

IoT in Nutshell

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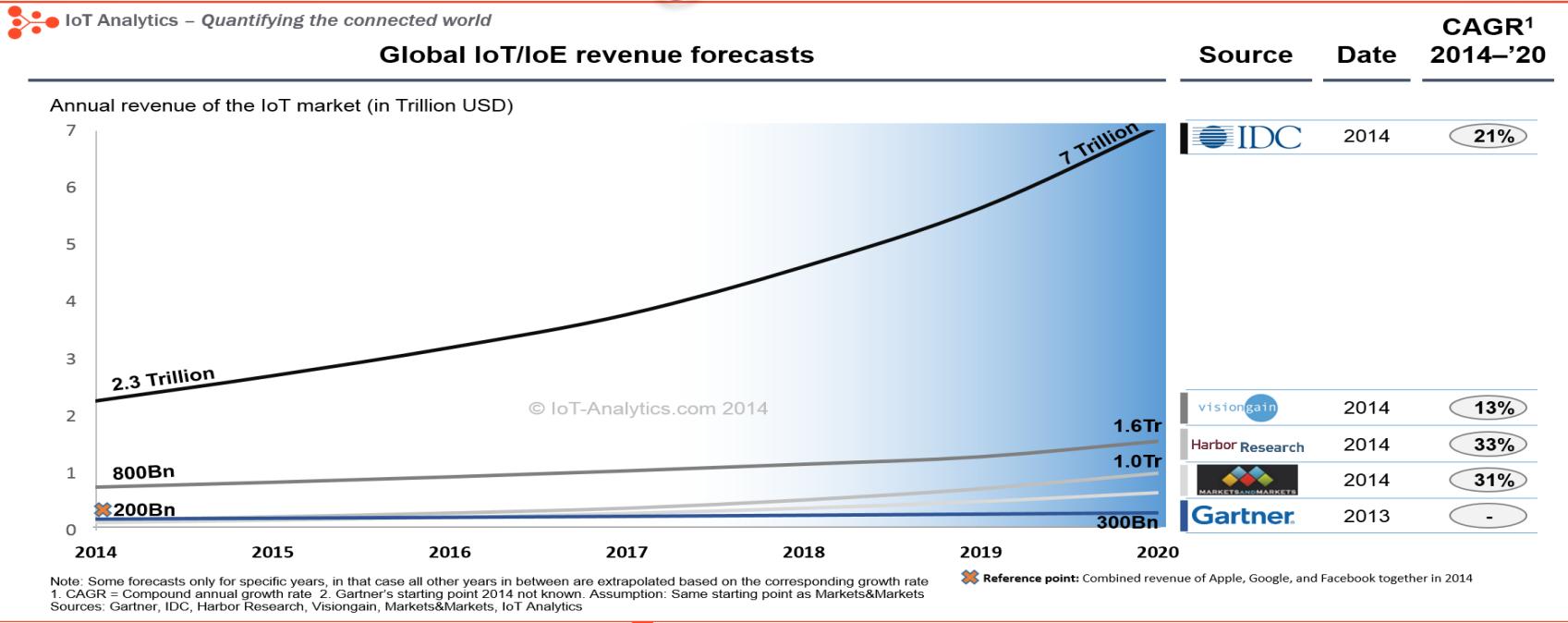
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- “*The opinions expressed in this presentation and on the following slides are solely those of the presenter and not representing any company.*”

About me

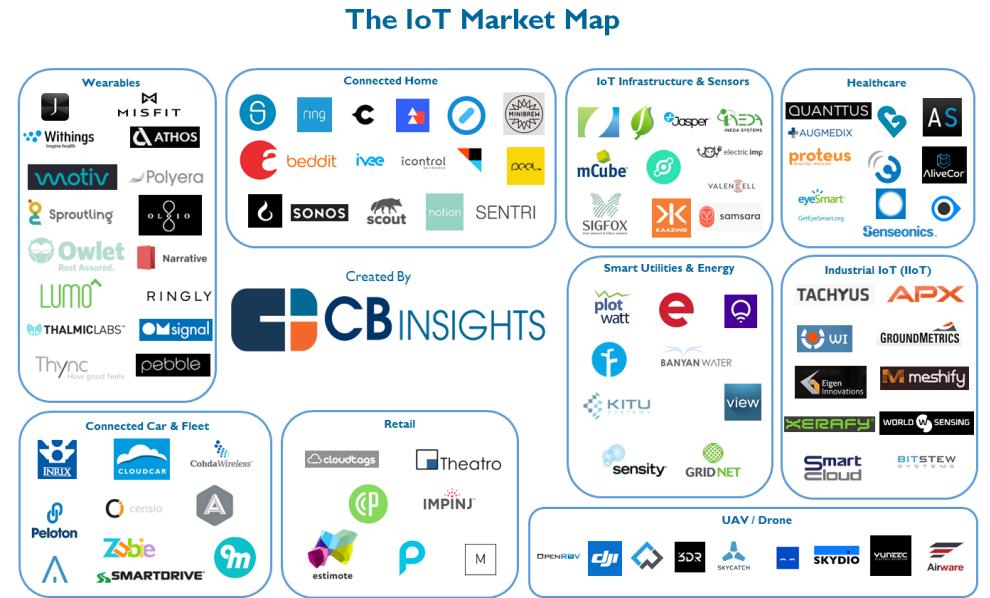
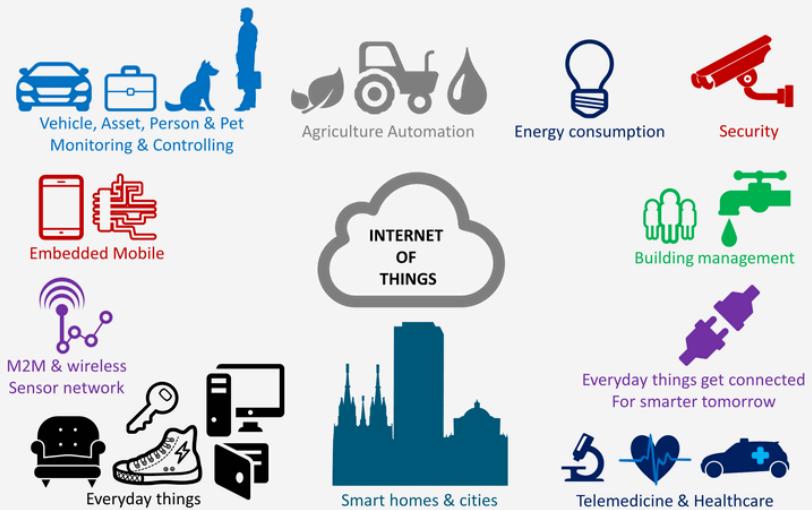
- Background :
 - EE from B.S to Ph.D
 - 10+ years' experience on system research and development
 - PhD research: Wireless networking system, machine learning/information analysis on IoT system, IEEE standard contribution
 - Work experience : Intel CareInnovation, Broadcom
- IoT experience
 - worked on different layers in IoT system: device, OS stack, networking, backend.
 - Delivered large scale IoT product deployed in U.S and E.U
 - Advocate and enthusiast of IoT.

