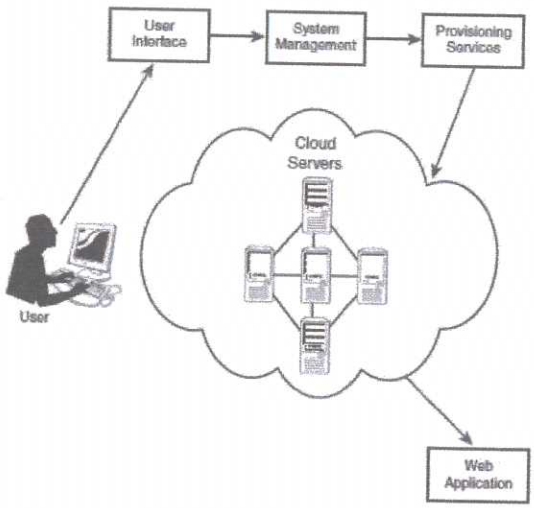
SCHEME OF VALUATION
(Scoring Indicators)

Revision: 2015 Course Title: Cloud Computing		Course Code: 5134		
Qst No	**Scoring Indicators**	**Split up Score**	**Sub Total**	**Total**
I (1)	Cloud computing consisting of thousands of computers and servers, all linked together and accessible via the Internet which host applications and files	2	2	2
I (2)	Gmail, Yahoo mail, MyEvents, Highrise, salesforce	1 + 1	2	2
I (3)	123Signup, Acteva, Conference.com, Cvent, Event Wax, eventsbot, RegOnline, setdot, Tendenci	1 + 1	2	2
I (4)	A networked database is one in which the data is stored on a computer or server connected to a network, and can be accessible by all computers connected to that network. An online or web-based database stores data on a cloud, which is accessible by any authorized user.	1 + 1	2	2
I (5)	Gmail, Yahoo mail, windows live outlook, AOL Mail (mail.aol.com), BigString (www.bigstring.com), Inbox.com (www.inbox.com), Lycos Mail (mail.lycos.com), Mail.com (www.mail.com), Zoho Mail (zoho.mail.com)	1 + 1	2	2
II (1)	With traditional desktop computing, the copies of software programs are run on each computer. The documents are stored on the computer on which they were created. The documents cannot be accessed by computers outside the network. The traditional desktop computing is PC-centric. With cloud computing, the software programs are stored on servers accessed via the Internet. If one computer crashes, the software and documents are still available for others to use. They are stored on a collection of servers accessed via the Internet. Anyone with permission can access the documents, edit and collaborate in real time. Cloud computing model is document-centric.	3 3	6	6
II (2)	1. Distributed Computing: In distributed computing, where idle PCs across a network or across the Internet are tapped to provide computing power for large, processor-intensive projects. When a computer is enlisted for a distributed computing project, software is installed on the machine to run various processing activities during those periods when the PC is typically unused. The results of that spare-time processing are periodically uploaded to the distributed computing network, and combined with similar results from other PCs in the project. The result, if enough computers are involved, simulates the processing power of much larger mainframes and supercomputers which is necessary for some very large and complex computing projects. 2. Collaborative Computing: In collaborative computing, multiple users to work simultaneously on the same computer-based project. The goal is to enable multiple users to collaborate on group projects online, in real time. To collaborate on any project, users must first be able to talk to one another. It involves instant messaging for text-based communication, with audio and video capabilities for voice and picture communication. Most collaboration systems offer the complete range of audio/video options, for full-featured multiple-user	3*2	6	6

	video conferencing. In addition, users must be able to share files and have multiple users work on the same document simultaneously. Real-time white boarding is also common.			
