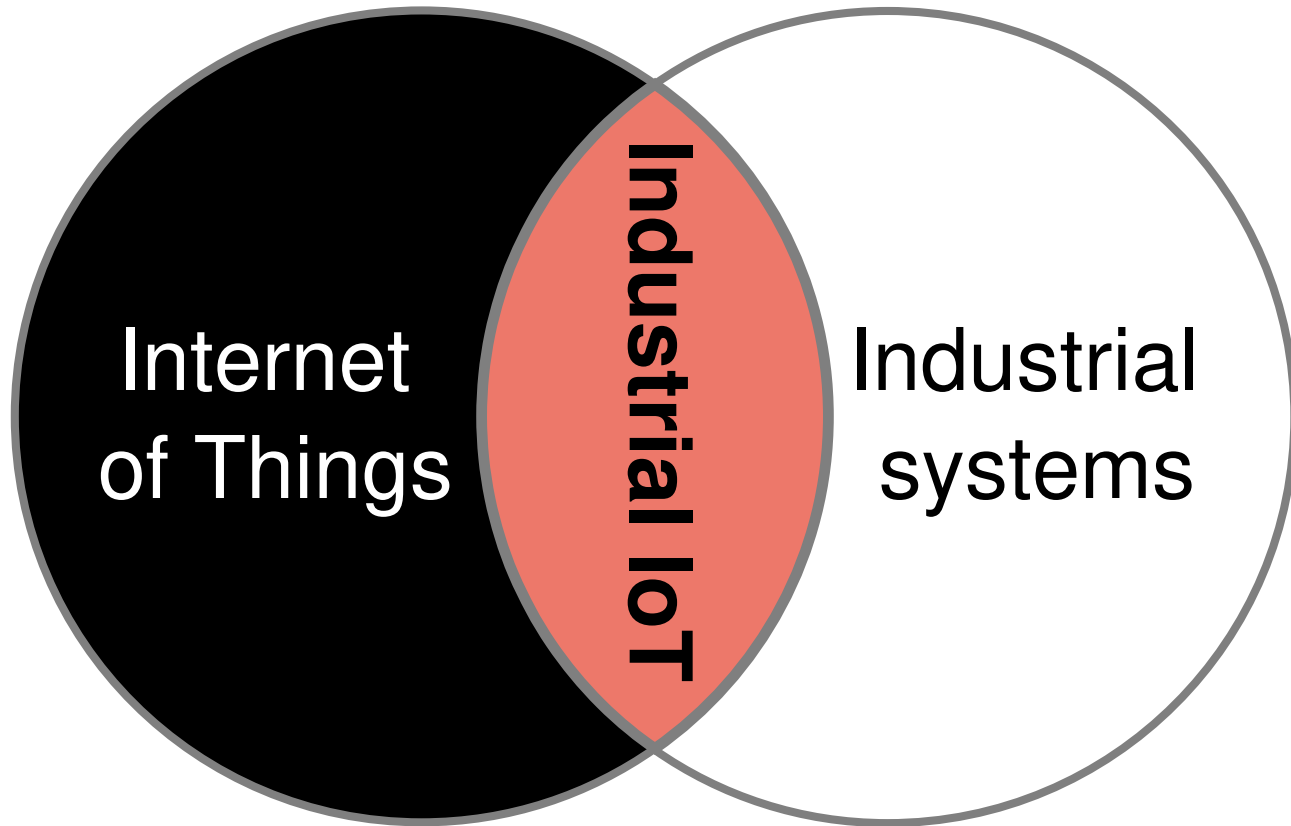


# A Distributed Systems Perspective on Industrial IoT

Konrad Iwanicki  
*University of Warsaw*



# Industrial IoT



# Industrial IoT

The adoption of IIoT has lagged compared to the adoption of consumer-oriented IoT gadgets.

# **IIoT is about distributed systems...**

An industrial IoT system is a collection of largely independent interconnected computing elements that monitor or control some physical resources in a way that appears to the users of the system as an operation of a single facility realizing a certain business process.

# IIoT is about distributed systems...

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# IloT is about distributed systems...

