



תקופה



LICENSING



Tip

To allow the fullest possible re-use, use
the most permissable licence: CC-0 or CC-
BY

Open LICENCING

Licence	Domain	Attribution	Share-alike	Comments
Creative Commons CCZero (CC0)	Content, Data	N	N	Dedicate to the Public Domain (all rights waived)
Open Data Commons Public Domain Dedication and Licence (PDDL)	Data	N	N	Dedicate to the Public Domain (all rights waived)
Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 (CC-BY-4.0)	Content, Data	Y	N	
Open Data Commons Attribution License (ODC-BY)	Data	Y	N	Attribution for data(bases)
Creative Commons Attribution Share-Alike 4.0 (CC-BY-SA-4.0)	Content, Data	Y	Y	
Open Data Commons Open Database License (ODbL)	Data	Y	Y	Attribution-ShareAlike for data(bases)

<http://opendefinition.org/licenses/>

DEFINITION

By default, a work (text, media, etc.) is under copyright unless it is explicitly mentioned otherwise (e.g. under an open licence). If you want other people to be able to share and reuse your work, then use an open licence.

Choose an open source license

An open source license protects contributors and users. Businesses and savvy developers won't touch a project without this protection.

{ Which of the following best describes your situation? }



I need to work in a community.

Use the [license preferred by the community](#) you're contributing to or depending on. Your project will fit right in.

If you have a dependency that doesn't have a license, ask its maintainers to [add a license](#).



I want it simple and permissive.

The [MIT License](#) is short and to the point. It lets people do almost anything they want with your project, including to make and distribute closed source versions.

[Babel](#), [.NET Core](#), and [Rails](#) use the MIT License.



I care about sharing improvements.

The [GNU GPLv3](#) also lets people do almost anything they want with your project, *except* to distribute closed source versions.

[Ansible](#), [Bash](#), and [GIMP](#) use the GNU GPLv3.

{ What if none of these work for me? }

My project isn't software.

[There are licenses for that.](#)

I want more choices.

[More licenses are available.](#)

I don't want to choose a license.

[Here's what happens if you don't.](#)

CREATIVE COMMONS LICENSES

	PUBLIC DOMAIN
	CC BY
	CC BY-SA
	CC BY-ND
	CC BY-NC
	CC BY-NC-SA
	CC BY-NC-ND

COPY
& PUBLISH

ATTRIBUTION
REQUIRED

COMMERCIAL
USE

MODIFY
& ADAPT

CHANGE
LICENSE



You can redistribute
(copy, publish, display,
communicate, etc.)



You have to attribute
the original work



You can use the work
commercially



You can modify and
adapt the original work



You can choose license
type for your adaptations
of the work.

LICENSES

MOST FREE



ATTRIBUTION

CC BY

This license lets you distribute, remix, tweak, and build upon the original work, even commercially, as long as you credit the original creation. This is the most accommodating of licenses offered.



ATTRIBUTION-SHAREALIKE

CC BY-SA

This license lets you remix, tweak, and build upon the original work even for commercial purposes, as long as you credit the original work and license your new creations under the identical terms. This license is often compared to "copyleft" free and open source software licenses. All new works based on the work should carry the same license, so any derivatives will also allow commercial use. This is the license used by Wikipedia.



ATTRIBUTION-NODERIVS

CC BY-ND

This license allows for redistribution, commercial and non-commercial, as long as it is passed along unchanged and in whole, with credit to the original work.



ATTRIBUTION-NONCOMMERCIAL

CC BY-NC

This license lets you remix, tweak, and build upon the original work non-commercially. Your new works must be non-commercial and acknowledge the original work, but you don't have to license your derivative works on the same terms.



ATTRIBUTION-NONCOMMERCIAL-SHAREALIKE

CC BY-NC-SA

This license lets you remix, tweak, and build upon the original work non-commercially, as long as you credit the original work and license your new creations under the identical terms.



ATTRIBUTION-NONCOMMERCIAL-NODERIVS

CC BY-NC-ND

This license is the most restrictive of the six main licenses, only allowing you to download the original work and share it with others as long as you credit the original work. You can't change the original work in any way or use it commercially.

LEAST FREE



A Quick Intro

Creative Commons is a non-profit that helps sharing + reuse of creativity & knowledge via free legal and technological tools. These tools are not alternatives to copyright laws, rather they work alongside them.

TRADITIONAL COPYRIGHT SYSTEM



All rights reserved

VS

CREATIVE COMMONS

- Allows you to easily give people the right to share or even build upon your work
- Allows you to reserve only those rights that you want.

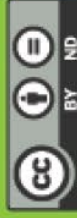
LICENSE TYPES



ATTRIBUTION
CC BY



ATTRIBUTION - SHAREALIKE
CC BY - SA



ATTRIBUTION - NO DERIVATIVES
CC BY ND



PUBLIC DOMAIN
CC - Zero

This is not a 'licence', but a 'public domain declaration', in which you give up all copyright (but retain 'moral rights' if you can't give them up in your legal jurisdiction), and allow people to make any kind of use of the work without conditions.



ATTRIBUTION - NON COMMERCIAL
CC BY - ND



ATTRIBUTION - NON COMMERCIAL - SHAREALIKE
CC BY - NC - SA



ATTRIBUTION - NON COMMERCIAL - NO DERIVATIVES
CC BY - NC - ND

THE SYMBOLS



ATTRIBUTION

Requires acknowledgement of the author / source (this is a necessary part of all the six licences)



NON COMMERCIAL

Usage is allowed only for non-commercial purposes.



SHARE-ALIKE

Usage is allowed only if the work for which it is used is licensed under the same 'open' licence.



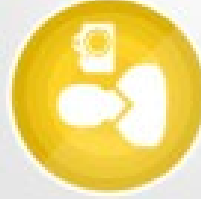
NO DERIVATIVE

Creating 'derivatives' is not allowed.

HOW TO ATTRIBUTE CREATIVE COMMONS LICENSED PHOTOS?

All current CC licenses require that you attribute the original author(s).
There is not necessarily one correct way to provide attribution.
The attribution must be given to the best of one's ability using the information available.

ATTRIBUTE PHOTOS YOU SHOULD INCLUDE:



1.

THE AUTHOR

- Name (or pseudonym/username) of the Author
- Link to Author's profile



2.

TITLE OF THE WORK

- Title of the Work (if available)
- Link where the original work is hosted



3.

CC LICENSE TYPE

- Creative Commons License Name (long or short)
- Link to the Full License



4.

COPYRIGHT NOTICES

Does the work you want to use have a copyright notice?

- You should leave those notices intact when you credit the work, or reproduce them in a way that is reasonable to the medium you use.

Does the creator require you to include other parties in the attribution?

- Include other parties as requested by the creator.

ATTRIBUTION



TITLE

(with link to original work)

BY AUTHOR (OR USERNAME)

(with link to author's website, channel, photostream, or otherwise)

LICENSE

(with link)

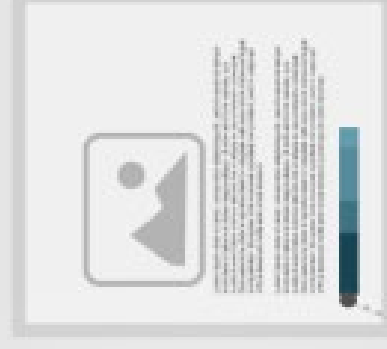
Lorem ipsum dolor by Agatha (CC BY-SA)

WHERE TO PLACE ATTRIBUTION INFO?



UNDER PHOTO

PREFERRED



AT THE END OF THE POST

GOOD

Looking for free open images, fonts and icons?



<https://pixabay.com/>



<https://www.flaticon.com/>



<https://www.1001fonts.com/>

Reality 2

You do not own
your article
copyrights
anymore

COPYRIGHT TRANSFER AGREEMENT



Date: _____ Contributor name: _____
Contributor address: _____
Manuscript number (if known): _____
Re: Manuscript entitled: _____
_____ (the "Contribution")
for publication in: _____ (the "Journal")
published by: _____ ("Wiley-Blackwell").

Dear Contributor(s):
Thank you for submitting your Contribution for publication. In order to expedite the editing and publishing process and enable Wiley-Blackwell to disseminate your Contribution to the fullest extent, we need to have this Copyright Transfer Agreement signed and returned as directed in the Journal's instructions for authors as soon as possible. If the Contribution is not accepted for publication, or if the Contribution is subsequently rejected, this Agreement shall be null and void. **Publication cannot proceed without a signed copy of this Agreement.**

A. COPYRIGHT

By the Contribution, you agree to Wiley-Blackwell, during the full term of copyright and any extensions or renewals, all copyright in and to the Contribution, and all rights therein, including but not limited to the right to publish, republish, and to make the Contribution available online.

