

Chapter 1 : Open-source Scripts List & Software Directory Â» Open Source CMS

We leverage open source tools and open standards to deliver industry-recognized security and compliance solutions. Data Management Whether it's big data or fast data, open source leads the way in scalable data management and analytics.

So what are the alternatives to Android? May be but I am talking about open source alternatives to Android. Not one, not two. Best Open Source alternatives to Android Just to mention, the list is not in any priority or chronological order. Tizen Tizen is an open source, Linux based mobile operating system which is often dubbed as official Linux mobile OS for the reason that the project is supported by the Linux Foundation. Unfortunately, Samsung Z failed to get much attention in a competitive Indian market. Despite being based on Linux, Tizen OS has been marred with security issues. It is just a matter of time that the plug is pulled off this project. The OS is in the experimental phase and can be tested on Lg Nexus 5 devices. It will be interesting to see if Plasma Mobile gets a hardware deal in near future. Librem This one in the list is not an open source mobile OS but an open source mobile phone. Security and Privacy focused Linux distribution PureOS has plans to launch a secure and encrypted smartphone. It will be interesting to see how Librem turns out. The idea is to provide year life cycle to smartphones. You probably already know that after a few years, Android or iOS stop providing updates for older smartphones. At the same time, you can run Linux on older computers easily. In other words, you can call it a custom ROM. LineageOS is a fork of CyanogenMod. Started in December , LineageOS now supports smartphone models and claims to have over 1. It is being created by the developer of Mandrake Linux. The idea is to have an open source mobile operating system free from Google. Their flagship product Jolla has met with moderate success and has dedicated fan following. MeeGo was supposed to continue by Linux Foundation in the form of Tizen but over the time Tizen evolved on its own and cannot be termed as MeeGo derivative anymore. While Sailfish OS created some buzz among early adopters thanks to Jolla devices, the company seems to be struggling. Sailfish OS is not open source. The aim was to target the emerging markets like Brasil, India etc. Firefox now plans to shift its focus from low cost device to user experience with Firefox OS. After the failed crowdfunding campaign, Canonical tied up with some device manufacturers to launch Ubuntu Phone. It was soon followed by Chinese manufacturer Meizu. It is too soon to gauge the success or failure of Ubuntu phones because these first few devices aim at developers. This is the reason why I advised to not buy bq Ubuntu Phone just now. Two years and a few Ubuntu-based phones later, Canonical finally decided to call it quit on mobile OS. However, UBports is still trying to keep Ubuntu Touch alive. What do you think? When I first wrote this article a few years ago, I was hopeful of these alternative mobile OS. What do you think of these Android alternatives? Do you think these Linux based mobile OS will leave their mark or will they struggle for a decent market share like desktop Linux? Do share your views. I am an avid Linux lover and Open Source enthusiast. I use Ubuntu and believe in sharing knowledge. Apart from Linux, I love classic detective mysteries.

Chapter 2 : Open Source Systems | Excellence in Engineering

Open-sourcing is the act of propagating the open source movement, most often referring to releasing previously proprietary software under an open source/free software license, but it may also refer programming Open Source software or installing Open Source software.

