NDN Internet of Things Toolkit for Raspberry Pi

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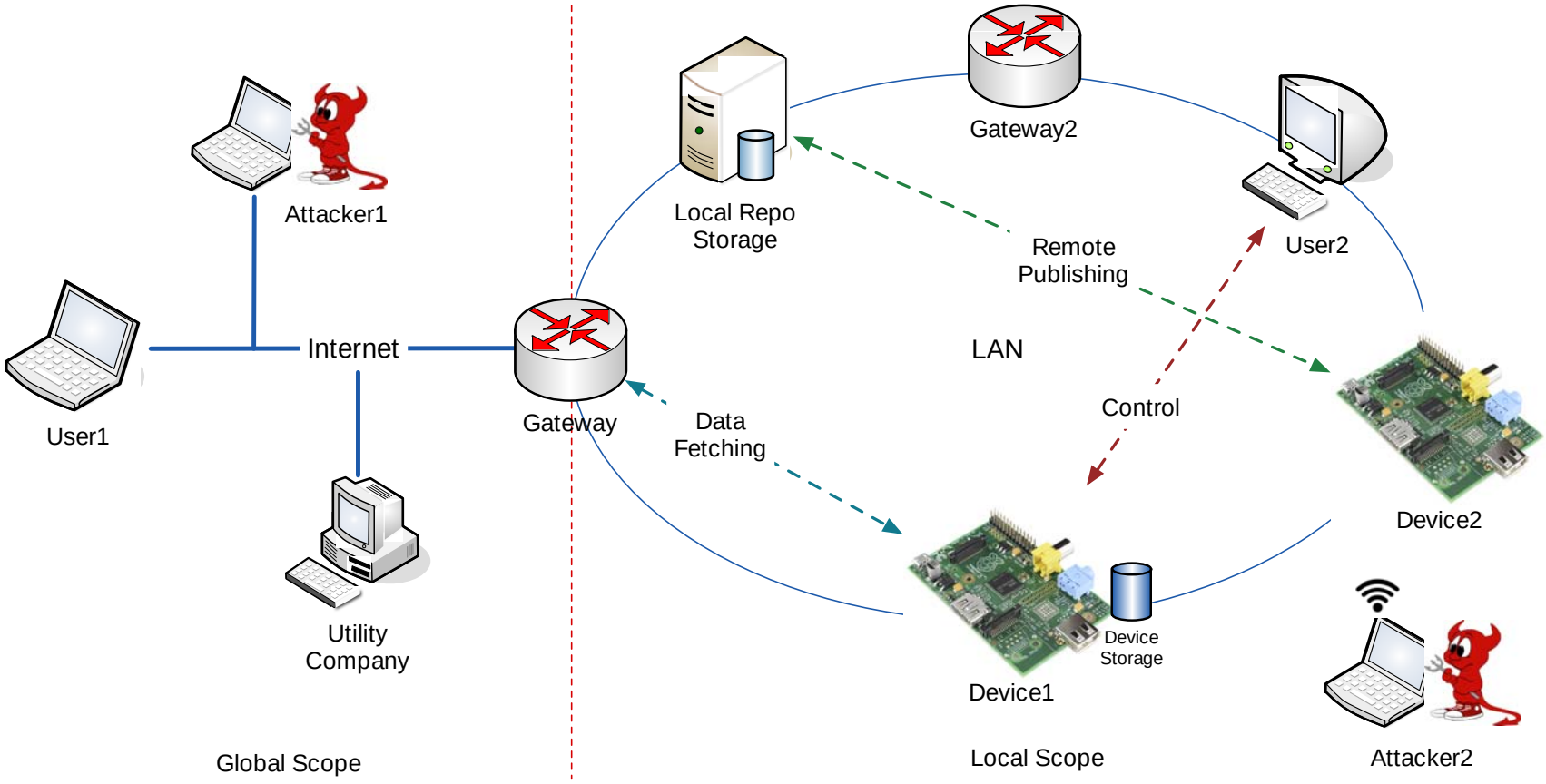
Goals

