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CSC 543
February 27, 2019
Week 5 - Web Presentation

https://prd-stuweb01.southernct.edu/~bonadiesj1/

I am beginning to feel much more confident in JavaScript including using it to manipulate html and css, using external frameworks (plot.ly), and using event handlers (such as onload and onchange).

The article was very interesting, I did not realize that the TLS or SSL encryption protocol is most commonly OpenSSL, yet it receives so little funding. Really, illuminates the funding problem with computer science, specifically open source software. I have always felt that software should be treated as roads, water, and other types of infrastructure, funded by all and for use by all, as the article mentioned with *Roads and Bridges*. I do not agree with the intellectual property model, which has issues such as fettering the general intellect, inhibiting technological development, use fettering, issues with socially redundant labor, is based on the profit motive rather than public good, and many others. Of course, there are a few issues (that were brought up in the article as well) such as how to distribute these funds and, in the case of software as a public good, since software is international, taxpayers internationally would need a fair way to pay. The article brings up how for profit companies benefit most from these open source technologies which power the web, which brings the idea of a tithe, such as 10% of the income of these companies. I knew a bit about Richard Stallman and the General Public License and copyleft, but I was ignorant of the sheer number of software released under the GPL such as linux (I assumed it would be open source but not copyleft), Apache, and MySQL. The article mentioned Patreon, which I have been seeing increasing references to as far as alternative funding is concerned. Also alternative forms of compensation such as signaling, resume building, reputation, and ethical imperatives are important in understanding the psychology behind those who contribute.

In the textbook, I found the comparison between server side and client side scripting languages very useful. That server side (for example php) hides the code and puts the computational burden on the servers. Also, that since JavaScript runs in the browser (client) it does not need a web server present, and therefore also requires less bandwidth / communications to the server. It was good to get an overview of php reserved variables such as $_GET, $_POST, and $_SESSION. Also, it is always helpful to get a review of the differences between cookies (client side) and sessions (server side) and how to create them in php.