**Practical no .1**

**Mozilla Thunderbird**

**Mozilla Thunderbird** is a [free](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free_software),[[10]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mozilla_Thunderbird#cite_note-lwn_trademark_issues-10) [open source](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_source), [cross-platform](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cross-platform) [email](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Email_client), [news](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/News_client), [RSS](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RSS), and [chat client](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chat_client) developed by the [Mozilla Foundation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mozilla_Foundation). The project strategy was modeled after that of the [Mozilla Firefox](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mozilla_Firefox) [web browser](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_browser).

IDEA

Originally launched as *Minotaur* shortly after [*Phoenix*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Mozilla_Firefox#Naming) (the original name for Mozilla Firefox), the project failed to gain momentum. With the success of the latter, however, demand increased for a mail client to go with it, and the work on Minotaur was revived under the new name of Thunderbird, and migrated to the new toolkit developed by the Firefox team.

Significant work on Thunderbird restarted with the announcement that from version 1.5 onward, the main Mozilla suite would be designed around separate applications using this new toolkit. The original Mozilla Suite continues to be developed as [SeaMonkey](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SeaMonkey).

Thunderbird is an email, newsgroup, news feed, and chat ([XMPP](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/XMPP), [IRC](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IRC), [Twitter](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Twitter)) client. The [vanilla](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vanilla_software) version was not originally a [personal information manager](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Personal_information_manager), although the [Mozilla Lightning](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mozilla_Lightning) extension, which is now installed by default, adds PIM functionality. Additional features, if needed, are often available via other [extensions](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Add-on_%28Mozilla%29).

On December 23, 2004, [Project Lightning](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lightning_%28software%29) was announced which tightly integrated [calendar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Calendar) functionality (scheduling, tasks, etc.) into Thunderbird.

the Mozilla Foundation announced the funding of a new internet communications initiative with Dr. David Ascher of [ActiveState](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ActiveState). The purpose of this initiative was "to develop Internet communications software based on the Thunderbird product, code, and brand".[[37]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mozilla_Thunderbird#cite_note-37)

On December 1, 2015, Mitchell Baker suggested in a company-wide memo that Thunderbird should be uncoupled from Firefox's infrastructure.

WHAT PROBLEMS DOES IT SOLVES ?

Thunderbird incorporates a [Bayesian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bayesian_spam_filtering) [spam](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Email_spam) filter, a [whitelist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Whitelist) based on the included address book, and can also understand classifications by server-based filters such as [SpamAssassin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SpamAssassin).

Extensions allow the addition of features through the installation of [XPInstall](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/XPInstall) modules (known as "XPI" or "zippy" installation) via the add-ons website that also features an update functionality to update the extensions.

Thunderbird supports a variety of [themes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Skin_%28computing%29) for changing its overall look and feel. These packages of [CSS](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cascading_Style_Sheets) and [image](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Digital_image) files can be downloaded via the add-ons website at Mozilla Add-ons.[[20](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mozilla_Thunderbird#cite_note-20)

Since version 38, Thunderbird has integrated support for automatic linking of large files instead of attaching them directly to the mail message. As the user presses the send button, if a large file is attached, Thunderbird proposes automatically uploading the file to a third-party provider and sending the link to the file instead.

LICENSING MODEL

The **Mozilla Public License** (**MPL**) is a [free](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free_software) and [open source](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open-source_software) software license developed and maintained by the [Mozilla Foundation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mozilla_Foundation).[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mozilla_Public_License#cite_note-7) It is a [weak copyleft](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Weak_copyleft) license, characterized as a middle ground between [permissive free software licenses](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Permissive_free_software_license) and the [GNU General Public License](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GNU_General_Public_License) (GPL), that seeks to balance the concerns of [proprietary](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Proprietary_software) and open source developers.[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mozilla_Public_License#cite_note-8)

It has undergone two revisions,[[9]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mozilla_Public_License" \l "cite_note-9) a minor update to version 1.1, and a major update to version 2.0 with the goals of greater simplicity and better [compatibility](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/License_compatibility) with other licenses.[[10]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mozilla_Public_License#cite_note-MPLRevision-10)

The MPL is the license for [Mozilla Firefox](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mozilla_Firefox), [Mozilla Thunderbird](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mozilla_Thunderbird), and most other Mozilla [software](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Software),[[11]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mozilla_Public_License#cite_note-FirefoxLicense-11) but it has been used by others, such as [Adobe](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adobe_Systems) to license their [Flex](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adobe_Flex) product line,[[12]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mozilla_Public_License#cite_note-AdobeFlex-12) and [The Document Foundation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Document_Foundation) to license [LibreOffice](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/LibreOffice) 4.0 (also on [LGPL](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GNU_Lesser_General_Public_License) 3+).[[13]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mozilla_Public_License#cite_note-13)[[14]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mozilla_Public_License#cite_note-libreoffice.org-14) Version 1.1 was adapted by several projects to form derivative licenses like [Sun Microsystems](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sun_Microsystems)' own [Common Development and Distribution License](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Common_Development_and_Distribution_License).

INTENT BEHIND MAKING IT OPEN SOURCE

Mozilla is an open source project and organization to develop a cross-platform Internet client software. Since it is open source, the source code is available to everyone - although you have to follow the [licenses](http://www.mozilla.org/MPL/) as defined in the respective source files (a mixture of MPL, NPL, GPL, LGPL).

mozilla.org is the name of an organization that provides an infrastructure to help developers in the project. [mozilla.org](http://www.mozilla.org/) is also the address of the central web site for the Mozilla project.

Mozilla is one of the largest open source software projects. The Mozilla codebase has millions of lines of code. Therefore, getting started in this huge project isn't easy. The intention of this document is to give an overview about what you should be aware of in order to hack Mozilla. It tries to build a bridge between the many different technologies used in the Mozilla project.

MONETIZATION MODEL

* The impact of browsing and the Web, as delivered through Firefox, dwarfs Thunderbird
* Thunderbird is a different enough product and audience that the focus on browsing and the web doesn’t automatically bring Thunderbird what it needs
* Thunderbird — both its strengths and its weaknesses — are overshadowed by the giant footprint of Firefox.

These issues would concern us whether or not Thunderbird generates revenue. Mozilla is not aimed at maximizing revenue. And Firefox revenue is funding [a range of activities](https://blog.lizardwrangler.com/2007/04/16/project-wide-activities) beyond Firefox, from infrastructure to Thunderbird employees, to documentation for web services.

Once we figure out what kind of organization makes sense then we can look at what funds it would need. Then we can figure out what combination of money from Firefox and what from Thunderbird activities would make sense. We don’t plan to leave Thunderbird high and dry without funds.

POPULARITY:

On December 7, 2004, version 1.0 was released, and received more than 500,000 downloads in its first three days of release, and 1,000,000 in 10 days

As of April 2005, the Harvard Faculty of Arts and Sciences was making a customized version of Mozilla Thunderbird available to students and faculty.

According to an article posted on May 9, 2005, New York University's Stern School of Business had also started using the open source e-mail client. Starting 2005 fall, the Networking Services and Information Technology department of University of Chicago will include both Firefox and Thunderbird in its connectivity package for all incoming students. More recently, Saint Louis University's College of Arts & Science has adopted Thunderbird as its e-mail client of choice.

Impact:

Mozilla measures program usage by [Active Daily Installations (ADI)](https://wiki.mozilla.org/ADI), which is the number of pings that Mozilla servers receive as installations do their daily plugin block-list update.

Germany has long been our #1 country for usage, but in 4th quarter 2014, Japan exceeded US as the #2 country. Here’s the top 10 countries, taken from the ADI count of February 24, 2015:

[**Active Daily Installations (ADI)**](https://wiki.mozilla.org/ADI)**,**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Rank** | **Country** | **ADI 2015-02-24** |
| 1 | Germany | 1,711,834 |
| 2 | Japan | 1,002,877 |
| 3 | United States | 927,477 |
| 4 | France | 777,478 |
| 5 | Italy | 514,771 |
| 6 | Russian Federation | 494,645 |
| 7 | Poland | 480,496 |
| 8 | Spain | 282,008 |
| 9 | Brazil | 265,820 |
| 10 | United Kingdom | 254,381 |