

serverless IoT-Applications

BED-Con 2017

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about me



- › Developer since 2005
- › living in a Smarthome since 2012
 - › became an IoT Geek
- › before: worked on Bosch IoT Suite for 2 years
- › now: Consultant at innoQ
- › follow me on Twitter: [@n1ko_w1ll](https://twitter.com/n1ko_w1ll)



agenda

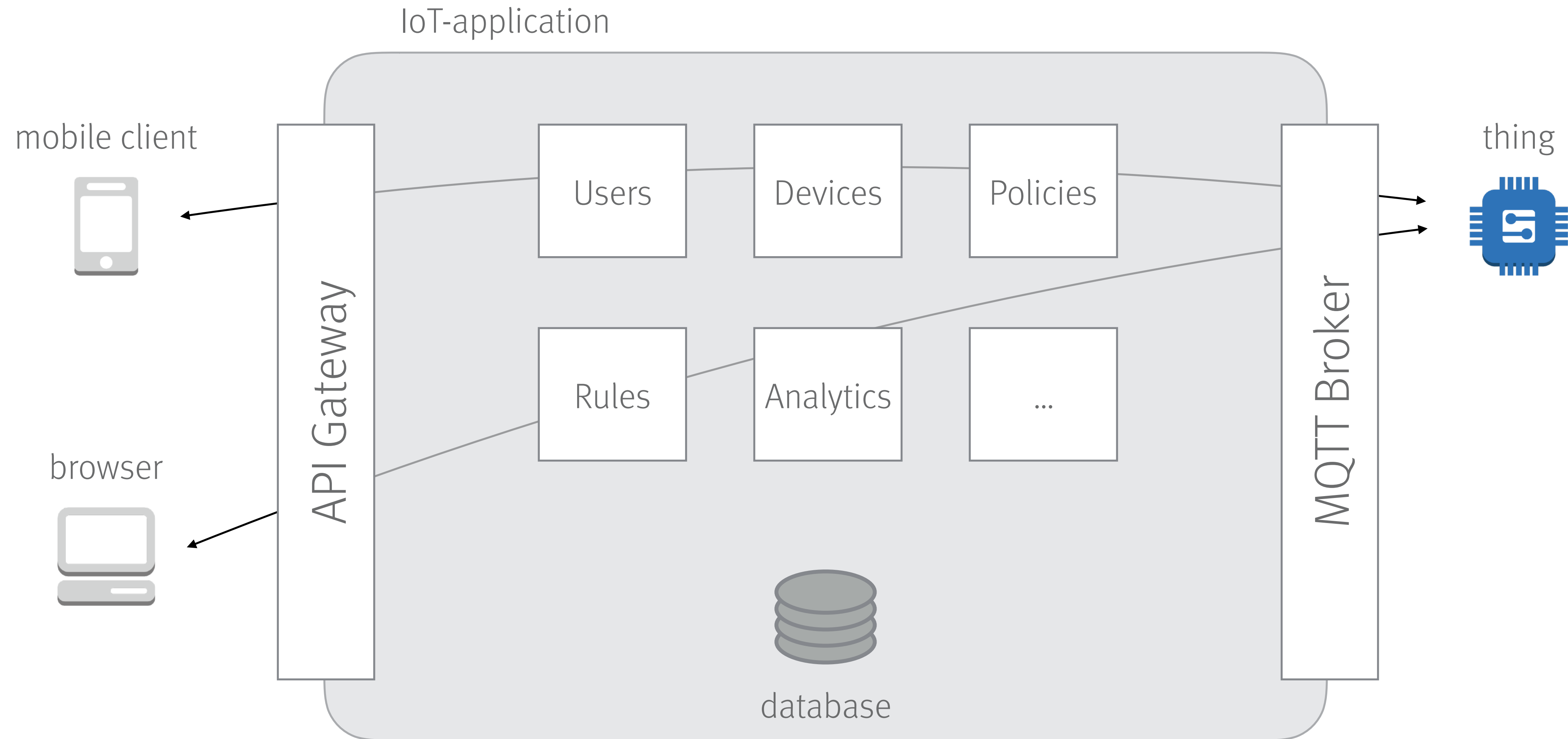
- › microservices approach
- › AWS, Lambda & IoT
- › use-cases
 - › JITR | on-boarding | pairing
 - › list / search things | command & control | telemetry
 - › connected / disconnected / LWT
 - › encrypted file transfer | firmware update

microservice approach

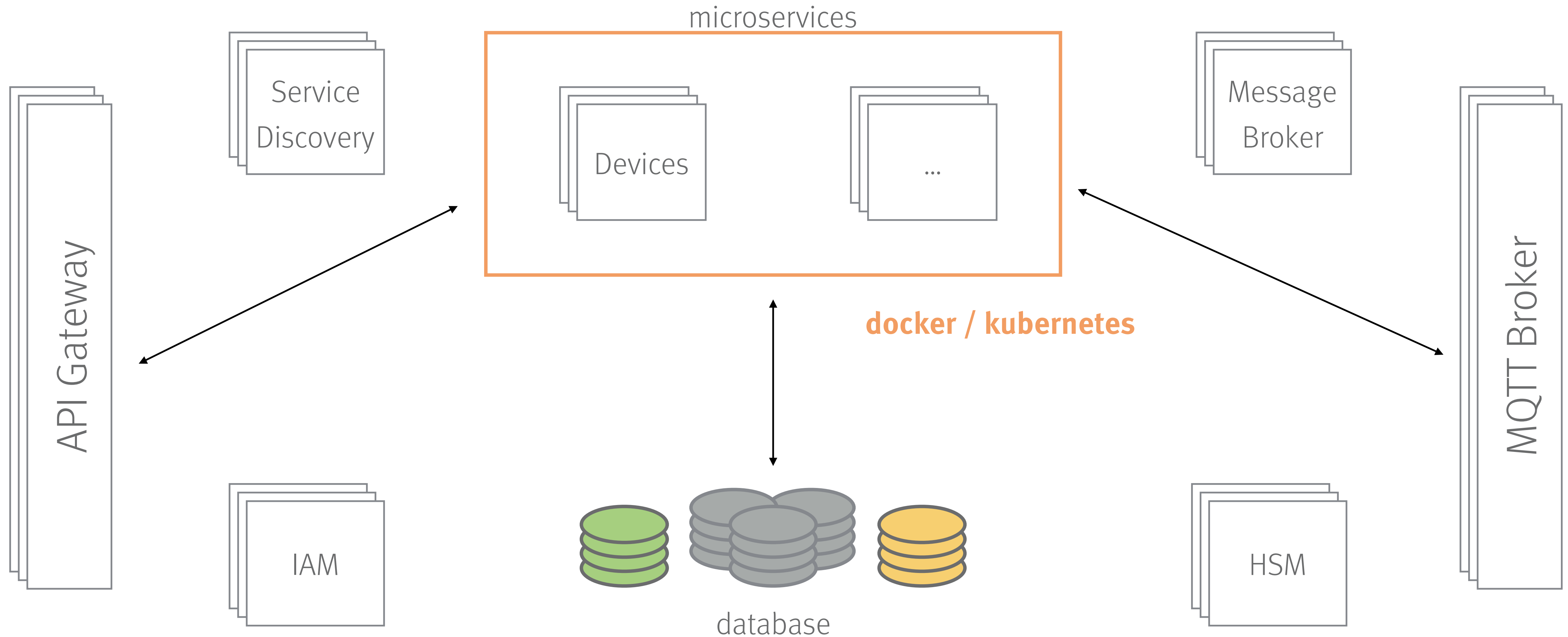
microservices approach

- › fault tolerance
- › scalability
- › agility
- › visibility
- › security
- › cost-efficiency

