

# Sensor Cloud: A Breakdown information on the Utilization of Wireless Sensor Network by Means of Cloud Computing

Kanegonda Ravi Chythanya<sup>1</sup>, KomuravellySudheer Kumar<sup>2</sup>, Mothe Rajesh<sup>3</sup>, S Tharun Reddy<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1,2,3,4</sup> Assistant Professor, Department of CSE, S R Engineering College, Telangana, India  
<sup>1</sup> chythu536@gmail.com

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## Abstract

Reputation of cloud computing is rising day by day in concentrated computing surroundings. There is a mounting tendency of using cloud environments for storage and information dealing out requirements. Cloud computing provides appliances, stage and infrastructure above the internet. It is a new age of referring to contact communal computing assets. On the other side, wireless sensor networks have been seen as one of the vital technologies for the 21st century where distributed spatially linked sensor node without human intervention shape a network for information communication and obtain among themselves is commonly known as Sensor Network. For safety and simple contact of information, cloud computing is extensively used in *distributed/mobile* computing environment. This is probable due to tininess of communication expertise. Many researchers have mentioned diverse types of technology in this context. But the application scenario is of significant reflection while designing a precise practice for Sensor network with orientation to Cloud Computing. In this paper, we analyzed some regular utilizations of Sensor Network utilizing Cloud figuring as spine. Since Cloud processing gives a lot of use, stages and framework over the Internet; it might join with Sensor arrange in the application zones, for example, natural checking, climate estimating, transportation business, medicinal services, military application and so on. Bringing different WSNs conveyed for various applications under one rooftop and looking it as a solitary virtual WSN substance through distributed computing framework is novel.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

The correspondence among sensor hubs utilizing Web is regularly a difficult issue. It bodes well to coordinate sensor networks with Web [1]. Simultaneously the information of sensor network ought to be accessible whenever, at wherever. It is potentially a troublesome issue to relegate address to the sensor hubs of huge numbers; so, sensor hub may not set up association with web solely. Cloud computing procedure can help business associations to lead their center business exercises with less issue and more prominent productivity. Organizations can

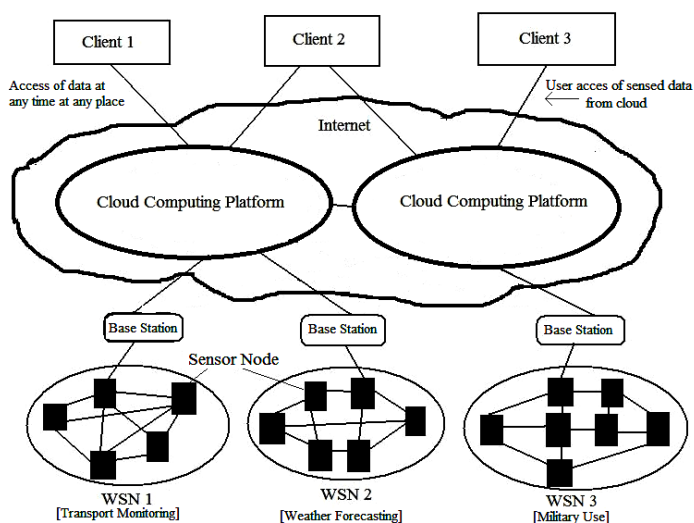
boost the utilization of their current equipment to get ready for and serve explicit tops in use. A huge number of virtual machines and applications can be overseen all the more effectively utilizing a cloud-like condition. Organizations can likewise save money on influence costs as they lessen the quantity of servers required.

Fig.1 comprises of WSNs (for e.g., WSN1, WSN2, WSN3 and WSN4), cloud foundation and the customers. Customers look for administrations from the framework. WSN comprises of physical wireless sensor hubs to detect various applications like

Transport Monitoring, Weather Forecasting, and Military Application and so on. Every sensor hub is customized with the required application. Sensor hub likewise comprises of working framework parts and network the executive's segments. On every sensor hub, application program detects the application and sends back to passage in the cloud legitimately through base station or in multi-jump through different hubs. Steering convention assumes an essential job in dealing with the network topology and to suit the network elements. Cloud gives on-request administration and capacity assets to the customers. It gives access to these assets through web and proves to be useful when there is an unexpected necessity of assets.

networks (SANs), network hardware, firewall and other security gadgets. Cloud computing likewise depicts applications that are stretched out to be open through the Internet. These cloud applications utilize huge server farms and amazing servers that host Web applications and Web administrations. Anybody with an appropriate Internet association and a standard program can get to a cloud application.

