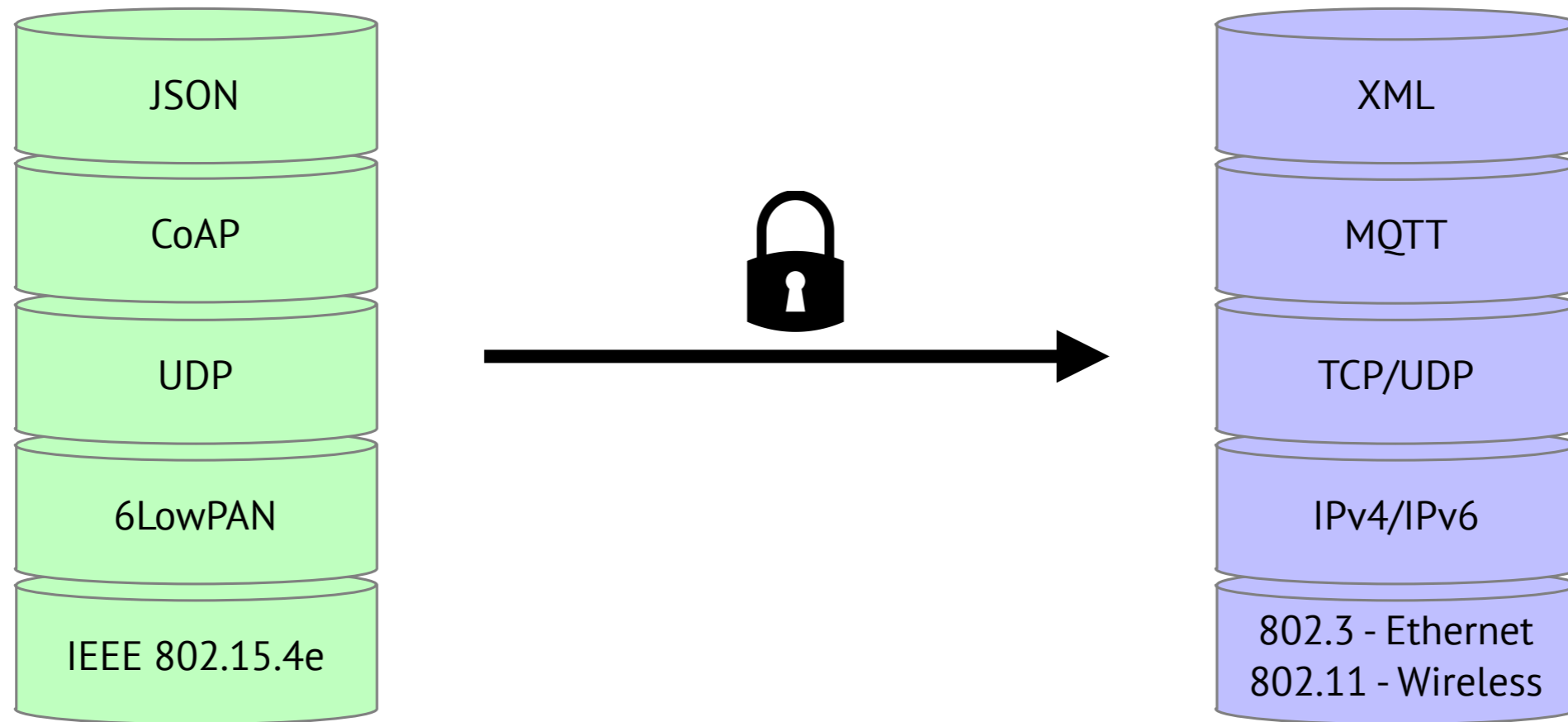


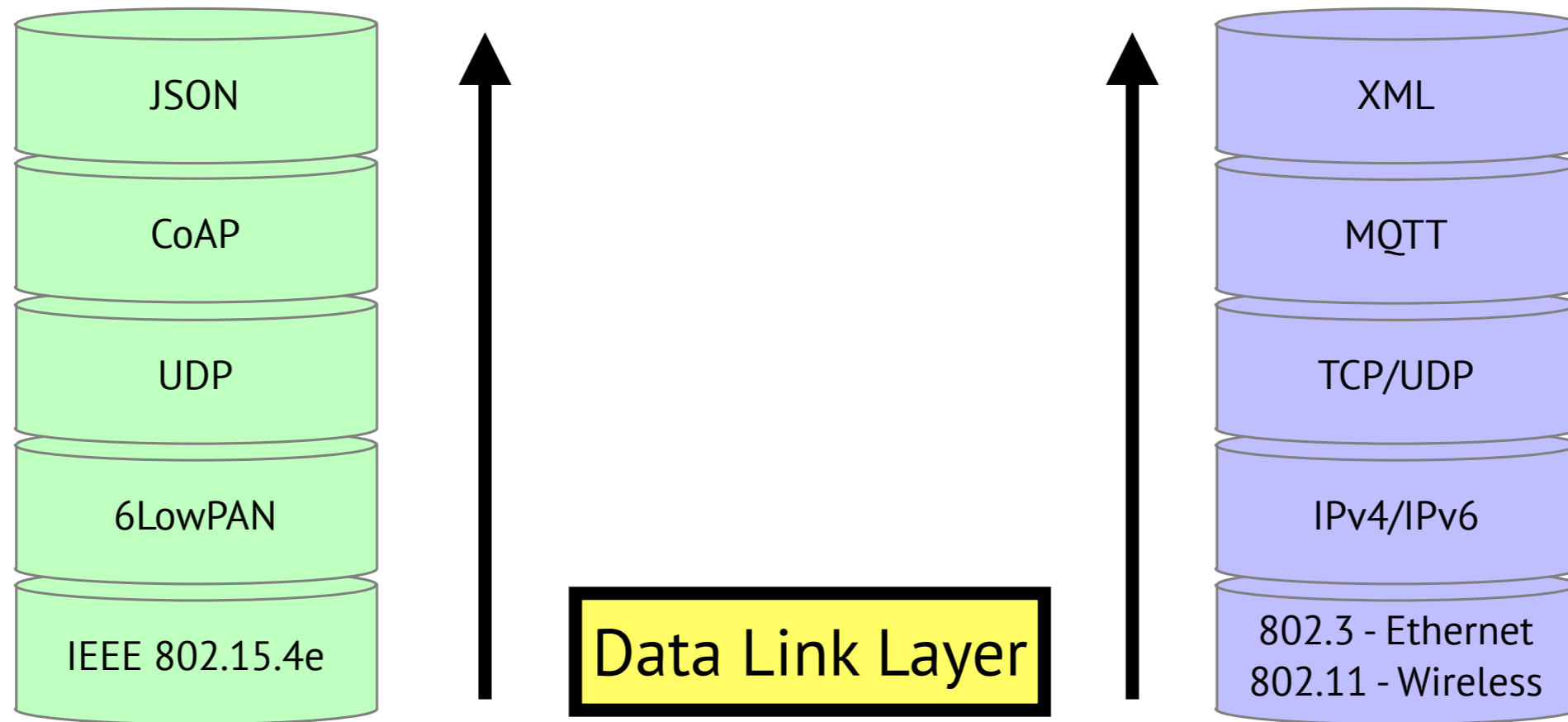
# A Language-based Approach to Interoperability of IoT Platforms

