



## **Ontology Summit 2015 Internet of Things**

**ISO/IEC/IEEE P21451-1-4 XMPP Interface for Smart  
Transducers and the 1<sup>st</sup> International Semantic Web 3.0  
Standard for the Internet of Things**



**William J. Miller  
Chairman  
January 22, 2015**

# Internet of Things (IoT)



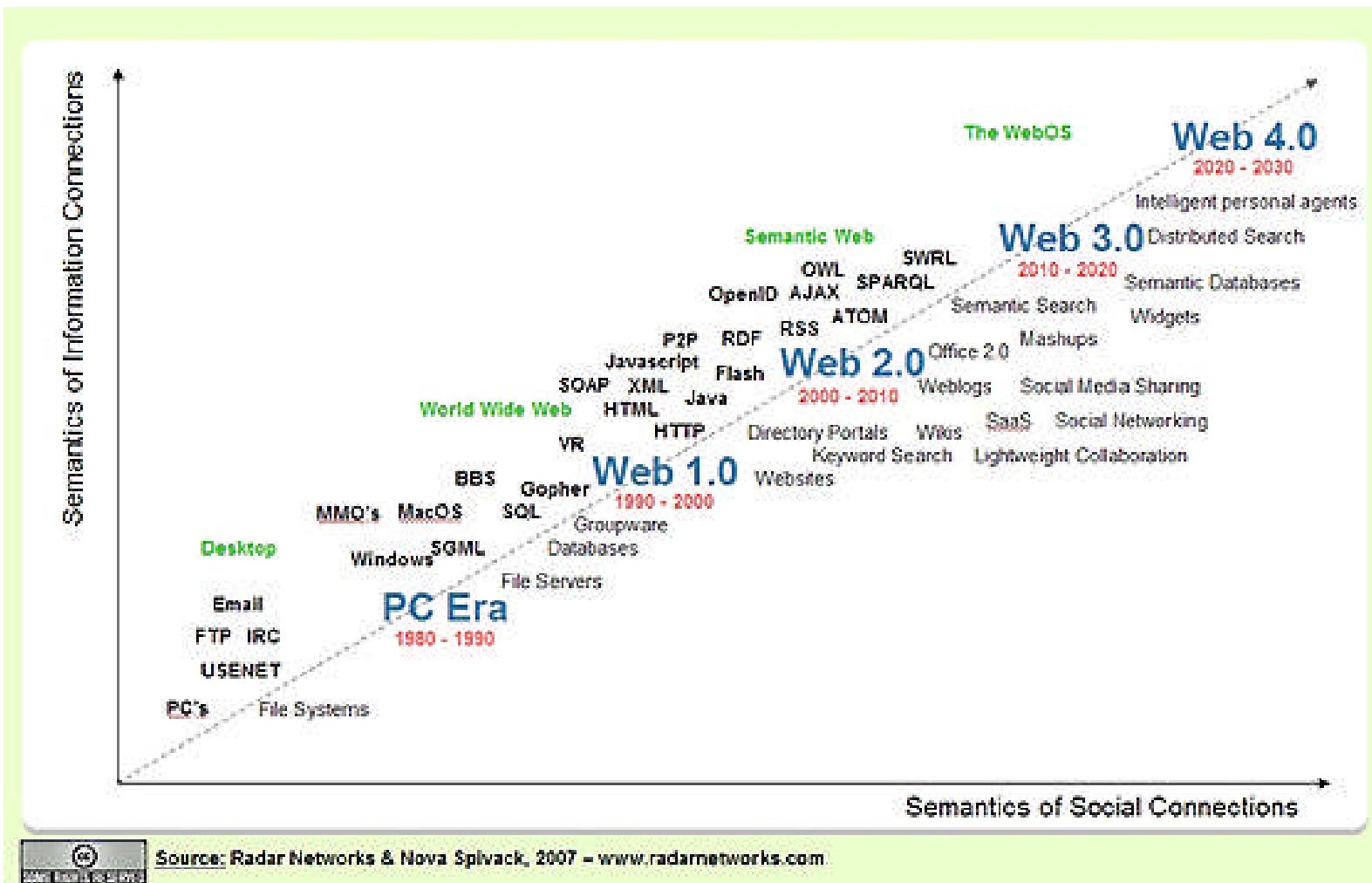
# Social Networking Driving the Evolution of the Internet



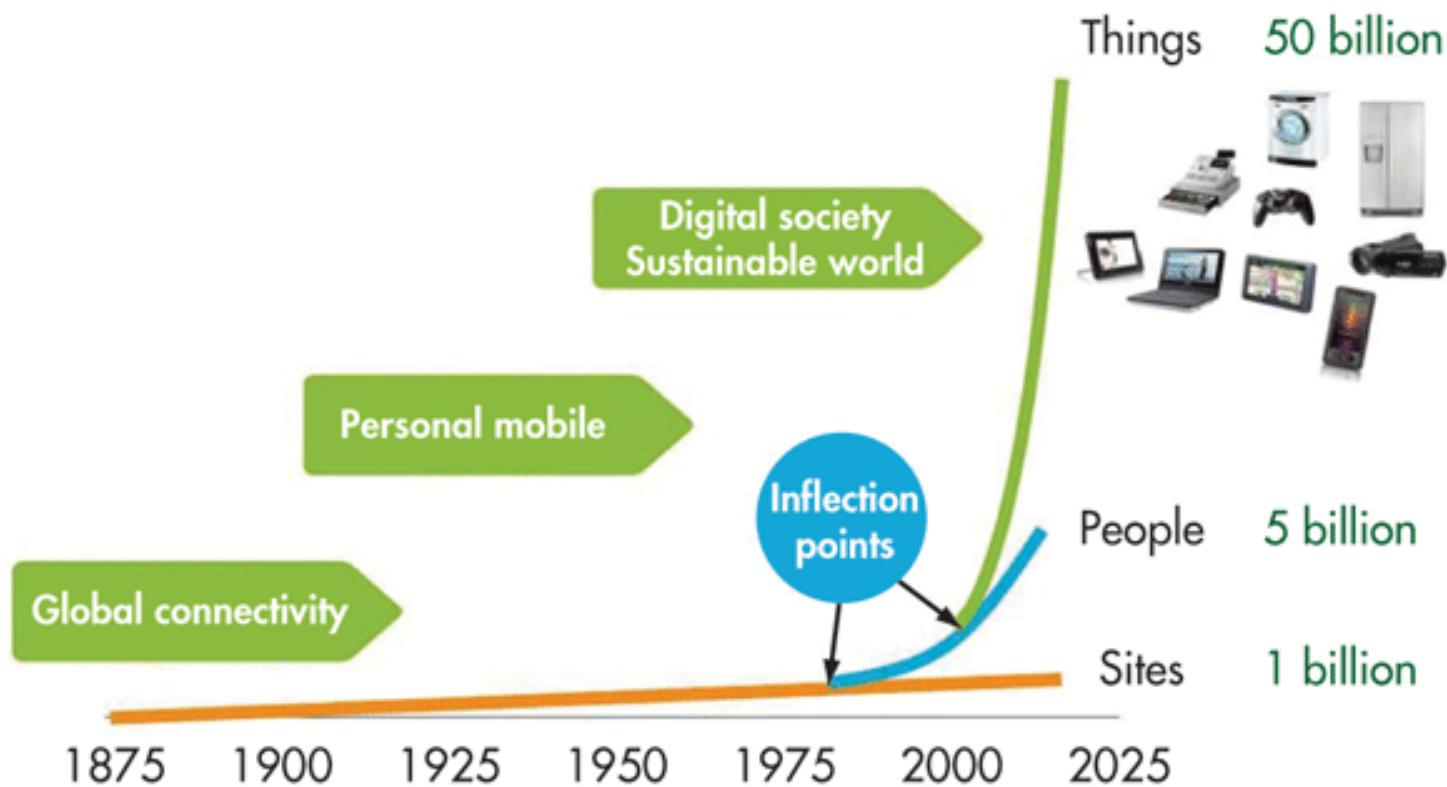
# **Social Media and Presentation/Virtual Conferencing Providers**