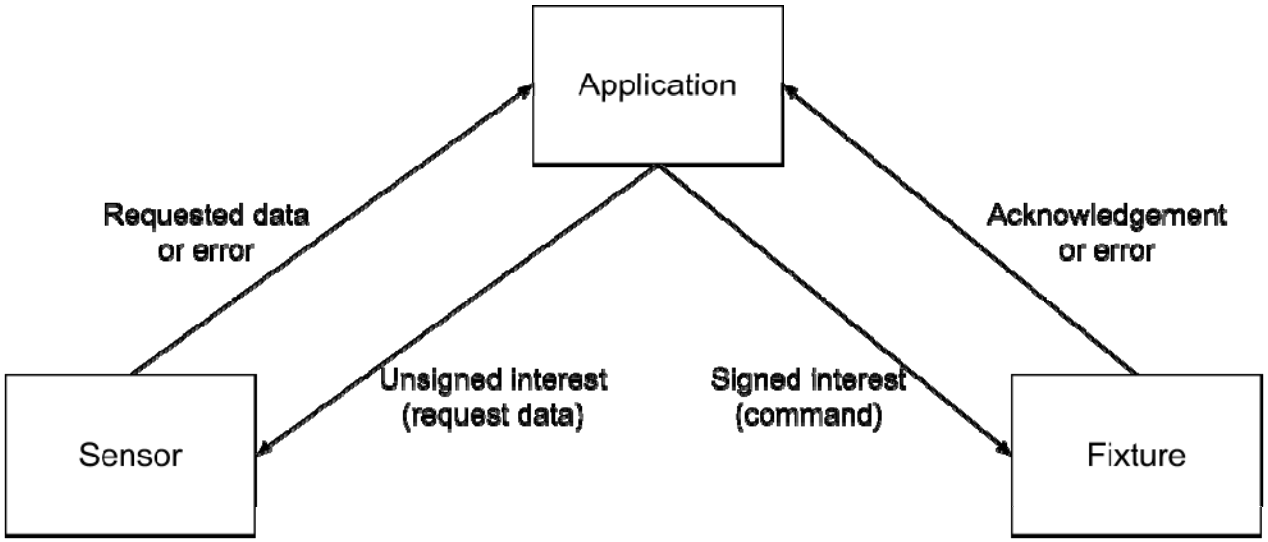
- To provide a framework for users to explore Named Data Networking
- To provide starter code and examples for a home network using NDN on Raspberry Pi
- To make network design and setup easy without hiding too much of NDN's behavior

What is a Home Network of Things like?

Deployment Scenario



Main Components



- Application nodes issue commands to fixtures via signed interests and request readings from sensors via unsigned or signed interests
- Fixtures and sensors generally do not initiate communication with other nodes
- Fixtures and sensors must have a registered network name to receive interests; applications need a registered name to sign interests
- Master node/gateway is not shown here

