

Experiment No.: 03**Title: To study and implementation of Storage as a Service**

- Objectives:** From this experiment, the student will be able to
- To make the students understand use of cloud as Platform, Storage as a service.
 - To learn the efficient tools to implement the technique

Hardware / Software Required: Ubuntu operating system, Virtual machine, WAMP/ZAMP server, Any tool or technology can be used for implementation of web application e.g., JAVA, PHP, etc

Theory:**Collaborating on Word Processing:**

You use your word processor most likely some version of Microsoft Word—to write memos, letters, thank you notes, fax coversheets, reports, newsletters, you name it. The word processor is an essential part of our computing lives. There are a number of web-based replacements for Microsoft's venerable Word program are available. All of these programs let you write your letters and memos and reports from any computer, no installed software necessary, as long as that computer has a connection to the Internet. And every document you create is housed on the web, so you don't have to worry about taking your work with you. It's cloud computing at its most useful, and it's here today.

Exploring Web-Based Word Processors:

There are a half-dozen or so really good web-based word processing applications, led by the ever-popular Google Docs. We'll start our look at these applications with Google's application and work through the rest in alphabetic order.

Google Docs:

Google Docs (docs.google.com) is the most popular web-based word processor available today. Docs is actually a suite of applications that also includes Google Spreadsheets and Google Presentations; the Docs part of the Docs suite is the actual word processing application. Like all things Google, the Google Docs interface is clean and, most important, it works well without imposing a steep learning curve. Basic formatting is easy enough to do, storage space for your documents is generous, and sharing collaboration version control is a snap to do. When you log in to Google Docs with your Google account, you see the page. This is the home page for all the Docs applications (word processing, spreadsheets, and presentations); all your previously created documents are listed on this page. The leftmost pane helps you organize your documents. You can store files in folders, view documents by type (word processing document or spreadsheet), and display documents shared with specific people.

Collaborating on Spreadsheets:

If the word processor is the most-used office application, the spreadsheet is the second most-important app. Office users and home users alike use spreadsheets to prepare budgets, create expense reports, perform “what if” analyses, and otherwise crunch their numbers. And thus we come to those spreadsheets in the cloud, the web-based spreadsheets that let you share your numbers with other users via the Internet. All the advantages of webbased word processors apply to web-based spreadsheets— group collaboration, anywhere/anytime access, portability, and so on.

Exploring Web-Based Spreadsheets:

Several web-based spreadsheet applications are worthy competitors to Microsoft Excel. Chief among these is Google Spreadsheets, which we’ll discuss first, but there are many other apps that also warrant your attention. If you’re at all interested in moving your number crunching and financial analysis into the cloud, these web-based applications are worth checking out.

Google Spreadsheets

Google Spreadsheets was Google’s first application in the cloud office suite first known as Google Docs & Spreadsheets and now just known as Google Docs. As befits its longevity, Google Spreadsheets is Google’s most sophisticated web-based application. You access your existing and create new spreadsheets from the main Google Docs page (docs.google.com). To create a new spreadsheet, click the New button and select Spreadsheet; the new spreadsheet opens in a new window and you can edit it.

Collaborating on Presentations:

One of the last components of the traditional office suite to move into the cloud is the presentation application. Microsoft PowerPoint has ruled the desktop forever, and it’s proven difficult to offer competitive functionality in a web-based application; if nothing else, slides with large graphics are slow to upload and download in an efficient manner. That said, there is a new crop of web-based presentation applications that aim to give PowerPoint a run for its money. The big players, as might be expected, are Google and Zoho, but there are several other applications that are worth considering if you need to take your presentations with you on the road—or collaborate with users in other locations.

Google Presentations:

If there’s a leader in the online presentations market, it’s probably Google Presentations, simply because of Google’s dominant position with other webbased office apps. Google Presentations is the latest addition to the Google Docs suite of apps, joining the Google Docs word processor and Google Spreadsheets spreadsheet application. Users can create new presentations and open existing ones from the main Google Docs page (docs.google.com). Open a presentation by clicking its title or icon. Create a new presentation by selecting New, then Presentation. Your presentation now opens in a new window on your desktop. What you do get is the ability to add title, text, and blank slides; a PowerPoint-like slide sorter pane; a selection of predesigned themes. the ability to publish your file to the web or export as a PowerPoint PPT or Adobe PDF file; and quick and easy sharing and collaboration, the same as with Google’s other web-based apps.

