# INTERNET OF THINGS

Introduction and Basic Concepts

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- > Introduction
- Physical and Link Layers Protocols (IoT Access Technologies)
- Application Layer Protocols
- ▶ IoT Open problem and challenge
- ► LoRaWAN Assignment

- Introduction
  - ▶ Basic Concepts
  - ▶ Ecosystem
    - ▶ Things
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### WHAT IS IOT?

▶ "IoT" term was first introduced by Kevin Ashton in 1999.

#### **Kevin Ashton:**

If we had computers that knew everything there was to know about things—using data they gathered without any help from us—we would be able to track and count everything, and greatly reduce waste, loss and cost. We would know when things needed replacing, repairing or recalling, and whether they were fresh or past their best. We need to empower computers with their own means of gathering information, so they can see, hear and smell the world for themselves.

<sup>\*</sup> Internet of Things Challenges, Advances, and Applications, CRC Press, 2018

### WHAT IS IOT?

Cisco defines the Internet of Everything (IoE) as the networked connection of people, process, data, and things. The benefit of IoE is derived from the compound impact of connecting people, process, data, and things, and the value this increased connectedness creates as "everything" comes online.

### WHAT IS IOT?

loT is a world of interconnected things which are capable of sensing, actuating, and communicating among themselves and with the environment (i.e.,smart things or smart objects) while providing the ability to share information and act in parts autonomously to real/physical world events and by triggering processes and creating services with or without direct human intervention.

<sup>\*</sup> Internet of Things A to Z: Technologies and Applications, IEEE Press, 2018

# History of IoT

A BRIEF HISTORY OF

The Internet of Things (IoT) has come a long way, going from one or two machines in the 1980s to billions in 2019.

1969

ARPANET, the precursor to the Internet, is developed.

Carnegie-Mellon researchers connect a vending machine to the Internet so they can remotely check for cold sodas.

1995

The GPS satellite network (version 1) is completed.

1999

1982

The term "Internet of Things" is first used by Kevin Ashton of MIT. 1990

John Romkey demonstrates the first toaster controlled via the Internet.

1998

IPv6 adds 2^128 new IP addresses, which even IoT devices will have trouble eating up.

2000

LG announces the first smart fridge. It's cool (literally) but also too expensive to sell well.

2007

The first iPhone is released.

2008

The first international IoT conference is held. Also, there are now more online devices than there are humans on earth.

2009

Google starts testing self-driving cars.

2014

Amazon releases the Echo, which sets off a scramble to enter the smart home hub market.

2017-2019

IoT continues to grow as Internet penetration, AI, blockchain, edge computing, and cheap devices and sensors proliferate. 2013

Google Glass is released. Too soon, apparently. VR and AR are still in early stages.

2016

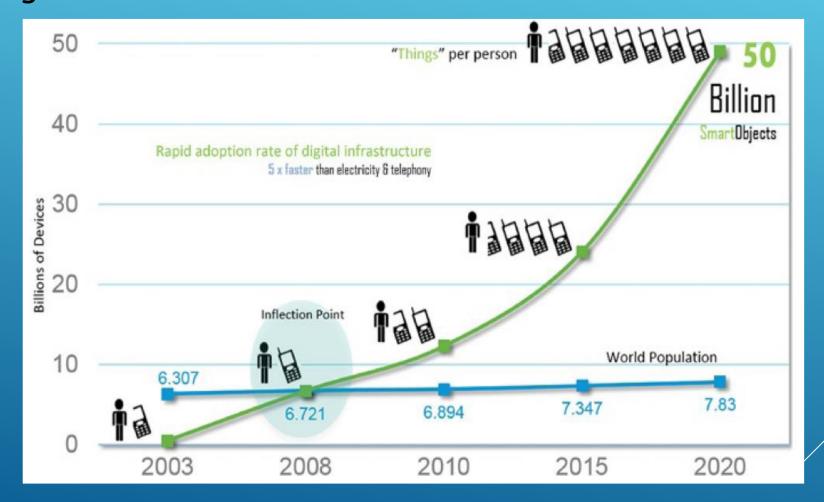
GM, Lyft, Uber, and Tesla are all testing self-driving cars now. Mirai, the first large-scale IoT attack, also takes place.



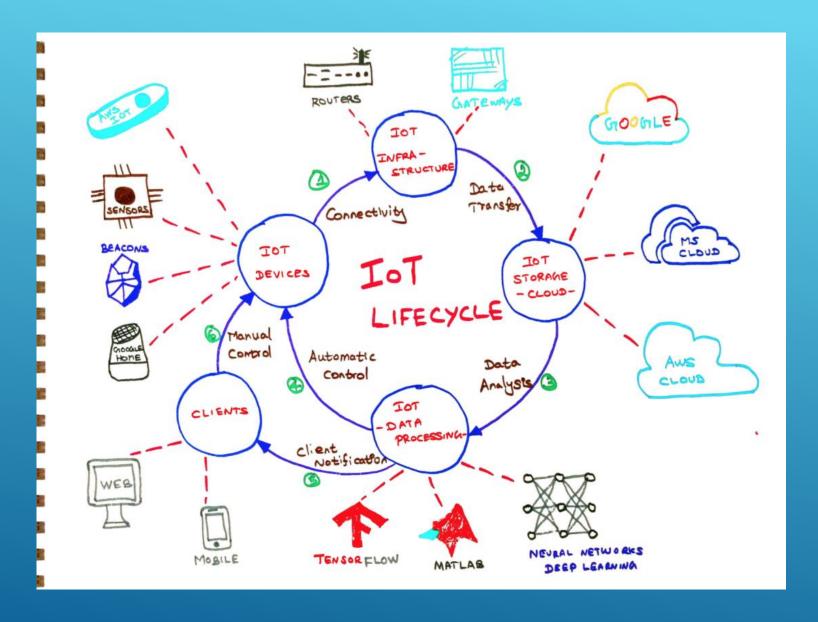
https://www.iottechtrends.com/history-of-iot/