Big Picture



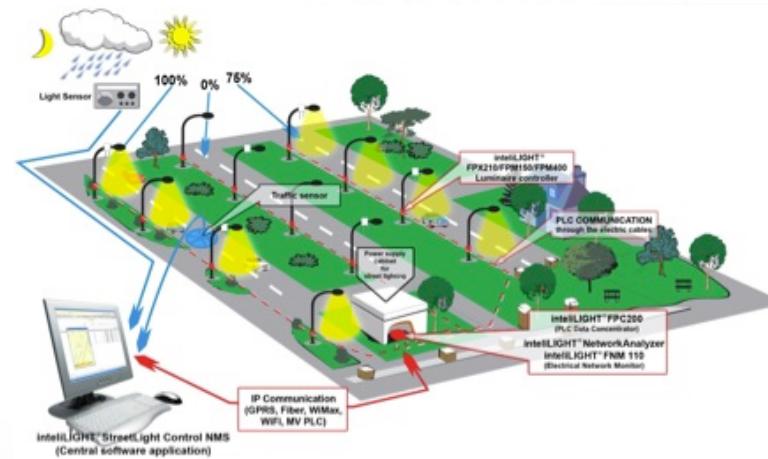
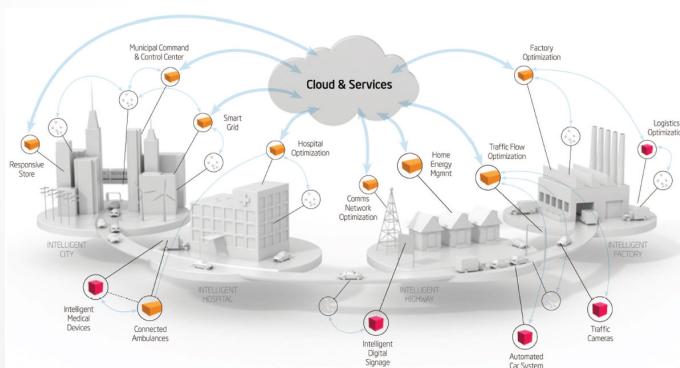
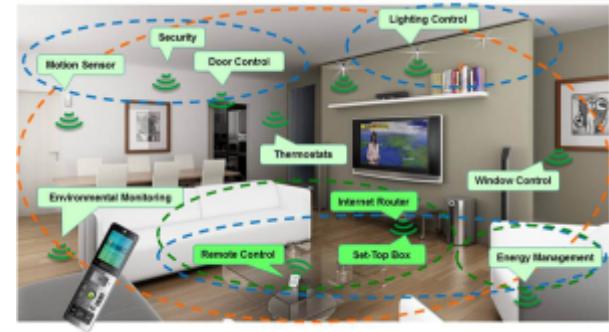
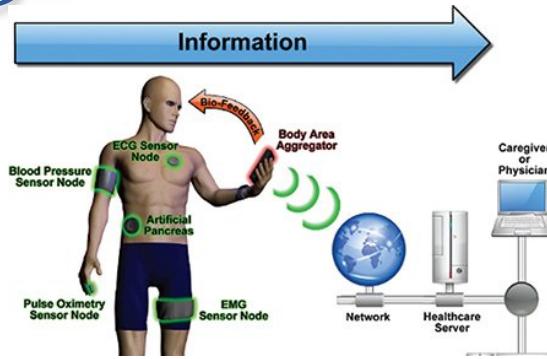
INTERNET OF THINGS

