

# ThingsJS: Towards a Flexible and Self-Adaptable Middleware for Dynamic and Heterogeneous IoT Environments

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Electrical and  
Computer  
Engineering

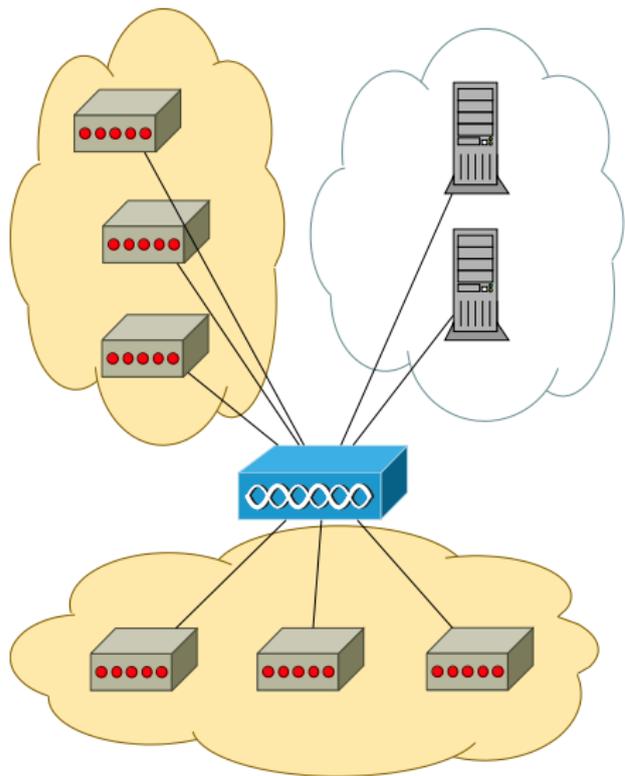


December 11, 2017

# Motivation

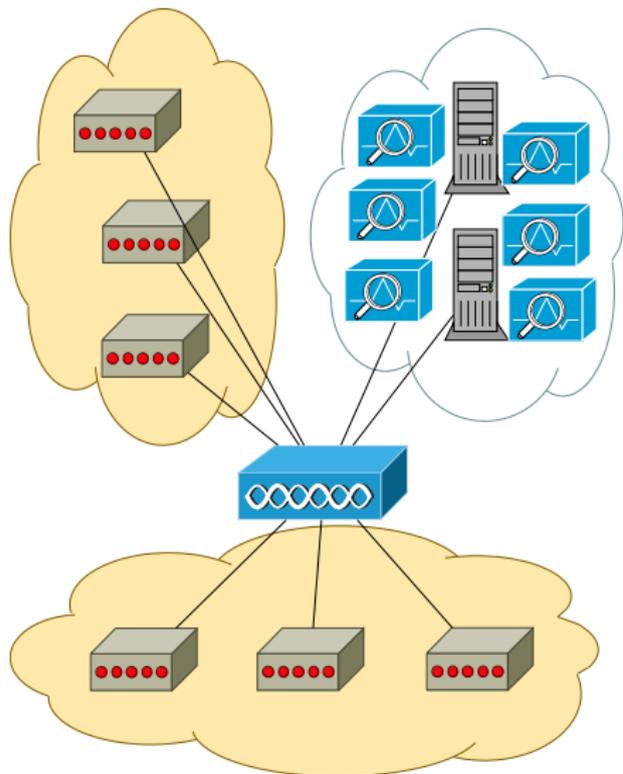


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- World of IoT growing at a very fast pace!

# Motivation

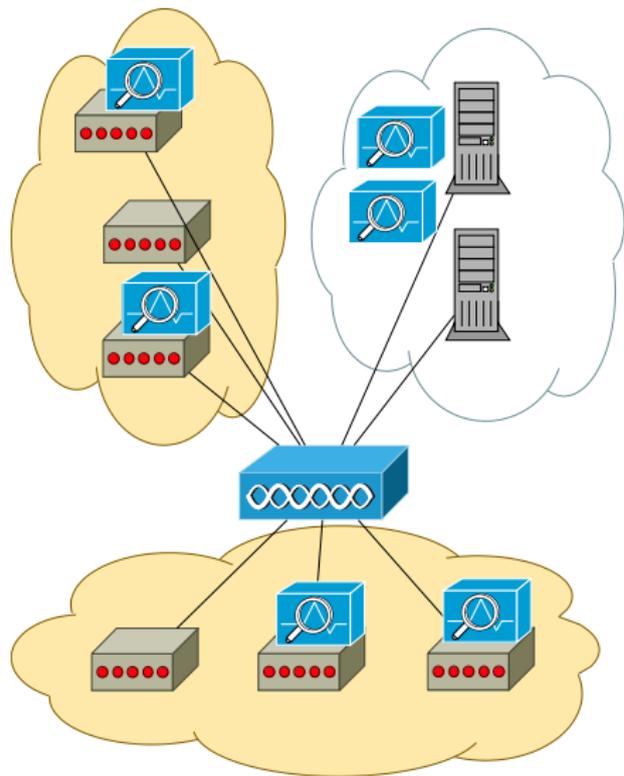


- World of IoT growing at a very fast pace!
- Traditionally, processing was done in the cloud

