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International Telecommunication Union
Standardization Sector

Recommendation

ITU-T J.1612 (07/2023)

SERIES J: Cable networks and transmission of television, sound programme and other multimedia signals

Artificial intelligence (AI) assisted cable networks – Requirements for the set-top box

Architecture for a smart home gateway

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Recommendation ITU-T J.1612

Architecture for a smart home gateway

Summary

Recommendation ITU-T J.1612 aims to define the architecture for a smart home gateway (SHGW) which addresses the functional requirements found in Recommendation ITU-T J.1611. This Recommendation consists of concepts of a virtual device model, dynamic device profile and other important software modules. With the introduction of these important modules, the architecture can dynamically support existing smart home devices and devices in the future.

Smart home is one example of a home automation system in which a wide range of IoT devices in a home cooperate to provide intelligent controlling and monitoring functions for home users. Smart home gateway connects various smart home devices, provides hardware interfaces of various smart home communication protocols, runs communication protocols, performs protocol conversion and bridging, and realizes the interaction between the user control terminal and cloud server.

History *

Edition	Recommendation	Approval	Study Group	Unique ID
1.0	ITU-T J.1612	2022-01-13	9	11.1002/1000/14845
2.0	ITU-T J.1612	2023-07-14	9	11.1002/1000/15592

Keywords

Smart home, smart home gateway, universal control platform, virtual device model.

* To access the Recommendation, type the URL https://handle.itu.int/ in the address field of your web browser, followed by the Recommendation's unique ID.

FOREWORD

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The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), which meets every four years, establishes the topics for study by the ITU-T study groups which, in turn, produce Recommendations on these topics.

The approval of ITU-T Recommendations is covered by the procedure laid down in WTSA Resolution 1.

In some areas of information technology which fall within ITU-T's purview, the necessary standards are prepared on a collaborative basis with ISO and IEC.

NOTE

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1 Scope

This Recommendation provides the architecture for a smart home gateway (SHGW) that addresses the functional requirements found in [ITU-T J.1611]. The scope of this Recommendation consists of concepts of a virtual device model, dynamic device profile and other important software modules. With the introduction of these important modules, the architecture can dynamically support existing smart home devices and devices in the future.

2 References

The following ITU-T Recommendations and other references contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this Recommendation. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All Recommendations and other references are subject to revision; users of this Recommendation are therefore encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of the Recommendations and other references listed below. A list of the currently valid ITU-T Recommendations is regularly published. The reference to a document within this Recommendation does not give it, as a stand-alone document, the status of a Recommendation.

[ITU-T J.1611] Recommendation ITU-T J.1611 (2022), *Functional requirements for a smart home gateway*.

[ITU-T H.724] Recommendation ITU-T H.724 (2017), *IPTV terminal devices: Interworking-enabled model of multiple devices*.

[CSA Matter] Connectivity Standards Alliance (2022), *Matter Specification Version 1.0*.

[IETF RFC 7252] IETF RFC 7252 (2014), *The Constrained Application Protocol (CoAP)*.

[IETF RFC 8446] IETF RFC 8446 (2018), *The Transport Layer Security (TLS) Protocol Version 1.3*.

3 Definitions

3.1 Terms defined elsewhere

This Recommendation uses the following terms defined elsewhere:

3.1.1 device [b-ITU-T Y.4000]: With regard to the Internet of things, this is a piece of equipment with the mandatory capabilities of communication and the optional capabilities of sensing, actuation, data capture, data storage and data processing.

3.1.2 gateway [b-ITU-T Y.4101]: A unit in the Internet of things that interconnects the devices with the communication networks. It performs the necessary translation between the protocols used in the communication networks and those used by devices.

3.1.3 Internet of things (IoT) [b-ITU-T Y.4000]: A global infrastructure for the information society, enabling advanced services by interconnecting (physical and virtual) things based on existing and evolving interoperable information and communication technologies.

