



PANEL

Systems and Software for Cyber Smart Cities: Promises and Recent Advances

Moderator

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NexComm 2018, April 22-26, 2018 - Athens, Greece



Smart Cities: A growing reality

- **SMART CITIES** | misuse, misleading, marketing, buzzwords, trendy, ... **YET, A REALITY**
- **:)** new car color --> a 'brand new car'. ...
:) counters for street-crossing | flashing 6,5,4... --> smart cities
- =>> smart city
 - | **citizen-centric** (utilities, comfort, health, well being, work, ambient, relaxation, culture/schools/information, protection, safety)
 - | **technologies** (safety, protection, speed, scalability, mobility, etc.)
 - | **software** (behavioral models, cognitive models, body-software, interactive interfaces, apps, etc.)
 - | **side-effects** (health, pollution, noise, crowd-stress, excluded citizens, etc.)
 - | **cyber-aspects** (attacks, instability, conflicting decisions, citizens in danger, lack of resources, poisons, health-danger, lack of services, etc.)



Facets of Smart Environments (Cites)

- **Urban traffic safety apps** | security/communication
- **Traffic optimizing services** | special algorithms/real-time
- **Localizing street services** (gas, stations, electrical, foods, etc.) | graphics/visual/interfaces
- **Tracking citizen** | elderly | geolocation | geolocaiton in IoT |
- **City service mapping/location** | cartography software | cloud-based services | interactive software | dedicated apps
- **Wearable smart devices** | special screen/interface | special body-related software | body sensing apps | ... chip for monitoring alcohol/drugs
- **Body systems** | special software execution systems | balancing procedures execution/data volumes
- **Sensing and data processing** | data fusion, data mining, pattern recognition
- **Accessibility services** | special interfaces | distributed software for bus/pedestrian/disabled drivers
- **Forecasting services** | databases, datasets, information mining techniques, machine learning
- **Sensing and dissemination info on pollution and noise** | surveillance, alarm systems, optimal traffic rerouting
- **Public services** | waste management |mobile sensing | waste estimation | redirecting services where needed
- **City evolving services/systems** | version software managements, rule-based systems, run-time updates and testing
- **Smart utility control/measurement/payment** | gas + electricity + | special/dedicated networks + software
- **Goods/products delivery** | drones systems
- **Self-driving cars + electric cars** | artificial intelligence + cognitive modeling +
- **etc.** | etc.



ALL-in-ONE

- **ALL-in-ONE**: what we already knew, but at a higher level of citizen-oriented service
 - (i) Algorithms | data | database | methodologies | protocols | measurements (as 60s .. 2020) |
 - (ii) (IoT, Big Data, ML, AI, CLOUD, NFV/SDN, Fog/MEC, 5G/6G/7G, slicing, sensing, mmWave,) (as nowadays and beyond)

Additional dangers/unknown

- **smart city**: is a very complex system/environment
- **in general**: complexity decreases safety
- **especially**: uncontrolled moving entities (self-driving), incidentally dropping (drones), enormous and diversified data, heterogeneous decision-owners, conflicting decisions, situation changes
- **help expectations**: technologies (speed, accuracy), deep-analytics/thinking on data, real-time sensing, limitation of security threads (slicing, blockchains,...), wearable/implantable devices



Panel Experts

Gary Weckman, Ohio University, USA

Data Mining and Data Analytics for modeling and analysis of complex situations such as Smart City

Tewfiq El Maliki, hépia HES-SO, Switzerland

IoT security trends and Smart City

Eugen Borcoci, University POLITEHNICA Bucharest, Romania

Dedicated technologies for smart cities: NFV+ SDN, Fog/MEC, application in 5G and smart cities.