# Motivation



2

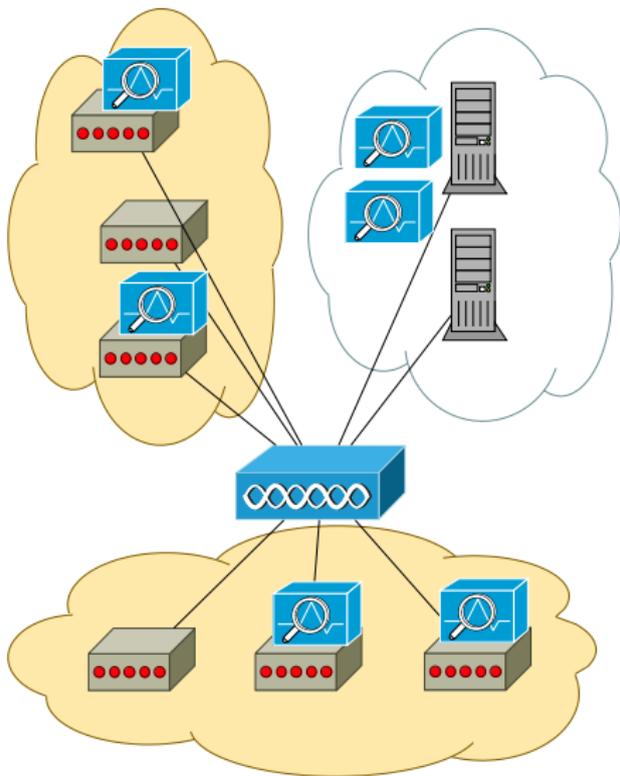


- World of IoT growing at a very fast pace!
- Traditionally, processing was done in the cloud
- Emerging trend: running applications on the IoT devices themselves (edge)
  - Performance, costs, reliability

# Goals and Motivation



- ThingsJS: a framework for developing and deploying *high-level* applications on IoT devices (edge computing)

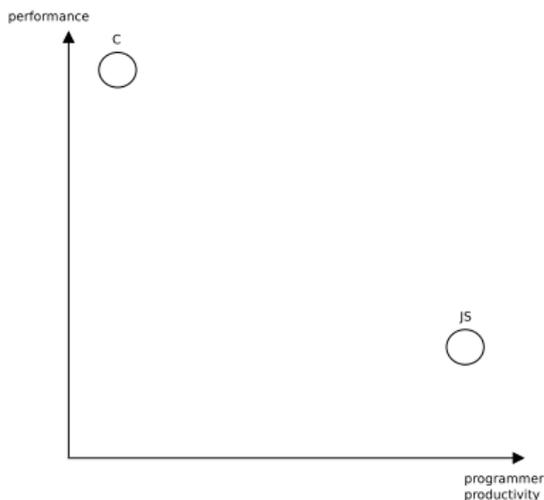


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- ThingsJS: a framework for developing and deploying *high-level* applications on IoT devices (edge computing)

- Programmers are typically more productive in higher-level languages
- JavaScript: strong user base

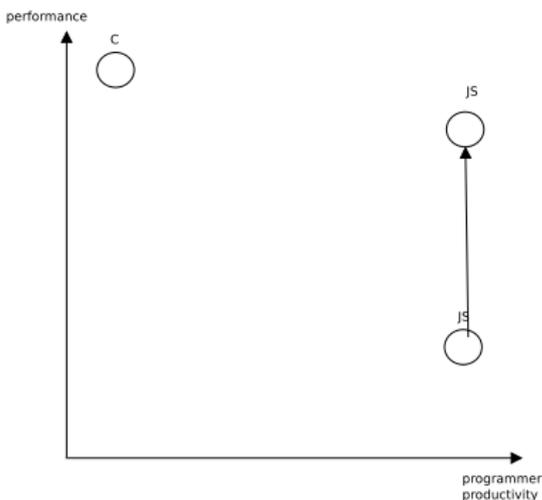


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## JavaScript VMs on IoT

- Samsung IoT.js
- Intel XDK
- DukServer
- Smart.js
- Node.js on IoT devices

# Goals and Motivation



## Constraints

- IoT world is highly heterogeneous!
  - Different hardware platforms
  - Oses
  - Environments
- ThingsJS: Declarative language for expressing constraints
  - Over the devices
  - Over the applications

