

An Approach to Privacy-Preserving Distributed Intelligence for the Internet of Things

Tariq Alsboui^a, Hussain Al-Aqrabi^b, Richard Hill^c and Shamaila Iram^d

School of Computing and Engineering, University of Huddersfield, U.K.

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Abstract: In the Internet of things (IoT), security and privacy issues are a fundamental challenge determining the successful implementation of many IoT applications. Distributed ledger technology (e.g., Blockchain) offers a great promise to solve these issues. Blockchain-based solutions support security and privacy, yet they involve significant energy due to mining, low throughput, and computational overhead that is not acceptable for IoT resource-constrained devices. In this paper, we propose a scalable Privacy-Preserving Distributed Intelligence approach (PPDI) by leveraging the IOTA technology. IOTA is an emerging distributed ledger technology that allows for zero fees transactions for the IoT. The proposed PPDI aims to address the privacy issues in the IoT by using the IOTA Masked Authenticated Messaging (MAM) protocol. MAM ensures privacy by encrypting and granting permission to authorized users to access data. This paper presents a healthcare scenario that demonstrate how IOTA MAM can be used to address the privacy issue in the IoT. The experimental results clearly show that the IOTA MAM is a feasible solution that can be used to solve privacy related issues in the IoT domain.

1 INTRODUCTION

The Internet of Things (IoT) is considered to be an enabling technology for several applications. It connects physical objects together with the main aim of exchanging data with other systems over the Internet to enable communications between these objects (Atzori et al., 2010), also referred to as Cyber-Physical Systems (CPS) (Cares et al., 2019).

The elements of IoT applications include: (1) *sensing* to perceive the environment; (2) *communication* for efficient data transfer between objects, and (3) *computation*, which is performed to generate useful information from the raw data.

IoT systems have already enhanced the quality of life by turning cities into *smart* cities (Perera et al., 2017), homes into *smart* homes (Doan et al., 2018), and campuses into *smart* campuses (Angelis et al., 2015). The research reports estimate the rapid growth of IoT, i.e., in the order of 125 billion devices connected to the Internet in 2030 (Cisco, 2016; Gartner,

2013; Research, 2013). Therefore, this will present many challenges with regard to data volume, velocity, timely processing, privacy and scalability (Al-Aqrabi et al., 2019; Alsboui et al., 2020a).

Distributed Ledger Technology (DLT) is an emerging development that shares data among different participants deployed over various locations all over the world. This technology provides several benefits to various IoT applications. DLT is being investigated by many researchers across the world as a promising solution to the challenges of IoT, such as scalability, energy-efficiency, security, and privacy (Alsboui et al., 2020a; Fan et al., 2019; Alsboui et al., 2019).

In this paper, we propose a privacy-preserving distributed intelligence approach using the IOTA Masked Authenticated Messaging (MAM) (See Section 2 for Further details) as a suitable solution to tackle the privacy, and scalability issues for IoT applications. MAM is a second layer data communication protocol used to authenticate, and encrypt data streams through the use of a mixture of modes, such as public, private, and restricted.

Contributions: In this paper, we propose a system architecture for IoT, called Privacy-Preserving

^a <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6004-3756>

^b <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1920-7418>

^c <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0105-7730>

^d <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0217-500X>

Distributed Intelligence Approach (PPDI). This approach addresses privacy related issues in IoT, whilst supporting the popular proof-of-work (PoW) mechanism in an energy-efficient way. The key contributions can be summarised as follows:

- A Privacy-Preserving Distributed Intelligence architecture that ensures privacy by using IOTA MAM protocol with a mixture of modes.
- Evaluation of an existing Proof of Work (PoW) offloading mechanism for efficacy with regard to energy efficiency and transaction throughput;
- Preliminary experimental results to verify the effectiveness and scalability of the proposed approach.

The rest of this paper is organized as follows: Section 2 presents an overview of the IOTA technology and a detailed description of the masked authenticated messaging. Section 3 presents the recent research efforts in distributed intelligence in the IoT domain. In Section 4, we describe our proposed privacy-preserving distributed intelligence for the IoT. Section 5 considers a healthcare application scenario in the context of the proposed privacy preserving approach. Section 6 presents an implementation of the proposed approach and analysis of the results. Finally, in Section 7, we conclude the paper and discuss future work.