## THE GROWING NUMBER OF CONNECTED DEVICES)

➤ Growing the number of connected devices to 50 billion in 2020.

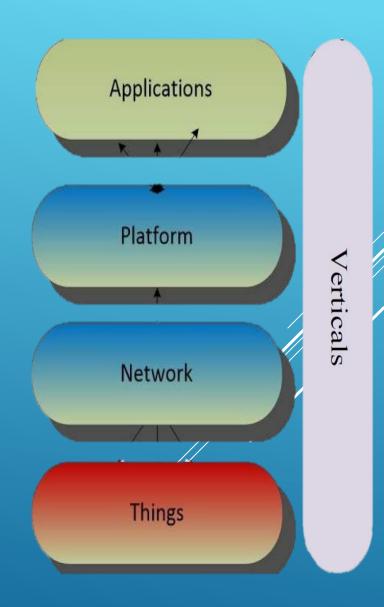


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# IoT Ecosystem

- ► Things:
  - > sensors and actuators → IoT Devices, Electronic boards
- Network:
  - communication technologies → IoT Network Infrastructure
- > Platform:
  - definition: A platform is a group of technologies that are used as a base upon which other applications, processes or technologies are developed.
    - security, process modeling and device management, data stream and information management, integration of information access mechanisms, data analysis and visualization  $\rightarrow$  IoT Clouds and Data processing
- Applications:
  - making decisions, different services and verticals, message passing protocols
     Websites, Mobile applications

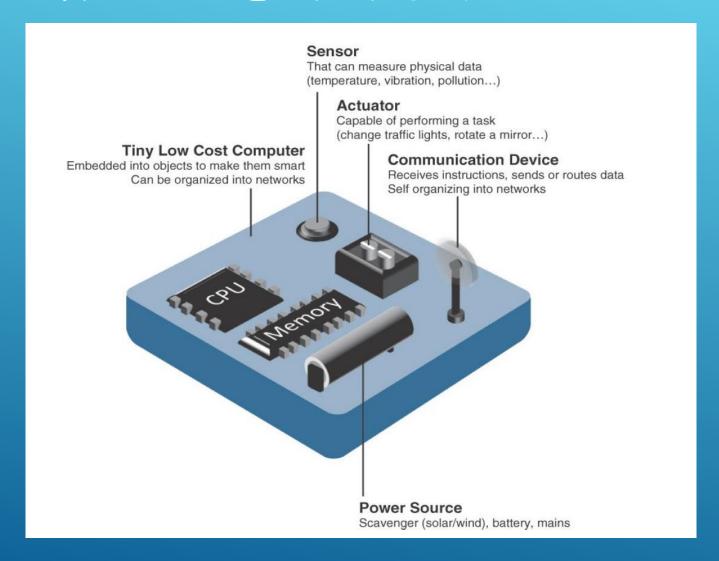


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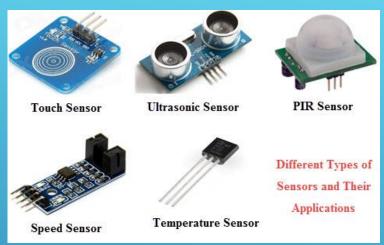
### WHAT ARE THINGS?

- Smart objects or Things are any physical objects that contain embedded technology to sense and/or interact with their environment in a meaningful way by being interconnected and enabling communication among themselves or an external agent.
- ▶ Things are
  - > Sensors
  - > Actuators

### WHAT ARE THINGS?



#### Sensors

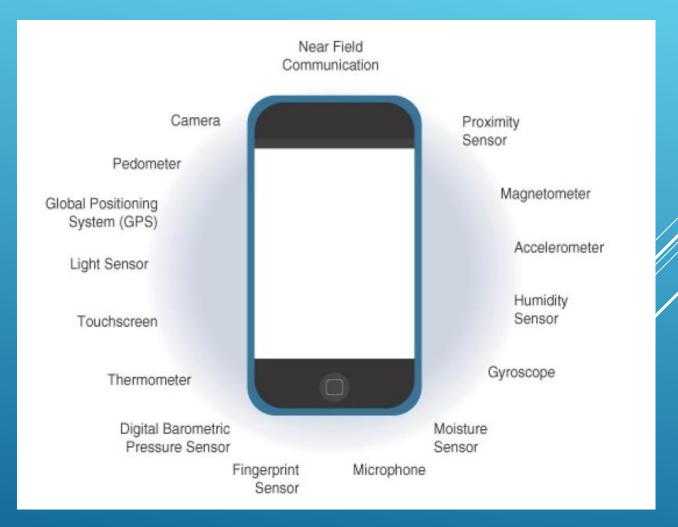


#### Actuators



### WHAT ARE THINGS?

> Sensors in smart phones



<sup>\*</sup> IoT Fundamentals: Networking Technologies, Protocols, and Use Cases for the Internet of Thing, Cisco press, 2017

