DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION- NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION SCHOOLS DIVISION OF PASAY CITY

MODULE IN TLE 9 (COMPUTER SYSTEM SERVICING)

First Grading / Week 4 / Day 2

Name of Student:	 Grade and Section:	
Name of Teacher:		

Objectives:

Install application software in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations and requirements.

- Comprehend the meaning of software license agreement
- Identify the different types of software license agreement
- Differentiate the copyright to license agreement

WHAT TO KNOW

Lesson: Application Software License Agreements



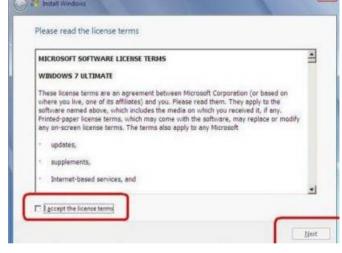
This lesson is all about application software agreement. It is important to consider simple, protective measures regarding copyrights, licensing, and EULAs. It is about abiding the law when using an app software

What is the purpose of a software license agreement?

A software license is a legal instrument (usually by way of contract law, with or without printed material) governing the use or redistribution of software. Under United States copyright law, all software is copyright protected, in both source code and object code forms.

Type of Software License are: Most distributed software can be categorized according to its license type. Two common categories for software under **copyright law**, and therefore the license grant the licensee specific rights.

- Proprietary license
- Open Source License
- GNU General Public License
- End User License Agreement (EULA)
- Workstation licenses
- Concurrent use license
- Site licenses
- Perpetual licenses
- Single- user license
- · Non-perpetual licenses, etc.



The difference between copyright and license

For Copyright:

- It exists, without me doing anything to assert it, from the moment of creation.
- Unless explicitly assigned, or surrendered, it persists regardless of license chosen for the software.
- It grants the **creator** very specific legal rights and remedies (although, these may vary by jurisdiction).
- Most forms of copyright have a defined duration (usually life + 'n' years).
- In an open source project, every contributor retains copyright in their own contributions.

For the License:

- It is a legal document
- It must explicitly choose, or create, the license. It does not apply automatically.
- It grants users of the software specific, and limited, rights.
- Unless stated in the License itself, or until it is revoked, it remains enforceable in perpetuity.

REFERENCES FOR FURTHER ENHANCEMENT

• Module: CSS NCII Install and Configure Computer Systems-Install Application Software, page 10

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Grade and Section:

Name of Teacher: _		
Types of License		
Proprietary License	When dealing with proprietary software, the owner of the application grants access to his product via an end-user license agreement (also known as EULA). As we have seen last week, this type of agreement details what your customers are entitled to do when using your software, and in which context they are able to use the application. However, users do not own the software itself. Before using an application, the customer will need to agree to the Terms & Conditions of the EULA.	
Open Source	Open Source licenses work differently and allow software to be used, modified, and shared, without restriction. This also includes access to the source code of the application. However, it is important to make the distinction between free software and open-source software. Open-source software is free, of course, but any free software is not necessarily open source and can be proprietary.	
End User License Agreement (EULA)	A legal contract between a software application author or publisher and the user of that application. The user can refuse to enter into the agreement by returning the software product for a refund or clicking "I do not accept" when prompted to accept the EULA during an install.	
Perpetual License	The term perpetual license is one method of selling software that is sort of the opposite of the subscription model. Under a perpetual license, you pay a one-time fee, and then have the right to use the software forever. (Note that you do not necessarily own your copy, but the right to use it is very similar.) There are often restrictions on a perpetual license - for example, ongoing support will usually entail an extra annual fee, and you may not be able to upgrade without fees. You may not be able to move the software from one machine to another. But the key characteristic of a perpetual license is that, in some respect, you can use the software forever after paying an initial fee. Under the subscription model, your fee only grants you the right to use the software for a specific amount of time. Companies seem to be moving to this model, mostly because they just love the endless income stream it generates.	
GNU General Public License	The GNU General Public License (GNU GPL or GPL) is a widely used free software license, which guarantees end users the freedom to run, study, share and modify the software.	
Workstation license	Workstation license (often shortened to "WS") is a license that may be used on a computer, where the host application (3ds Max, Cinema 4D,) is running in "full" mode - with graphical user interface, material editor, and all other features enabled, as opposed to node license.	
Concurrent license	A software license that is based on the number of simultaneous users accessing the program. It typically deals with software running in the server where users connect via the network. For example, in a five-user concurrent use license, after five users are logged on to the program, the sixth user is prohibited.	
Single-user license.	The authorization that grants one user the right to use a software package. It may grant the user the right to install the software on only one machine, or it may authorize installation on any number of machines if that same licensee is the only user.	
	WHAT TO PROCESS	
EXERCISE 1: IDENTIF Directions: Identify if the	he statement is defined as a copyright or license. Write C if the statement defines	
as a copyright and L if license.		
1. It exists, without me doing anything to assert it, from the moment of creation.2. In an open source project, every contributor retains in their own contributions.		
4. It grants users of the software specific, and limited, rights5. It does not apply automatically.		
	y automatically.	

_7. It grants the creators very specific legal rights and remedies.

___9. It is a permit from an authority to own or use something, do a thing, or carry on a trade. ___10. It is the exclusive legal right, given to an originator or an assignee to print, publish,

perform, film, or record literary, artistic, or musical material, and to authorize others to do

___8. It does not apply automatically.

the same.

Name of Student:

EVALUATION: MULTIPLE CHOICE

4. A license is a permit from an authority to own or use something, do a thing, or carry on a trade.

are the only ones with the exclusive right to reproduce the work.

right to copy. This means that the original creators of products and anyone they give authorization to

Directions: Read each question carefully. Select the	e letter of your best answer. Write your answer on the
space provided.	
1. This is a type of license software on which y	ou just pay once for the initial fee, and you will be
able to use the software as much as you want and	need it.
a. open source license	b. perpetual license
c. proprietary license	d. site license
2. A type of software license that based on the	number of simultaneous users accessing the program.
a. single – user license	b. open source license
c. GNU General Public License	d. concurrence license
3. It is an authorization that grants one user the	e right to use a software package.
a. proprietary License	b. single – user license
c. site license	d. workstation license
4. This host application (3ds Max, Cinema 4D)	runs in "full" mode?
a. workstation license	b. perpetual license
c. open source license	d. concurrence license
5. Under a perpetual license, how many times	should a user pay?
a. 1 b. 2	c. 3 d. 4
6. It allows software to be used, modified, and	shared, without restriction.
a. site license b. proprietary license	c. perpetual license d. open source license
7. It is a widely used free software license, whi	ich guarantees end users the freedom to run, study,
share and modify the software.	
a. single – user license	b. open source license
c. GNU General Public License	d. concurrence license
8. It may grant the user the right to install the s	software in only one machine, or it may authorize
installation on any number of machines if that same	e licensee is the only user.
a. concurrence license	b. GNU General Public License
c. open source license	d. single – user license
9. It is the exclusive legal right, given to an original	ginator or an assignee to print, publish, perform, film,

c. copyright

c. license

10. It is a permit from an authority to own or use something, do a thing, or carry on a trade.

or record literary, artistic, or musical material, and to authorize others to do the same.

b. license

b. copyright

Prepared by:

d. author

d. publisher

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a. publisher

a. author