



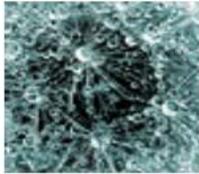
by
Dr. S.V.Srikanth
Joint Director
C-DAC

SmartCity

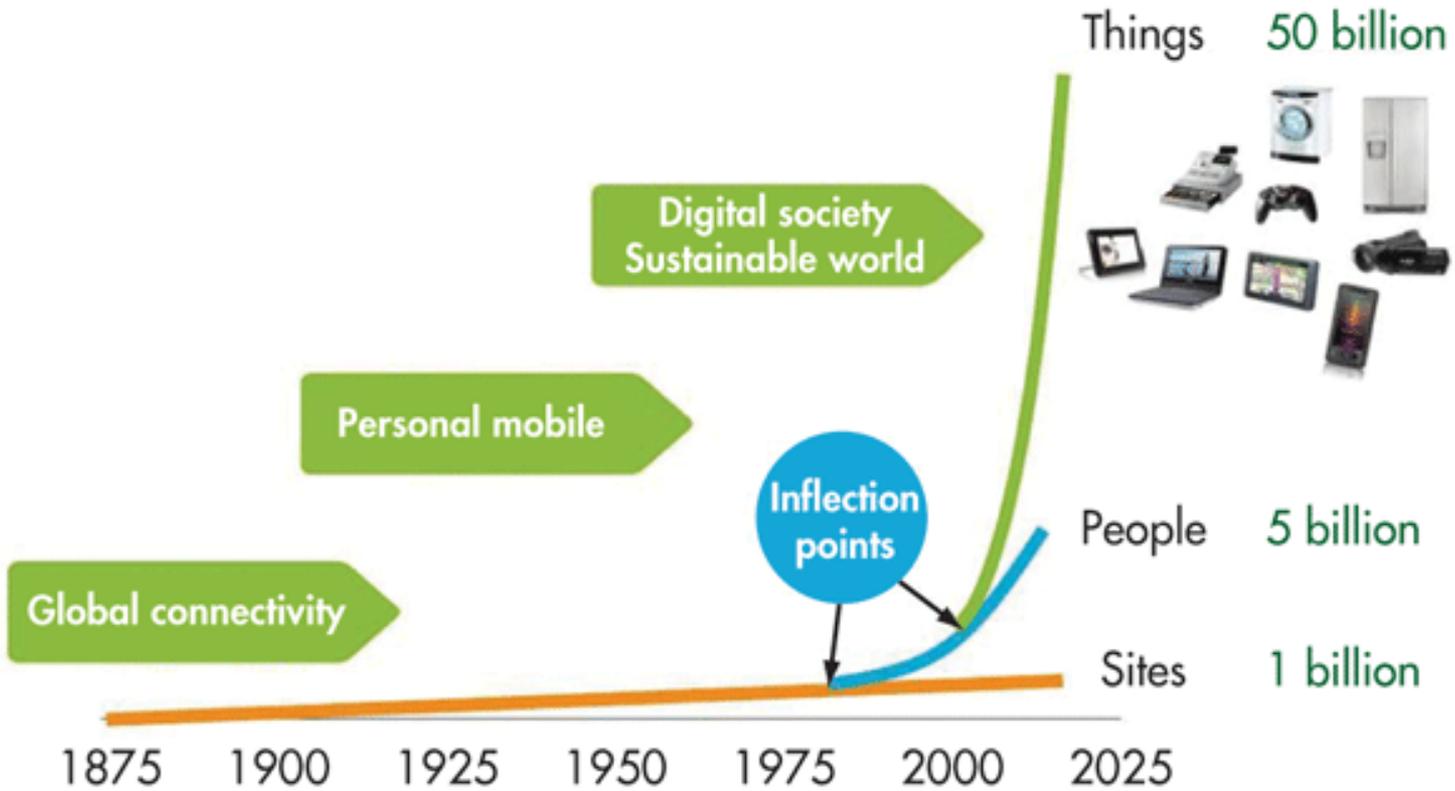


The Internet Evolution

Internet Evolution

Internet of boffins	Internet of geeks	Internet of masses	Mobile Internet	Internet of things
				
1969 - 1995	1995 - 2000	2000 - 2010	2010 - 2020	2020 - beyond

Evolution of Connected Computing



Things

- We can turn almost every object into a “thing”.
- A “thing” still looks much like an embedded system currently.
- A “thing” has the following properties:
 - A thing is a **constraint** device
 - It’s usually **powered by battery**. This implies limited source of energy.
 - It’s generally **small in size and low in cost**. This limits their computing capability.
 - It doesn’t usually perform complicated tasks.
- Power consumption is the main design issue.

Agenda

- IoT History
- IoT Definition
- IoT Infographic
- IoT Examples
- Smart City Concept and Architecture
- Smart City Case Studies
- Smart City Technology: Hardware/Software/Protocols
- Smart City: Idea to Prototype to Product

Internet of Things: History



“The more you know about the past, the better prepared you are for the future....”

- Theodore Roosevelt

History of IoT

1832: An electromagnetic telegraph was created by Baron Schilling in Russia, and in 1833 Carl Friedrich Gauss and Wilhelm Weber invented their own code to communicate over a distance of 1200m within Gottingen, Germany.

1844: Samuel Morse sends the first Morse code public telegraph message "What hath God wrought?" from Washington, D.C. to Baltimore.

1926: Nikola Tesla in an interview with Colliers magazine:

"When wireless is perfectly applied the whole earth will be converted into a huge brain, which in fact it is, all things being particles of a real and rhythmic whole.....and the instruments through which we shall be able to do this will be amazingly simple compared with our present telephone. A man will be able to carry one in his vest pocket."*

1966: Karl Steinbach a German computer science pioneer said "***In a few decades time, computers will be interwoven into almost every industrial product***"

1969: Arpanet

1974: Beginnings of TCP/IP

1984: Domain Name System is introduced

1989: Tim Berners-Lee proposes the World Wide Web



History of IoT

1990: John Romkey created the **'First Internet Device'**, a toaster that could be turned on and off over the Internet. At the October '89 INTEROP conference, Dan Lynch, President of Interop promised Romkey that, if Romkey was able to "bring up his toaster on the Net," the appliance would be given star placement in the floor-wide exhibitors at the conference.

1991: The first web page was created by Tim Berners-Lee

1991: Mark Weiser's Scientific American article on ubiquitous computing called 'The Computer for the 21st Century' is written.

"The most profound technologies are those that disappear. They weave themselves into the fabric of everyday life until they are indistinguishable from it".

1995: The Internet goes commercial with Amazon and Echobay (Ebay)

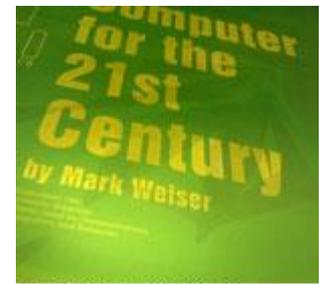
1997: Paul Saffo's prescient article "Sensors: The Next Wave of Infotech Innovation" (Via: Geoffrey Barrows)

1998: Google is incorporated

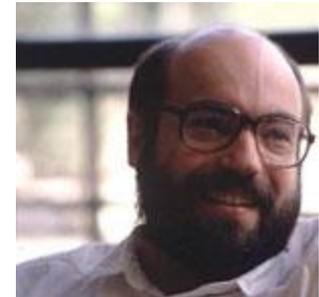
1999 - A big year for the IoT and MIT

The Internet of Things term is coined by Kevin Ashton executive director of the Auto-ID Center:

"I could be wrong, but I'm fairly sure the phrase "Internet of Things" started life as the title of a presentation I made at Procter & Gamble (P&G) in 1999. Linking the new idea of RFID in P&G's supply chain to the then-red-hot topic of the Internet was more than just a good way to get executive attention. It summed up an important insight which is still often misunderstood."



Credit: CC Flickr - GARNET



Mark Weiser



Kevin Ashton



History of IoT

1999: Auto-ID Labs opens which is the research-oriented successor to the MIT Auto-ID Center, originally founded by Kevin Ashton, David Brock and Sanjay Sarma. They helped develop the Electronic Product Code or EPC, a global RFID-based item identification system intended to replace the UPC bar code.

2000: Starting off what is now becoming a meme, LG announces it's first Internet refrigerator plans.

2003-2004: The term is mentioned in main-stream publications like The Guardian, Scientific American and the Boston Globe.

- Projects like Cooltown, Internet0, and the Disappearing Computer initiative seek to implement some of the ideas, and the Internet of Things term starts to appear in book titles for the first time.

- RFID is deployed on a massive scale by the US Department of Defense in their Savi program and Walmart in the commercial world.

2005: The IoT hit another level when the UN's International Telecommunications Union ITU published its first report on the topic.

2006-2008: Recognition by the EU, and the First European IOT conference is held

2008-2009: The Internet of Things was "Born"



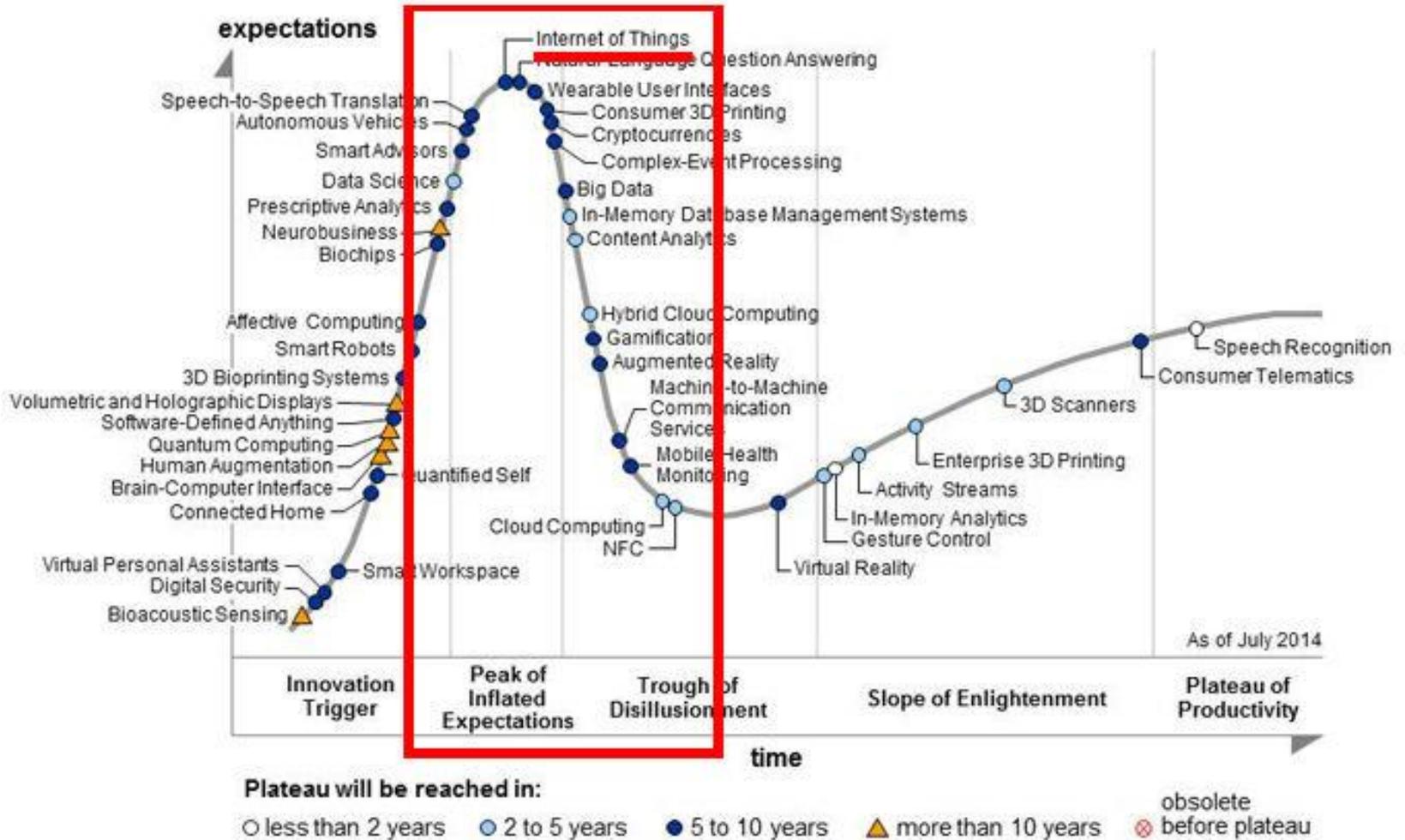
History of IoT

- **2011: IPV6 public launch** - The new protocol allows for 2^{128} (approximately 340 undecillion or 340,282,366,920,938,463,463,374,607,431,768,211,456) addresses or as Steven Leibson put it, “we could assign an IPV6 address to every atom on the surface of the earth, and still have enough addresses left to do another 100+ earths.”

Hype Cycle for Emerging Technologies, 2011

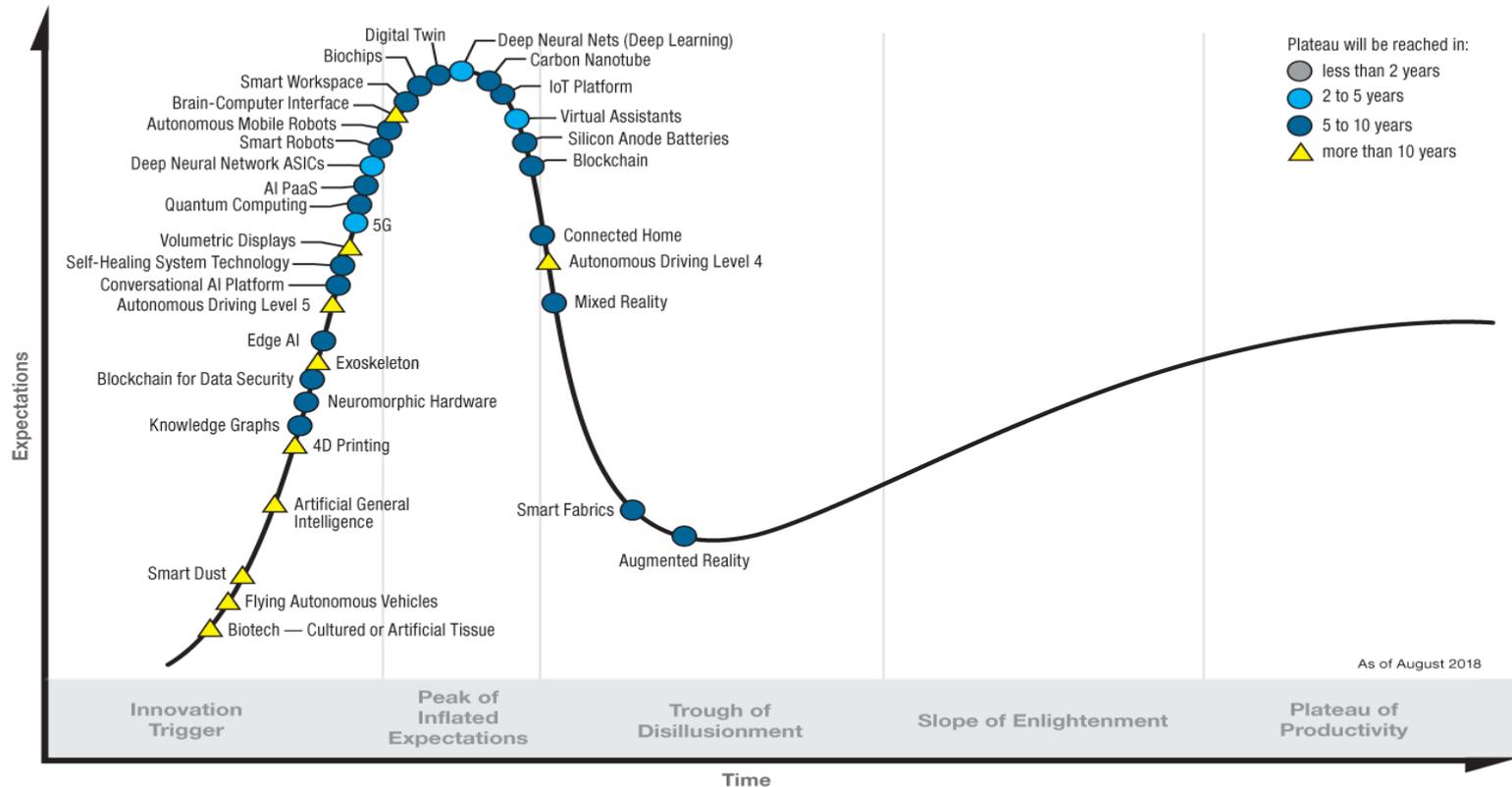


Finally IoT.....