II (3)	To organize big event, need to manage the tasks involved with putting together the event, also have to handle attendee registration, event marketing, ticket sales, etc. This can be handled by web-based event management tools. With web-based event management applications, the cloud hosts everything needed to schedule and market the events, as well as handle registration, payment, and other important tasks. For example, to create an online event calendar so that attendees can learn about and sign up for future events via the web; offer web-based event registration and payment; manage requests for hotel rooms, airline flights, and car rentals; and check in attendees live onsite via a notebook PC with Internet connection. Most of these apps also offer detailed task and budget management functions. These are very robust applications, capable of handling every last detail over the web.	6	6	6
II (4)	In order to schedule meeting in a large company it is necessary to find the free time slot of all the attendees. The better way is to use web-based scheduling where everyone places their schedule in the cloud, which then enables the meeting's organizer to easily see who's available when. The cloud-based app finds the best time for all involved and schedules the meeting. In order to schedule a meeting sometime next week with a dozen different attendees, enter the details of desired attendees and the scheduling app finds the first available timeslot when all attendees are free. Alternatively, the app might have to pick a timeslot when the maximum number of people can attend. This kind of "best case scenario" scheduling might be the only way to get the meeting on the calendar in a reasonable period of time. Web-based scheduling programs allow to schedule both in-person meetings and tele-conferences with attendees from multiple locations. The schedules of people around the country and even in different firms can be worked out. This can be accomplished with simple web-based calendar programs, such as Google Calendar (calendar.google.com) and Yahoo Calendar (calendar.yahoo.com). Example: AppointmentQuest (www.appointmentquest.com), hitAppoint (www.hitappoint.com), and Schedulebook (www.schedulebook.com).	6	6	6
II (5)	The benefits to cloud storage are: Scalability - to increase the storage space from a little to large as per our needs. Reliability – The stored data may be duplicated on multiple servers, it overcomes the data loss. Lower costs - Cloud storage services can offer lower storage rates because efficiently use the server space. Reliability - cloud storage is more reliable than traditional physical storage. Security – Only authorised users can access the files and permissions for power and standard used Access – Can be accessed from anywhere with any Internet connection.	6 * 1	6	6
II (6)	Web-based calendar service It stores calendars on the Internet and can be accessed from anywhere. They are easy to share with other users in any location It is free, full featured, and easy to use. It create both personal and shared calendars. All changes are saved and synced so every user.			

	It also create private calendar for yourself, and public calendars for company or organization. It also has event invitation features. Calendars can share with authorized users for group collaboration.	6 * 1	6	6
II (7)	Web conference is a way to conduct live meetings and presentations over the Internet. A web conference can be one way, as when the presenter delivers some sort of PowerPoint-like presentation, or two way, where each participant can join in and show the contents of their active applications or desktops. Communication between participants can be audio only (via streaming audio, VoIP) or include audio and video (using webcams). Features: • Application sharing, where the presenter and participants can all access and use the same application in real time. This is useful for smaller group meetings, when all participants are collaborating on a project. • Desktop sharing, similar to application sharing, but with the presenter's entire desktop visible and accessible to participants. • File and document sharing, with individual files and documents open for all to edit, also useful for group collaboration. • PowerPoint presentations, the presenter gives a PowerPoint presentation in real time, complete with slide transitions and animations, using audio conferencing tools to narrate the presentation. • Presenter notes, which let the presenter take notes during the course of the conference for future action. • Annotation, which lets the presenter mark up the document or presentation being shared or given, typically by drawing or highlighting on the screen. • Whiteboard, which is a blank screen on which the presenter or participants can draw or highlight objects. • Text-based chat, which lets participants discuss the presentation with each other in real time. • Audio conferencing, which adds the spoken words of the presenter to a PowerPoint presentation. • Video conferencing, which puts a picture of the presenter in a corner of the conference webtop. • Polling, which lets the presenter ask questions of the audience. • Quizzes, which lets participants answer test questions, typically with results tabulated in real time.	(any six) 6	6	6
III (a)	The cloud technology is used by both developers and end users. For developers, cloud computing provides increased amounts of storage and processing power to run the applications they develop. Cloud computing also enables new ways to access information, process and analyze data, and connect people and resources from any location anywhere in the world. For end users, cloud computing offers all those benefits and more. A person using a web-based application is not physically bound to a single PC, location, or network. The applications and documents can be accessed anytime and anywhere. User does not lose data if a computer crashes. Documents hosted in the cloud always exist, no matter what happens to the user's machine. Users from around the world can collaborate on the same documents, applications, and projects, in real time. And cloud computing does all this at lower costs, because the cloud enables more efficient sharing of resources than does traditional	2*4	8	8

	network computing. With cloud computing, hardware doesn't have to be physically adjacent to a company's office or data center. Cloud infrastructure can be located anywhere, including and especially areas with lower real estate and electricity costs. In addition, IT departments don't have to engineer for peak-load capacity, because the peak load can be spread out among the external assets in the cloud. And, because additional cloud resources are always at the ready, companies no longer have to purchase assets for infrequent intensive computing tasks.			
