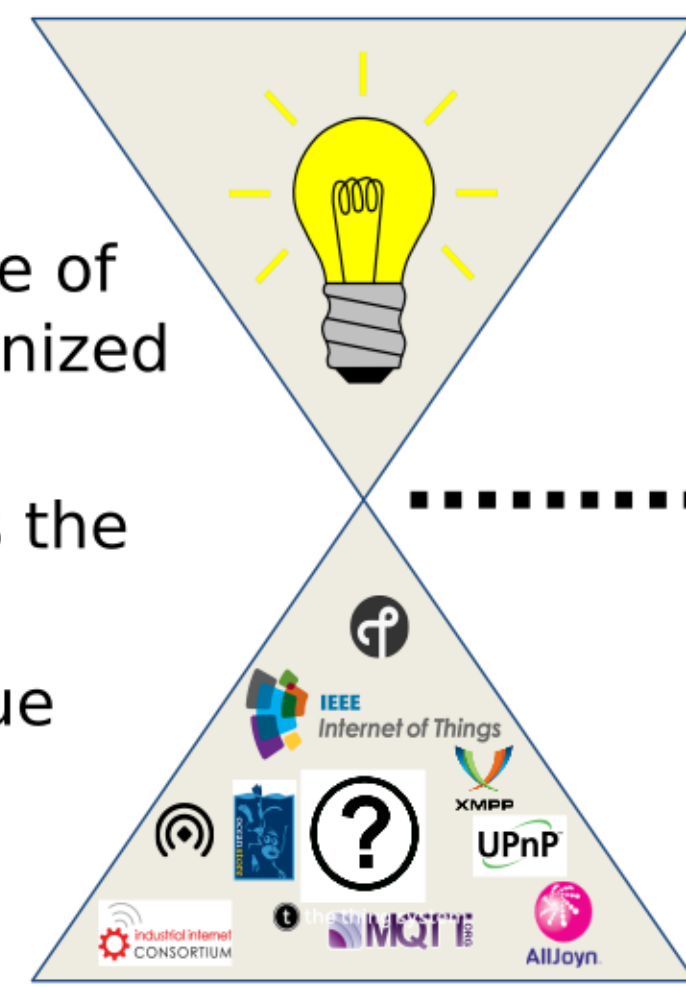


## Composability in the IoT

- IoT faces **heterogeneity**, an overwhelming diversity in device characteristics, and a jungle of interfaces, APIs, and middle ware, but all organized in disjoint "ecosystems."
- The de facto standard for device interaction is the "app," but apps are **not composable**.
- Composability** is the key to unlocking the true potential of the Internet of Things beyond isolated and proprietary "smart islands."
- What is missing is a universal platform for composition that **backward and forward compatible**.

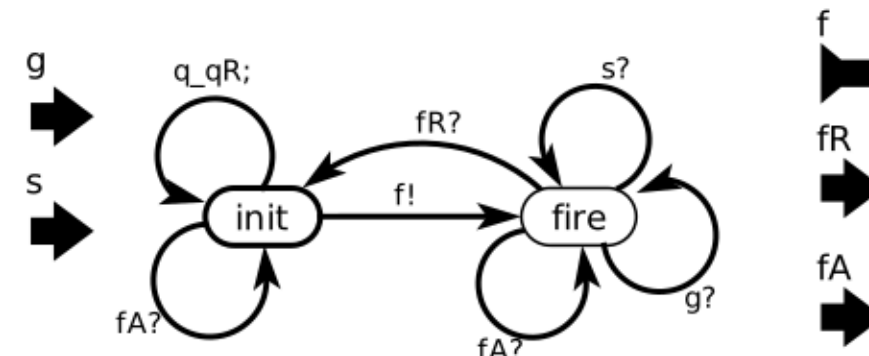


## Host Capabilities

- The execution platform for accessors is called the **host**.
- The host has capabilities that are exposed through the **modules** it implements.
- An accessor may **require** particular modules in order to function.
- Different implementations of the host are underway:
  - ◆ Ptolemy II, Node.js, Web browser, Vert.x, Duktape

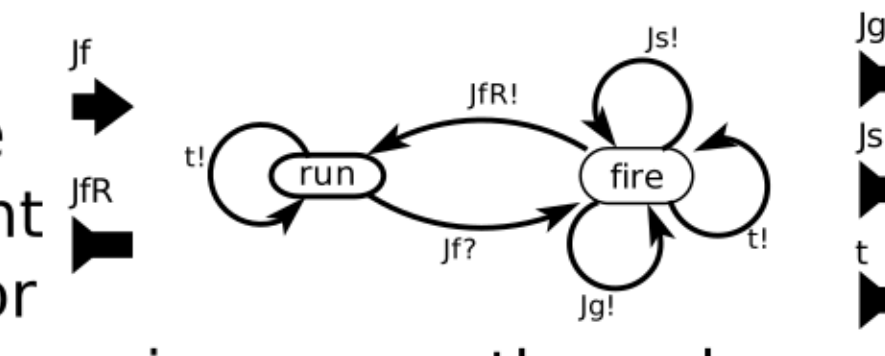
## Horizontal Contract

- An **actor abstract semantics** specifies the behavior of the accessor as observed by other actors that it may be composed with. Interface functions: *initialize()*, *fire()*, *wrapup()*.
- Other aspects to consider:
  - ◆ Ordering of requests and responses;
  - ◆ Deadlines, timeouts;
  - ◆ Responses to internal faults.



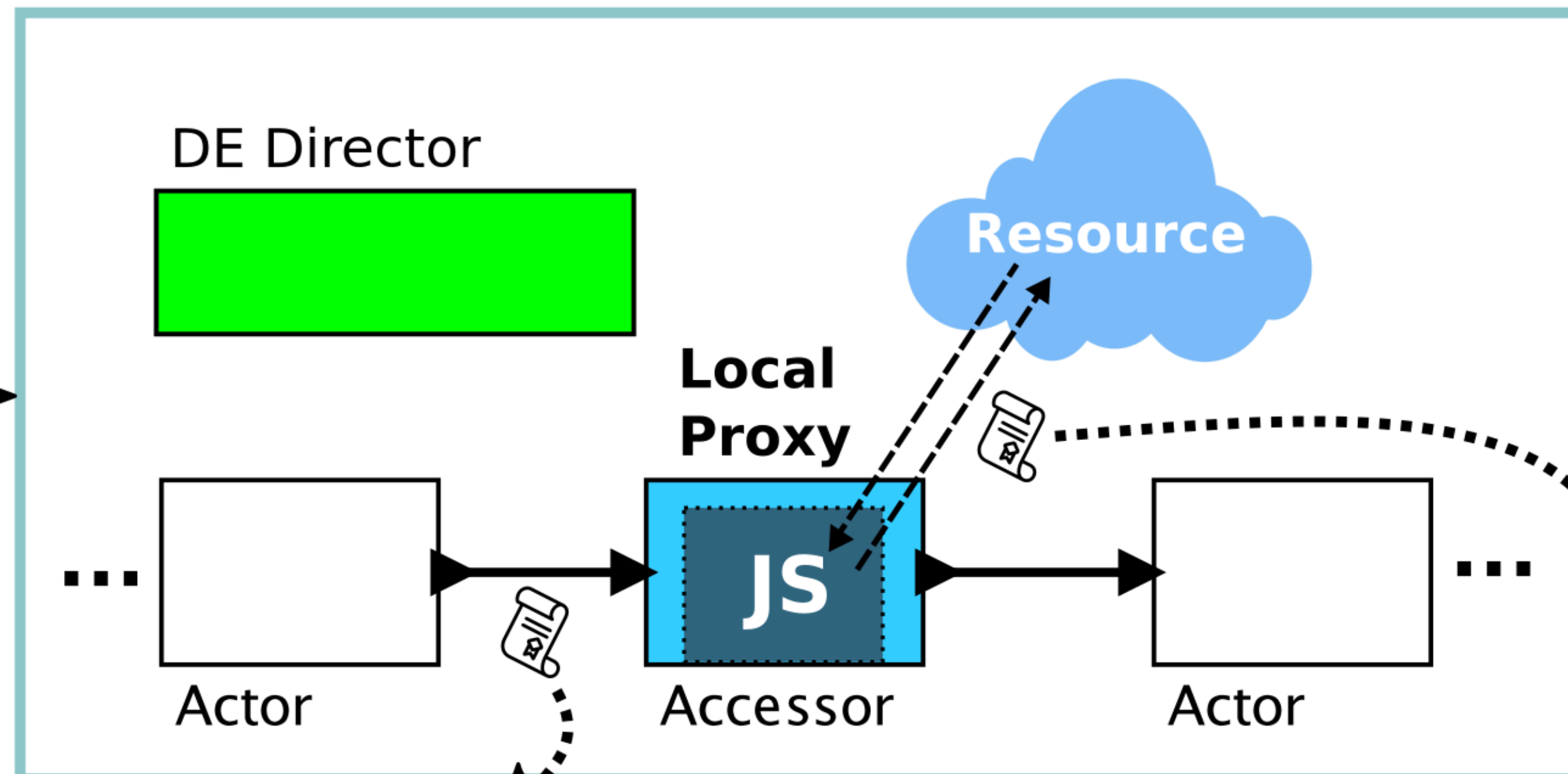
## Vertical Contract

- Interactions with the run time environment that lets the accessor connect to things or services occur through **asynchronous atomic callbacks (AACs)**.
- Other aspects to consider:
  - ◆ Throttling, network delays, and buffer sizes;
  - ◆ Fault handling, adapting to changing environmental circumstances.



## Accessors

- Accessors encapsulate "things" and services by endowing them with an **actor interface**;
  - ◆ They embrace the vast heterogeneity of the IoT space.
- This pattern provides a universal **platform for composition**;
  - ◆ It does not impose any over-the-wire standards.
- We leverage disciplined **models of computation** to facilitate analyzability and improve predictability;
  - ◆ The approach is flexible enough to embed a multitude of interaction paradigms such as: REST, RPC, Publish-subscribe...
- Accessors allow breaking up the classic divide between **"design time"** and **"run time"**;
  - ◆ They enable integration of deployed and simulated subsystems.



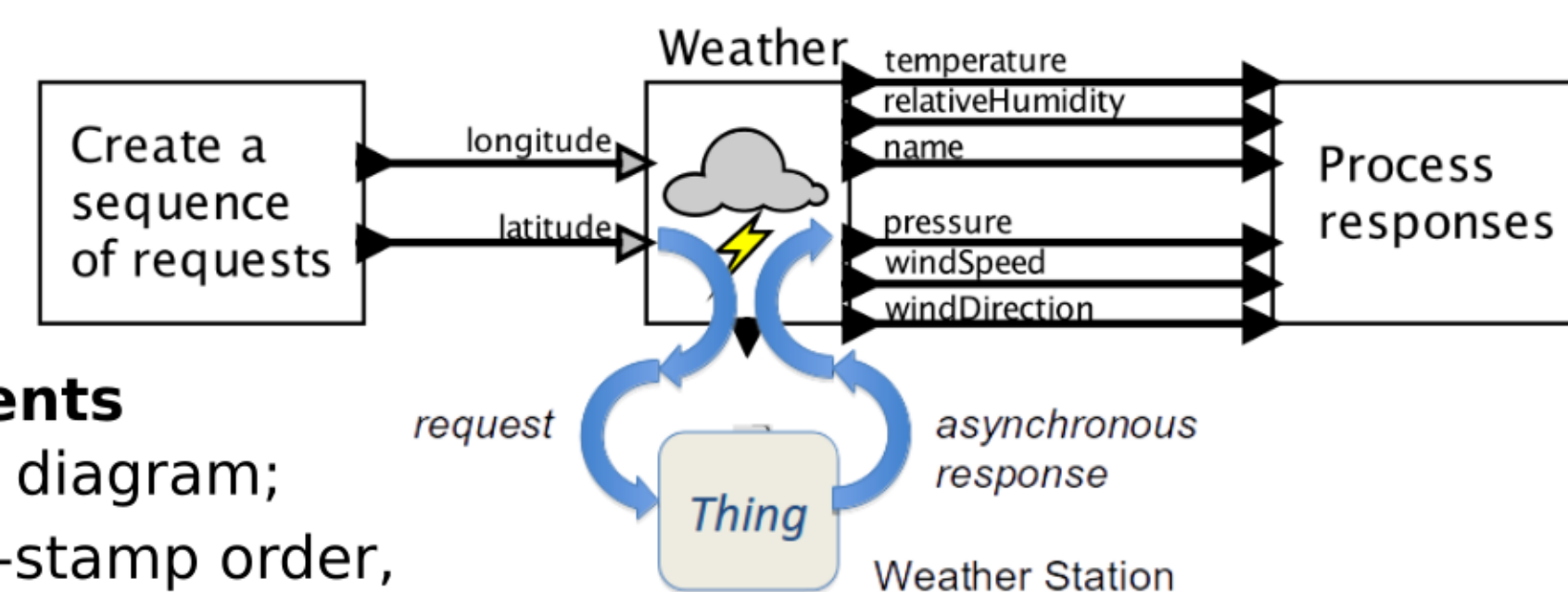
## JavaScript

Easily-adapted, interpreted, and sand-boxed code.

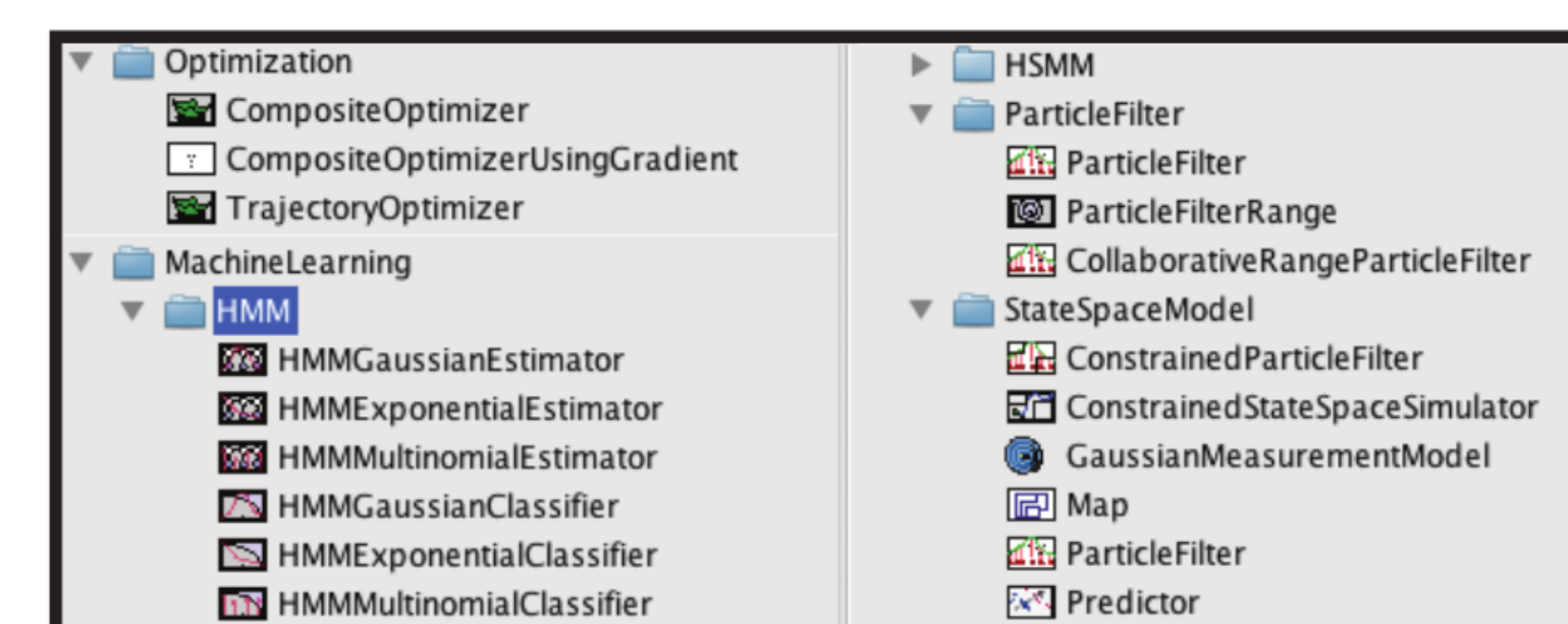
```
// Import a module providing network services
var http = require("http");
// Construct a URL encoding a request
var url = "http://foo.com/deviceID/...";
// Issue the request and provide a callback
http.get(url, function(response) {
    // ... handle the response ...
});
```

## CapeCode

- CapeCode is a host based on the actor-oriented modeling environment **Ptolemy II**, it:
  - ◆ Provides a rich **library of functional components** that can be composed with accessors in a block diagram;
  - ◆ Uses **time-stamped events** processed in time-stamp order, a discrete-event (DE) model of computation (MoC);
  - ◆ Features a **graphical user interface** for wiring together actors and accessors in a block diagram;
  - ◆ Is **under development**, and progress is made toward: *code generation for small-footprint platforms, virtual devices that model resources, aspect-oriented resource assignment, and resource discovery.*
- With accessors, CapeCode embraces concurrency, asynchrony, and atomicity.**



## Plug & Play Machine Learning: PILOT



Ptolemy Inference, Learning, and Optimization Toolkit

- As a part of the CapeCode component library, PILOT offers a range of machine learning tools:
  - ◆ Bayesian inference. Hidden Markov Model and Gaussian Mixture Model based inference: parameter estimation and classification;
  - ◆ Constrained optimization;
  - ◆ State estimation, particle filtering;
  - ◆ Model-predictive control.