**Aim**- Learn at least three different open source licences and create a brief report about them

1. **GNU General Public Licence**

[](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:GPLv3_Logo.svg)

1. History of Licence: 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](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GNU_Emacs) (1985), the [GNU Debugger](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GNU_Debugger) and the [GNU C Compiler](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GNU_Compiler_Collection). These licenses contained similar provisions to the modern GPL, but were specific to each program, rendering them incompatible, despite being the same license.[[18]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GNU_General_Public_License#cite_note-gplv3conf-18) 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. The second version of the license, version 2, was released in 1991. Over the following 15 years, members of the [free software community](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/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.
2. Idea: The **GNU General Public License** (**GNU GPL** or **GPL**) is a widely used [free software license](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free_software_license), which guarantees [end users](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/End_user) the freedom to run, study, share and modify the software .The license was originally written by [Richard Stallman](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_Stallman) of the [Free Software Foundation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free_Software_Foundation)(FSF) for the [GNU Project](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GNU_Project), and grants the recipients of a [computer program](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_program) the rights of [the Free Software Definition](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Free_Software_Definition). The GPL is a [copyleft](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Copyleft) license, which means that [derivative work](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Derivative_work) can only be distributed under the same license terms. This is in distinction to [permissive free software licenses](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Permissive_free_software_licenses), of which the [BSD licenses](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/BSD_licenses) and the [MIT License](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MIT_License) are widely used examples. GPL was the first copyleft license for general use.
3. What Problem Does It Solve: The terms and conditions of the GPL must be made available to anybody receiving a copy of the work that has a GPL applied to it ("the licensee"). Any licensee who adheres to the terms and conditions is given permission to modify the work, as well as to copy and redistribute the work or any derivative version. The licensee is allowed to charge a fee for this service, or do this free of charge. This latter point distinguishes the GPL from software licenses that prohibit commercial redistribution. The FSF argues that free software should not place restrictions on commercial use,  and the GPL explicitly states that GPL works may be sold at any price. The GPL additionally states that a distributor may not impose "further restrictions on the rights granted by the GPL". This forbids activities such as distributing of the software under a non-disclosure agreement or contract.
4. Detail Licensing Model: The GNU General Public License is a free, copyleft license for software and other kinds of works. The licenses for most software and other practical works are designed to take away your freedom to share and change the works. By contrast, 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. We, the Free Software Foundation, use the GNU General Public License for most of our software; it applies also to any other work released this way by its authors. You can apply it to your programs, too.
5. Which Popular Software Are Release Under This Licence: In late 2005, the [Free Software Foundation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free_Software_Foundation) (FSF) announced work on version 3 of the GPL (GPLv3). On 16 January 2006, the first "discussion draft" of GPLv3 was published, and the public consultation began. The public consultation was originally planned for nine to fifteen months but finally stretched to eighteen months with four drafts being published. The official GPLv3 was released by FSF on 29 June 2007. GPLv3 was written by Richard Stallman, with legal counsel from [Eben Moglen](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eben_Moglen) and the [Software Freedom Law Center. According to Stallman, the most important changes are in relation to [software patents](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Software_patents_and_free_software), [free software license](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free_software_license) compatibility, the definition of "source code", and [hardware restrictions](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hardware_restrictions) on software modification ("[tivoization](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tivoization)").](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Software_Freedom_Law_Center)Other changes relate to internationalization, how license violations are handled, and how additional permissions can be granted by the copyright holder.
6. Any Popular News Associated With This Licence: The first known violation of the GPL was in 1989, when [NeXT](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/NeXT) extended the [GCC](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GNU_Compiler_Collection) compiler to support [Objective-C](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Objective-C), but did not publicly release the changes.[[78]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GNU_General_Public_License#cite_note-78) After an inquiry they created a public [patch](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Patch_(Unix)). There was no lawsuit filed for this violation. In 2002, [MySQL AB](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MySQL_AB) sued Progress NuSphere for copyright and trademark infringement in [United States district court](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/U.S._District_Court_for_the_District_of_Massachusetts). NuSphere had allegedly violated MySQL's copyright by linking MySQL's GPL'ed code with NuSphere Gemini table without being in compliance with the license. After a preliminary hearing before Judge Patti Saris on 27 February 2002, the parties entered settlement talks and eventually settled. After the hearing, FSF commented that "Judge Saris made clear that she sees the GNU GPL to be an enforceable and binding license."
7. Popularity: Historically, the GPL license family has been one of the most popular software licenses in the [FOSS](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/FOSS) domain. Historically, the GPL license family has been one of the most popular software licenses in the [FOSS](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/FOSS) domain .A 1997 survey of [MetaLab](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ibiblio), then the largest free software archive, showed that the GPL accounted for about half of the software licensed therein.[[114]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GNU_General_Public_License#cite_note-wheeler1997-114) Similarly, a 2000 survey of [Red Hat Linux](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Red_Hat_Linux) 7.1 found that 53% of the source code was licensed under the GPL. As of 2003, about 68% of all projects and 82.1% of the open source industry certified licensed projects listed on [SourceForge.net](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SourceForge.net) were from the GPL license family.[[116]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GNU_General_Public_License#cite_note-116) As of August 2008, the GPL family accounted for 70.9% of the 44,927 [free software](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free_software) projects listed on [Freecode.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freecode)
8. Impact: The GPL can present a real problem for those wishing to commercialize and profit from software. For example, the GPL adds to the difficulty a graduate student will have in directly forming a company to commercialize his research results, or the difficulty a student will have in joining a company on the assumption that a promising research project will be commercialized. For those who must work with statically-linked implementations of multiple software standards, the GPL is often a poor license, because it precludes using proprietary implementations of the standards. The GPL thus minimizes the number of programs that can be built using a GPLed standard. The GPL was intended to not provide a mechanism to develop a standard on which one engineers proprietary products. (This does not apply to Linux applications because they do not statically link, rather they use a trap-based API.).
9. **Mozilla Public Licence**

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1. **History of licence:** Version 1.0 of the MPL was written by [Mitchell Baker](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mitchell_Baker) in 1998 while working as a lawyer at [Netscape Communications Corporation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Netscape_Communications_Corporation).[[17]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mozilla_Public_License#cite_note-17) Netscape was hoping an open source strategy for developing their own [Netscape web browser](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Netscape_(web_browser)) would allow them to compete better with [Microsoft](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Microsoft)'s browser, [Internet Explorer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet_Explorer).  To cover the browser's code, the company drafted a license known as the [Netscape Public License](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Netscape_Public_License) (NPL), which included a clause allowing even openly developed code to be theoretically relicensed as proprietary. However, at the same time, Baker developed a second license similar to the NPL. 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.
2. **Idea:** The **Mozilla Public License** (**MPL**) is a [free](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free_software) and [open source](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open-source_software) software license developed and maintained by the [Mozilla Foundation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mozilla_Foundation).[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mozilla_Public_License#cite_note-7)It is a [weak copyleft](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Weak_copyleft) license, characterized as a middle ground between [permissive free software licenses](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Permissive_free_software_license) and the [GNU General Public License](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GNU_General_Public_License) (GPL), that seeks to balance the concerns of [proprietary](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Proprietary_software) and open source developers. It has undergone two revisions, a minor update to version 1.1, and a major update to version 2.0 with the goals of greater simplicity and better [compatibility](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/License_compatibility) with other licenses.
3. **What problem does it solve:** Less than a year later, Baker and the [Mozilla Organization](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mozilla_Foundation#History) would make some changes to the MPL, resulting in version 1.1, a minor update.[[21]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mozilla_Public_License#cite_note-21) 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](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dual_license). 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). Both versions 1.0 and 1.1 are incompatible with the GPL, which led the Free Software Foundation to discourage using version 1.1. For these reasons, earlier versions of Firefox were released under multiple licenses: the MPL 1.1, GPL 2.0, and LGPL 2.1.[[23]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mozilla_Public_License#cite_note-MPL-relicense-23) Some old software, such as the Mozilla Application Suite is still under the [three licenses](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Multi-licensing).
4. **Detail licensing model:** The MPL defines rights as passing from "Contributors" who create or modify source code, through an optional auxiliary distributor (themselves a licensee), to the licensee. It grants liberal copyright and patent licenses allowing for free use, modification, distribution, and "exploit[ation]" of the work, but does not grant the licensee any rights to a contributor's [trademarks](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trademark). hese rights will terminate if the licensee fails to comply with the license's terms and conditions, but a violating licensee who returns to compliance regains their rights, and even receiving written notice from a Contributor will result in losing rights to that Contributor's code only. A patent retaliation clause, similar to that of the [Apache License](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apache_License), is included to protect an auxiliary distributor's further recipients against [patent trolling](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Patent_troll). The contributors disclaim [warranty](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Warranty) and [liability](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Legal_liability), but allow auxiliary distributors to offer such things on their own behalf.
5. **Which popular software are release under this licence:**

[The one exception to covered source files remaining under the MPL occurs when code under version 2.0 or later is combined with separate code files under the GNU GPL, GNU](https://www.google.co.in/imgres?imgurl=http%3A%2F%2Fwebsite-archive.mozilla.org%2Fwww.mozilla.org%2Fmpl%2Fimages%2Ftemplate%2Fscreen%2Flogo_footer.png&imgrefurl=http%3A%2F%2Fwebsite-archive.mozilla.org%2Fwww.mozilla.org%2Fmpl%2FMPL%2FNPL%2F1.0%2FFAQ.html&docid=Gp2BPmh0oFRSgM&tbnid=bUN2Ns1P4Dw3BM%3A&vet=10ahUKEwj_8vvfocnVAhUTUI8KHWVPDdoQMwgpKAUwBQ..i&w=109&h=98&bih=613&biw=1366&q=Mozilla%20public%20licence%202.0&ved=0ahUKEwj_8vvfocnVAhUTUI8KHWVPDdoQMwgpKAUwBQ&iact=mrc&uact=8)[[Lesser GPL](https://www.google.co.in/imgres?imgurl=http%3A%2F%2Fwebsite-archive.mozilla.org%2Fwww.mozilla.org%2Fmpl%2Fimages%2Ftemplate%2Fscreen%2Flogo_footer.png&imgrefurl=http%3A%2F%2Fwebsite-archive.mozilla.org%2Fwww.mozilla.org%2Fmpl%2FMPL%2FNPL%2F1.0%2FFAQ.html&docid=Gp2BPmh0oFRSgM&tbnid=bUN2Ns1P4Dw3BM%3A&vet=10ahUKEwj_8vvfocnVAhUTUI8KHWVPDdoQMwgpKAUwBQ..i&w=109&h=98&bih=613&biw=1366&q=Mozilla%20public%20licence%202.0&ved=0ahUKEwj_8vvfocnVAhUTUI8KHWVPDdoQMwgpKAUwBQ&iact=mrc&uact=8)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GNU_Lesser_General_Public_License)[(LGPL), or GNU](https://www.google.co.in/imgres?imgurl=http%3A%2F%2Fwebsite-archive.mozilla.org%2Fwww.mozilla.org%2Fmpl%2Fimages%2Ftemplate%2Fscreen%2Flogo_footer.png&imgrefurl=http%3A%2F%2Fwebsite-archive.mozilla.org%2Fwww.mozilla.org%2Fmpl%2FMPL%2FNPL%2F1.0%2FFAQ.html&docid=Gp2BPmh0oFRSgM&tbnid=bUN2Ns1P4Dw3BM%3A&vet=10ahUKEwj_8vvfocnVAhUTUI8KHWVPDdoQMwgpKAUwBQ..i&w=109&h=98&bih=613&biw=1366&q=Mozilla%20public%20licence%202.0&ved=0ahUKEwj_8vvfocnVAhUTUI8KHWVPDdoQMwgpKAUwBQ&iact=mrc&uact=8)[[Affero GPL](https://www.google.co.in/imgres?imgurl=http%3A%2F%2Fwebsite-archive.mozilla.org%2Fwww.mozilla.org%2Fmpl%2Fimages%2Ftemplate%2Fscreen%2Flogo_footer.png&imgrefurl=http%3A%2F%2Fwebsite-archive.mozilla.org%2Fwww.mozilla.org%2Fmpl%2FMPL%2FNPL%2F1.0%2FFAQ.html&docid=Gp2BPmh0oFRSgM&tbnid=bUN2Ns1P4Dw3BM%3A&vet=10ahUKEwj_8vvfocnVAhUTUI8KHWVPDdoQMwgpKAUwBQ..i&w=109&h=98&bih=613&biw=1366&q=Mozilla%20public%20licence%202.0&ved=0ahUKEwj_8vvfocnVAhUTUI8KHWVPDdoQMwgpKAUwBQ&iact=mrc&uact=8)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Affero_General_Public_License)[(AGPL). In this case, the program as a whole will be under the chosen GNU license, but the MPL-covered files will be dual-licensed, so that recipients can choose to distribute them under that GNU License or the MPL.](https://www.google.co.in/imgres?imgurl=http%3A%2F%2Fwebsite-archive.mozilla.org%2Fwww.mozilla.org%2Fmpl%2Fimages%2Ftemplate%2Fscreen%2Flogo_footer.png&imgrefurl=http%3A%2F%2Fwebsite-archive.mozilla.org%2Fwww.mozilla.org%2Fmpl%2FMPL%2FNPL%2F1.0%2FFAQ.html&docid=Gp2BPmh0oFRSgM&tbnid=bUN2Ns1P4Dw3BM%3A&vet=10ahUKEwj_8vvfocnVAhUTUI8KHWVPDdoQMwgpKAUwBQ..i&w=109&h=98&bih=613&biw=1366&q=Mozilla%20public%20licence%202.0&ved=0ahUKEwj_8vvfocnVAhUTUI8KHWVPDdoQMwgpKAUwBQ&iact=mrc&uact=8)[[[3]](https://www.google.co.in/imgres?imgurl=http%3A%2F%2Fwebsite-archive.mozilla.org%2Fwww.mozilla.org%2Fmpl%2Fimages%2Ftemplate%2Fscreen%2Flogo_footer.png&imgrefurl=http%3A%2F%2Fwebsite-archive.mozilla.org%2Fwww.mozilla.org%2Fmpl%2FMPL%2FNPL%2F1.0%2FFAQ.html&docid=Gp2BPmh0oFRSgM&tbnid=bUN2Ns1P4Dw3BM%3A&vet=10ahUKEwj_8vvfocnVAhUTUI8KHWVPDdoQMwgpKAUwBQ..i&w=109&h=98&bih=613&biw=1366&q=Mozilla%20public%20licence%202.0&ved=0ahUKEwj_8vvfocnVAhUTUI8KHWVPDdoQMwgpKAUwBQ&iact=mrc&uact=8)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mozilla_Public_License#cite_note-FSF-list-3)[The initial author of MPL code may choose to opt out of this GPL-compatibility by adding a notice to their source files.](https://www.google.co.in/imgres?imgurl=http%3A%2F%2Fwebsite-archive.mozilla.org%2Fwww.mozilla.org%2Fmpl%2Fimages%2Ftemplate%2Fscreen%2Flogo_footer.png&imgrefurl=http%3A%2F%2Fwebsite-archive.mozilla.org%2Fwww.mozilla.org%2Fmpl%2FMPL%2FNPL%2F1.0%2FFAQ.html&docid=Gp2BPmh0oFRSgM&tbnid=bUN2Ns1P4Dw3BM%3A&vet=10ahUKEwj_8vvfocnVAhUTUI8KHWVPDdoQMwgpKAUwBQ..i&w=109&h=98&bih=613&biw=1366&q=Mozilla%20public%20licence%202.0&ved=0ahUKEwj_8vvfocnVAhUTUI8KHWVPDdoQMwgpKAUwBQ&iact=mrc&uact=8)[[[6]](https://www.google.co.in/imgres?imgurl=http%3A%2F%2Fwebsite-archive.mozilla.org%2Fwww.mozilla.org%2Fmpl%2Fimages%2Ftemplate%2Fscreen%2Flogo_footer.png&imgrefurl=http%3A%2F%2Fwebsite-archive.mozilla.org%2Fwww.mozilla.org%2Fmpl%2FMPL%2FNPL%2F1.0%2FFAQ.html&docid=Gp2BPmh0oFRSgM&tbnid=bUN2Ns1P4Dw3BM%3A&vet=10ahUKEwj_8vvfocnVAhUTUI8KHWVPDdoQMwgpKAUwBQ..i&w=109&h=98&bih=613&biw=1366&q=Mozilla%20public%20licence%202.0&ved=0ahUKEwj_8vvfocnVAhUTUI8KHWVPDdoQMwgpKAUwBQ&iact=mrc&uact=8)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mozilla_Public_License#cite_note-copyleft-6)

[It is explicitly granted that MPL-covered code may be distributed under the terms of the license version under which it was received, or any later version. If code under version 1.0 or 1.1 is upgraded to version 2.0 by this mechanism, the 1.x-covered code must be marked with the aforementioned GPL-incompatible notice. The MPL can be modified to form a new license, provided that said license does not refer to Mozilla or Netscape.](https://www.google.co.in/imgres?imgurl=http%3A%2F%2Fwebsite-archive.mozilla.org%2Fwww.mozilla.org%2Fmpl%2Fimages%2Ftemplate%2Fscreen%2Flogo_footer.png&imgrefurl=http%3A%2F%2Fwebsite-archive.mozilla.org%2Fwww.mozilla.org%2Fmpl%2FMPL%2FNPL%2F1.0%2FFAQ.html&docid=Gp2BPmh0oFRSgM&tbnid=bUN2Ns1P4Dw3BM%3A&vet=10ahUKEwj_8vvfocnVAhUTUI8KHWVPDdoQMwgpKAUwBQ..i&w=109&h=98&bih=613&biw=1366&q=Mozilla%20public%20licence%202.0&ved=0ahUKEwj_8vvfocnVAhUTUI8KHWVPDdoQMwgpKAUwBQ&iact=mrc&uact=8)

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