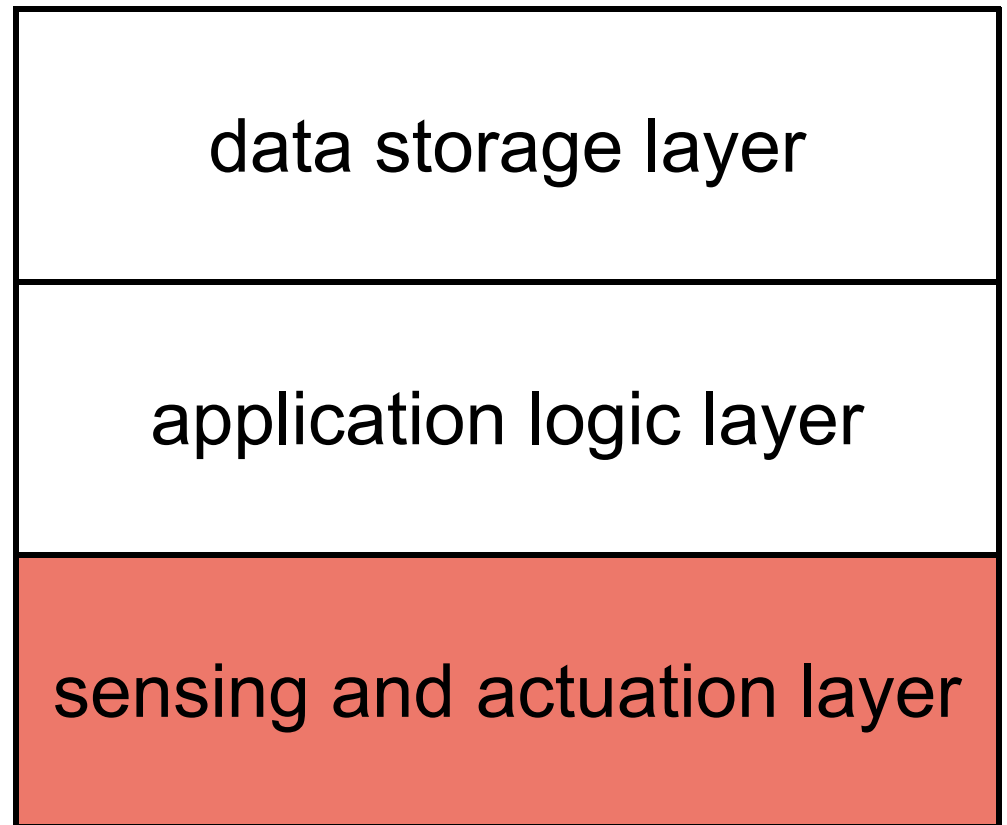
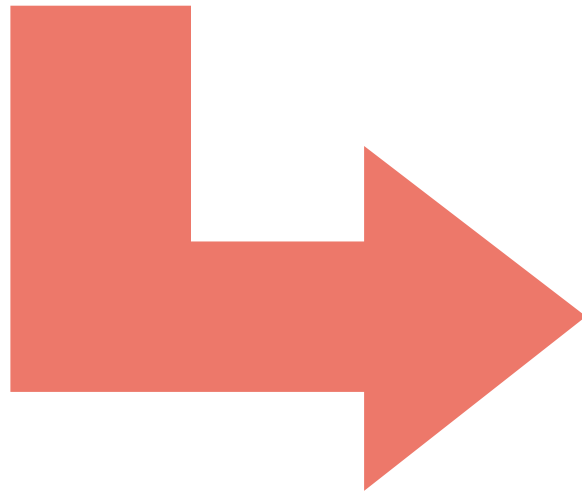
An industrial IoT system is a collection of largely independent interconnected computing elements that monitor or control some physical resources in a way that **appears** to the users of the system **as an operation of a single facility** realizing a certain business process.

## **... but peculiar ones**

Tight coupling between  
IIoT systems and the  
physical objects they  
monitor and control.

