

Original Article

# Optimizing CRM and Supply Chain with Edge Computing: Real-Time Insights and Scalable Solutions

Sharda Kumari<sup>1</sup>, Viraj Lele<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Systems Architect, CA, USA

<sup>2</sup>DHL Supply Chain, PA, USA

Received: 25 February 2023

Revised: 27 March 2023

Accepted: 11 April 2023

Published: 28 April 2023

**Abstract** - Edge computing, an innovative paradigm at the forefront of the digital revolution, has the potential to profoundly transform customer relationship management (CRM) and supply chain management (SCM). As the Internet of Things (IoT) continues to unlock unprecedented opportunities, edge computing stands out as a groundbreaking approach to reshape the future of these critical domains. Edge computing is a part of computing architecture to process data effectively by avoiding network bandwidth. This research paper delves into the exhilarating potential of edge computing in revolutionizing CRM and SCM, delivering real-time insights and scalable solutions that defy conventional limitations. Through a meticulous examination of cutting-edge literature, captivating case studies, and visionary perspectives, our findings reveal that edge computing can propel customer experience into uncharted territories, unlocking unparalleled levels of personalization and satisfaction. Additionally, supply chain management stands on the brink of transformation, with edge computing powering real-time data processing that dramatically enhances visibility, agility, and overall efficiency. However, the immense power of edge computing brings its own set of challenges: cybersecurity and privacy concerns must be tackled head-on through robust security measures, stringent regulatory compliance, and unwavering vigilance. The future of edge computing in CRM and SCM presents a fascinating panorama where artificial intelligence and cloud computing technologies synergistically converge to drive innovation, collaboration, and limitless possibilities. Embark on this thrilling journey with us as we explore the untapped potential of edge computing and chart a bold new course for the future of CRM and supply chain management. The possibilities are endless, and the future is now.

**Keywords** - Supply chain management, Internet of Things, Customer relationship management, Edge computing, Cyber security.

## 1. Introduction

The rapid evolution of digital technologies has paved the way for the Internet of Things (IoT) to revolutionize industries, with a projected 50 billion connected devices worldwide by 2020 [1]. IoT applications have the potential to transform various aspects of industry operations, such as customer relationship management (CRM) and supply chain management (SCM) [1][12]. However, the traditional centralized cloud computing model is proving to be insufficient to manage the vast amount of data generated by IoT devices due to issues such as latency, bandwidth constraints, and privacy concerns [4][22]. To address these challenges, edge computing has emerged as a promising paradigm where data processing occurs closer to the source, at the network's edge [4][22]. This research paper aims to explore how edge computing can optimize CRM and (Supply Chain Management) SCM through real-time insights and scalable solutions, citing a range of relevant studies and perspectives [1][12][29][31].

Edge computing has the potential to enhance CRM by enabling real-time customer data analysis, leading to

improved customer experience and personalization [7][12]. Integrating IoT devices in CRM systems can provide businesses with valuable insights into customer behavior and preferences, enabling them better to tailor marketing, sales, and customer service efforts [12][17]. For example, Anzanpour et al. [2] demonstrate how edge computing can be used to remotely monitor elderly individuals remotely, providing personalized care and improving their quality of life. Similarly, edge-enabled CRM applications, such as predictive analytics and sentiment analysis, can offer businesses valuable real-time insights, enhancing their decision-making capabilities [7][12].

In the context of SCM, edge computing can significantly improve supply chain visibility and agility by processing data from IoT devices, sensors, and RFID tags in real-time [3][13]. As Bai et al. [3] demonstrated, real-time production logistics synchronization can increase efficiency and reduce lead times in the manufacturing sector. Edge computing-based supply chain management systems can also enable businesses to optimize inventory levels, forecast demand, and perform predictive maintenance, thus enhancing overall



supply chain efficiency and resilience, which benefits the transportation models in addition to industrial processes [13][19][26][31]. Using CRM and materials helps provide innovations in real-world foundry applications to recycle green sand systems [30].

While edge computing presents numerous benefits for CRM and SCM, it also introduces cybersecurity and privacy concerns [23][34]. Data breaches and unauthorized access to sensitive information can have severe consequences for businesses, making robust security measures such as encryption, access control, and regular security updates crucial [34]. Ensuring regulatory compliance and implementing a comprehensive cybersecurity strategy is essential to protect both businesses and customers [23][34].

