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## Information in the Internet of Things: From Sensing to Meaning

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UNIVERSIDAD  
POLITECNICA  
DE VALENCIA



Departamento de  
Comunicaciones

# Information in the Internet of Things: From Sensing to Meaning



## **Moderator**

**Jaime Lloret Mauri, Polytechnic University of Valencia, Spain**

## **Panelists**

- David Musliner, Smart Information Flow Technologies (SIFT), USA**
- Svetlana Boudko, Norsk Regnesentral, Norway**
- Mike Johnstone, Edith Cowan University, Australia**
- Ben Lee, Oregon State University, USA**

# Information in the Internet of Things: From Sensing to Meaning

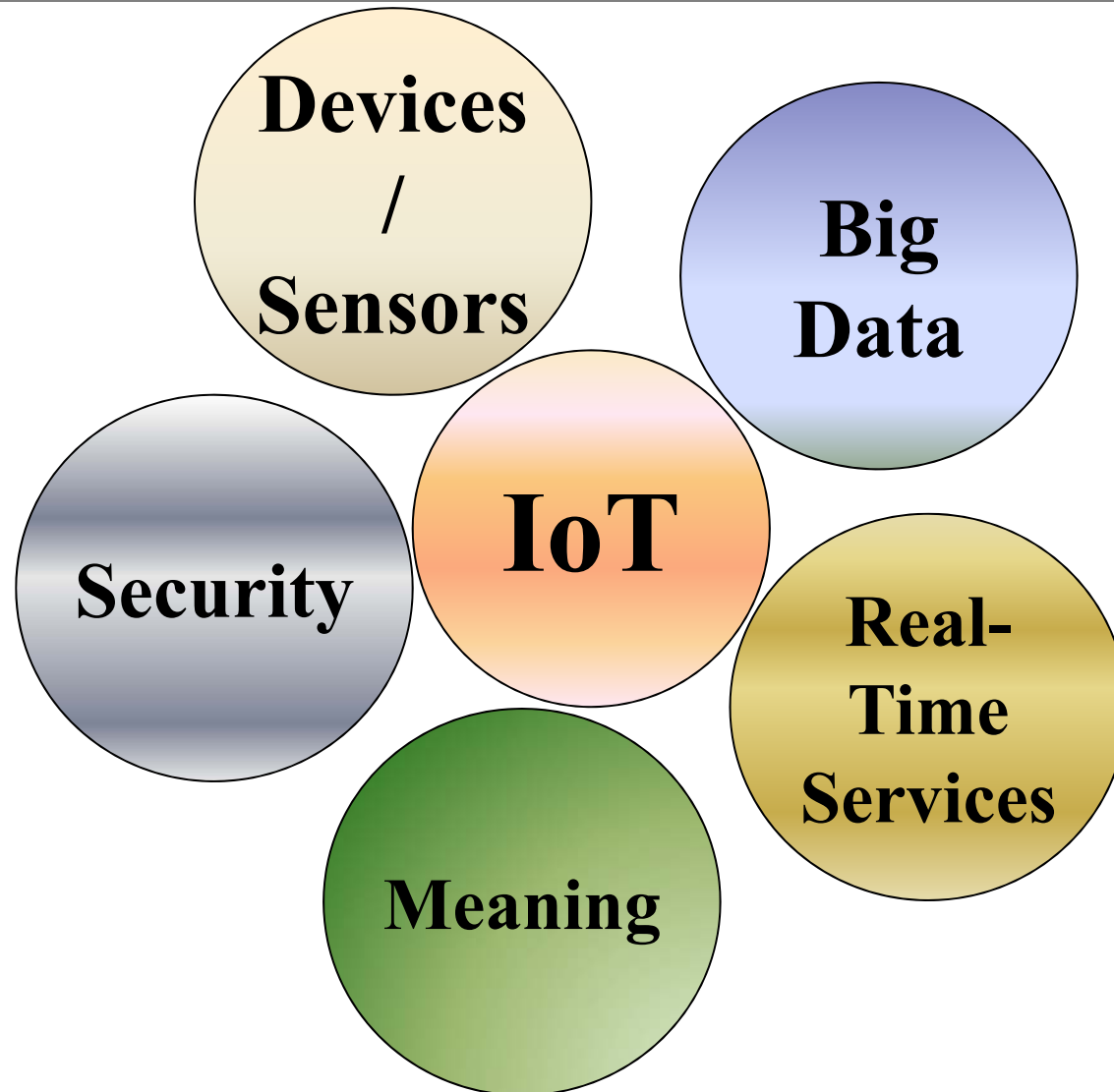


IoT allows devices to be accessed and controlled remotely through Internet and enables advanced services by interconnecting devices using existing communication technologies.

