

When Devices Become Collaborative

Supporting Device Interoperability and Behaviour Reconfiguration
Across Emergency Management Scenario

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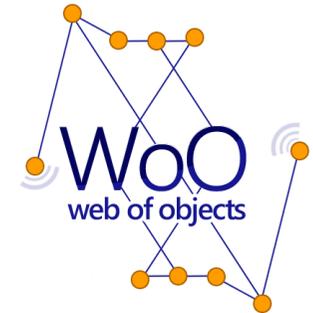
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Introduction & Context Scenario

State of the Art

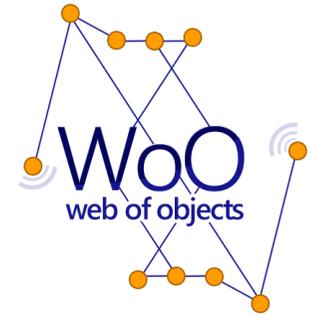
- IoT approaches to device data and service management
- Service Composition Approaches
- Data Formats for Emergency Management Situations



WoO Solution for Dynamic Devices Collaboration

- Web of Objects approach in Device Data Management
- Services Workflow for Device Cooperation
- Data exchange Model for Incident Management

Conclusions and Further Work



Introduction & Context Scenario



Emergency management is a highly critical domain

- ◆ Multiple stakeholders with **different missions** and who have **specific incident management procedures**
- ◆ Have to **share the same space and objects** and to receive the suitable information in real time
- ◆ Real-time alarm processing leading to stakeholders coordination could **save lives and resources**



Example of different stakeholders mission in a public area

- ◆ **Control center**: manage and supervise all the detection equipments;
- ◆ **Surveillance company** : detect intruders and assure the security;
- ◆ **Train/Air company**: communicate with the passenger about his trips;
- ◆ **Area Administration**: administer and keep up the shared space
- ◆ **Shops**: to sell goods and make publicity for their business offer;
- ◆ **Passengers**: to travel, relax, enjoy himself, buy;
- ◆ **First responders**: re-establish the normality after an incident;



ITEA 2

| Objects | Associated Services | Target Objects |
|---|--|--|
| Door | Door_intrusion-detected; | CC-Alarm-Manager |
| Emergency door (ED) | ED_Open_Notification; ED_Closed_Notification; | CC-Alarm-Manager |
| PTZC | PTZC_movement_detected; PTZC_photo_sending PTZC_orientation_confirmed; | CC-Alarm-Manager; CC-Video-Tracker; EE |
| Electrical Equipment (EE) | EE_autoMonitoring | CC-Alarm-Manager; PTZC; |
| Fire detector, Smoke detector, Temperature meter; | D-Fire_sendAlarm, D-Smoke_sendAlarm, M-Temperature_sendAlarm | CC-Alarm-Manager; |
| CC-Alarm-Manager | CC-AM_sendFireAlarm CC-AM_sendComplexAlarm CC-AM_openEmergencyDoor CC-AM_closeEmergencyDoor CC-AM_Evacuation-message | Fire-Agent-Smartphone; Security-Agent-Smartphone ED ED Publicity-display-monitor |
| CC-Video-Tracker | CC-VT-suspectSelection CC-VT-suspectLocalization CC-VT-closeEmergencyDoor | Surveillance-Camera-XYZ Security-Agent-Smartphone ED |
| CC-Access-Control | Open/close doors | ED |

| Objects | Associated Services | Target Objects |
|---------------------------|---|--|
| Surveillance-Camera-XYZ | SC-XYZ-videoStreaming | CC-Video-Tracker |
| Fire-Agent-Smartphone | Fire-Agent-Smartphone_Ack | CC-Alarm-Manager; |
| Security-Agent-Smartphone | Security-Agent-Smartphone_Ack Security-Agent-Smartphone_Success | CC-Alarm-Manager; CC-Alarm-Manager; Security-Agent-Smartphone; Police |
| Water-Plug | Water-Plug_Location Water-Plug_Unauthorized-usage-alarm Water-Plug_Distribution-ack | Fire-Agent-Smartphone CC-Alarm-Manager; CC-Objects-Manager?? |
| | | |

Observation: a service could be « offered » based on the object behavior, or it should be demanded by an external object (that « discovered », or that have « registered » in order to be notified about it's status changing)

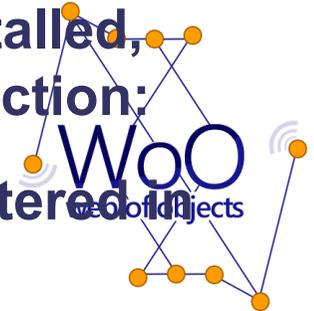
EE – PTZC => when an object feels itself damaged,
ask the closest camera to turn and to record its scene



ITEA 2

M *Maintenance scenario*: devices (objects) to be first installed, dynamically configured and replaced in case of dysfunction:

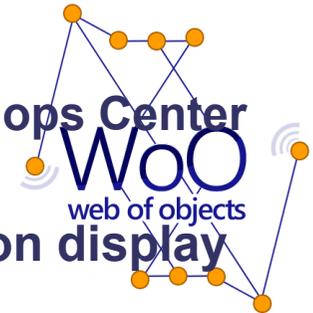
- ◆ An IP address is assigned to the device, and it is registered in the network, together with its technical details and its localization



P *Public security scenario*: suspect person to be tracked further to a malicious action;

I *Incident scenario* (e.g. fire) affecting the infrastructure and requiring first responders;

C *Commercial scenario*: music band/VIP/publicity car to be tracked and accompanied by displaying publicity announces on the corresponding display monitors;



M

- ◆ All the **objects** are installed and configured;

C

- ◆ A **VIP** is walking in the commercial area and is tracked by the Shops Center by using **CC-Video-Tracker**;

C

- ◆ The **Publicity Display monitors** around the **VIP** current location display a VIP presentation

P

- ◆ A person (the Suspect) enters into a restricted area and is detected by the **Door** and by **the PTZ** low quality **camera**;

P+I

- ◆ The suspect damages an **electrical equipment (EE)**. The **EE** raise an alarm, while the **PTZ camera** turns to the EE scene.

I

- ◆ A fire is triggered further to the EE damage, and is detected by the **Fire detector**, **Smoke detector**, **Temperature meter**;

I

- ◆ Further to received alarms, the **Control Center** calls the **Fire agency** and send a broadcast alarm to **security agents** in the station area, calling two of them in the damaged restricted area.

I

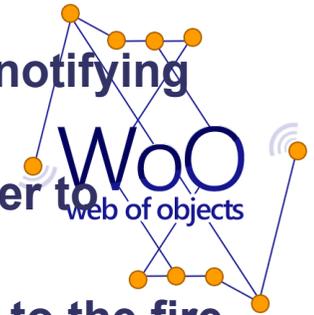
- ◆ The **fire agent** and the **security agent** confirm the mission

P

- ◆ The **Control Center** initiates the video tracking process, having priority over the Shops Center, whose access to the **CC-Video-Tracker** will be interrupted;



I T E A 2



- P** ♦ The **security agent** catch the suspect and immobilize him, while notifying the **CC**
- C** ♦ The **Shop Center** re-gains access to the **CC-Video-Tracker** in order to continue the **VIP** tracking
- I** ♦ When the **fire agent** arrives in the station, the closest **Water plug** to the fire place notifies the agent about its position.
- M+I** During the water distribution, the **water plug** notifies about its action the **CC**, the **fire agent** (and eventually the security agents)
- I** ♦ Starting with the moment when the security alarm is validated, the **Publicity Display monitors** around the fire are used for displaying the security messages
- M** ♦ When the **repairman** arrives in the station, the location and technical details about the **Electrical Equipment** will be transmitted on his SmartPhone

Intrusion: Hall-Effect Sensor & PTZ camera
Fire: ambient sensors
EE damaged: electricity sensor
Suspect photo: PTZ camera