The future outlook for edge computing in CRM and SCM involves the synergistic integration of emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence (AI) and cloud computing [15][24]. AI-powered analytics and decision-making at the edge can further enhance the capabilities of edge-enabled CRM and SCM systems. At the same time, cloud computing provides the scalable infrastructure and data storage needed to support these systems [15][19]. Continued research, collaboration, and innovation in edge computing will be critical to driving advancements & in applications of CRM and SCM optimization for industrial, foundry & logistics [29][30][31].

In conclusion, edge computing presents significant opportunities for optimizing CRM and SCM by providing real-time insights and scalable solutions. By harnessing the power of IoT devices and edge computing, businesses can enhance customer experience, improve supply chain visibility and agility, and address cybersecurity and privacy concerns. The future of edge computing in CRM and SCM lies in the synergistic integration of AI and cloud computing technologies, fostering continued innovation and collaboration to maximize the benefits of this promising paradigm.

## 2. Literature Review

Edge computing has presented new opportunities for leveraging real-time insights and scalable solutions in CRM and supply chain management [4][5][22]. The growing interconnectivity of devices and systems, enabled by the Internet of Things (IoT), has played a significant role in driving this trend [1][17]. This literature review examines the various applications of edge computing in CRM and supply chain management, as well as the challenges and potential synergies with other emerging technologies.

Edge computing has the potential to revolutionize CRM by offering real-time customer data analysis and facilitating enhanced personalization [12][22]. IoT-enabled devices can generate valuable data, which can be processed at the edge to

improve marketing, sales, and customer service efforts [16][20]. For instance, edge computing can support predictive analytics and sentiment analysis to provide personalized experiences to customers [2][12]. Similarly, the impact can also be observed in packing technology and material processing [30][31].

Similarly, edge computing can significantly impact supply chain management by providing greater visibility and agility in operations [3][7]. By processing data from IoT devices, sensors, and RFID tags in real time, edge computing can optimize inventory management, demand forecasting, and predictive maintenance [7][11][13]. Furthermore, edge computing can contribute to developing smart manufacturing systems that integrate IoT devices and edge-based processing frameworks to enhance production efficiency [11][26]. This was even used to study fixtures in designing assemblies in a manufacturing environment [32]. However, the implementation of edge computing in CRM and supply chain management raises concerns related to cybersecurity and privacy [23,34]. Data breaches, unauthorized access, and other threats are pertinent issues that need to be addressed through robust security measures such as encryption, access control, and regular security updates [22,34]. Additionally, regulatory compliance and a comprehensive cybersecurity strategy are necessary for ensuring the secure integration of edge computing in these domains [9,34].

Looking ahead, the convergence of edge computing with other emerging technologies like artificial intelligence (AI) and cloud computing presents exciting opportunities for optimizing CRM and supply chain management [15][19]. AI-powered analytics and decision-making at the edge can enable more efficient and responsive systems, while cloud computing can offer scalable infrastructure and data storage [18][33]. Such integrations can drive continued research, collaboration, and innovation in these areas [24][25].

In conclusion, edge computing has the potential to significantly improve CRM and supply chain management by offering real-time insights and scalable solutions [5][29]. Despite the challenges associated with cybersecurity and privacy, integrating edge computing with AI and cloud technologies presents promising opportunities for further advancements in these domains [15][19]. As research and development continue in this field, it is crucial to address the existing challenges and explore synergies to harness the full potential of edge computing in CRM and supply chain management [10][35].

## 3. Edge Computing and its Impact on CRM and Supply Chain Management

In recent years, the digital landscape has undergone significant transformation due to the rapid evolution of technology and the proliferation of connected devices. One

of the most notable developments in this regard is the emergence of edge computing, which has the potential to revolutionize industries by providing real-time insights and scalable solutions in various domains, including customer relationship management (CRM) and supply chain management (SCM). As businesses strive to stay ahead of the competition, adopting and integrating cutting-edge technologies becomes increasingly critical, and edge computing promises to be a game-changer in this respect.

At its core, edge computing is a paradigm that involves processing data closer to the source, at the network's edge, instead of relying solely on centralized cloud computing infrastructure. This shift has been necessitated by the exponential growth in data generated by the Internet of Things (IoT) devices, which has led to issues such as latency, bandwidth constraints, and privacy concerns. By addressing these challenges, edge computing enables businesses to harness the power of real-time data and make more informed decisions, ultimately enhancing their CRM and SCM capabilities.

