

# Everything You Wanted to Know about the Internet of Things (IoT)

Oriental University, Indore

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# Talk - Outline

- Motivations for IoT
- Selected Components of IoT
- Selected Applications of IoT
- Driving Technologies of IoT
- Challenges and Research in IoT
- IoT Design Flow
- Tools and Solutions for IoT
- Related Buzzwords of IoT
- Conclusions and Future Directions

# Population Trend – Urban Migration

“India is to be found not in its few cities, but in its 700,000 villages.”

- Mahatma Gandhi

- 2025: 60% of world population will be urban
- 2050: 70% of world population will be urban



Source: <http://www.urbangateway.org>

# Human Migration Problem

- Uncontrolled growth of urban population
- Limited natural and man-made resources



Source: <https://humanitycollege.org>

# Smart Cities - A Solution

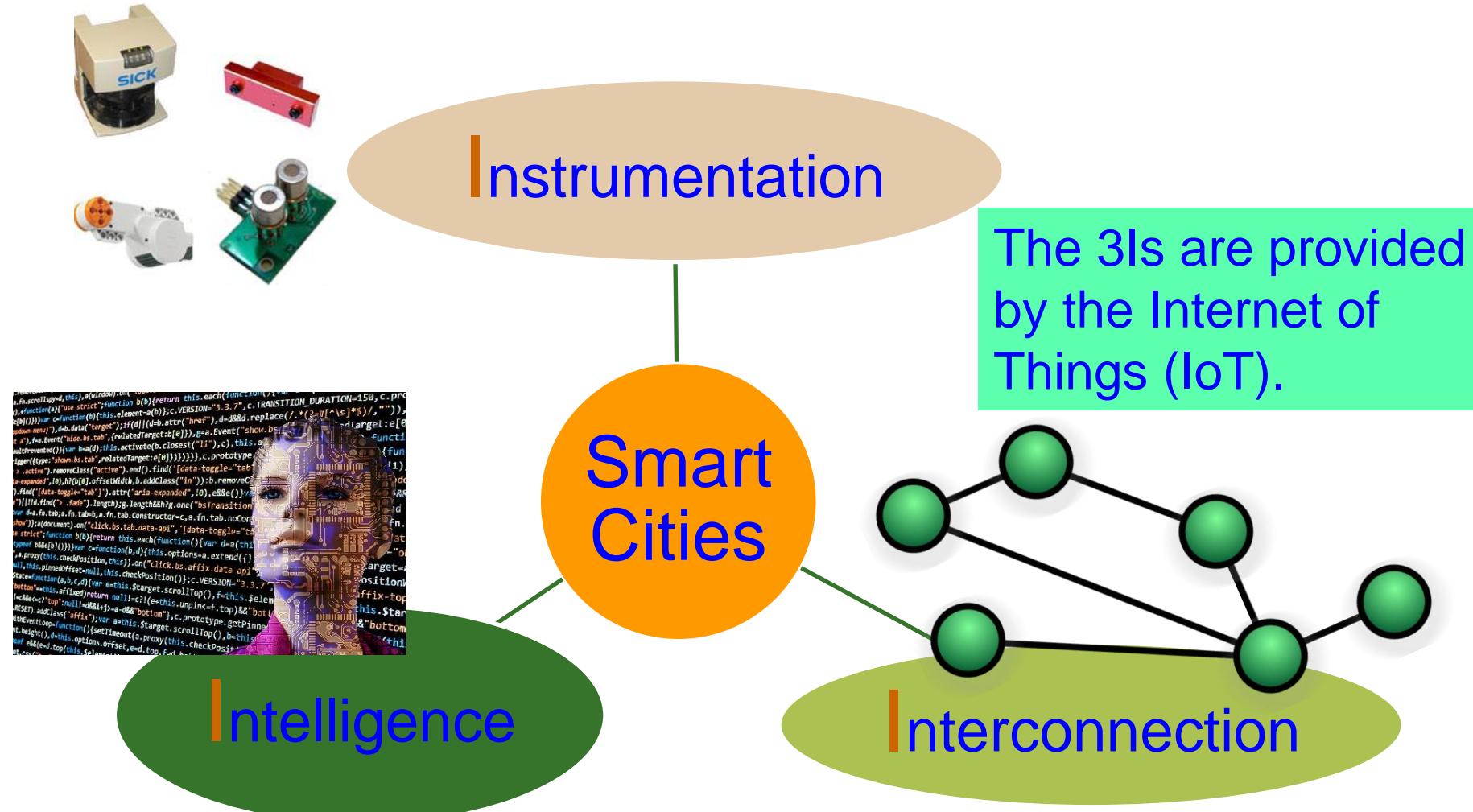
- Smart Cities: For effective management of limited resource to serve largest possible population to improve:
  - Livability
  - Workability
  - Sustainability

“Cities around the world could spend as much as \$41 trillion on smart tech over the next 20 years.”

Source: <http://www.cnbc.com/2016/10/25/spending-on-smart-cities-around-the-world-could-reach-41-trillion.html>

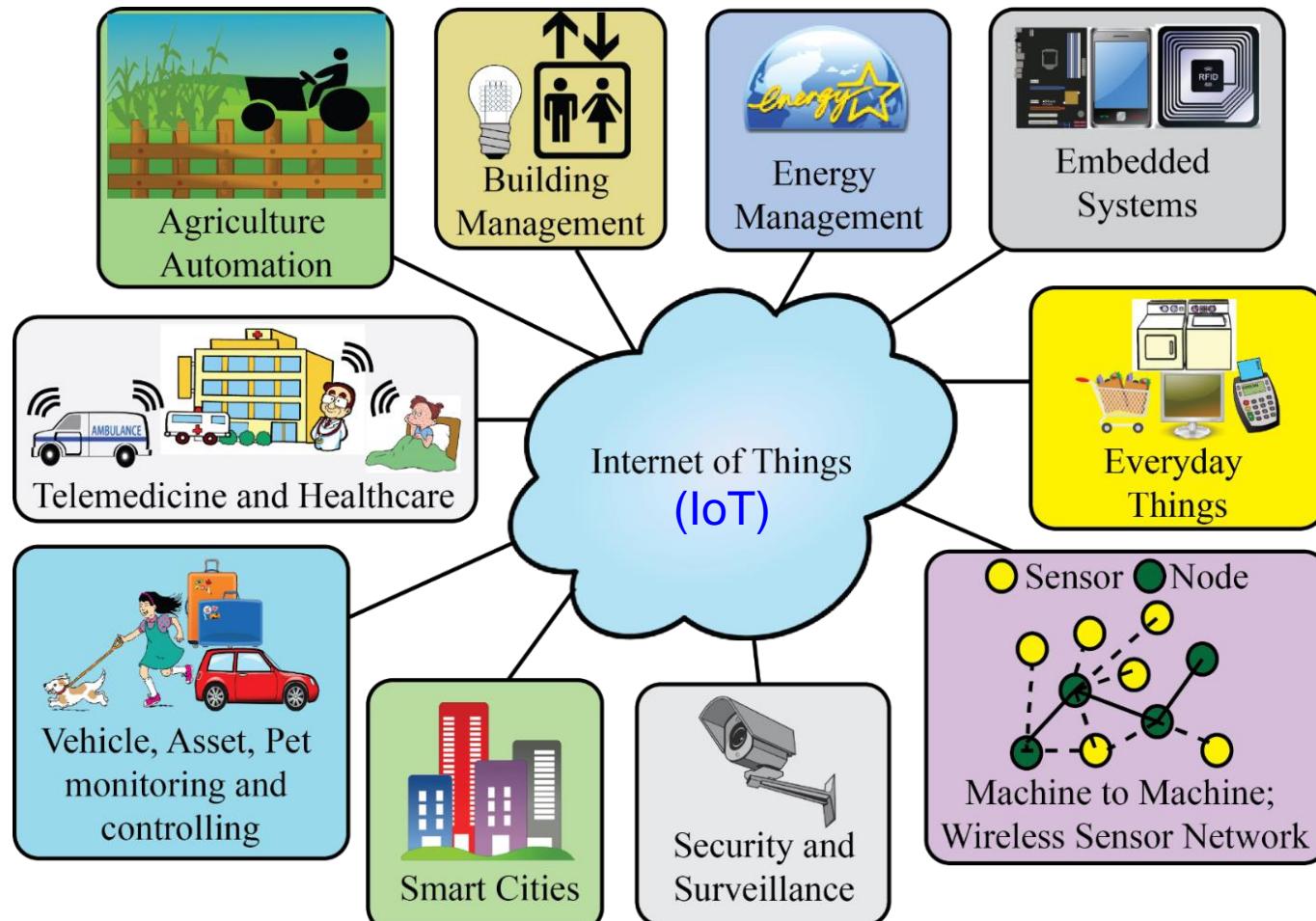


# Smart Cities - 3 Is



Source: Mohanty EuroSimE 2016 Keynote Presentation

# IoT is the Backbone Smart Cities



Source: S. P. Mohanty, U. Choppali, and E. Koulianou, "Everything You wanted to Know about Smart Cities", IEEE Consumer Electronics Magazine (CEM), Volume 5, Issue 3, July 2016, pp. 60--70.

# Internet of Things (IoT) - History



**1969**

## The Internet Emerges

The first nodes of what would eventually become known as ARPANET, the precursor to today's Internet, are established at UCLA and Stanford universities.



**1982**

## TCP/IP Takes Shape

Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) becomes a standard, ushering in a worldwide network of fully interconnected networks called the Internet.



**1990**

## A Thing Is Born

John Romkey and Simon Hackett create the world's first connected device (other than a computer): a toaster powered through the Internet.



**1999**

## The IoT Gets a Name

Kevin Ashton coins the term "Internet of things" and establishes MIT's Auto-ID Center, a global research network of academic laboratories focused on RFID and the IoT.



**2005**

## Getting Global Attention

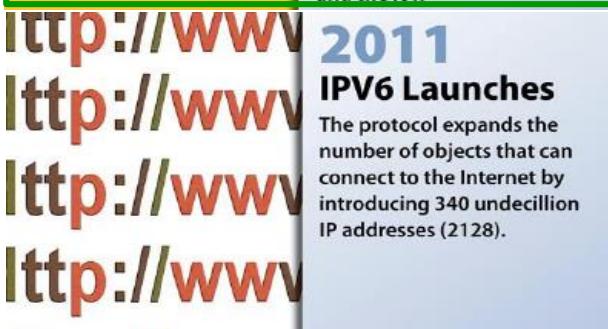
The United Nations first mentions IoT in an International Telecommunications Union report. Three years later, the first international IoT conference takes place in Zurich.



**2008**

## Connections Count

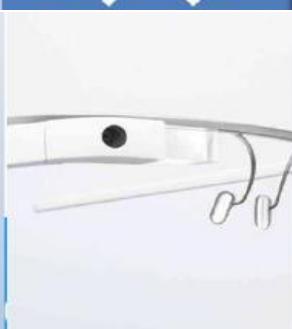
The IPSO Alliance is formed to promote IP connections across networks of "smart objects." The alliance now boasts more than 50 member firms.



**2011**

## IPv6 Launches

The protocol expands the number of objects that can connect to the Internet by introducing 340 undecillion IP addresses (2128).



**2013**

## Google Raises the Glass

Google Glass, controlled through voice recognition software and a touchpad built into the device, is released to developers.



**2014**

## Apple Takes a Bite

Apple announces HealthKit and HomeKit, two health and home automation developments. The firm's iBeacon advances context and geolocation services.

Source: <http://events.linuxfoundation.org/sites/events/files/slides/Design%20-%20End-to-End%20%20IoT%20Solution%20-%20Shivakumar%20Mathapathi.pdf>

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# IoT Components



# IoT – Definition - IoT European Research Cluster (IERC)

A dynamic global network infrastructure

with self configuring capabilities

based on standard and interoperable communication protocols

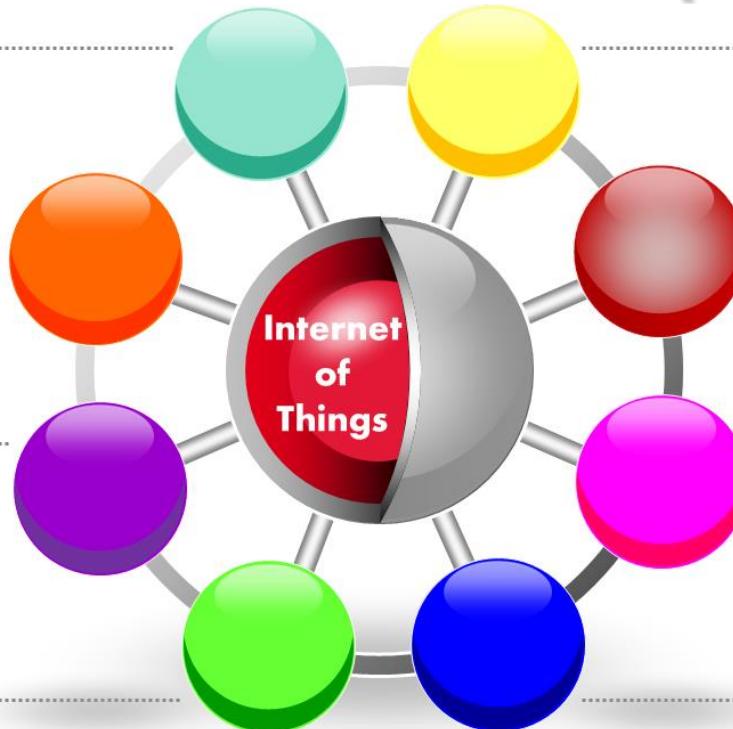
where physical and virtual "things"

have identities, physical attributes, and virtual personalities and

use intelligent interfaces,

and are seamlessly integrated

into the information network.

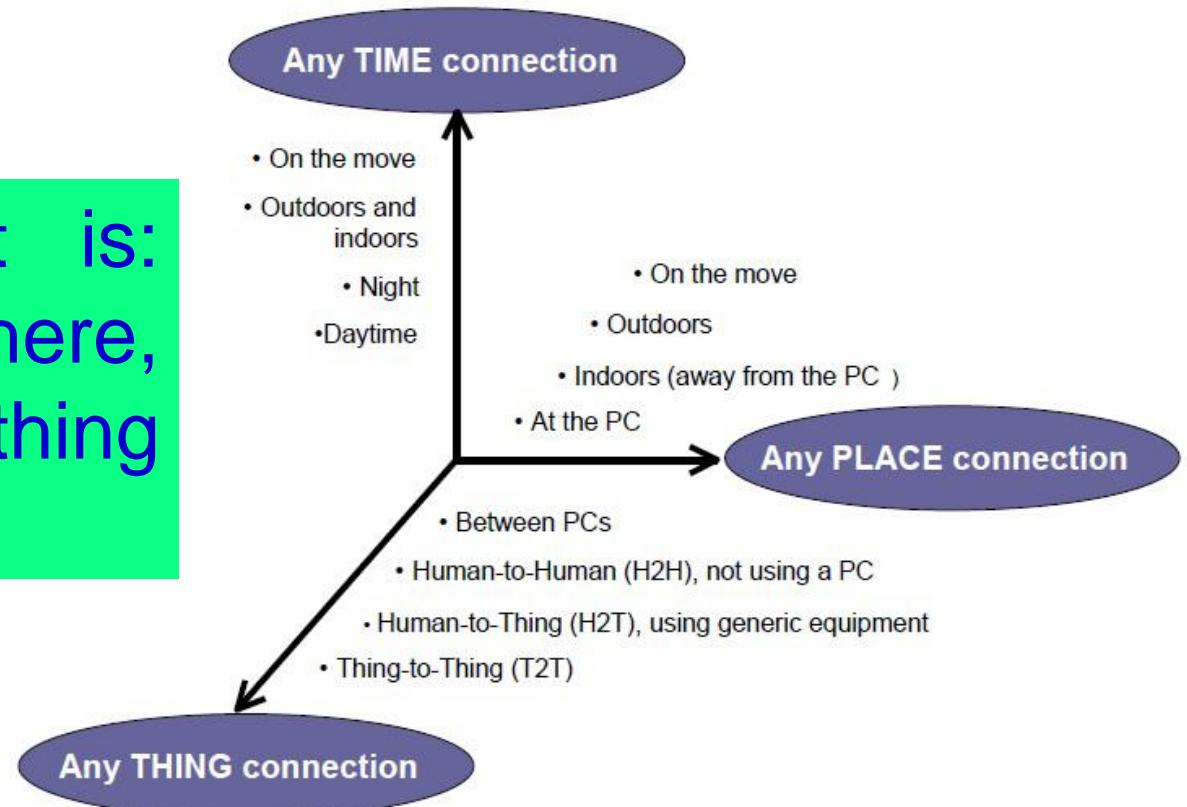


Source: [http://iot.ieee.org/images/files/pdf/IEEE\\_IoT\\_Towards\\_Definition\\_Internet\\_of\\_Things\\_Revision1\\_27MAY15.pdf](http://iot.ieee.org/images/files/pdf/IEEE_IoT_Towards_Definition_Internet_of_Things_Revision1_27MAY15.pdf)

IEEE also provides a formal, comprehensive definition of IoT.

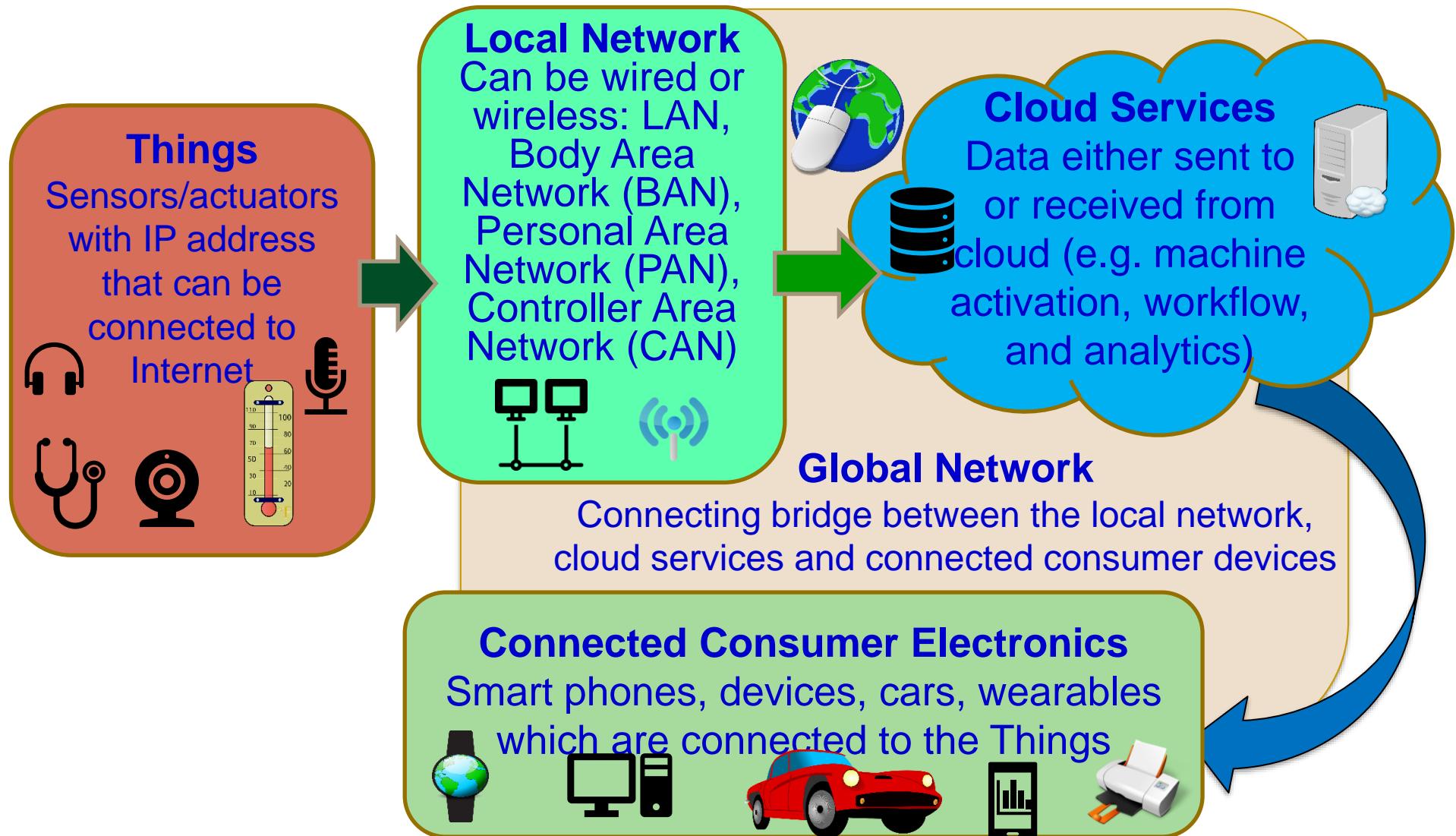
# IoT – Definition - International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

A network that is:  
“Available anywhere, anytime, by anything and anyone.”

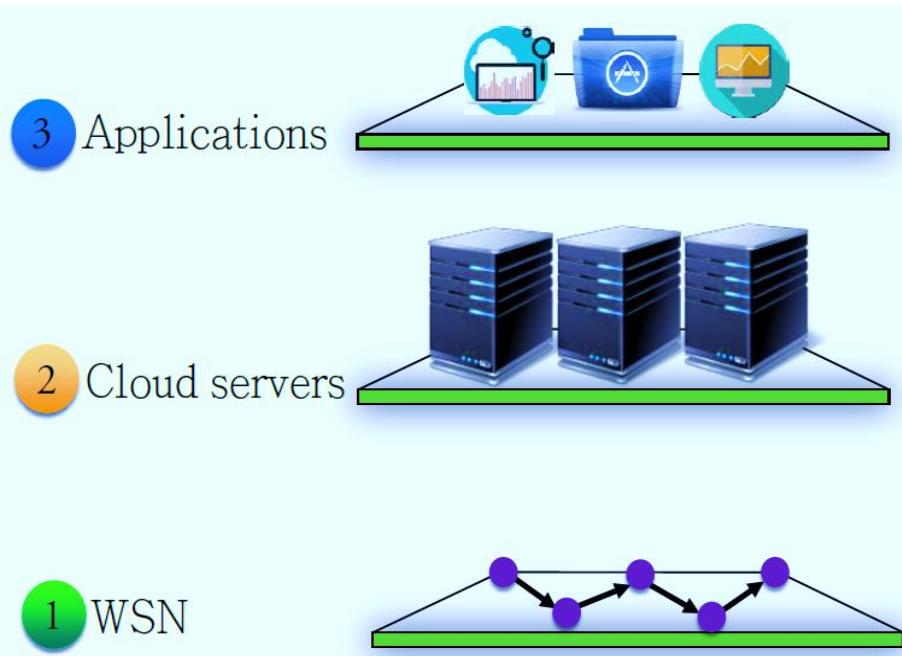


Source: [http://iot.ieee.org/images/files/pdf/IEEE\\_IoT\\_Towards\\_Definition\\_Internet\\_of\\_Things\\_Revision1\\_27MAY15.pdf](http://iot.ieee.org/images/files/pdf/IEEE_IoT_Towards_Definition_Internet_of_Things_Revision1_27MAY15.pdf)

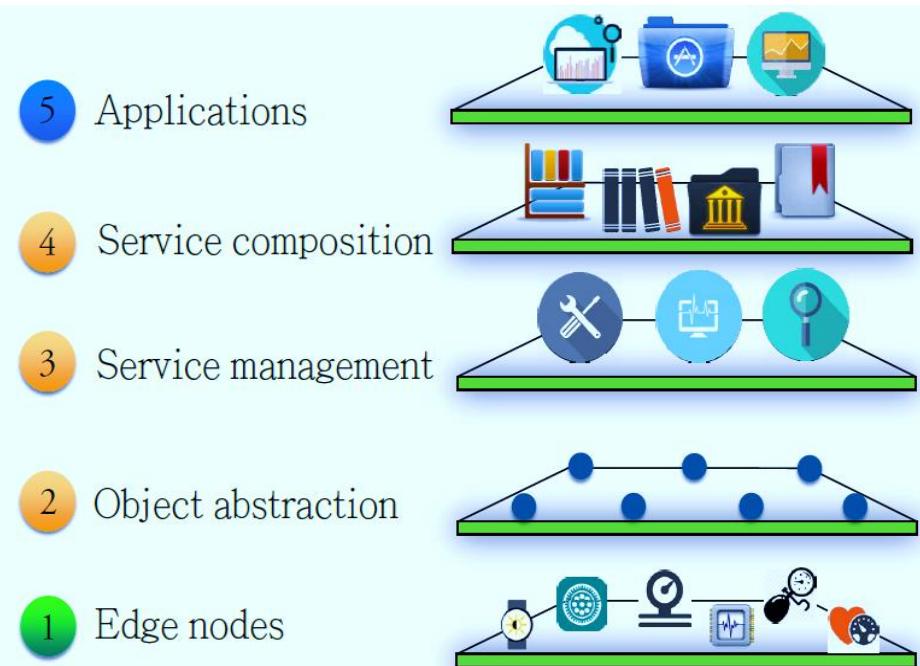
# Internet of Things (IoT) – Concept



# IoT Architecture - 3 & 5 Level Model



Three Level Model



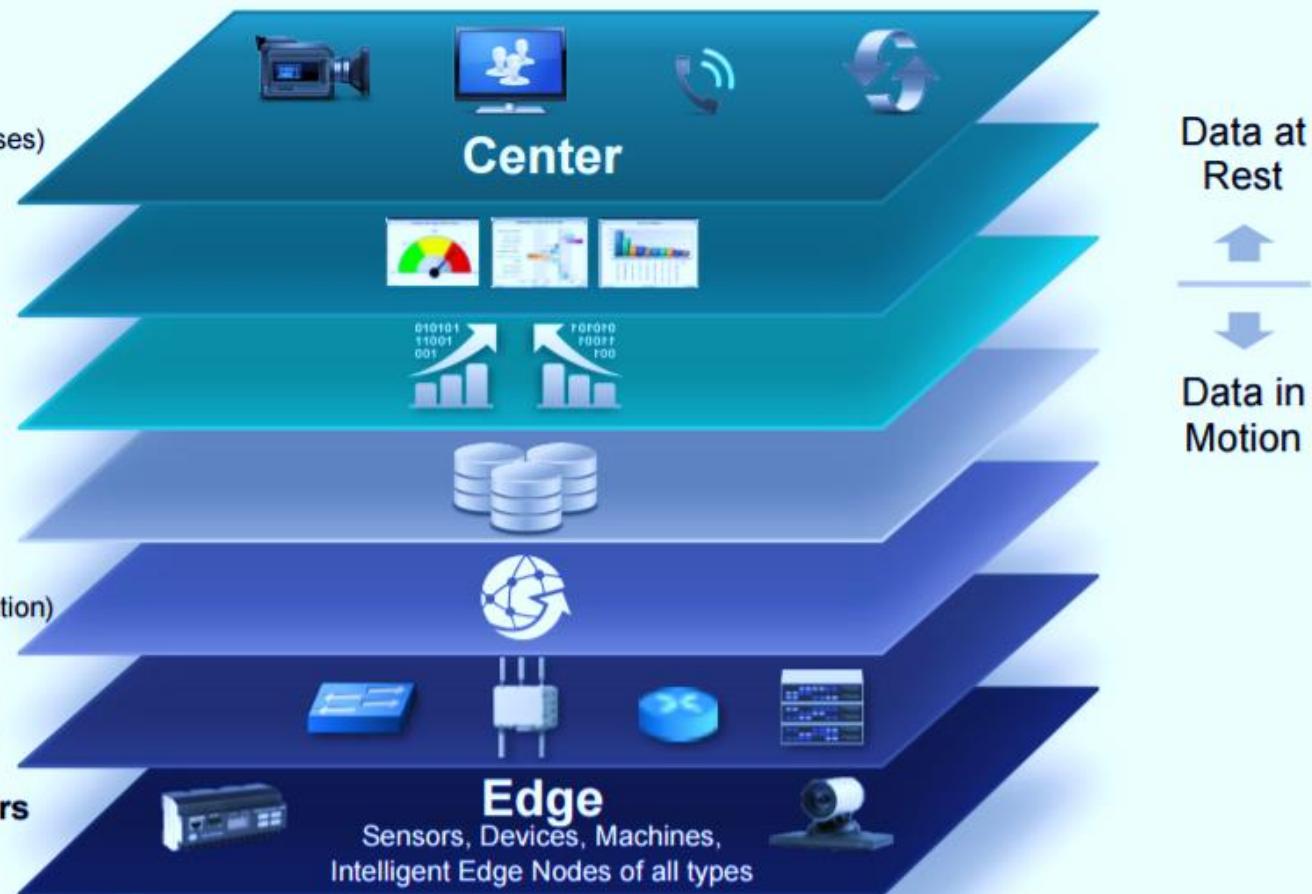
Five Level Model

Source: Nia 2017, IEEE TETC 2017

# IoT Architecture - 7 Level Model

## Levels

- 7 **Collaboration & Processes**  
(Involving People & Business Processes)
- 6 **Application**  
(Reporting, Analytics, Control)
- 5 **Data Abstraction**  
(Aggregation & Access)
- 4 **Data Accumulation**  
(Storage)
- 3 **Edge (Fog) Computing**  
(Data Element Analysis & Transformation)
- 2 **Connectivity**  
(Communication & Processing Units)
- 1 **Physical Devices & Controllers**  
(The "Things" in IoT)

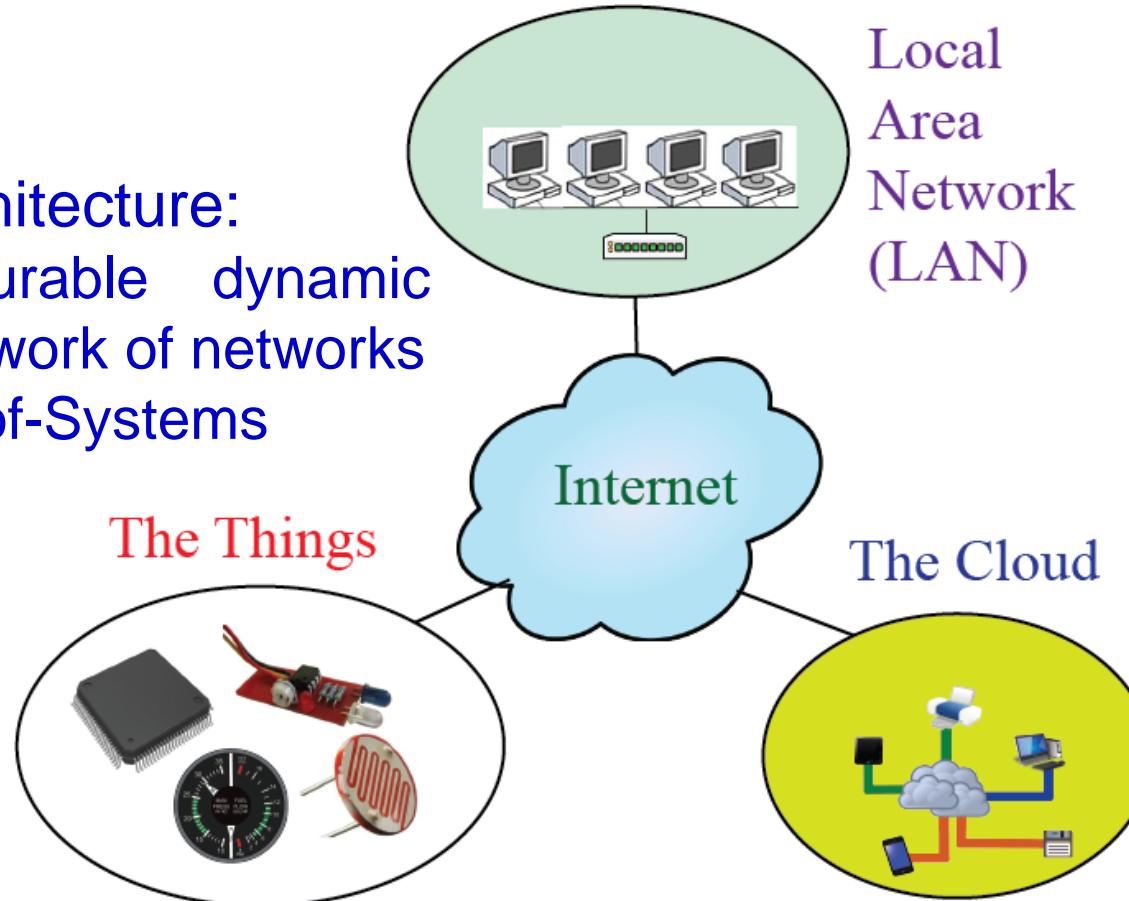


Source: [http://cdn.iotwf.com/resources/71/IoT\\_Reference\\_Model\\_White\\_Paper\\_June\\_4\\_2014.pdf](http://cdn.iotwf.com/resources/71/IoT_Reference_Model_White_Paper_June_4_2014.pdf)

# IoT - Architecture

Overall architecture:

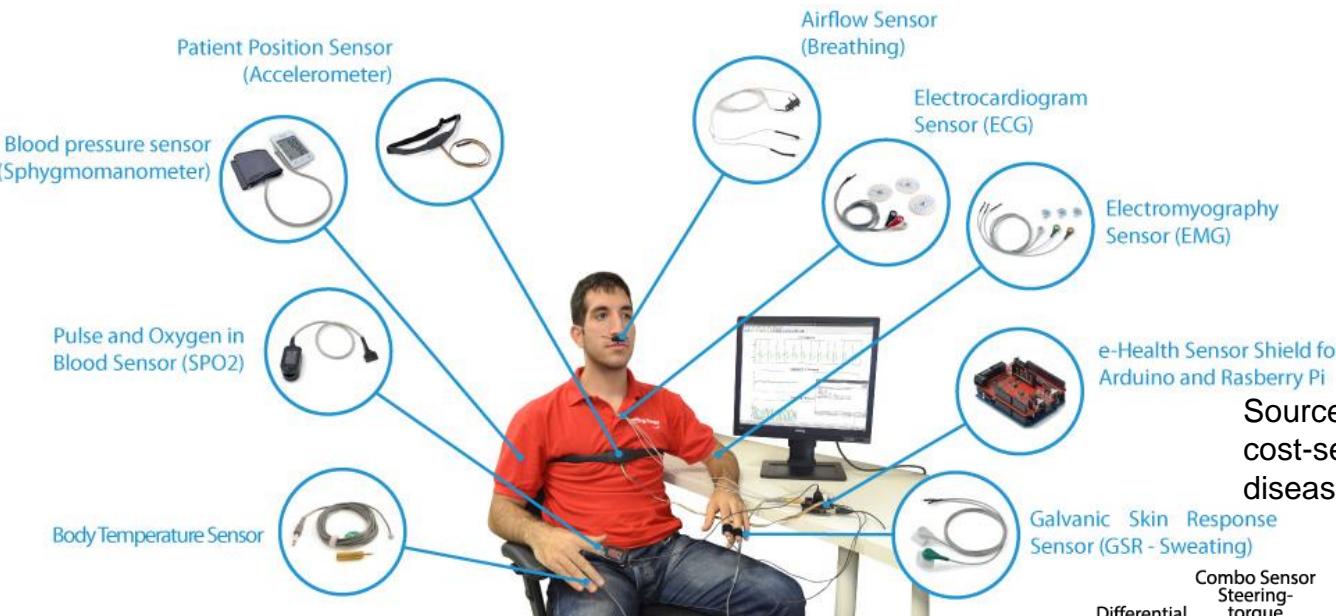
- ❖ A configurable dynamic global network of networks
- ❖ Systems-of-Systems



Four Main Components of IoT.

Source: Mohanty 2016, EuroSimE 2016 Keynote Presentation

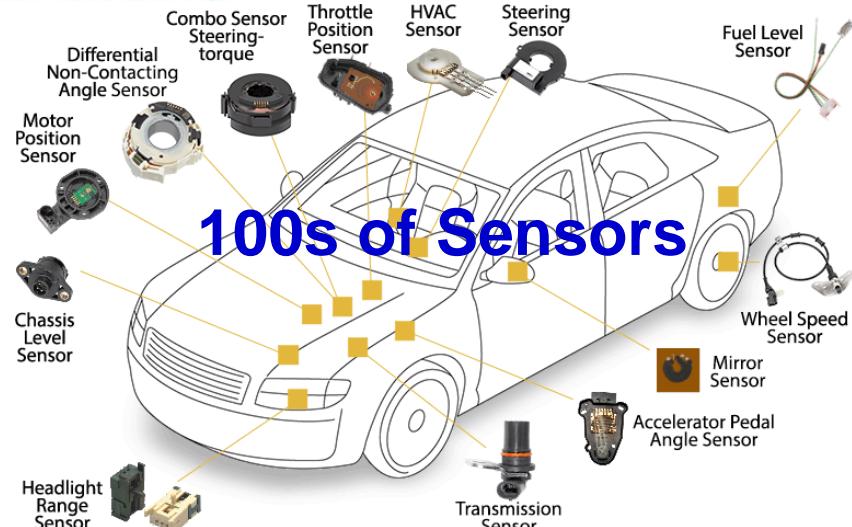
# Sensor Technology – Variety of Them



Source: <http://www.libelium.com/e-health-low-cost-sensors-for-early-detection-of-childhood-disease-inspire-project-hope/>

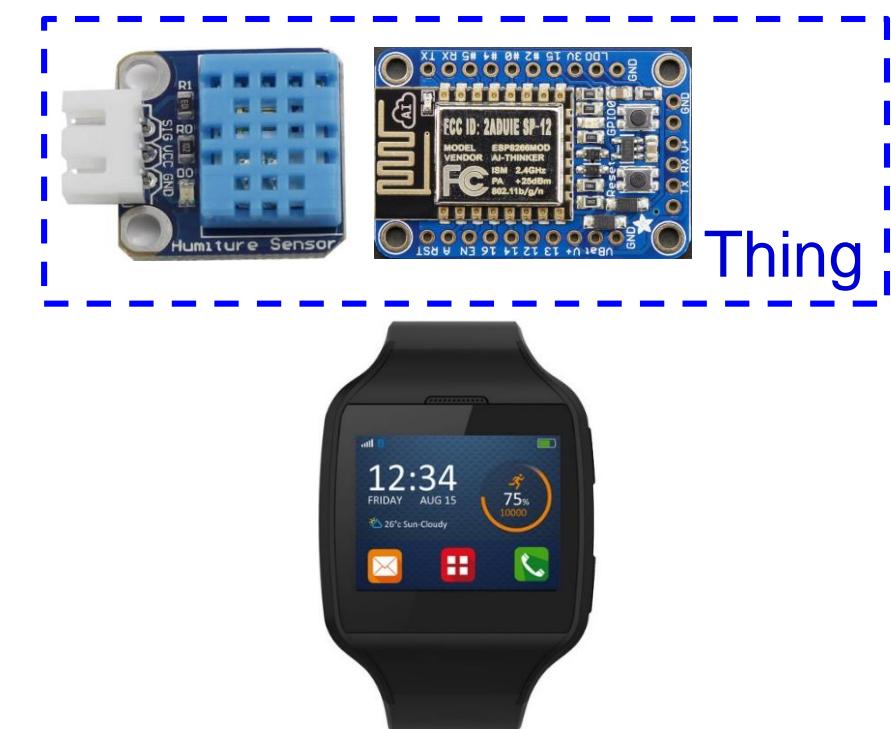
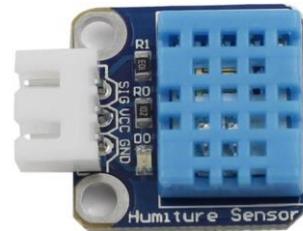
Thing ← Sensor  
+ Device with its own IP address

Source: Mohanty ICCE 2019 Keynote



# IoT – Things

Sensor



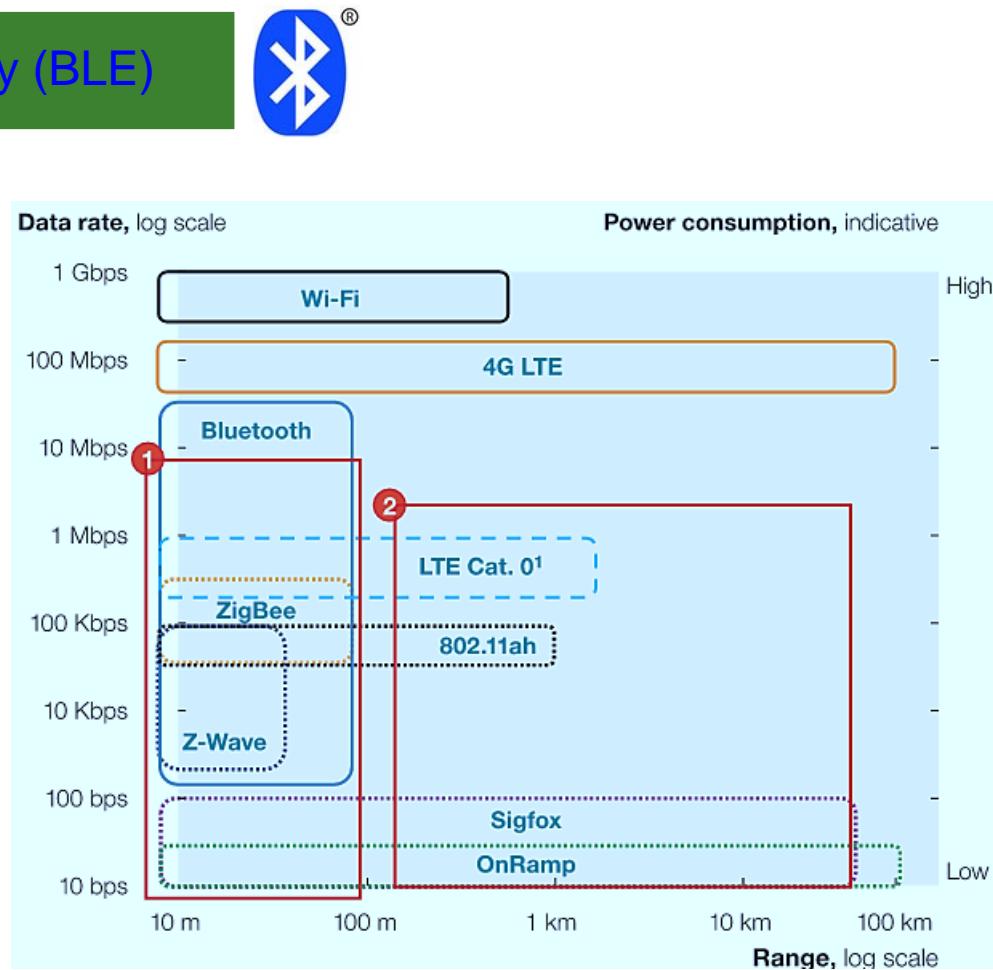
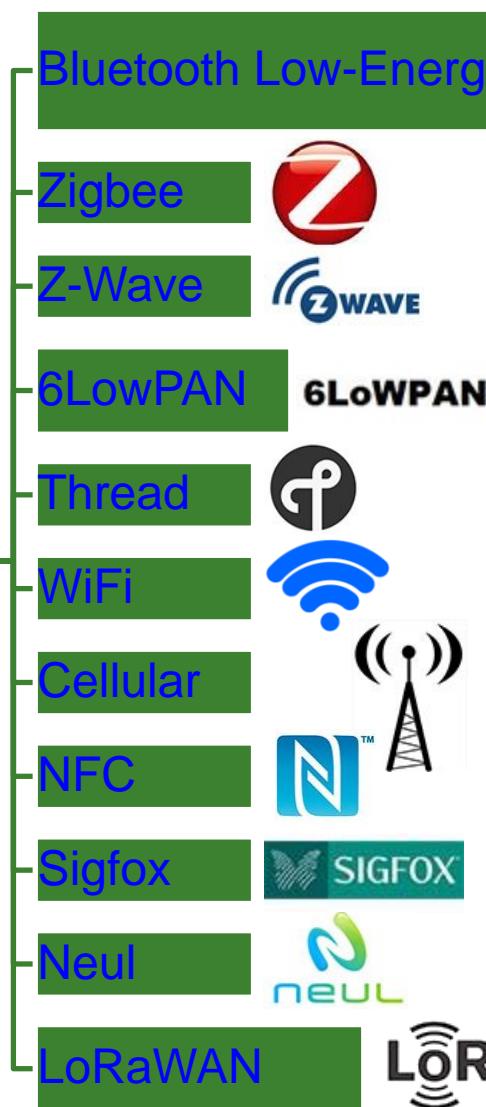
Sensors + Device with its own IP address → Things

IP Address for Internet Connection

The “Things” refer to any physical object with a device that has its own IP address and can connect and send/receive data via network.

