



# **iKaaS: intelligent Knowledge as a Service platform**

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- Project Introduction
- Challenges in IoT + Big Data + Cloud and the iKaaS approach
- Smart City Applications in iKaaS
- Cross-border issues
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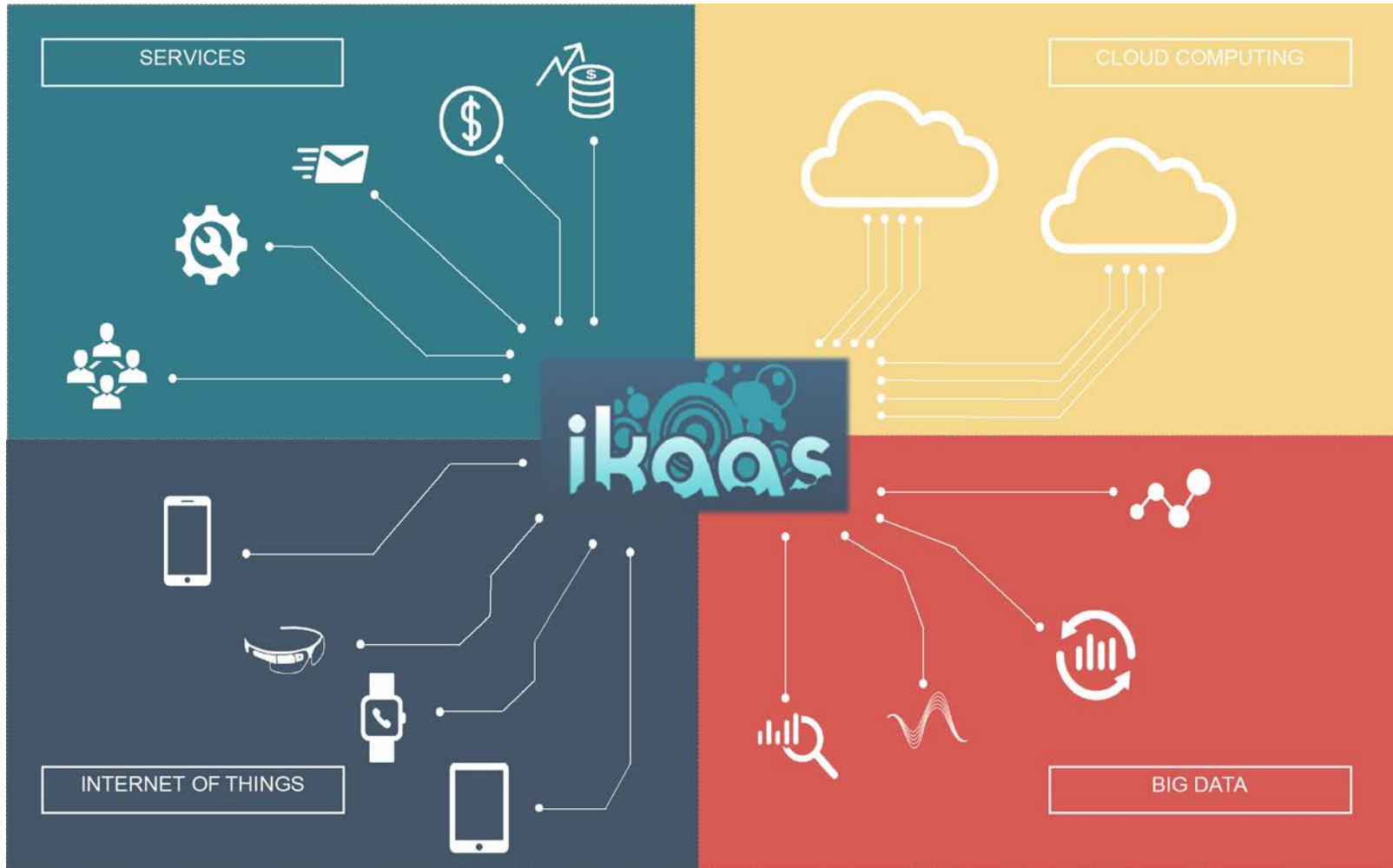
- EU-JP collaboration
- Duration 3 years (1st October 2014 – 30 September 2017)
- 15 partners (9 EU and 6 JP)
- Budget: ~3 million euros



# iKaaS



# iKaaS



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- **Requirements coming from IoT + Big Data + Cloud (1/2)**
  - Vast amount of IoT devices and data
  - Topological fragmentation of IoT endpoints
  - Heterogeneous in nature devices and data; need to be understood; need to be discovered
  - Security and privacy of data

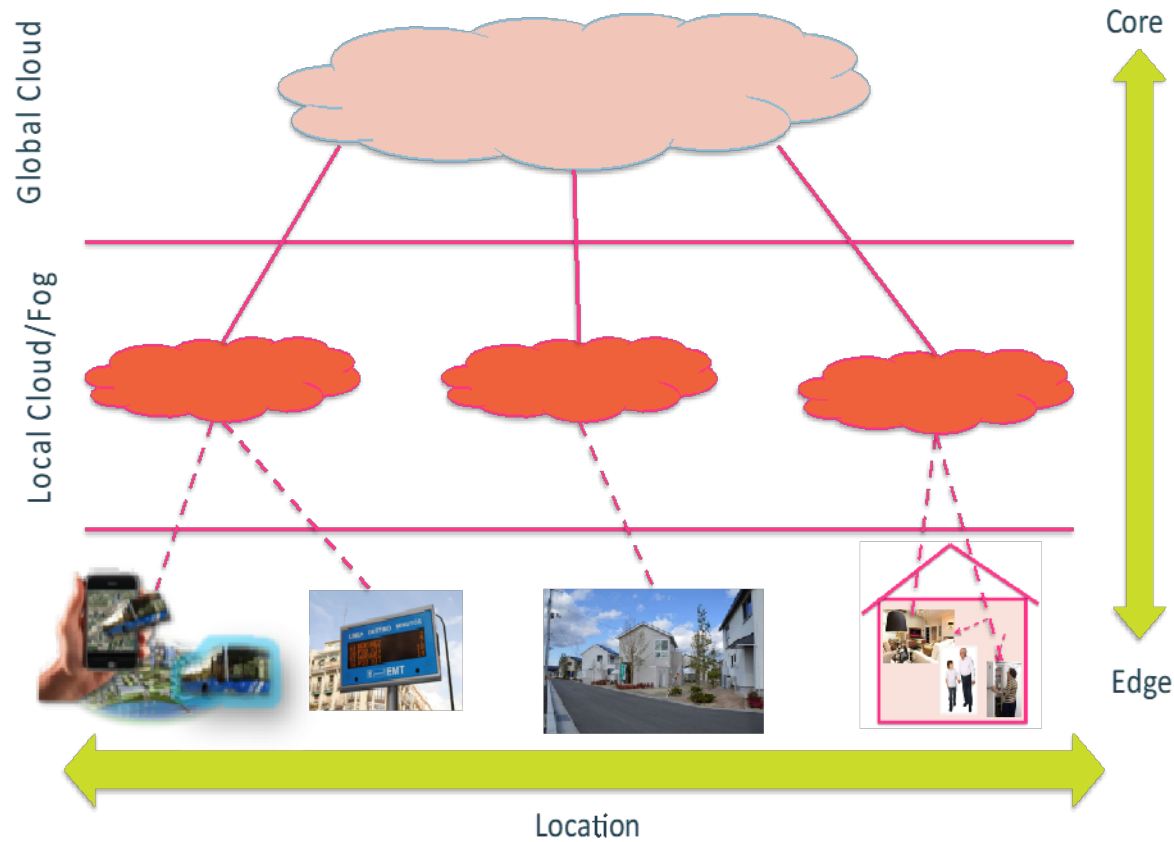




- **Requirements coming from IoT + Big Data + Cloud (2/2)**
  - Quality and trust of data and processing; data sources not strictly controlled; software/hardware issues
  - Expose data (raw and processed) and knowledge generation functionalities
  - Re-use of data and services
  - Autonomic management and orchestration