Collaborating on Databases:

A database does many of the same things that a spreadsheet does, but in a different and often more efficient manner. In fact, many small businesses use spreadsheets for database-like functions. A local database is one in which all the data is stored on an individual computer. A networked database is one in which the data is stored on a computer or server connected to a network, and accessible by all computers connected to that network. Finally, an online or web-based database stores data on a cloud of servers somewhere on the Internet, which is accessible by any authorized user with an Internet connection. The primary advantage of a web-based database is that data can easily be shared with a large number of other users, no matter where they may be located. When your employee database is in the cloud.

Exploring Web-Based Databases:

In the desktop computing world, the leading database program today is Microsoft Access. (This wasn't always the case; dBase used to rule the database roost, but things change over time.) In larger enterprises, you're likely to encounter more sophisticated software from Microsoft, Oracle, and other companies. Interestingly, none of the major database software developers currently provide web-based database applications. Instead, you have to turn to a handful of start-up companies (and one big established name) for your online database needs.

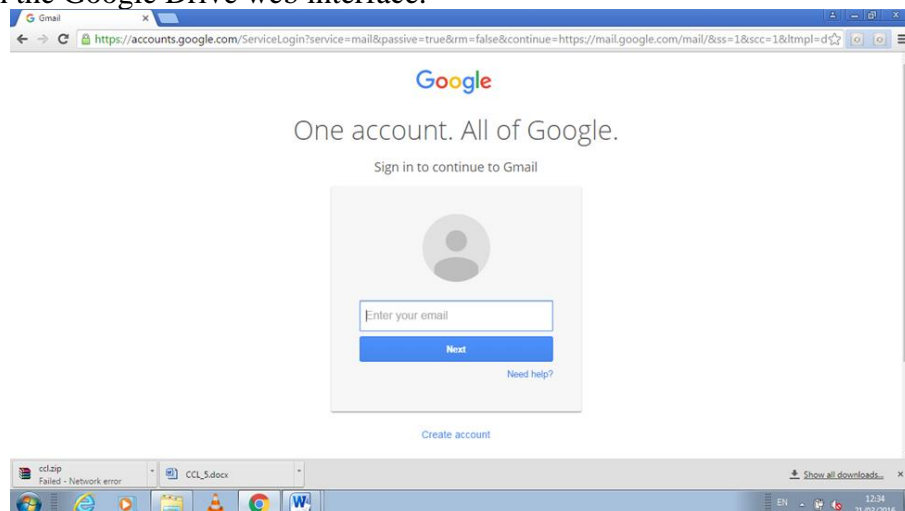
Cebase

Cebase (www.cebase.com) lets you create new database applications with a few clicks of your mouse; all you have to do is fill in a few forms and make a few choices from some pull-down lists. Data entry is via web forms, and then your data is displayed in a spreadsheet-like layout. You can then sort, filter, and group your data as you like. Sharing is accomplished by clicking the Share link at the top of any data page. You invite users to share your database via email, and then adjust their permissions after they've accepted your invitation.

SNAPSHOTS

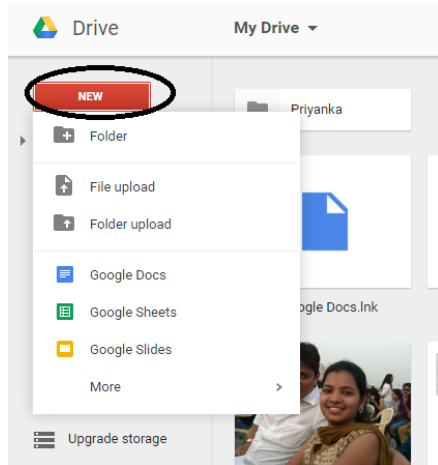
Step 1: Sign into the Google Drive website with your Google account.

If you don't have a Google account, you can create one for free. Google Drive will allow you to store your files in the cloud, as well as create documents and forms through the Google Drive web interface.



Step 2: Add files to your drive.

