Securing IOT deviceses using Blockchsin

A modern beamer theme

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October 21, 2018

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Introduction

What do IOT mean?

Definition

The internet of things is a system of interrelated computing devices that are provided with unique identifiers (UIDs) and the ability to transfer data over a network without requiring human-to-human or human-to-computer interaction.

IoT architecture can be represented by four building blocks:

- Things
- Gateways
- Network infrastructure
- Cloud infrastructure

Figures 1

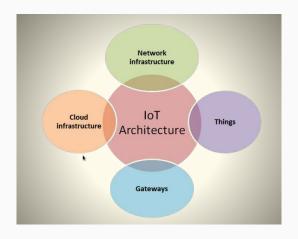


Figure 1: building blocks of IoT

Challenges

Challenges to secure IoT deployments

- IoT Systems are poorly designed
- complex and sometimes conflicting configurations
- Limited guidance for life cycle maintenance and management of IoT devices
- There is a lack of standards for authentication and authorization of IoT edge devices.
- denial-of-sleep attacks
- denial-of-service attacks (DoS) attacks

Problem with current centralized model

- Current IoT ecosystems rely on centralized, brokered communication models.
- Existing IoT solutions are expensive.
- Lack of security has made users loose trust on the data sharing system.
- No relaible way to ensure security of collected data.
- Cloud servers will remain a bottleneck and point of failure that can disrupt the entire network.

Solution using decentralization

Decentralizing IoT networks

A decentralized approach to IoT networking would solve many of the issues above.

- prevent failure in any single node in a network from bringing the entire network to a halting collapse.
- reduce the costs associated with installing and maintaining large centralized data centers.
- IoT security is much more than just about protecting sensitive data.
- Any decentralized approach must support three foundational functions:
 - Peer-to-peer messaging;
 - Distributed file sharing;
 - 3. Autonomous device coordination.

The Blockchain Approach

Blockchain distributed ledger technology.

The data recorded are transparent, secure, auditable, and efficient.

What do blockchain means?

- distributed ledger
- maintaining a permanent and tamper-proof record of transactional data.
- Each of the computers in the distributed network maintains a copy of the ledger

Some advantages of blockchain?

- The big advantage of blockchain is that it's public.
- A blockchain is decentralized, so there is no single authority
- Most importantly, it's secure. The database can only be extended and previous records cannot be changed

How does it work?

Figure 2

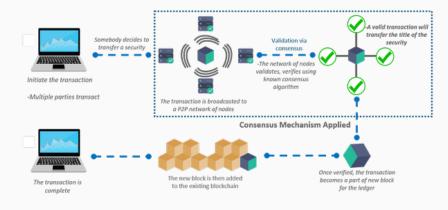


Figure 2: Blockchain basic image

Block stricture

- Block ID
- Timestamp
- Nonce
- Data
- Previous block hash

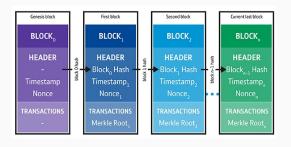


Figure 3: Block stricture

Modification of Data

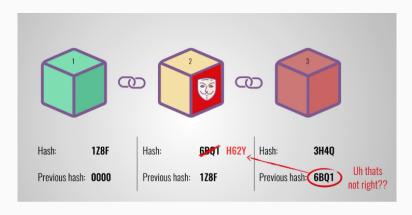


Figure 4: When Mutation of data happends.

How blockchain can be used to

secure IoT data.

lot data as a spacial commodity, collected by government, corporates, even individuals, which are of grate value to different application fields. Such owner need a trusted platform to exchange there IoT data.

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Trusted Privacy Preserve.

Data owner can protect their personal information while data exchange.

Architecture

The framework can be divided into Data Layer, Network Layer, Protocol Layer and Interaction Layer.

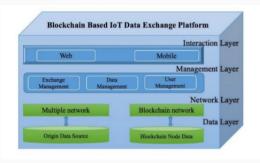
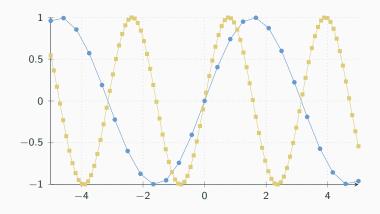


Figure 5: Architecture of blockchain based IoT data exchange platform

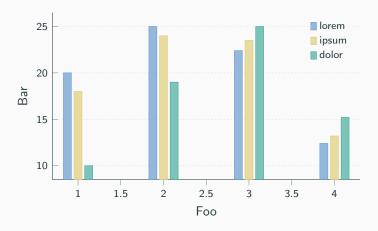
Data Layer

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Line plots



Bar charts



Quotes

Veni, Vidi, Vici

Frame footer

IoT defines a custom beamer template to add a text to the footer. It can be set via

\setbeamertemplate{frame footer}{My custom footer}

My custom footer 18

References

Some references to showcase [allowframebreaks] $\cite{Mathematical Properties}$ [?, ?, ?, ?, ?]

Conclusion

Summary

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The best way to do this is to include the appendixnumberbeamer package in your preamble and call \appendix before your backup slides.

IoT will automatically turn off slide numbering and progress bars for slides in the appendix.

References I