



A REVIEW ON MOBILE COMPUTING METHODOLOGIES

¹S. JOHN GRASIAS, ²Dr. B. SURESHKUMAR

¹ Research Scholar, ² Assistant Professor,

^{1,2} Department of Computer Science,

^{1,2} AJK College of Arts & Science,

^{1,2} Navakkarai (po) Coimbatore – 641 105.

ABSTRACT- Mobile Computing characterizes that a gadget which allows the progression of transmission of information starting with one PC then onto the next by never been associated with the Physical connection layers. Mobile voice communications which are in requests everywhere on the world is having an extraordinary addition of the client endorsers of large number conventions from last a few years. Mobility and portability will make a whole new class of uses and, potentially, new huge business sectors joining individualized computing and purchaser gadgets. In this paper explores, execution methodologies and some contextual investigations to decide is mobile computing a ton of promotion basic in the dynamic pattern of offloading figuring to the Mobile Computing were presented.

Keywords: [Wireless Communication, Mobile Computing, Grid Computing Model, Mobile cloud computing.]

1. INTRODUCTION

Mobile computing and wireless innovation utilization have filled colossally lately, to the degree where it is viewed as typical regular innovation in schools and numerous organizations. Portability started from the longing to move either towards assets or away from shortage. Mobile computing is about both physical and legitimate computing substances that move. Actual substances are PCs that change areas. Legitimate elements are cases of a running client application or a mobile specialist. Mobile specialists can relocate anyplace over web. In any case, dynamic applications can just move to a neighbourhood group of PCs. We will likewise take a gander at improvement systems, execution methodologies and some contextual investigations to decide is mobile computing a ton of promotion or actually the way to the future.

The quickly extending innovation of cell correspondence, wireless LANs, and satellite administrations will make data available anyplace and whenever. Sooner rather than later, a huge number of individuals will convey a versatile palmtop or PC. More modest units, frequently called individual computerized associates or individual communicators, will run on AA batteries and may have just a little memory; bigger ones will be ground-breaking PCs enormous recollections and amazing processors. Despite size, most mobile PCs will be furnished with a wireless association with the fixed piece of the organization, and, maybe, to other mobile PCs. The subsequent computing climate, which is regularly eluded to as mobile or itinerant computing, no longer expects clients to keep a fixed and all around known situation in the organization and empowers practically unhindered mobility.



Figure 1. Mobile Computing

permits the clients to send the data subtleties of information. The assurance ascribes of the mobile computing are User Authentication which amends the character of the client which has been bought in to this administration. The quickly growing innovation of cell correspondence, remote LANs, and satellite administrations will make data available anyplace and whenever.

