

LICENSING APPLIES TO...

- Both data and code
- Original work, or from another researcher
- Collected, processed, aggregated, augmented data / code

AT EPFL?

EPFL owns the original data & code, but the authors can use it for research and IP [1, Art. 36]

WHY?

Licensing data & code is key for

- ✓ **Collaboration** with other researchers, research groups, institutes
- ✓ **Reuse** of others' work, to generate new information or data/code
- ✓ **Clarify** ownership and authorship
- ✓ **Differentiate** authorized use of original vs. derivative work
- ✓ **Share / Publish** your work with clear usage rights


The protection of data by law is not harmonized internationally but varies depending on the specific country.



Licenses do not all have the same international recognition.

LICENSES FOR DATA		0110 1001 1010
CC-Zero	No restrictions [2]	
CC-BY	Mandatory citation [2]	
CC-BY-SA	Mandatory citation, Share Alike (Viral) [2]	
CC-BY-ND	Mandatory citation, No Modifications [2]	
CC-BY-NC	Mandatory citation, Non Commercial [2]	
CC-BY-NC-SA	Mandatory citation, Non Commercial, Viral [2]	
ODbL	Open Access specific for databases [3]	
Microdata Research License	For unit-level data (i.e. sets of records containing on individual respondent) [4,5]	

LICENSES FOR CODE [7]		</>
MIT	Short term, Permissive, No warranty	
APACHE	Permissive, Patents allowed, No warranty	
BSD	All code by one organization, GPL mix not allowed	
GPL	Copyleft license, Patents allowed, Viral	
LGPL	Libraries Sharing, Licenses mix allowed	
AGPL	Strong copyleft, Patents allowed, Viral	



Not sure where to start?
 This chooser helps you determine which Creative Commons License is right for you in a few easy steps [6]

SHARING OR REUSING? [8]

Data licenses define conditions about:

- Data ownership and use
- The treatment of original and derived data

This is important for researchers who:

- Receive or collect and compile data from another researcher
- Generate information or data from the other researcher's data on the other researcher's behalf or on their own behalf.

Moreover, a researcher may want to:

- Analyze/reuse another researcher's data
- Process/aggregate data for own research, using the processed data
- Licensing the processed, aggregated, augmented data from another researcher

Any doubt?
 Contact the **EPFL Technology Transfer Office** [9]

Credits and sources
 [1] admin.ch/opc/en/classified-compilation/19910256/index.html#a36
 [2] creativecommons.org
 [3] opendatacommons.org/licenses/odbl
 [4] microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/terms-of-use
 [5] ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cros/content/microdata-access_en
 [6] chooser-beta.creativecommons.org
 [7] choosealicense.com/appendix
 [8] doi.org/10.1371/journal.pbio.1002235
 [9] epfl.ch/research/services/units/technology-transfer-office