# ... but peculiar ones

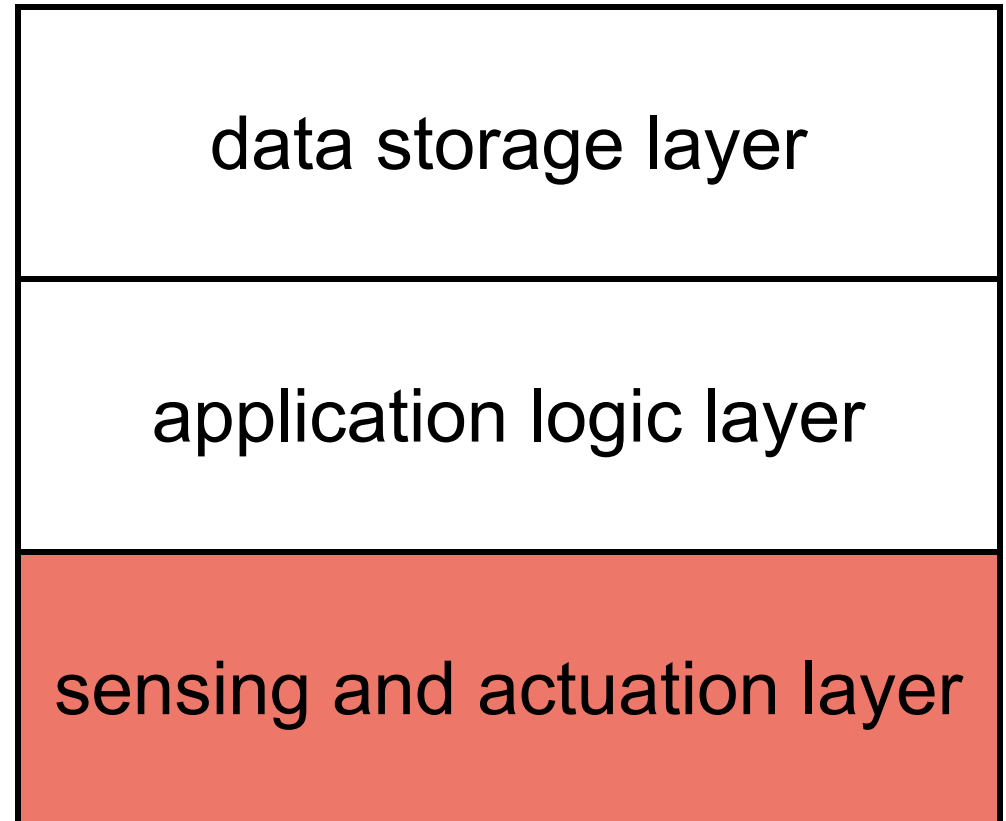
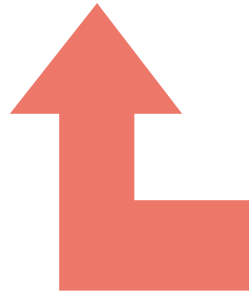
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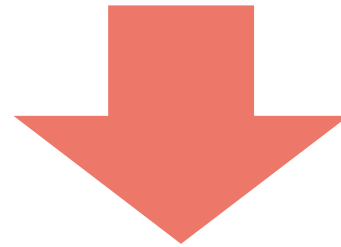
# ... but peculiar ones

- Highly constrained resources and heterogeneity.
- Fixed physical placement.
- Operating conditions different from “sterile” data centers.

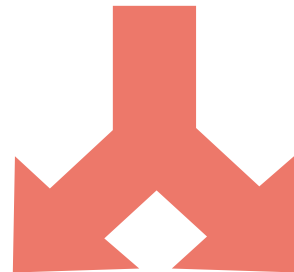


# Interoperability

- IloT systems aim to transform business processes but:
  - Existing infrastructure is hardly ever entirely replaced.
  - Various IloT solutions are heterogeneous.



**Interoperability**



with legacy systems

with other IloT solutions

# Interoperability

- Solution: standardization
  - necessary in many cases...
  - ...but does not address all issues (e.g., legacy components).
- Possible complementary solution: middleware
  - leverage the experience from enterprise application integration.

