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Exploring the Impact of Internet of Things and Communication Technology on the Applicable Value and Cost of Dual-Class Equity Structure in the Digital Art Industry

Li Zhang[1*]

[1]School of Finance and Economics of Xinxiang Vocational and Technical College, Xinxiang 453006, Henan, China, zhangli@xxvtc.edu.cn

Corresponding author: Li Zhang, zhangli@xxvtc.edu.cn

Abstract. Strengthening corporate control may also result in a corporate governance crisis, which has been controversial in theoretical circles because dual shareholding structure provides both benefits and drawbacks for corporate governance. The equity structure also depends on efficient data management, which can record the daily dynamic changes in equity and the stock market of listed firms and serves as a crucial benchmark for the appropriate value and expense of the equity structure. In order to create a highly intelligent and effective management network environment, the Internet of Things incorporates information technologies including the Internet, communications, and sensor networks. This significantly improves enterprise operation and maintenance management. In this article, we begin with the fundamentals of RFID and temperature and humidity sensors and then concentrate on how RFID, tag protocol, sensor, and embedded system are functionally implemented in each sub-module. In the data centre of financial enterprises, we use RFID automatic radio frequency identification technology, Wi-Fi wireless network technology, and computer technology to automatically register, check, and track in real time the fundamental parameters and location information of various IT electronic devices. The strategy can fundamentally address issues with low enterprise asset management efficiency, low utilisation of IT electronic equipment, and mismatches between accounts and reality, according to experiments.

Keywords: Internet of Things; Communication Technology; Dual-Class Equity Structure; Digital Art; Corporate Control; Equity Value, Equity Expense
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1 INTRODUCTION

The dual class share structure is a relatively recent issue in China. The dual class share structure lacks institutional standards and operational experience, whether at the normative level of company law or the operational level of the exchange. The research in this area is mostly nonexistent, tends to be dispersed, and is still in its early stages for the dual class share structure. A brand-new special shareholding structure with clear benefits and drawbacks is the dual shareholding structure. As a result, the benefits and drawbacks of the dual class share structure are the principal topics of contemporary theoretical research. The primary benefits of the dual class share structure are outlined among them as guarding against hostile takeovers and advancing the long-term interests of the business and shareholders. In order to identify the legal barriers to the application of the dual-class share structure in my country's current institutional framework, this paper examines the issues raised by Alibaba's listing turmoil, clarifies the debates surrounding the dual-class share structure, analyses its benefits and drawbacks for corporate governance, and combines the situation of my country's capital market. In order to improve my country's corporate governance and attract and support domestic High-quality foreign companies listed in China, I must first determine whether it can be applied in China. Then, I must use this information to determine whether it can be applied in China and draw from foreign practical experience to offer suggestions for creating a dual class share structure in my country that is consistent with my country's corporate governance theory.

A new digital revolution is currently underway on a worldwide scale. The Internet of Things is the revolution's central component. In order to achieve the goal of intelligent identification, positioning, tracking, monitoring, and management, terminals and other information collection, sensing, and network equipment can be connected at any time and location. These devices can also carry out information identification, exchange, and communication. One example of an Internet of Things application is the data centre management system. The management system is used for statistics, search, and analysis, and the real-time location of the equipment is automatically put into the system using sensors and RFID radio frequency identification to realise the identification, positioning, and tracking of the equipment. In the network of financial organisations, the data centre serves as both the hub of data circulation and the location with the highest concentration of data interchange. It requires an equipment room infrastructure with high levels of performance, stability, and security, as well as adequate bandwidth capacity and network services with a wealth of knowledge and experience. management and human resources expertise. The financial enterprise data centre has rigorous specifications and constraints on the temperature and humidity of the computer room environment, as well as strict standards and restrictions on a variety of basic equipment, particularly in terms of safety and administration. The data centre is the hub for data exchange and the site where it occurs most frequently within the network of financial businesses. It needs a network service provider with a lot of experience and competence, a large enough bandwidth capacity, and an equipment room infrastructure that is high-performing, stable, and secure. experience in management and personnel. The financial enterprise data centre has stringent standards and limitations on a variety of fundamental equipment, particularly in terms of safety and administration. It also has severe specifications and limitations on the environment's temperature and humidity.