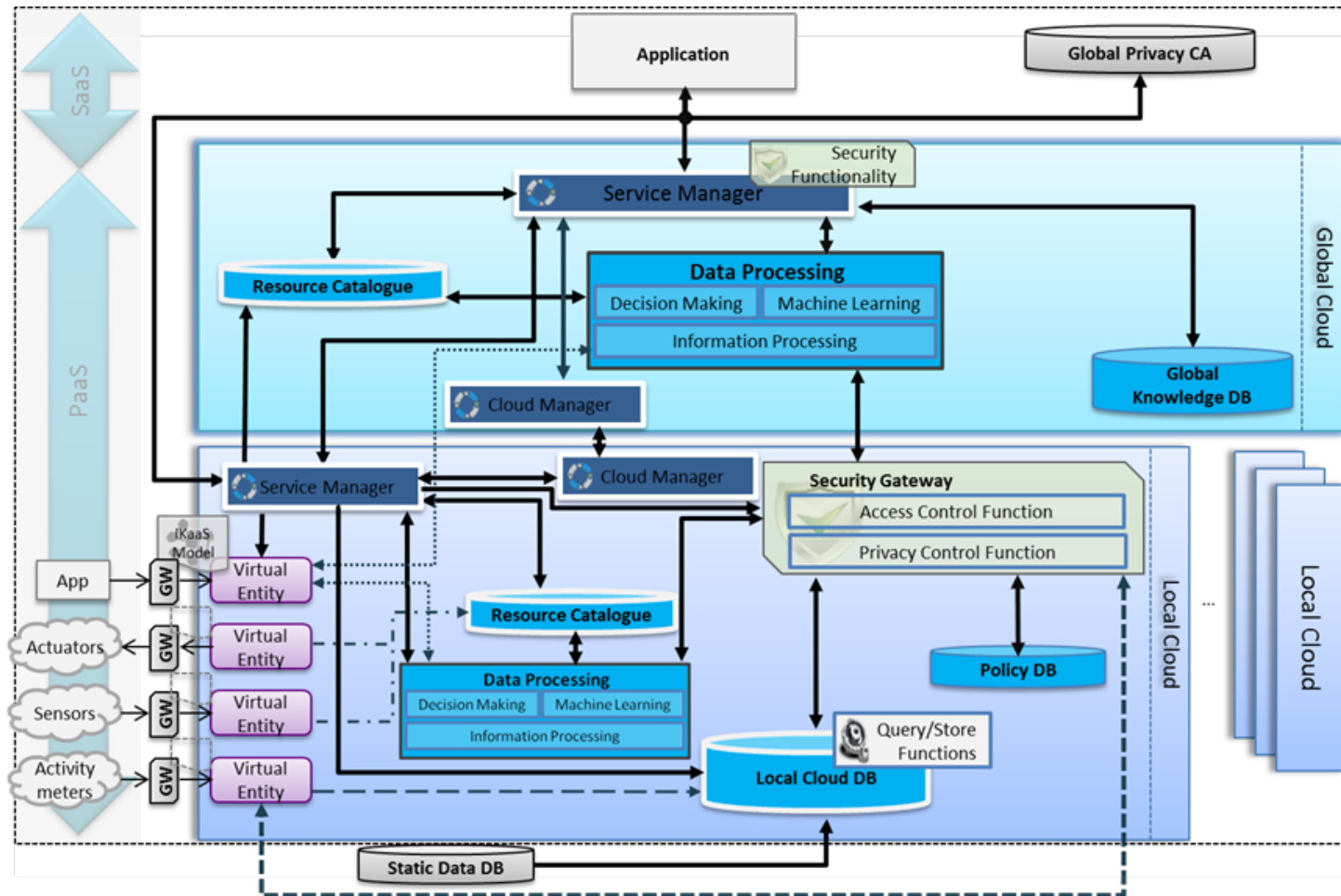
- **iKaaS approach**
  - Multi cloud environment; maximize coverage and amount of resources to be offered
  - Global Cloud; legacy cloud computing paradigm
  - Local Clouds; formed on demand to extend coverage and capabilities





- **iKaaS platform features**
  - Efficient management of heterogeneous IoT devices
  - Unified representation of data/services and platform capabilities
  - Distributed data storage and processing
  - Security and privacy of data
  - Quality of data and trust
  - Knowledge-as-a-Service
  - Autonomic cloud-aware service management

# iKaaS





Platform features	Components of the iKaaS architecture
Efficient management of heterogeneous IoT devices	Virtual Entity
Efficient and unified representation of the data from IoT devices	iKaaS data model, Local Cloud DB, Virtual Entity, Resource Catalogue
Distributed data storage and processing	Local Cloud DB, Global Knowledge DB, Local and Global Data Processing
Security of data and information	Security Gateway, Privacy DB, Global Service Manager
Quality of data and information	(Local) Data Processing
Knowledge-as-a-Service (KaaS)	iKaaS knowledge model, Global and Local Data Processing, Global Knowledge DB, Local Cloud DB
Consolidated description of service components and platform capabilities	iKaaS service and platform model, Resource Catalogue
Autonomic service management/orchestration	Global and Local Service Manager, Global and Local Cloud Manager



- **Key points to keep in mind (1/2)**
  - Multi-cloud architecture; allow anyone with infrastructure to contribute it (edge/fog computing ++)
  - Knowledge-as-a-Service; ease sharing of data/algorithms; expose data and software capabilities
  - Docker container implementations with Kubernetes as the cloud manager



- **Key points to keep in mind (2/2)**
  - Docker vs VMs
    - lower overhead than traditional VMs by making use of kernel features
    - comparable with VMs in terms of performance
    - much faster instantiation/decommission of instances compared to VMs
    - supported by main free/commercial cloud management products (not only Kubernetes)





