

DESIGN OF A DECLARATIVE LANGUAGE FOR PERVASIVE SYSTEMS

22 luglio 2008

Tesi di Laurea Specialistica:

Marco Fortunato
Marco Marelli

Relatore:

Prof. Fabio A. Schreiber

Co-relatore:

Ing. Romolo Camplani

Introduction

DESIGN

of a

**DECLARATIVE
DATA
LANGUAGE**

+

DEVELOPMENT

of a

MIDDLEWARE

for

**PERVASIVE
SYSTEMS**

- WSN**
(Wireless Sensor Network)
- RFID**
(Radio Frequency Identification)
- PDA**
- ...

Goals of the projects

□ **Network abstraction**

- Provide a database view of the network
- Hide low level characteristics of physical devices

□ **Functional features**

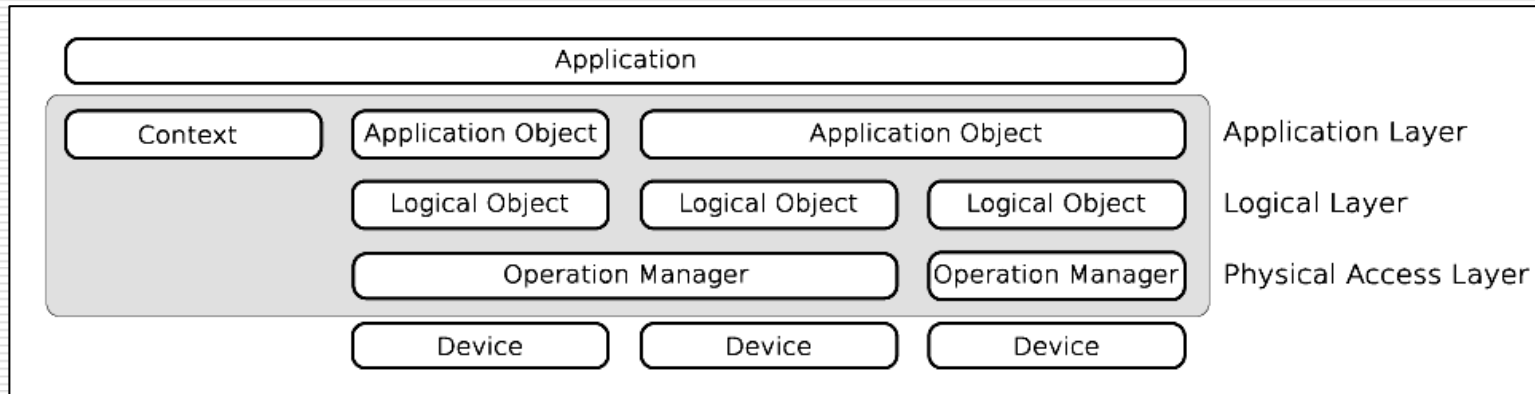
- Set sampling parameters (e.g. sample rate)
- Manipulate sampled data to produce query results

□ **Non functional features**

- Many non functional constraints can be identified:
 - to decide if a node should participate to a query
 - to set the rate used for sending data out of the node
 - to retrieve information about network nodes

		Deploy-time heterogeneity	
		Little	Full
Run-time heterogeneity	Little	Homogeneous systems	Partially Homogeneous systems
	Full	-	Heterogeneous systems

Architecture for pervasive systems



- ❑ *Application Layer:* Front end for data access
- ❑ *Logical Object Layer:* Abstraction for physical devices
- ❑ *Device Access Layer:* Sw infrastructure for device access

Logical objects (1)

- Logical object functionalities
 - **Retrieve attributes**
 - **STATIC** attributes
 - *ID, device_type, maximum_sampling_rate, location (fixed devices)*
 - **PROBING DYNAMIC** attributes
 - *temperature, pressure, location (mobile devices), power_level*
 - **NON PROBING DYNAMIC** attributes
 - *last_sensed_RFID_reader*
 - **Fire notification events**
 - **Get the list of supported attributes and events**

Logical objects (2)

- Abstraction of the sampling operation:
 - ***PERIODIC SAMPLING***
 - Reading of a logical object attribute periodically
 - ***EVENT BASED SAMPLING***
 - Reading of a logical object attribute after an event is raised

Language design

```
CREATE STREAM TanksPositions (gpsID ID, linkedBaseStationID ID, distanceFromP FLOAT) AS  
LOW:
```

```
EVERY ONE  
SELECT ID, linkedBaseStationID, dist_from_P(locationX, locationY)  
SAMPLING EVERY 1 h  
EXECUTE IF deviceType = "GPS"
```

```
CREATE SNAPSHOT NearestTank (gpsID ID, linkedBaseStationID ID)  
WITH DURATION 1 h AS
```

```
HIGH:  
SELECT TanksPositions.gpsID, TanksPositions.linkedBaseStationID  
FROM TanksPositions (1 h)  
WHERE TanksPositions.distanceFromP = MIN(TanksPositions.distanceFromP)
```

```
CREATE OUTPUT STREAM Temperatures (sensorID ID, temp FLOAT) AS
```

```
LOW:  
EVERY ONE  
SELECT ID, temp  
SAMPLING EVERY 1 m  
PILOT JOIN NearestTank ON NearestTank.linkedBaseStationID = baseStationID
```

□ User submitted query

■ Data structures

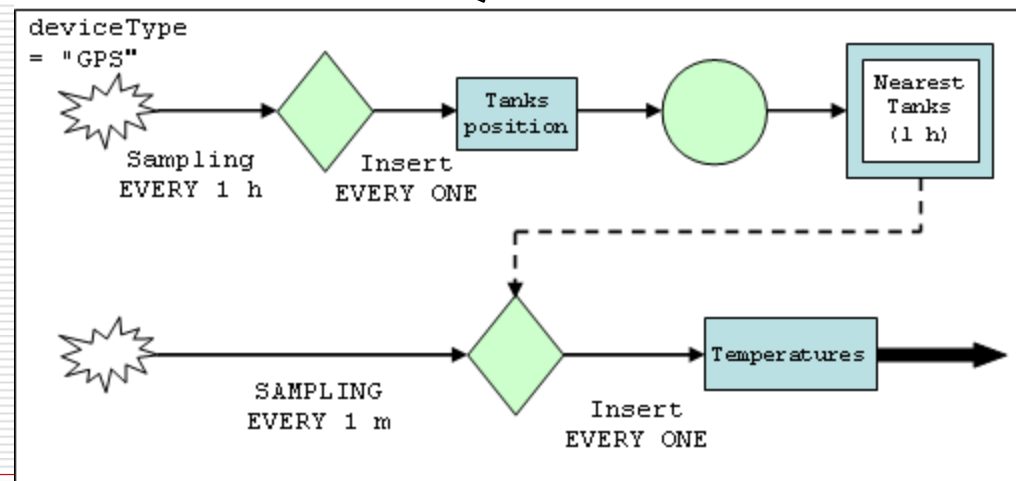
□ *Streams*

□ *Snapshots*

■ *Queries*

□ *Low level queries*

□ *High level queries*



Pilot join (1)

- The **PILOT JOIN** operation activates the execution of a low level query on logical objects conditioned by values sampled on **OTHER NODES**

