

Crossing the IoT Chasm

Kevin Hoyt, IBM
@krhoyt





LG

RECIPE

Find a recipe that suits your taste



Strawberry Cookie Bars

All Course Cuisine Favorite



5 Minute Horseradish Sauce



5 Spice Chicken Wing



Upgrading Windows

Your PC will restart several times. Sit back and relax.

32%

Copying files

Installing features and drivers 6%

Configuring settings

Lock
Controls

Light

Water

Crushed

Cubed

@find_evil



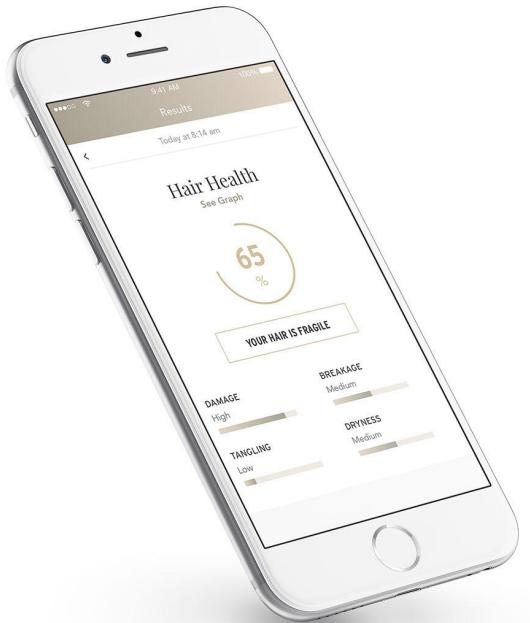
nest



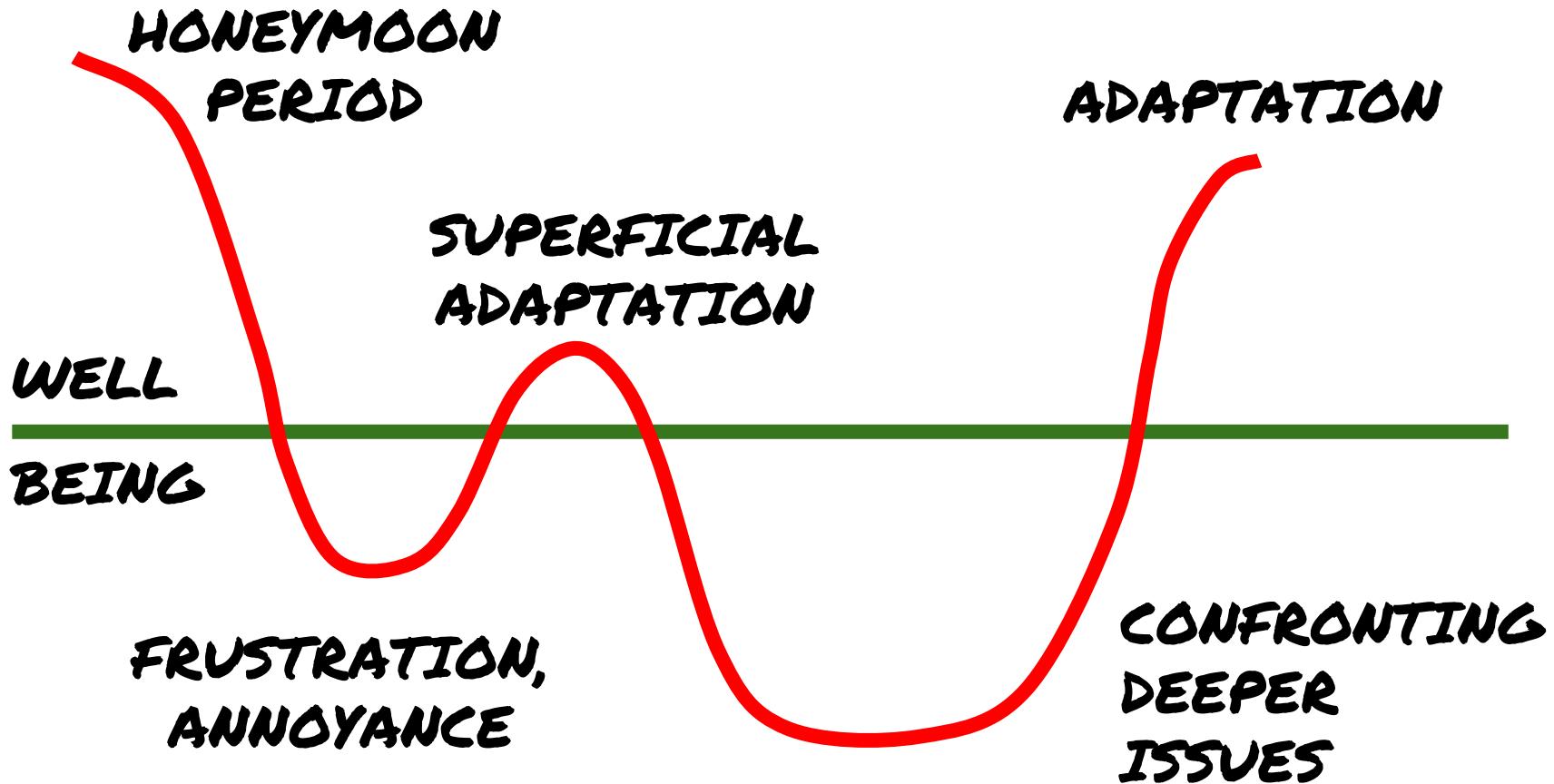
Your thermostat has
been disconnected from
the network for 1 day.

