DSC/e: **Data Science Center** Eindhoven



Smart processes for the IoT

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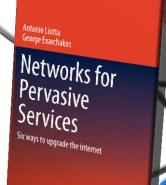
TU/e http://tue.nl/staff/a.liotta

http://nl.linkedin.com/in/liotta

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Technische Universiteit Eindhoven University of Technology

Eindhoven Institute for Research on ICT

CNSM 2014 Distinguished Experts Panel: **TU** Managing our Networked Life: From Smart Devices to Social Networks

Rio de Janeiro, 20 November 2014

Smart Communication Networks Lab: embedded within several virtual organizations



Evolution of ICT (will the IoT crush IT?)

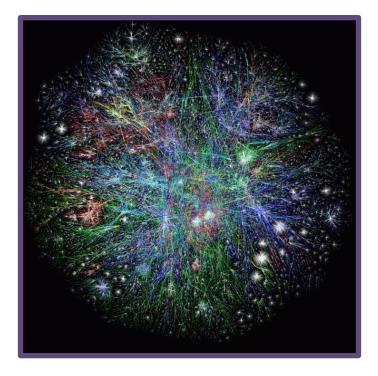
High-density wireless (how to overcome physical transmission limits?)

Applications (how can networks adjust?)

Big-data problem (which data is relevant?) TU/e 2

The IoT is a "complex network"

- Properties of whole can't be inferred from properties of individual parts
- Individual components interact nonlinearly, leading to emergent behavior
- Constantly evolving and unfolding over time



The future Internet will be comparatively as complex as other complex 'natural' networks



Idea: treat complex networks as a distributed big-data, prediction problem



1tn 'things' ^(*)
> 1tn reliable connections



Extreme (varied) mobility >> hard-to-anticipate dynamics

Extreme density >> unprecedented interference



Hidden features >> emergent behavior

Prof. A. Liotta

^(*) Forecasts by CISCO, the Trillion Sensor Summit, etc.



My controversial IEEE Spectrum paper



PERHAPSAS EARLYAS THEEND OF THIS DECADE, our refrigentors will e-mail usprocery lists. Our doctors will update our prescriptions using data beamed from tiny monitors attached to our bodies. And our alarm docks will tell our curtains when to open and our coffeemakers when to start the morning brew. By 2020, according to for eccess from citoso Systems, the global internet will consist of 50 billion connected tags, televisions, cars, kitchen appliances, surveil ance cameras, smartphones, utility meters, and whanot. This is the internet of Things, and what an idvilic concept it is.

But here's the harsh reality: without a radical overhaul to its underpinnings, such a massive, variable network will likely create more problems than it proposes to solve. The reason? Today's internet just isn't equipped to manage the kind of traffic that billions more nodes and diverse applications will surely bring.

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the data being generated by over-more oppuir online activities, including video streaming, voice conferencing, and social gaming. Major Internet service providers around the world are now reporting global latencies greater than 120 milliseconda, which is a about as much as a Voice over Internet Protocol connection can hanthe, just imgene how slowly tradit would move if cousel games and cable television watchens, who now consume hundred viablyses of data of files, studenty ingrand to cloud-based sertics. The problem is not stripy one of volume.

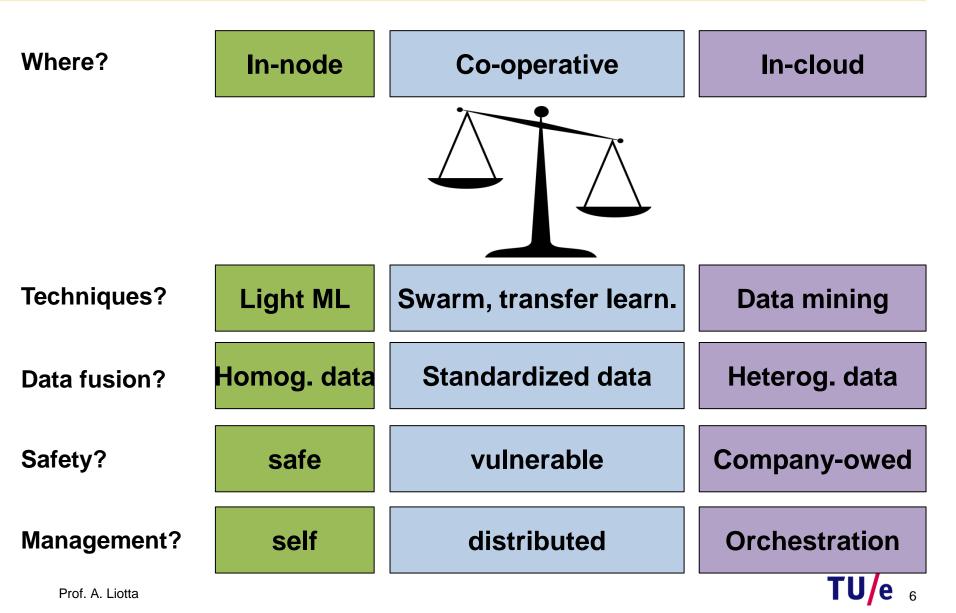
Network operators will always be able to add capacity by transmitting data more efficiently and by rolling out more cables

