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Inspired

Assessment 2: Group 18

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# Inspired: Team Profile

## Personal Information

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Name: Matt Johnson Student Number: S3775650 Assignment 1 link: <https://s3775650.github.io/COSC2452-Assessment1/>  Info: Born and raised in Sydney but now living on the NSW central coast with my wife and two kids. I have always been interested in IT, particularly programming, and have been working in the industry for around 12 years in a variety of support roles. I have a Certificate III in IT from 2006 but am mostly self-taught. Experience is mainly around corporate support and infrastructure management. My spare time is mainly spent with the family, playing video games or pretending I know how to play guitar. |
|  | Name: Shaylea Smith  Student Number: s3795647 Assignment 1 link: <https://shaysmith88.github.io/>  Info: My name is Shaylea Smith student s3759647. I was born in Queensland and have lived her my entire life. I currently live in Ipswich and work as a Principal Custome Service Officer within the Department of Transport. I have two young children 9 and 7 who inspire me every day to reach for the stars. I first developed an interest in IT when my dad showed my GoogleAds for his business and how they worked, he has inspired me and encouraged me to complete my degree in this field to be able to progress my career into something that will be meaningful and able to help so many people. The only real experience I have in the IT world is that of working with multiple programs in order to complete my daily tasks at work. I look forward to working in our group "Inspired" and learning from each team member the skills and interests they bring to our team. |
|  | Name: Graham Hibbert  Student Number: s3738283  Assignment 1 link: <https://grahamhibbert.github.io/Profile/#Profile>  Info: |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Name: John Doe  Student Number: s0000000  Assignment 1 link: <https://anthon99.github.io/Welcome/>  Info: I was born in Cook Town and moved around Queensland a bit before eventually ending up in Perth. I have played a fair bit of rugby union, though as much as I’d like to play again, a knee injury prevents that; so, I settle for going to the gym. Right now, I have had very little experience in the IT industry, only working in a computer repair store for a week during High school. But, like most, I have lived my life being surrounded by technology and I have developed a desire to make a career with technology at its centre. |
|  |  |

## Team Profile

How we will work as a group based on our individual tests, we have a wide variety of personalities in our group that will support and enhance each of our skills and strengths and uplift each of our weaknesses. As we have a variety of skills and knowledge in the group with a range of experiences in the IT field each person is able to bring something unique to the group and based on the Myers Brigs results it is believed that as a group we should be able to work collaborative and effectively together as while we have some people with the same traits no two people are alike. The group has a mix of personality types that include organizational skills, discipline, ability to keep the group working and on task, creativeness, leadership skills and ambition.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Matt | Shay | Graham | Anthony | Lucas |
| Learning Style Test | **Learning Style** | Auditory | Visual | Auditory | Visual | Visual |
| Myers Brigs Test | **Myers Brigs** | INTJ | ESFJ | ENTJ | INTP | ENFP |
| **Working Style** | Reserved | Outgoing | Outgoing | Reserved | Outgoing |
| **E or I** | * Likes doing things alone * Takes too much time reflecting | * People person * Comfortable in groups * Needs to stop and think | * People person * Comfortable in groups   Needs to stop and think | * Likes doing things alone * Takes too much time reflecting | * People person * Comfortable in groups * Needs to stop and think |
| **S or N** | * Reads between the lines * Solves problems through ideas and possibilities * Trusts words over experiences * Open to new and different ideas | * Facts first then big picture * Solves problems through facts * Trust experience over words * Pragmatic * Focus to much on facts | * Reads between the lines * Solves problems through ideas and possibilities * Trusts words over experiences   Open to new and different ideas | * Reads between the lines * Solves problems through ideas and possibilities * Trusts words over experiences   Open to new and different ideas | * Reads between the lines * Solves problems through ideas and possibilities * Trusts words over experiences * Open to new and different ideas |
| **F or T** | * Logical * Makes decisions with head * Honest truth over being tactful | * People orientated * Makes decisions with heart * Compassionate * Tactful over cold hard truth | * Logical * Makes decisions with head * Honest truth over being tactful | * Logical * Makes decisions with head * Honest truth over being tactful | * People orientated * Makes decisions with heart * Compassionate * Tactful over cold hard truth |
| **J or P** | * Task Orientated * Makes Lists * Work then Play * Goal Focused * Likes to plan to avoid rushing | * Task Orientated * Makes Lists * Work then Play * Goal Focused * Likes to plan to avoid rushing | * Task Orientated * Makes Lists * Work then Play * Goal Focused * Likes to plan to avoid rushing | * Open minded * Treats work as play * Stimulated by deadlines * Works in burst of energy * Keeps minimum plans | * Open minded * Treats work as play * Stimulated by deadlines * Works in burst of energy * Keeps minimum plans |
| Based on Third Test | **Strengths can bring** | * Organized * Open to ideas * Easy to get along with * Deals with Stress * Disciplined * Ambitious | * Works well in a group * Organized * Easy going * Puts immediate gratification aside for long term goals | * Practical * Relaxed * Friendly * Disciplined * Efficient and organized * Keep group motivated | * Creative * Open Minded * Objective * Logical * Attention to detail * Down to Earth | * Open to ideas * Willing to work as a group * Creative * Carry large quantities of information |
| **Weakness can Bring based on tests** | * Independent * Struggles working in group * May try to control | * Doesn’t deal with stress well * Avoids conflict * Lack of openness to abstract ideas | * Skeptical * Competitive * Conservative | * Second guesses self * Struggles in group * Procrastinate | * Agitated if distracted by people * Drift off if tired * May lack some persistence. |

