROM mqtt('my/wildcard/+topic')
- FROM ('my/topic')

AWS IoT – SQL Reference

SELECT

DATA

FROM

TOPIC

WHERE

FILTER

Token	Meaning	Example
=	Equal, comparison	color = 'red'
<>	Not Equal, comparison	color <> 'red'
AND	Logical AND	color = 'red' AND siren = 'on'
OR	Logical OR	color = 'red' OR siren = 'on'
()	Parenthesis, grouping	color = 'red' AND (siren = 'on' OR isTest)
+	Addition, arithmetic	5 + 3
-	Substitution, arithmetic	5 - 4
/	Division, arithmetic	8 / 2

AWS IoT – SQL Reference

SELECT

DATA

FROM

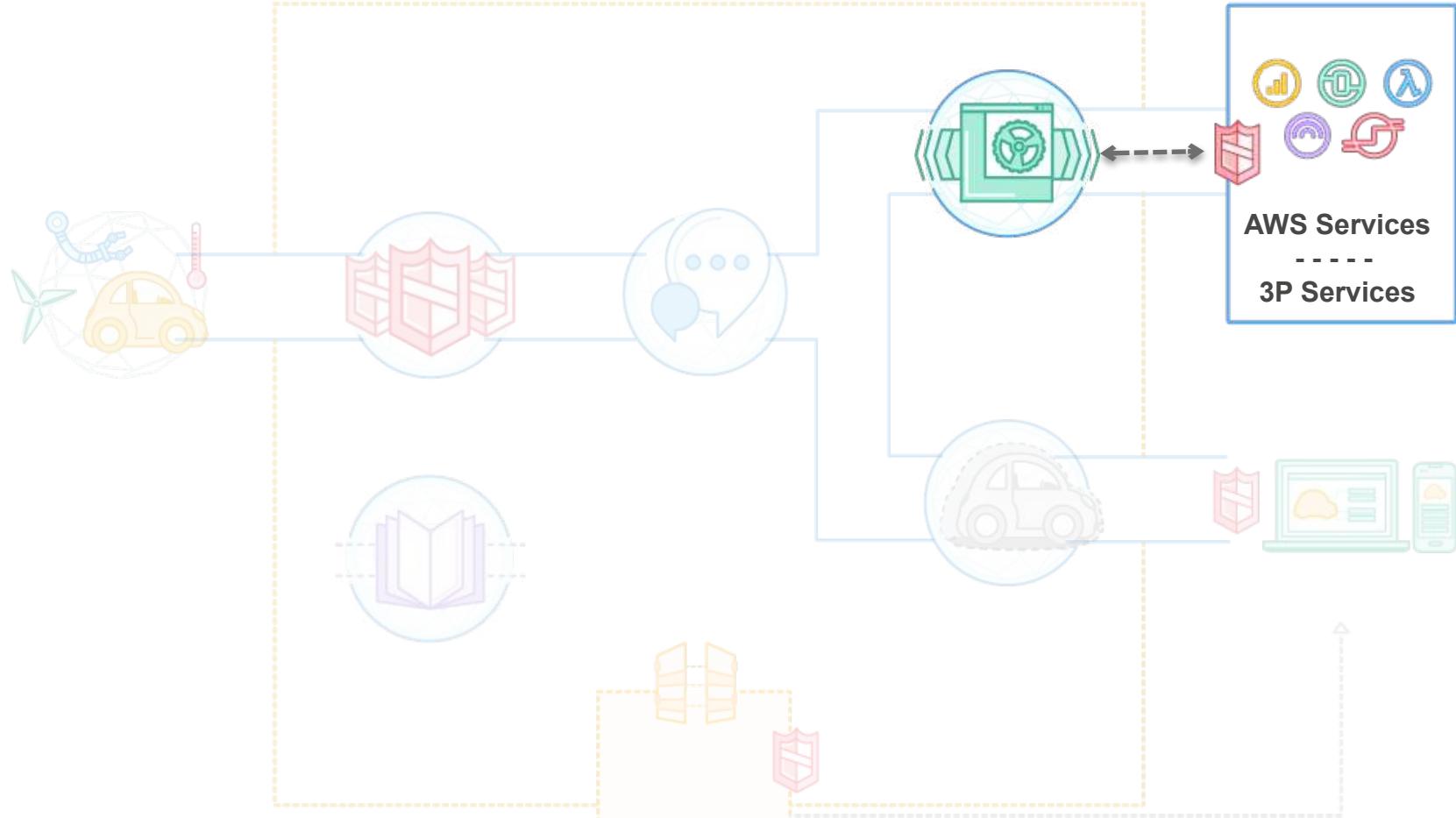
TOPIC

WHERE

FILTER

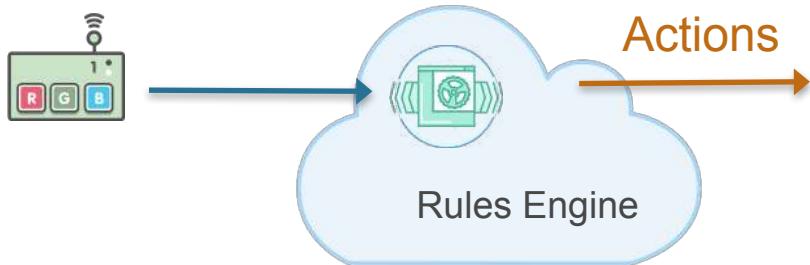
Token	Meaning	Example
<	Less than, comparison	color = 'red'
<=	Less than or equal	color <> 'red'
>	Greater than, comparison	color = 'red' AND siren = 'on'
>=	Greater than or equal	color = 'red' OR siren = 'on'
CASE ... WHEN ... THEN ... ELSE ... END	Case statement	CASE location WHEN 'home' THEN 'off' WHEN 'work' THEN 'on' ELSE 'silent' END

AWS IoT Rules Engine Actions



AWS IoT Rules Engine

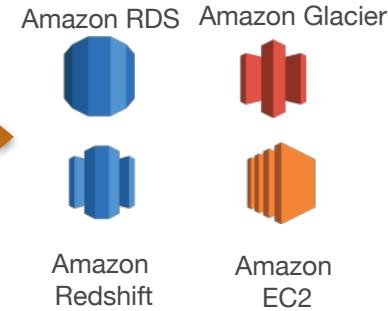
Rules Engine connects AWS IoT to External Endpoints and AWS Services.



1. AWS Services (*Direct Integration*)



2. Rest of AWS (via Amazon Kinesis, AWS Lambda, Amazon S3, and more)



3. External Endpoints (via Lambda and SNS)



AWS IoT Rules Engine

Rules Engine evaluates inbound messages published into AWS IoT, transforms and delivers to the appropriate endpoint based on business rules.



Actions

External endpoints can be reached via Lambda and Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS).



Invoke a Lambda function



Put object in an S3 bucket



Insert, Update, Read from a DynamoDB table



Publish to an SNS Topic or Endpoint



Publish to an Amazon Kinesis stream



Publish to Amazon Kinesis Firehose



Republish to AWS IoT



Processing Options



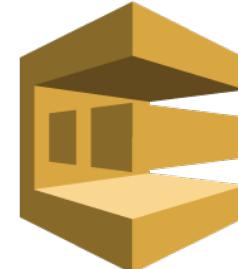
AWS Lambda



Amazon Kinesis



Amazon SNS



Amazon SQS



+

External
web service/
Webhooks

+

Worker

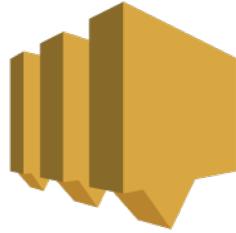
Processing Options



AWS Lambda

- Processes a **single event** at a time (no batching)
- **Enrich** data with context information from other sources
- Perform transformations
- Run any node.js / Java function
- No infrastructure to manage!