"Junk thoughts with no practical sense" Anonymous blogger

A. Liotta, **The Cognitive Net is Coming**, IEEE Spectrum, Vol.50(8), pp.26-31, August 2013, IEEE <u>http://bit.ly/spectrum_LIOTTA</u>



A tricky question about the IoT self-management: where to process the huge amount of data involved

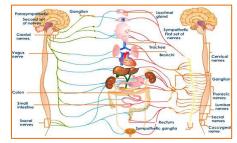


Computational intelligence to address complex-network problems



Swarm intelligence & Gossip

(pursue global properties through simple local mechanisms)



Autonomic computing

(coordinated response in face of extreme perturbations)



Machine Learning (adapt to unpredicted conditions)

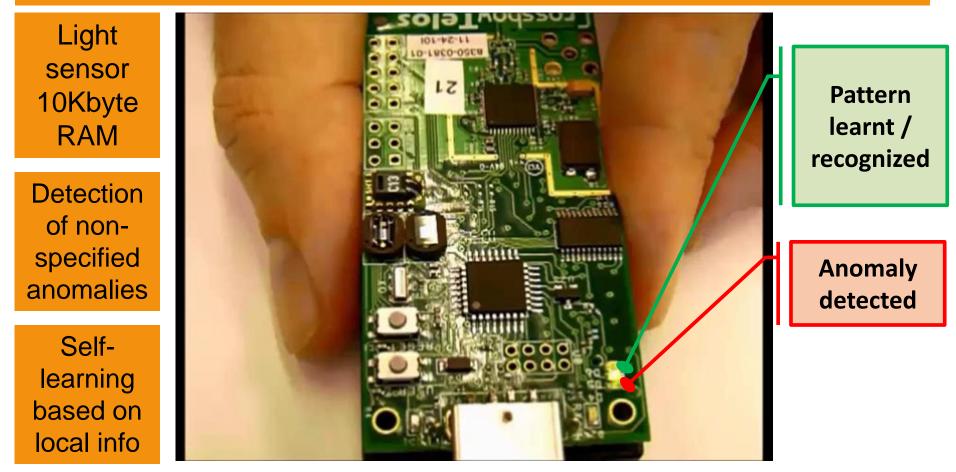
Data Mining

(detect global patterns among appl., data, control and mgmt planes)



Smart sensors can learn when to fire anomalies

This sensor is learning a 'tapping' pattern. Soon to learn how to **trade-off spectrum**, **energy** and **bandwidth** based local view



Prof. A. Liotta

H.H.W.J. Bosman, G. Iacca, H.J. Wortche, A. Liotta, **Online Fusion of Incremental Learning for Wireless Sensor Networks**, in proc. of IEEE ICDM 2014 Workshop on Data Mining in Networks (DaMNet), December 14, 2014, Shenzhen, China (IEEE).



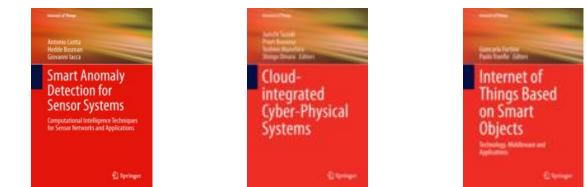
Check out the Springer Series on IoT

http://www.springer.com/series/11636



Internet of Things

Technology, Communications and Computing Series editors: Giancarlo Fortino, Antonio Liotta



Contact me if you have a proposal in mind liotta.antonio@gmail.com

TU/e ,

Check out these specialist workshops



The IEEE/IFIP IM Workshop on Cognitive Network Management, Ottawa, 11-15 May 2015

Antonio Liotta, Eindhoven University of Technology, NL Steven Latré, University of Antwerp – iMinds, Belgium Giuseppe Di Fatta, University of Reading, UK Paper submission due: 15 December 2014 http://www.cogman.org/

IEEE ICDM International Workshop on Data Mining in Networks Shenzhen, China, December 14, 2014

Giuseppe Di Fatta, University of Reading, UK

Antonio Liotta, Eindhoven University of Technology, NL

http://damnet.reading.ac.uk/

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- A.K. Gopalakrishna, T. Ozcelebi, A. Liotta, J. Lukkien, Statistical Inference for Intelligent Lighting: A
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Some open questions

- How to miniaturize Data Mining
- How to distribute Data Mining
- How heterogeneous DM can help pushing the physical boundaries of wireless transmission
- Whether/How to handle non-deterministic (learningcapable) networks
- How to build dependable IoT networks
- How to strike a balance between privacy and cooperative architectures
- Energy efficiency vs the prospects of having to 'distribute' 1 Gwatt to power the IoT in 2020

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