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Conversions of IoT, Edge and Cloud Computing

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Abstract: Over the past few years, the idea of edge computing has seen substantial expansion in both academic and industrial circles. This computing approach has garnered attention due to its integrating role in advancing various state-of-the-art technologies such as Internet of Things (IoT), 5G, artificial intelligence, and augmented reality. In this chapter, we introduce computing paradigms for IoT, offering an overview of the current cutting-edge computing approaches that can be used with IoT. Furthermore, we go deeper into edge computing paradigms, specifically focusing on cloudlet and mobile edge computing. After that, we investigate the architecture of edge computing-based IoT, its advantages, and the technologies that make Edge computing-based IoT possible, including artificial intelligence and lightweight virtualization. Additionally, we review real-life case studies of how edge computing is applied in IoT-based Intelligent Systems, including areas like healthcare, manufacture discuss current research obstacles and outline potential future directions for further investigation in this domain.

Keywords: IoT, Internet of Things, Edge Computing, Cloud Computing, etc.

I. INTRODUCTION

In as early as 1966, an insightful prediction emerged from Karl Steinbach, a pioneer in German computer science. He predicted that within a few decades, computers would be a necessary component of almost every industrial product. The term "pervasive computing" was first introduced by W. Mark in 1999. It means integrating computers into everyday objects o seamlessly that they become a natural and unknow Balqees Talal Hasan, Dept. of Computer and Information Engineering, Nineveh University, Mosul, Iraq, e-mail: balqees.hasan@uoninevah.edu.iq Ali Kadhum Idrees, Dept. of Information Networks, University of Babylon, Babylon, Iraq, e-mail: ali.idrees@uobabylon.edu.iq Noticed part of the environment, with people interacting with them effortlessly. In the same year (1999),The term "Internet of Things" was coined by Kevin Ashton at a presentation at Procter & Gamble (P&G) [2]. IoT is a new paradigm for attaching various physical objects to the Internet so theycan interact and make informed decisions. The technologies that fall under this paradigm include pervasive computing, RFID, communication technologies, sensor networks, and Internet protocols. In IoT, physical things have the ability to intelligently col- labor ate and establish connections with the Internet, operating autonomously and introducing innovative applications. These applications span a variety of industries, such as manufacturing, Transportation, HealthCare, industrial automation, and emmer- agency response [10, 33]. IoT has become permeated our daily lives, providing crucial measuring and data- gathering capabilities that influence our decision-making. Numerous sensors and gadgets run continuously, producing data and enabling vital communication over complex networks.

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Yearly from 2023 to 2030, the growth rate is 37.9% [6]. Edge computing is different from the usual cloud computing approach. Instead of processing and storing data in centralized data centers far from users, edge computing involves po- sectioning resources closer to users, specifically at the "edge" of the network. This means there are multiple computing nodes spread throughout the network, which reduces the burden on the central data center and makes data exchange much faster, as there is less delay in sending and receiving messages [9].

Edge computing allows for the intelligent collection, analysis, computation, and processing of data at every IoT network edge. This implies that data can be filtered, processed, and used close to the devices or data sources, where it is generated. Edge computing makes every- thing faster and more effective by pushing smart services to the edge of the network. Making decisions and processing data locally can also help deal with significant limitation sin networks and resources, and it can address concerns related to security and privacy too [14, 34]. Here is how this chapter is organized: Section 2 provides a comprehensive explain- Tion of computing paradigms for IoT. Moving on to Section 3, a detailed introduction to edge computing paradigms is presented. Section 4 outlines the architecture of edge computing-based IoT. In Section 5, the focus shifts to illustrate the advantages of edge computing-based IoT. The enabling technologies for edge computing- based IoT are introduced in Section 6. Section 7, the chapter reviews edge computing in IoT-Based Intelligent Systems. Section 8 illustrates the challenges and future research directions for edge computing-base.

II. SCOPE

The convergence of IoT (Internet of Things), Edge Computing, and Cloud Computing is shaping the future of technology with immense potential. This integration allows IoT devices to collect vast amounts of data, Edge Computing to process it locally for real-time decisions, and Cloud Computing to store and analyze it on a global scale.

In smart cities, this technology can optimize traffic management, waste disposal, and energy usage, creating efficient and eco-friendly urban environments. In manufacturing, IoT sensors track equipment performance, Edge Computing ensures immediate responses, and Cloud services enable predictive maintenance, revolutionizing industries.