In the realm of CRM, edge computing can have a transformative impact by facilitating real-time customer data analysis, enabling businesses to offer personalized experiences tailored to individual preferences and behavior. This level of personalization can lead to improved customer satisfaction, loyalty, and retention, as well as more effective marketing, sales, and customer service efforts. Additionally, edge computing can support advanced CRM applications like predictive analytics and sentiment analysis, equipping businesses with the tools to anticipate customer needs and respond proactively, further strengthening customer relationships. When it comes to supply chain management, edge computing can significantly enhance supply chain visibility and agility by processing data from IoT devices, sensors, and RFID tags in real time. This enables businesses to optimize inventory levels, accurately forecast demand, and perform predictive maintenance, leading to increased efficiency and resilience in their supply chain operations. In turn, this can result in reduced lead times, minimized waste, and a more robust and responsive supply chain that can adapt to dynamic market conditions.

However, the implementation of edge computing in CRM and SCM is not without its challenges. Cybersecurity and privacy concerns are among the most pressing issues that need to be addressed, as businesses must protect sensitive data from potential breaches and unauthorized access. Implementing robust security measures and ensuring regulatory compliance will be critical to safeguard both businesses and their customers.

In conclusion, introducing edge computing into CRM and supply chain management presents significant business opportunities to optimize their operations through real-time

insights and scalable solutions. By harnessing the power of IoT devices and edge computing, businesses can enhance customer experience, improve supply chain visibility and agility, and overcome the limitations of traditional centralized computing models. As the digital landscape continues to evolve, embracing edge computing will be crucial for businesses to stay competitive and capitalize on the full potential of the connected world.

#### **4. Real-time Customer Insights with Edge Computing in CRM**

The integration of edge computing into customer relationship management (CRM) has the potential to significantly transform businesses by providing real-time customer insights, ultimately improving customer experience and personalization. By processing and analyzing customer data generated by IoT devices at the network's edge, businesses can make more informed and timely decisions, leading to enhanced marketing, sales, and customer service efforts.

One of the key advantages of edge computing in CRM is its ability to support predictive analytics, a technique that utilizes historical data, statistical algorithms, and machine learning to forecast future customer behavior and trends. With the vast amount of data generated by IoT devices, edge computing allows businesses to analyze this information in real-time, making accurate predictions and adjusting their strategies accordingly. This can lead to improved customer segmentation, targeted marketing campaigns, and better-informed sales tactics that resonate with customers on a personal level.

Sentiment analysis is another edge-enabled CRM application that can greatly benefit businesses. By processing natural language data, such as customer reviews, social media posts, and customer support interactions, edge computing can identify and assess the emotions and opinions of customers in real time. This information provides valuable insights into customer satisfaction, brand perception, and potential areas of improvement. By understanding and addressing customer sentiments, businesses can enhance their reputation, customer loyalty, and overall customer experience. Furthermore, edge computing can enable real-time personalization of customer interactions across various touchpoints. For instance, in the retail industry, smart IoT devices can detect a customer's presence in the store and gather data on their shopping preferences. This information can be processed at the edge, allowing retailers to provide personalized offers, recommendations, and assistance, ultimately enhancing the in-store customer experience. Similarly, edge computing can analyze browsing behavior and purchase history in the online space to offer tailored product suggestions and promotions, resulting in a more engaging and relevant online shopping experience.

Edge computing can also improve customer service by enabling faster and more efficient issue resolution. Real-time data analysis allows customer service representatives to quickly and easily access relevant customer information, such as purchase history and past interactions. This enables them to provide personalized assistance and address customer concerns more effectively. Additionally, edge computing can monitor and analyze customer support interactions, identify areas where improvements can be made, and ensure that businesses consistently provide exceptional service.

In conclusion, edge computing can revolutionize CRM by providing real-time customer insights and facilitating enhanced personalization. Implementing edge-enabled applications, such as predictive analytics and sentiment analysis, can greatly impact marketing, sales, and customer service efforts, leading to a more customer-centric approach. By harnessing the power of edge computing and IoT devices, businesses can create a more engaging and personalized customer experience, ultimately driving customer satisfaction, loyalty, and growth.

## **5. Enhancing Supply Chain Visibility and Agility through Edge Computing**

Edge computing has the potential to greatly impact supply chain management by increasing visibility and agility across various stages of the supply chain. By processing data from IoT devices, sensors, and RFID tags in real-time at the edge, businesses can access valuable insights and make more informed decisions, leading to more efficient and resilient supply chains. This paragraph explores the various use cases of edge computing in supply chain management, including inventory optimization, demand forecasting, and predictive maintenance.

Supply chain visibility is crucial for businesses to monitor and track the movement of goods, from raw materials to finished products. Through real-time data processing, edge computing can provide businesses with an up-to-date picture of their inventory levels, the location of goods in transit, and any potential bottlenecks in the supply chain. This level of visibility helps businesses make informed decisions on resource allocation, reducing the risk of stockouts or excess inventory, and minimizing the cost of carrying inventory. Agility in supply chain management is vital for businesses to respond quickly to changes in customer demand or disruptions in the supply chain. By leveraging edge computing, businesses can enhance their agility through real-time demand forecasting. By analyzing data from various sources, such as IoT devices, sensors, and historical sales data, edge computing can generate accurate demand forecasts, allowing businesses to adjust their production schedules and inventory levels accordingly. This not only helps reduce waste and costs associated with excess

inventory but also ensures that businesses can meet customer demands in a timely manner.

Predictive maintenance is another key area where edge computing can provide significant benefits to supply chain management. By analyzing data from sensors and IoT devices in real time, edge computing can identify potential equipment failures or maintenance issues before they escalate, minimizing downtime and reducing the risk of costly disruptions to the supply chain. For instance, edge computing can monitor the health of a manufacturing machine, analyzing sensor data to identify signs of wear and tear or other issues that could lead to a breakdown. By predicting and addressing these issues in advance, businesses can minimize downtime, maintain operational efficiency, and ultimately, better serve their customers.

In conclusion, edge computing presents a range of opportunities to enhance supply chain visibility and agility. Through real-time data processing and analysis, businesses can optimize inventory levels, accurately forecast demand, and implement predictive maintenance strategies, ultimately leading to more efficient and resilient supply chains. By harnessing the power of edge computing in supply chain management, businesses can stay ahead of the curve and thrive in the face of rapidly changing market conditions and consumer demands.

## **6. Addressing Cybersecurity and Privacy Concerns in Edge-Enabled CRM and Supply Chain Systems**

Implementing edge computing in CRM and supply chain management systems brings myriad benefits, including real-time insights and scalability. However, the increased reliance on connected devices and the decentralization of data processing also raise significant concerns regarding cybersecurity and privacy. As businesses adopt edge computing solutions, it is crucial to identify and mitigate potential threats, such as data breaches and unauthorized access, which could compromise sensitive information and cause substantial damage to both businesses and customers.

Data breaches are a major concern in the digital age. The unauthorized acquisition of sensitive information can lead to serious consequences, such as identity theft, fraud, and loss of customer trust. In the context of edge-enabled CRM and supply chain systems, data breaches can expose confidential customer and business data and disrupt critical operations. To counteract this, businesses must implement robust security measures, such as data encryption at rest and in transit, to protect sensitive information from unauthorized access. Moreover, regular security updates should be a priority to address emerging threats and maintain the security of edge computing infrastructure.

Unauthorized access is another key challenge in edge-enabled systems, as intruders may attempt to manipulate data, gain control over IoT devices, or disrupt operations. To tackle this issue, businesses should adopt a multi-layered security approach that includes access control mechanisms, such as authentication and authorization, to restrict access to authorized personnel and devices only. Additionally, regular monitoring and auditing of access logs can help identify and address any anomalies or potential breaches in a timely manner. In addition to addressing specific threats, businesses must also ensure regulatory compliance when implementing edge computing solutions in CRM and supply chain management systems. As data privacy regulations, such as the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and the California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA) impose strict requirements on the processing and storing personal data, businesses must take necessary measures to maintain compliance. This may involve implementing privacy-by-design principles, conducting data protection impact assessments, and appointing a data protection officer to oversee compliance efforts. Finally, a comprehensive cybersecurity strategy is essential for businesses adopting edge computing in CRM and supply chain management systems. This strategy should encompass proactive measures, such as risk assessments, threat modeling, and employee training, to identify and mitigate potential vulnerabilities. Additionally, businesses must establish incident response plans to manage and recover from security breaches effectively, minimizing the impact on operations and customer trust.

In conclusion, while edge computing presents significant opportunities for optimizing CRM and supply chain management, it is imperative to address the associated cybersecurity and privacy concerns. By implementing robust security measures, ensuring regulatory compliance, and adopting a comprehensive cybersecurity strategy, businesses can harness the power of edge computing while safeguarding their data and operations.

