Evaluation quality of service for internet of things based on fuzzy logic: a smart home case study

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Article Info ABSTRACT Article history: The development of the internet of thing (IoT) technology has become a

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Keywords:

Fuzzy logic Fuzzy performance importance Index Fuzzy quality of service index Internet of thing Sustainability quality of service The development of the internet of thing (IoT) technology has become a major concern in sustainability of quality of service (SQoS) in terms of efficiency, measurement, and evaluation of services, such as our smart home case study. Based on several ambiguous linguistic and standard criteria, this article deals with quality of service (QoS). We used fuzzy logic to select the most appropriate and efficient services. For this reason, we have introduced a new paradigmatic approach to assess QoS. In this regard, to measure SQoS, linguistic terms were collected for identification of ambiguous criteria. This paper collects the results of other work to compare the traditional assessment methods and techniques in IoT. It has been proven that the comparison that traditional valuation methods and techniques could not effectively deal with these metrics. Therefore, fuzzy logic is a worthy method to provide a good measure of QoS with ambiguous linguistic and criteria. The proposed model addresses with constantly being improved, all the main axes of the QoS for a smart home. The results obtained also indicate that the model with its fuzzy performance importance index (FPII) has efficiently evaluate the multiple services of SQoS.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Internet of things (IoT) technology is characterized by several challenges. Including technical challenges such as battery capacity, storage, energy and others. Efficiency challenges such as the quality of communication between devices, and sustainability of services. in addition, the difficulty in developing a framework to achieve a better evaluation of the quality of service (QoS) [1], which could be among the most important challenges for researchers [2]. Establishing precise measurement criteria is a complex issue, because it is related to an immaterial aspect and a heterogeneous level of QoS [3]. It is difficult to determine the limitations of clear service activities, including a variety of different IoT network situations. Clients and objects who obtaining the same service or task could have very different perceptions of QoS classification [4]. Different criteria in various situations lead to not guaranteeing the same satisfaction in ensuring QoS. For example, the real response time in an IoT system for industrial control has completely different requirements and criteria from those of smart city or smart healthcare [5]. The ability to maintain a consistent level of QoS for different customers is essential across all networks [4], [5]. According to these challenges, the main problem is how to develop a general mechanism to evaluate all the services of any IoT system. Therefore, we

have presented a smart home case study, because they are the closest to our daily lives and have a great deal of importance in an individual's life, especially in the Corona virus.

Management of QoS becomes more difficult when execute it in IoT. In addition, there is a need to establish a comprehensive assessment framework for OoS, that meets all requirements to ensure sustainability of quality of service (SOoS), and ensures the robustness of the IoT system. Moreover, several studies have been devoted to the development of Qo based on fuzzy logic system. For example, Jiang et al. [1] proposed a novel QoS optimization paradigm for the IoT systems based on fuzzy logic and visual information in the field of the IoT industry. They proposed a correlation algorithm to optimize the IoT environment using a fuzzy system and visual information mining technology. Furthermore, Wibowo and Grandhi [6] presented a fuzzy multi-criteria analysis model for evaluating the performance of IoT-based supply chains. By using technique similarity to the ideal solution (TOPSIS) approach, for determining the overall performance of each alternative. This proposition aims to evaluate the performance of IoT-based supply chains for improving their competitiveness. Wibowo [7] provided a definition of different measures of QoS related to the components of IoT applications. Also, they were touch on the issue of human decisionmaking and the placement of risk in these decisions. An algorithm was developed to produce a performance index for every supply chain, based on IoT alternatives across all selection criteria. Li et al. [8] presented a dynamic QoS solution based on the differentiated services (DiffServ) approach for enterprise in a real network, upon a fuzzy interpolation approach with a TSK style rule base. Kazmi et al. [9] proposed an approach for maximizing a packet delivery ratio of the IoT network, by implementing fuzzy logic-based link quality estimators in the WiseRoute. Araújo et al. [10] proposed an approach for IoT route selection by implementing the fuzzy logic in order to attain the requirements of specific applications. Choosing dynamically of information for objective functions of the routing protocol for low power and lossy networks (RPL). Sankar and Srinivasan [11] proposed a fuzzy logic-based energy aware routing protocol (FLEA-RPL). Which considers some metrics like residual energy (RER), and an expected transmission count (ETX). Its objective is to select the best route to transfer the network data efficiently. This study is evaluated by comparison with similar protocol standard RPL, MRHOF (ETX) based RPL (MRHOF-RPL), and FL-RPL. Retima et al. [12], a fuzzy logic-based framework is proposed, which by QoS evaluated within distributed context manager and context-aware applications. In addition, it used MapReduce for quicker computing and parallelism processing. Another study was performed by [13], to improve the lifespan of IoT network. Where they proposed an energy-saving mechanism based on fuzzy logic. They have improved learning compared to IEEE 802.15.4 protocol.

From this review, we can see many researches providing some insights into different aspects of QoS using fuzzy logic. Therefore, the fuzzy logic system has become important in several fields of scientific research. As it is able to manage fuzzy information, and efficiently handle complex modeling [14]. In addition, fuzzy logic has stronger semantics than a set of field methodology like machine-learning, reinforcement learning, because of its intuitive expressive and the powerful reasoning ability [15]. Thus, the most important point is to understand the SQoS criteria, to analyzing, integrate, and convert into strategic measuring capabilities. On this basis, The authors found that no special research for evaluation all requirements of QoS. For this reason, the authors presented an advanced model for assessing the sustainable QoS of the internet of things, based on fuzzy logic, which it was a research study for smart homes. Furthermore, a sustainable QoS makes the same satisfaction to the changing criteria for diversity of IoT systems [6], [16], [17].

Based on a comprehensive survey of a smart home research review by the authors, they have collected an appropriate information in terms of language variables [17], [18]. This model is based on a general study of all indicators and linguistic variables of criteria/metrics. The model has two important steps. Firstly, verifying QoS inputs at the smart home level by matching the input values (fuzzy quality of service indices (FQSI)), with the marks of the criteria of QoS. Secondly, identifying the obstacles (or weakest services) to improve QoS performance by calculating the fuzzy performance importance index (FPII).

The rest of the paper presented as follows: in section 2 offer a presentation of description of our approach. Section 3 exhibits the simulation results of our proposed techniques and eventually. Section 4 concludes our paper and perspectives.

2. METHOD

The scope of this study is on several factors. Establishing a QoS sustainability mechanism. Addressing all solutions to challenges as mentioned in the previous paragraph. A conceptual model for assessing QoS based on fuzzy logic is developed. Where it is contains three basic levels. Firstly, identification of information and QoS criteria, by collecting and analyzing the development of IoT. Secondly, assessing QoS capabilities to obtain QoS for sustainable internet of things based fuzzy. Thirdly,

determination an FPII score to specify the weakest areas for improving QoS performance [6]. The process takes place in four steps, as shown in Figure 1.



Figure 1. Framework steps to measure and evaluate the QoS for IoT

The description steps are represented as follows:

- Selection criteria, designations and attributes for assessing service quality.
- Selecting the appropriate language for QoS attributes
- Measuring performance ratings and importance weights for QoS
- Rounding linguistic terms from ambiguous numbers
- Determine FQSI using fuzzy weights
- Determining the Euclidean distance to match the FQSI with the approximate QoS level
- Matching FQSI.
- Analyze the main obstacles.

In this work, we proposed three basic algorithms: The criteria selection algorithm, which is for the identification of information and criteria of QoS by collecting and analyzing the IoT development. The defining a fuzzy quality of service index (FQSI) algorithm, which is to evaluate QoS capabilities and synthesize the ratings Ri and the weights Wi to obtain an FQSI. The fuzzy performance importance index (FPII) algorithm, which is determining the FPII to compute and identify weaker services to offer proposals for improvement of QoS performance. The following Table 1 represents the set of used notations in our paper.

Table 1. Notaion table					
Notation	Description				
FQSI	Fuzzy Quality of service index				
FPII	Fuzzy performance importance index				
QSI	Quality of services index				
QS	Is the natural language expression				
R	Performance rating				
W	Importance weighting				
ED	Euclidean Distance				
a, b, c	The numbers for fuzzy triangular: Low, middle, and upper numbers				
Rs	Ranking score				

2.1. Criteria selection algorithm

The first step depends on the selection of attributes and criteria related to the evaluation of the QoS criteria. Determine the appropriate linguistics terms for QoS attributes through systematic study and literature review. We proposed three levels: QoS layers, service standards, and service attributes. From experts and decision-makers, are collected and measured the performance ratings (R), the linguistic terms, and importance weights. Then, the linguistic terms are approximated to ambiguous numbers by fuzzy logic [10]. Which is a tool for converting human knowledge and their ability to make decisions into a mathematical formula. Using a fuzzy process [17], [18], the quality of service index (QSI) is constructed and determined by:

$$QSI_i = \sum_{j=1}^{N} QS_{ij} \tag{1}$$

$$QSI = \sum_{i=1}^{N} R_i \times W_i \tag{2}$$

where, QS_{ij} is the QoS levels of capability j of system i, and R_{ij} and denote the SQoS index, and W_{ij} The weight of each SQoS capability.

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} W_i = 1$$
(3)

The fuzzy index of the SQoS criteria of level two can be calculated as:

$$QSI_{ij} = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{N} (QS_{ijk} \times W_{ijk})}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} W_{ijk}}$$
(4)

where QS_{ijk} represents performance (R_{ijk}) rating and W_{ijk} Represents a weight importance of QoS attributes [18]. The following Algorithm 1 shows the methodology of the first phase of this proposed model:

Algorithm 1: Criteria selection algorithm

```
INPUT (factors, criteria, and attributes);
Get (factors_QoS, criteria_QoS, attributes_QoS) from label_bank;
Nbr_fact := ∑ factors _QoS; Nbr_Crit := ∑criteria _QoS; Nbr_att := ∑attributes _QoS;
Identify:
For I:= 1 to Nbr_fact do
For I:= 1 to Nbr_Crit do
For I:= 1 to Nbr_att do
{    QS[i]:= factors _QoS[i];    QS[i][j]:= criteria _QoS[i][j];    QS[i][j][k]:=
QoS_attributes[i][j][k];}
Get (Per_R,Imp_W) from label_bank;
```

2.2. Defining a fuzzy quality of service index algorithm Synthesizing Ri scores and Wi weights as follows:

$$R_{ij} = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{N} (R_{ijk} \times W_{ijk})}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} W_{ijk}}$$
(5)

$$R_i = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{N} (R_{ij})}{\sum_{j=1}^{N} j} \tag{6}$$

by using, the (5) it can be calculated FQSI:

$$FQSI = \frac{QSI}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} W_i}$$
(7)

to match this latter FQSI value with a natural expression. We use the Euclidean distance method [18] to find the approximate QoS level. By calculating, the distance between given fuzzy number and each of fuzzy numbers representing a set of natural language expressions. It can be calculated as follows:

$$D(QSI, QS) = \left\{ \sum_{x \in p} , \left[f_{QSI}(x) - f_{QS}(x) \right]^2 \right\}^{1/2}$$
(8)

where QS is the natural language expression. The following Algorithm 2 shows the steps of the second phase.

Algorithm 2: Defining a fuzzy quality of service index (FQSI)
INPUT (services_threshold);
If services threshold is true then Evaluate_linguitstic:
Set (Imp_W & Per_R) in QS;
Return (table_QS);
Calcule(QSI[i],QS[i][j]);
set (R) in table_QS;
Calcule(FQSI);
if (R) is true then get (QSI_level) from label_bank; Return QSI_level;
Distanceecludien(FQSI,QSI_level);Matchng(FQSI, D);

2.3. Determining the fuzzy performance importance index algorithm (FPII)

Determining the fuzzy performance importance index algorithm as shown in Algorithm 3. FPII is used to identify obstacles and identify weaker services [16]-[19]. FPII is calculated as follows:

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$$FPII_{ijk} = W'_{ijk} \times QS_{ijk} \tag{9}$$

where:

$$W'_{iik} = [(1\ 1\ 1) - W_{iik}] \tag{10}$$

 W_{iik} Is the fuzzy importance weight of the QoS for IoT element capability ijk.

