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Part One of Three

(15 points for this 3-part question, 150+ words total)

*1a. What tools and features support collaboration, i.e., multiple people making edits on a file, with colleagues when using Microsoft 365 for business (aka Office 365)?*

*In Office 365, file sharing is quite common. With OneDrive, users can share files with another colleague, and they can collaborate on that file together. We can store files on the computer sync them automatically. Files can be shared with anyone with specific permissions and link can be sent by email to be viewed.*

*1b. What mechanisms permit different ways of collaborating on a single file?  
Collaboration on single file can be done by user who can work, edit, and share to the extent of the permissions. Comments can also be placed by them. In the “editing” tab the permission given to us can be seen and people who have the file open at the same time can be seen in the shared button.*

*1c. What about a project where collaboration on numerous files must be done – what would you use to manage that?*

*Then we could use OneDrive we could add users who can access the files and generate links to give access to the folders. As those who get access to the folders can view the folder in office 365 panels they can download the folder with numerous files and edit them as well.*

(15 points in 150+ words)

2. What are the advantages and disadvantages of storing files “in the cloud” versus on your own system?

*The benefits of “in the cloud” storage over local storage include:*

*Since all data is saved and backed up on an external device, frequently thousands of kilometers from your own location, when you use cloud storage, there is a lower danger of system failure. This saves you from having to pay for data retrieval after a hard-drive malfunction, Therefore, you are not needed to manually backup your data on an external device. As a result, you reduce tension and save time. Your backup procedure is automated by cloud service providers. Therefore, you are not need to manually backup your data on an external device. As a result, you reduce tension and save time.You can access your data from anywhere because it is stored remotely. This is especially useful if you travel a lot for work or if members of your team are spread out across multiple time zones. The collaboration process is further aided by cloud storage when your team is dispersed throughout the globe. Employees may easily log in and view the work of other team members thanks to cloud storage, regardless of where they are located or how far they are apart.*

*Disadvantages of "in the cloud" storage versus local storage:*

*One problem with cloud-based software is that, over time, subscription fees may end up costing more overall than if a business had paid a licensing fee up front. This is especially true if your company doesn't use the most recent software releases. Users of cloud-based software always have access to the most recent version, and the monthly subscription price includes the development costs.*

*The use of cloud storage requires an internet connection. You can experience difficulties gaining access to your storage if your network is slow. You won't be able to view your files if you are somewhere without internet connectivity.*

3. Computing Services  (30 points)

Fill in the table below. Consider the functionality of Microsoft Office 365 Apps within the Infrastructure / Platform / Software as\_a\_Service contexts.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Computing Services | Definition / characteristics of this service | Microsoft Office 365 App(s) that fit the definitions / characteristics *and why* |
| On Premises | “On premises,” also referred to as “on-premises,” “on-premises,” or “on-perm,” is a method of deploying software. With on-prem, computer programs are installed right on users’ computers through CDs or USB drives. | On-premises software is located and operated within a user’s datacenter. As such, it uses the user’s computing hardware rather than that of a cloud provider. Also known as “shrink-wrap,” on-premises programs are among the most used enterprise and consumer applications that require licenses per server or computer. |
| IaaS | Infrastructure as a service (IaaS) is a type of cloud computing service that offers essential compute, storage, and networking resources on demand, on a pay-as-you-go basis. IaaS is one of the four types of cloud services. | With the IaaS model, you can outsource the elements of infrastructure like Virtualization, Storage, Networking, Load Balancers and so on, to a Cloud Provider like Microsoft. To deploy your applications to the Cloud, you must install OS images and related application software on the cloud infrastructure. In this model, it's your responsibility to patch/update/maintain the OS and any application software you install. The Cloud provider will typically bill you on computing power   by the hour and the amount of resources allocated and consumed (as per its service level agreement (SLA). |
| PaaS | Platform as a service (PaaS) is a cloud computing model where a third-party provider delivers hardware and software tools to users over the internet. Usually, these tools are needed for application development. A PaaS provider hosts the hardware and software on its own infrastructure. As a result, PaaS frees developers from having to install in-house hardware and software to develop or run a new application. | With the PaaS model, you get a core hosting operating system and optional building block services that allow you to run your own applications or third-party applications. You need not be concerned about lower level elements of Infrastructure, Network Topology, Security and Load Balancers -- all this is done for you by the Cloud Service Provider. The Provider gives you a fully functional OS with major platform software. |
| SaaS | Software as a Service (SaaS) is a software use model where customers and users access applications via the Internet, and where the software applications are hosted in a multi-tenant cloud infrastructure. With SaaS, a business service provider hosts an application at its data center and customers access it via a web browser or API | With the SaaS model, you consume as a service only the Applications that you need for your business. These applications run on the provider's cloud infrastructure, making them accessible from various devices like browser or mobile.  The SaaS provider manages everything -- that includes Infrastructure, Load balancers and firewalls, Operating Systems and runtime environments like .NET and Java, the line of business applications and services such as email or a CRM.  You need not be concerned about managing the underlying cloud infrastructure, which includes network, servers, operating systems or storage (except some user-specific application configuration settings). |

Part Two of Two (40 points for 250+ words)  
*4. If everything becomes a subscription, then what have we got?*

The future is already here. It’s just not evenly distributed.” -William Gibson. Today most apps have access, but they have categorized the features a user can use freely and the features that subscription users can use. The additional features costs price to the subscription and most of us can’t pay for it. Everything has been made subscription based because it’s a stable source of income for the company. If everything is based on subscription slowly and gradually people may realize that it is not essential to get the service from the apps. Today's apps like YouTube, Netflix, Spotify are based on subscription. They may lure the user to use by giving three months of free trial during the trial period. The developers will make them feel like they need the app. so they feel it's necessary to them. This makes the user to get trapped in subscription-based app. The only thing they do is remove the app and make the users feel superior by giving them so called pro features. If everything becomes a subscription, we will have a lot of people who are struggling to keep up with the payments. We will also have a lot of people who are cancelling their subscriptions because they can't afford it or they don't want to pay for it anymore. This could lead to a lot of businesses going out of business and a lot of people losing their jobs. If everything becomes a subscription, we will have a lot of options to choose from and we will be able to use different services whenever we want. For example, instead of buying a certain product, we can subscribe to it and use it for a certain period. This way, we can save money and we can also use different products and services.