

UiO : **Universitetet i Oslo**

EyeNetworks Fagdag 19Apr2016

Wireless - full speed into Chaos?



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“Our Journey of Today”

- “The last time we were connected by wire was at birth!” [Motorola]
- The history of mobile
- Wireless & Mobile Today
- Upcoming challenges
 - ➔ Scalability in IoT
 - ➔ Security & Privacy
 - ➔ Co-operative access
- “*Some meat for discussion*”



Basic Internet Foundation

iMVNO - invers Mobile Virtual Network Operator

Wireless - Full Speed?



what has happened
in the last 11 years?

Nordic Mobile Plansammling, 8Jun2005



4G and disruptive technologies

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and what is my
vision for 2026?

Other/open access networks

- New radio technologies (802.11, WiMAX, ...) → traffic vanishes into private networks
 - Services in WLAN/Bluetooth bands (UMA) → reduces traffic in mobile network, e.g. BT's Bluephone
 - Expensive Mobile Network \leftrightarrow cheap home network
-
- “No way out”
 - Think service delivery, not “GSM/GPRS/UMTS”
 - Do it yourself, don't wait until others do it

Postulation 1:

Challenge yourself to survive: How can I kill my business?

Postulations from 8Jun2005



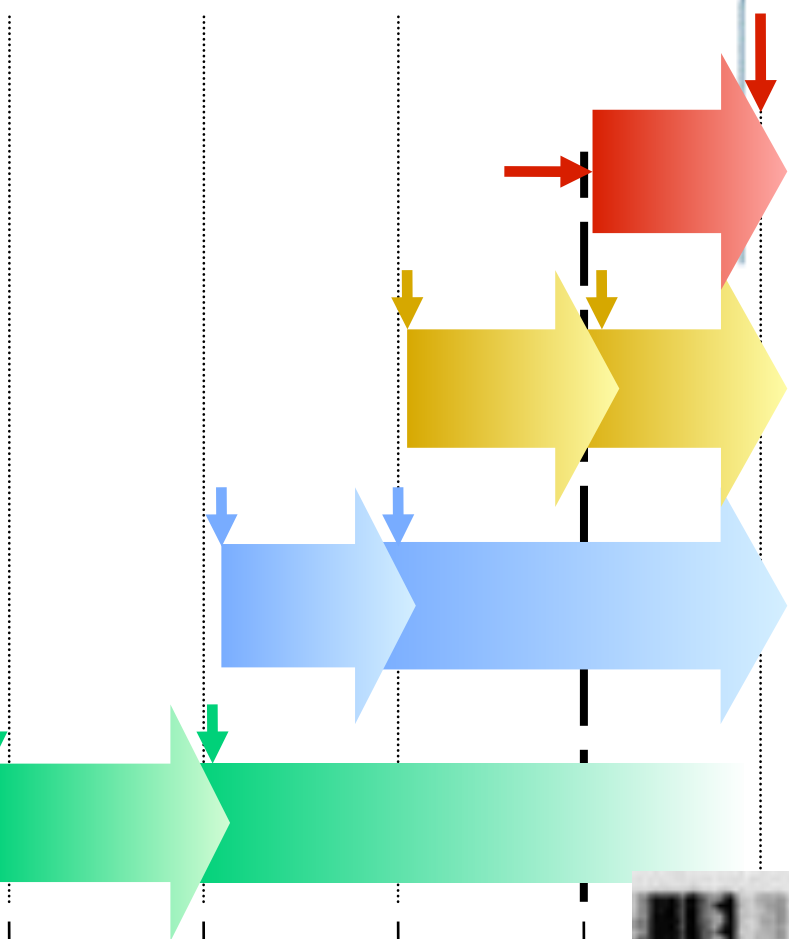
Postulation 1:
Challenge yourself to survive: How can I kill my business?

Postulation 2:
The time for "generations" is over, the winner provides integrated service access
(still needs: seamless authentication, seamless service access)

Postulation 3:
HSPDA does not help you, you still need more and smaller cells.

Postulation 4:
Indoor high bandwidth coverage comes from indoor access →
Challenge Nokia/Ericsson on the price for indoor access (max 400 NOK)

Postulation 5:
Beyond 3G (or 4G) is the integration of access, and higher bandwidths access speed



The world of 2016

Wifi at “Legevakten”
Feb2011

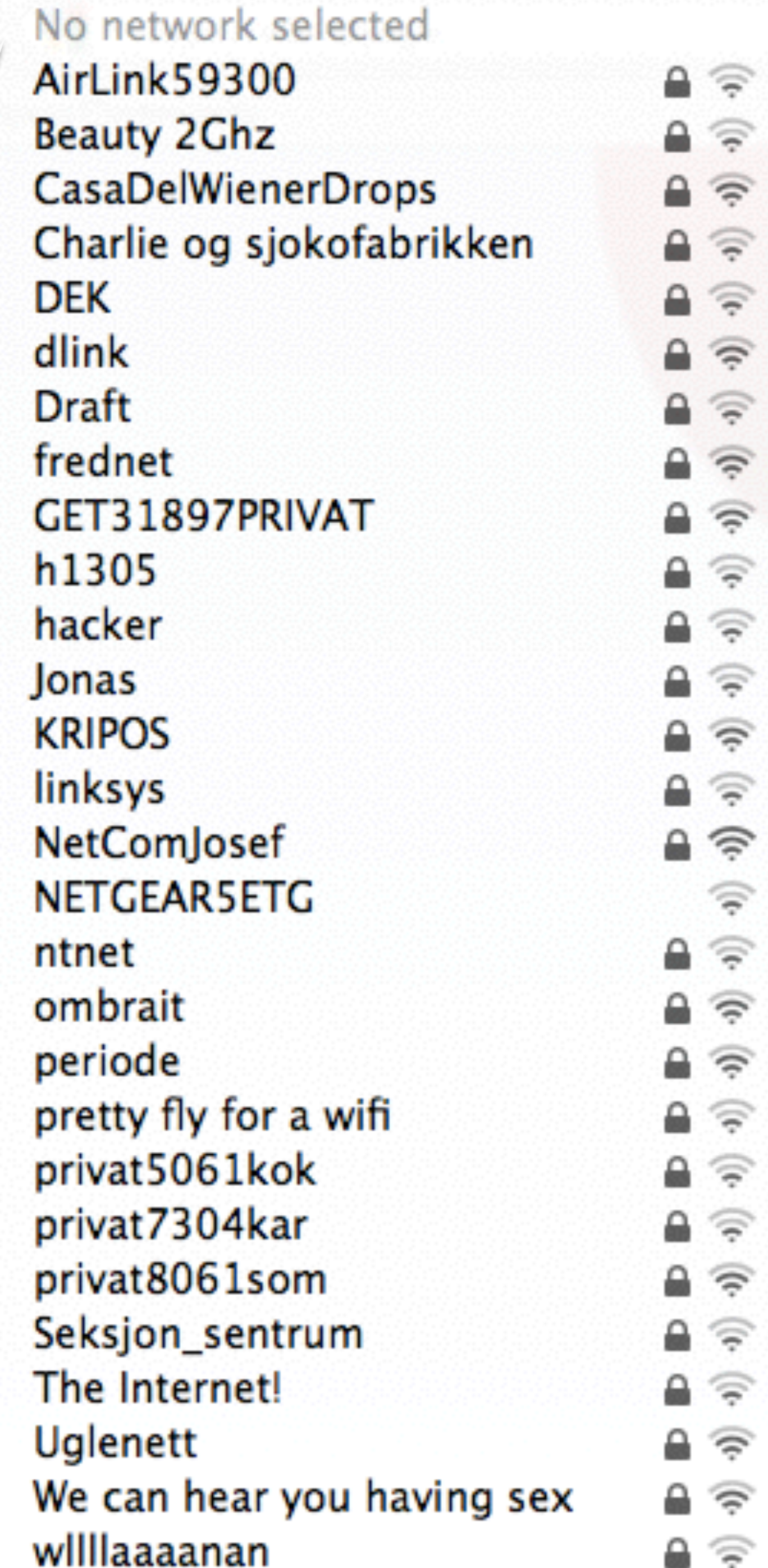
- Interference-limited Wifi
 - ➔ increased demand on customer services
 - ➔ “meaningless discussions” on “Wifi”
- Operators in the need of becoming “Digital Companies”
 - ➔ Revenue, Investors?
 - ➔ Digital Ecosystem: Identity, Federation
- 5G dilemma
 - ➔ revenue versus costs
 - ➔ network infrastructure (core vs access network costs)
- Societal challenges



Energy, Health, “Internet for all”

Security, Privacy, “Digital Societies”

Wireless - Full Speed?



Addressing the Threat Dimension for IoT

- Hollande (FR), Merkel (DE) had their mobile being monitored
- «and we believe it is not happening in Norway?

18. Dezember 2014, 18:14 Uhr Abhören von Handys

So lässt sich das UMTS-Netz knacken



[source: Süddeutsche Zeitung,
18Dec2014]

[source: www.rediff.com]

Zwei Hacker zeigen
UMTS-Antenne lassen
sich knacken (Foto dpa)

7Mar2015



Hard kritikk mot justisministeren i mobilspionasje-saken:

- Dette er forklaringer som ikke holder vann

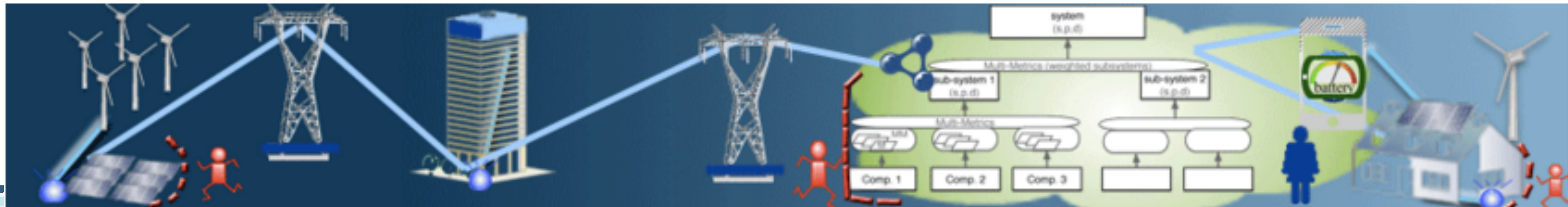
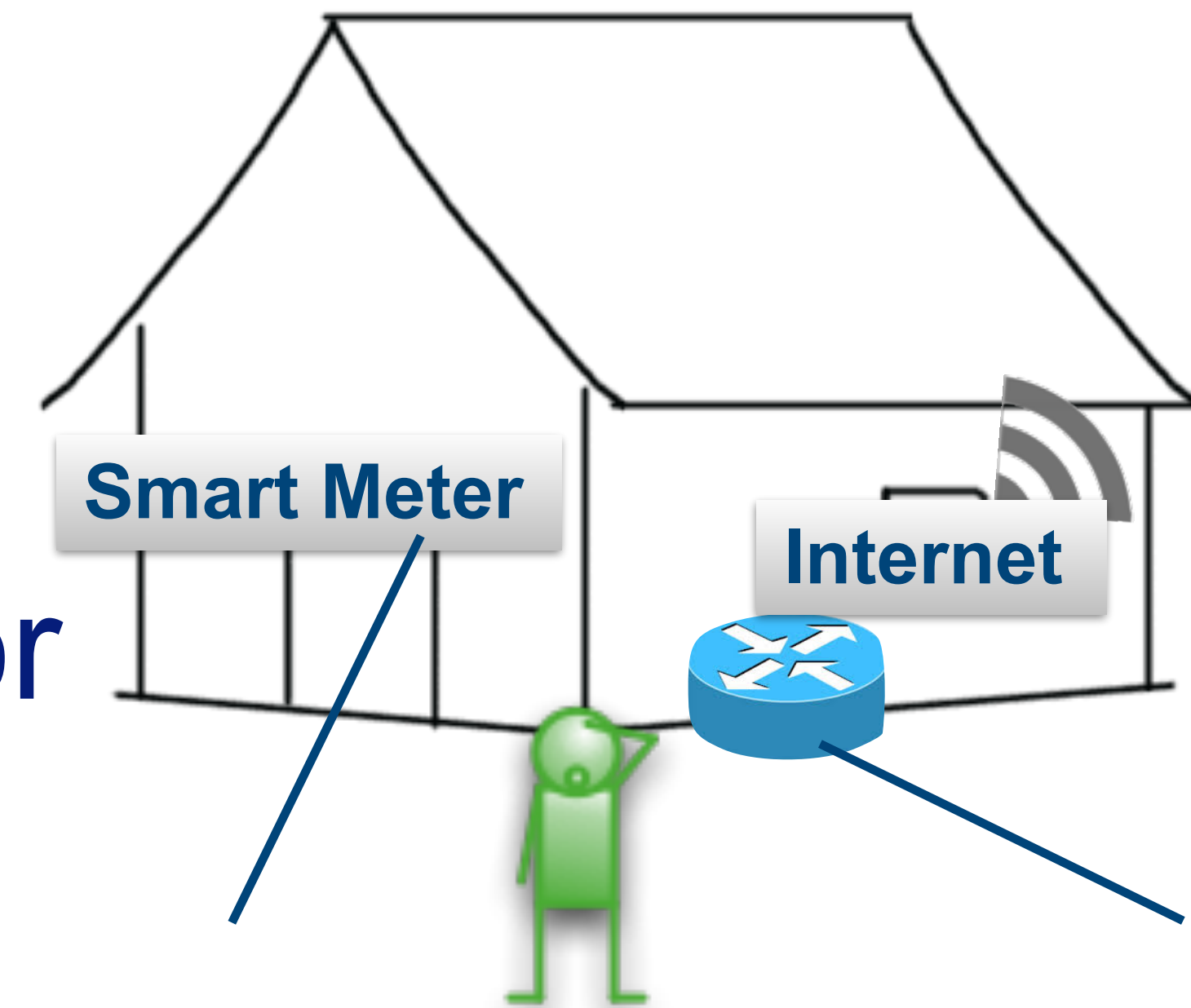
LES OGSÅ: [Spionjegere avfeier Anundsens nye mobilforklaring](#)



IoTSec.no

“Research on IoT security”
“Building the national Security Centre for
Smart Grid”

<http://IoTSec.no>



Knowledge and collaboration space

IoTSec.no #IoTSecNO

The **IoTSec - Security in IoT for Smart Grids** initiative was established in 2015 to promote the development of a safe and secure Internet-of-Things (IoT)-enabled smart power grid infrastructure. The [Research Project](#) received funding from the [Research Council of Norway](#) (RCN) to contribute to a safe information society.

IoTSec addresses the basic needs for a reliable and efficient, uninterrupted power network with dynamic configuration and security properties. It addresses in addition the needs of businesses and end users of additional IoT services by exploring use cases for value-added services with the intent to design the building blocks for future services that consider the necessary security and privacy preconditions of successfully deployed large-scale services. IoTSec will apply the research in the envisaged Security Centre for Smart Grids, co-located with the Norwegian Centre of Excellence (NCE Smart).

About

The IoTSec initiatives drives Research for secure IoT and Smart Grids

#iotsecno

Josef Noll
@josefnoll

NCE Smart Partnerkonferansen
@KristinHalvorsen og Nasjonal sikkerhetsmyndighet for
Sikkerhet i SmartGrid #IoTSec
pic.twitter.com/FLLua94

Norge
Norway
Gjøvik
Kjeller
Oslo
Halden

Partners and Collaborations

- UiO
- UNIK
- NR
- Simula
- NTNU

Academia

- Smart Innovation Østfold
- eSmart Systems
- Fredrikstad Energi
- EB Nett
- Movation

Industry

- Smartgrid Centre
- Norw. Data Protection Auth.
- Forbrukerrådet

Interest Org.

- EyeSaaS
- mnemonic

Industry

- Mondragon Unibersitateea
- University of Victoria
- Universidad Carlos III
- La Sapienza
- COINS Research School
- Nimbeo
- H2020 and ECSEL projects