Processing Options



Amazon SNS

- Great for alerts: Sends push notifications, emails and SMS
- Call other systems via HTTP POST / webhooks (on AWS or on-premises)
- SNS Topics support multiple subscribers, incl. AWS Lambda and Amazon SQS

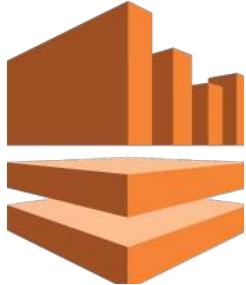
Processing Options



Amazon SQS

- Great when events arrive with varying frequency
- Buffer data for asynchronous processing
- Ensure that no event data is lost
- SNS Topics support multiple subscribers, incl. AWS Lambda and Amazon SQS
- Easily deploy SQS workers on AWS Elastic Beanstalk (or Amazon EC2)

Processing Options



Amazon Kinesis

- Provides access to a "rolling window" of event data
- Scalable, can consume events from a multitude of different rules / topics / devices
- Supports many independent, concurrent readers (&writers)
- Multiple processing options:



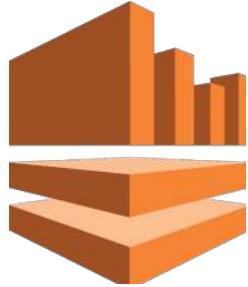
KCL
application



AWS
Lambda



Processing Options

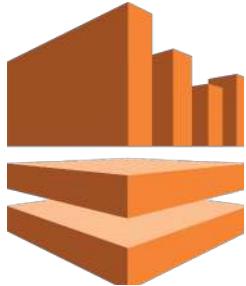


Amazon Kinesis



- Scalable way to connect **many** different systems to the stream of events, e.g., custom KCL code, Complex Event Processing (CEP) products
- Amazon Kinesis is a **hub** for all stream processing needs

Example:

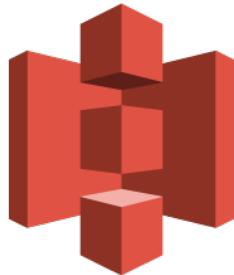


Amazon Kinesis



1. Read last N events from stream
2. Determine maximum and rate of increase since beginning
3. Decide if alert should be sent

Storage Options



Amazon **S3**



Amazon **Redshift**

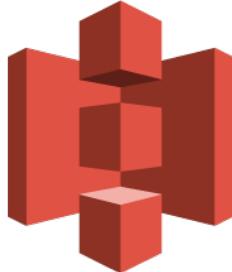


Amazon **RDS**



Amazon **DynamoDB**

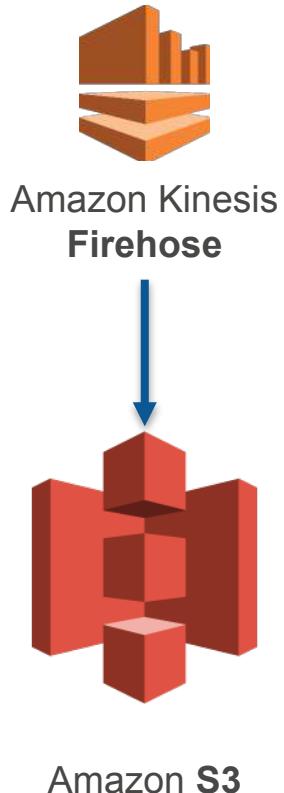
Storage Options: Amazon S3



Amazon S3

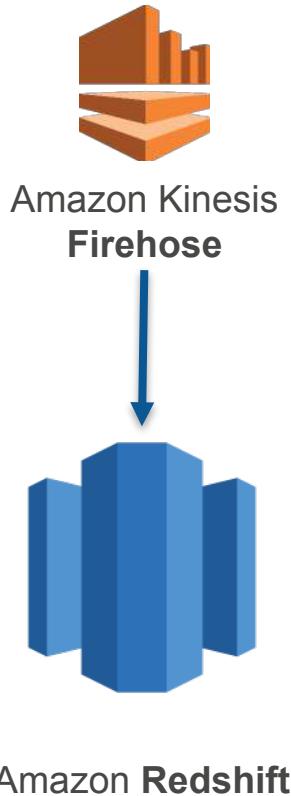
- Actions can directly write into (JSON) files on S3
- Very simple to configure, just provide bucket name
- Results in **1 file per event**
 - Lots of small files can be hard to handle
 - Inefficient when processing with Hadoop / Amazon EMR or when importing into Redshift
- Useful when you have a very low frequency of events, e.g. when you only want to log outliers to S3

Storage Options: Amazon S3 (cont'd)



- Buffer data using Amazon **Kinesis** or Amazon Kinesis **Firehose** to get fewer, larger files
- Buffering, compression & output to S3 is built into Firehose – no other infrastructure needed!
- Kinesis Connector Library can be extended to perform transformation, filter or serialize data
 - Additional Control over Buffering & Output Formats
 - Added complexity: Requires Amazon EC2 workers running Kinesis Connector Library

Storage Options: Amazon Redshift



- Actions can forward data to Amazon Kinesis **Firehose**
 - Buffering & output to Redshift is built into Firehose
 - Very easy to setup
 - Fully managed
- Use Amazon **Kinesis** as an alternative
 - More control: Use Kinesis Connector Library to perform transformation, filter or serialize data
 - Added complexity: Requires Kinesis Connector Library etc. to execute on Amazon EC2

Storage Options: Amazon DynamoDB



Amazon
DynamoDB

- Actions can directly **write** into Amazon DynamoDB
- Creates one row per event, can define:
 - Hash Key, Range Key and attributes to store
 - E.g. Hash Key = deviceID, range key=timestamp...
- Very simple to configure, just provide table & field names
- Adding GSIs and LSIs provides additional flexibility and enables different queries
- SELECTs can **read** from DynamoDB for fast lookups

Storage Options: Amazon DynamoDB

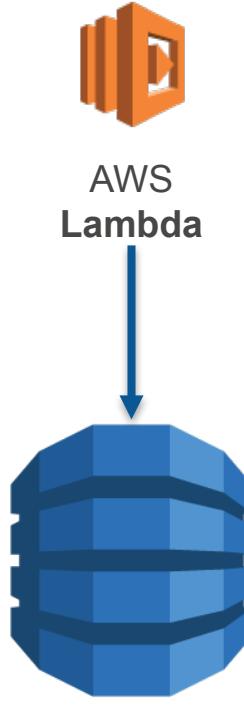


Amazon
DynamoDB

```
{ "sql": "SELECT * FROM 'rooms/ac/+'",  
  "ruleDisabled": false,  
  "actions": [ {  
      "dynamoDB": {  
          "tableName": "my-dynamodb-table",  
          "roleArn": "arn:aws:iam::X:role/mbl305-  
demo-role",  
          "hashKeyField": "roomID",  
          "hashKeyValue": "${topic(3)}",  
          "rangeKeyField": "timestamp",  
          "rangeKeyValue": "${timestamp()}"  
          "payloadField":  
      } } ] }
```

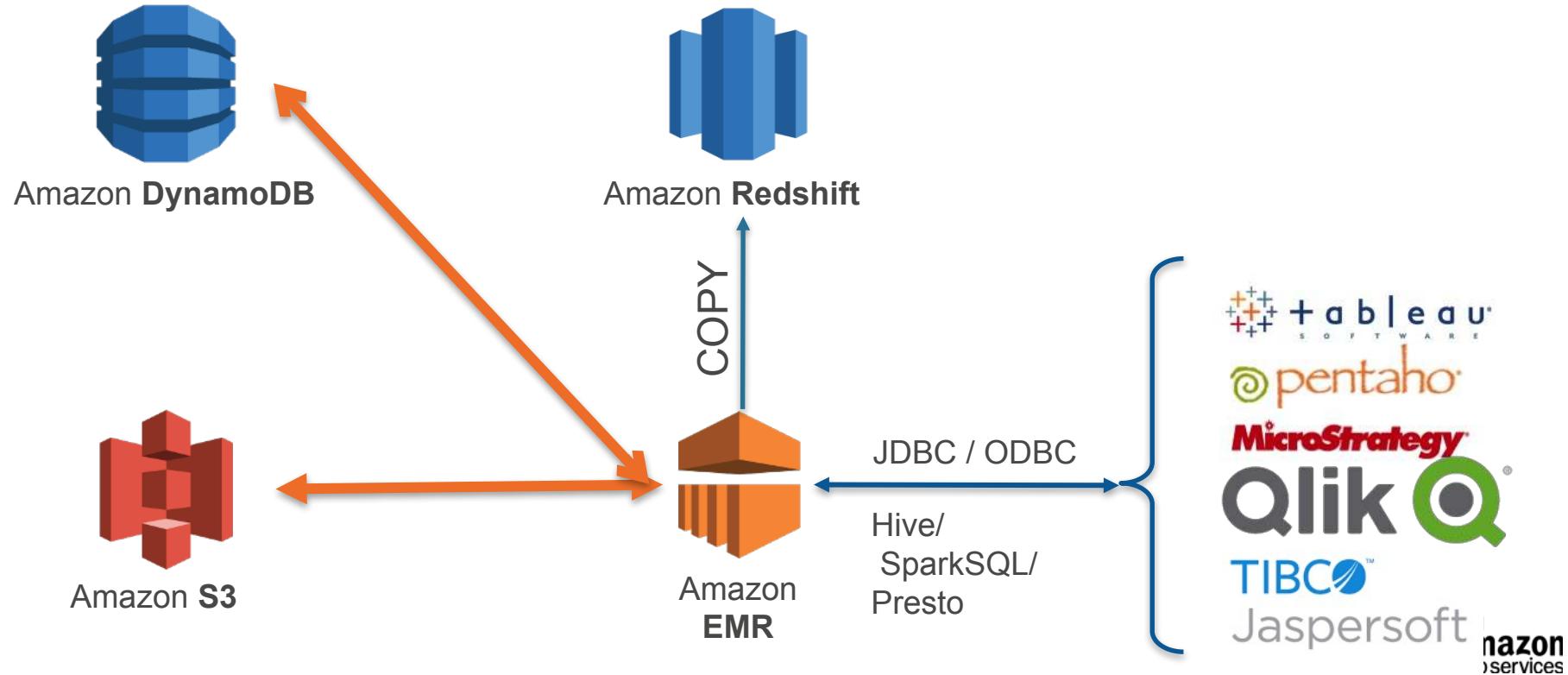


Storage Options: Amazon DynamoDB (cont'd)