2 IOTA PLATFORM: AN OVERVIEW

IOTA's tangle architecture is an evolving DLT platform aimed at addressing transaction costs, mining and scalability issues (in the context of Blockchain technology) (Zhang and Jacobsen, 2018), that are related to IoT. The architecture of a *Tangle* (Serguei, 2017), which is central to IOTA, a DAG that offers a potentially scalable IoT-enabled applications. IOTA technology offers the necessary privacy for IoT applications. In the context of transactions, IOTA may promote IoT interactions. This approach radically changes the overall design, development, implementation and management process of IoT systems.

2.1 The Tangle

The IOTA Tangle was developed to cope with the requirements of IoT applications such as privacy, and security. Tangle is built upon a Directed Acyclic Graph (DAG), which is considered to be the ledger that stores transactions. The Tangle is the data

structure that consists of a collection of sites and edges (Serguei, 2017). In order to issue a transaction by a node, the node should work to approve two previous transactions. Choosing the two previous transactions is done by using the tip selection technique whereby default is the Markov Chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) technique (Serguei, 2017). The main aim of the tangle network is to make all the transactions to be confirmed and to make all the unconfirmed transactions to confirmed transactions, the MCMC technique is executed n number of times. Genesis is the first transaction of the network, which is approved directly or indirectly by the other transactions.

It is possible to securely store information within the Tangle, or even spread larger amounts of information across multiple bundled or linked transactions. This particular type of structure also enables high scalability of transactions. According to the IOTA foundation (Serguei, 2017), the more activity in the Tangle, the faster transactions can be confirmed.

2.2 Masked Authentication Messaging

IOTA offers a second layer of data communication called Masked Authenticating Messaging (MAM). MAM is responsible for masking, authenticating, and encrypting data streams. Consequently, data streams are broadcasted and retrieved through the Tangle as zero fee transactions. Given these properties, MAM fulfills an important need in which integrity and privacy are required.

Every MAM data transaction is linked with an address in which a user can refer to the transaction. Data transactions would be transmitted using the MAM protocol at any point in time, but a small amount of Proof of Work (PoW) is needed in order to broadcast data streams to the IOTA network. Transaction data broadcasted using MAM are linked together in chronological order. Furthermore, a signature of the user is attached to all MAM data streams. This ensures that subscribers are required to verify the authenticity of the user. By adopting MAM, users will certainly ensure safety when exchanging data to the Tangle.

MAM transactions can be broadcasted and fetched from the IOTA Tangle, by communicating with a fully functional node. This indicates that an IoT device will be able to transmit encrypted data streams using the IOTA MAM protocol.

2.2.1 MAM Privacy and Encryption Modes

MAM enables encryption to occur through several modes including: public, private, and restricted. In

public mode, the user uses the tree’s root as the address of the transaction that the message is published to. A user will be able to decode it by using the address of the message. Public mode enables any user to read the content of the data, but it adds immutability and data integrity.

In the case of private mode, there is an added level of security that controls the access in order to be able to read the content of the transaction data. It enables access to users who have only the hash of the channel key. The users would request the tangle for the hash of the channel key. Then, it would enable them to decode the transaction data by using the channel key.

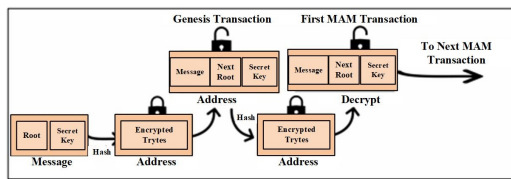


Figure 1: The Process of Publishing Transaction Using Restricted Mode.

In the case of restricted mode, it adds an authorization key to the private mode. The address used to attach to the network is the hash of the authorization key and the Merkle root. It also offers granular access to users who have the secret key. Therefore, access would be revoked from users if needed. If the secret key change, the new authorized key is required and should be distributed to the users that needs to gain access to the data. Fig. 1 describes the process of sending transactions using the restricted mode. In our implementation, we focus on the public mode, to ensure authenticity, and data integrity, as well as the restricted mode to enable granular access to data.

3 RELATED WORK

There has been sustained research into distributed intelligence approaches for IoT over the last few years. In a recent publication (Alsboui et al., 2021), the authors classified distributed intelligence techniques into five categories depending on the factors that support distributed functionality and data acquisition: cloud-computing, mist-computing, distributed-ledger-technology, service-oriented-computing and hybrid. For a comprehensive and recent literature review, we refer the interested readers to (Alsboui et al., 2021) and the references therein. Such research efforts focused on developing distributed intelligence approaches for IoT. However, there has been little attention on addressing the privacy issue.

Recently, a computing paradigm called Edge

Mesh is being suggested in (Sahni et al., 2017) to allow distributed intelligence in IoT. Decision-making task is distributed through the network among devices, instead of data being transmitted directly to a central location for processing. Combining the use of both computation and data, tasks are exchanged with Edge Mesh through a network of routers and edge devices. The architecture of Edge Mesh comprises of several devices. First of all, the end devices are concerned with actuation and sensing purposes. Second, edge devices can be used to process and connect end devices. Third, routers are being utilized to transmit data. Finally, the cloud is increasingly being used to perform advanced analysis of data. The incorporation of Edge Mesh could bring various benefits such as increased scalability, improved security. However, some will have a concern over privacy and security, but how privacy can be accomplished is not taken into account. Also, the architecture lacks support for interoperability.

In (Klonoff, 2017), the authors applied fog computing as a means to support distributed intelligence by setting up an architecture that is made up of three layers. The sensing layer is concerned with the transmission of data to the upper layer. A fog layer plays the role of data processing transferred from the sensor nodes. The cloud computing layer is used for the heavy processing of data. The system is suitable for timely response applications and is energy efficient since processing is performed near the data source. It also provides support for interoperability. However, the approach lacks support for other IoT technical challenges such as scalability, and privacy.

Most recently, the authors in (Alsboui et al., 2020a) proposed a distributed intelligence approach called Mobile Agent Distributed Intelligence Tangle-based approach (MADIT) that adopts the IOTA tangle. The approach supports distributed intelligence at two levels including high-level and low-level. At the high-level, a Tangle based architecture is used to deal with transaction data, while the low-level, employs a mobile agent to cater for node level communications. The proposed approach is scalable, energy-efficient, and eliminates redundant data. However, the approach lacks support for privacy, which is outlined as future work.

Another recent approach is introduced by the authors in (Alsboui et al., 2020b) in support of distributed intelligence. The approach mainly solves some of the IoT technical challenges such as scalability, energy-consumption, and decentralization. A PoW enabled server is used to deal with heavy computation tasks on behalf of constrained IoT devices. The proposed approach is scalable, energy-efficient,

and decentralized. However, security and elimination of redundant data are not considered. Also, they outline to develop a schema to deal with privacy issues as part of their future work.

In comparison to the above, the research in (Rahman and Rahmani, 2018) suggested an AI-based distributed intelligence solution. The solution incorporates the use of both cloud based and edge controller to enable distribute intelligence. To be specific, it has been shown that the cloud-based controller is capable of providing intelligence at a high level. The edge controller is designed to support intelligence at a low level. The advantages of their research are reducing response time and loosening rules requirements. However, the approach lacks a mechanism which allows offline capability and privacy preserving.

The authors in (Vögler et al., 2015) introduced The LEONORE system to support distributed intelligence. LEONORE is built up using a service-oriented architecture and supports several application components in large-scale IoT deployments. The LEONORE framework works according to two phases push-based and pull-based. The pull-based is responsible to independently propose a run time method, while provisioning of push-based, responsible for providing control for the application by providing software updates and maintains security. The proposed framework is energy-efficient, and scalable. However, offline-capability, security, and privacy are not well supported (Al-Aqrabi et al., 2020).

A distributed intelligence approach that adopts the IOTA protocol is proposed in (Fan et al., 2019). It establishes an infrastructure network for smart home paying a particular attention to ensure scalability. All of the home IoT nodes in the system are linked with neighbouring nodes to exchange information and ensure synchronization with the ledger. The approach is only suitable for small scale applications, and would lead to higher energy to be consumed in all nodes since PoW computation is performed on local IoT nodes. The approach does not support a schema to deal with privacy.

Table 1 compares the selected most recent distributed intelligence approaches and presents comparisons in regards to energy-efficiency, scalability, security, and privacy of each approach.

From the table we can see that privacy is a critical challenge in distributed intelligence approaches. Meanwhile, Most of the distributed intelligence approaches focuses on solving the energy-consumption, and scalability. Our work adopts the IOTA Masked Authenticated Messaging (MAM) protocol as a solution to solve the privacy issue.

4 PRIVACY-PRESERVING DISTRIBUTED INTELLIGENCE APPROACH

Fig. 2 presents an abstract view of the system architecture of the proposed Privacy-Preserving Distributed Intelligence approach (PPDI). It describes all relevant components including IoT devices, transaction data flow, Node JS with MAM, Gateway, and PoW computation server. The IoT devices are responsible for sending transaction data using MAM client and transmits transaction data to a receiver, which is the gateway. The gateway is connected to the Internet and transmits transactions data to a server, which runs the Node JS Masked Authenticated Messaging (MAM) application. The Node JS MAM is responsible for sending transaction data to the IOTA Tangle. For example, the transaction data flow from IoT devices (e.g., dash lines) represents the way how transaction data is transmitted to the IOTA Tangle using MAM.

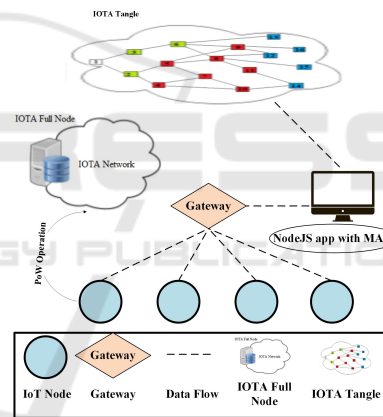


Figure 2: The Proposed Privacy-Preserving Distributed Intelligence Approach (PPDI).

The PoW enabled server is responsible for performing heavy computation tasks on behalf of constrained IoT devices.

The flowchart of the proposed PPDI approach is shown in Fig. 3. First, the MAM state is initialized using the main Tangle provider. After MAM state is initialized, its patched with the Proof of Work (PoW) for performing the PoW, which patches MAM state with the PoW Provider. Then, the channel mode is set to restricted on the MAM state. Once this step is completed, the payload is created and prepared to be transferred to the main Tangle. Then, the PoW is performed on the PoW provider. Once the PoW is completed, the payload will be attached to the main Tangle. In order for users to be able to access healthcare records, the root ID and the correct secret key should

Table 1: Comparisons Among Distributed Intelligence (DI) Approaches.

DI Approaches	Energy-Efficiency	Scalability	Security	Privacy
(Sahni et al., 2017)	✓	✓	X	X
(Klonoff, 2017)	✓	✓	X	X
(Alsoubi et al., 2020a)	✓	✓	X	X
(Alsoubi et al., 2020b)	✓	✓	✓	X
(Rahman and Rahmani, 2018)	✓	X	X	X
(Vögler et al., 2015)	✓	✓	X	X
(Fan et al., 2019)	X	✓	X	X

be provided. Consequently, If the correct secret key is provided, grant access to that user otherwise deny access.