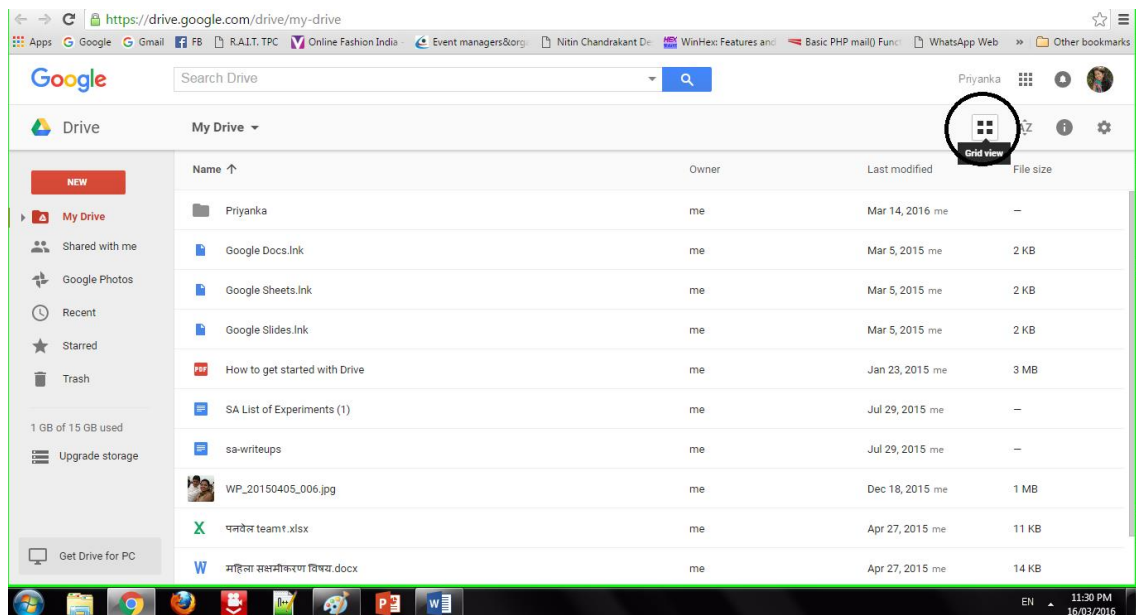
There are two ways to add files to your drive. You can create Google Drive documents, or you can upload files from your computer. To create a new file, click the CREATE button. To upload a file, click the “Up Arrow” button next to the CREATE button.

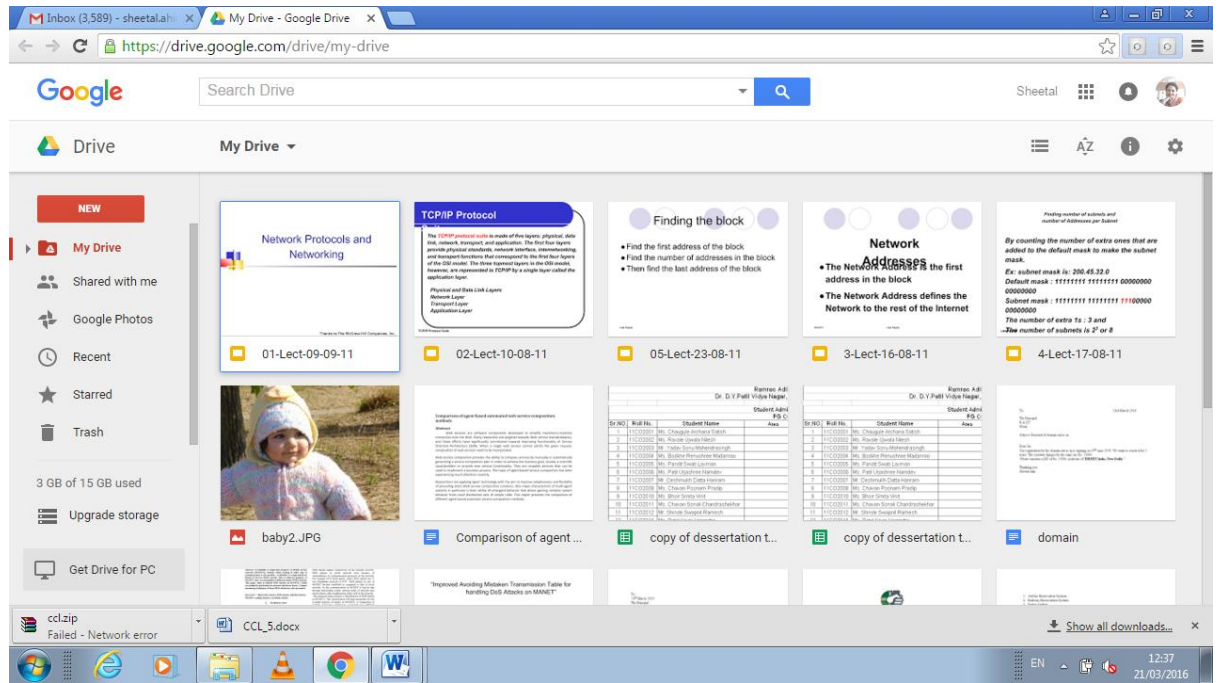


Step 3: Change the way your files are displayed.

