

PROPRIETARY SOFTWARE

UVCI

UVCI/Dr. KOUADIO

Table des matières



I - Objectifs	3
II - WORD STUDY	4
1. TEXT	4
2. Exercice	5
III - FEATURES OF PROPRIETARY SOURCE SOFTWARE	8
1. features of PS	8
2. Exercice	9
3. Exercice	9
IV - PRECAUTIONS FOR USERS OF PS	10
1. precautions	10
2. Exercice	10
V - LANGUAGE PHASE	11
1. Either/or and neither/nor	11
2. Exercice	12
3. ENGLISH PLURAL NOUNS	12
4. Exercice	17
5. Exercice	17



Objectifs

At the end of this lesson, students should be able to:

- o Identify the advantages and the drawbacks of proprietary software
- o State the safety measures users of proprietary software should abide by
- o Express similarity with « neither....nor »

-Form plurals of nouns

WORD STUDY



Objectifs

-define specific words

1. TEXT

Proprietary Software

Commercial or proprietary products are typically designed with a smaller *scope* of *features* and abilities. They are focused on a narrower market of end users than those products developed within open source communities. Commercial vendors' users may include developers utilizing a firm's APIs and libraries, but they are just as often to be composed of application users more concerned with *ease-of-use* and functionality than how those aspects are accomplished behind the screen.

Proprietary software vendors must, if they are to survive, maintain tight control of their product *roadmap*. Their products are designed from the start to nurture a long and prosperous future with many paid *upgrades* along the way. Putting aside the arguments that proprietary software can become stale if not re-architected at regular intervals, in general it exhibits a stability that often exceeds that of open source software.

A company building upon proprietary software may pay a bigger fee for acquisition, but typically that acquisition includes full rights to the ownership of their own software product and the expectation that the vendor will promptly supply them with updates, *bug* fixes and revised documentation as new product versions are released.

Customer support packages from larger closed source vendors are specifically designed and fine-tuned for their own products over many years. Since the scope of their software is typically narrower than that from open source projects, training and *after-sale* support is more complete, accessible and succinct. There is a huge difference between posing questions in an online open source forum compared to receiving support directly from technical reps or consultants from a proprietary software firm, especially at integration time.

Customers of closed source software companies are more or less at the whim of where their software supplier wants to take them. They have minimal influence, unless they are their number one customer, of influencing the vendor's priorities, *timelines* and pricing structure. To change vendors once their software has become *embedded* within your enterprise is likely to be prohibitively expensive.

By definition, the *internals* of closed source software are closed to viewing. Users of this software are unable to modify the code let alone debug it effectively. They are only able to supply error codes, messages and dump stacks to the vendor and wait for a fix if there is no existing *workaround* or patch. Such fixes may not be anywhere near the top of their priority list. This opacity also means that it is usually more difficult for customers to make *customizations* or optimizations in their final product.

2. Exercise

Exercise

Choose the word which best defines "scope" in the text

- ☐ capacity
- ☐ margin
- ☐ area
- ☐ boundary

Exercise

Choose the word which best defines "features" in the text

- ☐ angle
- ☐ virtue
- ☐ traits
- ☐ details

Exercise

Choose the word which best defines "ease-of-use" in the text

- ☐ aptitude
- ☐ affection
- ☐ competency
- ☐ facility

Exercise

Choose the word which best defines "roadmap" in the text

- ☐ map
- ☐ direction
- ☐ progression
- ☐ plan

Exercise

Choose the word which best defines "upgrade" in the text

- ☐ progress
- ☐ promote
- ☐ improve
- ☐ advance

Exercise

Choose the word which best defines "bug" in the text

- ☐ virus
- ☐ malfunctioning
- ☐ germ
- ☐ disease

Exercise

Choose the word which best defines "timeline" in the text

- ☐ itinerary
- ☐ chronology
- ☐ outline
- ☐ record

Exercise

Choose the word which best defines "embed" in the text

- ☐ enclosed
- ☐ fastened
- ☐ stuck in
- ☐ planted in

Exercise

Choose the word which best defines "internals" in the text

- ☐ belly
- ☐ contents
- ☐ heart
- ☐ soul

Exercise

Choose the word which best defines "workaround" in the text

- ☐ bug
- ☐ workstation
- ☐ workbook
- ☐ solution

Exercise

Choose the word which best defines "customization" in the text

- ☐ generalization
- ☐ specification
- ☐ personalization

FEATURES OF PROPRIETARY SOURCE SOFTWARE



Objectifs

-Identify features of Proprietary Source

1. features of PS

1-*Cost*: The price varies from only some thousand to a few hundred thousand dollars, depending on the complexity of the system needed. This fee is made up of a base fee for software, integration and services and annual licensing/support fees.

2-*Service and Support*: Service is perhaps the supreme advantage of using proprietary software. Proprietary software providers offer ongoing support to users, a crucial selling point for users without technical expertise.

3-*Innovation* : several proprietary software providers customize software for specific users to offer more flexibility while investing in R&D in order to regularly propose new products and upgrades. Proprietary software providers have online user communities that create value by sharing new ideas, strategies and best practices through feedback mechanisms such as forums and surveys, which also foster innovation and let the product to adapt with changing needs.

