GNU AGPL 3.0

- **A copyleft license for free software**
- The GNU Affero General Public License (GNU AGPL) is copyleft license that requires anyone who distributes the code or a derivative work to make the source available under the same terms. It is designed to prevent companies from profiting from free software without giving back to the community.
- It includes a strong copyleft requirement, which means that any derivative works of the licensed software must also be released under the AGPL 3.0 license. This can be a restriction for licensees who want to use the software in commercial products.
- https://www.gnu.org/licenses/agpl-3.0.en.html

Apache 2.0

- **A permissive license for free software**
- A permissive license that allows the user to freely use, modify, and distribute the code, without any obligation to release the source code or derivative works. The main conditions are that the user must preserve the original copyright and license notices, and **grant a patent license** to the contributors of the code.
- It is a good choice for software that will be used by a wide range of users, including individuals, businesses, and government agencies. It is also a good choice for software that will be used as a component of other software products.
- https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0

MIT

- **A permissive license for free software**
- A permissive license for free software. It is one of the most simple and flexible licenses, which only requires the user to include the original license and copyright notice in the code or any copies. The user can do anything they want with the code, such as modifying, distributing, or selling it, without any restrictions or obligations.
- It is a good choice for software that will be used by a wide range of users, including individuals, businesses, and government agencies. It is also a good choice for software that will be used as a component of other software products.
- https://opensource.org/license/mit/

** Permissive License vs. Copyleft License **

- Permissive licenses allow users to use, modify, and distribute the software for any purpose, including commercial use, without having to release their modifications under the same license. Copyleft licenses, on the other hand, require that derivative works be licensed under the same terms as the original work.

** Patent Grant **

- A patent grant in the Apache 2.0 license means that the licensor (the person or entity who owns the software and the license) grants the licensee (the person or entity who uses the software under the license) a permission to use any patents that cover the software or its derivatives. This permission is given for free, worldwide, and irrevocably, as long as the licensee follows the terms and conditions of the license. The patent grant protects the licensee from being sued by the licensor or its contributors for patent infringement, as long as the licensee does not sue anyone else for patent infringement related to the software.
- Example:
  - Google grants a patent license to anyone who uses TensorFlow, an open source machine learning framework. The patent license covers any patents owned or controlled by Google or its contributors that are related to TensorFlow.