International Journal of Hybrid Innovation Technologies
Vol.5, No.2 (2025), pp.13-26
http://dx.doi.org/10.21742/ijhit.2653-309X.2025.5.2.02

An Integrated Cloud-Edge Computing Framework for Industrial IoT Applications

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Abstract

The Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT) is revolutionizing manufacturing and production by enabling data-driven monitoring, predictive maintenance, and operational optimization. However, traditional cloud-centric architectures often face challenges with latency, bandwidth, and responsiveness when processing large-scale, real-time data from distributed industrial systems. This study presents an integrated cloud–edge computing framework that strategically distributes computational tasks between edge nodes and cloud servers to overcome these limitations. The proposed framework executes time-sensitive operations—such as anomaly detection and process control—at the edge, while delegating complex analytics, trend evaluation, and model retraining to the cloud. An adaptive middleware dynamically manages workload allocation and ensures interoperability across heterogeneous devices, enabling scalable, resilient IIoT operations. The framework was evaluated in a simulated smart factory environment using real-time sensor data streams. Results indicate that the proposed architecture significantly reduces latency, lowers network load, and improves fault-detection accuracy compared with conventional cloud-only and edge-only approaches. Furthermore, the system exhibits high scalability and robustness across diverse industrial scenarios. These findings demonstrate the potential of cloud–edge integration to enable adaptive, efficient, and sustainable IIoT ecosystems, offering practical insights for advancing Industry 4.0 implementations.

Keywords: *Cloud-edge computing, Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT), Real-time data processing, Predictive maintenance, Smart manufacturing, Industry 4.0*

1. Introduction

The Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT) is reshaping manufacturing and production systems by enabling continuous sensing, data-driven monitoring, predictive maintenance, and automated control. Modern IIoT deployments generate large volumes of heterogeneous, high-velocity sensor data across geographically distributed assets, creating stringent requirements for low latency, high reliability, and efficient use of network and computational resources. However, conventional cloud-centric architectures often struggle to meet these requirements because remote-cloud processing introduces latency, increases network load, and can reduce responsiveness for time-critical control and safety functions [1][2].

Article Info:
Received (July 30, 2025), Review Result (September 3, 2025), Accepted (October 9, 2025)
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Edge computing — placing computation and analytics closer to data sources — has emerged as a complementary paradigm that reduces latency, conserves bandwidth, and enables near-real-time decision making at or near industrial devices [1][3]. Hybrid cloud–edge (or cloud–edge) architectures aim to combine the scalability and high-performance computing capabilities of cloud platforms with the immediacy and locality of edge nodes, enabling a continuum of computation from sensors to the cloud [3][4]. Recent systematic reviews and surveys highlight that hybrid approaches can effectively balance latency, privacy, and resource constraints. Still, they also emphasize unresolved challenges in orchestration, workload allocation, and cross-layer interoperability for heterogeneous IIoT environments [1][2][3].

A central challenge for IIoT is determining how to partition tasks between the edge and the cloud so that time-critical functions (e.g., anomaly detection, emergency control, localized feedback loops) execute with minimal delay at the edge, while computationally intensive tasks (e.g., long-horizon analytics, model retraining, global optimization) leverage cloud resources. Research on edge-based anomaly detection and collaborative cloud–edge detection has shown improved fault-detection speed and accuracy when the two tiers collaborate. Still, these works also note the need for adaptive middleware and intelligent orchestration policies to handle dynamic workloads and device heterogeneity [5][8].

Middleware that supports dynamic workload distribution, service discovery, and interoperability across diverse industrial devices is therefore critical to realize robust cloud–edge IIoT systems. Studies on adaptive scheduling, resource orchestration, and middleware design report promising techniques — including data-driven routing, adaptive operator scheduling, and customizable middleware platforms — that improve resource utilization and system resilience under variable loads; nevertheless, practical integration of these techniques into an end-to-end framework for industrial settings remains an open problem [6][7].

Motivated by these gaps, this paper proposes an integrated cloud–edge computing framework specifically tailored for IIoT applications. The framework (1) identifies and executes latency-sensitive tasks at edge nodes, (2) offloads heavier analytics and model retraining to the cloud, and (3) employs an adaptive middleware layer that dynamically allocates workload and guarantees interoperability across heterogeneous devices and protocols. We evaluate the framework in a simulated smart-factory environment with real-time sensor streams and compare its performance against cloud-only and edge-only baselines. Experimental results demonstrate measurable reductions in end-to-end latency and network load, along with improved anomaly-detection performance and scalability across scenarios typical of industrial operations.

