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Beyond REST

Creating Automation Systems out of Things with REST

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- Motivation / Approach
  - Take the view of an automation system designer / engineer
  - Take the building blocks that are available (e.g. CoAP) and try to build a REST based solution
  - Identify what “feels strange” and what is “missing”

- The presentation uses home automation examples
  - The hope is that this provides an easy to grasp common ground for discussions
  - The examples have been selected to **illustrate** typical interaction scenarios from industrial / energy automation systems – they might not necessarily be the optimal solution for home automation

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Take with a big grain of salt!

Properties of / assumptions about automation systems

- **Distribution**: It is worthwhile to separate between
  - "Local" automation tasks (industry automation, wind parks, home automation, etc) that operate on a LAN-like system — Focus of this presentation
  - "Global" automation tasks (smart grid, logistics, etc) that operate on an Internet-like system
- **Ownership**: It is worthwhile to separate between
  - Systems with a strong "owner" (factories, plants, power plants) that has a lot of control over the behavior of its components — Focus of this presentation
  - "Unreliable" systems w.r.t. availability and usage (pv panels in the smart grid)
- **Rate of Change**: It is worthwhile to separate between
  - Control, which evolves slowly. Changes occur, but often the system will run "as-is" for months or years. Changes occur in a controlled manner in re-engineering phases. — Focus of this presentation
  - Data acquisition (optimization, predictive maintenance, etc) which is more dynamic
- **Data Flow**: The vast majority of data flow stems from planned (often periodic) interactions. Hundreds of control loops can run "in parallel", coordinated by a hierarchy of higher level systems. Ad-hoc interactions are rare.
- **QoS**: The primary concern regarding QoS is achieving deterministic behavior (latency, jitter, etc) for well-known workloads. Scalability / elasticity is second.

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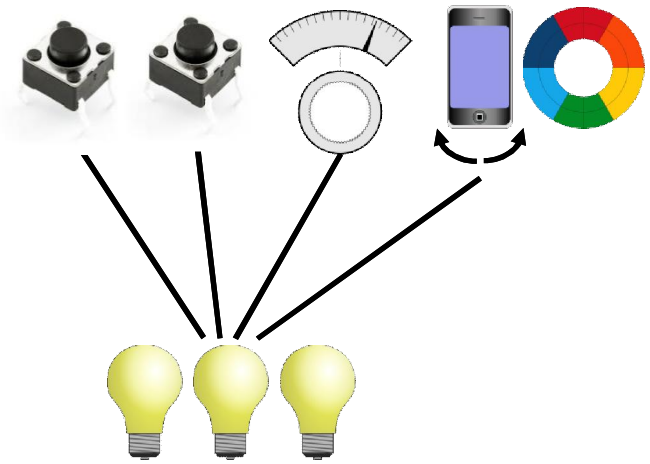
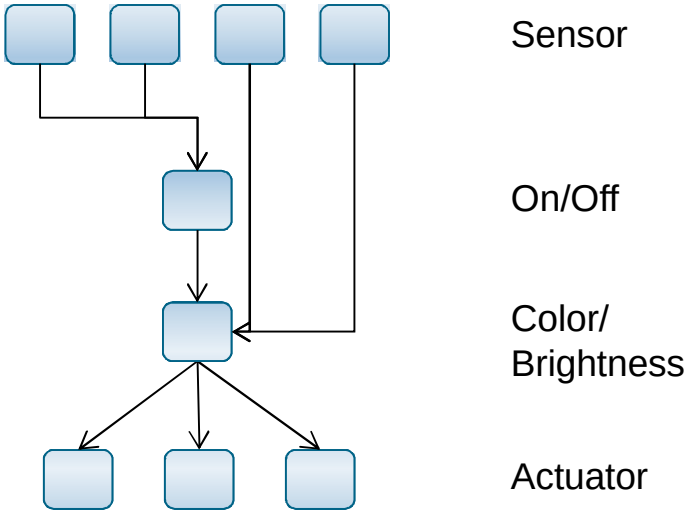
The Application: Single room lighting control, a Things–to–Things interaction

