

Chapter 1 : How To Install Software on the Computer - How To Articles

Click Help > Install New Software. This wizard shows you the items that are available for installation. This wizard shows you the items that are available for installation. You may type the location of a software site or select an existing software site using the Work With combo at the top of the page.

Overview[edit] Some computer programs can be executed by simply copying them into a folder stored on a computer and executing them. Other programs are supplied in a form unsuitable for immediate execution and therefore need an installation procedure. Once installed, the program can be executed again and again, without the need to reinstall before each execution. Common operations performed during software installations include: Making sure that necessary system requirements are met Checking for existing versions of the software Creating or updating program files and folders Adding configuration data such as configuration files , Windows registry entries or environment variables Making the software accessible to the user, for instance by creating links, shortcuts or bookmarks Configuring components that run automatically, such as daemons or Windows services Performing product activation Updating the software versions These operations may require some charges or be free of charge. Some installers may attempt to trick users into installing junkware such as various forms of adware , toolbars , trialware or software of partnering companies. The installation of additional software then can simply be skipped or unchecked this may require the user to use the "custom", "detailed" or "expert" version of the installation procedure. As computing environments grew more complex and fixed hard drives replaced floppy disks , the need for tangible installation presented itself. A class of modern applications that do not need installation are known as portable applications , as they may be roamed around onto different computers and run. Similarly, there are live operating systems, which do not need installation and can be run directly from a bootable CD , DVD , USB flash drive or loaded over the network as with thin clients. Examples are AmigaOS 4. Finally, web applications , which run inside a web browser , do not need installation. Attended installation[edit] On Windows systems, this is the most common form of installation. An installation process usually needs a user who attends it to make choices, such as accepting or declining an end-user license agreement EULA , specifying preferences such as the installation location, supplying passwords or assisting in product activation. In graphical environments, installers that offer a wizard-based interface are common. Attended installers may ask users to help mitigate the errors. For instance, if the disk in which the computer program is being installed was full, the installer may ask the user to specify another target path or clear enough space in the disk. A common misconception is unarchivation, which is not considered an installation action because it does not include user choices, such as accepting or declining EULA. Silent installation[edit] Installation that does not display messages or windows during its progress. All silent installations are unattended but not all unattended installations are silent. The reason behind a silent installation may be convenience or subterfuge. Malware is almost always installed silently. One of the reasons to use this approach is to automate the installation of a large number of systems. An unattended installation either does not require the user to supply anything or has received all necessary input prior to the start of installation. Such input may be in the form of command line switches or an answer file, a file that contains all the necessary parameters. Windows XP and most Linux distributions are examples of operating systems that can be installed with an answer file. In unattended installation, it is assumed that there is no user to help mitigate errors. For instance, if the installation medium was faulty, the installer should fail the installation, as there is no user to fix the fault or replace the medium. Unattended installers may record errors in a computer log for later review. Headless installation[edit] Installation performed without using a computer monitor connected. In attended forms of headless installation, another machine connects to the target machine for instance, via a local area network and takes over the display output. Since a headless installation does not need a user at the location of the target computer, unattended headless installers may be used to install a program on multiple machines at the same time. For instance, a system administrator willing to install a later version of a computer program that is being used can schedule that installation to occur when that program is not running. An operating system may automatically install a device driver for a device that the

user connects. See plug and play. Malware may also be installed automatically. For example, the infamous Conficker was installed when the user plugged an infected device to their computer. Clean installation[edit] A clean installation is one that is done in the absence of any interfering elements such as old versions of the computer program being installed or leftovers from a previous installation. In particular, the clean installation of an operating system is an installation in which the target disk partition is erased before installation. Since the interfering elements are absent, a clean installation may succeed where an unclean installation may fail or may take significantly longer. Network installation[edit] Not to be confused with network booting. Network installation, shortened netinstall, is an installation of a program from a shared network resource that may be done by installing a minimal system before proceeding to download further packages over the network. This may simply be a copy of the original media but software publishers which offer site licenses for institutional customers may provide a version intended for installation over a network. Installer[edit] Look up installer in Wiktionary, the free dictionary. An installation program or installer is a computer program that installs files, such as applications, drivers, or other software, onto a computer. Some installers are specifically made to install the files they contain; other installers are general-purpose and work by reading the contents of the software package to be installed. The differences between a package management system and an installer are:

Installing an app using Windows Desktop If you have a traditional desktop app you would like to use such as Microsoft Office or Adobe Photoshop, you can install your application from the Desktop app. Depending on the medium on which application is available, you might see different options on the Windows screen.

