

## Review Article

# Internet of Things Based Intelligent Techniques in Workable Computing: An Overview

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With the constant developments in Internet communication and the rise of the Internet of Things (IoT), technologies incorporating intelligent manufacturing have given birth to the growing industry and production lines. The network of IoT is generally interconnected with different devices through the Internet. The interactions of the IoT devices form smooth and functional communication require the connectivity of billions of objects. The devices of IoT can preserve, capture, share, and analyze data with nodes connected to the world. Various issues of the IoT such as monitoring the data, stealing the data, privacy of the data, tracking of the data, and many other aspects of the data are becoming challenges for the modern-day industry. The role of computational intelligence in proper analysis, managing, and many different perspectives of the IoT is prominent. Such computational intelligence can solve real-time problems with low cost and time. The IoT has provided solutions for poor scalability, system integration, and difficulties in coordinated operation across the emerging systems. The influence of the proposed study is to offer a wide-ranging overview of the current literature related to the Internet of Things based on intelligent techniques in workable computing. The study has considered the search process in the most popular libraries and presented an analysis of the research work done so far. The analysis and results of the study support the progress in the field, which will help researchers come up with new solutions.

## 1. Introduction

Internet of Things has facilitated modern-day industry through its keen devices such as sensors, actuators, and numerous additional intelligent devices. Different areas under research are discussed with the applications of the IoT. The study provides an overview of IoT-based technologies and techniques used for these technologies. These systems have achieved goals through various technologies under different systems developed so far. The indoor technologies have been discussed, and the study objectively observes how the experimental routine of these inner machinery is accomplished using a standard mutual metric for scalability, correctness, difficulty, healthiness, energy competence, price, and consistency. The survey supports the integration of tools as an operative approach to attain steadfastness in IoT-based enclosed arrangements. The

investigation results could be supportive in selecting suitable interior machinery for the expansion of trustworthy real-time inside applications [1]. Another study was presented, in which the author has proposed a new adaptive authority regulator structure for IoT systems. Based on a thoughtful perceptual approach, the planned outline is considered a novel interactive model to control supremacy. IoT system to successfully solve the problem of the power controller in the game is offered. The investigational outcome clarifies that the game-based tactic can deliver efficient broadcast performance that can maximize communication rates [2]. The authors have provided endwise energy models for Edge Cloud-based IoT platforms. They are applying this model to a solid scenario, information stream examination produced by cameras implanted in the vehicle. The authentication chains are quantities on actual trial benches, where specific applications are executed, and similar simulations were

performed. The study approximates the energy feeding of IoT applications, endways energy cost model for data flow scrutiny in the IoT, and the contrast of edge and fundamental cloud keys for IoT [3].

The construction and execution of a specific biomedical application founded on a Wireless Body Area Networks (WBAN) prototype are presented and verified at Ege University Hospital. The planned system specifically emphasizes records for the patient's pulse rate, plethysmogram, and relative oxygen ratio. The composed data is relocated from the wireless sensor network to the principal database by means of IoT technology. The enactment of the scheme is appraised with regard to the reliability and accuracy of the collected data in different network topologies, the network stability, and the effective range [4]. The study has adopted the CAAVI-RICS methodology to examine the sincerity, authorization, permission, confirmation, and uprightness of IoT and edge computing schemes by clarifying the reasons, effects, anxieties, and linked security solutions. The research contribution is a complete and comprehensive systematic classification and streamlining of security glitches that covers the security atmosphere of IoT and edge computing systems. Also, the study has contributed to the discussion on the main features of edge computing security and cutting edge solutions [5]. However, conventional IoT applications are stationary, shut, and steeply combined solutions with which the possibilities of this new technology platform cannot be fully exploited. Because of this, IoT systems are now developing into extra exposed and dynamic styles and solutions, where dynamics are seen as added value for creating context-sensitive and self-adapting applications. The study was presented in which constantly fluctuating scenarios, keys for automatic contract negotiation and management, facility discovery, and mutual authentication will play a dominant character. They can be seen as the main building blocks for building secure and dynamic applications. The study examines the investigation accomplishments in these capacities and displays the challenges and open research problems that ascend in such a new scenario [6].

The contribution of the projected study is to present an inclusive impression of the prevailing literature related to the Internet of things based on intelligent techniques in practical computing. In addition, the study has considered the search process in the most popular libraries and presented an analysis of the research work done so far.

The paper is organized as follows: Section 2 briefly discusses the technologies of intelligent IoT. Details associated IoT-based sustainable systems are given in Section 3. Section 4 shows IoT systems for enhancing energy consumption. IoT-based real-time applications are discussed in Section 5. The analysis of the existing state-of-the-art approaches associated with IoT-based intelligent techniques in workable computing is presented in Section 6. The paper is concluded in Section 7.

## 2. Technologies of Intelligent IoT

Researchers have devised various approaches in order to tackle diverse issues of modern-day technology. These approaches are working as an intelligent tool of IoT for

sustaining daily matters. Studies were presented to overcome the problems, and various techniques were introduced. The foremost aim of the exploration was to plan and ripen an IoT architecture using blockchain and AI to upkeep effective extensive data inquiry. The study has proposed a blockchain-enabled intelligent IoT design with artificial intelligence that delivers an effective way to join blockchain and Artificial Intelligence for IoT with existing state-of-the-art techniques and applications. The approach was assessed with the suggested architecture and classified into qualitative and quantitative analyses. The qualitative assessment labeled that Artificial Intelligence and blockchain are used in IoT applications with AI-controlled blockchain and blockchain-controlled AI. In the quantitative analysis, a performance valuation of the block IoT intelligence architecture was offered to relate existing lessons of devices, fog, edge, and cloud intelligence computing based on constraints such as correctness, potential, safety and data defense, computational effort, and energy costs in IoT Applications. The assessment outcomes show that the planned architecture performance delays the existing IoT architectures and mitigates the current challenges [7]. The growing use of wearable sensor nodes and progressive communication is serving to advance diagnostic methods to progress the human quality of life. The virtual monitoring of patients via movable sensor nodes can trust the services of specialists in the arena due to the absence of medical amenities, so that the medical services in the fields can be improved. Knowing about systematic monitoring of vital health factors helps the patient take defensive actions early. The Android-based ALERT system (HeaLth Enabled Remote Terminal) accounts for the data and transfers it to the cloud. The intended application aids the patient in delivering medical help early on [8].

To address data protection problems, the research suggests a joint privacy-preserving  $k$ -means strategy (M-PPKS), which is grounded on homomorphic encryption and neither discloses the secrecy of the contestant nor misses the private data of the cluster center. The proposed M-PPKS split each repetition of a  $k$ -means algorithm into two phases: finding the nearest cluster center for each participant, tracked by calculating a new center for each cluster. In both stages, the Cluster Center is private for the participants, and the private information of each member is not reachable to an analyst. M-PPKS is also announcing a third-party cloud platform to decrease the communication complication of homomorphic encryption. Broad consequences of the data protection analysis and performance assessment display that the proposed M-PPKS strategy can accomplish high performance. In addition, estimated cluster results can be competently gained while maintaining mutual private data [9]. Finally, a study was presented in which the authors proposed a near-end network solution for offloading computations into mobile edges/fog submitted. The flexibility, heterogeneity, and physical circulation of portable devices is due to numerous encounters in unburdening calculations into mobile edges/fog. However, a profound Q-learning-based

independent running framework is planned to meet the computing resource requirements of massive mobile devices. The Distributed Edge/Fog Network Controller (FNC) clears the Edge/Fog resources available. The arbitrariness in the obtainability of assets and frequent choices for assigning those assets to offload computations fit the problem amenable to the Markov Decision Process (MDP) modeling and strengthening learning solution. The proposed model is simulated by the MATLAB tool taking into account the resource and mobility requirements of the end-user devices. The planned autonomous deep Q-learning-based method meaningfully advances the recital of the computation offload by diminishing the inactivity of the service computing. For comparison purposes, the entire power feeding based on different discharge verdicts is also examined. The proposed approach to calculations related to the latest discharge solutions is presented as energy-efficient [10].