You can choose to display files by large icons (Grid) or as a list (List). The List mode will show you at a glance the owner of the document and when it was last modified. The Grid mode will show each file as a preview of its first page. You can change the mode by clicking the buttons next to the gear icon in the upper right corner of the page.

// List Mode

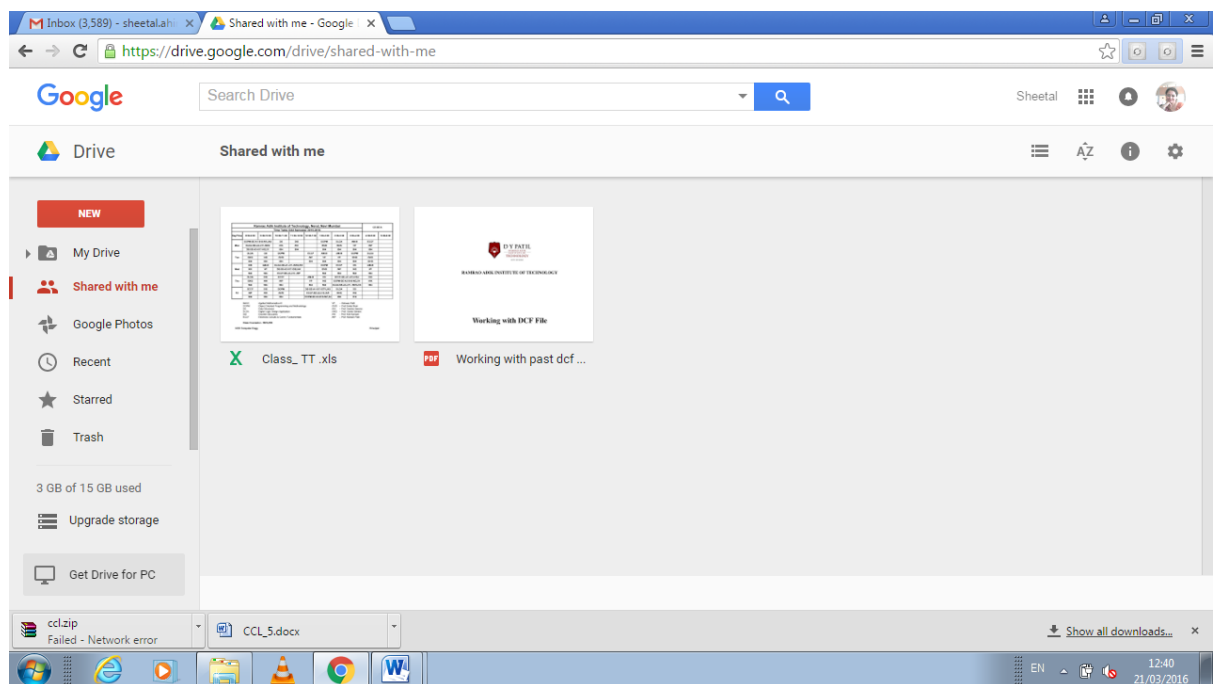




Step 4: Use the navigation bar on the left side to browse your files.

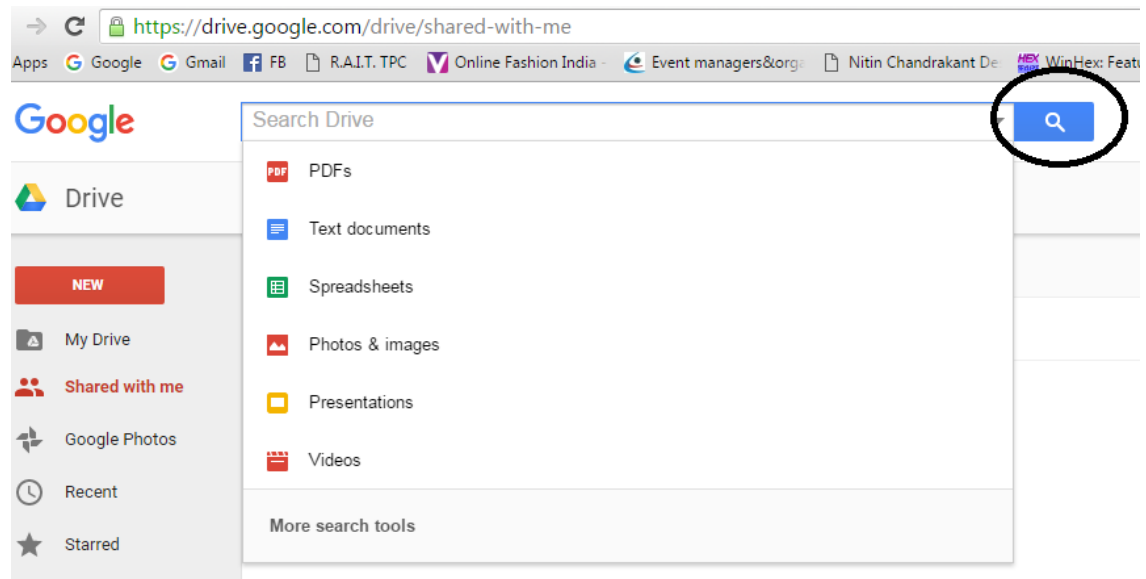
“My Drive” is where all of your uploaded files and folders are stored. “Shared with Me” are documents and files that have been shared with you by other Drive users. “Starred” files are files that you have marked as important, and “Recent” files are the ones you have most recently edited.

- You can drag and drop files and folders around your Drive to organize them as you see fit.
- Click the Folder icon with a “+” sign to create a new folder in your Drive. You can create folders inside of other folders to organize your files.



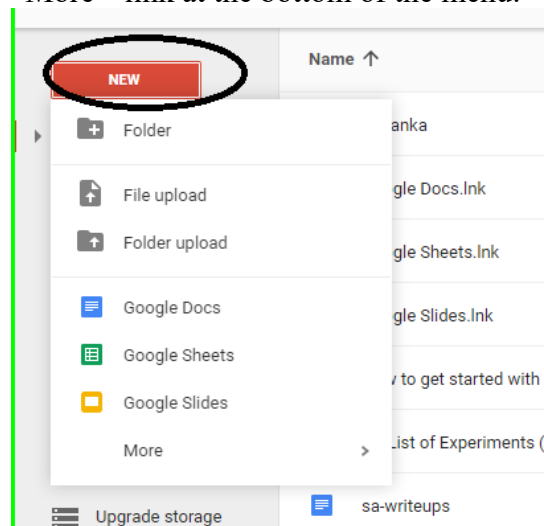
Step 5: Search for files.

You can search through your Google Drive documents and folders using the search bar at the top of your page. Google Drive will search through titles, content, and owners. If a file is found with the exact term in the title, it will appear under the search bar as you type so that you can quickly select it.



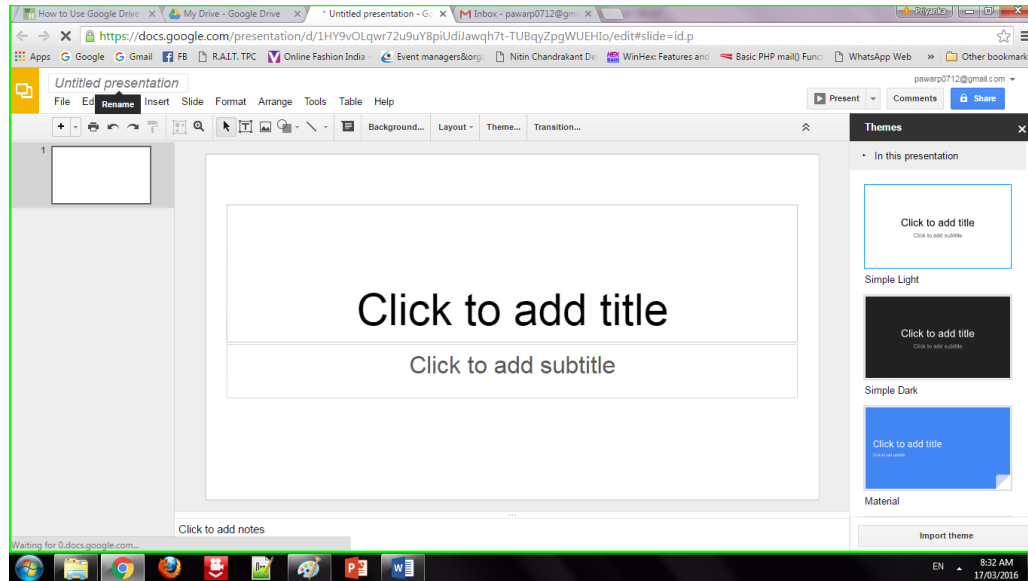
Step 1: Click the NEW button.

