



A Review Paper of Artificial Intelligence in Internet of Things

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Abstract— Researchers are giving serious thought to developing a new paradigm of living standards as a result of the Internet of Things' (IoT) advent, which has transformed all spheres of life in general. One might argue that artificial intelligence is the true engine of the Internet of Things (IoT), propelling it to permeate every sphere of society, from smart living and smart surroundings to smart cities, health care, pollution control, smart agriculture, logistics, and retail. It is imperative to recognise the diverse potential sectors for IoT applications, since the Internet of Things (IoT) is gradually transforming into a later phase of the Internet's evolution. The combination of AI with IOT is advantageous to both laypeople and experts, and it is becoming necessary to succeed in the current IoT-based computerised biological systems. It has a broad impact on almost every aspect of our life. In order to present and summarise pertinent literature in these fields, the primary objective of this article is to transmit information from a number of other surveys and research papers about IoT and AI from both a technological and social perspective, as well as to investigate the relationship between these two topics. Since the present IoT enabling technologies have advanced significantly in recent years, it has become a hot issue for examination in a number of related fields, including computer science and information technology. IoT is making it possible to conduct new kinds of research in this way. This article examines the research problems and prospective uses of IoT technology while compiling the latest advancements in the field.

Keywords— Artificial Intelligence, Internet of Things, Applications of AI in IOT.

I. INTRODUCTION

The term "Internet of Things" (IoT) refers to an interconnected network of diverse physical objects that can be addressed and have varying degrees of processing, sensing, and actuation capabilities. These objects may communicate

and interact with each other using the Internet as their common platform. Artificial Intelligence (AI) is a field of study that tries to imitate human thought processes in robots. IoT driven by AI produces "smart" devices that mimic human intellect and assist in decision-making with little to no human intervention. They save a lot of time and resources since they are more intelligent and capable of doing a certain task. The internet has evolved from being only a network of computers to a network of various devices; in contrast, the Internet of Things (IoT) may be thought of as a network of various "connected" devices, or networks of networks.

The globe now enjoys greater levels of accessibility, integrity, availability, scalability, confidentiality, and interoperability when it comes to device connectivity thanks to the idea of AI in IOT. This development will spur the evolution of many other areas. The systems can be analytical, self-directing, and capable of addressing problems thanks to the confluence of AI and IoT. AI and IoT are working together to create a mutually advantageous collaboration that is changing the character of upcoming applications from aided to augmented to autonomous intelligence.

II. AI AND ITS IMPORTANCE

Artificial Intelligence, or AI, is the study of putting intelligence into machines so they can do jobs that traditionally needed the human intellect. It serves as the basis for creating and using algorithms integrated into a dynamic computing environment to simulate human cognitive processes. Three essential elements are needed to do this: advanced AI algorithms (code), data management, and computational systems.

Thus, knowledge science methods play a major role in artificial intelligence. Put another perspective, knowledge science is the study of creating instruments and methods for gathering and analysing massive amounts of data. Therefore, the discipline is an amalgamation of several different disciplines of investigation. The majority of AI-based systems are developing quickly in terms of capabilities, applicability,

adaptability, and processing speed. They are growing more adept at handling non-routine jobs. Artificial intelligence cannot readily mimic human creativity; that is, human intelligence is capable of making an appropriate judgement when needed, while AI can only do so when necessary. Even in such case, artificial intelligence makes a substantial contribution to lowering human labour costs and can provide outcomes quickly. The majority of ongoing AI research is frequently referred to as "Narrow AI." This suggests that technology only makes a small number of activities better. Advanced web search engines like Google, recommendation engines like YouTube, Amazon, and Netflix, speech recognition software like Siri and Alexa, self-driving cars like Tesla, automated decision-making, and top-tier competition in strategic game systems like Go and Chess are just a few examples of AI applications. The AI effect has shown that as machines becoming more powerful, jobs that are thought to need "intelligence" are frequently outside the purview of artificial intelligence. For instance, optical character recognition, which is already a standard technique, is usually not included in the list of items that qualify as artificial intelligence.

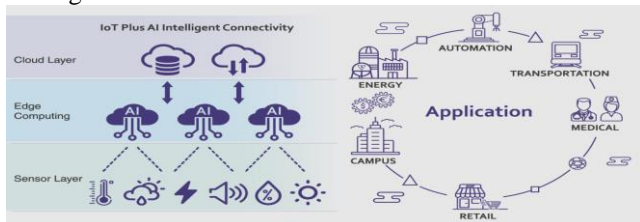


Fig-1: IOT plus AI Intelligent Connectivity

III. HOW DID ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ORIGINATE

Humans have been fascinated by the possibility of developing technology that might replicate the human brain since ancient times. John McCarthy coined the phrase artificial intelligence in 1955. McCarthy and associates sponsored the "Dartmouth Summer research on computing" conference in 1956. This initial step paved the way for the development of predictive analytics, deep learning, machine learning, and prescriptive analytics. It also spawned knowledge science, a completely new field of study.