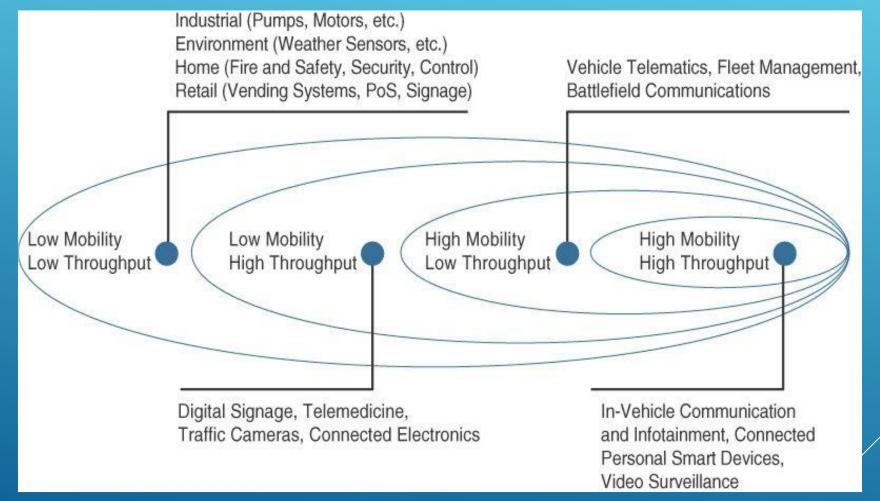
## SENSORS

- Measures some physical quantity and converts it into a digital representation.
- That digital representation is typically passed to another device for transformation into useful data that can be consumed by intelligent devices or humans.
- > Sensors can be readily embedded in any physical objects that are easily connected to the Internet by wired or wireless networks.
- Because these connected host physical objects with multidimensional sensing capabilities communicate with each other and external systems, they can interpret their environment and make intelligent decisions.

\* IoT Fundamentals: Networking Technologies, Protocols, and Use Cases for the Internet of Thing, Cisco press, 2017

## SENSORS

#### Example of Sensor Applications Based on Mobility and Throughput



<sup>\*</sup> IoT Fundamentals: Networking Technologies, Protocols, and Use Cases for the Internet of Thing, Cisco press, 2017

## ACTUATORS

Actuators receive some type of control signal (commonly an electric signal or digital command) that triggers a physical effect, usually some type of motion, force, and so on.

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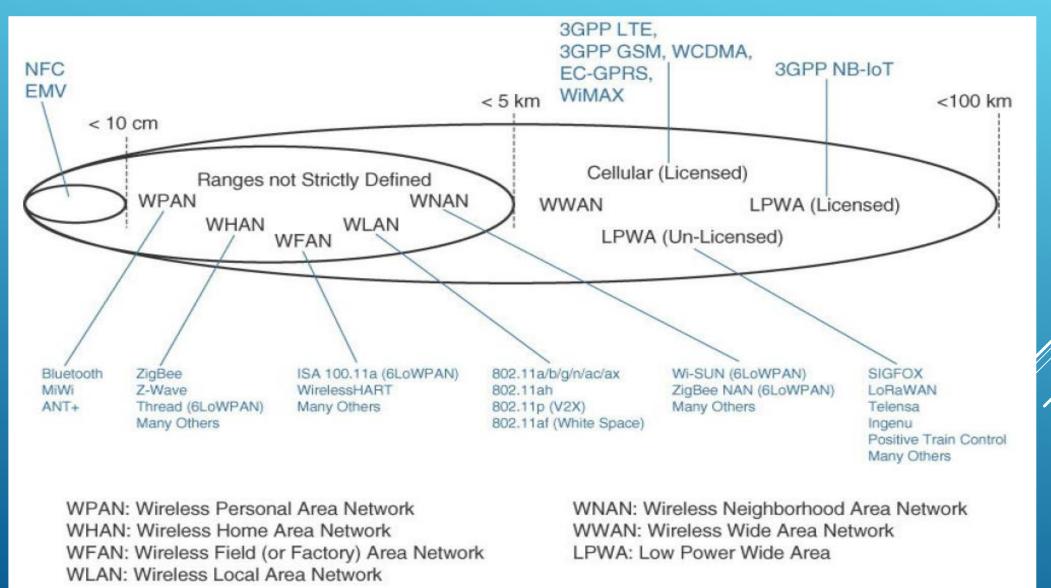
## IOT NETWORKS

- Having determined the smart object and its required transmission capabilities (transmission range, data volume and frequency, sensor density and mobility), you are ready to connect the object and communicate.
- ➤ A first step in designing an IoT network is to examine the requirements in terms of mobility and data transmission (how much data, how often, how long, how much power).

▶ IoT Network is the communication domain for the IoT devices and endpoints.

