How to build CySCoS?

For CySCoS is an architecture, the answer to this question depends on the integration scale of the concerned device:

1. Discrete technology: There are only very limited cases, in which a modification of existing equipment will be an economic way to build CySCoS, probably limited to relatively old or especially designed devices. Requirement for this option is the ability to cut connections (signal- and data-lines) and reestablish them at other places.
2. Discrete processor and memory chips: In these cases, a redesign of the printed circuit board will be sufficient.
3. System-on-a-chip (SOC, processors and memories are integrated on the same chip): This high integration level is found in wearables, or industrial applications, where space related or other requirements demand such solution. In these cases, a redesign at the level of integrated circuits is required.

If an existing device shall be rebuilt in accordance with the CySCoS architecture, processors and memory need to be disconnected. They have to be reconnected observing the required number of independent memory units, and the access attributes of the data categories stored in them.

The development of new hardware components is not mandatory. However, it may be expected that components may be designed, which more effectively support the CySCoS architecture than conventional components do.