International

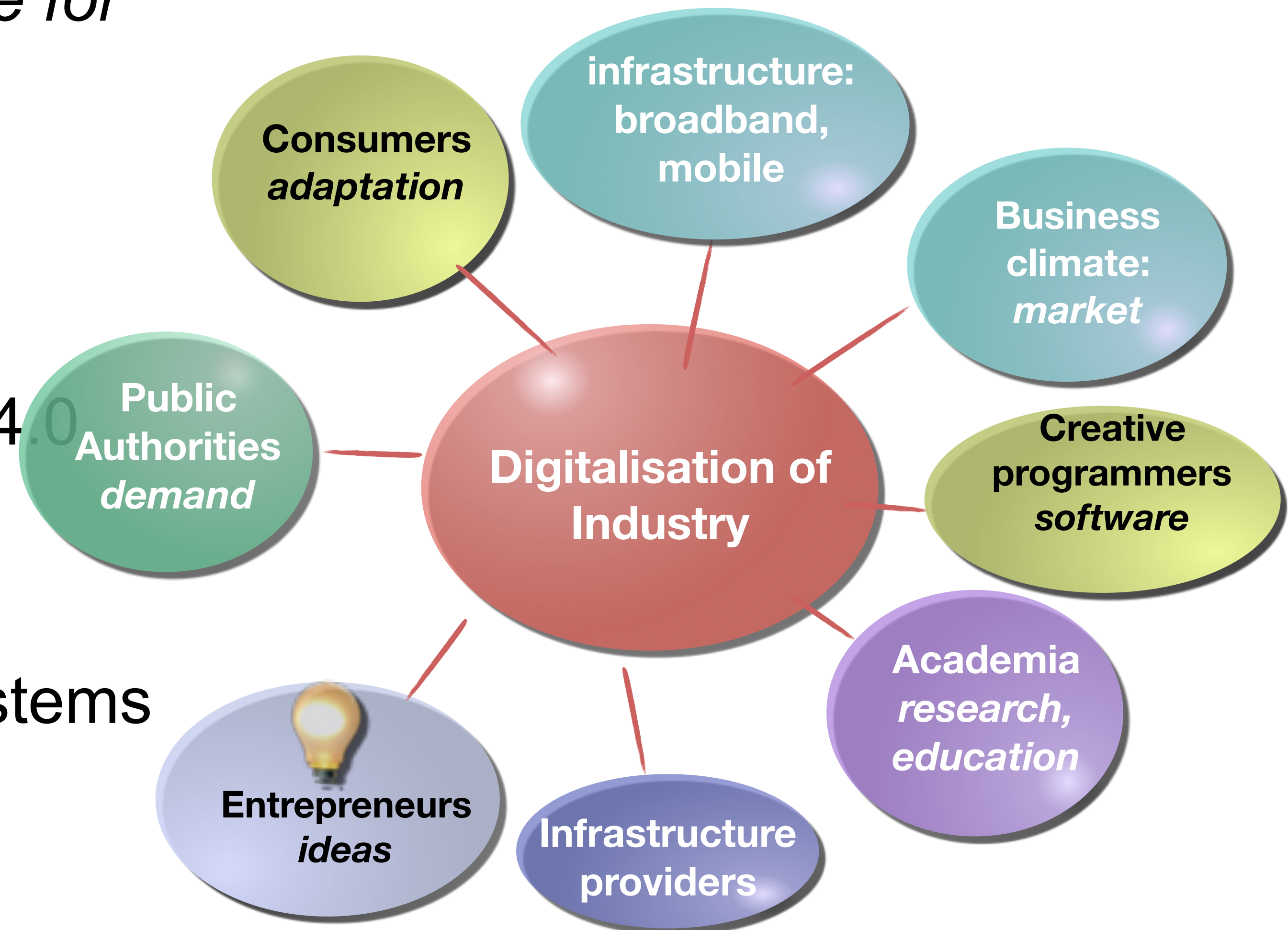


«Open World Approach»
*everything that is not declared closed
is open*

Focus of IoTSec

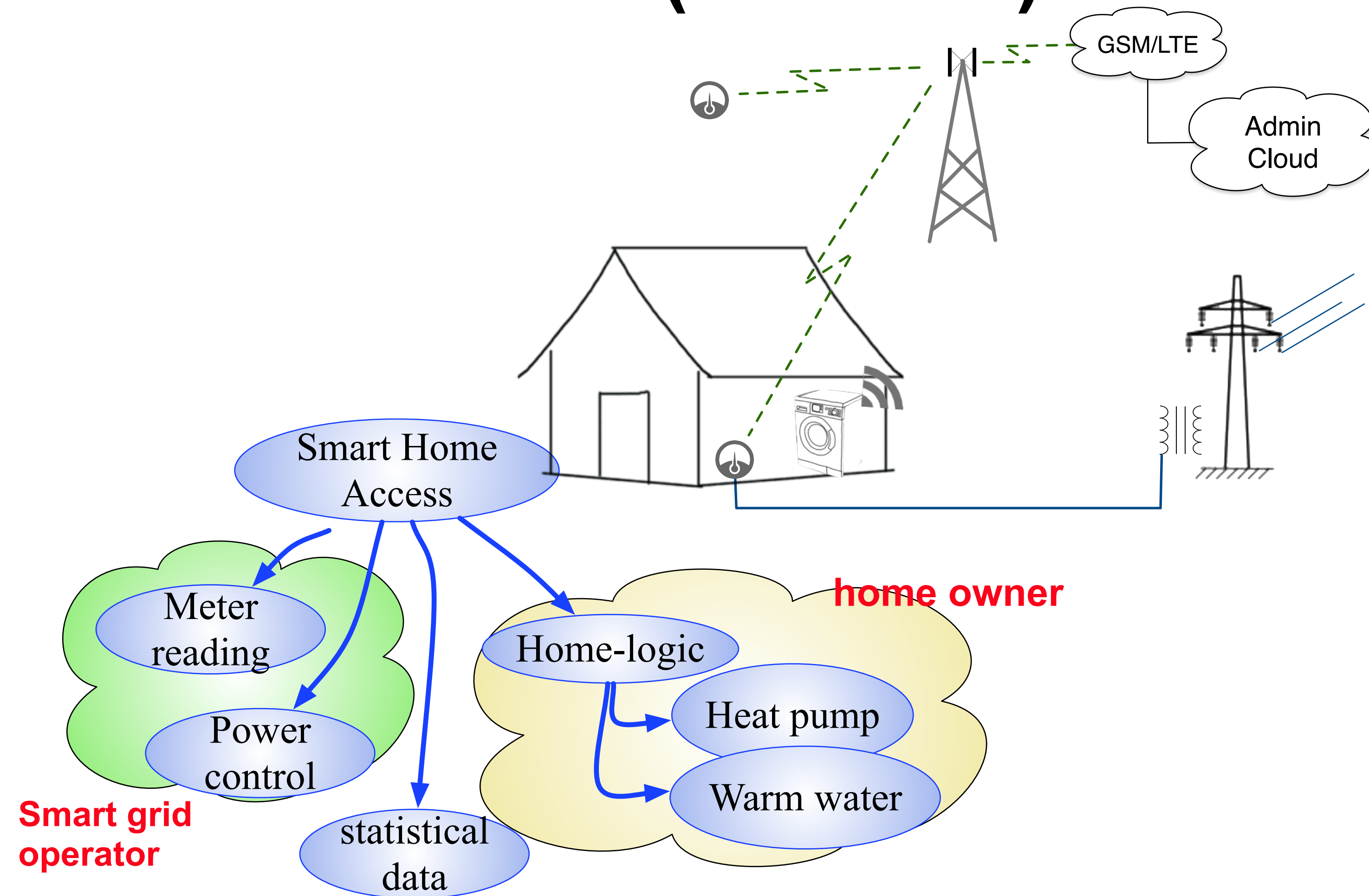
- “we are building the Security Centre for Smart Grid”
- Smart Grid infrastructure
 - towards **Smart Homes, Smart Cities**
 - towards **Autonomous systems**
- Security & Robustness of Industrie4.0
- Model System of Systems
- Networked Autonomous Systems
- Smart Grid enabled Distributed Systems

based on: **security & privacy**
for systems of systems



Semantic attribute based access control (S-ABAC)

- Access to information
 - who (sensor, person, service)
 - what kind of information
 - from where
- Attribute-based access
 - role (in organisation, home)
 - device, network
 - security tokens
- Rules inferring access rights



Attributes: roles, access, device, reputation, behaviour, ...



Home infrastructure Communications and Insight

- Distributed equipment
 - router, TV, mobile,...
 - authentication
 - traffic routing
 - service logics (where, what)
- Collaborative services
 - owner information
 - service data
 - statistics, e.g. urban,...
- Local decisions
 - knowledge cloud
 - fog computing



**Challenges: Set-up,
Connectivity**



Addressing the challenges of IoT connectivity

Device ownership

- who owns the device
 - which data are going to whom
- ➔ maintenance



Easyness Setup

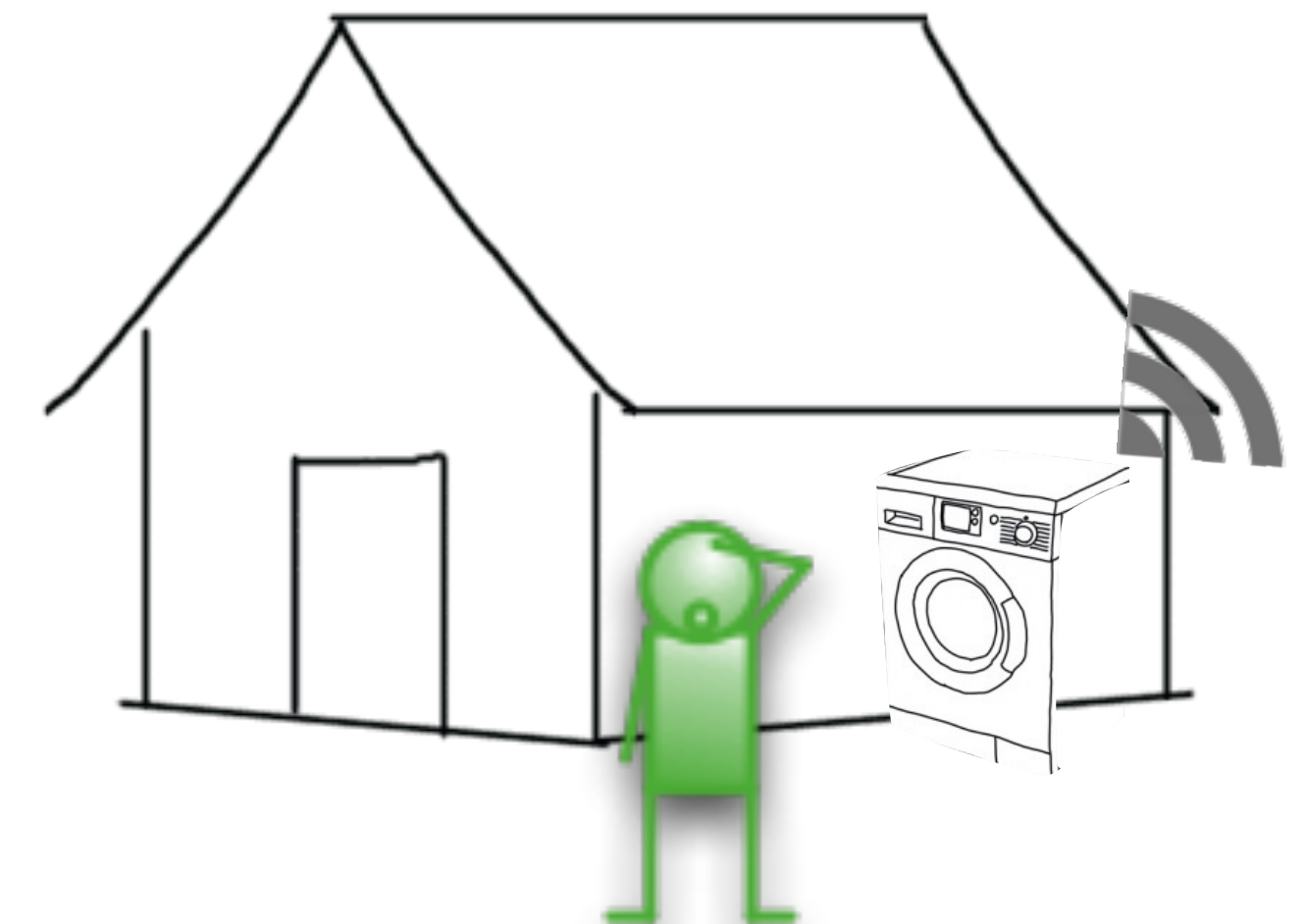
- 1. step ownership
- take control



Wireless - Full Speed?

Scalability

- business model for SIM/device not scalable
- free wireless for IoT data

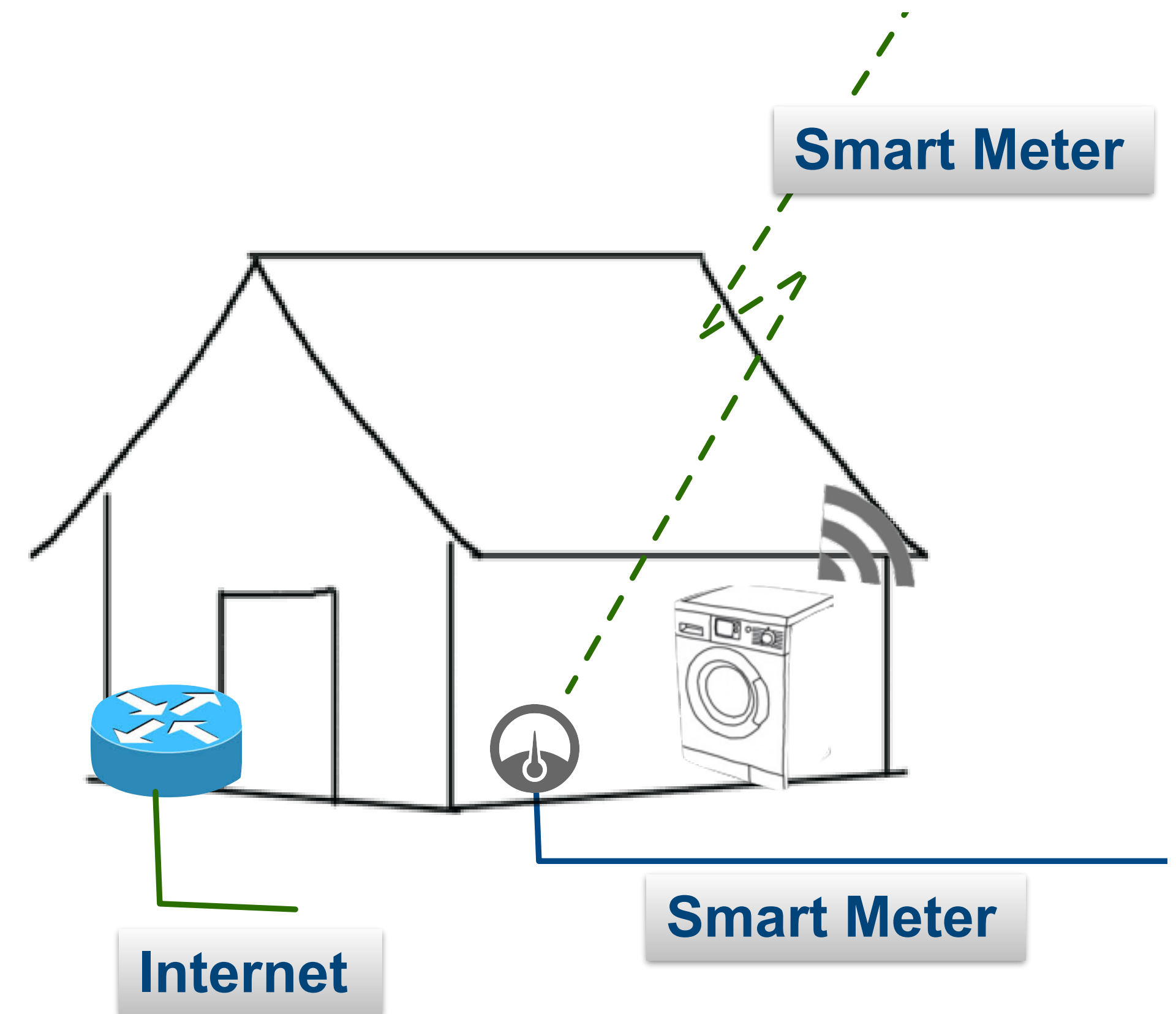


Apr2016, Josef Noll

Upcoming Infrastructure

- Smart Meter
 - read and control
 - logic?
- Smart Home
 - intelligent devices
 - on-demand regulation