# The challenge



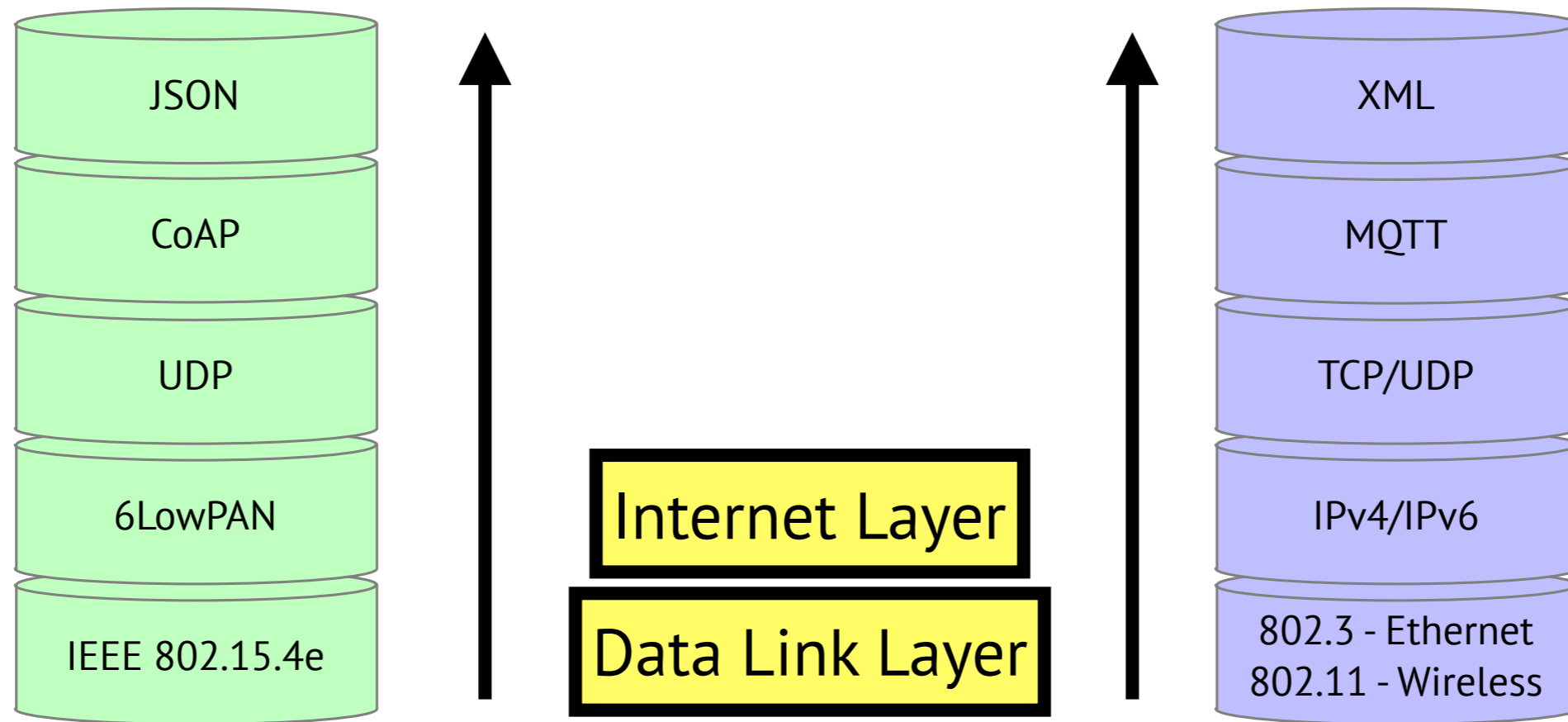
IoT platforms frequently take the shape of **vertical solutions** that rely on a single communication technology stack.

# The challenge



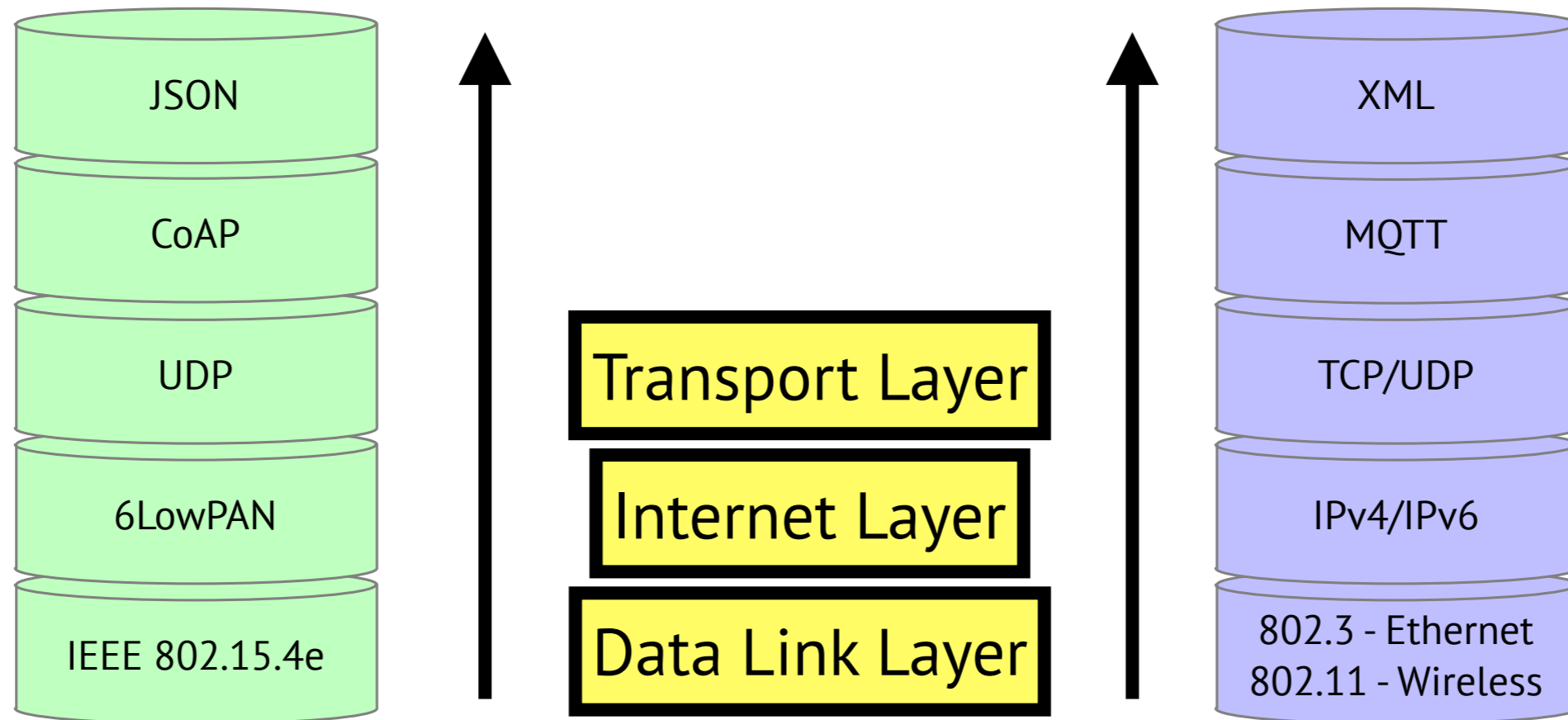
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# The challenge