Since fuzzy numbers do not always give a totally ordered set as do real numbers [17], [20]. All FPIIs must be classified. Here there are many measures of similarity between fuzzy numbers [20]. In order to be identified the main obstacles, we rely on the fuzzy number ranking of the centroid method [18], [20] membership function (a, b, c) as shown in a (10), where a, b, c, is the lower, medium, and upper triangular fuzzy numbers, defined as:

Ranking Score =
$$(a + 4b + c)/6$$
 (11)

Algorithm 3: Determining the fuzzy performance importance index (FPII)

```
Conventional_crisp_technique);
    Return crisp ;
Get (R[i][j],R[i],QSI) from crisp[i];
Calcule (FPII);
Centroid_ method(FPII[i][j][k]); Return ranking_score;
Get (stable_service, obsacleservice) form ranking_score;
OUTPUT rate score;
```

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this section, we developed the conceptual model for sustainability QoS assessment. Where the analysis study carried out based on measuring the presented parameters was conducted for a smart home based on the IoT system. The only difference is in the collection of data that may differ in diverse cases. The Matlab simulator was used to validate this proposed approach [21].

3.1. Selection of criteria, labels, and attributes

To assess QoS, we used a combination of advanced information technologies, and service management technology of smart homes. The model has been developed from literature analysis [22]-[31], and through experts. As a result, as shown in Table 2, there are three levels: QoS layer, QoS Criteria, QoS services.

3.2. Determining appropriate language terms for QoS attributes

In order to evaluate the performance of the QoS capabilities. Therefore, the linguistic terms in this approach are used to assess the performance rating and importance weights of the QoS capabilities, based on the original data of the study in [18], as shown in Table 3. They are as follows: excellent (E), very good (VG), good (G), fair (F), poor (P), very poor (VP), and worst (W)} these terms are selected to assess the performance rating of QoS capabilities. In relation to the importance of QoS weights attributes, and very high (VH), high (H), fairly high (FH), medium (M), fairly low (FL), low (L), very low (VL) in terms of assessing the performance of QoS capabilities.