III (b)	1. Lower-Cost Computers for Users: A high-powered and high-priced computer is not required to run cloud computing's web-based applications. Because the application runs in the cloud, that desktop PC doesn't need the processing power or hard disk space demanded by traditional desktop software. Hence the client computers in cloud computing can be lower priced, with smaller hard disks, less memory, more efficient processors, and the like. 2. Improved Performance: The desktop PC doesn't have to store and run a ton of software-based applications. Instead, the apps are run from the cloud. With fewer programs hogging the computer's memory, users will see better performance from their PCs. The computers in a cloud computing system will boot up faster and run faster, because they'll have fewer programs and processes loaded into memory. 3. Lower IT Infrastructure Costs: In a larger organization, the IT department could also see lower costs from the adoption of the cloud computing paradigm. Instead of investing in larger numbers of more powerful servers, the IT staff can use the computing power of the cloud to supplement or replace internal computing resources. Those companies that have peak needs no longer have to purchase equipment to handle the peaks; peak computing needs are easily handled by computers and servers in the cloud. 4. Fewer Maintenance Issues: Speaking of maintenance costs, cloud computing greatly reduces both hardware and software maintenance for organizations of all sizes. First, the hardware. With less hardware (fewer servers) necessary in the organization, maintenance costs are immediately lowered. As to software maintenance, remember that all cloud apps are based elsewhere, so there's no software on the organization's computers for the IT staff to maintain. 5. Lower Software Costs: Instead of purchasing separate software packages for each computer in the organization, only those employees actually using an application need access to that application in the cloud. Even if it costs the same to use web-based applications as it does similar desktop software, IT staffs are saved the cost of installing and maintaining those programs on every desktop in the organization. Some cloud computing companies will charge as much to "rent" their apps as traditional software companies charge for software purchases. Many companies are offering their web-based applications for free. 6. Instant Software Updates: Another software-related advantage to cloud computing is that users are no longer faced with the choice between obsolete software and high upgrade costs. When the app is web-based, updates happen automatically and are available the next time the user logs in to the cloud. 7. Increased Computing Power: In a cloud computing system, the power of the entire cloud is available. The user can now perform supercomputing-like tasks utilizing the power of thousands of computers and servers. 8. Unlimited Storage Capacity: The cloud offers virtually limitless storage	List: 1 Expln: 6*1	7	7

	capacity. The hundreds of petabytes (a million gigabytes) of storage is available in the cloud. 9. Increased Data Safety: Unlike desktop computing, where a hard disk crash can destroy all valuable data, a computer crashing in the cloud doesn't affect the storage of data. That's because data in the cloud is automatically duplicated. That also means if personal computer crashes, all data is still out there in the cloud, still accessible. The cloud computing can keep data safe. 10. Improved Compatibility between Operating Systems: In the cloud, operating systems don't matter. The user can connect Windows computer to the cloud and share documents with computers running Apple's Mac OS, Linux, or UNIX. 11. Improved Document Format Compatibility: The documents create on one machine is compatible with other users' applications or operating systems. All documents created by web-based applications can be read by any other user accessing that application. There are no format incompatibilities when everyone is sharing docs and apps in the cloud. 12. Easier Group Collaboration: Sharing documents leads directly to collaborating on documents. To many users, this is one of the most important advantages of cloud computing - the ability for multiple users to easily collaborate on documents and projects. The easier group collaboration means faster completion of most group projects, with full participation from all involved. It also enables group projects across different geographic locations. 13. Universal Access to Documents: With cloud computing, the documents stay in the cloud, it can be accessed from anywhere with an Internet connection. 14. Latest Version Availability: The cloud always hosts the latest version of the documents. 15. Removes the Tether to Specific Devices: The user is no longer tethered to a single computer or network. There's no need to buy a special version of a program for a particular device, or save the document in a device-specific format.			
