

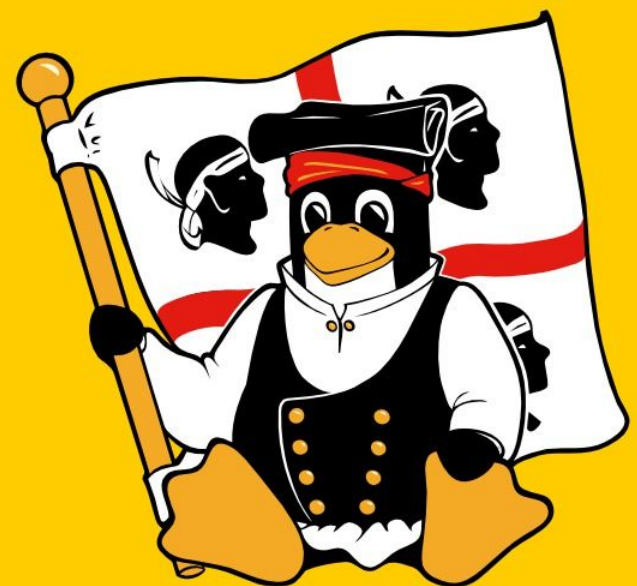
Licenze software: howto

Avv. Giovanni Battista Gallus - @gbgallus

Avv. Francesco Paolo Micozzi - @fpmicozzi

GULCh

Gruppo Utenti Linux Cagliari h...?



```
giobatta@gnulaptop $ whoami
```

```
$ Master of Laws in IT law presso la University of London
```

```
$ Dottore di ricerca presso l'Università degli Studi del  
Molise
```

```
$ Avvocato abilitato al patrocinio dinanzi le Magistrature  
Superiori
```

```
$ ISO 27001 Lead Auditor
```

```
$ Presidente del Circolo dei Giuristi Telematici
```

```
$ Fellow del Centro Nexa su Internet e società
```

```
$ Docente in vari corsi dell'Università degli Studi di  
Milano (Giurisprudenza) e della Facoltà di Architettura  
di Alghero
```

```
$ Autore di svariate pubblicazioni in tema di trattamento  
dei dati personali, diritto delle nuove tecnologie e  
diritto penale dell'informatica
```



Avv. Giovanni Battista Gallus

 @gbgallus



il Circolo dei Giuristi Telematici

- L'associazione "Circolo dei Giuristi Telematici" è la più "antica" del web giuridico. La storica mailing list conta oggi oltre 200 iscritti tra avvocati, magistrati, giuristi d'impresa, universitari e tecnici specializzati.
- Il Circolo si è fatto promotore di svariati convegni e seminari giuridici, oltre che di alcune pubblicazioni cartacee.
- Le modalità di iscrizione alla mailing list ed all'associazione, lo statuto sociale e il regolamento della mailing list sono consultabili liberamente sul sito.
- Per ulteriori informazioni:
 - info@giuristitelematici.it - <http://www.giuristitelematici.it>
 - @CircoloGT



#1 Cosa NON è regolato dalle licenze

Attenzione!!

Le licenze non regolano
tutti gli aspetti concernenti
i diritti intorno a un
progetto software

Alcune non regolano i
rapporti con la tutela
brevettuale



#1.1 I marchi

L'uso dei marchi è
normalmente
regolato da policies
separate



OpenOffice.org

LibreOffice



Apache



ubuntu 



#1.1 I marchi

<http://www.canonical.com/intellectual-property-policy>

3. Your use of our trademarks

Canonical's Trademarks (registered in word and logo form) include:

UBUNTU KUBUNTU EDUBUNTU

XUBUNTU JUJU LANDSCAPE

UBUNTU EDGE

- You can use the Trademarks, in accordance with Canonical's brand guidelines, with Canonical's permission in writing. If you require a Trademark licence, please contact us (as set out below).
- You will require Canonical's permission to use: (i) any mark ending with the letters UBUNTU or BUNTU which is sufficiently similar to the Trademarks or any other confusingly similar mark, and (ii) any Trademark in a domain name or URL or for merchandising purposes.
- You cannot use the Trademarks in software titles. If you are producing software for use with or on Ubuntu you may reference Ubuntu, but must avoid: (i) any implication of endorsement, or (ii) any attempt to unfairly or confusingly capitalise on the goodwill of Canonical or Ubuntu.