- Programmers are typically more productive in higher-level languages
- JavaScript: strong user base

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- ThingsJS: a framework for developing and deploying *high-level* applications on IoT devices (edge computing)
  - ① **Scheduling Applications on IoT Devices**

## Scheduling

- Given a set of IoT applications (“components”)
- Given a set of constraints



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## Scheduling

- Given a set of IoT applications (“components”)
- Given a set of constraints



- What is the optimal mapping of components to devices?
- Significant work on scheduling applications in the cloud – idea of scheduling applications *in the edge* is relatively novel

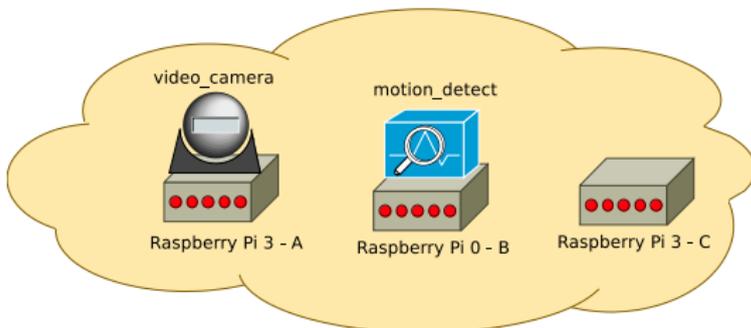
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## Example: motion detection

- `video_camera`: tied to hardware
- `motion_detect`: detects motion



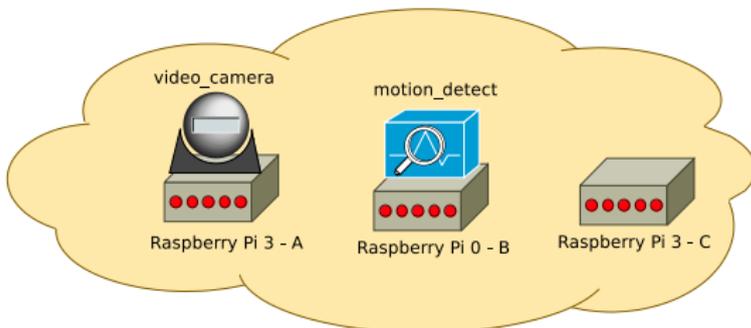
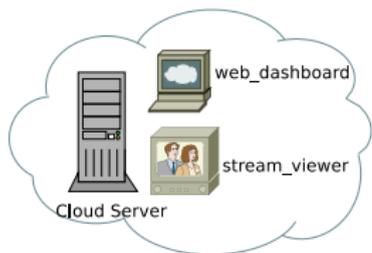
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## Example: motion detection

- `video_camera`: tied to hardware
- `motion_detect`: detects motion
- Some components can/should be run in the cloud



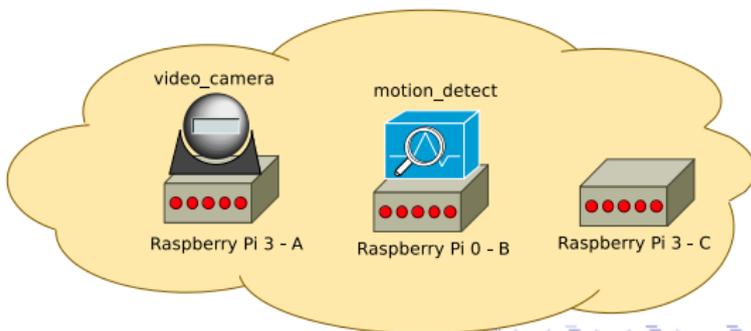
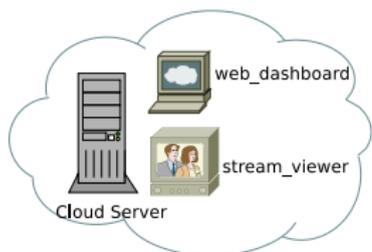
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- ThingsJS: a framework for developing and deploying *high-level* applications on IoT devices (edge computing)
  - 1 Scheduling Applications on IoT Devices
  - 2 **Migrating IoT Applications**