IoT concept has been defined in Recommendation ITU-T Y.2060 (06/2012):

ITU-T Y.2060 (June 2012), <http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/recommendations/rec.aspx?rec=y.2060>

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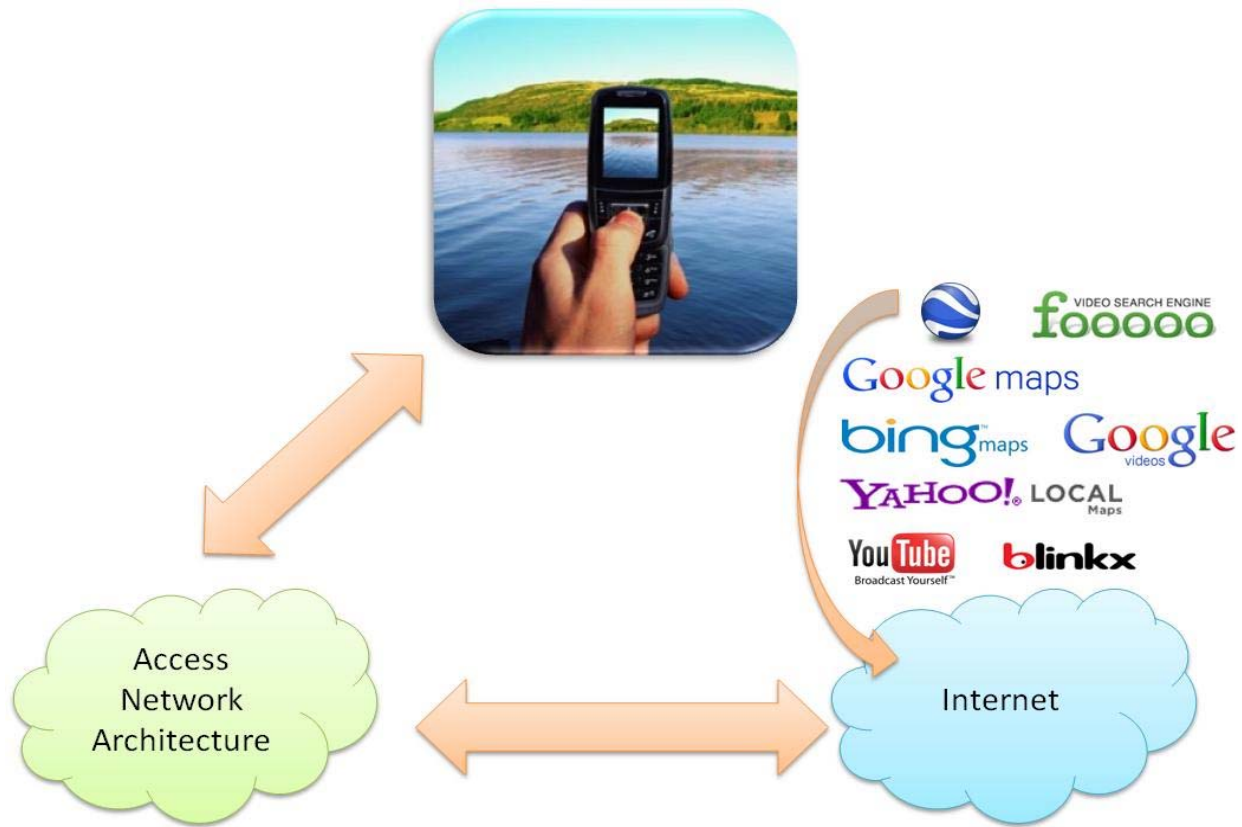


# Information in the Internet of Things: From Sensing to Meaning



Elsa Macias, Jaime Lloret, Alvaro Suarez and Miguel Garcia,  
Architecture and Protocol of a Semantic System Designed for  
Video Tagging with Sensor Data in Mobile Devices, Sensors, Vol.  
12, Issue 2, Pp. 2062-2087. February 2012.