The proliferation of open-source licenses is a negative aspect of the open-source movement because it is often difficult to understand the legal implications of the differences between licenses. With more than , open-source projects available and more than unique licenses, the complexity of deciding how to manage open-source use within "closed-source" commercial enterprises has dramatically increased. In view of this, open-source practitioners are starting to use classification schemes in which FOSS licenses are grouped typically based on the existence and obligations imposed by the copyleft provision; the strength of the copyleft provision. As a result, if end-users violate the licensing conditions, their license disappears, meaning they are infringing copyright. Certification could be applied to the simplest component, to a whole software system. This project aims to build a desktop interface that every end-user is able to understand and interact with, thus crossing the language and cultural barriers. Raymond suggests a model for developing OSS known as the bazaar model. Raymond likens the development of software by traditional methodologies to building a cathedral, "carefully crafted by individual wizards or small bands of mages working in splendid isolation". Roles are clearly defined. Roles include people dedicated to designing the architects , people responsible for managing the project, and people responsible for implementation. Traditional software engineering follows the cathedral model. The bazaar model, however, is different. In this model, roles are not clearly defined. Gregorio Robles [42] suggests that software developed using the bazaar model should exhibit the following patterns: Users should be treated as co-developers The users are treated like co-developers and so they should have access to the source code of the software. Furthermore, users are encouraged to submit additions to the software, code fixes for the software, bug reports , documentation etc. Having more co-developers increases the rate at which the software evolves. This new testing environment offers that ability to find and fix a new bug. Frequent integration Code changes should be integrated merged into a shared code base as often as possible so as to avoid the overhead of fixing a large number of bugs at the end of the project life cycle. Some open source projects have nightly builds where integration is done automatically on a daily basis. Several versions There should be at least two versions of the software. There should be a buggier version with more features and a more stable version with fewer features. The buggy version also called the development version is for users who want the immediate use of the latest features, and are willing to accept the risk of using code that is not yet thoroughly tested. The users can then act as co-developers, reporting bugs and providing bug fixes. High modularization The general structure of the software should be modular allowing for parallel development on independent components. Dynamic decision making structure There is a need for a decision making structure, whether formal or informal, that makes strategic decisions depending on changing user requirements and other factors. Compare with extreme programming. Data suggests, however, that OSS is not quite as democratic as the bazaar model suggests. The average number of authors involved in a project was 5. Additionally, the availability of an open source implementation of a standard can increase adoption of that standard. OSS also helps companies keep abreast of technology developments. It is said to be more reliable since it typically has thousands of independent programmers testing and fixing bugs of the software. Open source is not dependent on the company or author that originally created it. Even if the company fails, the code continues to exist and be developed by its users. Also, it uses open standards accessible to everyone; thus, it does not have the problem of incompatible formats that exist in proprietary software. It is flexible because modular systems allow programmers to build custom interfaces, or add new abilities to it and it is innovative since open source programs are the product of collaboration among a large number of different programmers. The mix of divergent perspectives, corporate objectives, and personal goals speeds up innovation. It does not require thinking about commercial pressure that often degrades the quality of the software. However this is only true for small mostly single programmer projects. Larger, successful projects do define and enforce at least some

rules as they need them to make the teamwork possible. Consequently, only technical requirements may be satisfied and not the ones of the market. It depends on control mechanisms in order to create effective performance of autonomous agents who participate in virtual organizations. New organizations tend to have a more sophisticated governance model and their membership is often formed by legal entity members. Business models for open-source software Open-source software is widely used both as independent applications and as components in non-open-source applications. They are willing to pay for the legal protection e. Comparison of open-source and closed-source software The debate over open source vs. The top four reasons as provided by Open Source Business Conference survey [64] individuals or organizations choose open source software are: Further, companies like Novell who traditionally sold software the old-fashioned way continually debate the benefits of switching to open source availability, having already switched part of the product offering to open source code. With this market shift, more critical systems are beginning to rely on open source offerings, [69] allowing greater funding such as US Department of Homeland Security grants [69] to help "hunt for security bugs.

Chapter 3 : News | Open Source Initiative

The term "open source" refers to something people can modify and share because its design is publicly accessible. The term originated in the context of software development to designate a specific approach to creating computer programs.

Those of you who love open source operating systems, if you like experimenting or trying out new things, here are some cool alternatives for you. Kubuntu is an integral part of the Ubuntu Operating system project, so that why User can easily install both KDE Plasma Desktop kubuntu-desktop as well as the Unity desktop ubuntu-desktop on the same computer. It has a biannual release cycle and at least 18 months of free security updates for each release. Besides providing an up-to-date version of the KDE desktop at the time of the release, the project also releases updated KDE packages throughout the lifetime of each release. Ubuntu is, and always will be, absolutely free. You can surf the web, manage your e-mails and photos, do office work, play videos or music and have a lot of fun! It is the fruit of the convergence of three technologies: Mandriva, Conectiva and Lycoris. The operating system is a very easy-to-use, user-friendly and more powerful. It is ideal for the needs of all customers, from the beginner to the SOHO user. One, Power pack and Free, for both i and x architectures. One and Free can be downloaded free of charge from official Mandriva mirrors and via BitTorrent. An operating system is the set of basic programs and utilities that make your computer run. It is the perfect choice for replacing your proprietary, high-cost system. Turn your old computer into a high-powered work-station with an Interface that will dazzle anyone who sees it. Fedora is always free for anyone to use, modify, and distribute. It is built by people across the globe who work together as a community: It tries to provide its users the best and most complete computing experience. Sabayon Linux uses Gentoo Linux as its base. Like any modern system, you can listen to your favorite music, watch your movies, work with office documents and install your favorite applications with a setup wizard at a click. It has its own kernel, filesystem, GUI and applications. Syllable Server is a matching small and efficient Linux server. The GeeXboX distribution is lightweight and designed for one single goal:

Chapter 4 : Open-source software - Wikipedia

OFBiz is a mature open source ERP system; its website says it's been a top-level Apache project for a decade. Modules are available for accounting, manufacturing, HR, inventory management, catalog management, CRM, and e-commerce.

This article discusses the possible causes and shows you how to fix it. This web host not only lets you set up your own open source project for free, if you have bought your own domain name , you can attach it to your website there. C is a simple but powerful programming language used to write a wide variety of computer programs, from operating systems eg Linux to normal applications. I was asked by a visitor how he could stretch a background picture so that it fills the entire screen. This article addresses that question. Such software are useful if you run your own web server and want to administer it from an easy-to-use web browser interface. And, of course, they are useful if you want to be a web host too. Note that if you only want to make a website, you should read [How to Create a Website](#) instead, since it is more relevant, and will point you to the software you will actually need. How do you add a shadow to a box or DIV block? As requested by a visitor, this article delves into the CSS needed to create this visual effect. This one features multiple topic chat rooms, moderator tools, spam protection, etc. Such scripts are useful for you to build an interactive community on your website , or even as a means of providing "live" support for your products and services. With such software, you can play those games on your modern Windows, Mac, or Linux computer. Take a look at this page, which lists numerous free and open source tools, if you are thinking of designing your own font. What if someone else owns the domain on which your website sits? For example, as it was in the case of one of my visitors, someone may have bought the domain for you, and retained ownership of it. Or perhaps your website is on a free web host, or a blog host, and you are using the web address given to you by them. This article deals with how you can solve that problem or potential problem. Note that this latest one compiles Standard Pascal ISO with relatively few extensions; if you need the features provided in modern heavily extended Pascal compilers to write a production-ready program, you may want to try one of the other compilers listed on that page instead. They are all free anyway. I was asked by a visitor how he could embed an image into an HTML file, so that the entire web page was self-contained, and could be distributed as a single entity. This article shows you how it can be done. Smalltalk is an object-oriented programming language. This latest addition adds optional static types to the language, allowing you to have some additional error checking done by the compiler. A visitor asked me how she could make a website with a one column layout mobile-friendly. This article answers that question. If you are writing a computer program that needs to store configuration details or even data, one way is to use XML files, since they are flexible. It saves you the trouble of having to invent a new format. This one works with Windows Firewall, and is able to notify you when new programs are caught trying to access the Internet as well as prevent other programs from modifying the firewall rules. It was previously a freemium product, but is now free with all its features enabled. I was asked by a visitor how he could make an element "sticky" , so that it would be locked to a particular position on a web page even when the latter was scrolled. A visitor asked me whether deleting a website also removed the files on it. It also deals with how to delete a website. If you have a sound file that you want to trim, edit, add sound effects, etc, take a look at the editors listed on this page. They are all free. One of my visitors wanted to know if it is possible to create a website entirely made up of PDF files instead of the usual HTML-based web pages. [Lexer and Parser Generators](#) page. If you are thinking of creating your own compiler, interpreter, or even programming language, these programs allow you to generate parsers syntax analyzers that simplify your task. Find out how to publish and link to a PDF file on your website using the free BlueGriffon web editor. A specialized program for this task has been added to the [Free Word Processors and Office Suites](#) page. This was previously commercial software, but is now free. It has many features that make things easy for authors. If you are interested in writing computer programs in this language, there are now 24 free implementations for you to choose from. If you are worried about the poor usability of a hamburger menu, and your site is already using a mobile-friendly design , you do not have to enable it. Note that if you want to create a mobile phone game, and are disappointed that this package does support it, you can find other engines listed on that page that

