



Using and Sharing Open Access Content: Creative Commons Licenses

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Digital Scholarship Librarian | Journalism & Communication Studies Librarian



Agenda

1. About open access and the Creative Commons
2. Background on copyright
3. Finding CC work
4. CC's relationship with copyright
5. CC permissions
6. How to apply CC
7. Attribution



What is the CC?

- Licences and projects
- Global
- Non-profit
- 2001



Alternative to “all rights reserved”

“...enables sharing and reuse of creativity and knowledge through the provision of free legal tools...”



1.4 billion works licensed (2017)
stateof.creativecommons.org
www.creativecommons.org



What is OA?

“Open access [OA] is a publishing and distribution model that makes scholarly research literature—much of which is funded by taxpayers around the world—freely available to the public online, without restrictions.” ([Open Society Foundations](#))



[Budapest Open Access Initiative](#) in 2001 wanted to use the Internet for the public good of spreading research knowledge and removing barriers to access.

Why do this?

www.openaccessweek.org



Who in the world cannot access research?

Impact on the research lifecycle and society?

Open Access (OA) books & articles have a citation advantage!

- Every year on average, there are around 30,000 chapters downloaded from OA books – 7x more than non-OA books!
- Studies in many fields show that citation counts increase between 50% to 250% for OA journal articles!

See the Project Muse Equity in Open Knowledge Bibliography, created for OA Week 2019
<https://about.muse.jhu.edu/muse/open-access-bibliography>



Some background on copyright ©

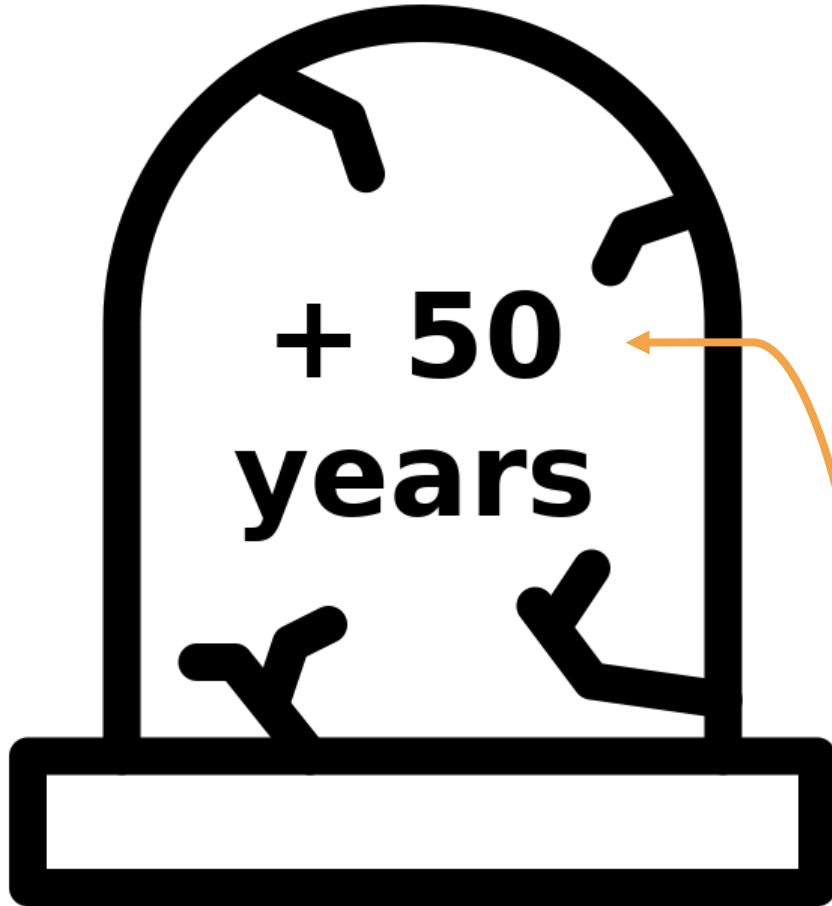
Copyright in (Canada)



Statue of Queen Anne

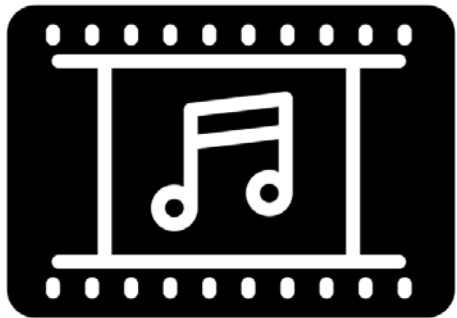
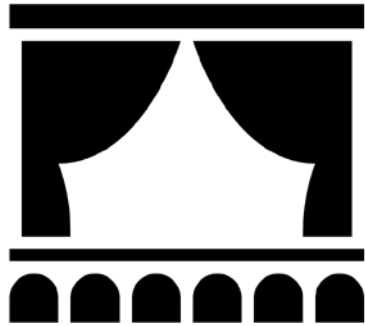
- British Parliament Copyright Act
- 14 years
- 1 renewal
- dead upon death

Copyright in Canada



- Canadian Copyright Act [🔗](#)
- 1924, 1985, June 2019 (revised)
- Berne Convention for the [🔗](#) Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (WIPO)
- Charter of Rights and Freedoms does not limit copyright term
- No need to apply
- Covers expression
- Changes coming?

Copyright applies to



NB: © is not for things like inventions. Look to patents or industrial design rights for intellectual works not covered by copyright.



Copyright applied, e.g.

Hugo spent months contemplating plot and character development. His masterwork of canine creativity deserves recognition!



Incentive
&
Attribution

Copyright applied, e.g.

Students need to copy a chapter from my book?



