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## **Practical No. 3**

**Aim :- BASIC UNDERSTANDING ON FREE AND OPEN-SOURCE SOFTWARE.**

### **A) Describe Open-Source Software with Example:**

1)Open-source software (OSS) is any computer software that's distributed with its source code available for modification.

2)The source code can be repurposed into other new software, meaning anyone can take the source code and distribute their own program from it.

3)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.

Examples:

- **Firefox:** A Web browser that competes with Internet Explorer.
- **OpenOffice:** A competitor to Microsoft Office.
- **Gimp:** A graphic tool with features found in Photoshop.
- **Alfresco:** collaboration software that competes with Microsoft SharePoint and EMC's Documentum.

## **B) Describe Free Software with Example:**

1)“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.

2)Thus, “free software” is a matter of liberty, not price.

Examples 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.

### **C) Difference between Free and Open-Source Software:**

| <b>Free Software</b>  | <b>Open-Source Software</b>  |
|---|--|
| The freedom to deploy the software for any use case without any restrictions. For example, saying that the license of a program expires after 30 days makes it nonfree.                         | Free redistribution of the software.   |
| The freedom to study how the software works and modify it according to your needs and preferences.  | The source code should be publicly available.  |
| The freedom to freely re-distribute the software to assist someone in need. The redistribution can be done at a cost or at no cost.   | The software can be modified and distributed in a different format from the original software. |
| The freedom to enhance the performance of the software and release your enhancements for the community to benefit—both programmers and nonprogrammers. You can do this at a cost or at no cost. | The software should not discriminate against persons or groups.                                |