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Remote services layer Information Processing Design: defines the robust and accurate information (QS ₂) Information Processing Design: defines the robust and accurate information queries (QS ₂₂₁) Information accuracy (QS ₂₁₂) Trestworthiness (QS ₂₂₁) Remote services layer Information Processing Design: defines the robust and accurate information queries (QS ₂₂) Information accuracy (QS ₂₁₂) Trestworthiness (QS ₂₂₁) Remote control of houe system (QS ₂₂) Remote control of houe system (QS ₂₂) House Items (QS ₂₂₁) Remote Iof lastim (QS ₂₂₂) Improve system performance (QS ₂₂) House System (QS ₂₂₃) Technologies (QS ₂₄) House System (QS ₂₂₄) Remote display and operation (QS ₂₂₅) House System (QS ₂₂₄) Knowledge services layer Human operator (QS ₁₁) Human trust atomomous systems (QS ₂₂₁) Monitoring for house with Presence of poole (QS ₂₁₂) Improved house management (QS ₂₁₂) Disease management (QS ₃₂) Disease management (QS ₃₂) Information (QS ₂₁₂) Tre-chology tima garptorpint sensor to collect data (QS ₂₁₂) Learning method(QS ₃₂₃) Traceability of all information (QS ₂₁₂) Data sequeres (QS ₂₂₁) Sensing services layer (QS ₄) Data acquisition (QS ₄₂) Data structure (QS ₄₂₁) Decision - making systems Traceability of all information (QS ₃₂₂) Data cources (QS ₃₂₃) Traceability (QS ₄₃₃) Sensing services layer (QS ₄) Communication Types[24] Human to machine acces (QS ₄₂₁) Decision (QS ₄₂₂) Data cources (QS ₄₂₃) Complexity (QS ₄₃) Reliability and (QS ₄₂) <td></td> <td>Applications technologies</td> <td>Information and communication technology (OS_{m})</td>		Applications technologies	Information and communication technology (OS_{m})
Remote services layer (Q52) Information Processing Design: defines the robus and accurate information capturing (Q52) Information Processing Design: defines the robus and accurate information capturing (Q52) Remote services layer (Q52) Information Processing Design: defines the robus and accurate information capturing (Q52) House lens (Q5221) Remote control of house system (Q522) House lens (Q5221) Information exception provenance of IoT (Q5222) Namote control of house system (Q522) House lens (Q5221) Information system (Q5222) Virtual monitoring of important devices (Q5222) Remote Control (Q5222) Remote Control of house system (Q522) Information system (Q5222) Virtual monitoring of important devices (Q5222) Remote Control (Q5222) Improve system performance (Q522) Interconnected norous information system (Q5232) Computing Technologies (Q524) Cload computing, edge computing, fog computing (Q5232) Node: identify central, cluster nodes and a base station (Q5232) Inforwed house management (Q522) Disease management (Q522) Decision-making systems (Q533) Information experime technologies (Q5332) Sensing services layer (Q54) Sensor lof (Q542) Technologies (Q5323) Sensing services layer (Q55) Sensor lof (Q542) Data acquisition (Q542) Networking services layer (Q		$(0S_{\rm ex})$	Telemetry: technologies to exchange information (OS)
Remote services layer (Q52) Information Processing Design: defines the robust and accurate information exputing (Q52)) Information accuracy (Q5212) Trustworthiness (Q5212) Remote services layer (Q52) Information accuracy (Q5212) Remote control of house system (Q522) Information accuracy (Q5212) House Items (Q5212) Improve system performance (Q522) House Items (Q5222) Information accuracy (Q5223) Remote Construct (Q522) House Items (Q5222) Information accuracy (Q5223) Knowledge services layer (Q52) Interconnected rooms information system (Q5223) Interconnected rooms information system (Q5223) Knowledge services layer (Q52) Human operator (Q524) Human trust autonomous systems (Q5212) Discase management (Q52) Discase management (Q522) Decision-making systems (Q523) Human trust autonomous systems (Q5212) Decision-making systems (Q54) Traceability of all information (Q5222) Decision-making systems (Q522) Sensing services layer (Q54) Sensor IoT (Q541) Technologies (Q542) Networking services Sensor IoT (Q542) Decision-making systems (Q542) Technologies (Q542) Data acquisition (Q542) Data sources (Q5422) Decision-making systems (Q542) Technologies (Q542) Sensing services layer (Q55) Reliability and Continuity(Q542) Technolog		(2513)	Systems strategies and new technologies surveillance (QS_{132})
Remote services layer (QS2) Information Processing Design: defines the robust and accurate information capturing (QS3) Information accuracy (QS211) Trestvorthiness (QS222) Remote control of house system (QS22) House Items (QS231) Remote Control of a larm (QS232) Improve system performance (QS23) House Stems (QS231) Remote Control of a larm (QS232) Improve system performance (QS23) Interconnection of system (QS232) Remote Life and operation (QS233) Accessibility systems (QS233) Knowledge services layer (QS3) Computing Technologies (QS24) Web server (QS24) Remote Life and operation (QS232) Knowledge services layer (QS3) Human operator (QS31) Disease management (QS232) Human operator (QS31) Disease management (QS32) Disease management (QS32) Disease nor lot (QS41) Disease management (QS32) Traceability of all information (QS323) Learning method(QS323) Learning method(QS323) Learning method(QS323) Sensing services layer (QS4) Sensor lot (QS41) Technologies (QS422) Data acquisition (QS42) Data acquisition (QS42) Networking services layer (QS4) Reliability and Communication Types[24] Inprove diagnophic (QS422) Data acquisition (QS42) Data acquisition (QS42) Networking services layer (QS4) Communication Types[24] Result infumition (RD41) (QS42) Reliability and Communication Types[24] Rouing (QS43) Networking services layer (QS4) Connextion Technologies (QS42) Result infumato			Systems strategies and new technologies surveinance (QS_{133})
Remote services layer (QS2)Information frocessing begin: defines the robust and accurate information system (QS2)Information accuracy (QS2) provenance of IoT (QS2) provenance of IoT (QS2) Virtual monitoring of important devices (QS22) Virtual monitoring of important devices (QS22) Virtual monitoring of important devices (QS22) Remote Encapercy (QS22) House System (QS22) Human operator (QS22) Human op			whome operator assistants (QS_{134})
	Remote services layer	Information Processing	Information accuracy (OS_{211})
and accurate information capturing (QS ₂₁) Remote control of house system (QS ₂₂) provenance of IoT (QS ₂₁) Remote Control of insportant devices (QS ₂₂₃) Remote Control of insportant devices (QS ₂₂₃) Remote Control of insportant devices (QS ₂₂₃) Remote Control of nouse system (QS ₂₂) Remote Control of insportant devices (QS ₂₂₃) Remote Control of nouse system (QS ₂₂) Remote Control (QS ₂₂₃) Improve system performance (QS ₂₃) Interconnected rooms information system (QS ₂₂₃) House System diversity (QS ₂₂₃) Operations and workflow management (QS ₂₂₄) Knowledge services layer (QS ₃) Computing Technologies (QS ₂₄) Cloud computing, edge computing, fog computing (QS ₂₄₂) Nodes: identify centrol (QS ₃₁) Human trust autonomous systems (QS ₃₁₁) Monitoring for a house with Presence of people (QS ₃₂₂) Remose Intervention (QS ₃₂₃) Decreased cost (QS ₃₂₃) Decreased cost (QS ₃₂₃) Decision-making systems (QS ₄) The machine understanding, semantic technology (QS ₃₂₂) Learning method(QS ₃₂₃) Data acquisition (QS ₄₂) Data structure (QS ₄₂₁) Sensing services layer (QS ₄) Sensor IoT (QS ₄₁) Data structure (QS ₄₂₁) Data accuracy (QS ₃₂₂) Data acquisition (QS ₄₂) Data structure (QS ₄₂₁) Data accuracy (QS ₃₂₂) Data accuracy (QS ₃₂₃) Sensing services layer (QS ₄)	(QS_2)	Design: defines the robust	Trustworthiness (OS ₂₁₂)
capuring (Q521) Formation of house system (Q522) Formation of house Remote lof latarn (Q5222) Remote control of house system (Q522) Remote lof latarn (Q5222) Writnal monitoring of important devices (Q5223) Remote lof latarn (Q5223) Improve system performance (Q523) Interconnected rooms information system (Q5223) Operations and vorkflow management (Q5223) Computing Technologies (Q524) Computing Technologies (Q524) Computing Technologies (Q524) Cload computing, edge computing, fog computing (Q5242) Monitoring for a house with Presence of people (Q5312) Improved house management (Q532) Instructure (Q524) Decision-making systems (Q53) Ensing services layer (Q54) (Q54) Cost (Q54) Decision-making systems (Q532) Decision-making systems (Q543) The machine understanding, semantic technology (Q5322) Decision-making systems (Q543) Data acquisition (Q542) Data acq		and accurate information	provenance of IoT (OS_{242})
Remote control of house system (QS_{22}) House thems (QS_{222}) Wirtual monitoring of important devices (QS_{222}) Remote Ed anam (QS_{222}) Remote display and operation (QS_{222}) Remote display and operation (QS_{222}) Remote display and operation (QS_{222}) House System (QS_{223}) House System (QS_{223}) House System (QS_{223}) Accessibility systems (QS_{223}) House System (QS_{233}) Technologies (QS_{24}) Nodes: identify central, cluster nodes and a base station (QS_{243}) Human trust autonomous systems (QS_{313}) Hore absention (QS_{312}) Enhanced human management (QS_{233}) Decision-making systems (QS_{23}) Enhanced human management (QS_{233}) Enhanced human management (QS_{233}) Decision-making systems (QS_{32}) Enhanced human management (QS_{323}) Enhanced human management (QS_{323}) Enhanced human management (QS_{233}) Decision-making systems (QS_{32}) Data acquisition (QS_{42}) Data acquisition (QS_{42}) Data acquisition (QS_{42}) Data acquisition (QS_{42}) Data acquisition (QS_{42}) Data acquisition (QS_{423}) Remine (QS_{423}) Entance (QS_{423}) Data acquisition (QS_{423}) Remote endurance (QS_{423}) Data acquisition (QS_{423}) Resons Ice Technology in (QS_{423}) Data acquisition (QS_{423}) Resons Ice Technology in (QS_{423}) Data acquisition (QS_{423}) Resons Ice Technology in (QS_{423}) Resons Ice Technology in (QS_{423}) Resons Ice Technology in (QS_{423}) Resons Ice Technology in (QS_{423}) Resons Ice Technology is (QS_{423}) Resons		capturing (QS ₂₁)	
system (QS22)Remote IoT alarm (QS222) Virtual motioring of important devices (QS223) Remote Emergency (QS224) Remote display and operation(QS225) Interconnected rooms information systems (QS233) Interconnected rooms information systems (QS233) Accessibility systems (QS234) Operations and workflow management (QS235)Knowledge services layer (QS2)Computing Technologies (QS24)Web server (QS24) Condo computing, edge computing, fog computing (QS242) Nodes: identification for a house with Presence of people (QS212) Improved house management (QS222) Enhanced human management (QS222) Decreased cost (QS223) Enhanced human management (QS222) Enhanced human management (QS222) Enhanced human management (QS222) Enhanced human management (QS222) (QS23)Sensing services layer (QS43)Sensor IoT (QS41) Technologies (QS42)(QS43)Technologies (QS42) Decreased cost (QS323) The machine understanding, semantic technology (QS322) Learning method(QS33)Sensing services layer (QS43)Sensor IoT (QS41) Technologies (QS422) Detreased cost (QS422) Data acquisition (QS42)Networking services layer (QS53)Communication Types[24] (QS43)Networking services layer (QS53)Communication Types[24] (QS43)Networking services layer (QS53)Communication Types[24] (QS53)Networking services (QS53)Communication Types[24] (QS53)Networking services (QS53)Communication Types[24] (QS53)Networking services (QS53)Communication Types[24] (QS53)Networking services (QS53)Communication Types[24] (QS53)Networking services (QS53)Communication Types[24] 		Remote control of house	House Items (QS ₂₂₁)
Virtual monitoring of important devices (QS223) Remote Emergency (QS224) Remote display and operation(QS225) Identification systems (QS23) Performance (QS23)Improve system performance (QS23)Interconnected rooms information system (QS232) House System diversity (QS233) Accessibility systems (QS234) Operations and workflow management (QS235) Nodes: identify central, cluster nodes and a base station (QS242) Nodes: identify central, cluster nodes and a base station (QS242) Nodes: identify central, cluster nodes and a base station (QS242) Nodes: identify central, cluster nodes and a base station (QS242) Improve house management (QS313) Improved diagnostic and treatment (QS313) Improved diagnostic and treatment (QS313) Improved diagnostic and treatment (QS313) Improved diagnostic and treatment (QS313) Interconnection (QS333)Sensing services layer (QS4)Sensor IoT (QS41) Power consumption rate (QS412) Power consumption rate (QS412) Power consumption rate (QS412) Power consumption rate (QS412) Power consumption rate (QS413) Data acquisition (QS42)Networking services layer (QS53)Communication Types[24] (QS4)Networking services (QS52) Reliability and (QS51)Communication Types[24] Human to human threadene (QS413) Critical data (QS423) Critical data (QS423) C		system (QS ₂₂)	Remote IoT alarm (QS ₂₂₂)
Remote Emergency (Q522)Improve system performance (Q522)Improve system performance (Q522)Improve system performance (Q522)Interconnected rooms informatin systems (Q5233) Accessibility systems (Q5234)Knowledge services layer (Q52)Knowledge services layer (Q52)Human operator (Q531)Human operator (Q531)Human operator (Q531)Human operator (Q532) Decision-making systems (Q532)Decision-making systems (Q532)Decision-making systems (Q532)Sensing services layer (Q54)Q54)Computing (Q54)Sensing services layer (Q532)(Q54)Sensing services layer (Q54)Q54)Continuity (Q542)Data acquisition (Q542)Continui			Virtual monitoring of important devices (QS ₂₂₃)