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# iKaaS



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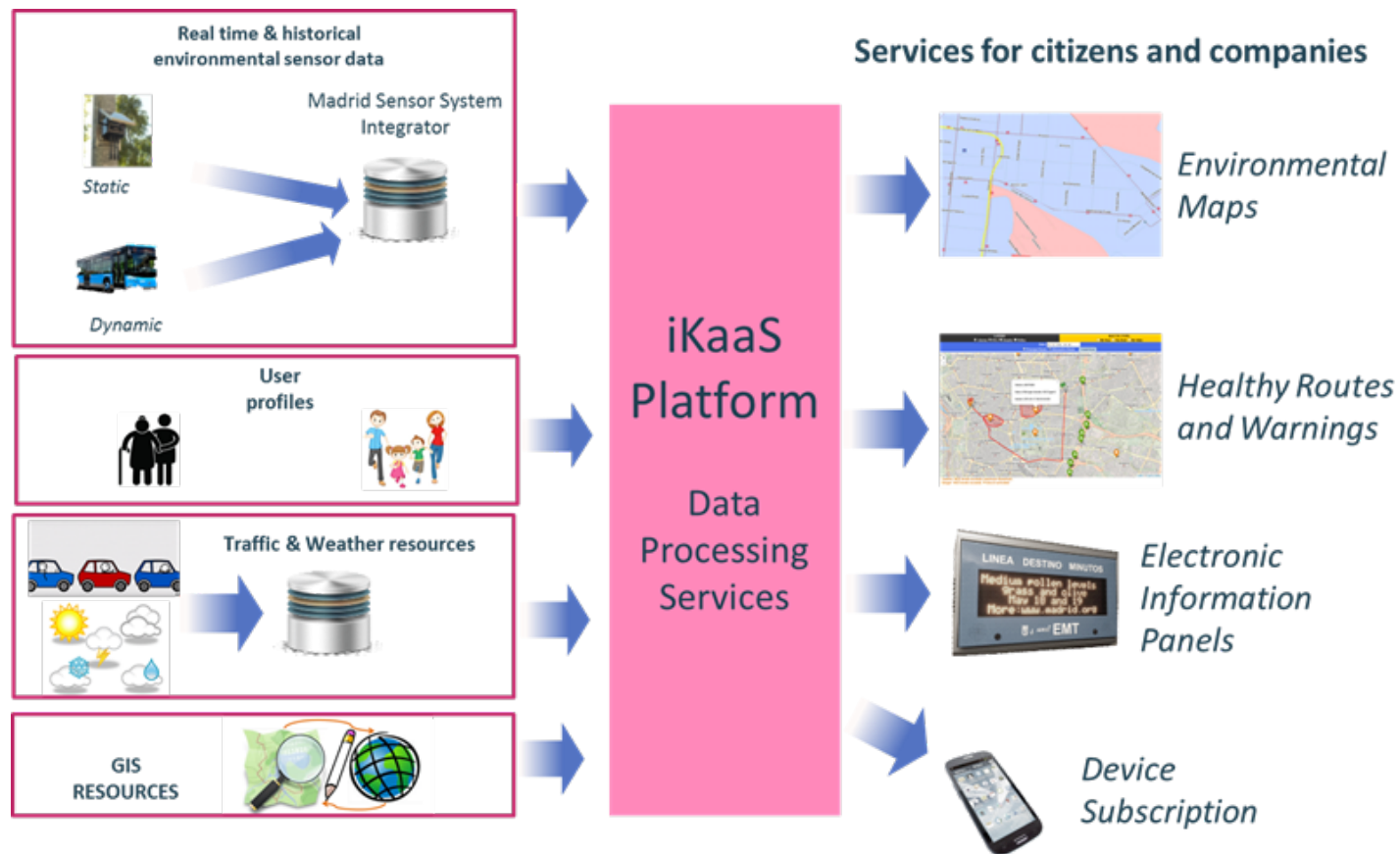


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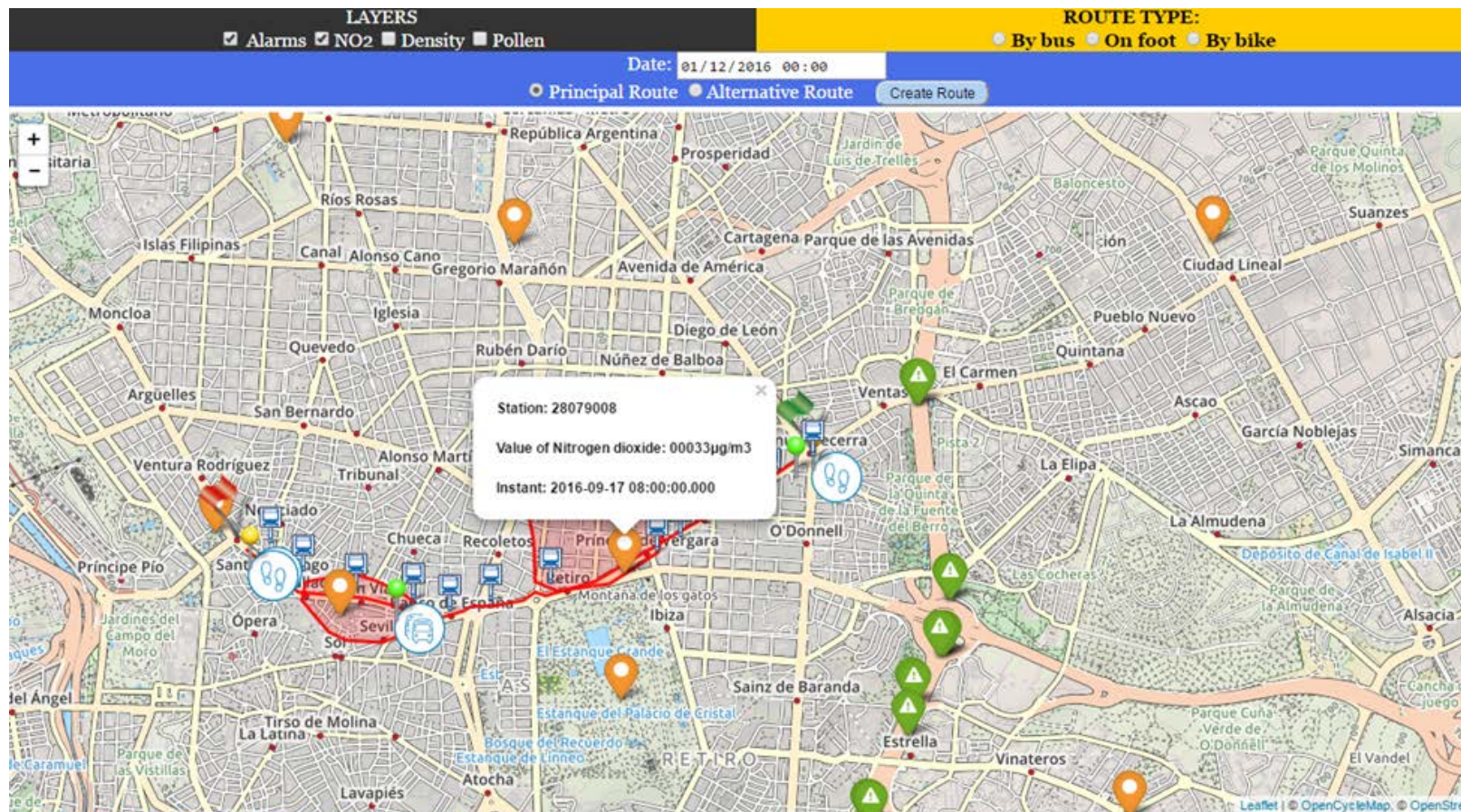
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- **Service of Environmental Health in Madrid**
  - Use real-time and historical environmental data, user profiles, traffic and other resources
  - Provide warnings and recommendations to citizens

