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# LIFESKILL WORKSHOP

## **SESSION**

The workshop was held on 25th, 26th & 27th in our college auditorium. Everyone was enthusiastic about the workshop. The workshop was led by our chief guest Dr Sujata Singhi who is a great motivational speaker and a known author.

## **Day 1:-**

The workshop started by our respected principal’s speech which was very motivational after that was continued by our chief guest. The workshop started with the grouping of people in which we were introduced to many new students. We were given different tasks after the grouping the teams. It enhanced out team work and coordination quality. After that we all enjoyed dancing on a song called “Follow the leader”. We all were given a task that we should thank our parents by giving them a small rose.

### Day 2:- On the second the we were told to share our experience about the previous task. Some of them were very emotional while sharing their experience. Our chief guest shared her stories which were very inspiring. Eventually we were given a task for to make a spaceship for a “Queen’s” intra-planetary expedition. After that there was a small concert like program in which every student had to perform on the stage on different songs. This task removed our inner stage fear.

## **Day 3:-**

On the third day, our chief guest began by giving us a healthy task of “Follow the leader” and explained to us, the magic of meditating and performed to us using her Himalayan bowls. Finally, the day ended by all of us receiving our certificates and dancing and singing all the way.

# GREEN TECHNOLOGY

Green technology, also known as sustainable technology, takes into account the long- and short-term impact something has on the environment. ... Energy efficiency, recycling, health and safety concerns, renewable resources, and more all go into the making of a green product or technology.

Green technology includes the conversion of renewable resources, such the suns light, wind and water to energy that we can use. Solar panels, wind turbines and geothermal wells are all examples of technological innovations that can replace the need for coal and oil.

Green technology aims to minimize the negative impact of IT operations on the environment by designing, manufacturing, operating and disposing of computers and computer-related products in an environmentally-friendly manner. The motives behind green IT practices include reducing the use of hazardous materials, maximizing energy.

The most important benefit of green building is that which it offers to our environment. It positively influences our climate and overall ecosystem by reducing water use and energy sources that pollute our environment, such as coal and carbon dioxide discharged into the atmosphere.

Many IT manufacturers and vendors are continuously investing in designing energy-efficient computing devices, reducing the use of dangerous materials and encouraging the recyclability of digital devices. Green computing practices came into prominence in 1992, when the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) launched the Energy Star program.

Green computing aims to attain economic viability and improve the way computing devices are used. Green IT practices include the development of environmentally sustainable production practices, energy-efficient computers and improved disposal and recycling procedures.

To promote green computing concepts at all possible levels, the following four approaches are employed:

1. Green use: Minimizing the electricity consumption of computers and their peripheral devices and using them in an eco-friendly manner
2. Green disposal: Repurposing existing equipment or appropriately disposing of, or recycling, unwanted electronic equipment
3. Green design: Designing energy-efficient computers, servers, printers, projectors and other digital devices
4. Green manufacturing: Minimizing waste during the manufacturing of computers and other subsystems to reduce the environmental impact of these activities

Average computer users can employ the following tactics to make their computing usage greener:

* Use the hibernate or sleep mode when away from a computer for extended periods
* Buy energy-efficient notebook computers, instead of desktop computers
* Activate the power management features for controlling energy consumption
* Make proper arrangements for safe electronic waste disposal
* Turn off computers at the end of each day
* Refill printer cartridges, rather than buying new ones
* Instead of purchasing a new computer, try refurbishing an existing device

# FREE AND OPEN SOURCE PLATFORM

## INTRODUCTION

Open-source software (OSS) is a type of computer software in which source code is released under a license in which the copyright holder grants users the rights to study, change, and distribute the software to anyone and for any purpose. Open-source software may be developed in a collaborative public manner. Open-source software is a prominent example of open collaboration .Open-source software development can bring in diverse perspectives beyond those of a single company. A 2008 report by the Standish Group stated that adoption of open-source software models have resulted in savings of about $60 billion (£48 billion) per year for consumers.

## ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

### Why do people prefer using open source software?

People prefer open source software to proprietary software for a number of reasons, including:

Control.\ Many people prefer open source software because they have more control over that kind of software. They can examine the code to make sure it's not doing anything they don't want it to do, and they can change parts of it they don't like. Users who aren't programmers also benefit from open source software, because they can use this software for any purpose they wish—not merely the way someone else thinks they should.

Training. Other people like open source software because it helps them [become better programmers](https://opensource.com/life/13/6/learning-program-open-source-way). Because open source code is publicly accessible, students can easily study it as they learn to make better software. Students can also share their work with others, inviting comment and critique, as they develop their skills. When people discover mistakes in programs' source code, they can share those mistakes with others to help them avoid making those same mistakes themselves.

Security. Some people prefer open source software because they consider it more [secure](https://opensource.com/government/10/9/scap-computer-security-rest-us) and stable than proprietary software. Because anyone can view and modify open source software, someone might spot and correct errors or omissions that a program's original authors might have missed. And because so many programmers can work on a piece of open source software without asking for permission from original authors, they can fix, update, and upgrade open source software more [quickly](https://opensource.com/government/13/2/bug-fix-day) than they can proprietary software.

Stability. Many users prefer open source software to proprietary software for important, long-term projects. Because programmers [publicly distribute](https://opensource.com/life/12/9/should-we-develop-open-source-openly) the source code for open source software, users relying on that software for critical tasks can be sure their tools won't disappear or fall into disrepair if their original creators stop working on them. Additionally, open source software tends to both incorporate and operate according to open standards.

### DISADVANTAGES

Not all OSS initiatives have been successful, for example Source Xchange and Eazel. Software experts and researchers who are not convinced by open source's ability to produce quality systems identify the unclear process, the late defect discovery and the lack of any empirical evidence as the most important problems (collected data concerning productivity and quality). It is also difficult to design a commercially sound business model around the open source paradigm. Consequently, only technical requirements may be satisfied and not the ones of the market. In terms of security, open source may allow hackers to know about the weaknesses or loopholes of the software more easily than closed-source software. It depends on control mechanisms in order to create effective performance of autonomous agents who participate in virtual organizations.

## DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PROPRIETARY AND OPEN SOURCE SOFTWARE:

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| --- | --- |
| **OSS** | **PROPRIETARY** |
| 1. Source code available toall. | 1. Source code only available to vendor. |
| 1. License terms neutral. | 1. License terms favour vendor. |
| 1. Concise /straight forward license terms, easier compliance. | 1. Lengthy/complex license terms, tracking license compliance can be difficult. |
| 1. Some OSS license incompatibility between different OSS products. | 1. License terms vary widely between PS vendors. |

