



BRIDGING GEOFMOTT & REST

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1 Motivation

2 Message Queue and Telemetry Transport (MQTT)

3 GeoMQTT Extension

4 GeoMQTT-REST Bridge

5 Application

6 Conclusion

GeoMQTT:

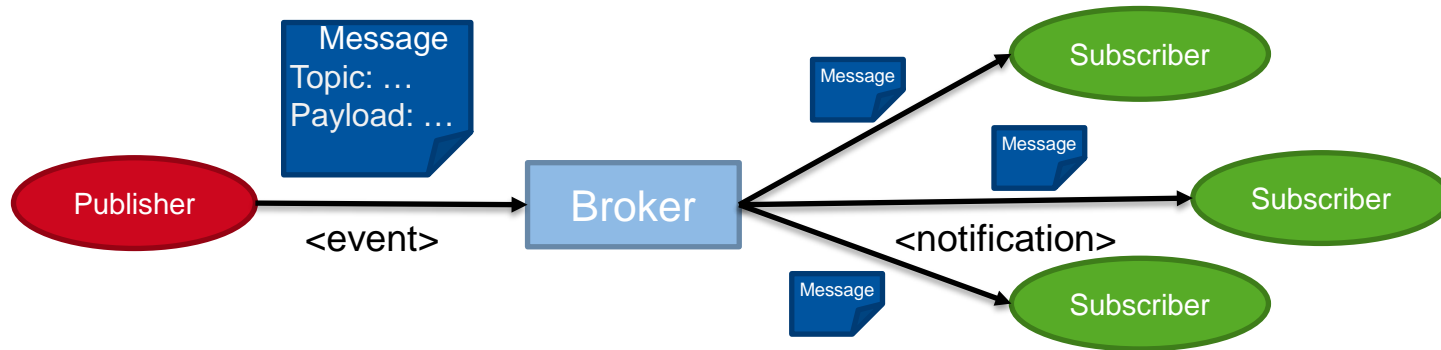
- Linking different **producers** and **consumers** of real-time geo events in a **push-based** manner
 - Closing the **interoperability gap** between geo sensor networks and Sensor Web Enablement (SWE) services (SOS,...)
- Concept of **Sensor Bus**

REST Bridge:

- **Retrieve** and **send** GeoMQTT messages by **HTTP methods** but without a GeoMQTT client
- Easy access for **debugging** of geo events

- Topic-based **publish/subscribe** model, message transmission in near **real-time**
- **Open** standard by OASIS 2013
- Low Overhead (2 bytes header) → **lightweight** messaging
- Standard gives guidance for **security** implementation
- Quality of Service (QoS) & Last Will and Testament (LWT) feature provides **reliability**
- **Scalable** with TCP load balancers
- MQTT for Sensor Networks (**MQTT-SN**) for constrained devices and connectionless environments

2 How does MQTT works?

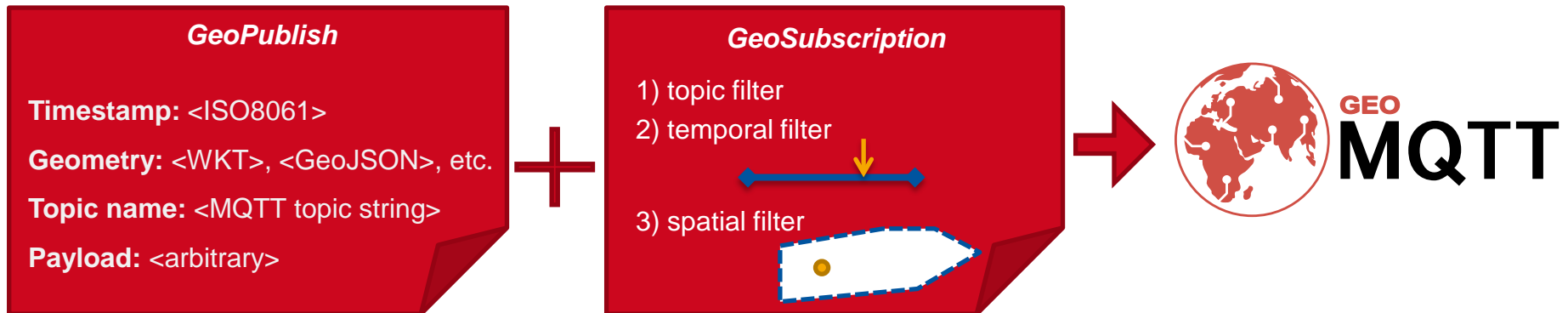


- Addressing via **topics**
- Publish event with a topic name: **room/237/temperature**
- Subscribe to topic filters
 - Entire topic name → **room/237/temperature**
 - „+“: single level wildcard → **room/+/temperature**
 - „#“: multi level wildcard → **room/237/#**