@Present

Hype Cycle for Emerging Technologies, 2018



gartner.com/SmarterWithGartner

Source: Gartner (August 2018)
© 2018 Gartner, Inc. and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.

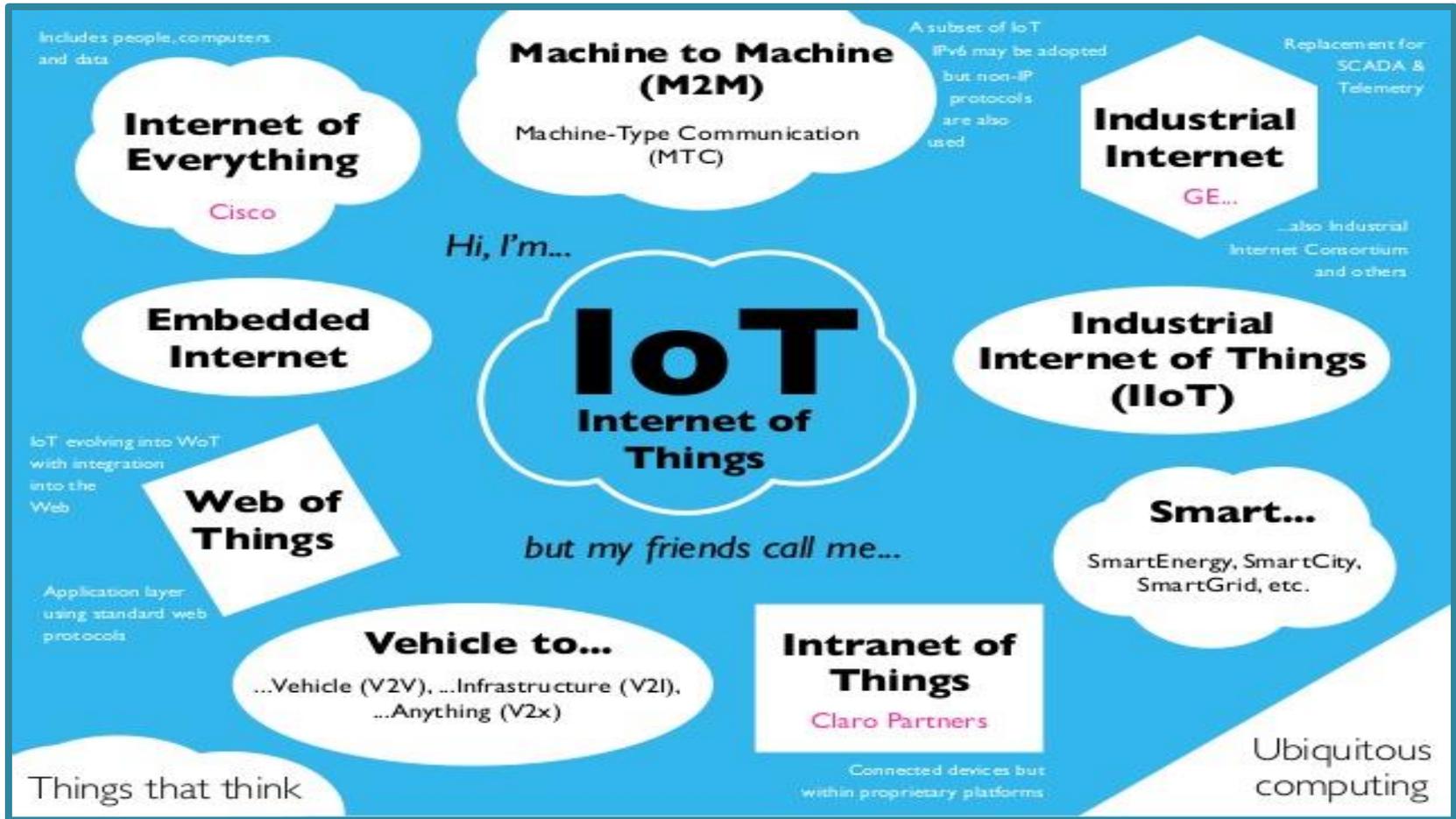


Internet of Things (IoT)



Definition

Some IoT Concepts.....





What exactly is the

**"INTERNET
of THINGS"?**

**Smart Systems and the Internet of Things
are driven by a combination of:**

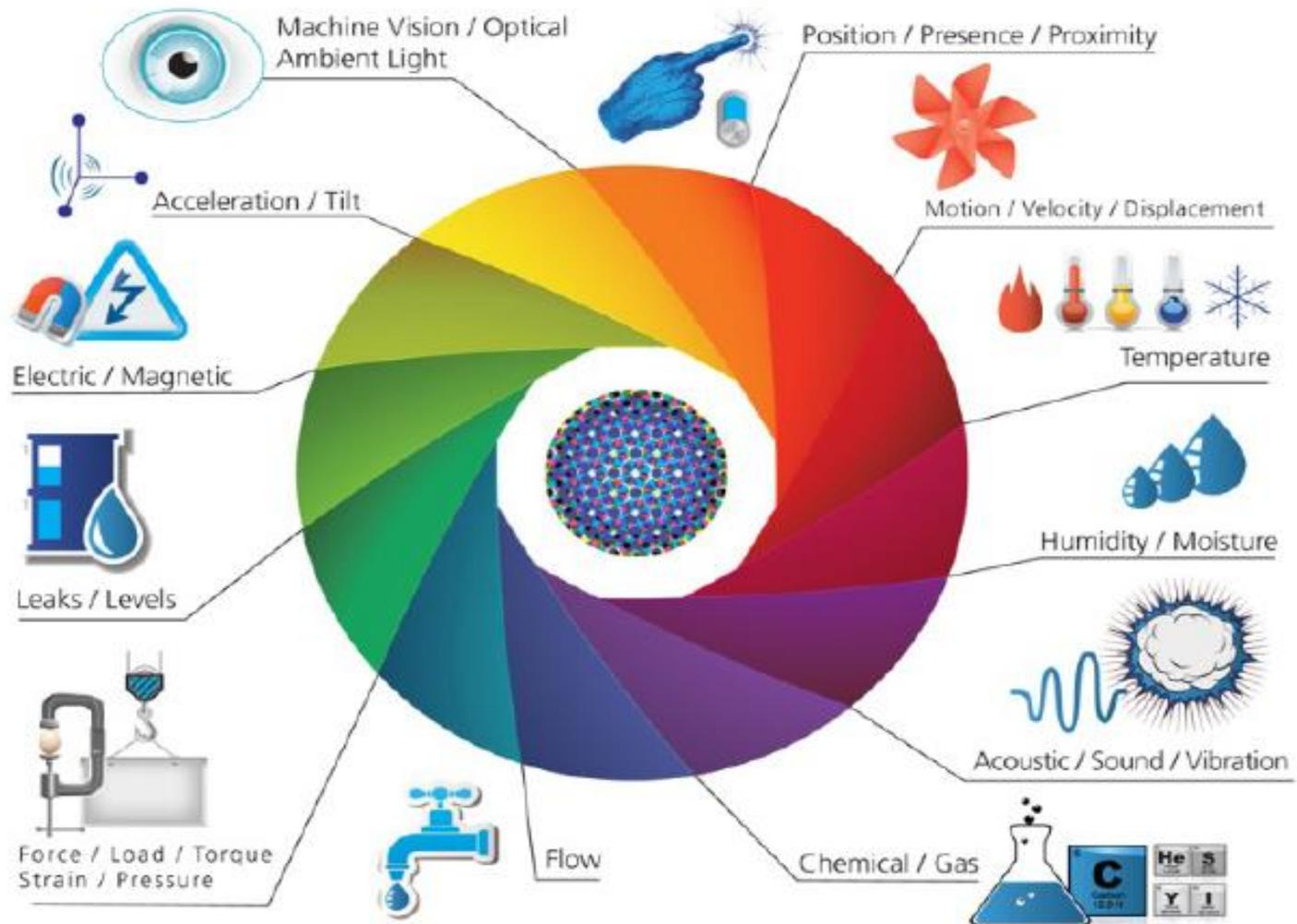
1 SENSORS
& ACTUATORS

2 CONNECTIVITY

**3 PEOPLE &
PROCESSES**

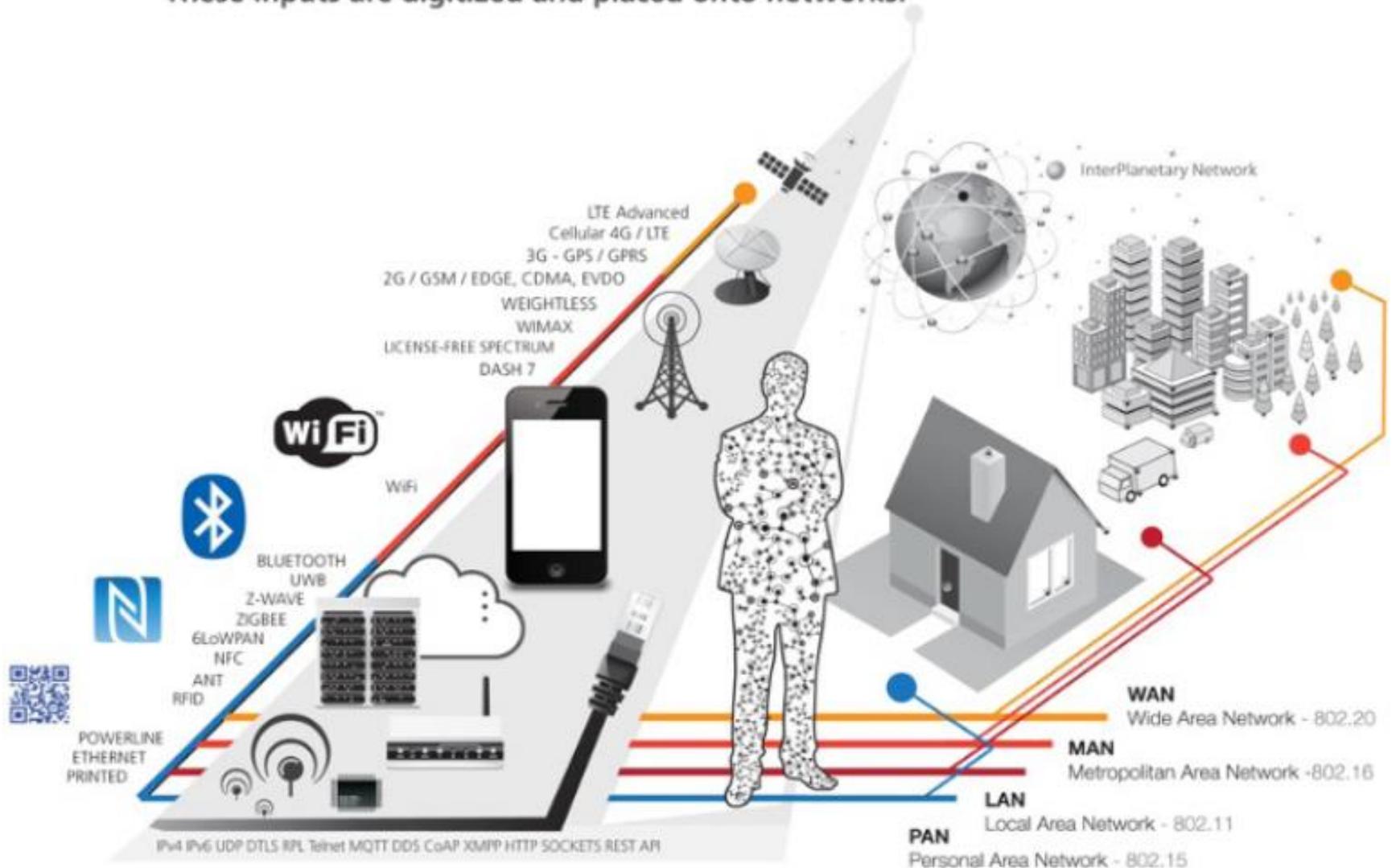
1 SENSORS & ACTUATORS

We are giving our world a **digital nervous system**. Location data using GPS sensors. Eyes and ears using cameras and microphones, along with sensory organs that can measure everything from temperature to pressure changes.



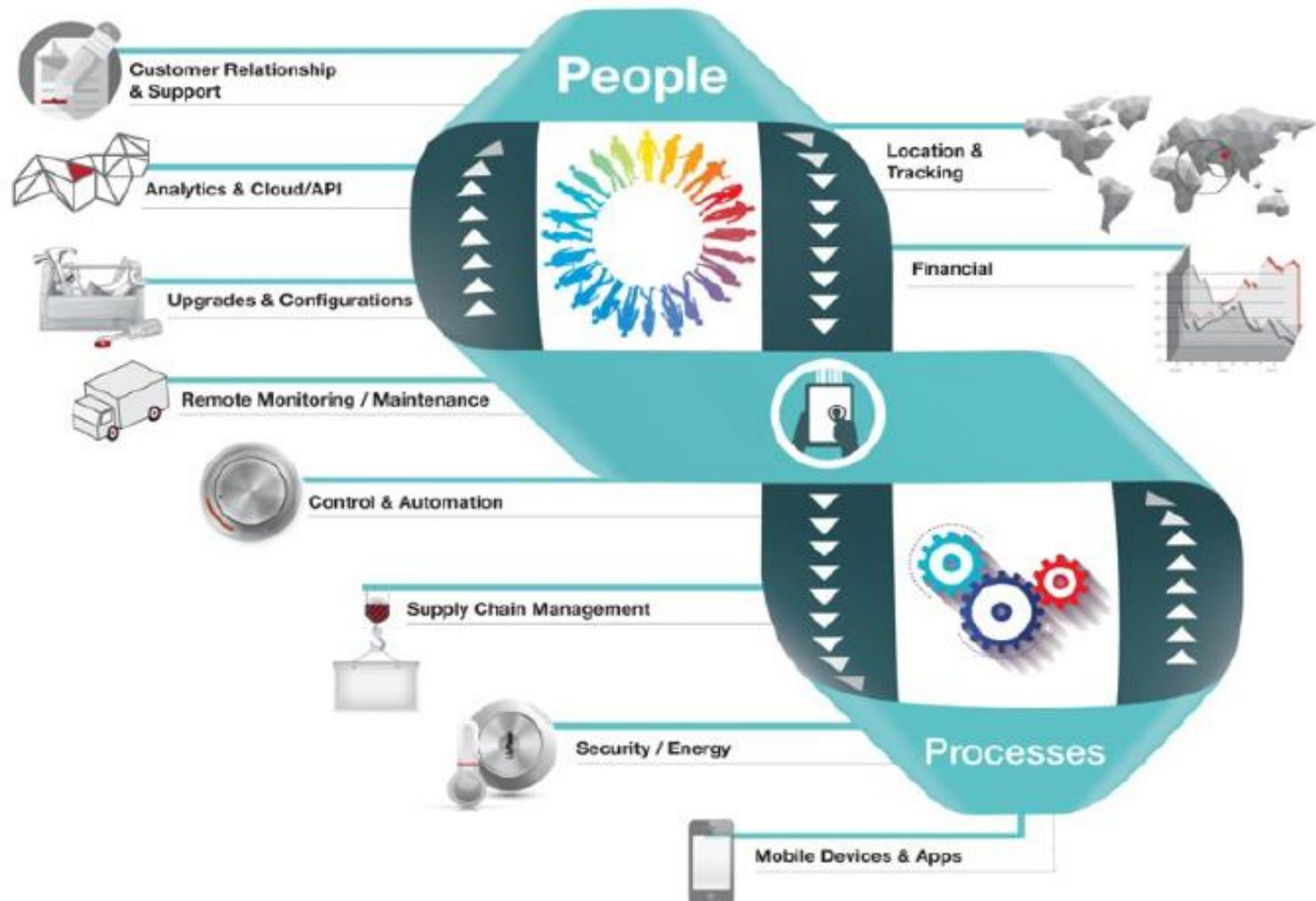
2 CONNECTIVITY

These inputs are digitized and placed onto networks.

