

License	Brief Description
No License	Code is protected by default; others cannot legally use, modify, or distribute it.
MIT License	Very permissive; allows reuse, modification, and commercial use with attribution.
Apache License 2.0	Permissive like MIT but includes explicit patent protection.
BSD 2-Clause License	Simple permissive license with minimal requirements.
BSD 3-Clause License	Permissive; similar to BSD 2-Clause but forbids name-based endorsement.
Boost Software License 1.0	Highly permissive; allows free use with license notice included.
Creative Commons Zero (CC0 1.0)	Public-domain dedication; no restrictions on use.
Eclipse Public License 2.0	Weak copyleft; modifications to EPL code must remain open.
GNU General Public License v3.0	Strong copyleft; derivative works must also be open-source.
GNU General Public License v2.0	Strong copyleft without explicit patent protection.
GNU Affero General Public License v3.0	Strong copyleft; requires source sharing even for network/SaaS use.
GNU Lesser General Public License v2.1	Weak copyleft; allows linking with proprietary software.
Mozilla Public License 2.0	File-level copyleft; modified files must stay open-source.
The Unlicense	Public-domain license allowing unrestricted use.

License	Commercial Use	Modification Allowed	Distribution Allowed	Must Open-Source Derivatives?	Patent Protection	Best Use Case
No License	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	Keep code private / view-only
MIT License	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	Simple, highly reusable projects
Apache 2.0	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	Open source with patent safety
BSD 2-Clause	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	Minimal restrictions
BSD 3-Clause	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	Permissive without name misuse
Boost 1.0	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	Libraries, especially C++
CC0 1.0	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	Public-domain dedication
EPL 2.0	✓	✓	✓	Partial	✓	Enterprise / modular systems
GPL v3.0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Enforce full open-source sharing
GPL v2.0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	Legacy strong copyleft projects
AGPL v3.0	✓	✓	Network use	✓ (incl. SaaS)	✓	Prevent closed-source SaaS use
LGPL v2.1	✓	✓	✓	Libraries	✗	Open

License	Commercial Use	Modification Allowed	Distribution Allowed	Must Open-Source Derivatives?	Patent Protection	Best Use Case
				only		libraries for closed apps
MPL 2.0	✓	✓	✓	File-level	✓	Balance open + proprietary
The Unlicense	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	No ownership or restrictions

Platform	Hosting Type	Key Features	Best For
GitLab	Cloud & Self-hosted	Built-in CI/CD, issue tracking, DevOps tools	End-to-end DevOps workflows
Bitbucket	Cloud & Self-hosted	Jira integration, CI/CD (Pipelines)	Teams using Atlassian tools
Gitea	Self-hosted	Lightweight, fast, GitHub-like UI	Small teams & private servers
Gogs	Self-hosted	Minimal Git service	Simple self-hosting needs
SourceForge	Cloud	Project hosting, downloads, forums	Legacy & open-source projects
Codeberg	Cloud (Community-run)	Based on Gitea, privacy-friendly	Open-source & non-profit projects
Azure DevOps Repos	Cloud	Git repos, CI/CD, boards	Microsoft ecosystem users
AWS CodeCommit	Cloud	Secure Git hosting, IAM integration	AWS-centric teams
Phabricator	Self-hosted	Code review (Differential), task tracking	Advanced code review workflows
Launchpad	Cloud	Git hosting, bug tracking	Ubuntu / Canonical projects
SourceHut	Cloud	Email-based workflow, minimal UI	Power users & Unix philosophy fans
RhodeCode	Self-hosted	Git, Mercurial, SVN support	Enterprises with compliance needs