

HOTEL SERVICE MANAGEMENT



Serverless Computing for IoT-Project



PROBLEM DESCRIPTION



The basic problem that this project aims to solve is the **management of all kind of accesses in a building.**

- It can be initially applied to a hotel building scenario, but it can be potentially extended to all buildings that need access management.

«SERVERLESS»

Serverless Computing is a cloud computing model in which **code is run as a service** without the need for the user to maintain or create the underlying infrastructure.



This doesn't mean that serverless architecture doesn't require servers, but instead that **a third party is managing these servers** instead of the developers.

Three vertical yellow lines of varying thicknesses are positioned to the right of the '01' text.

01

PROJECT REQUISITES

Details and requisites of the project



PROJECT REQUISITES



In a hotel scenario, in most cases, there are many services available to guests such as spa, games room, gym, and so on. However each guest cannot access each service for free, but each service has its cost.

Games Room

Room with all kind of games: poker, pool...

Gym

Gym room and specialized training rooms

Spa

Mineral bath with health-giving properties

Restaurant

Sea and land food restaurant

Laundry

Clothes can be washed and ironed.

Massages

Experienced people with years of experience

ROLES

To manage the access to these services some roles are assigned to the guests. When a guest pays for the services he wants, a **bracelet** is issued to the guest. The bracelet will represent the access pass to the services purchased by the guest.



BRONZE

The access is allowed only in the games room.



GOLD

The access is allowed for every service unlimited.



SILVER

The access is allowed for every service, but for a limited number of times.

02 **USE CASE**

Typical use case

USE CASE (ACCESS SERVICE REQUEST)

A guest wants to access the games room, so he puts his bracelet on the reader sensor near the games room door.

01

A function checks the role of the guest who made the access request and store the request on database.

02

If that role is allowed to access that particular service, then a message is showed on the screen near the service door:

"access allowed" or **"access not allowed"**.

03

03

SOLUTION DESCRIPTION

General description of the
solution, its architecture and
its components

IOT SENSORS EMULATION

- The serverless functions are triggered by events generated from small devices such as sensors and mobile (IoT devices), commonly these devices communicate using message-passing, in particular on dedicated protocols as **AMQP** or **MQTT**.
- In this project to emulate the IoT sensors the events could be generated either by another function or from a MQTT client (mobile app).
- Anyway it would be easy to test using a real device that allows to send messages on MQTT or AMQP topic).

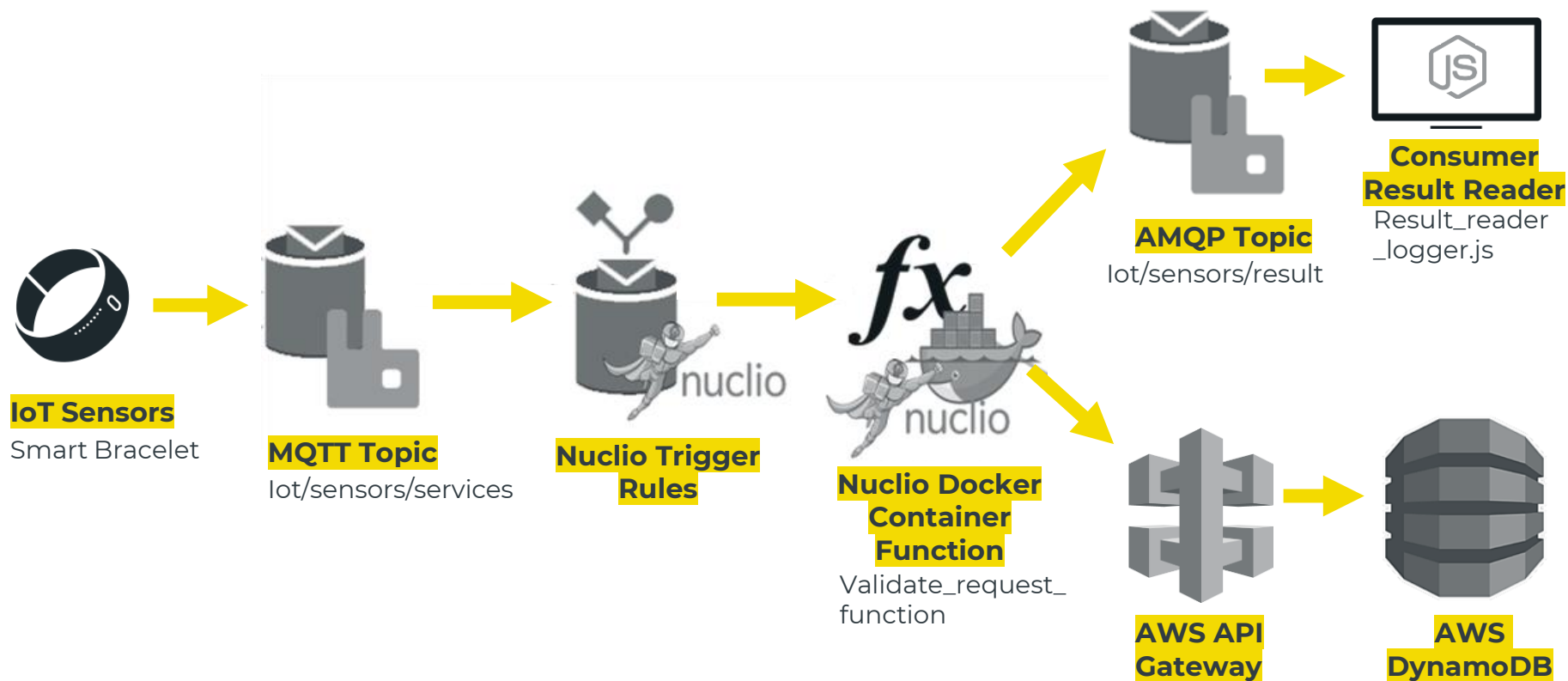


**Nuclio Function
that generate
the event**



MQTT Client

ARCHITECTURE



RABBIT MQ: OPEN SOURCE MESSAGE-BROKER

RabbitMQ is an open-source message-broker software that supports various communication protocols, **AMQP** and **MQTT**.



In our architecture we use both mentioned protocols:

MQTT

MQTT to publish a message on a topic in order to trigger a Nuclio Function

AMQP

AMQP to send the result of the access request on a topic in order to be consumed and showed



NUCLIO



Nuclio is an open source and managed serverless platform used to minimize development and maintenance overhead and automate the deployment of data-science based applications



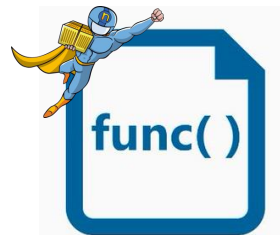
In our architecture we use Nuclio for:



Nuclio Trigger Rules



A Nuclio trigger rule
ignite the execution of
a Nuclio serverless
function



**Nuclio Docker
Container Function**



DYNAMO DB

It is a fast and flexible **NoSQL** database service for any scale.

This DB choice is made because:

1. No particular structure or relations are needed for our application
2. No server to manage: DynamoDB is serverless with no servers to provision, patch, or manage and no software to install, maintain, or operate.



DYNAMO DB TABLE



hotel_service_management

requestId	timestamp	braceletId	role	Access Limit	Attempts Number	Accesses Number	Service Requested	Request Result

Item_example

▼ Item {9}

- + accessesNumber Number : 0
- + accessLimit Number : -1
- + attemptsNumber Number : 2
- + braceletId Number : 1
- + requestId String : 0638a20a-69cd-4b2d-b23f-4b90a3e5b414
- + requestResult String : access not allowed
- + role String : bronze
- + serviceRequested String : massages
- + timestamp String : 1595322851684



AWS API GATEWAY

Amazon API Gateway is a fully managed service that makes it easy for developers to create, publish, maintain, monitor, and secure APIs at any scale.

We use it in our architecture as “front door” for serverless functions to access data in DynamoDB.

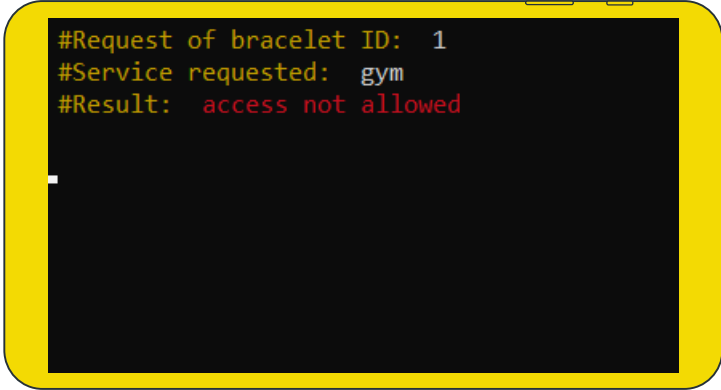


API KEY



To secure the APIs, in order to make them accessible only to the applications allowed and not publicly we use **API KEYS**, created in AWS and inserted in each request header.


