

Guidance for the publication of scientific data and software programs

The publication of scientific papers and research results guarantees fast and free access to the data and enables interdisciplinary cooperation. This increases your visibility as a scientist and can enhance your reputation. The TUM Board of Management calls upon all TUM scientists and scholars to make their research results freely accessible worldwide in the spirit of the Open Science movement¹. The following guidance refers only to German law.

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² <https://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/mark/1.0/deed.en>

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- whether commercial use is permitted
- whether editing is allowed
- whether the same license must be assigned for further use

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Non-commercial⁴, abbreviated as "nc": non-commercial









No editing, abbreviated as "nd": no derivatives




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The combination of the elements results in seven standard licenses:

	CC0	Creative Commons Zero (CC0) means the published data is not subject to any conditions such as naming the author and permits free content use without restrictions.	Open Access compliant
	by	attribution required commercial use permitted creation of derivatives permitted	
	by-sa	attribution required commercial use permitted reuse under the identical license	
	by-nc	attribution required no commercial use creation of derivatives permitted	Not Open Access compliant
	by-nd	attribution required commercial use permitted no derivative works	
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⁴ for commercial purposes see: <https://de.creativecommons.org/index.php/2012/05/04/ungewollte-nebenwirkungen-von-nc-erklart/>

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If your software program is based on other open source software, the scope of the rights you intend to grant must also be compatible with the license conditions of the initial open source software.

Licenses

The most common⁵ open source software licenses are

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- AGPL: GNU Affero General Public License⁷, developed by Free Software Foundation
- LGPL: GNU Lesser General Public License⁸, developed by Free Software Foundation
- BSD: Berkeley Software Distribution⁹, developed by University of California, Berkeley

⁵ A broader selection of licenses is offered by <https://choosealicense.com>

⁶ <http://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl-3.0.html>

⁷ <https://www.gnu.org/licenses/agpl-3.0.de.html>

⁸ <http://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl-3.0.de.html>

⁹ <https://www.freebsd.org/copyright/freebsd-license.html>

- MIT: MIT License¹⁰, developed by Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Scope of protection

When choosing the license, it is necessary to consider the rights and obligations the licensee should have in the further use. The aforementioned licenses and their versions differ among other things in whether the source code of the derivatives can be viewed and modified and whether integrating proprietary software is permitted.

	GPL	AGPL	LGPL	BSD	MIT
Source code of the derivatives must be viewable and modifiable	yes	yes	yes	no	no

Further information:

Migrationsleitfaden: Leitfaden für die Migration von Software, Version 4.0
herausgegeben durch die Beauftragte der Bundesregierung für Informationstechnik¹¹

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This guidance does not constitute legal advice and cannot replace legal advice.

Technical University of Munich, University Library, Version: 26/05/2023



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¹⁰ <https://opensource.org/licenses/mit-license.php>

¹¹ http://www.cio.bund.de/SharedDocs/Publikationen/DE/Architekturen-und-Standards/migrationsleitfaden_4_0_download.pdf?__blob=publicationFile (p. 30 ff)

Attachment 1: Embedding CC Licenses

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Additionally, you can save the information on the CC license directly in the metadata of the file. Many computer programs offer this option, e.g., Adobe Acrobat XI Pro. Open the *Document properties* in the program that you have used to edit your file (under *File* → *Properties*), select the tab *Description* and click on *Additional metadata*.