IV (a)	Cloud computing a massive network of servers interconnected in a grid. These computers run in parallel, combining the resources of each to generate super computing-like power. The machines can run any combination of operating systems.  The individual users connect to the cloud from their own personal computers or	Diagram: 2 Expln: 6	8	8

	portable devices, over the Internet. To these individual users, the cloud is seen as a single application, device, or document. The hardware in the cloud and the operating system that manages the hardware connections is invisible. The cloud architecture require some intelligent management to connect all those computers together and assign task processing to multitudes of users. The user select a task or service (either starting an application or opening a document) using front-end interface. The user's request then gets passed to the system management, which finds the correct resources and then calls the system's appropriate provisioning services. These services carve out the necessary resources in the cloud, launch the appropriate web application, and either creates or opens the requested document. After the web application is launched, the system's monitoring and metering functions track the usage of the cloud so that resources are apportioned and attributed to the proper users. The key property of cloud computing is the automation of many management tasks to allocate processes to resources.			
IV (b)	1. Software as a Service: Software as a service, or SaaS, is the most common type of cloud service development. With SaaS, a single application is delivered to thousands of users from the vendor's servers. Customers don't pay for owning the software; rather, they pay for using it. Users access an application via an API accessible over the web. Each organization served by the vendor is called a tenant, and this type of arrangement is called a multi-tenant architecture. The vendor's servers are virtually partitioned so that each organization works with a customized virtual application instance. For customers, SaaS requires no upfront investment in servers or software licensing. For the application developer, there is only one application to maintain for multiple clients. Example applications offered by Google 2. Platform as a Service: In this variation of SaaS, the development environment is offered as a service. The developer uses the "building blocks" of the vendor's development environment to create their own custom application. Building the app is made easier by use of these predefined blocks of code, even if the resulting app is somewhat constrained by the types of code blocks available.	4 + 3	7	7
V(a)	Collaborating on To-Do Lists: The to-do list can be collaborated by using a web-based word processing application, or a dedicated web-based planning program. These applications, such as Evernote (evernote.com), Google Keep (keep.google.com), Todoist (en.todoist.com) etc can create multiple to-do lists on the web, which can be accessed from any computer, at any time. The email reminders can be set to remind a task is due. Add the tasks one at a time, and then mark them off as they're completed. Some even add tasks via email or access the list on the go. Collaborating on Contact Lists: The most-contacted contacts are stored in paper or using application that exists only on one computer. Each individual's contacts are stored separately. It is difficult to merge and manage all these names. A good solution for managing contacts from multiple family members is to use a web-based program for contact management. The web-based email program (Gmail, Yahoo Mail) can be used as a contact management program. All of these programs allow to create and store complete information about the contacts—email address, postal address, phone number, etc. The only problem with using this approach, contacts are stored separately as email addresses are different. A more robust	4 + 4	8	8

	and individualized solution is to use a dedicated web-based contact management program such as MyEvents (www.myevents.com), Highrise (www.highrisehq.com) to manage contact list. These latter programs include the robust customer resource management (CRM) features needed for business and sales force management. Another approach is to use a web-based spreadsheet program, with one row per contact and authorize the access to family members.			