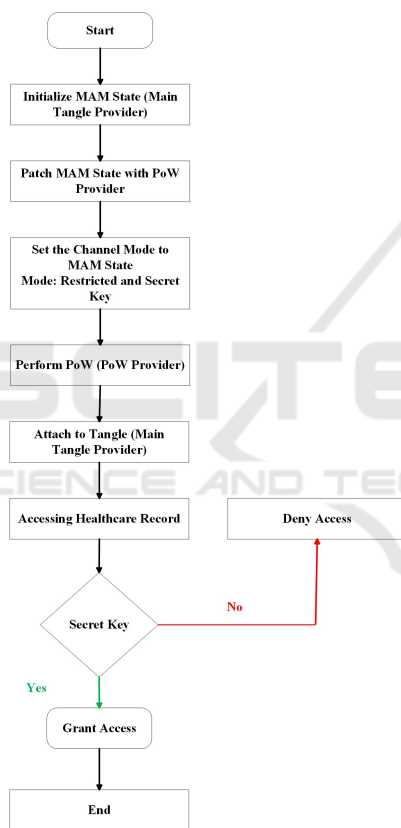


Figure 3: Flowchart of the basic PPDI approach.

4.1 PoW Offloading

There are two types of offloading including: data offloading and computation offloading. The former refers to the use of novel network techniques to transmit mobile data originally planned for transferring via cellular networks. The latter refers to offloading heavy computation tasks to reserve resources (Zheng et al., 2020). Fig. 4 illustrates the PoW computation offloading mechanism used in the PPDI approach. It

shows how constrained IoT devices in terms of power are able to offload the PoW computation to a node with higher resources to save energy consumption. The selected node is an IOTA full node, which is responsible for performing the PoW as described in Fig. 4.

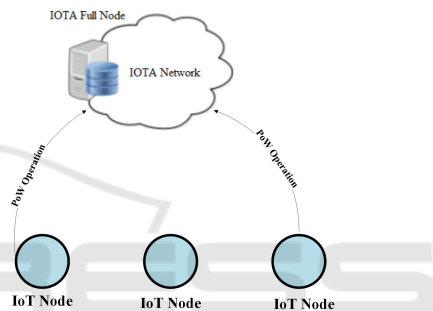


Figure 4: PoW Computation Offloading in PPDI Approach.

The aim of offloading is to save total energy consumption or overall task execution time, or both of them. A proof of work (PoW) is a piece of data that is calculated by using trial and error to meet certain requirements. The key to PoW is that it is difficult to perform but easy to verify. Since MAM transaction data requires a small amount of a PoW to be computed, we offload the PoW computation to a node with higher resources in order to save energy consumption of IoT devices.

In particular, we address the issue of privacy and scalability by adapting the IOTA MAM protocol. We have presented the proposed approach in view of the system architecture, and the role of the PoW computation offloading technique employed.

5 PPDI APPROACH: AN APPLICATION SCENARIO

This section of the paper describes the proposed PPDI approach in the context of IoT healthcare application scenario. In healthcare, IoT devices are responsible

for collecting health data such as heart rate, blood pressure, and temperature from patients (Zhang et al., 2018). Distributed Ledger Technology plays an important role in healthcare scenarios as it offers significant features, such as immutability, decentralization, security, privacy, and transparency, which eventually will overcome pressing issues in healthcare systems (McGhin et al., 2019). The efficiency and effectiveness of healthcare systems depend on the interoperability, and data access management. Interoperability enables software applications and several technology platforms to establish a secure communication, exchange data, and utilize the exchanged data across healthcare organizations.

Data access management is required in healthcare applications and therefore, when a transaction is recorded in the IOTA network, MAM allows transaction to be encrypted and enables authorized users to access the data. Through the storage of the data on the IOTA Tangle, doctors, nurses, patients or any other authorized user or device can control access to the data. When a user requests access to the personal information of a particular patient's, the application checks their credentials and then either grants or denies access to the data accordingly. It is important to note that accessing healthcare records is based on the secret key, which in turns does not disclose any private information to unauthorized users of the system. In conclusion, the use of IOTA technology and in particular MAM to manage access to data ensures that authorized users will be able to access data when needed, while guaranteeing that private information cannot be accessed by unauthorized users of the system.

IOTA MAM offers the opportunity to encrypt, mask, and enable access to healthcare records with a mixture of modes, while the IOTA Tangle is used to handle transactions data in an efficient way.

