Mohdeep Singh109600239 msingh820@mySeneca.ca

This week's activity instructions are quite straightforward, but the answers have the potential to fill a book. Within the scope of our weekly activities, think widely and deeply about open source.

Part One of Two

(50 points for this 3-part question, 150+ words total)

**1. How much open-source software …**  
a) …can be used for [regular tasks](https://www.startpage.com/sp/search?query=Open+Source+Software+personal+productivity) on your computer?   
 Are there viable OS alternatives to the propriety apps you have?

Open-source software is highly common and may be utilised for many common computer tasks. There are effective alternatives to any proprietary software you may have, including operating systems, office suites, and web browsers.

For instance, open-source alternatives to Windows and macOS are provided by Linux distributions like Fedora and Ubuntu. These operating systems include software for common computer requirements. Like Microsoft Office, open-source office suites LibreOffice and Apache OpenOffice offer word processing, spreadsheets, and presentation tools.

Open-source web browsers like Firefox and Chromium include features that rival those of Google Chrome and Microsoft Edge. Adobe Photoshop can be replaced with the potent open-source image editing programme GIMP.

There are reputable open-source alternatives to proprietary software available, including email programmes like Thunderbird and video players like VLC video Player.

To sum up, open-source software offers a variety of solutions for common computer tasks, including operating systems, office suites, web browsers, image editing applications, media players, and email clients. These options are available, can meet your demands, and give developers the flexibility of open-source software.

b) …for personal use is available on Seneca [MyApps](https://myapps.senecacollege.ca/)?   
What, of those OS apps, could you use yourself that you don't use already?

Seneca MyApps is a huge platform to access a wide variety of software applications for Seneca college students and faculty. It typically includes a mix of open source and proprietary software applications. Below are some of the examples of open-source software that are available on Seneca MyApps.

1.Audacity: for users to record, mix, edit with effects.

2.Firefox: Browser known for its privacy features, community driven developments.

3.VLC Media Player: Open-source media player where we can play audio and video of various formats.

4.GIMP: A strong image editing software

c) …might be present on the Internet's infrastructure (the back-end server-side)  
 when surfing [the web](https://www.startpage.com/sp/search?query=Open+Source+Software+web+development)?

Open-source software is important in the Internet's architecture, particularly on the back-end server-side when we surf the web. The availability and use of open-source technologies has significantly aided in the creation and maintenance of the internet ecosystem.

CMSs such as WordPress and Drupal, which run a large percentage of websites, are also built on open-source frameworks. Website owners may quickly manage and update their content with these CMS solutions.

Commonly used open-source solutions for storing and retrieving website data include database systems like MySQL and PostgreSQL. These databases offer web applications reliable and scalable storage capabilities.

Additionally, popular programming languages for web development including Python, PHP, and JavaScript are open source. Open-source web development frameworks like Django, Laravel, and Node.js are also available.

In conclusion, open-source software is a critical component of the Internet's infrastructure. The foundation of the back-end server-side used when we browse the web is made up of open-source products, which range from web servers and content management systems to databases and computer languages. As a resultt of creativity, dependability, and wide adoption encouraged by open-source development's collaborative structure, the internet is stable and will continue to expand.

Part Two of Two

2. How might you get involved in [open source projects](https://www.startpage.com/do/dsearch?query=open+source+software+projects+for+beginners) to gain [marketable experience](file:///C:\Users\timot\Documents\Seneca\SDDS\cpr101\SoftwareLicensing-IP-Legislation-Regulation\OSS%20projects%20marketable%20development%20experience)?  
What open source projects interest you and why?

(50 points for 250+ words)

Participating in open-source projects is a great approach to obtain transferable skills in the software development sector. These are some of the few things to get marketable experience.

1. Choose the area of the interest: Pick a few software development fields that interest. I should decide what I like working on websites, mobile apps, data analysis, machine learning, or any other field.

2. Examine websites like GitHub, GitLab, and Bitbucket to locate open-source projects that are relevant to my interests. In projects, look for vibrant communities and a friendly environment for new contributors.

3. Starting small: Start by working on minor project tasks. Look for issues that are designated as "beginner-friendly" or "good first issue." These jobs could entail making modest feature additions, bug fixes, or documentation enhancements. It enabless you to become familiar with the project's development process and its codebase.

Join the project's communication channels, such as mailing lists, forums, or chat platforms, to communicate with other contributors. Interact with the community, ask for advice, and ask questions. Building ties with other professionals and learning from their experiences are two benefits of community involvement.

I can display my work Showcase and efforts on websites like GitHub by documenting them. This develops a portfolio that prospective employers or clients can look over to evaluate my qualifications.

I have a keen interest in Mozilla Firefox for several reasons, these are the main key points.

As it brings community collaboration. Privacy and security. Trransparency and Accountability, Open web standards.