**LITERATURE SURVEY**

# 1) Precision: Principles, Practices and Solutions for the Internet of Things

# AUTHORS: Timothy Chou

Precision: Principles, Practices and Solutions for the Internet of Things by Timothy Chow introduce readers to the basics of theindustrial Internet of Things (IoT). The first part – Precision: Principles and Practices – introduces a vendor-neutral, acronym freeframework. Dr. Chou then discusses the framework’s fundamental principles and these principles put into practice.The second part – Precision: Solutions – puts Dr. Chou’s IoT framework into practice highlighting 14 real world solutions formanufacturers who are building precision machines and companies utilizing these machines to receive precision enhancedbusiness outcomes.

# 2) Artificial intelligence in supply chain management: Theory and applications

# AUTHORS: [Hokey Min](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Hokey-Min)

# Artificial intelligence (AI) was introduced to develop and create “thinking machines” that are capable of mimicking, learning, and replacing human intelligence. Since the late 1970s, AI has shown great promise in improving human decision-making processes and the subsequent productivity in various business endeavors due to its ability to recognise business patterns, learn business phenomena, seek information, and analyse data intelligently. Despite its widespread acceptance as a decision-aid tool, AI has seen limited application in supply chain management (SCM). To fully exploit the potential benefits of AI for SCM, this paper explores various sub-fields of AI that are most suitable for solving practical problems relevant to SCM. In so doing, this paper reviews the past record of success in AI applications to SCM and identifies the most fruitful areas of SCM in which to apply AI.

# 3) Applications of multiagents in transport and logistics

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# This paper reviews a relatively new and emerging technology using an advanced programming technique whose application shows promise in various fields of research. This technology uses computers to simulate intelligent agents that model social systems. Based on the imperfect understanding of the transport needs in which agent solutions are appropriate, this article provides an overview of research in the field of agents and multiagent systems applied to transport and logistics. It also presents a multiagent approach to modelling Wardrop's Principle in terms of non-communicating cognitive agents. Despite the agents' adequacy to tackle dynamic, distributed and real-time problems, a broader aspect of transport has not been approached yet, like problems on demand and supply, and incident management. Our aim is to present the areas where very few, or no work, has been done so far, such as demand modelling, simulation, and management systems for traffic incidents.