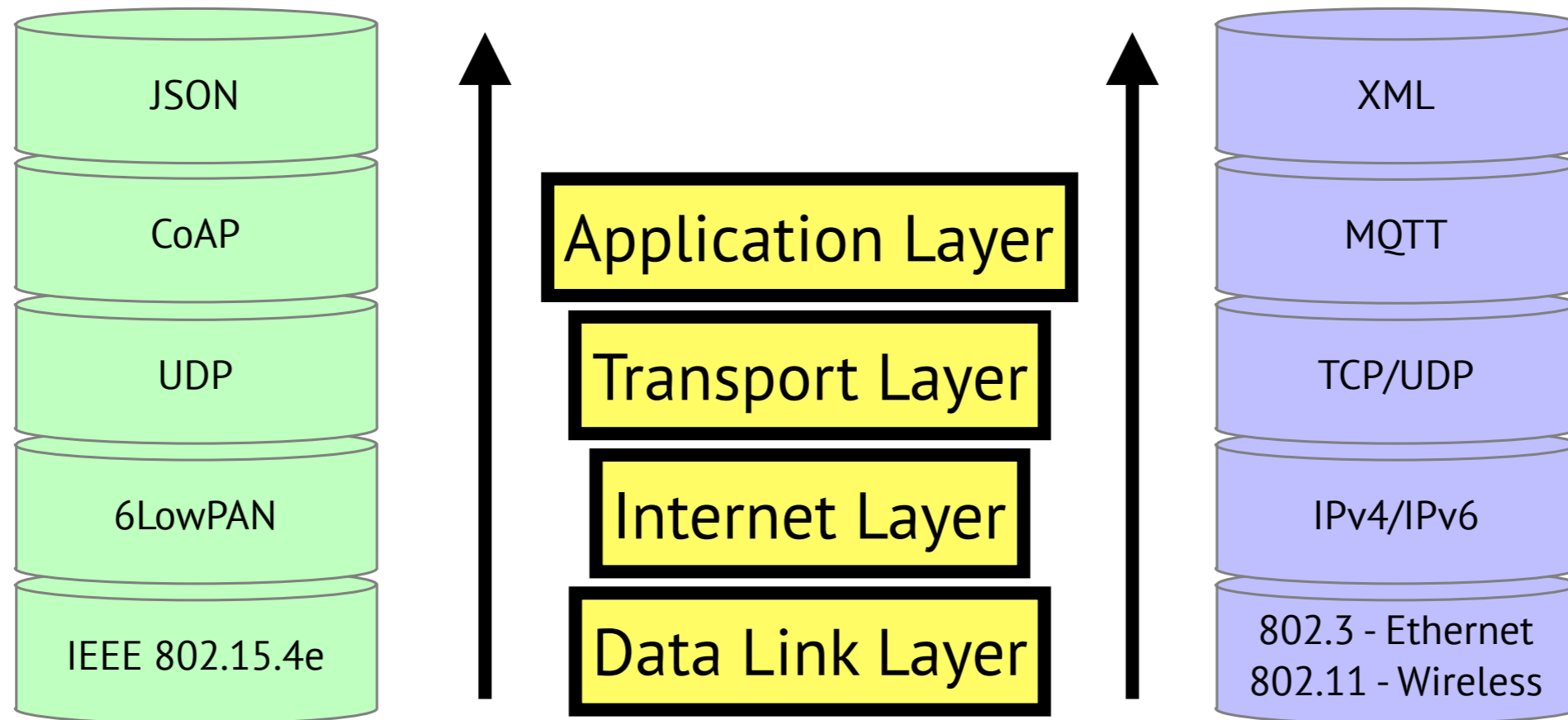
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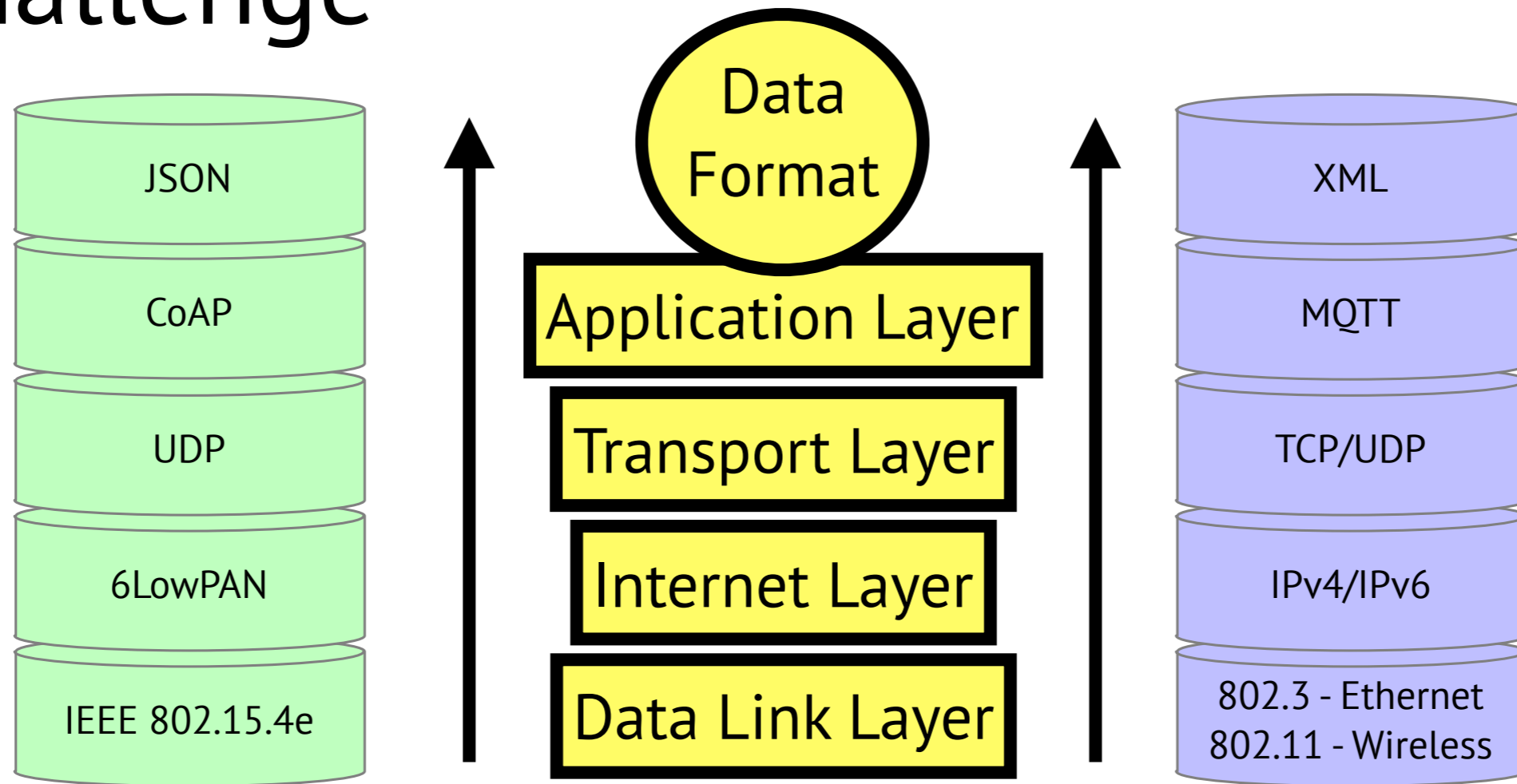
IoT platforms frequently take the shape of **vertical solutions** that rely on a single communication technology stack.

# The challenge



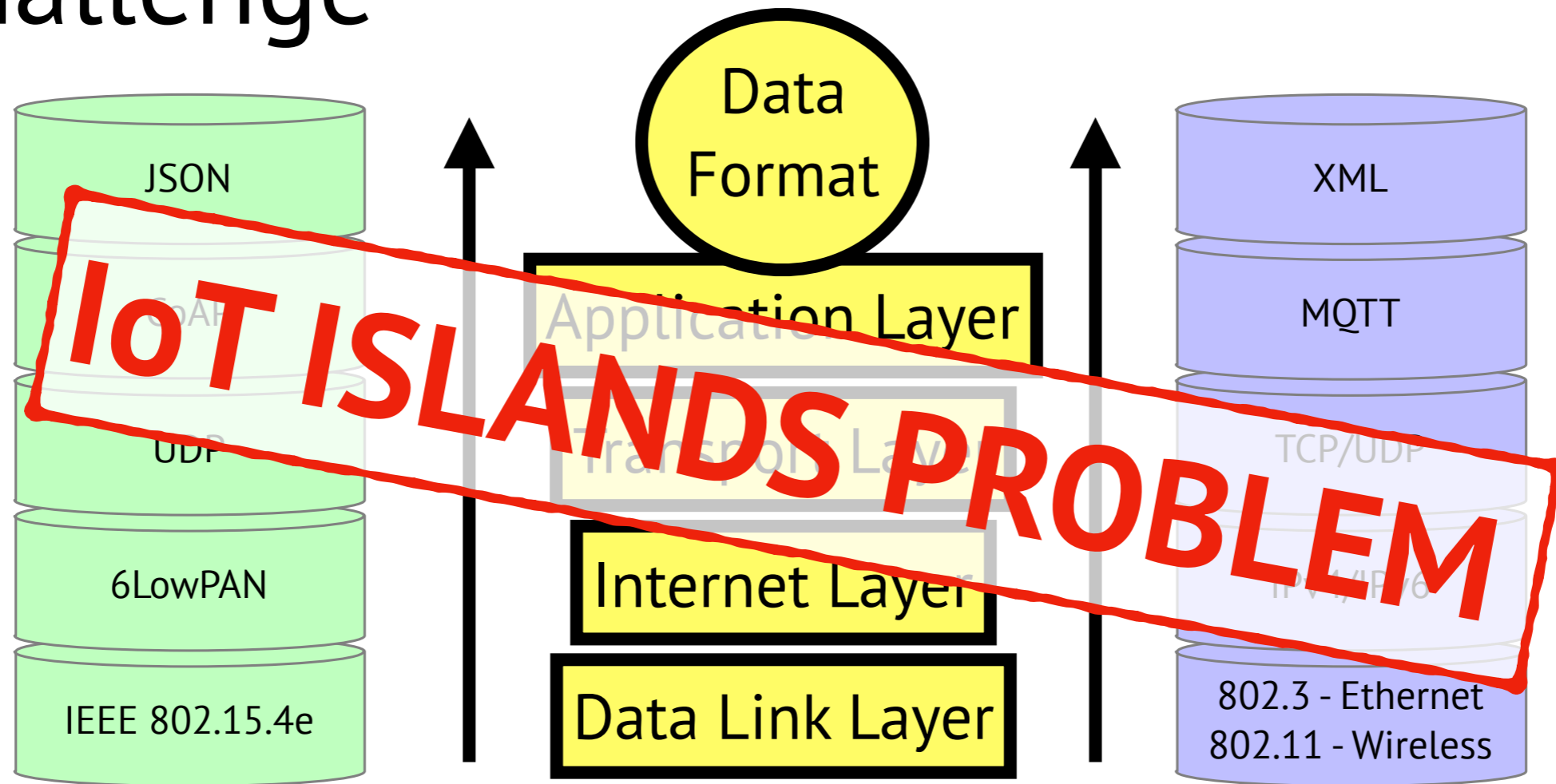
IoT platforms frequently take the shape of **vertical solutions** that rely on a single communication technology stack.

# The challenge



IoT platforms frequently take the shape of **vertical solutions** that rely on a single communication technology stack.

# The challenge



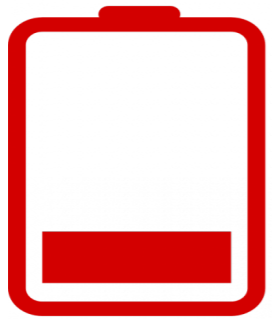
IoT platforms frequently take the shape of **vertical solutions** that rely on a single communication technology stack.



# Possible solutions

To facilitate the development of IoT applications

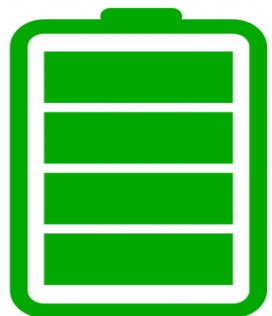
- **Low Level Abstractions**



A. Middlewares

B. Smart Gateways (Meshlium, etc.)

- **High Level Abstractions (our approach)**



C. Integration Frameworks (Eclipse IoT)

D. APIs (WoT from W3C)

# Possible solutions

To facilitate the development of IoT applications

- **Low Level Abstractions**

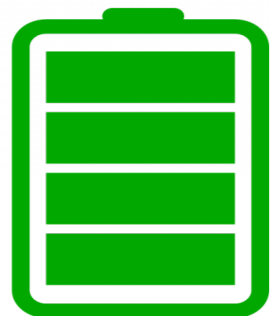


**NOT A DEDICATED LANGUAGE!**

A. Middlewares

B. Smart Gateways (Meshlium, etc.)

- **High Level Abstractions** (our approach)



C. Integration Frameworks (Eclipse IoT)

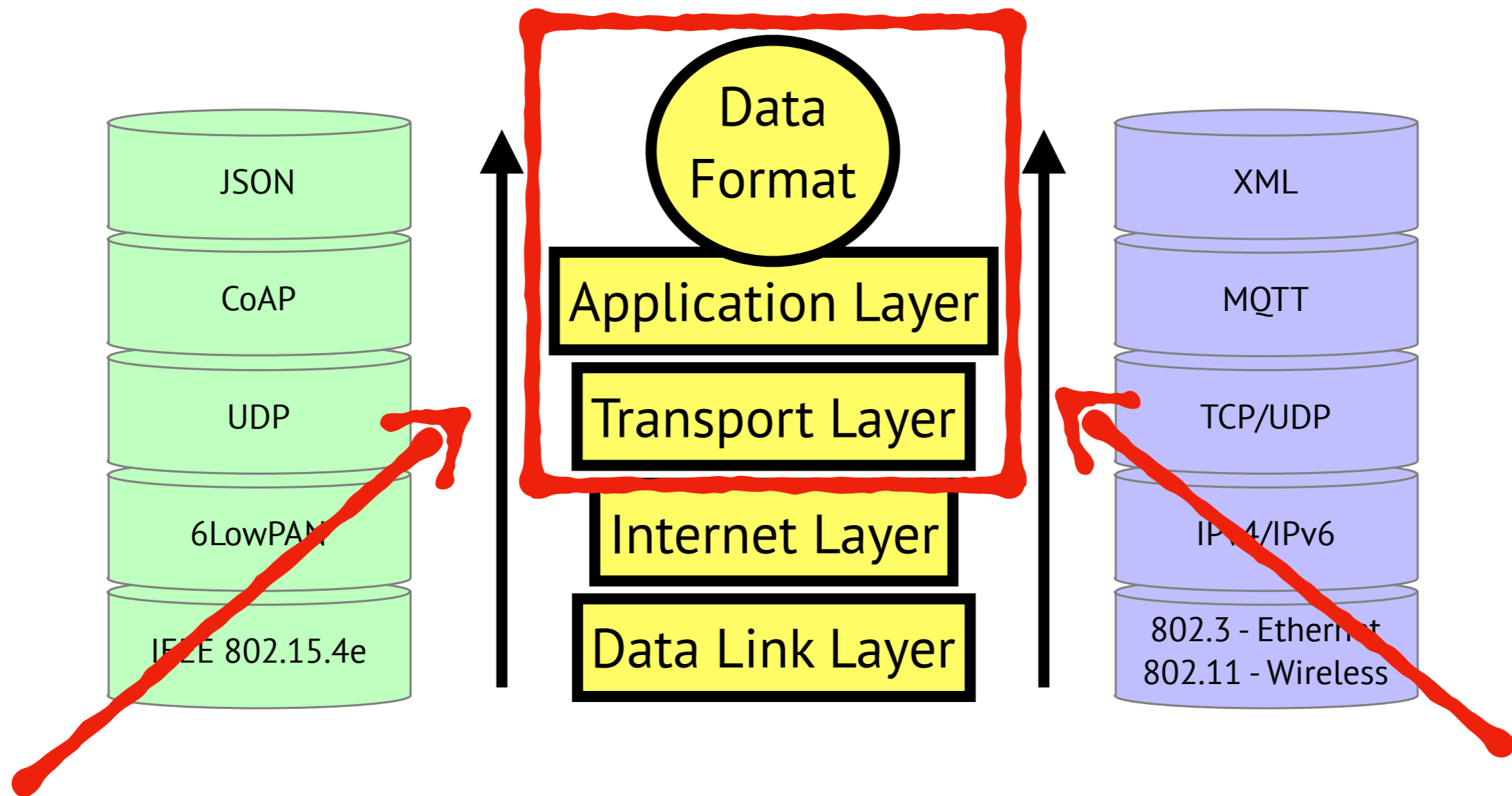
D. APIs (WoT from W3C)

# The proposed solution

In order **to achieve a better integration** we propose a programming language:

- Programmers can easily **change the transport and application protocols** (even at runtime!)
- The language can automatically **marshal and unmarshal** data formats as required (e.g. HTTP/JSON to CoAP/JSON)
- The complexity of **guaranteeing interoperability** among protocols is managed by the programming language

# The challenge



**We focus on integration at the transport and application layer.**

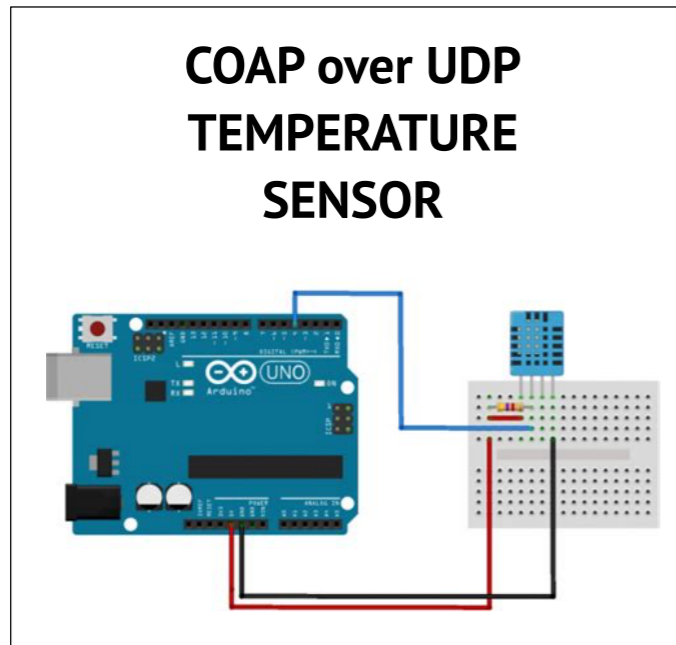
# An Example of Interoperability

Suppose **we want to replace the technology** used:

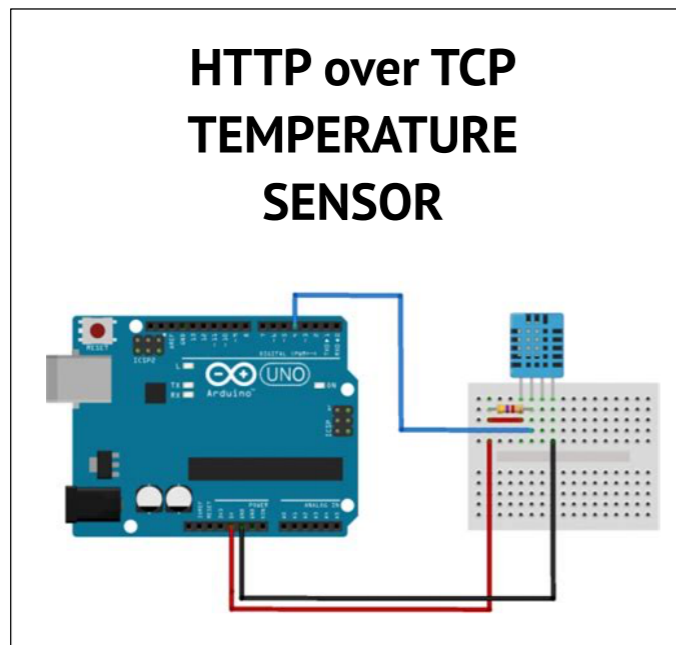
- **Static replacement** – because of the deployment of new, heterogeneous devices in a pre-existing system.
- **Dynamic replacement** – to support a changing topology of disparate mobile devices.



