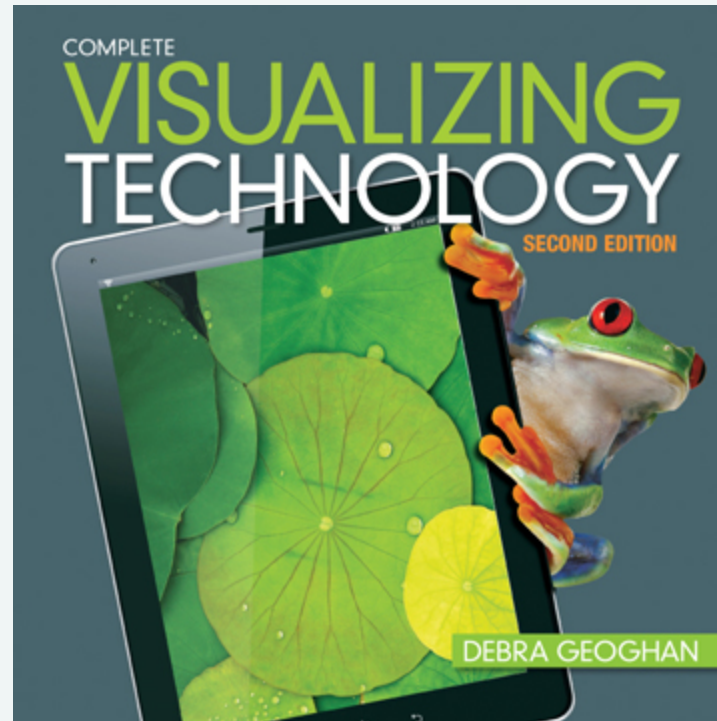


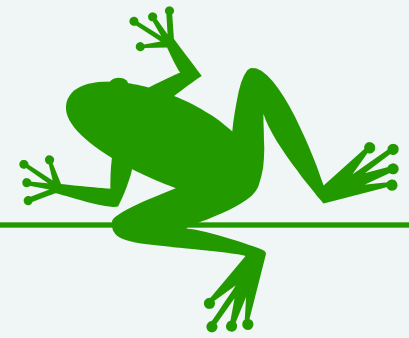
PowerPoint Presentation to Accompany



Chapter 2

Application Software

Objectives



1. Identify the types and uses of business productivity software.
2. Identify types and uses of personal software.
3. Assess a computer system for software compatibility.
4. Compare various ways of obtaining software.
5. Discuss the importance of cloud computing.

Objective 1: Overview

Making Business Work

1. Identify types of business productivity software
2. Identify the uses of business productivity software

Key Terms

- Word processor
- Cell and spreadsheet
- Field, record, and database
- Document management system
- Office application suites
- PIM (personal information manager)
- Project management software
- WYSIWYG



Business Productivity Software

Office Suites

Office Applications Suites:

- Microsoft Office
- Apple iWork
- Apache OpenOffice.org
- Google Docs

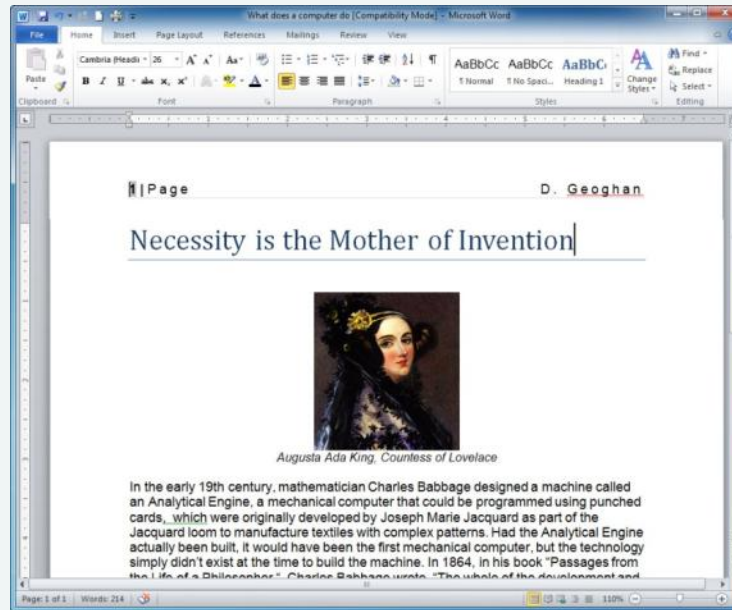
Applications:

- Word processing
- Spreadsheet
- Database
- Presentation
- Personal information manager (PIM) software

Business Productivity Software

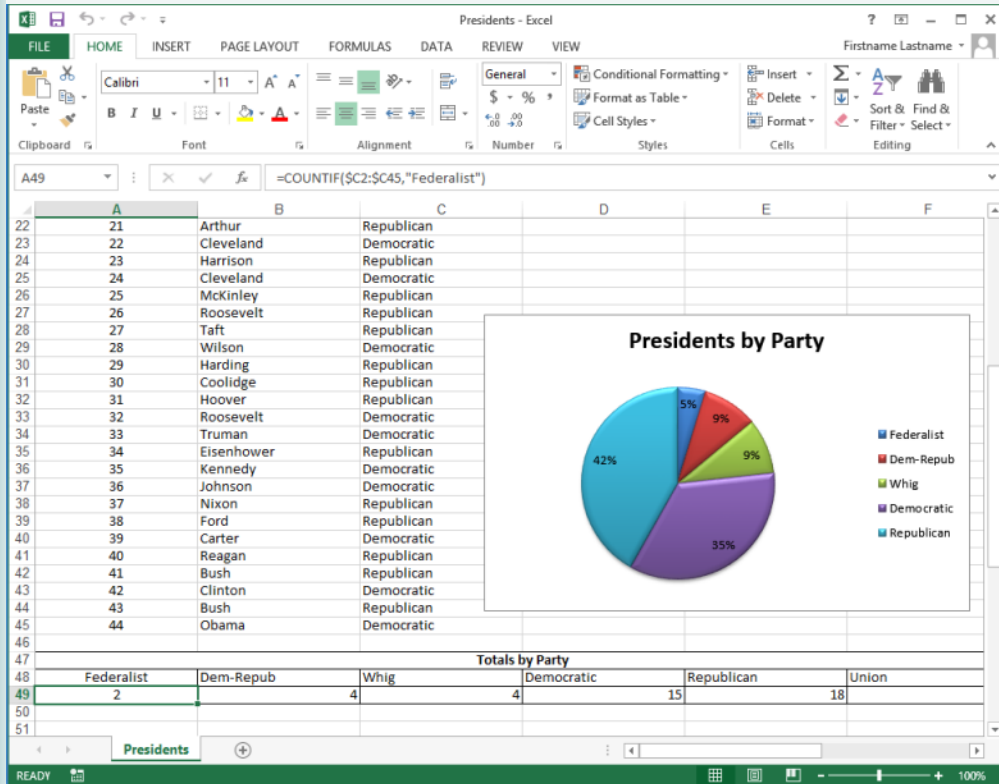
Word Processing

Create, edit, and format documents



- Microsoft Word
- iWork Pages
- Apache OpenOffice.org Writer
- Google Docs Document

Business Productivity Software Spreadsheet



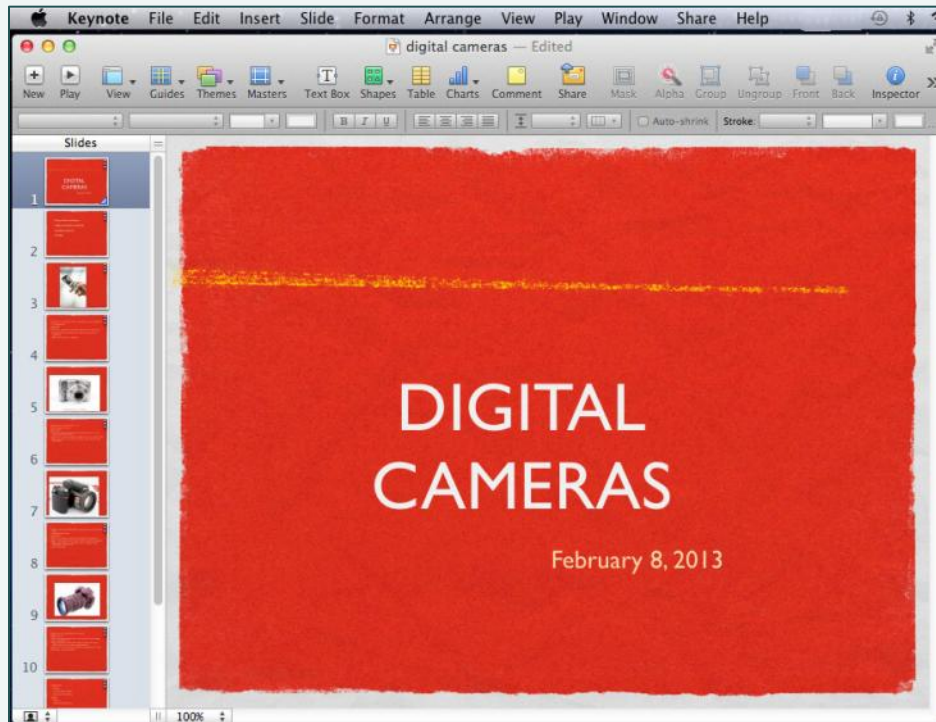
Create electronic worksheets composed of rows and columns

