# APPLICATION SOFTIMARE.

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## 1/HOW DOES THE SYSTEM SOFTWARE SUPPORT APPLICATION SOFTWARE

System software provides the environment in which application software performs tasks.

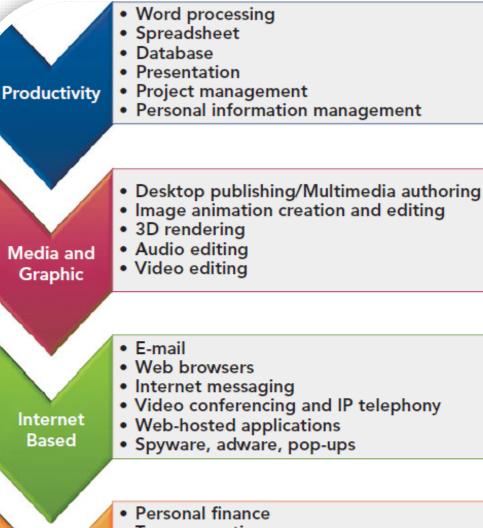
Application software then enables users to create, communicate, and be entertained.



## 2/LIST THE MOST POPULAR TYPES OF GENERAL PURPOSE APPLICATIONS

General-Purpose Applications: are programs used by many people to accomplish frequently performed tasks. These tasks include writing documents (word processing), working with numbers (spreadsheets), keeping track of information (databases), developing multimedia and graphic content, facilitating Internet usage and many more tasks.

# Most Popular Types of GeneralPurpose



Home and Educational

- Tax preparation
- Home design and landscape design
- Computer-assisted tutorials
- Computer-assisted referencing (e.g., encyclopedias and maps)
- Games

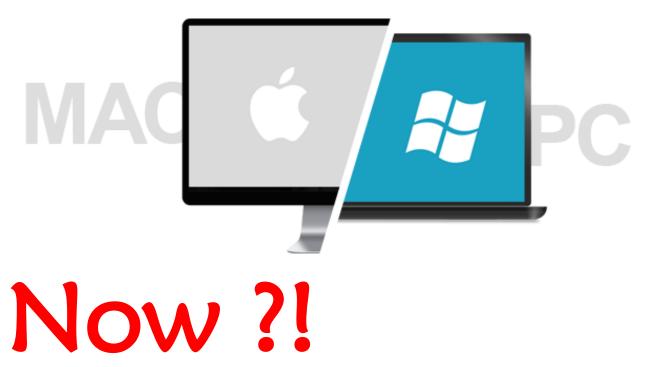
### 3/EXPLAIN THE ADVANTAGE OF "WEB-HOSTED" AND FILE COMPATIBILITY

#### Web-hosted technology is the new wave for office suites.

For application software, such technologies enable users to upload files to an online site so they can be viewed and edited from another location. This technology makes file sharing and collaboration easier. Windows Office Live and Google Docs are two examples of online services that offer these capabilities.

#### FILE COMPATIBILITY

In the past, file compatibility between Macs and PCs was a problem.



that's no longer true.

#### FILE COMPATIBILITY

Web-hosted technology can help avoid file incompatibility problems that may arise when using traditional file-sharing methods. Proprietary file formats can limit file usage to a specific vendor's software or computer model. For instance, if Microsoft Word is not installed on your system, you can't view a Word file unless you use a conversion program or a free display/ reader program, which you can download from the Internet. Such problems can also arise when software publishers introduce new file formats in new versions to support new features. The ability to save a file to a Web-hosted software suite can eliminate file conversion costs.

#### 4/DISCUSS ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF STAND-ALONE PROGRAMS, INTEGRATED PROGRAMS AND SOFTWARE SUITES

#### STAND-ALONE PROGRAMS

A **stand-alone program** is a program that is fully self contained. Microsoft Word and Excel are examples of stand-alone programs.

(An application sold individually.)