Then, in order to offer greater quality and better services for big business, multiple computer rooms are created into a sizable data centre complex. Effective commercial and storage facilities guarantee the long-term competitiveness of businesses in the marketplace. The research for this work is essentially separated into four categories: temperature and humidity sensor, embedded server selection strategy, RFID design solution, and hardware architecture design. (22) The best solution that is relatively appropriate for this system is proposed to meet the growing business in order to take into account the need to add hardware equipment and monitoring scope in the future and to facilitate future addition of functions in terms of software and hardware. system for managing

data centres. (10) The data centre management system scheme uses a modular design approach and divides software modules and hardware architecture design based on various business tasks, including the connection method between hardware, data collection method, RFID label selection, RFID label design, temperature, and humidity. Selection of embedded servers and sensors, etc. (14) The data centre room's cabinets have an excessively high ambient temperature, which needs to be addressed with sensible solutions. Therefore, just raising the precision air conditioner's output in the computer room will only lower the space's general temperature and not address the specific issue. In order to gather temperature information for each cabinet and properly arrange IT electronic equipment to address the local overheating issue in the equipment room, this paper suggests installing temperature and humidity sensors in several positions of the cabinet. (9) Due to the numerous electromagnetic interferences present in the computer room, such as absorption, reflection, detuning, etc., they have a significant negative impact on the success rate of RFID reading and writing. A vital element in ensuring the success of an RFID system is designing and standardising the radio frequency environment. Reading success rates can be significantly increased by choosing various tags and using various installation techniques.This article focuses on the application of IoT and communication technology in the digital art industry, particularly in data center management.

2 RELATED WORK

2.1 The Connotation of Dual-Class Shareholding Structure

In China, the term "Dual-class Share Structures" can be translated into a variety of expressions, including "Dual-class Share Structures," "Different Voting Rights Structure," "Dual-class Share Structures," etc. Despite the fact that all of these terms refer to the same idea, domestic scholars tend to use the term "dual shareholding structure" in this article. A idea relating to the single-tier shareholding structure is the dual-level shareholding structure. The fundamental ideas of "same share, same rights" and "one share, one share" are the foundation of the single-tier sharing structure, which calls for the same share to be purchased for the same price and for one share to have one vote. It entails that shareholders' voting rights should be equal to their property rights, that the rights and interests they enjoy should be equal to the risks they take, that the rights attached to each share must be indivisible or distinct from one another, and that no artificial inequality should be allowed to undermine the principle of equity equality. The corporate governance system in place in my nation is a single-tier equity structure. The single-tier share structure's "same share, same rights" and "one share, one rights" tenets are broken by the dual-class share structure, which separates the voting rights of the same stock into high voting rights (sometimes referred to as Class B shares) and low voting rights. (generally known as Class A shares), Class B shares, also known as super voting rights, typically have multiple times the voting rights (typically 10 votes), and are primarily owned by business founders and senior managers; There are shares of Class A common stock with one share and one vote, but there are also shares with restricted voting rights and non-voting rights. Class A shares often nevertheless adhere to the "one share, one right" idea. Class A shares, which are held by common shareholders, do not have voting rights.