## Migration

- Conditions change over time
- IoT devices are resource-constrained



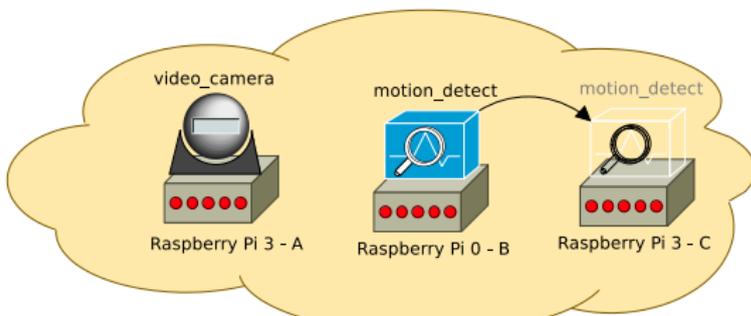
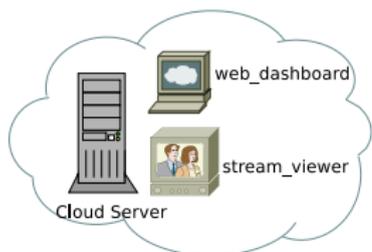
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- It might be necessary to *migrate* components



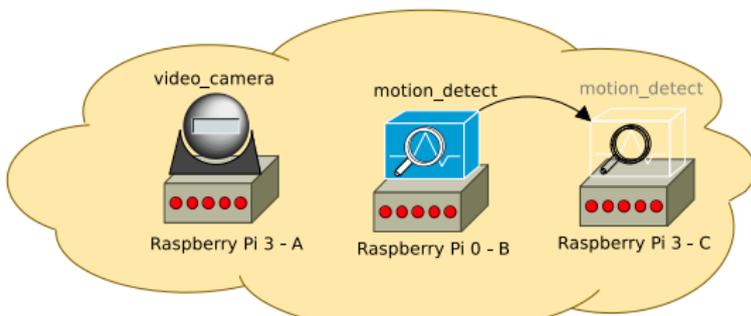
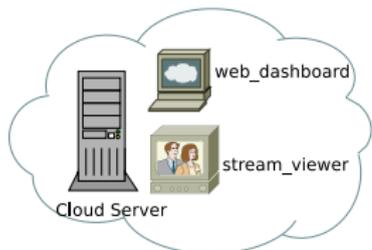
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- It might be necessary to *migrate* components
- Prior work: migrating web applications across browsers



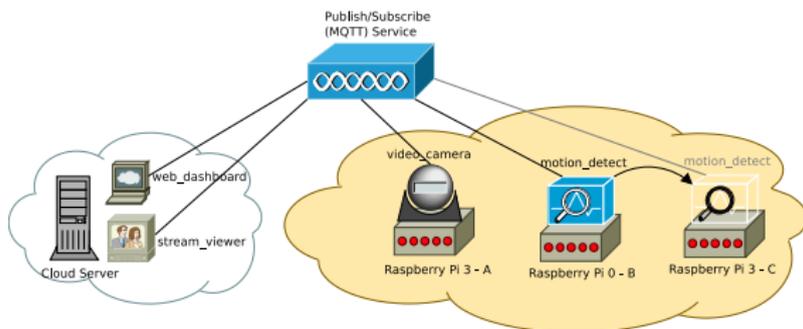
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- ThingsJS: a framework for developing and deploying *high-level* applications on IoT devices (edge computing)
  - 1 Scheduling Applications on IoT Devices
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  - 3 **Optimizing the Communications**

## Publish/Subscribe - MQTT

- Publish/subscribe maps well to IoT (MQTT: iso standard)



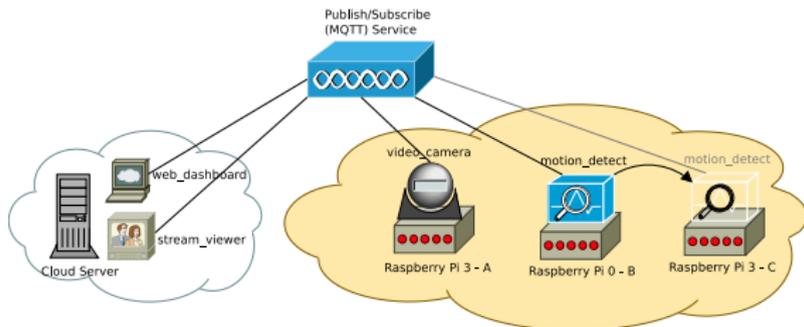
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- Significant work in cloud/p2p pub/sub



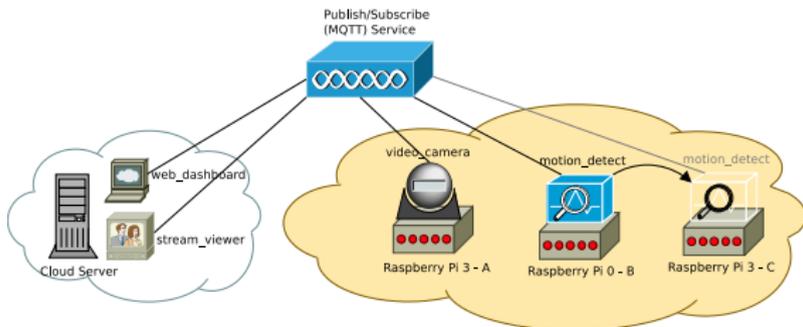
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## Publish/Subscribe - MQTT