Numerous formal definitions have been proposed in both scholarly community and industry, the one given by Wikipedia [2] seems to incorporate key basic components broadly utilized in the Cloud Computing people group: *Cloud computing is the on-request accessibility of PC framework assets, particularly information stockpiling and computing power, without direct dynamic administration by the client* [2].



**Fig 1: WSN – Cloud Computing Platform**

## II. OVERVIEW: CLOUD

Cloud computing is a term used to depict both a stage and kind of use. A cloud computing stage powerfully arrangements, designs, reconfigures servers as required. Servers in the cloud can be physical machines or virtual machines. It is an option in contrast to having neighborhood servers handle applications. The end clients of a cloud computing network more often than not have no clue where the servers are physically found—they simply turn up their application and begin working. Propelled clouds regularly incorporate other computing assets, for example, stockpiling territory

### A. Characteristics:

The following are the characteristics exhibited by the Cloud Computing:

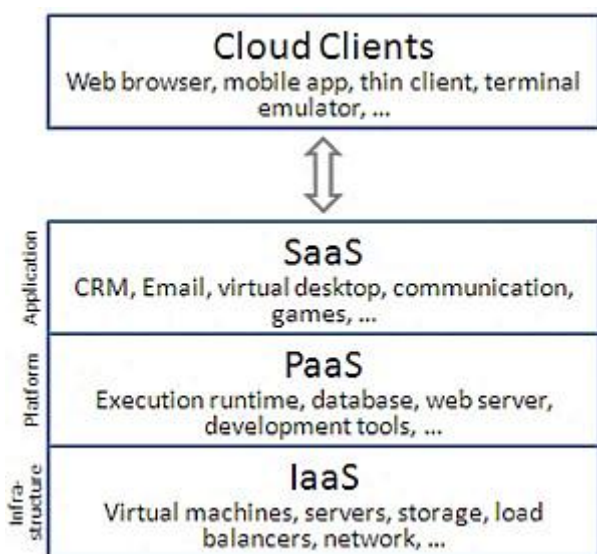
- Readiness for associations might be improved, as cloud computing may build clients' adaptability with re-provisioning, including, or growing innovative foundation assets.
- Cost cuts are asserted by cloud suppliers. An open cloud conveyance model believer's capital consumption (e.g., purchasing servers) to operational expenditure. This purportedly brings boundaries down to section, as framework is commonly given by an outsider and need not be obtained for one-time or rare concentrated computing undertakings. Valuing on a utility computing premise is "fine-grained", with use-based charging alternatives. Too, less in-house IT abilities are required for execution of ventures that utilization cloud computing. The e-FISCAL task's best in class repository contains a few articles investigating cost viewpoints in more detail, the greater part of them presuming that costs reserve funds rely upon the kind of

exercises upheld and the sort of foundation accessible in-house.

- Device and position independence empower clients to get to frameworks utilizing an internet browser paying little heed to their area or what gadget they use (e.g., PC, cell phone). As foundation is off-webpage (regularly given by an outsider) and got to by means of the Internet, clients can interface with it from anywhere.

### B. Service Models:

In spite of the fact that service-arranged design advocates "Everything as a Service" (with the abbreviations EaaS or XaaS, or essentially aas), cloud-computing suppliers offer their "services" as indicated by various models, of which the three standard models for every NIST are Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS), Platform as a Service (PaaS), and Software as a Service (SaaS). These models offer expanding reflection; they are in this way regularly depicted as layers in a stack: infrastructure, platform and software as-a-service, however these need not be connected. For instance, one can give SaaS executed on physical machines (uncovered metal), without utilizing basic PaaS or IaaS layers, and then again one can run a program on IaaS and access it legitimately, without wrapping it as SaaS.



