



A SURVEY ON MOBILE COMPUTING

¹S. JOHN GRASIAS, ²Dr. B. SURESHKUMAR

¹Research Scholar, ²Assistant Professor,

^{1,2}Department of Computer Science,

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

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

ABSTRACT- The quickly growing technology of cell correspondence, wireless LANs, what's more, satellite administrations will make data open anyplace and at any time. Sooner rather than later, a huge number of individuals will convey a compact palmtop or then again PC. More modest units, regularly called individual computerized associates or individual communicators, will run on AA batteries and may have just a little memory; bigger ones will be incredible PCs enormous recollections furthermore, amazing processors. In this survey we seen how mobile computing is growing. The survey was subsequent computing climate, require anymore is regularly alluded to as versatile or roaming computing, does not requires clients to keep a fixed and generally known situation in the organization and empowers practically unlimited versatility.

Keywords: [Mobile computing, Mobile technology, Pervasive Computing, multi-persona, cloud computing.]

1. INTRODUCTION

Mobile technology of cellular communication, wireless LANs, and satellite services will make information accessible anywhere and at any time. In the near future, tens of millions of people will carry a portable palmtop or laptop computer. Smaller units, often called personal digital assistants or personal communicators, will run on AA batteries and may have only a small memory; larger ones will be powerful laptop computers with large memories and powerful processors. Regardless of size, most mobile computers will be equipped with a wireless connection to the fixed part of the network, and, perhaps, to other mobile computers. The resulting computing environment, which is often referred to as mobile or nomadic computing, no longer requires users to maintain a fixed and

universally known position in the network and enables almost unrestricted mobility. Mobility and portability will create an entire new class of applications and, possibly, new massive markets combining personal computing and consumer electronics.



Figure 1. Mobile cloud computing

In this survey we find the issues of mobile computing and find the solutions. For that is

not affect the previous technology. But, improve the quality of that. A mobile agent system can support more efficient execution in the mobile computing environment although its environment has a wireless network, which can cause Proceedings of the Computing, and Communication and Networking. a mobile

gadget can get to cloud administrations through the mobile organization worked by a telecom organization. both the mobile client and the administration cloud can demonstrate their authenticity, and at last that helps the genuine mobile cloud client.