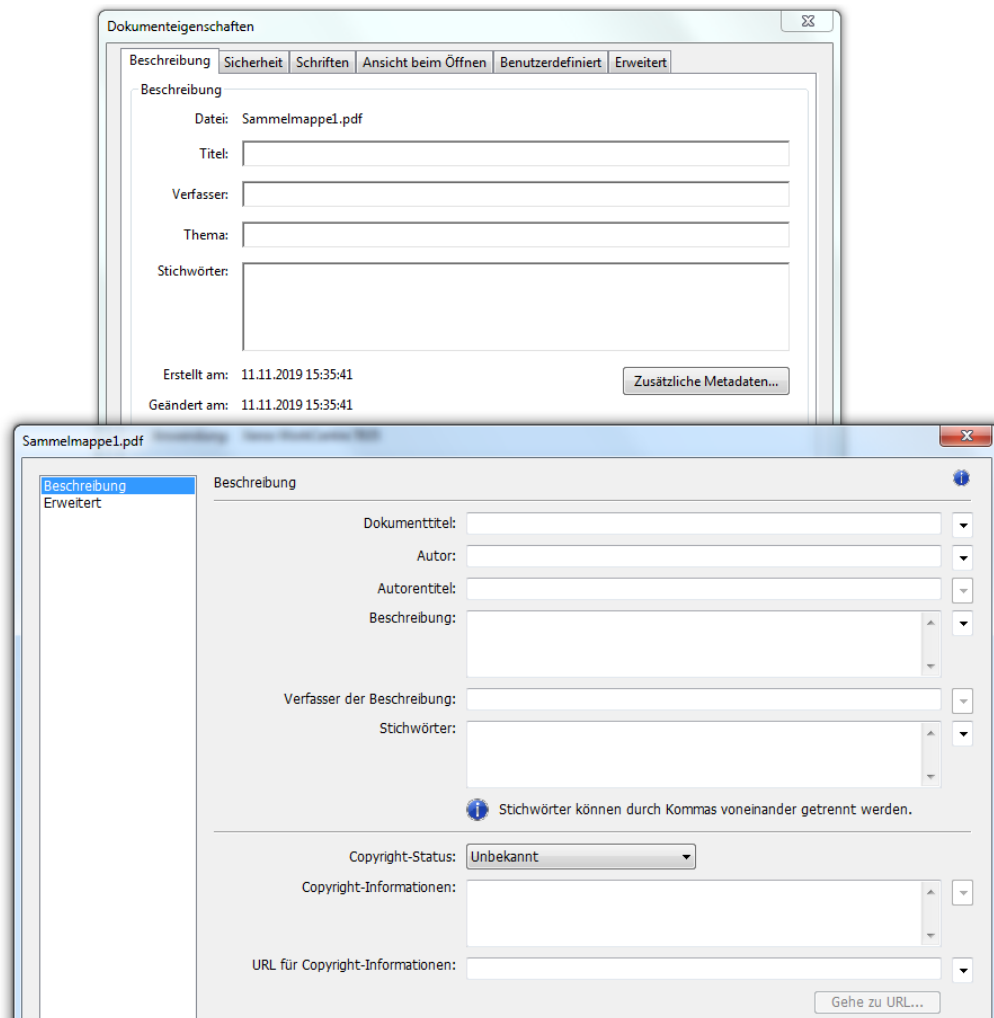


Figure 1: License information in Adobe Acrobat XI Pro

Embedding CC Licenses in mediaTUM

In most forms in mediaTUM, the appropriate CC license can be selected via a drop-down menu.

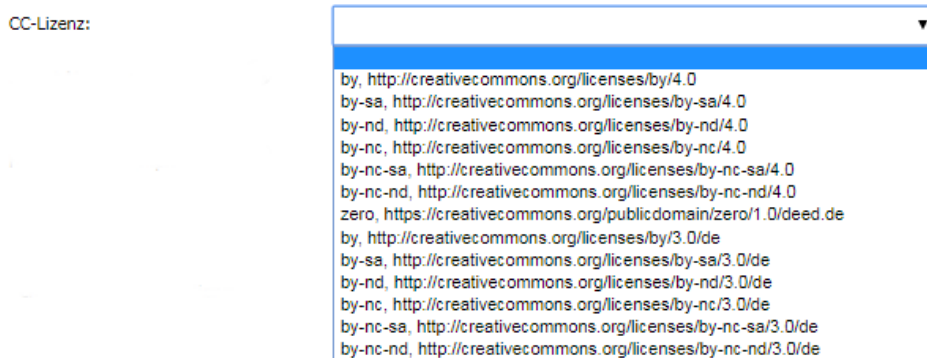



Figure 2: Drop-down menu for a CC license in a form for journal articles in mediaTUM

Please bear in mind that by default the CC license in mediaTUM is only linked to the metadata and not to the PDF document. The CC license is shown as a compact graphic in the metadata record together with a link to the CC license abstract. Therefore, make sure that the license is also embedded in the document.

	<p>Objektyp: Skript</p> <p>Titel: Handreichung für die Veröffentlichung wissenschaftlicher Daten und Softwareprogramme</p> <p>Titel (übersetzt): Handout on publishing scientific data and software</p> <p>Jahr: 2016</p> <p>Sprache: deutsch</p> <p>Herausgeber: Technische Universität München, Universitätsbibliothek</p> <p>Erstelldatum: 11.01.2016</p> <p>Aktualisierungsdatum: 11.01.2016</p> <p>Schlagnote: Creative Commons; Lizenzen</p> <p>DDC: 020</p> <p>Seitenzahl: 6</p> <p>Format: PDF</p>
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Figure 3: CC license in the metadata record

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