Thing View



Application View



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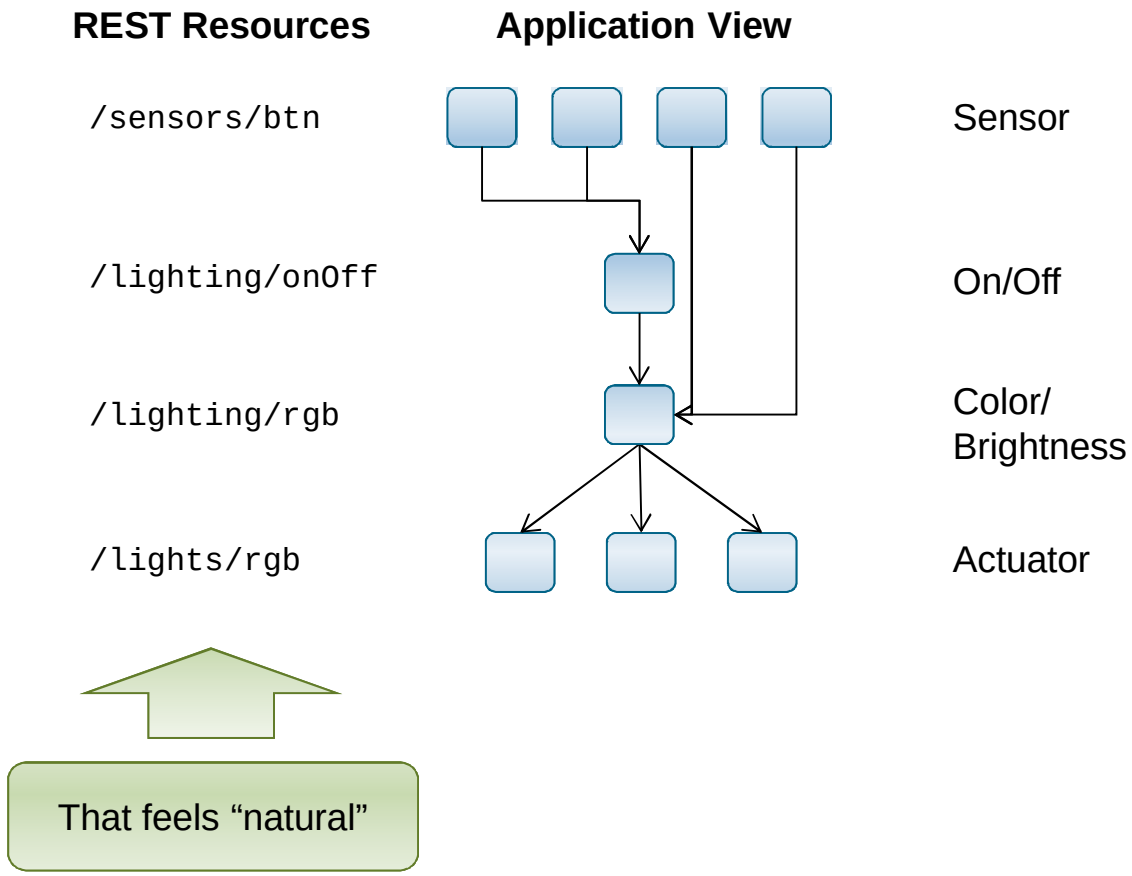
Mapping to REST - Resources



