Week 6 Replies

Sarikaa Peethambaram Muralidhar

Hi Sarikaa, great post you have there! I agree with you that as the name suggests, mobile web refers to the capacity to access the Internet using handheld devices. While it is true that most people do that from their smartphones, other portable devices may as well be used to accomplish this endeavor (Peters & Allan, 2018). Among the most significant challenges I have seen with mobile web include confusing apps and sites popping up all the time, unprompted URL redirection, and unjustified denial of access to some materials. Otherwise, mobile web is a positive phenomenon and it has made work and life a lot easier.

**Ordinary versus Smartphone**

An ordinary phone is used by people whose only interest is to either make calls or text messages. While some can access the Internet, they are not specialized for use in such a manner, and it is highly unlikely that people owning them browse the web as often as those who have smartphones. One of the main strengths of smartphones is their capacity to access the Web in a manner that is almost similar to how one would do when using a laptop (Peters & Allan, 2018). A lot can be accomplished, and there is no longer the need to have the laptop with you all the time.

**The definition of auditing**

I agree Sarikaa. Auditing is an endeavor that is meant to ensure that the organization’s books are in order. It helps in revealing discrepancies which can then be addressed in good time. It can also uncover fraudulent activities, and hence help stop the perpetrators before greater harm is done. Auditing is not just encouraged, but it is now demanded by the law. This is why we have the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (2002) in place. Failure to audit can result into fines and/or imprisonments. In addition to that, a firm may dent its reputation and end up losing the support of the external stakeholders, particularly the investors (Koliesnichenko, 2017).

**References**

Koliesnichenko, A. S. (2017). The theoretical analysis of the definition of «financial investments» and harmonization of the accounting and auditing system in accordance with the IFRS and the ACI. *Bìznes Ìnform (Multilingual Ed.), 11*(478), 282–288.

Peters, C., & Allan, S. (2018). Everyday imagery: Users’ reflections on smartphone cameras and communication. *Convergence (London, England), 24*(4), 357–373. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1354856516678395>

Ravi Kiran Vanukuru

Great post Ravi. It is true that cell phones have generations, and each subsequent one results into gadgets which are far superior than the older versions. Today, we do have 5G smartphones, and this is a great leap forward, considering that cell phones have been available for a few decades. With the new gadgets, we have access to high-speed Internet, and we can also complete a host of other activities which even the computers of the past could not. Another benefit is that these gadgets come with in-build cameras, and therefore, they have effectively helped in reducing the items which one has to carry around, say, while travelling (Brandis, Dzombeta, Colomo-Palacios, & Stantchev, 2019).

**Describe how web pages differ from apps and how apps differ from widgets.**

Great comparison there, Ravi. Lie you say, a webpage is a globally accessible resource, and several of them are typically grouped into a website. This is important so that they can share one domain name. An app, on the other hand, is a program, or a software. One does not just access them, but they must download and install applications on their phone. This, nevertheless, is not a problem as the advent of the cloud has made applications increasingly scalable. A modern app consumes very little memory, as compared to the functionality it has. A widget is an interface through which users can access various services or perform specific functions (Jamsa, 2013).

**Define IT governance**

IT governance is a component of corporate governance whose aim is to improve IT management as much as possible, and hence derive the desired value in the process. It helps the management in ascertaining that the IT resources are being utilized in an efficient and effective manner. If this is not the case, the leaders have adequate grounds to revise the organizational policies and procedures. Every piece of technology is expected to be aligned in such a fashion that it helps in achieving the goals that the firm in question has. Governance does also help in mitigating any potential risks which may be associated with the use of IT (Brandis *et al*., 2019).

**List factors one should consider with respect to governing the cloud.**

Once again, Great post Ravi. The best way to govern the cloud s by having various departments develop specialized systems which enable them to deploy the assets of interest by merely clicking the mouse of tapping on the keyboard. This helps them and the organization to avoid a huge portion of the capital costs (Jamsa, 2013). The operational costs may, nonetheless, increase, and some of the applications being used may not be interoperable. This is why it is important to seek advice and help of competent IT professionals before making any significant changes. They can brief teams on configuration vulnerabilities and help them avert serious risks associated with the use of the cloud (Brandis *et al.,* 2019).

**References**

Brandis, K., Dzombeta, S., Colomo-Palacios, R., & Stantchev, V. (2019). Governance, risk, and compliance in cloud scenarios. *Applied Sciences, 9*(2), 320. MDPI AG. http://dx.doi.org/10.3390/app9020320

Jamsa, K. A. (2013). *Cloud computing: SaaS, PaaS, IaaS, virtualization, business models, mobile, security and more*. Burlington, MA: Jones & Bartlett Learning.