

使用MongoDB构建物联网应用

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架构& 挑战

MongoDB带来的灵活性& 可扩展性

MongoDB用户案例

关于讲师

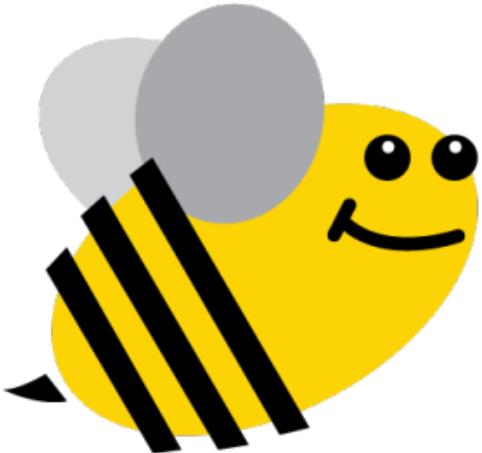
TJ TANG

高级方案架构师

jianfa.tang@mongodb.com

<http://www.mongoing.com>

什么是物联网？



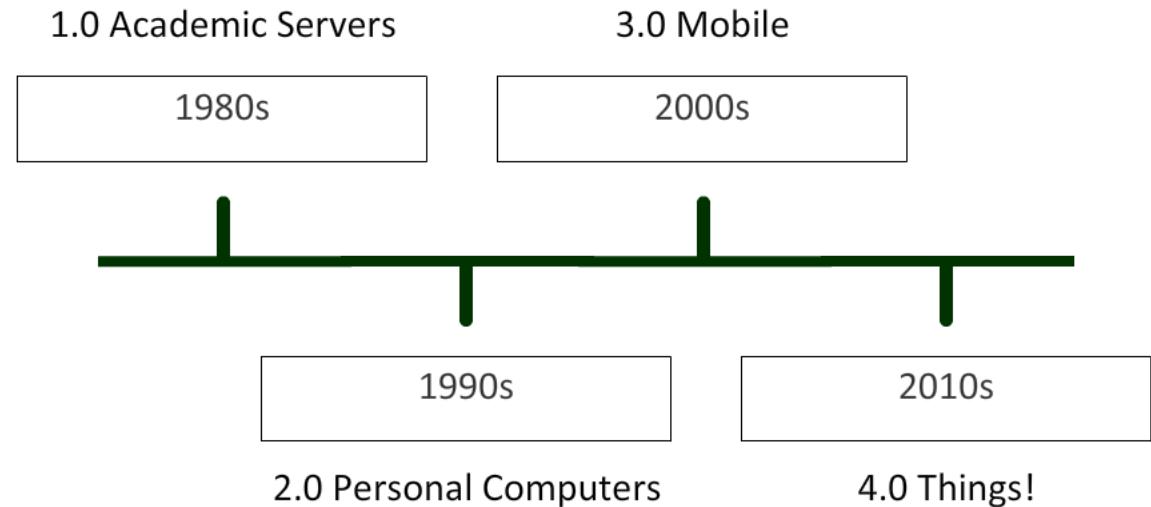
是一个Buzzword！



最“Buzz”的词汇！

Internet 4.0

互联网的演化



物联网中有什么？

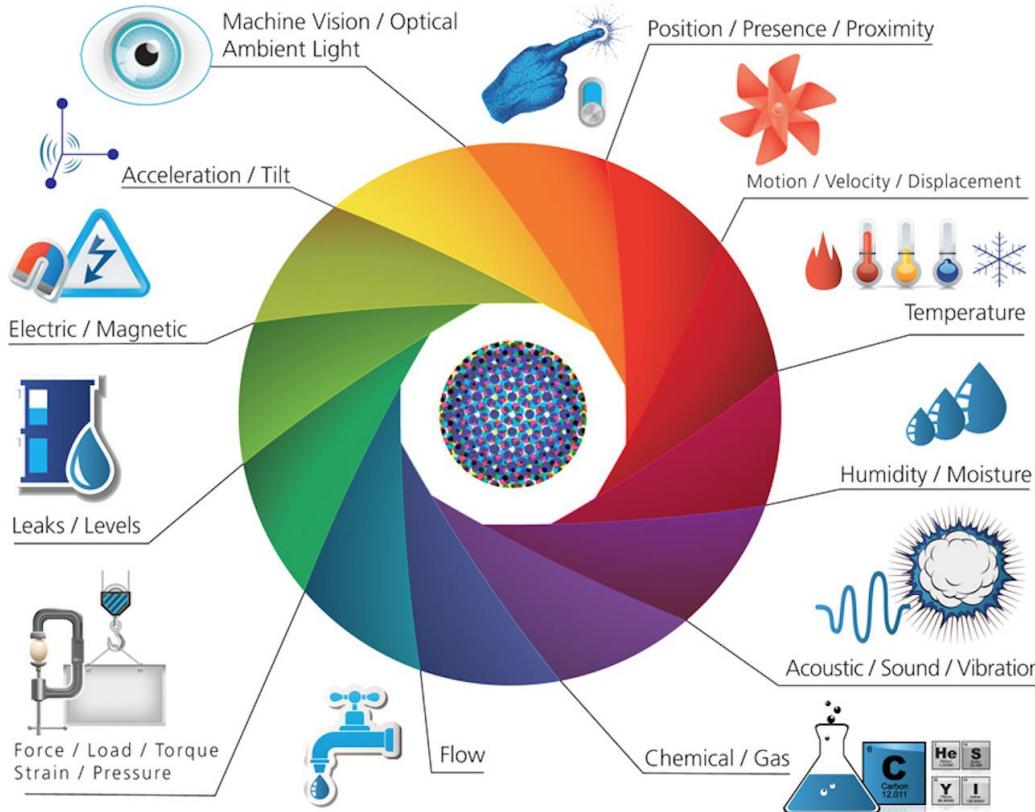
