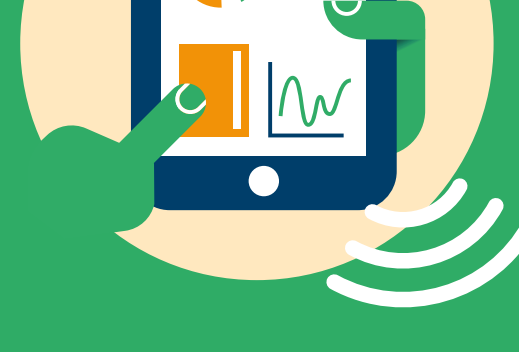


THE #ANALYTICS OF THINGS

Everyday objects used for different activities can be connected to each other and to the Internet

Work



Sport



Sleep



Nowadays, cars, homes, appliances, industrial machines and even our roads are part of the network.

This constantly evolving world is called the

INTERNET OF THINGS (IoT)

The basic infrastructure of the IoT consists of three main parts:



The things

equipped with sensors able to capture the information



The network

connecting them



The system

that processes the data flowing from the things

Facts and predictions on the IoT

Gartner

the economic value of the IoT, across a number of industries, will reach \$1.9 trillion worldwide by 2020

Cisco

50 billion devices will be connected to Internet by year 2020

General Electric

the evolution of the Machine - to-Machine (M2M) over the next 20 years could add 10-15 trillion to world GDP

The Economist

75% of the business leaders at global level are exploring the economic opportunities offered by the IoT

The volume of available information rises exponentially with the increase of smart objects

The data must be correctly collected, selected, correlated, analysed and interpreted, in order to provide benefits to:



Business

anticipating the needs of the demand as well as to design personalised and innovative products and services



Savings

identifying inefficiencies as well as optimizing processes by rationalising costs and consumption

HOW?

Data Governance helps develop data orientation and context, with effective and continuous management:



Controlling the data coming from millions of smart objects with optimal criteria and security



Sharing the information through common terms contained in a business glossary



Monitoring performance and highlighting the results achieved

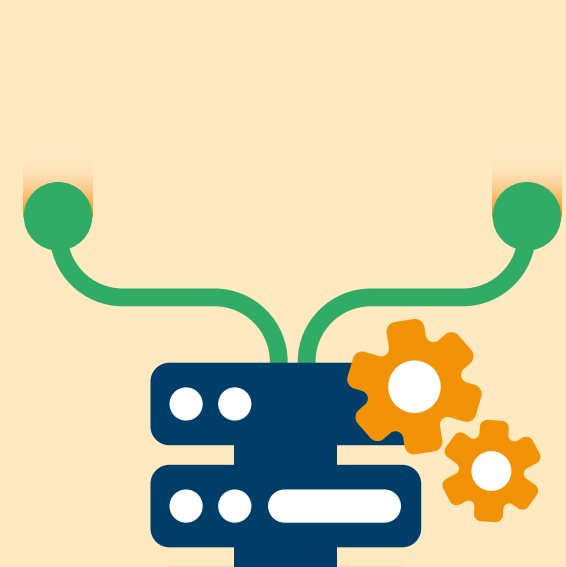


Managing data regarding smart objects via single centralised logics

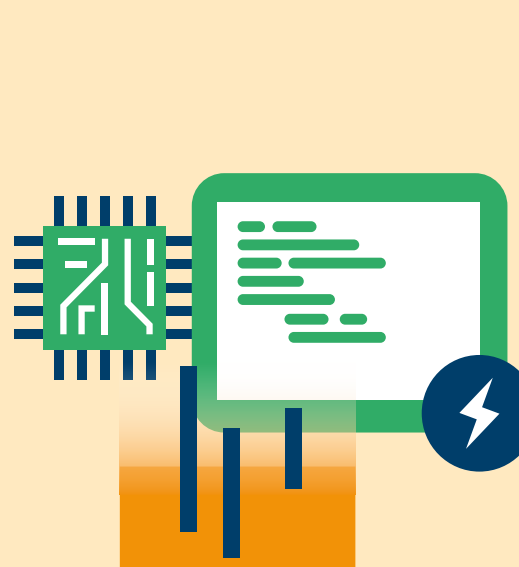
The **Analytics** decode and transform the continuous flow of M2M data into value-added information. In particular, they enable:



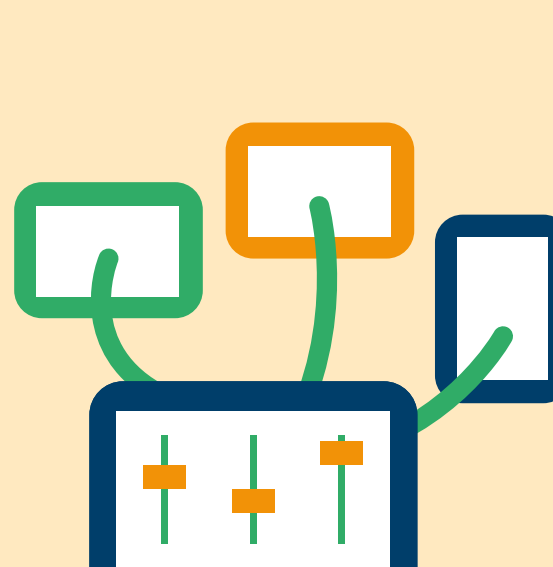
Collection and transform all data coming from the smart objects, both structured and unstructured



Reduction of IoT data movement and fast implementation of in-database models



Management of complex issues with in-memory computing to handle the big data generated by the IoT



Increase effectiveness and flexibility of data management thanks to centrally managed grid computing

IoT: GOVERNING THE COMPLEXITY WITH #ANALYTICS

For a deeper insight, download the white paper "Capitalising on Sensor Data Opportunities"

<http://bit.ly/iotsas>