- Publish/subscribe maps well to IoT (MQTT: iso standard)
- Significant work in cloud/p2p pub/sub
- Adapting pub/sub architectures for IoT

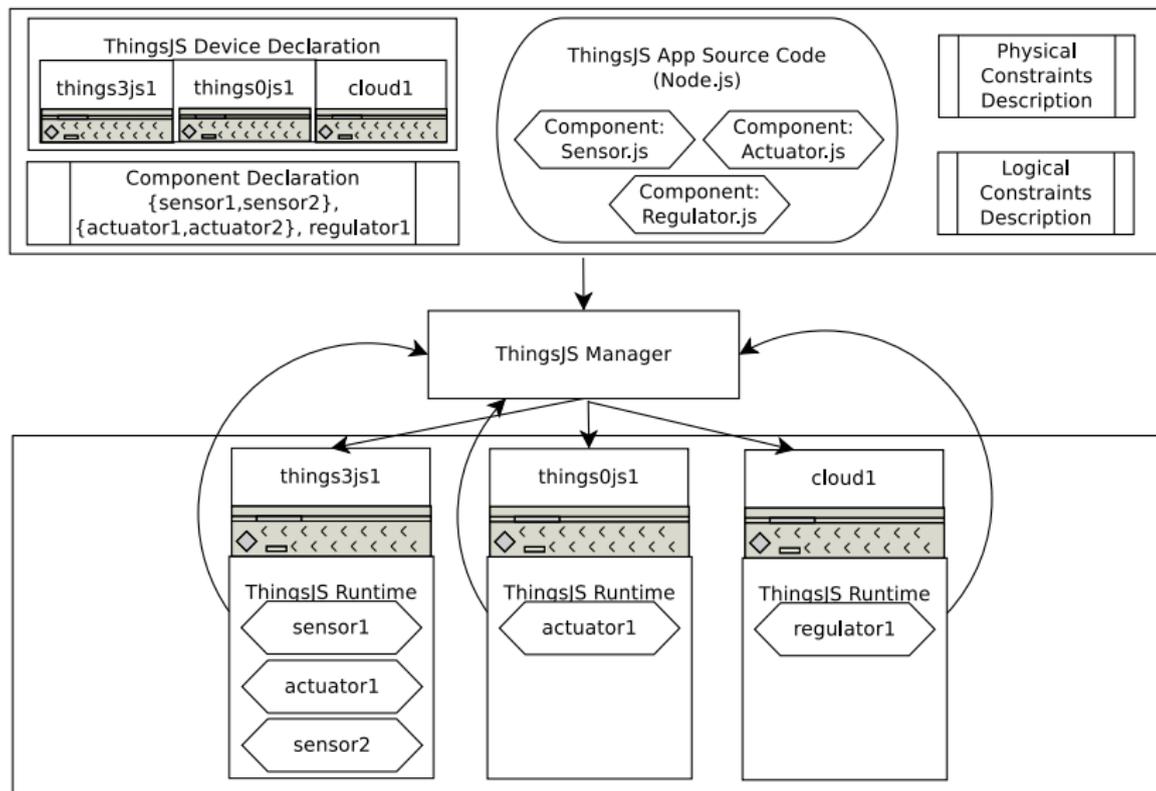


# ThingsJS: IoT Runtime Middleware

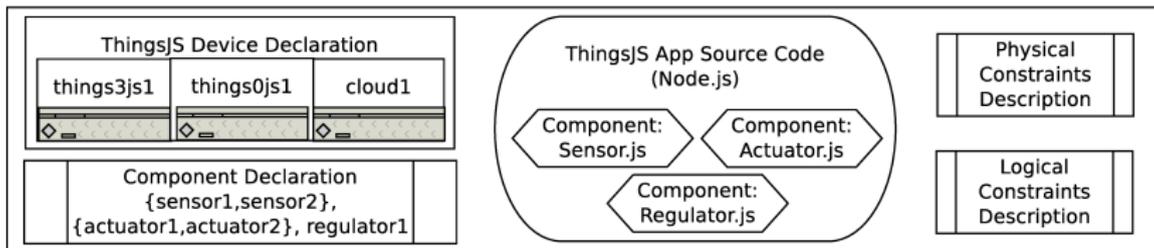


- 1 Goals and Motivation
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- 3 Dynamic Scheduling
- 4 JavaScript Code Migration
- 5 Inter-Component Communications

