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Everest is growing! Literally!! About 0.1576 inches every year

1a.   
few years ago we could arguably mention some few apps that support team integrations in Microsoft apps, write now, due to the online feature of running apps without the need of it being installed in you computer roughly all of the apps are used to generate ideas and discuss ‘em online in real time. Apps like word, excel, teams and … are all available to be used in the same time by your team members!

1b.  
it depends on the file that the team would be using or working on, lets imagine they would be working on this very answer sheet, I upload a single copy on my MS Drive storage and share it through online access, and ask everyone to edit it online (Like the file that the class use to set up presentation dates for every student)

1c.

In case of working on a project, Generally Azure might be a good choice, since it gives version control tools and other features that are really similar to Git.

2.cloud and local data storage are two sides that have been being discussed about pros and cons for quite some time, both have many benefits and yet have some flaws.

Starting with cloud storages, it is fare to say that they make working with a team so much easy and give you and your colleagues many tools to wok on same files and project at the same time while having version control. You can share the files easily and referring to them just by mentioning the link to that project or file. And the best pro of this method is that you can access your files through any system and any place on the world as long as you have internet access.

On the other hand it has some flaws that saving your files or project locally doesn’t have in difference; for instance you need to have internet access all the time, though you may argue that nowadays you’ll have internet access everywhere, but what would happen if you would not be able to connect to the internet, in that case you wouldn’t be able to work with your files at all! Another flaw is that you have to upload all the changes you have made to the files each time you make any changes, and it is necessary to download the files whenever you want to open them.

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| 3. Computing Services | General Definition & Characteristics | Specific Microsoft 365 features and apps fitting the Definitions & Characteristics *and why* |
| On Premises Clients & Servers | Traditional setup where software and data are installed and stored on local servers and client machines within the company’s physical premises. | Microsoft Office applications installed on local PCs and company servers. These applications can run without a network connection and are managed by the company's IT department. |
| IaaS Infrastructure as a Service | Provides virtualized computing resources over the internet. Users can rent virtual machines, storage, and networks, which are managed by the service provider. | OneDrive for Business when used for backup and storage of files that are not synchronized with the cloud. It provides the infrastructure needed to store and manage data. |
| PaaS Platform as a Service | Offers hardware and software tools over the internet, typically for application development. ​ Users can develop, run, and manage applications without dealing with the underlying infrastructure. | OneDrive as a store-and-forward platform until synchronization with the cloud resumes.​ It allows users to store files locally and sync them with the cloud later. |
| SaaS Software  as a Service | Delivers software applications over the internet on a subscription basis. Users can access the software via a web browser without needing to install it locally. | Microsoft 365 Office apps (e.g., Word, Excel, PowerPoint) accessed via the cloud. These applications are available as a service and can be used from any device with internet access. |

4. The proliferation of subscription-based services across industries has fundamentally altered how we interact with products, software, and even experiences. What was once a one-time purchase has become a recurring expense, whether for software (SaaS), entertainment (Netflix, Spotify), or even everyday necessities (Amazon's Subscribe & Save). This move begs the question: if access replaces ownership, what do we really have?

One significant outcome of this transformation is a loss of control. When you own something—a book, a movie, or a piece of software—you can use it endlessly. Subscriptions provide conditional access; once payments stop, so does access. Digital rights management (DRM) complicates matters further by allowing content you "own" to be revoked, updated, or withdrawn from a platform at any time.

Furthermore, a small number of powerful firms hold a disproportionate amount of power due to the subscription model. Due to their growing reliance on cloud-based services, both individuals and businesses are at risk from price increases, changes in policy, or interruptions in service. Autonomy is frequently sacrificed in the name of convenience.

However, subscriptions do make premium services more accessible by providing flexibility, affordability, and ongoing improvements. Infrastructure-as-a-Service (IaaS) lowers up-front expenses and maintenance demands for companies. However, when additional necessary tools adopt this approach, the convenience advantages can be outweighed by the total expense of several memberships.  
  
The statement by William Gibson serves as a reminder that the future is not equally shared; whereas some people welcome the advantages of a subscription-based society, others are shut out because of financial constraints. Access will become the new riches if ownership completely disappears, posing significant moral and financial issues for the future.