

# Comparison of free and open-source software licenses

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This comparison only covers [software licenses](#) which have a linked Wikipedia article for details and which are approved by at least one of the following expert groups: the [Free Software Foundation](#), the [Open Source Initiative](#), the [Debian Project](#) and the [Fedora Project](#). For a list of licenses not specifically intended for software, see [List of free-content licences](#).

## FOSS licenses

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[FOSS](#) stands for "Free and Open Source Software". There is no one universally agreed-upon definition of [FOSS](#) software and various groups maintain approved lists of licenses. The [Open Source Initiative](#) (OSI) is one such organization keeping a list of open-source licenses.<sup>[1]</sup> The [Free Software Foundation](#) (FSF) maintains a list of what it considers free.<sup>[2]</sup> FSF's free software and OSI's open-source licenses together are called [FOSS](#) licenses. There are licenses accepted by the OSI which are not free as per the [Free Software Definition](#). The [Open Source Definition](#) allows for further restrictions like price, type of contribution and origin of the contribution, e.g. the case of the [NASA Open Source Agreement](#), which requires the code to be "original" work.<sup>[3][4]</sup> The OSI does not endorse FSF license analysis (interpretation) as per their disclaimer.<sup>[5]</sup>

The FSF's Free Software Definition focuses on the user's unrestricted rights to use a program, to study and modify it, to copy it, and to redistribute it for any purpose, which are considered by the FSF the *four essential freedoms*.<sup>[6][7]</sup> The OSI's open-source criteria focuses on the availability of the [source code](#) and the advantages of an unrestricted and community driven development model.<sup>[8]</sup> Yet, many FOSS licenses, like the [Apache License](#), and all Free Software licenses allow commercial use of FOSS components.<sup>[9]</sup>

## General comparison

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For a simpler comparison across the most common licenses see [free-software license comparison](#).

The following table compares various features of each license and is a general guide to the terms and conditions of each license, based on seven subjects or categories. Recent tools like the [European Commissions' Joinup Licensing Assistant](#),<sup>[10]</sup> makes possible the licenses selection and comparison based on more than 40 subjects or categories, with access to their [SPDX](#) identifier and full text. The table below lists the permissions and limitations regarding the following subjects:

- **Linking** - [linking](#) of the licensed code with code licensed under a different license (e.g. when the code is provided as a [library](#))
- **Distribution** - distribution of the code to third parties
- **Modification** - modification of the code by a licensee
- **Patent grant** - protection of licensees from patent claims made by code contributors regarding their contribution, and protection of contributors from patent claims made by licensees
- **Private use** - whether modification to the code must be shared with the community or may be used privately (e.g. internal use by a corporation)
- **Sublicensing** - whether modified code may be licensed under a different license (for example a [copyright](#)) or must retain the same license under which it was provided
- **TM grant** - use of trademarks associated with the licensed code or its contributors by a licensee

In this table, "[permissive](#)" means the software has minimal restrictions on how it can be used, modified, and redistributed, usually including a warranty disclaimer. "[Copyleft](#)" means the software requires that its source code be made publicly available and that all provisions in the license be preserved in derivative works.

License	Author	Latest version	Publication date	Linking	Distribution	Modification	Patent grant	Private use	Sublicensing
<a href="#">Academic Free License</a> <sup>[11]</sup>	<a href="#">Lawrence E. Rosen</a>	3.0	2002	<a href="#">Permissive</a>	Permissive	Permissive	Yes	Yes	Permissive
<a href="#">GNU Affero General Public License</a>	Affero Inc	2.0	2007	<a href="#">Copylefted</a> <sup>[12]</sup>	Copyleft except for the GNU AGPL <sup>[12]</sup>	<a href="#">Copyleft</a> <sup>[12]</sup>	?	Yes <sup>[12]</sup>	?
<a href="#">Apache License</a>	<a href="#">Apache Software Foundation</a>	2.0	2004	<a href="#">Permissive</a> <sup>[13]</sup>	<a href="#">Permissive</a> <sup>[13]</sup>	<a href="#">Permissive</a> <sup>[13]</sup>	Yes <sup>[13]</sup>	Yes <sup>[13]</sup>	<a href="#">Permissive</a> <sup>[13]</sup>
<a href="#">Apple Public Source License</a>	<a href="#">Apple Computer</a>	2.0	August 6, 2003	Permissive	?	Limited	?	?	?
<a href="#">Artistic License</a>	<a href="#">Larry Wall</a>	2.0	2000	With restrictions	With restrictions	With restrictions	No	Permissive	With restrictions
<a href="#">Beerware</a>	<a href="#">Poul-Henning Kamp</a>	42	1998 <sup>[a]</sup>	Permissive	Permissive	Permissive	No	Permissive	Permissive
<a href="#">BSD License</a>	<a href="#">Regents of the University of California</a>	3.0	?	<a href="#">Permissive</a> <sup>[14]</sup>	<a href="#">Permissive</a> <sup>[14]</sup>	<a href="#">Permissive</a> <sup>[14]</sup>	<a href="#">Manually</a> <sup>[14]</sup>	Yes <sup>[14]</sup>	<a href="#">Permissive</a> <sup>[14]</sup>
<a href="#">Boost Software License</a>	?	1.0	August 17, 2003	Permissive	?	Permissive	?	?	?
<a href="#">Creative Commons Zero</a>	<a href="#">Creative Commons</a>	1.0	2009	<a href="#">Public Domain</a> <sup>[15][16]</sup>	Public Domain	Public Domain	No	Public Domain	Public Domain
<a href="#">CC BY</a>	<a href="#">Creative Commons</a>	4.0	2002	<a href="#">Permissive</a> <sup>[17]</sup>	Permissive	Permissive	No	Yes	Permissive
<a href="#">CC BY-SA</a>	<a href="#">Creative Commons</a>	4.0	2002	<a href="#">Copylefted</a> <sup>[17]</sup>	Copylefted	Copylefted	No	Yes	<a href="#">Copylefted</a> <sup>[18]</sup>
<a href="#">CeCILL</a>	<a href="#">CEA / CNRS / INRIA</a>	2.1	June 21, 2013	Permissive	Permissive	Permissive	No	Permissive	With restrictions
<a href="#">Common Development and Distribution License</a>	<a href="#">Sun Microsystems</a>	1.0	December 1, 2004	Permissive	?	Limited	?	?	?
<a href="#">Common Public License</a>	<a href="#">IBM</a>	1.0	May 2001	Permissive	?	Copylefted	?	?	?
<a href="#">Cryptix General License</a>	<a href="#">Cryptix Foundation</a>	—	1995	Permissive	Permissive	Permissive	Manually	Yes	?
<a href="#">Eclipse Public License</a>	<a href="#">Eclipse Foundation</a>	2.0	August 24, 2017	<a href="#">Permissive</a> <sup>[19]</sup>	<a href="#">Copylefted</a> <sup>[19][20]</sup>	<a href="#">Copylefted</a> <sup>[19]</sup>	Yes <sup>[19]</sup>	Yes <sup>[19]</sup>	<a href="#">Copylefted</a> <sup>[19]</sup>
<a href="#">Educational Community License</a>	<a href="#">Indiana University</a> <sup>[21]</sup>	1.0	2007	Permissive	?	Permissive	?	?	?
<a href="#">European Union Public Licence</a>	<a href="#">European Commission</a>	1.2	May 2017	Permissive, according to EU law (Recitals 10 & 15 Directive 2009/24/EC)	<a href="#">Copylefted</a> , with an explicit compatibility list <sup>[22]</sup>	<a href="#">Copylefted</a> , with an explicit compatibility list <sup>[22]</sup>	Yes <sup>[23]</sup>	Yes <sup>[23]</sup>	<a href="#">Copylefted</a> , with an explicit compatibility list <sup>[22]</sup>
<a href="#">FreeBSD</a>	<a href="#">The FreeBSD project</a>	—	April 1999	<a href="#">Permissive</a> <sup>[24]</sup>	<a href="#">Permissive</a> <sup>[24]</sup>	<a href="#">Permissive</a> <sup>[24]</sup>	<a href="#">Manually</a> <sup>[24]</sup>	<a href="#">Permissive</a> <sup>[24]</sup>	<a href="#">Permissive</a> <sup>[24]</sup>
<a href="#">GNU Affero General Public License</a>	<a href="#">Free Software Foundation</a>	3.0	2007	GNU GPLv3 only <sup>[25]</sup>	<a href="#">Copylefted</a> <sup>[26]</sup>	<a href="#">Copylefted</a> <sup>[26]</sup>	Yes <sup>[27]</sup>	Network usage is not considered private use <sup>[27]</sup>	<a href="#">Copylefted</a> <sup>[26]</sup>
<a href="#">GNU General Public License</a>	<a href="#">Free Software Foundation</a>	3.0	June 2007	GPLv3 compatible only <sup>[28][29]</sup>	<a href="#">Copylefted</a> <sup>[26]</sup>	<a href="#">Copylefted</a> <sup>[26]</sup>	Yes <sup>[30]</sup>	Yes <sup>[30]</sup>	<a href="#">Copylefted</a> <sup>[26]</sup>
<a href="#">GNU Lesser General Public License</a>	<a href="#">Free Software Foundation</a>	3.0	June 2007	With restrictions <sup>[31]</sup>	<a href="#">Copylefted</a> <sup>[26]</sup>	<a href="#">Copylefted</a> <sup>[26]</sup>	Yes <sup>[32]</sup>	Yes	<a href="#">Copylefted</a> <sup>[26]</sup>
<a href="#">IBM Public License</a>	<a href="#">IBM</a>	1.0	August 1999	<a href="#">Copylefted</a>	?	<a href="#">Copylefted</a>	?	?	?
<a href="#">ISC license</a>	<a href="#">Internet Systems Consortium</a>	—	June 2003	Permissive	Permissive	Permissive	Manually	Permissive	Permissive
<a href="#">LaTeX Project Public License</a>	<a href="#">LaTeX project</a>	1.3c	?	Permissive	?	Permissive	?	?	?
<a href="#">Microsoft Public License</a>	<a href="#">Microsoft</a>	—	?	<a href="#">Copylefted</a>	<a href="#">Copylefted</a>	<a href="#">Copylefted</a>	No	Permissive	?

License	Author	Latest version	Publication date	Linking	Distribution	Modification	Patent grant	Private use	Sublicensing
<a href="#">MIT license / X11 license</a>	<a href="#">MIT</a>	—	1988	Permissive <sup>[33]</sup>	Permissive <sup>[33]</sup>	Permissive <sup>[33]</sup>	Manually <sup>[33]</sup>	Yes <sup>[33]</sup>	Permissive <sup>[33]</sup>
<a href="#">Mozilla Public License</a>	<a href="#">Mozilla Foundation</a>	2.0	January 3, 2012	Permissive <sup>[34]</sup>	Copylefted <sup>[34]</sup>	Copylefted <sup>[34]</sup>	Yes <sup>[34]</sup>	Yes <sup>[34]</sup>	Copylefted <sup>[34]</sup>
<a href="#">Netscape Public License</a>	<a href="#">Netscape</a>	1.1	?	Limited	?	Limited	?	?	?
<a href="#">Open Software License<sup>[11]</sup></a>	<a href="#">Lawrence Rosen</a>	3.0	2005	Permissive	Copylefted	Copylefted	Yes	Yes	Copylefted
<a href="#">OpenSSL license</a>	<a href="#">OpenSSL Project</a>	—	?	Permissive	?	Permissive	?	?	?
<a href="#">PHP License<sup>[35]</sup></a>	<a href="#">PHP Group</a>	3.01	2019	With restrictions	With restrictions	With restrictions	Yes	Yes	With restrictions
<a href="#">Python Software Foundation License</a>	<a href="#">Python Software Foundation</a>	3.9.1	May 10, 2020	Permissive	Permissive	Permissive	Yes	Permissive	Permissive
<a href="#">Q Public License</a>	<a href="#">Trolltech</a>	?	?	Limited	?	Limited	?	?	?
<a href="#">Sleepycat License</a>	<a href="#">Sleepycat Software</a>	—	1996	Permissive	With restrictions	Permissive	No	Yes	No
<a href="#">Unlicense</a>	<a href="#">unlicense.org</a>	1	December 2010	Permissive/Public domain	Permissive/Public domain	Permissive/Public domain	?	Permissive/Public domain	Permissive/Public domain
<a href="#">W3C Software Notice and License</a>	<a href="#">W3C</a>	20021231	December 31, 2002	Permissive	?	Permissive	?	?	?
<a href="#">Do What The Fuck You Want To Public License (WTFPL)</a>	<a href="#">Banlu Kemiyatom, Sam Hocevar</a>	2	December 2004	Permissive/Public domain	Permissive/Public domain	Permissive/Public domain	No	Yes	Yes
<a href="#">XCore Open Source License</a> also separate "Hardware License Agreement"	<a href="#">XMOS</a>	?	February 2011	Permissive	Permissive	Permissive	Manually	Yes	Permissive
<a href="#">XFree86 1.1 License</a>	<a href="#">The XFree86 Project, Inc</a>	?	?	Permissive	?	Permissive	?	?	?
<a href="#">zlib/libpng license</a>	<a href="#">Jean-Loup Gailly and Mark Adler</a>	?	?	Permissive	?	Permissive	?	?	?

Other licenses that don't have information:

license	Author	Latest version	Publication date
<a href="#">Eiffel Forum License</a>	<a href="#">NICE</a>	2	2002
<a href="#">Intel Open Source License</a>	<a href="#">Intel Corporation</a>	—	?
<a href="#">RealNetworks Public Source License</a>	<a href="#">RealNetworks</a>	?	?
<a href="#">Reciprocal Public License</a>	<a href="#">Scott Shattuck</a>	1.5	2007
<a href="#">Sun Industry Standards Source License</a>	<a href="#">Sun Microsystems</a>	?	?
<a href="#">Sun Public License</a>	<a href="#">Sun Microsystems</a>	?	?
<a href="#">Sybase Open Watcom Public License</a>	<a href="#">Open Watcom</a>	—	2003-01-28
<a href="#">Zope Public License</a>	<a href="#">Zope Foundation</a>	2.1	?
<a href="#">Server Side Public License</a>	<a href="#">MongoDB</a>	1.0	2018-10-16

## Approvals

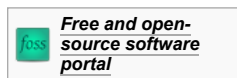
This table lists for each license what organizations from the FOSS community have approved it – be it as a "free software" or as an "open source" license –, how those organizations categorize it, and the [license compatibility](#) between them for a combined or mixed derivative work. Organizations usually approve specific versions of software licenses. For instance, a [FSF](#) approval means that the [Free Software Foundation](#) (FSF) considers a license to be [free-software license](#). The FSF recommends at least "[Compatible with GPL](#)" and preferably [copyleft](#). The OSI recommends a mix of [permissive](#) and [copyleft](#) licenses, the [Apache License 2.0](#), 2- & 3-clause [BSD license](#), [GPL](#), [LGPL](#), [MIT license](#), [MPL 2.0](#), [CDDL](#) and [EPL](#).

License and version	FSF approval <sup>[36]</sup>	GPL (v3) compatibility <sup>[37][38][39][40][41]</sup>	OSI approval <sup>[42]</sup>	Debian approval <sup>[43][44]</sup>	Fedora approval <sup>[45]</sup>
<a href="#">Academic Free License</a>	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
<a href="#">Apache License 1.x</a>	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
<a href="#">Apache License 2.0</a>	Yes	GPLv3 only <sup>[46]</sup>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<a href="#">Apple Public Source License 1.x</a>	No <sup>[47]</sup>	No	Yes	No	No
<a href="#">Apple Public Source License 2.0</a>	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
<a href="#">Artistic License 1.0</a>	No <sup>[note 1]</sup>	No	Yes	Yes	No
<a href="#">Artistic License 2.0</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<a href="#">Beerware License</a>	see "Informal license" section <sup>[48]</sup>	see "Informal license" section <sup>[48]</sup>	No	No	Yes <sup>[49]</sup>
<a href="#">Original BSD license</a>	Yes	No	No <sup>[50]</sup>	Yes	Yes
<a href="#">Revised BSD license</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<a href="#">Simplified BSD license</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<a href="#">Zero-Clause BSD License</a>	?	?	Yes <sup>[51]</sup>	?	?
<a href="#">Boost Software License</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<a href="#">CeCILL</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<a href="#">Common Development and Distribution License</a>	Yes	GPLv3 (GPLv2 disputed) <sup>[52][53][54][55][56][57]</sup>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<a href="#">Common Public License</a>	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
<a href="#">Creative Commons Zero</a>	Yes <sup>[58]</sup>	Yes <sup>[58]</sup>	No <sup>[59]</sup>	Partial <sup>[60][61]</sup>	Yes <sup>[62]</sup>
<a href="#">Creative Commons BY-SA 4.0</a>	Yes	GPLv3 <sup>[63]</sup>	?	Yes	?
<a href="#">Cryptix General License</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<a href="#">Eclipse Public License</a>	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
<a href="#">Educational Community License</a>	Yes	Yes <sup>[64]</sup>	Yes	No	Yes
<a href="#">Eiffel Forum License 2</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<a href="#">European Union Public Licence</a>	Yes	Yes <sup>[22]</sup>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<a href="#">GNU Affero General Public License</a>	Yes	Yes <sup>[25][65]</sup>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<a href="#">GNU General Public License v2</a>	Yes	No <sup>[note 2][66]</sup>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<a href="#">GNU General Public License v3</a>	Yes	Yes <sup>[note 3][66]</sup>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<a href="#">GNU Lesser General Public License</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<a href="#">GNU Free Documentation License</a>	Yes	No <sup>[67]</sup>	Yes <sup>[68]</sup>	No <sup>[69]</sup>	No
<a href="#">IBM Public License</a>	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
<a href="#">Intel Open Source License</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
<a href="#">ISC license</a>	Yes <sup>[70]</sup>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<a href="#">LaTeX Project Public License</a>	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
<a href="#">Microsoft Public License</a>	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
<a href="#">Microsoft Reciprocal License</a>	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
<a href="#">MIT license / X11 license</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<a href="#">Mozilla Public License 1.1</a>	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
<a href="#">Mozilla Public License 2.0</a>	Yes	Yes <sup>[note 4][71]</sup>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<a href="#">NASA Open Source Agreement</a>	No	No	Yes	?	No
<a href="#">Netscape Public License</a>	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
<a href="#">Open Software License</a>	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
<a href="#">OpenSSL license</a>	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
<a href="#">PHP License</a>	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
<a href="#">Python Software Foundation License 2.0.1; 2.1.1 and newer</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<a href="#">Q Public License</a>	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
<a href="#">Reciprocal Public License 1.5</a>	No	No	Yes	No	No
<a href="#">Sleepycat License</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<a href="#">Sun Industry Standards Source License</a>	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
<a href="#">Sun Public License</a>	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
<a href="#">Sybase Open Watcom Public License</a>	No	No	Yes	No	No
<a href="#">Unlicense</a>	Yes <sup>[72]</sup>	Yes <sup>[58]</sup>	Yes <sup>[73]</sup>	?	Yes <sup>[62]</sup>
<a href="#">W3C Software Notice and License</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<a href="#">Do What The Fuck You Want To Public License (WTFPL)</a>	Yes <sup>[note 5]</sup>	Yes	No <sup>[74]</sup>	Yes	Yes

License and version	FSF approval <sup>[36]</sup>	GPL (v3) compatibility <sup>[37][38][39][40][41]</sup>	OSI approval <sup>[42]</sup>	Debian approval <sup>[43][44]</sup>	Fedora approval <sup>[45]</sup>
XFree86 1.1 License	Yes	Yes <sup>[75]</sup>	No	No	No
zlib/libpng license	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Zope Public License 1.0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Zope Public License 2.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes

1. The original version of the Artistic License is defined as non-free because it is overly vague, not because of the substance of the license. The FSF encourages projects to use the **Clarified Artistic License** (<https://www.gnu.org/licenses/license-list.html#ArtisticLicense>) instead.
2. But can be made compatible by upgrading to GPLv3 via the optional "or later" clause added in most GPLv2 license texts.
3. But not with GPLv2 without "or later" clause.
4. MPL 2.0 is **GPL compatible** unless marked "Incompatible with Secondary Licenses".
5. Listed as WTFPL.

## See also



- Free software
- Free-software license
- List of free and open-source software packages
- List of open-source hardware projects
- List of open-source video games
- Open-source license
- Open-source software
- Source-available software

## Notes

- a. See footnote of the Beerware article

## References

1. Open source licenses - Licenses by Name (<http://opensource.org/licenses/alphabetical>) on [opensource.org](http://opensource.org)
2. "Various Licenses and Comments about Them" (<https://www.gnu.org/licenses/license-list.html>). *Free Software Foundation*. Retrieved August 8, 2011.
3. "Various Licenses and Comments about Them: NASA Open Source Agreement" (<https://www.gnu.org/licenses/license-list.en.html#NASA>). *Free Software Foundation*.
4. "Licenses by Name" (<https://opensource.org/licenses/alphabetical>). *Open Source Initiative*. 16 September 2022.
5. "Other Resources & Disclaimer" (<https://opensource.org/node/778>). *Open Source Initiative*. "While the OSI acknowledges these as potentially helpful resources for the community, it does not endorse any content, contributors or license interpretations from these websites.[...]The OSI does not promote or exclusively favor any of the above resources, but instead mentions them as a neutral, separate third-party."
6. "Relationship between the Free Software movement and Open Source movement" (<https://www.gnu.org/philosophy/free-software-for-freedom.html>), Free Software Foundation, Inc
7. "What is Free Software" (<https://www.gnu.org/philosophy/free-sw.html>). Free Software Foundation, Inc
8. [opensource.org/about](https://opensource.org/about) (<https://opensource.org/about>) "Open source is a development method for software that harnesses the power of distributed peer review and transparency of process. The promise of open source is better quality, higher reliability, more flexibility, lower cost, and an end to predatory vendor lock-in."
9. Popp, Dr. Karl Michael (2015). *Best Practices for commercial use of open source software*. Norderstedt, Germany: Books on Demand. ISBN 978-3738619096.
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12. "affero.org: Affero General Public License version 2 (AGPLv2)" (<http://www.affero.org/agpl2.html>).
13. "the section 4 of the apache license version 2" (<https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0.html#redistribution>).
14. "BSD license" (<http://opensource.org/licenses/BSD-3-Clause>). 22 May 2011.
15. "Using CC0 for public domain software" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20110514163106/https://creativecommons.org/weblog/entry/27081>). Creative Commons. April 15, 2011. Archived from the original (<https://creativecommons.org/weblog/entry/27081>) on May 14, 2011. Retrieved May 10, 2011.
16. "Various Licenses and Comments about Them" (<https://www.gnu.org/licenses/license-list.html>). GNU Project. Retrieved April 4, 2015.
17. [cc-by-4-0-and-cc-by-sa-4-0-added-to-our-list-of-free-licenses](https://www.fsf.org/blogs/licensing/cc-by-4-0-and-cc-by-sa-4-0-added-to-our-list-of-free-licenses) (<https://www.fsf.org/blogs/licensing/cc-by-4-0-and-cc-by-sa-4-0-added-to-our-list-of-free-licenses>) (2015)
18. "Compatible Licenses" (<https://creativecommons.org/share-your-work/licensing-considerations/compatible-licenses/>). Creative Commons.
19. "Eclipse Public License - v 2.0" (<https://www.eclipse.org/legal/epl-2.0/>).
20. "How to Use Popular Open Source Licenses, Explained" (<https://www.capitalone.com/tech/open-source/open-source-licenses-explained/>).
21. Greenstein, Daniel; Wheeler, Brad (1 March 2007). "Open Source Collaboration in Higher Education: Guidelines and Report of the Licensing and Policy Framework Summit for Software Sharing in Higher Education" (<https://scholarworks.iu.edu/dspace/handle/2022/3076>) – via [scholarworks.iu.edu](https://scholarworks.iu.edu).
22. "EUPL compatible open source licences" (<https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/collection/eupl/eupl-compatible-open-source-licences>).
23. "EUPL text (1.1 & 1.2)" (<https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/collection/eupl/eupl-text-11-12>).
24. "FreeBSD license" (<https://www.freebsd.org/copyright/freebsd-license.html>).
25. <https://www.gnu.org/licenses/agpl.html> : section 13 of the GNU AGPLv3 license
26. <https://www.gnu.org/copyleft/gpl-howto.html> : GNU licenses copyleft
27. "the GNU Affero General Public License version 3" (<https://www.gnu.org/licenses/agpl-3.0.html>).
28. <https://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl-faq.html#IfLibraryIsGPL> : If library is under GPLv3
29. <https://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl-faq.html#LinkingWithGPL> : Linking with the GNU GPLv3
30. "the GNU General Public License version 3" (<https://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html>).

31. <https://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl.html> : the section 4 of the GNU Lesser General Public License version 3
32. "the GNU Lesser General Public License version 3" (<https://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl.html>).
33. "MIT License" (<http://opensource.org/licenses/MIT>). 31 October 2006.
34. "MPL version 2" (<https://www.mozilla.org/MPL/2.0>).
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36. Free Software Foundation. "Various Licenses and Comments about Them" (<https://www.gnu.org/licenses/license-list.html>). *Licenses*. Free Software Foundation.
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