

# Towards an interoperable IoT with a constraint-aware SWoT

---

Nicolas SEYDOUX

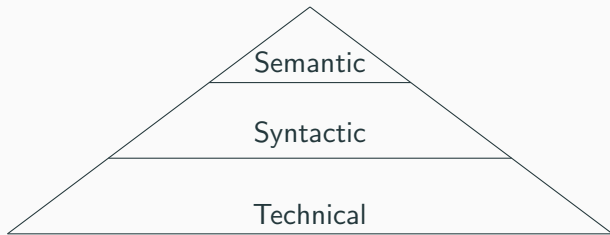
September 4, 2018

LAAS-CNRS, IRIT

# Enabling interoperability with IoT ontologies

---

## Refining the notion of interoperability



## Ontology catalogue

- LOV
- LOV4IoT

## Standards, consortia and projects

- SSN/SOSA
- W3C WoT
- oneM2M BO
- SAREF and extensions
- IoT-Lite and M3
- [iot.schema.org](http://iot.schema.org)

## Designing a “good” IoT ontology

---

## Ontology design process

The **NeOn** methodology:

- Identify requirements
- Identify existing resources
- Build ontology network

## Identifying requirements

- Functional requirements
- Conceptual requirements

# Functional requirements

## Reusability

- **FR1:** the ontology is **compliant with LOV requirements**.
- **FR2:** The ontology is **modular**.
- **FR3:** The ontology is based on **Ontology Design Patterns**.
- **FR4:** The ontology is **aligned to upper ontologies**.
- **FR5:** the ontology **reuses existing resources**.

## Formalism

The ontology used should **enable reasoning** and inference, while **remaining decidable** within reasonable time: **OWL-DL**.

# Functional requirements coverage

	FR1.1 Online	FR1.2 LOV- compliant	FR2 Modular	FR3 ODP	FR4 Upper ontologies	FR5 External resources
SSN (v1)	**	**	*	**	**	*
SOSA	**	**	**	(**)	**	(**)
WoT	**	*				
oneM2M	**					
SAREF	**	**	**			*
IoT-Lite	**	**	*			**
FIESTA-IoT	**	*	**		**	**
iot.schema.org	*		**			*
Hypercat	**					
Spitfire	*	**			**	**
OpenIoT	*				**	**
MOFI	*	*	**			
IoT.est	**				**	**
iot-ontology	*				**	**
IoT-S	**		*	(**)	(**)	**
SA	*		*	(**)	**	**
STN	**	*	**			
SWOT-O	**	*				
SemIoT	**	*	**		**	**
IoT-O	**	**	**	(**)	**	**



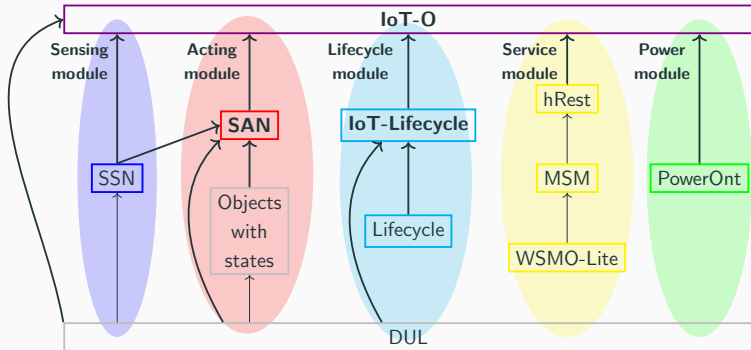
## Conceptual requirements

- **CR1: "Device" (CR1.1) and "software agent" (CR1.2)**
- **CR2: "Sensor" (CR2.1), and "observation" (CR2.2)**
- **CR3: "Actuator" (CR3.1), and "action" (CR3.2)**
- **CR4: "Service"**
- **CR5: "Energy"**
- **CR6: "Lifecycle"**

