**INTRODUCTION**

In the world of technology where we are living in, almost all the devices are connected to internet. The number of IoT devices are increasing in an exponential rate and all these devices are relying on cloud computing system for data computation and storage. It becomes a bottle neck problem when it comes to realtime data operation which is the major drawback in the existing IoT healthcare system [1]. In order to overcome the problem Fog Computing concept has been introduced. Fog Computing [2] in an archetype that extends the cloud computing platform. Fog acts as a middle layer between the cloud server and the end devices. It is not the complete replacement of cloud, rather it complements the functionality of cloud. Fog works closer to the edge devices and provides computing resources to these devices. Fog computing overcomes the scalability and reliability issues which is there in the traditional IoT-cloud architecture. Since Fog nodes works at the edge side and more geographically distributed as in (Fig:1), it enhances data security [4][5], accuracy, consistency and reduces the latency rate which is an important factor for application like medical data. As well as the overall bandwidth to cloud is saved, thus achieving better quality of service(QoS).