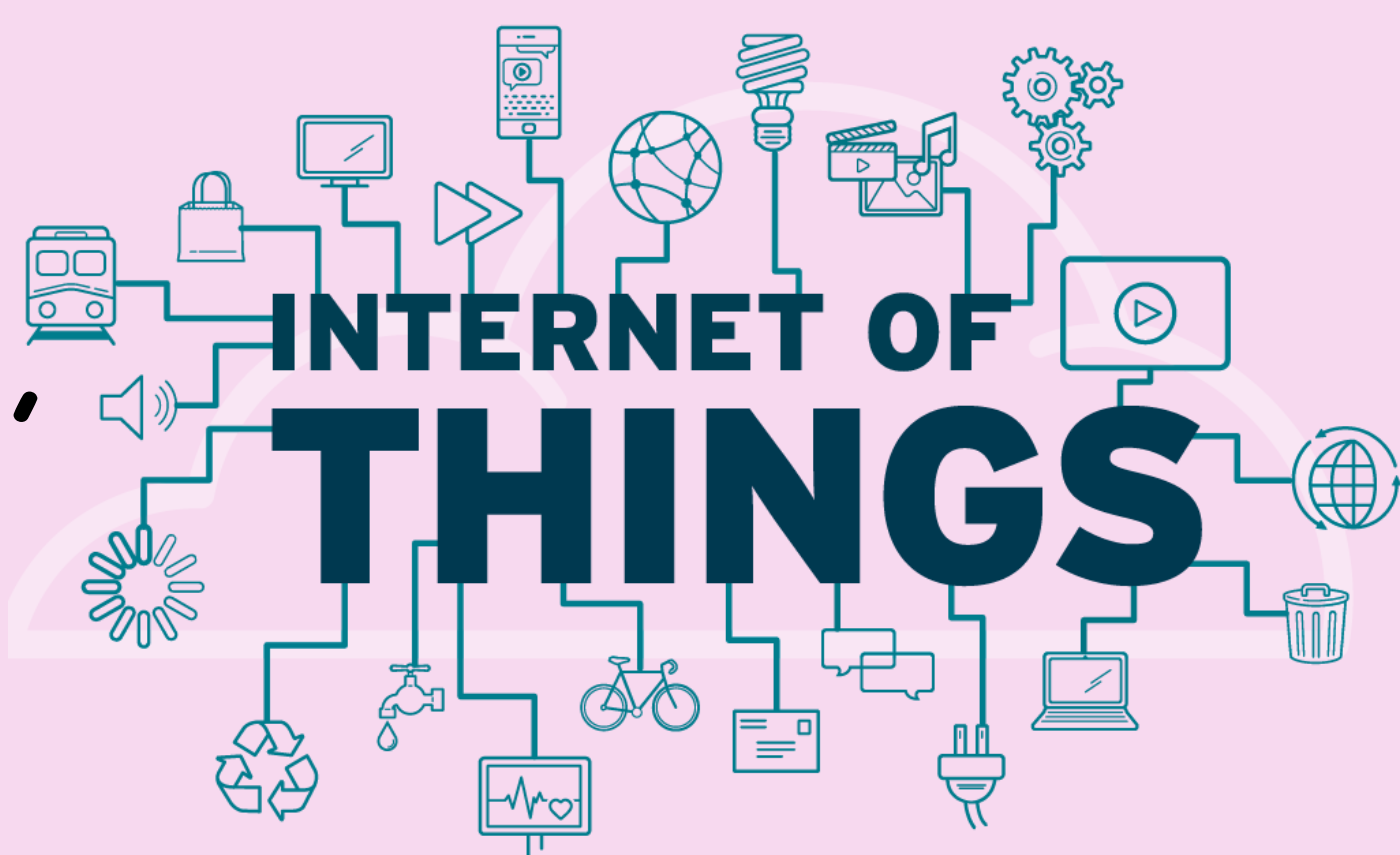




# IOT - INTERNET OF THINGS

## Introduction

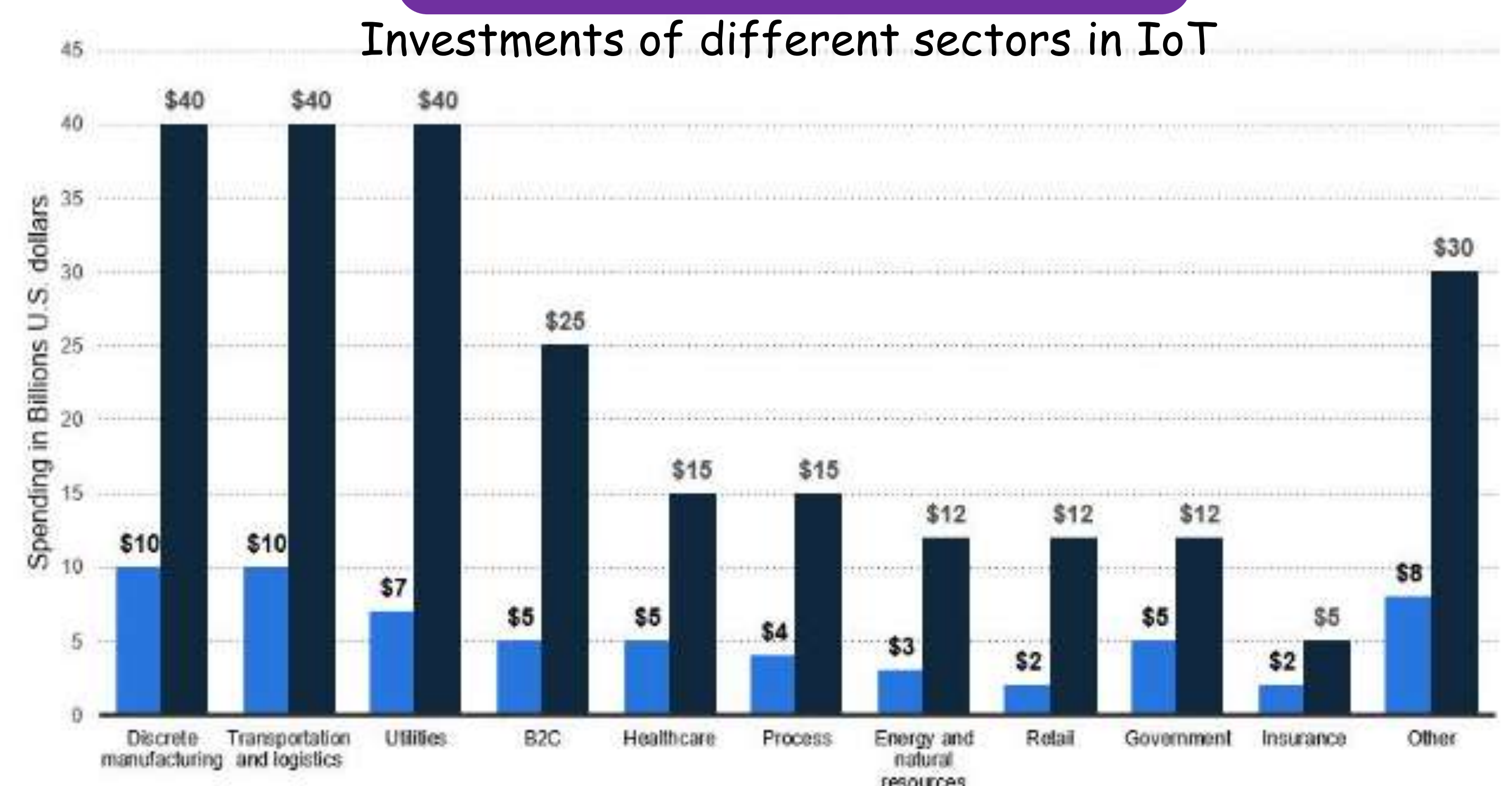
The Internet of Things (IoT) describes physical objects with sensors, processing ability, software, and other technologies that connect and exchange data with other devices and systems over the Internet or other communications networks and provides desired output.



## Why IoT?

The internet of things helps people live and work smarter, as well as gain complete control over their lives. In addition to offering smart devices to automate homes, IoT is essential to business. IoT enables companies to automate processes and reduce labor costs.

## Analytics



## How does it work?

An IoT ecosystem consists of web-enabled smart devices that use embedded systems, such as processors, sensors and communication hardware, to collect, send and act on data they acquire from their environments.

## Components

### Sensors

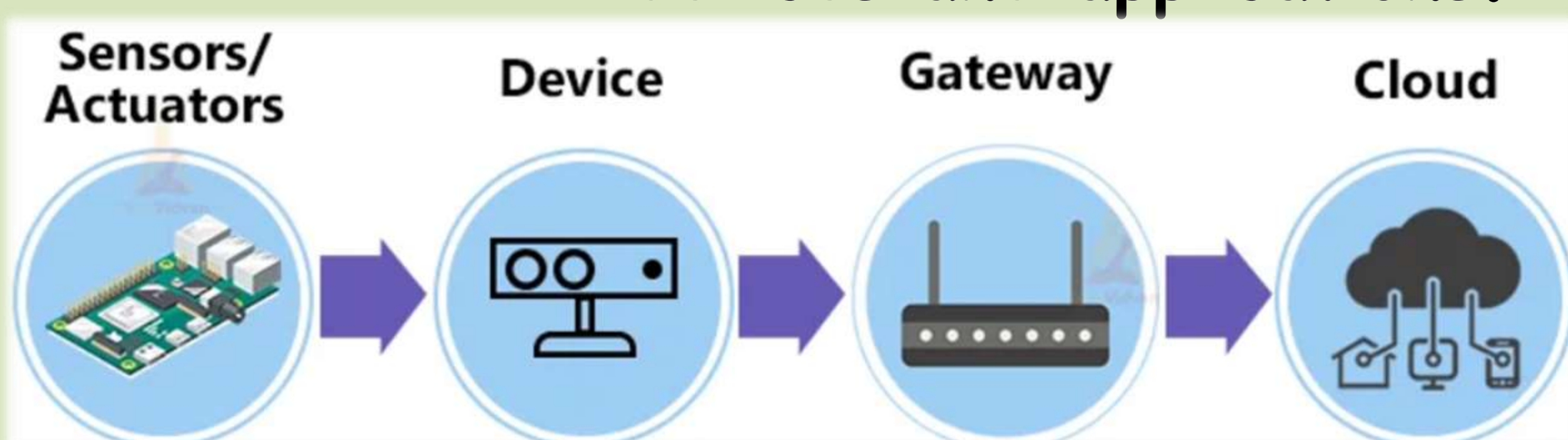
Sensors are used for sensing things and devices, etc and provides a usable output.

