

Learn at least three different open source licenses and create a brief report about them.

Let's Consider:

1. Apache License, Version 2.0
2. Mozilla Public License 2.0 (MPL-2.0)
3. GNU General Public License

Apache License, Version 2.0

a. History of license

Version 1.1

The Apache License 1.1 was approved by the ASF in 2000: The primary change from the 1.0 license is in the 'advertising clause' ; derived products are no longer required to include attribution in their advertising materials, but only in their documentation.

Version 2.0

The ASF adopted the Apache License 2.0 in January 2004. The stated goals of the license included making the license 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 necessarily infringe a contributor's own patents.

b. Idea

Apache is the most widely used web server software. Developed and maintained by Apache Software Foundation, Apache is an open source software available for free. It runs on 67% of all web servers in the world. It is fast, reliable, and secure. It can be highly customized to meet the needs of many different environments by using extensions and modules. Most WordPress hosting providers use Apache as their web server software. However, WordPress can run on other web server software as well.

c. What problems does it solve?

The Apache License is permissive in that it does not require a derivative work of the software, or modifications to the original, to be distributed using the same license (unlike copyleft licenses – see comparison). It still requires application of the same license to all unmodified parts and, in every licensed file, any original copyright, patent, trademark, and attribution notices in redistributed code must be preserved (excluding notices that do not pertain to any part of the derivative works); and, in every licensed file changed, a notification must be added stating that changes have been made to that file.

e. Which popular software are released under this license?

Hadoop
OpenOffice
Apache HTTP Server
Apache Flex
Lucene

f. Any popular news associated with this license?

<http://3dprintingindustry.com/news/designer-shows-us-future-mass-personalisation-87210/>

<http://www.techworm.net/2016/06/12-technologies-open-sourced-facebook-google-twitter-linkedin.html>

g. Popularity

Versions of Apache

Version 2 is used by 98.8% of all the websites who use Apache.

Version 1 is used by 1.2% of all the websites who use Apache.

Popular sites using Apache

- Baidu.com
- Vk.com
- Paypal.com
- Apple.com
- Ask.com
- Rakuten.co.jp
- Craigslist.org
- Nicovideo.jp
- Adobe.com
- Nytimes.com

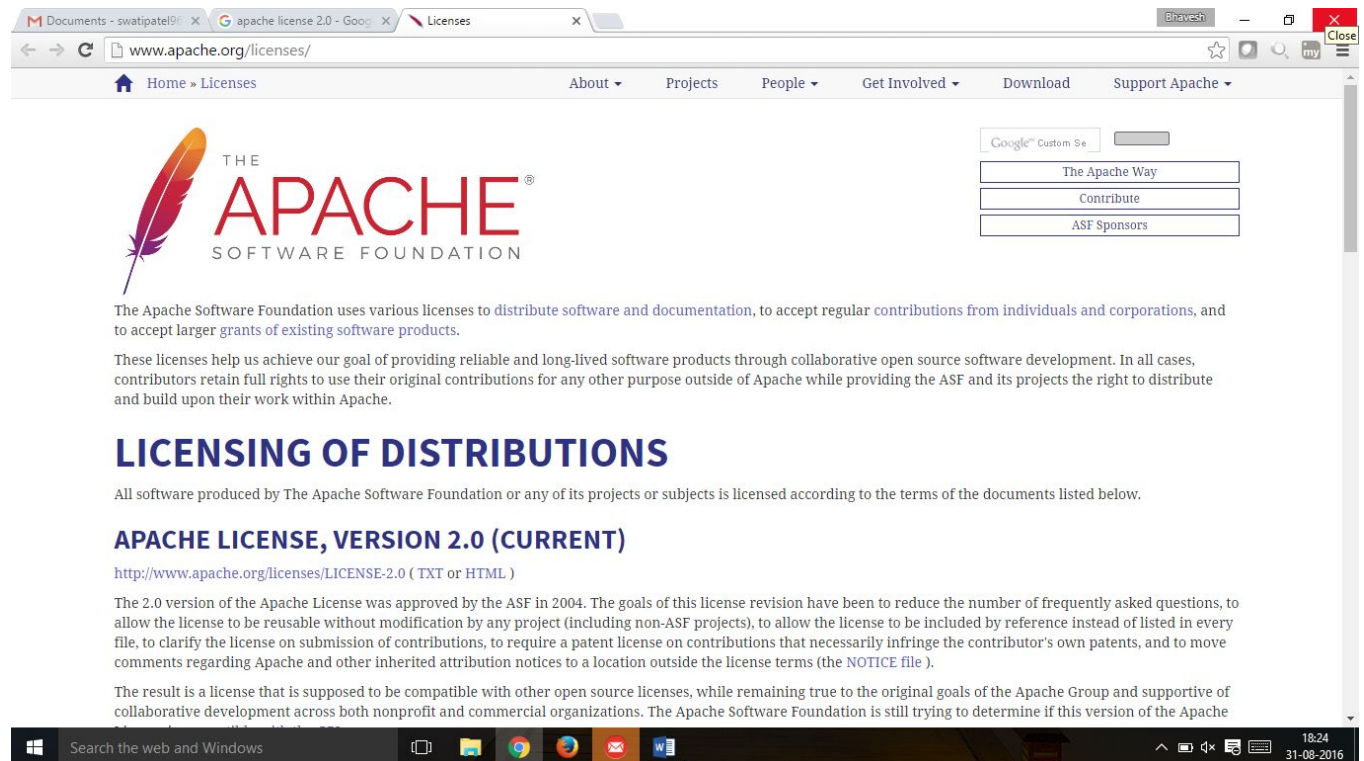
h. Impact

It is free and commercial friendly - no licensing fees or costs.

