

## Basic Understanding On free And Open-Source Software

a) Describe Open Source Software with example.

Ans: Open Source Software is released through a specific kind of license that makes its Source Code legally available, but typically ~~Software is considered to end-users~~. There are many such licenses, but typically Software is considered Open Source if:

- It is available in Source Code form without additional cost, meaning users can view the code that comprises the software and make any kind of changes to it they want.
- The Source Code can be repurposed into other new software, meaning anyone can take the Source Code and distribute their own program from it.

Open Source Software does not necessarily mean that executable software is given away for free. It does, however, mean that its Source Code is available for free.

For instance, the Source Code for Red Hat Enterprise Linux is freely available to anyone, but converting that Source Code into runnable code requires expertise, time and



## Servers

### Examples of open source software

- Firefox :- A web browser that competes with Internet Explorer.
- Open Office :- A competitor to Microsoft Office.
- Gimp :- A graphic tool with features found in Photoshop.
- Zimbra :- Open source e-mail software that competes with Outlook Server.
- Free BSD and Sun's Open Solaris :- Open source versions of the Unix operating system.

b) Describe free software with example.

Ans: To use free software is to make a political and ethical asserting the right to learn, and share what we learn with others. Free software has become the foundation of a learning society where we share our knowledge in a way that others can build upon and enjoy.



Currently, many people use proprietary software that denies users these freedoms and benefits. If we make a copy and give it to a friend, if we try to figure out how the program works, if we put a copy on more than one of our own computers in our own home, we could be caught and fined or put in jail. That's what's in the fine print of the license agreement you accept when using proprietary software.

### Example of 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.
- Apache, the most widely used web server in the world.
- The GIMP is a powerful bitmap mode digital creation program.
- PostgreSQL is an object-relational database.



### 3) Difference between open Source Software and free software

Sr. No. Free Software	Open Software
1. Free Software means Software that respect users freedom and Community	Open Source Software is something which you can modify as per your needs share with others without any licensing violation burden.
2. This Software is an important part of people's lives.	This Software is just a Software. There are no ethics associated directly to it.
3. Software freedom translates to social freedom.	Ethics are to be associated to the people not to the Software.
4. Freedom is a value that is more important than any economical advantages.	Freedom is not an absolute concept. Freedom should be allowed, not imposed.
5. Examples:- The free Software directory maintains a	Examples:- Prime examples of open Source product



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.

are the apache HTTP Server, the e-Commerce platform, OSCommerce, internet browsers Mozilla firefox and Chromium and the full office suite LibreOffice.