MOBILE SYSTEM ORGANISATION

MOBILE PROCESSOR

It is the brain of smartphone which consists of

- **CPU**
  Communication Processing Unit- responsible for making and receiving calls using Radio Signals and Audio subsystem.

- **APU**
  Application Processing Unit- Responsible for all type of operations taking place in mobile like calculation, music, video, games, data saving etc. with the help of **GPU** i.e. **Graphics Processing Unit**.

DISPLAY SUBSYSTEM

It is responsible for providing display facilities using display screen and touch sensitive interface and keyboards.

CAMERA SUBSYSTEM

It is responsible for good quality pictures and videos with high resolution.

MOBILE SYSTEM MEMORY

It consists of RAM and ROM from which RAM deals with the operating system processes and currently working applications while ROM is basically a flash memory like EEPROM (Electrically Erasable and Programmable Read Only Memory) where the operating system resides.

STORAGE

The external storage of mobile which is also known as expendable storage used by the user for his personal data.

POWER MANAGEMENT SUBSYSTEM

It is responsible for providing power to mobile using an attached battery unit and its corresponding battery charger.

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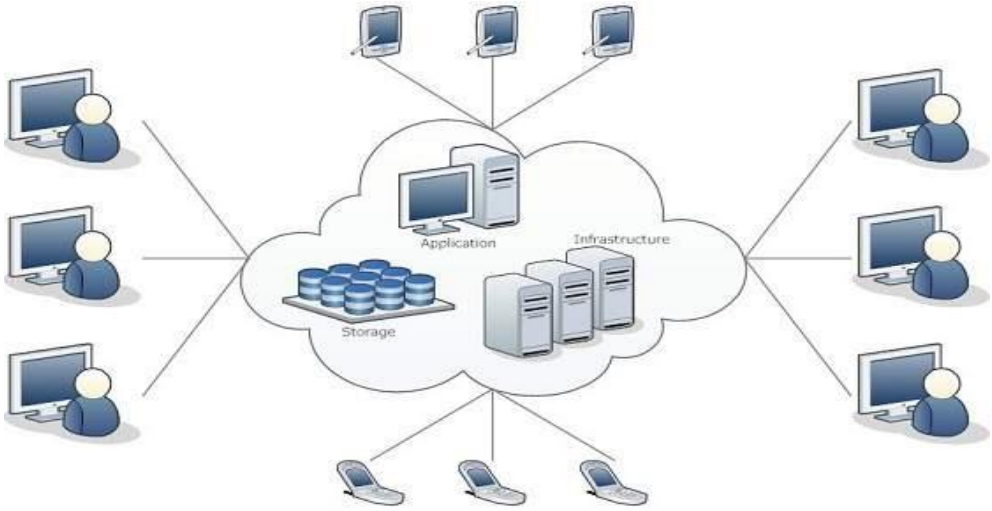
CLOUD COMPUTING

Cloud Computing provides us means of accessing the applications as utilities over the Internet. It allows us to create, configure, and customize the applications and hardware online.

WHAT IS CLOUD?

The term **Cloud** refers to a **Network** or **Internet.** In other words, we can say that Cloud is something, which is present at remote location. Cloud can provide services over public and private networks, i.e., WAN, LAN or VPN.

Applications such as e-mail, web conferencing, customer relationship management (CRM) execute on cloud.



Cloud computing offers **platform independency**, as the software is not required to be installed locally on the PC. Hence, the Cloud Computing is making our business applications **mobile** and **collaborative.**

TYPES IS CLOUD?

- ***PUBLIC CLOUD***

  The **public cloud** allows systems and services to be easily accessible to the general public. Public cloud may be less secure because of its openness.

- ***PRIVATE CLOUD***

  The **private cloud** allows systems and services to be accessible within an organization. It is more secured because of its private nature.

- ***COMMUNITY CLOUD***

  The **community cloud** allows systems and services to be accessible by a group of organizations.

- ***HYBRID CLOUD***

  The **hybrid cloud** is a mixture of public and private cloud, in which the critical

activities are performed using private cloud while the non-critical activities are performed using public cloud.

3 Types of Cloud Computing Services

IaaS, Infrastructure as a Service, it provides an on demand environment for businesses which provides storage space, servers, and connections, without the need of purchasing and managing this internet infrastructure themselves.

This gives benefit to both, the provider providing the infrastructure and the one using it.

Some key players offering IaaS are Amazon EC2, Microsoft Azure, Google Cloud Platform

PaaS, Plateform as a Service, it provides an on demand environment for developers to quickly create web or mobile apps for developing testing and managing software applications.

Some examples of a PaaS system include: Mosso, Google App Engine, and Force.com.

SaaS, Software as a Service, it provides software or application to the common user over the internet on demand or on subscription basis. Its providers also manage software maintenance, up gradation and its security.