INTRODUCTION

Free software and open source software

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- There are two main types of software that are considered "open"

  - free software and

  - open source software

- Free software is what the name implies. The software is freely accessible and can be freely used, changed, improved, copied and distributed by all who wish to do so.

- open source software

  - is just as "free" it does not have to be free of charge

  - company can receive direct payment by the use of a large number of licensing schemes and models

  - What is important here is that the source code is freely available to the customer.

Concepts

- proprietary software
  - Commercial software, available without access to source code and thereby impossible to change, improve or to be redistributed.
  - Licenses for proprietary software generally only give the user the right to use the software under certain conditions without any knowledge of how the software is designed and without any access to its source code.
  - The existence of licensing conditions and stipulations for proprietary software, with limits as far as use is concerned, is the main reason for the development of FOSS.

Free software – Free Software Foundation (FSF)

- According to FSF free software is a matter of the user's freedom to run, copy, distribute, study, change and improve the software. More precisely, it refers to four kinds of freedom, for the users of the software:

- freedom 0 : The freedom to run the program, for any purpose (freedom 0).

- freedom 1 : The freedom to study how the program works, and adapt it to your needs. Access to the source code is a precondition for this.

- freedom 2: The freedom to redistribute copies so you can help your neighbour .

- freedom 3 :The freedom to improve the program, and release your improvements to the public, so that the whole community benefits .

- Access to the source code is a precondition for this.

- A program is free software if users have all of these freedoms. Well-known licenses, which comply with the definition, are GPL and LGPL.

Open source software - Open Source Initiative (OSI)

- Open source doesn't just mean access to the source code. The distribution terms of open source software must comply with the Open Source Definition by OSI, which is defined by the following criteria:

1. Free redistribution without royalty requirements.

2. The program must include source code or there must be a well publicised means of obtaining the source code.

3. The license must allow modifications and derived works.

4. Integrity of the author's source code.

5. The license must not discriminate against any person or group of persons.

Open source software - Open Source Initiative (OSI)

6. No discrimination against fields of endeavor.

7. The rights attached to the program must apply to all to whom the program is redistributed.

8.   The license must not be specific to a product.

9. The license must not place restrictions on other software that is distributed along with the licensed software.

10. The license must be technology-neutral.

- Software, which is distributed with any OSI, certified license can be called

"OSI Certified Open Source Software"

GNU

- abbreviation of "GNU's Not Unix".

- The logotype shows a gnu, an animal living in freedom.

- The GNU project, which was initiated by Richard M. Stallman, has as its as its objective to create a system which is compatible, but not identical to, UNIX.

- The GNU project is, however, not limited to only an operating system. The project offers a wide range of software, including applications.

- List of GNU Projects

Copyleft

- Copyleft is a mechanism which stipulates that free software remains free, even when modified or changed.

- Copyleft does not allow anyone who redistributes the software, in original or modified form, to add any restrictions to the license.

- This means that all copies of the software, even modified, continue to be free.

- Copyleft stipulates also that all who redistribute the software, with or without changes, must see to that the copyleft function remains intact in all distributed copies.

- Copyleft guarantees in this manner that the software continues to be free for all users.

- An example of a license with copyleft is GNU GPL.
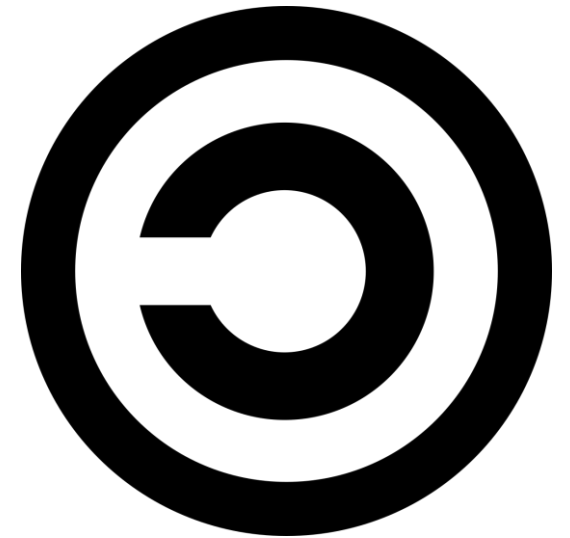
Free software without Copyleft

- allows the user to add restrictions to new distributions of the software.

- If software can be deemed free, but without copyleft restrictions, modified copies can be distributed with limitations and without right of use, etc.

- A commercial vendor can then distribute the software – with or without modifications – as proprietary software.

- Examples of licenses without copyleft are BSD (Berkeley Software Distribution)

Proprietary software

- Proprietary software is not open.

- Use is regulated and further distribution and modification is either forbidden or demands special permission by the supplier or vendor.

- Source code is normally not available.

Freeware

- The term "freeware" has no clear definition, but is generally used for software, which allows copying and further distribution, but not modification and where the source code is not available.

- Freeware is distributed in binary form (ready to run) without any licensing fee.

- In some instances the right to use the software is limited to certain types of users

- Freeware is often used in marketing situations in order to sell additional products and to gain market advantages.

Shareware

- Shareware is software, which is made available with the right to redistribute copies, but it is stipulated that if one intends to use the software, often after a certain period of time, then a license fee should be paid.

- The source code is not available and modifications to the software are not allowed.

- The objective of shareware is to make the software available to try for as many users as possible.

Commercial software

- Commercial software is the term used for software, which is developed by

- an organisation or company with the purpose of making a profit.

- Commercial software and proprietary software is not the same thing!

- The majority of all commercial software is also proprietary, but there are

- also examples of commercial open software, where the supplier hopes to

- make a profit on added value services and supplementary products.

Public domain software

- Public domain software is software, which is not copyright protected.

- This software is

- available to all without any restrictions. But it is generally not allowed to

- use the software for commercial purposes.