- Facebook
- Twitter
- GoogleTalk
- MSN
- GotoMeeting
- WebEx
- Skype
- Yahoo

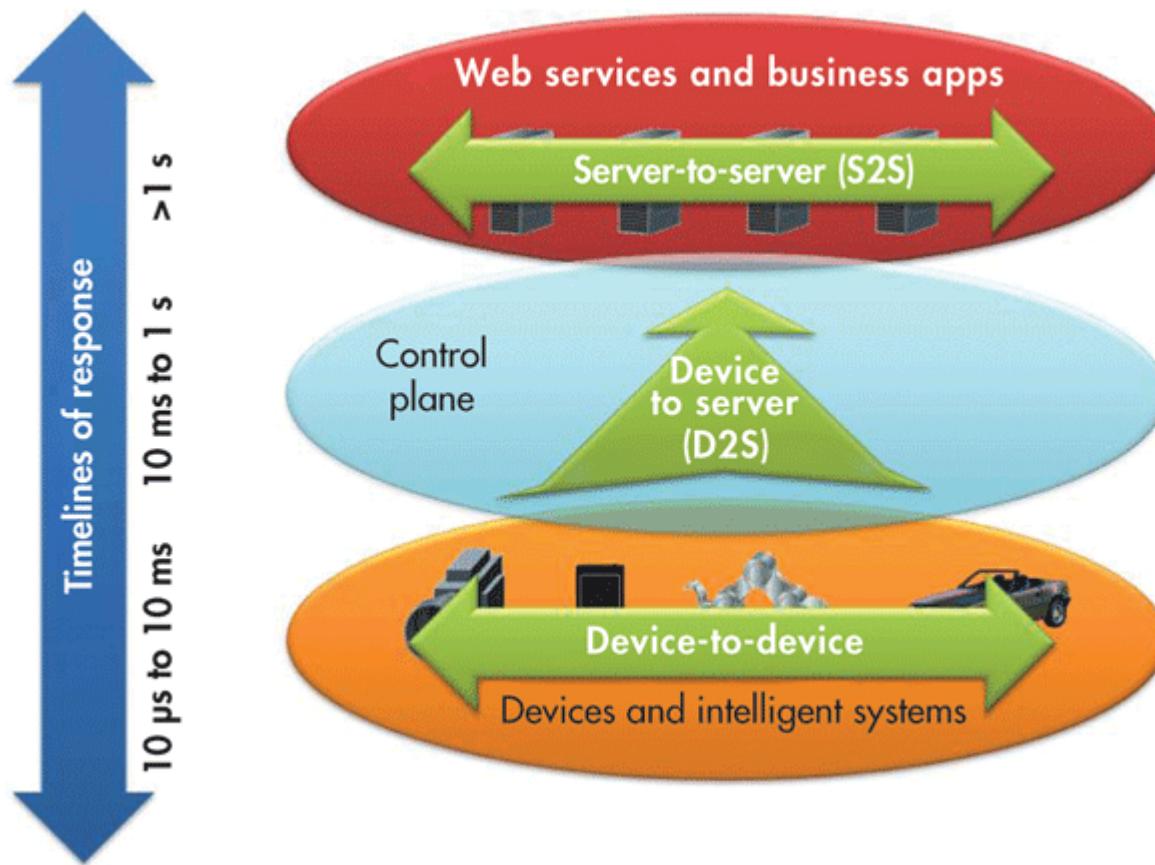
# Semantic Web 3.0



# IoT Timeline



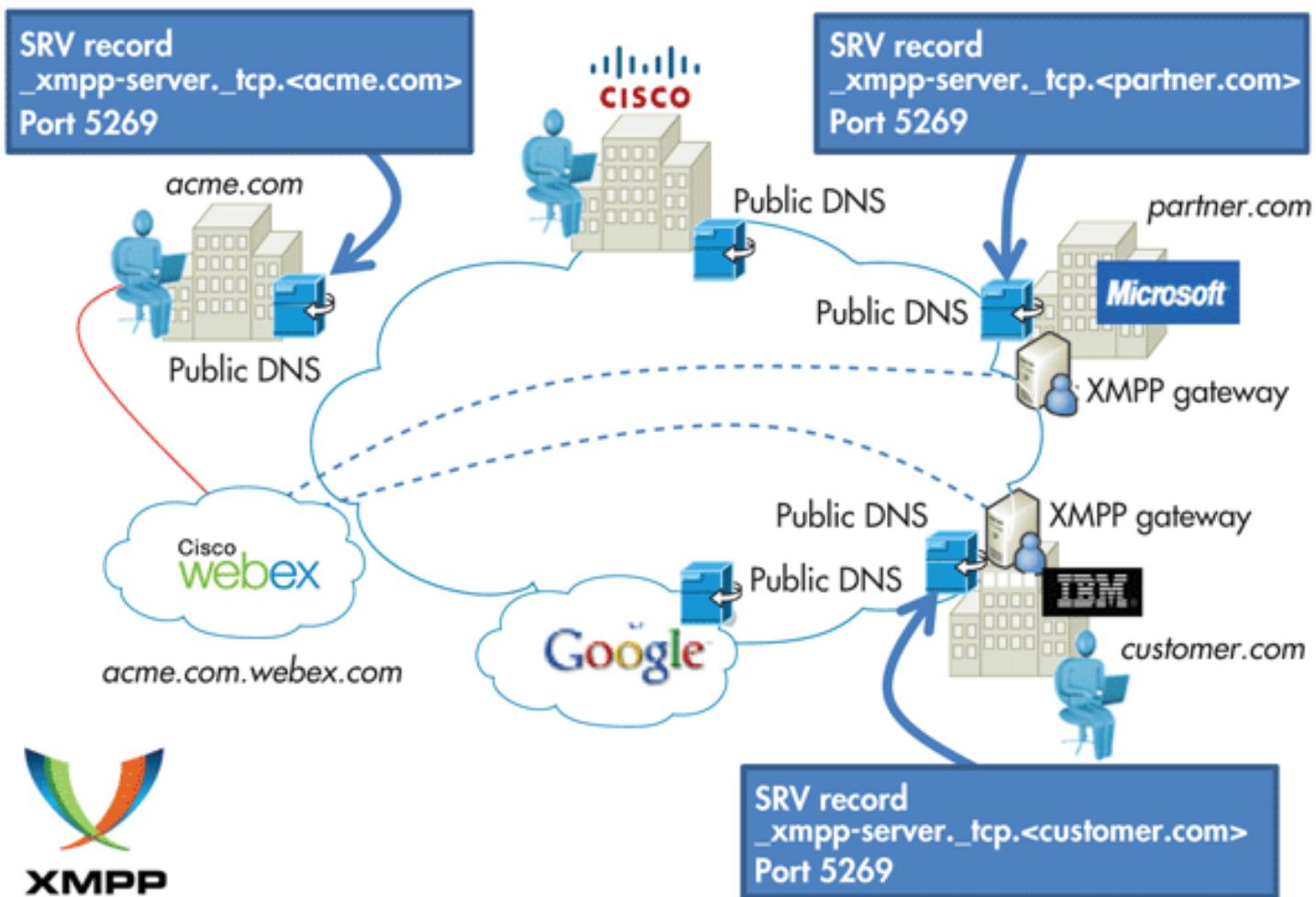
# IoT Response Times



# IoT Protocols and Standards

- XMPP – (XSF, IETF, W3C, ISO, IEC, IEEE, uPnP)  
eXtensible Messaging and Presence Protocol
- MQTT – (OASIS)
  - Message Queuing Telemetry Transport
- REST – (W3C)
  - Representational State Transfer
- CoAP – (IETF)
  - Constrained Application Protocol

# XMPP



**ISO/IEC/IEEE P21451-1-4**  
**XMPP Interface Standard for Smart**  
**Transducers**  
**(Sensei-IoT\*)**

<http://www.sensei-iot.org>

**2013 to 2015**

# ISO/IEC/IEEE P21451-1-4

- “*Sensei-IoT\**” is the first joint effort between ISO, IEC, and IEEE, known as P21451-1-4 XMPP Interface for Smart Transducers and the 1st Semantic Web 3.0 Standard for the Internet of Things (IoT).
- Hosted by Dr. Kang Lee, Chairman of IEEE TC-9 Sensor Technology, and Dan Kimball, SRA, Chairman of ISO JTC1/SC31 Automatic Identification/Data Capture and WG4 Internet of Things (IoT)

# Universal Unique Identifier (UUID)

- **ISO/IEC/IEEE P21451-1-4** will use a JID (Jabber Identifier) (EUI-64) which is a Universal Unique IDentifier (UUID), defined in ISO/IEC 29161 Automatic Identification for the Internet of Things developed by ISO JTC1/ SG31 WG2 Automatic Identification & Data Capture and WG4 Internet of Things (IoT).
- JID = [ node "@" ] domain [ "/" resource {device} ]
- Ex: QR Code 

# IoT XEP's (XMPP Extensions)

- XEP-0322-SN Efficient XML Interchange (EXI) Format
- XEP-0000-SN Battery Powered Sensors
- XEP-0326-SN-Concentrators
- XEP-0325-SN-Control
- XEP-0000-SN-Discovery
- XEP-0000-SN-Events
- XEP-0000-SN-Interoperability (In-Process)
- XEP-0324-SN-Provisioning
- XEP-0000-SN-PubSub
- XEP-0323-SN-SensorData
- XEP-0332-SN-HTTP over XMPP