Fair
Dealing



Search techniques & sources for CC works

Finding CC-licensed work

1. Look at familiar sources
2. Use a specialized search
3. Academic repositories and journals
4. OA finder tools

Familiar sources

Log In

Uploaded on May 2, 2007

Some rights reserved

CA

Category: [Education](#)
 License: [Creative Commons Attribution license \(reuse allowed\)](#)
 Source videos: [View attributions](#)

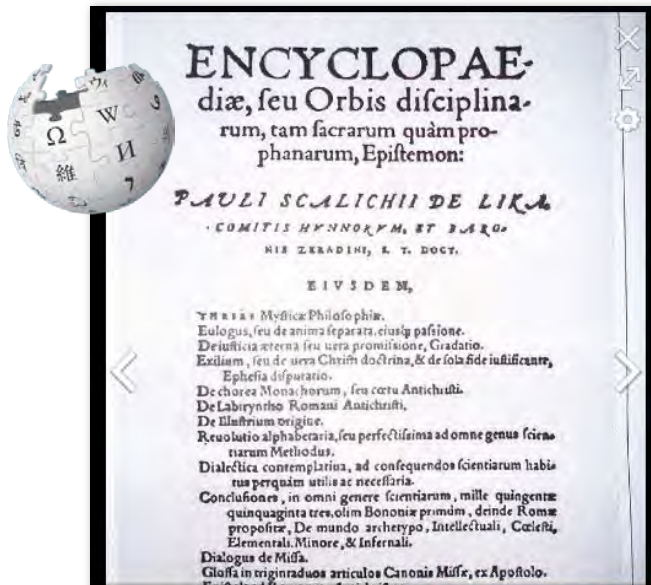
[show more](#) SHOW LESS

Internet Archive is a non-profit library of millions of free books, movies, software, music, websites, and more.

300B 21M 5.1M 7.3M 1.9M 466K 3.4M 208K 546K

GO

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Title page of Skalich's *Encyclopaedia, seu orbis disciplinarum, tam sacrarum...*

[More details](#)

Silverije - Own work

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 File: Pavao Skalić; Enciklopedija ili znanje svijeta svetih i svjetovnih struka (1559).jpg
 Created: 9 July 2015

Pavao Skalić (Latin: Paulus Scalichius), Croatian encyclopedist, humanist and adventurer: "Encyclopaediae, seu orbis disciplinarum, tam sacrarum quam prophanarum, epistemon" - title page; published in Basle in 1559.

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Plays Well with Others, Ep 2: What Do an Army of Ants and an Online Encyclopedia Have in Common?

6 months ago #Podcast

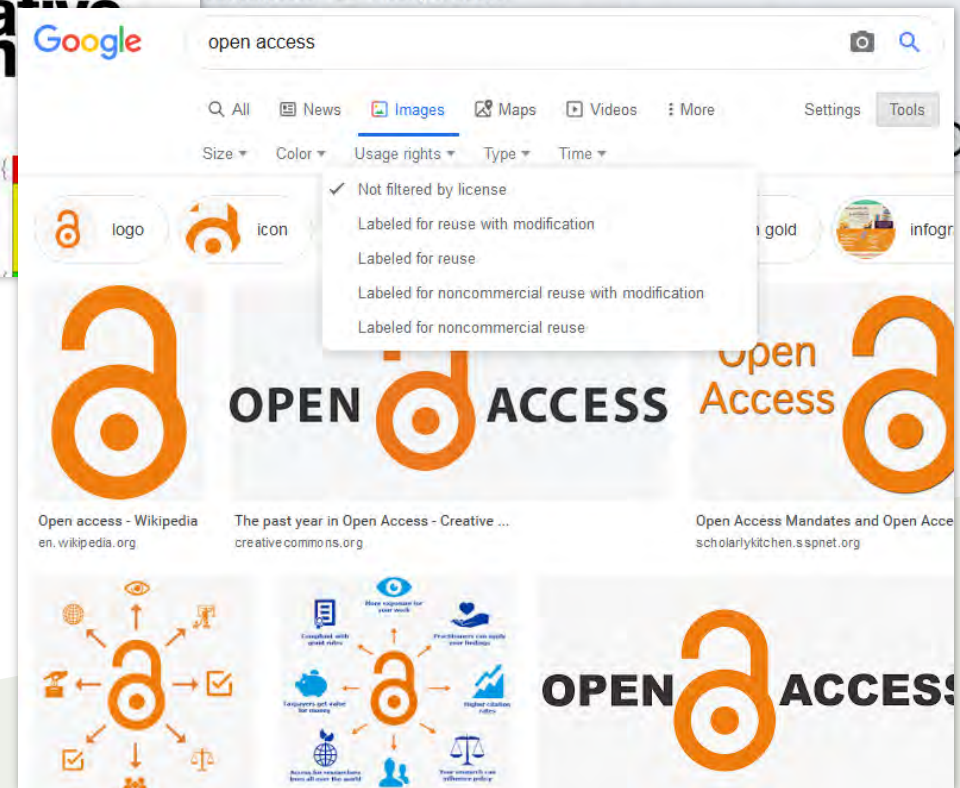
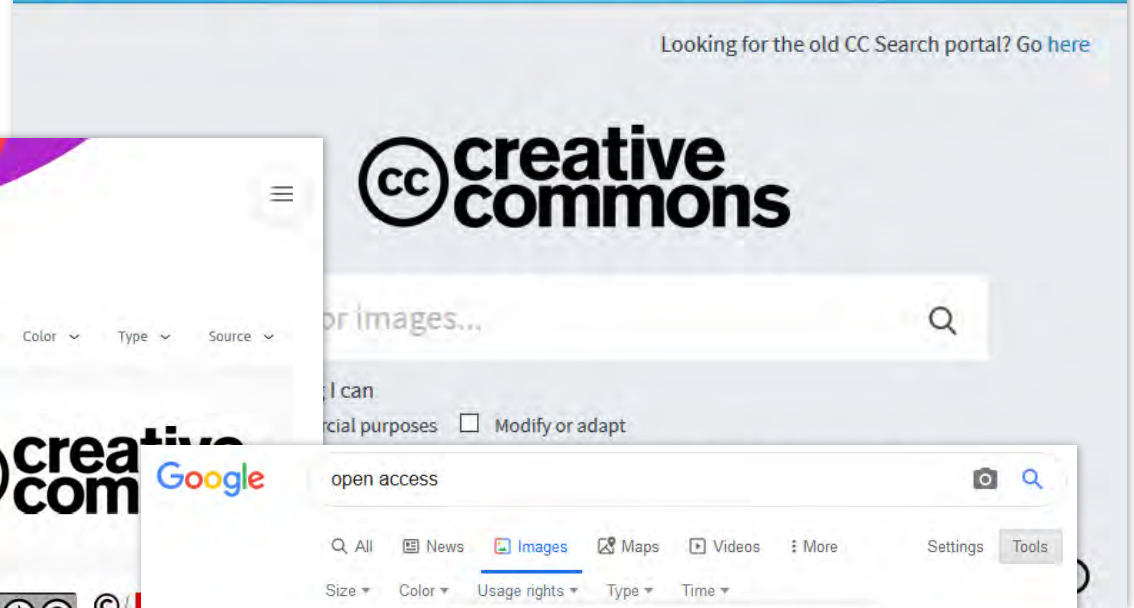
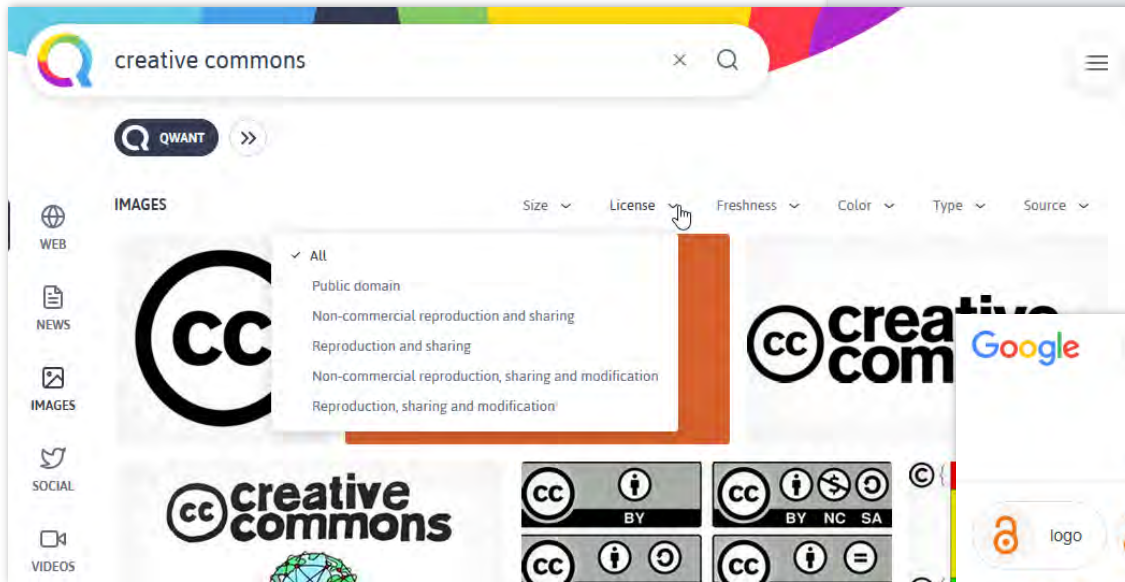
0:00 23:20