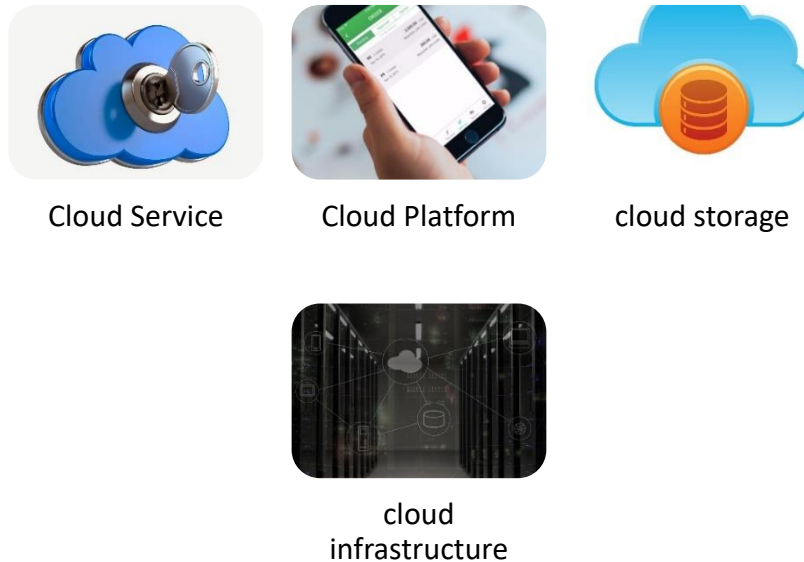


Figure 2. Categories of cloud

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Wenping Zhu, Leibo Liu, Shouyi Yin, Eugene. Y. Tang, Jiqiang Song, Qian Huang, Shaojun Wei (2010) et. al Proposed “A Novel Application Data Coordinator for Mobile Computing Systems” Recent advances in wireless communications, computer technologies and portable information appliances have engendered a new paradigm of computing, called mobile computing, in which users carrying portable devices have access to data and information services regardless of their physical location or movement behaviour. As the functionality and capability of battery-operated portable devices increase, their power consumption requirements increase as well. Undoubtedly, maximizing battery lifetime is desirable for the users’ convenience. However, the small form factor of portable devices limits battery size and capacity. Meanwhile, emerging rich-media application services on mobile devices featuring large amount of data transfer demand high network bandwidth. In this

article, a novel architecture of the FAST coordinator is proposed to enable mobile clients to fit well in the mobile computing world. With this application-aware coordinator, the battery life can be extended substantially. Furthermore, network bandwidth requirement is also alleviated by the bandwidth adaptive modulation technique.

2. R. Punithavathi, Dr. K. Duraiswamy (2008) et.al Proposed an Optimized Solution for Mobile Computing Environment. In mobile computing environment as described, mobile host moves among and within cells. As the connection point changes due to host mobility, so the IP address changes. One must set the current location of the host to communicate with mobile host. Comparing to stationary autonomous agent, mobile agent can migrate among hosts under its control, can interact with other agents connected to each host or execute its role loaded to itself: and return home. A mobile agent system can support more efficient execution in the mobile

computing environment although its environment has a wireless network, which can cause Proceedings of the Computing, and Communication and Networking. A mobile agent system can support more efficient execution in the mobile. Though the proposed mobile agent system is an optimized one, if the mobile agent is lost due to the sudden failure of the node in which it is visited, it is not useful. Further we have planned to implement fault tolerant mobile agent system, which is more optimized than the present system.

3. Omar Abahussain, Fawzi Albalooshi (2019) et.al Proposed People and Mobile Computing: Architecture and Concerns. People have tasks and things to be carried out on desktop computers which were difficult to reach anytime. Not to mention whether the accessed desktop computer has the requirements for the task to be done or not (such as hardware and software compatibility). The emergence of mobile devices made life much easier alongside the internet and cloud services. Simply put, accessing services and performing tasks has become within the grasp of the hand rather than sitting in front of an immobile device to do whatever is required. It may seem to be great having such mobile devices which have simplified our lives but there are consequences of such devices. Since it is a mobile device, it can be snatched by a thief who would sell the device or data or both. Mobile devices have limitations compared to big ones in terms of capability to defend against a cyber-attack. People should be aware while using these devices to keep them safe and secure with mid to high encryption such that is a complex pattern, pin or password, perhaps using biometrics [or any security lock that the mobile device offers.

4. Shantanu Deshmukh, Rinku Shah (2016) et.al Proposed Computation Offloading Frameworks in Mobile Cloud Computing. As the technology advances mobile devices are used in different contexts and varied environments. The functionality and use of

mobile devices is not limited to calling, sending texts, gaming, entertainment and GPS navigation. Mobile devices can now learn from themselves and become responsive to user behavior and surroundings. Use of embedded analytics has also increased largely in the recent years. Other resource intensive applications like augmented reality, artificial intelligence, artificial vision & object tracking, image processing and natural language processing have also become popular. Computation offloading in Mobile cloud computing is an emerging research area. The ultimate goal of Computation Offloading is to overcome the resource limitation of mobile devices in terms of processing power and battery life. Computation offloading improves the usability of mobile devices in areas such as education, healthcare, enterprise problem solving, entertainment and crowd management.

