Assessment 3 – Software and Storage  
  
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**Part 1**

**Identifying Software**

**Shareware:** A type of software known as Shareware is typically a free trial version ofthe requested software. The user is allowed to use the free trial version for a predetermined number of days at which point they must choose whether they want to pay for the full version of the software. The free shareware usually has limited functionality as compared to the full paid version to give the user a taste of what the software is capable of without giving them too much freedom. (Christensson, 2012)

**Open Source Software:** This type of software is usually used by people who enjoy making modifications to source code. There is usually no cost to use the product and users can manipulate the Out of the Box (OOTB) functionality. The source code behind the software is usually something that a typical user would never see but that is the difference with open source software. A user can put their own coding knowledge to use and edit the default code to force it to work in a specific way that helps that user’s tasks. (OpenSource, 2018)

**Presentation Software:** TechTarget defines presentation software as “a category of application program used to create sequences of words and pictures that tell a story or help support a speech or public presentation of information.” (Rouse, 2011) These types of software are usually very easy to learn and understand and the user may add photos, videos, audio and animation if they software allows for it. Presentation software can also be used to create webpages through software like FrontPage from Microsoft to combine media with HTML.

**RFID:** Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) uses electromagnetic radio frequencies to give a unique identifier to an object, animal or person usually. This unique identifier is stored in a small RFID chip. The user must have a network-connected reader in order to scan the RFID chip and retrieve the data. The reader can be permanently attached to a wall or it can be portable. This type of software has multiple uses ranging from badging in and out of a secure facility using a card reader outside each door to buy groceries at Amazon’s physical store in Seattle without needing cashiers or security. The RFID chip handles the heavy lifting for the user. (Rouse, 2017)

**QR Code:** QR stands for Quick Response and this type of software is a two dimensional barcode that can store information like a webpage URL. A QR code scanner is necessary to decode the information and data within the code. Anyone with a cell phone can use QR codes because the cameras on today’s smartphones can take a picture of a QR code and the software within the phone can decipher what the information is saying or asking and the software will initiate the correct response such as opening an application or directing the user to a website to buy goods. (Delivr, 2008)

**Part 2**

**New Developments**

The first real attempt at data storage was the idea of punch cards. Most people probably think of clocking in and out of work when they are presented with punch cards but these were also used in textile looms and player pianos. The holes in the paper would act as On/Off switches to relay the necessary data. In the case of a player piano, the holes in the paper would indicate which key needed to be pressed to play the song.

<http://www.dataversity.net/brief-history-data-storage/>

**Effect on Productivity**

**Professional Environment Impact**

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