



# zenoh

## A Next-Generation Protocol for IoT and Edge Computing

Frédéric Desbiens  
Program Manager – IoT and Edge Computing  
@BlueberryCoder

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# Common Protocols at the Edge

**CoAP**  
RFC 7252



**CoAP**

Request / Response

Client / Server

**DDS**

Publish / Subscribe

Peer-to-Peer

**LwM2M**

Request / Response

Client / Server

**OPC UA**

It's complicated

**MQTT**

Publish / Subscribe

Brokered

# Common Edge Protocol Implementations



**CoAP**

Eclipse Californium

**DDS**

Eclipse Cyclone DDS

**LwM2M**

Eclipse Leshan  
Eclipse Wakaama

**OPC UA**

Eclipse Milo

**MQTT**

Eclipse Amlen  
Eclipse Mosquitto  
Eclipse Paho

# Common Edge Protocols: Criticisms

**CoAP**  
RFC 7252



## CoAP

Longer transmission times

DTLS has limitations

## DDS

Implementations often incompatible

Routing over the public Internet is tricky

## LwM2M

Tied to CoAP and UDP

Complex; spec is several thousand pages long

Six transports; 200+ facets. Interoperability is a challenge

## OPC UA

## MQTT

Tied to TCP

MQTT-SN is a different protocol

# The Journey of Data

## 1. Capture

Sensors capture data at the edge

## 2. Transmission

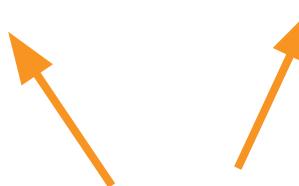
Data is transmitted from the edge to its destination

## 3. Computation and storage

Data is stored as is or after computation

## 4. Retrieval

Data is retrieved, often for further processing

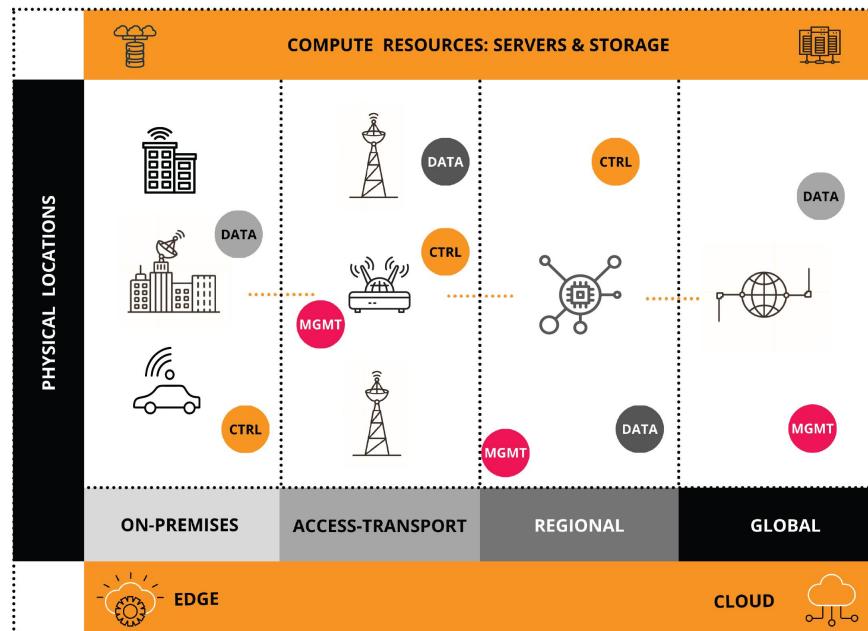


### Opportunity

Existing protocols do not care about computation, storage and retrieval

# The Edge-To-Cloud Continuum

IoT solutions, whether they leverage edge computing or not, leverage a continuum of compute, storage and communication resources spanning from the microcontroller to the Cloud

