

SVEUČILIŠTE U ZAGREBU
FAKULTET ELEKTROTEHNIKE I RAČUNARSTVA
Zavod za elektroničke sustave i obradbu informacija

Seminarski rad iz kolegija
Sustavi za praćenje i vođenje procesa
Ak. god. 2005/06.

Softverske licence

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1. Uvod

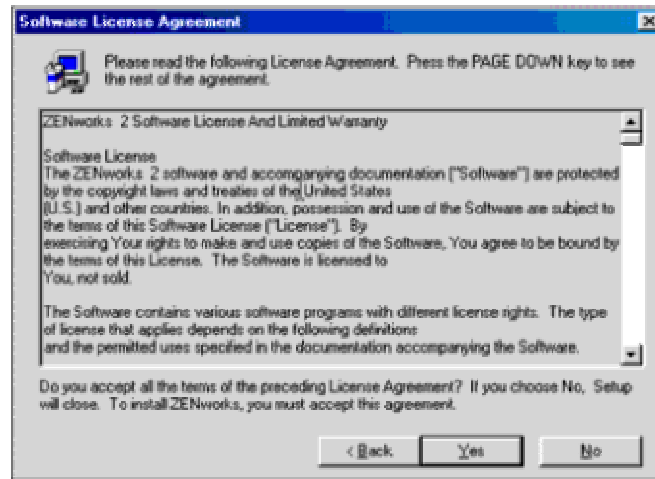
Računarni softver je relativno novo područje ljudske djelatnosti. Obuhvaća jako mnogo proizvoda koji su međusobno veoma različiti. Može se dijeliti na sistemski softver (obuhvaća operacijski sustav, pogonski softver za uređaje, softver za dijagnostiku i drugo), softver za programiranje (npr. programski prevodioci) te aplikacijski softver (npr. baze podataka, edukacijski softver) . Zbog velikog broja proizvoda koji spadaju pod pojam softver, nemoguće je jednoznačno zakonski definirati sve aspekte ovog područja. Stoga svaki proizvođač sastavlja svoju softversku licencu – zakonski dokument kojim se ograničava korištenje softvera.

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Slika 1 - Primjer licence ugrađene u instalacijski program

Od softvera se najčešće očekuje da ispravno radi na svakom računalu koji radi na predviđenom operacijskom sustavu. Budući da je proizvođaču nemoguće ispitati svoj softver na svim konfiguracijama računala na kojima će se softver pokretati, proizvođač se u licenci redovito ograničava od svake štete koju njegov softver prouzroči. Ovakva ograđivanja od prouzročene štete se doimaju opravdanima jer proizvođač ne može predvidjeti u kojem okruženju će njegov proizvod biti korišten.

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softvera, koji su redovito pristrani. Ovakva ograničenja su očito kontradiktorna sa zakonom o slobodi govora i ne čine se opravdanima.

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5. Literatura

[1] Wikipedia – www.wikipedia.org

[2] Dangerous Terms – A User's Guide To EULAs – www.eff.org/wp/eula.php

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*<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989
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