# Another Example of Interoperability



Send Temperature

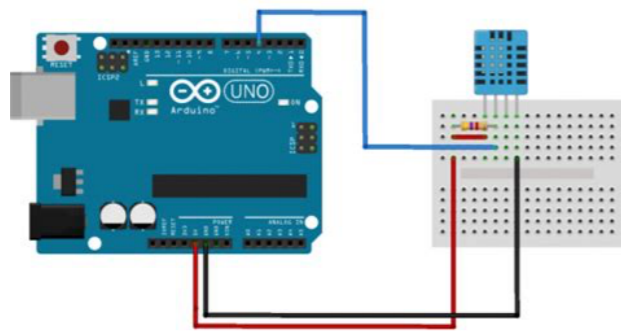


Send Temperature

```
/*  
 * Unique behavior  
 */  
main {  
    ...  
    receiveTemperature( data );  
    ...  
}
```

# Another Example of Interoperability

COAP over UDP  
TEMPERATURE  
SENSOR



Send Temperature

HTTP over TCP

```
/*  
 * Deployment for HTTP/TCP  
 */  
inputPort HTTP_Collector {  
  Location: "socket://collector.net:8000"  
  Protocol: http  
  OneWay: receiveTemperature( string )  
}
```

```
/*  
 * Unique behavior  
 */  
main {  
  ...  
  receiveTemperature( data );  
  ...  
}
```



# Another Example of Interoperability

```

/*
 * Deployment for CoAP/UDP
 */
inputPort CoAP_Collector {
  Location: "datagram://local.me:5683"
  Protocol: coap
  OneWay: receiveTemperature( string )
}

```

HTTP over TCP

```

/*
 * Deployment for HTTP/TCP
 */
inputPort HTTP_Collector {
  Location: "socket://collector.net:8000"
  Protocol: http
  OneWay: receiveTemperature( string )
}

```

```

/*
 * Unique behavior
 */
main {
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  receiveTemperature( data );
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}

```

# Another Example of Interoperability

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/*  
* Deployment for CoAP/UDP  
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inputPort CoAP Collector {  
  Location: "socket://collector.net:8000"  
  Protocol: http  
  OneWay: receiveTemperature( string )  
}
```

**Use different communication modalities in a uniform way**

```
/*  
* De  
*/  
input  
  Location: "socket://collector.net:8000"  
  Protocol: http  
  OneWay: receiveTemperature( string )  
}
```

```
/*  
* Unique behavior  
*/  
main {  
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**Use different communication modalities in a uniform way**

```
/*  
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*/  
input  
  Location: "socket://collector.net:8000"  
  Protocol: http  
  OneWay: receiveTemperature( string )  
}
```

```
/*  
* Un  
*/  
main  
  ...  
  rec  
  ...  
}
```

**Easily switch between them**

# The **JIoT** Project – Main Contribution

Integrating IoT related technologies into the **Jolie**

*Service Oriented Programming Language:*

- The **Publish/Subscribe** communication pattern
- The **MQTT** Application Layer protocol
- The **UDP** Transport Layer protocol
- The **CoAP** Application Layer protocol

# MQTT integration in Jolie

## 1. **Publish/Subscribe communication paradigm**

Adding a generic publish/subscribe meta-channel that bridges **between end-to-end style** of communications **and publish/subscribe** interactions.

## 2. **Message Queue Telemetry Transport (MQTT)**

Encoding/Decoding MQTT messages ([Netty](#) based)

# CoAP and UDP integration in Jolie

## 1. User Datagram Protocol (UDP)

- Adding Listener and Sender classes based on [Netty](#)
- Extend the semantic to support un-reliable communications

## 2. Constrained Application Protocol (CoAP)

Encoding/Decoding CoAP messages ([nCoAP](#) based)

# JIoT Interpreter

**Last Release of the interpreter can be found at:**

<http://cs.unibo.it/projects/jolie/jiot.html>

- Requires JRE 1.8+
- Download jiot-1.0.3.jar
- Open a console and run:

```
java -jar jiot-1.0.3.jar
```

# JIoT Sources

JIoT is an **open source** project developed as an extension to **Jolie**



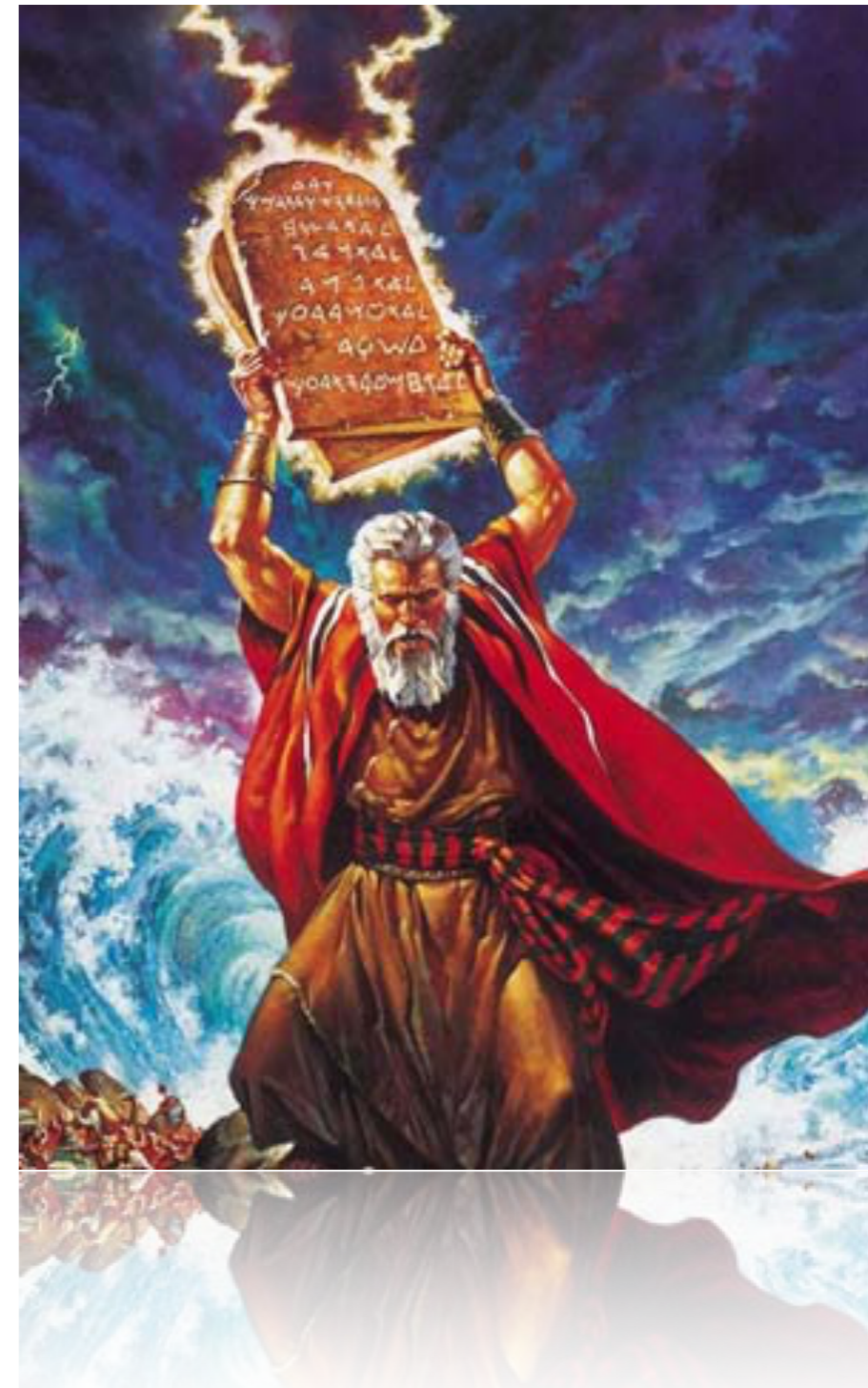
**The sources for the project can be found at:**

<https://github.com/stefanopiozingaro/jolie/tree/next>



# Recap – The Service Oriented Paradigm

- **Everything is a service**
- A service is an application **that offers functionalities through operations**
- A service can invoke another service by calling one of its operations



