**PRACTICAL 02**

**AIM: Learn at least three different OSLs and create brief report about them**

**a) History of license:**

**1] Apache license 2.0**

Beginning in 1995, the Apache Group released successive versions of the [Apache HTTP Server](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apache_HTTP_Server). Its initial license was essentially the same as the [original 4-clause BSD license](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Original_BSD_license).

In January 2004, ASF decided to depart from the BSD model and produced the Apache License 2.0. The stated goals of the license included making it easier for non-ASF projects to use, improving [compatibility](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/License_compatibility) with [GPL](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GNU_General_Public_License)-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.

**2] MIT**

The **MIT License** is a [permissive free software license](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Permissive_free_software_license) originating at the [Massachusetts Institute of Technology](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Massachusetts_Institute_of_Technology) (MIT)[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MIT_License#cite_note-6) in the late 1980s.[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MIT_License#cite_note-history-7) As a permissive license, it puts only very limited restriction on reuse and has, therefore, high [license compatibility](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/License_compatibility).

**b)Idea:**

**1] Apache license 2.0**

The idea behind the Apache License 2.0 is to provide a permissive open-source license that allows for the use ,modification, and distributionof software covered by the license, including for commercial purposes.

The Apache License 2.0 was created with the goal of being more compatible with other open-source licensees.

**2] MIT**

The MIT license **aims to be the most simple and straightforward open source license for developers to distribute their software under**. Another key difference is that the Apache license requires developers to disclose any major changes they make to the original source code.

**c)What problem does it solve:**

**1] Apache license 2.0**

In the case of Apache OpenOffice, this license is the [Apache Software License 2.0](http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0), a free and open source software license. Like other open source licenses, the Apache License explicitly allows you to copy and redistribute the covered product, without any license fees or royalties.

**2] MIT**

The MIT license **gives users express permission to reuse code for any purpose**, sometimes even if code is part of proprietary software. As long as users include the original copy of the MIT license in their distribution, they can make any changes or modifications to the code to suit their own needs.

**d)Detailed licensing model:**

**1] Apache license 2.0**

Open source licenses come in two flavors: permissive and [copyleft](https://fossa.com/blog/all-about-copyleft-licenses/). The Apache License 2.0 is in the permissive category, meaning that users can do (nearly) anything they want with the code, with very few exceptions.

However, unlike that of the MIT license, the text of the Apache License 2.0 is quite dense and difficult to read.

**2] MIT**

The MIT License is **a permissive free software license originating at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) in the late 1980s**. As a permissive license, it puts only very limited restriction on reuse and has, therefore, high license compatibility. MIT License..

**e)Which popular software are released under this license?**

**1] Apache license 2.0**

The Apache License is a free and open source software ([FOSS](https://www.techtarget.com/whatis/definition/Free-and-open-source-software-FOSS-or-free-libre-open-source-software-FLOSS)) licensing agreement from the Apache Software Foundation (ASF).

All ASF software is released under the Apache license, unless it is specified otherwise. The licensing model is also freely available for use by non-ASF developers.

**2] MIT**

Notable projects that use the MIT license include the X Windows System, Ruby on Rails, Nim, Node.js, Lua, and jQuery.Notable companies using the MIT license include Microsoft,Google and Meta.

**f) Any popular news associated with license:**

**1] Apache license 2.0**

In feb 21,2001 Apache software foundation was officially recognized as a U.S.501(c)3 Public charity.

*June 17, 2008*  
[Press Release](https://www.apache.org/foundation/press/pr_2008_06_17.html) : The Apache Software Foundation's "Apache Way" continues to gain momentum, recognition and influence on the future of open source technologies.

**2] MIT**

Designing a heat engine with no moving parts. Creating a lightweight material stronger than steel. Enabling portable deslination at the push of a button

**g) Popularity:**

**1] Apache license 2.0**

Apache has become very popular since it allows users to use the software for any purpose, to distribute it, to modify it, and to distribute modified versions of the software under the terms of the license, without concern for royalties. The ASF and its projects release their software products under the Apache License.

**2] MIT**

From all available FOSS licenses, the MIT license remains the most popular. In 2019, researchers found that 27% of all open-source licenses on Github were using the MIT license because it is short, to the point, and optimized for developers.

**h)Impact:**

**1] Apache license 2.0**

The Apache License is a permissive open-source license that provides an open code base and encourages contribution. A key benefit of the Apache license is that while it is open, it still **enables commercial vendors to build on top of the code to develop and sell enterprise solutions**

**2] MIT:**

It allows the permissive open source license allowing you to use, modify and re-distribute the SW freely

**a)History of License:**

The **MIT License** is a [permissive free software license](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Permissive_free_software_license) originating at the [Massachusetts Institute of Technology](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Massachusetts_Institute_of_Technology) (MIT)[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MIT_License#cite_note-6) in the late 1980s.[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MIT_License#cite_note-history-7) As a permissive license, it puts only very limited restriction on reuse and has, therefore, high [license compatibility](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/License_compatibility).

**b)Idea:**

The MIT license **aims to be the most simple and straightforward open source license for developers to distribute their software under**. Another key difference is that the Apache license requires developers to disclose any major changes they make to the original source code.

**c)What problem does it solves:**