Avv. Giovanni Battista Gallus

 @gbgallus



#1.1 I marchi

<http://www.mozilla.org/en-US/foundation/licensing/>

mozilla

Mozilla Licensing Policies

Source Code

All Mozilla software is [open source](#) and [free](#) not only available for download free of charge, but also the source code and may modify and redistribute it under certain restrictions.

For more details, please read about our [source code licensing policy](#).

Trademarks

Although our code is free, it is very important that we strictly enforce our trademark rights, in order to be able to protect our users against people who use the marks to commit fraud. Our trademarks include, among others, the names Mozilla®, mozilla.org®, Firefox®, Thunderbird®, Bugzilla™, Camino®, Sunbird®, SeaMonkey®, and XUL™, as well as the Mozilla logo, Firefox logo, Thunderbird logo and the red lizard logo. (The full list is in the [Mozilla Trademark Policy](#).) This means that, while you have considerable freedom to redistribute and modify our software, there are tight restrictions on your ability to use the Mozilla names and logos in ways which fall in the domain of trademark law, even when built into binaries that we provide.



Avv. Giovanni Battista Gallus

 [@gbgallus](#)



#1.2 Contributor agreements & assignments

<http://www.canonical.com/contributors>

<https://www.gnu.org/licenses/why-assign.en.html>

Why the FSF gets copyright assignments from contributors

by **Professor Eben Moglen**, Columbia University Law School

[Explanatory note added in Jan 2013: this point applies to the packages that are FSF-copyrighted. When the developers of a program make it a GNU package, they can decide either to give the copyright to the FSF so it can enforce the GPL for the package, or else to keep the copyright as well as the responsibility for enforcing the GPL. If they make it an FSF-copyrighted package, then the FSF asks for copyright assignments for further contributions, and this page explains why.]

Under US copyright law, which is the law under which most free software programs have historically been first published, there are very substantial procedural advantages to registration of copyright. And despite the broad right of distribution conveyed by the GPL, enforcement of copyright is generally not possible for distributors: only the copyright holder or someone having assignment of the copyright can enforce the license. If there are multiple authors of a copyrighted work, successful enforcement depends on having the cooperation of all authors.

In order to make sure that all of our copyrights can meet the recordkeeping and other requirements of registration, and in order to be able to enforce the GPL most effectively, FSF requires that each author of code incorporated in FSF projects provide a copyright assignment, and, where appropriate, a disclaimer of any work-for-hire ownership claims by the programmer's employer. That way we can be sure that all the code in FSF projects is free code, whose freedom we can most effectively protect, and therefore on which other developers can completely rely.

Canonical Individual Contributor License Agreement



Avv. Giovanni Battista Gallus

 @gbgallus



#1.3 Brevetti

<http://www.gnu.org/copyleft/gpl.html>



11. Patents.

A “contributor” is a copyright holder who authorizes use under this License of the Program or a work on which the Program is based. The work thus licensed is called the contributor's “contributor version”.

A contributor's “essential patent claims” are all patent claims owned or controlled by the contributor, whether already acquired or hereafter acquired, that would be infringed by some manner, permitted by this License, of making, using, or selling its contributor version, but do not include claims that would be infringed only as a consequence of further modification of the contributor version. For purposes of this definition, “control” includes the right to grant patent sublicenses in a manner consistent with the requirements of this License.

Each contributor grants you a non-exclusive, worldwide, royalty-free patent license under the contributor's essential patent claims, to make, use, sell, offer for sale, import and otherwise run, modify and propagate the contents of its contributor version.



Avv. Giovanni Battista Gallus



#1.3 Brevetti

<http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>



Apache

3. Grant of Patent License. Subject to the terms and conditions of this License, each Contributor hereby grants to You a perpetual, worldwide, non-exclusive, no-charge, royalty-free, irrevocable (except as stated in this section) patent license to make, have made, use, offer to sell, sell, import, and otherwise transfer the Work, where such license applies only to those patent claims licensable by such Contributor that are necessarily infringed by their Contribution(s) alone or by combination of their Contribution(s) with the Work to which such Contribution(s) was submitted. If You institute patent litigation against any entity (including a cross-claim or counterclaim in a lawsuit) alleging that the Work or a Contribution incorporated within the Work constitutes direct or contributory patent infringement, then any patent licenses granted to You under this License for that Work shall terminate as of the date such litigation is filed.

