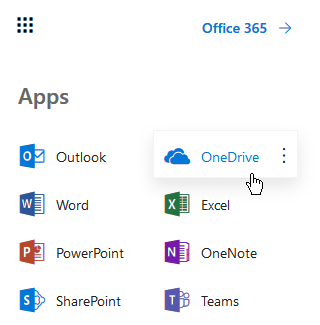
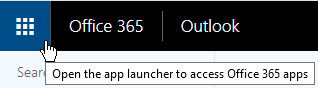
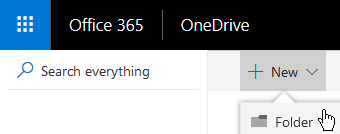
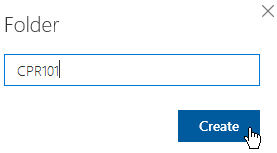
**Part 1** of 3**: Office 365**Office 365 is a cloud based **S**oftware-**a**s-**a**-**S**ervice available at mySeneca.ca



Create a new OneDrive folder named CP4P.  
  

**Create a text file (with some sample content) named with your given & family names and upload the file to the CP4P folder.**

**Reminder to** **kindly delete the instructions and notes.** **−10% cost if you make me wade through all the stuff you were asked to delete.**

🡺 Your name: Student No.: UserID: @mySeneca.ca

🡺 1. How can you share an Office 365 folder/file with a colleague? What can your colleague do with that file? How can you collaborate on a single file using Office 365? Finally, what about a project where numerous files must be shared? <https://www.google.ca/search?q=collaborate+on+a+single+file+using+Office+365>. **(15 points for this 4 part question)**

***Sharing in Office 365:***

***What can colleagues do?***

***Collaborating on a single file:***

***Sharing numerous files:***

🡺 2. What are the advantages and disadvantages of storing files “in the cloud” versus on your own system? Issues to consider are data transfer rates, security, limits on file name length, number of files, size of files…no doubt, there are even more considerations. **(15 points)**

🡺 3. Under what conditions could OneDrive be considered

a. Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS),   
b. Platform as a Service (PaaS),   
c. Software as a Service (SaaS)?

Consider OneDrive's *functionality* in those contexts not just the delivery mechanism.   
Simply because a service has a web interface does not make it an application or SaaS – every on-line / cloud service has a web interface.   
**(15 points for this 3 part question)**

3 a. OneDrive – Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)

If OneDrive had a pay-as-you-go storage and we could run our businesses on it easily without wanting to have expensive on-site resources, we could say OneDrive was an IaaS; if it could be something like Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud.

3 b. OneDrive – Platform as a Service (PaaS)

If OneDrive managers could provide us hardware and software tools over the internet so we would be able to use those tools and develop applications, OneDrive was a PaaS. To be that, OneDrive should have been more scalable and accessible by multiple users; if it was something like AWS Elastic Beanstalk

3 c. OneDrive – Software as a Service (SaaS)

In SaaS platforms, various software are made available to users over the internet, for example Office365. OneDrive is a SaaS; everything in SaaS is managed by the vendor. Level of dominance and system administration that a user has in these servers is as followed:

IaaS >>> PaaS >>> SaaS

**Part 2 has an a) or a b) option. Do either.**

**Part 2a** of 3**: Product or Service?** – do either 2a or 2b **Delete the following preamble notes between here and the** 🡺 questions.

“The future is already here. It’s just not evenly distributed.” – William Gibson

For thousands of years, music, stories, and plays were performed live – a service where a copy was a repeat performance and where sharing it meant buying another ticket to the event. It existed only at one time and in one place.

Since the 15th century, the printing of books and musical scores made the content of those performances into a product that could be replicated and sold. Sharing it meant lending your copy or gifting another. We valued those things and kept them on shelves and in libraries. Each copy existed in one place only; no one had their own printing press.

With the invention of recording media in the 20th century, the performances themselves became a product that was manufactured at scale. Vinyl albums came and went, and have come back again, but records still exist in one place only. You have to buy a copy; no one has their own record press. When it all went digital, we purchased music on CDs, videos on DVDs, and files from iTunes. It started its existence in one place but, with easy replication of digital content, it likely ended up in many places.

Now, we stream it all on from subscription cloud services such as Spotify and Netflix. Games used to require a proprietary console, controllers, & media; now a browser can often be enough. Many things are available for download, sometimes illegally, on P2P networks but the low cost and vast access through steaming services can make file sharing or file purchasing not worth the trouble. Now, it's an existential question of whether the stuff exists at all.

Note © Copyright in Canada: Bill C-11, the Copyright Modernization Act,   
allows for *private* and *personal* use of

* time shifting (PVR recording),
* format shifting (*your* original source media copied between *your own* media types, e.g. iTunes 🡨🡪 CD for *your own* private and personal use), and
* backup copies made *only* for restoration purposes*.*

However*, if there are digital locks on the media or the source is an on-demand service*, the content *cannot be copied*; those things can be used/played/consumed only from the original source media.

You can legally lend a physical CD like you can lend a paper book, but you cannot "lend" digital data for someone else's use because the lending creates a copy which violates copyright (as has always been the case of photocopying a book).

<https://mcmillan.ca/Copyright-Reform-Bill-C---11> search for "backup"

<http://www.michaelgeist.ca/2012/11/c-11-impact/>

How Musicians Make Money — Or Don’t at All  
<https://www.rollingstone.com/music/music-features/how-musicians-make-money-or-dont-at-all-in-2018-706745/>

Artists, Musicians and the Internet (2004) <http://www.pewinternet.org/2004/12/05/artists-musicians-and-the-internet/>

<https://www.brookings.edu/blog/brookings-now/2014/06/09/why-copyright-law-allows-you-to-borrow-a-book-but-not-share-a-digital-song/>

🡺 **Part 2a**. Discuss one, some, or all of the following questions and issues. Discuss your own issues on this topic. **(35 points** for a minimum of 250 words in total.**)**

* **Is music/video/gaming/entertainment a product or a service, or is it something else entirely? Discuss.**
* **Does the cloud change or just rearrange things? Is it more than simply moving bits instead of atoms?**
* **How does © copyright vs https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/8/8b/Copyleft.svg/240px-Copyleft.svg.png copyleft change things?**
* **Does the delivery method change our relationship to the content?   
  Is** [**the medium the message?**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_medium_is_the_message)
* **What are the implications for artists who create the content, write and perform the music, shoot the videos?**

**Part 2b** of 3**: Who does social media belong to?** – do either 2a or 2b

We can be connected to each other through active social media in ways that are similar to, but different than, the passive media of books, newspapers, and postal letters. How often do we use a smartphone for its original purpose: to call each other for a real-time, synchronous, two-way conversation separated by geography but not time.

🡺 **Part 2b**. Discuss one, some, or all of the following questions and issues. Discuss your own issues on this topic. **(35 points** for a minimum of 250 words in total.**)**

* **Who does social media belong to?**
* **Who owns it? is a similar but different question.**
* **How can stuff you posted to social media be used?**
* **Can you change things you posted?**
* **What can you delete about yourself?…and is it really gone?**
* **Does** [**the medium change the message?**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_medium_is_the_message)

**Part 3** of 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 enough of yet? Make a list.*

Revisit that list. Those were likely goals: good for *planning* your ambitions.

🡺 **Considering the last many weeks in all your courses, what have you done that supports the things on your list?** What has been your process and progress so far to *accomplish* those goals. See [*this*](https://getpocket.com/explore/item/forget-about-setting-goals-focus-on-this-instead). (20 points)