

NDN, CoAP, and MQTT: A Comparative Measurement Study in the IoT

ACM ICN 2018, Boston

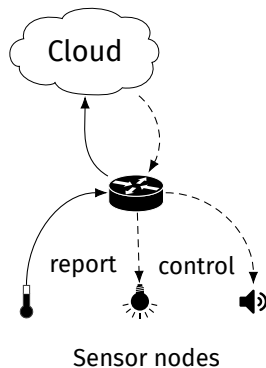
Cenk Gündoğan¹ Peter Kietzmann¹ Martine Lenders²
Hauke Petersen² Thomas C. Schmidt¹ Matthias Wählisch²

¹HAW Hamburg

²Freie Universität Berlin

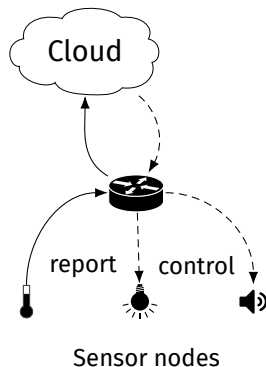
Common IoT Communication

- ▶ Sensors and actuators connect to clouds
 - ▶ Today mainly based on MQTT



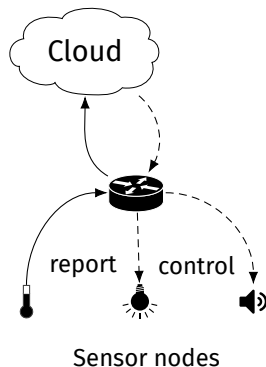
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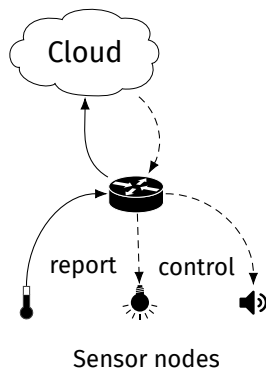
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 - ▶ IETF solution for constrained IoT
- ▶ **ICN**
 - ▶ Promising candidate for future IoT
 - ▶ Intensifying attention since 2014



Research Question

How do these protocols perform and which is most appropriate for the IoT?

Outline

Protocol Overview

Metrics & Experiment Setup

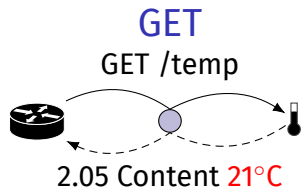
Evaluation

- Single-hop: Push vs. Pull Protocols

- Multi-hop: Reliability and Protocol Performance

Conclusion & Outlook

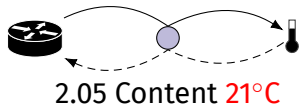
CoAP



CoAP

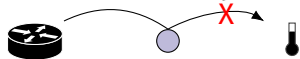
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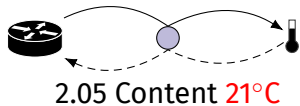
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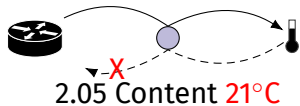
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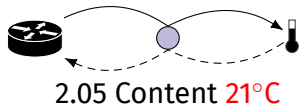
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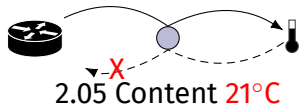
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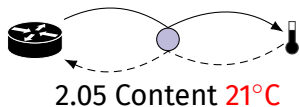


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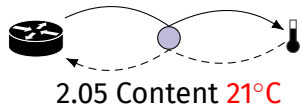
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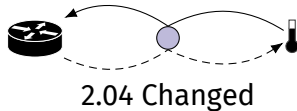
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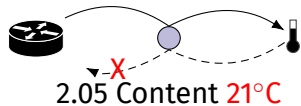
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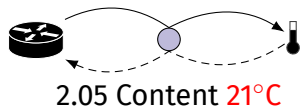


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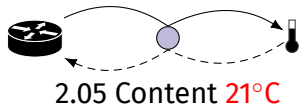
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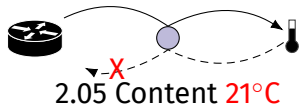
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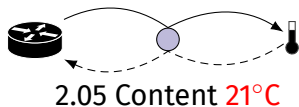


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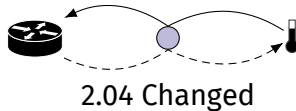


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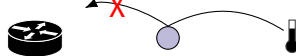
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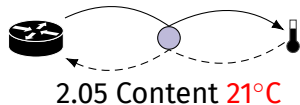
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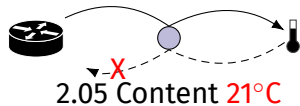
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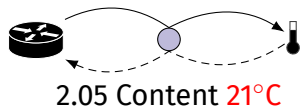