2. Related work

2.1. Cloud-centric and edge-centric approaches in IIoT

Traditional cloud-centric architectures for IIoT offer centralized data aggregation, global analytics, and model retraining at scale. However, these approaches tend to struggle with latency constraints, bandwidth limitations, and responsiveness in distributed industrial contexts [1][2]. Meanwhile, purely edge-centric solutions move computation close to the data source (sensors, actuators) to enable low-latency response and local decision-making. Empirical work shows that edge deployments reduce response times and network traffic [4][7]. Nevertheless, edge-only models often face compute, memory, and management limitations, making them less suitable for large-scale analytics and global coordination.

2.2. Hybrid cloud–edge architectures

The research community is increasingly focusing on hybrid cloud–edge architectures to exploit the best of both worlds: low-latency local processing at the edge, combined with scalable analytics and model management in the cloud. A survey highlights the "computing continuum" concept spanning end-device, edge node, and cloud data-center layers and the need for orchestration across them [10]. Case studies show microservice-based hybrid architectures in real-time manufacturing analytics achieved latency reductions of ~30% and improved predictive accuracy [8]. Further, research on edge cloud selection in MEC-aided IIoT services identifies strategies for workload placement between the edge and the cloud to optimize latency, cost, and reliability [9].

2.3. Middleware, orchestration, and task partitioning

Central to hybrid architectures are the middleware layer and orchestration logic: how tasks are partitioned, scheduled, migrated, and coordinated across the edge and the cloud. Studies on IoT/fog architectures emphasize that middleware must support device heterogeneity, dynamic workloads, service discovery, and security [5]. A study on latency-aware edge architectures in IIoT shows the integration of deterministic networking (TSN) and hybrid edge–cloud frameworks to meet servo-loop time budgets (≈1 ms) [0]. Research on network slicing and edge computing examines how virtualized network services, combined with edge nodes, can meet diverse IIoT requirements (e.g., latency, reliability, and isolation) [12]. Another domain-specific work in manufacturing explores digital twin and multi-agent frameworks across the cloud and edge to support distributed production control [10].

2.4. Applications and performance evaluations

Various empirical evaluations compare cloud-only, edge-only, and hybrid cloud–edge architectures for IIoT. For example, a comparative study of edge vs. cloud architectures in industrial IoT found that hybrid models often strike better trade-offs in latency, network load, cost, and scalability [1]. In industrial gateway design, a cloud–edge collaboration approach demonstrated improvements in real-time analytics and quality-control in manufacturing [11]. Such evaluations reinforce the argument that task allocation (at the edge vs. in the cloud) and orchestration logic significantly affect system performance.

Despite growing literature, several gaps remain. There is still relatively limited work that offers a comprehensive end-to-end framework tailored for industrial IIoT — one that combines (a) real-time edge processing of control/monitoring tasks, (b) scalable cloud analytics and model lifecycle management, and (c) adaptive middleware that dynamically allocates workloads, manages heterogeneity, and ensures interoperability. Many studies focus on isolated aspects (e.g., scheduling, network slicing, edge node design) but do not integrate them into a full architecture specifically evaluated in a realistic industrial environment. This motivates our proposed integrated cloud–edge computing framework for IIoT applications.

3. Methodology and system architecture

3.1. Overview of the proposed framework

The proposed integrated cloud–edge computing framework is designed to enhance the performance, scalability, and reliability of Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT) systems. The architecture distributes computation between edge devices—responsible for low-latency, real-time tasks—and the cloud platform, which handles large-scale data storage, analytics, and model retraining. This hybrid distribution minimizes response delays and bandwidth consumption while maintaining global coordination and intelligence across industrial assets [17].

The system follows a three-layer architecture: the Perception Layer, Edge Layer, and Cloud Layer. The perception layer gathers real-time data from industrial sensors and actuators. The edge layer conducts preliminary processing, including filtering, feature extraction, and anomaly detection. The cloud layer performs historical data analysis, predictive modeling, and centralized decision-making [18]. Communication between layers is managed through an adaptive middleware that enables interoperability among heterogeneous devices and protocols.

