ASSIGNMENT 2 FRONT SHEET

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Student declaration I certify that the assignment submission is entirely my own work and I fully understand the consequences of plagiarism. I understand that making a false declaration is a form of malpractice.			
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Grading grid

P6	P7	M4	D3

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Grade:	Assessor Signature:	Date:

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Chapter 1 – Research proposal

I.Title

Reducing Carbon Footprint in IT Networks: An Exploration of Modern Methods

II.Introduction

In recent years, the growth of the information technology (IT) sector has led to a significant increase in energy consumption and carbon emissions. This has led to growing concerns about the environmental impact of the IT sector and the need to find ways to reduce its carbon footprint. One of the keyways to reduce carbon emissions in IT networks is by using modern methods such as virtualization, cloud computing, and energy-efficient hardware. Virtualization is the process of creating a virtual version of a device or resource, such as a server, network, or storage device, which allows multiple systems to run on a single physical device. Cloud computing involves the delivery of computing services, including servers, storage, databases, networking, software, analytics, and intelligence, over the internet. Energy-efficient hardware refers to computer hardware that is designed to consume less energy and produce less heat.

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While these modern methods have been proposed as potential solutions for reducing carbon emissions in IT networks, the effectiveness and feasibility of these methods remains unclear. This research aims to explore the use of modern methods to reduce carbon emissions in IT networks and to provide insights into best practices for reducing carbon emissions in this sector. The findings of this research can inform the development of strategies and policies for reducing carbon emissions in IT networks and can contribute to the wider discussion on reducing the carbon footprint of the IT sector.

1.Research questions

RQ1: What is the current state of using modern methods to reduce carbon emission in IT networks?

RQ2: How effective are modern methods in reducing carbon emissions?

RQ3: What are the best practice for reducing carbon emissions in IT network ?

2.Literature reviews

System Quality (SYQ)

The system quality factor plays a crucial role in reducing carbon emissions in IT network systems. The use of modern methods to optimize energy consumption and reduce carbon emissions requires a well-designed and efficient IT system. A high-quality system is essential for the successful implementation of energy-efficient methods. According to a study by Li et al. (2020), a well-designed IT system that uses intelligent power management and optimization techniques can significantly reduce energy consumption and carbon emissions.

Another study by Rezazadeh et al. (2021) highlights the importance of system quality in the implementation of green IT practices. The study emphasizes that a high-quality IT system is necessary to ensure the success of green IT initiatives, including the use of renewable energy sources and the implementation of energy-efficient practices. The study also suggests that organizations need to invest in improving their IT infrastructure to achieve their green IT goals.

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Furthermore, according to a study by Lozano-Monasor et al. (2021), the adoption of modern methods to reduce carbon emissions requires a system that is resilient and adaptable. The study suggests that organizations should focus on developing a system that is agile, reliable, and flexible to accommodate changes in energy consumption patterns and other factors. This way, organizations can optimize their energy consumption, reduce their carbon footprint, and achieve their green IT goals.

In summary, the system quality factor plays a vital role in the implementation of modern methods to reduce carbon emissions in IT network systems. A high-quality IT system that is well-designed, efficient, and adaptable is necessary to achieve energy efficiency, reduce carbon emissions, and achieve green IT goals.

Word Of Mouth (WOM)

Word of mouth is a crucial factor in promoting the adoption of new technologies and practices, including those aimed at reducing carbon emissions in IT network systems. Research has shown that WOM communication can significantly influence individuals' perceptions and attitudes towards new technologies and their willingness to adopt them (Liu & Huang, 2019).

Moreover, WOM communication can facilitate the spread of information and knowledge about the benefits of using modern methods to reduce carbon emissions in IT network systems, which can increase their adoption rates. Studies have found that positive WOM communication can increase consumers' purchase intentions for environmentally friendly products (Griskevicius et al., 2010).

However, negative WOM communication can also have detrimental effects on the adoption of new technologies and practices. Therefore, it is important to not only promote positive WOM communication but also address any concerns or negative perceptions that may arise to ensure the successful implementation and adoption of modern methods to reduce carbon emissions in IT network systems.

Intention To Use (BI)

The intention to use is an important factor in the adoption of modern methods to reduce carbon emissions in IT network systems. According to the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM), BI is a key determinant of an individual's adoption of new technology. The BI construct is based on two key factors: perceived usefulness and perceived ease of use.