Remote display and operation (QS225)Improve system performance (QS23)Identification systems (QS23)Improve system performance (QS23)Interconnected roms information system (QS232)House System diversity (QS233) Accessibility systems (QS244)Computing (QS24)Knowledge services layer (QS3)Human operator (QS21)Knowledge services layer (QS3)Human operator (QS21)Knowledge services layer (QS3)Human operator (QS21)Knowledge services layer (QS3)Human operator (QS21)Knowledge services layer (QS3)Human trast autonomous systems (QS213)Disease management (QS23)Inproved house management (QS213)Disease management (QS33)Inproved fagnostic and treatment (QS213)Disease management (QS33)Decision-making systems (QS33)Decision-making systems (QS33)Traceability of all information (QS213)Decision-making systems (QS33)Traceability of all information (QS313)Decision-making systems (QS41)Technology things appropriate sensor to collect data (QS411) Power consumption rate (QS412) Sensing technologies (QS412) Data acquisition (QS42)Data acquisition (QS42)Data structure (QS423) Data accuracy (QS423)Networking services (QS51)Communication Types[24] (QS51)Networking services (QS52)Communication Types[24] (QS51)Networking services (QS52)Connection Technologies (QS52)Networking services (QS52)Connection Technologies (QS52)Networking services (QS52)Connection Technologies (QS52) <td></td> <td></td> <td>Remote Emergency (OS_{224})</td>			Remote Emergency (OS_{224})
Improve system performance (QS_{23}) Identification system (QS_{23}) Interconnected rooms information system (QS_{23}) Accessibility systems (QS_{23}) Accessibility systems (QS_{23}) Accessibility systems (QS_{23}) Accessibility systems (QS_{23}) Accessibility systems (QS_{24}) Computing Technologies (QS_{24}) Cloud computing, edge computing, fog computing (QS_{24}) Nodes: identify central, cluster nodes and a base station (QS_{24}) Nodes: identify central, cluster nodes and a base station (QS_{24}) Improved house management (QS_{311}) Monitoring for a house with Presence of people (QS_{112}) Improved house management (QS_{232}) Enhanced human management (QS_{232}) Decrision-making systems (QS_{33}) The machine understanding, semantic technology (QS_{322}) Learning method (QS_{332}) Learning method (QS_{332}) Learning method (QS_{332}) Data acquisition (QS_{42}) Data acquisition (QS_{42}) Data actructure (QS_{421}) Data actructure (QS_{422}) Data actructure (QS_{422}) Data actructure (QS_{423}) Storage eapacity. (QS_{423}) Communication Types[24] Human to machine (H2M) (QS_{511}) .Networking services layer (QS_{51}) Communication Types[24] (QS_{52}) Reliability and (QS_{52}) Reuring (QS_{521}) Real-time calcular (QS_{511}).Networking services (QS_{52}) Communication Types[24] (QS_{52}) Real-time calcular (QS_{511}) (QS_{521}) Networking services (QS_{52}) Communication Types[24] (QS_{52}) Real-time calcular (QS_{521}) (QS_{522}) (QS_{522}) (QS_{523}) Networking services (QS_{521}) Communication Types[24] (QS_{521}) (QS_{522}) (QS_{522}) (QS_{522}) (QS_{522}) (QS_{523}) <td></td> <td></td> <td>Remote display and operation (OS_{res})</td>			Remote display and operation (OS_{res})
$ \begin{array}{c} \operatorname{Indextraction}_{\operatorname{S}_{23}} & \operatorname{Indextraction}_{\operatorname{S}_$		Improve system	Identification systems (OS
$ \begin{array}{c} \mbox{there} \left(Q_{3,2} \right) & metroduce (Q_{3,2}) \\ \mbox{House System (Vestar)} \left(Q_{3,2} \right) \\ \mbox{Accessibility system (Q_{3,2,3})} \\ \mbox{Accessibility system (Q_{3,2,2})} \\ \mbox{Accessibility of all information (Q_{3,2,2})} \\ Backet Backe$		performance (OS)	Interconnected rooms information system (OS)
$ \begin{array}{c} \mbode System diversity (QS_{233}) \\ Accessibility system (QS_{241}) \\ Operations and workflow management (QS_{235}) \\ Web server (QS_{241}) \\ Cloud computing, edge computing, fog computing (QS_{242}) \\ Nodes: identify central, cluster nodes and a base station (QS_{242}) \\ Nodes: identify central, cluster nodes and a base station (QS_{242}) \\ Monitoring for a house with Presence of people (QS_{312}) \\ Improved fixing for a house with Presence of people (QS_{312}) \\ Improved fixing for a house management (QS_{321}) \\ Operations and a management (QS_{322}) \\ Disease management (QS_{32}) \\ Decision-making systems \\ (QS_{32}) \\ Decision-making systems \\ (QS_{33}) \\ Decision-making systems \\ (QS_{41}) \\ Power consumption rate (QS_{422}) \\ Data secores (QS_{422}) \\ Data structure (QS_{421}) \\ On-time access (QS_{422}) \\ Data accurey (QS_{422}) \\ Data accurey (QS_{422}) \\ Data accurey (QS_{422}) \\ Data accurey (QS_{422}) \\ Storage capacity. (QS_{423}) \\ Storage capacity. (QS_{523}) \\ Storage capacity. (QS_$		performance $(Q3_{23})$	Here, System discretion (QS ₂₃₂)
$ \begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$			House System diversity (QS_{233})
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $			Accessibility systems (QS_{234})
			Operations and workflow management (QS_{235})
Technologies (QS_{24})Cloud computing, edge computing, fog computing (QS_{242}) Nodes: identify central, cluster nodes and a base station (QS_{243}) Human trust autonomous systems (QS_{311}) Monitoring for a house with Presence of people (QS_{312}) Improved house management (QS_{323}) Enhanced human management (QS_{323}) Enhanced human management (QS_{323}) Decision-making systems (QS_{33})Improved diagnostic and treatment (QS_{323}) Traceability of all information (QS_{333})Sensing services layer (QS_4)Sensor IoT (QS_4)Technology (QS_{333})Sensing services layer (QS_4)Sensor IoT (QS_{42}) Data acquisition (QS_{42})Data structure (QS_{413}) Sensing technologies (QS_{412}) Sensing technologies (QS_{423}) Data sources (QS_{423}) Data sources (QS_{423}) Data sources (QS_{423}) Continuity (QS_{43})Networking services layer (QS_5)Communication Types[24] (QS_{52})Human to human (H2H) (QS_{511}), Human to human (H2H) (QS_{511}), Human to machine (M2M) (QS_{512}) Real-time cellular connectivity (QS_{523}) Real-time cellular connectivity (QS_{524}) Real-time cellular connectivity (QS_{523}) Real-time cellular connectivity (QS_{524}) <td></td> <td>Computing</td> <td>Web server (QS_{241})</td>		Computing	Web server (QS_{241})
Knowledge services layer (QS_3)Human operator (QS_3)Nodes: identify central, cluster nodes and a base station ($QS_{24,3}$) Human trust autonomous systems ($QS_{31,2}$) Improved house management ($QS_{31,3}$) Improved house management ($QS_{32,2}$) 		Technologies (QS ₂₄)	Cloud computing, edge computing, fog computing (QS_{242})
Knowledge services layer (QS3)Human operator (QS31)Human trust atonomous systems (QS311) Monitoring for a house with Presence of people (QS312) Improved house management (QS321) Decision-making systems (QS33)Human trust atonomous systems (QS311) Monitoring for a house with Presence of people (QS312) Improved diagnostic and treatment (QS321) Decreased cost (QS322) Enhanced human management (QS331) The machine understanding, semantic technology (QS332) Learning method(QS333)Sensing services layer (QS4)Sensor IoT (QS41)Technologies (QS412) Sensing technologies (QS412) Sensing technologies (QS422) Data acquisition (QS42)Data acquisition (QS42)Data structure (QS421) On-time access (QS422) Data sources (QS422) Data sources (QS423) Storage capacity (QS423) Continuity (QS43)Networking services layer (QS5)Communication Types[24] Human to machine (M2M) (QS511), Human to machine (M2M) (QS512) Standardization and efficiency (QS423) Standardization and efficiency (QS523) Real-time cellular concectivity (QS523) Range and coverage (QS523) Routing pats across the IoT nodes(QS534) Mobility and location (QS523) Routing pats across the IoT nodes(QS534) Mobility and concent collability concectivity (QS523) Range and coverage (QS523) Routing pats across the IoT nodes(QS534) Mobility and location (QS523) Routing pats across the IoT nodes(QS534) Mobility and location (QS53			Nodes: identify central, cluster nodes and a base station (OS_{242})
$ \begin{array}{c} \text{Infinite top: services layer} \\ (QS_3) & \text{Infinite operator} (QS_{31}) & \text{Infinite operator} (QS_{31}) \\ (QS_3) & \text{Infinite top: a house with Presence of people} (QS_{312}) \\ \text{Improved house management} (QS_{322}) \\ \text{Improved house management} (QS_{322}) \\ \text{Decreased cost} (QS_{322}) \\ \text{Enhanced human management} (QS_{333}) \\ \text{Decreased cost} (QS_{333}) \\ \text{Decreased cost} (QS_{333}) \\ \text{Decreased cost} (QS_{333}) \\ \text{The machine understanding, semantic technology} (QS_{332}) \\ \text{Learning method} (QS_{333}) \\ \text{Sensor lot } (QS_4) \\ \text{Sensor lot } (QS_{42}) \\ \text{Data acquisition} (QS_{423}) \\ \text{Continuity} (QS_{433}) \\ \text{Continuity} (QS_{51}) \\ \text{Human to human (H2H)} (QS_{512}) \\ \text{Machine to machine} (M2M) (QS_{512}) \\ \text{Machine to machine} (M2M) (QS_{512}) \\ \text{Machine to machine} (QS_{523}) \\ \text{Real-time cellular connectivity} (QS_{523}) \\ \text{Real-time cellular connectivity} (QS_{523}) \\ \text{Real-time cellular connectivity} (QS_{523}) \\ \text{Range and coverage} (QS_{533}) \\ \text{Mobility and location (QS_{533}) \\ \\ \text{Mobility and location (QS_{533}) \\ \\ \text{Machine to machine} (QS_{514}) \\ \text{Machine to machine} (QS_{514}) \\ \\ \text{Machine to machine} (QS_{523}) \\ \\ \text{Real-time cellular connectivity} (QS_{523}) \\ \\ \text{Real-time cellular connectivity} (QS_{523}) \\ \\ \text{Range and coverage} (QS_{533}) \\ \\ \text{Mobility and location} (QS_{534}) \\ \\ \text{Mobility and location} (QS_{535}) \\ \\ \end{array}$	Knowledge services laver	Human operator $(0S)$	Human trust autonomous systems $(0S)$
		Human operator $(Q3_{31})$	Monitoring for a house with Presence of neurla $(\Omega S_{})$
$ \begin{array}{c} \mbox{introved nouse management} & \mbox{introved nouse management} (QS_{313}) \\ \mbox{Disease management} & \mbox{Improved nouse management} (QS_{313}) \\ \mbox{Disease management} & \mbox{Improved nouse management} (QS_{322}) \\ \mbox{Decreased cost} (QS_{333}) \\ \mbox{Decreased cost} (QS_{411}) \\ \mbox{Dever consumption rate} (QS_{412}) \\ \mbox{Dever consumption rate} (QS_{413}) \\ \mbox{Dever consumption rate} (QS_{413}) \\ \mbox{Dever consumption rate} (QS_{422}) \\ \mbox{Dever consumption rate} (QS_{422}) \\ \mbox{Data acquisition} (QS_{42}) \\ \mbox{Data succes} (QS_{423}) \\ \mbox{Data accuracy} (QS_{423}) \\ \mbox{Continuity} (QS_{43}) \\ \mbox{Resource efficiency} (QS_{423}) \\ \mbox{Continuity} (QS_{43}) \\ \mbox{Resource efficiency} (QS_{422}) \\ \mbox{Complexity} (QS_{433}) \\ \mbox{Scalability} (QS_{433}) \\ Scal$	(QS_3)		Monitoring for a nouse with Presence of people (QS_{312})
Disease management (QS_{32}) Improved diagnostic and freatment (QS_{321}) Decreased cost (QS_{322}) Enhanced human management (QS_{323}) Enhanced human management (QS_{333}) Decision-making systems (QS_{33}) Traceability of all information (QS_{331}) Learning method (QS_{333}) Technologies (QS_{333})Sensing services layer (QS_4) Sensor IoT (QS_{41}) Power consumption rate (QS_{412}) On-time access (QS_{423}) Data acquisition (QS_{42}) Data acquisition (QS_{42}) Data structure (QS_{423}) Data integration platforms (QS_{423}) Data integration platforms (QS_{423}) Storage capacity (QS_{426}) Critical data (QS_{423}) Storage capacity (QS_{423}) Scalability (QS_{53}) Networking services layer (QS_{53}) Communication Types[24] Human to human (H2M) (QS_{513}) Standardization and frience (QS_{523}) Real-time connectivity (QS_{523}) Real-time connectivity (QS_{523}) Real-time connectivity (QS_{523}) Real-time connectivity (QS_{523}) Real-time connectivity (QS_{523}) Real-time collular cornectivity (QS_{523}) Real-time collular connectivity (QS_{523}) Real-time collular connectivity (QS_{523}) Range and coverage (QS_{533})			Improved nouse management (QS_{313})
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		Disease management	Improved diagnostic and treatment (QS_{321})
$\begin{tabular}{lllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$		(QS_{32})	Decreased cost (QS ₃₂₂)
$ \begin{array}{c} \mbox{Decision-making systems} \\ (QS_{33}) \\ \mbox{Sensing services layer} \\ (QS_4) \\ \mbox{Sensor IoT (QS_{41})} \\ \mbox{Sensing technologies (QS_{413})} \\ \mbox{Data acquisition (QS_{42})} \\ \mbox{Data accuracy (QS_{423})} \\ \mbox{Data ources (QS_{423})} \\ \mbox{Data ources (QS_{423})} \\ \mbox{Data accuracy (QS_{425})} \\ \mbox{Storage capacity. (QS_{426})} \\ \mbox{Critical data (QS_{427})} \\ \mbox{Reliability and} \\ \mbox{Continuity (QS_{43})} \\ \mbox{Reliability QS_{43}} \\ \mbox{Reliability QS_{43}} \\ \mbox{Networking services} \\ \mbox{Communication Types[24]} \\ \mbox{Human to human (H2H) (QS_{513})} \\ \mbox{Standardization and efficiency (QS_{524})} \\ \mbox{Relating and content (M2M) (QS_{513})} \\ \mbox{Standardization and efficiency (QS_{523})} \\ \mbox{Relating and content (M2M) (QS_{513})} \\ \mbox{Standardization and efficiency (QS_{523})} \\ \mbox{Relating and content (M2M) (QS_{513})} \\ \mbox{Standardization and efficiency (QS_{523})} \\ \mbox{Relating and content (M2M) (QS_{513})} \\ \mbox{Relating and content (M2M) (QS_{523})} \\ \mbox{Relating and content (M2M) (QS_{523})} \\ \mbox{Relating and accoses (CS_{523})} \\ \mbox{Relating and accoses (CS_{523})} \\ \mbox{Relating and content (M2M) (QS_{523})} \\ \mbox{Relating and content (QS_{523})} \\ \mbox{Relating and content (QS_{523})} \\ \mbox{Relating and accoses (QS_{524})} \\ Relating and accoses (Q$			Enhanced human management (QS ₃₂₃)
		Decision-making systems	Traceability of all information (QS_{331})
Sensing services layer (QS4)Sensor IoT (QS41)Learning method(QS333)Sensing services layer (QS4)Sensor IoT (QS41)Technology things appropriate sensor to collect data (QS411) Power consumption rate (QS412) Sensing technologies (QS413)Data acquisition (QS42)Data structure (QS421) On-time access (QS422) Data sources (QS422) Data integration platforms (QS424) Data accuracy (QS425) Storage capacity. (QS426) Critical data (QS433) Scalability (QS433) Scalability (QS433) Scalability (QS433) Scalability (QS433) Scalability (QS433) Scalability (QS433) Scalability (QS433) Scalability (QS512) Machine to machine (M2M) (QS512) Machine to machine (M2M) (QS513) Standardization and efficiency (QS514)Networking services (QS52)Connection Technologies (QS52) Real-time cellular connectivity (QS523) Real-time cellular connectivity (QS523) Range and coverage (QS533) Routing (QS53)Neture (QS53)Large scale(QS531) Traffic management and improve the throughput (QS532) Range and coverage (QS533) Routing paths across the IoT nodes(QS534) Mobility and location (QS535)		(QS_{33})	The machine understanding, semantic technology (QS_{332})
