

Interconnected IoT Architectural Platforms and Applications



Subhra Debdas, Priyasmita Kundu, Divyashree Aditi

Abstract: Future technology totally based on smart automation and smart information transfer. Internet of Things makes a bridge communication from appliances and industry to smart automation. Sensors of Internet of Things records the physical data from the appliances and industry and transfer accordingly for analytic and decision processing. Next in line to advancements, for example, RFID and Wireless Sensor Networks, the Internet Of Things has unearthed bolt upright interconnection of restrictive frameworks. IoT depicts the future condition of the interconnected network between these storehouses, empowering the revelation of tangible sensors and elucidation of data transfer amidst the things. This paper comes up with a schematic path and network empowerment to give the interconnections among different frameworks and platform based data transmission technology and information management.

Keywords: IoT, MQTT, CoAP, XMPP.

I. INTRODUCTION

The efficiency of Internet of things totally depends on how its sensing hardware components will behave or interact. More specially, “things” operational goal depends on IoT architectural goals. Real time sensing and data acquisitions totally depends on IoT sensors, actuators and Machine to machine interfacing. Wireless sensor networks including radio frequency communications, radio frequency identifications and access networking will enable the devices to communicate the devices and generating the real time data. WiFi, ZigBee, ANT+, NFC, LiFi, LoRa are the modern technology used to perform the desired goal for “things” networking. Most of the cases heterogeneous component are interact in the IoT, as per their operational mandates and the alignment of different manufacture, it’s very hard to deploy different topology in a specific region. Today only specific manufacturer smart devices and their software and hardware architecture can support their IoT system they deployed. On a more precise scale, it is not possible to bring heterogeneous aspects in interaction in the IoT as their operational mandates

manuscript may not be in alignment with other IoT factors produced by distinctive proprietaries. These days, these things are involved in smart devices, sensing nodes (SNs), wearable technologies, and all the software and hardware architectures that will facilitate their communication. Although the standardization of many communication standards such as the IEEE 802 family has been successfully completed, yet many of the core protocols governing IoT applied sciences remains to be standardized and made interoperable. Even if we are able to go beyond standardization, we still have a quintessential challenge of purposeful illustration for internet of things components, because each vendor manufactures their own elements, in dismissing to what is already utilized or reasonably available in the vicinity of its implementation. Blindly assuming that a communication standard (say, 6LowPAN) will convey collectively IoT components is neither ascendable nor sensible in the future market of various things.

II. IOT ARCHITECTURE CRISIS

A. Interconnection Crisis

In the underlying energy of IoT, savvy network, brilliant machines, and wearable gadget controlled well being and wellness are developing as significant application areas however with fluctuating design and information models. Figure-1 shows storehouses for these areas with models having discernible sensors to the Internet cloud. We find in the human services space, the Fitbit, a movement checking gadget, which gives total arrangements of IoT segments making its nearby storehouse. It gives graphical user interface and utilizations illustrative state (REST) move the application interface to establish interoperability between the sensor and their cloud administration. Correspondingly, a client can associate and screen his well-being by dissecting information from sensors, for example, pulse, glucose, gauging scale utilizing any famous open equipment stage, for example, Raspberry Pi or Arduino as an entryway hub. An IoT administration, for example, Xively, can give graphical interface and sensor information amassed from this door hub. The present territory of IoT framework needs solutions to give inter-connectivity, for instance at every single stratum: Network, Messaging and Data model, set up between the Fitbit and the Xively storehouses.

B. Network Layers

The power enforced sink hubs which are associated with the tangible world articles, require competent systems administration conventions. The IoT area is dispersed amongst various low power establishing conventions (ZigBee, Z-Wave, and Bluetooth), customary systems administration conventions (Ethernet, WiFi) and designed associations too.

Revised Manuscript Received on March 30, 2020.

* Correspondence Author

Subhra Debdas*, School of Electrical Engineering, KIIT Deemed to be university, Bhubaneswar, India. E-mail: subhra.debdas@gmail.com.

Priyasmita Kundu, School of Computer Science Engineering, KIIT Deemed to be university, Bhubaneswar, India. E-mail: kpriyasmita27@gmail.com.

Divyashree Aditi, School of Computer Science Engineering, KIIT Deemed to be university, Bhubaneswar, India. E-mail: divyashreeaditi@gmail.com.