# IoT - Communications

## Selected IoT Communications Technology

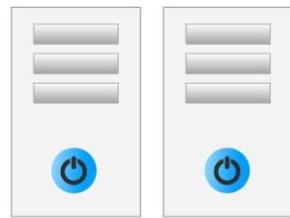


Source: <https://www.postscapes.com/internet-of-things-protocols/>

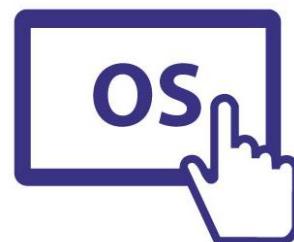
Source: <https://www.rs-online.com/designspark/eleven-internet-of-things-iot-protocols-you-need-to-know-about>

# IoT - Cloud

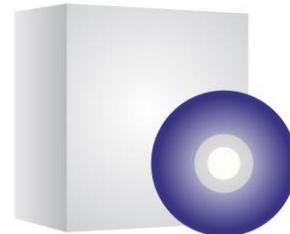
Servers



Virtual Desktop



Software Platform



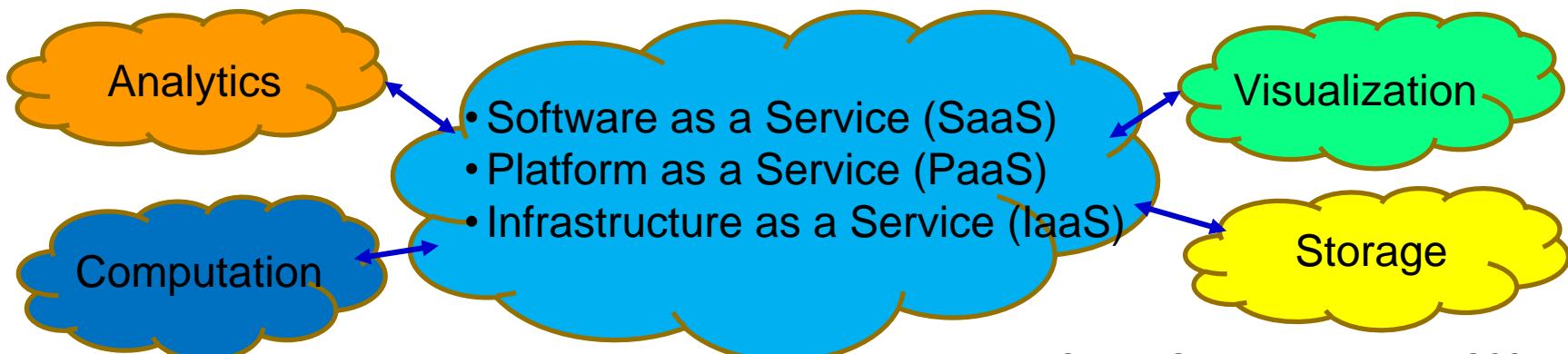
Applications



Storage / Data



Source: [https://www.livewireindia.com/cloud\\_computing\\_training.php](https://www.livewireindia.com/cloud_computing_training.php)

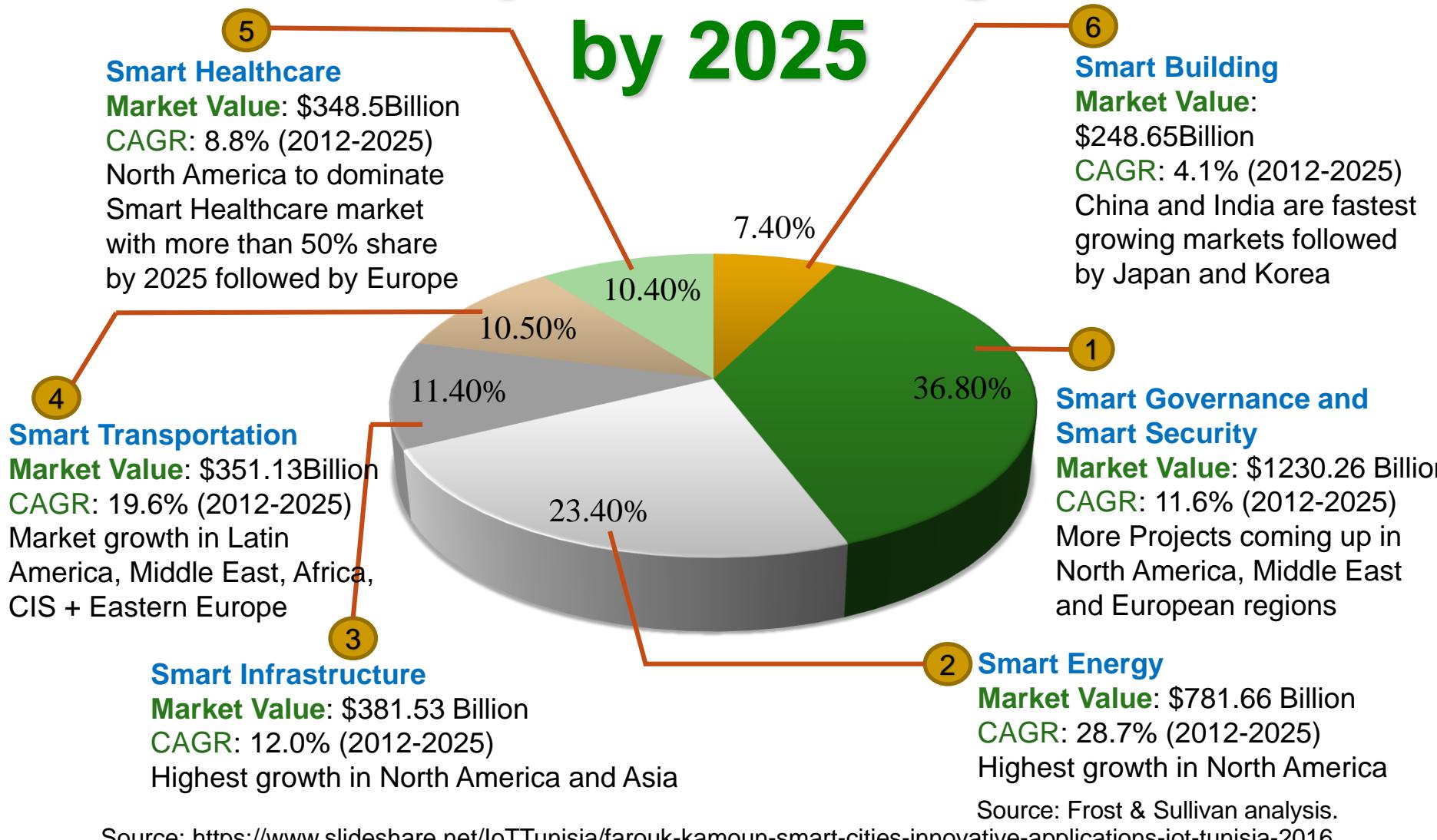


Source: Gubbi 2013, Elsevier FGCS 2013

# IoT - Applications

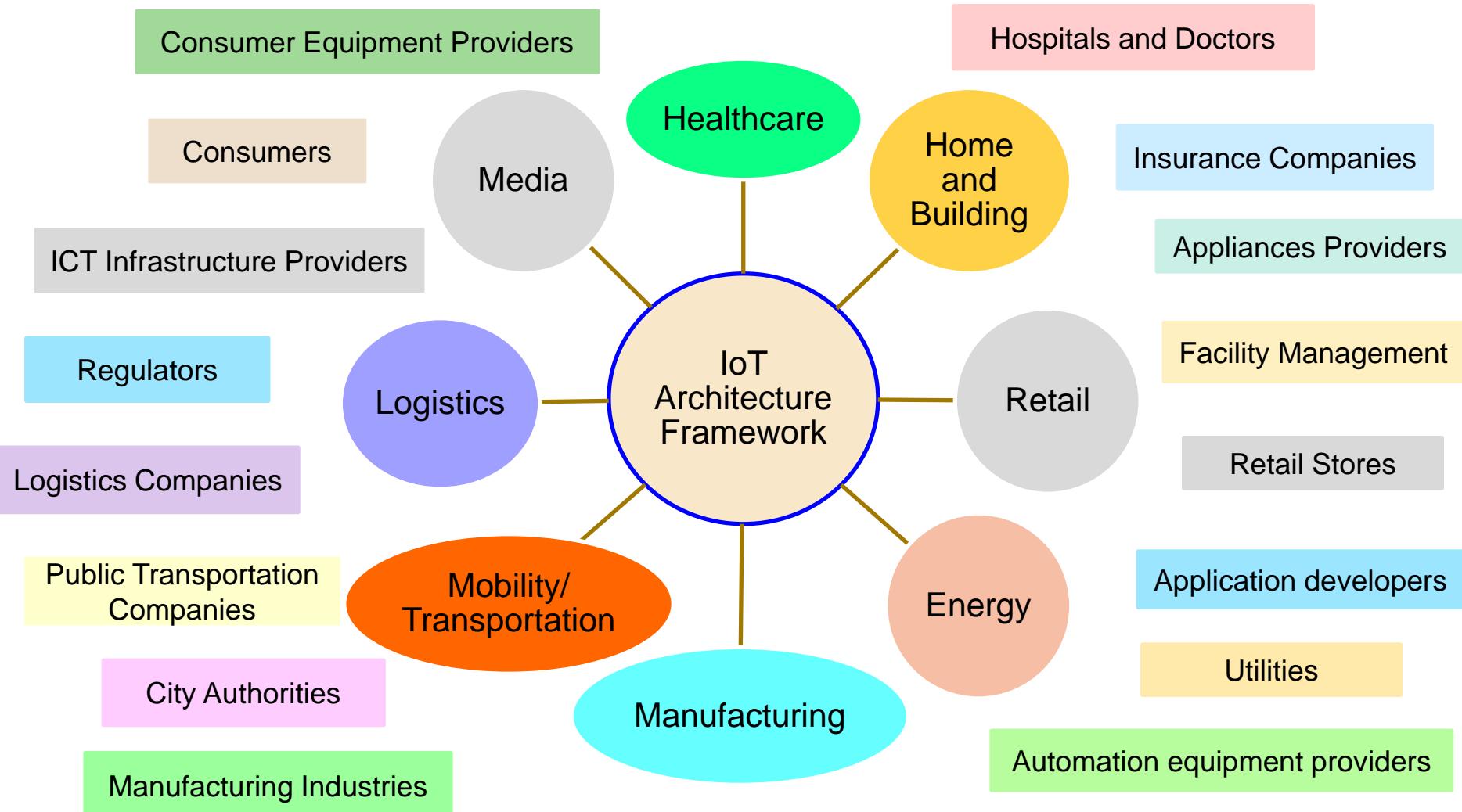


# Smart City Market Segments – by 2025



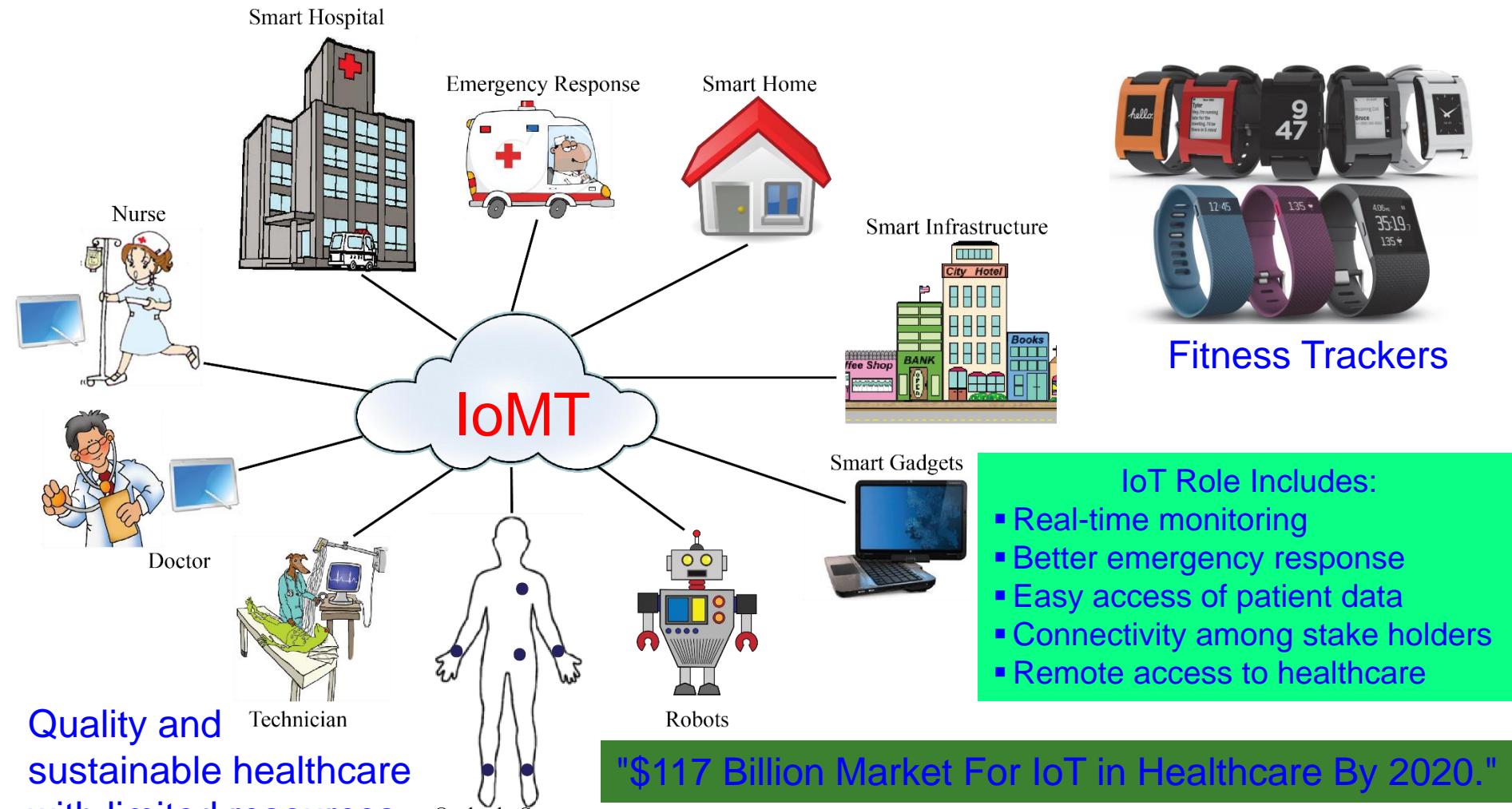
Source: <https://www.slideshare.net/IoTTunisia/farouk-kamoun-smart-cities-innovative-applications-iot-tunisia-2016>

# IoT - Markets and Stakeholders



Source: [http://iot.ieee.org/images/files/pdf/IEEE\\_IoT\\_Towards\\_Definition\\_Internet\\_of\\_Things\\_Revision1\\_27MAY15.pdf](http://iot.ieee.org/images/files/pdf/IEEE_IoT_Towards_Definition_Internet_of_Things_Revision1_27MAY15.pdf)

# IoT in Smart Healthcare



Fitness Trackers

## IoT Role Includes:

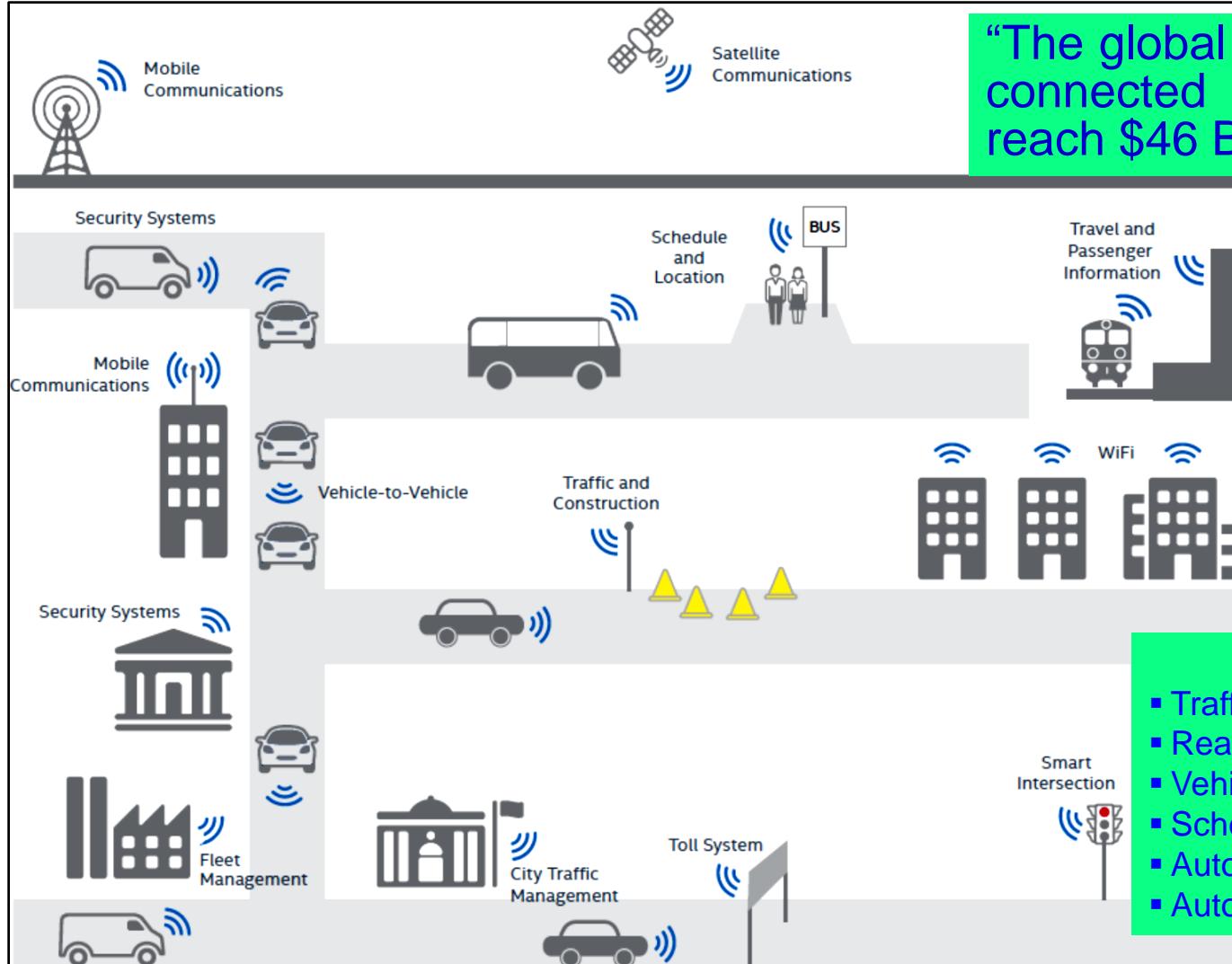
- Real-time monitoring
- Better emergency response
- Easy access of patient data
- Connectivity among stakeholders
- Remote access to healthcare

Quality and sustainable healthcare with limited resources, anywhere, anytime. Source: Mohanty 2016, CE Magazine July 2016

"\$117 Billion Market For IoT in Healthcare By 2020."

<https://www.forbes.com/sites/tjmccue/2015/04/22/117-billion-market-for-internet-of-things-in-healthcare-by-2020/>

# IoT in Smart Transportation



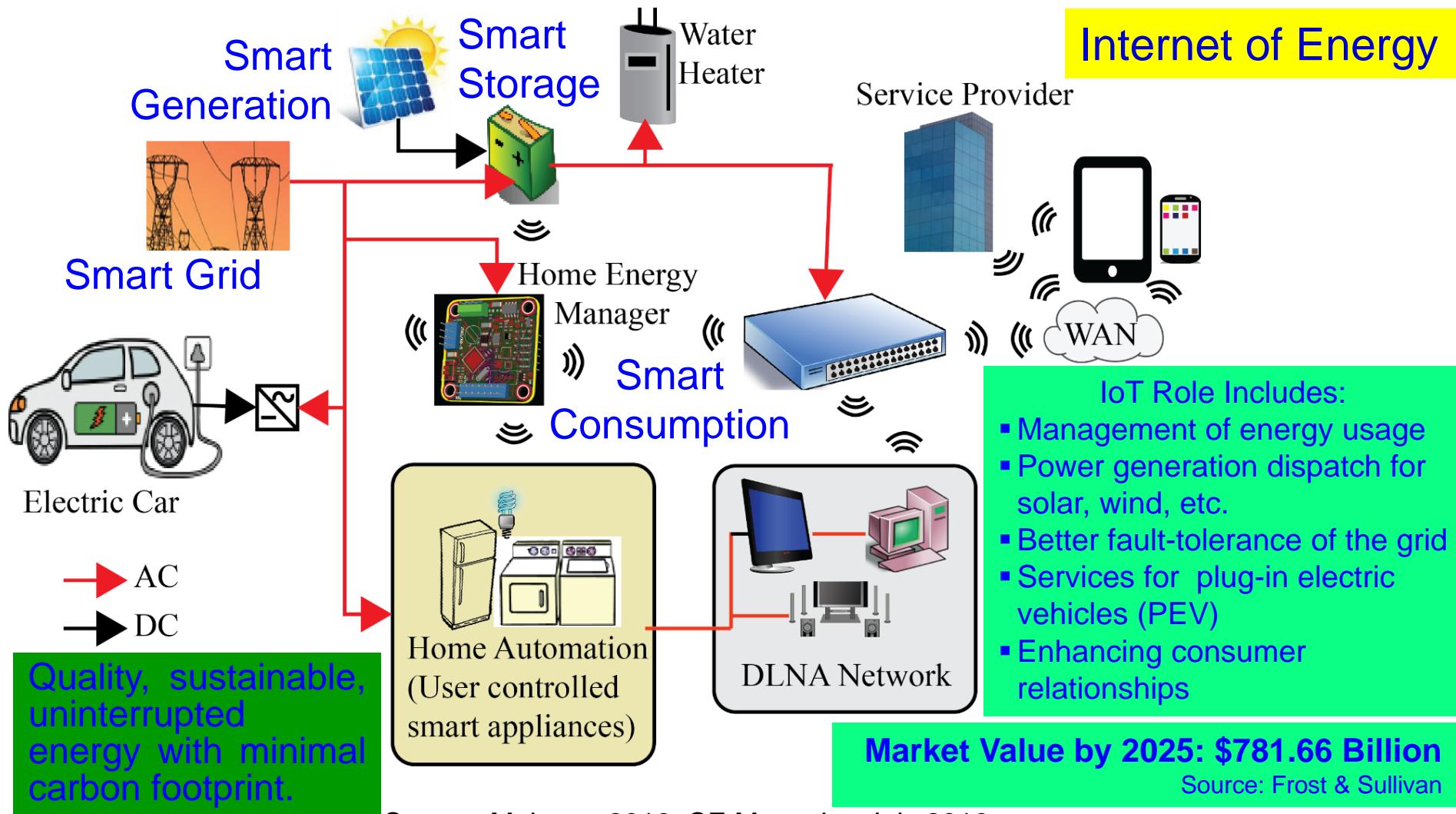
"The global market of IoT based connected cars is expected to reach \$46 Billion by 2020."

Source: Datta 2017,  
CE Magazine Oct 2017

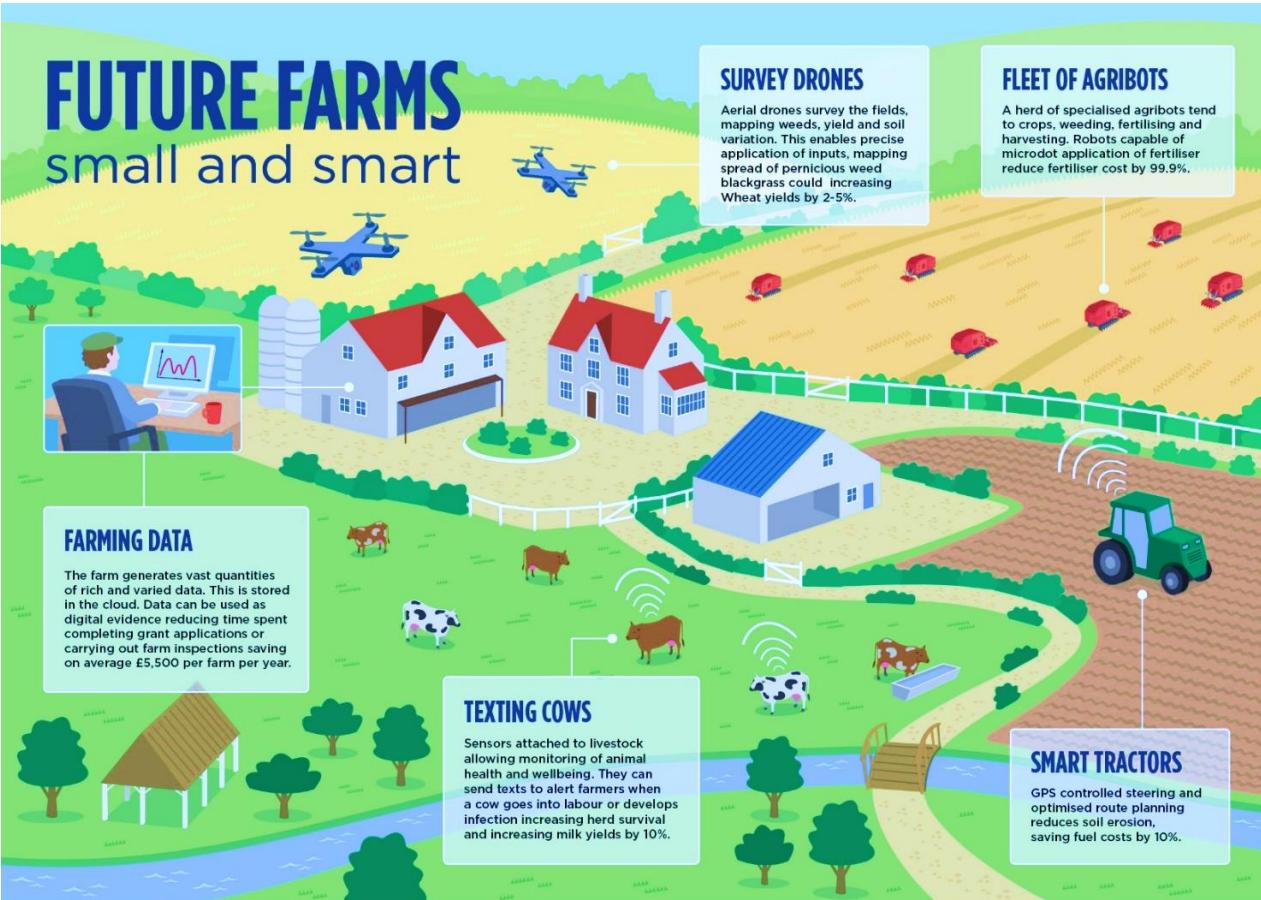
- IoT Role Includes:
- Traffic management
  - Real-time vehicle tracking
  - Vehicle-to-Vehicle communication
  - Scheduling of train, aircraft
  - Automatic payment/ticket system
  - Automatic toll collection

Source: <https://www.mcafee.com/us/resources/white-papers/wp-automotive-security.pdf>

# IoT in Smart Energy



# IoT in Smart Agriculture



Source: <http://www.nesta.org.uk/blog/precision-agriculture-almost-20-increase-income-possible-smart-farming>

Smart Agriculture/Farming Market Worth \$18.21 Billion By 2025

Sources: <http://www.grandviewresearch.com/press-release/global-smart-agriculture-farming-market>

Climate-Smart Agriculture Objectives:

- Increasing agricultural productivity
- Resilience to climate change
- Reducing greenhouse gas

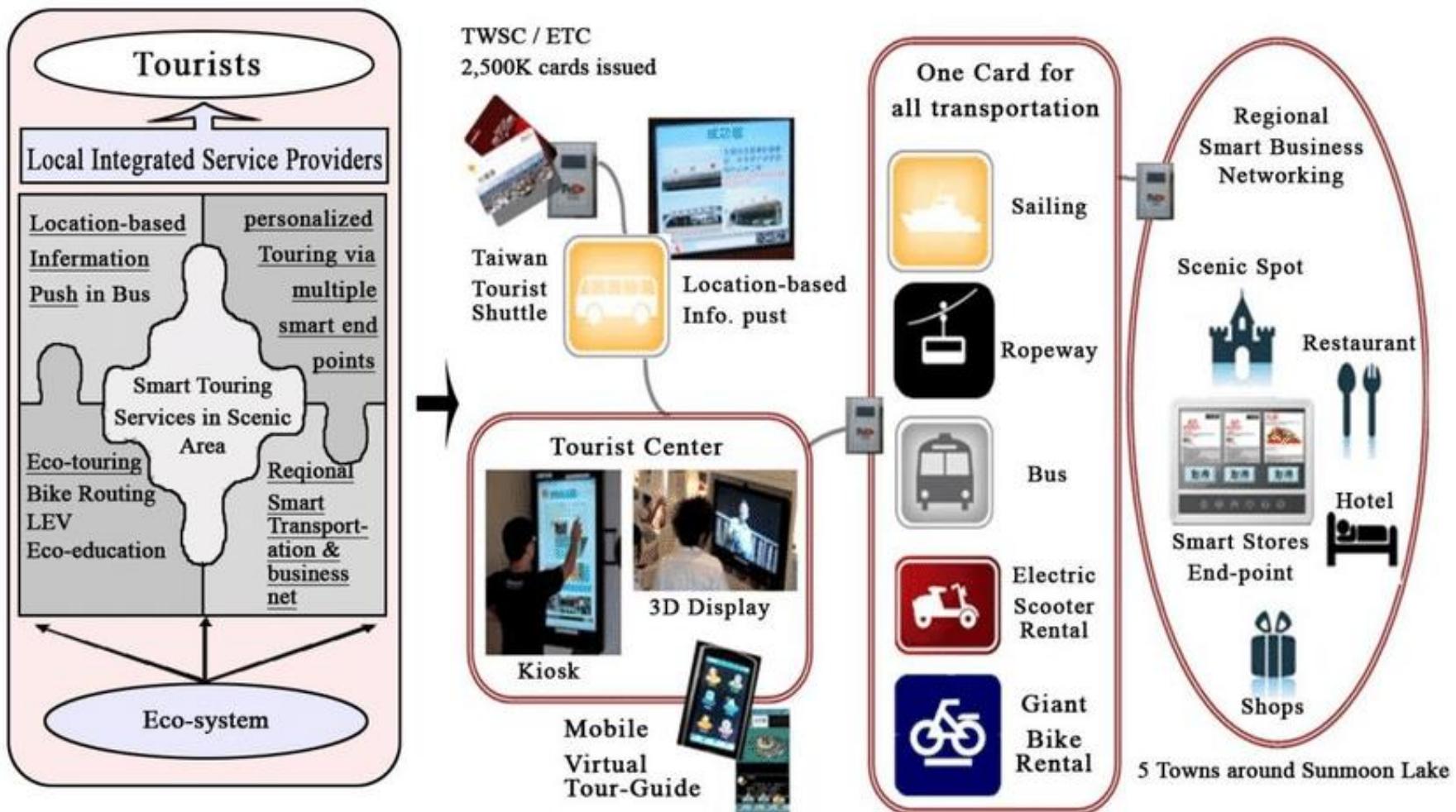
<http://www.fao.org>

Automatic Irrigation System



Source: Maurya 2017, CE Magazine July 2017

# Smart Tourism



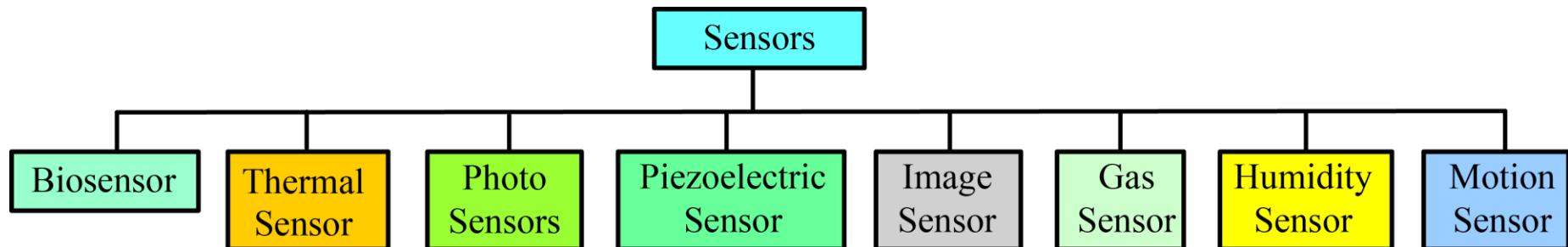
Source: Chih-Kung Lee: [https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Concept-of-In-Joy-Life-smart-tourism-8\\_fig4\\_269666526](https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Concept-of-In-Joy-Life-smart-tourism-8_fig4_269666526)

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# Driving Technologies of IoT



# Cheap and Compact Sensor Technology



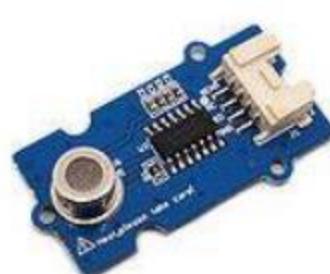
Source: Mohanty 2015, McGraw-Hill 2015



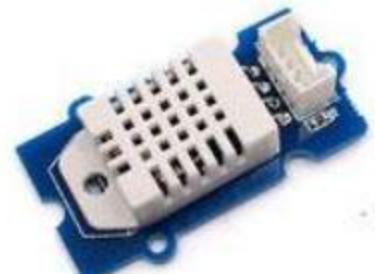
Gas Sensor



Temperature Sensor



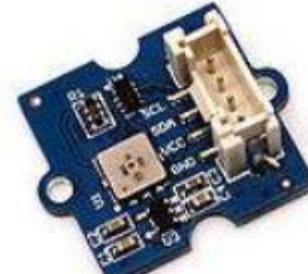
Air Quality Sensor



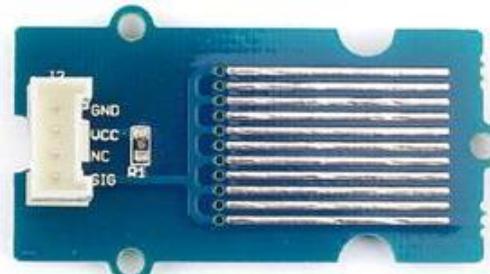
Humidity and  
Temperature Sensor



Light Sensor



Barometer Sensor



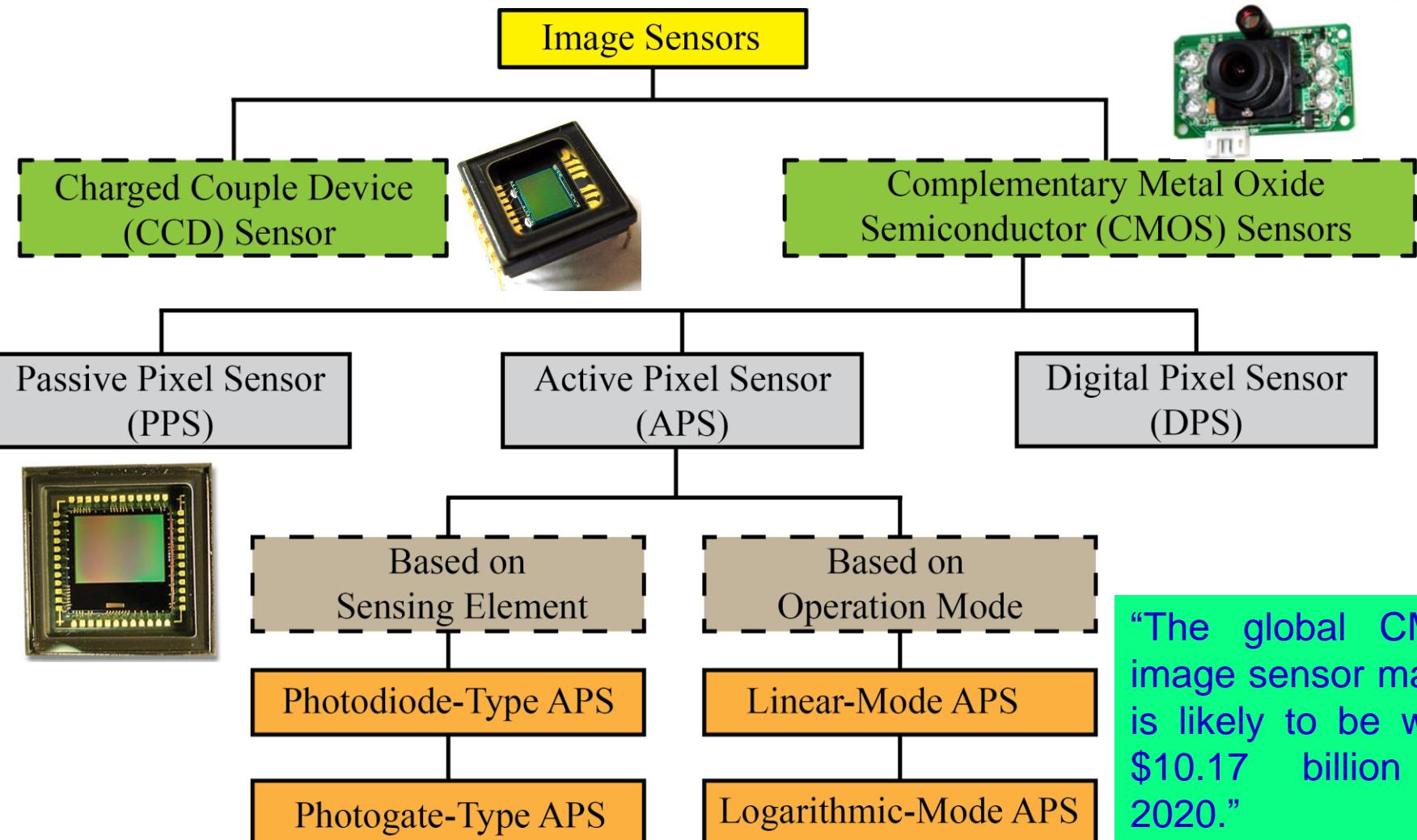
Water Sensor



Dust Sensor

Source: <http://wiki.seeed.cc/Sensor/>

# Better Imaging Sensor Technology



Source: Mohanty 2015, McGraw-Hill 2015 Source: <http://www.grandviewresearch.com/press-release/global-cmos-image-sensors-market>

# Communications – Energy, Data Rate, and Range Tradeoffs

- LoRa: Long Range, low-powered, low-bandwidth, IoT communications as compared to 5G or Bluetooth.
- SigFox: SigFox utilizes an ultra-narrowband wide-reaching signal that can pass through solid objects.

Technology	Protocol	Maximum Data Rate	Coverage Range
ZigBee	ZigBee Pro	250 kbps	1 mile
WLAN	802.11x	2-600 Mbps	0.06 mile
Cellular	5G	1 Gbps	Short - Medium
LoRa	LoRa	50 kbps	3-12 miles
SigFox	SigFox	1 kbps	6-30 miles



**sigfox**

Source: Mohanty iSES Keynote 2018



# Visible Light for High-Bandwidth Wireless Communications

- LEDs can switch their light intensity at a rate that is imperceptible to human eye.
- Property can be used for the value added services based on Visible Light Communication (VLC).

