

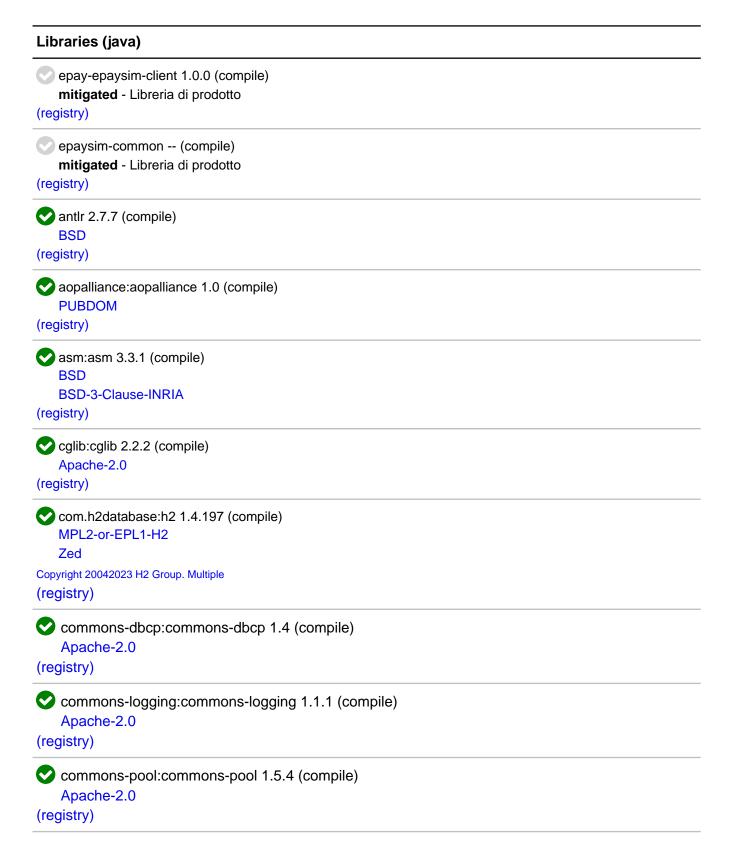
LICENSING BIBLE

Project: epay/epaysim

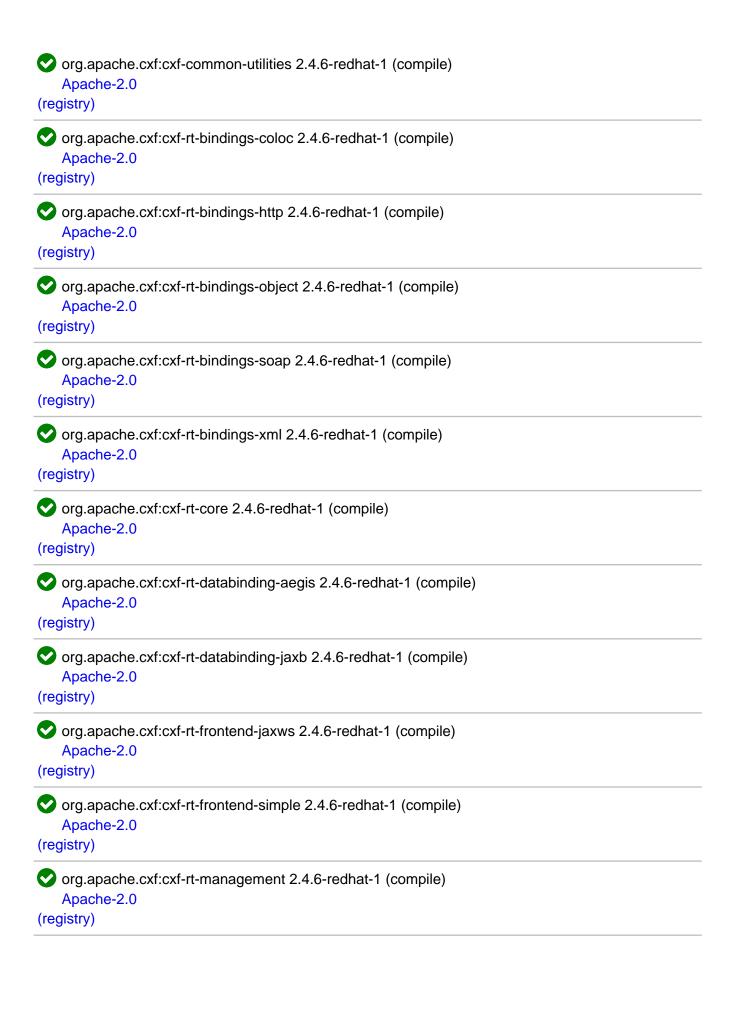
