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# Life Skill Workshop.

## Day 1.

### Session 1.

The workshop started on Day 1. i.e., 25th Nov with a speech from our principal Dr. Ancy Jose.

Then our principal introduced to our speaker Dr. Sujata Singhi. Then we were told about the achievements that Dr. Sujata Singhi has achieved in the past. Then came the follow the leader dance was showed to us. Then a group of 8 members was formed to do a group presentation on our marketing skills.

### Session 2.

Session 2 started with all groups giving their presentation on marketing skills. After giving the presentation, our session was ended with some of the values like Gratitude towards our family, and was given a task to thank our parents for helping us.

## Day 2.

### Session 1.

Second day i.e., 26th Nov was started with how many students did the gratitude towards our parents which was given o Day 1. Some students did this task and they were the time to share their thoughts on how their feelings was, when they give the rose or any type of thing to their parents. Then we were told to make a rocket in session 2.

### Session 2.

Session 2 started with the task given to us to make a rocket for the princess. After all groups did their work making their rocket, then our princess selected the best looking rocket.

## Day 3.

### Session 1.

Third day i.e., 27th Nov was started with the follow the leader dance. Then we were told to make a vision board for what to do become in the future and a happy family picture for the our future plan.

### Session 2.

Session 2 started with the music therapy that our speaker told us to play a musical instruments in sequence when the tone was given. Then we were given with the certificate of attending the workshop. After giving the certificate we were told to sing the song that was played by the speaker.

# Green Computing

## INTRODUCTION

Green computing is the study and practice of minimizing the environmental impact of computer system and related resources effectively and eco-friendly. It is an emerging concept towards reducing the hazardous material and save our environment from the harmful impacts of the computer, CPU, servers and other electronic devices.

Green computing is basically concerned with the Computers when they are manufactured, used and disposed with no side effect on environment. Use of computer plays a vital role in our environment pollution. In this era 70 percent of energy is consumed by our computers which are not in properly used and is still turned on and that consumed energy is main reason of Co2 emission. So now there is a big need to save our environment and live a healthy life.

## WHAT IS THE GREEN COMPUTING

Green computing is an application of environmental science which offers economically possible solutions that conserve natural environment and its resources. Green computing is designing, manufacturing, using and disposing of computers and its resources efficiently with minimal or no impact on environment. The goals of Green computing is to manage the power and energy efficiency, choice of eco-friendly hardware and software, and recycling the material to increase the product’s life. Go for Green computer reduced your electricity bill and give a full rest to your mind. Now in these days, we use the star management strategies and technologies that reduce energy consumption waste.

## NEED OF GREEN COMPUTING

Green computing is popular now days. By using the computer we save our lot of time and efforts of humans. But the use of the computers also increases the power consumption and also generates the more amount of heat. Great heat generation means greater emission of co2. The major causes for Green computing are: -

• Lot of electricity is used: - Most of the natural resources are being used to get the electricity that all have some impact on the environment. To save the electricity we have to use the green computing.

• Creates more toxic waste: - Most of us are updating our computers, throwing our outdated computer resources, peripherals and other hardware devices etc. These are the hazardless toxic waste we are producing that really damaging the environment now a days. For that reason we have to use the Green Computing.

## EFFORTS FOR GREEN COMPUTING

• Buy energy star labelled products: - Energy star products are manufactured keeping in mind the term of green computing and its features. These products are manufactured on the idea of use less power consumption. These devices are programmed power down to low power state when they are not in use the logo which is displayed are used in the Products for energy save. So we should buy more energy star labelled products to save our environment for Energy Star Logo.

• Shut down your computer: - when we are not using computer, we should switch off it because computer and its devices consume more power and the result is more co2 emission explains the Shutdown process of PC.

• Sleep mode: - we should put our pc on sleep mode when it’s not in use because in sleep mode pc consumes low power explains the Sleep mode process for Sleep mode

• Hibernate your computer: - It does shut down everything when we don’t use computer for short period of time. We should hibernate our computer For Hibernate Computer.