This has gotten fascinating in the development of the innovation which

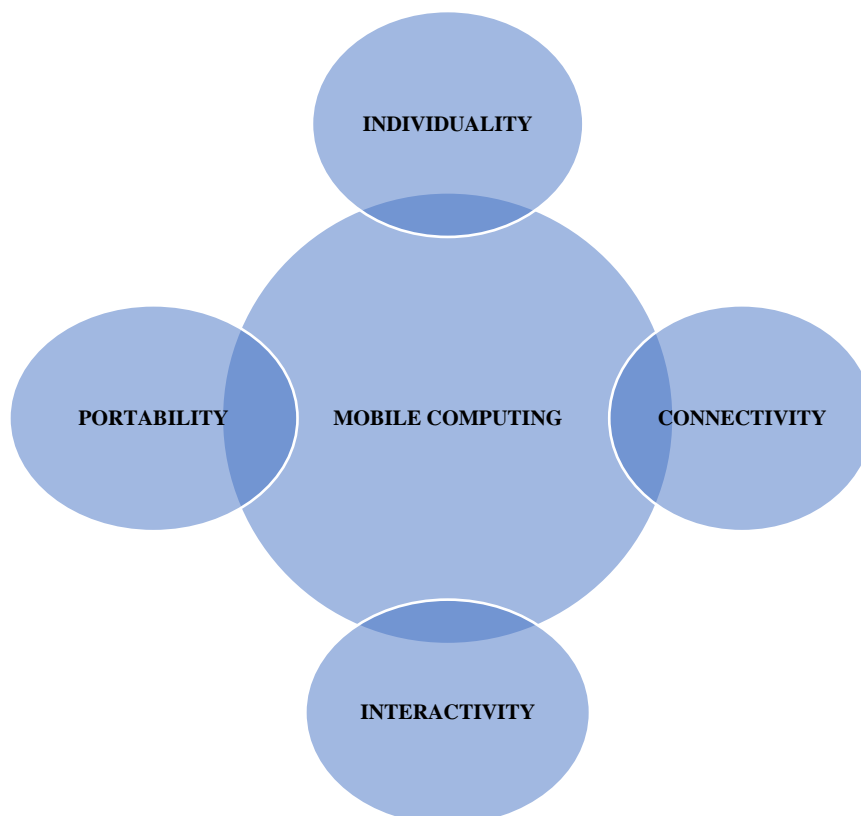


Figure 2. Mobile Computing

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

1. TIAN Gena, LI jin-fang(2009)et. al Proposed A New Mobile Spatial Information Service Grid Computing Model Based on Mobile Agent. Geographic information system (GIS) has become Geoinformatics and GIS service from a kind of technology. GIS has walk up to WEGGIS, Mobile GIS and Grid GIS. As an important part of Grid GIS, MSISG can supply spatial information service for public anywhere and anytime, thus becomes part of people’s daily life. However, the inherent characteristics of wireless communication, such as low bandwidth and frequent disconnections and so on, become the bottleneck problem of mobile spatial information service. So many

mobile GIS application are still in laboratory for long time. As a new mobile computing technology, MA has the characteristics such as mobility, intelligence and self-governed and so on, and thus brings chance to mobile spatial information service on wireless internet. While spatial information is faced with four obstacles, and is produced and distributed in different departments and thus leads to information islands. As an important part of Grid GIS, MSISG can supply spatial information service for public anywhere and anytime, thus becomes part of people’s daily life. This paper proposed a new mobile computing model of MSISG based on grid computing environment.

Merits:

Grid computing technology brings opportunity to geographic information science

Grid computing technology connects all kinds of information resource and thus applies information resource more efficient than current network.

Demerits:

Smaller memory and storage, lower CPU speed and smaller display screen.

The data models used in desktop and workstation GIS are not suitable for mobile devices.

2. Wei He, Hui Li ,Lizhen Cui, Shuoyan Lu (2016) et.al

Proposed Maximizing the Availability of Process Services in Mobile Computing Environments. r-experience in mobile cloud computing environments. In mobile cloud computing environments, the scenario of user activities and process services are showing new features due to dynamic and uncertainty of user contexts, such as locations, devices and network conditions. With the increasing development of mobile technologies and devices, mobile clouding computing (MCC) which aims to provide more flexible and pervasive services for end-users using mobile devices by integrating cloud computing and mobile Internet, have become one of the most innovative and concerned directions of research and application. Definitely, it is becoming the developmental trend of workflow technologies and application patterns to provide business process services with high reliability, scalability and better user-experience in mobile cloud computing environments.

Merits

Greatly impact the reliability and availability of process services and eventually lead to worse user experiences

New paradigm for business process services in mobile cloud computing environments is proposed

Demerits

The problems of conventional centralized process service pattern in mobile cloud environments

Multiple tasks and their interdependency, the replication of process instances is more complicated and difficult

