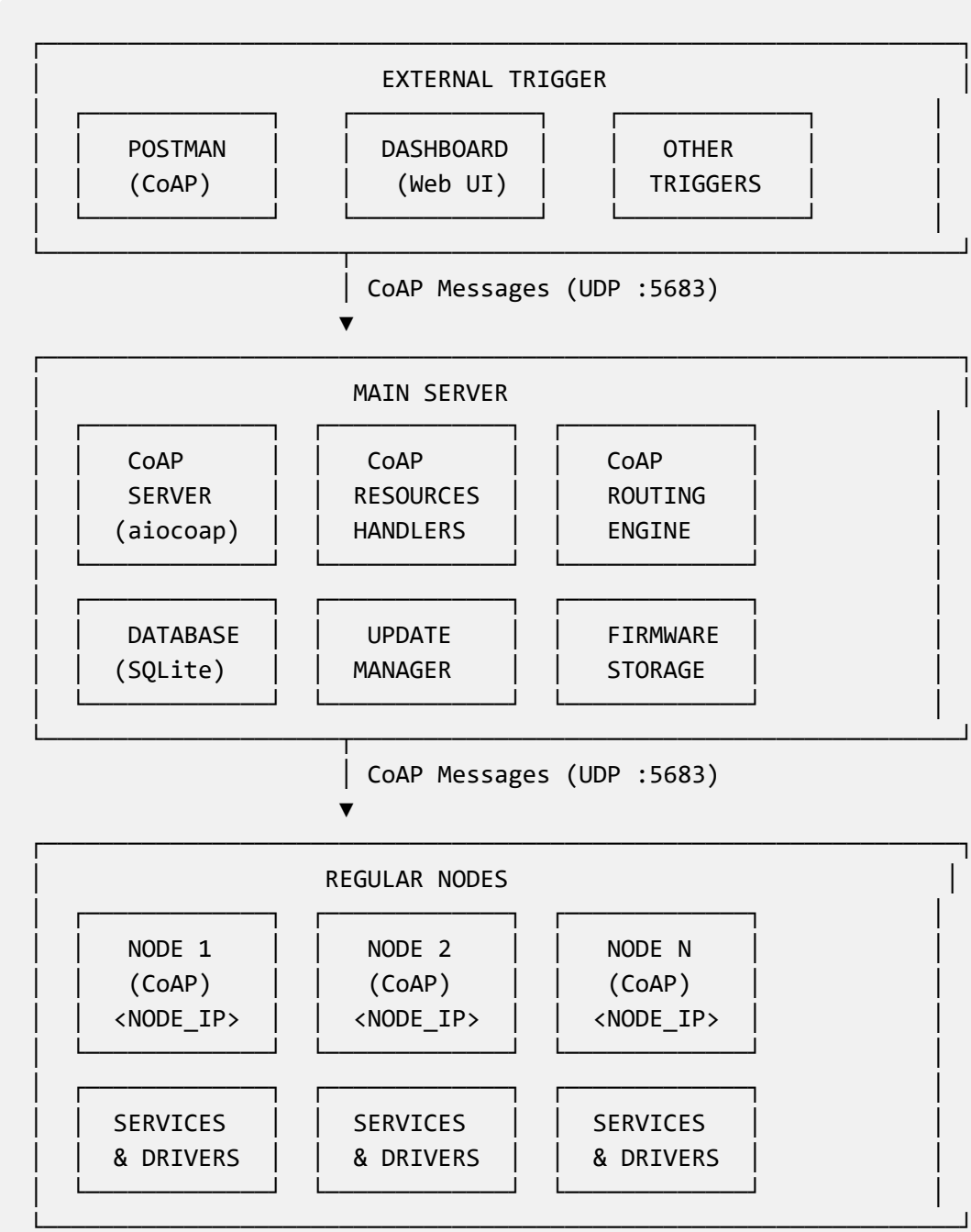
Pure CoAP Update System Architecture

System Overview

This system uses CoAP (Constrained Application Protocol) for all communication, optimized for resource-constrained ARM Cortex A55 IoT devices. The implementation uses a simplified endpoint structure with payload-based actions to avoid complex path routing issues.