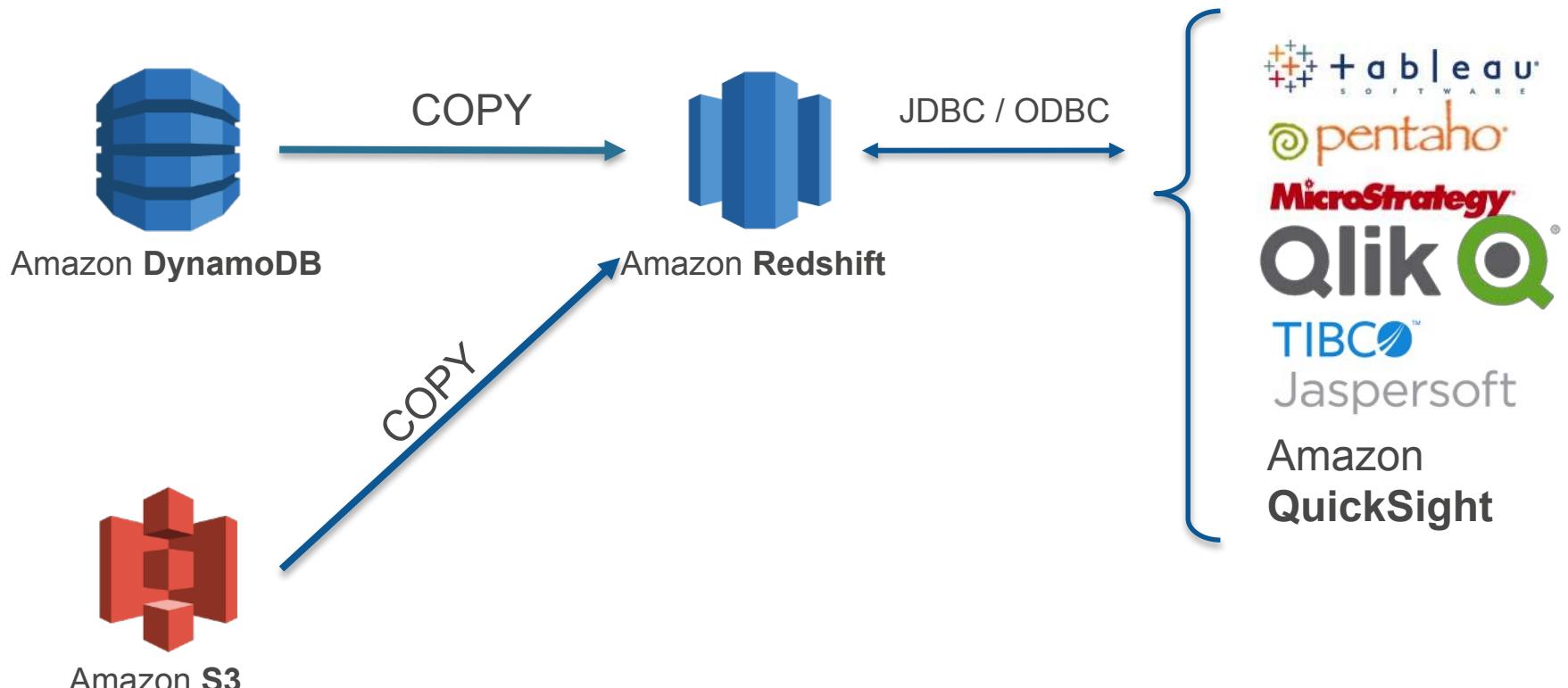


- AWS Lambda function provides additional flexibility:
 - Transform data
 - Write into different/multiple tables
 - Enrich data with contextual information pulled in from other sources
- Only able to process one event at a time! (i.e., AWS Lambda –when called from AWS IoT– cannot aggregate events before writing to DynamoDB)

Query & Analyze the Stored Data



Query & Analyze the Stored Data (cont'd)

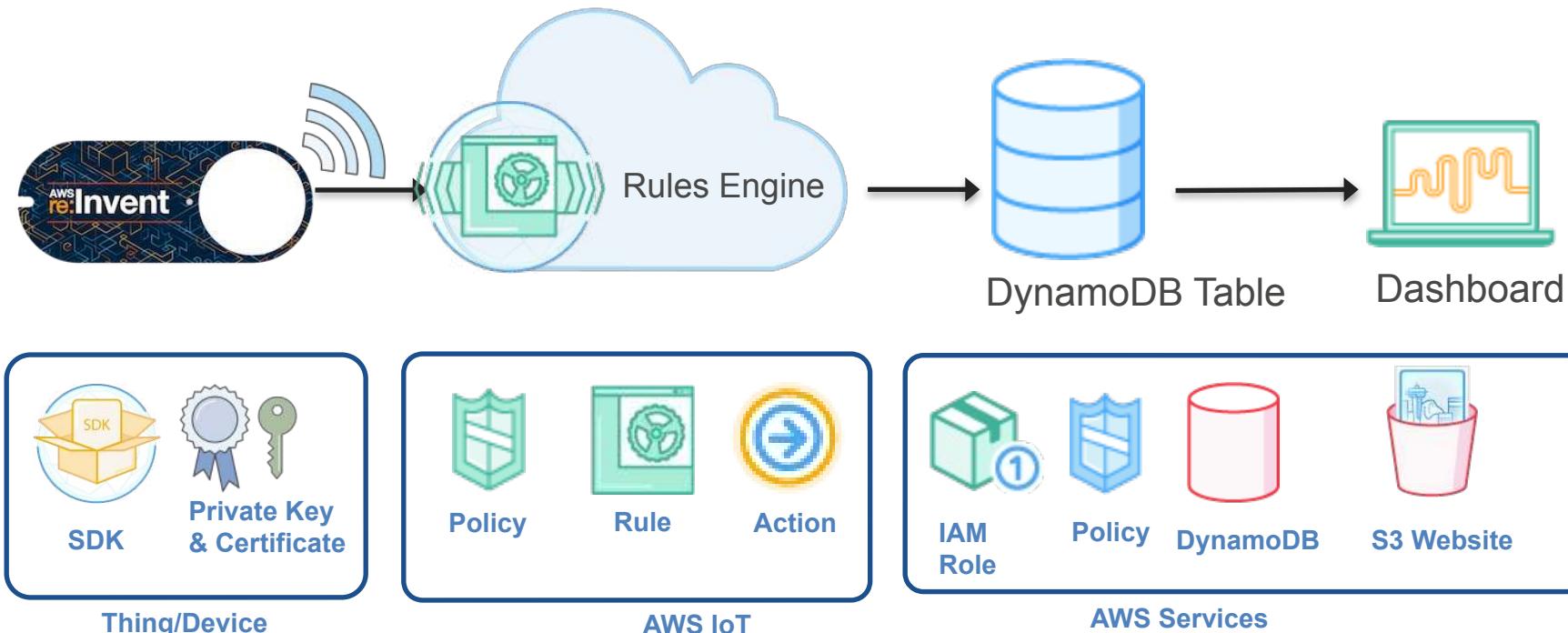




Examples



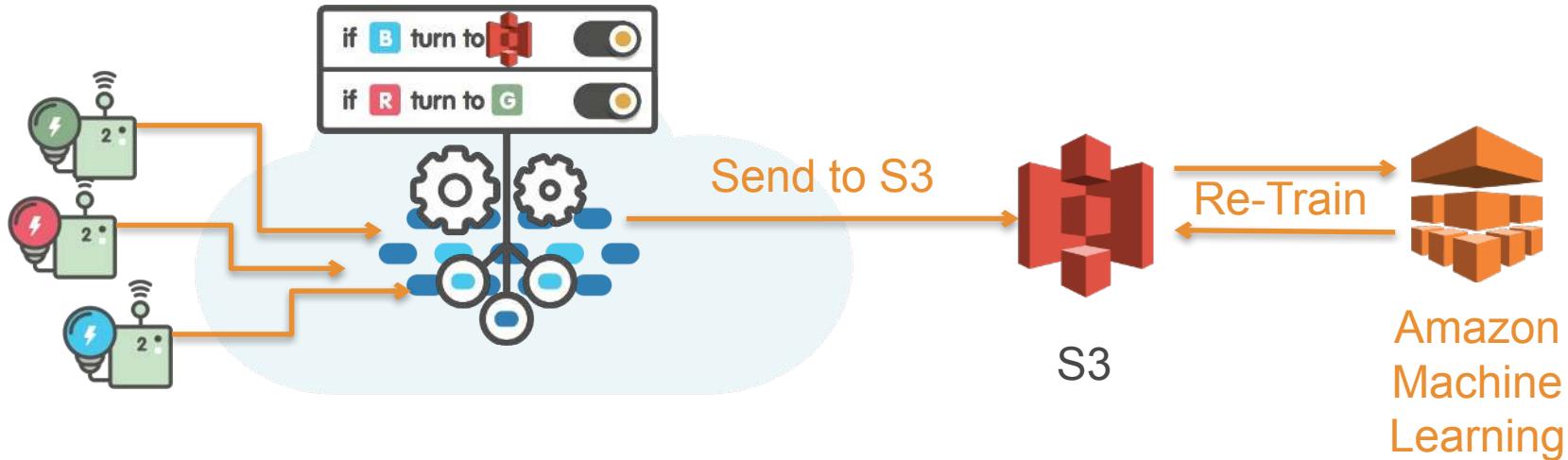
AWS IoT to Amazon DynamoDB to Dashboard



Select * from 'iotbutton/+'



AWS IoT Rules Engine for Machine Learning



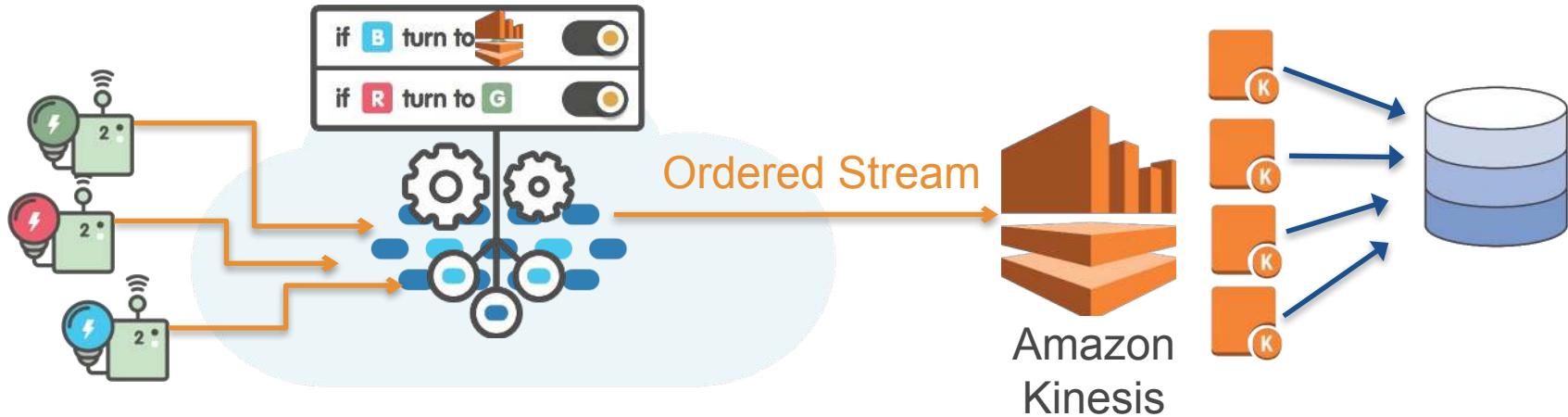
Anomaly Detection

Amazon Machine Learning can feed predictive evaluation criteria to the Rules Engine

Continuous Improvement Around Predication

Continuously look for outliers and re-calibrate the Amazon Machine Learning models

AWS IoT Rules Engine & Stream Data



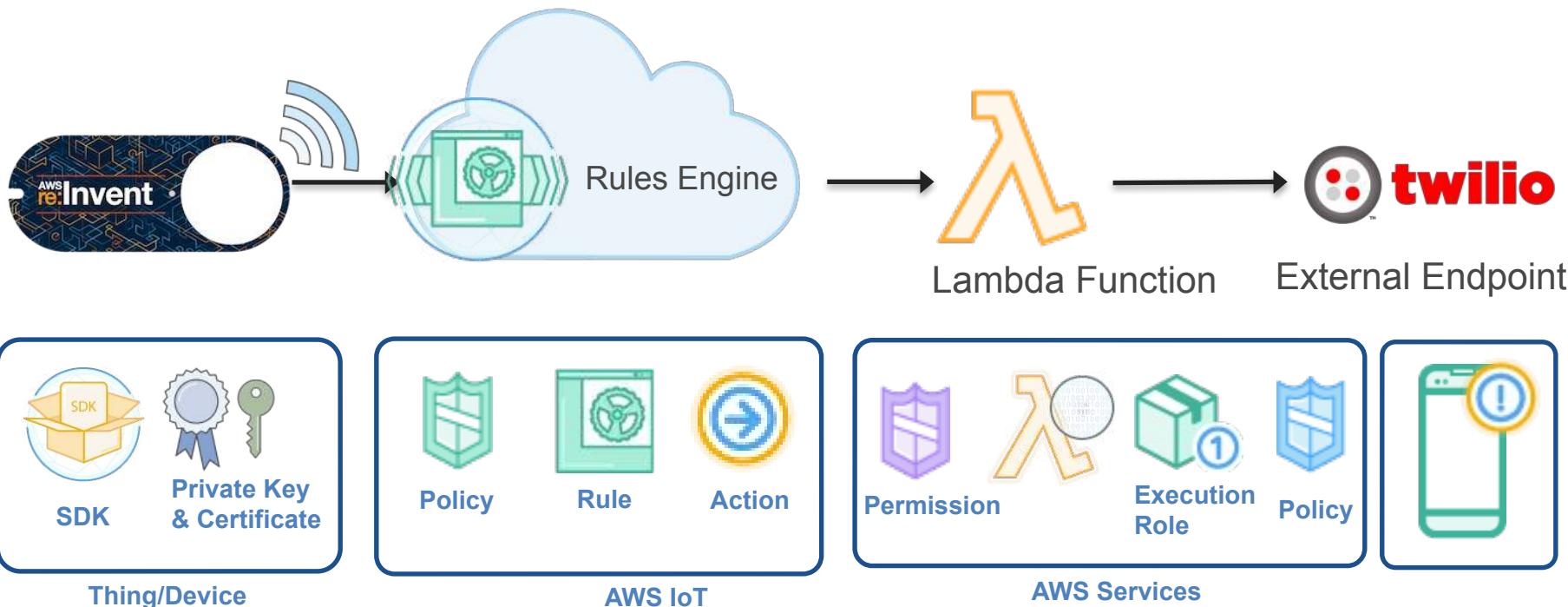
N:1 Inbound Streams of Sensor Data **(Signal to Noise Reduction)**

Rules Engine filters, transforms sensor data then sends aggregate to Amazon Kinesis

Amazon Kinesis Streams to Enterprise Applications

Simultaneously stream processed data to databases, applications, other AWS Services

AWS IoT to AWS Lambda to and External Endpoint



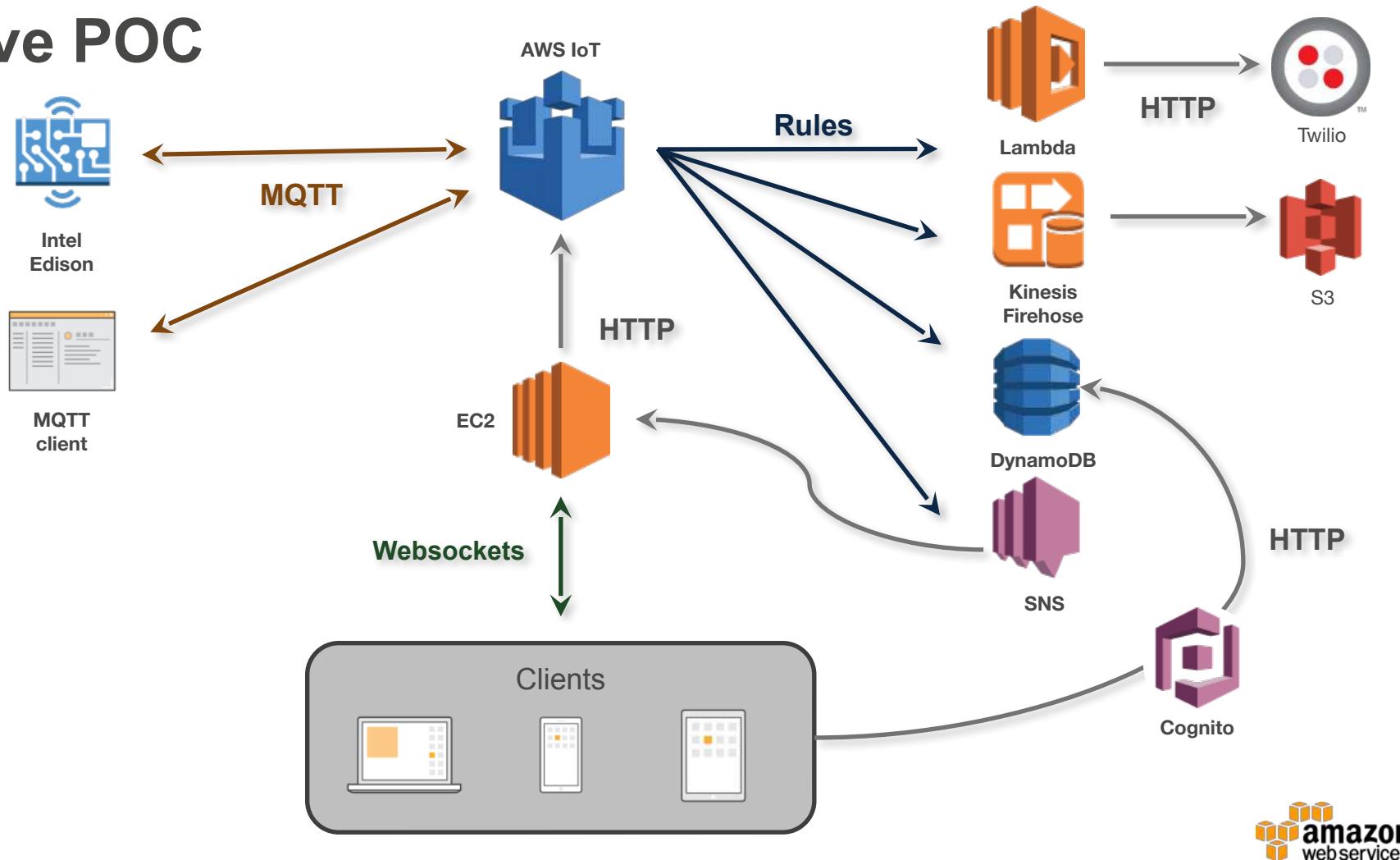
Select * from 'iotbutton/+'



