

What is Industrial Revolution Generation



Industry 1.0

1784



hand production through the use of erpower. Its effects on textile was first to adopt I as iron industry,

Industry 2.0

1870



First assembly line with help of electricity

from installations of extensive railroad and telegraph networks, which allowed for faster transfer of people and ideas, as well as electricity. Increasing electrification allowed for factories to develop the modern production line

Industry 3.0 **1969**



First PLC
Programable Logic Controller

The production of the Z1 Computer ,which used binary floating-point numbers and Boolean logic, a decade later, was the beginning of more advanced digital developments. The next significant development in communication technologies was the supercomputer, with extensive use of computer and communication technologies in the production process; machinery began to abrogate the need for human power

Industry 4.0 **Today**



Cyper physical systems, IOT networking

The fundamental shifts are taking place in how the global production and supply network operates through ongoing automation of traditional manufacturing and industrial practices, using modern smart technology, large-scale machine-to-machine communication (M2M), and the internet of things (IoT). This integration results in increasing automation, improving communication and self-monitoring, and the use of smart machines that can analyze and diagnose issues without the need for human intervention



Industry 4.0 Overview



INDUSTRIAL IOT





NETWORK CENTRIC

SENSORS



A O



INDUSTRIAL APPS

MONITORING TOOLS





QUALITY

AUTOMATION





SAFETY





4- Layer IIOT Communication Stack

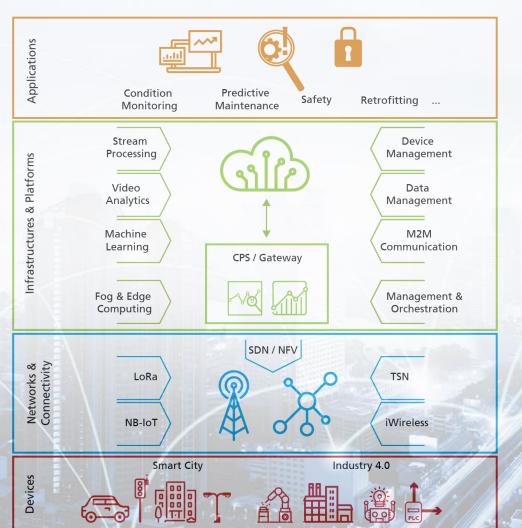


Layer - 4

Layer - 3

Layer - 2

Layer – 1





LAYER - 1 - PHYSICAL DEVICES



Layer – 1



Sensors, actuators, robotic cameras, microphones, meters, monitors





LAYER 2 – NETWORK & CONNECTIVITY







Gateway: edge devices for data aggregation / pre-processing







3G 4G



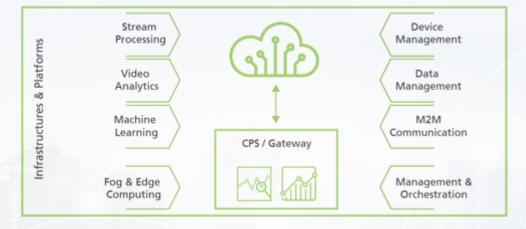




LAYER 3 - INFRASTRUCTURES & PLATFORMS



Layer - 3



Data Management: advanced analytics and AI, data visualization, processing via edge IT systems

Connectivity

Analytics

Edge Computing

Application Development

Data Management

Device Management



LAYER 4 – APPLICATIONS PLATFORM



Layer - 4

Condition Predictive Safety Retrofitting ...

Cloud Data Center: comprehensive analytics, management and storage

Condition Monitoring

Predictive Maintenance

ERP

SCADA









Built-in LNS



IN-PREMISES PLATFORM

SCADA





REST API



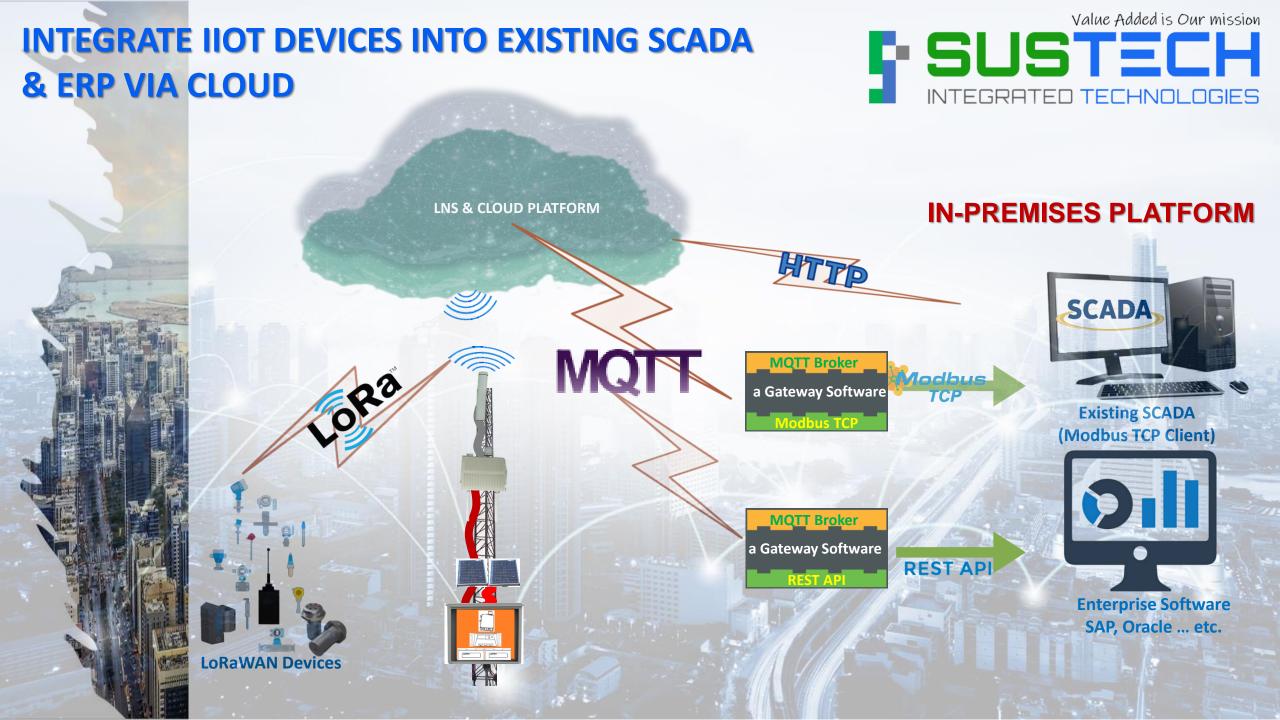
Existing SCADA

Enterprise Software SAP, Oracle ... etc.



REST API





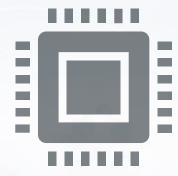








SCALABLE CLOUD DEPLOYMENT



Scalability should be achieved by adding more compute & storage resources to the platform without server restarts, failures or any downtime.



As more devices gets connected and data traffic increases, the platform should adapt to it.







