



UNIVERSITY OF CAGLIARI

DIEE - Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering

Can the Wearable be Social?

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At MCLab

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Outline

- **How** the wearable can be social?
 - Concept and types of friendships
- **Why** the wearable should be social?
 - Navigability and Trustworthiness
- **What** could social wearables offer to the IoT?
 - Context awareness
- Conclusions and further challenges

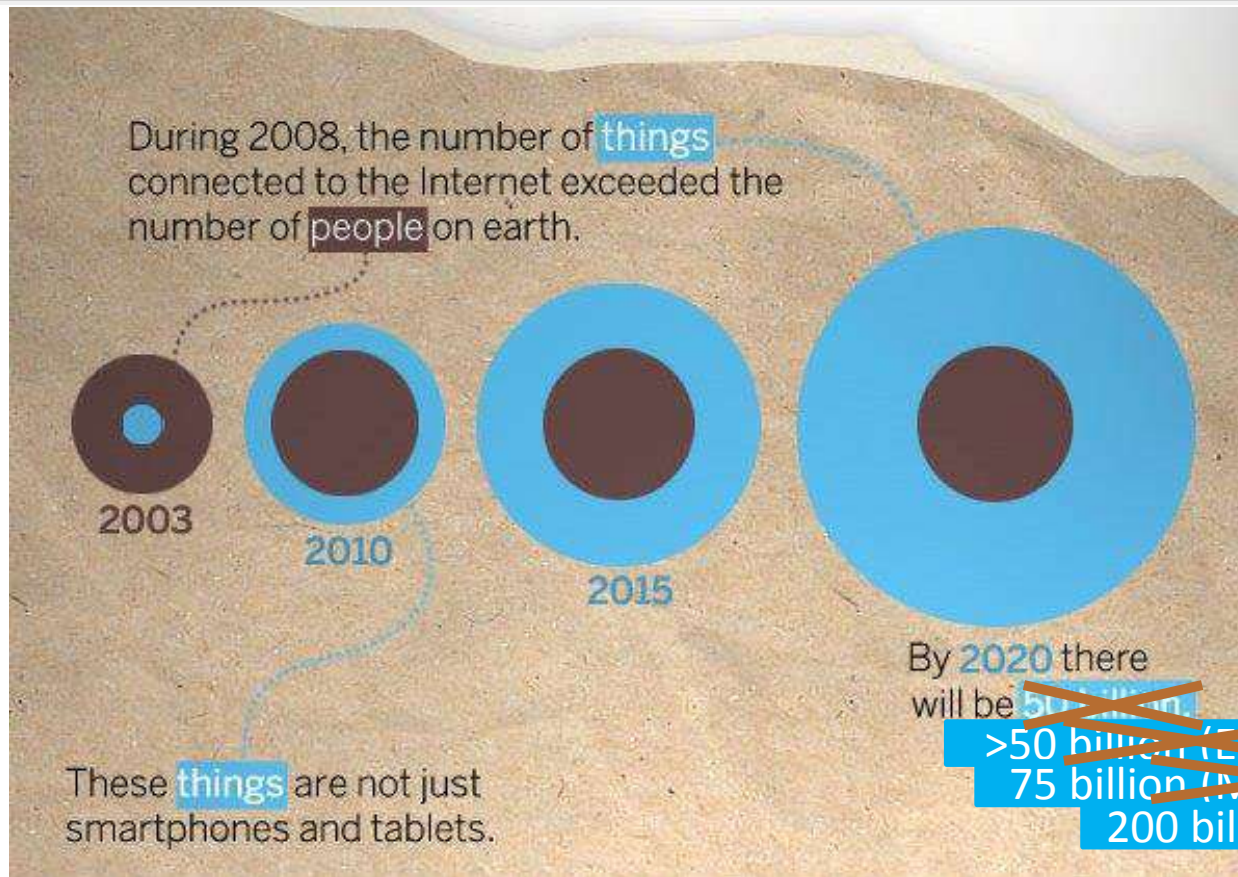


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IoT: number of devices

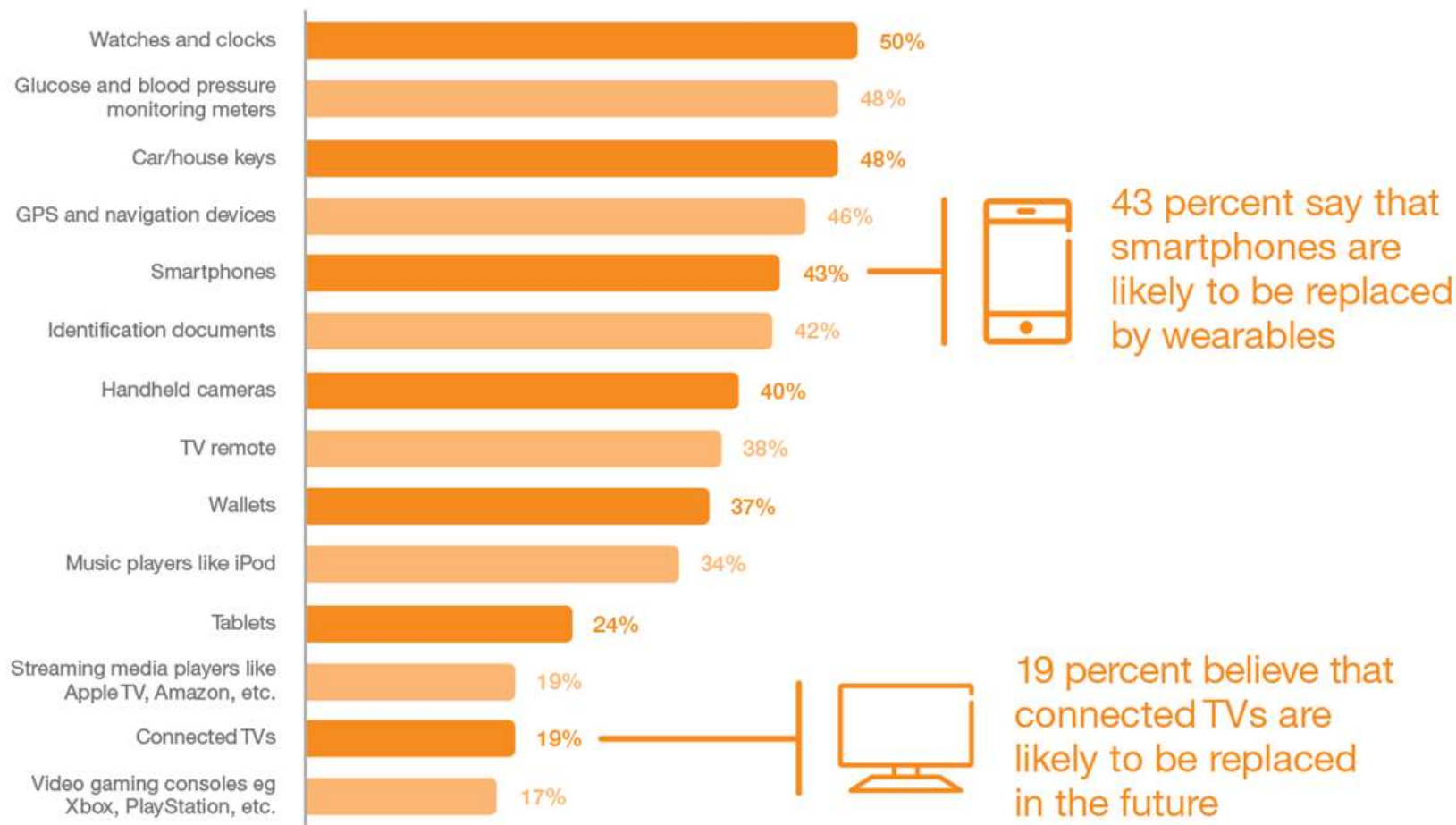


Source: Cisco IBSG, Jim Cicconi, AT&T, Steve Leibson, Computer History Museum, CNN, University of Michigan, Fraunhofer. Available at:

http://readwrite.com/2011/07/17/cisco_50_billion_things_on_the_internet_by_2020



Internet of Wearable Things

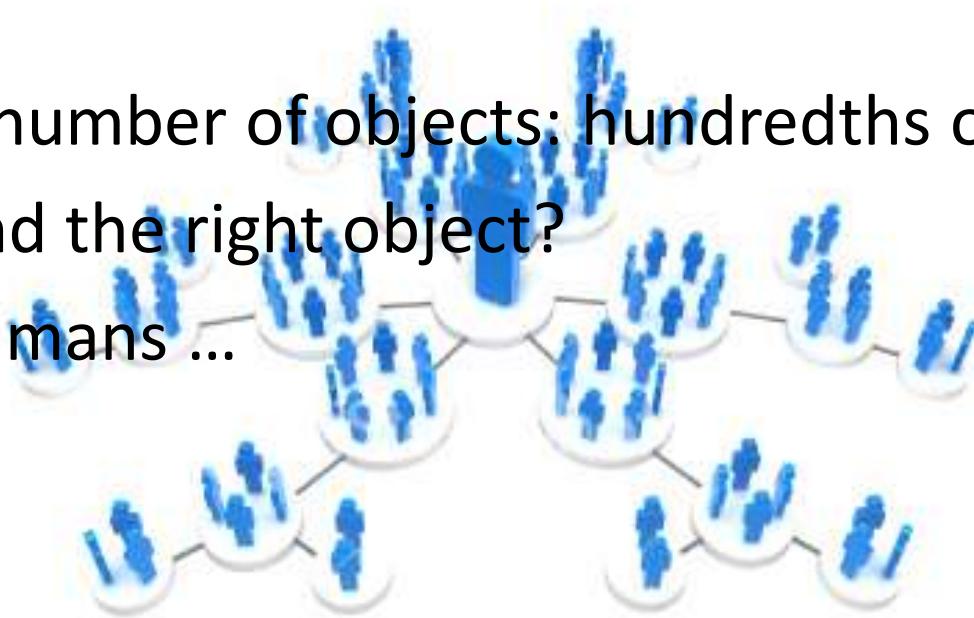


Source: Ericsson ConsumerLab, Wearable Technology and the Internet of Things, 2016
Base: Smartphone users across Brazil, China, South Korea, UK and the US



How difficult is to cooperate!

- Total number of humans in the world: around 7 billions
- Expected number of objects: hundredths of billions
- How to find the right object?
- Among humans ...



Social networks! **Why not the same for objects?**

•L. Atzori, A. Iera, G. Morabito, M. Nitti, "The Social Internet of Things (SIoT) – When social networks meet the Internet of Things: Concept, architecture and network characterization", *Computer Networks*



Social Internet of Things

SIoT (Social Internet of Things)

a paradigm of “social network of intelligent objects”,
based on the notion of social relationships among objects

Advantages

- Navigability
- Scalability
- Trustworthiness

Reason	Humans	Things
<i>Become visible</i>	Increase popularity	Publish information/services
<i>Find resources</i>	Find old friends	Find information/services
<i>Obtain context information</i>	Get filtered information	Get environment characteristics
<i>Discover new resources</i>	Find new friends	Find new services/updated information



