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Best big button mobile phone for seniors

By Ken Banks, founder of kiwanja.net

Atsushi Yamada/Photodisc/Getty Images General packet radio service, or GPRS, is a wireless data service that allows you to send information over a mobile phone network. It is used for second- and third-generation mobile phones for multi-media messaging, Internet access and various applications. GPRS is often referred to as an intergenerational data service, which is most commonly used between 2G and 3G mobile phones. It is often used in the United States, Europe and Asia. It began with 2G phones and was updated for the newer 3G advanced networks. While 4G mobile phone networks replace the necessity for GPRS, it is still often used for the transmission of important data. Few companies innovate with the intensity and frequency of those who work in mobile, and today's current is a future that only a handful of people would have predicted just a few short years ago. While most of us tend to soak up rampant innovation as consumers only, a handful of people in the sacred corridors of mobile R&D labs are already working on the next big thing - the phones we'll be carrying around in our back pockets in 2012 and beyond. Occasionally we get a glimpse of this future. Nokia recently went public with its morph concept phone - an idea that seems so crazy and off-the-wall it may actually be possible. Who knows, maybe it's being field tested right now, even if we wouldn't know. A morphing phone can hide like anything from a watch to a handbag, making spotting an incredibly difficult one. As Alan Kay once famously said: The best way to predict the future is to invent it. While a handful of people do just that, the rest of us are left to speculate. Ask people what the mobile future might look like, and we'll probably get answers that take us in one of two directions. Adults are likely to be limited by the parameters of what they see around them today, so predictions of what a cell phone might look like in, say, ten years, would most likely center around smaller, lighter and faster. Children, on the other hand, would probably let their imaginations run riot and talk about phones that are invisible, implanted in our brains, or both. Maybe it was a children's focus group that came up with Nokia's morphing phone idea. Anyway, I would wear my children's instinct over an adult at any time. Technology does not develop in a vacuum, of course, and it is only when it finds its way into the hands of people that it really gets interesting. To understand what users need and want from their next mobile device, we need to get in the field and ask, as some mobile manufacturers do. Anthropology, with its human-centered approach to research, has become quite trendy discipline in the mobile world, especially when it is done in exotic emerging markets. The irony of this approach is that, perhaps for the first time, the needs of the consumer in developing countries are beginning to drive innovation and thinking at home. With concerns global warming, energy dependence and the environment are rising up the political agenda, mobile manufacturers find themselves tackling the same problems that they are designing for the developing world. These markets by their very nature require greener, recyclable, longer-lasting, energy-efficient mobile phones. Today, technology transfer works both ways, and it is increasingly heading in our direction. The future is not just about hardware, of course. Some of the most exciting innovations we have seen in recent years have come from mobile services. Innovation for many is centered more around what you can do with a mobile device, rather than what you can make out of one. Financial services, for example, promise to knock the unbanked and provide unprecedented access for some of the poorest members of society in many developing countries. Mobile banking in places like the UK and US lags a long way behind. My belief is that many future mobile innovations will be borne out by the realities of the developing world. In my developed world, where friends leave household appliances on standby for weeks, energy-efficient mobile devices are seen as something of a luxury. For a mobile phone owner in Uganda, for example - with little access to the power grid - it is more of a necessity. I also believe - along with many others - that as the devices become smarter, faster and more powerful, the challenges of power consumption will continue to consume large parts of R&D efforts. The recent announcement by the Chinese Academy of Sciences of a highly efficient solar cell that can be effectively built into plastics could give us a glimpse of a future in which the house of mobile phones becomes a large solar panel. Advances in harnessing kinetic energy can also give us self-charging mobiles, akin to our already present self-swinging watches. Perhaps the challenges of keeping mobile devices turned up will lead to a convergence in which a variety of charging technologies are present in a single device. Looking even further ahead, mobile devices can also be chargeable wirelessly. Perhaps by a method of charging via the same wireless networks that carry our mobile signal. I don't want to think about the health consequences of this, or how ineffective these charging networks can be, but it's not the u-of-question that this becomes reality. Again, this technology will most likely come from developing countries, where a large number of potential customers are excluded from phone ownership because they lack access to the power to charge them. Whether this wireless charging future occurs before the converged renewable option being discussed remains to be seen. Winding the clock back to my childhood, and back to the original question of what the future might look like, a young Ken Banks can draw a picture of a single device that seamlessly docks, transforms, or switches between fixed desktop and portable wireless device. Despite the march to the integrated mobile device, we are still some of making them as easy