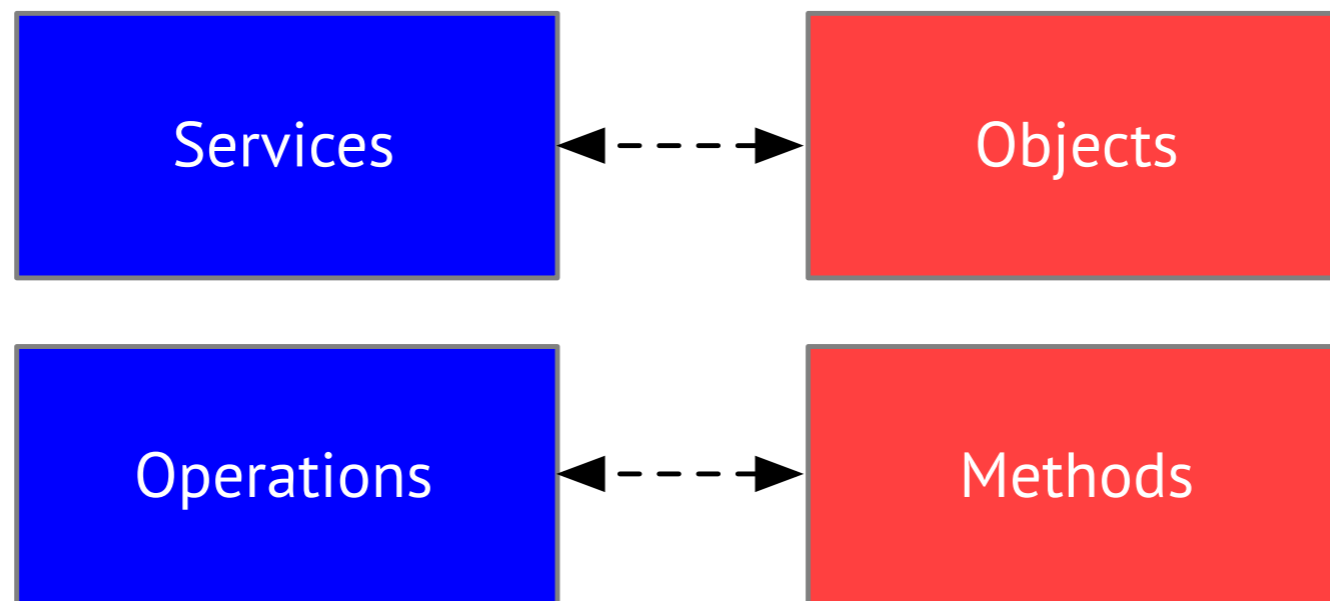
Slide by Saverio Giallorenzo

# Recap – What is Jolie?

## A Service-Oriented Programming Language

Service-Oriented

Object-Oriented

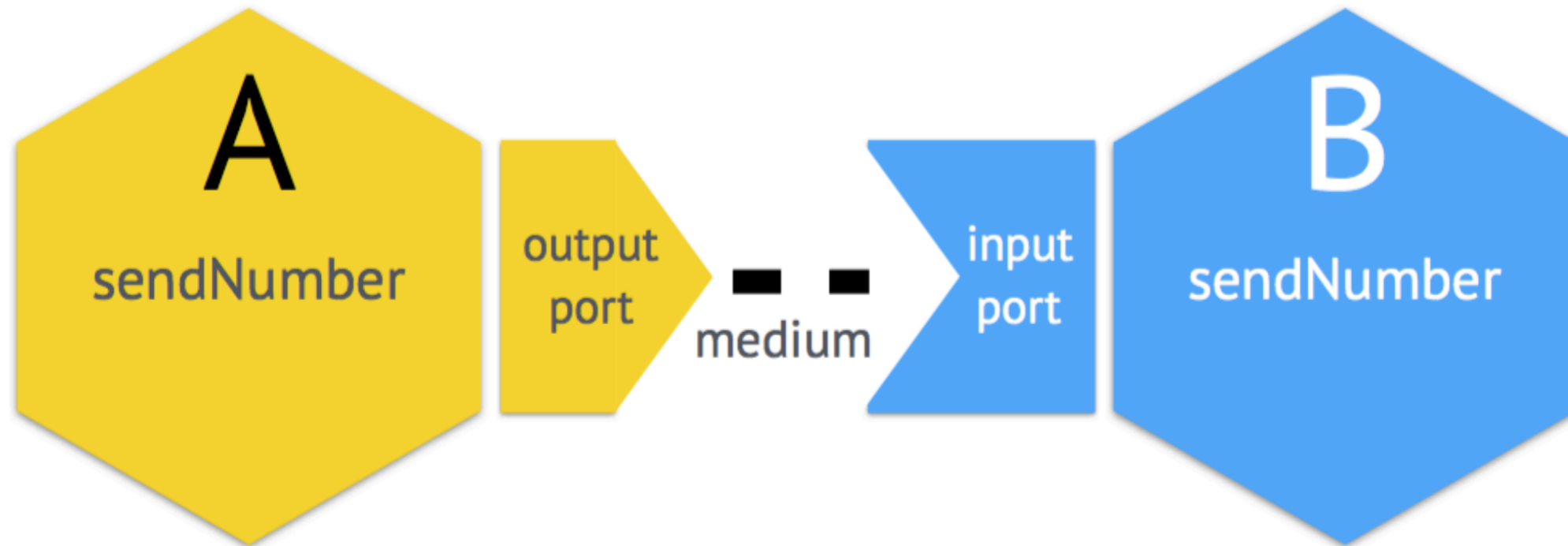


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# Deployments

## Enabling Communications

# Communication Ports in Deployments



**Services** communicate through **Ports**

**Ports** give access to an **Interface**

**Interface** be a set of **Operations**

An **Output Port** is used to invoke interfaces exposed by other services

An **Input Port** is used to expose an interface

Slide by Saverio Giallorenzo

# A closer look on ports - Protocols

- A protocol **defines the format** in which the data is sent (**encoded**) and received (**decoded**)
- In Jolie **protocols are described by names** and possibly some **parameters**:

json/rpc

sodep

https

soap

http { .debug = true }

# Behaviours

## Composing Interactions

# Interactions via Operations

## Input Operations

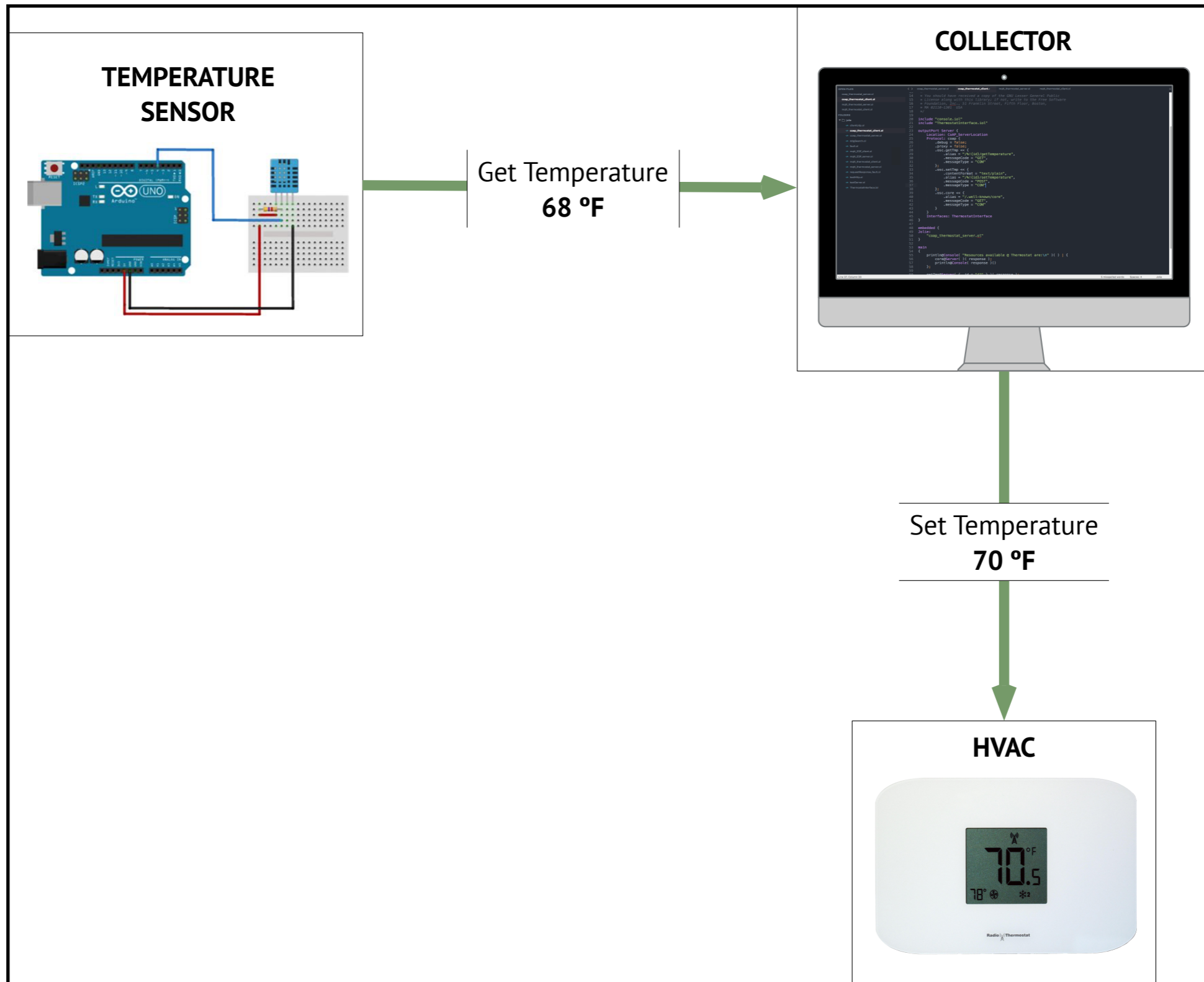
```
oneWay( req )  
reqRes( req )( res ){  
    // code block  
}
```

