



Internet of Things: challenges and opportunities

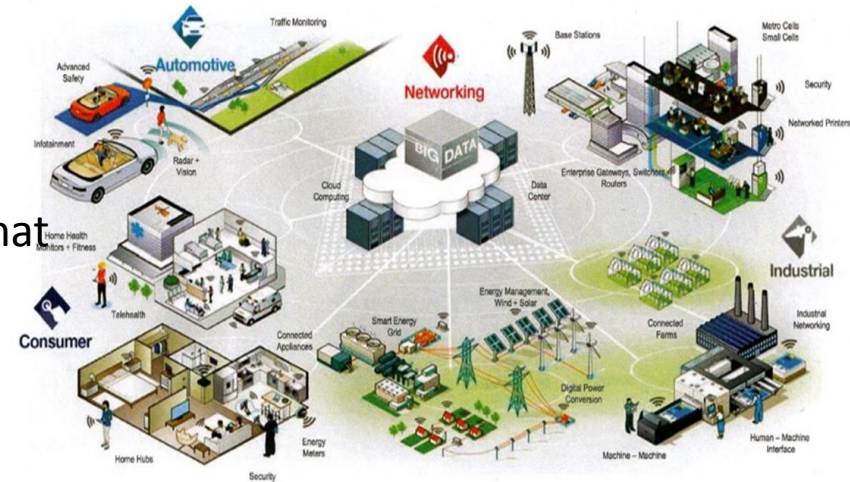


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ISI Director



What is the Internet of Things?

- The Internet of Things (IoT) : the ever-growing network of physical objects that feature an IP address for internet connectivity, and the communication that occurs between these objects and other Internet-enabled devices and systems.
- An ecosystem of connected physical objects that are accessible through the internet.
- It is also referred to
 - Internet of Everything
 - Internet of Things and Humans

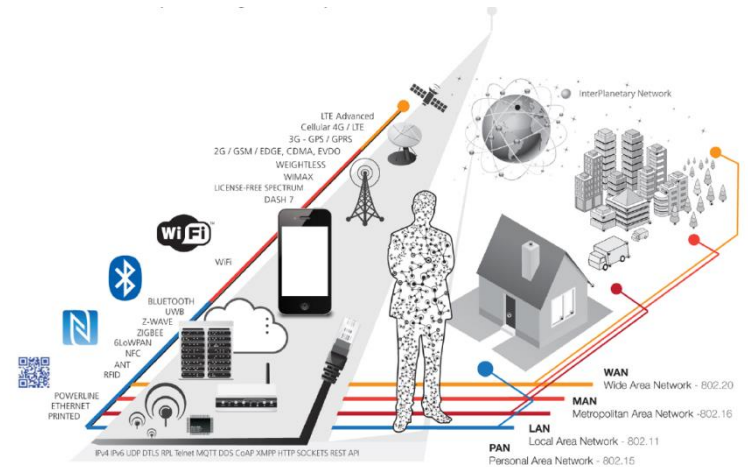


Components of IoT : Interconnectivity

Today's Internet provides a ubiquitous networked environment with high interconnectivity where a person can interact at any time or place with the digital world and physical world, through wireless and wired connections and unique addressing schemes.

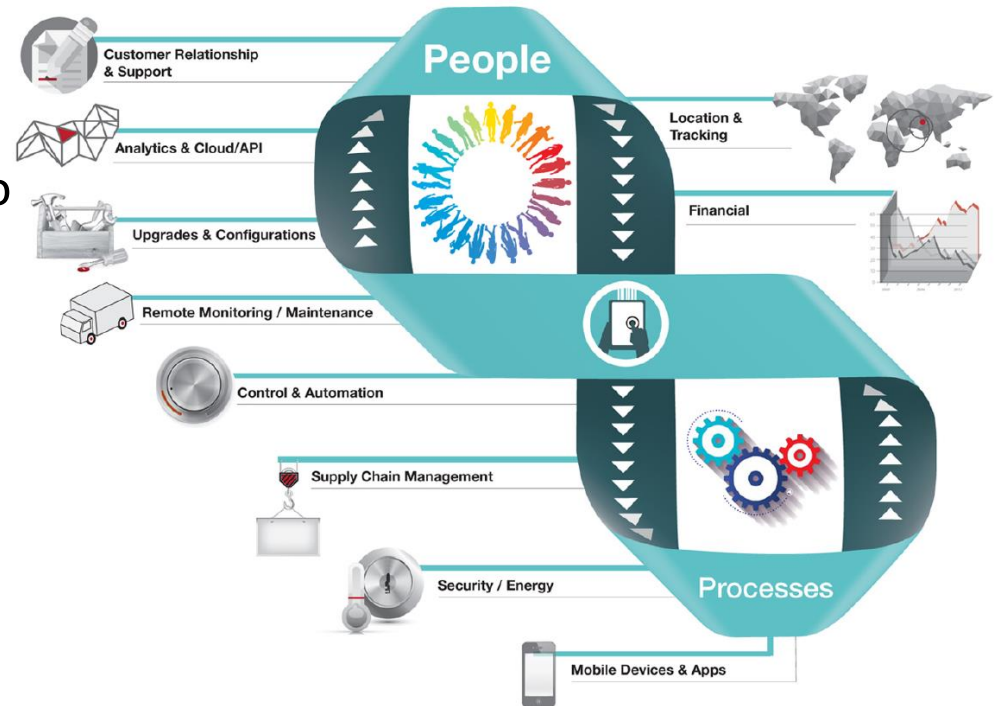
IoT adds the dimension "Any THING communication" to the ubiquitous network.