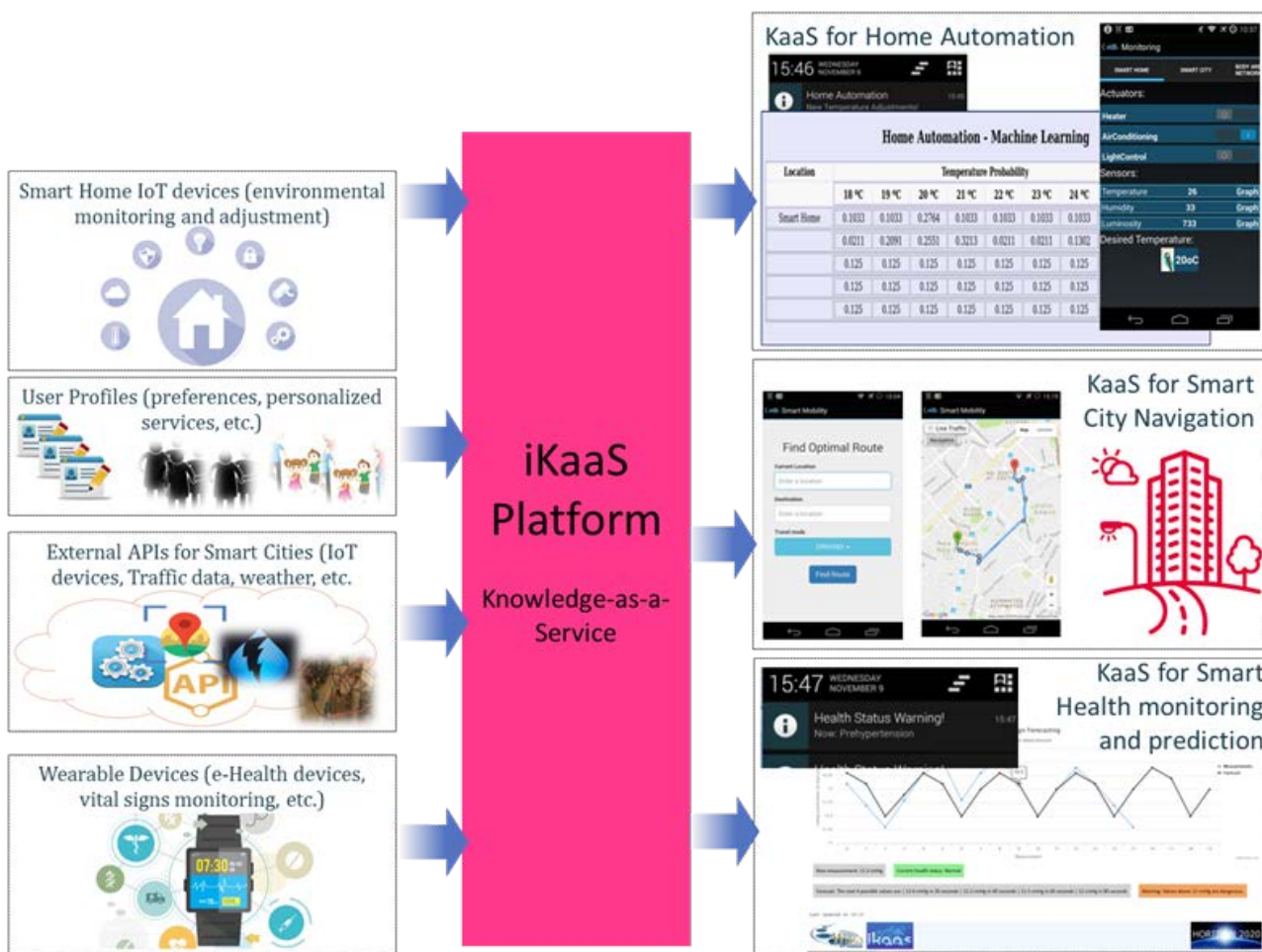




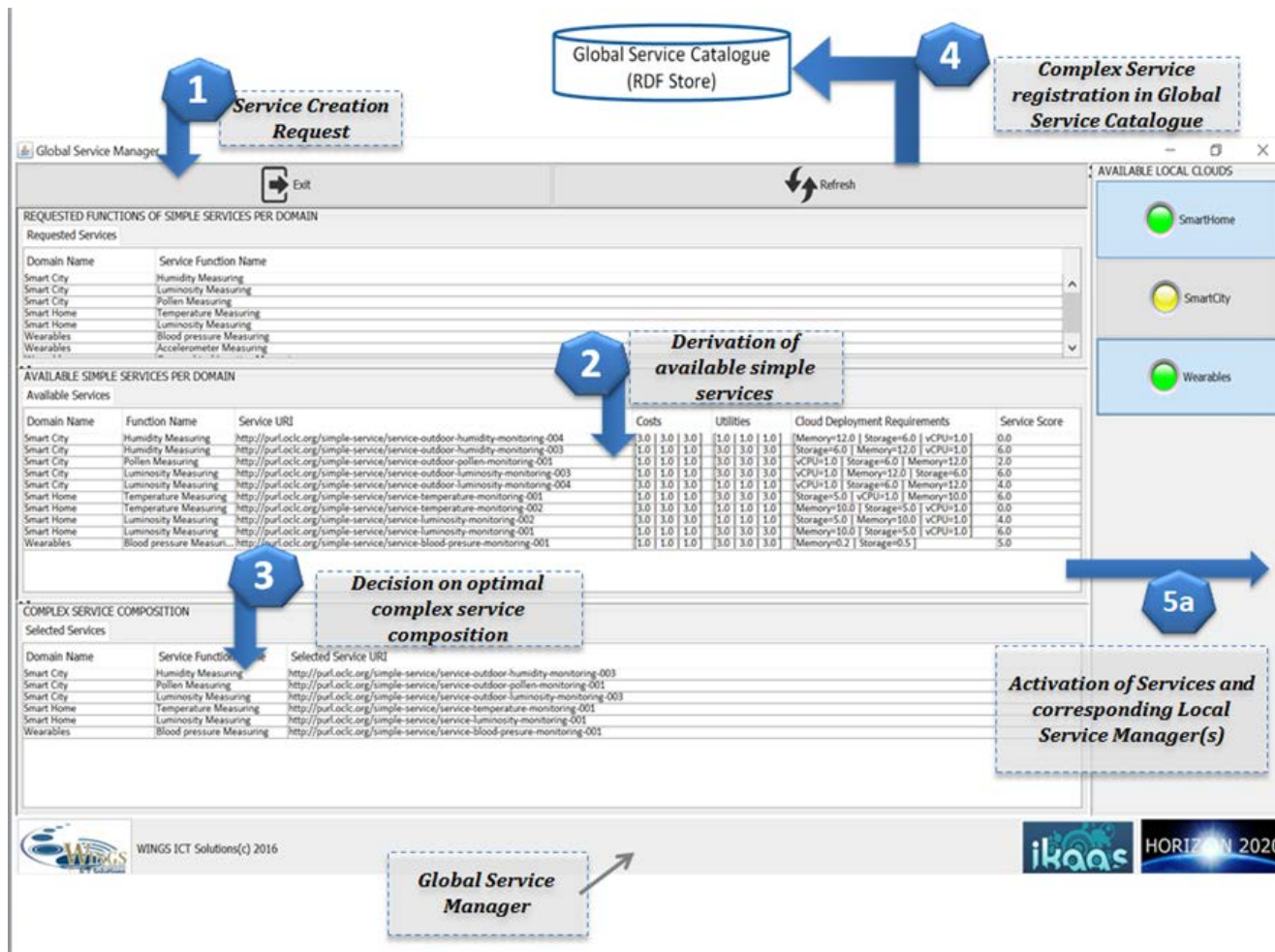




- **Ambient Assisted Living in Smart City**
  - Use indoor condition, activity meter and external data (e.g. weather, traffic)
  - Support home automation
  - Support Smart City navigation
  - Support remote health monitoring

