

Lesson 3: Mobile Operating Systems

Worksheet 3: Comparative Analysis

Directions: Create a comparative analysis on types of mobile operating system. Provide unique examples while discussing your analysis. Provide an interpretation on the pros and cons of having an open-source mobile OS rather than a proprietary one. Use the spaces provide below.

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Analysis

Mobile OS are the one that controls a smartphones, tablets, PDA and other mobile devices. Mobile OS varies from device to device. And there are two types of Mobile OS the proprietary OS and Open-Source OS. The proprietary OS is as operating system in which a particular company or manufacturer conceptualize, design, and sells, this mean that the source code is not publicly available for public modification. It has its own pros and cons, as for its pros proprietary are often tailored for the specific hardware they run on, leading to better performance and stability. It when it comes to security, with controlled updates and a closed-source model it can offer enhanced security against malware and unauthorized access. And as for its con because of its closed-source and it is own by particular manufacturer, it cost more because of the licensing fee in the manufacturer.

Now in open source OS as the word itself “open-source” this means that anyone is allowed to access, modify, and distribute their source code. Open source OS are develop by community of contributor rather that a single company, this can lead to a rapid innovation and diverse feature sets. A great example of this is the Android OS that is commonly used in different phones. The advantages of open source OS is that it is a free access OS. It is also cost less because it has no vendor lock-in unlike the proprietary OS. But because it’s an open source and it allows for transparency, it also means that vulnerabilities can be exploited if not addressed quickly.

In conclusion, the choice between open source and proprietary mobile operating systems is between flexibility and control. Open source operating systems like Android have many requirements and community support, but they also face fragmentation and security issues. Proprietary operating systems such as iOS offer a more manageable, secure and integrated environment, but at the cost of flexibility and higher costs. The best choice depends on the needs and wants of the user, manufacturer or developer.