2.2 Rfid

The way RFID works is that the reader uses the antenna to wirelessly read and identify the data that is stored in the RFID tag. The electronic tag is attached to the surface of the object to be identified and receives a microwave signal from the reader at a specific frequency through the antenna. The microwave signal causes an induced current to run through the micro-telecommunication in the tag, providing the necessary energy. The reader then delivers it to the background system for data processing after decoding the standard format. The data information in its own label is pre-stored with encoded data information in a relatively standard format. Simply explained, the electronic tag

receives the microwave signal of a specific frequency sent by the reader through the antenna, provides its own information in response to the signal, and is then decoded by the reader and communicated to the background. The treatment is slightly different, though, as a result of the various tags. With passive tags, the energy from the microwave signal must be obtained by the tag in order to power its own circuit and deliver the information. For active tags, the internal battery powers the tag, which then actively transmits data information to the antenna and continues the ensuing workflow. Semi-active tags have an inbuilt battery that supplies some of the tag's power. The tag activates its own battery to transfer data information after it receives a small number of microwave signals. Finally, after the reader has obtained the electronic tag data, it is transmitted across the network to the background server for data processing.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Analysis of Iot System

In order to ensure the security of company assets, the IoT management system using RFID or GPS technology can not only conduct real-time monitoring of electronic equipment but also conduct unified management of personnel monitoring in and out of the computer room, as well as monitor equipment entering and leaving the computer room. Financial enterprise data centres need to monitor the environment and status of their equipment in real-time and have high requirements for IT electronic equipment. The management system for the Internet of Things is a networked, integrated system that allows different sensors to be centralised to the central control centre through the transmission network, processed, and stored to show the operational status and process alarms in real time. monitoring the situation all the time. The B/S development method is mostly used by the Internet of Things-based data centre room management system. Users can log in to the system to handle IT electronic equipment via a web browser, which makes it simple for managers to administer and maintain while simultaneously meeting the equipment needs of business divisions. Data should be provided to the department responsible for acquiring equipment for analysis. The IoT computer room management system should not only automatically gather asset data, update, process, alarm, and track the status of IT electronic equipment in real time, as well as the environment inside and outside the computer room, in order to ensure that TI electronic equipment is working in the best possible conditions. reliable performance in the surroundings. As shown in Figure 1, the system collects real-time data using a variety of sensor acquisition devices, processes and uploads it to the background through the embedded system for processing, and then displays the monitoring data in real-time through the web page, giving the operation and maintenance staff timely and accurate information.

The IoT computer room management system is made up of many components, including raw data gathering, real-time monitoring information presentation, and system settings. The monitoring information presents the information display of the IT electronic equipment and the equipment room environment and status in real time. The information processing includes warning processing, alarm processing, report processing, etc. The raw data collection and processing collects the status of the IT equipment room electronic equipment and the equipment room environment data through sensors. System settings include daily operation and maintenance management, asset status modification, alert settings, and other management tasks. Different equipment data, time statistics, and various micro-environment processing. The IoT computer room management system can also be compatible with OA systems, weak current systems, security systems, etc. It uses a variety of RFIDs and sensors that use network communication protocols to upload a variety of raw data to the embedded system for processing. An intelligent monitoring system is created by unifying and integrating the office system. The IoT computer room management system's primary component is the RFID asset management module. The data centre is where the majority of the IT electronic

equipment is located. The energy centre, computer room, integrated wiring, and HVAC system make up the data centre. For data centre operation, stable power, temperature, and humidity are provided by the core server, minicomputer, tape library, and routing equipment, as well as by the energy centre. The objective is to establish complete centralised and effective management in order to guarantee efficient enterprise operation and prompt service delivery.

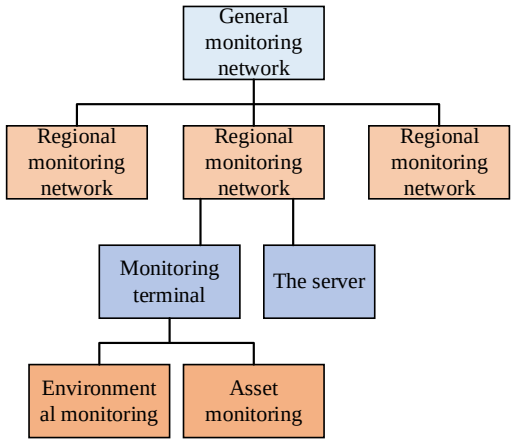

Figure 1: System Area Layering Diagram.