**Fig 2: Cloud computing service models arranged as layers in a stack**

- IaaS (Infrastructure as a Service):* This model gives essential stockpiling and computing abilities as institutionalized services over the network. Servers, stockpiling frameworks, networking gear, server farm space and so on are pooled and made accessible to deal with remaining tasks at hand. The client would normally convey his own product on the foundation. The basic case of IaaS is Amazon.
- PaaS (Platform as a Service):* This model gives programming or advancement condition, which is exemplified and offered as a service and other higher-level application can work upon it. The customer has the opportunity to make his own applications, which keep running on the supplier's framework. PaaS suppliers offer a predefined blend of OS and application servers. Google's App Engine is a well-known PaaS model.
- SaaS (Software as a Service):* This model gives services to customers on interest premise. A solitary case of the service keeps running on the cloud can serve different end client. No speculation is required on the customer side for servers and programming licenses. Google is one of the service suppliers of SaaS.
- Mobile "backend" as a service (MBaaS):* In the mobile "backend" as a service (M) model, in other words called as **Backend as a Service (BaaS)**, web application and portable application engineers are furnished with an approach to connect their applications to cloud stockpiling and cloud computing services with application programming interfaces (APIs) presented to their applications and custom programming improvement packs (SDKs). Services incorporate client the executives, message pop-ups, combination with long range interpersonal communication services and that's just the beginning. This is a moderately late model in cloud computing, with most BaaS new companies dating from 2011 or later however

patterns demonstrate that these services are increasing critical standard footing with big business shoppers.

- v) *Serverless computing*: Serverless computing is a cloud computing code execution model in which the cloud supplier completely oversees beginning and halting virtual machines as important to serve demands, and demands are charged by a unique proportion of the assets required to fulfill the solicitation, as opposed to per virtual machine, every hour. Regardless of the name, it doesn't really include running code without servers. Serverless computing is so named in light of the fact that the business or individual that possesses the framework does not need to buy, lease or arrangement servers or virtual machines for the back-end code to keep running on.
- vi) *Function as a Service (FaaS)*: Function as a service (FaaS) is a service-facilitated remote method call that use serverless computing to empower the sending of individual capacities in the cloud that keep running in light of occasions. FaaS is incorporated under the more extensive term serverless computing, however the terms may likewise be utilized reciprocally.

### C. *Deployment Models*:

The accompanying models are exhibited by taking into account the deployment situations:

- 1) *Private Cloud*: This cloud infrastructure is functioned inside a single organization, and overseen by the association or an outsider independent of its area. The target of setting up a private cloud in an association is to expand and advance the usage of existing in-house assets, giving security and protection to information and lower information move cost from nearby IT framework to a Public Cloud.
- 2) *Public Cloud*: A cloud is known as a "Public Cloud" when the services are rendered over a

network that is open for public use. Public Cloud Services might be free. In fact, there might be practically zero distinction among public and private cloud design, nonetheless, security thought might be generously unique for services (applications, stockpiling, and different assets) that are made accessible by a service supplier for a public group of spectators and when correspondence is affected over a non-confided in network.

- 3) *Hybrid Cloud*: The mix of public and private cloud is known as half and half cloud. In this model, service suppliers can use outsider Cloud Providers in a full or fractional way with the goal that the adaptability for utilizing the assets are expanded.
- 4) *Community Cloud*: Community cloud shares framework between a few associations from a particular network with regular concerns (security, consistence, purview, and so on.), regardless of whether oversaw inside or by an outsider, and either facilitated inside or remotely. The expenses are spread over less clients than a public cloud (yet in excess of a private cloud), so just a portion of the cost reserve funds capability of cloud computing are figured it out.
- 5) *Distributed Cloud*: A cloud computing platform can be amassed from an appropriated set of machines in various areas, associated with a solitary network or center service. It is conceivable to recognize two sorts of appropriated clouds: public-resource computing and volunteer cloud.
- a) *Public-resource computing*: This sort of appropriated cloud results from a far-reaching meaning of cloud computing, since they are more similar to conveyed computing than cloud computing. In any case, it is viewed as a sub-class of cloud computing.

b) *Volunteer Cloud*: Volunteer cloud computing is portrayed as the crossing point of public-asset computing and cloud computing, where a cloud computing foundation is assembled utilizing volunteered assets. Numerous difficulties emerge from this sort of foundation, as a result of the unpredictability of the assets used to manufacture it and the dynamic condition it works in. It can likewise be called shared clouds, or specially appointed clouds. An intriguing exertion with regards to such bearing is Cloud@Home, it expects to actualize a cloud computing framework utilizing volunteered assets giving a plan of action to boost commitments through money related compensation.