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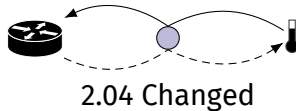


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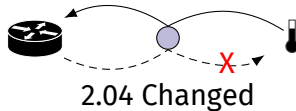
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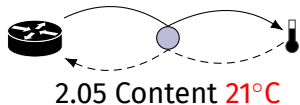
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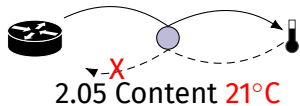
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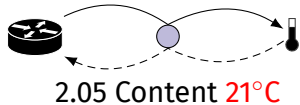


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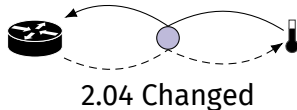


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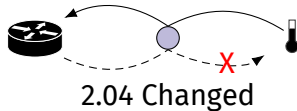
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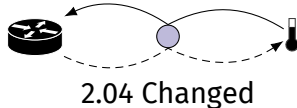


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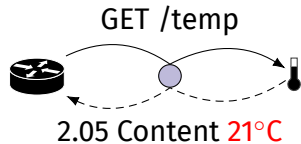


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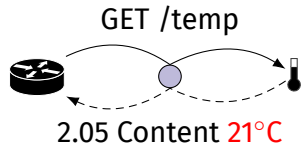
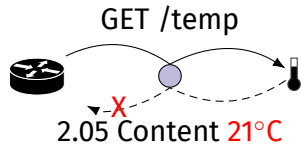


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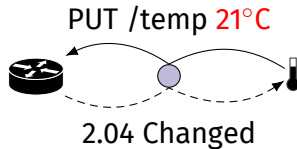
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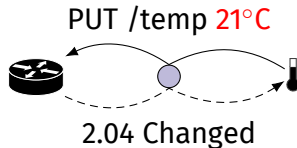
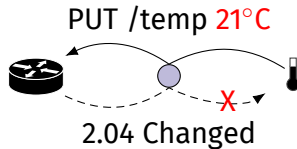
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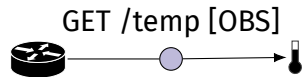
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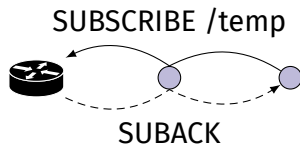
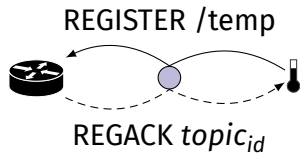
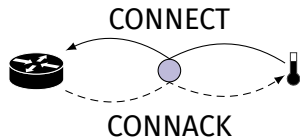
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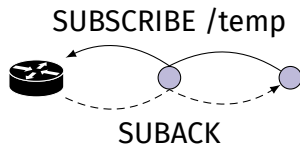
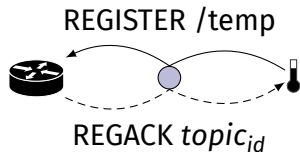
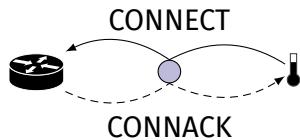
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MQTT-SN

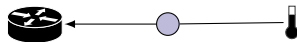


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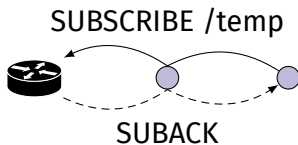
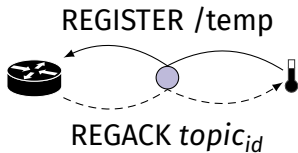
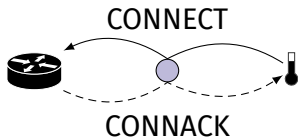


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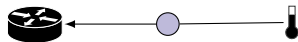


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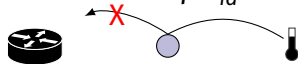
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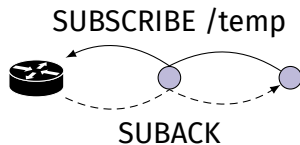
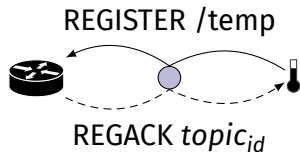
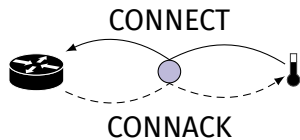


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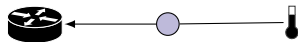


