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Semantic Service Matchmaking Technique for IoT based Services

Saravana Balaji B[1], Chiai Al-Atroshi[2]
[1] Assistant Professor, Dept of Information Technology, Lebanese French University, Erbil, KR-Iraq
Saravanabalaji.b@lfu.edu.krd
[2] Lecturer, Dept of Information Technology, Lebanese French University, Erbil, KR-Iraq
chiai@lfu.edu.krd

ABSTRACT

The evolution of sensors and various standards for device to device communication, service representation models over WWW, a new paradigm called Internet of Things (IoT) emerged. IoT based services are currently available for domain specific usage like, home automation, industry automation, traffic monitoring etc. Due to the recent development of similar IoT services, there is a tire need for service matchmaking technique according to the user queries. To enable the natural language support, the semantic technologies can be used. In this paper, we have proposed a semantic technology based IoT services matchmaking technique. This technique takes user query in natural language and return the list of appropriate services. The performance evaluation shows that the system is not performing well in terms of precision due to lack of standards for service description for IoT based services.

Keywords: IoT, OWL, Semantic services, Service matchmaking.

1. INTRODUCTION

The rise of remote sensor systems and the administrations based figuring empower the advancement of new correspondence worldview called as Internet of Things. The term Internet of Things (IoT) alludes to a situation where the items that encompass individuals in their regular day to day existences have correspondence, computational, detecting and inciting abilities. A savvy object is characterized as a thing furnished with a type of sensor or actuator, a modest chip, memory, a correspondence module, and a power source [5].Such keen articles, as they are normally called, are along these lines ready to speak with one another by methods for remote advancements so as to give high-esteem and agreeable administrations to individuals and other shrewd items. Savvy objects adding to the execution of an application are from the earlier referred to, just as their highlights, the manner in which they interface with one another, and the administrations they give. This framework engineering does not permit to completely misuse the huge potential that such an omnipresent and multifunctional biological system can offer. In the event that each keen item or application was empowered to unreservedly communicate with advanced cells, associated vehicles, cloud administrations and some other sort of shrewd article that passes adjacent, and to comprehend their identity, what they do, what they need, how they pay and so on. By associating keen items in an Internet-like structure, IoT enables physical articles to impart and trade data and empowers new types of cooperation among items and individuals [1]. Because of the extensive assorted variety of a large number of devices, and the resulting circulation of their stockpiling and information investigation assets so as to deal with the issue of huge information, IoT requires interoperability at different dimensions. With the advancement of the IoT administrations, more than 1 billion astute associated devices as of now comprise the present IoT as per an IBM report [2]. Thusly, a key issue is the manner by which to find reasonable IoT administrations and utilize the administrations given by the devices to an assortment of purposes [3]. A typical objection is the absence of acknowledged guidelines and the gigantic discontinuity of the IoT advertise. Numerous universal associations are chipping away at characterizing guidelines for the IoT. Strikingly, oneM2M [4] is characterizing a global standard for IoT information trade on an overall scale. The second issue handled by oneM2M is reconciliation of existing IoT stages (for example OIC and AllJoyn) just as the usage of existing measures (for example MQTT, CoAP, and Lightweight M2M). As oneM2M spotlights on the correspondence parts of IoT, the total region of giving interoperable information benefits on and between IoT mists has not yet been secured. In this paper we center around the utilization of semantic advancements, for the robotized organization of heterogeneous and circulated IoT substances, supporting the accompanying three particular assignments: a) the semantic enrollment of IoT elements, b) the arrangement of IoT elements' metadata and utilization of these arrangements for their matchmaking, and c) the arrangement of the semantics of the information of the messages that are traded between these IoT elements amid device to-application correspondence. The inaccessible devices can't meet client aims, so it is important to discover elective devices to keep up

an ordinary every day schedule. Distinctive SH devices can commonly give comparative administrations to fulfill a similar client necessities. Semantic models can be utilized to process administration likeness and partner distinctive devices. Amid the AL procedure, the unique circumstance and semantic models of devices are considered. An action model and elective action demonstrate are developed dependent on the dynamic setting. At the point when the first administration is inaccessible, elective administrations are registered and prescribed to clients dependent on the elective action demonstrate. The remainder of the paper, section II provides some related work information, section III provides the proposed semantic matchmaking technique for IoT services and section IV explains the performance evaluation of the proposed technique. Section V concludes the paper.

2. RELATED WORKS

Semantic interoperability in IoT inquire about considers more elevated amount issues in the importance of device messages that are sent and got between devices or human clients [12]. To make this thought feasible, specialists have utilized semantic displaying to find administrations given by devices. In crafted by [6] creators present continuous work towards an ontological structure for the representation and recovery of associated shrewd articles in the Web of Things. Kelly et al. [7] actualize a brilliant home framework structure with information total, thinking and setting mindfulness for checking standard residential conditions. Ghayvat et al. [8] endeavor to follow the day by day schedule of occupants and screen the exercises of occupants for wellbeing recognition. Be that as it may, because of an absence of brought together principles, the combination and communication of heterogeneous home devices and administrations given by various sellers have brought about various organization and operational issues. Li et al. [9] propose an administration arranged structure with a lot of philosophy frameworks to help administration and device distributing, revelation and creation, with which, keen homes can be quickly built by finding and joining existing administrations and work processes. By building a semantic setting for deducing the association of approaches, Hu et al. [10] propose a semantic online strategy communication recognition technique with guidelines to display brilliant home administrations and strategies. In this proposed framework utilized the lpc2148 miniaturized scale controller as fundamental device to speak with the temperature sensor and stickiness sensor [11].

3. PROPOSED SYSTEM

This system tries to find the semantic relationship between the IoT services and matches the user query with the description of the services. Based on the analysis, the appropriate services will be informed to the user. The operation of the proposed techniques is explained below.

3.1 Ontology Support

This techniques deliberates ontologies as the key innovation to take care of the issue of computerizing the organization of utilizations in multifaceted IoT conditions, enabling every IoT element to clearly pass on the significance of information they 'convey'. The proposed ontology is to accept terms of the IoT services basd on OWL or XML and update the information accordingly in the knowledgebase. This will facilitate the service matchmaking process. For the searching purpose the ontology knowledgebase is updated based on wordnet, where the given terms and other information about the particular service will be used to find the related synsets. These synsets are then updated on the ontology accordingly so that, the user can provide query in any meaning which will match with synset accordingly. The philosophy (as a semantic vault) must be built in a proficient and successful manner, so the arrangement and matchmaking of IoT elements (by proper programming instruments of a Semantic Smart Gateway Framework,) will be encouraged.

3.2 Service Matchmaking

The administration matchmaking part is filling in as pursues. The disclosure segment either utilizes membership highlights of the mix and the board stage or peruses the accessible information. The disclosure part scans for semantically commented on assets speaking to data sources, for example, sensors. When found, the semantic data is utilized to locate a proper change process with the information transformation schedules required for the information things, if accessible. The chose change process is then instantiated, buying in for new data things from the mix and the executives stage. The membership is for new substance Instance assets, which contain the genuine qualities, for example estimated by a sensor. At whatever point another or changed information thing is found, the thing is recovered and sent to the instantiated change forms. In light of the information thing and the semantic portrayal, the change procedure utilizes the semantic reasoner to determine the data required for the objective data display. This particularly gathers the name of the objective element, its element type, the objective trait, and the meta-information that can be made. Information transformation schedules are then used to change the information into the information portrayal of the objective framework. The semantic explanation is utilized to determine the components required for the NGSI information demonstrate. The characteristic esteem and a portion of the metadata esteems are then separated from the recovered substance Instance and changed over into the NGSI information portrayal, which is then sent to the updater. The updater gives the data to the intermediary in the choice and total layer utilizing the suitable convention.

3.3 Semantic Reasoner

Semantic coordinating speaks to a major system in numerous applications in territories, for example, asset revelation, information incorporation, information movement, question interpretation, shared systems, specialist correspondence, mapping and philosophy consolidating. Its utilization is likewise being explored in different territories, for example, occasion handling. Actually, it has been proposed as a legitimate answer for the semantic heterogeneity issue, to be specific dealing with the assorted variety in information. Given any two chart like structures, for example arrangements, scientific classifications database or XML diagrams and ontologies, coordinating is an administrator which recognizes those hubs in the two structures which semantically relate to each other. These sentences are converted into a formal intelligent recipe (as per a fake unambiguous language) classifying the importance of the hub considering its situation in the chart. The yield of S-Match is a lot of semantic correspondences called mappings connected with one of the accompanying semantic relations: disjointness (⊥), proportionality (≡), increasingly explicit (⊑) and less explicit (⊒). In our framework the calculation will restore a mapping between information demand and the related IoT administrations joined with an identicalness connection. Data semantically coordinated can likewise be utilized as a proportion of importance through a mapping of close term connections.

4. PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

The performance of the proposed technique is evaluated using two parameters, average reasoning time and precision. The dataset consist of 460 IoT based services description using OWL, XML, etc. the reasoned takes the input from the user in natural language and check for the optimal synsets using wordnet. Based on the synsets, the description of the IoT services knowledgebase is processed and the optimal service list is generated as described above. The performance measure graphs are given below.

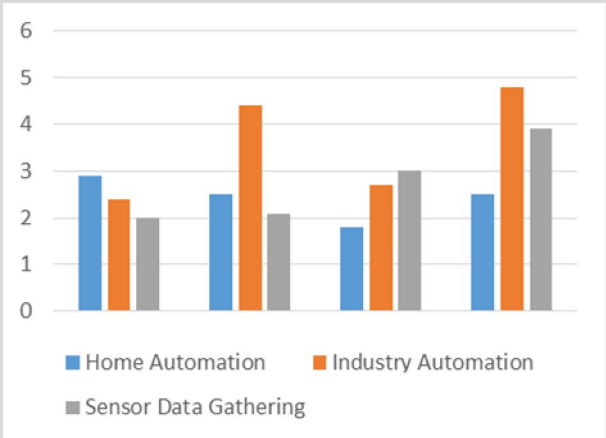

Figure 1: Average Reasoning Time (Seconds)

For the calculation of average reasoning time, three types of IoT services are taken into account – Home automation services, Industry automation services and Sensor data gathering. The query complexity is defined by covering many complex terms. The proposed technique take more time for reasoning in the industry automation scenario where many types of services are in use. Figure 2 provides the evaluation of the proposed technique in terms of precision.

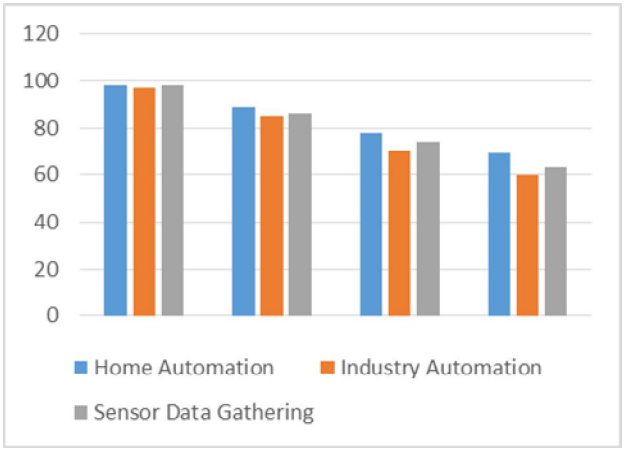

Figure 2: Precision Value

From the figure 2, it is clear that, the technique is not providing optimized results as the complexity of the query increases. This is because the IoT service description and ontology for the expression of services, Wordnet inclusion of IoT based technical terms are still evolving. This technique will be improved if more standard way for expressing the IoT based services are available.

5. CONCLUSION

Today's technical advancement enables the different types of objects (things/devices) to communicate with each other. This terminology is called as Internet of Things. Still service discovery in IoT scenario is an open issue as there is no standard way for expressing the services available. In this paper we have proposed a semantic matchmaking technique for IoT based services, which takes the query from the user in natural language. The system has developed a knowledgebase of IoT service where the information is stored in the form of ontology. The user query which contains numerous terms are processed using Wordnet for synsets, and by using the synset terms, the ontology is matched for appropriate service list. The retrieved lits twill then returned to user with the degree of matching. The system developed takes minimum time for reasoning for complex queries. But this system precision value decreases in case of complex queries as there is lack of standards for expressing the IoT based services in terms of ontology. The technique can be extended by adapting the new standards that are evolved for expressing the IoT services in WWW

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