microservices approach



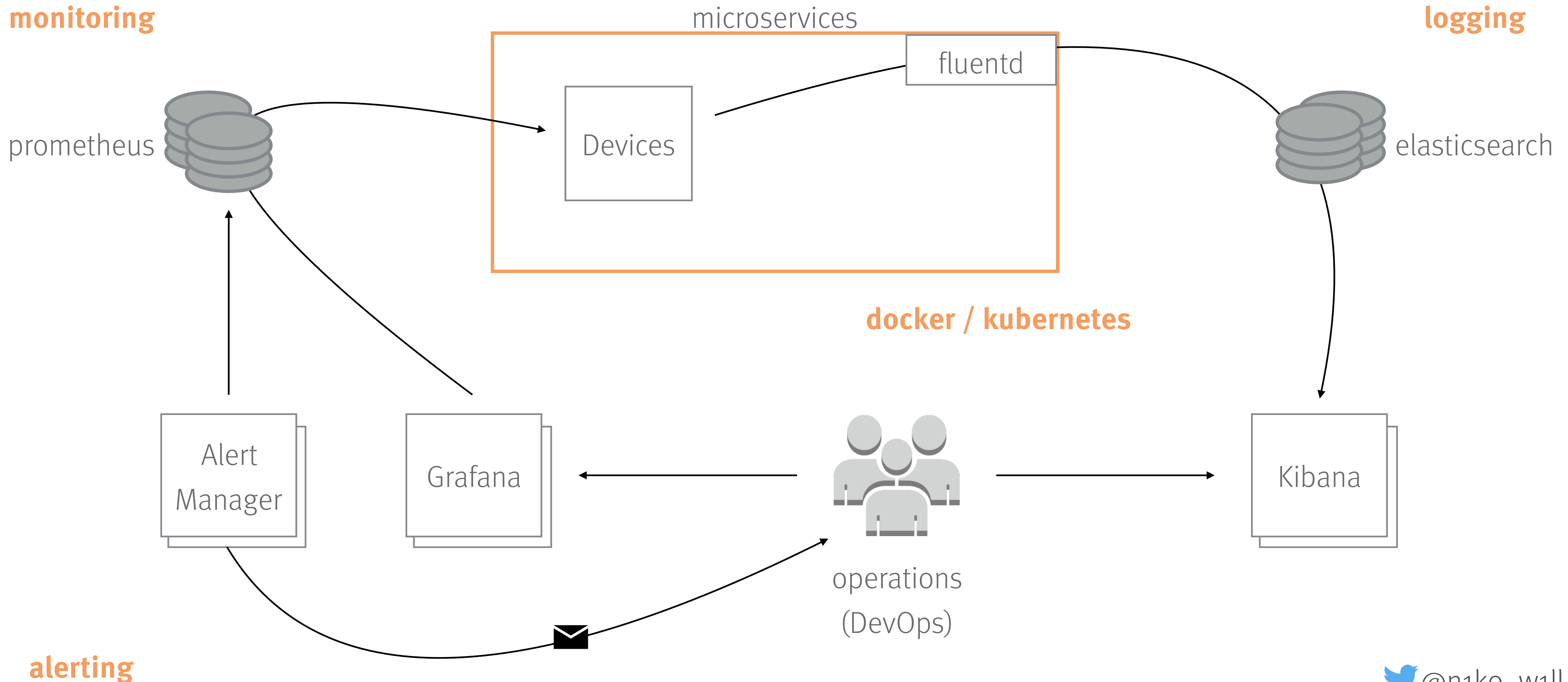
microservices approach



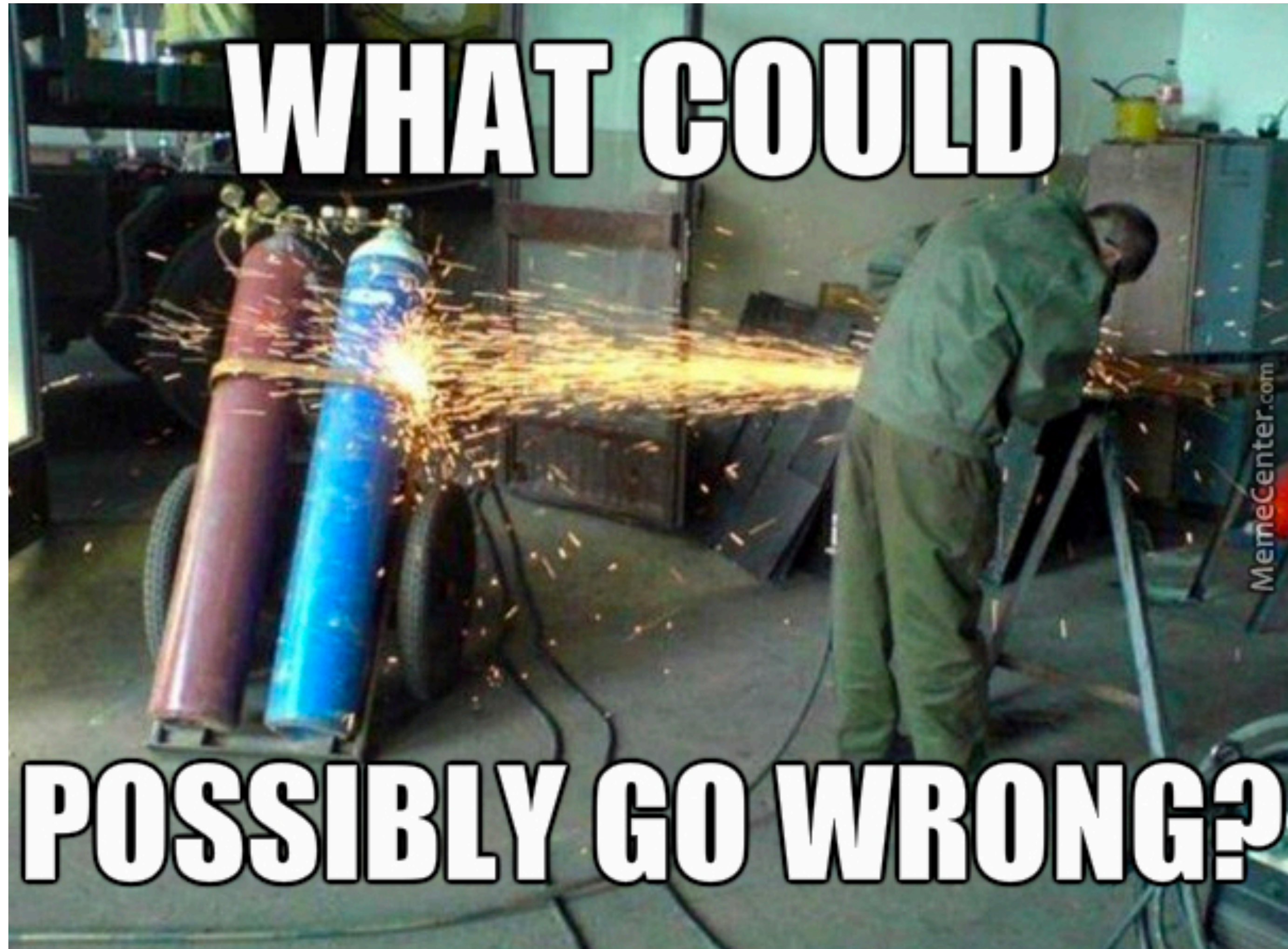
microservices approach

monitoring

logging



alerting



AWS

AWS



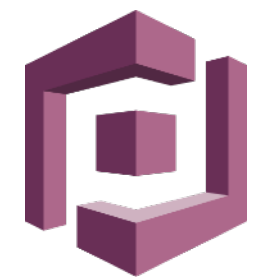
AWS Lambda



AWS IoT



Amazon API Gateway



Amazon Cognito



Amazon CloudWatch

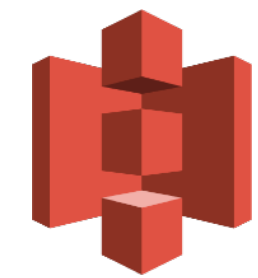
State



Amazon DynamoDB



Amazon Elasticsearch



Amazon S3

Fast Data



Amazon SQS



Amazon SNS



Amazon Kinesis



AWS Lambda

AWS Lambda

- › Functions-as-a-Service (FaaS)
 - › serverless
 - › „small“ functions
- › stateless compute containers
- › event-driven

AWS Lambda

- › advantages
 - › scalable
 - › pay-per-execution / pay-as-you-go
 - › no upfront capacity planning
 - › significantly reduce operational cost

AWS Lambda

- › disadvantages
 - › vendor lock-in
 - › startup latency
 - › testing
 - › debugging
 - › execution duration

Qualifiers ▾ **Test** Actions ▾

Code Configuration Triggers Tags Monitoring

Code entry type Edit code inline ▾

```
1 console.log('Loading function');
2 var AWS = require('aws-sdk');
3 var dynamo = new AWS.DynamoDB.DocumentClient();
4 var table = "iotCatalog";
5
6 exports.handler = (event, context, callback) => {
7   console.log('Received event:', JSON.stringify(event, null, 2));
8   var params = {
9     TableName: table,
10    Item: {
11      "endpoint": event.endpoint,
12      "clientId": event.clientId,
13      "thingId": event.thingId,
14      "manufacturerName": event.manufacturerName,
15      "modelName": event.modelName,
16      "version": event.version,
17      "friendlyName": event.friendlyName,
18      "friendlyDescription": event.friendlyDescription,
19      "type": event.type
20    }
21  };
22
23   console.log("Adding a new IoT device...");
24   dynamo.put(params, function(err, data) {
25     if (err) {
26       console.error("Unable to add device. Error JSON:", JSON.stringify(err, null, 2));
27     }
28   });
29 }
```