# Conceptual requirements coverage

	CR1.1 Device	CR1.2 Software agent	CR2.1 Sensor	CR2.2 Observation	CR3.1 Actuator	C3.2 Action	CR4 Service	CR5 Energy	CR6 Lifecycle
SSN (v1)	**		**	**				*	*
SOSA			**	**	**	**			
WoT	*	*		**		**	**		*
oneM2M	**						**		
SAREF	**	**	*		*		**	**	*
IoT-Lite	(**)		(**)		*		**		
FIESTA- IoT	(**)		(**)		(*)		(**)		
iot.schema.org	*		*	**	*	**			
Hypercat			*	*					
Spitfire	(*)		*	(*)	*			**	
OpenIoT	(**)		(**)				(**)	(**)	*
MOFI				**			*		*
IoT.est	(*)		(*)	(*)	*		(**)	*	(*)
iot- ontology	(**)	**	(*)	(*)	*	*	**	(*)	(*)
IoT-S	(*)		(*)	(*)			(**)	(*)	(*)
SA	(**)		(**)	(**)	*		*	(**)	(**)
STN	*	*							
SWOT-O	(**)		(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	*	
SemIoT	(*)								
IoT-O	(**)	*	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)

# IoT-O, a modular core-domain IoT ontology



## **Application-specific extensions**

- Adream-core
- Adream-building
- Adream-apartment

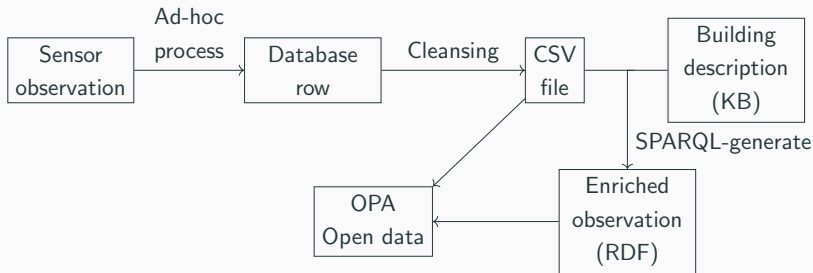
## **Alignments**

- SOSA
- FIESTA-IoT

## IoT-O use cases

---

# Enriching data for the OPA platform

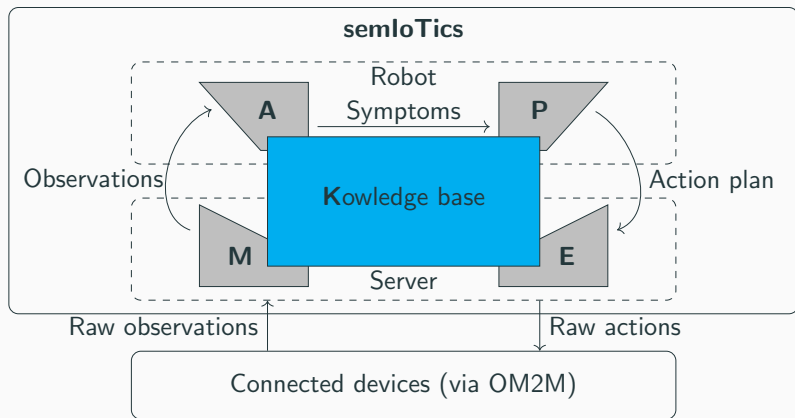


## **FIESTA-IoT, federated data hub**

- Multiple testbeds
- Heterogeneous technologies
- One vocabulary for one interface