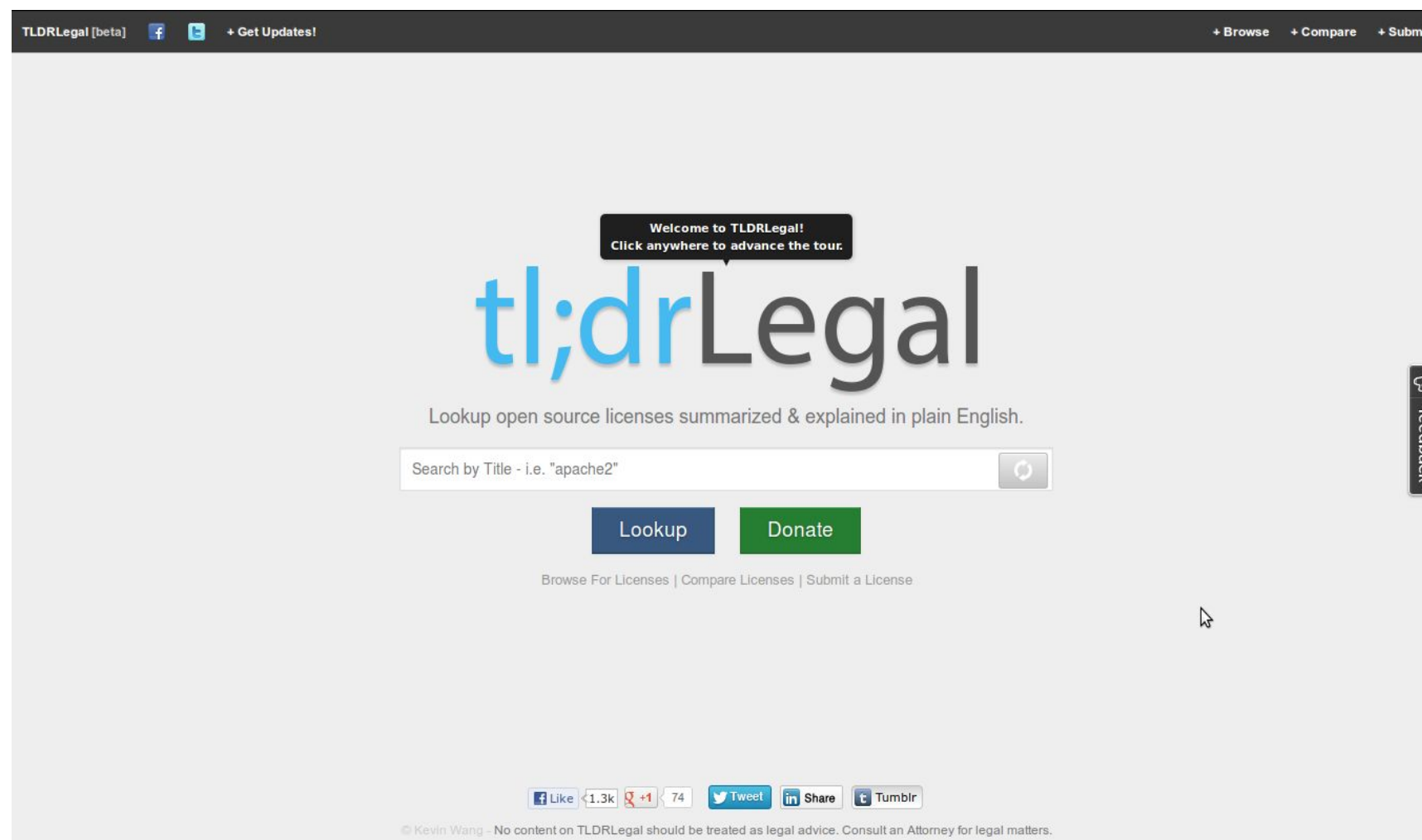


Avv. Giovanni Battista Gallus



2 Le licenze human-readable

Un tool per semplificare la comprensione delle licenze



<http://www.tldrlegal.com/>

Avv. Giovanni Battista Gallus

 @gbgallus



2 Le licenze human-readable

Apache License 2.0 (Apache-2.0) Explained (Open Source)

Quick Summary:

Sublicensing: You can distribute modified or unmodified, both source & object versions, under a different license if the license complies with Apache 2.0






Distributing: 1) provide a copy of the license; 2) document modifications in files 3) if you make a derivative of the code licensed, keep it in source code form

Patent Grants: Broad patent license to claims that are necessarily infringed by Contribution, or a Contribution combined with the Work to which such Contribution was submitted.

