

# EDGE APPLICATIONS: DEVELOPMENT OF STANDARDS SUPPORTING AN OPEN EDGE COMPUTING ECOSYSTEM

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# OUTLINE

- **Motivation**

- Top-Down vs. Bottom-Up Deployment Models
- Use Cases
- Definition and Goals

- **Possible Technical Approaches**

- Discovery
- Compute Service Offload
- Orchestration Service Installation and Management

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# EDGE COMPUTING: TOP-DOWN VS. BOTTOM-UP DEPLOYMENT

## 1. Extend Cloud Computing Down

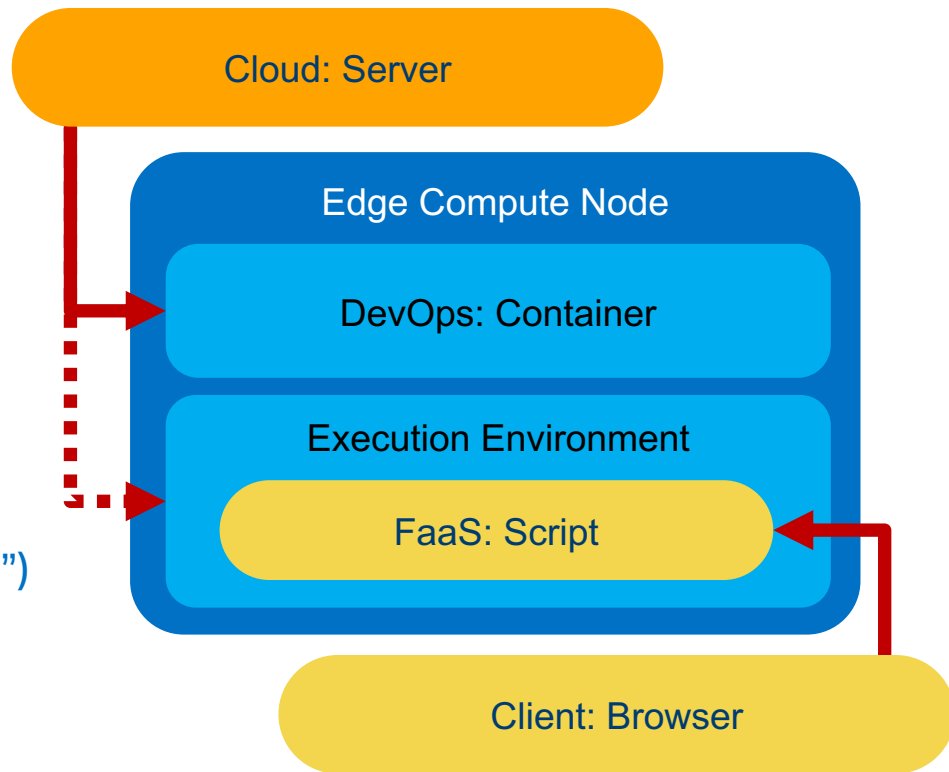
- Services managed *by provider*
- **General** execution environment
- “DevOps”: based on containers

## 2. Extend Web Computing Up

- Apps accessed *by user* via links
- **Specialized** execution environment
- “FaaS”: based on functions (typ. “scripts”)

### **Complementary**

- 1 is the foundation for 2



# USE CASES FOR USER-CENTRIC (BOTTOM-UP) DEPLOYMENT

## Smart Retail

- Small business owners self-managing technology (1)
- Large retail franchises deploying applications for use on employees' own devices (BYOD context)



## Smart City

- 40% of smart city use cases require multivendor solutions (2,3)
- Cities need to develop third-party app ecosystem to best provide value to citizens



(1) <https://www.conexus.org/>

(2) <https://www.mckinsey.com/business-functions/digital-mckinsey/our-insights/the-internet-of-things-the-value-of-digitizing-the-physical-world>

(3) <https://machinaresearch.com/news/smart-cities-could-waste-usd341-billion-by-2025-on-non-standardized-iot-deployments/>

# GOALS

## Primary:

- Define “compute utilities” supporting **client-managed** “edge worker” services
- Allow clients to **offload compute** to “nearby” compute utility infrastructure
- Allow clients to **manage distributed IoT orchestration**

## Secondary:

- Support secure, monetized, differentiated (e.g. accelerated) edge computing services
- Support development of a third-party application ecosystem
- Extend web programming to simplify development and deployment of applications
- Allow clients (users) to easily and dynamically find compute utilities (discovery)

