The Internet of Things

COMP5047 - Lecture 03

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The Internet of Things (IoT)

The Internet of things (IoT) describes physical objects (or groups of such objects) with sensors, processing ability, software, and other technologies that connect and exchange data with other devices and systems over the Internet or other communications networks.

Adapted from Wikipedia

"An information system infrastructure for implementing smart, connected objects"

(FRÄMLING, HOLMSTRÖM, et al)

INFO3315 - HCI 2

The Internet of Things (IoT)

Smart Objects (Devices and sensors)

Embedded computing elements capable of collecting and storing data

Connected

 Able to transmitting and receiving information through different connectivity mediums (e.g. Bluetooth, WiFi, RFID, etc.)

Information System Infrastructure

· A system for managing and making use of the objects and data

User Interface

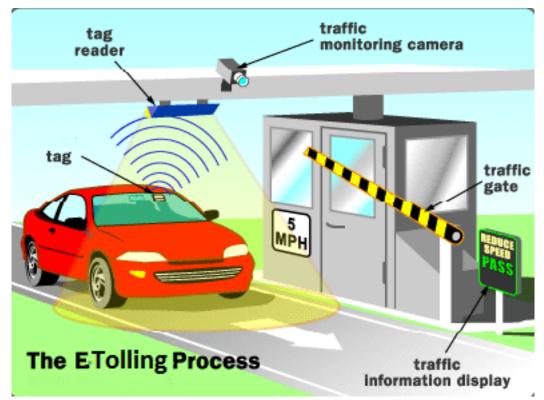
User interfaces required to present the information to user

- Consumer
 - smart homes: environmental control, lighting, security
 - health care: monitoring, medication management
 - transport: ride share, service location



https://dribbble.com/shots/6420054-Smart-Home

- Commercial
 - building management: monitoring and control
 - transport
 - retail

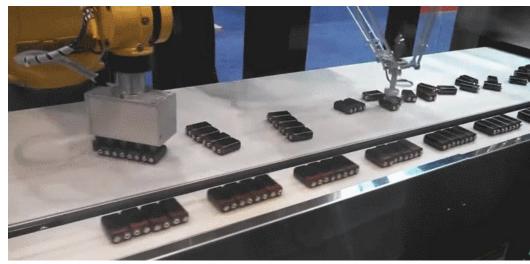


https://rshreffler.wordpress.com/tag/electronic-toll-collection/

- Industrial
 - factory monitoring and control



https://blog.spatial.com/industrial-automation-2020



https://gesrepair.com/future-with-robotics-and-automation-manufacturing/

- Agricultural
 - crop monitoring
 - paddock to the plate tracking



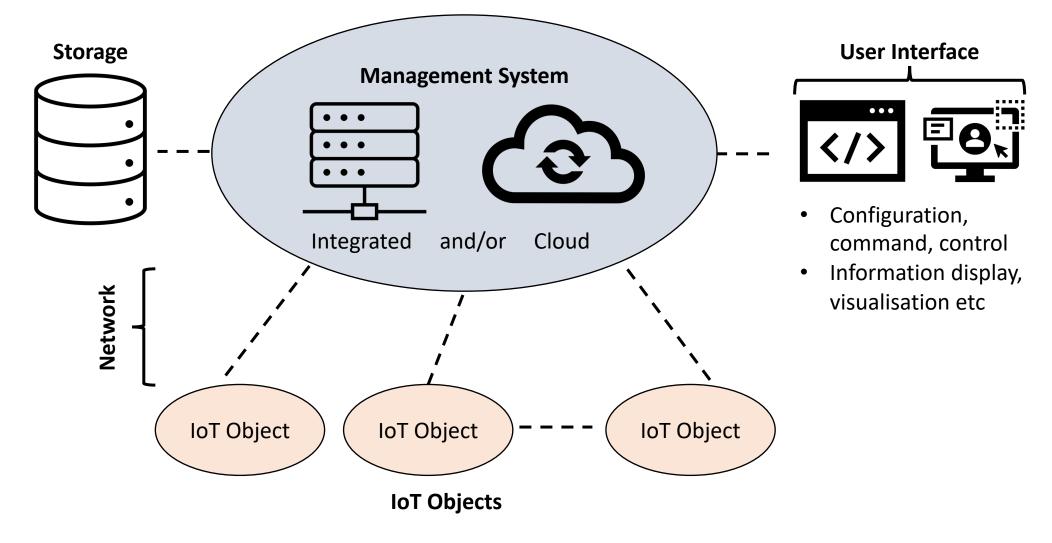
https://giphy.com/explore/timetotell

- Government
 - smart cities

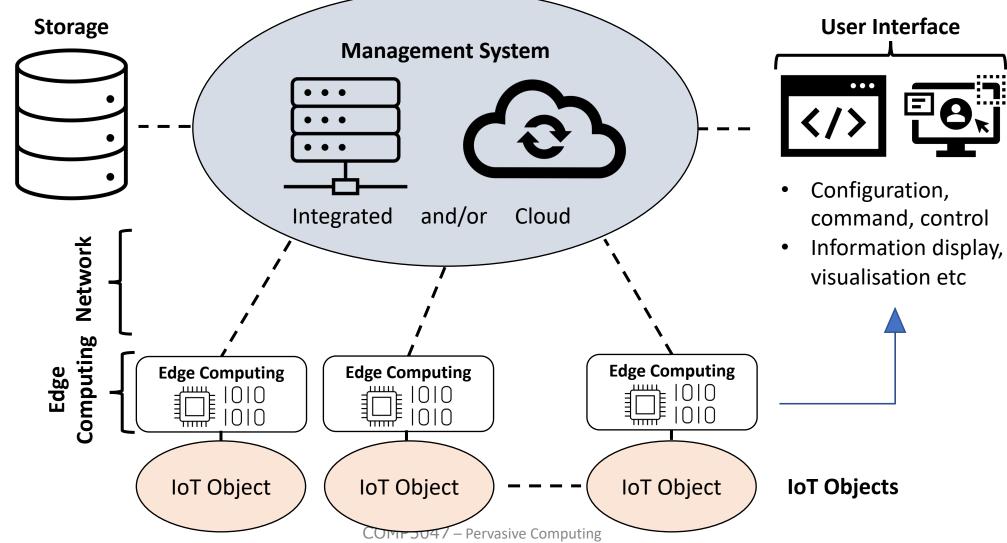


https://www.nokia.com/networks/future-x-cities/

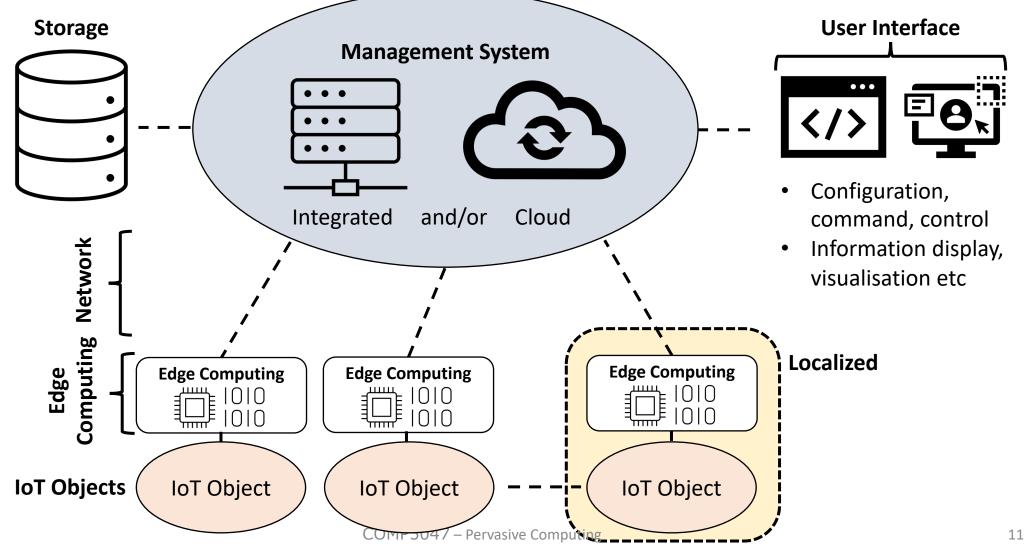
Basic Structure for IoT



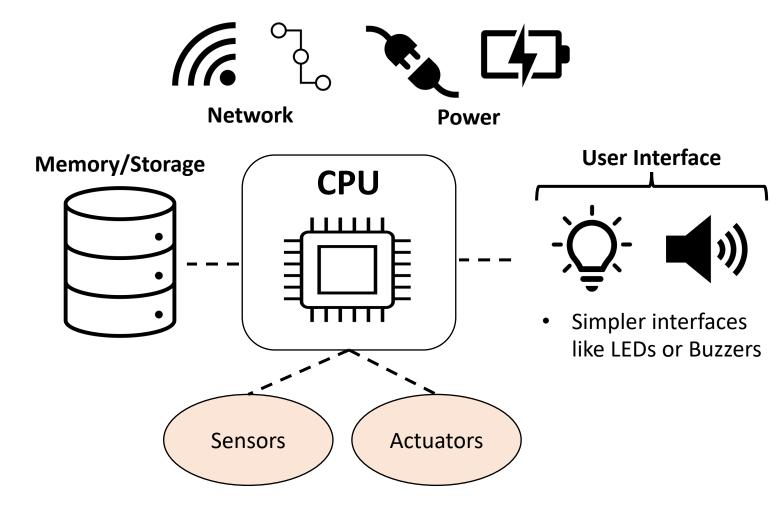
Edge Computing – Distributed



Edge Computing – Distributed

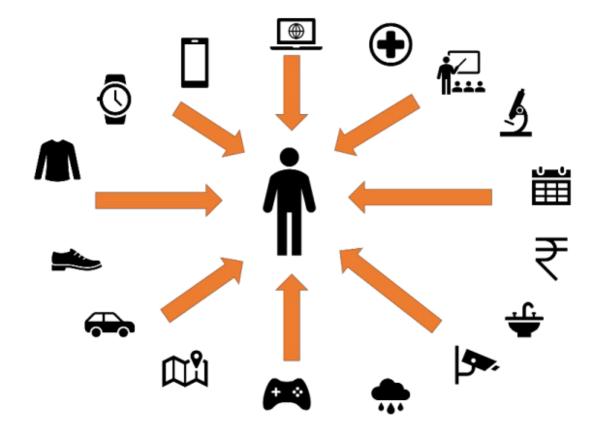


Edge Computing + IoT Object



Managing IoT Systems

- They are distributed
- Closer to the user
 - Hard to control
- New approaches are necessary to manage
 - Some aspects centrally controlled
 - Some aspects end user controlled



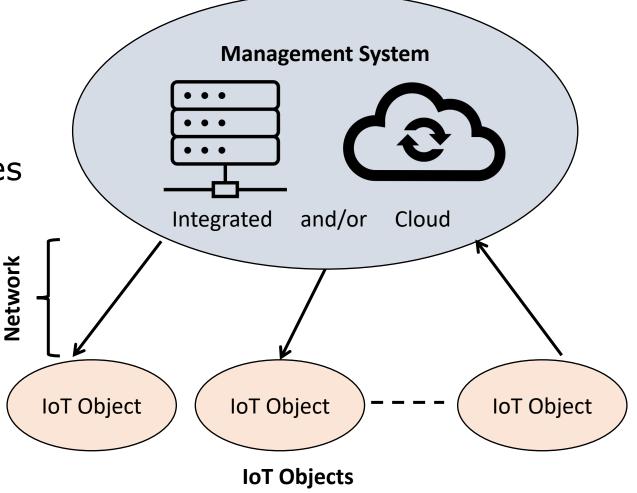
https://www.nic.in/blogs/pervasive-computing/

Managing IoT Systems

Central Control

 A series of IoT objects need a software update

 A new setting that changes the system to save power more

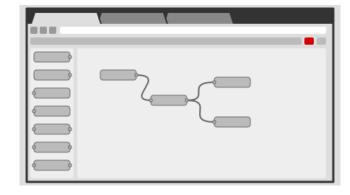


Managing IoT Systems

- End User Control
 - User want to increase their physical activity level by 20% (fitness tracker)
 - Users want to optimize the lighting settings in a smart home
- Simple user interface
 - E.g. Configuration changes
 - Use User Interface (UI) / Voice Interaction
- End user "programming"

