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■ **Organizer:**

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IoT Theoretical to Practical: Contiki-OS and Zolertia Re-mote

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Abstract

Things constitute of all the networked devices that can communicate with each other. Internet of Things (IoT) is the future. The realism of IoT depends on the standardization, supported operating systems (OS) and devices. Contiki is an open source operating system for the IoTs that follows the internet standards and supports many hardware platforms. The objective of this paper is to build IoT test bed to test IPv6 motes traffic over low power wireless personal area network to the IPV4 server using the MQ Telemetry Transport protocol. IoT realization is done using contiki-OS, zolertia re-mote sensors, virtual Linux machine acting as a border router and it provides NAT64 conversion as well. Further, the remote server is configured as a mosquitto MQTT server with mongodb database.

I. Introduction

One of the key challenges of Internet of Things (IoT) lies in light weight constrained environments. IoT term is first used by Kevin Ashton in 1999 [1]. Contiki-OS [2] guarantees a rich enough execution environment to fulfill the requirements of strict constrained devices. Table I lists key features of the Contiki-OS.

In the literature the complete guideline to build the IoT test bed to communicate between IPV6 and IPV4 is not provided. Therefore, this paper focuses on building and testing the network architecture that constitutes of IPv6 over low power wireless personal area networks (6LoWPAN) with Zolertia re-mote sensors [10]. Further, an IPV4 remote mosquitto MQ telemetry transport (MQTT) [11] server with open source mongodb NoSQL database platform is used to store the MQTT messages.

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Moreover, Linux machine configures as a border router and NAT64 uses 6lbr [12] to act as a bridge between IPv6 traffic and IPv4 server.

TABLE I. Contiki-OS Features [3]

FEATURES	Contiki-OS
Memory Allocation	Few kilobytes
Full IP Networking	UDP [4], TCP [5], HTTP [6], 6lowpan [7], RPL [8], CoAP [9]
Dynamic Module Loading	Loading and Linking at run time
Simulator	Cooja
Hardware Platforms	8051, MSP430, AVR
Coffee Flash File System	Devices with external flash memory chip

This paper is organized as follows. Section II discusses in detail the network architecture, installation, configuration and testing. Finally, Section III concludes the paper.

II. Network Architecture

The network architecture is shown in Fig. 1. It consists of 3 main parts; 6LoWPAN, border router and NAT64, and a MQTT server with the database. IPv6 packets are destined for the IPv4 server. Hence, the network address translation (NAT) is required along with the border router. A 6LoWPAN border router connects the 6LoWPAN devices to the internet. Moreover, it is responsible for handling traffic to and from the IPv6 and 802.15.4 [13] interfaces. NAT64 is an IPv6 transition mechanism to facilitate the communication between IPv6 and IPv4 hosts using NAT. We use the official Contiki-OS virtual machine [14] to kick start our deployment.

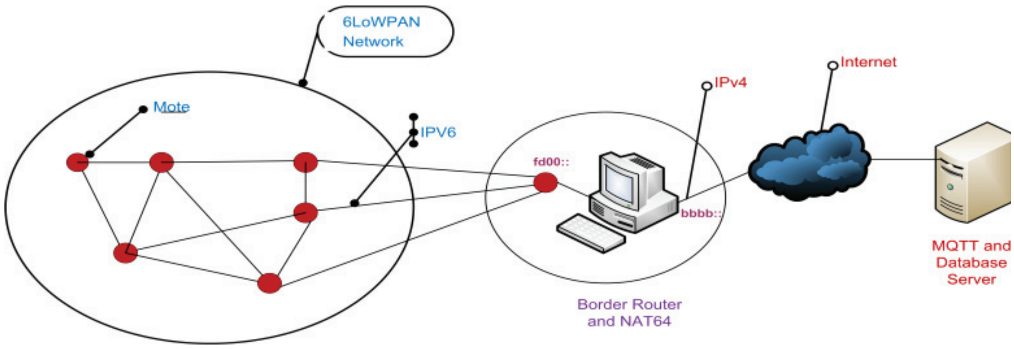

Fig.1. Network architecture

a. 6LoWPAN Network

Zolertia re-mote sensors are the state of art IoT devices. Table II lists the features of re-mote. Fig. 2 represents the re-mote sensors. We need at least two re-mote sensors to establish the 6LoWPAN network. One re-mote sensor is programmed as a slip radio. While the other programs as a MQTT client. The re-mote sensor flashing steps are mentioned in Fig.3. We need to specify the NAT64 address of the MQTT server in the project file of MQTT client for successful connectivity.

TABLE II. Zolertia Re-mote Features [10]

FEATURES	Zolertia Re-mote
Hardware	CC2538 ARM Cortex-M3
ROM	512 KB
RAM	32 KB
Radio Interface	2.4 Ghz IEEE 802.15.4, CC1200 868/915 Mhz
Form factor	2 times smaller than an Arduino
Power Consumption	Ultra Low-power, 300% less than WiFi devices
Battery Charger	Built-in battery charger
External Storage	Micro-SD card
Compatibility	Raspberry Pi, Beagle Bone, Intel Edison, Any Arduino sensor and actuators
Supported OS	Contiki, RIOT, OpenWSN

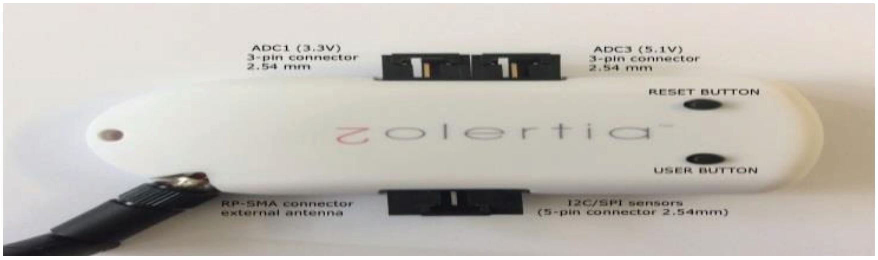

Fig.2. Zolertia Re-mote

```
cd home/user/contiki/examples/ipv6/slip-radio/
make TARGET=zoul savetarget
BOARD=remote make slip-radio.upload PORT=/dev/ttyUSB0
BOARD=remote make login PORT=/dev/ttyUSB0
cd /user/contiki/examples/mqtt
BOARD=remote make mqtt-example.upload PORT=/dev/ttyUSB1
BOARD=remote make login PORT=/dev/ttyUSB1
```

Fig.3. Flashing zolertia Re-mote sensors

b. Border Router and NAT64

We use the guest virtual machine with NAT enabled on the internet enabled host machine with the public IPv4 address. 6lbr is a deployment ready 6LoWPAN border router and NAT64 solution based on Contiki-OS.

Fig. 4 illustrates detail installation and configuration steps. Afterwards you will see bridge, ethernet, tap interfaces and 6lbr web interface.

```
cd /home/user/Downloads
apt-get install libncurses5-dev bridge-utils
git clone https://github.com/cetic/6lbr
cd 6lbr
git submodule update --init --recursive
cd examples/6lbr
make all #all_native for version < 1.4
make plugins
make tools
sudo make install
sudo make plugins-install
sudo update-rc.d 6lbr defaults
cd /etc/6lbr/
sudo gedit 6lbr.conf
MODE=ROUTER
RAW_ETH=0
BRIDGE=1
DEV_BRIDGE=br0
DEV_TAP=tap0
DEV_ETH=ens33
RAW_ETH_FCS=0
DEV_RADIO=/dev/ttyUSB0
BAUDRATE=115200
LOG_LEVEL=3
sudo service 6lbr restart
sudo service 6lbr status
sudo gedit /etc/network/interfaces
auto lo
iface lo inet loopback
auto br0
iface br0 inet dhcp
bridge_ports ens33
sudo /etc/init.d/networking restart
ifconfig
http://[bbbb::100]
Edit Configuration Global Settings
Channel: 26
IP Configuration Prefix: fd00::
IP Configuration 6LoPWAN context 0: fd00::
IP Configuration Address autoconfiguration: on
Eth Network prefix: bbbb::
Eth Network Address autoconfiguration: off
IP64 IP64: on
IP64 DHCP: on
RA Daemon RA Daemon: active
Click Submit and it will reboot the 6lbr daemon
ping google.com, open http://[bbbb::100]
Connect slip Mote to Linux host
Turn on Mqtt Client mote
Click Sensor Tab to see the IPv6 Motes
```

Fig.4. Border router and NAT64 configuration

c. MQTT Server and MongoDB

We use the mosquitto MQTT server and MongoDB [15]. The unabridged installation and configuration steps are shown in Fig.5.

```
wget
http://mosquitto.org/files/source/mosquitto-
1.4.2.tar.gz
cd mosquitto-1.4.2/
sudo gedit config.mk
WITH_WEBSOCKETS:=yes
make
make install
sudo make install
sudo cp mosquitto.conf /etc/mosquitto/
sudo gedit /etc/mosquitto/mosquitto.conf
port 1883
protocol mqtt
listener 9001
protocol websockets
sudo apt-key adv --keyserver
hkp://keyserver.ubuntu.com:80 --recv
EA312927
echo "deb
http://repo.mongodb.org/apt/ubuntu
"$(lsb_release -sc)"/mongodb-org/3.2
multiverse" | sudo tee
/etc/apt/sources.list.d/mongodb-org-3.2.list
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install -y mongodb-org
```

Fig.5. MQTT and MongoDB configuration

d. Testing

Connect the slip radio mote to the border router. Turn on the re-mote MQTT client. Reset the MQTT client mote and it connects with the Remote MQTT server through border router and the NAT64 Linux machine. Hereafter, it publishes the sensor data to the MQTT server. Fig.6 depicts a successful connection and publishing data to MQTT server.

Fig.6. Publishing on MQTT server

III. Conclusion

IoT real time deployment is a challenging task. The literature lacks the practical IoT deployment scenario for research and experimentation. Therefore, this paper provides detail network architecture to deploy the IoT scenario. Moreover, we listed in detail all the network components, installation and configuration steps.

Acknowledgment

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