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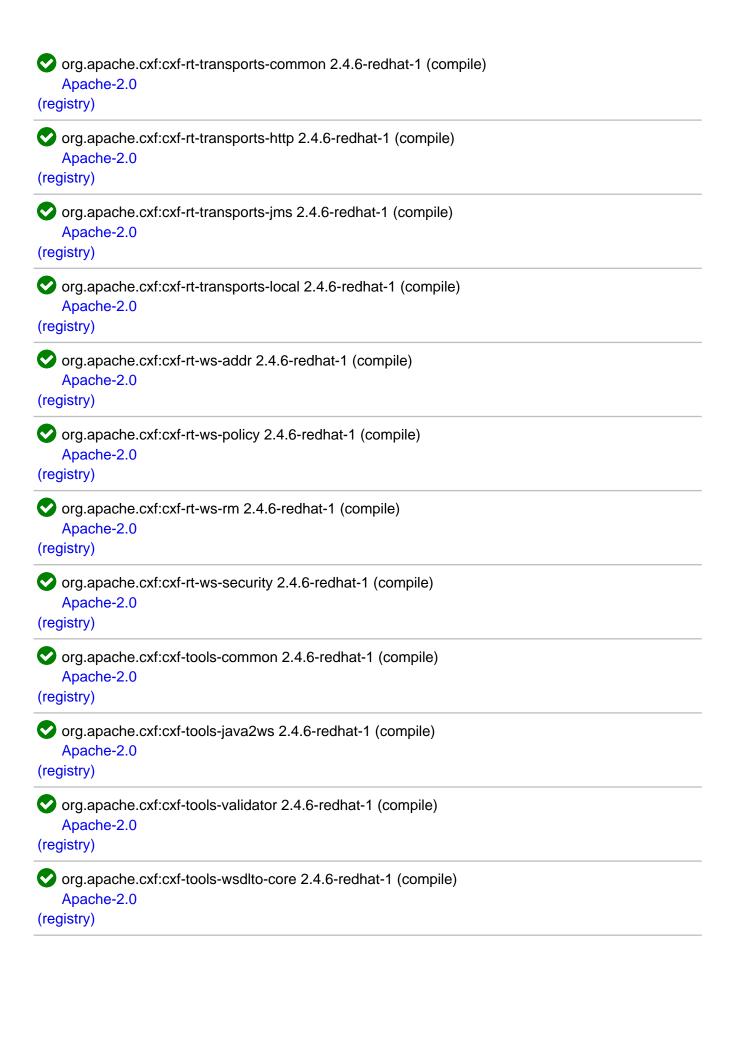
Created on 2023-12-07 15:28 UTC