Installing new software 7. General Most people are surprised to see that they have a running, usable computer after installing Linux; most distributions contain ample support for video and network cards, monitors and other external devices, so there is usually no need to install extra drivers. Also common tools such as office suites, web browsers, E-mail and other network client programs are included in the main distributions. Even so, an initial installation might not meet your requirements. It may also be that you have the required software, but it does not do what it is supposed to do. Remember that Linux moves fast, and software improves on a daily basis. You can update your system or add packages to it at any time you want. Most software comes in packages. Extra software may be found on your installation CDs or on the Internet. The website of your Linux distribution is a good place to start looking for additional software and contains instructions about how to install it on your type of Linux, see Appendix A. Always read the documentation that comes with new software, and any installation guidelines the package might contain. RPM, the RedHat Package Manager, is a powerful package manager that you can use to install, update and remove packages. It allows you to search for packages and keeps track of the files that come with each package. A system is built-in so that you can verify the authenticity of packages downloaded from the Internet. Advanced users can build their own packages with RPM. An RPM package consists of an archive of files and meta-data used to install and erase the archive files. The meta-data includes helper scripts, file attributes, and descriptive information about the package. Packages come in two varieties: Apart from the advice for your distribution, you will want to read `man rpm`. RPM examples Most packages are simply installed with the upgrade option, `-U`, whether the package is already installed or not. The RPM package contains a complete version of the program, which overwrites existing versions or installs as a new package. The typical usage is as follows: That way, you will still be able to boot your system with the old kernel if the new one does not work. You can also use `rpm` to check whether a package is installed on your system: You only need to be root when adding, modifying or deleting packages. Below is one last example, demonstrating how to uninstall a package using `rpm`: When in doubt, use `rpm -qa` again to verify that the package has been removed. What are Debian packages? It is used to select packages that you want to install or upgrade, but it will also run during the installation of a Debian system and help you to define the access method to use, to list available packages and to configure packages. The Debian web site contains all information you need, including a "dselect Documentation for Beginners". According to the latest news, the Debian package format is becoming more and more popular. At the time of this writing, 5 of the top distributions use it. Also `apt-get` see Section 7. Examples with DEB tools Checking whether a package is installed is done using the `dpkg` command. For instance, if you want to know which version of the Gallery software is installed on your machine: Should you see "un" as a prefix, that means that the package is known in the list that your computer keeps, but that it is not installed. Searching which package a file belongs to is done using the `-S` to `dpkg`: Source files are needed for compiling your own program version. Sources for a program can be downloaded from its web site, often as a compressed tarball program-version. For RPM-based distributions, the source is often provided in the program-version. Debian, and most distributions based on it, provide themselves the adapted source which can be obtained using `apt-get source`. You will probably need a C compiler, `gcc`. Automating package management and updates 7. General remarks The first thing you do after installing a new system is applying updates; this applies to all operating systems and Linux is not different. The updates for most Linux systems can usually be found on a nearby site mirroring your distribution. Updates should be applied regularly, daily if possible - but every couple of weeks would be a reasonable start. You really should try to have the most recent version of your distribution, since Linux changes constantly. As we said before, new features, improvements and bug fixes are supplied at a steady rhythm, and sometimes important security problems are addressed. The following sections give an overview

of package manager managers. There is much more to this subject, even regular updates of source packages is manageable automatically; we only list the most commonly known systems. Always refer to the documentation for your specific distribution for advised procedures. The command line tool for handling packages is apt-get, which comes with an excellent man page describing how to install and update packages and how to upgrade singular packages or your entire distribution. The main advantage of APT is that it is free and flexible to use. It will allow you to set up systems similar to the distribution specific and in some cases commercial ones listed in the next sections. Generally, when first using apt-get, you will need to get an index of the available packages. This is done using the command apt-get update After that, you can use apt-get to upgrade your system: Apart from this general usage, apt-get is also very fast for installing individual packages. This is how it works: Done Building Dependency Tree Done The following NEW packages will be installed: Need to get After unpacking kB of additional disk space will be used. This way, you cannot forget to quit the root account. If there are any dependencies on other packages, apt-get will download and install these supporting packages. On the command line, type up2date to update your system. On the desktop, by default a small icon is activated, telleng you whether or not there are updates available for your system. It is an interactive but automated update program for installing, updating or removing RPM packages on a system. It is the tool of choice on Fedora systems. Starting from SuSE Linux 7. Mandrake Linux and Mandriva provide so-called URPMI tools, a set of wrapper programs that make installing new software easier for the user. These tools combine with RPMDrake and MandrakeUpdate to provide everything needed for smooth install and uninstall of software packages. MandrakeOnline offers an extended range of services and can automatically notify administrators when updates are available for your particular Mandrake system. See man urpmi, among others, for more info. Also the KDE and Gnome desktop suites have their own graphical versions of package managers. Upgrading your kernel Most Linux installations are fine if you periodically upgrade your distribution. The upgrade procedure will install a new kernel when needed and make all necessary changes to your system. You should only compile or install a new kernel manually if you need kernel features that are not supported by the default kernel included in your Linux distribution. Whether compiling your own optimized kernel or using a pre-compiled kernel package, install it in co-existence with the old kernel until you are sure that everything works according to plan. Then create a dual boot system that will allow you to choose which kernel to boot by updating your boot loader configuration file grub. This is a simple example: Installing extra packages from the installation CDs 7. On most systems, this will be done automatically upon insertion of a CD in the drive because the automount daemon is started up at boot time. If your CD is not made available automatically, issue the mount command in a terminal window. Depending on your actual system configuration, a line similar to this one will usually do the trick: This is such a line: The noauto option means that on this system, CDs are not mounted at boot time. You can check whether it worked issuing the mount command with no arguments: Use the same commands for dealing with files and directories as you would use for files on the hard disk. Do this for instance by typing cd with no arguments, which will put you back in your home directory.

The installation process for software depends on your operating system and the program you are installing. As a result of these many combinations, we have created the steps below as a general guideline. The following does not cover errors during the installation process, as they are too vast for one.

This feature automatically starts a setup screen for the software program when the CD or DVD is inserted. If your program contains this feature, follow the steps that appear after inserting the disc into the computer. Within the My Computer window, open the drive that contains the installation files. Within the drive that contains your files, locate either the executable setup i. Double-clicking on this file starts the installation process. If you see multiple setup or install files, try to locate an executable file or double-click each of the setup or install files until you find the file that starts the installation. Many times the icons associated with the installation files have the same name. Install a CD on a computer with no disc drive Some of the new computers may no longer have a disc drive. If your computer does not have a disc drive try installing what is on the CD from the Internet. Computer drivers, software for hardware devices, and some games and other programs are available for download and can be installed from a download. If the program is not available for download copy the contents all of the CD or DVD to another drive on another computer. For example, you could copy the contents of the disc to a USB flash drive and then install the program from the USB flash drive. How to install from a Download Tip: If you need help with downloading a program see our how to download page. Download the program from the website providing the program. Open the download folder. If the file you downloaded is an executable file, double-click the file icon to start the setup process. If the downloaded file is compressed e. Fortunately, this function is built into most versions of Windows. Once the files are extracted, double-click the setup to install. Once the drive is opened find the setup or executable file, double-click the file icon to start the setup process. If you are unfamiliar with any of the commands listed below, click the link to get additional information on that specific command. Before installing a program in MS-DOS, you must switch to the drive or directory that contains the installation files. If you are installing a program from a CD or diskette, switch to that drive. If the installation files are located in a different directory, use the dir command to list the directories and the cd command to switch to the appropriate directory. Once you are in the directory or drive that contains the installation files, run the executable for setup. Many times this can be done by typing setup or install at the prompt to start the installation. These commands list any executable files found in the directory or drive. If any files are listed, execute these files to run the installation or setup of the program. If no files are listed when typing all three of the above commands, you are in the incorrect directory or drive letter for that program.