- Microsoft Excel
- iWork Numbers
- Google Docs Spreadsheets

Business Productivity Software

Presentation

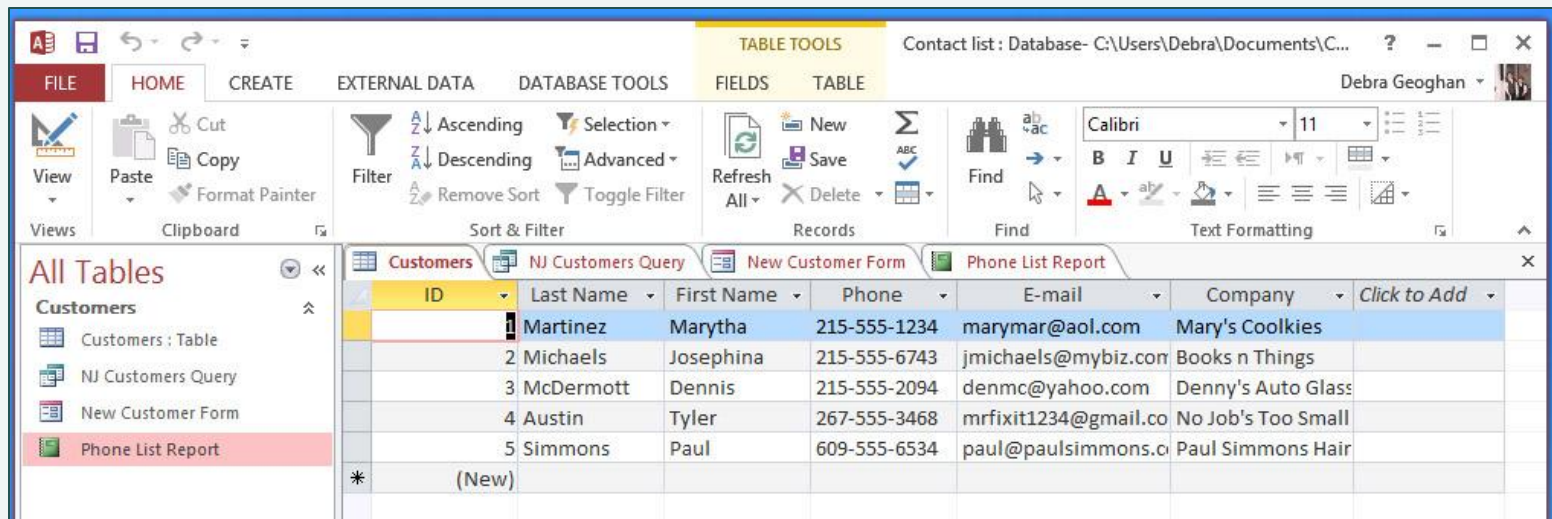
Create electronic presentations



- Microsoft PowerPoint
- Apple iWork Keynote
- Apache OpenOffice.org Impress
- Google Docs Presentations

Business Productivity Software Database

Organize collected information



The screenshot displays the Microsoft Access interface for a database named 'Contact list'. The 'Customers' table is selected, showing a list of customer records. The table has columns for ID, Last Name, First Name, Phone, E-mail, and Company. The records are as follows:

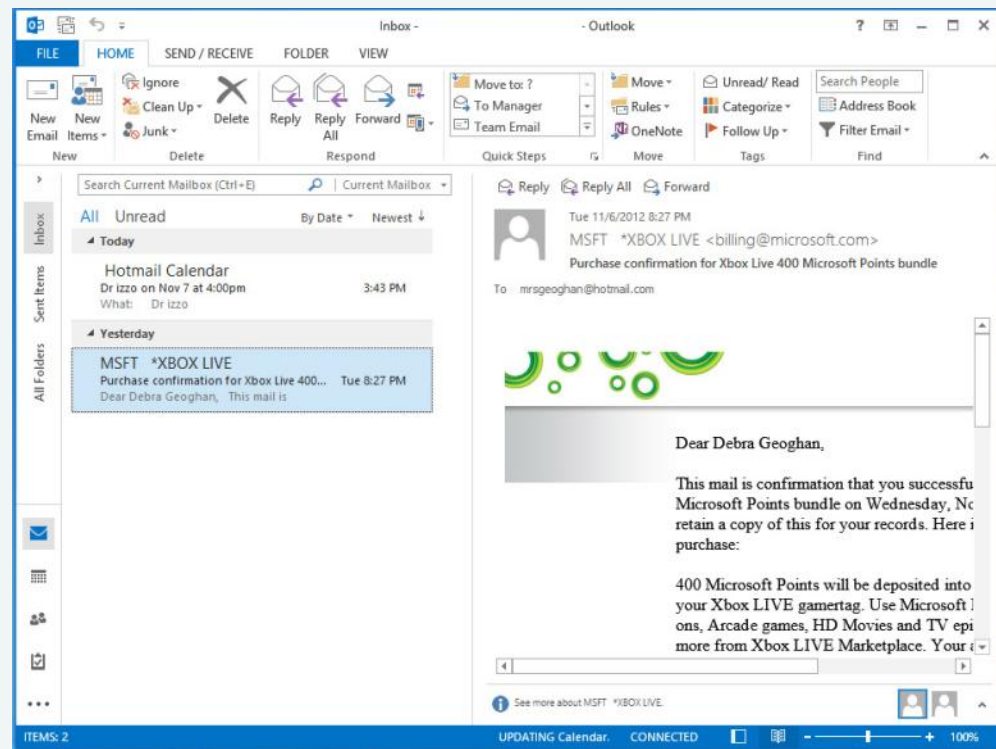
ID	Last Name	First Name	Phone	E-mail	Company	Click to Add
1	Martinez	Marytha	215-555-1234	marymar@aol.com	Mary's Coolkies	
2	Michaels	Josephina	215-555-6743	jmichaels@mybiz.com	Books n Things	
3	McDermott	Dennis	215-555-2094	denmc@yahoo.com	Denny's Auto Glass	
4	Austin	Tyler	267-555-3468	mrfixit1234@gmail.co	No Job's Too Small	
5	Simmons	Paul	609-555-6534	paul@paulsimmons.o	Paul Simmons Hair	
*	(New)					

- Microsoft Access
- Apache OpenOffice.org Base
- Google Docs Form

Business Productivity Software Personal Information Manager

Manage email, calendar, contacts, and tasks all in one place

- Microsoft Outlook



Business Productivity Software

Other Types of Business Software

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

- Helps to complete projects
 - Stay within budget
 - Stay on schedule
 - Track collaboration
- Microsoft Project
 - Basecamp

DOCUMENT MANAGEMENT

- Track all documents in a business
- Microsoft SharePoint
 - KnowledgeTree
 - Alfresco

FINANCIAL

- Track business finances, accounting
- Intuit QuickBooks
 - Sage Peachtree



Microsoft Office is a full suite, but not every user needs the whole package. Use the Internet to research the MS Office versions available. Create a table of findings. Include a list of applications found in each version, cost, number of licenses available, and any information you deem important.

Objective 2: Overview

Making It Personal

1. Identify and discuss the uses of personal software options
2. Identify types of open source software and their advantages and disadvantages

Key Terms:

- Open source
- Portable apps



Personal Software

- Office applications
- Finance and tax preparation
- Entertainment and multimedia
- Video and photo editing
- Educational and reference
- Portable apps

Open Source Software

Source code is published and made available to the public

Anyone can:

- Copy
- Modify
- Redistribute it without paying fees

- [Apache OpenOffice.org](http://Apache.org)