# ThingsJS



# ThingsJS Application



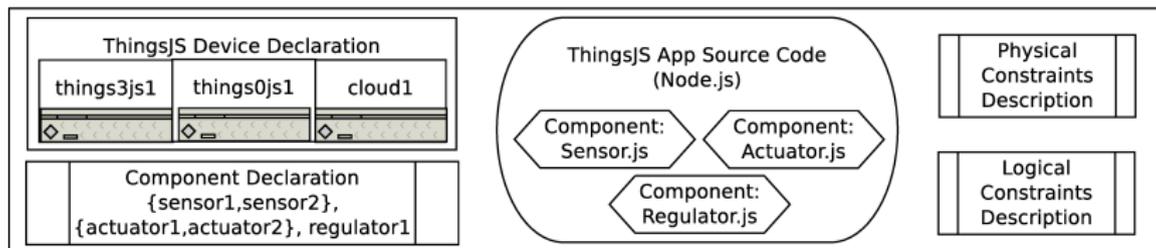
## Source Code:

- High-Level Language (i.e., Javascript - Node.js)
- Code written in terms of “components”

## Constraints:

- Physical: device-related
- Logical: component-related

# ThingsJS Application



## Source Code:

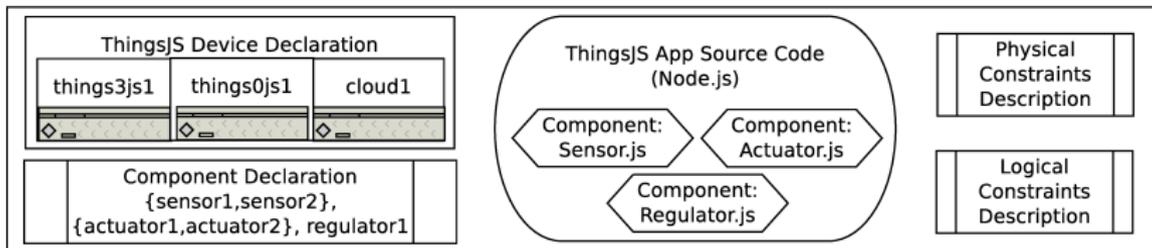
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## Constraints:

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- Logical: component-related

- CPU (workload units)
- RAM
- Available incoming & outgoing bandwidth

# ThingsJS Application



## Source Code:

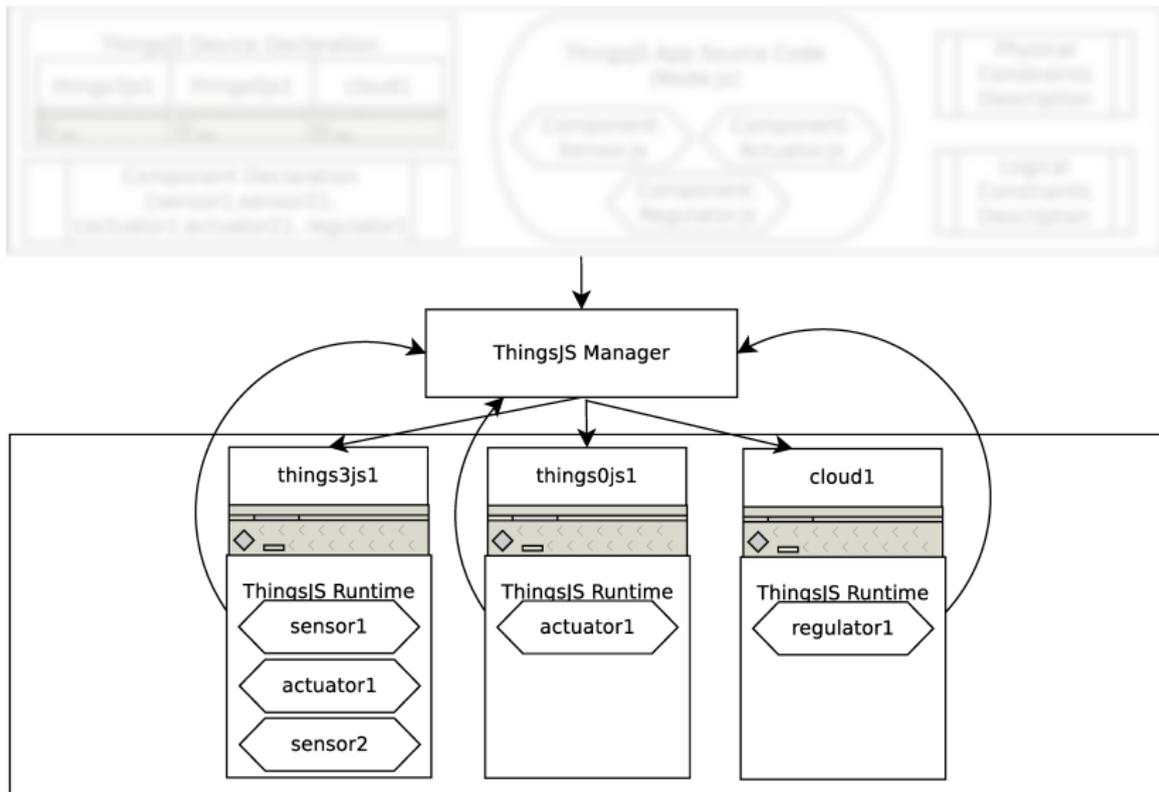
- High-Level Language (i.e., Javascript - Node.js)
- Code written in terms of “components”

