

Instructor Materials
Chapter 6 Create an IoT
Solution



IoT Fundamentals
Connecting Things v2.01

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Connecting Things v2.01

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Chapter 6 - Sections & Objectives

- 6.1 Become a Global Problem Solver
 - Investigate real-world social or environmental problems.
- 6.2 Design a Solution
 - Design an IoT solution that addresses a real-world social or environmental problem.
- 6.3 Build, Test & Document a simple IoT System
 - Create an IoT system.
- 6.4 The Business Aspects
 - Design a plan to market an IoT solution.
- 6.5 What is Next?
 - Explain how to continue your learning about the IoT.



6.1 Become a Global Problem Solver



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Become a Global Problem Solver

6.1.1 Solving Global Problems

Organizations Doing Global Good

- Global problems include the burning of fossil fuels, air pollution, oceans becoming more acidic, climate change, poverty, hunger, disease, gender inequality, and access to water and sanitation.
- Some companies and organizations provide funds to help these global problems such as the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and The Musk Foundation.

The Millennium development Goals

- In 2000, leaders from 189 countries made a list of 8 goals to be achieved in 15 years.
- These eight goals were called the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is working on fulfilling these goals.

Progress on MDGs so far:

- People who live on less than \$1.25 per day has dropped by more than half.
- Young children going to school is up by almost half.
- People receiving HIV treatment increased by over 15 times.
- Lowered child mortality rate by almost half.

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Solving Global Problem Solver Solving Global Problems (Cont.)

The Sustainable Development Goals

- In 2015, 189 world leaders at the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit unanimously adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
- The result was a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- These new SDGs go much further than the MDGs.
- They are addressing the root causes of poverty and the universal need for development that works for all people.



Become a Global Problem Solver 6.1.2 Globally Transformative Breakthrough Technologies

Lawrence Berkeley National Lab

- The Lawrence Berkeley National Lab (LBNL).
- The Institute of Globally Transformative Technologies (LIGTT) (pronounced 'light') is part of LBNL and was created in 2012.
- The goal of LIGTT is to leverage LBNL's resources to develop and deploy breakthrough technologies for sustainable global development.

Institute of Globally Transformative Technologies

- The LIGTT released a top "50 Breakthroughs" study in 2014.
- Identified some of the most important breakthrough technologies that are required for sustainable global development.
- LIGTT aims to develop many of these breakthroughs.
 Achieving this will make substantial impacts on poverty.
- Breakthrough #42 is directly related to using the IoT to enable new services.





6.2 Designing a Solution



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Become a Global Problem Solver

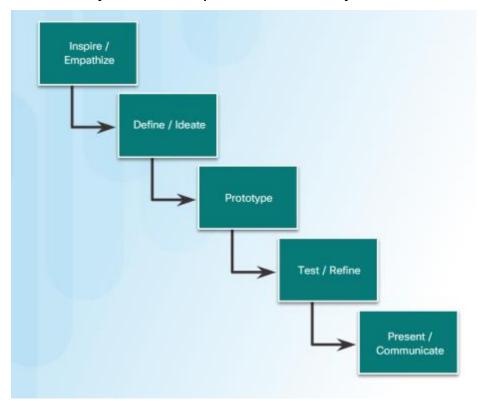
6.2.1 Designing Solutions

- The Engineering Design Process
 - How can we help solve global challenges?
 - The engineering design process is a proven method.

The five steps are cyclical which means that they can be repeated as many times as

needed to make improvements in the design process.

- Inspire/Empathize
- Define/Ideate
- Prototype
- Test/Refine
- Present/Communicate.



Become a Global Problem Solver

6.2.1 Designing Solutions (Cont.)

- Security Design
 - Security should be included from the beginning, in the design phase.
 - Ensure new devices facilitate software updates and all hidden backdoors are removed
 - On pre-manufactured devices used in projects ensure the following:
 - Default passwords/usernames are changed.
 - UPnP is disabled on IoT devices if possible.
 - Remote device management is protected with strong passwords and access limited to trusted personnel.