Bill of components

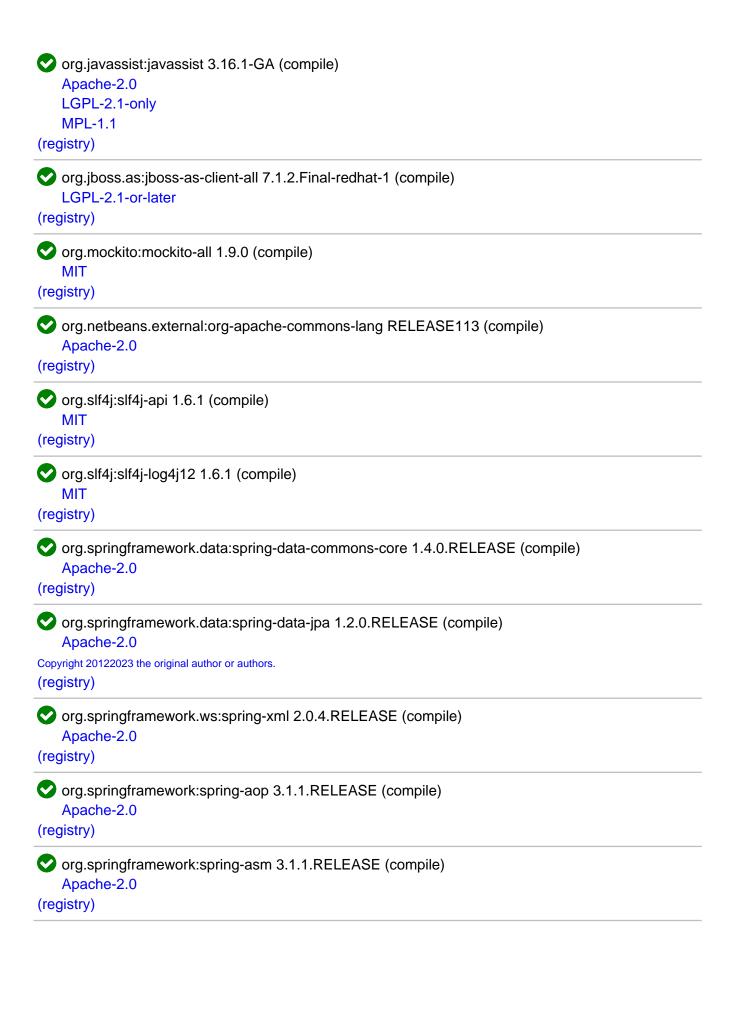


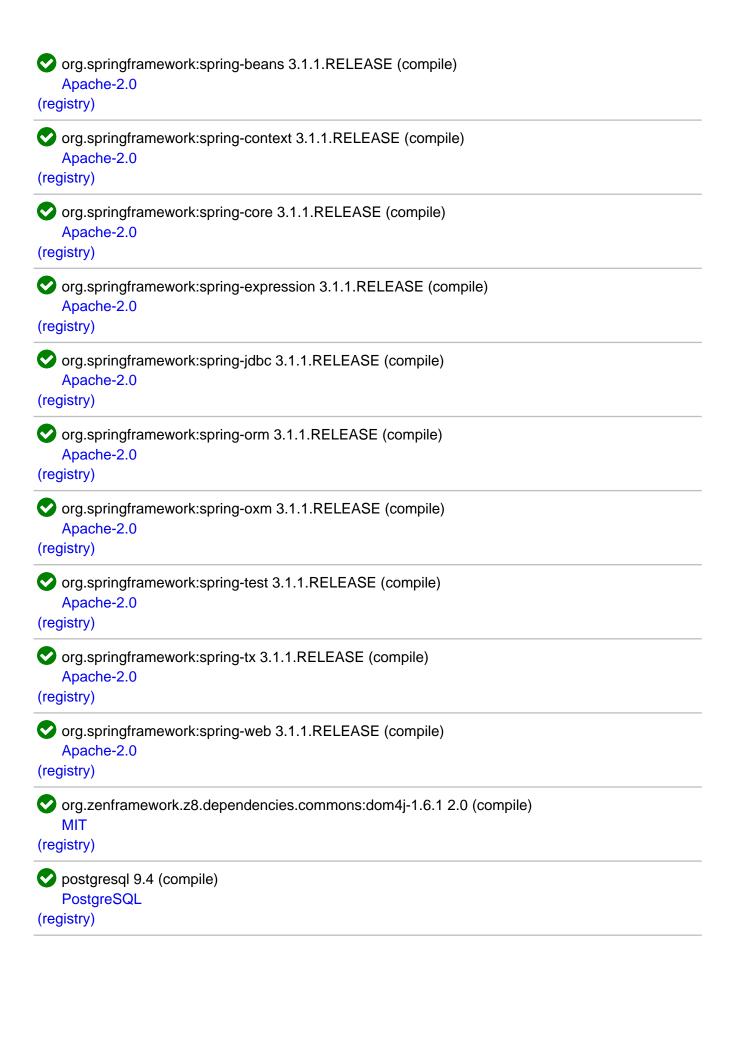
ccmengine-ws-client 8.0.0 (compile) Apache-2.0 (registry) hibernate-core 4.1.3 (compile) LGPL-2.1 (registry) v junit:junit 4.11 (compile) **CPL-1.0** (registry) log4j:log4j 1.2.14 (compile) Apache-2.0 (registry) net.sf.dozer:dozer 5.5.1 (compile) Apache-2.0 (registry) net.sf.dozer:dozer-spring 5.5.1 (compile) Apache-2.0 (registry) org.apache.commons:commons-collections4 4.1 (compile) Apache-2.0 (registry) org.apache.commons:commons-lang3 3.1 (compile) Apache-2.0 (registry) org.apache.cxf.xjcplugins:cxf-xjc-boolean 2.4.0-redhat-1 (compile) Apache-2.0 (registry) org.apache.cxf.xjcplugins:cxf-xjc-dv 2.4.0-redhat-1 (compile) Apache-2.0 (registry) org.apache.cxf.xjcplugins:cxf-xjc-ts 2.4.0-redhat-1 (compile) Apache-2.0 (registry) org.apache.cxf:cxf-api 2.4.6-redhat-1 (compile) Apache-2.0 (registry)





org.apache.cxf:cxf-tools-wsdlto-databinding-jaxb 2.4.6-redhat-1 (compile) Apache-2.0 (registry) org.apache.cxf:cxf-tools-wsdlto-frontend-jaxws 2.4.6-redhat-1 (compile) Apache-2.0 (registry) org.apache.neethi:neethi 3.0.1-redhat-1 (compile) Apache-2.0 (registry) org.apache.ws.security:wss4j 1.6.5-redhat-1 (compile) Apache-2.0 (registry) org.apache.ws.xmlschema:xmlschema-core 2.0.2-redhat-1 (compile) Apache-2.0 (registry) org.hamcrest:hamcrest-all 1.3 (compile) **BSD-2-Clause** (registry) org.hamcrest:hamcrest-core 1.3 (compile) **BSD-2-Clause** (registry) org.hibernate.common:hibernate-commons-annotations 4.0.1.Final-redhat-1 (compile) LGPL-2.0-only LGPL-2.1-only (registry) org.hibernate.javax.persistence:hibernate-jpa-2.0-api 1.0.1.Final-redhat-1 (compile) **MIT** Apache-2.0 (registry) org.hibernate:hibernate-entitymanager -- (compile) LGPL-2.0 GPL-3.0-or-later (registry) org.hibernate:hibernate-validator 4.2.0.Final-redhat-1 (compile) Apache-2.0 (registry)





vtil-perf 1.0.0 (compile)
Apache-2.0
(registry)

wsdl4j:wsdl4j -- (compile)
CPL-1.0
(registry)



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BSD Licenses Versus the GPL

The GPL <> (GNU <> General Public License) is by far the most widely used license forfree software <> (i.e., software whose source code is available at no cost for anyone to use for any purpose). The Linuxkernel <> (i.e., the core of the operating system) as well as much of the other software generally included in Linux distributions have been released under the terms of the GPL.

