Technical Articles

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The 5 Best Tools for Developing Mobile Apps

Now you can build your own mobile app without investing much money and time. There are many app creators which will help you to build a mobile app within a budget and quickly. It does not require coding knowledge even.

If you are a business owner and want to build an app for employees, business partners, and customers, but the heavy investment of both time and money put you off, you're not alone.

There are many app creating platforms available which will help you to build a mobile app within a budget and quickly. It does not require coding knowledge even.

Here are 5 examples of app creator platforms. All you need is to explore all of them and choose the one which is best fit for you.

AppMakr: AppMakr enables anyone to build their own apps for iPhone, android and HTML5 mobile formatted websites —coding knowledge is not required. It was established in 2009 and in 2013, it is acquired by Infinite

Monkeys, to now from one of the largest DIY app publishing platforms worldwide. AppMakr is focused on helping bloggers, musicians, small businesses, publishers alike to promote their content and ideas through mobile applications.

It utilizes number of features including push notifications, high resolution photo galleries, live updates, music and video streaming, chat rooms, Google Maps integration, shared events calendars, in-app shopping, and much more.

Appery.io: It is a leading cloud based, rapid development environment which enable you to create mobile and responsive apps that runs on all major platforms including iOS and Android, all from a single codebase.

Appery runs completely in the cloud, so there is nothing to install or download - which makes it easy to build and launch your app.

Good Barber: Good barber allows you to build iPhone and Android apps with full control of every detail of your app without producing a single line of code. It is very easy to use and let you to create beautiful, fully functional apps for all types of businesses. It gives facility to customize your app to fulfill your business's unique needs.

Bizness Apps: This is an app creation tool that is suitable for any type of small business such as restaurants, bars, clubs, real estate, legal services, nonprofits and more. It holds hundreds of customizable templates and features like food ordering, push notifications, loyalty programs, mobile shopping cart, appointments/reservations and more.

Appy Pie: Appy pie is cloud based DIY mobile app creation tool that allows to create an app for windows, android and iOS - programming skills are not required. It runs completely in the cloud, so there is nothing to install or download- it has only drag and drop pages to create your own mobile app online. Once the app is build, you will receive an html5-based hybrid app that work with platform including Android, iPhone, iPad, Windows Phone and Blackberry.

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Aritcle-2

17 'Internet Of Things' Facts Everyone Should Read

The Internet of Things is here and it's growing rapidly. Internet of Things (IoT) or Internet of Everything (IoE) refers to devices or objects that are connected to the Internet, like your smartwatch, Fitbit, or even your

refrigerator. These devices are able to collect and transmit data via the Internet, contributing to our big data world.

Smart, connected devices are already transforming our world and the competitive forces in business. To demonstrate how fast this sector is growing and what an impact it will have on our lives and business, I've rounded up 17 of the most mind-boggling IoT numbers and stats that prove that the phenomenon is here and here to stay.

1. The majority of people (87%) have not heard of the term 'Internet of Things'.
2. ATMs are considered some of the first IoT objects, and went online as far back as 1974.
3. Back in 2008, there were already more objects connected to the Internet than people.
4. This year, we will have 4.9 billion connected things.
5. And some predict that by 2020, the number of Internet-connected things will reach or even exceed 50 billion.
6. In 2015, over 1.4 billion smart phones will be shipped and by 2020 we will have a staggering 6.1 billion smartphone users.
7. The IoT will connect many of the devices we have in our homes, from smart thermostats to smart fridges. Companies like Google **GOOGL +1.88%** and Samsung understand this. Google bought smart thermostat maker, Nest Labs, for $3.2 billion, and Samsung purchased connected home company SmartThings for $200 million.
8. By 2020, a quarter of a billion vehicles will be connected to the Internet, giving us completely new possibilities for in-vehicle services and automated driving.
9. In fact, we already have cars that can drive on their own – Google's self-driving cars currently average about 10,000 autonomous miles per week.
10. The global market for wearable devices has grown 223% in 2015, with Fitbit shipping 4.4 million devices and Apple **AAPL -0.08%** selling 3.6 million AppleWatches.
11. And yes, Internet-connected clothing is coming. Estimates predict that 10.2 million units of smart clothing will ship by 2020, compared to a meagre 140K units in 2013.
12. Today, the market for Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) tags, used for transmitting data to identify and track objects, is worth $11.1 billion. This is predicted to rise to $21.9 billion in 2020.
13. Machine-to-machine (M2M) connections will grow from 5 billion at the beginning of this year to 27 billion by 2024, with China taking a 21% share and the U.S. 20%.

14. GE believes that the "Industrial Internet" (their term for IoT) will add $10 to $15 trillion to global GDP in the next 20 years.
15. According to estimations by the McKinsey Global Institute, the IoT will have a total economic impact of up to $11 trillion by 2025.
16. Having a connected kitchen could save the food and beverage industry as much as 15% annually.
17. CISCO believes the IoT could generate $4.6 trillion over the next ten years for the public sector, and $14.4 trillion for the private sector.

The IoT is only going to grow. I believe that currently less than 0.1% of all the devices that could be connected to the Internet, are connected to the Internet. Just think of the tremendous potential and limitless opportunities this brings for business and society.

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Article-3

5 Things You Need to Know About VoLTE

Voice over LTE (VoLTE) means better sounding voice calls and the ability to use voice and data at the same time, among other things. Here are five facts you should know about the next-generation wireless network technology.

Meet the latest telecom buzzword: VoLTE, short for Voice over Long Term Evolution (LTE).

- Unlike many buzzwords, VoLTE refers to something wireless customers should actually care about and will probably appreciate: better quality voice calls; the ability to use voice and data at the same time; and more network efficiency, which translates into better service.

- Simply put, VoLTE is a way to route voice traffic over the 4G LTE networks carriers use to transmit data. (Check out this detailed explanation of the technology for details.)

Here's a look at what the four major carriers offer in the way of VoLTE, as well as some information on what the technology means to you.

Simultaneous Voice and Data Calls

Say you're on the phone with a friend while you're out and about, and you decide to take in a movie. If you're not sure what's playing, you'll want to check the listings while you talk. If you're an AT&T or T-Mobile customer, you've been able to do this for years. That hasn't been the case for Verizon and Sprint subscribers; you'd have to end the call to get on the Web. Now that Verizon rolled out VoLTE, it's no longer a problem. Sprint says it will adopt VoLTE, but it is not clear when.

Better Quality Voice Calls

VoLTE enables what's called high definition (HD) voice calling. It's hard to quantify the higher quality of these calls, but they are a significant improvement over traditional calls made via cellular networks. There is, however, a catch. To make an HD voice call, you need to use a phone that supports VoLTE, in an area with 4G LTE service, and the person on the other end must also meet the same requirements.

No Increase in Voice Charges

Since HD calling utilizes the data network, you might assume that your HD voice minutes affect your data allotment. Fortunately, that's not the case. The networks are smart enough to identify voice packets, and they don't lump them into your data usage.

Not Every Phone Supports VoLTE

On the iPhone side of the house, only the iPhone 6 and 6 Plus support VoLTE. On Verizon, your other choices for VoLTE phones include the Samsung Galaxy S5 and the LG G2. On T-Mobile, there's the LG G Flex and Samsung Galaxy S5, Galaxy Light and Galaxy Note 3. For now, you need an iPhone 6 or 6 Plus to utilize HD calling on AT&T’s network.

Some Parts of the United States Don't Have VoLTE Yet

Verizon and T-Mobile have deployed VoLTE nationally, but not all of their towers are equipped to support it. AT&T only rolled out VoLTE service in a limited number of markets – mostly in the upper Midwest, according to its website – and the carrier hasn't said when it will expand the service. Sprint is not yet offering VoLTE.

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Article- 4

Net Neutrality

The debate over the future of net neutrality in the US stepped up a gear recently after the FCC received over a million comments from the public in response to its proposed new regulations. The responses, collated during a five-month consultation period, were the largest the commission has ever received for a policy proposal in such a short space of time and, ironically, caused its internet comments system to buckle under the heavy traffic.

The new regulations are controversial because they advance a proposal under which content companies would have to pay to have their traffic prioritised by broadband providers, a situation that opponents claim would destroy current notions of internet freedom set up to ensure that all forms of internet traffic are treated equally. They claim the regulation could stifle internet innovation and choke investment, hurting smaller web outfits that can't afford to pay the fees for "fast lane" access, or perhaps even allow ISPs to deliberately slow down connections, forcing content providers to pay to get acceptable speeds.

In contrast, ISPs argue that charging a premium for faster speeds helps subsidise expensive high-speed internet infrastructure, enabling them to reach more isolated areas and create greater high-speed coverage. As the war of words continues, others question the relevance of net neutrality in a world where network infrastructure has vastly changed and the likes of Netflix and Google are already effectively paying for faster access by utilising internet peering connections and content delivery servers located deep inside ISPs. In which case, perhaps it is time to go back to the drawing board when it comes to regulation.

The FCC was effectively left without rules to govern the internet in January after a federal court struck down its net neutrality legislation, the FCC Open Internet Order 2010, during a court case against Verizon. The court ruled that the FCC did not have the authority to impose the order in its entirety, because it should only be applied to common carriers, ie a public service or utility. The commission had previously classified broadband providers under Title I of the Communications Act of 1934, and therefore it had relinquished its right to regulate them as common carriers, said the court. Of the three orders that make up the FCC Open Internet Order 2010, the order governing transparency was upheld, but the two orders governing no blocking and no unreasonable discrimination were vacated, effectively opening the door to ISPs to charge for "fast lane" access to their networks. Finding himself on the back foot, FCC Chairman Tom Wheeler is now trying to rework the rules in a way that can survive a future court challenge.

The Commission has put forward two main proposals for regulating the internet. The first, believed to be Wheeler's preferred option, would

see the FCC leverage Section 706 of the Telecommunications Act to monitor any attempts to create a high-speed service on a case-by-case basis and block any deals considered not “commercially reasonable”.

The second proposal, backed by content providers and supporters of net neutrality, but strongly opposed by cable companies, would see broadband internet access reclassified as a utility under Title II of the Communications Act, as it was until 2002 when president George W Bush separated telecoms from “information services”.

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