3 GeoMQTT Extension

- GeoEvent message: (<timestamp>, <geometry>, <eventname>, <payload>)
- Geo data stream: infinite stream of tuples

(2015-09-22T11:10:21+00:00; POINT(6.06799 50.77906); temperature; 20.752)
(2015-09-22T11:10:22+00:00; POINT(6.06799 50.77906); temperature; 20.760)
(2015-09-22T11:10:23+00:00; POINT(6.06799 50.77906); temperature; 20.769)
(2015-09-22T11:10:24+00:00; POINT(6.06799 50.77906); temperature; 20.759)
...
(2015-09-22T11:10:52+00:00; POINT(6.06799 50.77906); temperature; 20.750)



- Based on ISO8601 standard for (repeating) time intervals:

<start>/<end>

<start>/<duration>

<unixtime>/<duration>

<unixtime>/<seconds>

(<CRON>)/<duration>

(<CRON>)/<seconds>

Examples:

- 1) 2015-08-31T12:00:00/2015-09-15T10:00:00
- 2) 2015-08-31T12:00:00/PT2H
- 3) 1441017813/7200
- 4) (0 0 8 ? * SAT)/PT2H30M

with: <start>,<end> in ISO time stamps, <duration> in ISO duration, <unixtime> in Epoch time, <CRON> according to Quartz scheduler

→ Evaluate if time stamp of GeoPublish message is **within** interval of GeoSubscription

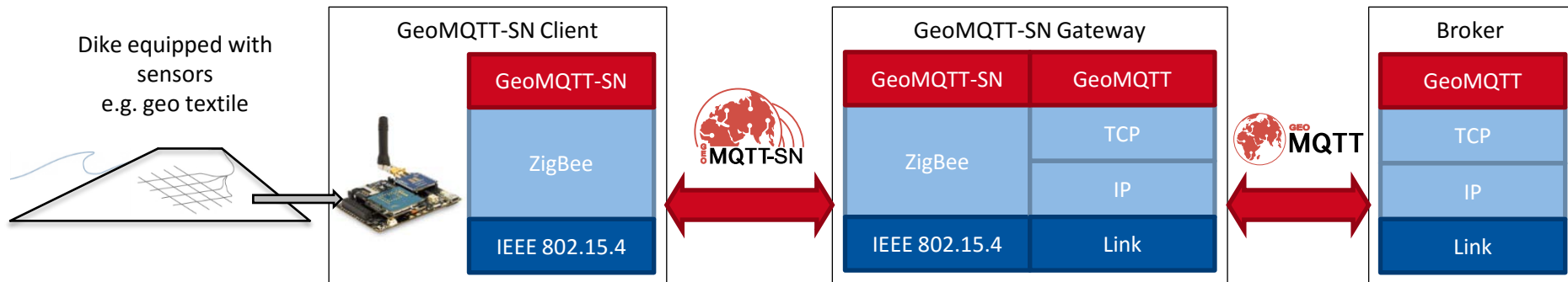
- Filters geo event by location
- Spatial filter is specified with a geometry in **Well-known Text (WKT)**, **GeoJSON** etc.
- Currently limited to World Geodetic System 84 (**WGS84**)

Examples:

- 1) POINT(6.06799 50.77906)
- 2) POLYGON(((11.59 51.88, 11.76 51.37, 12.61 51.41, 12.16 52.35, 11.98 52.18, 11.59 51.88)))
- 3) BUFFER(POINT(6.06799 50.77906), 1.0)
- 4) BBOX(9.59416 53.24793, 10.51208 53.84986)

→ Evaluate if geometry of the GeoPublish message is **coveredBy** the GeoSubscription geometry

- Extending MQTT-SN to GeoMQTT-SN:



- Added also three message type: GeoPublish, GeoSubscribe & GeoUnsubscribe
- Adjusted to constrained devices