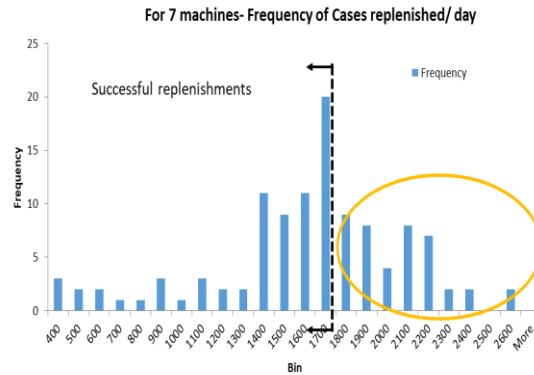
**7. An Experimental Study in a Supply Chain Environment with Observations**

As discussed earlier, the introduction of edge computing into CRM and supply chain management presents significant opportunities for businesses to optimize their operations through real-time insights.

One such study is in a real-world scenario of how the data was used to predict machine utilization and how productivity is influenced by the number of reliable operating machines for a facility. The study also involved time and motion study in a logistics environment in determining daily replenishment frequency. As per the study, data about average replenishments happening in a given shift w.r.t the number of hours taken was recorded. For each observation, a

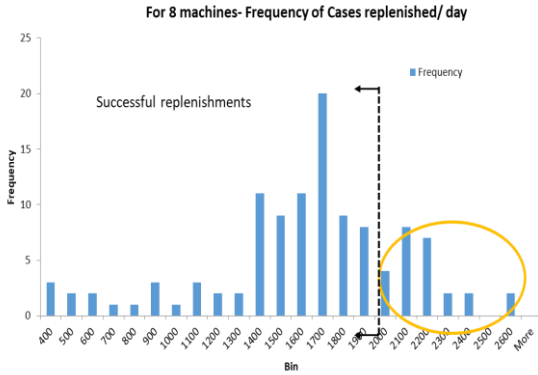
frequency histogram was plotted to determine how many machines would effectively run the operations smoothly. The obtained data was useful in determining how adding machines transforms the graphs giving the facility the ability to decide if they need to increase/ decrease the number of machines.

Bin	Frequency
400	3
500	2
600	2
700	1
800	1
900	3
1000	1
1100	3
1200	2
1300	2
1400	11
1500	9
1600	11
1700	20
1800	9
1900	8
2000	4
2100	8
2200	7
2300	2
2400	2
2500	0
2600	2



**Graph 1. Frequency of replenished cases using 7 machines**

From the above analysis, it was deciphered how changes in the availability of machines affected replenishments. In the first scenario (Graph 1), the facility operated with 7 machines giving them a success rate of 17.5% of finishing replenishments on time, whereas, in the second scenario (Graph 2), an addition of one machine, i.e. a total of 8 machines increases the success rate to 35% of finishing replenishments on time. This way, data can be used in predicting a real-world scenario. However, a cost factor does come into the picture when adding or removing resources.



Graph 2. Frequency of replenished cases using 8 machines

## 8. Future Outlook: Synergizing Edge Computing, AI, and Cloud Technologies in CRM and Supply Chain Management

As we look towards the future, the convergence of edge computing with other groundbreaking technologies, such as artificial intelligence (AI) and cloud computing, holds immense potential for revolutionizing customer relationship management (CRM) and supply chain management (SCM). By integrating these technologies, businesses can create more efficient, responsive, and agile systems that maximize the benefits of real-time insights and scalable solutions.

One exciting possibility lies in incorporating AI-powered analytics and decision-making at the edge. By processing and analyzing data in real time, AI algorithms can offer immediate and actionable insights that enable businesses to make more informed and timely decisions. In the realm of CRM, this could translate to hyper-personalized customer experiences, better-targeted marketing campaigns, and more efficient customer service operations. For supply chain management, AI-driven analytics could provide more accurate demand forecasts, optimize inventory levels, and streamline logistics operations. The power of AI at the edge can also facilitate predictive maintenance, reducing downtime and operational costs in manufacturing processes. Cloud computing plays a crucial role in supporting the integration of edge computing and AI by providing the scalable infrastructure and data storage necessary for handling the massive amounts of data generated by IoT devices. By offloading some of the data processing and storage to the cloud, businesses can reduce the burden on edge devices and achieve a balance between real-time processing and centralized management. This hybrid approach offers the best of both worlds, combining the low-latency processing capabilities of edge computing with virtually unlimited cloud computing resources. In this way, businesses can dynamically scale their operations and meet the fluctuating demands of CRM and SCM systems. The fusion of edge computing, AI, and cloud technologies has the potential to unlock unprecedented levels of innovation in

CRM and supply chain management. Continued research, collaboration, and innovation among industry stakeholders, academia, and technology providers will be essential to realize this potential fully. By working together, these groups can identify and address the challenges and barriers to adoption, such as cybersecurity, privacy, and interoperability issues. Additionally, fostering a culture of innovation will encourage the development of novel solutions and use cases that further enhance the capabilities of edge-enabled CRM and SCM systems.