**Inspired Team**

***Ideal jobs description***

**Shaylea Smith:** Senior Business Analyst - MS Dynamics SCV

* The Senior Business Analyst provides strategic business analysis services to business partners. The focus of this position is to work closely with the business units to gain in-depth understanding of customer’s business strategy, processes, services, roadmap and the context in which the business operates. This role will be key to understanding the documenting capabilities needed to address business challenges.

**Matthew Johnson:** Chief Information Officer

* Senior executive in an enterprise who works for the traditional [information technology](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Information_technology) and computer systems that support enterprise goals. The Chief Information Officer of an organization is responsible for making executive decisions regarding to things such as the purchase of IT equipment or the creation of new systems, they are therefore responsible for leading and directing the workforce of their specific organization.

**Graham Hibbert:** General Manager Information Technology

* Also known as Managing Directors or Chief Operating Officers, General Managers are tasked with overseeing daily business activities, improving overall business functions, training heads of departments, managing budgets, developing strategic plans, creating policies, and communicating business goals.

[**Anthony Perkins Simkin**](https://rmit.instructure.com/groups/106978/users/181497)**:** Software Engineer

* Research, design, develop, and test operating systems-level software, compilers, and network distribution software for medical, industrial, military, communications, aerospace, business, scientific, and general computing applications. Set operational specifications and formulate and analyze software requirements. May design embedded systems software. Apply principles and techniques of computer science, engineering, and mathematical analysis.

**Inspired in Review**

***Team Comparison***

**Ideal Job**

Three team members from Inspired, have aspirations for senior leadership roles and one in software engineering for support of critical military applications. Matthew and Graham share a common element in their respective ideal jobs. Both aspire to manage and implement IT infrastructure crucial to the ongoing requirements of the workforce. It is the sole responsibility of a CIO/GMIT to make executive decisions and create strategic plans in regard to the IT infrastructure of their organisation.

Although very similar Shaylea’s senior business analyst (SBA) role is responsible for developing the business cases to present to the management. SBA works closely with the business units to gain in-depth understanding of the functionality of processes and systems in the context of the organisation. The SBA then analyses the raw data and creates a new business case to present to senior leadership, in order to implement change to create increased efficiency. However, Anthony’s ideal occupation differentiates by being more technical in its application. A software engineer designs and develops programs and platforms to support critical areas such as the Department of The Defence.

**Team Direction**

The members of team Inspired all share similar career plans. All members agree, finishing their Bachelor degree in Information and Technology will be the platform in which they build their career. Matthew has also shown interest in continued study to gain further knowledge in accounting and management. Recognition of the need to gain work place experience is also a similar element throughout the team, with all team member electing to gain employment in supporting roles.

**Reference:**

Job descriptions:

1. <https://au.topresume.com/career-advice/senior-business-analyst-job-description>
2. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chief_information_officer>
3. <https://job-descriptions.careerplanner.com/Systems-Software-Developer.cfm>

# Tools

# Industry Data

Between the 24th of March 2017 and the 23rd of March 2018 burning glass used bots to scan the internet for job posting and have released their findings to the public. Using this data, we can gauge the job market throughout the IT industry within the Australian and New Zealand region.