Why is AI important?

The amount of knowledge produced nowadays—by both people and machines—far exceeds humans' capacity to assimilate, comprehend, and make complex decisions based on that knowledge. The foundation of all computer learning is computing, which also represents the future of all the higher cognitive processes. By improving the speed and accuracy of

strategic decision-making processes, artificial intelligence (AI) enables organisations to make better decisions and elevate essential business operations.

Deep neural networks enable AI to accomplish extraordinarily precise results that were previously impossible. For instance, your interactions with Alexa and Google Search are all based on deep learning, and the more we use them, the more accurate they become. AI algorithms are also used by highly skilled radiologists in the medical industry to precisely identify cancer cells on MRIs. AI reliably completes many, complex, and computer-generated jobs. But in order to align the system and ask the appropriate questions, human abilities are required. The demand for AI as a personal product won't be excessive. Instead, products that you merely use—like the Apple device that generated a lot of publicity with its Siri feature—are enhanced by AI integration. Automation, intelligent gadgets, chatbots, and vast information will enhance the reception of various technologies and consequently the location. The development of a fraud detection system has become feasible with the use of big data and computational power, something that was nearly impossible a few years ago. Deep learning models learn directly from the data, hence coaching them requires a high level of expertise. The more details there are, the more accurate they become. All you need to do is use AI on the spot to extract the answers from the data. The position is more important than ever since, in this cutthroat industry, having the best system gives you an advantage over your rivals.

Artificial intelligence applications

Applications of AI will be observed in commonplace scenarios such as online customer support conversations, retail purchase forecasting, and money services fraud detection. The financial services industry use AI in fraud detection in two ways. AI is used in the preliminary assessment of credit applications to determine reliability. Many sophisticated AI algorithms are employed to monitor and identify fraudulent credit card transactions in real time.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) advancements in natural language processing (NLP) and computer vision (CV) are helping the financial services, healthcare, and automotive sectors save costs, boost client knowledge, and speed up innovation. According to Gartner, by 2022, up to 75% of people would be able to interact with informal AI platforms on a regular basis. A vital bridge between people and robots is provided by IP and CV. While CV applies machine learning models to images and is extensively used in everything from selfie filters to medical imaging, IP assists laptop programmes in understanding human speech.



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IV. IOT AND ITS IMPORTANCE

A system of interconnected computing devices, power-driven and digital machines, objects, animals, or people with unique identifiers and the capacity to transfer information over a network without requiring human-to-human or human-to-computer interactions is known as the "internet of things," a relatively new technology.

A "thing" in the context of the Internet of Things can be any natural or artificial object that can be given an Internet Protocol (IP) address and is capable of transferring data over a network, such as a person with an implanted heart monitor, a farm animal with a biochip transponder, an automobile with built-in detectors to warn the driver when tyre pressure is low, or any other combination of these.

Why is IoT important?

People can live and work more intelligently and still have total control over their life thanks to the internet of things. IoT is critical to business in addition to providing excellent gadgets for home automation. IoT gives companies a window of opportunity to see how well their systems function over time, offering insights into anything from machine performance to supply chain to supply chain management.

Businesses can reduce labour costs and automate operations thanks to IoT. Along with reducing waste and enhancing service delivery, it also lowers the cost of product manufacturing and delivery while maintaining client transaction transparency.

There are several benefits that the internet of things may give businesses. Certain benefits are industry-specific, while others are cross-industry appropriate. Several of the IoT's typical benefits change firms to:

- monitor their overall business processes;
- improve the client expertise (CX);
- save time and money;
- enhance worker productivity;
- integrate and adapt business models;
- make higher business decisions; and
- generate a lot of revenue.

IoT is primarily used by production, transportation, and utility companies to leverage sensors and other IoT devices; however, it has also found applications for businesses in the infrastructure, agriculture, and home automation sectors, guiding some of these businesses towards digital transformation.

Farmers will benefit from IoT by having an easier time doing their jobs. Sensors will gather data on temperature, humidity, soil content, and fall, among other variables, to help automate farming practices.

IoT will also help with the aspect of being able to monitor operations related to infrastructure. For example, sensors are often used to track events or modifications inside the structural components of buildings, bridges, and other infrastructure. Benefits include reduced costs, time savings, improved work flow quality, and paperless workflow.

IoT will be used by a home automation company to monitor and control the mechanical and electrical systems in a very large structure. Good cities may help people reduce waste and energy usage on a larger scale.

V. ROLE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN INTERNET OF THINGS

One of the most important areas of technology for the future is the Internet of Things, which is becoming very popular in a wide range of fields and applications related to intelligent cities, the military, education, hospitals, independent agency systems, transportation and connected autonomous cars, agriculture, intelligent search systems, and other cutting edge technologies. One of the most common uses of the web of things architecture for attaching several sensors is the smart home. The sensors will detect and gather nearby data used for controlling various house systems, such as security and lighting.

