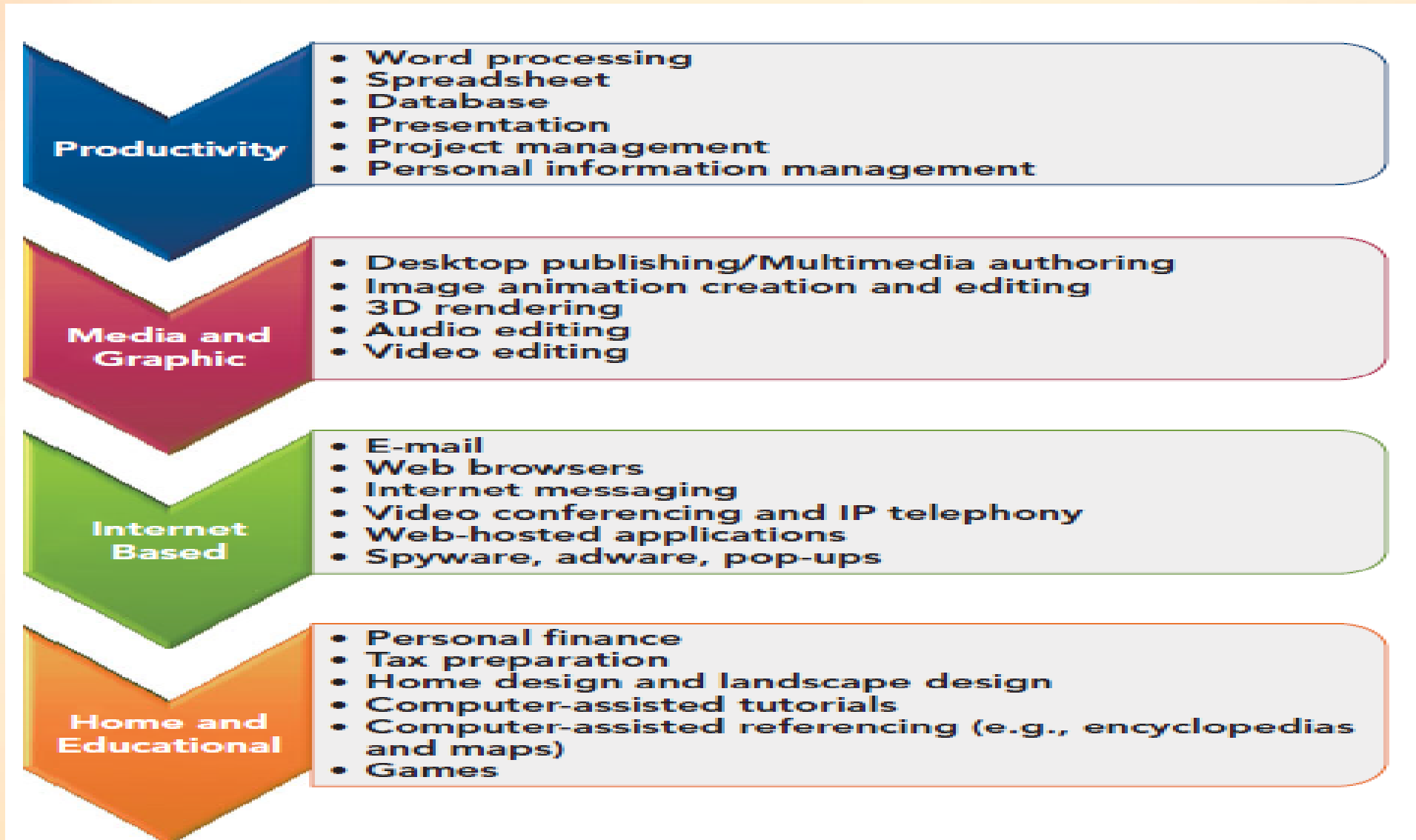# APPLICATION SOFTWARE

BY : AYA EL-TAWIL

1. DEFINE THE APPLICATION SOFTWARE?

- A software which is developed to help the user to perform specific tasks is called application software.

- **Application software** refers to all of the programs that enable you to use your desktop computer, notebook, or smartphone to perform tasks that assist in accomplishing work or facilitating play.

computers

https://www.defit.org/application-software/

2.HOW THE (OS) SUPPORTS THE APPLICATION SOFTWARE ?

- applications are the fish that swim in the water (the operating system).

- the operating system provides the environment in which the applications run.

- System software provides the environment in which application software performs tasks. Application software enables users to create, communicate, and be entertained.

3.WHAT ARE THE MOST POPULAR TYPES OF GENERAL PURPOSE APPLICATION ?