5. Syakirah Mohamad Taib, Rebecca De Coster (2016) et.al Proposed Innovation Diffusion of Wearable Mobile Computing: Pervasive Computing Perspective. Wearable mobile computing an emerging technology has become a vision of “Pervasive Computing”, where people may access to computing anywhere anytime. Wearable technology is expected to grow in this digital age, however, there are limited studies to investigate the innovation and diffusion of wearable mobile computing and usage decisions, moreover, the deployment of this technology innovation is still at its infancy stage. It is imperative to understand how the potential users of the emerging technology gain value from the innovation of the technology, consequently increasing users’ diffusion and global market acceptance. The phenomena of mobile phones in our daily activities has reached the mass adoption especially in Malaysia context [1], mobile services such as mobile internet, mobile banking, online shopping, media socializing and internet surfing have become common daily activities. From this study, a conceptual framework has been developed with the predicted factors for potential users to adopt

the wearable mobile computing in Malaysia. The conceptual framework developed underpinning this study composed the established models integrated with the mobility and pervasive computing factors to understand the impact of the innovation of the new enabling technology.

6. KhalloufiIssam, El Beqqali Omar (2015) et.al Proposed Real-Time Data Prefetching in Mobile Computing. The rapidly expanding demand for digital mobile communication services, in conjunction with the recent advancement in mobile technology, has led to the development efforts for future mobile systems directed towards Mobile Computing - a new dimension and requirements for future communication and computing networks. The mobile applications can take advantage of contextual information (such as user location, time of day, nearby people and devices, and user activity). There are many popular value-added applications that specifically target the mobile client's location as context information such as traffic condition, tourist, weather information, location-dependent advertising and disaster management systems. We have presented our architecture for prefetching data using WebSocket for communicating data between mobile client and the server in real-time. We send permanently the contextual information to server in order to decide when and which data will be prefetched to the client from the server. Our mechanism for prefetching data relies on the user's location and it takes into account the state of the mobile system and mode of apps.

7. Amjed Al-mousa, Ahmad Alzoubi (2017) et.al Proposed Intelligent Offloading of Reports Processing in Aging Mobile Devices. In the era of social media and mobile computing companies are relying heavily on user generated data to study the users behavioral patterns, enhance their services and most importantly bill their customers. This user generated data include tracking our likes, keywords in our search history, location, and even how much time we spend browsing certain webpages. This information is later on

used to recommend friends or products, suggest pages of interest, or even sold to third part companies for targeted advertising. This tracking, logging, and analyzing of the client actions was a major factor in the rise of the Big Data. Future work is focused on quantifying these factors properly, choosing the most appropriate membership function for each factor, and building the intelligent rules that are going to be the core of the fuzzy optimization engine.

8. 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.

9. Jiang Zhang, Zhenfeng Zhang, and Hui Guo (2017). et. Al proposed "Towards Secure Data Distribution Systems in Mobile Cloud Computing" In cloud computing, many computing resources are given as services over the web. One of the fundamental services gave by clouds is capacity which permits clients to store their huge measure of information to the distant clouds without disturbing the intricate administration of capacity equipment. Re-appropriating

enormous information to clouds gives numerous advantages, e.g., low costs, great dependability and accessibility, yet the information security issues, for example, protection and respectability brought by outsider's cloud frameworks have been the significant worries for clients using such services. down to earth information dissemination framework in versatile cloud computing, which doesn't include any confided in outsider and gives a few valuable properties including information protection, information respectability, information authentication, dynamic information changes and erasures, just as fine-grained admittance control. Our framework uses another effective and provably secure sort based intermediary re-encryption conspire, Merkle hash tree, just as the BLS mark to guarantee the security.

10. Glaucio H.S. Carvalho, Isaac Woungang, AlaganAnpalagan, and Muhammad Jaseemuddin(2018) et. Al proposed “Analysis of Joint Parallelism in Wireless and Cloud Domains on Mobile Edge Computing over 5G Systems” MEC emerges as convincing innovation to effectively adapt to the developing interest for processing assets and capacity by empowering a one-hop away connectivity between mobile clients and edge-workers through a BS or AP. Since MEC is worked at the highest point of 5G frameworks, it may collect a few advantages from the little cell densification and the overlapping idea of heterogeneous organization (HetNet) arrangement that permit mobile clients to connect with the best BS or AP while keeping a high versatility profile. determining the plan of cross-layer MCC applications that could advance the application apportioning considering different wireless and cloud data focuses. Likewise, we have pursued the capability of possible situations and applications that can utilize the thoughts.