ITU – Recommendation ITU-T Y.4000 : Overview of the Internet of things

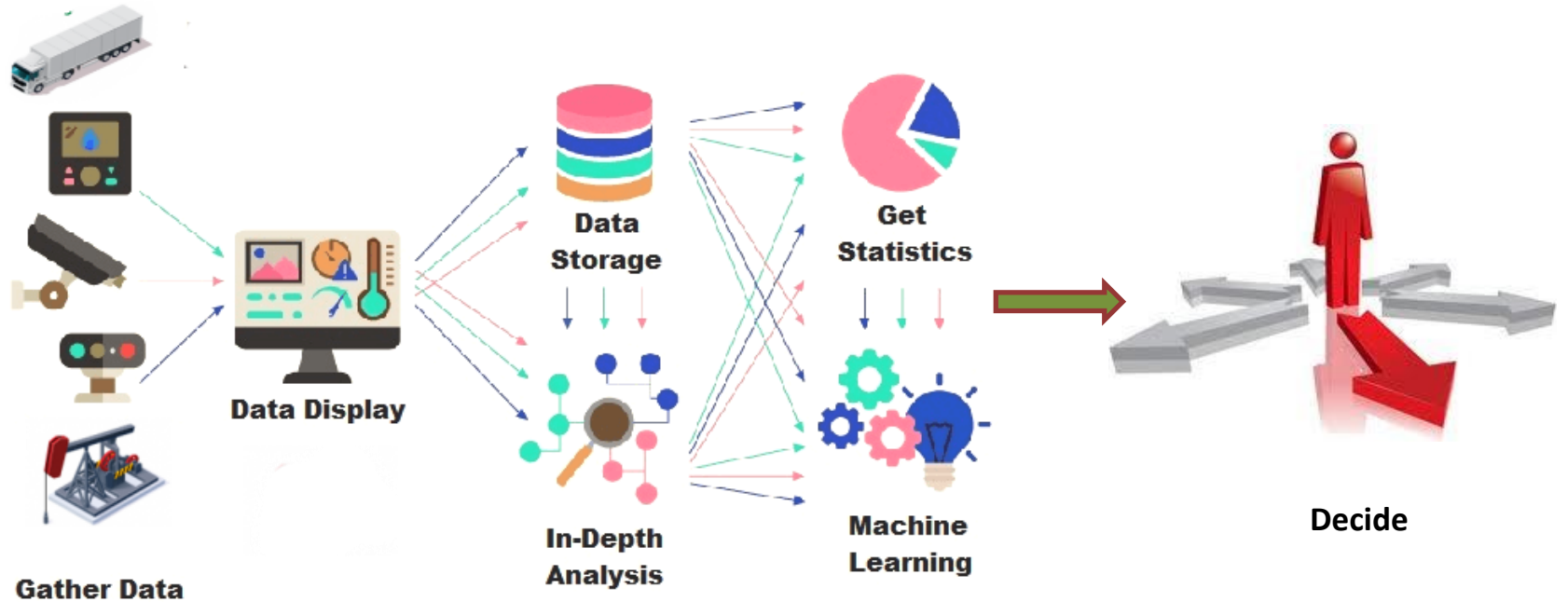


Components of IoT : People & Processes

Combining the networked inputs into systems that integrate data, people, processes and systems that will allow better decision making



