



Alternative Software Licensing

**FREE
&
OPEN SOURCE
SOFTWARE**

MVV59K Software Law
Mgr. Matěj Myška

Tento projekt je spolufinancován Evropským sociálním fondem a státním rozpočtem České republiky.



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

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3 | MOTTO

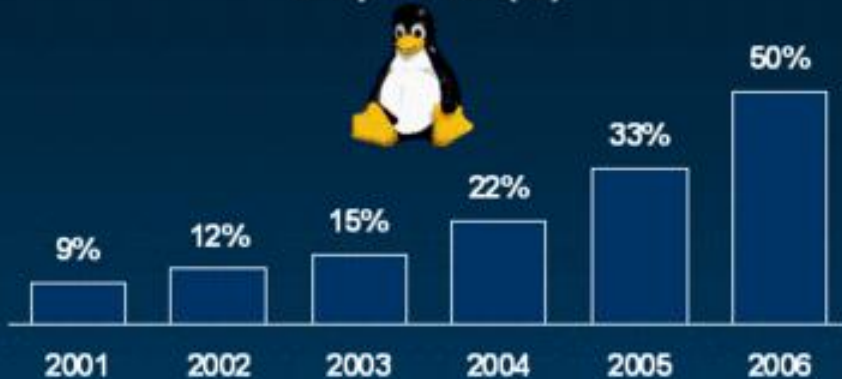


“...open source Licensing has become a widely used method of creative collaboration that serves to advance the arts and sciences in a manner and at a pace that few could have imagined just a few decades ago.”

Jacobsen v. Katzer, 535 F.3d 1373, 1378 (Fed. Cir. 2008).

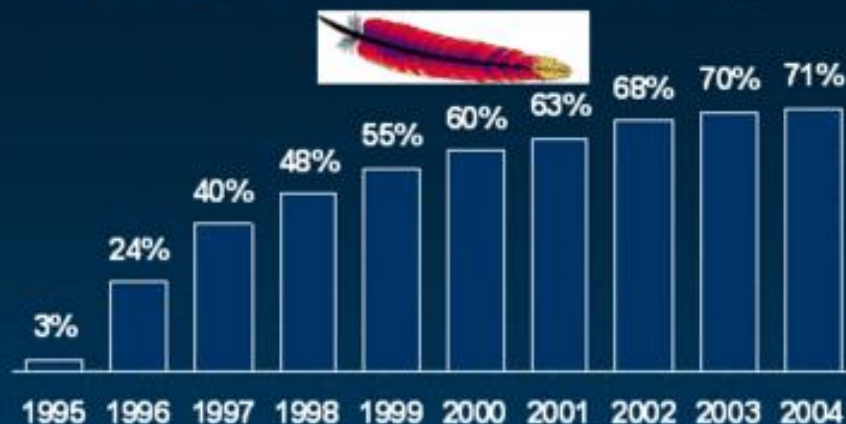
Adoption of Open Source Software

LINUX Share of Intel Server Shipments (%)