Using this data, we can determine that Lucas’s ideal job of graphic designer has the greatest demand among the group, with 887 job postings within the timeframe that burning glass collected its data, making it the second highest in demand job in the industry.

According to the data, John Doe’s ideal job has the second highest demand in the group. Within the time span, there has been 539 job postings for software engineers. It is currently ranked eleventh in demand in the IT industry.

Matthew’s, Graham’s and Shaylea’s ideal jobs where not in the burning glass data; so, to get an idea of the how much demand their ideal jobs have, data has been gathered from one of Australia’s biggest online job board, seek.com. Although, the problem with this tactic is that seek will include within its searches, jobs that it deems close enough to what you are searching for. This isn’t a problem for jobs with demands low enough to manually count, but the higher the demand the more inaccurate to results will be.

Shaylea’s ideal job of senior business analyst currently has about 353 job postings on seek.com. It should be noted that her job was the most effected by Seek including job postings it thinks are relevant.

Matthew’s ideal job of chief information officer and Graham’s ideal of general manager of information technology have the lowest demand on Seek, having only eleven and seven job postings respectively. Although it should be noted that these are high ranking leadership positions that companies typically promoted current employees into, rather than hiring from outside the company.

Below is a table representing the twenty-five highest ranking IT-specific and general skills demanded in the IT industry and whether or not anyone in the group will require them for their specific ideal jobs.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| IT-specific skills | | | | | |
| 1. SQL |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. JavaScript |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. JAVA |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Microsoft Windows |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Project Management |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. SAP |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Business Management |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Building Relationships |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Business Analysis |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Graphic Design |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Technical Support |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Microsoft C# |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. LINUX |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Customer Service |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Software Engineering |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. .NET Programming |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Website Production |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Microsoft Office |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Oracle |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. ITIL |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Git |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Python |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Scrum |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Systems Engineering |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Business Process |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | John Doe | Lucas Teo | Matthew Johnson | Graham Hibbert | Shaylea Smith |

The three skill that the group does not require and are the highest according to the Burning Glass data are Technical Support, Microsoft C# and LINUX.

No one in the group had chosen a role that often interact with customers directly, thus technical support isn’t required.

Microsoft C# and LINUX maybe useful to John depending on the nature of the projects that he would be working on, though there is no indication that this the case.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| General Skills | | | | | |
| 1. Communication Skills |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Problem Solving |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Organizational Skills |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Writing |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Team Work |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Troubleshooting |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Planning |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Detail-Orientated |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Creativity |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Research |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Leadership |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Time Management |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Mentoring |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Quality Assurance and Control |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Presentation Skills |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Meeting Deadlines |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Analytical Skills |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Team Building |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Management |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Multi-Tasking |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. English |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Building Effective Relationships |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Articulate |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Self-Starter |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Decision Making |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | John Doe | Lucas Teo | Matthew Johnson | Graham Hibbert | Shaylea Smith |

The only general skill not required by the group is the mentoring. However, even if it is not an official responsibility, any of the group members may find they need to mentor someone if circumstances deem it necessary.

After looking at the Burning Glass data, John has not changed his mind about his ideal job. He was always aware of that being a software engineer would be a technically demanding job, but that is what attracted him to it in the first place. He believes that he already has most of the general skills required, even if they require some developing; and with enough time he is confident that he can gain all the technical skills required to become a software engineer.

# IT Work

# IT Technologies

**Machine Learning**

**What does it do?**

Machine learning (ML) has become an increasingly important part of IT today. It is seen in how IT leverages machine learning to improve operations and how IT supports and enables different life and business applications. Machine learning is an application of artificial intelligence (AI) that provides systems the ability to automatically learn and improve from experience without being explicitly programmed. “Some specialists believe that **machine learning applications** are, on the one hand, magic boxes capable of doing whatever we want or, conversely, are alien-like solutions that are useless in everyday life” (r3). What may seem useless on the surface, actually has real world applications now and into the future.