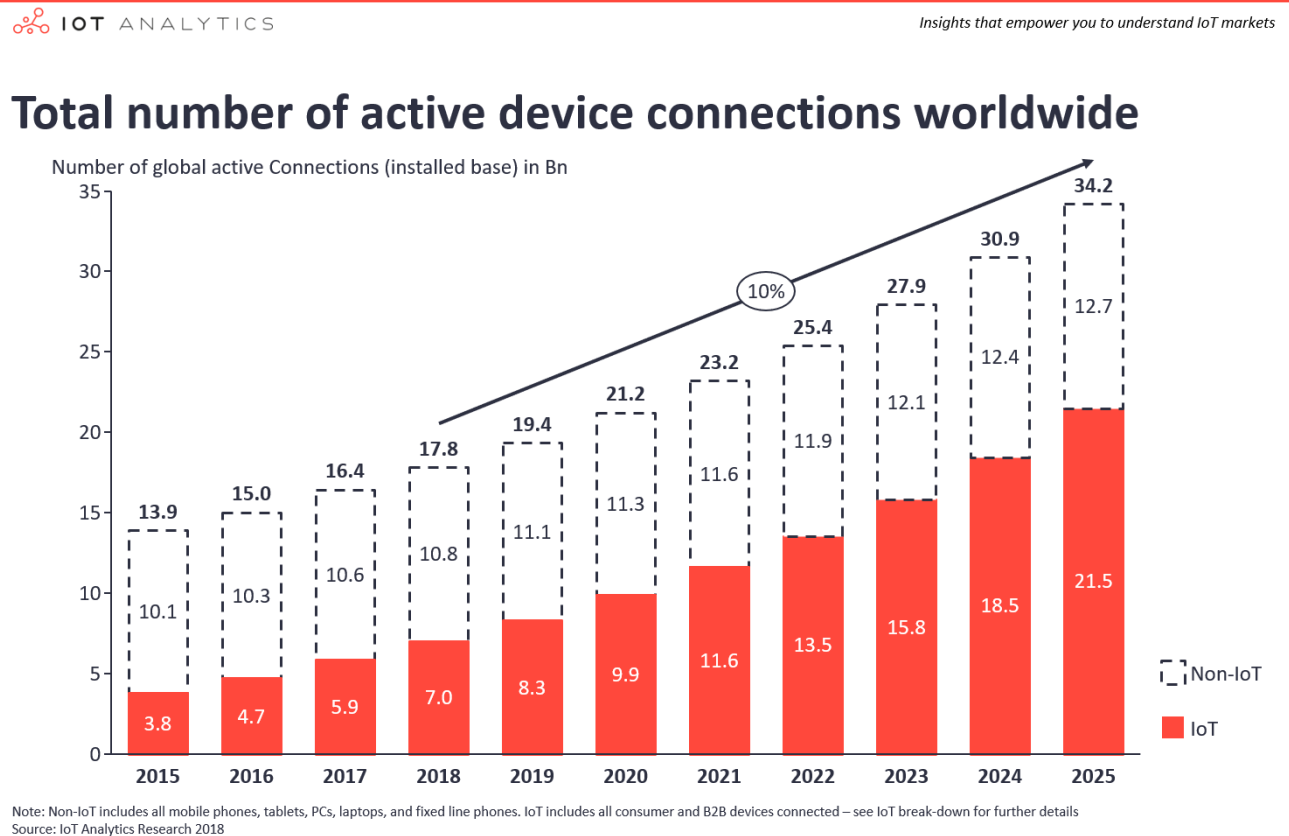
IoT operation



Pros and Cons of the IoT

- **Automation and Control**
 - Efficient M2M communication results in time savings
- **Information and Big Data**
 - Knowledge is power
- **Communication**
 - Complete transparency, fewer inefficiencies, and greater quality
- **Monitor**
 - Real-time measurement of just about anything
- **Overall quality of Life**
- **Compatibility**
 - No high-level international standard
- **Complexity**
 - Many points of failure, technical and operational
- **Privacy and Security**
 - Sensitive data in the wild
- **Safety**
 - Manipulation of data
- **Loss of human skills**
 - Social interaction

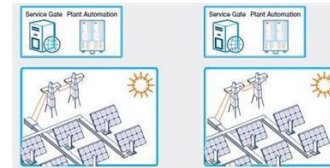
IoT & connected devices evolution



Where “IoT” is used today?

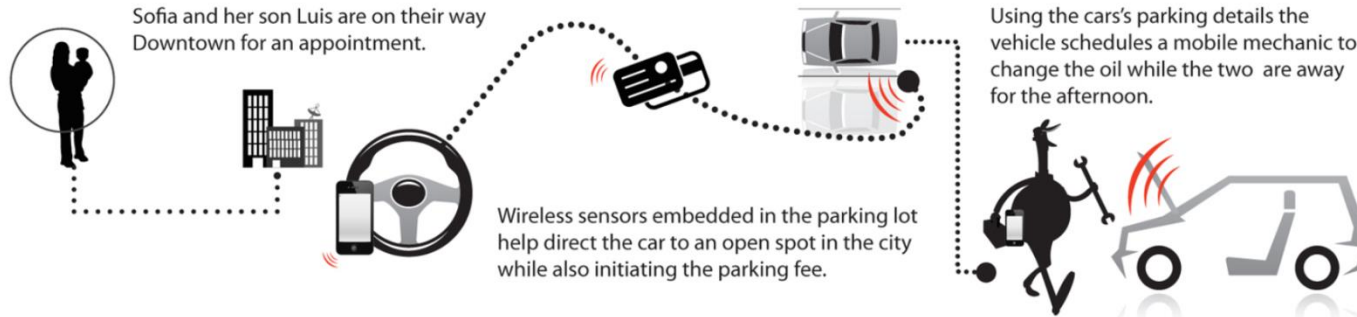
Energy

- **Connected oil and gas production**
- **Connected vessels**
- **Connected renewables**



Where IoT is used today?

TRANSPORTATION + SMART CITIES



In Downtown San Francisco 20-30% of all traffic congestion is caused by people hunting for a parking spot.

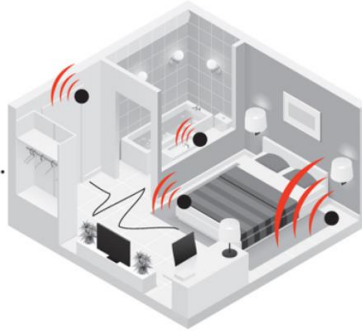
- San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency (SFMTA)

Where IoT is used today?

HEALTHCARE + SMART HOME



Aging uncle Earl is still living isolated at his home and you are concerned about his safety.



Wireless sensors throughout his house help measure healthy activity levels, sleeping patterns and medication schedules.



Alerts are automatically sent to health care services and authorized family members if any abnormal activity is detected.

40 million adults age 65 and over will be living alone in the U.S, Canada and Europe.

