



GitHub Fundamentals

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Objectives

Pull Requests	CI/CD
GitHub Templates	Docker
GitHub Releases / Tag	Git
GitHub Wikis	Markdown
GitHub Pages	Microservices
GitHub Actions	Free Software
GitHub Issues	Open Source
GitHub Advanced Search	GitHub is your CV





GitHub in Numbers



71+ million Developers



200+ million Repositories



3+ million Organizations



72% Fortune 50



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How did we arrived here?

Unix	1970	AT&T Bell Labs
GNU	1983	GNU Project
GCC	1987	GCC + Libs
GPL	1989	4 Freedoms
Linux Kernel	1991	Linux Kernel
Open Source	1998	Netscape
GIT	2005	BitKeeper
GitHub	2008	Logical Awesome LLC
	2021	





Free Software & Open Source



Richard Stallman



Bruce Perens



Eric Raymond





What does “**free software**” mean?

User has freedom to:

- **Run** the program as you wish, for any purpose.
- **Study** how the program works and change it, so it does your computing as you wish.
- **Redistribute** copies so you can help others.
- **Distribute** copies of your modified versions to others.

Access to the source code is a precondition for this!

<https://www.gnu.org/philosophy/free-sw.en.html>





What does “**open source**” mean?

The software is:

- **Redistributed** for free.
- The source code should be **publicly available**.
- The software can be **modified and distributed** in a different format from the original software.
- The software should **not discriminate against persons or groups**.
- The software should **not restrict the usage of other software**.

<https://opensource.org/osd>





Free software **vs** Open source

Free Software

Social movement.

Free software focus on the user's freedom to use the program, to modify it, and to share it.



Open source

Open source is a development methodology.

Open-source focus on the availability of the source code and the ability to modify and share it.





Is Public repository open source?

Public \neq Open Source

Anyone can view and fork your public project, but your work comes with no permissions.

What if you don't apply an open source license?

Everybody who contributes to your project also **becomes an exclusive copyright holder of their work**. That means **nobody can use, copy, distribute, or modify their contributions** – and that “nobody” **includes you**.

If you want others to use, distribute, modify, or contribute back to your project, you need to include an open source license.





What is a software license?

An open source license is a legal contract between the author of the software and the user of a software. An open source license states what the user is permitted to do with the software, their obligations, and what they cannot do.





What license to choose from?

- 0-clause BSD License (0BSD)
- 1-clause BSD License (BSD-1-Clause)
- 2-clause BSD License (BSD-2-Clause)
- 3-clause BSD License (BSD-3-Clause) <https://choosealicense.com/se>
- Academic Free License 3.0 (AFL-3.0)
- Adaptive Public License (APL-1.0)
- Apache Software License 1.1 (Apache-1.1) (superseded)
- Apache License 2.0 (Apache-2.0)
- Apple Public Source License (APSL-2.0)
- Artistic license 1.0 (Artistic-1.0) (superseded)
- Artistic License 2.0 (Artistic-2.0)
- Attribution Assurance License (AAL)
- Boost Software License (BSL-1.0)
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- CERN Open Hardware Licence Version 2 - Weakly Reciprocal
- CERN Open Hardware Licence Version 2 - Strongly Reciprocal
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- Common Public Attribution License 1.0 (CPAL-1.0)
- Common Public License 1.0 (CPL-1.0) (superseded)
- Computer Associates Trusted Open Source License 1.1 (CATOSL-1.1)
- Cryptographic Autonomy License v.1.0 (CAL-1.0)
- CUA Office Public License Version 1.0 (CUA-OPL-1.0) (retired)
- Eclipse Public License 1.0 (EPL-1.0) (superseded)
- Etc.**

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- Etc.**
- Open Software License 3.0 (OSL-3.0)
- OpenLDAP Public License Version 2.8 (OLDAP-2.8)
- OSET Public License version 2.1
- PHP License 3.0 (PHP-3.0) (superseded)
- PHP License 3.01 (PHP-3.01)
- The PostgreSQL License (PostgreSQL)
- Python License (Python-2.0) (overall Python license)
- CNRI Python license (CNRI-Python) (CNRI portion of Python License)
- Q Public License (QPL-1.0)
- RealNetworks Public Source License V1.0 (RPSL-1.0)
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- Sleepycat License (Sleepycat)
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- Sybase Open Watcom Public License 1.0 (Watcom-1.0)
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- Upstream Compatibility License v1.0
- Unicode Data Files and Software License
- The Unlicense
- Vovida Software License v. 1.0 (VSL-1.0)
- W3C License (W3C)
- wxWindows Library License (WXwindows)
- X.Net License (Xnet)
- Zero-Clause BSD (0BSD)
- Zope Public License 2.0 (ZPL-2.0)
- zlib/libpng license (Zlib)





What is a software license?

	Public Domain	Permissive	Copyleft	Noncommercial license	Proprietary	Trade secret
Rules	Grants all rights	Grants use rights, including right to relicense	Grants use rights, forbids proprietyization	Grants rights for noncommercial use only.	No rights granted	No information made public
Example	CC*, WTFPL	Apache, MIT, BSD	GPL, AGPL	JRL, AFPL	Copyrights, no public license	
Users	< 1%	Kubernetes, GitLab	Linux Kernel, Gimp			





What license to choose from?

<https://choosealicense.com>

<https://blog.usejournal.com/understanding-open-source-and-free-software-licensing-c0fa600106c9>





Change the license of my project?

CHOOSE WISELY !

<https://opensource.guide/legal/#what-if-i-want-to-change-the-license-of-my-project>