The RFID asset management module gathers, processes, saves, displays the data in real time to the central control room, and sends out alert notifications. Blades, routers, minicomputers, tape libraries, switches, and other equipment of various types are among the items in the data centre that need to be monitored from the huge environment of the computer room to the small environment in the cabinet. In order to lessen the impact of the cabinet and electronic equipment on the tags, the RFID system should employ passive tags. The average server standard cabinet is 2M in length, has 40U of equipment space inside, and is entirely made of metal. due to the installation of the IT electronic equipment After the rack, there is not much space between you and the cabinet door, so the antenna must be able to read labels with accuracy as well as be easily fixed on the door so that the cabinet door may be switched. The success of the system for the success rate of reading depends on the installation and design of the antenna.

In other words, as the Internet of Things and data centres become more popular, so will the need for cooling and electricity. We are compelled to pay attention to the impact that advanced technology is putting on the environment. The primary factor to take into account while putting the Internet of Things system into place is how to use the idea of the Internet of Things to significantly reduce the data center's energy usage. It is possible to cut emissions as much as possible while still maintaining the data center's regular operations, and to jointly construct a green data centre.

3.2 Data Center IoT System Implementation

This management platform is a unified, integrated control system. By integrating and setting up information resources as management tools, it produces simple and effective system management. To realise the physical information, location information, access monitoring, equipment status, computer room environment, cabinet micro-environment, etc. of computer room assets, the system solution combines the use of cutting-edge RFID, sensing technology, Web, 3D, and other functional management functions, etc. Intelligent Under the unified interface, unified network, and unified

database, the data centre management system is integrated to realise the full monitoring of the data centre computer room. The system needs to be "distributed" in order to operate continuously and monitor automatic fault alarms. TCP/IP protocol real-time monitoring of specialised equipment in computer room. Create a platform that can be expanded to accommodate both current needs and future growth to enable online access to new devices and systems. Based on the distributed three-tier modular structure, the monitoring system can be improved and extended. The system is developed with a distributed modular architecture, which can guarantee the expansion capability and operational efficiency of the system, to ensure the stable and dependable operation of the system and to ensure that the failure of one module will not affect other modules to work normally. From the hardware, the design can be separated into three layers: field equipment acquisition, field monitoring, and centralised management. Due to the distributed system structure, each module completes its own tasks independently of the others. Look at Figure 2.

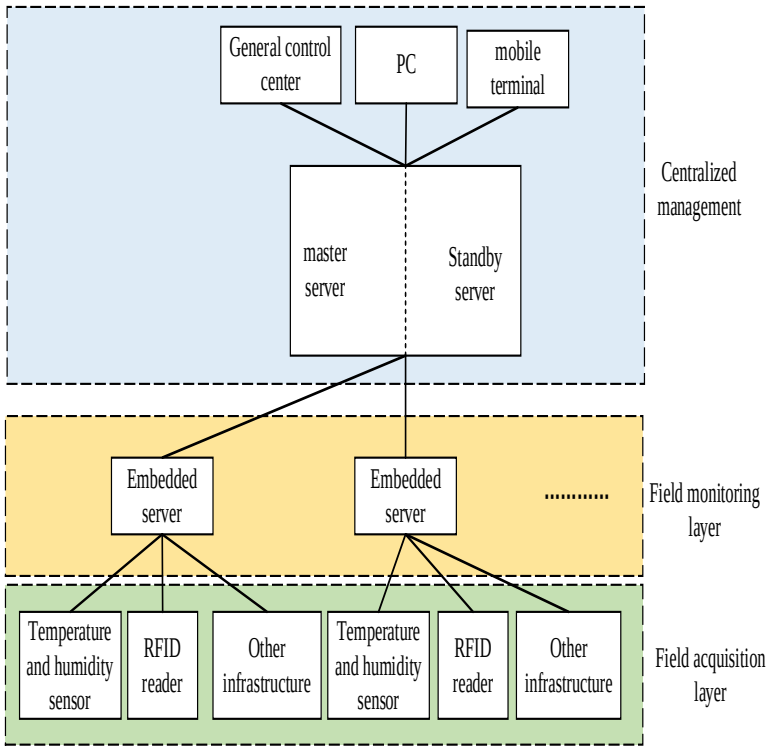

Figure 2: Overall Hardware Architecture.

