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1) Travel plans

- 22.09.2016 - 12.35 Am -From Tirupati at by sabari Express to Bapatla
- 22.09.2016 – 6.00 AM reaching Bapatla
- Vehicle required at Bapatla to drop at a good place to refresh, preferably Hotel room
- 22.09.2016 – 10.00 AM vehicle required to drop at venue for talk
- 22.09.2016 – 11.15-12.30 AM Session at the venue on IoT for Smart City
- 22.09.2016 – 12.30-1.00 PM lunch
- 22.09.2016 – 1.15 PM vehicle required to drop at Bapatla railway station from venue
- 22.09.2016 – 2.00 PM Train to Tirupati from Bapatla.

2) Brief profile

OVERVIEW	
▪ Profile	▪ <b>FIFTEEN Years of Experience with a blend in Teaching, Research and Industry.</b>
▪ Areas of Interest	▪ <b>Software Engineering and Embedded Systems</b>
▪ Responsibilities	▪ <b>Responsibilities Carried out in</b> Academia: <b>Professor, Head &amp; Chairman Board of Studies</b> Industry: <b>Role of Project Lead</b>
▪ Achievements	▪ <b>Highest Order of Domain, Business Unit and Project level awards in Industry.</b>
▪ Educational Qualifications	▪ <b>Ph.D. in Computer Science and Engineering from JNTU Hyderabad</b>
▪ Presentation & Publications	▪ <b>Published &amp; presented Research papers in reputed Conferences and Journals.</b> ▪ <b>Submitted project proposals &amp; Seminars to AICTE &amp; DST</b>
▪ Talks/ Conference/ Reviewer	▪ <b>Delivered Talks on advanced concepts at Engineering Colleges and acting as Program Committee member or reviewer for reputed International Journals &amp; Conferences</b>
▪ Training/ Editorial Memberships	▪ <b>Undergone special training programs on advanced subject areas, attended prestigious workshops and training programs conducted by APSSDC, NASSCOM, SPFU, NPIU, IIT etc... Editorial/Reviewer in nearly 25 national/International journals.</b>

- 3 Content/PPT any other articles relating to this topic - to circulate among the participants.

### **IoT for Smart City**

The internet of things (IoT) is the internetworking of physical devices, vehicles, buildings and other items—embedded with electronics, software, sensors, actuators, and network connectivity that enable these objects to collect and exchange data. The IoT allows objects to be sensed and/or controlled remotely across existing network infrastructure, creating opportunities for more direct integration of the physical world into computer-based systems, and resulting in improved efficiency, accuracy and economic benefit. British entrepreneur Kevin Ashton coined the term in 1999 while working at Auto-ID Labs (originally called Auto-ID centers, referring to a global network of objects connected to radio-frequency identification, or RFID). Typically, IoT is expected to offer advanced connectivity of devices, systems, and services that goes beyond machine-to-machine (M2M) communications and covers a variety of protocols, domains, and applications.

According to Gartner, Inc. (a technology research and advisory corporation), there will be nearly 20.8 billion devices on the internet of things by 2020. ABI Research estimates that more than 30 billion devices will be wirelessly connected to the internet of things by 2020. As per a recent survey and study done by Pew Research Internet Project, a large majority of the technology experts and engaged Internet users who responded—83 percent—agreed with the notion that the Internet/Cloud of Things, embedded and wearable computing (and the corresponding dynamic systems) will have widespread and beneficial effects by 2025.

A smart city is an urban development vision to integrate multiple information and communication technology (ICT) and Internet of Things (IoT) solutions in a secure fashion to manage a city's assets – the city's assets include, but are not limited to, local departments' information systems, schools, libraries, transportation systems, hospitals, power plants, water supply networks, waste management, law enforcement, and other community services. The goal of building a smart city is to improve quality of life by using urban informatics and technology to improve the efficiency of services and meet residents' needs. ICT allows city officials to interact directly with the community and the city infrastructure and to monitor what is happening in the city, how the city is evolving, and

how to enable a better quality of life. Through the use of sensors integrated with real-time monitoring systems, data are collected from citizens and devices - then processed and analyzed. The information and knowledge gathered are keys to tackling inefficiency. Sectors that have been developing smart city technology include government services, transport and traffic management, energy, health care, water, innovative urban agriculture and waste management.

Current talk discusses on smart city developments in the world through form of case studies and also state of the art strategies in India. Talk also focuses on developments in Boston, USA and Seoul, South Korea. Apart from this talk envisages the services by IoT for smart city, communication models in IoT, Issues and challenges in planning IoT for smart city, Challenges ahead of India in developing smart cities, personal responsibility and Possible road maps for India and World in the area.