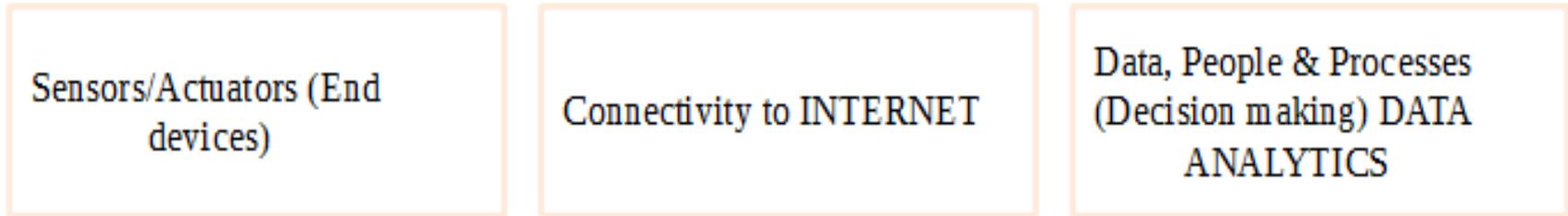


3 PEOPLE & PROCESSES

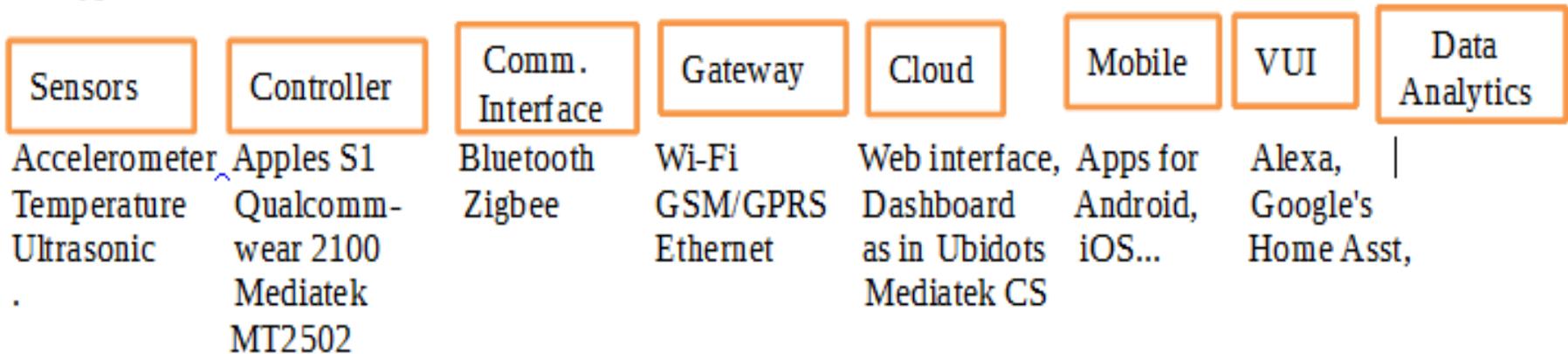
These networked inputs can then be combined into bi-directional systems that integrate data, people, processes and systems for better decision making.

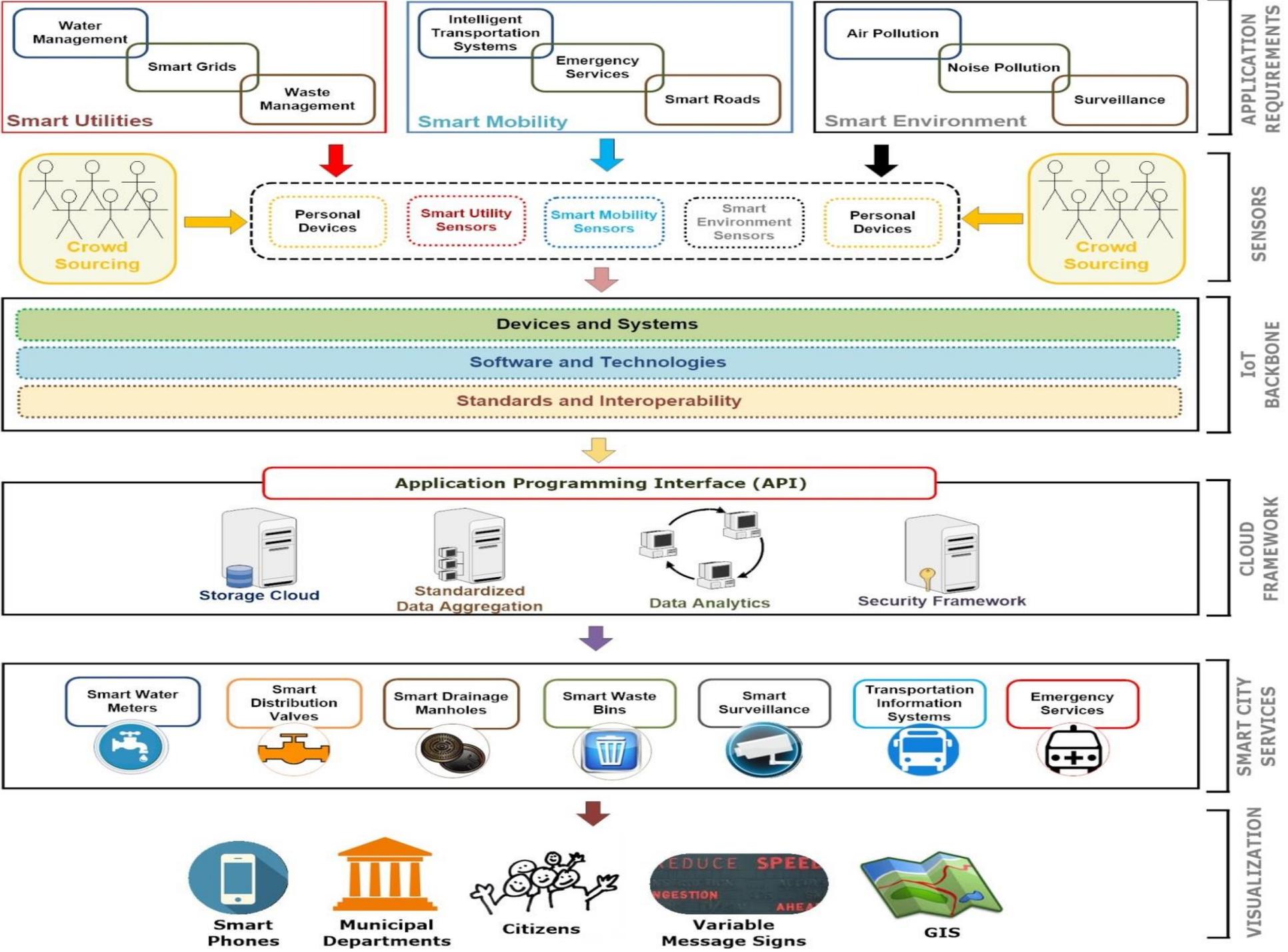


IoT Components: Decrypt Further



Decrypt further...





The interactions between these entities are creating new types of smart applications and services.

SENSORS + CONNECTIVITY + PEOPLE + PROCESSES

Starting with popular connected devices already on the market



SMART THERMOSTATS



Save resources and money on your heating bills by adapting to your usage patterns and turning the temperature down when you're away from home.

CONNECTED CARS



Tracked and rented using a smartphone. Car2Go also handles billing, parking and insurance automatically.

ACTIVITY TRACKERS



Continuously capture heart rate patterns, activity levels, calorie expenditure and skin temperature on your wrist 24/7.

SMART OUTLETS



Remotely turn any device or appliance on or off. Track a device's energy usage and receive personalized notifications from your smartphone.

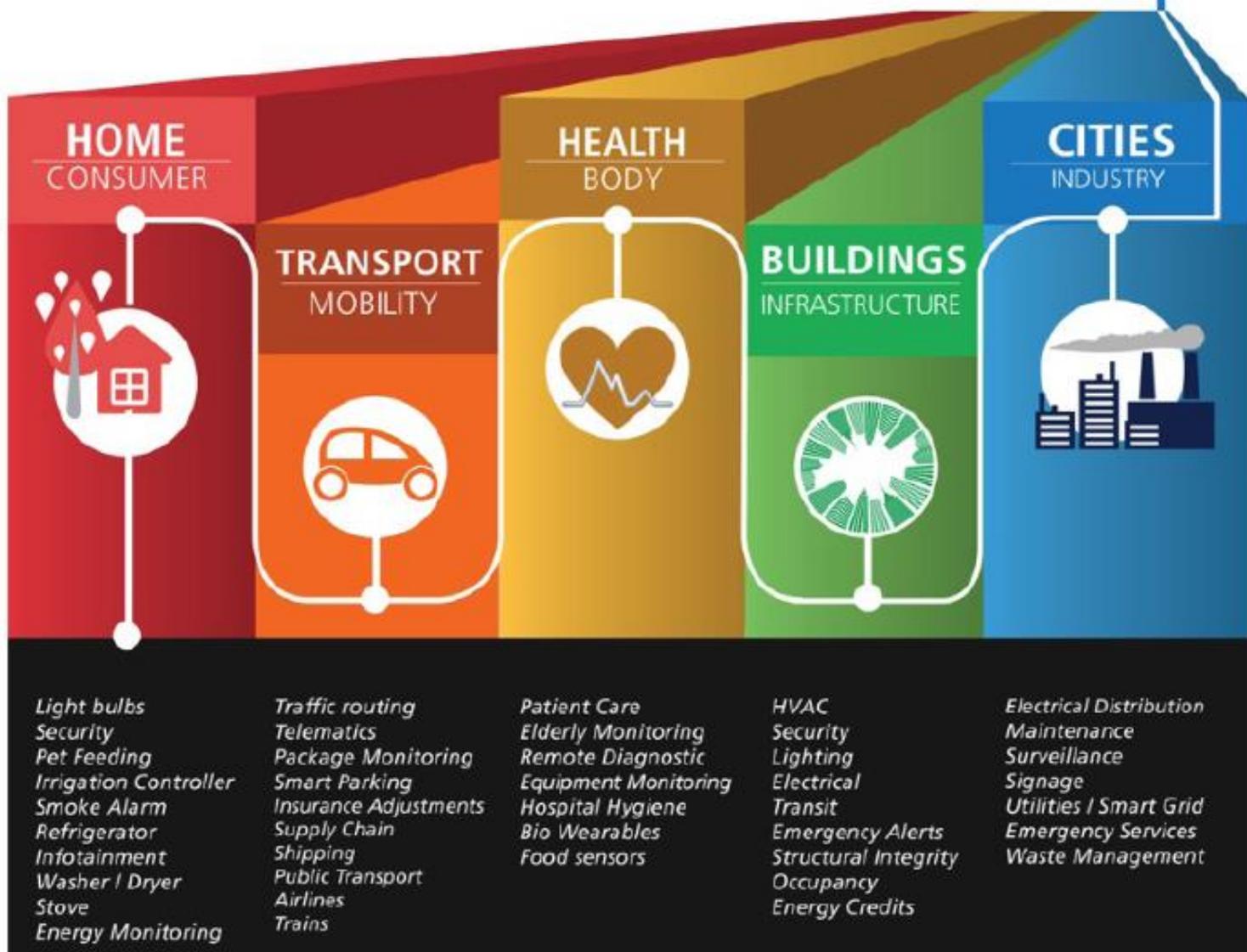
PARKING SENSORS



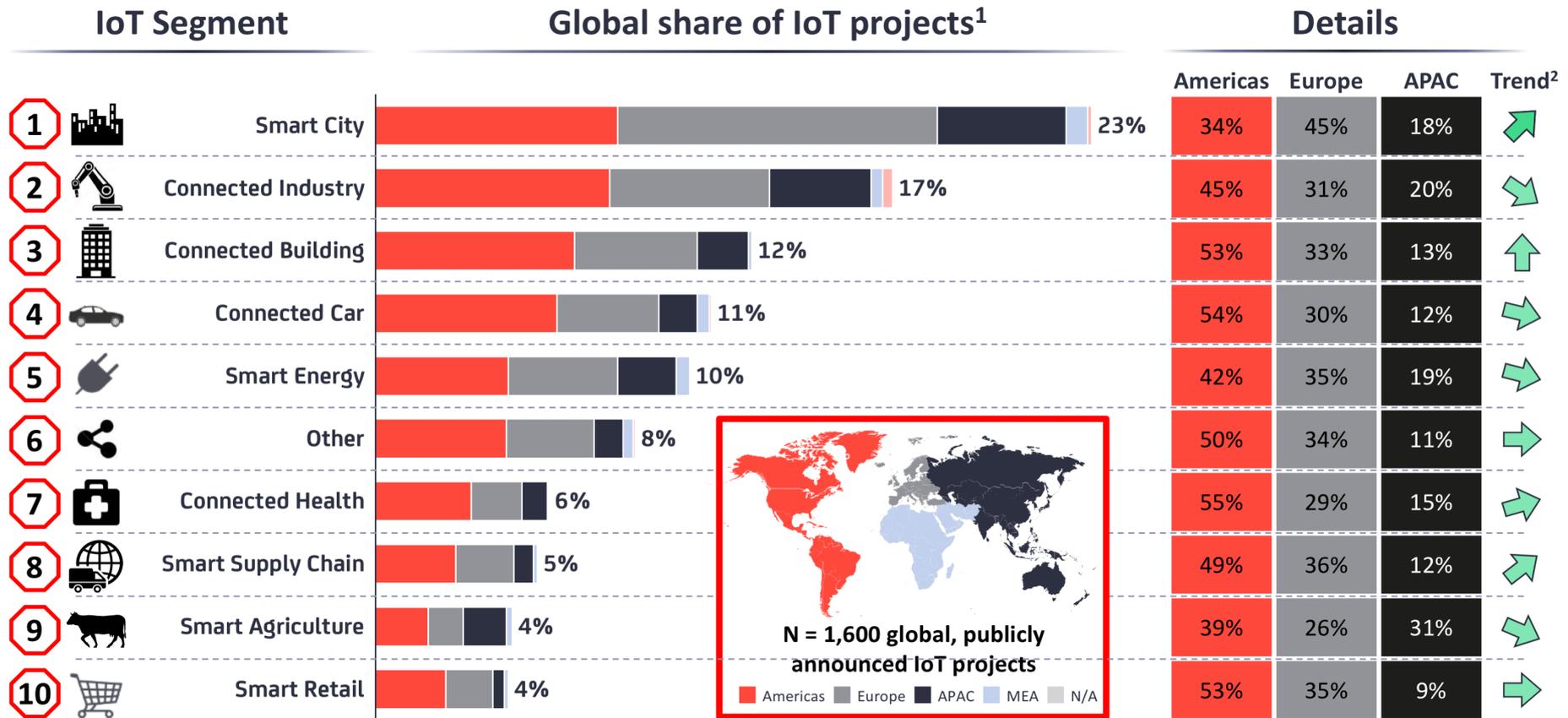
Using embedded street sensors, users can identify real-time availability of parking spaces on their phone. City officials can manage and price their resources based on actual use.

