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The Internet of Things: Insight to a Technological Revolution

Okorogu V.N[1] Obioma Peace C.[2] Oranugo Charles O.[3] Ezeribe Basil E.[4]
[1,2,3,4] Department of Electronic and Computer Engineering, Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka.

Abstract: The internet today has become the bedrock for diverse technological advancement globally. The Internet of Things (IoT) an emerging technology is embodied in a wide spectrum of networked products, systems, and sensors, which take advantage of advancements in computing power, electronics miniaturization, and network interconnections to offer new capabilities not previously possible. It promises to offer a revolutionary, fully connected "smart" world as the relationships between objects, their environment, and people become more tightly intertwined. The Internet of Things (IoT) is expected to spread rapidly over the coming years and this convergence will unleash a new dimension of services that improve the quality of life of consumers and productivity of enterprises, unlocking an opportunity that the GSMA refers to as the 'Connected Life'. For consumers, the IoT has the potential to deliver solutions that dramatically improve energy efficiency, security, health, education and many other aspects of daily life. For enterprises, IoT can underpin solutions that improve decision-making and productivity in manufacturing, retail, agriculture and other sectors. The Internet of Things (IoT) shall be able to incorporate transparently and seamlessly a large number of different and heterogeneous end systems, while providing open access to selected subsets of data for the development of a plethora of digital services. This paper on this note provides a comprehensive insight of how full deployment of the Internet of Things will accelerate technological advancement and will bring about a complete revolution of communication trends and processes as well as the economy and every aspect of social life.
Keywords: IOT, Technological Revolution, Interconnections, Connected Life, Smart Objects

I. INTRODUCTION

The Internet of Things (IoT) is a rising theme of technical, social, and economic significance. It's gone beyond conception to actualization. Though still in its early stage yet projections for the impact of IoT on the Internet and economy are impressive, with forecasts from some research organizations and companies predicting that there would be as many as 100 billion connected IoT devices and a global economic impact of more than $11 trillion by 2025 [1]. The IoT is a technological revolution that represents the future of computing and communications; it is primarily driven by needs of large corporations that stand to benefit greatly from the foresight and predictability afforded by the ability to follow all objects through the commodity chains in which they are embedded [2]. Its development depends on dynamic technical innovation in a number of important fields, from wireless sensors to nanotechnology. There is no single, all around acknowledged definition for the Internet of Things, distinctive definitions are utilized by different groups to portray or advance a specific perspective of what IoT means and its most imperative characteristics. The greater part of the definitions portray situations in which network connectivity and processing capacity stretches out to a group of objects, gadgets, sensors, and ordinary things that are not commonly thought to be "PCs"; this enables the gadgets to create, trade, and expend information, frequently with negligible human mediation. These meanings of IoT don't really dissent – rather they accentuate diverse parts of the IoT wonder from various central focuses and utilize cases.

For the motivations behind this paper, the expressions "Internet of Things" and "IoT" allude extensively to the expansion of system network and processing capacity to objects, gadgets, sensors, and things not usually thought to be PCs. These "brilliant articles" require insignificant human intercession to create, trade, and expend information; they regularly highlight network to remote information accumulation, investigation, and administration capacities. What we would perceive as the Internet of Things from our definition has been advancing for two decades. Buyer merchandise makers and retailers have since a long time ago utilized RFID labels on transportation beds to oversee stock, for instance. Today we are entering a basic stage in IoT development. Various noteworthy innovation changes have met up to empower the ascent of IoT. Sensors are the troops of the "Internet of things," the on-the-ground bits of equipment doing the basic work of observing procedures, taking estimations and gathering information. They are regularly one of the principal things individuals consider when imagining IoT. This innovation is epitomized in a wide range of arranged items, frameworks, and sensors, which exploit progressions in figuring power, hardware scaling down, and organize interconnections to offer new abilities not already conceivable. Consumer products, durable goods, cars and trucks, industrial and utility components, sensors, and other everyday objects are being combined with Internet connectivity and powerful data analytic capabilities that promise to transform the way we work, live, and play. Projections for the impact of IoT on the Internet and economy are impressive, with some anticipating as many as 100 billion connected IoT devices and a global economic impact of more than $11 trillion by 2025.