Smart tunnels and bridges are only two examples of IoT infrastructure applications. Temperature and vibration sensors, along with police work cameras, are frequently installed on bridges in order to detect any unusual behaviour and send out SMS alerts. In addition, video process analysis is frequently used to control the amount of traffic on a bridge. The intelligent tunnel will monitor temperature, displacement, and humidity using a variety of sensors, and if a drag is found, it will suggest necessary repair. All of those apps use sensors to see and gather data that's used to make accurate decisions that keep the installations' security at an elevated level.

Role of AI in IOT:

AI-powered IoT is facilitating disruptive advancements in wearables and powerful The Internet of Things (IoT) is facilitating disruptive advancements in wearables and implanted medical specialised devices for monitoring and tending to people; this includes smart police work and monitoring applications such as using an autonomous drone for disaster relief and rescue efforts. The integration of AI with IoT makes it possible for the systems to be self-driven, prescriptive, and analytical. All industries, including manufacturing, retail, healthcare, telecommunication, and transportation, will be impacted by this. While artificial



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intelligence (AI) can help extract insight for creating better apps for a wiser society, Internet of Things (IoT) sensors can enable the collection of large amounts of data. In addition, the new 5G environment offers a basis for achieving the full potential of AI-enabled IoT. Massive connection and ultra-low latency capabilities provided by 5G will create opportunities for innovative applications in every field.

Three key components comprise this emerging age of AI and IoT applications: (i) smart devices; (ii) intelligent systems of systems; and (iii) end-to-end analytics. Implementing such systems, which use algorithmic and style innovations to meet Quality of Service requirements (latency, bandwidth, delay, etc.), safeguard IoT knowledge privacy, and provide secure services for connected users present a number of challenges. Other challenges include achieving high performance systems that can handle each high volume and quick speed IoT knowledge investing Edge AI. Furthermore, in terms of applications, it is still necessary to design intelligent and ascertainable IoT knowledge solutions that maximise the utilisation of cooperative sensing concepts and unified learning for collective intelligence.

The world will become an independent place if humans, animals, plants, machines, appliances, industries, and everything else one can imagine are connected and "smart decisions" are made.

Because of their lower value and more flexible possibilities, IoT, mobile, and network apps provide the best answer [1]. The main use of IoT is to provide connectivity to resources that are easily available while maintaining accountability, efficiency, and common sense. The Internet of Things (IoT) adds intelligence, often in the form of a collection of smart sensors, a foreign server, and consequently the network.

Information will be shared via the internet by a wide range of devices, including cellphones, cars, industrial systems, cameras, toys, buildings, household appliances, and countless more. These gadgets will do intelligent reorganisations, tracing, placement, control, time period observation, and technique administration, regardless of their sizes and functions. There has been a significant increase in the number of web-capable gadgets in recent years.

We may therefore draw the conclusion that machine learning, an AI technology, offers the flexibility to automatically detect patterns and sense irregularities within the data that smart sensors and devices produce information like temperature, pressure, humidity, air quality, vibration, and sound. It also does this quickly by drawing quick conclusions from the data. When conventional business and intelligent tools are compared, machine learning techniques may produce operational forecasts up to twenty times faster and with more

accuracy than traditional business, which typically watches for numerical thresholds to be passed.

VI. CONCLUSION

People will carry intelligent devices in the future, swallow intelligent capsules that determine how a prescription affects the body, live in intelligent dwellings, and so forth. Although it appears to be a phantasy, this may be the subject of all this investigation. Everything makes sense and is internet-connected. It is possible for all scientific disciplines to work together to create something very expensive. There will be a "smart cyber revolution." The question of whether or whether we are on the verge of a clever annihilation is still up for debate, though. However, if we implement the right regulations, we may have the best of both worlds: automation without being anarchic.

Eventually, the value of productive labour is altered by human creativity. Opportunities for instruction are encouraged, and more skilled workers with reskilling and upskilling will be available. We will be obliged to reevaluate the effects of such automation on the circumstances of human existence as we continue to implement AI models throughout the planet. Even while these systems have many benefits, they also have drawbacks, such as privacy violations, the codification and entrenchment of prejudices, a decrease in answerability and preventative due process, and an increase in the geographical knowledge gap between information producers and data holders.

It is difficult to keep track of every instance of unethical behaviour or security breach. There will be dire repercussions for any hardware or software malfunctions or defects. Even a malfunction will be quite inconvenient. Therefore, we may have another AI system on top of such AI-enabled IoT to track its whereabouts in real time. One day, we'll need to create a mechanism to take control of these systems and prevent them from acting irrationally. Technology is becoming more and more in charge of our life, and we may depend on it for everything. Whatever the situation, humans should remain in charge of any artificial intelligence. Then and only then will we be able to steer this change without becoming overwhelmed by it.

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