SIoT – Types of Relationships



Parental object relationship



**Co-location object relationship
and co-work object
relationship**



Social object relationship



**Ownership object
relationship**



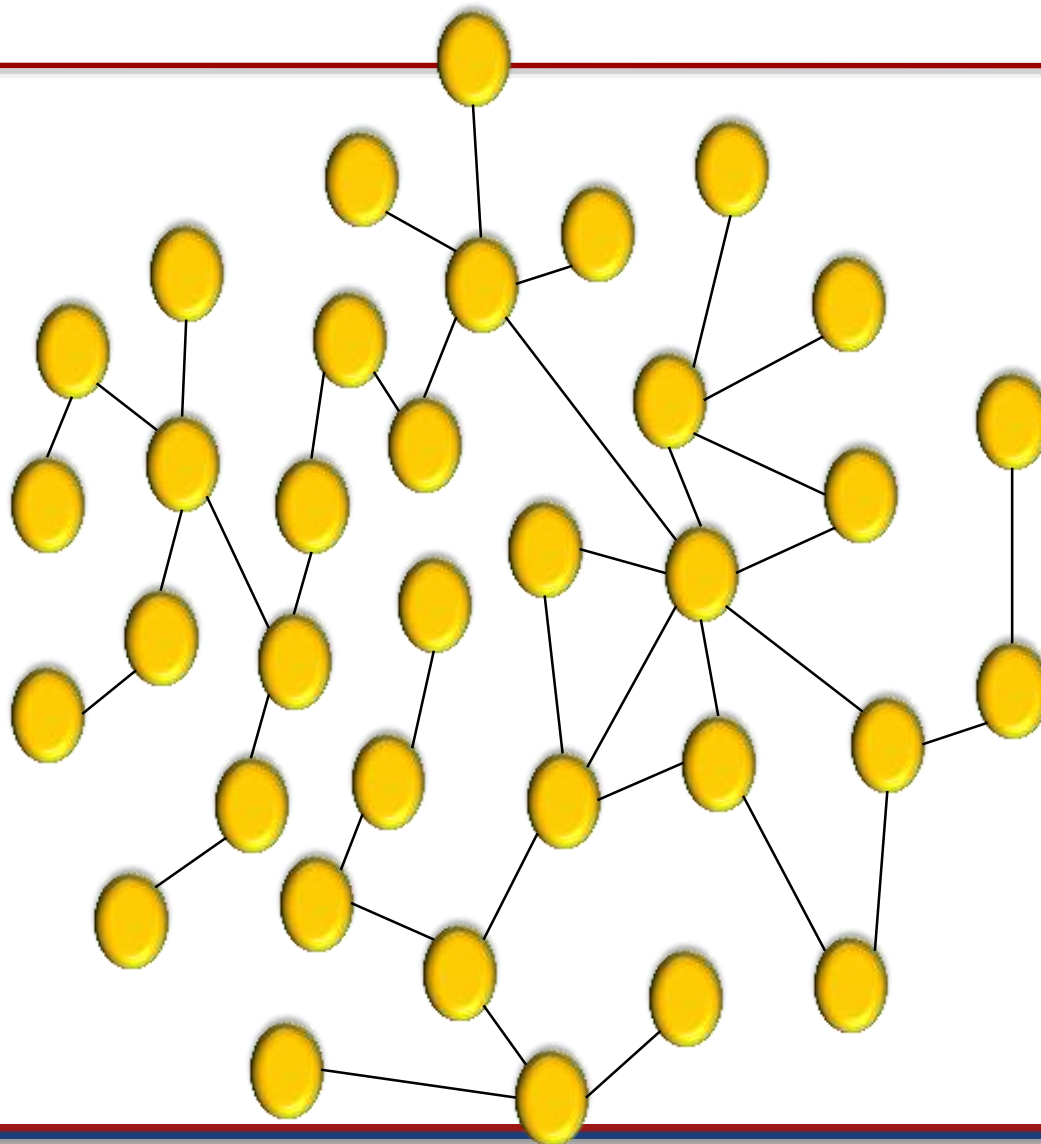


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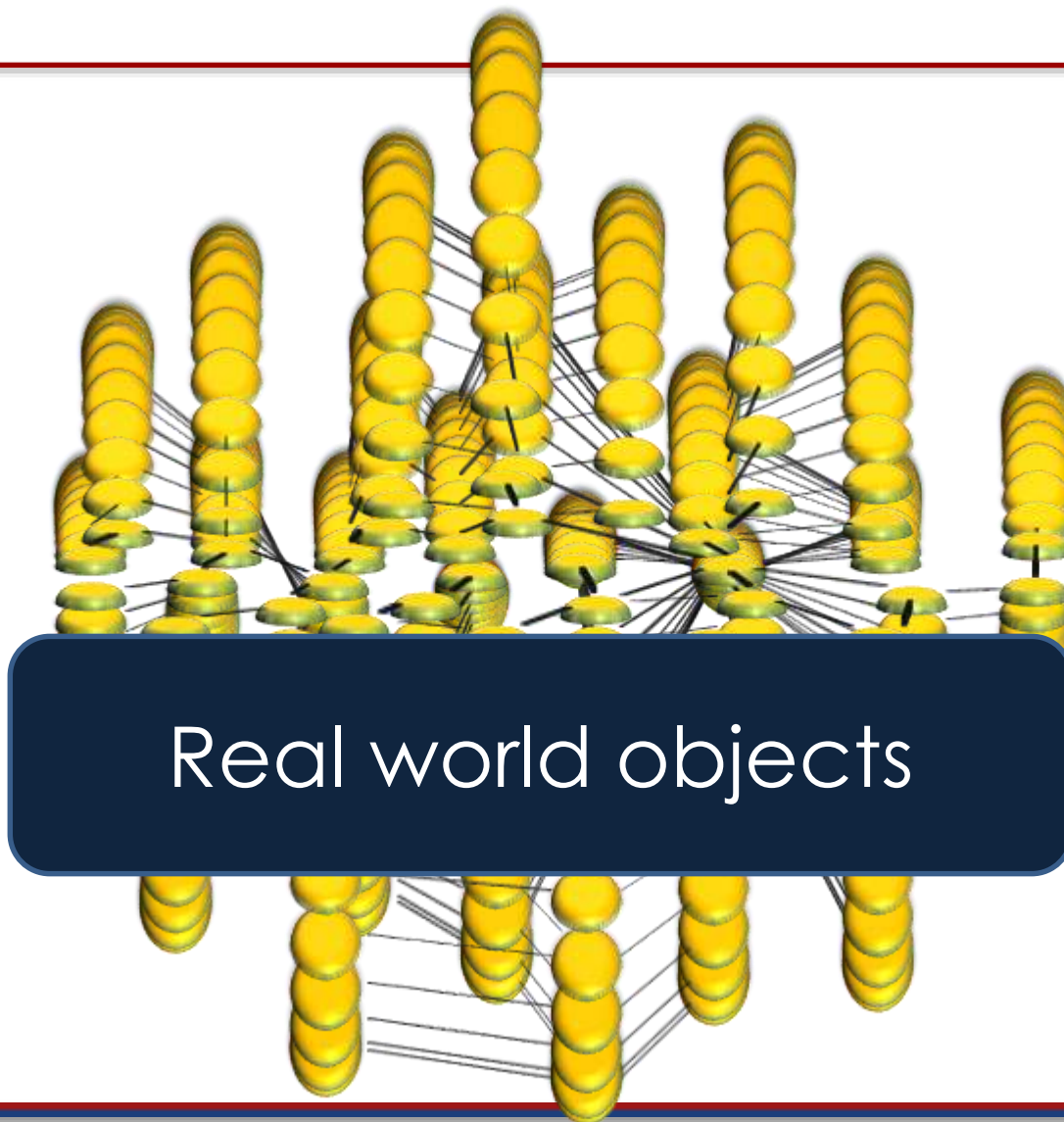