### III. OVERVIEW: WIRELESS SENSOR NETWORKS

A wireless sensor network (WSN) comprises of spatially dispersed independent sensors to agreeably screen physical or natural conditions, for example, temperature, sound, vibration, weight, movement or pollutants. [4,5] The improvement of wireless sensor networks was propelled by military applications, for example, war zone reconnaissance. They are currently utilized in numerous mechanical and regular citizen application zones, including modern procedure checking and control, machine wellbeing observing [6], condition and living space observing, human services applications, home robotization, and traffic control [4, 7]. Each hub in a sensor network is ordinarily furnished with a radio handset or different wireless specialized gadget, a little microcontroller, and a vitality source, generally a battery. The size of sensor hub may fluctuate from shoebox down to a grain of residue. The expense of sensor hubs is likewise differing from many dollars to a couple of pennies, contingent upon the size of the sensor network and the intricacy expected of individual sensor hubs [4]. Size and cost limitations on sensor hubs bring about relating requirements on assets, for

example, vitality, memory, computational speed and data transmission [4].

A sensor network is a network composed of an enormous number of sensor protuberances. [8] The sensor nodes are thickly conveyed inside the marvel, they send irregular and have agreeable abilities. Typically, these gadgets are little and economical, with the goal that they can be delivered and sent in enormous numbers, thus their assets as far as vitality, memory, computational speed and data transfer capacity are seriously obliged. There are various Sensors, for example, weight, accelerometer, camera, warm, mouthpiece, and so on. They screen conditions at various areas, for example, temperature, moistness, vehicular development, lightning condition, weight, soil cosmetics, commotion levels, the nearness or nonappearance of specific sorts of articles, mechanical feelings of anxiety on connected items, the present attributes, for example, speed, heading and size of an article. Ordinarily these Sensor hubs comprise their parts: detecting, handling and conveying [9]. The improvement of sensor networks requires advancements from three distinctive research regions: detecting, correspondence, and computing (counting equipment, programming, and calculations). Along these lines, consolidated and separate progressions in every one of these territories have driven research in sensor networks. Instances of early sensor networks incorporate the radar networks utilized in aviation authority. The national power framework, with its numerous sensors, can be seen as one enormous sensor network. These frameworks were created with specific PCs and correspondence abilities, and before the term —sensor network came into vogue.

#### A. Terminology:

Following are the most used terms which are related to sensor networks:

1) *Sensor*: A transducer that changes over a physical marvel, for example, heat, light, stable

or movement into electrical or another sign that might be additionally controlled by different contraption.

- 2) *Sensor node*: A fundamental unit in a sensor network, with processor, memory, wireless modem and power supply.
- 3) *Topology of Network*: This is the course of action of the components (joins, hubs, and so on.) of a correspondence arrange. System topology can be utilized to characterize or depict the game plan of different sorts of media transmission systems, including order and control radio systems, mechanical fieldbusses and Computer Networks.
- 4) *Routing*: Routing is the process of selecting a path for sending data in a network or between or across multiple networks. Broadly, routing is performed in many types of networks, including circuit-switched networks, such as the public switched telephone network (PSTN), and computer networks, such as the Internet.
- 5) *Data Storage*: The run-time framework support for sensor arrange application. Capacity might be nearby to the hub where the information is created, load adjusted over a system, or tied down at a couple of focuses.