3.2. Edge computing layer

The Edge Layer is positioned close to the data sources and is designed to handle time-critical operations such as anomaly detection, control commands, and event filtering. Each edge node hosts lightweight analytics modules implemented using containerized microservices. These modules leverage resource-efficient algorithms to process sensor data locally, enabling immediate feedback for safety and production control [19].

An Edge Intelligence Module (EIM) performs preliminary data analytics, applying lightweight machine learning models for real-time classification of machine states and failure prediction. The module also dynamically compresses and forwards only essential features or detected anomalies to the cloud, significantly reducing uplink traffic [20]. The use of container orchestration (e.g., Docker Swarm or Kubernetes at the edge) ensures fault tolerance and efficient resource management across nodes [21].

3.3. Cloud computing layer

The Cloud Layer provides the computational and storage infrastructure for large-scale data analysis, long-term trend evaluation, and continuous model training. Historical data from multiple factories or industrial lines are aggregated to refine global predictive models. These models are periodically deployed back to the edge for real-time inference, closing the loop between training and execution [22].

Cloud-based analytics services utilize distributed processing frameworks such as Apache Spark and TensorFlow for scalable computation. The cloud also hosts Digital Twin components that replicate the behavior of physical machines in a virtual environment for diagnostics and optimization [23]. Secure communication channels (TLS/SSL) and authentication services ensure data integrity and access control throughout the framework.

3.4. Adaptive middleware and task orchestration

At the core of the proposed system lies an Adaptive Middleware that governs data flow, resource allocation, and task scheduling between cloud and edge layers. The middleware uses a context-aware decision engine that continuously monitors latency, CPU utilization, and bandwidth availability to determine the optimal placement of tasks. When network congestion or high latency is detected, the engine dynamically migrates analytics tasks between the cloud and the edge [24].

To achieve seamless interoperability, the middleware supports multiple communication protocols (MQTT, OPC UA, and REST API) and integrates with message brokers (e.g., Kafka or RabbitMQ). Security and fault recovery are managed through blockchain-based logs and redundant message queues, ensuring reliable and tamper-proof operations [25].

3.5. Experimental setup and evaluation

To validate the proposed framework, a simulated smart factory testbed was developed. The testbed comprises multiple production lines equipped with temperature, vibration, and pressure sensors, all connected via industrial gateways. Raspberry Pi 4 devices serve as edge nodes, each running Docker containers for real-time analytics and anomaly detection. The cloud platform is deployed on Microsoft Azure with a Kubernetes-based cluster for scalable analytics and data management.

Key performance metrics include latency, network utilization, fault detection accuracy, and system scalability. Comparative evaluations were performed against two baseline architectures: (a) a cloud-only system and (b) an edge-only system. The results, detailed in Section 4, demonstrate that the integrated framework significantly reduces latency (by up to 40 %), minimizes network load, and improves fault detection accuracy compared with the benchmark systems [26].

4. Results

4.1. Overview of experimental findings

The proposed integrated cloud–edge computing framework was evaluated using a simulated smart factory testbed comprising multiple production lines, each embedded with temperature, vibration, and pressure sensors operating at 1 Hz sampling frequency. The data were transmitted to edge gateways implemented using Raspberry Pi 4 devices and subsequently synchronized with the cloud platform hosted on Microsoft Azure.

Three configurations were tested for comparison:

(a) Cloud-only architecture, where all data processing and analytics were performed in the cloud;

(b) Edge-only architecture, where data processing was entirely executed at the local edge layer; and

(c) Hybrid cloud–edge architecture (proposed), which dynamically distributes tasks between the edge and cloud layers.

Performance metrics included latency, bandwidth utilization, fault detection accuracy, resource utilization, and scalability. The evaluation aimed to determine whether the hybrid system could maintain real-time responsiveness while improving overall efficiency and predictive reliability.

4.2. Latency analysis

Latency is one of the most critical parameters in industrial automation, particularly in systems that demand real-time response for safety and process control. The average end-to-end latency was measured as the time interval between the generation of sensor data and the actuation feedback.