3. Hind Bangui, Said Rakrak, Said Raghay (2015) et.al

Proposed External sources for mobile computing: the state-of-the-art, challenges, and future research. Smartphones become more popular and are considered to be the first screen in the world. These smaller and lighter gadgets allow mobile users to move from one network to another one easily. Moreover, mobile devices can reduce the cost of processing power as well as the execution time for getting quick results. Due to these advantages new concepts are emerging in industry and education sectors like BYOD “Bring Your Own Device”. This lately developed concept, which aims to use personal devices as elements of work, will help industry to accommodate more and more applications on mobile. As a result, the company will reduce the desktop execution power and make employers more productive by means of easy deployment procedures that can be performed anywhere and anytime with low cost. Hence, the study of cloud computing topic is in depth, includes a variety of application scopes, and will continue to mature mainly in terms of security. So, we demonstrate that cloud computing is better. This paradigm has many advantages over grid computing in many ways, and it has, as illustrated, a major impact on IT industry especially in mobile cloud computing, which exploits cloud resources to overcome the constraints of mobile devices.

Merits

Mobile devices become more capable of supporting a wide range of applications

The most recent emergence of cloud computing and mobile computing creates a new paradigm called Mobile Cloud Computing

Demerits

The collaboration between mobile device and cloud provider presents a complex problem especially the consumption of cloud services on the mobile device.

Distributed Application Processing Frameworks challenges to optimal distributed application frameworks for mobile cloud computing

4. Nasir Abbas, Yan Zhang (2018) et.al

Proposed Mobile Edge Computing. The prevalence of mobile terminals, such as smartphones or tablet computers, has an uttermost effect on mobile and wireless networks, triggering challenges for mobile networks worldwide. This class of networks has to endure low storage capacity, high energy consumption, low bandwidth, and high latency. Moreover, exponential growth of the emerging Internet of Things (IoT) technology is foreseen to further stumble cellular and wireless networks. Mobile cloud computing (MCC), as an integration of cloud computing and mobile computing, has provided considerable capabilities to mobile devices and empowered them with storage, computation, and energy resources offered by the centralized cloud. However, popping up a myriad of mobile devices, MCC is encountering noticeable challenges, such as high latency, security vulnerability, low coverage, and lagged data transmission. MEC has a great potential to be the future edge technology offering bandwidth, battery life and storage to the resource-constraint mobile devices. MEC trends to provide elastic resources at the end of the network toward applications demanding computational-intensive tasks with high bandwidth and ultralow latency, especially in 5G networks. MEC deployment can build an ecosystem involving third-party partners, content providers, application developers, OTT players, network vendors, and multiple mobile operators.

Merits

The most important benefit of edge computing is its ability to increase network performance by reducing latency.

IoT edge computing devices process data locally or in nearby edge data centers, the

information they collect doesn't have to travel nearly as far as it would under a traditional cloud architecture.

Demerits

It requires more storage capacity.

Security challenges in edge computing is high due to huge amount of data

5. Wanqing You, Kai Qian, and Dan Chia-Tien Lo (2015) et.al

Proposed Promoting Mobile Computing and Security Learning Using Mobile Devices. Mobile computing has becoming an essential information technology in today's society. Over the past decade the application of mobile devices such as smartphones and tablets are explosively growing. In the past few years, manufactures have shipped more smartphones and tablets than the entire group of netbooks, notebooks, and desktops. More importantly, the smart mobile devices currently being available in the market are having much more powers and turning into powerful general purpose computing platform. There is a rapidly increasing demand for mobile computing developers in the market. As the mobile platform becomes extremely popular, the mobile privacy and security issues are also increasing; mobile flaws and threats are rapidly growing, which has resulted in a shortage of mobile application development professionals. We have proposed and developed an Android mobile device based hands-on Lab Ware that builds upon the Android platform. The LabWare offers a great opportunity for teaching and learning CS concepts and preparing undergraduates for the mobile computing industrial workforce. The mobile computing LabWare inspires student learning, enhances their understanding of the CS concepts, and engages them in learning via real-world relevant handson labs.

Merits

Advanced programming and development of mobile software systems and applications

Security of mobile software/hardware systems and mobile network

Demerits

Battery consumption hindrance

Interference is persisted in shielding

6. Yi-Hsuan Kao, Bhaskar Krishnamachari, Moo-Ryong Ra, Fan Bai (2017) et.al Proposed Hermes: Latency Optimal Task Assignment for Resource-constrained Mobile Computing. As more embedded devices are connected, lots of resource on the network, in the form of cloud computing, become accessible. These devices, either suffering from stringent battery usage, like mobile devices, or limited processing power, like sensors, are not capable to run computation-intensive tasks locally. Taking advantage of the remote resource, more sophisticated applications, requiring heavy loads of data processing and computation [1], [2], can be realized in timely fashion and acceptable performance. The CPU time measurement shows that Hermes scales well with problem size. We have further emulated the application execution by using the real data set measured in several mobile benchmarks, and shown that our proposed on-line update policy, integrating with Hermes, is adaptive to dynamic network change. Furthermore, the strategy suggested by Hermes performs much better than greedy heuristic so that the CPU overhead of Hermes is well compensated. Extending Hermes to consider resource contention on a general directed acyclic task graph, known as a strongly NP-hard problem, and optimally scheduling tasks when using pipelining strategies, are worthy of detailed investigation in the future.

Merits

The optimal strategy that balances between latency improvement and energy consumption of mobile devices

Hermes is applicable to more sophisticated formulations on the latency metrics considering more general task dependency constraints as well as multi-device scenarios

Demerits

The CPU time measurement shows that Hermes scales well with problem in size
At the application run time, the task execution latency on a device might be

affected by its CPU load, memory and other time-varying resource availability

7. Maryam Sajjad, Aakash Ahmad, Asad Waqar Malik, Ahmed B. Altamimi, and Ibrahim Alseadoon(2020) et.al Proposed Classification and Mapping of Adaptive Security for Mobile Computing. Mobile or handheld computing has emerged as a disruptive technology to replace the traditional computing paradigms with context aware, connected and mobility driven computation. Specifically, mobile computing empowers its users exploiting context awareness and mobility to perform variety of tasks such as business transactions, social networking, location tracking along with health and fitness monitoring. A tremendous proliferation of mobile computing can be attributed to affordable connectivity (networking) that complements the anywhere, anytime mobile devices equipped with embedded sensors (hardware) and freely available mobile apps (software). The core results of the study in terms of classification and mapping schemes have been presented as structured tables and illustrative Figures to systematize and disseminate the knowledge about existing and emerging research.

Merits

A tremendous proliferation of mobile computing can be attributed to affordable connectivity that complements the anywhere, anytime mobile devices equipped with embedded sensors and freely available mobile apps

Mobile hardware specifies the mobile devices or device components that are used in mobile computing

Demerits

Prevent unauthorized users from gaining access to any particular user's critical and confidential information

The availability ensure that authorized users get the required access whenever they need it

8. Muhammad Shiraz, Abdullah Gani (2012) et. al proposed “A Review on

Distributed Application Processing Frameworks in Smart Mobile Devices for Mobile Cloud Computing” A key zone of mobile computing research centers around the application layer research for making new software level arrangements. Application offloading is an application layer answer for easing resources constraints in SMDs. Effective acts of distributed computing for fixed machines are the rousing components for utilizing cloud resources and administrations for SMDs. Distributed computing utilizes various administrations arrangement models for the arrangement of cloud resources and administrations to SMDs, for example, Software as a Service, Infrastructure as a Service, and Platform as a Service. A few online record stockpiling administrations are accessible on cloud worker for expanding stockpiling possibilities of customer devices. Current structures center around the foundation of runtime conveyed stage which brings about the resources serious administration overheads on SMDs for the whole term of disseminated stage. SMDs misuse computing resources in intervention with cloud workers for the determination of proper far off hub, dynamic evaluation of SMDs resources utilization and application execution necessities at runtime, dynamic application profiling, blending and addressing for application re-appropriating, application movement and reintegration and thorough synchronization with cloud workers for the whole term of conveyed stage. Subsequently, extra computing resources of the SMDs are misused for the runtime organization of disseminated stage

Merits

1. UMSC utilizes mobile IP to repay the issue of versatility and gives a system to beat the issue of mobile host detachment. UMSC ensures the quality and solidness of remote associations
2. Ensuring dependable remote processing climate.

