

PRATICAL 3: BASIC UNDERSTANDING ON FREE AND OPEN-SOURCE SOFTWARE

A. Describe Open-Source Software with Example.

Answers-

Open-source software (OSS) is software that is distributed with its source code, making it available for use, modification, and distribution with its original rights. Source code is the part of software that most computer users don't ever see; it's the code computer programmers manipulate to control how a program or application behaves. Programmers who have access to source code can change a program by adding to it, changing it, or fixing parts of it that aren't working properly. OSS typically includes a license that allows programmers to modify the software to best fit their needs and control how the software can be distributed. The Open-Source Initiative (OSI) was created to promote and protect open-source software and communities. In short, the OSI acts as a central informational and governing repository of open-source software.

Examples of OSS

1. GNU/Linux, 2. Mozilla Firefox, 3. VLC media player, 4. SugarCRM, 5. Apache web server, 6. LibreOffice, 7. jQuery

B. Describe Free Software with Example.

Answer-

“Free software” means software that respects users' freedom and community. Roughly, it means that the users have the freedom to run, copy, distribute, study, change and improve the software. Thus, “free software” is a matter of liberty, not price. The concept of free software originally implied that when released the source code would be provided with permission to reuse the software within the public domain. However, this concept changed with the formulation of free and open- source software (FOSS), which delineates the differences between free and free open-source software.

Example of Software: 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 Email clients.

C. Difference between Free and Open-Source Software.

Answer -

Free Software	Open-Source Software
1. Free software usually refers open source under GUN GPL license. Because the word free in the English means without cost the terms open source was created.	1. source code is accessible to anyone to read and modify and redistribute depending on license conditions. Publishing source code online without the public being able to modify them doesn't make lots of sense.
2. Software is an important part of people's lives.	2. Software is just software. There are no ethics associated directly to it.
3. Software freedom translates to social freedom.	3. Ethics are to be associated to the people not to the software.
4. Freedom is value that is more important than any economical advantages.	4. Freedom is not an absolute concept. Freedom should be allowed, not imposed.
5. 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	5. Examples: Prime examples of open-source products are the Apache HTTP Server, the e-commerce platform Os Commerce, internet browsers Mozilla Firefox and Google Chrome.