

## Introduction

Ajout d'un passage sur la nature des IoT considérés (fin 1.3 paragraphe **Context**)

*While this thesis work considers the heterogeneity of devices, it is worth noting that the use cases considered exclude \emph{de facto} some devices. Typically, the industrial Internet of Things devices may operate in a closed environment preventing them from selling the data to outside agents. Besides, actuators do not have an obvious incentive to trade their data or even generate data in the first place.*

*For better understanding, examples of scenarios considered are:*

- agriculture and precision farming: farmers can collect data from IoT sensors installed in fields to monitor soil moisture, temperature, humidity, and crop growth. This data could be aggregated and sold to agricultural technology companies or research institutions to improve crop yield and develop new farming techniques;*
- smart city infrastructure: municipalities can gather data from IoT devices deployed throughout the city to monitor traffic patterns, air quality, waste management, and energy consumption. This data could be valuable for urban planning, transportation optimization, and environmental monitoring, and could be sold to city planners or companies working on smart city solutions;*
- smart home: manufacturers of smart home devices, such as thermostats, security cameras, and smart appliances, might offer users the option to sell anonymized usage data. This data can provide insights into user preferences and usage patterns, helping manufacturers refine their products*

*While the following scenarios do not fit our context:*

- manufacturing, for the above-mentioned reasons, that's to say a closed environment and lack of incentive to buy/sell actuator data;*
- e-health. Several legislations have strict rules as regards the selling of medical data, for privacy reasons.*

## Chapitre 3

- La partie sur l'optimisation des performances, proposée dans le chapitre 3, est retirée. La finalité était de s'aligner sur la contribution originale tout en traitant les aspects performance plus en détail. Pour cela, le processus d'intégration était appliqué avant son introduction plus en détail. Une autre possibilité était d'inverser l'ordre de présentation du chapitre 3 et 4, mais la contribution du chapitre 3 découle directement de l'analyse de l'état de l'art ( ce qui n'apparaît visiblement pas bien non plus). La partie performance est donc retirée car elle est problématique sans apporter une contribution majeure au manuscrit. (les mentions à la partie performance sont aussi enlevées des autres parties)
- Le titre du chapitre 3 est modifié pour mettre l'accent sur la contribution effective. Le titre " The Internet of Things Trilemma: Performance, Security and Privacy" est

changé en “A framework for enhancing performance, security, and privacy within the Internet of Things”.