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The two licenses I will be comparing and contrasting are the GNU General Public License Version 3 and the GNU Free Documentation License Version 1.3. These licenses will henceforth be referred to as GPL and FDL respectively. Both documents begin with a preamble, explaining what this license is, why it is necessary, and examples of how one would use it in practice. However, the GPL's preamble is quite extensive and talks about your rights as a user, whereas the FDL's is barebones and gets right to the point. They both begin their Terms and Conditions; however, they go about defining their terms in very different ways. At the beginning of the document, the FDL defines every word and term they will use for the rest of the license. On the other hand, the GPL defines a small list of words and terms and then continues to define others as needed. The GPL then defines source code, explains your basic permissions, and covers the legal rights you have before it joins the FDL in telling you in what capacities people can copy verbatim works with each license. The FDL then describes people's ability to copy and the responsibilities that come with mass copying the document. They both then discuss your ability to modify the product the license is attached to and how one should go about conveying the fact that this is a modification of the original product. Both licenses then split greatly. The GPL talks about source code and the importance of making said source code open source before going over some additional terms. On the other hand, the FDL discusses how to go about combining and collecting multiple documents which this license and how to properly translate the document. After this, they once again reunite to talk about how the license is terminated and what happens afterword for the attached work. The FDL then finishes out by describing how future revisions of this license will work, discussing how to relicense your own document, and an addendum

teaching you how to use this license for your own document. Whereas the GPL continues to talk about not needing a license to run any programs that use this license and how downstream recipients of this program also obtain all rights granted by this license. The GPL then spends a long time discussing how patent law works for this work, which is very important since works using this license are required to be open source. The GPL then tells you that no matter what other constrictions are placed on you, you must follow the rules of this license. The GPL then follows in the FDL's footsteps by talking about how to link works using this license and how future revised versions of the license will affect you. It then gives you your Disclaimer of Warranty and Limitation of Liability, followed by a very helpful interpretation of them. It finishes with an explanation of how to add this license to your program.

Between the two licenses, they are obviously used for different purposes, the GPL for computer programs and the FDL for documentation. However, I prefer the GPL because of the ways it explains and provides examples of the uses for this license. I also like that it defines the needed terms as you need them instead of dumping them on you at the start like the FDL. The GPL also does a great job of explaining the more technical use cases like with the Disclaimer of Warranty and the Limitation of Liability. Overall, I think that both of them are great licenses to use for projects and documentations for said projects.