Some Certificateless Authenticated Encryption with Keyword Search (CLAEKS) systems have been recommended in a study. However, it is identified in the literature that the safety of these systems is established on the basis of a frail security model. The study first presents an additional influential and genuine security model for CLAEKS systems. Then, it proposed a novel CLAEKS scheme and showed its security in the prolonged security model. The contrast outcomes display that the planned CLAEKS scheme is the only present searchable encryption scheme in the existing setting without a protected certificate in the prolonged security model [11]. The bioinspired computing paradigm has shown that it can provide the best results in information communication over wireless sensor networks and vehicle ad hoc network surroundings. Providing flexibility to sensor nodes on the networks can significantly improve the ability to collect data by conserving energy and transferring data by sensing the node's proximity. This development is still of countless positions in the IoT sensor atmospheres. The research aimed to expand the reader's knowledge by providing adequate and complete backgrounds for biologically stirred algorithms that can adequately solve the encounters arising from the mobility schemes of various sensors in IoT applications. Therefore, a universal impression of stationary and mobile sensor node plans with details on Mobile Wireless Sensor Network (MWSN) capable technologies were presented. A number of routing protocols grounded on the mobility of nodes are inspected briefly and concisely, conferring to classic and biologically inspired criteria in order to find out what should be appropriate as building blocks for IoT applications depending on the sensor node [12].

The IoT is appreciating growing popularity in several areas such as smart cities, oil mining, agriculture, and transportation. The Edge/Fog computing atmosphere supports addressing significant challenges confronted by the IoT. Inactivity, bandwidth intake, and continuous network connectivity are the matters that need to be solved. When it comes to analyses in edge computing that

are dispersed in nature, the tendency is more in the direction of disseminated machine learning. Research focuses on integrating data movement and scattered deep learning into the IoT edge atmosphere to lessen latency and upsurge correctness from the data generation stage. For this purpose, a novel IoT edge model based on data flow and distributed deep neural network (DF-DDNN) was proposed for big data environments. The methodology has caused a latency lessening of up to 33% compared to the current old-fashioned IoT cloud model [13]. The study projected innovative deviation-based neighborhood models for the excellence of service forecast using crowd intelligence. In contrast to existing work, the models are subject to a two-stage formal framework that permits well-organized universal optimization of the model constraints. The first module gives a base approximation for quality of service forecast using variances between amenities and users. The additional module is founded on the standard of neighborhood-based collaborative filtering and adds to fine-tuned adjustments to the forecasts. In addition, context information in the neighborhood module is used to reinforce the analytical competencies of the planned models. Investigational consequences with an extensive QoS-specific data set show that deviation-based neighborhood models can overwhelm present hitches of heuristic collaborative filtering approaches and attain superior performance than modern prediction methods. In addition, the proposed models can, of course, use locality information to confirm different precise prediction outcomes [14].

### 3. IoT-Based Sustainable Systems

Numerous studies were presented for the IoT-based sustainable process. A study was presented to introduce a clustering technique Energy Resourceful Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) based Crowding (EEPSOC), for the operative collection of cluster heads (CHs) between different IoT devices. The IoT devices used to collect health data are assembled together in groups, and a CH is selected using EEPSOC. The selected CH forwards the data to the cloud host. Then, the CH is accountable for transferring data from the IoT devices to the cloud host via fog machines. In addition, a classification model based on an artificial neural network (ANN) is used to analyze the health data on the cloud host and to determine the harshness of the infections. For experiments, organized student health care data are compiled using UCI data sets and medical equipment to predict students' varying degrees of infection harshness. A thorough reasonable analysis is carried out, and the simulation result confirmed the quality of the EEPSOC-ANN model in comparison to the associated procedures under numerous sides [15]. The research study was presented to propose a special method to attain the air quality observing system with this fog computer-based IoT. The study suggested an embedded system, in which sensors gather the air quality information over some time and refer it through the fog

nodes. Each Fog Node can be a highly idiomatic program held on a dedicated compute node executed with a joining interface. Data captured by microprocessor-based IoT detection objects does not seem to push the process to the cloud server. Instead, they transmit fast through the neighboring fog node, including a high slew rate service. However, the fog node refines nonconvertible data (e.g., consistent device measurements) and forwards it to the cloud for long-standing storage and group analysis. The cloud may be a suitable place to conduct world analyses with information collected over a long period (months, years) from shared devices. Universal purpose processors (microprocessor) and IoT cloud platforms were mixed up in emerging this infrastructure and model for analysis. Empirical results show that this innovative technique is accountable for detecting air quality, which helps reveal the variation patterns related to air quality at a certain level [16]. For the deployment of intelligent protection systems, we propose that we broaden our viewpoint not only to safety, but also to artificial intelligence and the Internet of Things to understand better the challenges onward in the hope of autonomous protection. The purpose of the study was how intruders work. Detection fits into these areas, especially as intelligent representatives. How to present methods to intruder recognition accomplishing their role as intelligent representatives is the requirement for autonomous action concerning vulnerable nodes that are intelligent, dispersed, and data-driven. The desires of detection agents for IoT security are weaknesses, trials, and their appropriate methods. In responding to the above interrogations, an overview of the latest research is provided to avoid converting old answers into new roles. A survey was presented to aim for safety researchers or academics, IoT inventors, and information specialists who are familiar with the areas covered. This review contributes to an overview of the collected works on outdated and dispersed methods to intruder discovery modeled as intelligent agents for an IoT viewpoint. Define a mutual reference of main terms among intrusion discovery, artificial intelligence, and IoT, identified primary defense cycle necessities for defense agents, related engineering, and security trials, and considerations for upcoming development. As the turn of the era approaches, the research expected in 2020 is to be the tipping point where placements become commonplace, not just a talking point, but the need for cooperative, intelligent discovery agents at all levels of the IoT becomes a truth [17].

The purpose of unloading calculations is to reduce IoT devices' energy consumption while ensuring the extreme tolerable suspension of tasks. A computational unloading scheme was presented in an IoT fog cloud design that considers a multiuser and multifog node scenario. The proposed system considers the multiple unloading through cooperation between fog nodes, the unloading possibility, and the transmission power allocation to be optimized together. Since the articulated optimization issue is not convex and NP-hard and uses the successive convex approximation (SCA) and the Dinkelbach

method, an iterative two-step algorithm is suggested to solve the problem accurately. The simulation outcomes show the compromise between energy consumption and close task time in IoT devices. In addition, the convergence of the proposed algorithm is checked [18]. The authors have given an efficient survey on the present state-of-the-art semantic IoT arrangements utilized in health space and distinguish the related trials; so they suggest a combined edge-cloud semantic IoT design to encourage the healthcare and open health (HC-PH) associations for the health and welfare of the people and public [19]. The study has proposed an excess vitality utilization laxity-based (RECLB) calculation to needlessly and energy-efficiently perform each application handle on numerous simulated machines is recently proposed [20]. The paper has presented a point-by-point qualified investigation of the atmosphere with conventional clouds and applications flowing natively on portable systems to declare the advantages and possibility of the representation [21].