High Data Density



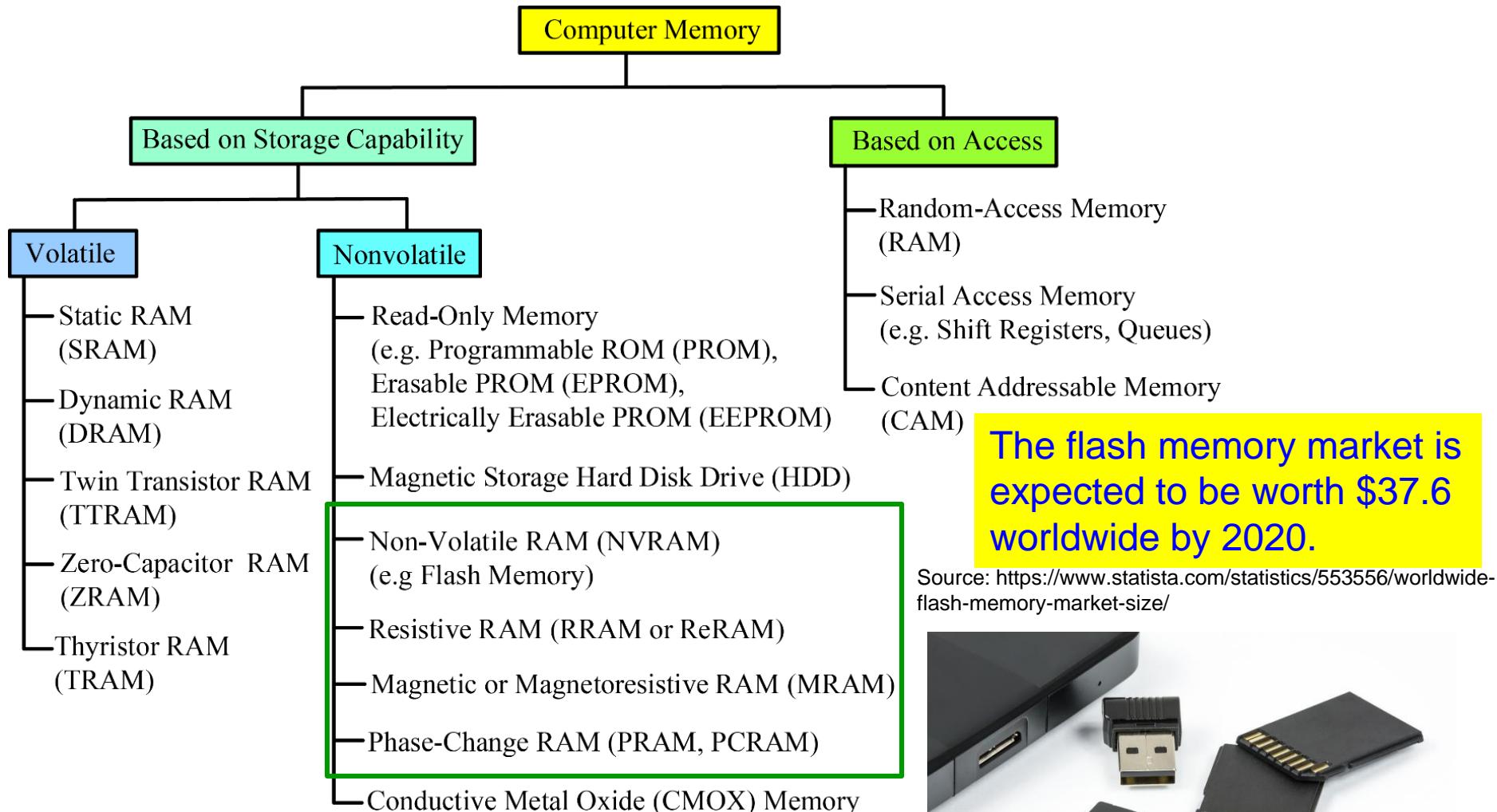
Short Range

Source: VLCS-2014

Source: Ribeiro 2017, CE Magazine October 2017



# Variety of Computer Memory



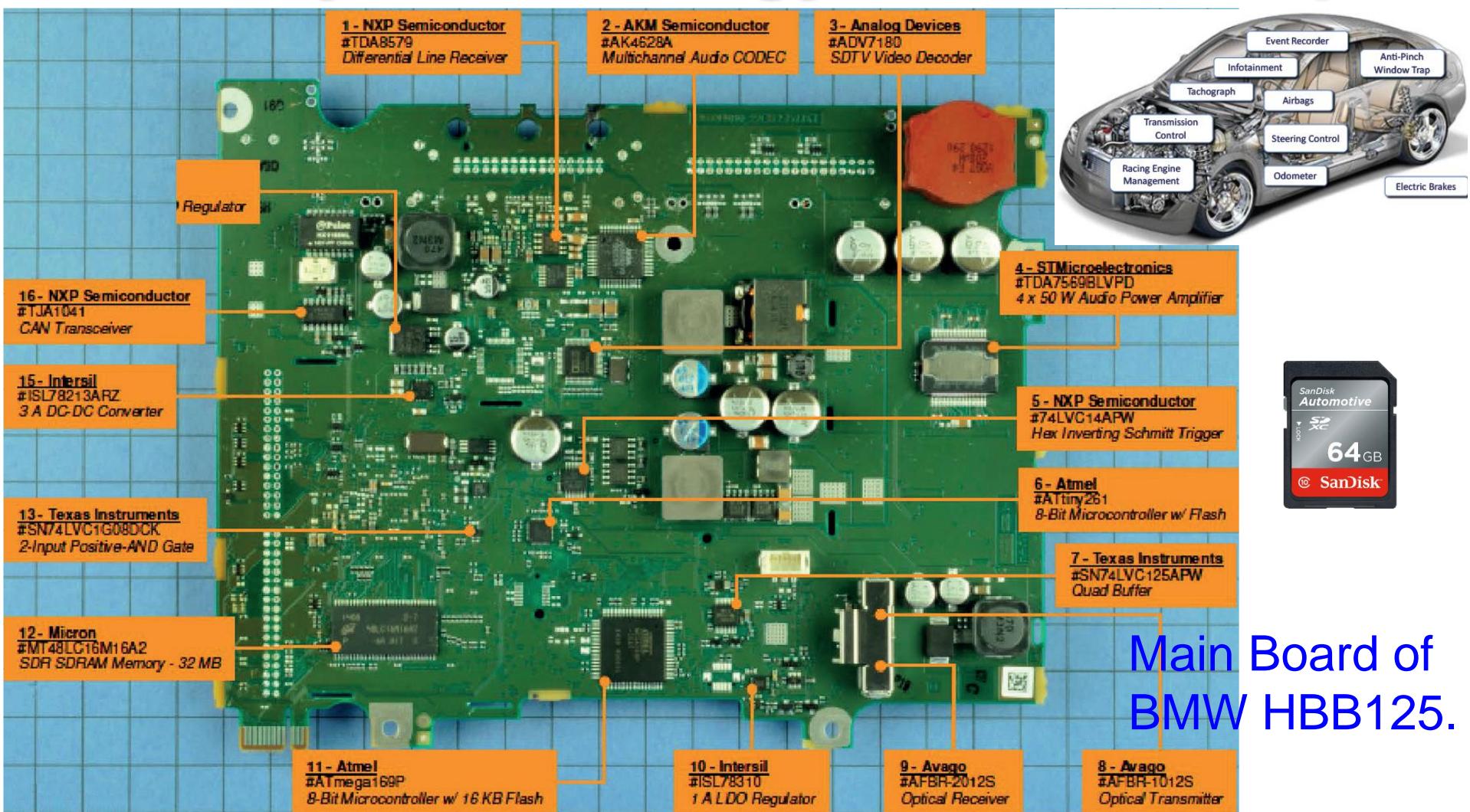
The flash memory market is expected to be worth \$37.6 worldwide by 2020.

Source: <https://www.statista.com/statistics/553556/worldwide-flash-memory-market-size/>



Source: Mohanty 2015, McGraw-Hill 2015

# Memory Technology – Car Example



Source: T. Coughlin, "The Memory of Cars [The Art of Storage]," *IEEE Consumer Electronics Magazine*, vol. 5, no. 4, pp. 121-125, Oct. 2016.

# Machine Learning Technology

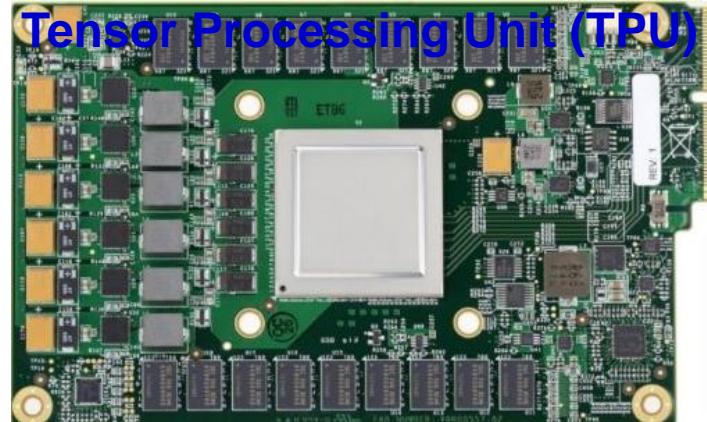
Artificial Intelligence



Source: <http://transmitter.ieee.org/impact-ai-machine-learning-iot-various-industries/>

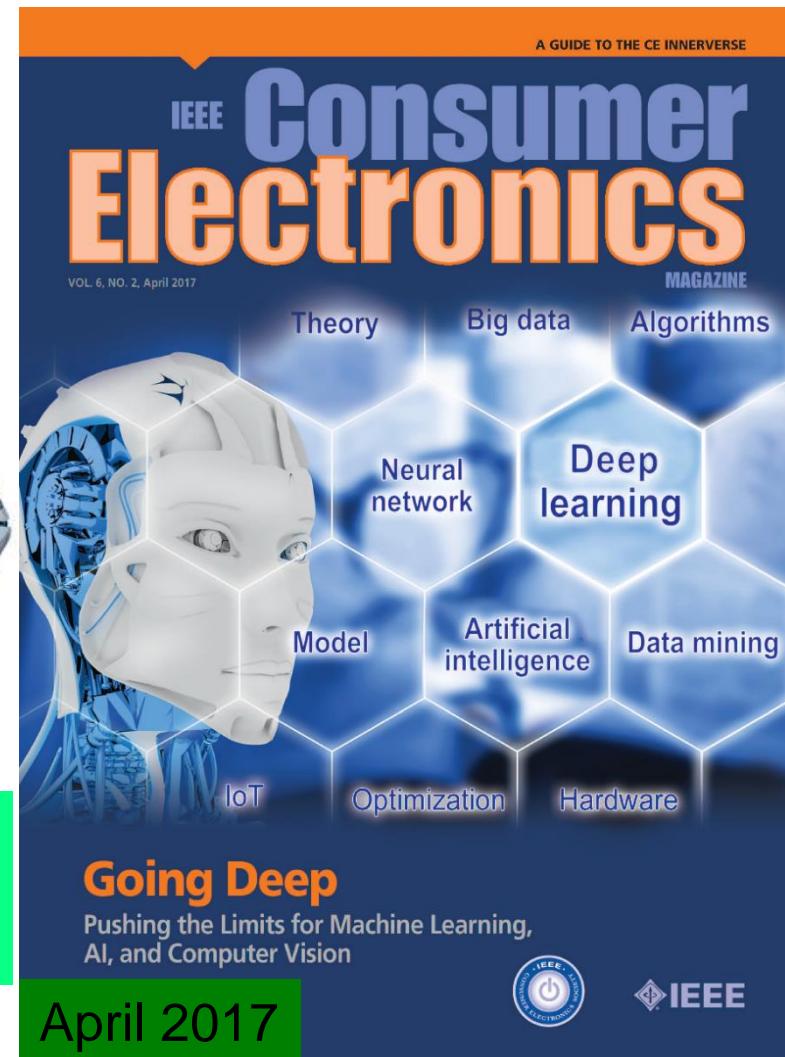


Tensor Processing Unit (TPU)



- IoT Use:
- Better decision
  - Faster response

Source: <https://fossbytes.com/googles-home-made-ai-processor-is-30x-faster-than-cpus-and-gpus/>



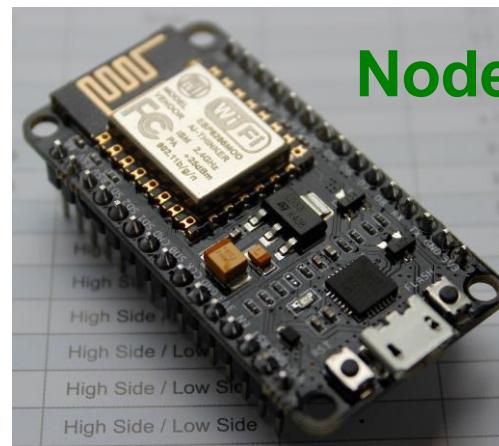
April 2017

# Computing Technology - IoT Platform

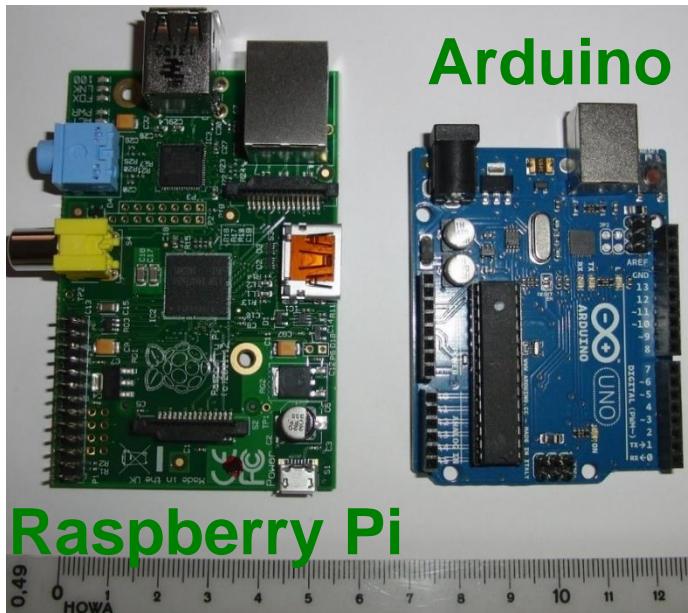


ESP8266

Source: <https://www.sparkfun.com/products/13678>

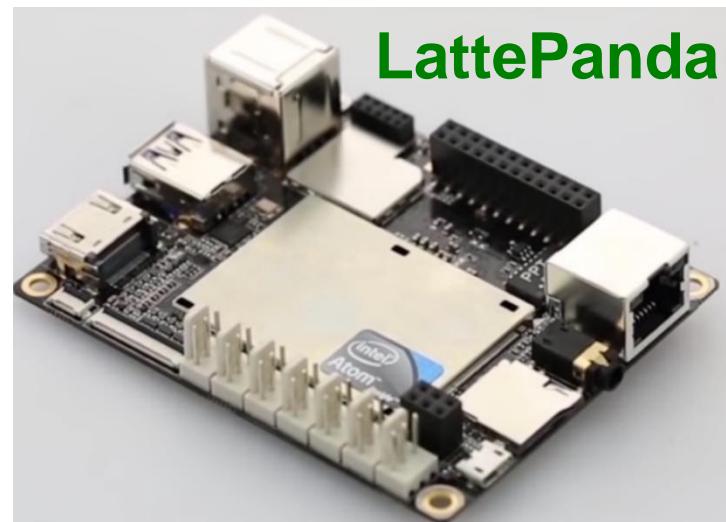


NodeMCU



Raspberry Pi

Arduino



LattePanda

Source: <http://www.lattepanda.com>

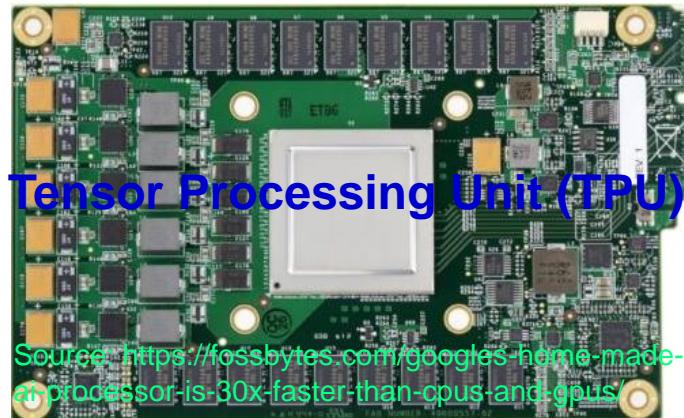
# Computing Technology - Current and Emerging



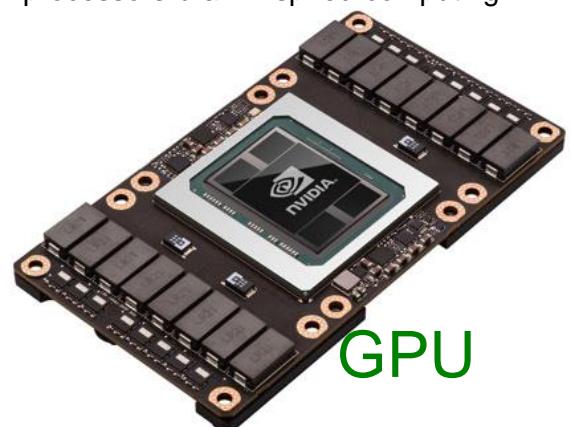
Neural Processing Unit (NPU)

Source:

<https://www.qualcomm.com/news/onq/2013/10/10/introducing-qualcomm-zeroth-processors-brain-inspired-computing>



Source: <https://tossbytes.com/googles-home-made-ai-processor-is-30x-faster-than-cpus-and-gpus/>



Source:

<https://www.engadget.com/2017/10/10/nvidia-introduces-a-computer-for-level-5-autonomous-cars/>

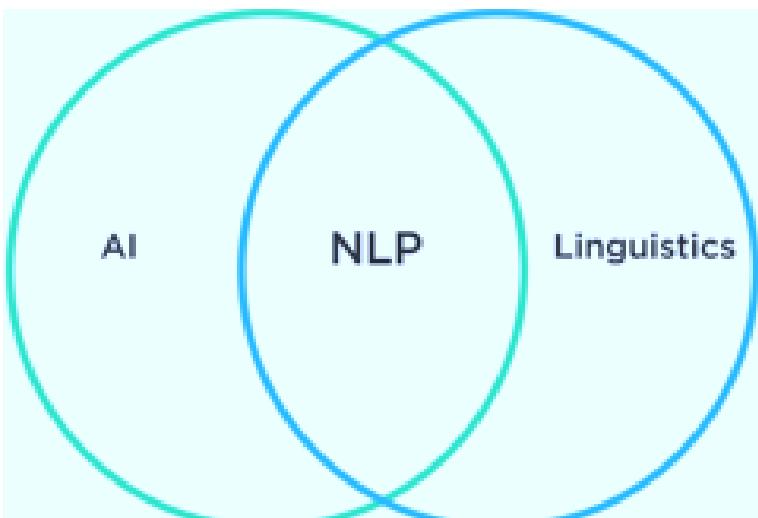
# ML Hardware – Cloud and Edge

Product	Cloud or Edge	Chip Type
Nvidia - DGX series	Cloud	GPU
Nvidia - Drive	Edge	GPU
Arm - ML Processor	Edge	CPU
NXP - i.MX processor	Edge	CPU
Xilinx - Zinq	Edge	Hybrid CPU/FPGA
Xilinx - Virtex	Cloud	FPGA
Google - TPU	Cloud	ASIC
Tesla - AI Chip	Edge	Unknown
Intel - Nervana	Cloud	CPU
Intel - Loihi	Cloud	Neuromorphic
Amazon - Echo (custom AI chip)	Edge	Unknown
Apple - A11 processor	Edge	CPU
Nokia - Reefshark	Edge	CPU
Huawei - Kirin 970	Edge	CPU
AMD - Radeon Instinct MI25	Cloud	GPU
IBM - TrueNorth	Cloud	Neuromorphic
IBM - Power9	Cloud	CPU
Alibaba - Ali-NPU	Cloud	Unknown
Qualcomm AI Engine	Edge	CPU
Mediatek - APU	Edge	CPU

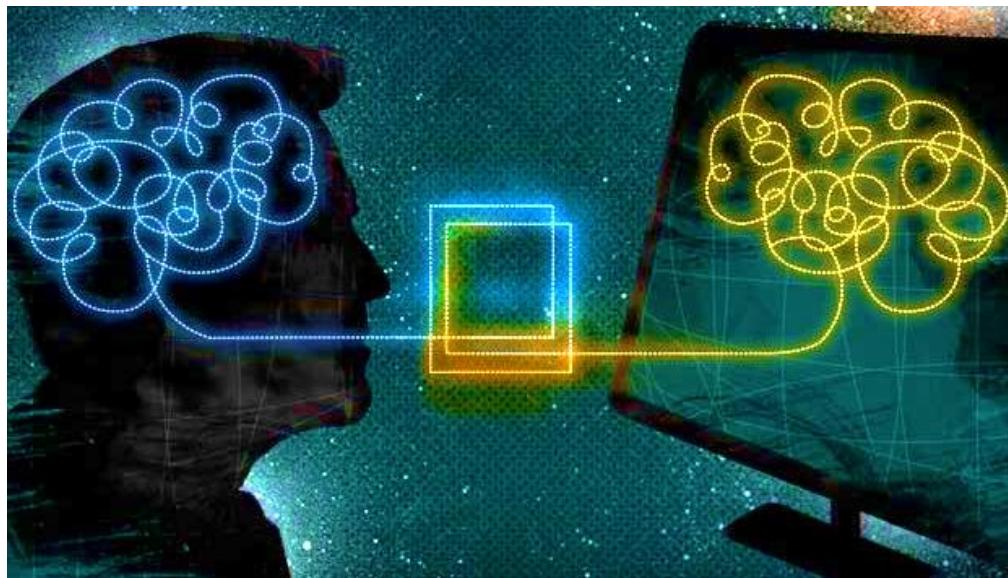
Source: Presutto 2018: [https://www.academia.edu/37781087/Current\\_Artificial\\_Intelligence\\_Trends\\_Hardware\\_and\\_Software\\_Accelerators\\_2018](https://www.academia.edu/37781087/Current_Artificial_Intelligence_Trends_Hardware_and_Software_Accelerators_2018)

# Natural Language Processing (NLP)

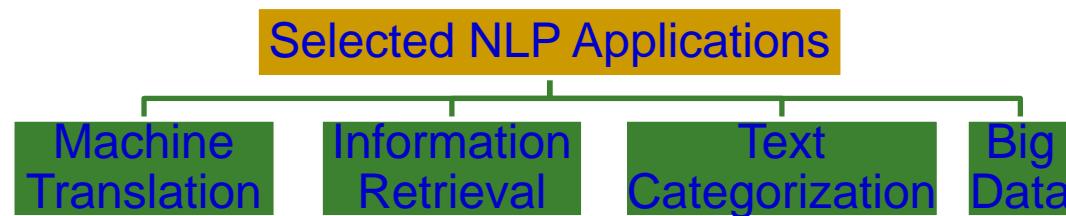
- NLP is the computer method to analyze, understand, and derive meaning from human language.
- Enables user to address computers as if they are communicating with a person.



Source: <http://blog.algorithmia.com/introduction-natural-language-processing-nlp/>



Source: <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/natural-language-processing-2016-global-market-forecasts-rane>



# Cognitive Computing



The Tabulating Era  
(1900s–1940s)

The Programming Era  
(1950s–present)

The Cognitive Era  
(2011 – )

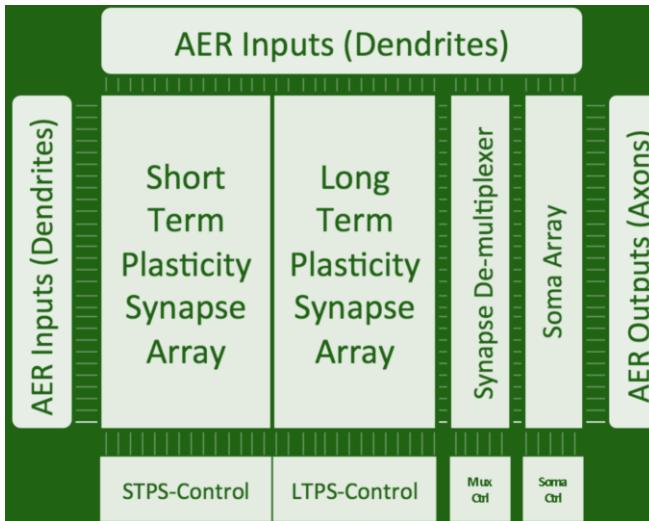
Cognitive Computing: Not just “right” or “wrong” anymore but “probably”.

- Systems that learn at scale, reason with purpose and interact with humans naturally.
- Learn and reason from their interactions with humans and from their experiences with their environment; not programmed.

Source: [http://www.research.ibm.com/software/IBMResearch/multimedia/Computing\\_Cognition\\_WhitePaper.pdf](http://www.research.ibm.com/software/IBMResearch/multimedia/Computing_Cognition_WhitePaper.pdf)

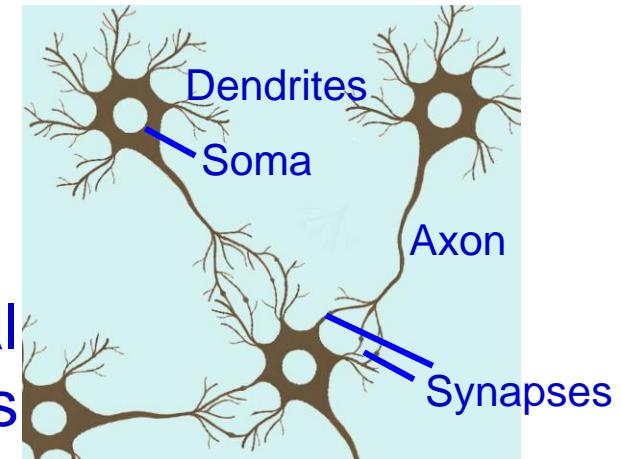
- Usage:
- AI applications
  - Expert systems
  - Natural language processing
  - Robotics
  - Virtual reality

# Neuromorphic Computing or Brain-Inspired Computing



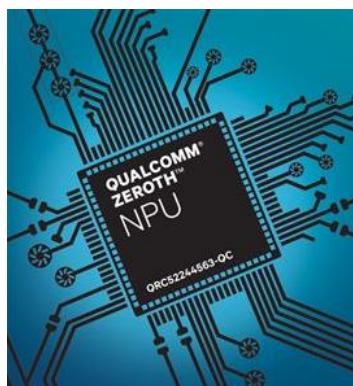
Neuromorphic  
Architecture

Neuronal  
Circuits



Processing Powers

MIT Technical Review



Types of Chips	Functions	Applications
Traditional Chips (von Neumann Architecture)	Reliably make precision calculations	Any numerical problem, Complex problems require more amount of energy
Neuromorphic Chips	Detect and Predict Patterns in complex data using minimal energy	Applications with significant visual/ auditory data requiring a system to adjust its behavior as it interacts with the world

Source: <https://www.qualcomm.com/news/onq/2013/10/10/introducing-qualcomm-zeroth-processors-brain-inspired-computing>

# Neuromorphic Computing or Brain-Inspired Computing



Source: IBM

Application 1: Integrate into assistive glasses for visually impaired people for navigating through complex environments, even without the need for a WiFi connection.

Source: <https://blogs.scientificamerican.com/observations/brain-inspired-computing-reaches-a-new-milestone/>



Source: IBM

Application 2: Neuromorphic-based, solar-powered “sensor leaves” equipped with sensors for sight, smell or sound can help to monitor natural disasters.

# Brain Computer Interface (BCI)

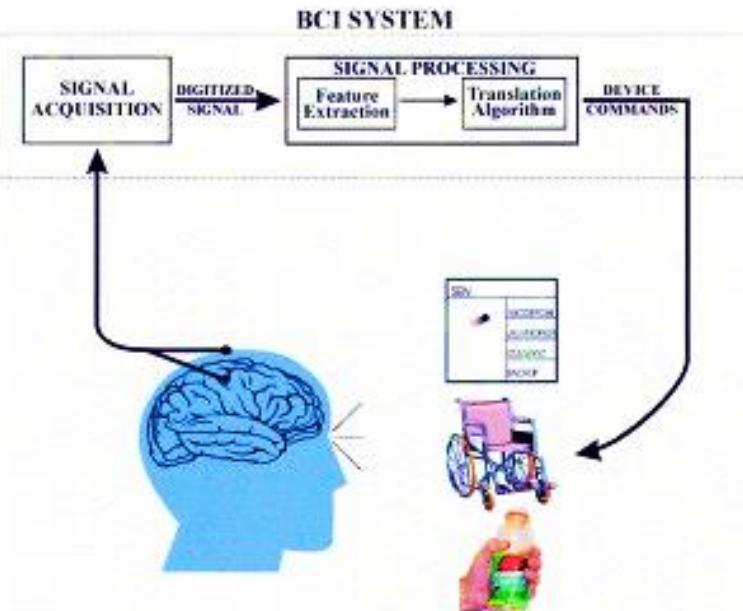


“Currently, people interact with their devices by thumb-typing on their phones. A high-bandwidth interface to the brain would help achieve a symbiosis between human and machine intelligence and could make humans more useful in an AI-driven world.”

-- Neuralink - neurotechnology company - Elon Musk.

Sources: <http://brainpedia.org/elon-musk-wants-merge-human-brain-ai-launches-neuralink/>

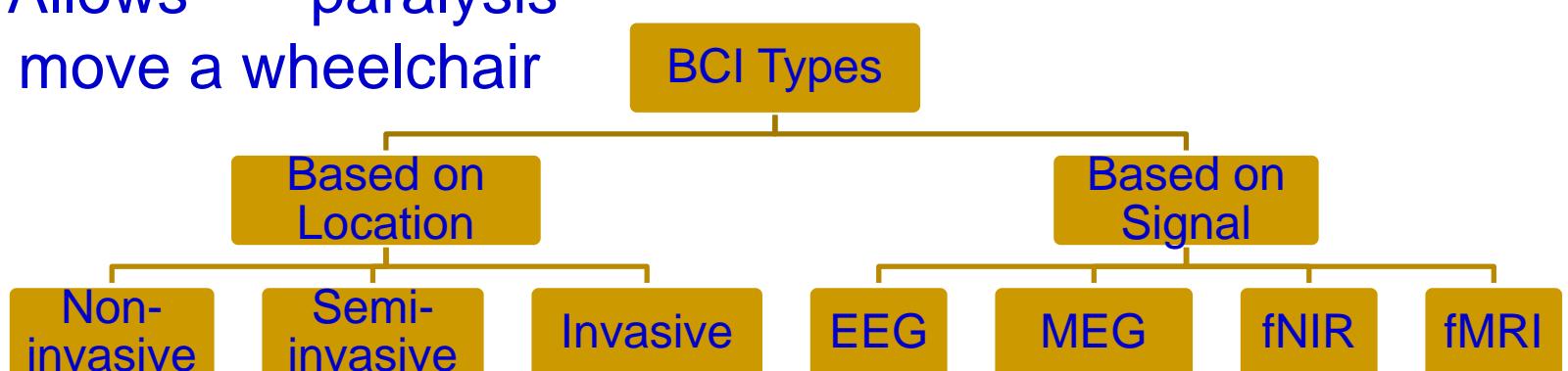
# BCI - Applications



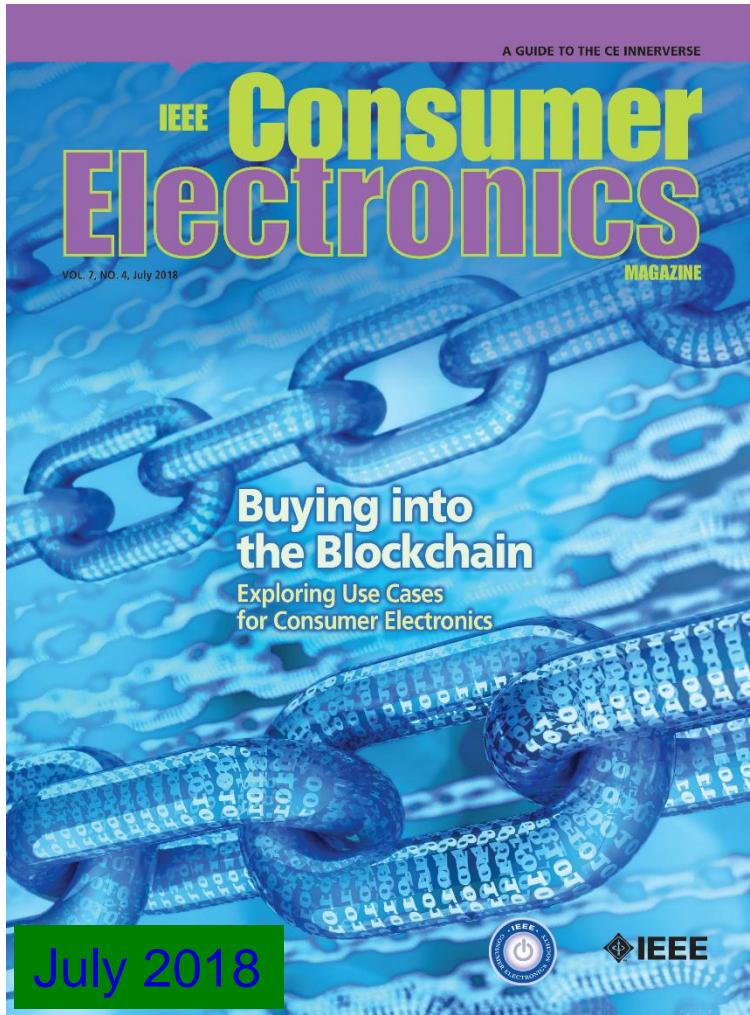
Source: <http://brainpedia.org/brain-computer-interface-allows-paralysis-als-patients-type-much-faster/>

Source: <http://brainpedia.org/what-is-brain-computer-interface-bci/>  
**BCI Allows paralysis patients move a wheelchair**

**BCI Allows paralysis patients to Type**



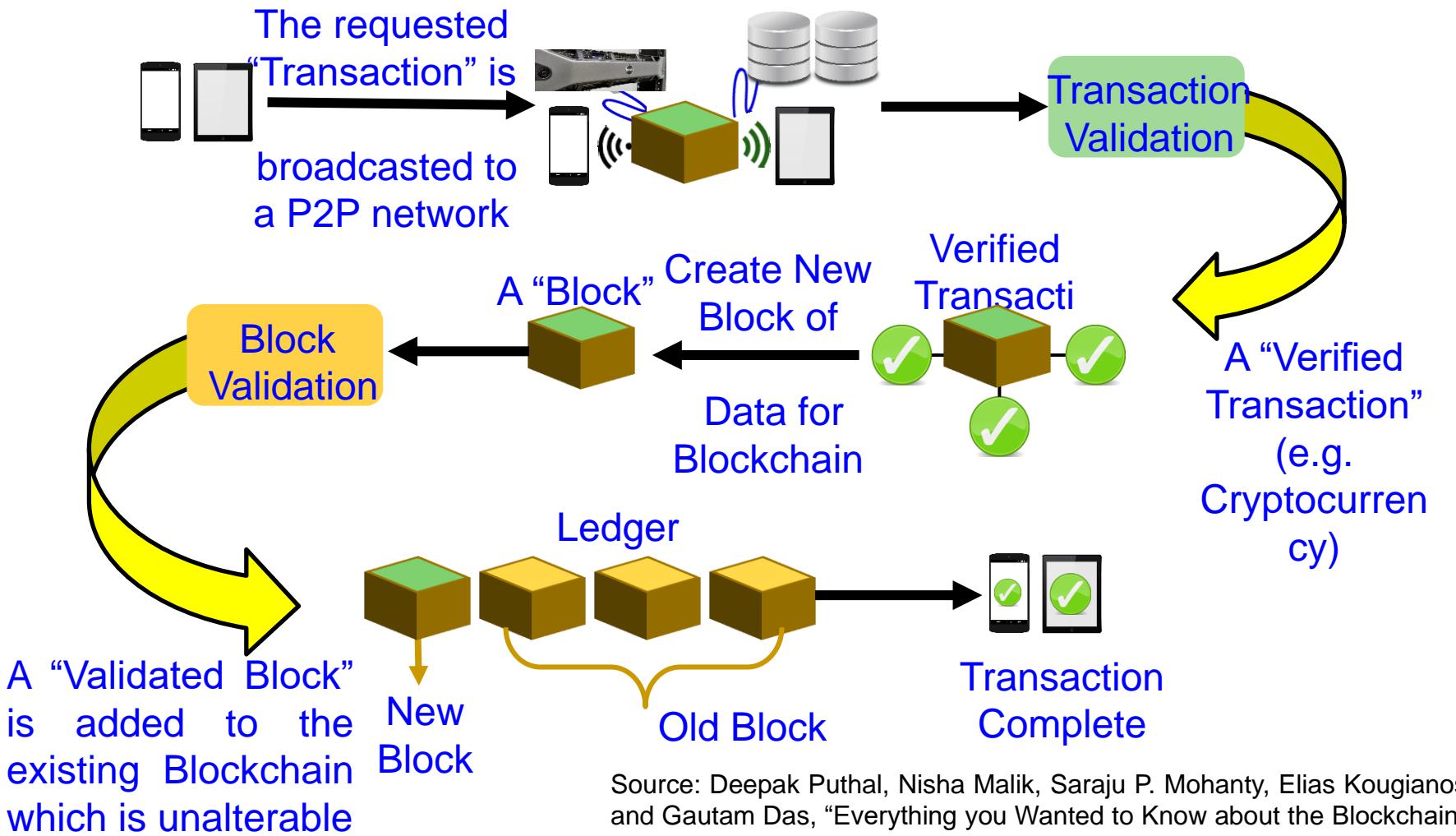
# Blockchain Technology



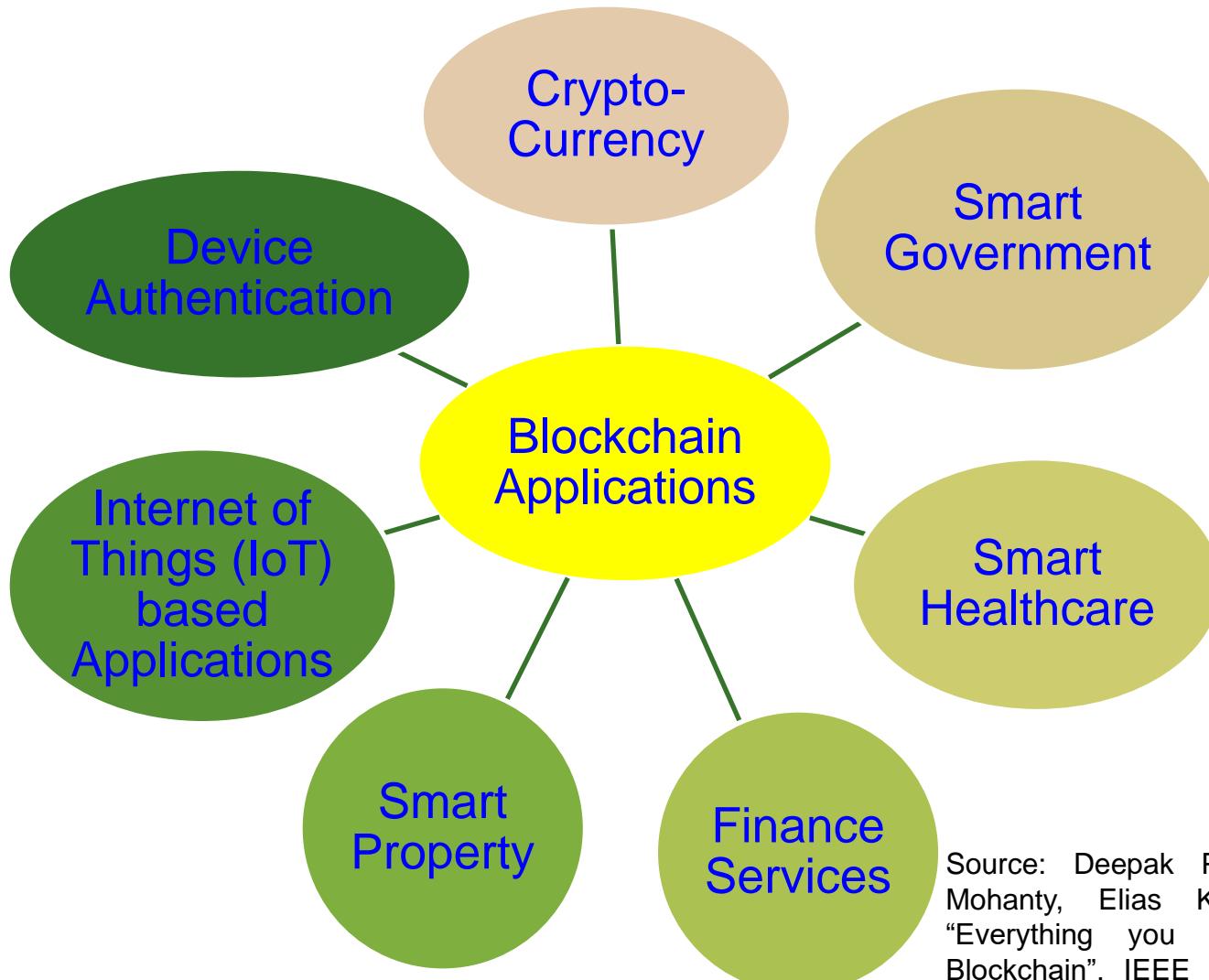
[This Photo](#) by Unknown Author is licensed under [CC BY](#)



# Blockchain - Working Model



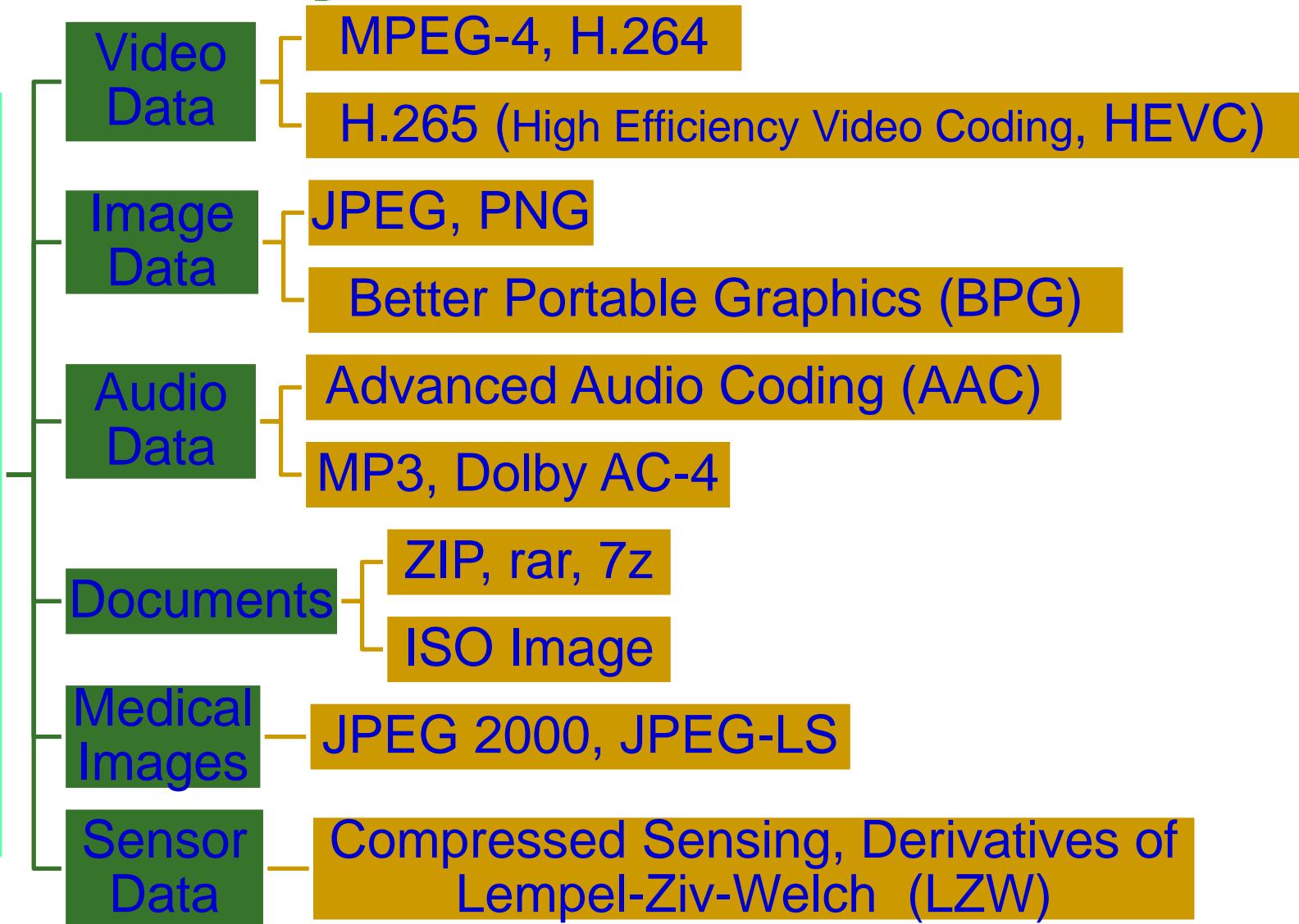
# Blockchain Applications



Source: Deepak Puthal, Nisha Malik, Saraju P. Mohanty, Elias Kougianos, and Gautam Das, “Everything you Wanted to Know about the Blockchain”, IEEE Consumer Electronics Magazine, Vol. 8, No. 4, pp. 6--14, 2018.