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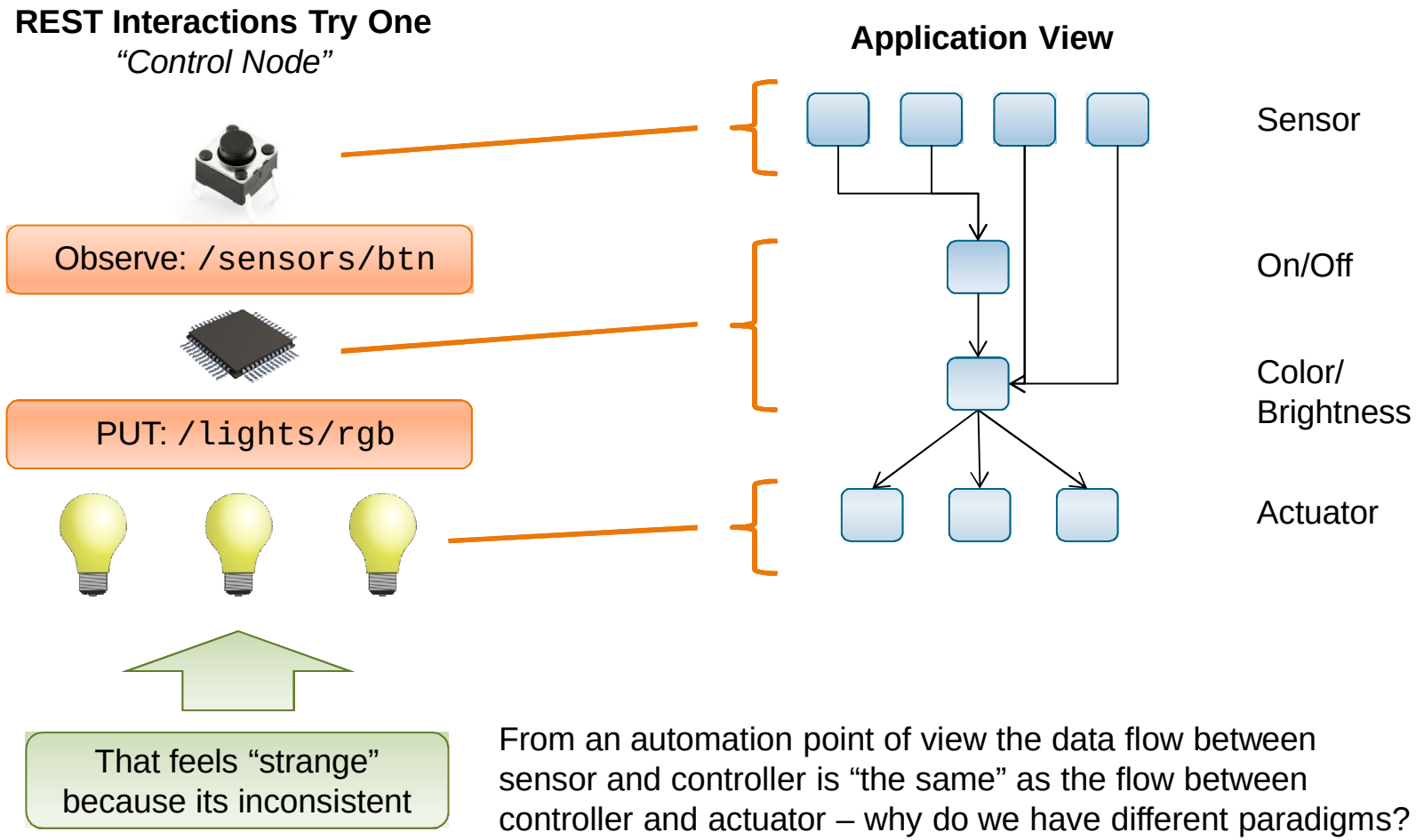
Mapping to REST - Interactions



From an automation point of view the data flow between sensor and controller is "the same" as the flow between controller and actuator – why do we have different paradigms?

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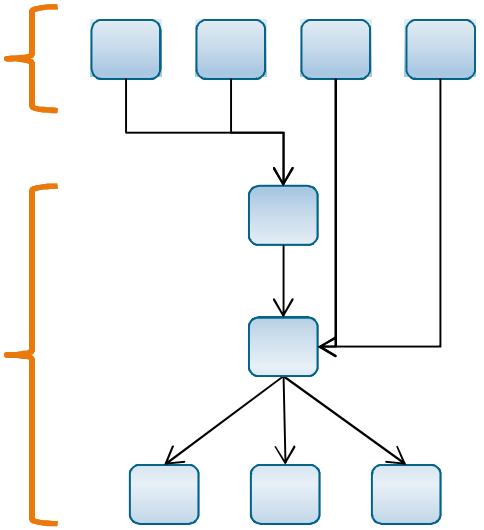
Mapping to REST - Interactions

REST Interactions Try Two
"Dumb Switches, Smart Bulbs"

Observe: /sensors/btn

That feels "natural"

Application View



Sensor

On/Off

Color/
Brightness

Actuator

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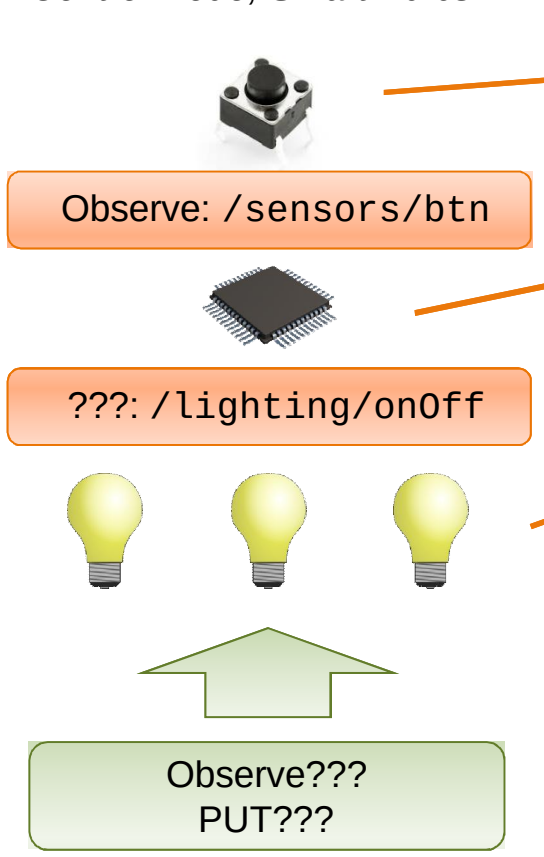
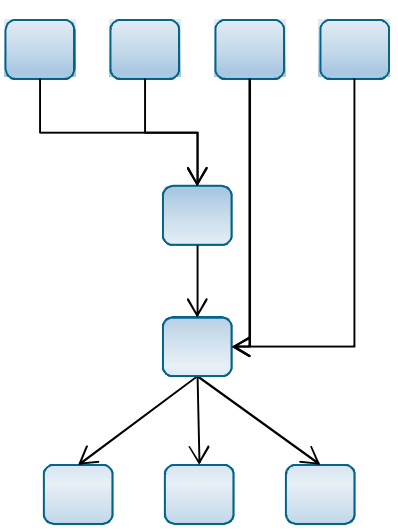
Mapping to REST - Interactions

REST Interactions Try Three
"Control Node, Smart Bulbs"



Application View



Hmm where should I put the `/lighting/onOff` endpoint? Is that an "ouput" of the controller? Or is that an "input" of the bulb? Or do we have both resources?

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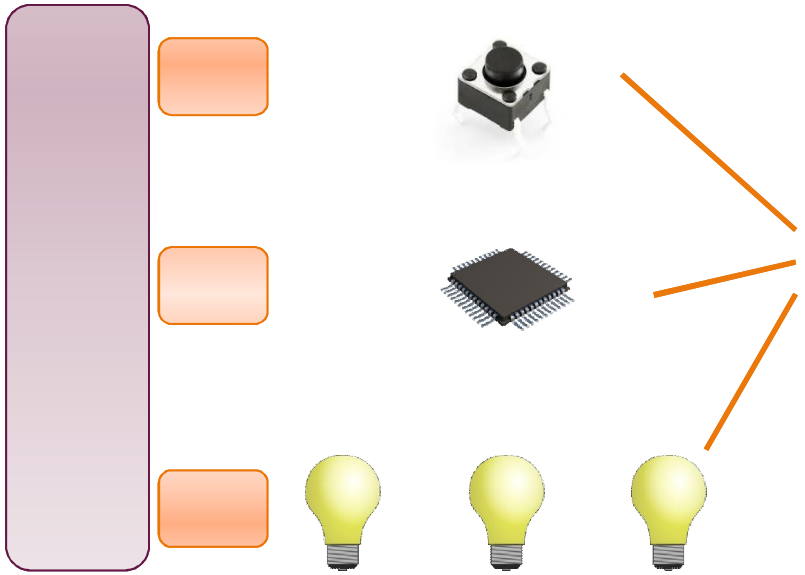
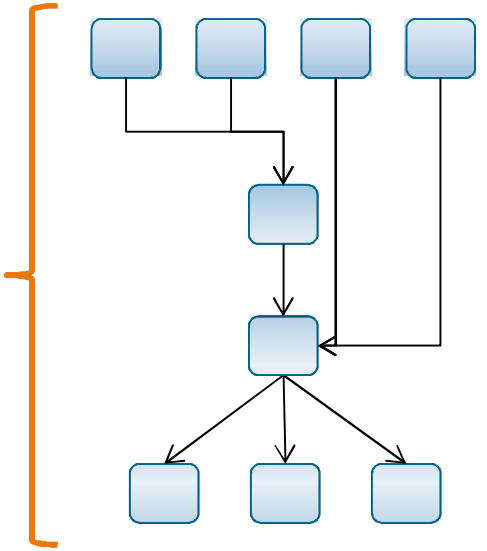
Mapping to REST - Interactions

REST Interactions Try Four
"Pub / Sub"



Freedom of choice

Application View



Sensor

On/Off

Color/ Brightness

Actuator

CoAP MQ

That feels "natural"
… and like a single point of failure

Abstraction level introduced by CoAP MQ hides the client/server differences

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Communication Orchestration?

