

Open Source Software Practices

Quiz #9

October 26 - 2009

Question #1

If you are using an Open Source Software package whose **License** does not mention **Patent** terms, you must assume that

- A) You have the implicit permission to use any method patented by the Licensor
- B) You can not use any method patented by the Licensor
- C) The licensor doesn't hold any Patents

Question #2

In the case of a violation of a **Bare License**

- A) Only the owners of copyright and patents can enforce those rights in courts
- B) The licensor can sue the violator

Question #3

An Attorney will prefer a **Contract** over a **License** because

- A) She gets paid better for writing a contract
- B) The body of law for contracts is better defined than for licenses
- C) It is harder to write an abusive license than to write an abusive contract

Question #4

Which one of the following gestures can **NOT** be considered to be an “**Acceptance**” of a contract

- A) Tearing the Shrink-Wrap of a software package
- B) Clicking in a Javascript “I Accept” button
- C) Paying for the software at a cash register

Question #5

A Reciprocal License is one that requires distributors of derivative works to distribute such works:

- A) Along with the original work
- B) Under the same license
- C) Free of charge
- D) At a nominal fee
- E) With the source code included

Question #6

Content Licenses, such as the Creative Commons Licenses are **NOT** designed for

- A) Sculptures
- B) Music
- C) Scientific Papers
- D) Software Source Code
- E) Movies

Question #7

The term **Copyleft** is an informal way of referring to the concept of:

- A) Obligation to Copy
- B) Giving to the Public Domain
- C) Software Socialism
- D) Anti-Copyright
- E) Reciprocity

Question #8

The preamble of the **GPL** license is

- A) A way to educate the public on the concepts of Free Software
- B) An essential part of the license terms
- C) The section where the Warranties are disclaimed

Question #9

The main difference between the **GPL** and **LGPL** licenses is that:

- A) The LGPL license allows you to sell the software
- B) The LGPL license allows you to link to the licensed software without a Reciprocity requirement
- C) The LGPL license allows you to create Derivative Works.

Question #10

The **GPL** licenses requires that **if** you distribute derivative works then they must be distributed “*At No Charge*”

- A) True
- B) False

Question #11

The **Free Rider** “Problem” is mostly a “problem” for:

- A) Rivalrous Goods
- B) Non-Rivalrous Goods
- C) Excludable Goods
- D) Non-Excludable Good
- E) Public Goods

Question #12

When considering a Software License
Lawrence Rosen will discourage you from:

- A) Verifying if it includes Trademark terms
- B) Reviewing if you want a Reciprocity requirement
- C) Writing your own license
- D) Verifying if it includes Copyright terms
- E) Verifying if it includes Patents terms

Question #13

When receiving patches from Contributors, a software project may ask for a copyright transfer with the purpose of:

- A) Making sure that the contributor's code work
- B) Having the right of making licensing decisions regarding the contributed code.
- C) Preventing the contributor from taking credit for the contributions

Question #14

Including an Open Source software project in a **Collective** work that is then commercialized is allowed by all Open Source licenses.

A) True

B) False

Question #15

When analyzing the **Compatibility** between two Licenses, you must keep in mind that if code distributed under **License A** can be used in a larger project distributed under **License B**, Then, code licensed under **B** can also be included in a project that uses **License A**.

A) True

B) False

Question #16

Under **US Copyright Laws**, you need specific permission from the copyright holder in order to make **backup copies** of the software

A) True

B) False

Question #17

Software that is distributed as “*Public Source*” is considered to be

- A) In the Public Domain
- B) Open Source software
- C) Free Software
- D) Just software for which you can read the source code

Question #18

The copyright holder of a software can:

- A) License it under **at most One** license
- B) License it with **at most Two** licenses
- C) License it with **Any number** of licenses

Question #19

Software licenses:

- A) Can be specific for a particular time length
- B) Must be perpetual

Question #20

Software developers can choose to implement business models in which part of the software is Open Source and part of the software is Closed Source.

