



Dr. P. Ramanathan, Principal, MITS highlighted the role of IoT and AI in building smart city environments. He stated that this FDP platform will assist faculty in improving their skills in IoT and AI, and that these subjects must be taught to students. His speech has included how to improve urban efficiency, sustainability, safety, and quality of life by enabling data-driven planning, optimized resource management, and responsive city services.

Day - 1

Theme: Intelligent Farming through IoT Modules – A Research Perspective

Speaker: Dr. S. Albert Alexander (PDF, USA), Raman Research Fellow Vice President, Energy Conservation Society, India, School of Electrical Engineering, Vellore Institute of Technology (VIT), Vellore.

Key Technologies

- **Data fusion technology:** to collect data thus more effective and useful data can be combined
- **Self healing technology:** when a small portion device fails to transmit data
- **Power acquisition technology:** the energy for IoT devices are supported by battery
- **Environment compatibility technology:** waterproof, dustproof, anti- vibration/ electromagnetic/ high or low temperature
- **Information security technology:** to avoid information leakage and loss, and protect the safety operation of the applica

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Implied focus areas:

- IoT-based sensing and automation in agriculture
- Data-driven farming for productivity and sustainability
- Research challenges and future directions in smart farming
- Energy-efficient and technology-enabled agricultural systems

Day - 2

Theme: Future and the Role of AI Agents

Speaker: Dr. Ramkumar Lakshminaryanan, University of Technology and Applied Sciences, Sur, Sultanate of Oman

IoT as Network of Networks

Internet of Things

1. Individual networks
2. Connected together
3. With security, analytics, and management

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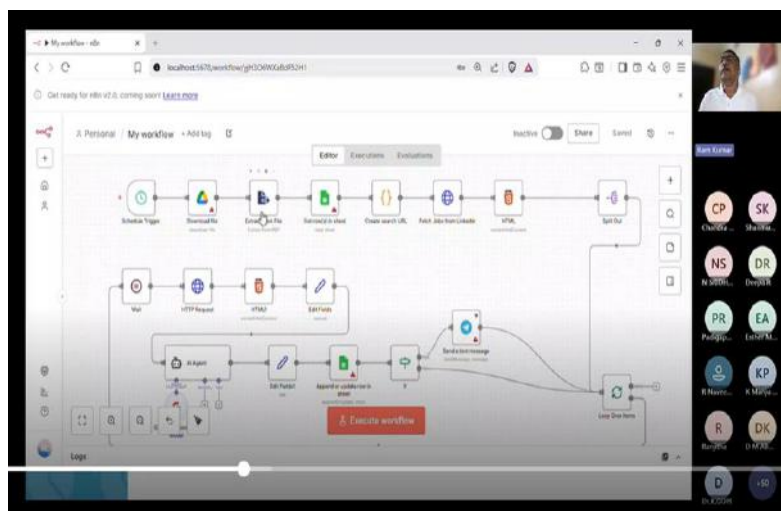
Implied focus areas:

- Differences between non-agentic, agentic, and truly autonomous AI workflows.
- Step-by-step execution enables task planning, research, drafting, and revision in agentic systems.
- The advantages and limitations of one-pass versus iterative AI execution.
- Agentic workflows to decompose complex problems into manageable stages.
- Scenarios where fully autonomous AI agents can operate with minimal or no human intervention.
- Air Pollution Monitoring Device
- Model Context Protocol

Day – 3

Theme: The Smart City Vision: Where AI Meets Urban Life

Speaker: Dr. R. Gopalakrishnan, Professor & Dean-Administration, K.S. Rangasamy College of Technology, Tiruchengode, Tamil Nadu.



Implied focus areas:

- Core Elements of Smart Urban Infrastructure
- Smart cities rely on digital connectivity, data intelligence, and automation
- Integration of IoT sensors, cloud platforms, and AI analytics for real-time monitoring
- Use of Big Data and predictive analytics for planning and decision-making
- Smart governance through e-services, digital platforms, and citizen participation
- Deployment of cyber-physical systems for urban infrastructure control
- Focus on energy efficiency, sustainability, and resource optimization
- Interoperability between transport, power, water, healthcare, and security systems

Day – 4

Theme: Introduction to IoT & Sustainable Future

Speaker: Dr. Suvra Jyoti Choudhury, Assistant Professor, Department of CSE, IIIT Nagpur, Maharashtra.



Implied focus areas:

- IoT Architecture Overview
- Application of IoT
- Objectives of Smart City
- City Wide Smart Solutions
- Consumer IoT Products & Services
- Smart Farming: Use of IoT to Improve Agriculture
- IoT in Manufacturing
- IoT Challenges

Day - 5

Theme: Smart City – Case Study on implemented projects, Rajkot

Speaker: Mr. Chetan Nandani, Deputy Municipal Commissioner, Rajkot, Gujarat

Applications of IoT

- Industrial IoT: Predictive maintenance, supply chain optimization.

The diagram illustrates the architecture of Industrial IoT applications. It features four main application areas: Smart Industry (top left), Smart Transport and Logistics (bottom left), Smart Factory (bottom center), and Real Time Monitoring (bottom right). These applications are connected to a central Gateway (top center) via various protocols (3G/4G/5G/6G, LoWPAN, WSN, and others). The Gateway is connected to Cloud Services (top right) and a Database (top right). The Smart Industry application is also connected to a Smart Industry Server (top center). The Smart Transport and Logistics application is connected to a Smart IoT Gateway (bottom left). The Smart Factory application is connected to a Smart IoT Gateway (bottom center). The Real Time Monitoring application is connected to a Smart IoT Gateway (bottom right). The diagram also shows a Smart IoT Gateway (bottom left) and a Smart IoT Gateway (bottom center) connected to the Smart Industry application.

- Industrial IoT: Predictive maintenance, supply chain optimization.



Implied focus areas:

- **Rajkot Smart City - Case Study**
- **Integrated Transit Management System (ITMS)**
- **Adaptive Traffic Control System (ATCS)**
- **Smart Hawking Solution**
- **Overview of Enterprise GIS solution**
- **Digital Highway (OFC) Project**
- **Municipal Services on WhatsApp**

Vote of thanks

With a vote of gratitude, Mr. BSH. Shayeez Ahamed, Assistant Professor, Department of CSE (AI and ML), formally ended the session with question hours. He sincerely thanked the MITS management, Principal, all the participants and Resource persons who have shared their knowledge and experience.

Outcomes:

At the end of FDP, the participants can able to

1. Understand the role of IoT and AI in smart farming, smart cities, and sustainable development.
2. Identify real-world applications and implemented smart city and agriculture projects.
3. Apply IoT architectures and AI workflows to solve urban and agricultural problems.
4. Analyze the future impact of AI agents in autonomous and intelligent systems.
5. Evaluate sustainability and societal impact of IoT- and AI-based solutions.

UN-SDG Mapping:

SDG 2 – Zero Hunger

SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

SDG 13 – Climate Action