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| **Name: Rajesh Rane**  **Roll No. : 85**  **Class: F.Y.C.S**  **Practical No. 3**  **Aim** :- BASIC UNDERSTANDING ON **FREE** AND **OPEN-SOURCE** SOFTWARE.     1. **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.      1. **Describe Free Software with Example:** 2. “**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. 3. 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:**   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Free Software** | | **Open-Source Software** | | | 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. | | |  |  |  |  | |