Multilevel Extensible And Dynamic Of Mobile Establishment Concepts

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Abstract: Mobile establishment of masts is an exclusive competence a control power, basically regarding town planning, mobility characterizes what could move or be moved, which can change place, this multilevel extensible, dynamic notion intuitive the activity however by three different aspects, and as many approaches, 'nomadisme', ubiquity, the sensitive system in context, nevertheless the use of these devices remains immersive, these devices requires all the attention, independently from this one. This approach is often called 'nomasime', although this term can take different significance in other fields to find proximity, In ray of influence that remains to be determined, mobility is in fact related to features of the increasing data of the computing mobile.

Index Terms: mobility, extensible, mobile devices, WPAN, mobile failures, wired, Mobile Technology

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1.INTRODUCTION:

The mobile establishment carried out in wireless networking and the mobile terminals arouses Growing interest in computing .Moreover, the human being is characterized by his nomadisme, He seems to be the first to have left his original land and gradually inhabited the different continents .We do not want to return to the history of humanity, but just to underline that the human being is by nature nomad. Nowadays, this ambition of nomadisme is not only related to a burning desire of social advancement but also a new professional version. In matter in fact, in his professional entourage the human being uses daily different *, thus a new paradigm appeared, known by the name of mobile computing. Mobile computing offers a flexible mechanism of communications between users and an access to the group of services normally available in a classical environment through a network, independently from physical (geographical) localization and the user's movements.

2.MOBILE COMPUTING PROBLEMS

The problems related to the mobile computing, and more specifically the once related to wireless networks and to mobile terminals. We try to characterize the impact of these problems on the applications distributed, the algorithm and the protocols from a network and system point of view. We limit ourselves to major mobile computing problems by demonstrating that all these problems converge toward the problem of disconnection which is the object of this thesis. Mobile computing is

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particularly influenced by the limitation of the variation of the bandwidth, These two characteristics introduce deadlines of data transition in the network. These deadlines degrades the performance of the applications we have, for example, the time constraints such as the multimedia interactive of the videoconferencing type, in the mobile environments, the variety of the bandwidth can be ,for example, the result of a change of the network at the time of the passage of a high-speed wireless network toward a network a very low flow, this variety can also be a result of the degradation of the signal because of obstacles (building, tunnels…). The applications distributed risk never functioning correctly in the presence of disconnection unfortunately the disconnections are frequent events in the mobile environment and should not be treated like failures and the applications distributed must function in the presence of disconnections as normally as possible, this requires mechanisms that must bring an added value that differentiates the applications and the systems for mobiles environment compared to those conceived for the telegraphic environment Otherwise, the mobile terminals become increasingly powerful in terms of resources offered, however these resources present performances which are far from reaching the performances of the fixes terminals ,in fact for a terminal to be mobile it must be light and in a small size, these characteristics limit the of storage capacity ,of the treatment and visualization.

3.THE STRONG POINTS IN MOBILE TECHNOLOGY

Wireless networks: in which at least two terminals can communicate without telegraphic connection, The wireless networks are based on a connection that uses radio waves instead on ordinary cables, the installation of such networks does not demand heavy installations of the existing infrastructure as in the case of the telegraphic networks (trenching to convey the cables, equipment of buildings in wiring, chutes and connectors) which was worth the fast development of this kind of technologies. The geographical perimeter defining the extent of wireless net wors make it possible to distingu is sevral categories, the wireless networks, personal, local, metropolitan extended set

Wireless personnel network (WPAN): Concerning the wireless networks with a weak range (about a few tens of meters).this type mainly used to connect peripherals to a computer without a telegraphic connections, several technologies are used for the WPAN which the principal of is

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the Bluetooth technology ,having the advantage of being far from greedy in terms of energy use, which make it adaptable for a use with small peripherals

4. MOBILES TERMINALS

The first mobile terminals were introduced with a CT technology, to replace telegraphic telephones; these terminals were in reality the beginning of a technology that does not only influence the telephones but also the personal computers ,the mobiles terminals are characterized with the resources offered, the obstruction, autonomy and the possible extensions, these characteristics allow choosing mobile terminals ,a voluminous mobile terminal offers more resources, but it consumes more energy which induces a weak autonomy, on the other side a smaller and lighter mobile terminal offers less resources but allows a good autonomy the extensions represent a considerable factor to the choice of a terminal mobile, thus, several configuration and architectures can contribute to improve their liability of the mobile terminals with the aim of meeting the requirements with the end-users on the market

5. CONCLUSION

The concept of mobile computing the use of wireless communication technologies, allowed the appearance of new systems of communication that offers more advantages compared to the classical systems, the new systems do no compel the user with a fixed localization, but it allows him a free mobility. The mobile environments are characterized by the variability of the band-width network and the restrictions on the resources uses, especially if all the users of the system are mobile.

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