A number of companies and research organizations have offered a wide range of projections about the potential impact of IoT on the Internet and the economy during the next five to ten years. Cisco, for example, projects more than 24 billion Internet–connected objects by 2019 [3]. Morgan Stanley, however, projects 75 billion networked devices by 2020 [4]. Looking out further and raising the stakes higher, Huawei forecasts 100 billion IoT connections by 2025 [5].

A. Supporting Technologies

The Internet of Things was at first enlivened by individuals from the RFID community, who alluded to the likelihood of finding data about a tagged object by perusing a web address or database passage that relates to a specific RFID or Near Field Communication innovations [6]. RFID is the substratum and networking core of the construction of Internet of Things. The Internet of Things (IoT) empowered clients to bring physical articles into the circle of digital world. This was made conceivable by various tagging technologies like NFC, RFID and 2D barcode which enabled physical items to be recognized over the web [7]. These innovations incorporate yet not restricted to the accompanying:

B. Internet Protocol (IP)

An Internet Protocol address (IP address) is a numerical label assigned to each device connected to a computer network that uses the Protocol for communication.[1] An IP address serves two principal functions: host or network interface identification and location addressing. It is the primary network protocol used on the Internet. The two versions of Internet Protocol (IP) exist: IPv4 and IPv6. Each version defines an IP address differently. Because of its prevalence, the generic term IP address typically still refers to the addresses defined by IPv4. Version 4 of the Internet Protocol (IPv4) characterizes an IP address as a 32-bit number. However, as a result of the development of the Internet and the exhaustion of accessible IPv4 addresses, another variant of IP (IPv6), utilizing 128 bits for the IP address, was introduced. The actual protocol provides for 4.3 billion IPv4 addresses while the IPv6 will significantly augment the availability to 85,000 trillion addresses [8]. IPv6 is the 21st century Internet Protocol. This supports around for 2128 addresses.

C. Electronic Product Code (EPC)

An Electronic Product Code (EPC) is a universal identifier that gives a unique identity to a specific physical object. This identity is designed to be unique among all physical objects and all categories of physical objects in the world, for all time [9]. In most instances, EPCs are encoded on RFID tags which can be used to track all kinds of objects including: trade items, fixed assets, documents, or reusable transport items. EPC code can store information about the type of EPC, unique serial number of product, its specifications, manufacturer information etc.

D. Radio Frequency Identification (RFID)

RFID uses electromagnetic fields to recognize and track tags connected to objects. The tags contain electronically stored data; the technology is classified into three categories Based on the method of power supply provision in the tags, there exists three categories of RFID namely: Active RFID, Passive

RFID and Semi Passive RFID [10]. The main components of RFID are tag, reader, antenna, access controller, software and server. RFID's does not require line of sight thus making it easy to be embedded in the tracked object. RFID innovation assumes a critical part in IoT for tackling recognizable proof issues of articles around us in a financially savvy way. It is more solid, proficient, secured, economical and exact.

RFID has a broad scope of remote applications, for example, conveyance, following, understanding observing, military applications and so on.

E. Artificial Intelligence (AI)

These are intelligent systems built to automate and reduce human interference, they are also built to learn and respond to the environment. Artificial intelligence is a branch of computer science that aims to create intelligent machines. Areas of focus includes Speech recognition, machine Learning, Neural networks, etc.

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F. Near Field Communication (NFC)

Near Field Communication (NFC) is a short-range wireless connectivity standard (Ecma-340, ISO/IEC 18092) which uses magnetic field induction to enable communication between devices when brought in contact with each other, or brought within a few centimeters to each other. They are used in contactless payment systems and allow mobile payment to replace/supplement these systems [10]. It does not require line of sight and user friendly. Mobile devices that has NFC-capability can serve as a temporary touch screen for products thus enabling sophistication while interacting with products at a little cost.

