

Knobbe Martens

Knobbe Practice Webinar Series: Strategic Considerations for Open-Source Software Part I

June 13, 2022

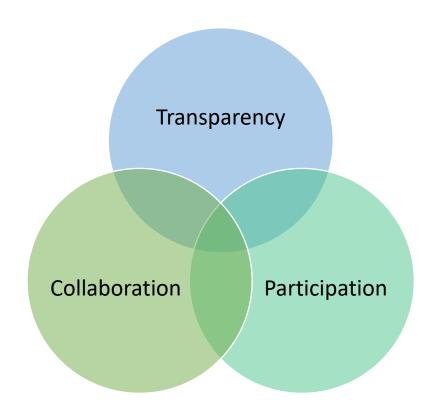
Mauricio A. Uribe

Principles of Open-Source

Principles of Open-Source

- Transparency
 - Description of software and progress
 - Compliance with terms of license agreements

- Participation
 - Code submission
 - Licensing/compensation
- Collaboration
 - Helping others in the community



Examples of Open-Source Software

- Operating Environments
 - Linux operating system
 - Android by Google
- Applications
 - Open office (productivity)
 - Firefox browser (browser)
 - VLC media player (media)
 - ClamWin (antivirus)
- System
 - Moodle (online learning system)
 - WordPress (content management system)
- Data
 - World Bank Open Data
 - World Health Organization
 - US Census Bureau











Open-Source Licensing Models

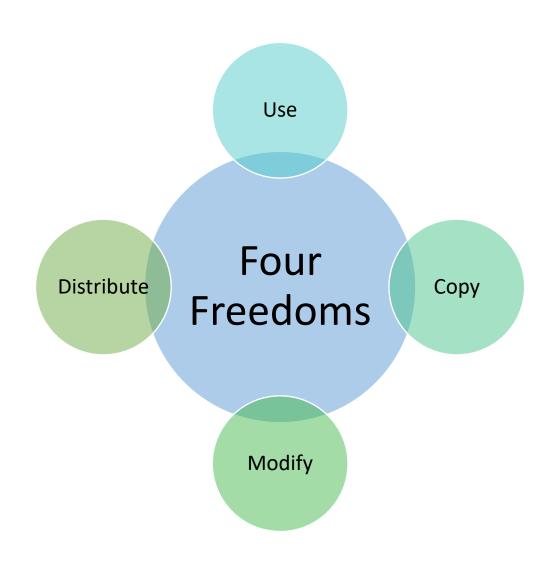
Licensing Model Rights and Restrictions – Four Freedoms

Freedom to Use

Freedom to Copy

Freedom to Modify

Freedom to Distribute

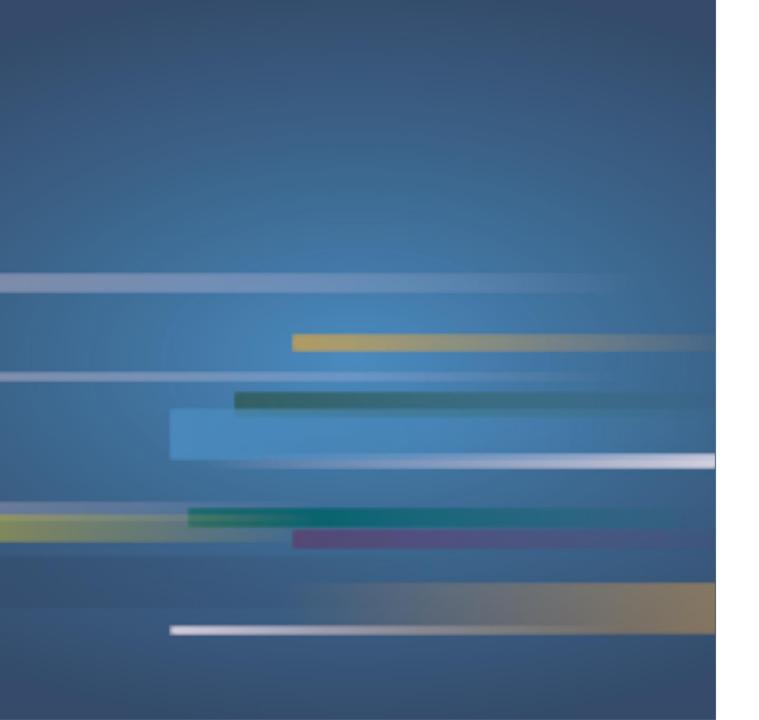


Open-Source Licensing Models

- Copyleft Licensing Models
 - Copyleft licenses allow for changes to software with obligation to distribute your modified copy.
 - "Pay it forward" and release code as open source under the same license terms.
 - Exemplary License Terms: GNU General Public License, or GPL.
- Permissive Licensing Models
 - Permissive licenses allow for changes to software with no requirement to distribute modified copy
 - Exemplary License Terms: Apache License 2.0 and the MIT License.