provide such facilities. Incidentally, if you are looking for a graphics library because you are developing a game, you may also be interested in the Free Game Engines and Programming Libraries page. The source code for both are available, and one of them is, in fact, in the public domain. This one was recently released as open source by Apple. I was asked by a visitor if there was something she could do to prevent a domain name from being bought by others after it expires. For those who are not sure what "assemblers" are, they are software used by computer programmers to translate programs written in assembly language into machine code. Loosely speaking, assembly language is a computer language, but unlike other computer languages, it is different on every CPU, so for example, the assembly language for the ARM processor is different from that for the Intel x86 processor. I was asked by a visitor how he could place text beside an image and treat both as a single unit on a web page, so as to centre "center" it or otherwise position it. This page was last updated on 24 July

Chapter 5 : What is Open Source Software? Webopedia

The basics behind the Open Source Initiative is that when programmers can read, redistribute and modify the source code for a piece of software, the software theinnatdunvilla.com source sprouted in the technological community as a response to proprietary software owned by corporations.

Share on Facebook Closed-source operating systems use code that is proprietary and kept secret to prevent its use by other entities. Traditionally, they are sold for a profit. Open-source operating systems use code that is freely-distributed and available to anyone to use, even for commercial purposes. Both types of operating systems have advantages. Closed-source operating systems can either be free or offered for a price. Microsoft Windows comes preinstalled on many new computers; though you do not have to pay separately for it, the cost of the Windows license is figured into the price by the computer manufacturer, who pays Microsoft a bulk licensing fee for all their preinstalled copies of Windows. Windows can be purchased separately for computers without an operating system or as an upgrade to a previous version of Windows. OS X is also preinstalled on new Macs, with small fees typically charged for upgrades, though the Mavericks upgrade was free. Video of the Day Development With closed source operating systems, the development costs are typically paid for by the company itself, who hires the developers and determines the direction of the project. This offers the benefit of a professional team of developers and guaranteed performance, which is essential for certain software packages. In the open-source community, the direction of a project is determined either by a board of directors, the community or individuals. Development costs are generated through a combination of donations from companies and individuals, or through indirect methods such as developers who are paid by corporations to work on open-source code. For instance, IBM and Red Hat, who sell Linux systems and Linux support, both pay employees to develop open-source Linux code, which benefits not only their open-source Linux variants, but other Linux projects as well. Open source-projects are free to choose their direction and are not driven by profitability. Source Availability The manufacturers of closed-source operating systems, such as Windows or OS X, will not allow their programming code to be viewed by most third parties. If there is a vulnerability in the code, it must be discovered by the company itself; because there are a limited number of developers assigned to the project, it is possible that the vulnerability will go unnoticed. In open-source operating systems, the code is viewable by anybody. Theoretically, this means that many more people will be able to see the programming code, offering the potential to catch any vulnerabilities quicker than with closed-source operating systems. In practice, this is not always the case. Since the developers may be volunteers who work on what they are interested in or employees paid by a corporation to work on a specific piece of code, vulnerabilities in other portions of the code may still go unnoticed. Android is based on the open-source Linux OS, though it has many proprietary, closed-source extensions. The Linux-based Firefox OS is an example of a fully open-source mobile OS, though it has yet to gain significant popularity.

Chapter 6 : List of content management systems - Wikipedia

The license may restrict source-code from being distributed in modified form only if the license allows the distribution of "patch files" with the source code for the purpose of modifying the program at build time. The license must explicitly permit distribution of software built from modified source code.

