

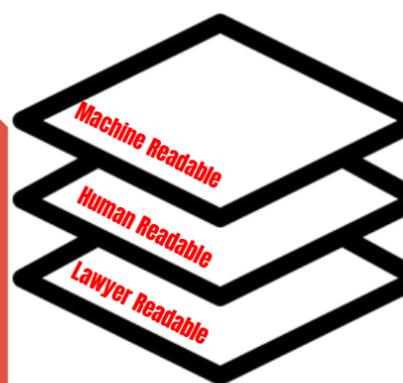
THE ANATOMY OF A CREATIVE COMMONS LICENSE



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THREE LAYERS OF CC LICENSES

CC licenses are built using a three-layer design. The base layer contains the legal code, which comprises the terms and conditions that are legally binding in court. The middle layer contains the commons deeds, which are the most recognizable layer as it summarizes the legal code into comprehensive terms (E.g. CC BY). And finally, the top layer machine readable, provides software and other technologies with metadata that can be used to display a summary of the key freedoms granted by CC licenses.



Four License Elements

These four different elements make up the six types of CC licenses that can be applied to a work. While all the six licenses include the attribution condition, the other conditions come together to create different variations of permissions, such as, can this work be remixed, if so under what terms (i.e, can this work be sold for money?).

Attribution
Credit/attribution must be given to the creator.

BY

NonCommercial
Work can only be used for noncommercial purposes.

NC

ShareAlike
Adaptations based on this work must be licensed under the same license.

SA

NoDerivatives
No adaptations of this work can be shared.

ND

The Six CC Licenses

You can use and share this work as long as...

CC BY

Attribution is given to the creator.

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CC BY SA

Attribution is given to the creator and your modified version is published under the same or compatible license.

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CC BY NC

Attribution is given to the creator and it's only used for noncommercial purposes.

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CC BY NC SA

Attribution is given to the creator, it's only used for noncommercial purposes, and any adaptation you share is done with the same or compatible license.

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CC BY ND

Attribution is given to the creator, and it's the unadapted work you're sharing.

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CC BY NC ND

Attribution is given to the creator, and it's the unadapted work you're sharing and only if it's for noncommercial purposes.

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The Two Public Domain Tools & How They Differ from The Six Licenses



The two public domain tools are often used by museums, libraries and archives for various reasons. They are not the same as CC licenses. Although the CC0 is a copyright tool, its legal code goes beyond what's covered by CC licenses because it's trying to disclaim copyright altogether ("No Rights Reserved").



CC0 provide creators with the ability to dedicate their works to the worldwide public domain to the greatest extent possible. This license also uses a three-layer design: legal code, deed, and metadata.



The Public Domain Mark is used to label works within the public domain that are known to be free of all copyright restrictions. This serves as a label to let the public know that this work is in the public domain.

How Copyright Exceptions & Limitations Affect CC Licensed Works

Since CC licenses work within the scope of copyright laws and similar rights, this means that CC license has no effect where copyright doesn't apply. Therefore, exceptions and limitations to copyright also affect how CC license works. Two important instances where CC license isn't applicable for a user are because:

1. They're using a work under fair use, fair dealing, or under such similar limitation to copyright
2. They're using a work in the public domain. CC license can't be applied to a work in public domain nor can you remove a work from the public domain.