

## IT Fundamentals Guided Notes (ANSWER KEY)

### Lesson 3.6.2 - Software Licensing

1. What are some different methods that software is distributed?

Pre-installed on purchased device, physically (optical disc or USB), or downloaded via the internet

2. Why do users have to agree to an end-user license agreement prior to using an application?

All software is subject to licensing and copyright regulations, so it is typical for the user to have to agree.

3. What are two examples of a scripted language?

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|------------------|--|
| A. Freeware      | __H__ Software that is owned by someone or an organization   |
| B. Freemium      | __C__ Some paid applications provide a limited time/restricted access period   |
| C. Trial         | __G__ Software that is not owned by anyone   |
| D. Commercial    | __A__ Software that can be downloaded at no cost   |
| E. Closed Source | __D__ Software that must be purchased, typically used for commercial purposes  |
| F. Open Source   | __F__ Software where the source code is freely available for anyone to copy, modify, and create new versions               |
| G. Public Domain | __E__ Software where the developer keeps the source code along with other information                                      |
| H. Proprietary   | Software that can be downloaded at no cost, but some features require an in-application purchase or subscription.<br>__B__ |

4. If multiple instances of an application are needed what kind of license should be purchased?

Multiple-User License

5. Explain why product keys are sometimes needed when installing an application.

They identify that specific copy of the application; product keys are used as theft deterrents for high-priced software to prevent people from sharing their copy of an application