It will run on pretty much any OS (Linux, Windows and MacOS)

A very long history of reliability and performance

Mass adoption means there is a LOT of documentation out there and it is very easy to get help with any trouble you might run in to.



GNU General Public License

a. 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. 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.

By 1990, it was becoming apparent that a less restrictive license would be strategically useful for the C library and for software libraries that essentially did the job of existing proprietary ones; when version 2 of the GPL (GPLv2) was released in June 1991.

On 29 June 2007, the third version of the license (GNU GPLv3) was released to address some perceived problems with the second version (GNU GPLv2) that were discovered during its long-time usage.

b. Idea

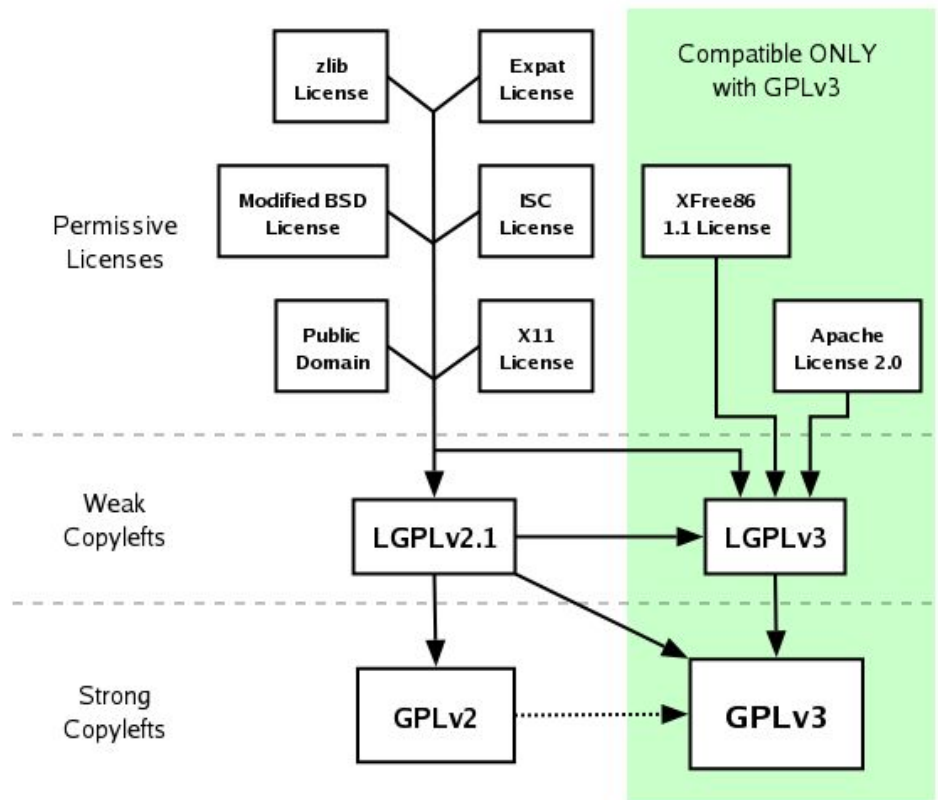
The GNU General Public License (GNU GPL or GPL) is a widely used free software license, which guarantees end users (individuals, organizations, companies) the freedoms to run, study, share (copy), and modify the software. The GPL is a copyleft license, which means that derived works can only be distributed under the same license terms. This is in distinction to permissive free software licenses, of which the BSD licenses and the MIT License are the standard examples. GPL was the first copyleft license for general use.

c . What problems does it solve?

Software under the GPL may be run for all purposes, including commercial purposes and even as a tool for creating proprietary software, for example when using GPL-licensed compilers. Users or companies who distribute GPL-licensed works (e.g. software), may charge a fee for copies or give them free of charge.

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. For sales or distribution, the entire source code need to be made available to end users, including any code changes and additions— in that case, copyleft is applied to ensure that end users retain the freedoms defined above.

d. Detailed licensing model



e. Which popular software are released under this license?

Wordpress
MySQL
NetBeans
Java
LibreOffice
Free Download Manager

f. Any popular news associated with this license?

<http://readwrite.com/2016/07/11/gpl-force-iot-standardization-pl1/>

g. Popularity

Usage of GPL family licenses in the FOSS domain in % according to [Black Duck Software](#)

Licens e	2008-05-0 8	2009-03-1 1	2011-11 -22	2013-08-1 2	2015-11-1 9	2016-06-0 6
GPLv2	58.69%	52.2%	42.5%	33%	23%	21%
GPLv3	1.64%	4.15%	6.5%	12%	9%	9%

h. Impact

Software under the GPL may be run for all purposes, including commercial purposes and even as a tool for creating proprietary software, for example when using GPL-licensed compilers. The FSF argues that freedom-respecting free software should also not restrict commercial use and distribution (including redistribution): the GPL explicitly states that GPL works may be sold at any price. The GNU Lesser General Public license (LGPL) was created to have a weaker copyleft than the GPL, in that it does not require own custom-developed source code (distinct from the LGPLed parts) to be made available under the same license terms.

The screenshot shows the GNU General Public License (GPL) page on the GNU website. The page is titled "GNU General Public License" and features a list of links for more information, including a quick guide, upgrade guide, frequently asked questions, and how to use the license. The page also includes the GNU logo and the text "GNU Operating System" and "Sponsored by the Free Software Foundation". The page is displayed in a web browser window with the address bar showing "www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl-3.0.html".

GNU General Public License

- [A Quick Guide to GPLv3](#)
- [Why Upgrade to GPLv3](#)
- [Frequently Asked Questions about the GNU licenses](#)
- [How to use GNU licenses for your own software](#)
- [Translations of the GPL](#)
- The GPL in other formats: [plain text](#), [Texinfo](#), [LaTeX](#), [standalone HTML](#), [ODE](#), [Docbook v4 or v5](#), [Markdown](#), and [RTF](#).
- [GPLv3 logos](#) to use with your project
- [Old versions of the GNU GPL](#)
- [What to do if you see a possible GPL violation](#)

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The GNU General Public License is a free, copyleft license for software and other kinds of works.

MOZILLA PUBLIC LICENSE

a. History of license

Version 1.0 of the MPL was written by Mitchell Baker in 1998 while working as a lawyer at Netscape Communications Corporation. Netscape was hoping an open source strategy for developing their own Netscape web browser would allow them to compete better with Microsoft's browser, Internet Explorer. The possibility of Netscape accepting code from others only to claim it exclusively with a new license received wide criticism from the open source community.

However, at the same time, Baker developed a second license similar to the NPL, but with copyleft features to ensure contributions remained open source. It was called the Mozilla Public License after Netscape's project name for the new open source codebase, and although it was originally only intended for software that supplemented core modules covered by the NPL, it would become much more popular than the NPL and eventually earn approval from the Open Source Initiative.

Over the next 21 months, the MPL was not only changed to make the license clearer and easier to apply, but also to achieve compatibility with the GPL and Apache licenses.

b. Idea

The Mozilla Public License (MPL) is a free, open source, and detailed software license developed and maintained by the Mozilla Foundation. It is characterized as a hybridization of the modified BSD license and GNU General Public License (GPL) that seeks to balance the concerns of proprietary and open source developers.

It has undergone two revisions, most recently to version 2.0 with the goals of greater simplicity and better compatibility with other licenses.

c. What problems does it solve?

The MPL 2.0 is a more modern and development friendly approach to software licensing to protect the copyright of your code than the GPL and LGPL. When we complete a project or specific service for a client, the client owns the copyright to the custom code with the source code made available to them following the project and is not under a free software or open source license unless requested. If the client does want to release part of their code under an open license, we will consider the MPL as it will allow integration with customized code or services without affecting the licensing.

For future free software/open source projects created by us, we pick the MPL as our preferred license to encourage community involvement and allow users to adapt where necessary for personal, educational, or commercial use.

d. Detailed licensing model

e. Which popular software are released under this license?

Mozilla Firefox – A web browser.

Firefox for mobile – A web browser for mobile phones and smaller non-PC devices.

Mozilla Thunderbird – An email and news client.

Firefox OS – An open source operating system for smartphones and tablet computers mainly based on HTML5.

f. Any popular news associated with this license?

<http://www.nextinpact.com/news/100513-servo-mozilla-propose-preversions-son-nouveau-moteur-rendu.htm>

g. Popularity

By creating an open community, the Mozilla project had become larger than any one company. Community members got involved and expanded the scope of the project's original mission — instead of just working on Netscape's next browser, people started creating a variety of browsers, development tools and a range of other projects. People contributed to Mozilla in different ways, but everyone was passionate about creating free software that would enable people to have a choice in how they experienced the Internet.

h. Impact

Baker and the Mozilla Organization would make some changes to the MPL, resulting in version 1.1, a minor update. This revision was done through an open process that considered comments from both institutional and individual contributors. The primary goals were to clarify terms regarding patents and allow for multiple licensing. This last feature was meant to encourage cooperation with developers that preferred stricter licenses like the GPL. Not only would many projects derive their own licenses from this version, but its structure, legal precision, and explicit terms for patent rights would strongly influence later revisions of popular licenses like the GPL (version 3).