Chapter 4 : plugins - Cannot "Install New Software" in Eclipse - Stack Overflow

installing new (antivirus) software I am using Windows 8. Windows defender detected some trojan virus in my computer after which I have been unable to install new antivirus in my computer because of publisher certificates.

You can choose menu options to do all that we explained before instead of having to type the commands in the terminal. These include Mandrake and SuSE for example. Both of these companies create their own RPMs to be specifically installed on their systems. Certain components in the package like documentation or libraries may get copied into a different directory than was intended for that system. I even converted this RPM to Debian. More on this conversion later in the show! Just a brief second word of caution. Many websites out there offer RPMs for download. If you see a list a mile long of "requirements" those other programs and libraries you need, then you might want to ask yourself if you really want to try that program out. The big buzz word with Linux is "free". You can theoretically get a distribution from the Internet along with programs and install it for free. I think, however, that time is money, to use the trite expression. Time might be even more valuable than money. When I first installed Linux oh so many years ago, updating and installing stuff was at times a frustrating experience. Yum searches numerous repositories for packages and their dependencies so they may be installed together in an effort to alleviate dependency issues. A lot of these considerations are "politically" motivated. You can go to your favorite website and download new programs for your Slackware system and with a simple: Upgrading packages You can upgrade programs to newer versions with this command: The way to do this is: Log in to hide this advertisement Code: A computer running Slackware is a tremendously flexible and configurable system. So what if you have to write things on a command line? Enjoy your Slack system! Dev-ops forum - sign up today!

Chapter 5 : Ninite - Install or Update Multiple Apps at Once

Developers are always creating new software applications, which allow you to do even more with your computer. Installing from a CD-ROM From the mids through the late s, the most common way to get new software was to purchase a CD-ROM.

Digital photo editing, sophisticated computer gaming, video streaming— all of these things are possible because of different types of software. Developers are always creating new software applications, which allow you to do even more with your computer. You could then insert the disc, and the computer would walk you through through the installation. Now, almost all software has moved away from this model. However, if you do need to install software from a CD-ROM, simply insert the disc into your computer, then follow the instructions. Installing software from the Web Today, the most common way to get new software is to download it from the Internet. Applications like Microsoft Office and Adobe Photoshop can now be purchased and downloaded right to your computer. You can also install free software this way. For example, if you wanted to install the Google Chrome web browser, you can visit this page and click the Download button. The installation file will be saved to your computer in. Pronounced dot e-x-e, this is the standard extension for installation files on Windows computers. You can follow the steps below to install an application from an. Locate and download an. Locate and double-click the. It will usually be in your Downloads folder. A dialog box will appear. Follow the instructions to install the software. The software will be installed. Tips for finding software In our experience, the easiest way to find new software is to search the Web. For example, if you were looking for a way to edit some personal photos on your computer, you could run a Google search for free photo-editing software. For example, if you wanted a way to create to-do lists and organize your appointments, you might search for something like free calendar organizer software.

Chapter 6 : Basic Computer Skills: Installing Software on Your Windows PC

Click the option to run Install or Setup. User Account Control may ask if you really want to run this program. (Windows 7 tries to keep you from installing software unintentionally by asking for confirmation.).

