Definition of IoT

If we want to define IOT then we cannot define it precisely and concisely but Vermesan et al. defined the Internet of Things as

simply an interaction between the physical and digital worlds. The digital world interacts with the physical world using a

plethora of sensors and actuators [4].

IoT can also be defined as “An open and comprehensive network of intelligent objects that have the capacity to auto-organize,

share information, data and resources, reacting and acting in face of situations and changes in the environment”[5].

Current research on Internet of Things (IoT) mainly focuses on how to enable gene ral objects to see, hear, and smell the

physical world for themselves, and make them connected to share the observations. In that sense, monitoring and decision

making can be moved from the human side to the machine side.

So in general we can say IoT allows people and things to be connected Anytime, Anyplace, with anything and anyone using any

network and any service

The Edge Things

In the edge side the things could be sensors, actuators, devices and a significant thing called gateway. The important function of

this gateway is to establish communications between things and cloud services and also manage the actions between the

things. The term edge come from [6] Edge Computing where data are processed at the periphery of the network, as close to the

originating data as possible. The edge can be smart city, smart building, a manufacturing floor, energy grid, oil rig, wind farm,

dairy farm, planes, trains or automobiles. The key element which makes the edge processing significant is to turn on the data

processing and action taking the most close to real-time.

IoT For Smart Health

A constant attention is required to hospitalized patients whose physiological status should be monitored continuously can be

constantly done by using IoT monitoring technologies. For smart health sensors are used to collect complete physiological

information and uses gateways and the cloud to analyse and store the information and then send the analysed data wirelessly

to care givers for further analysis and review [12]. It replaces the process of having a health professional come by at regular

intervals to check the patient’s vital signs, instead providing a continuous automated flow of information. In this way, it

simultaneously improves the quality of care through continuous attention and lowers the cost of care in addition to data

collection and analysis

Advantages of IoT Applications:

• Security: You can monitor your home using your mobile phones, with the ability to control it. It can provide personal

safety.

• Stay connected: You and your family members can always be in the network. You can virtually stay connected.

• Efficient use of electricity and energy: If your home appliances are communicating with you about the work done, their

maintenance and repair will be easy. If appliances can operate by themselves then electricity utilization will be possible by

an efficient way.

• Best Health Care and Management: The patient monitoring is possible on a real time basis without doctor's visit and also

enables them to make decisions as well as offer treatment when emergency is there.

• Cost- Effective Business Operations: A large number of business operations like shipping and location, security, asset

tracking and inventory control, individual order tracking, customer management, personalized marketing & sales

operations etc. can be done efficiently with a proper tracking system using IoT .

Disadvantages of IoT Applications

• Privacy issues: Hackers can break into the system and possibility of stealing the data.

• Becoming Indolent: People are more habituated to have a click based work making them lazy to any sort of physical

activity, applied science in their daily routine.

• Unemployment: Lower level people like unskilled labour may have high risks of losing their jobs.