

## Internet of Things

### Introduction

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. Internet of things has been considered a misnomer because devices do not need to be connected to the public internet, they only need to be connected to a network and be individually addressable.

### Definition

The internet of things is a technology that allows us to add a device to an inert object (for example: vehicles, plant electronic systems, roofs, lighting, etc.) that can measure environmental parameters, generate associated data and transmit them through a communications network.

### When to use it

- IoT used in legal actions
- IoT device Liability
- IoT as Aids to Law Enforcement and Public Safety
- IoT Data Discrimination

### Details

Recently, internet of things (IoT) has become increasingly ubiquitous. IoT enables a detailed characterization of the physical environment, as well as a rich set of interactions with the physical world. Therefore, IoT has the potential to revolutionize pervasive computing and its applications. The success of intelligent IoT highly depends on the system architectures, networks and communications, data processing, and ubiquitous computing technologies, which support efficient and reliable physical and cyber interconnections. Indeed, the realization of a ubiquitous IoT poses several challenges about seamless integration, heterogeneity, scalability, mobility, and many others.

In this special issue, we mainly focus on the latest advancements of IoT. We invite scientists and investigators to contribute to this special issue with original research articles and review articles on theories and key technologies for scientific and engineering problems in IoT, as well as their applications to conquer engineering problems.

### Examples

Settings	Description	Examples
Human	Devices attached or inside the human body	Devices (wearable and ingestible) to monitor and maintain human health and wellness.
Home	Buildings where people live	Home controllers and security systems.
offices	Spaces where knowledge workers work	Energy management and security in office buildings, improved productivity, including for mobile employees.
worksites	Custom production environments	Mining, oil and gas, construction, health and safety.

### References

- [www.wikipedia.com](http://www.wikipedia.com)
- [www.hindawi.com](http://www.hindawi.com)
- [www.cloudfront.net/pdf](http://www.cloudfront.net/pdf)