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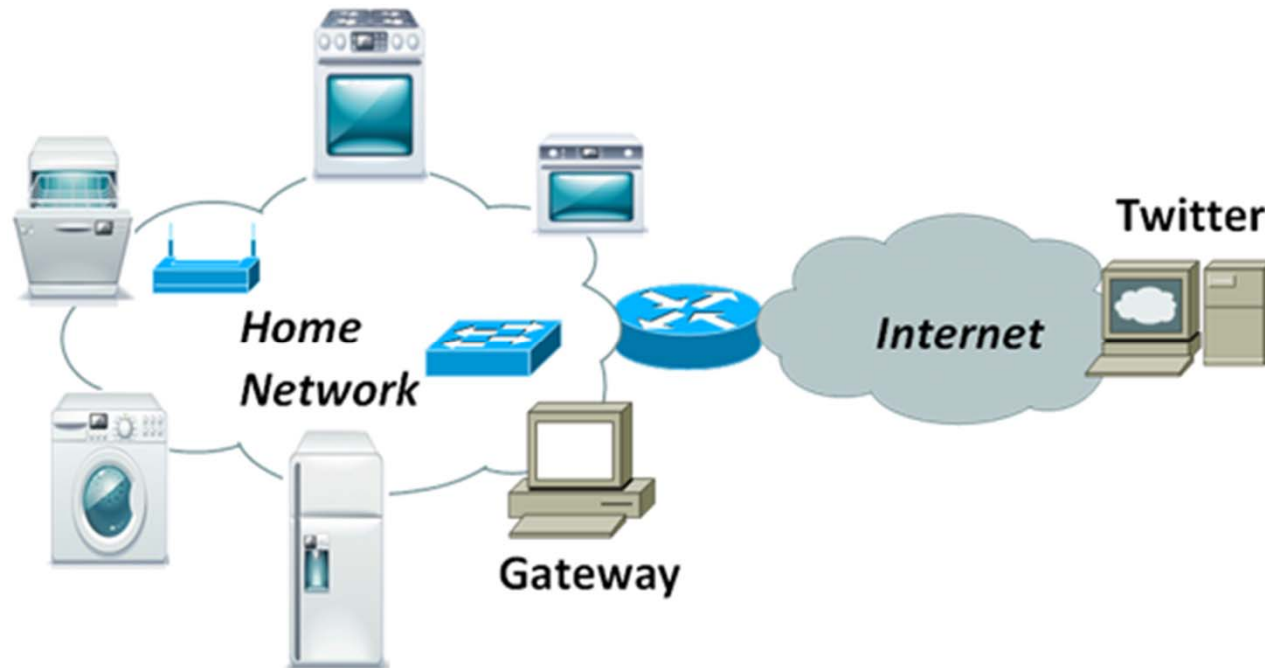


# Information in the Internet of Things: From Sensing to Meaning



Jaime Lloret, Elsa Macías, Alvaro Suárez and Raquel Lacuesta,  
Ubiquitous Monitoring of Electrical Household Appliances,  
Sensors, Vol. 12, Issue 11. Pp. 15159-15191. December 2012

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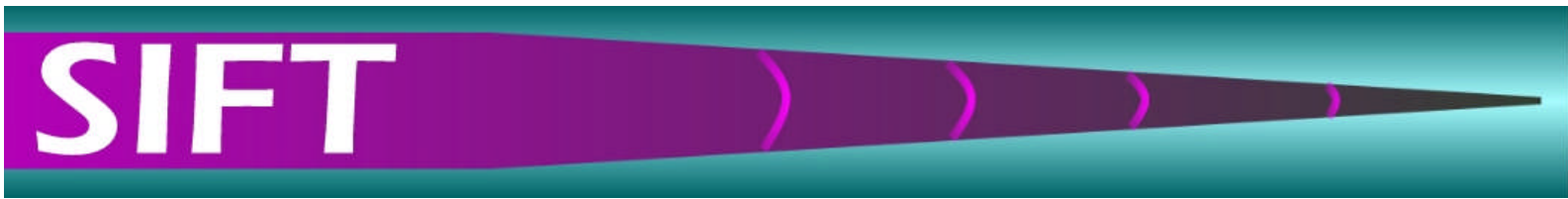