AND QUICKLY ADVANCING

TO DIVERSE APPLICATIONS



IoT Segment Popularity: 2018

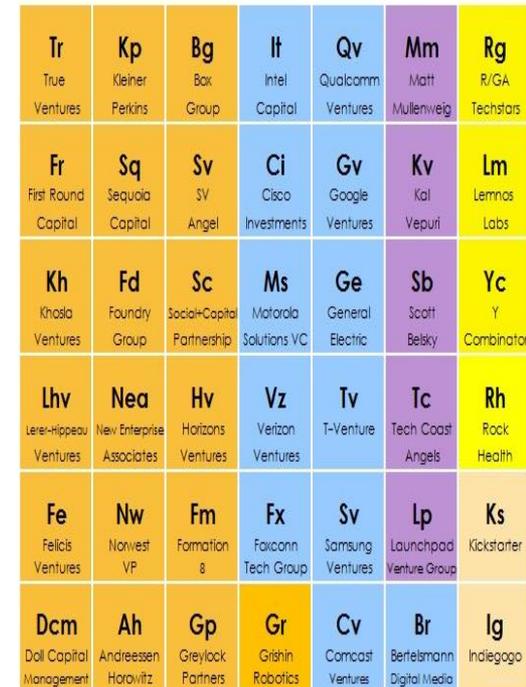
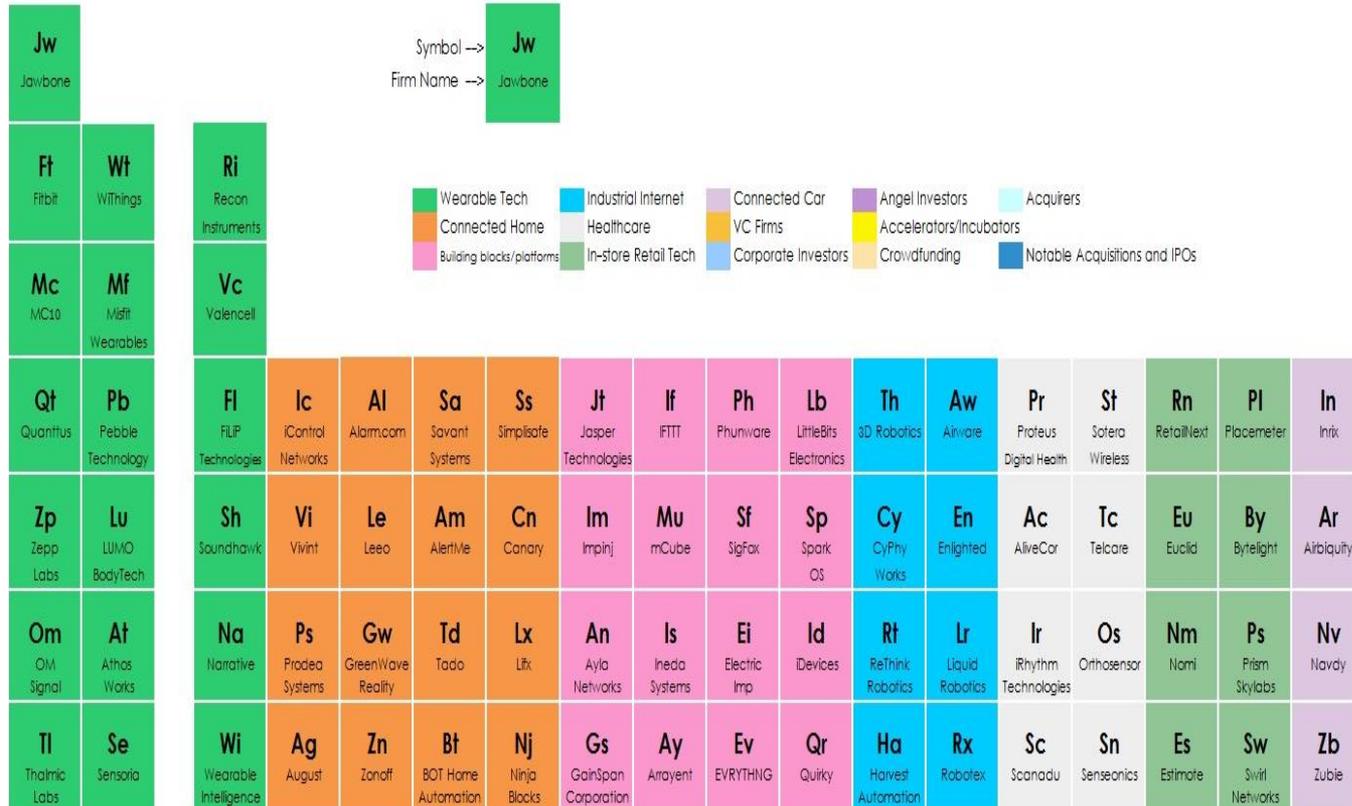


1. Based on 1,600 publicly known enterprise IoT projects (Not including consumer IoT projects e.g., Wearables, Smart Home). 2. Trend based on comparison with % of projects in the 2016 IoT Analytics Enterprise IoT Projects List. A downward arrow means the relative share of all projects has declined, not the overall number of projects 3. Not including Consumer Smart Home Solutions. **Source:** IoT Analytics 2018 Global overview of 1,600 enterprise IoT use cases (Jan 2018)
Source: IoT Analytics, Jan 2018

The Periodic Table of IoT

An overview of key private companies, investors and strategic acquirers in the Internet of Things

created by  CBINSIGHTS



To receive updates to the Periodic Table, visit:

www.cbinsights.com/blog/internet-of-things-periodic-table

IoT Case Studies

YOUR BODY



Sensors + Connectivity



CHECK ON THE BABY



Aimed at helping to prevent SIDS, the Mimo monitor is a new kind of infant monitor that provides parents with real-time information about their baby's breathing, skin temperature, body position, and activity level on their smartphones.



REMEMBER TO TAKE YOUR MEDS



GlowCaps fit prescription bottles and via a wireless chip provide services that help people stick with their prescription regimen; from reminder messages, all the way to refill and doctor coordination.

YOUR HOME



**Remotely monitor and manage your home and
cut down on your monthly bills and resource usage**



works with
nest

HEAT YOUR HOME EFFICIENTLY



Smart thermostats like the Nest use sensors, real-time weather forecasts, and the actual activity in your home during the day to reduce your monthly energy usage by up to 30%, keeping you more comfortable, and offering to save you money on your utility bills.



MAKE SURE THE OVEN IS OFF



Smart outlets like the WeMo allow you to instantly turn on and off any plugged in device from across the world or just your living room. Save money and conserve energy over time by eliminating standby power, measure and record the power usage of any device, and increase its operating lifespan through more efficient use and scheduling.

amazon echo

Always ready, connected, and fast. **Just ask.**



VS



VS



"Alexa, find me a Chinese restaurant."

"Alexa, re-order paper towels."

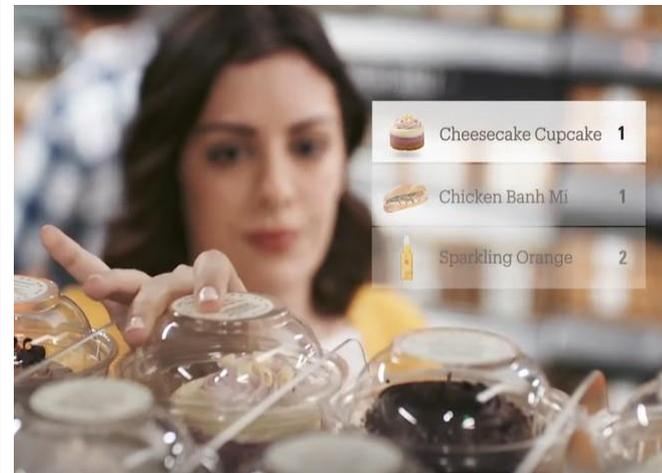
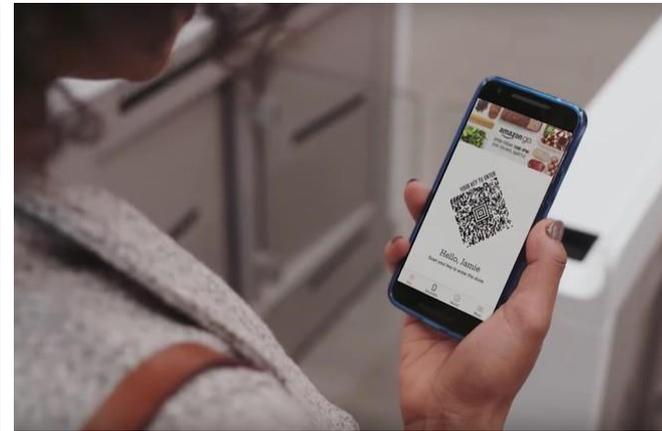
"Alexa, what's on my calendar today?"

"Alexa, set a timer for 20 minutes."

"Alexa, play Adele from Prime Music."

"Alexa, what's my commute?"

amazon go



No lines. No checkouts. ... No cashier jobs?

YOUR CITY



Engage with the data exhaust produced from your city and neighborhood



KEEP STREETS CLEAN



Products like the cellular communication enabled Smart Belly trash use real-time data collection and alerts to let municipal services know when a bin needs to be emptied. This information can drastically reduce the number of pick-ups required, and translates into fuel and financial savings for communities service departments.



garbo

Smart Garbage Bins

Fill Level detection

Temperature
&
Fire detection

Tilt detection

Vibration monitoring

Battery
&
Signal level

GPS location



System Architecture



Proposed Solutions

- **Solution 1: Independent Module**

- Retrofitting into the existing Garbage Bins

- Pros:

- No need to change the infrastructure

- Cons:

- Will our sensor work for both metal & plastic bins
- Placement of sensors because of different variety of bins
- Damages are anticipated



- **Solution 2: Indigenous bin along with module**

- Design & development of completely new bin

- Pros:

- Anywhere, Anyplace can be installed
- System will be customized for upcoming IOT environment

- Cons:

- Infrastructure cost

Hardware Specifications

Sensors

Ultrasonic Sensors

Foul Smell Sensors (NH₃, H₂S, CH₃SH)

Temperature Sensor

Processor

ARM 7TDMI or Cortex M0+/M3/M4

Wireless Connectivity

GSM (900/1800/2100)

LoRa (868 Mhz)



Environmental Protection

IP 66

Power

Lithium Battery

Solar

Others

QR code

Proposed Hardware for PoC

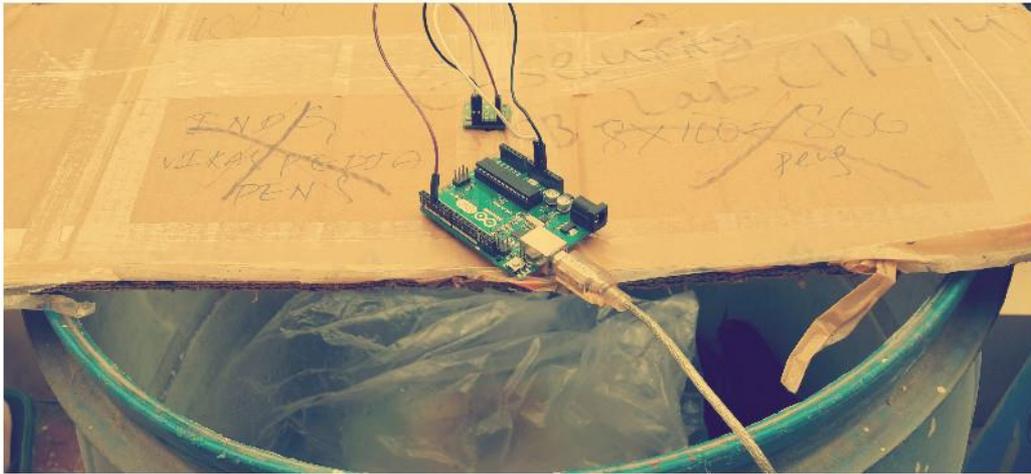


Garb0 Module: Prototype



9.76 x 7.45 cm

Testing



Deployment (PoC)



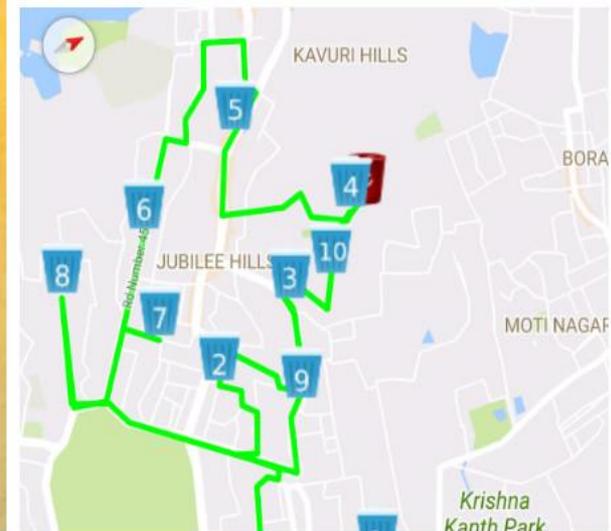
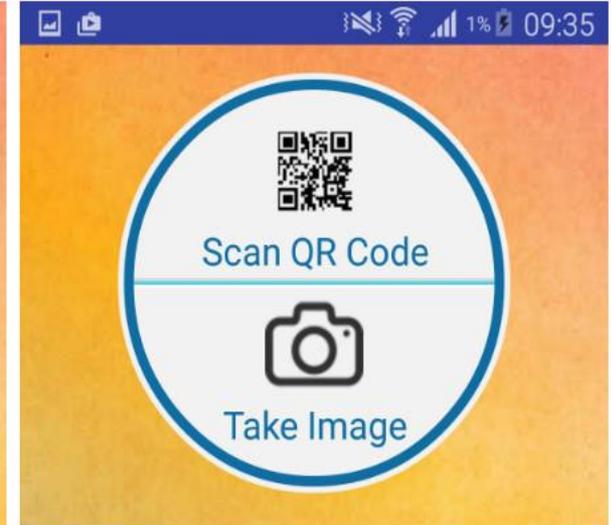
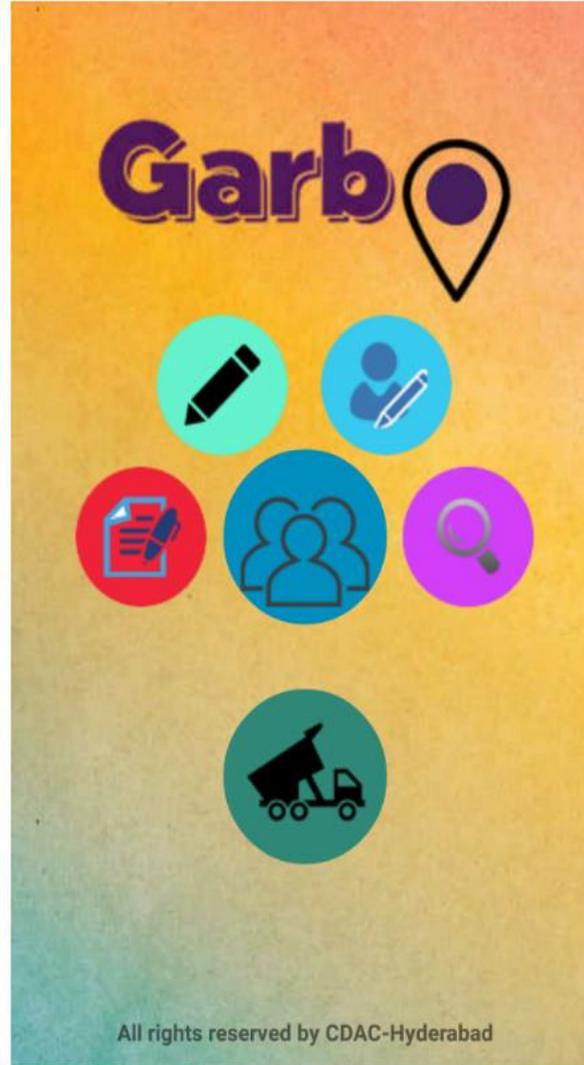
Garb0 v1.0



