



Blockchain for the Internet of Things

Bacem Mbarek, Ph.D.

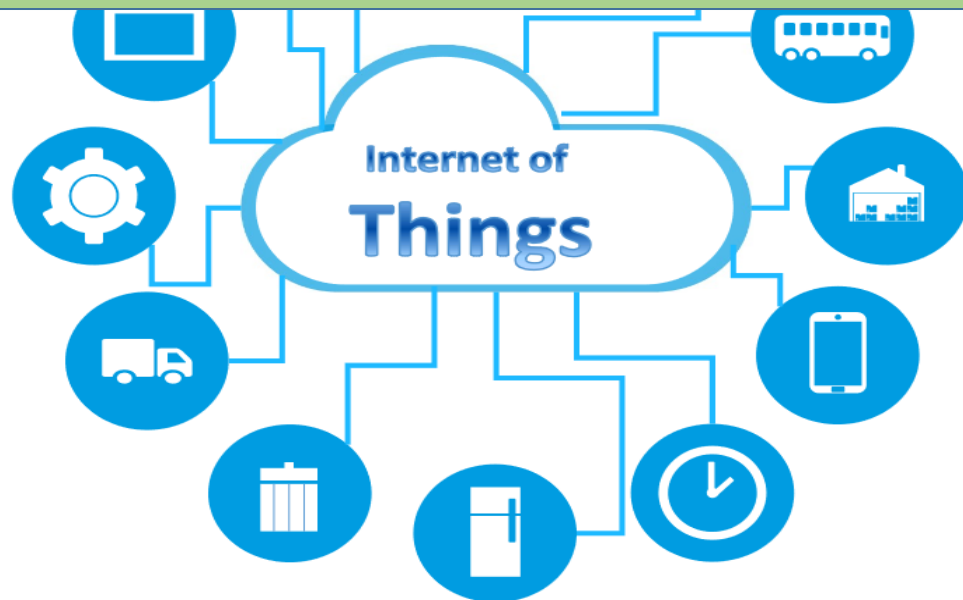
Masaryk University, Czech Republic

Lasaris Lab (Lab of Software Architectures and Information Systems)

It's Internet of Things!

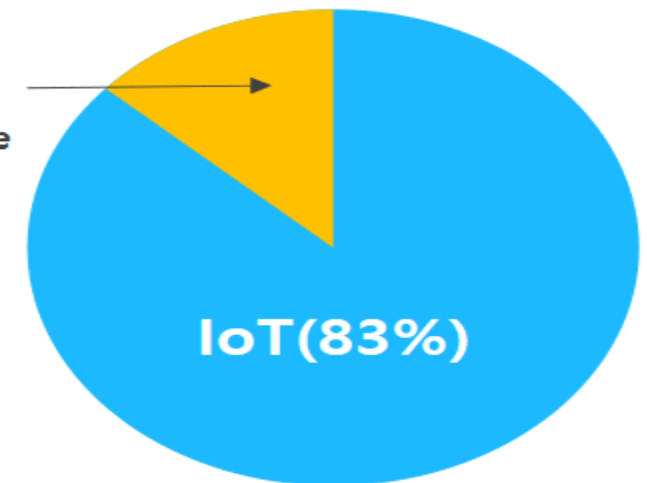
Blockchain has begun to have a significant influence in the Internet of Things by enhancing security, empowering the incorporation of an increasing number of devices into the ecosystem.

By 2020, about **15 billion IoT devices** are connected to internet.



By 2020, 15 billion IoT devices are estimated to be connected to internet

Computers(17%)
PC, Tablet, Smartphone



What is Blockchain Technology?

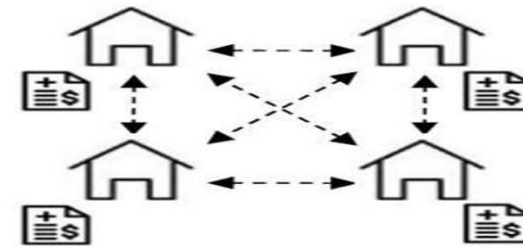
- ❑ Blockchain is a distributed ledger.
- ❑ In general terms, a Blockchain is an immutable transaction ledger, maintained within a distributed network of peer nodes.