#### 4. Smart IoT Systems for Enhancing Energy Consumption

Studies were presented to give a comprehensive overview toward security analysts, IoT engineers, and data executives concerned with the secured ranges. Commitments made inside this audit are the audit of writing of conventional and conveyed methods to impostor location, modeled as brilliantly operators for an IoT viewpoint; characterizing a mutual reference of basic terms among areas of gatecrasher location, fake insights and the IoT, distinguishing proof of basic defense cycle necessities for cautious operators, important fabricating and security challenges; and contemplations to upcoming improvement [17]. The study has handover how and where the particular topic of "Smart Energy and Power Systems Modelling" can place itself inside the overall Vitality Informatics space. A short time later, the paper will clarify how Cyber-Physical Frameworks (CPS) and Data and Communication Advances (IoT), coupled with "Smart Energy and Power Frameworks Modelling," can increase [22]. A study was presented to explain, examine, and assess the precision and idleness of the novel variety of these strategies. It is concluded that, by adjusting the conventional strategies and characterizing progressive arrangements, strategies such as Real-Time Dynamic Statistical Process Control Chart (RTDSPCC) and Incremental Gaussian Naïve Bayes (IGNB) can be shaped, which is exceedingly advantageous for IoT [23].

The research study was presented, giving more effective and reasonable security demonstration for CLAEKS schemes [11]. The authors have surveyed the software-defined network (SDN) and fog computing-based arrangements to overcome the IoT primary challenges, spotlight their points of interest, and uncover their shortcomings. Hence, the author has given suggestions after this paper for the up-and-coming investigation efforts [24]. Research has proposed a 'Lease-First,

Then-Sell' (LFTS) commercial representation embracing the numerous growth method to plan, make, and utilize items. Reenactment is utilized to think about the coordination organizing arrangement when executing this show for diverse scenarios to distinguish triple bottom line benefits (TBL) along with openings and challenges to actualize the IoT-enabled LFTS representation [25]. The authors have surveyed all IoT probability from related works and have chosen one Malaysian government clinic as a case. From the discoveries, a representation was defined, which comprises three parts, the Healthcare IoT Chance Administration, the Hospital Performance Indicator for Accountability (HPIA), and the execution stages [26]. The authors have suggested a multistyle training knowledge process that depends on deep denoising autoencoders (DAEs) to extricate and unify the foremost invidious data in a preparing information base [27].

The study provides an efficient audit on progressed IoT empowered personalized healthcare systems (PHS). The analysis surveys the current investigations of IoT empowered PHS, essential empowering novelties, foremost IoT empowered applications, and fruitful case thinks about in healthcare. At long last, point out future investigation patterns and challenges [28]. The study presents a preparing representation for huge IoT information. It incorporates a persistent conveyance plot built on building squares for building program pipelines from the edge to the cloud. It includes an information arrangement plot based on parallel designs for building up proficiently and handles the generation and utilization of IoT information [29]. The study aimed to outline and create kid and newborn child ICUs. If you notice, the passage because of postponed assignment of disease for newborn children and neonates has gotten to be capable in the healthcare space and its frameworks [30]. The author of the study has presented a modern computing stage, established as a mist computing worldview that may offer assistance to ease idleness, while transferring and collaborating indicators with inaccessible hosts, which can quicken therapeutic administrations in spatial-temporal measurements [31]. The study has pointed out that how to get the customized status of cloud/IoT administrations and help clients select suitable benefits has developed into a hot issue with the blast of administrations on the Web [14].

## 5. IoT-Based Real-Time Applications

Numerous applications of IoT exist in the literature. These applications include healthcare, agriculture, mining, smart cities, and many others. Studies were presented to explore three conceivable arrangements, where IoT can profit with real-time influence that incorporates (i) multitasking of prevalent microprocessing modules, (ii) sensor-generated IoT stream preparing in cloud-centric medium, and (iii) dew computing-based context-aware nearby computing [32]. The study has suggested that the work aims to expand the readers' information by giving

adequate and broad foundations in naturally motivated calculations utilized for palatably understanding challenges postured by various sensors' versatility plans within the setting of IoT applications. Hence, the author has delivered a worldwide outline of inactive and versatile sensor hub methodologies with points of interest related to Versatile Remote Sensor Organize Mobile Wireless Sensor Network (MWSN) empowering innovations [12]. The use and need of IoT Internet of things are increasing day by day. Many IoT devices are connected through the Internet to do different inputs and actions for the real world. A considerable amount of data is produced and collected from various IoT devices connected; these data or inputs are managed through sensors and then converted to machine-understandable form or algorithms. The main goal presented in the study is to check and identify different challenges related to security and IoT applications or protocols [33]. Nowadays, the IoT applications and functions are increasing randomly, and IoT, machine learning, AI, and cloud computing big data solve most real-world problems. Its main uses are in agriculture, the transport system, health, and smart cities. The work presented in this paper is on cloud computing to insert sensors in human blood or body to collect some valuable data in the human body like blood pressure, blood variation, heartbeat and body temperature, etc. The main goals of IoT in the health system field are to insert sensors into the human body, predict health issues efficiently, and then process that data to the cloud for doctors and patients to access and manage efficiently [34].

The world population increases day by day, and the lives of individuals become harder, facing the problems of health security issues, transportation issues, and much more. To better address citizens' needs and provide everyday life, there is a need for a more innovative technology that can do all types of jobs or actions related to real-world issues. The Internet of Things is a modern and intelligent technology that has the tendency and capability to fulfill all citizens' needs regarding health systems, agriculture, transportation, security, and many others [35] as there is an increase in the IoT-based systems and applications in fields like healthcare, agriculture, transportation, aviation, and so on. Various approaches were presented for devising new mechanisms associated with the security of the IoT-based systems and applications. A hardware-based mechanism isolation and protection mechanism (IPM) is shown between the network and IoT devices. The IPM checks and analyzes the communications to protect systems and IoT devices from different threats. The proposed IPM mechanism is 98.68% successful in threat detection [36]. The involvement of the Internet of things surprisingly increases day by day in the education sector and the industrial side. Different methodologies are used for data mining for diverse IoT ecosystems like Facebook, Twitter, etc. The focus of the study is to find out the three main questions that are to find the essential elements of the Internet of things, to identify their connections with each other, and how such IoT ecosystem elements are being engaged with time and

needs. The study results show some of the most important elements of IoT like cloud computing, cybersecurity, and big data. The survey also gives good suggestions for future work in the field of IoT [37]. The IoT plays a vital role in the healthcare system, especially for infants and newborn children, because they cannot express their pain or any other issue. Here, the IoT plays an essential role for newborn babies. An IoT-based device is installed in a baby bassinet, which has special sensors like heartbeat sensor, temperature sensor, humidity sensor, and other important sensors, which can collect important data of that baby, so the doctors and other health staff can easily and timely examine the health-related issues of the baby [38].

## 6. Analyzing the Existing State of the Art Approaches Associated with IoT-Based Intelligent Techniques in Workable Computing

The IoT has billions of devices connected and communicates whenever it needs. These devices provide a huge data volume to the cloud for storage and further processing. The devices' inputs and outputs data are enormous, so processing inputs and giving outcomes will take much time and less security. So, a fog computing is used between IoT applications and cloud computing, which acts as a bridge between the IoT and the cloud. Fog computing helps and protects the data. It gives security and also makes the outputs very fast and reliable [39]. A survey has been carried out to check and identify the correctness and accuracy of different services management using the Internet of Things for upcoming decades. Researchers expected and proposed that the Internet of Things applications will be hugely used in the future in both academia and the industrial part. To ensure the reliability and correctness of the IoT for future uses, an existing IoT applications survey of defense mechanisms is carried out and checked the time accuracy and security against any harmful attacks [40]. Various applications of big data exist [41–43]. These applications include big data, its features, healthcare facilitation, extensive data management, artificial intelligence applications in healthcare, and many others.

