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Taxi monitoring system Yermanova Marzhan 4 A03

As technology grows, life is being better. The services are being automatized. It also concerns our transport situation of big cities. There are a lot of traffic jams – also a lot of programs to solve such problems.

The taxi monitoring system is also a kind of social and individual problem solution. We do not need radio sets with dispatchers to control the movement of taxi drivers. The location of taxi will be seen on the map, and the information will be updated every 5 seconds, so the data is as much accurate as it can. All we need is access to the Internet.

My program will be made on Qt platform. I use the patterns of Qt such as qt mobility to recognize the location of the object. The application will be available for Nokia phone owners on mobile platforms such as Symbian, Maemo, MeeGo. In future it is planned that Qt application will be interpreted into Android systems.

For efficient truck fleet management and automation of dispatcher it is necessary the modern software for taxi. It is based on the GPS and GLONASS, through which you will receive up to date information about the route and the speed of each car. It is enough for a taxi driver to have a navigator, smartphone, PDA or tablet computer with Internet access.

So how does GPS work? The Global Positioning System (GPS) is a satellite-based navigation system made up of a network of 24 satellites placed into orbit by the U.S. Department of Defense. GPS satellites circle the earth twice a day in a very precise orbit and transmit signal information to earth. GPS receivers take this information and use triangulation to calculate the user's exact location. Essentially, the GPS receiver compares the time a signal was transmitted by a satellite with the time it was received. The time difference tells the GPS receiver how far away the satellite is. Now, with distance measurements from a few more satellites, the receiver can determine the user's position and display it on the unit's electronic map. A GPS receiver must be locked on to the signal of at least three satellites to calculate a 2D position (latitude and longitude) and track movement. With four or more satellites in view, the receiver can determine the user's 3D position (latitude, longitude and altitude). Once the user's position has been determined, the GPS unit can calculate other information, such as speed, bearing, track, trip distance, distance to destination, sunrise and sunset time and more. [1]

In conclusion, the program is very demanded in real life. Moreover there are few analogs of such program. It is very required for logistic, transport and for business holders in the same spheres. It economizes money, time which is the goal of any business.

[1] - <http://www8.garmin.com/aboutGPS/>

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Web application for online Hip Hop battle
Orynbek Alibek

The information system shall represent the support of the put on and of the simplification of rules and administrative procedures in order to ensure a broad and non-discriminatory public access to public services and also to reduce tariffs for these services, along with the operating costs and the personnel costs. IT&C market and the major brands have come up with new solutions and new architectures: SOA (Services Oriented Architecture), S+S or SaS (Software as Services) complex architectures, modulation, business solutions designed to streamline information and its flow, to privilege the citizen access to services, signifying furthermore a careful spending of public money lead to a double vertical and horizontal integration of all services, transactions and applications. I want to write web portal that will help people who interested in hip hop. They can interact with each other online, and with video (like skype).

As Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) technology matures, companies are increasingly adopting it to cut costs, improve efficiency and enhance customer service. Using the Internet as an existing network for integrating data and telecom systems through intelligent VoIP, a range of benefits results: lower long distance costs, cost cuts in cabling processes and more flexible telephony management. However, as voice over IP services grow in popularity, major threats arise: this rapid growth leads to traffic congestion, security is jeopardized and the poor quality of calls affects communication. The objective of this article is to present all the elements that can affect voice quality in a VoIP network and to provide methods for solving them. A detailed analysis to minimize the impact of implementation of QoS will be made, and at the end solutions to management strategies will be proposed.