You can define Environment Variables as key-value pairs that are accessible from your function code. These are useful to store configuration settings without the need to change function code. [Learn more](#). For storing sensitive information, we recommend encrypting values using KMS and the console's encryption helpers.

Enable encryption helpers

Environment variables ✕



AWS IoT

AWS IoT

- › managed service
- › message broker
- › rules engine
- › shadows
- › registry
- › security

message broker

- › topic based
- › publish / subscribe
 - › topic wildcards
- › protocols
 - › MQTT
 - › MQTT + WebSockets
 - › HTTP

```
$aws/events/presence/connected/clientId  
$aws/events/presence/disconnected/clientId  
  
$aws/things/thingName/shadow/update  
$aws/things/thingName/shadow/update/delta
```

rules engine

- › SQL-like syntax
- › augment or filter data
- › rule actions
 - › state stores
 - › fast data pipelines
 - › CloudWatch
 - › Lambda
 - › republish

```
SELECT
    *,
    newuuid() AS requestId,
    clientId() AS clientId,
    timestamp() AS timestamp,
    topic(2) AS deviceId,
    topic(4) AS sensorId
FROM 'device/+/sensor/+/v1'
WHERE temperature > 50 AND color <> 'red'
```

shadows

- › JSON document
- › current state of thing
- › connection independent
- › supports client tokens
- › supports versioning
- › MQTT topics
- › RESTful API

```
{
  "state" : {
    "desired" : { "color" : "RED" },
    "reported" : { "color" : „GREEN" }
  },
  "metadata" : {
    "desired" : { "color" : { "timestamp" : 12345 } },
    "reported" : { "color" : { "timestamp" : 12345 } }
  },
  "version" : 10,
  "clientToken" : "UniqueClientToken",
  "timestamp": 123456789
}
```

registry

- › manage your things
 - › physical device or sensor
 - › logical entity
- › attributes
- › thing types

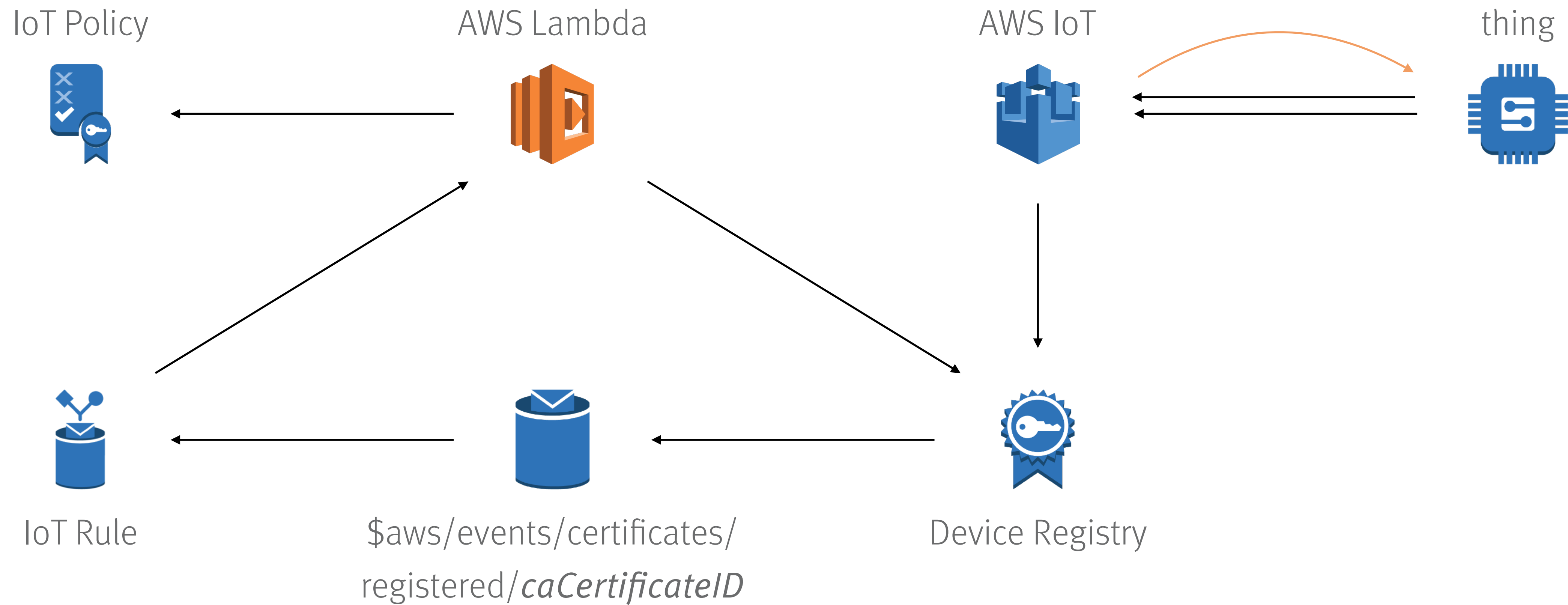
```
{  
  "version": 3,  
  "thingName": "MyLightBulb",  
  "defaultClientId": "MyLightBulb",  
  "thingTypeName": "LightBulb",  
  "attributes": {  
    "model": "123",  
    "wattage": "75"  
  }  
}
```

security

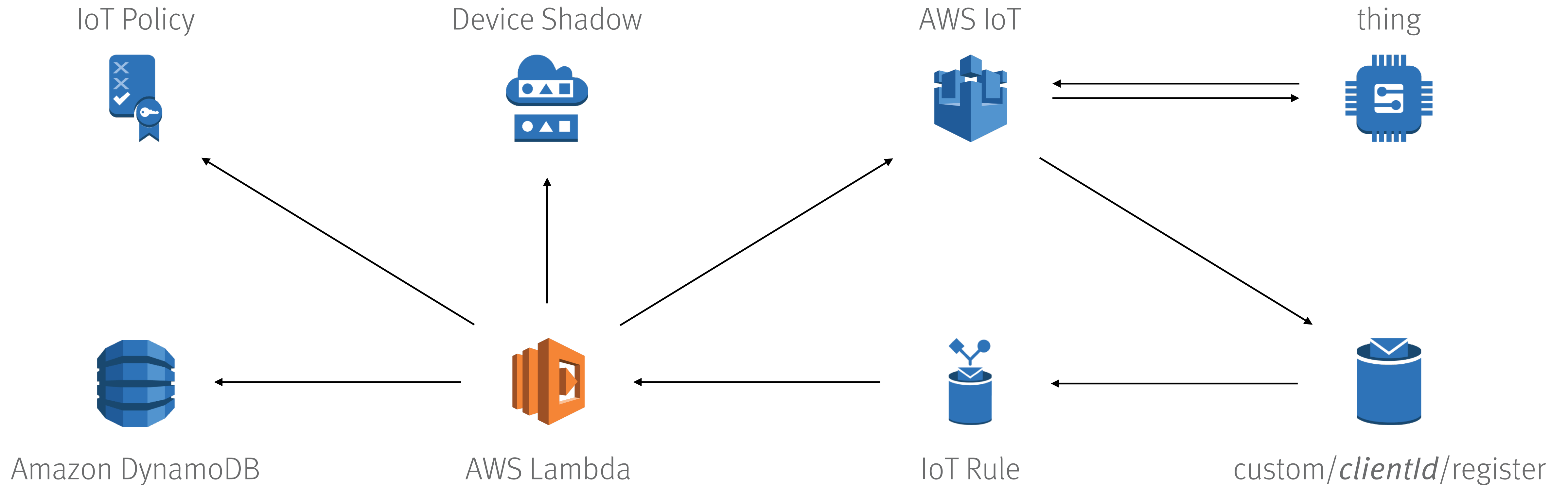
- › mutual authentication with X509 certificates + TLS 1.2
 - › or SigV4 for HTTPS and WebSockets
- › bring your own certificate
 - › JITR
 - › Atmel ECC508
- › policy based access with dynamic values
- › role based rules action execution

use-cases

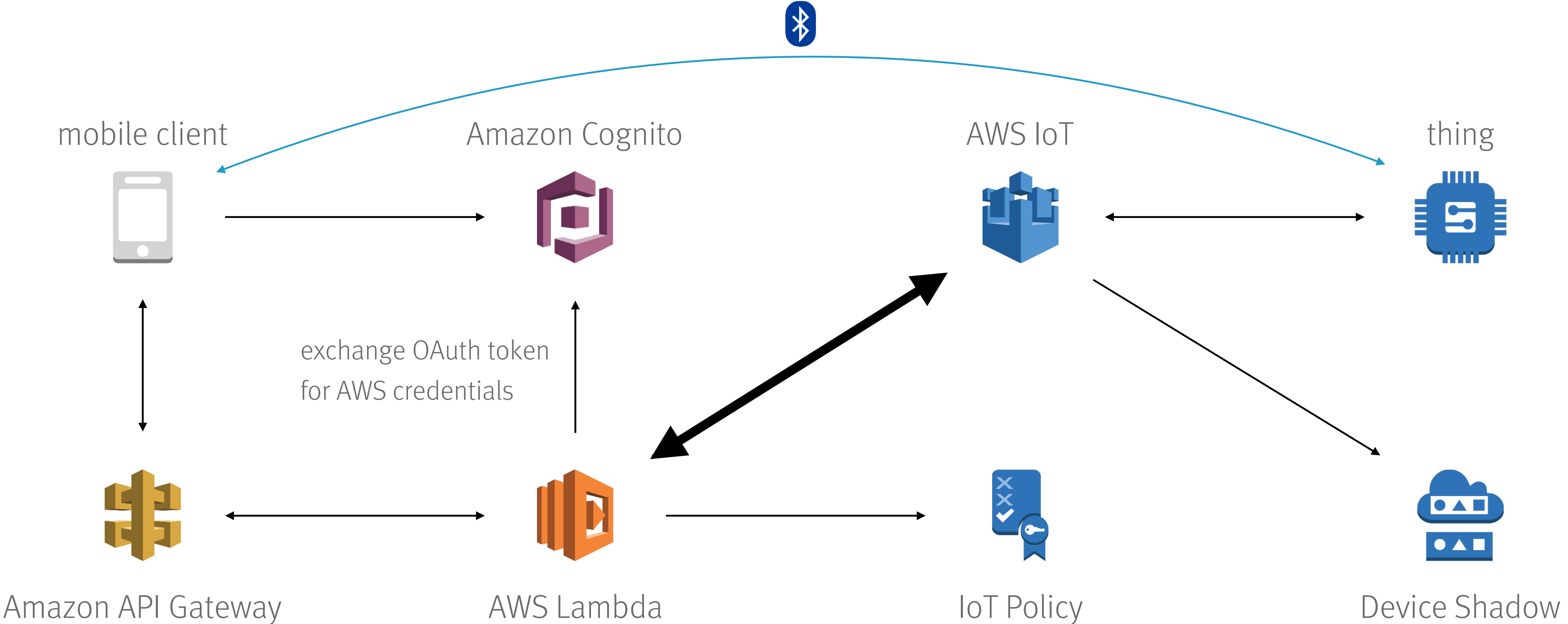
just in time registration (JITR)



