In recent years, there has been a worldwide interest in WSN andInternet of Things(IoT). IoT can be defined as a global network infrastructure composed of various connected devices that rely on communication, sensory, information processing technologies, and networking.

In the Section 1, they have introduced WSN andIoT's paradigms, followed by a demonstration of the importantML's role to surmount challenges in these technologies.The main objective of Section 2 is to demonstrate the important role ofmachine learningin the WSN andIoTtechnology.

In Section 3, a classification ofmachine learningcategories that consist of four big categories that are supervised learning, unsupervised learning, semi-supervised learning, and reinforcement learning.

There has been a worldwide interest in WSN and IoT. It will not be an exaggeration to consider WSN andIoTas two of the most researched areas in the last decade.

They are few overviews of research literature onIoTand WSNs that have been covered in this research.The collaborative nature of WSN andIoTbrings several advantages, including self-organisation, flexibility, rapid deployment, and processing capacity.

It comes with several challenges like hardware design, application design, communication protocols, scalability, heterogeneity,network coverage, energy conservation, communication link failures, decentralised management,QoS, security and privacy to name a few. New methods and techniques are needed to overcome these challenges.

The large scale deployment of IoTs especially in smart cities environment generate large amount of data. The present machine learning schemes are unable to cope with large amount of dynamic data in real time environment hence much data is wasted without information extraction.