# Data Compression in Smart Cities

## Data Compression Techniques based on Data Types

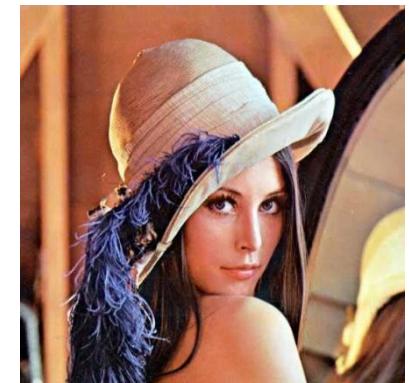


# Efficient Media Compression – Better Portable Graphics (BPG)

- **BPG compression instead of JPEG?**
- Attributes that differentiate BPG from JPEG and make it an excellent choice include:
  - Meeting modern display requirements: high quality and lower size.
  - BPG compression is based on the High Efficiency Video Coding (HEVC), which is considered a major advance in compression techniques.
  - Supported by most web browsers with a small Javascript decoder.



JPEG Compression



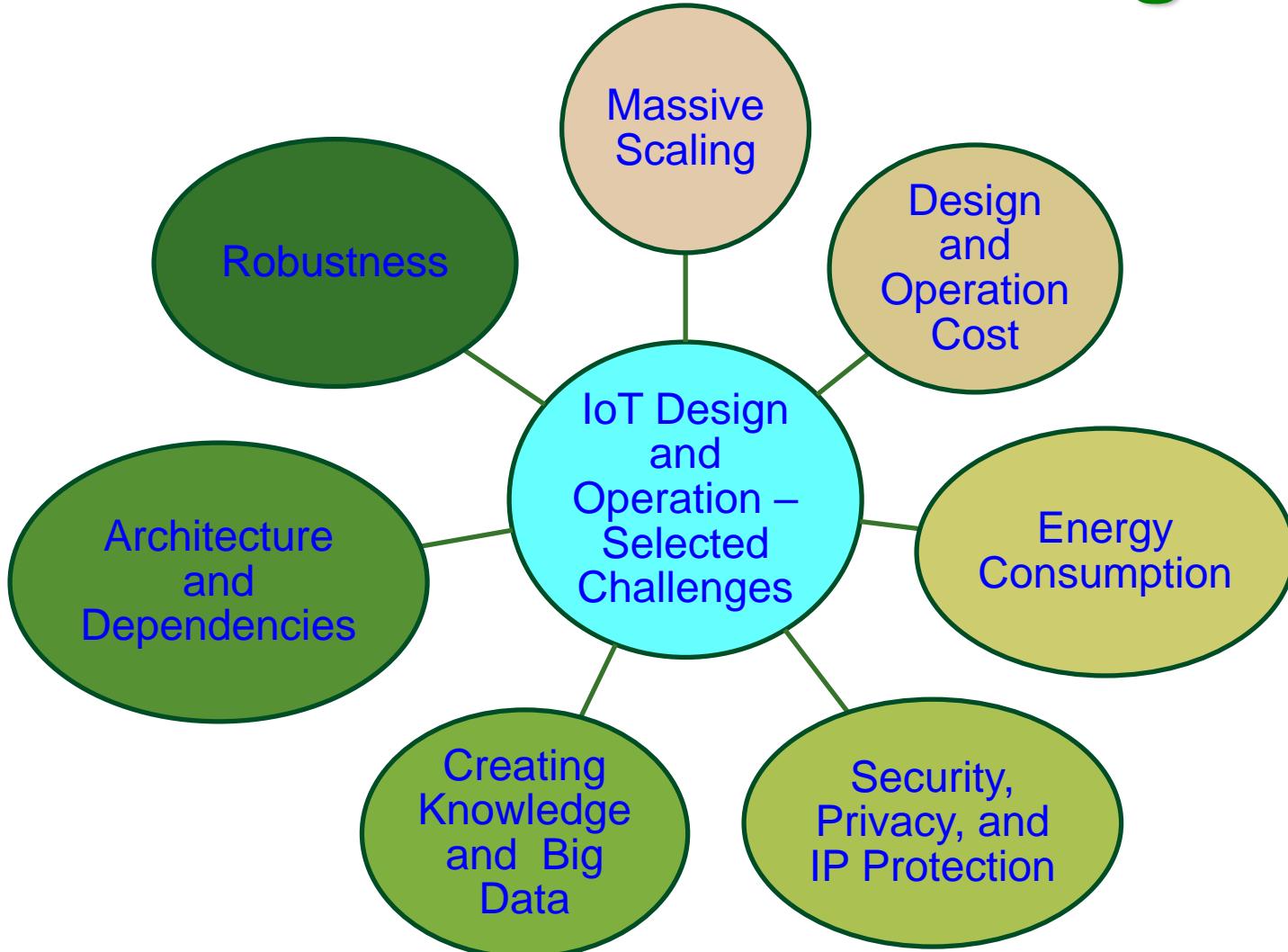
BPG Compression

Source: S. P. Mohanty, E. Kougianos, and P. Guturu, "SBPG: Secure Better Portable Graphics for Trustworthy Media Communications in the IoT (Invited Paper)", IEEE Access Journal, Volume 6, 2018, pp. 5939--5953.

# Challenges and Research

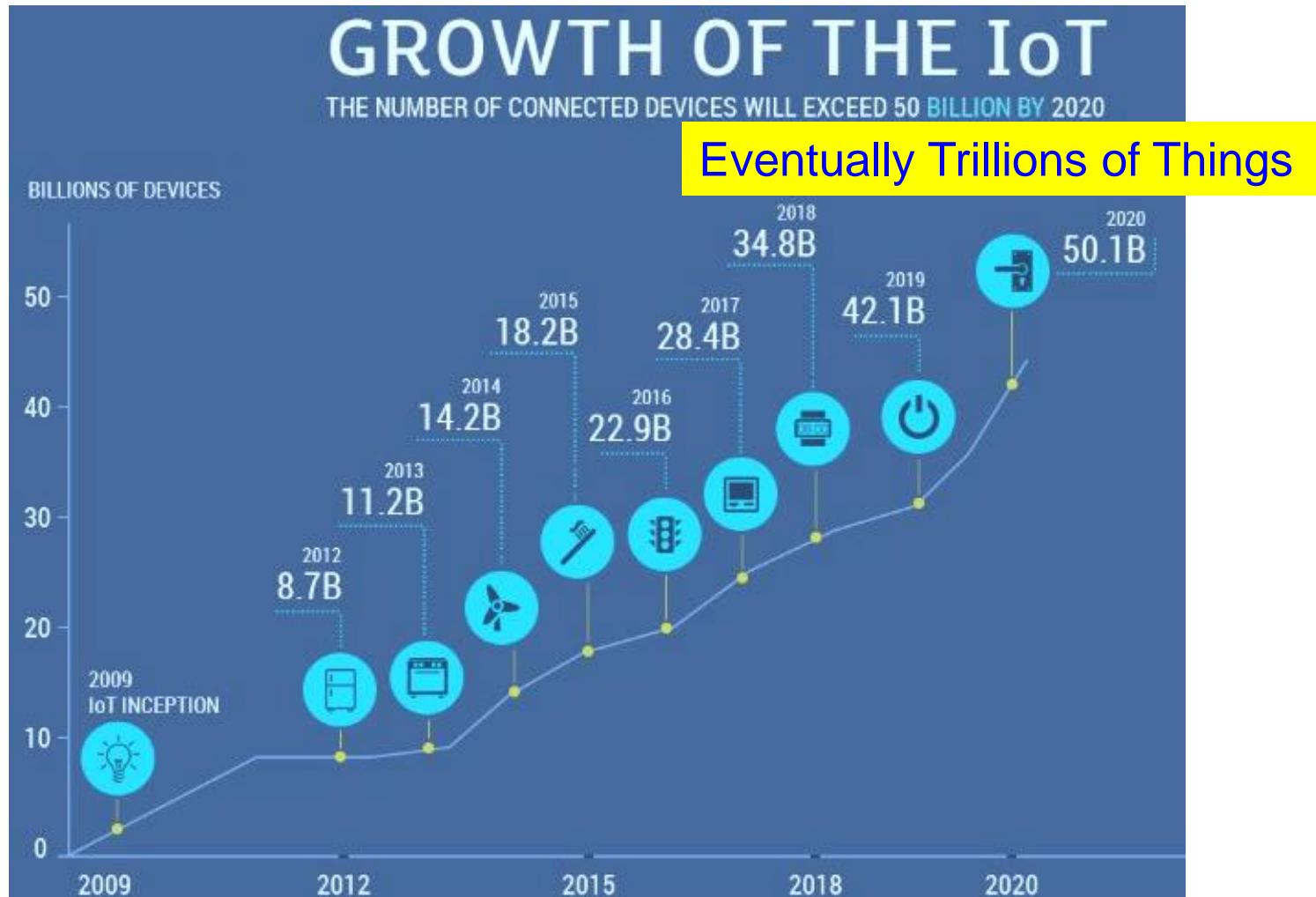


# IoT – Selected Challenges



Source: Mohanty ICIT 2017 Keynote

# Massive Scaling



Source: <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/history-iot-industrial-internet-sensors-data-lakes-0-downtime>

# High Design and Operation Cost

- The design cost is a one-time cost.
- Design cost needs to be small to make a IoT realization possible.
- The operations cost is that required to maintain the IoT.
- A small operations cost will make it easier to operate in the long run with minimal burden on the budget of application in which IoT is deployed.

“Cities around the world could spend as much as \$41 trillion on smart tech over the next 20 years.”

Source: <http://www.cnbc.com/2016/10/25/spending-on-smart-cities-around-the-world-could-reach-41-trillion.html>



Source: <http://www.industrialisation-produits-electroniques.fr>



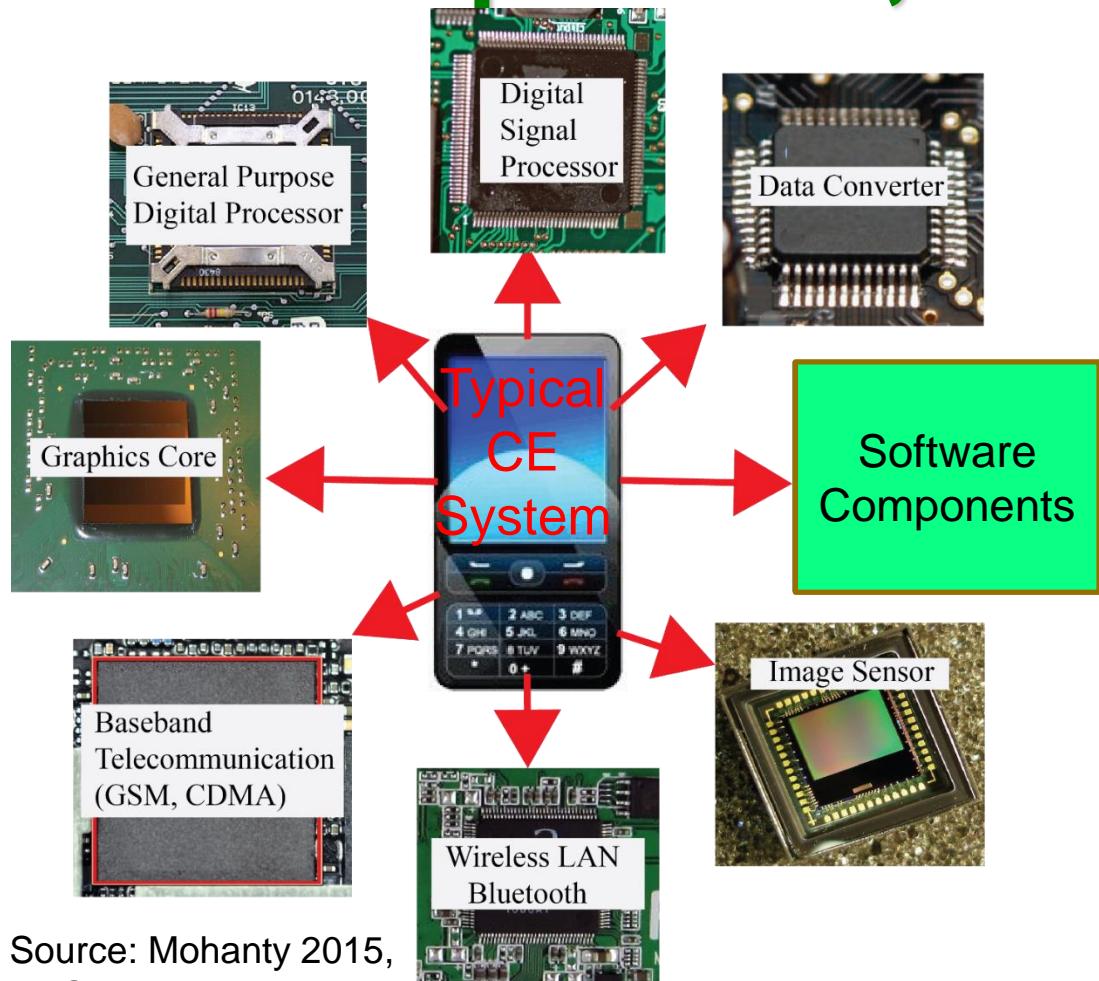
# Communication Latency and Energy Consumption

- Connected cars require latency of ms to communicate and avoid impending crash.
  - Faster connection
  - Low latency
  - Lower power
- 5G for connected world: This enables all devices to be connected seamlessly.
- How about 5G, WiFi working together more effectively?

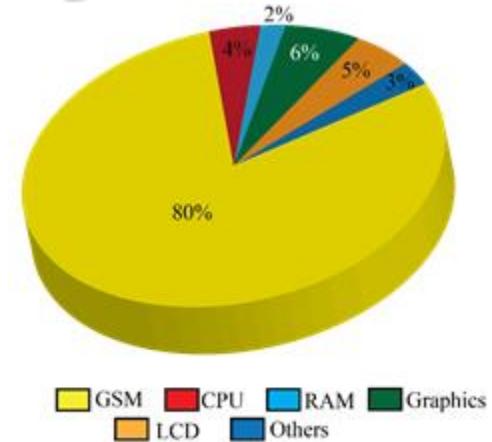


Source: <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/key-technologies-connected-world-cloud-computing-ioe-balakrishnan>

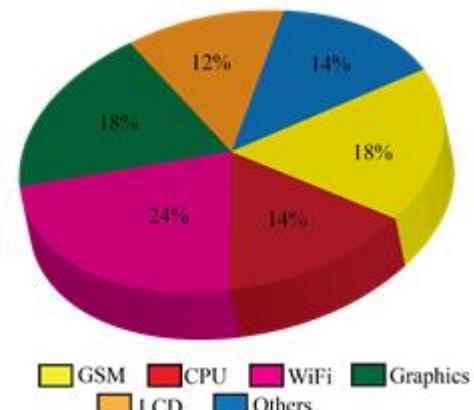
# Energy Consumption of Sensors, Components, and Systems



Source: Mohanty 2015,  
McGraw-Hill 2015



During GSM Communications



During WiFi Communications

# Battery-Less IoT

Battery less operations can lead to reduction of size and weight of the edge devices.

## Go Battery-Less

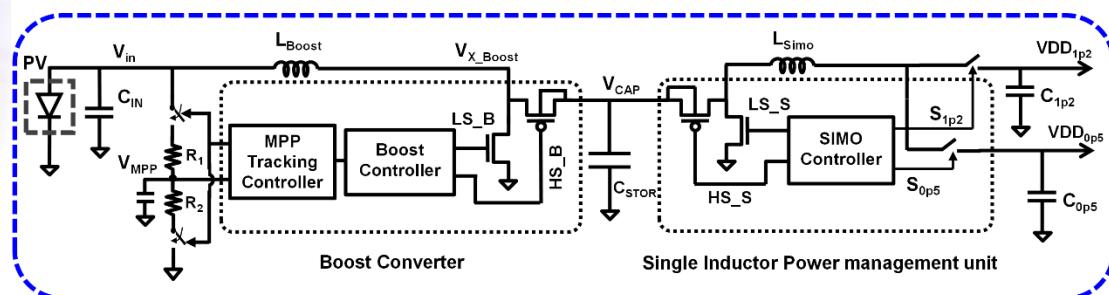


Source: <http://newscenter.ti.com/2015-02-25-TI-makes-battery-less-IoT-connectivity-possible-with-the-industrys-first-multi-standard-wireless-microcontroller-platform>



Batter-Less SoC

Source: <https://www.technologyreview.com/s/529206/a-batteryless-sensor-chip-for-the-internet-of-things/>



## Energy Harvesting and Power Management

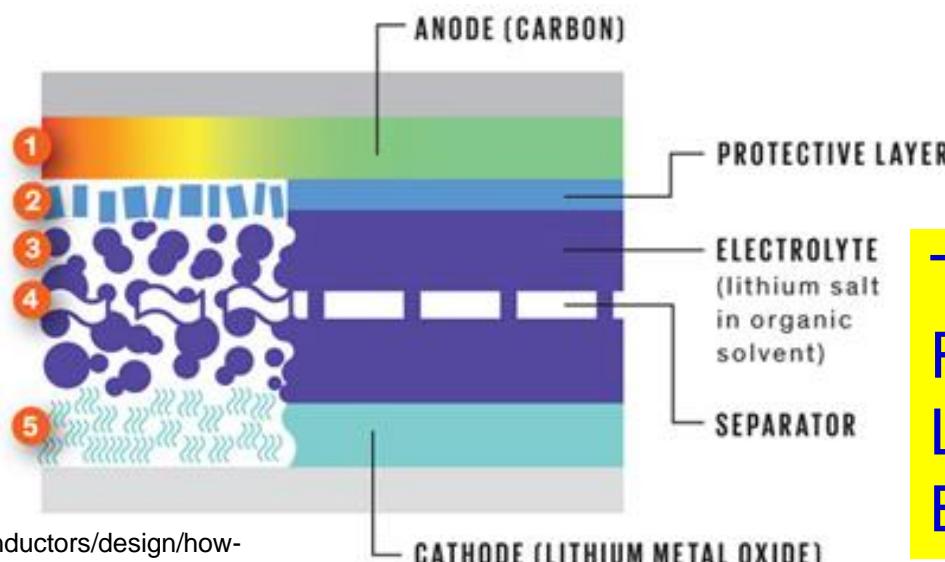
Source: <http://rlpvlsi.ece.virginia.edu/node/368>

# Safety of Electronics



Smartphone Battery

1. Heating starts.
2. Protective layer breaks down.
3. Electrolyte breaks down into flammable gases.
4. Separator melts, possibly causing a short circuit.
5. Cathode breaks down, generating oxygen.

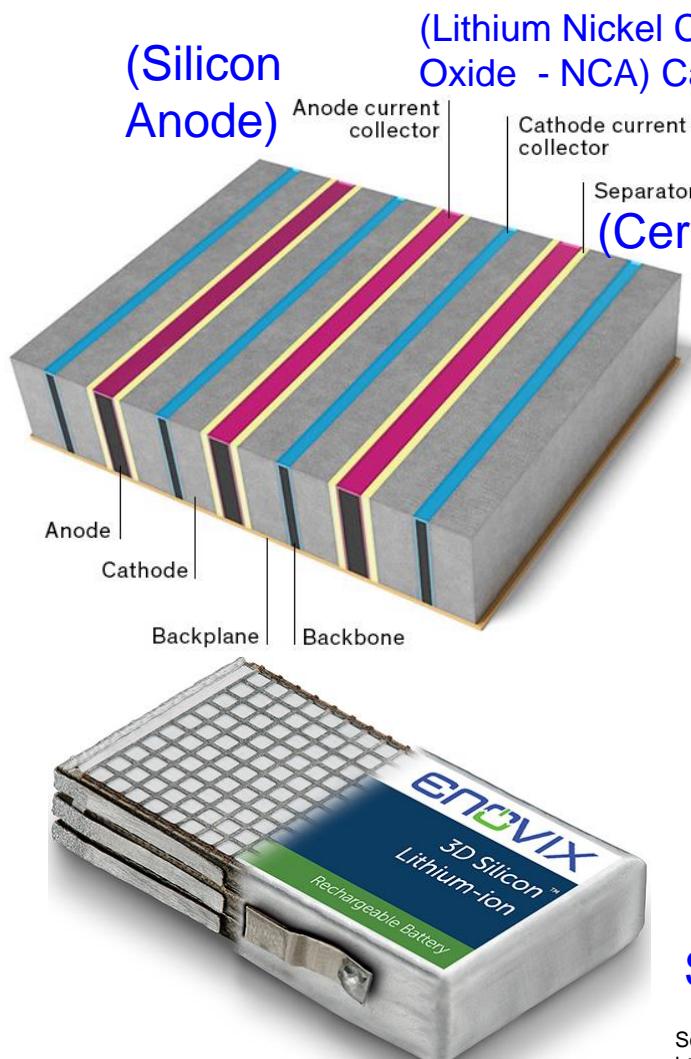


Source: <http://spectrum.ieee.org/semiconductors/design/how-to-build-a-safer-more-energydense-lithiumion-battery>

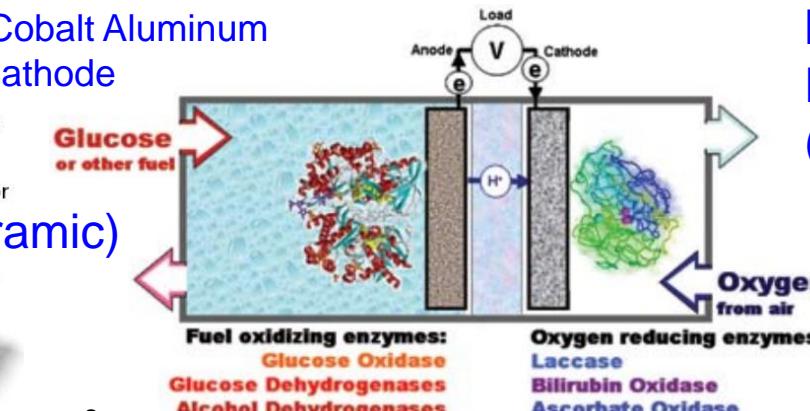
Thermal  
Runaway in a  
Lithium-Ion  
Battery

Source: Mohanty ZINC 2018 Keynote

# Energy Storage - High Capacity and Safer Needed



Source: <http://spectrum.ieee.org/semiconductors/design/how-to-build-a-safer-more-energydense-lithiumion-battery>

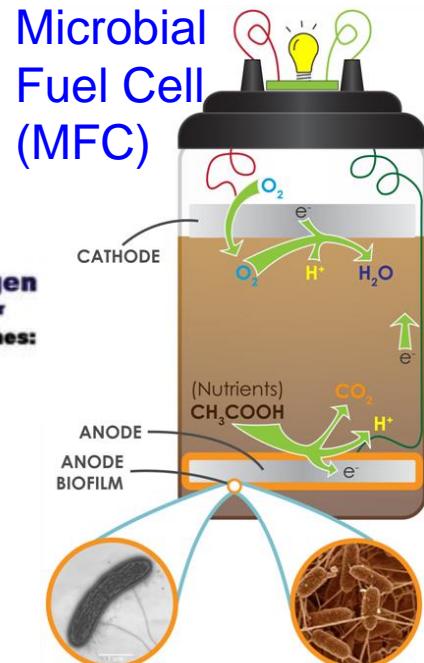


Source: [Alcohol Dehydrogenase](https://www.electrochem.org/dl/interface/sum/sum07/su07_p28_31.pdf)  
[https://www.electrochem.org/dl/interface/sum/sum07/su07\\_p28\\_31.pdf](https://www.electrochem.org/dl/interface/sum/sum07/su07_p28_31.pdf)

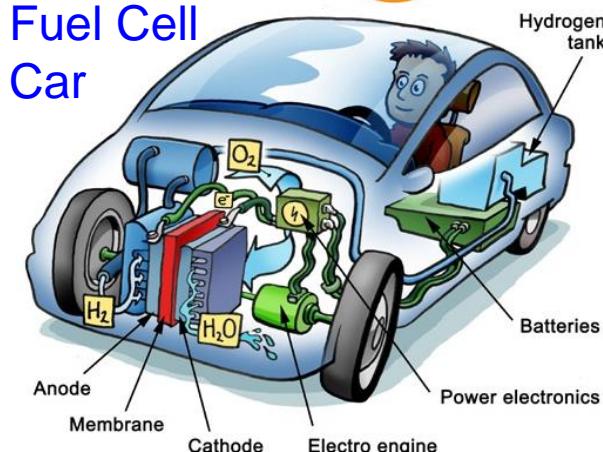


## Solid Polymer Lithium Metal Battery

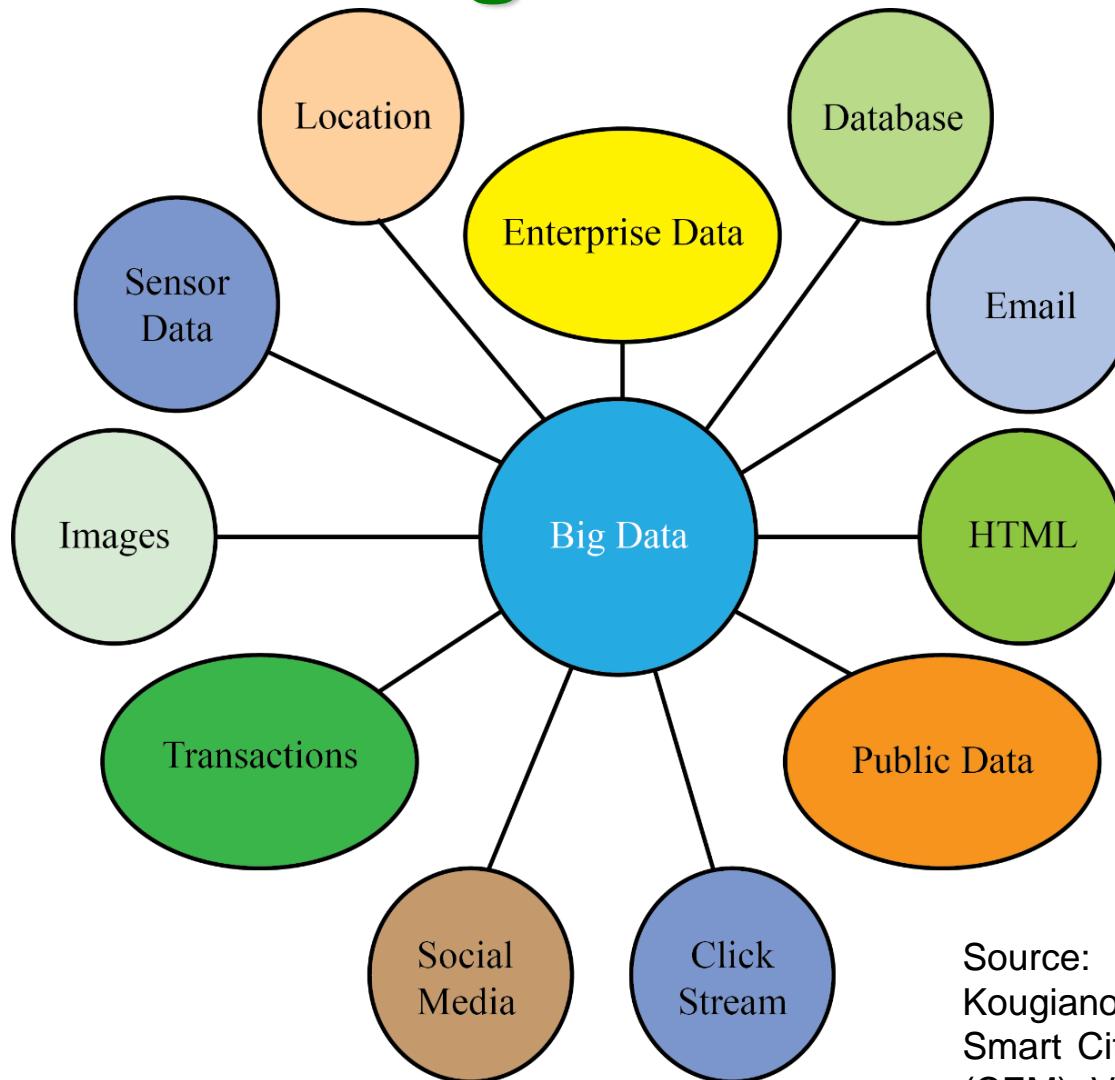
Source: [Metal Battery](https://www.nytimes.com/2016/12/11/technology/designing-a-safer-battery-for-smartphones-that-wont-catch-fire.html)  
<https://www.nytimes.com/2016/12/11/technology/designing-a-safer-battery-for-smartphones-that-wont-catch-fire.html>



# Fuel Cell Car



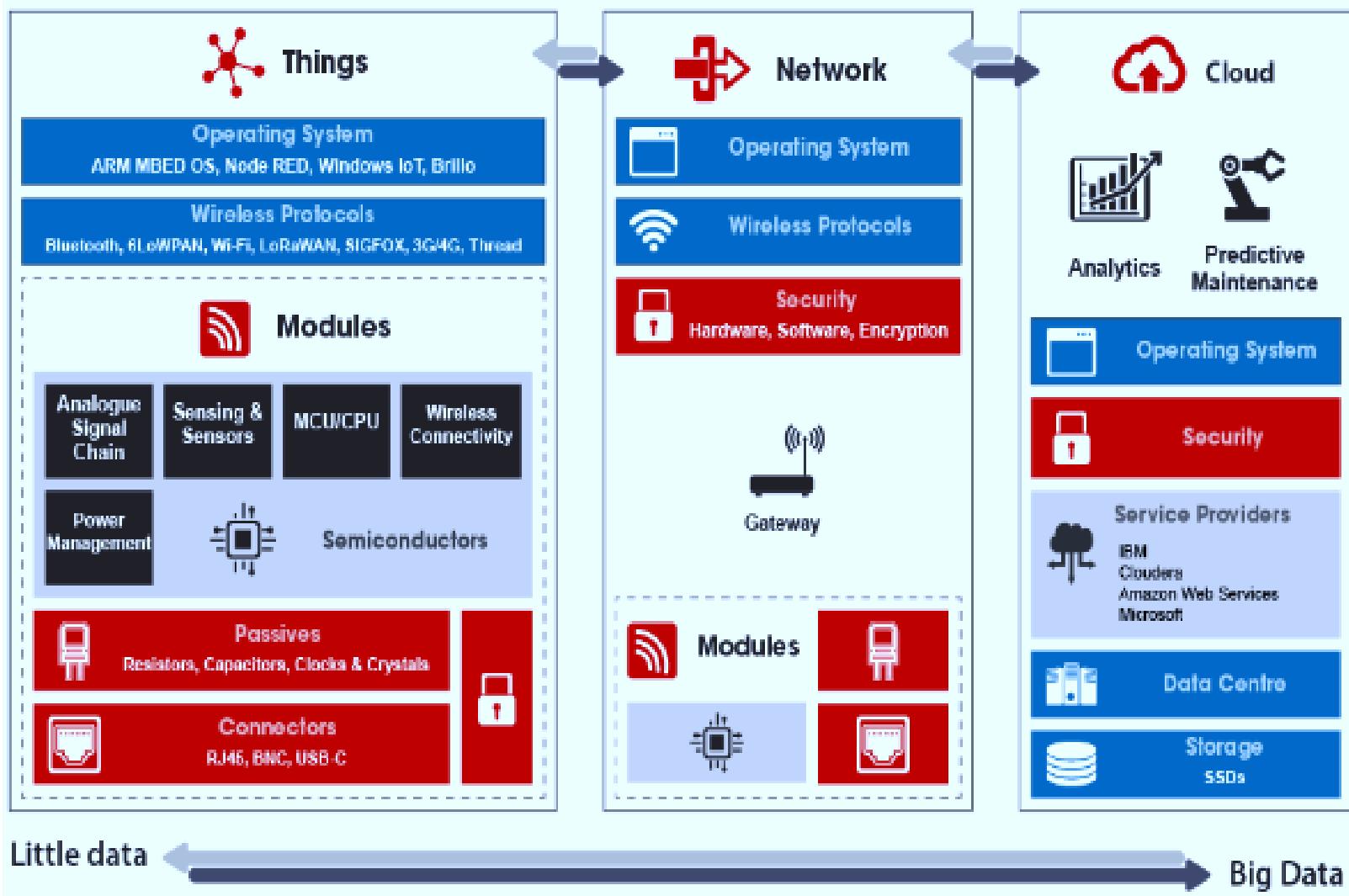
# Bigdata in Smart Cities



Sensors, social networks, web pages, image and video applications, and mobile devices generate more than 2.5 quintillion bytes data per day.

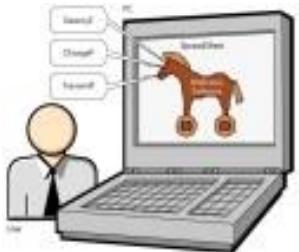
Source: S. P. Mohanty, U. Choppali, and E. Kougianos, "Everything You wanted to Know about Smart Cities", IEEE Consumer Electronics Magazine (CEM), Volume 5, Issue 3, July 2016, pp. 60--70.

# Bigdata in IoT and Smart Cities

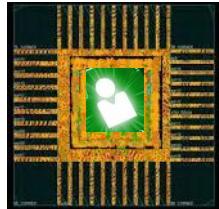


Source: M. Elbeheiry, "Internet of Things (IoT) Architecture", Article, March 12, 2017.

# Security, Privacy, and IP Rights



Hardware  
Trojan



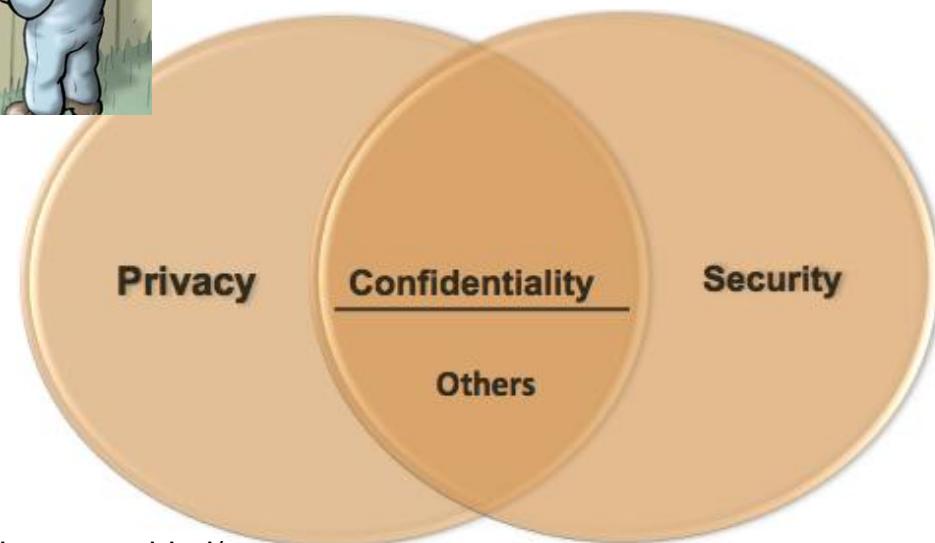
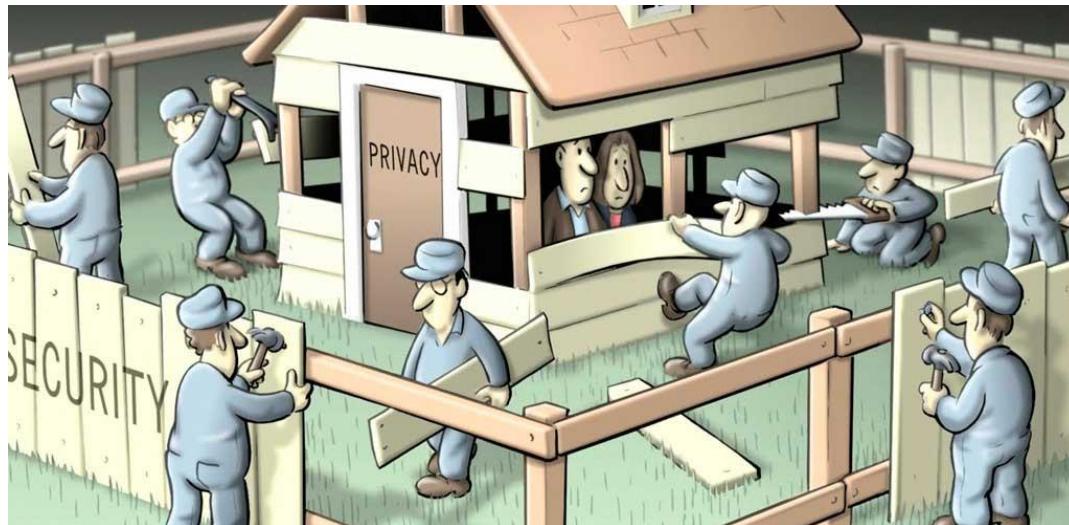
Counterfeit  
Hardware



Source: Mohanty ICIT 2017 Keynote

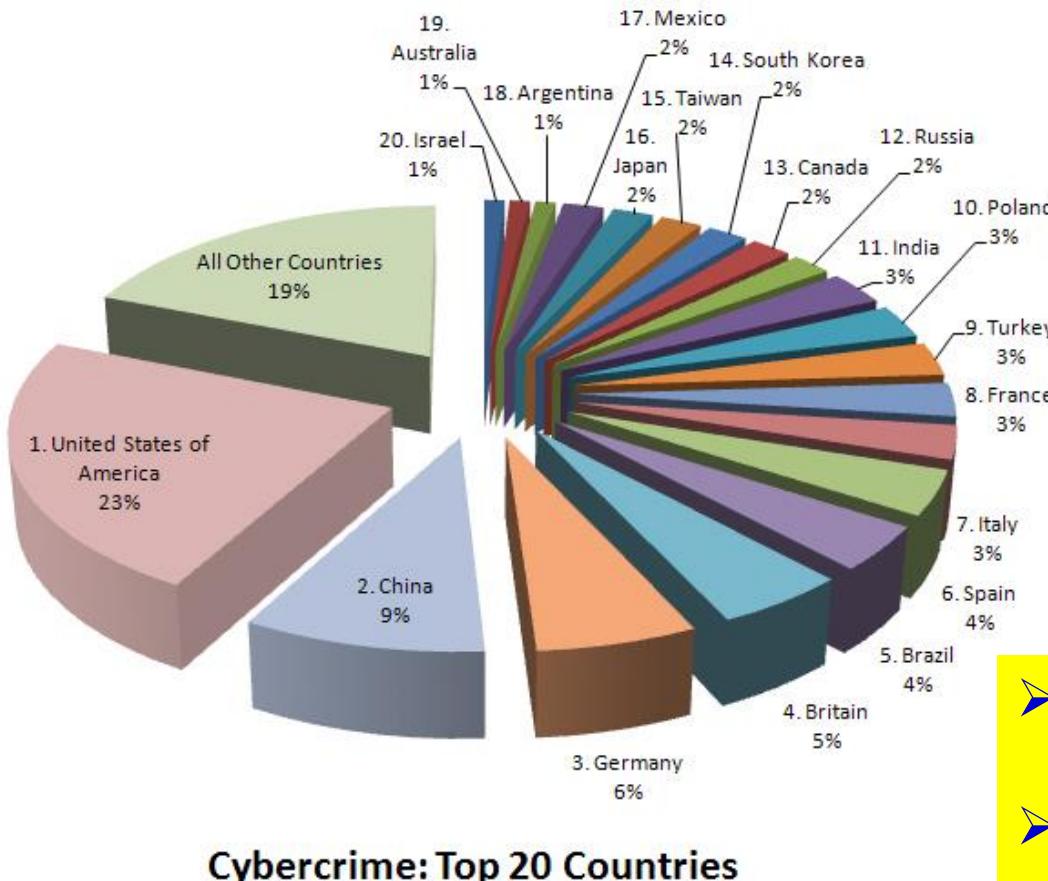


# Security, Privacy, IP Rights



Source: <https://blogs.deusto.es/master-informatica/privacidad-vs-seguridad/>

# Security - Information, System



- Cybercrime damage costs to hit \$6 trillion annually by 2021
- Cybersecurity spending to exceed \$1 trillion from 2017 to 2021

Source: <http://www.csoonline.com/article/3153707/security/top-5-cybersecurity-facts-figures-and-statistics-for-2017.html>

# Security – Information ...



## Online Banking

Hacked: LinkedIn, Tumblr, & MySpace

**LinkedIn**  
**tumblr.**  
**myspace**

**Who did it:** A hacker going by the name Peace.  
**What was done:**  
500 million passwords were stolen.

**Details:** Peace had the following for sale on a Dark Web Store:

- 167 million LinkedIn passwords
- 360 million MySpace passwords
- 68 million Tumblr passwords
- 100 million VK.com passwords
- 71 million Twitter passwords

## Personal Information



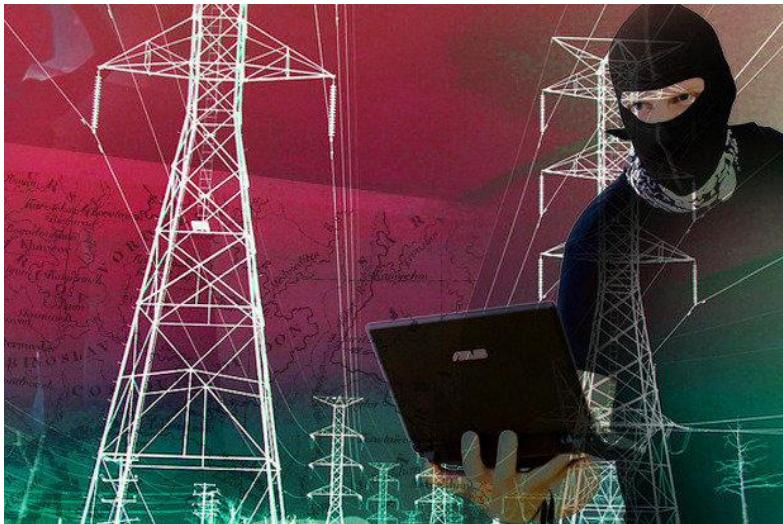
## Credit Card Theft



## Credit Card/Unauthorized Shopping

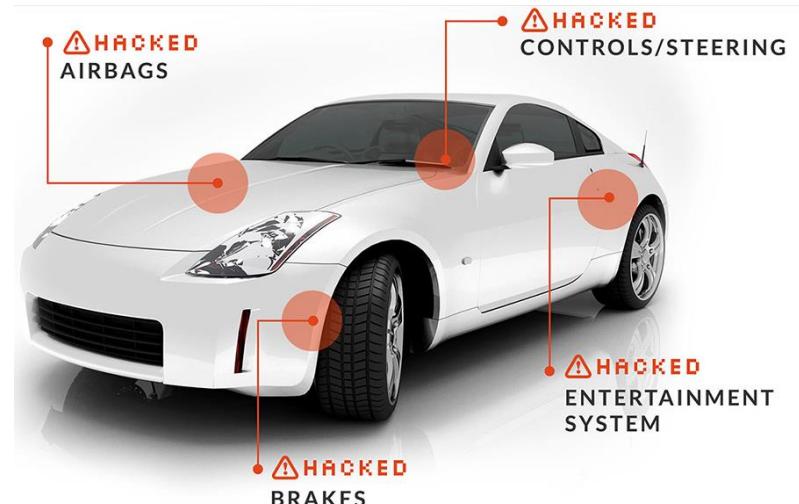
# Security - Systems ...