3.3 Overall Architecture of System Software

To accommodate the constantly increasing number of monitoring devices and subsystems in the later development as well as the requirements of system growth, the software structure incorporates expandable modules in addition to the fundamental modules. The plug-in framework serves as the foundation for the entire system. All functional modules, with the exception of the fundamental kernel, are expandable plug-ins. The system can be built into our velvet-like building blocks in accordance with user needs, to adapt to a later construction's gradually increasing number of monitoring devices or subsystems, and to meet system expansion needs in order to broaden the

scope of services or apply to new industries. There is a handy tethered extension for use when out in the field. The system is open, each system module may be effortlessly integrated, the core server performs unified scheduling, and all servers adopt a modular structure at the same time. It was designed in compliance with a set of standards.

As an illustration, the database server is merely a plug-in structure that is connected to the main system as a separate functional module. The strategy component, device communication module, core service module, and interface graphic element all use plug-in architecture in the specific implementation, realising the flexible expansion capacity from the data layer, business logic layer, and UI layer. Each business logic module can achieve the extension of the system scale in addition to the expansion of functions. Distributed services can be simply realised by deploying several service modules, and it is convenient to realise the growth of system capacity and performance. An integrated platform and other supporting subsystems make up the overall monitoring and management platform. The monitoring and management objects are used to categorise each subsystem, which can all function independently and is then integrated by the centralised management platform. The seven layers of the system are as follows: from top to bottom, access layer, application layer, application support layer, data layer, system layer, network layer, and physical device layer. A comprehensive communication network is created by connecting the seven-layer devices at the physical device and network layers. The system's seven-layer architecture guarantees its security, scalability, development efficiency, and operational efficiency.

1. Access layer. The access layer comprises access to branch systems, SMS, web browsing, client, and mobile device access.
2. Application layer The computer room's 3D thermal field simulation system, environmental control system, asset system, capacity system, report system, alarm system, energy efficiency management system, knowledge base, and operation configuration are all included in the application layer.
3. Application support layer the application support layer includes login, authorization, parameter management, logs, Web services, and data integration services. Provide basic support for the application layer.
4. The asset database, the database for energy efficiency, the database for access control, the database for reports and historical information, the database for work orders, and the database for parameter and configuration information are all part of the data layer.
5. System infrastructure and services are included in the system layer. System infrastructure carries and runs a variety of servers and storage devices. System services include system basic services, system security management basic services, and system security management basic services.
6. The TCP/IP transmission protocol is supported, Ethernet technology is used at the network layer, and a minimum of 10Mbps network transmission speed is required. It can offer common data interfaces like OPC, DDE, SNMP, etc. for interacting with other systems. The distributed field bus network is created by the sensing layer equipment, which also supplies the original acquisition data from each application system.
7. Use of a reliable, interference-resistant fieldbus is required for the physical device layer. To integrate third-party equipment and systems, it must be able to support common standard communication interfaces, including several protocols as BACnet, Lonworks, Modbus, RFID, SNMP, etc. including smart gadgets, sensors for temperature and humidity, leak detection equipment, CO2/H2 sensors, RFID readers and antennae, and more.

4 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR A DUAL CLASS SHARE STRUCTURE

4.1 Legalize the Dual Class Share Structure

The "dual shareholding structure" is not expressly defined by the laws and regulations now in force in my nation, and the "Company Law" is strictly explicit that a company limited by shares is not allowed to use any means to exclude the application of the "one share, one right" principle. It is first necessary to ensure that the implementation of the dual-class share structure has a pertinent legal basis and adequate legal protection before making an attempt to introduce a dual-class share structure so that shares with different voting rights can exist reasonably and legally. Therefore, the dual-class ownership structure should first be included in and made legal in my country's "track" of the rule of law in order to ensure the dual-class shareholding system operates effectively. Within the parameters set forth by law, the "Company Law" and related legislation allow for the adoption of a connivance attitude and the maximum amount of autonomy to be granted to the shareholding structure of the firm.

