

The Smartphone



The First Smartphone



Simon Personal Communicator created by IBM unveiled in 1992, available to consumers in 1994.



After only 6 months on the market, it sold approximately
50,000 UNITS.



The iPhone Launch



The first iPhone
was introduced
by Steve Jobs
at Macworld.



**New Generation,
New Innovation**



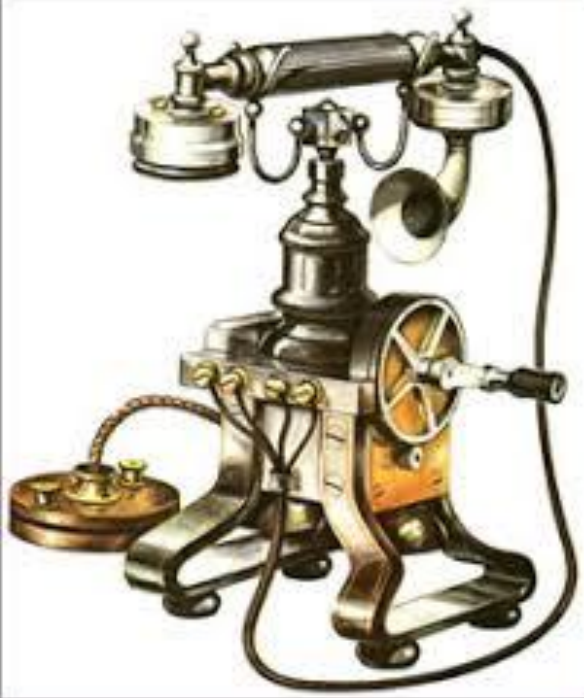
**HIGH POWERED
CAMERAS**

HD Quality

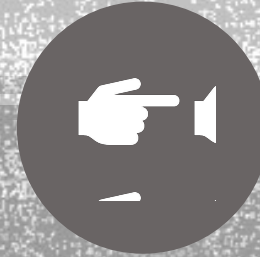
Save photos
and videos in
cloud storage



THE BEGINNING



THE INVENTOR
OF THE
TELEPHONE WAS
ALEXANDER
GRAHAM BELL.
HE MADE THE
FIRST PHONE
CALL IN 1878.



MOTOROLA
INTRODUCED
SOME OF THE
FIRST
CELLPHONES TO
THE PUBLIC
DURING THE
1980S.



THIRTEEN YEARS
LATER, THE FIRST
SMARTPHONE
WAS DEVELOPED
BY IBM AND
BELLSOUTH.





THE IBM SIMON

- ❖ incorporated voice and data services into one package
- ❖ the device had a touchscreen that could be used to dial phone numbers
- ❖ its original retail price was 899\$.





THE PALM PILOT



Invented in 1996



the phone offered users 16Mhz of processing power and a grand total of 128KB of memory



retail price:300\$





THE NOKIA 9110 COMUNICATOR

- ❖ invented in 1998
- ❖ it had a creative flip-out keyboard design that served as a model for today's popular slider smartphones such as the Motorola Droid



THE BLACKBERRY 5810



**invented in
2002**

**a phone with the
ability to get
e-mail and surf
the Web**

**major downside:
you needed to
plug in a headset
in order to talk
on the phone**



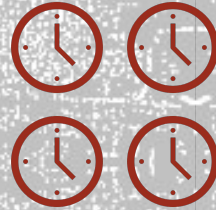
THE PALM TREO 600

- ◆ **invented in 2003**
- ◆ **this smartphone featured both GSM and CDMA models and had 32MB of RAM and 144 Mhz of processing power.**





THE APPLE IPHONE



invented in
2007

integrates a touchscreen
display with the best
Web-browsing experience



THE MOTOROLA DROID



invented in 2009

sold more than 1
million units
over its first 74
days

first major hit for
the Android
platform

first smartphone
to run on
Verizon network



THE HTC EVO 4G



invented in
2010

notable for its
striking
physical size,
with a 4.3-inch,
800 x 600 pixel
display screen





DEVELOPMENTS IN THE 2010S

the first smartphone with a fingerprint reader - the Motorola Atrix 4G

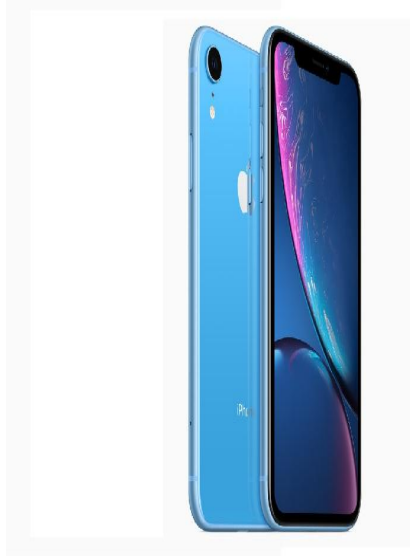
virtual reality, augmented reality experiences catered towards smartphones, the newly introduced USB-C connector, and improving LTE technologies.