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Specialized Search



Creative Commons Search

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Qwant image search w/License filter

<https://www.qwant.com>

Google image search with Usage Rights filter

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Spectrum Libraries Concordia

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Advanced Search

Home > Commercializing Intellectual Property in Universities

Title: **Commercializing Intellectual Property in Universities**

Charbonneau, Olivier (2007) *Commercializing Intellectual Property in Universities*. In: Annual General Meeting Graduate Caucus of the Canadian Federation of Students, 15-18 February 2007, Thompson Hall, McGill Montréal. (Unpublished)

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339kB

Concordia Library Spectrum OA Research Repository
<https://spectrum.library.concordia.ca>

Zenodo (repository for all kinds of academic work)
<https://zenodo.org>

OSF pre-print repositories (Open Science Framework—but multi-disciplinary)
<https://osf.io/preprints/>

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Fluctuations in Self-Reported Consumer Spending in Response to Market Sentiment

Contributors: [Rebecca Rosenblatt](#)

Affiliated Institutions: None

Date created: 2017-05-23 01:29 PM | Last Updated: 2017-12-18 05:45 PM

Category: Project

Description: Add a brief description to your project

License: Add a license

Choose a license

- No license
- CC0 1.0 Universal
- CC-BY Attribution 4.0 International
- Code - Permissive: MIT License
- Apache License 2.0
- BSD 2-Clause "Simplified" License
- BSD 3-Clause "New"/"Revised" License
- Code - Copyleft: GNU General Public License (GPL) 3.0
- GNU General Public License (GPL) 2.0
- Code - Other

Year: 2017

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September 16, 2019

Binary black-hole surrogate waveform catalog

9,371 views 9,267 downloads

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Indexed in **OpenAIRE**

Publication date: September 16, 2019

DOI: [10.5281/zenodo.3455886](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3455886)

Related identifiers: Supplement to 10.1103/PhysRevX.4.031006 10.1103/PhysRevLett.115.121102 10.1103/PhysRevD.95.104023 10.1103/PhysRevD.96.024058 arXiv:1809.09125 10.1103/PhysRevD.99.064045 arXiv:1905.09300

Communities: [Simulating eXtreme Spacetimes](#) [Zenodo](#)

License (for files): [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International](#)

Several numerical relativity surrogate models are currently available in this catalog:

- Current models
 - NRSur7dq4.h5 — This is a surrogate model for binary black hole mergers with generic spins and mass ratios up to 4. A paper describing it can be found at [Varma et al., arxiv:1905.09300](#). It is evaluated with the gwsurrogate Python package, which can be found on PyPI. Instructions for evaluating this surrogate can be found at [this example iPython code](#).
 - NRHybSur3dq8.h5 — This is a surrogate model for binary black hole systems with generic mass ratios but restricted to nonprecessing spins. Before constructing the surrogate, the NR waveforms are hybridized with post-Newtonian waveforms to include the early inspiral. Therefore this model covers the full stellar mass range for ground-based detectors. A paper describing it can be found at [Varma et al., PRD 99, 064045 \(2019\)](#). It is evaluated with the gwsurrogate Python package, which can be found on PyPI. Instructions for evaluating this surrogate can be found [this example iPython code](#).
 - NRSur7dq4Remnant — This is a surrogate model for mass, spin, and recoil kick velocity of the remnant BH left behind in generically precessing binary black hole mergers, with mass ratios up to 4. A paper describing it can be found at [Varma et al., arxiv:1905.09300](#). It is evaluated with the surfinBH Python package, which can be found on PyPI. Installation instructions and an iPython help notebook can be found in the same link.
- Older models
 - SpEC_q1_10_NoSpin_nu5thDegPoly_exclude_2_0.h5 — A surrogate model for binary black hole mergers with non-spinning black holes. This is described in [Blackman et al., PRL 115, 121102 \(2015\)](#). It is evaluated with the gwsurrogate python package, which

OA Finder Tools



Dataverse for finding datasets

<https://dataverse.org>

Directory of OA Books

<https://www.doabooks.org>

Open Educational Resources

<https://www.oercommons.org>

Open Access Button for finding articles

<https://openaccessbutton.org>

Sherpa/RoMEO for finding journals

<https://sherpa.ac.uk/romeo>

Directory of OA Repositories


<http://v2.sherpa.ac.uk/pendoar>



Find more on the Concordia Library website, go to:
Research Support → Open access → Finding open access content

How to determine if it's CC

Look for any of the following indications:

- **conditions** (e.g. CC BY-SA or Attribution ShareAlike)
- a **hyperlink** to the licence
- the “**Creative Commons**” name
- the CC logo 
- CC licence **button**, e.g.:



Activity 1: Collect stuff

1. Use the tools to **find 3 CC-licensed works**.
2. **Save them** to your computer
3. Write down the **title, author, licence attributes, & URLs** for each.

Some URLs to remind you:

<https://search.creativecommons.org>

<https://www.flickr.com>

<https://www.musee-mccord.qc.ca>

<https://commons.wikimedia.org>

<https://www.qwant.com>

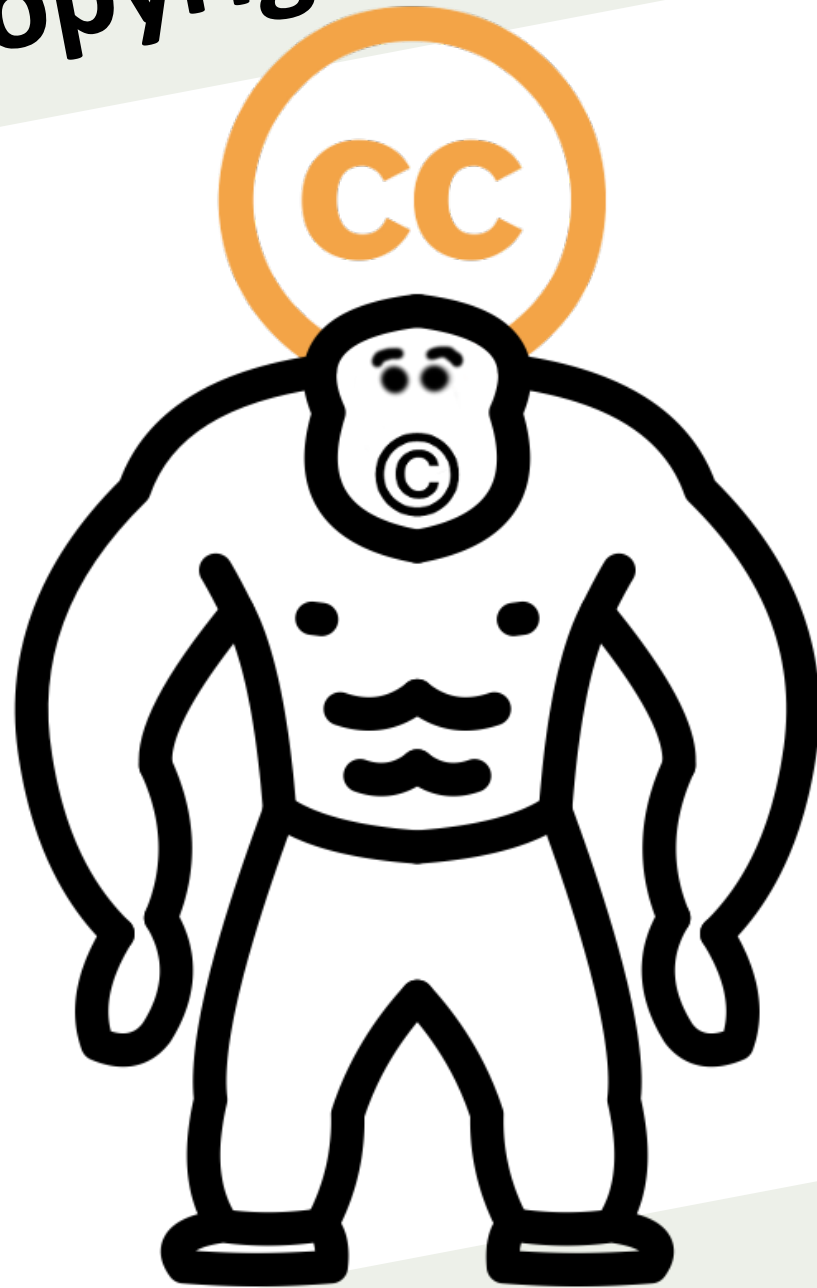
<https://www.google.ca>



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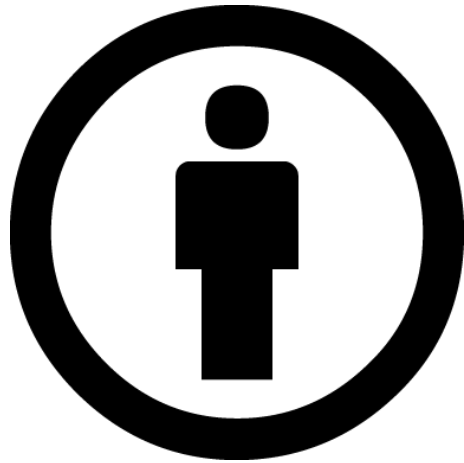
CC licences function on top of copyright

CC Needs Copyright



CC Conditions (Rights)

4 conditions
combine into
6 licences



BY

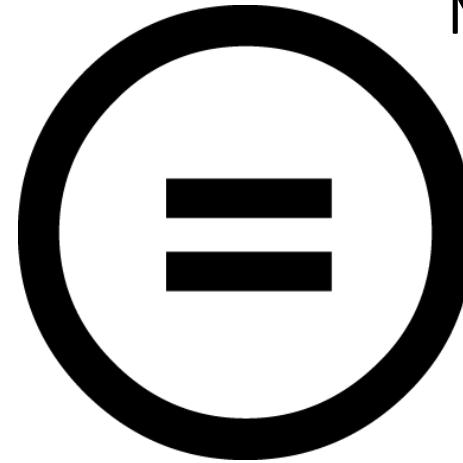
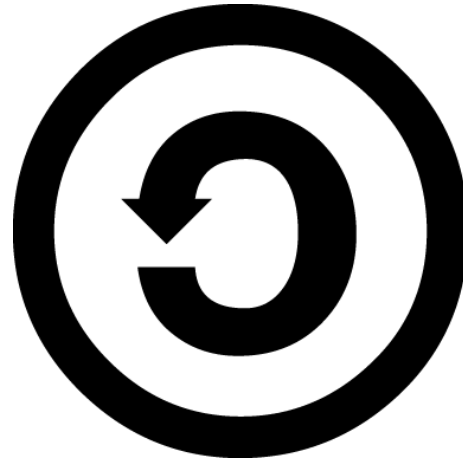


Attribution

Share Alike



SA



ND

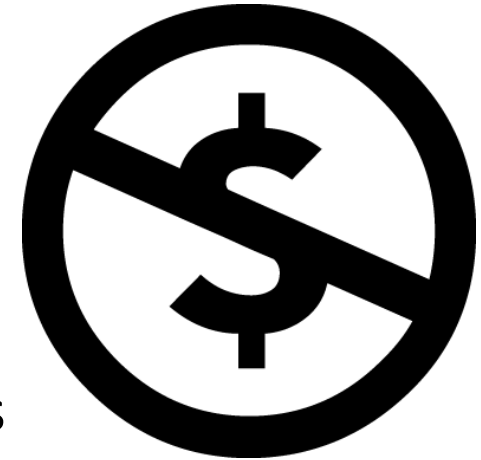


No Derivatives

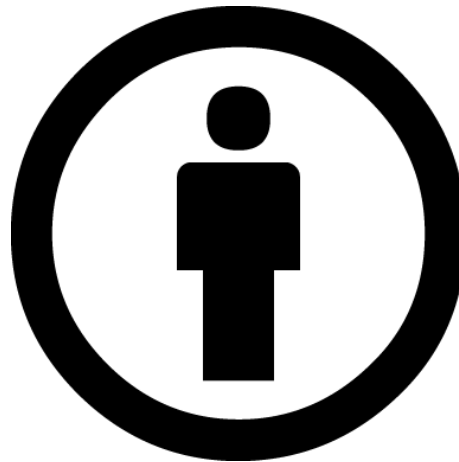
Non-Commercial



NC

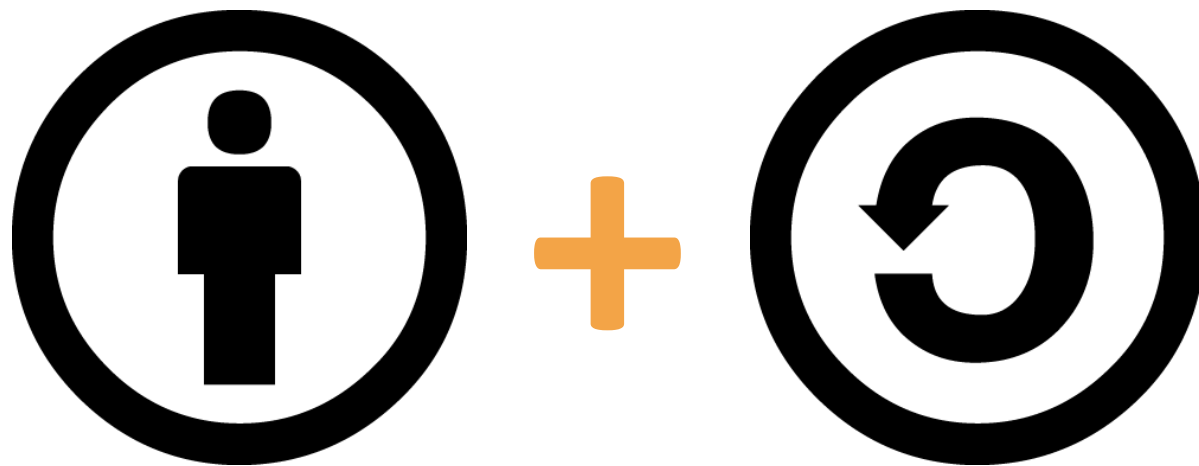


What can you do with CC BY?



