

Libre Software

FREE SOFTWARE



**FREE AS IN FREEDOM NOT PRICE. LIBRE
NOT GRATIS.**

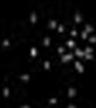
memegenerator.net



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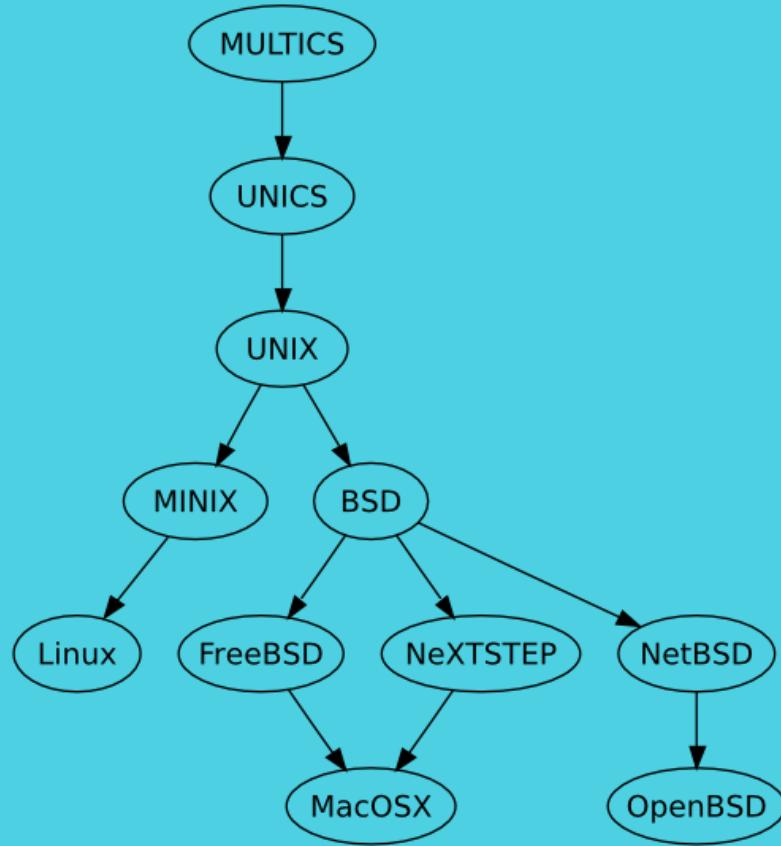


©1979 ATARI INC

The **Unix wars** were struggles between vendors to set a standard for the Unix operating system in the late 1980s and early 1990s.

Origins [edit]

Although AT&T Corporation created Unix, by the 1980s, the University of California, Berkeley Computer Systems Research Group was the leading non-commercial Unix developer.^[1] In the mid-1980s, the three common