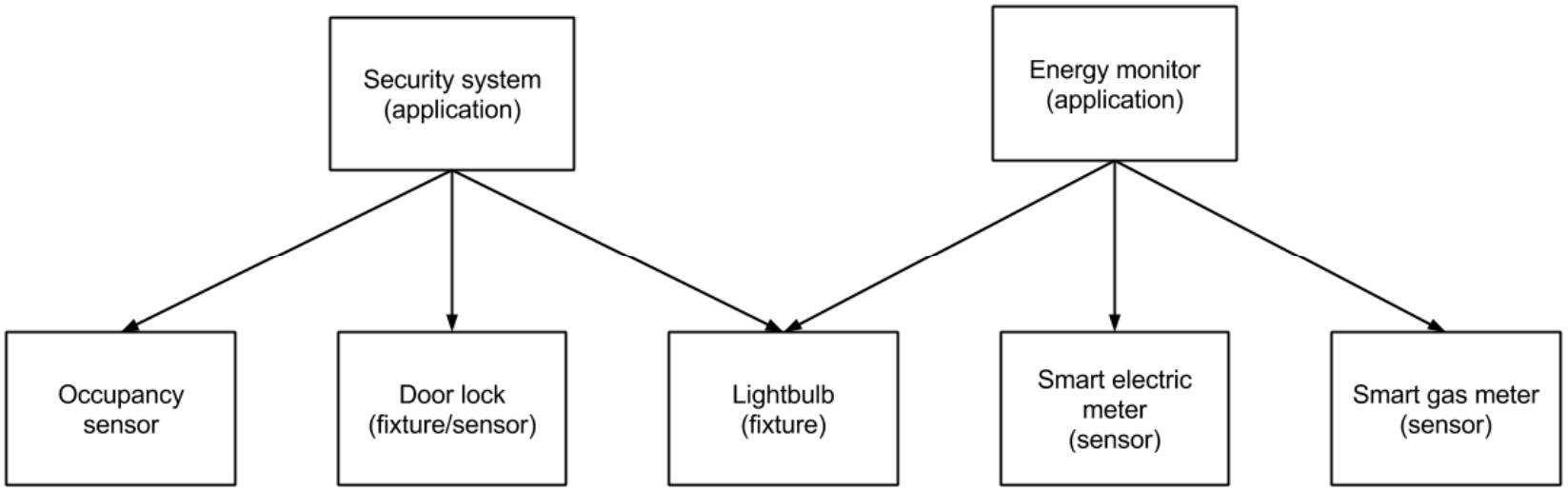
Home Network of Things

- May include many different types of sensors and fixtures from different vendors, e.g. thermostat, motion sensor, locks, lights
- Home automation uses aggregate sensor readings to change fixture state or alert users
- Users may also wish to check readings or control fixtures remotely
- Sensor readings may also provide home analytics, e.g. energy efficiency

Home Network of Things

- Requires interconnection layer accessible to all fixtures, sensors and user devices
- Must be accessible by low-resource microcontrollers as well as smartphones
- Must support at least requests for sensor readings and issuing of commands to fixtures
- Should prevent interference from unauthorized users (e.g. outside the home)
- Should minimize user intervention needed for setup