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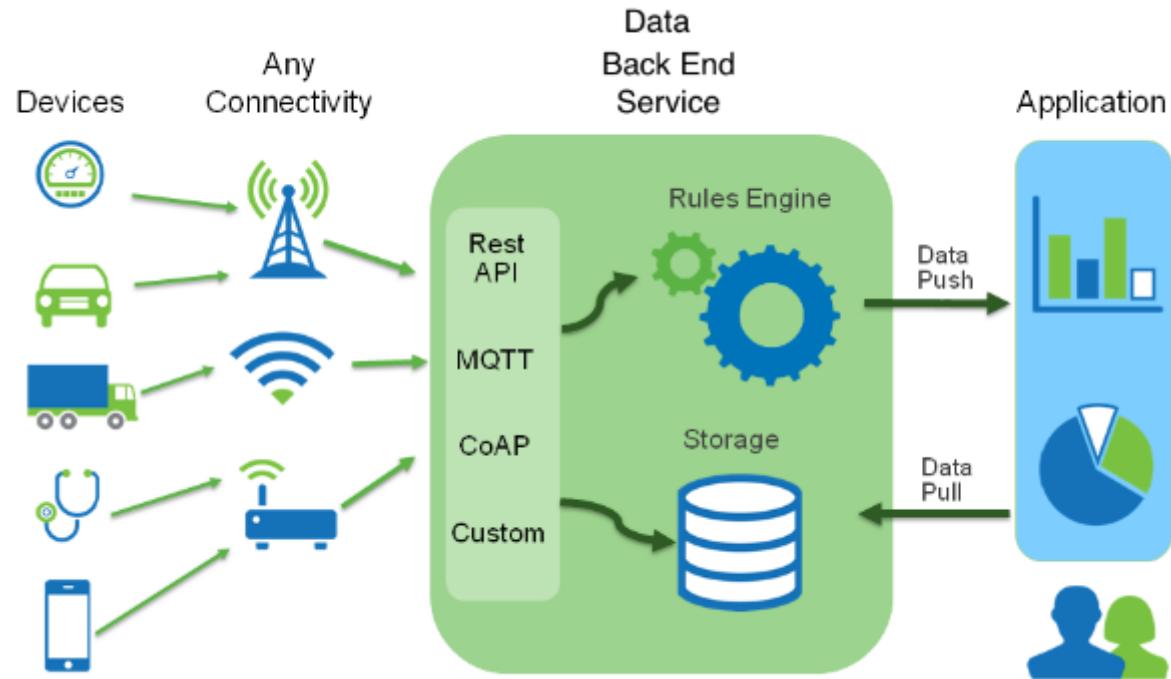
Fragmented Market

- Personal
 - Health/fitness
 - Energy
 - Security
 - Smart home
 - Wearable
- Enterprise:
 - Lighting
 - Smart grid
 - Smart City



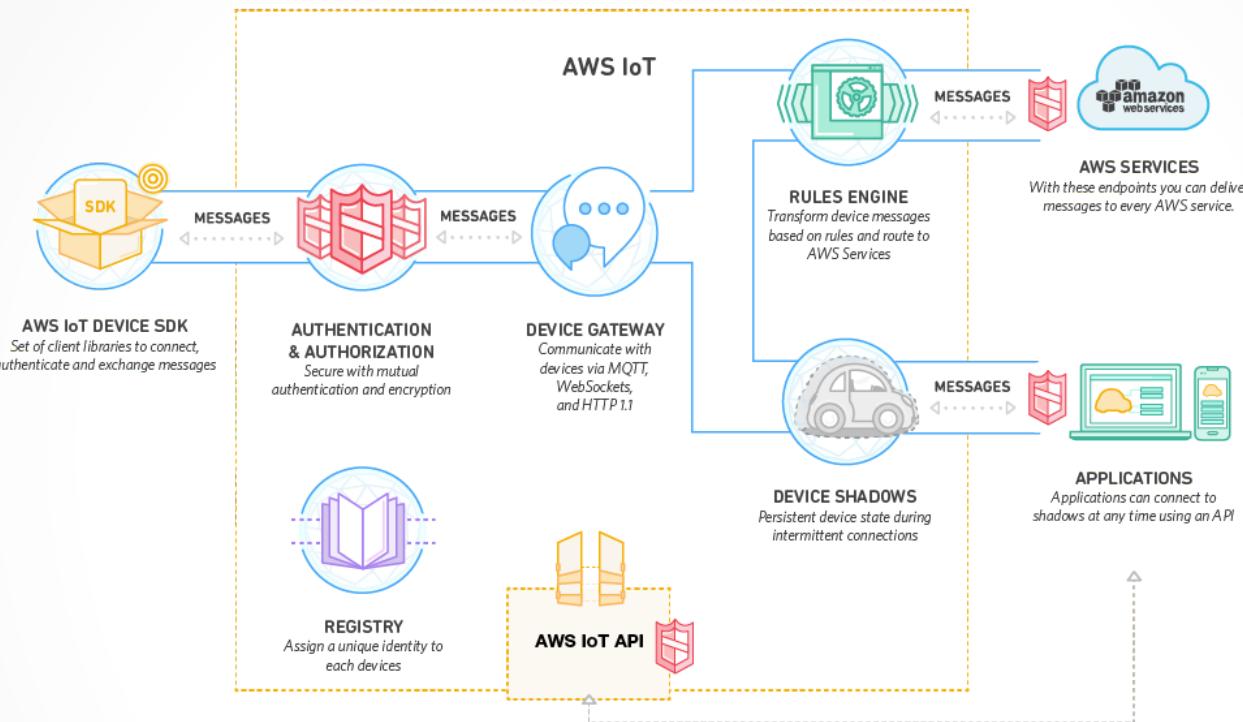
Vertical: Provide integrated service

- HW:
 - Sensor/monitor/...
 - Wireless
 - Processor
- Back end
 - Data storage
 - process/analysis
 - REST API
 - Analysis
- Application
 - Web
 - App
- Tailored to specific market. Total solution

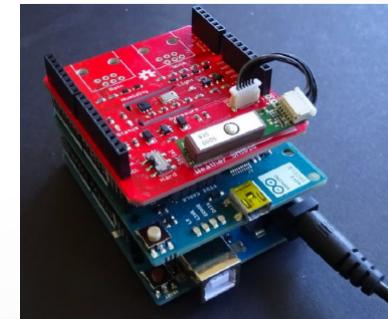
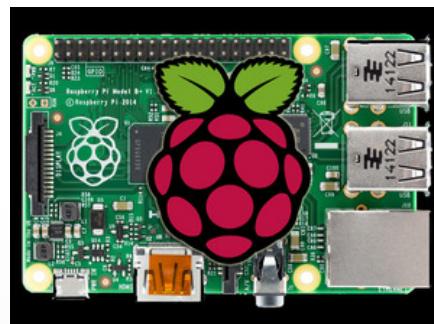