Reference scenario





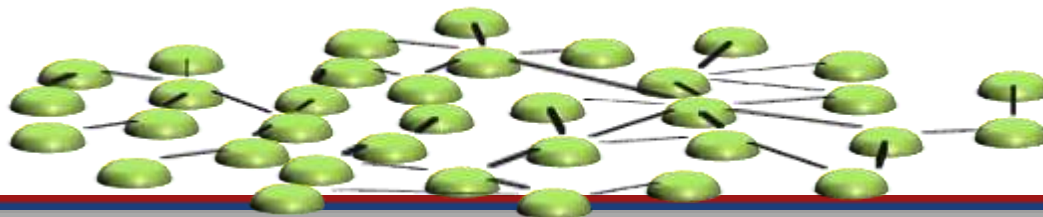
Reference scenario





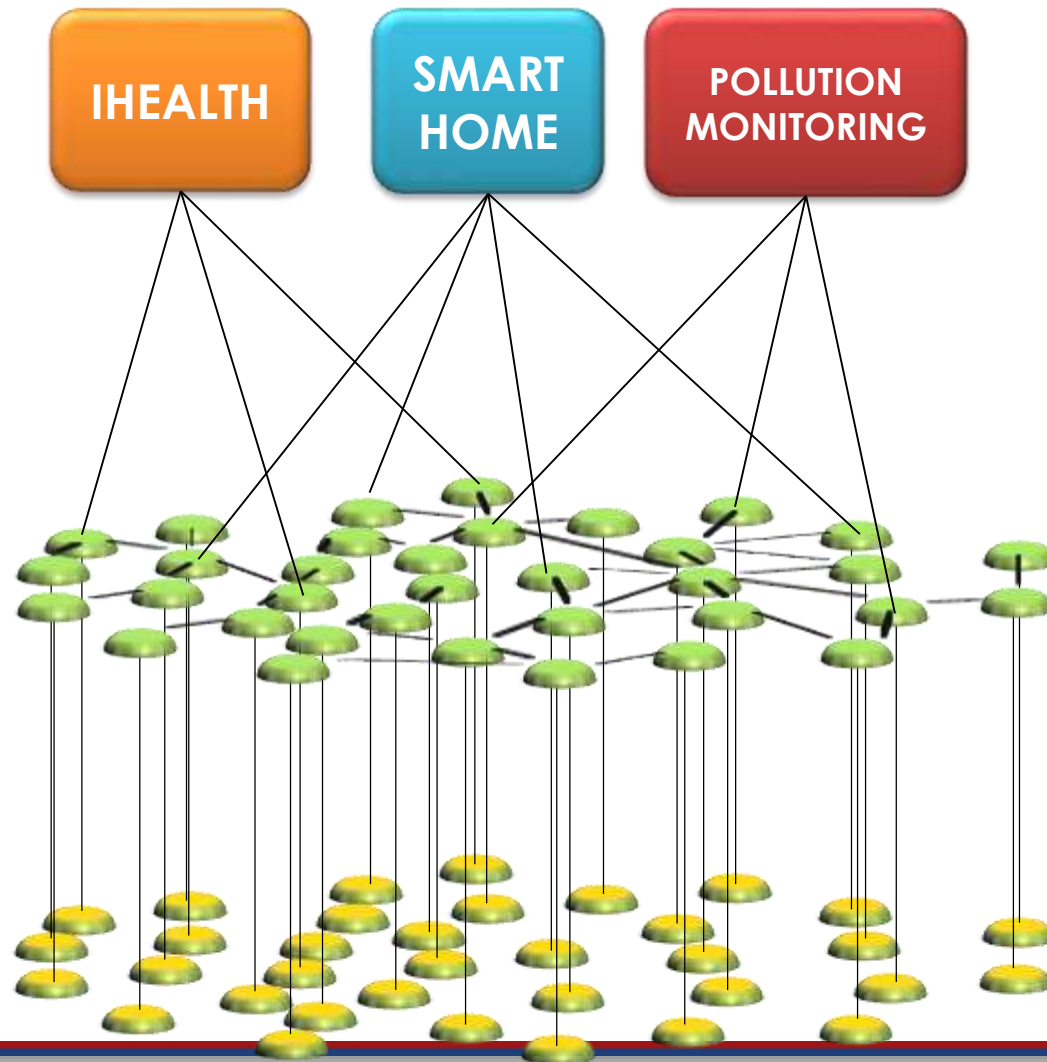
Reference scenario

Virtual world objects



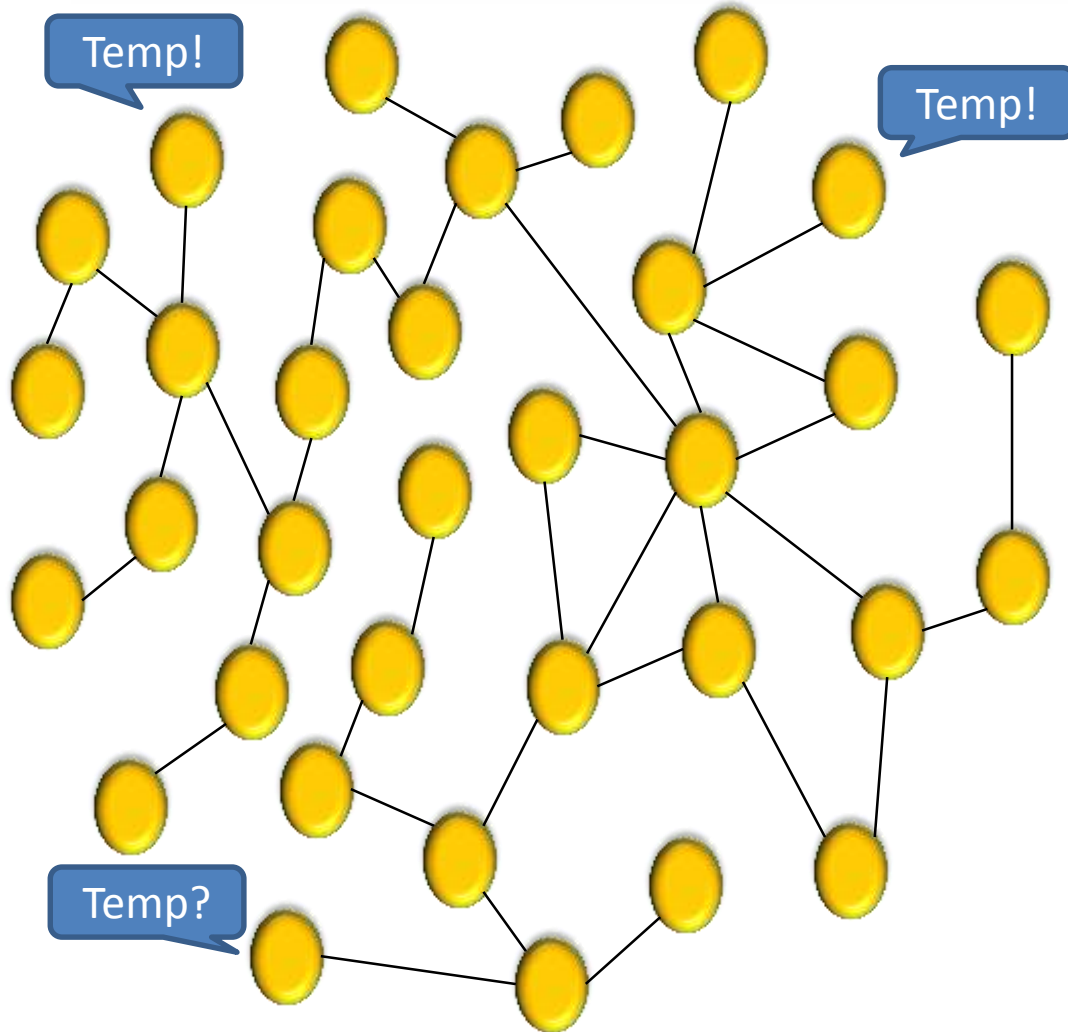


Reference scenario





Reference scenario: distributed information search



Objects use the social network to:

- Navigate the network
- Look for services



Social IoT - Navigability

- “A network is navigable if and only if there is a short path between all or almost all pairs of nodes in the network”*
- Formally:
 - There exist a giant component
 - The effective diameter is low – bounded by $\log_2(n)$
- **RECALL:** we are looking for a distributed solution

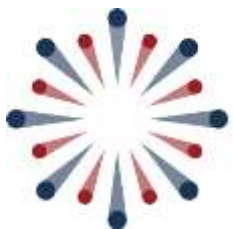
*Kleinberg, Jon. "Small-world phenomena and the dynamics of information." NIPS. 2001.



