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- 0 doc681437 History of free and open-source software. In 1989, the first version of the GNU General Public License was published.[26] A slightly updated version 2 was published in 1991. In 1989, some GNU develop
- 0 doc28253 GNU/Linux naming controversy. So if you were going to pick a name for the system based on who wrote the programs in the system, the most appropriate single choice would be GNU. But we don't think that
- 0 doc681436 History of free and open-source software. In 1983, Richard Stallman launched the GNU Project to write a complete operating system free from constraints on use of its source code. Particular incidents
- 0 doc1443808 GNU General Public License. The final version of the license text was published on 29 June 2007.[52]
- 0 doc1443825 GNU General Public License. In April 2017 a US federal court ruled that an open-source license is an enforceable contract.[64]
- 0 doc1443893 GNU General Public License. In 2009 David Chisnall described in an InformIT article, "The Failure of the GPL", the problems with the GPL, among them incompatibility and complexity of the license text.
- 0 doc1443790 GNU General Public License. Version 3 was developed to attempt to address these concerns and was officially released on 29 June 2007.[20]
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- 0 doc2594587 Spreadsheet. Gnumeric is a free, cross-platform spreadsheet program that is part of the GNOME Free Software Desktop Project. OpenOffice.org Calc and the closely related LibreOffice Calc (using the LGP
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- 0 doc1443840 GNU General Public License. You may modify your copy or copies of the Program or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Program, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under t
- 0 doc1443788 GNU General Public License. The GPL was written by Richard Stallman in 1989, for use with programs released as part of the GNU project. The original GPL was based on a unification of similar licenses
- 0 doc28263 GNU/Linux naming controversy. Regarding suggestions that renaming efforts stem from egotism or personal pique, Stallman has responded that his interest is not in giving credit to himself but to the GN
- 0 doc1443796 GNU General Public License. In late 2005, the Free Software Foundation (FSF) announced work on version 3 of the GPL (GPLv3). On 16 January 2006, the first "discussion draft" of GPLv3 was published, an
- 0 doc1443890 GNU General Public License. In 2000 developer and author Nikolai Bezroukov published an analysis and comprehensive critique of GPL's foundations and Stallman's software development model, called "Laby
- 0 doc1443895 GNU General Public License. Already in September 2006, in the draft process of the GPLv3, several high-profile developers of the Linux kernel, for instance Linus Torvalds, Greg Kroah-Hartman and Andre
- 0 doc1443801 GNU General Public License. The third draft was released on 28 March 2007.[37] This draft included language intended to prevent patent-related agreements such as the controversial Microsoft-Novell pat

1	doc28244	GNU/Linux naming controversy. In 1983, Richard Stallman, founder of the Free Software Foundation, set forth plans of a complete Unix-like operating system, called GNU, composed entirely of free softwa
0	doc1443854	GNU General Public License. The first known violation of the GPL was in 1989, when NeXT extended the GCC compiler to support Objective-C, but did not publicly release the changes.[80] After an inquiry
0	doc1443797	GNU General Public License. According to Stallman, the most important changes are in relation to software patents, free software license compatibility, the definition of "source code", and hardware re
0	doc2422928	Software categories. The GNU Project categorizes software by copyright status: free software, open source software, public domain software, copylefted software, noncopylefted free software, lax permis
0	doc1443898	GNU General Public License. Lawrence Rosen, attorney and computer specialist, praised in 2007 how the community using the Apache license were now able to work together with the GPL community in a comp
0	doc681429	History of free and open-source software. To increase revenues, a general trend began to no longer distribute source code (easily readable by programmers,) and only distribute the executable machine c
0	doc1443892	GNU General Public License. In 2007 Allison Randal, who took part in the GPL draft committee, criticized the GPLv3 for being incompatible with the GPLv2[171] and for missing clarity in the formulation
0	doc2183008	Politics of South Africa. The Government of National Unity (GNU) established under the interim constitution ostensibly remained in effect until the 1999 national elections. The parties originally comp
0	doc28280	GNU/Linux naming controversy. There are lots of people on this bus; I don't hear a clamor of support that GNU is more essential than many of the other components; can't take a wheel away, and end up w
0	doc1443804	GNU General Public License. This aims to make future such deals ineffective. The license is also meant to cause Microsoft to extend the patent licenses it grants to Novell customers for the use of GPL
0	doc1443885	GNU General Public License. In 2001 the term received broader public attention when Craig Mundie, Microsoft Senior Vice President, described the GPL as being "viral".[156] Mundie argues that the GPL h
0	doc771058	Unix. In 1983, Richard Stallman announced the GNU (short for "GNU's Not Unix") project, an ambitious effort to create a free software Unix-like system; "free" in the sense that everyone who received a
0	doc28248	GNU/Linux naming controversy. Modern free software and Open-source software systems are composed of software by many different authors, including the Linux kernel developers, the GNU project, and othe
0	doc1443789	GNU General Public License. The second version of the license, version 2, was released in 1991. Over the following 15 years, members of the free software community became concerned over problems in th
1	doc28243	GNU/Linux naming controversy. Proponents of the term GNU/Linux note that GNU alone would be just as good a name for GNU variants which combine the GNU operating system software with software from othe
0	doc1443891	GNU General Public License. In 2005, open source software advocate Eric S. Raymond questioned the relevance of GPL at that point in time for the FOSS ecosystem, stating: "We don't need the GPL anymore
0	doc1443880	GNU General Public License. A March 2015 analysis of the GitHub repositories revealed, for the GPL license family, a usage percentage of approx. 25% among licensed projects.[140] In June 2016 an analy
0	doc28278	GNU/Linux naming controversy. Others have suggested that, regardless of the merits, Stallman's persistence in what sometimes seems a lost cause makes him and GNU look bad. For example, Larry McVoy (au
0	doc1443894	GNU General Public License. In 2014 dtrace developer and Joyent CTO Bryan Cantrill called the copyleft GPL a "Corporate Open Source Anti-pattern" by being "anti-collaborative" and recommended instead
0	doc1443806	GNU General Public License. Others, notably some high-profile developers of the Linux kernel, for instance Linus Torvalds, Greg Kroah-Hartman and Andrew Morton, commented to the mass media and made pu
0	doc1443878	GNU General Public License. In August 2013, according to Black Duck Software, the website's data

0	doc1443786	shows that the GPL license family is used by 54% of open-source projects, with a breakdown of the indiv
0	doc1486394	GNU General Public License. Historically, the GPL license family has been one of the most popular software licenses in the free and open-source software domain.[7][9][10][11][12] Prominent free softwa
0	doc1443858	20th-century events. The 1980s heralded the Information Age. The rise of computer applications and data processing made ethereal "information" as valuable as physical commodities. This brought about n
0	doc2608811	GNU General Public License. This exactly mirrored the predictions given previously by the FSF's Eben Moglen. This ruling was important because it was the first time that a court had confirmed that vio
0	doc28266	The Free Software Definition. In 1996, when the gnu.org website was launched, "free software" was defined referring to "three levels of freedom" by adding an explicit mention of the freedom to study t
0	doc1443802	GNU/Linux naming controversy. In continuing to speak on the subject, in 2010, Stallman stated that naming is not simply a matter of giving equal mention to the GNU Project. Because the system is more
0	doc979494	GNU General Public License. The fourth discussion draft,[38] which was the last, was released on 31 May 2007. It introduced Apache License version 2.0 compatibility (prior versions are incompatible),
0	doc1443856	Compiler. Other Ada compiler efforts got under way in Britain at University of York and in Germany at University of Karlsruhe. In the U. S., Verdix (later acquired by Rational) delivered the Verdix Ad
0	doc1443845	GNU General Public License. In August 2003, the SCO Group stated that they believed the GPL to have no legal validity, and that they intended to pursue lawsuits over sections of code supposedly copied
0	doc1443865	GNU General Public License. As a case study, some supposedly proprietary plugins and themes/skins for GPLv2 CMS software such as Drupal and WordPress have come under fire, with both sides of the argum
0	doc1443834	GNU General Public License. Cisco settled the case six months later by agreeing "to appoint a Free Software Director for Linksys" to ensure compliance, "to notify previous recipients of Linksys produc
0	doc705170	GNU General Public License. Richard Stallman and the FSF specifically encourage library-writers to license under the GPL so that proprietary programs cannot use the libraries, in an effort to protect
0	doc1443866	Open-source software. The Open Source Initiative's (OSI) definition is recognized by governments internationally[22] as the standard or de facto definition. In addition, many of the world's largest op
0	doc1298539	GNU General Public License. In 2011 it was noticed that GNU Emacs had been accidentally releasing some binaries without corresponding source code for two years, in opposition to the intended spirit of
0	doc1520006	United States Global AIDS Coordinator. The mission of the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator (OGAC) is to lead the implementation of the U.S. President's Emergency Plan For AIDS Relief (PEPFAR
0	doc1443814	Heartbleed. The industry's collective response to the crisis was the Core Infrastructure Initiative, a multimillion-dollar project announced by the Linux Foundation on April 24, 2014 to provide funds
0	doc1443886	GNU General Public License. In purely private (or internal) use with no sales and no distribution the software code may be modified and parts reused without requiring the source code to be released. F
0	doc1443859	GNU General Public License. In 2006 Richard Stallman responded in an interview that Mundie's metaphor of a "virus" is wrong as software under the GPL does not "attack" or "infect" other software. Stal
0	doc28262	GNU General Public License. In May 2005, Daniel Wallace filed suit against the Free Software Foundation in the Southern District of Indiana, contending that the GPL is an illegal attempt to fix prices
0	doc22708	GNU/Linux naming controversy. Because of this confusion, legal threats and public relations campaigns apparently directed against the kernel, such as those launched by the SCO Group or the Alexis de T
0	doc1443887	History of Linux. In 1983, Richard Stallman started the GNU project with the goal of creating a free UNIX-like operating system.[6] As part of this work, he wrote the GNU General Public License (GPL). GNU General Public License. On the other hand, the concept of a viral nature of the GPL was taken up by others later too.[160][161][162][163] For instance in 2008 the California Western School of Law

0	doc1443862	GNU General Public License. In late 2007, the BusyBox developers and the Software Freedom Law Center embarked upon a program to gain GPL compliance from distributors of BusyBox in embedded systems, su
0	doc28246	GNU/Linux naming controversy. Over the next few years, several suggestions arose for naming operating systems using the Linux kernel and GNU components. In 1992, the Yggdrasil Linux distribution adopt
0	doc1443821	GNU General Public License. There has been debate on whether it is a violation of the GPL to release the source code in obfuscated form, such as in cases in which the author is less willing to make th
0	doc1443800	GNU General Public License. During the public consultation process, 962 comments were submitted for the first draft.[33] By the end, a total of 2,636 comments had been submitted.[34][35][36]
0	doc705179	Open-source software. In his 1997 essay The Cathedral and the Bazaar,[40] open-source evangelist Eric S. Raymond suggests a model for developing OSS known as the bazaar model. Raymond likens the devel
0	doc987926	Recursion. Recursive acronyms can also be examples of recursive humor. PHP, for example, stands for "PHP Hypertext Preprocessor", WINE stands for "WINE Is Not an Emulator." and GNU stands for "GNU's n
0	doc1443888	GNU General Public License. The FreeBSD project has stated that a less publicized and unintended use of the GPL is that it is very favorable to large companies that want to undercut software companies
0	doc1443855	GNU General Public License. In 2002, MySQL AB sued Progress NuSphere for copyright and trademark infringement in United States district court. NuSphere had allegedly violated MySQL's copyright by link
0	doc5801	North American Union. The SPP initiative was officially ended on August 2009 though the North American Leaders' Summit and most of the working groups set up under the initiative remain active. Several
0	doc1443873	GNU General Public License. Historically, the GPL license family has been one of the most popular software licenses in the FOSS domain.[7][116][9][10][11][117]
0	doc1443897	GNU General Public License. For the LGPLv3, GNU TLS maintainer Nikos Mavrogiannopoulos similarly argued, If we assume that its [the LGPLv3] primary goal is to be used by free software, then it blatant
0	doc28256	GNU/Linux naming controversy. "Sadly, a kernel by itself gets you nowhere [...] Most of the tools used with linux are GNU software."[36]
0	doc1443793	GNU General Public License. According to Richard Stallman, the major change in GPLv2 was the "Liberty or Death" clause, as he calls it[18] a Section 7. The section says that licensees may distribute
0	doc1443819	GNU General Public License. Many distributors of GPL'ed programs bundle the source code with the executables. An alternative method of satisfying the copyleft is to provide a written offer to provide
0	doc28247	GNU/Linux naming controversy. Stallman's and the FSF's efforts to include "GNU" in the name started around 1994, but were reportedly mostly via private communications (such as the above-mentioned requ