## **Publishing OPA data**

- Aligning IoT-O
- Using the alignment to transform data
- Daily publication

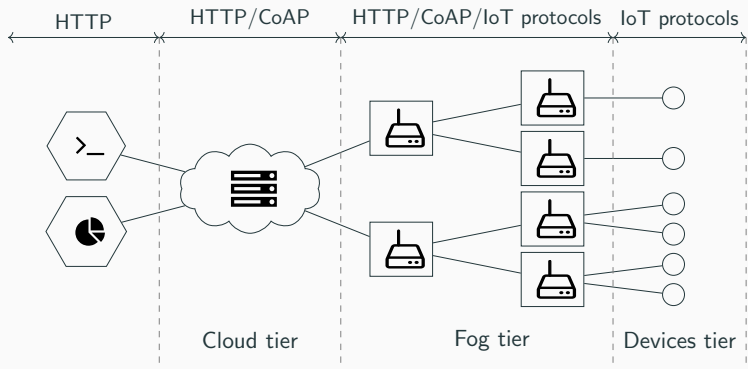




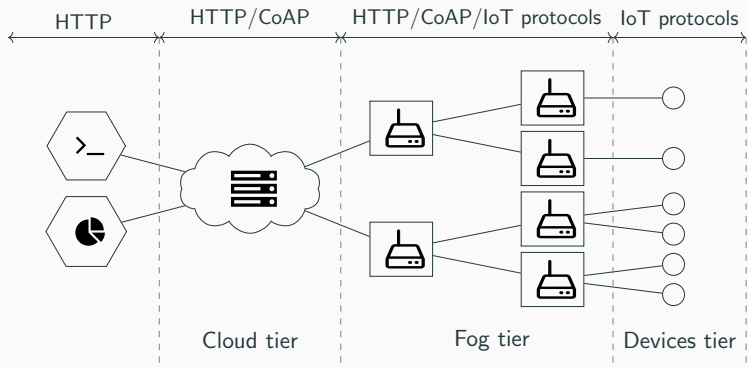
## **SWoT architectural pattern**

---

# Cloud-Fog-Device



# Cloud-Fog-Device



## Similar to

- oneM2M
- W3C WoT

# **Towards a constraint-aware SWoT**

---

## Cloud computing

- Centralized
- Powerful remote machines
- Stable

## Cloud computing

- Centralized
- Powerful remote machines
- Stable

## Fog computing

- Distributed
- Small local machines
- Dynamic

## Facing scalability issues

- Semantic Web technologies do not scale well
- The IoT grows quickly

## Deploying on constrained devices

- Semantic Fog computing
- Making local decisions

# **EDR <sub>$\mathcal{T}$</sub> , an approach for distributed reasoning**

---



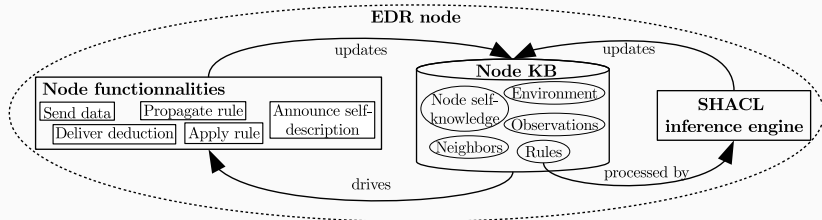
## EDR in general

- Represent applicative needs with rules
- Exchange rules among Fog nodes
- Propagate Fog nodes knowledge to ensure local decision-making

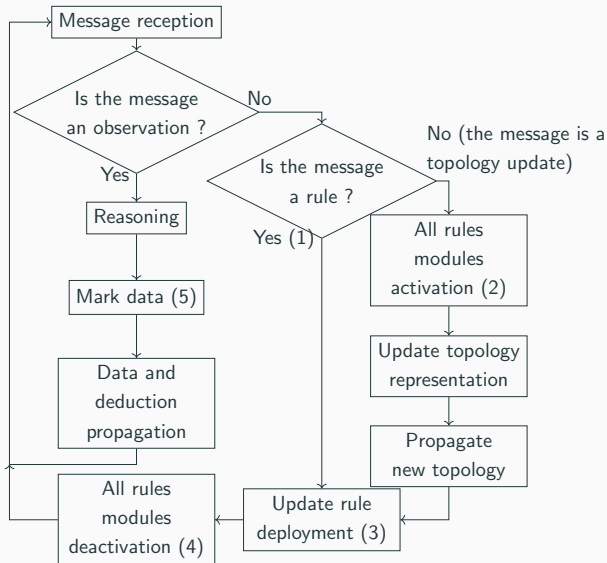
## EDR<sub>T</sub> in particular

- Bring computation close to devices
- Based on property types observed by devices