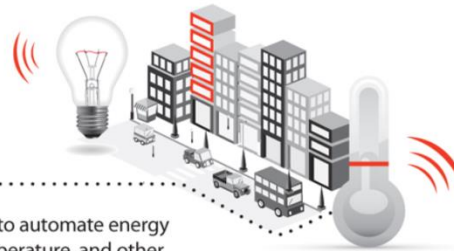
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services: Administration for Community Living (ACL)

Where IoT is used today?

SMART BUILDINGS + MOBILITY



Anna is being pressured to reduce her company's expenses for their new corporate office.



After speaking with experts she decides to install sensors to automate energy usage according to building occupancy, people flow, temperature, and other ambient conditions -- improving the building's overall efficiency.

Energy used by commercial and industrial buildings in the US creates nearly 50% of our national emissions of greenhouse gases.

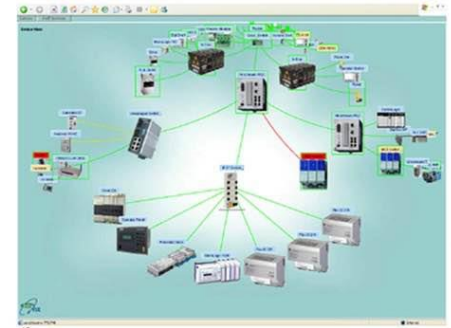
- United States Environmental Protection Agency

But .. Lets have a closer look

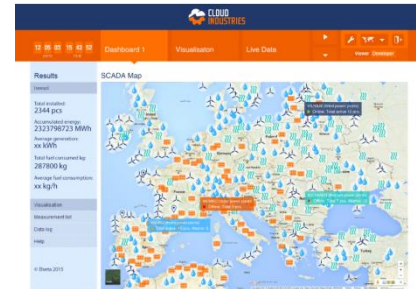


Monitoring was there since longtime ago

- Monitoring industrial plants
- Monitoring power plants
- Monitoring vehicle fleet



IntraVue network monitoring software by Panduit Corp



See all your portfolio in the map. Easy to differentiate between different kind of power plants as they are shown with icons.

Power plant monitoring Cloudindustries.eu

Is it really IoT ?

Last decades industrial monitoring systems were

- Equipped with numerous sensors
- Were transmitting data via some network
- Operation data were stored in databases
- Some analytics tools were used to analyse

But were not called IoT systems!!

IoT ... is it a buzzword or reality?



What really makes IoT

The ability to collect unrelated data and make sense out of them

- Ex: collect water/electricity distribution monitoring data (as done since 20 years now) from 100.000 sensors (*not yet and 2020 IoT*)
- Collect city traffic data (traffic jams, accidents)
- Collect weather data
- Collect demographic data of city regions/buildings

Mix all together and

- Anticipate consumption picks in minute scales
- Identify leakages with meter precision



The IoT value is not in the devices, nor the data, but the analysis and understanding of the information the data represent

The dark side of IoT

- IoT jungle
- IoT security
- IoT privacy



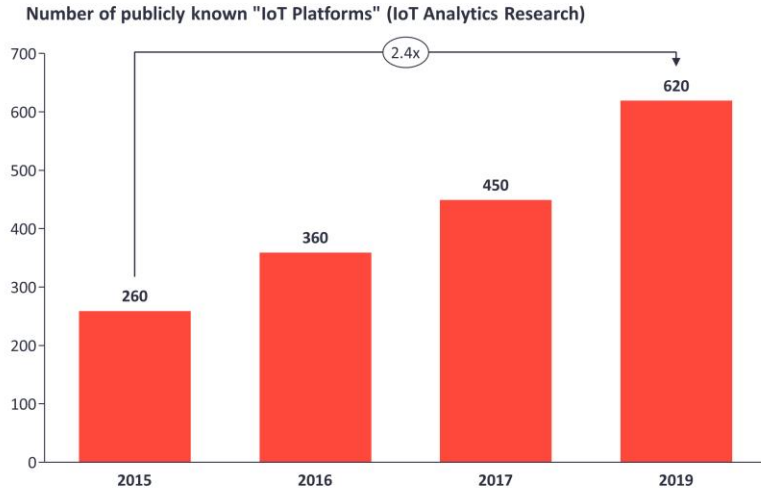
The IoT platform Jungle

Database of 600+ IoT Platforms



Insights that empower you to understand IoT markets

Number of publicly known "IoT Platforms" (2015-2019)



Source(s): IoT Analytics Research

40+ example providers

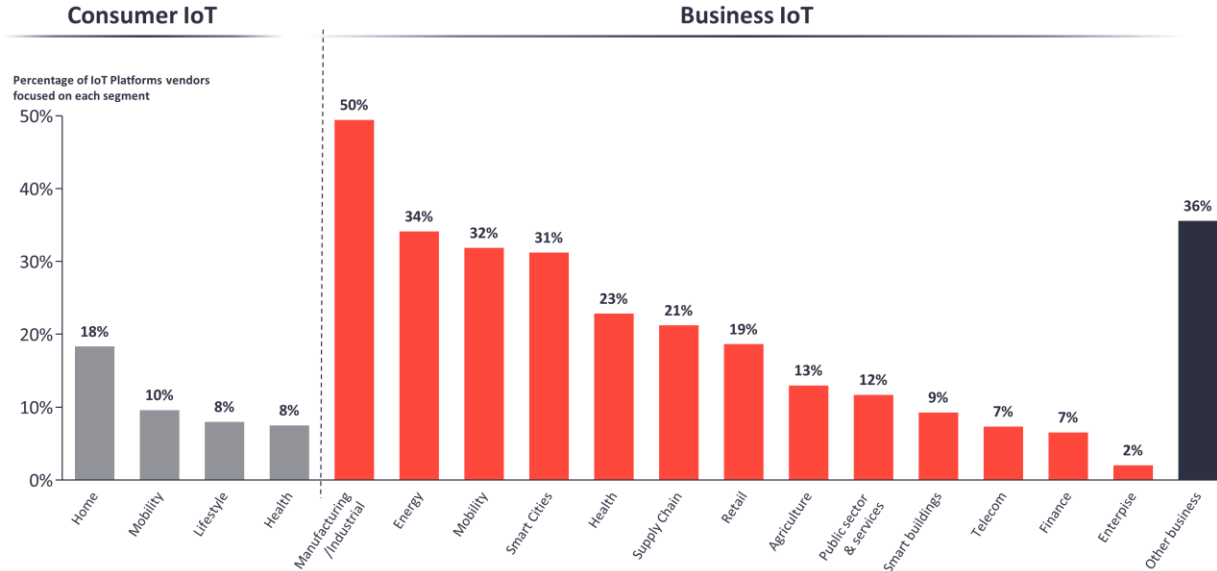


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IoT Platforms Competitive Landscape & Database 2020