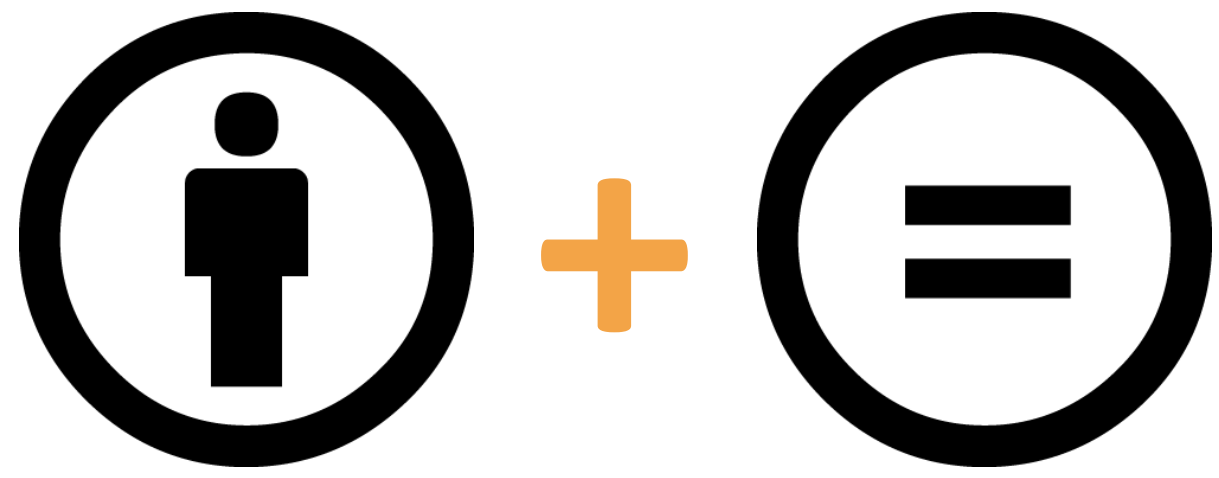


What can you do with CC BY-SA?



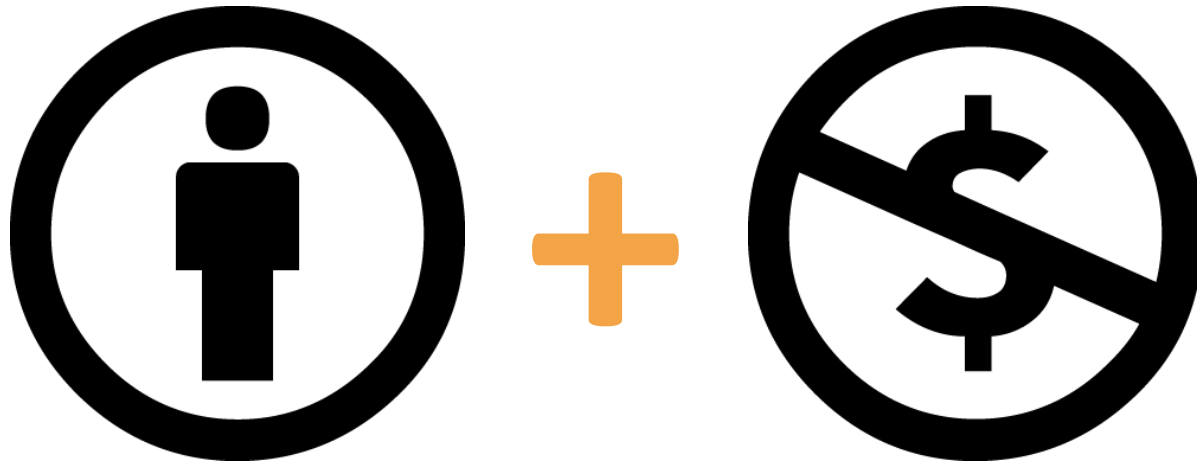


What can you do with CC BY-ND?



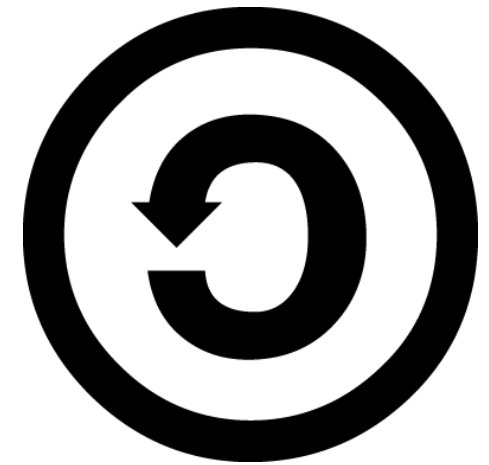
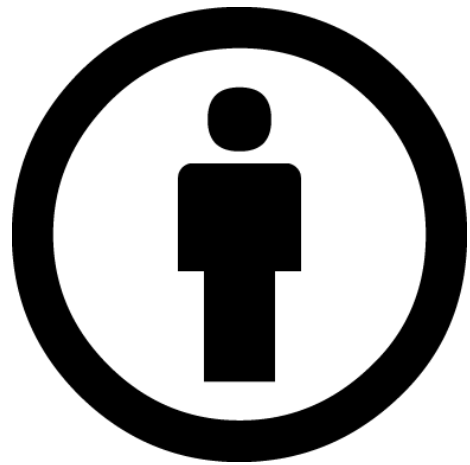


What can you do with CC BY-NC?





What can you do with CC BY-NC-SA?



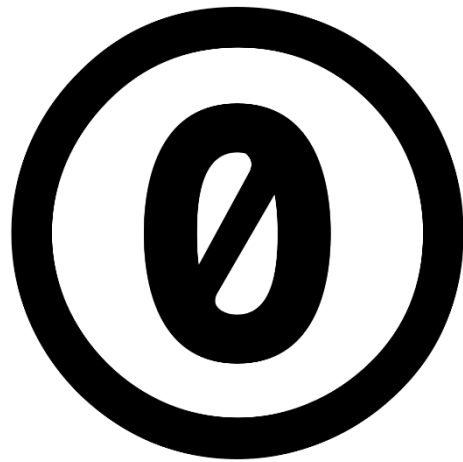


What can you do with CC BY-NC-ND?

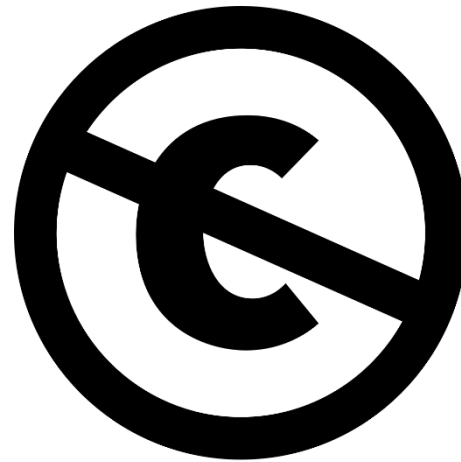




What can you do with the public domain?