A) True

B) False

Open Source Software Practices

Quiz #9

October 26 - 2009

Question #1

If you are using an Open Source Software package whose **License** does not mention **Patent** terms, you must assume that

- A) You have the implicit permission to use any method patented by the Licensor
- B) You can not use any method patented by the Licensor
- C) The licensor doesn't hold any Patents

Question #2

In the case of a violation of a **Bare License**

- A) Only the owners of copyright and patents can enforce those rights in courts
- B) The licensor can sue the violator

Question #3

An Attorney will prefer a **Contract** over a **License** because

- A) She gets paid better for writing a contract
- B) The body of law for contracts is better defined than for licenses
- C) It is harder to write an abusive license than to write an abusive contract

Question #4

Which one of the following gestures can **NOT** be considered to be an “**Acceptance**” of a contract

- A) Tearing the Shrink-Wrap of a software package
- B) Clicking in a Javascript “I Accept” button
- C) Paying for the software at a cash register

Question #5

A **Reciprocal** License is one that requires distributors of derivative works to distribute such works:

- A) Along with the original work
- B) Under the same license
- C) Free of charge
- D) At a nominal fee
- E) With the source code included

Question #6

Content Licenses, such as the Creative Commons Licenses are **NOT** designed for

- A) Sculptures
- B) Music
- C) Scientific Papers
- D) Software Source Code
- E) Movies

Question #7

The term **Copyleft** is an informal way of referring to the concept of:

- A) Obligation to Copy
- B) Giving to the Public Domain
- C) Software Socialism
- D) Anti-Copyright
- E) Reciprocity

Question #8

The preamble of the **GPL** license is

- A) A way to educate the public on the concepts of Free Software
- B) An essential part of the license terms
- C) The section where the Warranties are disclaimed

Question #9

The main difference between the **GPL** and **LGPL** licenses is that:

- A) The LGPL license allows you to sell the software
- B) The LGPL license allows you to link to the licensed software without a Reciprocity requirement
- C) The LGPL license allows you to create Derivative Works.

Question #10

The **GPL** licenses requires that **if** you distribute derivative works then they must be distributed *“At No Charge”*

- A) True
- B) False

Question #11

The **Free Rider** “Problem” is mostly a “problem” for:

- A) Rivalrous Goods
- B) Non-Rivalrous Goods
- C) Excludable Goods
- D) Non-Excludable Good
- E) Public Goods

Question #12

When considering a Software License
Lawrence Rosen will discourage you from:

- A) Verifying if it includes Trademark terms
- B) Reviewing if you want a Reciprocity requirement
- C) Writing your own license
- D) Verifying if it includes Copyright terms
- E) Verifying if it includes Patents terms

Question #13

When receiving patches from Contributors, a software project may ask for a copyright transfer with the purpose of:

- A) Making sure that the contributor's code work
- B) Having the right of making licensing decisions regarding the contributed code.
- C) Preventing the contributor from taking credit for the contributions

Question #14

Including an Open Source software project in a **Collective** work that is then commercialized is allowed by all Open Source licenses.

- A) True
- B) False

Question #15

When analyzing the **Compatibility** between two Licenses, you must keep in mind that if code distributed under **License A** can be used in a larger project distributed under **License B**, Then, code licensed under **B** can also be included in a project that uses **License A**.

- A) True
- B) False

Question #16

Under **US Copyright Laws**, you need specific permission from the copyright holder in order to make **backup copies** of the software

- A) True
- B) False

Question #17

Software that is distributed as
“*Public Source*” is considered to be

- A) In the Public Domain
- B) Open Source software
- C) Free Software
- D) Just software for which
you can read the source code

Question #18

The copyright holder of a software can:

- A) License it under **at most One** license
- B) License it with **at most Two** licenses
- C) License it with **Any number** of licenses

Question #19

Software licenses:

- A) Can be specific for a particular time length
- B) Must be perpetual

Question #20

Software developers can choose to implement business models in which part of the software is Open Source and part of the software is Closed Source.

- A) True
- B) False