3.1.4 Internet protocol television (IPTV) terminal device [b-ITU-T Y.1901]: A terminal device which has IPTV terminal function (ITF) functionality, e.g., an STB.

3.1.5 smart home gateway [ITU-T J.1611]: A device or equipment which connects various home IoT devices and performs as a bridge between a smart home cloud and a smart home device.

3.2 Terms defined in this Recommendation

None.

4 Abbreviations and acronyms

This Recommendation uses the following abbreviations and acronyms:

API Application Programming Interface

BLE Bluetooth Low Energy

CoAP Constrained Application Protocol

CSA Connectivity Standards Alliance

DM Device Management

HTTP Hypertext Transfer Protocol

IoT Internet of Things

IPTV Internet Protocol Television

ITF IPTV Terminal Function

JSON JavaScript Object Notation

NoSQL Not only SQL

REST Representational State Transfer

RESTful Representational State Transfer fully architecture styles

SHGW Smart Home Gateway

SOAP Simple Object Access Protocol

XML Extensible Markup Language

5 Conventions

In this Recommendation:

The keywords **"is required to"** indicate a requirement that must be strictly followed and from which no deviation is permitted if conformance to this document is to be claimed.

The keywords **"is recommended"** indicate a requirement that is recommended but which is not absolutely required. Thus, this requirement need not be present to claim conformance.

The keywords **"is prohibited from"** indicate a requirement that must be strictly followed and from which no deviation is permitted if conformance to this Recommendation is to be claimed.

The keywords **"is optionally required"** indicate an optional requirement that is permissible, without implying any sense of being recommended. This term is not intended to imply that the vendor's implementation must provide the option and the feature can be optionally enabled by the network operator/service provider. Rather, it means the vendor may optionally provide the feature and still claim conformance with the specification.

The keywords **"mandatorily"** indicate a mandatory requirement which is recommended in any sense. This term is intended to imply that the vendor must implement the option and the feature. Otherwise, the vendor cannot declaim conformance with the specification.

In the body of this Recommendation, the words shall, shall not, should, and may sometimes appear, in which case they are to be interpreted, respectively, as is required to, is prohibited from, is

recommended, and can optionally. The appearance of such phrases or keywords in an appendix or in material explicitly marked as informative are to be interpreted as having no normative intent.

6 The overview of smart home service

Smart home is a home automation system in which a wide range of IoT devices in a home cooperate to provide intelligent controlling and monitoring functions for home users. Figure 1 illustrates the overall architecture of a smart home system. It consists of the following four major modules.

- **Smart home devices**: It consists of network enabled home appliances, sensors, actuators, switches, etc. They are basically aggregated by the smart home gateway (SHGW) as there are so many different wireless technologies and protocols adopted by different devices. These devices connect to the physical world to collect data and send it to the smart home gateway, receive the device control command and execute it.
- **Cloud server**: Since the cloud has strong CPU power and unlimited storage capacity, large quantities of data such as user information, device information and service profile are usually stored in the cloud. Also, with a powerful CPU, advanced services such as linkage service, that interwork with other eco-systems are usually executed in the cloud. The decision will then be forwarded to a smart home gateway which in turn translates the command to the appropriate format and sends it to the corresponding device. Besides, user management and authentication, device management (DM) and other advanced services are usually implemented in the cloud.
- **User application**: Smart terminals such as smartphones and tablets usually have good process power and a friendly user interface. Using them, users interact with the smart home system through client applications running over them and perform all kinds of control such as turning the device on/off, checking the status of the device, setting timing service and so on.
- **Smart home gateway (SHGW)**: Smart home gateway plays a very important role in the system. It connects various smart home devices, provides hardware interfaces of various smart home communication protocols, runs communication protocols, performs protocol conversion and bridging, realizes device discovery and authentication access, and realizes the interaction between the user control terminal and the cloud server, such as requesting the device profile and service profile from the cloud server and sending the control command to the target device to realize the application service requested from the users.