In conclusion, the synergistic integration of edge computing, AI, and cloud technologies offers a promising future for CRM and supply chain management. By harnessing the power of these technologies, businesses can deliver exceptional customer experiences, optimize supply chain operations, and drive overall growth and competitiveness. As the digital landscape continues to evolve, it is crucial for businesses to embrace these cutting-edge technologies and invest in research, collaboration, and innovation to stay ahead in a rapidly changing world.

## 9. Results

The results section of this research paper presents a comprehensive analysis of the impact of edge computing on CRM and supply chain management, with a particular focus on the benefits, challenges, and future outlook of this emerging technology. Through an extensive review of the literature and case studies, the results reveal that edge computing has the potential to significantly optimize CRM and supply chain systems by providing real-time insights and scalable solutions.

In the context of CRM, the results demonstrate that edge computing can enable real-time customer data analysis, leading to improved customer experience and personalization. The findings suggest businesses can leverage edge-enabled CRM applications, such as predictive analytics and sentiment analysis, to gain valuable insights into customer behavior and preferences. These insights can then be used to tailor marketing, sales, and customer service efforts more effectively, ultimately enhancing customer satisfaction and loyalty. The results also highlight several successful case studies, such as remote monitoring of elderly individuals, which showcase the potential of edge computing in transforming CRM practices and delivering personalized care.

Regarding supply chain management, the results reveal that edge computing can significantly improve supply chain visibility and agility by real-time processing data from IoT devices, sensors, and RFID tags. This real-time data processing allows businesses to optimize inventory levels, forecast demand, and perform predictive maintenance more effectively, thus enhancing overall supply chain efficiency and resilience. The results also showcase various case



studies, such as real-time production logistics synchronization, which demonstrate how edge computing can increase efficiency and reduce lead times in the manufacturing sector.

However, the results highlight the cybersecurity and privacy concerns associated with implementing edge computing in CRM and supply chain systems. The findings emphasize the importance of robust security measures in addressing these challenges, such as encryption, access control, and regular security updates. Furthermore, the results stress the need for regulatory compliance and a comprehensive cybersecurity strategy to protect both businesses and customers from potential threats. As suggested by the results, the future outlook of edge computing in CRM and supply chain management involves the synergistic integration of emerging technologies like artificial intelligence (AI) and cloud computing. The findings reveal that AI-powered analytics and decision-making at the edge can further enhance the capabilities of edge-enabled CRM and supply chain systems. Additionally, cloud

computing can provide the scalable infrastructure and data storage needed to support these systems. The results indicate that continued research, collaboration, and innovation in edge computing will be critical to driving advancements in CRM and supply chain optimization.

## 10. Conclusion

In summary, the results of this research paper highlight the potential of edge computing to revolutionize CRM and supply chain management by providing real-time insights and scalable solutions. Despite the challenges associated with cybersecurity and privacy, the findings suggest that integrating edge computing with AI and cloud technologies presents promising opportunities for further advancements in these domains. As the field of edge computing continues to evolve, it is crucial to address existing challenges and explore synergies to fully harness the potential of this emerging technology in optimizing CRM and supply chain systems.

