Taller de GNU/Linux   Cuadro comparativo de licencias de software

Obtenido del Documento Hallowen

Tipo de software	License Feature						
	Zero price avenue	Redistributable	Unlimited usage	Source code available	Source code modifiable	Public "chek-ins" to core codebase	All derivatives must be free
Comercial							
Trial Software	Yes (non-full feature)	Yes					
Non-comercial use	Yes (usage dependent)	Yes					
Shareware	Yes (unenforced licensing)	Yes					
Royalty-free binaries (Freeware)	Yes	Yes	Yes				
Royalty-free libraries	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Open Source (BSD-style)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Open Source (Apache-style)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Open Source (Linux and GNU style)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

http://opensource.org/halloween/
Halloween Document I (Version 1.14)
The body of the Halloween Document is an internal strategy memorandum on Microsoft's possible responses to the Linux/Open Source phenomenon.

Taller de GNU/Linux   Clasificación de licencias de software

The broad categories of licensing include:

Commercial software	Limited trial software	Shareware
Commercial software is classic Microsoft bread-and-butter. It must be purchased, may NOT be redistributed, and is typically only available as binaries to end users.	Limited trial software are usually functionally limited versions of commercial software which are freely distributed and intend to drive purchase of the commercial code. Examples include 60-day time bombed evaluation products.	Shareware products are fully functional and freely redistributable but have a license that mandates eventual purchase by both individuals and corporations. Many internet utilities (like "WinZip") take advantage of shareware as a distribution method.
Non-commercial use	**Royalty free binaries**	**Royalty free libraries**
Non-commercial use software is freely available and redistributable by non-profit making entities. Corporations, etc. must purchase the product. An example of this would be Netscape Navigator.	Royalty-free binaries consist of software which may be freely used and distributed in binary form only. Internet Explorer and NetMeeting binaries fit this model.	Royalty-free libraries are software products whose binaries and source code are freely used and distributed but may NOT be modified by the end customer without violating the license. Examples of this include class libraries, header files, etc.
Open Source (BSD-style)	**Open Source (Apache-style)**	**Open Source (CopyLeft, Linux-style)**
A small, closed team of developers develops BSD-style open source products & allows free use and redistribution of binaries and code. While users are allowed to modify the code, the development team does NOT typically take "check-ins" from the public.	Apache takes the BSD-style open source model and extends it by allowing check-ins to the core codebase by external parties.	CopyLeft or GPL (General Public License) based software takes the Open Source license one critical step farther. Whereas BSD and Apache style software permits users to "fork" the codebase and apply their own license terms to their modified code (e.g. make it commercial), the GPL license requires that all derivative works in turn must also be GPL code. "You are free to hack this code as long as your derivative is also hackable"