- Ensure all devices are updated with the latest software updates and patches.
- Ensure all devices support and use encryption and certificates.
- Secure the physical location of IoT devices as much as possible.





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6.3.1 THE IoT System Project

Project Overview

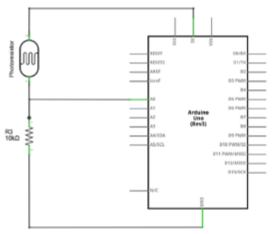
- Identify a problem that can be solved by an IoT device.
- Example used: building a device that senses the amount of and determines sunrise and sunset.



The Circuit Layout

- Electronic components have specific power, polarity, and connection requirements.
- The circuit layout identifies/describes these requirements.

 Sunrise/sunset example requires a voltage divider - produces an output voltage that is a fraction of its input voltage by distributing the input voltage among the components of the divider.



6.3.1 THE IoT System Project (cont'd)

REST API in an IoT System

- REST APIs use HTTP methods to exchange data between systems or applications
- RESTful systems use Uniform Resource Identifiers (URIs) to represent their services to external systems.
- Sample URIs:
 - GET /people/michael to receive Michael's user profile dataset
 - POST /people/michael to update Michael's profile with new data.
- Update HTTP POST

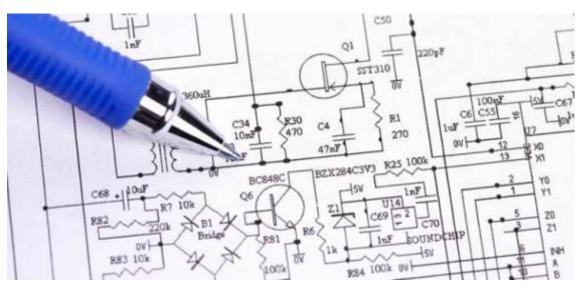
 Create HTTP PUT

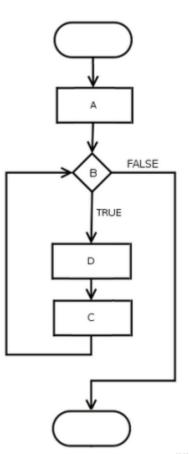
 Delete HTTP DELETE
- The IFTTT web service allows for special resource URIs to be created and mapped to specific IFTTT actions.
- Example IFTTT URI https://maker.ifttt.com/trigger/SunRise/with/key/
- The sunrise/sunset example uses both IFTTT and Google Calendar services

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6.3.1 THE IoT System Project (cont'd)

- Flowcharts, Electronic Schematics, and Sequence Diagrams
 - Documenting project is very important for building the devices, testing, troubleshooting, and creating a business model.
 - Flowcharts use standardized symbols to represent the processes and workflows.
 - Electronic schematics is a graphical representation of a circuit diagram using internationally standardized components.
 - Sequence diagrams represent interactions between entities along a timeline.

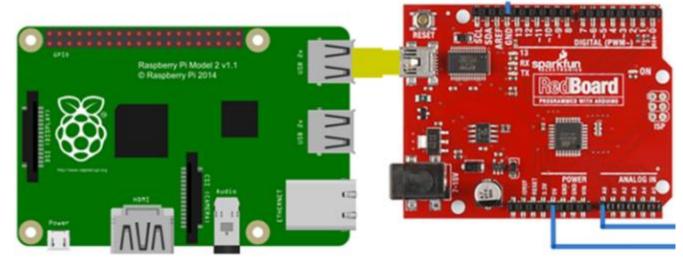




6.3.1 THE IoT System Project (cont'd)

The Code

- The sunrise/sunset example is written in Python using a Raspberry Pi
- The Arduino is connected to the Raspberry Pi.
- The programming is done on the Raspberry Pi to send the level of voltage drop from the Arduino to the RaPi.
- Firmata, a generic protocol for communicating with microcontrollers, is used to communicate between the Arduino firmware and the RaPi.
- The Python code used for the sunrise/sunset example is explained line by line.