© The Authors. Published by Blue Eyes Intelligence Engineering and Sciences Publication (BEIESP). This is an [open access](http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/) article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>)

Figure.2 shows IoT establishing conventions along with customary gadgets related to them. These conventions are intended for space explicit applications with particular highlights. Unraveling interoperability issues at the required level needs institutionalization at the level of the equipment .

Different business items have been created to help numerous systems administration conventions by gathering the necessary equipment parts together (Fig.1).

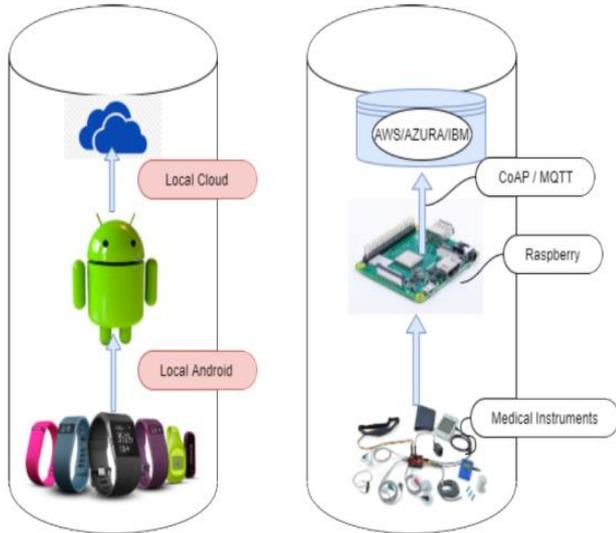


Fig. 1 Vertical layout of the IoT platforms

This paper provides details regarding the exploration of tackling the issue of establishing interoperation at the utilization level, circumventing the interconnection challenge of the systems administration convention.

C. Messaging Propriety

In IoT implementations, several grappling application-stratum proprieties, like, CoAP, MQTT and XMPP are suggested by various associations to result into the true standard to give congruous interconnection[2]-[4]. Every single convention has exceptional attributes and appries engineering supportive for different kinds of IoT utilizations, which need viable use of constrained handling force and robustness. Notwithstanding, a versatile IoT engineering ought to be free of informing convention benchmarks, while likewise giving coordination and interpretation between different well known informing conventions. The standard perspective of the IoT organization model gives unrefined data, collected from the sensor , to the item master, got from the center points of the heterogeneous sinks. This rough sensor data does not contain any semasiological clarification and needs intense physical exertion to produce sensible utilizations. An IoT organization can outfit unrefined data , collected from the sensor, with included meta-data yet owing to nonappearance of clarification rules, it can't be mishandled by various organizations. Normally IoT implementations are sent in a route starting from sensors, then entries, organization and application sequentially upwards from a collective conferrer. These conferrers guide and manipulate the data and data structures, which further facilitate in making an insightful utilization over it. The prohibitive strategy used by these providers has resulted in the IoT region being changed into a space of bolt upright storage facilities of various IoT implementations with insignificant accessibility amidst them.

This nonattendance of interconnection with self-governing organizations at present risks the vast appropriateness and choice of the “Internet Of Things” space, specifically for implementations that can be perked by various devices.

