# QUICK GUIDE TO CREATIVE COMMONS

# LIMITS AND EXCEPTIONS

Creative Commons licences work within copyright law. Copyright exceptions like fair dealing in Australia and fair use in the US still apply.

#### **IMPORTANT TERMS**

- Share: you can copy and redistribute.
- Adapt or Remix: you can remix, transform, or build upon the work.
- Attribution: you have to give credit to the creator of a work.

#### Four Elements

Four elements are used to create Creative Commons licences.

- BY (Attribution): You must give appropriate credit.
- SA (ShareAlike): If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the original licence.
- NC (NonCommercial): You may not use the material for commercial purposes.
- ND (NoDerivatives): You may not remix, transform, or build upon the material.

### THREE LAYERS

Creative Commons licences are built on three layers for different audiences.

- Legal code: for lawyers, enforceable in courts.
- Human-readable: for the rest of us.
- Machine-readable metadata: for discoverability.

# TWO PUBLIC DOMAIN TOOLS

- The CC0 badge indicates the creator has waived all rights to an item and it's free to use unconditionally.
- The Public Domain Mark can be used to indicate a work is in the public domain after its copyright has expired.

# Six Licences

The four elements combine into six licences.

<u>CC BY</u> – Attribution only (least restrictive).

CC BY-SA - Attribution, ShareAlike.

<u>CC BY-NC</u> – Attribution, NonCommercial.

<u>CC BY-NC-SA</u> – Attribution, NonCommercial, ShareAlike.

CC BY-ND - Attribution, NoDerivatives.

<u>CC BY-NC-ND</u> – Attribution, NonCommercial, NoDerivatives (most restrictive).



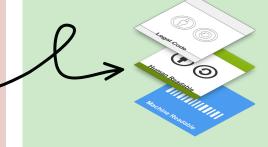
















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