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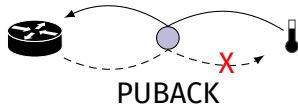
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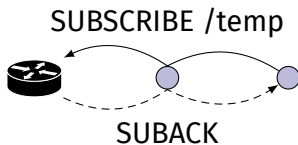
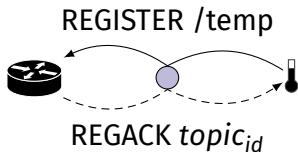
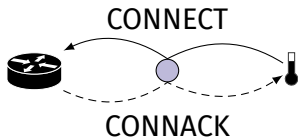


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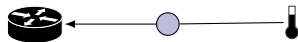


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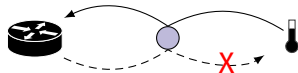
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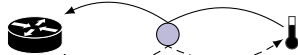
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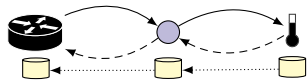


PUBACK

ICN

NDN

Interest /temp

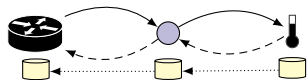


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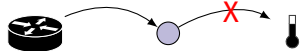
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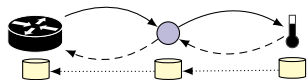
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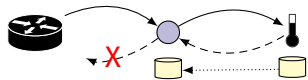
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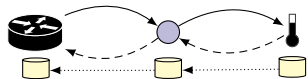
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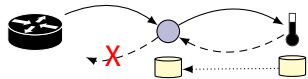
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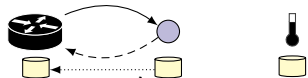
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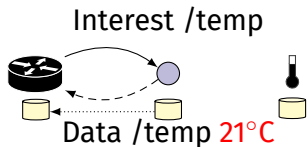
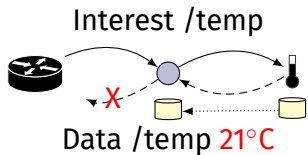
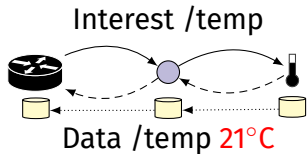
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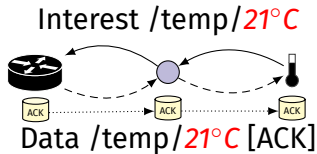


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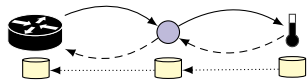
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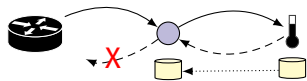
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NDN

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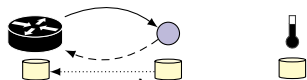


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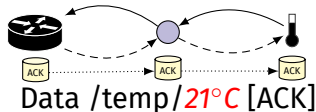
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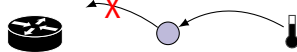


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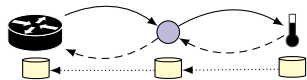


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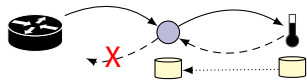
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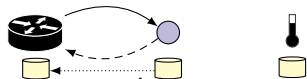
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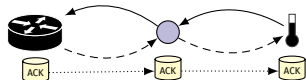
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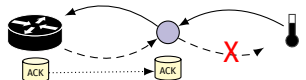
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Interest /temp/21°C



Data /temp/21°C [ACK]

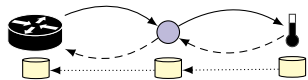
Interest /temp/21°C



Data /temp/21°C [ACK]

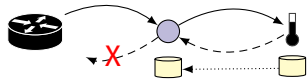
NDN

Interest /temp



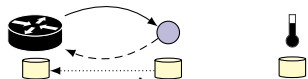
Data /temp 21°C

Interest /temp



Data /temp 21°C

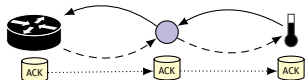
Interest /temp



Data /temp 21°C

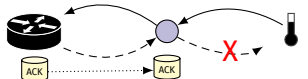
I-Not

Interest /temp/21°C



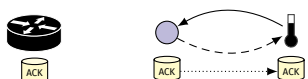
Data /temp/21°C [ACK]

Interest /temp/21°C



Data /temp/21°C [ACK]

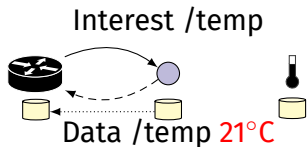
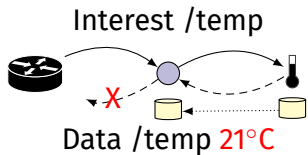
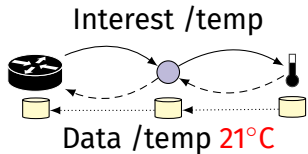
Interest /temp/21°C



