**Mini project**

**Topic :** **POSS**(Privacy Oriented Software Service)

**Introduction:**

We are living in a world which encourages a culture of proprietary software. Most of us have always used only proprietary software on our computers. Our children are being taught to use it, too, but they are partially or completely unaware of free software and the benefits it provides. Aim of our project is to develop a software which can remove bloatware that violate freedom and privacy in android. Shift from proprietary software to FOSS(Free and Open Source Software) which respect user privacy and give freedom means we can share it with others, we can do anything with it . Source codes are openly avilable and we can audit what happens in backend.

Hard to accept but, truth to be said.

"The first step in using a computer was to promise not to help your neighbor. A cooperating community was forbidden. The rule made by the owners of proprietary software was, 'If you share with your neighbor, you are a pirate. If you want any changes, beg us to make them "

[1]

**Objectives:**

To develop a software which Debloat Bloatware and propose some privacy oriented software and give service on implmenting it.

**Problem definition:**

We belive that Only Proprietary Software is here to work in computer. That's not true.There are many free and opensource software are exists which serve best workflow with no data collection than proprietry software.

So,My project which serves service helps to shift from proprietory software to FOSS(Free and OpenSource Software) which respects user's privacy.

**Literature review:**

Many blogs Already exits In these blogs they provides steps to remove bloatware , provides list of bloatwares but they does not provides alternatives for those bloatware. For example. For 'gmail', Messaging apps.

The key difference between proprietary software and FOSS is the availability of the source code. Proprietary or commercial software like Microsoft Windows and Adobe Photoshop are not available to end-users as source code. Free software like the Linux kernel (the basis of Red Hat Enterprise Linux) and open source software such as Google Chromium (the basis of the Chrome web browser) are available as source code through their respective licences.

Because Linux is free software, Red Hat shares the changes it makes to compose Red Hat Enterprise Linux back with the open source community. Because Chromium is open source software, Google does not have to share the changes it makes to compose Chrome back to the community.

There are also different types of open source licenses. For instance, if someone turns your source code into new software, will you require them to release it under the same license (as with the GNU GPL), or can they release it under a different license (as allowed in the GNU LGPL)? The internet and increasingly popular cloud computing model would be very different if their origins weren't based on open source software.The key difference between proprietary software and FOSS is the availability of the source code. Proprietary or commercial software like Microsoft Windows and Adobe Photoshop are not available to end-users as source code. Free software like the Linux kernel (the basis of Red Hat Enterprise Linux) and open source software such as Google Chromium (the basis of the Chrome web browser) are available as source code through their respective licences.

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Thus, this study is a systematic literature review that investigates three research questions, namely, what are the key quality characteristics possessed by the OSS assessment models? What selection methods are employed for use in these assessment models? What is the domain of application? In order to conduct this systematic review, the original guidelines proposed by Kitchenham have been followed. The rest of this paper is structured as follows: “Methods” section describes the method of obtaining the existing OSS quality models. “Results” section presents the results obtained in the study, while “Summary and discussion” section discusses the findings of the study. “Conclusion and future work” section concludes the paper with a brief note.FOSS is also a priority development strategy in many countries.

In the USA, examples of popular FOSS applications include the Linux operating system, Apache for Web servers and OpenOffice suite and in higher education and the discussion about FOSS for teaching and learning has centered around course management/learning management systems.In the UK, the government recognizes the potential benefits of FOSS and is committed to increasing the adoption of open source solutions across government, where it offers the best value for the taxpayer.The British Government’s key points of policy on OSS include actively and fairly considering open source solutions alongside proprietary ones in making procurement decisions. In Australia, FOSS is already in wide use within Australian Government agencies and is particularly well-established in ICT infrastructure support and management systems.Russia is among the first countries trying to include provisions on free/open-source licenses in its legislation.In India, the Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY) has taken many initiatives for promoting and fostering the adoption of FOSS in view of various inherent advantages such as increasing interoperability, developing local capacity/industry, reducing costs, conserving foreign exchange, achieving vendor independence, enabling localization and reducing piracy/copyright infringements.the Brazilian Government has begun to adopt the use of FOSS in many institutions.The South African Government has acknowledged FOSS at a strategic level, and policies are in place to mandate and promote its use.Many multi-national companies are also actively involved in the development and application of FOSS.

Microsoft now participates in more than 2,000 open source projects.Both international business machines corporation and digital equipment corporation have active user groups that shared tips and software with other users.Education is one of the most important fields of application of ICT and FOSS. As many working in colleges and universities have observed first hand, technology permeates almost all aspects of higher education.It is widely agreed that digital technology is the fabric of nearly everything associated with teaching and learning.As the marketplace for educational technology changes, vendor consolidation and price increases have caused greater concerns about value and sustainability. Colleges and universities have considered turning to open source technologies, open access publications and other freely available resources in the hopes of maintaining greater control over their primary instructional tools and keeping costs down. The research in these areas advances rapidly, such as big data, AI and cloud computing and it is critical to keep abreast of emerging trends and critical turns of the development of the collective knowledge because new discoveries emerge from a diverse range of areas and new findings may fundamentally alter the collective knowledge as a whole.

FOSS has the advantages of user control, cost saving, flexibility, openness, freedom, more security and better stability, etc., and it has been practiced and applied for over 60 years in the world. To promote the further research and application of FOSS, it is important to have a good knowledge of the status quo and trends. The paper has conducted a thorough literature review and used the information visualization tool, CiteSpace, to do the collaboration network analysis, co-word analysis, document co-citation analysis within the period of time between 2010 and 2020 with the focus in the educational sector. The study found that FOSS has become a specific research domain from an international perspective, and the research and development of FOSS extend to interdisciplinary and cross-industry. FOSS has been widely applied in the education sector and can facilitate e-learning and cooperative education, but the development of FOSS has regional imbalances and strong differentiation. Finally, the paper has provided some implications for FOSS application in higher education in Hong Kong. However, further research studies are still needed in this sector because of the rapid development of IT and ideology.FOSS has the advantages of user control, cost saving, flexibility, openness, freedom, more security and better stability, etc., and it has been practiced and applied for over 60 years in the world. To promote the further research and application of FOSS, it is important to have a good knowledge of the status quo and trends. The paper has conducted a thorough literature review and used the information visualization tool, CiteSpace, to do the collaboration network analysis, co-word analysis, document co-citation analysis within the period of time between 2010 and 2020 with the focus in the educational sector. The study found that FOSS has become a specific research domain from an international perspective, and the research and development of FOSS extend to interdisciplinary and cross-industry. FOSS has been widely applied in the education sector and can facilitate e-learning and cooperative education, but the development of FOSS has regional imbalances and strong differentiation. Finally, the paper has provided some implications for FOSS application in higher education in Hong Kong. However, further research studies are still needed in this sector because of the rapid development of IT and ideology.

**Reference:**

1.by Richard Stallman(<http://richard.stallman.usesthis.com/>)

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