



Mobile Middleware Course

Introduction and Overview

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Contents

- Course outline
- Motivation
- Mobile middleware overview

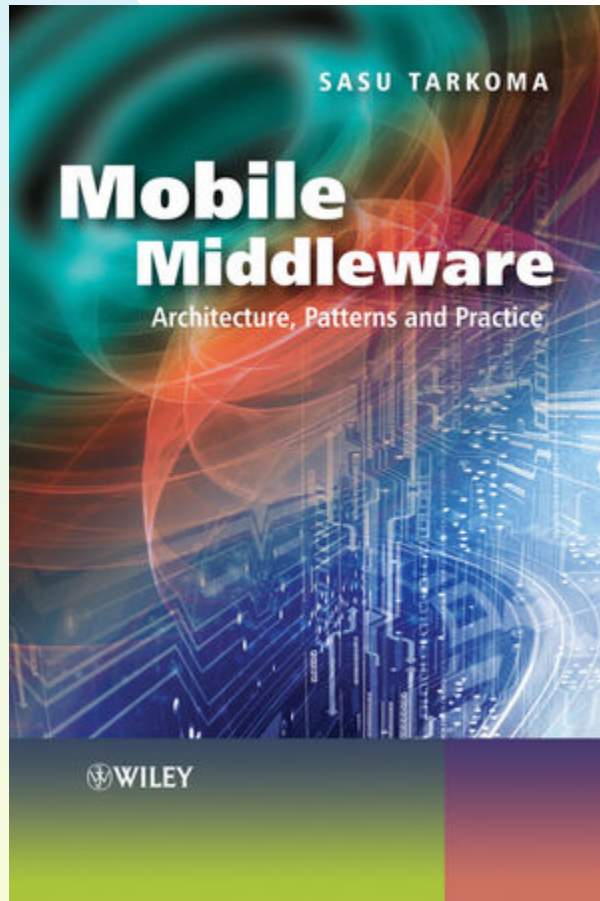
Course Overview

- 4 credit course
- Three components
 - ◆ Lectures
 - ◆ Assignment
 - ◆ Literature (three papers and course book)
- Grading based on
 - ◆ Exam (60%)
 - ◆ Assignment (40%)

Timetable

- 13.3. Introduction and assignments.
- 20.3. Platforms, Middleware
- Assignment slot 1: Simple video player
- 27.3. Assignment slot 2: Video transmitter
- 3.4. easter
- 10.4. Patterns
- Assignment slot 3: Video server (video list/selection)
- 17.4. Applications: Carat
- 24.4. Applications and Summary
- 8.5. Assignment slot 4: Mixing table (video mixer)
- Final submission in May
- Exam 14.5. 16:00 in T1

Course Book



- Mobile Middleware – Architecture, Patterns, and Practice published by Wiley
 - ◆ Publication date 27.3.2009
 - ◆ Available in digital form
- Several papers to read

Included chapters

- Chapter 1: Introduction
- Chapter 2: Architectures (note 2.6 described old systems)
- Chapter 3: 3.1-3.3, 3.6
- Chapter 4: Principles and Patterns
- Chapter 8: Data Synchronization
- Chapter 10: Application and Service Case Studies

Additional reading

- Mobile platforms survey, 2011.
- Carat: Collaborative Energy Diagnosis for Mobile Devices. UCB Tech report, March 2013.
- Analyzing Inter-Application Communication in Android. Mobisys 2011.
- K. Kumar and Y-H. Lu. Cloud computing for Mobile Users: Can Offloading Computation Save Energy? IEEE Computer, 2011.

Exercises

Introduction to Mobile Middleware



Motivation

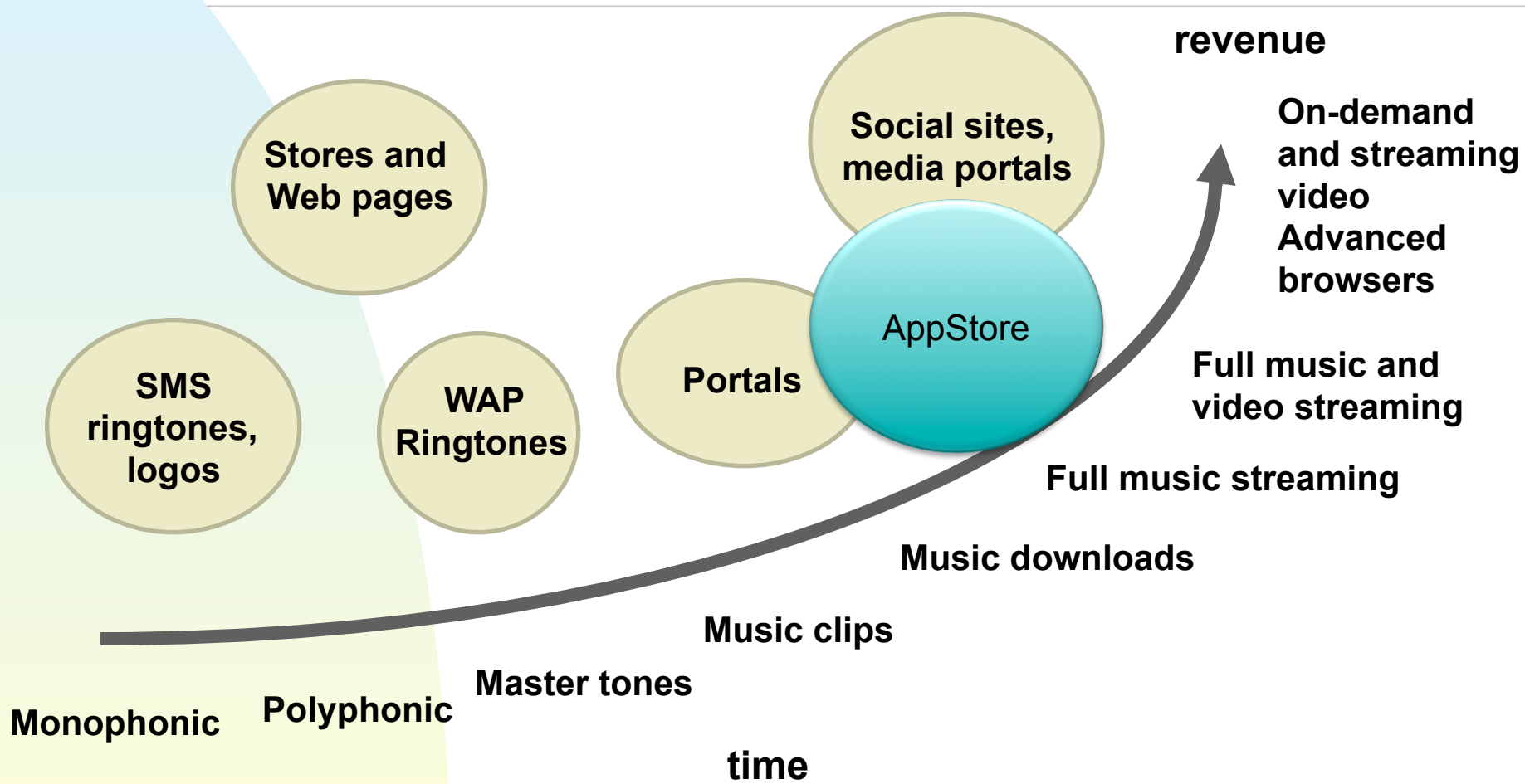
- Mobile computing has become one of the breakthrough technologies of today
 - ◆ Over 4 billion mobile phones in use
 - ◆ Tens of billions of downloads from Apple Appstore
 - ◆ Current trend is converged communications
 - ◆ Web resources integrate seamlessly with mobile systems
 - ◆ Mobile systems are increasingly dependent on software
- We give an overview of mobile middleware technology