Sensing services layer (QS4)Sensor IoT (QS41)Technology things appropriate sensor to collect data (QS411) Power consumption rate (QS412) Sensing technologies (QS413)Data acquisition (QS42)Data structure (QS421) On-time access (QS422) Data sources (QS423) Data sources (QS423) Data integration platforms (QS424) Data accuracy (QS425) Storage capacity. (QS426) Critical data (QS427)Networking servicesCommunication Types[24] (QS5)Human to human (H2H) (QS512) Machine to machine (M2M) (QS513) Standardization and efficiency (QS514)Networking servicesConnection Technologies (QS52)Message scheduling(QS521) Technologies (QS53)Connection Technologies (QS53)Message scheduling(QS521) Traffic management and improve the throughput (QS532) Range and coverage (QS533) Routing (QS53)Real-time cellular const the IoT nodes(QS534) Mobility and location (QS535)Large scale(QS53) Routing paths across the IoT nodes(QS534) Mobility and location (QS535)			Learning method(OS ₂₂₂)
$ \begin{array}{c} (QS_4) & \mbox{Product} (QS_{41}) & \mbox{Product} (QS_{41}) & \mbox{Product} (QS_{411}) & \mbox{Product} (QS_{421}) & \mbox{Product} (QS_{422}) & \mbox{Product} (QS_{423}) & \mbox{Product} (QS_{523}) & \mbox{Product} $	Sensing services laver	Sensor IoT (OS ₄₄)	Technology things appropriate sensor to collect data $(0S_{-})$
$\begin{array}{c} \mbox{Vector} & \mbox{Power consumption rate (Qs_{412})} \\ & \mbox{Sensing technologies (QS_{412})} \\ & \mbox{Data acquisition (QS_{42})} \\ & \mbox{Data acquisition (QS_{42})} \\ & \mbox{Data structure (QS_{421})} \\ & \mbox{On-time access (QS_{422})} \\ & \mbox{Data sources (QS_{423})} \\ & \mbox{Data integration platforms (QS_{424})} \\ & \mbox{Data accuracy (QS_{425})} \\ & \mbox{Storage capacity. (QS_{426})} \\ & \mbox{Critical data (QS_{427})} \\ & \mbox{Reliability and} \\ & \mbox{Continuity(QS_{43})} \\ & \mbox{Resource efficiency (QS_{432})} \\ & \mbox{Complexity (QS_{433})} \\ & \mbox{Scalability (QS_{512})} \\ & \mbox{Machine to machine (H2M) (QS_{512})} \\ & \mbox{Machine to machine (M2M) (QS_{513})} \\ & \mbox{Standardization and efficiency (QS_{514})} \\ & \mbox{Connection Technologies} \\ & \mbox{Metwork Protocol (QS_{522})} \\ & \mbox{Real-time cellular connectivity (QS_{523})} \\ & \mbox{Routing (QS_{53})} \\ & \mbox{Large scale(QS_{531})} \\ & \mbox{Triffic management and improve the throughput (QS_{532})} \\ & \mbox{Range and coverage (QS_{533})} \\ & \mbox{Routing paths across the IoT nodes(QS_{534})} \\ & \mbox{Mobility and location (QS_{535})} \\ \end{array}$	$(0S_{\ell})$	200000000000000000000000000000000000000	Permotogy unings appropriate sensor to conect data (Q_{411})
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Data acquisition (QS_{42}) Data structure (QS_{421}) On-time access (QS_{422}) Data sources (QS_{422}) Data integration platforms (QS_{424}) Data accuracy (QS_{425}) Storage capacity. (QS_{426}) Critical data (QS_{427}) Reliability andImprove endurance (QS_{431}) Continuity (QS_{43}) Scalability (QS_{433}) Scalability (QS_{434}) Networking servicesCommunication Types[24]Iayer (QS_5) (QS_{51}) Connection Technologies (QS_{52}) Message scheduling (QS_{521}) Real-time cellular connectivity (QS_{523}) Real-time cellular connectivity (QS_{523}) Range and coverage (QS_{533}) Range and coverage (QS_{533}) Range and coverage (QS_{533}) Range and coverage (QS_{533}) Routing paths across the IoT nodes (QS_{534}) Mobility and location (QS_{535})			Sensing technologies (QS_{413})
$\begin{array}{c cccc} & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & $		Data acquisition (QS ₄₂)	Data structure (QS ₄₂₁)
$\begin{array}{cccc} Data \ sources \left(QS_{423}\right) & Data \ sources \left(QS_{424}\right) & Data \ accuracy \left(QS_{426}\right) & Data \ accuracy \left(QS_{426}\right) & Critical \ data \ \left(QS_{427}\right) & Critical \ data \ \left(QS_{427}\right) & Critical \ data \ \left(QS_{427}\right) & Critical \ data \ \left(QS_{431}\right) & Continuity \ QS_{43}\right) & Resource \ efficiency \ \left(QS_{432}\right) & Complexity \ \left(QS_{51}\right) & Kontone \ (QS_{51}) & Kontone \ (M2M) \ \left(QS_{512}\right) & Machine \ to \ machine \ (M2M) \ \left(QS_{514}\right) & Kontone \ (QS_{52}) & Real-time \ cellular \ connectivity \ \left(QS_{523}\right) & Real-time \ cellular \ connectivity \ \left(QS_{523}\right) & Raige \ and \ coverage \ \left(QS_{533}\right) & Raige \ and \ coverage \ \left(QS_{533}\right) & Raige \ and \ coverage \ \left(QS_{533}\right) & Routing \ (QS_{534}) & Mobility \ and \ location \ \left(QS_{535}\right) & Mobility \ and \ location \ \left(QS_{535$			On-time access (QS_{422})
$\begin{array}{c c} Data integration plaforms (QS_{424}) \\ Data accuracy (QS_{425}) \\ Storage capacity. (QS_{426}) \\ Critical data (QS_{427}) \\ Reliability and \\ Continuity(QS_{43}) \\ Resource efficiency (QS_{432}) \\ Complexity (QS_{432}) \\ Complexity (QS_{433}) \\ Scalability (QS_{434}) \\ Networking services \\ layer (QS_5) \\ (QS_{51}) \\ (QS_{51}) \\ Connection Technologies \\ (QS_{52}) \\ Reat-time cellular connectivity (QS_{523}) \\ Reat-time cellular connectivity (QS_{523}) \\ Reat-time cellular connectivity (QS_{532}) \\ Routing (QS_{53}) \\ Large scale(QS_{531}) \\ Traffic management and improve the throughput (QS_{532}) \\ Range and coverage (QS_{533}) \\ Routing paths across the IoT nodes(QS_{534}) \\ Mobility and location (QS_{535}) \\ \end{array}$			Data sources (QS_{423})
$\begin{tabular}{lllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$			Data integration platforms (OS_{424})
Networking services Reliability and Continuity(QS ₄₃) Networking services Reliability and Communication Types[24] Networking services Communication Types[24] Networking services Communication Types[24] Networking services Communication Types[24] Networking services Communication Types[24] Networking to machine (H2M) (QS ₅₁₂) Machine to machine (H2M) (QS ₅₁₃) Standardization and efficiency (QS ₅₁₄) Connection Technologies (QS ₅₂) Network Protocol (QS ₅₂₂) Routing (QS ₅₃) Routing (QS ₅₃) Large scale(QS ₅₃₁) Traffic management and improve the throughput (QS ₅₃₂) Range and coverage (QS ₅₃₃) Routing paths across the IoT nodes(QS ₅₃₄) Mobility and location (QS ₅₃₅)			Data accuracy $(0S_{427})$
Networking services Communication Types[24] Human to human (H2H) (QS_{432}) Networking services Communication Types[24] Human to human (H2H) (QS_{512}) layer (QS_5) (QS_{51}) Human to machine (H2M) (QS_{512}) Connection Technologies Message scheduling(QS_{521}) Network Protocol (QS_{522}) Routing (QS_{53}) Large scale(QS_{531}) Routing (QS_{53}) Large scale(QS_{531}) Routing (QS_{53}) Large scale(QS_{533}) Routing paths across the IoT nodes(QS_{534}) Mobility and location (QS_{535})			Storage capacity (OS_{11})
$\begin{array}{c} \mbox{Reliability and} & \mbox{Improve endurance (QS_{421})} \\ \mbox{Reliability and} & \mbox{Improve endurance (QS_{431})} \\ \mbox{Continuity(QS_{43})} & \mbox{Resource efficiency (QS_{432})} \\ \mbox{Complexity (QS_{433})} & \mbox{Scalability (QS_{434})} \\ \mbox{Networking services} & \mbox{Communication Types[24]} & \mbox{Human to human (H2H) (QS_{511}),} \\ \mbox{layer (QS_5)} & (QS_{51}) & \mbox{Human to machine (H2M) (QS_{512})} \\ \mbox{Machine to machine (M2M) (QS_{513})} \\ \mbox{Standardization and efficiency (QS_{514})} \\ \mbox{Connection Technologies} & \mbox{Message scheduling (QS_{521})} \\ \mbox{(QS_{52})} & \mbox{Network Protocol (QS_{522})} \\ \mbox{Real-time cellular connectivity (QS_{523})} \\ \mbox{Large scale(QS_{531})} & \mbox{Traffic management and improve the throughput (QS_{532})} \\ \mbox{Range and coverage (QS_{533})} \\ \mbox{Routing paths across the IoT nodes(QS_{534})} \\ \mbox{Mobility and location (QS_{535})} & \mbox{Mobility and location (QS_{535})} \\ \end{array}$			Critical data (OS)
Renative andImprove endurance (QS_{431}) Continuity (QS_{43}) Resource efficiency (QS_{432}) Complexity (QS_{433}) Scalability (QS_{434}) Networking servicesCommunication Types[24]Human to human (H2H) (QS_{511}) , Human to machine (H2M) (QS_{512}) Machine to machine (M2M) (QS_{513}) Standardization and efficiency (QS_{514}) Networking servicesConnection Technologies (QS_{52}) Message scheduling (QS_{521}) Real-time cellular connectivity (QS_{523}) Range and coverage (QS_{533}) Routing paths across the IoT nodes (QS_{534}) Mobility and location (QS_{535})		Daliability and	$\frac{(Q_{427})}{(Q_{427})}$
Continuity (QS_{43}) Resource efficiency (QS_{432}) Complexity (QS_{433}) Scalability (QS_{434}) Networking servicesCommunication Types[24]Human to human (H2H) (QS_{511}) , Human to machine (H2M) (QS_{512}) Machine to machine (M2M) (QS_{513}) Standardization and efficiency (QS_{513}) Standardization and efficiency (QS_{514}) Connection Technologies (QS_{52}) Message scheduling (QS_{521}) Real-time cellular connectivity (QS_{523}) Real-time cellular connectivity (QS_{523}) Range and coverage (QS_{533}) Routing paths across the IoT nodes (QS_{534}) Mobility and location (QS_{535})		Continuity and	$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}$
$ \begin{array}{c} \mbox{Complexity } (QS_{433}) \\ \mbox{Scalability } (QS_{434}) \\ \mbox{Scalability } (QS_{51}) \\ \mbox{Invariant or bound (QS_{51}), \\ \mbox{Invariant or bound (QS_{52}), \\ \mbox{Invariant or bound (QS_{53}), \\ \\ Invaria$		Continuity(QS_{43})	Resource enticiency (QS_{432})
Scalability (QS_{434}) Networking servicesCommunication Types[24]Human to human (H2H) (QS_{511}) , Human to machine (H2M) (QS_{512}) Machine to machine (M2M) (QS_{513}) Standardization and efficiency (QS_{514}) Iayer (QS_5) Connection Technologies (QS_{52}) Message scheduling (QS_{521}) Real-time cellular connectivity (QS_{523}) Large scale (QS_{531}) Traffic management and improve the throughput (QS_{532}) Range and coverage (QS_{533}) Routing paths across the IoT nodes (QS_{534}) Mobility and location (QS_{535})			Complexity (QS_{433})
Networking services layer (QS_5) Communication Types[24] (QS_{51}) Human to human $(H2H) (QS_{511})$, Human to machine $(H2M) (QS_{512})$ Machine to machine $(M2M) (QS_{513})$ Standardization and efficiency (QS_{514}) Connection Technologies (QS_{52}) Message scheduling (QS_{521}) Network Protocol (QS_{522}) Real-time cellular connectivity (QS_{523}) Large scale (QS_{531}) Traffic management and improve the throughput (QS_{532}) Routing paths across the IoT nodes (QS_{534}) Mobility and location (QS_{535})			Scalability (QS ₄₃₄)
$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	Networking services	Communication Types[24]	Human to human (H2H) (QS_{511}) ,
Machine to machine $(M2M)$ (QS_{513}) Standardization and efficiency (QS_{514}) Connection Technologies (QS_{52}) Message scheduling (QS_{521}) Network Protocol (QS_{522}) Real-time cellular connectivity (QS_{523}) Large scale (QS_{531}) Traffic management and improve the throughput (QS_{532}) Range and coverage (QS_{533}) Routing paths across the IoT nodes (QS_{534}) Mobility and location (QS_{535})	layer (QS ₅)	(QS ₅₁)	Human to machine (H2M) (QS ₅₁₂)
Standardization and efficiency (QS_{514}) Connection TechnologiesMessage scheduling (QS_{521}) (QS_{52}) Network Protocol (QS_{522}) Routing (QS_{53}) Large scale (QS_{531}) Traffic management and improve the throughput (QS_{532}) Range and coverage (QS_{533}) Routing paths across the IoT nodes (QS_{534}) Mobility and location (QS_{535})			Machine to machine (M2M) (QS_{513})
Connection Technologies (QS_{52}) Message scheduling (QS_{521}) Network Protocol (QS_{522}) Real-time cellular connectivity (QS_{523}) Large scale (QS_{531}) Routing (QS_{53}) Large scale (QS_{531}) Traffic management and improve the throughput (QS_{532}) Range and coverage (QS_{533}) Routing paths across the IoT nodes (QS_{534}) Mobility and location (QS_{535})			Standardization and efficiency $(OS_{=14})$
(QS_{52}) (QS_{52}) (QS_{52}) (QS_{53}) $(QS_$		Connection Technologies	Message scheduling(OS_{rat})
$ \begin{array}{c} (QS_{52}) \\ Routing (QS_{53}) \\ Routing (QS_{53}) \\ Large scale(QS_{531}) \\ Traffic management and improve the throughput (QS_{532}) \\ Range and coverage (QS_{533}) \\ Routing paths across the IoT nodes(QS_{534}) \\ Mobility and location (QS_{535}) \\ \end{array} $		$(0S_{r_2})$	Network Protocol (OSraa)
Routing (QS ₅₃) Large scale(QS ₅₃₁) Traffic management and improve the throughput (QS ₅₃₂) Range and coverage (QS ₅₃₃) Routing paths across the IoT nodes(QS ₅₃₄) Mobility and location (QS ₅₃₅)		(~52)	P eal time callular connectivity (ΩS)
Kouung (QS_{53}) Large scale (QS_{531}) Traffic management and improve the throughput (QS_{532}) Range and coverage (QS_{533}) Routing paths across the IoT nodes (QS_{534}) Mobility and location (QS_{535})		$\mathbf{P}_{\text{outing}}(\mathbf{O}\mathbf{S}_{-})$	Large scale (ΩS_{-1})
Iraffic management and improve the throughput (QS_{532}) Range and coverage (QS_{533}) Routing paths across the IoT nodes (QS_{534}) Mobility and location (QS_{535})		Kouung (QS_{53})	Large scale (Q_{531})
Range and coverage (QS533) Routing paths across the IoT nodes(QS534) Mobility and location (QS535)			Trainc management and improve the throughput (QS_{532})
Routing paths across the IoT nodes(QS ₅₃₄) Mobility and location (QS ₅₃₅)			Range and coverage (QS_{533})
Mobility and location (QS ₅₃₅)			Routing paths across the IoT nodes(QS ₅₃₄)
			Mobility and location (QS ₅₃₅)