RoomB8 – Suspect & fire detected

CRITICAL ALERT



Control Center

- CC-Video-Tracker:**
 - suspectSelection
 - suspectLocalization
- CC-Alarm-Manager:**
 - callFireAgency
 - assignRightsFireman
 - evacuationMessage
- CC-Maintenance:**
 - equipmentFaultDetection
 - assignRightsRepairman

Camera: photo-based detection
 Next camera: according location
 Storage: further to alarm



Woo
 web objects




Suspect tracked & captured

Agent Smartphone: suspect photo and current location

Publicity panel: Evacuation message
Fireman Smartphone: in-door guiding
Hydrant: notifying its location and status




Fireman & people coordinated

Repairman Smartphone

- in-door guiding
- technical details



Repairman guided and informed

| Objects | Owners | Business Workflow |
|---|---|-----------------------------|
| Door | Area Administration (e.g. Airport, Shopping Mall) | Maintenance, Incident |
| Emergency door (ED) | Area Administration | Maintenance, Incident |
| PTZC | Surveillance company | Public security, Commercial |
| Electrical Equipment (EE) | Area Administration | Maintenance, Incident |
| Fire detector, Smoke detector, Temperature meter; | Area Administration, Control Center | Maintenance, Incident |
| CC-Alarm-Manager | Control Center | |
| CC-Video-Tracker | Surveillance company | |
| CC-Access-Control | Control Center | |
| Surveillance-Camera-XYZ | Surveillance company | |
| Fire-Agent-Smartphone | First Responders | |
| Security-Agent-Smartphone | First Responders | |
| Water-Plug | Area Administration | |

Important issues of the scenario

- ◆ Maintenance workflow: devices have to be configured and managed
- ◆ All business workflows: devices' services have to be executed in specific sequences
- ◆ Messages transmitted between devices should automatically exploitable by all Emergency Management procedures



State of the Art

- ◆ IoT approaches to device data and service management
- ◆ Service Composition Approaches
- ◆ Data Formats for Emergency Management Situations

WoO Solution for Dynamic Devices Collaboration

- ◆ Web of Objects approach in Device Data Management
- ◆ Services Workflow for Device Cooperation
- ◆ Data exchange Model for Incident Management

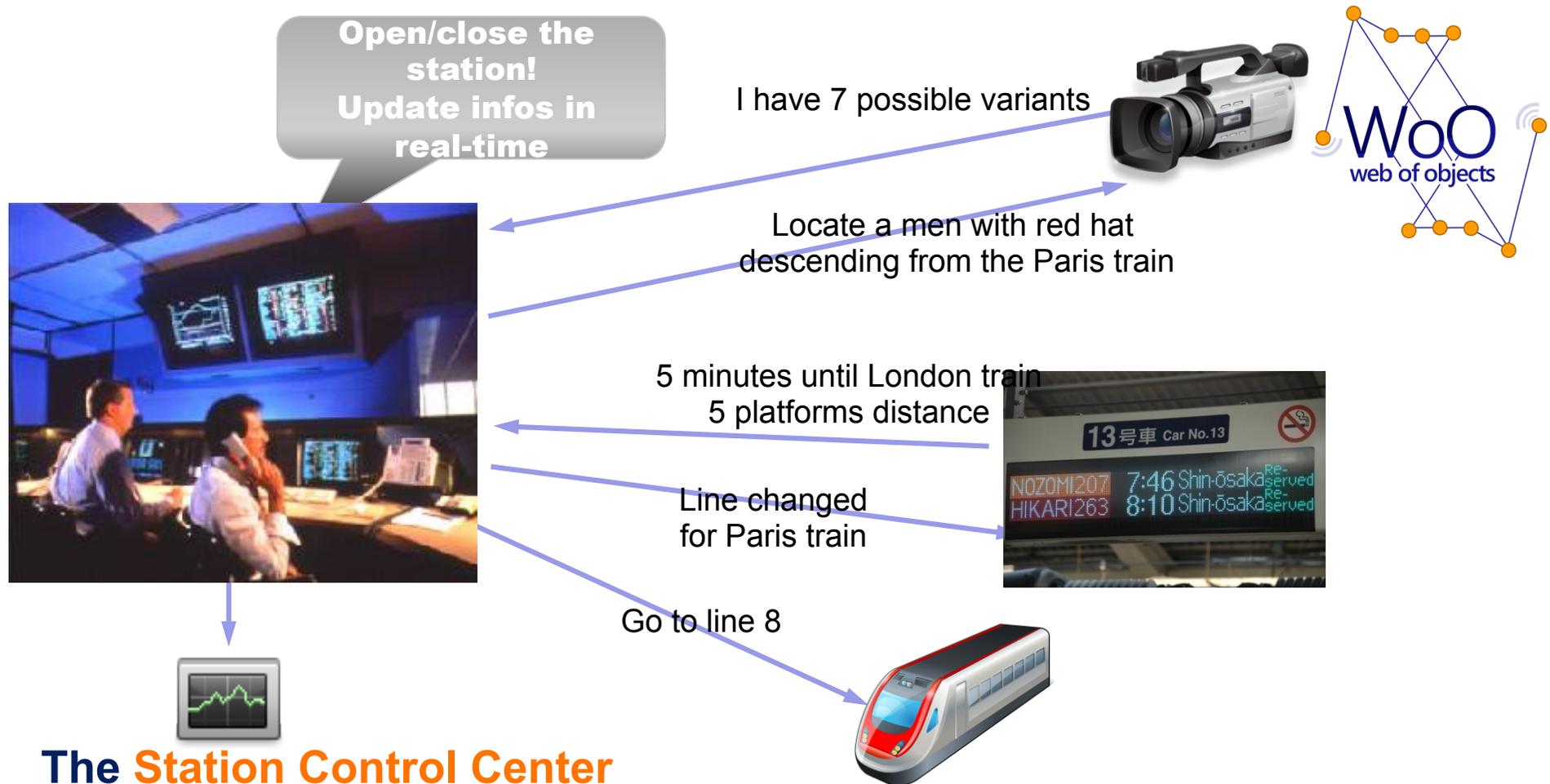


ITEA 2



State of the Art & WoO Contribution

Device management



The **Station Control Center** communicate via an integrated protocol with each object:

- ◆ Transmit commands,
- ◆ modify certain object properties,
- ◆ ask for information.

IoT: Autonomy, adaptability, reactivity

| Schema | UPnP | DPWS | ONVIF |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------------------|
| Addressing | DHCP, AutoIP | DHCP, AutoIP | WS-Addressing |
| Discovery | SSDP | WS-Discovery | WS-Discovery |
| Description | UDA Schema | WSDL | WS-I Basic Profile 2.0 |
| Control | SOAP 0.9, 1.1 | SOAP 1.2 | ONVIF DM WSDL |
| Eventing | GENA | WS-Eventing | WS-Base Notification WS-Topics |
| Presentation | HTTP, HTML | HTTP, HTML | |

Probe: ticket
(discovery approach)



ProbeMatch: ticket

My **name** is: iP@M
My **properties** are:
My **services** are:
My **operating context** :
my journey



Event: 15 min to destination

Message: Wake up!