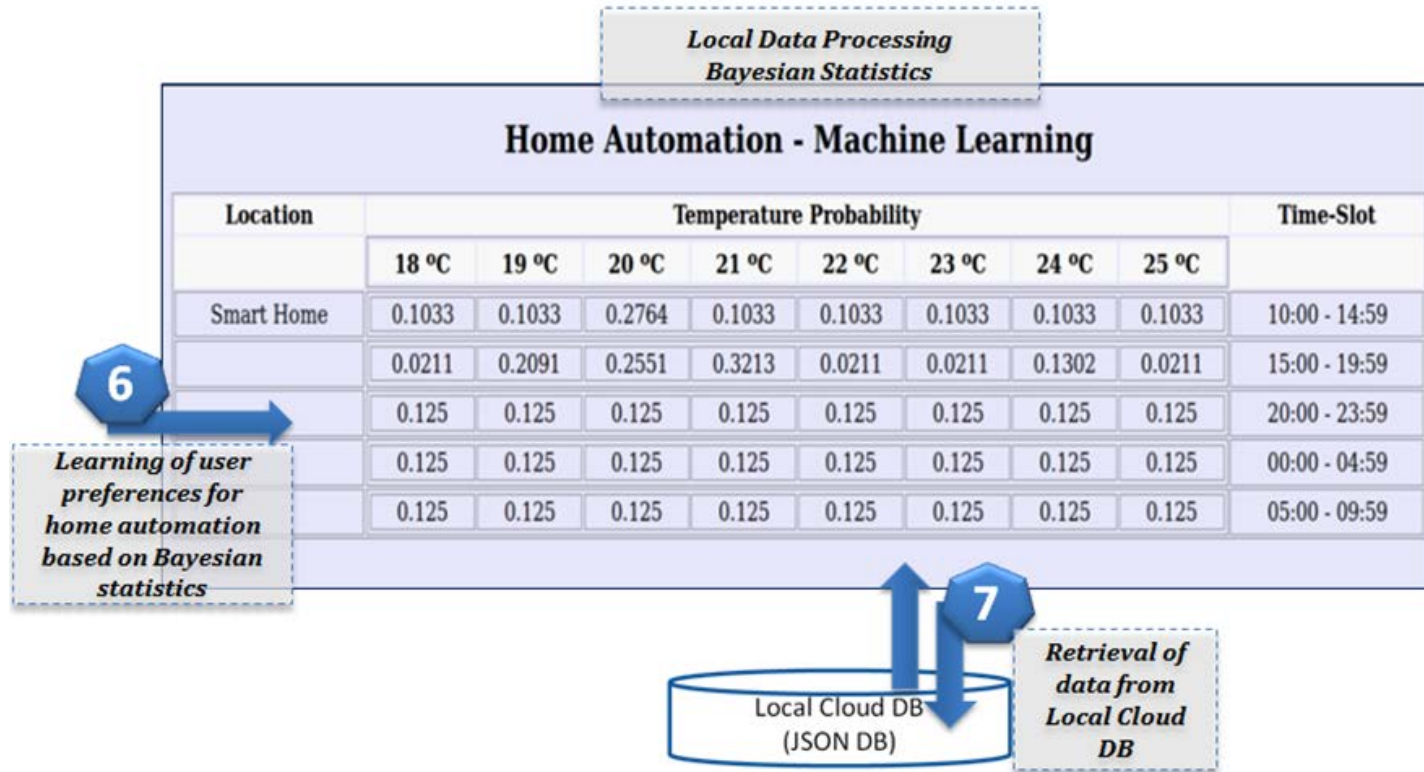








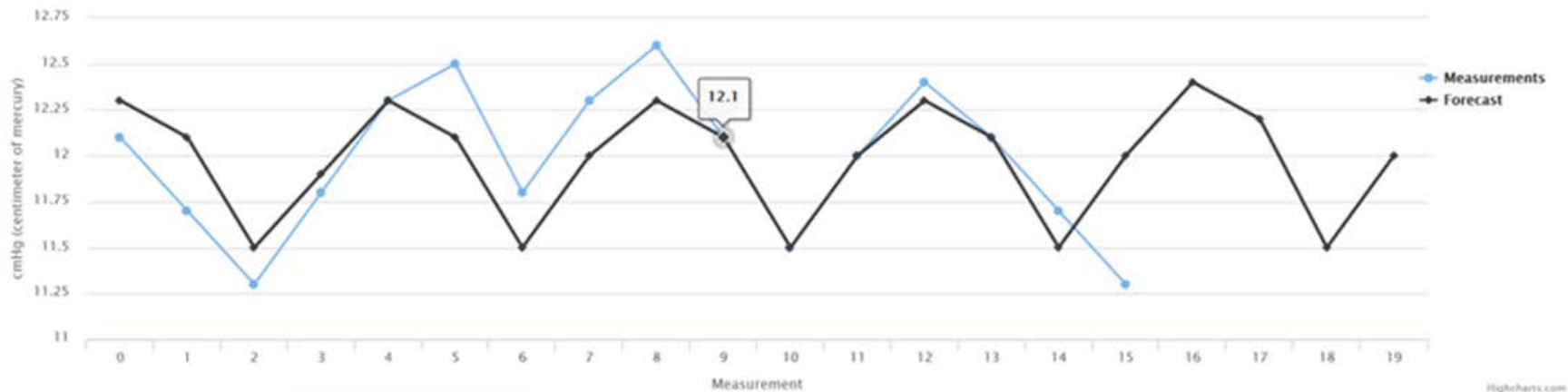






## Vital Sign Forecasting

Systolic blood pressure



New measurement: 11.3 cmHg

Current health status: Normal

Forecast: The next 4 possible values are | 12.4 cmHg in 20 seconds | 12.2 cmHg in 40 seconds | 11.5 cmHg in 60 seconds | 12 cmHg in 80 seconds

Warning: Values above 12 cmHg are dangerous.