V(b)	In a typical big project that involves multiple employees from multiple departments and perhaps multiple locations. Projects of this type have tons of individual pieces and parts, each of which dependent on the completion of a previous task. Keeping track of all the individual tasks is not easy. That effort is made easier with the use of a web-based project management application. Project members can log in from any location to access the project's master file; they can add or delete tasks, mark tasks as complete, enter detailed billing information for individual tasks etc. And because the project is hosted in the cloud, every team member sees the same Gantt or PERT chart and the same list of tasks, instantly updated when any other member makes an edit. Additional features include group to-do lists, web-based file sharing, message boards, time and cost tracking etc. It also allows managing multiple projects simultaneously; users can schedule their time across multiple projects and make sure they're not doing two things at once. The most popular of these apps include AceProject (www.aceproject.com), Basecamp (www.basecamphq.com), onProject (www.onproject.com), and Project Insight (www.projectinsight.com).	7	7	7
VI(a)	All the expenses need to be accounted and expense report can be created using spreadsheet software. The paper or electronic report requires company's various levels of approval including manager, the accounting department, and the HR department. A better solution for many companies is to put the expense reporting function on the web. Employees from any location can access the website to enter their expenses; it can even be accessed while employees are still traveling, with no need to wait for reimbursement until they get home. Then the web-based expense report gets electronically circulated to everyone who needs to approve it. No costly paper trail is generated and the entire process is expedited—which means employees get reimbursed faster. Another benefit of web-based expense management is that it can quickly and easily ensure that all employees follow the company's rules and regulations. Adding rule-base into the app's management console, and employees will have to follow company's policies when entering their expenses. Example for enterprise-level web-based expense reporting applications: Concur (www.concur.com), ExpensAble (www.expensable.com), ExpensePoint (www.expensepoint.com), and TimeConsultant (www.timeconsultant.com). The web-based office management and workforce management applications also include expense reporting modules.	(4×2) 8	8	8
VI(b)	Salespeople have to deal with lots of contacts and they need to know when to contact certain clients, when follow-up calls are necessary etc. This is difficult to do from a simple desktop contact management program, such as Microsoft Outlook. It's also difficult to do while travelling and need access to all the contacts. The solution, is a web-based contact management or customer resource management (CRM) application. These programs are tailored to the needs of a busy salesperson and come complete with features such as activity scheduling, appointment reminders, email templates etc. The web applications	7	7	7

	like BigContacts (www.bigcontacts.com), Highrise (www.highrisehq.com), and the market leading Salesforce.com (www.salesforce.com). These apps include additional functions of use to large sales departments, including expense account management, sales activity reports, and various team management features. A web-based contact or CRM application can be customized to access to a large list of contacts from any location to automatically flagged each day with a list of accounts to contact and for what purposes. Some communication can even be automated, via the use of scheduled emails. The CRM application's website is accessed using web browser and look at today's list of tasks, launch a list of scheduled emails to be sent to selected clients, and then scroll through the list of phone calls need to make today. Everything entered about that client is stored online and instantly accessible.			
VII(a)	Web-based scheduling is used for creating schedules easily. Everyone places his or her schedule in the cloud. The cloud-based app finds the best time for all involved and schedules the meeting. No more emails, no more phone calls; it all happens automatically, in the cloud. This app requires all users to enter their individual calendars. When we schedule a meeting, the app first checks attendees' schedules for the first available free time. Then the app then generates automated email messages to inform attendees. Finally when all attendees accept the invitation an automatic confirmation emails is sent to all. Web-based appointment scheduling applications are also available for Professionals like doctors, lawyers. These apps focus only on customer appointments. Some applications which help to schedule meetings are: Jiffle, Presdo, Diarised, Window live events, Schedule book, Acuity scheduling, Appointment quest, HitAppoint	8	8	8
VII(b)	Scheduling a company meeting is a large-scale event with lots of individual tasks. An Event Management applications can have the following features: Event Planning and Workflow Management, Event Marketing, Event Calendar, Facilities Scheduling, Advance Registration, Payment Processing, Travel Management, Housing Management, Onsite Registration, Contact Management, Budget Management, Post-Event Reporting and Analysis	List: 2 Expln: 5 (any 3)	7	7