- Challenges
 - Logic: Centralised \longleftrightarrow Fog
- Smart Meter: Information \longleftrightarrow Control
- Smart Grid Information \longleftrightarrow Internet Info

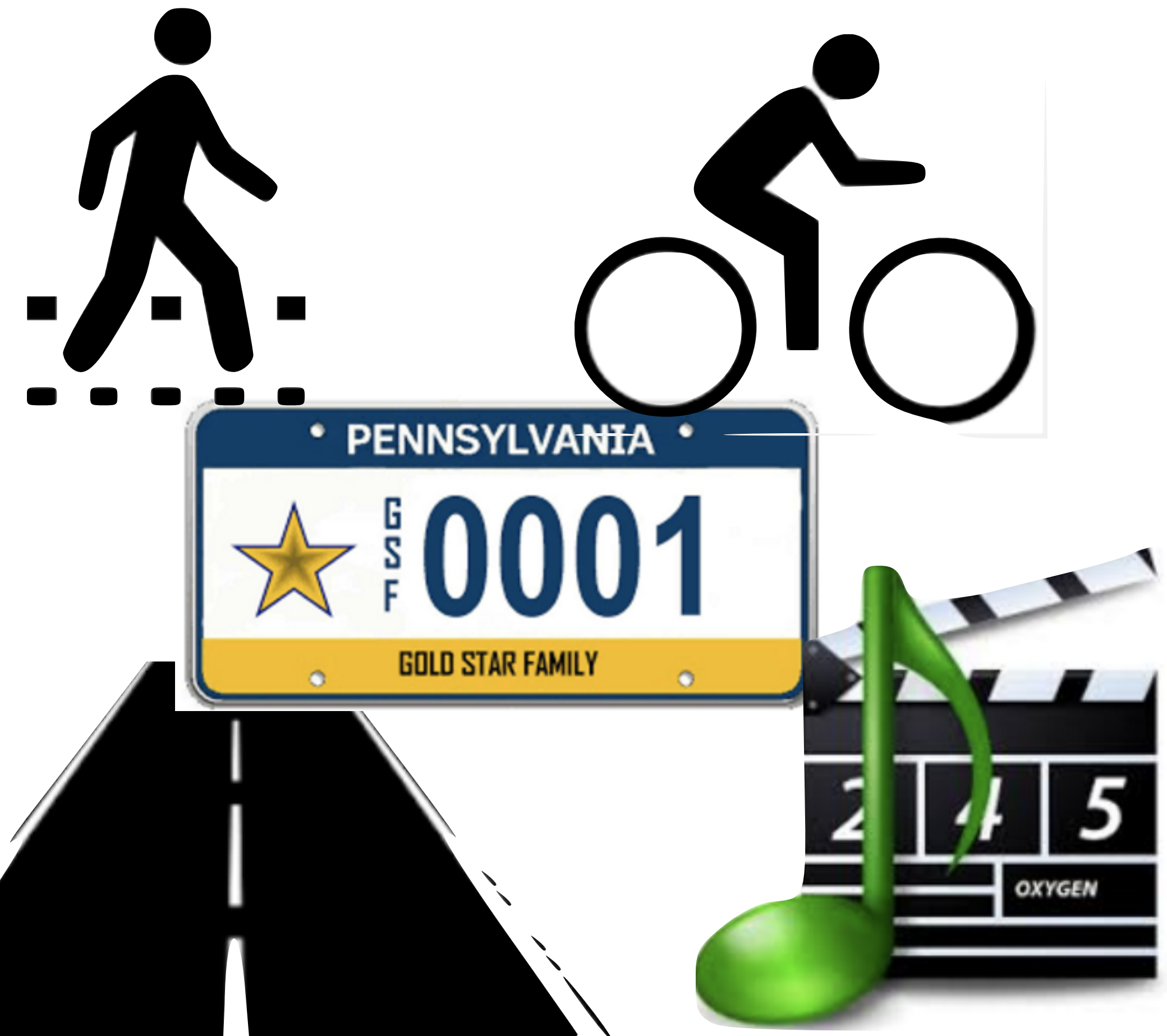


WWRF vision for 2017; “7 trillion wireless devices serving 7 billion people by 2017”,

The vision of 2026

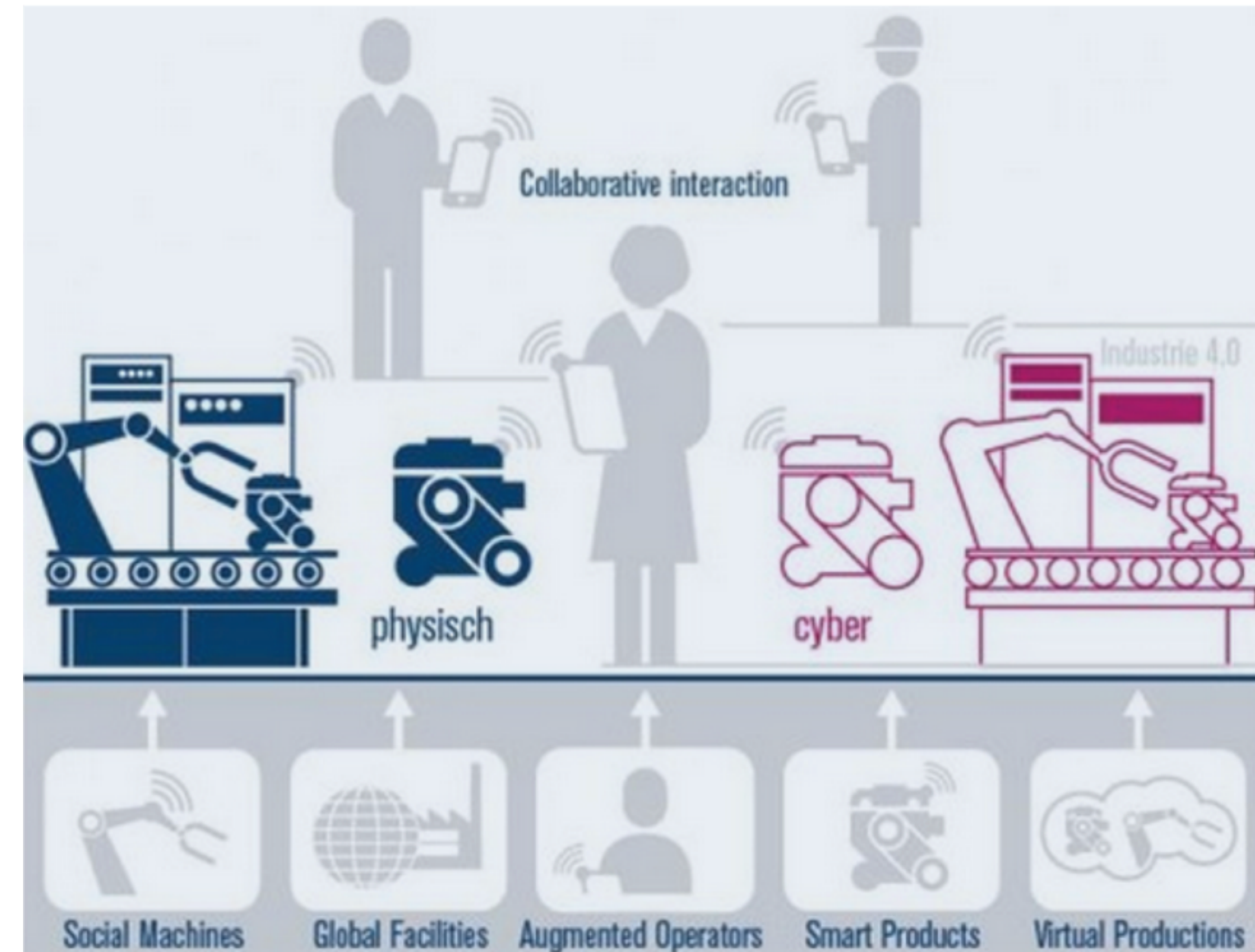
- “Digital and Inclusive Society”
- Networks adopting to service needs
 - Security, privacy, dependability
- “the Road Network Infrastructure”
- Low-capacity Internet
 - free and open access
- Broadband services
 - authenticated access

or



Background: Digitalisation of Industry

- EU has introduced¹ **Industrie4.0**
 - digital innovation hubs,
 - leadership in digital platforms,
 - closing the digital divide gap
 - providing framework conditions
- Norwegian Government has established² “Klyngene som omstillingsmotorer” (Sep2015)
 - NCE Smart Energy Markets on “**Digitalisation of Industry**”
 - NCE Systems Engineering på Kongsberg og NCE Raufoss on Productivity and Innovation



Source: Trumpf / Forschungsunion
Wirtschaft & Wissenschaft

¹ http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_SPEECH-15-4772_en.htm

² <http://abelia.no/innovasjon/klyngene-skal-omstille-norge-article3563-135.html>