Last updated at 16:12



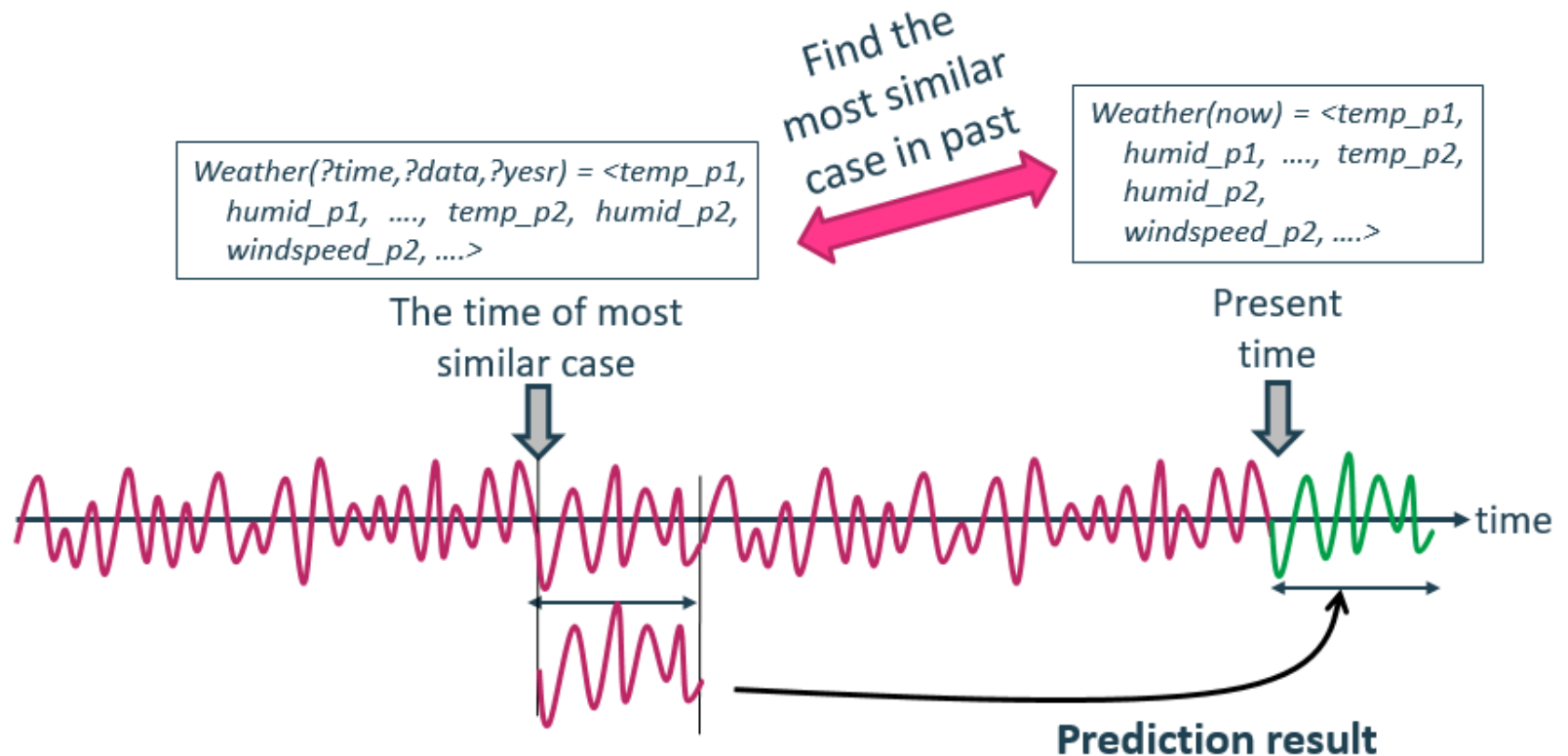


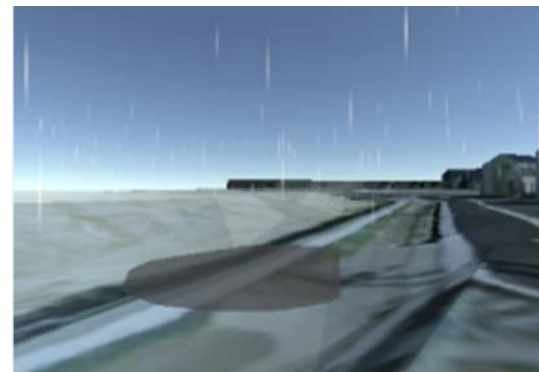


- **Town Management Service in Tago-nishi**
  - Use static, environmental and energy management data
  - Predict weather and energy consumption
  - Assist town management personnel in identifying dangerous areas in the city in advance









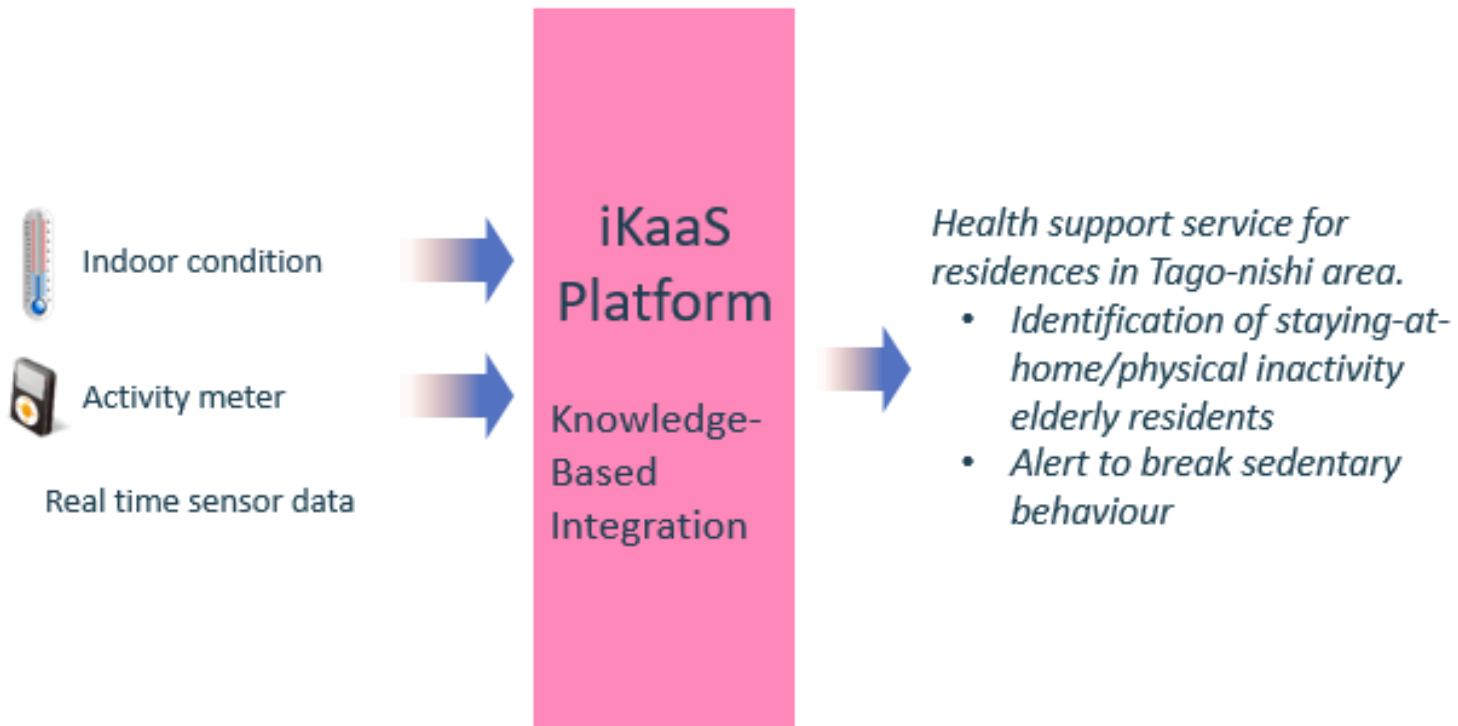




- Virtual walkthrough in the town in different simulated seasons and from the "eyes" of different people



- **Health Support Service in Tago-nishi**
  - Use indoor condition and activity meter data
  - Identify physical inactivity
  - Alert to break sedentary behaviour





- This use case is conceptual focusing mostly in the data acquisition aspects
- Evaluate how much elderly people would be willing to allow personal data collection
- 20% of elderly people asked refused completely
- 20% of elderly people agreed only to indoor environmental sensor data collection



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- **Technological issues**
  - Data format/structure needs to be aligned; therefore the need for the iKaaS model
  - Docker only recently through Flocker started supporting migration of data together with the container-based application
- **Security/privacy of data**
  - Differences in regulations between different countries
  - Additional constraints when it comes to transfer of personal data
  - It can affect not only transfer of data but even migration of containers/VMs when loaded with data



- **Transfer of general data**

- GDPR (General Data Protection Regulation) to come in effect in EU from May 2018 will set out a single rule within EU
  - mainly for personal data
- Legal fragmentation can be a problem (e.g. data retention period differences)
- Data localization issues; some countries (e.g. Russia, Brazil, China) require storage of data within national borders



- **Transfer of personal data (1/2)**
  - GDPR to set out a single rule within EU
  - Personal data can be transferred to a third country
    - on the basis of an adequacy decision (i.e. the third country ensures an adequate level of protection); this can take a long time
    - binding corporate rules, within the same corporate group in countries that do not provide an adequate level of protection; costs money and take time
    - standard data protection clauses, needs a contract for each data transfer
    - **uncertain legal situation in Japan for these 3 options**

