**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.MPL**

**HISTORY OF LICENSES:**

**1.)GPL: The GPL was written by** [**Richard Stallman**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/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**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GNU_Emacs) **(1985).**

**IDEA:**

**1.)GPL: the** [**GNU Debugger**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GNU_Debugger)**, and the** [**GNU C Compiler**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GNU_Compiler_Collection)**.**[**[18]**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GNU_General_Public_License#cite_note-history_of_gpl-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]**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GNU_General_Public_License#cite_note-gplv3conf-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]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GNU_General_Public_License" \l "cite_note-22) released on 25 February 1989,**[**[23]**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GNU_General_Public_License#cite_note-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**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Binary_file) **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.**[**[a]**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GNU_General_Public_License#cite_note-24)

**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**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free_software_license) **that guarantee** [**end users**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/End_user) **the** [**four freedoms**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Four_Freedoms_(Free_software)) **to run, study, share, and modify the software.**[**[7]**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GNU_General_Public_License#cite_note-blackduck2015-7) **The license was the first** [**copyleft**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Copyleft) **for general use and was originally written by the founder of the** [**Free Software Foundation**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free_Software_Foundation) **(FSF).**

**Which popular software released under this licences:**

**1.)MySQL,GNU Emacs,JDit**

**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 QtPublic License, to name just a few. The** [**Open Source Initiative**](http://www.opensource.org/licenses/) **(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**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apache_HTTP_Server)**. Its initial license was essentially the same as the** [**original 4-clause BSD license**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Original_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**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/License_compatibility) **with** [**GPL**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GNU_General_Public_License)**-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]**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apache_License#cite_note-Apache_licenses-5) **This license requires preservation of the** [**copyright**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Copyright) **notice and** [**disclaimer**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Disclaimer)**.**

**WHAT PROBLEM DOES IT SOLVE?**

**The** [**Apache software license**](https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0) **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**](https://snyk.io/learn/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**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Permissive_free_software_license)**; unlike** [**copyleft**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Copyleft) **licenses, it does not require a** [**derivative work**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/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 2.0is 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**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mitchell_Baker) **in 1998 while working as a lawyer at** [**Netscape Communications Corporation**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Netscape_Communications_Corporation)**.**[**[20]**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mozilla_Public_License#cite_note-20) **Netscape was hoping that an open-source strategy for developing its own** [**Netscape web browser**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Netscape_(web_browser)) **would allow it to compete better with** [**Microsoft**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Microsoft)**'s browser,** [**Internet Explorer**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet_Explorer)**.**[**[21]**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mozilla_Public_License#cite_note-21) **To cover the browser's code, the company drafted a license known as the** [**Netscape Public License**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/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:**