Advantages 🔠	Disadvantages [7]
Can be purchased and installed separately	Require a lot of storage space
Function well by themselves	Do not share resources with other programs

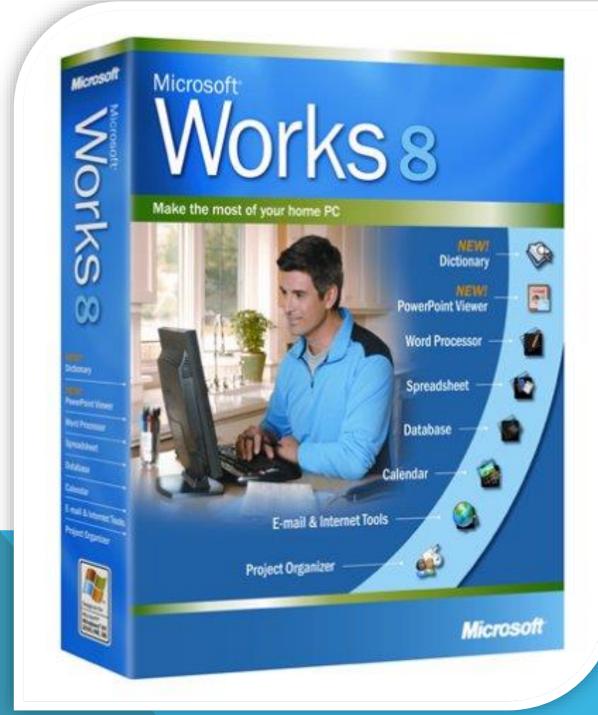


#### **INTEGRATED PROGRAMS**

An **integrated program** is a single program that manages an entire business or set of related tasks. It combines the most commonly used functions of many productivity software programs into one single application as "**Modules**"

The modules of an integrated program are not available as standalone programs

Advantages 🔠	Disadvantages [5]
All modules share the same interface	Lacks features compared to the Stand-alone programs
Ability to switch between modules quickly	
Contains resources similar to stand-alone programs	



#### SOFTWARE SUITES (OFFICE SUITES)

A **software suite** is a collection of individual, full-featured, stand-alone programs, usually possessing a similar interface and a common command structure, that are bundled and sold together.

Advantages 🖒	Disadvantages [7]
The cost is usually less than buying each program individually	
Today most personal productivity software is sold in office suites	
The individual applications in the suite share common resources such as :- program code, interface tools, drivers, and graphics libraries.	

Office suites typically include a full-featured version of leading word processing, spreadsheet, presentation graphics, database, and personal information management programs.



# 5/WHAT ARE THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN COMMERCIAL SOFTWARE/ SHAREWARE/FREEWARE/PUBLICDOMAIN SOFTWARE?

Commercial software, like Microsoft Office, is copyrighted software that must be purchased.

**Shareware** is copyrighted but distributed on a "try before you buy" basis. You may use the program for a specified trial period without paying.

Freeware is copyrighted but available for free, as long as you don't turn around and sell it.

Public domain software is not copyrighted. You can do anything you want with it, including modify it or sell it to others.

The current trend is to make software available as an online download or initially as shareware, to give the potential customer a trial period. Once the trial period is over, the user can pay for the program directly on the Web site and download their official copy

# 6/DEFINE THE CONCEPT OF SOFTWARE VERSIONS AND UPGRADES

You have the latest version. No need updates!

Publishers often bring out new or Updated Versions of their software. In a version number, the whole number (such as 6 in 6.0) indicates a major program revision. A decimal number indicates a maintenance release.

Software Upgrades enable you to keep your version of an application current with the marketplace by downloading and installing small changes called patches or major fixes called service releases or service packs.

#### **REFERENCE:-**

Computers are your future 12<sup>th</sup> edition by: Catherine LaBerta

Chapter 5:Application Software

#### THANK YOU FOR WATCHING ©

This work has been done by: Fahed Ben Omran