- Open-Source Software Selection
 - Functionality and performance
 - Licensing terms (rights and obligations)
- Open-Source Maintenance and Upgrades
 - License tracking and identification
 - Versioning and upgrades
- Third-party Open-Source Utilization
 - Disclosure and identification
 - -Audit

- Open-Source Distribution
 - New code distribution
 - Compliance-based distribution
- Patents
 - Infringement
 - Indemnification



Knobbe Martens

Mauricio A. Uribe Mauricio.Uribe@knobbe.com



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Knobbe Practice Webinar Series: Strategic Considerations for Open-Source Software Part II

June 16, 2022

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Open-Source Software Licenses

Open-Source Licensing Models

- Copyleft Licensing Models
 - Copyleft licenses allow for changes to software with obligation to distribute your modified copy.
 - "Pay it forward" and release code as open source under the same license terms.
 - Exemplary License Terms: GNU General Public License, or GPL.
- Permissive Licensing Models
 - Permissive licenses allow for changes to software with no requirement to distribute modified copy
 - Exemplary License Terms: Apache License 2.0 and the MIT License.

GNU General Public License – Copyleft Licenses

- GNU GPL version 3
 - Free software license
 - Strong copyleft license
 - Compatibility to combine with software licensed under other "compatible" licenses
 - Express patent rights to contribution code no proprietary implementation

GNU Lesser GPL (LGPL), version

- Free Software license
- "Weak" copyleft permits linking with non-free modules (e.g., proprietary code)
- Often used with open-source libraries

GNU Affero GPL

- Based on GNU GPL, version 3
- Strong copyleft license
- Focus on applications running on network must provide source code

Other Licenses – Permissive Licenses

- Apache, version 2.0
 - Permissive license
 - Compatible with commercial implementations
 - Express patent grant from contributors
 - Retains license scope to proprietary implementations
- MIT License
 - Permissive license
 - Combination/integration with proprietary software
 - Propagation of MIT license with source code
- Berkeley Software Distribution License
 - Permissive license
 - Three clauses
 - o Retain copyright notice in source code
 - Reproduce copyright notice in distribution version
 - No endorsement/promotion
- Creative Commons Attribution Licenses
 - Permissive license
 - Typically used for media and entertainment

Free Open-Source License

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- Scratch 1.4 license
- Simple Machines License Old Squeak license

- Sun Community Source License
- Sun Solaris Source Code (Foundation Release) License
- Sybase Open Watcom Public License
- SystemC "Open Source" License
- Truecrypt license 3.0
- University of Utah Research Foundation Public License
- YaST License

Types of License by Software Code

- Software/Applications
 - Permissive v. Copyleft
- Network Applications/Code
 - Accessibility may be limited to network communication
 - Is modification a requirement
- "Small Code"
 - Permissive license to simplify distribution
 - Possible dedication to public
- Libraries
 - Permissive license to promote adoption
 - Line up business goal of library with open-source model
- Documentation
 - Use
 - Creation of derivative works/integration with other documentation
 - Publication/distribution
- Other Data
 - Use
 - Creation of derivative works/integration with other documentation
 - Publication/distribution

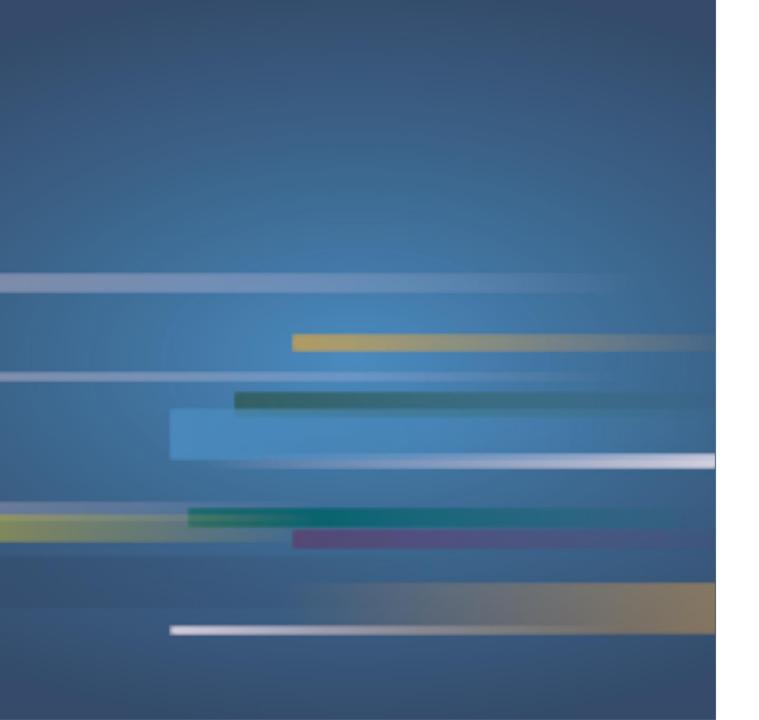
Policies and Management

Open-Source Policy

- Open Source License Approval
 - Define the open source licenses that are acceptable for use
- Open Source Libraries
 - All open source libraries must be approved before use, or
 - Guidelines on which libraries can be used without approval or with a simple tap on the shoulder to legal and compliance.
- Open Source Contribution
 - Can developers contribute back to the open source projects? If so, how?
 - What level of support is acceptable for use (as in, how often the software is updated)?
- Policy Review and Update
 - Frequency of review
 - Level of investigation

- Open-Source Software Selection
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