- Bridging **publish/subscribe** and **request/response** scheme
- Close the gap between machines and developers in IoT
(Collina et. al 2012: QEST Broker)

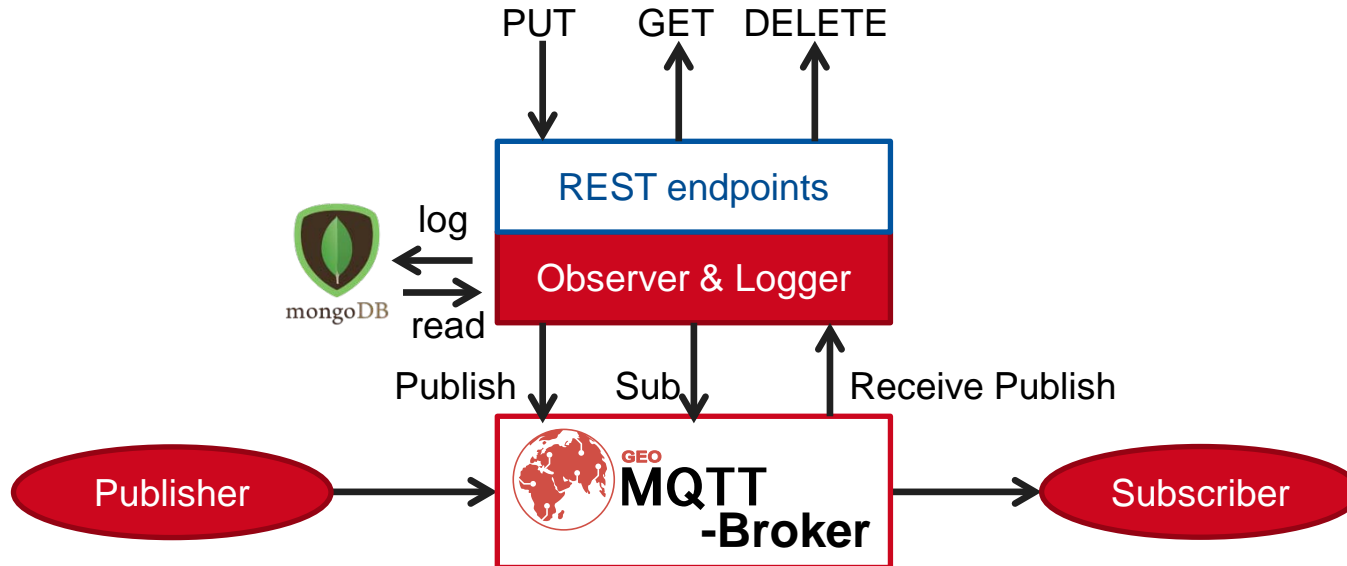
Map topic names/filters to REST resources:

Method	Resource	Topic name / filter
HTTP GET	/topics/room+/temperature	room+/temperature
HTTP PUT	/topics/room/237/temperature	room/237/temperature

But missing push notification:

→ *Long-polling, WebSockets*

- Implementation acts as a bridge and logger.
- 2 endpoints: MQTT and GeoMQTT



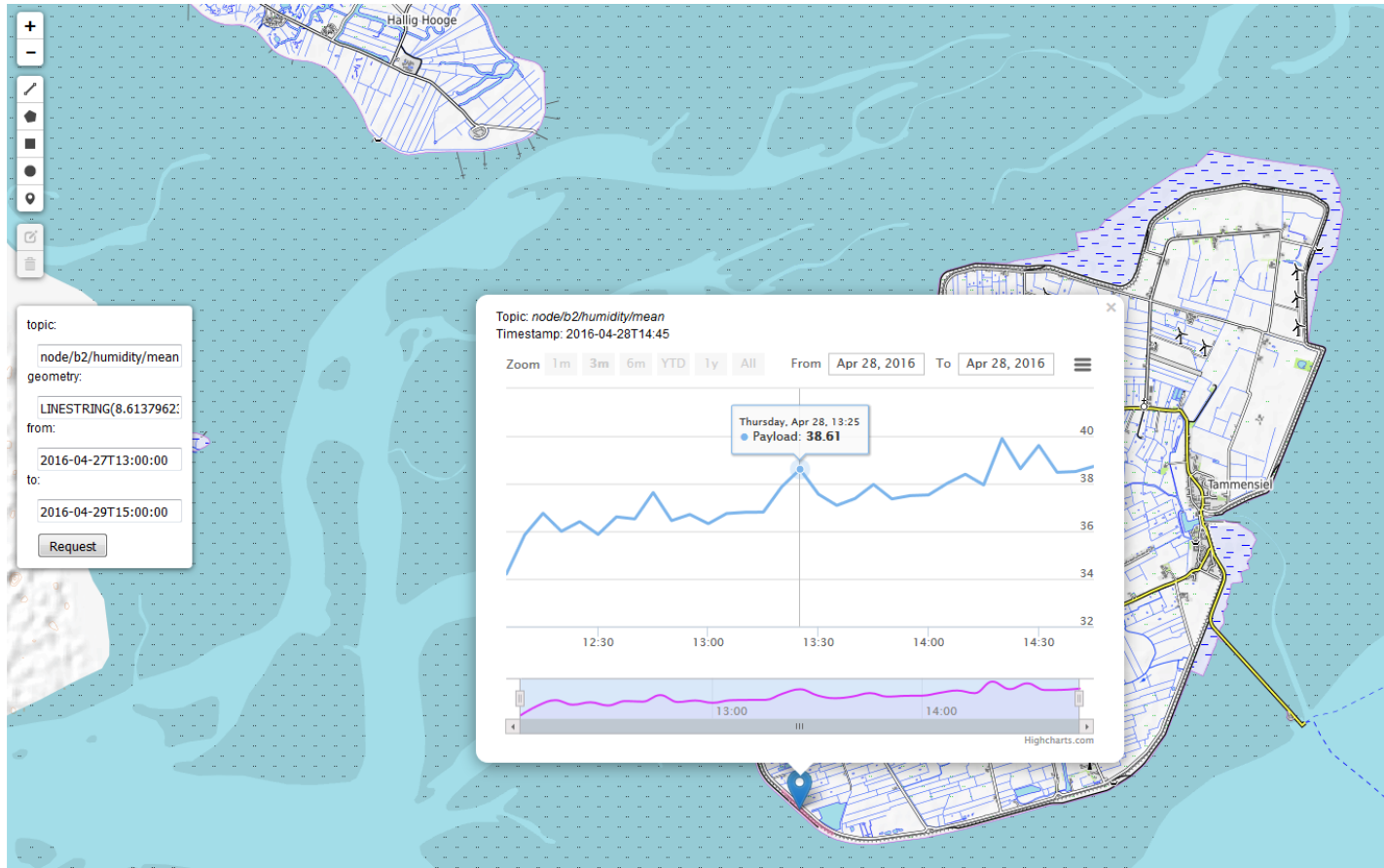
- GeoMQTT endpoint

Method	Resource ↔ topic	Parameters	Output
GET DELETE	topic filter: <i>/geopublish/temperature</i> ↔ <i>temperature</i>	from: <i>ISO8601</i> to: <i>ISO8601</i> geometry: <i>WKT</i> size: <i>integer</i> merge: <i>boolean</i>	GeoJSON FeatureCollection
PUT	topic name: <i>/geopublish/temperature</i> ↔ <i>temperature</i>	time*: <i>ISO8601</i> geometry*: <i>WKT</i>	Status

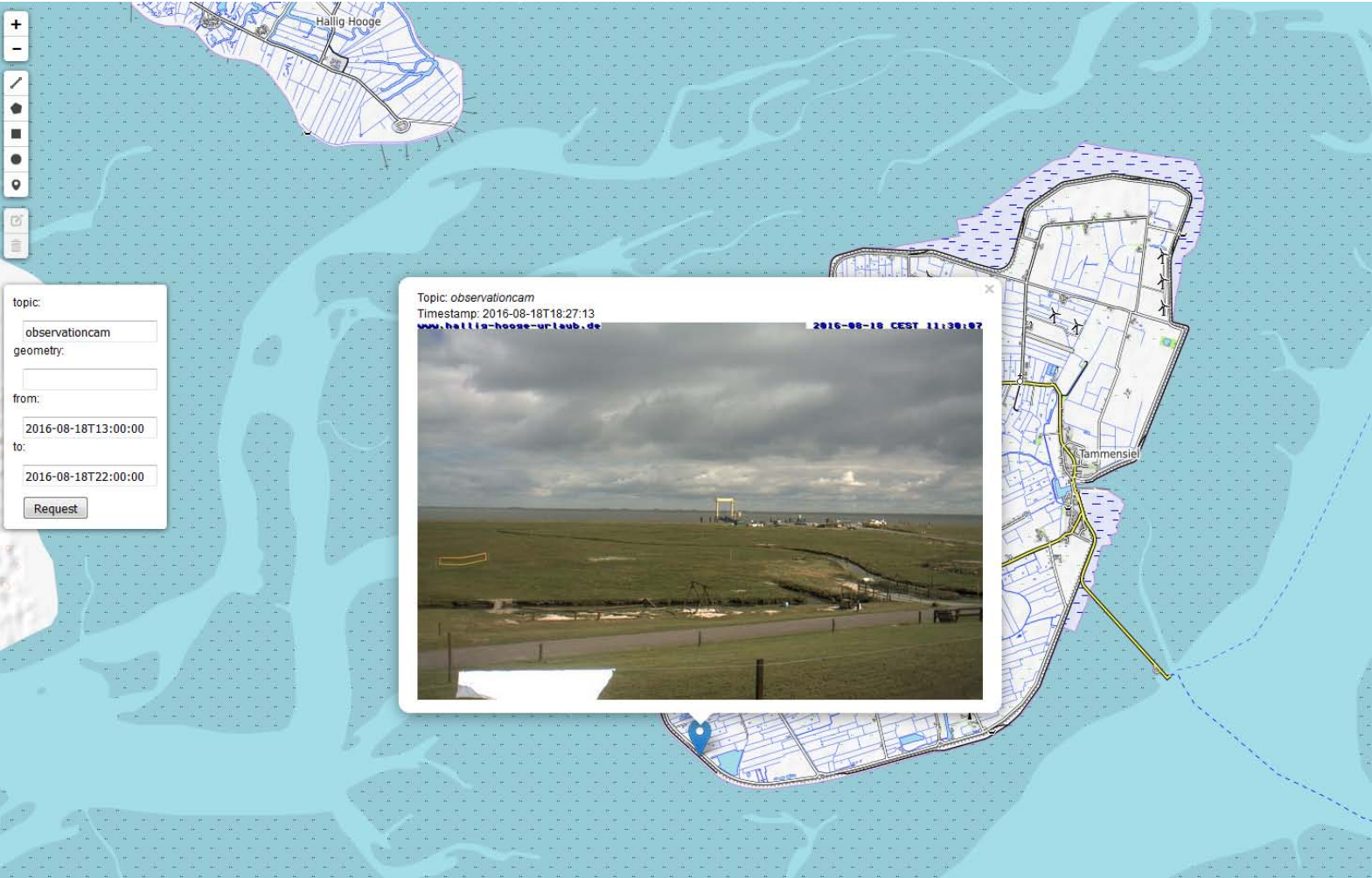
* mandatory

5 Application

[http://localhost:8080/rest/geopublish/node/b2/humidity/mean?geometry=LINESTRING\(...\)&from=2016-04-27T13:00:00&to=2016-04-29T15:00:00&merge=true&size=40](http://localhost:8080/rest/geopublish/node/b2/humidity/mean?geometry=LINESTRING(...)&from=2016-04-27T13:00:00&to=2016-04-29T15:00:00&merge=true&size=40)



5 Application



The image displays a web-based map application interface. On the left side, there is a vertical toolbar with icons for zooming in (+), zooming out (-), and other map navigation functions. Below the toolbar is a search panel with the following fields and controls:

- topic:
- geometry:
- from:
- to:
-

The main map area shows a light blue background with a grid of small dots. A white rectangular window is overlaid on the map, displaying a video feed. The video window contains the following information:

- Topic: observationcam
- Timestamp: 2016-08-18T18:27:13
- www.hallig-hoese-urlaub.de
- 2016-08-18 CEST 11:39:07

The video feed shows a wide landscape with green fields, a road, and a building in the distance under a cloudy sky. The map background includes labels for 'Hallig Hoese' and 'Lammensiel'.

GeoMQTT for couple IoT devices with GIS and geo web service

- Close the gap to the Sensor Web → sensor bus concept
- Enhance geo web services with real-time and asynchronous functionalities

REST bridge to close gap between machines and developers.

- Acts as a logger for raw geo events issued by GeoMQTT clients
- Especially useful for debugging the history of geo events
- Future developments: implementation of Long-Polling RESTful approach