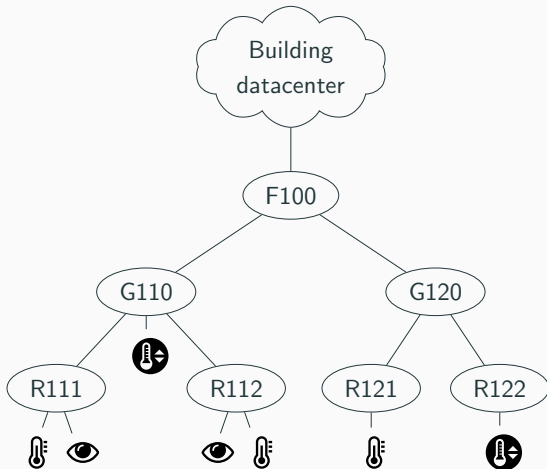
# Functional overview



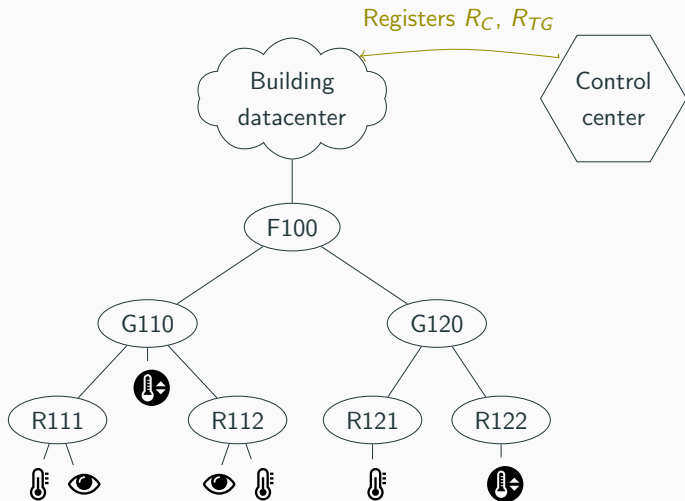
# EDR<sub>T</sub> algorithm



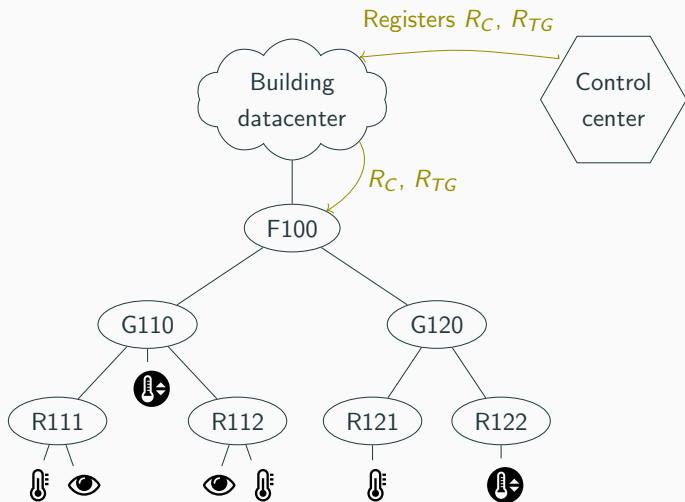
## EDR<sub>T</sub> by the example



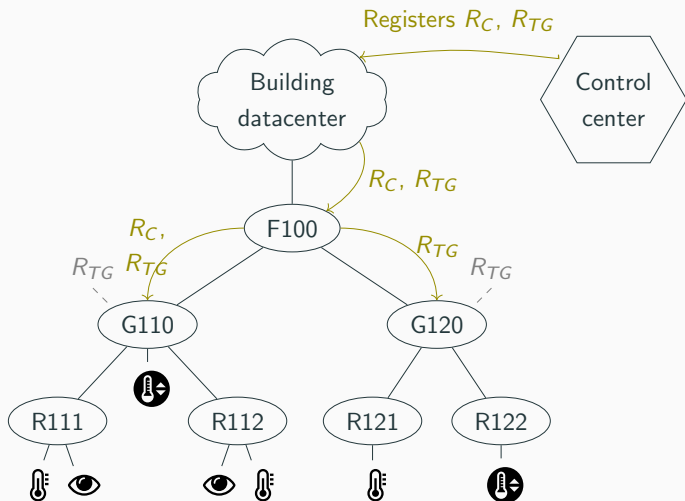
# EDR<sub>T</sub> by the example



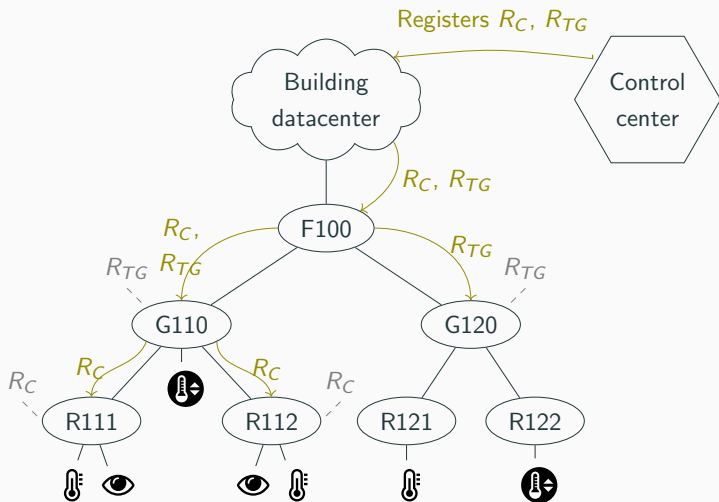
# EDR<sub>T</sub> by the example



# EDR<sub>T</sub> by the example

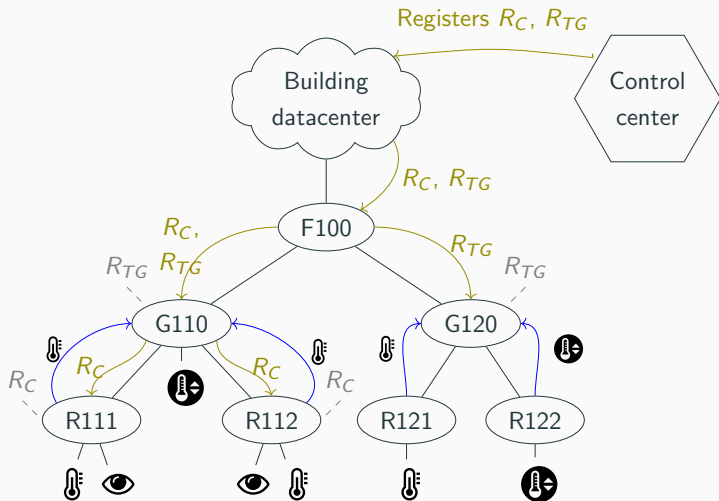