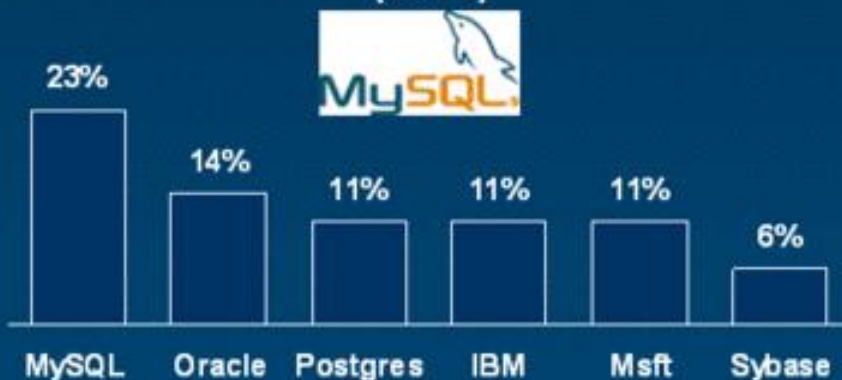
Source: Meta Group

APACHE Web Server Market Share %



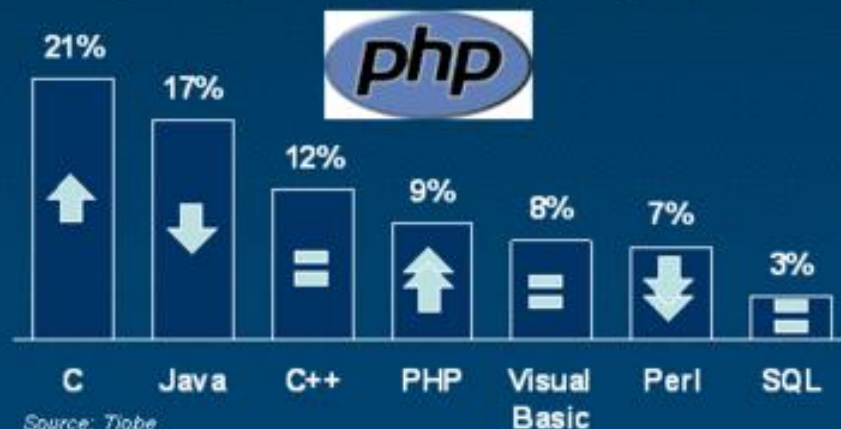
Source: Netcraft

Share of Relational Database Market (Units)



Source: MySQL

Popularity of Programming Languages

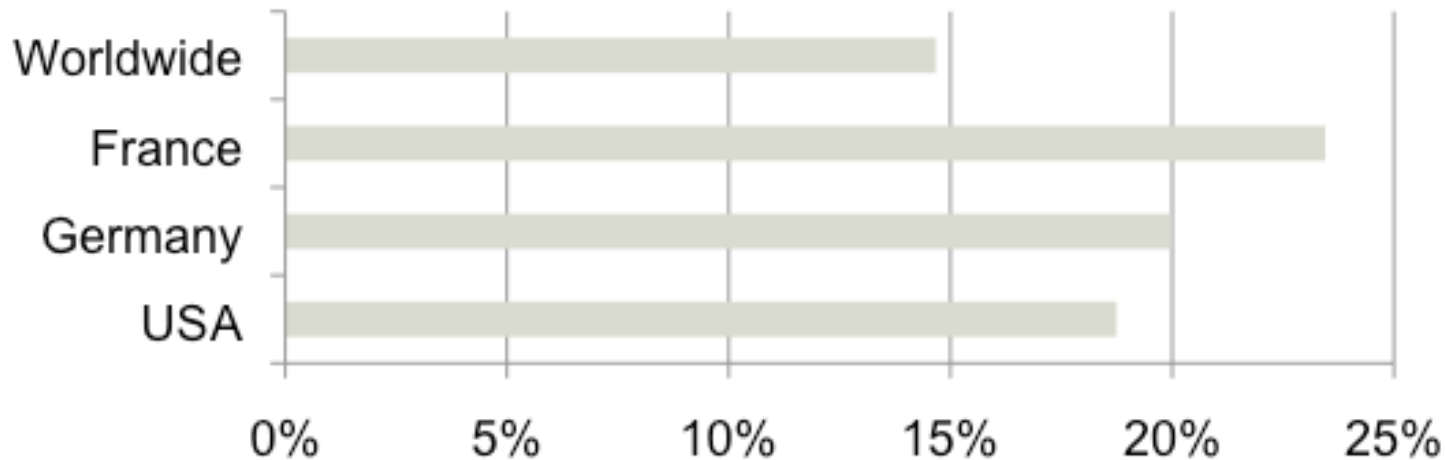


Source: Tiobe

5 | Mozilla Firefox



- › Market share
- › Nov 08 to Mar 09



Data: OneStat.com

6 | Many others...