- ▶ It includes the devices themselves and the communications network that links them.
- \* IoT Fundamentals: Networking Technologies, Protocols, and Use Cases for the Internet of Thing, Cisco press, 2017

## ACCESS TECHNOLOGIES AND DISTANCES

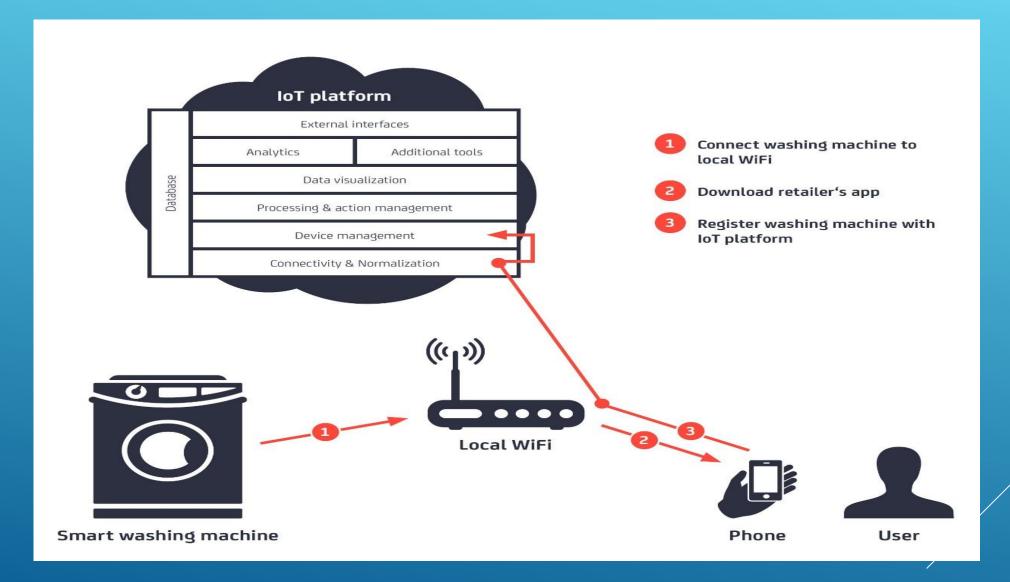


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## IOT PLATFORMS

- > IoT platforms are the central piece in the Internet of Things architecture that connect the real and the virtual worlds and enable communication between objects.
- In its most simple form, an IoT platform is just about enabling connectivity between objects.
- In a more sophisticated form, the platform consists of a variety of important building blocks:
  - device management,
  - database,
  - processing and action management,
  - analytics,
  - visualization,
  - additional tools, and
  - external interfaces
- IoT Platforms, IoT Analytics, 2015
- https://medium.com/schaffen-softwares/part-4-iot-platforms-b8f2c4e4639b

## IOT PLATFORMS



<sup>\*</sup> IoT Platforms, IoT Analytics, 2015, <a href="https://www.educba.com/iot-platform/">https://www.educba.com/iot-platform/</a>

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## IOT APPLICATIONS AND VERTICALS



<sup>\* &</sup>lt;a href="https://www.meee-services.com/category/artificial-intelligence/">https://www.meee-services.com/category/artificial-intelligence/</a>

# IOT APPLICATIONS AND VERTICALS- SMART HOME

#### Smart Home



<sup>\* &</sup>lt;a href="https://www.bluebonnetelectric.coop/Community/News/articles/2016/Magazine-Stories/HOME,-SMART-HOME-Trends-in-residential-technology">https://www.bluebonnetelectric.coop/Community/News/articles/2016/Magazine-Stories/HOME,-SMART-HOME-Trends-in-residential-technology</a>

IOT APPLICATIONS AND VERTICALS- SMART

WEARABLES

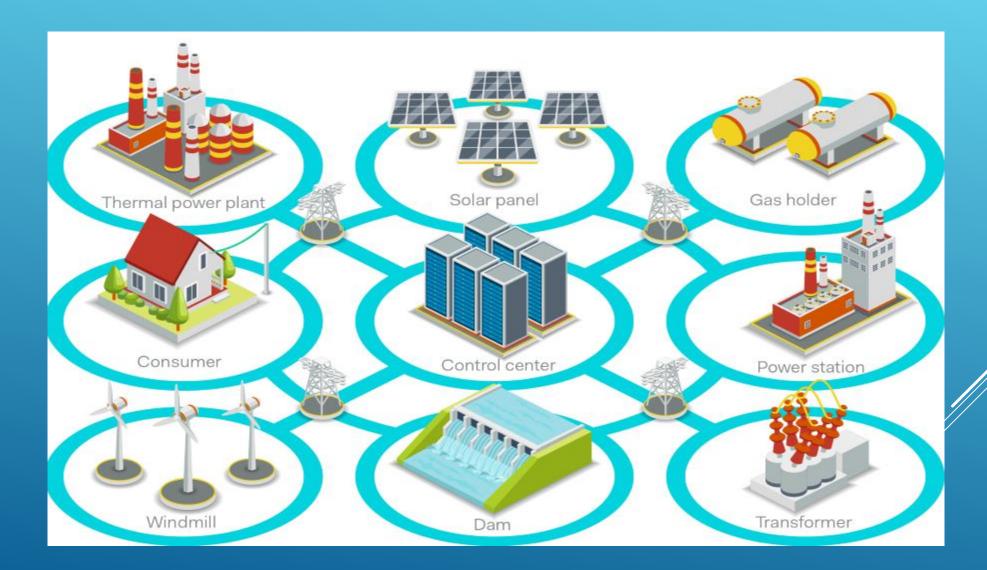


## IOT APPLICATIONS AND VERTICALS- SMART CITY



<sup>\*</sup> https://www.ifpenergiesnouvelles.com/article/smart-city-energy-challenges-facing-sustainable-cities

## IOT APPLICATIONS AND VERTICALS- SMART GRID



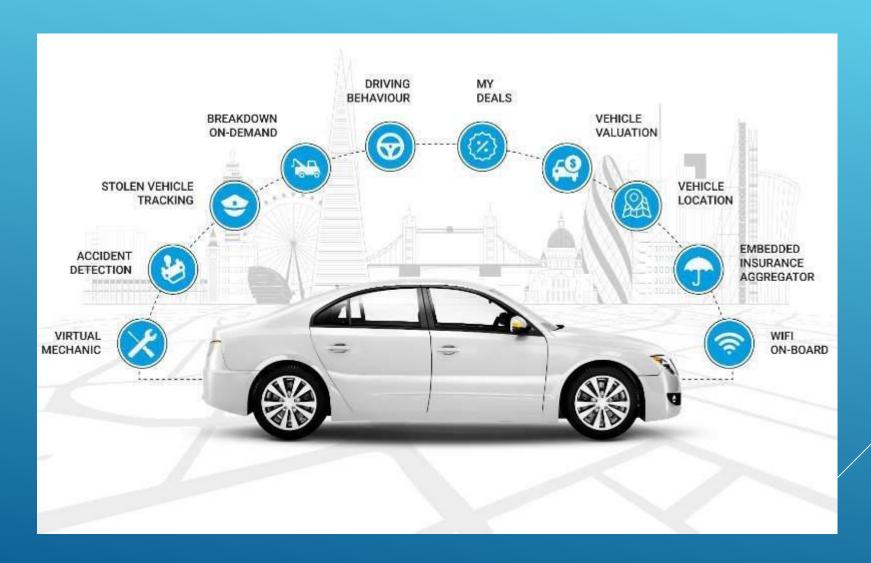
<sup>\*</sup> https://www.powerelectronicsnews.com/technology/is-your-smart-grid-secured

# IOT APPLICATIONS AND VERTICALS- SMART TRANSPORTATION

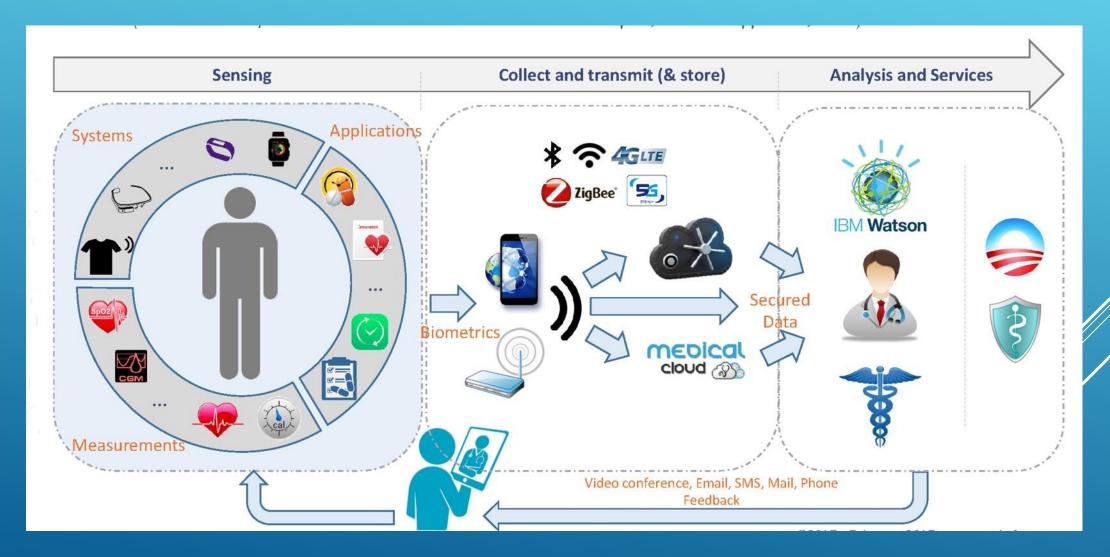


<sup>\*</sup> https://www.sentinelassam.com/editorial/intelligent-transportation-system-and-smart-city-4/

# IOT APPLICATIONS AND VERTICALS- CONNECTED CAR

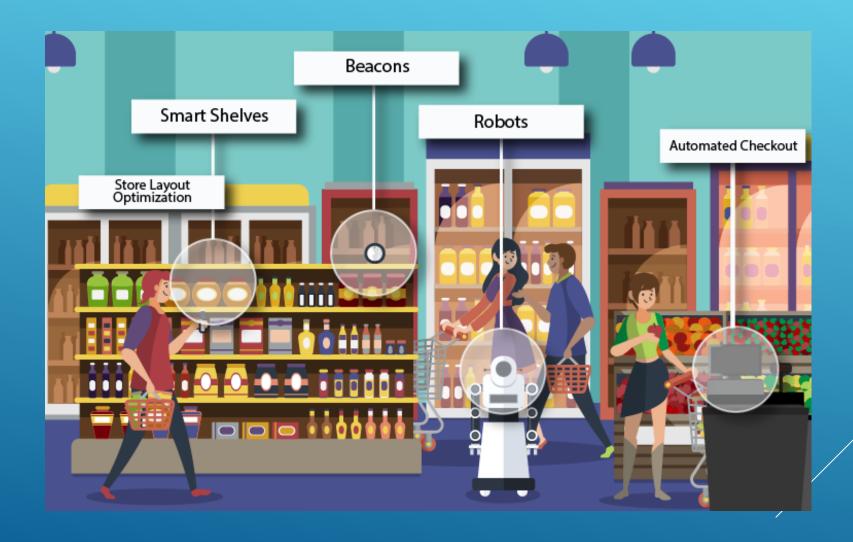


# IOT APPLICATIONS AND VERTICALS- CONNECTED HEALTH



<sup>\* &</sup>lt;a href="http://www.yole.fr/loT Seminar Yole FraunhoferEMFT.aspx">http://www.yole.fr/loT Seminar Yole FraunhoferEMFT.aspx</a>

# IOT APPLICATIONS AND VERTICALS- SMART RETAIL



# IOT APPLICATIONS AND VERTICALS- SMART FARMING



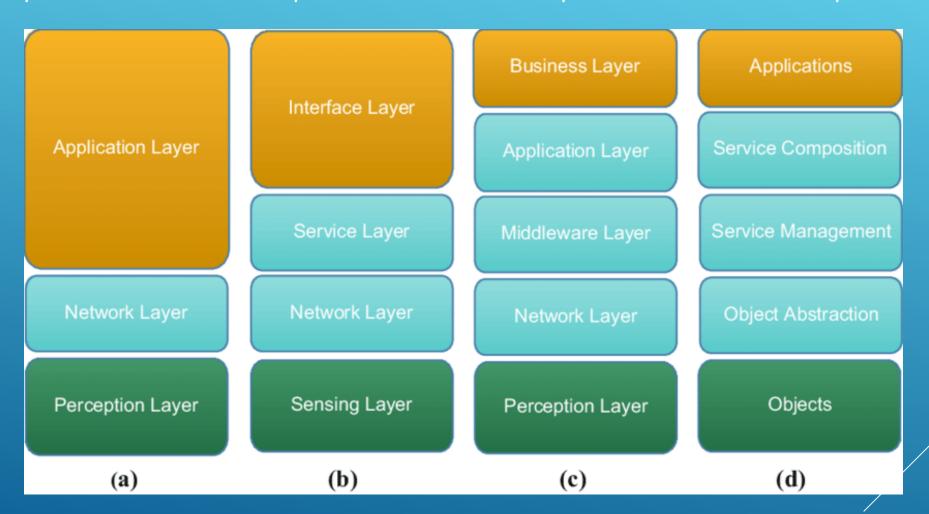
<sup>\* &</sup>lt;a href="https://volansys.com/modular-iot-gateway/">https://volansys.com/modular-iot-gateway/</a>

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## IOT ARCHITECTURES

a: 3 layer architecture, b: 3 layer architecture, c: 4 layer architecture1 d: 4 layer architecture2



#### IOT 7 LAYER ARCHITECTURE BY CISCO

#### Levels Collaboration & Processes (Involving People & Business Processes) Center Application 6 A Brown (Reporting, Analytics, Control) **Data Abstraction** (Aggregation & Access) **Data Accumulation** (Storage) **Edge Computing** (Data Element Analysis & Transformation) Connectivity (Communication & Processing Units) Edge **Physical Devices & Controllers** (The "Things" in IoT) Sensors, Devices, Machines, Intelligent Edge Nodes of all types

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- Scalability
- ▶ Security
- ▶ Privacy
- ▶ Big Data and Data Analytics
- > Interoperability

- Scalability
  - The IPv4 address space has reached exhaustion and is unable to meet IoT's scalability requirements.
  - For IoT scale can be met only by IPv6.
- ▶ Security
- ▶ Privacy
- ▶ Big Data and Data Analytics
- Interoperability

	Internet Protocol version 4 (IPv4)	Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6)
Deployed	1981	1999
Address Size	32-bit number	128-bit number
Address Format	Dotted Decimal Notation: 192.149.252.76	Hexadecimal Notation: 3FFE:F200:0234:AB00: 0123:4567:8901:ABCD
Prefix Notation	192.149.0.0/24	3FFE:F200:0234::/48
Number of Addresses	$2^{32} = \sim 4,294,967,296$	$2^{128} = \sim 340,282,366,$ 920,938,463,463,374, 607,431,768,211,456

- IoT Fundamentals: Networking Technologies, Protocols, and Use Cases for the Internet of Thing, Cisco press, 2017
- https://rezwanlink.wordpress.com/tag/ipv4-vs-ipv6/

- Scalability
- Security
  - With more "things" connected with other "things" and people security is an increasingly complex issue for IoT.
  - > Threat surface is greatly expanded and if device gets hacked, its connectivity is a major concern.
  - > A Compromised device can serve as a launching point to attack other devices and systems.
- Privacy
- Big Data and Data Analytics
- > Interoperability

