Name / Version	Owner / Source	License	Purpose / Where Used	Client Rights Granted	Notes
TensorFlow 2.15	Google	Apache 2.0	AI model training/inference	Perpetual use as part of deliverables	Safe, permissive
PyTorch 2.2	Meta	BSD + others	Model prototyping	Same as above	Widely used
HuggingFace Models	Hugging Face Hub	Varies (MIT/Apache)	Pre-trained embeddings	Same	Need to list specific models
OpenCV 4.10	OpenCV Org	Apache 2.0	Image preprocessing	Same	Required for outfit processing
DeepFashion Dataset	CUHK	Research license	Model training (fashion attributes)	Use limited to project	Must confirm dataset license
Firebase Auth/DB	Google	Proprietary	Auth + storage	Licensed to Client under Google T&Cs	Requires client account
AWS S3	Amazon	Proprietary	Image storage	Licensed to Client	Costs borne by Client
FAISS 1.7	Facebook AI (Meta)	MIT (permissive)	Vector search for embeddings / nearest-Neighbour retrieval	Licensed to Client	
Stable viton	Hugging face	Apache 2.0	It's a model trained on images	Licensed to client	

1. Apache 2.0

- **Type:** Permissive open-source license.
- **Key Points:**
  - You can use, modify, and distribute the code freely (even commercially).
  - Must include the **license notice** and give **credit to original authors**.
  - Includes a **patent grant** (protects you if contributors hold patents).
- **Popular in:** Many AI/ML projects (TensorFlow, Hugging Face Transformers).

2. BSD + others

- **Type:** BSD = permissive open-source license family (BSD-2-Clause, BSD-3-Clause).
- **Key Points:**
  - Fewer restrictions than GPL.
  - You can modify and distribute, even in proprietary projects.
  - Main requirement: keep the **copyright notice**.
- "+ others" means the project may also mix in other licenses.

3. Varies (MIT/Apache)

- **Type:** Indicates the license depends on the specific component or repo.
- **MIT:** Ultra-permissive. Just credit the author.
- **Apache 2.0:** Slightly stricter, includes patent rights and attribution.
- So, some parts may be MIT, other Apache.

4. Apache 2.0

- Same as above (see #1).
- Widely adopted because it's business-friendly but still open.

5. Research license

- **Type:** Restrictive license (not true open source).
- **Key Points:**
    - Typically allows **academic / research to use only**.
    - Commercial use is **forbidden** unless you pay or get permission.
    - Common with experimental AI models (e.g., early GPT versions, Meta's research models).

6. Proprietary

- **Type:** Closed-source.
- **Key Points:**
    - Owned fully by a company or individual.
    - You can't view/modify the source code.
    - Use is limited by terms of service (may involve fees or subscriptions).
- Examples: Microsoft Office, Google Gemini, OpenAI GPT-4.

7. Proprietary (again)

- Same as above. Another system/tool with **restricted usage**.

8. MIT (permissive)

- **Type:** Very permissive open-source license.
- **Key Points:**
    - Do whatever you want (use, sell, modify, distribute).
    - Must keep original author's copyright notice.
    - No warranty liability.
- Common for libraries, small projects.

9. Apache 2.0

- Same as earlier permissive, with patent protection and attribution.

References

Fashn Blog: top image models