

#### Exercise 3

# **Technology Basics II**

#### Mobile Business I (WS 2020/21)

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### **Overview** Practical Exercise No. 3

- Exercise 1: L08 Smartcards and Related Application Infrastructures
- Exercise 2: L09 Mobile Devices
- Exercise 3: L10 Concepts of Mobile OSs



#### **Exercise 1** L08 – Smartcards and Related App. Infrastructures

### a) What is a smartcard?



### **Smartcards – Examples**







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**Smartcards** 

- Small computers with memory, operating system, software, processor, I/O and access control
- Chip protected against manipulation
- After being initialised with keys and other data smartcards are distributed to their users.



### **Exercise 1** L08 – Smartcards and Related App. Infrastructures

#### b) Why are the smartcards used?



**Smartcards** 

- Used when security of data (e.g. for keys, signatures, physical access control, payment) is needed in insecure environments
- Examples:
  - Phone cards of Deutsche Telekom
  - Smartcard applications for PC
  - Smartcards for mobile communication (SIMs)



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**Exercise 2** L09 – Mobile Devices

### a) What are Personal Area Networks (PANs)?

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- Personal environment, short range
- Purpose: Connection of devices in short range, for example mobile device and printer.
- Replaces cable-connections:
  - Infrared Communications
  - Bluetooth
  - Near Field Communication (NFC)



b) How has the evolution of mobile devices been when it comes to device capabilities?





- Development of device capabilities
  - Near-field communication (NFC) module
  - Multimedia applications (MP4, radio, video, TV, etc.)
  - Possibility to execute 3rd party software
  - Sensors (microphone, camera, GPS, ...)
  - Data Services (Internet connectivity)
  - Short Message Service (SMS)
  - Interactive Voice Response (IVR)
  - General telephony capabilities



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### **Exercise 3** L10 – Concepts of Mobile OSs

#### a) What is a process?

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Process

- A process is a program "in operation".
- A process uses resources, such as CPU time, and memory.
- The resources of a process are allocated while it is created or when it is running.
- The operating system has to manage the process (creation, resource distribution, etc.).



### **Exercise 3** L10 – Concepts of Mobile OSs

### b) Describe the advantages of multi-programming.



# Multiprogramming

### • Advantages:

- Maximisation of the CPU usage
- Enabling users to operate several programs simultaneously
- Enabling several users to work on the same machine simultaneously
- On a CPU only one process is running at a time.
- The process switching must be fast, to enable the user to interact with all running programs.
- Queues are used to handle this task.



### **Exercise 3** L10 – Concepts of Mobile OSs

### c) Describe the following scheduling algorithms:

- First Come, First Serve
- Shortest Job First
- Priority Scheduling
- Round Robin Scheduling



- Processes are executed by the CPU one after another in order of their occurrence.
- FIFO-principles (First In First Out)

## Pros/Cons:

- The throughput is not optimal.
- Average response time is very high
- No optimal utilisation of the CPU (Convoy-Effect)
- Not appropriate for Time-Sharing-Systems



**Shortest Job First** 

- The processes are executed in order of their execution time.
- Processes that can be finished fast are executed first.
- Pros/Cons:
  - **Optimal** with regard to the average latency time
  - Not fair **Complex processes can "starve to death"**.



- Processes get an assigned priority number.
- Process execution in the order of the assigned priority.
- Deadlocks or "starvation" of processes with low priority numbers is possible.
- **C**Aging: Gradually raising the priority of a process



- Especially used for Time-Sharing-Systems and one of the simplest scheduling algorithms
- Similar to FCFS, assigning time slices of a time interval to a process being held in the scheduling queue.
- After the time slice of a process is expired, the CPU is revoked from the process and the process is placed at the end of the scheduling queue.



### Literature

- This set of slides is based upon the following lectures:
  - Lecture 8: Smartcards and Related Application Infrastructures
  - Lecture 9: Mobile Devices
  - Lecture 10: Concepts of Mobile OSs

# mobile business

## **Thank you!**

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