G. Barcode

Bar codes are used to record information related to products on labels which are optically readable by machines. There are 3 types of barcodes namely: Alpha Numeric, Numeric and 2 Dimensional barcodes. Bar codes are read by laser scanners and can also be read using a camera [10]. This technology encodes numbers and letters by using combination of bars and spaces of varying width

H. ZigBee

ZigBee is one of the protocols developed for enhancing the features of wireless sensor networks. ZigBee technology is created by the ZigBee Alliance which is founded in the year 2001. Characteristics of ZigBee are low cost, low data rate, relatively short transmission range, scalability, reliability, flexible protocol design. It is a low power wireless network protocol based on the IEEE 802.15.4 standard [10]. ZigBee has range of around 100 meters and a bandwidth of 250 kbps and the topologies that it works are star, cluster tree and mesh. It is widely used in home automation, digital agriculture, industrial controls, medical monitoring and power systems [10].

I. Wireless Fidelity (Wi-Fi)

Wireless Fidelity (Wi-Fi) is a wireless local area networking technology based on the IEEE 802.11 that allows computers and other devices to communicate over a wireless signal. Wi-Fi is a trademark of the Wi-Fi Alliance, which restricts the use of the term Wi-Fi Certified to products that successfully complete interoperability certification testing [11]. Wi-Fi technology may be used to provide Internet access to devices that are within the range of a wireless network that is connected to the Internet.

J. Actuators

An actuator is something that converts energy into motion, which means actuators drive motions into mechanical systems. It takes hydraulic fluid, electric current or some other source of power. Actuators can create a linear motion, rotary motion or oscillatory motion. Cover short distances, typically up to 30 feet and generally communicate at less than 1 Mbps. Actuators typically are used in manufacturing or industrial applications. There are three types of actuators namely: Electrical: ac and dc motors, stepper motors, solenoids and Hydraulic: use hydraulic [10].

K. Bluetooth

Bluetooth wireless technology is an inexpensive, short-range radio technology that eliminates the need for proprietary cabling between devices such as notebook PCs, handheld PCs, PDAs, cameras, and printers and effective range of 10 - 100 meters. And generally communicate at less than 1 Mbps and Bluetooth uses specification of IEEE 802.15.1 standard [10].

II. IOT APPLICATIONS

To estimate the potential economic impact of the Internet of Things across economies in time to come, the impact across different spheres is examined.

A. Smart Office

Workplaces utilizing IoT sensors could efficiently and effectively manage energy and security frameworks. Research demonstrates that commercial spaces consumes a reasonable amount of the total energy expended in any given economy. Energy usage in office spaces ranges from cooling, heating, lighting and powering of office equipments. IoT sensors could be utilized to detect when an office space is vacant or occupied and consequently adjust the power supply to effectively manage the energy supply according to the present condition needed either warming, cooling or lighting up an office space as required and putting the supply off when not needed. IoT innovation additionally empowers organizations to screen exercises of their human resource all the more intently and utilize the data gathered for performance evaluation and management. This helps in assigning the right personnel to the right job where they would deliver efficiently.

B. Health care

With rising innovations, IoT based applications can change health care delivery procedures. Enhanced medical services would change the way health care delivery is carried out. Weareable IoT gadgets and empowered therapeutic gadgets are changing the way medicinal services administrations are conveyed. The use of IoT technology to monitor and manage human health and fitness is expanding rapidly. Analysts estimate that 130 million consumers worldwide use fitness trackers today In spite of the fact that it is still in its infant stage, innovations like smart pills (either Ingestibles or injectables) and nanobots can possibly in the long run supplant numerous surgeries with less obtrusive strategies that could offer speedier recuperation, decrease danger of difficulties, and lower cost. Remote health monitoring is an important application of Internet Of Things. With wearable IoT devices fitted with sensors notifications about patients wellbeing could be remotely sent to healthcare providers when there is any change in the vital functions of a person [12] The reception of IoT applications in wellbeing and wellness is well under way and would diminish the cost of care and enhance medicinal services administrations [13].