The current study has considered the recent advanced applications of IoT and presented a comprehensive, detailed overview of the existing literature associated with the IoT-based intelligent techniques in workable computing. In addition, the study has considered the search process in the most popular libraries, including ScienceDirect, IEEE, ACM, MDPI, and Wiley Online and presented an analysis of the research work done so far. For the search process, the keywords ("Internet of things") AND ("intelligent techniques") AND ("computing") were used as search terms. The purpose of the study was to find the most relevant materials existing in the area of research. Figure 1 represents the overall search process results performed for the given libraries.

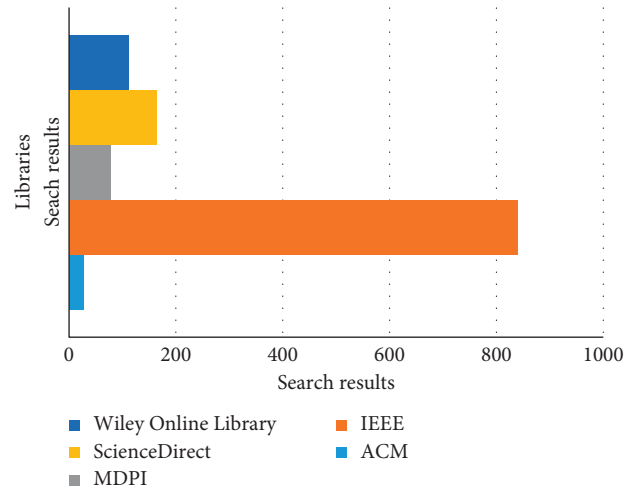


FIGURE 1: Search process and obtained results.

From the figure, it is clear that library IEEE has more materials in comparison with the other mentioned libraries. Each of the mentioned libraries was searched individually for identifying relevant information. To show the details of each library, brief and concise data analyses were conducted. Figure 2 describes the details of sponsors of the conferences with their complete publication in the ACM library.

In the same library, the conference location along with the publications is shown in Figure 3.

The content types with their publications are presented in Figure 4.

Furthermore, the media format for the publications was checked in the given library, and the details are given in Figure 5.

Once the search process was completed in the ACM library, the search process was started in the IEEE library. The reason behind the selection of this library was that this is the most famous library in the field, which publishes quality materials that are peer-reviewed. Figure 6 reprints the conference location along with the publications in the IEEE library.

The publications types were reviewed in this library and are given in Figure 7.

Figure 8 depicts the topics of publications with the total of publications in the given library.

The publishers in the given library were also checked, and the details are given in Figure 9.

The ScienceDirect library was searched in order to obtain the search results associated with the proposed search query. The search process was shown in different charts, while the details of publications in the given years are shown in Figure 10.

The types of articles and the total papers are shown in Figure 11.

The subject's areas were reviewed in the given library, and the details are given in Figure 12.

The publication titles with the papers are shown in Figure 13.

The MDPI library was part of the search libraries, and the search results were shown accordingly. Figure 14 describes the subject areas and total contents in the given library of MDPI.

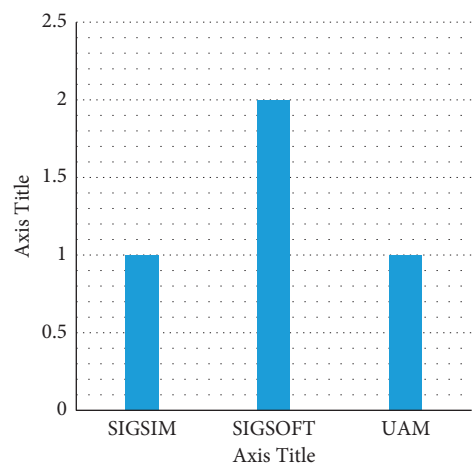


FIGURE 2: Conference sponsors with publications.

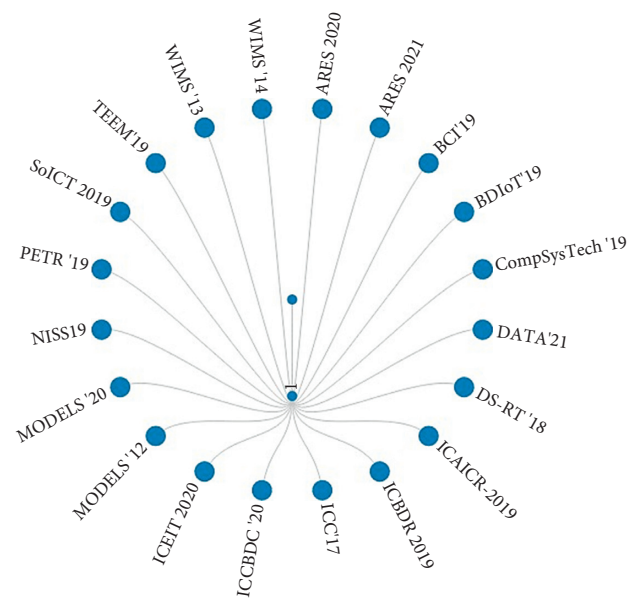


FIGURE 3: Conference location with publications.

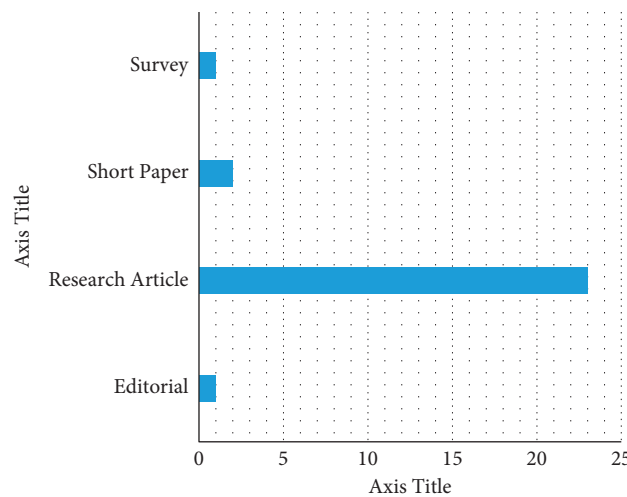


FIGURE 4: Publications with content types.



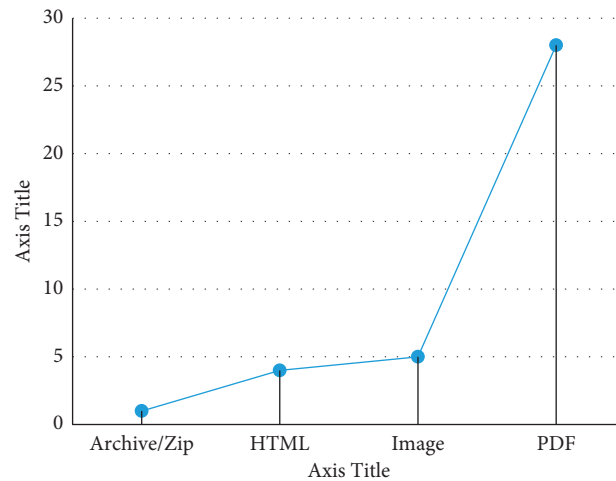


FIGURE 5: Media format with the publication.