# Scalability

- IIoT systems are often deployed incrementally:
  - small tests
  - gradual rollout

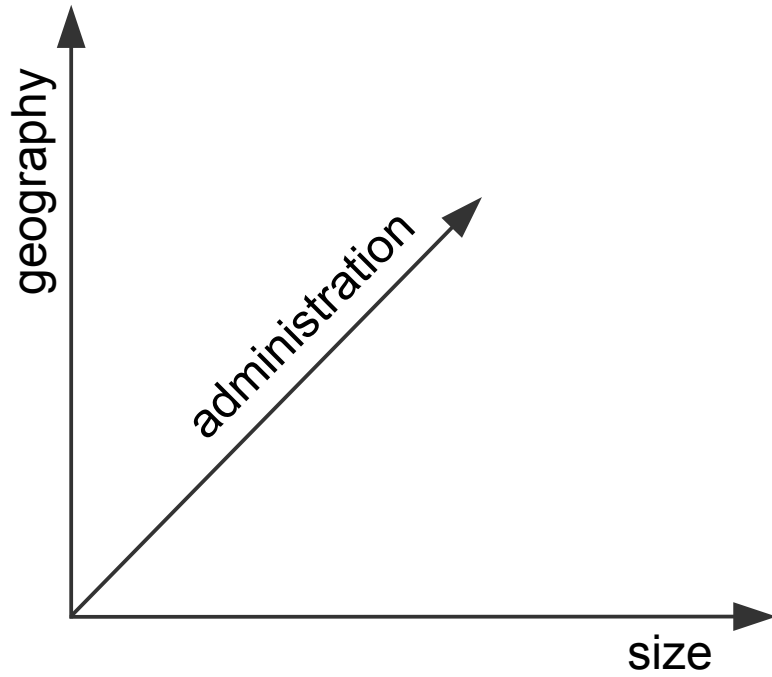
## Pros:

- Minimal disruption to business processes
- Smaller risk of calamities

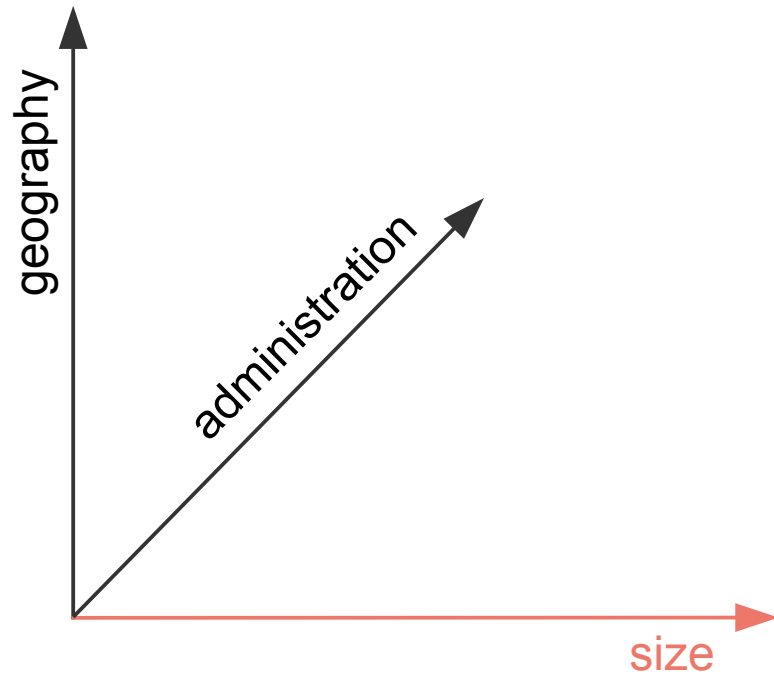
## Cons:

- A system has to tolerate a growth of a few orders of magnitude.
- Initial overprovisioning may not be an option.