## Power Grid Attack

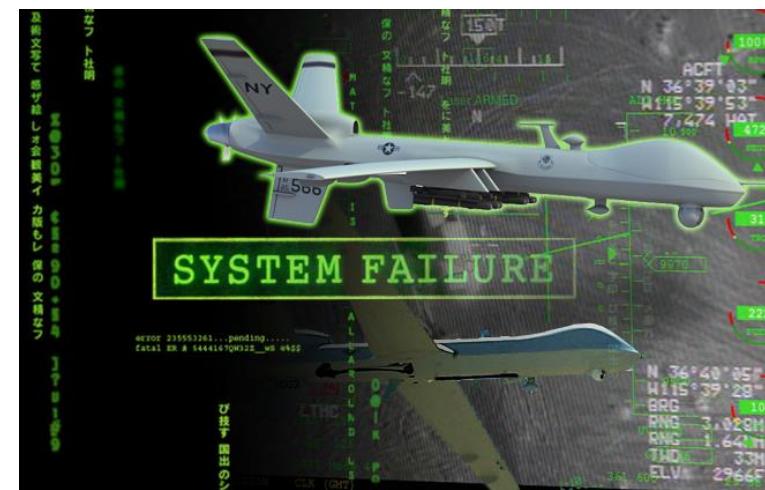


Source:

<http://www.csionline.com/article/3177209/security/why-the-ukraine-power-grid-attacks-should-raise-alarm.html>



Source: <http://money.cnn.com/2014/06/01/technology/security/car-hack/>



Source: <http://politicalblindspot.com/u-s-drone-hacked-and-hijacked-with-ease/>

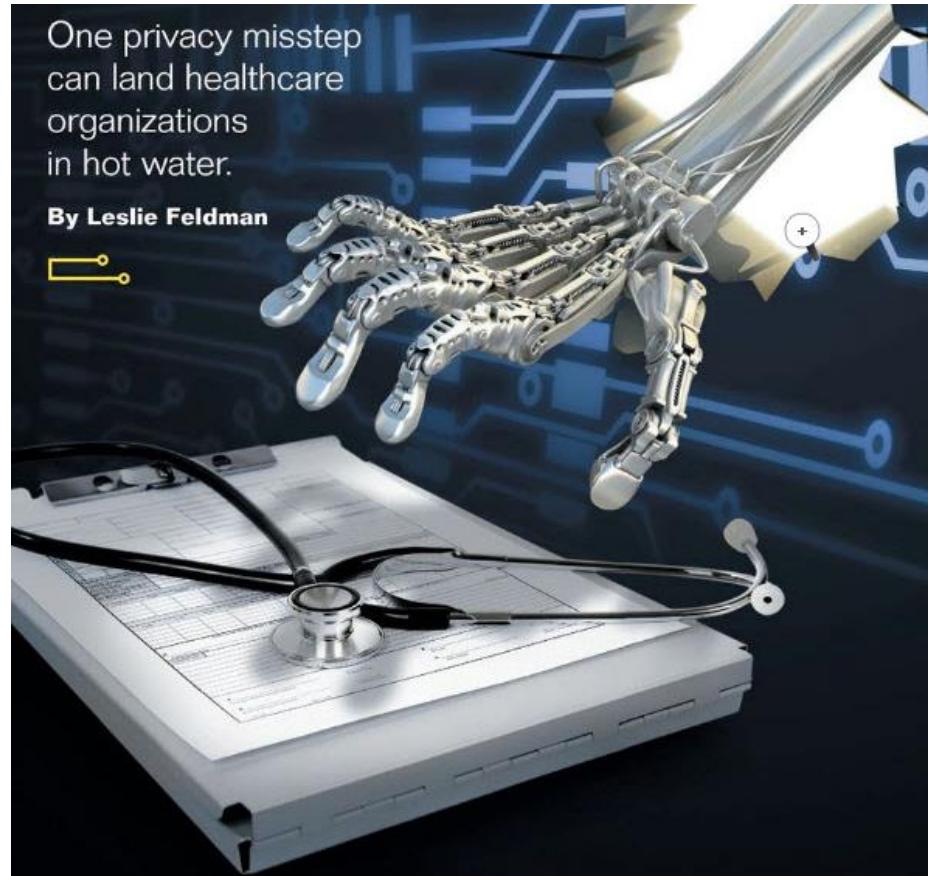
# Information Privacy



Source: <http://ciphercloud.com/three-ways-pursue-cloud-data-privacy-medical-records/>

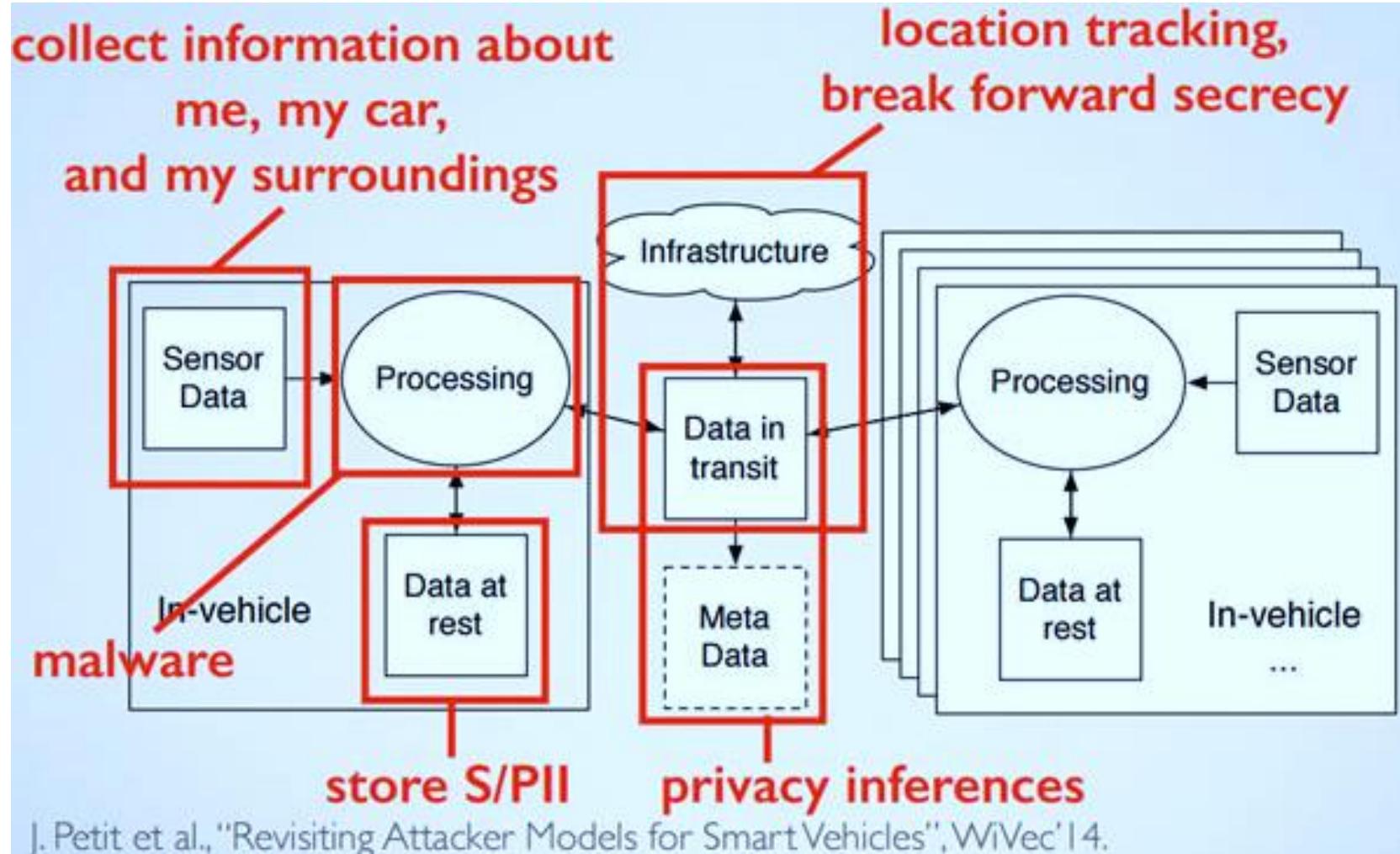
One privacy misstep  
can land healthcare  
organizations  
in hot water.

By Leslie Feldman



Source: <http://blog.veriphyr.com/2012/06/electronic-medical-records-security-and.html>

# Privacy Challenge – System, Smart Car

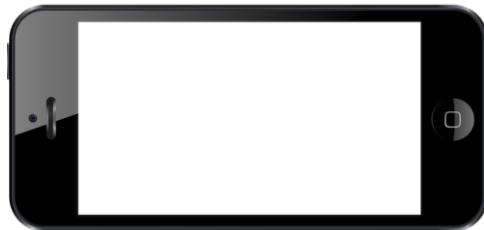
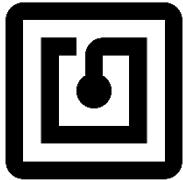


J. Petit et al., "Revisiting Attacker Models for Smart Vehicles", WiVec'14.

Source: <http://www.computerworld.com/article/3005436/cybercrime-hacking/black-hat-europe-it-s-easy-and-costs-only-60-to-hack-self-driving-car-sensors.html>

# Security in Communications Technology

NFC



Routing Attacks

Malicious Injection

Denial-of-Service (DoS) Attacks

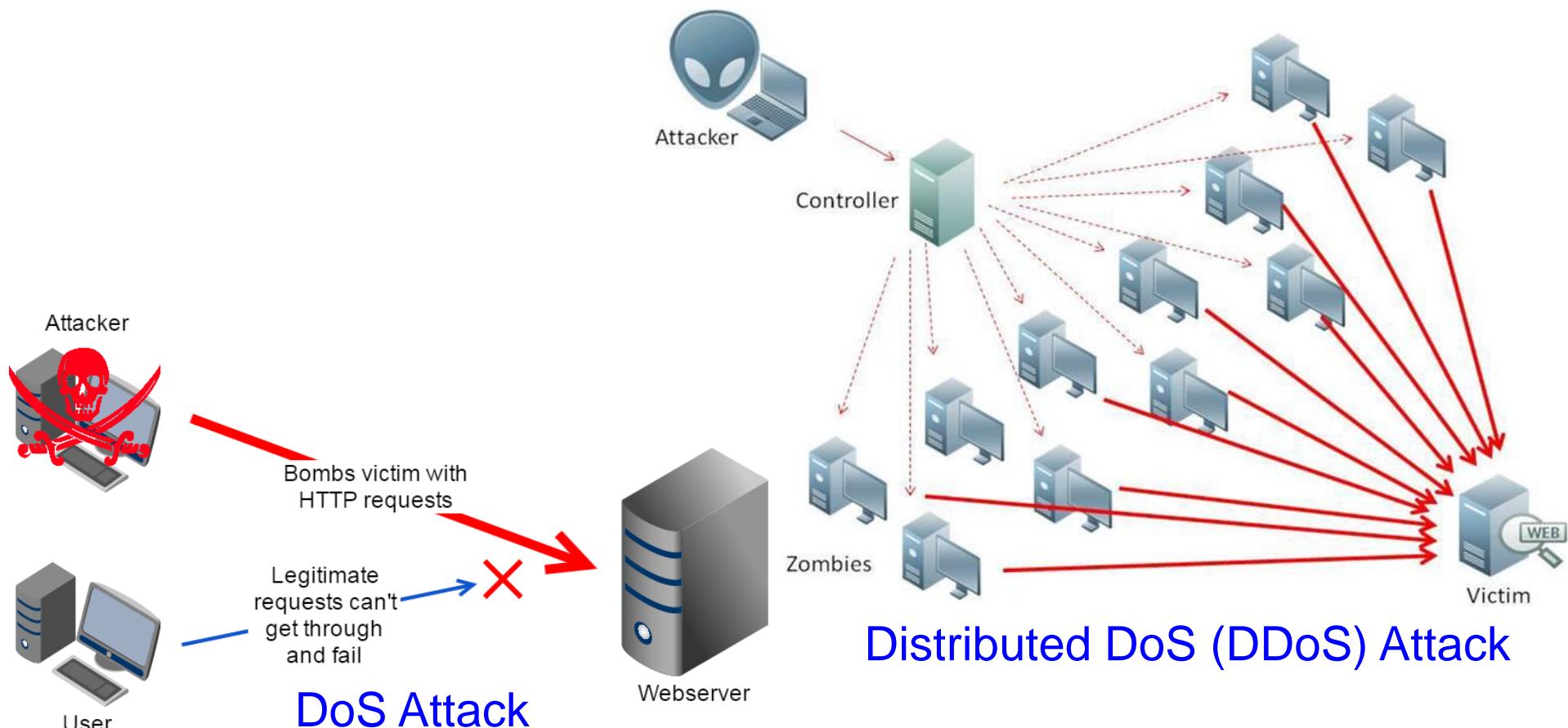


DSL



Source: Mohanty ICIT 2017 Keynote

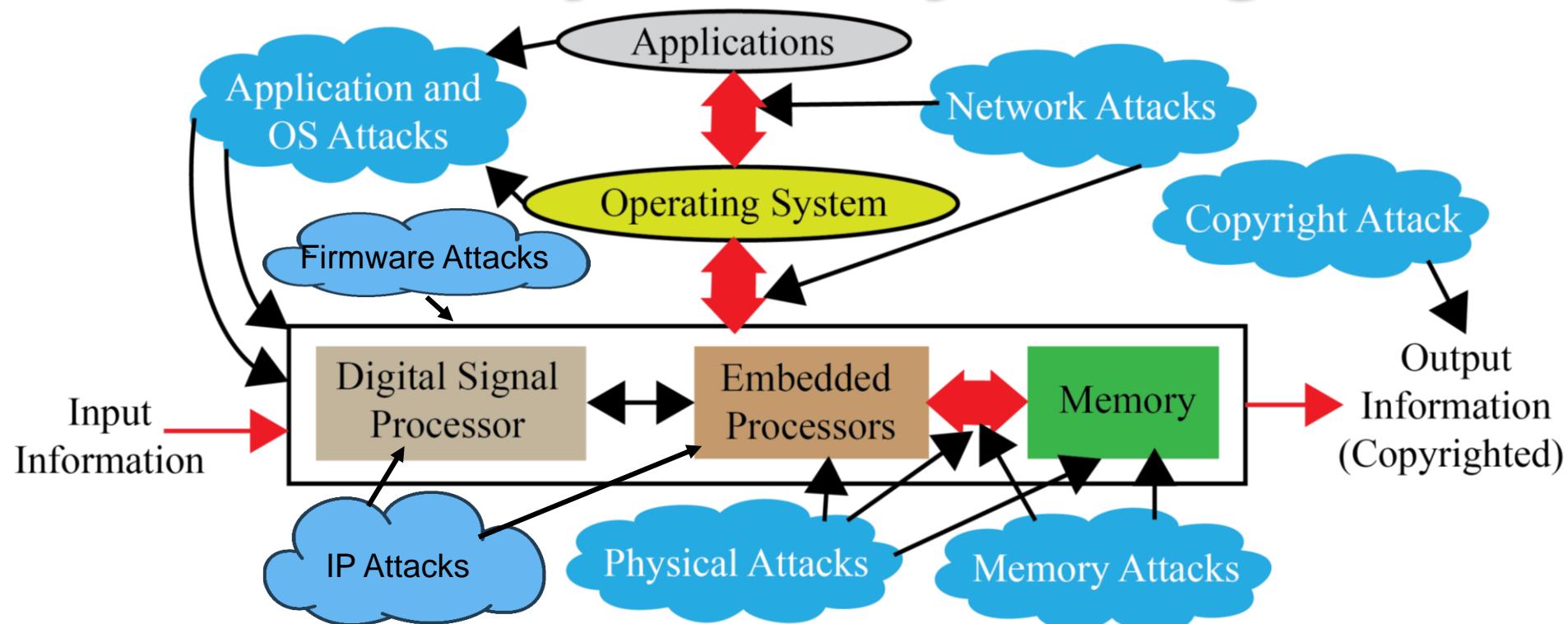
# Denial-of-Service (DoS) Attacks



Source: <https://bogner.sh/2015/05/analysing-a-denial-of-service-attack-tool/>

# Selected Attacks on a CE System

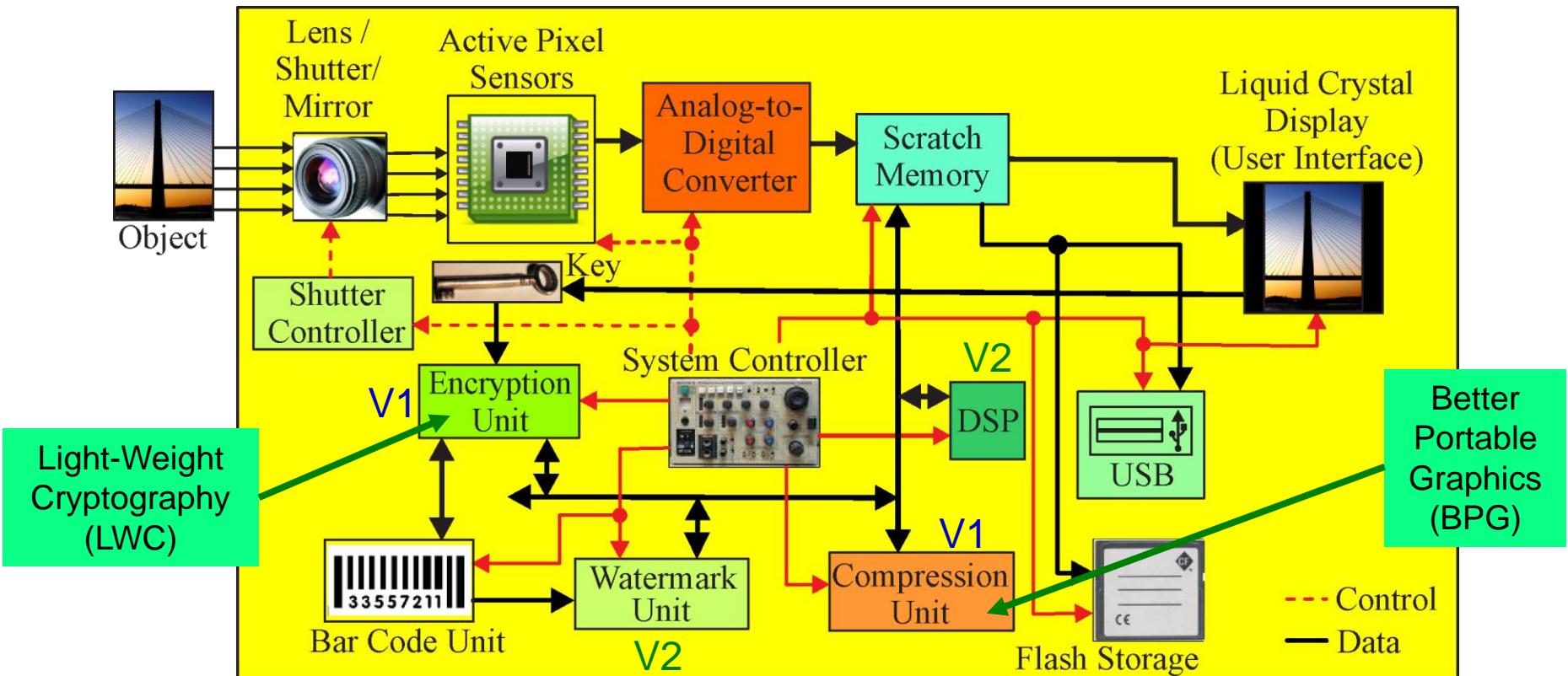
## – Security, Privacy, IP Rights



Diverse forms of Attacks, following are not the same: System Security, Information Security, Information Privacy, System Trustworthiness, Hardware IP protection, Information Copyright Protection.

Source: Mohanty ZINC 2018 Keynote

# ESR-Smart – End-Device Optimization



Include additional/alternative hardware/software components and uses DVFS like technology for energy and performance optimization.

Source: S. P. Mohanty, "A Secure Digital Camera Architecture for Integrated Real-Time Digital Rights Management", Elsevier Journal of Systems Architecture (JSA), Volume 55, Issues 10-12, October-December 2009, pp. 468-480.

Source: Mohanty 2006, TCAS-II May 2006; Mohanty 2009, JSA Oct 2009; Mohanty 2016, Access 2016

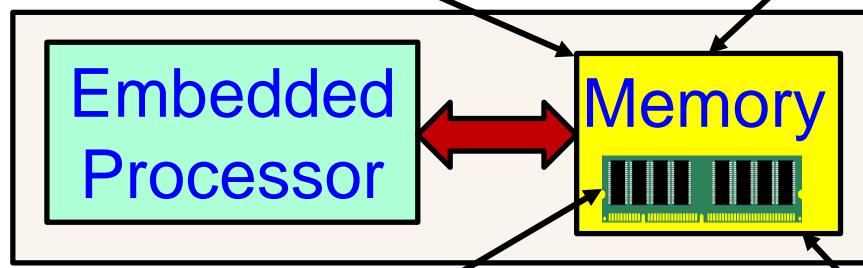
# Memory Attacks

Read confidential information in memory

Snooping Attacks

Spoofing Attacks

Replace a block with fake



Physical access memory to retrieve encryption keys

Cold Boot Attacks

Replay Attacks

Splicing Attacks

Replace a block with a block from another location

Value of a block at a given address at one time is written at exactly the same address at a different times; Hardest attack.

Source: S. Nimgaonkar, M. Gomathisankaran, and S. P. Mohanty, "TSV: A Novel Energy Efficient Memory Integrity Verification Scheme for Embedded Systems", Elsevier Journal of Systems Architecture, Vol. 59, No. 7, Aug 2013, pp. 400-411.

# Nonvolatile Memory Security and Protection



Source: <http://datalocker.com>

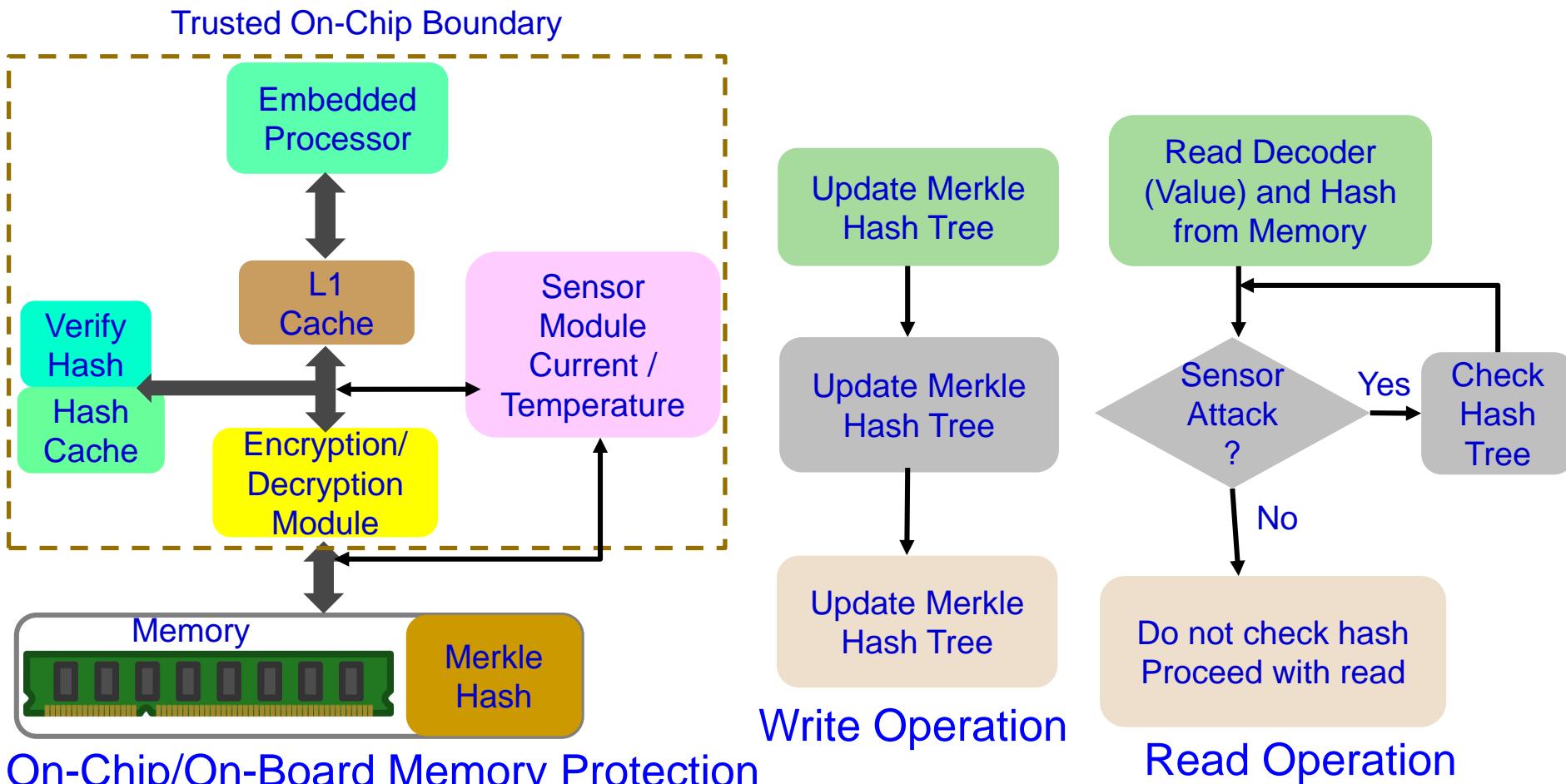
Hardware-based encryption  
of data secured/protected  
by strong password/PIN  
authentication.

Software-based encryption  
to secure systems and  
partitions of hard drive.

Nonvolatile / Harddrive Storage

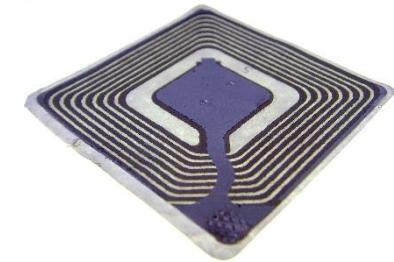
Some performance penalty due to increase in latency!

# Embedded Memory Security and Protection



Source: S. Nimgaonkar, M. Gomathisankaran, and S. P. Mohanty, "MEM-DnP: A Novel Energy Efficient Approach for Memory Integrity Detection and Protection in Embedded Systems", Springer Circuits, Systems, and Signal Processing Journal (CSSP), Volume 32, Issue 6, December 2013, pp. 2581--2604.

# RFID Security - Attacks



Selected  
RFID  
Attacks



Numerous Applications

Source: Khattab 2017: Springer 2017 RFID Security

# RFID Security - Solutions

## Selected RFID Security Methods

Killing Tags

Sleeping Tags

Faraday Cage

Blocker Tags

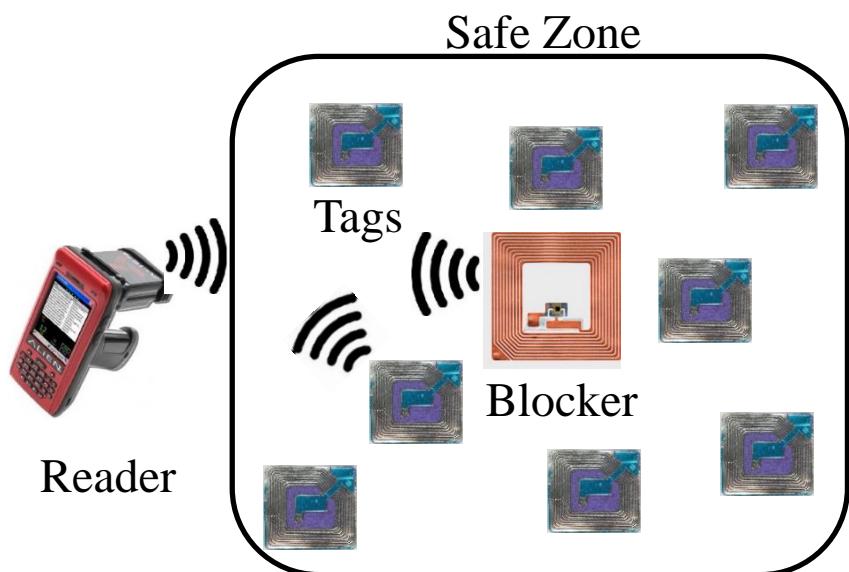
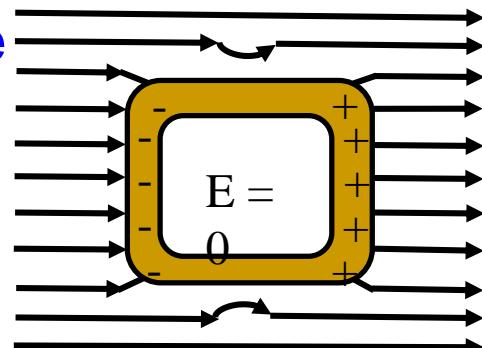
Tag Relabeling

Minimalist Cryptography

Proxy Privacy Devices



Faraday Cage



Blocker Tags

Source: Khattab 2017, Springer 2017 RFID Security

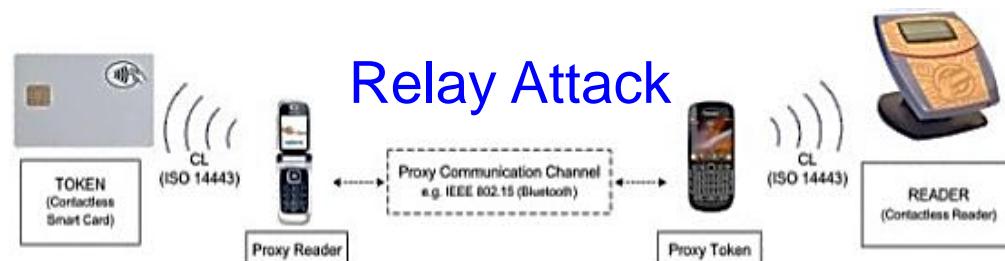
# NFC Security - Attacks



Source: <http://www.idigitaltimes.com/new-android-nfc-attack-could-steal-money-credit-cards-anytime-your-phone-near-445497>

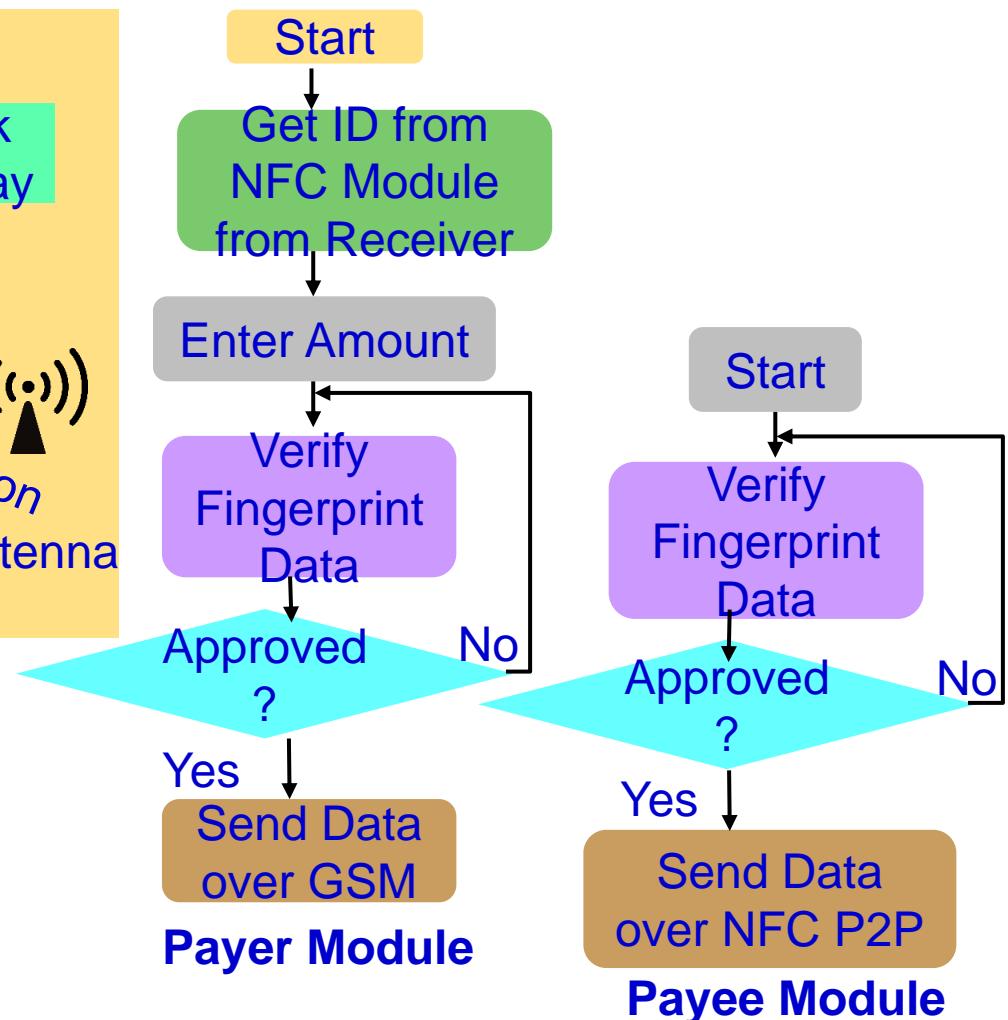
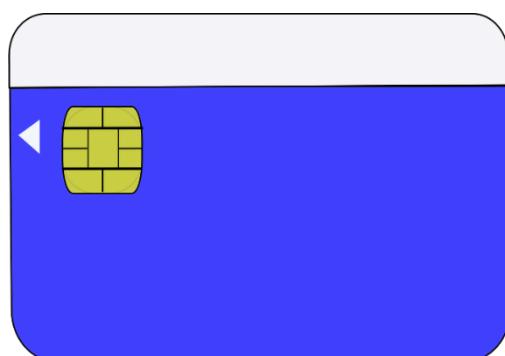
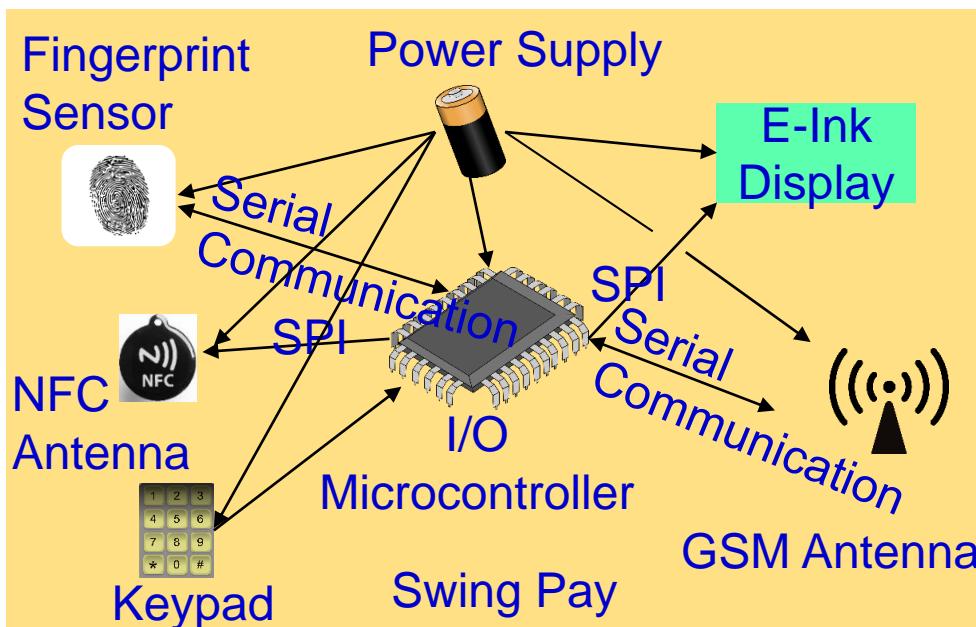


Source: <http://resources.infosecinstitute.com/near-field-communication-nfc-technology-vulnerabilities-and-principal-attack-schema/>



Source: <https://www.slideshare.net/cgvwzq/on-relaying-nfc-payment-transactions-using-android-devices>