# TARGET CAPABILITIES AND THEIR REQUIREMENTS

## Capability 1: Compute Offload

- Allow browser-based applications, small IoT devices, and client computers access to accelerated compute utility
- Compute utility may be on-board (device), local (edge), or remote (cloud)
- **Requirement:** Access to accelerated computing (GPU, FPGA, NN-ASIC, etc)

## Capability 2: IoT Orchestration

- Install programmed orchestration function for derived IoT services
- **Requirement:** Access to local network and IoT devices
- **Requirement:** Persistent installation and event-driven execution

## Other General Requirements

- **Privacy:** Trusted information and metadata management
- **Security:** Integrity, confidentiality, access control, authentication
- **Discovery:** Local and remote, devices and services, open but protected
- **Management:** Installation, cancellation, monitoring, payment

# EDGE COMPUTING AND IOT ORCHESTRATION

## Better Together!

- **Compute Offload** (by itself) lacks access to sensors and actuators  
... interesting applications use data to make decisions and take actions
- **IoT Orchestration** (by itself) lacks capability to make complex decisions  
... complex decisions need compute-intensive analytics

## IoT orchestration + Edge Computing have *many* applications

- **Security:** motion sensor, camera, *person detection*
- **Inventory:** door open sensor, *product identification*
- **Logistics:** location tracking, 3D scanning, camera, *path planning*
- **Energy:** temp sensor, heater control, *person detection, machine learning*
- **Marketing:** door sensor, proximity sensor, camera, *sentiment analysis*
- **Cleaning:** robot vacuum cleaner, *obstacle classification, path planning*



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# SUMMARY OF PROPOSED TECHNICAL STANDARDS STRATEGY

## Extend PWAs, Service Workers, and Web Workers

- Web Workers extended to “Edge Workers”, supporting remote install on compute utilities, persistent lifetimes, event-driven execution, accelerated computing (e.g. via WebNN, TensorFlow.js, etc.), and to the local network for IoT orchestration
- PWAs/Service Workers extended to “Edge Apps”, supporting management lifecycle and remote “Edge Worker” components on compute utilities
- Use of WASM to package Edge App components offloaded to compute utilities.