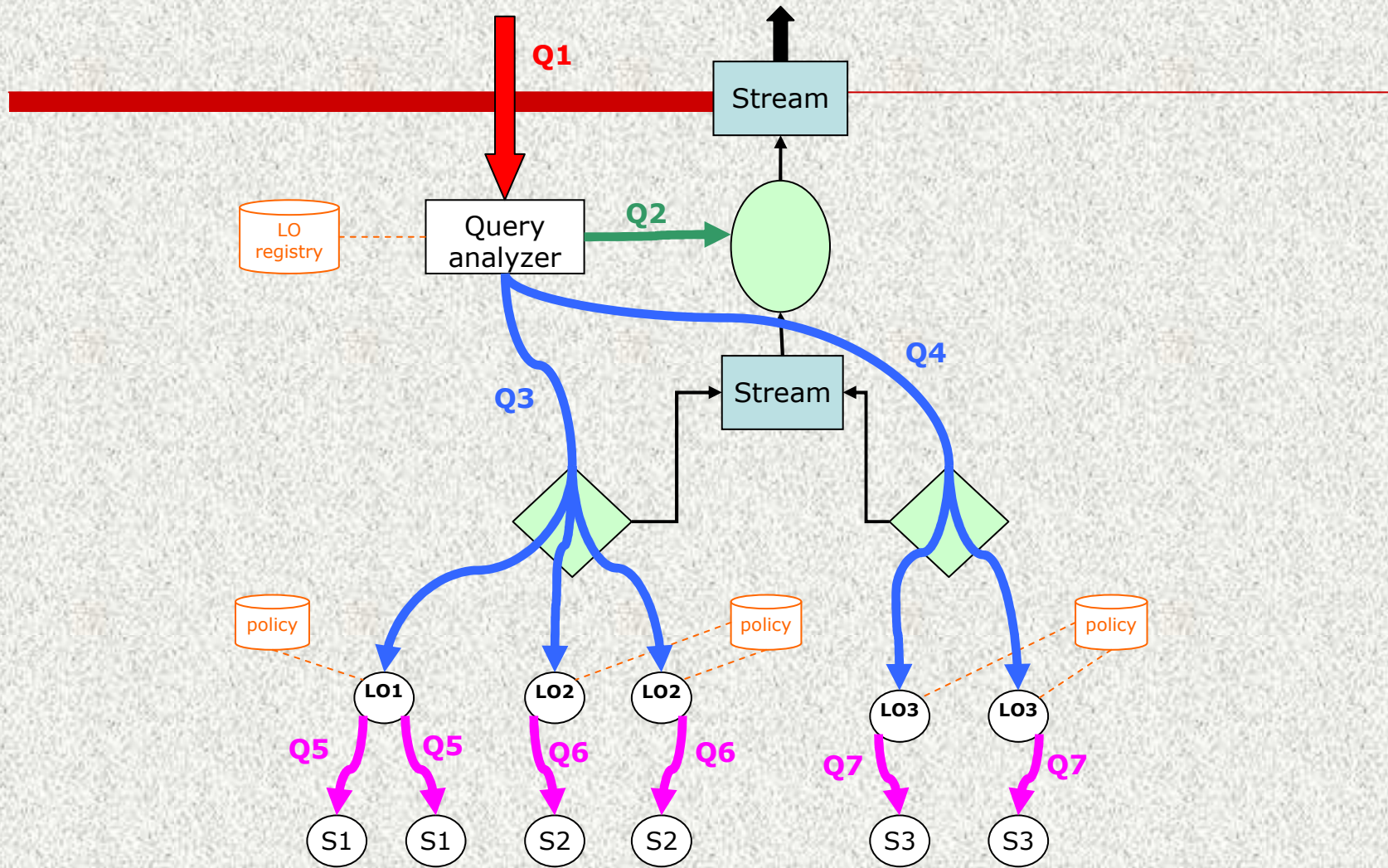
- Example:
 - Monitor the temperature of all the pallets in trucks whose current position is in a given parking area
 - Temperature sensors on pallets
 - Position sensors on trucks

```
PILOT JOIN BaseStationList ON  
currentBaseStation = baseStationList.baseStationID
```


Pilot join (2)

- Two types of pilot join are supported:
 - **EVENT BASED** pilot join
 - ***When an event happens, a given set of nodes are fired to sample*** (e.g.: sense pallet temperature for 15 minutes every time a truck enters parking area *B*)
 - **CONDITION BASED** pilot join
 - ***Continuous sampling is performed on nodes connected to a given base station*** (e.g.: start sampling every 15 minutes the temperature of pallets whose last sensed position was in parking area *B*)