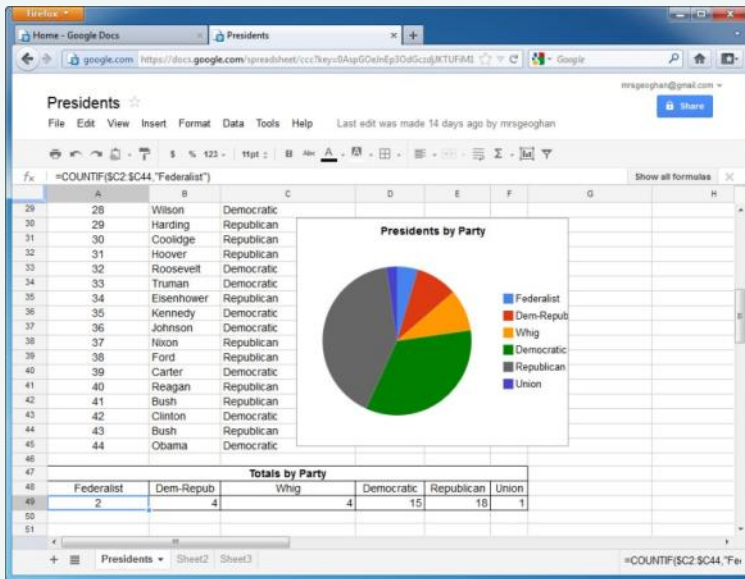
Personal Software



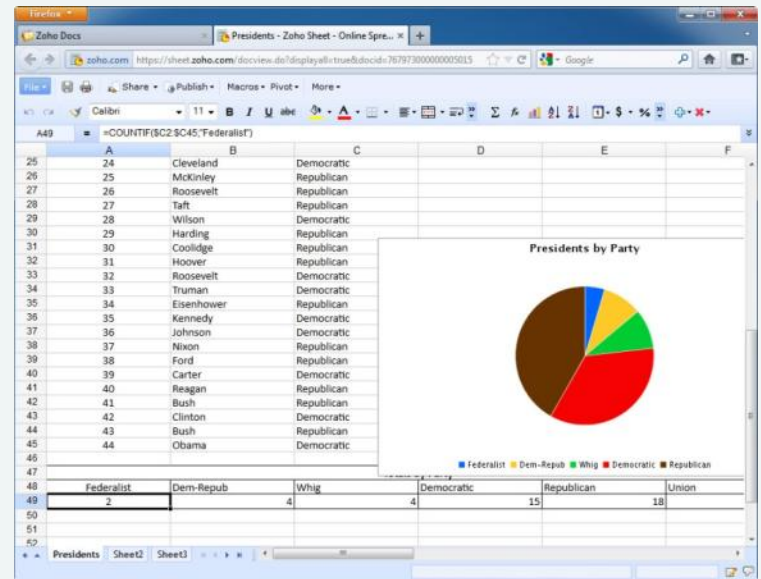
- Word processing
- Spreadsheet
- Database
- Presentation
- PIM application

