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CERN WWW Conditions

CERN Conditions to get, develop, and pass on WWW

1. Conditions of Distribution of the World Wide Web Software

[THIS IS AN UNRATIFIED DRAFT PRELIMINARY VERSION ONLY! This document is available online as hypertext and in paper form in postscript and plain text versions.To date, the basic spirit is correct, but some of the finer details may change. The public domain bit HAS been ratified,see an official document in PostScript or GIF (page 1 and page 2)]
This is version 1.3 of these conditions, dated 3 May 1993.

1.1 Introduction

The World Wide Web, hereafter called W3, is a global, computer networked information system.
The actual workings of the World Wide Web software, its use and importance are explained elsewhere. This document deals only with the conditions of distribution of CERN W3 software.
The Conditions of Distribution respect the general guidelines set forth in a memorandum from the CERN management.
A glossary aids understanding of jargon terms.
Thanks go to H. White (SLAC) for some of the fundamental rules and for comments and guidance.

1.2 Contents

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1.3 Goals of W3

The W3 project's goal is to provide the High Energy Physics (HEP) community with a collaboartive information system independent of hardware and software platform, and physcial location. The project spans technical design notes, documentation, news, discussion, educational material, personal notes, publicity, bulletin boards, live status information and physics data as a uniform continuum, seamlessly intergated with similar information in other disciplines.
The information is presented to the user as a web of interlinked documents .
Acces to information through W3 is:

- via a hypertext model;
- network based, world wide;
- information format independent;
- highly platform/operating system independent;
- scalable from local notes to distributed data bases.

Webs can be independent, subsets or supersets of each other. They can be local, regional or worldwide. The documents available on a web may reside on any computer supported by that web.

1.4 Anticipated audience

The public information provided today on the Internet * is free. It is aimed at academic and educational use, but there are many governmental and commercial bodies using the Internet. W3 addresses primarily the academic and educational world, but companies can benefit from its use in-house to maintain, read, write and publish documents. Any public or private body whose members are dispersed over a wide area and have network access has a use for W3.

The interested parties are either developers or users. Users acquire the software under conditions given below, developers can either acquire rights as set forth below, or join in a more tight collaboration with CERN, through the W3 Consortium.

1.5 CERN W3 Software Products

W3 software comprises several distinct types of software product:

- A Library of code common to the other modules.
- Browsers, (clients) which present the information on a specific workstation.
- Servers, which extract information from existing file bases or from data bases.
- Gateways, which interface W3 to other information systems.

Some browsers, servers and gateways have been written outside CERN, they are based on the library of common code, they are not subject to the present conditions.

In the development of the CERN software, commercial tools have been used, but the resulting code does not incorporate software other than such as has been expressly authorised for distribution.

1.5.1 Library of Common Code

This has been constructed by CERN. It is the basis of many of the other products.

1.5.2 Browsers

Three browsers have been constructed by CERN:

- the Line-Mode browser, also "dumb-terminal" browser, the lowest level interface to W3.
- the hypertext editor - browser for NeXT workstations.
- the browser for Apple Macintosh computers.

These programs are subject to the conditions.

1.5.3 Servers

A generic server for use in a Unix environment has been constructed by CERN. It is the basis of all other servers, and the prime example on which to model other servers.

Other specific servers have been constructed at CERN. Their number is variable: they are not listed here. They are subject to the conditions.

1.5.4 Gateways

These gateways among others have been constructed by CERN:

- W.A.I.S. (Wide Area Information Services).
- VMS Help (to DEC VAX/VMS help system).

Note: access to the Gopher system is incorporated into the library of common code.

2. General Condition applicable to all uses

CERN is governed by the CERN Council, which reserves the right in specific cases to veto collaborations.

CERN welcomes comments, but undertakes no obligation for the maintenance of the software, nor responsibility for its correctness, and accepts no liability whatsoever resulting from the use of its software.

3. Special Condition

This does not apply to software placed in the public domain.

CERN developed software is free to the High Energy Physics community throughout the world and to academic institutes of the CERN member states .

Programs and documentation are provided solely for the use of the organization to which they are distributed, and may not be redistributed or reproduced in large numbers without the express agreement of CERN. Note that such agreement may have to be established somewhere else in addition to or instead of CERN in the case of programs originating from sources outside CERN. The material cannot be sold. CERN should be given credit in all references, library documentation, and publications based on the programs.

If the programs are modified beyond what is necessary to adapt them to the local machine/system environment, it should be made clear in local documentation that they are locally modified versions of the CERN originals. CERN should be informed of such modifications, and given the possibility of introducing the same modifications in the original version. If local modifications are so important as to change significantly the behaviour of the program, its name should also be changed in order to avoid confusion with the original.