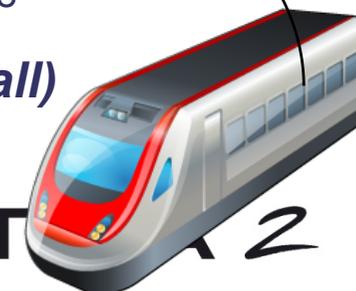
Control: GoTo Platform 8

Control (device management) means to implement:

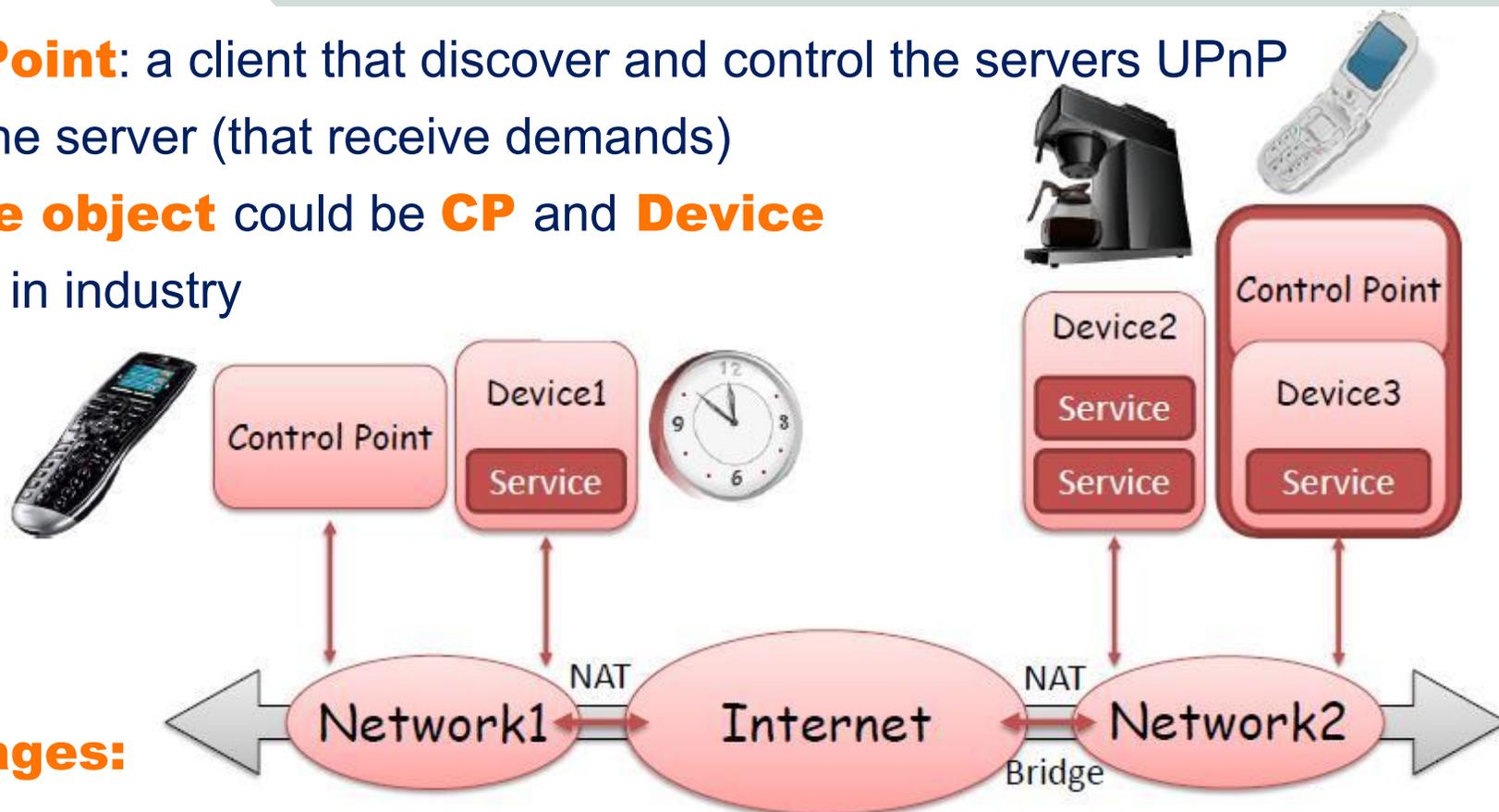
- ◆ software and firmware provisioning (*install, update, uninstall*)
- ◆ software control (*start/stop*)
- ◆ management (*get, set, create, delete*)
- ◆ diagnostics (*self-test, ping, tracert, nslookup*)



IT 2



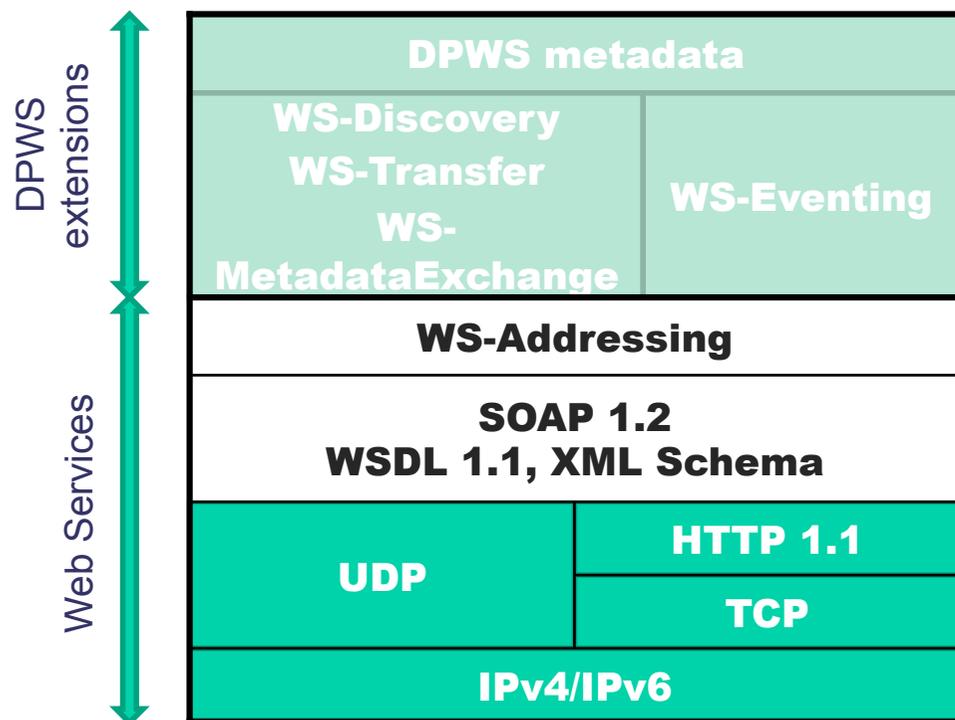
- ❑ **Control Point**: a client that discover and control the servers UPnP
- ❑ **Device**: the server (that receive demands)
- ❑ **The same object** could be **CP** and **Device**
- ❑ Very popular in industry



Disadvantages:

- ◆ Require multiple resources at object level:
Web server + xml parser + soap + ...
- ◆ Based on non-standard protocols:
 - Discovery: SSDP on top of HTTPU, HTTPMU
 - Description: dialect XML
 - Events: GENA
- ◆ No authentication protocol (no security)

Standard OASIS since juin 2009,
Exclusively based on standards across all
the layers:



DPWS provides particular approaches (extensible) for:

- **Discovery**
=> Dynamic reconfiguration
 - Dynamic view of available devices
- **Metadata exchange**
=> Semantic reasoning
- **Eventing**
=> Monitoring and reasoning

Advantages:

- The existing implementations interoperables

Disadvantages:

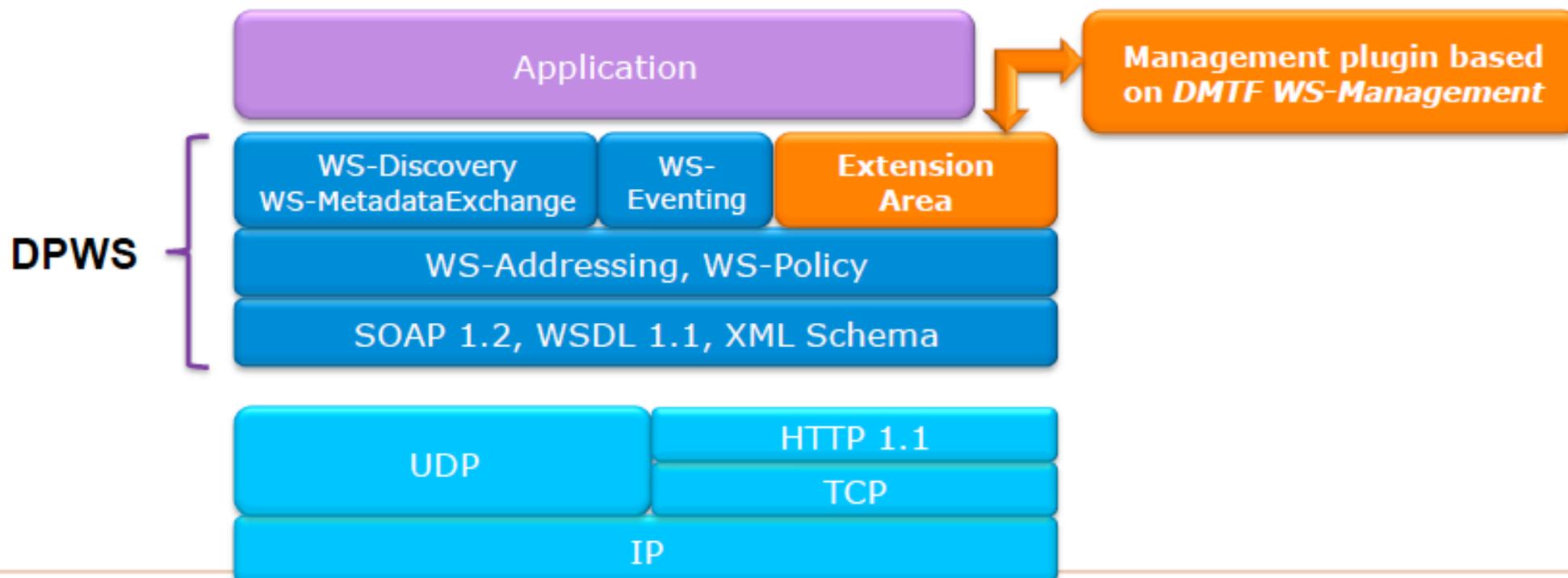
- Weak compatibility

WoO solution: management plugin for DPWS communication stack to allow device management through web services protocol



DPWS & management plugin can be used at every level: from IT down to devices:

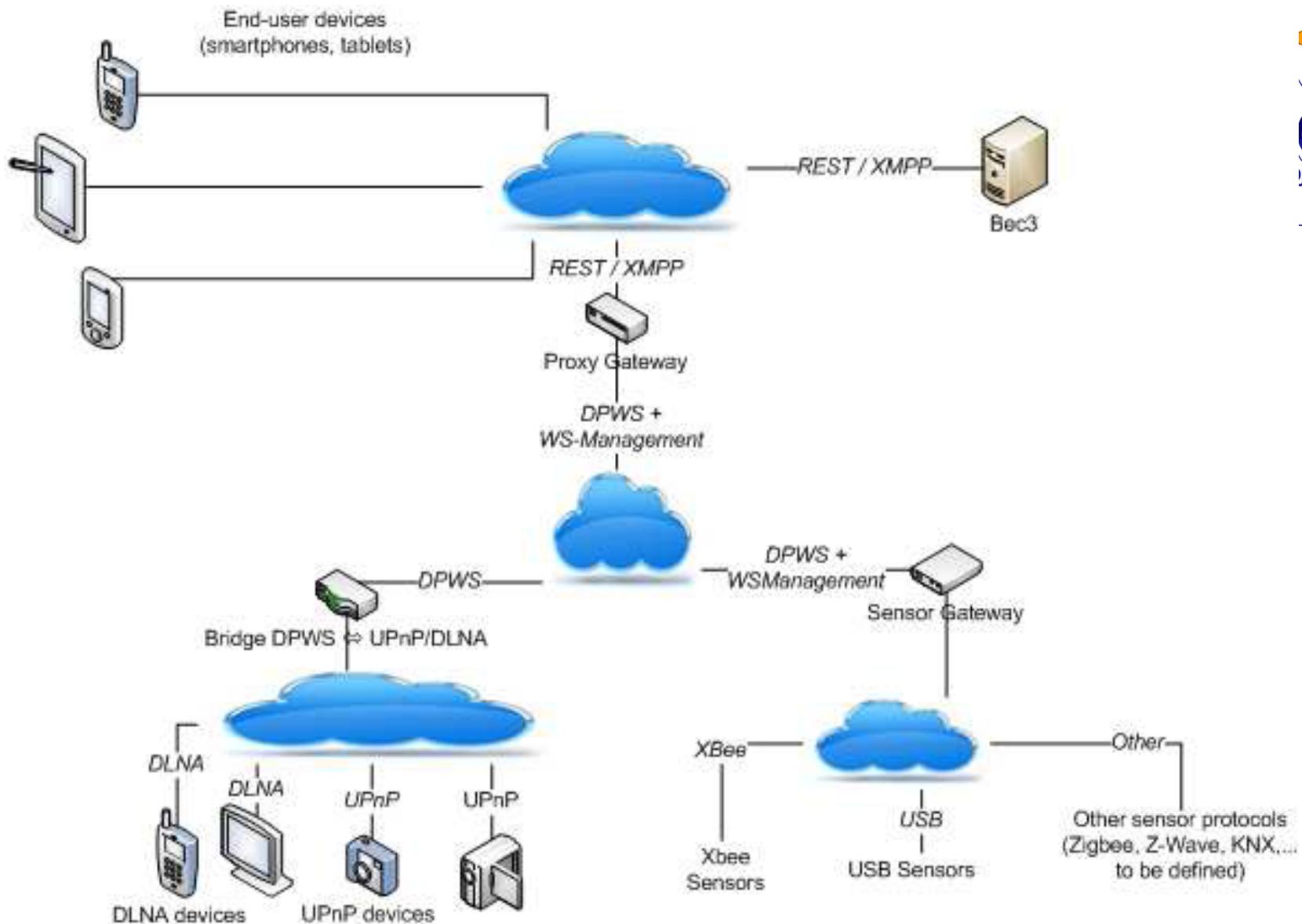
- ◆ Forge website (open source code): <https://forge.soa4d.org>
- ◆ DPWS project: <https://forge.soa4d.org/projects/dpwscore/>



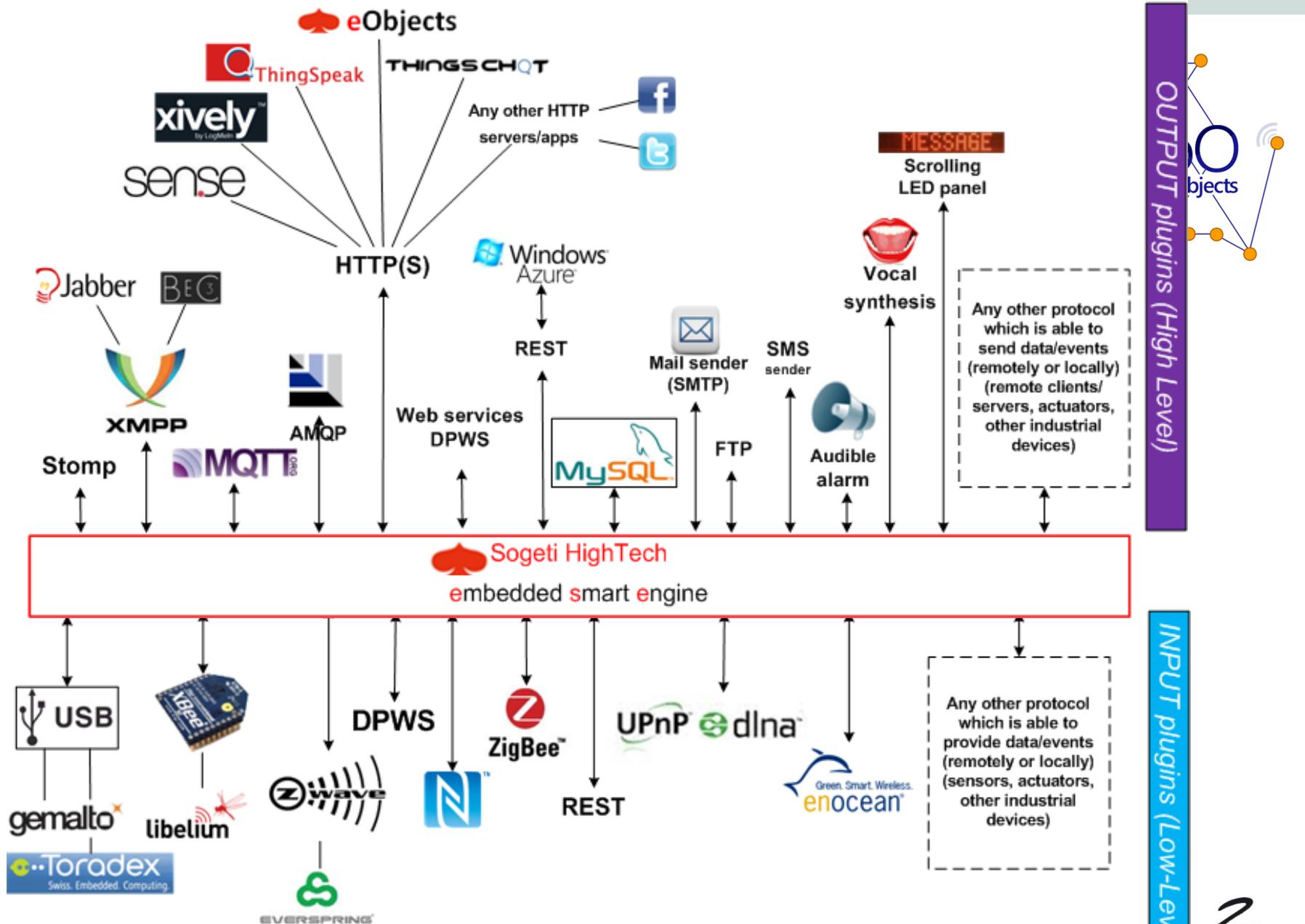
Main generic WS-Management plugin features:

- ◆ Device management with **XML-based description** of managed sensors/devices (a.k.a resources).
- ◆ Management Operations, using **WS-* specifications** :
 - DISCOVERY : Discover managed resources (WS-Discovery).
 - GET, PUT, CREATE, et DELETE : read, modify, create, or delete (portion of) resources (WS-Transfer). (Hey, looks like REST operations ;-)).
 - ENUMERATE : Enumerating « resources » (WS-Enumeration).
 - (UN)SUBSCRIBE : Subscribe/ Unsubscribe management events sent by resources through DPWS Heartbeat and also available (WS-Eventing).





WoO Interoperability: SHT smart engine – Big picture

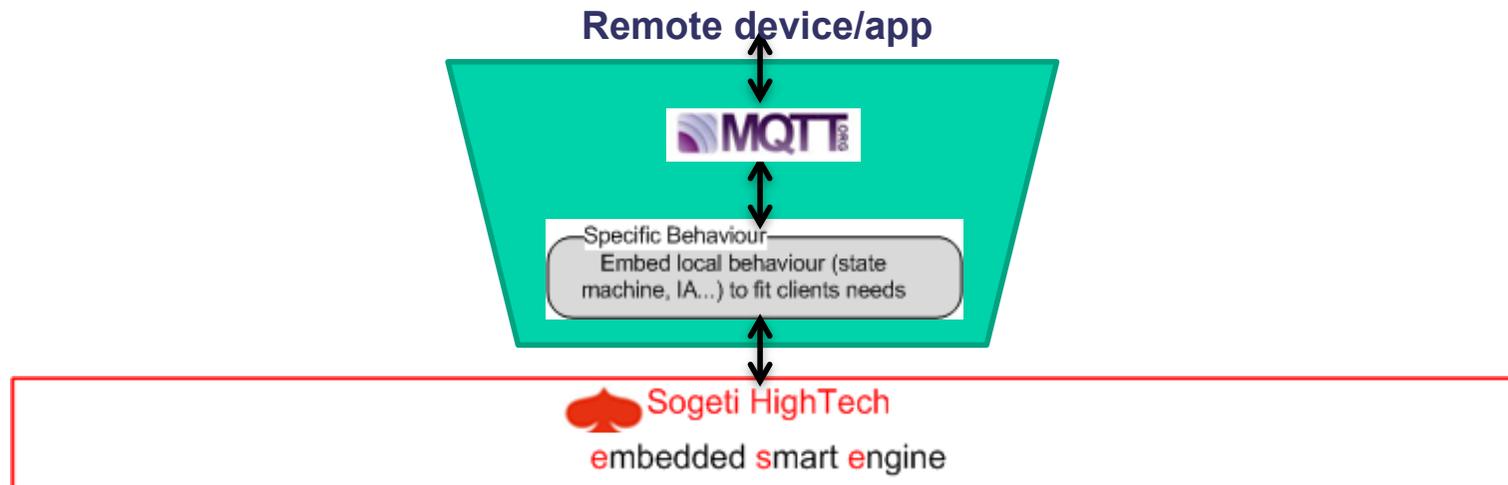
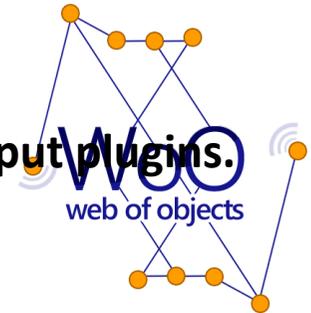


Connect everything, everywhere, easily.

2

Adding specific local behavior to plugins

Specific local behavior, specific intelligence, can be added to any input /output plugins.