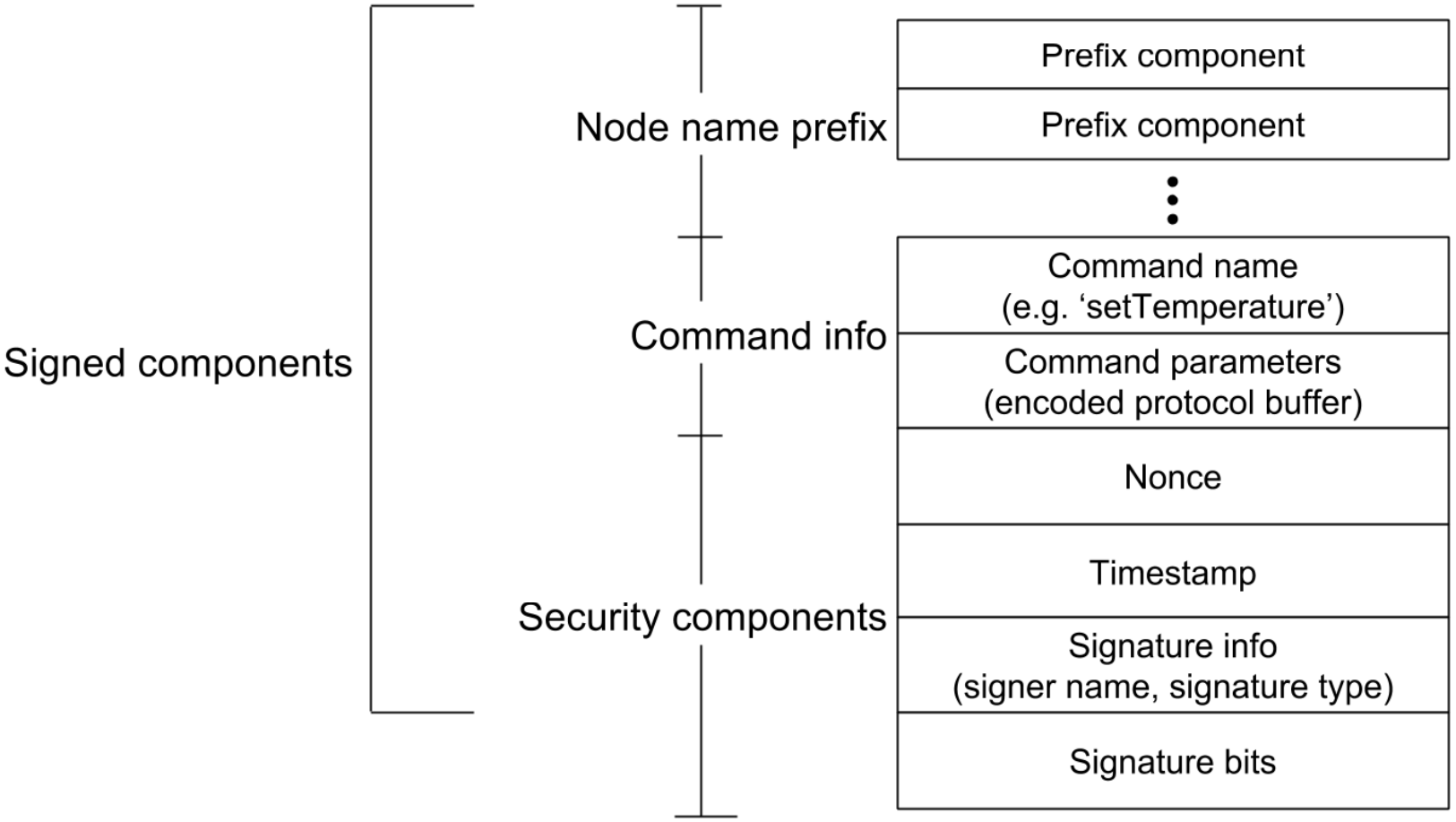
Example Network



Command Interest

- Signed version of interest, to ensure only authorized users issue commands
- Intended for a particular node, e.g.: /home/bedroom/thermostat
- Composed by appending command name, parameters, and signing information
- Command name is usually a verb, e.g. setTemperature
- Parameters are encoded as a single component using Google protocol buffers

Command Interest Name Format



What’s in the toolkit?

Toolkit Implementation

- Written in Python using PyNDN
- Examples use JSON for data instead of protocol buffers
- Manages NDN certificates so users don’t need to run ndnsec

Toolkit Design

- Assumes that only nodes in the same NDN namespace should be trusted to sign interests or data in that namespace
- Nodes are virtual; each device may run multiple nodes
- Each node may manage sensor, fixture or controller names
- User nodes should be subclasses of the basic node

Toolkit Design

- One master node manages security, is able to list all available commands in network
- Currently sensor and fixture nodes must be manually configured with namespace and master node name
- Security bootstrapping still in development

Toolkit Contents

- IoT Network classes
  - Controller
  - Node
  - Console
- Configuration utility for user nodes + networks
  - Set network, controller and device names
  - List commands with keywords

Toolkit Classes - Controller

- All nodes must connect with the controller and receive network certificates
- Controller also manages a directory of node capabilities
- Capabilities map command names to keywords that can be searched by other nodes

Toolkit Classes - Node

- User customization goes here
- Fixture, sensor or application nodes are all subclasses of this basic node
- User must use configuration utility to name the method associated with each command name
- User method takes the complete interest and returns a data object

Toolkit Classes - Console

- Helps in designing or troubleshooting a network
- Queries the controller for available devices
- Allows signed and unsigned interests to be issued manually
- Response data name and content are displayed to the user

