

MONTHLY TEST MAY 2017
QUESTION BANK FOR AVERAGE STUDENTS

Q.1. What is OSS?

It refers to Open Source Software, which are modifiable, redistributable but may or may not be available free of cost. Source code is available to the users.

Q.2 What is free software? How is it different from Open Source Software?

Free software means the software is freely accessible and can be freely used , changed and distributed by all who wish to do so, no payments need to be done for free software.
Open Source software is one whose source code is available with the software but which may not be available free of cost.

Q.3 What is a freeware? How is it different from free software?

Free software is the software available at no cost and no restrictions i.e. it can be copied, modified and redistributed also. Freeware on the other hand is free of cost, can be copied and redistributed but it cannot be modified as its source code is not available

Q.4 compare and contrast

i) Open source Software (OSS) and FLOSS

OSS refers to software whose source code is available to customers hence it can be modified and redistributed without any restrictions it may be available Free of Cost or on a payment as decided by the developers of the software

FLOSS refers to a software which is both free of cost as well as open source software where LIBRE is a Spanish word which refers to FREEDOM

ii) Proprietary Software and Free Software

Proprietary Software is one which is neither free nor open source software . Its use is regulated and further distribution and modification is either forbidden or requires prior permission by the supplier or vendor. Source code is normally not available for these software
Free software is the software available at no cost and no restrictions i.e. it can be copied , modified and redistributed also.

iii) Freeware and shareware

The term Freeware is generally used for software which is available free of cost and which allows copying and further distribution but no modifications as its source code is not available.
Shareware is a software , which is made available with the right to redistribute copies , but it is stipulated that if anybody intends to use the software after a certain period then a license fee should be paid. No modifications are allowed and no source code is available for these software.

QUESTION BANK FOR WEAK STUDENTS

Q.1 Expand the terms:-

- (a) **OSI** **Open Source Initiative**
- (b) **FLOSS** **Free/Libre and Open Source Software**
- (c) **FSF** **Free software foundation**
- (d) **GNU** **GNU'S Not Unix**
- (e) **GPL** **General Public License**
- (f) **W3C** **World Wide Web Consortium**
- (g) **OSS** **Open Source Software**

Q.2 Explain the use of following software

- (i) **Linux** It is an open source operating system
- (ii) **Mozilla Firefox** It is a web browser
- (iii) **Python** It is an interpreted , interactive , programming language used for scripting
- (iv) **Apache** It is a web server or HTTP server available for multiple platforms such as BSD, Linux and Unix etc
- (v) **MySQL** It is a multithreaded , multiuser SQL relational database server.

Q3. What is the openoffice.org?

It is an office applications suite compatible with Microsoft Office.

Q4. Write short notes on the following

(i) **GNU**

This is a project initiated by Richard M. Stallman with an objective to create a system compatible with UNIX but not identical to it. It offers a wide range of software including applications apart from operating system.

(ii) **LINUX**

It is a popular computer operating system . It is the most famous example of free software and open source development, as it is not only freely available but its source code is also available which can be modified and redistributed.

(iii) Mozilla

It is a software which is free , cross platform and internet suite program that includes a web browser , an E-Mail client , a HTML editor and and IRC client as its components

(iv) Apache

it is a open source web server available to work with different plateforms such as Linux and Unix. . it is developed and maintained by open community of developers.

(v) PostgreSQL

It is a free Object – relational database server , released under the flexible BSD style lisenche. It offers an alternative to other open source database systems as well as proprietary systems such as Oracle etc.

(vi) Python

It is an interpreted , interactive programming language managed by non profit Python Software Foundation. It can be used for scripting of program codes that can be used on Internet.

(vii) PHP

it is a recursive acronym for PHP Hypertext Processor , which is a widely used open source programming language used primarily for server side programming and developing dynamic web contents.

(viii) Open Office /Openoffice.org

it is an office application suite intended to be compatible and directly compete with ms-office.

(ix) OSI

Open source initiative , it is an organization dedicated to the cause of promoting open source softwares. It specifies the criteria for open source software and properly defines the terms and specification of open source software.

(x) TOMCAT

it is a program that serves as a serve let container and considered to be an application server. It implements servelets and java server pages.

Q5. Name some websites dedicated to open source software

www.sourceforge.net .

www.linux.com

www.openRDF.org

www.gnu.org

www.opensource.org

QUESTION BANK FOR BRIGHT STUDENTS

Q1. Explain Free Software?

Ans: It means software is freely accessible, free to use, changed, improved, copied, and distributed without any payments.

Q2. Explain four kinds of freedom?

Ans: Freedom to run the program for any purpose

1. Freedom to redistribute copies.
2. Freedom to study how the program works
3. Freedom to improve the program and
4. release your improvements to the public.

Q3. Explain Open Source Software?

Definition: The categories of software / programs whose Licenses do not impose many conditions.

Features:

1. Freedom to run and use the software
2. Modify the program
3. Redistribute copies of either original or modified program (without paying royalties to previous developers).
4. It can be freely used for modifications, but it does not have to be free of charge. Its source code is available.