Demerits

1. The framework requires the comment of individual parts of the application as local or

Far off which is an extra exertion for application developers

2. Local assets are available to predetermined number of mobile gadgets in the local climate.

9. Georgios Skourletopoulos, Constandinos X. Mavromoustakis, George Mastorakis, Jordi MongayBatalla, Houbing Song, John N. Sahalos(2018). et.

AI proposed “Elasticity Debt Analytics Exploitation for Green Mobile Cloud Computing: An Equilibrium Model” The flexibility obligation analytics worldview is related with proficient asset the executives with regards to green cloud registering and it very well may be saddled as a measure to foresee and conquer difficulties in cloud asset provisioning or enhance the asset usage on cloud administration level. A game hypothetical methodology is embraced notwithstanding the flexibility obligation analytics worldview as an ideal technique to contemplate the associations among numerous mobile gadget users, taking into account that each end-client may act in his/her own advantage. The client's choice devises motivator viable versatility obligation instruments with the end goal that no player has the impetus to stray singularly. flexibility obligation analytics as a technique for ideal asset booking, provisioning and the board in mobile cloud processing. We abuse a Nash harmony way to deal with manage the collaborations between various mobile gadget users and auto-designate approaching asset solicitations to significant level versatility obligation administrations towards the ideal usage and auto-scaling of cloud assets.

Merits

1. The user's decision devises impetus viable elasticity obligation mechanisms such that no player has the motivating force to go astray singularly.
2. The algorithm achieves to decrease the costs brought about by users of cloud infrastructure services, permitting them to scale the applications at the bottleneck ties.

Demerits

1. The harmony model guarantees the thought of the non-helpful conduct of users, specialist organizations and framework providers towards the minimization of the flexibility obligation and boost of by and large benefits of both the resource supply and the resource on interest.
2. powerful flexibility obligation observing when parallelization of solicitations for cloud resources happens, renting advancement of cloud-upheld mobile administrations, and portion of new mobile gadget client solicitations to high versatility obligation level administrations.

10. SaeidAbolfazli, ZohrehSanaei, Mojtaba Alizadeh, Abdullah Gani, and Feng Xia(2014) et. Al “An Experimental Analysis on Cloud-based Mobile Augmentation in Mobile Cloud Computing” Computational increase endeavors intend to offload the asset escalated computational code(s) of the mobile applications to the distant assets outside the mobile gadget to save execution time and energy as the most difficult to find asset of mobile devices. As of late, the best in class Mobile Cloud Computing (MCC) innovation has picked up pivotal ground to ease asset insufficiencies of mobile devices (i.e., computing, battery power) by utilizing cloud assets towards Cloud-based Mobile Augmentation (CMA). "CMA is the best in class framework utilizing distributed computing innovations and standards to expand, upgrade, and advance handling intensity of mobile devices". A definitive MCC increase objective is to understand the vision of unhindered usefulness, stockpiling, and versatility paying little heed to fundamental requirements.

Merits

Information exemplification and movement, mobile-cloud information synchronization. Increment the correspondence traffic is another bit of leeway and it has expanded execution time and the energy effectiveness of the offloading.

Demerits

The Communication overhead, the incessant synchronization of the divided information among the mobile and cloud.

