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# PRACTICAL-3

## BASIC UNDERSTANDING ON FREE AND OPEN-SOURCE SOFTWARE.

a) Describe Open-Source Software with Example.

Open source refers to an openly distributed program code (including codes that are free of charge) that can be utilized and modified by the end user without restriction.

A good analogy would be that of a recipe. An open source recipe would be public: this means that anyone can know the ingredients and instructions, and even adapt the recipe to improve the taste of the dish. If someone wants to know a recipe that isn't "open-source," they would have to pay a license to be able to use it. Furthermore, they wouldn't have permission to modify it, much less redistribute it.

 b) Describe Free Software with Example.

Free software is easily confused with freeware, a term describing software that can be freely downloaded and used but which may contain restrictions for modification and reuse. Free software is software that can be freely used, modified, and redistributed with only one restriction: any redistributed version of the software must be distributed with the original terms of free use, modification, and distribution (known as copyleft). The definition of free software is stipulated as part of the GNU Project and by the Free Software Foundation. Free software may may be packaged and distributed for a fee; the "free" refers to the ability to reuse it, modified or unmodified, as part of another software package. As part of the ability to modify, users of free software may also have access to and study the source code.The concept of free software is the brainchild of Richard Stallman, head of the GNU Project. The best known example of free software is Linux, an operating system that is proposed as an alternative to Windows or other proprietary operating systems. Debian is an example of a distributor of a Linux package.Also see the very similar Open Source definition.

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c) Difference between Free and Open-Source Software

| Open Source software | Free source software |
|---|---|
| Open source is a development methodology. | Free source is social movement. |
| It is focused to provide economical collaboration. | It is focused to provide moral collaboration. |
| It is very good for your business | It is good for morality of society. |
| But all free source software doesn't comes under open source terminology. | All OSS comes under free software terminology |
| Freely available but copyrighted. | Freely available source also It can be edited to make yours own copyright. |
| Competitors have to build their versions from scratch. | Merge your feature idea into the app in a given release cycle. |
| It has freedom to run program for any purpose. | It has distribution of license. |
| It has freedom to study about program. | It has  availability of source code. |
| It is available to modify a program and release improvements to pulic | It has integrity  of authors source code. |