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MIT License	✅ Yes	✅ Yes	✅ Yes	✅ Yes	None (Permissive)	❌ No (implicit)	✅ Yes	Very short and simple license
BSD 2-Clause	✅ Yes	✅ Yes	✅ Yes	✅ Yes	None (Permissive)	❌ No	✅ Yes	Similar to MIT, no endorsement clause
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CC0 1.0	⚠️ Public	✅ Yes	✅ Yes	✅ Yes	None	❌ No	❌ No	Waives all rights; may

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	Domain							not work in all countries
The Unlicense	⚠️ Public Domain	✅ Yes	✅ Yes	✅ Yes	None	❌ No	❌ No	Similar to CC0, simpler wording
GPL-2.0	✅ Yes	✅ Yes	✅ Yes	✅ Yes	**Strong**	❌ No	✅ Yes	All derivatives must be GPL
GPL-3.0	✅ Yes	✅ Yes	✅ Yes	✅ Yes	**Strong**	✅ Yes	✅ Yes	Adds patent & anti-tivoization protection
AGPL-3.0	✅ Yes	✅ Yes	✅ Yes	✅ Yes	**Very Strong**	✅ Yes	✅ Yes	Network use requires source disclosure
LGPL-2.1	✅ Yes	✅ Yes	✅ Yes	✅ Yes	**Weak**	❌ No	✅ Yes	Allows linking from closed-source apps
MPL-2.0	✅ Yes	✅ Yes	✅ Yes	✅ Yes	**File-level**	❌ No	✅ Yes	Only modified

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								files must be open
EPL-2.0	✅ Yes	✅ Yes	✅ Yes	✅ Yes	Weak	✅ Yes	✅ Yes	Business-friendly copyleft

ALTERNATIVE FOR GITHUB

GitLab – Very popular; built-in CI/CD, issue tracking, DevOps tools (great all-in-one).

Bitbucket – Strong integration with Jira & Atlassian tools; common in enterprises.

SourceForge – Older platform, still used for open-source projects.

Gitea – Lightweight, open-source, self-hosted Git service.

Gogs – Simple and fast self-hosted Git server.