

DA-3

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Application



## Question Number-4

### INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

A right that is had by a person or by a company to have exclusive rights to use its own plans, ideas or other intangible assets without the worry of competition, at least for a specific period of time. These rights can include copyrights, patents, trademarks, and trade secrets.

#### Intellectual property in software

Intellectual property for software is computer code or software protected by law under either a copyright, trademark, trade secret, or software patent.

When we treat our software as intellectual property, we have more control over who gets to use it and how it gets to the public. Otherwise, people might use it without permission and will lose the chance to get paid when people use your software.



# Protecting software Through copyrights

Copyright law defines copyrights as:

"Original works of authorship fixed in any tangible medium of expression." we can find this quotation and longer definition in section 102 of U.S. Copyright law. So the way you express an idea, like a work of fiction or software in code, falls under copyright law.

Copyright protects

- \* Against word-for-word copying
- \* Internationally, as soon as we create it.

Registering our copyright with the Copyright office is a good idea for legal purposes.

Rights Granted by Copyright

A Copyright grants we specific right in terms of our software. When we hold the copyright to software code, we can:

- \* Make copies of our software code
- \* Sell or give away the code



\* Make a "derivative work", which is a second software that uses a lot of the original code

\* Post the code somewhere, or otherwise display it.

An official copyright registration is easy to get and doesn't cost we much. It can cost as little as \$35 and only takes about four months.

Copyrights last for the lifetime of the person who created the work plus 70 years after that person's death. If we're copyright-ing something we bought from a person we hired to create it, the copyright lasts for 95 years after we first publish that work, or 120 years after the work is created, whichever comes first.

Question Number - 8

Definition of Warehouse

A data warehouse is a system that stores data from a company's operational databases as well as external sources. Data warehouse platforms are different from



operational databases because they store historical information, making it easier for business leaders to analyze data over a specific period of time.

### Data Warehouse Concepts

Data warehouses are used for analytical purposes and business reporting. Data warehouses typically store historical data by integrating copies of transaction data from disparate sources.

Data warehouses can also use real-time data feeds for reports that use the most current, integrated information.

### Data Warehouse in Business

A goal common to all businesses is to make better business decisions than their competitors. Once a data warehouse is implemented into our business intelligence plans, your company can benefit from it in many ways.

#### Better decision-making

Corporate decision makers will no longer have to make important business decisions based on limited data and hunches.



Data warehouses store credible facts and statistics, and decision makers will be able to retrieve that information from the data warehouse based on their personal needs.

### Quick and easy access to data

Speed is an important factor that sets you above your competitors. Business users can quickly access data from multiple sources from a data warehouse, meaning that precious time won't be wasted on retrieving data from multiple sources. This allows you to make quick and accurate decisions, with little or no support from your IT department.

### Data Quality and Consistency

Since data warehouses gather information from different sources and convert it into a single and widely used format, departments will produce results that are in line and consistent with each other.

When data is standardized, we can have confidence in its accuracy, and accurate data is what makes for strong business decisions.

Since business users can quickly access critical data from a number of sources - all in one place - they can rapidly make informed decisions on key initiatives. They won't waste precious time retrieving data from multiple sources.