- Scalability
- Security
- Privacy
  - A sensor become more prolific in every day lives, the data what they gather will be specific to individuals and their activities.
  - For Businesses, the data has monetary value.
  - Organization discusses about who owns the data and how individuals can control whether it is shared and with whom.
- Big Data and Data Analytics
- Interoperability

- IoT Fundamentals: Networking Technologies, Protocols, and Use Cases for the Internet of Thing, Cisco press, 2017
- https://internetofbusiness.com/consumers-demand-more-data-privacy-from-the-iot-economist-report/

- Scalability
- Security
- Privacy
- ▶ Big Data and Data Analytics
  - IoT and large number of sensors are going to trigger deluge of data that must be handled.
  - > This data will provide critical information and insights if it can be processed in an efficient manner.
  - Challenge is evaluating massive amounts of data arriving from different sources in various forms and doing so in a timely manner.
- Interoperability
- IoT Fundamentals: Networking Technologies, Protocols, and Use Cases for the Internet of Thing, Cisco press, 2017
- https://www.karmelsoft.com/big-data-and-the-internet-of-things/

- Scalability
- Security
- Privacy
- ▶ Big Data and Data Analytics
- ▶ Interoperability
  - As with nascent technology, various protocols and architectures are jockeying for market share and standardizations within IoT.
  - > Some of these protocols and architectures are based on proprietary elements and others are open.
  - Recently IoT Standards are helping minimize this problem, but there are often various protocols and implementations available for IoT networks.

\* IoT Fundamentals: Networking Technologies, Protocols, and Use Cases for the Internet of Thing, Cisco press, 2017

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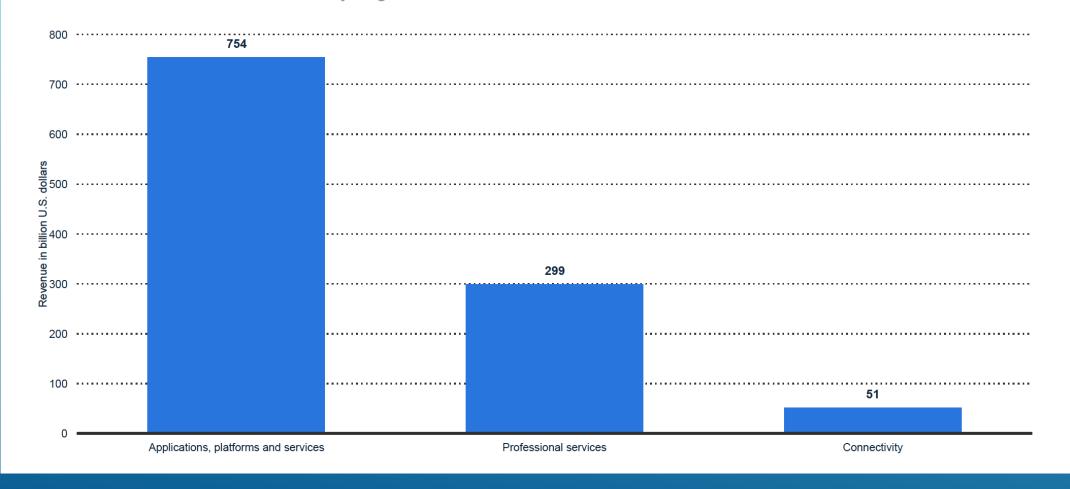
## IOT GLOBAL MARKET SIZE 2017-2025

Size of the Internet of Things (IoT) market worldwide from 2017 to 2025 (in billion U.S. dollars) Global IoT market size 2017-2025 1,612 418 248 212 2017 2018 2019\* 2020\* 2021\* 2022\* 2023\* 2024\* 2025\*

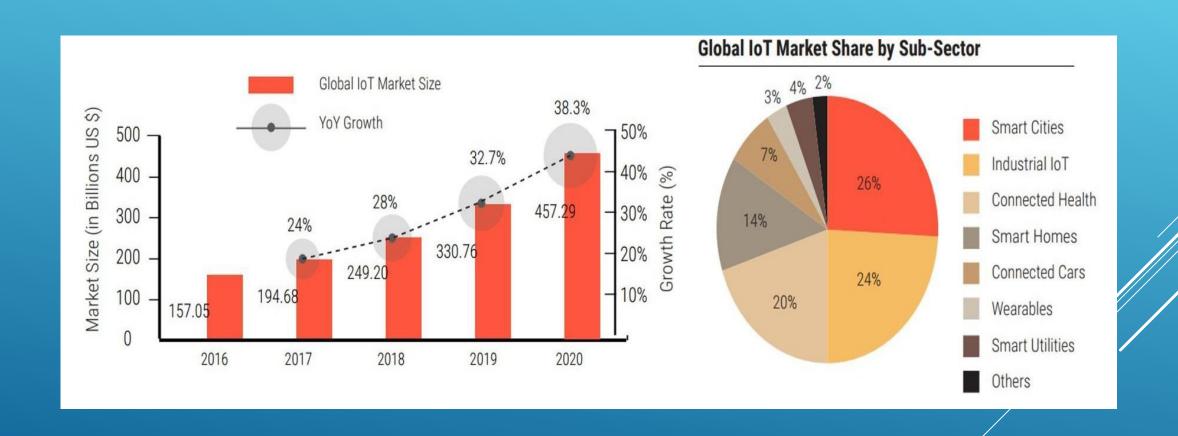
## IOT REVENUE FORECAST BY SEGMENT

IoT revenue forecast by segment worldwide in 2025 (in billion U.S. dollars)

