

# Principles and Comparisons of the Open-source Licenses GPL 3.0, LGPL 3.0, AL 2.0, CPL 1.0 (EPL 1.0) and "OpenJDK with CLASSPATH Exception"

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# AGENDA

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Introduction to the Topic „Open-Source Software Licensing“

Paper Structure Explanation

The Main Historical Facts

Software Licensing and Source Code

Free and Open Source Licenses and their Principles

GPL 3.0

LGPL 3.0

AL 2.0

CPL and EPL

OpenJDK and a Classpath Exception

Compatibility Chart

Discussion

# Introduction to the Topic „Open-Source Software Licensing“

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*„When I first got into technology I did not really understand what open source was. Once I started writing Software, I realized how important this would be.“*

By Matt Mullenweg, an American Web Developer and Entrepreneur

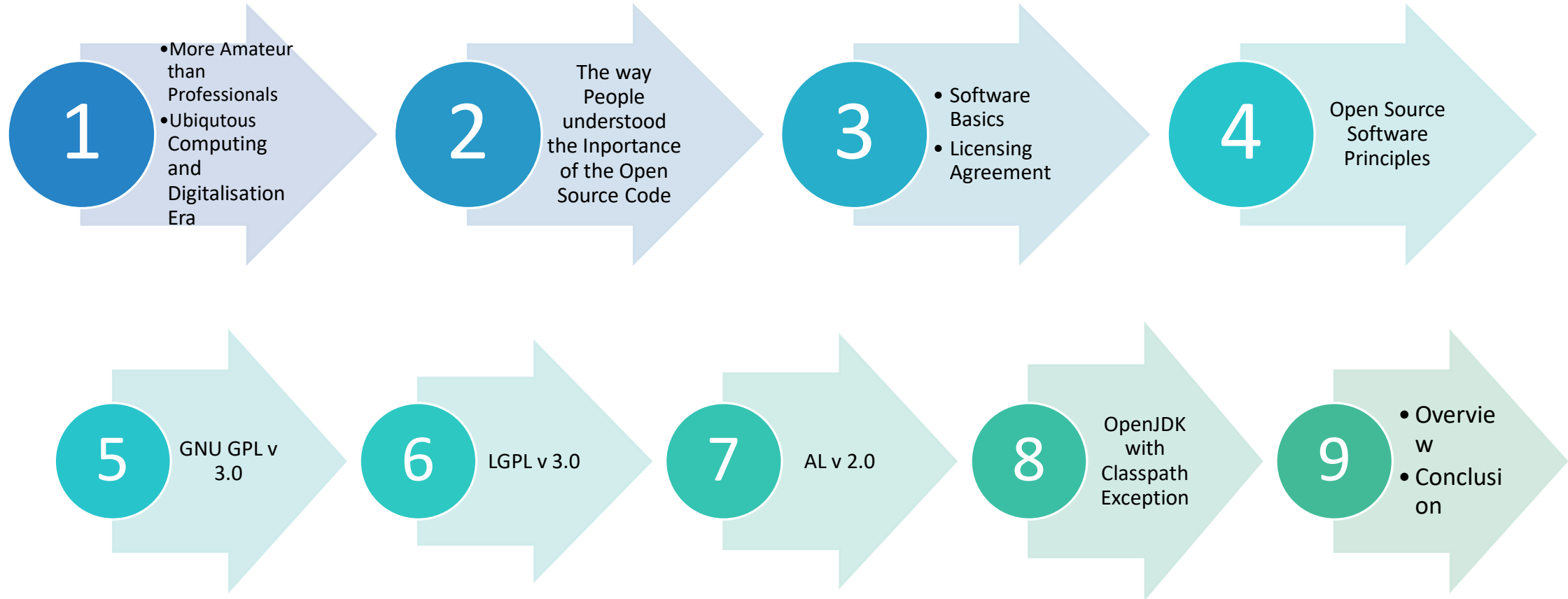
*„Certainly there is a phenomenon around open source. You know free software will be a vibrant idea. There will be a lot of neat things that get done there.“*

By Bill Gates

- **Wordpress**
- **Moodle**
- **Linux OS**
- **Mozilla Firefox**
- **Android by Google**
- **Phyton**
- **Monday**
- **Ethereum Blockchain**

# Paper's Structure Explanation

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# The Main Historical Facts

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1980: the code for a printer driver by Richard Stallman

1990: Software engineering for private businesses and closed source codes

Stallmans Initiative to create an open-source software system and attract new software engineers to study new projects

1985: Free Software Movement and GNU Manifesto

1997: Eric Raymond published the book „The Cathedral and the Bazaar“

1998: Open Source Initiative Foundation

# Software Licensing and Source Code

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Contractual Agreement

Copyright Law

Regulation of the Underlying source code

Privacy regulations

Sales restrictions

International use

**Source Code**: is a human-readable text that supports and speeds up programming and development of new software.

Source codes are an intellectual property, the usage of which is protected or managed by licensing

Binary Codes for Open Source Licensing

# Richard Stallman

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„Open Source is a development methodology,  
Free software is a social movement.“

By Richard Stallman



# Free and Open Source Licensing Principles (not equal to Free of Charge!)

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Four basic **FREE**doms:

The freedom to run the program as a private user or a commercial organization wish, for any purpose (freedom 0)

The freedom to study how the program works, and change it so it does your computing as you wish (freedom 1)

The freedom to redistribute copies, original or modified software, free or against a charge for sale (freedom 2).

The freedom to distribute copies of your modified versions to others (freedom 3).



# Open Source Software Principles

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- 1.Free Redistribution
- 2.Source Code
- 3.Derived Works
- 4.Integrity of the Author's Source Code
- 5.No Discrimination Against Persons or Groups
- 6.No Discrimination Against Fields of Endeavour
- 7.Distribution of License
- 8.License Must Not Be Specific to a Product
- 9.License Must Not Restrict Other Software
- 10.License Must Be technology Neutral

Open Source Definition by the OSI

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GPL 3.0 General Public License	Authorization	Conditions	Limitations
Is a free software license that employs 4 Freedoms philosophy. The fundamental facet is copyleft. Any software under GPL can be run for all purposes, commercial or not.	Distribution	Copyleft	No Warranty
	Modification	License Protection	Trademark Use
	Commercial Use	Disclose Source	Liability
	Private Use	Version Modifications	No proprietary programm integraion
	Patent Use		

# Lesser General Public License v 3.0

LGPL 3.0	Authorization	Conditions	Limitations
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	Private Use	License + Copyright Information	Warranty
	Patent Use	Disclose Source	
	Modification	Version Modifications	
	Distribution		

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	Modification	Version Modification	Liability
	Patented Use		
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	Commercial Use		
	Private Use		
	Patent Use		

# OpenJDK with Classpath Exception

OpenJDK with classpath Exception	Authorization	Conditions	Limitations
A free and open source application of the software development kit (a binary product constructed specifically for Java on Windows, Solaris, macOS and Linux). OpenJDK falls under GPL license and is approved by the Free Software Foundation and the Open Source Initiative.	Distribution	GPL conditions	TCK
	Modification		oracle certification



# Thank You for Your Attention, Let's Discuss:

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1. Have You heard something about the Software Licensing?
2. Do You associate Software Licensing with an expensive and compulsory step to use a software?
3. Have You heard about the Free Software before?
4. What open-source licensed software do You use daily?
5. Have You ever written an open-source code together with other developers?
6. Are You a pro or con Team? Why?