• Stop screensavers: - keep your screensaver off because it also use’s electricity even when computer is not in use explains the screensaver process Screensaver

• Set up your Power Plan for Pc: - You have to set up an effective power plan for your PC. It can save lot of electricity then it is explains the Recycling computer de techniques. Many comp laboratory.

## ADVANTAGES OF GREEN COMPUTING

The major advantage of Green Computing is it reduces energy usage through green computing techniques that controls the carbon dioxide.

• Green Computing use less energy for electronic products during their produce, use and dispose.

• By using this technique it saves energy and money too.

• Green computing even includes environment policy to encourage recycling and lowering energy use by individuals and business.

• It is a powerful approach to utilize resources such as computers, office space, heat, light, electrical power in an environmental friendly way.

## DISADVANTAGES OF GREEN COMPUTING

Some people think that there are more disadvantages of green computing than its advantages. Some disadvantages are following:-

• The major disadvantages of Green computing could be actually quite costly.

• Some computers that are green may be considered underpowered.

• Rapid technology change.

## CONCLUSION

This Green Computing aims to reduce the unwanted and harmful effects of computers on the environment by reducing air, water and soil pollution. Though the challenges are many but with the ever increasing research in the fields of science and technology, we can overcome the hindrances. Through the small steps that each one of us takes towards adopting green computing measures, we can make our environment congenial for healthy growth.

# 3. Free and Open Source Software.

"**Free and open-source software**" (**FOSS**) is an umbrella term for software that is simultaneously considered both [Free software](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free_software) and [open-source software](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open-source_software). FOSS (free and open-source software) allows the user to inspect the source code and provides a high level of control of the software's functions compared to [proprietary software](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Proprietary_software). The term "free software" does not refer to the monetary cost of the software at all, but rather whether the license maintains the software user's civil liberties ("free” as in “free speech,” not as in “free beer”).There are a number of related terms and abbreviations for free and open-source software (FOSS or F/OSS), or free/libre and open-source software.

Although there is almost a complete overlap between [free-software](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free_software) licenses and [open-source-software](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open-source_software) licenses, there is a strong philosophical disagreement between the advocates of these two positions. The terminology of FOSS or "Free and Open-source software" was created to be a neutral on these philosophical disagreements between the FSF and OSI and have a single unified term that could refer to both concepts. 

Figure

## Free software

Richard Stallman's [Free Software Definition](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free_Software_Definition), adopted by the [Free Software Foundation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free_Software_Foundation) (FSF), defines [free software](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free_software) as a matter of liberty not price,[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free_and_open-source_software#cite_note-9) and it upholds the Four Essential Freedoms. The earliest-known publication of the definition of his free-software idea was in the February 1986 editionof the FSF's now-discontinued GNU's Bulletin publication. The canonical source for the document is in the philosophy section of the [GNU Project](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GNU_Project) website. As of August 2017, it is published there in 40 languages.

Four essential freedoms of Free Software

To meet the definition of "free software", the FSF requires the software's licensing respect the civil liberties / human rights of what the FSF calls the software user's

The freedom to run the program as you wish, for any purpose (freedom 0).

The freedom to study how the program works, and change it so it does your computing as you wish (freedom 1). Access to the source code is a precondition for this.

The freedom to redistribute copies so you can help others (freedom 2).

The freedom to distribute copies of your modified versions to others (freedom 3). By doing this you can give the whole community a chance to benefit from your changes. Access to the source code is a precondition for this.

### Open source

The [open-source-software definition](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Source_Definition) is used by the [Open Source Initiative](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Source_Initiative) (OSI) to determine whether a [software](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_software) license qualifies for the organization's insignia for [Open-source software](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open-source_software). The definition was based on the [Debian Free Software Guidelines](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Debian_Free_Software_Guidelines), written and adapted primarily by [Bruce Perens](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bruce_Perens).[[12]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free_and_open-source_software#cite_note-13)[[13]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free_and_open-source_software#cite_note-14) Perens did not base his writing on the Four Essential Freedoms of free software from the [Free Software Foundation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free_Software_Foundation), which were only later available on the web.[[14]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free_and_open-source_software#cite_note-15) Perens subsequently stated that he felt [Eric Raymond](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eric_S._Raymond)'s promotion of Open-source unfairly overshadowed the Free Software Foundation's efforts and reaffirmed his support for Free software.[[15]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free_and_open-source_software#cite_note-16) In the following 2000s, he spoke about open source again.