Usability Security There are pros and cons of each and the direction you head in, will largely depend on your priorities for each of these 5 factors. Open vs Closed Source Software Difference 1: Cost One of the main advantages of open source software is the cost; however, when applied to Open Source Software, the term "free" has less to do with overall cost and more to do with freedom from restrictions. If you have the in-house capabilities and technical expertise to maintain the software, and resources to implement, train and provide support to staff, then open source may be most cost-effective for your organization. You should consider, however, the long-term costs of implementation, innovation, providing support, and investing in infrastructure as your company evolves, technology changes, and your needs grow. It will help you understand what are the true costs. Open software providers are also increasingly charging for extras like add-ons, integration, and additional services, which can negate any cost-saving advantages in some cases. In the end, rather than being free, you are still paying for a service with open source software. While the hard cost can be higher, what you get in return is a more customized product from a trusted brand, higher levels of security and functionality, continuous innovation, greater scalability, ongoing training and support and a lower requirement for technical skills. Open vs Closed Source Software Difference 2: Service Open source software relies on a loyal and engaged online user community to deliver support via forums and blogs, but this support often fails to deliver the high level of response that many consumers expect and can receive with proprietary software. Now, before you go and use Open Source Software such as Wordpress for your enterprise needs, there are a few things you need to take into account like the ongoing maintenance, security, content migration, etc. Service and support are probably the greatest advantages of using proprietary software closed. Ongoing support is a key selling point for users with little technical skills and one of the main reasons people choose closed source over open source software. Open vs Closed Source Software Difference 3: Innovation Open source software provides a large amount of flexibility and freedom to change the software without restriction. This innovation, however, may not be passed on to all users and it is debated whether customized changes to the original source code can limit the future support and growth of the software. Once more, open source software providers often struggle to attract large-scale research and development. Some see the inability to view or change the source code in closed source software as a drawback when compared to the unrestricted flexibility of open source; however, this restriction ensures the security and reliability of proprietary software that is fully tested and offered to all users. Once more, customized software is available for specific users. Usability Usability is often a major area of criticism for open source software because the technology is generally not reviewed by usability experts and caters to developers rather than the vast majority of layperson users. User guides are not required by law and are therefore often ignored. When manuals are written, they are often filled with jargon that is difficult to follow. For closed or proprietary software, usability is a high selling point think Apple again due to expert usability testing for a more targeted audience. User manuals are also provided for immediate reference and quick training, while support services help to maximize use of the software. Third party systems and developers are also able to use a variety of mechanisms to enhance "closed" source software. Open vs Closed Source Software Difference 5: With individual users all around the world developing the software, there is a lack of continuity and common direction that prevents effective communication. Once more, the software is not always peer-reviewed or validated, meaning that a programmer can embed a backdoor Trojan into the software while the user is none the wiser. One way to reduce this potential risk is to adopt a reputable brand with a concentrated development team supported by a strong online community. Proprietary or closed software is generally seen as more secure because it is developed in a controlled environment by a concentrated team with a common direction. This team is the only group that can view or edit the source code, it is heavily audited and the risk of backdoor Trojans or bugs are reduced though no security can be flawless.

Loves all things SaaS, technology, and startups.

Chapter 7 : Free and Open Source Operating Systems (theinnatdunvilla.com)

Open-source operating systems use code that is freely-distributed and available to anyone to use, even for commercial purposes. Both types of operating systems have advantages. The operating system is the software that directly controls a computer's hardware.

The distribution terms of open-source software must comply with the following criteria:

- Free Redistribution** The license shall not restrict any party from selling or giving away the software as a component of an aggregate software distribution containing programs from several different sources. The license shall not require a royalty or other fee for such sale.
- Source Code** The program must include source code, and must allow distribution in source code as well as compiled form. Where some form of a product is not distributed with source code, there must be a well-publicized means of obtaining the source code for no more than a reasonable reproduction cost, preferably downloading via the Internet without charge. The source code must be the preferred form in which a programmer would modify the program. Deliberately obfuscated source code is not allowed. Intermediate forms such as the output of a preprocessor or translator are not allowed.
- Derived Works** The license must allow modifications and derived works, and must allow them to be distributed under the same terms as the license of the original software. The license must explicitly permit distribution of software built from modified source code. The license may require derived works to carry a different name or version number from the original software.
- No Discrimination Against Persons or Groups** The license must not discriminate against any person or group of persons.
- No Discrimination Against Fields of Endeavor** The license must not restrict anyone from making use of the program in a specific field of endeavor. For example, it may not restrict the program from being used in a business, or from being used for genetic research.
- Distribution of License** The rights attached to the program must apply to all to whom the program is redistributed without the need for execution of an additional license by those parties.
- License Must Not Restrict Other Software** The license must not place restrictions on other software that is distributed along with the licensed software. For example, the license must not insist that all other programs distributed on the same medium must be open-source software.
- License Must Be Technology-Neutral** No provision of the license may be predicated on any individual technology or style of interface.

