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TECHNICAL REPORT



Internet of things (IoT) – Socialized IoT system resembling human social interaction dynamics





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CONTENTS

| FOREWORD4 | | | | |
|---|--|---|----------|--|
| INTRODUCTION | | | | |
| 1 | Scop | De | 6 | |
| 2 | Normative references | | | |
| 3 | Terms and definitions | | | |
| 4 | Svm | bols and abbreviated terms | 7 | |
| 5 | Introduction to the socialized IoT systems | | | |
| U | 5 1 | Three technological waves in ICT | 7 | |
| | 5.2 | Resemblances between comprehensive IoT systems and human social | / | |
| | 0.2 | dynamics | 8 | |
| 6 | Key | features of socialized IoT systems | 8 | |
| 7 | Soci | alized attributes of IoT system | 10 | |
| | 7.1 | General | 10 | |
| | 7.2 | Socialized network | 10 | |
| | 7.2.1 | General | 10 | |
| | 7.2.2 | 2 Topology-driven network | 10 | |
| | 7.2.3 | 3 Target-driven network | 12 | |
| | 7.2.4 | Task-driven network | 13 | |
| | 7.2.5 | 5 Environment-driven network | 14 | |
| | 7.3 | Socialized collaboration | 15 | |
| | 7.3.1 | General | 15 | |
| | 7.3.2 | 2 Socialized collaborative division of labour | 15 | |
| | 7.3.3 | Socialized collaborative processing | 16 | |
| | 7.3.4 | Socialized self-learning | 17 | |
| | 7.4 7.7 | | ۱۵ 18 | |
| | 7.4. 7.4.2 | 2 Socialized service coordination | 10 | |
| | 743 | Socialized service release | 20 | |
| | 7.4.4 | Socialized service update | 21 | |
| 8 | Secu | urity in the socialized IoT system | 21 | |
| | 8.1 | Sensing security in IoT system | | |
| | 8.2 | Socialized sensing security mechanism | 22 | |
| 9 | Appl | ication of the socialized IoT system | 23 | |
| | 9.1 | General | 23 | |
| | 9.2 | Key features of intrusion prevention system | 24 | |
| | 9.3 | System design based on the concept of the socialized IoT system | 24 | |
| | 9.3.1 | General | 24 | |
| 9.3. | | 2 Socialized network | 25 | |
| | 9.3.3 | 3 Socialized collaboration | 26 | |
| | 9.3.4 | Socialized service | 27 | |
| 9.4 Inspiration of IoT development mode | | | | |
| Bi | bliogra | phy | 29 | |
| | | | | |

| Figure 1 – IoT promotes the third wave in information technolog | y8 |
|---|----|
| Figure 2 – Hierarchy of topology-driven network | 11 |

| Figure 3 – Example of target-driven network | 12 |
|--|----|
| Figure 4 – Node selectivity of task-driven network | 13 |
| Figure 5 – Socialized collaboration of IoT system | 15 |
| Figure 6 – Socialized self-learning similar to mobile agent | 18 |
| Figure 7 – Socialized service release | 20 |
| Figure 8 – Socialized service update | 21 |
| Figure 9 – The conceptual hierarchy of the IoT security | 22 |
| Figure 10 – Realization mechanism of IoT sensing security based on socialized collaborative processing | 23 |
| Figure 11 – Network infrastructure of the intrusion prevention system | 25 |
| Figure 12 – Socialized collaborative division of labour based on SNR | 26 |
| Figure 13 – Target detection based on self-learning | 27 |
| Figure 14 – IoT development mode based on "Common platform + Application profiles" | 28 |

INTERNET OF THINGS (IoT) – SOCIALIZED IOT SYSTEM RESEMBLING HUMAN SOCIAL INTERACTION DYNAMICS

FOREWORD

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| Draft | Report on voting |
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| JTC1-SC41/227/DTR | JTC1-SC41/240A/RVDTR |

Full information on the voting for its approval can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

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This document was drafted in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, and developed in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1 and ISO/IEC Directives, IEC Supplement, available at www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs and www.iso.org/directives.

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INTRODUCTION

The Internet of Things (IoT) technology is the third wave of information industry, following the computer, communications network and the Internet. It provides the technology tools to build an effective interactive IoT system connecting human users and the physical world, which causes the changes in individual's daily life and also in the operations of human society. The innovative ideas can be implemented in IoT systems creating new markets for technology-based but user-friendly services. The technologies in the IoT systems will keep evolving with improving the existing technology and also the insertion of new technologies.

The communications network focuses on connection and transmission, and it realizes transmission service. The Internet focuses on information sharing, and provides services related to information sharing. The IoT systems focus on the objective physical world, realizing the basic sensing service and other services for the objects of interest (i.e. targets), events, etc., in the physical world.

In order to realize the sensing of the complex physical world, an IoT system needs to have an organized and coordinated sensing capability. For a specific target, this capability activates relevant sensor nodes, and division of labour and cooperation strategies are applied, which is similar to an enterprise that organizes people with required capabilities to form a project team and completes the project with proper division of labour and cooperation. In this perspective, therefore, it can be stated that the IoT system has socialized attributes as IoT nodes and terminals establish an orderly socialized system.

This document comprises five main clauses. Clause 5 introduces the background and motivations for the study of the socialized IoT system. Clause 6 discusses the essential differences of the IoT systems compared to the communications network and the Internet. This comparison is summarized with the key features of the socialized IoT system. Clause 7 further analyses the socialized network, socialized collaboration and socialized service, which are designated as the three pillars of the IoT socialized attributes. Clause 8 addresses the sensing security issue for IoT systems. Clause 9 discusses the application methods of the socialized IoT attributes using a use case analysis, such as the intrusion prevention system or infrastructure protection. This document provides readers with the knowledge of the socialized characteristics and features of the IoT system, and inspires readers to adopt them in the design of IoT systems and provision of IoT services.