Perceived usefulness refers to the degree to which an individual believes that using a particular technology will enhance their job performance. In the context of modern methods to reduce carbon emissions in IT network systems, perceived usefulness can be linked to the benefits of energy savings, improved operational efficiency, and reduced carbon emissions.

Perceived ease of use refers to the degree to which an individual believes that using a particular technology will be effortless and easy to learn. In the context of modern methods to reduce carbon emissions in IT network systems, perceived ease of use can be linked to the ease of implementation and use of these methods within an organization.

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Studies have shown that BI is a significant predictor of an individual's intention to use modern methods to reduce carbon emissions in IT network systems. For instance, a study conducted by Eze et al. (2020) found that perceived usefulness and perceived ease of use significantly influenced employees' intention to use energy-efficient practices in the workplace.

Social Influence (SI)

Social influence is one of the key factors influencing the adoption and use of modern methods to reduce carbon emissions in IT network systems. SI refers to the impact of social context and social networks on an individual's decision-making process. Studies have shown that SI plays a significant role in the adoption and use of innovative technologies, including those aimed at reducing carbon emissions in IT network systems.

Research has identified several mechanisms through which SI can affect individuals' intentions and behaviors regarding the use of modern methods to reduce carbon emissions in IT network systems. These mechanisms include normative influence, informational influence, and social learning. Normative influence refers to the impact of social norms and expectations on individuals' attitudes and behaviors. Informational influence refers to the impact of social information and advice on individuals' beliefs and attitudes. Social learning refers to the impact of observing and imitating others' behaviors on individuals' own behaviors.

User Satisfaction (SATIS)

User satisfaction is a critical factor in determining the success of modern methods aimed at reducing carbon emissions in IT network systems. In recent years, research has shown that user satisfaction is a key determinant of the adoption and usage of environmentally friendly IT practices. User satisfaction can be defined as the degree to which a user perceives the system or technology to meet their needs and

expectations.

Studies have shown that a high level of user satisfaction is associated with an increased likelihood of continued use and adoption of green IT practices. In contrast, a low level of user satisfaction can lead to resistance, poor system usage, and even abandonment. Thus, it is essential to understand and measure user satisfaction when implementing modern methods aimed at reducing carbon emissions in IT network systems.

Factors such as ease of use, system functionality, and system reliability have been identified as significant determinants of user satisfaction in the context of IT systems. Additionally, user involvement in the design and implementation of green IT practices has been shown to increase user satisfaction and ultimately lead to successful adoption.

3.Research objectives

- To understand the current state of the use of modern methods to reduce carbon emissions in IT network systems.
- To assess the effectiveness of modern methods, such as virtualization, cloud computing, energy-efficient hardware, green procurement, and environmentally responsible disposal of electronic waste, in reducing carbon emissions.
- To identify the best practices for reducing carbon emissions in IT network systems, including the use of renewable energy sources, telecommuting, data center consolidation, intelligent power management, and optimization techniques.
- To compare the costs and benefits of using modern methods to reduce carbon emissions in IT network systems, including the cost savings and improved operational efficiency that can be achieved.
- To examine the attitudes and beliefs of IT professionals, IT users, industry experts, and the general public regarding the use of modern methods to reduce carbon emissions.

