

“Open Source Software Laboratory”
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Licensing (terms and conditions) comparisons: 1. social media, 2. email 3. public cloud 4. Proprietary sw 5. FOSS

Aspect	Social Media	Email	Public Cloud	Proprietary Software	FOSS Software
Licensing Type	Users agree to the platform's terms and policies.	Usage terms outlined by email service provider.	Subscription or pay-as-you-go model.	Typically commercial licenses.	Open-source licenses.
Data Usage	Collects extensive personal data for ads/targeting.	Collects user data for ads/targeting.	Data can be stored, processed, and analyzed.	Data usage depends on the software.	Data is open and transparent.
Privacy Controls	Limited control over data sharing/settings.	Basic to advanced privacy settings.	Providers offer various security features.	Varies by software and company.	Users can audit and modify.
End-to-End Encryption	Rarely used for content, often for messages.	Varied implementation across providers.	Encryption options for data protection.	Encryption varies by software.	Often employs encryption.
Security Measures	Generally good security, but breaches have occurred.	Email breaches and hacking are common.	Data security measures in place.	Security features depend on software.	Security is community-audited.
Data Sharing	Shared with third parties for targeted ads.	Can be shared for marketing purposes.	Data may be shared for analytics.	Varies based on software/provider.	Open sharing based on licenses.
Vendor Lock-In	Users are heavily engaged due to network effects.	Users can switch providers with effort.	Possible, data migration may be challenging.	Users are dependent on updates.	Freedom to use, modify, distribute.

Conclusion:

Social Media: Collects personal data for ads, limited privacy control.

Email: Collects data, offers privacy settings, mixed encryption.

Public Cloud: Subscription model, variable data protection.

Proprietary Software: Commercial licenses, varied security.

FOSS Software: Open-source, transparent, community-audited security.