Live POC Time !



Live POC



Send-sms.js

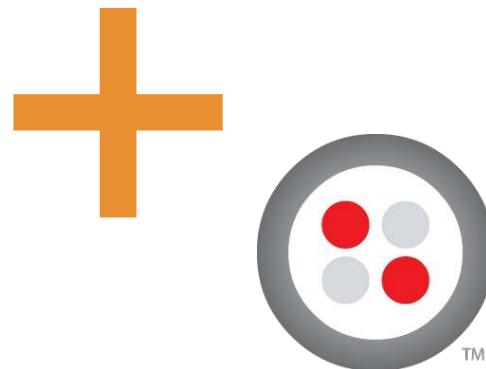
Node.js

```
const config = require('./config.json');
const client = require('twilio')(config.accountSid, config.authToken);

exports.handler = function(event, context)
{
  client.messages.create({
    to: config.phoneNumber,
    from: "Lambda",
    body: "Edison has been turned off."
  }, function(error, message) {
    if (error) {
      context.fail(error);
    }
    else {
      context.succeed(message);
    }
  });
};
```



AWS
Lambda



Twilio



DynamoDB



DynamoDB

AWS Services Edit philippe @

DynamoDB

Dashboard

Tables

Reserved capacity

Welcome!

We're excited for you to try our new DynamoDB Console. You may [email us](#) directly with feedback, or use the Feedback button at the bottom of the page.

Create table

Amazon DynamoDB is a fully managed non-relational database service that provides fast and predictable performance with seamless scalability.

[Create table](#)

Recent alerts

No CloudWatch alarms have been triggered.

[View all in CloudWatch](#)

Service health

Current Status	Details
Amazon DynamoDB (Ireland)	Service is operating normally

[View complete service health details](#)

What's new

- Enhanced metrics
- Titan graph database integration
- Elasticsearch integration

Related services

- Amazon ElastiCache

Additional resources

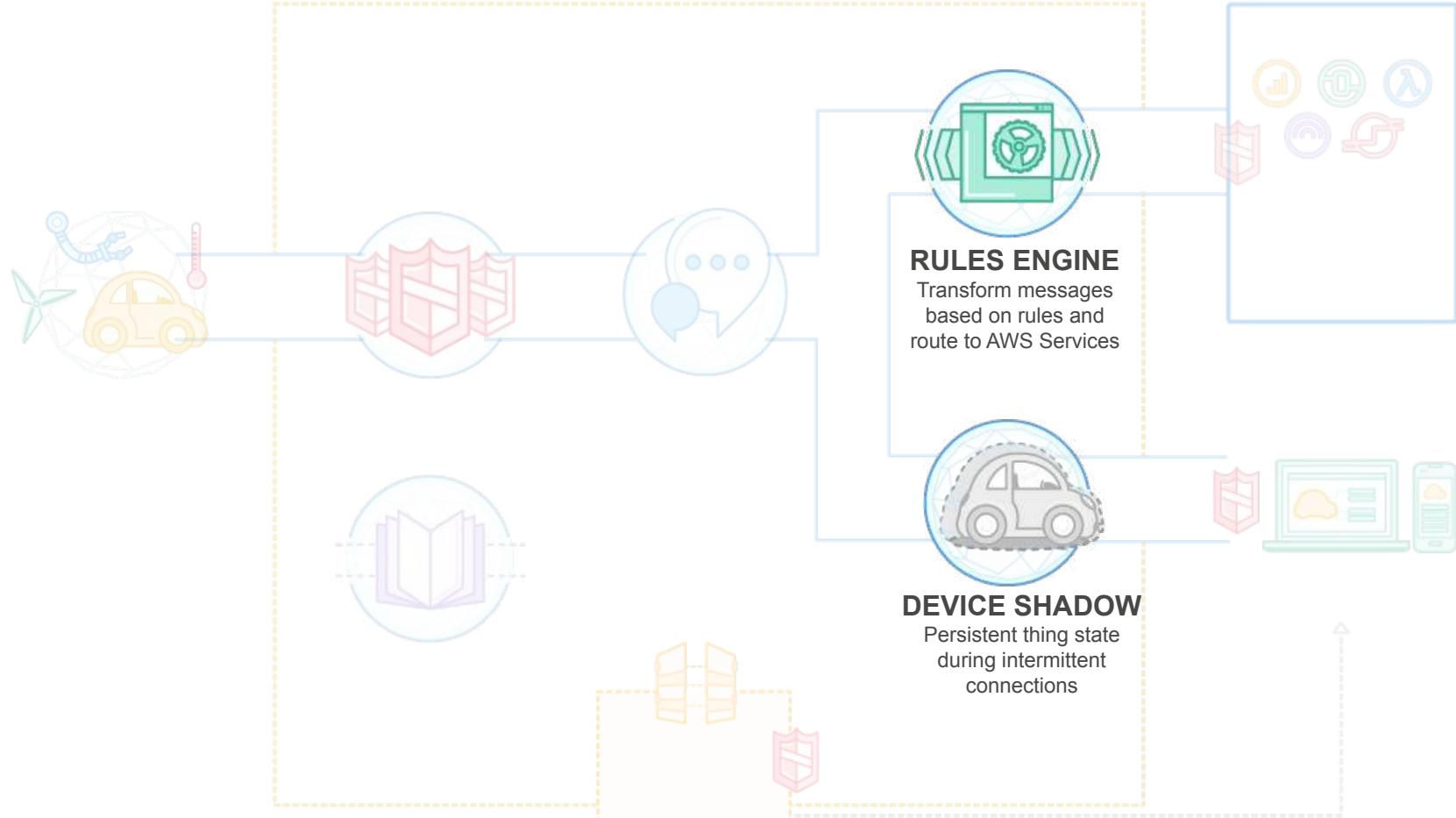
- Getting started guide
- FAQ
- Release notes
- Developer guide
- Forums
- Report an issue

Table Creation

Hash Key : \${topic()}

Range Key : \${devicetimestamp}

Deep dive on AWS IoT

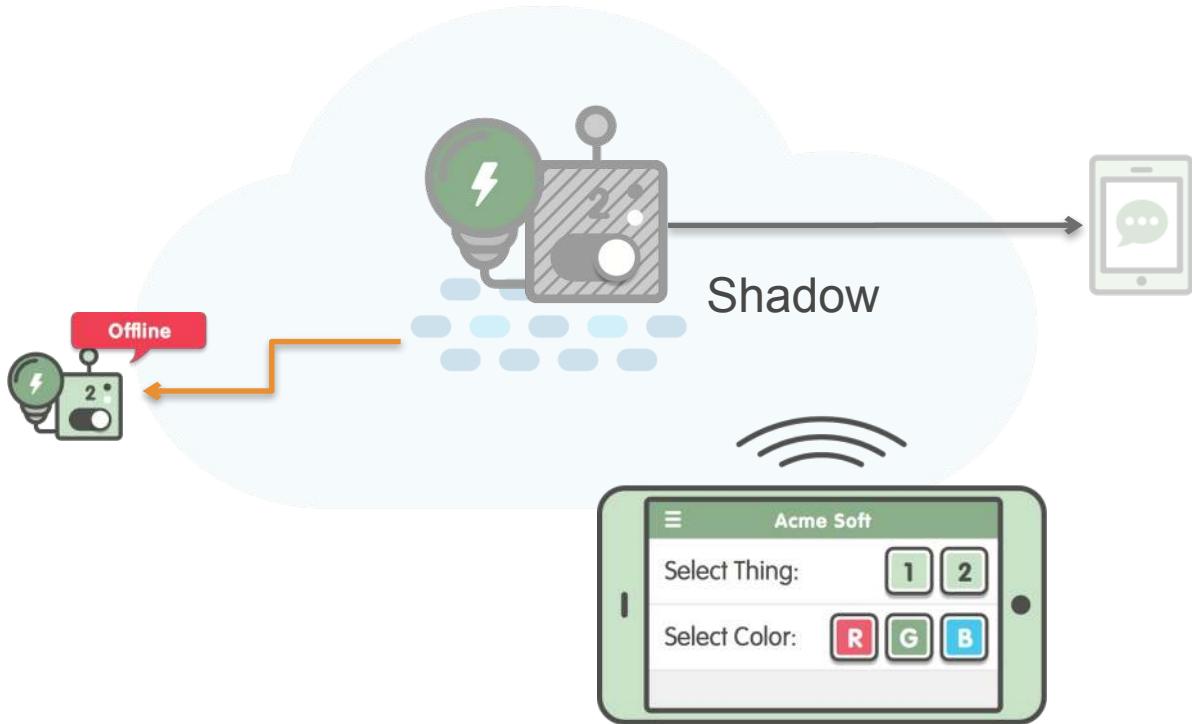


AWS IoT Device Shadow



**Virtual representation
of your device in the
cloud**

- **Device State**
 - desired
 - reported
- **Device metadata**
 - Sensors
- **Version**
- **clientToken**
- **timestamp**



