






SECP 1513 – Sect. 04
TECHNOLOGY AND INFORMATION SYSTEM

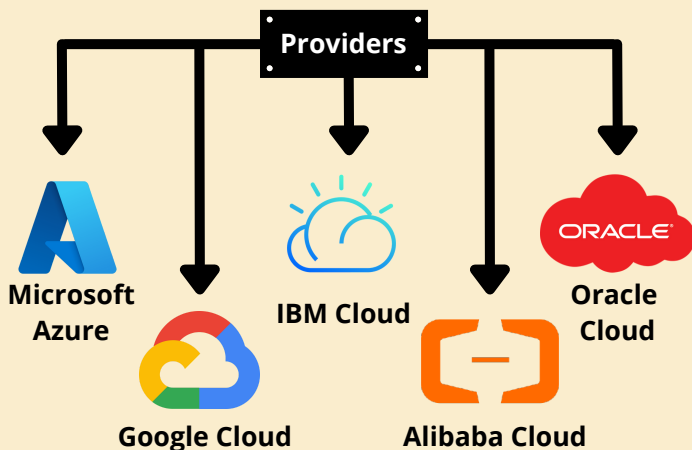
**ASSIGNMENT 2: Technology Information System, Cloud Computing and
Augmented Reality**

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COMPUTING

SERVICE PROVIDERS



DESCRIPTION

“ Microsoft Azure is a cloud-based platform owned by Microsoft Corporation which was launched in 2010. It is one of the fastest-growing clouds among others and one of the most profitable cloud services available and was created especially for Windows operating system. Google Cloud Platform on the other hand was launched in 2008. Google Cloud has a limited reach but makes up with its huge scale. IBM Cloud was launched in 2011. This platform supports access to other IBM tools and services such as IBM Watson or IBM Cloud Function for serverless computing. Furthermore, we can also opt to use Alibaba Cloud that was founded in 2009. It offers global services such as high performance and elastic computing power in the cloud. Though it was created initially for Alibaba's e-commerce ecosystem, it is now offered to the public to use the service as well. Lastly, Oracle Cloud is the Cloud offering of Oracle Corporation and was launched in 2016. This corporation is also well known for its expertise in softwares.

<https://www.c-sharpcorner.com/article/top-10-cloud-service-providers/>

COMPARISON

Services

Azure offers hundreds of services such as Microsoft Azure Stack, Mixed Reality, and Windows Virtual Desktop while IBM Cloud provides Cloud Packs, Integration, and VMWare. Meanwhile, Google Cloud offers API Management, Media and Gaming, and Chrome Enterprise. Oracle, on the other hand, offers Load Balancing, DNS Monitoring, and FastConnect, while Alibaba provides Elastic Computing, Middleware, and Apsara Stack.

Providers	Cloud Service Models	Cloud Deployment Models	Global Availability	Annual Revenue
Azure	IaaS, PaaS, and SaaS	Public, Private, and Hybrid	54 regions	\$33 billion
IBM Cloud	IaaS, PaaS, and SaaS	Public, Premium, and Dedicated	6 regions	\$19.16 billion
Google Cloud	IaaS, PaaS, SaaS and FaaS	Public, Private, and Hybrid	20 regions	\$8 billion
Oracle Cloud	IaaS, PaaS, SaaS and DaaS	Public, Private, and Hybrid	25 regions	\$7.4 billion
Alibaba Cloud	IaaS, PaaS, SaaS and DaaS	Public, Private, and Hybrid	19 regions	\$3.681 billion

*IaaS (Infrastructure as a Service)
*DaaS (Data as a Service)

*SaaS (Software as a Service)
*DBaaS (Database as a Service)

*PaaS (Platform as a Service)
*FaaS (Function as a Service)

<https://www.c-sharpcorner.com/article/top-10-cloud-service-providers/>
https://www.ibm.com/watson/assets/pdfs/IBM_Watson_Developer_Cloud_Security_Overview.pdf
<https://www.statista.com/statistics/1238741/alibaba-cloud-annual-revenue/>

REFLECTION

Cloud computing has a huge impact on our lives from various perspectives such as our education where institutions are adopting this technology for the students to access educational data and attend online classes as it is more flexible and cheaper. Next, the healthcare industry is using cloud technology to manage patients' data and to share it with professionals for specific purposes. Lastly, cloud computing also has a huge social impact where video live streams are available everywhere such as Netflix and Facebook.

