



Open Source Software Licensing: What Every Technologist Needs to Know Heather Meeker



Foundations of Open Source



Cathedral



Bazaar

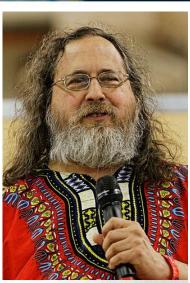
http://www.catb.org/esr/writings/cathedral-bazaar/



- Richard M. Stallman, a staff software programmer at the MIT AI lab, and, had trouble with a printer.
- The printer was a prototype from Xerox with a tendency to jam. When it jammed, print jobs stacked up.
- Stallman wanted to insert a software command into the printer software that ordered his computer to check the printer periodically and report back with a message if the printer was jammed.
- But the software in the printer was only in objetormat.
- Xerox would not share the source code.

And then Mr. Stallman wrote the GPL...

For the full story, see http://www.oreilly.com/openbook/freedom





- Development of UNIX at AT&T Bell Labs
- Open source release
- Privatization
- The search for a UNIX successor

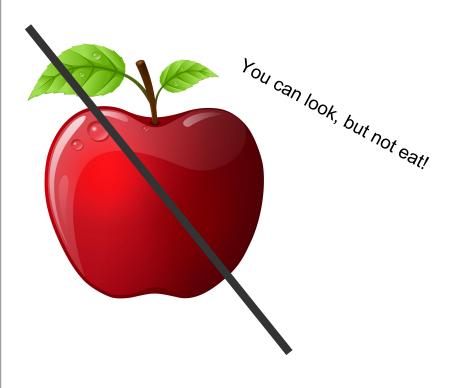


- Terms of art
 - Copyleft
 - Not public domain
 - Not a "virus"
 - Open Source
 - Proprietary



What is Open Source Licensing?

Unrestricted licenses with conditions



You can eat, but you must share!





The Open Source Licenses



- Open Source Initiative has approved over 80 licenses, but almost all OSS is under these:
 - GPL
 - LGPL
 - o BSD
 - MIT
 - Apache 2.0
 - Eclipse Public License, CDDL, Mozilla Public License



Two Philosophies: Open Source and Free Software

- Permissive software = MIT, BSD, Apache
 - If you distribute, provide notice



Free software = GPL

- If you distribute, use the same terms
- If you distribute, provide source code

GPL -- Strong copyleft

- If any code in a program is GPL, it must all be GPL (all or none)
- This means no "linking" to proprietary code

LGPL -- Weak copyleft

- If any code in a library is LGPL, it must all be LGPL
- But you can dynamically link to proprietary code



"Derivative work"

- Mostly a red herring
- If you put GPL code in a program, the entire program (including the GPL portion) is a derivative work of the GPL portion



Static v. Dynamic Linking

- Only matters to LGPL
- Many languages do not use the concept of linking
- GPL/LGPL were written for C/C++ programming, i.e. the Linux kernel



Top Questions in Open Source Licensing



- What is distribution?
- If I release my software under an open source license, what happens to my patents?
- How do I put notices on my product?
- What is a "derivative work"?

- Distribution is transferring a copy from one legal person to another
- Most open source licenses impose no conditions absent distribution
- For most licenses, SAAS is not considered distribution
- Exceptions:
 - Affero GPL (AGPL)
 - o Open Software License
 - Non-Profit Open Source License
 - Academic Free License
 - o Artistic 2.0
 - Apple Public Source License
 - RealNetworks Public Source License
 - Reciprocal Public License

- Some open source licenses include express patent licenses
 - Apache 2.0
 - o GPL3

Either way, releasing open source code can limit your patent rights.

- Some open source licenses say nothing about patents
 - o BSD
 - O MIT
 - o GPL2



- Use the rules of GPL -- they work for most licenses
- Notices must be delivered with the product
- Delivering source code upfront is easiest
- If not, create a notice file





- That is not the right question
- The right question is: how do I comply with GPL?
- Short answer: All code in a single executable process (i.e. a "Program") must be either all GPL or no GPL.



For your ample free time.

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