Table 2. Define the appropriate linguistic terminology for QoS attributes [22]-[31]

3.3. Measure R and W using linguistic terms

The performance ratings and the importance weights for service quality attributes are measured using linguistic terms. The concept of linguistic variables to evaluate performance ratings and importance weights are defined in Table 3. These values are to be used directly to evaluate the rating, which

characterizes the performance of different service quality capabilities, thorough evaluations of overall performance, and weight significance characteristics of QoS, as shown in Table 4.

Table 3. Linguistic variables with fuzzy numbers [18]

R		W	
Linguistic variable	Fuzzy numbers	Linguistic variable	Fuzzy numbers
Worst (Wr)	(0 0.5 1.5)	Very low (VL)	(0 0.05 0.15)
Very poor (VP)	(123)	Low(L)	(0.1 0.2 0.3)
Poor (P)	(2 3.5 5)	Fairly low (FL)	$(0.2\ 0.35\ 0.5)$
Fair (F)	(357)	Medium (M)	$(0.3\ 0.5\ 0.7)$
Good (G)	(56.58)	Fairly high (FH)	$(0.5\ 0.65\ 0.8)$
Very good (VG)	(789)	High (H)	$(0.7\ 0.8\ 0.9)$
Excellent (E)	(8.59.510)	Very high (VH)	(0.85 0.95 1.0)

(QS _i)	(QS _{ij})	(QS _{ijk})	Wi	w _{ij}	w _{1jk}	R _{1jk}	(QS _i)	$(\mathbf{Q}\mathbf{S}_{ij})$	(QS _{ijk})	Wi	w _{ij}	w _{1jk}	R _{1jk}
(QS ₁)	(QS_{11})	(QS_{111})	Η	Н	VH	VG	(QS ₄)	(QS_{41})	(QS_{411})	Н	VH	VH	VG
		(QS_{112})			Н	G			(QS_{412})			VH	VG
		(QS_{113})			FH	G			(QS_{413})			Н	G
	(QS_{12})			Н				(QS_{42})	(QS_{421})		VH	M	G
		$\langle 00\rangle$				-			(QS_{422})			FH	G
		(QS_{121})			M	F			(QS_{423})			FH	G
		(QS_{122})			M	G			(QS_{424})				G
		(QS_{123})			IVI	G			(QS_{425})			п VU	G
									(QS_{426})			VH	G
	(0S)	(0s)		ц	ы	G		(0s)	(QS_{427})		VН	чн ц	G
	$(Q_{3_{13}})$	(QS_{131})		11	п VH	VG		(Q_{343})	(QS_{431})		v11	FH	E E
		$(Q_{3_{132}})$ $(Q_{3_{132}})$			FH	G			(QS_{432}) (QS_{432})			FH	F
		$(0S_{133})$			Н	VG			(QS_{433})			FH	Ġ
$(\mathbf{0S}_2)$	$(0S_{24})$	(20134)	VH	н			(0 5 ₋)	(0S-1)	(QS_{434}) (QS_{511})	Н	н	М	Ğ
(1-2)	(1-21)	(QS_{211})			Н	G	(1-3)	(-51)	$(0S_{511})$			М	Ğ
		(QS_{212})			Н	G			$(0S_{512})$			М	G
		(QS_{213})			Н	G			(QS_{514})			FH	G
	(QS_{22})	(QS_{221})		VH	Н	F		(QS_{52})	(QS_{521})		Н	VH	VG
		(QS_{222})			FH	G			(QS_{522})			Н	VG
		(QS_{223})			VH	VG			(QS ₅₂₃			Н	VG
		(QS_{224})			VH	VG							
		(QS_{225})			VH	VG							
	(QS_{23})	(QS_{231})		Н	FH	VG		(QS_{53})	(QS_{531})		VH	Μ	G
		(QS_{232})			М	G			(QS_{532})			Н	VG
		(QS_{233})			FH	G			(QS_{533})			M	VG
		(QS_{234})			M	G			(QS_{534})			Н	VG
	$\langle 00\rangle$	(QS_{235})			M	G			(QS_{535})			Н	G
	(QS_{24})	(QS_{241})		н	M	G							
		(QS_{242})				UC UC							
$(0\mathbf{S}_{1})$	(0S)	(QS_{243})	ц	VН	ГП VU	VG							
$(\mathbf{Q}3_3)$	(Q_{31})	(Q_{311})	11	VII	VH	VG							
		(Q_{312}) (Q_{312})			Н	G							
	$(0S_{nn})$	$(0S_{22})$		н	M	G							
	(~~32)	$(0S_{222})$		••	M	Ğ							
		$(0S_{222})$			Μ	Ğ							
	(QS_{33})	(QS_{331})		Н	Н	G							
		(QS_{332})			FH	F							
		(QS_{333})			Н	F							

Table 4. Performance of QoS attributes

3.4. Rounding linguistic terms from ambiguous numbers

The linguistic value can be manipulated with a fuzzy number [29], by applying the relationship between linguistic terms and fuzzy numbers. As shown in Table 4, linguistic terms are transferred in ambiguous numbers. The results are shown in Table 5.

3.5. Determine the FQSI using fuzzy weights

FQSI is an aggregation of fuzzy scores with fuzzy weights, which represents the overall QoS. The fuzzy QoS Level two sustainability criteria index can be calculated using the (5).

 $QS_{11} = R_{11} = (5.8293 \quad 7.0938 \quad 8.3704)$

(12)

As a sample, the fuzzy index for the criteria (QS_{11}) can be calculated in (12). By applying the same equation, other fuzzy indexes of QS_{ij} and QSI are obtained as listed in Table 6. Finally, with applying the (6), the FQSI was calculated as follow:

FQSI = (5.4587 6.8291 8.2101)

Table 5. Rounding terms with ambiguous numbers							
(QSi)	(QSij)	(QSijk)	w _i	W _{ij}	W _{1jk}	R _{1jk}	
(QS ₁)	(QS_{11})	(QS_{111})	(0.7 0.8 0.9)	$(0.7\ 0.8\ 0.9)$	(0.85 0.95 1.0)	(789)	
		(QS_{112})			(0.7 0.8 0.9)	(5 6.5 8)	
		(QS_{113})			(0.5 0.65 0.8)	(5 6.5 8)	
	(QS_{12})	(QS_{121})		$(0.7\ 0.8\ 0.9)$	(0.3 0.5 0.7)	(357)	
		(QS_{122})			(0.3 0.5 0.7)	(5 6.5 8)	
		(QS_{123})			$(0.3\ 0.5\ 0.7)$	(5 6.5 8)	
	(QS_{13})	(QS_{131})		$(0.7\ 0.8\ 0.9)$	$(0.7\ 0.8\ 0.9)$	(5 6.5 8)	
		(QS_{132})			(0.85 0.95 1.0)	(789)	
		(QS_{133})			$(0.5\ 0.65\ 0.8)$	(5 6.5 8)	
((0.0.)	(QS_{134})			$(0.7\ 0.8\ 0.9)$	(789)	
(\mathbf{QS}_2)	(QS_{21})	(QS_{211})	$(0.85\ 0.95\ 1.0)$	$(0.7\ 0.8\ 0.9)$	$(0.7\ 0.8\ 0.9)$	(56.58)	
		(QS_{212})			(0.7 0.8 0.9)	(56.58)	
	(0ε)	(QS_{213})		(0.05.0.05.1.0)	(0.7 0.8 0.9)	(30.38)	
	(QS_{22})	(QS_{221})		(0.85 0.95 1.0)	$(0.7 \ 0.6 \ 0.9)$	(557)	
		(QS_{222})			$(0.3 \ 0.03 \ 0.03)$	(789)	
		(Q_{223}) (Q_{223})			$(0.05\ 0.95\ 1.0)$ $(0.85\ 0.95\ 1\ 0)$	(789)	
		(QS_{224}) (QS_{224})			$(0.85\ 0.95\ 1.0)$	(789)	
	$(0S_{22})$	(QS_{225}) (OS_{221})		$(0.7\ 0.8\ 0.9)$	$(0.5\ 0.65\ 0.8)$	(789)	
	((23)	$(0S_{22})$			$(0.3\ 0.5\ 0.7)$	(5 6.5 8)	
		(QS_{232})			(0.5 0.65 0.8)	(5 6.5 8)	
		(QS_{234})			(0.3 0.5 0.7)	(5 6.5 8)	
		(QS_{235})			(0.3 0.5 0.7)	(5 6.5 8)	
	(QS_{24})	(QS_{241})		$(0.7\ 0.8\ 0.9)$	(0.3 0.5 0.7)	(5 6.5 8)	
		(QS_{242})			$(0.3\ 0.5\ 0.7)$	(5 6.5 8)	
		(QS_{243})			(0.5 0.65 0.8)	(789)	
(\mathbf{QS}_3)	(QS_{31})	(QS_{311})	$(0.7\ 0.8\ 0.9)$	$(0.85\ 0.95\ 1.0)$	$(0.85\ 0.95\ 1.0)$	(789)	
		(QS_{312})			$(0.85\ 0.95\ 1.0)$	(789)	
	(0ε)	(QS_{313})		(0,7,0,0,0,0)	$(0.7 \ 0.8 \ 0.9)$	(56.58)	
	(QS_{32})	(QS_{321})		(0.7 0.8 0.9)	$(0.3\ 0.5\ 0.7)$	(50.50)	
		(QS_{322}) (QS_{322})			$(0.3\ 0.5\ 0.7)$	(5658)	
	$(0S_{22})$	(QS_{323}) (QS_{321})		$(0.7\ 0.8\ 0.9)$	$(0.7 \ 0.8 \ 0.9)$	(56.58)	
	(- 33)	(QS_{332})		((0.5 0.65 0.8)	(357)	
		(QS_{333})			(0.7 0.8 0.9)	(357)	
(QS_4)	(QS_{41})	(QS_{411})	(0.7 0.8 0.9)	(0.85 0.95 1.0)	(0.85 0.95 1.0)	(789)	
		(QS_{412})			(0.85 0.95 1.0)	(789)	
		(QS_{413})			(0.7 0.8 0.9)	(5 6.5 8)	
	(QS_{42})	(QS_{421})		(0.85 0.95 1.0)	$(0.3\ 0.5\ 0.7)$	(5 6.5 8)	
		(QS_{422})			$(0.5\ 0.65\ 0.8)$	(56.58)	
		(QS_{423})			$(0.5\ 0.65\ 0.8)$	(56.58)	
		(QS_{424})			$(0.3\ 0.5\ 0.7)$	(56.58)	
		(Q_{3425})			$(0.7 \ 0.8 \ 0.9)$	(50.58)	
		(QS_{426}) (QS_{426})			(0.850.951.0)	(50.50)	
	$(0S_{42})$	(QS_{427}) (QS_{427})		$(0.85\ 0.95\ 1.0)$	$(0.03\ 0.93\ 1.0)$ $(0.7\ 0.8\ 0.9)$	(56.58)	
	(2043)	(QS_{431}) (QS_{432})		(0.00 0.70 1.0)	$(0.5\ 0.65\ 0.8)$	(357)	
		$(0S_{432})$			$(0.5\ 0.65\ 0.8)$	(357)	
		(QS_{434})			(0.5 0.65 0.8)	(5 6.5 8)	
(QS ₅)	(QS_{51})	(QS_{511})	$(0.7\ 0.8\ 0.9)$	$(0.7\ 0.8\ 0.9)$	(0.3 0.5 0.7)	(5 6.5 8)	
		(QS_{512})			(0.3 0.5 0.7)	(5 6.5 8)	
		(QS_{513})			(0.3 0.5 0.7)	(5 6.5 8)	
		(QS_{514})			$(0.5\ 0.65\ 0.8)$	(5 6.5 8)	
	(QS_{52})	(QS_{521})		(0.7 0.8 0.9)	(0.85 0.95 1.0)	(789)	
		(QS_{522})			$(0.7\ 0.8\ 0.9)$	(789)	
	(00)	(QS_{523})			(0.70.80.9)	(789)	
	(QS_{53})	(QS_{531})		(0.85 0.95 1.0)	$(0.3 \ 0.5 \ 0.7)$	(30.58) (700)	
		(Q_{532})			(0.7 0.6 0.9) (0.3 0.5 0.7)	(789) (789)	
		$(0S_{-3})$			(0.70809)	(789)	
		(QS_{534})			$(0.7\ 0.8\ 0.9)$	(5 6.5 8)	

Table 6. Fuzzy indexes							
QS _i		R _i		QS _{ij}		R _{ij}	
QS ₁	(5.4300	6.8047	8.1883)	QS ₁₁	(5.8293	7.0938	8.3704)
				QS ₁₂	(4.3333	6.0000	7.6667)
				QS ₁₃	(6.1273	7.3203	8.5278)
QS_2	(5.6055	6.9136	8.2567)	QS ₂₁	(5.0000	6.5000	8.0000)
				QS ₂₂	(5.9867	7.2151	8.4468)
				QS ₂₃	(5.5263	6.8482	8.2162)
				QS ₂₄	(5.9091	7.0909	8.3636)
QS_3	(4.9711	6.4873	7.9954)	QS ₃₁	(6.1765	7.4286	8.6400)
				QS ₃₂	(5.0000	6.5000	8.0000)
				QS ₃₃	(3.7368	5.5333	7.3462)
QS_4	(5.1692	6.6155	8.0683)	QS ₄₁	(6.4167	7.5556	8.6897)
				QS ₄₂	(5.0000	6.5000	8.0000)
				QS ₄₃	(4.0909	5.7909	7.5152)
QS_5	(6.0864	7.3088	8.5366)	QS ₅₁	(5.0000	6.5000	8.0000)
				QS ₅₂	(7.0000	8.0000	9.0000)
				05	(6 2593	7 4265	8 6098)

3.6. Determine the euclidean distance to match FQSI with the approximate QoS level

To identify the level of sustainability. The obtained FQSI can be matched with linguistic terms by using the (7). The natural linguistic set L [7], where L= {Extremely SQoS [EQS (7, 8.5, 10)]; Very SQoS [VQS (5.5, 7, 8.5)]; Medium SQoS [MQS (3.5, 5, 6.5)]; Fairly SQoS [FQS (1.5, 3, 4.5)]; Slowly SQoS [SQS (0, 1.5, 3)]}. Euclidean distance D is obtained from the FQSI for each member of the L-set and is calculated as:

D(FQSI, EQS) = 2.893D(FQSI, VQS) = 0.3391D(FQSI, MQS) = 3.1791D(FQSI, FQS) = 6.6407D(FQSI, SQS) = 9.2381

3.7. Matching FQSI

To the appropriate level After the distances are obtained, the minimum distance (D) is chosen as the current status as:

min{D(FQSI, EQS),D(FQSI, VQS),D(FQSI, MQS),D(FQSI, FQS),D(FQSI, SQS)} = D(FQSI, VQS)

thus, by matching the minimum D with a linguistic label, the sustainable quality of service index level can be identified as «very sustainable QoS», as shown in Figure 2.