# NFC Security - Solution



Source: Mohanty 2017, CE Magazine Jan 2017

# Autonomous Car – Security Vulnerability

## Selected Attacks on Autonomous Cars

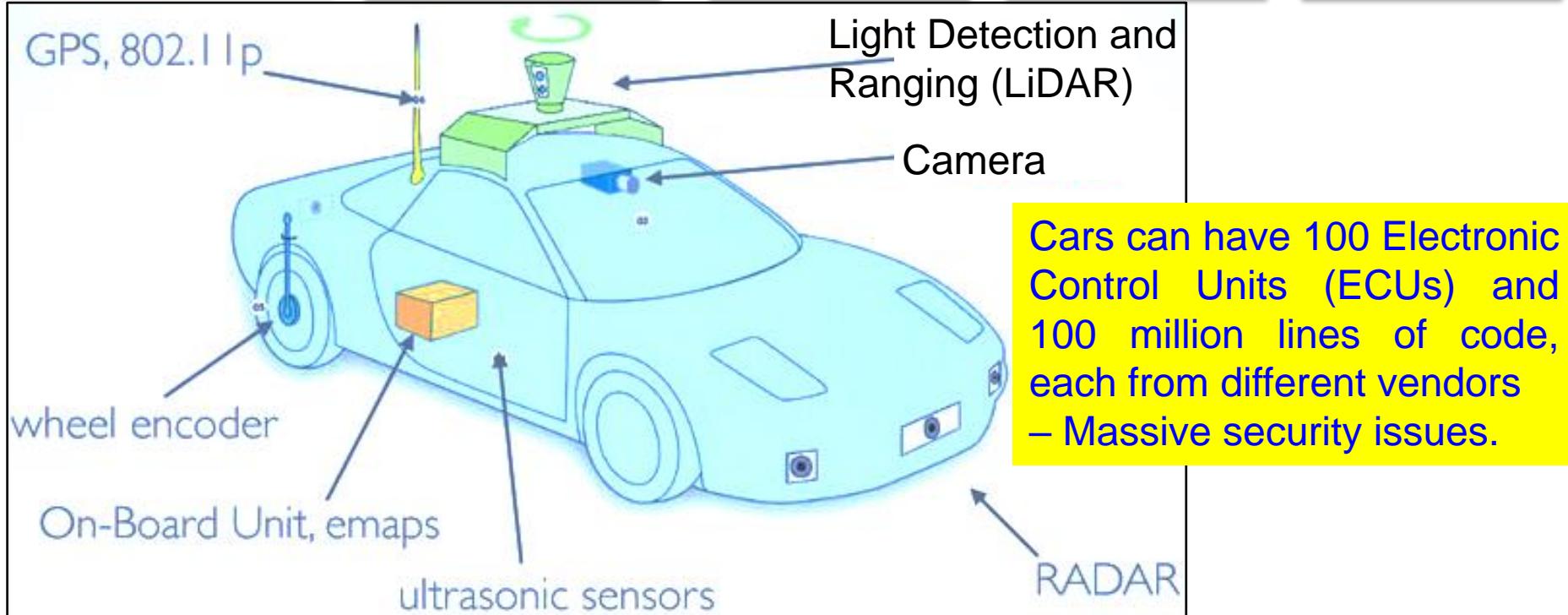
Replay

Relay

Jamming

Spoofing

Tracking



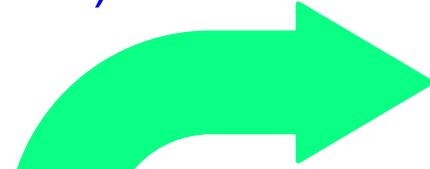
Source: <http://www.computerworld.com/article/3005436/cybercrime-hacking/black-hat-europe-it-s-easy-and-costs-only-60-to-hack-self-driving-car-sensors.html>

Source: <https://www.mcafee.com/us/resources/white-papers/wp-automotive-security.pdf>

Source: Petit 2015: IEEE-TITS Apr 2015

# Autonomous Car Security – Cryptographic Hardware

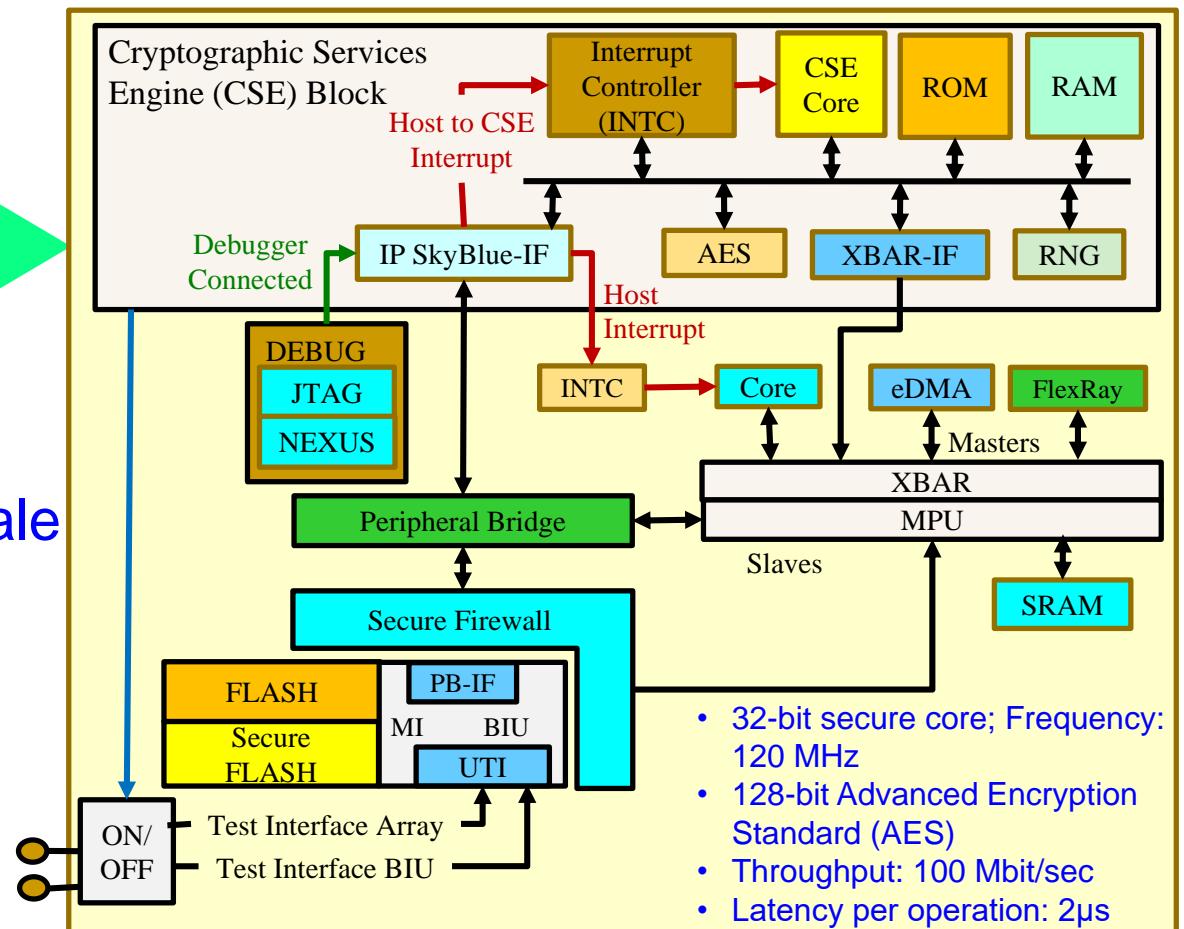
Cryptographic Services Engine (CSE) Block



Qorivva MPC564xB/C Family from NXP/Freescale



Microcontroller Unit (MCU)



Source: [http://www.nxp.com/assets/documents/data/en/supporting-information/DWF13\\_AMF\\_AUT\\_T0112\\_Detroit.pdf](http://www.nxp.com/assets/documents/data/en/supporting-information/DWF13_AMF_AUT_T0112_Detroit.pdf)

# Smart Healthcare - Security and Privacy Issue

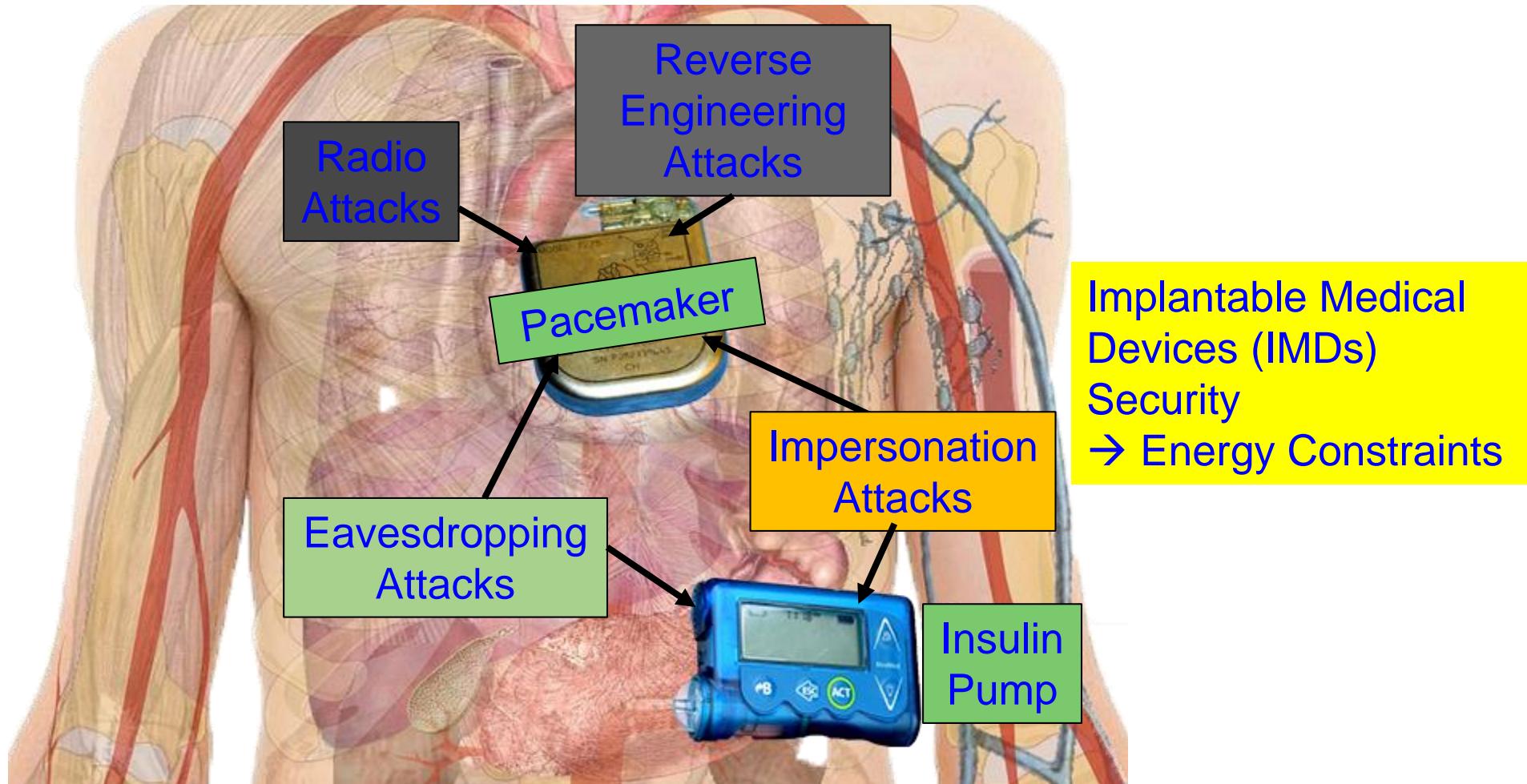


Source: Mohanty iSES 2018 Keynote

## Selected Smart Healthcare Security/Privacy Challenges

- Data Eavesdropping
- Data Confidentiality
- Data Privacy
- Location Privacy
- Identity Threats
- Access Control
- Unique Identification
- Data Integrity

# Security Measures in Smart Devices – Smart Healthcare



Source: Mohanty 2019, IEEE TCE Under Preparation

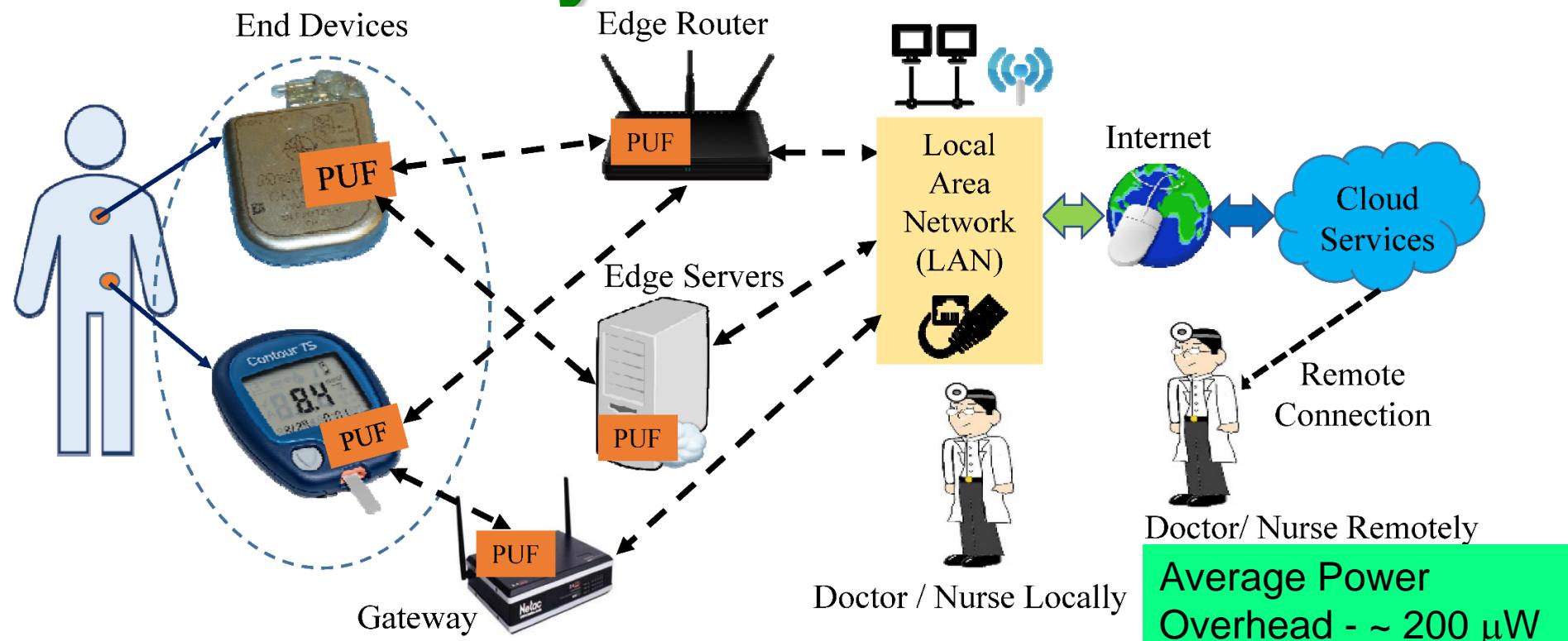
# Implanted Medical Devices - Attacks



- The vulnerabilities affect implantable cardiac devices and the external equipment used to communicate with them.
- The devices emit RF signals that can be detected up to several meters from the body.
- A malicious individual nearby could conceivably hack into the signal to jam it, alter it, or snoop on it.

Source: Emily Waltz, Can "Internet-of-Body" Thwart Cyber Attacks on Implanted Medical Devices?, IEEE Spectrum, 28 Mar 2019, <https://spectrum.ieee.org/the-human-os/biomedical/devices/thwart-cyber-attacks-on-implanted-medical-devices.amp.html>.

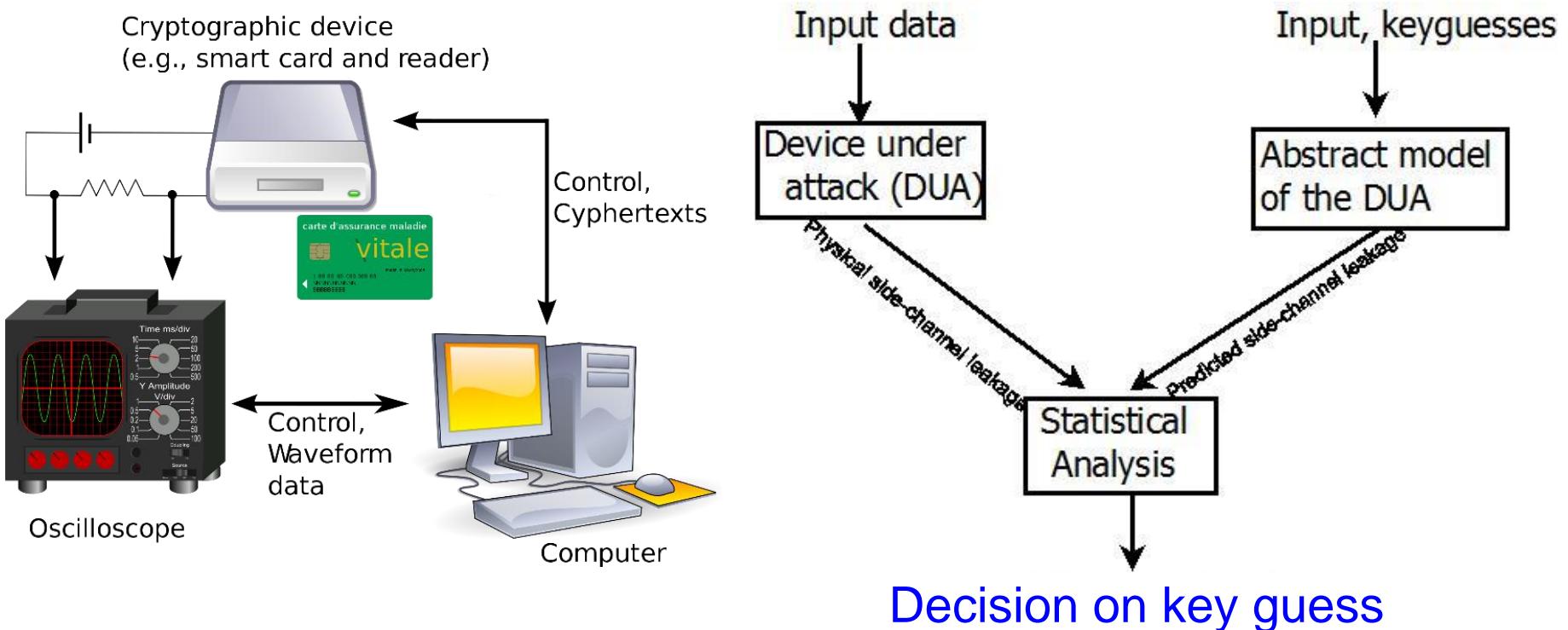
# IoMT Security - PUF based Device Authentication



Proposed Approach Characteristics	Value (in a FPGA / Raspberry Pi platform)
Time to Generate the Key at Server	800 ms
Time to Generate the Key at IoMT Device	800 ms
Time to Authenticate the Device	1.2 sec - 1.5 sec

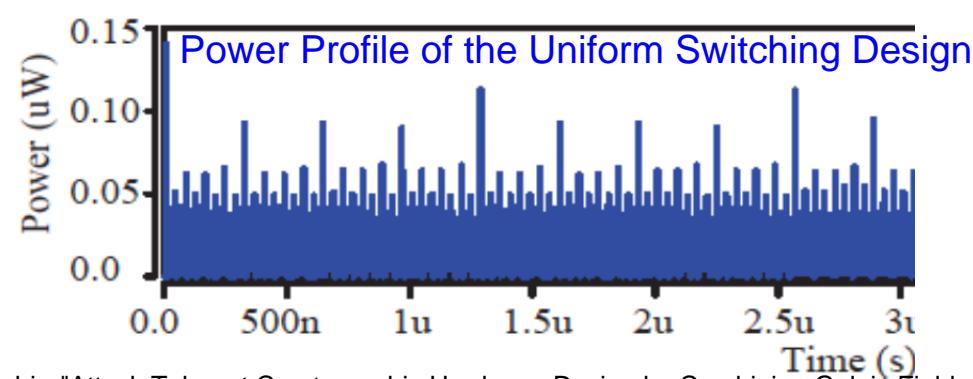
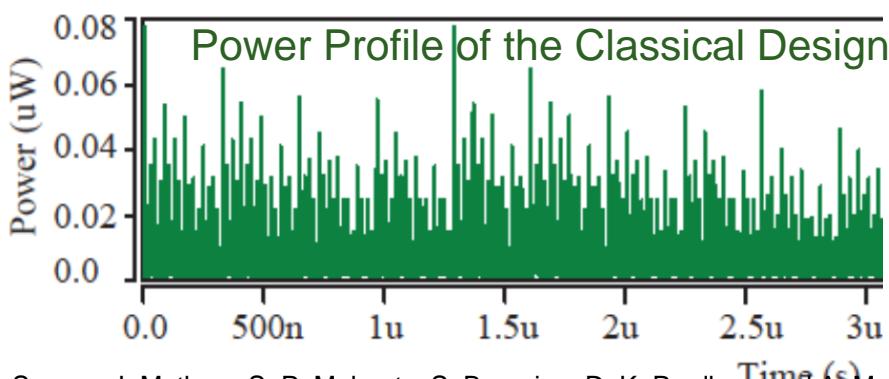
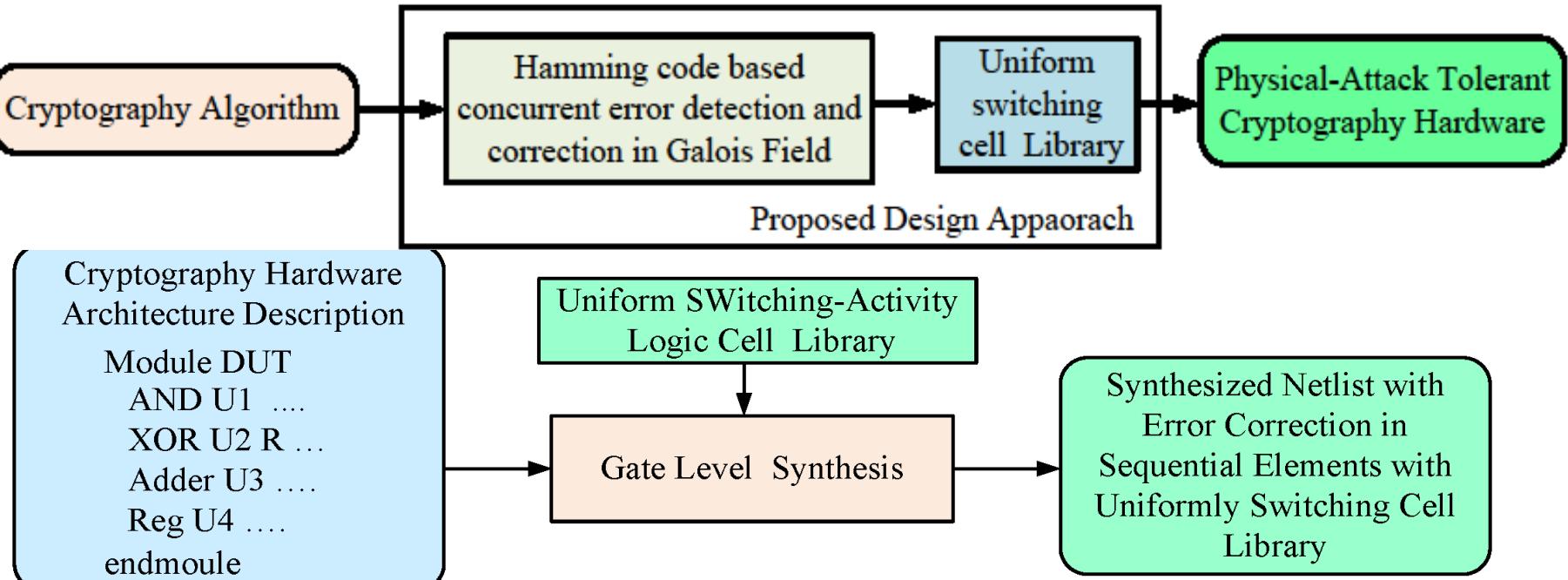
Source: Mohanty 2019, IEEE TCE Under Review

# Side Channel Attacks – Differential and Correlation Power Analysis (DPA/CDA)



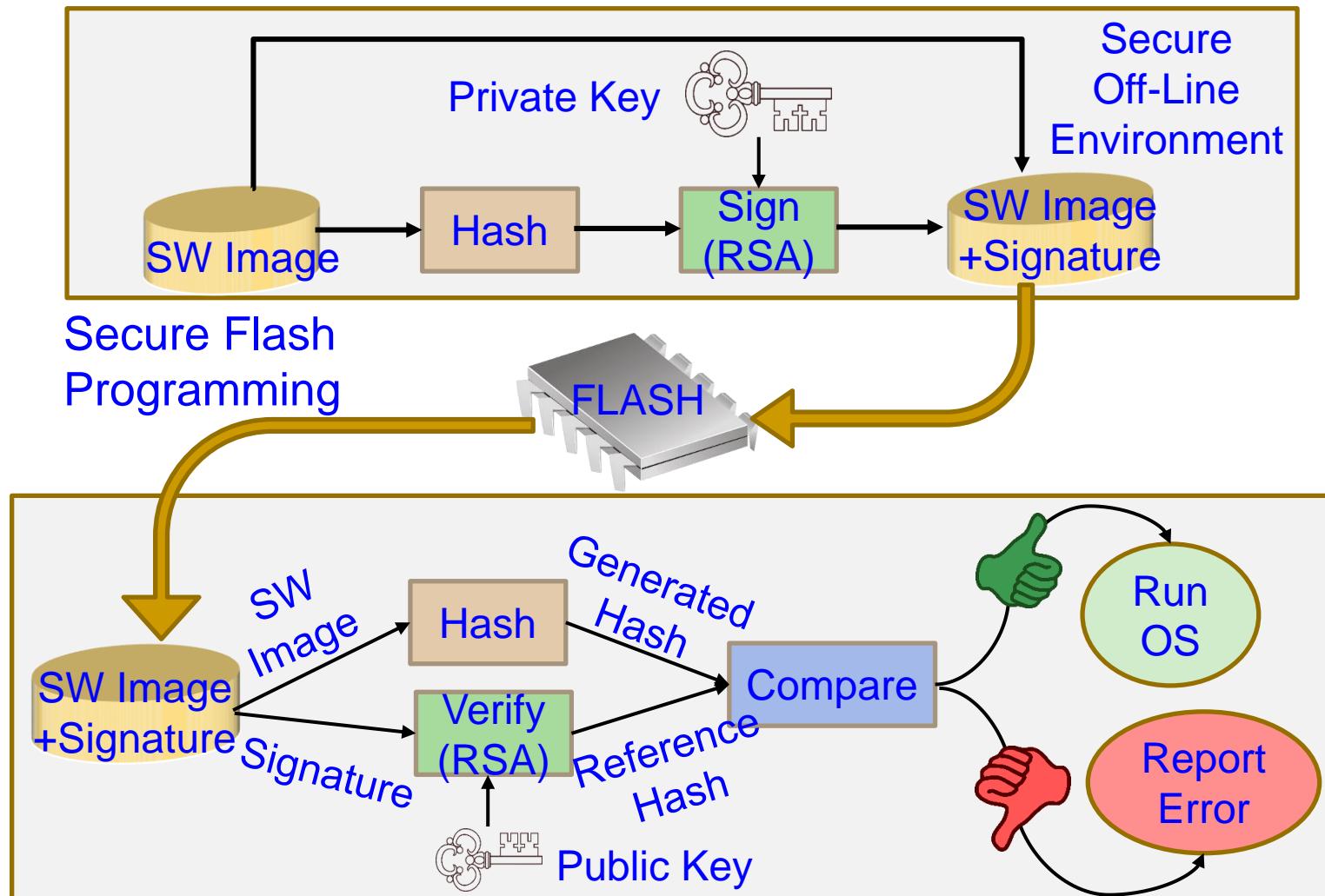
Source: Mohanty ICIT 2017 Keynote

# DPA Resilience Hardware: Design



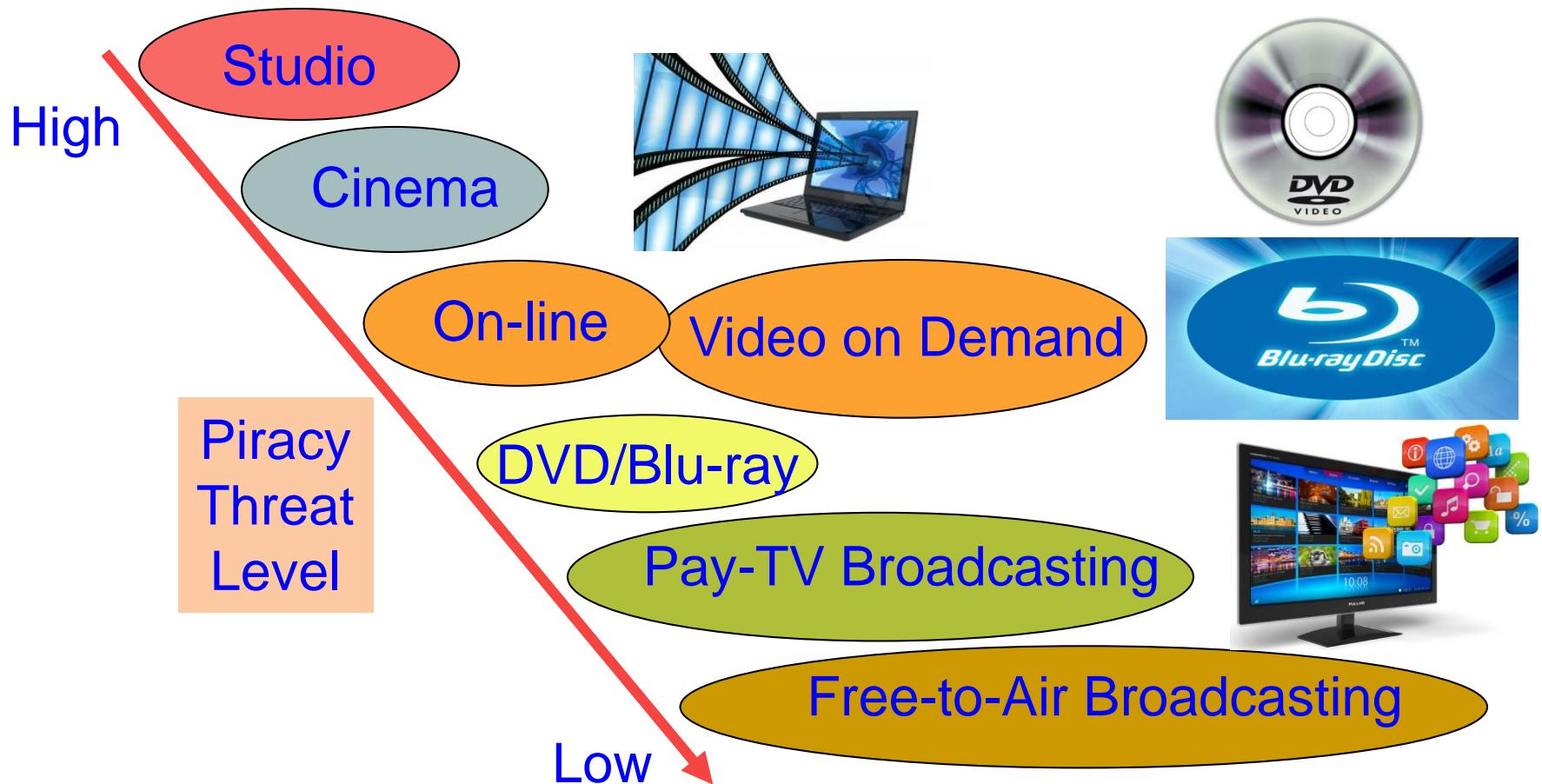
Source: J. Mathew, S. P. Mohanty, S. Banerjee, D. K. Pradhan, and A. M. Jabir, "Attack Tolerant Cryptographic Hardware Design by Combining Galois Field Error Correction and Uniform Switching Activity", Elsevier Computers and Electrical Engineering, Vol. 39, No. 4, May 2013, pp. 1077--1087.

# Firmware Security



Source: <https://www.nxp.com/docs/en/white-paper/AUTOSECURITYWP.pdf>

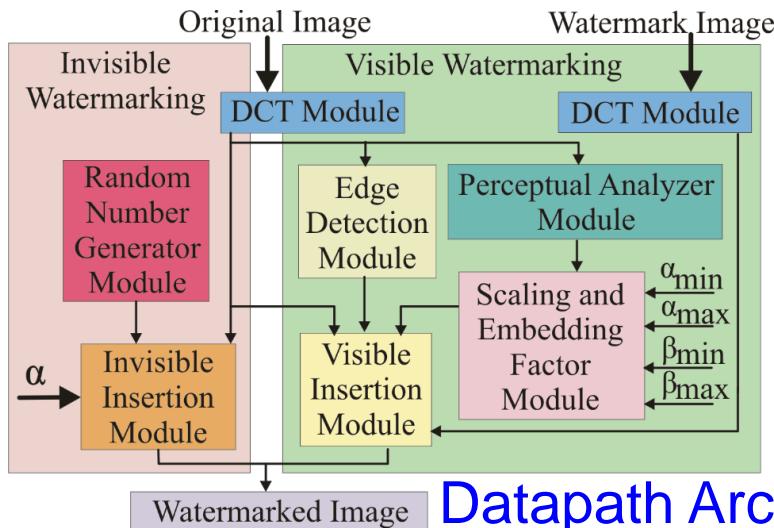
# Multimedia Piracy – Movie/Video



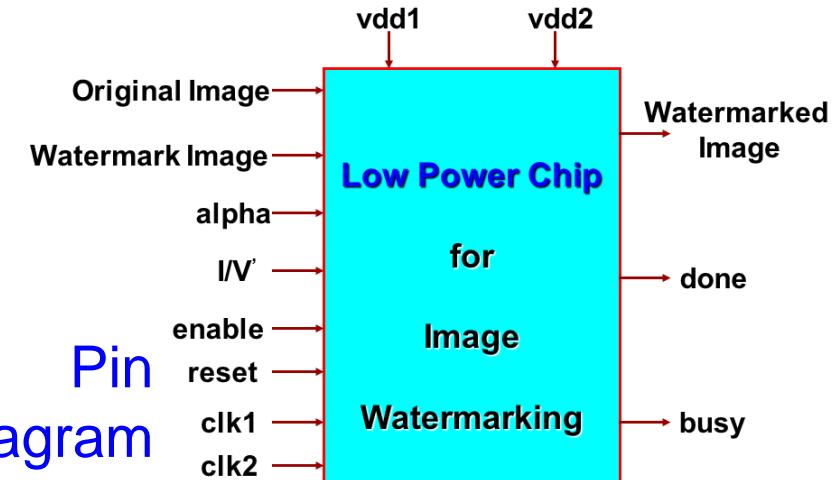
“Film piracy cost the US economy \$20.5 billion annually.”

Source: [http://www.ipi.org/pi\\_issues/detail/illegal-streaming-is-dominating-online-piracy](http://www.ipi.org/pi_issues/detail/illegal-streaming-is-dominating-online-piracy)

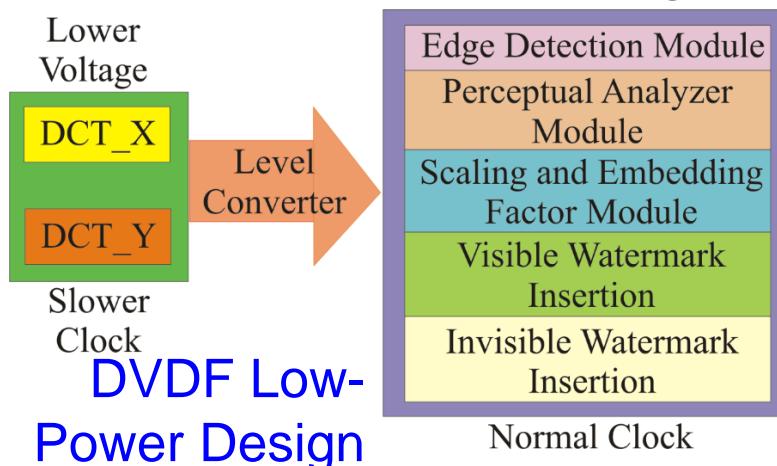
# Copyright Protection Hardware



Datapath Architecture



Pin  
Diagram



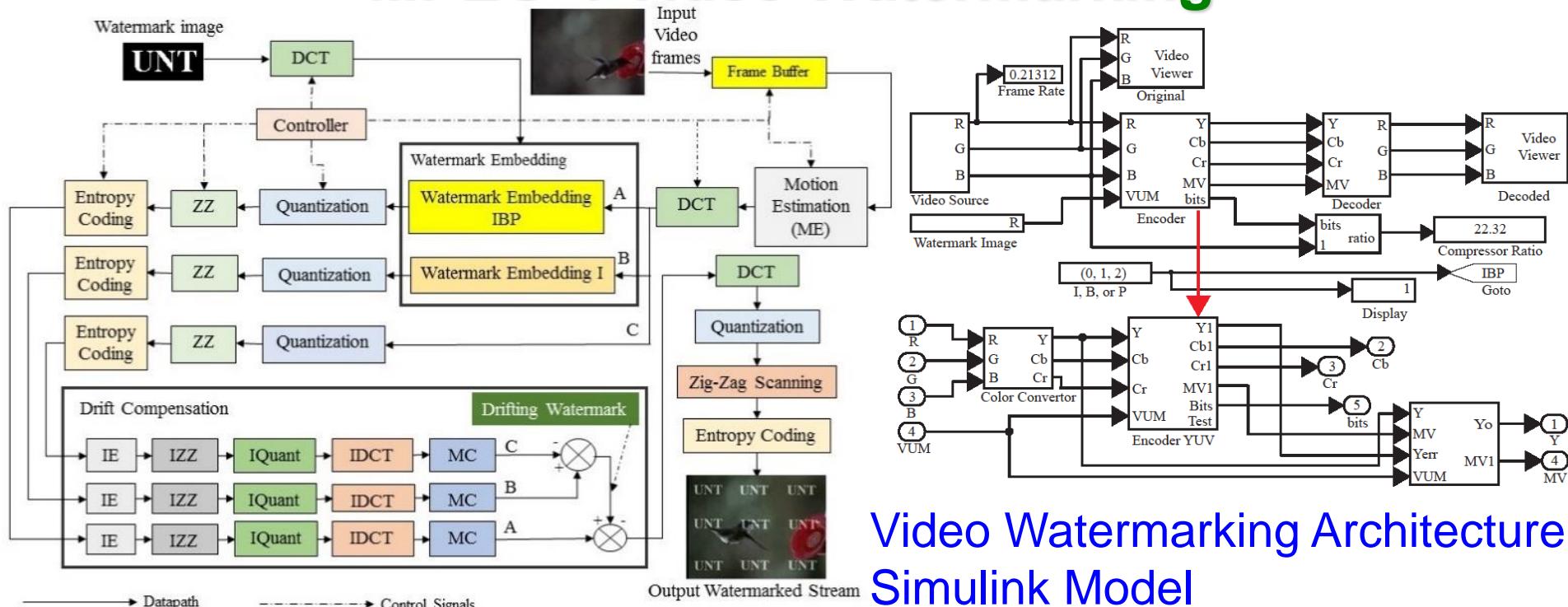
Hardware  
Layout



Physical Design Data  
 Total Area : 16.2 sq mm  
 No. of Transistors: 1.4 million  
 Power Consumption: 0.3 mW

Source: S. P. Mohanty, N. Ranganathan, and K. Balakrishnan, "A Dual Voltage-Frequency VLSI Chip for Image Watermarking in DCT Domain", *IEEE Transactions on Circuits and Systems II (TCAS-II)*, Vol. 53, No. 5, May 2006, pp. 394-398.

# Copyright Protection Hardware – MPEG-4 Video Watermarking

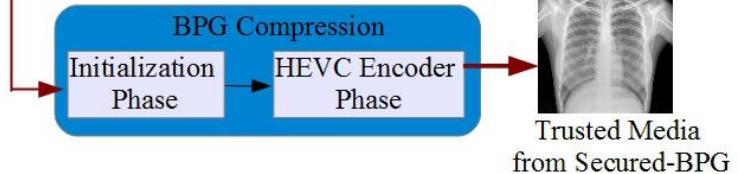
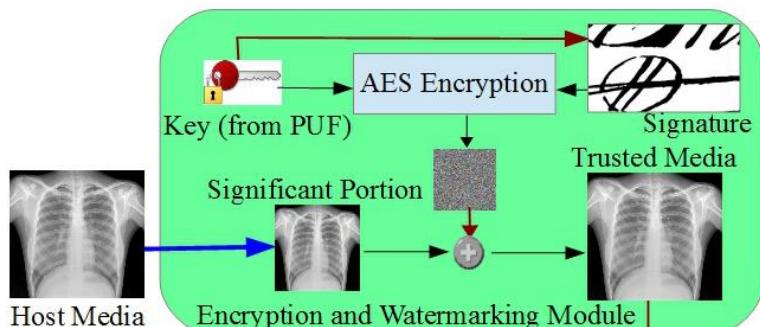


## Video Watermarking Architecture Datapath

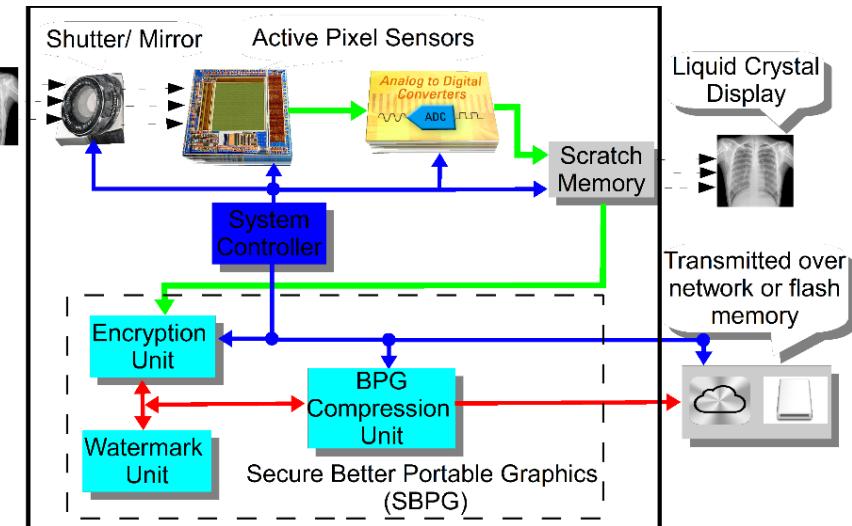
FPGA Prototyping  
Throughput: 44 frames/sec  
Logic Elements in Prototyping : 28322

Source: S. P. Mohanty and E. Koulianou, "Real-Time Perceptual Watermarking Architectures for Video Broadcasting", Elsevier Journal of Systems and Software (JSS), Vol. 84, No. 5, May 2011, pp. 724--738.

# Secure Better Portable Graphics (SBPG)

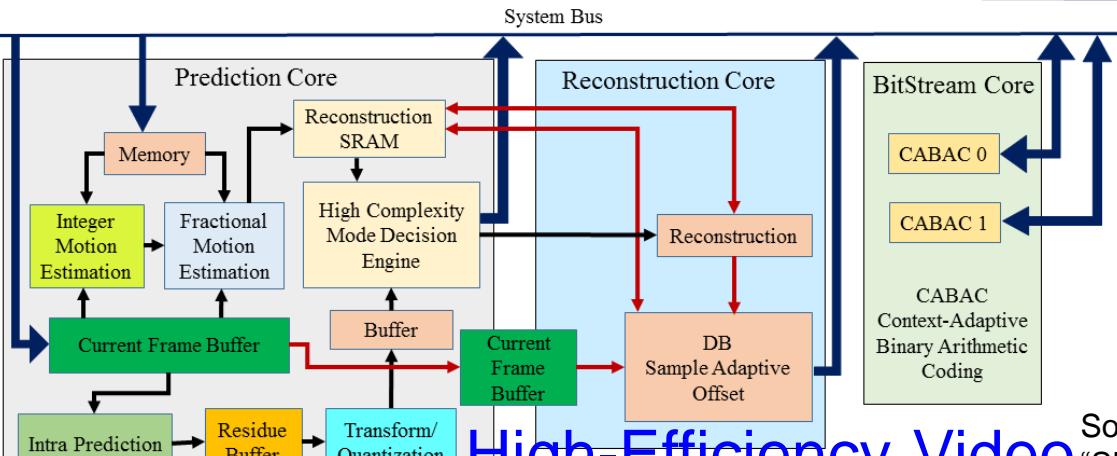


Secure  
BPG  
(SBPG)



Secure Digital Camera  
(SDC) with SBPG

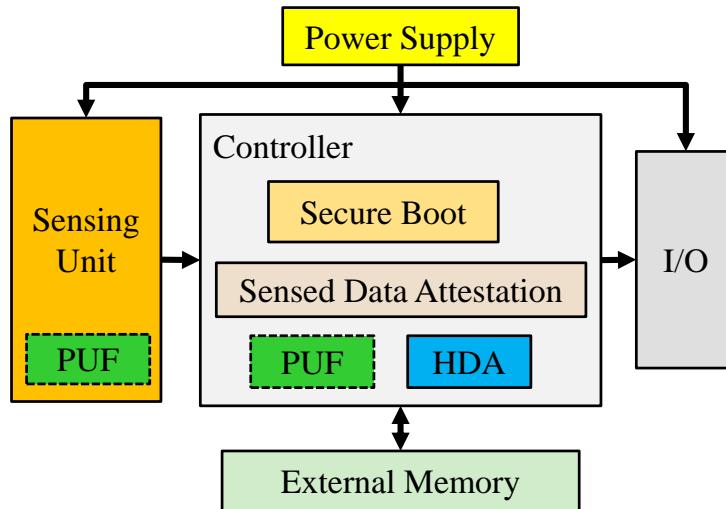
Simulink Prototyping  
Throughput: 44 frames/sec  
Power Dissipation: 8 nW



High-Efficiency Video  
Coding Architecture

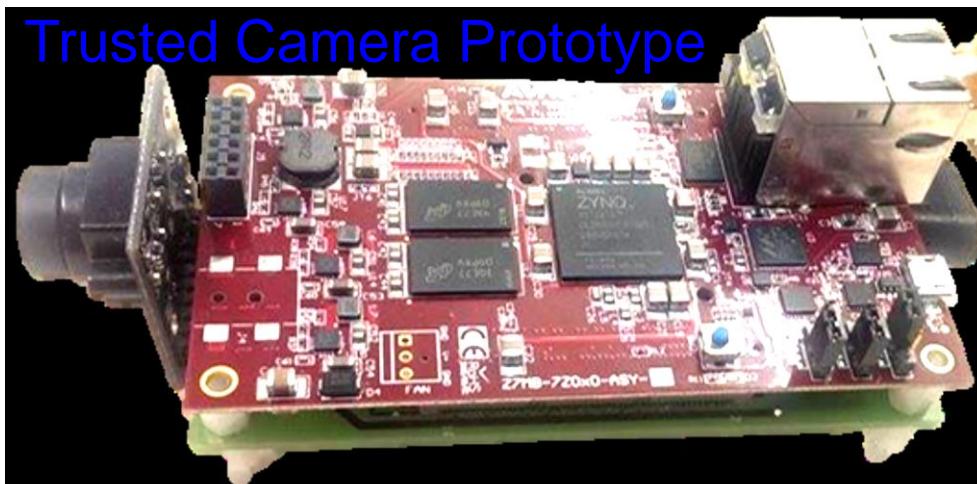
Source: S. P. Mohanty, E. Kougianos, and P. Guturu, "SBPG: Secure Better Portable Graphics for Trustworthy Media Communications in the IoT (Invited Paper)", IEEE Access Journal, Volume 6, 2018, pp. 5939--5953.

# PUF-based Trusted Sensor



PUF-based Trusted Sensor

Trusted Camera Prototype



Source: [https://pervasive.aau.at/BR/pubs/2016/Haider\\_IOTPTS2016.pdf](https://pervasive.aau.at/BR/pubs/2016/Haider_IOTPTS2016.pdf)

PUF-based Secure Key Generation and Storage module provides key:

- Sensed data attestation to ensure integrity and authenticity.
- Secure boot of sensor controller to ensure integrity of the platform at booting.

- ❖ On board SRAM of Xilinx Zynq7010 SoC cannot be used as a PUF.
- ❖ A total 1344 number of 3-stage Ring Oscillators were implemented using the Hard Macro utility of Xilinx ISE.

Process Speed: 15 fps  
Key Length: 128 bit

# Hardware Reverse Engineering



Source:  
<http://legacy.lincolninteractive.org/html/CES%20Introduction%20to%20Engineering/Unit%203/u3l7.html>

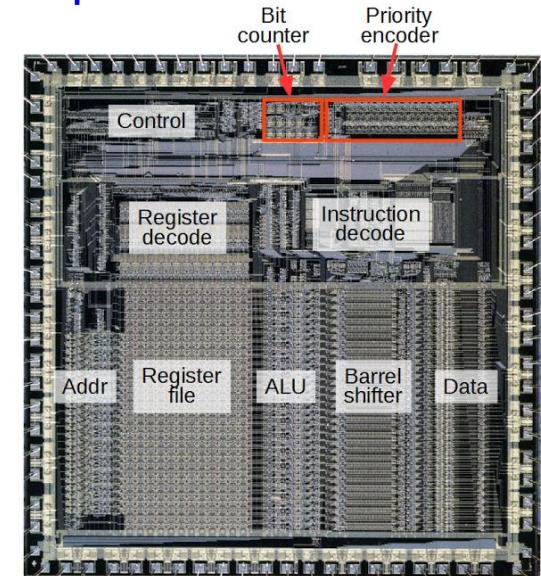
Source:  
<https://www.slideshare.net/SOURCEConference/slicing-into-apple-iphone-reverse-engineering>

CE System disassembly  
Subsystem identification,  
modification



Source: [http://grandideastudio.com/wp-content/uploads/current\\_state\\_of\\_hh\\_slides.pdf](http://grandideastudio.com/wp-content/uploads/current_state_of_hh_slides.pdf)

Chip-Level Modification

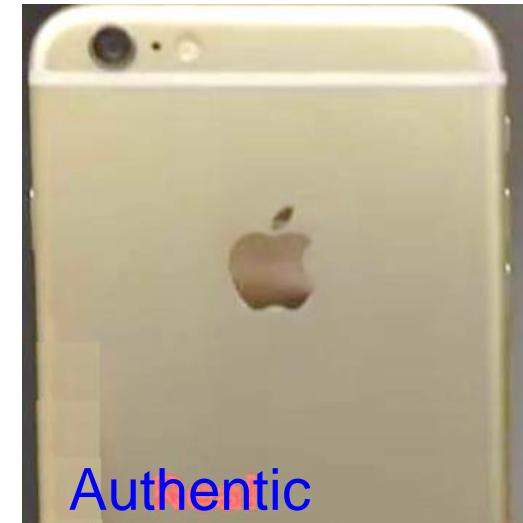


Source: <http://pic-microcontroller.com/counting-bits-hardware-reverse-engineering-silicon-arm1-processor/>

# Cloned/Fake Electronics Hardware – Example - 1



Source: <https://petapixel.com/2015/08/14/i-bought-a-fake-nikon-dslr-my-experience-with-gray-market-imports/>



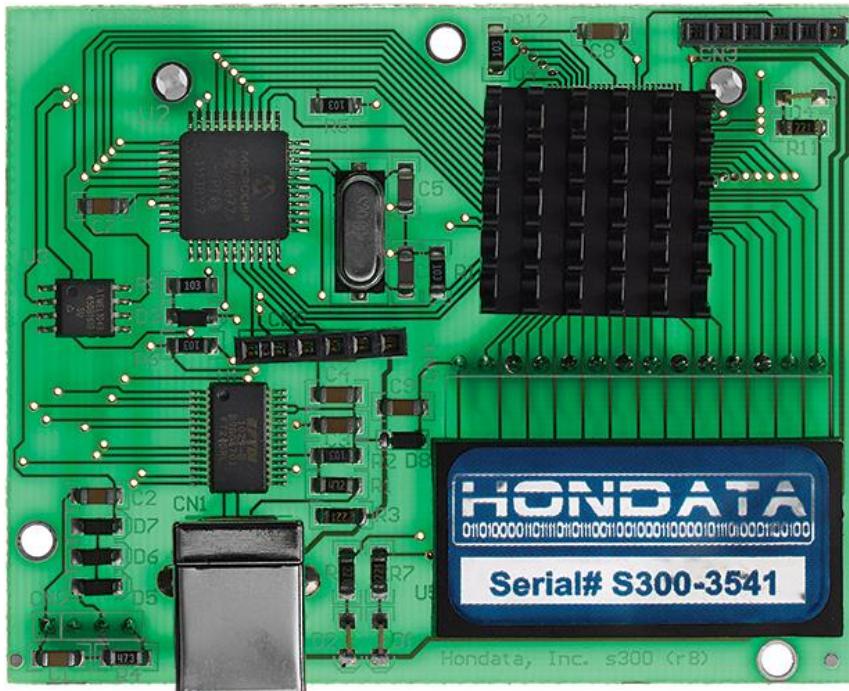
Source: <http://www.manoramaonline.com/>



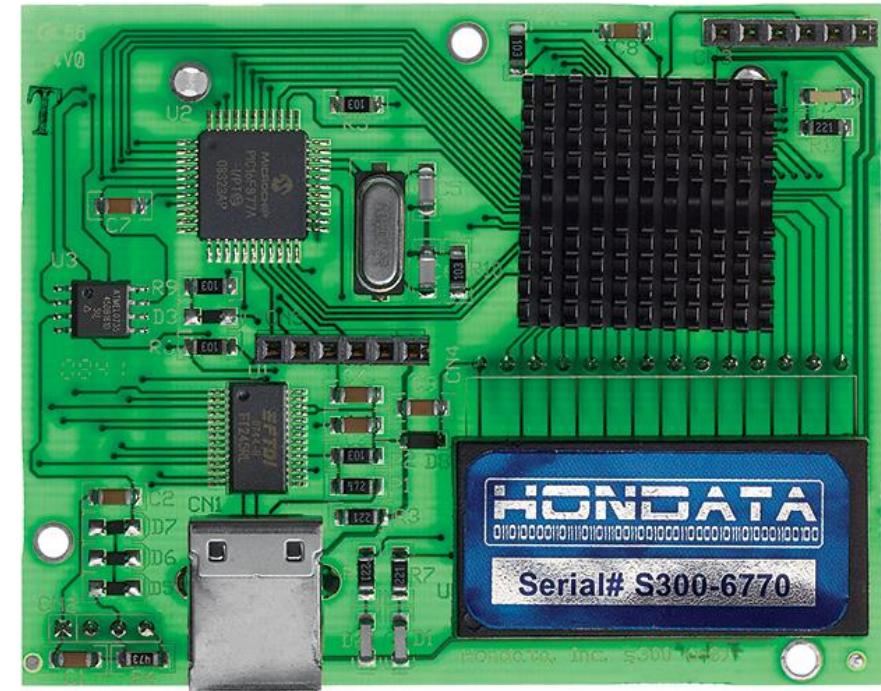
Source: <http://www.cbs.cc/fake-capacity-usb-drives/>

## Typical Consumer Electronics

# Cloned/Fake Electronics Hardware – Example - 2



Fake



Authentic

A plug-in for car-engine computers.

Source: <http://spectrum.ieee.org/computing/hardware/invasion-of-the-hardware-snatchers-cloned-electronics-pollute-the-market>

# Cloned/Fake Electronics Hardware – Example - 3



Fake

Authentic

A typical rechargeable battery in a typical CE

Source: <https://www.premiumbeat.com/blog/how-to-spot-counterfeit-camera-gear/>

# Cloned/Fake Electronics Hardware

## - What is the Problem? It is cheaper!

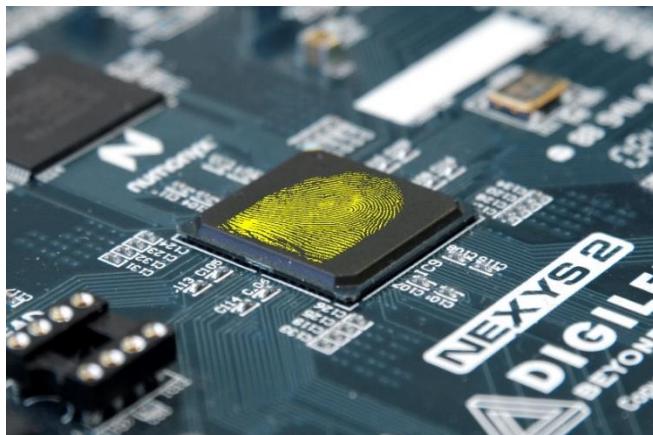
- Installing cloned hardware into networks can open door to hackers: man-in-the-middle attacks or secretly alter a secure communication path between two systems to bypass security mechanisms.
- Cloned hardware may lack the security modules intended to protect IoT devices, and so it opens up the user to cyberattack.
- If a hacker embeds a malicious hardware in a drone then he could shut it down or retarget it when it reached preset GPS coordinates.

Source: <https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/electronic-chip-counterfeit-china/>

Source: <http://spectrum.ieee.org/computing/hardware/invasion-of-the-hardware-snatchers-cloned-electronics-pollute-the-market>

# Protecting Hardware using PUF

- A countermeasure against electronics cloning is a physical unclonable function (PUF).
- It can potentially protect chips, PCBs, and even high-level products like routers.
- PUFs give each chip a unique “fingerprint.”



An on-chip measuring circuit (e.g. a ring oscillator) can generate a characteristic clock signal which allows the chip's precise material properties to be determined. Special electronic circuits then read these measurement data and generate the component-specific key from the data.

Source: <https://phys.org/news/2011-02-fingerprint-chips-counterfeit-proof.html>

Source: <http://spectrum.ieee.org/computing/hardware/invasion-of-the-hardware-snatchers-cloned-electronics-pollute-the-market>

# Physical Unclonable Function (PUF)

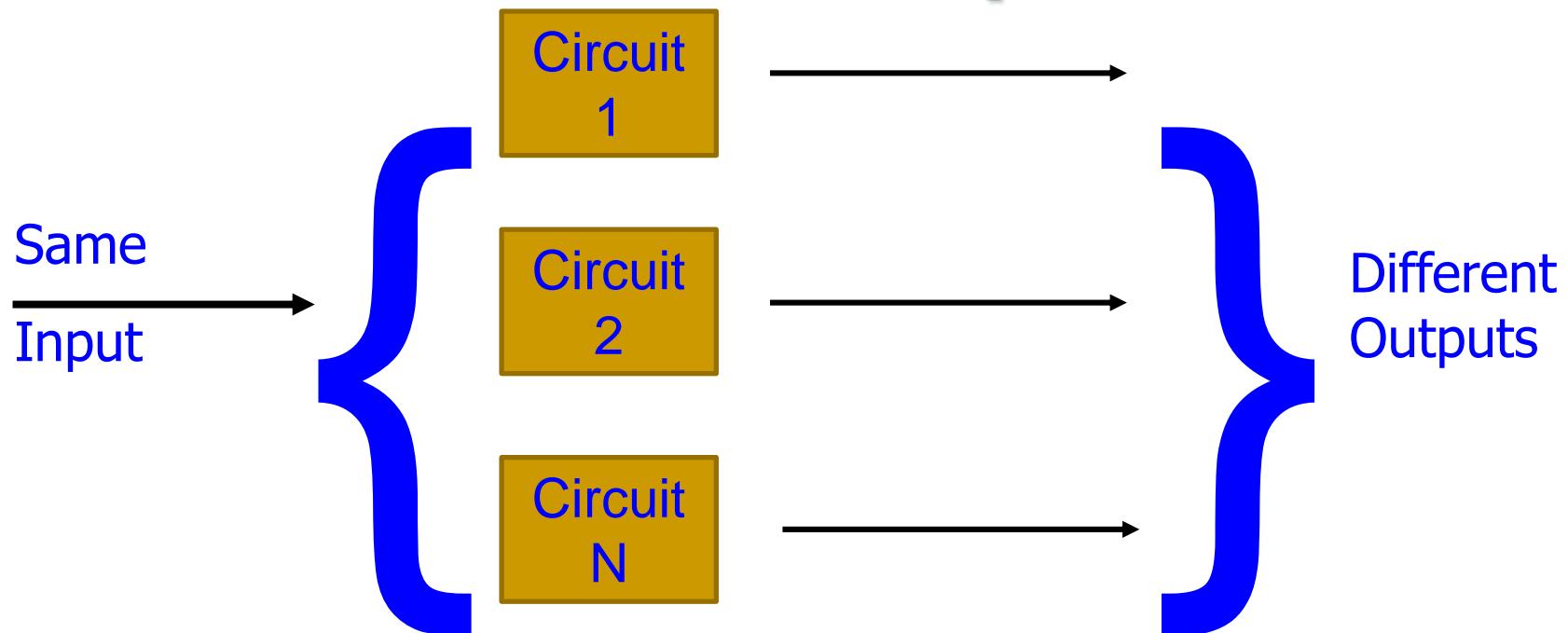
- Physical Unclonable Functions are simple primitives for security.
- PUFs are easy to build and impossible to duplicate (Theoretically).
- Input and Output are called Challenge Response Pair (CRP).



Source: V. P. Yanambaka, S. P. Mohanty, and E. Kougianos, "Making Use of Manufacturing Process Variations: A Dopingless Transistor Based-PUF for Hardware-Assisted Security", IEEE Transactions on Semiconductor Manufacturing (TSM), Volume 31, Issue 2, May 2018, pp. 285--294.

Only an authentic hardware can produce a correct Response for a Challenge.

# PUF - Principle

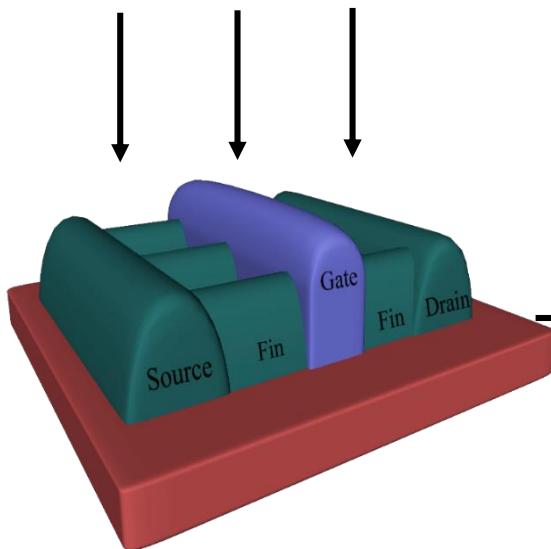


- With the same input to different copies of the same circuit, different outputs are obtained, each unique to each circuit.

Source: V. P. Yanambaka, S. P. Mohanty, and E. Kougianos, "Making Use of Manufacturing Process Variations: A Dopingless Transistor Based-PUF for Hardware-Assisted Security", IEEE Transactions on Semiconductor Manufacturing (TSM), Volume 31, Issue 2, May 2018, pp. 285--294.

# Physical Unclonable Function (PUF) - Principle

Manufacturing Variations  
(e.g. Oxide Growth, Ion  
Implantation, Lithography)



Parameters  
Affected  
Due to  
Variations  
(e.g. Length,  
Gate-Oxide  
Thickness,  
Fin Height,  
Fin Width)

Challenge Inputs  
(Inputs given to PUF Module,  
e.g. Select line of Multiplexer)

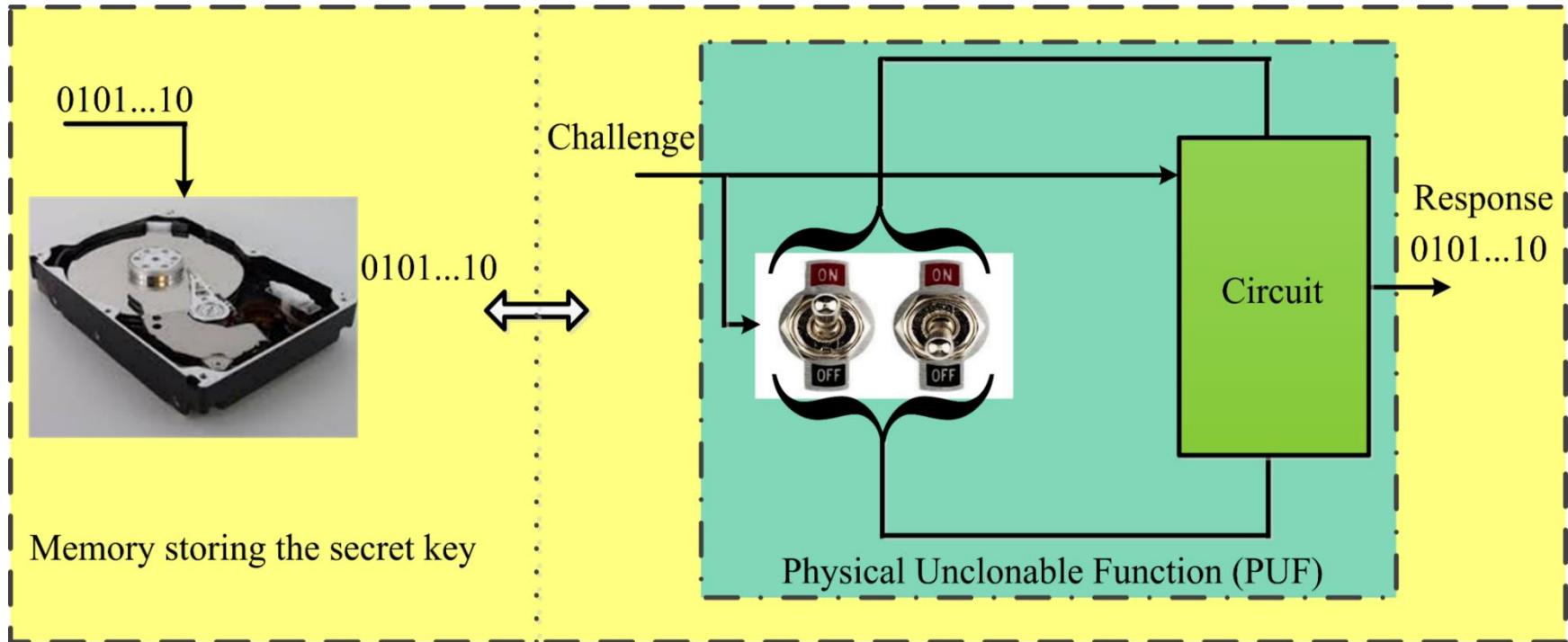
PUF Design  
(e.g. Arbiter PUF,  
SRAM PUF,  
Ring Oscillator  
PUF)

Challenge  
Response  
(Outputs from a  
PUF Module)  
Random  
Binary Output  
010101 ...

Silicon manufacturing process variations are turned into a feature rather than a problem.

Source: V. P. Yanambaka, S. P. Mohanty, and E. Kougianos, "Making Use of Semiconductor Manufacturing Process Variations: FinFET-based Physical Unclonable Functions for Efficient Security Integration in the IoT", Springer Analog Integrated Circuits and Signal Processing Journal, Volume 93, Issue 3, December 2017, pp. 429--441.

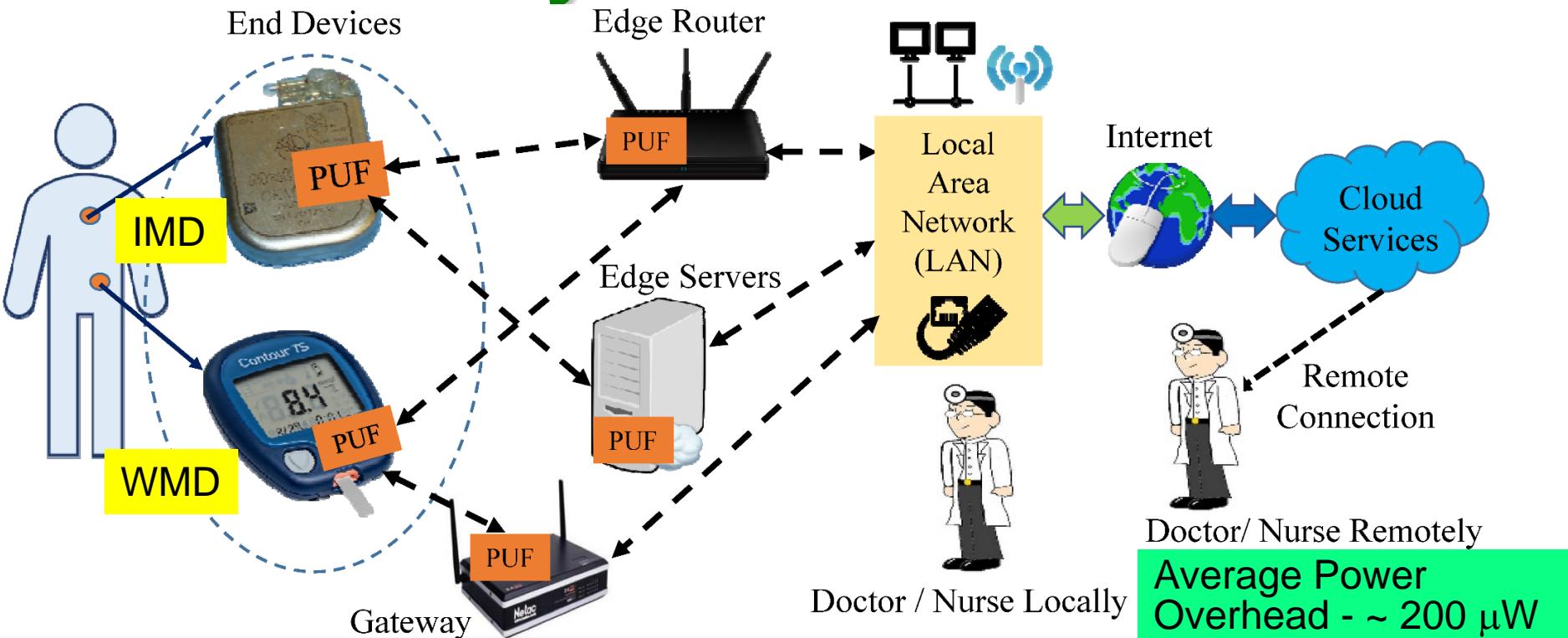
# Security Primitives - PUF



PUFs don't store keys in digital memory, rather derive a key based on the physical characteristics of the hardware; thus secure.

Source: S. Joshi, S. P. Mohanty, and E. Kougianos, "Everything You Wanted to Know about PUFs", *IEEE Potentials Magazine*, Volume 36, Issue 6, November-December 2017, pp. 38--46.

# IoMT Security - PUF based Device Authentication



Doctor/ Nurse Remotely  
Average Power Overhead -  $\sim 200 \mu\text{W}$

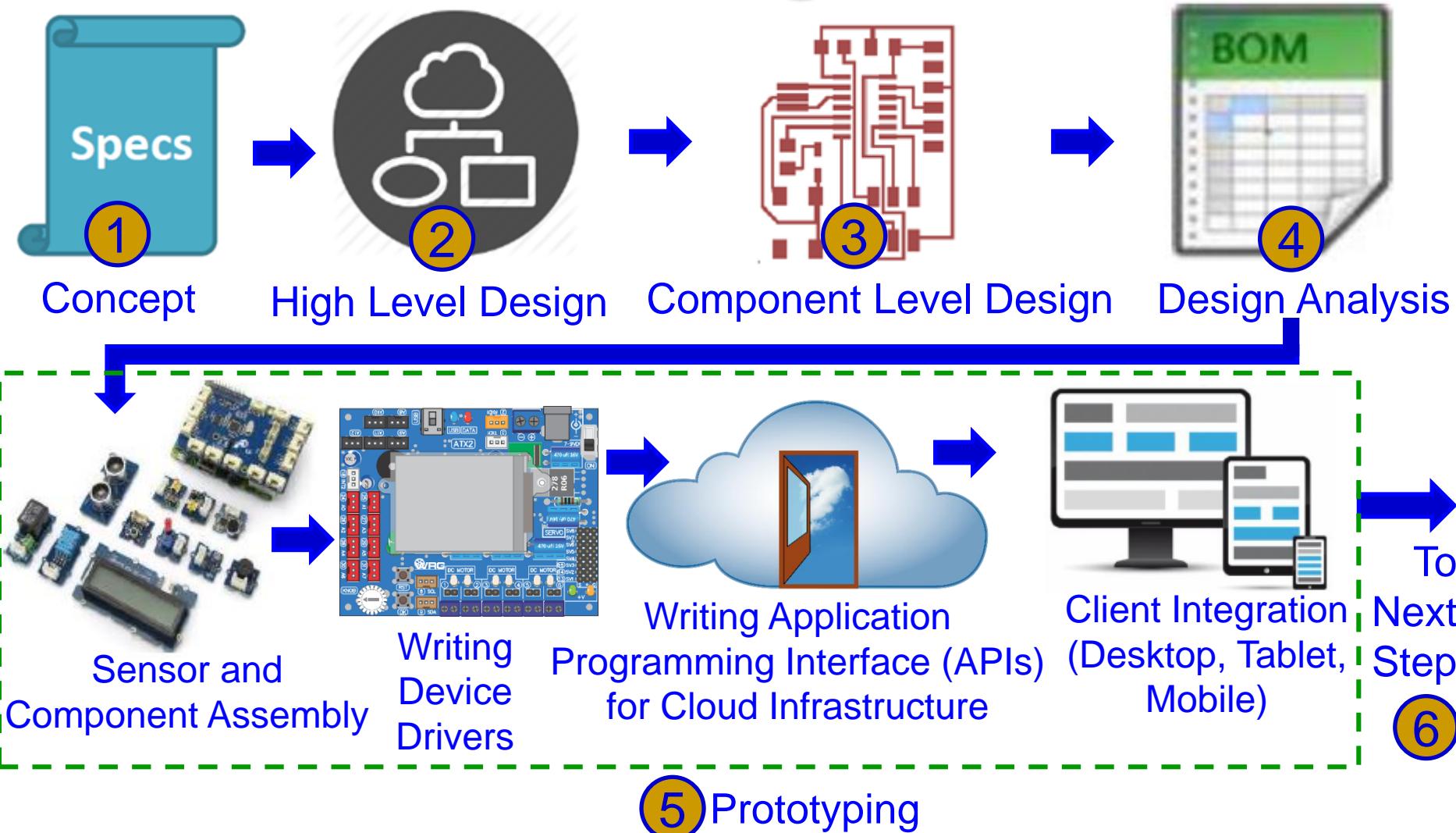
Proposed Approach Characteristics	Value (in a FPGA / Raspberry Pi platform)
Time to Generate the Key at Server	800 ms
Time to Generate the Key at IoMT Device	800 ms
Time to Authenticate the Device	1.2 sec - 1.5 sec

Source: V. P. Yanambaka, S. P. Mohanty, E. Koulianou, and D. Puthal, "PMsec: Physical Unclonable Function-Based Robust and Lightweight Authentication in the Internet of Medical Things", IEEE Transactions on Consumer Electronics (TCE), Volume XX, Issue YY, ZZ 2019, pp. Accepted on 28 June 2019, DOI: 10.1109/TCE.2019.2926192.

# IoT Design Flow



# IoT - Design Flow



Source: <http://events.linuxfoundation.org/sites/events/files/slides/Design%20-%20End-to-End%20%20IoT%20Solution%20-%20Shivakumar%20Mathapathi.pdf>

# IoT – Design Flow



6 Field Testing

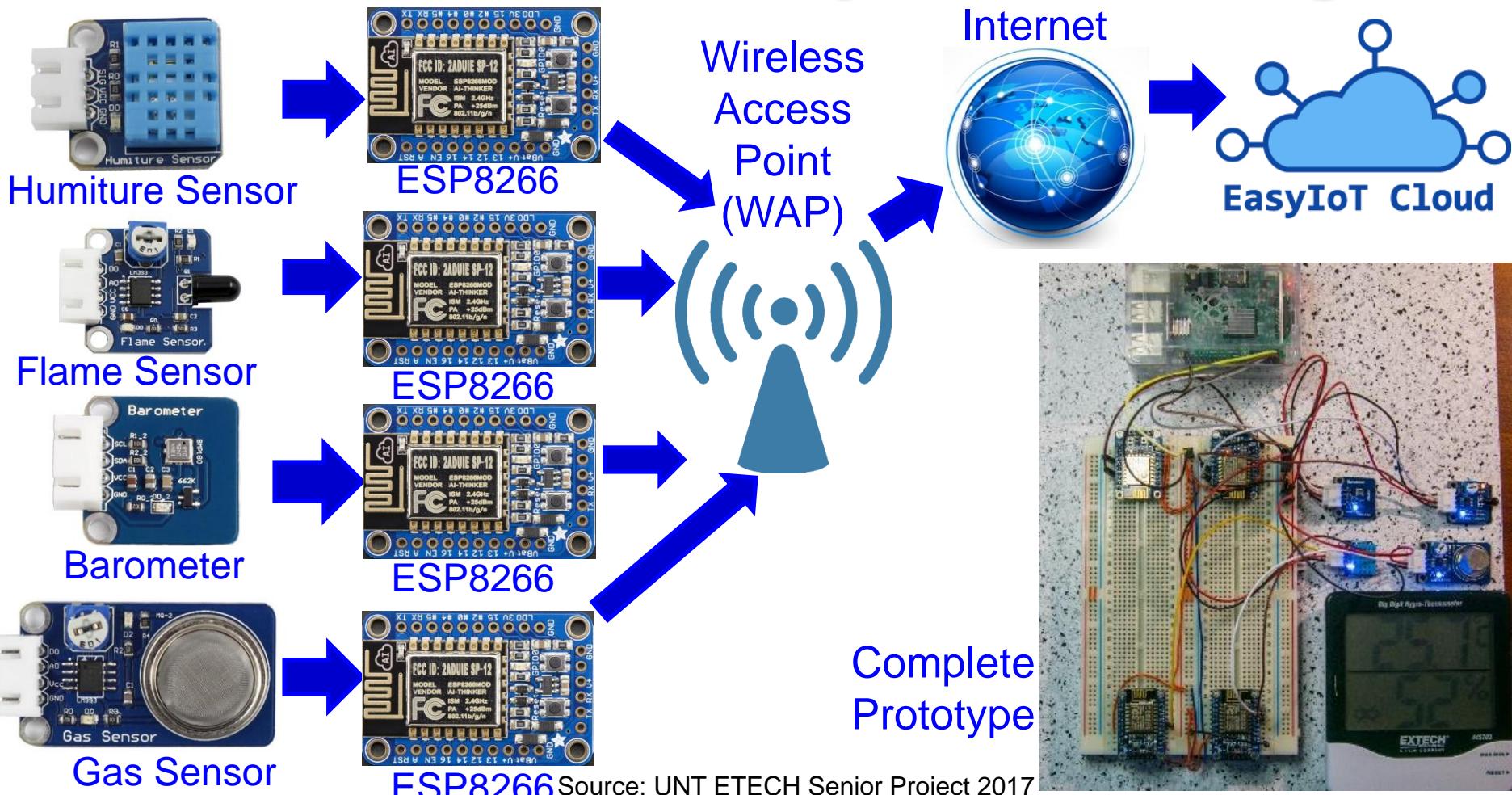
7 Release of  
Beta Version

8 Production

9 Release and  
Documentation

Source: <http://events.linuxfoundation.org/sites/events/files/slides/Design%20-%20End-to-End%20%20IoT%20Solution%20-%20Shivakumar%20Mathapathi.pdf>

# IoT Design – Case Study – Indoor Air Quality Monitoring



# Hardware for IoT

IoT  
Hardware  
Domains

Embedded Systems and Boards (e.g. Arduino Yun, Raspberry Pi, BeagleBone, Samsung ARTIK)

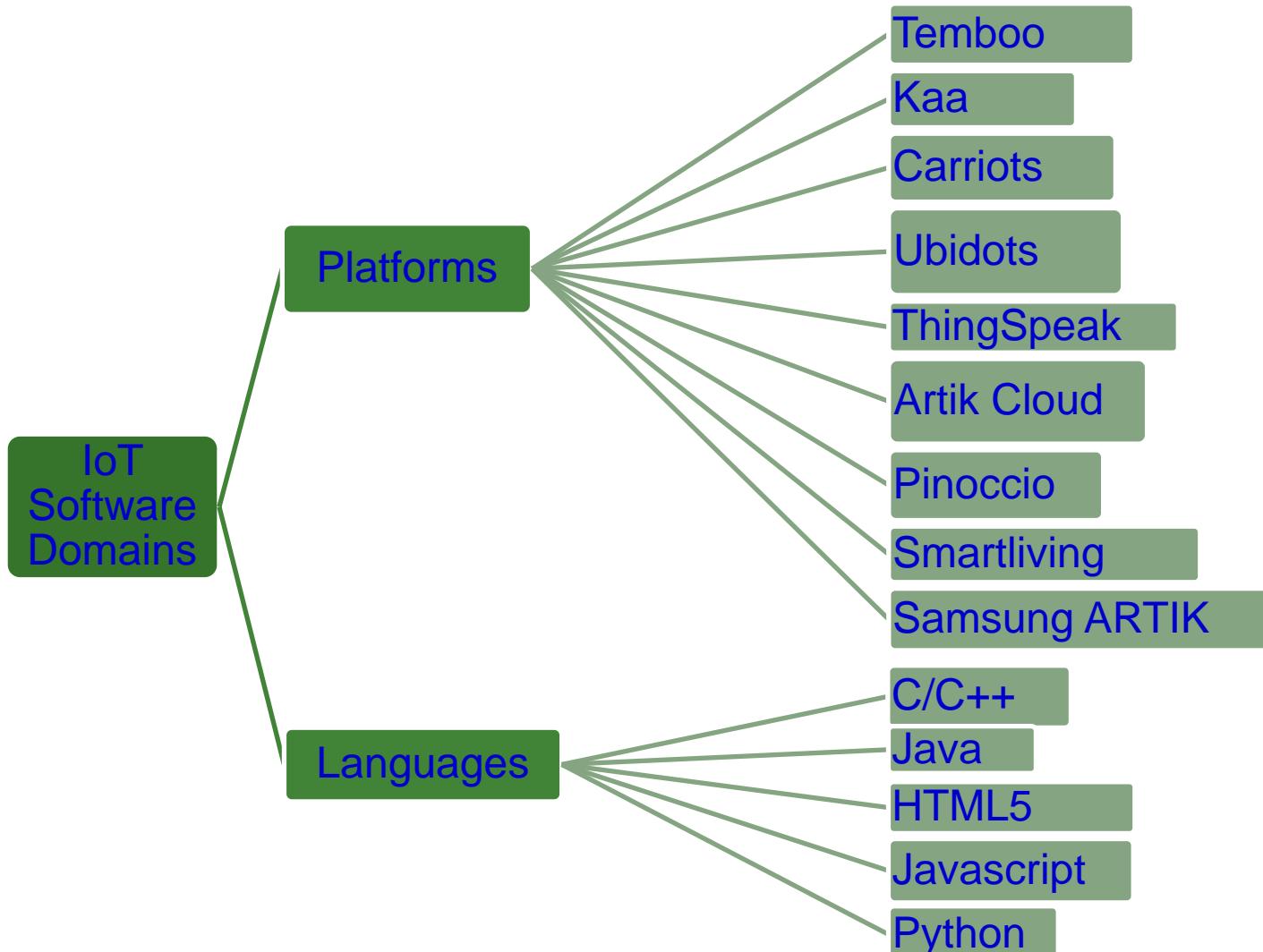
Wearable Devices and Gadgets (e.g. Samsung Gear 2, FitBit Flex, FLORA, iWallet)

Features	Processor/Microcontroller	Graphics Processing Unit	Clock Speed	Size	Memory	RAM	Supply Voltage	Listed Price
SparkFun Blynk Board	Tensilica L106 32-b	No	26 MHz	51 mm x 42 mm	4 MB	128 KB	5 V via micro-USB/Li-Po connector and charging circuit	US\$29.95
Arduino Yun	ATmega32u4 and Atheros AR9331 (for Linux)	No	16 MHz and 400 MHz	73 mm x 53 mm	32 KB and 16 MB + micro-SD	64 MB DDR2	5 V via micro-USB	US\$58
Raspberry Pi 3	Broadcom BCM2837 and ARM Cortex-A53 64-b Quad Core	VideoCore IV @ 300/400 MHz	1.2 GHz	85 mm x 56 mm	Micro-SD	1 GB LPDDR2	5 V via micro-USB	US\$35
cloudBit	Freescale i.MX233 (ARM926EJ-S core)	No	454 MHz	55 mm x 19 mm	Micro-SD slot with 4-GB micro-SD	64 MB	5 V via micro-USB	US\$59.95
Photon	STM32F205 120Mhz ARM Cortex M3	No	120 MHz	36.5 mm x 20.3 mm	1 MB	128 KB	5 V via micro-USB	US\$19
BeagleBone Black	AM335x ARM Cortex-A8	PowerVR SGX530	1 GHz	86 mm x 56 mm	4 GB 8-b eMMC, micro-SD	512 MB DDR3	5 V via mini-USB	US\$49
Pinoccio	ATmega256RFR2	No	16 MHz	70 mm x 25 mm	256 KB	32 KB	5 V via micro-USB/Li-Po connector and charging circuit	US\$109
UDOO	Freescale i.MX 6 ARM Cortex-A9 and Atmel SAM3X8E ARM Cortex-M3	Vivante GC 2000 for 3-D + GC 355 for 2-D (vector graphics) + GC 320 for 2-D	1 GHz	110 mm x 85 mm	Micro-SD	1 GB DDR3	12 V	US\$135
Samsung Artik 10	ARM A15x4 and A7x4	Mali-T628 MP6 core	1.3 GHz and 1.0 GHz	39 mm x 29 mm	16 GB	2 GB LPDDR3	3.4–5 V	US\$100

Source: Singh 2017, CE Magazine, April 2017



# Software for IoT

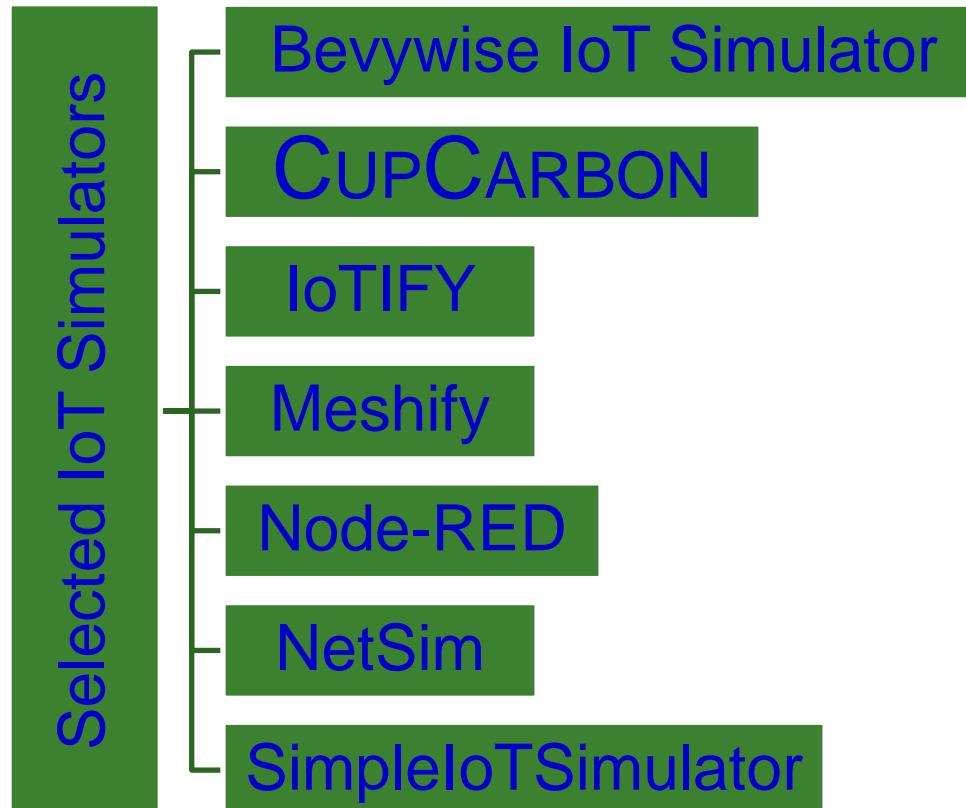


Source: Singh 2017, CE Magazine, April 2017

# IoT - Design & Simulation Challenges

- Traditional controllers and processors do not meet IoT requirements, such as multiple sensor, communication protocol, and security requirements.
- Existing tools are not enough to meet challenges such as time-to-market, complexity, cost of IoT.
- Can a framework be developed for simulation, verification, and optimization:
  - of individual (**multidiscipline**) “Things”
  - of IoT Components
  - of IoT Architecture

# IoT Simulators



# IoT Simulators - Node-RED

## ■ About:

- Node-RED is a flow-based IoT Simulator.
- It is a programming tool for wiring together hardware devices, APIs and online services in new ways.
- The light-weight runtime is built on Node.js, taking full advantage of its event-driven, non-blocking model.