Installing new software The Install New Software wizard allows you to add new software to your installation. To install new software: This wizard shows you the items that are available for installation. You may type the location of a software site or select an existing software site using the Work With combo at the top of the page. By default, the items in a site are grouped by category, with only the latest version of each item shown. You can change the way that you browse available software using the following mechanisms: Using the Work With combo box, you can select a site to browse its contents, or you can choose to browse software from all sites. Browsing all sites is useful when you know the name of something but do not know where it is located. The filter box can be used to type part of the name of something that you are looking for. The list of items will be filtered to only those matching the text that you type. A checkbox at the bottom of the page can be used to control whether the items should be grouped in categories, or listed by name. A checkbox at the bottom of the page can be used to control whether all versions, or only the latest versions, of software are shown in the list. A checkbox at the bottom of the page can be used to control whether items that are already installed should be shown in the list. As you browse the available software, you can check the items that you wish to install. When you have finished making your selections, click Next to install the checked items. If the items you are installing require other software items in order to operate, those requirements will be included in your request. A checkbox at the bottom of this page controls whether all software sites will be contacted when looking for requirements, or only the site shown in the Work With combo box. Once you click Next, the wizard will validate your selections against your installed software, and report any configuration problems that might prevent you from installing a particular software item. If there are conflicts that prevent you from installing one or more of your selections, the problems will be reported in the details area at the bottom of the wizard. You may uncheck one or more of the selected items and validate the install by clicking Next again. Or, you may click Back to return to the first page and change your selections. If all of the requirements are available and there are no other installation conflicts, clicking Next will show the Install Details page. The items to be installed will be listed. Expanding each item will show what additional items will be required to complete the install. You will see an estimated size of the installation at the bottom of the page. If the selected items have license agreements to be reviewed, you must click Next. Carefully review the license agreements for the items you wish to install. You may also notice items in the license list that you did not choose for install, but that are required by the items that you are installing. If the terms of all these licenses are acceptable, check "I accept the terms in the license agreements. If the license agreements are acceptable, or if the selected items did not have license agreements to review, click Finish. This will begin the download and installation of the new software. Some of the items may be digitally signed by the company that provides them. This allows you to verify more easily that the features and plug-ins that are about to be downloaded and installed are coming from a trusted supplier. You may be prompted to verify digitally signed content once the signature is detected. Because of the possibility of harmful or even malicious software, you should only download software from parties that you trust. Once all of the software is downloaded successfully and the necessary files installed into the product on the local computer, you will be prompted to restart for the Workbench. Click Yes when asked to exit and restart the Workbench for the changes to take effect.

Chapter 7 : How to install a software program

New kernel packages, however, are installed with the install option -i, which does not overwrite existing version(s) of the package. That way, you will still be able to boot your system with the old kernel if the new one does not work.

Download the package or packages you are interested in. Different browsers may put the. Double click on the. Start the program and you will be presented with a dialog box that allows you to activate the free trial. Enter your email address twice make sure it is an email address you use and click on "Get Free Activation Key". Your activation key will come to you in two ways. A browser window should open up when you click on the "Get Free Activation Key" that will have your activation key. You will also get the key by email. Simply copy and paste the key into the "Enter Activation Key" box, hit OK, and you can use every single feature of the program for the trial period. Installing Other Software Most software that you download from the internet will first need to be installed on your computer before it will run. Fortunately, most software companies work hard to make this process as painless as possible. The first step in installation is to locate the actual installation file that you downloaded to your computer. This process is much simpler if you downloaded to an easy-to-find location, such as your desktop. Installation files usually have the extension. A file called myfile. To install an installation file with an. If, on the other hand, the file you downloaded is a. Double click on the file - if you already have a zip utility, it will automatically open and you can skip the next step. You can go to http: Remember to save it to a location you can easily find again. Double click on WinZip and install it. Now you can unzip your new software program by double-clicking on it. WinZip will show a list of files included in your download. Look for one called "readme. Otherwise, try double-clicking on "setup. Follow the instructions that appear on your screen. Be wary of viruses when downloading files from unfamiliar sources on the internet. Make sure you have up-to-date virus scanning software installed and running on your computer at all times.

Chapter 8 : installing new (antivirus) software - Microsoft Community

Software installation can be done either from the Internet (skip to step 8) or from an installation disc provided by the software manufacturer. To install from the disc, simply open the CD or DVD drive and insert the installer.

Chapter 9 : How do I install a new software program using Windows 8? - Microsoft Community

The easiest, fastest way to update or install software. Ninite downloads and installs programs automatically in the background.