End user "programming" of pervasive systems

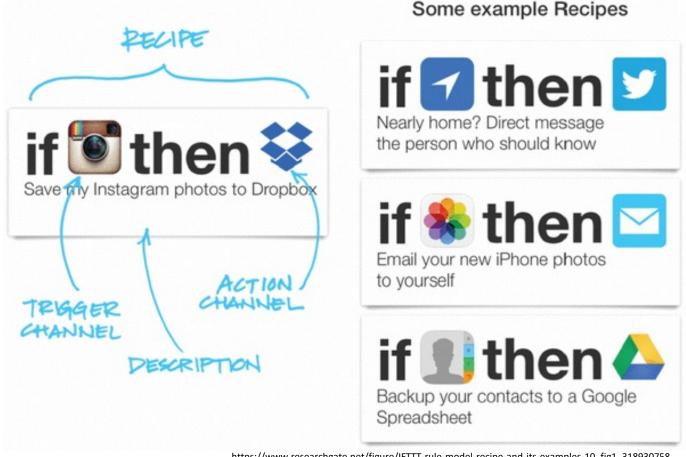
- Cannot use traditional programming approaches
 - Majority of end-users can't program
- Use things like graphical programming
 - Simple rule based logic: if condition then action
 - Chaining of rules
 - Input from sensors, output to displays and actuators
 - Software only or software/hardware systems



End user "programming" of pervasive systems

• IFTTT

- if this then that
- If-then rules with many available predicates and actions.
- https://ifttt.com/

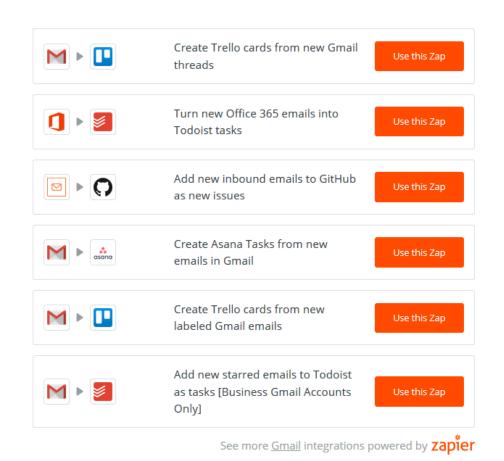


https://www.researchgate.net/figure/IFTTT-rule-model-recipe-and-its-examples-10 fig1 318930758

End user "programming"

Zapier

- allows end users to integrate the web applications they use and automate workflows.
- https://zapier.com

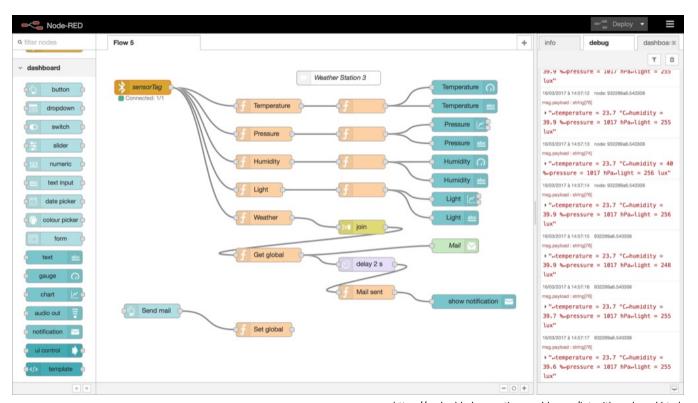


https://www.makeitfuture.com/automation/zapier-examples

End user "programming" of IoT

Node-red

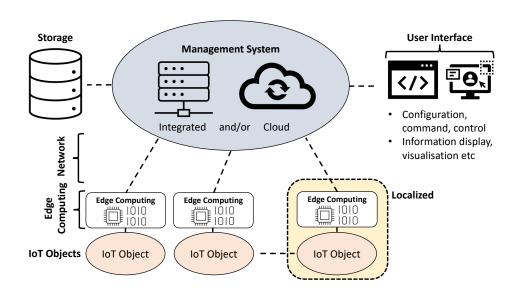
- graphical data flow programming
- https://nodered.org/



https://embeddedcomputing.weebly.com/iot-with-node-red.html

Summary

- The Internet of Things (IoT)
 - An information system infrastructure for implementing smart, connected objects
- Different components of IoT
- Managing IoT systems
 - Centralized
 - End user management
 - UI
 - End user programming



Practical Work

(Time permitting)