

Experiment 1

List of Licenses and it's description :

License	Type	Short Description
MIT License	Permissive	Very simple and flexible. You can use, modify, and distribute the code, even for commercial purposes, as long as you include the original license and copyright notice.
Apache License 2.0	Permissive	Similar to MIT but adds explicit patent protection . Allows commercial use, modification, and distribution. Requires stating changes made to the code.
BSD 2-Clause	Permissive	Minimal restrictions. You can freely use and redistribute the code with attribution. No endorsement allowed using the author's name.
BSD 3-Clause	Permissive	Same as BSD 2-Clause, plus an extra clause preventing use of contributors' names for promotion.
GNU GPL v3	Copyleft	Strong copyleft license. If you distribute modified versions, you must release the source code under the same license. Prevents use in closed-source software.
GNU GPL v2	Copyleft	Similar to GPL v3 but without some newer protections (like patent clauses). Still requires derivative works to be open-source.
GNU LGPL v3	Weak Copyleft	Allows linking to proprietary software, but modifications to the LGPL-licensed code itself must remain open-source.
Mozilla Public License 2.0 (MPL)	Weak Copyleft	You must open-source only the modified files , not the entire project. Good balance between open and proprietary use.
Creative Commons (CC0)	Public Domain	Waives all copyright. Anyone can use, modify, or distribute without restrictions or attribution.
Unlicense	Public Domain	Dedicates the code to the public domain. No restrictions at all.
Eclipse Public License 2.0	Weak Copyleft	Requires source disclosure for modifications, but allows commercial use and combining with proprietary code.

AGPL v3	Strong Copyleft	Like GPL, but also requires source code disclosure when the software is used over a network (SaaS) .
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Comparison of licenses :

License	Open Source	Commercial Use	Modifiability	Distribution	Must Open Source Changes	Patent Protection	Suitable for Proprietary Software
MIT	✓ Yes	✓ Yes	✓ Yes	✓ Yes	✗ No	✗ No	✓ Yes
Apache 2.0	✓ Yes	✓ Yes	✓ Yes	✓ Yes	✗ No	✓ Yes	✓ Yes
BSD 2-Clause	✓ Yes	✓ Yes	✓ Yes	✓ Yes	✗ No	✗ No	✓ Yes
BSD 3-Clause	✓ Yes	✓ Yes	✓ Yes	✓ Yes	✗ No	✗ No	✓ Yes
GPL v2	✓ Yes	✓ Yes	✓ Yes	✓ Yes	✓ Yes (Entire project)	✗ No	✗ No
GPL v3	✓ Yes	✓ Yes	✓ Yes	✓ Yes	✓ Yes (Entire project)	✓ Yes	✗ No
AGPL v3	✓ Yes	✓ Yes	✓ Yes	✓ Yes	✓ Yes (Even SaaS use)	✓ Yes	✗ No
LGPL v3	✓ Yes	✓ Yes	✓ Yes	✓ Yes	⚠ Only library changes	✓ Yes	⚠ Partial
MPL 2.0	✓ Yes	✓ Yes	✓ Yes	✓ Yes	⚠ Modified files only	✓ Yes	⚠ Partial

EPL 2.0	✓ Yes	✓ Yes	✓ Yes	✓ Yes	⚠ Some conditions	✓ Yes	⚠ Partial
CC0	✓ Yes	✓ Yes	✓ Yes	✓ Yes	✗ No	✗ No	✓ Yes
Unlicense	✓ Yes	✓ Yes	✓ Yes	✓ Yes	✗ No	✗ No	✓ Yes
Proprietary License	✗ No	✓ Yes	✗ No*	✗ No*	✗ No	✗ Optional	✓ Yes

Github Alternatives

Platform	Hosting Type	Open Source	Best For	Short Description
GitLab	Cloud & Self-hosted	✓ Yes	DevOps, CI/CD	Strong GitHub alternative with built-in CI/CD, issue tracking, and self-hosting support.
Bitbucket	Cloud & Self-hosted	✗ No	Teams using Jira	Owned by Atlassian; integrates tightly with Jira, Trello, and Confluence.
Gitea	Self-hosted	✓ Yes	Lightweight setups	Very fast, simple, and resource-friendly Git server.
Gogs	Self-hosted	✓ Yes	Minimal Git hosting	Lightweight and easy to deploy; fewer features than Gitea.
SourceForge	Cloud	✗ No	Legacy projects	One of the oldest platforms; still used for open-source distribution.
Codeberg	Cloud	✓ Yes	Open-source only	Community-driven Git hosting based on Gitea; focused on FOSS.
Azure DevOps	Cloud & Self-hosted	✗ No	Enterprise teams	Microsoft's DevOps suite with repos, pipelines, boards, and artifacts.

AWS CodeCommit	Cloud	 No	AWS users	Secure private Git repositories integrated with AWS services.
Phabricator	Self-hosted	 Yes	Code review	Advanced code review and project management tools (now discontinued but still used).
Launchpad	Cloud	 No	Ubuntu projects	Canonical's platform, mainly used for Ubuntu-related development.