# EDR<sub>T</sub> by the example

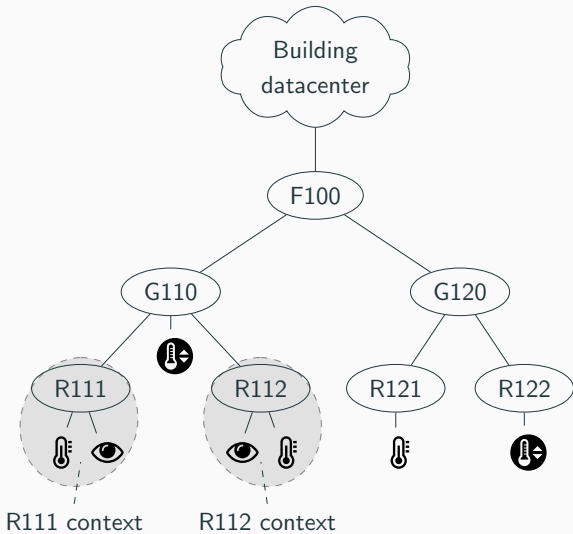




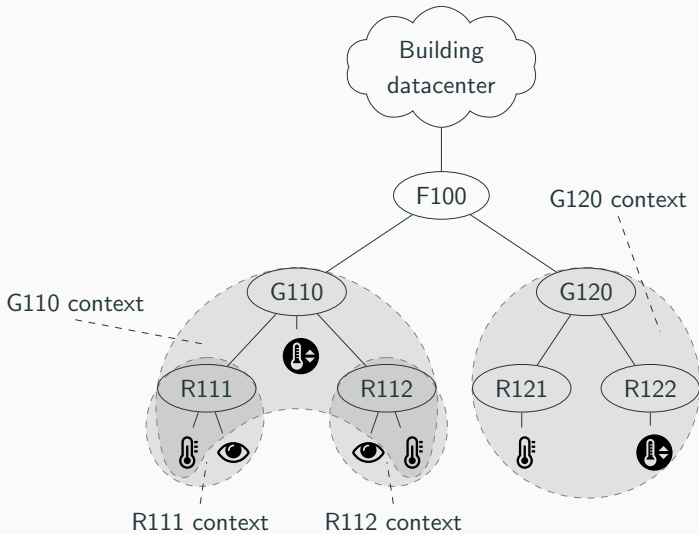
# EDR<sub>T</sub> by the example



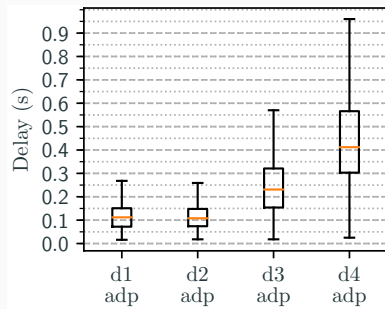
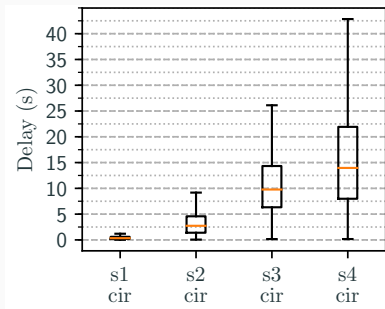
# Contextualizing properties with $\text{EDR}_{\mathcal{T}}$



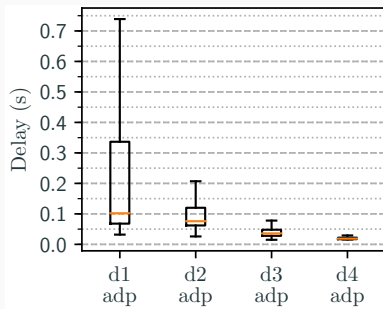
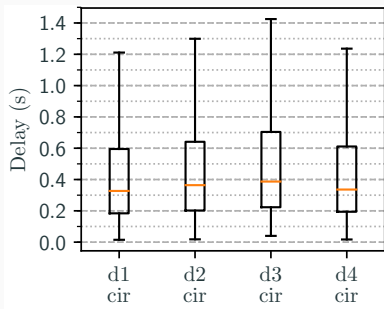
# Contextualizing properties with $\text{EDR}_{\mathcal{T}}$



# Scalability of the proposed approach



# Performance of the proposed approach



## Conclusion

- Semantic Web technologies enable interoperability for the IoT
- Semantic Fog computing enable a constraint-aware

## Future work

- Consider node capabilities
- Privacy-aware deployment