

# **Open Source Software Practices**

## **Quiz #8**

October 26 - 2009

# Question #1

The difference between “**Free Software**” and “**Open Source Software**” is

- A) Free Software can not be Commercial
- B) Free Software is a Social Movement
- C) You do not have to pay for Free Software
- D) Free Software must use the GPL License
- E) Free Software is not Copyrighted

## Question #2

With an **Open Source Software** project

- A) Users can not know what has changed in the software
- B) Anybody can make changes to its repository
- C) There is no quality control
- D) Everybody has permission for modifying copies of the software
- E) Users have to compile everything from source code

# Question #3

## **Open Source Projects:**

- A) Are not Copyrighted
- B) Are not covered by Patents
- C) Can not be used for commercial applications
- D) Can not sell copies as products
- E) Are commonly commercialized through a “customer support” business model

# Question #4

**Commercial Software** is better than **Open Source Software** because it provides **Warranties** to consumers

- A) True
- B) False

## Question #5

The **Implicit Warranty** that the product must “*conform to ordinary buyer's expectations*” is

- A) The “Fitness for a Particular Purpose” Warranty
- B) The Merchantability Warranty
- C) The Workmanlike Warranty
- D) The only Warranty that is not disclaimed by Microsoft's Windows-XP EULA
- E) Easy to disclaim in Massachusetts

# Question #6

Contract Law requires certain provisions of an agreement to be printed in **ALL CAPS** when:

- A) They change the price of the product
- B) They change terms of a previous agreement
- C) They restrict the legal rights of the parties
- D) They refer to Federal Laws
- E) They are intended to be read by Senior Citizens

# Question #7

Which one of the following pairs of terms properly describe the **difference** between **Open Source** software licenses and **non-Open Source** licenses

- A) Commercial versus Open Source
- B) Proprietary versus Open Source
- C) Restrictive versus Permissive
- D) Abusive versus Restrictive
- E) Copyrighted versus Public Domain

# Question #8

**Abusive License Agreements**  
are characterized by:

- A) Having an excessive price
- B) Not being presented to the consumer at the point of purchase
- C) Forbidding copy and redistribution
- D) Being printed in very small fonts
- E) Demanding licensees to relinquish Rights

# Question #9

**A License** is essentially

- A) A mechanism for transferring Copyrights
- B) A Contract
- C) A limited-time Monopoly
- D) A Permission
- E) A Statement for releasing copyrighted material into the Public Domain.

# Question #10

When reading a **Software License**, the user must search for **particular keywords**. Which one of the following will **NOT** refer to permissions to exercise the exclusive rights of **Copyright**:

- A) Copy
- B) Create derivative works
- C) Redistribute
- D) Public display
- E) Use

# Question #11

When reading a **Software License**, the user must search for **particular keywords**. Which one of the following will **NOT** refer to permissions to exercise the exclusive rights of **Patents**.

- A) Make
- B) Offer for Sale
- C) Import
- D) Reverse Engineer
- E) Use

# Question #12

In the **wording** of a **Software License**:  
The **copyright holder** and the **recipient** of the license will be respectively:

- A) Abuser and Helpless
- B) Contracting parties
- C) Licensor and Licensee
- D) Seller and Buyer
- E) Producer and Consumer

# Question #13

**A Software License can be Revoked:**

- A) True
- B) False

# Question #14

If a **licensee** violate the conditions of a Software License and **continue redistributing** the software, she is engaging in:

- A) A Breach of Contract
- B) A Revolutionary Act
- C) Copyright Infringement
- D) Social Disobedience
- E) Patent Infringement

# Question #15

**Licenses are not Contracts.**

Which one of the following events is **NOT** required to form a Contract

- A) An Offer
- B) A Consideration
- C) An Acceptance
- D) Written Signature

# Question #16

What of the following is **NOT** true about Contracts regarding the use of copyrighted materials

- A) Are interpreted in the context of State Laws
- B) The Contract is the Law
- C) Licensor has to be the Copyright holder
- D) Licensor is entitled to damages in the case of a breach of contract.
- E) Licensee must provide a consideration

# Question #17

If **Bill Gates** downloads the **Apache Server** and redistributes it under a **Microsoft Public License** he would be:

- A) Sub-licensing
- B) Re-licensing
- C) Dual-licensing

# Question #18

In order to act as **Licensors** of a software project

- A) You must write your own license
- B) You have to be a lawyer
- C) You have to be highly skilled in Perl programming
- D) You have to be the Copyright holder
- E) You have to be the main contributor to the project

# Question #19

**Removing a Copyright Notice** from a source code file, is:

- A) A Breach of Contract
- B) A Misdemeanor under US Federal Laws
- C) A Felony under US Federal Laws
- D) Copyright Infringement
- E) Circumvention of copyright protection measures

# Question #20

Software Licenses specifying that the software is for ***non-commercial*** use or ***only for research***, can be considered Open Source licenses

- A) True
- B) False

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