Query execution



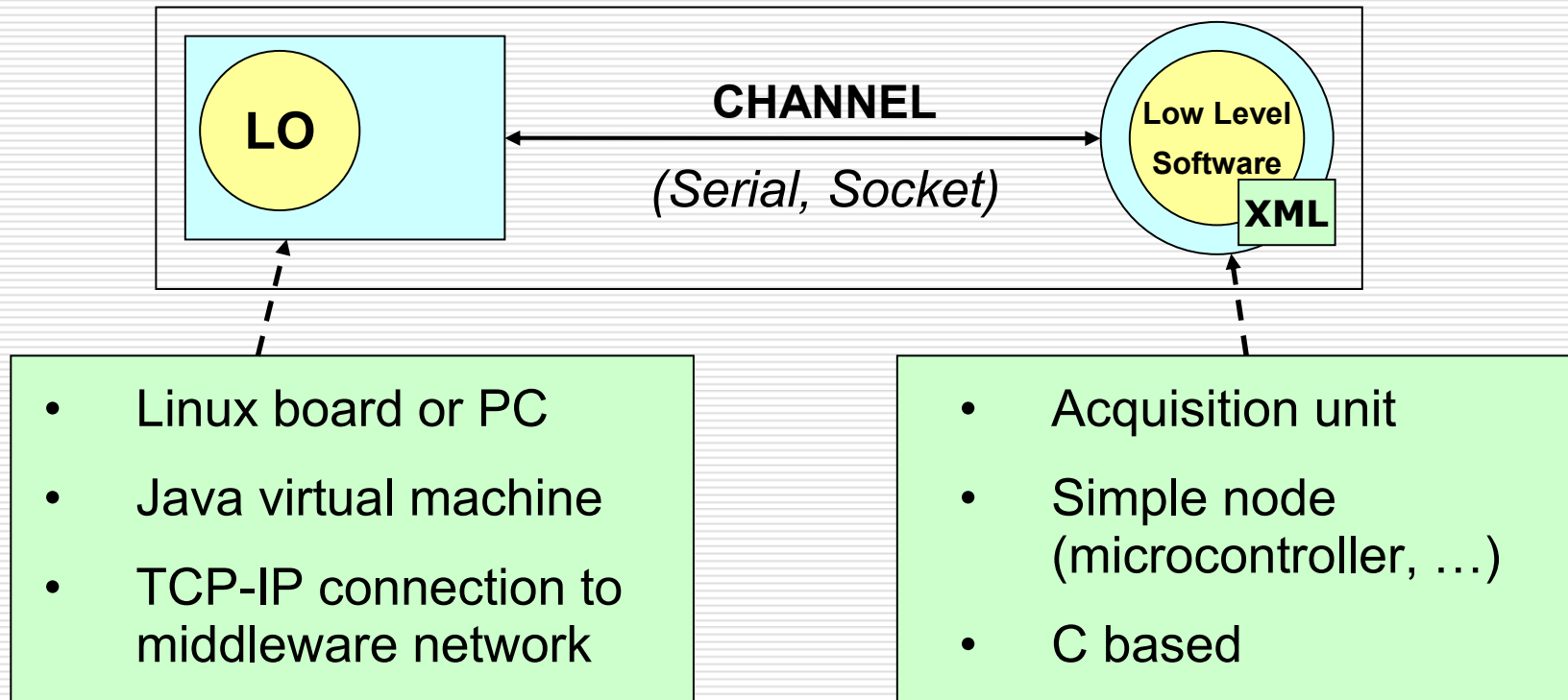
Middleware (1 / 3)

- How logical objects (and registry) should be implemented?

- Goals of the middleware:
 - Supporting query execution
 - Making the addition of new technologies easy