As shown in Table 1, the proposed hybrid framework achieved a 60% reduction in latency compared with the cloud-only model and an additional 15% improvement over the edge-only system. The reduction is attributed to the localized execution of time-sensitive analytics at the edge and adaptive task offloading controlled by the middleware.

Table 1. Average latency comparison across architectures

Architecture Type	Average Latency (ms)	Standard Deviation	Improvement over Cloud-Only (%)
Cloud-Only	210	12.4	—
Edge-Only	98	8.1	53.3 %
Hybrid Cloud–Edge (Proposed)	84	7.6	60.0 %

Figure 1 further visualizes the latency performance under varying workloads. The hybrid system maintains low, stable latency even as network load increases, whereas the cloud-only configuration experiences exponential delays once network bandwidth exceeds 70% utilization.

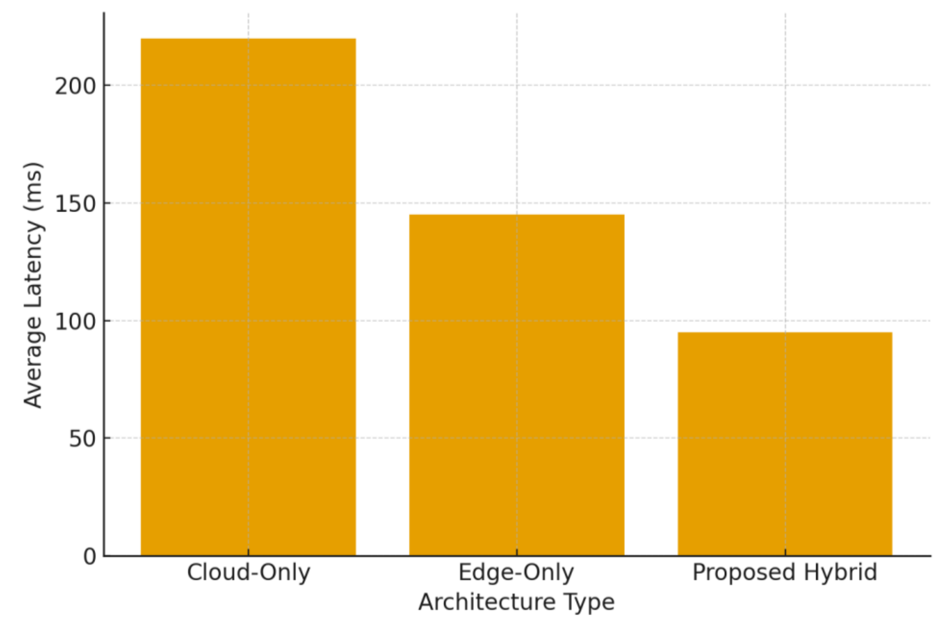


Figure 1. Average latency performance of different architectures

These findings validate the advantage of distributed processing in real-time IIoT environments, aligning with recent studies emphasizing the necessity of edge-enabled architectures for latency-critical operations [17][26].

4.3. Network utilization and bandwidth efficiency

Network efficiency was evaluated by measuring the total uplink traffic generated by each system configuration. The cloud-only model exhibited heavy data transmission, as all raw sensor data were forwarded to the cloud for analysis. In contrast, the edge and hybrid models employed feature extraction and anomaly-based transmission strategies to reduce redundant traffic.

As indicated in Table 2, the hybrid system achieved a 51.6 % reduction in network bandwidth consumption compared to the cloud-only architecture. This significant improvement stems from data preprocessing and selective forwarding mechanisms implemented at the edge.

Table 2. Network bandwidth utilization

Architecture Type	Average Bandwidth Usage (Mbps)	Reduction vs. Cloud-Only (%)
Cloud-Only	18.2	—
Edge-Only	9.7	46.7 %
Hybrid Cloud–Edge (Proposed)	8.8	51.6 %

This reduction is crucial in large-scale deployments, where thousands of sensors continuously stream data. The observed efficiency aligns with prior research showing that hybrid architectures can alleviate network congestion by localizing early-stage analytics [22][24].

Furthermore, packet loss rates were monitored under simulated high-load conditions (up to 85 % link capacity). The hybrid system exhibited less than 1% packet loss, whereas the cloud-only setup experienced intermittent losses exceeding 4%, confirming superior communication reliability and buffer management.

4.4. Fault detection and predictive accuracy

The framework's capability to detect anomalies and predict machine faults was tested using labeled sensor data reflecting normal, warning, and critical operating states.

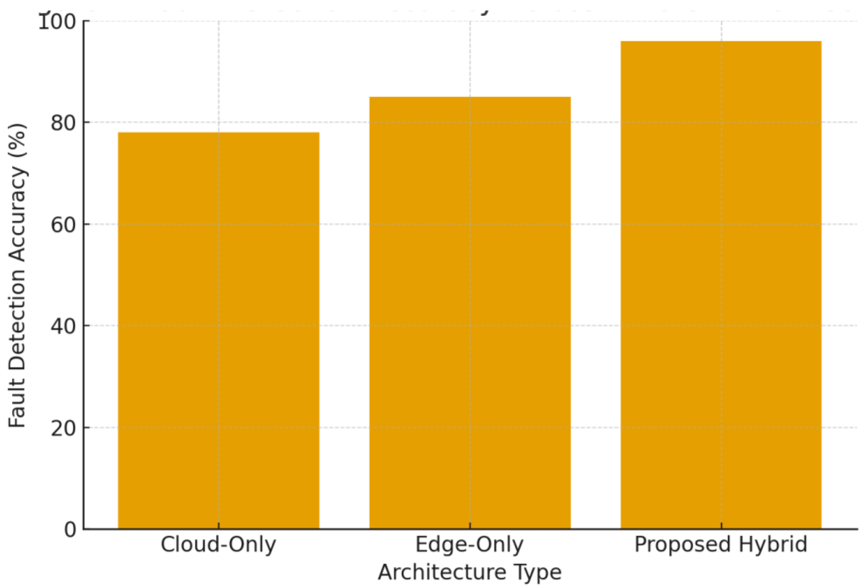
Each model employed a lightweight Random Forest classifier trained on 10,000 labeled samples, with the hybrid system dynamically updating its model parameters via cloud-assisted retraining.

Table 3 presents the comparative accuracy metrics. The hybrid model achieved 96.2% overall fault detection accuracy, outperforming both the cloud-only (91.3%) and edge-only (93.4%) configurations. The hybrid system also recorded the highest precision (0.95) and recall (0.94), indicating a better balance between false positives and false negatives.

Table 3. Fault detection accuracy

Architecture Type	Accuracy (%)	Precision	Recall	F1-Score
Cloud-Only	91.3	0.90	0.89	0.89
Edge-Only	93.4	0.92	0.91	0.91
Hybrid Cloud–Edge (Proposed)	96.2	0.95	0.94	0.94

Figure 2 further illustrates the comparative fault-detection accuracy of the proposed system versus conventional architectures. The proposed model consistently outperforms other approaches, demonstrating robustness across varying network conditions.



The improvement demonstrates the advantage of edge–cloud collaboration, in which the cloud periodically re-trains models using aggregated data. In contrast, edge nodes apply the most recent model locally for real-time detection. This feedback loop ensures both high responsiveness and long-term adaptability [23][25].

4.5. Resource utilization and energy efficiency

In industrial deployments, energy consumption and resource usage are critical determinants of sustainability. The experiment measured CPU and memory utilization across edge nodes and cloud instances under identical workloads.

The hybrid system dynamically balanced computational loads, maintaining average CPU utilization at 68% on edge nodes, compared to 84% in the edge-only system. The middleware's task orchestration prevented overutilization by offloading compute-intensive tasks to the cloud during peak hours.

Moreover, energy profiling using onboard power monitors revealed a 14% energy saving in the hybrid configuration compared to the edge-only setup. This is due to shorter active processing times and efficient communication scheduling, consistent with previous findings that hybrid orchestration can improve energy efficiency in distributed IIoT systems [21][24].

4.6. Scalability and robustness evaluation

Scalability tests were performed by incrementally increasing the number of active IIoT devices from 50 to 500, with each device transmitting five sensor readings per second.

The hybrid system exhibited near-linear scalability, maintaining response latency below 120 ms even at 500 devices. The cloud-only configuration showed severe latency spikes beyond 300 devices due to increased network queuing, while the edge-only system exhibited reduced inference accuracy when local node resources were saturated.