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7 | Outline



- › What is NOT F/OSS?
- › What is F/OSS?
 - › Historical development
 - › Idea of F/OSS
 - › Key
- › Legal Aspects of F/OSS

- › Proprietary Software
- › Shareware
- › Freeware
- › Abandonware
- › Public Domain Software

9 | Proprietary Soft



- › “Traditional”
- › Non-free
- › Closed source code
 - › Only binaries distributed
 - › Source code – how could it be protected?
- › Licensing



- › Proprietary software
- › Business model
- › Trialware, demoware, added functionality (levels)

11 | Wolfy again! :)



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Wolfenstein 3D



AN **ID** SOFTWARE INC.
PRODUCTION

Which episode to play?



Episode 1

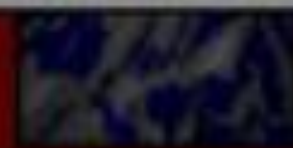
Escape from Wolfenstein



Episode 2

Operation: Eisenfaust

Please select "Read This!"
from the Options menu to
find out how to order this
episode from Apogee.



Episode 3

Trail of the Madman



Episode 6

Confrontation



- › “Fully” copyrighted
 - › i.e. no modification, redistribution possible
- › Available for use at no cost or for an optional fee
- › No disclosure of source code

- › Disclaimed copyright
- › Not possible under Berne Convention
- › Quasi public domain Software
 - › After 70y – Free work

- › Copyrighted software
- › Copyright infringement (!)
- › No enforcement
- › www.abandonia.com
- › *"When we become aware of these instances of piracy, we go to these sites and pursue our IP (intellectual property) rights," "It's not something we go after on a day-to-day basis, but if it's our IP, then it's our IP."*

Nancy Bushkin, (former) Infogrames
vice president of corporate communications



What and Why and When

F/OSS?

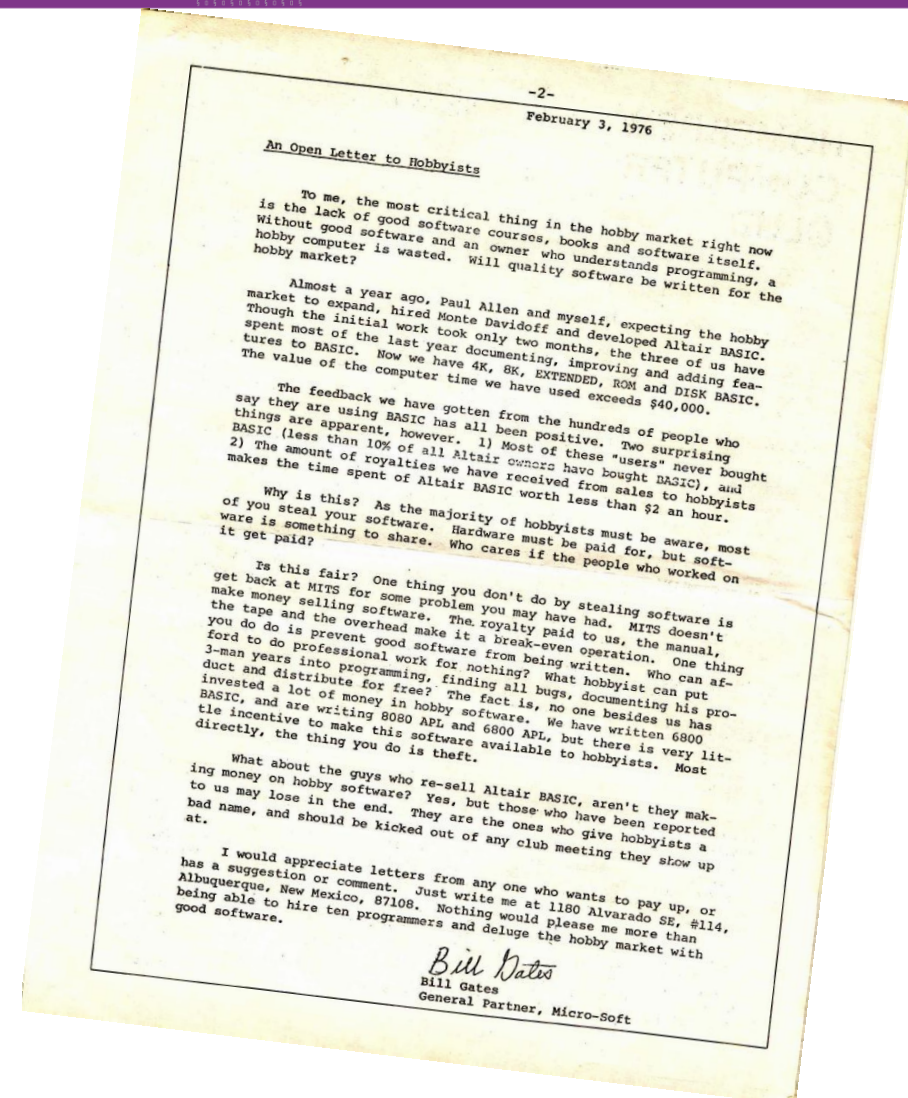
17 | In 1976...