Currently machine learning AI is used in broad range of applications that not only speed up data delivery but enhance an applications useability**. Real-world applications include speech and image recognition, text classification and web search optimization. Ever wondered how Google search knows what you are typing before you finish typing it? Machine learning. To create this predictive behaviour, ML algorithms are trained. “A machine learning model is the output generated when you train your machine learning algorithm with data” (r1). This predictability allows Google to preload search results and or webpages, enabling a quicker response. Similarly, application such as Netflix employ ML to predict better content suggestions for viewers. After the trained algorithm is enable the predictive nature becomes more accurate through ‘trial and error’ based on the user’s actions. Essentially Netflix algorithms learn, I like action movies and suggests more movies around this genre. Although this predictability function is a small fraction of the capabilities of machine learning, it can be easily demonstrated how this technology can speed up data transfer and enhancing user experience.**

***“Machine learning is not a simple process. As the algorithms ingest training data, it is then possible to produce more precise models based on that data. A machine learning model is the output generated when you train your machine learning algorithm with data. After training, when you provide a model with an input, you will be given an output. For example, a predictive algorithm will create a predictive model. Then, when you provide the predictive model with data, you will receive a prediction based on the data that trained the model”. (r1)***

**Whilst ML is not new, recent hardware technology advancements has allowed ML to do more complex calculations. As these algorithms become more complex, the processing power of the CPU (central processing unit) became less capable of handling the enormous amount of data. However, graphical processing unit (GPU), which originally developed for the gaming industry, has now become popular for machine learning AI. “**GPUs are specialized hardware for the manipulation of images and calculation of local image properties. The mathematical basis of neural networks and [image manipulation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Graphics_pipeline) are similar, [embarrassingly parallel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Embarrassingly_parallel) tasks involving matrices, leading GPUs to become increasingly used for machine learning tasks” (r1). Not only are GPUs able to process the enormous amount of data, GPU development is evolving in a direction that facilitates deep learning.

Similarly, An AI accelerator is a class of microprocessor or computer system designed as hardware acceleration for artificial intelligence applications such as machine learning. “Like other purpose-built accelerators, such as graphics processing units ([GPUs](https://searchvirtualdesktop.techtarget.com/definition/GPU-graphics-processing-unit)), AI accelerators are designed to perform their particular tasks in a way that’s impossible for traditional [CPUs](https://whatis.techtarget.com/definition/processor) in most desktops and notebooks. A purpose-made accelerator delivers greater performance, more features and greater power efficiency to facilitate it’s given task” (r4). Whilst some believe GPUs are the dominant hardware architecture, recent developments of “neural network processing units (NNPUs), field programmable gate arrays (FPGAs), application-specific integrated circuits (ASICs), and various related approaches that go by the collective name of neurosynaptic architectures” (r5), will lead machine learning into the future with more complex and higher capabilities.

**What is the Impact?**

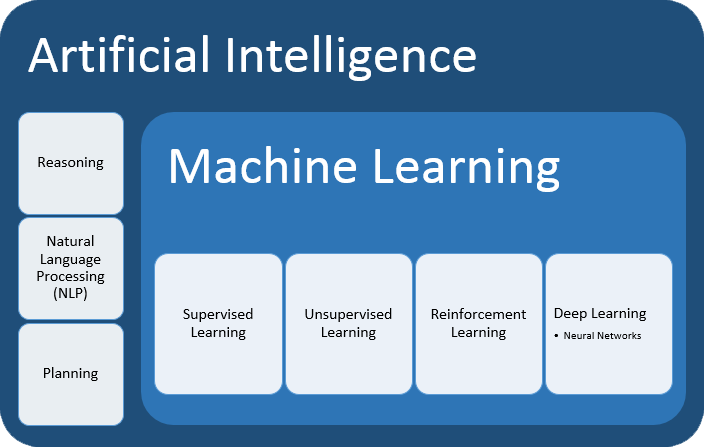
With a huge number of applications of ML and the advancement in the development of hardware, the impacts are far reaching from the home to large corporations. It is not easy to say which sector will be impacted the most with the advancement of this technology. It has been argued over the last decade, whether machine learning or AI will replace people in the work place or just change where those jobs are. However, corporations and business owners will benefit greatly from this technology and it will greatly change the way in which they operate.

Large corporations stand to profit more through increased statistics and performance analytics and customer profile generation. Accurate statistic and performance data, will give corporations the necessary data to create better processes or change their operating structure of particular departments. With better process in place, organization can stream line operations and increase their productivity through reduced resource waste. This reduction of waste will generate lower overheads and will lead to greater profitability. Higher profits will also be generated through better understanding of their customers. Machine learning offers potential value to companies trying to leverage big data that helps them better understand subtle changes in behaviour, preferences or customer satisfaction. This data can be gathered through social media post/reactions, customer surveys, loyalty programs etc. A greater understanding of their customer profile enables corporations to specifically target marketing campaigns to increase sales, or rectify issues that cause a negative impact for their customers. Machine learning leverages the necessary information corporations need to successfully increase efficiency and interact with their customers, not only increasing their profitability but customer satisfaction.