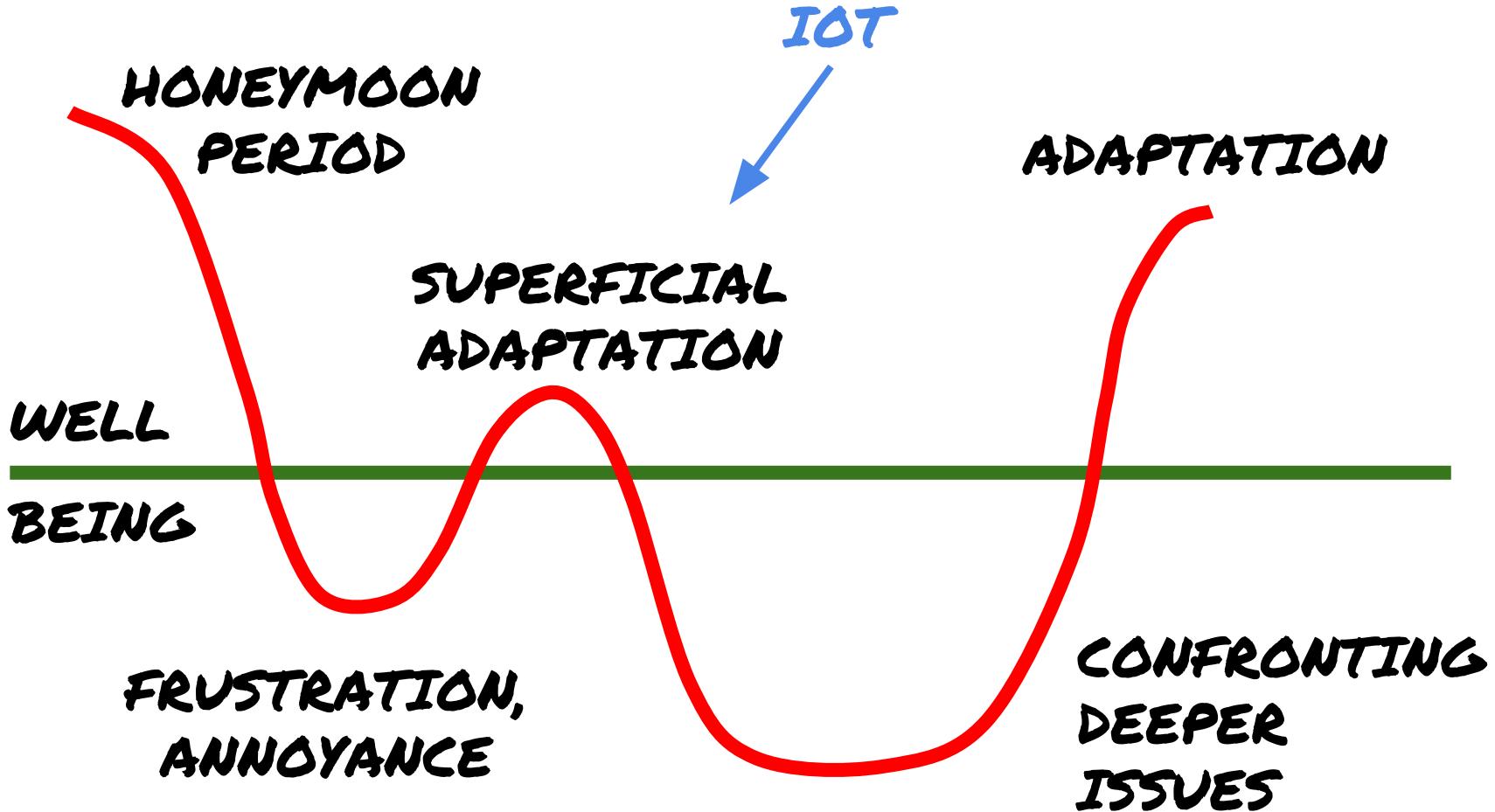
OK

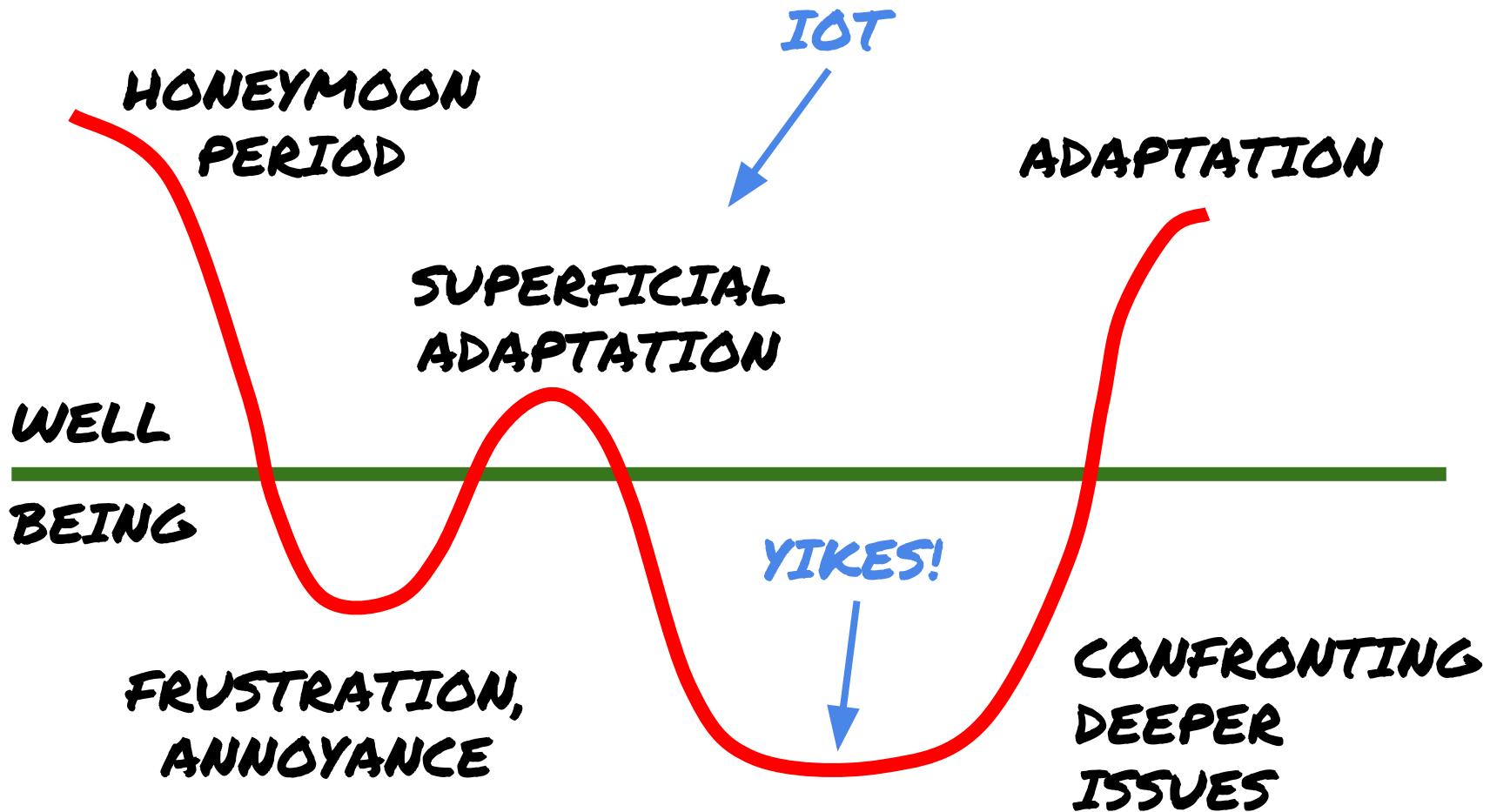
@WoeIAJilliams











Hardware

When “in the field” is a field.

Sorry NO
INTERNET Today



ABRAZON

13

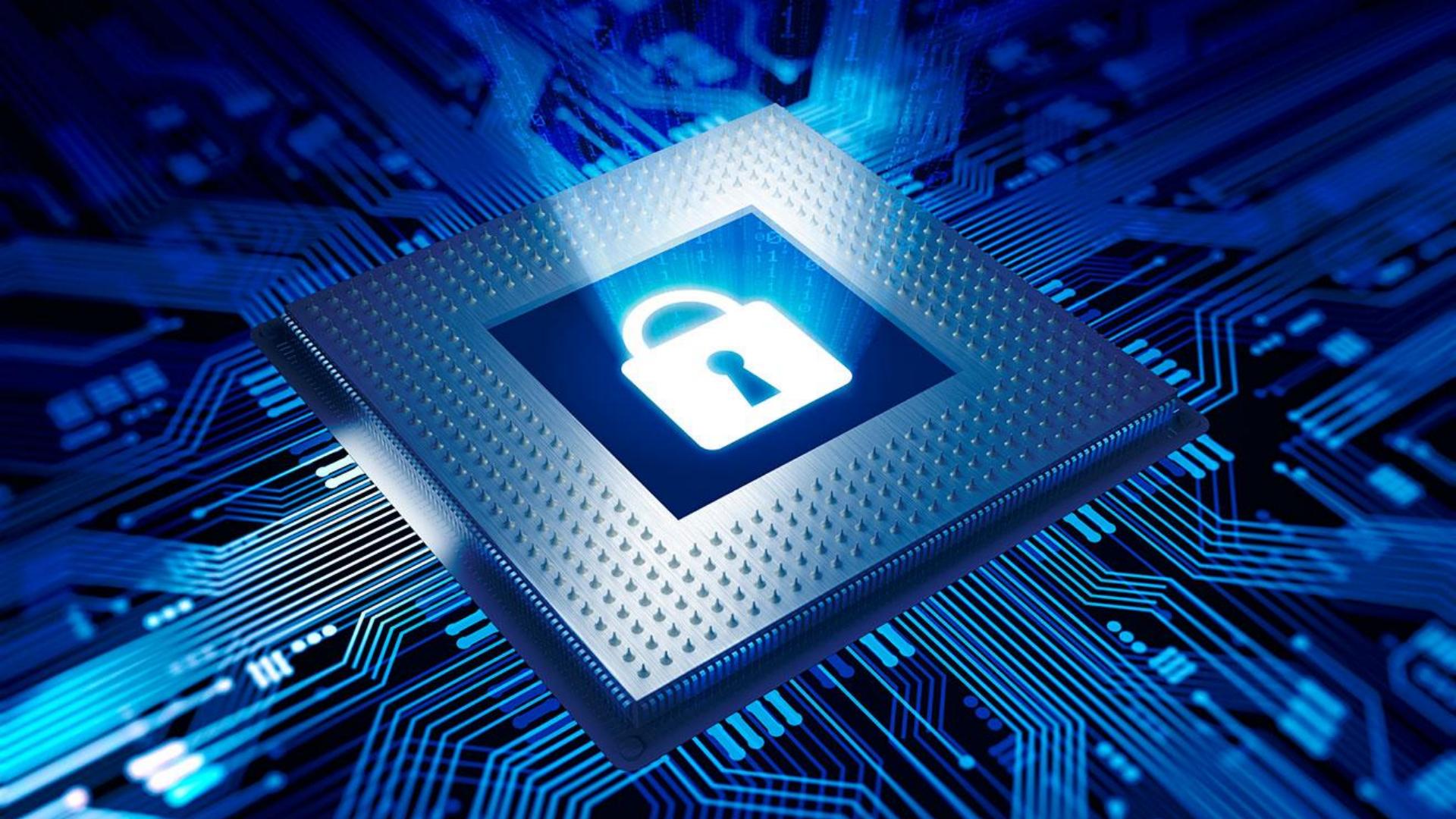
17

15





update

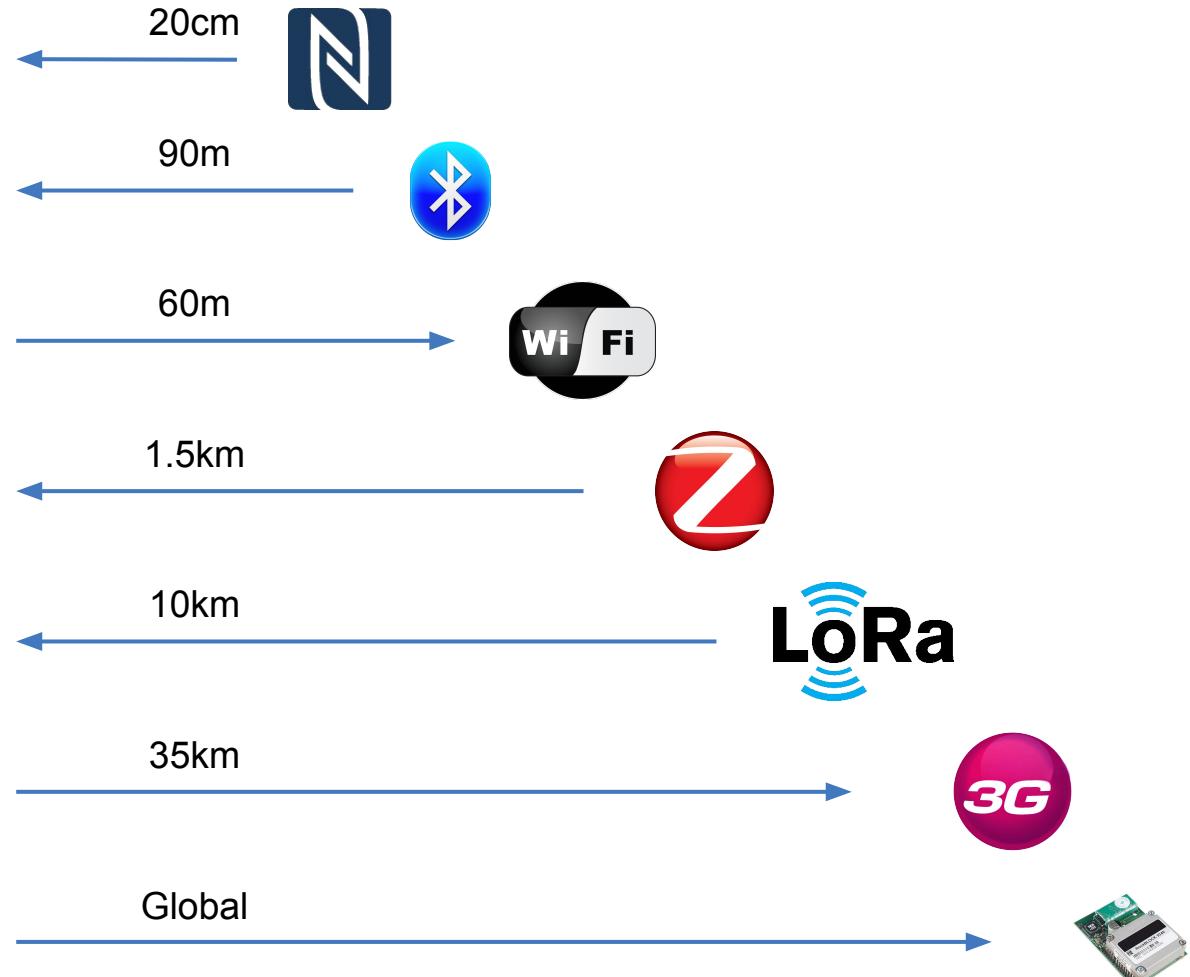


FC

CE

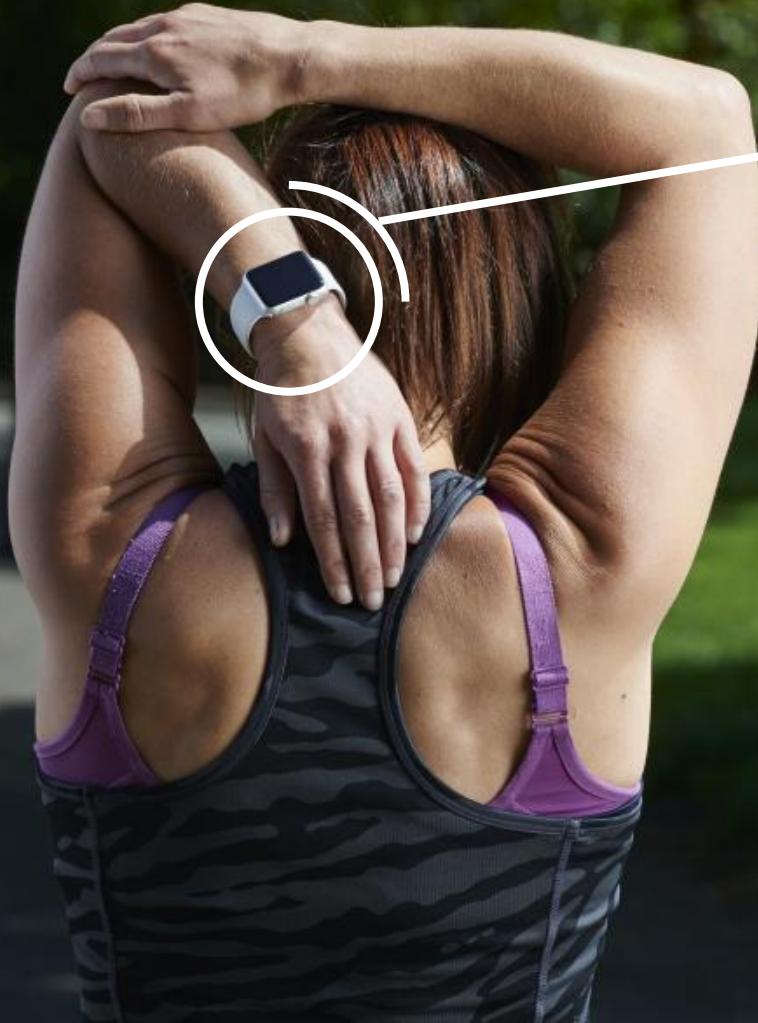


34



A vertical timeline chart showing the evolution of Bluetooth versions over time. The timeline is represented by a grey vertical line with circular markers at each version release. The first six versions (1.2 through 4.1) have solid black markers, while version 4.0 has a blue marker containing the white Bluetooth logo. To the left of the line are the release years: 2002, 2004, 2007, 2009, 2010, 2013, and 2014. To the right of the line, each version is listed with its name in bold and its key features in regular text.

2002	Bluetooth 1.2	Signal strength indicator, speed up to 721 kbit/sec
2004	Bluetooth 2.0	Transfer rates up to 3 Mbit/sec
2007	Bluetooth 2.1	Improved pairing experience, reduced power consumption
2009	Bluetooth 3.0	High-speed (24 Mbit/sec), alternative transport (802.11)
2010	Bluetooth 4.0	Low power profile (coin battery), simple device discovery
2013	Bluetooth 4.1	Fast data advertising, dual mode topology (802.11n)
2014	Bluetooth 4.2	IoT emphasis, support for IPv6 connectivity



Service

Heart Rate Service

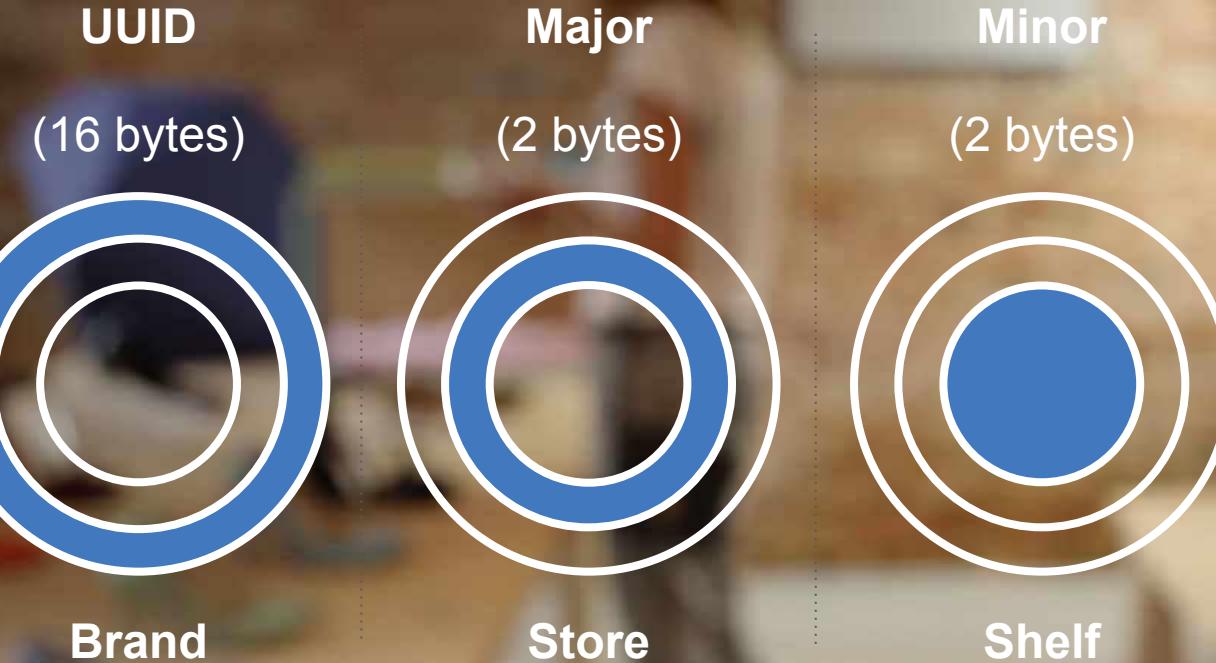
Characteristic

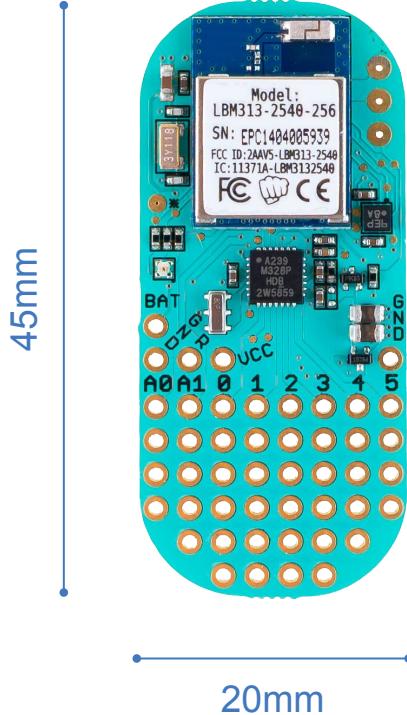
Heart Rate Measurement

Characteristic

Body Sensor Location

Generic Attribute Profile





Name: Light Blue Bean

Size: 21 x 46mm

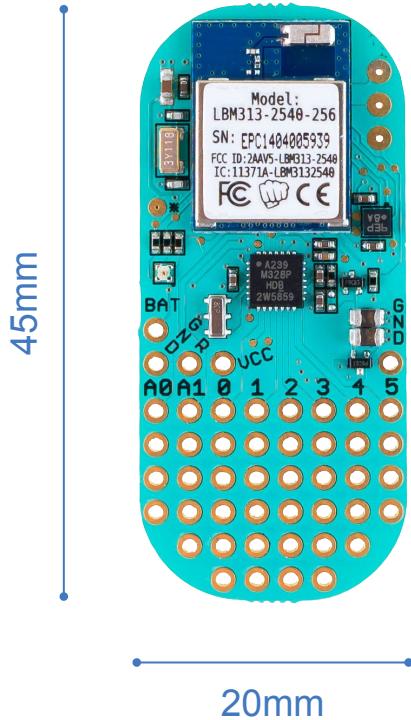
GPIO: 8 mixed-signal

CPU: ATmega328p, CC254x

Bluetooth

Memory: 32kb flash, 2kb RAM

Power: Coin cell operation



Internet: Device pairing (BLE)

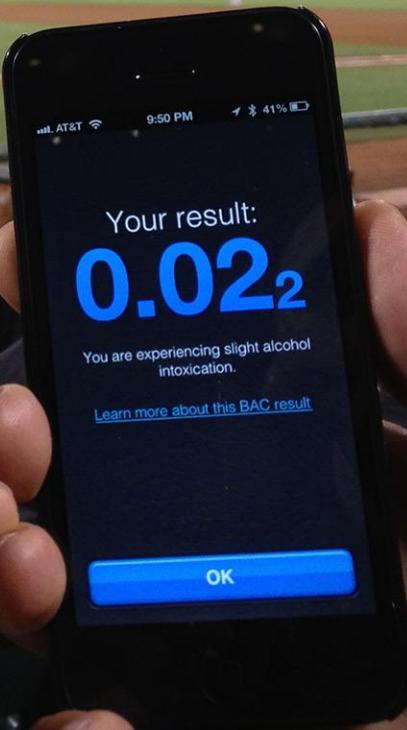
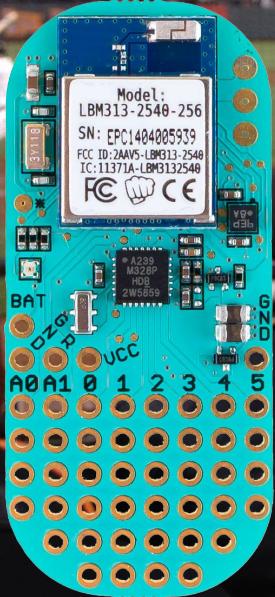
Tooling: Arduino, iOS, Android, Node.js

Production: Pre-programmed units, SoC

Updates: Cloud, BLE

Extras: Accelerometer, RGB LED

Certifications: FCC, CE



Bean | Arduino 1.8.0

Bean

```
#include <HIH61XX.h>
#include <Wire.h>

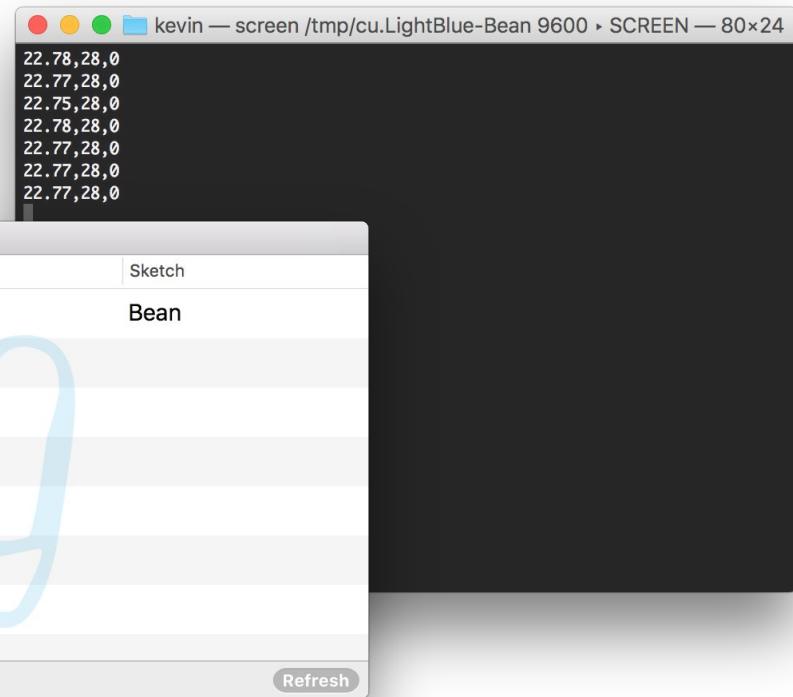
HIH61XX hih( 0x27 );
void setup() {
    Serial.begin( 9600 );
    Wire.begin();
    Bean.enableWakeOnConnect( true );
}

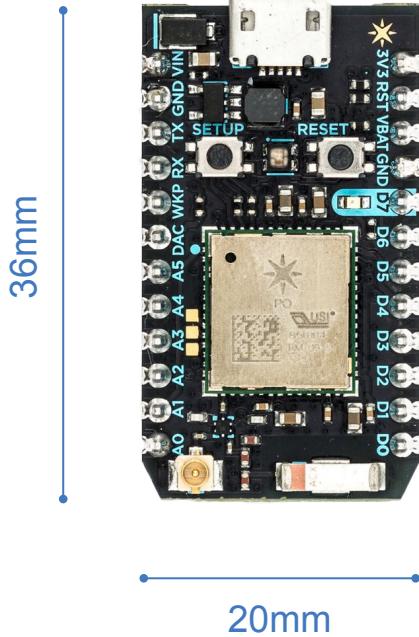
void loop() {
    char content[20];
    char temperature[6];
    int photocell;
    uint8_t scratch[20];

    if( Bean.getConnectionState() ) {
        photocell = analogRead( A0 );

        hih.start();
        hih.update();
    }
}
```

LightBlue Bean+ (2.0.0) on /dev/cu.Bluetooth-Incoming-Port





Name: Particle Photon

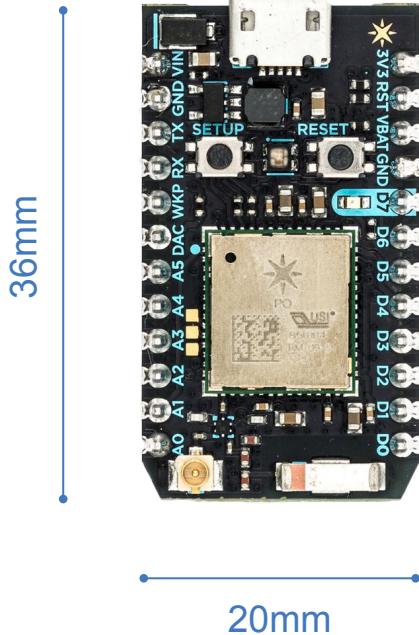
Size: 20 x 28mm

GPIO: 18 mixed-signal

CPU: ARM M3 (120MHz)

Memory: 1Mb flash, 128kb RAM

Power: 3.3V, 3.2uA deep sleep



Internet: Soft AP, component exposure

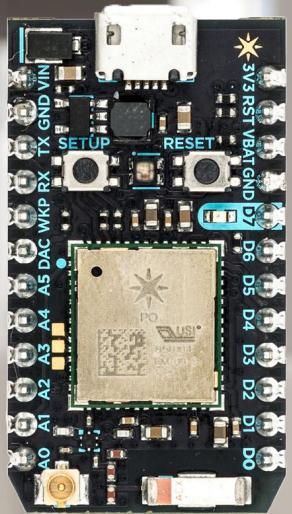
Tooling: Web and Atom-based, C/C++

Production: Machine, prefabricated board

Updates: RTOS and application logic

Security: None on-board, remote functions

Certifications: FCC, CE, RTOS



Particle Build Kevin

Secure <https://build.particle.io/build/587e54eaa538bc2fb800149b>

Photon

Bedtime >

Cube >

First Photon >

Jfokus >

Device ID: 230039001147343339383037

System firmware target: On the device (0.6.0) On the device: 0.6.0

SIGNAL

Stacks >

Electron

```
jfokus.ino
1 // HIH6130
2 #include "HIH61XX/HIH61XX.h"
3
4 // Debug mode
5 #define SERIAL_DEBUG
6
7 // Pins
8 #define LED_PIN D4
9 #define PHOTOCELL_PIN A4
10
11 // Version
12 #define VERSION "0.2.1p"
13
14 // HIH temperature and humidity
15 HIH61XX hih( 0x27, D3 );
16
17 // Reporting rate
18 Timer sample = Timer( 5000, report );
19
20 // Setup
21 void setup() {
22     // External check of firmware update
23     Particle.variable( "version", VERSION );
24
25     // Control the LED
26     // Photocell is ADC by default
27     pinMode( LED_PIN, OUTPUT );
28
29     // Communicate with sensor
30     Wire.begin();
31
32     // Debug
33     #ifdef SERIAL_DEBUG
34         // Serial output
35     #endif
36 }
```

Ready.



Name: Electric Imp

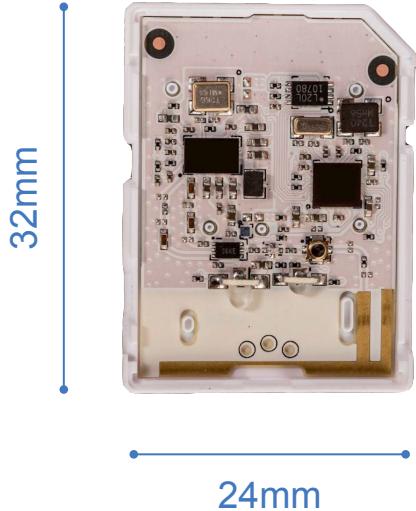
Size: 10 x 7.9mm

GPIO: 23 mixed-signal

CPU: ARM M4F (144MHz)

Memory: 130kb (application)

Power: 3.3V, 6uA deep sleep



Internet: BlinkUp, component exposure

Tooling: Web-based IDE, Squirrel

Production: Machine, SD card, third-party

Updates: RTOS and application logic

Security: On-board cryptography, agents

Certifications: FCC, CE, ROHS



Electric Imp IDE: Blink / device x Kevin

Secure https://ide.electricimp.com/ide/models/nuV9m75zB9Ve/devices/30000c2a690be35f

electric imp

Models Collaborators device name or id

Blink

Code

Build 31 ✓ Check ▶ Build and Run

Agent

```
10  };
11  };
12  json = http.jsonencode( {
13      "data": csv
14  } )
15  request = http.post(
16      JFOKUS_URL,
17      headers,
18      json
19  );
20  request.sendasynch( function( response ) {
21      server.log( response.statuscode + ":" + response.body )
22  } );
23  } );
24  } );
25 }
```

Device

```
1 #require "Si702x.class.nut:1.0.0"
2
3 hardware.i2cAB.configure( CLOCK_SPEED_400_KHZ );
4 hardware.pinK.configure( ANALOG_IN );
5
6 sensor <- Si702x( hardware.i2cAB );
7
8 function map( x, in_min, in_max, out_min, out_max ) {
9     return ( x - in_min ) * ( out_max - out_min ) / ( in_max -
10 }
11
12 function report()
13 {
14     sensor.read( function( result ) {
15         local csv = null;
16         local photocell = null;
```

Development Device Logs (1)

Pesky Imp	Device:	Offline	30000c2a690be35f	Agent:	Online	https://agent.electricimp.com/0A1AEdzD75Oh
krhoyt						
	2017-02-05 02:17:41 UTC+1	[Device]	Imp, IBM, 0c2a690be35f, 23.9, 21.2, 0, 1486257461, 163, 206, 103			
	2017-02-05 02:18:36 UTC+1	[Device]	Imp, IBM, 0c2a690be35f, 24.0, 21.2, 0, 1486257462, 163, 206, 103			
	2017-02-05 02:20:22 UTC+1	[Status]	Device disconnected			



Name: Particle Electron

Size: 20 x 52mm

GPIO: 30 mixed-signal

CPU: ARM M3 (120MHz)

Memory: 1Mb flash, 128kb RAM

Power: 3.3V, 130uA deep sleep

52mm



20mm

Internet: No pairing, M2M/industrial

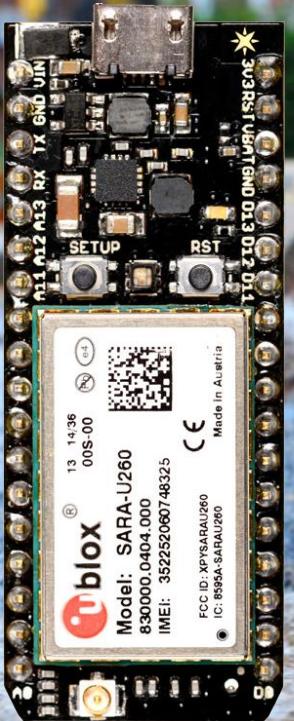
Tooling: Online, Atom-based IDE, C/C++

Production: Offered only as board

Updates: RTOS and application logic

Security: None on-board, remote functions

Certifications: FCC, CE, ROHS



Serial monitor — /Users/kevin/Git/Jfokus2017/hardware/Electron

The screenshot shows the Particle IDE interface. On the left is a sidebar with various icons: a lightning bolt, a cloud, a double arrow, a bookmark, a pencil, a document, a circular arrow, a bar chart, and a USB drive. The main area has a dark background. At the top, there's a file tree for a project named "Electron". The "src" folder contains "Electron.ino", ".DS_Store", and "electron_firmware_14862". Below that is "project.properties". The central part of the screen displays the code for "Electron.ino":

```
1 #include <Particle_SI7021.h>
2
3 #define PHOTOCELL_PIN A0
4 #define REPORT_RATE 5
5 #define SERIAL_DEBUG
6 #define VERSION "0.4.0e"
7
8 SI7021 sensor;
9
10 long last = 0;
11
12 void setup() {
13     sensor.begin();
14
15     #ifdef SERIAL_DEBUG
16         Serial.begin( 9600 );
17     #endif
18 }
```

Below the code editor is a "Serial monitor" section with the following controls:

- Serial port dropdown: /dev/cu.Bluetooth-Incoming-Port
- Baud rate dropdown: 9600
- Connect button
- Clear button

At the bottom of the interface are two sections: "Enter string to send" and "Console". The "Console" section includes a "Clear" button. At the very bottom, there are status indicators: "Serial monitor" (with a blue star icon), an email address (parkerkrhoyt@gmail.com), a question mark icon, "No devices selected", a "Photon" icon, and a branch icon with the word "master".

