

Wireless Technologies are the Predominant Technologies for Internet Access

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Introduction

The journal make it abundantly evident that there is fierce rivalry to publish in Computer Communications, and that only the best papers are approved for publication in this journal. I therefore want to use this chance to offer some advice to authors to the journal are encouraged to submit publications that would have a good likelihood of being published in Computer Communications.

Description

The COM should cover current issues in the field of computer and communication networks and demonstrate a definite advancement over the state of the art. On the other hand, contributions that propose variations of well-known notions, deal with out-of-date subjects, or cover subjects that are outside the journal's purview (and for which better publishing options exist), will almost certainly be rejected. Wireless technologies are the most popular methods of accessing the Internet, and the number of people using mobile devices to do so is steadily rising. Although cellular technologies like LTE and LTE-advanced are the standard, they must contend with their popularity. Physical layer research and development has thus far been able to satisfy the growing need for capacity [1].

The topics of COM entries should be current issues in the field of computer and communication networks, clearly demonstrating advancements over the state of the art. On the other hand, contributions that propose variants on well-known ideas, address issues that are out of date or peripheral in terms of the journal's focus (and for which better publishing outlets exist), will almost certainly be rejected. The convergence of communication networks towards all-IP integrated networks makes Internet at the centre of the computer communication research, and hence all research issues related to its evolution are hot topics for Computer Communications. However, the need to increase spectral efficiency and to consider overall energy consumption of the systems call the networking community to take a leading role to find solutions for a better usage of the precious spectrum resources. Cognitive radio networks and various other cooperative communications methods are proposed as approaches to tremendously increase spectral efficiency. In addition, more recent government rules are pointing in uncharted directions. For instance, it would be intriguing to look into I how current protocols are in line (at least in the USA) with spectrum database querying needs and (ii) novel revenue models that integrate economics, policy, and networking trends. The use of short-range wireless technologies such as WiFi to complement and offload the cellular infrastructure is another promising research direction to meet the explosive traffic growth in the wireless networks [2].

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While the main innovations, currently, come from the Internet edges, with the explosion of wireless technologies and overlay architectures, under the push of novel services also the Internet core is changing. A popular area of study for the Internet of the Future is innovative architecture and protocols, and in recent years, the scientific community has been advocating for Internet architecture and protocols that are information-centric, The 1990s saw the introduction of WiFi technology, which is continually being improved upon to meet the needs of new situations. In the future years, a new generation of WLAN technologies and standards will emerge, not only to address the shortcomings of current solutions, such as constrained channel bandwidth or subpar QoS support, but also to enable new services and WLAN consumption models [3-4].

Energy conservation is a crucial component

Additionally, there is growing understanding of the significance of energy saving in both the Internet core and the wireless portion of the network. Due to the exponential expansion of energy consumption that follows the exponential growth of conveyed data, energy conservation is a crucial component of network management. As a novel networking design, Software Defined Networks (SDN) has recently gained popularity.

The production of secondary minerals (gypsum and roselite) on the pond's surface, as well as capillary lift in the tailings pond's body, are thought to be the causes of these phenomena. Due to the high carbonate concentration of the flotation wastes, the danger of groundwater pollution was considered to be quite minimal. The environmental challenges connected to this sort of mining are critical topics of concern for all parties involved in the artisanal and small-scale Au mining business in Africa. Many African nations that mine for gold produce a lot of mine waste, including tailings and effluents that contain a lot of potentially toxic substances. The following WLAN hot research issues are as a result: M2M communications in next-generation WLAN standards; mobility support; vehicular networks and networks of mobile objects; multimedia home networking; HDTV and video distribution. Energy harvesting networks are becoming a more pertinent study issue in general. There are various novel energy harvesting paradigms, such as exploiting energy contained in electromagnetic waves, magnetic induction, etc., in addition to the traditional renewable sources like sun, vibration, and wind. In order to seriously consider actual battery-less operations, more research is required to close the gap between theory and real-world implementations. They created a hitherto unheard-of chance to collect information on people's regular travels, pursuits, viewpoints, and interactions [5].

Conclusion

By utilising the store carry and forward model, opportunistic networking facilitates source-destination communications even when there aren't any multi-hop pathways between them. New networking paradigms have emerged as a result of the widespread use of mobile phones and other personal devices (with wireless interfaces), which take advantage of the storage, computation, and communication capabilities of smartphones as well as the mobility of their users. By utilising the store carry and forward concept, opportunistic networking facilitates source-destination communications even when there aren't any multi-hop paths between them.

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