## IoT challenges

State of the art

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- 1. Introduction
- First contribution
- 3. Conclusion

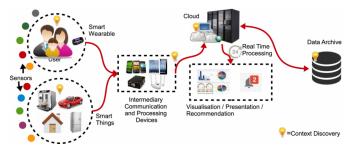


Figure 1: IoT platform.



Figure 2: IoT challenges.

1. Introduction | 1. Context

#### **Problematic**

#### Where is the problem?

- 1. How to Connect sensors to the best gateway?
  - Decision and optimisation problem.
  - Various network acces
  - Various configuration of each network acces
  - Lake of selection tools
- How to connect sensors to this gateway with high Security level.
  - Technical problem.
  - Lake of selective tools
  - How to select the best access point
- 3. How to extract knowledge from sensors data [2].
  - а
  - Lake of selective tools
  - How to select the best access point

Figure 3: Key b



a industrial internet of things

[2] Pascal Thubert, Maria Rita Palattella, and Thomas Engel, 6 TiSCH Centralized Scheduling: When SDN Meet IoT 1. In: 2015 IEEE Conference on Standards for Communications and Networking (CSCN), 2015 IEEE Conference on Standards for Communications and Networking (CSCN), 00033, Tokyo, Japan; Oct. 2015, pp. 42-47.

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#### **Problematic**

#### Where is the problem [3]?

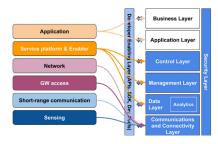


Figure 4: Intel view.



Figure 5: Microsoft view.



Figure 6: SAP view.



Figure 7: WS2O view.

#### **Problematic**

Where is the problem [3]?

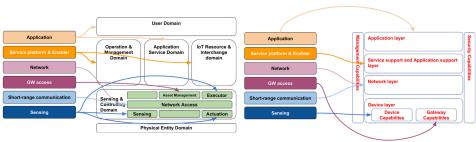


Figure 8: ISO view.

Figure 9: ITU-T view.

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#### Motivations

Why should we deal with such problems

- 1. ➡ a
  - Lake of selective tools
  - How to select the best access point
- 2. QoS Analysis
  - → a
  - Lake of selective tools
  - How to select the best access point
- 3. Threats
  - **→** a
  - Lake of selective tools
  - How to select the best access point



Figure 10: Communication diversity.

#### Goal

Is it specific, measurable, achievable, réalistic, for 3 years?

- Allow heterogeneous network to communicate
  - 2. QoS Analysis
  - Threats
- How to select the best access point
  - 1. Allow heterogeneous network to communicate
  - 2. QoS Analysis
  - 3. Threats



Figure 11: wsn-loT.

1. Introduction | 4. Goal 6/20

# Challenges

Where is the difficulty?

#### 1. Challenge 1

- 6720 possible settings
- Lake of selective tools
- How to select the **best** configuration

#### 2. Challenge 2

- **→** a
- Lake of selective tools
- How to select the best access point

#### 3. Challenge 3

- **→** a
- Lake of selective tools
- How to select the best access point



Figure 12: tets.

#### Contributions

How could be addressed?

#### 1. Contribution 1

- **→** a
- Lake of selective tools
- How to select the best access point

#### 2. Contribution 2

- → a
- Lake of selective tools
- How to select the best access point

#### 3. Contribution 3

- → a
- → Lake of selective tools
- How to select the best access point



Figure 13: tets.

- 1. Introduction
- 2. First contribution
- 3. Conclusion

- Introduction
- 2. First contribution
- 3. Conclusion

- 1. Related work
- 2. Contagion process
- 3. Experimentation
- 4. Results exploitation
- 5. Conclusion

- Introduction
- 2. First contribution
- Conclusion

#### 1. Related work

- Contagion process
- Experimentation
- Results exploitation
- 5. Conclusion

## Related work

Comparison

A1	A2	A3	A4
	A1	A1 A2	A1 A2 A3

Table 1: An example table.

## Related work

Comparison

Paper	A1	A2	A3	A4

Table 2: An example table.

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- Related work
- 2. Contagion process
- Experimentation
- 4. Results exploitation
- Conclusion

# ... (step 1)

- S = SF12, BW125, 4/8, 17 dBm
- Input:
  - → Problem:  $f(x) = max(x^2), x \in [0,32]$ 
    - $* x_1:01101_b$  $* x_2:11000_h$
    - \* X3:01000b
    - \*  $x_4:10011_b$
- Method: Genetic algorithm
  - Generate a set of random possible solution
  - Test each solution and see how good it is (ranking)
    - 1. Remove some bad solutions
    - 2. Duplicate some good solutions
    - 3. Make small changes to some of them (Crossover, Mutation)
- Output:
  - → x<sub>1</sub>: 01101 (169) (14.4)
  - → x<sub>2</sub>: 11000 (576) (49.2)
  - → x<sub>3</sub>: 01000 (64 ) (5.5)
  - → x<sub>4</sub>: 10011 (361) (30.9)

... (step 2)
Methods

2. First contribution | 2. Contagion process

... (step 3)
Methods

2. First contribution | 2. Contagion process

... (step 4)
Methods

## Results

Comparison



Table 3

- Introduction
- 2. First contribution
- Conclusion

- Related work
- Contagion process
- 3. Experimentation
- Results exploitation
- Conclusion

# Experimentation

Experimentation



**→** t



Figure 14: .

- Introduction
- 2. First contribution
- Conclusion

- Related work
- Contagion process
- Experimentation
- 4. Results exploitation
- 5. Conclusion

## Results

Comparison



-



Figure 15: .

- Introduction
- 2. First contribution
- 3. Conclusion

- Related work
- Contagion process
- Experimentation
- Results exploitation
- 5. Conclusion

## Conclusion

**■** a



Figure 16: .

- Introduction
- First contribution
- 3. Conclusion

## Conclusion

Our main goal was



Our main contribution was



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Our main results was



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# **Future Challenges**

Conclusion

#### Our future goal was





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# **Future Challenges**

Conclusion

#### Our future goal was



# Thank you!

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#### References

- [1] Musa Ndiaye, Gerhard Hancke, and Adnan Abu-Mahfouz. \*\* Software Defined Networking for Improved Wireless Sensor Network Management: A Survey \*\*. In: 17.5 (May 4, 2017). 00053, p. 1031.
- [2] Pascal Thubert, Maria Rita Palattella, and Thomas Engel. \* 6TISCH Centralized Scheduling: When SDN Meet IoT \*. In: 2015 IEEE Conference on Standards for Communications and Networking (CSCN). 00033. Tokyo, Japan: Oct. 2015, pp. 42–47 (p. 4).
- [3] B. Di Martino et al. " Internet of Things Reference Architectures, Security and Interoperability: A Survey ". In: Internet of Things 1-2 (Sept. 2018). 00006, pp. 99–112 (p. 5, 6).