Q4. Explain Criteria for the distribution of open source software.

Ans: 1.Free distribution

2. Source code
3. Derived works
4. Integrity of the Author's Source code
5. No discrimination against fields of endeavor.
6. Distribution of License
7. License must not be specific to a product
8. License must not restrict other software

Q5. Explain FLOSS?

Ans: free libre and open software

1. Free software- no payments
2. Open source software- for technical progress

Q6. Explain OSS

Ans: OSS- Source code is available

(Open source modified and redistributed software) free of cost or with nominal charge.

Q7. Explain FSF (Free Software Foundation)

Non-profit organization created for the purpose of supporting free software movement.

Q8. Explain GNU (GNUs Not Unix)

To create a system compatible to UNIX but not identical with it.

Now it offers a wide range of software, including applications apart from operating system.

Q9. Explain Proprietary software (neither open nor freely available)

Its use is regulated and further distribution and modification is either forbidden or requires special permission by the supplier. Source code is not available.

Q10. Explain Freeware

Free of cost

Copying and further distribution but not modification.

Source code is not available

E.g. Microsoft Internet Explorer

Q11. Explain Shareware

Right to redistribute copies

After a certain period of time license fee should be paid.

Source code is not available.

Modifications are not possible.

Main aim is to increase user's will to pay for the software. Limits functionality after a trial period of 1-3 months.

Q 12. Name some Open Source Softwares

1. LINUX

Linux: - free and open source operating system software.

It can be downloaded from www.linux.org

Linux is a part of popular web server program LAMP (Linux, apache, MySql, PHP).

Q13. Explain Freeware?

Ans: 1. No source code available

2. Free internet browsing software
3. It can be downloaded from www.mozilla.org

Q14. Explain Apache Server?

Ans: The most common web server (or HTTP server) software on the Internet.

Q15. Explain Apache?

Ans: Apache is designed as a set of modules, enabling administrators to choose which features they wish to use and making it easy to add features to meet specific needs including handling protocols other than the web-standard HTTP.

Apache HTTP server is an open source web server.

It is component of LAMP.

Q16. Explain Proprietary Standards and Open Standards.

Ans: Proprietary standards are those for which users have to buy license to use them. For e.g. MS Office format .doc, .ppt, .xls etc

Open Standards are internationally accepted technical standards that guarantee that data can be exchanged across platforms and for any applications. Open is feely open to all.

Advantages of Open Standards:

Making the data accessible to all.

It ensures data is application and platform independence.

Diversity and Interoperability in the Industry i.e. it enables business and people to go for any technology of their choice as per their needs and budget.

E.g.: ASCII Characters, HTML file, Joint Photographic Expert Group, Portable Network Graphic etc.

Q17. Explain Ogg Vorbis?

Ans: It is a new audio compression which is open format developed by Xiph.org. It is roughly comparable to mp3, mpeg-4 formats and is completely free, open and unpatented.

Q18. Explain Indian Language Computing:

Ans: Indian Language computing refers to ability to interact in diverse Indian language on electronic system.

Q19. Explain representing characters in Memory?

Ans: ASCII: American Standard Code for Information Interchange is widely used alphanumeric code in most microcomputers and minicomputers and in many mainframes. It is 7 bit code hence it can represent standard $2^7 = 128$ characters.

ISCII: Indian Standard Code for Information Interchange (ISCII) is an eight bit code capable of coding 256 characters. It retains all ASCII characters and also offers coding for Indian Scripts. Thus it is also called as Indian Script code for Information Interchange.

Transliteration: When we type Indian Language words phonetically in English script and tool will automatically convert them into corresponding language words called as transliteration. E.g. UNICODE for typing hindi letters

Unicode:-

Unicode provides a unique number for every character, no matter what the platforms, no matter what the program, no matter what the language. Unicode can represent more than 94000 characters.

Unicode standard has incorporated Indian Scripts under the group named Asian scripts. Indian scripts included as Devnagari, Bengali, Gurumukhi, Gujarati, Oriya, Tamil, Telgu, kannada, and Malayalam.

Q20. Explain Fonts:

Ans: A Font refers to a set of displayable text characters called glyphs, having specific style and size. There are two categories of font: True Type Font and Open Type Font.

True Type Font: It is developed by Apple and licensed to Microsoft. It is 8 bit font which is compatible with Microsoft Windows and MAC OS.

Open Type Font: It is the extension of the True Type Font Format which is 16 bits font and support 65536 characters (Unicode characters).

Q21. Indian Language Text Entry:

Ans: Many Tools / software have been developed to facilitate the typing of Indian Language text. There are two types text entries:

Phonetic Text Entry: Words typed as per their pronunciation in English script and later on converted to Corresponding (Hindi/Gujarati) language work is known as phonetic text entry.

Key map based text entry: When you type text from a keyboard having key mapping of Indian language characters, is known as key map based text entry