Differentiate in between free software, Open source software and proprietary software with respect to its properties.

Free software:

Free software is software that is not only available at no cost, but also comes with a license that grants users certain freedoms. These freedoms include the ability to run the software, study how it works, and modify it to suit the user's needs. Free software is often developed by communities of volunteers, who work together to improve and maintain the software.

One important aspect of free software is that it is open-source software, meaning the source code is available for anyone to view and modify. This allows for transparency, collaboration and the ability for anyone to inspect the code for security vulnerabilities, bugs and other issues.

Examples of free software include the Linux operating system, the Apache web server software, the Firefox web browser, and many others. These programs are widely used and have large communities of developers and users who contribute to their development and support.

It is important to note that free software is not the same as "freeware", which is software that is available at no cost but does not come with the same freedoms as free software.

Open source software:

Open-source software is software whose source code is available for anyone to view, use, and modify. This means that the software is not proprietary and can be freely distributed, modified, and integrated into other software.

The open-source model of software development is based on the idea of collaboration and sharing. Developers from all over the world can contribute to the development of open-source software by submitting patches, reporting bugs, and suggesting new features. This allows for a large and diverse community of developers to work together to improve and maintain the software.

Open-source software is widely used in various fields, such as in the development of operating systems, web servers, programming languages, and scientific simulations. Some popular examples of open-source software include Linux, Apache, Firefox, and many others.

Open-source software is different from proprietary software, which is software that is owned by a company or an individual, and the source code is not available to the public. Proprietary software is typically distributed under a license that restricts how it can be used, modified, and distributed.

proprietary software:

Proprietary software is software that is owned by a company or an individual, and the source code is not available to the public. The owners of proprietary software typically distribute the software under a license that restricts how it can be used, modified, and distributed. The license may also limit the number of users who can use the software, or the length of time that the software can be used.

Proprietary software is often developed and distributed by commercial companies, and it is typically sold to customers in order to generate revenue. Examples of proprietary software include Microsoft Windows, MacOS, Adobe Photoshop, and many others.

Q.2 Enlist some examples along with its purpose and properties (at least 10) of FOSS and proprietary software with respect to database.

FOSS stands for "Free and Open-Source Software". It is a term that is used to refer to software that is both free to use, study, and modify, and whose source code is available for anyone to view and modify. This means that the software is not proprietary and can be freely distributed, modified, and integrated into other software, and users have the freedom to control the software and to ensure that it remains free for the users.

FOSS is often developed by communities of volunteers, who work together to improve and maintain the software. Examples of FOSS include the Linux operating system, the Apache web server software, the Firefox web browser, and many others. These programs are widely used and have large communities of developers and users who contribute to their development and support.

FOSS is different from proprietary software, which is software that is owned by a company or an individual, and the source code is not available to the public. Proprietary software is typically distributed under a license that restricts how it can be used, modified, and distributed.

Foss properties:

1. Free to use: FOSS can be used without any restrictions, without paying a license fee.
2. Free to study: FOSS can be studied, including its source code, to understand how it works and to improve it.
3. Free to modify: FOSS can be modified, adapted and customized to suit the users' needs.
4. Free to distribute: FOSS can be distributed to others, either for free or for a fee.
5. Open-source: FOSS source code is open and publicly available, which allows anyone to inspect the code and make contributions to the development of the software.
6. Collaborative: FOSS is often developed by communities of volunteers, who work together to improve and maintain the software.
7. Transparent: FOSS allows for transparency in the development process, allowing users to see what has been changed, who made the change and why.
8. Accessibility: FOSS enables access to the software to everyone regardless of their financial status.
9. Innovation: FOSS encourages innovation as it allows developers to build on the work of others, and users to adapt software to their specific needs.
10. Interoperability: FOSS promotes interoperability as users are allowed to freely use, modify and share the software, resulting in a wide range of software being compatible with each other.