CC0 = no rights reserved, for your own new works



public domain mark to identify works already in the public domain



Activity 2: Scenarios

Which license will work best?

Why?

A) A team of epidemiologists has just completed new research on the spread of a deadly virus. They conclude that if the world acts on their research immediately it will prevent thousands of people from dying.

BY-NC-SA vs. BY vs. CC0

B) A professor wrote an experimental, electronic novel about an AI researcher that devises a spooky new technique for machine learning. The e-book includes software code and the author hopes people will build on her code.

BY-ND vs. BY-SA

C) A team of ecologists are ready to publish their research about the effects of clear-cutting on British Columbia's Great Bear rainforest. Their dataset includes geospatial coordinates of sacred indigenous lands.

BY-ND vs. BY-NC vs. Other?

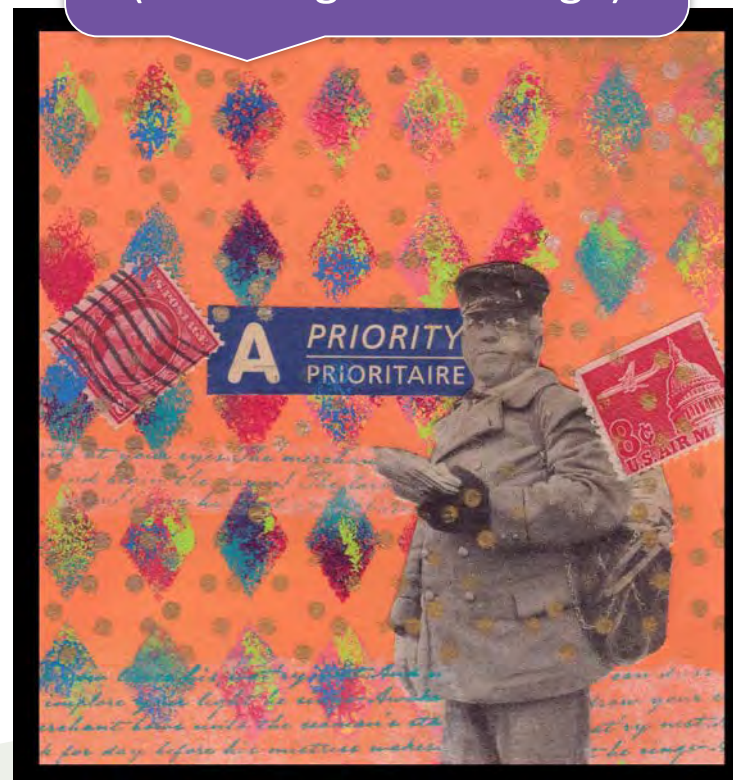
Getting Creative

Both show postage stamps, what's the distinction?

One is a collection



One is an adaptation
(this image is a collage)



Example



When a CC licence does not permit derivative works (ND), it means adaptations cannot be shared, not that they cannot be made.

Adaptations can take many forms, for example a collage or making a film from a book.

Remixing is a slightly more recent example as can be seen in the documentary Rip! A Remix Manifesto. The film shows how taking small pieces of existing music, manipulating them with a computer, and then using those to compose wholly new music is a form of adaptation. (hear the example at 2:10)

[RiP: A Remix Manifesto](#) by Brett Gaylor, [CC BY-NC-SA 3.0](#)



Be careful remixing with rights!

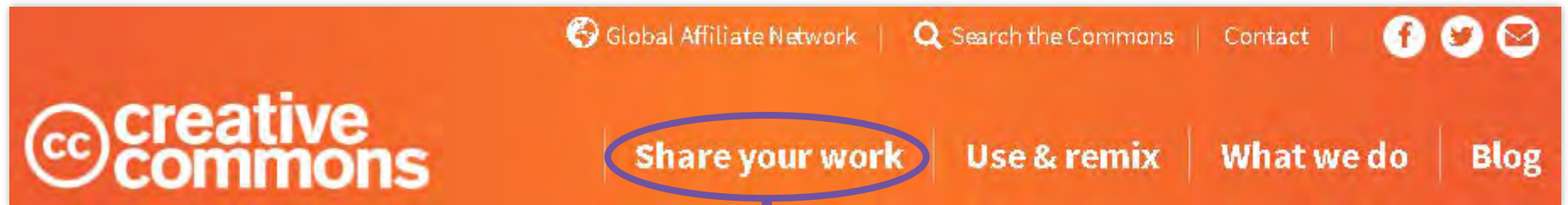
Some source licences conflict if you want to adapt/remix and share

	PUBLIC DOMAIN	PUBLIC DOMAIN	BY	BY SA	BY NC	BY ND	BY NC SA	BY NC ND
PUBLIC DOMAIN	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗
PUBLIC DOMAIN	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗
BY	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗
BY SA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
BY NC	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗
BY ND	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
BY NC SA	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗
BY NC ND	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗

Sources retain their original licence, [CC licence chart](#).

Use a CC license on your work

Apply a CC Licence



<https://creativecommons.org/choose/>



Choosing Your CC Licence

MOST OPEN



CC0



BY



BY



SA



BY



ND



BY



NC



BY



NC



SA



BY



NC



ND

LEAST OPEN

Free culture licences ensure **the freedom to:**

- use and perform the work
- study the work and apply the information
- redistribute copies
- distribute derivative works