Whilst reducing resource waste and creating efficiency is key to a changing business. It can however have a negative side effect to the blue-collar workforce that they employ. Machine learning, through its effects on stream lining business operations, can cause a reduction in workforce numbers as a smaller more efficient workforce can accomplish the same task. Certain positions such as personal assistance, HR representatives, data analysts etc. also have the potential to be replaced with ML based programs. This subsequent change to business operations changes the job market significantly. However, it can also be argued that ML will only replace the meaningless tasks, allowing humans to focus on the more important aspects of their occupation. With a wide range of ML applications, the impact will be assessed individually. Although it can be said, over all the greatest impact will come from the work sector.

**How will it affect you?**

Fortunately, I am in a position where ML will only compliment both my personal and professional life. Professionally I work for an IT company in the field as a technician. The work performed on a daily basis is mainly physical, an area where ML is unable to operate. However, ML can play a supporting role in diagnosing issues related to either network implementation or programming. With the correct algorithms, ML can detect and apply changes to code as they are inputted or run a series of diagnostic tests across a platform to correct errors. Personally ML is very complimentary to my life style, from subtle application in web searching to Netflix recommendations. I expect ML to be incorporated into connected home setup in the near future. Biometric sensors would register who entered the particular room and adjust the room settings to suit. This would be achievable through face recognition and learned behaviour patterns to determine correct environmental settings. The impact on family and friends will ultimately come down to case by case basis. How ML will impact their lives will be down to their individual circumstances and how this technology will incorporate into their lives. As my parents age, I would expect to see a health monitor utilized to assist in medical diagnosis. Technology is what you make of it, some people embrace it and others reject it. However, the technology is inevitable, but we should endeavour to get the balance right.



Reference: (r)

1.<https://www.ibm.com/analytics/machine-learning>

2.<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Machine_learning#Applications>

3.<https://www.sas.com/en_au/insights/analytics/machine-learning.html>

## 4. <https://searchenterpriseai.techtarget.com/definition/AI-accelerator>

Clouds, services, servers

# What does it do?

What is a server? A server is a computer or program on a network that is dedicated to providing services to other computers on the network (also known as clients). Generally, it does this by sending and receiving data to and from clients, or by performing requested calculations that the clients cannot perform on their own. There are many types of servers that can perform a number of tasks depending on the needs of its users. For example, there are “File servers”. If you are connected to its network, you can send it files and folders, then anyone on the network can easily retrieve those files and folders without you having to send them to each individual.

Any computer with the right software can be used as a server, but depending on your purpose, this may not be enough. Which is why organization often use computers specifically designed to be servers. These are made with redundant power sources and multiple hard drives that can be replaced without turning off the server itself.

As these machines are designed with only performance in mind, there are some draw backs that make them hard to manage. They are often as big as people, requiring a lot of room and depending on how many you have, you may need to spend a substantial amount of resources on cooling to prevent overheating.

Depending on its size, an organization may need a significant number of servers. It is also hard to gauge the maximum amount of activity an organization will conduct, making it necessary to have many more servers than it actually needs. As a result, it can cost a considerable amount to pay for the space, cooling and general maintenance to keep your servers up and running.

However, there are common ways to combat these downfalls and reduce these inefficiencies. For example, with virtualization, you can run multiple virtual machines (or VM’s) off of the one server. This makes is easier to make the most out of each server by distributing its resources to multiple purposes.

In more recent years, this has been taken further with cloud computing. Through cloud computing, one can access the resources of a server through the internet. This means that a company can build a data centre with a very large number of servers; cool and maintain them in the most efficient way possible, then they can use virtualization to split up their computing resources and rent out as much as a client needs.

This means that an organization doesn’t need to deal with the physical hardware themselves. This cuts the cost of space, cooling and maintenance and they can easily increase or decrease the amount of resources depending on how much you need at the time.

But this isn’t the end. The IT industry is growing as more and more of the worlds population is connecting to the internet. Companies are tirelessly working on making their data centres more powerful and efficient.

Li-Fi is one such way. Wi-Fi uses radio-waves to transmit data to and from computers, and while it is a relatively power efficient method, Li-Fi is proving itself as the cleaner alternative. Li-Fi uses light to transfer data. Using light as the method of data transport has the potential of being much faster than what Wi-Fi can achieve with radio-waves. Not only that, the data being sent through Li-Fi would be received through a solar panel. Not only will Li-Fi transport data, but it will also transport power, making it much more eco-friendly.