Can't sue: You cannot claim patent infringement over your contributions or derivated changes

 [Tiny Embed Link](#) |  [View Full Text](#) |  [Use With Other](#)

Can

- ▶  Commercial Use
- ▶  Modify
- ▶  Distribute
- ▶  Sublicense
- ▶  Warranty

Cannot

- ▶  Use Trademark
- ▶  Hold Liable

Must

- ▶  Include Copyright Notice
- ▶  Include License
- ▶  State Changes



Avv. Giovanni Battista Gallus

 @gbgallus



3.1 Mettiamo insieme le varie licenze

Proviamo a semplificarci la vita...

Compliance Tools

<http://www.linuxfoundation.org/programs/legal/compliance/tools>



Avv. Giovanni Battista Gallus



3.1 Mettiamo insieme le varie licenze

Compliance Tools



“simplifies the way FOSS components are tracked and reported in a commercial product. The tool allows companies to easily generate a custom QR code for each product containing FOSS. The QR code contains important information on the FOSS stack contained in a product, such as component names, version numbers, license information and links to download the source code...”

<http://www.linuxfoundation.org/programs/legal/compliance/tools>



Avv. Giovanni Battista Gallus



3.1 Mettiamo insieme le varie licenze

Compliance Tools



“this tool identifies source code combinations at the dynamic and static link levels and provides a license policy framework that enables FOSS Compliance Officers to define combinations of licenses and linkage methods that are to be flagged if found as a result of running the tool”