SECOND EDITION

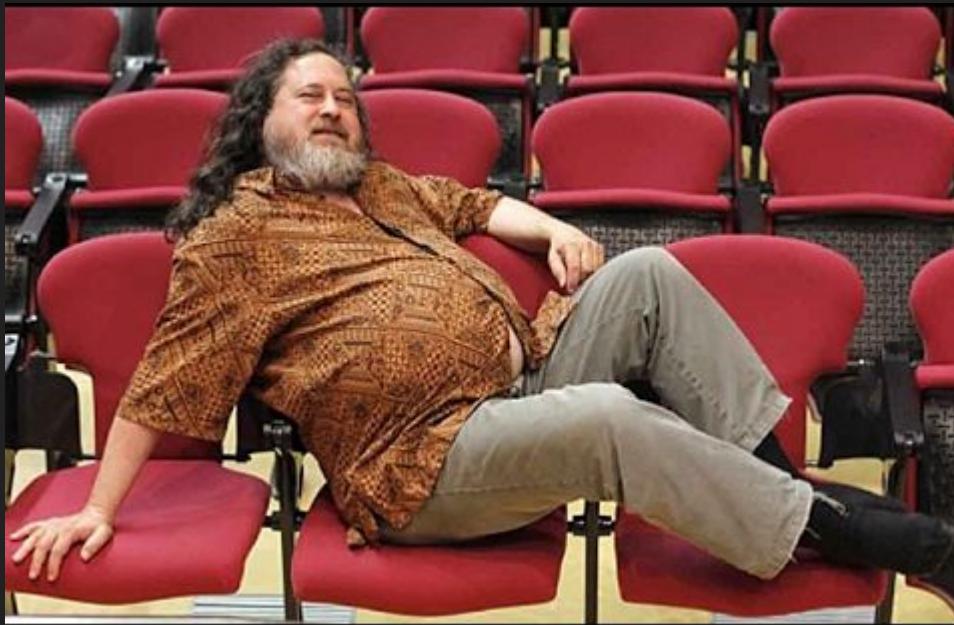
THE



PROGRAMMING
LANGUAGE

BRIAN W. KERNIGHAN
DENNIS M. RITCHIE





Richard Stallman



Copyright



Copyleft

Copyleft

Copyleft is a licensing strategy that aims to promote the free distribution and modification of creative works, especially software. It is a play on the word "copyright" and is a way of using copyright law to ensure that a work remains freely available.

Under a [copyleft license](#), anyone can use, modify, and distribute the work, but they must also provide the same freedoms to the recipients when they distribute derivative works. This means that any changes made to the original work must also be licensed under the same copyleft license, ensuring that the work and its derivatives remain free and open for future users.

The most famous example of a copyleft license is the [GNU General Public License \(GPL\)](#) used for many open-source software projects.

In summary, [copyright](#) is a legal concept that grants exclusive rights to creators and authors over their works, whereas [copyleft](#) is a licensing strategy that uses [copyright law](#) to promote the free distribution and modification of [creative works](#).

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Copyleft



Permissive



Unlicense

Permissions in addition to commercial use, distribution, modification:

Patent use



Patent use



Conditions

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Source



Network use is distribution



Same license



Library



File



State changes



Some



Limitations/Disclaimers

Liability



Warranty



Trademark use

No explicit limitation



```
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16  share and change all versions of a program--to make sure it remains free
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19  any other work released this way by its authors. You can apply it to
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22         When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not
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24  have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for
25  them if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you
26  want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new
27  free programs, and that you know you can do these things.
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29         To protect your rights, we need to prevent others from denying you
30  these rights or asking you to surrender the rights. Therefore, you have
31  certain responsibilities if you distribute copies of the software, or if
32  you modify it: responsibilities to respect the freedom of others.
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34         For example, if you distribute copies of such a program, whether
35  gratis or for a fee, you must pass on to the recipients the same
36  freedoms that you received. You must make sure that they, too, receive
37  or can get the source code. And you must show them these terms so they
38  know their rights.
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40         Developers that use the GNU GPL protect your rights with two steps:
41  (1) assert copyright on the software, and (2) offer you this License
42  giving you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify it.
43
44         For the developers' and authors' protection, the GPL clearly explains
45  that there is no warranty for this free software. For both users' and
46  authors' sake, the GPL requires that modified versions be marked as
47
48  35k  LICENSE  1:0 Top
```

Text db



cc creative commons

1. **The freedom to inspect or view.** In software, this came from the freedom to study how the program works, and change it to make it do what you wish . Access to the source code is a precondition for this - such as FreeCAD files, text documents, spreadsheets, calculations, instructions, etc.
2. **The freedom to use.** Run or otherwise execute the software, product, or process. You may be charged for using the thing. But this is a moot point, because as soon as someone buys it, it can be released for free.
3. **The freedom to modify.** This is a big point: making improvements or adaptation is a key to distributing value.
4. **Economic freedom.** The freedom to distribute or sell. Freedom distribute copies of your modified versions to others. By doing this you can give the whole community a chance to benefit from your changes. Access to the source code is a precondition for this.

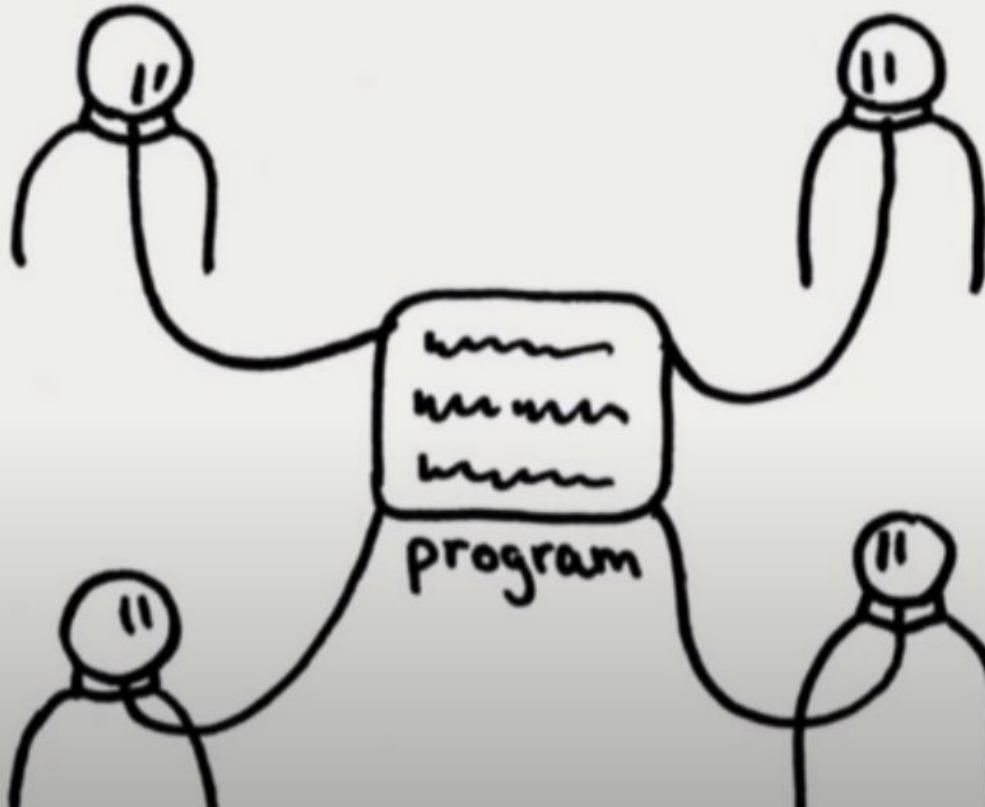
Why?

1 Privacy and Autonomy

Users control the program



The program controls the users



I don't need to explain why
software controls you I hope

ON

L I B E R T Y

BY

JOHN STUART MILL.

LONDON:

JOHN W. PARKER AND SON, WEST STRAND.

M.DCCC.LIX.

If you type the commands:

```
cd /Library/CoreAnalytics
```

```
open taskedConfig.json
```

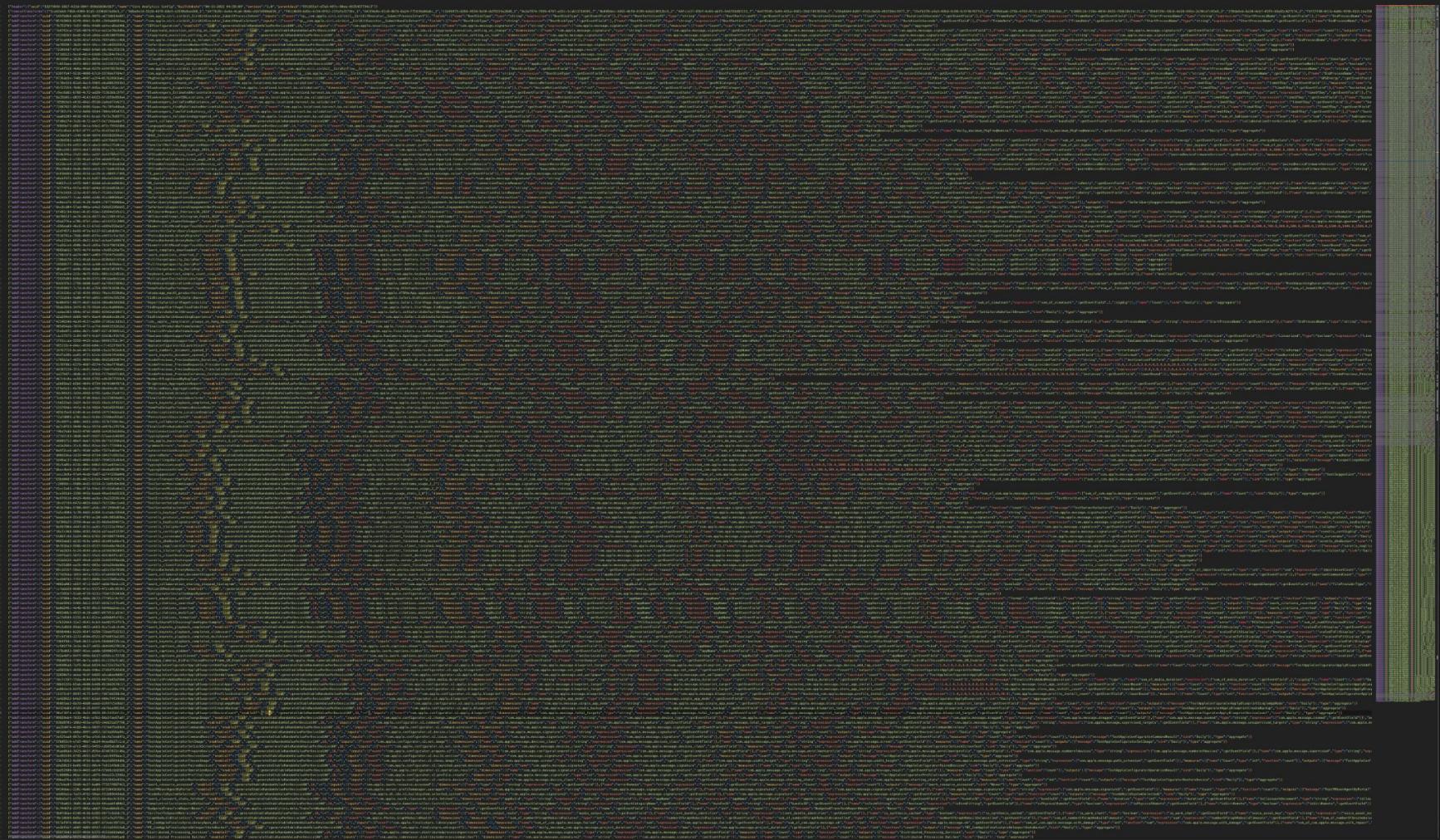
or

```
vim taskedConfig.json
```

You can get a clear indication of what and how much data is being gathered

For my old **school laptop** it's about 700 lines

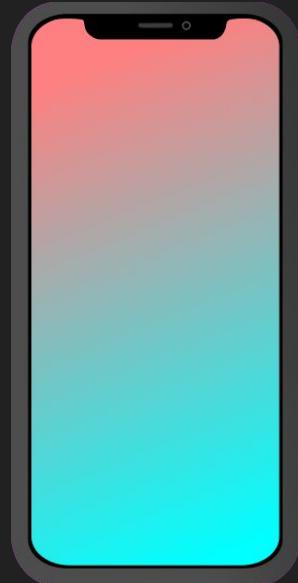




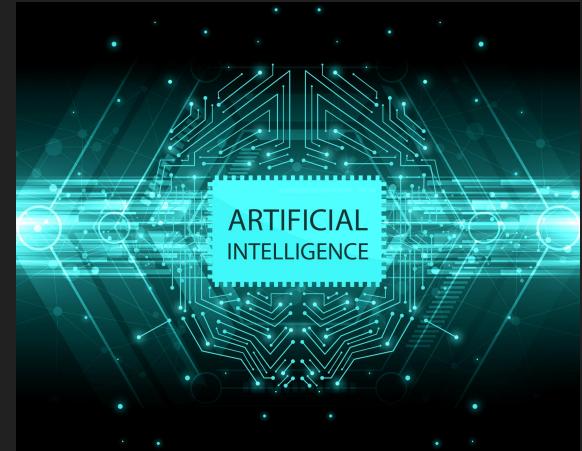
Quality and Innovativeness

The private sector does not
create innovation

Biggest innovations in the last 50 years



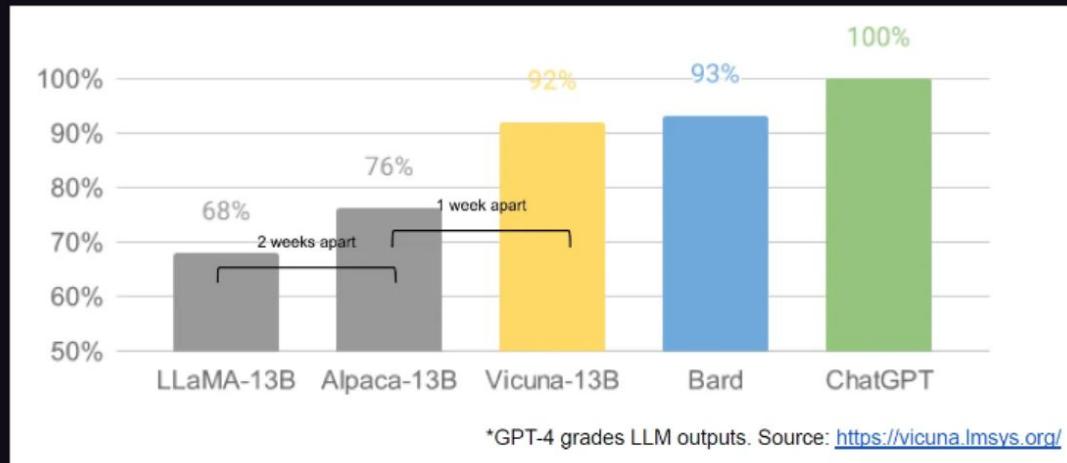
TESLA



Read We Have No Moat



- We have no secret sauce. Our best hope is to learn from and collaborate with what others are doing outside Google. We should prioritize enabling 3P integrations.
- People will not pay for a restricted model when free, unrestricted alternatives are comparable in quality. We should consider where our value add really is.
- Giant models are slowing us down. In the long run, the best models are the ones which can be iterated upon quickly. We should make small variants more than an afterthought, now that we know what is possible in the <20B parameter regime.



3. Customizability

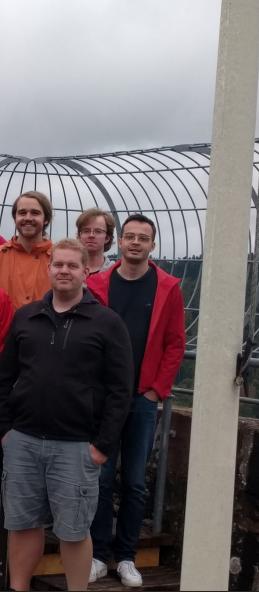


Customisable



My current system daily workflow
on Gnome

4. Supporting the Devs



We need more
developers, designers
users and feedback

What can you do

Proprietary Libre

OSX & Windows ⇒ **Linux & BSD variants**

Google Drive ⇒ Nextcloud, Owncloud, Seafile

365 suite (ms office suite) ⇒ Libre Office, Only Office. Apache office

Adobe Suite ⇒ GIMP (Photoshop), KDENlive (Premiere Pro), Kitra (Illustrator)

Notion ⇒ Obsidian, Joplin, Zim..

Chrome & Edge & Safari ⇒ **Brave, Firefox, Chromium, QuteBrowser, LibreWolf, Surf**

Music Creation ⇒ Ardour, Audacity

Or just search up foss or open
source version of x software

Contacts

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Email: me@danielokita.com

Or find me on my website @ danielokita.com