# What is the likely impact?

Right now, Li-Fi is about as fast as Wi-Fi in terms of download speeds, but in the near future it is expected to be much faster. This along with other advancements to increase the power of data centres and the speed they can deliver data means that the cloud will have more and more applications.

This means that there may come a day where you could have access to an entire computer through the cloud. If something like that happens, then companies will no longer be racing to produce the most powerful phones. Every phone will essentially be a window to a computer in another location. After this “window to another computer” has been implemented, the goal of making phones as small as possible will become a clear second priority compared to making them receive data as fast as possible.

This isn’t to say that developing client-side hardware will become completely redundant. It will simply aim to be less powerful and more “flexible”. People will be attracted to a device that they can use in the most situations possible. With features like adjustable screen size and more methods of user interaction. Also, these days, cyber-security is becoming a growing concern and that probably won’t change in the near future. People will be reluctant to have too much on the cloud, so they buy their own hardware with security as more of a priority than the devices power or number of features.

This would obviously shift the industry. There will be a reduced job market in mobile phone technology and the people who are working in or trying to get into it will naturally struggle. However, this also means that as reliance on data centres by the populace grows, so will the job market in that area.

# How will this affect you?

This will only affect me personally in a positive way. As I have no plans on entering the mobile phone industry, these advancements will mainly only affect me as a consumer; and as a consumer I am very excited to see how many practical applications this will have on my day to day life.

We can already connect all of our devices together to make it easier to share data, but if the cloud lives up to our expectations, instead of connecting multiple devices, I could essentially have only one computer and access it through multiple devices. So, while I’ll always have access to it, sensitive data will only be on the one computer in a secure location.

Something else that excites me personally is the advancements in cloud gaming. Cloud gaming is already being implemented in certain countries around the world; however, they can only use it for older games and the Australian internet infrastructure is not effective enough to support it. But as technology advances, it may come to the point where it is not only accessible by everyone but become the standard of the industry. You will not have to buy the next generation of hardware but simply pay a subscription to use hardware somewhere else over the cloud. I won’t have to worry about the cost to maintain hardware and I’ll theoretically be able to play a console on my phone.

Servers and cloud technology are advancing at a very fast pace and it is going to push the limits of the entire technology industry. The future will be an exciting time and I can’t wait to see it.

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## Robots

## Autonomous Vehicles

# Project Ideas

# Group Reflection

**Graham Hibbert**

Team Inspired work diligently to complete all tasks. With the exceptional leadership skills of Matthew Johnson, tasks were swiftly organised and assigned. With regular catch ups on ezTalks, issues were promptly fixed and progress well underway. With excellent contribution from Shaylee Smith, Anthony Simkin and Graham Hibbert, what seemed a daunting project was dispatched with ease. Lucas Teo’s arrival late in the piece barley cause a ripple as he expediently tackled the work required. However, with one member Blake Wicks missing in action, work continued seamlessly in his absence. Github activity logs kept the group honest and committed, with evidence of the hard work made by fellow group member evident. It was surprising to see how quickly team Inspired came to use Github, as if was second nature, given that it was unknown beast in the IT world. Moving forward only a faster and more direct communication medium could expedite amendments and form a more collegial partnership. Team Inspired has shown groups with different skill sets and work ethics, can accomplish any project if all members endeavour to contribute to their at most best.

**John Doe**

The team inspired worked well as a group. The group came together fairly late and had relatively little time to complete the project, which is something that they will strive to improve upon in latter projects. However, this was wasn’t too much of a problem as Matt was quick to take a leader ship position and Shaylea, Graham and John eagerly took on tasks to quickly and effectively complete the assessment. Surprisingly, Lucas who joined in much latter than the others work hard as to not hold the team back and was even able to make a notable contribution despite the little time he was with the group.

Not being able to physically meet was an obstacle for the team and could have seriously impacted their ability to cooperate. Luckily, they were able to use a number of tools to remedy the situation. By using EZTalk, they could have group meetings to organize themselves and by using Github they were easily able to combine their work into one project. Github was especially useful as it let everyone in the group see how everyone else’s work was going.

Team Inspired may have had a rough start but if the quality of work they have attained is any indication, than I’m sure that they will be able to maintain a high standard through this study period and achieve results that they can be proud of.