## Output Operations

```
oneWay@Port( req )  
reqRes@Port( req )( res )
```

Slide by Saverio Giallorenzo

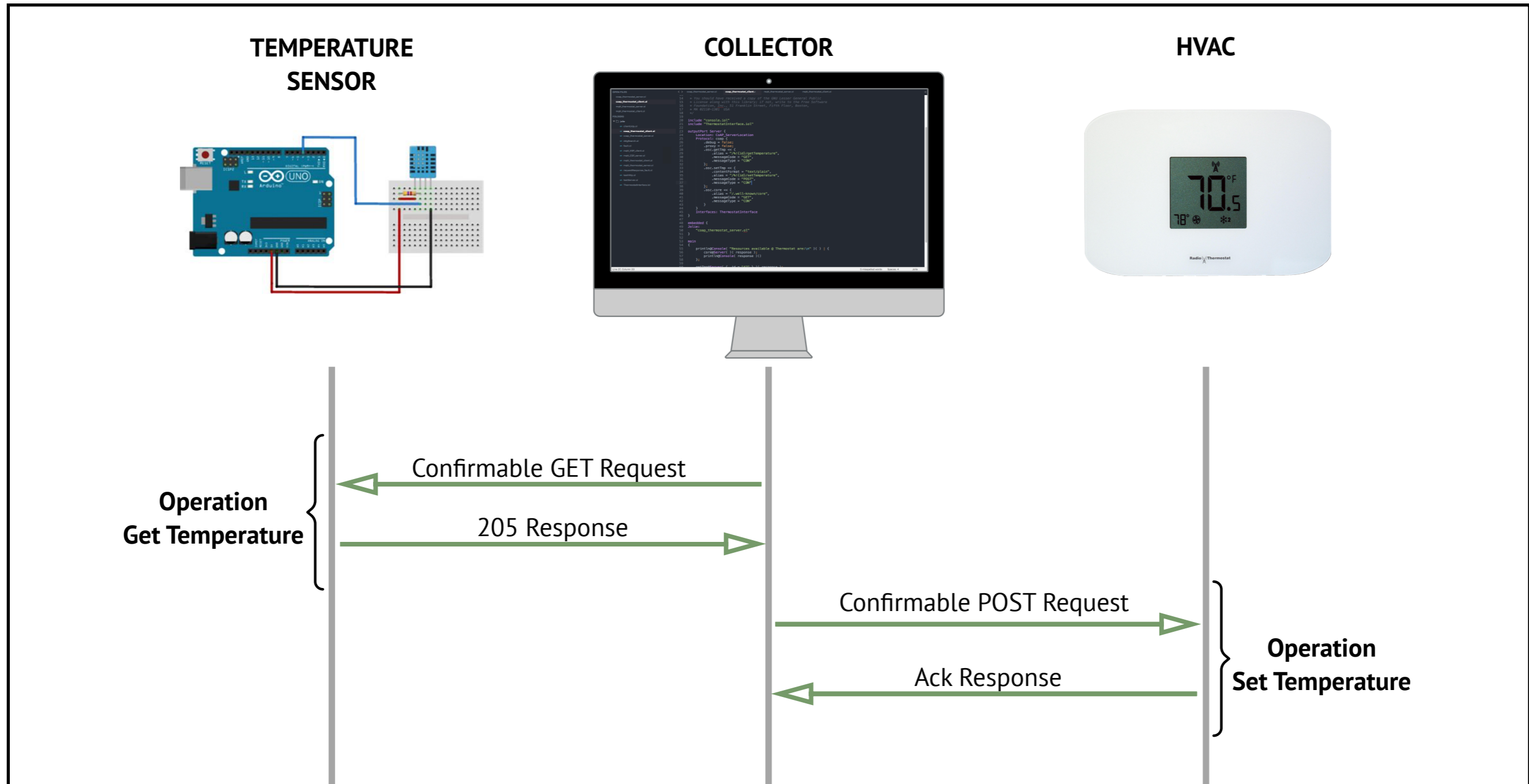
# Case Study – Smart Home Example





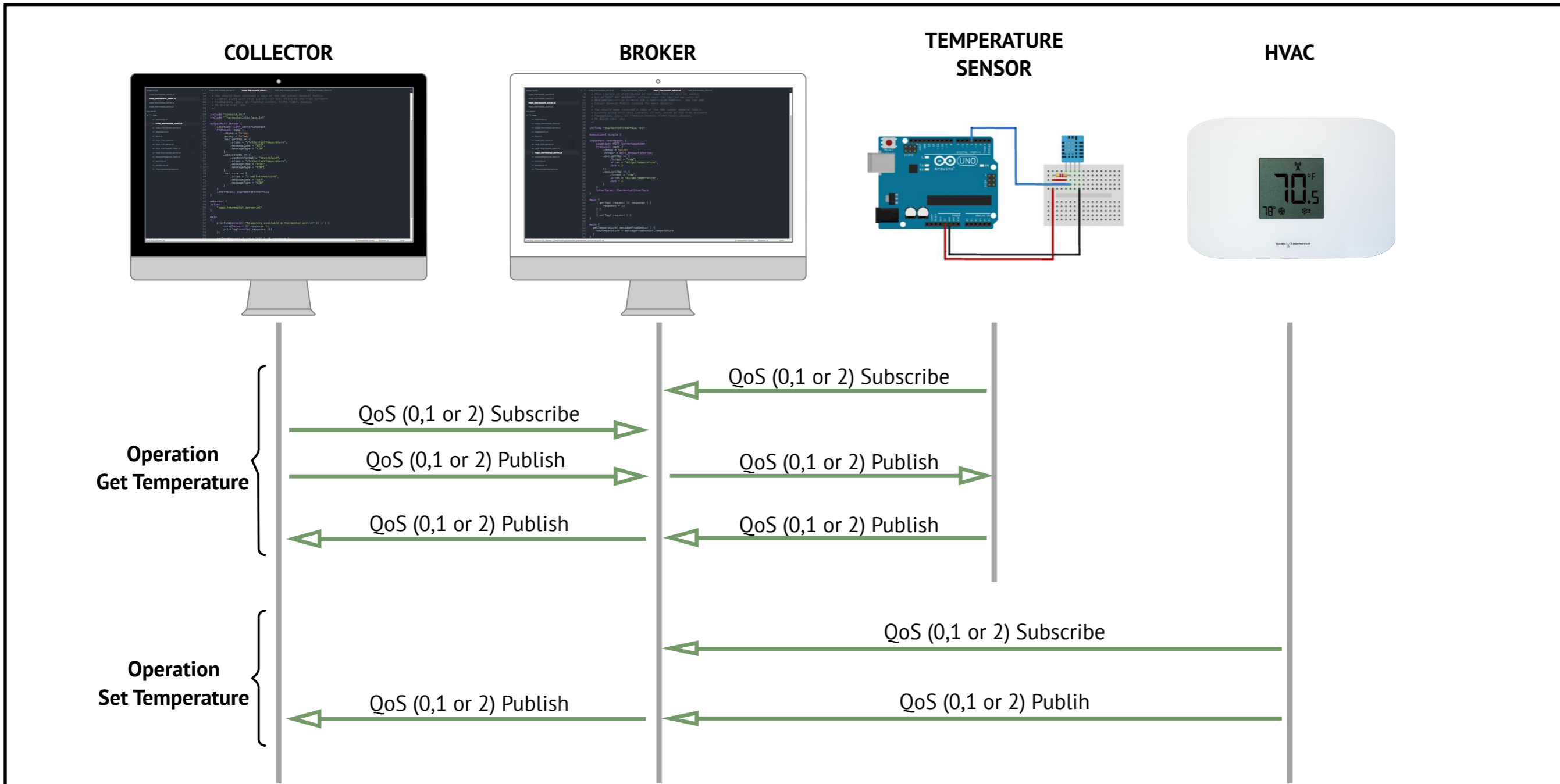
# Case Study – Smart Home Example

## End to end communication using CoAP over UDP



# Case Study – Smart Home Example

## Publish/Subscribe communication using MQTT over TCP



# Case Study – Smart Home Example

```
/*  
* Lets define a common interface for the  
* different equipped thermostats,  
* using the same operations  
*/  
interface ThermostatInterface {  
    OneWay: setTemp( int )  
    RequestResponse: getTemp( void )( int )  
}
```

# Case Study – Smart Home Example

```
/*  
* The common behaviour  
*/  
main {  
  getTemp@Thermostat( )( temp );  
  if ( temp > 81 ) {  
    setTemp@Thermostat( 75 )  
  } else if ( temp < 59 ) {  
    setTemp@Thermostat( 72 )  
  }  
}
```