4-*Security*: There is always a debate on security. A lot of proprietary software based developed from proprietary operating systems are perceived comparatively less secure to those from OSS. But the total solution from proprietary software is viewed as secure as it is developed in a controlled environment by a concentrated team with a common direction.

5-*Usability*: Proprietary software normally employs expert usability testing, and as the software is usually aimed at a more targeted audience, and therefore further tailored, usability is generally ranked quite high.

6-*Standards*: Describes the software interfaces, protocols and electronic formats that are developed by and controlled by a given company and have not been made freely accessible for adoption by the industry.

7-*Availability*: These are available from their respected companies that own the rights to the packages. Sometimes, trial versions are available for free download and testing.

8-*Transparency*: PS does not present an open look to the internal structure. Only user interfaces are provided to work with it. User cannot know the internal processing and other details.

9-*Reliability*: PS is developed by specialized teams at vendors end only. Only finished products are provided at outlets. Since there is no unauthenticated modification, the result is always reliable.

2. Exercise

Choose the right feature to fill in each gap

standards - innovation - paid - usability - permanent assistance - reliable - Free versions - Security - no transparency

According to the text above, Proprietary software are [standards / innovation / paid / usability / permanent assistance / reliable / Free versions / Security / no transparency] software.

Proprietary Software are developed by highly qualified technicians. That makes PS [standards / innovation / paid / usability / permanent assistance / reliable / Free versions / Security / no transparency] software.

[standards / innovation / paid / usability / permanent assistance / reliable / Free versions / Security / no transparency] in OSS is considered to be more intense than in PS.

Proprietary Software are designed to have a high level of [standards / innovation / paid / usability / permanent assistance / reliable / Free versions / Security / no transparency] to facilitate their use

PS follow requirements for interfaces, protocols and formats that is to say [standards / innovation / paid / usability / permanent assistance / reliable / Free versions / Security / no transparency] of software industry

[standards / innovation / paid / usability / permanent assistance / reliable / Free versions / Security / no transparency] of PS are available for customers to download and try freely.

There is [standards / innovation / paid / usability / permanent assistance / reliable / Free versions / Security / no transparency] in the internal processing of PS. That means that users know nothing about the internal structure.

Proprietary software providers offer [standards / innovation / paid / usability / permanent assistance / reliable / Free versions / Security / no transparency] to their customers.

Research and development are always carried out so that to bring [standards / innovation / paid / usability / permanent assistance / reliable / Free versions / Security / no transparency] to the users.

3. Exercice

For each feature, select "advantage" or "disadvantage"

1-Users of Proprietary Software have to pay a bigger fee for acquisition = [advantage / disadvantage]

2-Business or customers using Proprietary Software remain dependent on software suppliers = [advantage / disadvantage]

3-Owners of Proprietary Software receive updates and assistance for fixing bugs. = [advantage / disadvantage]

4-Owners of Proprietary Software have full rights to the ownership of their software = [advantage / disadvantage]

5-Owners of Proprietary Software are not able to modify the code of the PS. = [advantage / disadvantage]

6-The components of PS are hidden to the buyers. = [advantage / disadvantage]

7-Owners receive direct support from technicians = [advantage / disadvantage]

PRECAUTIONS FOR USERS OF PS



Objectifs

-precautions to be followed by users of proprietary software

1. precautions

In most of cases, your business process must adapt to the software, considering that commercial software works in limited context. Depending on how flexible is the software regarding to setup, users-inputs, data exchange and data formatting, you could have extra costs with system consultancy and system administration. Besides, if you need to customize your software, you should consider if the software owner can do it and how much it costs and if you're willing to assume it.

2. Exercice

Select the precautions that are mentioned in the text for users of proprietary software

- ☐ proactive
- ☐ accommodation
- ☐ financial resource
- ☐ availability of consultants or technicians
- ☐ master the code of software

LANGUAGE PHASE

IV

Objectifs

- Express similarity
- form plurals of nouns

1. Either/or and neither/nor

1. *Either / or* - used in a sentence in the affirmative sense when referring to a choice between two possibilities

We can either eat now or after the show - it's up to you.

2. *Neither / nor* - used in a sentence in the negative sense when you want to say that two or more things are not true

Neither my mother nor my father went to university.

Singular or plural

When using either/or and neither/nor, note the following rules:

1. *If both elements are singular, then the verb is singular too.*

Example:

*Either the father or the mother has to attend the meeting. (The nouns 'father' and 'mother' are singular; so the verb 'has' is singular too)

*Neither Leila nor Nancy is going to write the report. ('Leila' and 'Nancy' are singular; so the verb 'is' is singular too)

2. *If one of the elements is plural, then use a plural verb.*

Example:

*Either Sue or the girls are going to prepare dinner tonight. (The noun 'girls' is plural; so the verb 'are' is plural too)

*Neither the teacher nor the students were in the classroom this morning. (The noun 'students' is plural; so the verb 'were' is plural too)

2. Exercise

In this game, you *[Neither / neither / Either / either]* win *[or / nor]* lose. It depends on you.

