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**Part 1:Office 365**

🡺Can you share that Office 365 folder/file with a colleague in CPR101? If so, how? What can your colleague do with that file? How can you collaborate on a single file using Office 365? <https://www.google.ca/search?q=collaborate+on+a+single+file+using+Office+365>. **(15 points)**

Yes, you can share a folder (such as CPR101) or a standalone file (such as the sample test file) with someone else.

Web version – when logged in into one drive one the web

To share, once you access your one drive hover your mouse over the folder or file that you would like to share. The share file option will show when you hover over the selected item. Once you press the share button, it will let you share a link to your file. You are first prompted to determine who would be able to use the link such as only letting people enrolled at Seneca college to be able to view the file from the link, which then you can choose whether they are authorized to edit the file. Then you are prompted to send a link to an email address that you specify with an optional message which will appear in the email.

For OneDrive on the desktop, go to the folder location on the drive, right click (shift + f10), select share, and do the same as the web instructions from here.

If edit authorization was given to a collogue, you are both able to edit the document online, where you are told who is responsible for each change in the document as well as instantly see the changes (except for word). By knowing what others are editing, it will avoid conflict with different versions of the same file trying to be uploaded as in the program (OneDrive) would be unsure as to which version should be uploaded to OneDrive to be saved there.

Since you send a link and not the file itself you will never be stuck with an old version of the document, slideshow or spreadsheet. This makes it easy to stay up to date with the latest version of the work.

🡺What are the advantages and disadvantages of storing files “in the cloud” versus on your own system? Issues are data transfer rates, security, limits on file name length, number of files, size of files…anything else?**(15 points)**

[**https://www.levelcloud.net/why-levelcloud/cloud-education-center/advantages-and-disadvantages-of-cloud-computing/**](https://www.levelcloud.net/why-levelcloud/cloud-education-center/advantages-and-disadvantages-of-cloud-computing/)

[**https://support.office.com/en-us/article/invalid-file-names-and-file-types-in-onedrive-onedrive-for-business-and-sharepoint-64883a5d-228e-48f5-b3d2-eb39e07630fa#individualfilesize**](https://support.office.com/en-us/article/invalid-file-names-and-file-types-in-onedrive-onedrive-for-business-and-sharepoint-64883a5d-228e-48f5-b3d2-eb39e07630fa#individualfilesize)

Advantages of the “cloud”

* Allows the user to have extra storage either as a backup or a way to increase the storage they already have, instead of buying more hardware which can get obsolete very quickly.
* You can access all your data from any machine as well as smart phones or tablets.
* Makes it easy to share files to other users who use the same cloud service (since you send a link instead of a file) as well as keeping track of different versions of the same file.

Disadvantages of the “cloud”

* Must have a reliable internet connection to be able to access the “cloud’s” storage. It will be very stressful if you only have a weak connection.
* There could be a privacy issue with the cloud because the company that you choose for extra storage could use that information to get to know you or your company more depending on the importance to the files or crackers can if they manage to access the files.
* Having the extra storage comes at a monthly or yearly subscription. You will probably end up spending more money on the service in total compared to buying more local storage devices (SSD or HDD) which seems like more money since you spend it upfront (this depends on how many people will be using it, if it’s a small group of people buying local storage could be better but for businesses, cloud storage might be a better option).
* Must always be on the latest version of the cloud meaning it could possibly be vulnerable to security threats as well as bugs. Having bugs could be disastrous if you plan to save important files.
* Syncing takes longer as you save more files in the “cloud”

🡺Is OneDrive more likeInfrastructure as a Service (IaaS) or Platform as a Service (PaaS) or Software as a Service (SaaS)? Discuss. **(15 points)**

[**https://rubygarage.org/blog/iaas-vs-paas-vs-saas**](https://rubygarage.org/blog/iaas-vs-paas-vs-saas)

No, because it can be all of them depending on how the user decides to use OneDrive.

It can be Infrastructure as a Service as it allows the user to store their own files on a remote server rather then their local machine either as a backup or to save storage space on their local machine. You can also run your application on a remote server rather than a local server to be able to save a lot of money as well as time making the server secure from hackers (crackers).

It can be a Platform as a Service as it is a service that you must pay for which will allow you to access severalbusiness orientated applications specifically meant for develop which you can access from a remote machine with a reliable internet connection. One drive lets you develop for multiple platforms at once which means you will never need to worry about running your software on different platforms and not working. The programmer only needs to be concerned about testing on one platform, if it works, the development environment will do all the work required to allow it to run on other platforms (It is portable -> make it once, run it anywhere). This service also provides storage and security.

It can be Software as a service because OneDrive allows you to access as well as edit documents on a web-based version of their applications, this is used to make quick edits as well as take full advantage of the ability of multiple people to edit the same document at the same time. Nothing must be downloaded on the hard drive to use the application program as every tool is accessed from a web browser. Their web version of their application is much more simplified version of their much more feature packed downloadable application.