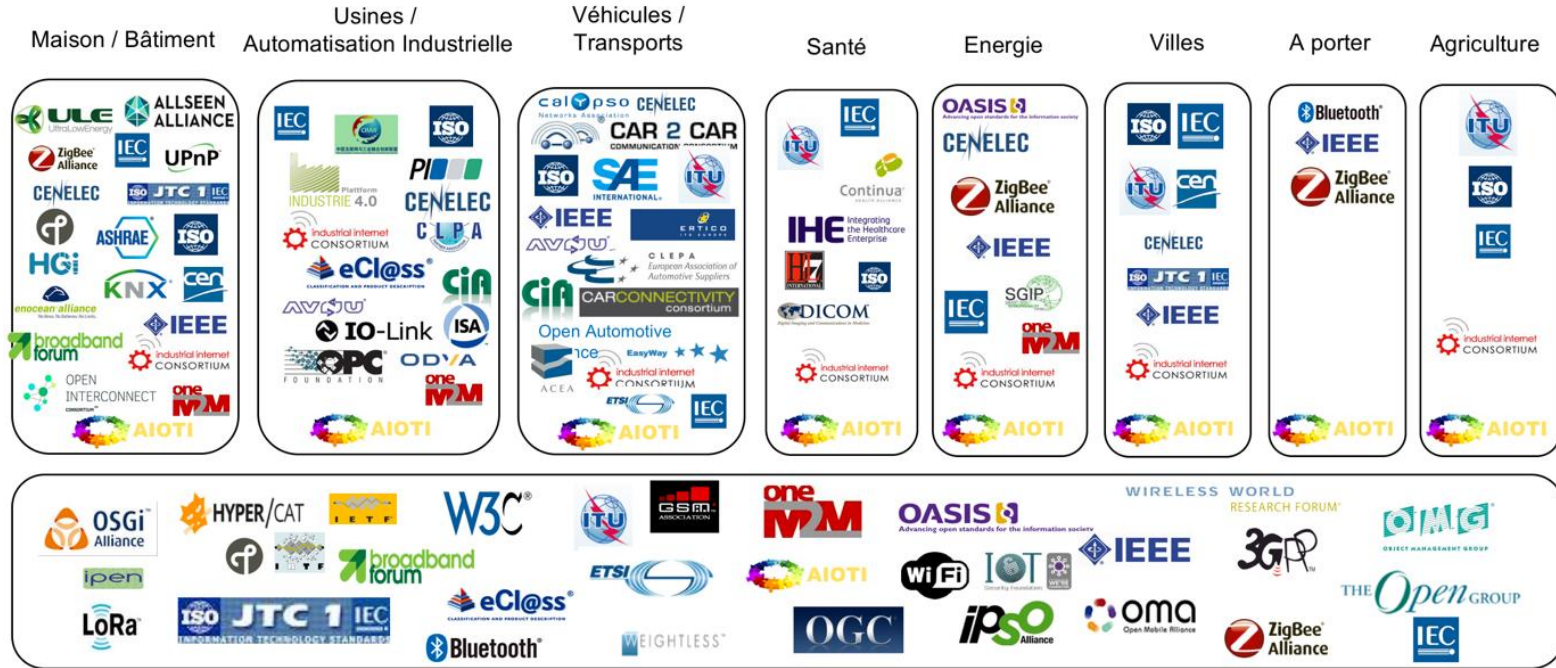
Number of Identified IoT Platforms – By industry (Dec 2019)



Note: Percentages do not add up to 100% as most companies focus on several segments **Source:** IoT Analytics 2020 List of IoT Platform Companies, n=620

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IoT protocols' jungle



Source: AIO TI WG3 (IoT Standardisation) – Release 1.2

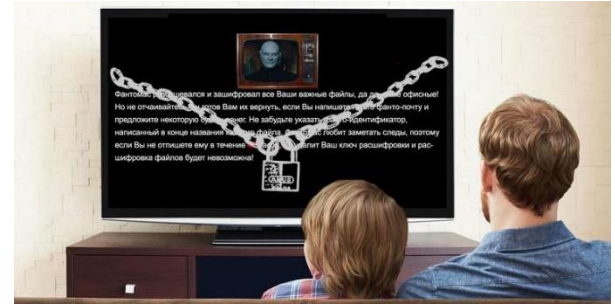
Consequences of the IoT Jungle

- Improbable interoperability
- Vendor locking
- No standards = obsolescence is just around the corner
- Scalability questions

IoT Security

The golden era for hackers!!!

- Things not designed with security as basis
 - Evolved from standalone objects (TV, car sensors ...)
- Denial of service attacks are trivial



IoT Security

- **Why IoT Devices are subject to attack**
 - Difficult to update OS and firmware
 - Default, weak, or hardcoded credentials
 - Vulnerable web interfaces (XSS, SQL injection)
 - Poor vendor support
 - Coding errors (buffer overflow)
 - DoS / DDOS
 - Physical theft and tampering
 - Clear text protocols, unnecessary services, and unneeded open ports
- **What has been learned from recent IoT related incidents**
 - Vendors delay or ignore response to issues
 - All software and firmware can and probably does contain vulnerabilities
 - Product lifecycles & end-of support ignored
 - Patching IoT devices often does not scale well in large environments
 - Significant delay in informing the public of vulnerabilities and related issues