Global IoT revenue forecast 2025, by segment



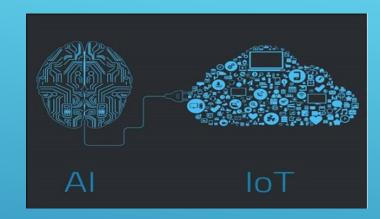
### IOT BUSINESS AND MARKET OPPORTUNITIES

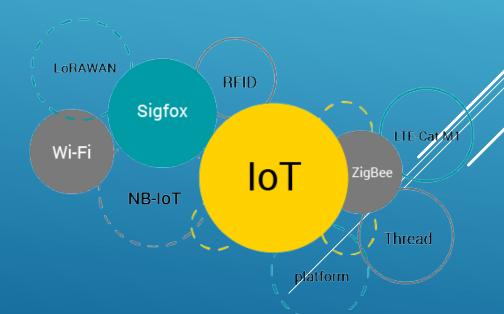


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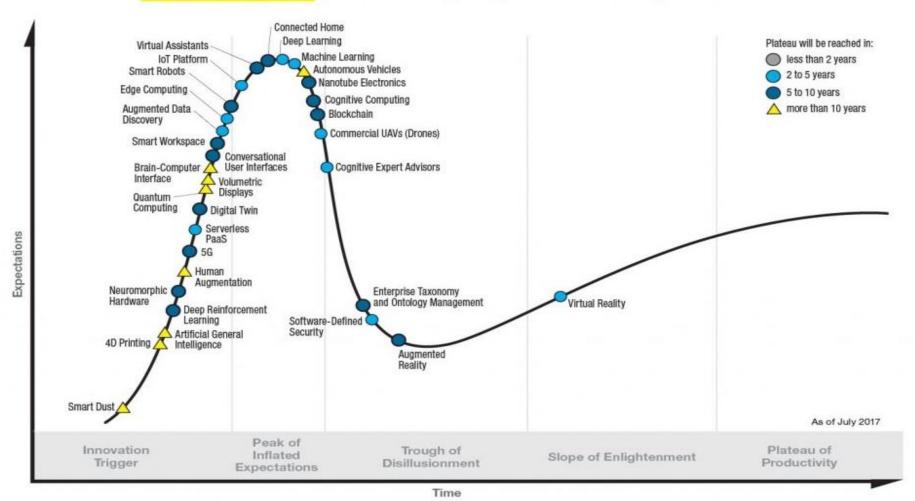
- Artificial Intelligence
- 2. Social, Legal, and Ethical IoT
- 3. IoT Governance
- 4. Sensor Innovation
- 5. Trusted Hardware and Operating System
- 6. IoT User Experiences
- 7. New Wireless Networking Technologies for IoT



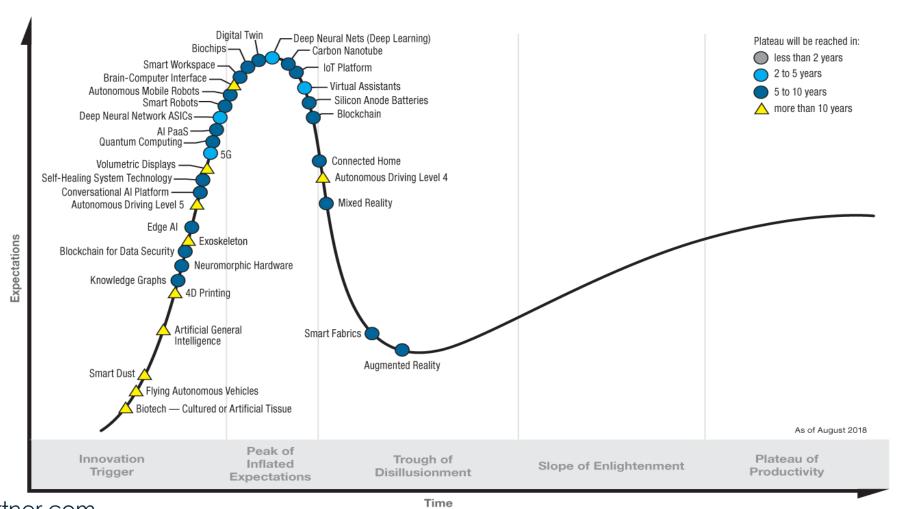


<sup>\* &</sup>lt;a href="https://www.gartner.com/en/newsroom/press-releases/2018-11-07-gartner-identifies-top-10-strategic-iot-technologies-and-trends">https://www.gartner.com/en/newsroom/press-releases/2018-11-07-gartner-identifies-top-10-strategic-iot-technologies-and-trends</a>

#### Gartner Hype Cycle for Emerging Technologies, 2017



#### **Hype Cycle** for Emerging Technologies, 2018



#### Gartner Hype Cycle for Emerging Technologies, 2019



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