Garb0 v2.0



Garb0 Mobile APP (Android)



Garb0 Cloud

Cloud Sandbox Development Management Resources Help

Smartbin_12

Creator: Ravi2727 Version: v1 Hardware platform: Linkit ONE (MT2502) [Back to prototype](#)

Status: Public Private

You will need the deviceId and deviceKey when calling our API to access this device

DeviceId:

DeviceKey:

Data channel Trigger & Action User privileges API hint

80
percent

Fill Level
Last data point time: Invalid date

GPS
Last data point time: Invalid date

25
degree Celsius

Temperature
Last data point time: Invalid date

100
percent

Battery level
Last data point time: Invalid date

150
cm

Empty level
Last data point time: Invalid date

10
Others

Counter
Last data point time: Invalid date

1
Others

Attend
Last data point time: Invalid date

10
Others

Compliant priority
Last data point time: Invalid date

Compliant Image
Last data point time: Invalid date

120
cm

Filllevel cm
Last data point time: Invalid date



Node Components



Environmental Sensors

Air temperature, Humidity, Barometric Pressure, Vibration, Sound Intensity, Magnetometer



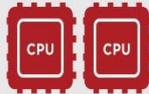
Air Quality Sensors

Nitrogen Dioxide, Ozone, Carbon Monoxide, Hydrogen Sulfide, Sulfur Dioxide



Light & Infrared Sensors

Light intensity, infrared (CLOUD COVER; SURFACE TEMPERATURE), camera, vehicle and pedestrian traffic. Images processed in-situ and discarded.



Linux Node Controllers

Image Processing Computer & System Health Manager and Control/Communications Computer



Node Power Manager

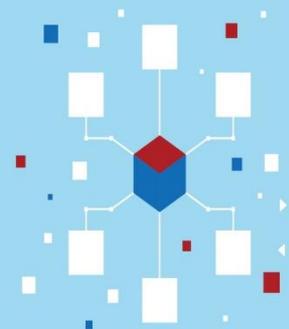
Node health monitoring and resilience functions



Power



Argonne Server



Plenario, Open Data Portals, Dashboards, and Apps

Vehicle-to-infrastructure (V2I)

e.g. traffic signal timing/priority



Vehicle-to-network (V2N)

e.g. real-time traffic / routing, cloud services



Vehicle-to-vehicle (V2V)

e.g. collision avoidance safety systems

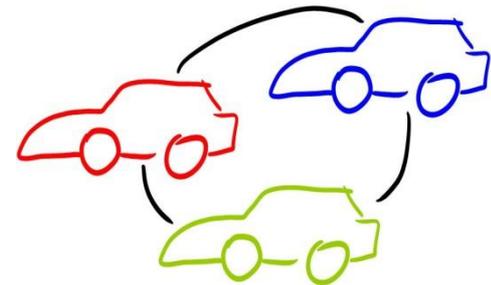


Vehicle-to-pedestrian (V2P)

e.g. safety alerts to pedestrians, bicyclists



SAFETY ALERT SYSTEMS USING DEDICATED SHORT RANGE COMMUNICATION FOR ON ROAD VEHICLES (SAFEDRIVE)



Centre for Development of Advanced Computing

A Scientific Society of Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY)
Government of India

Problem Statement

India has the highest number of road accidents in the world

Road accidents have earned India a dubious distinction. The country has overtaken China and now has the worst road traffic accident rate worldwide.

Indian roads witness **one accident every minute** and **one death** in road mishaps every **four and a half minutes**

In India alone, the death toll rose to 14 per hour



Source: WHO

Accidents: Status

Accidents reported in India

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total Nos.	99516	99772	102951	111794	118265	131652	140560

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total Nos.	144587	152689	161736	165072	168301	166506	169107	177423

Source: ACCIDENT - Statistical Year Book India 2017

Fault of driver	78.5%
Fault of pedestrian	2.2%
Fault of cyclist	1.2%
Defect in road conditions	1.3%
Defect in condition of motor vehicle	1.8%
Weather condition	0.8%
All other causes	14.2%

Need of the Hour

Need for Vehicular Communication Systems



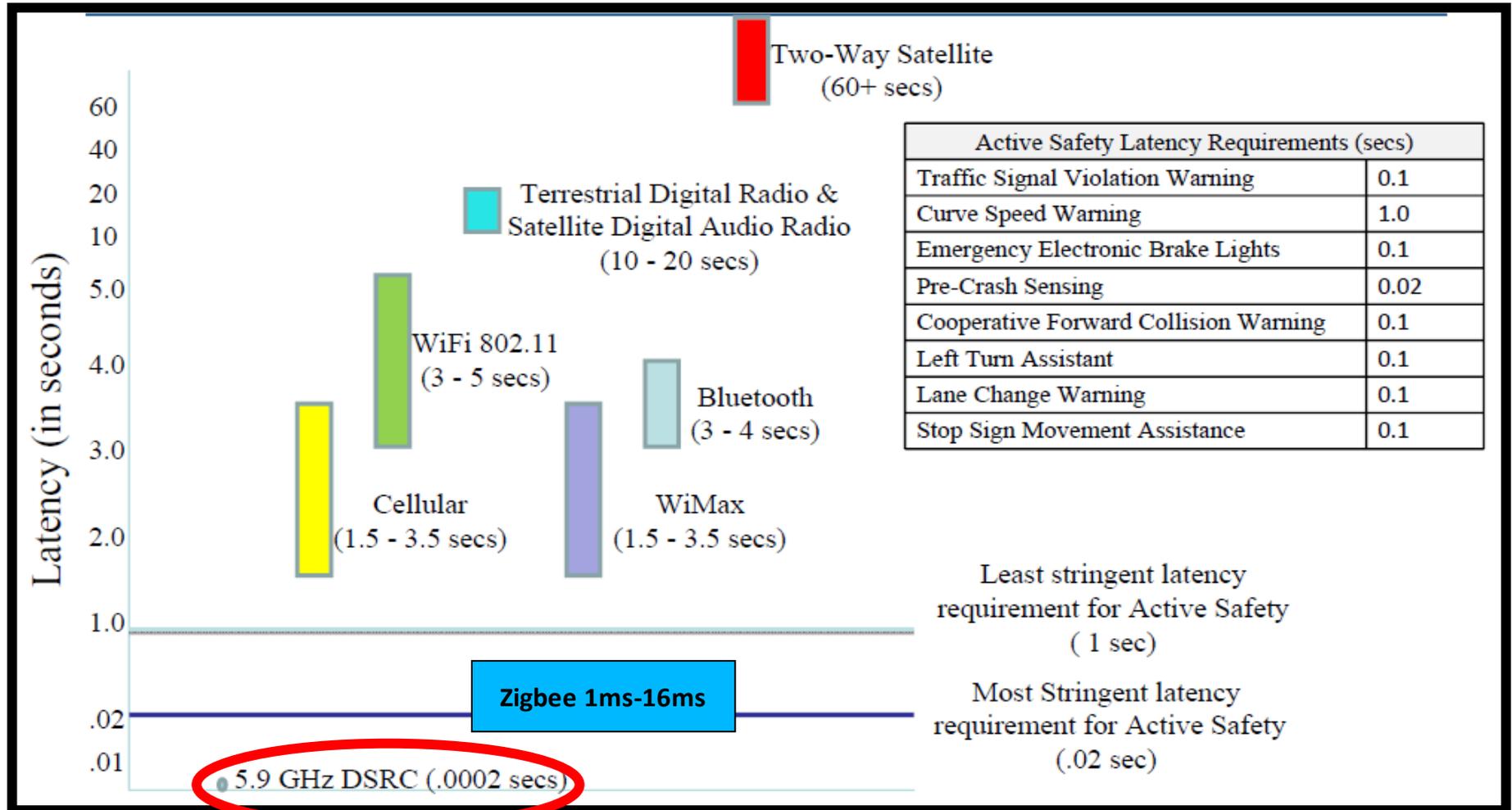
Inform drivers

- Vehicles suddenly changing lanes
- Potholes and slippery patches of roadway ahead
- Blind spots ahead

Inform traffic managers

- Location of Emergency Vehicles
 - Diversion of Traffic

Safety Communication Requirements



Dedicated Short Range Communication (DSRC)

Emerging **Wireless Communication** Standard for **Vehicular Communication** featuring

- ❑ **Vehicle to Vehicle communications (V2V)**
- ❑ **Vehicle to Infrastructure communications (V2I)**



Medium range wireless communication channels specifically designed for automotive use

Provide drivers with warnings to help them avoid incidents such as:

- Veering close to the edge of the road
- Vehicles suddenly stopped ahead
- Collision paths during merging
- Sharp curves or slippery patches of roadway ahead

The cars in front of you could send you information about dangerous road conditions ahead, such as icy roads, fog, heavy rain, and snow



DSRC Elements & Architecture

The System consist of a network of

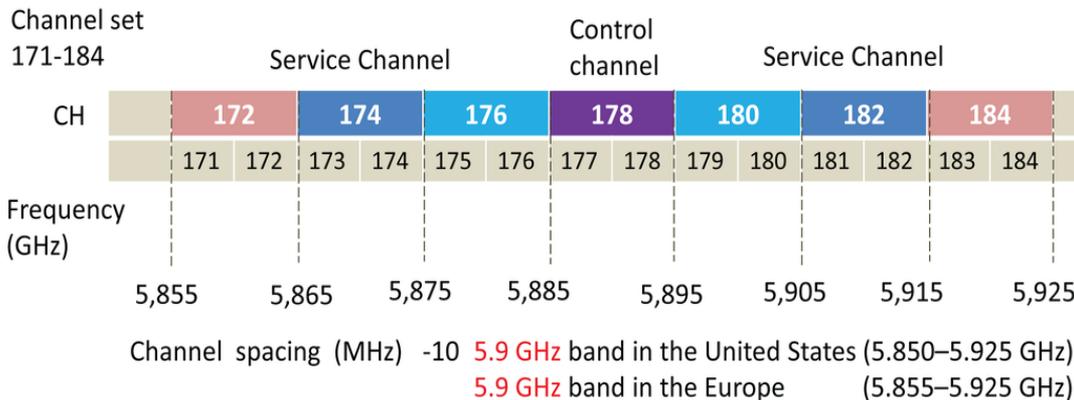
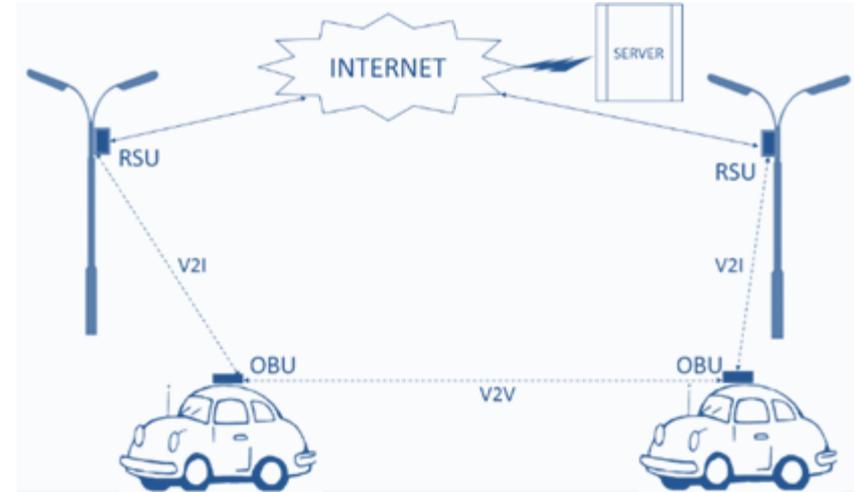
On Board units (OBUs)

- mounted in vehicles

Road-side units (RSUs)

- typically mounted at intersections on traffic lights or at lamp posts

Server



Seven 10 MHz Channels

- 1 Control Channel (CCH)
- 6 Service Channels (SCH)

- 5.9GHz frequency band with a bandwidth of 75MHz
- Transmitter power ranges from 0dBm to 28.8dBm
- Range vary from 10 m to 1Km

On Board Unit (OBU)

OBU is the device installed in a vehicle

- Connected to DSRC network and to in-vehicle network
- Provide direct V2V wireless communication
- Collect the vehicle diagnostic message via CAN interface

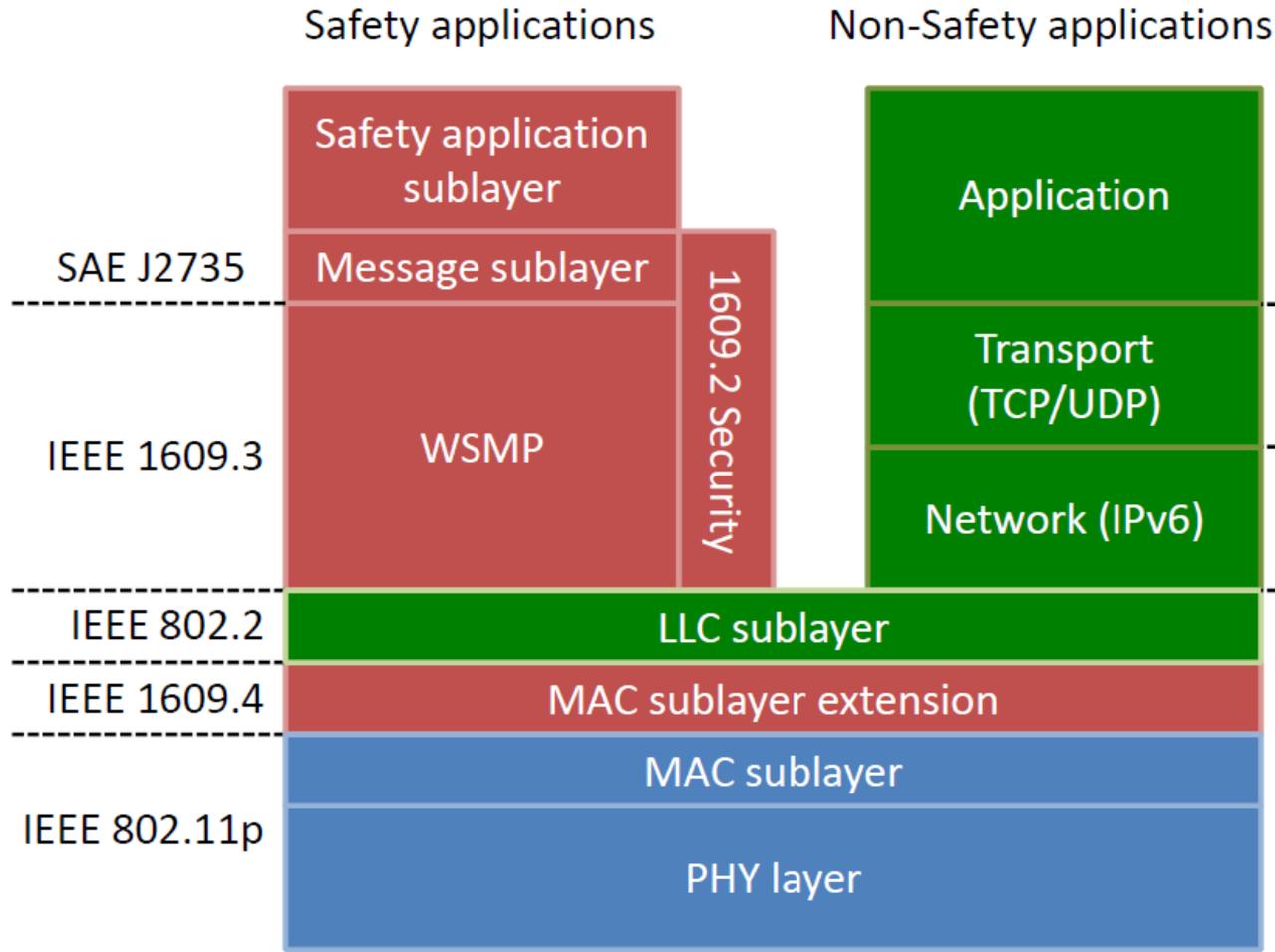


Road Side Unit (RSU)