First, every smart device in a home needs to be discovered and connected to the network that is formed by the gateway device, the process is called pairing or onboarding. During the process, the gateway and the device exchange some basic information such as the manufacturer, device type identification and a list of the names of application profiles that are used in the device. If a new type of device is discovered, the gateway connects to the device profile server and downloads the device profile according to the device type. By parsing this information from the downloaded file and storing it in a database, the gateway is able to know all the details of the application profiles of the new device. Thus, without any software update, the gateway can provide open user application application programming interfaces (APIs) for a client application to communicate with the new device. The software architecture of the gateway is composed of multiple software layers (modules) as shown in Figure 2.

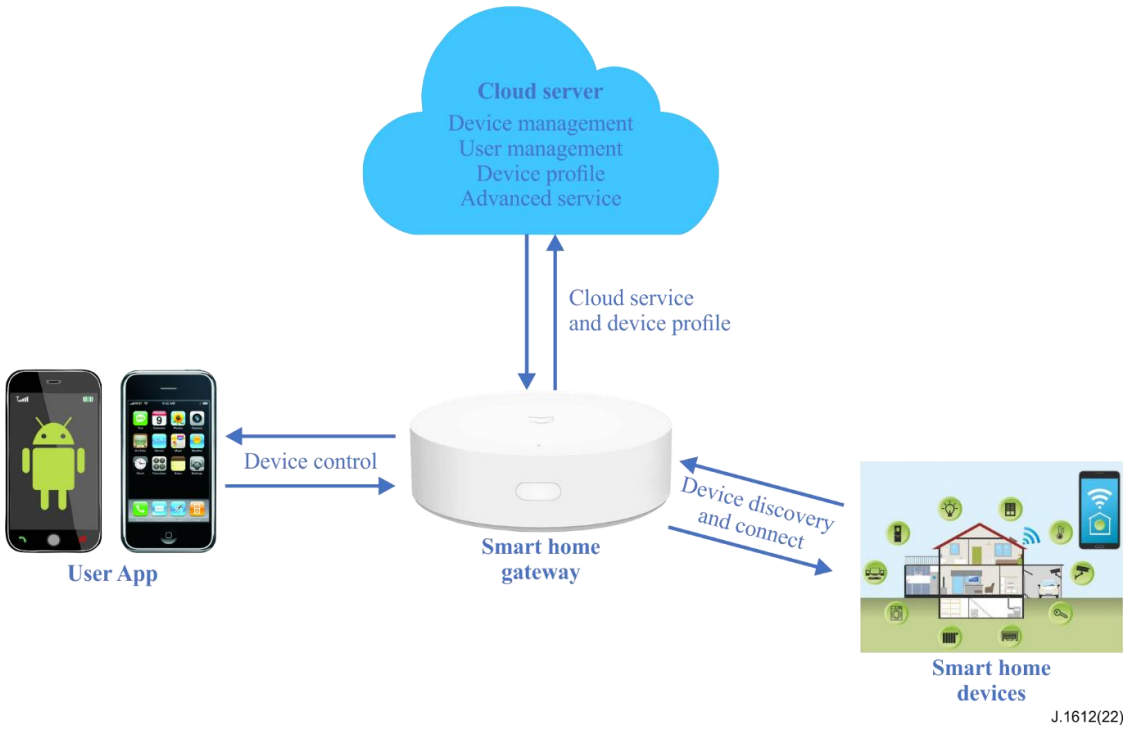

Figure 1 – The overall smart home system

7 Gateway software architecture

The software architecture of a smart home gateway is illustrated in Figure 2.