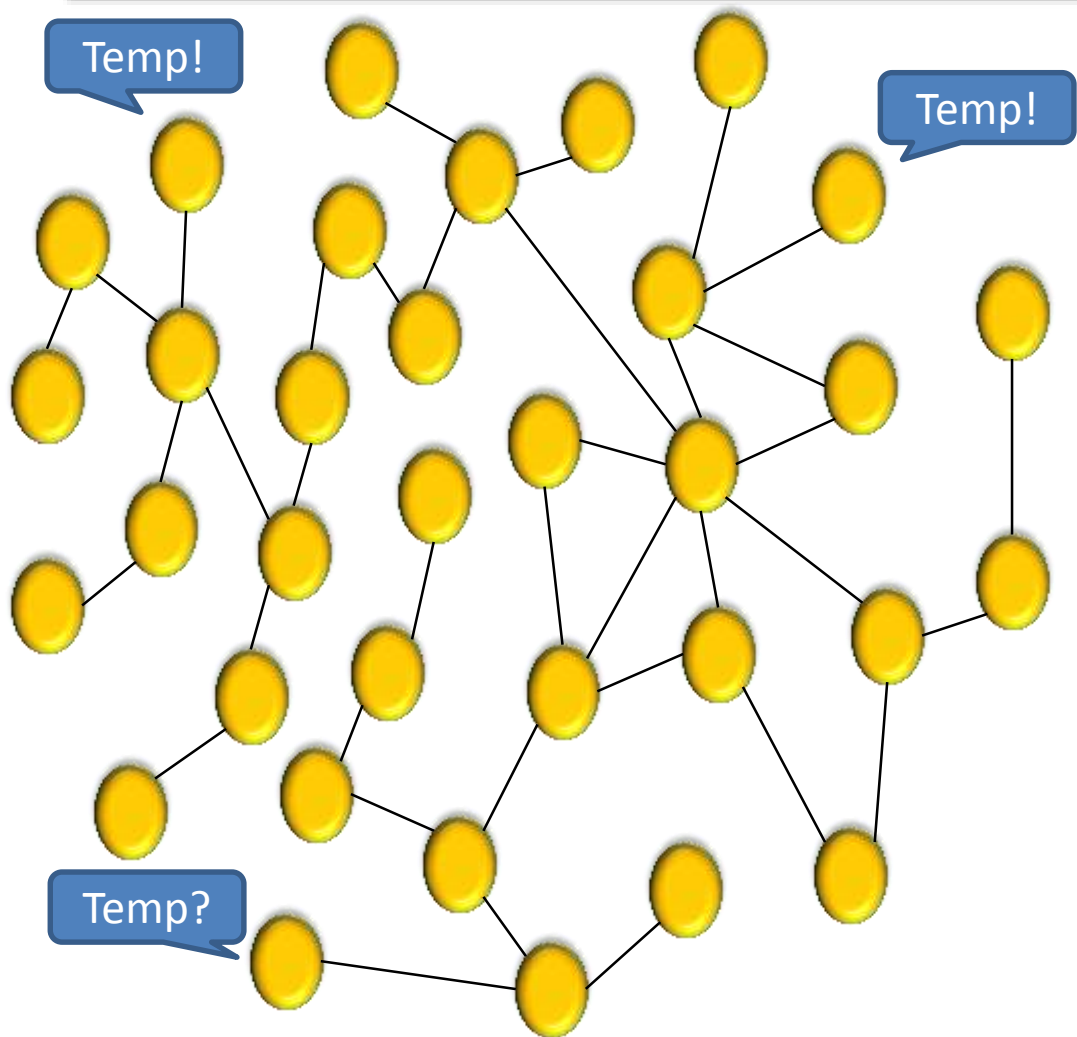
Social IoT - Navigability



Milgram's experiment demonstrated that people can find a short path efficiently with only local knowledge of the network