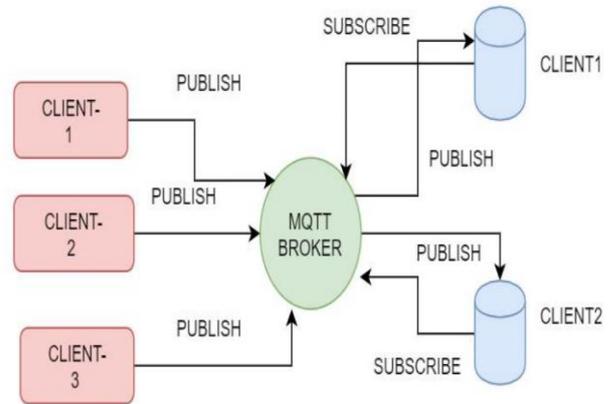


Fig.2 Network layers and multilateral protocol

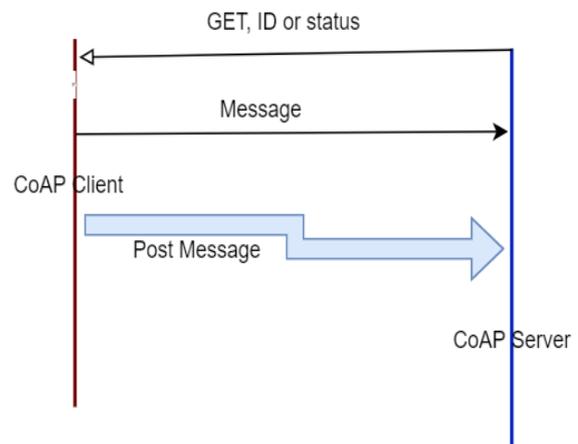


Fig. 3 CoAP messaging protocol

D. Background Application

IoT proves to be an interlink between the various hardware components “Things” with the help of the programming and systems administration advances. Interlinked hardware components are asset obliged because common sensor systems forms the roots of this system and thus, demands skilful correspondence delegation for vitality effectiveness. First influx of the application of IoT in savvy city area underscored the association of sensor conjoining with the tangible world things utilizing simple conventions, for example, CoAP and XMPP [5][6]. Then, gradually, conventional Internet state move convention, for example, REST was utilized for comparative applications, where occasion driven structures were enforced to cut down the plenitude of broadcasted information directives [7]. The 'Shrewd Object' gadgets including area explicit knowledge are quickly supplanting the first influx of IoT gadgets [8]. In spite of the fact that these gadgets don't use semantic advances, they give more significant level of mindfulness from the sensor than out and out crude sensor information.

The “Internet of Things” area has already started occluding with conglomerated applications utilizing distinctive correspondence conventions and information models [9].

Different associations, for example, the Open-IoT union, All union, and IPSO collusion are taking a shot at institutionalization of correspondence conventions to give interconnection between different merchants storehouses [10][11][12]. Association, for example, Internet Engineering Task Force and XMPP norms establishment are attempting to proportion and grade their informing conventions, CoAP and XMPP, separately, to line up together with different conventions. These endeavors are dissipated and generally center around tackling issues around one convention as opposed to giving joining arrangement. In the Web-driven framework, obtaining useful information from the rough one received from the sensor requires comment of sensor information with syntactic and well-formed data about data. The primary institutionalization ventures have sought to establish gadgets working on information retrieved from the sensors so that the sensors can be turned on and off or majorly can be controlled by means of Internet include OGC Sensor Web Enablement The SWE endeavors set up by the Open Geospatial Consortium incorporate after significant details: Observation and Measurement, Sensor Observation Service [13] and Sensor Model Language(SensorML). The O&M and SensorML implements models which are standard and uses XML pattern for perceptions/estimations and sensors/forms individually. The SOS is a standard help illustration, which gives the system to questioning perception and data about data from the sensor. Semantic Sensor Network (SSN) metaphysics The SSN philosophy, constructed by W3C standardizes the display of sensor widgets, sensor stages, information on nature and observations[14] [15]. The SSN gives an establishment toward accomplishing an interlink between the interlinked Silos of IoT. Semantic Sensor Observation Service. The Semantic Web capacitated the working of SOS, SemSOS, gives a rich semantic backend (information base) while sufficing the standard SOS particulars/administration associations. A technically well informed and sensible user can implement this ingenuity of SemSOS to receive further elevated stratum deliberations from the explained information, received by the sensor, [16] by executing a logical and syntactical thinking administration following up on the information groundwork. SemSOS is the primary part of the Semantic Sensor Web [17]. Despite the fact that the usage of these measures furnish joining of sensor utilizations with the Semantic Web, the interconnection requisites of IoT still needs to be fulfilled skilfully and a semantic “ Internet Of Things “ engineering is needed to furnish an interlink among associated “Internet of Things” frameworks. This design would be effective only if it is able to bolster different IoT conventions ,serious asset and vitality obliges. A significant activity(amidst many) , using Semantic Web for IoT engineering, incorporates the Open-IoT venture, financed by the Union's system program of Europe. The Open-IoT centers around creating open source middleware for IoT interconnection utilizing connected data received from the sensors[10]. In standard “ Internet Of Things “ implementations the sink hubs are vitality obliged gadgets and use least assets to ration the vitality. Different propositions look to streamline the assets and give interpretation between application layer convention by means of the passage devices[9][6]. These methodologies bomb in accomplishing interconnection at characterizing

sensor explanation model, which is needed to give administration stratum interlink among “ Internet Of Things “ frameworks.

III. METHODOLOGY

A. Configuration of IoT

The current scenario of the Internet of Things provides an area where different segments of the Internet of Things are likely to be extensively arranged under the classifications: sink hubs, portal hubs, and IoT administrations. Common sink hubs include family unit apparatuses or sensors watching the materialistic condition, having less computational assets, rigid vitality imperatives as well as restricted correspondence assets. The passage hub proves to be a sensor information aggregator as well as furnishing networks with the help of other sink hubs and specialist organizations. Passage hubs have all the more processing assets contrasted with the sink hubs and incidentally give substitution to the sink hubs. The benefits of IoT include gathering of information from the various entryway hubs and providing client or occasion explicit administrations utilizing a design interface, a notice or application. Despite the fact that they consist of every part referenced over, the current storehouses of IoT just give start to finish message transportation and also it needs openness to semantic information. Associations, for example, IETF , the function of which is to oversee CoAP guidelines, as well as XMPP are dealing with institutionalizing information version detector to move toward semantic information interpretation[18]. During the procedure of taking care of the information layout interconnection issue in IoT storehouses, these endeavors are progressing in course of commonly [18][20]. Well-formed explanation of sensor information with the help of a definitive component and jargon can give interconnection between IoT vertical storehouses. Well-formed Web people group has made and enhanced definitive ontologies for sensor perception, portrayal, disclosure as well as administrations by means of O&M, SensorML, SOS and SSN. By coordinating this clarified information and giving Well-formed Internet empowered informing platform, an outsider assistance can change over heterogeneous sensor perceptions to more significant level abstractions[19]. Since door hubs have adequate computational assets, we can execute important innovations to give interconnection. Essentially, using semantic advancements at the administration level can likewise empower a connection between them. We come up with the idea of Semantic Gateway as Service as an extension between sink hubs as well as IoT administrations. In the recommended well-formed IoT design, the passage goes about like the focal point of information correspondence between the cloud and physical world. This engineering can be ordered as a Semantic Service Oriented Architecture for IoT frameworks since it satisfies specialized necessities, for example, the administration arranged design, normal-based plan, and well-formed-based processing utilizing function operators to self-ruling translate sensor information and collaborate.

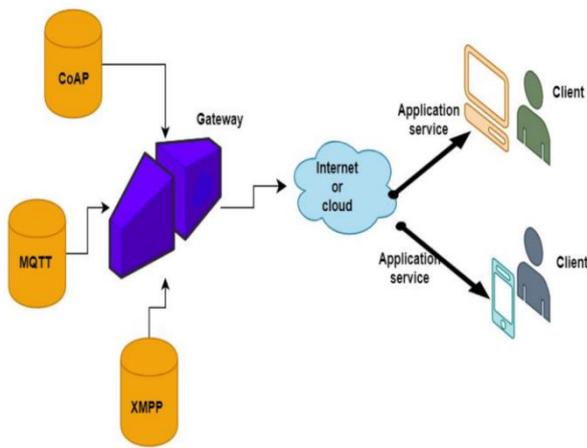


Fig. 4 Multi-protocol interfacing architecture

B. Protocol Substitute

The multiple-convention intermediary is only the SGS segment confronting the real-world. Because of calculation capacity compels, the sink level sensor hubs can bolster informing conventions just as customers with constrained help. CoAP, one of the advanced REST convention for applications of sensors, which assists demand/reaction as well as asset engineering. MQTT is a measurement convention as well as utilization of the pub-sub network version, a platform where distributors oversee rundown of assets otherwise called 'themes' and endorsers can enroll to 'points' to acquire data when an occasion happens. Likewise, XMPP is stretched out to execute pub-sub models, which actualizes assets as 'hubs' rather than topics[16]. The SGS design gives platforms to all its sink level customers, by helping these conventions by means of multi-convention intermediary. Thus on the opposite side, the multi-convention intermediary is associated with the doors as administration, which is the web confronting part of SGS. Interpretation of piece of information between sink hubs and web administrations isn't needed when closes, where information is delivered and where information has been devoured, actualize indistinguishable informing system, one of REST or pub-sub. Inside the situations in which the customer as well as server gadgets consists of some distinctive informing components, interpretation of the piece of information is required at the portal. Multi-convention intermediary takes care of the message interpretation issue by means of presenting two extra parts, message stores and point switch. Each important condition of sensor data or assets are portrayed as subjects and supervised by the theme switch, which additionally tracks distributor and endorser of the point.