- RSU are devices, which are installed near the roadside junctions on traffic lights or lampposts on the roads
- It gathers information such as road information, weather information, event information, and other service information and communicates the information to the OBU

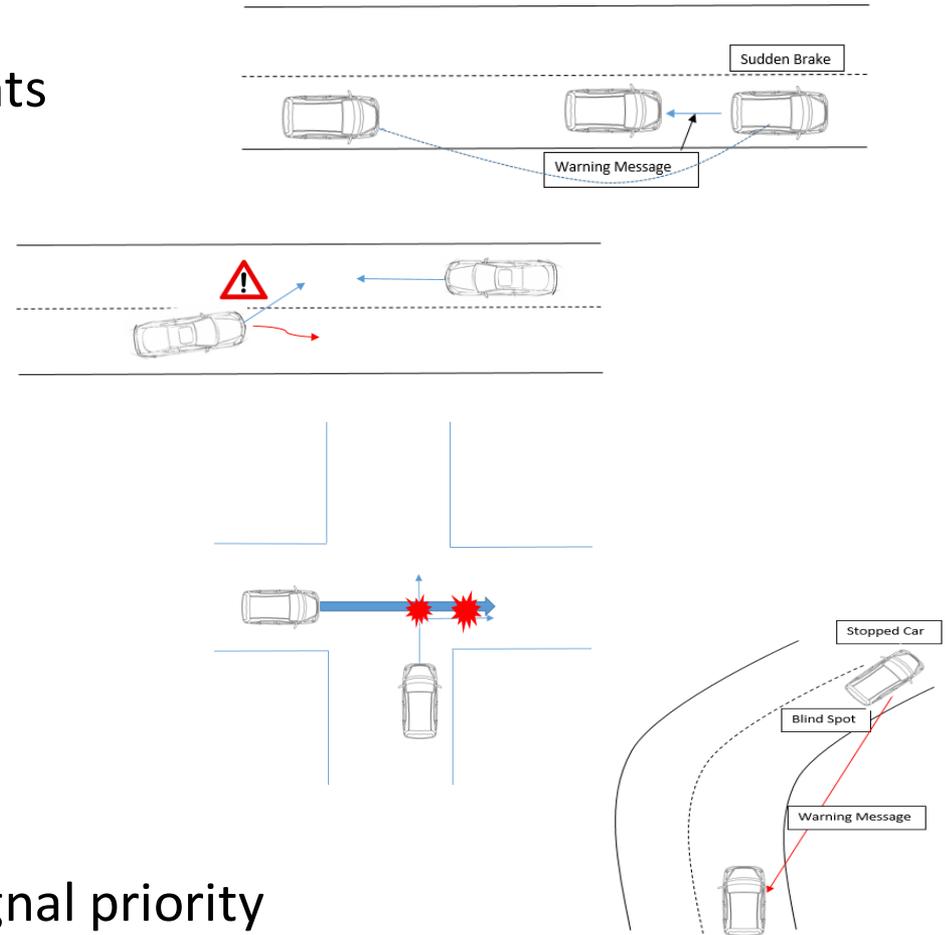


DSRC – Communication Stack



Potential Applications

- Emergency Electronic Brake Lights
- Lane Change Assistance
- Intersection Collision Warning
- Blind Spot Warning
- Electronic Parking Management
- Electronic Toll Collection
- Electronic Road Pricing
- Vehicle Safety Inspection
- Transit or Emergency Vehicle Signal priority



DSRC Applications

V2V Applications

Forward Collision Warning



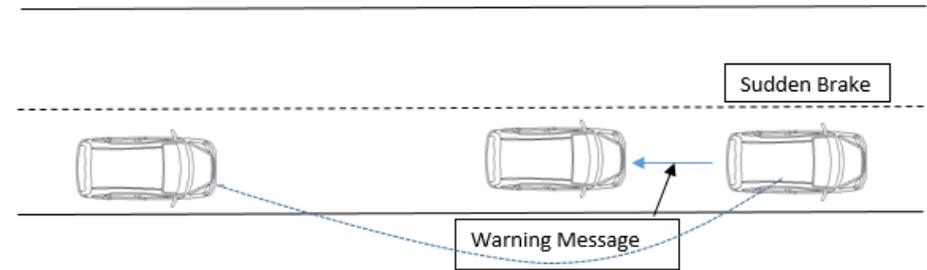
V2I Applications

Speed Limit Warning



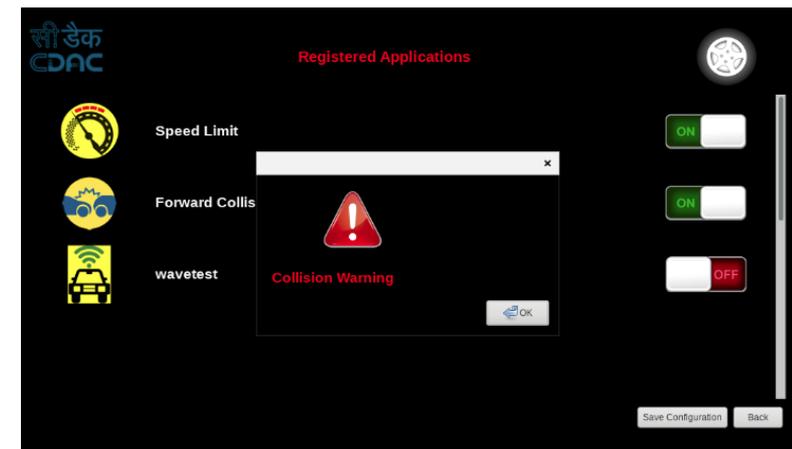
Forward Collision Warning

Alerts driver about the stopped or low speed rear end vehicles in the forward path of travel



The OBU's broadcasted the Basic Safety Messages (BSM) every 100ms, which contains its position, velocity, heading, and acceleration

- The algorithm running in OBU will mark its position relative to other vehicle (front, back and sides)
- Computes the relative velocity of the vehicle
- OBU will issue a warning message, if the computed time to collide is lesser than the threshold value

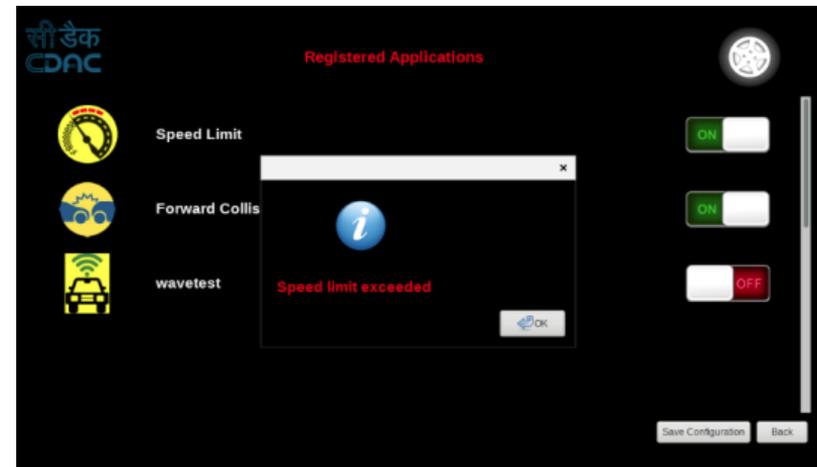


Speed Limit Warning

Notify driver once the vehicle exceeds the permitted speed in a geographical area.



- RSU module broadcasts the maximum speed in an area
- OBU's in the vicinity of the RSU will receive this message
- Algorithm running in the OBU will calculate whether its current position is within the polygon or not



Field Trial

Installation & Commissioning

- Field trial of the system has been successfully carried out at **Srisailam Highway, Hyderabad**



Originality of Approach and Thinking

- The OBU and RSU along with the DSRC software stack developed provides an **indigenous system for Indian markets** for addressing the V2V and V2I applications, employing DSRC standard.



- Came with up with a **DSRC Development Kit** targeting academic and research Institute for developing DSRC applications



Potential Societal Impact of Work

The SAFEDRIVE system, with its OBU and RSU architecture is poised to become the go-to technology to provide number of benefits like Road Safety, Realtime Road Information and Seamless Infotainment Services

- **Road safety:** Collision Avoidance, Blind Curve Warnings, Stranded Vehicle Alerts, Alerts in low visibility like Fog or Rainy Conditions
- **Road Side Alerts:** Traffic Status, Alternate Route, Road Repairs, Speed Limits, School or Hospital Zone information
- **Automated Toll Collection:** Eases congestion for Toll Zones by providing a prepaid and drive through feature
- **Advertisements:** Can be used for advertising on Highways, alerting commuters on close proximity of Fuel Stations, Food Stations, Rest Rooms
- **Priority Vehicle Pass:** Allows Ambulances and VIP vehicles a priority pass at busy intersections and junctions
- **Seamless Infotainment Services**

SAFEDRIVE

Safety Alert Systems using Dedicated Short Range Communication for on Road Vehicles



An indigenous Dedicated Short Range Communication (DSRC) System for vehicles comprising of On Board Unit and Road Side Unit with DSRC Software Stack. The system would enable two-way communication that can contribute to safer driving and also provide various applications that use the secure Vehicle to Vehicle (V2V) communications and Vehicle to roadside Infrastructure (V2I) communications.

ON BOARD UNIT (OBU)

- Dual DSRC Radio
- Range up to 400 meters (LoS)
- Integrated with Bluetooth and GPS
- USB Interface for external devices
- Audio/Display alerts for drivers
- CAN Interface
- 7" touch screen display (optional)
- Vehicle Battery powered
- Internal Battery backup
- Supports WAVE Standard
- Multi-channel synchronization
- Supports switching between control and service channels
- SDK for application development



ROAD SIDE UNIT (RSU)

- Dual DSRC Radio
- Supports WAVE standard
- Ethernet with POE
- Wi-Fi Interface
- Ingress Protection: IP65
- Pole / Wall mounting
- 4G LTE Backbone connectivity
- Power Source : 12V DC/Solar
- External sensor Interface : Fog / Rainfall

DSRC Software Stack

- IEEE 802.11p compliant MAC
- IEEE 1609.4 compliant Multichannel operation
- IEEE 1609.3 compliant Network services (WAVE Short Message Protocol)
- IEEE 1609.2 compliant Wireless Security

Applications

Extended Signage & Road Alerts using V2I communications | Low visibility alerts during foggy, rainy & low light conditions | Stranded/Stationery vehicle alerts | Upcoming road intersections, cross roads, curved roads, speed limit regions, blind spots & weather conditions | Road diversion alerts due to repairs & work in progress | Toll road ahead alerts & fare information



Learn More About How IoT is Changing the Game



A computer of the size of button! 32 bit microprocessor, 384 KB of Flash, 80KB of SRAM + 6 axis combo sensor with accelerometer and gyroscope, Bluetooth Low energy (BLE), PMIC... all integrated as a module!!

Processor Architecture: x86 !!!





Technology

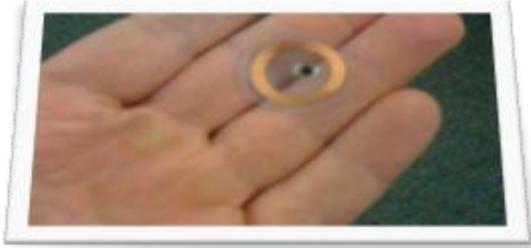
- Communication
- Backbone
- Hardware
- Protocols
- Software
- Cloud Platforms

TCP/IP Model	↔	IoT Model
Application Layer		HTTPS, XMPP, CoAP, MQTT, AMQP
Transport Layer		TCP, UDP
Internet Layer		IPv6, LoWPAN, RPL
Network Access and Physical Layer		IEEE 802.15.4, WiFi(802.11 a/b/g/n), Ethernet(802.3), CDMA, GSM, LTE

IoT communications are or should be.....

- **Low cost,**
- **Low power,**
- **Long battery duration,**
- **High number of connections,**
- **Low bitrate,**
- **Long range,**
- **Low processing capacity,**
- **Low storage capacity,**
- **Small size devices,**
- **Relaxed latency,**
- **Simple network architecture and protocols**

A few Communication technologies.....