Healthcare also benefits significantly, with IoT wearables monitoring patient vitals, Edge Computing providing instant alerts, and Cloud platforms managing long-term data for AI-driven diagnostics. Autonomous vehicles leverage IoT for data collection, Edge for collision detection, and Cloud for refining driving algorithms, transforming transportation.

Moreover, the rise of smart homes integrates IoT devices with Edge and Cloud technologies for automation and personalized services. As these technologies converge, they promise a future filled with smarter systems, improved efficiency, and new opportunities across industries.

III. LITERATURE REVIEW

The convergence of IoT, Edge Computing, and Cloud Computing is transforming the space industry by enabling more efficient, autonomous, and data-driven space missions. IoT devices aboard spacecraft, satellites, and space stations collect real-time data about environmental conditions, system health,

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and operational parameters. This data is processed locally through Edge Computing, reducing latency and enabling quick decision-making, crucial for time-sensitive operations such as autonomous navigation or emergency response. Edge devices also reduce the need for transmitting vast amounts of raw data to Earth, saving bandwidth and optimizing communication. Meanwhile, Cloud Computing provides scalable storage and powerful computational resources to analyze the massive datasets generated by space missions. This combination of technologies allows for real-time monitoring, enhanced collaboration across global teams, and advanced analytics that drive insights for space exploration, satellite management, and astronomical research. The convergence of these technologies enables smarter, more efficient space systems, paving the way for future missions to distant planets and beyond.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION

The implementation of the convergence of IoT, Edge Computing, and Cloud Computing in space involves integrating these technologies to improve the efficiency and autonomy of space missions. IoT devices aboard satellites, spacecraft, and space stations collect real-time data on system health, environmental conditions, and astronaut health. This data is then processed locally by Edge Computing devices, which enables immediate decision-making, reducing the need for communication with Earth. For example, satellites can monitor and adjust their internal systems, like battery levels, in real-time. The processed data is subsequently sent to the Cloud, where it can be stored and analyzed using powerful computational tools. This allows for scalable storage, advanced analytics, and collaborative research across global space agencies. Cloud platforms enable researchers to share data in real-time, making it easier to detect anomalies and optimize mission strategies. However, the implementation faces challenges such as limited bandwidth, energy constraints, and the need for robust security measures to protect sensitive data. Despite these hurdles, the convergence of these technologies is crucial for autonomous space operations, enabling faster, more reliable, and data-driven space exploration.

V. ARCHITECTURE & WORKING

Figure 1: Architecture of IoT, Edge, and Cloud Computing Integration in Space Systems

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Here is the flowchart illustrating the working of the convergence of IoT, Edge Computing, and Cloud Computing in space systems. It represents the flow of data across the IoT, Edge, and Cloud layers, along with their respective functions.

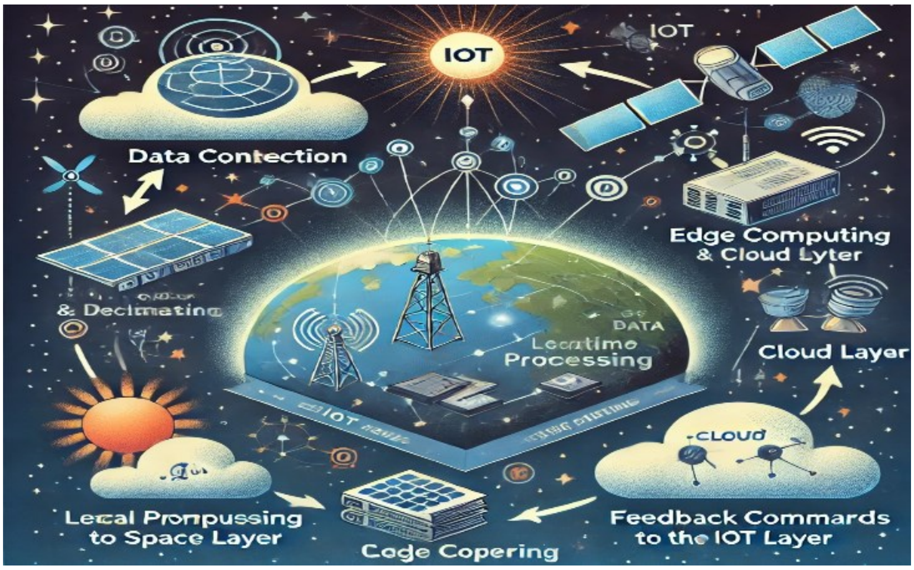

Figure 2: Architecture of IoT, Edge, and Cloud Computing Integration in Space Systems

The working of the convergence of IoT, Edge Computing, and Cloud Computing in space systems follows a layered approach that ensures efficient data handling and decision-making. In the IoT layer, sensors and devices installed on satellites, spacecraft, and space stations collect real-time data on parameters such as temperature, pressure, radiation levels, and system health. This raw data is transmitted to the Edge layer, where onboard processors handle local data processing. The Edge layer performs real-time analysis, enabling autonomous decision-making for critical tasks like adjusting trajectories or managing power systems, thereby reducing latency and reliance on Earth-based control.

The processed data is then sent to the Cloud layer, where it is aggregated, stored, and analyzed using advanced tools such as AI and machine learning. This layer facilitates large-scale analytics, collaboration among global research teams, and long-term data storage. Insights derived from the Cloud are sent back to the IoT and Edge layers as feedback, enabling continuous optimization of space operations. This system ensures faster responses, efficient bandwidth usage, and improved autonomy for space missions.

VI. APPLICATIONS

1. Space Exploration and Deep-Space Missions

- **Description:**
  The convergence enables autonomous navigation, real-time decision-making, and efficient communication for missions exploring planets, asteroids, or deep space.

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- **Example:**
- A Mars rover uses IoT sensors to monitor terrain, Edge computing to process navigation data locally, and Cloud systems to store mission data for analysis by Earth-based scientists.

2. Satellite Monitoring and Operations

- **Description:**
  Satellites equipped with IoT devices continuously monitor their health and operational parameters, while Edge processing enables quick responses to anomalies. Cloud systems aggregate data for predictive maintenance and operational planning.
- **Example:**
- IoT sensors detect a drop in a satellite's solar panel efficiency, Edge systems analyze the issue in real-time, and the Cloud provides historical insights for maintenance scheduling.

3. Smart Space Stations

- **Description:**
  IoT devices monitor environmental conditions (e.g., air quality, temperature) and astronaut health onboard space stations. Edge computing handles immediate adjustments, while Cloud systems analyze data for long-term optimization.
- **Example:**
- An IoT system tracks oxygen levels in a space station and, through Edge processing, adjusts life-support systems automatically when thresholds are breached.

4. Earth Observation and Climate Monitoring

- **Description:**
  Satellites equipped with IoT sensors collect environmental data, such as temperature, pollution, and weather patterns. This data is processed at the Edge for immediate insights and analyzed in the Cloud for long-term studies.
- **Example:**
  Real-time weather forecasting uses Edge computing to process satellite data locally, while Cloud systems generate global climate models.

5. Disaster Management

- **Description:**
  During natural disasters, IoT-enabled satellites and drones monitor affected areas, while Edge devices provide real-time insights. Cloud platforms analyze the data to coordinate relief efforts.
- **Example:**
  IoT sensors on drones detect flood-affected regions, Edge systems provide immediate mapping, and Cloud computing supports centralized disaster management.

VII. CONCLUSION

The convergence of IoT, Edge Computing, and Cloud Computing is transforming the way data is generated, processed, and analyzed. IoT devices, such as sensors and smart appliances, generate massive amounts of data that need to be analyzed to derive meaningful insights. However, sending all this data to the cloud can lead to network congestion, increased latency, and excessive bandwidth usage. This is where Edge Computing comes in by processing data locally, close to the source, edge computing reduces latency, improves real-time decision-making, and optimizes bandwidth by only sending the most relevant data to the cloud.

For more complex or long-term analysis, Cloud Computing provides scalable storage and computational power, enabling big data analytics and machine learning. The cloud is also crucial for managing large IoT networks, offering flexibility and scalability. Together, these technologies create a seamless flow of data, with edge computing handling immediate processing needs, while the cloud manages more intensive, long-term analysis. This convergence allows for faster, more efficient systems that are crucial in sectors like healthcare, manufacturing, and smart cities, where real-time responses and scalable data management are essential.

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