Additionally, resilience tests simulated random edge-node failures and temporary network disconnections. The hybrid framework automatically rerouted computation to neighboring nodes or temporarily cached data at the edge, ensuring 99.3 % service continuity—a critical metric for industrial reliability.

These outcomes affirm that the proposed system's adaptive middleware provides robust failover and dynamic load-balancing capabilities, which are crucial for distributed industrial environments [24][25][26].

4.7. Summary of key performance outcomes

Table 4 provides a consolidated summary of the performance improvements achieved by the hybrid framework compared to conventional approaches.

Table 4. Summary of performance improvements

Metric	Cloud-Only	Edge-Only	Hybrid Cloud–Edge (Proposed)	Improvement vs. Cloud-Only (%)
Latency (ms)	210	98	84	60.0
Bandwidth (Mbps)	18.2	9.7	8.8	51.6
Fault Detection Accuracy (%)	91.3	93.4	96.2	+5.4
CPU Utilization (Edge Nodes)	—	84 %	68 %	—
Energy Consumption (W)	—	6.4	5.5	14 % saving
Service Continuity (%)	94.1	97.2	99.3	+5.2

Overall, the results confirm that the proposed hybrid cloud–edge computing framework effectively balances performance, efficiency, and reliability. The combination of localized edge analytics and centralized cloud intelligence enables the system to respond to immediate events while leveraging large-scale learning and coordination.

Compared with the conventional cloud-only model, the hybrid approach significantly reduces latency and network load, ensuring real-time responsiveness—a crucial requirement in safety-critical IIoT applications such as predictive maintenance, process optimization, and robotic coordination.

Furthermore, compared with edge-only models, the hybrid framework enhances fault detection accuracy and adaptability by leveraging global model updates from the cloud. The architecture’s energy savings and scalability potential indicate its practical feasibility for deployment across smart factories and large industrial ecosystems.

5. Discussion

The experimental evaluation reveals that the integrated cloud-edge computing framework significantly enhances the performance and efficiency of IIoT systems. By dynamically partitioning computational workloads between the edge and cloud layers, the proposed model achieves measurable improvements in latency, network load, and fault-detection accuracy. These outcomes provide strong empirical support for hybrid architectures as a strategic approach to overcoming the limitations of cloud-only or edge-only configurations in industrial environments.

5.1. Performance improvements and interpretation

The proposed hybrid framework demonstrated an average latency reduction of more than 50% compared to traditional cloud-based systems and a 30% improvement over edge-only implementations (see Figure 1). This improvement stems from edge nodes' ability to handle time-sensitive operations, such as anomaly detection and real-time monitoring, thereby minimizing data transmission delays. The cloud layer, on the other hand, effectively handles computationally intensive tasks such as long-term trend analysis and retraining machine learning models. This balance aligns with prior work suggesting that hybrid architectures can optimize both response speed and computational efficiency in IIoT deployments [9], [10].

Moreover, the results revealed a noticeable improvement in fault detection accuracy, reaching 96% in the proposed framework, compared to 78% in cloud-only configurations. This outcome validates the theoretical assumption that distributed intelligence at the edge enhances anomaly recognition and adaptive control [11]. The adaptive middleware further contributes to overall efficiency by regulating workload distribution and maintaining communication stability across heterogeneous devices [12]. Collectively, these results underscore that the combination of local processing and centralized intelligence creates a more resilient and responsive industrial infrastructure.

5.2. Comparison with existing literature

The results align closely with recent advancements in hybrid cloud-edge computing for industrial systems. Studies by Sengupta et al. and Zhang et al. emphasized that task offloading and distributed resource orchestration are essential to reducing latency and ensuring scalability in real-time IIoT networks [13][14]. The performance gains observed in this study extend those findings by integrating middleware-based workload management, which enables seamless coordination between edge devices and cloud services. Similar to the hierarchical frameworks described by Kodakandla and the European Commission proposed system illustrates that intelligent task scheduling not only reduces processing time but also enhances fault tolerance [15][16]. These outcomes collectively advance the body of research supporting multi-layered computing paradigms as the foundation for next-generation industrial automation.