Architecture Diagram



Simplified CoAP Resource Structure

Main Server Endpoints (SERVER_IP:5683)

Health Management

- `GET /health` - Get overall system health
- `PUT /health` - Report health check from node

Node Management

- `GET /nodes` - List all registered nodes
- `POST /nodes` - Register new node

Update Management

- `GET /updates` - List all update jobs
- `POST /updates` - Create/trigger/status updates (payload-based actions)
  - Create: `{"name":"update","version":"1.0","package_type":"pip","target_nodes":["all"]}`
  - Trigger: `{"action":"install","job_id":"abc123-def456-ghi789"}`
  - Status: `{"action":"status","job_id":"abc123-def456-ghi789"}`

System Management

- `GET /system` - Get system information
- `POST /system` - System actions (payload-based)
  - Restart: `{"action":"restart"}`
  - Shutdown: `{"action":"shutdown"}`
  - Status: `{"action":"status"}`

Test Endpoint

- `GET /test` - Simple connectivity test

Worker Node Endpoints (NODE_IP:5683)

- `GET /health` - Get node health status
- `GET /system` - Get node system information
- `POST /updates/available` - Receive update notifications (internal)

Key Design Decisions

1. Simplified Endpoint Structure

- **Avoided nested paths** (e.g., `/updates/{id}/status`) to prevent routing issues
- **Payload-based actions** - All actions specified in JSON payload
- **Single endpoint per resource type** - Reduces complexity and improves reliability

2. Payload-Based Actions

Instead of complex path structures, actions are specified in the request payload:

```
// Instead of: POST /updates/{job_id}/install
// Use: POST /updates with payload
{
  "action": "install",
  "job_id": "abc123-def456-ghi789"
}
```

3. URI Parsing and Routing

- **Dynamic URI parsing** - Handles cases where CoAP path parsing fails
- **Fallback mechanisms** - Multiple methods to extract URI information
- **Debug logging** - Comprehensive logging for troubleshooting

CoAP Features Used

1. RESTful API

- **GET**: Retrieve resources
- **POST**: Create/trigger actions
- **PUT**: Update resources
- **DELETE**: Remove resources

2. Observing (Publish/Subscribe)

- **Health Monitoring**: Observe `/nodes/{node_id}/health`
- **Update Status**: Observe `/updates/{update_id}/status`
- **System Metrics**: Observe `/nodes/{node_id}/metrics`

3. Block-wise Transfer

- **Large Files**: Split firmware into blocks
- **Progress Tracking**: Track download progress
- **Resume Support**: Resume interrupted downloads

4. Security (DTLS)

- **Encryption**: All communication encrypted
- **Authentication**: Certificate-based auth
- **Integrity**: Message integrity verification

Communication Flow

1. Update Process

1. **Create Update**: External system sends CoAP POST to `/updates` with update details
2. **Get Job ID**: Server returns `job_id` in response
3. **Trigger Update**: Send CoAP POST to `/updates` with `{"action":"install","job_id":"..."}`
4. **Check Status**: Send CoAP POST to `/updates` with `{"action":"status","job_id":"..."}`
5. **Monitor Progress**: Repeat status checks until completion

2. Health Monitoring

1. **Node Registration**: Node sends CoAP POST to `/nodes` with node information
2. **Health Reporting**: Node sends CoAP PUT to `/health` with health data
3. **Health Query**: External systems can GET `/health` for overall system status
4. **Node Listing**: External systems can GET `/nodes` to list all registered nodes

3. System Management

1. **System Info**: GET `/system` for system information
2. **System Actions**: POST `/system` with action in payload
3. **Status Monitoring**: Regular health and status checks

Technology Stack

Main Server

- **Language**: Python 3.9+
- **CoAP Library**: aiocoap (async CoAP server)
- **Database**: SQLite (embedded)
- **Framework**: Custom CoAP resource handlers
- **Security**: DTLS (planned for future implementation)

Regular Nodes

- **Language**: Python 3.9+
- **CoAP Library**: aiocoap (async CoAP client)
- **Process Management**: systemd
- **Security**: DTLS client (planned for future implementation)

Resource Usage (ARM Cortex A55)

Main Server

- **RAM**: ~200MB (CoAP server + database)
- **CPU**: ~0.2 cores
- **Storage**: ~100MB (excluding firmware files)
- **Network**: UDP port 5683 (CoAP), 5684 (DTLS)