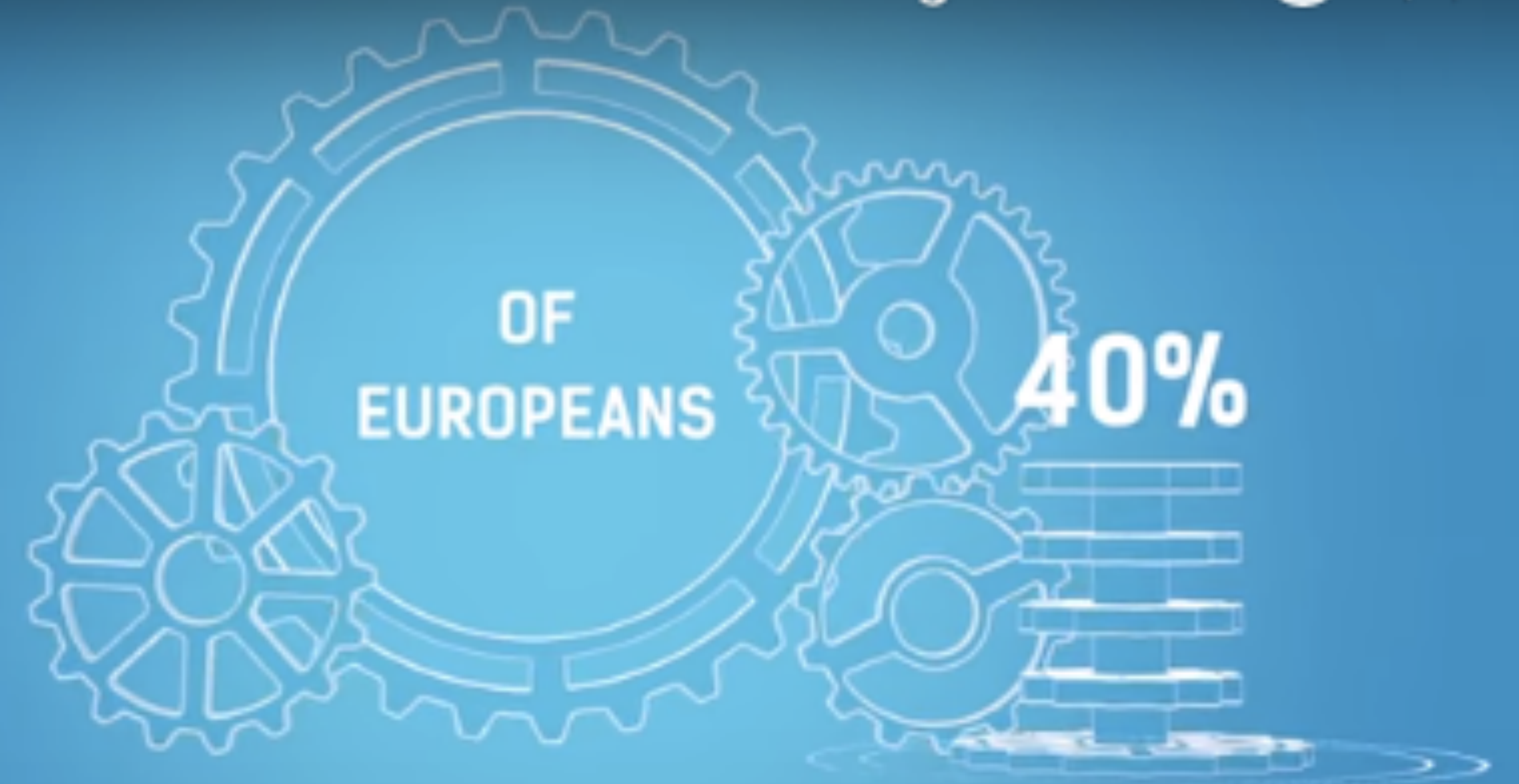
Digital Agenda Scoreboard 2015: Strengthenin... ⌚ ➔



A DIGITAL SOCIETY IS MADE OF
DIGITALLY-SKILLED CITIZENS

Digitalisation of the Society

Digital Agenda Scoreboard 2015: Strengthenin... ⌚ ➔



DON'T EVEN HAVE BASIC DIGITAL SKILLS



Source: EU commission(?)

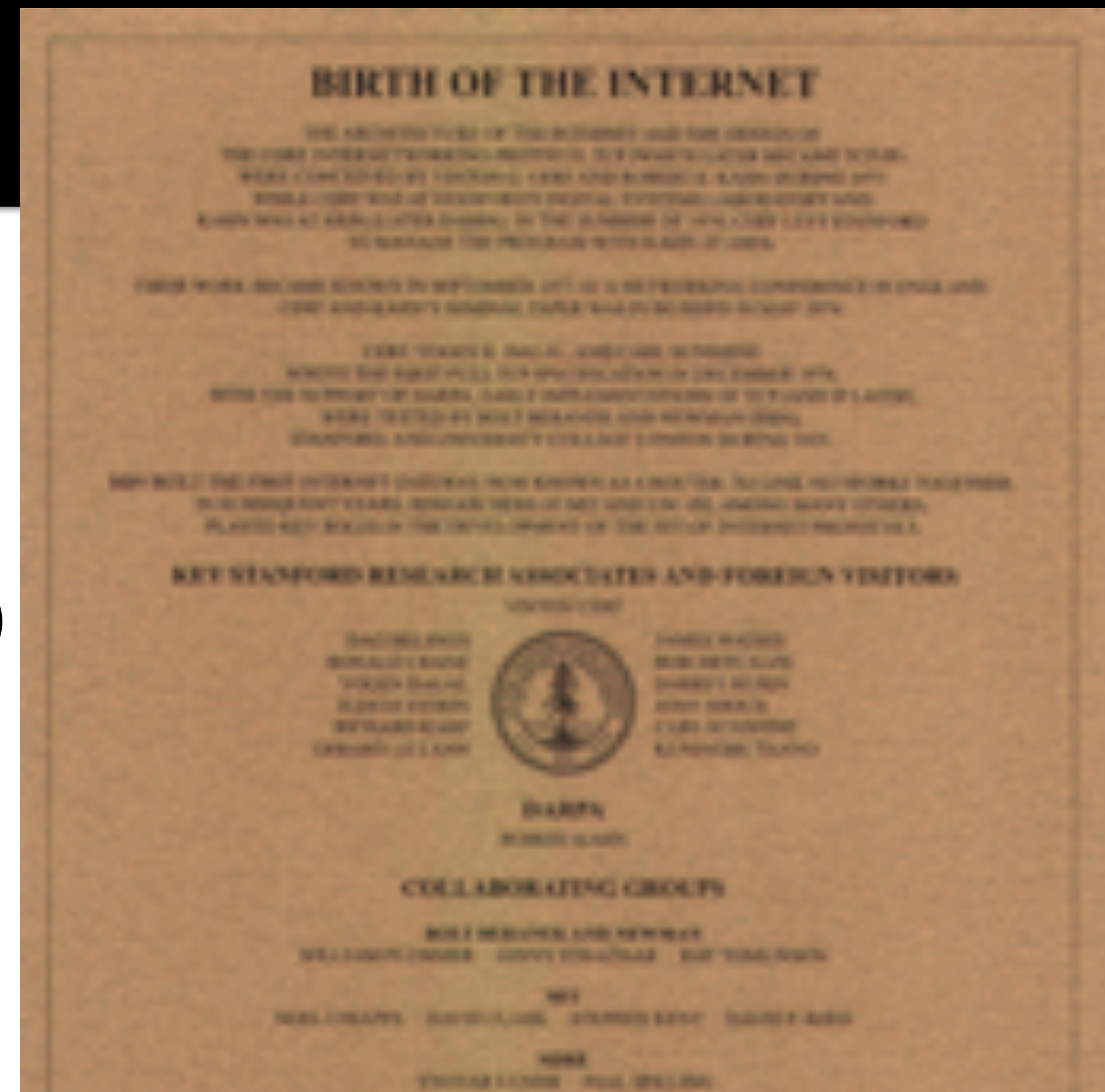
Internet is a basic human right

- Is Internet access and online freedom of expression a basic human right?
- “All people should be allowed to connect to and express themselves freely on the Internet.”
- The United Nations’ Human Rights Council unanimously backed that notion in a resolution on **5July2012**. All 47 members of the Human Rights Council including China and Cuba signed the resolution.



The Internet and Scandinavia

- The first connection of Arpanet outside of the USA (and Hawaii) was to **Scandinavia** (Kjeller, June 1973)
- List_of_Internet_pioneers [Wikipedia]
 - Yngvar Lundh, Paal Spilling
- Application development
 - .php, OpenSource, Linux, Skype, Spotify
 - OperaSoftware, FAST Search
 - Nokia, Ericsson
 - Telenor, TeliaSonera
- Mobile Internet:
 - GSM
 - Service adaptation



Wireless - Full Speed?



