



Lisbon School
of Economics
& Management
Universidade de Lisboa



Free and Open Source Software

& Much More!

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The Code Source

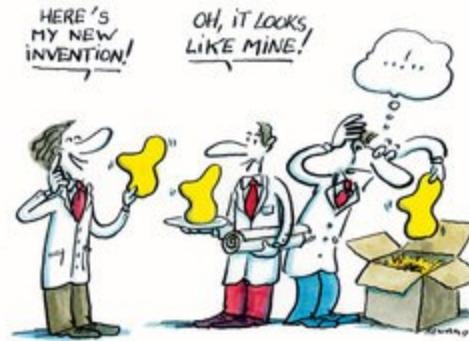
```
if (top === self) {
    function calcWidth() {
        var wW = 0;
        if (typeof window.innerWidth == 'number') {
            wW = window.innerWidth;
        } else if (document.documentElement.clientWidth > 0) {
            wW = document.documentElement.clientWidth;
        } else if (document.body.clientWidth > 0) {
            wW = document.body.clientWidth;
        }
        if (sH = document.documentElement.scrollHeight)
            var wH = window.innerHeight || document.documentElement.clientHeight;
        else wH = document.all ? (sH > wH) ? sH : wH : window.innerHeight;
        return wW;
    }
}
```



Intellectual Property



- Industrial property: Patents



Intellectual Property



- Industrial property: Trade Marks



Intellectual Property



- Copyright



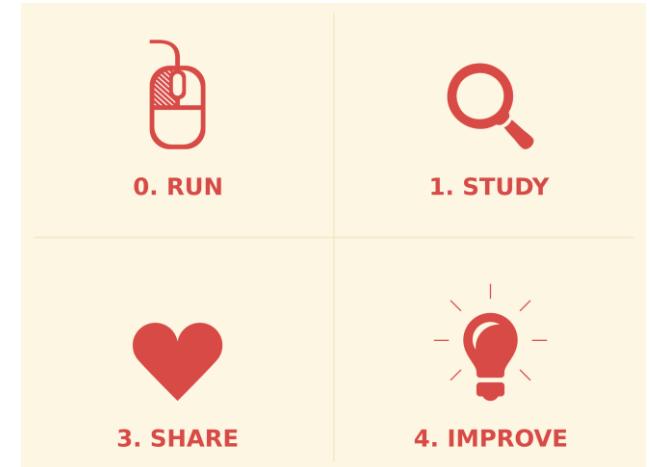
Copyleft

- Copyleft is a general method of making software free and enforcing that all its modified and extended versions are also free.
- Copyleft says that anyone who distributes the software, with or without modifications, must give third parties the freedom to copy and modify the software again.



Free Software

- The **freedom to run** the program as you 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). Access to the source code is a precondition for this.
- The **freedom to redistribute** copies so you can help others (freedom 2).
- The freedom to distribute copies of **your modified** versions to others (freedom 3). By doing this you can give the whole community a chance to benefit from your changes. Access to the source code is a precondition for this.



Free Software Foundation

- The Free Software Foundation (FSF) is a non-profit with a worldwide mission to promote computer user freedom.
- Richard Stallman
- Founded: 1985
- <https://www.fsf.org>

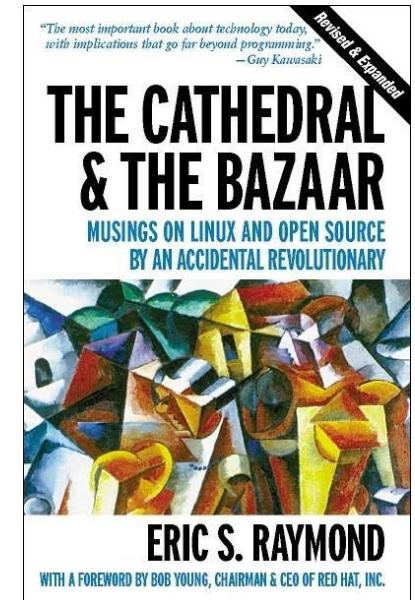


Free Software



Open Source

- More “realistic” approach
- open source software is better than proprietary software.
- Collaborative development:
 - Software engineering tools
 - Business model



Open Source Initiative

- Non-profit
- Founded 1998
- <https://opensource.org/>
- OSI was jointly founded by Eric Raymond and Bruce Perens in late February 1998, with Raymond as its first president, Perens as vice-president, and an initial Board of Directors including Brian Behlendorf, Ian Murdock, Russ Nelson, and Chip Salzenberg.