# Case Study – Smart Home Example

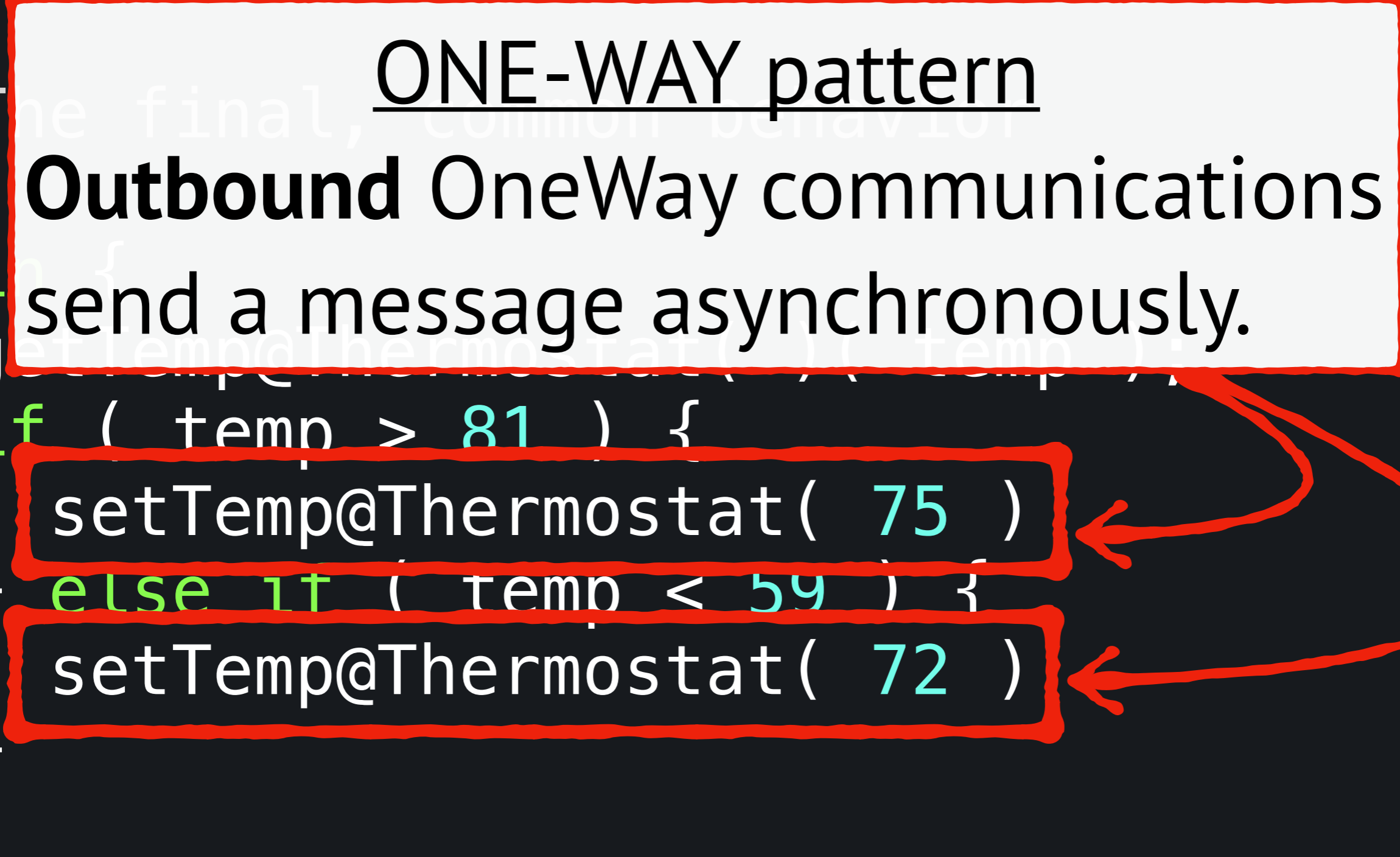
```
/*      REQUEST-RESPONSE pattern
 * T Outbound RequestResponse communications
 */
send a message and wait for a reply.
main {
  getTemp@Thermostat( ) ( temp );
  if ( temp > 81 ) {
    setTemp@Thermostat( 75 )
  } else if ( temp < 59 ) {
    setTemp@Thermostat( 72 )
  }
}
```

# Case Study – Smart Home Example

```
/*  
 * The final, common behavior  
 */  
main {  
  getTemp@Thermostat( temp );  
  if ( temp > 81 ) {  
    setTemp@Thermostat( 75 );  
  }  
  else if ( temp < 59 ) {  
    setTemp@Thermostat( 72 );  
  }  
}
```

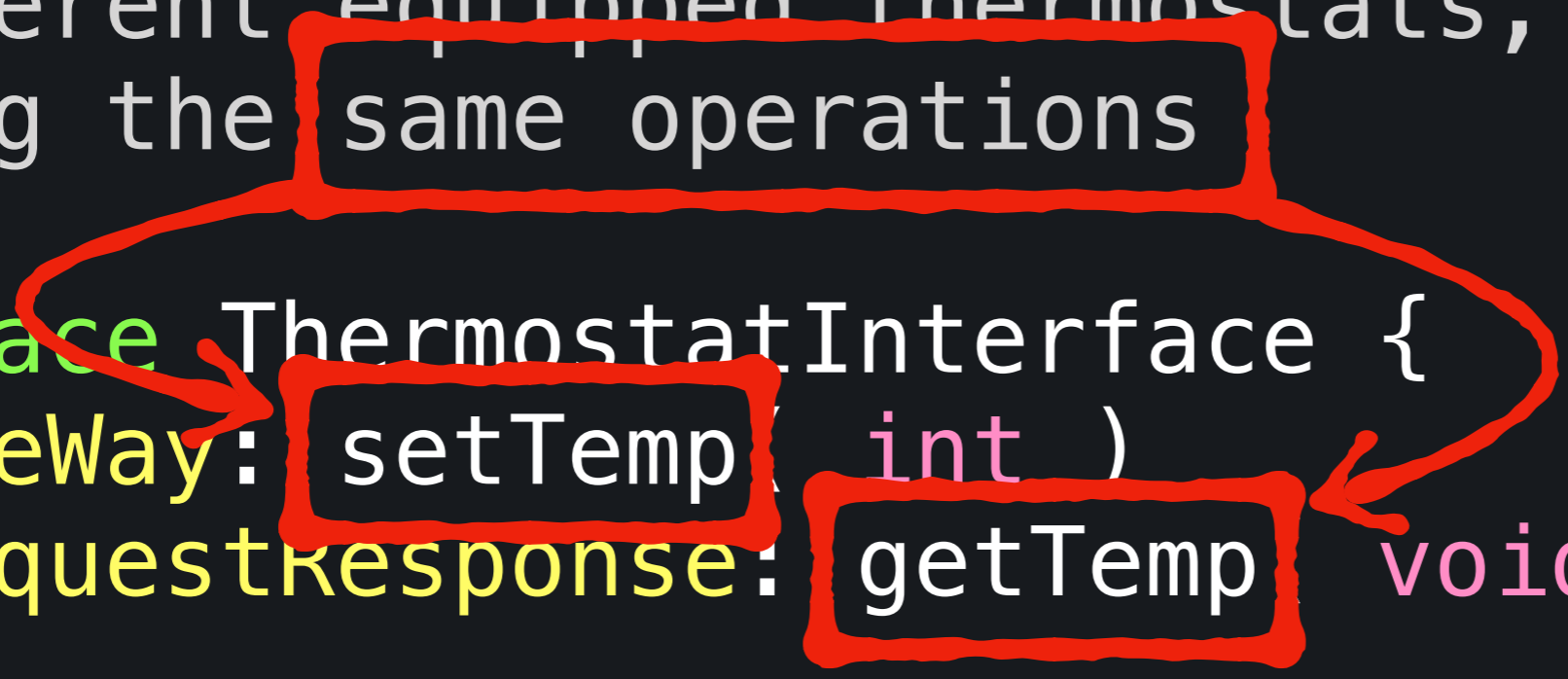
ONE-WAY pattern

**Outbound OneWay** communications  
send a message asynchronously.



# Case Study – Smart Home Example

```
/*  
* Lets define a common interface for the  
* different equipped thermostats,  
* using the same operations  
*/  
interface ThermostatInterface {  
  OneWay: setTemp ( int )  
  RequestResponse: getTemp ( void ) ( int )  
}
```



# Case Study – Smart Home Example

```
outputPort Coap_Thermostat {
  Location: "datagram://localhost:5683"
  Protocol: coap {
    .osc.getTemp << {
      .contentType = "text/plain",
      .alias = "/getTemperature",
      .messageCode = "GET"
    };
    .osc.setTemp << {
      .contentType = "text/plain",
      .alias = "/setTemperature",
      .messageCode = "POST"
    }
  }
  Interfaces: ThermostatInterface
}
```



# Case Study – Smart Home Example

```
outputPort Mqtt_Thermostat {
  Location: "socket://iot.eclipse.org:1883"
  Protocol: mqtt {
    .osc.getTemp << {
      .alias = "getTemperature",
      .QoS = 2
    };
    .osc.setTemp << {
      .alias = "setTemperature",
      .QoS = 2
    }
  }
  Interfaces: ThermostatInterface
}
```

A special thanks to the [SPACES](#) team ...



... so long, and thanks for all the fish ...