C. Smart Homes

With IoT, home automation takes a whole new level. Smart homes go beyond simply connecting things to seamlessly delivering amazing new experiences at home. Intel is accelerating the smart home transformation with innovations that simplify everyday tasks, enrich daily life, and provide greater peace of mind in the home [14]. It goes beyond home automation to anticipating daily routines through monitoring of home user web based repeat patterns. Sensors could be utilized to decide family unit inclinations and start booking their own particular work schedules as would have been completed freely. IoT sensors and frameworks can extraordinarily lessen misfortunes to buyers from break-ins, fire, water holes, and wounds in the home. Joining sensors, cameras, and intense investigation, future IoT frameworks could detect when occupants are in danger and issue cautions to flame, police, or crisis administrations for provoke activity. For instance, cameras and sensors could be introduced close pools so guardians are alarmed quickly if kids are in risk.

D. Industry

In Industries, the employment of IoT provides a thorough perspective of what is happening at each point in a manufacturing process and can make continuous acclimations to keep up a continuous stream of finished products without defects. The Internet of Things is already playing a critical role in the next phase of factory automation which has been called Industry 4.0 [13]. This term describes the full digitization of production processes, marrying the digital and physical worlds within the factory. A defining aspect of Industry 4.0 is the ability to monitor and control all tools of production and use the data collected to improve productivity and quality in factory settings [13]. Predictive maintenance is also a key area improved upon by IoT innovations. With efficient use and analysis of sensor data, equipments could be monitored and possible breakdowns predicted thus eliminating the downtime imposed by time based maintenance that is usually carried out only when there is detectable machine failure or breakdown.

E. Worksites

These are production environments which includes construction sites, mining sites, oil and gas exploration and production sites. Work activity in such environments is unpredictable and usually dangerous. Each site presents its unique challenges in the management of costly machinery, supplies, and labor. With IoT, such issues as equipment reliability, the un-predictive nature of work, task and supply-chain complexity, and asset integrity are addressed. Worksite industries depend on costly and complex equipment to get the job done drilling for oil from an offshore platform, excavating at a construction site, or transporting ore out of a mine with giant trucks. Downtime, whether from repairs, breakdowns, or maintenance, can keep machinery out of use 40 percent of the time or more [13]. The unique requirements of each job make it difficult to streamline work with simple, repeatable steps, which is how processes are optimized in other industries. Finally, worksite operations involve complex supply chains, which in mining and oil and gas often extend to remote and harsh locations. Some of the earliest implementations of the Internet of Things have been in worksite industries, and the oil and gas sector has been the most advanced user of IoT technology in the group. New production platforms today have 30,000 sensors and a central SCADA (supervisory control and data acquisition) system to manage a range of data streams and equipment [13]. Offshore drilling rigs are frequently even more advanced, with heavily instrumented equipment and advanced robotics on board, often connected to a real-time command center half a world away. One of the biggest benefits of IoT technology is allowing worksite operators to track and optimize activities in real time that previously could be tracked only manually (counting the number of employees on a construction site on any given day, for example). Simply making such basic data more available provides greater control over operations. Bigger benefits come from using IoT data to identify and implement best practices, impose a higher degree of predictability, improve efficiency, and increase effectiveness. Worksites are dangerous locations because of the heavy equipment used, the materials involved, and the physical nature of the work. Workers are on-site in all kinds of weather and work in harsh conditions. They may also be exposed to hazardous materials. Analysis indicates that IoT technologies can help worksite operators implement additional safety programs that can reduce accidents and injuries and the cost of insurance by 10 to 20 percent [13]. By using IoT sensors and tags on workers and equipment, companies can prevent accidents and limit exposure to dangerous materials. A particularly effective application is to automatically shut down equipment when a proximity sensor detects that a worker has gotten too close.

F. Vehicles

The Internet of Things will have boundless consequences on how vehicles are utilized. Emphasis is laid on how IoT sensors and network can enhance how vehicles are maintained and designed. Through IoT, vehicle manufacturers can keep track of performance data so as to discover effective means to serve clients. Anticipating the ever changing needs of clients and meeting them has always been a designers goal, but this has not always been the case. This mystery can be demystified by collecting and analyzing data on how machines are working and being utilized. In light of such information, the producer can adjust future plans to perform better and realize what highlights are not utilized and could be upgraded or wiped out. For instance, by analyzing usage data, a carmaker found that customers were not using the seat heater as frequently as would be expected based on weather data. This prompted a redesign: the carmaker pushed a software update that changed the user interface so that the touch-screen dashboard included the seat heater commands, effectively resolving the issue [13].