Sony released the Xperia Z5 Premium, featuring a 4K resolution display



SMARTPHONES IN 2018



Pros:

- Wide range of colours,
- XS features at a lower price
- Great camera
- Top performance

Cons: No fast charger included



Pros:

- Fantastic screen
- Big battery
- The S Pen

Cons:

- Bixby button is an annoyance
- The S9 Plus feels better



ADVANTAGES OF USING SMARTPHONES:

1) **Instant Communication**

2) **Web Surfing**

3) **Camera**

4) **Entertainment**

5) **Education**

6) **GPS**



DISADVANTAGES:

1) Poor Social Interaction

2) Distraction

3) Addiction

4) Health Issues



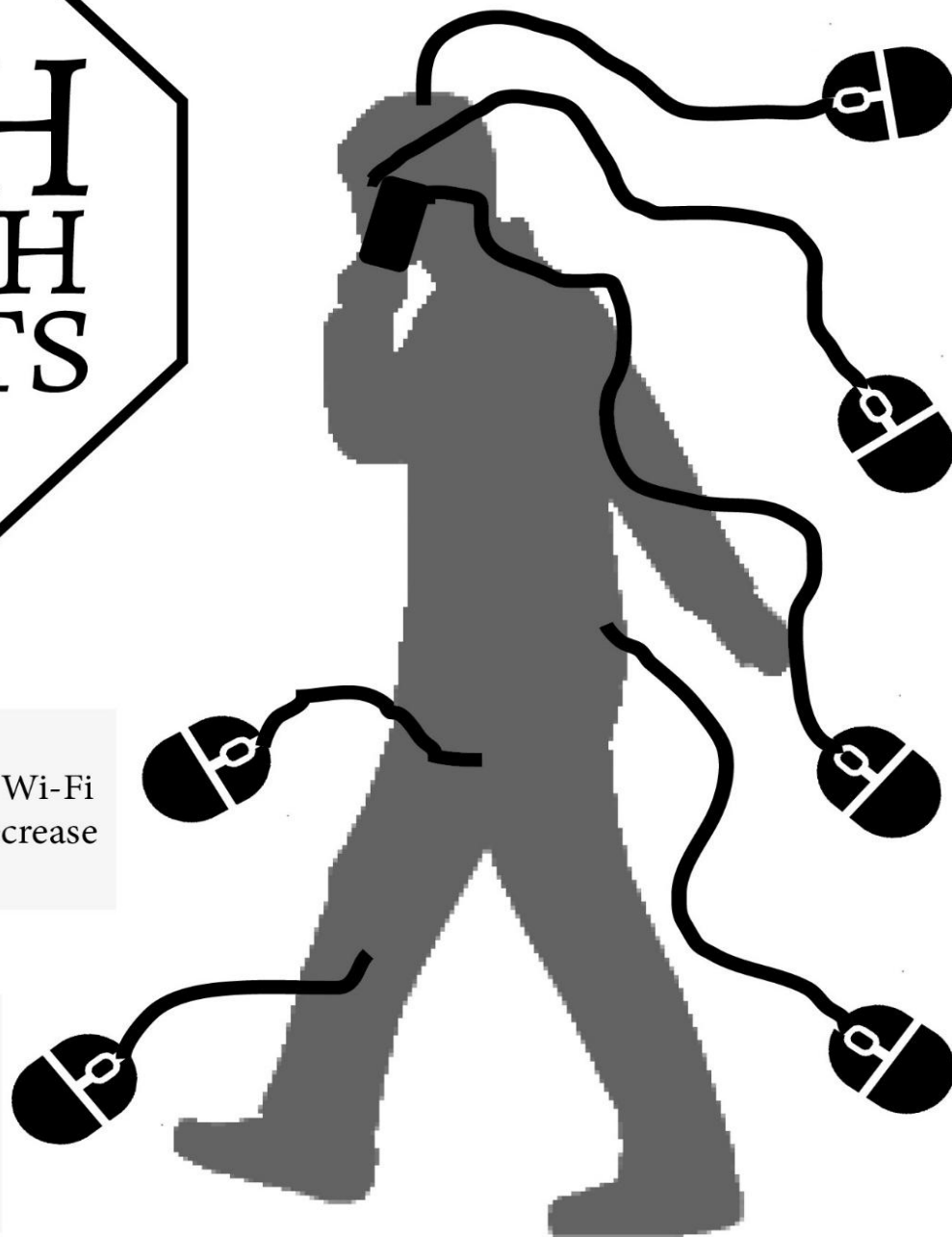
TECH HEALTH EFFECTS

Fertility:

Keeping a laptop connected via Wi-Fi on the lap near the testes can decrease male fertility

Mobility:

Sitting for more than eight hours a day can lead to thrombosis (a blood clot inside a blood vessel)



Mind:

Cellphones emit a type of ionizing radiation known to increase risk of cancer

Vision:

People who spend hours in front of the computer are prone to asthenopia (fatigue of the eyes)

Hearing:

Research suggests reducing volume to 60 percent for no more than 60 minutes a day

Posture:

Positions users sit in while using devices can cause pain and discomfort

A woman with long dark hair, wearing a white tank top, is shown from the chest up. She is holding a brown paper coffee cup with a black lid in her right hand and a smartphone in her left hand. The background is a blurred outdoor setting with greenery and a path.

INTERESTING SIDE EFFECTS OF USING SMARTPHONES

**1) Phantom Pocket
Vibration Syndrome**

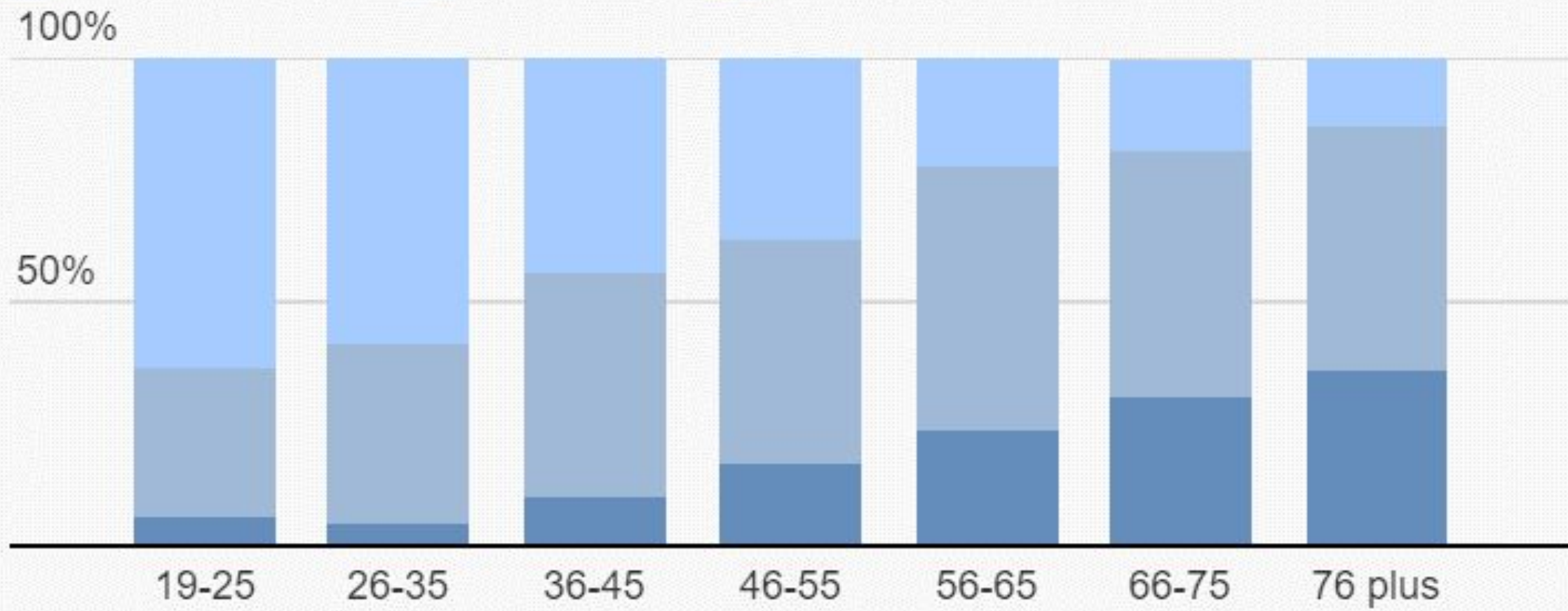
2) Nomophobia

**3) “Smartphone
Zombie”**



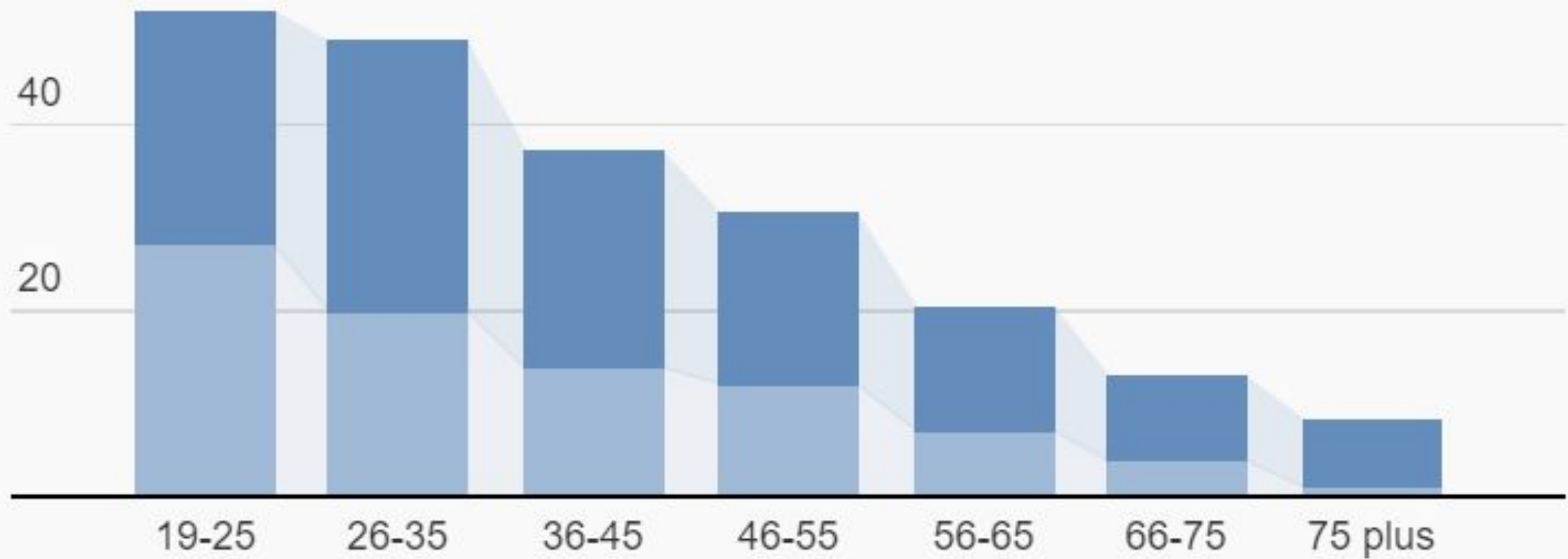
How much time do you spend on the smartphone each day?

■ Less than 1 hour ■ 1 to 2 hours ■ Over 3 hours



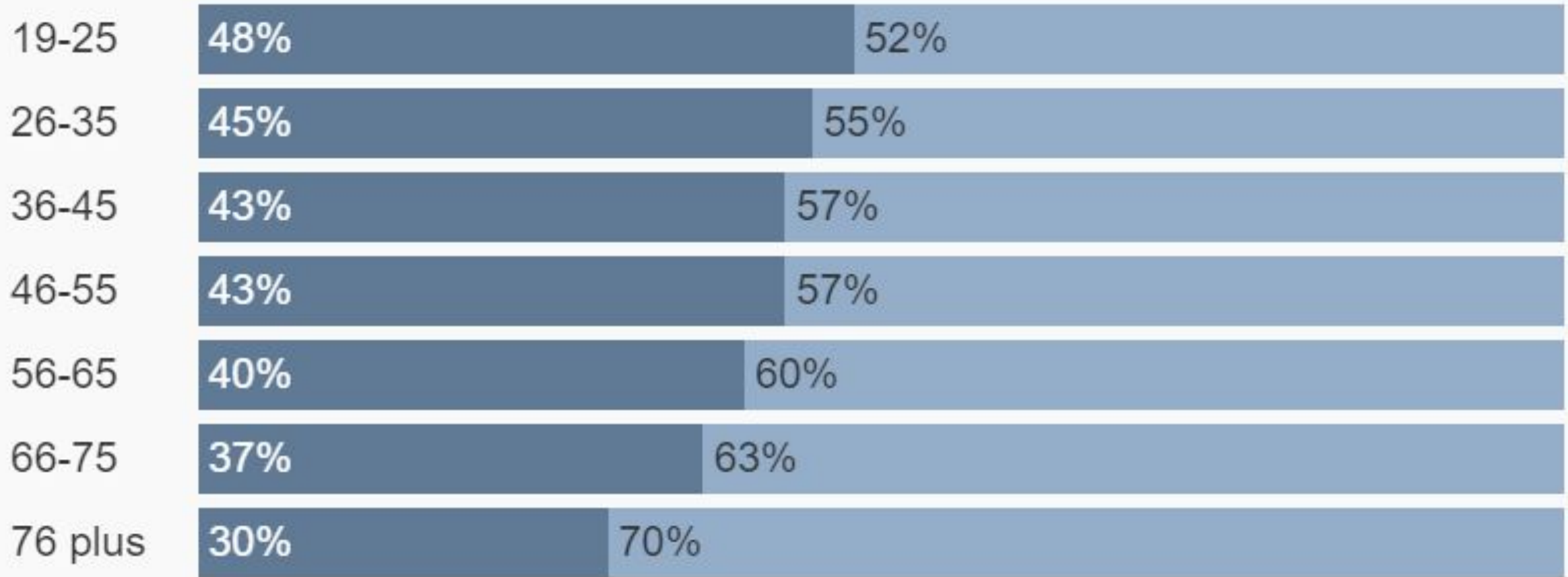
How often do you check your smartphone?

Every 15 minutes Every 30 minutes



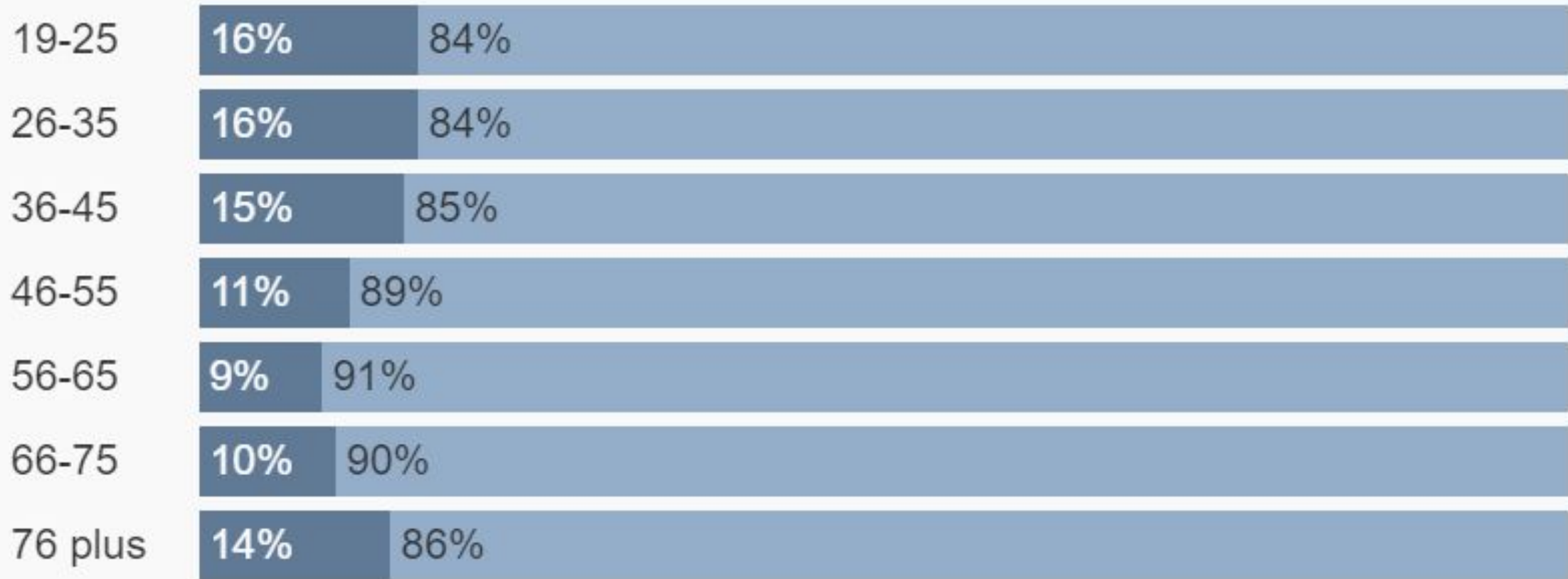
Could you live without your smartphone?

■ Couldn't live without it ■ Not always needed



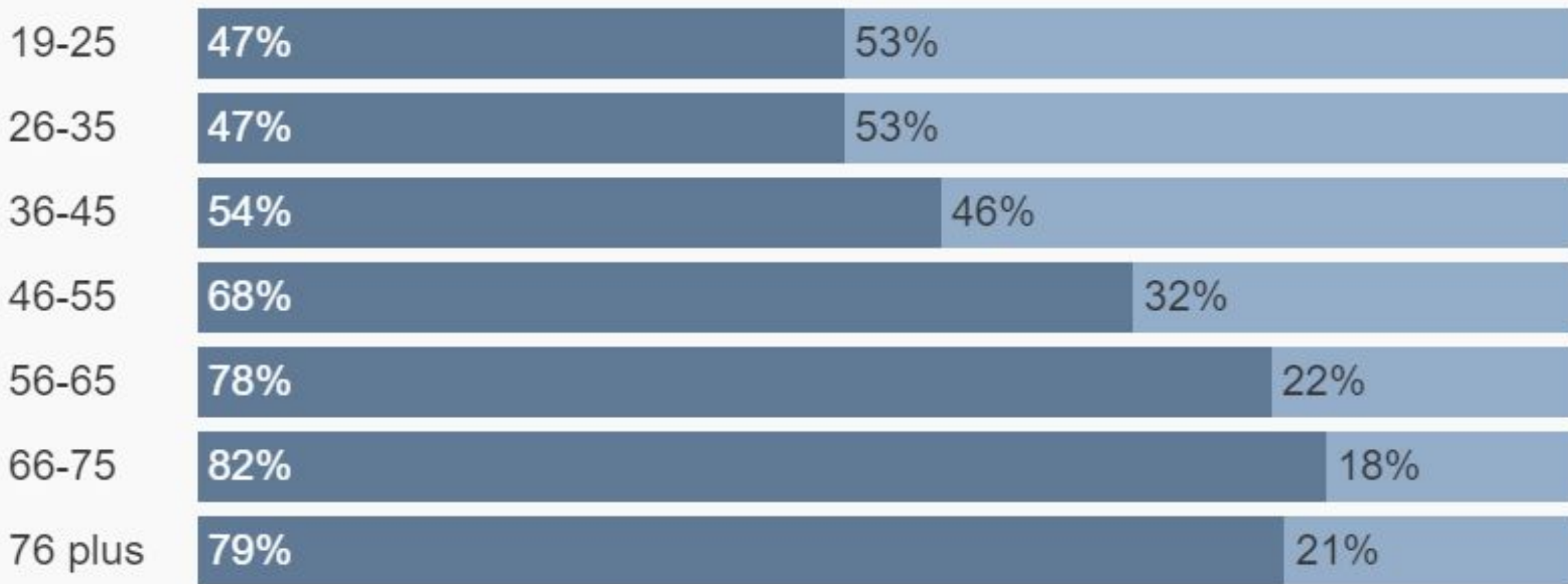
Would you describe your phone as annoying or helpful?

■ Annoying ■ Helpful



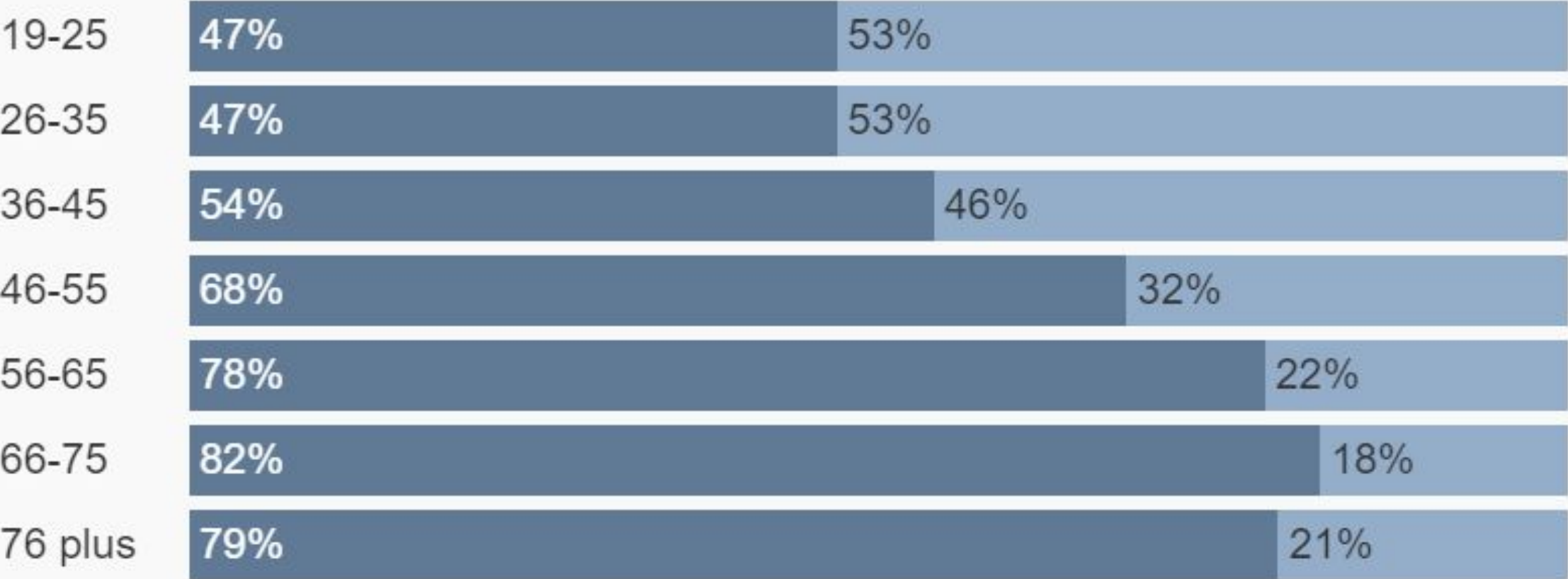
Do you find your phone connecting or distracting?

■ Connecting ■ Distracting



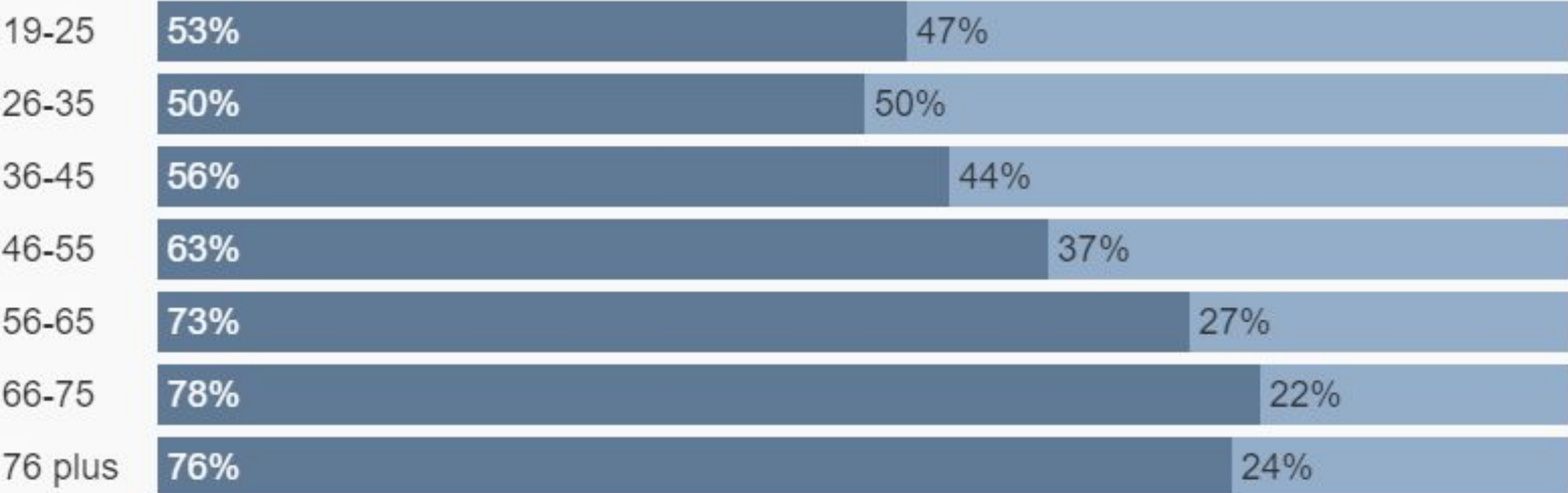
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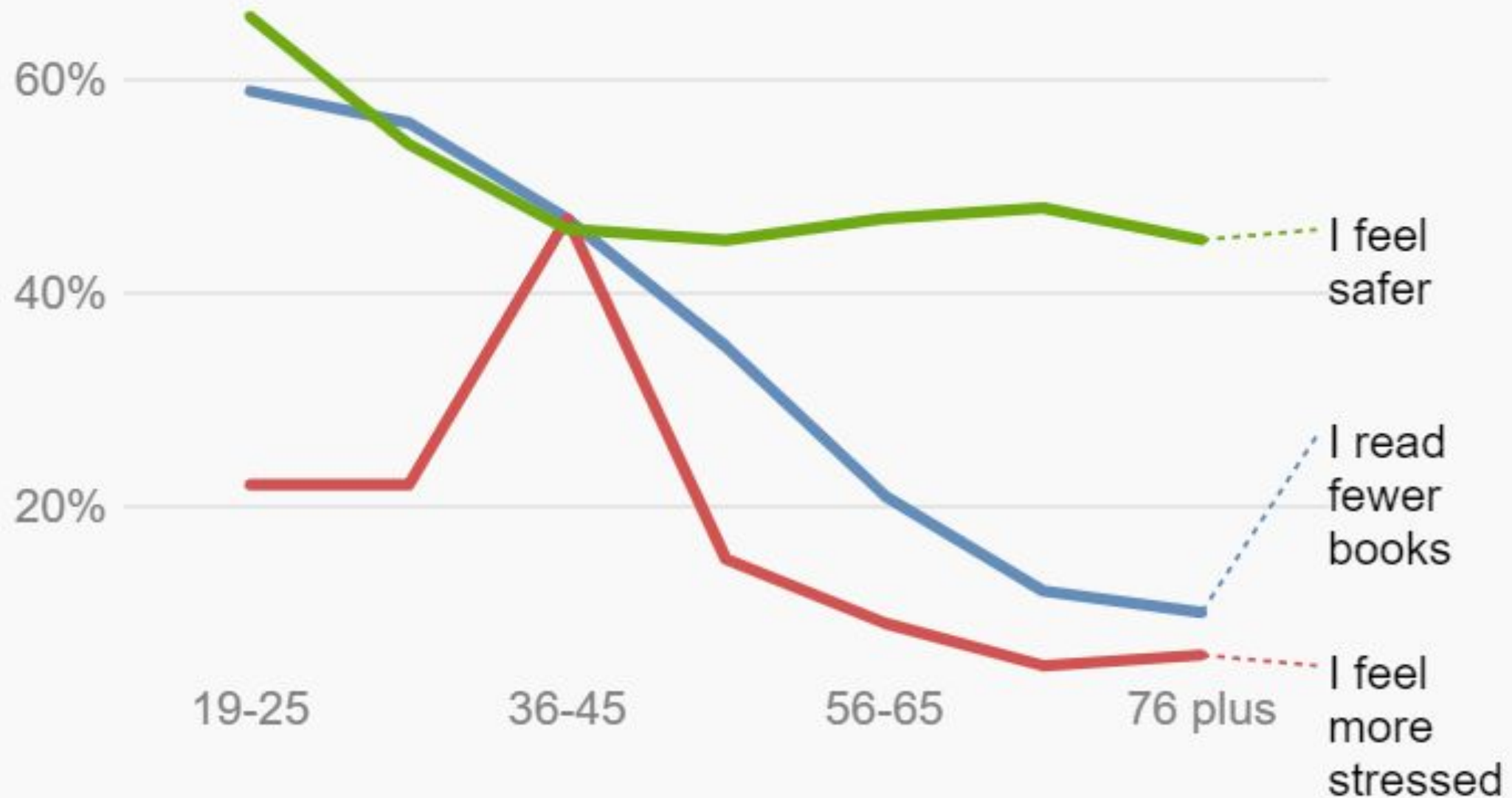


Is your smartphone the key to freedom or does it feel more like a leash?

■ Freedom ■ Leash

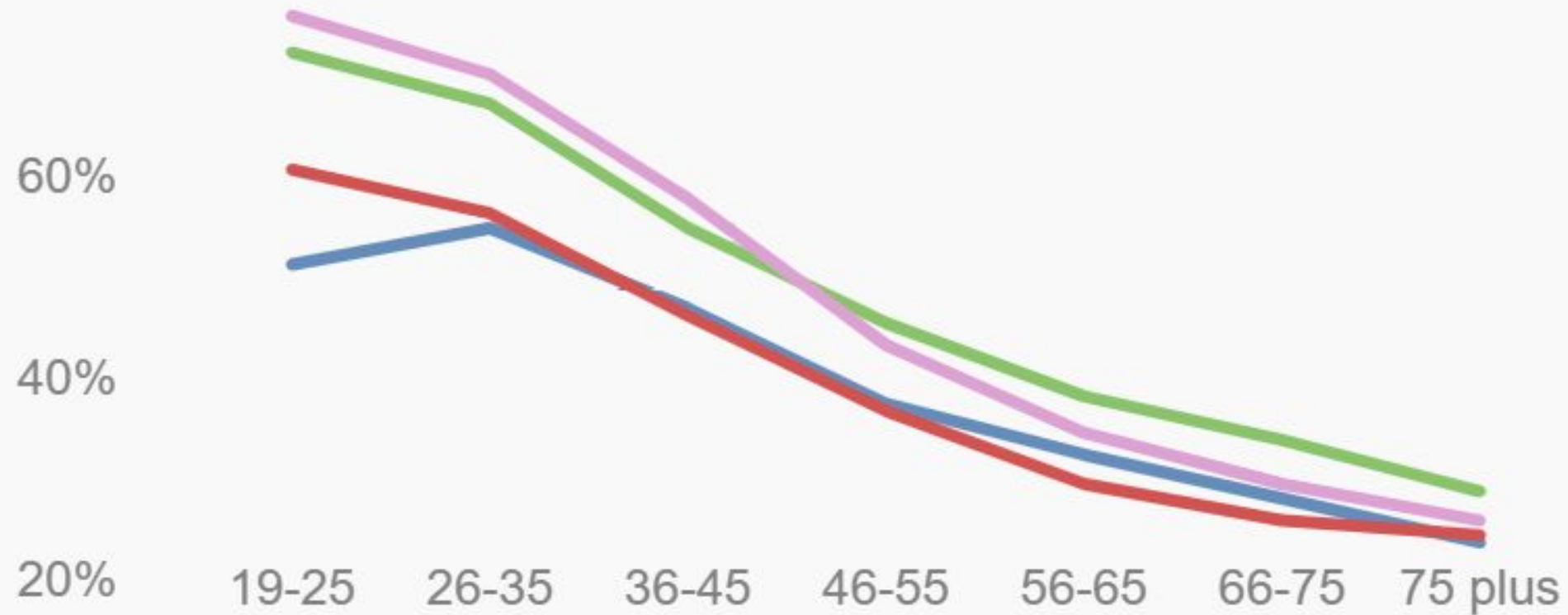


How has having a smartphone affected you?



I often use my smartphone while...

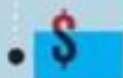
■ Watching another screen ■ On the toilet ■ In bed ■ To avoid being bored



MOBILE PHONES EMPOWER THE POOR

MOBILES CAN MEAN SAFETY.

A USAID-supported program allows Kenyans to text incidences of ethnic violence, which is generated on a map so people know the dangerous areas to avoid. The system also works in Gaza and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.



MOBILE PHONES IMPROVE TRANSPARENCY & ROOT OUT CORRUPTION.

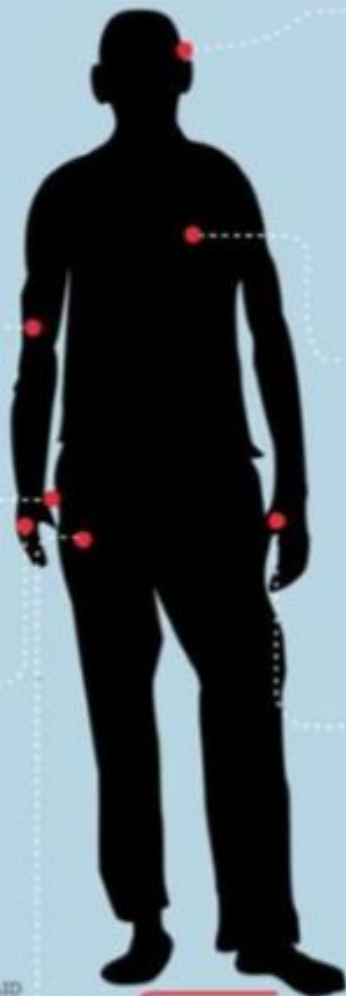
When USAID helped the Afghan Government pay government employees and police officers through mobile phones, it cut out so much graft that some employees thought they were actually getting a 30% raise.



MOBILE PHONES STRENGTHEN DEMOCRACY.

In Haiti and Tunisia, USAID used mobile phones to provide citizens with important information on polling locations and voting procedures via SMS.

MOBILES MEAN BANKING. Mobile phones accelerate financial inclusion for the 1.8 billion people with access to a phone but not a bank. Roughly 30 percent more Haitians have access to financial services as a result of USAID's mobile money partnership with the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.



MOBILE PHONES DELIVER EDUCATION.

In Tanzania, teachers provide locally-developed educational content to remote schools by downloading videos through mobile phones in their classrooms.



SMS HELPS KEEP PEOPLE HEALTHY.

The Mobile Alliance for Maternal Action (MAMA) uses mobile phones to provide mothers without access to clinics vital health information about pregnancy, childbirth and the first year of life.



MOBILES PROVIDE ACCESS TO MARKETS.

The mFarmer Initiative Fund launched in 2011 will help more than 2 million farmers in developing countries by providing farmers access via their mobile phones to agricultural information services such as daily market prices, weather reports, and mapping to potential buyers for their crops.