4.2 Restricting the Scope of Application of The Dual Class Share Structure

The first approach to a dual class share structure is typically taken by Canadian corporations, whereas the second approach is typically taken by US companies. According to the author, my nation should adopt the first of the two models because it is more streamlined for supervision and is more equitable. Since the second model would require a reset of the shareholding structure and is therefore more likely to draw criticism, the dual class share structure can temporarily only be used in initial public offerings in my nation. both creative and innovative businesses. On the one hand, the goal of establishing restricted voting rights should be future shareholders as the company and its controlling shareholders cannot restrict, reduce, or even deny the voting rights of other registered shareholders in any way. It will be challenging for authorities to effectively supervise a company that adopts a dual-class share structure if it is permitted to do so at any moment, and it utterly breaches the corporation's initial pledge to shareholders when issuing and trading shares. Restricting the original shareholders' voting rights, violating expected interests, and making it difficult to balance the interests of shareholders before and after the company adopts a dual-class share structure. As a result, the corporation shouldn't be permitted to build up a dual class share structure at any moment and instead must take other shareholders' preferences into account. Depending on their risk tolerance, public investors might choose to invest in a company at the time of its IPO. The market economy in my country, on the other hand, is still in the development and improvement stages, and the market participants themselves alternate between being conservative and proactive. Due to potential self-protection awareness among businesses, if the dual class share structure is now liberalised for all industries, many companies would swarm to adopt it. This will surely restrict the liquidity of capital and the effectiveness of market financing. As a result, it would not be appropriate for my country to adopt this structure on a large scale for the first time. Instead, we should follow this development trend and restrict the use of the dual-class shareholding structure, which is also a new shareholding structure, to innovative and cultural enterprises. try. Such businesses place more emphasis on cultural growth and inheritance, rely on the original founder's or team's innovation and vision, and uphold their independence and objectivity. Class B shareholders must demonstrate that they are members of the management team or the founder in order to maintain the tiered sharing structure's original aim.

However, while implementing a dual class share structure, founders in particular must carefully consider their own principles and avoid following suit without thinking. Because the dual-class share structure restricts shareholders' voting rights, investors will inevitably discount the company's attractiveness. Entrepreneurs must therefore consider whether their company can still be attractive after being discounted when introducing a dual-class share structure. It is vital to rely on the

company's vast development prospects and potential profitability to draw in a lot of investors, but only enough to keep investors engaged. Even if not all businesses are as appealing as Google, they can nevertheless draw a lot of investors without giving their opinions any thought. This is largely due to the fact that it is both one of the few and the biggest search engines in the world. The "Star Company". As a result, the regulator should formally assess the company's eligibility for the dual-class share structure before approving the application.

4.3 Restriction on the Applicable Time and Liquidity of Class B Shares

In order to address the coordination of capital and control rights, businesses often require a dual-class ownership structure during their high development phases, although this is not how businesses typically operate. The first risk of tyranny of control will become more obvious as the firm develops and matures over time. The time limit must be specified at the time the corporation issues Class B shares. The effective duration of Class B shares should be set at 5 to 10 years, which shouldn't be too long, in order to prevent the holders of Class B shares from deteriorating in physical function, learning, and management ability, being unable to adapt to a more complex and novel market, directing the company in an unbiased development direction, and preventing long-term abuse of super voting rights by Class B shareholders to infringe on the interests of small and medium shareholders. Once converted into one common stock with one right, you can then take use of super voting rights.