G. Smart Cities

Urban communities around the globe have been the locus of development in the utilization of the Internet of Things. IoT frameworks like intelligent traffic systems, connected cars, and sensors inserted in streets and scaffolds draw us nearer to the advent of "smart cities", which help limit congestions and energy consumption [13]. IoT innovation offers the likelihood to change farming, industry, and vitality creation and circulation by expanding the accessibility of data along the value chain of production utilizing networked sensors. In any case, IoT raises many issues and difficulties that should be considered and tended to all together for potential advantages to be figured it out. With "smart city" initiatives and enterprise, urban areas are experimenting with IoT applications to improve services, relieve traffic congestion, conserve water and energy, and improve quality of life [13]. Substantial, concentrated populaces and complex framework make urban communities an objective rich condition for IoT applications. IoT applications in public safety and wellbeing incorporate air and water quality checking. Transportation applications range from traffic-control systems to smart parking meters to autonomous vehicles [13].

Resource and infrastructure management uses include sensors and smart meters to better manage water and electric infrastructure. There are many additional social and environmental benefits, such as tracking lost children and higher social engagement, which we do not attempt to size. These applications include using video cameras for crime monitoring, improving emergency services and disaster response, and monitoring street lights and the structural health of buildings [13].

The greatest effect, in any case, would originate from the use of IoT innovation in air and water quality checking. IoT innovation furnishes urban communities and residents with the way to accumulate continuous information on air and water quality from a huge number of area and to pinpoint issues at the area or even housing unit level. Numerous urban communities as of now have surveillance cameras and some have gunshot recognition sensors. IoT will empower these cameras and sensors to consequently identify strange exercises, for example, somebody leaving a pack unattended, and to trigger a fast reaction. Such arrangements are as of now being used in Glasgow, Scotland, and in Memphis, Tennessee, in the United States. Urban areas that have actualized such frameworks guarantee a 10 to 30 percent diminish in wrongdoing [13].

Enhancements in the transportation system through IoT offers an adaptive means of traffic control which has shown to improve speed of traffic. A concentrated control framework gathers information from sensors introduced at crossing points to screen traffic activity. In view of traffic volume, the framework alters the length of red and green lights to guarantee smooth flow of traffic. Abu Dhabi recently executed such a framework, which covers 125 principal intersections in the city. The framework is designed to prioritize buses, ambulances, or emergency vehicles. For instance, if a bus is five minutes behind schedule, traffic signals at the crossing point are acclimated to organize entry for the transport [13]. There could be extra advantages, like the lessening of CO_2 emissions.

H. Shops

Shops have experienced a rapid change with the inception of information technology. The Internet of Things can even cause more disruption, however IoT can likewise furnish customary retailers with the instruments to contend—and exist together. The Internet of Things, for instance, can direct the customer to the thing she has been looking at online when she enters the store and text her a personalized coupon to make the purchase in-store that day [13]. IoT innovation can likewise give information to advance store designs, empower completely automated checkout, and calibrate stock administration. These and different advancements could empower new plans of action and enable retailers to enhance efficiency, decrease expenses, and raise deals. IoT innovations can also address the bottle neck caused by checkout, which has caused some level of frustration among customers who must wait in queues before being attended to. The Internet of Things can totally computerize checkout by filtering the substance of shopping baskets and automatically charging the cost to the client's mobile payments account, enabling a shopper to leave a store without stopping. The system would read the electronic labels on the items in the truck and a checkout framework would include the costs of the things and transfer the data to a remote payment system that would charge the client's smart device as it passes [13]. This would prompt lower costs for the store and in addition time investment funds for the customer. Though self-checkout frameworks have been implemented in some retail environment, most offer just restricted change over the conventional clerk framework and its card- or money based exchange process.