Figure 2. Linguistic levels to match FQSI

3.8. Analysis the main obstacles

Regarding the efficiency of the QoS measurement method, the obtained fuzzy SQoS index has been validated using conventional crisp. The result obtained by applying the fuzzy and traditional approaches gives the same results as shown in Table 7, by using the conventional crispy technique, the service quality index was found at 6.84 and the resulting QSI was validated as shown in Table 8.

	Table 7. A computation index of QoS attributes using crisp approach								
(QS_i)	(QS _{ij}	(QS _{ijk})	w _i	w _{ij}	w_{1jk}	R_{1jk}	R _{ij}	R_i	QSI
(QS ₁)	(QS_{11})	(QS_{111})	(0.7 0.8 0.9)	(0.7 0.8 0.9)	(0.85 0.95 1.0)	(789)	(5.83 7.01 8.37)	(5.43 6.81 8.2)	6.84
		(QS_{112}) (QS_{112})			(0.70.80.9)	(56.58)			
	$(0S_{12})$	(QS_{113}) (QS_{121})		(0.70.80.9)	$(0.3\ 0.5\ 0.7)$	(30.50)	(4.33 6.00 7.66)		
	(2012)	(QS_{122})		(011 010 017)	$(0.3\ 0.5\ 0.7)$	(56.58)	(100 0100 /100)		
		(QS_{123})			(0.3 0.5 0.7)	(5 6.5 8)			
	(QS_{13})	(QS_{131})		(0.7 0.8 0.9)	(0.7 0.8 0.9)	(5 6.5 8)	(6.13 7.32 8.53)		
		(QS_{132})			(0.85 0.95 1.0)	(789)			
		(QS_{133})			(0.5 0.65 0.8)	(5 6.5 8)			
$(0\mathbf{C})$	(0 S)	(QS_{134})		(0,7,0,2,0,0)	(0.70.80.9)	(789)		(F(1), (0, 1), 0, 2)	
(\mathbf{qs}_2)	(QS_{21})	(QS_{211})	(0.85 0.95 1.0	(0.7 0.8 0.9)	(0.70.80.9)	(50.58)	(50.58)	(5.01 0.91 0.20)	
		(QS_{212}) (QS_{212})			$(0.7\ 0.8\ 0.9)$	(50.58) (56.58)			
	$(0S_{22})$	(QS_{221})		(0.85 0.95 1.0)	$(0.7\ 0.8\ 0.9)$	(357)	(6.00 7.22 8.45)		
	(22)	(QS_{222})			(0.5 0.65 0.8)	(5 6.5 8)			
		(QS_{223})			(0.85 0.95 1.0)	(789)			
		(QS_{224})			(0.85 0.95 1.0)	(789)			
	(05)	(QS_{225})		(0,7,0,0,0,0)	$(0.85\ 0.95\ 1.0)$	(789)			
	(QS_{23})	(QS_{231})		(0.7 0.8 0.9)	$(0.5\ 0.65\ 0.8)$	(789)	(5.53 6.85 8.22)		
		(QS_{232}) (QS_{232})			$(0.5\ 0.5\ 0.7)$	(50.50) (56.58)			
		(QS_{234})			(0.3 0.5 0.7)	(56.58)			
		(QS_{235})			(0.3 0.5 0.7)	(5 6.5 8)			
	(QS_{24})	(QS_{241})		(0.7 0.8 0.9)	(0.3 0.5 0.7)	(5 6.5 8)	(5.91 7.09 8.36)		
		(QS_{242})			$(0.3\ 0.5\ 0.7)$	(5 6.5 8)			
$(0\mathbf{C})$	(0 S)	(QS_{243})	(0,7,0,0,0,0)	(0.95.0.05.1.0)	$(0.5\ 0.65\ 0.8)$	(789)	(610742064)	(407640700)	
$(\mathbf{v}\mathbf{s}_3)$	(Q_{31})	(QS_{311})	$(0.7 \ 0.8 \ 0.9)$	(0.83 0.93 1.0)	$(0.85\ 0.95\ 1.0)$	(789)	(0.10 7.45 0.04)	(4.97 0.49 7.00)	
		(QS_{312}) (QS_{312})			$(0.03\ 0.93\ 1.0)$ $(0.7\ 0.8\ 0.9)$	(56.58)			
	(QS_{32})	(QS_{321})		$(0.7\ 0.8\ 0.9)$	$(0.3\ 0.5\ 0.7)$	(56.58)	(56.58)		
		(QS_{322})			(0.3 0.5 0.7)	(5 6.5 8)			
		(QS_{323})		<i></i>	(0.3 0.5 0.7)	(5 6.5 8)	<pre>/</pre>		
	(QS_{33})	(QS_{331})		(0.7 0.8 0.9)	$(0.7\ 0.8\ 0.9)$	(56.58)	(3.74 5.33 7.35)		
		(QS_{332})			$(0.5\ 0.65\ 0.8)$ $(0.7\ 0.8\ 0.9)$	(357) (357)			
(0 5 ₄)	$(0S_{41})$	(QS_{333}) (QS_{411})	(0.7 0.8 0.9)	(0.85 0.95 1.0)	$(0.85\ 0.95\ 1.0)$	(789)	(6.42 7.56 8.69)	(5.17 6.62 8.09)	
(C - T)	(1-41)	(QS_{412})		((0.85 0.95 1.0)	(789)	((
		(QS_{413})			(0.7 0.8 0.9)	(5 6.5 8)			
	(QS_{42})	(QS_{421})		(0.85 0.95 1.0)	(0.3 0.5 0.7)	(5 6.5 8)	(56.58)		
		(QS_{422})			$(0.5\ 0.65\ 0.8)$	(56.58)			
		(QS_{423})			$(0.5 \ 0.65 \ 0.6)$	(50.50)			
		(QS_{424}) (QS_{425})			$(0.7 \ 0.8 \ 0.9)$	(50.50) (56.58)			
		(QS_{426})			(0.85 0.95 1.0)	(5 6.5 8)			
		(QS_{427})			(0.85 0.95 1.0)	(5 6.5 8)			
	(QS_{43})	(QS_{431})		(0.85 0.95 1.0)	(0.7 0.8 0.9)	(5 6.5 8)	(4.09 5.79 7.52)		
		(QS_{432})			$(0.5\ 0.65\ 0.8)$	(357)			
		(QS_{433})			$(0.5\ 0.65\ 0.8)$	(357)			
(05 -)	$(0S_{r_1})$	(QS_{434}) (QS_{544})	(0.7 0.8 0.9)	(0.70.80.9)	$(0.3\ 0.5\ 0.7)$	(50.58)	(56.58)	(6.09 7.31 8.54)	
(4-3)	(2051)	(QS_{511}) (QS_{512})		(011 010 017)	$(0.3\ 0.5\ 0.7)$	(56.58)	(0 010 0)	(0.077.012.0.01)	
		(QS_{513})			(0.3 0.5 0.7)	(5 6.5 8)			
		(QS_{514})			(0.5 0.65 0.8)	(5 6.5 8)			
	(QS_{52})	(QS_{521})		$(0.7\ 0.8\ 0.9)$	(0.85 0.95 1.0)	(789)	(789)		
		(QS_{522})			(0.7080.9)	(789)			
	$(0S_{-})$	(Q_{523})		(0.85.0.95.1.0)	(0.7 0.8 0.9)	(707) (5658)	(6 26 7 43 8 61)		
	(253)	(QS_{531}) (QS_{531})		(0.05 0.75 1.0)	$(0.7\ 0.8\ 0.9)$	(789)	(0.207.40.01)		
		(QS_{533})			(0.3 0.5 0.7)	(789)			
		(QS_{534})			(0.7 0.8 0.9)	(789)			
		(QS_{535})			$(0.7\ 0.8\ 0.9)$	(56.58)			

Regarding the efficiency of the SQoS index measurement method. Table 8 monitors the result obtained by applying the fuzzy and conventional approaches, leading to similar conclusions. The FQSI is generated by the fuzzy logic approach and expressed in terms of value ranges. This rating can give an overall solution of the relevant possibility and ensure that the decision taken in the selection process is correct. In addition, it gives decision-makers great flexibility in making decisions making.

835

Table 8. A comparison between two approaches, fuzzy and crisp logic

Approach	QoS sustainability index	Range	Linguistic labeling
Fuzy logic	(5.46 6.83 8.21)	2.75	very sustainable QoS
Crisp Approach	6.84		very sustainable QoS

According to the evaluation, there were obstacles that could influence the SQoS. To identify these obstacles for improving the sustainability level of QoS [16], we used FPII, as indicated in the (8) and (9), which combines R and W of each sustainability service. For example,

 $FPII_{111} = (1.05\ 0.4\ 0.0)$

then, the remaining attributes of the FPII are calculated by the same method cited above [17], as shown in Table 9. The ranking of the fuzzy number is based on a centroid method for the membership function (a, b, c) (10), where a, b, c, they are the lower, middle, and higher numbers than the triangular fuzzy number.

Ranking Score = 0.44

To identify the few critical barriers, experts set a value of 0.93 as a threshold to distinguish critical obstacles to be improved as shown in Figure 3. Subsequently, as shown in Table 9, depending on the threshold value we found that there are 14 values less than or equal to the threshold value. These values represent the weaker features of the services in the system, and therefore these fourteen attributes represent significant contributions and should be improved to achieve SQoS. In addition, in Figure 4, an illustrative comparison between the number of total services and the results obtained for each of the layers of quality of service. In terms of the rate of high and low services. The purpose of this comparison is to clarify and help developers to decide which area or layer to focus on in order to improve and develop.

As shown in Figure 5, based on the assessment method approach in the smart home system, the obtained result has two principal limited values, which are the values of the low services that are closest to optimization, and the values of the worst lower services. This assessment provides an illustration for determining the QoS in order to improve and ensure the sustainability of services. In addition, FPII of QoS was computed to improve the weaker services areas that have been identified. 78% of the best stable services were found, which is an encouraging percentage compared to the ratio of the weakest services estimated at 22% as shown in Figure 6. Through these percentages, we conclude that the proposed approach is highly capable of evaluating QoS. In addition, it ensures the continuity of the system by identifying the least effective services and the sustainability of high services.



Figure 3. Ranking scores for services and threshold value of low services

As shown in the Table 10, the weakest services were classified. Some modifications and amelioration were made to improve these services and obstacles. For example, data control management applications, and regular maintenance could be increase data confidentiality and improve operational efficiency to develop a remote control system. Installations of many IoT items could be improved, by a good identification of our need for IoT elements. The development of a trusted operator for mixed-use users could improve the independent systems of users.

