-chức năng đăng kí, đăng nhập

-kết bạn + thông báo + accept + unfriend

-Bài viết: tạo bv, xem,

+giới hạn quyền xem

+sửa, xóa

+comment + thông báo

-Sự kiện : tạo , xem, sửa, xóa

-Trang cá nhân:

+các bài đã đăng

+phân loại bài theo chủ đề

+xem danh sách bạn

-thông tin cá nhân: xem sửa xóa

The internet of things (or as it’s also known, IoT) isn’t new: tech companies and pundits have been discussing the idea for decades, and the first internet-connected toaster was unveiled at a conference in 1989. At its core, IoT is simple: it’s about connecting devices over the internet, letting them talk to us, applications, and each other. The popular, if silly, example is the smart fridge: what if your fridge could tell you it was out of milk, texting you if its internal cameras saw there was none left, or that the carton was past its use-by date? Where it’s most common, in Britain at least, is home heating and energy use – partially because the government is pushing energy companies to roll out smart meters (although it has been questioned whether it can be delivered on schedule). They have clever functions that let you turn on heating remotely, set it to turn down the temperature if it’s a sunny day, or even turn off when there’s no-one home. Some can tell the latter with motion-sensing cameras, or simply by seeing that your smartphone (and therefore you) has left the premises.