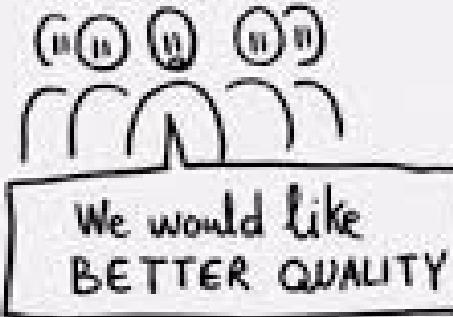


Open Source vs. Free Software

Free software
activists



Open source
boosters



- Stallman, 2016

Free and Open Source Software

- Law - Licences



Free and Open Source Software Law - Licences

| | GPL | LGPL | MPL | Apache | BSD-3 | MIT |
|--|-----|------|-----|--------|-------|-----|
| Use | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Modification | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Distribution | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Provide source code in distribution | x | x | x | | | |
| Show license on distribution | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Identify changes in distribution | x | x | x | x | | |
| Modifications in the same work with the same license (weak copyleft) in the distribution | x | x | x | | | |
| Derivatives must have the same license (strong copyleft) in the distribution | x | x | | | | |
| Prohibited to disclose trademark of the original entity without prior authorization | | | | x | x | |

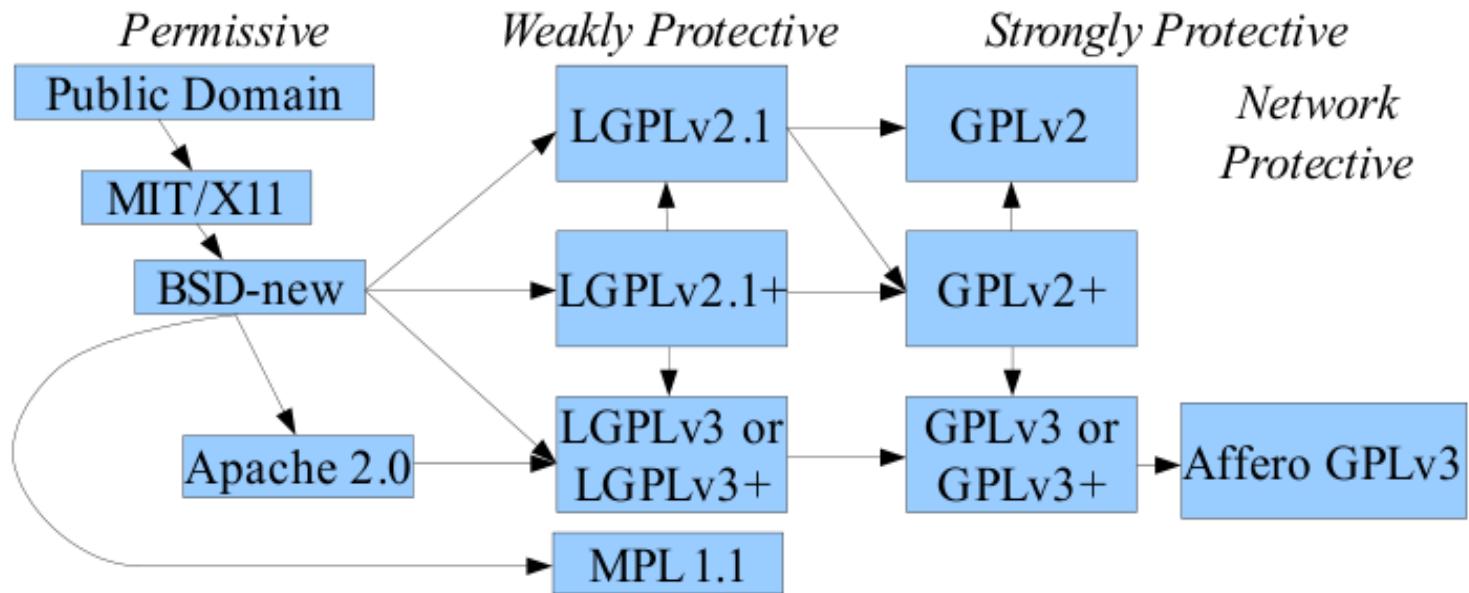
Free and Open Source Software

- Law – Licences

- <http://choosealicense.com/>
- <https://www.gnu.org/licenses/license-list.html>
- <https://tldrlegal.com/>
- <https://opensource.org/licenses/>

