

# 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





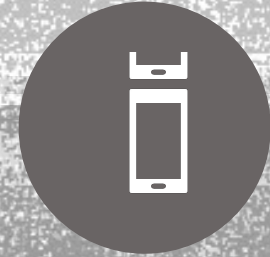
# THE BEGINNING



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

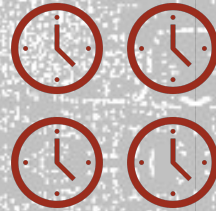
- ◆ **invented in 2003**
- ◆ **this smartphone featured both GSM and CDMA models and had 32MB of RAM and 144 Mhz of processing power.**







# 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.

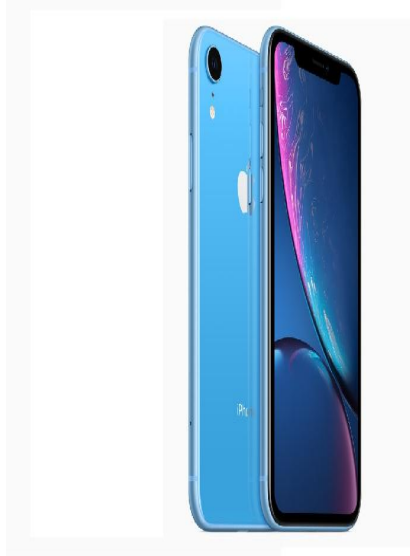


Sony released  
the Xperia Z5  
Premium, featuring  
a 4K  
resolution display





# 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**



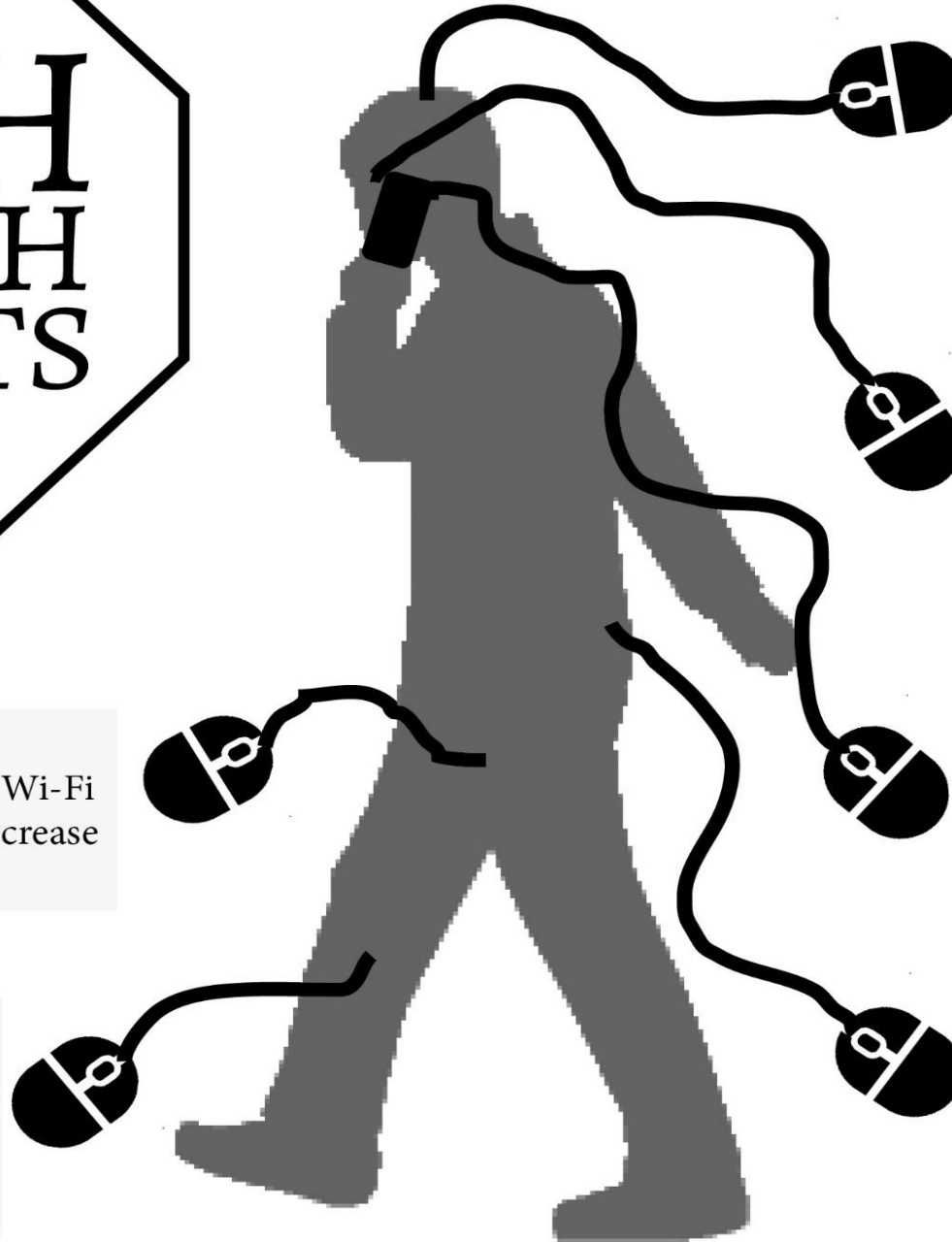
# TECH HEALTH EFFECTS

## **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 person with long dark hair, wearing a white tank top, is holding a brown paper coffee cup in their left hand and a smartphone in their right hand. They are looking down at the phone. The background is a blurred outdoor setting with greenery and a path.

# **INTERESTING SIDE EFFECTS OF USING SMARTPHONES**

**1) Phantom Pocket  
Vibration Syndrome**

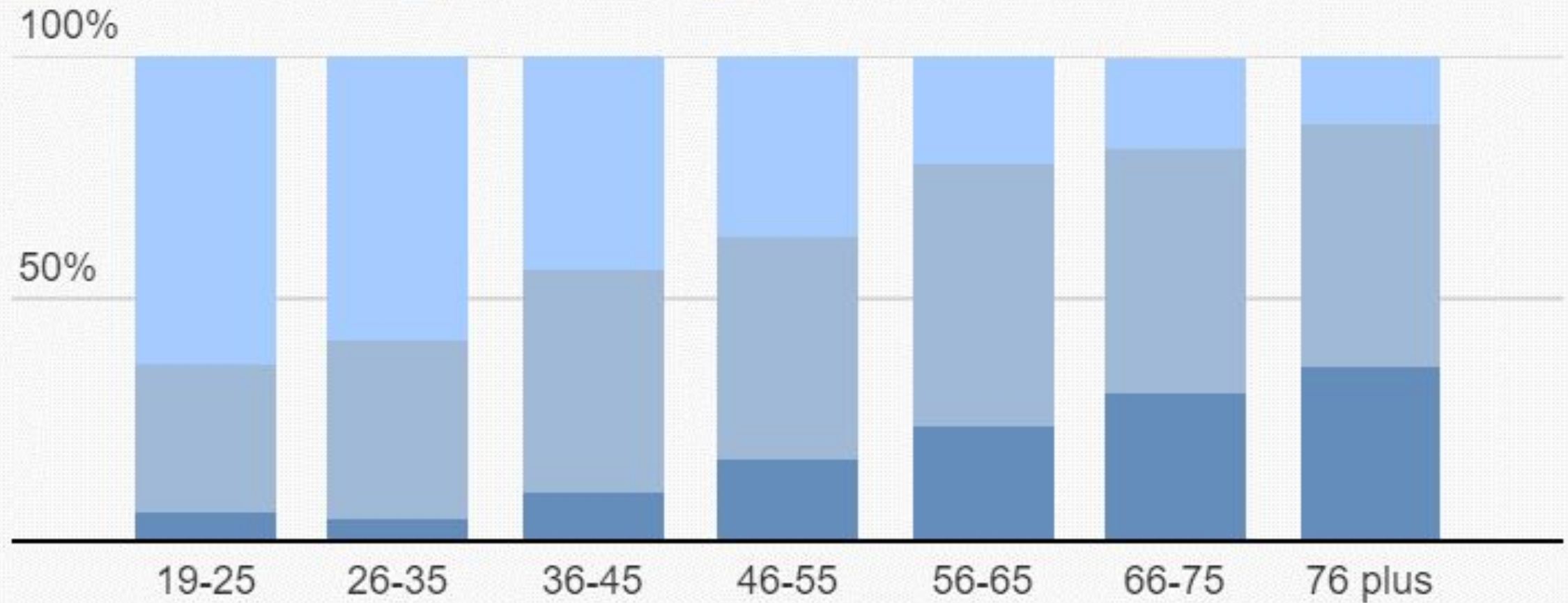
**2) Nomophobia**

**3) “Smartphone  
Zombie”**



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

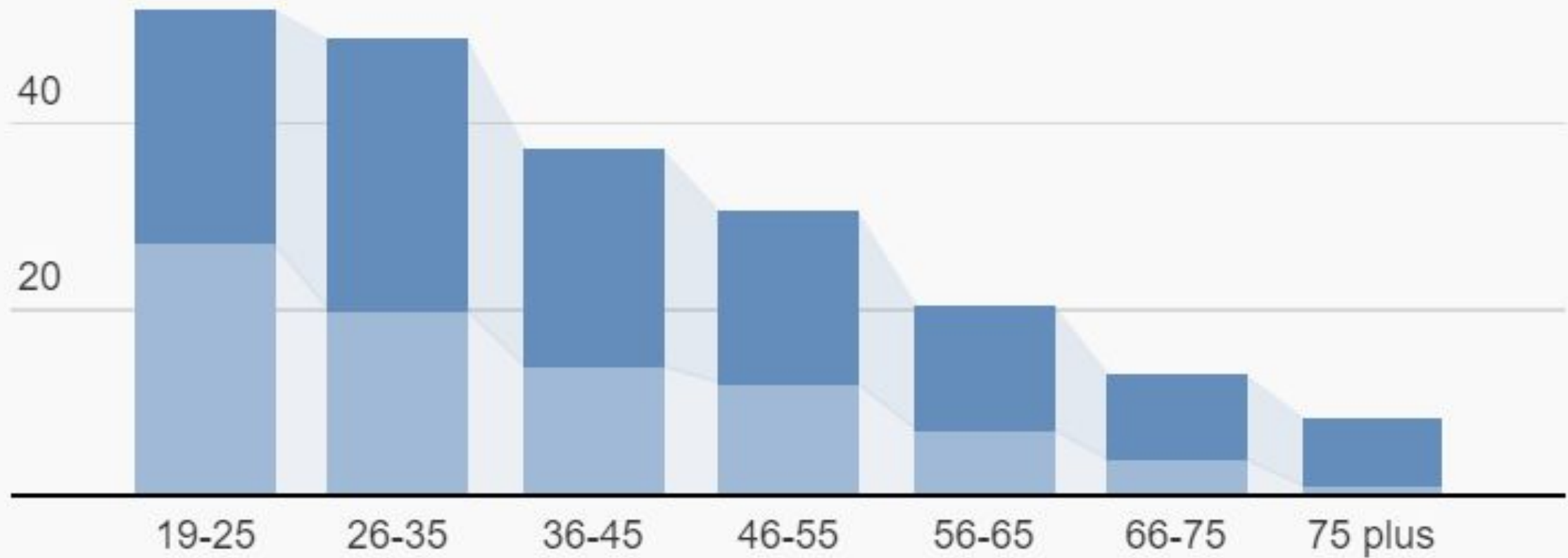
■ Less than 1 hour   ■ 1 to 2 hours   ■ Over 3 hours





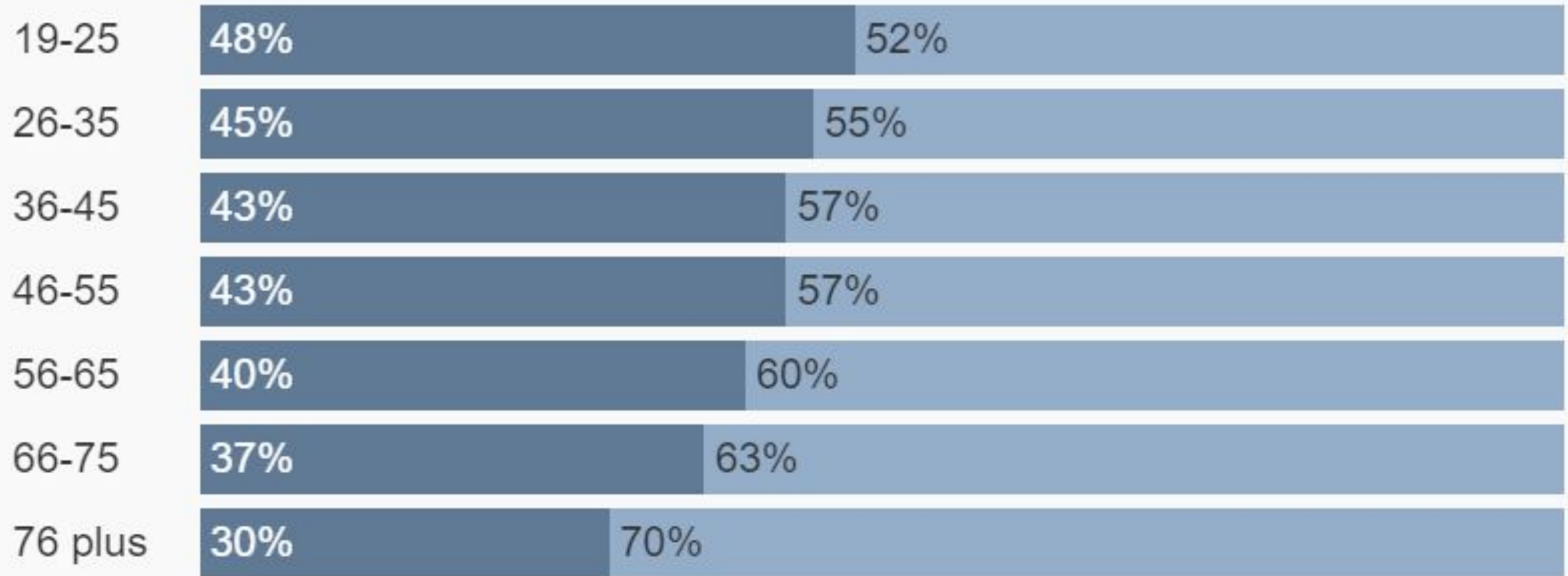
# How often do you check your smartphone?

Every 15 minutes    Every 30 minutes



# Could you live without your smartphone?

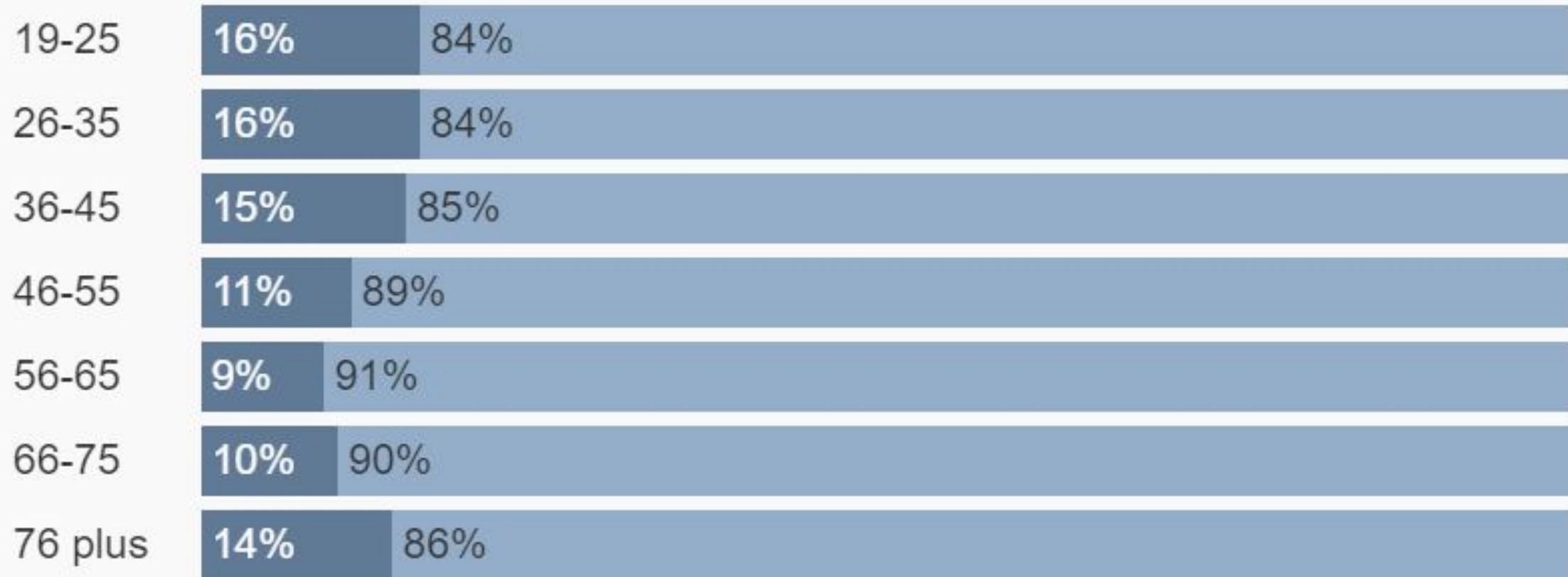
■ Couldn't live without it   ■ Not always needed





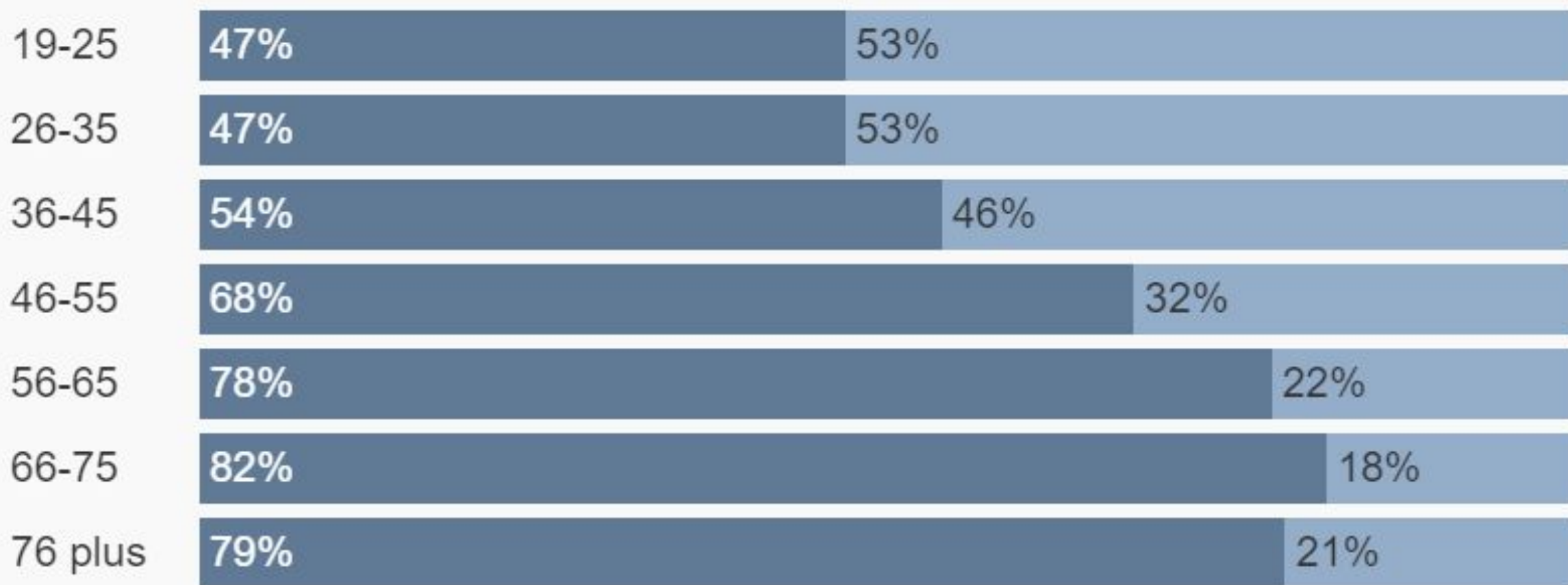
# Would you describe your phone as annoying or helpful?

■ Annoying ■ Helpful



# Do you find your phone connecting or distracting?

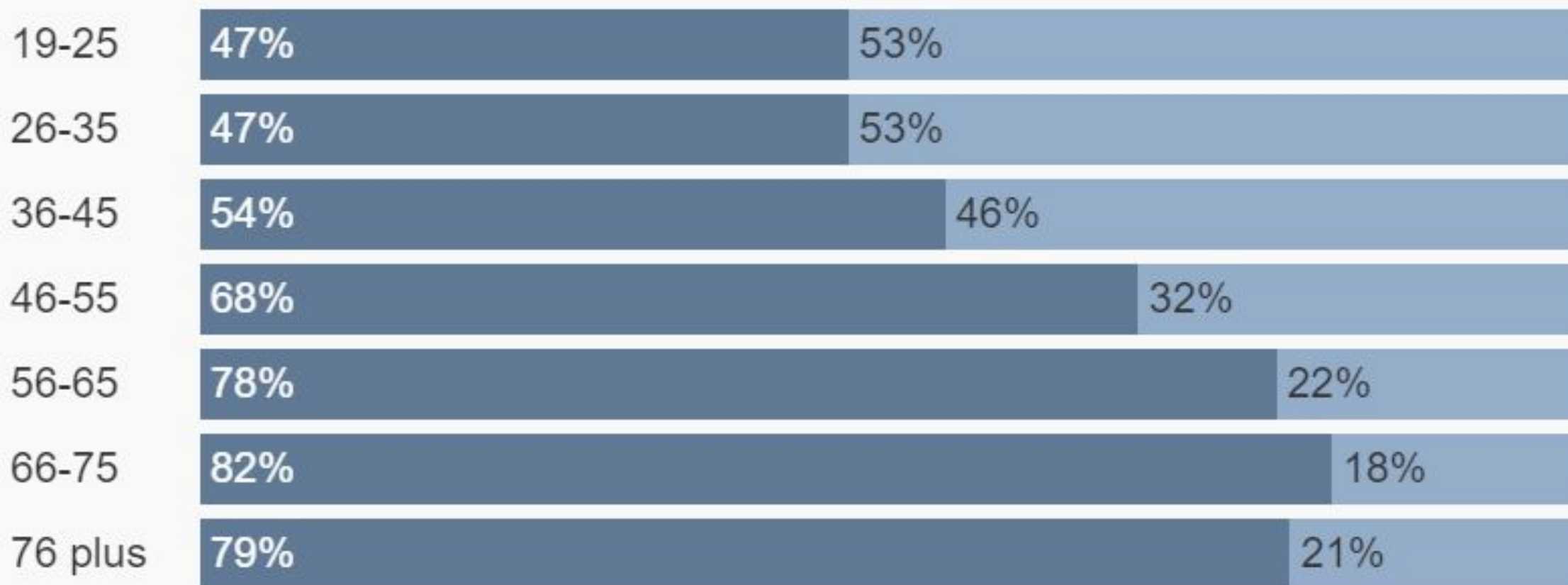
■ Connecting ■ Distracting





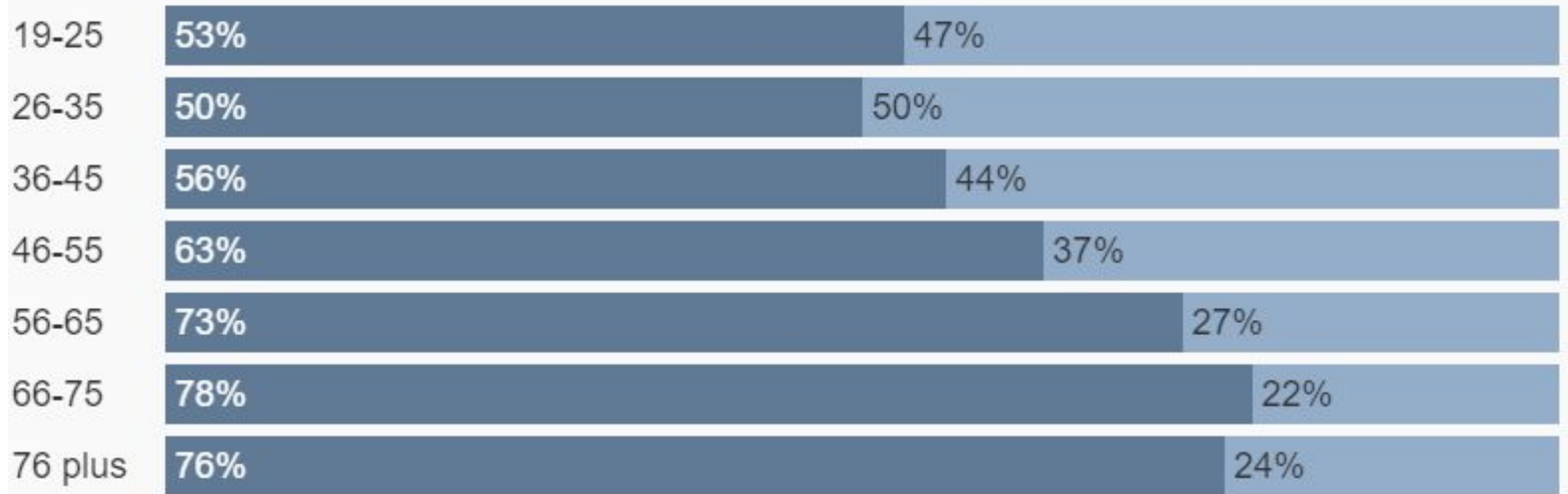
# Do you find your phone connecting or distracting?

■ Connecting ■ Distracting



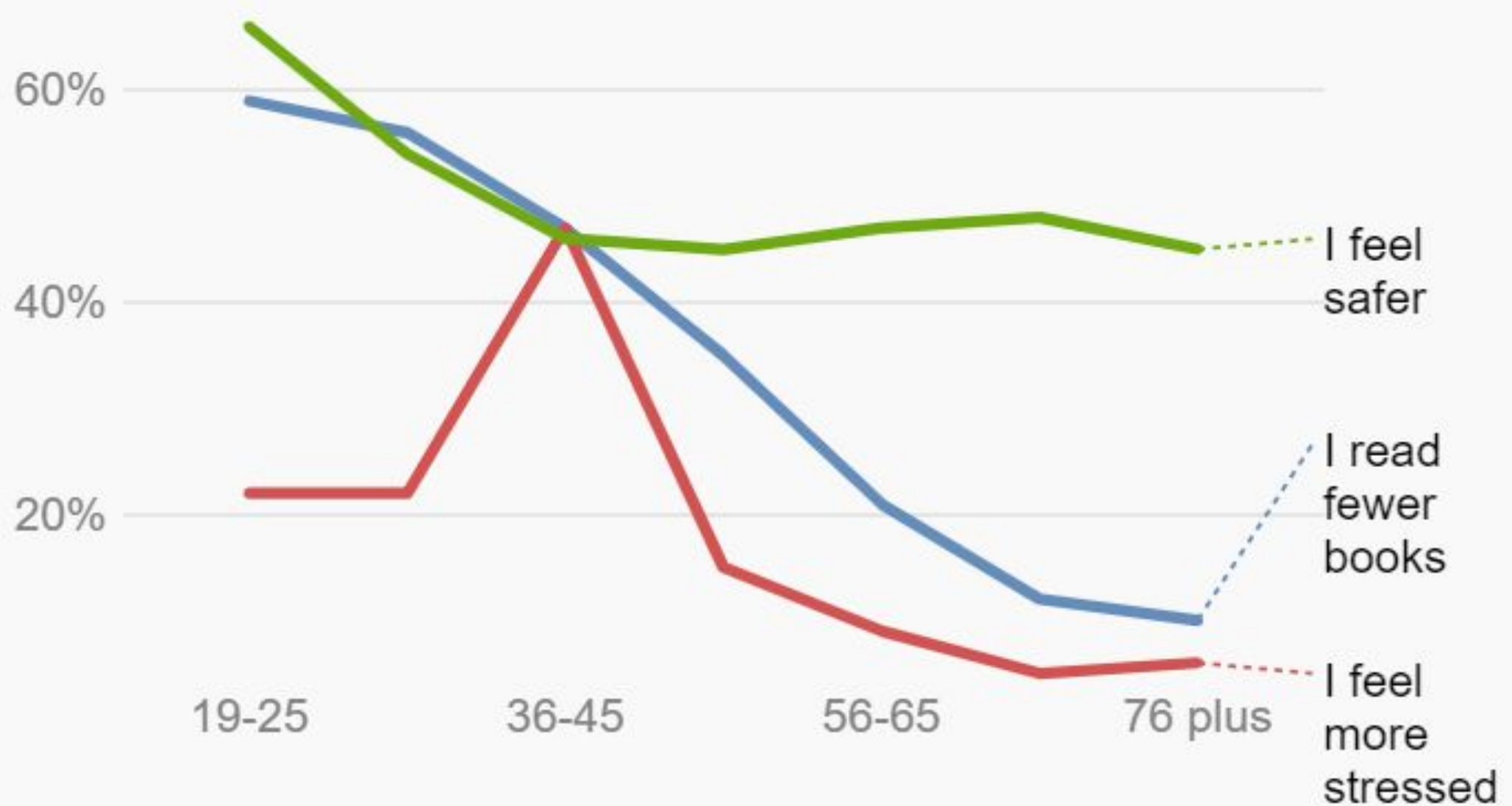
# Is your smartphone the key to freedom or does it feel more like a leash?

■ Freedom ■ Leash



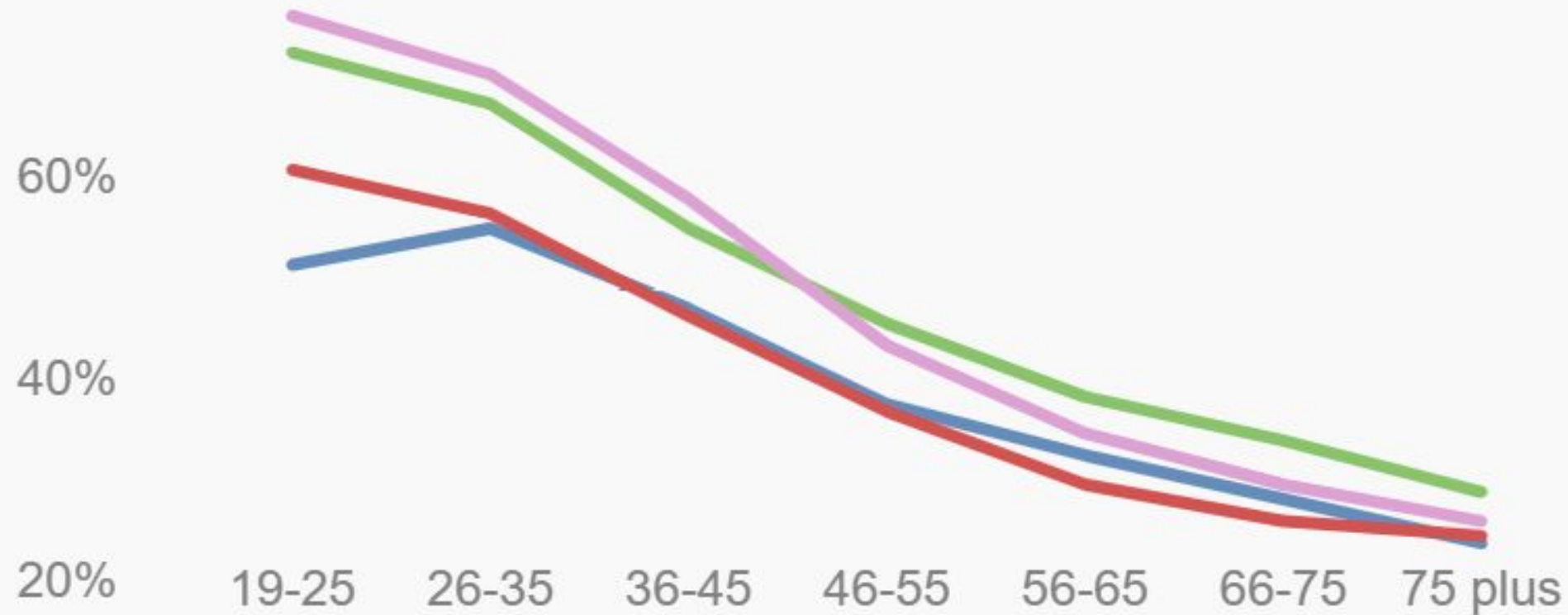


# How has having a smartphone affected you?



# 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.