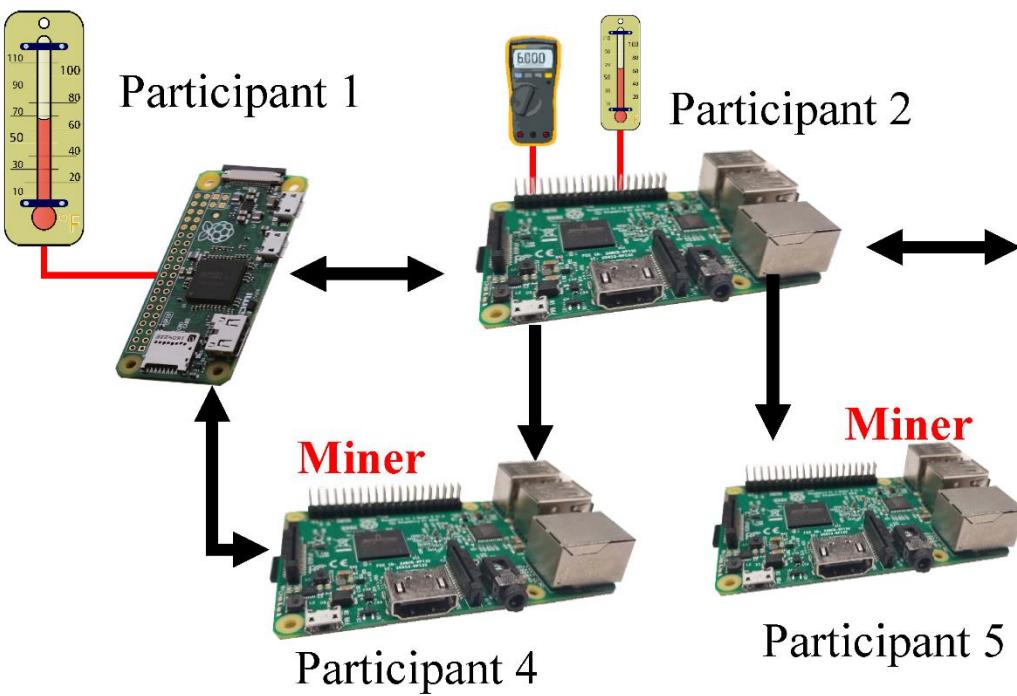
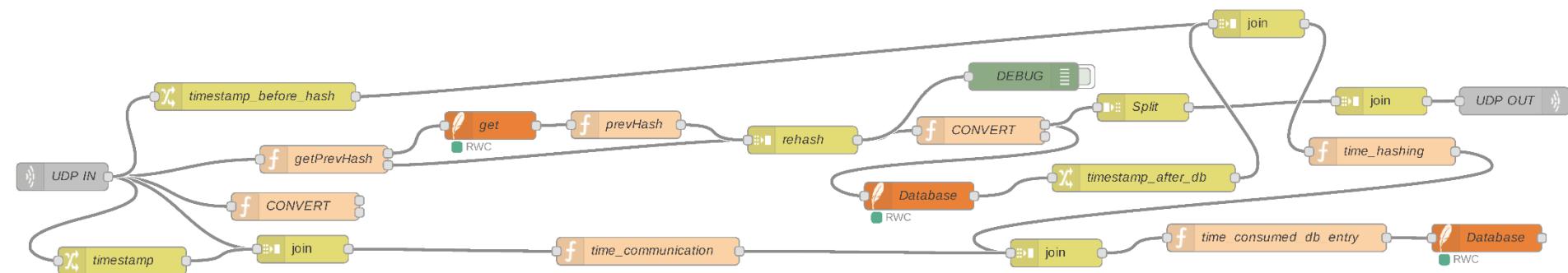
## ■ Editor:

- Browser-based editor.
- The flows created in Node-RED are stored using JSON which can be easily imported and exported for sharing with others.

## ■ Advantages:

- Available for smaller computing devices such as Raspberry Pi.
- It takes moments to create cloud applications that combine services from across the platform.

# IoT Simulators - Node-RED - Example



Simulation: Proof-of-Authentication (PoAh) based IoT Friendly Blockchain

Source: D. Puthal, S. P. Mohanty, P. Nanda, E. Kougianos, and G. Das, "Proof-of-Authentication for Scalable Blockchain in Resource-Constrained Distributed Systems", in *Proc. of 37th IEEE International Conference on Consumer Electronics (ICCE)*, 2019.

# IoT Simulators - SimpleIoT Simulator

## ■ About:

- SimpleIoT Simulator is an IoT Sensor/device simulator that quickly creates test environments made up of thousands of sensors and gateways, all on just one computer.

# IoT Simulators - Meshify

## ■ About:

- Meshify offers industrial IoT solutions. It helps to monitor, analyze, control, & track your devices.
- It was founded in 2011 with the goal of making IoT more accessible.

## ■ Services:

- Hardware Selection & Implementation
- UI/UX Design & development
- Seasoned Integrations Team
- End-to-end Architecture design
- Professional Project Management

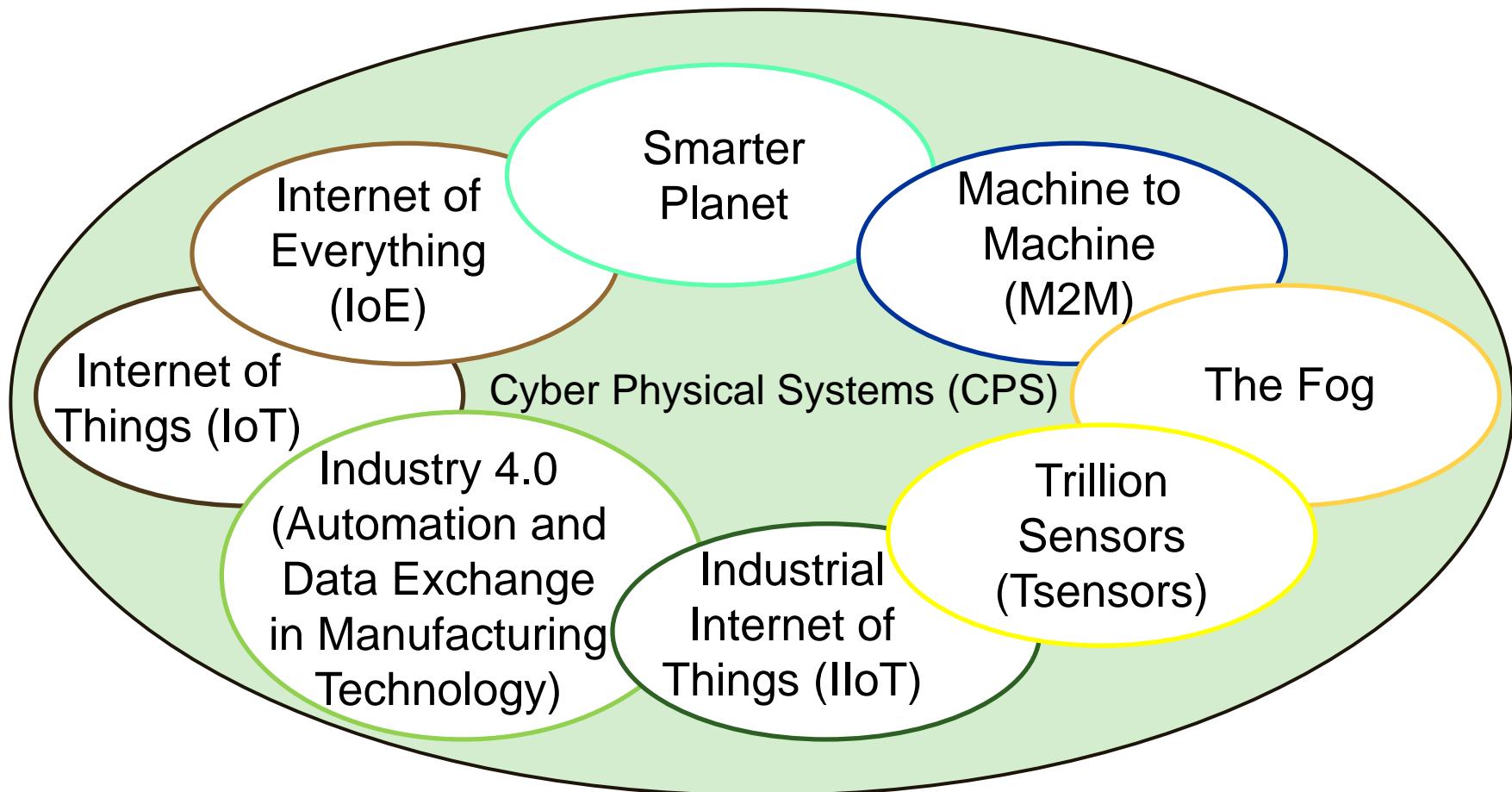
# IoT Simulators – Observations

- IoT does not have a one-size-fits-all solution.
- IoT solutions often require pulling together different device APIs and online services in new and interesting ways.
- It is a multi-disciplinary domain and everyone cannot master everything.
- Tools that make it easier for developers at all levels, are always in demand.

# Related Buzzwords



# Some related Buzzwords



Source: Sangiovanni-Vincentelli 2016, ISC2 2016

# IoT Vs Sensor Networks

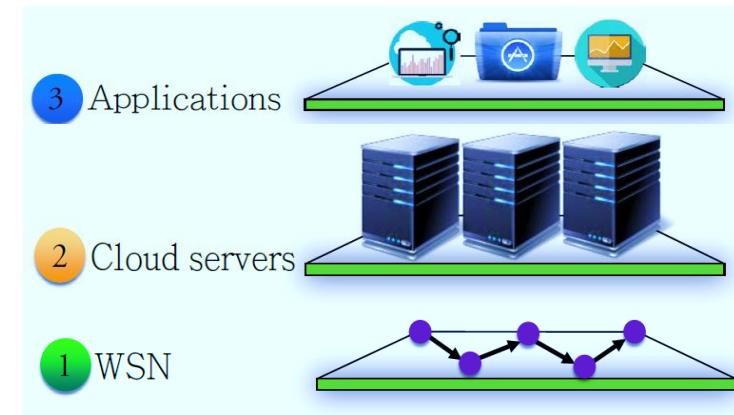
## Wireless Sensor Networks (WSN)

- WSN is like the eyes and ears of the IoT.
- A network of small wireless electronic nodes which consists of different sensors.
- The purpose is to collect data from the environment.

**IoT adds value to data!**

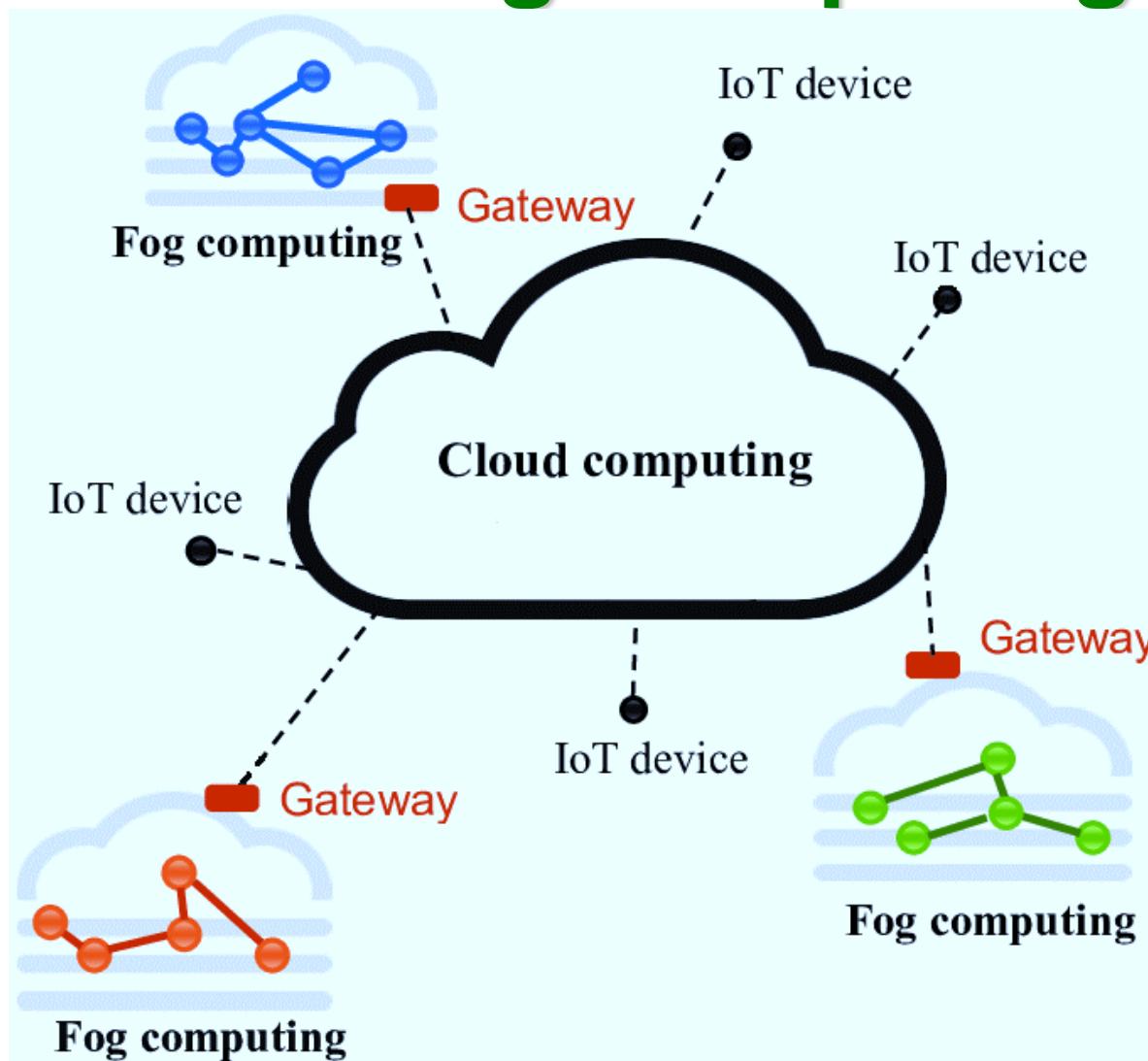
## IoT

- IoT in a broad sense is like a brain.
- Store both real world data and can also be used to monitor the real world parameters and give meaningful interpretation.



Source: Nia 2017, IEEE TETC 2017

# IoT Vs Fog Computing

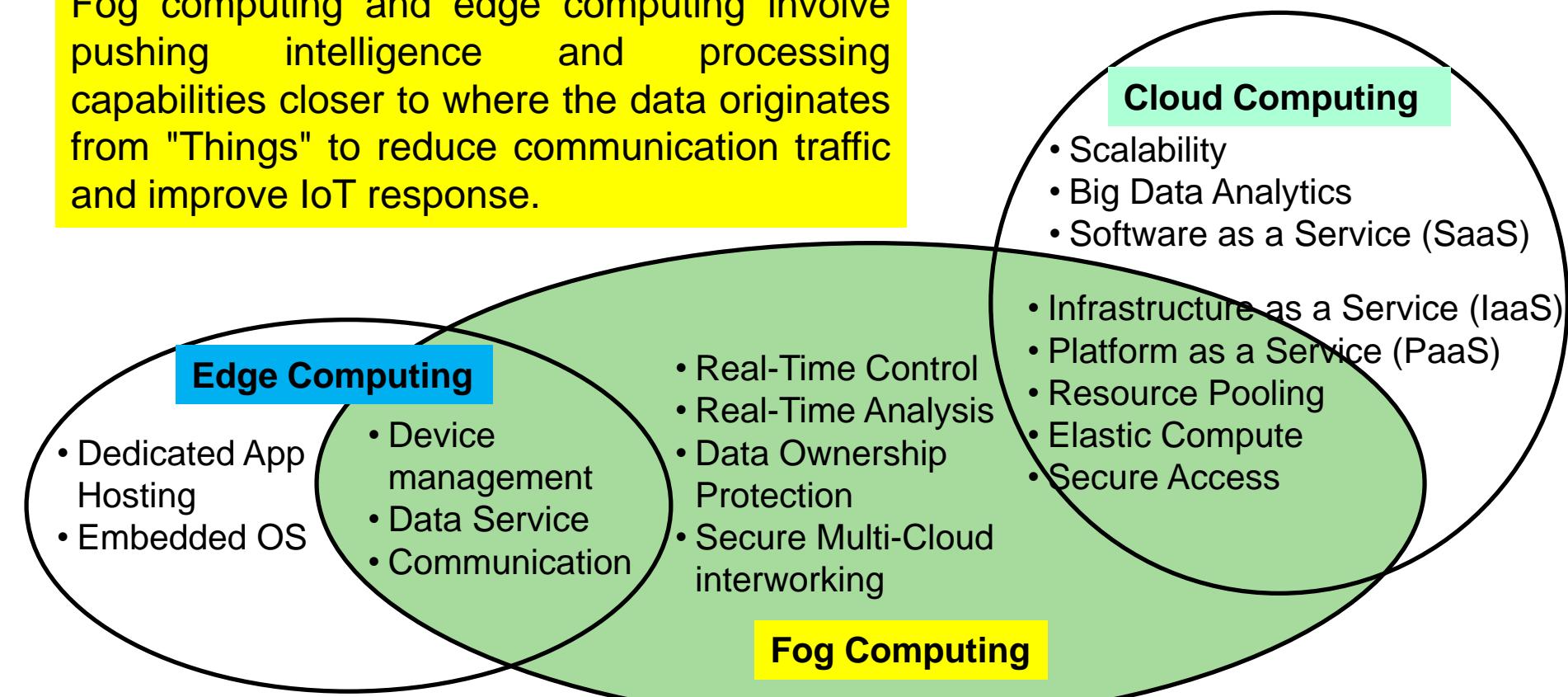


Source: [https://www.researchgate.net/figure/311918306\\_fig1\\_Fig-1-High-level-architecture-of-Fog-and-Cloud-computing](https://www.researchgate.net/figure/311918306_fig1_Fig-1-High-level-architecture-of-Fog-and-Cloud-computing)

IoT - Prof./Dr. Saraju P. Mohanty

# Fog Vs Edge Vs Cloud Computing

Fog computing and edge computing involve pushing intelligence and processing capabilities closer to where the data originates from "Things" to reduce communication traffic and improve IoT response.

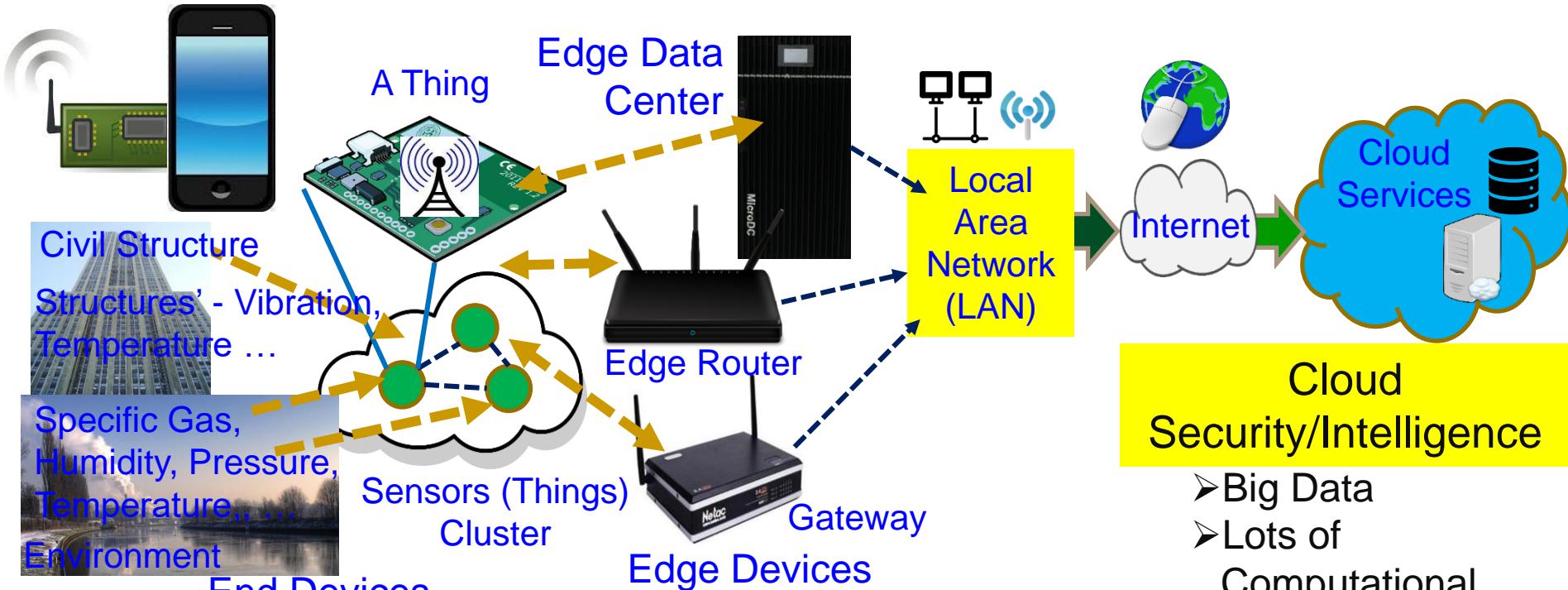


**Edge:** Intelligence, Processing, and Communication - Devices like Programmable Automation Controllers (PACs)

Source: <https://www.automationworld.com/fog-computing-vs-edge-computing-whats-difference>

Source: <https://www.nebbiolo.tech/wp-content/uploads/whitepaper-fog-vs-edge.pdf>

# End, Edge Vs Cloud Security, Intelligence ...



## End Security/Intelligence

- Minimal Data
- Minimal Computational Resource
- Least Accurate Data Analytics
- Very Rapid Response

## Edge Security/Intelligence

- Less Data
- Less Computational Resource
- Less Accurate Data Analytics
- Rapid Response

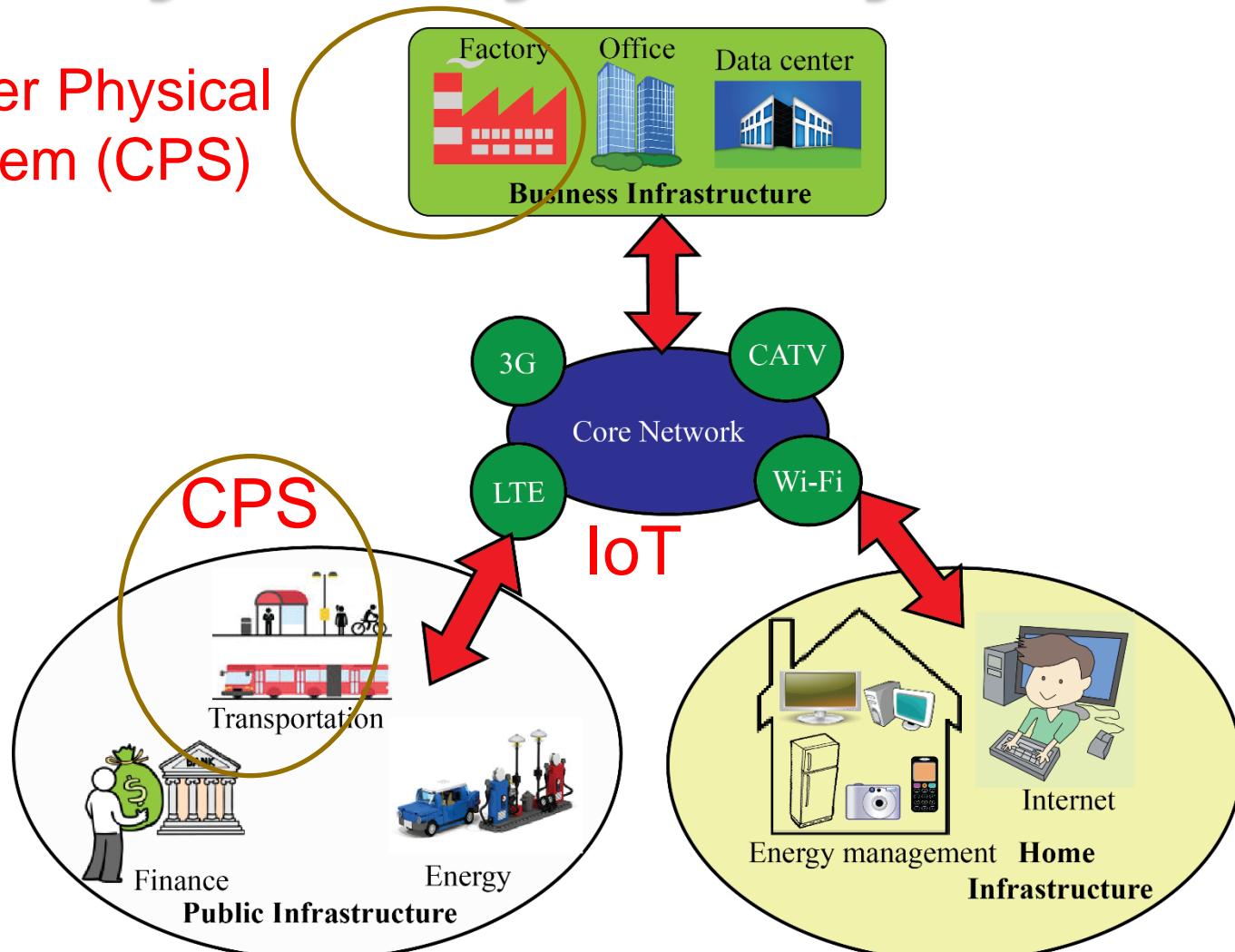
## Cloud Security/Intelligence

- Big Data
- Lots of Computational Resource
- Accurate Data Analytics
- Latency in Network
- Energy overhead in Communications

Source: Mohanty iSES Keynote 2018 and ICCE 2019 Panel

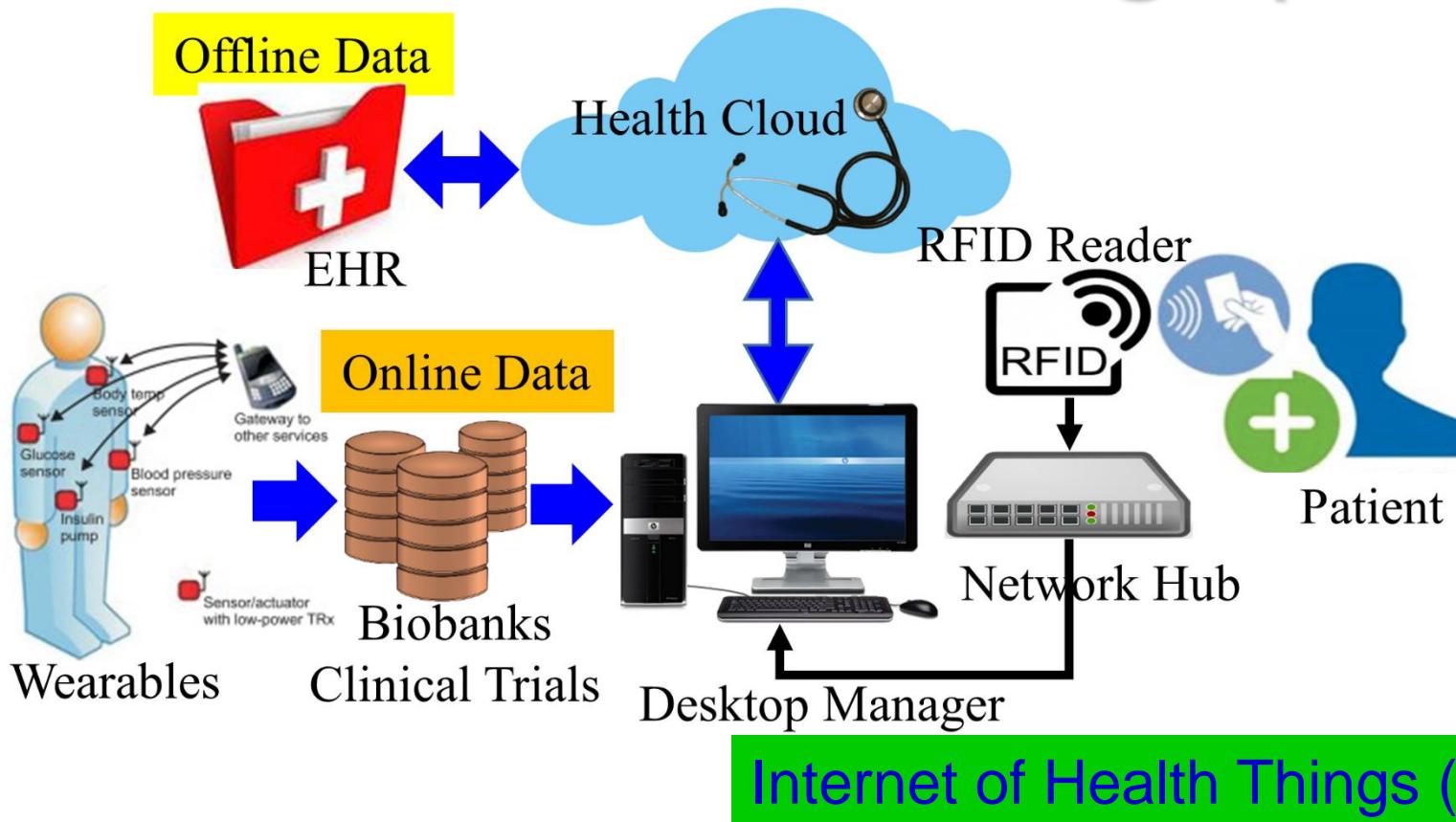
# IoT Vs Cyber Physical Systems (CPS)

Cyber Physical System (CPS)



Source: Mohanty 2016, CE Magazine July 2016

# Internet of Medical Things (IoMT)



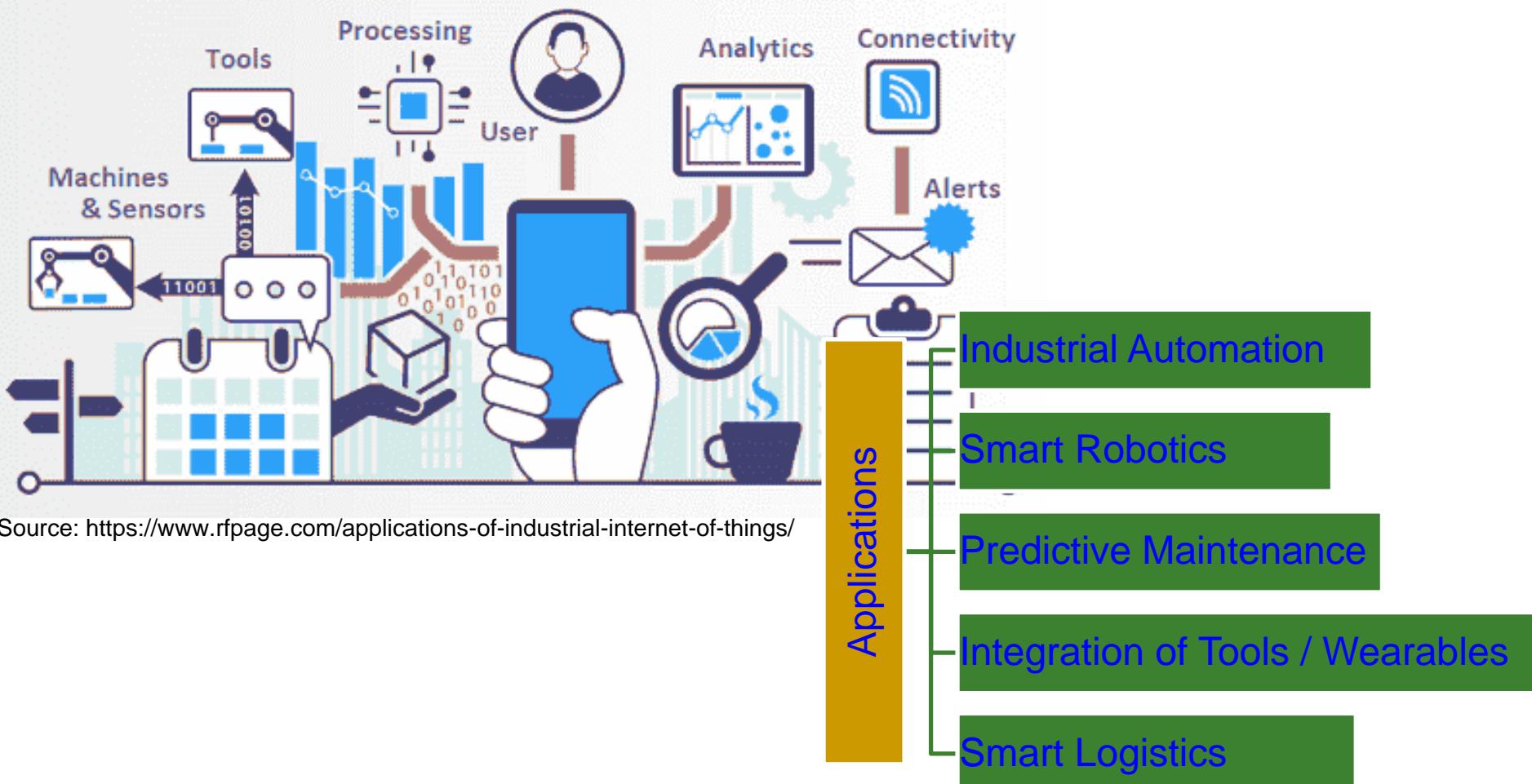
IoMT is a collection of medical devices and applications that connect to healthcare IT systems through Internet.

Source: <http://www.icemiller.com/ice-on-fire-insights/publications/the-internet-of-health-things-privacy-and-security/>

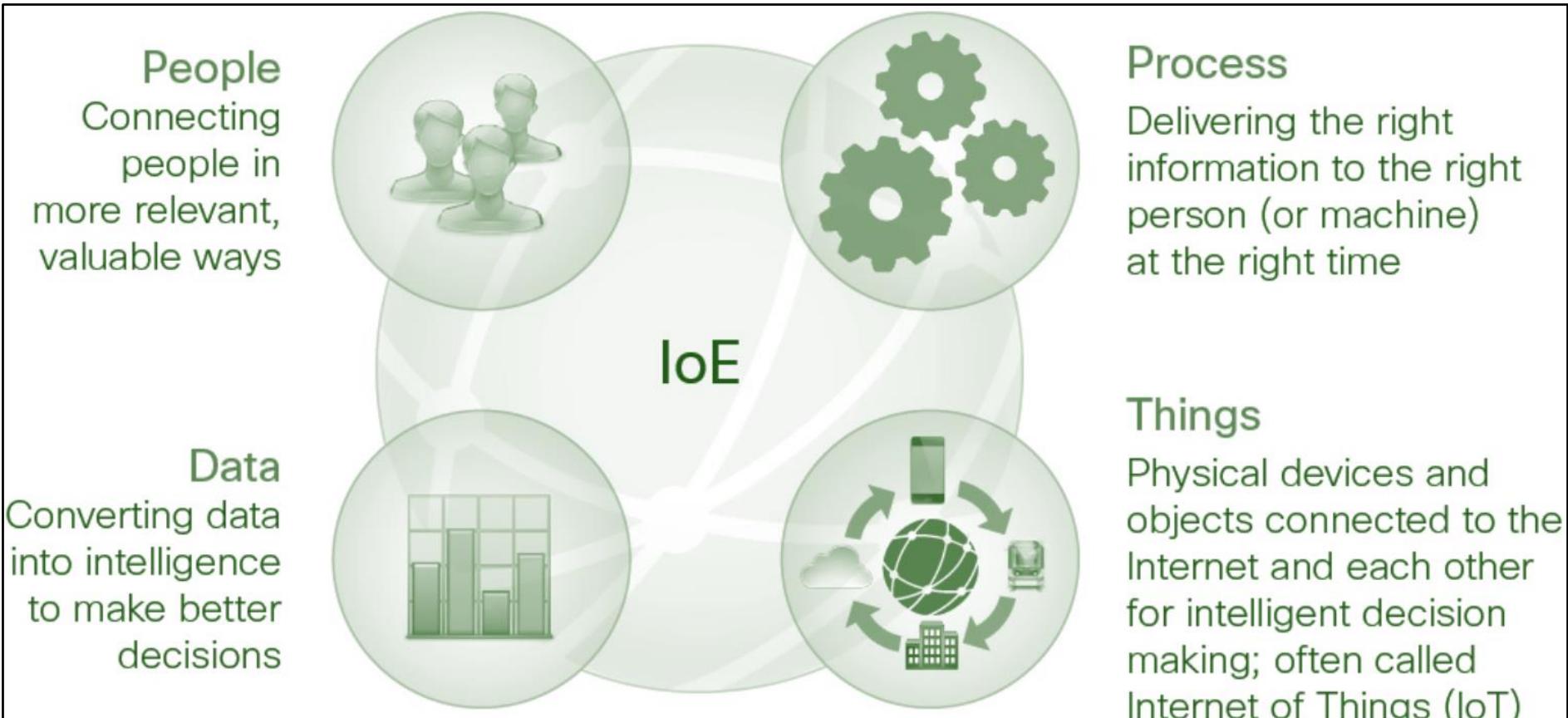
Source: <http://internetofthingsagenda.techtarget.com/definition/IoMT-Internet-of-Medical-Things>

# Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT)

## Industrial Internet of Things



# Internet of Every Things (IoE)



Source: [http://iot.ieee.org/images/files/pdf/IEEE\\_IoT\\_Towards\\_Definition\\_Internet\\_of\\_Things\\_Revision1\\_27MAY15.pdf](http://iot.ieee.org/images/files/pdf/IEEE_IoT_Towards_Definition_Internet_of_Things_Revision1_27MAY15.pdf)

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# Conclusions



# Conclusions

- IoT has following components: Things, LAN, Cloud, Internet.
- IoT is backbone of smart cities.
- Scalability, Cost, Energy-consumption, Security are some important challenges of IoT.
- Security, Privacy, and Ownership Rights are critical for trustworthy IoT design.
- Physical Unclonable Functions (PUF) emerging as a good security solution.
- Coordination among the various researchers and design engineers is a challenge as IoT is multidisciplinary.

# Future Directions

- Energy-Efficient “Thing” design is needed.
- Security and Privacy of Information need more research.
- Security of the CE systems (e.g. UAV, Smart Cars) needs research.
- Safer and efficient battery need research.
- IoT automatic design tool needs research.
- Some IoT simulators exist, but more needed for efficient, accurate, scalable, multi-discipline simulations.

Hardwares are the drivers of the civilization, even softwares need them.

# Thank You !!!

Slides Available at: <http://www.smohanty.org>