Centralized Ledger



- All transactions are recorded into centralized server belonged to specific entity
- Single point of weakness

Distributed Ledger



- Each node has an identical ledger that contains transaction after “consensus”
- Network effect holds transaction immutability

Three “Levels” of Blockchain

1. Storage for digital records
2. Exchanging digital assets (called tokens)
3. Executing smart contracts
 - Ground rules – Terms & conditions recorded in code
 - Distributed network executes contract & monitors compliance
 - Outcomes are automatically validated without third party

Blockchain use cases



Financial

- Trade Finance
- Cross currency payments
- Mortgages

Public Sector

- Asset Registration
- Citizen Identity
- Medical records
- Medicine supply chain

Retail

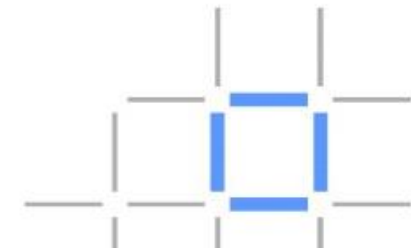
- Supply chain
- Loyalty programs
- Information sharing (supplier – retailer)

Insurance

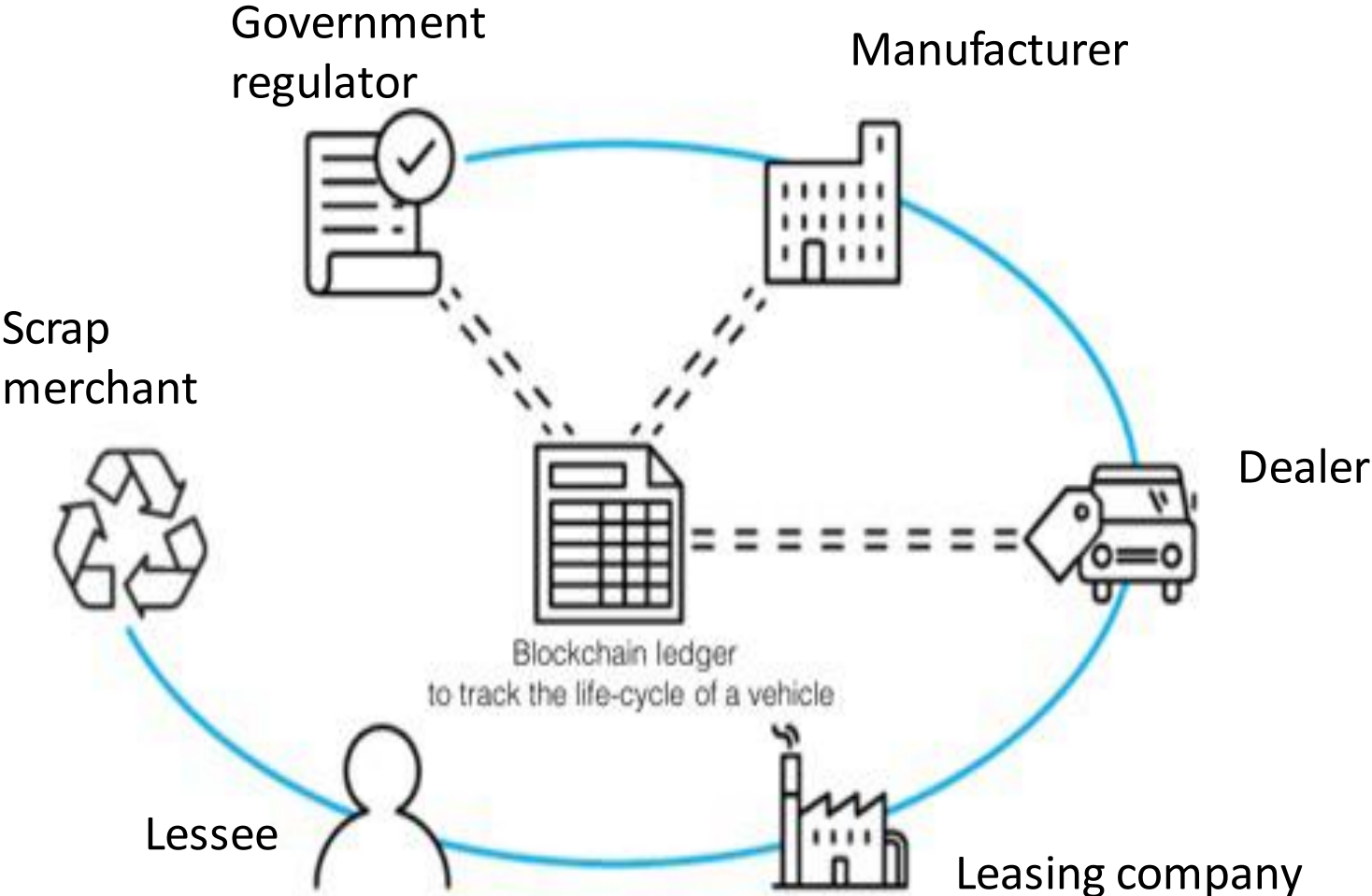
- Claims processing
- Risk provenance
- Asset usage history
- Claims file

