

# IIOT EXPLAINED

IIoT (Industrial Internet of Things) is an umbrella term that refers to many forms of industrial technology. Below are five of the most familiar components of IIoT.



## Cyber-Physical System

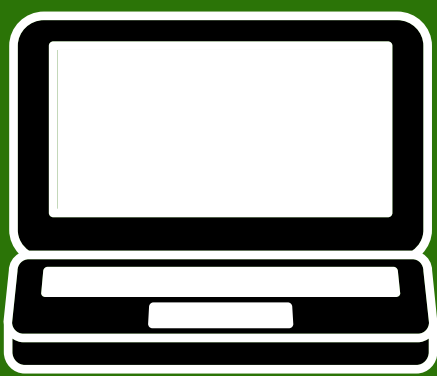
When a physical piece of technology is controlled and/or monitored by a software component, this is a Cyber-Physical System (or CPS). For example, Toshiba uses CPS to monitor and control energy supply in their technology.

## Cloud Computing

The Cloud is a digital storage device not associated to a particular server. IIoT can use cloud computing to easily store small or large amounts of data and retrieve it as needed.



## Edge Computing



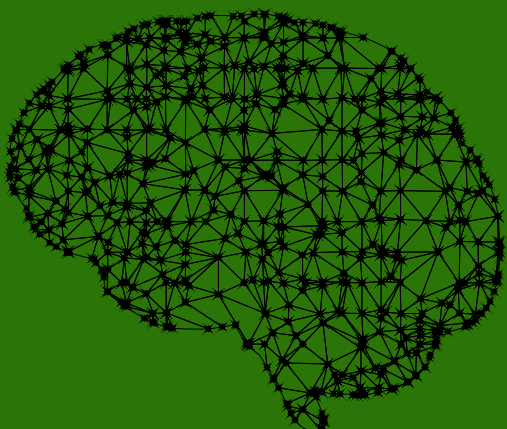
Edge computing relies on physical locations to keep data decentralized. Rather than storing data in a Cloud hub, edge computing brings the storage closer to the end device or individual. This helps with issues like latency and security concerns. Think of edge computing as a localized Cloud.

## Big Data

Analytics is a crucial part of IIoT, as a plethora of data collected and correlated by CPS can show trends with different processes. For example, data collected over time may uncover that a piece of machinery is rhythmically running hot. This allows the company to make proactive adjustments to keep operations running smoothly.



## AI and Machine Learning



AI and machine learning both work to automate production in industrial settings. AI can replicate tasks done by humans, while machine learning gives computers the power to predict outcomes before they occur.