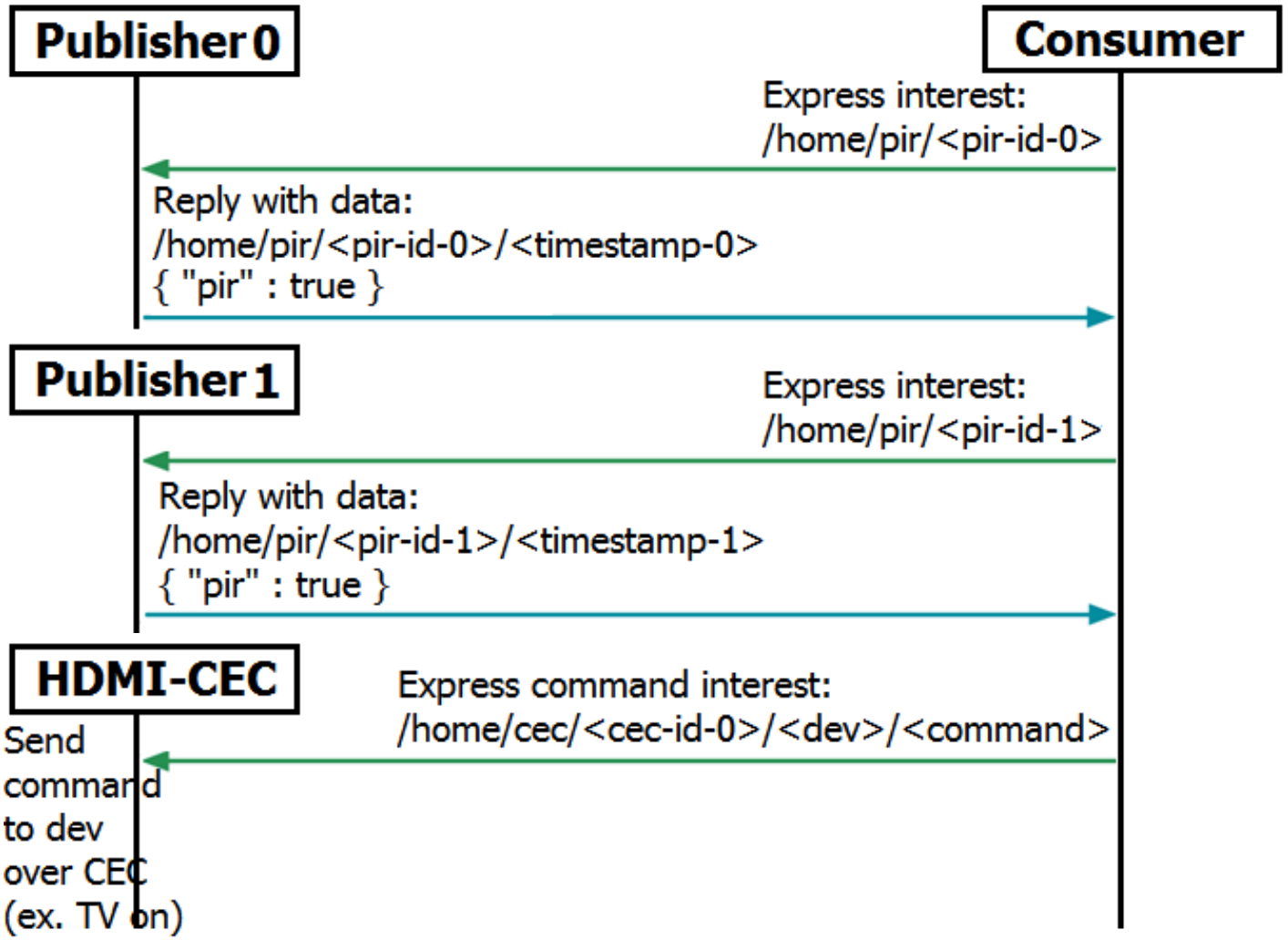
Included NDN Projects

- Libraries and Frameworks:
  - PyNDN
  - ndn-cpp
  - ndn-cxx
  - NFD & NRD
- Tools:
  - ndn-repo-ng
  - ndnsec