Additionally, because Class B shares are very personal, holders of low-voting shares can only invest if they are acquainted with the existing owners of high-voting shares, such as the publisher of a well-known cultural journal. The dual-class ownership structure is invalid if the owners of Class B shares lose their identifying characteristics. Therefore, if the aforementioned organisations or individuals sell a significant number of B-class shares with personal characteristics, they are actively giving up their super voting rights and diminishing their special interests in the company, choosing instead to have the same rights and obligations as A-shareholders. The owners of Class B shares are not permitted to unilaterally transfer the shares to non-controllers while the Class B shares are still in effect in order to avoid the holders of Class B shares making a decision to transfer equity to non-controllers with prospective goals under the influence of moral hazard. When transferred equity is sold again, the super voting rights are regarded to be forfeited and the shares are instantly changed to regular shares. The owners of Class B shares in a company with a dual-class ownership structure are typically the firm founders or their management, which was also the initial goal of setting up a dual-class shareholding structure to retain control for them.

According to some studies, however, the holders of Class B shares will actively pursue their own interests due to the incongruity between their control rights and benefit rights, which will result in the dual class share structure serving as a tool for individual well-being. Despite the fact that there is no special restriction on how many times the voting rights of Class B shares are compared to those of Class A shares under the US corporate securities system, extreme multiples of Class B shares have long been common in US practise, leading to "special shares to Unbalanced corporate decision-making for common stocks." Setting a red line at this point to restrict the multiple of Class B shares is absolutely required. According to the author, the voting rights of Class B shares should be limited to no more than ten times those of Class A shares, given the current uneven equity distribution of listed companies in my country and the inherent separation of voting rights and income rights. To avoid a dictatorship, the voting rights of individuals or management shall not exceed fifty percent of the entire voting rights, and holders of Class B shares shall not collectively exercise their voting rights through voting right proxies.

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my country and the inherent separation of voting rights and income rights. To avoid a dictatorship, the voting rights of individuals or management shall not exceed fifty percent of the entire voting rights, and holders of Class B shares shall not collectively exercise their voting rights through voting right proxies.

5 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE OVERALL ARCHITECTURE OF THE SYSTEM SOFTWARE

To accommodate the constantly increasing number of monitoring devices and subsystems in the later development as well as the requirements of system growth, the software structure incorporates expandable modules in addition to the fundamental modules. The plug-in framework serves as the foundation for the entire system. All functional modules, with the exception of the fundamental kernel, are expandable plug-ins. The system can be built into our velvet-like building blocks in accordance with user needs, to adapt to a later construction's gradually increasing number of monitoring devices or subsystems, and to meet the needs of system expansion to increase the types of services offered or apply to various businesses. There is a handy tethered extension for use when out in the field.

The system is open, each system module may be effortlessly integrated, the core server performs unified scheduling, and all servers adopt a modular structure at the same time. It was designed in compliance with a set of standards. As an illustration, the database server is merely a plug-in structure that is connected to the main system as a separate functional module. The strategy component, device communication module, core service module, and interface graphic element all use plug-in architecture in the specific implementation, realising the flexible expansion capacity from the data layer, business logic layer, and UI layer. Each business logic module can achieve the extension of the system scale in addition to the expansion of functions.

Distributed services can be simply realised by deploying several service modules, and it is convenient to realise the growth of system capacity and performance. An integrated platform and other supporting subsystems make up the overall monitoring and management platform. The monitoring and management objects are used to categorise each subsystem, which can all function independently and is then integrated by the centralised management platform. The seven layers of the system are as follows: from top to bottom, access layer, application layer, application support layer, data layer, system layer, network layer, and physical device layer.

A comprehensive communication network is created by connecting the seven-layer devices at the physical device and network layers. The system's seven-layer architecture guarantees its security, scalability, development efficiency, and operational efficiency.