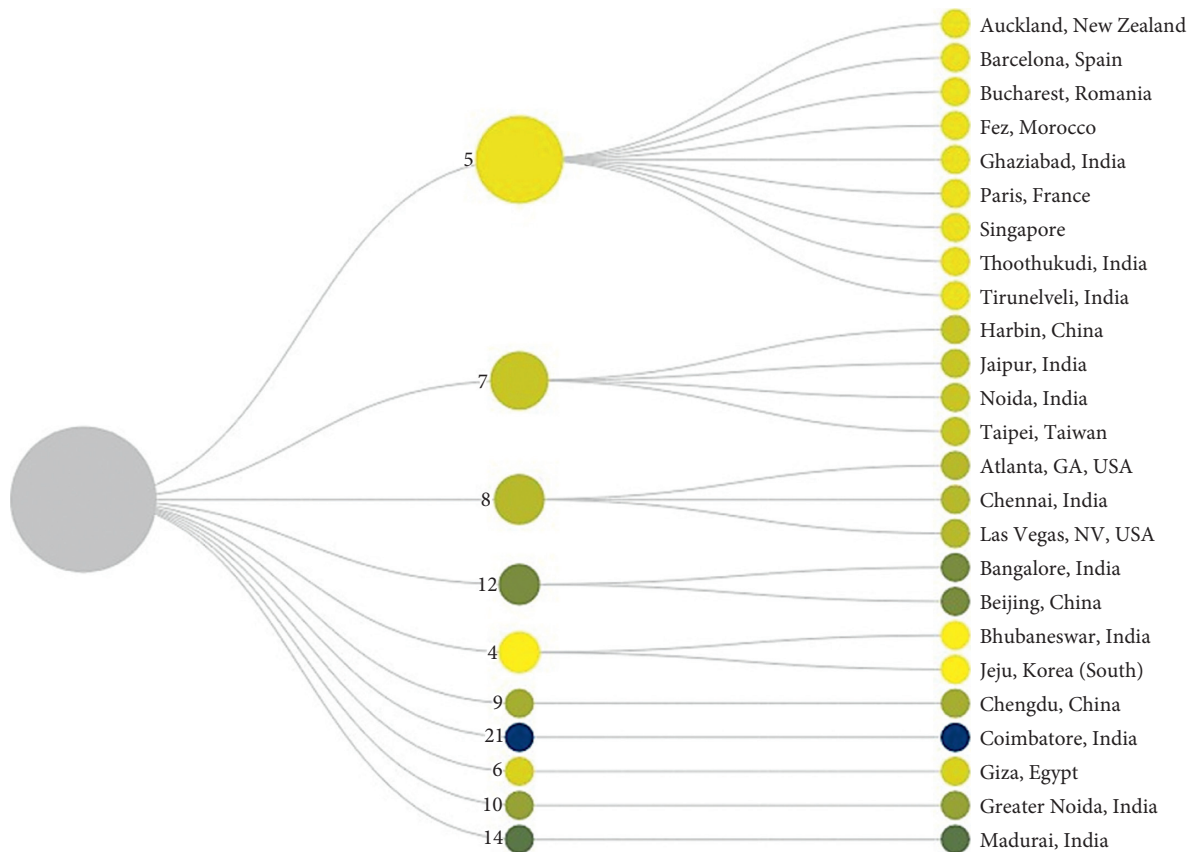


FIGURE 6: Conference locations with papers.

Figure 15 describes the details of the journals with publications in the given library.

The content types were also checked in the given library, and the details are given in Figure 16.

The important part of the search process was to check the region-wise details of the publications in the given library. For this, the library was searched based on the defined query, and the results are displayed in Figure 17.

Finally, the Wiley Online library was searched according to the defined query, and the search results were displayed in the form of charts and figures. Figure 18 depicts the details of the papers with their venues.

The subject areas identification was also part of the search process in the given library. Figure 19 represents the subject areas with a total of publications in the given library.



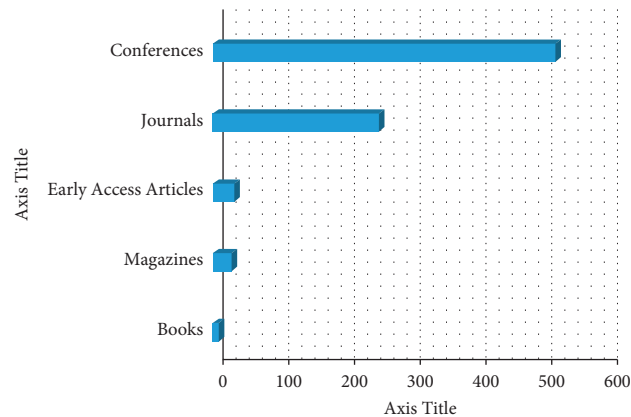


FIGURE 7: Types of publications with papers.

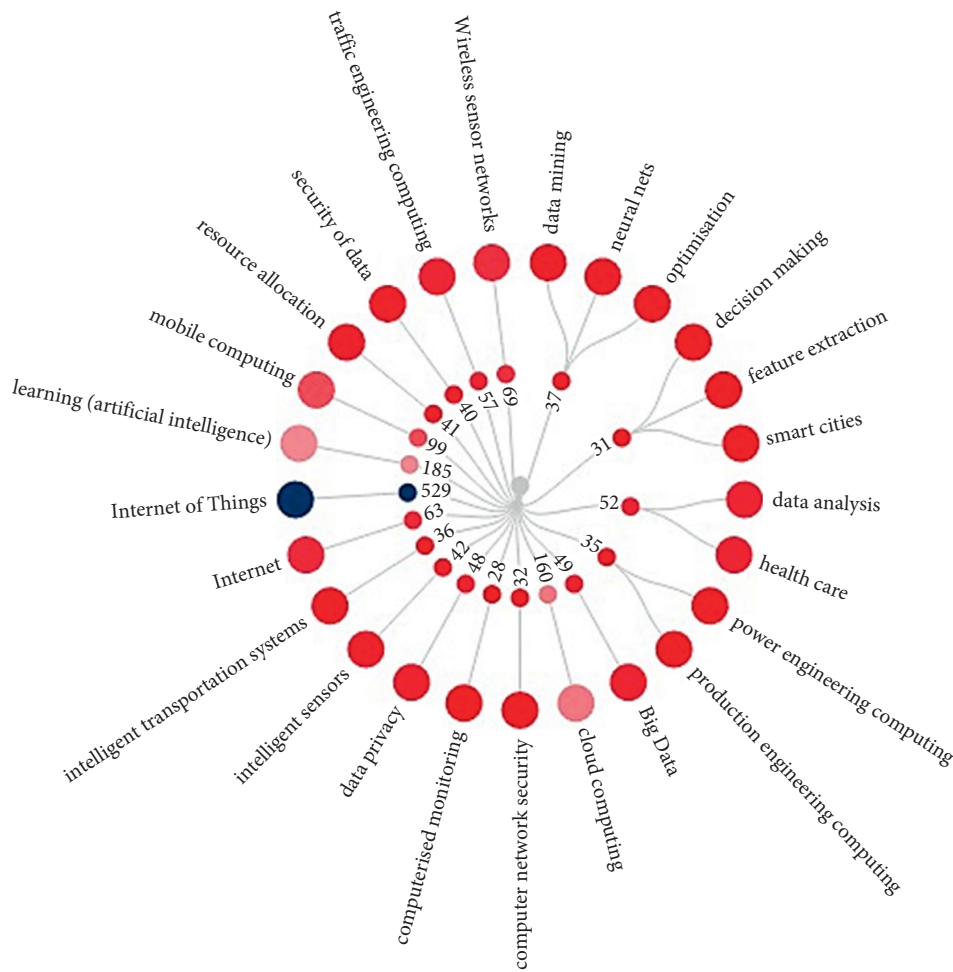


FIGURE 8: Topics of publication with a total of papers.