Network Navigability - Properties



Node degree

- Neighborhood average degree

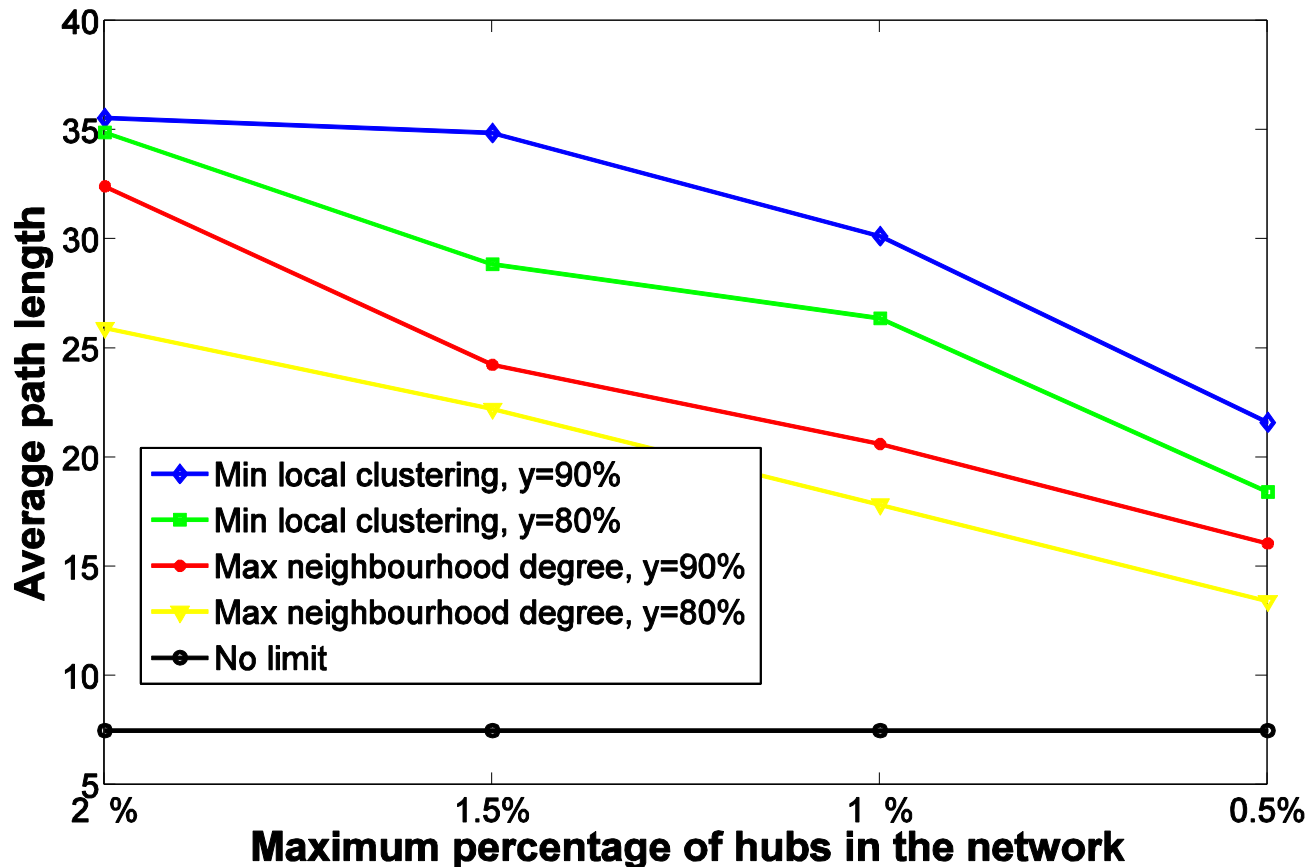
Local clustering

$$C_{local}(n) = \frac{2 * e_n}{k_n * (k_n - 1)}$$



Average path length using local rules

x% of the nodes in the network with at least y% of Nmax friends

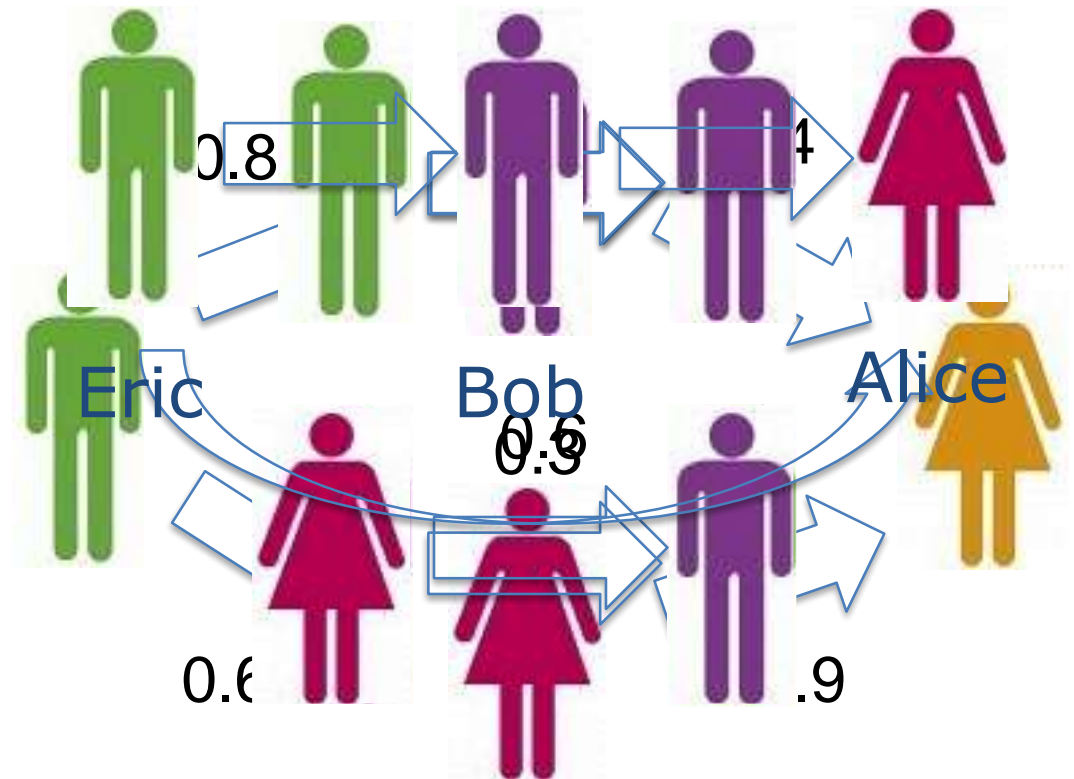


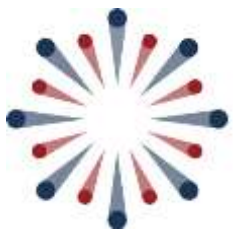


Social IoT - Trustworthiness

Basic Properties for SloT

- Transitivity
- Composability
- Personalization
- Asymmetry





Social IoT - Trustworthiness

Major trust Elements for SloT

- Feedback system
- Number of transactions
- Credibility
- Transaction Factor





Social IoT - Trustworthiness

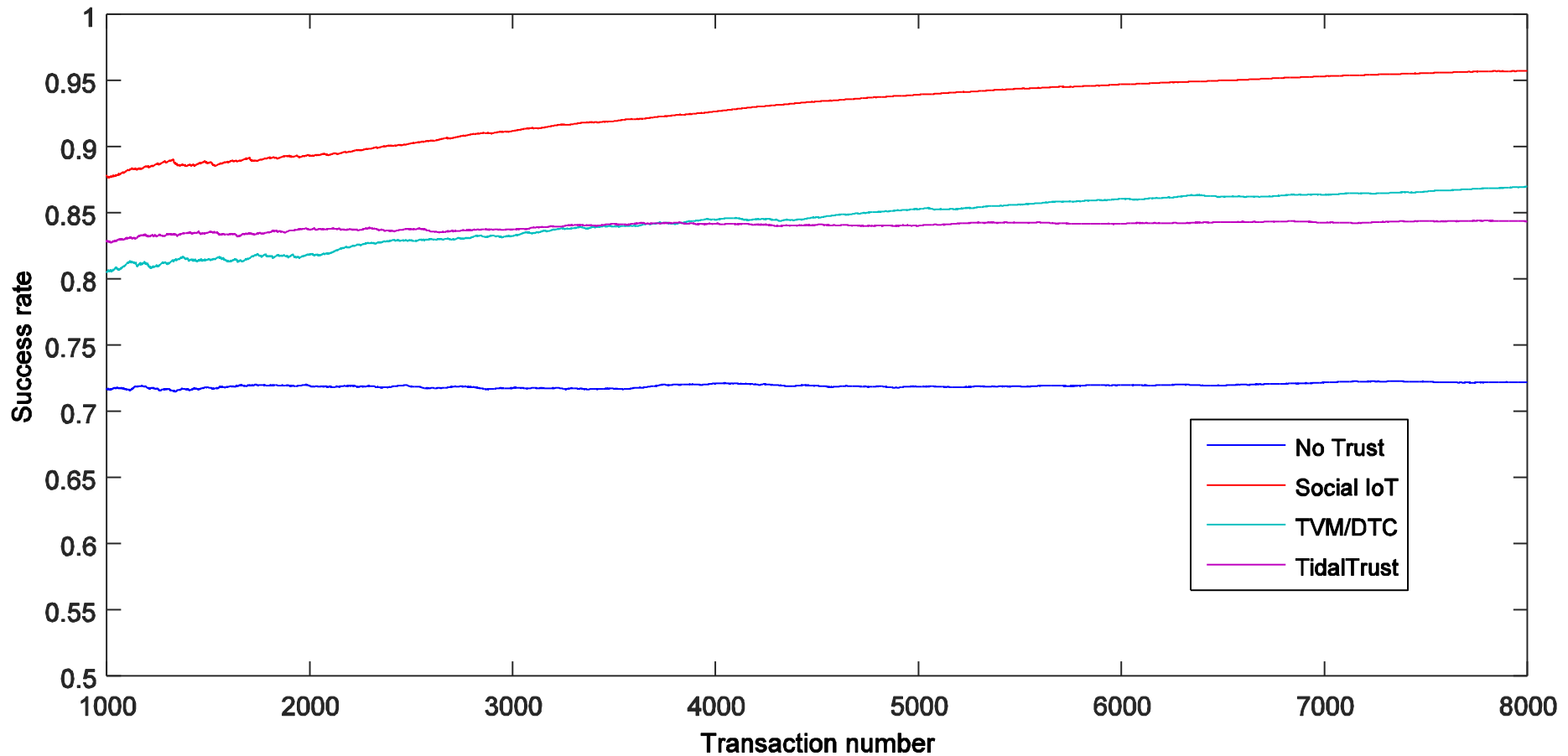
Major trust Elements for SloT

- Relationship Factor
- Centrality
- Computation Capabilities