A menu will appear that allows you to choose what type of document you want to create. You have several options by default, and more can be added by clicking the “More “ link at the bottom of the menu:



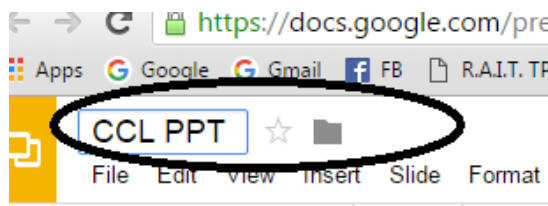
Step 2: Create a new file.

Once you've selected your document type, you will be taken to your blank document. If you chose Google Docs/Sheets/Slides, you will be greeted by a wizard that will help you configure the feel of your document.



Step 3: Name the file.

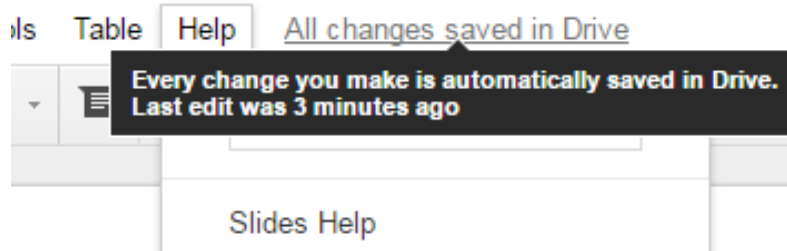
At the top of the page, click the italic gray text that says "Untitled <file type>". When you click it, the "Rename document" window will appear, allowing you to change the name of your file.

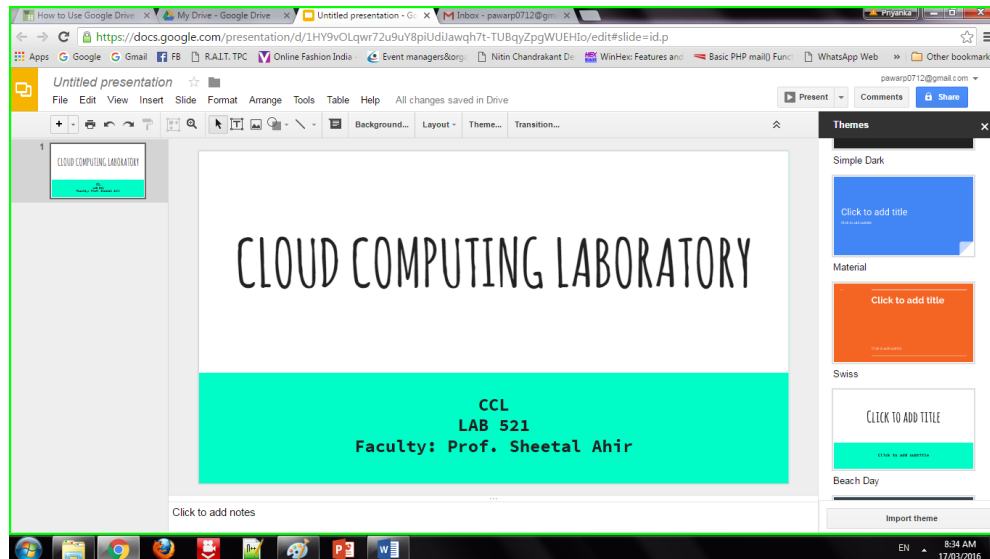


Step 4: Edit your document.

Begin writing your document as you would in its commercially-equivalent. You will most likely find that Google Drive has most of the basic features, but advanced features you may be used to are not available.