0	doc1443791	GNU General Public License. Version 1 of the GNU GPL,[21] released on 25 February 1989,[22] prevented what were then the two main ways that software distributors restricted the freedoms that define fr
0	doc1276444	Director of National Intelligence. In September 2007, the Office of the DNI released "Intelligence Community 100 Day & 500 Day Plans for Integration & Collaboration". These plans include a series of i
0	doc1443798	GNU General Public License. It also adds a provision that "strips" Digital Rights Management (DRM) of its legal value, so people can break anything a court might recognize as DRM on GPL software witho
0	doc1443817	GNU General Public License. This requirement is known as copyleft. It earns its legal power from the use of copyright on software programs. Because a GPL work is copyrighted, a licensee has no right t
0	doc830585	"Hello, World!" program. The Debian and Ubuntu Linux distributions provide the "hello, world" program

		through the apt packaging system; this allows users to simply type "apt-get install hello" for the
0	doc2237139	Sustainable procurement. The GLA also stated that their policy was "very much as a model for broader
0	doc2078478	government procurement" but this expectation was not fulfilled in the UK Government's Sustainable P
0	doc28265	General Permitted Development Order. The website www.legislation.gov.uk , which is delivered by the
		National Archives, provides the original ("as made") version of the GPDO 2015, but states that UK sta
0	doc1443875	GNU/Linux naming controversy. Since a long name such as
		GNU/X11/Apache/Linux/TeX/Perl/Python/FreeCiv becomes absurd, at some point you will have to set a
		threshold and omit the names of the many other
0	doc2437992	GNU General Public License. After the release of the GPLv3 in June 2007, adoption of this new GPL
		version was much discussed[119] and some projects decided against upgrading. For instance the Linux
		ke
0	doc2307828	34th G8 summit. The international alliance End Water Poverty reports that hopes of a breakthrough in the
		global sanitation and water crisis at the G8 summit were dashed as the G8 delivered a communique
0	doc855029	George Hotz. On July 16, 2014, Google hired Hotz to work in their software security auditing team called
		Project Zero, which "hopes to find zero-day vulnerabilities before the NSA".[37] Hotz worked in
0	doc1102841	Linux. Due to an earlier antitrust case forbidding it from entering the computer business, AT&T was
		required to license the operating system's source code to anyone who asked.[33] As a result, Unix gr
0	doc1443826	OpenOffice.org. Development of OpenOffice.org was sponsored primarily by Sun Microsystems, which
		used the code as the basis for subsequent versions of StarOffice. Developers who wished to contribute c
0	doc1443785	GNU General Public License. The text of the GPL is itself copyrighted, and the copyright is held by the
		Free Software Foundation.
0	doc2095383	GNU General Public License. The GNU General Public License (GNU GPL or GPL) is a widely used free
		software license, which guarantees end users the freedom to run, study, share and modify the software.
0	doc681494	Central Intelligence Agency. The Wall Street Journal reported, citing former intelligence officials familiar
		with the matter, that the program was an attempt to carry out a 2001 presidential authoriza
0	doc28252	History of free and open-source software. After the development of the GNU GPLv3, as copyright holder
		of many pieces of the GNU system, such as the GNU Compiler Collection (GCC) software, the FSF upda
0	doc1829929	GNU/Linux naming controversy. The FSF justifies the name "GNU/Linux" primarily on the grounds that
		the GNU project was specifically developing a complete system, of which they argue that the Linux ker
0	doc1443864	Software patent. In April 2013, the German Parliament adopted a joint motion "against the growing trend
		of patent offices to grant patents on software programs".[14]
0	doc942314	GNU General Public License. After six years of repeated complaints to Cisco by the FSF, claims by
		Cisco that they would correct, or were correcting, their compliance problems (not providing complete c
0	doc1389269	Creative Commons license. In February 2012 CC0 was submitted to Open Source Initiative (OSI) for
		their approval.[48] However, controversy arose over its clause which excluded from the scope of the li
0	doc681449	Podcast. The term was coined for the fifth season of the Gnu World Order by Klaatu in 2010, when the
		show declared itself "the world's first oggcast".[45] At the time, the show was one of the few that
0	doc1443871	History of free and open-source software. The term was given a big boost at an event organized in April
		1998 by technology publisher Tim O'Reilly. Originally titled the "Freeware Summit" and later nam
		GNU General Public License. It is possible to use the GPL for text documents instead of computer
		programs, or more generally for all kinds of media, if it is clear what constitutes the source code (de

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