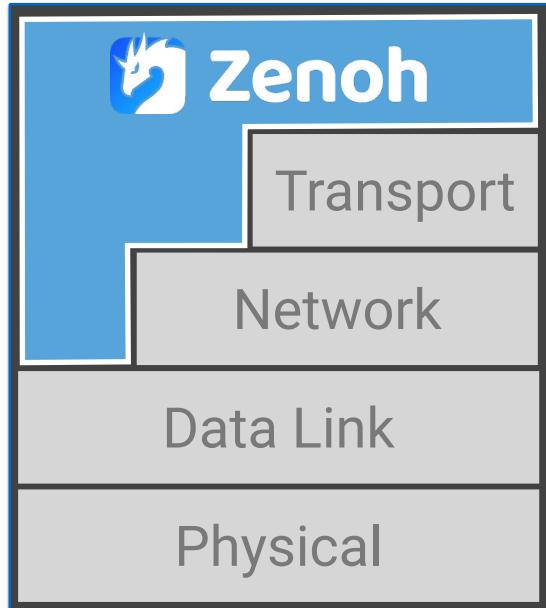


# zenoh

- > Unifies data in motion, data in-use, data at rest and computations
- > Blends traditional pub/sub with distributed queries
- > Built-in support for geo-distributed storage and distributed computations

