Lec 4: COMPUTER FUNDAMENTALS- Part2
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❖ INSTALLING AND UNINSTALLING SOFTWARE

The installation process for software or apps depends on your operating system (Windows or MAC OS), your device (computer, smartphone, or tablet), and the program you are installing. The following are guidelines for installing a software:

1. Installing from a disc or USB flash: if you need to install software from a CD-ROM, simply insert the disc into your computer, then follow the instructions.
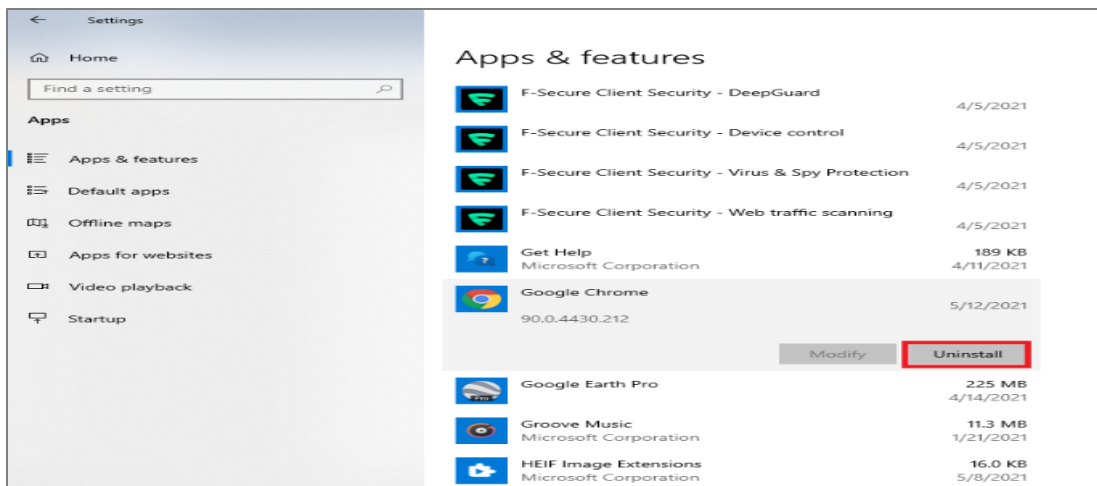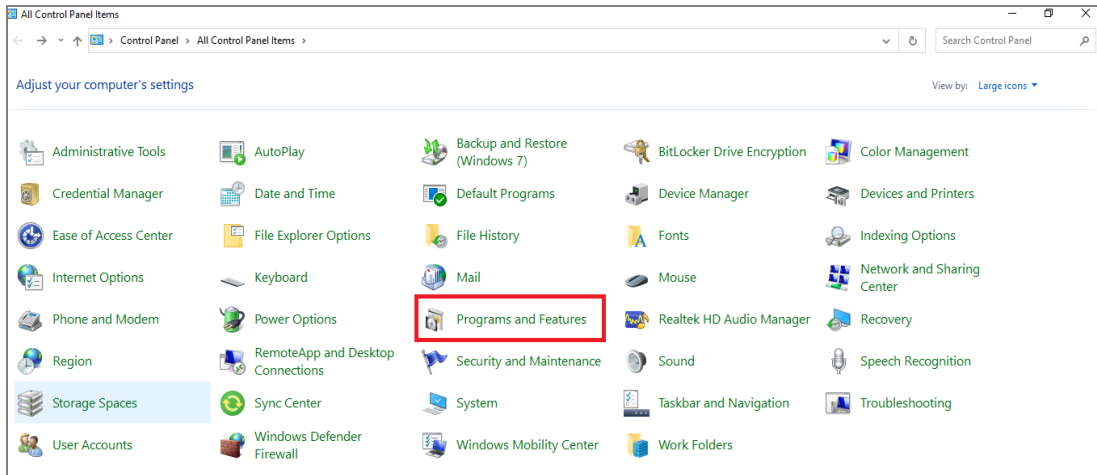
If you need to install software from a USB flash, open "This PC" or "File Explorer" and find the USB drive. After the drive is opened, double-click on the "setup" or the "executable file" to start the installation process.