C. Protocol Proxy

The entryway administration is the essential segment of the SGS idea as it builds up a portal as the focal point of the well-formed IoT engineering. The entryway segment gives administration level interconnection to vertical storehouses of Internet of Things based uses keeping the real level execution free of assistance design which is based on cloud. SGS gives a terminal figure to administrations utilizing an asset interface by means of REST and distributor/supporter instruments.

The MQTT and XMPP conventions are bolstered by means of actualizing a smaller scale representative in the asset interface. In this way, different administrations can

actualize reaction/solicitation and distributor/endorser instrument through the SGS segment to acquire semantically commented on sensor information. The SGS additionally gives layer security by means of actualizing the OAuth 2.0 verification server, which gives the client a chance to choose the personal and open assets.

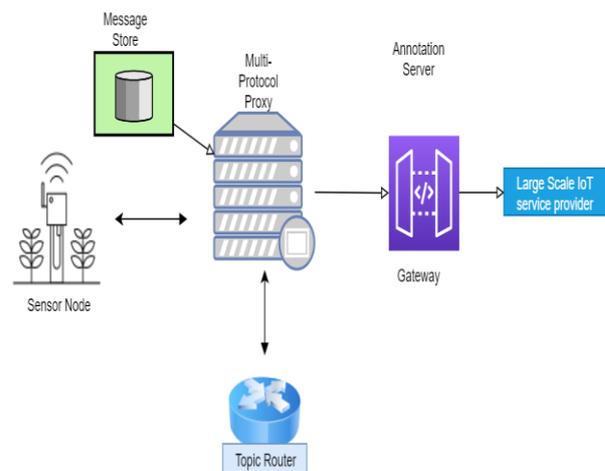


Fig.5 Gateway interfacing and storage for large IoT.

Figure.5 points the portal administration part of the general SGS engineering, which builds up availability between the SGS and more elevated extent Internet of Things administrations which is based on the cloud platform. The Internet of Things administrations which is based on cloud has the capability to be utilized to give more significant information reflections with the help of crude detector information. Different administrations, for example, Xively and ThingSpeak give information examination and perception over the gathered sensor information yet need usage of any well-formed measures.

The well-formed explanation of the information of the sensor obtained by SGS helps the IoT administrations to actualize examination as well as thinking calculations. SemSOS usage is one of the instances of well-formed assistance, which represents detector and detector perceptions using OGC standards[16] with the help of a well-formed backend. The SemSOS use SSN metaphysics SSN philosophy to display sensors and their perceptions permitting the execution of a Semantic reasoner. Figure 13 represents the execution of SemSOS administration associated with different SGS passages by means of the Internet. The figure likewise shows an all-encompassing rendition of SemSOS usage, which incorporates SSN and area measurements to deduce detector depiction, got from SGS executions. The all-inclusive SemSOS can buy in to the semantic doors for explicit detector data by means of chosen themes.

IV. RESULT ANALYSIS

FIT IoT LAB based open source hardware A8 (fig.6) Open Node has been used to collect the data from different platform based density analysis. A8 Node basically based on ARM Cortex combine with STM32 micro-controller and radio connectivity.

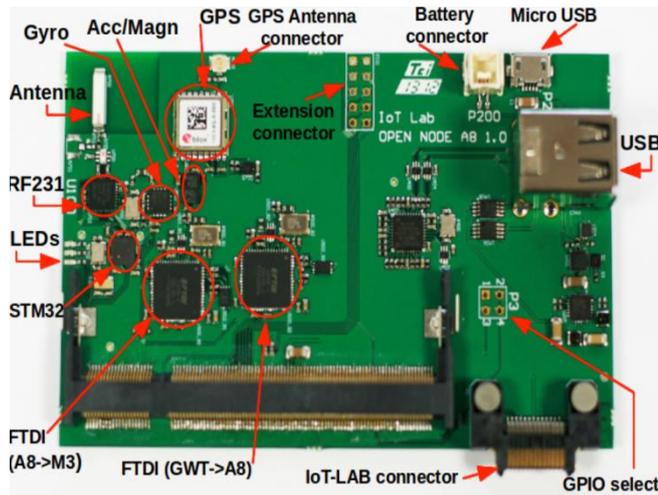


Fig.6 ARM Cortex combine with STM32 node point.

