**Chapters 14 and 15 Discussion**

Name

Institution

Course

Instructor’s Name

Date

Chapter 14

# **Mobile web**

Mobile web is the scenario where the Internet is accessed via handheld devices. This has become a common phenomenon, particularly following the advent of such wireless gadgets as smartphones. Indeed, they are being used to access the services on the World Wide Web to the same extent as laptop and desktops computers can (Jamsa, 2013). Billions of people across the world are reaping the benefits of such Internet connectivity as the infrastructure required to access web resources has been dramatically simplified. The cost is also affordable as all one needs is a mobile garget and cheap data bundles. Upon noticing this opportunity, stakeholders in such sectors as banking, health, transportation, and agriculture have started disseminating information for the consumption of the people using mobile devices (Schleier-Smith et al., 2021). The use of mobile web is bound to continue as it is presenting unprecedented benefits.

# **Ordinary cell phones versus smartphones**

An ordinary phone is a gadget that supports only the basic communication features, and it tends to have limited or no Internet capabilities. On their part, smartphones have operating systems and they are essentially minicomputers. They are used for a lot more than making calls and texting messages. Indeed, smartphones are preferred by those who need services which are more advanced than just the traditional telephony uses (Jamsa, 2012). This is because they present limitless possibilities, and they keep on improving with every new release. The additional capabilities are either demanded by the users or brainstormed by the developers. Among their noteworthy capacities include the support for video conferencing, media players, online surfing, and having GPS navigation units (Schleier-Smith et al., 2021). These features have always been regarded as being typical of computers. Any phone that have them is viewed as being smart, while those which are without them are deemed to be ordinary.

Chapter 15

# **Corporate governance**

Corporate governance refers to the processes, rules, and practices through which a firms’ activities are controlled and directed. It is primarily about the balancing of the numerous stakeholders’ interests. Indeed, the views and aspirations of the shareholders, customers, the executives, financiers, suppliers, and the community in general must be considered. Corporate governance encompasses the policies and procedures whose implementation is geared towards the attainment of the organization’s objectives (Martino, D’Onza, & Melville, 2021). The board of directors have the primary role of influencing this kind of undertaking, although the actual implementation of the steps required to achieve it is the work of the executive. Ineffective corporate governance may undermine the stakeholders’ confidence in the organization’s ability to realize the desired goals. If such concerns are left unaddressed, they may weaken performance and ultimately undermine profitability (Gao & Zhang, 2019). The board and the management will have failed in their fiduciary responsibilities.

# **Sarbanes/Oxley and corporate governance**

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act (2002) was passed at a time when corruption scandals had plagued several major corporations in the US. Among them included Waste Management Inc.’s scandal of 1998, Enron Corporation’s scandal of 2001, and the WorldCom scandal of 2002. The executives of these firms were engaging in several unethical practices which were primarily meant to deceive their investors. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act has made cheating a lot harder than it was before its passage (Gao & Zhang, 2019). Firms are now required to hire credible and approved external auditors to ascertain that they are following the law. Firms must also keep proper documentation, and these are kept in formats that are in-line with the sanctioned standards. In essence, there is much greater control than it used to be the case, and penalties for non-compliance have been increased. For instance, those engaging in security fraud risk a jail term of 25 years, while professionals obstructing justice may be sentenced to 20 years in prison. It is a lot difficult to collude than it was in 2001 (Martino et al., 2021).

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