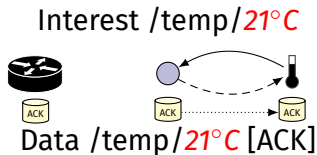
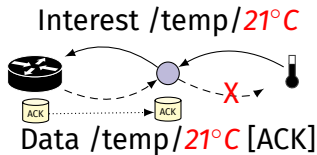
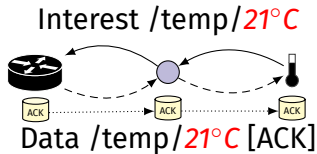
Data /temp/21°C [ACK]

ICN

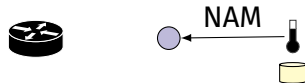
NDN



I-Not

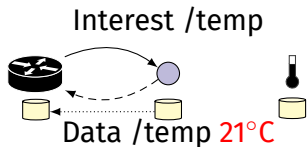
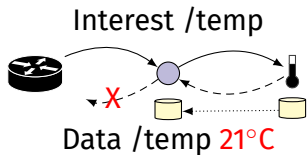
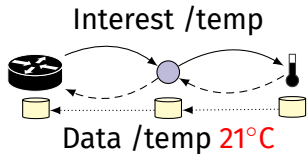


HoPP

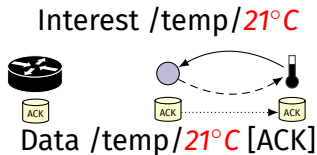
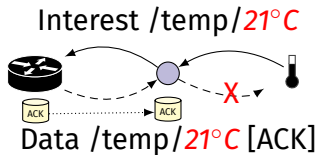
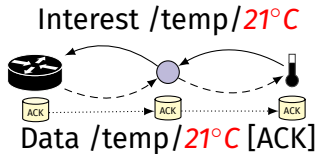


ICN

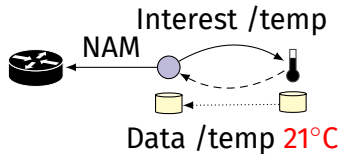
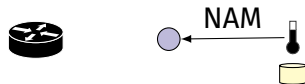
NDN



I-Not

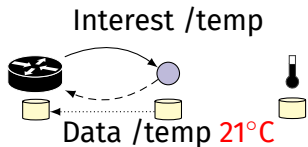
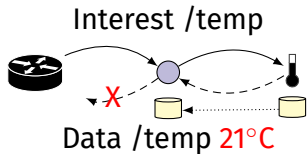
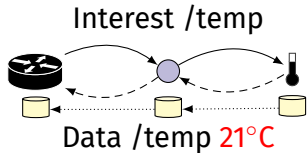


HoPP

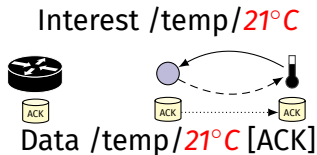
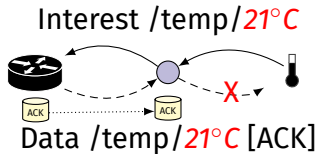
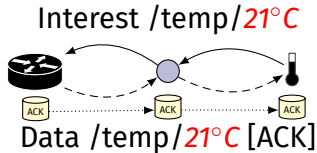


ICN

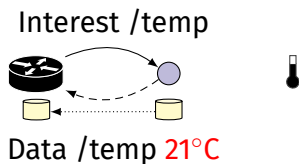
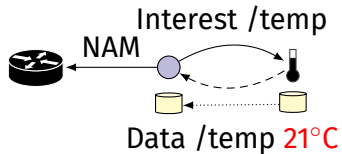
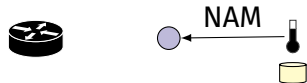
NDN



I-Not



HoPP



Properties at a Glance

	Current IoT Protocols				ICN Protocols		
	GET	CoAP PUT	OBS	MQTT-SN	NDN	I-Not	HoPP
Transport	UDP	UDP	UDP	UDP	—	—	—
Push	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗
Pull	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓
Pub/Sub	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓
Flow Control	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓
Reliability	(c)	(c)	✗	(Q1)	✓	✓	✓

Experimentation

Implementations



- ▶ CoAP: gcoap
- ▶ MQTT-SN: asymlite
- ▶ On top of UDP/IPv6



- ▶ NDN v0.2
- ▶ HoPP & I-Not (extensions)
- ▶ On top of link layer

Metrics

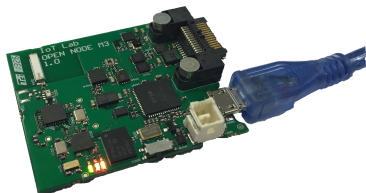
- ▶ Network stack sizes
- ▶ Time to content arrival
- ▶ Link stress
- ▶ Goodput
- ▶ Network utilization (control vs data plane)
- ▶ Energy consumption
- ▶ Security overhead

Metrics

- ▶ Network stack sizes
- ▶ Time to content arrival
- ▶ Link stress
- ▶ Goodput
- ▶ *Network utilization (control vs data plane)*
- ▶ *Energy consumption*
- ▶ *Security overhead*

Experiment Setup

IoT-Lab Testbed
ARM Cortex-M3
64 kB RAM & 512 kB ROM
IEEE 802.15.4 radio
CSMA/CA



Retransmissions:
Link layer: $4 \times 2\text{--}10\text{ ms}$
Network layer: $4 \times 2\text{ s}$

Single-hop

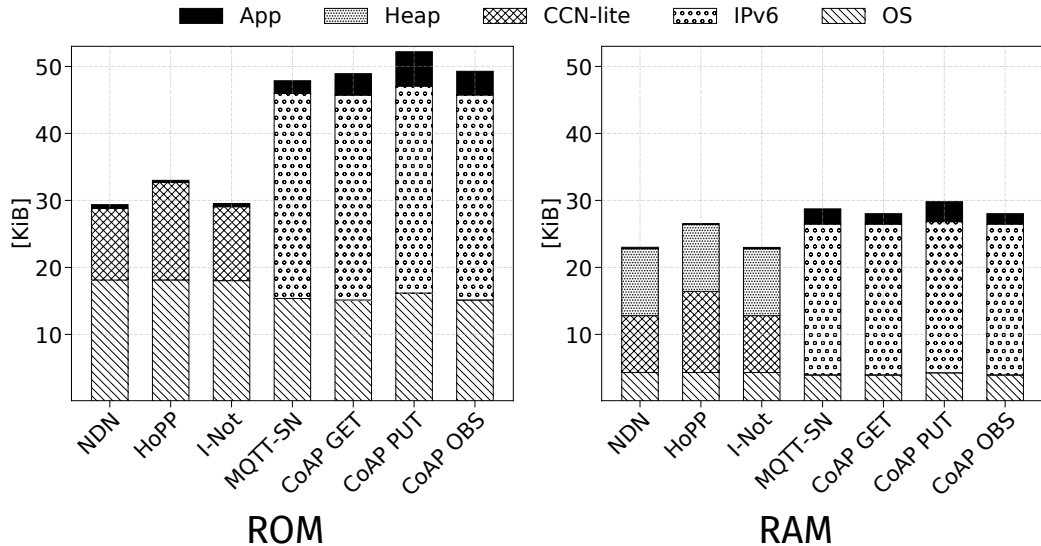
- ▶ 1 gateway + 1 IoT node

Multi-hop

- ▶ 1 gateway + 50 IoT nodes
- ▶ Max. hop distance: 6

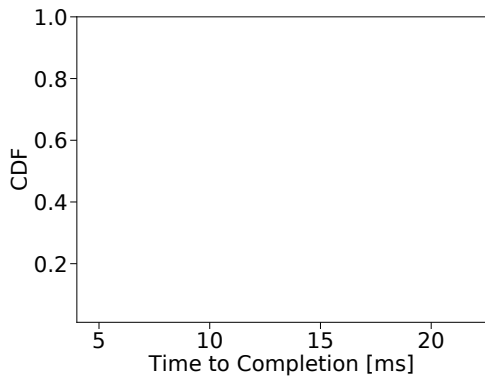
Evaluation

Network Stack Sizes

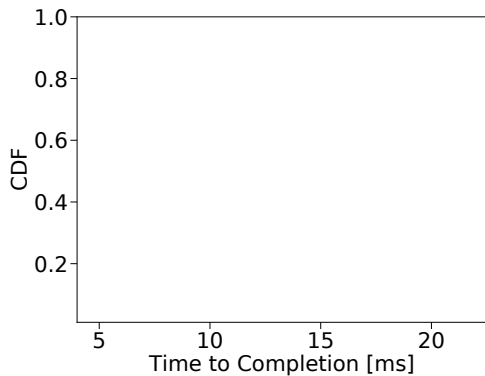


Single-hop: Push vs. Pull

Time to content arrival for **scheduled** publishing every 50 ms



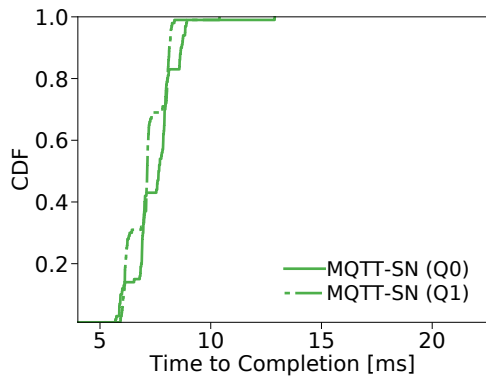
Push protocols



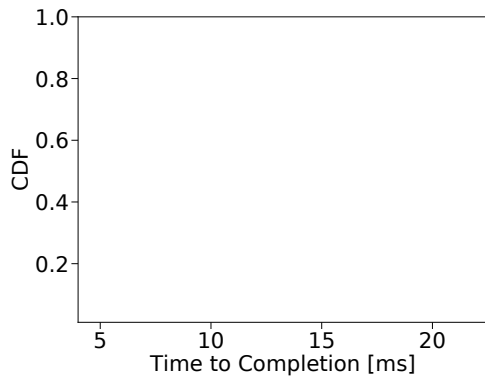
Pull protocols

Single-hop: Push vs. Pull

Time to content arrival for **scheduled** publishing every 50 ms



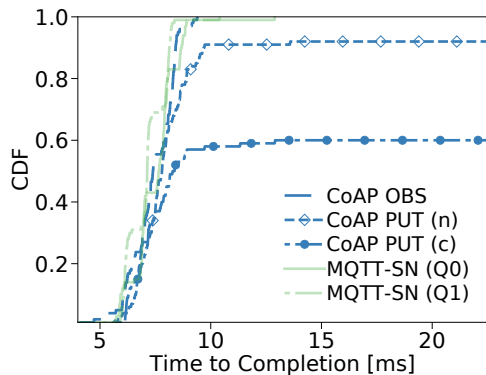
Push protocols



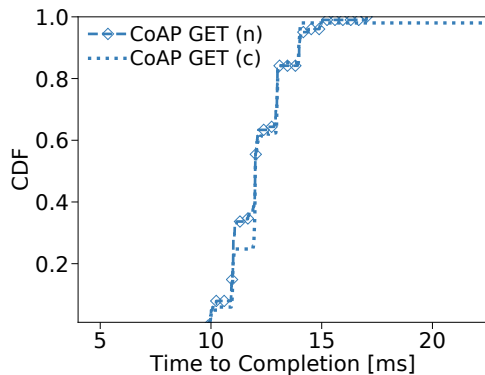
Pull protocols

Single-hop: Push vs. Pull

Time to content arrival for **scheduled** publishing every 50 ms



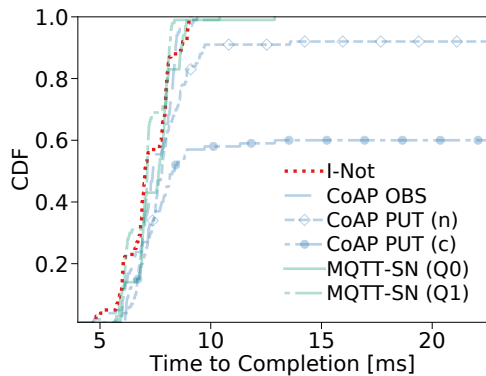
Push protocols



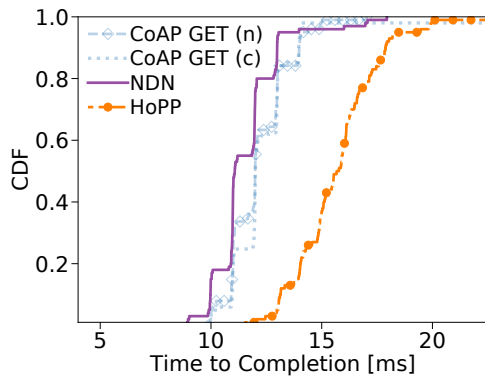
Pull protocols

Single-hop: Push vs. Pull

Time to content arrival for **scheduled** publishing every 50 ms



Push protocols



Pull protocols

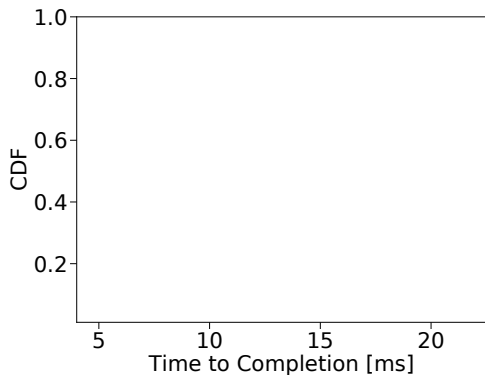
Single-hop: Push vs. Pull

Takeaways

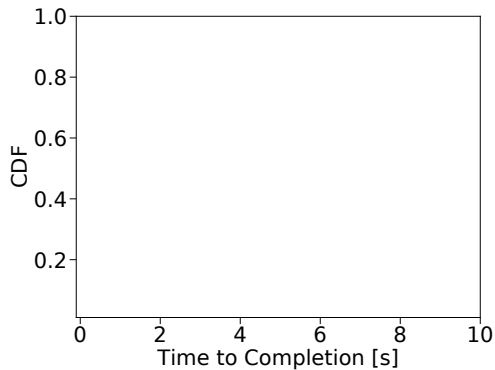
- ▶ Without network layer repair
 - ▶ Push protocols complete below **10 ms**
 - ▶ Pull protocols **double** completion time
- ▶ With network layer repair
 - ▶ Reliability layer increases completion time to **seconds**
 - ▶ Retransmissions may induce **additional link stress**

Single-hop: Push vs. Pull

Time to content arrival for **unscheduled** publishing every [1 ... 3] s, content request every 1 s



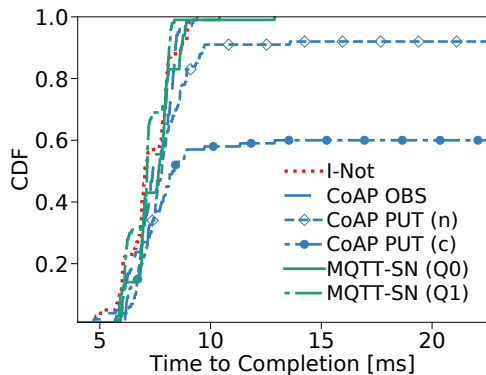
Push protocols



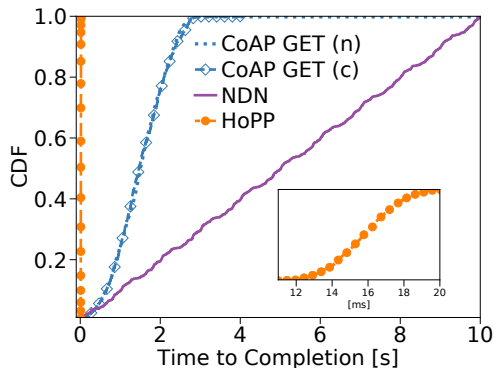
Pull protocols

Single-hop: Push vs. Pull

Time to content arrival for **unscheduled** publishing every [1 ... 3] s, content request every 1 s



Push protocols



Pull protocols

Problem of Stateful Forwarding in NDN

- ▶ Interests arrive at higher rate than content
 - ⇒ Open PIT states accumulate
- ▶ PIT size very limited in constrained IoT scenario
- ▶ Two possible strategies:
 - ▶ Discard newly arriving Interests
 - ▶ Overwrite PIT states
 - ⇒ Leads to delays or loss

Multi-hop: Characteristics

- ▶ Radio interference
- ▶ Additional link- & network-layer retransmissions
- ▶ Higher link stress

Single-hop vs. Multi-hop: Content Arrival

Single-hop (50 ms)

Multi-hop (5 s)

Single-hop vs. Multi-hop: Content Arrival

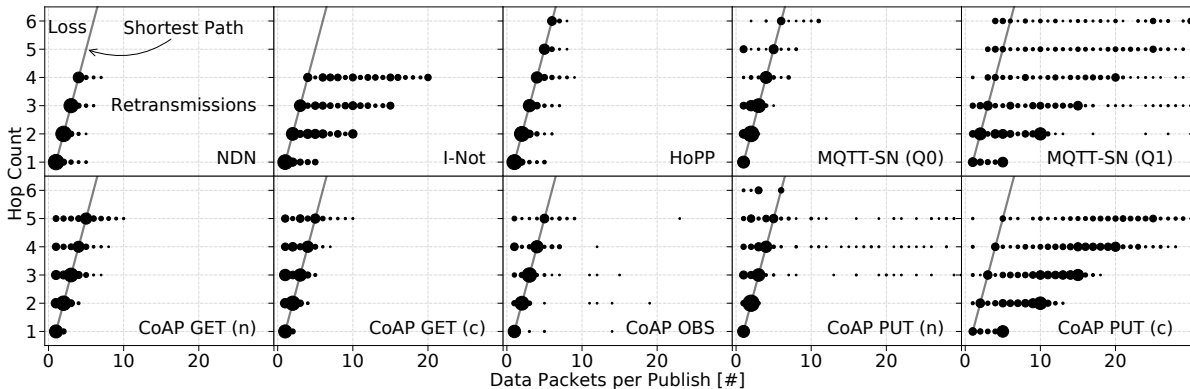
	Single-hop (50 ms)	Multi-hop (5 s)
	Avg. Delay [ms]	Success [%]
Unreliable IP	8.0	97
Reliable IP	305.0	99
I-Not	7.2	100
NDN & HoPP	13.6	100
	Max. Delay [ms]	Protocol
Unreliable IP	30.6	CoAP PUT (n)
Reliable IP	5000.0	CoAP PUT (c)
NDN & HoPP	27.9	HoPP