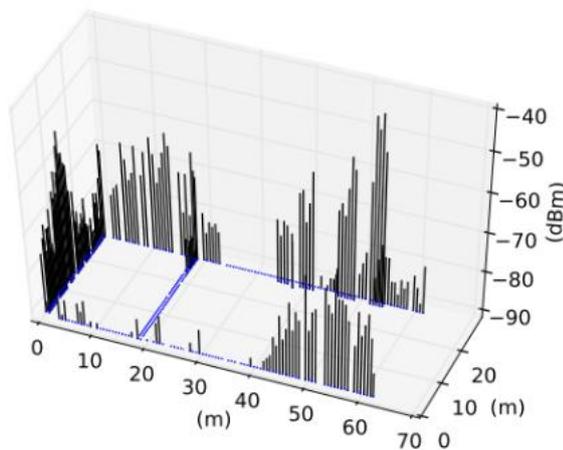


Fig. 2.435GHz based IEEE802.15.4 WiFi access point tracking.

This test bed deployed with node-points and WiFi access points. Here we deployed visualization impact on an IEEE802.15.4. Then we deployed the firmware based on RSSI on all the node points with different protocol which matches the frequency bandwidth of IEEE802.15.4. Shown in Fig..That figure gives the better visualization of WiFi access points. We are using 2ms frame based 100 data with 75-bytes frame. All other nodes are kept as subscriber modes with same frequency and make it receiver mode counter. Here Z axis represent the received data

V. CONCLUSION

Interconnection is one of the important difficulties in accomplishing the “Internet Of Things” views. The SGS gives wise arrangements by managing well-formed Web innovations with existing sensor and administration gauges. The SGS additionally gives an instrument to coordinate well known IoT application convention, MQTT and CoAP to exist together in a solitary entryway framework. The SGS is incorporated with the help of well-formed network, for example, SemSOS to additionally raise interconnection at the administration level. Such a well-formed IoT framework can more likely empower acknowledgment of utilizations spreading over the physical world (as seen by ” Internet Of Things”), cyberworld (with its quickly developing information and information about everything on the planet,

crossing network made Wikipedia open raw information link as well as vaults of arrangements, similar to its capacity in order to gather as well as interconnect with all types of information), as well as the sociable world [19].

