# IoT

### What is it?

The Internet of Things (IoT) refers to objects connected to the Internet, able to receive or transmit data for the realization of a service. This service can be additional to the initial function of the object (in this case we speak of "smart objects" or "augmented objects"). IoT impacts everyday consumer goods (accessories, appliances, etc.) but also industry and services (connected machines, robotics, etc.)

Companies to assist you	Influencers to follow
	Nicolas Lesconnec, Benjamin Cabé, Cedric Hutchings.

## 3 organizations leveraging IoT

iRobot - Selling
Roomba, a robot
vacuum cleaner
that moves around
the house by
detecting spaces
and walls thanks to
its sensors. It sends
its data via wifi on

a mobile app.

Enedis- with PTC-solution Linky, a connected provider of electricity meter. Industrial IoT This would allow (IIoT). PTC equips price modulation manufacturing and offer services companies with based on connected objects and software for consumption. better control of production.

## What business impact?

- Innovation (customer value): IoT makes it possible to augment products with services. These services can become central to the value proposition. With plenty of connectors, a car is now a "computer on wheels", meaning that it is the connected services that give value to the car, rather than its body or engine.
- Product Lifecycle Management: Connected objects enable end-to-end monitoring, from raw materials to after-sales service.

## Resources needed

Organizational resources:

transversal project
management (IT, legal,, business
units...): what are the
opportunies? Internally and

Financial resources:

- consulting fees

- R&D

## Do's and don'ts

customer facing?

Do
- conduct a robust market study
to ensure that the service
provided by the connected
object brings value to the
customer.

Don't - don't contribute to the « Internet of Shit » : gadget

« Internet of Shit »: gadget applications, badly secured.