Mobile software

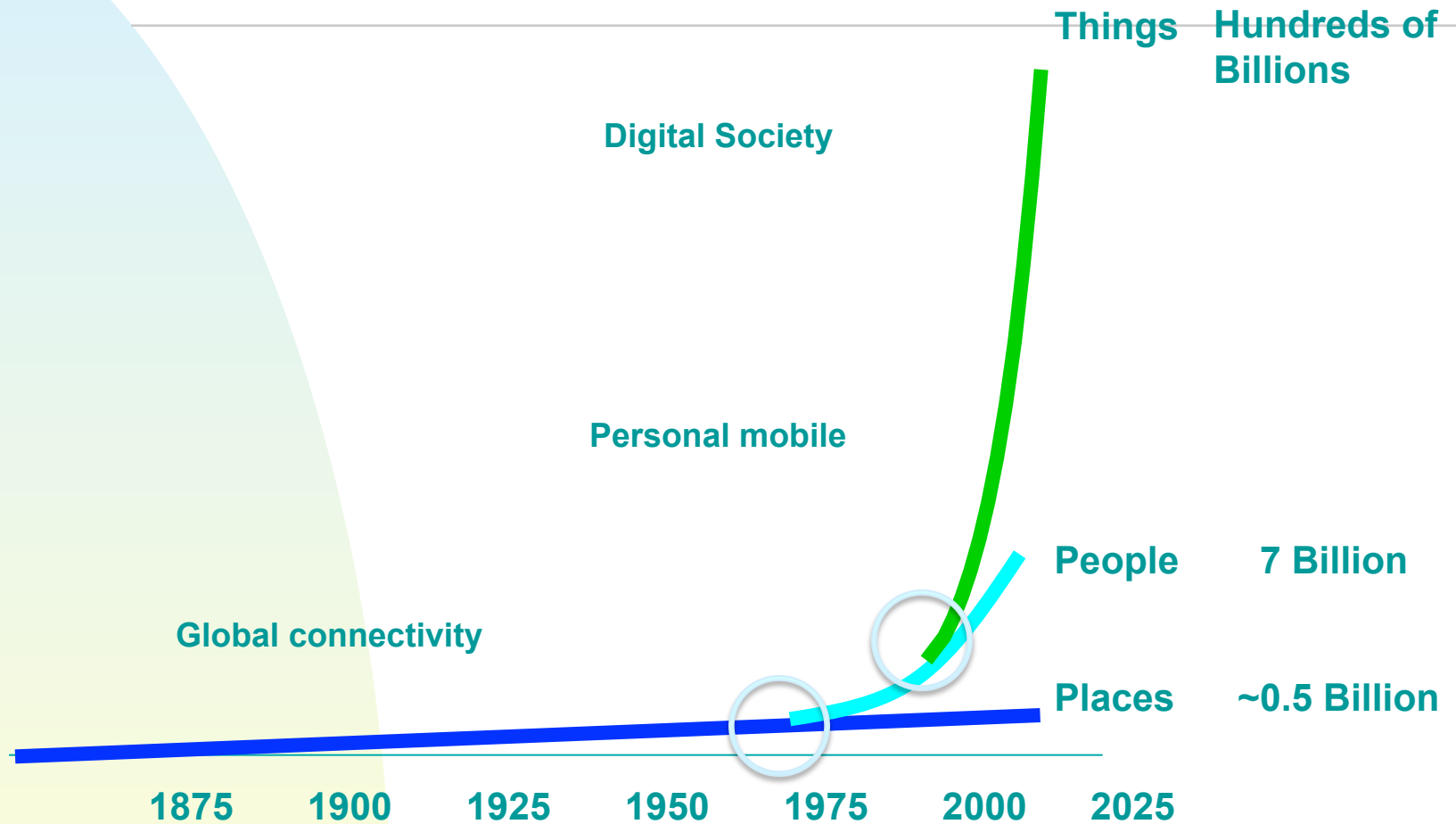
- Mobile software is a growing area
 - ◆ Development processes, tools, APIs are crucial for the ecosystem
 - ◆ Integration with Web resources
- Key applications
 - ◆ Voice
 - ◆ Multimedia
 - ◆ Messaging
 - ◆ Web sites, mashups, services
 - ◆ Location-based services
- Forthcoming features
 - ◆ Context-awareness, adaptability, smart spaces
 - ◆ Internet of Things

Mobile Evolution

- 1st generation (1990-1999)
 - ◆ Text messages (SMS) and mobile data. Speeds up to tens of Kbps.
- 2nd generation (1999-2003)
 - ◆ Limited browsers, WAP, iMode, and MMS. Speeds up to 144Kbps.
- 3rd generation (2003-2008)
 - ◆ Mobile platforms, middleware services. Series 60, J2ME, Android, iPhone. Speeds up to several Mbps.
- 4th generation (2008-)
 - ◆ Adaptive services, user interfaces, and protocols. Context-awareness, always-on connectivity. Speeds up to hundreds of Mbps.
 - ◆ Emergence of app stores.
 - ◆ Versatile devices: smartphones, pads.
 - ◆ Cloud-assisted applications with social networks.



Toward Internet of Things



Example IoT products and services

- M2M traffic solutions (security, healthcare, energy, ...)
- Cosm (Pachube) Web service for connecting sensor data
 - ◆ www.cosm.com
- There gateway for home automation and monitoring
 - ◆ <http://therecorporation.com/fi>
- Rymble By Symplo
 - ◆ <http://www.rymble.com/>
- NEST learning thermostat
- Withings products
 - ◆ <http://www.withings.com/en/bodyscale>
- Karotz By Aldebaran Robotics
 - ◆ <http://www.karotz.com/home>
- Green Goose
 - ◆ <http://greengoose.com/>
- Google Q
- And many emerging products based on 802.15.4, WiFi, RFID and NFC, and the power of the cloud



End Users

**Service
Cloud**

**Service
Delivery
Platform**

Networks

End Users



Developers & Services

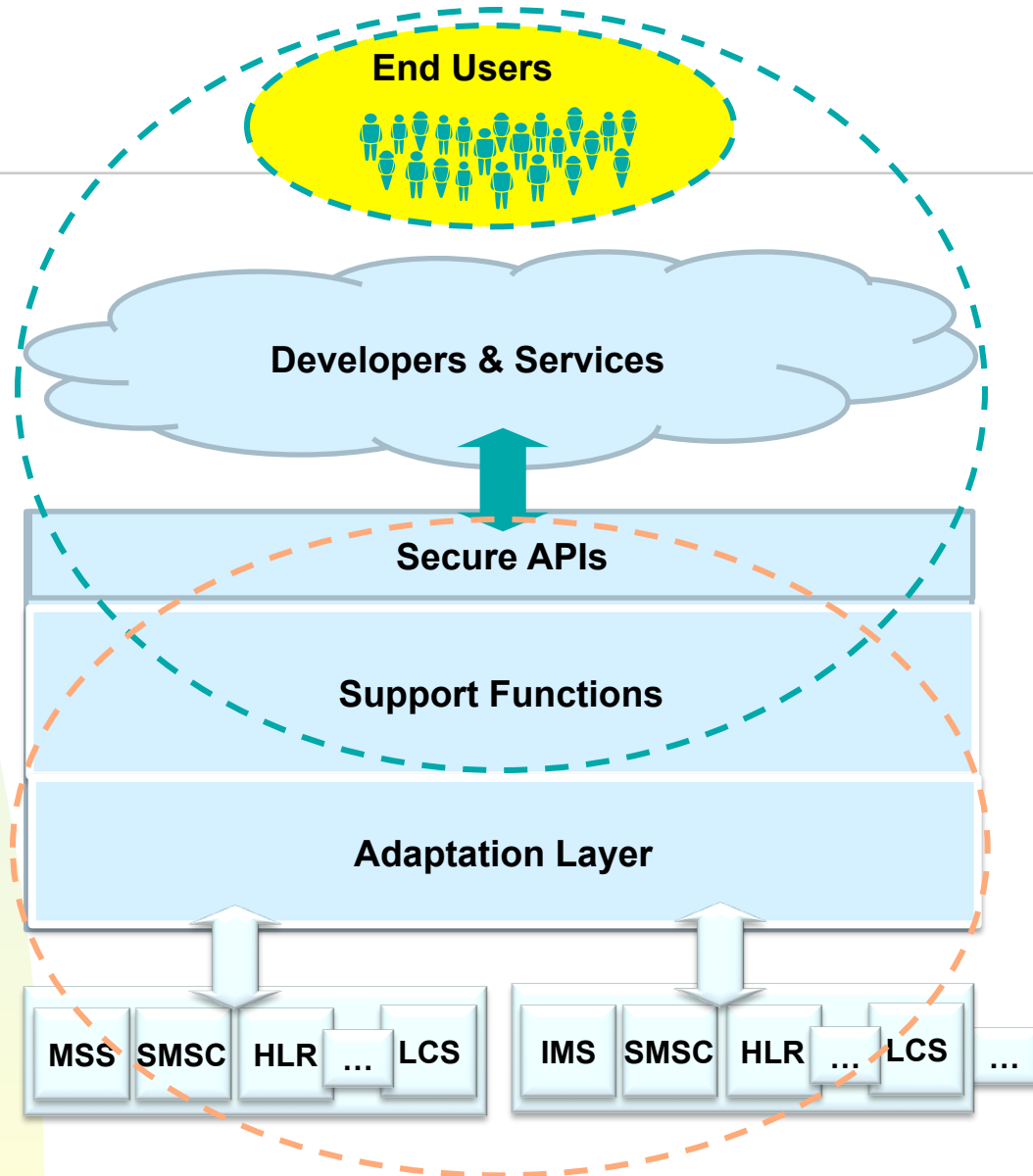
Secure APIs

Support Functions

Adaptation Layer

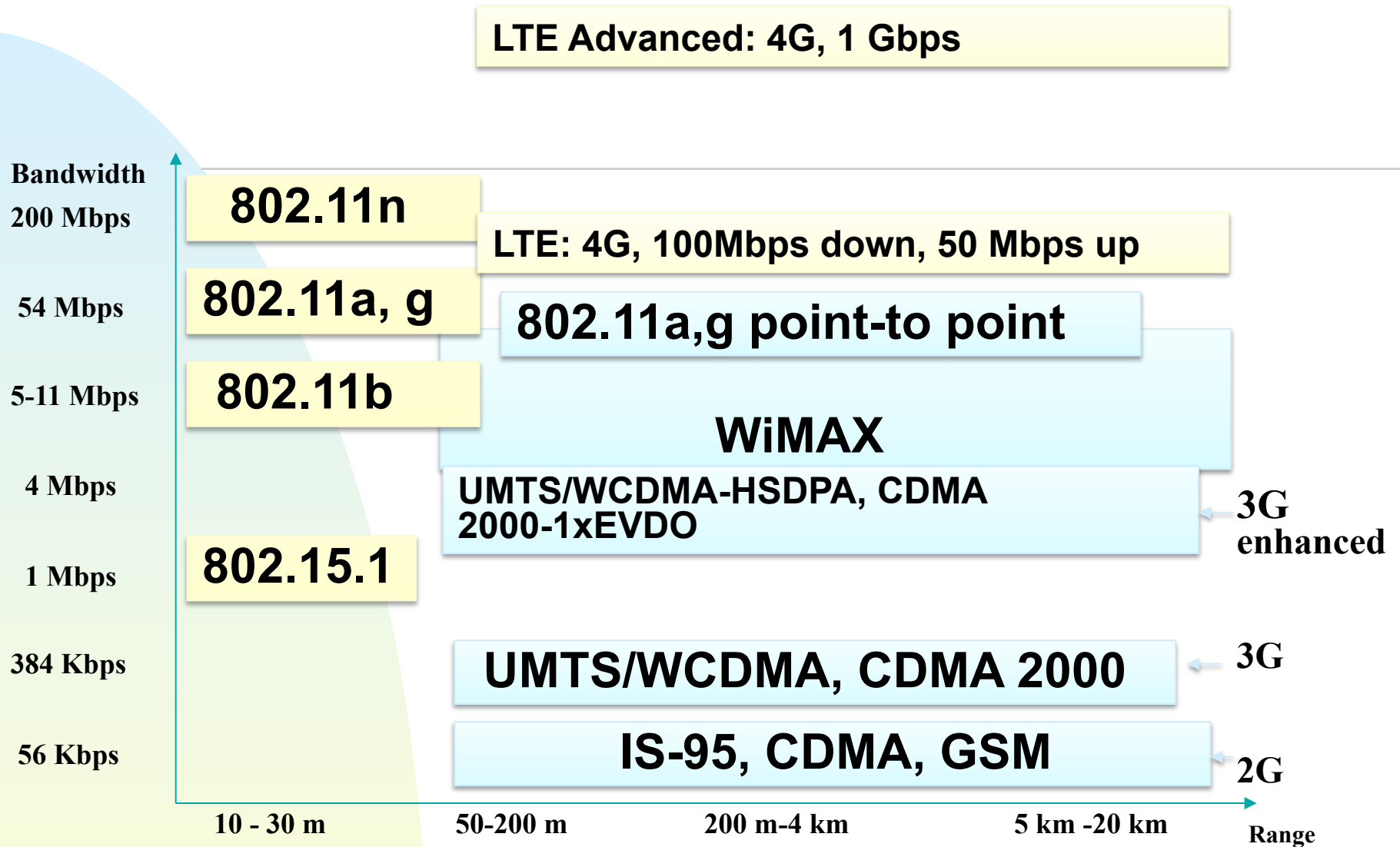
MSS SMSC HLR ... LCS

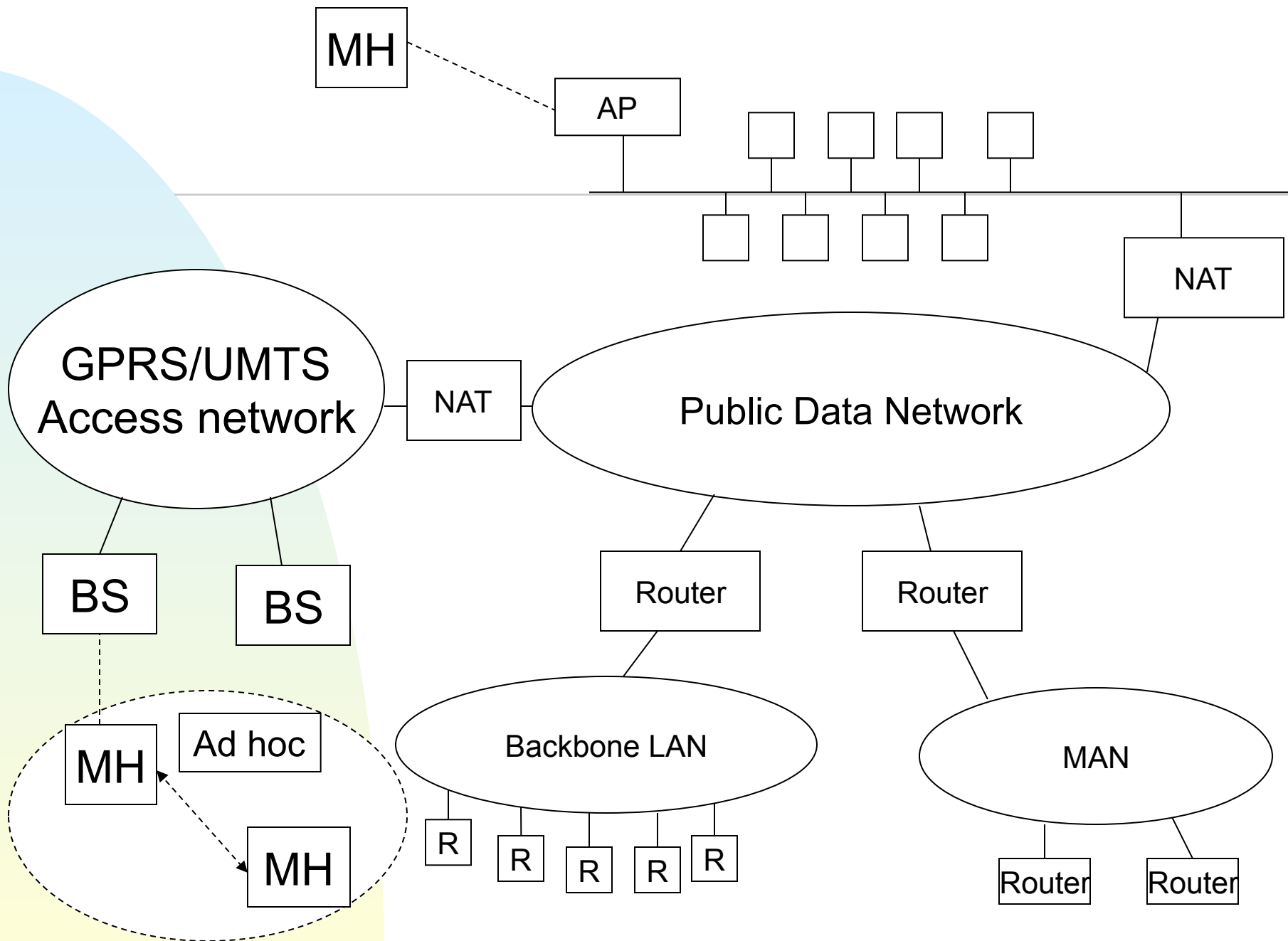
IMS SMSC HLR ... LCS ...

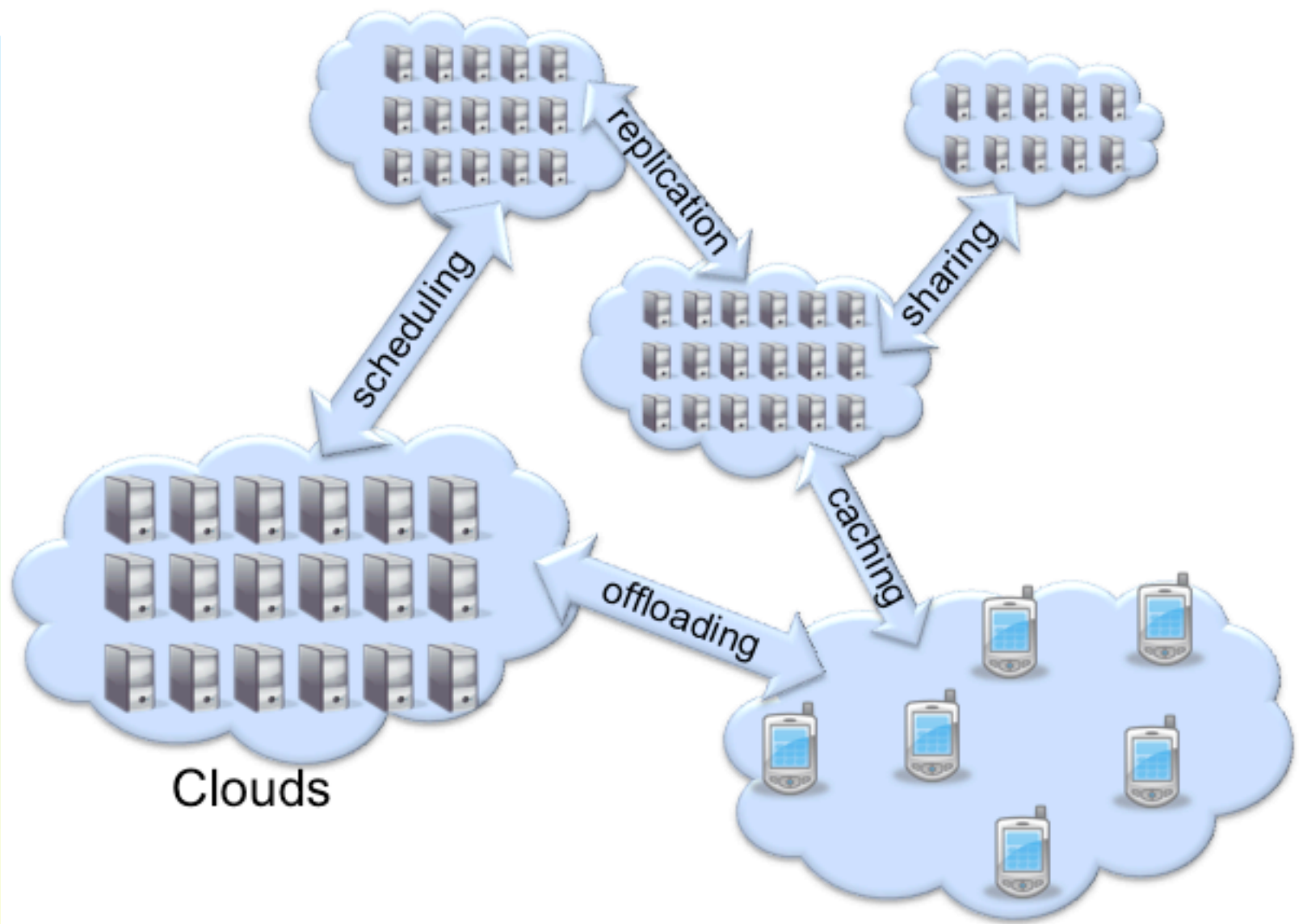


Wireless Technologies

- Global System for Mobile (GSM),
- General Packet Radio Service (GPRS)
- Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS)
- Long Term Evolution (LTE)
- Wireless LAN (WLAN)
- Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access (WiMax)
- Ultra-wideband (UWB)
- Wireless Personal Area Network (WPAN)
- Bluetooth, Wibree
- RFID







Current state of the art

- Communications
 - ◆ WiFi and LTE for mobile data
 - ◆ WiFi and Bluetooth for local communications (also NFC)
- Applications
 - ◆ More APIs available, cloud integration
 - ◆ Fragmentation and control challenges
- Cloud-based APIs, storage, control functions
 - ◆ Cloud offerings from operators and manufacturers
 - ◆ Cloud in the access network
- Mobile traffic
 - ◆ Machine-to-machine as a new component in mobile traffic
 - ◆ Increasing video component

Views to Mobile Software

- Distributed
 - ◆ Device
 - ◆ Device neighbourhood
 - ◆ Web and the Cloud
- Current topics
 - ◆ Sensing (pollution, health, medical, ...)
 - ◆ Offloading and partitioning
 - ◆ Energy consumption
 - ◆ Indoor positioning
 - ◆ Cloud integration
 - ◆ Software defined networking (SDN)
 - ◆ Wireless video
 - ◆ ...

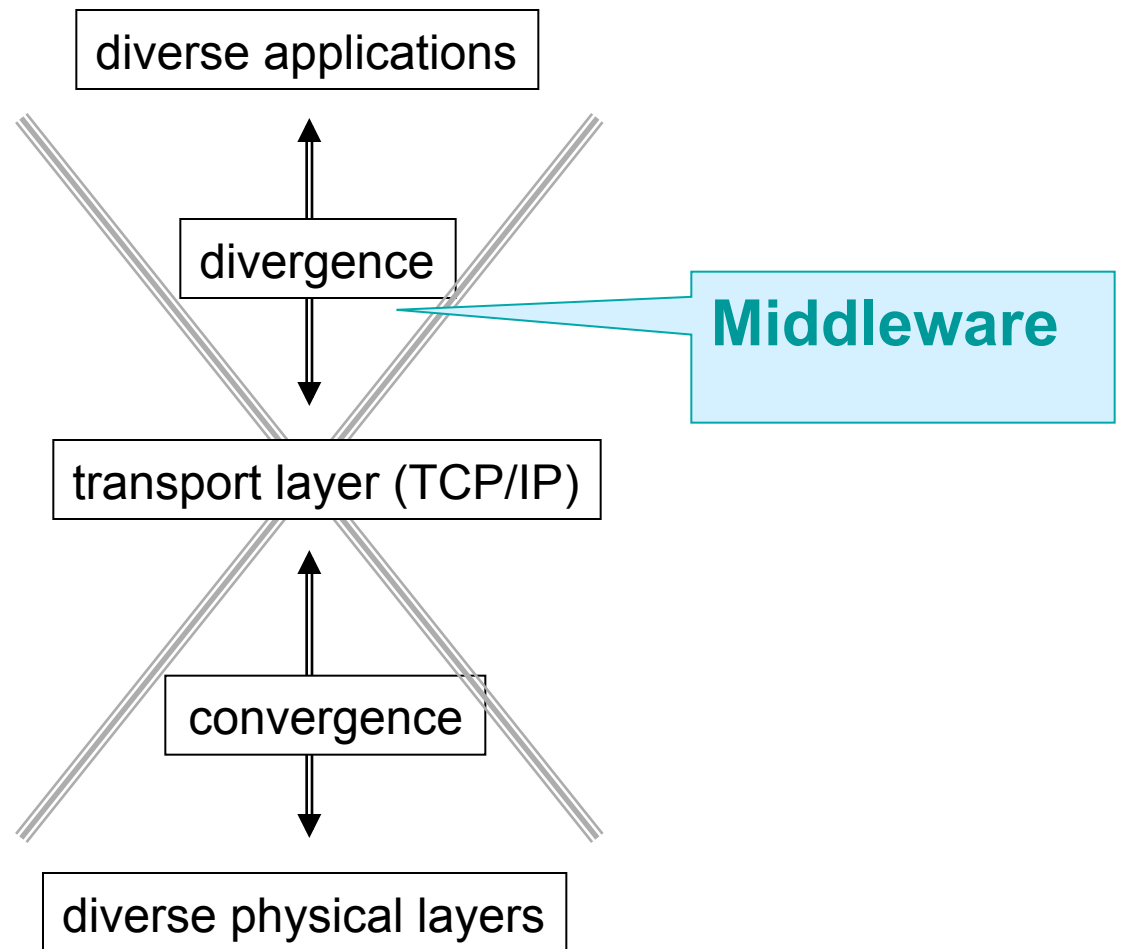
Mobility in the Internet

- This topic pertains to mobility of
 - ◆ Networks
 - ◆ Hosts
 - ◆ Transport connections
 - ◆ Sessions
 - ◆ Objects (passive, active)
 - ◆ Services
 - ◆ Users
- Many solutions are needed on multiple layers
 - ◆ Link layer, network, transport, application

Role of Software and Algorithms

- Software has an increasingly important role in mobile devices
 - ◆ Increase in device capabilities
 - ◆ Interaction with sensors and other devices
 - ◆ Integration with the Web and cloud
- Applications and services
 - ◆ Development processes
 - ◆ Testing of mobile sw
 - ◆ Deployment and management

The Hourglass



Middleware

- Widely used and popular term
- Fuzzy term
- One definition
 - ◆ “A set of service elements above the operating system and the communications stack”
- Second definition
 - ◆ “Software that provides a programming model above the basic building blocks of processes and message passing” (Colouris, Dollimore, Kindberg, 2001)

Why Middleware?

- Application development is complex and time-consuming
 - ◆ Should every developer code their own protocols for directories, transactions, ..?
 - ◆ How to cope with heterogeneous environments?
 - ✦ Networks, operating systems, hardware, programming languages
- Middleware is needed
 - ◆ To cut down development time
 - ✦ Rapid application development
 - ◆ Simplify the development of applications
 - ◆ Support heterogeneous environments and mask differences in OS/languages/hardware

Middleware cont.

- Middleware services include
 - ◆ directory, trading, brokering
 - ◆ remote invocation (RPC) facilities
 - ◆ transactions
 - ◆ persistent repositories
 - ◆ location and failure transparency
 - ◆ messaging and events
 - ◆ Security
 - ◆ synchronization
- Network stack (transport and below) is not part of middleware

Mobile Platforms

- Collections of central services and libraries with both reactive and proactive functions
- APIs typically logically centralized
- Distributed between elements of the environment
 - ◆ Multi-tier client-server
 - ◆ Peer-to-peer
 - ◆ Hybrids
- The platform running on the mobile terminal and the characteristics of the device determine how service is rendered for the end user

Platforms

■ 2009

- ◆ Java Micro Edition (Java ME)
- ◆ iOS
- ◆ Symbian and Series 60
- ◆ Windows Mobile
- ◆ Linux Maemo (MeeGo)
- ◆ Android
- ◆ BREW
- ◆ WAP

■ 2012

- ◆ iOS
- ◆ Android
- ◆ Windows Phone 7 and 8
- ◆ HTML5 web apps

Next

- Platforms, middleware, protocols
- Principles and Patterns
- Examples