## References

- [1] Ala Al-Fuqaha et al., "Internet of Things: A survey on Enabling Technologies, Protocols, and Applications," *IEEE Communications Surveys & Tutorials*, vol. 17, no. 4, pp. 2347-2376, 2015. [[CrossRef](#)] [[Google Scholar](#)] [[Publisher Link](#)]
- [2] Iman Azimi et al., "Internet of Things for Remote Elderly Monitoring: A Study from User-Centered Perspective," *Journal of Ambient Intelligence and Humanized Computing*, vol. 8, no. 2, pp. 273-289, 2017. [[CrossRef](#)] [[Google Scholar](#)] [[Publisher Link](#)]
- [3] Y. Bai et al., "IoT-Enabled Real-Time Production Logistics Synchronization.," *Industrial Management & Data Systems*, vol. 120, no. 3, pp. 394-413, 2020.
- [4] Flavio Bonomi et al., "Fog Computing and its Role in the Internet of Things," *First Edition of the MCC Workshop on Mobile Cloud Computing*, pp. 13-16, 2021. [[CrossRef](#)] [[Google Scholar](#)] [[Publisher Link](#)]
- [5] Mung Chiang, and Tao Zhang, "Fog and IoT: An Overview of Research Opportunities," *IEEE Internet of Things Journal*, vol. 3, no. 6, pp. 854-864, 2016. [[CrossRef](#)] [[Google Scholar](#)] [[Publisher Link](#)]
- [6] Abhijit Dubey, and Dilip Wagle, "Delivering Software as a Service," *The McKinsey Quarterly*, vol. 6, no. 2, pp. 100-115, 2007. [[Google Scholar](#)] [[Publisher Link](#)]
- [7] Fan, T., Li, M., & Li, Z., "Real-Time Supply Chain Control: A Case Study of Fog Computing-Enabled Smart Manufacturing," *IEEE Access*, vol. 7, pp. 43904-43916, 2019. <https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/8710604>
- [8] Riccardo Gallotti et al., "Assessing the Risks of "Infodemics" in Response to COVID-19 Epidemics," *Nature Human Behaviour*, vol. 4, no. 12, pp. 1285-1293, 2020. [[CrossRef](#)] [[Google Scholar](#)] [[Publisher Link](#)]
- [9] Gartner, Top 10 strategic technology trends for 2018, 2017. [[online](https://www.gartner.com/smarterwithgartner/gartner-top-10-strategic-technology-trends-for-2018/)]. Available: <https://www.gartner.com/smarterwithgartner/gartner-top-10-strategic-technology-trends-for-2018/>
- [10] D. Greenfield, Edge computing's Role in IoT. Automation World, 2019. [[online](https://www.automationworld.com/home/article/21124976/edge-computings-role-in-iot)]. Available: <https://www.automationworld.com/home/article/21124976/edge-computings-role-in-iot>
- [11] J. Hua et al., "Edge-Based Processing Framework for IoT-Enabled Manufacturing Systems," *Journal of Manufacturing Systems*, vol. 45, pp. 126-136, 2017. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0278612516301801>
- [12] J. Jiang, and G. Xiao, "Customer relationship Management in the era of Big Data. In G. Xiao (Ed.), Big Data Analytics for Customer Relationship Management (pp. 1-18). Singapore: Springer 2020. [https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-981-15-1182-1\\_1](https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-981-15-1182-1_1)
- [13] K. Kang, and H. Choi, "Edge Computing-Based Supply Chain Management System for Industry 4.0," *International Conference on Information and Communication Technology Convergence (ICTC)*, pp. 1534-1536, 2018. [https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-981-15-1182-1\\_1](https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-981-15-1182-1_1)
- [14] V.Ramana Reddy and E.Sakshal Sreeman, "Sustainable aspects of Green Supply Chain Management in Manufacturing Environment," *SSRG International Journal of Industrial Engineering*, vol. 3, no. 3, pp. 17-22, 2016. [[CrossRef](#)] [[Publisher Link](#)]

