# **BLOG AND OPEN & FREE SOURCE SOFTWARES**

## ← Magic

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February 02, 2022

### **MAGIC**

Magic, which encompasses the subgenres of illusion, stage magic, and close up magic, among others, is a performing art in which audiences are entertained by tricks, effects, or illusions of seemingly impossible feats, using natural means. [1][2] It is to be distinguished from paranormal magic which are effects claimed to be created through supernatural means. It is one of the oldest performing arts in the world.

Modern entertainment magic, as pioneered by 19th-century magician Jean-Eugène Robert-Houdin, has become a popular theatrical art form.<sup>[3]</sup> In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, magicians such as Maskelyne and Devant, Howard Thurston, Harry Kellar, and Harry Houdini achieved widespread commercial success during what has become known as "the Golden Age of Magic".<sup>[4]</sup> During this period, performance magic became a staple of Broadway theatre, vaudeville, and music halls. Magic retained its popularity in the television age, with magicians such as Paul Daniels, David Copperfield, Doug Henning, Penn & Teller, David Blaine, and Derren Brown modernizing the art form.<sup>[5]</sup>

The world's largest-selling publication for magicians, Magic Magazine, [6] curated a list of the "100 most influential magicians of the 20th century" to have contributed to the modern development of the art of magic. [7] According to the magician-culled list titled *Those Who Most Affected The Art in America*, Houdini holds the first rank. Then, in decreasing order, Dai Vernon, David Copperfield, Harry Blackstone, Doug Henning, Tarbell, Cardini, Mark Wilson, Siegfried and Roy, and finally Thurston at number 10.

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

Describe Open-Source Software with Example.

Ans. The term open source refers to something people can modify and share because its design is publicly accessible

The term originated in the context of software development to designate a specific approach to creating computer programs. Today, however, "open source" designates a broader set of values—what we call "the open source way." Open source projects, products, or initiatives embrace and celebrate principles of open exchange, collaborative participation, rapid prototyping, transparency, meritocracy, and community-oriented development. Open source software is software with source code that anyone can inspect, modify, and enhance.



"Source code" is the part of software that most computer users don't ever see; it's the code computer programmers can manipulate to change how a piece of software—a "program" or "application"— works. Programmers who have access to a computer program's source code can improve that program by adding features to it or fixing parts that don't always work correctly.

Examples of open-source software:-

LibreOfficeGNU/Linux, VLC Media Player, Mozilla Firefox, GIMP, VNC, Apache web server, jQuery

#### 2) Describe Free Software with Example

Ans. 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.

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.

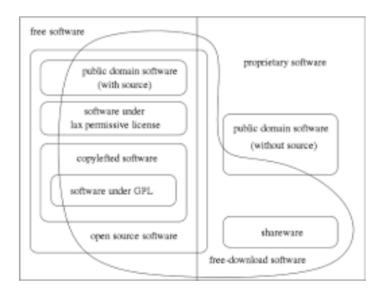
#### Examples of open free software

The Linux kernel, of course! The Linux kernel is protected by the GPL, and is used daily by millions of people throughout the world. As the kernel, it is one of the most important components of the GNU system;

Apache, the most widely used web server in the world. More than 56% of the web servers on this planet use Apache; far more than its fierce competitors, Microsoft and Netscape;

The Gimp is a powerful bitmap mode digital creation program. In spite of being relatively new, The Gimp has rapidly become serious competition for Photoshop;

PostgreSQL is an object-relational database. It is currently the most sophisticated free software database available.



Difference between Free and Open-Source Software.

Ans.

Free Software S

Open-Source Software

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Software is an important part of people's lives.

Software is just software. There are no ethics associated directly to it.

- Software freedom translates to social freedom.
- Ethics are to be associated to the people not to the software.
- Freedom is a value that is more important than any economical advantage.
- Freedom is not an absolute concept. Freedom should be allowed, not imposed.
- Examples: The Free Software Directory maintains a large database of free-software packages. Some of the best-known examples include the Linux kernel, the BSD and Linux operating systems, the GNU Compiler Collection and C library; the MySQL relational database; the Apache web server; and the Sendmail mail transport agent.

Examples: Prime examples of open-source products are the Apache HTTP Server, the ecommerce platform osCommerce, internet browsers Mozilla Firefox and Chromium (the project where the vast majority of development of the freeware Google Chrome is done) and the full office suite LibreOffice.