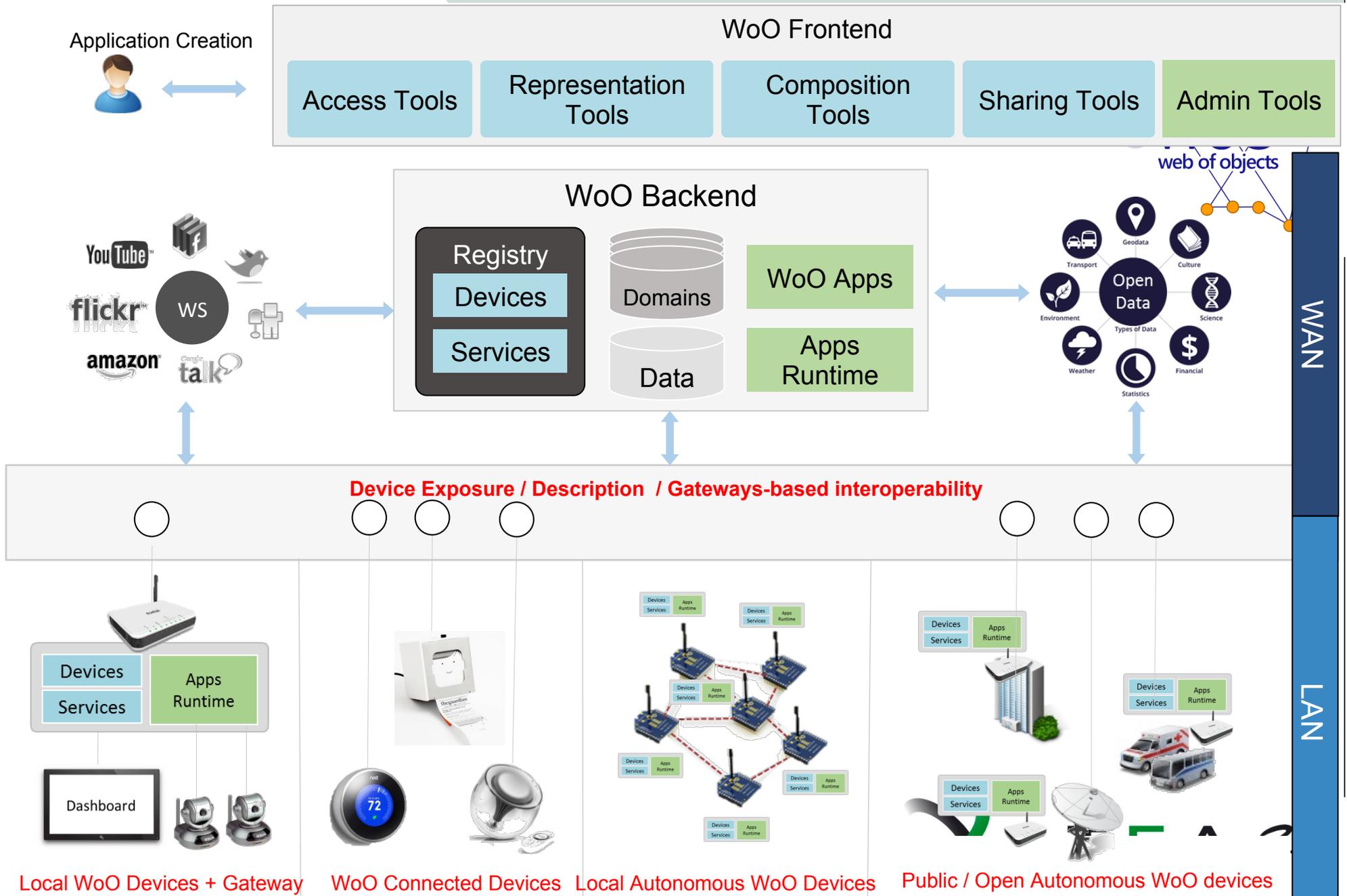


For example, adding a behavior to take into account data coming from different kind of sensors, and correlate them in real-time to output new higher-level events.

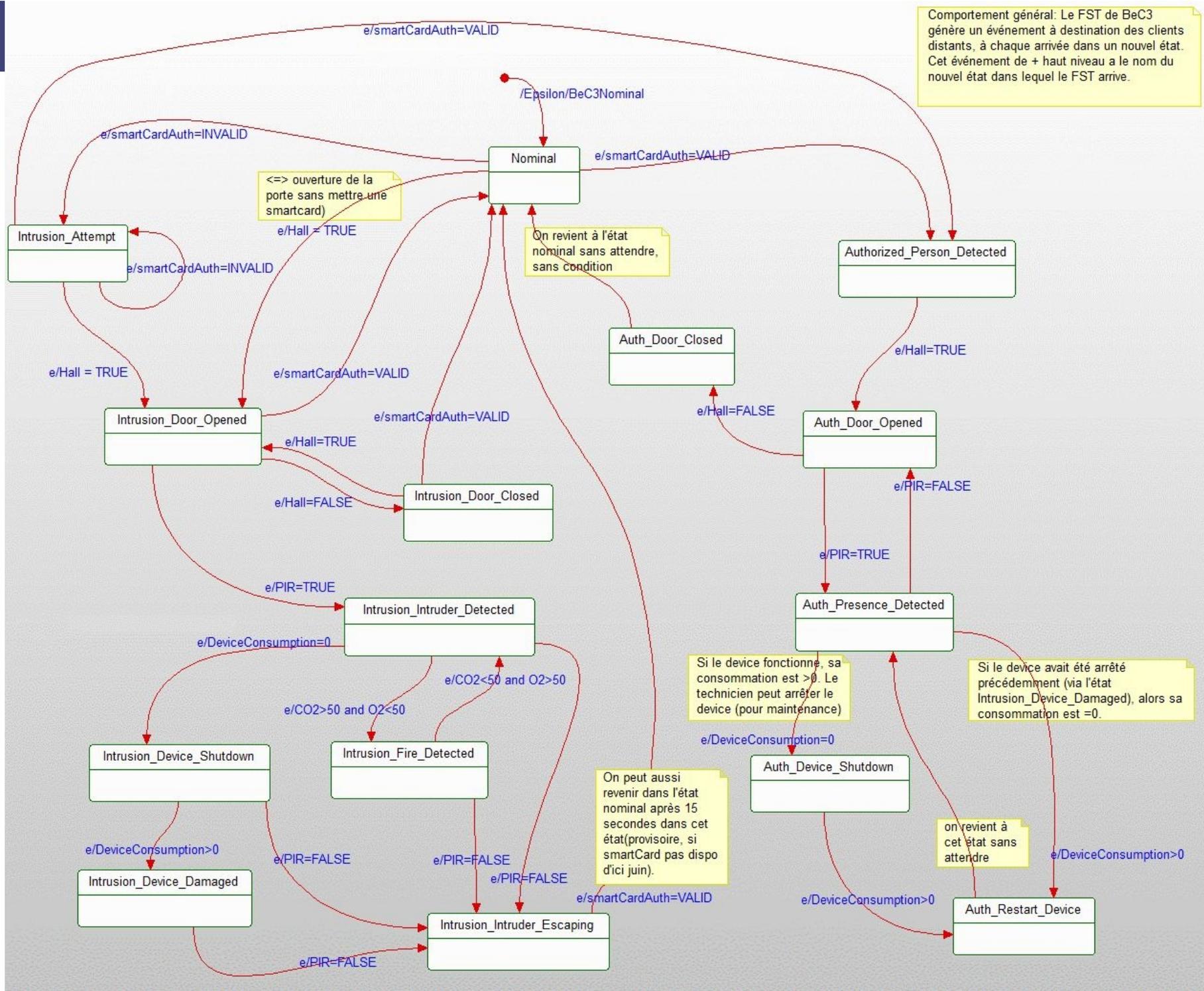
This behavior can be a simple embedded state chart, or a bigger intelligence artificial engine if needed.

This optional behavior, specific to each plug in, allow the implementation any kind of scenarios and business cases.





WoO – Business Workflows are employed to define choreographies





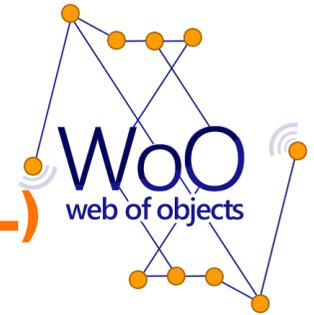
State of the Art & WoO Contribution

Services Workflow for Device Cooperation



Orchestration vs composition

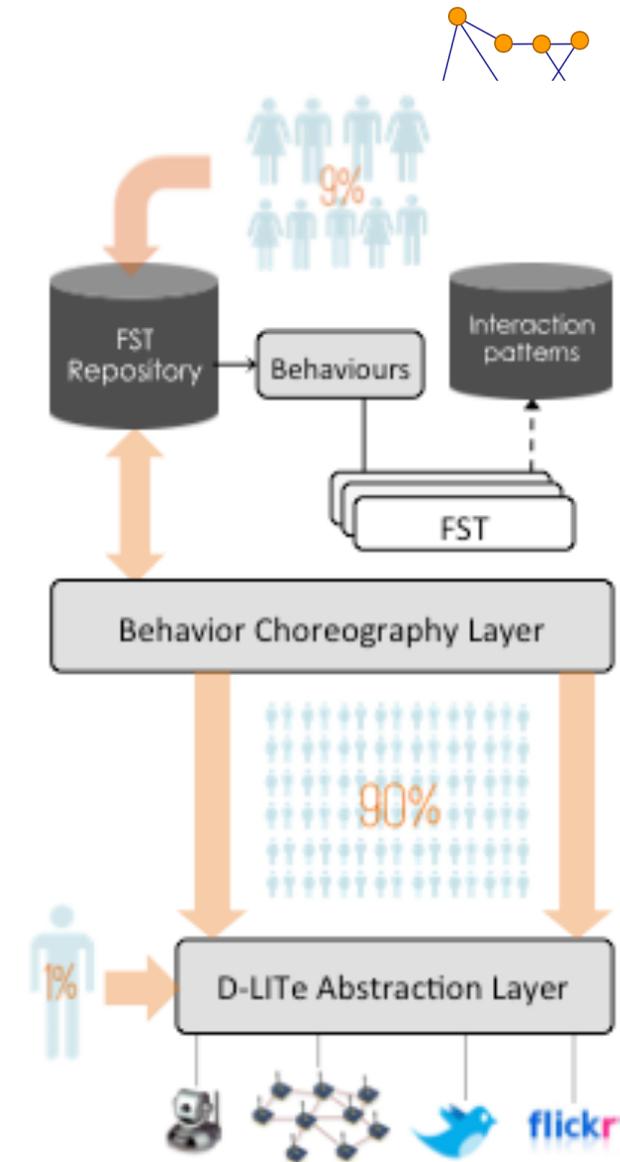
- **Business Process Execution Language (WS-BPEL)**
- **Web services Choreography Description Language (WS-CDL)**





IoT Application Creation

- Allows the design and execution of versatile IoT apps granting a wide panel of modular and incremental interactions for a wide variety of devices.