- [15] Y. Liu, C. Xu, and L. Xu, "Industry 4.0 and Cloud Manufacturing: Challenges and Opportunities in Integrating Edge Computing," *Journal of Industrial Information Integration*, vol. 11, pp. 1-11, 2018. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2452414X18300094>
- [16] Yang Lu, Savvas Papagiannidis, and Eleftherios Alamanos, "Internet of Things: A Systematic Review of the Business Literature from the User and Organisational Perspectives," *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, vol. 136, pp. 285-297, 2018. [[CrossRef](#)] [[Google Scholar](#)] [[Publisher Link](#)]
- [17] Daniele Miorandi et al., "Internet of Things: Vision, Applications and Research Challenges," *Ad Hoc Networks*, vol. 10, no. 7, pp. 1497-1516, 2012. [[CrossRef](#)] [[Google Scholar](#)] [[Publisher Link](#)]
- [18] A. N. Nambiar, and A. Sethi, "The Role of Edge Computing in the Manufacturing Industry," *IEEE International Conference on Edge Computing (EDGE)*, pp. 84-87, 2018. [https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-981-15-1182-1\\_1](https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-981-15-1182-1_1)
- [19] Maria Rita Palattella et al., "Internet of Things in the 5G Era: Enablers, Architecture, and Business Models," *IEEE Journal on Selected Areas in Communications*, vol. 34, no. 3, pp. 510-527, 2016. [[CrossRef](#)] [[Google Scholar](#)] [[Publisher Link](#)]
- [20] Keyur K Patel, and Sunil M Patel, "Internet of things-IOT: Definition, Characteristics, Architecture, Enabling Technologies, Application & Future Challenges," *International Journal of Engineering Science and Computing*, vol. 6, no. 5, pp. 6122-6131, 2016. [[Google Scholar](#)] [[Publisher Link](#)]
- [21] Khaled Elbehiery, and Hussam Elbehiery, "5G as a Service (5GaaS)," *SSRG International Journal of Electronics and Communication Engineering*, vol. 6, no. 8, pp. 22-30, 2019. [[CrossRef](#)] [[Publisher Link](#)]
- [22] Weisong Shi et al., "Edge Computing: Vision and Challenges," *IEEE Internet of Things Journal*, vol. 3, no. 5, pp. 637-646, 2016. [[CrossRef](#)] [[Google Scholar](#)] [[Publisher Link](#)]
- [23] Ivan Stojmenovic, and Sheng Wen, "The Fog Computing Paradigm: Scenarios and Security Issues," *Federated Conference on Computer Science and Information Systems*, pp. 1-8, 2014. [[CrossRef](#)] [[Google Scholar](#)] [[Publisher Link](#)]
- [24] Fei Tao et al., "Digital Twin-Driven Product Design, Manufacturing and Service with Big Data," *International Journal of Advanced Manufacturing Technology*, vol. 94, pp. 3563-3576, 2018. [[CrossRef](#)] [[Google Scholar](#)] [[Publisher Link](#)]
- [25] Ovidiu Vermesan, and Peter Friess, *Internet of Things: Converging Technologies for Smart Environments and Integrated Ecosystems*, River Publishers, 2013.
- [26] Shiyong Wang et al., "Implementing Smart Factory of Industrie 4.0: An Outlook," *International Journal of Distributed Sensor Networks*, vol. 12, no. 1, 2016. [[CrossRef](#)] [[Google Scholar](#)] [[Publisher Link](#)]
- [27] V. Vencelin Gino, and Amit KR Ghosh, "Enhancing Cyber Security Measures for Online Learning Platforms," *SSRG International Journal of Computer Science and Engineering*, vol. 8, no. 11, pp. 1-5, 2021. [[CrossRef](#)] [[Publisher Link](#)]
- [28] Shanhe Yi, Cheng Li, and Qun LiA, "Survey of Fog Computing: Concepts, Applications, and Issues," *Workshop on Mobile Big Data*, pp. 37-42, 2015. [[CrossRef](#)] [[Google Scholar](#)] [[Publisher Link](#)]
- [29] J. Zhu, F. T. Chan, and S. Zhang, "Applications of Edge Computing in Supply Chain Management: A Bibliometric Analysis and Future Research Directions," *Computers & Industrial Engineering*, vol. 137, 106034. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0360835219302897>
- [30] Viraj Lele, Use of Mull to Energy-Stable Power Techniques for Improving Green Sand System performance, 2020. [[Google Scholar](#)] [online]. Available: <https://scholarsphere.psu.edu/resources/beac9cb4-f04d-4102-9b12-0454629a0a66>.
- [31] Viraj P. Lele, "Transportation Synchronization and Improvements for Distribution Centre and Retail Stores," *International Journal of Science and Research (IJSR)*, vol. 5, no. 5, pp. 1994-1999, 2016. [[Publisher Link](#)]
- [32] Viraj Lele, "Fixture for Free Return of Charging Device (FRCD)," *International Journal of Science and Research (IJSR)*, vol. 3, no. 12, pp. 2255-2259, 2014. [[Publisher Link](#)]
- [33] Michael J. Kavis, *Architecting the Cloud: Design Decisions for Cloud Computing Service Models (SaaS, PaaS, and IaaS)*, John Wiley & Sons, 2014. [[Google Scholar](#)]
- [34] Rodrigo Roman, Jianying Zhou, and Javier Lopez, "On the Features and Challenges of Security and Privacy in Distributed Internet of Things," *Computer Networks*, vol. 57, no. 10, pp. 2266-2279, 2013. [[CrossRef](#)] [[Google Scholar](#)] [[Publisher Link](#)]
- [35] Li Da Xu, Wu He, Shancang Li, "Internet of Things in Industries: A survey," *IEEE Transactions on Industrial Informatics*, vol. 10, no. 4, pp. 2233-2243, 2014. [[CrossRef](#)] [[Google Scholar](#)] [[Publisher Link](#)]