Thanks

Q&A



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NexComm 2018

Panel on Systems and Software

**Theme: Systems and Software for Cyber Smart Cities:
Promises and Recent Advances**

Edge Computing Technologies for Smart Cities Applications

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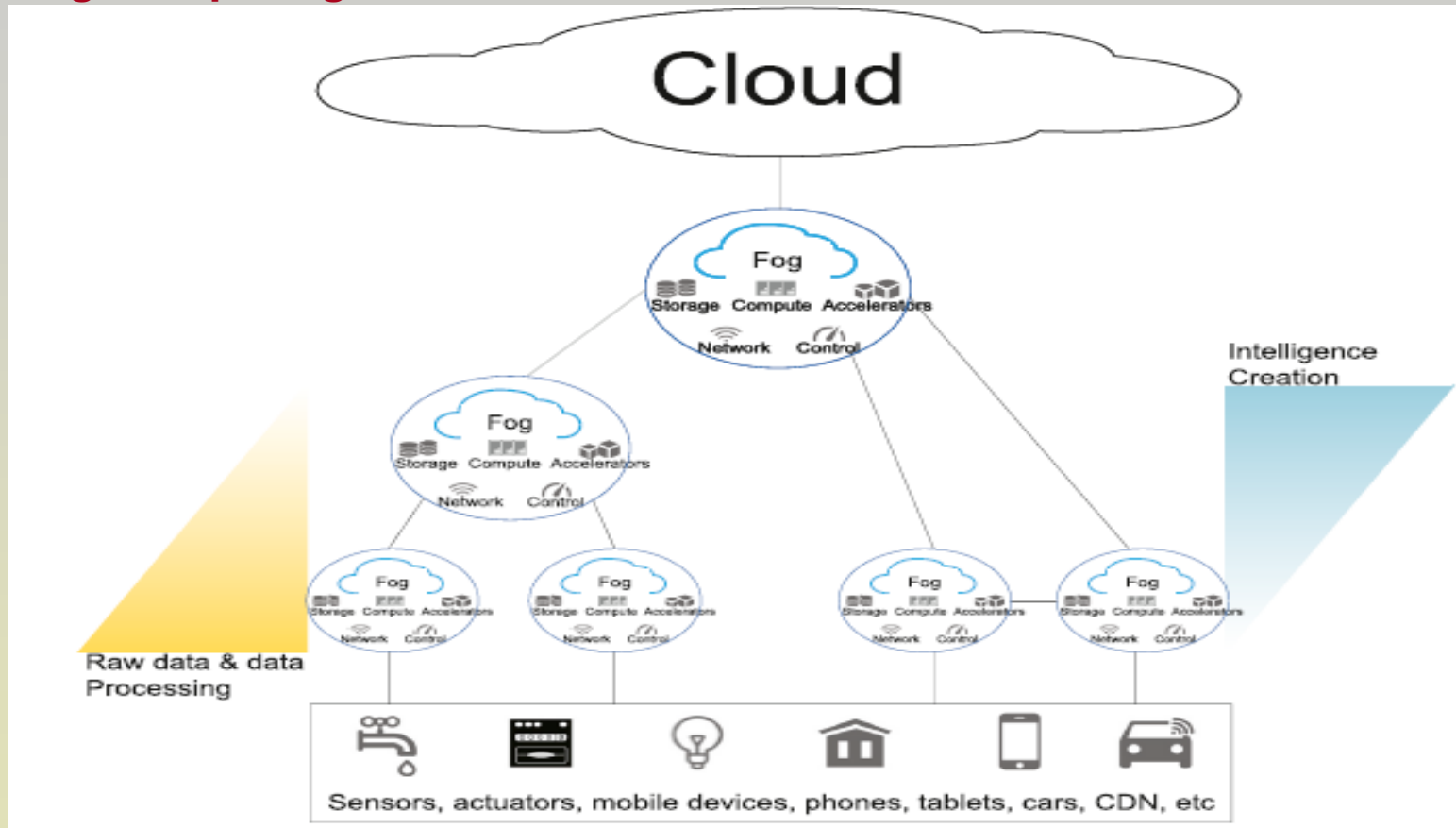
Edge Computing Technologies for Smart Cities Applications



- **Smart cities - need to be supported by powerful technologies**
 - *Computing (Cloud, Edge, ...)*
 - *Networking (5G, Core networks, ..*
 - *Services (user-friendly, flexible, on demand, ...)*
- **Cloud computing (CC)** is more and more used, including private/local and mixed cloud development
- However, **centralization** of traditional CC (processing and storage) may lead to some **limitations**
- **Novel services and applications like IoT, mobility-related, .. would be better served by decentralized systems**
- **Edge networking devices and even user terminals – more powerful in terms of processing, storage, communication capabilities**