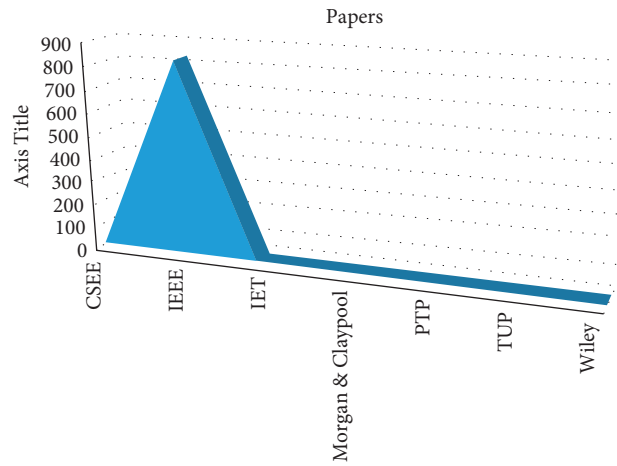


FIGURE 9: Publishers with a total of papers.

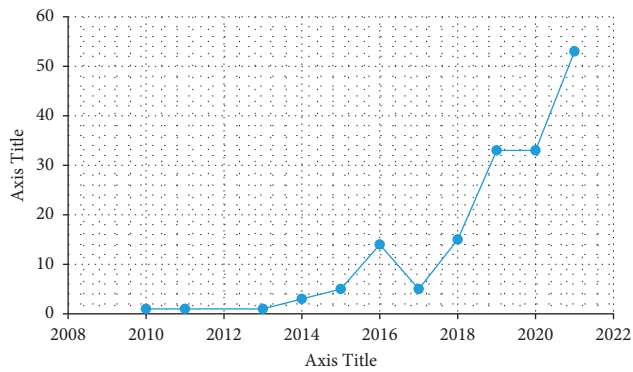


FIGURE 10: Publications with years.

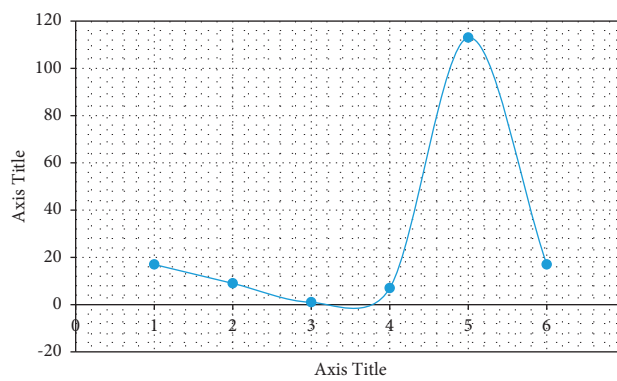


FIGURE 11: Types of articles with papers.

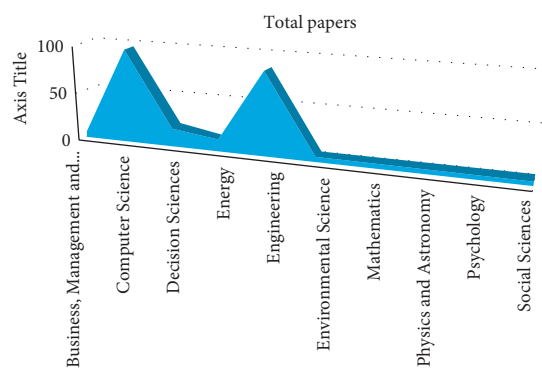


FIGURE 12: Subject areas with papers.

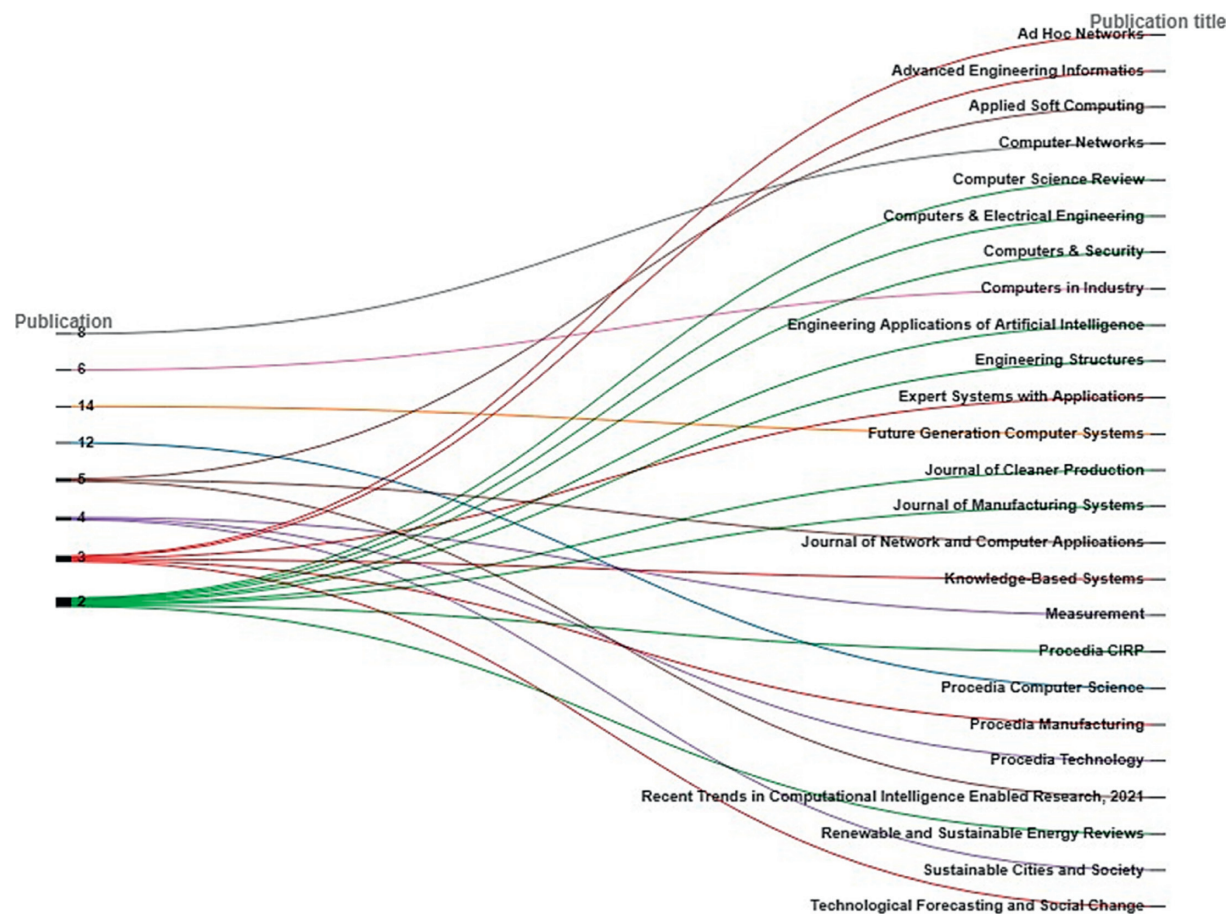


FIGURE 13: Publications titles with papers.