REFERENCES

1. C. Bormann, “Coap: An application protocol for billions of tiny internet nodes,” *Internet Comput. IEEE*, 2012.
2. M. Kirsche and R. Klauk, “Unify to bridge gaps: Bringing XMPP into the Internet of Things,” *2012 IEEE Int. Conf. Pervasive Comput. Commun. Work.*, no. March, pp. 455–458, Mar. 2012.
3. U. Hunkeler, H. L. Truong, and A. Stanford-Clark, “MQTT-S — A publish/subscribe protocol for Wireless Sensor Networks,” *2008 3rd Int. Conf. Commun. Syst. Softw. Middlew. Work. (COMSWARE '08)*, pp. 791–798, Jan. 2008.
4. Robert L. Szabo and K. Farkas, “Publish/Subscribe Communication for Crowd-sourcing Based Smart City Applications,” in *ICTIC - Proceedings in Conference of Informatics and Management Sciences*, 2013, no. 1.
5. O. Bergmann, K. T. Hillmann, and S. Gerdes, “A CoAP-gateway for smart homes,” *2012 Int. Conf. Comput. Netw. Commun.*, pp. 446–450, Jan. 2012.
6. R. Pillai, S. Elias, S. Shivashankar, and P. Manoj, “A REST Based Design for Web of Things in Smart Environments Department of Information Technology,” in *2012 2nd IEEE International Conference on Parallel, Distributed and Grid Computing*, 2012, no. i, pp. 337–342.
7. G. Kortuem, F. Kawsar, D. Fitton, and V. Sundramoorthy, “Smart objects as building blocks for the Internet of things,” *IEEE Internet Comput.*, vol. 14, no. 1, pp. 44–51, Jan. 2010.
8. S. Bandyopadhyay and A. Bhattacharyya, “Lightweight Internet protocols for web enablement of sensors using constrained gateway devices,” *2013 Int. Conf. Comput. Netw. Commun.*, pp. 334–340, Jan. 2013.
9. L. Belli, S. Cirani, A. Gorrieri, and M. Picone, “A novel smart object-driven UI generation approach for mobile devices in the Internet of Things,” in *Proc. 1st Int. Workshop Experiences Design Implement. Smart Objects (SmartObjects)*, Paris, France, 2015, pp. 1–6.
10. S. Duquennoy, G. Grimaud, and J.-J. Vandewalle, “The Web of Things: Interconnecting devices with high usability and performance,” in *Proc. Int. Conf. Embedded Softw. Syst.*, Zhejiang, China, May 2009, pp. 323–330.
11. D. Guinard, V. Trifa, F. Mattern, and E. Wilde, *From the Internet of Things to the Web of Things: Resource-Oriented Architecture and Best Practices*. Berlin, Germany: Springer, 2011, pp. 97–129.
12. S. Cirani, L. Davoli, M. Picone, and L. Veltri, “Performance evaluation of a SIP-based constrained peer-to-peer overlay,” in *Proc. Int. Conf. High Perform. Comput. Simulat. (HPCS)*, Bologna, Italy, Jul. 2014, pp. 432–435.
13. S. Mayer, M. Schalch, M. George, and G. Sörös, “Device recognition for intuitive interaction with the Web of Things,” in *Proc. ACM Conf. Pervasive Ubiquitous Comput. Adjunct Publ. (UbiComp)*, Zürich, Switzerland, 2013, pp. 239–242.
14. L. Belli et al., “Design and deployment of an IoT application-oriented testbed,” *Computer*, vol. 48, no. 9, pp. 32–40, Sep. 2015.
15. L. Mainetti, L. Patrono, and A. Vilei, “Evolution of wireless sensor networks towards the Internet of Things: A survey,” in *Proc. 19th Int. Conf. Softw. Telecommun. Comput. Netw. (SoftCOM)*, Sep. 2011, pp. 1–6.
16. IEEE Standard for Low-Rate Wireless Networks, *IEEE Standard 802.15.4-2015*, pp. 1–709, Apr. 2016.
17. IEEE Standard for Information Technology—Telecommunications and Information Exchange Between Systems Local and Metropolitan Area Networks—Specific Requirements Part 11: Wireless LAN Medium Access Control (MAC) and Physical Layer (PHY) Specifications, *IEEE Standard 802.11-2012*, Mar. 2012.
18. IEEE Standard for Information Technology—Telecommunications and Information Exchange Between Systems Local and Metropolitan Area Networks—Specific Requirements—Part 11: Wireless LAN Medium Access Control (MAC) and Physical Layer (PHY) Specifications, *IEEE Standard 802.11-2016*, Dec. 2016.
19. Bluetooth Low Energy. Accessed: Aug. 5, 2017. [Online]. Available: <https://www.bluetooth.com/what-is-bluetooth-technology/how-it-works>

20. X. Jia, Q. Feng, T. Fan, and Q. Lei, "RFID technology and its applications in Internet of Things (IoT)," in Proc. 2nd Int. Conf. Consum. Electron. Commun. Netw. (CECNet), Yichang, China, Apr. 2012

AUTHORS PROFILE



Subhra Debdas completed his bachelor of engineering degree B.E.(Electrical Engineering) and master degree M.E.(specialization of Power system engineering) from Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology Shibpur,Howrah and PhD from Sainath University Ranchi. He was associated with DCPL and 'L&t Sargent and Lundy' as a design power engineer and incorporated many projects in India and abroad. Dr. Debdas having more than eighteen years of teaching experience in India and abroad. He served many institutes of repute like OPJIT(OPJU), ITM University in India. Presently he is working as a full-time faculty in the School of Electrical Engineering KIIT Deemed to be University. His areas of interests are renewable energy, smart grid, automation, IoT and its application.



Priyasmitta Kundu is currently pursuing B.Tech in Computer Science and Engineering from Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology, Bhubaneswar, India. Presently she is working on Internet of Things(IOT) and has a keen interest in technological advances in IOT and Artificial Intelligence.



Divyashree Aditi is pursuing B-Tech in Computer Science and Engineering from Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology,Bhubaneswar,India. She is a computer enthusiast and is doing workshops on emerging technologies like Artificial Intelligence,Machine Learning and Internet of Things.