**B. Routing Protocols in Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs):**

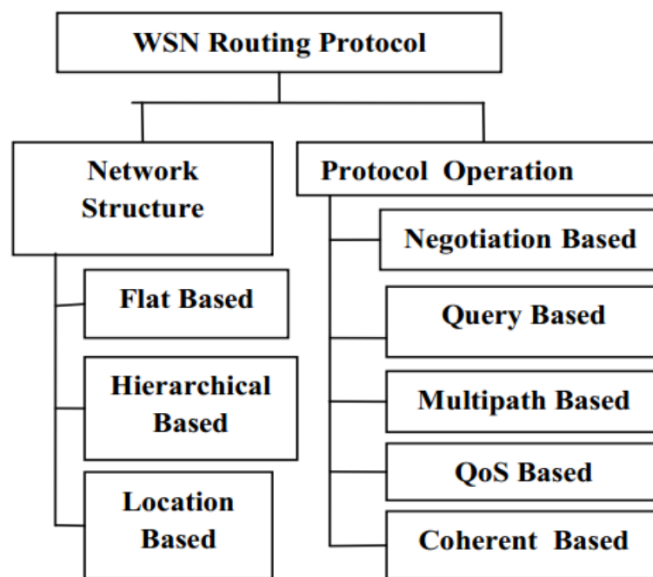
Directing conventions in WSNs are comprehensively isolated into two classes: Network

Structure based and Protocol Operation based. System Structure based steering conventions are again separated into

1. Flat-based routing,
2. hierarchical based routing,
3. location-based routing.

Protocol Operation based are again separated into

1. Multipath based,
2. Query based,
3. QoS based,
4. Coherent based
5. Negotiation based.



**Fig 3: WSN Routing Taxonomy**

Routing Protocols	Classification	Mobility	Position Awareness	Power Usage	Data Aggregation	QoS	Scalability	Multipath	Query Based
SPIN	Flat	Possible	No	Limited	Yes	No	Limited	Yes	Yes
Directed Diffusion	Flat	Limited	No	Limited	Yes	No	Limited	Yes	Yes
Rumor Routing	Flat	Very Limited	No	N/A	Yes	No	Good	No	Yes
LEACH	Hierarchical	Fixed BS	No	Maximum	Yes	No	Good	No	No
PEGASIS	Hierarchical	Fixed BS	No	Maximum	No	No	Good	No	No

TEEN	Hierarchical	Fixed BS	No	Maximum	Yes	No	Good	No	No
APTEEN	Hierarchical	Fixed BS	No	Maximum	Yes	No	Good	No	No
HEED	Hierarchical	Fixed BS	No	Maximum	Yes	No	Good	Yes	No
COSEN	Hierarchical	Fixed BS	No	Maximum	No	No	Limited	No	No
CHIRON	Hierarchical	Fixed BS	No	Maximum	No	No	Good	No	No
GEAR	Location	Limited	No	Limited	No	No	Limited	No	No
GAF	Location	Limited	No	Limited	No	No	Good	No	No
MECN	Location	No	No	Maximum	Yes	No	Low	No	No
SMECN	Location	No	No	Maximum	No	No	Low	No	No
SAR	QoS Based	No	No	N/A	Yes	Yes	Limited	No	Yes
SPEED	QoS Based	No	No	N/A	No	Yes	Limited	No	Yes

**Table 1: Comparison and Classification of routing Protocols in wireless sensor networks**

**C. Characteristics:**

The fundamental characteristics of a WSN incorporate

- Power utilization imperatives for hubs utilizing batteries or vitality collecting. Instances of providers are ReVibe Energy [15] and Perpetuum
- Capacity to adapt to hub disappointments (strength)
- Some versatility of hubs (for profoundly portable hubs see MWSNs)
- Heterogeneity of hubs
- Homogeneity of hubs
- Versatility to enormous size of sending
- Capacity to withstand cruel ecological conditions
- Convenience
- Cross-layer design

Cross-layer is turning into a significant reading territory for remote communications. Moreover, the conventional layered methodology presents three primary issues:

- Customary layered methodology can't share distinctive data among various layers, which prompts each layer not having total data.
- The conventional layered methodology can't ensure the improvement of the whole arrange.
- The customary layered methodology does not be able to adjust to the natural change.

In light of the obstruction between the various clients, get to clashes, blurring, and the difference in condition in the remote sensor systems, conventional layered methodology for wired systems isn't pertinent to remote systems.

So, the cross-layer can be utilized to make the ideal adjustment to improve the transmission execution, for example, information rate, vitality proficiency, QoS (Quality of Service), etc. Sensor hubs can be envisioned as little PCs which are very fundamental as far as their interfaces and their parts. They more often than not comprise of a handling unit with restricted computational power and constrained memory, sensors or MEMS (counting explicit molding hardware), a specialized gadget (generally radio handsets or on the other hand optical), and a power source for the most part as a battery. Other potential considerations are vitality gathering modules, optional ASICs, and perhaps auxiliary

correspondence interface (for example RS-232 or USB).