55mm



20mm

Internet: Gateway access for nodes

Tooling: Pymakr IDE, Pymate mobile

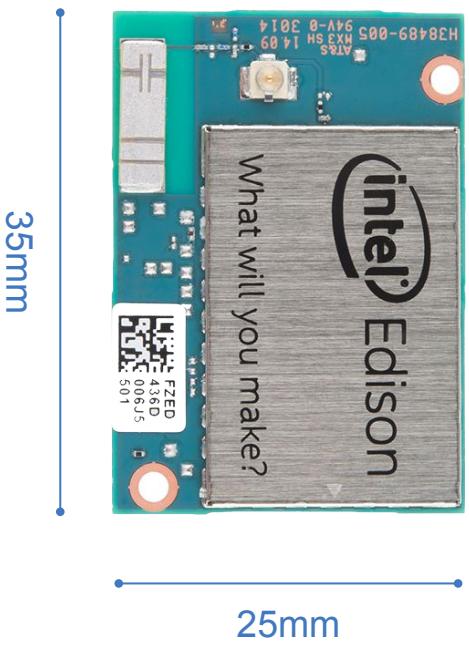
Production: OEM modules, board

Updates: Pybytes Platform

Security: SSL/TLS, WPA Enterprise, hash

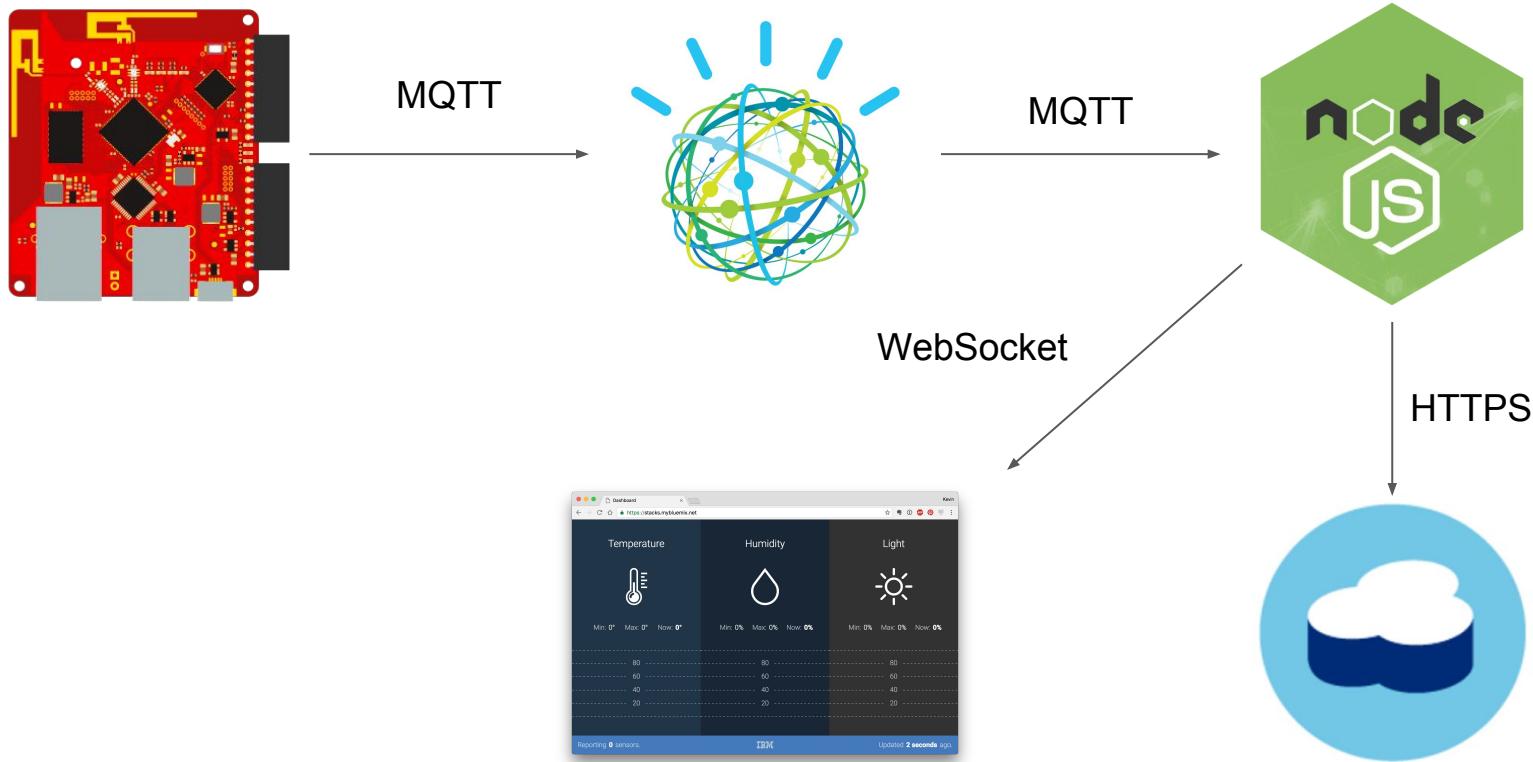
Certifications: FCC, CE





Software

The IoT data storm is real.



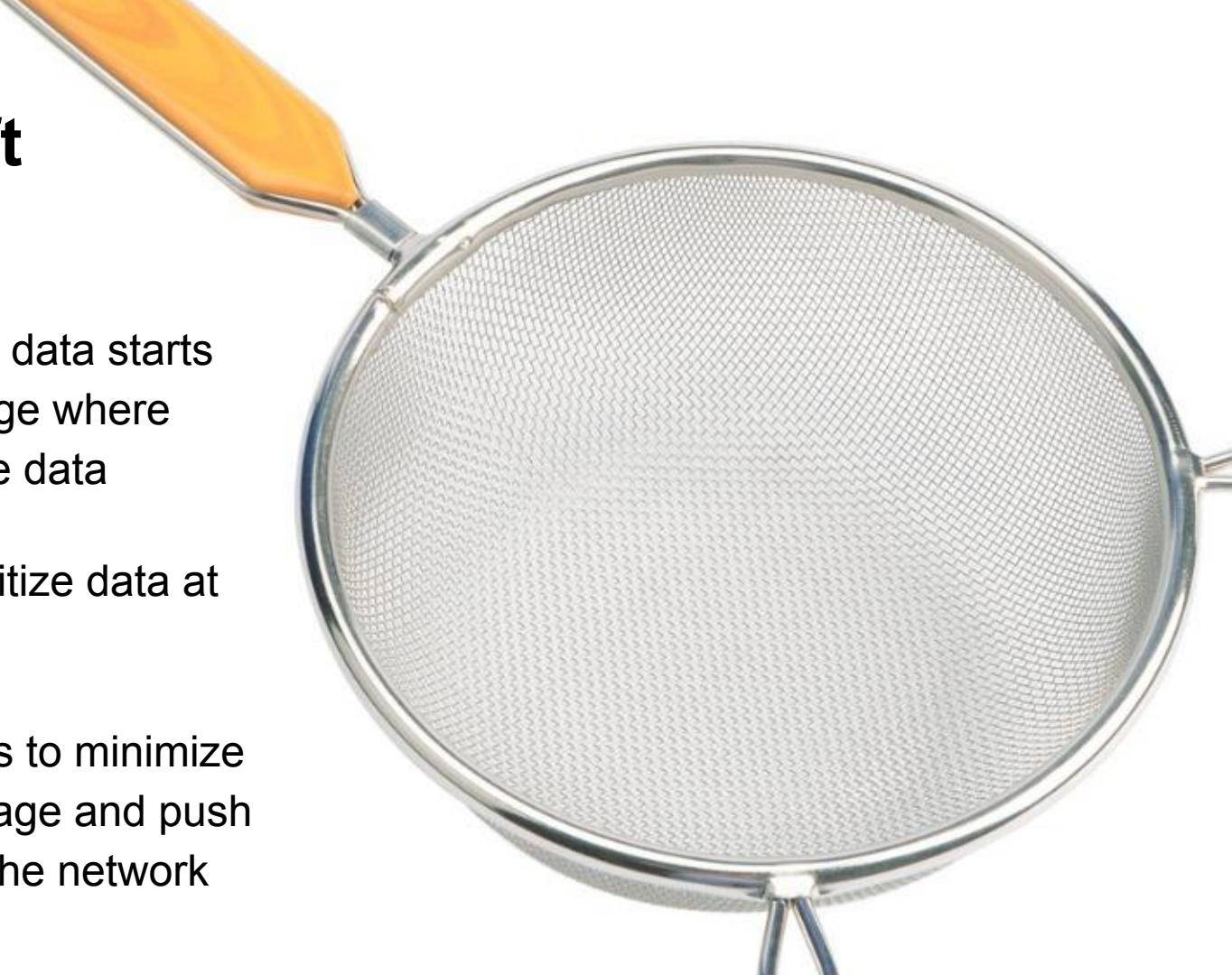
Get Picky

- Operational and real-time use cases keep data for 30 to 90 days
- Manufacturing uses cases for 12+ months
- Oil and gas use cases for several years
- Sift through historical data to find product failures and maintenance costs