Online Alternative Suites

- Microsoft Office Web Apps
- Google Docs
- Zoho Docs



Google Docs

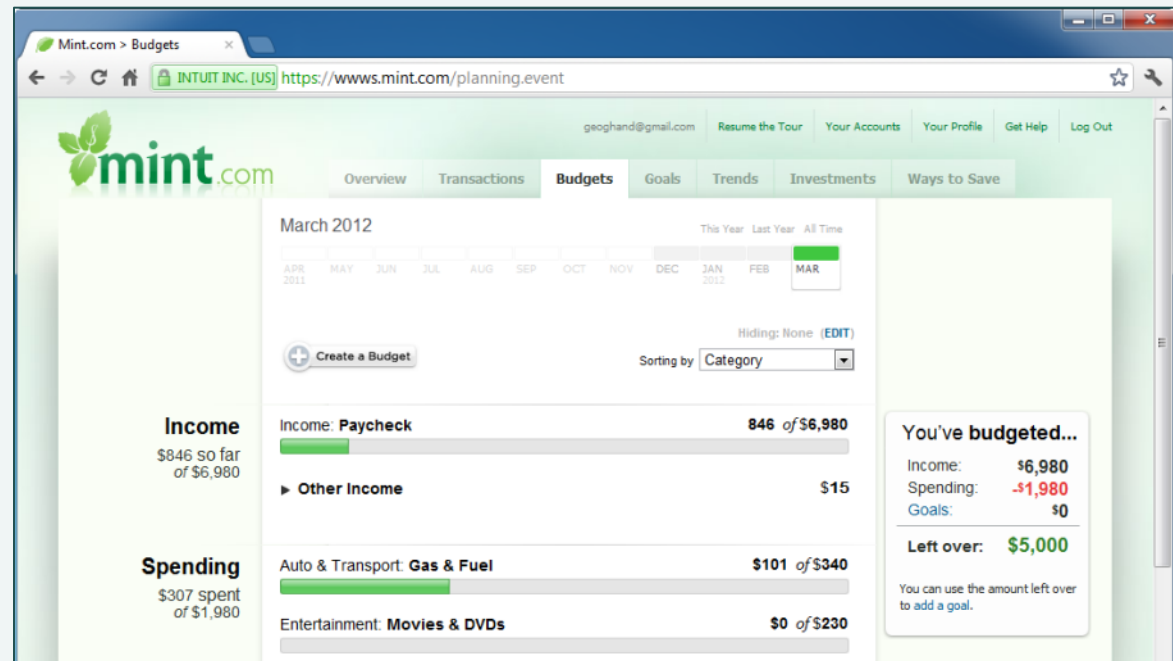


Zoho Docs

Personal Software

Finance and Tax Preparation

- Track of your bank accounts
- Monitor investments
- Create budgets
- File income taxes



Personal Software

Entertainment and Multimedia

- Windows Media Player
- Apple iTunes
- Winamp



Personal Software

Video and Photo Editing Software

- Picasa
- Apple iMovie
- Sony Vegas Movie Studio
- Adobe Premiere Elements



Personal Software

Educational and Reference Software

- Trip planning
- Genealogy
- Home and landscape design
- Cooking
- Art



Personal Software Portable Apps

Programs that you can carry and run from a flash drive

Games

- Video game sales reached \$23 billion
- Computer games sales \$500 million
- Average age: 32-35 years old
- About 40 percent are female

- System requirements are important





Use the Internet to learn about Apache OpenOffice.org, then answer the following: Is it available in different versions? What applications are included? How does it compare with MS Office? Does Apache OpenOffice.org offer everything that MS Office does? If not, what is missing?

Objective 3: Overview

Will It Run?

1. Discuss how to use the Control Panel to find system specifications
2. Discuss the Windows Experience Index and how it can help to determine the software your system can run

Key Terms

- System requirements
- Windows Experience Index



Software Compatibility

System specifications: specific hardware and software information about system

System requirements: the **minimum** hardware and software specifications required to run a software application

Software Compatibility

- System Control Panel
 - Version
 - Type of processor
 - Amount of RAM
- Windows Experience Index
 - Rating system



Research a game that you would like to run on your computer. What are the system requirements for that game? Does your computer meet the minimum requirements to run the game? In what ways does it exceed them?

Objective 4: Overview

Where to Get It

1. Discover various ways to obtain software
2. Differentiate between proprietary software and open source software licenses
3. Differentiate among retail, freeware, shareware, and donationware software

Key Terms

- Donationware
- EULA (End-user license agreement)
- Freeware
- Retail software
- Shareware



Obtaining Software

- Retail website
- Publisher website
- Software download websites



Software License

Proprietary

- Grants a license
- Ownership remains with the software publisher
- Found on most commercial software
- Most restrictive in terms of distribution and installation

Open Source

- Grants ownership
- Source code must be freely available
- Right to modify and redistribute

Software License

- **Retail:** user pays fee to use software for unlimited time
 - Microsoft Office, Adobe Photoshop
- **Freeware:** can be used at no cost for unlimited period of time
 - Apple iTunes, 7-Zip, Evernote
- **Shareware:** offered in trial or limited period; allows you to try before you buy
 - Microsoft, Adobe, Apple
- **Donationware:** developers accept donations
 - Apache OpenOffice.org

Software Download Websites

- Publishers websites
- cnet.com, tucows.com, and zdnet.com
- sourceforge.net
- Apple Mac App Store





Use the Internet to find out what the terms “shrink-wrap license” and “click-wrap license” mean. What are they? How are they alike? Are they legal and binding?

Objective 5: Overview

Your Head in the Cloud


1. Define cloud computing and discuss its importance
2. Differentiate among Infrastructure-as-a-Service (IaaS), Platform-as-a-Service (PaaS), and Software-as-a-Service (SaaS)

Key Terms

- Cloud computing
- Infrastructure-as-a-Service (IaaS)
- Platform-as-a-Service (PaaS)
- Software-as-a-Service (SaaS)

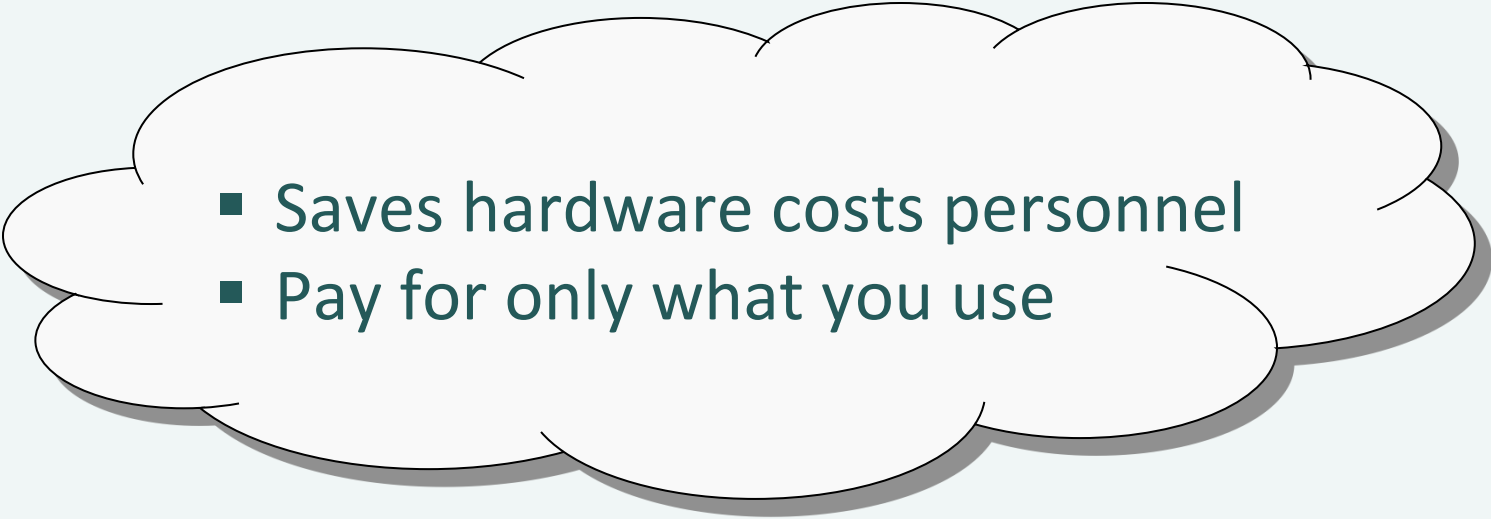


Cloud Computing

- 
- Infrastructure-as-a-Service (IaaS)
 - Platform-as-a-Service (PaaS)
 - Software-as-a-Service (SaaS)

Cloud Computing **Infrastructure-as-a-Service (IaaS)**

Company uses the cloud instead of purchasing and maintaining the hardware

- 
- Saves hardware costs personnel
 - Pay for only what you use

Cloud Computing **Platform-as-a-Service (PaaS)**


Programming environment to develop, test, and deploy custom Web applications

- 
- App Engine
 - Force.com
 - Microsoft Windows Azure Services Platform

Cloud Computing

Software-as-a-Service (SaaS)

The delivery of applications over the Internet, or Web apps

- 
- Email
 - Word processing
 - Photo editing
 - Facebook and Twitter
 - Online file storage/sharing
 - Collaboration

Advantages of SAAS


- Available anytime from any computer anywhere with Internet access
- Eliminates the need to apply updates to local software installations
 - Saves time
 - Saves money

Cost Advantages

COST COMPARISON FOR A SMALL BUSINESS	MS OFFICE HOME AND BUSINESS 2010	GOOGLE APPS FOR BUSINESS	MS OFFICE 365 SMALL BUSINESS PLAN
Initial Cost	\$199.95 per license	—	—
Price Per User Per Year	—	\$50	\$6/month = \$72
Annual Cost for 10 Users	\$1,999.50 for first year- or \$666.50 per year over *3 years, plus support costs	\$500	\$720
Support/updates	Local updates must be done on site by users or IT. Microsoft community support	24/7 phone and email support; self-services online support	Microsoft community support
	*New MS Office releases about every 3 years.		



Does your school use cloud computing (also known as above-campus computing)? If so, which services do you access from the cloud (for example, email, apps)? Give two examples of your personal use of cloud computing.



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