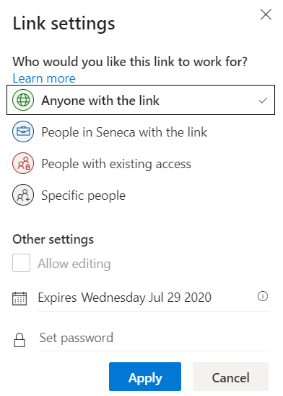
🡺 Your name: Amirhossein Sabagh

Student No.: 152956199

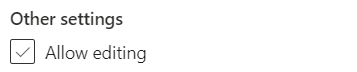
UserID: [asabagh@mySeneca.ca](mailto:asabagh@mySeneca.ca)

🡺

***Sharing in Office 365:***

Click-right on the folder/file -> choose Share -> there are some options to allow or restrict some people from accessing the file/folder -> then you can send the link or send an email to that person

***What can colleagues do?***

By sharing the link, they can view the folder/file. You can also give them the permission to edit it or block them from downloading the file.

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

After you share a file with two or more people and give them the authorities to edit or view the file, you can check the share pane and watch who is editing the file in real time



***Sharing numerous files:***

Apparently, there is this bug with Microsoft Office that you cannot share files more than a specified amount. One solution to this would be creating a folder, put the files in that folder, and then just share the folder. Microsoft Teams is another way to go.

🡺 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)**

cloud storages are more cost-effective than physical external or internal hard drives like HDDs and SSDs. Cloud drivers carry more layers of encryption than physical drives and therefore, they are more secure. A great merit of cloud drives is that when you make some changes on a file, it will be synced and every other device of yours that has access to that cloud drive sees the updated version. In physical drives, you have to gave to go and make those changes in every copy of that file that is there. Recovery is easier in cloud storage rather than physical drivers; you don't need to worry about your drives getting physically damaged.

On the other hand, choosing cloud drives come with accepting some risks and limitations. Cloud drives won't work if you don't have an internet connection. Your files cannot be accessed if there is no connection. While I used security as an advantage for using cloud drives, it is a disadvantage, too. Having your important information on a physical chip that goes with you anywhere you go is definitely more secure than having them in a place that is far far away from you and a place that is managed by someone else.

🡺 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)?   
**(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 the 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 is 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 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)

"Social media belongs to everyone," they say. This is technically true, but by today, we have seen a lot of moments where the users' private information was misused, as the news regarding Facebook selling private information of users in 2018; and that just changes the equation a little bit. We are the users of these platforms but we don't own them and don't have the authority to change the way they do things. Social media platforms share a fraction of the control of this virtual world. There is no place in the world of social media that is not controlled by an organization and a person; Google, I guess, takes most of the share of this pie between other peers. Every platform of social media has some specific access to our private data and is obliged to keep them safe and use them to serve us better; the reality, on the other hand, appears to show something else. There is a lot of news regarding companies selling information to other companies or to the government. A lot of criminals were successfully found and arrested thanks to the private data of theirs that has been shared with the police and the government by those companies. Although that was a good act, that just shows us that the companies have the ability to share our information without our consent. (Here is a great video about why people seem to not have any trust to social media: [LINK](https://www.cbsnews.com/video/trust-in-social-media-is-dropping-worldwide/)) The things we post on these platforms can be altered and deleted depending on the platform we use. Instagram, for instance, has this option to change your post, archive it, or even delete it. Most of the messengers have this feature, too. I don't think that the things we delete about ourselves are deleted permanently; I think they are saved in a special database and by deleting them, they are just wiped out of the screens but can be restored by us or by the organization.

🡺 **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)

I have cleared my mind better since the last time I wrote about my passions and desires. In week 3, I said that I want to experience various things and there's no limit for that. I'm still on my word, I just came up with a better pathway. I want to mainly focus on computers for at least 7-8 years from now and not shift passions in the meantime. I'm still not 100 percent sure that what particular area I want to study, but it definitely is going to be a new field, like Blockchains or AI. I was somehow hesitated between continuing my studies at Seneca or transferring to a university. So far, I have chosen to finish my studies here at Seneca as I dug a little deeper into the courses and their criteria.

I would highly appreciate it if you have any suggestions about this road that I have chosen to follow.