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“...As the majority of hobbyists must be aware, most of you steal your software. Hardware must be paid for, but software is something to share. Who cares if the people who worked on it get paid? Is this fair?”

Bill Gates's Open Letter to Hobbyists
February 3, 1976







Apple Introduces the First Low Cost Microcomputer System with a Video Terminal and 8K Bytes of RAM on a Single PC Card.

The Apple Computer. A truly complete microcomputer system on a single PC board. Based on the MOS Technology 6502 microprocessor, the Apple also has a built-in video terminal and sockets for 8K bytes of on-board RAM memory. With the addition of a keyboard and video monitor, you'll have an extremely powerful computer system that can be used for anything from developing programs to playing games or running BASIC. Combining the computer, video terminal and dynamic memory on a single board has resulted in a large reduction in chip count, which means more reliability and lowered cost. Since the Apple comes fully assembled, tested & burned-in and has a complete power supply on-board, initial set-up is essentially "hassle free" and you can be running within minutes. At \$666.66 (including 4K bytes RAM) it opens many new possibilities for users and systems manufacturers.

You Don't Need an Expensive Teletype. Using the built-in video terminal and keyboard interface, you avoid all the expense, noise and maintenance associated with a teletype. And the Apple video terminal is six times faster than a teletype, which means more throughput and less waiting. The Apple connects directly to a video monitor (or home TV with an inexpensive RF modulator) and displays 960 easy to read characters in 24 rows of 40 characters per line with automatic scrolling. The video display section contains its own 1K bytes of memory, so all the RAM memory is available for user programs. And the

Keyboard Interface lets you use almost any ASCII-encoded keyboard. The Apple Computer makes it possible for many people with limited budgets to step up to a video terminal as an I/O device for their computer.

No More Switches, No More Lights.

Compared to switches and LED's, a video terminal can display vast amounts of information simultaneously. The Apple video terminal can display the contents of 192 memory locations at once on the screen. And the firmware in PROMS enables you to enter, display and debug programs (all in hex) from the keyboard, rendering a front panel unnecessary. The firmware also allows your programs to print characters on the display, and since you'll be looking at letters and numbers instead of just LED's, the door is open to all kinds of alphanumeric software (i.e., Games and BASIC).

8K Bytes RAM in 16 Chips! The Apple Computer uses the new 16-pin 4K dynamic memory chips. They are faster and take 1/4 the space and power of even the low power 2102's (the memory chip that everyone else uses). That means 8K bytes in sixteen chips. It also means no more 28 amp power supplies.

