Special Issue

Symmetry and Asymmetry in Research and Innovation on the Internet of Things

Message from the Guest Editors

It is estimated that there are currently around 31 billion devices or “things” asymmetrically connected to the Internet. In fact, different studies have predicted that by 2025, this number will increase to a little more than 50 billion. This asymmetric ecosystem, better known as the Internet of Things (IoT), has now become a significant research area in the fields of computer science, information technology, and communication systems. It represents a novel paradigm that enhances both security and efficiency in an asymmetric way by enabling an interconnected network of smart objects in the physical world. These objects not only collect data from their environment but also facilitate data transfer, analysis, and communication through the Internet. Considering that the IoT is applied across various domains, including businesses, industry, healthcare, and energy, the development of robust and innovative solutions, in addition to the improvement in existing ones, must incorporate symmetry to prevent data breaches, as IoT devices often transmit data over the Internet without encryption and operate outside the detection range of standard cybersecurity systems...

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Message from the Editor-in-Chief

Symmetry is ultimately the most important concept in natural sciences. It is not surprising then that very basic and fundamental research achievements are related to symmetry. For instance, the Nobel Prize in Physics 1979 (Glashow, Salam, Weinberg) was received for a unified symmetry description of electromagnetic and weak interactions, while the Nobel Prize in Physics 2008 (Nambu, Kobayashi, Maskawa) was received for the discovery of the mechanism of spontaneous breaking of symmetry, including CP symmetry. Our journal is named *Symmetry* and it manifests its fundamental role in nature.

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