**FOG COMPUTING**

**FOG COMPUTING IN INTERNET OF THINGS( IOT )**

**ABSTRACT**

Nowadays IoT plays a vital role in our world of technologies. Everyday objects are able to connect the internet and share data as well as process. [1] In 2012, Fog computing was proposed which is also known as Edge computing, it is and ideal paradigm of to support the services of IoT devices and data processing and their information. Fog is not come here to replace the central cloud but cooperates with it. It distributes the technologies of cloud computing. In this paper our aim is to examine in the depth that what it means to provide mobile support in fog computing. Everyday life we provide three scenarios where there is an integration between IoT and Fog computing. Enabling a wide range of benefits, including enhanced security, decreased bandwidth and reduced latency. Obviously fog devices also faces many security privacy issues. In this paper we discuss the security and privacy issues in IoT environments and propose the mechanism of applying fog in IoT and in security purposes.

**INTRODUCTION**

It is an era of technology and nowadays Fog computing also play a vital role in technology world. As compare with cloud computing it is same but specially use for routers and networking to easily send and receive packets and also stores it. In cloud computing all the research depends upon servers so it is a very big load on it so fog is here as a cloud to store information on every router, switch etc.In this technology era IoT has proved to be a real revolution and Information and Communication Technologies (ICT). In this world of technologies every single dumb object can join internet and start communicating like a refrigerator, wearable health monitoring devices, connected vehicles etc. These objects not only exchange data but also it can store some data, collect some data from the surrounding environment through sensors. The IoT is strongly with the distribution of smart devices, smart cities etc. However, the processing of data and its information delivery cannot be performed by IoT devices because of their limited physical resources. To overcome this issue, the IoT devices may offload the collected data and computation on to the cloud. In 2012, Fog computing was proposed by Bonomi et al. It is also known as Edge computing. It is not here to replace cloud computing, it is here to cooperate with cloud computing technologies. Fog computing is relatively a new concept so nowadays it faces very vast challenges. Fog computing also supports the mobility, location awareness, heterogeneity, large scalability and low latency. The goals of Fog computing are to reduce the data volume and traffic to reduce the data volume and traffic to cloud servers, decrease latency and improve quality of service (QoS).