Bibliography

Akmal Khan

David Pollak

New England College

CT5000 Grad and Professional Studies

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**Anandamurugan, S.,Priyaa, T. And Babu, M.C. Arvind (2017), Cloud Computing : An Innovative Technology for Linux and Android Platforms, https://eds.p.ebscohost.com/eds/detail/**

The location of the service, as well as many other variables such as the computer system with which it is operating, are largely irrelevant to the user in cloud computing. The cloud metaphor was drawn from ancient telecommunications network designs, in which the public telephone network (and subsequently the internet) was typically shown as a cloud to indicate that the location didn't matter. It was essentially a lot of things. Of course, this is an oversimplification; for many consumers, the location of their services and data is still a major concern. Indeed, whether you like it or not, when it comes to business computing platforms, the cloud is winning. According to Gartner, up to half of all investment in the source code, infrastructure software, business process solutions, and system public infrastructure would've have gone towards the cloud until 2025, up from 41percent in terms in 2022. In 2022, cloud computing will account for above two-thirds of business applications spending, up from 57.7% in 2022.

**Ciano Aydin,(2021), Extimate Technology : Self-Formation in a Technological World,**

**https://eds.p.ebscohost.com/eds/detail/detail**

Smart technological settings, imaging technologies, and smart medications, among other new and developing technologies, are rapidly molding who and what we are, as well as determining who we should be. What are the best ways to comprehend, analyze, and appreciate this development? To address this topic, we must move beyond the rigid internal dichotomy and recognize that what we recommend our "internal" self is influenced to a large part by our "outside" reality. This book, which was inspired by a number of philosophers, including Nietzsche, Peirce, and Lacan, demonstrates how the values, objectives, and ideals that individuals encounter in their settings not only create their identities, but also enable them to critically connect to their present predicament. The author argues against viewing technology self-formation as a means of improving, strengthening, and improving oneself.

**Sherry Turkle (2008),The Inner History of Devices**

**https://eds.p.ebscohost.com/eds/detail/**

Personal histories explain how technology permeates the inner life; memoirs, therapeutic literature, and ethnography provide unique insights on the experience of technology. Sherry Turkle has been challenging our collective imagination with her ideas on how technology permeates our private worlds for more than two decades, in books like The Second Self and Life on the Computer. She discusses her method in The Inner History of Devices, a methodology that exposes how what we manufacture is linked into our ways of perceiving ourselves. She combines three listening traditions: memoirist, clinician, and ethnographer. To create an inner history of gadgets, one informs the others. We read about anything from cell phones to video poker to bionic eyeballs, and everything in between From dialysis devices to websites and television. This computer means everything to me. It's where I place my faith." Her query had evolved at the end: "What was it about personal computers that allowed for such profound connection, what it was about a computer that gave you hope?" We learn to listen for the answer in The Inner History of Device.