Chapter 31

Design of Web Services for Mobile Monitoring and Access to Measurements

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ABSTRACT

Provisioning of applications and value-added services for mobile (remote) monitoring and access to measurements data is supported by advanced communication models such as Internet of Things (IoT). IoT provides ubiquitous connectivity anytime and with anything. IoT applications are able to communicate with the environment, to receive information about its status, to exchange and use the information. Identification of generic functions for monitoring management, data acquisition, and access to information provides capabilities to define abstraction of transport technology and control protocols. This chapter presents an approach to design Web Services Application Programming Interfaces (API) for mobile monitoring and database access. Aspects of the Web Services implementation are discussed. A traffic model of Web Services application server is described formally. The Web Services application server handles traffic of different priorities generated by third party applications and by processes at the database server’s side. The traffic model takes into account the distributed structure of the Web Services application server and applies mechanisms for adaptive admission control and load balancing to prevent overload. The utilization of Web Services application server is evaluated through simulation.

INTRODUCTION

The advance of Internet from a network of interconnected computers and mobile terminals, to a network of interconnected objects (things) enables provisioning of applications and value added services for mobile monitoring. Within the paradigm of Internet of things (IoT), the objects have their own IP addresses and identifiers, may be embedded in complex systems and use sensors (ITU, 2005; INFSO, 2008). These “smart” objects are able to recognize each other, communicate with the environment, receive information about its status, exchange and use the information. The communication between objects may be limited to particular areas (Intranet of things) or may be
Web Service technology is used for smart objects because of the expressiveness of the underlying principles. The usage of Web Services for resource constrained environment in which smart objects exist is a true challenge. There is a vast quantity of use cases for embedded Web Services in the area of mobile monitoring. The potential of mobile monitoring applications based on Web Services spans over different remote measurements and machine-to-machine communications. Telemetry is used in distant weather stations (Al-Ali, 2010; Schmutzler, 2008; Ciancetta, 2007) to transmit information about current temperature, humidity, wind, and green gasses concentration. Telemetry is also used in tracking systems (Kysakov, 2011; Maciá-Pérez, 2007) to transmit fuel consumption data in order to optimize the routes and to save fuel costs, and as a consequence to reduce the pollution. Embedded Web Services for machine to machine communications and telemetry may be efficiently implemented in healthcare applications such as remote patient monitoring, ageing independently, personal fitness or disease management (De Capua, 2010; Ramos, 2011; Stoicu-Tivadar, 2012). By examining the results from the studies by Priyantha (2008) and Schmeltzer (2008), it is clear that the Web services are intended reasonably for smart objects and that the performance is suitable for the constrained resources.

The unified communication between databases such as DB2, MySQL, PostgreSQL, Oracle, SQLite, and application is provided by so called database abstraction layer. If an application programmer wishes to implement code for all database interfaces in order to provide flexibility and portability, then he or she has to tailor the code to the vendor-specific interfaces of the different products. The significant amount of work regarding the code implementation and tests might be reduced by a consistent API which forms the database abstraction layers and lowers the complexity of the task as much as possible. Any vendor-agnostic abstraction layer and its APIs should be designed