What was planned and what is the reality

| Promises from the past | Reality |
|--|---|
| Hundreds of devices part of tightly coupled architecture | Thousands of loosely connected devices |
| Devices cost 5-500\$, customised for specific IoT application | Devices cost 0.01-3\$ combined with existing in-person generic devices |
| Use well structured communication networks (i.e. IPv6) with always on connectivity | A mix of ad-hoc P2P, 2G/3G/4G and WiFi based on existing networks and with intermittent connectivity |
| Perform cloud-centric data collection and analysis with centralised control | Data collection and personalised analytics seamlessly span edge devices and the cloud, with control over data sharing and ownership while encouraging Open Data |
| Have a single vendor who owns the platform, cloud services and eco-system for an application | Open eco-system without vendor lock-in using standard Internet and Web protocols, allowing devices and data to be shared across IoT applications |

IoT Privacy

IoT promises highly personalized services

Think for a second what it needs to know to offer high personalization!!!



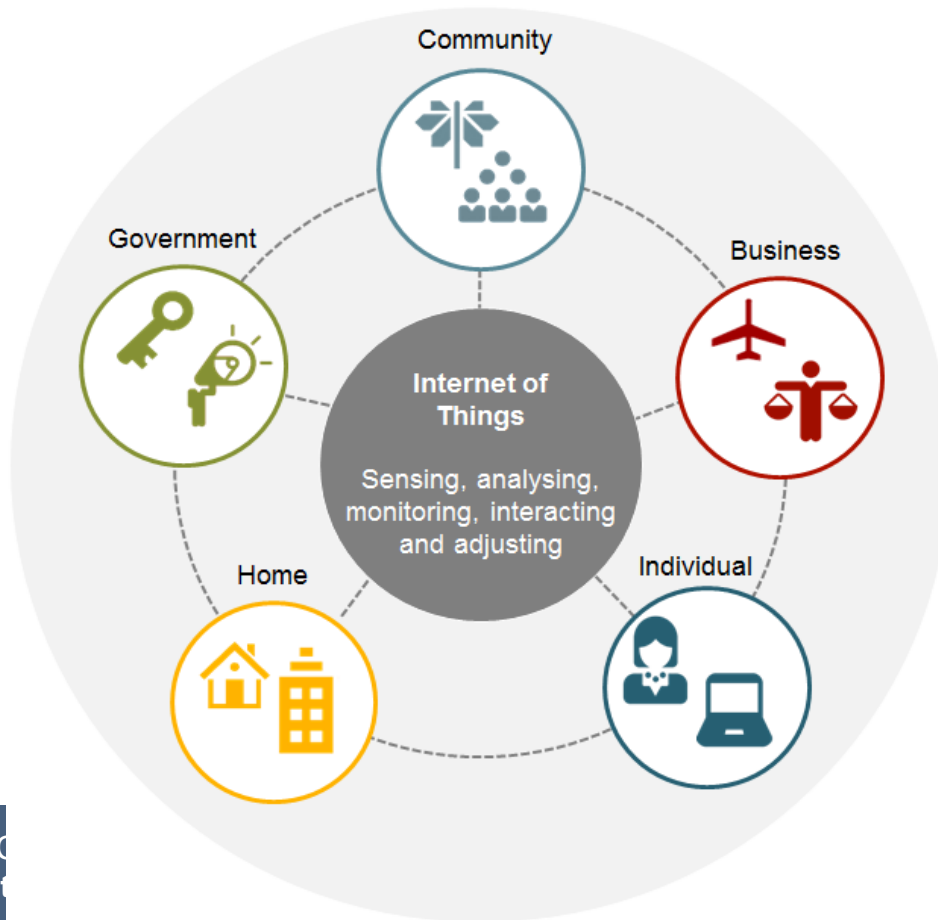
Do we really understand?



IoT has created a need for data collection



IoT : all is based on Data correlation



... and for what reason ??



"Your recent Amazon purchases, Tweet score and location history makes you 23.5% welcome here."