Productivity
- Word processing
- Spreadsheet
- Database
- Presentation
- Project management
- Personal information management

Media and Graphic
- Desktop publishing/Multimedia authoring
- Image animation creation and editing
- 3D rendering
- Audio editing
- Video editing

Internet Based
- E-mail
- Web browsers
- Internet messaging
- Video conferencing and IP telephony
- Web-hosted applications
- Spyware, adware, pop-ups

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

computers

4.DEFINE THE WEB-HOSTED TECHNOLOGY

- 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.

5.Advantages of web-hosted application software

- Cost effective development.

- Accessible anywhere.

- Easily customizable.

- Accessible for a range of devices.

- Improved interoperability.

- Easier installation and maintenance.

- Adaptable to increased workload.

- Increased Security

- Flexible core technologies

- JUBM OVER THE FILE COMPATIBILITY

- It has one disadvantage : security

https://www.magicwebsolutions.co.uk/blog/the-benefits-of-web-based-applications.htm

6.EXPLAIN THE FILE COMPATIBILITY ?

- Compatibility is the capacity for two systems to work together without having to be altered to do so.

- Compatible software applications use the same data formats. For example, if word processor applications are compatible, the user should be able to open their document files in either product.

- Compatibility can refer to interoperability between any two products: hardware and software, products of the same or different types, or different versions of the same product.

7.ADVANTEAGES & DISADVANTEGAES OF STAND ALONE SUITES,PROGRAMS,INTEGRATED PROGRAMS & EXAMPLE FOR EACH ONE

- stand-alone program is a program that is fully self-contained.

- DISADVANTAGES:

1.It require a lot of storage space.

2. In this program you can not share any of resources such as menus, drivers, graphics libraries, or tools.

- EXAMPLES: Microsoft Word and Excel

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, like word processing, database management, spreadsheet, accounting, and customer service, into one single application.

- ADVANTAGES:

1. easy-to-learn and easy-to-use versions of basic productivity software.

2. All of the functions, called modules, share the same interface, and you can switch among them quickly.

- DISADVANTAGES:

1. the individual modules may be short on features compared with stand-alone programs.

2. The modules of an integrated program are not available as stand-alone programs—you cannot purchase the spreadsheet program in Works as a stand-alone product.

8.EXPLAIN THE CONCEPT OF SOFTWARE VERSION?

- When you buy software, your computer system will need to meet the program 's system requirements, the minimal level of equipment that a program needs in order to run.

- you'll find the system requirements printed somewhere on the outside of the box or online through a link that is usually called "system requirements." Although a program will run on a system that meets the minimum requirements .

- Most program names include a number, such as 6.0, or a year, such as 2010. Software publishers often bring out new versions of their programs, and these numbers help you determine whether you have the latest version.

- 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 (a minor revision that corrects bugs or adds minor features). The year 2010 would indicate the year that the software was published.

- Software publishers sometimes offer **time-limited trial versions** of commercial programs on the Internet, which expire or stop working when a set trial period (such as 60 or 90 days) ends. You can download, install, and use these programs for free, but after the time limit is up, you can no longer use them.

- Beta versions of forthcoming programs are sometimes available for free. A **beta version** is a preliminary version of a program in the final phases of testing. Beta software is known to contain bugs (errors); it should be installed and used with caution. Users try out these preliminary versions and tell the publisher about any major bugs so they can be fixed before the applications are officially released.

Software upgrades:

- Software upgrading describes the process of keeping your version of an application current with the marketplace. Some upgrades are small changes called patches; sometimes they are major fixes called service releases or service packs.

9. COMPARE BETWEEN COMMERCIAL SOFTWARE,SHARE WARE,FREE WARE &PUBLIC DOMAIN SOFTWARE ?

- The three types of copyrighted software are commercial software, shareware, and freeware.

- **commercial software:** these programs 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 an official copy.

- **Shareware** is more of a marketing method than a type of software. It permits a user to have a set period of time in which to "try before buying" the program. If you like the program after using it for a specified trial period, you must pay a registration fee or you violate the copyright.

- Software given away for free is referred to as **freeware**, you can't turn around and sell it for profit.

- There is one type of software that is not copyrighted. **Public domain software** is expressly free from copyright, and you can do anything you want with it, including modify it or sell it to others.

Types	Definition
Commercial software	Copyrighted. If you don't pay for it, you can be prosecuted.
Public-domain software	Not copyrighted. You can copy it for free without fear of prosecution.
Shareware	Copyrighted. Available free, but you should pay to continue using it.
Freeware	Copyrighted. Available free.