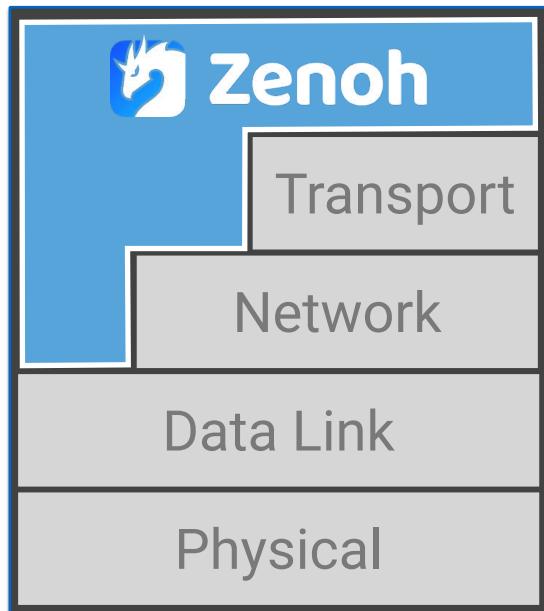


# What Is zenoh?



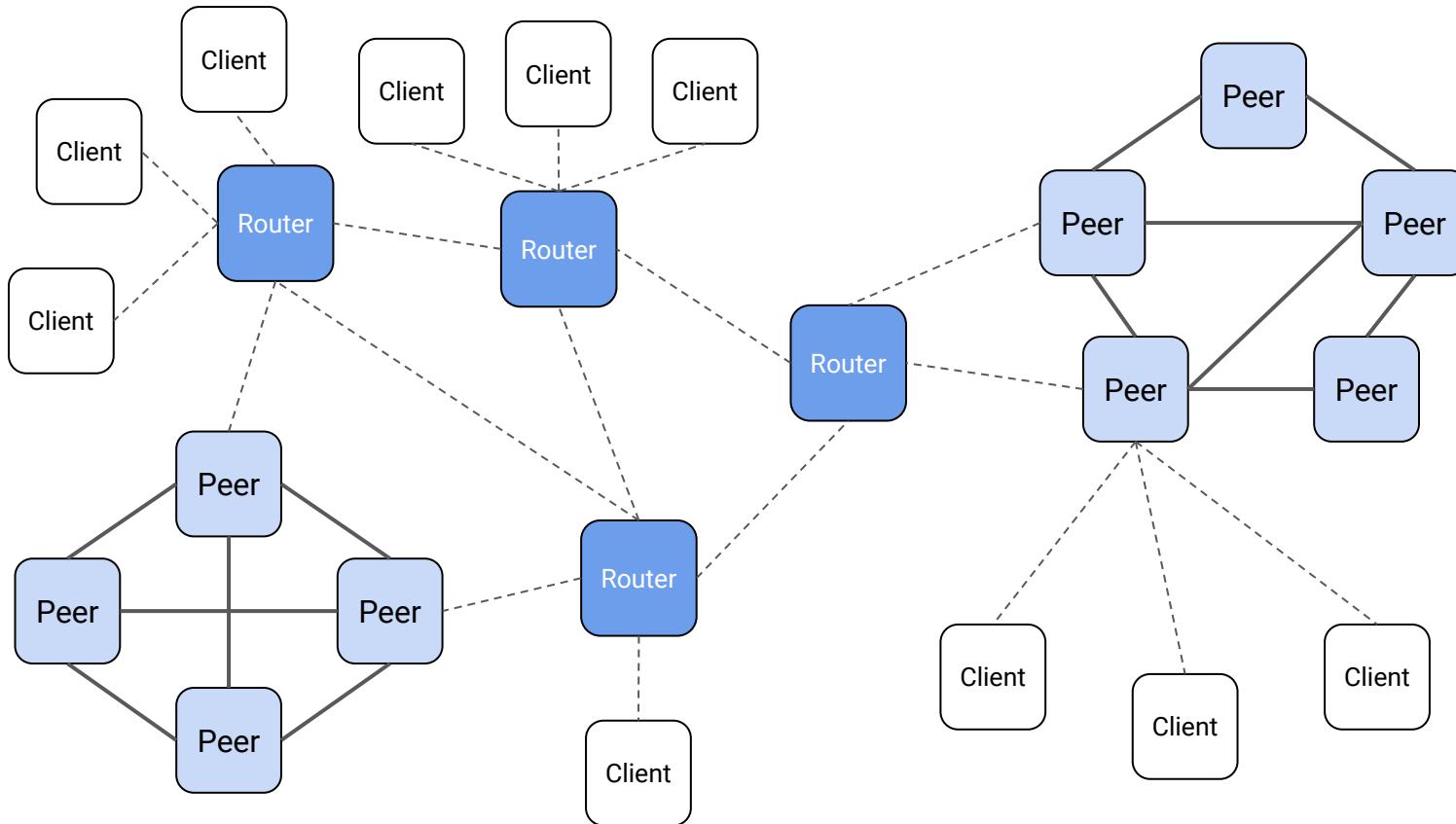
- > Unifies data in motion, data in-use, data at rest and computations
- > Provides a location-transparent API for high performance pub/sub and distributed queries
- > Facilitates data representation transcoding, geo-distributed storage and distributed computed values

# Zenoh Technical Highlights



- > Efficient protocol (bandwidth, power consumption, memory usage) with support for extremely constrained targets
- > Supports push and pull pub/sub along with distributed queries
- > Resource keys are represented as integers on the wire (these integers are local to a session)
- > Support for peer-to-peer and routed communication
- > Support for zero-copy
- > Ordered reliable data delivery and fragmentation
- > Minimal wire overhead for user data is 5 bytes

# Node Types and Topology



# Naming Data

Following the tradition of Named Data Networking protocols, data is identified by a **key** (sequence of byte arrays)

```
/fleet/CA/robot/1/pointcloud  
/home/kitchen/sensors/C202
```

Data interest and intents are expressed by means of **keys regular expressions**, such as:

```
/fleet/FR/robot/**  
/camera/FR/*/image
```

# Selecting Data

Uses selector to defines data sets. A selector is composed by a key expression, and optionally a predicate, a projection and a set of properties

```
/fleet/*/robot/*/sensor/temp?value>25
```

```
/mycar/dynamics?speed>25#acceleration
```

The key-expression is used to route the query, while predicate, properties, projection, etc., are interpreted only by the entity that executes the query. It also provide different policies to control query consolidation and completeness and potentially quorums

# Primitives: Entities

## Resource

Named data item (key,value)

```
/fleet/CA/robot/1867/sensor/temp, 21.5  
/fleet/FR/robot/1789/sensor/hum, 0.67
```