- **Edge computing solution**
 - **Fog Computing, Mobile Edge Computing, Cloudlets, Microdata centers, ..**
- **Fog Computing (FC)** - (CISCO ~ 2011) extends the CC to the edge of networks, in particular wireless networks for IoT
 - FC nodes (FCNs) are typically located away from the main cloud data centers, i.e., at the network edge
- **Mobile Edge Computing (MEC)** – ETSI - an industry spec. ~2014.
 - MEC pushes the CC capabilities close to the **Radio Access Networks** in 4G, 5G
 - ETSI is developing a system architecture and std. for a number of APIs
- **Cloudlet** –Carnegie Mellon University ~2013)
 - A cloudlet is middle tier of a 3-tier hierarchy: ‘mobile device – cloudlet – cloud’
 - Cloudlet ~ "data center in a box" whose goal is to "bring the cloud closer".
- **Micro datacentre** –Microsoft Research- ~2015
 - Extension of today’s cloud data centers (as Microsoft Azure)
 - to meet new application demands (mobility, latency, power consumption, ..)
- **They include partially overlapping concepts and are also complementary**

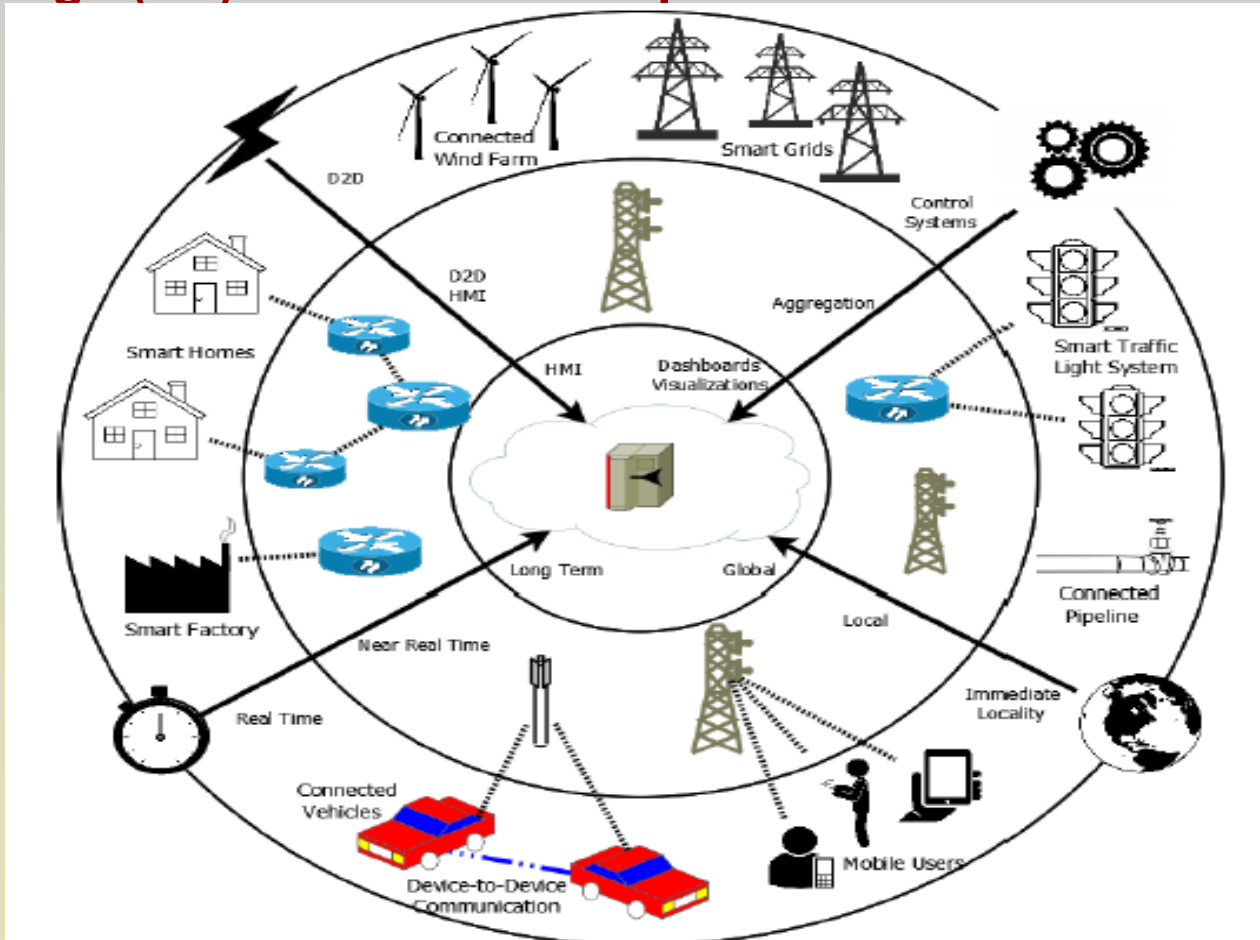
- Fog Computing