LPWAN Requirements

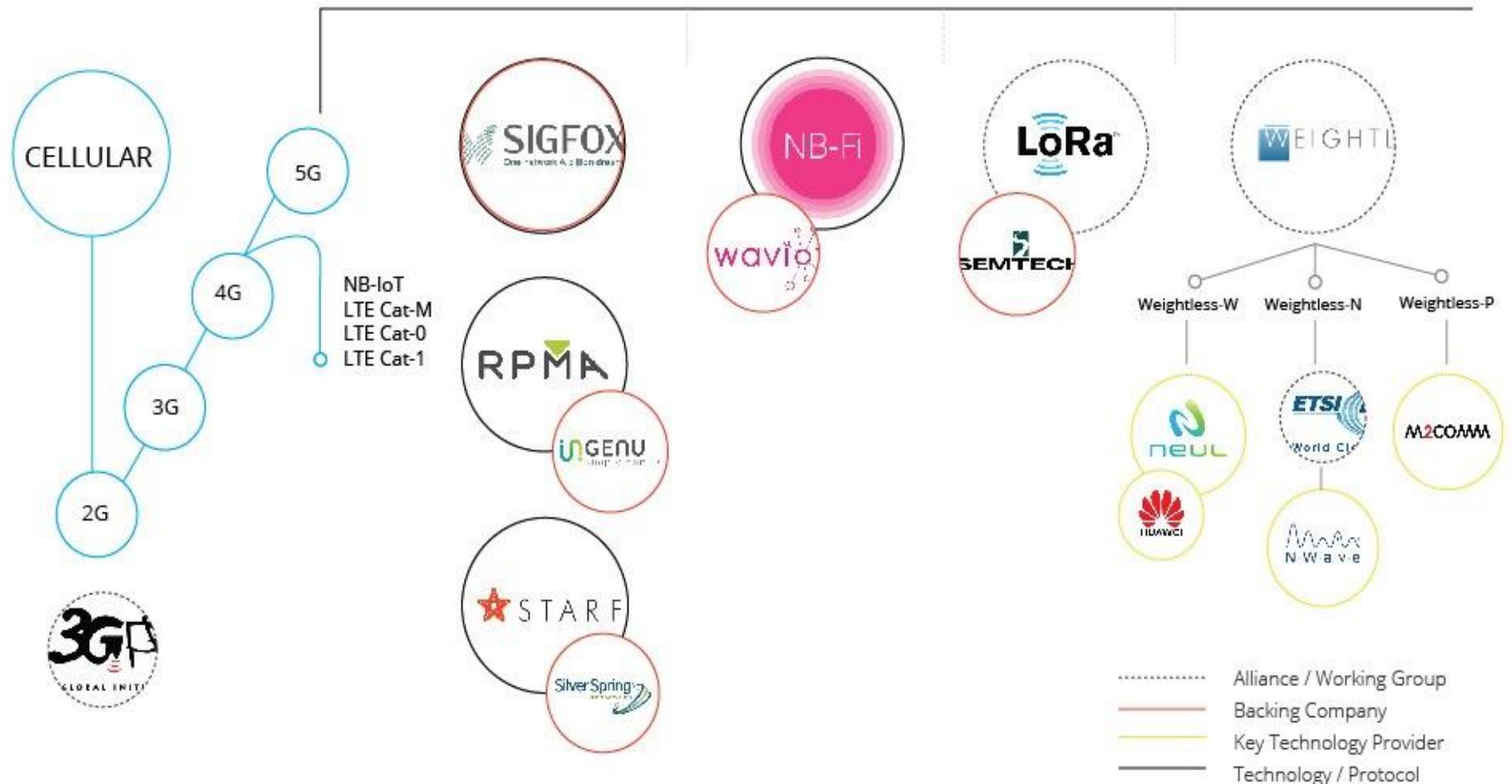


LPWAN IoT Market

(Low-Power Wide Area Network)

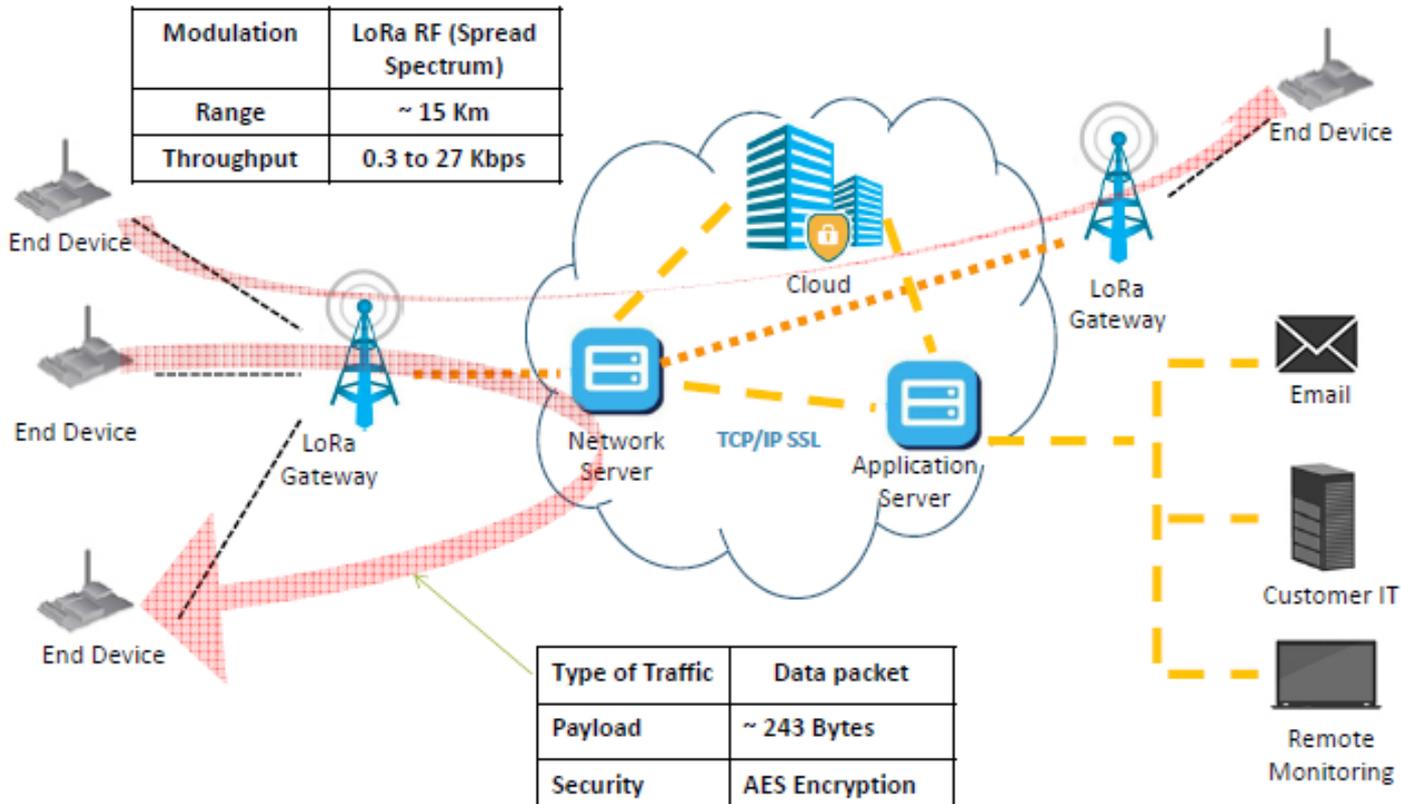
Proprietary

Open



LoRaWAN Architecture

Architecture

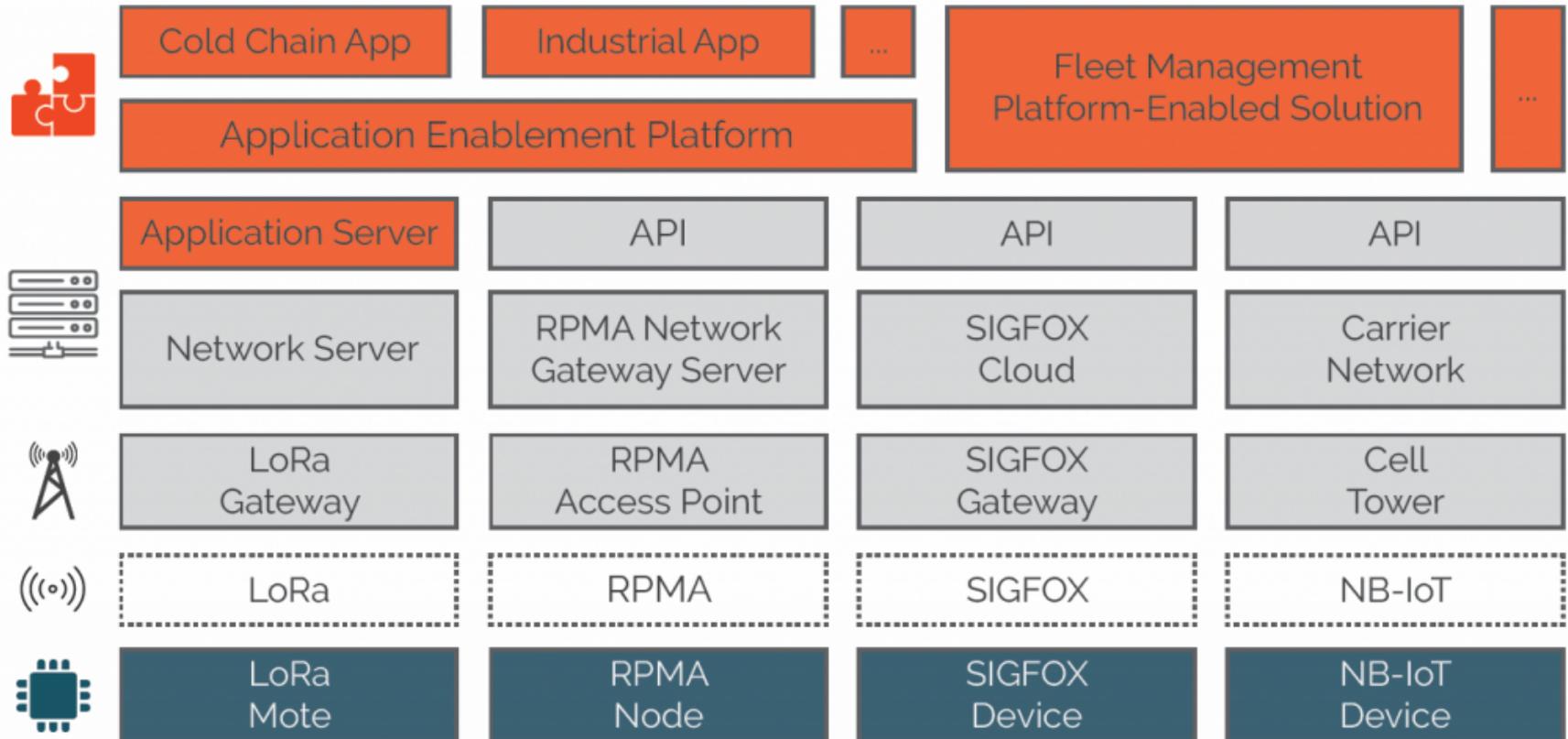


LoRaWAN: Class of Devices

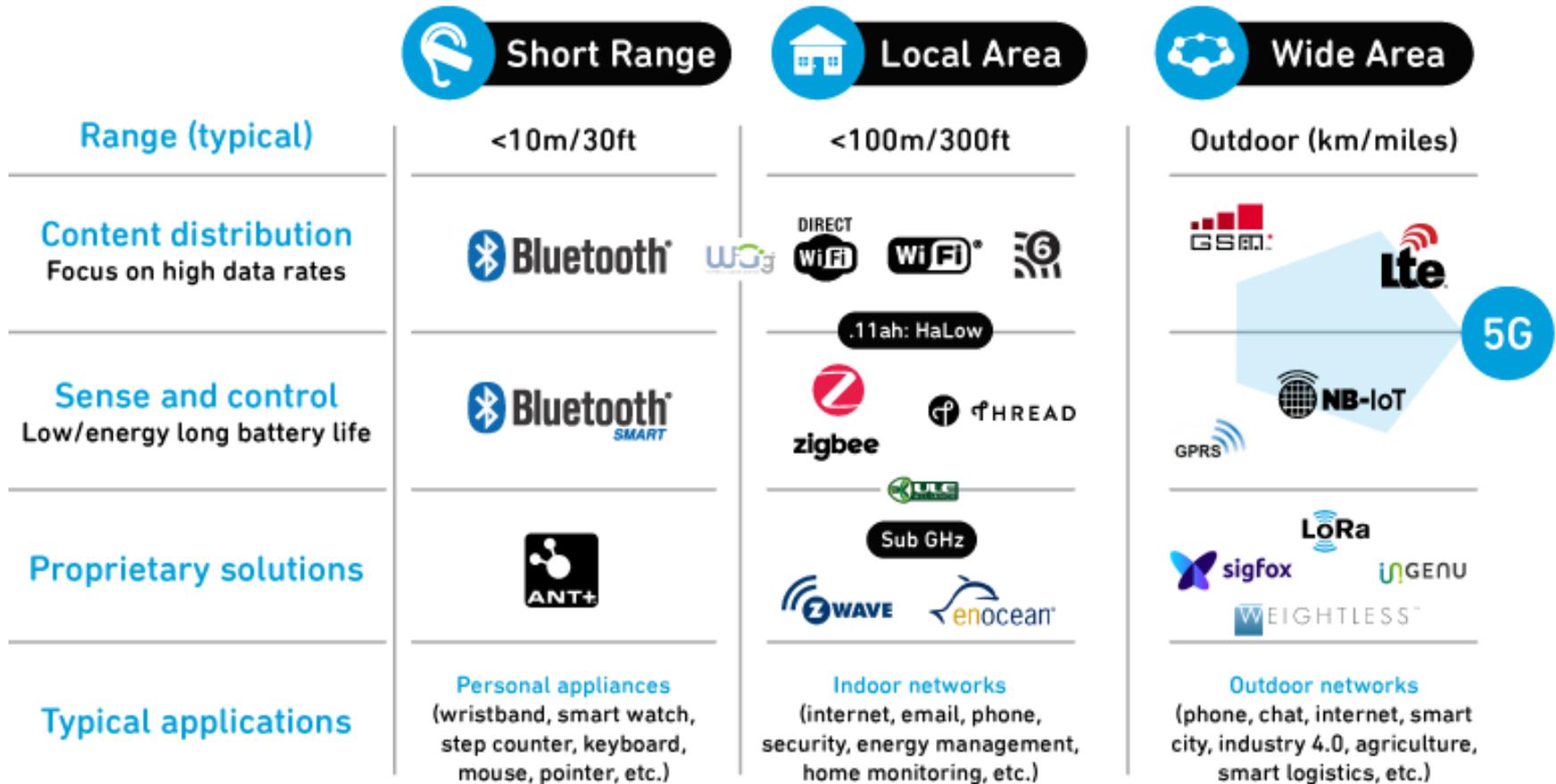
Classes	Description	Intended Use	Consumption	Examples of Services
A (« all »)	Listens only after end device transmission	Modules with no latency constraint	The most economic communication Class energetically.. Supported by all modules. Adapted to battery powered modules	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire Detection • Earthquake Early Detection
B (« beacon »)	The module listens at a regularly adjustable frequency	Modules with latency constraints for the reception of messages of a few seconds	Consumption optimized. Adapted to battery powered modules	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smart metering • Temperature rise
C (« continuous »)	Module always listening	Modules with a <i>strong reception latency constraint</i> (less than one second)	Adapted to modules on the grid or with no power constraints	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fleet management • Real Time Traffic Management

→ Any LoRa object can transmit and receive data

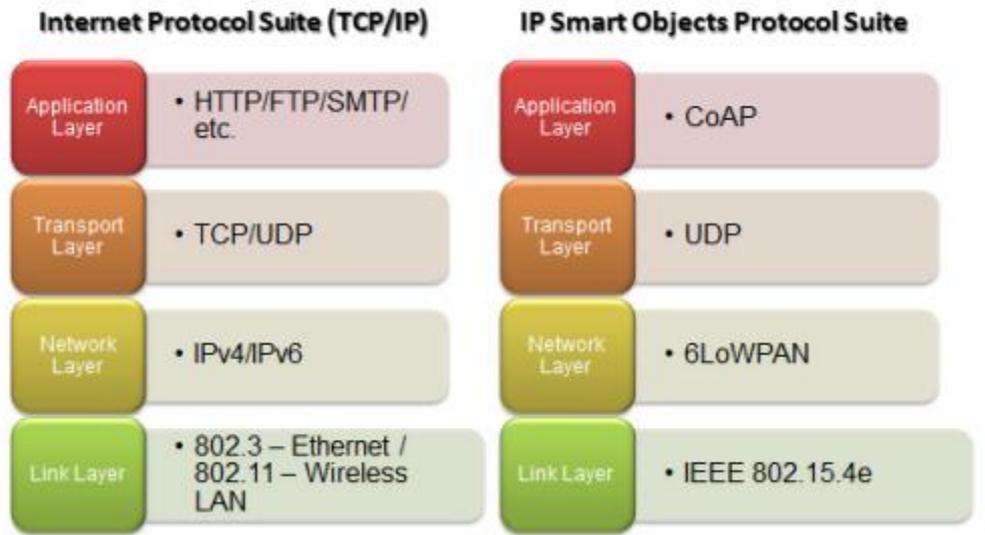
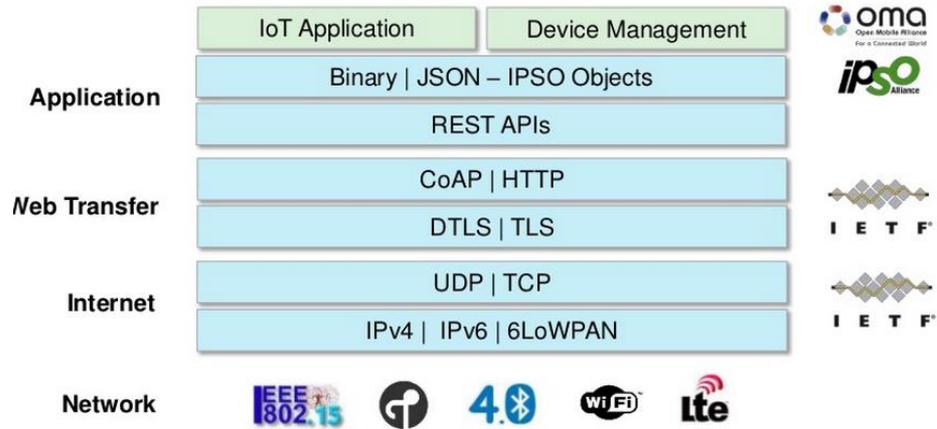
LPWAN: LoRaWAN, RPMA, SIGFOX and NB-IoT



IoT: Blend of Standards



IoT Backbone



IoT Hardware

Prototyping boards and platforms

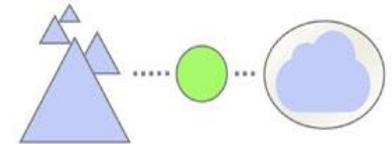
- Arduino
- Raspberry Pi
- Beaglebone Black
- Linkit One
- ESP32

so on.....