11. ProsantaGope and Ashok Kumar Das (2017) et. Al “Robust Anonymous Mutual Authentication Scheme for n-times Ubiquitous Mobile Cloud Computing Services” The administration cloud incorporates a few

omnipresent administrations for the cloud supporters. The administrations incorporate a few diversion administrations (for instance, online music, online film, and so forth), business administrations (for instance, mobile banking, stock data, and so on), and social administrations (for instance, internet dating, online-clinical administrations, and so on) In this design, a mobile gadget can get to cloud administrations through the mobile organization worked by a telecom organization. both the mobile client and the administration cloud can demonstrate their authenticity, and at last that helps the genuine mobile cloud client to secretly appreciate all the universal administrations n-times that he/she has paid for. The formal just as casual security analysis show that the proposed plot can oppose a few known assaults.

12. YuanpengXie, Hong Wen, Bin Wu, Yixin Jiang and Jiaxiao Meng (2016) et. Al proposed “A Modified Hierarchical Attribute-Based Encryption Access Control Method for Mobile Cloud Computing” The mobile gadgets and applications need is that mobile-Internet can give them the administration which is easy to use, highspeed, and consistent. Likewise, the security issues of mobile terminals and the Internet access are connected significance to. Also, as a blend of cloud computing, mobile gadgets and remote organizations, mobile cloud computing is an arising yet encouraging worldview which carries rich computational assets to mobile clients, network administrators, just as cloud computing suppliers. HABE plot by taking preferences of traits based encryption (ABE) and progressive personality based encryption (HIBE) access control handling. The proposed access control technique utilizing MHABE is intended to be used inside a various leveled multiuser information shared climate, which is very reasonable for a mobile cloud computing model to ensure the information security and guard unapproved access.

13. Yanmin Gong, Chi Zhang, Yuguang Fang, and Jinyuan Sun, et. Al proposed “Protecting Location Privacy for Task

Allocation in Ad Hoc Mobile Cloud Computing” The data (e.g., position, speed, temperature, and pulse) created by these sensors empower numerous valuable mobile applications, including area-based services mobile detecting and mobile publicly supporting. Albeit improved to a great extent in the course of recent years, mobile gadgets are still asset compelled for the most part because of the restricted battery lifetime. Then again, cloud computing has broadly been viewed as the cutting-edge computing worldview which gives "limitless" cloud assets to end-clients in an on-request design. The rich cloud assets in cloud computing can be abused to expand, improve, and enhance capacities of mobile gadgets.

14. Hanine Tout, Chamseddine Talhi, Nadjia Kara, and Azzam Mourad (2016) et. Al proposed “Mobile virtualization is one of the key advances applied to acknowledge multi-persona. Like virtualization on workers

and work area machines, mobile virtualization permits to establish numerous virtual conditions that live close by on a solitary terminal, where for this situation, the last is a mobile gadget and the conditions are called personas. However, to acknowledge multi-persona, mobile virtualization is considerably more testing since it requires a compromise between secure detachment and versatility of personas on mobile gadgets with restricted assets. Most fundamentally, it had the option to acknowledge situations that were not already possible to run on the mobile gadget with multipersona. Trials exhibited the effectiveness and capability of our suggestion. Our methodology was capable in certain situations to lessen the CPU use by 93%, the memory utilization by 22% and the energy utilization by 97% demonstrated its capacity to quicken the execution of the applications with more than twice quicker runtime, contrasted with existing methodologies.

