Guest Editorial Preface

Special Issue of Resource Optimization of Ubiquitous-Handheld Devices and its Dependability

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The problem of user identity maintenance framework is a must. From a commercial point of view, user's repeated information in multiple network applications can be used to determine and integrate, to help network service providers a comprehensive understanding of network users, master user identity characteristics, thus providing better personalized service.

Dependability and high Quality of Service (QoS) can be achieved by using adequate number and quality of computing resources, such as processing, memory and networking elements, geographically close to the smart environments for Handheld Device Computing (HDC).

The significant processing IoT data collection is highly Time sensitive, so there might be delay for few milliseconds. It could cause very serious problem in various sensitive applications. In order to protect the IoT data from attackers there is a need for high secure mechanism which adopt in all scenarios.

Hadoop system to make large users to get into the system and work without any flaws or cause to their Data's which is being used for processing and manipulation in an organization which is using this Big Data system.

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In this regard, the first article is devoted to reflecting the personality or identity the owner, a novel method is proposed to determine the user's identity based on the user's name characteristics. A framework-based solution is described with a case study. The implicit features of usernames are extracted from several perspectives, which are classified into two categories: intuitive features and contrast features. The probability distributions of these features are quantitatively analysed on large-scale username datasets. Based on the characteristics of username, the proposed framework has two methods to solve the problem of user identity.

The second article, Internet of Things (IoT) such as the use of robots, sensors, actuators and electronic signalization plays a vital role in handheld computing research. Variety of other Internet enabled physical devices may provide for new advanced smart applications, it could be used in the construction of handheld device computing future. Such applications require real-time responses and it is time-critical. To support device collaboration, control, monitoring, supply management, safety and other construction processes. It has to meet dependability requirements, including requirements for high Quality of Service (QoS).

The third article, reviews cutting edge on stream preparing motors and systems for misusing asset versatility of distributed computing in stream preparing. Asset flexibility takes into consideration an application or administration to scale out/in as per fluctuating requests. Flexibility turns out to be much all the more difficult in exceptionally conveyed conditions involving edge and distributed computing assets. Device security is one of the real difficulties for fruitful execution of Internet of Things and fog figuring condition in current IT space. Specialists and Information Technology (IT) associations have investigated numerous answers for shield frameworks from unauthenticated device assaults.

The fourth article, an Entropy based DDoS attack detection is proposed with a supportive mechanism with Cloud computing techniques. Each subnet consists of compute nodes, switches, and network node is independent to form an ad-hoc network using available network nodes, linking routers and subnets. To get full utilization of computation, network resources, and memory usage, the cloud service providers aggregate VMs in one subnet which is considered as their prime duty.

The fifth article, Adaptive Histogram Equalization for contrast enhancement using Linear Mapping function scheme is proposed to improve the images. The image of the mobile device is fed into contrast improvement phase. The intensity value of each pixel is processed to improve the image visuals. The pixel density value is measured and according to it the low-density value is changed.

The last article, a novel security model for Hadoop Environment has been developed to enhance security credentials of the handheld device systems. The proposed system deals with enabling Hadoop security in terms of dataset and user which are willing to access the content inside the Hadoop system. It deals with security in terms of three different features they are Encryption, Confidentiality and Authentication.

CONCLUSION

An international comprising in user identification by classification method for determining the diversity and a broad scope have caused. Whether or not a specified username pair belongs to the same user or different user is analysed more concisely. The data reduction and retrieval method to find other potential usernames in the log file, when the single user name is given, and lastly the complexity of the algorithm is analysed.

In handheld device network it can be utilized for wellbeing status observing and illness forecast. Likewise, similar mechanics are available to protected outsourced inward items, its conventions are accomplished with lightweight single-layer neural system in the haze. It has a security protecting polynomial count for a convention to permit cloud server for safely play out any initiation work, in different layer neural system. Additionally, a protection saving part estimate convention was planned to help boundless iterative figuring's.

The need for identification of resource elasticity in handheld edge computing system and its related issues are pinpointed in the article. Under a few developing application situations, for example, in shrewd urban areas, operational checking of huge foundation, wearable help, and Internet of Things, nonstop information streams must be prepared under short postponements. A few arrangements, including various programming motors, have been created for handling unbounded information streams in an adaptable and productive way. To utilize the edge processing for information stream handling in various handheld system is highlighted.

To establish IoT environment, mostly Sensors act as input devices and Actuators works as output devices. Across the globe there are millions of sensors are fixed and it generates data more enormously and it can be stored in the cloud server for data processing. IoT data are time sensitive for most of the applications like Health care management, mining industries, Industrial etc.

The Adaptive Histogram Equalization for contrast enhancement using Linear Mapping function. This method divides the image into several regions. The Linear Mapping Function maps the pixels with higher density values to improve the contrast. The Linear Mapping function is used to map

the lower values with the higher values. The intensity values can be changed by using this mapping function. Further, Adaptive Linear Regression can be used to assess the quality of the mobile images.

If authentication is enhanced, then authorization can be easily gained in the Hadoop system which provides access control and access rights to resource which the user is willing to perform its function or operation. Users are involved the processing system. There are several new architecture and scheme which are being described in the proposed model which is analyzed and studied in order to develop a new framework. This Security Framework in Hadoop to improve the Performance and reliability of the system and makes the system to function effectively to the user.

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