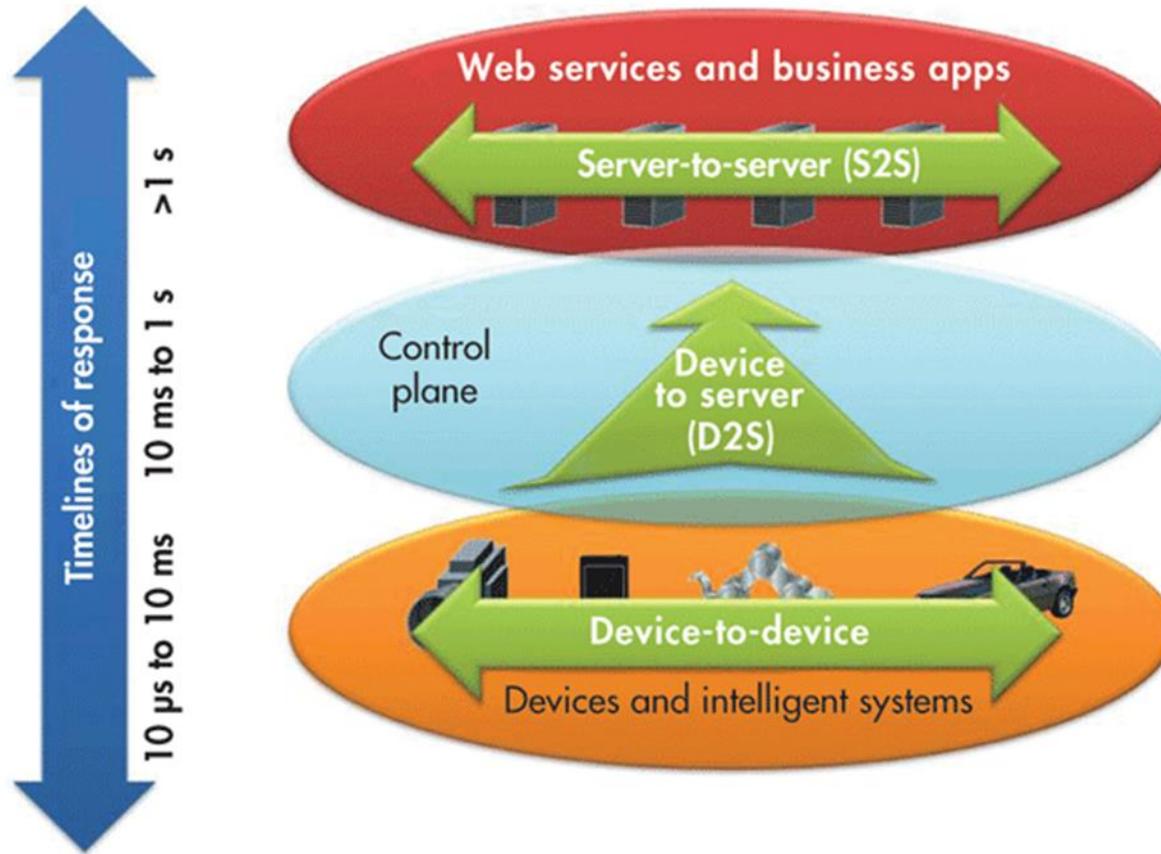
IoT Software

- RIOT
 - Contiki
 - TinyOS
 - Thingsquare Mist
- so on.....



OS	Min RAM	Min ROM
Contiki	< 2kB	< 30kB
Tiny OS	< 1kB	< 4kB
Linux	~ 1MB	~ 1MB
RIOT	~ 1.5kB	~ 5kB

IoT Protocols





IoT protocols war !

- MQTT
- CoAP
- XMPP
- DDS
- AMQP

and many more.....

IoT Cloud



IBM Analytics Cloud Commerce IT Infrastructure MobileFirst

Watson Internet of Things

Watson Internet of Things > IBM Watson IoT Platform trial >

Start developing with IBM Watson IoT Platform

Create your Internet of Things application no charge

[Start my trial](#)

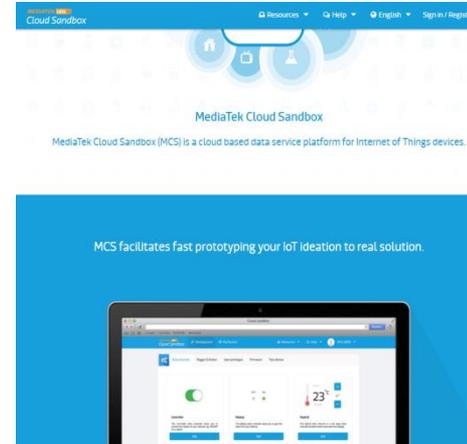


Chat with AWS Sales Products Solutions Pricing More

AWS IoT

Easily and securely connect devices
reliably scale to billions of devices and trillion

[Get started with AWS IoT](#)

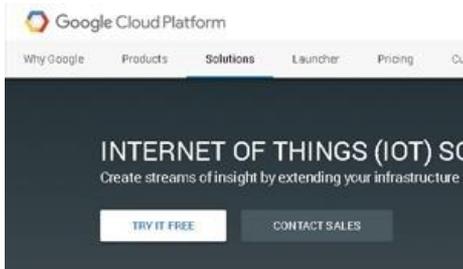


Cloud Sandbox Resources Help English Sign In / Register

MediaTek Cloud Sandbox

MediaTek Cloud Sandbox (MCS) is a cloud based data service platform for Internet of Things devices.

MCS facilitates fast prototyping your IoT idea to real solution.



Google Cloud Platform

Why Google Products Solutions Launcher Pricing Customer Support

INTERNET OF THINGS (IOT) SOLUTIONS

Create streams of insight by extending your infrastructure

[TRY IT FREE](#) [CONTACT SALES](#)



Microsoft Azure

Why Azure Products Documentation Pricing Support

Azure IoT Suite

Capture and analyze untapped data

- ✓ Get started quickly with preconfigured solutions
- ✓ Tailor preconfigured solutions to meet your needs
- ✓ Enhance the security of your IoT solutions
- ✓ Support a broad set of operating systems and protocols



ubidots FEATURES DOCS PARTNERS COMMUNITY

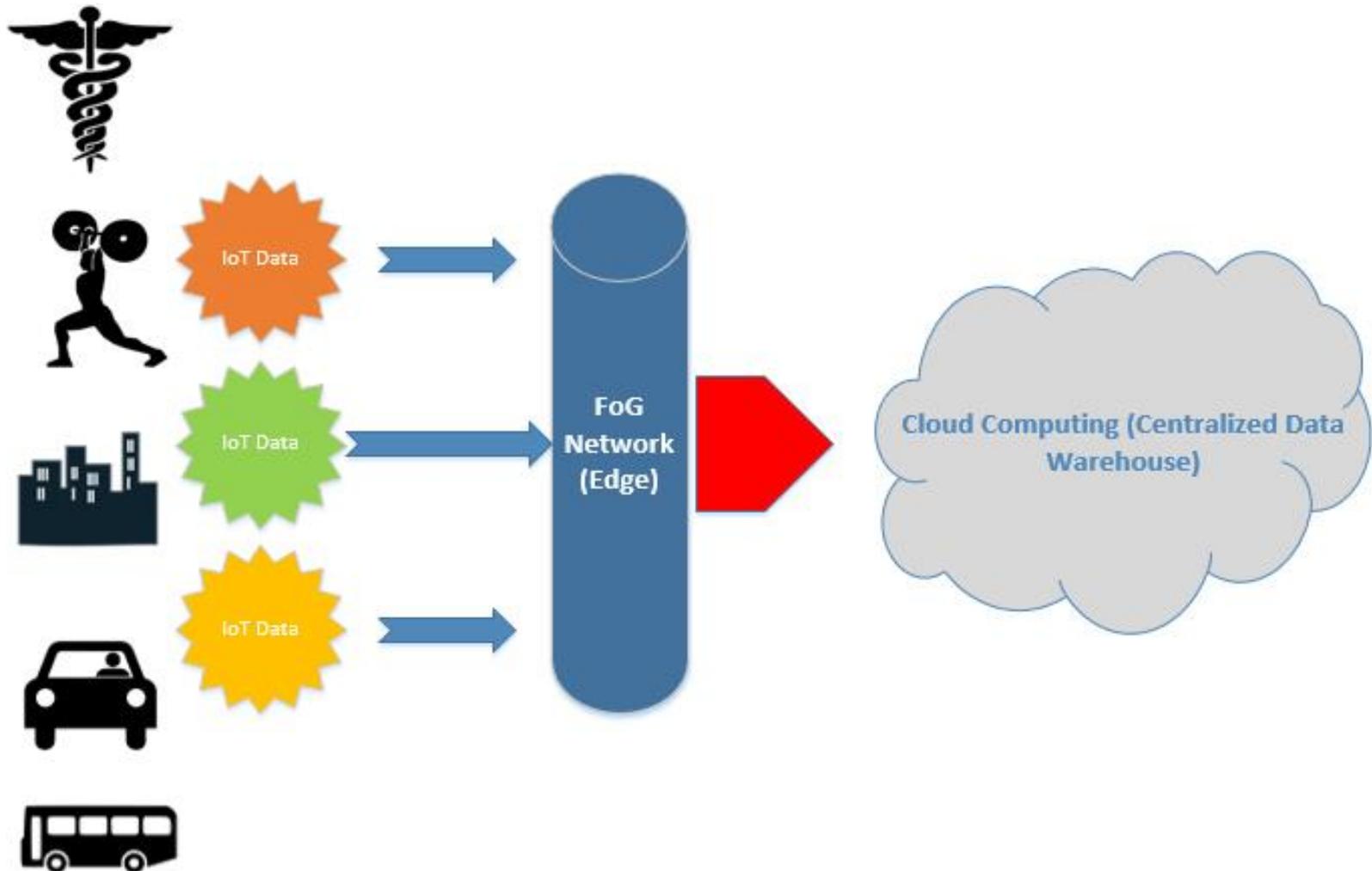
A cloud service to capture and analyze the sense of sensor data

[Start Now](#) [See how it works](#)

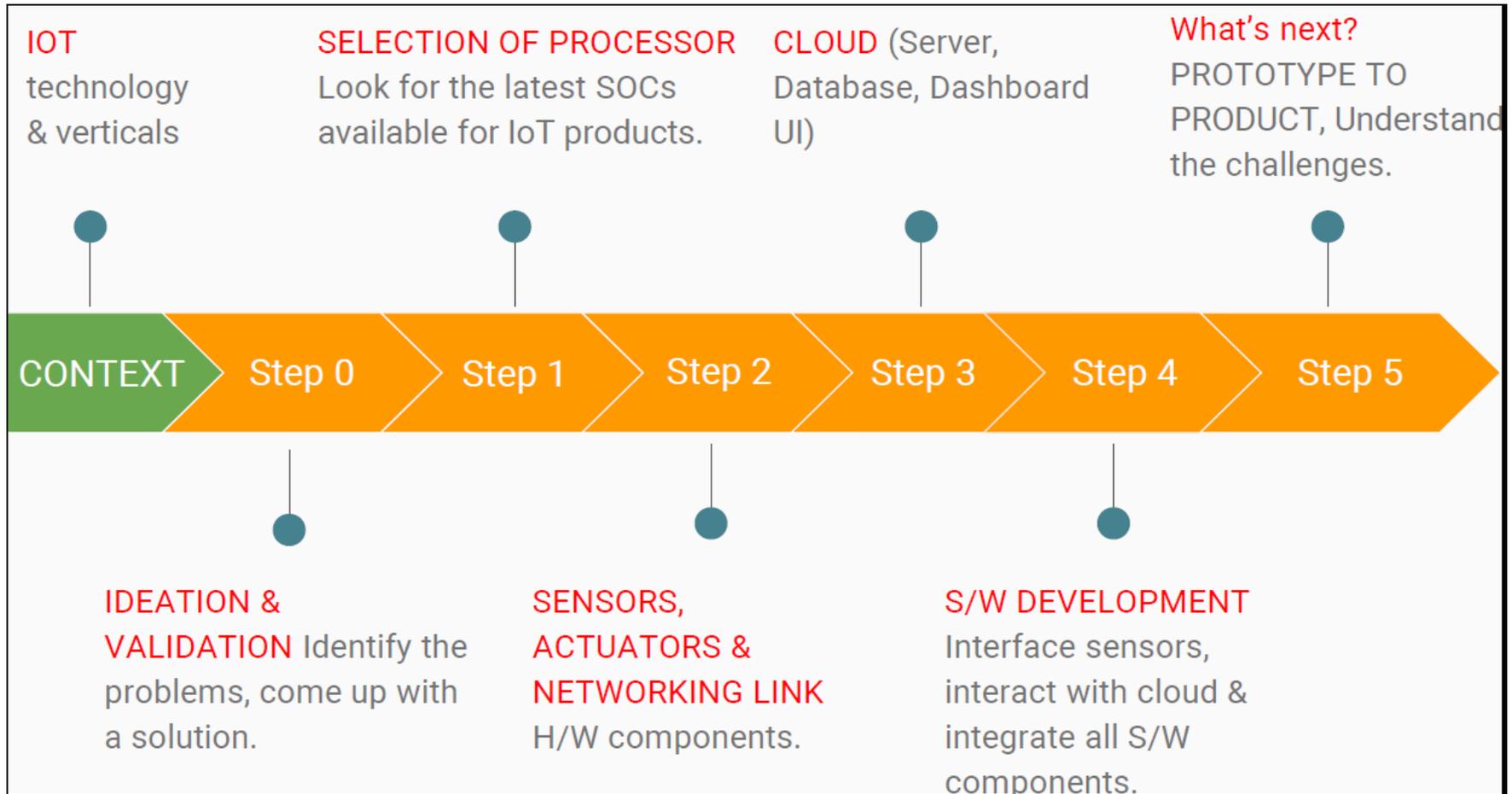
Streaming Insights

Events of interest fire off continuously in the physical world. Information that is material to decision making can't always wait for a batch of data. Internet-equipped sensors on any physical item can now stream data. It's possible to ingest data continuously into the cloud.

Fog Computing



IoT: Idea-Prototype-Product



Sunday the 22nd

9:32

21°/24° Sunny

Train 8 minutes away 

Consider Not Biking 

Water Plants Today 

Make Grocery List 

Bring an Umbrella 

Your stock is up 5.31% 



If you think the Internet has changed your life, think again. The IoT is going to change it all over again!!!!

Thank You