The system is fully expandable to 65K via an edge connector which carries both the address and data busses, power supplies and all timing signals. All dynamic memory refreshing for both on and off-board memory is done automatically. Also, the Apple Computer can be upgraded to use the 16K chips when they become available.

ble. That's 32K bytes on-board RAM in 16 IC's—the equivalent of 256 2102's!

A Little Cassette Board That Works!

Unlike many other cassette boards on the marketplace, ours works every time. It plugs directly into the upright connector on the main board and stands only 2" tall. And since it's very fast (1500 bits per second) it can read or write 4K bytes in only 20 seconds. All times are for test software, which means crystal-controlled accuracy and uniformity from unit to unit.

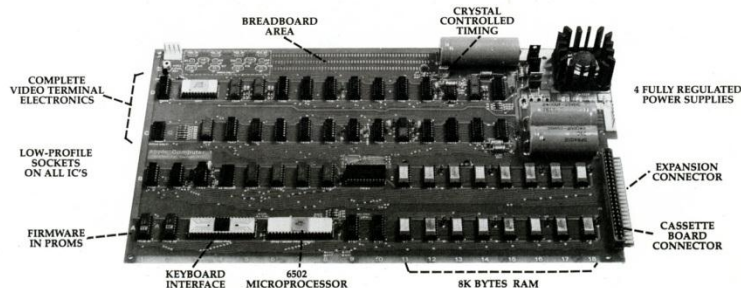
Unlike other cassette interfaces, ours require an expensive tape recorder or the Apple Cassette Interface audio-grade cassette recorder.

Software:

A tape of APPLE BASIC is included free with the Cassette Interface. Apple Basic features immediate error messages and fast execution, and lets you program in a higher level language immediately and without added cost. Also available now are a dis-assembler and many games, with many software packages, (including a macro assembler) in the works. And since our philosophy is to provide software for our machines free or at minimal cost, you won't be continually paying for access to this growing software library.

The Apple Computer is in stock at almost all major computer stores. (If your local computer store doesn't carry our products, encourage them or write us direct). Dealer inquiries invited.

Byte into an Apple \$666.66*
*includes 4K bytes RAM



Software:

A tape of APPLE BASIC is included free with the Cassette Interface. Apple Basic features immediate error messages and fast execution, and lets you program in a higher level language immediately and without added cost. Also available now are a dis-assembler and many games, with many software packages, (including a macro assembler) in the works. And since our philosophy is to provide software for our machines free or at minimal cost, you won't be continually paying for access to this growing software library.

The Apple Computer is in stock at



20 | It all started with the BIG BANG...wait a broken printer.



- › 1983: AT&T develops proprietary version of Unix
- › 1983: Richard Stallman – GNU Project
- › 1985: Free Software Foundation
- › GNU Manifesto

"GNU's Not Unix!"



- › 1985: founding of the Free Software Foundation (FSF) www.fsf.org



- › 1989: first version of GNU General Public License (GPL)

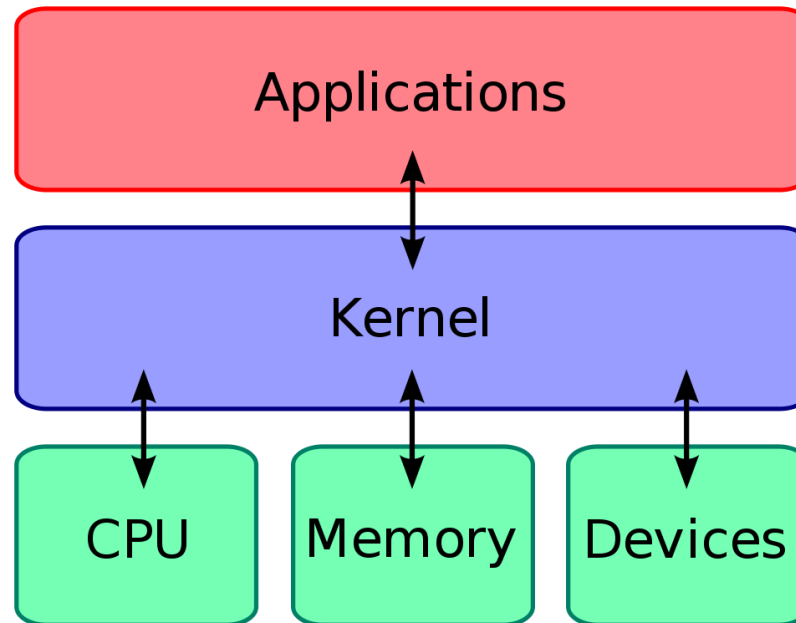
› *‘Free software is a matter of liberty, not price. To understand the concept, you should think of free as in free speech, not as in free beer.’*