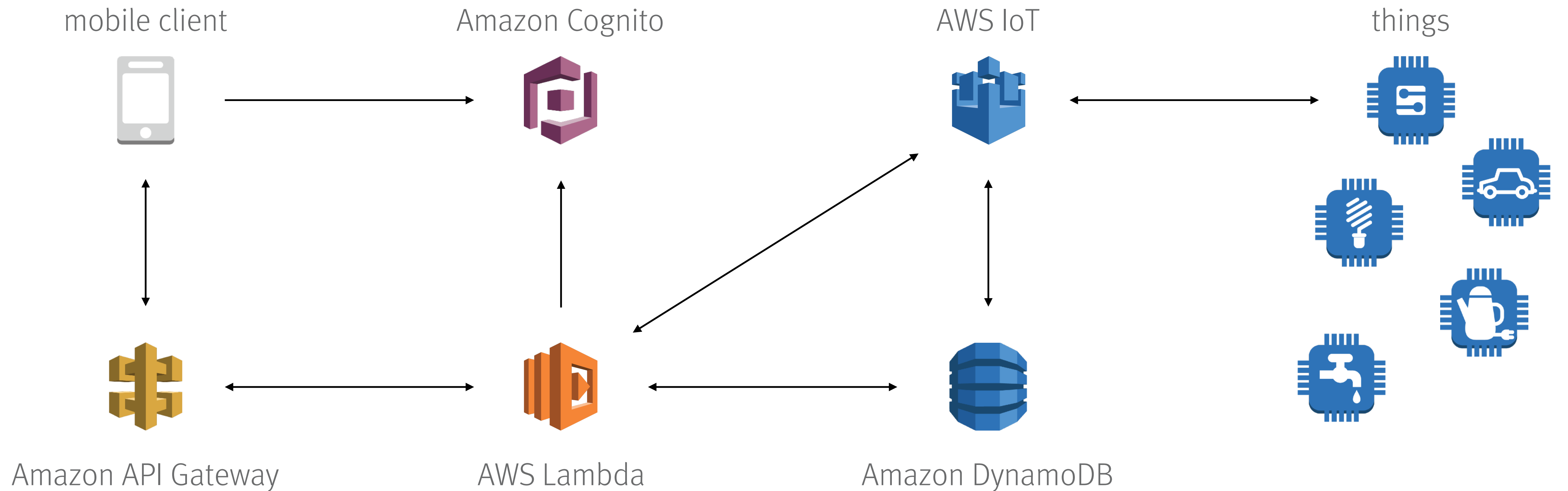
on-boarding



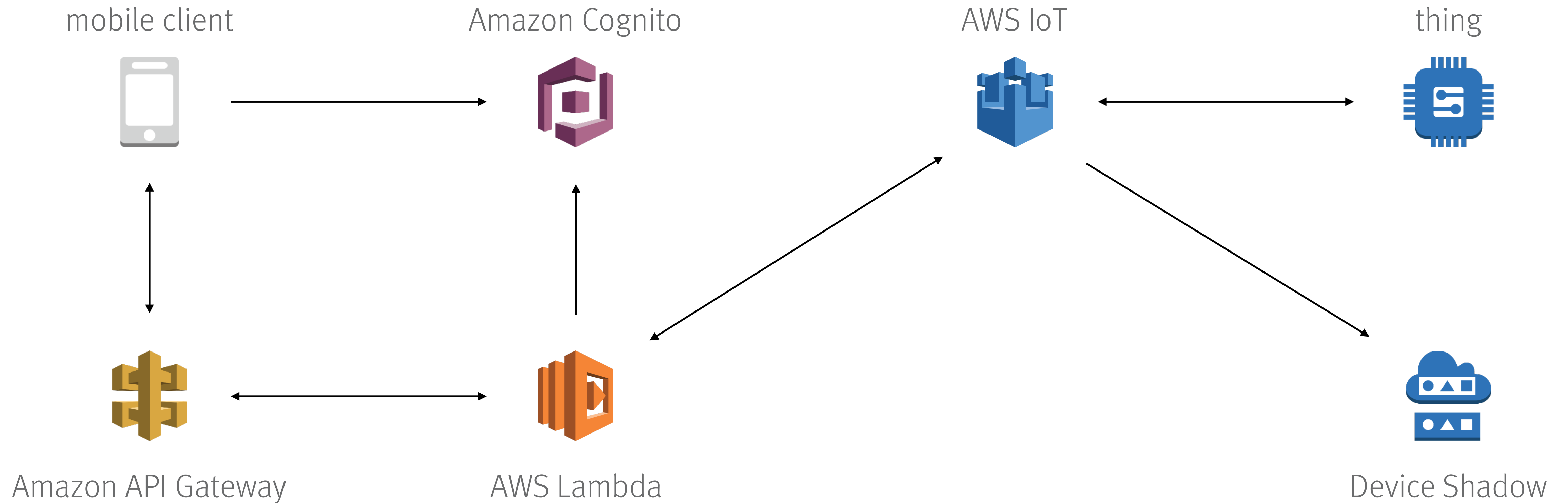
thing pairing



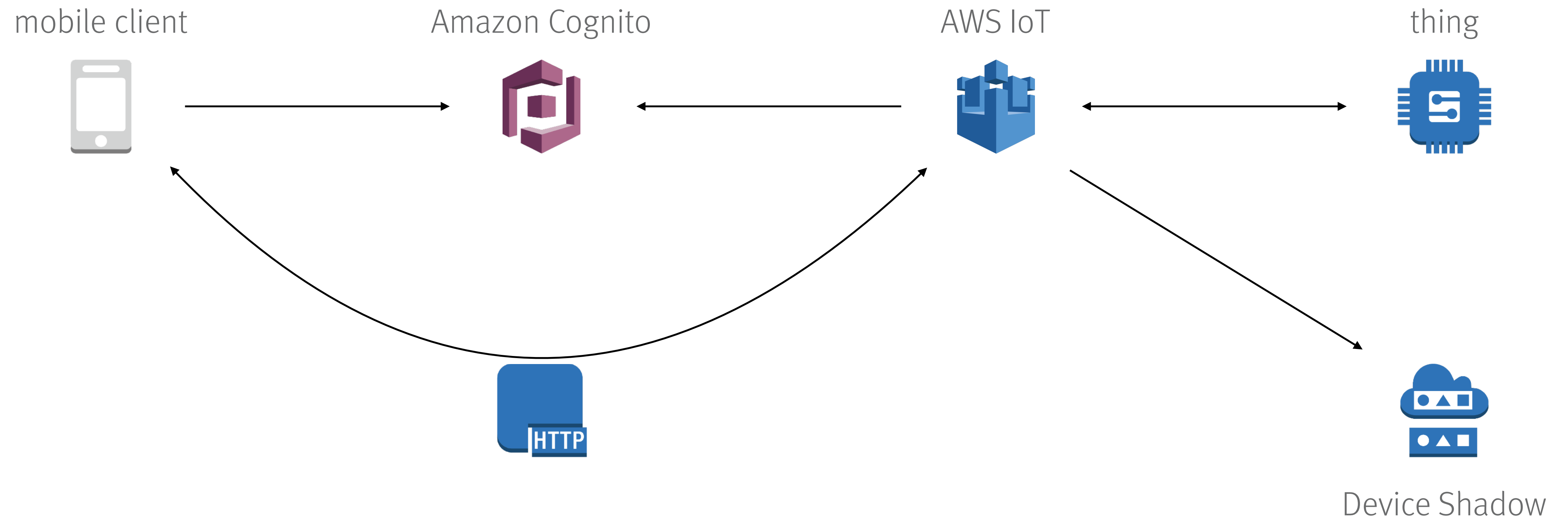
list / search things



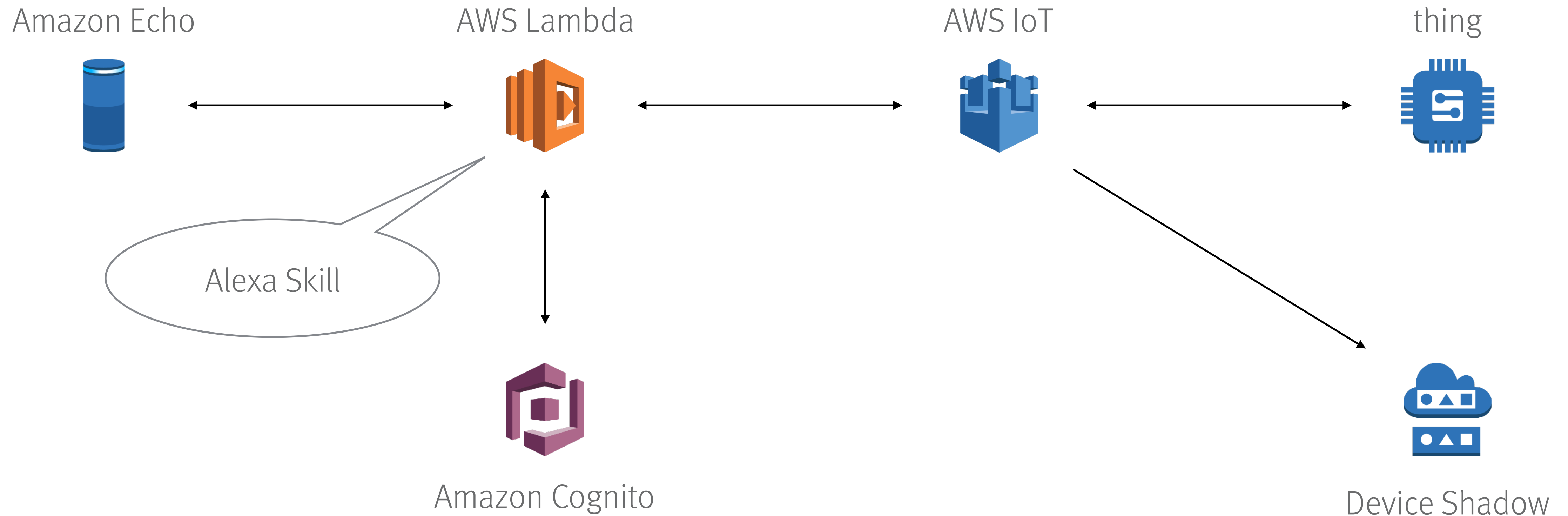
command & control



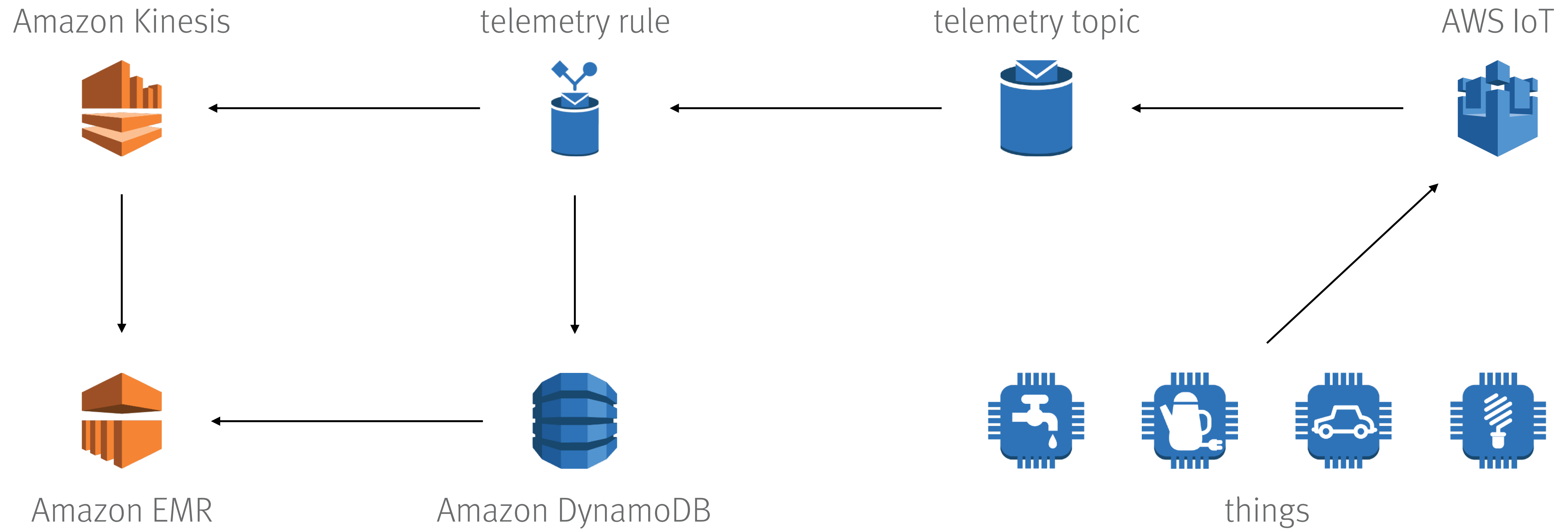
command & control



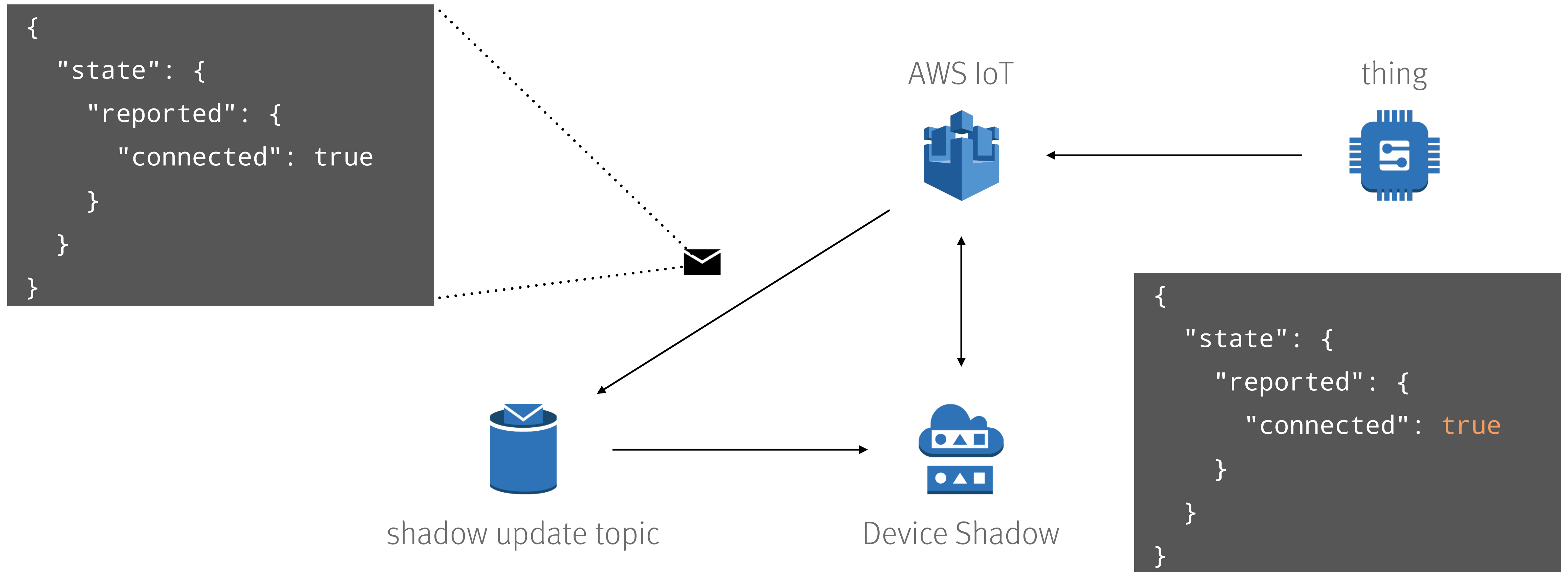
command & control



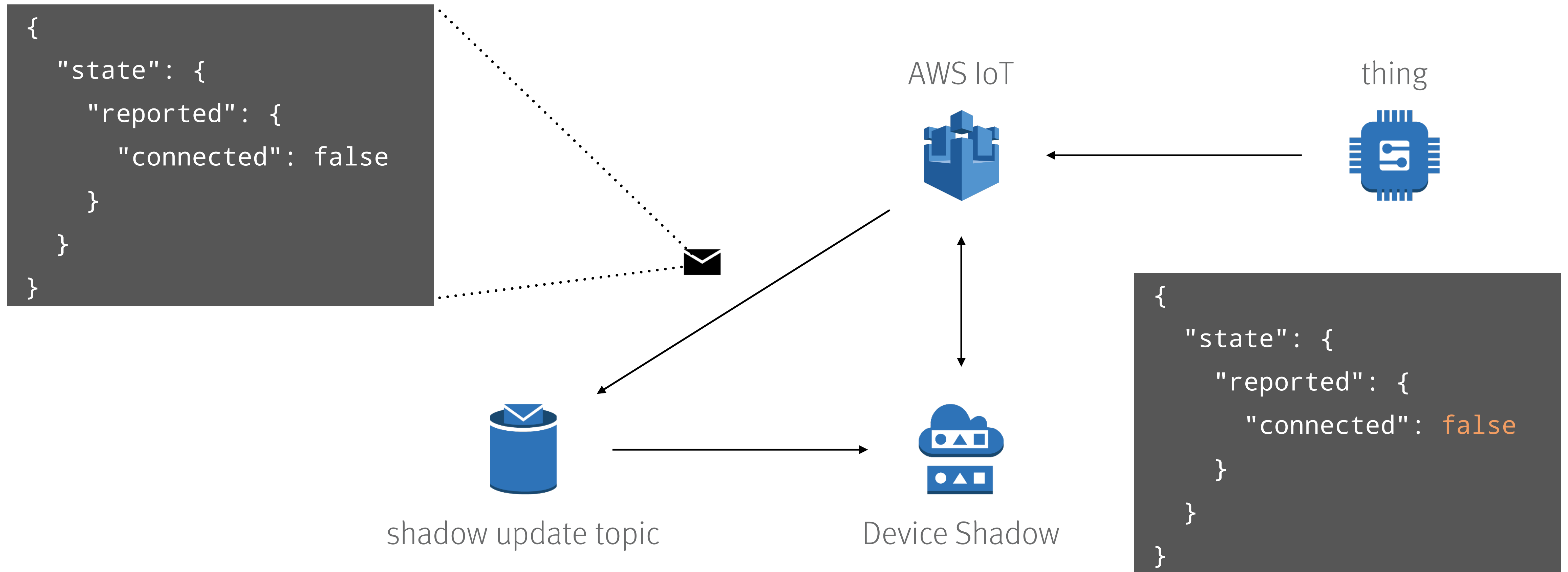
telemetry



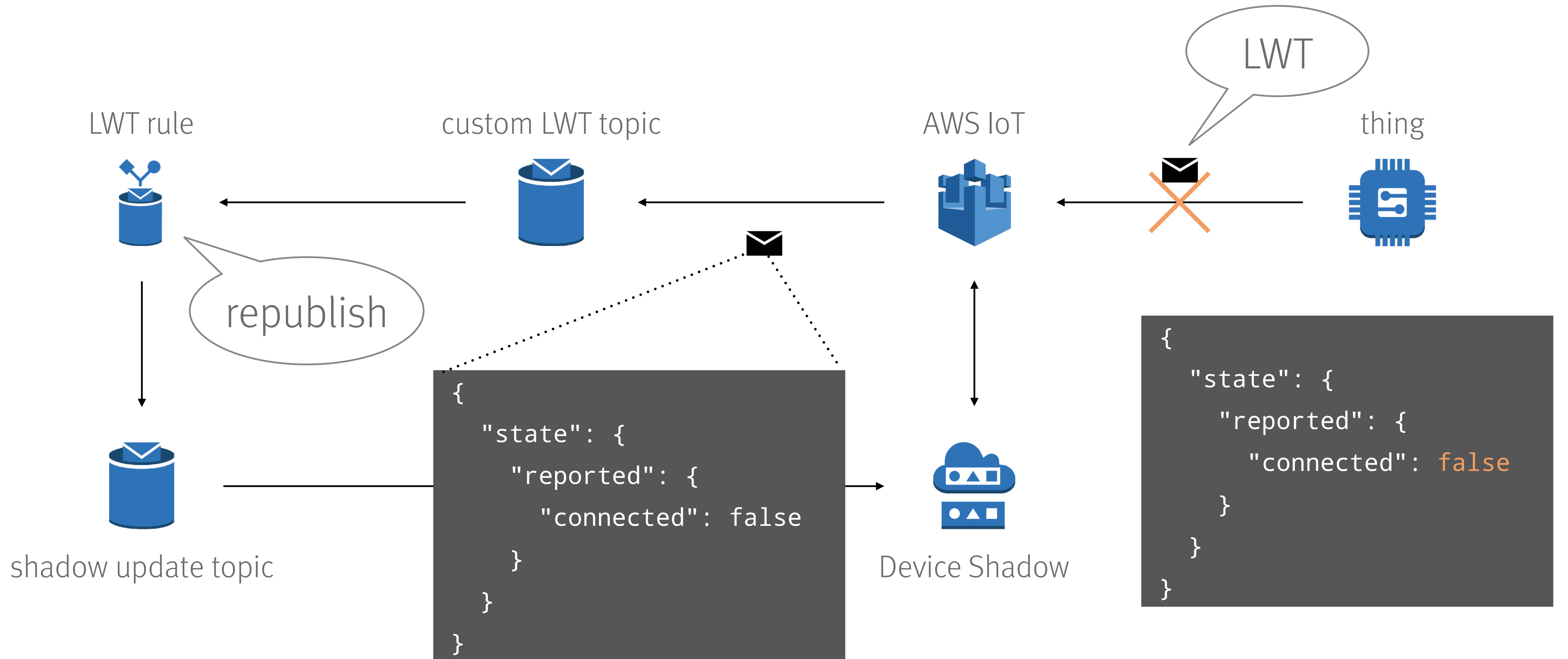