Single-hop vs. Multi-hop: Content Arrival

	Single-hop (50 ms)		Multi-hop (5 s)	
	Avg. Delay [ms]	Success [%]	Avg. Delay [s]	Success [%]
Unreliable IP	8.0	97	0.03	57
Reliable IP	305.0	99	3.83	78
I-Not	7.2	100	1.98	68
NDN & HoPP	13.6	100	0.60	98
	Max. Delay [ms]	Protocol	Max. Delay [s]	Protocol
Unreliable IP	30.6	CoAP PUT (n)	0.2	CoAP GET (n)
Reliable IP	5000.0	CoAP PUT (c)	16.3	CoAP PUT (c)
NDN & HoPP	27.9	HoPP	13.7	HoPP

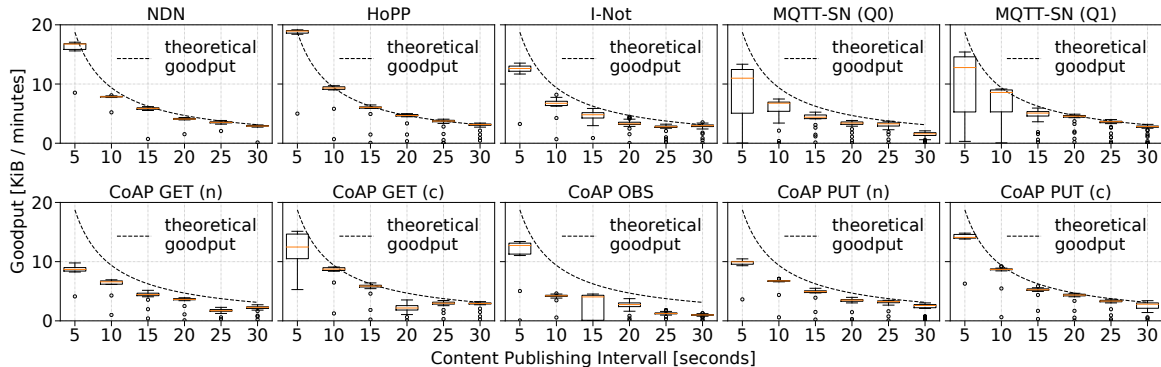
Multi-hop: Link Stress

Link traversal vs. shortest path using a 15 s publishing interval



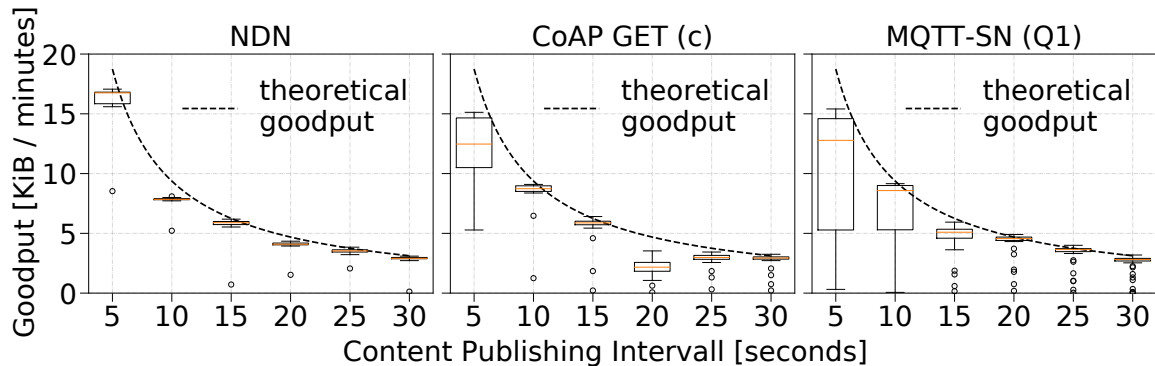
Multi-hop: Goodput

Goodput summaries



Multi-hop: Goodput

Goodput summaries for reliable protocols



Conclusion & Outlook

Takeaways

- ▶ All protocols are challenged by the constrained wireless IoT
 - ▶ Reliable transfer often fails
 - ▶ End-to-end acknowledgments stress lossy links
- ▶ NDN and HoPP are most robust and stable
 - ▶ Hop-wise caching enhances transport efficiency
 - ▶ NDN susceptible to PIT state overflow

Future Work

- ▶ Analyze flow control aspects with controlled cross-traffic
- ▶ Deploy protocols with full security features enabled