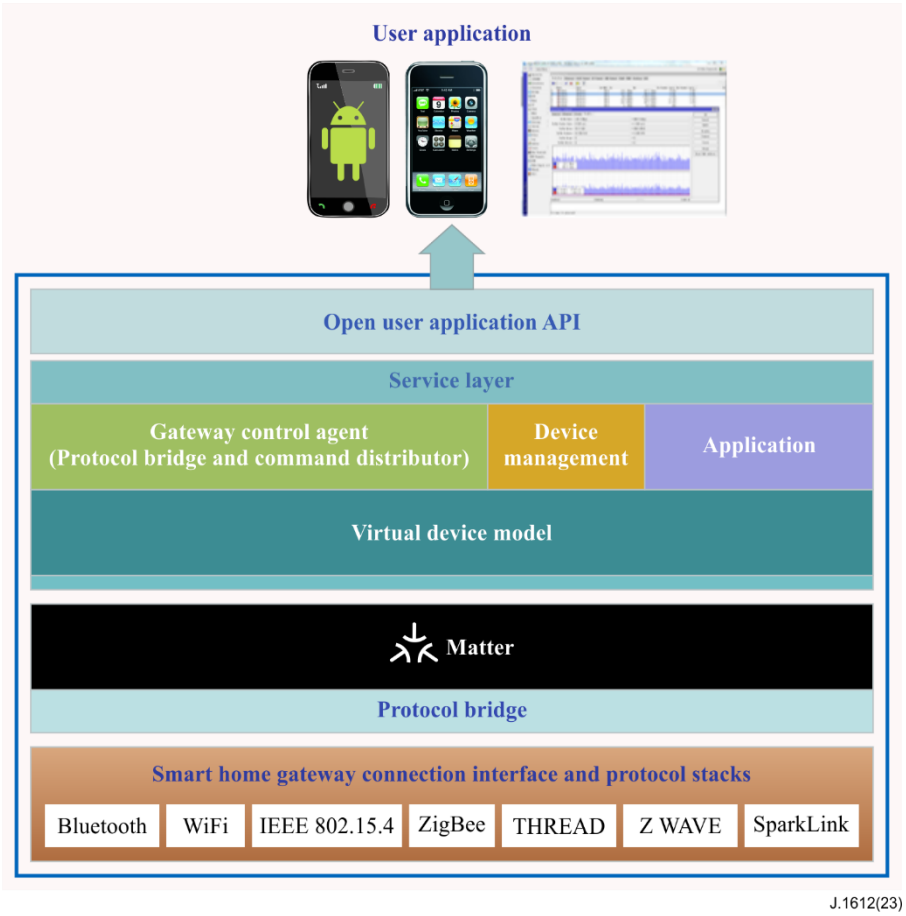

Figure 2 – Software architecture of a smart home gateway

The software architecture consists of multiple connection interfaces and corresponding protocol drivers (protocol stacks), an optional Matter ([CSA Matter]) layer as a protocol bridge, and an upper user application service layer.

– The connection layer provides multiple wireless hardware interfaces and their corresponding driver (or protocols stack). With these interfaces, the various smart home devices can connect to the gateway.
– The Matter layer provides device discovery, messaging and security functions, which comply with the definitions of [CSA Matter] specification.
– Protocol bridge provides protocol translation between the Matter layer and lower connection layer protocols, such as Bluetooth low energy (BLE), Zigbee, Z-Wave, Thread, SparkLink, etc.
– Service layer modules provide device management, virtual device model and the control of the devices, onboarding application service, etc.
– Open user API layer provides user application programming interfaces to the applications running on traditional desktop computers, mobiles, or web browsers, and is usually defined with a representational state transfer fully architecture styles (RESTful) style.

7.1 A universal control platform

Designing a universal control platform for smart homes has been regarded as an important challenge. Based on the functional requirements of a smart home gateway, which are defined in [ITU-T J.1611], the general requirement for the platform is to provide a network communication technology that can access or be compatible with a variety of smart device hardware, and to also adopt a virtualization technique which is responsible for shielding the communication details, as well as abstracting the system resources.

From the application point of view, it is preferred to offer a software architecture to realize unified APIs for different device vendors and allow device drivers to be defined in and composed by using a data description language such as JavaScript object notation (JSON) or extensible markup language (XML). By way of architecture design, it should be open and better to adapt a significant number of smart devices. Hence, the architecture needs to be able to handle multiple protocols with unified control over heterogeneous networks, allowing developers to create applications to control diverse types of devices without any in-depth knowledge of the underlying protocols. For this purpose, a virtual device model is used for the upper service layer in the gateway to provide a standard communication interface to interact with the physical device at home. That is, the virtual device model tries to build different virtual device data models in the gateway to define the application and communication profile data associated with different physical home devices.

Besides resolving device compatibility, the proposed architecture can also solve the problem of the lack of a unified application interface in human-computer interaction systems due to the usage of heterogeneous home devices. It can also tackle the interoperability of multi-vendor devices to a certain extent. Due to the adoption of the cloud control environment, this architecture shows good adaptability in solving some important problems, including interconnection and collaborative control.

7.2 Communication interfaces and connectivity driver

The gateway usually consists of multiple different interfaces to provide the hardware compatibility to connect to various kinds of smart home access technologies. The typical wireless technologies used in smart home services are Zigbee, Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, Thread, Z-Wave, etc. The connectivity driver or protocols stack is the lowest layer of the system. It provides a software interface to ensure that the gateway software can interact with the hardware. The gateway hardware usually consists of a single-board computer, which includes a micro-processor, storage and communication modules e.g., Wi-Fi, Zigbee, Z-Wave, or Bluetooth low energy (BLE). Each type of communication module needs a

particular driver to connect the hardware and the upper software layer. The driver is responsible for communicating with the physical devices.

[CSA Matter] is introduced into this architecture to provide a standard and unified interface to bridge all these typical wireless technologies used in smart home services (e.g., Wi-Fi, Thread, Zigbee, Z-Wave, or BLE).

[ITU-T H.724] defines an interworking model of the Internet protocol television (IPTV) terminal devices in the house. The gateway can optionally connect with IPTV terminal devices at home to undertake the bridge mode functions defined in [ITU-T H.724]. A typical example scene of this usage is a smart sound box (with a microphone) that can provide voice control to an IPTV terminal device by using the bridge function of the gateway.

7.3 Virtual device model

In order to provide unified control over heterogeneous networks, each physical device is abstracted into a logical device, which is called a virtual device. The main purpose of using the virtual device model is to enable developers to deal with any type of device without having a deep understanding of the underlying protocols or hardware design of the device.

In the virtual model, each connected physical device in the house has a virtual device reflect image (or called as device shadow) in the gateway. Different virtual devices in the gateway provide independent device data models to define the application and communication profile data associated with the respective physical devices, which may use different wireless protocols.

In a virtual model, user applications can interact with these virtual devices through some unified internal communication APIs. The description, status and function of each device are stored in the database. Since it is very complicated to store these different types of data in a traditional database especially for unstructured data, not only SQL (NoSQL) is recommended to be used as the gateway database.

In the virtual model, different virtual device reflect images (device shadow) are appreciated to be developed into a different independent data module and can be easily assembled and disassembled into the gateway.

The virtual device model provides the following advantages:

i) It eases the creation of additional services or applications based on the virtual device approach. For example, by adding user permission information, security functions such as access control can be built;

ii) It simplifies the communication between devices. As the information on physical devices can update the device image in the gateway in a proactive way, virtual devices can accurately reflect the current state of the physical devices. Therefore, the communication interaction between heterogeneous devices can be carried out through the virtual devices in the gateway system. This not only reduces the traffic and overhead between smart home devices but also increases the scalability of the gateway. For example, the actuator can obtain sensor data by simply querying the database without communicating with the sensor;

iii) It improves the data usage efficiency. The data information of virtual devices can be used to develop stateful applications, such as asynchronous event notification, publish / subscribe messages and cloud-based data analysis / storage services. Various sensor data from the device can be stored in the cloud server to be analysed and processed by the server, while users or devices can query these data remotely through the cloud server;

iv) Virtual device models can be assembled or disassembled into the gateway in a dynamic and scalable way. Therefore, this mechanism can reduce the hardware requirements of the gateway and ease the upgrade of the virtual device model in the gateway through the cloud server.