11. Shuiguang Deng, Longtao Huang, Javid Taheri, and Albert Y. Zomaya(2015) et. al Proposed “Computation Offloading for Service Workflow in Mobile Cloud Computing” Mobile devices (e.g., cell phones, tablet PCs, and so forth) are progressively transforming into fundamental pieces of individuals' day by day lives since they can give advantageous communication apparatuses nearly whenever and from any area. With the fast advancement of mobile figuring, mobile administrations are additionally evolved and furnished with a critical rate. This is when prerequisites for mobile users are likewise getting more muddled, i.e., more convoluted applications are should have been run on mobile devices, for example, video processing on mobile telephones or article acknowledgment on mobile sensors. Nonetheless, in light of the fact that mobile devices have numerous restrictions on their equipment assets (e.g., battery life, stockpiling, and transfer speed) and communication offices (e.g., versatility and security), the hole between interest for executing complex assignments and accessibility of restricted assets are expanding each day. portability empowered and adaptation to internal failure offloading framework for making calculation offloading systems for administration work processes in a mobile distributed computing climate. In view of the offloading framework, we propose an offloading algorithm dependent on the genetic algorithm. The test results show that our methodology could accomplish close ideal arrangements with practically close direct algorithmic intricacy concerning the difficult size.

Merits

1. SEECO strategy to limit the MD's energy consumption under the risk likelihood and cutoff time constraints.
2. Cell phones associate with base stations to establish and send services from cloud servers.

Demerits

1. The calculation offloading for workflow type mobile applications, which is substantially more mind boggling in contrast with the ones with free errands.
2. Mobile network transfer speed and information trade rates are required to shift during conjuring of mobile administrations, and along these lines should be painstakingly considered to have minimal impact on computational execution and energy utilization of mobile devices

12. Xi Zhang, Qixuan Zhu (2017) et. Al

proposed “Game-Theory Based Power and Spectrum Virtualization for Optimizing Spectrum Efficiency in Mobile Cloud-Computing Wireless Networks” The mobile cloud computing, which coordinates the cloud computing with mobile remote organizations, benefits the mobile gadgets by expanding their obliged computing capacities while lessening the energy utilization, as extensively studied and all around tended to in the writings, for example, Much of the past works have zeroed in on how the mobile gadgets adequately and deftly share the limited computing ability on the cloud to meet their severe necessities of administrations.

Merits

1. The benefit of cost-based methodology is that the solicitations are free among various virtual clients, yet in addition between two kinds of remote assets for each virtual client.
2. The cost-based procedure, the connection-based plan empowers every remote subchannel to be gotten to by different virtual client players at the same time, as the bit of leeway over cost-based methodology.

Demerits

1. Each virtual client needs to record the solicitations' set of experiences for all virtual clients to infer the precise assessment, bringing about the additional memory cost.
2. The combination to the Nash Equilibrium for this methodology is generally less steady than the over two methodologies during the transient phase of the union.

Conclusion

In this Paper, different factors that are basic in the dynamic pattern of offloading figuring to the Mobile Computing were presented. The reasonable system made supporting this examination shaped the arrangement mode is composed with the movability and unpreventable computing factors to understand the impact of the headway of the new engaging advancement. The paper gives a prevalent perception of why Mobile Computing is used in various applications and help others in future to use Mobile Computing in various fields.

REFERENCE

- [1]. G. Tian and J. Li, "A New Mobile Spatial Information Service Grid Computing Model Based on Mobile Agent," 2009 WRI International Conference on Communications and Mobile Computing, Yunnan, 2009, pp. 596-600, doi: 10.1109/CMC.2009.14.
- [2]. W. He, H. Li, L. Cui and S. Lu, "Maximizing the Availability of Process Services in Mobile Computing Environments," 2016 IEEE International Conference on Services Computing (SCC), San Francisco, CA, 2016, pp. 483-490, doi: 10.1109/SCC.2016.69.
- [3]. O. Abahussain and F. Albalooshi, "People and Mobile Computing: Architecture and Concerns," 2019 8th International Conference on Modeling Simulation and Applied Optimization (ICMSAO), Manama, Bahrain, 2019, pp. 1-3, doi: 10.1109/ICMSAO.2019.8880411.
- [4]. H. Bangui, S. Rakrak and S. Raghay, "External sources for mobile computing: The state-of-the-art, challenges, and future research," 2015 International Conference on Cloud Technologies and Applications (CloudTech), Marrakech, 2015, pp. 1-8, doi: 10.1109/CloudTech.2015.7336993.
- [5]. N. Abbas, Y. Zhang, A. Taherkordi and T. Skeie, "Mobile Edge Computing: A Survey," in IEEE Internet of Things Journal, vol. 5, no. 1, pp. 450-465, Feb. 2018, doi: 10.1109/JIOT.2017.2750180.
- [6]. W. You et al., "Promoting mobile computing and security learning using mobile devices," 2015 IEEE Integrated STEM Education Conference, Princeton, NJ,