① **SENSORS**
& ACTUATORS

② **CONNECTIVITY**

③ **PEOPLE &
PROCESSES**

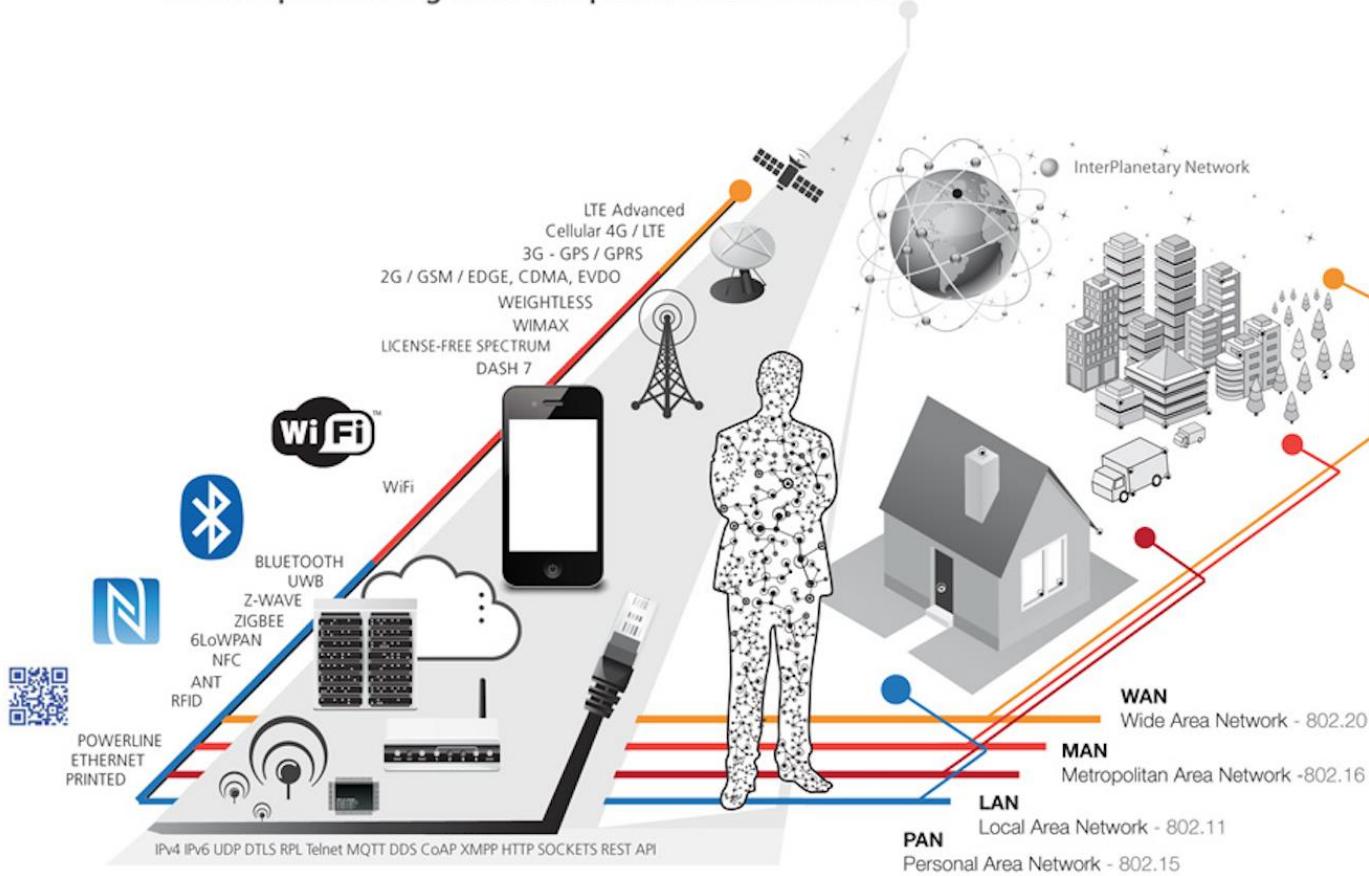
1 SENSORS & ACTUATORS

We are giving our world a **digital nervous system**. Location data using GPS sensors. Eyes and ears using cameras and microphones, along with sensory organs that can measure everything from temperature to pressure changes.



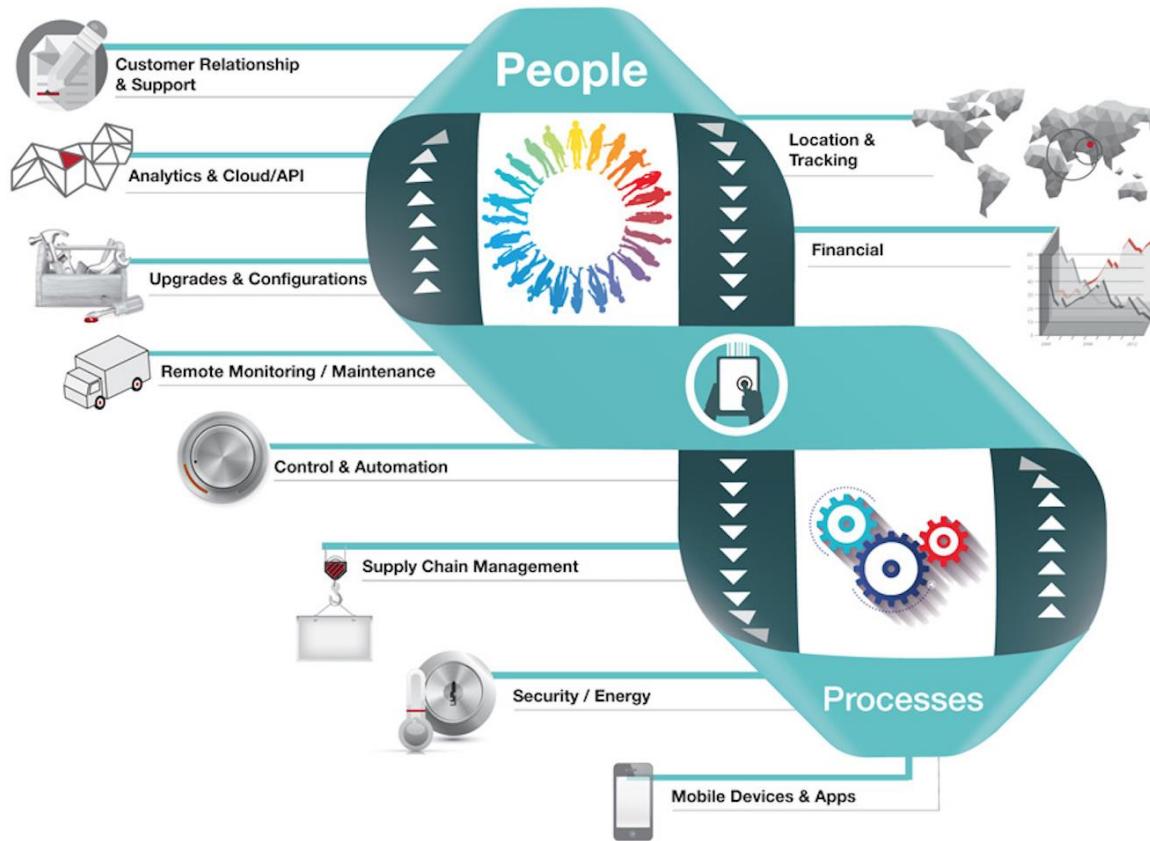
2 CONNECTIVITY

These inputs are digitized and placed onto networks.



3 PEOPLE & PROCESSES

These networked inputs can then be combined into bi-directional systems that integrate data, people, processes and systems for better decision making.



CONNECTED COW by VITAL HERD



电子药丸注射到胃中

传输心率，温度及化学成分

检测到异常情况时通知农场主

健康管理

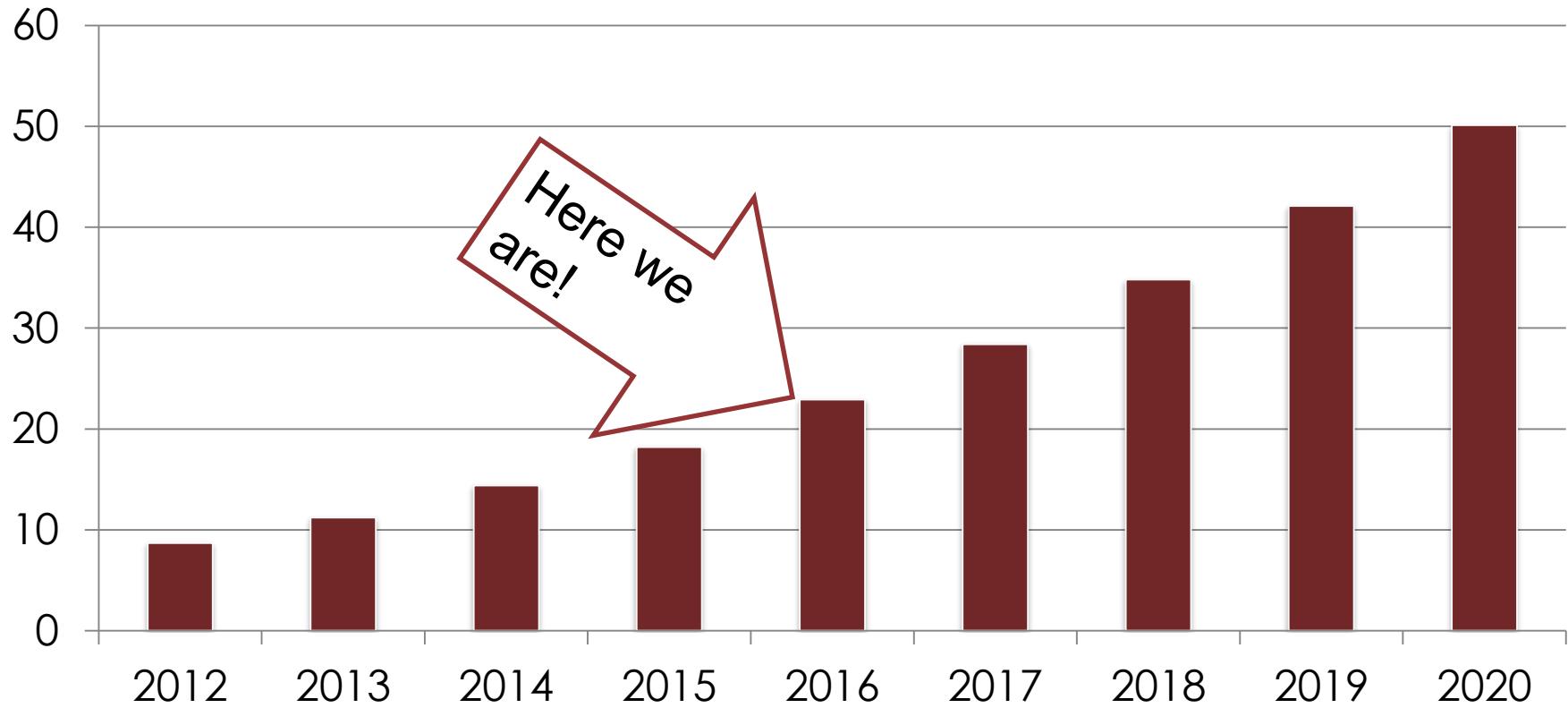
美国9400万头奶牛，降低了数以亿计的成本

MyJohnDeere



物联网总连接数

(单位: 十亿)



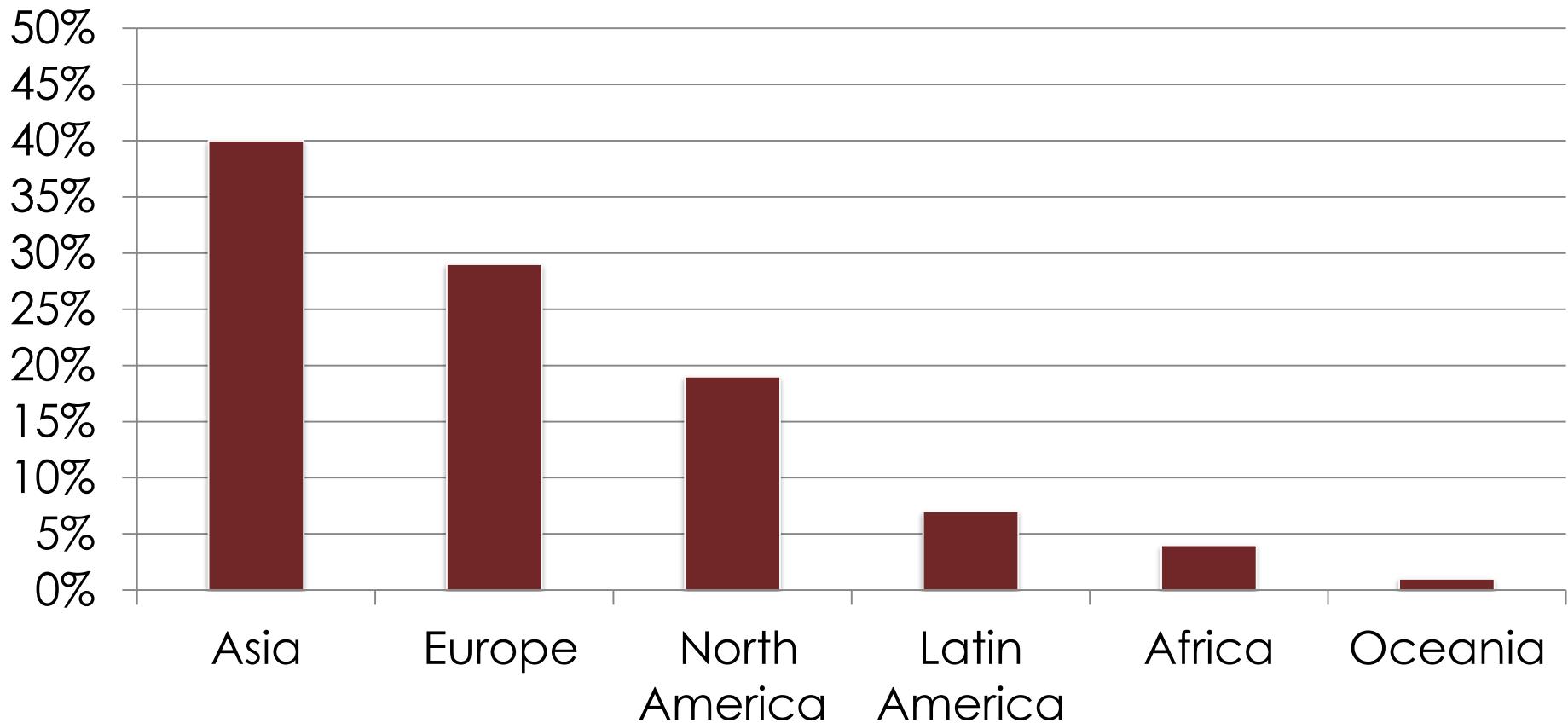
Source: Cisco.

物联网市场规模 (单位: 万亿美元)



Source: IDC.

机器对机器连接百分比



Source: GSMA.

物联网的技术栈

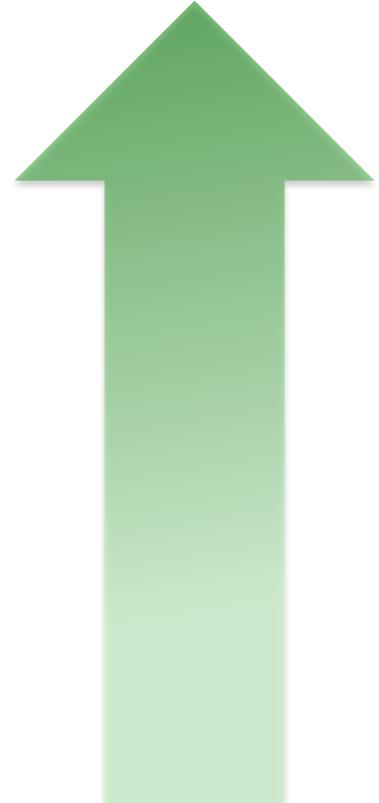
价值传递：业务分析，用户存取&控制

中间件和存储：应用服务器，数据库服务器

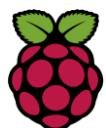
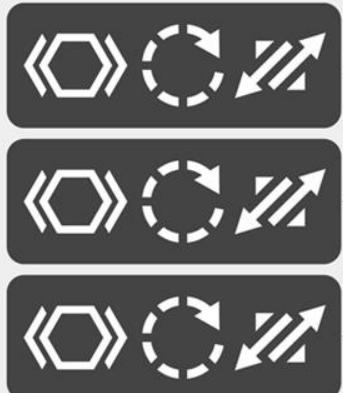
通信协议：MQTT, CoAP, XMPP, AMQP, RESTful

无线传输：Zigbee, Z-Wave, WiFi, GPRS, Bluetooth-LE

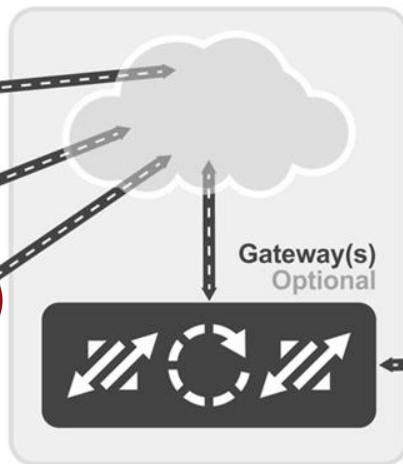
硬件平台：Arduino, Raspberry Pi, Intel Edison



Things



Local Network



Wired/wireless
Power line
BAN, PAN, LAN

The Internet



Back-End Services



Hexagon icon: Sensor & Actuator

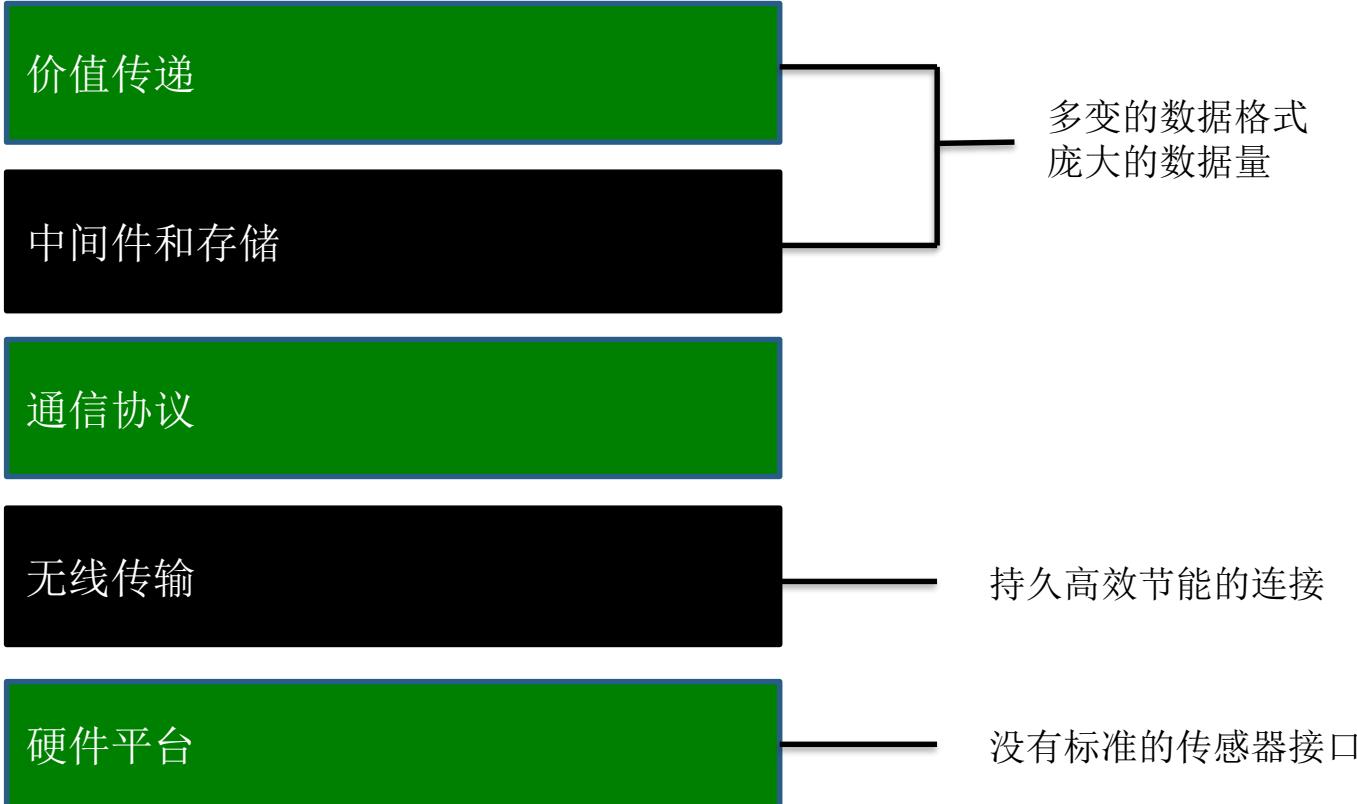


Processing



Communication

挑战





多变的数据结构

多种来源

ADS-C, HFDL, ASDI, EUROCONTROL, ACARS

各种形式

location: [38.2031, -120.4904] ,

speed: 750,

altitued: 29384,

engine:

 fuel_level: 78% ,

 temperature: 89,

 EPR: xx

 N-value: { N1: xxx, N2: xxx, N3: xx }

...

设计方案1

将每个指标作为关系表里的一个列来建模

EVENT_ID	PLANE_ID	TIMESTAMP	LAT	LONG	ENGINE_TEMP	FUEL_LEVEL	...	SPEED
100001	3902	1437297148810	38.2031	-124.4904				
100002	3902	1437297149213						750



巨大的表格，由于空值所造成的大量空间浪费
增加新的指标时会带来频繁的模式修改及数据迁移

设计方案 2

在实体-属性-值表格中存储多变的指标

EVENT_ID	PLANE_ID	TIMESTAMP
100001	3902	1437297148810

EVENT_ID	METRIC_NAME	METRIC_VALUE
100001	LAT	38.2031
100001	LONG	-124.4904
100002	SPEED	750

METRIC_VALUE 必须定义为
TEXT 字段

对METRIC_VALUE 字段进行索引可能带来隐含问题

必要的话，需要有多个自联接

巨大的数 据量

一个航班，每秒：

$$3 * 60 * 100 = 18K \text{ 数据点/航班}$$

每天100,000 个航班：

18 亿, 1.8TB /天
21,000 条查询

管理海量，形式多变的数据是非常困难的一件事情。

MEET



mongoDB

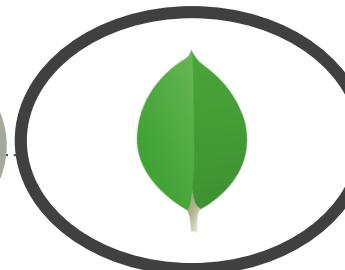
Nexus 架构

关系型

丰富的查询语言

强一致性

企业级管理
与集成



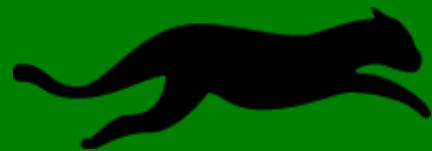
NoSQL

灵活性

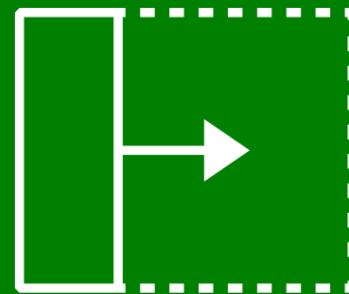
可扩展性

高性能

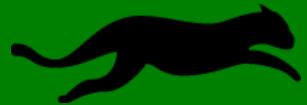
灵活、敏捷性



可扩展性



敏捷性



不需要漫长的实体关系设计，可以立刻开始编码



动态地根据需求简单灵活修改模式



毫不费力地使用富文档对异构数据进行建模

location: (-84.2391, 34.1039)

speed: 750

engine:
 fuel_level: 100 ,
 temperature: 88.48

1 可变的数据结构

2 稀疏索引

3 动态模式

数据模型

```
{  
  "_id" : ObjectId("55a99ceee4b05e3843af9e9") ,  
  "plane_id" : "3902" ,  
  "ts" : ISODate("2015-07-17T22:25:16.409Z") ,  
  "metrics" : {  
    "fuel_level": 100 ,  
    "engine_temp": 88.48  
  } ,  
  {_id: ObjectId("55a99cece4b05e3843af97a") ,  
   plane_id: "3902" ,  
   ts: ISODate("2015-07-17T22:25:16.409Z") ,  
   metrics: {  
     location: [ -84.2391, 34.1039 ]  
   }  
 }  
 db.events.ensureIndex({ "plane_id": 1, "ts": -1});  
 db.events.ensureIndex({ "ts": -1, "metrics.location": "2d"}, { sparse: true});  
  
### sometime in future, a new metric "elevation" is introduced:  
{  
  "_id" : ObjectId("55a99ceee4b05e3843af9e9") ,  
  "plane_id" : "3902" ,  
  "ts" : ISODate("2016-07-17T22:25:16.409Z") ,  
  "metrics" : {  
    "fuel_level": 90 ,  
    "elevation": 20000  
  } ,  
}, 1, 2, 3}
```

```
### Find all engine fuel events from 15:00 to draw a histogram

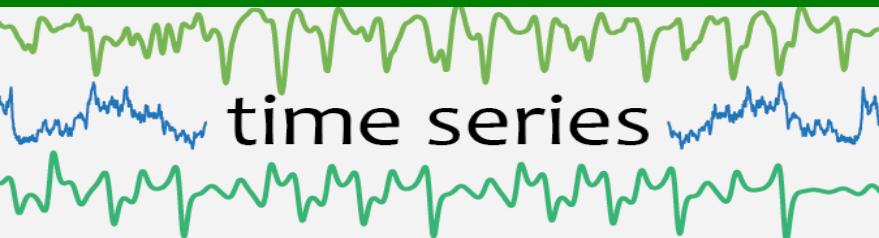
db.events.find({
  plane_id: 3902,
  ts: {$gt: ISODate("2015-07-29 15:00:00")},
  "metrics.fuel_level": {$exists: true}
});

### Find all planes currently within 20km of New York city

db.events.aggregate([
{
  $geoNear: {
    near: [ -84.0000, 34.0000 ] ,
    distanceField: "distance",
    maxDistance: 20000,
    query: { ts: {$gt: ISODate("2015-07-29 15:00:00")} }
  }
},
{$group: {_id: "$plane_id", location: {$last: "$metrics.location"}}}
])
```

查询示例

优化



使用文档模型

时间序列是
一系列数据点，
一般由一个**时间段**内生成的
连续度量结果组成。

时间序列的示例包括海洋潮汐，太阳黑子的数量以及每日道琼斯指数的平均收市指数。

--wikipedia

```
{  
  plane_id: "3209",  
  ts: ISODate("2014-07-03T16:00:00.000Z")  
  metrics: { engine_fuel: 99 }  
},
```

```
{  
  plane_id: "3209",  
  ts: ISODate("2014-07-03T16:01:00.000Z")  
  metrics: { engine_fuel: 98.5 }  
},
```

```
{  
  plane_id: "3209",  
  ts: ISODate("2014-07-03T16:02:00.000Z")  
  metrics: { engine_fuel: 98 }  
}
```

```
...  
  
{  
  plane_id: "3209",  
  ts: ISODate("2014-07-03T16:59:00.000Z")  
  metrics: { engine_fuel: 69 }  
}
```

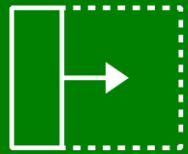


```
{  
  plane_id: "3209",  
  hour: ISODate("2014-07-03T16:00:00.000Z"),  
  metrics: {  
    engine_fuel: {  
      "0": 99,  
      "1": 98.5,  
      "2": 98,  
      ...  
      "59": 69  
    },  
    avg: 81.4  
  }  
}
```

- 更少的文档-节省空间
- 写入性能-更少的索引条目
- 可查询性&更优秀的分析支持

时间序列数据的分桶优化

水平扩展

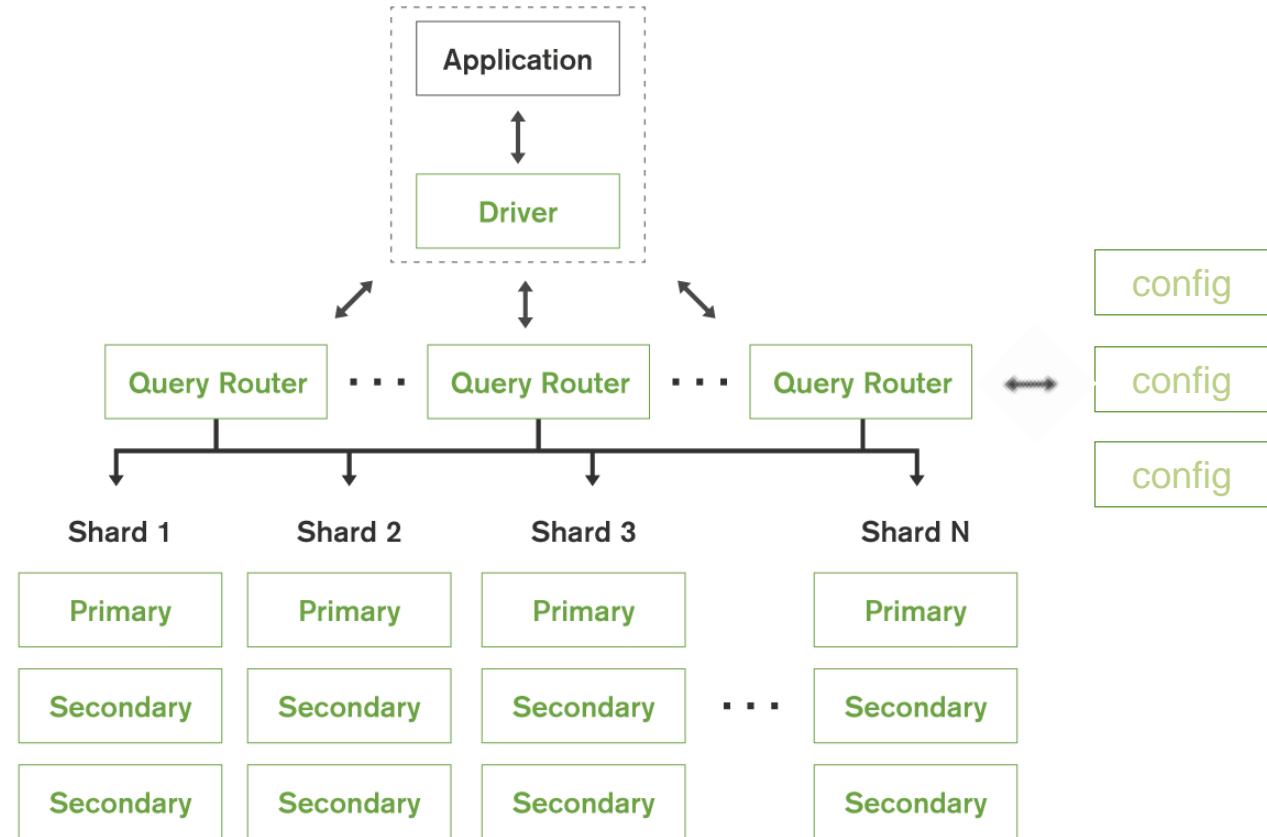
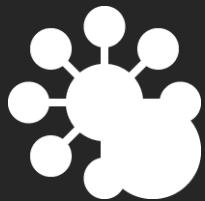


非共享，水平、线性拓展



自动均衡以保证一个均匀分布的集群

分片集群



大型分片集群



在线设计云服务提供商

超过 1,000,000 的每秒查询率



个人存储云的元数据

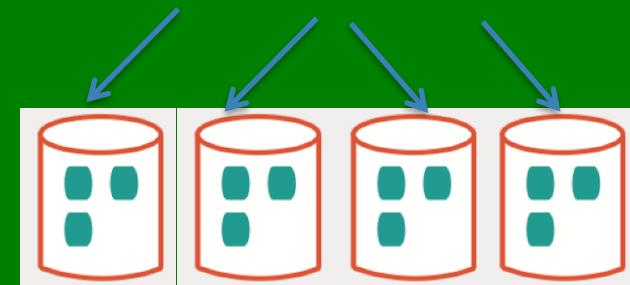
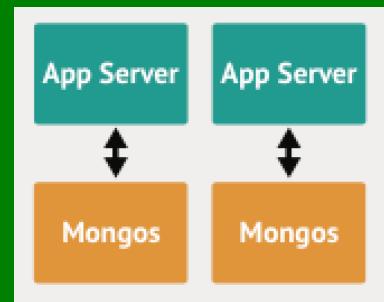
20个分片上存储 ~1000 亿条记录



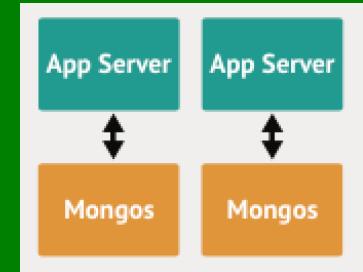
片键的选择 - 避免以下情况



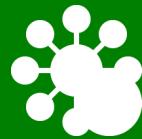
基数太小导致
jumbo chunk



Scatter/Gather 影响范围查询性能



写入分布不均，
产生热分片



片键的选择 - 物联网数据

	基数	写分发	范围查询
_id	文档级别, 基数大	热分片	Scatter/gather
hash(_id)	文档级别, 基数大	所有分片	Scatter/gather
asset_id	一个Asset有很多文档	所有分片	定向
asset_id, ts	文档级别	所有分片	定向



HARDWARE

MIDDLEWARE

APPLICATION

Say "HELLO" To World

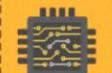
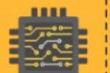
IoTgo

An Open Source IoT



SiteWhere

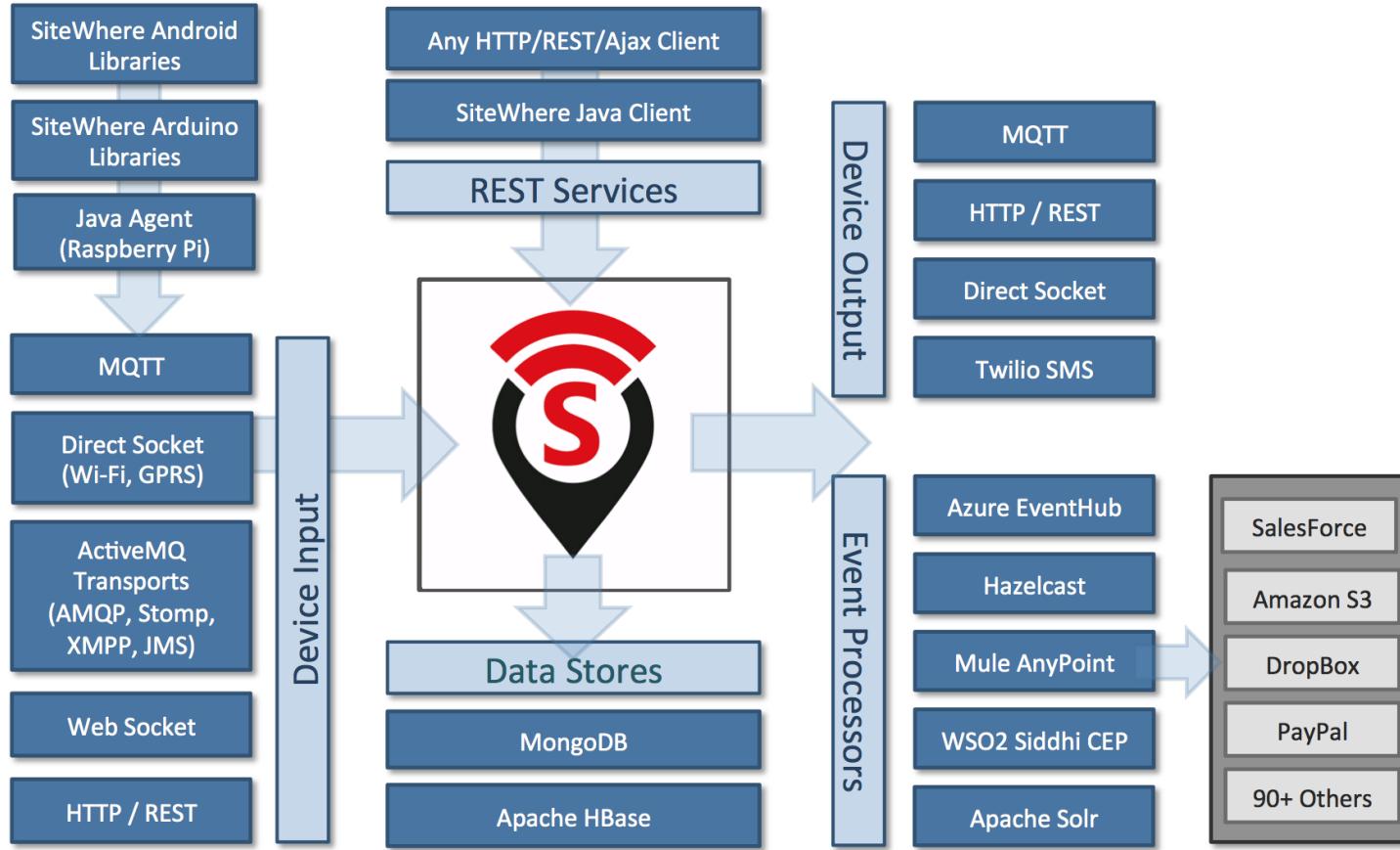
The Open Platform for the Internet of Things™



Powered by
MongoDB



SiteWhere Connectivity Diagram





SiteWhere

AIR TRAFFIC MONITORING EXAMPLE

Flight SW-624

Boeing 737-700

Flight Details

Air Speed History

Fuel Level History





2

使用SiteWhere的SDK/API将数据
发送到SiteWhere



1

在XML中定义需要存储的数据格式



追踪应用

3

通过SiteWhere的API检索飞机数据



Sites

Specifications

Devices

Device Groups

Batch

Users

Admin User

Manage Devices

Filter Results

Add New Device

FMZ 2000	Boeing 737-700	Created: 2015-07-26 17:52:00	
Id: 4f6a93df-45e3-41f7-aeb9-90c...	Assigned: 2015-07-26 17:52:00	Updated: N/A	
Spec: FMZ 2000 Specification	Status: Active		

FMZ 2000	Airbus A330-300	Created: 2015-07-26 17:52:00	
Id: 96e67cb1-2828-4176-8a0d-80...	Assigned: 2015-07-26 17:52:00	Updated: N/A	
Spec: FMZ 2000 Specification	Status: Active		

FMZ 2000	Airbus A330-300	Created: 2015-07-26 17:52:00	
Id: 0bb87103-42f2-48bf-b4d8-a2...	Assigned: 2015-07-26 17:52:00	Updated: N/A	
Spec: FMZ 2000 Specification	Status: Active		

FMZ 2000	Airbus A330-300	Created: 2015-07-26 17:52:00	
Id: b5266b45-be97-4aef-b2de-0c...	Assigned: 2015-07-26 17:52:00	Updated: N/A	
Spec: FMZ 2000 Specification	Status: Active		

FMZ 2000	Airbus A330-200	Created: 2015-07-26 17:52:00	
Id: 3cee8679-6374-4118-9b1e-a5...	Assigned: 2015-07-26 17:52:00	Updated: N/A	

[Sites](#)[Specifications](#)[Devices](#)[Device Groups](#)[Batch](#)[Users](#)[Admin User](#)

View Assignment

[Emulate Assignment](#)[Edit Assignment](#)**Asset****Token:**

ad385b93-6570-40d6-8936-d0addf6a4657

Assigned Hardware:

Boeing 737-700

Assigned device:

FMZ 2000

Created Date:

2015-07-26 17:52:00

Updated Date:

N/A

Active Date:

2015-07-26 17:52:00

Released Date:

N/A

Assignment Status:

Active ▾

[Locations](#)[Measurements](#)[Alerts](#)[Command Invocations](#)

Device Locations

[Filter Results](#)[Refresh](#)

Latitude	Longitude	Elevation	Event Date
37.188108	-120.352560	18371.050000	2015-07-26 18:06:00
37.188108	-120.352560	18371.050000	2015-07-26 18:06:00
37.157330	-120.208100	19289.080000	2015-07-26 18:05:59
37.157330	-120.208100	19289.080000	2015-07-26 18:05:59
37.157330	-120.208100	19289.080000	2015-07-26 18:05:59

总结

物联网的数据特点	MongoDB的应对
海量	分片集群
时序数据	分桶优化
多态异构	动态模式
实时分析	聚合框架

mongoDB

MongoDB 官方为您提供…



MongoDB 高级企业版

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生产支持

生产及管理



开发支持

让我们帮助您运行MongoDB



咨询

我们解决问题



培训

提高团队的开发效率

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