4 essential freedoms: [youtube.com/watch?v=uJi2rkHiNqg](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uJi2rkHiNqg)

- › run the program, for any purpose,
- › study how the program works (through access to the source code) and change it at will,
- › copy and share the program with others
- › share modifications with others

- › 1993: Linus Torvalds
 - › Linux kernel › GPL





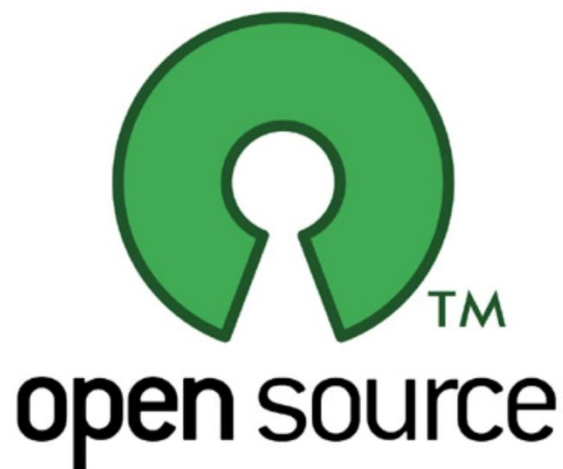
- › 1997/1998: Eric S. Raymond: „*The Cathedral and the Bazaar*“

- › "given enough eyeballs, all bugs are shallow"



- › 1998 Netscape Communications Corporation released Netscape Communicator > Mozilla project.

- › Open Source Initiative
- › www.opensource.org



- › Business oriented
- › No ethical call
- › System of software development
 - › Cathedral
 - "carefully crafted by individual wizards or small bands of mages working in splendid isolation"
 - › Bazaar
 - "a great babbling bazaar of differing agendas and approaches."

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 Endeavor
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

- › *“The fundamental difference between the two movements is in their values, their ways of looking at the world. For the Open Source movement, the issue of whether software should be open source is a practical question, not an ethical one.”*
- › <http://www.gnu.org/philosophy/free-software-for-freedom.html>



How to make money with F/OSS?

› Sell ANYTHING but the software

- › Packaging and distribution
- › Offering a commercial alternative
 - › Multi-licensing
- › Services and support



redhat®



Legal aspects of FOSS



- › Copyright
- › Licences
 - › Copyleft effect / Share-alike
- › Various types of licences
 - › opensource.org/licenses/alphabetical

- › GNU GPL v2.0
- › “Art. 2 b) You must cause any work that you distribute or publish, that in whole or in part contains or is derived from the Program or any part thereof, to be licensed as a whole at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.”

- › Strongly protective licences
 - › “viral licences”
 - › GNU General Public License
- › Weakly protective licences
 - › Lesser General Public License (LGPL)
- › Permissive licences
 - › Author’s crediting
 - › BSD License, MIT License



- › GNU GPL (14. 12.)
- › LGPL
- › GNU Free Documentation Licence



- › Copyright (c) <year>, <copyright holder> All rights reserved.
- › Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:
 - › * Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
 - › * Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
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- › DISCLAIMER

41 | Mozilla Public License



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› Weak copyleft

- › <http://www.gnu.org/licenses/license-list.html>



- › Enforceability
- › Technical Protection Measures (DRM)
- › Multi-licensing
 - › Mozilla Suite / tri-license
- › Liability and Warranty Disclaimers
- › Copyright / Droit d'auteur
- › Dynamic linking
 - › GNU GPL no
 - › LGPL yes