Without the API Key a «forbidden error message» will be given.



```
#Request of bracelet ID: 1  
#Service requested: gym  
#Result: access not allowed
```

CONSUMER APP JS

A NodeJS app is developed to **consume** the result published on a topic and **show** it on screen (in reality the result message would be showed on a screen near the hotel service door)



04

CODE IN DETAILS

Highlights of
implementation



Nuclio Trigger Rules



```
exports.handler = function(context, event) {  
  var _event = JSON.parse(JSON.stringify(event));  
  var _data = bin2string(_event.body.data);
```

```
  var extractedStrings = _data.split("-");  
  var braceletId = parseInt(extractedStrings[0]);  
  var serviceRequested = extractedStrings[1];
```

```
  if(check_wrong_service(serviceRequested)) {  
    //The requested service is wrong: it is not present in the  
    list of services  
    send_result(braceletId + "-" + serviceRequested + "-  
errorService");  
  }else{  
    //The requested service is one of the available services  
    check_requisites(braceletId, serviceRequested);  
  }  
}
```

**Take and convert the message
read on topic : (e.g. "1-gym")**

**Check if there is an
error in the service
requested name**

**If the requested
service exists, then
check the
requisites of the
guest ->**

VALIDATE_REQUEST_FUNCTION.JS (1)

```
function check_requisites(braceletId, serviceRequested) {
```

...GET REQUEST: take from DB the last request made from guest with given braceletID

//Handling error inexistent ID in the DB

```
if(body.Count == 0){  
    //The bracelet ID that has issued the request is not registered into DB  
    send_result(braceletId + "-" + serviceRequested + "-errorBracelet");  
    }else{  
  
        //bracelet ID existent in DB  
        lastRequest = body.Items[0];  
  
        //check role requisites  
        Take the role of given braceletId and check if the guest  
        who made the request is allowed to access the service  
  
        ...
```

VALIDATE_REQUEST_FUNCTION.JS (2)

```
if(reqResult){
    resultString = "access allowed";
    updatedAccessNumber = parseInt(lastRequest.accessesNumber.N) + 1;
}else{
    resultString = "access not allowed";
    updatedAccessNumber = parseInt(lastRequest.accessesNumber.N);
}
```

//Save request to DB for further analytics

```
send_result(braceletId + "-" + serviceRequested + " " + resultString);
```

Set the result of the access request depending on the role requisites of the guest

Publish on topic using AMQP, the result of the request to be consumed by another serverless function that shows the result

VALIDATE_REQUEST_FUNCTION.JS (3)

05

HOW TO EXECUTE: USAGE PATH

Installing and compiling
code to run the project

NUCLIO

Start Nuclio using a Docker Container and run its graphical user interface where you can create a project and add functions

```
$ docker run -p 8070:8070 -v /var/run/docker.sock:/var/run/docker.sock -v /tmp:/tmp nuclio/dashboard:stable-amd64
```

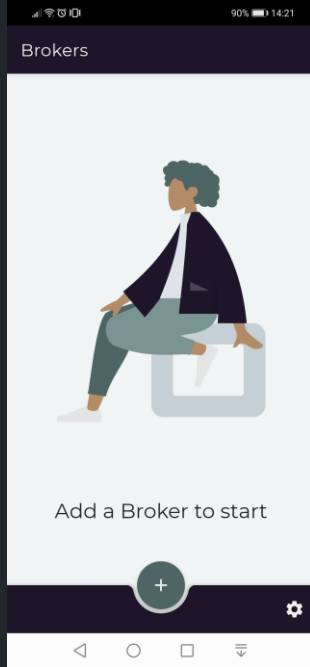
RABBIT MQ

Start RabbitMQ (message-broker) instance with MQTT enabled using Docker Container.

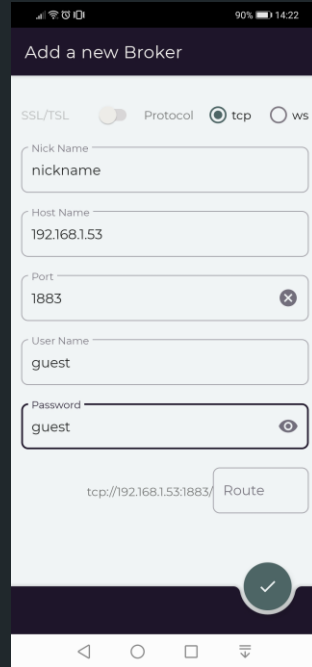
```
$ docker run -p 9000:15672 -p 1883:1883 -p 5672:5672 cyrilix/rabbitmq-mqtt
```


ANDROID MQTT CLIENTT

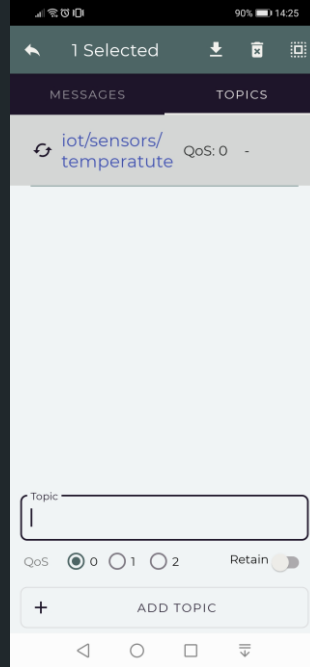
MQTIZER Android MQTT Client that simulates the event of an IoT Device that trigger the serverless function sending a message on topic using MQTT



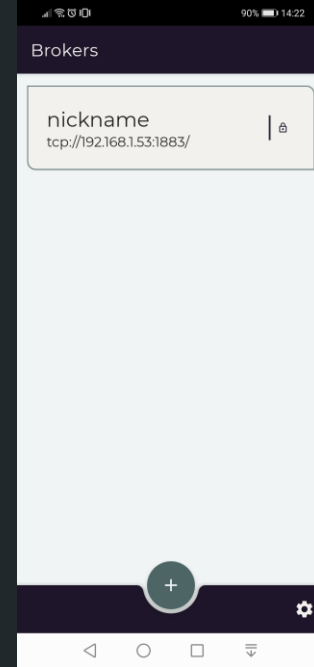
1



2



3



4

CONSUMER JS APP

Node JS application that represents the reader of the access request result.

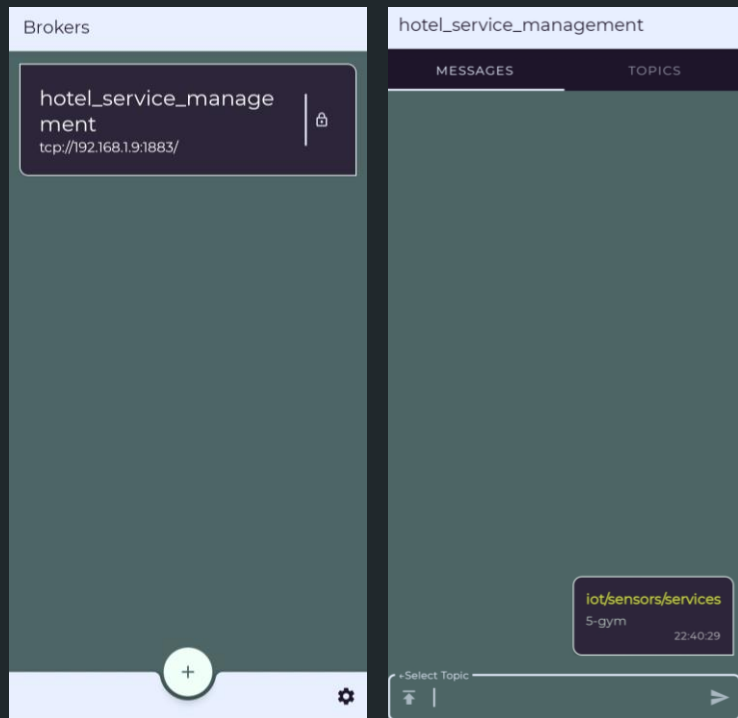
```
$ npm install amqpplib  
$ node result_reader_logger.js
```

```
ions/serverless_project$ node result_reader_logger.js  
[*] Waiting for messages. To exit press CTRL+C  
*-----RESULT READER-----*
```

