

#### **SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY**



Coimbatore-35. An Autonomous Institution

#### **COURSE NAME : 19ITT302 INTERNET OF THINGS**

#### **III YEAR/ V SEMESTER**

#### UNIT – II FUNDAMENTAL MECHANISMS & KEY TECHNOLOGIES TOPIC - STRUCTURAL ASPECTS OF IOT





### UNIT II FUNDAMENTAL MECHANISMS & KEY TECHNOLOGIES

Identification of IoT Objects and Services- Structural aspects of IoT-Environment Characteristics-Traffic Characteristics-Scalability-Interoperability-Security and privacy -Key IoT Technologies :Device Intelligence - Communication Capabilities -Mobility Support - Device Power –Sensor Technology -RFID Technology - Satellite Technology - IoT Enabling Technologies- WSN, Cloud computing, Big data Analytics, communication protocols, embedded systems





- Environment Characteristics
- Traffic Characteristics
- Scalability
- Interoperability
- Security and Privacy
- Open Architecture





### **Environment Characteristics :**

- Low power
- > Low cost
- Significantly more devices than in a LAN environment
- Severely limited code and RAM space
- > Unobtrusive but very different user interface for configuration
- > Requirement for simple wireless communication technology.





## **Traffic Characteristics :**

- The characteristics of IoT/M2M communication is different from other types of networks or applications.
- For example, cellular mobile networks are designed for human communication and communication is connection centric; it entails interactive communication between humans (voice, video), or data communication involving humans (web browsing, file downloads, and so on).





## Scalability :

 The goal is to make sure that capabilities such as addressing, communication, and service discovery, among others, are delivered efficiently in both small and large scale.





## Interoperability :

 Because of the plethora of applications, technology suppliers, and stakeholders, it is desirable to develop and/or re-use a core set of common standards.





## **Security and Privacy :**

 When IoT relates to electric power distribution, goods distribution, transport and traffic management, e-health, and other key applications, as noted earlier, it is critical to maintain system-wide confidentiality, identity integrity, and trustworthiness.





### **Open Architecture :**

The goal is to support a wide range of applications using a common infrastructure, preferably based on a service-oriented architecture (SOA) over an open service platform, and utilizing overly networks (these being logical networks defined on top of a physical infrastructure).