7.4 Device profile and profile server

A smart home system usually has the following characteristics:

i) Smart home devices usually have limited CPU capacity, memory, and power resources. As a result, smart home devices can only use low-power communication protocols, such as Zigbee, Z-Wave, Bluetooth low-power (BLE) or thread;

ii) Except for thread, these protocols are not IP based. They use specific application layer design. In this case, all the functions of the device such as open, close, and sending notifications are clearly defined in the protocol. Developers must follow the protocol specification to develop applications. Protocols usually organize a set of related functions into an application profile, which contains the details required to communicate with the device;

iii) In addition to the standard configuration files, these protocols also support option fields for manufacturers to define their own options for special purposes or special applications. The advantage of this protocol design is that it makes developing applications more efficient and easier. On the other hand, it increases the processing load of the gateway. Specifically, the gateway needs to know all the application configuration files for each smart device in order to communicate normally with the smart devices;

iv) In order to coordinate applications and provide users with a seamless experience, the gateway needs to know additional information related to the device, such as the name and description of the product, as well as the pictures of the product. However, due to bandwidth constraints, they cannot be completely embedded in the communication protocols for transmission and exchange. Therefore, the gateway manufacturer needs to pre-set the application configuration files and other information of various devices in the gateway. In other words, the gateway must know the information of all devices it will connect to be compatible with them. As new devices and applications emerge endlessly, the gateway software needs to continuously be upgraded to support new devices or applications, which becomes an impossible task for gateway manufacturers in reality.

To fit these characteristics, a profile needs to be defined for each device. The profile is stored in the profile server. The device's profile will be dynamically downloaded when it is put in use. In a smart home system with a cloud server, as shown in Figure 1, the application profile server is deployed in the cloud. The gateway equipment does not need to pre-set all the devices and their application profiles when the gateway is manufactured. After the smart home device manufacturer releases a new device or a new application, it only needs to upload the device and the corresponding application profile to the profile server. Then the existing gateway can support the new device and related applications by dynamically downloading the profile.

The workflow of the gateway supporting a new device is as follows:

i) A new device attempts to access the gateway and the gateway does not find its profile in the memory;

ii) The gateway sends a request to the profile server;

iii) The profile server queries the database to obtain the profile of the new device and sends it to the gateway;

iv) The gateway stores the profile in the gateway memory.

v) The gateway builds a virtual device according to the profile data to reflect the new device that attempts to access the gateway.

With this new profile, the gateway can support the new device and its application. In this architecture, JSON is chosen as the data format of the device profile. Other software modules of the gateway such as the device database and internal communication API also use the JSON format.

This design reduces the cost of converting data between components. JSON has another advantage. It is lightweight and has a readable format. The profile usually consists of two parts: general information and specific information. The general information includes the identification and description of the device, device type, protocol type, etc. The gateway can determine how to deal with the specific information in the device configuration file according to the basic information. For example, the information in the configuration file of Zigbee and Z-Wave devices can be interpreted differently. The specific information may include status and commands used to communicate with the device, which are composed of status information, commands, descriptions of status and commands, etc.

7.5 RESTful API

Representational state transfer fully architecture styles (RESTful) web services are a set of standard APIs used to control communication between applications (clients) and gateways (servers). The client application can be a traditional desktop computer, mobile, or a web application. Since client applications run on powerful equipment, it is suitable to implement RESTful API through hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP) protocol.

Using standard APIs, developers can customize applications for specific customers. In order to provide unified control of heterogeneous networks without an in-depth understanding of real devices, various APIs can be defined according to the type and function of the devices. For each type of device, a set of common APIs are defined in advance. For example, for lighting devices, the ON and OFF commands will be defined in their APIs. In addition, based on the device profile, the gateway can provide customized APIs for each device. For example, a special light bulb may have an API to provide the temperature in the home.

Compared with simple object access protocol (SOAP) based web services, RESTful web services have become more popular because of its simplicity and good performance while supporting various data formats. Since RESTful web services supports JSON format, it is very convenient to exchange data between modules in the gateway. In addition, the control application and gateway are separated, so that each component can be developed independently which reduces the development time of the gateway products.