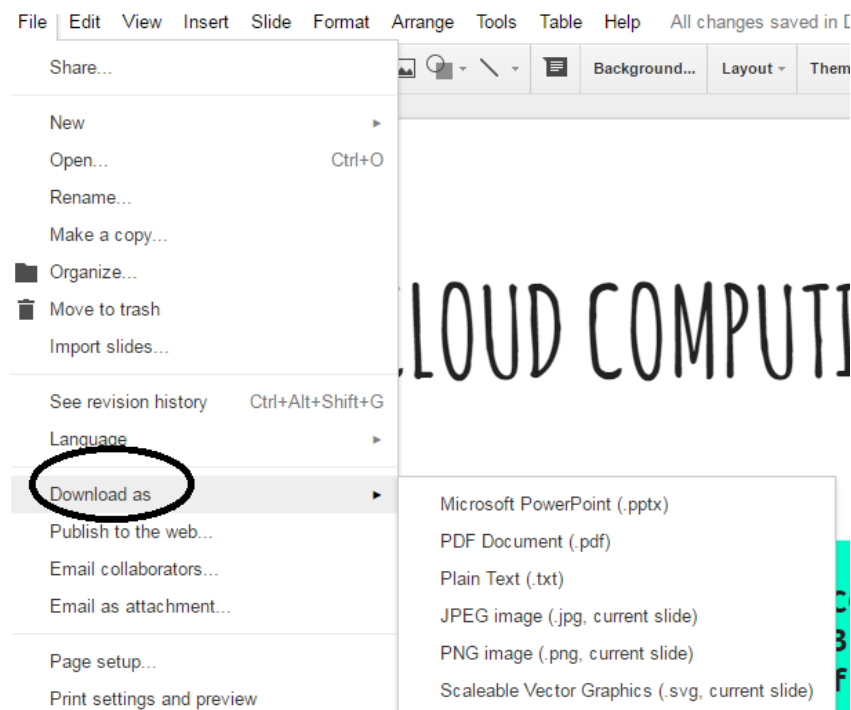
1. Your document saves automatically as you work on it.





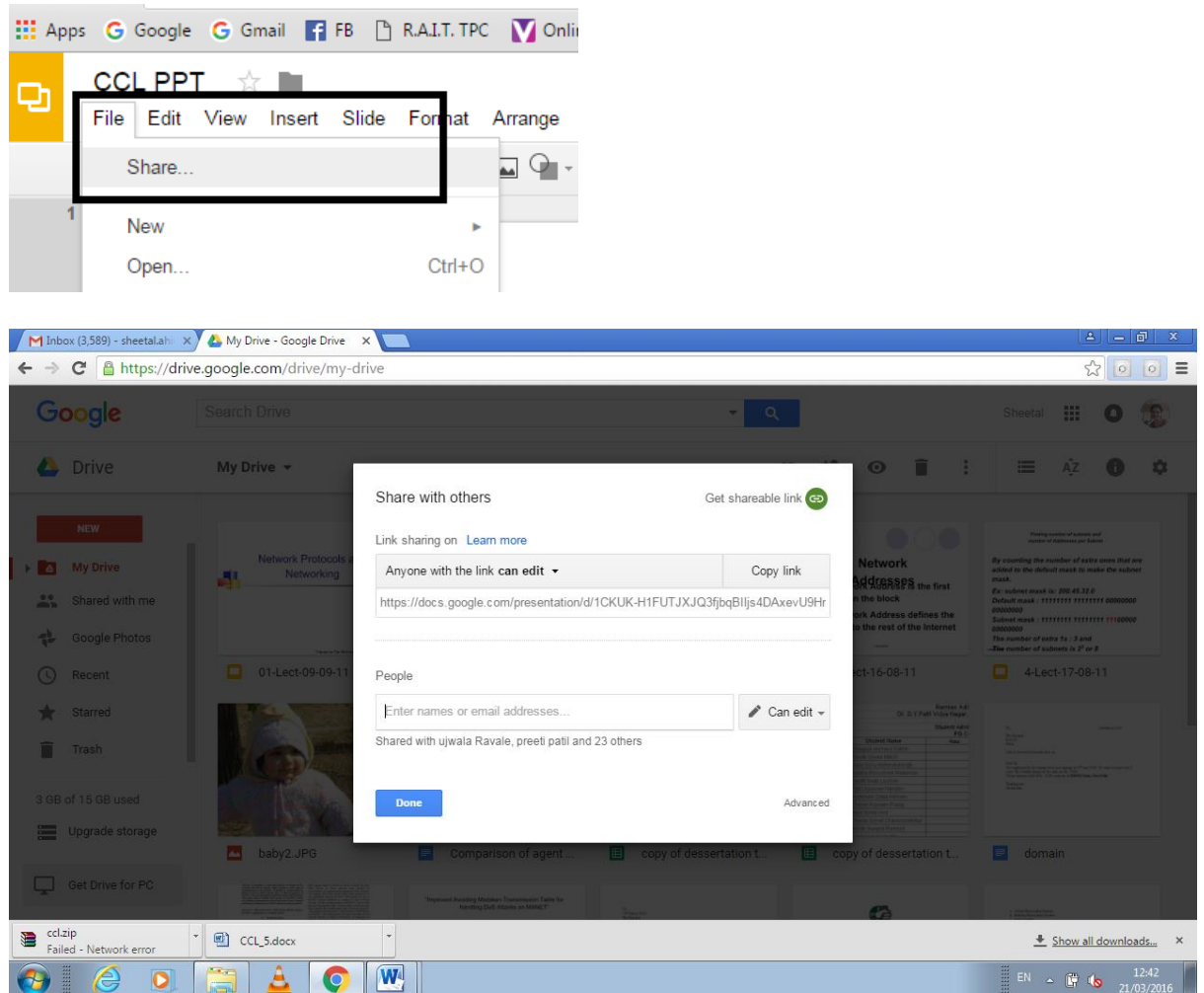
Step 5: Export and convert the file.

If you want to make your file compatible with similar programs, click File and place your cursor over “Download As”. A menu will appear with the available formats. Choose the format that best suits your needs. You will be asked to name the file and select a download location. When the file is downloaded, it will be in the format you chose.

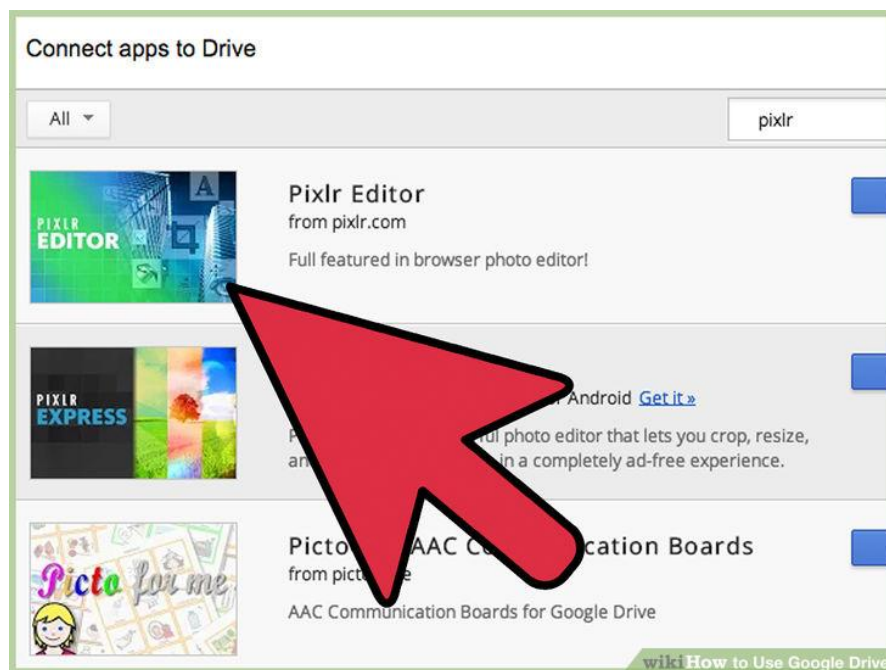


Step 6: Share your document.

Click File and select Share, or click the blue Share button in the upper right corner to open the Sharing settings. You can specify who can see the file as well as who can edit it.



Other Capabilities



1. Edit photos
2. Listen Music
3. Do drawings
4. Merge PDFs

Conclusion:

Google Docs provide an efficient way for storage of data. It fits well in Storage as a service (SaaS). It has varied options to create documents, presentations and also spreadsheets. It saves documents automatically after a few seconds and can be shared anywhere on the Internet at the click of a button.