Looking at CoAP MQ I am wondering whether we can (and should) decouple the role of “communication orchestration” from the role of “data forwarding”

Vision:

- We develop a description format that specifies
  - What resource I am interested in `/sensors/btn`
  - What my interest is consumer of the data
  - What interaction paradigms I like willing to “GET”-poll, observe and being “PUT”-ted
  - Whether I am willing to act as a “data forwarder”
- We introduce an “orchestrator” that
  - Collects these descriptions
  - Determines “suitable” interactions
  - Distributes the results to the devices, which in turn establish the communication channels
- CoAP MQ would be a “special” case of that scenario in which the “orchestrator” is also willing to act as a data forwarder

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Communication Orchestration?

Benefits:

- We could support a broad range of scenarios ranging from decentralized, Thing-to-Thing (switch-to-bulb) over brokered (switch-to-MQ-to-bulb) to a lot more complicated setups with e.g. multiple brokers
- We could leverage existing CoAP interaction paradigms and avoid a layer of “communication middlewares” on top of CoAP that degrade CoAP to a data pipe / rpc mechanism
- We could express interactions that involve multiple resources on different devices (I need the switch and the brightness sensor)
- We could introduce and exploit the capabilities of proxies in a defined way
  - We could add a proxy later on and tell clients to switch over to it
  - We could create “aggregators”/ reverse proxies on demand that collect data from multiple devices and re-publish them under a new resource
- The description format could be extended to support the specification of QoS parameters for the interactions. This might be a promising way to exploit the capabilities provided by software defined networks.

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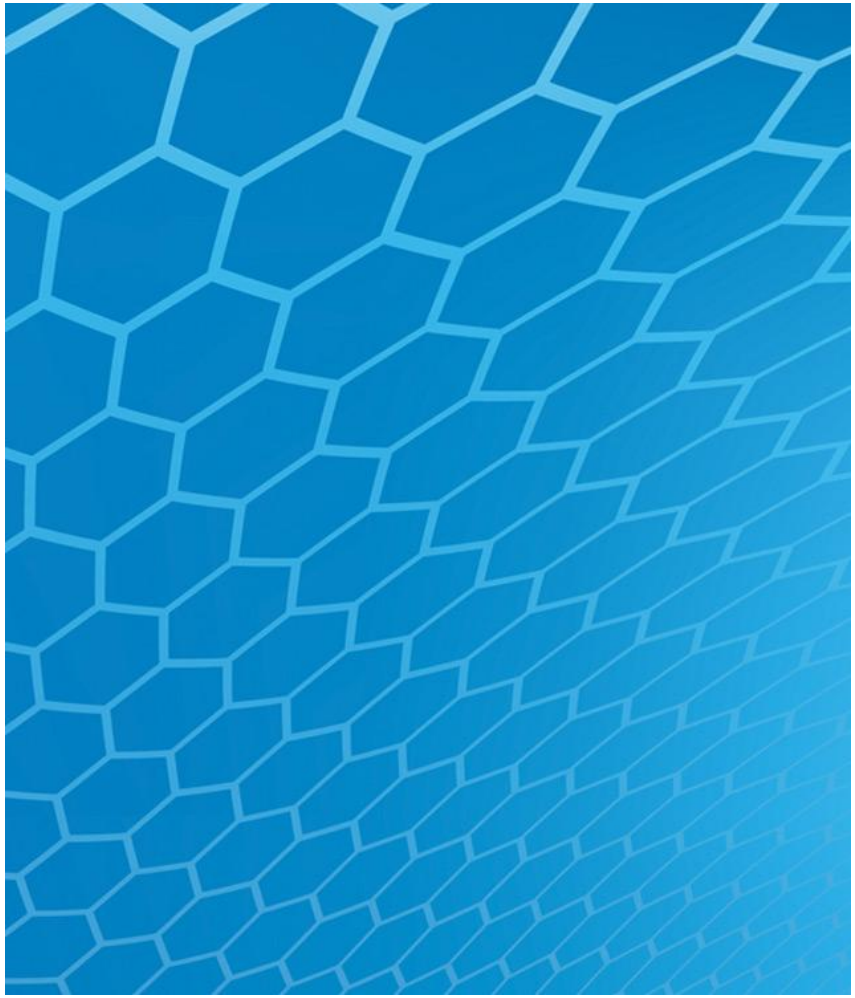

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