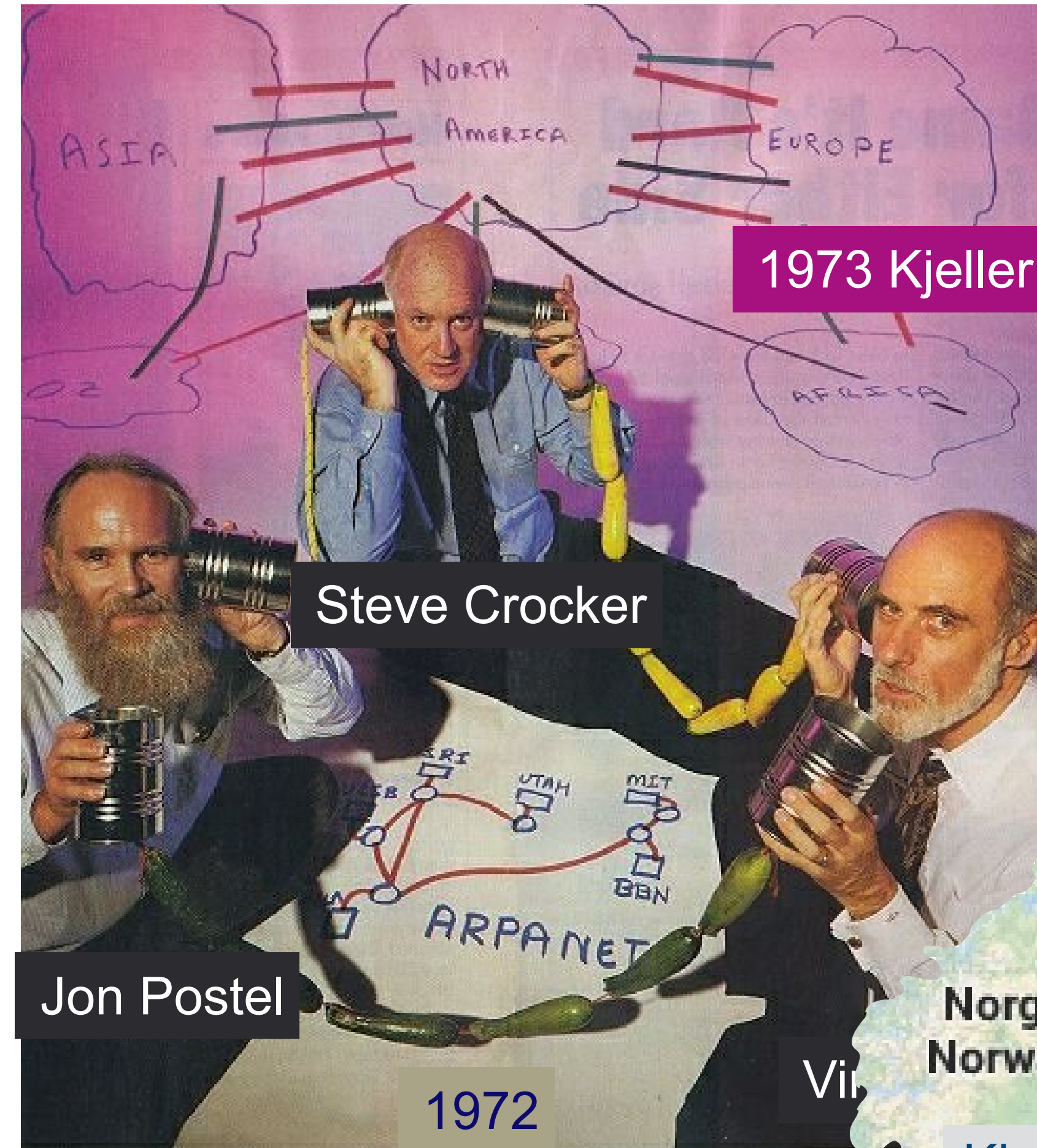
UNIK and the Internet



- The building where the Internet (Arpanet) came to Europe in June 1973

1971 (at which point 23 hosts, at universities and government research centers, were connected to the ARPANET); 29 by August, 1972, and 40 by September, 1973.

At that point, two satellite links, across the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans to [Hawaii](#) and [Norway](#) (NORSAR) had been added to the network. From Norway, a terrestrial circuit added an IMP in London to the growing network.



Source: <http://www.michaelkaul.de/History/h>



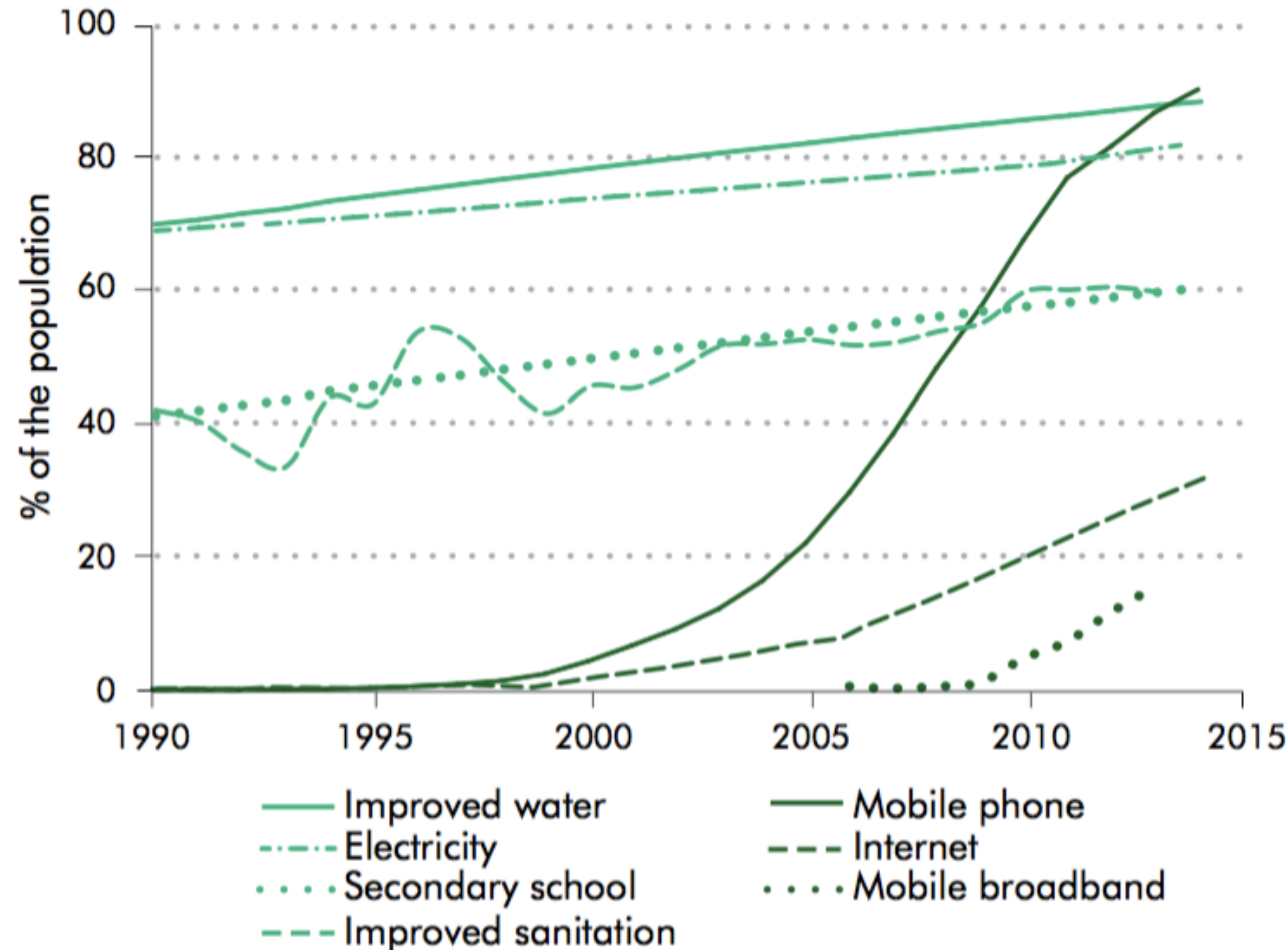
1973: Internet to Kjeller/Europe

1994: Opera Software

2014: Basic Internet
«half a dollar is enough»

Norge
Norway
Kjeller

a. Digital technologies are spreading rapidly in developing countries



[Source: World Development Report 2016]

Connectivity & Affordability

- Mobile supported development
- Affordability (costs of data)
- industrial perspective (Ind4.0)



The Unconnected Market Landscape

Unique Mobile Internet Users

Population 15+ (bn)	Total
Developed World	0.9
Developing World	4.3
Total	5.2

BMI	NMI	Unconnected	
0.6	0.1	0.3	
1.0	0.8	2.5	3.3
1.6	0.9	2.8	

Penetration 15+ (%)	Total
Developed World	100%
Developing World	100%
Total	100%

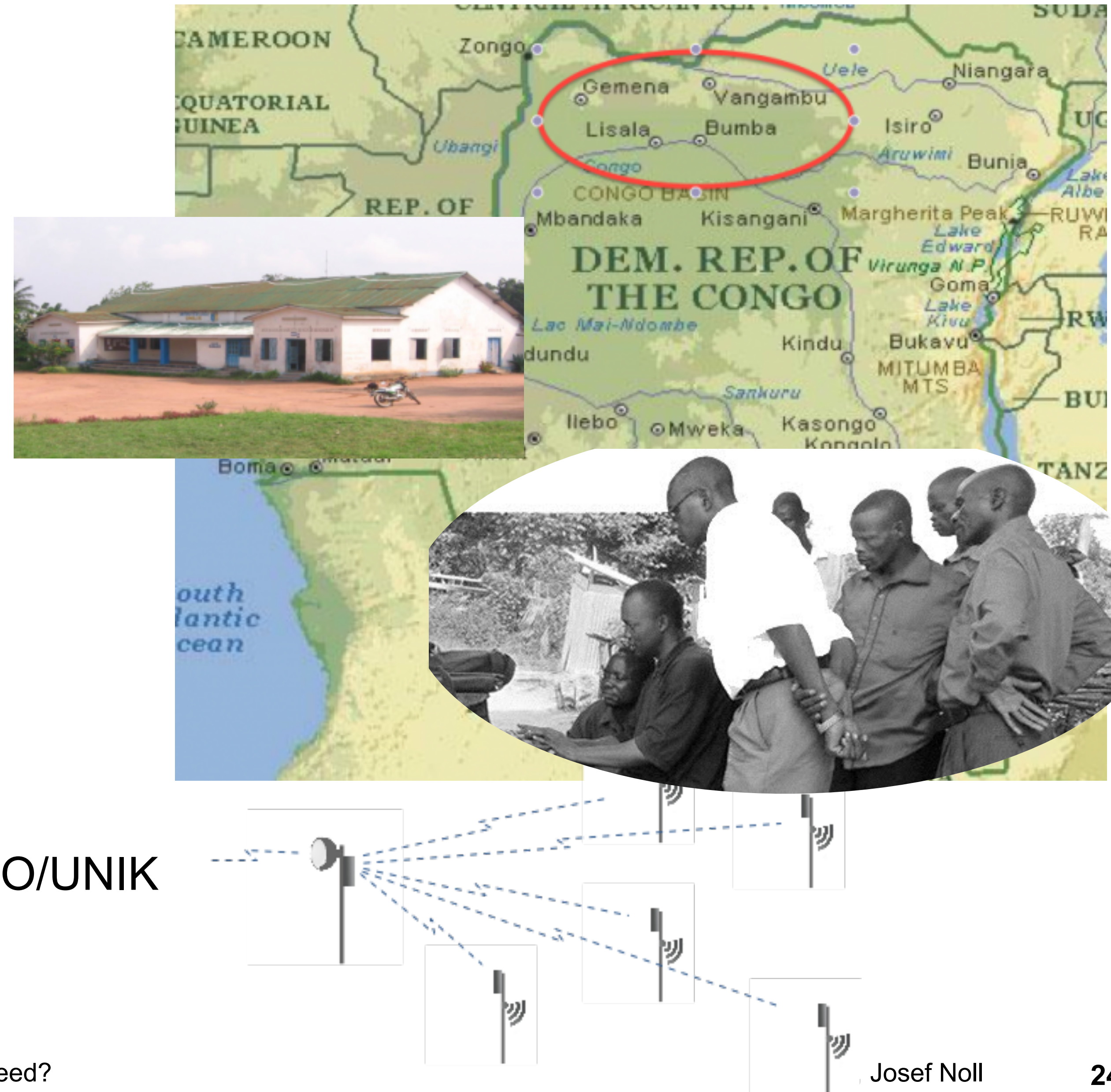
BMI	NMI	Unconnected	
64%	5%	27%	
23%	18%	59%	77%
30%	17%	53%	

Source: GSMA Intelligence; figures reflect position at end of 2014
BMI = Broadband Mobile Internet (3G/4G); NMI = Narrowband Mobile Internet (<3G)

[Source: GSMA, Nov2015]

Background

- Internet provision to various parts of DRC
 - ➔ operations since 2011
- Connection to a.o. University of Lisala
- Experiences from Internet provision
 - ➔ Expensive access
 - ➔ Requirement for self-sustainable infrastructure
- Developed network infrastructure
 - ➔ low-cost establishment of local hot-spots
 - ➔ remote core infrastructure (in Norway)
 - ➔ based on experiences from Internet history at UiO/UNIK



Motivation: “Need to close the digital gap”

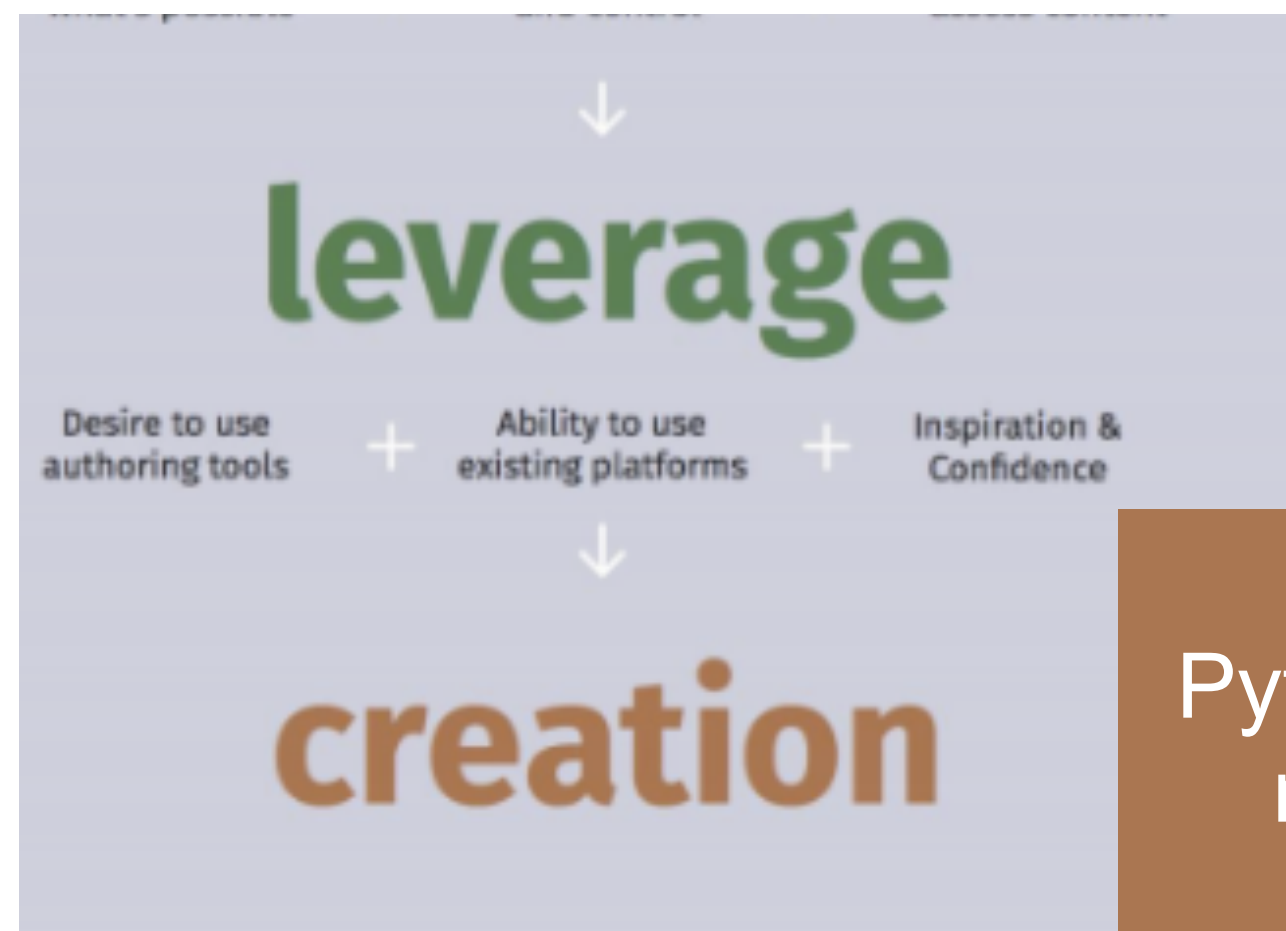
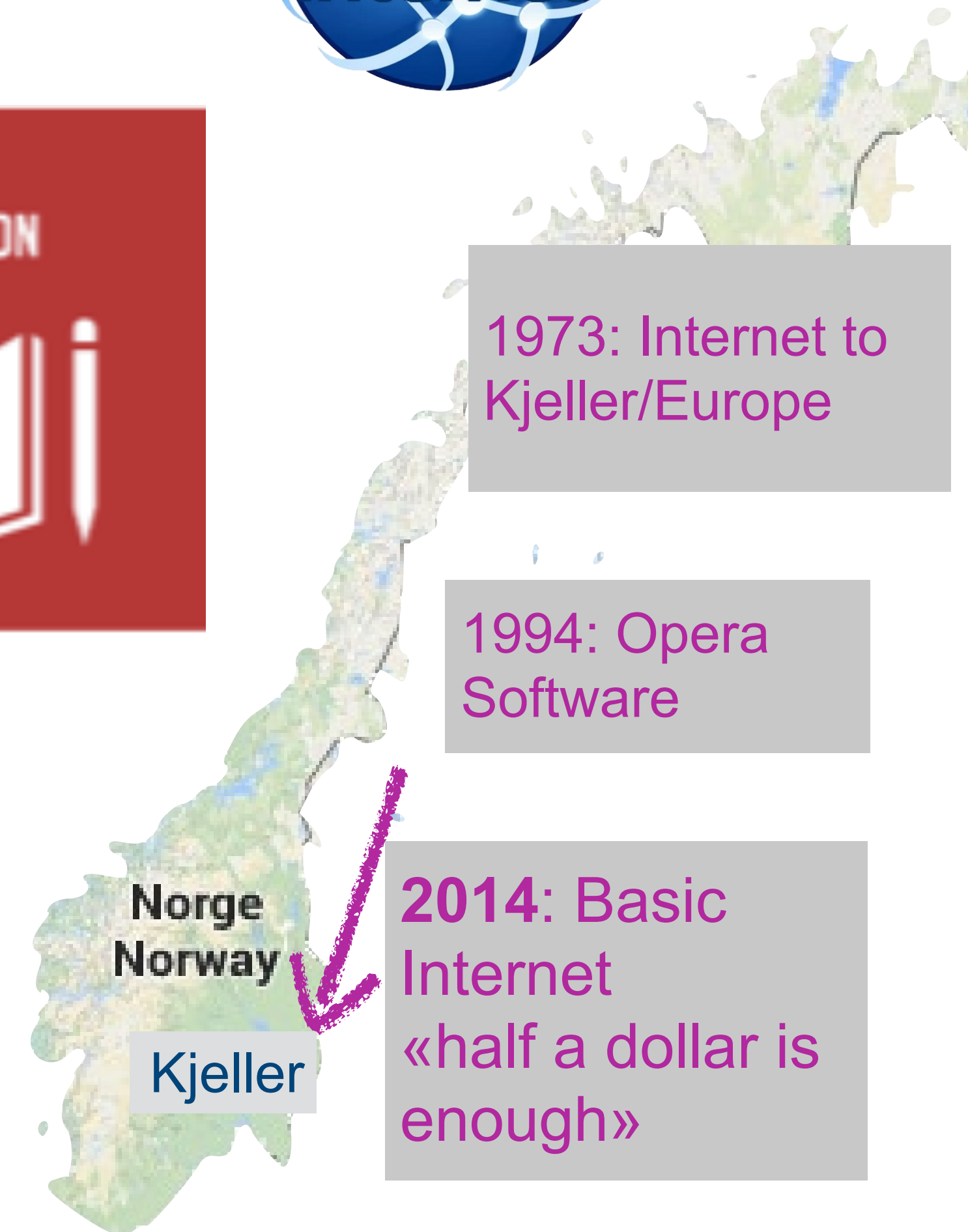
- The Global Goals:
Norway is the secretariat for Quality Education
- Internet history
 - ➔ 1973 Europe through Kjeller
 - ➔ 1994 Opera Software
 - ➔ 2014 Basic Internet Foundation



1973: Internet to Kjeller/Europe

1994: Opera Software

2014: Basic Internet
«half a dollar is enough»



“Internet is my teacher”

“I’m currently learning Python and HTML, so I can make a website for my parents’ business”