1. **Final Published Version.** Wiley-Blackwell hereby licenses back to the Contributor the following rights with respect to the final published version of the Contribution:

- a. Copies for colleagues. The personal right of the Contributor only to send

Journal of Linguistics & Phonetics, December 2014; 18(12): 951-964
© 2014 Informa UK Ltd.
DOI: 10.1080/17445019.2014.938833
DCC: 10.5109/03699206.2014.938833

informa
healthcare

Production of tongue twisters by speakers with partial glossectomy

TIM BRESSMANN¹, ANOUSCHKA FOLTZ², JANA ZIMMERMANN², & JONATHAN C. IRISH²

0003-3472/\$38.00 © 2012 The Association for the Study of Animal Behaviour. Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.anbehav.2012.06.015>



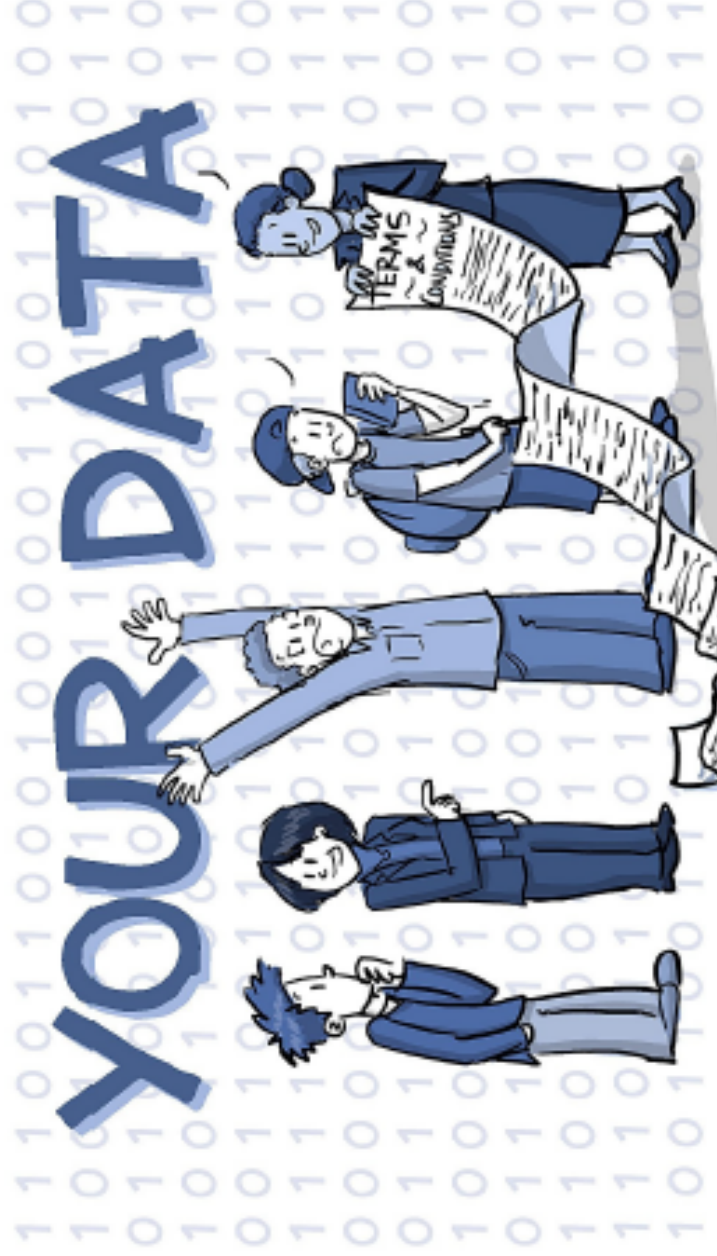
'Myths and Realities around Open Access' – FNR Open Access Fund information session – 01/03/2018

Share and reuse by citing: Jonathan England, 2017, <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.1189190> under CC-BY 4.0 International



WHO OWNS YOUR DATA?

(Hint: It's not you)



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y1txYjoSQQc>