DLite API for Your Devices

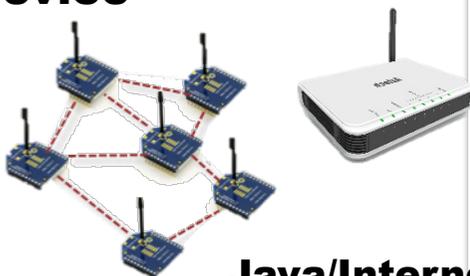
How does it work ?



Java/Internet Capable Device

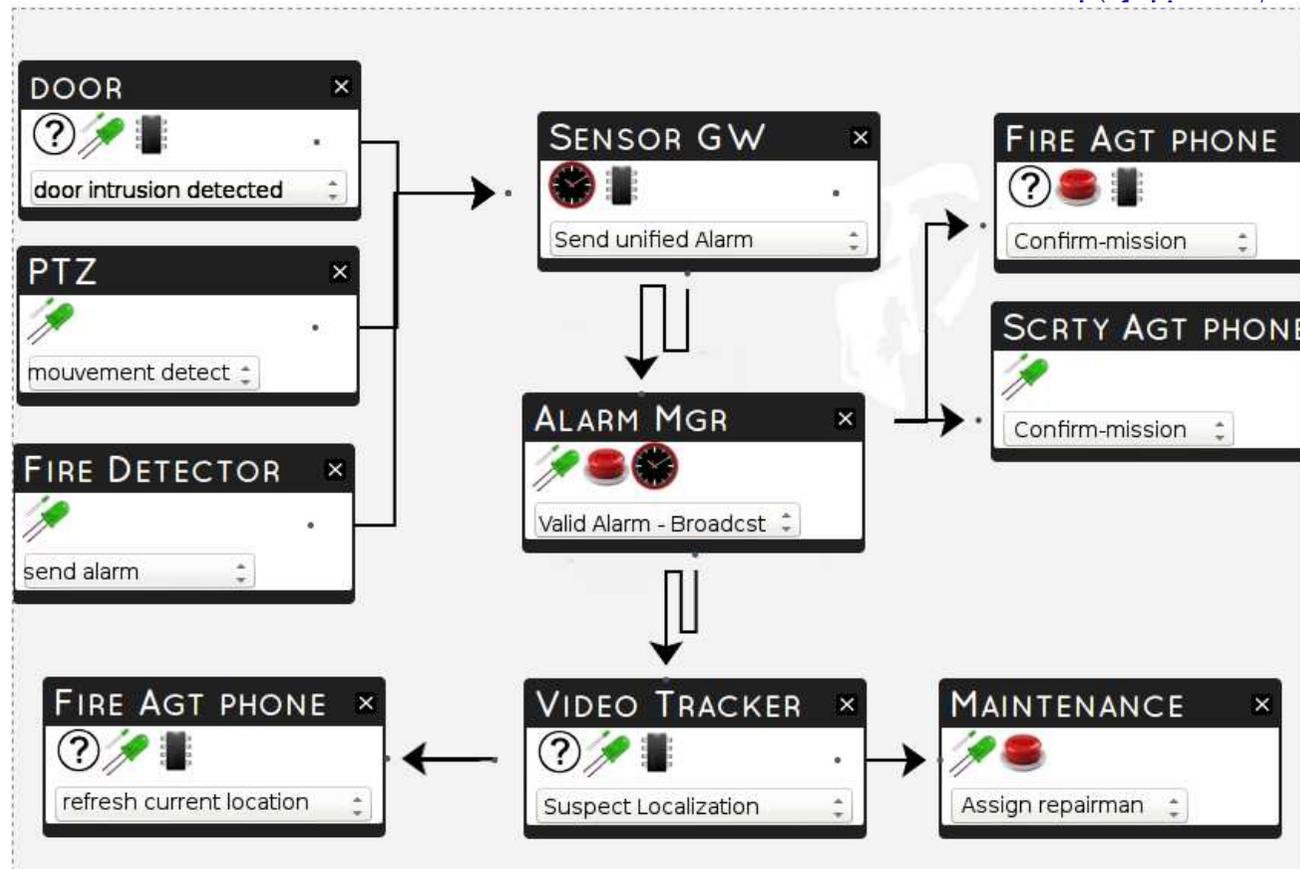


No Java/Internet Device



Java/Internet capable Gateway

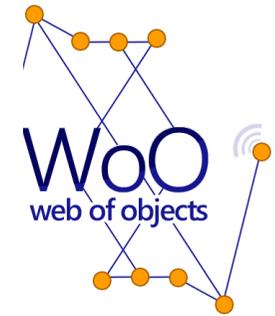
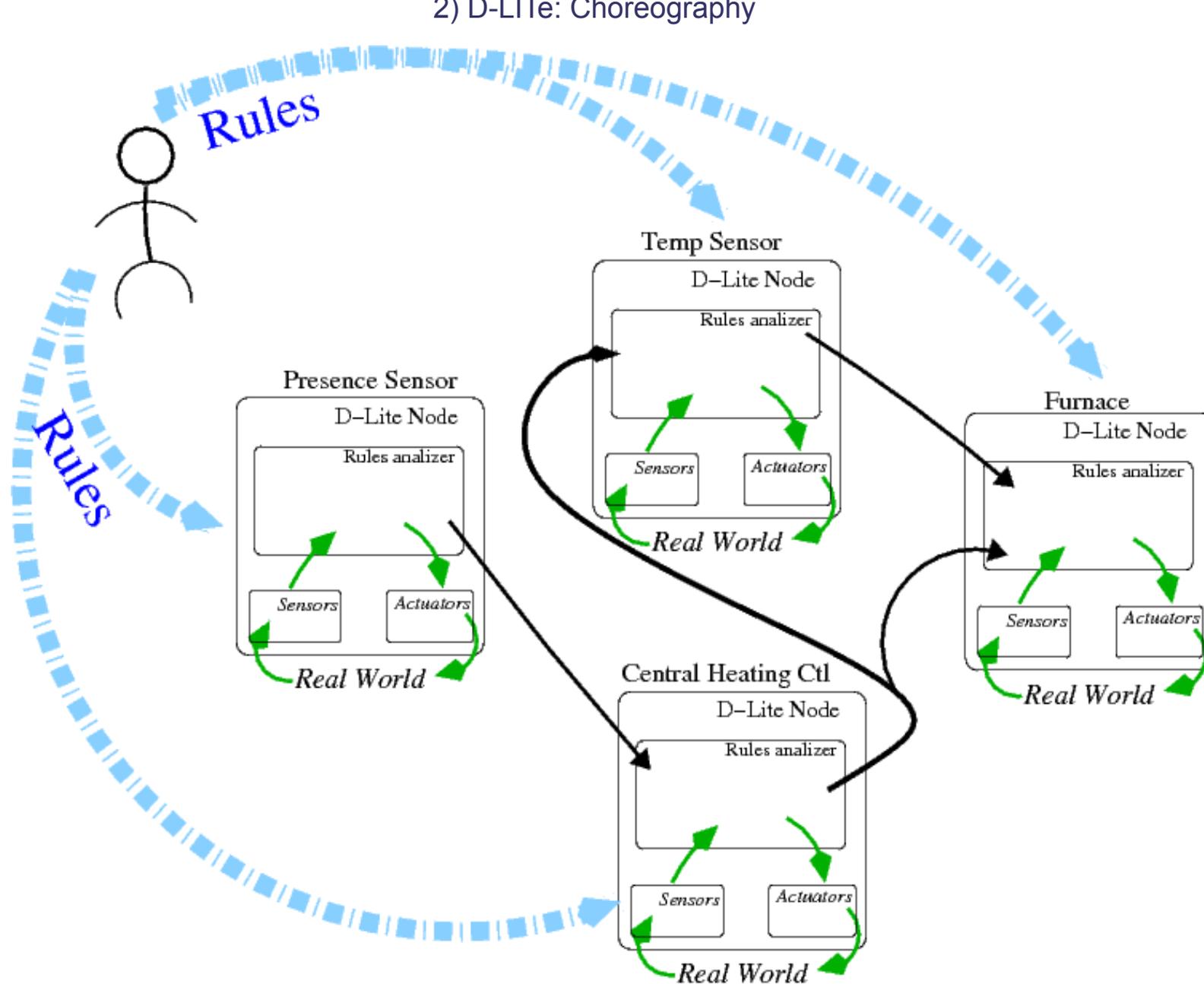
DLite API