## Constraints:

- Physical: device-related
- **Logical: component-related**

- Workload units
- RAM
- Incoming & outgoing bandwidth
- Inter-component constraints: latency, bandwidth

# ThingsJS Middleware



# Dynamic Scheduling

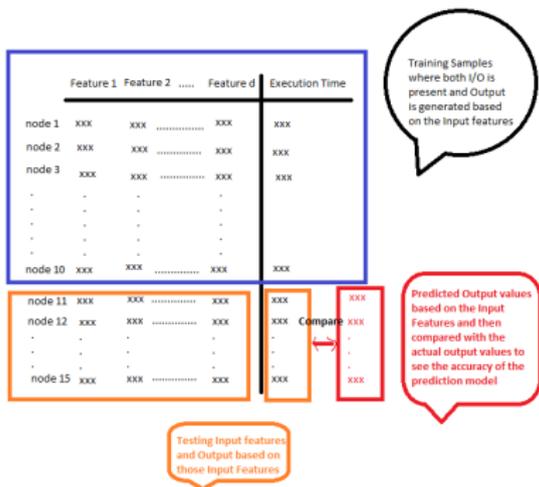


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# Scheduling Applications on Things (1)



## 1 Predicting the workload of components



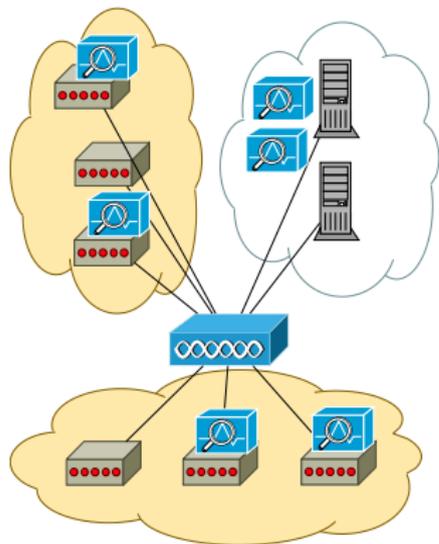
- Machine-learning
- Training:
  - Several devices, different load profiles
  - Monitoring performance (execution time)
  - Construction of a model
- Predicting:
  - Execution time on device
  - With a specific load level

## 2 Scheduling the placement of components to devices

# Scheduling Applications on Things (2)



- 1 Predicting the workload of components
- 2 **Scheduling the placement of components to devices**



Given a set of constraints  
...and the prediction model

- What is the *optimal* arrangement of components-to-devices?
- Respecting all constraints
- SMT Solver
- Most suitable *global* solution
- Rescheduling?

# ThingsMigrate: Migrating JavaScript IoT Applications

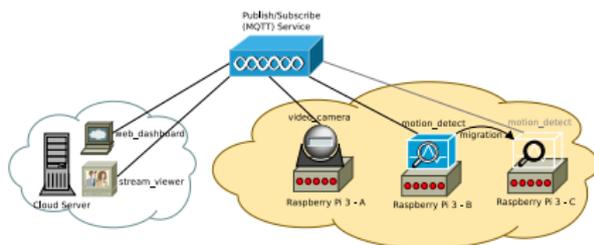
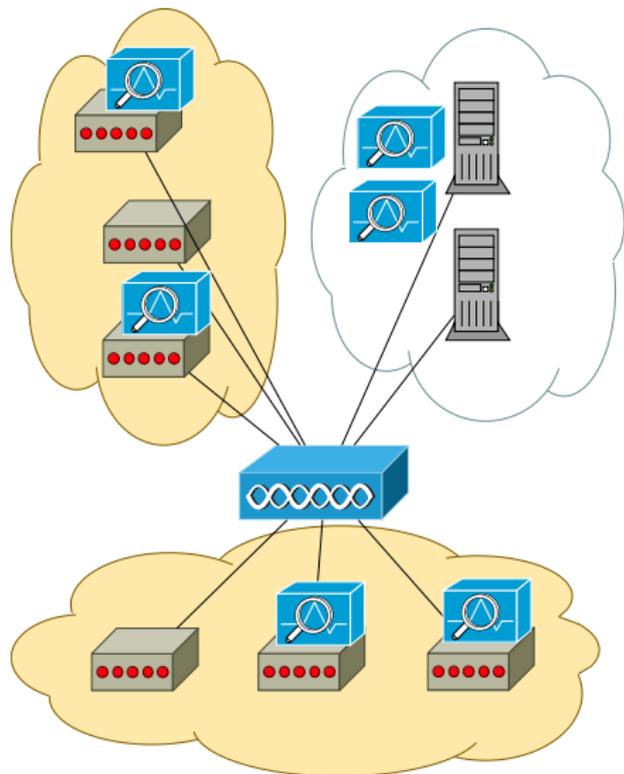


