Web-based Service Brokerage for Robotic Devices

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Symbiotic Smart Environments

→ Ability to discover, use, and understand services that are provided in smart environments
→ No specialized services for robots, but open endpoints that can be used by arbitrary (authorized) clients

The Web of Things

→ Smart Things with Internet connection and an embedded Web server
→ Resource-oriented modeling and Representational State Transfer for application-layer interoperability
→ Hypermedia/Links to guide application flow (“Hypermedia as the Engine of Application State”)

Robots and Web-based smart environments

→ Web of Things concepts to simplify the interaction of robotic devices with smart environments
→ Ambient sensors and actuators enable robots to make more well-informed decisions and perform increasingly complex tasks
→ Robots require less on-board sensors which reduces required resources (cost, weight, battery)

Service Discovery

→ Discover usable services in the robot’s surroundings, e.g. using a middleware platform [5]
→ Also integrate and advertise services provided by robots!

Service Selection and Usage

→ Linked Algorithms, based on HATEOAS and semi-automatic decisions [7]
→ Semantics (e.g., RESTdesc [8])

Conclusions

REST has very interesting features that enable the annotation of API endpoints with semantic descriptions. These allow other programs to find out what service a specific API offers and how to use it. So,...

✓ Expose services as resources, according to the REST principles
✓ Manage the resources in middleware platforms to enable their automated discovery
✓ Annotate the resources with semantic descriptions to expose their APIs and make them automatically usable

References