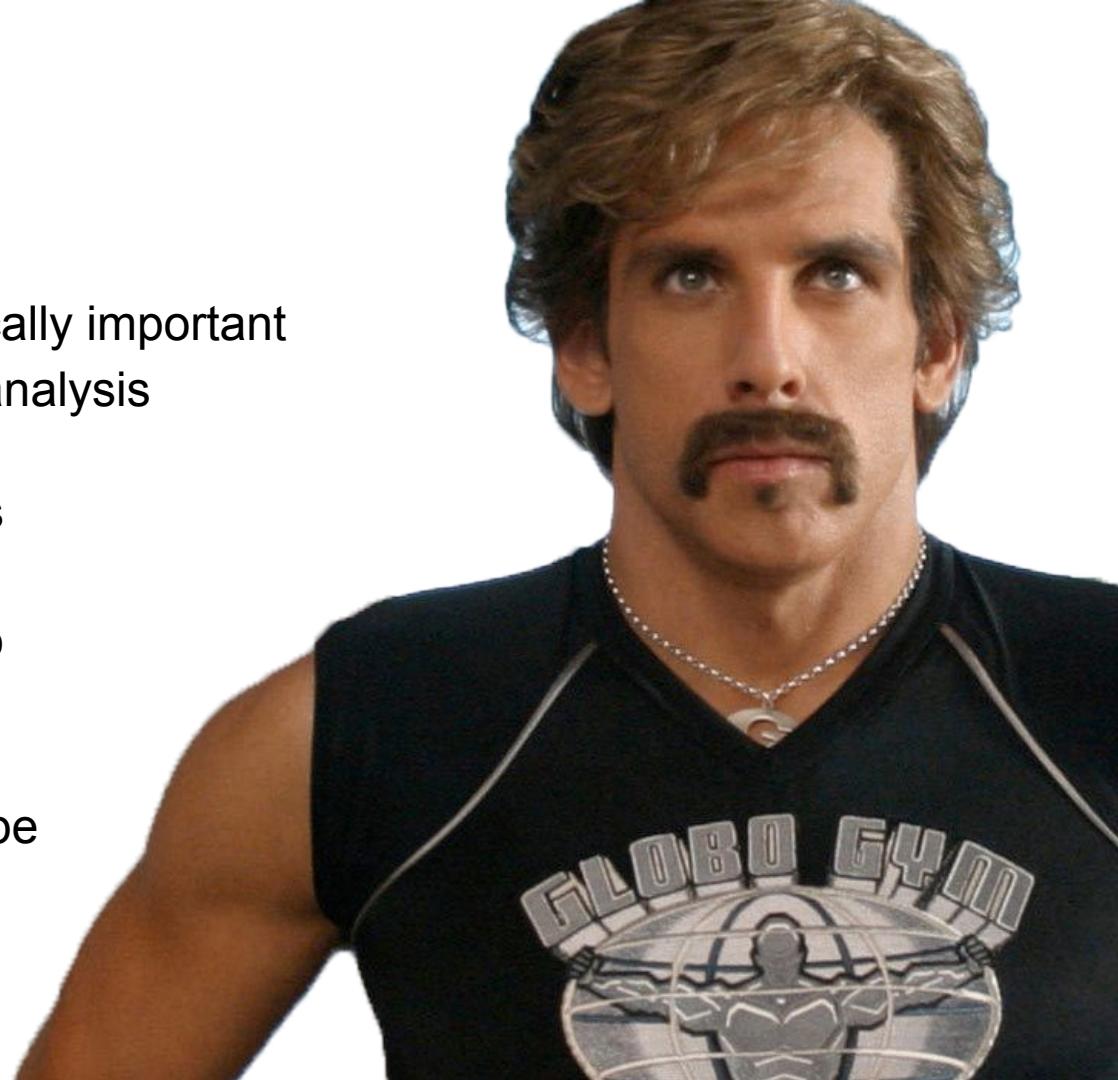
Clean and Sift at the Edge

- Effectively storing data starts at the network edge where devices create the data
- Analyze and prioritize data at the edge
- Allows businesses to minimize unnecessary storage and push less data across the network



Avoid Averaging

- Data that is deemed strategically important should stay whole for better analysis
- Avoid aggregation at all costs
- Always strive for full fidelity to the raw data
- If you average data, you will be an average corporation



Use a Storage Hierarchy

- Not all sensor data is created equally
- Some data must be analyzed immediately for real-time feedback, while other data is archival in nature
- Hot, warm, and cold data
 - Enterprise storage
 - HDFS storage for analytics
 - Cloud block storage
 - Cloud cold storage



Think Temporal Compression

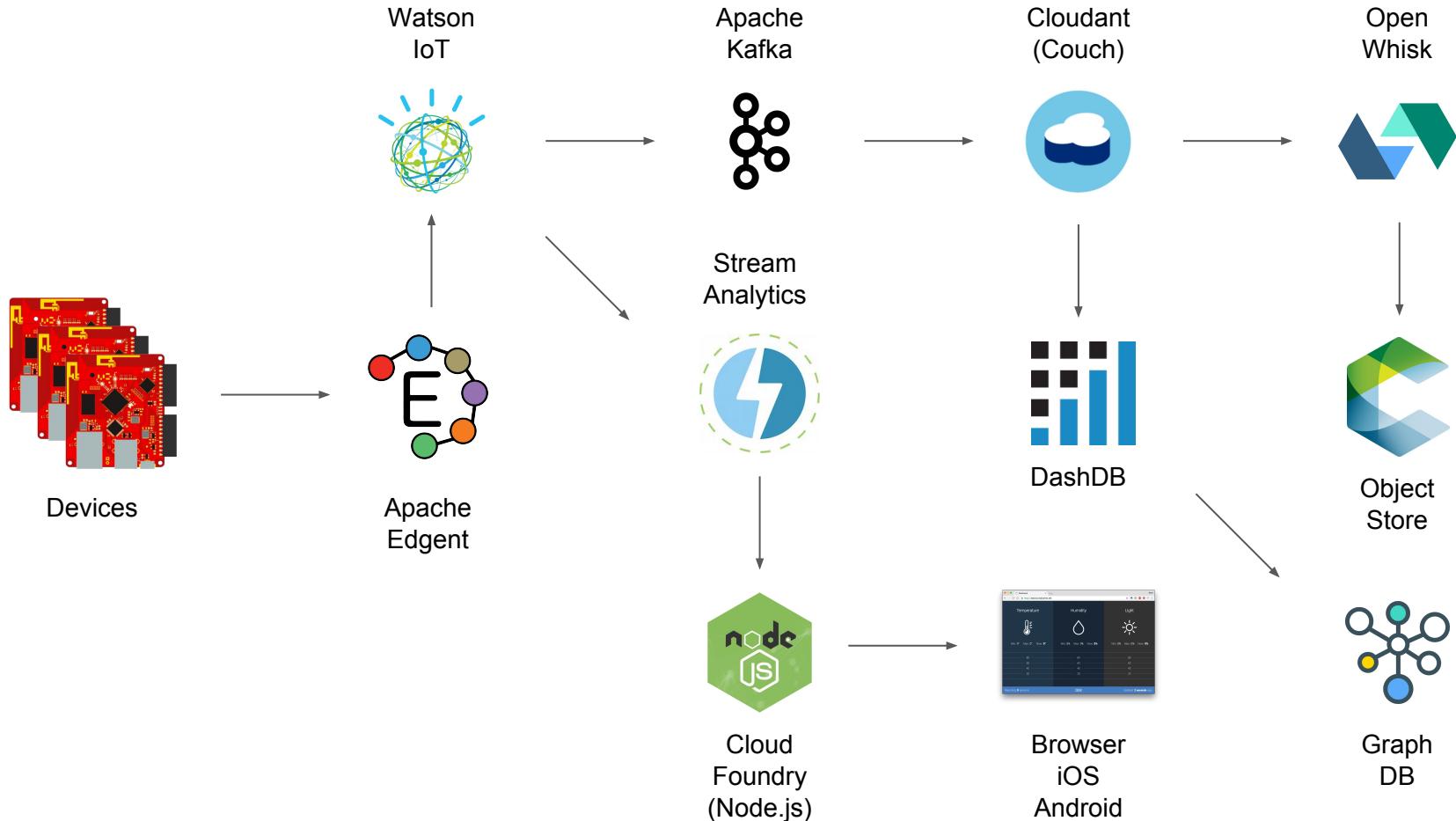
- IoT data is often about slight changes from one reading to the next
- Consider storing the changes between the data instead of the full reading
- Columnar database compression may yield 8X reduction in storage needs
- Temporal compression can yield 60X-80X reduction



Keep it in the Cloud

- IoT and Cloud are made for one another
- Few organizations have the ability to accommodate IoT-scale data in on-premise data centers
- The cloud can scale up or down as devices are added or removed
- If your IoT data strategy does not have cloud at the center - you are doing it wrong





You

The rise of the machines.

2.5 quintillion
bytes of data
created every
day.

90% of the data
in the world today
has been created
in the last **two
years** alone.