06 **RUNNING EXAMPLE**

Screenshots of typical use
case execution

RUNNING EXAMPLE (I)



 RabbitMQ

(5-gym) → lot/sensors/services



Nuclio function is triggered
«validate_request_function»



RUNNING EXAMPLE (2)



 RabbitMQ

(access allowed)



lot/sensors/result



Result_reader_logger.js

```
[*] Waiting for messages. To exit press CTRL+C
*-----RESULT READER-----*

#Request of bracelet ID: 5
#Service requested: gym
#Result:  access allowed
```

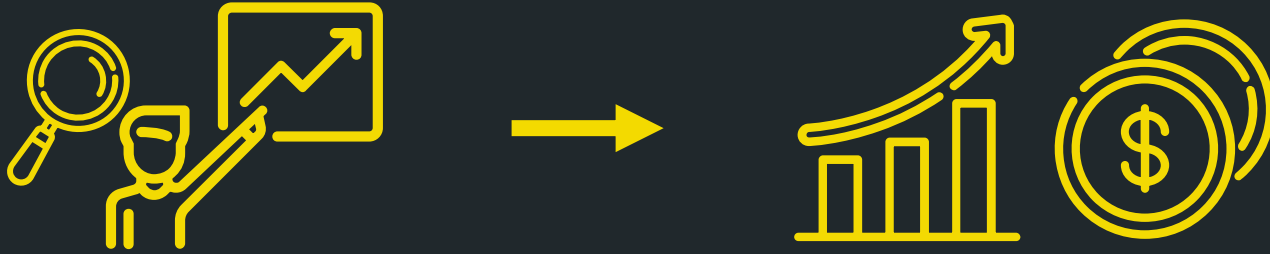
07

ANALYTICS

Analytics on data collected
into database



ANALYTICS



Analytics is the analysis of data or statistics. It is used for the discovery, interpretation, and communication of meaningful patterns in data. Organizations may apply analytics to business data to describe, predict, and improve business performance.



ANALYTICS_ROLE



An example of data analytics: retrieve from DB the requests made by guests with a particular role (e.g. Bronze)



AttemptsNumber

Number of times a user has tried to access a hotel service



AccessesNumber

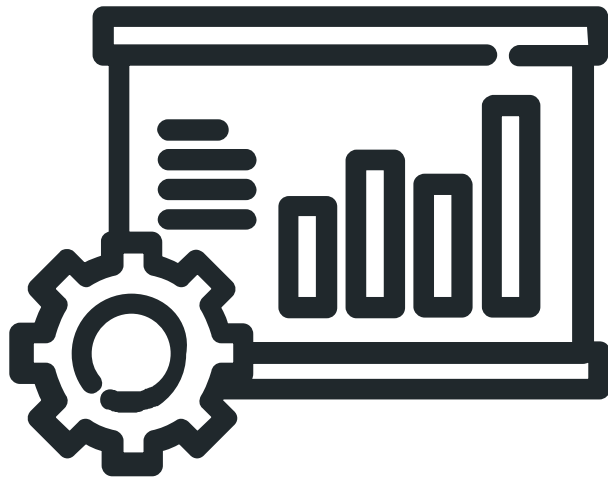
Number of times a user has effectively accessed a hotel service

If we find that a user has tried many times to access a hotel service **unsuccessful**, namely the number of attempts of this user is higher than normal in comparison with number of accesses this could be an insight that this user wants to obtain a higher level role to access more hotel services.



Promotional ads should be presented to this user in order to increase the potential profit.

OTHER POSSIBLE ANALYTICS FUNCTIONS



Access Frequency

Analyze all the services accessed in order to identify the access frequency and then boost the resources for the services more accessed

Peak/Low usage Periods

Analyze the dates of the requests to notice if there are periods of peak or low usage in order to decide in what period increase the advertising campaign

07

CONCLUSIONS

Conclusions and serverless
benefits in this architecture



WHY SERVERLESS ARCHITECTURE



00 No maintenance of infrastructure

01

Rapid
development
and
deployment

02

Ease of
use

03

Enhanced
Scalability

04

Lower
Cost

THANKS

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