

# MULTIMEDIA TRAINING KIT

## *Glossary: Open Source*

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<b>Adware</b>	<p>Adware or advertising-supported software is any software application in which advertisements are displayed while the program is running. These applications include additional code that displays the ads in pop-up windows or through a bar that appears on a computer screen.</p> <p>Source: <b>Wikipedia:</b> <a href="http://en2.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adware">http://en2.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adware</a></p>
<b>Bugs</b>	<p>An unwanted and unintended property of a program or piece of hardware, especially one that causes it to malfunction. E.g. "There's a bug in the editor: it writes things out backward". The identification and removal of bugs in a program is called "debugging".</p> <p>Source: <b>Free Online Dictionary of Computing:</b> <a href="http://wombat.doc.ic.ac.uk/foldoc/foldoc.cgi?query=bug">http://wombat.doc.ic.ac.uk/foldoc/foldoc.cgi?query=bug</a></p>
<b>Civil society organizations (CSOs)</b>	<p>Voluntary associations, organizations, movements and networks outside the state and the private sector.</p> <p>Source: <b>International Institute for Sustainable Development Word Watch Glossary:</b> <a href="http://www.iisd.org/didigest/glossary.htm#C">http://www.iisd.org/didigest/glossary.htm#C</a></p>
<b>Commercial software</b>	<p>Commercial software is software developed by businesses which aim to make money from its use. Most commercial software is proprietary, but there is commercial free software, and there is non-commercial non-free software.</p> <p>Source: <b>GNU.org: Categories of Free and Non-Free Software:</b> <a href="http://www.gnu.org/philosophy/categories.html">http://www.gnu.org/philosophy/categories.html</a></p>
<b>Creative Commons licenses</b>	<p>The Creative Commons licenses are a set of easy-to-use copyright licenses which are free for public use. They promote the free use and distribution of creative content such as literature, web sites, and music, while retaining the author's copyright.</p>
<b>CSOs</b>	<p>See <b>Civil Society Organization</b>.</p>
<b>Demo software</b>	<p>Commercial software that is available for free download and use but with limitations, e.g. certain features are disabled, or the software works only for a 30-day period.</p>
<b>FLOSS</b>	<p>Acronym for Free (Libre) Open Source Software.</p>
<b>FOSS</b>	<p>Acronym for Free/Open Source Software.</p>
<b>Free software</b>	<p>Free software is defined by the users' prescribed freedom to run, copy, distribute, study, change and improve the software. By definition free software is open source.</p> <p>Source: <b>GNU.org:</b> <a href="http://www.gnu.org/philosophy/free-sw.html">http://www.gnu.org/philosophy/free-sw.html</a></p>

<b>Freeware</b>	The term "freeware" has no clear accepted definition, but it is commonly used for packages which permit redistribution but not modification (and their source code is not available). Source: <b>GNU.org</b> : <a href="http://www.gnu.org/philosophy/categories.html">http://www.gnu.org/philosophy/categories.html</a>
<b>General Public License (GPL)</b>	General Public License: a specific set of distribution terms for free software that specifically does not let redistributors add any additional restrictions when they redistribute or modify the software. This means that every copy of the software, even if it has been modified, must be free software. Source: <b>GNU.org - GNU General Public License</b> : <a href="http://www.gnu.org/copyleft/gpl.html">http://www.gnu.org/copyleft/gpl.html</a>
<b>GPL</b>	See <b>General Public License</b> .
<b>Linux</b>	A trademark name for an open source version of the UNIX operating system. A free operating system used extensively for running servers and increasingly desktop PCs.
<b>NGO</b>	Non-governmental organization.
<b>Open source software</b>	Software released under a license which gives users the right to both use the software and modify the underlying source code.
<b>Operating system</b>	The software which handles basic computer functionality such as the user interface, hardware, and file storage. Popular operating systems include Microsoft Windows, Macintosh operating system and Linux.
<b>PC</b>	Personal computer.
<b>Proprietary software</b>	Proprietary means that some individual or company holds the exclusive copyright on a piece of software, at the same time denying other people access to the software's source code and the right to copy, modify and study the software. Source: <b>Wikipedia</b> : <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Proprietary_software">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Proprietary_software</a>
<b>Public domain</b>	The term "public domain" is used to describe publications, software, and other resources which are not protected by copyrights or patents.
<b>Semi-free software</b>	Semi-free software is software that is not free, but comes with permission for individuals to use, copy, distribute, and modify (including distribution of modified versions) for non-profit purposes. Source: " <b>GNU.org</b> : <a href="http://www.gnu.org/philosophy/categories.html">http://www.gnu.org/philosophy/categories.html</a>
<b>Shareware</b>	Shareware is software which comes with permission for people to redistribute copies, but says that anyone who continues to use a copy is required to pay a license fee. Source: " <b>GNU.org</b> : <a href="http://www.gnu.org/philosophy/categories.html">http://www.gnu.org/philosophy/categories.html</a>
<b>Software license</b>	A software license sets out the terms under which the software may be used, and serves as an agreement between the producer and the users of the programme.
<b>Source code</b>	The form in which a computer program is written in a programming language such as C++ and Java.

<b>Spyware</b>	<p>Spyware is computer software that aids in gathering information about a person or organization without their knowledge. The most common use of spyware is to gather information about the user and relay it to advertisers or other interested parties.</p> <p>Source: <b>Wikipedia:</b> <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spyware">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spyware</a></p>
<b>TCO</b>	<p>See <b>Total Cost of Ownership.</b></p>
<b>Total cost of ownership (TCO)</b>	<p>The sum of all expenses directly related to the ownership and use of a product over a give period of time, usually a few years. For software, these expenses can include license fees, upgrade expenses, required hardware purchases, staff training, migration time, changes in staff efficiency, vendor management and support fees.</p>
<b>Usability</b>	<p>Usability refers to how easily and efficiently a programme allows users to carry out their required tasks. Bad usability can result in user frustration, wasted time and mistakes.</p>
<b>Vendor lock-in</b>	<p>Vendor lock-in is a situation in which a customer is dependent on a vendor for products and services and cannot move to another vendor without substantial costs. It is often used in the computer industry to denote the lack of compatibility between different systems which intentionally or unintentionally forces a customer to continue to use products and services from a particular vendor.</p> <p>Source: <b>Wikipedia:</b> <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vendor_lock-in">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vendor_lock-in</a></p>