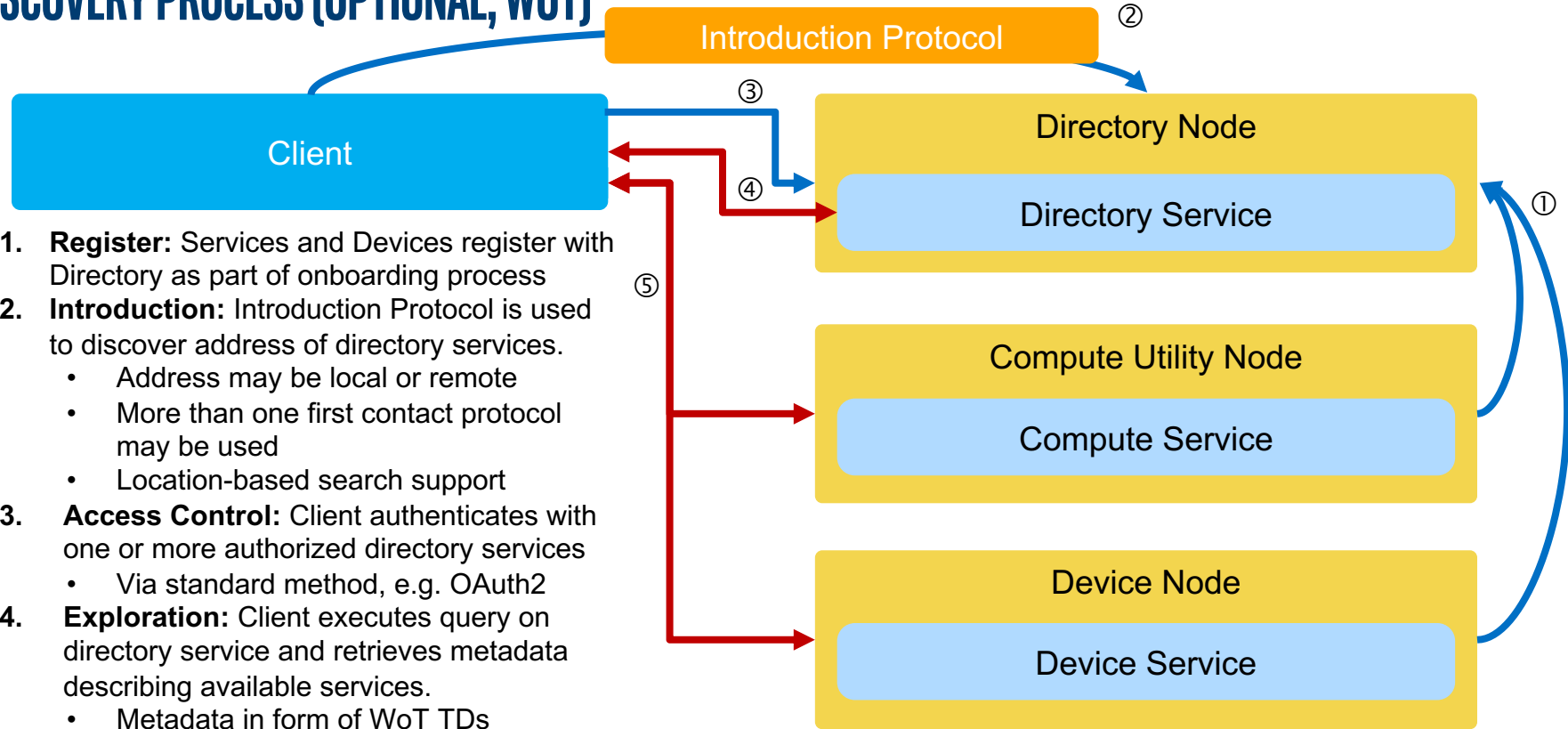
## Extend Web of Things

- Extend WoT Discovery (WIP) to also apply to compute utilities
- Support IoT orchestration via WoT Scripting API (WIP) in Edge Workers

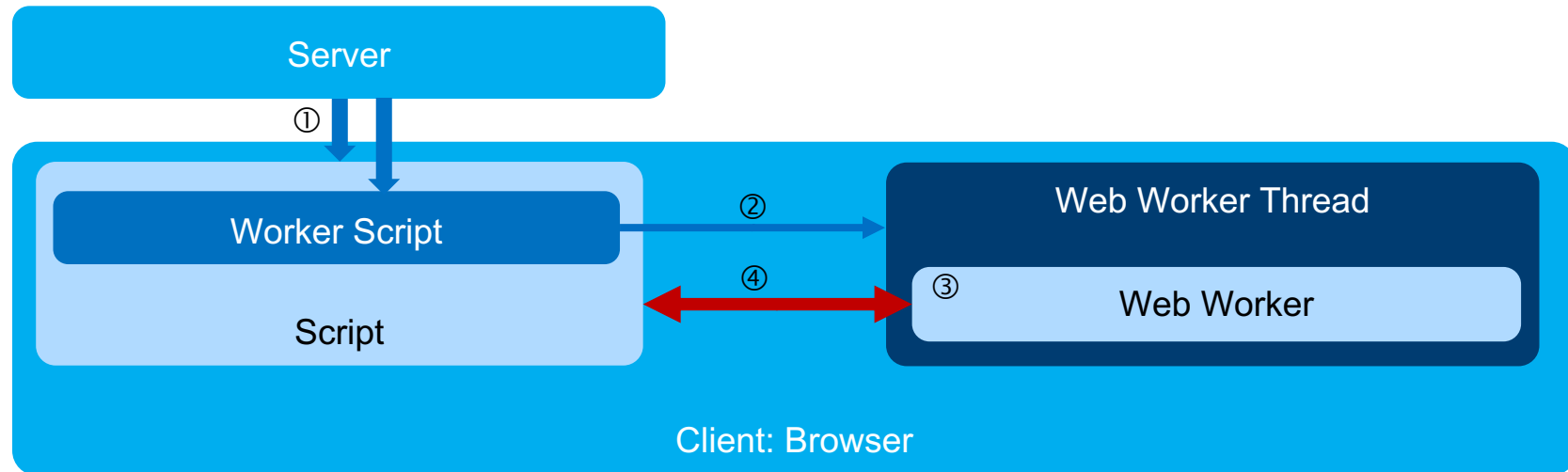
## New Standards Development

- Standardized Management API for compute utilities

# DISCOVERY PROCESS (OPTIONAL; WOT)

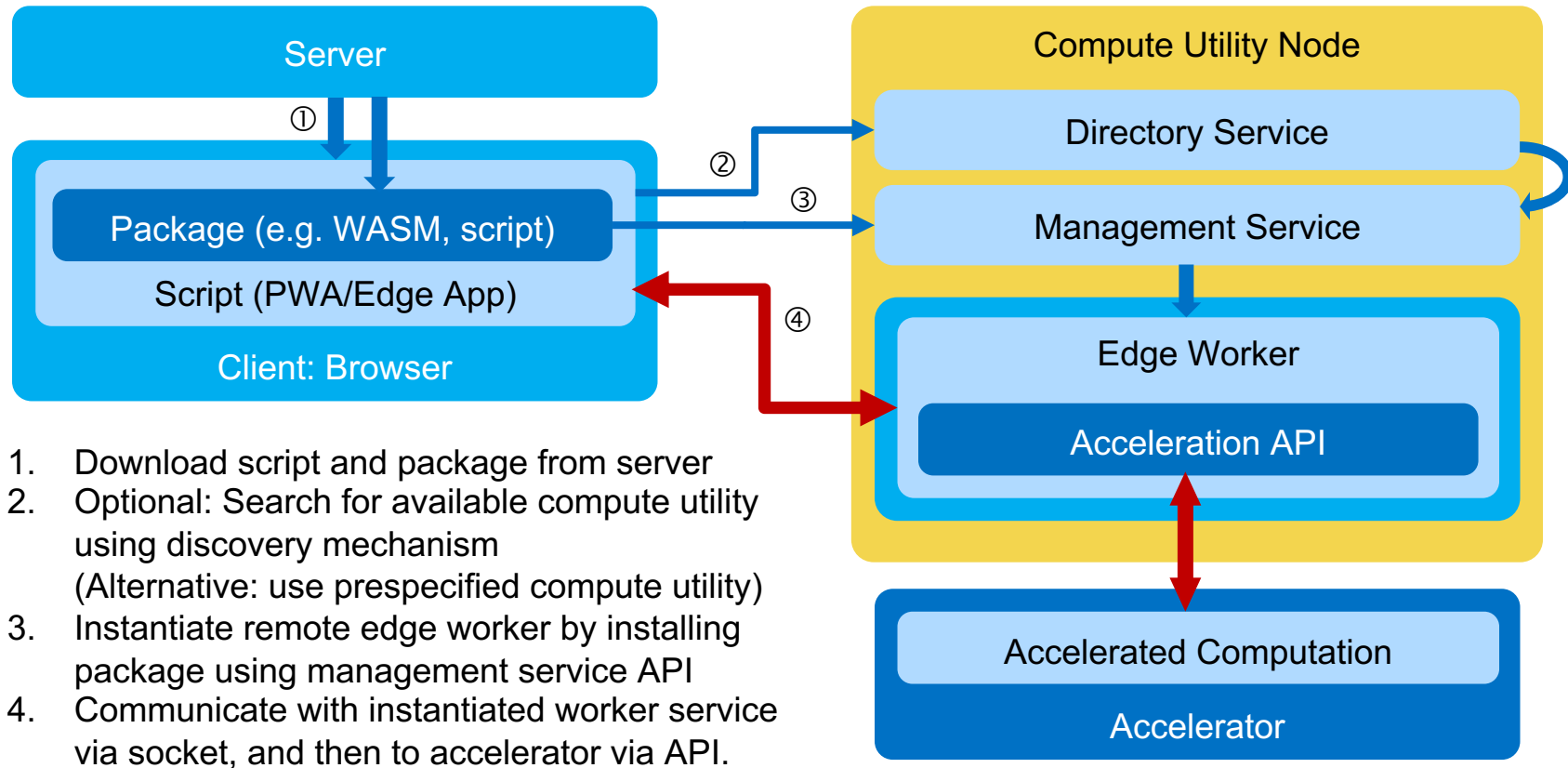


# EXISTING: COMPUTE OFFLOAD VIA WEB WORKERS

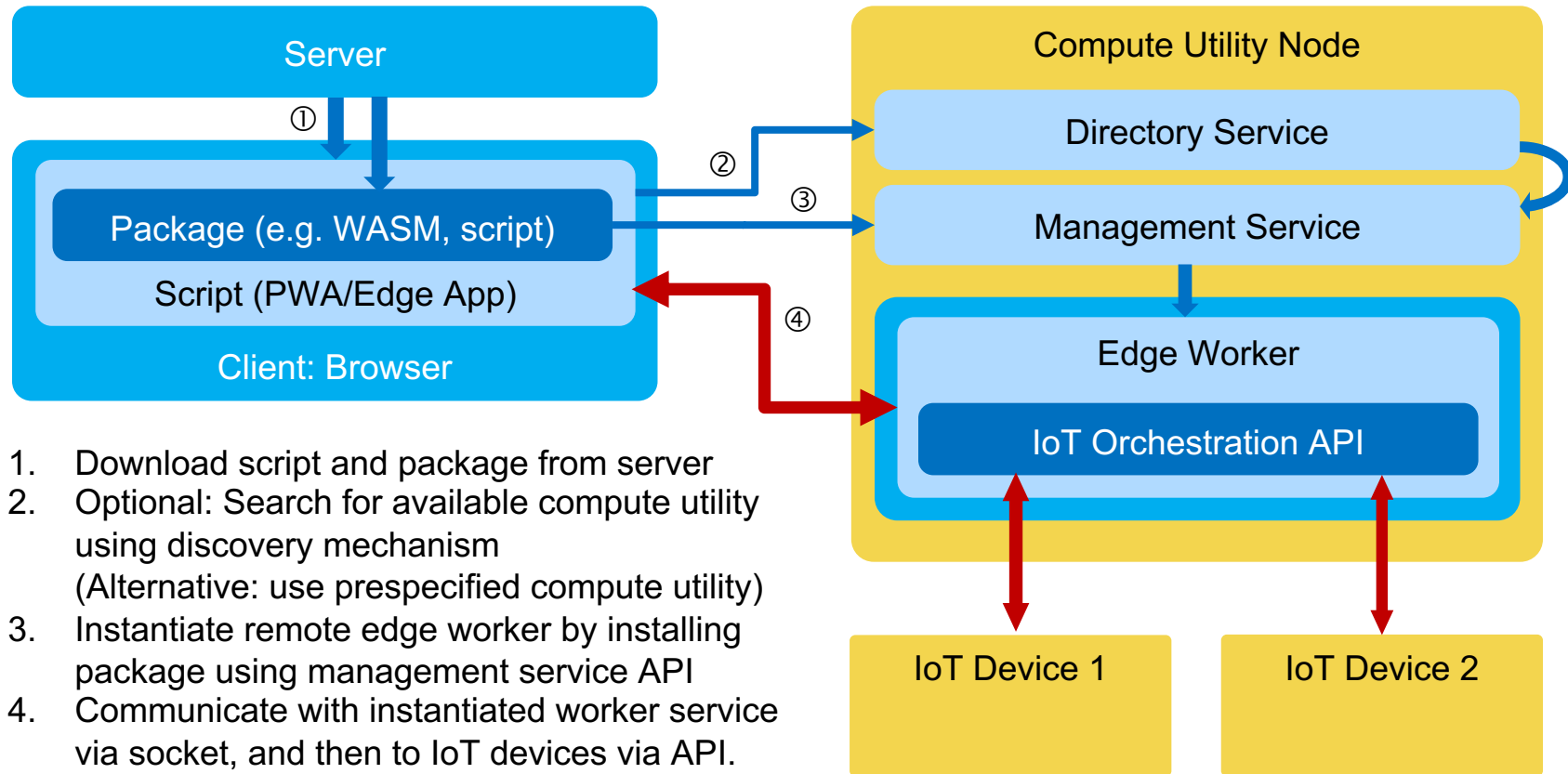


1. Fetch script and worker package from server
2. Create web worker and offload worker script.
3. Worker instantiated on separate thread inside client, runs in parallel with main thread
4. Main thread communicates with instantiated worker service to retrieve results