3. MERITS AND DEMERITS

AUTHOR NAME	PROPOSED MEHODOLOGY	MERITS	DEMERITS
Wenping Zhu, Leibo Liu, Shouyi Yin, Eugene Y. Tang, Jiqiang Song, Qian Huang, Shaojun Wei	A Novel Application Data Coordinator for Mobile Computing Systems	This proposed solution can be widely used in portable devices to meet the requirements of emerging application services	Large body of work related to application service delivery in mobile computing environments.
R. Punithavathi, Dr. K. Duraiswamy (2008)	An Optimized Solution for Mobile Computing Environment	The vulnerabilities in mobile computing can be solved by a mobile agent technology. Applying mobile agent techniques can solve the problems from using wireless media and changing the logical connection architecture.	A critical problem can arise if the mobile host is disconnected while the mobile agent wants to return the result from the user's request to mobile host. Mobile agent cannot jump from mobile support station to mobile host.
Omar Abahussain, Fawzi Albalooshi (2019)	People and Mobile Computing	Architecture would be a performance boost, more flexibility, maintainability at ease, reusability of	The architecture may seem to be perfect but the drawbacks of such architecture are great due to its complexity. Harder to

		components and scalability management. It is more suitable and effective specifically network client/server design.	maintain as the whole architecture as it grows bigger and may get corrupted/broken.
Shantanu Deshmukh, Rinku Shah (2016)	Computation Offloading Frameworks in Mobile Cloud Computing	Framework performs significant computations using the information provided by the client device while the HMCC framework uses asynchronous communication to improve responsiveness. As the technology advances mobile devices are used in different contexts and varied environments	Network problems may cause an offloaded computation take more time to execute as compared to local execution. Hardware capacity of mobile devices is not able to cope with the increasing need for resource intensive processing on mobile devices
Syakirah Mohamad Taib, Rebecca De Coster (2016)	Innovation Diffusion of Wearable Mobile Computing	Increased Productivity, Wearables have a wide range of features that deliver increased production by 15% Enhanced Speed, Every second counts in operation workflows	Not all wearables are standalone Size and battery limitations prevail Privacy concerns
Khalloufi Issam, El Beqqali Omar (2015)	Real-Time Data Prefetching in Mobile Computing.	Streaming through proxies and firewalls, supporting simultaneously upstream and down-stream communication. Backward compatible with the pre-WebSocket world by switching from an HTTP connection to WebSocket's	Connection losses over entire network Network stability Interoperability problem.
Amjed Al-mousa, Ahmad Alzoubi (2017)	Intelligent Offloading of Reports Processing in Aging Mobile Devices	Tracking, logging, and analysing of the client actions was a major factor in the rise of the Big Data The bandwidth available for the data transfer is one of the major factors to decide to offload	Mobile devices are connected to a charger, it becomes an issue when the mobile devices are running on batteries. If there is no reliable data reporting from mobile devices
Amina H	Mobile Cloud	Mobile Cloud	Network Connection

Gamlo, Ning Zhang, OmaimahBama sag (2017)	Computing	Computing is appealing to more and more clients to provide multifaceted types of services.Reduced IT costs, moving to cloud computing may reduce the cost of managing and maintaining your IT system	Dependency. In order to reap the benefits of cloud computing, your business must always have an internet connection Limited Features, not all cloud providers are created equal.
Jiang Zhang, Zhenfeng Zhang, and Hui Guo (2017)	Towards Secure Data Distribution Systems in Mobile Cloud Computing	A client cans arrangement computing capacities, for example, worker time and organization stockpiling consequently at whatever point required without human intercession with specialist co-op. Easy to interface with the cloud servers and to participate in data. Guarantees reasonable utilization of assets since clients just compensation for the administrations they need.	Due to the absence of the mobile cloud framework, an assortment of security attacks is conceivable on the cloud. These attacks again hurt the security of the data of the cloud clients. A portion of these potential attacks from the cloud framework perspective are attacks on virtual machines, weaknesses at the stage level, phishing, approval and authentication and attacks from nearby clients. Data can be sniffed by the gatecrashers during remote interchanges. Data access can be hindered because of different focuses. This prompts the data secured specific services.
Glaucio H.S. Carvalho, Isaac Woungang, AlaganAnpalagan, and Muhammad Jaseemuddin (2018)	Analysis of Joint Parallelism in Wireless and Cloud Domains on Mobile Edge Computing over 5G Systems	singular activities occurring in the two fields expressing that it is suitable to exploit the synergistic among MEC and 5G to smooth out cutting edge equal mobile cloud applications.From the transmission perspective, UEs can exploit the covering idea of HetNets and proficiently and adequately transfer their information over	It requires more storage capacity.Security challenges in edge computing are high due to huge amount of data.It only analyzes the data.

