

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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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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- LGPL: GNU Lesser General Public License⁸, developed by Free Software Foundation

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>

- BSD: Berkeley Software Distribution⁹, developed by University of California, Berkeley
- 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.

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

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

Embedding CC licenses in your documents

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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*.

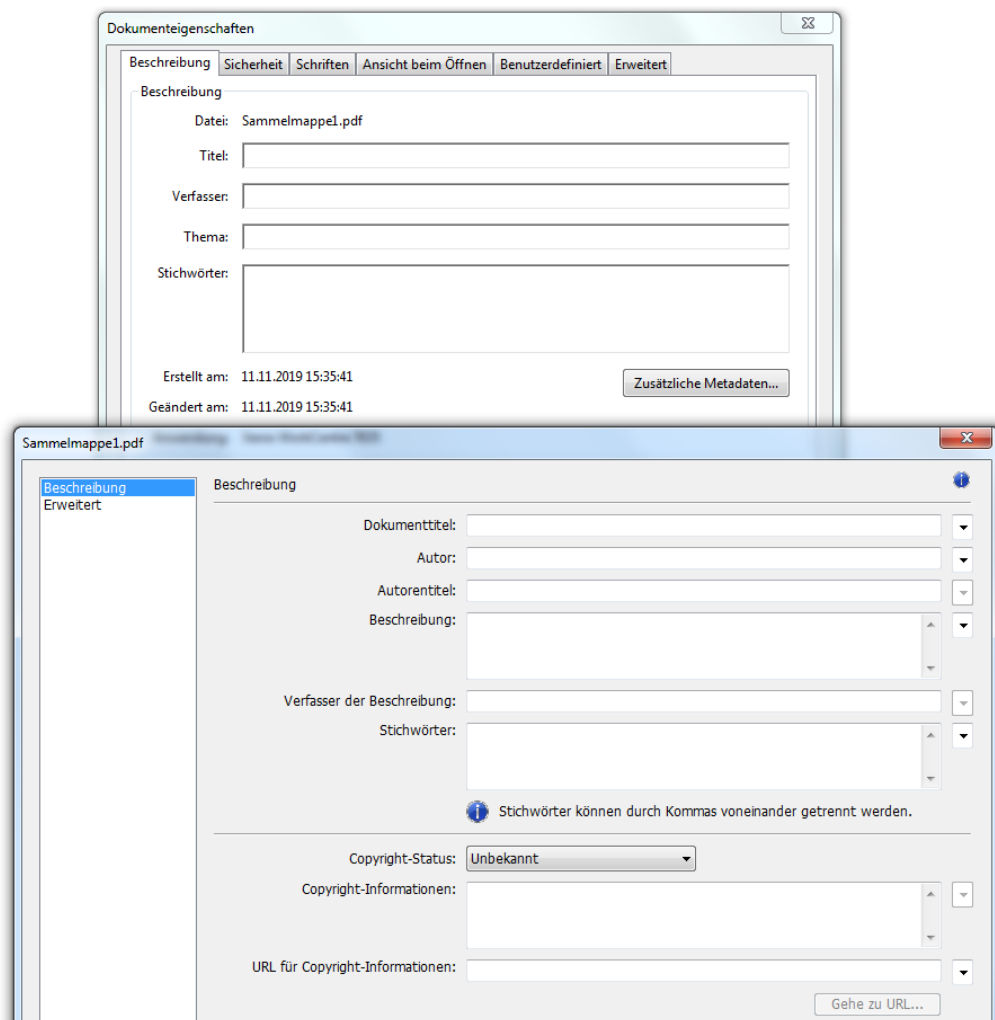


Figure 1: License information in Adobe Acrobat XI Pro

Embedding CC Licenses in mediaTUM

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

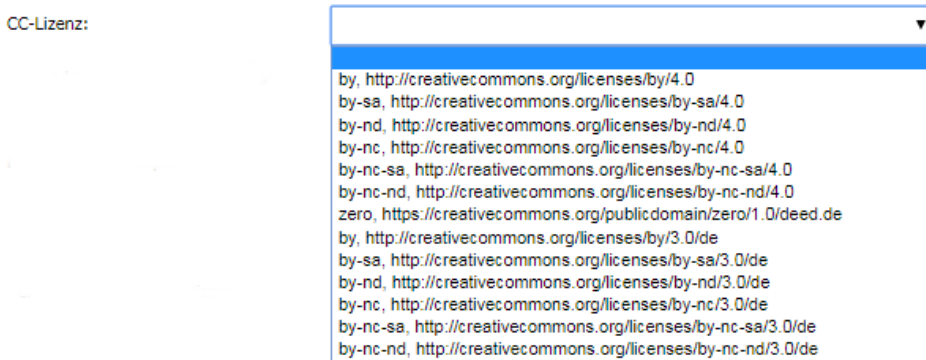


Figure 2: Drop-down menu for a CC license in a form for journal articles in mediaTUM

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.

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| | <p>Objekttyp: 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>Schlagworte: 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