

Practical no. 1

- **Identify any Open Source software and create detailed report about it.**

Ans :-



a. Idea

Blender provide a premium 3D modeling and animation system for free to anybody interested in learning. Blender, marketed under Not a Number, made its exhibitive debut in 1999; an appearance at the SIGGRAPH convention for computer graphics and software.

b. What problem does it solves?

Blender is the free and open source 3D creation suite. It supports the entirety of the 3D pipeline—modeling, rigging, animation, simulation, rendering, compositing and motion tracking, even video editing and game creation.

c. Licensing model

Blender is released under the **GNU General Public License** (GPL, or “free software”). This license grants people a number of freedoms: You are free to use Blender, for any purpose. You are free to distribute Blender.

d. Intent behind making it open source

The Blender mission can be summed up as “get the world's best 3d technology in the hands of artists as open-source, and make amazing things with it.”

e. Monetization models

Blender makes money via donations, subscriptions, merchandise sales, annual

conferences, as well as from ads. Officially established in 2002, Blender has grown to become one of the world's leading 3D animation programs.

f. Popularity

Blender is quite popular among interior design and architecture students, not only for its free license but also because it has a great set of tools for texturing and lightning.

More popular than ever, the blender.org website and several of its subdomains have received a combined 23M unique visitors. That is a 35% increase from last year, approaching 2M visitors per month.

g. Impact

Blender is a great solution for small-scale use in studios, for freelancers, and for hobbyists.

Considering that it is a free software, **it is very powerful** and can be highly beneficial for smaller companies. If you're just starting your adventure with 3D modeling, Blender might be a better option to start.

Practical no. 2

- **MIT License**

a) **History :-**

The MIT License is a permissive free software license **originating at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) in the late 1980s**. As a permissive license, it puts only very limited restriction on reuse and has, therefore, high license compatibility.

b) **Idea of the license :-**

The MIT License is an extremely popular open source software license used on the likes of Ruby on Rails, jQuery, and Node.js. As an open source license, the MIT License dictates what you must, can, and can't do when you use, modify, and/or redistribute the licensed code.

c) **What problem does it solve :-**

The MIT license **gives users express permission to reuse code for any purpose**, sometimes even if code is part of proprietary software. As long as users include the original copy of the MIT license in their distribution, they can make any changes or modifications to the code to suit their own needs.

d) **Detailed licensing model :-**

The MIT License is a permissive license, meaning it carries very few restrictions in these areas. This is in contrast to copyleft licenses like the GPL v3 and AGPL, which require that distributed works based on copyleft-licensed components use the same license as the original. (For example, a derivative work of GPL v3-licensed software must also be licensed under the GPL v3.)

e) Which popular software are released under this license?

Notable projects that use the MIT License include the **X Window System, Ruby on Rails, Nim, Node.js, Lua, and jQuery**. Notable companies using the MIT License include Microsoft (.NET), Google (Angular), and Meta (React).

f) Any popular news associated with this license?

Facebook has finally caved under the pressure from the open source community and announced that they will replace their now-notorious open source software license with a standard [MIT license](#) for some of their popular open source projects.

g) Popularity

the biggest advantage of using the MIT License is that **it is very permissive**. It is not only welcoming to open-source developers, but also to businesses (Proprietary). This quality of the license allows it to be both business-friendly and open-source friendly, while still making it possible to be monetized.

- **Mozilla Public License 2.0**

- a. **History of license :-**

It was called the Mozilla Public License after Netscape's project name for the new open-source codebase, **and, although it was originally only intended for software that supplemented core modules covered by the NPL, it would become much more popular than the NPL and eventually earn approval from the Open Source**

- b. **Idea**

As a weak copyleft license, the Mozilla Public License 2.0 allows OSS authors to both protect their contributions to a piece of OSS and have the opportunity for their work to be incorporated into well-known and successful pieces of proprietary software.

- c. **What problems does it solve?**

The Mozilla Public License 2.0 provides a number of benefits for users of the licensed code. For example, the express grant of patent rights protects users against certain patent lawsuits from contributors. An additional benefit is the ability to combine MPL'd code with proprietary works.

d. Detailed licensing model : -

Mozilla is the custodian of the Mozilla Public License ("MPL"), an open source/free software license. The current version of the license is MPL 2.0 (html | plain text). If you want to use or distribute code licensed under the MPL 2.0 and have questions about it, you may want to read the FAQ.

e. Which popular software are released under this license?

The Mozilla Public License (MPL) is a free and open-source weak copyleft license for most Mozilla Foundation software such as Firefox and Thunderbird.

f. Popularity :-

MPL 1.1 is one of the more popular free and open source software licenses, most famously used for Mozilla's own Firefox browser. That MPL 2.0 is now compatible with the GPL, the most popular free and open source software license, is a big step forward for.

g. Impact :-

Unsurprisingly, popular web browser Firefox uses the MPL 2.0, as does Mozilla's email client, Mozilla Thunderbird. Other notable examples include LibreOffice, a free productivity software suite that includes word processing and spreadsheets, and the Apache Flex software development kit (SDK).

- **Apache License 2.0**

a. History of license

Beginning in 1995, the Apache Group (later the Apache Software Foundation) released successive versions of the [Apache HTTP Server](#). Its initial license was essentially the same as the [original 4-clause BSD license](#), with only the names of the organizations changed, and with an additional clause forbidding derivative works from bearing the Apache name.

b. Idea :-

The Apache 2.0 license **allows software developers to alter the source code of existing software's source code, copy the original source code or update the source code.**

Furthermore, developers can then distribute any copies or modifications that they make of the software's source code.

c. What problems does it solve : -

It allows users to use the software for any purpose, to distribute it, to modify it, and to distribute modified versions of the software under the terms of the license, **without concern for royalties.**

Under the Apache license, users are permitted to modify, distribute, and sublicense the original open source code. Commercial use, warranties, and patent claims are also allowed with the Apache license.

d. Detailed licensing model :-

The Apache License is a **free and open source software (FOSS) licensing agreement from the Apache Software Foundation (ASF)**. The agreement stipulates terms for use, reproduction, modification and distribution of any software that is released under the Apache License.

e. Which popular software are released under this license :-

All ASF software is released under the Apache license, unless it is specified otherwise. The licensing model is also freely available for use by non-ASF developers.

f. Popularity :-

The Apache License is an open source software license released by the Apache Software Foundation (ASF). It's a popular and widely deployed license backed by a strong community. The Apache License allows you to freely use, modify, and distribute any Apache licensed product.

h. Impact :-

The Apache License 2.0 outlines what users are allowed to do with the licensed code. Under this license, users can: Use the code commercially: Companies can include the licensed code in proprietary software that they then sell to customers.

a. Introduction to wikipedia: operating model, license, how to contribute?

Ans :

Wikipedia is **a free, open content online encyclopedia created through the collaborative effort of a community of users known as Wikipedians.**

Anyone registered on the site can create an article for publication; registration is not required to edit articles.

Wikipedia is by far the world's largest encyclopedia; **it is the largest, most comprehensive, and most accessible compilation of knowledge to exist in the history of the human race.**

Wikipedia's purpose is **to benefit readers by acting as a widely accessible and free encyclopedia;** a comprehensive written compendium that contains information on all branches of knowledge.

- Can help you get started with a general idea of what a topic is about.
- Nicely-organized and easy-to-use pages.
- Cross-referenced to related information.
- Wide range of information, much of which is becoming more reliable.

b. Create your user account on Wikipedia :-

English language

297 languages

Article Talk

Read View source View history Tools

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

English is a **West Germanic language** in the **Indo-European language family**, with its earliest forms spoken by the inhabitants of **early medieval England**.^{[3][4][5]} It is named after the **Angles**, one of the ancient **Germanic peoples** that migrated to the island of **Great Britain**. Existing on a **dialect continuum** with **Scots**, and then most closely related to the **Low German** and **Frisian languages**, English is **genealogically Germanic**. However, its vocabulary also shows major influences from **French** (about **28% of Modern English words**) and **Latin** (also about **28%**),^[6] plus some grammar and a small amount of core vocabulary influenced by **Old Norse** (a **North Germanic language**).^{[7][8][9]} Speakers of English are

English	
Pronunciation	/ˈɪŋɡlɪʃ/^[1]
Ethnicity	English people (see also Anglophones)
Native speakers	360–400 million (2006) ^[2] <div>L2 speakers: 750 million; as a foreign language: 600–700 million^[2]</div>
Language family	Indo-European <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Germanic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> West Germanic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Sea Germanic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anglo-Frisian

c. Identify any topic of your choice and contribute the missing information

User:Utaif123/Sample page

Add languages

Homepage User page Talk

Read Edit View history

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Tennis Fun Facts

- Before tennis players used rackets, people would use the palm of their hands to hit the ball back and forth over the net. ...
- Before yellow tennis balls, they were white. ...
- The origin of the tennis term "love" is unknown. ...
- During a match, a player on average runs 3 miles. ...
- Racket versus racquet.

This is a section heading [edit]

Here is a citation to a website.^[1]

Here is a citation to a news article.^[2]

Here is a template for facts that lack a citation.^[citation needed]

Here is a link to the page for Wikipedia founder **Jimmy Wales**. The text displayed for the link can be customized **like this**. When links go to pages that do not exist, they appear red, **like this**.

This is a subsection heading [edit]

- Bulleted list item 1
- Bulleted list item 2

You can make text **bold** or *italic* when needed.