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Closely related to this is the fact that, in sharp contrast to the GPL, BSD-style licenses do not require that derivative works based on BSD-licensed software make the source code for such derivative works freely available. This allows the direct incorporation of code from open source projects (i.e., from BSD-licensed software) into closed source projects. The GPL, however, specifically states: "This General Public License does not permit incorporating your program into proprietary programs."

A third difference is that the GPL is a single, copyrighted (by the Free Software Foundation, Inc.) license with no variants. BSD-style licenses, in contrast, are commonly modified for the specific situation.

In many cases, the use of open source code can allow companies to develop products more quickly and with less expense than if they wrote them with entirely original code. The fact that derivative products of BSD-licensed software are not required to be open source can be very useful for developers who want to create commercial products from open source code but who want to keep their modifications and/or extensions secret. Interestingly, companies that initially develop closed source products based on BSD-licensed code tend to be more likely to eventually make their source code publicly available than are companies that develop products that do not incorporate code code.

The issue of which license provides greater freedom and does the most to promote the development of improved software is highly controversial. In spite of the seeming simplicity of the licenses, there are no simple answers.

One of the most controversial properties of the GPL is its viral nature. This means that once some useful modification or addition to a GPL licensed program has been released, the source code of the modified or extended program must likewise be made freely available. That is, the GPL is a mechanism that deprives developers of the freedom to make their source code secret at some future date, although the developer can still use such code in commercial products. Critics of the GPL claim that this diminishes or destroys the commercial value of software because others can produce products that incorporate the same code.

GPL advocates claim that although the GPL is contagious in theory, it is not necessarily so in practice. Rather, they assert, it merely places restrictions on the code's re-use, as do BSD-style licenses.

One thing about both the GPL and the BSD-style licenses for which there is widespread agreement is that both have problems. Neither is perfect, and perhaps no license can be perfect. There is also considerable agreement that there are benefits both to software developers and to society as a whole from the choice provided by the existence of a variety of types of free software licenses, including the GPL and BSD-style licenses.

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One of the problems with this clause arose from the fact that people who made changes to the source code often wanted to have their names added to the acknowledgment. This could easily result in large and cumbersome acknowledgments for products with numerous contributors and for software distributions consisting of multiple individual projects.

A second problem was legal incompatibility with the terms of the GPL. This is because the GPL prohibits the addition of restrictions beyond those that it already imposes. Thus it was necessary to segregate GPL and BSD-licensed software within projects.

Initially, the "obnoxious BSD advertising clause," as it was referred to by GPL advocates, was used only for the BSD UNIX license. That did not cause any major problems because it was only necessary to include a single sentence of acknowledgment in any advertisement.

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Because of this blurred distinction, using the ordinary General Public License for libraries did not effectively promote software sharing, because most developers did not use the libraries. We concluded that weaker conditions might promote sharing better.

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(For example, a function in a library to compute square roots has a purpose that is entirely well-defined independent of the application. Therefore, Subsection 2d requires that any application-supplied function or table used by this function must be optional: if the application does not supply it, the square root function must still compute square roots.)

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If such an object file uses only numerical parameters, data structure layouts and accessors, and small macros and small inline functions (ten lines or less in length), then the use of the object file is unrestricted, regardless of whether it is legally a derivative work. (Executables containing this object code plus portions of the Library will still fall under Section 6.)

Otherwise, if the work is a derivative of the Library, you may distribute the object code for the work under the terms of Section 6. Any executables containing that work also fall under Section 6, whether or not they are linked directly with the Library itself.

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- b) Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give the same user the materials specified in Subsection 6a, above, for a charge no more than the cost of performing this distribution.
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FAQ <>

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Appendix

History <>

License <>

Build <>

Links <> MVStore <>

Architecture <>

Migration to 2.0 <>

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Summary and License FAQ <> Mozilla Public License Version 2.0 <> Eclipse Public License - Version 1.0 <> Export Control Classification Number (ECCN) <>

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