Horizontal: Common Platform

- Backend service/application platform



- HW platform
 - Raspberry Pi
 - Anduino



Build Your Own IoT System

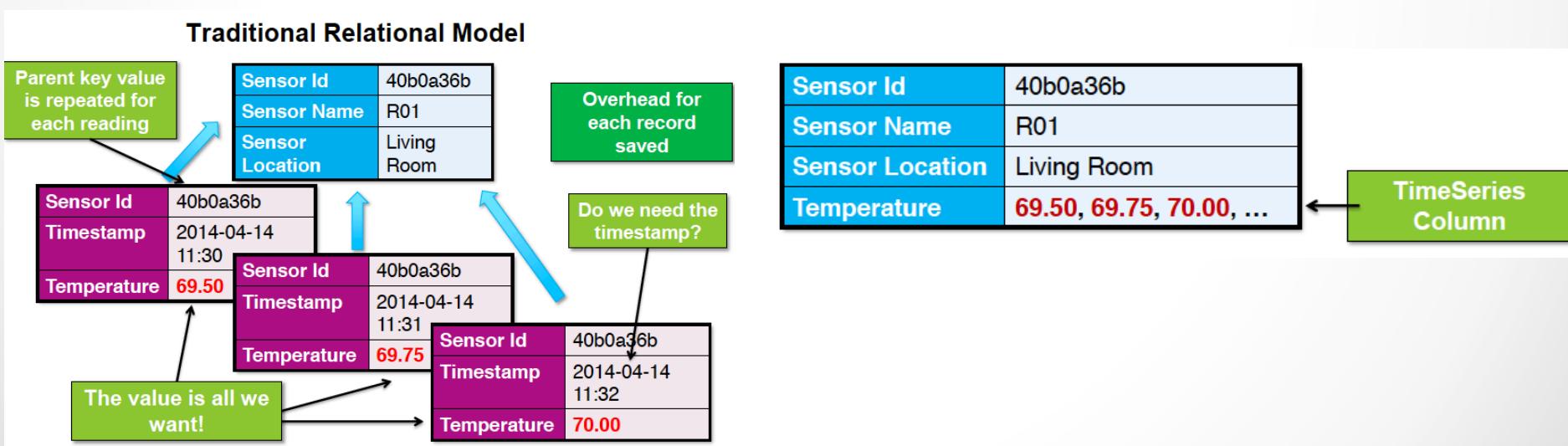


Build your own IoT system: Backend

- Similar as other web back end
- IoT specific scenarios
 - Most application is not high concurrent
 - Event driven back end more popular (Node.JS, Python coroutine/Twisted)
 - NoSQL/JSON is more popular(log style data)
 - Serverless: AWS lamda
- Customized for general IOT application
 - Rule engine(IFFT)
 - Machine learning
- Web service is not necessary needed
 - Rest API still used for extension and potential 3rd party access

Build your own IoT system: Database

- SQL+NoSQL
 - SQL for things, NoSQL for data/stream/log
- Informix:
 - Extended SQL with TIMESERIES
 - sophisticated support for managing time series (time-stamped) data



Build your own IoT system: DataBase

- Informix Usage (<http://tinyurl.com/hd6voau>)

```
create table sensor(
    sensor_id      char(8),
    xbee_name      char(3),
    sensor_location char(20),
    sensor_data TimeSeries(sensor_reading)
);
```

```
insert into sensor values (
    "40b79f8e",
    "R03",
    "Arduino Sensor 2",
    TSCreate(
        'ts_1min',           Predefined calendar –
        '2015-01-18 18:30:00.000000', new value each minute
        0, 0, 0,
        'sensor_container'));
```

```
select
    sensor_id,
    xbee_name,
    GetElem(sensor_data, '2015-01-18 18:40:00') as readings
from sensor
where xbee_name matches "R03";
```

sensor_id	xbee_name	readings
40b79f8e	R03	ROW('2015-01-18 18:40:00.000000', 65.3 , 40.2 , 67)

```
update sensor
set sensor_data =
    PutElem(sensor_data,
    row("2015-01-18 18:30:00.000000",
        78.1, 45.5, 70)::sensor_reading)
where xbee_name = "R03";

select *
from sensor
where xbee_name matches "R03";
```

sensor_id	xbee_name	sensor_location	sensor_data
40b79f8e	R03	Arduino Sensor 2	origin(2015-01-18 18:30:00.000000), calendar(ts_1min), container(sensor container), threshold(0), regular, [NULL, NULL, NULL, NULL, NULL, NULL, NULL, NULL, (66.6 , 38.7 , 67), (65.3 , 40.2 , 67), (63.9 , 42.2 , 67), (63.3 , 42.7 , 66), (62.6 , 43.7 , 67), (62.1 , 45.0 , 66), (61.5 , 45.6 , 66), (61.2 , 46.6 , 67), (60.8 , 47.1 , 67), (60.3 , 48.1 , 67), (60.1 , 48.1 , 67), (59.7 , 8.2 , 67), (59.5 , 49.2 , 67), (59.4 , 48.7 , 67), ...