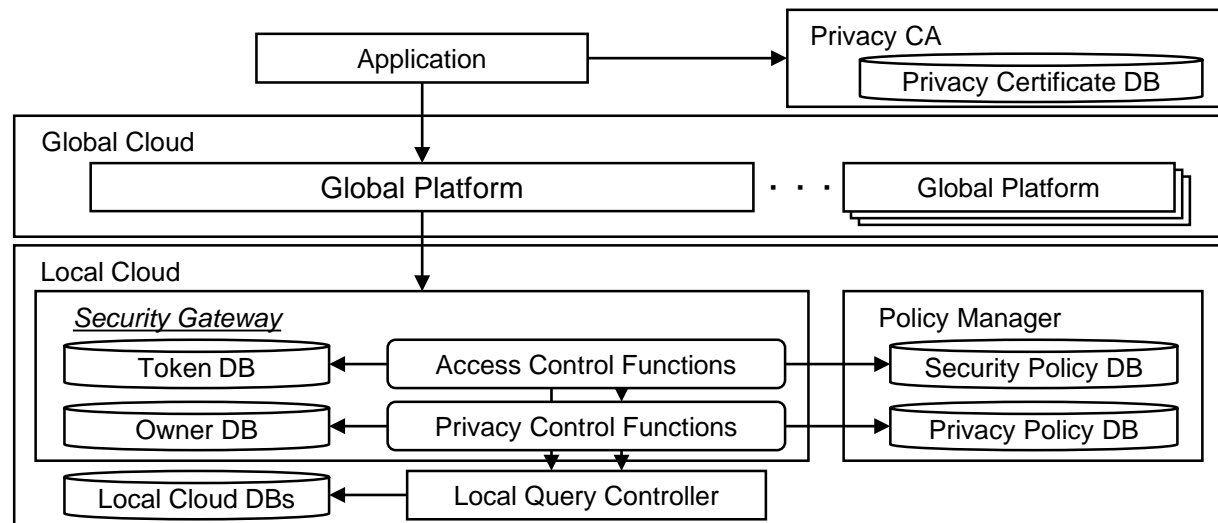




- **Transfer of personal data (2/2)**
  - Personal data can be transferred to a third country
    - on the basis of explicit consent from the data subject; limits the use of data for purposes and by parties not known at data collection time
    - on the basis of anonymization, so that data are not classified as personal; location is considered as an identifiable feature so datasets may become too limited; merging of datasets may allow for indirect identification
  - APPI Bill in Japan requires explicit consent or adequate data protection system in the third country
  - **Explicit consent is the preferred option**



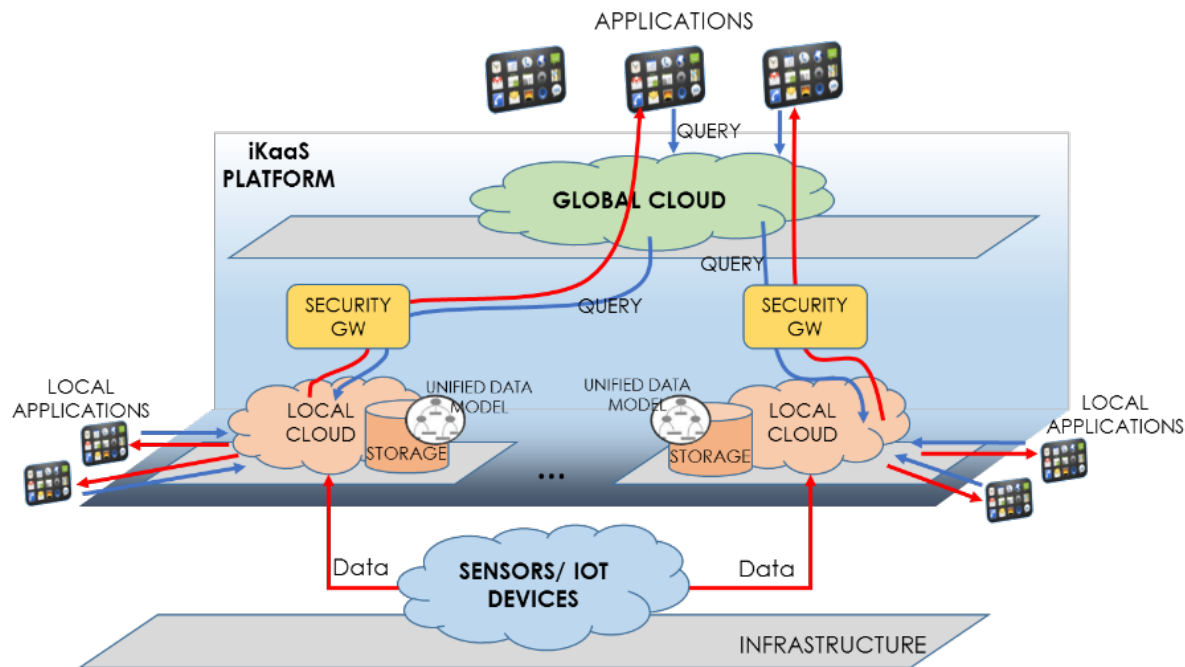
- **Transfer of data in iKaaS (1/4)**
  - Handled through the Security Gateway in collaboration with the Privacy CA





- **Transfer of data in iKaaS (2/4)**
  - Privacy CA issues certificate to be used by the Security Gateway to interpret the rules in the country of the originating Application
  - Security Policy reflects the rules for access to data in Local Cloud DBs based on national/regional regulations
  - Privacy Policy indicates the consent status for personal data
  - Application is issued a token and can access the data using the same token many times

- Transfer of data in iKaaS (3/4)





- **Transfer of data in iKaaS (4/4)**
  - Data are filtered according to the status of the consent of the data owner

Get Token/Get Cache Token	
+ Request	
- Response	
Parameters	Values
Accept/Reject	ACCEPTED
Token	1c34bf74881385192e1a383eb3450931c3277feba3f

Token

Get Data	
+ Request	
- Response	
Parameters	Values
Accept/Reject	ACCEPTED
Data Count	total count:15, passed:10, removed:5

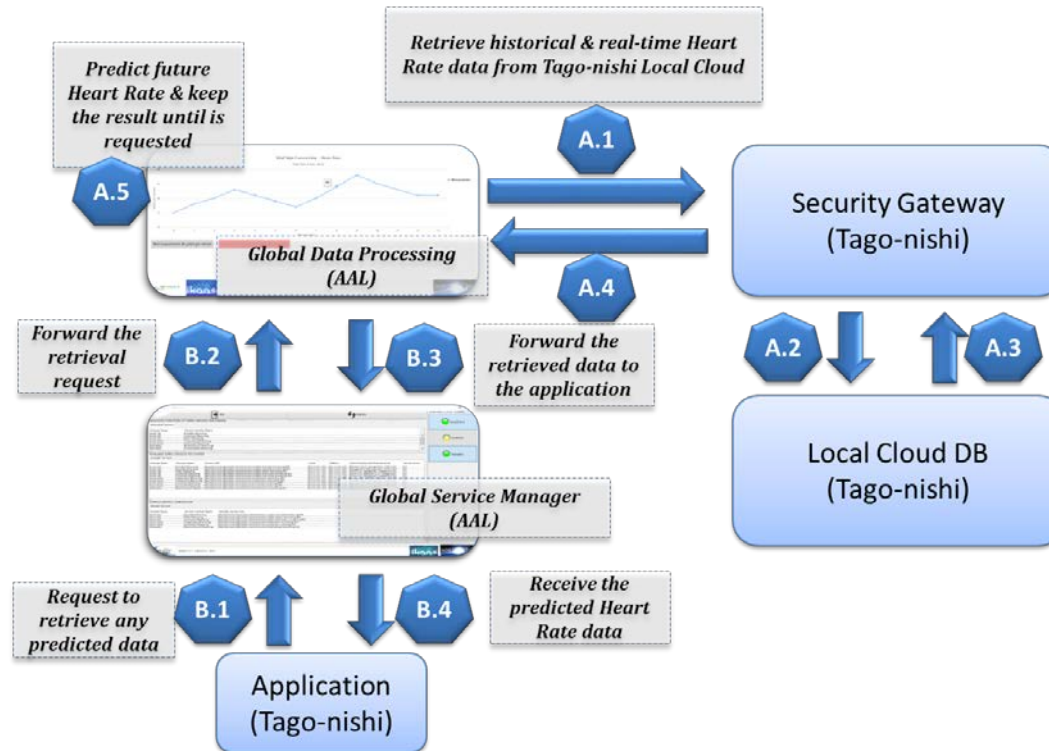
Privacy Control



- **Cross border scenarios in iKaaS**
  - **Health Support Service; a person from Japan visits EU and there is need for health monitoring**
  - **Environmental Support Service; a person from Greece visits Madrid and needs to use location-based services**