4. Compensated Usage

This section does not apply to software placed in the public domain.

We distinguish several categories of users. If a user is in more than one category, then the most stringent conditions of those categories applies.Military users are specifically excluded from all categories.

4.1 Passive users

They use the W3 to access information but do not themselves provide any W3 support nor do they make data available to themselves or to the W3 user community.

Rule: these users pay a nominal fee per installed copy of browser modules. See price list in appendix A (page 6).

4.2 Information providers

They use W3 and make available data. There are two categories:

4.3 Providers of free information:

Rule: If the information is freely available on the public Internet, then there is no fee for use of the software as long as the information is maintained. If maintenace is stopped, for whatever reason, CERN reserves the right to reclassify the user as a passive user. The rights include all modules available from CERN.

4.4 Users in closed systems:

Rule: If W3 is used within a closed company or organisation, providing no service to the outside, then that organisation should pay a reasonable commercial fee.

Condition: any set consisting of one browser type, one server type and one gateway: single license 500 ECU, site license up to 500 users: 25 kECU, higher to be negotiated.

4.5 Development Consortium members

These are companies or organizations who wish to incorporate part or all of the W3 software and/or ideas into their own products, which they then use and/or resell.

Rule: Compensation should always be made. A license will always be non-exclusive.

Condition: one of three standard options can be negotiated for compensation

- in payment, at 20% of CERN development cost, currently 100 kECU,
- in kind, as a sharing of source code for a W3 related product with other consortium members, if this is of interest to CERN;
- in kind, by manpower contribution to the software effort, consisting in at least six months qualified programmer effort on the CERN site.

Successful applicants will be known as members of the "World-Wide Web consortium".

4.6 Academic and Educational Government Bodies of non-member states

These are large bodies who can benefit from W3 in the running of their internal information systems, but have no commercial goals.

Rule: These bodies should be treated as developers. However, they will usually be able and willing to contribute to the W3 consortium by providing manpower or computing resources to strengthen the W3 project.Conditions: as for developers.

4.7 Price list

Software is available through network access, there is no other distribution method.
Prices are in ECU or kECU (=1000 ECU).

4.7.1 Browsers

```
executable binary of the Editor/Browser
 for NeXT workstations:                            50 ECU per workstation.

source code of the Editor/Browser for NeXT
 workstations:                                     50 kECU per site.

executable binary of the Browser for Apple
 Macintosh computers:                              50 ECU per workstation.

source code of the Browser for Apple
 Macintosh computers:                              50 kECU per site.
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4.7.2 Gateways

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executable binary for Gateway to W.A.I.S.
 (Wide Area Information Services): all platforms,         50 ECU.

source code for Gateway to W.A.I.S.
 (Wide Area Information Services): all platforms,         50 kECU.

executable binary for VMS Help
 (to DEC VAX/VMS help system):                            50 ECU.

source code for VMS Help (to DEC VAX/VMS help system):    50 kECU.
```

5. Software freely available

The following CERN software is hereby put into the public domain.

- WWW basic ("line-mode") client
- WWW basic server
- WWW Library of common code.

CERN relinquishes all intellectual property rights to this code, both source and binary form and permission is granted for anyone to use, duplicate, modify and redistribute it.

CERN provides absolutely NO WARRANTY OF ANY KIND with respect to this software. The entire risk as to the quality and performance of this software is with the user. IN NO EVENT WILL CERN BE LIABLE TO ANYONE FOR ANY DAMAGES ARISING OUT THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, DAMAGES RESULTING FROM LOST DATA OR LOST PROFITS, OR FOR ANY SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES.

This is part of the CERN WWW distribution condidtions.

Declartion to this effect signed by the CERN directors of Administration (H. Weber) and Research (W. Hoogland), May 1993.

5.1 Glossary

CERN: Originally named after its 1953 founding body, the "Conseil Europeen pour la Recherche Nucleaire", the institute is now named "European Laboratory for Particle Physics".

document: A piece of information that has an identifier: the unit of retrieval. Its contents may be held in a file or it may be synthesised (e.g. the result of a data-base query).

hypertext: Text which contains links to other texts, whereby the following of links (navigation) is aided by computer .

Internet : The set of networks running the DARPA Internet Protocol (IP) suite (and other protocols) which are interconnected with each other and for example the US NSFNET.

Member States: Current member states are: Austria, Belgium, the Czech and Slovak Republics, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switze rland and the United Kingdom.

web: The set of documents available on the internet*, interlinked by their hypertext* links

SLAC: Stanford Linear Accelerator Center, a High-Energy Physics institute in California .