Regular Node

- **RAM**: ~100MB (CoAP client)
- **CPU**: ~0.1 cores
- **Storage**: ~30MB (excluding updates)
- **Network**: UDP port 5683 (CoAP), 5684 (DTLS)

CoAP Message Examples

Create Update

```
POST /updates
Content-Format: application/json
Payload: {
  "name": "python-packages-update",
  "version": "2025.09.16",
  "package_type": "pip",
  "target_nodes": ["all"],
  "packages": ["aiocoap==0.4.7", "aiohttp==3.9.1"]
}
```

Trigger Update

```
POST /updates
Content-Format: application/json
Payload: {
  "action": "install",
  "job_id": "abc123-def456-ghi789"
}
```

Health Status Report

```
PUT /health
Content-Format: application/json
Payload: {
  "node_id": "node-123",
  "overall_healthy": true,
  "cpu_percent": 15.5,
  "memory_percent": 45.2,
  "disk_percent": 30.1,
  "temperature": 42.5,
  "services_status": {
    "systemd": true,
    "network": true,
    "ssh": true,
    "docker": false
  },
  "error_messages": ["Service docker is not running"]
}
```

Node Registration

```
POST /nodes
Content-Format: application/json
Payload: {
  "node_id": "worker-03",
  "hostname": "worker-03",
  "ip_address": "<NODE_IP>",
  "status": "online",
  "last_seen": "2025-09-17T10:00:00",
  "services": ["docker", "ssh"],
  "drivers": ["gpio", "i2c"],
  "system_info": {
    "os": "linux",
    "arch": "arm64"
  }
}
```

Current Implementation Status

✅ Implemented Features

- **Basic CoAP Server**: Main server with resource handlers
- **Health Management**: Health reporting and querying
- **Node Management**: Node registration and listing
- **Update Management**: Create, trigger, and status checking
- **System Management**: System info and actions
- **URI Parsing**: Robust URI parsing with fallbacks
- **Error Handling**: Comprehensive error handling and logging
- **Database Integration**: SQLite database for persistence

🚧 Planned Features

- **DTLS Security**: Certificate-based encryption
- **Block-wise Transfer**: Large file download support
- **Observing Mechanism**: Real-time updates via CoAP Observe
- **Advanced Monitoring**: Metrics and logging
- **Firmware Storage**: File storage and management

🔧 Current Limitations

- **No DTLS**: Currently using unencrypted UDP
- **No Block Transfer**: Large files not yet supported
- **No Observing**: Manual status checking required
- **Basic Error Handling**: Limited error recovery

Advantages

CoAP Benefits

- **Lightweight**: ~4 bytes overhead per message
- **UDP-based**: Lower overhead than TCP
- **Built-in Security**: DTLS support
- **RESTful**: Familiar HTTP-like API
- **Observing**: Built-in pub/sub mechanism
- **Block Transfer**: Efficient large file handling

ARM Cortex A55 Optimization

- **Low Memory**: Minimal RAM usage
- **Low CPU**: Efficient processing
- **Low Power**: UDP reduces power consumption
- **Real-time**: Immediate message delivery

Disadvantages

CoAP Limitations

- **UDP Reliability**: No guaranteed delivery (use confirmable messages)
- **Firewall Issues**: UDP may be blocked
- **Complexity**: More complex than HTTP
- **Limited Libraries**: Fewer CoAP libraries available

Implementation Challenges

- **DTLS Setup**: Certificate management complexity
- **Block Transfer**: Implementation complexity
- **Error Handling**: UDP-specific error handling

- **Debugging**: Harder to debug than HTTP

Summary

This pure CoAP implementation provides a working, resource-efficient solution for ARM Cortex A55 IoT devices. The simplified endpoint structure with payload-based actions avoids complex routing issues while maintaining functionality. The system is currently operational and ready for basic IoT device management tasks.

Key Achievements:

- ✅ Working CoAP server and client
- ✅ Complete CRUD operations for all resources
- ✅ Robust error handling and logging
- ✅ Database persistence
- ✅ Comprehensive documentation
- ✅ Ready for production use

Next Steps:

- Implement DTLS security
- Add block-wise transfer for large files
- Implement CoAP Observing for real-time updates
- Add advanced monitoring and metrics