Source [1]: Yuan Ai, et.al., “Edge computing technologies for internet of things: a primer”
 Digital Communications and Networks xxx (2017) 1–10 ,
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2352864817301335> <http://arxiv.org/abs/1601.02752>

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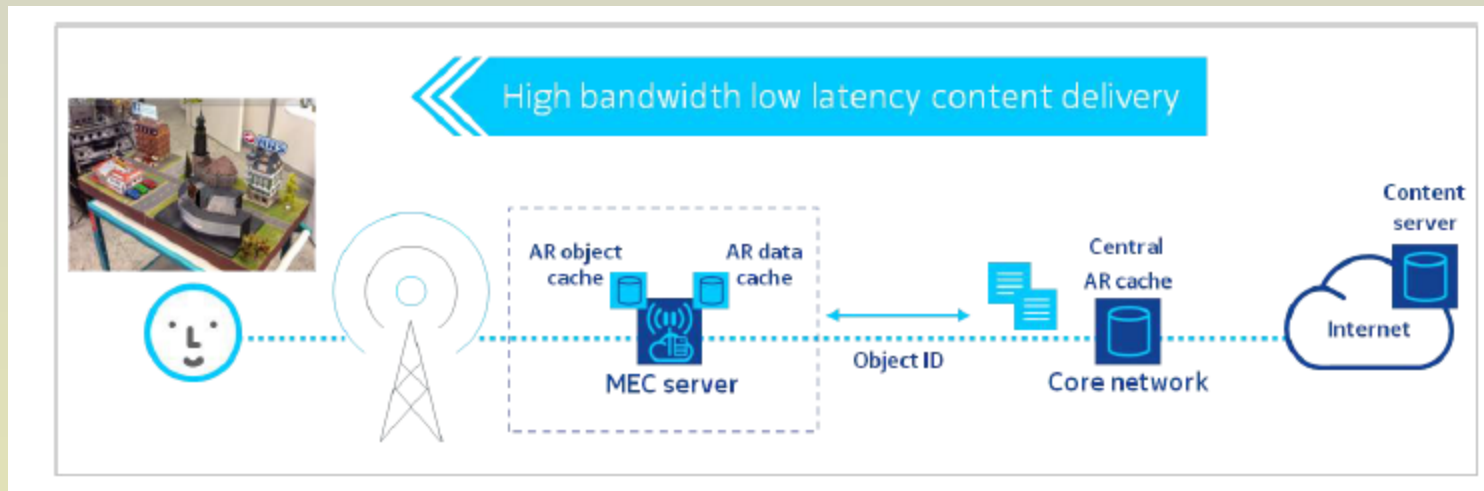
- Fog/Edge (FC) use cases examples



Source [2]: A.V. Dastjerdi, et al., "Fog Computing: Principles, Architectures, and Applications", 2016, Book Chapter in Internet of Things: Principles and Paradigms, <http://arxiv.org/abs/1601.02752>

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- **MEC Use Cases examples**
- **Augmented Reality (AR) content delivery**
 - An AR app. on a smart-phone or tablet - overlays augmented reality content onto objects viewed on the device camera
 - App. on the MEC server can provide local object tracking and local AR content caching
 - RTT is minimized and throughput is maximized for optimum QoE
 - Use cases: offer consumer or enterprise propositions, such as tourist information, sporting event information, advertisements etc.