Simulations – Success rate





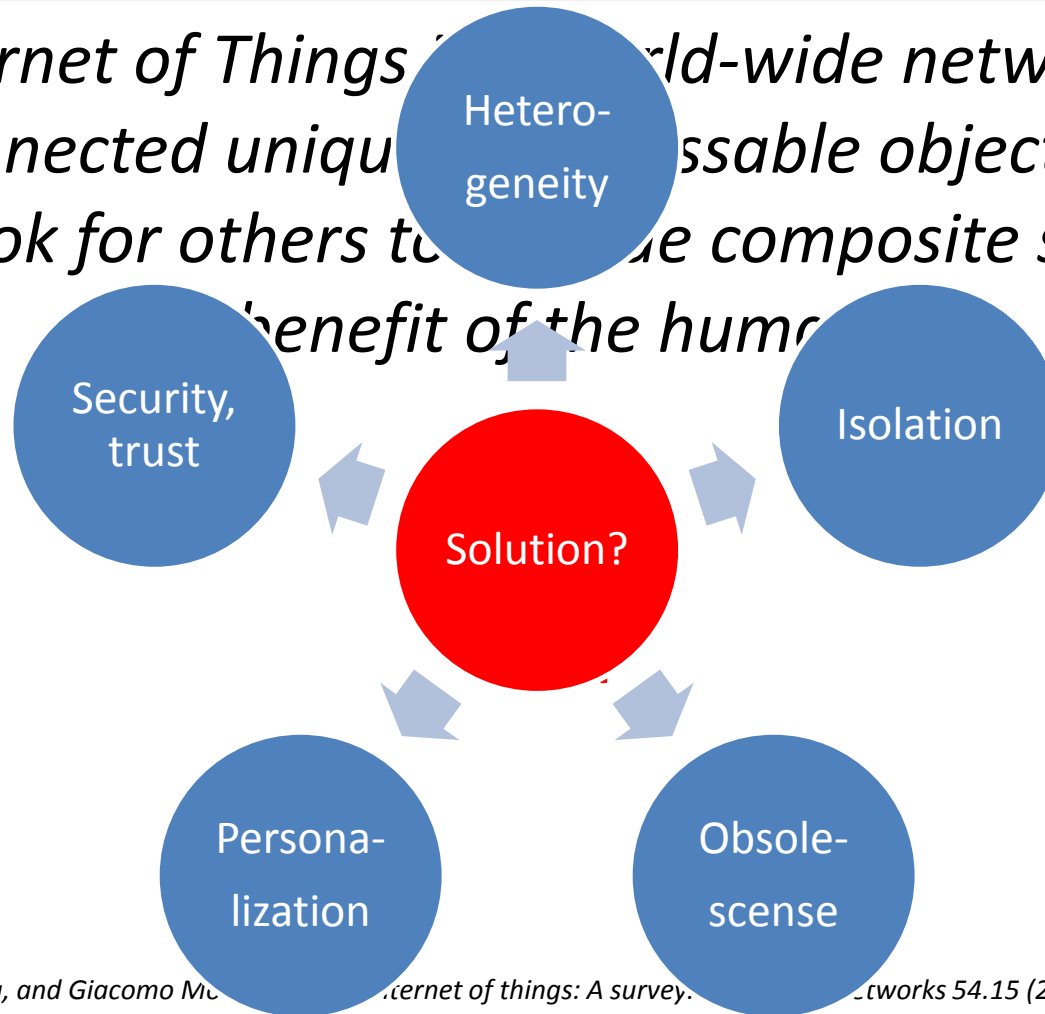
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IoT today

“Internet of Things is a world-wide network of interconnected unique identifiable objects, where objects look for others to compose composite services for the benefit of the human.”



•Atzori, Luigi, Antonio Iera, and Giacomo Morabito. "The internet of things: A survey." *Computer Networks* 54.15 (2010): 2787-2805.



Social wearables kick in!

Social wearables:

- Strengthen the degree of connectivity between users and things
- Turn “communicating objects” into “autonomous decision-making entities”
- Give an accurate view of the user context





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Conclusions (1/2)

The Social Internet of Things

- is a good model to manage objects' trustworthiness
- is a solution to control network navigability when looking for object services



Conclusions (2/2)

Social wearable

- close the gap between users and IoT
- provide a mean to improve the QoE of IoT applications



What we still need

Real data on objects' «behavior»!

- Only through applications' deployments

Object interactions should also include

- Light social objects' authentication
 - Rewards mechanisms



What we are doing

- Implementing a PaaS platform for SloT
 - <http://lysis-iot.com>
- Defining a SloT architecture that exploits the network edge resources
- Deploying applications with industrial partners to collect useful data



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Thank you for your
attention

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