**PRACTICAL 2**

**Report on various open source licenses**



**APACHE**

**The Apache License is a permissive free software license written by the Apache Software Foundation. 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**

**History of license:**

The Apache Group (later the Apache Software Foundation) released successive versions of their well-known httpd server. Their initial license was essentially the same as the old 4-clause BSD license, with only the names of the organizations changed.

In July 1999, Berkeley accepted the argument put to it by the Free Software Foundation and retired their *advertising clause* (clause 3) to form the new 3-clause BSD license. In 2000, Apache did likewise and created the Apache License 1.1, in which derived products are no longer required to include attribution in their advertising materials, only in their documentation.

In January 2004, ASF decided to depart from the BSD model and produced the Apache License 2.0.

**Idea:**

The idea of apache license was founded by Apache Software Foundation.

The **Apache License** is an open source software **license** released by Apache Software Foundation (ASF). It's a popular and widely deployed **license** backed by a strong community.

The stated goals **of** the **license** included making it easier **for** non-ASF projects to use, improving compatibility with GPL-based software, allowing the **license** to be included by reference instead **of** listed **in** every file, clarifying the **license** on contributions, and requiring a patent **license** on contributions that necessary infringe a contributor’s own patents.

**Detailed licensing model:**

The apache license is a permissive free software license.

The Apache License is permissive; unlike copyleft licenses, it does not require a derivative work of the software, or modifications to the original, to be distributed using the same license.

**Which software is released under this license?**

The 2.0 version of the Apache License, approved by the ASF in 2004, helps us achieve our goal of providing reliable and long-lived software products through collaborative open source software development.

There are so many software are license under the apache license like ASP.NET,GUAGE,etc.

**Popularity:**

The Apache license is the third most popular license in the FOSS domain after MIT License and GPLv2

It is permissive (same as MIT, BSD-2) and free and open source software license.it is about 15% used of all the open source software

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.

**Impact:**

This is the major impact on the free n open source software. The user is granted a **license** to any patent that covers the software. This **license** is terminated if the user sues anyone over patent infringement related to this software.

It allow contributors to share and contribute freely. Projects that use these **licenses** might not, however, have stringent rules and oversight to vet the quality of the contributions since anyone can contribute – whether they have an appropriate background or not.

**GPL**

The GNU General Public License is a series of widely used free software licenses that guarantee end users the freedom to run, study, share, and modify the software.

**History of 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 used for early versions of GNU Emacs (1985), the GNU Debugger, and the GNU C Compiler. These licenses contained similar provisions to the modern GPL, but were specific to each program, rendering them incompatible, despite being the same 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 the GPLv2 license that could let someone exploit GPL-licensed software in ways contrary to the license's intent.

Version 3 was developed to attempt to address these concerns and was officially released on 29 June 2007.

**Idea:**

The GPL was written by Richard Stallman in 1989, for use with programs released as part of the GNU project. ... Stallman's goal was to produce one license that could be used for any project, thus making it possible for many projects to share code.

**Detailed licensing model:**

The GPL series are all strong copyleft licenses, which means that any derivative work must be distributed under the same or equivalent license terms.

All version of GPL Licenses having copyleft.

**Which software is released under this license?**

Prominent free software programs licensed under the GPL include the Linux kernel and the GNU Compiler Collection (GCC).

GIT, GCC, DRUPAL, WORDPRESS, etc. are the software under GPL License.

**Popularity:**

The GPL is the most popular license by a wide margin with over 45% of software being licensed under one or more versions. The next 3 licenses are all GPL compatible in some way meaning 67% to 87% or more of all open source code is GPL compatible and can be added to GPL licensed projects.

The GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change all versions of a program--to make sure it remains free software for all its users.

**Impact:**

One of the main motivations for the usage of the GPL in FOSS is assurance that once something is released as FOSS, it will remain so permanently.

Many very common UNIX applications, such as GNU Emac, have been released under the GPL, and are used by countless numbers of users every day.

The open source software movement has taken several ideas promoted by the GPL and modified them slightly. The most important is the idea that software licensing should include access to source code. As we move into a more complex era of computing, this issue becomes important for multiple reasons:



LGPL

The GNU Lesser General Public License (LGPL) is a free-software license published by the Free Software Foundation(FSF). The license allows developers and companies to use and integrate a software component released under the LGPL into their own (even proprietary) software without being required by the terms of a strong copyleft license to release the source code of their own components

**History of license:**

The license was originally called the GNU Library General Public License and was first published in 1991, and adopted the version number 2 for parity with GPL version 2. The LGPL was revised in minor ways in the 2.1point release, published in 1999, when it was renamed the GNU Lesser General Public License to reflect the FSF's position that not all libraries should use it. Version 3 of the LGPL was published in 2007 as a list of additional permissions applied to GPL version 3.

In addition to the term "work based on the Program" of GPL, LGPL version 2 introduced two additional clarification terms "work based on the library" and a "work that uses the library".LGPL version 3 partially dropped these terms.

**Idea:**

The Free Software Foundation created the LGPL, which is nearly identical to the GPL, but with additional permissions to allow linking for the purposes of "using the library".

The LGPL is primarily used for software libraries, although it is also used by some stand-alone applications. The LGPL was developed as a compromise between the strong copyleft of the GNU General Public License (GPL) and more permissive licenses such as the BSD licenses and the MIT License.

**Detailed licensing model:**

**Which software is released under this license?**

* [Genie (programming language)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genie_(programming_language))
* [GLib](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GLib)
* [GNU Multiple Precision Arithmetic Library](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GNU_Multiple_Precision_Arithmetic_Library)
* [GTK](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GTK)
* [VLC media player](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/VLC_media_player)

**Popularity:**

**Impact:**