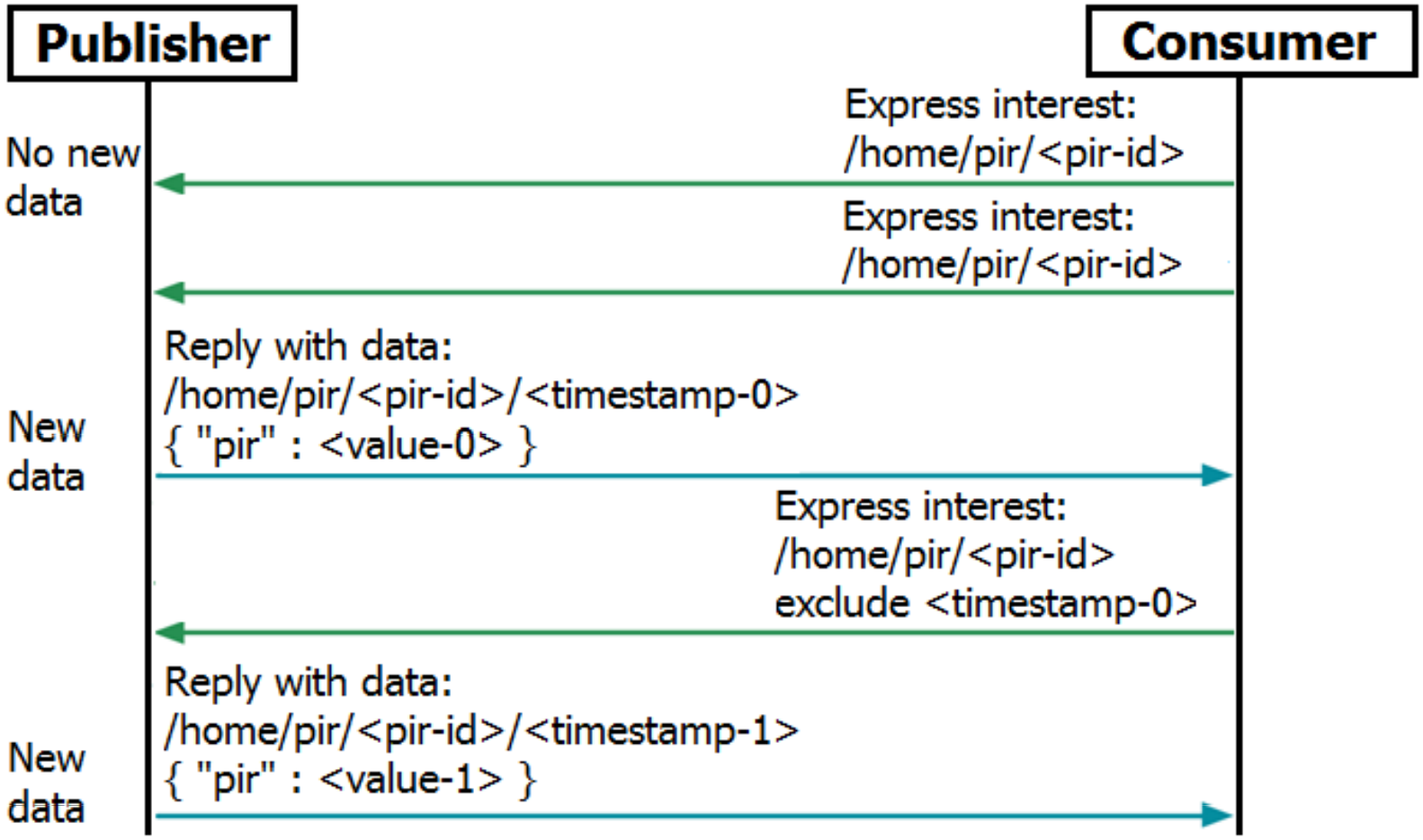
Included Examples

- TV control based on occupancy
  - Passive infrared sensor nodes sense occupancy
  - HDMI-CEC television fixture nodes control attached TVs
  - Application node switches TV on when room is occupied or off if it is empty
  - Namespace:
    - Root: /home
    - Infrared sensors: /home/pir/<GPIO pin>
    - HDMI CEC node: /home/cec/
    - Consumer: /home/consumer/

TV Control Network Flow



Polling Sensor



Included Examples

- LED lights under user controller
  - LED nodes control LEDs attached to GPIO pins
  - Application node takes user input and issues commands to LED nodes
  - Namespace:
    - Root: /home
    - Single LED node: /home/led/
    - Multiple LED node: /home/led-multi/<pin number>
    - Application: /home/viewer/