INDUSTRY TALK 3

CLOUD COMPUTING : AMAZON WEB SERVER (AWS)

28TH NOVEMBER 2021



SUMMARY OF TALK

The summary of this talk is cloud computing provides different services via the internet such as storage, database, random access memory (RAM), networking, and so on with pay-per-use services. Cloud computing has advantages in terms of speed and agility. It can execute tasks faster compared to traditional computing devices. Cloud computing also is a money saver and has a flexible system. It's only paid for when you use it. Amazon Web Services (AWS) is one of the examples of cloud computing service providers. There are three ways to deal with AWS. First is AWS Management Console. It offers a user-friendly graphical interface. The second is Command Line Interface (AWS CLI) uses commands or scripts to access services. The third is Software Development Kits (SDKs) accesses services directly from your code (such as Java, Python, and others)

REFLECTION

From this talk, we gained information about cloud computing. Cloud computing is just like a physical computer, but it is stored on the internet. Cloud computing offers us different kinds of computing services, including servers, storage, databases, networking, software, etc. For the company, they can access cloud computing to utilize the servers online instead of having the gigantic and expensive servers physically. For the public, they can store their data like photos and videos in the cloud instead of purchasing storage devices. So, by using the cloud computing providers like AWS, we are able to reduce electronic wastes which can preserve our environment in order to create a healthy environment for our future. I believe that cloud computing will surely become a popular trend in the future.

ISSUES OF TRADITIONAL COMPUTING

The issue discussed in the talk is that traditional computing devices are not so efficient as cloud computing. The reason for this is that traditional computing devices require ample space for the devices. Furthermore, it needs staff to execute maintenance, and the price for the devices is high. In addition, it also needs to have a long hardware procurement process and require estimation of the capacity before purchasing.

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AUGMENTED REALITY

28th November 2021



Sinha, S. (2021, May 12) November 27, 2021,
<https://elearningindustry.com/augmented-reality-in-education-staggering-insight-into-future>.

SUMMARY

The talk explained thoroughly about the 4th Industrial Revolution (4IR), specifically on the topic of Augmented Reality (AR). AR is evolving and will be an upcoming 4IR technology that will be used widely in the future. The revenue predicted for AR in different industries by 2025 was shown in the slides. In the talk, the speaker explained the future of AR in 10 different areas such as education, appliances, and furniture, fashion, healthcare, etc. Besides that, we got to learn about different types of AR which are, marker-based, projection-based, and superimposition-based. The speaker also explained 10 skills required for future jobs and common positions that are usually offered.

Issue Discussed

The issue discussed during the talk is about the impact that the 4th Industrial Revolution (4IR) will have on our future, especially in the sector of Augmented Reality (AR). As mentioned in the talk, based on the World Economic Forum, there are a lot of predictions regarding 4IR. For instance, 10% of people will be wearing clothes that are connected to the internet.

Even though there are still sectors that need humans for it to operate such as creative endeavors, social interaction, and physical dexterity and mobility, these factors are being overridden by the new technology and machines. For example, the Metaverse is currently being developed to overcome the problems faced by machines in the sector of social interaction. Thus, humans need to be prepared to overcome these changes by learning the skills required for 4IR.

REFLECTION

From the talk given, we learned in detail what and how Augmented Reality (AR) works. We got to know that AR will become widely popular in the future. We gained a lot of knowledge on how helpful it will be for humans with this technology being introduced. For example, with AR technology, the education system will be a lot more convenient and helpful for students. They will be able to learn many things which were not possible before with the help of AR such as discovering human anatomy using AR, seeing the effects of medicinal drugs on human organs and many more. We also learned that with these upcoming technologies, we as students and people have to be equipped with the right knowledge and skills to adapt to the worldwide change.

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