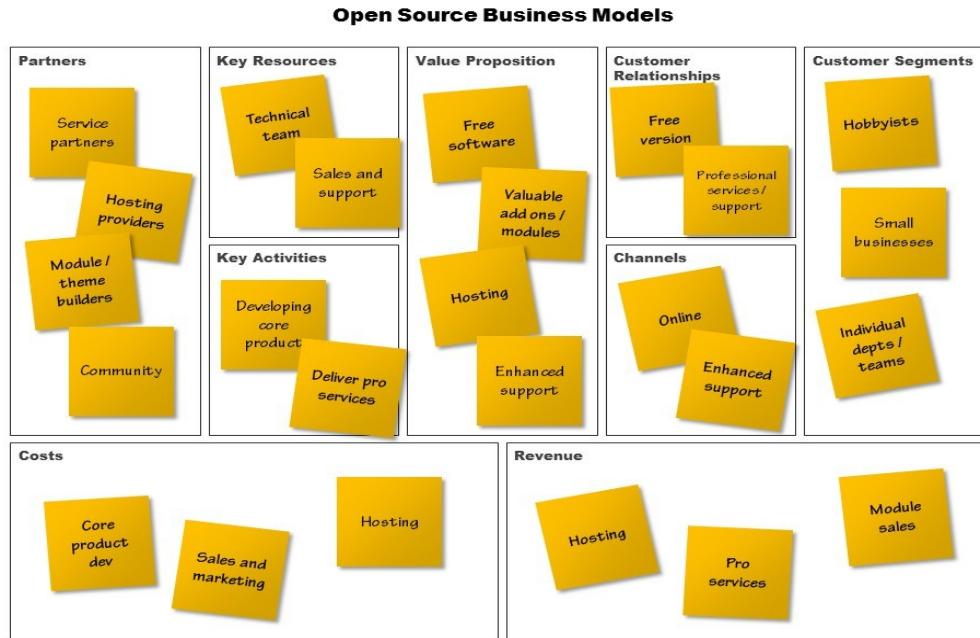
Free and Open Source Software

Law – Licences



Free and Open Source Software

- Management: New Business Models



Free and Open Source Software

- Software
Engineering



Free and Open Source Software

- Informatics and End Using



Free and Open Source Software

- Economics and Social Approaches



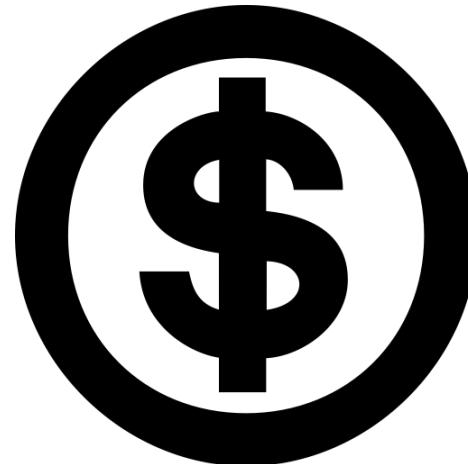
Free and Open Source Software

- Motivations

Love



Money



Glory



Creative Commons

<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/>

The screenshot shows the Creative Commons license selection interface. At the top, there's a header bar with browser controls, a search bar, and a URL field showing <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/>. Below the header, the main content area is divided into several sections:

- Características da Licença**: A section where users can choose how their work can be adapted and used. It includes two questions with radio button options:
 - Permitir que adaptações do seu trabalho sejam compartilhadas? Options: Sim (unselected), Não (unselected), Sim, desde que os outros compartilhem igual (selected).
 - Permitir usos comerciais do seu trabalho? Options: Sim (unselected), Não (selected).
- Licença Selecionada**: A summary of the selected license: "Atribuição-NãoComercial-Compartilhagual 4.0 Internacional". Below this are the standard Creative Commons icons: CC, BY, NC, SA, and ND.
- Ajude os outros a atribuírem-no!**: An optional step where users can enter metadata for their work. A note says: "Esta parte é opcional, mas, ao preenchê-la, irá adicionar metadados legíveis por máquinas ao HTML sugerido!"
- Tem uma página web?**: A question with a small icon below it.