<http://www.linuxfoundation.org/programs/legal/compliance/tools>

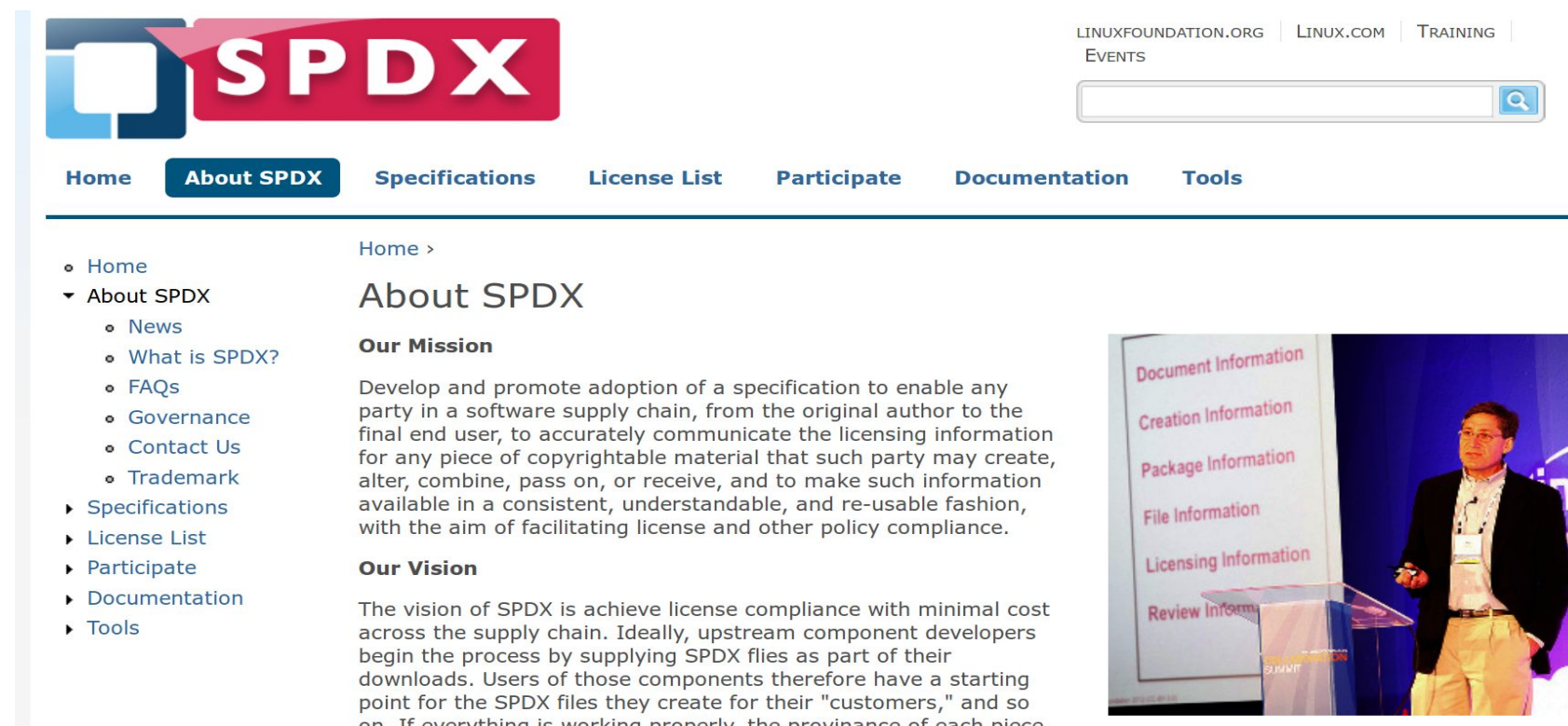


3.1 Mettiamo insieme le varie licenze

Organizziamo le informazioni sulle licenze

<http://spdx.org/>

The SPDX standard helps facilitate compliance with free and open source software licenses by standardizing the way license information is shared across the software supply chain. SPDX reduces redundant work by providing a common format for companies and communities to share important data about software licenses and copyrights, thereby streamlining and improving compliance

The image shows a screenshot of the SPDX (Software Package Data Exchange) website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links to Home, About SPDX, Specifications, License List, Participate, Documentation, and Tools. Below this, the 'About SPDX' section is highlighted. It includes a sidebar with a list of links: Home, About SPDX (with sub-links for News, What is SPDX?, FAQs, Governance, Contact Us, and Trademark), Specifications, License List, Participate, Documentation, and Tools. The main content area under 'About SPDX' features a heading 'Our Mission' followed by a paragraph explaining the goal of the standard: to enable any party in a software supply chain to accurately communicate licensing information. Below this is 'Our Vision', which describes the goal of achieving license compliance with minimal cost across the supply chain. To the right of the text, there is a small image of a man standing next to a screen displaying a list of license categories: Document Information, Creation Information, Package Information, File Information, Licensing Information, and Review Information.

3.2 Tool per l'analisi dei file e la ricerca delle licenze

“Our mission is to build a community to facilitate the study of Free and Open Source Software by providing free data analysis tools. However, we have evolved to be a set of tools to assist in open source governance. Today, the predominant use of FOSSology is scanning files for licenses and copyrights.”

Home Progetti Aiuto

FOSSology

Panoramica

Attività

Roadmap

Segnalazioni

Notizie

Wiki

Panoramica

Advancing open source analysis

Our mission is to build a community to facilitate the study of Free and Open Source Software by providing free data analysis tools. However, we have evolved to be a set of tools to assist in open source governance. Today, the predominant use of FOSSology is scanning files for licenses and copyrights.

Membri

Manager: Bob Gobeille, D
larry shi, Mary Laser, Pau
Developer: Alex Norton, I
Cornec, Dan Stangel, Don
Donohoe, Paul Guttman
I intulamni