### Gateway

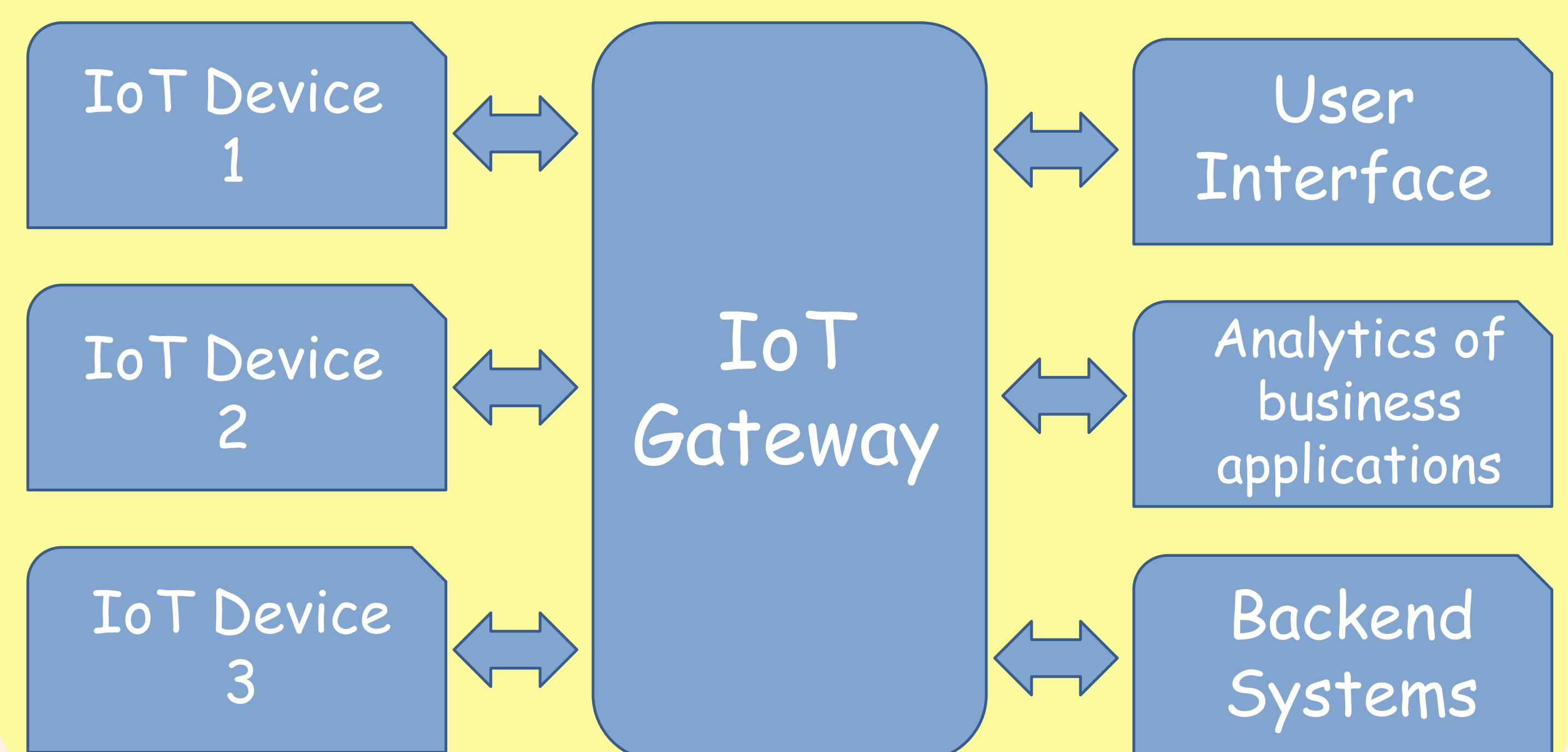
An IoT gateway is an intelligent central hub for IoT devices. IoT gateways connect devices within the Internet of Things to one another and to the cloud.

### Cloud

An IoT cloud is a massive network that supports IoT devices and applications.



## IoT Ecosystem



## Categories

- Consumer IoT
- Commercial Iot
- Industrial Iot

## Goal

The goal behind the Internet of things is to have devices that self report in real-time, improving efficiency and bringing important information to the surface more quickly than a system depending on human intervention.

## Advantages

- Efficient resource utilization
- Minimize human effort
- Save time
- Enhance Data Collection

## Disadvantages

- Security
- Privacy
- Complexity

## Applications of Iot