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4.Research hypotheses

H1: Social influence has significant positive effects on System Quality

H2: Social influence has significant positive effects on WOM

H3: System Quality has significant positive effects on User Satisfaction

H4: WOM has significant positive effects on Intention to Use

H5: System Quality has significant positive effects on Intention to Use

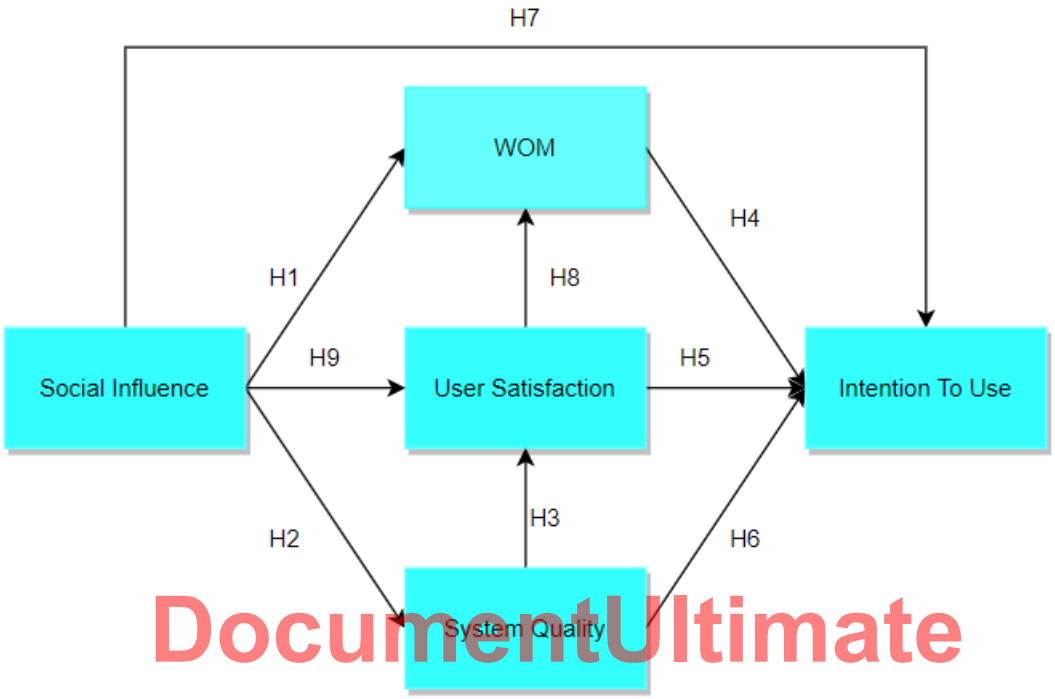
H6: User Satisfaction has significant positive effects on Intention to Use

H7: Social influence has significant positive effects on Intention to Use

H8: WOM has significant positive effects on User Satisfaction

H9: Social influence has significant positive effects on User Satisfaction

5.Research model



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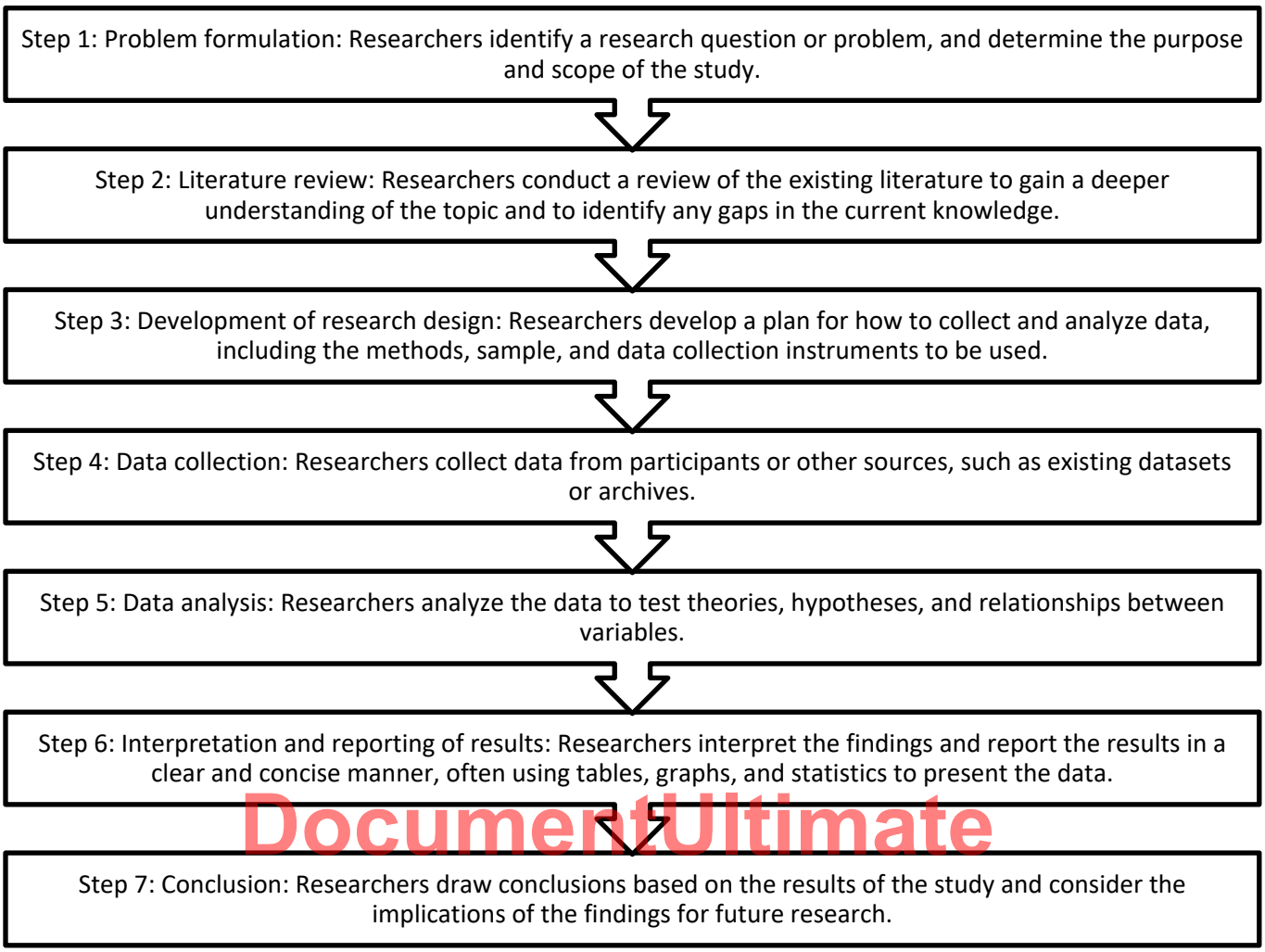
Research Mode

