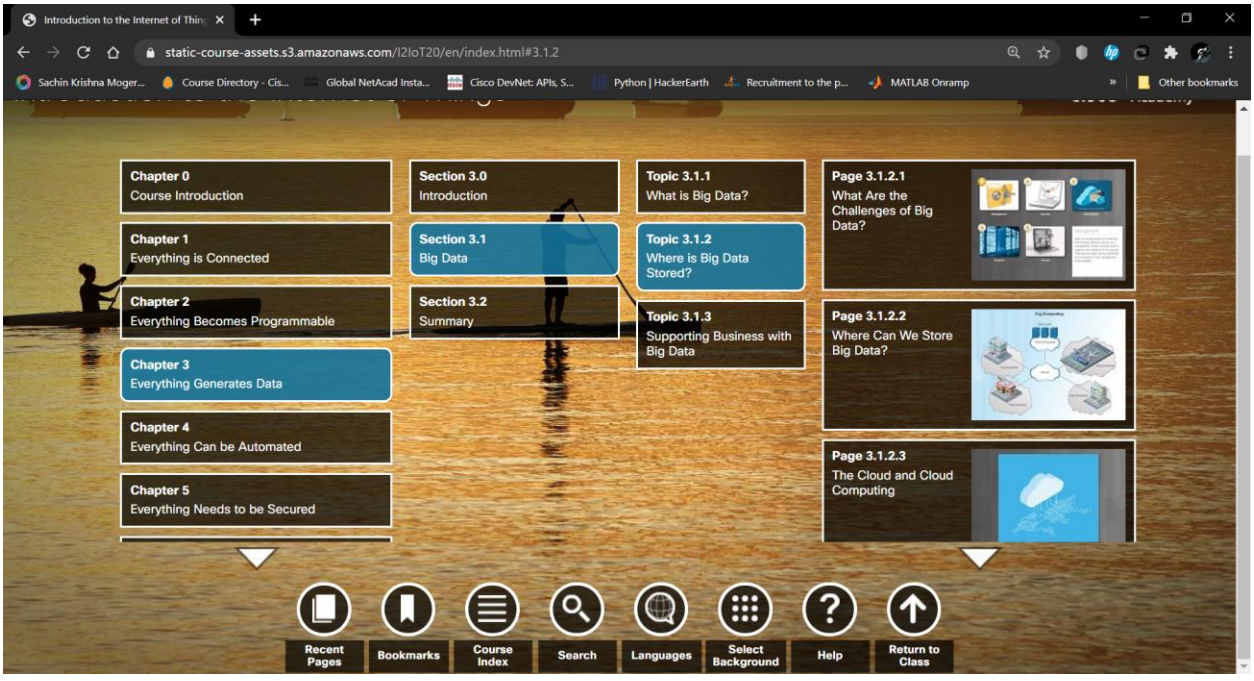
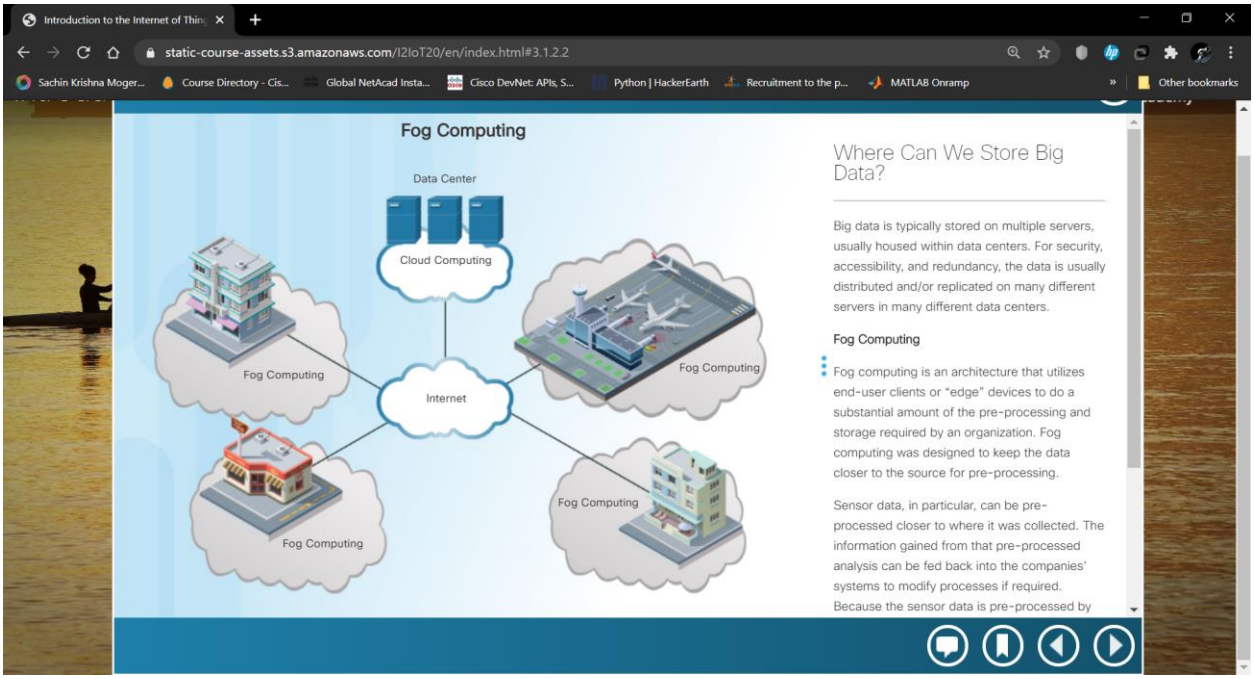
DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT

Course:	**Introduction to the Internet of things**	**Name:**	**Sachin Krishna Moger**
Link :	**https://www.netacad.com**	**USN:**	**4AL17EC103**
Org By:	**Cisco Networking Academy**	**Semester & Section:**	**6-B**
Github Repository:	**alvas-education-foundation/Sachin-Courses**	**Date:**	**07/07/2020**

Topic Completed Today





Where Can We Store Big Data?

Big data is typically stored on multiple servers, usually housed within data centers. For security, accessibility, and redundancy, the data is usually distributed and/or replicated on many different servers in many different data centers.

Fog Computing

Fog computing is an architecture that utilizes end-user clients or "edge" devices to do a substantial amount of the pre-processing and storage required by an organization. Fog computing was designed to keep the data closer to the source for pre-processing.

Sensor data, in particular, can be pre-processed closer to where it was collected. The information gained from that pre-processed analysis can be fed back into the companies' systems to modify processes if required. Because the sensor data is pre-processed by end devices within the company system, communications to and from the servers and devices would be quicker. This requires less bandwidth than constantly going out to the cloud.

After the data has been pre-processed, it is often shipped off for longer term storage, backup, or deeper analysis within the cloud.

Some computer languages compile their programs into a set of machine-language instructions. C++ is an example of a compiled computer language. Others interpret these instructions directly without first compiling them into machine language. Python is an example of an interpreted programming language. An example of Python code is shown in the figure.

When the programming language is determined and the process is diagrammed in a flowchart, program creation can begin. Most computer languages use similar program structures.