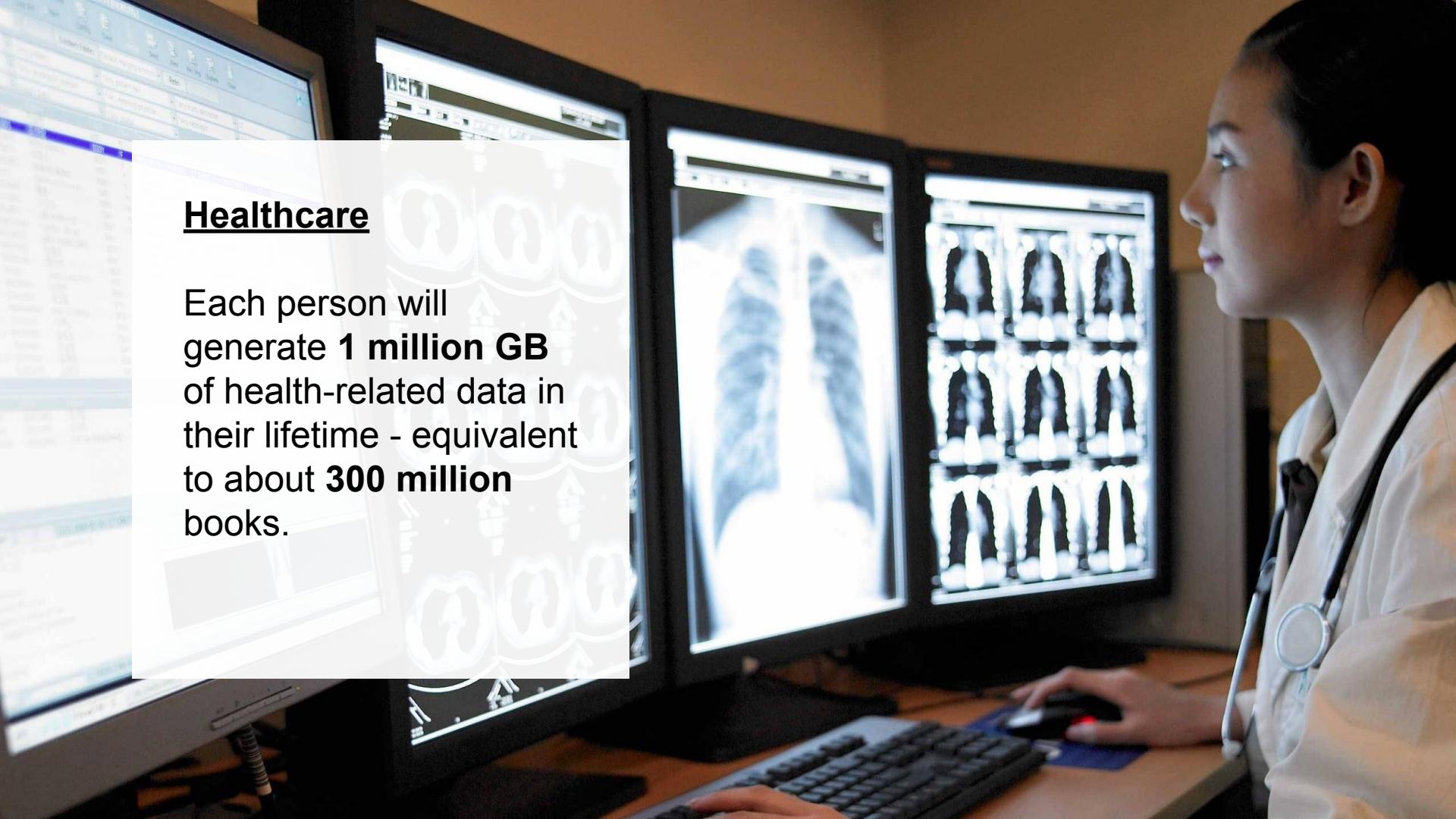
**Every minute 1.7
megabytes** of
data is created for
every person on
the planet. **All 7.3
billion of us.**



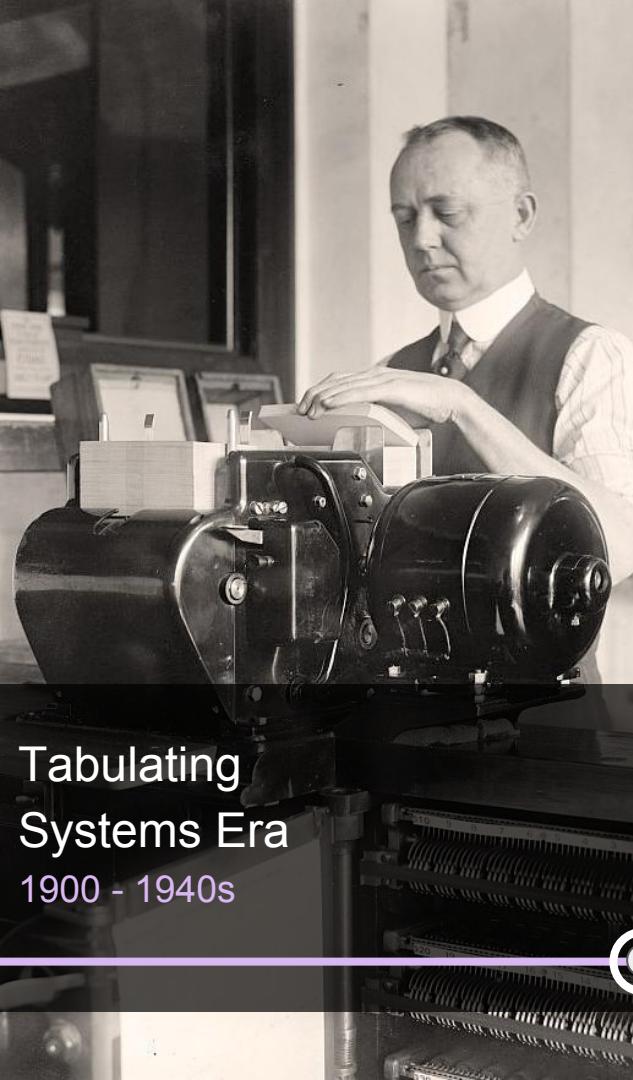
Unstructured data - “dark data” -
accounts for 80% of all data
generated today.

Healthcare

Each person will generate **1 million GB** of health-related data in their lifetime - equivalent to about **300 million books**.

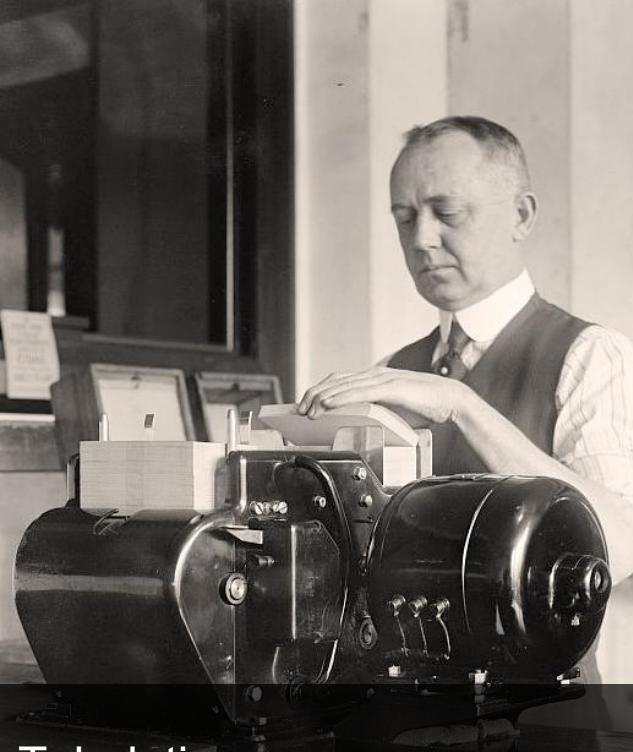


NETFLIX



Tabulating
Systems Era
1900 - 1940s





Tabulating
Systems Era
1900 - 1940s

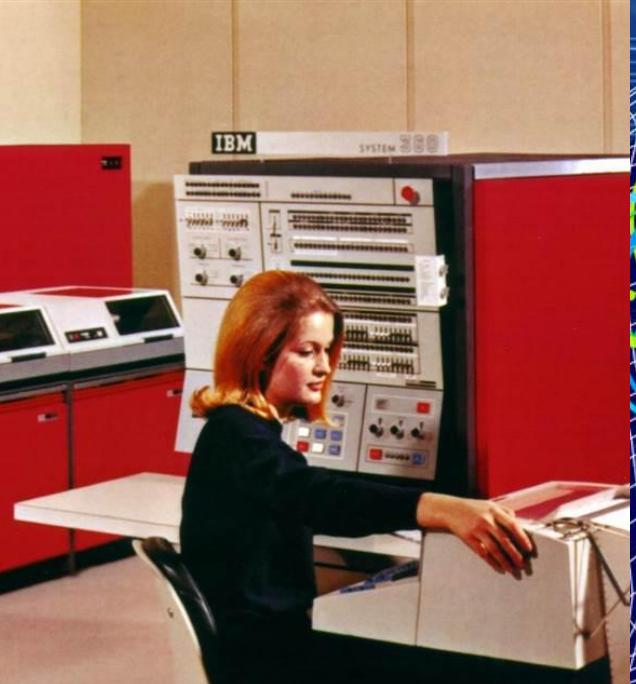


Programmable
Systems Era
1950s - Present





Tabulating
Systems Era
1900 - 1940s



Programmable
Systems Era
1950s - Present



Cognitive
Computing Era
2011 -

Hardware: When “in the field” is a field, there is nothing quite as dangerous or complicated as simple connectivity.

Software: The IoT data storm is real. With the right storage strategy, the burden of IoT data can be greatly reduced.

You: In the future (15-30 years) programmers will not write code as much as they train machines.

Crossing the IoT Chasm

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