Manufacturing

- Supply chain
- Product parts
- Maintenance tracking



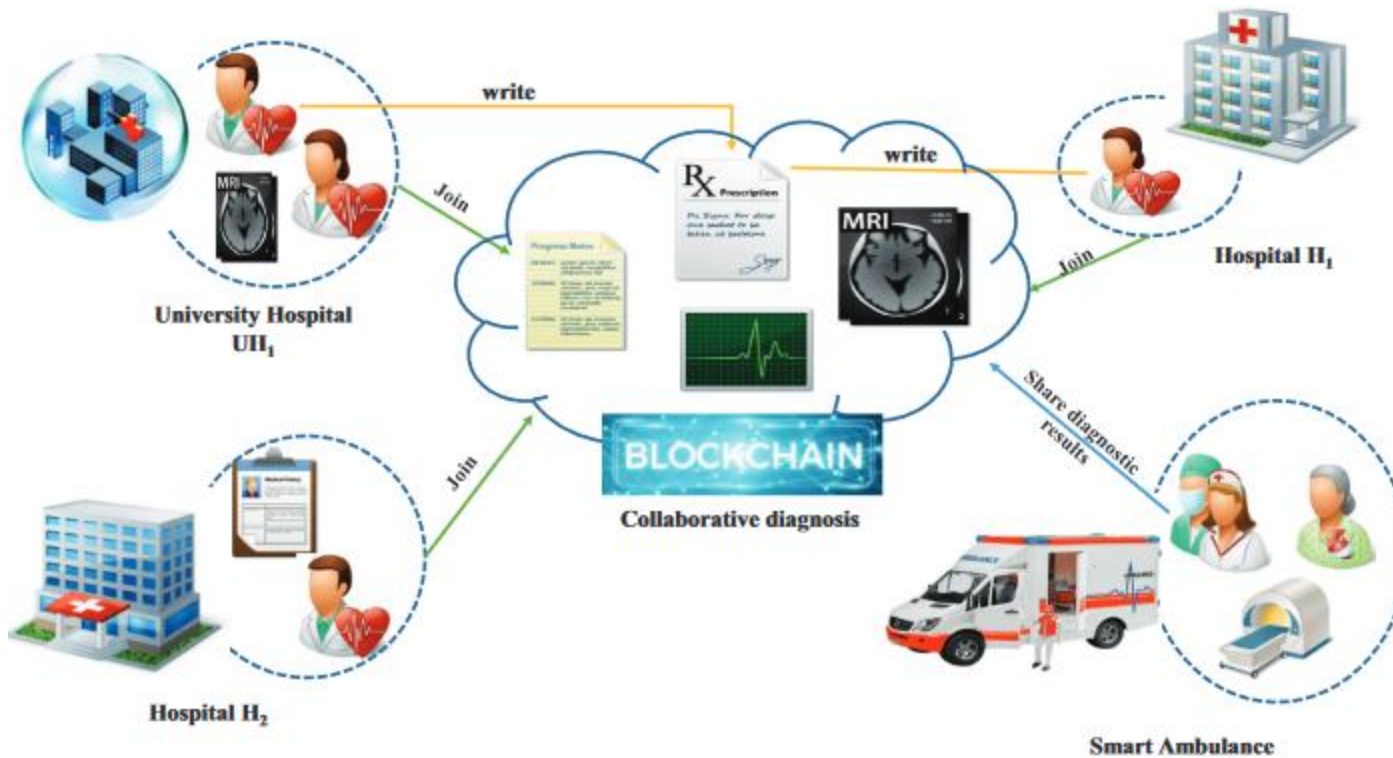
Blockchain: IoT use cases



Healthcare Framework using Blockchain

Channels

Channels are private subnets of the Blockchain network where clients and peers communicate and transact privately.