Table 9. The fuzzy performance index of QoS attributes						
(QSijk)	W _{1jk}	w' _{1jk}	R _{1jk}	FPII	Ranking score	
(QS ₁₁₁)	(0.85 0.95 1.0)	(0.15 0.05 0.0)	(789)	(1.05 0.4 0.0)	0.44	
(QS_{112})	$(0.7\ 0.8\ 0.9)$	(0.3 0.2 0.1)	(5 6.5 8)	(1.5 1.3 0.8)	1.25	
(QS ₁₁₃)	$(0.5\ 0.65\ 0.8)$	$(0.5\ 0.35\ 0.2)$	(5 6.5 8)	(2.5 2.28 1.6)	2.20	
(QS ₁₂₁)	$(0.3\ 0.5\ 0.7)$	$(0.7\ 0.5\ 0.3)$	(357)	(2.1 2.5 2.1)	2.37	
(QS ₁₂₂)	$(0.3\ 0.5\ 0.7)$	$(0.7\ 0.5\ 0.3)$	(5 6.5 8)	(3.5 3.25 2.4)	3.15	
(QS ₁₂₃)	$(0.3\ 0.5\ 0.7)$	$(0.7\ 0.5\ 0.3)$	(5 6.5 8)	(3.5 3.25 2.4)	3.15	
(QS ₁₃₁)	$(0.7\ 0.8\ 0.9)$	(0.3 0.2 0.1)	(5 6.5 8)	(1.5 1.3 0.8)	1.25	
(QS ₁₃₂)	$(0.85\ 0.95\ 1.0)$	$(0.15\ 0.05\ 0.0)$	(789)	$(1.05\ 0.4\ 0.0)$	0.44	
(QS_{133})	$(0.5\ 0.65\ 0.8)$	$(0.5\ 0.35\ 0.2)$	(5 6.5 8)	(2.5 2.28 1.6)	2.20	
(QS_{134})	$(0.7\ 0.8\ 0.9)$	$(0.3\ 0.2\ 0.1)$	(789)	$(2.1\ 1.6\ 0.9)$	1.57	
(QS_{211})	$(0.7\ 0.8\ 0.9)$	$(0.3\ 0.2\ 0.1)$	(56.58)	$(1.5\ 1.3\ 0.8)$	1.25	
(QS_{212})	(0.70.80.9)	$(0.3\ 0.2\ 0.1)$	(56.58)	(1.5 1.3 0.8)	1.25	
(QS_{213})	(0.7 0.8 0.9)	$(0.3\ 0.2\ 0.1)$	(56.58)	$(1.5 \ 1.3 \ 0.8)$	1.25	
(QS_{221})	$(0.7 \ 0.8 \ 0.9)$	$(0.3 \ 0.2 \ 0.1)$	(357)	(0.9 1.0 0.7) (2 = 2.29 1.6)	2 20	
$(0S_{222})$	(0.5 0.65 0.6)	$(0.5 \ 0.55 \ 0.2)$	(30.30)	(2.5 2.26 1.0) (1.05 0.4 0.0)	0.44	
$(0S_{})$	$(0.03\ 0.75\ 1.0)$ $(0.85\ 0.95\ 1\ 0)$	$(0.13\ 0.03\ 0.0)$	(789) (789)	(1.050.40.0)	0.44	
$(0S_{224})$	$(0.05 \ 0.95 \ 1.0)$	$(0.15\ 0.05\ 0.0)$	(789)	(1.050.40.0)	0.44	
$(0S_{225})$	(0.5, 0.65, 0.8)	(0.50.3502)	(789)	(3.52.818)	2.75	
$(0S_{231})$	$(0.3\ 0.5\ 0.7)$	$(0.7 \ 0.5 \ 0.3)$	(56.58)	(3.5 3.25 2.4)	3.15	
(QS_{232})	(0.5 0.65 0.8)	(0.5 0.35 0.2)	(56.58)	(2.5 2.28 1.6)	2.20	
(QS_{234})	(0.3 0.5 0.7)	(0.7 0.5 0.3)	(5 6.5 8)	(3.5 3.25 2.4)	3.15	
(QS_{235})	(0.3 0.5 0.7)	(0.7 0.5 0.3)	(5 6.5 8)	(3.5 3.25 2.4)	3.1	
(QS_{241})	(0.3 0.5 0.7)	(0.7 0.5 0.3)	(5 6.5 8)	(3.5 3.25 2.4)	3.15	
(QS_{242})	$(0.3\ 0.5\ 0.7)$	(0.7 0.5 0.3)	(5 6.5 8)	(3.5 3.25 2.4)	3.15	
(QS_{243})	(0.5 0.65 0.8)	(0.5 0.35 0.2)	(789)	(3.5 2.8 1.8)	2.75	
(QS ₃₁₁)	(0.85 0.95 1.0)	$(0.15\ 0.05\ 0.0)$	(789)	$(1.05\ 0.4\ 0.0)$	0.44	
(QS_{312})	(0.85 0.95 1.0)	(0.15 0.05 0.0)	(789)	$(1.05\ 0.4\ 0.0)$	0.44	
(QS_{313})	$(0.7\ 0.8\ 0.9)$	$(0.3\ 0.2\ 0.1)$	(5 6.5 8)	$(1.5\ 1.3\ 0.8)$	1.25	
(QS_{321})	$(0.3\ 0.5\ 0.7)$	$(0.7\ 0.5\ 0.3)$	(56.58)	(3.5 3.25 2.4)	3.15	
(QS_{322})	$(0.3 \ 0.5 \ 0.7)$	(0.7 0.5 0.3)	(56.58)	(3.5 3.25 2.4) (2 = 2 2 = 2 4)	3.15	
(QS_{323})	$(0.3 \ 0.3 \ 0.7)$ $(0.7 \ 0.8 \ 0.9)$	$(0.7 \ 0.3 \ 0.3)$	(50.58)	$(3.3 \ 3.23 \ 2.4)$ (151308)	1 25	
(QS_{331})	(0.7, 0.6, 0.9)	$(0.5 \ 0.2 \ 0.1)$	(30.50)	(1.5 1.5 0.6) (1517514)	1.25	
(QS_{332})	(0.7 0.8 0.9)	$(0.3\ 0.2\ 0.1)$	(357)	(0.91.00.7)	0.93	
$(0S_{411})$	$(0.85\ 0.95\ 1.0)$	$(0.15\ 0.05\ 0.0)$	(789)	$(1.05\ 0.4\ 0.0)$	0.44	
(QS_{412})	(0.85 0.95 1.0)	(0.15 0.05 0.0)	(789)	$(1.05\ 0.4\ 0.0)$	0.44	
(QS_{412})	(0.7 0.8 0.9)	(0.3 0.2 0.1)	(5 6.5 8)	(1.5 1.3 0.8)	1.25	
(QS_{421})	$(0.3\ 0.5\ 0.7)$	$(0.7\ 0.5\ 0.3)$	(5 6.5 8)	(3.5 3.25 2.4)	3.15	
(QS_{422})	(0.5 0.65 0.8)	(0.5 0.35 0.2)	(5 6.5 8)	(2.5 2.28 1.6)	2.20	
(QS ₄₂₃)	(0.5 0.65 0.8)	(0.5 0.35 0.2)	(5 6.5 8)	(2.5 2.28 1.6)	2.20	
(QS ₄₂₄)	(0.3 0.5 0.7)	(0.7 0.5 0.3)	(5 6.5 8)	(3.5 3.25 2.4)	3.15	
(QS_{425})	(0.7 0.8 0.9)	(0.3 0.2 0.1)	(5 6.5 8)	(1.5 1.3 0.8)	1.25	
(QS_{426})	$(0.85\ 0.95\ 1.0)$	$(0.15\ 0.05\ 0.0)$	(56.58)	$(0.15\ 0.05\ 0.0)$	0.058	
(QS_{427})	$(0.85\ 0.95\ 1.0)$	$(0.15\ 0.05\ 0.0)$	(56.58)	$(0.15\ 0.05\ 0.0)$	0.058	
(QS_{431})	(0.70.80.9)	$(0.3 \ 0.2 \ 0.1)$	(56.58)	(1.5 1.3 0.8)	1.25	
(QS_{432})	(0.5 0.65 0.8)	$(0.5 \ 0.35 \ 0.2)$	(35/) (257)	(1.5 1.75 1.4) (1 5 1.75 1.4)	1.00	
(\mathbf{v}_{3433})	(0.3 0.03 0.0) (0 5 0 65 0 8)	$(0.3 \ 0.35 \ 0.2)$ $(0.5 \ 0.25 \ 0.2)$	(337) (5658)	(1.3 1.7 3 1.4)	2 20	
$(0S_{434})$	$(0.3\ 0.03\ 0.0)$	(0.7050.2)	(5658)	(3.532524)	3.15	
$(0S_{-10})$	$(0.3 \ 0.5 \ 0.7)$	$(0.7 \ 0.5 \ 0.3)$	(56.58)	(3.5 3.25 2.4)	3.15	
$(0S_{-12})$	$(0.3 \ 0.5 \ 0.7)$	$(0.7 \ 0.5 \ 0.3)$	(56.58)	(3.5 3.25 2.4)	3.15	
(QS_{513})	(0.5 0.65 0.8)	(0.5 0.35 0.2)	(5 6.5 8)	(2.5 2.28 1.6)	2.20	
(QS_{521})	(0.85 0.95 1.0)	(0.15 0.05 0.0)	(789)	(1.05 0.4 0.0)	0.44	
(QS_{522})	(0.7 0.8 0.9)	(0.3 0.2 0.1)	(789)	(2.1 1.6 0.9)	1.57	
(QS ₅₂₃)	(0.7 0.8 0.9)	(0.3 0.2 0.1)	(789)	(2.1 1.6 0.9)	1.57	
(QS ₅₃₁)	(0.3 0.5 0.7)	(0.7 0.5 0.3)	(5 6.5 8)	(3.5 3.25 2.4)	3.15	
(QS ₅₃₂)	(0.7 0.8 0.9)	(0.3 0.2 0.1)	(789)	(2.1 1.6 0.9)	1.57	
(QS_{533})	$(0.3\ 0.5\ 0.7)$	$(0.7\ 0.5\ 0.3)$	(789)	(2.1 1.6 0.9)	1.57	
(QS_{534})	(0.70.80.9)	$(0.3\ 0.2\ 0.1)$	(789)	(2.11.60.9)	1.5/	
(V_{2}^{2})	(0./0.80.9)	$(0.3 \ 0.2 \ 0.1)$	(56.58)	(1.5 1.3 0.8)	1.25	



Figure 4. Obstacles and stable services for each layer



Figure 5. High and low QoS index for a smart home system in 61 services



Figure 6. Percentage of low and stable services

QoS Criteria	QoS services weaker	Recommendations suggested
Smart homes	Design of data collection procedures (QS ₁₁₁)	Identify issues and/or opportunities
design interface		for collecting data
Data acquisition	Storage capacity. (QS_{426})	
	Critical data (QS ₄₂₇)	
Connection	Message scheduling(QS ₅₂₁)	
technologies		
Applications	Telemetry: technologies to exchange information (QS_{132})	Monotoring and tracking of things
technologies		automatically and replenished it.
Remote control of	House Items (QS ₂₂₁)	
house system	Virtual monitoring of important devices (QS ₂₂₃)	
	Remote Emergency (QS ₂₂₄)	
	Remote display and operation(QS ₂₂₅)	
Human operator	Human trust autonomous systems (QS_{311})	Designing for human trust
	Monitoring for a house with Presence of people (QS_{312})	autonomous systems
Decision-making	Learning method(QS ₃₃₃)	The development of trusted operators
systems		for mixed-use users could improve
Sensor IoT	Technology things appropriate sensor to collect data (QS_{411})	the combination of standalone
	Power consumption rate (QS ₄₁₂)	systems of the users.

Table 10. Identification of weaker services and corresponding recommendations suggested

4. CONCLUSION

This article highlighted limitations of evaluation for the sustainability quality of service. Sustainability quality of service is associated with complexity, and traditional assessment approaches are ineffective for dealing with such assessment. To compensate for these limitations, the FQSI model based on linguistic approximation and a fuzzy system for QoS was developed. This approach highlights the multipossibilities and ambiguities in measuring IoT system QoS. The concept model is proposed to be adopted for the smart home IoT system, through the initial development and implementation of the lifestyle concept. The FQSI is written in terms of ranges of values, gives decision-makers considerable flexibility in decision-making. Qualitatively, it gives an IoT system sustainability level of a smart home is the «Very sustainable quality of service» which promotes "extremely flexibility". As a perspective for future work, we endeavor to find solutions that use more methodologies that characterize QoS in IoT. In addition, we are also considering using efficient prediction methods for optimal QoS mechanisms in IoT systems, and more cooperative approaches to solving the measurement and evaluation problems in the QoS of IoT.

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838 🗖

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