**Part 2: Product or Service?**“The future is already here. It’s just not evenly distributed.” – William Gibson

🡺Write a reflection on one, some, or all the following questions for a total of 200 – 250 words. **(35 points)**

* **Is music/video a product or a service or something to be ~~pirated~~ downloaded?**

Since some hardware is needed to listen to musicit could be all three. It all depends on what the user prefers on how to listen to the music as well as how much they enjoy the song. Usually if a consumer enjoys the content of a specific actor or artist very much they will buy it as a product (buying a cd which contains a collection of songs or DVD) which costs more than the other options. If that’s not the case, they will buy a downloadable version, which costs much less due to the quality not being as good or they may use a streaming service which is even cheaper than buying and downloading digital copies of a lot of products (however, you may have possible connection issues if directly streaming). It all depends on how interested they are in music. (this is very much the same for movies).

* **How does © copyright vs https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/8/8b/Copyleft.svg/240px-Copyleft.svg.png copyleft change things?**

[**https://www.gnu.org/gwm/libredocxml/x53.html**](https://www.gnu.org/gwm/libredocxml/x53.html)

[**https://www.ic.gc.ca/eic/site/cipointernet-internetopic.nsf/eng/wr03719.html**](https://www.ic.gc.ca/eic/site/cipointernet-internetopic.nsf/eng/wr03719.html)

Copyright protects the creator’s creation to make sure people who would like their content, they would have to buy a copy following the distribution rules in place. However, it is always illegal to redistribute for money (this is according to the copyright laws in Canada). Copyright laws are in place to allow the creator to make a living off what they create for the public. Everything under this licence is closed source (if it is code) and cannot be redistributed by a third-party source if they do it is against the law.

Copyleft allows people the freedom to download, redistribute with their own changes to the project or file. However, it must always be free for all to use. A big part of Copyleft is meant for education purposes giving the public, as well as schools, a free option to be able to learn whatever the please on their own timeor use for a school assignment (music or photos with a citation).For programming according to the GNU licence and documentation, it allows other programmers to improve on a project as the anyone can access the code allowing novice programmers to learn from feedback from others when a novice programmer uploads a projectfor everyone to see such as on git or GitHub.

* There are many ways to deliver entertainment content. **Does the delivery method change our relationship to the content? Is** [**the medium really the message?**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_medium_is_the_message)

I believe the delivery method does change the relationship to the content because if they buy the content physically, they tend to be more responsible with it. They usually don’t try to redistribute the product illegally. However, with digital content with a one-time purchase, it’s not uncommon for someone to redistribute illegally since you download a file on your computer and because of that you have full permissions to do whatever you please to the file (you are the administrator of that computer). As for streaming services, all music can only be accessed in the app with an internet connection and not externally making it not possible to redistribute even if you download the music to be able to listen to the music while offline since it is also in the app with its own security.

**Part 3:**Remember this from Week 3?

*Think about your professional destination after you complete your work here at Seneca: where would you like to go? What skills and knowledge are you going to need when you get there that you don’t have or don’t have enough of? Make a list.*

🡺 Revisit that list and reproduce it here. **Considering the last many weeks in all your courses, what have you done that supports the things on your list?**(20 points)

**majority of these ideas can from IPC144A the supplementary course**

Possible careers

* Web developer preferably back end web development
* Video game developer
* Linux administrator

Skills and knowledge

Old list

* general knowledge that computer programmers would have to know (such as everything in this course).
* How to properly work as a team in the IT industry, often you will work on large projects only possible to be completed with a team.
* Have critical thinking skills to be able to solve logic problems to fix errors in a program.

New (everything in the old list is good I am just adding on)

* Being able to properly plan a larger project through pseudocode being specific is what is wanted/expected since a computer only can solve small simple problems at a time (doing a lot of smaller sub problems will ultimately end up at solving the original problem).
* It could also be plannedto use a flow chart where we use conventional symbols to specify what the computer is doing at that block. It also states the flow of a program stating what it will after a block.
* Having a lot of patience. Nothing will get done in a couple of days since all programs require a lot of planning beforehand as well as testing.

Improvement

Old list

* Improve my problem-solving skills. You will always have to figure out alternate ways to do a similar or the same task.
* Improve my reading comprehension skills to be able to read a program’s comments

New

* Improving my teamwork skills as in knowing how to properly plan how to decide who has what responsibilities in the group
* Following very specific instructions since computers only understand simple instructions.
* Being able to understand a plan and put it into computer code.
* Being able to express my ideas properly to my team so they can give any necessary feedback. This also includes documenting my code, placing comments wherever I feel is necessary.

Citations

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