Quality Assessment Methods

In order to create a differencing of voice services based on quality, there have been developed three methods, by which there are granted qualifications based on the performance. These are: MOS – Mean Opinion Score MOS is one of the methods of assessing the voice quality. In order to grant MOS qualifications listeners assess several recorded phrases, that have been previously passed through different processes like compression algorithms. The phrases used in these evaluations contain a large array of sounds, for a correct assessment of the tested system performance. Listeners grant each phrase a value on a scale from 1 to 5, 5 being the maximum value. An average is formed from the obtained degrees which sets the final points. MOS results are subjective, because they are based on listeners opinion. Also, the points indicated by one group cannot be compared to the same points accorded by another group. A web service provides a defined set of features to achieve an objective. If in the past a client could use only a application which was installed on a local machine, today you can access an application from any computer, from anywhere in the world by using different development platforms such as C++, Web, Java or Borland Delphi and web standards such as Hyper Text Transfer Protocol(HTTP), Extensible Markup Language (XML), Web Services Description Language (WSDL) and Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP). In the present, the intense use of infrastructures and mobile technologies is another trend that facilitates communication and information access from any location at any time. Convergence of mobile technologies and Web services, support the emergence of new business service models and accelerates the development of fixed and mobile internet technologies. Mobile technologies benefit from the advantages of interoperability offered by web services. Interoperable messaging structures lead to reducing time and integration costs, creating premises for the embracement of Web services and opening new opportunities for development. XML – Extensible Markup Language, is a specification of World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) defining a meta-language for describing data. XML provides the technological basis for Web services technologies. Choosing XML for a project enables a large number of applications and access to a community of experienced engineers. XML enables structured data such as spreadsheets, contact lists, configuration parameters, financial transactions or technical drawings. XML is a set of rules to create text formats that allows data structure⁴. XML makes it easy for a computer to generate and read data, and ensure that the data structure is correct. XML avoids common pitfalls in language design: it is extensible, platform independent and supports internationalization and localization. XML is fully compatible with Unicode character set.

Conclusions

Communication between processes is the key element of distributed systems. This is based on sending messages to a lower level provided by the network. The expression of communication through messaging is more difficult than using primitives based on shared memory available on undistributed platforms. Modern distributed systems often consist of thousands or even millions of processes spread across a network in which communication is not secure, an example being the internet. Development of applications on a wide coverage area is extremely difficult if the facilities of communication primitive's computer networks are not replaced with something else.

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О НЕКОТОРЫХ ВОПРОСАХ РАЗРАБОТКИ ИНФОРМАЦИОННОЙ СИСТЕМЫ ТРУДОУСТРОЙСТВА ВЫПУСКНИКОВ УНИВЕРСИТЕТА

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Университет представляет собой единый учебно-научный комплекс с многоуровневой системой обучения, включающей вузовскую, довузовскую и послевузовскую подготовки. В результате обучения выпускаются молодые специалисты, которые нуждаются в работе по специальности.

Практически сразу после окончания высшего учебного заведения вчерашний выпускник сталкивается с угрозой безработицы и проблемой поиска «достойной» работы, которая соответствовала бы всем его финансовым и моральным потребностям. Далеко не всегда и не все эти ожидания оправдываются. Сегодня ситуация, связанная с трудоустройством выпускников вузов, приобрела общественный характер и вызвала недовольство среди выпускников и общественности.

Работодатель, как правило, делает выбор в пользу квалифицированных кадров, так как не заинтересован в финансовых, а главное, затратах времени на дополнительное обучение начинающего специалиста. Работоспособность человека зависит от совокупности многочисленных социальных и экономических факторов, влияющих сегодня на занятость молодежи: наличие рыночно ориентированного образования у молодежи; стремление к обучению, к получению опыта работы; креативное мышление;

рост спроса на рынке труда; поддержка со стороны государства; активная деятельность молодежных НПО.

Перечисленные факторы являются преимуществом молодых специалистов, которое необходимо развивать силами, как самой молодежи, так и работодателя, государства, университетов, общества в целом.

Официальные статистические данные демонстрируют беспрецедентные по своей успешности показатели. Если верить приведенным данным, то уровень молодежной безработицы в 3 квартале 2012 года составил всего 3,8%, что в 1,4 раза ниже общего уровня безработицы по республике. В