6.Research process

The research process typically involves several key steps, including:



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The research process can be iterative, meaning that researchers may go back and revise their methods or questions as they gain a deeper understanding of the topic. The research process can also be influenced by ethical considerations, such as the need to protect the confidentiality and privacy of participants, and to obtain informed consent.

Overall, the research process is an important tool for gaining new insights and advancing knowledge in a particular field. It requires careful planning, attention to detail, and a commitment to the highest standards of research ethics.

Chapter 2: Reflect on the effectiveness of research methods applied for meeting objectives of the computing research project.

I.Reflect on the effectiveness of research methods

1.Online survey

- Online surveys have a substantially lower margin of error since respondents enter their responses directly into a web survey.
- Because online surveys are automatically taken, there is no need to wait for paper questionnaires to be returned or for a phone interviewer to get the results. Additionally, internet polls provide very immediate response times.
- The costs of an interviewer for in-person or telephone surveys, the printing and postage required for surveys to be mailed in, or any other costs associated with other surveying techniques are not incurredby online surveys.

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2.Secondary data.

- Most of the data used in this research is public. In contrast to primary research, where data must be gathered from scratch, there are several sources from which pertinent data may be gathered and used.
- This strategy is less expensive and time-consuming because the relevant data is easily accessible and doesn't cost much if gathered from trusted sources. Data acquisition costs start out low.
- Because the data are so easily accessible, secondary research may be finished more rapidly. It may take a few weeks to complete, depending on the objectives of the participating companies or the amount of data needed.
- Using data acquired from secondary research, organizations or enterprises can assess the effectiveness of original research. As a consequence, businesses or organizations may create a hypothesis and calculate the cost of doing primary research.

II.Reflect on the limitations of research methods.

1.Online survey

- ✓ The majority of surveys use closed-ended questions, which limit respondents to selecting either "not relevant" or "other" as their response. Closed-ended questions may have a lower validity rate than other question types, despite the fact that they make survey analysis straightforward.
- ✓ Survey fraud is arguably the biggest disadvantage of an online survey. There are some people who just participate in online surveys to get the reward—often money—after finishing them, rather than to further the study.

2.Secondary data

- ✓ Even if data is easily accessible, a credibility assessment must be done to determine the veracity of thematerial.
- ✓ Not all sources of secondary data provide the most recent statistics and reports. Even if the data is correct, it could not have been sufficiently updated to take current timeframes into account.
- ✓ The findings of secondary research are derived from the results of all original research. The effectiveness of the study that has previously been done through primary research will determine yourresearch's success to a larger extent.

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III.How the research process goes.

1.About how the project plan was created

- ➢ The collected data is analyzed by using SPSS and AMOS which are analytical tools.
- ➢ Then the demographic information of respondents will be provided.
- ➢ After that the preliminarily descriptive analysis results and t-Test analysis will be given.
- ➢ After that the table of correlation matrix of demographic and factors and its analysis will be provided.