NOTE – “XEP-0000” are pending by XSF

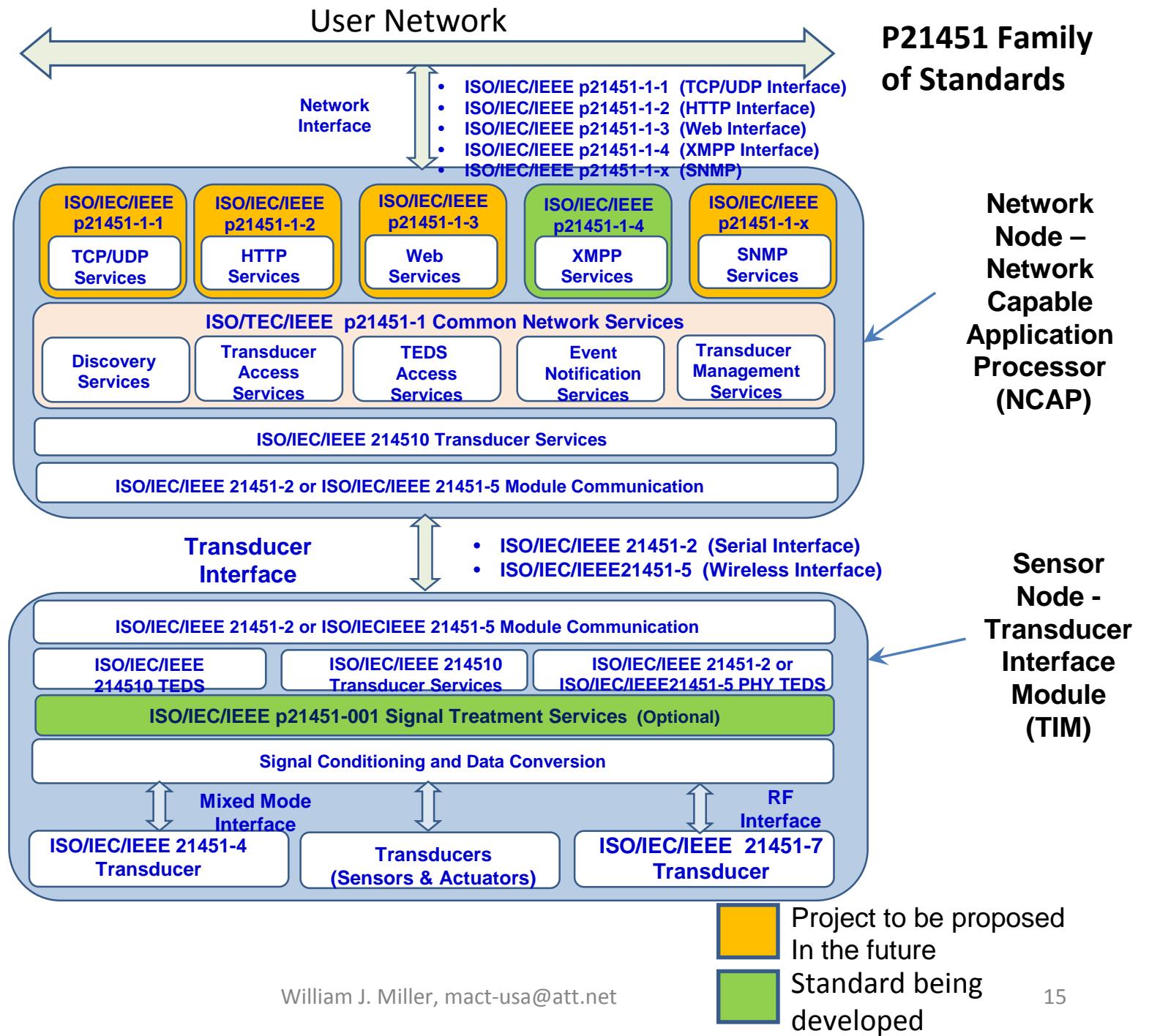
# **The 21451 Smart Transducer Standard**

## **Key Features of**

### **Smart Transducers (Sensors/Actuators)**

- Self-identification and self-description
- Self-calibration
- Time-aware
- Location-aware
- Intelligence (e.g. signal processing, data fusion, event notification, ... )
- Ease of measurement - output in terms of physical units (e.g., Kelvin,.)
- Standards-based wired or wireless communications
- Enable ease of connection to systems by simply plug-and-play, hence minimize human intervention, simplify Internet of Things (IoT) ecosystem integration

## P21451 Family of Standards



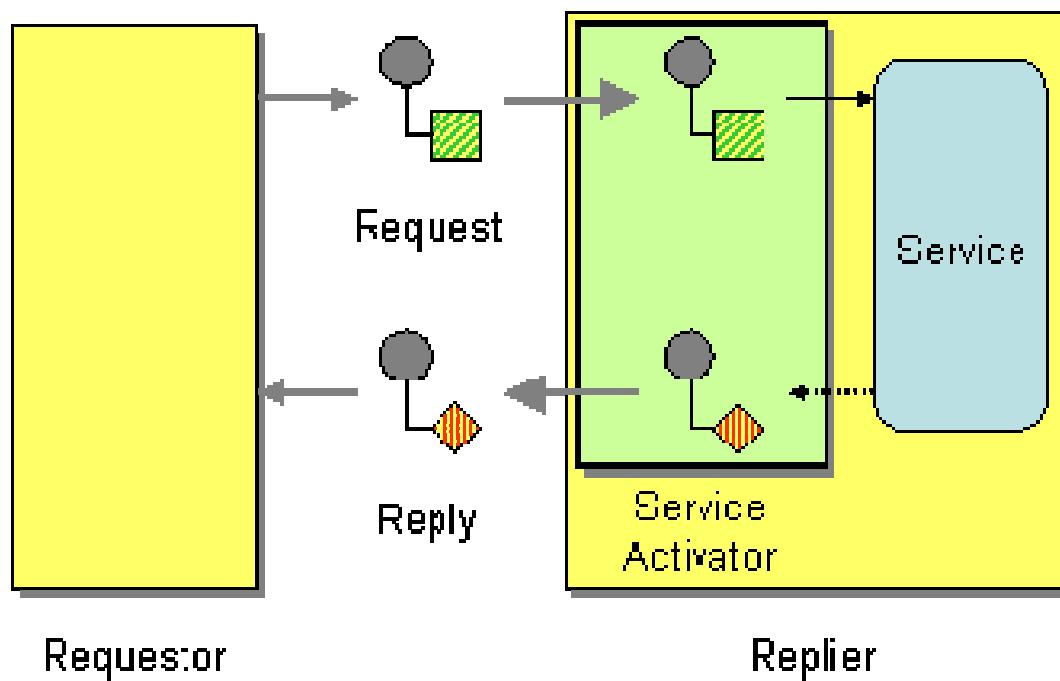
# Transducer Electronic Data Sheets (TEDS)

- TEDS, a memory device attached to a smart transducer node, store Metadata, transducer identification, measurement range, calibration, correction data, user and manufacture-related information, which can be used for transducer self-identification and description.
- Different TEDS are defined:
- Meta TEDS
  - Transducer Channel TEDS
  - Physical TEDS
  - Calibration TEDS
  - Frequency Response TEDS
  - Geo-location TEDS
  - and more....



# P21451-1-4

## XMPP Service (Request/Reply)



# **P21451-1-4**

## **XMPP Interface**

- P21451-1-4 can be used for a gateway, direct I/O, and/or server-to-server.
- P21451-1-4 defines a common language for transport of semantic messaging.
- P21451-1-4 combines instant sensor messaging with presence and built-in security.
- P21451-1-4 offers an approach that is technology agnostic and protocol independent

# What is XMPP?

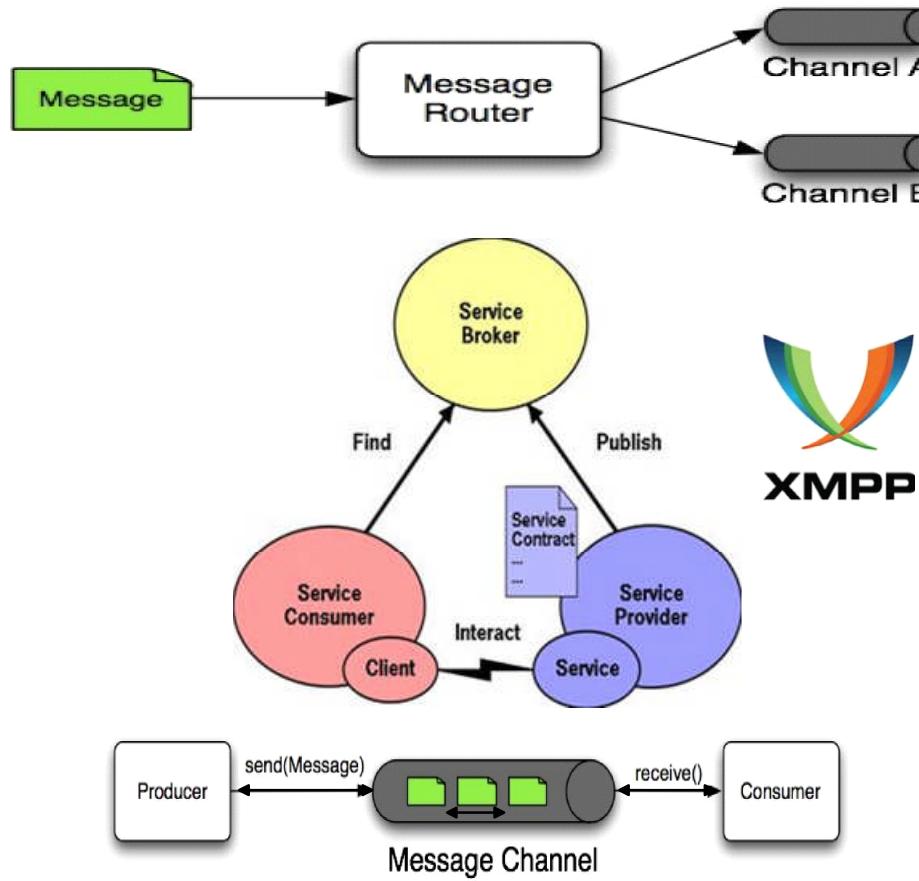
- **XMPP Standards Foundation (XSF)** is the foundation in charge of the standardization of the protocol extensions of eXtensible Messaging and Presence Protocol (XMPP), the open standard of instant messaging and presence of the IETF.



# IETF XMPP

- IETF XMPP Working Group has already produced a number of documents:
- RFC 3920 – XMPP: Core, which describes client-server messaging using two open-ended XML streams. A connection is authenticated with Simple Authentication and Security Layer (SASL) and encrypted Transport Layer Security (TLS).
- RFC 3921 – XMPP: Instant Messaging and Presence.
- RFC 3922 – Mapping the XMPP to Common Presence and Instant Messaging
- RFC 3923 – End-to-End Signing and Object Encryption for XMPP.
- <http://www.xmpp.org/about-xmpp/xsf>

# Service Oriented Architecture (SOA)



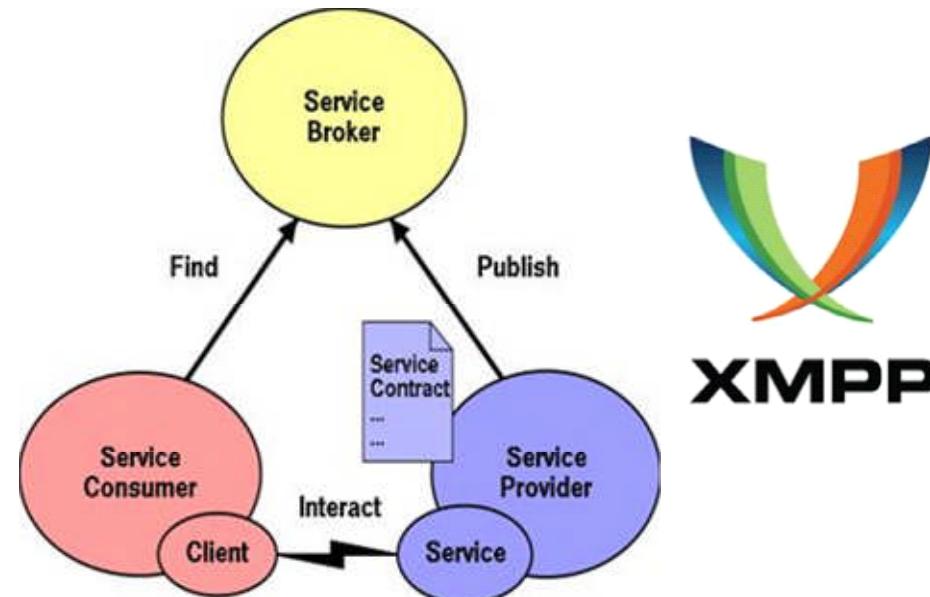
# IoT Message Routing

- Unique Identification
- Apply Policy per Flow
- Messages not retained and are forwarded to end-point that are available (Presence)



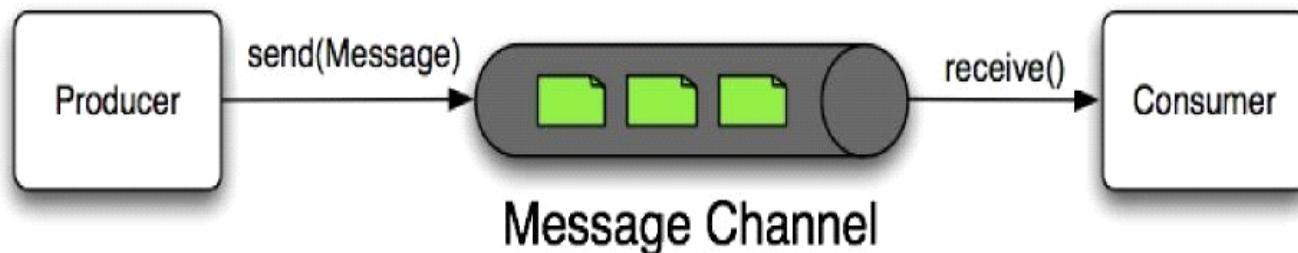
# IoT Service Broker

- The Broker directs flows to multiple end-points

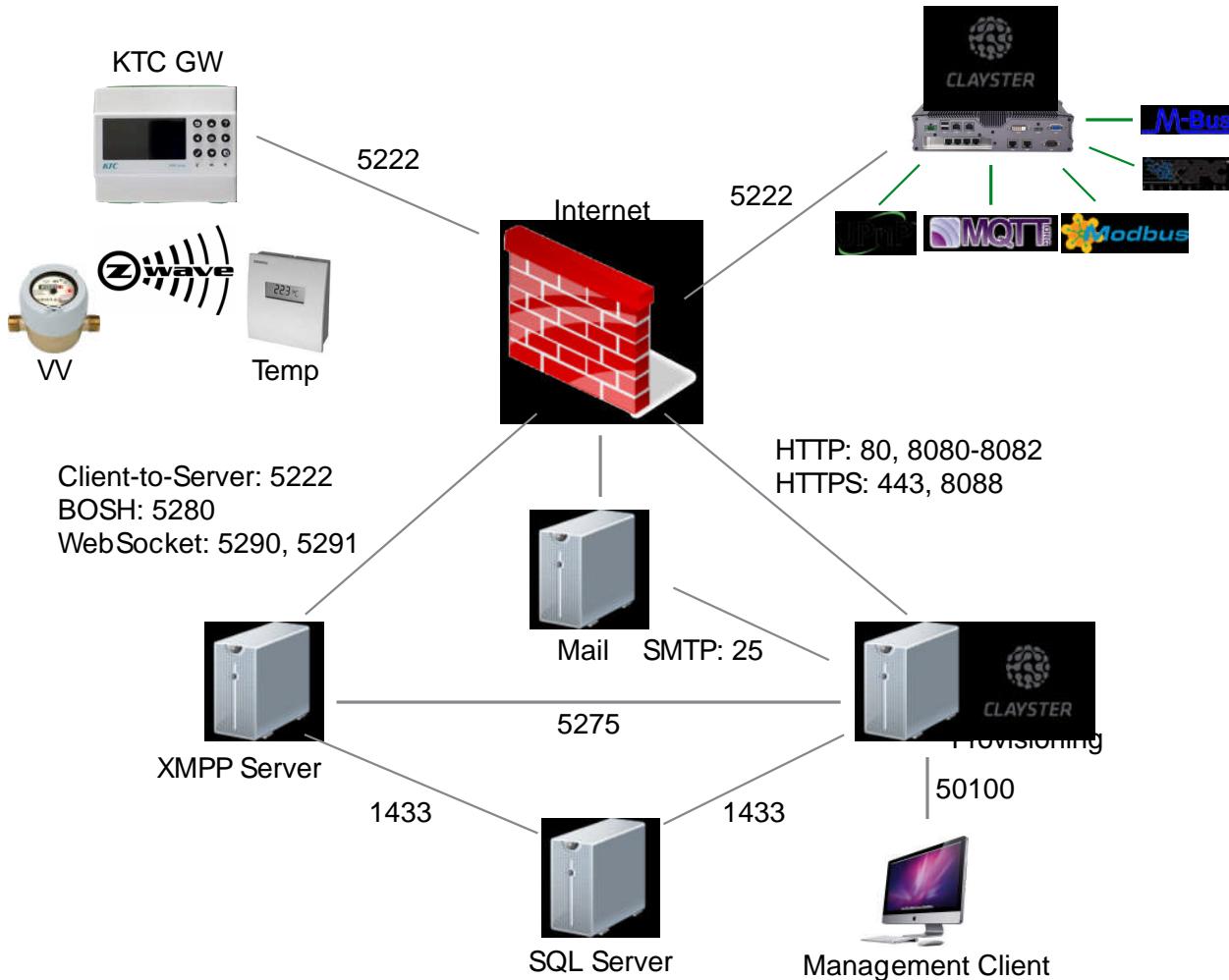


# IoT Message Channel

- Messages can be shared with trusted users, devices, and applications in different domains.
- The dialog between the devices uses XMPP as a common language to exchange sensor data



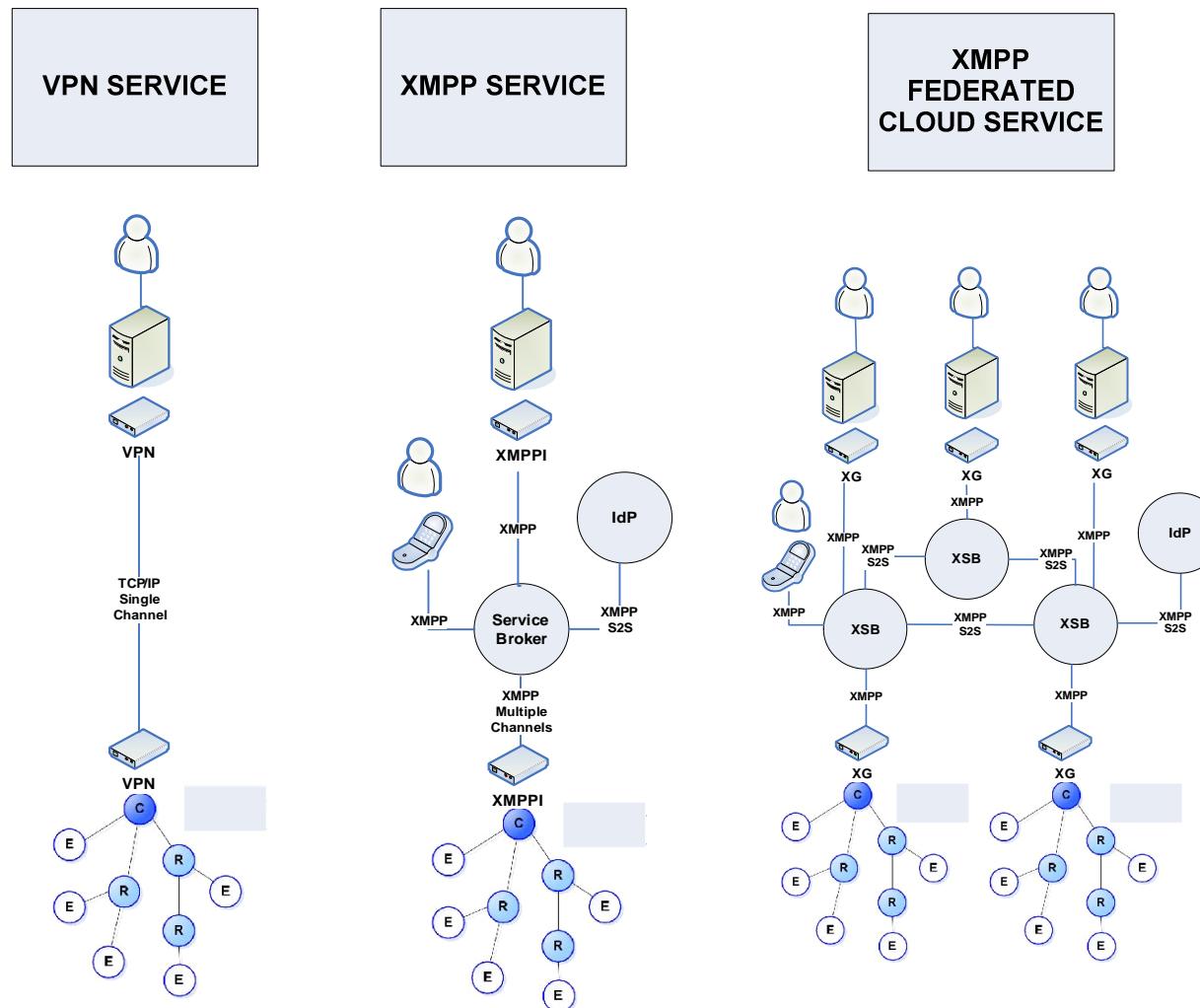
# IoT Provisioning



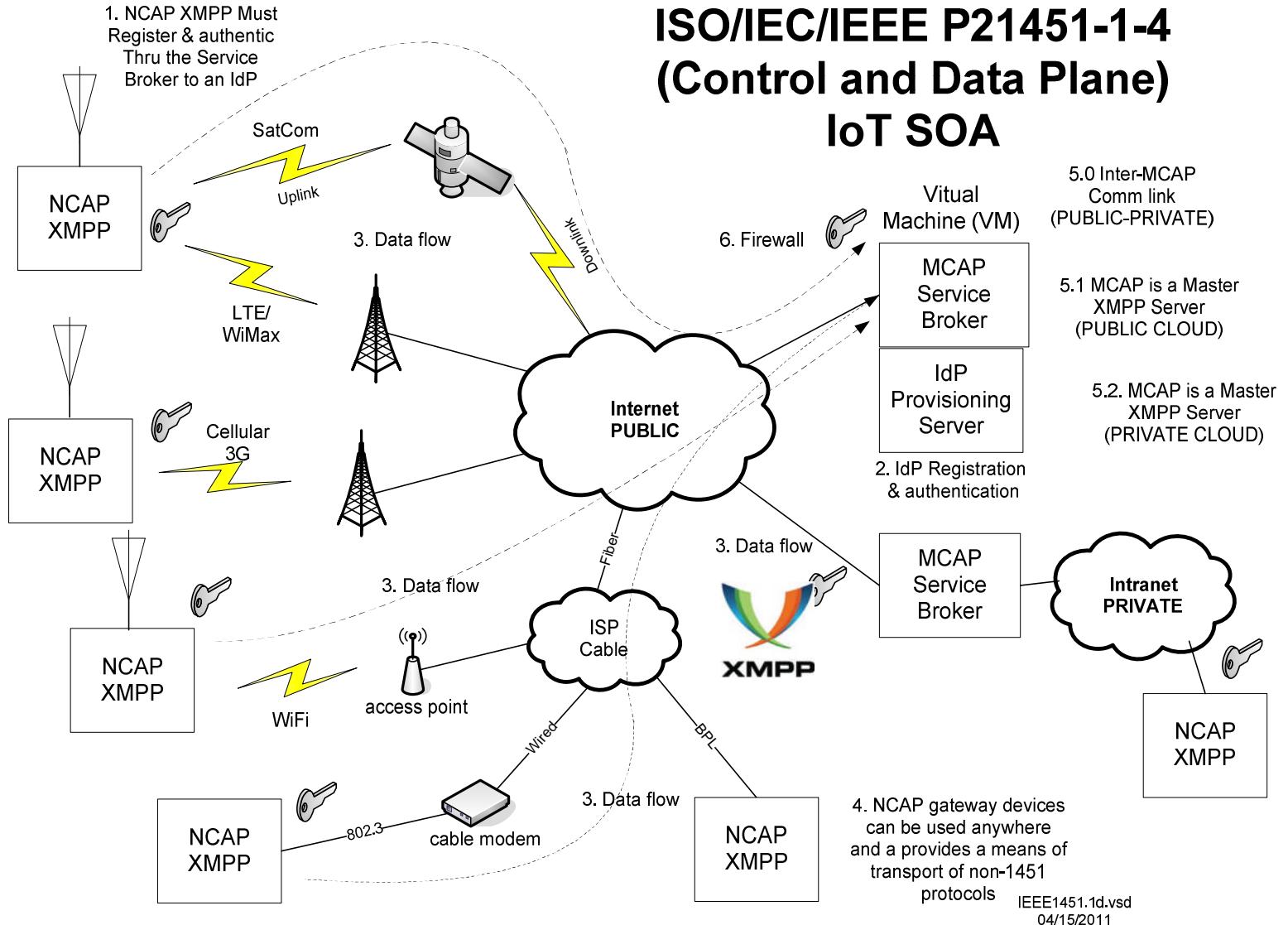
# IoT Data Sharing

- The XMPP Architectural Framework facilitates sharing resources (i.e. sensors, actuators, data, audio, and/or video)
- Cyber-attacks are minimized by XMPP metadata isolation which includes encryption, device provisioning, and use of a service broker.
- Sensor data is only available to end points that are trusted and not retained on a central server which would lead to confidentiality concerns.

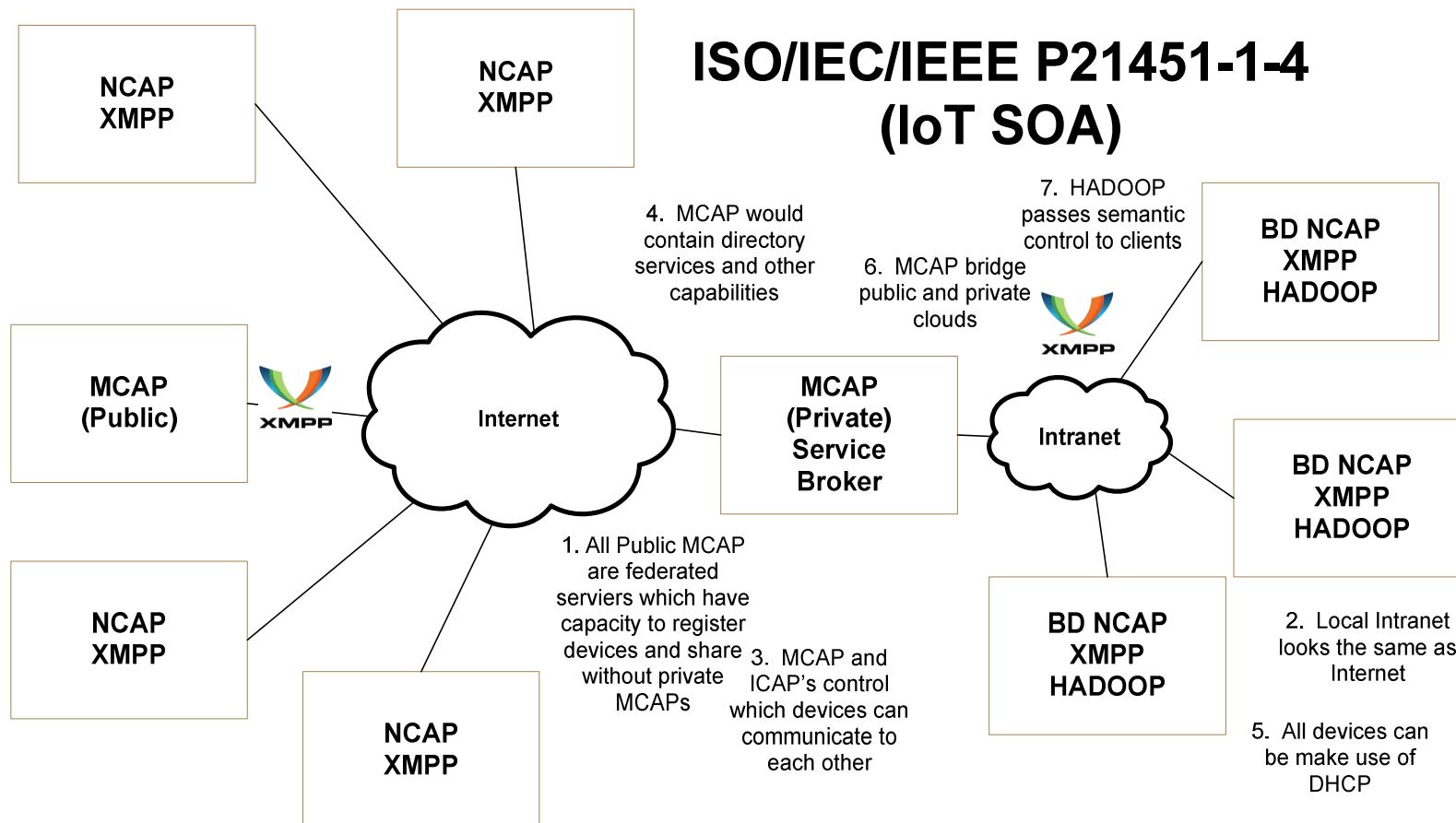
# IoT Scalability



# ISO/IEC/IEEE P21451-1-4 (Control and Data Plane) IoT SOA



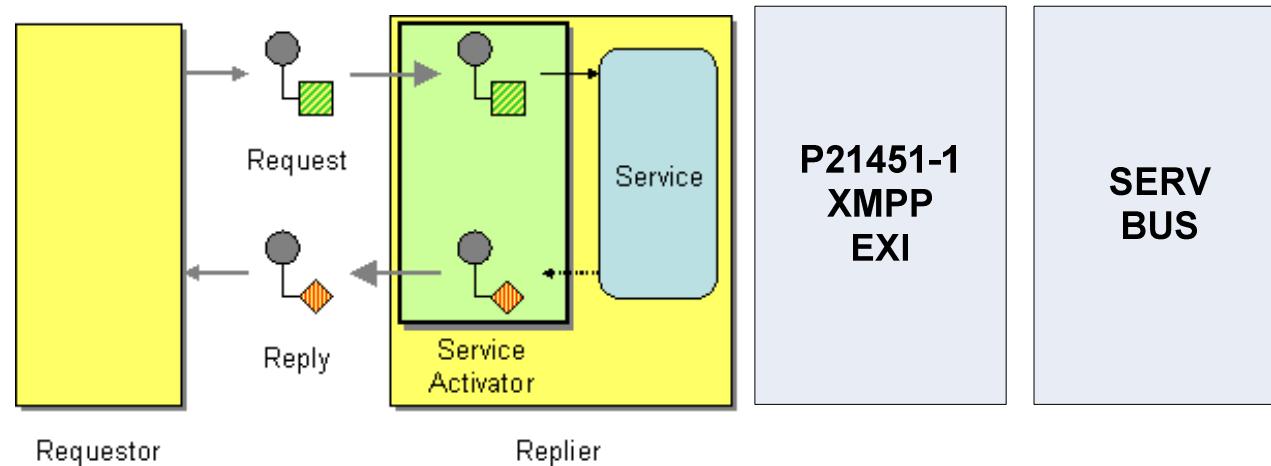
## ISO/IEC/IEEE P21451-1-4 (IoT SOA)



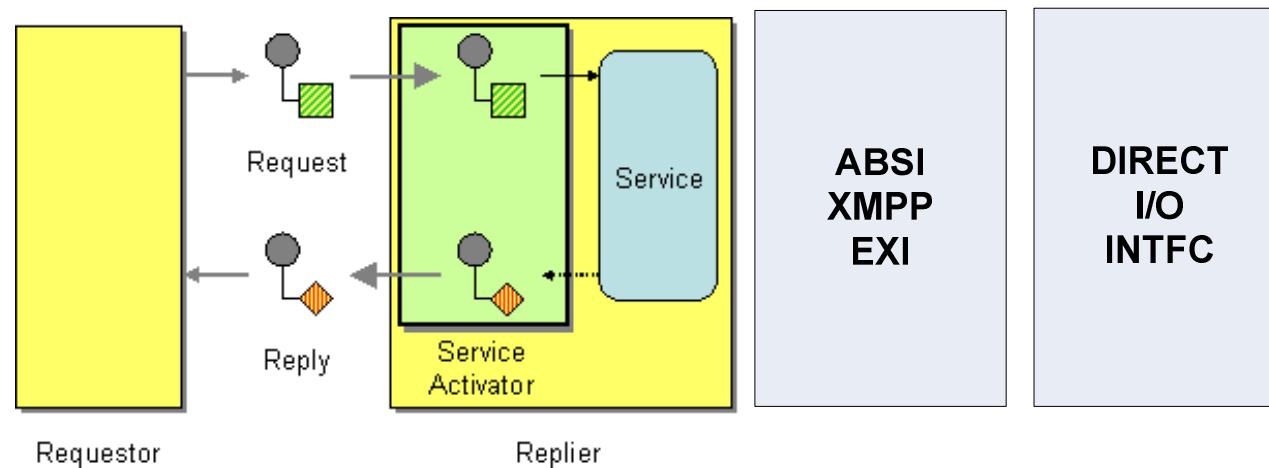
**P21451-1-4**

**Abstract Services**

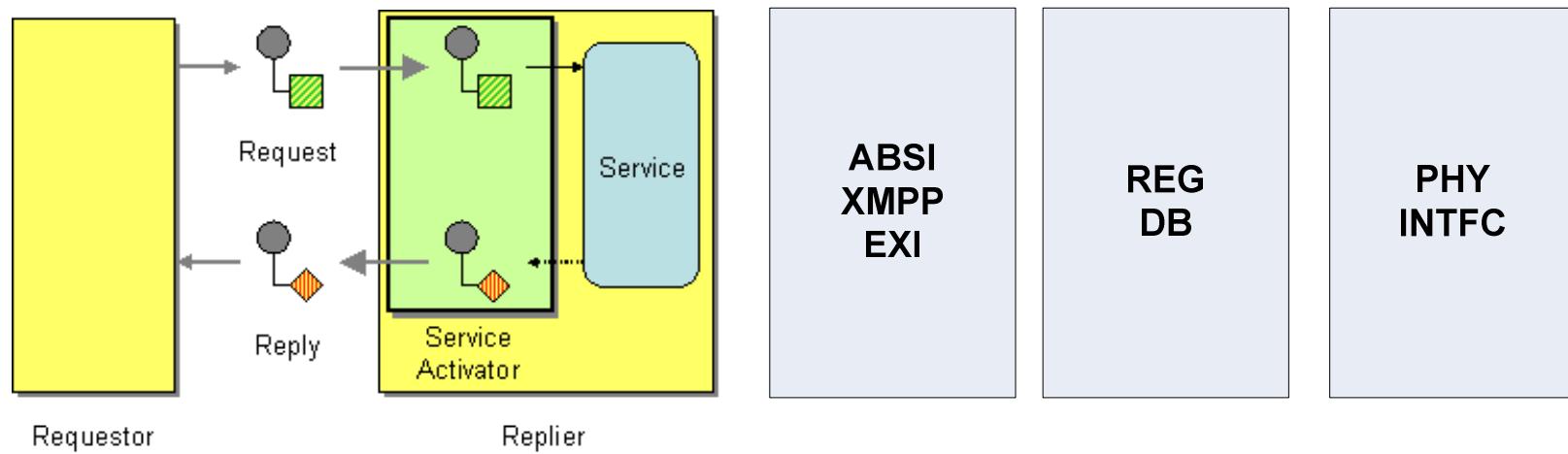
# P21451-1-4 Abstract Service 1 (Gateway)



# P21451-1-4 Abstract Service 2 (Direct I/O)



# P21451-1-4 Abstract Service 3 (Concentrator)



# **P21451-1-4**

# **Requests/Responses**

# XMPP Message Structure (Stream Attributes)

- iq type – identifies the command exchange
- From= where message is sent from
- To= where message is to be delivered
- Id= identification for this item (important for iq)
- Message Stanza: <isFriend  
  xmins='urn:xmpp:iot:provisioning'jid="client1@clayster.com"/>
- The full message:  

```
<iq type='get'  
    from='device@clayster.com/device'  
    to='provisioning.clayster.com'  
    id='9'>  
    <isFriend xmlns='urn:xmpp:iot:provisioning'  
    jid='client1@clayster.com'/>  
  </iq>
```

<http://xmpp.org/rfcs/rfc3920.html>

# IoT Discovery (Request)

- The following retries a list of Resources with this message}
- <iq type='get'

```
from='requester@example.org'  
to='responder@example.org'  
id='info1'  
<query xmlns='https://jabber.org/protocol/disco#info'>  
  <identity category='gateway' type='ncap' name='ncapid'/>  
  <feature var='urn:xmpp:iot:interoperability' /> REQ'D  
  <feature var='urn:xmpp:iot:sensordata' /> OPT  
  <feature var='urn:xmpp:iot:control' /> OPT  
  <feature var='urn:xmpp:iot:concentrators' /> OPT  
  <feature var='http://jabber.org/protocol/disco#info' />  
  <feature var='http://jabber.org/protocol/disco#items' />  
  <identity>  
</query>  
</iq>
```

# IoT Discovery (Reply)

- The Responder provides the following response message

```
<iq type='result'  
    from='responder@example.org'  
    to='requester@example.org'  
    <accepted xmlns='urn:xmpp:iot:interoperability'  
<iq type
```

# IoT Discovery (Reply)

- The Responder provides the following response message

```
<iq type='result'  
    from='responder@example.org'  
    to='requester@example.org'  
    <accepted xmlns='urn:xmpp:iot:interoperability'  
<iq type
```

# IoT Interoperability (Request)

- <iq type='get'  
    from='requester@example.org'  
    to='responder@example.org'  
    id='1'>  
    <getInterfaces xmlns='urn:xmpp:sn:interoperability'/>  
  </iq>

The ‘Get’ IoT Interoprabilty Request for 21451 would obtain information from a TEDS ( Transducer Electronic Data Sheet)

# IoT Interoperability (Reply)

- ```
<getInterfacesResponse xmlns='urn:xmpp:sn:interoperability'>
    <interface name='XMPP.IoT.Sensor.DewPoint'/>
    <interface name='XMPP.IoT.Sensor.RainRate'/>
    <interface name='XMPP.IoT.Sensor.WindDirection'/>
    <interface name='XMPP.IoT.Sensor.WindSpeed'/>
    <interface name='XMPP.IoT.Sensor.Humidity'/>
    <interface name='XMPP.IoT.Sensor.SolarRadiation'/>
    <interface name='XMPP.IoT.Sensor.Temperature'/>
    <interface name='XMPP.IoT.Sensor.DewPoint.History'/>
    <interface name='XMPP.IoT.Sensor.RainRate.History'/>
    <interface name='XMPP.IoT.Sensor.WindDirection.History'/>
    <interface name='XMPP.IoT.Sensor.WindSpeed.History'/>
    <interface name='XMPP.IoT.Sensor.Humidity.History'/>
    <interface name='XMPP.IoT.Sensor.SolarRadiation.History'/>
    <interface name='XMPP.IoT.Sensor.Temperature.History'/>
    <interface name='XMPP.IoT.Identity.Clock'/>
    <interface name='XMPP.IoT.Identity.Location'/>
    <interface name='XMPP.IoT.Identity.Manufacturer'/>
    <interface name='XMPP.IoT.Identity.Name'/>
    <interface name='XMPP.IoT.Identity.Version'/>
    <interface name='XMPP.IoT.Media.Camera'/>
</getInterfacesResponse>
</iq>
```

## TEDS to XEP-0323.xslt

## Meta-identification TEDS

- Transformation using “TEDS to XEP-0323.xslt”:
- Transformed into IoT data according to XEP-0323.

```
<fields seqnr="%SEQUNR%" xmlns="urn:xmpp:iot:sensordata">
  <node nodeId="%NODE%">
    <timestamp value="2013-06-04T14:04:31">
      <boolean name="TEDS, Meta identification" value="true" identity="true" />
      <string name="Manufacturer" value="Acme Corp." identity="true" />
      <string name="Model Number" value="1036Z" identity="true" />
      <string name="Product Description" value="4 Channel Temperature TIM" identity="true" />
      <string name="Serial Number" value="SNAB64" identity="true" />
      <string name="Version" value="V1.30" identity="true" />
      <dateTime name="Date" identity="true" value="2006-05-09T00:00:00" />
    </timestamp>
  </node>
</fields>
```



# **IoT Interoperability for 21451 devices**

XML Translation via XSLT  
is important to maintain W3C  
conformance and future maintainability  
with a structured format

# IoT Provisioning

- XEP Provisioning offers a means to register a Thing which may be a user, device, or application.
- The Thing is registered via its JID (Jabber Identifier) it must be claimed by the owner.
- The owner decides how the device will be shared.
- The owner can view Thing lists that may be in difference domains, update the registration, or remove a Thing from service.
- The Thing can be provisioned as public or private.
- Mutual trust is assured by agreement to share data.
- Ref. XEP-0323

# IoT Sensor Data

- This XEP provides the underlying architecture, basic operations and data structures for sensor data communication over XMPP networks. It includes a hardware abstraction model, removing any technical detail implemented in underlying technologies.
- These XEP's are designed for implementation in sensors, many of which have very limited amount of memory (both RAM and ROM) or resources (processing power). Simplicity is of utmost importance.
- XMPP can easily accessing millions of devices in peer-to-peer sensor networks.
- Ref. XEP-0323

# IoT Sensordata (Message Reply)

- <**message**  
    from='responder@example.org'  
    to='requester@example.org'>  
    <**fields** xmlns='urn:xmpp:iot:sensordata' seqnr='1' done='true'>  
        <node nodeId='Device01'>  
            <timestamp value='2013-03-07T16:24:30'>  
                <string name='...ID' identity='true' automaticReadout='true'  
                    value='1234567'>  
                </timestamp>  
                </node>  
        </fields>  
    </message>

# IoT Control

- Actuators are devices in sensor networks that can be controlled through the network and act with the outside world.
- In sensor networks and Internet of Things applications, actuators make it possible to automate real-world processes.
- Actuators can be controlled in XMPP-based sensor networks, making it possible to integrate sensors and actuators of different brands, makes and models into larger Internet of Things applications.

# IoT Concentrator

- Concentrators are devices in sensor networks, concentrating the management of a subset of devices to one point.
- They can be
  - small (eg. PLC:s managing a small set of sensors and actuators),
  - medium-sized (eg. mid-level concentrators, controlling branches of the network, islands, perhaps using separate communication protocols),
  - large (eg. entire sub-systems, perhaps managed by a separate child/partner organization) to massive (eg. The entire top-level system, smart-grid, IoT network).

Ref. XEP-0326

# Sensor Harmonization

- XEP Concentrator allows small, mid-size, and large sensor networks to be unified and exchange sensor information such as MQTT, CoAP, REST, & OPC UA
- XEP Concentrator and XEP Interoperability provide assurance that the end point provides interoperable data which may include manufacturer, owner, engineering units and logic state descriptors and other relevant information.
- Information can now be shared to a database application and used with data analytics without additional system configuration.

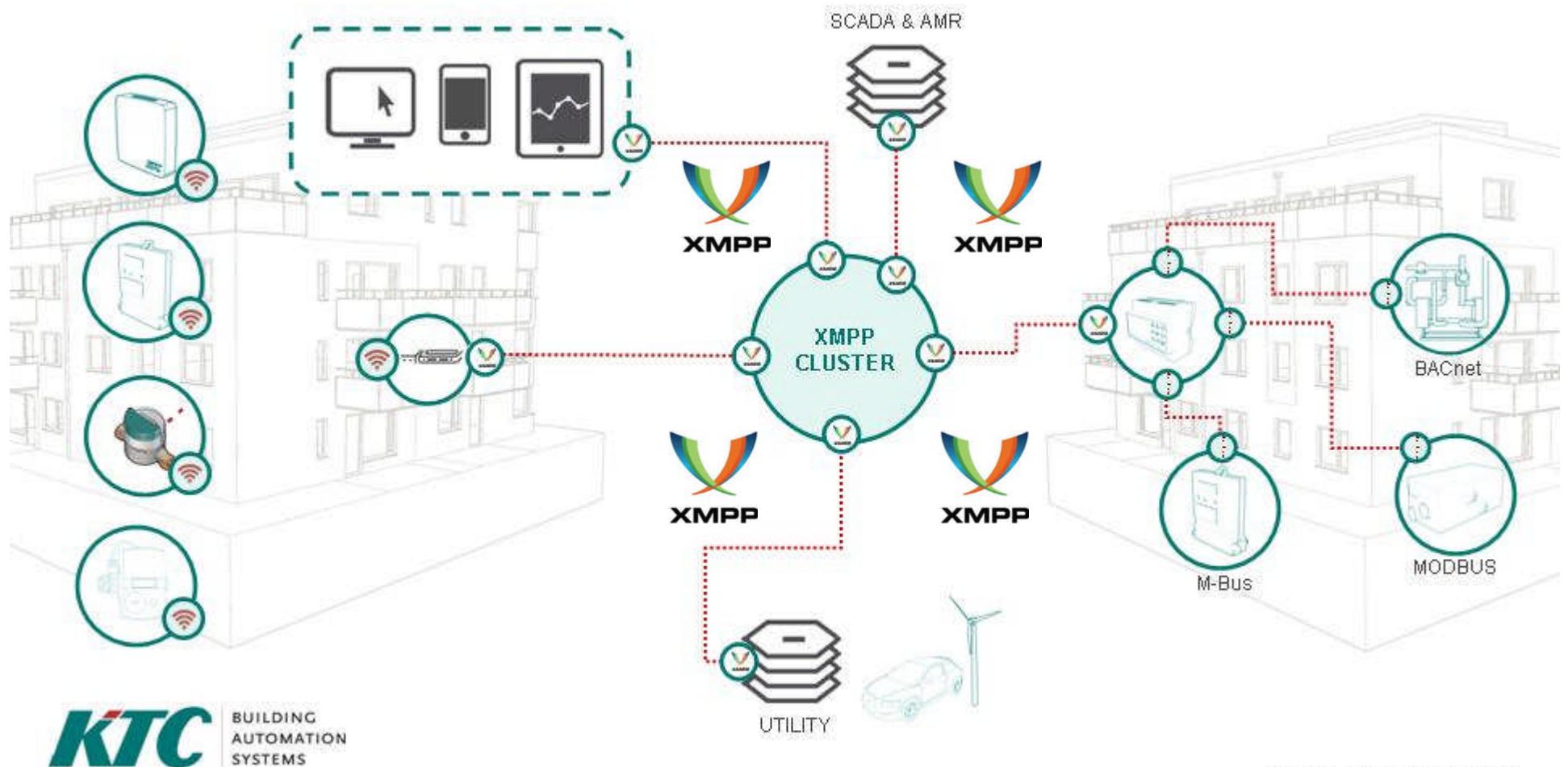
# New URI (Uniform Resource Identifier)

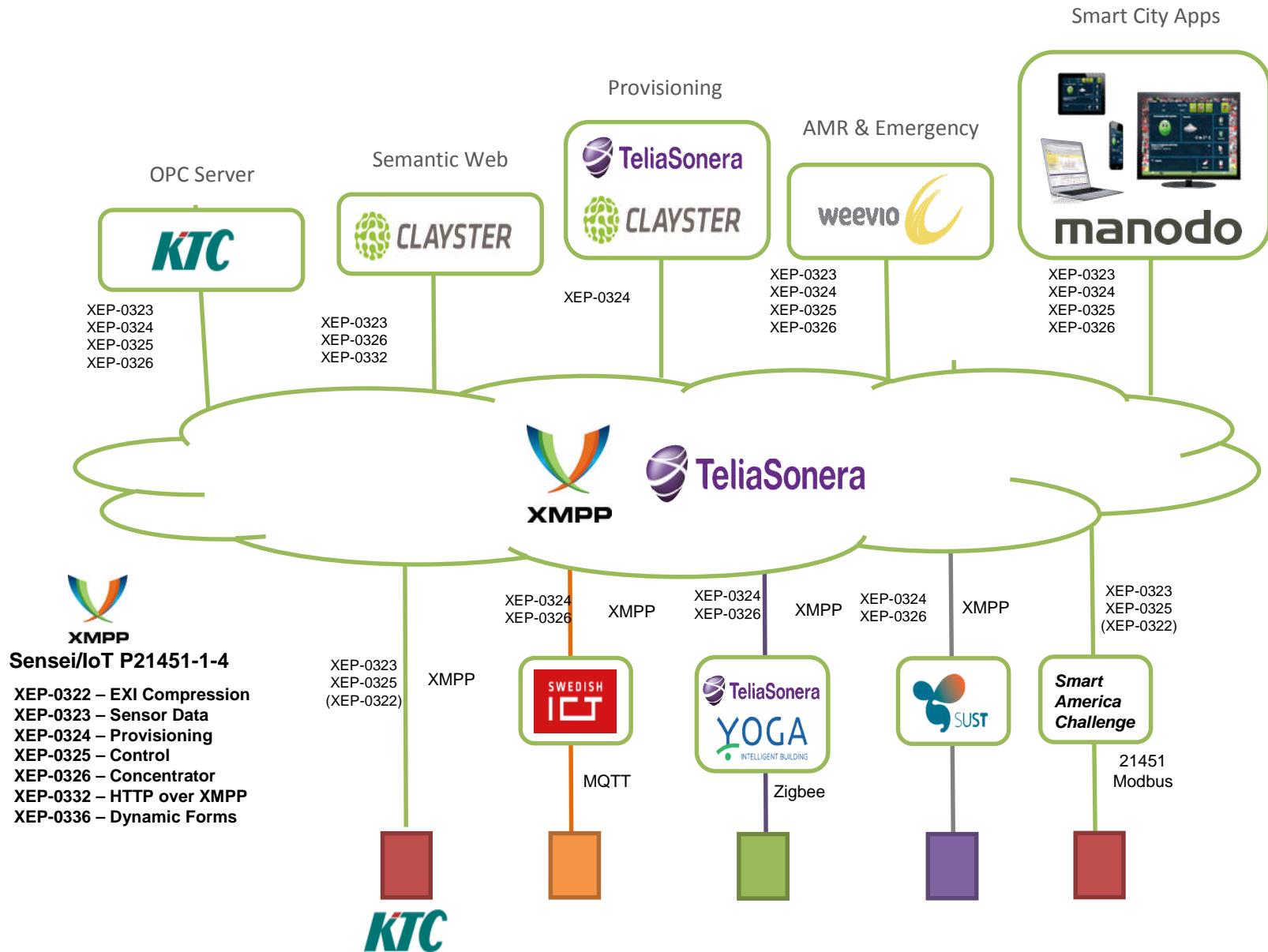
- **HTTP over XMPP** and **EXI** (Efficient XML Interchange) will be used to transport HTTP traffic via a new URI.
- **Ex. <http://www.xmpp.org>**
- **HTTPX** will establish a secure XMPP session with a Service Broker where a device, user, or application can exchange information with anyone who is registered and authorized to share information.
- Ref. XEP-0332

# **EXI (Efficient XML Interchange)**

- EXI is a Binary XML format which was adopted as a recommendation by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) in March 2011.
- It was developed by the W3C's Efficient XML Interchange and is one of the most prominent binary XML efforts to encode XML in a binary data format, rather than plain text.
- EXI can use any data compressor .
- Ref: XEP-0322

# XMPP National Standard (Sweden)





# IPDX.NET UNIVERSE

## Collaborative Research Network

- ISO/IEC/IEEE P21451-1-4 provides secure session initiation and protocol transport for sensors, actuators, and devices. The standard addresses issues of security, scalability, and interoperability. This standard can provide significant cost savings and reduce complexity, leveraging current instrumentation and legacy devices used in industry.

<http://www.ipdx.net>



Sensei/IoT\*  XMPP



**Thank you  
Questions?  
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