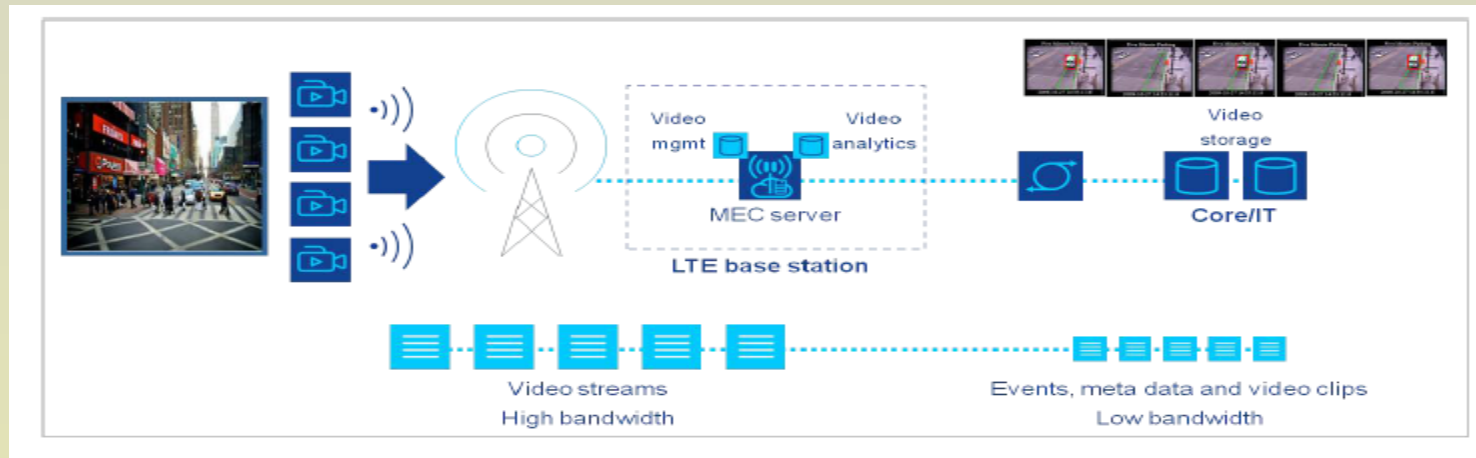
Source [3]: https://portal.etsi.org/Portals/0/TBpages/MEC/Docs/Mobile-edge_Computing_-_Introductory_Technical_White_Paper_V1%2018-09-14.pdf
 Mobile-Edge Computing – Introductory Technical White Paper

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MEC Use Cases examples

Video Analytics

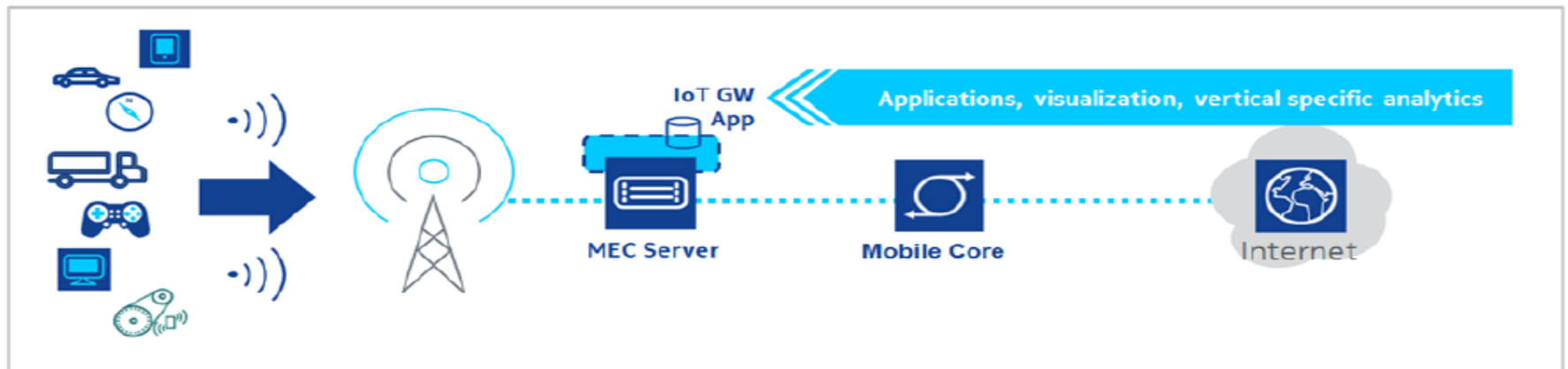
- distributed **video analytics solution**: efficient and scalable mobile solution for LTE
- The **video mgmt.** application **transcodes** and **stores captured video** streams from cameras, received on the LTE uplink
- The **video analytics** application **processes the video data to detect and notify specific configurable events** e.g. object movement, lost child, abandoned luggage, etc.
- The application **sends low bandwidth video metadata to the central operations and management server** for database searches. Applications : safety, public security to smart cities