1.2 Installing from the web: After downloading the program from the website providing the program, open the *downloads folder* and double-click the file icon to start the setup process. If the downloaded file is compressed (e.g., .zip or .Rar), you must extract the file's contents before setup can begin.
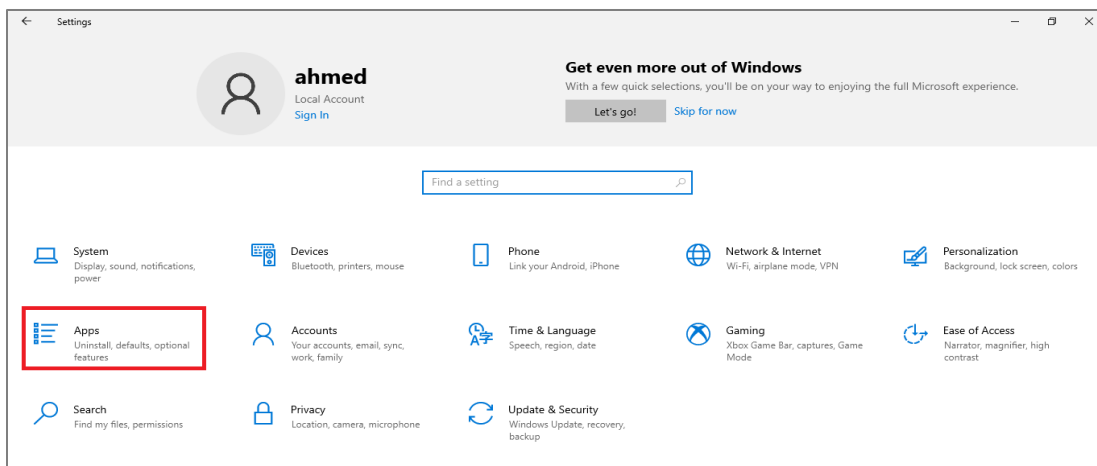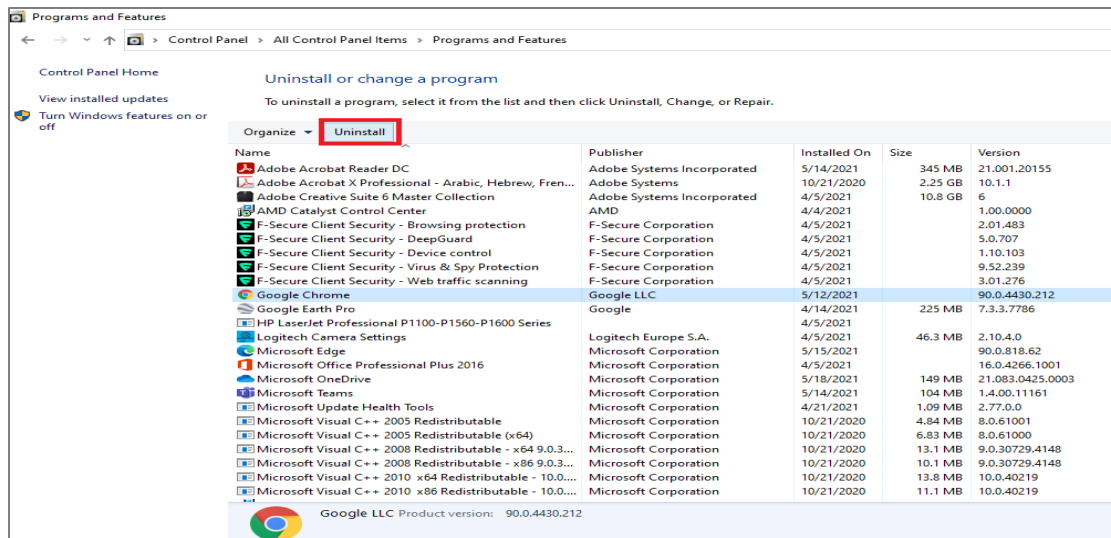
❖ Uninstalling software application

To uninstall (or remove) a programs using windows 10, you can do it as following:

- **From Control Panel**: Control Panel >> Programs and Features >> select the program you want to uninstall >> click on "Uninstall" button.

- **From Setting**: Settings >> Apps >> Apps and feature >> select the program you want to uninstall >> click on "Uninstall" button

❖ SOFTWARE COPYRIGHT

Computer Software is usually protected under a single site or multi-site license based on number of users, type of users, number of computers, and size of institutions.

Software copyright is commonly used by proprietary software companies to prevent the unauthorized copying of their software. Open source licenses also rely on copyright law to enforce their terms.

1. End-User License Agreement (EULA)

End User License Agreement (EULA) is a legal contract between the manufacturer and/or the author and the end user of an application. EULA details how the software can and cannot be used and any restrictions that the manufacturer imposes. The user has the choice of accepting or rejecting the agreement, often without reading it first. The installation of the software is conditional to the user clicking a button labeled "Accept".

2. Shareware

Refers to proprietary software that is provided to users without payment on a trial basis. Once the trial period has passed, the program may stop running until a license is purchased Example: Microsoft Office, Adobe Photoshop, etc.

3. Freeware

Software that is fully functional for an unlimited time with no cost. The author usually restricts one or more rights to copy, distribute, and make derivative works of the software. Example: Mozilla Firefox, Google Chrome, etc.

4. Proprietary software

Any software that is copyrighted and bears limits against use, distribution and modification that are imposed by its publisher, vendor or developer.

5. Open source software

Software made by many people and distributed, grants all the rights to use, modify, and share the software in modified and unmodified form. Software freedom is essential to enabling community development of open-source software. Example: Open Office.

❖ CHOOSING THE RIGHT COMPUTER

When you decide to purchase a computer, there are some factors you should consider before making such a decision. Considering those factors will help you to choose the right computer for your needs.

- **Usability**: you should ask yourself why you want to buy a computer? How much you are going to use it?
- **Price**: this is an important factor that will determine which computer you will buy.
- **Operating System**: Windows 10, for example, comes with several editions: home, pro, Enterprise, education, etc. Editions with more features are obviously more expensive.
- **Processor**: Since the processor is a critical computer component, choosing a good processor with high speed will support your computer's performance.
- **Random Access Memory (RAM):** The more RAM a computer has, the smoother performance you will get and the more applications you can open at the same time.
- **Storage**: if you are planning on saving a lot of large files such as photos or videos, high high-capacity hard disk will be a good choice for you. Nowadays, SSD (*Solid State Drive*)

works faster than the traditional HDD (*Hard Disk Drive*), but it is more expensive.

- **Brand**: In general, the famous brands around the world are the straightaway winners on the market. Also, some brands come with attractive offers such as warranty and software.

Below is an example of minimum personal computer specifications:

Processor:	Intel Core i7 CPU @ 4.90 GHz
RAM:	8 GB
Operating System:	Windows 10, Home
Video memory :	2 GB
Hard disk:	1 TB