2.About tutor's support

- Our tutor is the one who helps us with our assignment since he has experience writing a lot of research papers, the option to teach us how to use SPSS to analyze the data, the ability to teach us how to create an examination proposal, and that's just the tip of the iceberg.
- When we get stuck at a certain phase, we often ask how to go, and he will clarify what to do even more so that we can comprehend it. Make it simpler for us to finish the research project in this manner.

3.About how to choose participants

- We anticipated finding them on social media as it's the quickest way to get in touch with new people.
- Everyone is free to take part in the survey because online shopping applications is becoming ubiquitous.
- More than 100 respondents were what we anticipated to receive.
- Because this is a quantitative study using an online survey method, participants in the questionnaire are very important for subsequent analysis.

4.Research result

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Data were mainly collected from students in Greenwich University in Da Nang, Viet Nam and 153 respondents participated in this study. There are more valid data points than there would typically be in a sample of 153. The profiles of the respondents are displayed in the table below. Participants in the sample make up 64.7% men and 35.3% women. 44.4% of respondents' age are the range of 21-25 years old and 34% of respondents are from younger age. They hold diploma in 79.7% of them, bachelor's degrees in 15.7%, and 4.6% of them wanted master's degree. Two-fifth of the respondents (61.4%) are students, 13.7% are self-employed and civil servant and only 11.1% are self-employee.

Table 1: Analysis Result of Demographic Profile of Respondents

Demographic		Frequency(n=153)	Percent
Gender	Male	99	64.7
	Female	54	35.3
Age	18-20 years	52	34.0
	21-25 years	68	44.4
	26-30 years	11	7.2
	31-35 years	7	4.6
	36-40 years	6	3.9
	>= 41 years	9	5.9
Education	Diploma	122	79.7
	Bachelor's degree	24	15.7
	Master's degree	7	4.6
Occupation	Self Employee	17	11.1
	Employee	21	13.7
	Civil Servant	21	13.7
	Student	94	61.4

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Table 2: Preliminarily Descriptive Analysis Results

Items	Statements	Mean	Std. Deviation	Skewness	Kurtosis
SYSQ1	Modern method provides a fast reduce carbon emission.	3.43	1.333	-.450	-1.018
SYSQ2	Modern method is easy to handle and control.	3.89	1.060	-.729	-.148
SYSQ3	Modern methods application offers appropriate. functionalities	3.81	1.162	-.860	.109
SI1	People think organization should use a modern method to reduce carbon emission.	3.77	1.153	-.893	.283
SI2	People think using the modern e-waste method is valuable.	3.58	1.254	-.725	-.353
SI3	People's opinions about using the modern method in reducing CO2 are important	3.75	1.047	-.374	-.679
SATIS1	I am satisfied with the way that the modern methods carried out the effective way to decrease CO2.	3.67	1.103	-.490	-.532
SATIS2	I am satisfied with the methods I have received from modern way comparing with the traditional way.	3.63	1.045	-.519	-.246
SATIS3	Overall, I was satisfied with the data center consolidation as the modern methods.	3.76	1.108	-.940	.475
WOM1	I will talk about the strengths of modern method such as data center consolidation to people I know.	3.42	1.227	-.567	-.464
WOM2	I will talk about data center consolidation to be quite positive.	3.53	1.250	-.602	-.619
WOM3	If you ask me the modern methods, I will recommend it.	3.35	1.345	-.454	-.909
BI1	I intend to use the concepts of green procurement.	3.68	1.283	-.696	-.525
BI2	I intend to increase using the datacenter consolidation application.	3.58	1.234	-.584	-.565
BI3	I intend to use environmentally responsible disposal of electronic waste continuously.	3.46	1.173	-.390	-.537

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According to the descriptive statistical analysis in the SPSS program, All the questionnaire items of values of standard deviation, skewness, and kurtosis are between 2 and -2 according to the analysis results (Table 2). According to the analysis's findings, participants in this study replied to questionnaire questions in a normal manner, and the dataset may be taken as normal for T-test analysis, which seeks to identify significant deviations from the means of the indicators' measurement scales' neutral value of 3. The responders overwhelmingly concur that the modern method offer ease of use, and useful functions (SYSQ1, SYSQ2, SYSQ3). Additionally, the respondents firmly concur that individuals believe using the modern method e-waste method is a worthwhile and significant decision (SI1, SI2, SI3).