If the gateway manufacturer provides the open RESTful API, it is easy for third parties to develop control applications running on the traditional desktop computer, mobile, or web browser. In short, using RESTful web services helps the development of a smart home gateway.

7.6 Gateway control agent

The gateway control agent consists of a protocol translator and a command distributor. The protocol translator translates commands from a user application into the respective command defined in the [CSA Matter], and then bridges to a suitable protocol used by the physical device. Here the user application refers in particular to the application running on the traditional desktop computer, mobile, or web browser.

From an application viewpoint, developers do not need to know the details of the underlying protocols because they only interact with virtual devices via RESTful APIs. All requests from the RESTful API or cloud are passed to the gateway control agent that detects which device the user wants to control, which protocol this device uses, and how to translate the user's command to the corresponding [CSA Matter] command, and then starts up a respective virtual device interaction.

For example, if a user wants to turn on a living room light, they press the ON button in a user application. The application then sends an HTTP request to the gateway, and the information from the RESTful API passes to the gateway control agent, which receives the network address of this living room light from the database and understands that this light uses the Zigbee protocol. Then the request and information are sent to a respective virtual device with Zigbee protocol. In the end, the

gateway control agent requests to send the light-on command from the Zigbee driver to the physical living room light.

7.7 Device management

The raw data generated by smart home devices have heterogeneity such as data structure, functionality, etc. To use the sensor data and access the devices, a device data abstraction (virtual device model) module is required. It converts raw data to a common data format defined by the virtual device model. It provides interoperability between heterogeneous devices.

In addition, before being ready for service, every smart device in a home needs to be discovered and connected to the network that is formed by the gateway device (this process is called onboarding). The procedures of discovery and connection are different according to each protocol (Zigbee, Z-Wave, Wi-Fi), and they may require some actions from the user (e.g., to push buttons or input code). Through this process the gateway and the device exchange some basic information such as manufacturer, device type identification and a list of the names of application profiles that are used in the device.

The device type identification information can be different according to the underlying network protocols. Similarly, each protocol also provides a different mechanism to obtain the device type identification information. In fact, device type identification information is mandatory to distinguish a specific device type from others. If a new type of device is discovered, the gateway connects to the device profile server and downloads the device profile according to each device type. A virtual device will be created in the database after the onboarding procedure completion. Then the gateway will be able to support this new device in a home.

7.8 Cloud interface

Cloud is required to provide an interface to the gateway and user application to achieve many important functions and services in a smart home system. The interface between the cloud and the gateway or the device uses constrained application protocol (CoAP) [IETF RFC 7252] over transmission control protocol (TCP). The cloud is a logical entity to which the smart home gateway (SHGW) communicates via a persistent TLS [IETF RFC 8446] connection. The gateway will interact with the cloud to achieve the following major functions:

Communication agent: A gateway usually located in a private home network, there is a persistent connection between the gateway and the cloud as a communication tunnel that provides a user application (usually running on a smartphone) to communicate with the gateway remotely.

Account management: There is a logical entity present in the cloud, the gateway needs to work with this entity to achieve user and device registration, access token validation and handles sign-in and token-refresh requests, etc.

Device profile management: There is a logical entity present in the cloud called a profile server to manage device profiles and other device information. It saves all kinds of device profiles that an SHGW will support, and when a new device is on the market, the manufacturer will upload its profile onto this server. The server will then respond to the request from the SHGW about the device profile which is indexed by the device ID. In addition, if the device manufacturers want to add new features to their device, they can just update the corresponding device profile on the server. In this case, the gateway will update the profile to reflect the changes.

Advanced service: SHGW will work with cloud to achieve some advanced services. Due to powerful computing power and abundant storage space, some advanced services could also be implemented on the cloud such as timing service, linkage service and interworking with other smart home ecosystems and so on.

Bibliography

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Published in Switzerland
Geneva, 2023