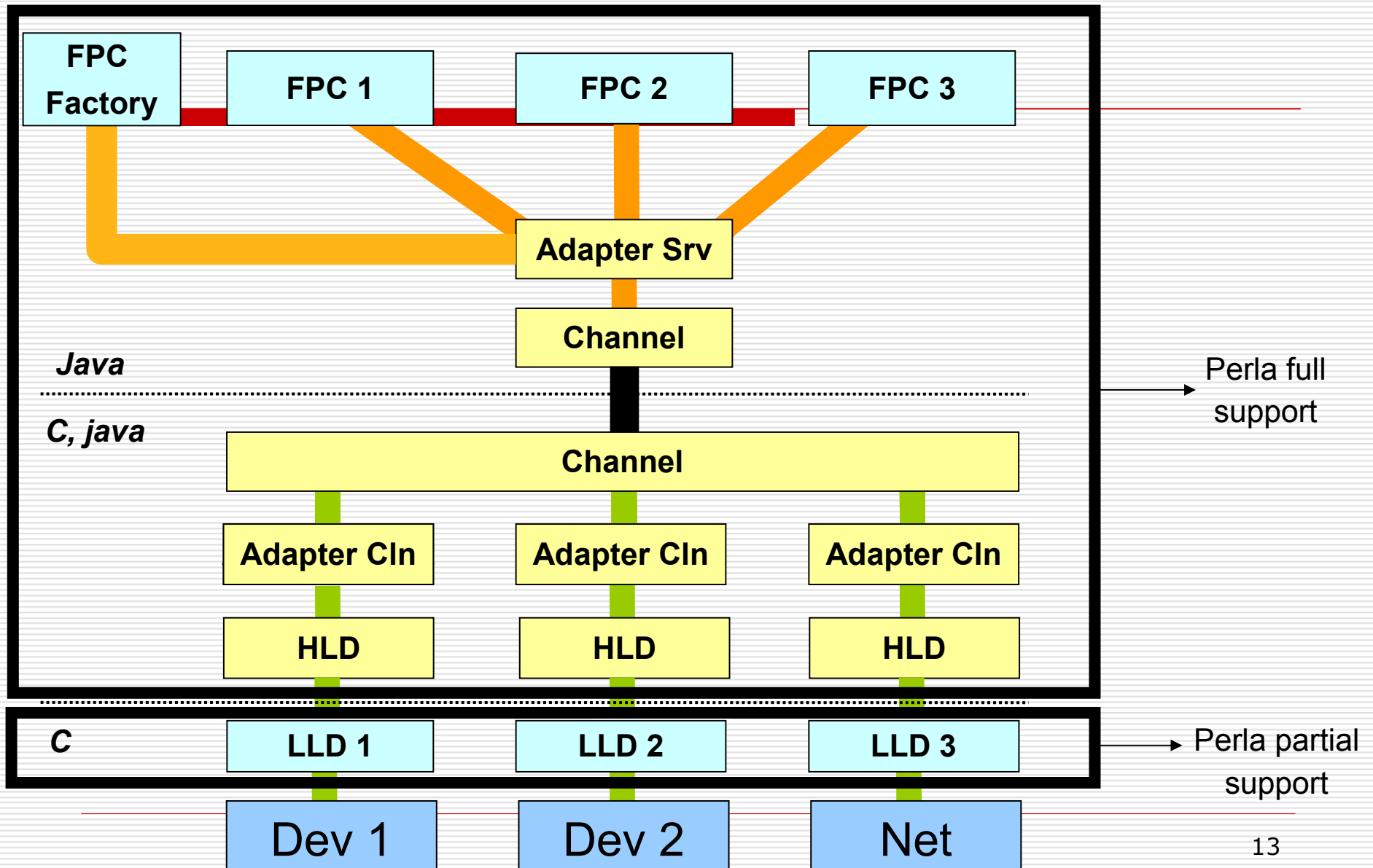
- Two possible approaches:
 - Completely distributed implementation (more research oriented)
 - Partially distributed implementation (rapid prototype development)

Middleware (2 / 3)



- LO can be hosted on the acquisition unit, if it is powerful enough

Middleware (3 / 3)