Table 3: Analysis Result of Factors Correlations

	Gender	Age	Education	Occupation	SYSQ	SI	SATIS	WOM	BI
Gender	1								
Age	-.167	1							
Education	-.004	.331**	1						
Occupation	-.010	.361**	.549**	1					
SYSQ	-.116	.013	-.060	-.289**	1				
SI	.028	.090	.041	-.123	.377**	1			
SATIS	.057	.087	.029	-.085	.545**	.388**	1		
WOM	.073	-.074	-.010	-.241**	.345**	.396**	.487**	1	
BI	.039	-.172	-.160	-.260**	.492**	.332**	.364**	.402**	1

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****. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).**

Using the matrices of Pearson correlation coefficients in the SPSS statistical package, correlations between demographic and variables as well as between factors are examined. Results showed that system quality, social impact, user happiness, word-of-mouth, and behavioral intention had little bearing on how often the modern methods are conscious by people of various sexes, ages, and educational levels. Except for

system quality (-0.298), word-of-mouth (-0.241), and behavioral intention, occupation is also unaffected by those characteristics (-0.260) The data showed that, at the 0.01 level, there is a substantial positive connection between all the parameters. A correlation coefficient that ranges from 0.332 (SI <-> BI) to a maximum of 0.545 (SYSQ <-> SATIS) is also present. The eight-causal links in the suggested research model are shown by darkened cells. Significant correlations do not, however, imply that there are important causal relationships between the variables.

Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.949	.432		2.198	.030
	SYSQ	.384	.099	.369	3.896	.000
	SI	.109	.100	.097	1.090	.278
	SATIS	.021	.129	.016	.162	.871
	WOM	.208	.085	.228	2.462	.015

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- *Dependent Variable: BI*

Table 4: Analysis Result of Factor Readability

Factors	Indicators	Cronbach's Alpha
System quality	SYSQ1	0.822
	SYSQ2	

	SYSQ3	(Very Good)
Social Influence	SI1	0.638 (Not acceptable)
	SI2	
	SI3	
User Satisfaction	SATIS1	0.398 (Not acceptable)
	SATIS2	
	SATIS3	
Word-of-Mouth	WOM1	0.711 (Good)
	WOM2	
	WOM3	
Behavioral Intention	BI1	0.904 (Excellent)
	BI2	
	BI3	

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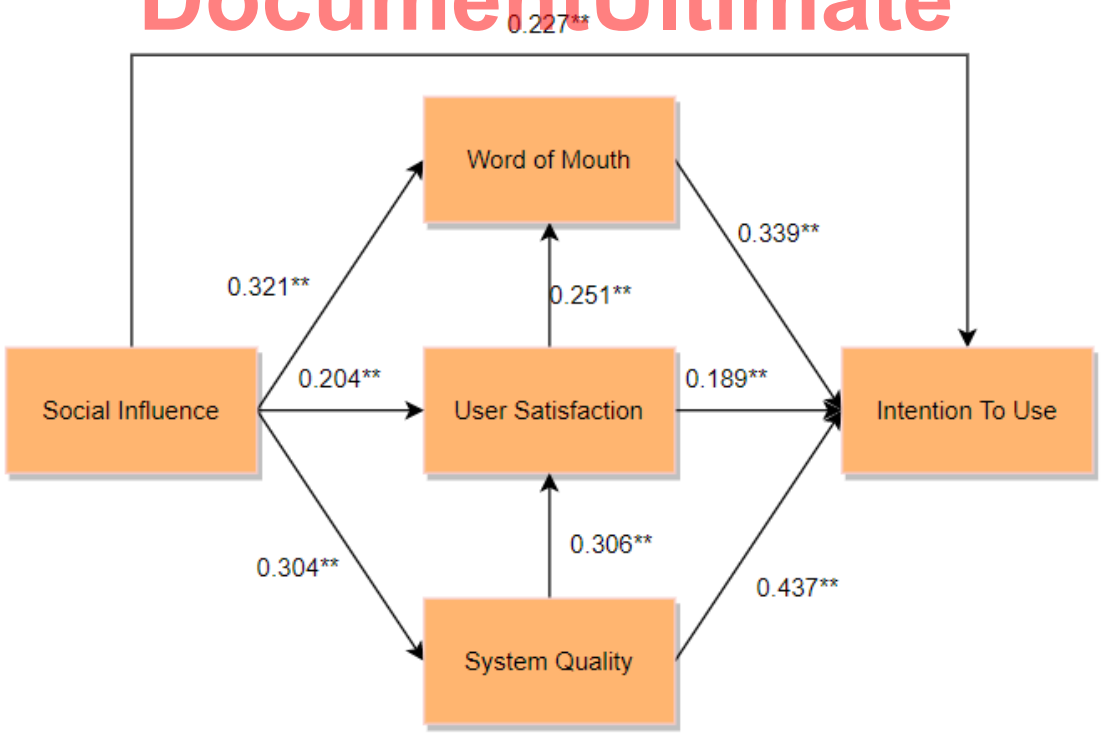

