name:Lingkon chandra debanth
ID:191-15-12781

1->Among the 4 principles of Pervasive computing which is the most important and why?
-->There are four key principles of pervasive computing Decentralisation, Diversification, Connectivity, Simplicity.

1. **Decentralisation**

:: it,s denotes that every computing should be done by an individual. Every computing is done by basic, small devices that are unintelligent, yet communicate in an open community where the structure of connections changes dynamically.

2. Diversification:
It should occur on a small device to supply a few or at least one type of data, laptop mobile this type.

3. Connectivity:
pervasive computing should enable the devices internet connection, it should be in a synchronized manner.

4. Simplicity:
Users should not have to alter or manually enter data to facilitate connections; otherwise, the pervasive computing environment ceases to be “pervasive.” It must be open and nonrestrictive.

I think Connectivity is most important in this 4 four types of principle because without Connectivity we can,t connect with phone or other device,we can,t connect with home or office network.

2→

Windows CE-Based Handheld Computers
Windows CE is the second major operating system for handheld computers, taking almost the remaining rest of the market share. Windows CE has been developed by Mierosoft and is applied by manufacturers like Casio, HP, and Compaq.
Comparing Palm OS and Windows CE deviees is somehow Windows CE pretty philosophie: Microsoft wants to extend today's Personal versus Palm OS Computer platform to mobile computers. Users should be able to do the same things in the same way on any computer alike device - as far as such is possible under the given constraints of form factors and reduced processing power. Windows CE provides the same consis tent look and feel. both on the common PC and on the smaller handheld. For instance Word and Excel will welcome you on Win dows CE and the mailing tool is an Outlook derivative, of course.
From the Mierosoft perspective, a handheld is nothing else than a miniaturized PC! This philosophy is reflected by terms as PocketPC,

Palmheld PC, and Handheld PC.
Palm propagates PC companions instead. They are different and complementary to PCs. Since the usage scenarios are different, the applications and their usage must be different tao. Palm OS user interfaces are pretty straight-forward to use and are optimized for quiek mobile information access - even in a crowded subway

3>Design a smart home that will act on fire and smoke and start the corresponding procedures to reduce the loss. Explain its working procedures

Fire

Step 1 – Raise the Alarm

A fire should raise the alarm immediately, regardless as to how small the outbreak is or how innocuous it appears to be. Fires can develop very quickly and every second counts.The Fire & Rescue Service (999) should be called, with the name, address and full postcode of the property given clearly, along with any helpful information such as the fire type and location.

Step 2 – Evacuate

Evacuation should be prompt and calm, with everyone making their way to the designated assembly point.Any hazardous machinery or processes should be shut down in line with the fire evacuation procedure for the site. Do not stop to collect any personal belongings, and never use lifts in the event of a fire – this is because the lift could stop working, trapping you inside, or the doors could open on the afflicted level and expose the occupants to flames, heat and toxic gases.

Step 3 – Get to the Assembly Point

One of the most important steps in any fire evacuation plan is choosing an assembly point.The location of the assembly point must be easily accessed by all exiting persons and should have safe access for the emergency services. Once you have exited the building, everyone should meet at the designated assembly point. A headcount (or nominal roll call) should be performed, making sure that any visitors are accounted for

Am to the question no: 3

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