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Practicle 3

BASIC UNDERSTANDING ON FREE AND OPEN –SOURCE SOFTWARE.

A) DESCRIBE OPEN SOURCE SOFTWARE WITH EXAMPLE

Ans : open-source software (OSS) is any computer software that's distributed with its source code available for modification. That means it usually includes a license for programmers to change the software in any way they choose: they can fix bugs, improve functions, or adapt the software to suit their own needs.

Commercial software

Commercially available software, aka commercial or proprietary software, doesn't give access to its source code because the software is someone else's intellectual property. As a result, users often pay for it. Oss, on the other hand, is a collaborative effort; the software is shared intellectual property among all who have helped develop or alter it.

Free software

Although the terms are often used interchangeably, OSS is slightly different from free software. Both deal with the ability to download and modify software without restriction or charge. However, free software—a concept developed in the 1980s by an MIT computer science researcher, Richard Stallman—is defined by four conditions, as outlined by the nonprofit free software foundation. These "four freedoms" emphasize the ability of users to use and enjoy software as they see fit.

In contrast, the oss criteria, which the open source initiative developed a decade later, place more emphasis on the modification of software, and the consequences of altering source code, licensing, and distribution.

The two overlap; some would say the differences between OSS and free software are more philosophical than practical. However, neither should be confused with freeware. Freeware usually refers to proprietary software that users can download at no cost, but whose source code cannot be changed.

B) DESCRIBE FREE SOFTWARE WITH EXAMPLE.

Ans : “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. To understand the concept, you should think of “free” as in “free speech,” not as in “free beer”. We sometimes call it “Libre software,” borrowing the French or Spanish word for “free” as in freedom, to show we do not mean the software is gratis.

Example :

The freedom to run the program as you wish

The freedom to run the program means the freedom for any kind of person or organization to use it on any kind of computer system, for any kind of overall job and purpose, without being required to communicate about it with the developer or any other specific entity. In this freedom, it is the *user's* purpose that matters, not the *developer's* purpose; you as a user are free to run the program for your purposes, and if you distribute it to someone else, she is then free to run it for her purposes, but you are not entitled to impose your purposes on her.

The freedom to study the source code and make changes

Freedom 1 includes the freedom to use your changed version in place of the original. If the program is delivered in a product designed to run someone else's modified versions but refuse to run yours — a practice known as “tivoization” or “lockdown”, or (in its practitioners' perverse terminology) as “secure boot” — freedom 1 becomes an empty pretense rather than a practical reality. These binaries are not free software even if the source code they are compiled from is free.

C) DIFFERENCE BETWEEN FREE AND OPEN SOURCE SOFTWARE.

Ans :

Free software	Open software
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<p>Free software means software that respects user's freedom and community .roughly, it means that the users have the freedom to run,copy,distribute,study,change,and improve the software.</p> <p>Software is an important part of people's lives.</p> <p>Software freedom translate to social freedom.</p>	<p>Open source software is something which you can modify as per your needs,share with others without any licensing violation burden.</p> <p>Software is just software.there are no ethics associated directly to it.</p> <p>Ethics are to be associated to the people not to the software.</p>
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