[Author’s Name]

[Subject]

[Date]

Written Paper Exam Submission

**Answer 1**

‘Internet of things’ is an abbreviation of IoT. It can be defined as a system of international computing devices, multiple digital machine objects, and people that are provided with the unique identifiers and capability to transmit data over a network without the aid of human-to-human or human-to-computer interaction, respectively (Gubbi 1645). It also refers to the network of physical objects that typically features an IP address, for the purpose of internet connectivity and communication that occurs between internet-enabled systems along with internet-enabled devices.

**Answer 2**

IoT is considered a revolution in the world of technology. It provids a place where all the devices are smartly connected to aid in communication. Owing to the tremendous increase in the use of technology, people rely more on technology to perform their daily tasks. Similarly, technology has been integrated into the field of business, as well. IoT has provided an opportunity to drive business efficiently by connecting both the inert devices or inert sensors, with the process and prospects to attain valuable data over the internet (Gubbi 1647). It also facilitates in smart manufacturing as IoT technologies enhance the proficiency and efficiency of both the supply chain operations and manufacturing.

**Answer 3**

In terms of consumers or home users, IPT refers to the number of physical personal devices such as smartphones, tablets, fashion items and various smart home appliances that are connected through the internet. In other words, consumer IoT is a term that can be defined as the product of IoT that is aimed at the consumer market (Gubbi 1649). The only difference between IoT and consumer IoT lies only in the types of applications and technologies that drive their purpose.

**Answer 4**

One of the main challenges that are faced by the IoT is that the smart devices often record and have the complete access to the confidential data which can be exploited easily.

Due to the lack of embedded security and various secure programming to protect smart devices, IoT is raising a red flag. IoT devices cannot function on an isolated network and therefore require internet connection. As smart devices rely upon firmware and do not receive frequent updates, it raises great cybersecurity concerns.

Despite cybersecurity issues, IoT has several advantages such as, it aids in automation and control, while also efficiently saving time (Gubbi 1649).

**Works Cited**

Gubbi, Jayavardhana, et al. "Internet of Things (IoT): A vision, architectural elements, and future directions." *Future generation computer systems* 29.7 (2013): 1645-1660.