- **MEC Use Cases examples**

- **Internet of Things (IoT)**

- IoT generates additional messaging on telecoms networks, and requires gateways to aggregate the messages and ensure security and low latency
- Required: real time capability; grouping of sensors and devices is needed for efficient service
- IoT devices are often low (processor, memory capacity) → need to aggregate various IoT messages connected through the mobile network close to the devices
- This also provides an analytics processing capability and a low latency response time.



Source [4]: Yun Chao Hu et al., "Mobile Edge Computing A key technology towards 5G" ETSI White Paper No. 11 September 2015, ISBN No. 979-10-92620-08-5



Edge Computing Technologies for Smart Cities Applications



■ Conclusions

- **Edge computing – strong candidate to support smart cities applications**
- Need of harmonization between different actors
 - Std. organizations
 - Research groups, academia
 - Forums
 - Industrial actors
 -
 - related to (vision/concept, architecture, specification, deployment, implementation, etc.)



Edge Computing Technologies for Smart Cities Applications



■ References

1. Yuan Ai, et.al., “Edge computing technologies for internet of things: a primer” Digital Communications and Networks xxx (2017) 1–10 ,
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2352864817301335> <http://>
2. A.V. Dastjerdi, et.al., “Fog Computing: Principles, Architectures, and Applications”, 2016, Book Chapter in Internet of Things: Principles and Paradigms
3. Mobile-Edge Computing – Introductory Technical White Paper
https://portal.etsi.org/Portals/0/TBpages/MEC/Docs/Mobile-edge_Computing_-_Introductory_Technical_White_Paper_V1%2018-09-14.pdf
4. Yun Chao Hu et.al., "Mobile Edge Computing A key technology towards 5G" ETSI White Paper No. 11 September 2015, ISBN No. 979-10-92620-08-5

Security trends IoT SmartCity

Pr. Tewfiq El Maliki



IoT faces new attacks : Context

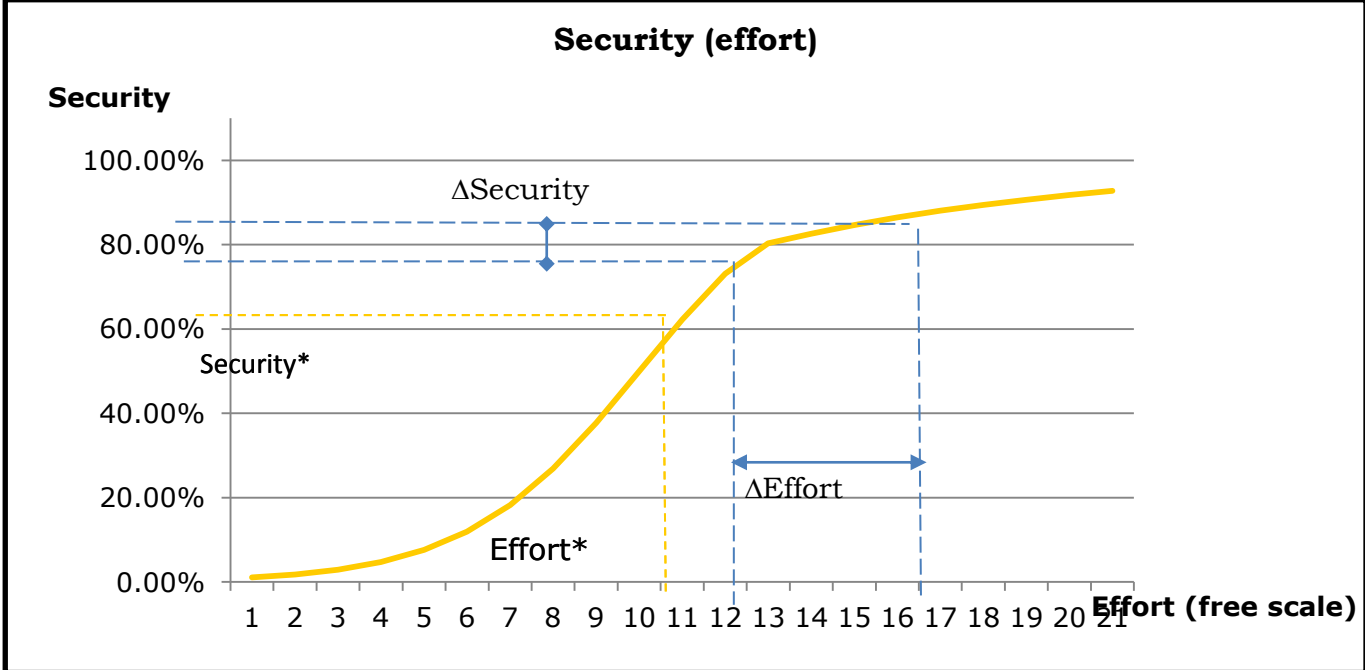
- September 2016, 1Tbps DDoS attack
- **Attacks launched by a botnet composed of 150'000 IoT devices**
- System & application complexity growth
 - Brittle, unmanageable, insecure