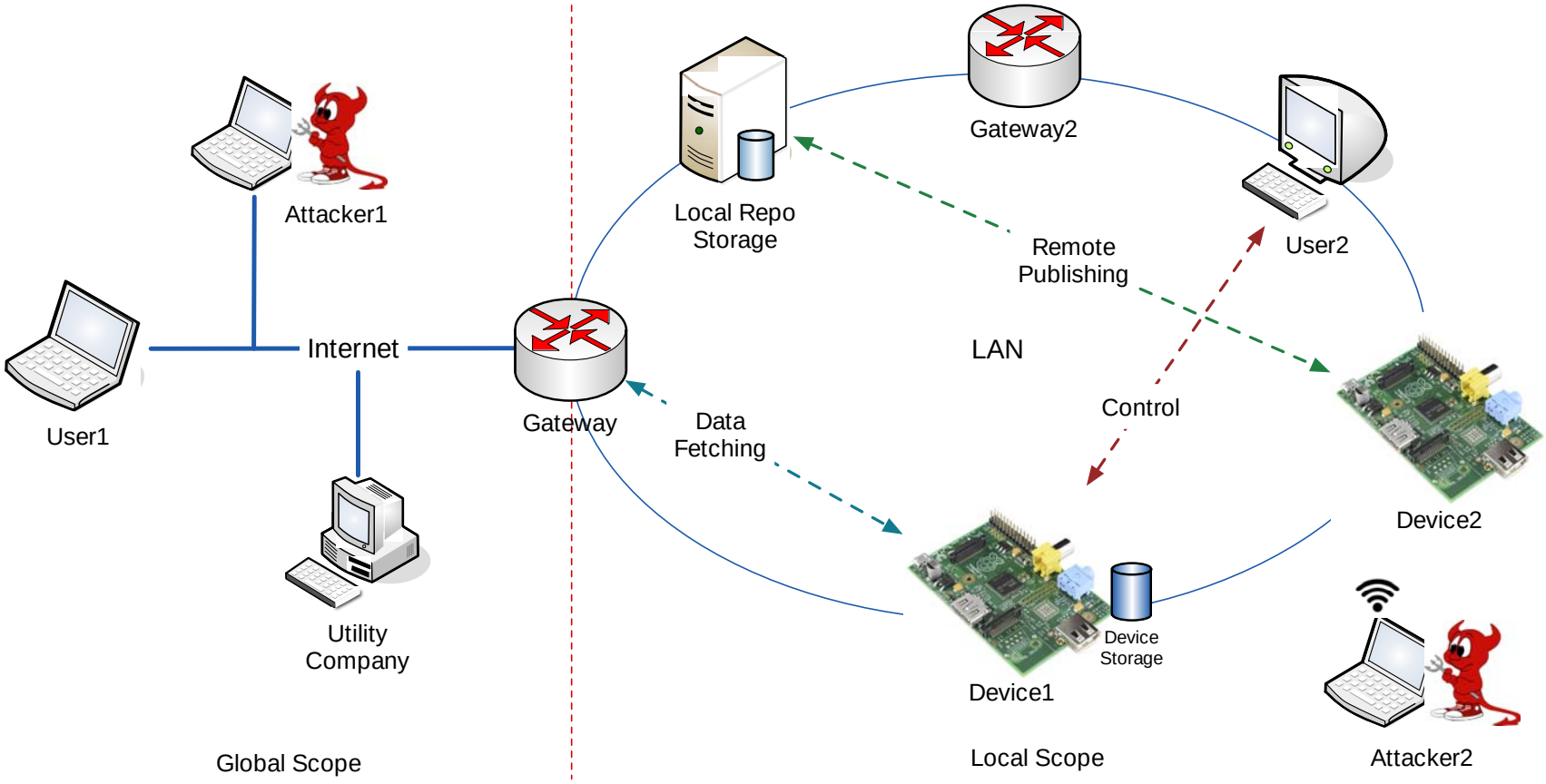
Included Examples

- Content cache
  - Publisher node measures CPU and memory usages, number of users and uptime
  - Publisher node can publish multiple prefixes
  - No application provided – users can use console class to request and inspect data
  - Namespace:
    - Root: /home
    - Publisher: /home/repoman/
    - Publisher prefix list: /home/repoman/listAvailablePrefixes

Current Examples

- Bus stop bench sculpture
  - 1 sensor node – publishing next bus information
  - 1 fixture node – controlling colors on light strip
  - 1 controller node – maintains certificates, lists devices, issues commands to light fixutre based on next bus ETA and occupancy
  - Namespace:
    - Root: /ndn/ucla.edu/sculptures/ai-bus
    - Lights: /ndn/ucla.edu/sculptures/ai-bus/lights
    - Controller: /ndn/ucla.edu/sculptures/ai-bus/controller
    - Publisher: /ndn/ucla.edu/apps/transportation/bus

