REPORT JULY 10

Date:	**10 JULY 2020**	**Name:**	**Rakshith B**
Course:	**Cisco**	**USN:**	**4AL16EC409**
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Image of the Session

Report:

How IoT works

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.IoT devices share the sensor data they collect by connecting to an IoTgateway or other edgedevicehere data is either sent to the cloud to be analyzed or analyzed locally.Sometimes, these devices communicate with other related devices and act on the information they get from one another. The devices do most of the work without human intervention, although people can interact with the devices -- for instance,to set them up, give them instructions or access the data.The connectivity, networking and communication protocols used with these web-enabled devices largely depend on the specific IoT applications deployed.IoT can also make use of artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning to aidin making data collecting processes easier and more dynamic.The internet of things offers several benefits to organizations. Some Benefits are industry-specific, and some are applicable across multiple industries. Some of the common benefits of IoT enable businesses to:monitor their overall business processes;improve the customer experience (CX);save time and money;enhance employee productivity;integrate and adapt business models;make better business decisions; and generate more revenue.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is the intelligence demonstrated by machines. This is in contrast to natural intelligence which is the intelligence displayed by living organisms.AI uses intelligent agents that can perceive their environment and make decisions that maximize the probability of obtaining a specific goal or objective. AI refers to systems that mimic cognitive functions normally associated with human minds such as learning and problem solvingSome of the tasks that currently are deemed to require a degree of AI are autonomous cars, intelligent routing in content delivery networks, strategic game playing, andmilitary simulations.As technology develops, many of the tasks that at one time required AI have become routine. Many of these tasks have migrated from AI to Machine Learning (ML).ML is a subset of AI that uses statistical techniques to give computers the ability to“learn” from their environment. This enables computers to improve on a particular task without being specifically programmed for that task.This is especially useful when designing and programming specific algorithms is difficult or infeasible. Examples of such tasks in computer science include malicious code detection, network intruder detection, optical character recognition, computer

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