

Discovery and Search for IoT Devices with Semantic Identifiers and DNS Names

Simon Fernandez

May 27, 2021

Laboratoire Informatique de Grenoble, Team Drakkar

Paper will be presented at ICCCN 2021. Conference in July 2021.

Authors:

- Simon Fernandez,
- Michele Amoretti,
- Fabrizio Restori,
- Maciej Korczynski,
- Andrzej Duda,

Use case

Context

- Many devices deployed
- Different kind of devices (IP, LoRaWAN, sensors, . . .)
- Different properties

Ex: Field, City, Building, . . .

Context

- Many devices deployed
- Different kind of devices (IP, LoRaWAN, sensors, . . .)
- Different properties

Ex: Field, City, Building, . . .

Find all devices with given properties

- Devices in a given area
- Device types (sensor, actuator, . . .)
- Devices providing a given type of data

Encoding properties in a name

One device, many names

In DNS, we store data with a name key:

```
inria.fr IN A 128.93.162.83
```

One device, many names

In DNS, we store data with a name key:

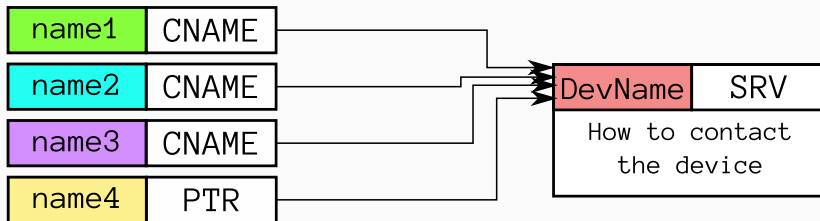
```
inria.fr IN A 128.93.162.83
```

DevName	SRV
How to contact the device	

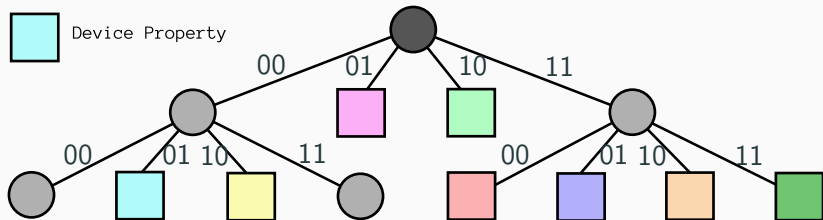
One device, many names

In DNS, we store data with a name key:

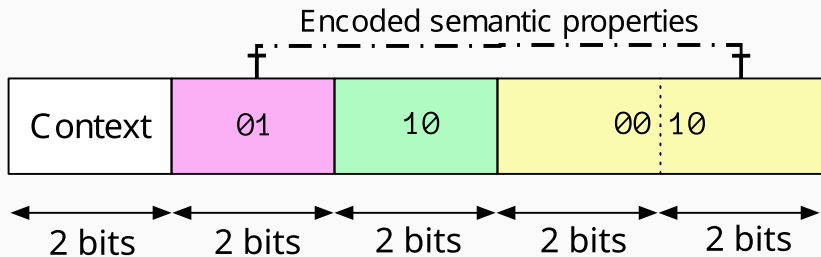
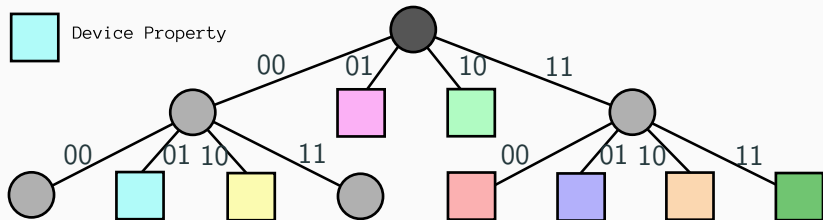
```
inria.fr IN A 128.93.162.83
```



Binary tree encoding for logical position & properties



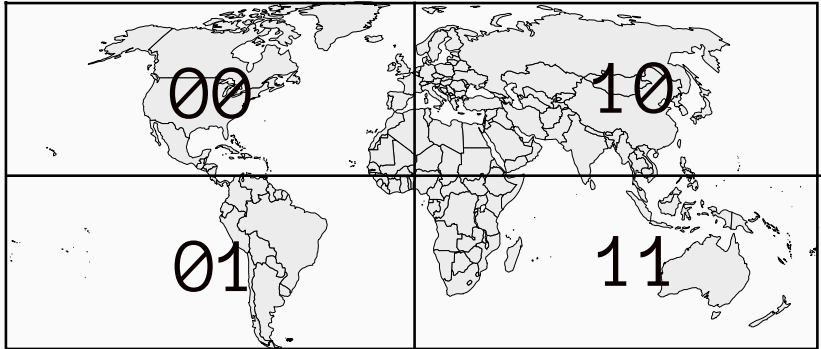
Binary tree encoding for logical position & properties



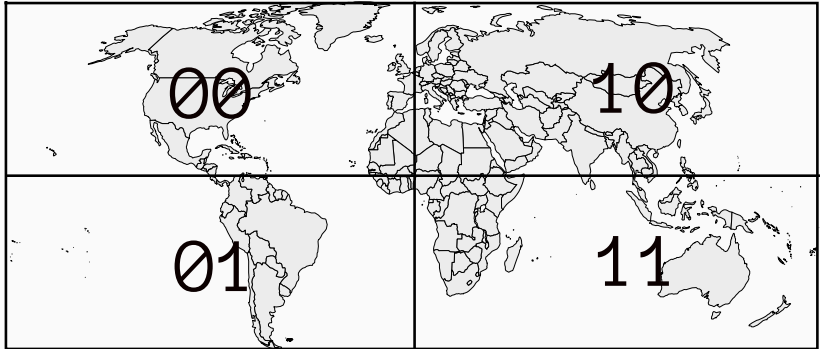
Geographic encoding



Geographic encoding



Geographic encoding



- Adaptable precision
- Prefix proximity

From binary to DNS name

base32 encoding:

- Pure ASCII
- No similar characters (00-11-ao)

5 bits per character

From binary to DNS name

base32 encoding:

- Pure ASCII
- No similar characters (00-I1-ao)

5 bits per character

```
0000101100000010010100010
```


From binary to DNS name

base32 encoding:

- Pure ASCII
- No similar characters (00-I1-ao)

5 bits per character

```
00001 01100 00001 00101 00010
```

```
1d152
```

Geohash precision

Length (char)	Error
1	± 2500 km
4	± 20 km
8	± 19 m
10	± 59 cm
11	± 1.84 cm

Let's discover devices!

Discover a device with DNS-Service Discovery

Select the area: get the coordinates of the area

Encode the coordinates: generates a binary string

Encode to a name: use base32 to get <geohash>

Discover a device with DNS-Service Discovery

Select the area: get the coordinates of the area

Encode the coordinates: generates a binary string

Encode to a name: use base32 to get <geohash>

Query the DNS: <geohash>._iot._udp.iot.org IN PTR

Receive the multiple names: <name>._iot._udp.iot.org

Discover a device with DNS-Service Discovery

Select the area: get the coordinates of the area

Encode the coordinates: generates a binary string

Encode to a name: use base32 to get <geohash>

Query the DNS: <geohash>._iot._udp.iot.org IN PTR

Receive the multiple names: <name>._iot._udp.iot.org

Find devices info: <name>._iot._udp.iot.org IN SRV

Receive the data: IP/Protocol/Server/Port of the devices

Conclusion

How to find devices based on their properties?

- One device can have MANY names
- Encode properties in names (geolocation, device type,...)
- Store them in the DNS
- Discover with DNS-SD

Thank you

Questions?