# Information in the Internet of Things: From Sensing to Meaning



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**Smart Information Flow Technologies**

## **IoT Panel**

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[www.sift.net](http://www.sift.net)

# Not about Things, It's about Data

- John Fruehe, Moor Assoc:
  - If you can't measure it accurately, you can't control it.
    - Single source bias.
  - Data chain security.
  - Data must be actionable- analysis, not storage.
  - Data as a liability.
- Big data. Big big big data.
- Analytics: where will the analysts come from?
- Security and vulnerability: making ourselves even more dependent, more vulnerable.

# Security

- One weak link.
- Embedded systems.
  - Outside firewalls.
  - Supply chain security.
- Parallels to the PC/internet explosion.
  - Security lessons not learned.
  - Deployment leads research.
  - Vulnerabilities flourish unknown.

# AYBABTU



SIFT



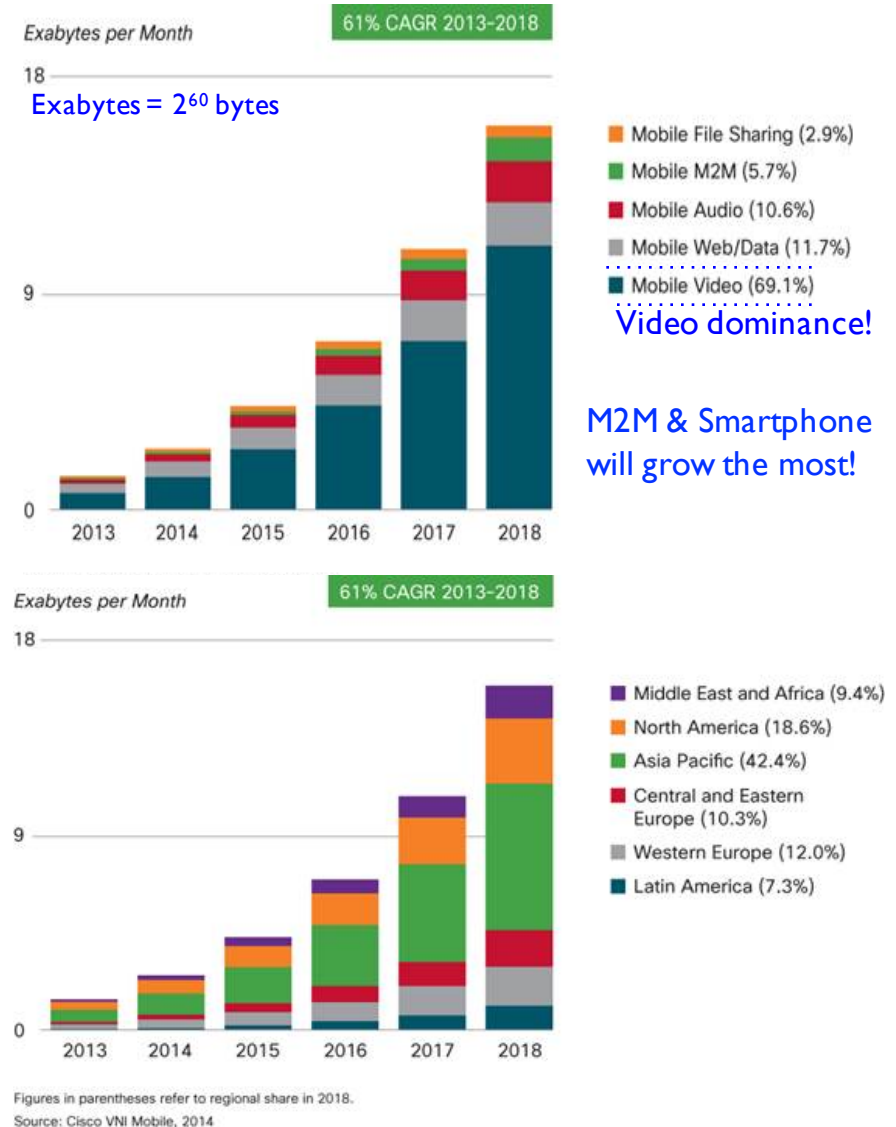
# Multimedia Streaming in the IoT World

**Prof. Ben Lee**

School of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science  
Oregon State University