6.3.2 THE IoT System Prototype

Overview of the Problem

- Simple problem identified that can be solved by an IoT system: remote access to determine if garage door is open or closed
 - Switch can determine if a door is open or closed
 - Switch attaches to a controller which keeps track of switch status
 - Controller connected to Internet to provide remote access

Prototyping and testing System

- Create electronic schematic, flowchart, and sequence diagram for prototype
- Packet Tracer 7 used to create and test the prototype.
- Update documentation once prototype works successfully.
- Documenting is important not only for future reference but also for situations where marketing material or patent applications are to be created.





6.4 The Business Aspects



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Business Model Canvas

6.4.1 Business Model Canvas

Business Model Canvas Overview

- Helps organizations and entrepreneurs map, discuss, design, and invent new business models.
- A business model consists of nine building blocks:
 - Customer Segments, Value Proposition, Channels, Customer Relationships, Revenue Stream, Key Resources, Key Activities, Key Partnerships and Cost Structure.

Customer Interface

 Customer Interface is comprised by Customer Segments, Value Proposition, Channels, Customer Relationship.

Infrastructure Management

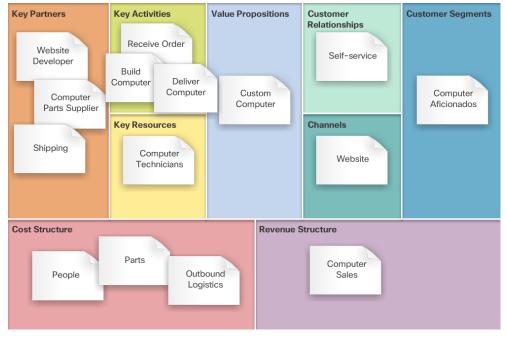
- Defines how to build the value proposition.
- Key Resources, Key Activities, and Key Partnerships make up the Infrastructure Management.

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Business Model Canvas

6.4.1 Business Model Canvas (Cont.)

- Business Finances
 - Include the cost structure and revenue streams created by the value proposition.
- Business Model Canvas Example
 - Example of a completed business model
 - canvas for a custom computer manufacturer.





6.5 What is Next?



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What is Next? 6.5.1 Lifelong Learning

- 21st Century Skills
 - 21st century job market is now looking for employees who can accomplish one or more job roles such as: design a project, prototype a device, create and maintain documentation, and create a business plan.
- IoT employees also need learning and innovation skills
 - Creativity and innovation
 - Critical thinking and problem solving
 - Communication
 - Collaboration



What is Next?

6.5.1 Lifelong Learning (cont'd)

NEVER STOP LEARNING

- Resources for Continued Learning
 - There are many resources available to enable you to continue learning about the IoT including:
 - Cisco Networking Academy
 - Cisco Learning Network
 - Cisco DevNet
 - IEEE Computer Society (IEEE-CS) and the Association for Computing Machinery (ACM)
 - Many other online resources including forums, wikis, blogs, and more
 - There are also IoT communities of practice consisting of other likeminded individuals who want to share ideas with others.



6.6 Chapter Summary



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Summary Summary

- There are many global social and environmental problems that can be solved by IoT systems. The Institute for Globally Transformative Technologies (LIGTT) has compiled a list of 50 breakthrough technologies that will drastically improve the work on these global problems.
- The Engineering Design Process is a proven method to develop a product.
- The first step to design an IoT solution is to identify a problem that can be solved with an IoT device. To test the idea, a prototype could be built simply by using a Raspberry Pi with an attached Arduino. To provide an example, a sunrise/sunset tracker was built.
- Another prototype was designed on Packet Tracer to remotely check to see if the garage door was open or closed..
- Documentation is very important component of any project. Flowcharts, Electronic Schematics and sequence diagrams are often used to provide documentation.
- The Business Model Canvas helps organizations and entrepreneurs map, discuss, design, and invent new business models based on a value proposition, customer interface, infrastructure management, and finances
- IoT professionals should be individuals who espouse life-long learning. They need to be flexible, take the initiative, lead when necessary, and be able to produce something new and useful

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