

أسئلة المصنف السابقة

- 2- What are the main parts of Iot systems? (1)
- 2- What are the Iot layers Protocols (2)
- 3- What is the difference between wireless sensor and the internet of things? (3)
- 4- Discuss this statement "The Iot operates at a machine scale" (4)

- 1- what is hardware utilized in ~~IoT~~ Iot? (6)
- 2- What is the IOT layered Architecture. (7)
- 3- What are the open Problems and challenges for Iot? (8)
- 4- What are the difference between SoC and microcontroller? (9)
- 5- (4)

- 1- What are the characteristics of IOT
- 2- (7)
- 3- Define IOT Hardware Platform and mention 3 of them in details
- 4- (9)
- 5-

What is IOT? The internet of things is a system of interrelated computing devices, mechanical and digital machines, objects, animals or people that are provided with unique identifier and the ability to transfer data over networks without requiring human-to-human or human-to-computer interaction.

Why IoT?

- 1 - We want to receive more data
- 2 - we want to control stuff
- 3 - we want to automate
- 4 - we want to make things faster

Computer vs IoT?

Computer: are General-Purpose

executing anything

not Particularly for type of code

IoT: are special Purpose

- Software and hardware are efficient for tasks but ~~ineff~~ inefficient for other tasks

IoT Components? (Parts) 2019 Q2 a

- cloud storage
- cloud processing
- Internet
- network
- Edge / Gateway
- sensors

Communication Protocols?

- HTTP
- MQTT
- websockets

Connectivity Protocols?

- TCP/IP
- Wifi
- Ethernet

IoT Benefits?

- IoT makes life easier
- independence from people
- link to the world

What are open problems and challenges for IoT? (2018)

IoT Risks?

- Social isolation
- Dependence on technology and infrastructure
 - IoT require power and network
 - Network outages and black outs are more critical.

Privacy and Security

- observation by IoT devices is Pervasive
 - location
 - Health
 - media watching habits
 - Purchasing habits
 - Driving habits
- Data may be used to market to you
- Purchasing IoT device may give the manufacture permission to use or sell your data.
- Data may be used by insurance agencies.
- Data may not be held in a secure way.

Security technologies

- Communication Security
- Data Encryption
- JSON Web Token (or equivalent)

What's the difference between wireless sensor network (WSN) and the internet of things (IoT) network (2019)

IoT	WSN
<p>The IoT is a system of interrelated computing service, machines, etc. that are provided with (UID) and the ability to transfer data over network without h2h or h2c interaction.</p>	<p>a collection of wireless sensors that may or may not be connected to the internet.</p>
<p>- IoT systems directly send data to the internet.</p>	<p>There is no direct connection to the internet, but it sends their data to a router or central node.</p>
<p>- an IoT system can utilize a WSN by communicating with its router to gather data.</p>	

Discuss the statement "The IoT operates at machine scale"? (2019)

The IoT operates at machine scale, by dealing with machine to machine generated data. This machine generated data generated data creates discrete observation at very high signal rates.

What are the IoT layers/protocols? (2019)

- 1- Sensing and information
- 2- Network connectivity.
- 3- information processing layer
- 4- Application layer.

What is the hardware utilized in IoT? (2018)

The hardware utilized in IoT systems includes devices for a remote dashboard, devices for control, servers, a routing or bridge device, and sensors. These devices manage key tasks and functions such as system activation, action specifications, security, communications, and detection to support specific goals and actions.

What is the IoT layered Architecture. (2018)

Same like Layers Protocols.

What is the difference between SoC and micro Controller (2018)

SoC

- more like complete computer system on a chip
- microcontroller with small FPGA on the same chip
- used for more powerful processors which need external memory to be useful
- include I/O drivers for bigger hardware
- more geared towards complete flexibility and user interaction.

Micro Controller

- An embedded system which is internally programmed to perform specific task
- A processor that has its program and data memory built in.
- used for low powered processors with only small amount of memory
- small embedded control apps
- minimal user interaction and little or no flexibility.

What are the characteristics of IoT?

- Ambient intelligence
- Event driven
- Flexible structure
- Connectivity
- energy
- Intelligence
- Sensing
- Semantic Sharing
- Complex access technology
- Special Purpose device.
- Safety
- enormous scale

IoT hardware Platforms, and mention 3 of them in details (Qo17)

It refers to Platforms that are used for development of things in the IoT.

- Intel Galileo
- Raspberry Pi 3
- Intel Edison
- Arduino Uno

What is the function of JTAG in Intel Quark SoC x1000?

Debug header on the system board.

What are Embedded system?

- Computer-based systems that don't appear to be computers

Tight Constraints for embedded system.

- manufacturing cost
- Design cost
- Performance
- Power
- Time to market
- very different from traditional software engineering

Design

The process of defining the elements of a system such as architecture, modules and components

Co-design

Computer system design process where scientific problem requirement influence architecture design.

Intellectual Property (IP) Core.

- An Integrated Circuits that performs one function
- cheap in high volume.

very useful for common task

- Network controllers (Ethernet, CAN)
- Audio/Video (audio Codec, VGA Controller)

- must interact with the micro controller.

FPGA: Hardware that can be configured via RAM
faster than SW, slower than ASIC
no fabrication needed.

Intel Galileo

Components:-

- 1- USB Host Port
- 2- USB Client Port
- 3- Digital Pins
- 4- Analog Pins
- 5- Power Pins
- 6- Pin 13 led
- 7- Reset
- 8- Power indicator
- 9- 5V Power
- 10- SD activity indicator
- 11- 16GB SD card
- 12- Ethernet
- 13- Reboot button
- 14- RS-232 Port
- 15- IOREF select

Capabilities

- 1- Powerful functionality with low Power Consumption
- 2- 400MHz Speed
- 3- 32-bit width
- 4- real time
- 5- 16KB L2 Cache
- 6- 8MB Flash memory
- 7- 11KB EEPROM
- 8- No GPU
- 9- No video support
- 10- Various apps as robotics & IoT

Intel Galileo Gen2 development board is a micro controller board based on the Intel Quark SOC X1000 application processor, a 32-bit Intel Pentium brand system on chip (SOC).