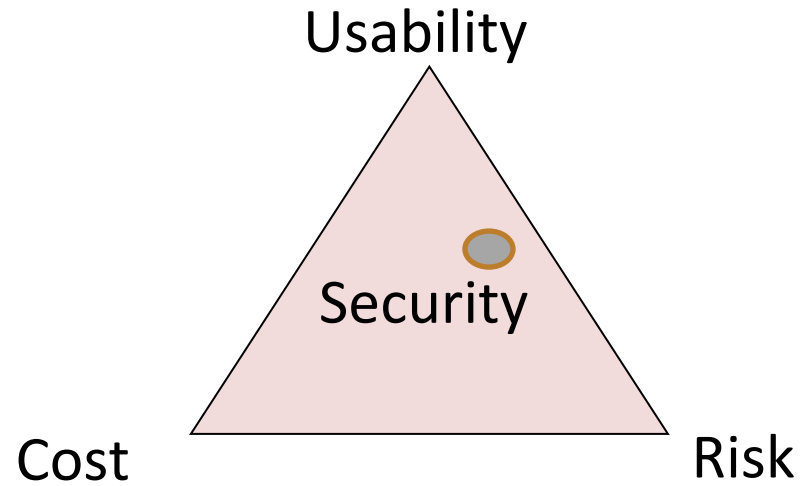
Attques on Self-organized Network : More than 30

- *Jamming attack*
- *Wormhole attack*
- *Blackhole attack*
- *Byzantine attack*
- *Traffic analysis*
- *Routing Attacks:*
 - *Routing Table Overflow*
 - *Routing Table Poisoning*
 - *Packet Replication*
 - *Route Cache Poisoning*
 - *Rushing Attack*
- *Resource consumption attack*
- *IP Spoofing attack*
- *State Pollution attack*
- *Sybil attack*
- *Fabrication*
- *Modification*
- ▶ *Location disclosure attack*
- ▶ *Session Hijacking attack*
- ▶ *Repudiation attack*
- ▶ *Denial of Service attack*
- ▶ *Flooding attack*
- ▶ *Colluding misrelay attack*
- ▶ *Device tampering attack*
- ▶ *Gray hole attack*
- ▶ *Link spoofing attack*
- ▶ *Neighbor attack*
- ▶ *Jellyfish attack (Subset blackhole)*
- ▶ *Packet dropping attacks*
- ▶ *Impersonation or Spoofing attack*
- ▶ *Sleep deprivation torture*
- ▶ *SYN Flooding attack*
- ▶ *Malicious code attacks*
- ▶ *Illusion attack*
- ▶ *Link withholding attack*
- ▶ *Bogus attack*
- ▶ *Identity disclosure attack*