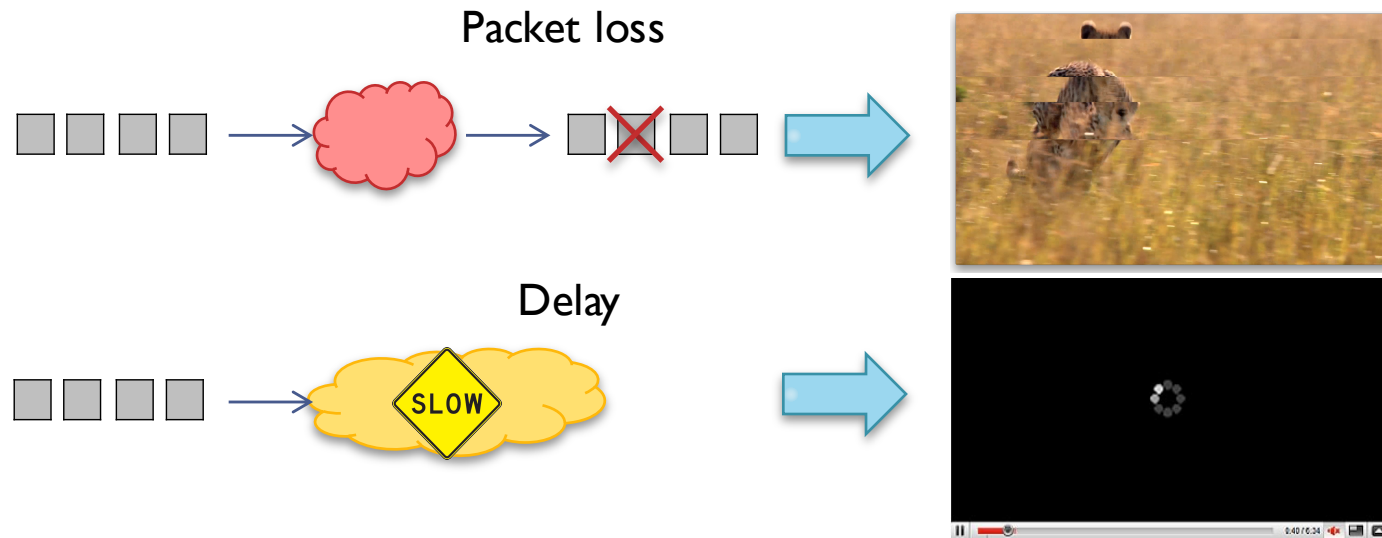
# Introduction

- Streaming HD video is an important enabling technology:
  - Home-entertainment
  - N-screens
  - On-line games
  - Context & location aware Digital Sinage
  - Wearable cameras
  - Media-centric IoT
    - Motion/object detection & classification
    - Cooperation with other IoT devices.
  - ...
- Increasing number of devices using this technology will cause packet **loss** and **delay** degrading visual quality.



# Motivation

- Challenges of video streaming:
  - Requires a certain degree of data integrity and has to meet playout deadlines.
  - **Packet loss** reduces visual quality, while **delay** induces re-buffering.



- Most of existing streaming methods use either TCP or UDP.



# TCP vs. UDP



Pure-TCP



Pure-UDP

Bunny video



FDSP with Adaptive-BP

# Panel Discussion

- Despite the explosion in Internet traffic, how can provide good QoE for users?
  - Efficient video codecs - H.264/5
  - Network QoS
  - CDN architecture and Management.
  - **Better streaming protocols**
    - Reliability, flow control, ordered delivery, congestion control, etc.
  - **Network condition estimation**
  - **QoE metrics:**
    - Rebuffering vs. packet loss
  - Multimedia adaptation:
    - e.g., SVC (used by MPEG DASH and Apple HLS)
  - Loss resilience and error concealment:
    - FMO, Redundant Slices, DP, etc.
  - Transmission over LoWPANs
  - ...