## Publisher

Spring of values for a key expression

```
/fleet/CA/robot/1867/sensor/temp  
/fleet/*/robot/*/halt
```

## Subscriber

Sink of values for a key expression

```
/fleet/CA/robot/1867/sensor/temp  
/fleet/FR/robot/1789/sensor/*
```

## Queryable

Well of values for a key expression

```
/fleet/CA/**
```

# Primitives: Operations

**scout** Looks for zenoh entities on the network. The type of node (peers, router, etc.) is specified through a bitmask

**open/close** Open/Close a zenoh.net session

**declare/undeclare** Declare/Undeclare resources, publishers, subscribers and queryables.

For subscribers the declare primitive registers a user provided callback that will be triggered when data is available.

For queryable, the declare primitive register a user provided callback triggered whenever a query needs to be answered.

# Primitives: Operations (2)

**write** Writes data for a key expression.

**pull** Pulls data for a pull subscriber.

**query** Issues a distributed query and returns a stream of results. The query target, coverage and consolidation depends on policies

# Storage

A storage is defined by:

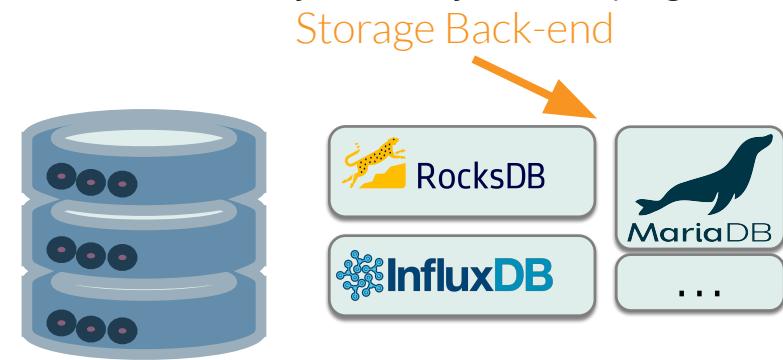
- > **Selector**

Defines the set of resources keys hosted by this storage

- > **Backend**

Defines the storage technology used. Available choices include: filesystem, InfluxDB, in-memory (hashmap), RocksDB and SQL (SQLITE3, MariaDB, PostgreSQL)

zenoh storages can be created via the administration API anywhere on the network and back-ends are dynamically loaded plugins.



`/fleet/FR/position/*`

Storage Selector

zenoh storages can be standalone or bound to existing databases

# Eval

An eval is defined by:

## Selector

Defines the set of resources keys that will trigger this computation

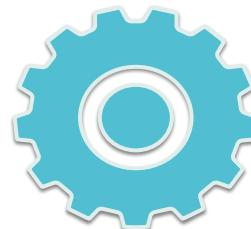
## Implementation

The user code implementing the computation

/fleet/CA/robot/1/energy-cons

Eval Selector

Eval Implementation



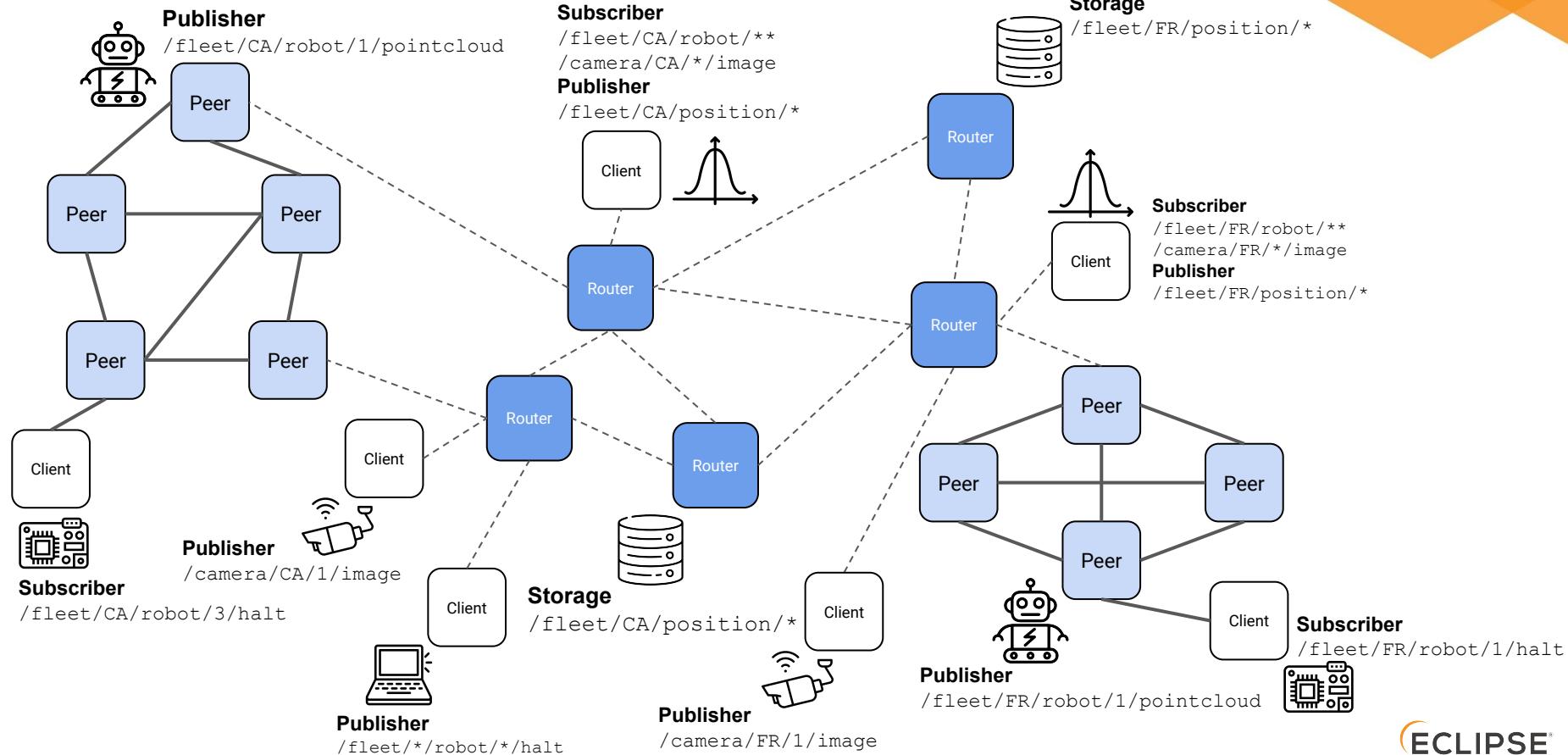
# zenoh-pico

- > Targets constrained devices
- > Offers a C API for pure clients
- > No support for peer-to-peer communications
- > Zephyr support



zenoh·pico

# In Action



Delivering Open Source Edge Platforms. Now.

# EDGE | NATIVE



Code first



Simplify and streamline  
production Edge deployments



EdgeOps

# EdgeOps

## Adapting DevOps for the Edge

### Challenges

- Latency
- Bandwidth
- Resiliency
- Data sovereignty

### Characteristics

- Long lifespan
- Heterogeneous
- Constraints
- Connectivity

### Deployment

- Workloads
- Artifacts
- Strategies

### DevOps Principles

Short Lifecycle, Collaboration, Continuous Integration and Delivery (CI/CD), Microservices,  
Infrastructure as Code

# Download the White Paper



SCAN ME

<https://hubs.la/H0L379c0>



## From DevOps to EdgeOps: A Vision for Edge Computing

White Paper



# It Takes a Village to Build the Edge





# Industry Leaders



# Production quality projects



# Thank You

Frédéric Desbiens  
@BlueberryCoder

@EdgeNativeWG  
[edgenative.eclipse.org](http://edgenative.eclipse.org)