Deployment Scenario



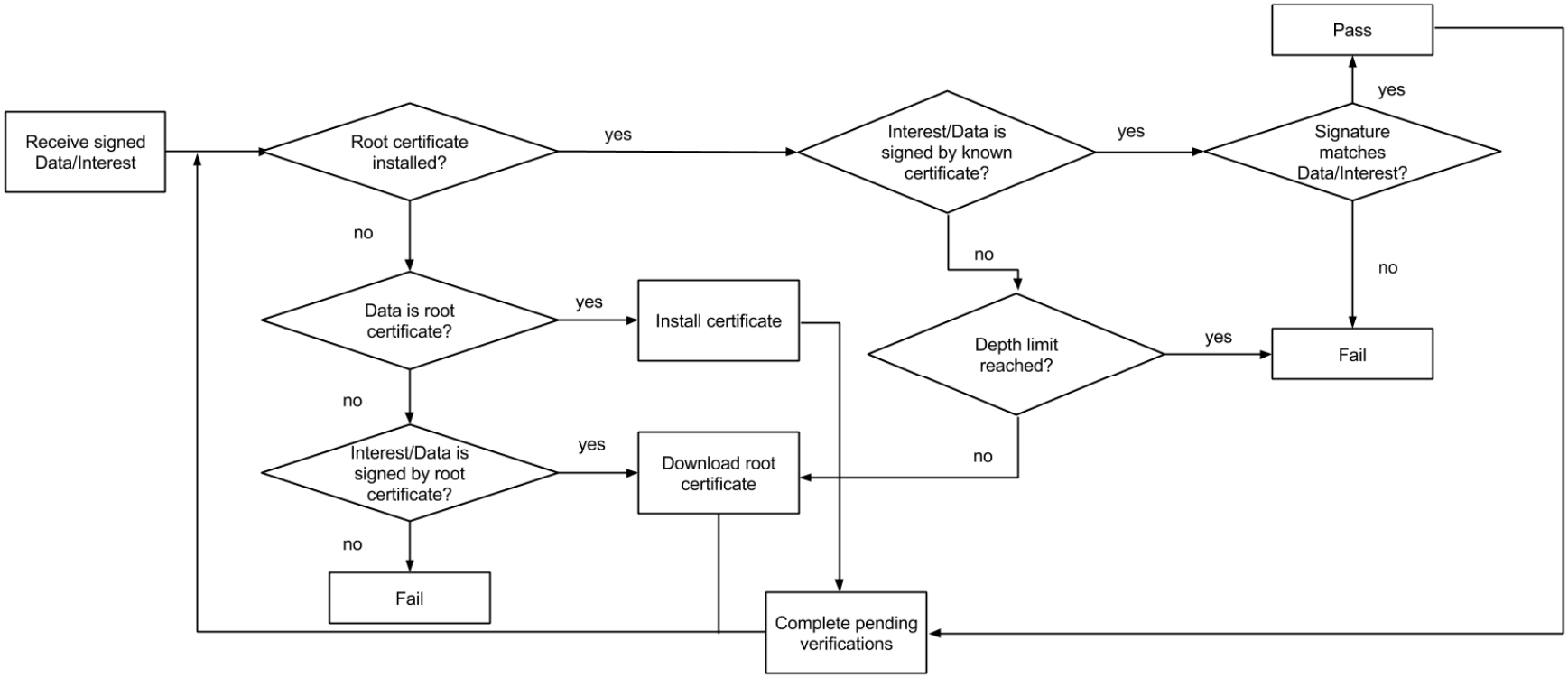
Security/Trust Model

- Currently, devices must be set up with their namespace as well as the name of the master node (gateway)
- Before they can issue or respond to interests, devices must send a certificate signing request to master node
- Example namespace: /home/fred/
  - Master node name: /home/fred/controller
  - Device name: /home/fred/bedroom/light1

Security/Trust Model

- Each command interest or data packet includes the network name of the certificate used to sign it
- In order to be valid, the certificate:
  - Must have a name within the home network, e.g. /home/fred/KEY/bedroom/light1/ksk-3838/ID-CERT
  - Must be itself signed by the master node or another node in the home network
  - If not signed by the master node, the certificate chain must lead to the master node in a small number of steps

Trust Verification Flow



Available IoT Frameworks

Name	NDN RPi Toolkit	Nest API	Thread	Apple Homekit	AllJoyn
Device Discovery	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Bootstrapping	✔*	✗	✔	✔	✔
Security	✔	✔	✗	✗	✗
Caching	✔	✗	✔	✔	✔
Low Power	?	✔	✔	✔	✔
Free	✔	✗	✔	✗	✔
Supported Languages	Python, C++, JS	JS	?	Obj-C, C++	C++, Java, C#, JS, Obj-C

✔	Yes/Included
✗	No/Absent
?	Unknown
✔*	In development

Get the Source

- Source is available at

  https://github.com/remap/ndn-pi