

MSE Assignment 3

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Cloud vs Mobile Computing

Cloud Computing

Cloud computing, allows you to store your files and folders in a “cloud” area on the Internet, allowing you access to all of your files and folders wherever you are in the world – but you do need a physical device with Internet access to access it.

Simply put – cloud computing is the practice of using a network of remote servers to deliver hosted services via the Internet (public or private), rather than delivering the services from a local onsite server. Cloud services are used today to store, manage, and process a wide variety of data applications. Cloud computing has taken the industry by storm because it enables greater accessibility, mobility, subscription based pricing, and real-time access to information—all without requiring investment in infrastructure.

Mobile Cloud Computing

Mobile computing is taking a physical device with you. This could be a laptop or a mobile phone or some device which enables you to telework – working wherever you go because of the small size of the device you’re using.

The mobile cloud focuses on services available through mobile network operators (MNOs like Vodafone and Verizon). Think about those applications we constantly use on our smart devices – apps that include elements of location, mobile messaging, mobile shopping, or even gaming. The mobile cloud is less about virtual hosting, and more about intelligent connectivity. The mobile ecosystem is incredibly complex; application developers, brands, mobile marketers and content owners are all trying to deliver their services to subscribers ubiquitously, regardless of the user’s MNO. Rather than providing the individual, hosted services cloud computing typically offers, the mobile cloud allows developers to offer an array of services from MNOs. The mobile cloud blends the features of location, messaging, subscriber information, etc. from each operator. The benefit to developers is enormous. Not only are they able to maintain that trusted relationship with their MNO, but they are also able to access multiple services and operators through one provider.

Context Aware Applications

Context means information about an individual and his surrounding environment that may be used to deduce the ways in which the computing system can best serve the individual. This deduction can be made without active input from the individual. Some examples are automatically switching to the silent mode after entering the office (here the context could be GPS info, or the time), preloading news articles when stuck in a traffic jam (by collecting traffic data), suggestion of new places to eat and stay when a user enters a new town (using GPS data). Advertisements can be delivered to the user based on his/her browsing history. Alerts to carry different types of clothing based on the weather. (If it's raining, suggest umbrellas, if it's hot suggest light clothing).

DVM instructions

Instruction	Syntax	Example
Move	move vx,vy	move v0, v1
Const	const vx, lit04	const v0, #3451298
Return value	return vx	Return v6
Throw exception	throw vx	throw v1