- Channels provide privacy between different ledgers
- Peers can participate in multiple channels
- Ledgers exist of the scope of a channel
- Channels provide concurrent execution for performance and scalability

IoT Challenges and Blockchain

Device Identity solutions

Need for certification authorities

Communication from edge to cloud



Security

Scalability

Privacy



Centralized Control

Decentralized Control



Centralized Data Management & need for trusted parties



Exposure of data flows in the network

Secured Decentralized Storage

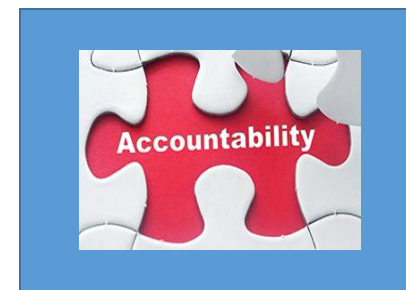
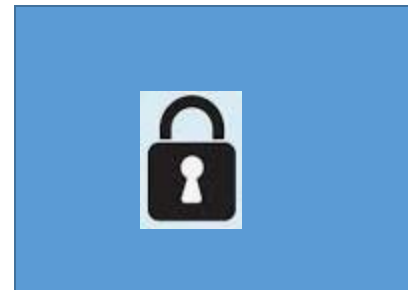
Blockchain for business requirements

Append-only distributed system of records that are shared across business networks



Business terms that are run with transactions

Transactions are secure with appropriate visibility



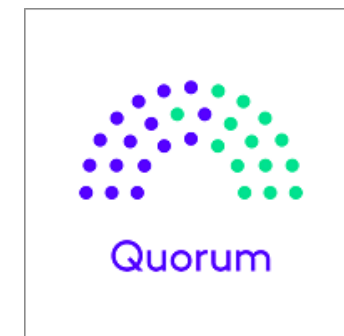
Transactions are provably endorsed by relevant participants.

Popular Blockchain Platforms:

- The list of Blockchains is becoming longer every day.
- Many Blockchain Consulting companies are currently active using some of the Blockchain Platforms like Bitcoin, Ethereum, Hyperledger and Quorum.



Bitcoin

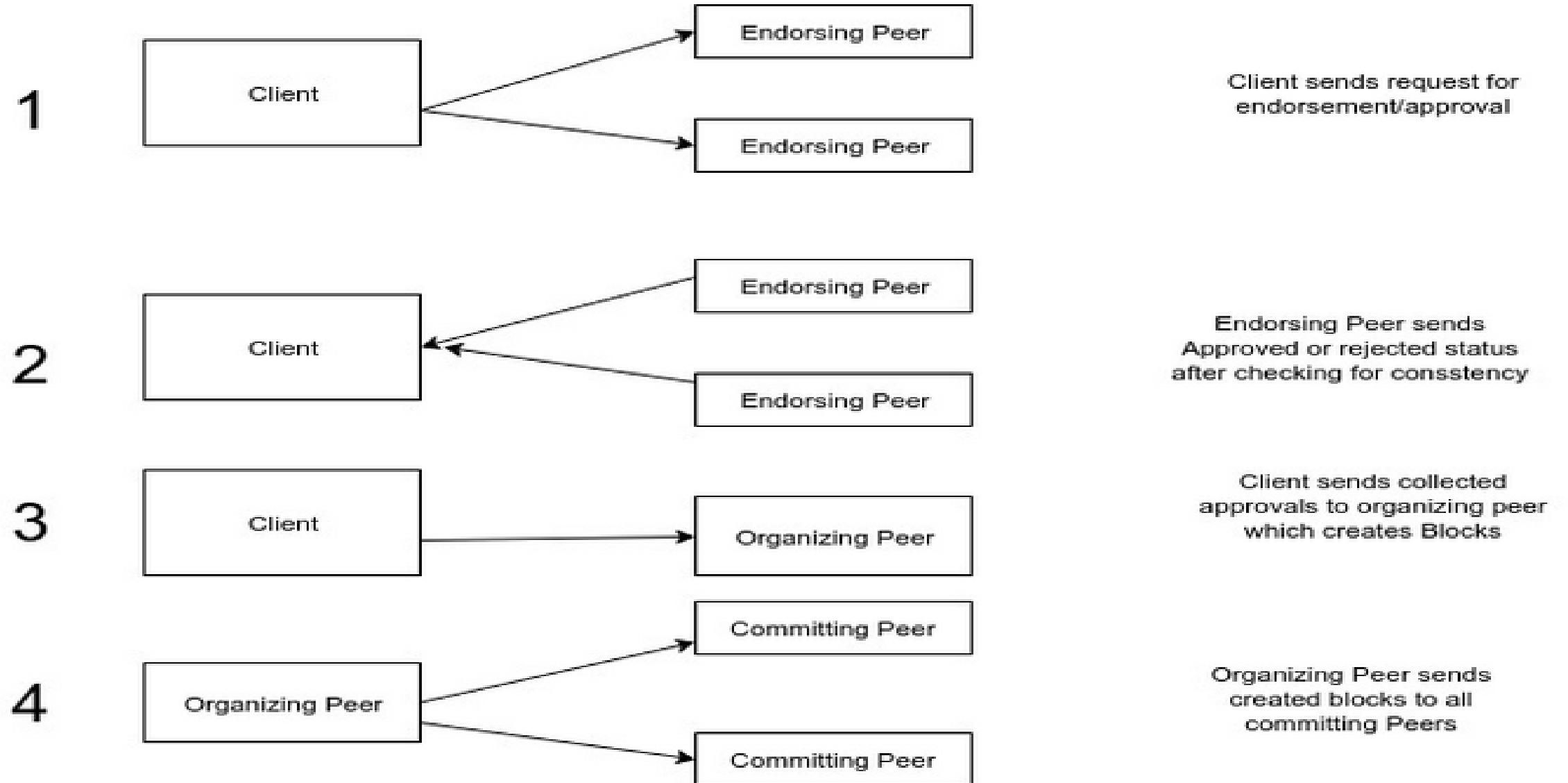


How does a Blockchain work?

- 1) A transaction has to be proposed and then endorsed before it can be submitted successfully to the Blockchain.
- 2) **Endorsing peer** is the peer that will "endorse"/provide the seal of approval to a transaction when it is proposed. After the transaction is endorsed, the transaction(plus the endorsement) will be submitted to Blockchain.
- 3) Once the Transaction is submitted, it will make way to the peers that are supposed to get that transaction. These peers will then "commit"/save the transaction in their Ledger, and these are the **committer** peers.



How does a Blockchain work?



Smart contract

- Smart contract are a set of programs that are executed on Blockchain in order to support several types of transactions between users.
- Code simply denotes software written in programming language.
- Verifiable and signed.
- Business rules, which are written in programming languages, and supported by the blockchain technology.
- Examples:
 - Defines contractual conditions under which a bond transfer occurs.
 - Defines rules on which a vehicle can be transferred to a new owner.



Hyperledger

- Hyperledger is an open source collaborative effort created to advance cross-industry blockchain technologies. It is a global collaboration, hosted by The Linux Foundation, including leaders in finance, banking, IoT, supply chain, manufacturing, and technology.
- Business Blockchain Frameworks are hosted with Hyperledger.
- Hyperledger addresses important features for a cross-industry open standard for distributed ledgers. The Linux Foundation hosts Hyperledger as a Collaborative Project under the foundation.
- To learn more, visit: <https://www.hyperledger.org/>.

Conclusion

Blockchain Challenges

- Immutability: A Blockchain is an add-only list. Once data is added, it can't be removed. Perhaps not a good fit when updating data is a regular occurrence.
- The CIA security triad model, composed of three areas; (1) Confidentiality, (2) Integrity and (3) Availability will be referenced to assess the current maturity level of Blockchain technology,
- Authentication, Authorization and Audit (AAA), and Non Repudiation, fundamental security aspects for protecting information and designing / managing new systems and networks will also be addressed

Questions and Discussion



My Contacts

bacem.mbarek@mail.muni.cz