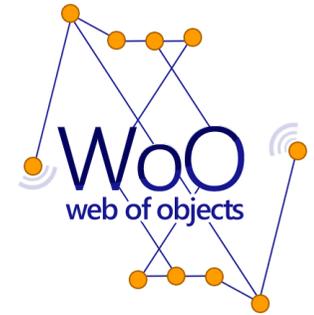
Abstracted View of Devices on BEC3



2) D-LITE: Choreography



■ A 2



Message exchange in Incident Management

Current ontologies or vocabularies specialized in message exchanging between different stakeholders

- - example, Nepomuk Message ontology - <http://www.semanticdesktop.org/ontologies/2007/03/22/nmo/>
- - based on the e-mails and instant messages structure and functioning principles
- support for identifying the sender, the recipient(s), their address, the subject of a message, etc.



Emergency Data Exchange Language (EDXL)

- standards family developed by OASIS
- follows the same principle, but adding support to describe:
 - the content of an alarm
 - the conditions under which an information control could be yield to an external authority such the police.

EDXL-DE (Distribution Element)

- designed to package and deliver any OASIS EM Standard or other data message;
- may be thought as a “container” that carries a “payload” of formatted message sets (such as Alerts or Resource Messages).
- Messages may be distributed to specific recipients, to a geographic area, or to an agency type (police, fire, etc.).



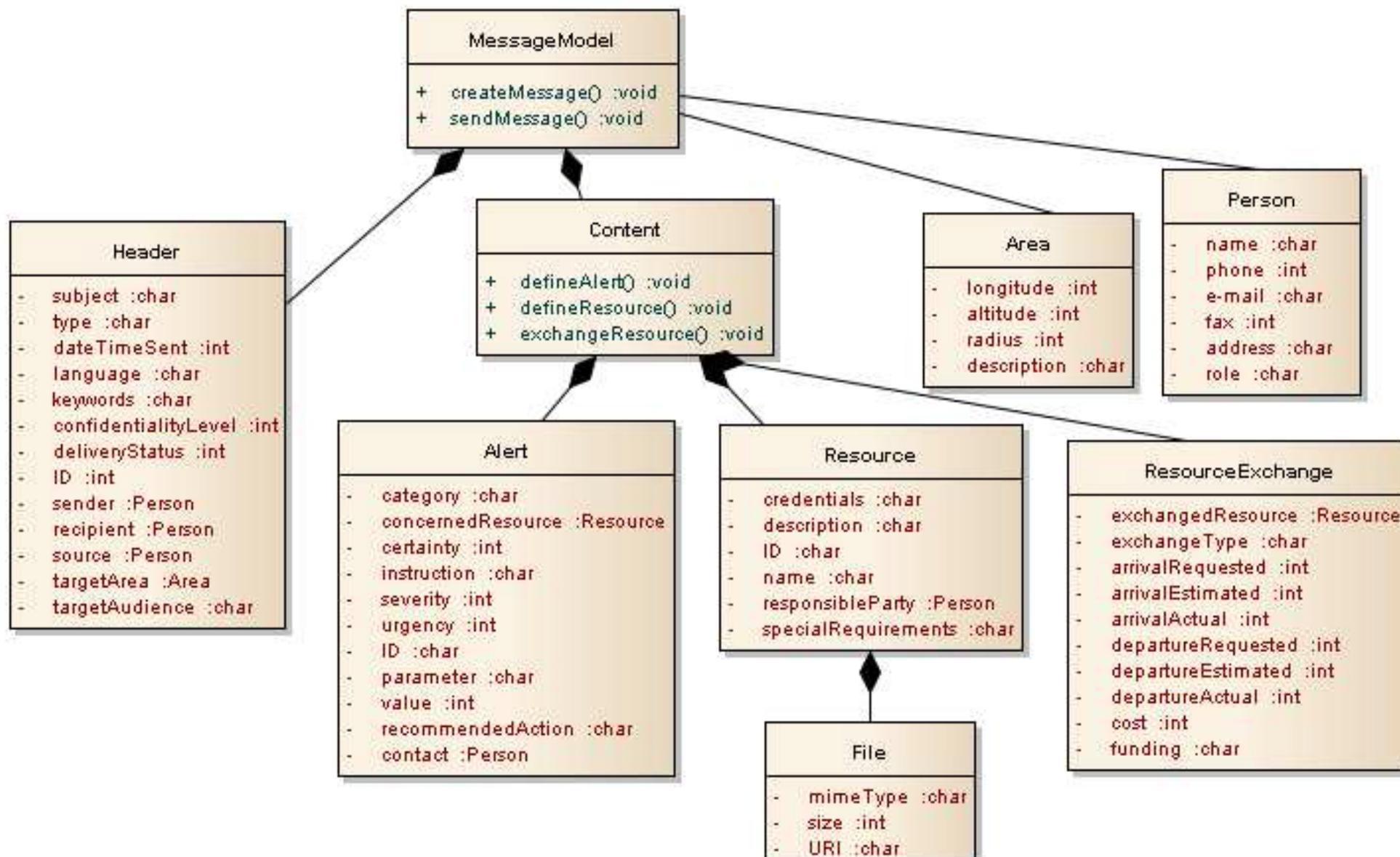
EDXL-CAP (The Common Alerting Protocol)

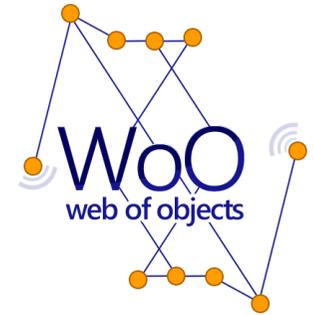
- provides support for multiple alert messages types, such as:
- Warnings, Acknowledgements, Expirations and cancellations, Updates and amendments;

EDXL-RM (Resource Messaging)

- describes a set of pre-defined messages for requesting/sharing resources
- (e.g. emergency equipment, supplies, people);



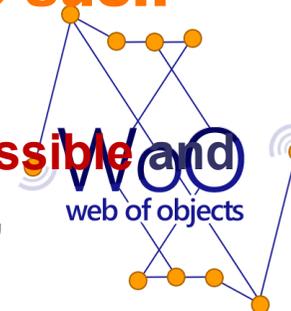




Conclusions

Semantics is a key enabler for a common language such as:

- ◆ A device (belonging to a particular or to a institution) is **accessible** and to third parties applications (government, police, fire agency, hospitals, shops, restaurants)
- ◆ A complex application for smart city **integrate as actors devices** from multiple stakeholders



Further work

- ◆ Develop a semantic alternative of the BEC3 approach, where the composition is based on ontology

Further Steps towards finalizing the WoO solution:

- Standardization of the proposed framework for the IoT
- Validating the solution through all the project demonstrators

Further collaboration perspective

- object virtualization : integrating semantic approach with the cloud computing technologies

