

MAC pursues several key objectives:

- To release, or at least to reduce the time it takes to check attendance by lecturer;
- Make checks more reliable;
- Organize and automate verification of attendance;
- Make it possible to re-check attendance of lectures held at a convenient time for the teacher.

## REFERENCES

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### CCNA assessment test for Android **Umargaliyev A**

Application for mobile with android platform. Android was publicly announced on November 5, 2007, followed by the SDK release on November 12th, 2007. A few days later, HelloAndroid.com comes out with an Application Database, which could be considered the first Android catalog. Around the same time, a couple other guys and I form SlideME, starting work on an application manager and portal for Android. We decide to enter the ADC I with our solution.

On March 20th, Sadko Mobile announces “DroidStor”, a commercial solution.

TrackDroid releases on April 4th 2008. This was the first release of an Android client for installing applications. As far as I can tell, they are completely defunct now. SlideME releases one week later. A few hours after our announce, HelloAndroid announces they are going to be entering the content delivery space, turning their catalog into a delivery system. So that's how this tiny space looked in April of 2008: three little guys looking to duke it out. DroidStor is a big unknown.

We soon find that many Android developers don't know what an application manager is, nor do they consider it very important. So we go to the lists explaining the concept, which many developers struggle with initially. But the general consensus is that they like the idea of downloading and managing applications, but they want Google to do it instead. Inside SlideME, we refer to this as Googleitis, a disease which still inflicts itself across the Android community.

And then in May, Google announces they are coming up with an application gallery (App Store). We are left with a buggy SDK (very buggy in regards to installing) and a genuine wonderment as to whether Google is really going to open the platform; so we wait, not doing much in the way of development.

July 10th, Apple launches their store. The Android SDK is still closed, with no public releases.

August 18th, Google releases a version of the Android SDK. August 28th, Google announces the Android Market. September 23rd, SDK 1.0 releases. It's the first SDK we can develop on that handles actual installs. So we get to work. By this point, it looks like we are the only player publicly in the game, outside of Google.

On September 29th, Handango announces support for application delivery and billing. We expect this and are not too concerned. Handango charges 50% to the developer and has a terrible delivery model. On October 2nd, Al Sutton announces AndAppStore. It looks like yet another catalog, so we don't give it much notice.

Users start getting G1s and accessing Google's market prior to the official October 22nd launch.

On October 23rd, SlideME releases SAM, our mobile client for the G1. Google still has their Android Market closed to the general developer community, so we see a spike in content stocked at SlideME, as well as G1 users hungry for new apps that aren't on the Android Market.

We are due to roll out billing the following week, but find out that we don't have the tax issues completely sorted, not by a long shot. Traffic tanks after Android Market opens to general developer community.

November 4th, AndroidGuys announces their own branded Android Store with the backing of Mobihand. This genuinely surprises us. We don't see this coming. In the early days, we shared information but this certainly put up some barriers.

November 17th, AndAppStore releases a client. We expect this but we also take more immediate notice. Al is growing AndAppStore very quickly.

November 18th, Mogeos releases a clever solution that allows developers to embed code in their applications for trials and billing. By all accounts, it's very popular but Google quickly yanks those developer applications from the Android Market.

CCNA test

Today CCNA is one of the most sought after IT certification that everybody is looking at to start or further accelerate their IT career. Ever wondered about when the exam started and what got it started and other nitty-gritty.

Reading the below article would give you a short history of CCNA certification and what is in store for future regarding the changes in exam syllabus and other stuff.

### **Introduction of CCNA Certification - 1998**

Cisco introduced CCNA with the exam number 640-507 for the first time as a stepping stone for candidates to work towards the CCIE certification.

The then Senior Manager in charge operations of Certification at Cisco, Don Fields, at an interview said "As the entry-level certification of the Cisco Career Certifications Program, CCNA represents a strong foundation and understanding of IP networking and troubleshooting. The CCNA Certification can be challenging, as it is typically an entry point for those individuals new to IP networking. No

preliminary knowledge or experience is expected for the certification; however, candidates should be prepared with hands-on networking skills and networking know-how according to the exam requirements".

The year 1995 and further was the time when computers were becoming a need in government organizations, schools and for other small businesses. So Cisco wanted to introduce a certification that could be achieved in lesser time than the CCIE.

So, Cisco introduced CCNA certification, and the certified candidates would set-up, manage and support small networks.

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Preparation for National Test  
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**Abstract**

Nowadays most mobile phone's system is Android.

Because of it I made preparation for National test for android. Students when they prepare for NT, they usually go to special courses. They go there by transport and it takes many time. So to save time of students I decided to do this project. Because it is easy to carry phones rather than the books

**Introduction**

After graduating school every student in Kazakhstan must write National Test. National Test was included in 2000 years.

In National Test there are 4 base lessons. To study for that National Test and to have a good result every student should study math, Kazakh language, Kazakh history, Russian language. If you are graduating at 2009<sup>th</sup> year you must at least do tests of 2007,2008,2009<sup>th</sup> year for each lesson. It is waste of money and time. It means student must buy 12 books and carry them everywhere. It is easy to carry mobile phones rather than books. To save money and time I made this Android application for android mobile phones. Student can easily download each year's test from internet and do that test everywhere.

**Materials and methods**

This is android application. What is android? Android is also an operating system developed by [Google](#). Basically it was started by some other company which was taken by Google. Google improved the operating system and made it a open source platform. It was widely adapted over the world. As it is open source it is so popular amongst the smartphones. Android OS can also be used on tablet PCs.

You can see the logo of Android from the image below: