

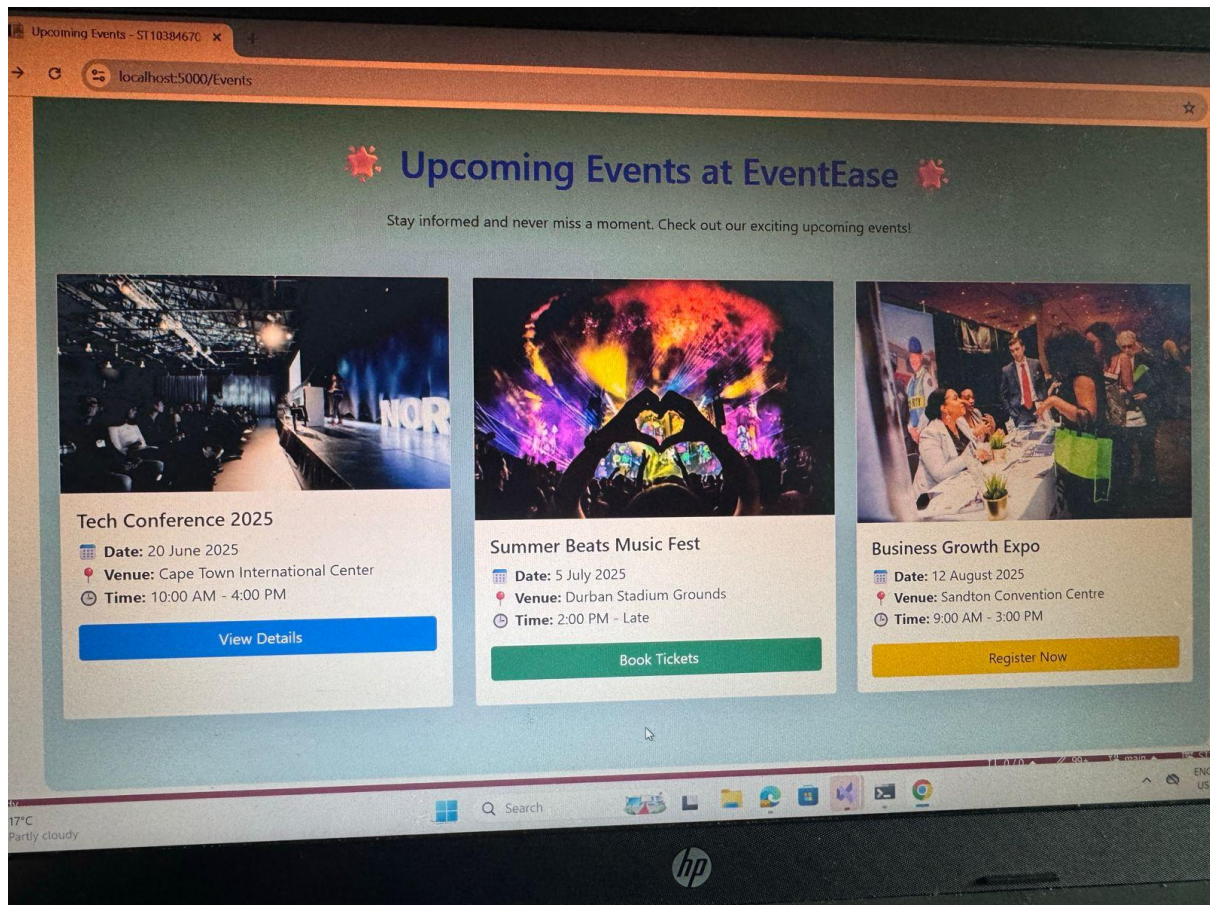
ST10384670

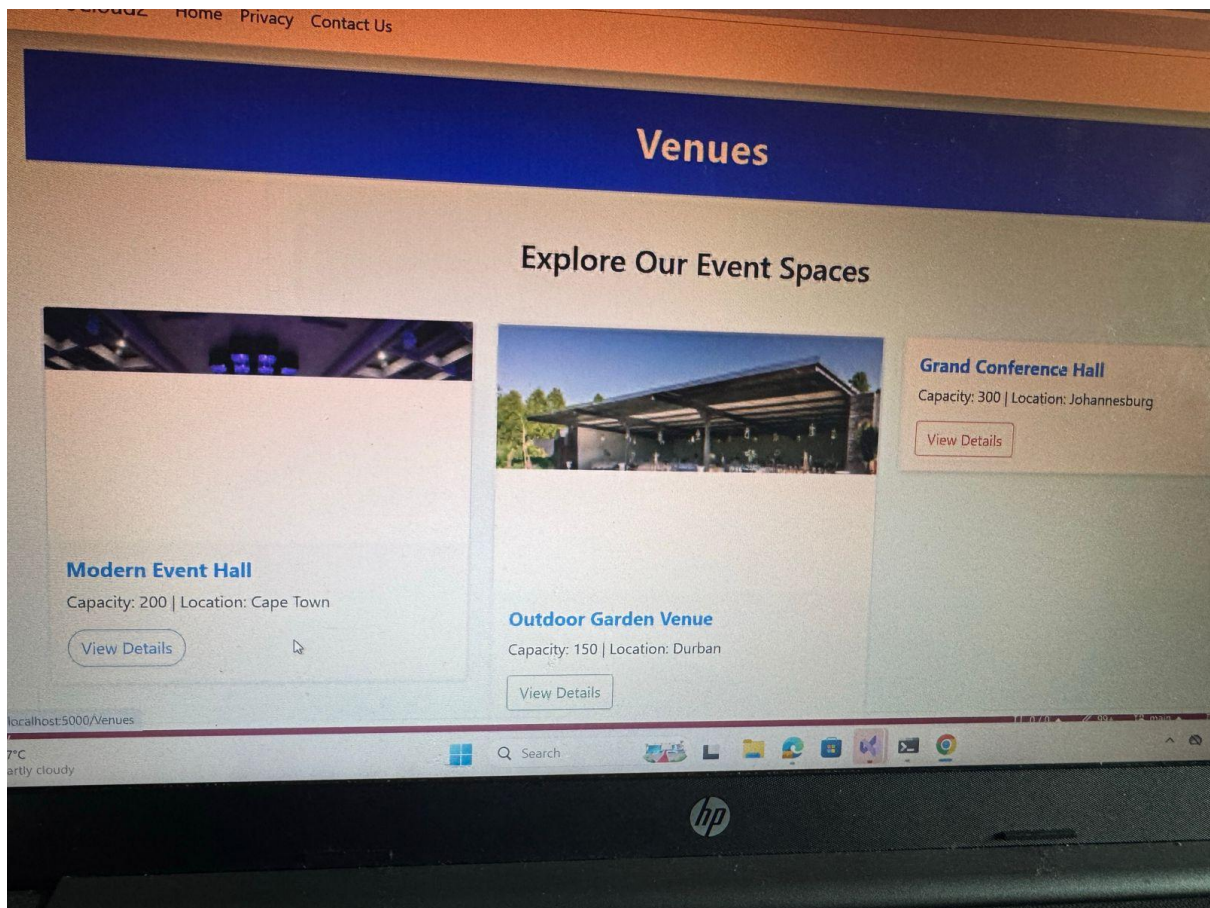
**CLDV6211**

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Screenshots and ext....

## Screenshots of running code

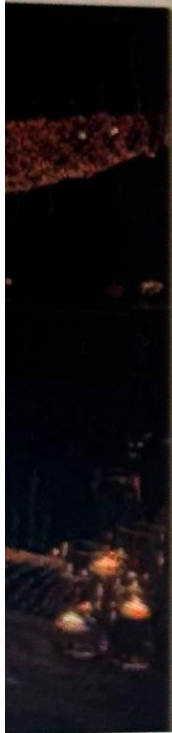






# ntEase

s with style and ease.



## Schedule of Events

### Manage Bookings

Keep track of reservations, prevent conflicts, and view schedules with ease.

[View Bookings](#)

op-tier







## Add a New Booking

EventName

FullName

Email

Date



☒ Submit Booking

## Add a New Booking

eventName

tech conference

fullName

zarenhanhla

email

tsienoloknyayo@gmail.com

Date

05/14/2025

0

0

 Submit Booking



## Azure Blob setup

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure portal interface. The browser address bar displays the URL: <https://portal.azure.com/#view/HubsExtension/DeploymentDetailsBlade/~/overview/id/%2Fsubscriptions%2Fe31273bf-0dae-4395-a8b5-33f801de7c65%2FresourceGroup...>. The page title is "zenhlanhla\_1747169466542 | Overview". Below the title, there is a navigation bar with buttons: Delete, Cancel, Redeploy, Download, and Refresh. The main content area shows a deployment in progress. The deployment name is "zenhlanhla\_1747169466542", the subscription is "ADVTECH-Tertiary Varsity College", and the resource group is "AZ-JHB-RSG-VCKNDN-ST10384670-TER". The start time is "13/05/2025, 22:51:38" and the correlation ID is "d5759cf2-7c40-4459-8f93-2c8df1d70331". Below this, there is a section for "Deployment details" with a table. The table has columns: Resource, Type, Status, and Operation details. The table is currently empty, showing "No results." At the bottom, there is a "Give feedback" link with the text "Tell us about your experience with deployment".

Deployment is in progress

Deployment name: zenhlanhla\_1747169466542  
Subscription: ADVTECH-Tertiary Varsity College  
Resource group: AZ-JHB-RSG-VCKNDN-ST10384670-TER

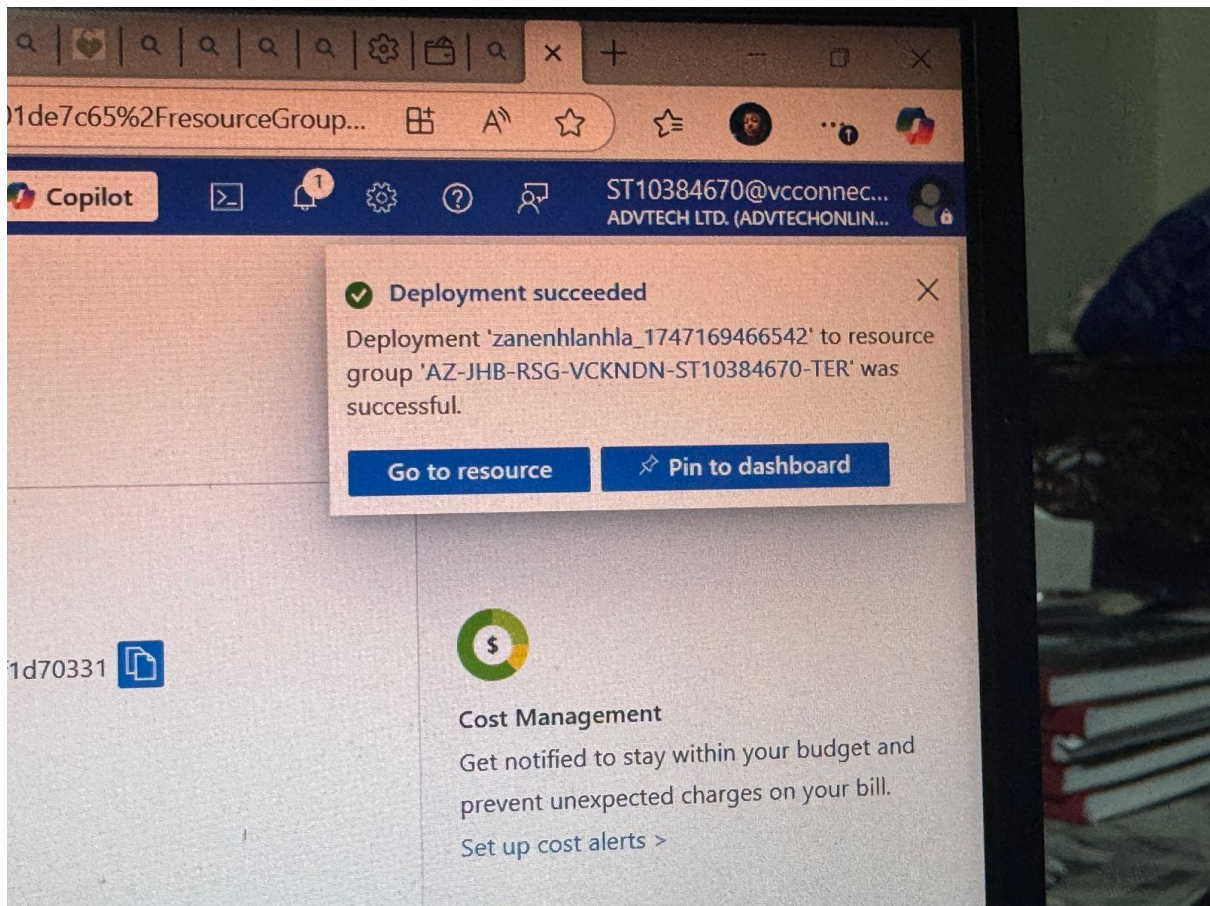
Start time: 13/05/2025, 22:51:38  
Correlation ID: d5759cf2-7c40-4459-8f93-2c8df1d70331

Deployment details

Resource	Type	Status	Operation details
No results.			

Give feedback  
[Tell us about your experience with deployment](#)





resources, services, and docs (0 / 1)

Copilot

ST10384670@vcconne...  
ADVTECH LTD. (ADVTECHONLIN...

a | Containers

✧ ☆ ...

✕

◊

◀

+ Container

🔒 Change access level

↶ Restore containers ▾

🔄 Refresh

🗑 Delete

🗨 Give feedback

▲

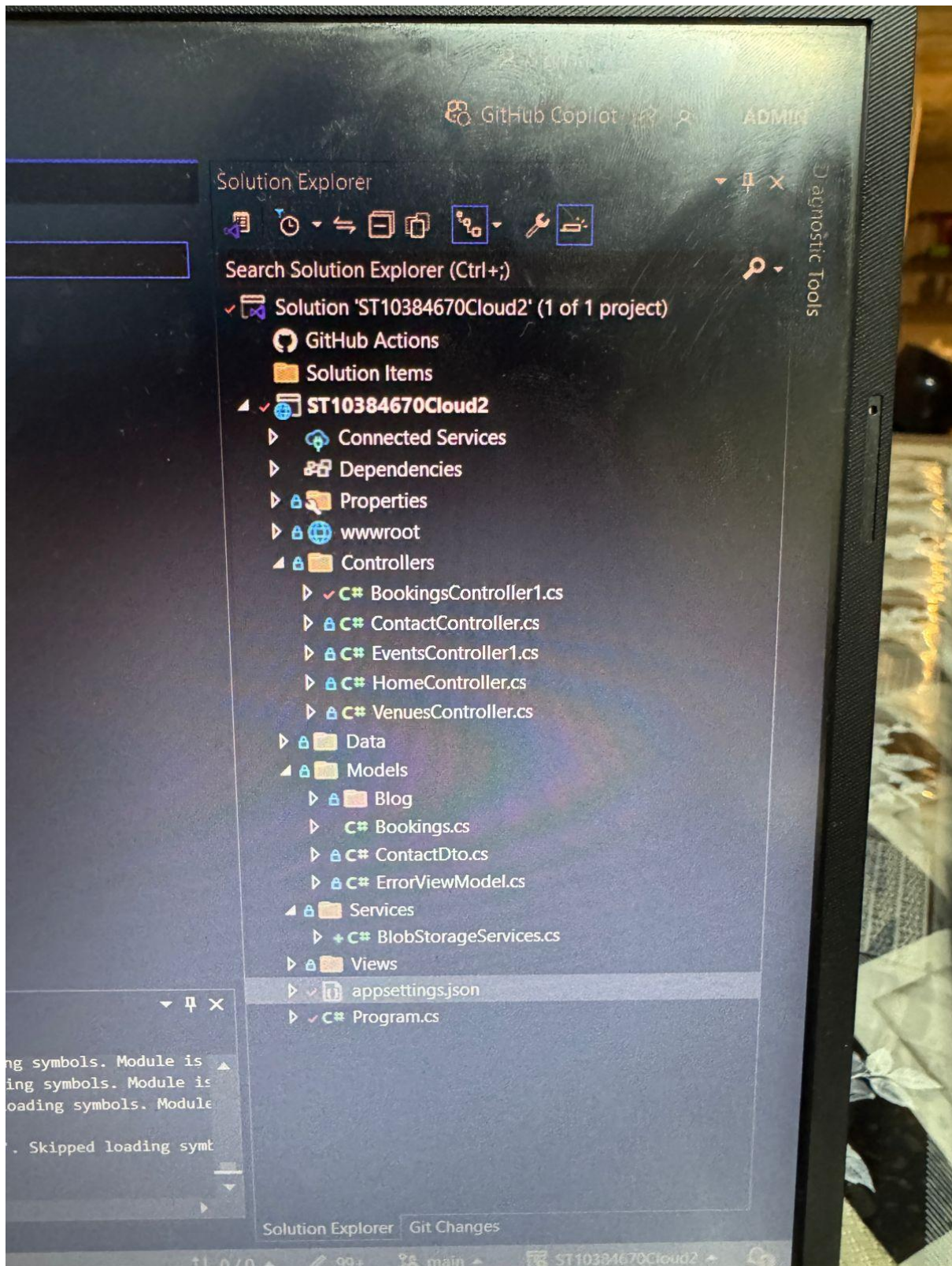
Search containers by prefix

Show deleted containers

Name	Last modified	Anonymous access level	Lease state	
<input type="checkbox"/> \$logs	13/05/2025, 22:52:07	Private	Available	...
<input type="checkbox"/> zane	13/05/2025, 22:57:43	Private	Available	...

ENG 22:57  
2025/05/13





here is the blob storage file in my code.

## Answering question E1 and E2

1. How is Azure Cognitive Search different from typical search engines, and what are its applications and limitations?

Azure Cognitive Search is more advanced than standard search engines because it employs artificial intelligence (AI) to comprehend and process data. While traditional search engines primarily match keywords, Azure Cognitive Search can analyse photos, interpret scanned documents, and grasp the meaning of words by utilising AI skills such as natural language processing and optical character recognition (OCR). Languages are fully supported. Despite these limitations, it provides robust search capabilities that are valuable in a variety of businesses.

This makes it ideal for difficult activities like searching through legal data, medical information, or massive company documents stored in formats such as PDFs or pictures. It's also ideal for firms looking to develop smart search tools for their websites or applications. However, it is more expensive than basic search tools, and setting it up can take longer due to its numerous capabilities. It may also take longer to receive results when using AI processing, and not all languages are fully supported. Despite these limitations, it provides robust search capabilities that are valuable in a variety of businesses.

2. How important is normalisation in cloud-based database design, and how does it affect performance and scalability?

Normalisation in databases is organising data in a way that eliminates duplicates and assures accuracy. This is significant in cloud-based systems such as Azure SQL Database because it saves storage space, keeps data clean, and simplifies management. Normalised data is split across numerous related tables, making it perfect for systems that handle frequent modifications, such as banking or inventory apps. Normalised databases can be slower to read from since they require merging data from separate tables.

Denormalised databases, on the other hand, store data in larger, combined tables that are faster to read and better suited to reports and dashboards. In cloud environments, it is usual to utilise a combination of the two approaches—keeping data normalised for regular use while developing particular denormalised views for quick reporting. This helps to balance performance, cost, and scalability based on the requirements.