# Scalability



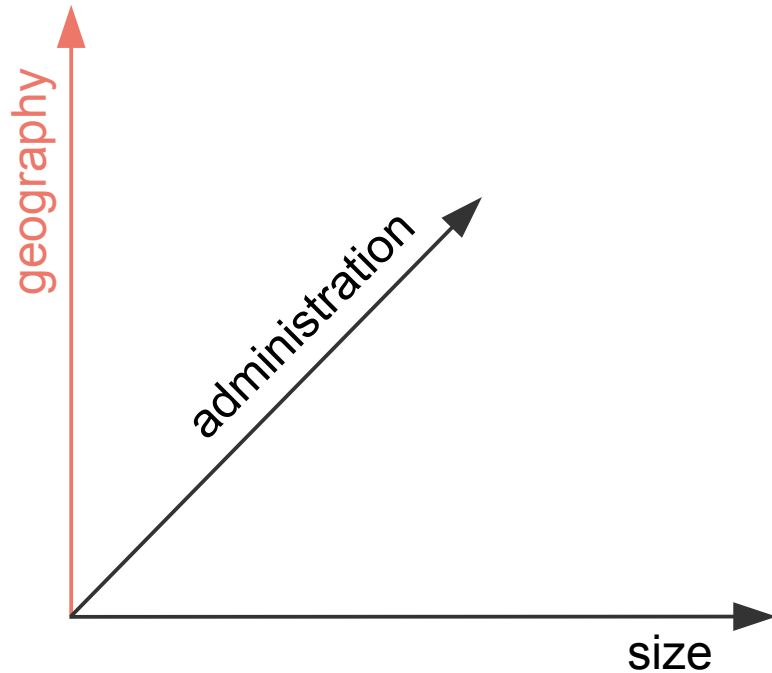
# Scalability



- provisioning more resources often infeasible
- replication and load balancing of limited use
- software architecture usually tightly coupled with system architecture

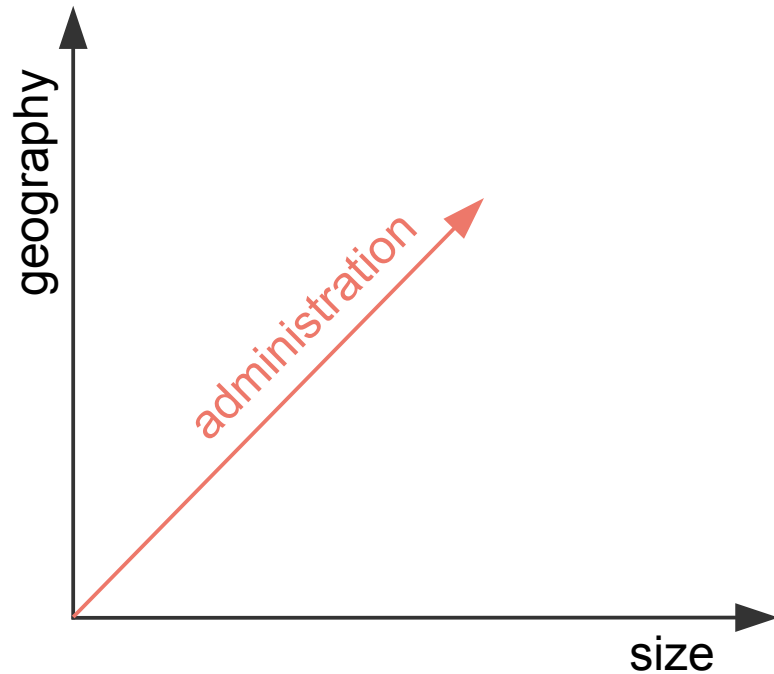
# Scalability

- energy-latency trade-off
- traffic depends on exact placement of sensing and actuation points



# Scalability

- sharing physical spaces  
=> conflicts, e.g.:
  - wireless medium
  - sensing and actuation points





# **Dependability**

**IIoT must be dependable.**

# Dependability

- reliability
- safety
- availability
- maintainability
- security

# Concluding remarks

- From a distributed systems perspective, IIoT poses a number of challenges, notably in:
  - interoperability,
  - scalability,
  - dependability.
- However, this requires collaboration with industrial partners.

# Thank you

## Q&A during the panel.

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The National Centre  
for Research and Development



# Dependability

- reliability
- safety
- availability
- maintainability
- security
- Continuity of correct behavior.
- Maximized by:
  - individual components
  - redundancy

# Dependability

- reliability
  - **safety**
  - availability
  - maintainability
  - security
- Something wrong does not lead to a catastrophe.
    - Need not be binary!

# Dependability

- reliability
  - safety
  - **availability**
  - maintainability
  - security
- Readiness for usage.
    - Relevance of the CAP theorem.

# Dependability

- reliability
  - safety
  - availability
  - maintainability
  - security
- Ease of changing a system's configuration.
    - Lot of work done
    - There are still some open problems



# Dependability

- reliability
  - safety
  - availability
  - maintainability
  - security
- Difficult to attack.
    - The “s” in “IoT” stands for security.
    - In IIoT the situation is somewhat better.