

Internet of Things (IOT) Vision in Gulf Future Business

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ABSTRACT

With the spread of the concept of «Internet of things» around the world, this paper indicates that it is possible that Gulf states to be among the first entrepreneurs to the application of this concept. Also, the countries of the region should formulate policies suited to their needs to deal with this new technology. In addition, we investigate utilizing «Internet of things» to achieve economic and social objectives of the GCC benefits, including, for example, economic diversification and the promotion of private sector capacity, and therefore, to realize how the impact of this technology on the way of life in the Gulf region is far more important than mere estimates analysis of Market size. This is also due to the fact that IOT represents a comprehensive and sophisticated radically revolutionary, it can exceed beyond the limits of human imagination over the coming years in terms of its impact on the history of human societies.

Keywords:- GCC, IOT

I. INTRODUCTION

In the recent past, the world was not coherent to this extent; technical developments made several changes to our daily lives. With the proliferation of social networks and smart devices become each have two worlds, the world of realistic and another default is based on communication and information technologies, some may wonder about the future of the virtual world, and experts answer them as «Internet of things».

Internet of things is a term that has recently spread, it refers to link all around us of things like appliances, tools, and clothing to the Internet, so that they can know their status and information about them and read their reports and manner of work. There are millions of devices connected to the Internet now, but it depends on the man in the supply of information and connected to the network, but the «Internet of things» aims to make all those things communicate with each other without human intervention.

The idea of the Internet of Things comes originally from the theory of «computing

everywhere» (Computation Everywhere), but there is one difference between them. For example, it can be sensitive to the elevators in commercial markets to work as soon as it's monitoring of human movement and stop at the descent of the people, to conserve energy. In this example, we can say that the lift device is nothing but a computer program in a smart way contains a processor and sensors have been developed in a particular body, an «elevator mail». Here, the only difference between computing shows everywhere and the Internet of Things in that the latter does not require connecting with everyday computing elements only, but aims to have a connection to the Internet in the same device, including send, and receive my knowledge or connection.

And the first to use the term «Internet of things» is the world Kevin Ashton in 1999, it is Ashton of the pioneers in the field of technology, are the founder of the first research center at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a specialist in calibration mechanism and RF network-related field. And helped to spread the idea of the Internet of things is the modern communication technologies such as networks

identification radio waves, and communication networks in the near field, where he has become integrated, and everything connected with the Internet is practically available. Imagine the fridge required to store what is missing from the items by e-mail or shop. Owner alerted if one of its contents has expired, or that there would be cars addresses itself wirelessly, or smart devices wear and tell us a lot about our lives and the health of our bodies, are all examples of what may this technique provided us in the future.

Internet of Things: How can countries« Gulf »to benefit from the large data?

The idea of the Internet of things that can be linked to any physical entity to the Internet and enable it to connect with other parties connected to the network to do its part to provide data and processing huge volumes, which is a fundamental and radical development in digital technology.

II. BASIC PILLAR

We in this paper suggest that the core platform that supports network «Internet of things» is the rapid developments that have been achieved in the concept of analytical tools for data massive and applied in actual practice. Extensive data can be defined in simple words. It is the amount of extensive data, which can be tough to processing and analysis means conventional statistical. Therefore is used specialized tools to analyze massive data, which simply process the application of the analysis of complex data sets are typically in use capabilities for handling information immediately.

This allows these capabilities methods of data analysis within the model expectations, i.e., It can get patterns and information from the data can be used for operational, and strategic purposes and tactical. Internet usage overall and massive data is very significant benefits to the Gulf region, where they can contribute to the implementation of economic diversification and development of small and medium-sized

enterprises in the region's agenda.

III. COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGES

We also suggest that if managed «Gulf» states the use of the «Internet of things» techniques to analyze large data, it can be a new era of competitive advantages based on the technology and human skills. For example, can large enterprises and government departments to take advantage of the possibilities offered by the big data to be a useful sign of how customers respond to the introduction of new products, targeting to achieve new revenue streams through the identification of new customer demand patterns, and the discovery of financial fraud immediately, and is worth mentioning that the big data became known in the Middle East to «new oil» with the concentration of the region in transition to develop itself and shift to the Knowledge-based economy. In fact, the use of IOT efficiently and big data can add at least \$ 20 billion to the Gulf economy in the form of cost savings through use in various industries and sectors, from oil to aviation.

It lies the capabilities of «Internet of things» mainly in finding new markets, and providing better services and higher efficiencies products. Also to achieve significant savings in costs. Indeed, the internet revolution can help to transform the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) to innovation economy. The primary role will be relying on the Contribution of «Internet of things» to enhance the capacity for the implementation of the knowledge and innovation economy agenda.

IV. CONCLUSION

This article does not shed light on various aspects that are directly correlated to Internet of Things in business. For instance, there is no consideration of the energy issue that overshadows all else, and issues of system maintainability, robustness, and security. With the continued advances in the capabilities of computers and storage process and artificial

intelligence, the world certainly will see a significant shift in the interaction over the Internet, and it will yield the ease of global communication regarding prosperity of business in the Gulf region.

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