2015, pp. 205-209, doi:
10.1109/ISECon.2015.7119924.

[7]. Y. Kao, B. Krishnamachari, M. Ra and F. Bai, "Hermes: Latency Optimal Task Assignment for Resource-constrained Mobile Computing," in IEEE Transactions on Mobile Computing, vol. 16, no. 11, pp. 3056-3069, 1 Nov. 2017, doi: 10.1109/TMC.2017.2679712.

[8]. M. Sajjad, A. Ahmad, A. W. Malik, A. B. Altamimi and I. Alseadoon, "Classification and Mapping of Adaptive Security for Mobile Computing," in IEEE Transactions on Emerging Topics in Computing, vol. 8, no. 3, pp. 814-832, 1 July-Sept. 2020, doi: 10.1109/TETC.2018.2791459.

[9]. M. Shiraz, A. Gani, R. H. Khokhar and R. Buyya, "A Review on Distributed Application Processing Frameworks in Smart Mobile Devices for Mobile Cloud Computing," in IEEE Communications Surveys & Tutorials, vol. 15, no. 3, pp. 1294-1313, Third Quarter 2013, doi: 10.1109/SURV.2012.111412.00045.

[10]. G. Skourletopoulos et al., "Elasticity Debt Analytics Exploitation for Green Mobile Cloud Computing: An Equilibrium Model," in IEEE Transactions on Green Communications and Networking, vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 122-131, March 2019, doi: 10.1109/TGCN.2018.2890034.

[11]. S. Abolfazli, Z. Sanaei, M. Alizadeh, A. Gani and F. Xia, "An experimental analysis on cloud-based mobile augmentation in mobile cloud computing," in IEEE Transactions on Consumer Electronics, vol. 60, no. 1, pp. 146-154, February 2014, doi: 10.1109/TCE.2014.6780937.

[12]. S. Deng, L. Huang, J. Taheri and A. Y. Zomaya, "Computation Offloading for Service Workflow in Mobile Cloud Computing," in IEEE Transactions on Parallel and Distributed Systems, vol. 26, no. 12, pp. 3317-3329, 1 Dec. 2015, doi: 10.1109/TPDS.2014.2381640.

[13]. X. Zhang and Q. Zhu, "Game-Theory Based Power and Spectrum Virtualization for Optimizing Spectrum Efficiency in Mobile Cloud-Computing Wireless Networks," in IEEE Transactions on Cloud Computing, vol. 7, no. 4, pp. 1025-1038, 1

Oct.-Dec. 2019, doi:
10.1109/TCC.2017.2727044.

[14]. Y. Gong, C. Zhang, Y. Fang and J. Sun, "Protecting Location Privacy for Task Allocation in Ad Hoc Mobile Cloud Computing," in IEEE Transactions on Emerging Topics in Computing, vol. 6, no. 1, pp. 110-121, Jan.-March 2018, doi: 10.1109/TETC.2015.2490021.

[15]. P. Wang, C. Yao, Z. Zheng, G. Sun and L. Song, "Joint Task Assignment, Transmission, and Computing Resource Allocation in Multilayer Mobile Edge Computing Systems," in IEEE Internet of Things Journal, vol. 6, no. 2, pp. 2872-2884, April 2019, doi: 10.1109/JIOT.2018.2876198.