Open Access

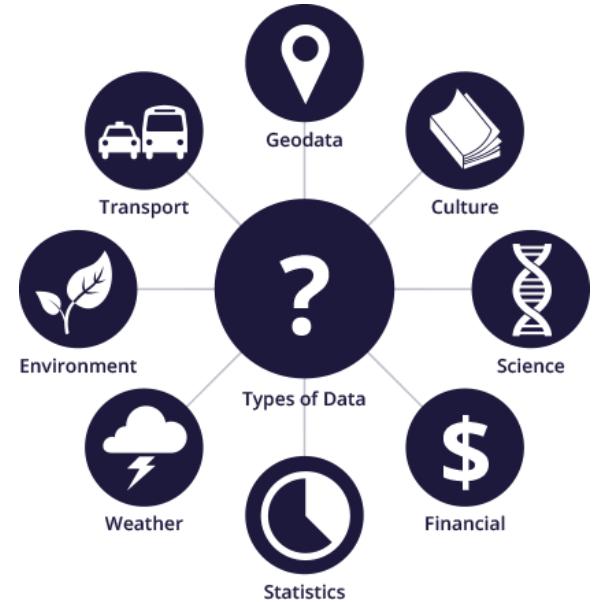
Open
Access



Open Access



Open Data

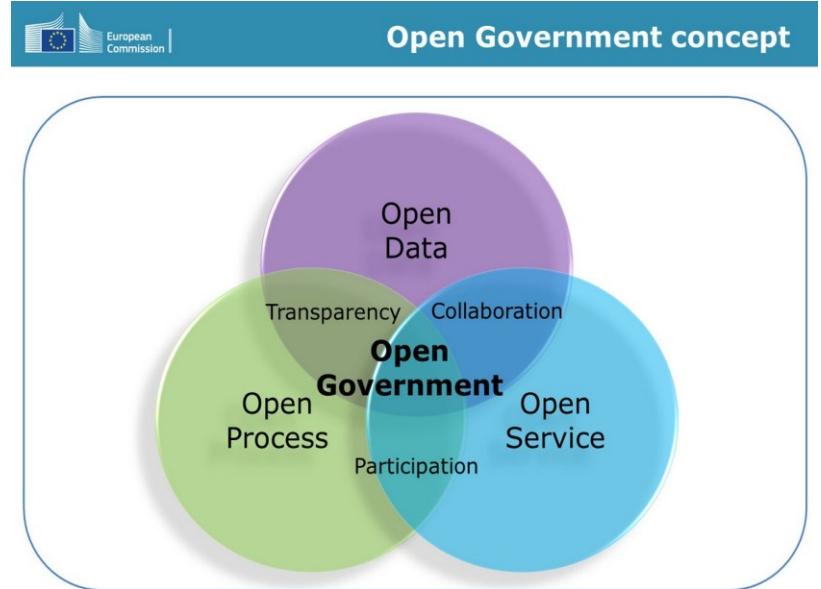


- <https://www.pordata.pt/>
- <https://dados.gov.pt/pt/>
- <https://data.europa.eu/euodp/en/home>
- <https://data.europa.eu/euodp/en/data/group>
- <https://www.europeandataportal.eu/>
- <http://lisboaaberta.cm-lisboa.pt/index.php/pt/>

Open



open science



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Webgraphy

- <http://www.oreilly.com/openbook/opensources/book/>
- <http://choosealicense.com/>
- <https://www.gnu.org/licenses/license-list.html>
- <https://tldrlegal.com/>
- <https://opensource.org/licenses/>
- <http://dcti.iscte.pt>