## • Health Support Service (1/2)





- **Health Support Service (2/2)**
  - Need to access personal data stored in Tago-nishi and transfer them to a Data Processing component in a different country
  - To overcome this privacy issue, the Security Gateway is exploited, which authorizes the request for the Heart Rate data retrieval process and keeps the data protected.
  - Similar scenario implemented with room settings retrieved from JP to be used for environmental adaptation while in EU



## • Environmental Support Service (1/2)





- **Environmental Support Service (2/2)**

- No security or privacy issues with respect to data transfer; only local data are used
- Optimal route is derived based on data stored in the Madrid local cloud
- Once the person is back in Greece, a request for a similar route in Greece will use the corresponding data and Data Processing component in Greece



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- **Development of modules for (1/2)**
  - making data from various sources understandable
  - registration of:
    - services
    - physical hosts capabilities
    - user profiles
    - data/knowledge
  - analysis of service requests
    - cloud awareness complemented with IoT service awareness



- **Development of modules for (2/2)**
  - data processing and knowledge generation in smart city / smart home scenarios
    - online and offline
  - ensuring trust and secure flow of IoT data among multiple clouds
    - reputation management of IoT sources and services
    - social trust calculation ("my cloud is your cloud")
    - security gateway and supporting components

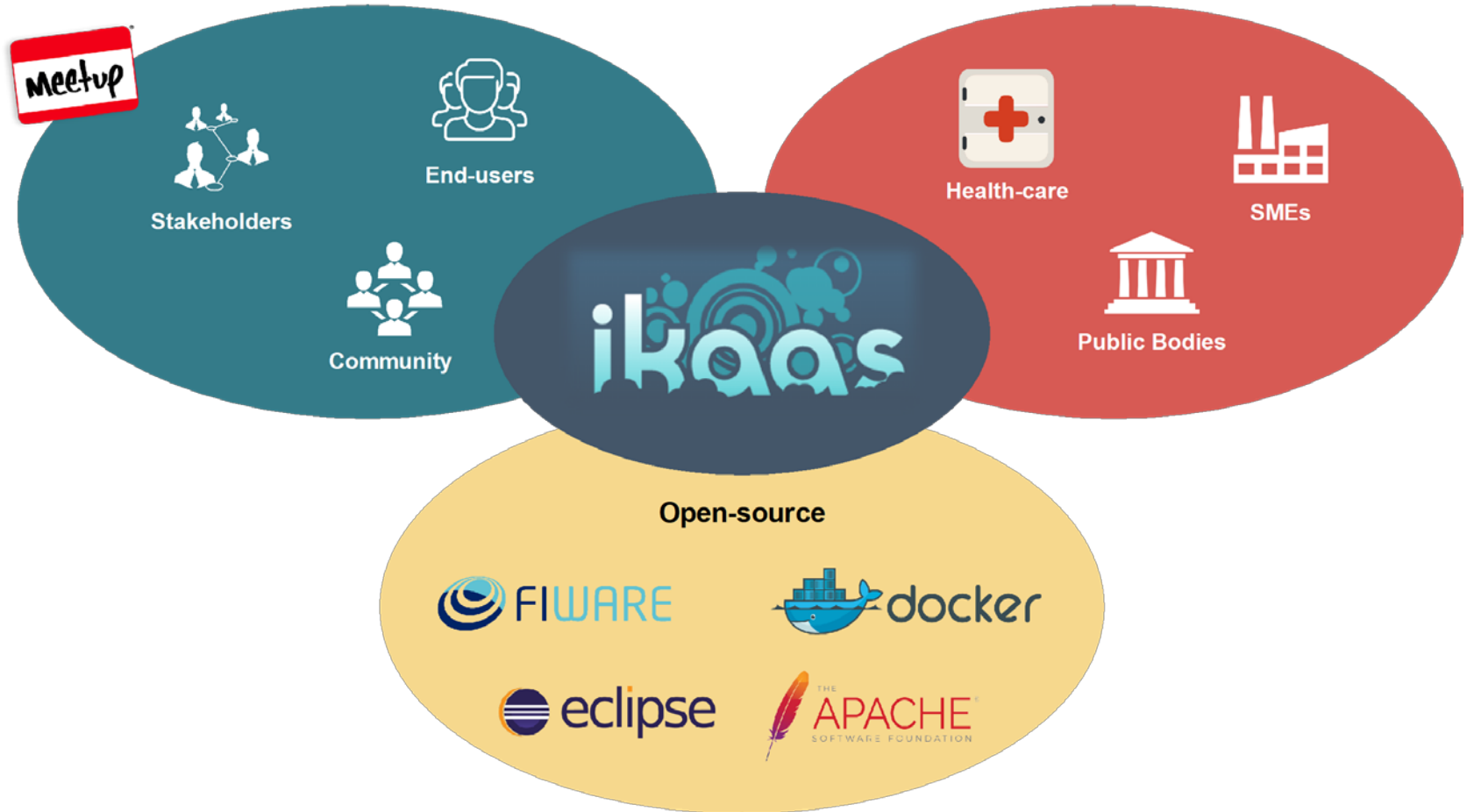


- **APIs for 3rd party access to exposed platform functionalities and data**
  - “knowledge as a Service” for all
  - third parties as consumers and providers
- **Provide iKaaS components (toolbox) as PaaS services**
  - components as containers for wide market take-up
  - take advantage of monitoring and configuration/deployment tools offered by (open-source) cloud management tools



- **Who can benefit from us**
  - Public Administrations, Health Support Service Providers, Town Management Service Providers, Technology/Solutions Providers
    - from the iKaaS toolbox
  - Citizens
    - as users of Smart City services
    - as users of the iKaaS toolbox to build their own home cloud installations
  - Cloud communities
    - from our real life testing of cloud technologies in Smart City contexts

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- IoT + Big Data + Cloud combination has a lot of potential but also challenges that need to be addressed
- Contribution of data sources, actuators, software functionalities as well as hardware infrastructure are key to support knowledge generation and services
- Cross-border issues especially due to regulation/privacy of data issues are not to be ignored (**security gateway has been accepted for standardization in oneM2M**)
- iKaaS has been developing the toolbox and APIs to empower several application domains



- **Further details**
  - **Web: [www.ikaas.com](http://www.ikaas.com)**
  - **Twitter: [@ikaasH2020](https://twitter.com/ikaasH2020)**
  - **Email: [s.georgoulas@surrey.ac.uk](mailto:s.georgoulas@surrey.ac.uk)  
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