and convenient to use as our old friend computer. The fact that I choose to write this on my laptop is a case in point. When I leave my laptop at home - assuming I own one - and start writing regularly on my phone, I may finally want to know that my future has come. Ken Banks, founder of kiwanja.net, dedicates himself to the application of mobile technology for positive social and environmental change in the developing world, and has spent the last 15 years working on projects in Africa. Recently, his research resulted in the development of FrontlineSMS, a field communication system designed to empower grassroots nonprofits. Ken graduated from Sussex University with awards in social anthropology with development studies and is currently working on a number of mobile projects funded by the Hewlett Foundation. Ken was awarded a Reuters Digital Vision Fellowship in 2006, and voted pop! Tech Social Innovation Fellow in 2008. Further details of Ken's broader work are available on his website on www.kiwanja.net. Copyright © 2009 IDG Communications, Inc. Lifewire uses cookies to provide you with a great user experience. By using Lifewire, you agree to our use of cookies. The Samsung Galaxy S10+ Like the Galaxy S10, the Samsung Galaxy S10+ comes with a powerful Snapdragon 855 chip, a glass and metal construction and a fingerprint reader built inside the screen. However, it's bigger, which means you get a larger, 6.4-inch OLED display and a larger 4100mAh battery... Arda Guldogan/iStock Most major mobile phone providers now offer a navigation service, available for use with many new phones. If you don't already own a GPS navigation device (or still decide if you want to invest in one), you might wonder if the quality of service on your mobile phone is worth the daily or monthly cost. The most important feature, of course, is whether this service will get you to the right place in the most time efficient way. But easy to follow directions and enter and find POINTS of interest, plus susceptibility to calculating and changing routes, is also important. We value equally priced services from Sprint, AT&T and Verizon Wireless to the test. Overall, they proved to be useful and practical, especially for occasional use, when driving or driving a car. Note: All mobile phones have smaller screen sizes than dedicated GPS devices, which means the following screen directions may require more attention. For safety and ease, you may prefer to put your phone in the console and just listen to the instructions, or you can buy a universal mounting device, which allows you to connect your phone to the car's dashboard. Keep in mind, however, that if you get a phone call while navigating, your navigation session will be interrupted with a notification and ask if you want to answer or not. Verizon VZ Navigator (\$9.99/month or \$2.99/day, vznavigator.com) VZ with turn-by-turn spoken directions, gave the most and direct route to the destination and back to the starting point. It was especially easy to adjust the settings and search for POINTS of interest, either by category or name (such as nearby shops or gas stations), and the search for our restaurant required fewer steps than other providers' services. Although it took longer to redirect when a wrong turn was taken, it was the overall favorite in reliability. It has several ways to enter an address, including using the keyboard, by voice, or via location message (someone sends you the address you need to go to). In addition, you can get traffic updates and gas prices along your route, and local weather forecasts based on your current location. AT&T Navigator (\$9.99/month or \$2.99/day, att.com/navigator) AT&T Navigator, powered by TeleNav (a GPS provider), is located desired destinations with a small margin of error and has three ways to enter an address: on the keyboard, online, or through voice activation (tell it where you want to go - but on most phones this feature works by placing an outgoing call, which will cost you mobile phone minutes). The turn-by-turn directions are spoken and displayed on a 3D map. The service was quite easy to use, but tracking down the desired POINT of interest (restaurants, gas stations and even parking lots and Wi-Fi hotspots) can be time consuming. Like the others, AT&T Navigator visual traffic updates and local gas prices; You can even find the cheapest gas within a 24 km radius. To note: iPhone 3G (\$99) or 3GS (\$199 for 16GB or \$299 for 32GB, apple.com), available exclusively through AT&T; T, can find you not only through global satellites, but also through cell towers and Wi-Fi base stations. It includes a preloaded Maps feature, powered by Google Maps, that lets you find points of interest around you and get directions, but these aren't voice-controlled, making them difficult to use when driving. You can download AT&T Navigator for iPhone, like any other app, at the same price as owners of other GPS-enabled AT&T T-phones pay. Next: Check out Sprint's navigation service! Sprint Navigation (\$9.99/month or \$2.99/day, included in Everything Data plans, sprint.com/navigation) Sprint Navigation Menus were by far the easiest to use by the three providers. Operated by the same GPS specialists (TeleNav) as AT&T T-service, Sprint Navigation delivered the same directions (a little off at the exact destination location, but within reasonable distance). You can enter your address using the keyboard by typing it online or with your voice — the latter acts as a voice call and uses mobile phone minutes. The service also has two ways to track down POIs (by name or category, including specialized locations such as parking lots and Wi-Fi hotspots) and you read reviews of certain businesses, such as restaurants or hotels. Sprint Navigation also provides traffic updates, gas prices and 3D maps. This content is created and and by a third party and imported into this page to help users provide their email addresses. You may be able to find more information about this and similar content on piano.io piano.io

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