connected / disconnected / LWT



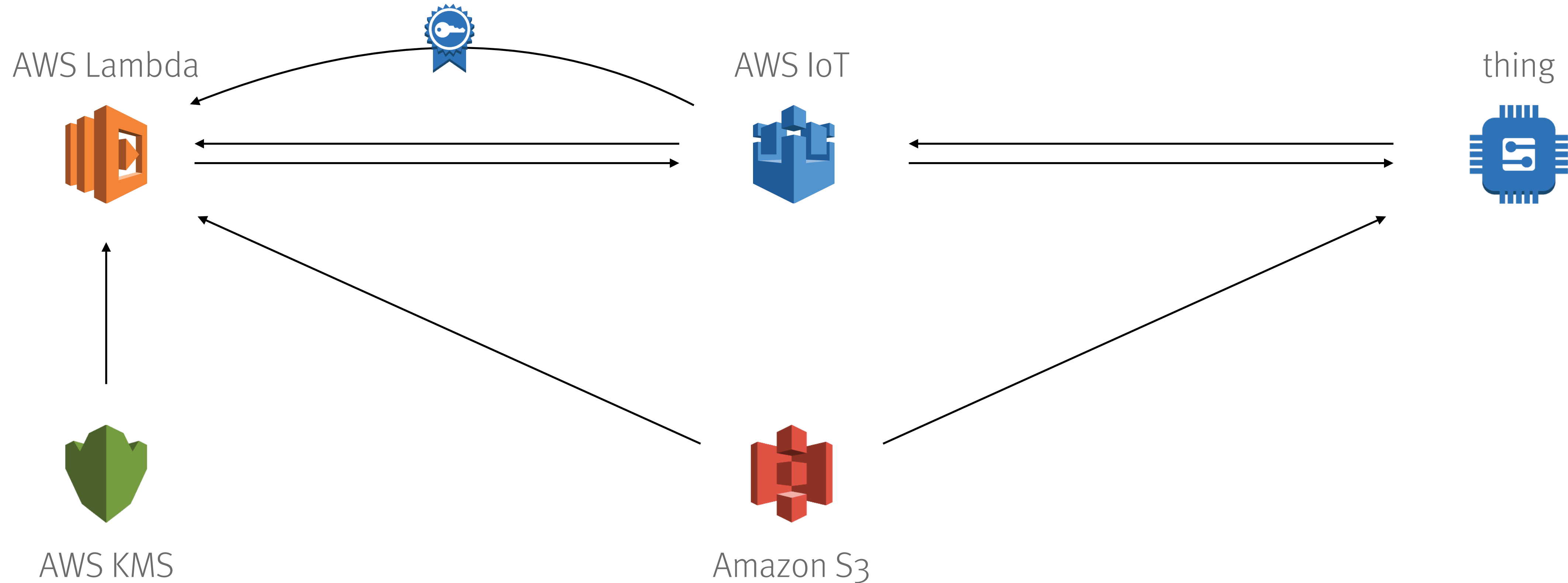
connected / disconnected / LWT



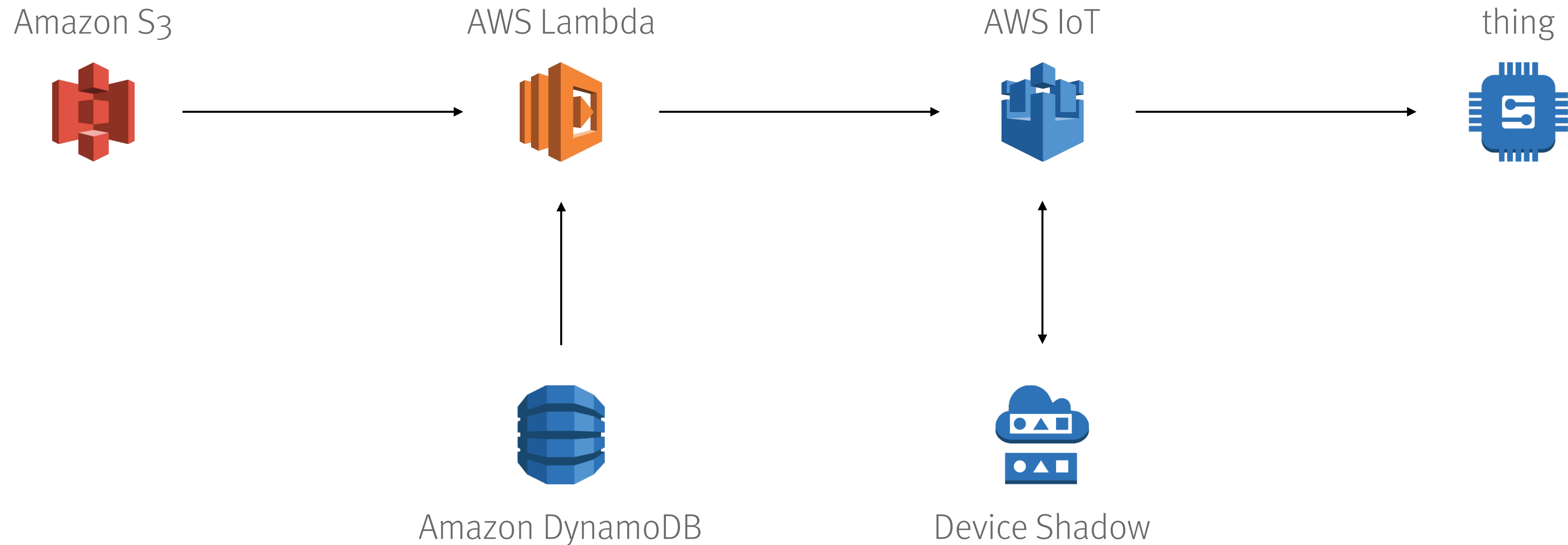
connected / disconnected / LWT



encrypted file transfer



firmware update



summary

- › scalable platform
- › common IoT use-cases
- › w/o own infrastructure
- › w/o upfront capacity planning
- › very secure
- › very extensible

Thank you.

Questions?

Comments

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