1. Describe and define each of the (i) make, (ii) buy, and (iii) rent acquisition strategies for information systems.
   a. Make: In terms of System Acquisition Strategies of information systems, make is when a system is developed in-house by the organization itself. It allows the most customization because the organization can design the system for its exact requirements. However, this strategy is often the most expensive and time-consuming as it requires significant investment in personnel, equipment, and infrastructure. The make strategy can be the best option if the information system needed is not offered by third party software.
   b. Buy: The buy strategy is when an information system is purchased in the form of a software license. Unlike the make strategy, the information system has limited ways for customization and is often best for organizations that are looking for a cheap or minimal resource intensive information system as they rely on the vendor's expertise and experience. This strategy is often best for organizations that are looking for a system that fits a specific need like Office 365.
   c. Rent: The rent strategy involves acquiring an information system through a rental or lease agreement with an external vendor. Unlike the make or buy strategies, the main purpose of renting for organizations is when they only require an information system for a limited period of time. Like the buy strategy, they rely on the vendor's expertise and experience of the vendor, so there is much less resources required, but it can become quite expensive over time.
2. Explain succinctly why an organization might choose each one of those three acquisition strategies.
   If a company need an information system that is highly customised to their individual needs, or if they have unique requirements that cannot be addressed by off-the-shelf software solutions, they may pick the create acquisition method. This technique gives the company more control over the development process and allows them to customise the system to their specific needs. Yet, it might be more time-consuming and resource-intensive, with the possibility of project delays or failure if the development team lacks the skills needed.

   When an organisation needs an information system that can be quickly and cheaply installed, or when they lack the means or experience to design a system internally, they may opt for the buy acquisition technique. With this tactic, the company is able to benefit from the vendor's knowledge, experience, and any support services they may provide. But , it may provide a danger of vendor lock-in, be restricting in terms of customisation, and be less flexible.

   If a company needs temporary access to an information system or wants to avoid the up-front expenditures of buying a system completely, they may decide to use the rent acquisition technique. With this tactic, the company can take advantage of the vendor's knowledge and support services without making a long-term commitment to a purchase. It may, however, cost more in the long term than the buy strategy and come with the possibility of vendor lock-in.

3. Explain which of these acquisition strategies you think BCIT used to acquire the D2L Brightspace LMS.

Assuming that D2L was not developed by BCIT, it can be concluded that the organization did not use the make acquisition strategy. It's difficult to determine whether D2L was acquired through a rent or buy strategy, but based on the lack of noticeable improvements, it is more likely that it was acquired through a buy strategy. I think it was a buy acquisition because of the lack of improvements that I've experienced since using D2L. If it had been rented, regular updates would be expected, similar to Office 365, which receives updates every month. However, if updates are infrequent and occur only once a year, it could be a rental agreement, but I have yet to find out.

4. Identify and explain which kind of application the D2L Brightspace LMS is: IaaS; PaaS; or SaaS.
   a. What evidence do you have (or can you infer) that leads you to your conclusion?

The D2L Brightspace LMS is a SaaS (Software as a Service) because of how its platform and infrastructure are handled by D2L. D2L has "no software that you have to buy, install, or update" and is why I think it's a SaaS (https://www.d2l.com/cloud/). They try to make it as simple as possible, so their users don't need to handle any platform or infrastructure.