Protocols – AWS IoT Shadow



Thing

Report its current state to one or multiple shadow
Retrieve its desired state from shadow

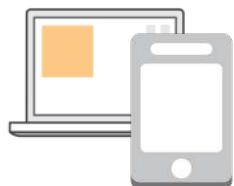
```
{  
  "state" : {  
    "desired" : {
```



Shadow

Shadow reports delta, desired
and reported states along with metadata and version

```
  "lights": { "color": "RED" },  
  "engine" : "ON"  
},  
  "reported" : {
```



Mobile/Web App

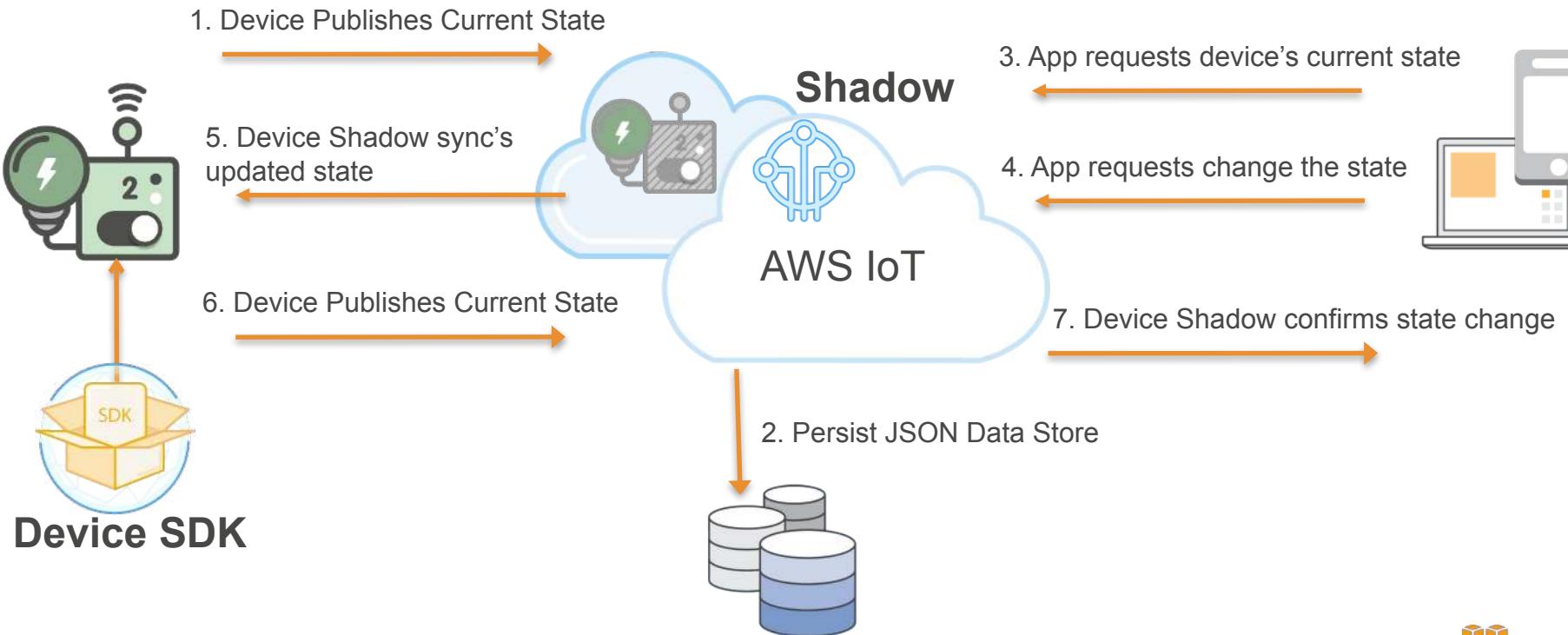
Set the desired state of a device
Get the last reported state of the device
Delete the shadow

```
  "lights" : { "color": "GREEN" },  
  "engine" : "ON"  
},  
  "delta" : {
```

```
    "lights" : { "color": "RED" }  
  } },
```



AWS IoT Shadow Flow



Protocols – AWS IoT Shadow Topics (MQTT)



DEVICE SHADOW

Persistent thing state
during intermittent
connections

- **\$aws/things/{thing}/shadow/...**
- **Publish**
- **.../get**: to get the latest shadow state
- **.../update**: to update the shadow state
- **.../delete**: to remove the shadow state
- **Subscribe**
- **.../accepted**: shadow accepted message
- **.../rejected**: shadow rejected message
- **.../delta**: differences between desired and reported

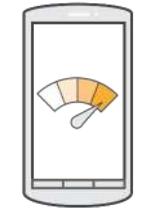
Protocols – AWS IoT Shadow Use Case



```
{  
  "state" : {  
    "desired" : {  
      "engine" : "ON",  
      "tires": {  
        "LF":40,  
        "RF":38,  
        "LR":37,  
        "RR":39  
      },  
      "CCD": {  
        "A":0,  
        "B":8,  
        "C":7,  
        "D":9  
      }  
    },  
    "reported" : {  
      "engine" : "OFF",  
      "tires": {  
        "LF":40,  
        "RF":38,  
        "LR":37,  
        "RR":39  
      },  
      "CCD": {  
        "A":0,  
        "B":8,  
        "C":7,  
        "D":9  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}  
}
```



Protocols – AWS IoT Shadow Use Case



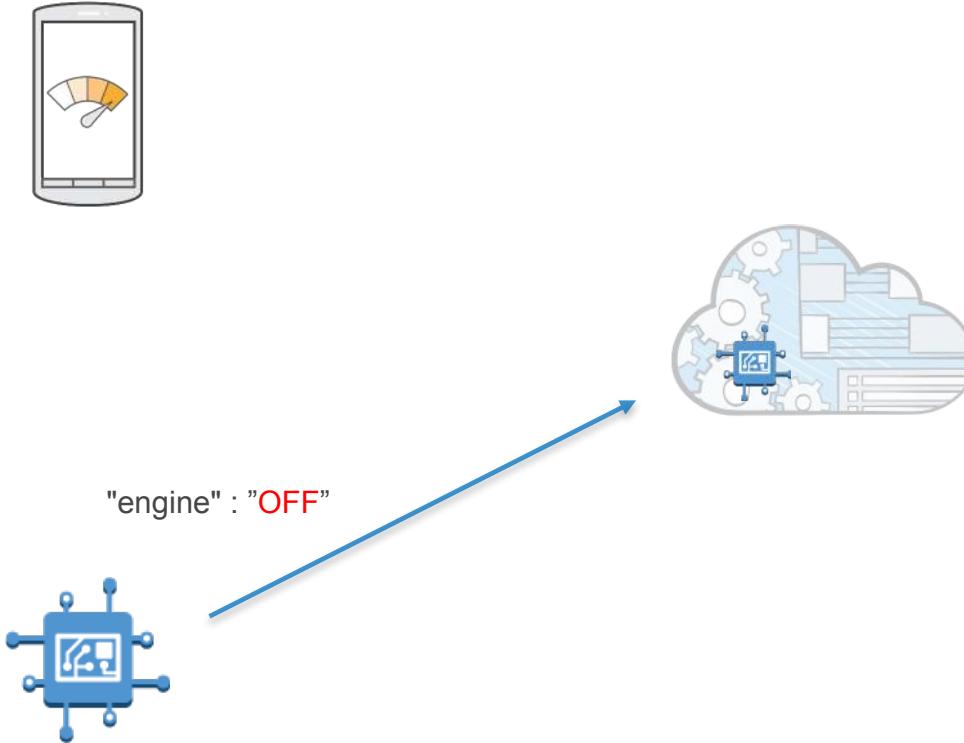
"engine" : "ON"



```
{  
  "state" : {  
    "desired" : {  
      "engine" : "ON",  
      "tires": {  
        "LF":40,  
        "RF":38,  
        "LR":37,  
        "RR":39  
      },  
      "CCD": {  
        "A":0,  
        "B":8,  
        "C":7,  
        "D":9  
      }  
    },  
    "reported" : {  
      "engine" : "OFF",  
      "tires": {  
        "LF":40,  
        "RF":38,  
        "LR":37,  
        "RR":39  
      },  
      "CCD": {  
        "A":0,  
        "B":8,  
        "C":7,  
        "D":9  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}
```

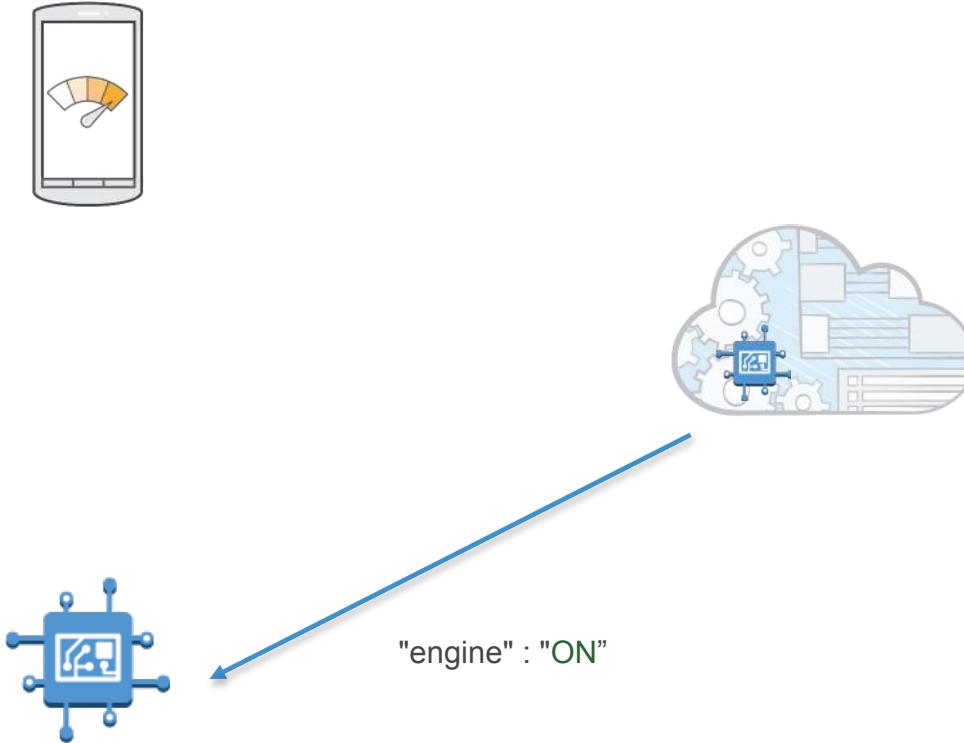


Protocols – AWS IoT Shadow Use Case



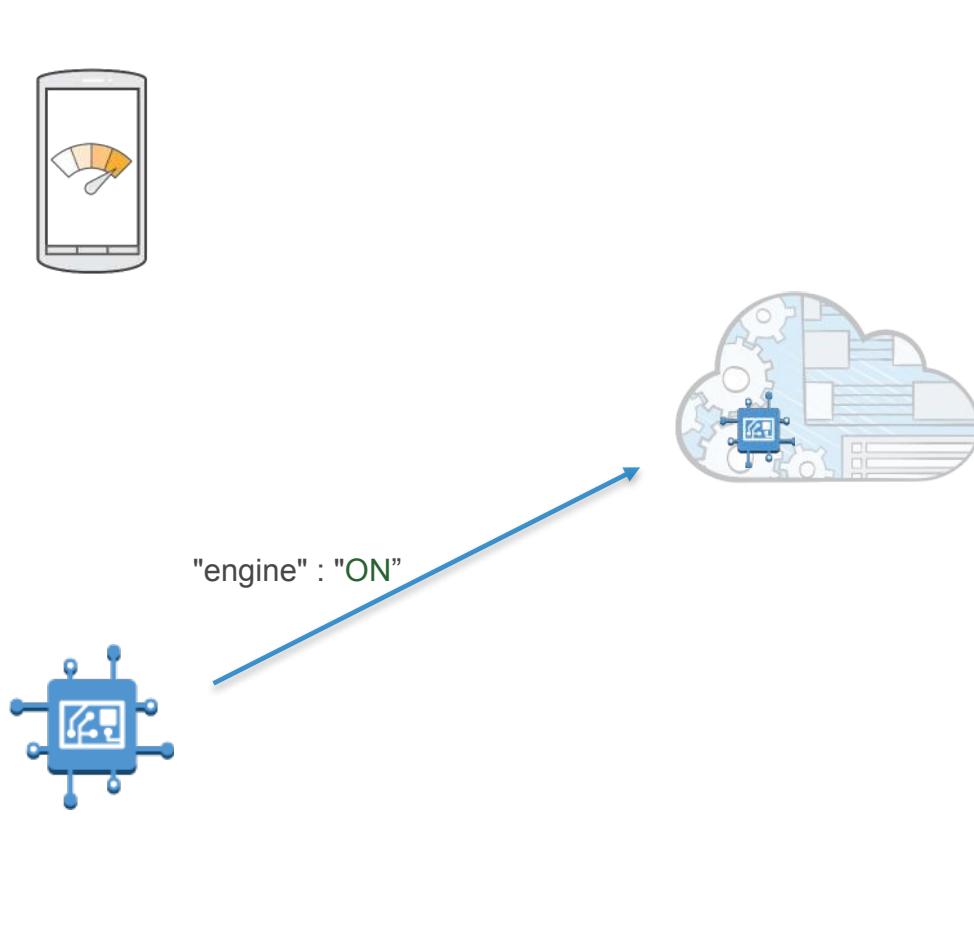
```
{  
  "state" : {  
    "desired" : {  
      "engine" : "ON",  
      "tires": {  
        "LF":40,  
        "RF":38,  
        "LR":37,  
        "RR":39  
      },  
      "CCD": {  
        "A":0,  
        "B":8,  
        "C":7,  
        "D":9  
      }  
    },  
    "reported" : {  
      "engine" : "OFF",  
      "tires": {  
        "LF":40,  
        "RF":38,  
        "LR":37,  
        "RR":39  
      },  
      "CCD": {  
        "A":0,  
        "B":8,  
        "C":7,  
        "D":9  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}
```

Protocols – AWS IoT Shadow Use Case



```
{  
  "state" : {  
    "desired" : {  
      "engine" : "ON",  
      "tires": {  
        "LF":40,  
        "RF":38,  
        "LR":37,  
        "RR":39  
      },  
      "CCD": {  
        "A":0,  
        "B":8,  
        "C":7,  
        "D":9  
      }  
    },  
    "reported" : {  
      "engine" : "OFF",  
      "tires": {  
        "LF":40,  
        "RF":38,  
        "LR":37,  
        "RR":39  
      },  
      "CCD": {  
        "A":0,  
        "B":8,  
        "C":7,  
        "D":9  
      }  
    }  
},  
"amazon  
web  
services"
```

Protocols – AWS IoT Shadow Use Case

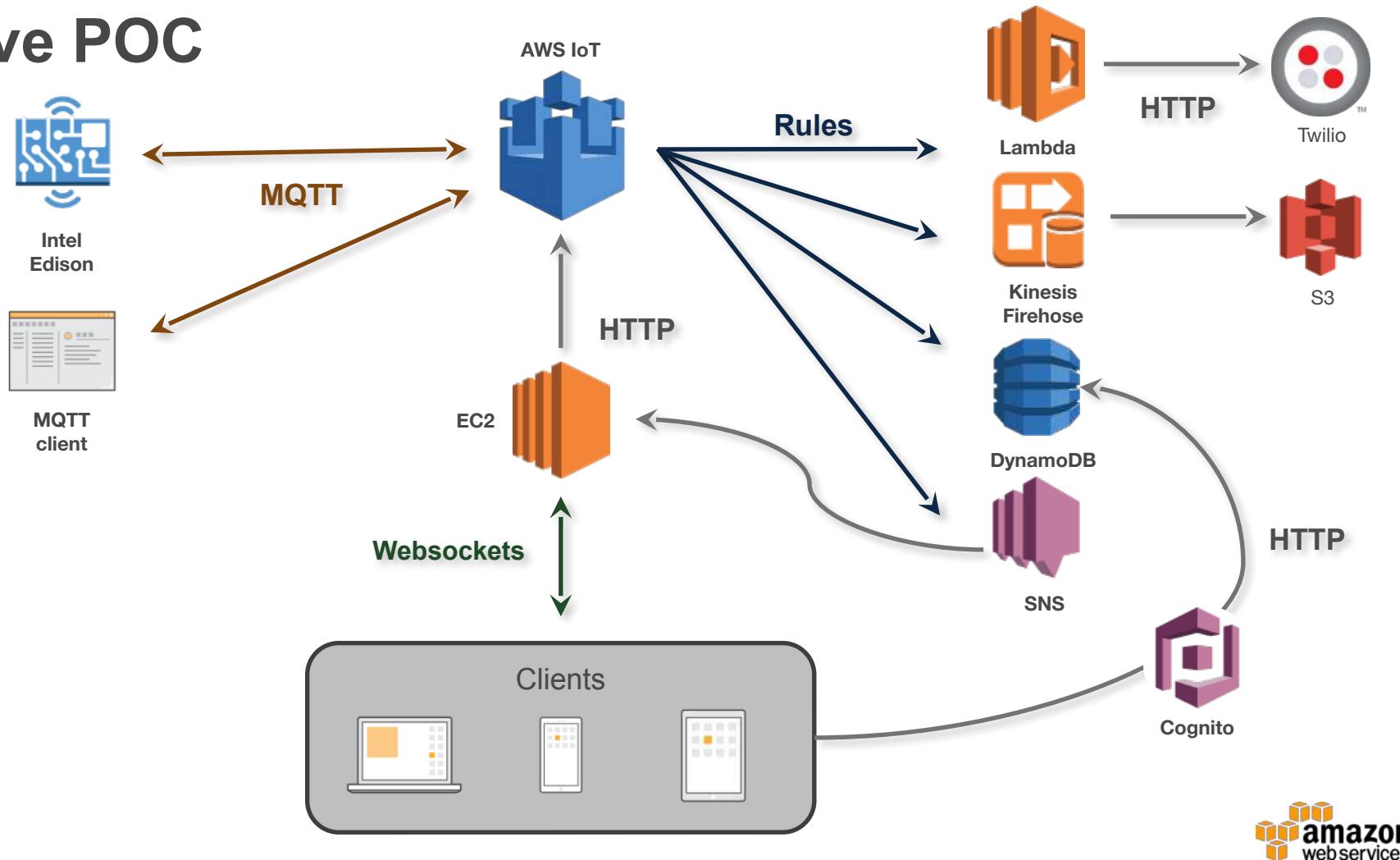


```
{  
  "state" : {  
    "desired" : {  
      "engine" : "ON",  
      "tires": {  
        "LF":40,  
        "RF":38,  
        "LR":37,  
        "RR":39  
      },  
      "CCD": {  
        "A":0,  
        "B":8,  
        "C":7,  
        "D":9  
      }  
    },  
    "reported" : {  
      "engine" : "OFF",  
      "tires": {  
        "LF":40,  
        "RF":38,  
        "LR":37,  
        "RR":39  
      },  
      "CCD": {  
        "A":0,  
        "B":8,  
        "C":7,  
        "D":9  
      }  
    }  
},  
"amazonaws.com"
```

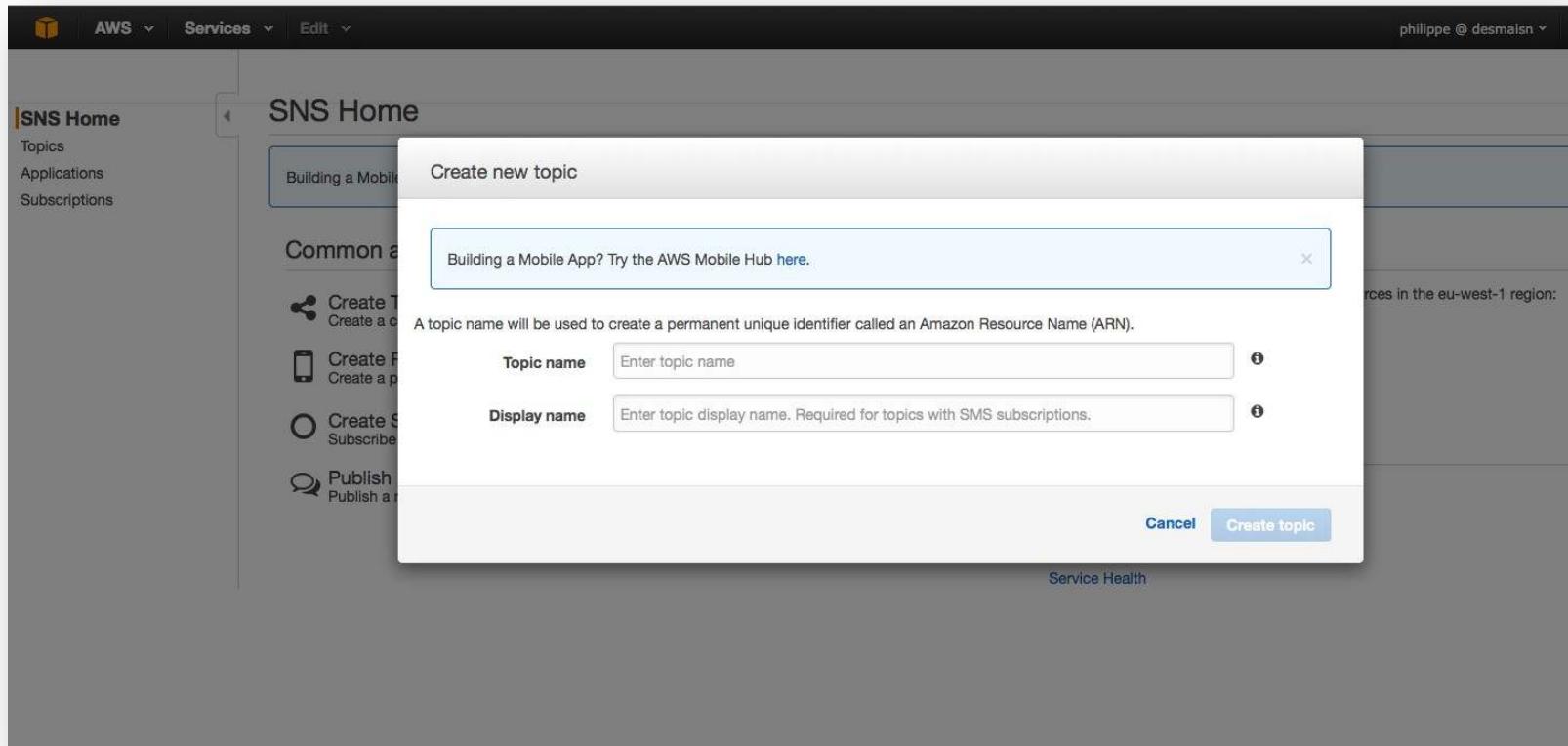


Live POC Time !

Live POC



Amazon SNS



The screenshot shows the AWS SNS Home page with a modal dialog box titled "Create new topic". The dialog contains fields for "Topic name" and "Display name", both with placeholder text "Enter topic name" and "Enter topic display name. Required for topics with SMS subscriptions.". Below the fields are "Cancel" and "Create topic" buttons. A tooltip message "Building a Mobile App? Try the AWS Mobile Hub [here](#)." is displayed above the "Topic name" field.

Name of SNS Topic : edisonReportedUpdate



Edison.js

Node.js

```
//--- AWS IoT SDK module import and init ---//  
const awslot = require('aws-iot-device-sdk');  
  
const name = 'Edison';  
const config = require('./config.json');  
const thingShadow= awslot.thingShadow({  
    keyPath: __dirname + '/certificates/private.pem.key',  
    certPath: __dirname + '/certificates/certificate.pem.crt.txt',  
    caPath: __dirname + '/certificates/rootCA.pem',  
    clientId: thingName,  
    region: config.iot_region  
});  
  
//--- Edison hardware modules import and init ---//  
const five = require("johnny-five");  
const Edison = require("edison-io");  
const board = new five.Board({  
    io: new Edison(),  
    repl: false  
});
```



Intel
Edison

To be continued in a TextEditor



Website.js with Websockets



EC2

Node.js

```
//--- Config and init ---/
const express = require('express.io');
const app = express();
app.http().io()

app.use(express.static(__dirname + '/static'));
app.listen(process.env.PORT || 80);

//--- Websocket events ---
app.io.sockets.on('connection', function (client)
{
    console.log('New client (id: ' + client.id + ') connected');
    client.emit('update_front', reported);

    client.on('update_back', function(data){
        updateEdison(JSON.parse(data));
        console.log('Client (id: ' + this.id + ') send update: ' + data);
    });

    client.on('disconnect', function() {
        console.log('Client (id: ' + this.id + ') disconnected');
    });
});
```

To be continued in a TextEditor



Index.html with javascript

Index.html

```
//-----//  
// Websocket led synchro //  
//-----//  
  
///- Init websocket connection --//  
var socket = io.connect();  
  
///- On message received through update_front --//  
socket.on('update_front', function(data) {  
    if (typeof data.red !== 'undefined') {  
        updateLed('red', data.red);  
    }  
    if (typeof data.green !== 'undefined') {  
        updateLed('green', data.green);  
    }  
    if (typeof data.blue !== 'undefined') {  
        updateLed('blue', data.blue);  
    }  
    console.log(socket.id, data);  
});
```



Browser

To be continued in a TextEditor





Thanks !

