LITERATURE SURVEY
INTERNET OF THINGS

BY **KEITH D. FOOTE ON JANUARY 14,2022**

Simply stated, the Internet of Things consists of any device with an on/off switch that is connected to the Internet. The Internet of Things (IoT) involves machines communicating information over the internet, and has not been around for very long.

Machines have been providing direct communications since the telegraph (the first landline) was developed in the 1830s and 1840s. Described as "wireless telegraphy," the first radio voice transmission took place on June 3, 1900, providing a necessary component for developing the Internet of Things. The development of computers began in the 1950s.

The internet, itself a significant component of the IoT, started out as part of DARPA (Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency) in 1962, and evolved into ARPANET (Advanced Research Projects Agency Network) in 1969.

In the 1980s, commercial service providers began supporting public use of ARPANET, allowing it to evolve into our modern Internet. Satellites and landlines provide basic communications for much of the IoT.

Global Positioning Satellites (GPS) became a reality in early 1993, with the Department of Defense providing a stable, highly functional system of 24 satellites. This was quickly followed by privately owned, commercial satellites being placed in orbit, making the IIoT much more functional.

An analysis of IOT
By Mohd muntjir, M. Rahul, H. Alhumyani Computer science
2017

TLDR
This paper reports on the current state of research and the meaning of IoT is defined with its progression structure and will give good conception for the new researchers, who want to do research in this field of Internet of Things.
Abstract While we might be thinking, "one of these things is not like the others," these are all examples of the Internet of Things (IoT). The Internet of Things (IoT) connects the physical and the cyber worlds. On these days, one of the main objectives of Internet is its own progression. The Internet of Things (IoT) is a pattern where everyday objects can be furnished with classifying, sensing, networking and processing potentials that will allow them to correspond over the Internet to accomplish some purpose. The future of Internet of Things are, transform the real world things into intelligent virtual things. The Internet of Things (IoT)in tends to unite everything in our world under general infrastructures.

Internet-of-Things: Future vision, architecture, challenges and services Singh, Dhananjay, Tripathi, Gaurav, Jara, Antonio J

2014 IEEE world forum on IOT

Internet-of-Things (IoT) is the convergence of Internet with RFID, Sensor and smart objects. IoT can be defined as “things belonging to the Internet” to supply and access all of real-world information. Billions of devices are expected to be associated into the system and that shall require huge distribution of networks as well as the process of transforming raw data into meaningful inferences. IoT is the biggest promise of the technology today, but still lacking a novel mechanism, which can be perceived through the lenses of Internet, things and semantic vision. This paper presents a novel architecture model for IoT with the help of Semantic Fusion Model (SFM). This architecture introduces the use of Smart Semantic framework to encapsulate the processed information from sensor networks. The smart embedded system is having semantic logic and semantic value based Information to make the system an intelligent system. This paper presents a discussion on Internet oriented applications, services, visual aspect and challenges for Internet of things using RFID, 6lowpan and sensor networks.