| b.     | GNU  | Apache  | MIT   |
|--------|--|---|---|
| SAP    | SAP is very different from GNU in the sense that, SAP explicitly owns any modification to their software including any Add-On(s) made. SAP also restricts the licensee to redistribute the program and without consent from SAP and users need to attain a license for every unit the software is installed on. GNU allows modifications and add-on(s) under the restriction that any changes made need to be made available including the source code. GNU falls under the category of copyleft license. Any software hence made under GNU must also be released under GNU license. | It is a permissive open software license which allows the modified version of the program to be released under license that the user wishes with the restriction that all modifications are listed. The licensee does not own the modified version of the program, unlike SAP. Redistribution of the program is allowed but under the condition the original license is attached with it, unlike SAP which does not allow any redistribution. | MIT licence has no restrictions, on duplications, merging and redistribution of program. This is the opposite of SAP in the regard that they have high restrictions in the same. MIT license does not give licensee any ownership on modified code, whereas SAP explicitly owns any modifications.  |
| GNU    | -  | The difference between GNU and Apache is that GNU is copyleft while Apache is permissive. GNU comes under the restriction that any change made needs to be made public while this is not the case in Apache.  | MIT also does not have the restriction that the modified code needs to be made available for all others, similar to Apache while GNU does require all modified code to be released as Open Source under the same license.   |
| Apache | -  | -   | Difference between Apache and MIT is that the modifications made in the software need to be listed and preserved between modifications of the software, while MIT has no such restrictions. Also, any software under Apache license not be named such that it promoted the idea the product is owned or endorsed by Apache, not a requirement in MIT license. |

b. MIT (4) is more similar to (3) Apache since Apache does not place restrictions on having to release the modified software's source code as well, and only requires the original license to be attached with the original software. Both Apache and MIT allow modified software to be published under any license.

c. I would choose SAP license if I was a software producer (not an Open Source Software producer) since it provides the most protection against unlawful duplication, making unauthorised changes to the software, changes which could allow the user to circumvent the details of the License. In all other license it is possible for the program to be modified in such a way that with minimal changes a copy of the software be produced could be released under some other license (if not GNU) which would result in immoral way of profiting from some one else's work. If however, software was being produced for Open Source release, I would prefer Apache license since it requires my own unmodified product to be released under the restrictions of the Apache license and lists all modifications made to the original which could be helpful for an open source software.

Puru Vaish s2236141 04-09-20