<http://www.fossology.org/projects/fossology>

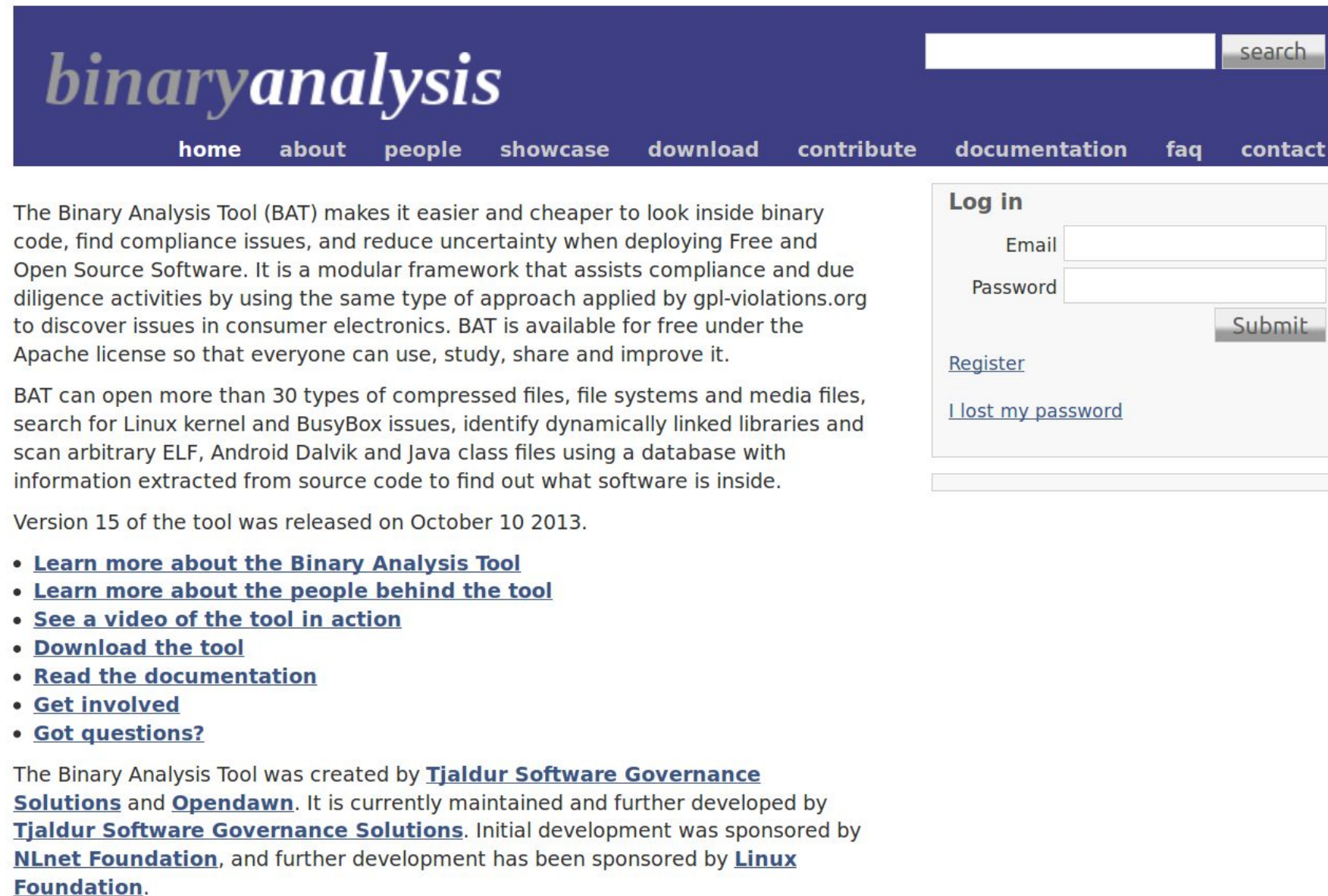
Avv. Giovanni Battista Gallus

 @gbgallus



3.2 Tool per l'analisi dei file e la ricerca delle licenze

“The Binary Analysis Tool (BAT) makes it easier and cheaper to look inside binary code, find compliance issues, and reduce uncertainty when deploying Free and Open Source Software. It is a modular framework that assists compliance and due diligence activities by using the same type of approach applied by gpl-violations.org to discover issues in consumer electronics.”



The screenshot shows the homepage of the Binary Analysis Tool (BAT) website. The header is dark blue with the 'binaryanalysis' logo in white. Below the logo is a navigation menu with links: home, about, people, showcase, download, contribute, documentation, faq, and contact. On the right side of the header is a search bar with a 'search' button. Below the navigation menu, there is a 'Log in' section with input fields for 'Email' and 'Password', a 'Submit' button, and links for 'Register' and 'I lost my password'. The main content area has a dark blue background with white text. It starts with a paragraph describing BAT, followed by a list of links: 'Learn more about the Binary Analysis Tool', 'Learn more about the people behind the tool', 'See a video of the tool in action', 'Download the tool', 'Read the documentation', 'Get involved', and 'Got questions?'. Below this list is a paragraph about the tool's creation by Tjaldur Software Governance Solutions and Opendawn, and its sponsorship by NLnet Foundation and Linux Foundation. The version number 'Version 15' and release date 'October 10 2013' are also mentioned.

binaryanalysis

home about people showcase download contribute documentation faq contact

The Binary Analysis Tool (BAT) makes it easier and cheaper to look inside binary code, find compliance issues, and reduce uncertainty when deploying Free and Open Source Software. It is a modular framework that assists compliance and due diligence activities by using the same type of approach applied by gpl-violations.org to discover issues in consumer electronics. BAT is available for free under the Apache license so that everyone can use, study, share and improve it.

BAT can open more than 30 types of compressed files, file systems and media files, search for Linux kernel and BusyBox issues, identify dynamically linked libraries and scan arbitrary ELF, Android Dalvik and Java class files using a database with information extracted from source code to find out what software is inside.

Version 15 of the tool was released on October 10 2013.

- [Learn more about the Binary Analysis Tool](#)
- [Learn more about the people behind the tool](#)
- [See a video of the tool in action](#)
- [Download the tool](#)
- [Read the documentation](#)
- [Get involved](#)
- [Got questions?](#)

The Binary Analysis Tool was created by [Tjaldur Software Governance Solutions](#) and [Opendawn](#). It is currently maintained and further developed by [Tjaldur Software Governance Solutions](#). Initial development was sponsored by [NLnet Foundation](#), and further development has been sponsored by [Linux Foundation](#).

<http://www.binaryanalysis.org>

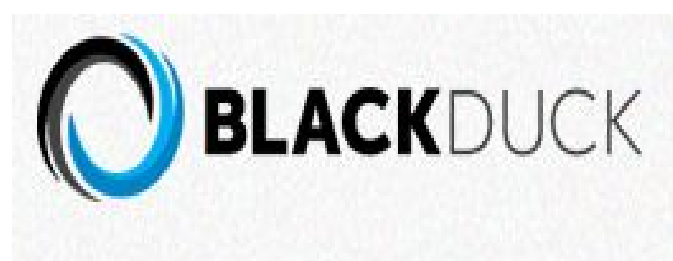


Avv. Giovanni Battista Gallus



3.2 Tool per l'analisi dei file e la ricerca delle licenze

Tool commerciali



3.3 Combinazioni di licenze for dummies



“CALCULATOR DE LICENCIAS”

<http://operaciones.cenatic.es/comunidad-legal/CalculadorLicencias>



3.3 Combinazioni di licenze for dummies



cenatic | Comunidad de Aspectos Legales del Software Libre

Inicio » Calculador de licencias » Selector de componentes

Selector de componentes

Compatibilidades con: MIT

Estáticas compatibles	Dinámicas compatibles	Estáticas incompatibles	Dinámicas incompatibles
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MIT BSD4 BSD3 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MIT BSD4 BSD3 ASL1 ASL2 Artistic2 LGPL2.1 LGPL2.1+ LGPL3+ MPL CDDL CPL/EPL EUPL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ASL1 ASL2 Artistic2 LGPL2.1 LGPL2.1+ LGPL3+ MPL CDDL CPL/EPL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GPL2 GPL2+ GPL3 AGPL3



IN CONCLUSIONE

Aforisma di Ennio Flaiano

“

Gli presentano il progetto per lo snellimento della burocrazia. Ringrazia vivamente. Deplora l'assenza del modulo "H". Conclude che passerà il progetto, per un sollecito esame, all'ufficio competente, che sta creando.

”

+1 0 Mi piace 65mila Mi piace 11 Pin it Tweet 0



Ennio Flaiano

**Keep
It
Simple
Stupid..**

<http://aforismi.meglio.it/aforisma.htm?id=4101>



Avv. Giovanni Battista Gallus

 @gbgallus

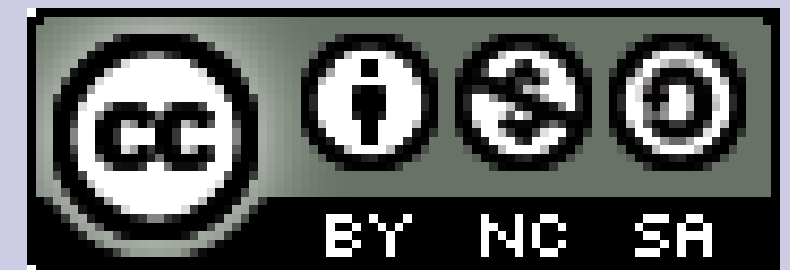


Grazie per l'attenzione

Salvo dove diversamente indicato, quest'opera è distribuita con Licenza Creative Commons Attribuzione - Non commerciale - Condividi allo stesso modo 3.0 Unported
<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/deed.it>

**Per ottenere la versione in formato modificabile
contattare l'autore**

gallus@gm-lex.eu - [@gbgallus](#)



Avv. Giovanni Battista Gallus

 **[@gbgallus](#)**