[Neither / neither / Either / either] Sue *[or / nor]* Sara will help you with your homework. They are both busy at the moment.

This is my offer. You *[Neither / neither / Either / either]* take it *[or / nor]* leave it.

When I go to the restaurant, eat *[Neither / neither / Either / either]* fish *[or / nor]* roast chicken. These are my favorite meals.

His father believed *[Neither / neither / Either / either]* his son *[or / nor]* his friend. He thought that both were lying.

I need *[Neither / neither / Either / either]* your help *[or / nor]* your compassion. I can perfectly handle my problems all alone.

[Neither / neither / Either / either] Charly *[or / nor]* Bill write the report. Just ask one of them.

[Neither / neither / Either / either] you return the money you had stolen *[or / nor]* I'll call the police.

My mum can *[Neither / neither / Either / either]* read *[or / nor]* write. She is illiterate.

You can use *[Neither / neither / Either / either]* this computer *[or / nor]* the other one. Someone must fix them first.

3. ENGLISH PLURAL NOUNS

singular: A software

Plural: software

singular: a fish

Plural: fish

singular : sheep

plural: sheep

In order to change a singular noun to its plural form in English, you usually add "s". For example, the plural of book is books. The plural of table is tables. These are regular plurals.

Form: Add "s" to the noun: Noun + S

While many plural nouns follow this rule, the spelling sometimes differ.

Examples:

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
snake	snakes
window	windows
box	boxes
boy	boys
lorry	lorries
potato	potatoes
knife	knives

Spelling of plurals:

1- The plural form of most nouns is created simply by adding the letter "s".

<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>
a snake	snakes
a girl	girls
a window	windows

2- Nouns that end in -ch, x, z or s-like sounds, however, will require an es for the plural:

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
witch	witches
box	boxes
gas	gases
quiz	quizzes
kiss	kisses

3- Nouns that end in a vowel + y take the letter s:

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
boy	boys
way	ways

4- Nouns that end in a consonant + y drop the y and take ies:

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
a baby	babies
a lorry	lorries

5- A lot of nouns that end in o take es in the plural:

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
a potato	potatoes
a hero	heroes
a tomato	tomatoes
an echo	echoes
embargo	embargoes
torpedo	torpedoes
veto	veto

6- Some nouns ending in o break the above rule and get os in the plural form:

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
auto	autos
kangaroo	kangaroos
kilo	kilos
memo	memos
photo	photos
piano	pianos
pimento	pimentos
pro	pros
solo	solos
soprano	sopranos
studio	studios
tattoo	tattoos
video	videos
zoo	zoos

7- Other nouns ending in o get either os or oes in the plural forms:

<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>
buffalo	buffalos/buffaloes
cargo	cargos/cargoes
halo	halos/haloes
mosquito	mosquitos/mosquitoes
motto	mottos/mottoes
no	nos/noes
tornado	tornados/tornadoes
volcano	volcanos/volcanoes
zero	zeros/zeroes

8- Plurals of nouns that end in f or fe usually change the f sound to a v sound and add s or -es.

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
knife	knives
leaf	leaves
hoof	hooves
life	lives
self	selves
elf	elves

9- There are several nouns that have irregular plural forms.

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
fish fish	fish
sheep	sheep
barracks	barracks
deer	deer

10-Plurals formed in this way are sometimes called irregular plurals or mutated (or mutating) plurals.

<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>
foot	feet
tooth	teeth
goose	geese
child	children
man	men
woman	women
person	people
mouse	mice

11- Nouns ending in "is" becoming "es" in plural:

<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>
analysis	analyses
axis	axes
basis	bases
crisis	crises
diagnosis	diagnoses
emphasis	emphases
hypothesis	hypotheses
neurosis	neuroses
oasis	oases
parenthesis	parentheses
synopsis	synopses
thesis	theses

12- Nouns ending in -"on" becoming -"a" :

singular	plural
phenomenon	phenomena
criterion	criteria
automaton	automata

13- Nouns that are always singular because they are non countable:

A handful of nouns appear to be plural in form but take a singular verb:

The *news* is bad.

Gymnastics is fun to watch.

Economics/mathematics/statistics is said to be difficult.

14- Some nouns never take the *s* of the plural and are always singular:

your *luggage* / *baggage* is so heavy

I'd like to buy new *furniture* for the house

you can find more *information* in our website.

My *equipment* is in my bag.

4. Exercise

Write down the correct form of the plural:

city -

house -

boy -

family -

life -

photo -

phone -

sandwich -

nurse -

elf -

phenomenon -

criterion -

village -

toy -

5. Exercise

What is the correct plural of the word between parentheses?

These (person) are protesting against the president. The (woman) over there want to meet the manager. My (child) hate eating pasta. I am ill. My (foot) hurt. Muslims kill (sheep) in a religious celebration. I clean my (tooth) three times a day. The (student) are doing the exercise right now. The (fish) I bought is in the fridge. They are sending some (man) to fix the roof. Most (housewife) work more than ten hours a day at home. Where did you put the (knife) ? On the (shelf) . (Goose) like water. (Piano) are expensive Some (policeman) came to arrest him. Where is my (luggage) ? In the car!