VIII(a)	Contact management is the act of storing information and for easy retrieval at a later date. Simple computer-based contact management is a form of an electronic address book. Address Book store information on a single computer, and can easily be recalled and utilized. These programs interface with email program, for easy insertion of email addresses. Contact management applications help to track all sorts of details from personal info to business info. These contact management systems integrate the personal/ professional information with calendar functions and a task manager. Web-based contact management applications enable to access contact information from any computer connected to the Internet. List of application: Salesforce.com, bConnections, BigContacts, eStudio, Contact Manager, Highrise, Apple MobileMe Contacts, MyEvents, Plaxo, People Matrix	7	7	7
VIII(b)	The project management software helps project managers and team members organize and track all the tasks in a project. For that, the software includes scheduling, budget management, and resource-	7	7	7

	allocation components. Web-based project management applications do all this online, with a centralized access to project files. This improves the communication and collaboration between members of the project team. The scheduling component helps the project manager to schedule the series of events that comprise the total project. The project management application should calculate the project's critical path, that determine the length of the entire project. The project management application should create task lists for team members – allocation schedules for project resources, overview information for the team manager. the project progresses. Project management applications: @task, AceProject, Basecamp, Copper Project, eStudio TaskTracker, onProject, Project Drive, Vertabase, Wrike, Zoho Projects			
IX(a)	The typical social network is a hosted site that aims to create a community of users, each of whom posts his or her own personal profile on the site. Each user includes enough person information in her profile to enable other users with similar interests to connect as "friends"; one's collection of friends helps to build a succession of personal communities. Most profile pages include some form of blog, discussion forum, or chat space so that friends can communicate with the person profiled. A group is a collection of users who share the same interest; group members can communicate via discussion boards, share photos and videos, and even upload and download documents and other files. A social network group is like a virtual meeting or community room. Instead of posting notices on a physical bulletin board, you post notices on a virtual message board. Instead of exchanging brochures and papers by hand, you upload photos, documents, and other files for all to share. 1. Facebook (www.facebook.com) Most popular social networking site, which offers group collaboration. The collaborating features are Recent news, Discussion board, Uploaded photos and videos, Posted web pages and the Wall. Your group can be Open (public), Closed (members have to be approved), or Secret (membership by invitation only). 2. MySpace (www.myspace.com) A group on MySpace is limited in functionality than what you can find on Facebook. There's no file uploading, although members can upload group photos. There's a facility for posting group bulletins, and the obligatory discussion board.	8	8	8
IX(b)	The traditional email program installed on your PC uses a protocol called the Post Office Protocol (POP). POP email requires the use of a dedicated email client program, such as Microsoft Outlook and email servers (at the ISP level) to send and receive messages. In web based email services, also known as web mail or HTTP email, can be accessed from any PC using any web browser, and all your messages are stored on the web. This lets you retrieve and manage your email anywhere and anytime. It's also easier to set up web email by sign up for an account. On sign in using	7	7	7

	user ID and password, and it lets you view the contents of your inbox, read and reply to messages, create new messages. It also integrates contacts, calendar and other web services. 1. Gmail Google's web mail service is called Gmail (mail.google.com). Gmail is a free service, it lets you send and receive email from any web browser. Gmail groups together related email messages in what Google calls conversations. A conversation might be an initial message and all the replies (and replies to replies) to that message; a conversation might also be all the daily emails from a single source that have a common subject, such as messages from subscribed-to mailing lists. 2. Yahoo Mail Yahoo! Mail (mail.yahoo.com) is web mail service, provided by the Yahoo!. The Yahoo! Mail is free and can be accessed from any PC, using any web browser. The Yahoo! Mail offers traditional folder-based organization. You get a message pane and a reading pane. 3. Windows Live Hotmail Hotmail was one of the first web-based email services, and it's still one of the largest. Microsoft has moved it into its Windows Live suite of online services and now calls it Windows Live Hotmail. It can be accessed from any web browser on any PC anywhere in the world.			