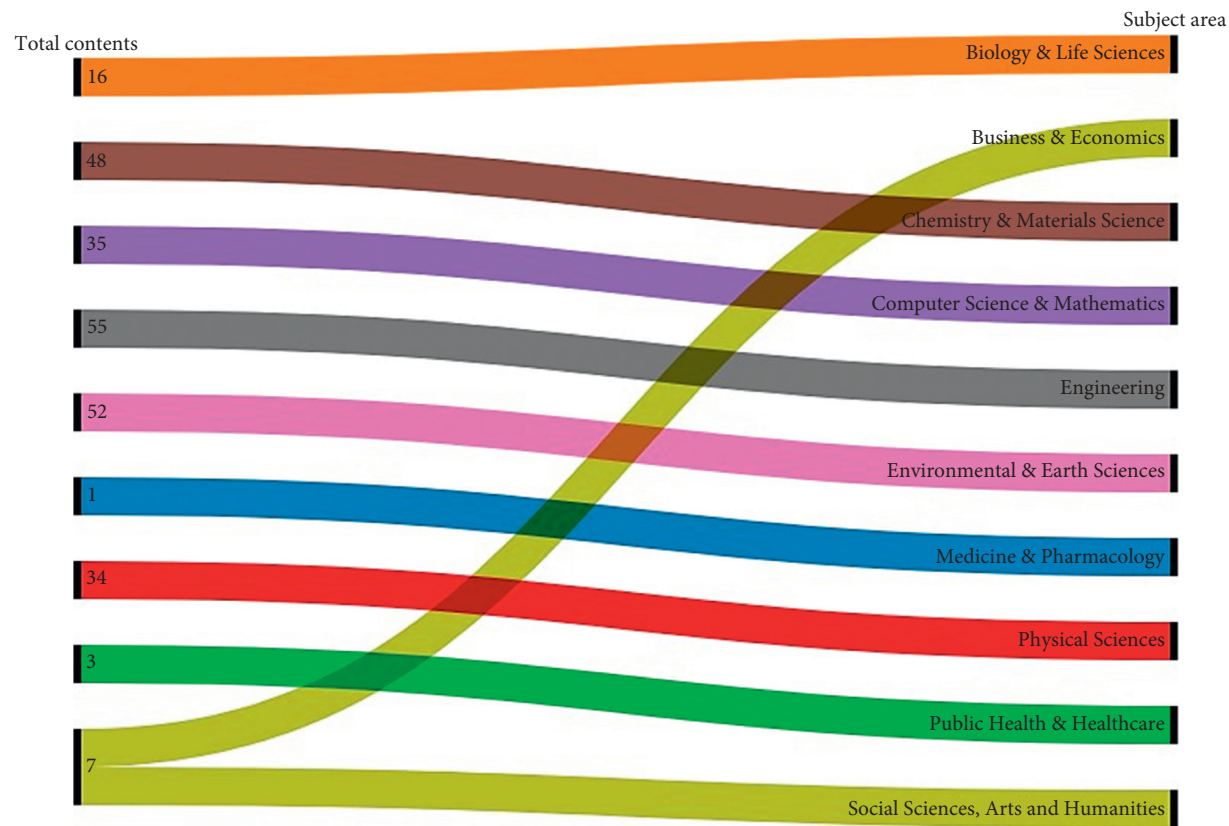


FIGURE 14: Subject areas and total contents.

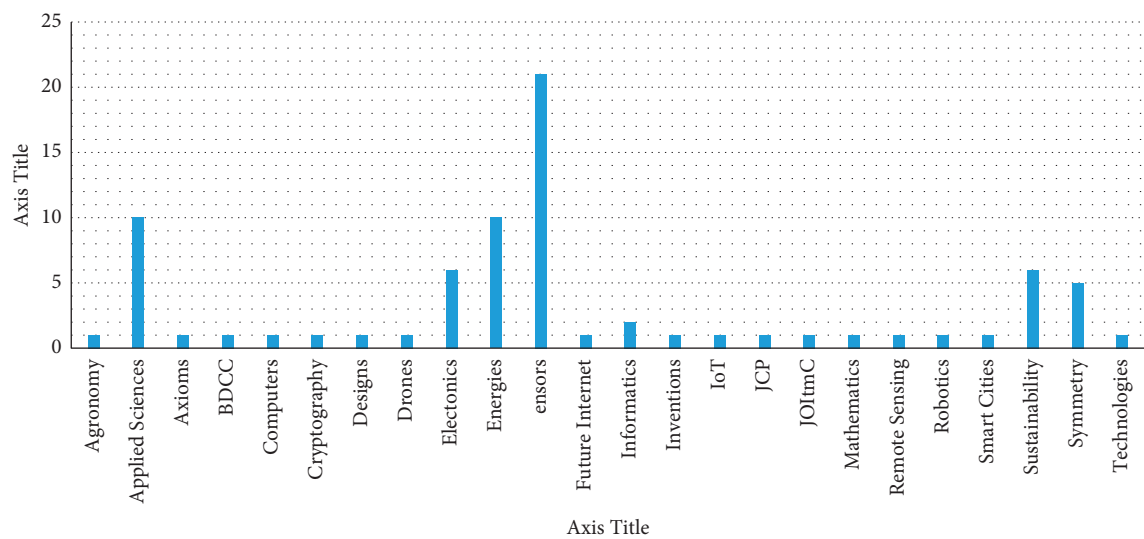


FIGURE 15: Journals with publications.

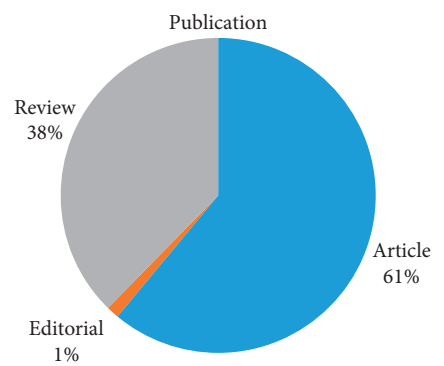


FIGURE 16: Types of articles with papers.

