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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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Internet of things (IoT) – Data exchange platform for IoT services – Part 1: General requirements and architecture

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CONTENTS

FOREWORD 4
INTRODUCTION 5
1 Scope 6
2 Normative references 6
3 Terms and definitions 6
4 Abbreviated terms 7
5 Overview of IoT services 7
6 Network configurations for IoT services 7
6.1 Overview of network configurations for IoT 7
6.2 Network models for an IoT DEP 9
7 Data exchange platform in IoT reference architecture 9
7.1 General 9
7.2 Position of an IoT DEP in IoT reference architecture 9
7.2.1 Functions of the IoT DEP 9
7.2.2 Positions of the IoT DEP 10
7.3 Operation of an IoT DEP in an IoT system 10
8 Requirements for an IoT DEP 13
8.1 General 13
8.2 Requirements of functional blocks 13
8.2.1 Definitions of functional blocks 13
8.2.2 Communication access control (CAC) 14
8.2.3 Data control 16
8.2.4 Data translation 16
8.2.5 IoT control 16
8.2.6 IoT management 16
8.2.7 Adaptation 16
8.3 Communication protocols 16
8.4 Service mapping 17
9 Operations of an IoT DEP 17
Annex A (normative) Implementation guideline for an IoT DEP 19
A.1 General 19
A.2 Abstraction of lower layer in IoT DEP 20
A.3 Abstraction of lower layer in IoT DEP 21
Annex B (informative) Typical communication protocols for ICN 22
Annex C (informative) Applied use cases based on an IoT data exchange platform 23
C.1 General 23
C.2 Farm product tracking use case: Actors and information exchange 23
C.3 IoT endpoint monitoring systems 24
C.4 IoT-based energy management system for industrial facilities 24
Bibliography 27

Figure 1 – Overview of network configurations 8
Figure 2 – Service types of the network configurations 8
Figure 3 – Redefined configuration types for an IoT DEP 9
Figure 4 – Locations of IoT DEP functions in the IoT reference models 10

AVA Documents
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Full document details: ISO_IEC 30161_2020

Figure 5 – Cases of an IoT DEP and relationship between IoT and other services 11
Figure 6 – Operations of the IoT DEP in Case A 11
Figure 7 – Operations of an IoT DEP in Case B 12
Figure 8 – Operations of an IoT DEP in Case C 12
Figure 9 – Operations of an IoT DEP in Case D 12
Figure 10 – Functional blocks in an IoT DEP..... 13
Figure 11 – Functional blocks in an IoT DEP..... 14
Figure 12 – Layer structures of the communication platforms 15
Figure 13 – Independence between CAC and lower layer protocols 15
Figure 14 – Co-existing architecture between IoT applications and others 15
Figure 15 – IoT DEP connections over communication protocols 16
Figure 16 – Connections between IoT users and IoT services with an IoT DEP..... 17
Figure 17 – Connections between IoT users and IoT services without an IoT DEP 17
Figure 18 – Operation of information control using an IoT DEP 18
Figure A.1 – Configuration of entity including an IoT DEP without adaptation..... 19
Figure A.2 – Configuration of entity including an IoT DEP with adaptation 19
Figure A.3 – Implementation on support of multiple access protocols in an IoT DEP 20
Figure A.4 – Implementation on support of multiple socket interfaces in an IoT DEP..... 20
Figure A.5 – Implementation on support of multiple socket interfaces in an IoT DEP with adaptation function 21
Figure B.1 – Types of ICN technologies 22
Figure C.1 – Diagram of farm product tracking system 23
Figure C.2 – Diagram of farm product tracking system 24
Figure C.3 – Diagram of IoT-based energy management system for industrial facilities..... 25
Figure C.4 – Extracted key blocks of Figure C.3 25

Table 1 – Relationship between functional blocks and cases of an IoT DEP..... 13

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Full document details: ISO_IEC 30161_2020

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The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
JTC1-SC41/178/FDIS	JTC1-SC41/187/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this International Standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

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INTRODUCTION

IoT implements various services in many fields, such as "Remote Management of Large Equipment in a Plant", "Warehouse Goods Monitoring", "IoT Endpoint (Sensors and Actuators) Monitoring Systems", etc. The IoT architecture can be categorized into vertical and horizontal approaches. For small deployments in limited areas, the vertical approach is possible. However, for large scale deployments, the horizontal approach is required, and then introducing the concept of a common platform is helpful for implementing various services. In the horizontal approach, information processing and networking are positioned as the platform. And also, the types of IoT services are increasing in different application fields. To make IoT services more creative and productive, data exchange between various IoT services needs to be supported and a common platform for data exchange is the simplest way. This document has been developed in accordance with a detailed study of a platform that supports various IoT use cases.

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INTERNET OF THINGS (IoT) – DATA EXCHANGE PLATFORM FOR IOT SERVICES – Part 1: General requirements and architecture

1 Scope

This document specifies requirements for an Internet of Things (IoT) data exchange platform for various services in the technology areas of:

- the middleware components of communication networks allowing the co-existence of IoT services with legacy services;
- the end-points performance across the communication networks among the IoT and legacy services;
- the IoT specific functions and functionalities allowing the efficient deployment of IoT services;
- the IoT service communication networks' framework and infrastructure; and
- the IoT service implementation guideline for the IoT data exchange platform.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO/IEC 30141:2018, *Internet of Things (IoT) – Reference architecture*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at http://www.iso.org/obp
- IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/

3.1
IoT data exchange platform
IoT DEP
set of functional blocks that provide an abstraction of IoT data blocks and exchange of IoT data with other entities

Note 1 to entry: For example, in a huge number of sensors across various networks, IoT DEP reduces traffic volumes and exchanges IoT data with other entities. Functional blocks of IoT DEP are implemented at endpoints and nodal points in IoT networks. These functional blocks cooperate as a platform.

3.2
nodal point
point that investigates routing information specified in communication protocols and relays data blocks according to such information

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4 Abbreviated terms

CAC	communication access control
CCN	content centric network
DNS	domain name service
ICN	information centric network
IoT	Internet of Things
IoT DEP	IoT data exchange platform
IP	internet protocol
MQTT	Message Queuing Telemetry Transport
OSI	open systems interconnection
QoS	quality of service
TCP	transmission control protocol
UDP	user datagram protocol

5 Overview of IoT services

Considering IoT use cases across sectors, it can be assumed that data blocks from/to sensors and actuators, referred to as "IoT data", are transferred across networks. To reduce traffic volume and comply with various user requirements on QoS, it is reasonable that an IoT DEP should be deployed. The IoT DEP is positioned in the application layer of the OSI reference model. However, IoT data is transferred over abstracted lower layers including the current Internet. An IoT DEP shall be implemented in accordance with the networking view of IoT reference architecture defined in ISO/IEC 30141:2018.

The IoT DEP should not impact communications other than IoT data and permit co-existence of communications of IoT data and other data. Therefore, this document promotes an approach that isolates communications of IoT data from other communications. It excludes specifications of cloud computing and edge computing, which deal with distributed operations for every layer in the reference model.

Overviews and analyses of the IoT use cases have motivated this document and are summarized in Annex C. These use cases are collected in ISO/IEC TR 22417 [1][1].

6 Network configurations for IoT services

6.1 Overview of network configurations for IoT

An overview of network configurations for IoT is shown in Figure 1. Networks provide connection among IoT users, IoT gateway, and IoT devices specified in ISO/IEC 30141:2018. Moreover, IoT devices – for example specified in ISO/IEC 30118-1 to ISO/IEC 30118-6 [2],[3],[4],[5],[6],[7] – are included.

Each network can have several nodal points. In ISO/IEC 30141:2018, sub-systems (Operations & Management sub-system, Application & Service sub-system, and Resource Access & Interchange sub-system) in entity-based reference models take on the role of nodal points. These sub-systems correspond to the Operations & Management Domain, Application & Service Domain, and Resource Access & Interchange Domain in a domain-based reference model.

[1] Numbers in square brackets refer to the Bibliography.

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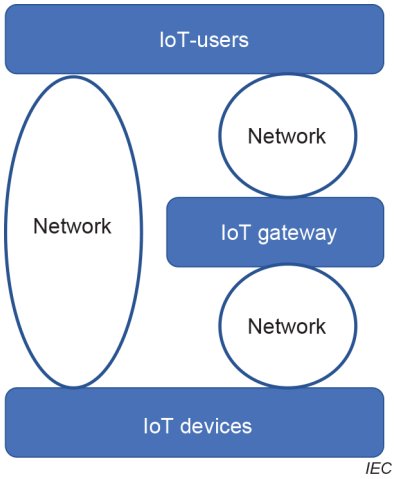

Figure 1 – Overview of network configurations

Detailed network configurations based on Figure 1 are shown in Figure 2. As shown in Figure 2, configurations consist of five service types. Service type 1 provides local services for limited areas. Service types 2 to 5 provide wide area services. In some cases of wide area services, IoT gateway can be deployed for connections between IoT users and IoT devices. However, in other cases, IoT users can be connected to IoT devices without IoT gateway. In network types based on ISO/IEC 30141:2018, a proximity network provides connections for the limited areas. For the wide area services, the user network, service network, and access network are deployed. In these, the user network takes the role of network for IoT specific applications and is operated by IoT user. The service network and access network accommodate generic applications, including IoT-specific applications and legacy applications (e.g. telephony, video distribution, and Internet access). The service network includes switching functions among locations. The access network provides multiplexing functions of traffic flow from every specific area.

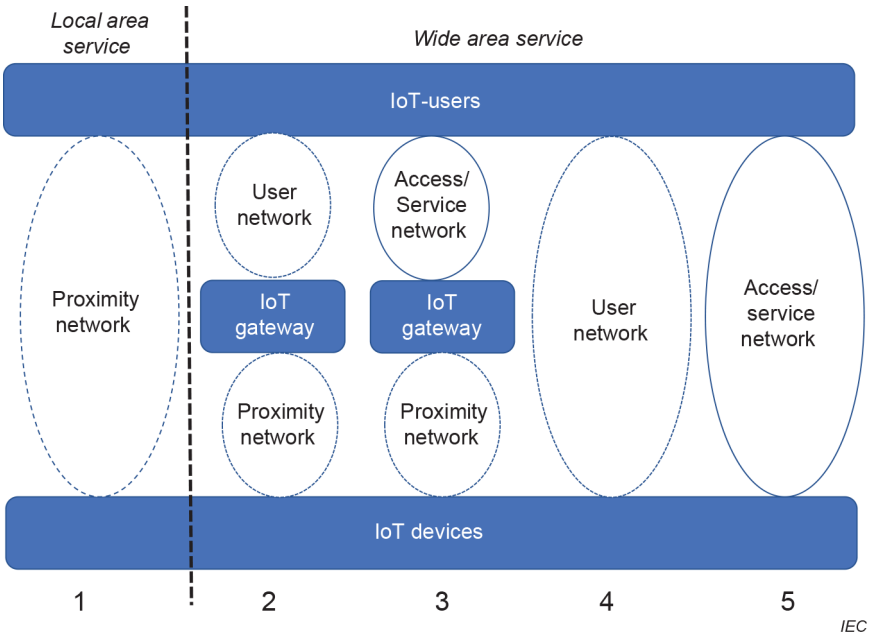

Figure 2 – Service types of the network configurations

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