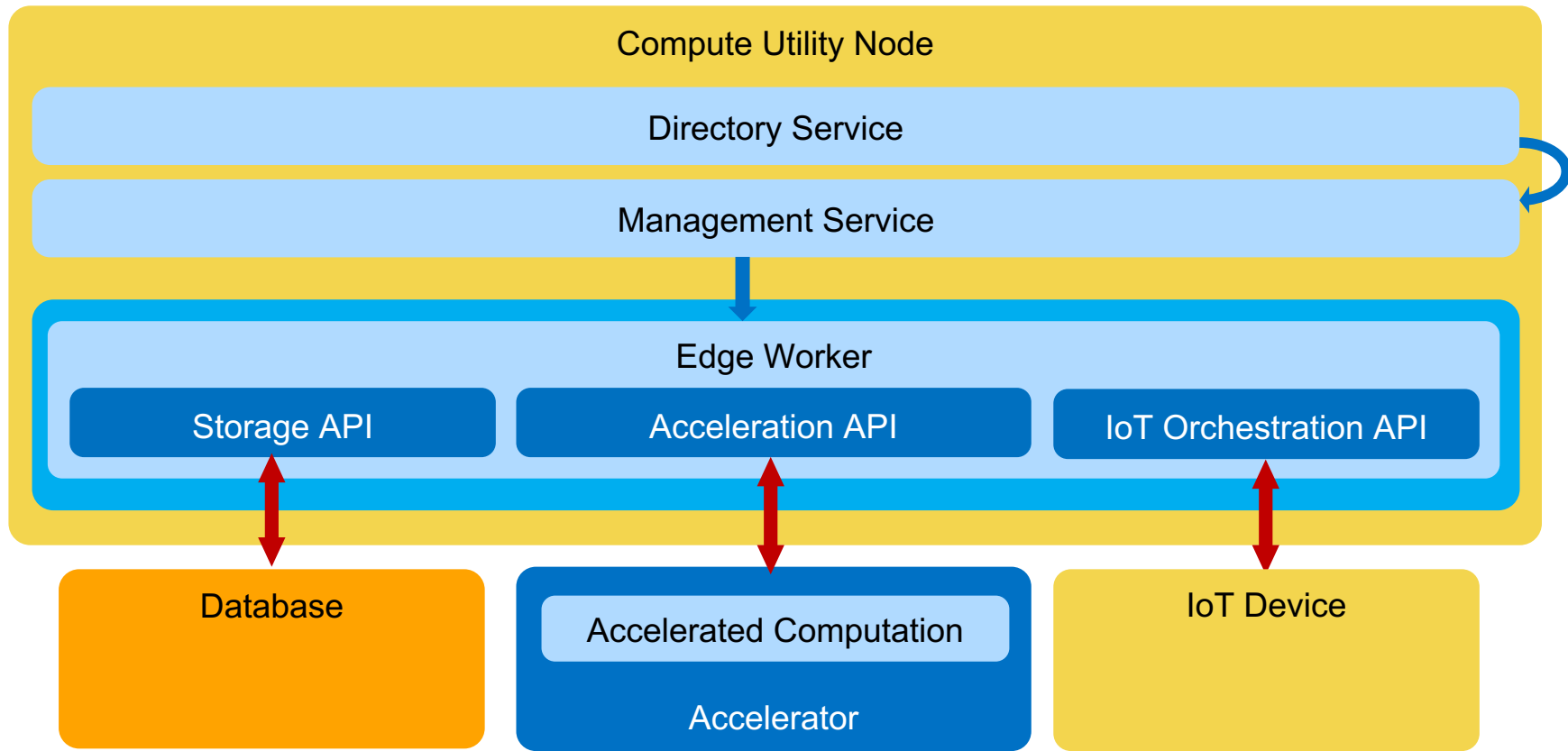
# PROPOSED: COMPUTE OFFLOAD VIA EDGE WORKERS



# PROPOSED: IOT ORCHESTRATION VIA EDGE WORKERS (AND PWAS/EDGE APPS)



# MULTIPLE APIS ACCESSED FROM EDGE WORKERS



# REQUIRED STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT

## Management API (network and scripting) to Instantiate Workers

- API for a compute service that allows installation of a packaged worker

## Packaging and Worker Management

- Worker encapsulation that allows installation in a sandboxed and isolated environment with all their dependencies and suitable (but controlled) access to other services. Options: WASM, scripts, containers.

## APIs for Compute Acceleration (e.g. WebNN) and IoT Device Access (e.g. WoT)

- Orchestration services need to access other IoT devices
- Compute services need access to accelerated compute capabilities
- Installation of edge workers should be possible from browser and web application contexts, e.g. as extension of PWAs and/or web workers

## Optional: Discovery (network and scripting API)

- Find a compute utility that can host a worker (requirements-based search)
- Can be an extension/application of WoT Discovery process