6 IMPLEMENTATION, RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

In this section, we present our preliminary experimental results and an evaluation of the proposed PPDI approach in terms of privacy, and scalability. In addition, we provide analysis and discussion of the results.

6.1 Environment Setup

The implementation of our proposed approach is based on Node JS. The functionality related to IOTA addresses, transactions, broadcasting, and multi-signatures has been implemented using

`iota.lib.js` (Foundation, 2018), the official JavaScript library of the IOTA Distributed Ledger Technology that enables issuing and fetching transactions. We have used the IOTA Devnet as clients, which in particular communicates with IOTA full node¹ to issue and fetch MAM transactions data. Another IOTA full node was deployed on a local server dedicated for performing the Proof of Work (PoW) operations.

Our implementation focuses on the public and restricted modes of MAM. Public mode ensures authenticity, and data integrity, while restricted mode provides users with the ability to gain access to the data using the secret key. This is particularly useful for healthcare applications where permissions to access data is needed.

6.2 Results and Analysis

Fig. 5 shows the result of sending transaction data to the Tangle using the public mode. It also shows the output of fetching masked transaction data in which the user would only require the root, which is the encryption and decryption key. The transaction data sent using public mode ensures authenticity and data integrity i.e., confirming that the data is coming from a particular IoT device. The Public mode uses the root as the address of the transaction that contains the MAM message (channel ID). Consequently, any user can find and decrypt the message in a public mode.

Publishing Data to Tangle using MAM in Public Mode

Sending Data From IoT Devices

```
Published: Mote 1 Data
Published: Mote 2 Data
Published: Mote 3 Data
```

Fetching Data from Tangle using MAM in Public Mode

Results:

```
Fetches and parsed Mote 1 Data
```

Results:

```
Fetches and parsed Mote 2 Data
```

Results:

```
Fetches and parsed Mote 3 Data
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Figure 5: Publishing Transaction Data from IoT devices Using Public Mode.

Sending Transactions with Restricted Mode:

Fig. 6 shows the result of publishing transactions data using the restricted mode.

Access Right Authorization: Restricted mode enables granular access control to transactions and provides inherent privacy to the transaction data stored on the Tangle. It only allow users who have the secret key to decode the transaction data. Fig. 7 demonstrates the granular access control over the transaction data stored on the Tangle. It also shows

¹<https://nodes.devnet.iota.org>

Publishing Data to Tangle using MAM in Restricted Mode

```

Sending Data From IoT Devices
Published: IoT Data
Published: IoT Data
Published: IoT Data
Published: IoT Data
Published: IoT Data
RootID=DL0KAPQQWQDYSSVJTVN9GNU09EXE9ZCKQLAP9WYUPEYDTYFRTOFCMDSIRJYAYBUVIRS9WBYJISOEURKJY9
    
```

Figure 6: Publishing Transactions Data from IoT devices Using Restricted Mode.

that when a user fetches transaction data with the correct secret key, access will be authorized, and a user is allowed to decrypt the transaction data. Therefore, access will be authorized.

Fetching Healthcare record from Tangle using MAM in Restricted Mode

```

Right Secret Key
Authorized Access
Results:
Fetched and parsed IoT Data
Authorized Access
Results:
Fetched and parsed IoT Data
Authorized Access
Results:
Fetched and parsed IoT Data
Authorized Access
Results:
Fetched and parsed IoT Data
Authorized Access
Results:
Fetched and parsed IoT Data
    
```

Figure 7: Accessing Transaction Data with Right Secret Key (Authorized Access).

Unauthorized Access: Fig. 8 demonstrates the use of restricted mode when providing the wrong secret key. A user who has the wrong secret key will be unable to access the transaction data stored on the Tangle. It also shows that when a user is attempting to fetch the transaction data with the wrong secret key, access will be unauthorized. This is particularly useful in healthcare applications for data access management.

Fetching Healthcare record from Tangle using MAM in Restricted Mode

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Wrong Secret Key
Unauthorized Access
    
```

Figure 8: Accessing Transaction Data with Wrong Secret Key (Unauthorized Access).