III. ISSUES

As an issue of rule, engineers developing smart objects for the Internet of Things have a commitment in guaranteeing that those gadgets don't uncover either their own particular clients or others to potential mischief. Be that as it may, the Internet of Things raises noteworthy difficulties that could hinder understanding its potential advantages. Consideration getting features about the hacking of Internet-associated gadgets, observation concerns, and protection fears as of now have caught open consideration. Specialized difficulties remain and new arrangement, lawful and improvement challenges are developing.

Five key IoT issues are inspected to investigate probably the most squeezing difficulties and inquiries identified with the innovation. These incorporate security; protection; interoperability and models; legal, regulatory, and rights; and emerging economies and development

A. Security

Ensuring the security, reliability, resilience, and stability of Internet applications and services is critical to promoting *trust* and use of the Internet [15]. With rising fears of information theft, hacking and privacy issues, addressing these challenges and ensuring security in IoT products and services must be a fundamental priority. Clients need to assume that IoT gadgets and related information administrations are secure from vulnerabilities, particularly as this innovation turn out to be more insidious and integrated into ones day to day activities. If people don't believe their connected devices and their information are reasonably secure from misuse or harm, the resulting erosion of trust causes a reluctance to use the Internet [16]. As devices are increasingly connected to the Internet, the potential to exploit security vulnerabilities grow. Ineffectively secured IoT gadgets serve as potential loop holes for cyber attack and could expose user data to theft by leaving data streams inadequately protected thus allowing malicious individuals to re-program a device or cause it to malfunction. The security of IoT devices is not a binary proposition of secure or insecure Instead, it is however a function of how the risks are assessed and managed. At this level, security risk is assessed based on vulnerability of a device to compromise, the damage such compromise will cause, and also the time and resources required in achieving a certain level of protection. In cases where one cannot tolerate a high degree of security risk, such as someone using a wearable or implanted medical device, the user is justified in spending a considerable amount of resources to protect the system or device from attack. Similarly, if a user does not feel insecure if a home gadget like a fan might be hacked and used to send spam messages, then the person might not feel compelled to pay for a sophisticated model if it makes the device more costly or complicated. It is important to note that developers of smart objects for the Internet of Things have an obligation in ensuring that those devices do not expose either their own users or others to potential harm [16], while vendors have an interest in reducing cost, complexity, and time to market so as to make a product commercially competitive.

B. Privacy

Worries about privacy rights may slow down the full implementation of the Internet of Things. Respect for user privacy and expectations is key to ensuring trust and confidence in IoT. As IoT devices collect data about their environment (which often include data related to the users), this data presumably is expected to benefit the device owner and also the device's manufacturer or supplier. Data collection and use becomes an issue of concern when the individuals who use these devices have different privacy expectations regarding the scope and use of the data than those of the data collector. For instance, a collection and correlation of individual IoT data stream can be more invasive and jeopardize privacy unlike an individual IoT data stream. A user whose daily fitness activity is transmitted online wouldn't really have privacy issues compared to a user that has a combination of personal health habits data (like data from an internet enabled frying pan, refrigerator, tooth brush, etc.) transmitted online. There are also situations where an IoT device anonymously collects and transmits data about users to third parties. This might be beneficial to an informed user, but potentially dangerous for an ignorant one. Generally, privacy concerns are amplified by the way in which the Internet of Things expands the feasibility and reach of surveillance and tracking, the sophistication of this technology can create situations that expose the individual to physical, criminal, financial or reputational harm [16]. Surely, the questions about privacy issues is being redefined, as many privacy related implementations can dramatically change the ways personal data is collected, analyzed, used, and protected. Appropriate data protection and persuasive value propositions for data to be collected and used must be created by providers of IoT enabled products and services. There should also be transparency into what data are used and how they are being used.

C. Interoperability / Standards

Interoperability is a cornerstone of the open Internet [17]. It is a basic requirement for device connectivity. Full interoperability entails that any IoT device would be able to communicate to any device and exchange any desired information. Pragmatically, full interoperability is complex and usually not feasible, but users might be reluctant to purchase IoT items and administrations if there is rigidity in integration, high proprietorship complexity, etc. Interoperability can encourage innovation and provide efficiencies for IoT device manufacturers and increase the overall economic value of the market. Some manufacturers limit interoperability to only those devices and components within the brand product line. Consequently creating a user lock-in to their particular device ecosystem by increasing the switching cost for the consumer to change to a different brand in the future or substitute components from another vendor [16]. The use of generic, open, and widely available standards as technical building blocks for IoT devices and services (such as the Internet Protocol) will support greater user benefits, innovation, and economic opportunity. As noted, the ability of IoT devices and systems to work together is critical for realizing the full value of IoT applications; without interoperability, at least 40 percent of potential benefits cannot be realized [13]. Interoperability can be accomplished by actualizing frameworks or stages that empower diverse IoT frameworks to speak with each other.

D. Legal, Regulatory and Rights Issues

The deployment of IoT gadgets raises numerous legal and regulatory issues around the Internet which needs to be addressed. Since the Internet spans jurisdictional boundaries, data collected from IoT devices could be transmitted beyond ones jurisdiction leading to cross-border or trans-border data flow. This could complicate matters and give rise to legal issues. Also, IoT sensors owned or operated by third parties can collect identifiable data about people without their knowledge or consent which could be used in ways that are detrimental to the person being monitored. IoT devices offer potential benefits to law enforcement and public safety, but the legal and societal ramifications need to be carefully considered [16]. The deployment of IoT devices has effectively helped to fight crime. For instance, surveillance cameras collect video footage which has proven valuable as evidence in criminal prosecution and as a restraint to crime. However, this technology raises concern among some civil rights advocates and others. Grey ares include the pervasiveness of the data monitoring activities, data retention and destruction policies, and also the use of this data by government officials, as well as the potential inadvertent exposure of that data to bad actors [16]. The Legal, regulatory and rights issues associated with the Internet of Things is broad as IoT devices create new legal and policy challenges while amplifying those in existence. Assessing legal implications of IoT devices from the perspective of preventing unfair or deceptive practices against consumers [18] can help inform decisions of privacy and security among others [19].

E. Emerging Economy and Development Issues

The Internet of Things holds noteworthy guarantee for conveying social and monetary advantages to rising and creating economies. In terms of opportunity, the report by [13] notes that IoT technology has significant potential in developing economies. In that capacity, IoT holds guarantee as an instrument in accomplishing the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. According to [16], the Internet should be a source of empowerment globally, regardless of a user's location, region, or state of economic development. Across the globe, the Internet of Things (IoT) is being deployed to solve some of the most pressing issues in global development. From poverty alleviation to improving sustainable water and sanitation management, connected technologies are being used to improve service delivery and development outcomes. Driven by the declining cost of sensors and microprocessors, coupled with a growing array of affordable connectivity technologies, the IoT represents the next frontier in the role of information and communications technologies (ICTs) in development (ICT4D) [16]. While over 90% of the global population is covered by mobile cellular networks, with two-thirds covered by 3G signals providing robust data communications, a variety of other short- and long-range technologies also provide a wide range of options for data connectivity. Likewise, the novel needs and difficulties of usage in under-developed areas should be tended to, including framework preparation, market and venture motivations, specialized ability necessities, and arrangement assets [16].

IV. CONCLUSION AND LESSONS FOR POLICY:

For the Internet of Things to convey its most extreme monetary effect, certain conditions would should be set up and a few hindrances should be overcome. Some of these issues are specialized. Some are basic and behavioral—purchasers, for instance, need to trust IoT-based frameworks, and organizations need to grasp the information driven ways to deal with basic leadership that IoT empowers. The costs of IoT equipment are dropping, putting sensors, preparing power, arrange transmission capacity, and distributed storage inside reach of more clients and making a more extensive scope of IoT applications functional. There is likewise advance toward pervasive remote scope with ease, a fundamental empowering influence for boundless appropriation.

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[21] The Internet Governance Forum’s Dynamic Coalition on the Internet of Things (DC IoT) has proposed an “ethical approach” for framing solutions to IoT challenges. See for example: http://www.iot-dynamic-coalition.org/intersessional-meetings/dresden-meeting-2015/ and http://review.intgovforum.org/igf-2015/dynamic-coalitions/dynamic-coalition-on-the-internet-of-things-dc-iot-4/