## FOSS benefits over proprietary software

Users of FOSS benefit from the [Four Essential Freedoms](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free_software#Definition_and_the_Four_Freedoms) to make unrestricted use of, and to study, copy, modify, and redistribute such software with or without modification. If they would like to change the functionality of software they can bring about changes to the code and, if they wish, distribute such modified versions of the software or often − depending on the software's [decision making model](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Group_decision-making) and its other users − even push or request such changes to be made via updates to the original software.[[32]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free_and_open-source_software#cite_note-33)[[33]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free_and_open-source_software#cite_note-34)[[34]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free_and_open-source_software#cite_note-35)[[35]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free_and_open-source_software#cite_note-36)[[36]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free_and_open-source_software#cite_note-pcw1-37)

Manufacturers of proprietary, closed-source software are sometimes pressured to building in [backdoors](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Backdoor_(computing)) or other covert, undesired features into their softwareInstead of having to trust software vendors, users of FOSS can inspect and verify the source code themselves and can put trust on a community of volunteers and usersAs proprietary code is typically hidden from public view, only the vendors themselves and hackers may be aware of any [vulnerabilities](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vulnerability_(computing)) in them while FOSS involves as many people as possible for exposing bugs quickly.

Low costs or no costs

FOSS is often free of charge although donations are often encouraged. This also allows users to better test and compare software.[[36]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free_and_open-source_software#cite_note-pcw1-37)

FOSS allows for better collaboration among various parties and individuals with the goal of developing the most efficient software for its users or use-cases while proprietary software is typically [meant to generate profits](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Profit_motive). Furthermore, in many cases more organizations and individuals contribute to such projects than to proprietary software It has been shown that technical superiority is typically the primary reason why companies choose open source

Table

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| FREE SOFTWARE | OPEN SOFTWARE |
| 1. The freedom to deploy the software for any use case without any restrictions. | 1. free redistribution of the software. |
| 2. The freedom to study how the software works and modify. | 2. The source code should be publicity available. |

software. 

## Drawbacks compared to proprietary software

According to [Linus's law](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Linus%27s_law) the more people who can see and test a set of code, the more likely any flaws will be caught and fixed quickly. However, this does not guarantee a high level of participation. Having a grouping of full-time professionals behind a commercial product can in some cases be superior to FOSS

Furthermore, publicized source code might make it easier for hackers to find vulnerabilities in it and write exploits. This however assumes that such malicious hackers are more effective than [white hat hackers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/White_hat_(computing)) which [responsibly disclose](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Responsible_disclosure) or help fix the vulnerabilities, that no code leaks or [exfiltrations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Data_breach) occur and that [reverse engineering](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reverse_engineering) of proprietary code is a hindrance of significance for malicious hackers

Sometimes, FOSS is not compatible with proprietary hardware or specific software. This is often due to manufacturers obstructing FOSS such as by not disclosing the [interfaces](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Interface_(computing)) or other specifications needed for members of the FOSS movement to write [drivers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Device_driver) for their hardware − for instance as they wish customers to run only their own proprietary software or as they might benefit from partnerships

While FOSS can be superior to proprietary equivalents in terms of software features and stability, in many cases FOSS has more unfixed bugs and missing features when compared to similar commercial software. This varies per case and usually depends on the level of interest and participation in a FOSS project. Furthermore, unlike with typical commercial software missing features and bugfixes can be implemented by any party that has the relevant motivation, time and skill to do so

Less guarantees of development

There is often less certainty in FOSS projects gaining the required resources / participation for continued development than commercial software backed by companies However companies also often abolish projects for being unprofitable and often large companies rely on and hence co-develop open source software

Missing applications

As the FOSS operating system distributions of [Linux](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Linux) has a lower [market share](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Market_share) of end users there are also fewer applications available.