Build your own IoT system: Database

- Postgresql + JSON
 - Postgresql 9.2+
 - MongoDB
- MongoDB is easy to query IoT data
 - Ex: suppose we have device data stream
 - Each data unit has the format of {time:t, value:v}
 - Pymongo

```
from pymongo import MongoClient
from random import randint
from datetime import datetime

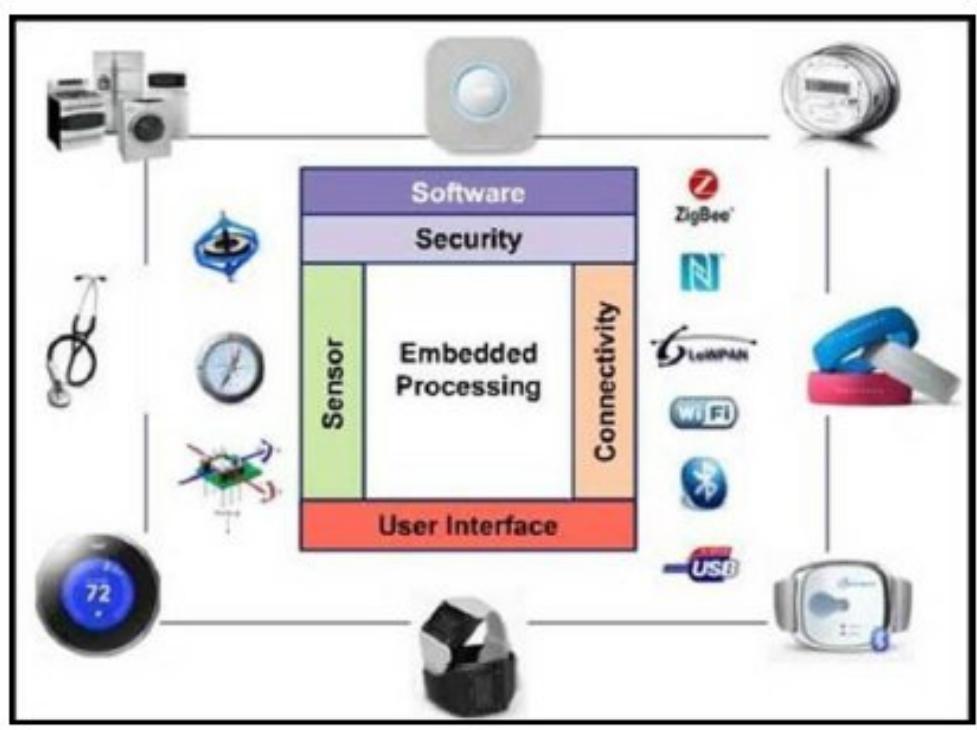
try:
    client = MongoClient()
    db = client.test_database
    collection = db.test_collection
    sensor_data = db.sensor_data
    #fake data generation
    sensor_data.insert(dict(date=datetime.now(), value=randint(1, 100)))
    # query mongo DB with data between start and end time, and value smaller than certain threshold
    now = datetime.now()
    start = now.replace(hour=8, minute=0, second=0, microsecond=0)
    end = datetime.strptime("14/07/16 16:30", "%d/%m/%y %H:%M")

    for data_reading in sensor_data.find({"$and": [{"date": {"$gt": start, '$lt': now}}, {"value": {"$lt": 50}}]}).sort("value"):
        print data_reading

except pymongo.errors.ConnectionFailure, e:
    print "Could not connect to MongoDB: %s" % e
```

Build your own IoT system: Device

- SOC solution
- Key factors
 - Core Processor
 - Connectivity/Wireless
 - OS
 - Security
- Vendor
 - Reliable
 - Support
 - Tech Doc/Community
 - Channel

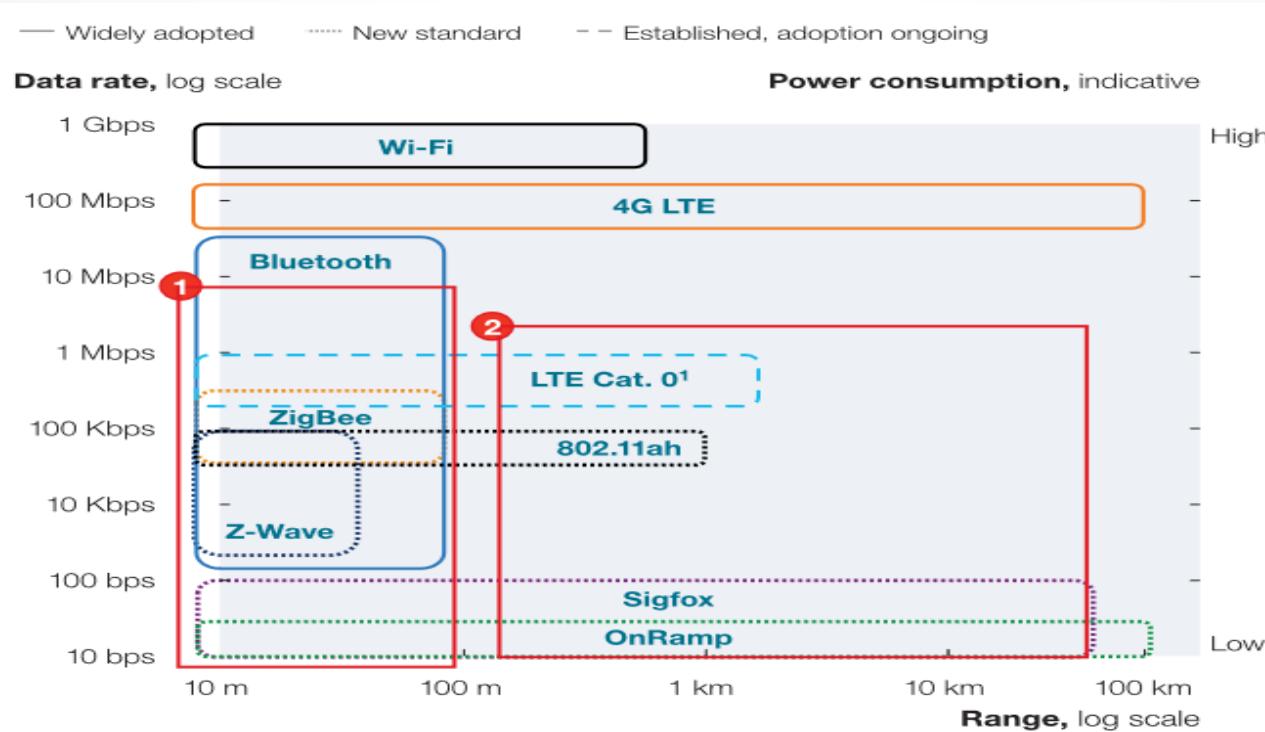


Build your own IoT system: Processor

- ARM processor across all IoT markets
 - Processing power:
 - OS support
 - RTOS requirements
 - Footprint/memory
 - Development resource
- MCU