According to the *Definition of Free Cultural Works*

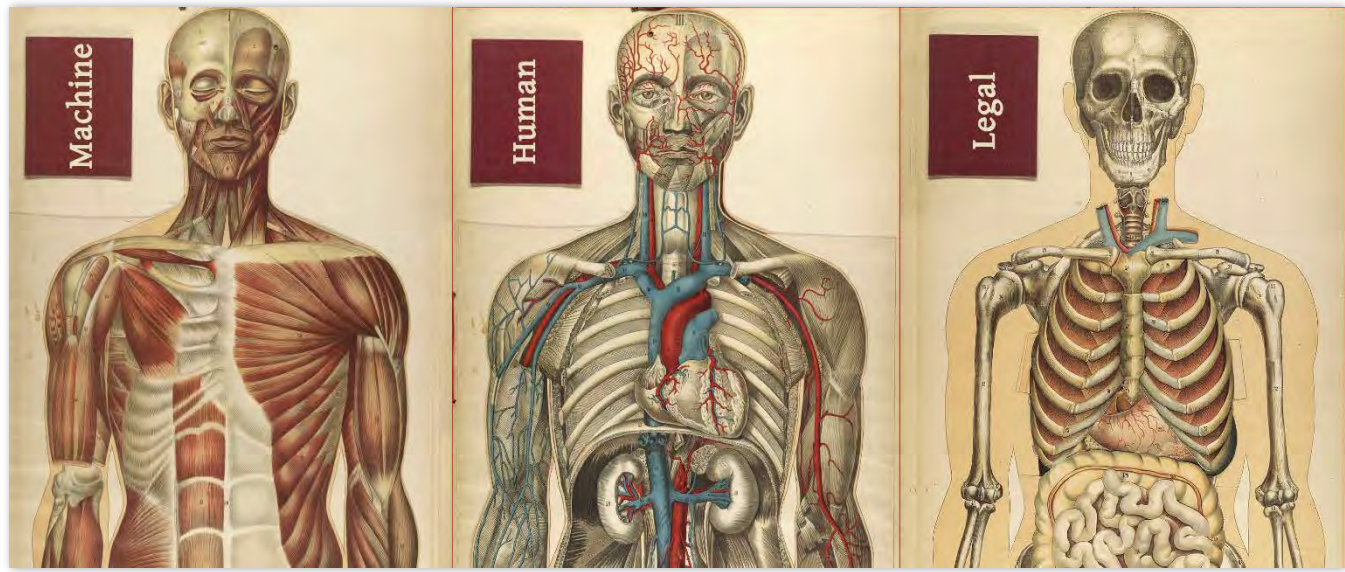
<https://freedomdefined.org/Definition> adopted by the CC.

The Open Definition

“Open means anyone can freely access, use, modify, and share for any purpose (subject, at most, to requirements that preserve provenance and openness).” – Open Knowledge Foundation (OKFN)



3 Layers to a CC Licence



1. Legal code
2. Common deed
3. Machine readable



Legal Code

“By exercising the Licensed Rights (defined below), You accept and agree to be bound by the terms and conditions of this Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International Public License ("Public License"). To the extent this Public License may be interpreted as a contract, You are granted the Licensed Rights in consideration of Your acceptance of these terms and conditions, and the Licensor grants You such rights in consideration of benefits the Licensor receives from making the Licensed Material available under these terms and conditions.”



Common Deed

You are free to:

- Share** — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format
- Adapt** — remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially.



The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms.

Under the following terms:



Attribution — You must give **appropriate credit**, provide a link to the license, and **indicate if changes were made**. You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use.

No additional restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or **technical measures** that legally restrict others from



Machine Readable

```
<a rel="license"
href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/"></a><br />This work is licensed under a <a rel="license"
href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/">Creativ
e Commons Attribution 4.0 International License</a>.
```




Licence chooser result

Selected License
Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International




This is a Free Culture License!



Help others attribute you!

This part is optional, but filling it out will add machine-readable metadata to the suggested HTML!

Have a web page?



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/).

Copy this code to let your visitors know!

```
<a rel="license"
href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/"><img alt="Creative Commons Licence"
style="border-width:0"
src="https://i.creativecommons.org/l/by-sa/4.0
```

Normal Icon Compact Icon

Scroll down for other languages





How to attribute a CC-licensed work

CC Attribution technique



Remember: **TASL** 

- Title
- Author
- Source
- Licence

“There is no one right way; just make sure your attribution is reasonable and suited to the medium you're working with.” - [Creative Commons](#)

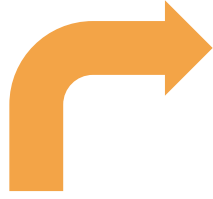
This bibliography is a kind of attribution. Yet, it's not quite the same as what is requested for CC works.

Bibliography

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Attribution Examples



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Multisource Attribution E.g.

1.2.3 Box Plots

- ▾ Reading: Barbara Illowsky and Susan Dean's *Collaborative Statistics*: Chapter 2: Descriptive Statistics: "Section 5: Box Plots"

Link: Barbara Illowsky and Susan Dean's *Collaborative Statistics*: Chapter 2: Descriptive Statistics: "Section 5: Box Plots" (PDF)

Instructions: Click the link above and read this section. Section 5 discusses box plots, which give a good graphical image of the concentration a given data set.

Reading this section should take approximately 30 minutes.

Terms of Use: This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 2.0 Generic License. It is attributed to Barbara Illowsky and Susan Dean, and the original version can be found here.

[See a broken link? Please let us know!](#)

- ▾ Lecture: Khan Academy's Statistics: "Box-and-Whisker Plots" and "Reading Box-and-Whisker Plots"

Link: Khan Academy's Statistics: "Box-and-Whisker Plots" (YouTube) and "Reading Box-and-Whisker Plots" (YouTube)

Instructions: Click on the above link and view the lecture titled "Box-and-Whisker Plots". In this video, you will learn about box plots, which give a good graph of the concentration of the data. Then, view the lecture titled "Reading Box-and-Whisker Plots" to learn how to read and interpret a box plot.

Viewing these lectures should take approximately 15 minutes.

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[See a broken link? Please let us know!](#)



Attribution example



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Activity 3: Make a meme

1. Go to www.kapwing.com/meme-maker
2. Click the **Get Started** button
3. **Upload** your three images
4. Add any text or other elements you'd like
5. Publish, then download the .gif file

6. Upload your file to <http://bit.ly/2IRFhDo>
7. Write a proper attribution for all of the images (Word file or plain text document) and upload to the same link.

We'll discuss these together <http://pc.cd/OGBrtalk> 



Thank you!
Questions?

Joshua Chalifour

joshua.chalifour@concordia.ca

Digital Scholarship Librarian | Journalism & Communication Studies Librarian