**Just because you pay for it,
Doesn't mean it's better**



Secure



Fast

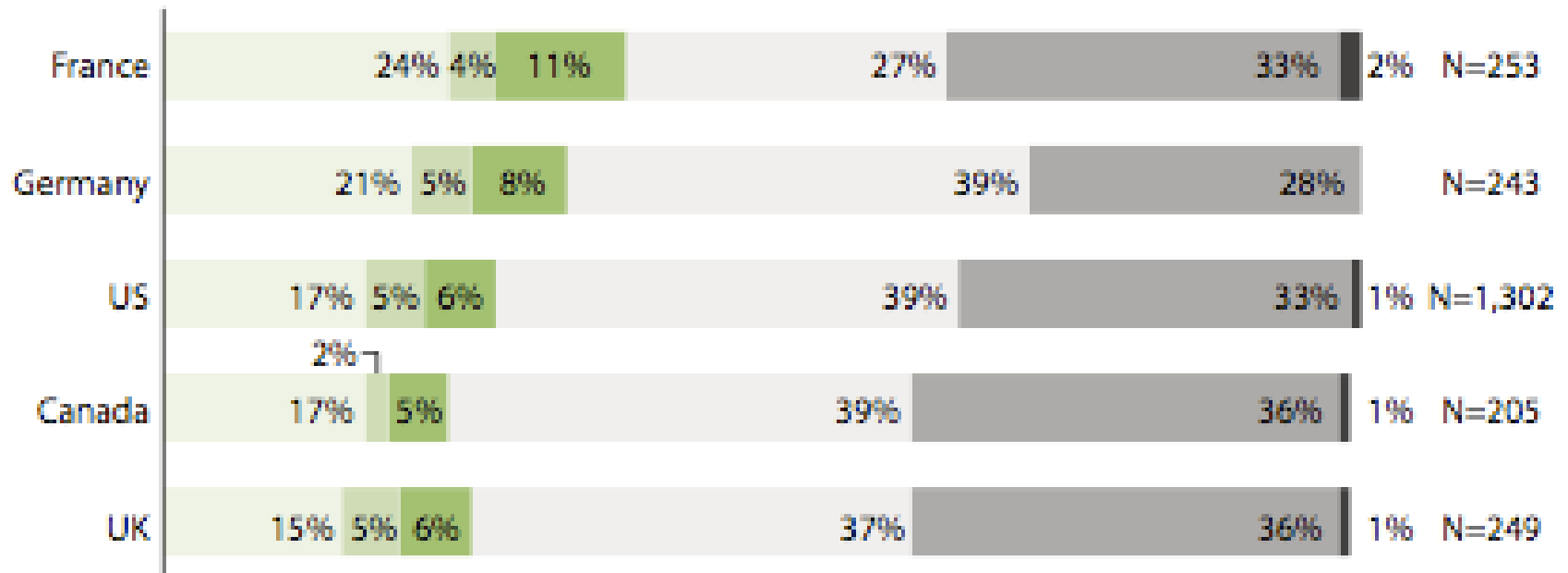


Free

**Welcome to Open Source,
The future of computer software**

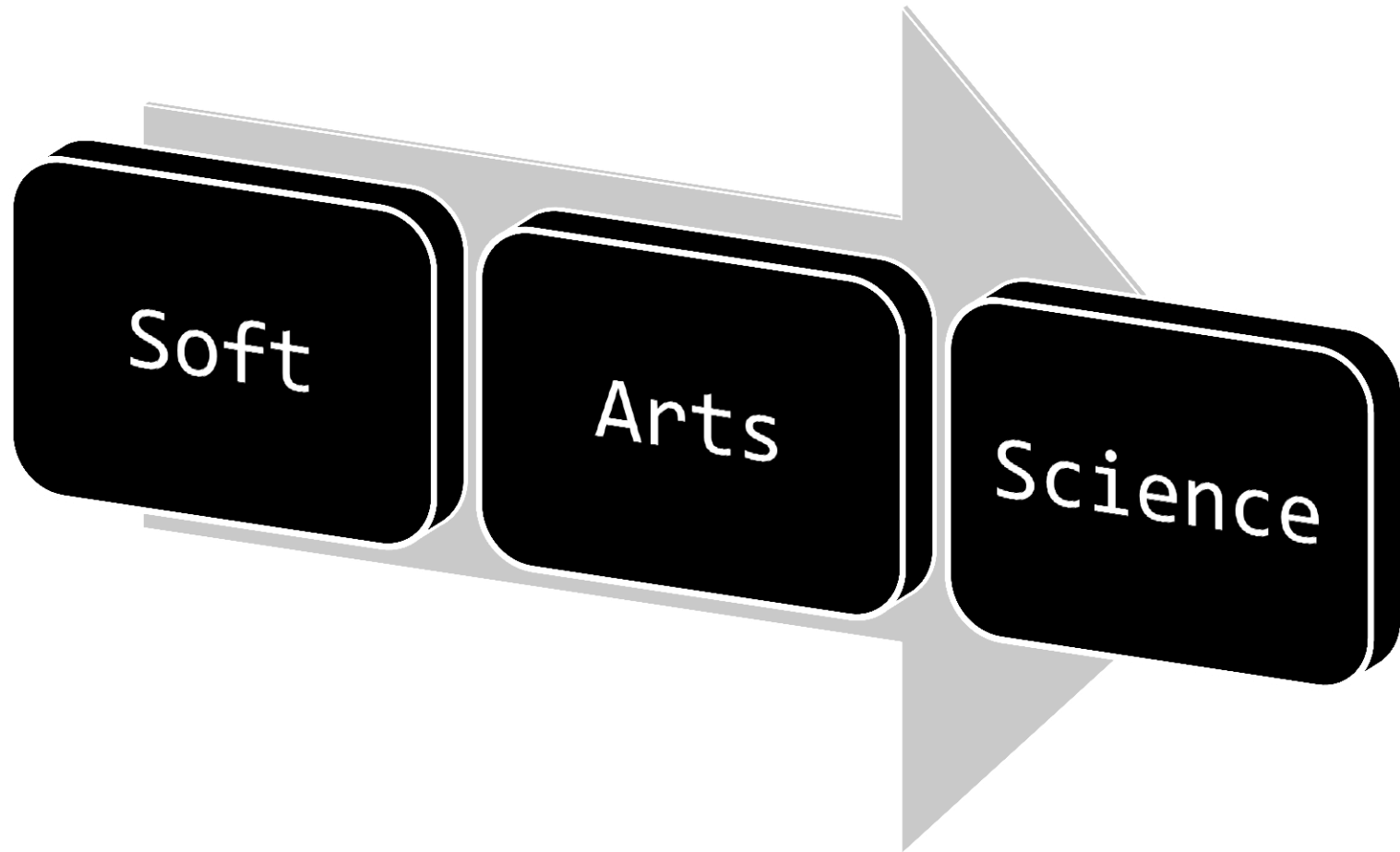
"How interested are you in adopting open source software?"

■ Currently using
 ■ Currently piloting
 ■ Planning to pilot in next 12 months
■ Interested, but no plans to adopt
 ■ Not interested at all
 ■ Don't know



Base: decision-makers at North American and European enterprises and SMBs (percentages may not total 100 due to rounding)

Source: Forrester's Enterprise And SMB Software Survey, North America And Europe, Q3 2007



- › Arts – Creative Commons
- › Science – Open Access



Thank you for your attention!

matej.myska@law.muni.cz

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MINISTERSTVO ŠKOLSTVÍ,
MLÁDEŽE A TĚLOVÝCHOVY



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