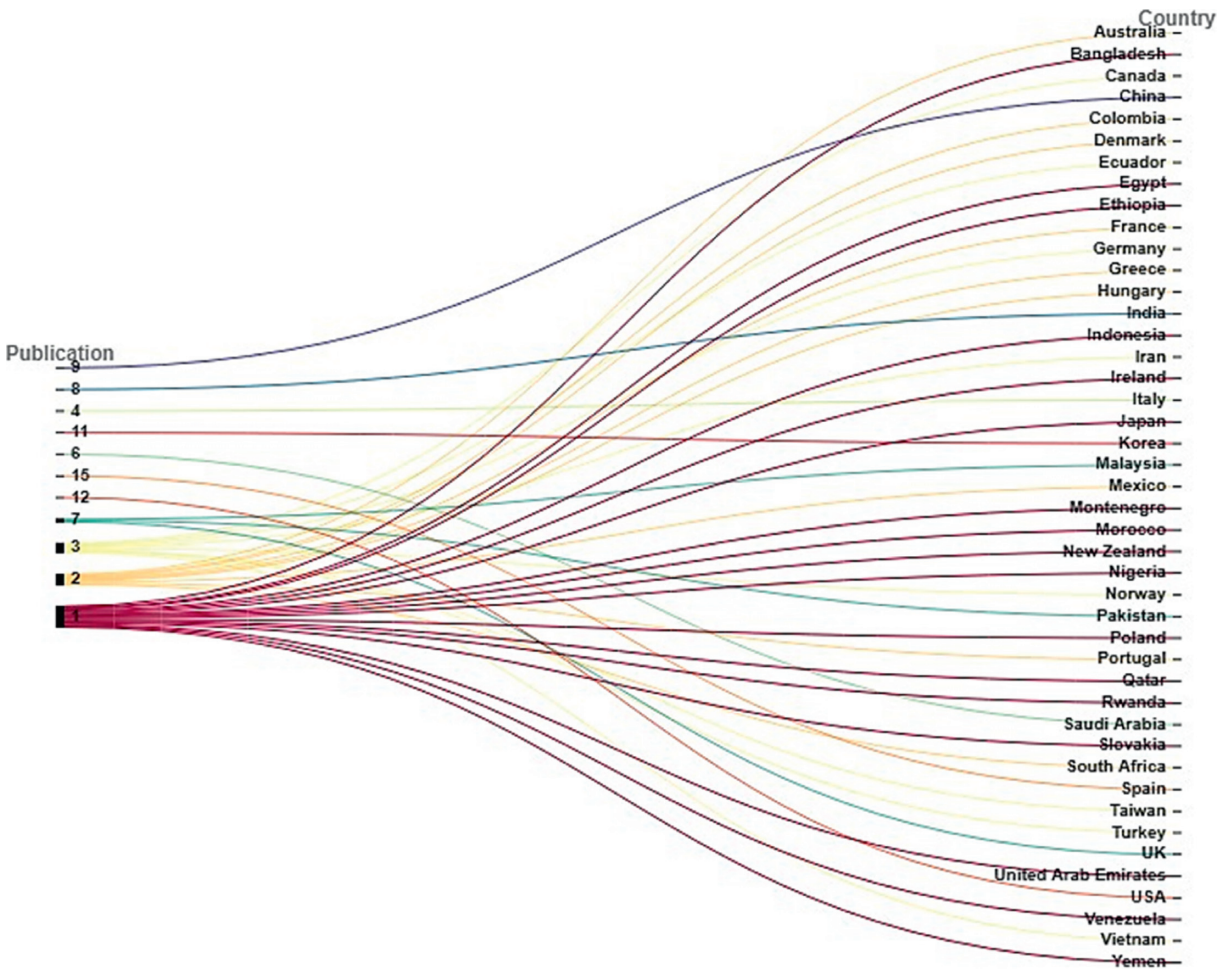


FIGURE 17: Number of publications with countries.

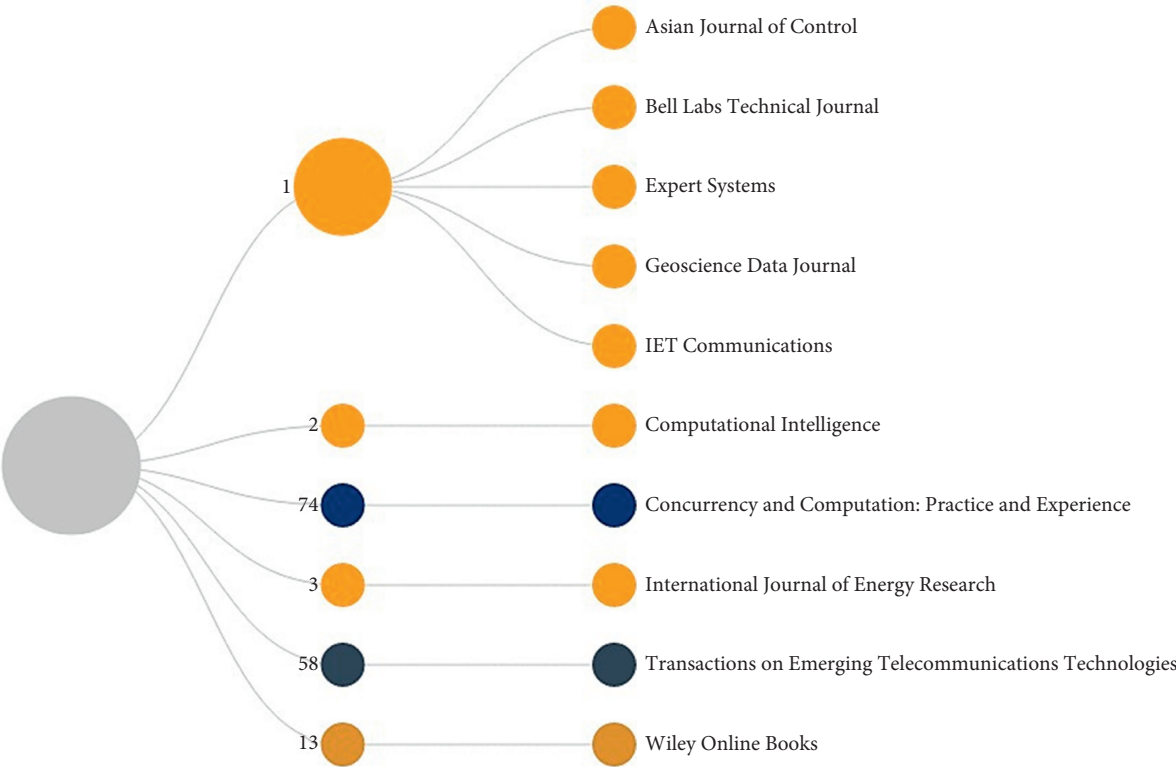


FIGURE 18: Publications published in.



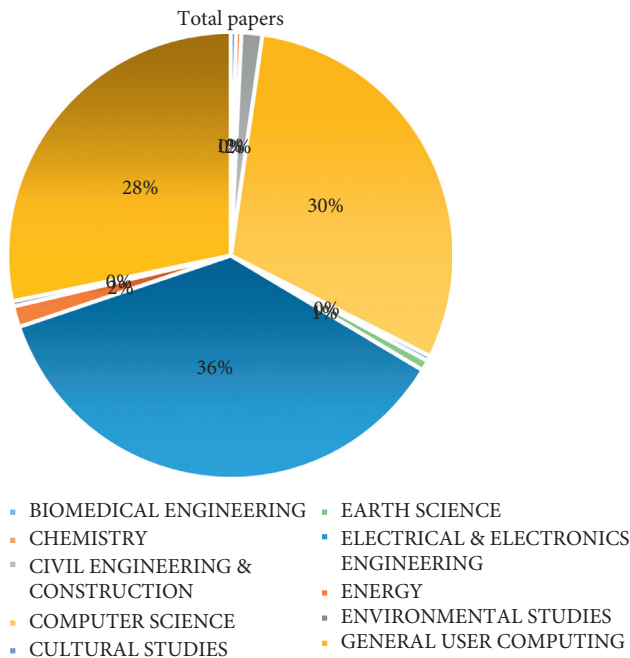


FIGURE 19: Subject areas with a total of papers.

## 7. Conclusion

The information age is growing with time and with the advancements in technology. The Internet technologies have achieved exceptional developments, and numerous advanced technologies have been proposed. The continuous progress in the rising of IoT and Internet communication technologies and the integration of intelligent manufacturing have added to the growing industry and production lines. The interactions of the IoT devices from functional communication involve the connectivity of billions of objects. Various issues of the IoT such as monitoring the data, stealing the data, privacy of the data, tracking of the data, and many other aspects of the data are becoming challenges for the modern-day industry. Computational intelligence has a crucial role in making appropriate analysis, and managing many different perceptions of the IoT is understandable. The IoT facilitates solutions for the problems like system integration, poor scalability, and difficulties in time operation across the emergent systems. The current study has presented an extensive overview of the collected works associated with the IoT-based intelligent techniques in workable computing. The search process based on search query was considered in the top publishing libraries and offered an analysis of the research work done in the area. The study is furthermore a step toward the progress of innovations and advances in the area.

## Data Availability

No data are available to support this study.

## Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

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