



**SREE VIDYANIKETHAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE  
(AUTONOMOUS)**

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**DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND SYSTEMS ENGINEERING**

*An Expert Lecture*

**on**

**RECENT ADVANCES IN MOBILE COMPUTING APPLICATIONS FOR E-LEARNING**

The Department of Computer Science and Systems Engineering organized an expert lecture on "**RECENT ADVANCES IN MOBILE COMPUTING APPLICATIONS FOR E-LEARNING**" on 15<sup>th</sup> September, 2012 for IV CSSE students.

**Mr. M.Kumar**, Sr. Technical officer, C-DAC Hyderabad enriched the students on Mobile computing applications for E-Learning.

Developing apps for mobile devices requires considering the constraints and features of these devices. Mobile devices run on battery and have less powerful processors than personal computers and also have more features such as location detection and cameras. Developers also have to consider a wide array of screen sizes, hardware specifications and configurations because of intense competition in mobile software and changes within each of the platforms (although these issues can be overcome with mobile device detection).

Mobile application development requires use of specialized integrated development environments. Mobile apps are first tested within the development environment using emulators and later subjected to field testing. Emulators provide an inexpensive way to test applications on mobile phones to which developers may not have physical access.

The three biggest app stores are Google Play for Android, App Store for iOS, and Microsoft Store for Windows 10, Windows 10 Mobile, and Xbox One. Mobile application management (MAM) describes software and services responsible for provisioning and controlling access to internally developed and commercially available mobile apps used in business settings.



The strategy is meant to off-set the security risk of a Bring Your Own Device (BYOD) work strategy. When an employee brings a personal device into an enterprise setting, mobile application management enables the corporate IT staff to transfer

required applications, control access to business data, and remove locally cached business data from the device if it is lost, or when its owner no longer works with the company. Containerization is an alternate BYOD security solution. Rather than controlling an employee's entire device, containerization apps create isolated and secure pockets separate from all personal data.

Mobile apps were originally offered for general productivity and information retrieval, including email, calendar, contacts, stock market and weather information. However, public demand and the availability of developer tools drove rapid expansion into other categories, such as those handled by desktop application software packages. As with other software, the explosion in number and variety of apps made discovery a challenge, which in turn led to the creation of a wide range of review, recommendation, and different sources, including blogs, magazines, and dedicated online app-discovery services.

Usage of mobile apps has become increasingly prevalent across mobile phone users. A May 2012 comScore study reported that during the previous quarter, more mobile subscribers used apps than browsed the web on their devices: 51.1% vs. 49.8% respectively. Researchers found that usage of mobile apps strongly correlates with user context and depends on user's location and time of the day. Mobile apps are playing an ever-increasing role within healthcare and when designed and integrated correctly can yield many benefits