Last modified, Opensource. Please see Terms of Service.

eRacks Open Source Systems provides high-performance competitively-priced open source Rackmount Servers, Desktop Computers, as well as a wide array of services including Open Source enterprise migration, security, and network architecture design.

Open source code is typically created as a collaborative effort in which programmers improve upon the code and share the changes within the community. The Rationale Behind Open Source Software The rationale for this movement is that a larger group of programmers not concerned with proprietary ownership or financial gain will produce a more useful and bug-free product for everyone to use. The concept relies on peer review to find and eliminate bugs in the program code, a process that commercially developed and packaged programs do not employ. The basics behind the Open Source Initiative is that when programmers can read, redistribute and modify the source code for a piece of software , the software evolves. Open source sprouted in the technological community as a response to proprietary software owned by corporations. Contrast with Proprietary Software Proprietary software is privately owned and controlled. In the computer industry, proprietary is considered the opposite of open. A proprietary design or technique is one that is owned by a company. It also implies that the company has not divulged specifications that would allow other companies to duplicate the product. Open Source is a certification standard issued by the Open Source Initiative OSI that indicates that the source code of a computer program is made available free of charge to the general public. The author or holder of the license of the source code cannot collect royalties on the distribution of the program. The distributed program must make the source code accessible to the user. No person, group or field of endeavor can be denied access to the program. The licensed software cannot place restrictions on other software that is distributed with it. The Open Source Definition, by the Open Source Initiative Open source software is normally distributed with the source code under an open source license. The distribution terms of open-source software must comply with the following criteria: Free Redistribution The license shall not restrict any party from selling or giving away the software as a component of an aggregate software distribution containing programs from several different sources. The license shall not require a royalty or other fee for such sale. Source Code The program must include source code, and must allow distribution in source code as well as compiled form. Where some form of a product is not distributed with source code, there must be a well-publicized means of obtaining the source code for no more than a reasonable reproduction cost preferably, downloading via the Internet without charge. The source code must be the preferred form in which a programmer would modify the program. Deliberately obfuscated source code is not allowed. Intermediate forms such as the output of a preprocessor or translator are not allowed 3. Derived Works The license must allow modifications and derived works, and must allow them to be distributed under the same terms as the license of the original software. The license must explicitly permit distribution of software built from modified source code. The license may require derived works to carry a different name or version number from the original software. No Discrimination Against Persons or Groups The license must not discriminate against any person or group of persons. No Discrimination Against Fields of Endeavor The license must not restrict anyone from making use of the program in a specific field of endeavor. For example, it may not restrict the program from being used in a business, or from being used for genetic research. Distribution of License The rights attached to the program must apply to all to whom the program is redistributed without the need for execution of an additional license by those parties. License Must Not Restrict Other Software The license must not place restrictions on other software that is distributed along with the licensed software. For example, the license must not insist that all other programs distributed on the same medium must be open-source software. License Must Be Technology-Neutral No provision of the license may be predicated on any individual technology or style of interface. Some may use a free software license, a copyleft, or GPL compatible. There are many different types of licenses for free software. The Open Source Initiative approves open source licenses after they have successfully gone through the approval process and comply with the Open Source Definition above. There is currently well over fifty licenses that have been approved by the OSI.

For example, the GNU General Public License GPL is one license that accompanies some open source software that details how the software and its accompany source code can be freely copied, distributed and modified. One of the basic tenets of the GPL is that anyone who acquires the material must make it available to anyone else under the same licensing agreement. The GPL does not cover activities other than the copying, distributing and modifying of the source code. Other open source licenses include the following: Academic Free License 3.

Chapter 9 : Popular Free Open Source Operating Systems

The Open Source Initiative (OSI) is celebrating its 20th Anniversary in The "open source" label was created at a strategy session held on February 3rd, in Palo Alto, California.