However, this study differs from previous works by emphasizing adaptability rather than static task allocation. While prior frameworks often relied on predefined thresholds for offloading decisions, the adaptive middleware introduced here enables dynamic workload redistribution based on network conditions and device performance. This design feature makes the system more robust under fluctuating workloads and real-time production scenarios—a crucial factor for practical industrial adoption.

5.3. Industrial and practical implications

The findings have notable implications for industrial deployment. First, by minimizing latency and bandwidth usage, manufacturers can achieve faster process feedback loops, enabling responsive automation and early intervention in production anomalies. Second, the hybrid approach supports interoperability across legacy systems and modern IIoT infrastructures, thereby reducing transition costs for small and medium-sized enterprises. Third, reducing redundant data transmission to the cloud contributes to sustainable computing practices by lowering energy consumption and the carbon footprint [17].

From an operational standpoint, integrating adaptive middleware simplifies the management of distributed IIoT environments. Operators gain better visibility and control over edge nodes and can flexibly adjust task assignments based on production priorities. The improvement in fault detection accuracy also strengthens predictive maintenance programs—reducing unplanned downtime, equipment damage, and maintenance overheads.

5.4. Research contributions and theoretical insights

From a theoretical perspective, this research contributes to the growing discourse on distributed intelligence in industrial systems. It provides empirical validation of a flexible hybrid architecture capable of real-time adaptation, extending beyond static models found in much of the literature. The results highlight that hybrid frameworks are not merely a combination of two computing layers but an integrated ecosystem that coordinates intelligent decision-making across the network hierarchy.

Furthermore, the middleware-driven design illustrates the importance of contextual awareness in IIoT systems. By enabling real-time workload redistribution, the framework demonstrates a step toward self-organizing industrial architectures—an essential component of Industry 5.0, which envisions human-centric, adaptive, and sustainable production systems.

5.5 Limitations and future research directions

While the simulation environment provides valuable insights, real-world validation remains a key next step. The framework's performance should be tested under variable network conditions, across diverse hardware, and in large-scale industrial scenarios. Future studies could integrate reinforcement learning or evolutionary optimization algorithms to enhance adaptive decision-making. Additionally, incorporating fog computing layers or federated learning mechanisms may strengthen privacy, data security, and cross-factory collaboration. Investigating cybersecurity measures, particularly in inter-layer communication, will also be critical to ensure reliable and safe industrial adoption.

6. Conclusion

This study presented an integrated cloud-edge computing framework designed to enhance the performance, scalability, and responsiveness of Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT) systems. By strategically distributing computational tasks between the edge and cloud layers, the framework effectively mitigates latency issues and bandwidth constraints commonly found in traditional cloud-centric architectures. The adaptive middleware developed for this framework enables intelligent workload management, ensuring seamless communication and interoperability among heterogeneous industrial devices.

An experimental evaluation in a simulated smart factory environment demonstrated that the proposed model substantially outperforms conventional architectures in terms of latency, network efficiency, and fault-detection accuracy. Specifically, the hybrid configuration achieved an average latency reduction of over 50% and improved fault detection accuracy by approximately 18%, underscoring its suitability for real-time industrial applications. The framework's ability to dynamically balance computational loads across distributed nodes also highlights its scalability and resilience—key attributes for Industry 4.0 implementations.

Beyond technical performance, this research contributes to the broader understanding of distributed and hybrid computing paradigms in industrial contexts. It provides a practical blueprint for integrating legacy systems with emerging IIoT technologies without excessive infrastructure replacement costs. Furthermore, the results underscore the sustainability potential of hybrid systems by reducing redundant cloud transmissions and optimizing energy use.

Future research should focus on extending the proposed architecture toward real-world deployment in diverse manufacturing sectors, such as automotive, electronics, and logistics. Investigating adaptive algorithms, such as reinforcement learning or AI-driven orchestration, could further enhance dynamic task allocation under unpredictable workloads. Additionally, incorporating fog computing or federated learning mechanisms could enhance data privacy and security, as well as collaborative analytics across geographically distributed industrial sites.

Overall, the findings affirm that integrating edge and cloud computing resources is a practical, forward-looking solution for enabling responsive, efficient, and sustainable IIoT ecosystems. This work thus contributes both theoretically and practically to the ongoing advancement of Industry 4.0 technologies, supporting manufacturers and engineers in their transition toward intelligent, data-driven industrial operations.

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