The base stations are at least one parts of the WSN with significantly more computational, vitality and correspondence assets. They go about as an entryway between sensor hubs and the end client as they ordinarily forward information from the WSN on to a server. Other uncommon parts in routing-based systems are switches, intended to figure, compute and disseminate the routing tables.

#### IV. APPLICATION AREAS

Joining WSNs with cloud makes it simple to share and dissect ongoing sensor information on-the-fly. It additionally gives a favorable position of giving sensor information or sensor occasion as an administration over the web. The terms Sensing as a Service (SaaS) and Sensor Event as a Service (SEaaS) are authored to depict the way toward making the sensor information and occasion of interests accessible to the customers separately over the cloud foundation.

Converging of two innovations bodes well for huge number of uses. A few utilizations of sensor system utilizing cloud computing are clarified beneath:

**a) *Infrastructural Monitoring:*** Sensor systems can be utilized for infrastructural security and counter fear mongering applications. Basic structures and offices, for example, control plants and correspondence focuses must be shielded from potential psychological oppressors. Systems of video, acoustic, and different sensors can be sent around these offices. These sensors give early identification of potential dangers. Improved inclusion and identification and a diminished false caution rate can be accomplished by melding the information from different sensors. Despite the fact that fixed sensors associated by a fixed correspondence system secure most offices, remote impromptu systems can give greater adaptability and extra inclusion when required.

Sensor systems can likewise be utilized to recognize organic, substance, and atomic assaults.

- b) *Weather Condition and Territory Sensing:*** Weather Condition and territory sensing is a characteristic contender for applying sensor systems, since the factors to be observed, e.g., temperature, are normally dispersed over a huge locale. The as of late began Place for Inserted System Detecting (CENS), Los Angeles, CA, has an attention on natural and living space observing. Natural sensors are utilized to examine vegetation reaction to climatic patterns and illnesses, and acoustic and imaging sensors can recognize, track, and measure the number of inhabitants in fowls and different species. On an extremely enormous scale, the Framework for the Watchfulness of the Amazon (SIVAM) gives ecological observing, medicate dealing checking, and airport regulation for the Amazon Bowl. Supported by the administration of Brazil, this huge sensor system comprises of various sorts of interconnected sensors including radar, symbolism, and ecological sensors. The symbolism sensors are space based, radars are situated on flying machine, and natural sensors are for the most part on the ground. The correspondence system associating the sensors works at various rates. For instance, fast systems associate sensors on satellites and flying machine, while low-speed systems interface the ground-based sensors.
- c) *Transportation Monitoring:*** Sensor systems have been utilized for transportation monitoring and control for a long time. Most traffic crossing points have either overhead or covered sensors to distinguish vehicles and control traffic lights. Besides, camcorders are every now and again used to screen street portions with overwhelming traffic, with the video sent to human administrators at focal areas. Nonetheless, these sensors and the



correspondence arrange that interface them are exorbitant; in this manner, traffic observing is commonly constrained to a couple of basic focuses. Reasonable sensors with embedded networking systems will totally change the scene of traffic observing and control. Modest sensors with installed organizing capacity can be sent at each street convergence to distinguish and check vehicle traffic and gauge its speed. The sensors will speak with neighbouring hubs to in the end build up a "worldwide traffic picture" which can be questioned by human administrators or programmed controllers to create control signals.

Another progressively extreme idea has the sensors joined to every vehicle. As the vehicles pass one another, they trade rundown data on the area of congested driving conditions and the speed and thickness of traffic, data that might be produced by ground sensors. These rundowns spread from vehicle to vehicle and can be utilized by drivers to maintain a strategic distance from roads turned parking lots and plan elective courses.

## V. CONCLUSION

The correspondence among sensor nodes utilizing Web is a difficult assignment since sensor hubs contain restricted band width, memory and little size batteries. The issues of capacity limit might be overwhelmed by broadly utilized distributed computing procedure. In this paper, we have examined a few issues of distributed computing and sensor arrange. To build up another convention in sensor organize, the particular application situated situations are of significant thought. Remembering this we have examined some utilization of Sensor System utilizing Distributed computing.

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