Build your own IoT system: Wireless



- ISM bands(Free, available world wide)
 - 2.4G is most widely used ISM band
 - Power/penetration/solution available

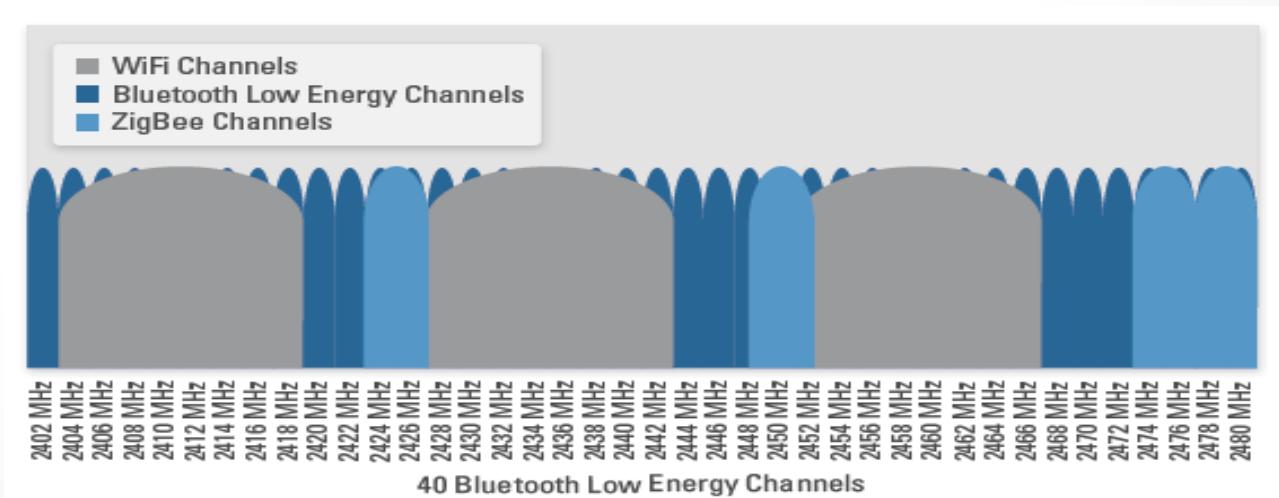


Build your own IoT system: Wireless

- Wifi
 - AP/station,P2P(One Hop)
 - Pros: High Data rate, easy internet access, most used and flexible
 - Cons: High power/Solution complexity
 - BLE
 - Master/Slave(One hop)
 - Pros: Low power, data rate supporting audio and most IoT application.
 - Cons: need to pair with hub/phone
 - Zigbee
 - P2P, star, Mesh(multi hop)
 - Pros: Lowest power, Self Organized mesh network.
 - Cons: low data rate(sensor application), no internet access.
-
- The image contains three separate diagrams illustrating different wireless IoT technologies:
- WiFi:** Shows a "Wireless AP" (Access Point) connected to multiple "Wireless Station" devices (laptops). RF signals are depicted as yellow lightning bolts between the AP and the stations.
 - Bluetooth Low Energy Sensor Nodes:** Shows a central "Smartphones / Tablets" device (represented by a person icon with a smartphone) connected to multiple "Bluetooth Low Energy Sensor Nodes" (represented by small grey rectangles with green circles). Red dashed arrows indicate the wireless connection between the central device and the sensor nodes.
 - Zigbee Network:** Shows a "Zigbee Coordinator (ZC)" (red circle) connected to an "Existing Network" (represented by a server icon). The network then branches into a mesh of "Zigbee Router (ZR)" (blue circles) and "Zigbee End Device (ZED)" (green circles). Various IoT icons (thermometer, battery, smartphone, etc.) are shown connected to the routers and end devices.

Build your own IoT system: Wireless

- Rule of thumbs:
 - Mesh capability, Self-organized network: Zigbee
 - Wearable/Audio/directly connected to smartphone): BT/BLE.
 - Internet access (Wifi,LTE),
 - If you need voice capability, LTE
 - Otherwise Wifi
- Interference
 - 2.4 ISM band contention.
 - BLE:AFH(Adaptive Frequency hopping)
 - Zigbee: 4 golden channel.
 - Wifi:5G



Build your own IoT system: OS

- Bare bone
 - Simple and widely used.
 - No Traditional OS,
 - No user/kernel
 - Single thread:
 - ISR and event driven
 - Msg for Inter-Task