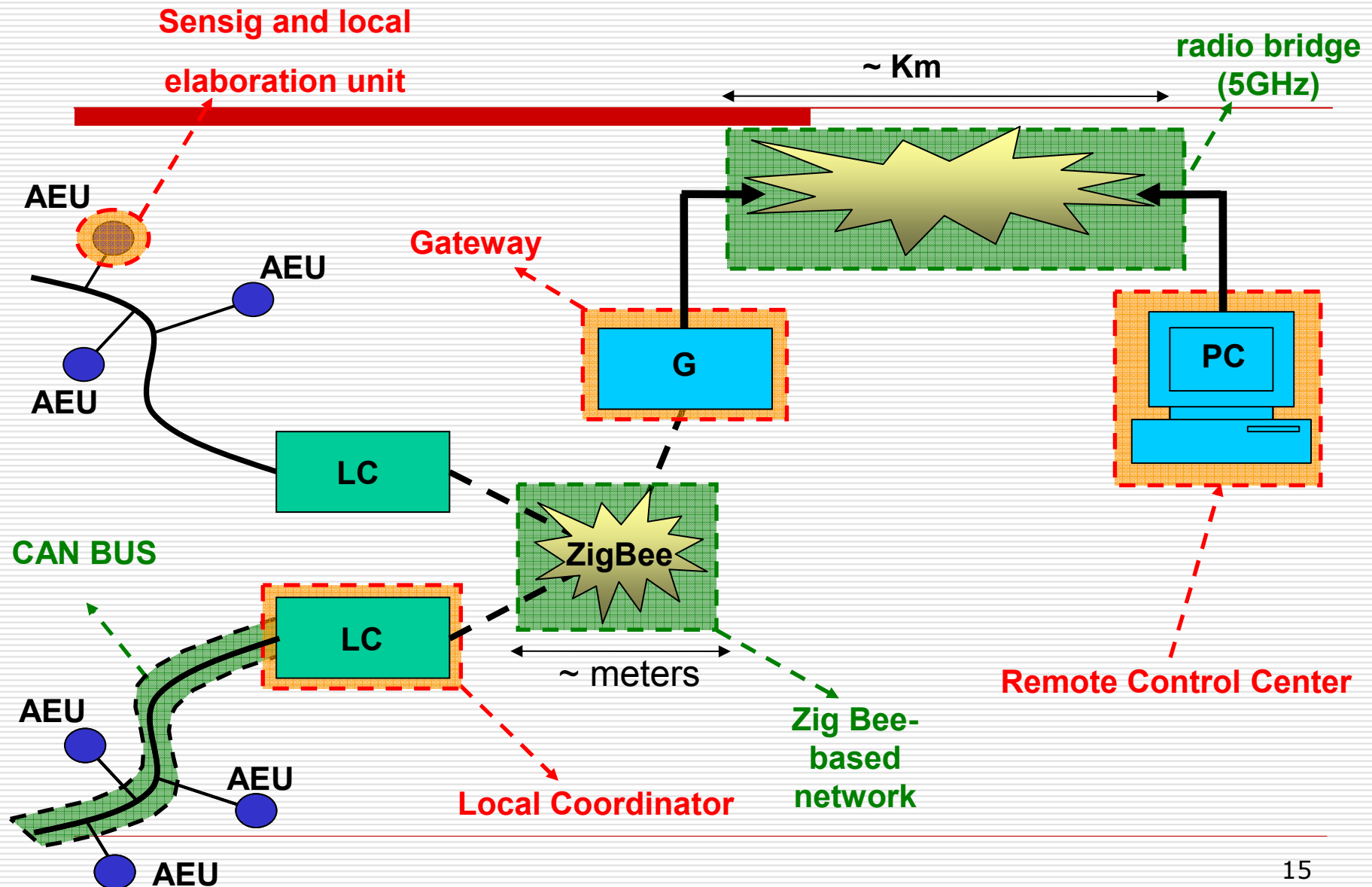
PERLA – PERvasive LAnguage

- Fabio A. Schreiber, Romolo Camplani, Marco Fortunato, Marco Marelli, Filippo Pacifici:

"PERLA: a Data Language for Pervasive Systems"

in Proceedings of Sixth Annual IEEE International Conference on Pervasive Computing and Communications (PerCom 2008). Honk Kong, pp. 282-287, 2008.

PERLA real deployment: Rockfall monitoring





SOON IN SAN MARTINO FACE

THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION