















Open Source vs Free

 Open-source license criteria focuses on the availability of the source code and the ability to modify and share it, while free software licenses focuses on the user's freedom to use the program, to modify it, and to share it.



Acronyms

- OSS
 - Open source software
- FOSS
 - Free open source software
- GNU
 - GNU's Not Unix!
- GPL
 - GNU General Public License



Intellectual Property

- What is IP?
 - Creation of the human mind
 - Author's copyright
 - Distinctive logo design
 - Patent on a particular process



Intellectual Property

- Who owns IP?
 - Single author?
 - The author owns the IP
 - Multiple authors?
 - Authors share IP
 - Have an agreement before creating IP!
 - Single author employed during creation?
 - It is complicated!
 - Have an agreement before creating IP!



Copyright

- A copyright gives the owner the exclusive right to reproduce, distribute, perform, display, or license his work. The owner also receives the exclusive right to produce or license derivatives of his or her work.
- The Copyright Act now covers architectural design, software, the graphic arts, motion pictures, and sound recordings.



Copyleft

 Copyleft is an arrangement whereby software or artistic work may be used, modified, and distributed freely on condition that anything derived from it is bound by the same condition.



Free as in ...







Patents

 A patent is the right to exclude others from making, using or selling the invention throughout the United States of America.



Trademark

 Trademarks identify the goods of one manufacturer from the goods of others. Trademarks are important business assets because they allow companies to establish their products reputation without having to worry that an inferior product will diminish their reputation or profit by deceiving the consumer. Trademarks include words, names, symbols and logos



Licensing Considerations

- Linking
- Distribution
- Modification (derivative works)
- Patent grant
- Private use
- Sublicensing
- Trademark grant
- Disclaimer of liability/warranty
- Copyleft



Common Licenses

- Apache
 - Generally permissive, no TM grant
- BSD
 - Generally permissive, no auto patent or TM grant
- MIT
 - Generally permissive, no auto patent or TM grant
- GPL
 - Copyleft, viral, auto patent and TM grant



Poison Pill Licensing

- Provide software as FOSS
 - Useful for academics, some non-profits
 - Viral licensing unworkable for businesses
- Sell optional commercial licens€
 - Useful for business scenarios





Contributor Agreements

- Good OSS projects require contributor agreements
 - No agreement == no clear understanding
 - Your contribution may be devalued/lost
 - Your contribution may be appropriated
 - The project may end in a legal quagmire



Code of Conduct

- Good OSS projects require a code of conduct
 - No harassment
 - No sexualized language/imagery
 - No trolling
 - No doxing
 - No unethical or unprofessional conduct sual Studio

Forks, Branches, & Pull Requests

- How to contribute via GitHub
 - Fork the source repo
 - Clone your fork onto your dev workstation
 - Create an issue in the source repo to track your work
 - Create a branch for your issue (in your clone of your fork)
 - Do your work and commit to your branch
 - Create a pull request (PR) from your branch to the source repo
 - Do more work in your branch, commit/push to update the PR
 - When PR is accepted (or rejected) delete your branch



rocky@lhotka.net www.lhotka.net www.cslanet.com

THANK YOU

Magenic^{*}

Microsoft Regional Director