Figure 1: Research Model with Hypothesis Results

Table 5: Analysis Result of Hypothesis

Hypotheses	Relationship	Std, Coefficient	p-value	t-value	Result
H1	SI –> WOM	0.321	**	3.248	Accepted
H2	SI –> SYSQ	0.304	**	3.234	Accepted
H3	SYSQ –> SATIS	0.306	**	3.180	Accepted
H4	WOM –> BI	0.339	**	3.237	Accepted
H5	SATIS –> BI	0.189	**	2.636	Accepted
H6	SYSQ –> BI	0.437	***	3.917	Accepted
H7	SI –> BI	0.227	**	2.998	Accepted
H8	SATIS –> WOM	0.251	**	2.897	Accepted
H9	SI –> SATIS	0.204	**	2.802	Accepted

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Note: * means p < 0.001, ** means p < 0.01**

Table 6: Appendix

Indicators	Mean	t	Sig. (2-tailed)
SYSQ1	3.43	3.561	0.001
SYSQ2	3.89	9.219	0
SYSQ3	3.81	7.622	0
SI1	3.77	7.314	0
SI2	3.58	5.095	0
SI3	3.75	7.845	0
SATIS1	3.67	6.624	0
SATIS2	3.63	6.641	0
SATIS3	3.76	7.5	0
WOM1	3.42	3.72	0
WOM2	3.53	4.675	0
WOM3	3.35	2.85	0.005
BI1	3.68	5.833	0
BI2	3.58	5.103	0
BI3	3.46	4.28	0

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Chapter 3: Consider alternative research methodologies and lessons learnt in view of the outcomes.

I. Alternative research

Through a series of questionnaires that are delivered to 153 members via the informal community, information for the test is gathered. Finally, we were successful in generating sufficient significant findings to have an impact on participant judgments of the use for the modern method. Predetermined Q & A can produce results that fulfill the factors we can foresee at the time. The consequences, which were only partially the problem, ultimately served our interests in terms of what we had at our disposal.

Along with predefined questions and responses, the opinions of others will be used as an extra source of data to support the argument. Each responder has a unique viewpoint on utilizing .The results of the test will be more meaningful and useful.

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II.Future improvements

- Firstly, there is a need for more research on the effectiveness of different types of renewable energy sources in reducing carbon emissions in IT network systems. While it is generally accepted that renewable energy sources are important for reducing carbon emissions, there is still much debate around which types of renewable energy sources are most effective in this regard. Future research could explore the different types of renewable energy sources available, and evaluate their effectiveness in reducing carbon emissions in IT network systems.

- Secondly, there is a need for more research on the potential of emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) in reducing carbon emissions in IT network systems. These technologies have the potential to optimize energy usage and reduce waste in IT networks, leading to significant reductions in carbon emissions. Future research could explore the ways in which AI and ML can be used to reduce carbon emissions in IT network systems, and evaluate their effectiveness in doing so.

- Finally, there is a need for more research on the social and cultural factors that impact the adoption of modern methods for reducing carbon emissions in IT network systems. While there is growing awareness of the importance of reducing carbon emissions, there are still significant barriers to the adoption of modern methods in this area. Future research could explore the social and cultural factors that impact the adoption of modern methods for reducing carbon emissions in IT network systems and identify strategies for overcoming these barriers.
- Inaccurate information was given in the summary by people who were compelled to answer quickly because they either didn't want to or were unhappy. Additionally, certain queries are difficult for the creator to understand, which leads to an answer that is very different from what was intended. By causing a slight detour from the primary topic or lowering the credibility of the sources, they might significantly affect the review's final outcome. The perception of inadequate study abilities will be lessened if Q&A are succinct and direct.

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