X(a)	For larger businesses, we need a collection of web-based collaborative tools that help your team members not only communicate with each other but also manage their group projects. This type of solution is commonly known as groupware, and when it's based in the cloud it's called online groupware. In a nutshell, groupware is collaboration software for workgroups. Tools in online groupware - File and document uploading and sharing, Web calendar, Task/project manager, Message boards, Text-based chat rooms / instant messaging, Wiki-like collaborative pages, Blogs Use: 1. It puts all your group communications and files all in one place and it is accessible to group members in any location, as long as they have an Internet connection. 2. Groupware makes it easier to communicate, which should reduce the number of meetings and conferences calls, as well as your email traffic. 3. All this should increase your group's collective and members' individual productivity. Online Groupware Applications 1. AirSet AirSet (www.airset.com) provides a cloud-based website for your group. An AirSet site can include group announcements, a web calendar, contact list, task list, instant messaging, wiki for collaborative publishing, blog, file sharing and online storage, photo albums, and music playlists. And with all these tools, when one person in the group makes a change, everyone else sees the updated information. 2. ContactOffice ContactOffice (www.contactoffice.com) is a web-based data management system that lets you share emails, contacts, tasks, appointments, and documents with other group members. It allows internal and intercompany groups to communicate with customers outside your office. You also get a web-based	8	8	8

	calendar, address book, message forum, and real-time chat. 3. Google Sites Google Sites (sites.google.com), formerly known as Jotspot, lets you create a group web page is completely customizable with your choice of file uploads, group announcements, task/project management, mailing lists, group calendar etc. Google Sites also integrates with Google's other online apps, including Gmail, Google Calendar, Google Docs, and Google Talk.			
X(b)	Blogs and wikis can both be housed in the cloud, both are web based and they facilitate group collaboration. Evaluating Blogs for Collaboration A blog (short for "web log") is a kind of online journal that its author updates frequently with new musings and information. A blog is a collection of individual posts or messages. The newest posts at the top, which makes it easy to keep track of the latest developments. Older posts are moved to the blog archives, which are accessible via a link in the sidebar column. And, at the end of each post, you'll find a link to comments; this is where blog readers can register their own personal comments. A blog can include posts from multiple contributors, as well as comments on each of those posts. This makes a blog ideal for keeping track of progress on a group project. Blog is created and hosted on your company's servers or on a popular blogging tool such as Blogger or WordPress. The blog is seat as private blog and assign authorship status to all the members of your team. Hence everyone on your team can initiate new posts, as well as comment on the posts of others. When you have something important to say to the group, you make a blog post. Same with the other members; when they have updated info, they post it. Members of your group can access the blog by navigating to its web page to see what's new, or subscribe to an RSS feed that will notify them whenever there's a new post to the blog. Blog-hosting communities 1. Blogger Blogger (www.blogger.com) is Google's blog-hosting community, offers free blogs, the largest blog host on the Internet. The Blogger Dashboard is where you manage all your blog activity. You can create new blog posts, edit comments to your posts, manage your Blogger account and profile, and access Blogger's help system. Wikipedia is a most popular wiki, where the content is created solely by the site's users, resulting in the world's largest online collaboration. Wikipedia articles are written, edited, and elaborated on by people of all types, from students, to subject-matter experts and professional researchers, to interested amateurs. It's a true group collaboration. A collection of web pages where any users can contribute or modify content. Wikis enable all users not only to write new articles, but also to comment on and edit existing articles. The first wiki was WikiWikiWeb, a website founded in 1995 to facilitate the	7 (3.5 × 2)	7	7

	exchange of ideas between computer programmers. Use of wikis as collaborative application: A group wiki can be public (open to all users), as Wikipedia is, or private - which is ideal for project groups, businesses, and other organizations. A private wiki invites all group members to create new pages on the wiki site or to edit any existing page. All writing and editing is done within the web browser, no extra software or tools necessary. In most instances, there is no review of the articles or edits before they're accepted. The result is a collection of articles or documents, written collaboratively. The wiki software organizes the articles behind the scenes and manages the versioning for each article. Wiki hosting services Pbwiki - PBwiki (www.pbwiki.com) offers various levels of wiki hosting. Small wikis (one to three users) are free; larger ones are priced per user per month. Wiki creation is easy, using a variety of premade templates. Online file storage help to organize other documents as part of your wiki.			