1) Mobile device access, client access, web surfing, SMS, voice alarms on the phone, and branch system access are all included in the access layer.
2) Application layer The computer room's 3D thermal field simulation system, environmental control system, asset system, capacity system, report system, alarm system, energy efficiency management system, knowledge base, and operation configuration are all included in the application layer.
3) layer of application support Login, authorisation, parameter management, logging, Web services, and data integration services are all part of the application support layer. Giving the application layer the bare minimum support.
4) Data layer the data layer consists of the asset database, the database for energy efficiency, the database for access control, the database for reports and historical information, the database for work orders, and the database for parameter and configuration information.

5) System infrastructure and services are included in the system layer. System infrastructure consists of carrying and running numerous servers and storage devices, as well as system fundamental services, system security management basic services, and system basic services.

Look at Figure 3.

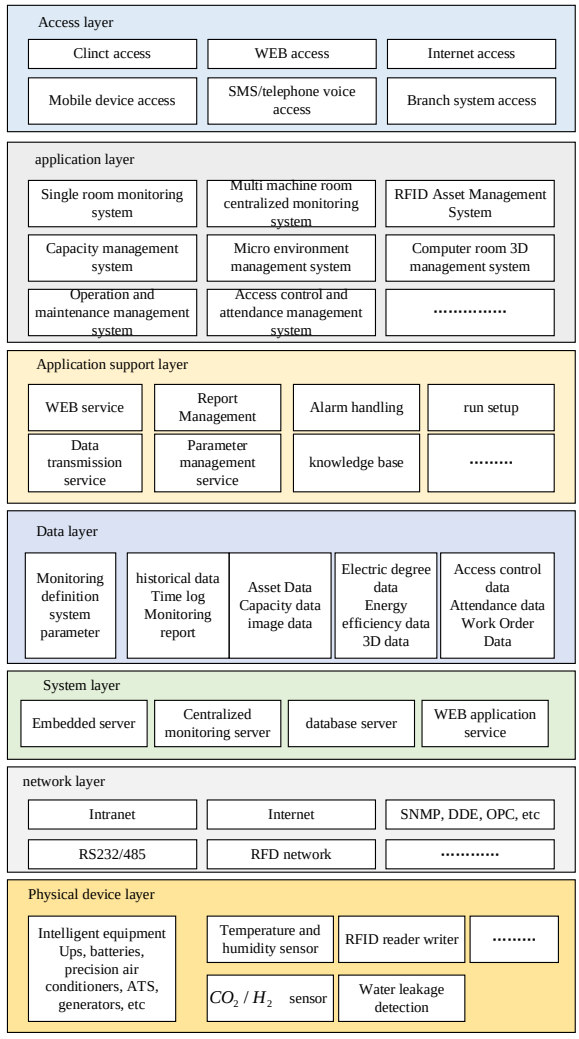

Figure 3: Software Architecture.

6) The TCP/IP transmission protocol is supported, Ethernet technology is used at the network layer, and a minimum of 10Mbps network transmission speed is required. It can offer common data interfaces like OPC, DDE, SNMP, etc. for interacting with other systems. The distributed field bus network is created by the sensing layer equipment, which also supplies the original acquisition data from each application system.

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communication interfaces, including several protocols as BACnet, Lonworks, Modbus, RFID, SNMP, etc. include smart devices, CO2/H2 sensors, RFID readers and antennae, water leak monitoring equipment, temperature and humidity sensors, water leak sensors, and more.

6 CONCLUSION

In comparison to the conventional ownership structure, the dual-class shareholding structure has a mixed reputation as an innovative shareholding structure design. Even though there are numerous negative consequences, the dual-class shareholding structure continues to be favoured by many local and international businesses and investors and has maintained its position in the global capital market. This paper analyses the financial industry's data centre, builds a system that is suited for managing data centre computer rooms, and chooses the software function module for the RFID module by researching the Internet of Things system. Asset management, asset positioning, and asset query are the three primary tasks. The installation of the entire system offers a strong foundation for managing equity data, which is useful in fostering further hierarchical analysis of the dual-class equity structure.

Li Zhang, https://orcid.org/0009-0000-2806-4397

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