PoW Execution Time: Fig 9 shows the result of the execution time when offloading the PoW compared to the baseline. As it can be seen that when the number of sent transactions are 100, the execution time of the PoW reaches 1177.5 second and the baseline reaches 1440.1 second. This is because the PoW is being offloaded to a dedicated node with higher resources, while in the baseline the PoW is computed on the same node.

Scalability: Fig 10 shows the result of the PPD approach in terms of scalability with different Minimum Weight Magnitude (MWM) settings, and different number of nodes. it is clear that as the num-

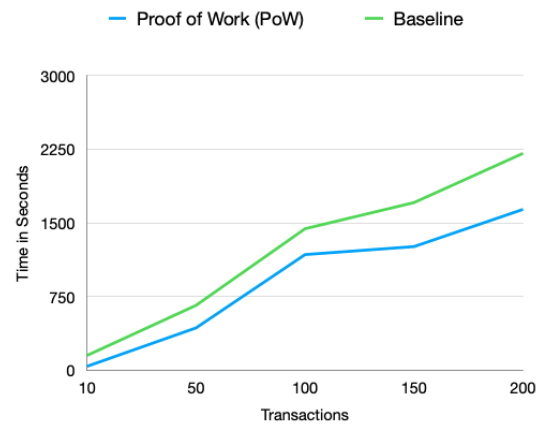


Figure 9: PoW Execution Time Compared to the Baseline.

ber of nodes increases, the Transaction Per Second (TPS) transaction speed increases linearly. Consequently, the transaction speed has a good linear scalability when the number of nodes increases. As it can be seen that when 100 nodes are sending transactions, the average TPS reaches 1.543 tx/s when the MWM is set to 14, while the average TPS reaches 1.764 tx/s when the MWM is set to 9.

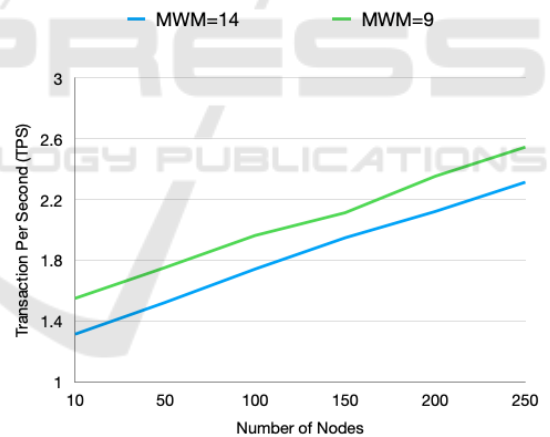


Figure 10: Scalability in Tangle with 250 Nodes.

7 CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

In this paper, we have addressed the issue of privacy in IoT by using the IOTA distributed ledger technology. In particular, we have employed the MAM protocol using a mix of modes, such as public and restricted, to grant granular access to data. In order to achieve privacy and ensure scalability, an approach to privacy preserving distributed intelligence, called PPD, has been proposed. Restricted and pub-

lic modes are implemented to ensure data authenticity, integrity as well as in what form the data should be and who can gain access to it all of which privacy related issues (Alsboui et al., 2021).

This paper is not the result of a completed project, but the exposition of the start of one. We feel that this area of research is pertinent to internet of things, and in this paper we have taken initial steps towards integrating IOTA MAM to enable distributed intelligence in the internet of things.

There are a number of interesting directions for future work. Firstly, we plan to thoroughly investigate the saving in energy consumption with the PoW computation offloading mechanism. Secondly, we plan to develop an interactive model and access control mechanisms that enables the users to access healthcare records (Atlam et al., 2018; Florea, 2018).

Thirdly, we plan to investigate the possibilities of integrating the IOTA MAM with cloud computing infrastructure to build a model that supports multiparty authentication (Al-Aqrabi and Hill, 2018). Finally, we plan to design and develop a complete *hybrid* distributed intelligence framework that tackles all of the IoT technical challenges including, scalability, energy-efficiency, security, and privacy by integrating components from various technologies and demonstrate it is applicability, and efficiency to several real-world IoT application scenarios including smart transportation system.

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