		numerous wireless organizations at the same time if conceivable.	
ProsantaGope and Ashok Kumar Das (2017)	Robust Anonymous Mutual Authentication Scheme for n-times Ubiquitous Mobile Cloud Computing Services	Mobile cloud computing empowers the mobile clients to store or access the huge information on the cloud through remote organizations, where client confirmation is one of the fundamental prerequisites that limits unlawful access of the administration cloud worker. To guarantee the meeting security, both the mobile client and administration cloud ought to verify one another.	As mobile cloud computing relies upon internet, this can influence your entrance and use. Here and there you may feel that presentation isn't sufficient. Once in a while it gets hard to relocate from a service supplier and this is the thing that it is called as 'Vendor lock-in'
YuanpengXie, Hong Wen, Bin Wu, Yixin Jiang and Jiaxiao Meng(2016)	A Modified Hierarchical Attribute-Based Encryption Access Control Method for Mobile Cloud Computing	clients can decrypt all approval records by computing secret key once. In this way, the time cost of decryption is likewise saved if the client needs to decrypt numerous records.distributed computing for a few security issues. It tends to be applied to accomplish adaptable, adaptable, security, protection, data classification and fine-grained admittance control of reevaluated data in distributed computing	Executing CP-ABE based framework is, the plan issue of fitting shaping the gathering, creating the gathering keys and dealing with the entrance arrangements.execute CP-ABE based encryption both record just as with the pictures, the decryption and encryption of such a framework utilizing on crossover records become an enormous issue.
Yanmin Gong, Chi Zhang, Yuguang Fang, and Jinyuan Sun	Protecting Location Privacy for Task Allocation in Ad Hoc Mobile Cloud Computing	An effective method to convey parcels in a geographic area is utilizing geographic directing, i.e., geocast. Geocast has the upside of lower overhead and quicker reaction to elements over specially appointed directing	Another notable worry with cloud computing is execution. Since applications are facilitated on distant workers that are gotten to across open organizations, this can cause more slow reactions and more slow You may have less

		conventions when a message should be communicated to a geographic region. specially appointed versatile cloud. The primary advantage of using specially appointed versatile cloud assets is their conveyed and setting mindfulness highlights	workers to deal with which implies less for your IT staff to deal with, yet that doesn't mean you can relinquish every one of your workers and staff. While it might appear expensive to have server farms and a cloud framework, excess is key for reinforcement and recuperation.
Hanine Tout, ChamseddineTahlhi, Nadjia Kara, and Azzam Mourad (2016)	Mobile virtualization is one of the key advances applied to acknowledge multi-persona	The choice directs for every part whether it should be executed on the gadget or offloaded for distant execution. The four target capacities have a similar need level; henceforth an ideal arrangement is characterized. ideal arrangement isn't found, and subsequently IBEA is prohibited from being contrasted and the remainder of the algorithms in situation S7. the best compromise among them: We tested different models where we organized certain target capacities yet they added no worth neither to the algorithm's examination nor to the methodology proficiency tests, subsequently we don't present them here.	Despite the lightweight methodologies, running various personas on a similar actual mobile terminal remaining part challengeable. Due to restricted assets on the mobile gadget regarding CPU, memory and battery, part/the entirety of the segments in the running personas should be offloaded for far off execution. Finding the best dispersion of these parts is a perplexing and testing issue.

CONCLUSION

Down to earth information dissemination framework in versatile cloud computing, which doesn't include any confided in outsider and gives a few valuable properties. This survey was very helpful for future development. In this survey we present the state of art architecture of mobile cloud computing given by different researchers and also discuss the variety of technology and tool

that can employ to help in maintaining security and privacy.

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