Security vs. Cost



Static vs. dynamic security

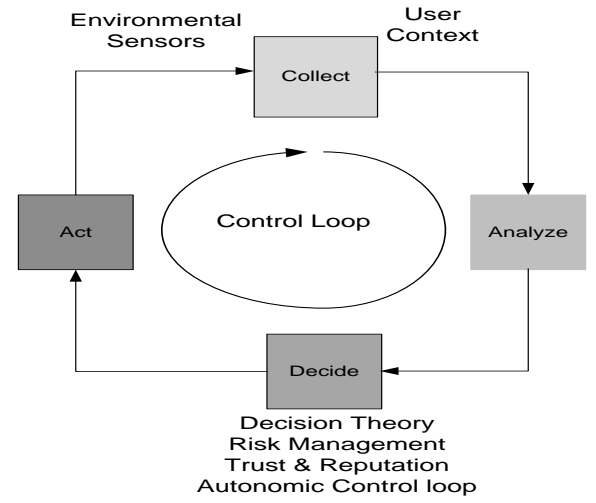
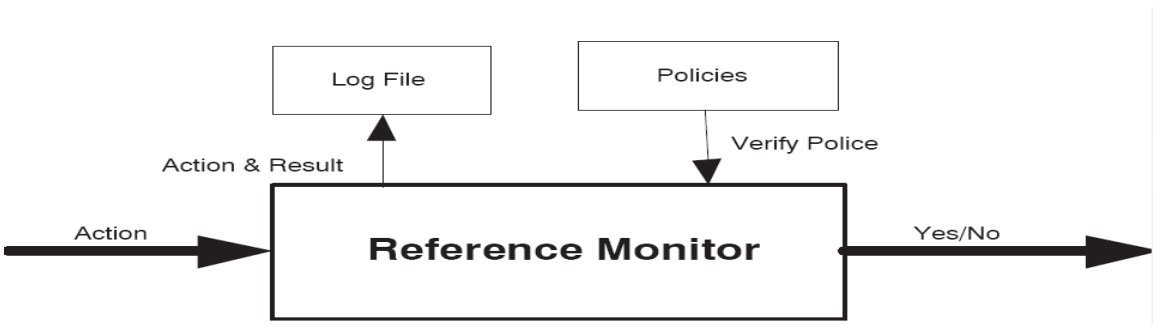


How to solve security problems?



Reference Monitor and control Loop

• The concept was introduced in (1972)
Autonomic system Started by IBM in 2001



Security of IoT

Motivation

Complexity # security Ab initio

Diversity of attacks # Cross layering security

Context changing # security adaptation by looping

Cost # security #usability

Software and hardware security



Simple is difficult
If there are problems, engineers will live



Data Analytics and Data Mining for modeling and analysis of Smart Cities

Gary Weckman

Ohio University, USA



Concerns for data

- developing **data repositories and mining packages** to **address** a number of **problems** related to smart cities
- identify **irregular patterns and bottlenecks** which will aid city to **optimize** their transportation
- integrate this **information with real time traffic data** and weather conditions to develop **more accurate predictions** to help commuters
- **unavailability of realworld datasets** and test environments to **evaluate** models and techniques have slowed progress



Critical Research Challenges

- **economic (who pays?)**
- **policy (privacy and data access)**
- **technology (cybersecurity, precision timing, and data analytics)**
- **overall coordination (standards and interoperability).**
- **different collection sources**
- **various sensors**
- **network infrastructures**
- **consolidate in a usable format**
- **quality of information**



Vision of smart city

- **integrate information communications technology**
 - physical infrastructures
 - transportation
 - improving living standard
 - large-scale applications in cities
- **collect reliable real-world dataset** for modeling
- **aid decision-making** for improved services
- **analyzing massive data** generated by different sensors
- **incorporate analytics platforms and tools that** are able to handle diverse datasets
- **design platforms and solutions that can coordinate functions** across a smart city



Review research efforts in smart cities

- create **adequate insight** on the development
- develop a **tool using real-time extraction** of real-world data that can be useful in research and development for advancing the concept
- explore **existing tools and communication** networks
- **support smart city communications**

- **Goal:** collect and analyze real-world data from real sources to aid in developing models that will improve smart city planning