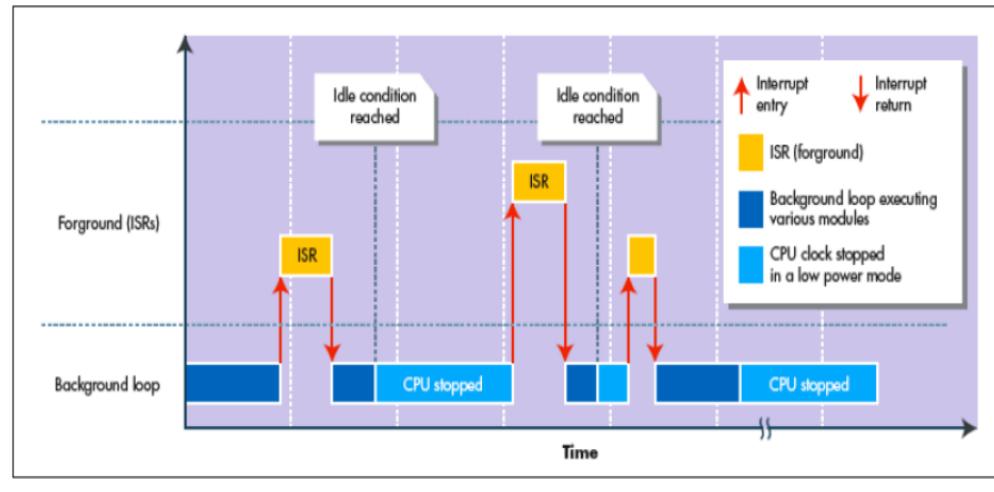
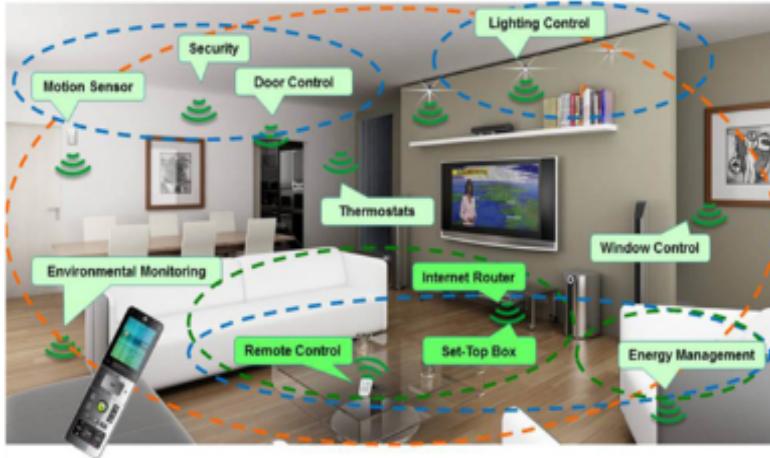


Figure 1: Foreground/background system with a low-power sleep mode.

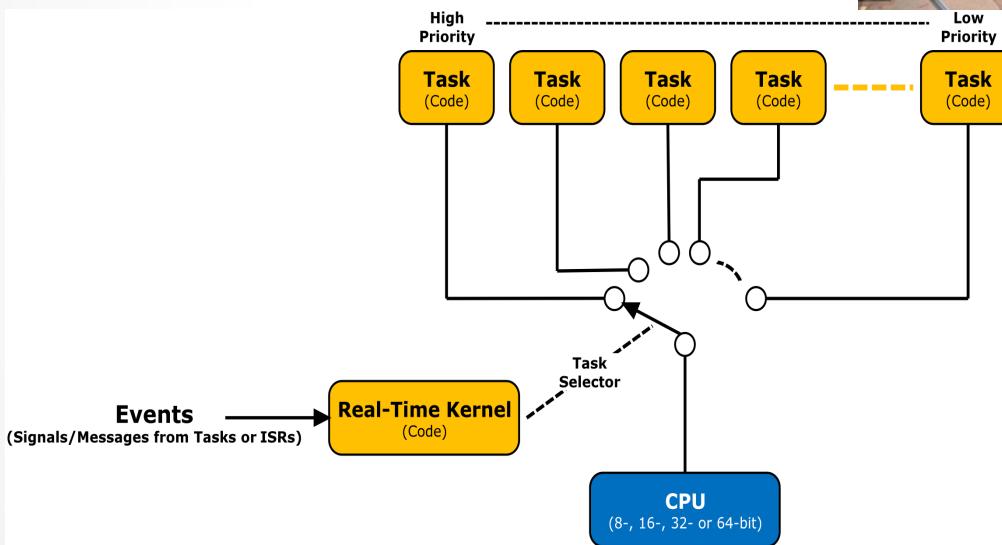
```
while (true)
{
    HAL_ISR();
    task_1(task1_event_bitvector);
    ...
    task_n(taskn_event_bitvector);
    sleep();
}
```

- Memory management
 - No MMU, manual management(write your own malloc).

Build your own IoT system: OS

- RTOS

- Time Critical system.
- Multi thread support
 - Time guaranteed task
 - Priority based schedule



- Memory management
 - Minimum dynamic management/Mainly Static allocation
- GreenHill, Threadx, Vxworks, FreeRTOS

Build your own IoT system: OS

- *nix like (iOS/Android tailed)



- Need to support rich feature application, 3rd party applications
- Act as hub to connecting other IOT devices
- Modern OS support
 - User/kernel
 - Multi thread
 - MMU
 - Driver
- Power requirement is high
- More development resource

IoT system problem

High data error rate in network?

Wireless

Interference



Link Loss

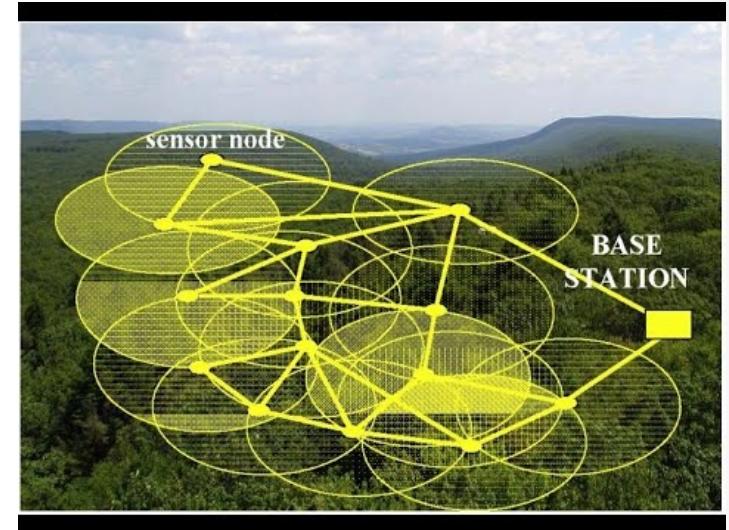


Stack/OS

Packet Overflow



Routing error/timeout



Memory management Bug

A screenshot of a debugger interface showing memory dump and assembly code. The assembly code includes:

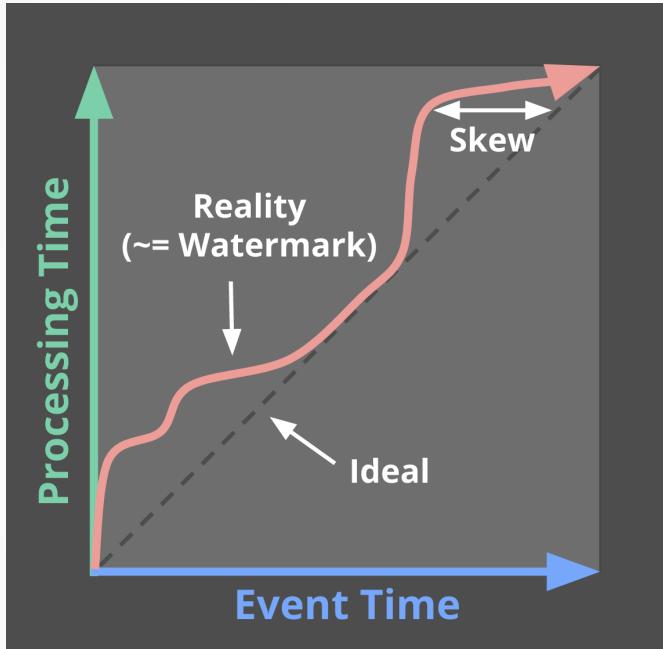
```
0022FEE0 00ESP50 Pj".
0022FEE4 00400000 ..
0022FEE8 00000001 ..
0022FEFC 004012B5 µ@.
0022FF00 0022FED0 0p".
0022FF04 00000002 ..
0022FF08 0022FFC4 Rj".
0022FFC8 76478CD5 0m@.
0022FF00 CF1227D3 0;Y
0022FF04 FFFFFFFE bjjj
0022FF08 764598D0 U@v
0022FF0C 00000010 ....
0022FF10 00250F59 X@.
0022FF14 002E0F48 "Z@.
0022FF18 0022F38 8@.
0022FF1C 00000030 0....
```

The memory dump shows repeating values at addresses 0022FF20 to 0022FF4C, labeled "HELO". A yellow arrow points from the assembly code to the memory dump area, labeled "STACK". A red arrow points from the memory dump area to the bottom right, labeled "Buffer Overflow". The bottom of the dump shows the register EBP.

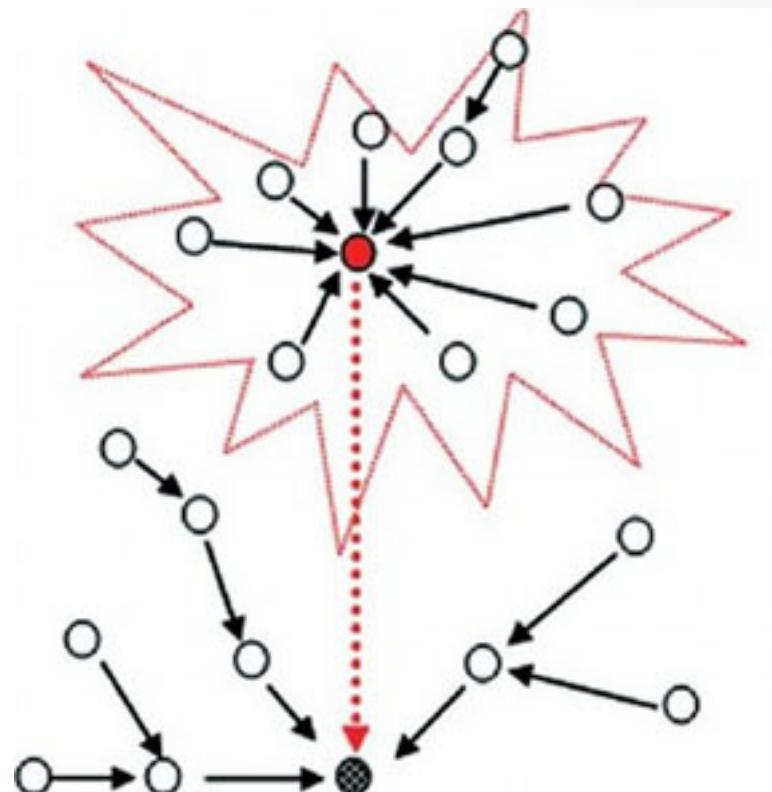
0022FEE0	00ESP50	Pj".
0022FEE4	00400000	..
0022FEE8	00000001	..
0022FEFC	004012B5	µ@.
0022FF00	0022FED0	0p".
0022FF04	00000002	..
0022FF08	0022FFC4	Rj".
0022FFC8	76478CD5	0m@.
0022FF00	CF1227D3	0;Y
0022FF04	FFFFFFFE	bjjj
0022FF08	764598D0	U@v
0022FF0C	00000010
0022FF10	00250F59	X@.
0022FF14	002E0F48	"Z@.
0022FF18	0022F38	8@.
0022FF1C	00000030	0....
0022FF20	4F4C4548	HELO
0022FF24	4F4C4548	HELO
0022FF28	4F4C4548	HELO
0022FF2C	4F4C4548	HELO
0022FF30	4F4C4548	HELO
0022FF34	4F4C4548	HELO
0022FF38	4F4C4548	HELO
0022FF40	4F4C4548	HELO
0022FF44	4F4C4548	HELO
0022FF48	4F4C4548	HELO
0022FF4C	4F4C4548	HELO
0022FF50	00000000	..

Application

Event based processing delay/discard



Unbalanced traffic



Conclusion

- IoT markets are fragmented :
 - Diversified application
 - No one size fits all solution
- Pick up your Legos for your Legoland!
 - Back End service
 - Battle test solution on cloud
 - Event driven/serverless
 - SQL and NoSQL
 - Device side
 - Processor and OS
 - ARM core/MCU
 - OS choices:
 - Wireless: wifi, bluetooth and zigbee
- Solve the real problem, not just connecting devices