# Information in the Internet of Things: From Sensing to Meaning

Mike Johnstone

“Artificial intelligence bears the same relationship to intelligence as artificial flowers do to flowers. From a distance they appear similar, but up-close they are quite different”

# Sensors everywhere

- Sensing
- We can do this now
- Cars, traffic lights, roadways
- For example, the Libelium Waspmote
  - 100 sensors
  - 2/16 wireless protocols

# The IoE

- How many sensors?
- Cisco's vision of IoE (28B devices by 2020)
- IPv6
- A “big data” problem
- A security problem

# Meaning

- But what does it all mean (and how do we know)?
- Ontology -> semantics
- Mass-customisation
- Home automation
- Cloud services
- The technological singularity
  - Remember Asimov's Laws

# Information in the Internet of Things: From Sensing to Meaning

**Svetlana Boudko**

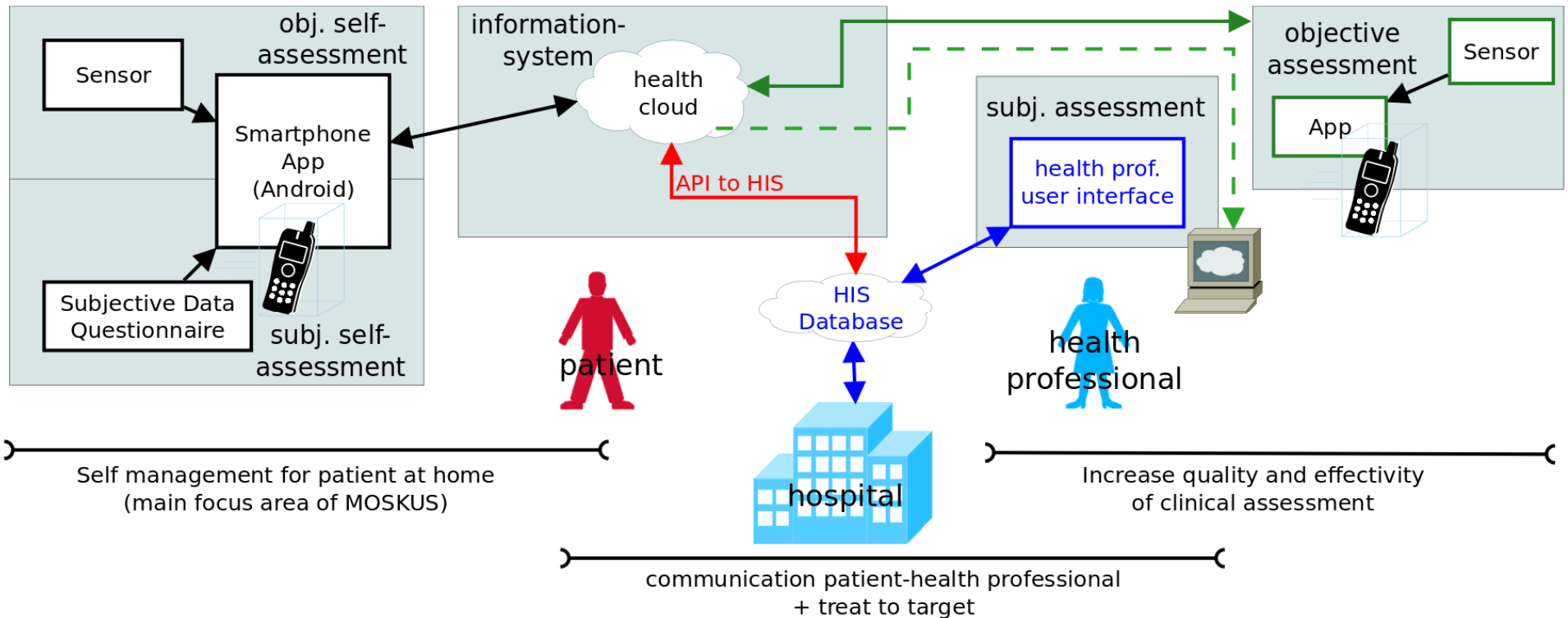
**Norsk Regnesentral**

# Sensing

- ▶ Raw data
  - acquisition and analysis of extremely large data sets
  - IoT needs Big Data
- ▶ What is this data?
  - data sets from different locations
  - do we need all these data?
  - select the right subset
  - when and how often to sample?
- ▶ Where to process?
  - sensors have limitations
  - IoT needs cloud



# System Architecture of MOSKUS



# From Sensing To Meaning To Action