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# Constraints



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- Portability: heterogeneous devices, cloud (*cloud-edge computing*)
  - No modifications to VM
- *Stateful* applications
- Asynchronous nature of JS

# Challenges and Approach



```
1  function Counter(val) {  
2      var value = val;  
3  
4      return function() {  
5          value = value + 1;  
6          // Can access parent function local  
7             variable  
8          return value;  
9      }  
10 };  
11  
12 var f = Counter(5);  
13 var g = Counter(2);  
14  
15 document.writeln( f() ); // Prints 6  
16 document.writeln( g() ); // Prints 3
```

- 1 Closures
- 2 Timers
- 3 Asynchronous Model (Event-Based)

# Challenges and Approach



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- 1 Closures
- 2 Timers
- 3 Asynchronous Model (Event-Based)



- 1 Code Instrumentation
- 2 State Serialization
- 3 Code Reconstruction

# Inter-Component Communications



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# Topic-Based Publish/Subscribe



- Easy decoupling of *content producers* from *content consumers*
- Abstraction of network-related considerations

```
1 // ...
2
3 // Connect
4 pubsub.connect(function() {
5
6     // Repeat every second
7     setInterval(function() {
8
9         // Read temperature from GPIO pin
10        var temperature = GPIO.readPin(12);
11
12        // Publish temperature
13        pubsub.publish("smartsensor/temperature", {
14            id: mySensorId,
15            temperature: temperature
16        });
17
18    }, 1000);
19
20 });
```

# Topic-Based Publish/Subscribe



- Easy decoupling of *content producers* from *content consumers*
- Abstraction of network-related considerations

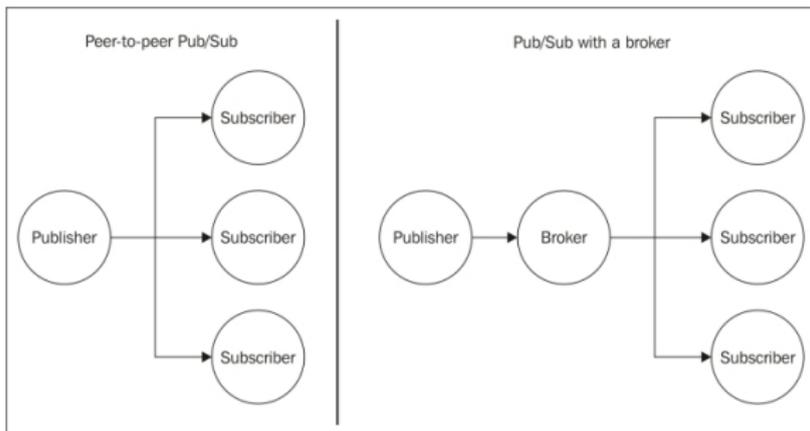
```
1 // ...
2
3 // Connect
4 pubsub.connect(function() {
5
6     // Subscribe to temperature messages
7     pubsub.subscribe("smartsensor/temperature", function(d) {
8
9         if (d.temperature > threshold) {
10             pubsub.publish("smartsensor/actuation", {
11                 id: d.id,
12                 powerVariation: -5
13             });
14         } else if (d.temperature < threshold) {
15             pubsub.publish("smartsensor/actuation", {
16                 id: d.id,
17                 powerVariation: 5
18             });
19         }
20     });
21 });
22 });
```

# Pub/Sub Adaptability



How should the pub/sub service be provided?

- In the cloud?
- Peer-to-peer (mesh)?
- Hybrid approaches?
  - Dynamic reconfiguration
- Other pub/sub paradigms: content-based, graph-based



# Conclusion



## Summary

- ThingsJS: IoT Runtime Middleware
- Publish/Subscribe: Inter-Component Communications
- Dynamic Scheduling
- Code Migration

## Research Team:

- Professor Karthik Pattabiraman
- Julien Gascon-Samson, PhD – NSERC Post-Doctoral Fellow
- Kumseok Jung – Master's Student
- Mohammad Rafiuzzaman – PhD Student

## Resources:

- ThingsJS: <http://thingsjs.juliengs.com>
- GitHub: <https://github.com/karthikp-ubc/ThingsJS>