

**AIM: LEARN AT LEAST 3 DIFFERENT OPEN SOURCE LICENCES AND
CREATE A BRIEF REPORT ABOUT THEM**

THREE LICENCES NAMELY ARE: 1. GPL (GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE)

2. APACHE 2.0

3.

HISTORY OF LICENSES:

1.) GPL: The GPL was written by [Richard Stallman](#) in 1989, for use with programs released as part of the GNU project. The original GPL was based on a unification of similar licenses used for early versions of [GNU Emacs](#) (1985).

IDEA:

1.) GPL: the [GNU Debugger](#), and the [GNU C Compiler](#).^[18] These licenses contained similar provisions to the modern GPL, but were specific to each program, rendering them incompatible, despite being the same license.^[19] Stallman's goal was to produce one license that could be used for any project, thus making it possible for many projects to share code.

Version 1 of the GNU GPL,^[22] released on 25 February 1989,^[23] prevented what were then the two main ways that software distributors restricted the freedoms that define free software. The first problem was that distributors may publish [binary files](#) only—executable, but not readable or modifiable by humans. To prevent this, GPLv1 stated that copying and distributing copies or any portion of the program must also make the human-readable source code available under the same licensing terms.^[6]

What problem does it solve?

1.) The GPL permits you to create and distribute an aggregate, even when the licenses of the other software are non-free or GPL-incompatible. The

only condition is that you cannot release the aggregate under a license that prohibits users from exercising rights that each program's individual license would grant them.

Detailed licensing Model:

1.) The GNU General Public License (GNU GPL or simply GPL) is a series of widely used [free software licenses](#) that guarantee [end users](#) the [four freedoms](#) to run, study, share, and modify the software.^[7] The license was the first [copyleft](#) for general use and was originally written by the founder of the [Free Software Foundation](#) (FSF).

Which popular software released under this licenses:

1.) MySQL, GNU Emacs, JEdit

POPULARITY:

the GPL is the most popular license by a wide margin with over 45% of software being licensed under one or more versions.

IMPACT:

However, some developers want to distribute source code, but don't want to forgo all distribution rights, as would be required under the GPL. As a result, there have been a host of competing open source licenses: the Apache License, the BSD License, the IBM Public License, the Sun Public License, and the Qt Public License, to name just a few. The [Open Source Initiative](#) (OSI) reviews licenses for compliance with the goals of open source, and publishes approved licenses on the OSI web site.

APACHE 2.0

HISTORY: Beginning in 1995, the Apache Group (later the Apache Software Foundation) released successive versions of the [Apache HTTP Server](#). Its initial license was essentially the same as the [original 4-clause BSD license](#), with only the names of the organizations

changed, and with an additional clause forbidding derivative works from bearing the Apache name.

IDEA: In January 2004, ASF decided to depart from the BSD model and produced the Apache License 2.0. The stated goals of the license included making it easier for non-ASF projects to use, improving [compatibility](#) with [GPL](#)-based software, allowing the license to be included by reference instead of listed in every file, clarifying the license on contributions, and requiring a patent license on contributions that necessarily infringe a contributor's own patents.^[5] This license requires preservation of the [copyright](#) notice and [disclaimer](#).

WHAT PROBLEM DOES IT SOLVE?

The [Apache software license](#) gives users permission to reuse code for nearly any purpose, including using the code as part of proprietary software. As with other [open source licenses](#), the Apache license governs how end-users can utilize the software in their own projects. This license is a widely-used open source license, and like other permissive licenses, it continues to grow in popularity because it encourages the use of open source software within proprietary projects.

DETAILED LICENSING MODEL:

The Apache License is [permissive](#); unlike [copyleft](#) licenses, it does not require a [derivative work](#) of the software, or modifications to the original, to be distributed using the same license. It still requires application of the same license to all unmodified parts

WHICH POPULAR SOFTWARE RELEASED UNDER THIS LICENCE:

GOOGLE, FIREFOX

POPULARITY:

the APACHE 2.0 is the most popular license by a wide margin with over 15% of software being licensed under one or more versions.

What is the impact of Apache License?

The Apache License is a permissive open-source license that provides an open code base and encourages contribution. A key benefit of the Apache license is that while it is open, it still enables commercial vendors to build on top of the code to develop and sell enterprise solutions.

MPL(MOZILLA PUBLIC LICENSE)

HISTORY: Version 1.0 of the MPL was written by [Mitchell Baker](#) in 1998 while working as a lawyer at [Netscape Communications Corporation](#).^[20] Netscape was hoping that an open-source strategy for developing its own [Netscape web browser](#) would allow it to compete better with [Microsoft's](#) browser, [Internet Explorer](#).^[21] To cover the browser's code, the company drafted a license known as the [Netscape Public License](#) (NPL), which included a clause allowing even openly developed code to be theoretically relicensed as proprietary.

IDEA:

WHAT PROBLEM DOES IT SOLVE.?

DETAILED LICENSING MODEL:

WHICH POPULAR SOFTWARE RELEASED UNDER THIS LICENSE?

POPULARITY:

IMPACT:

