Assignment - 2

Q.1] What is copyleft and copyright?

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Copyright :-

The grant of an exclusive right to make copies, license, use or otherwise exploit an original work of art, or over the creation of an original design.

For Example:- Assume you bought a DVD of Star Wars.

Copyleft :-

Copyleft is a general method for making a program free software and requiring all modified and extended versions of the program to be free software as well.

For Example:- Free-software licenses that use "weak" copyleft include the GNU Lesser General public license and Mozilla public license.

Q.2] What is Emacs?

→ Emacs is a text editor designed for POSIX operating systems and available on Linux, BSD, macOs, windows and more. Users love Emacs because it features efficient commands for common but complex actions and for plugins and configuration hacks that have developed around it for nearly 40 years.

Q.3] What is ARPANET?

→ ARPANET, in full Advanced Research Projects Agency Network, experimental computer network that was the forerum forerum runner of the internet. The Advanced Research projects Agency (ARPA) an arm of the U.S. Defence Department, funded the development of the Advanced Research projects Agency Network (ARPANET) in the late 1960s. Its initial purpose was to link computers at pentagon-funded research institutions over telephone lines.

Q.4] List out the Foss Licenses.

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- Apache License 2.0
- BSD 3-clause "New" or "Revised" license
- BSD 2-clause "simplified" or "Free BSD" license.
- GNU General public license. (GPL)
- GNU Library or "Lesser" General public License (LGPL)
- MIT License
- Mozilla public License 2.0
- Common Development and Distribution License
- Eclipse public License version 2.0.

Q.5] What is GNU project?

→ GNU project is an open-source program-ming project called GNU (a reflecti reflexive acronym for "GNU's Not Unix") and created the first general public license to govern the use of GNU, keeping it and it's derivatives open and freely available.

Q.6] What is FSF?

→ The Free Software Foundation is a 501 non-profit organization founded by Richard Stallman on 4 October 1985 to support the free software movement, which promotes the universal freedom to study, distribute, create and modify computer software with the organisation's preference for software being distributed under copyleft terms such as with its own GNU General public licenses.

Q-7) What is GNU GPL?

→ The GNU General public License (GNU GPL or simply GPL) is a series of widely used free software licenses that guarantee end users the freedom to run, study, share, and modify the software. The licenses were originally written by Richard Stallman, former head of the free Software Foundation (FSF), for the GNU project, and grant the recipients of a computer program the rights of the free software Definition.

Q-8] Explain BSD?

→ BSD stands for "Berkeley Software Distribution". It is the name of distribution's of Source code from the University of california, Berkeley, which were ~~origee~~ originally extensions to AT&T's Research Unix ® operating system.

Q.9] What are the problems with traditional commercial Software?

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Management Bottlenecks

Traditional software development projects require rigorous approvals. Therefore management time can be wasted during these as many managers approvals are required. This translates to project delays on top of ~~mange~~ management delays.

Q.10] What is Shared Software?

→ The ~~Shared Source~~

Shared Software means all software owned or licensed by the seller and the seller Subsidiaries as of the conduct the Business substentically in the manner and to the extent currently conducted or used by seller in connection.