Focus Areas for Privacy



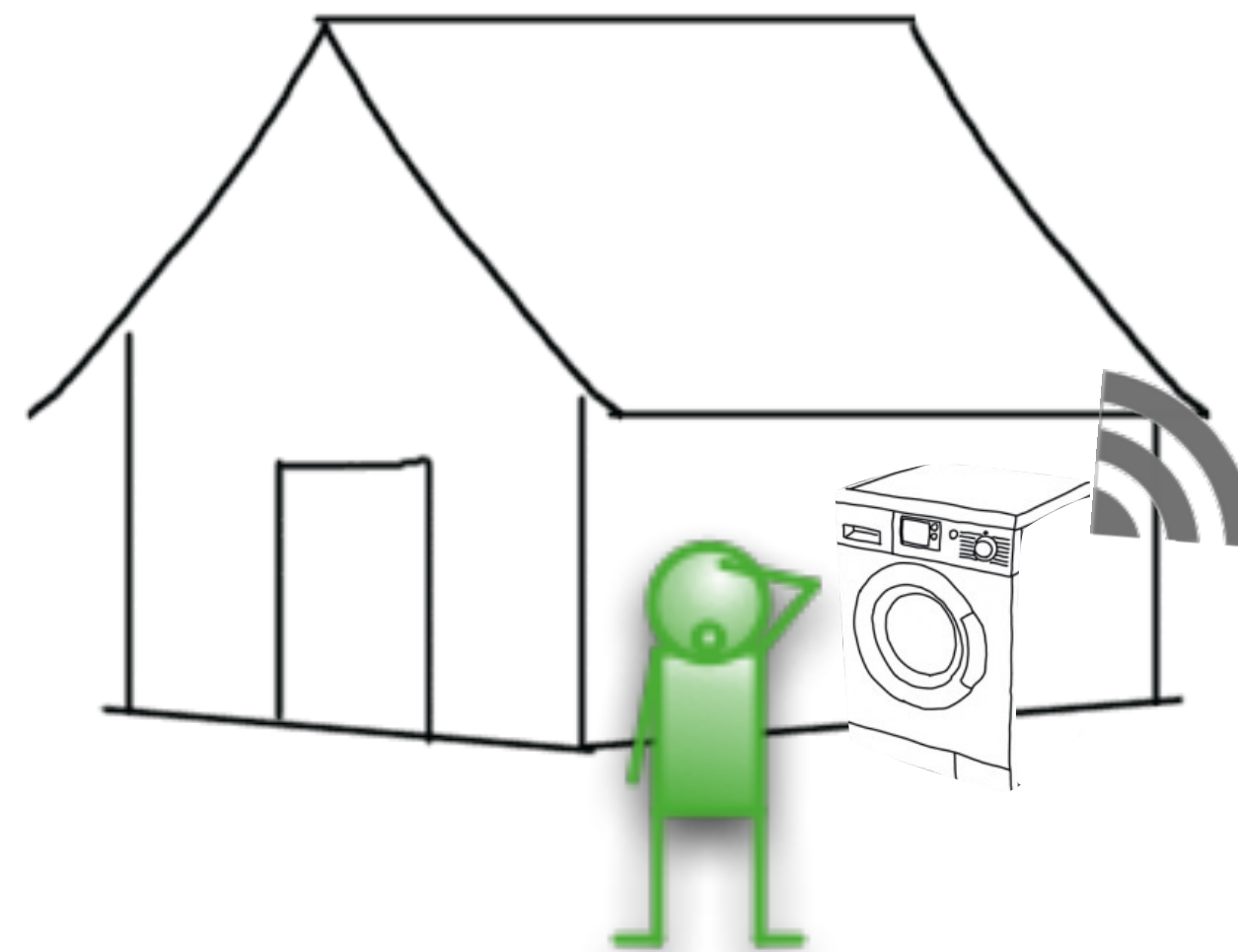
BasicInternet.no

- free access to basic information
 - text & pictures
- Net Neutrality
- Digital Inclusion



IoTSec.no

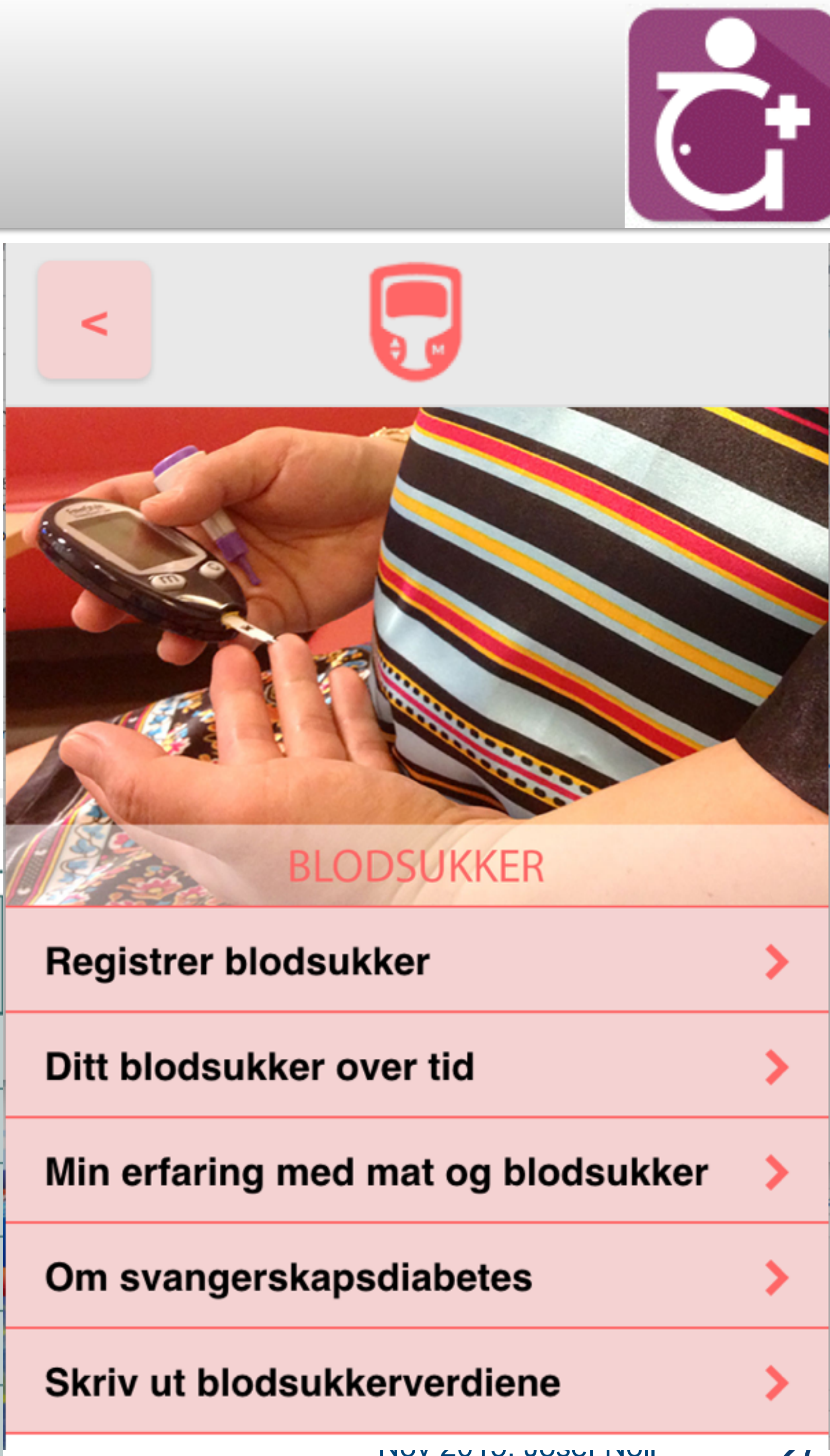
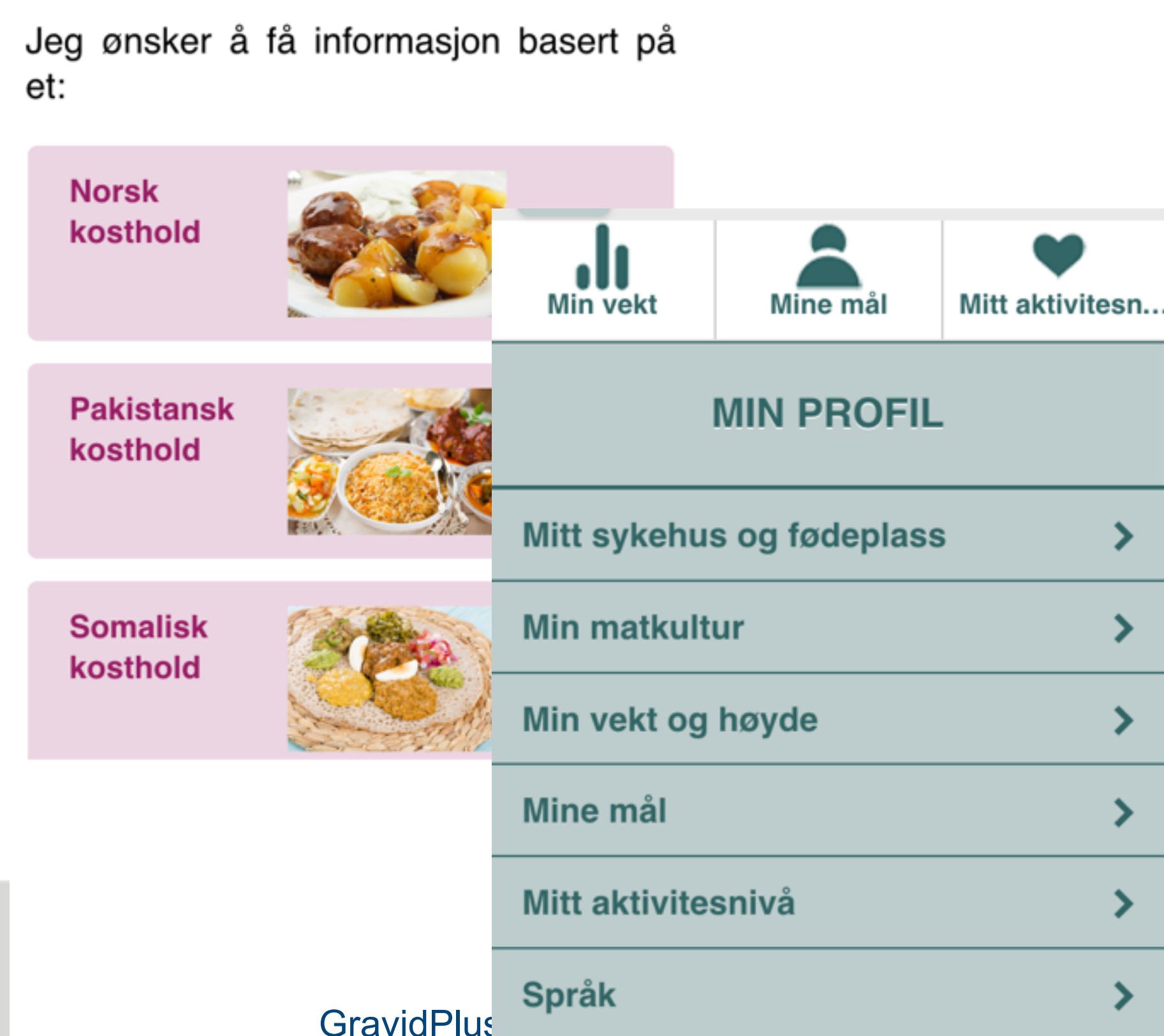
- Internet of Things (IoT)
- Security Centre for Smart Grid



GravidPluss.no

- Diabetes in pregnancy
- Bluetooth measures
- privacy.gravidpluss.no





Conclusions

- Internet of Things (IoT) is a game changer
 - Unfair advantage in the Nordics
 - Converting Trust into IoT
- Collaborative approach for a (more) secure society
 - partnership for secure and privacy-aware applications
 - heterogeneous infrastructure integration
- Vision 2026
 - networks adapting to service needs
 - free and open “low-capacity Internet”
 - “peage” for speed and service quality

