



## LAB 1

### Free and Open-Source Software

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- Note: Screenshots need to be clear and good-looking; submissions must be in PDF format.

#### 1. Using OSS Methods to Produce Better Products

Enumerate a few reasons how adopting OSS methods can improve and accelerate a product's success.

**Answer:**

##### 1. Collaborative Development:

OSS Methods enables software projects to build better software while everyone does not have to solve the same problems and make the same mistakes. Softwares can be made much faster and costs can be reduced. With more eyeballs viewing code and more groups testing, they can provide stronger and more secure code. Moreover, it is often hard for competitors to get used to the idea of sharing. Competitors can compete on user-facing interfaces, while end users still see plenty of product differentiation and have varying experiences.

##### 2. Security and Reliability

When you open your code to developers, they can find bugs you never saw in the first place when looking at the code raw or developing yourself without outside help. The more eyes on the source code, the more its security and reliability increase - that is why OSS vulnerabilities are often addressed and fixed immediately. Open source communities, like [GitHub](#), exist to drive this bug testing and reporting on a constant basis. They can truly automate the process of product updates. *No security through obscurity. No just trust me.*

##### 3. Quality of Source Code

Code published openly tends to be cleaner with potentially faster bug repair. More people have to understand and work on the code, so there is more input in original design to avoid bad ideas. Beside, it is embarrassing to show ugly, sloppy code. With OSS Methods, coding standards and styles tend to be cleaner and more consistent on community projects.

##### 4. Freedom of Operation

Open source code gives you a greater freedom of operation. You're no longer dependent on particular software vendors and their internal processes and politics. You're free to innovate at your own pace and adjust your software to future needs as they appear.

## 5. Cost and Time Effectiveness

Honestly, it would take you a lot of time to develop a particular software component from scratch? If you want a more efficient workflow in developing something from scratch, consider the open source development model even as a software foundation in order to develop software. It will lower the total cost of ownership for you as a result. Embracing open source should be a priority of any modern business. It will improve your development and testing workload, automation, and fix security vulnerabilities much quicker by teams from all over the world having access to the source code. A good open-source strategy values transparency and working with others.

## 6. Advantages for Various Stakeholders

### Individual users:

- Can mix and match software from different sources
- Can save money on buying and leasing software
- Can avoid vendor lock-in, maintaining choice
- Can look under the hood ("trust, but verify")
- More funs

### Business:

- Collaborative development
  - Lowers total cost of development
  - Speeds up time to market
  - Work is submitted to wider community for criticism, suggestions and contributions
  - Uses well-delineated application programming interface (API)
- Marketing
  - Customers know what they are getting - They have confidence in quality, there are no secrets
  - Product is seen as part a large ecosystem of related products
  - More flexible, possibly modular construction
  - Adoption by larger community can help build customer's confidence about product's durability and stability

### Education:

- Elementary, High school and Public systems:
  - Very large amount of available teaching resources at little and no cost
  - Very wide range of areas available for using, operating and system administration, and programming
  - Students do not become locked into vendor products
  - Generally lower hardware cost, and easier to use old hardware
  - Student are learning the skills they will need in the workforce
  - Unleashes student creativity: more fun!
- University:

- Students can study and work on the internal of operating systems, applications and libraries, system administrator utilities
- Student are ready to enter to the workforce where they are most needed
- Good habits are developed, including how to work with the open source community
- Student work is easy for prospective employers to evaluate, since it is publicly accessible

**Developer:**

- No need to reinvent everything
- Help to make good, early decisions on product design
- More eyeballs on code can fix bugs faster
- Suggestions and contributions are provided by a large group of developers
- Great for finding next job
  - Code is readily available for evaluation
  - Can demonstrate how well you work and play with others
  - Can show how good you are at mentoring and maintaining projects and subprojects
  - Know you are not alone

**2. What OSS Products Do You Use?**

- Choose 5 pieces of proprietary software that you use regularly, and find a FOSS equivalent for each of them. What license (like GPL, MIT, a mix of licenses, etc.) do the FOSS products fall into?

**Answer:**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>1. Proprietary software:</b> <i>Windows 11</i>           |  |
| <b>FOSS equivalent:</b> <i>Kali Linux</i>                   | <b>License:</b> <i>GNU GPL</i>                     |
| <b>2. Proprietary software:</b> <i>Microsoft Offices</i>    |  |
| <b>FOSS equivalent:</b> <i>LibreOffice</i>                  | <b>License:</b> <i>Mozilla Public License v2.0</i> |
| <b>3. Proprietary software:</b> <i>Oracle JDK</i>           |  |
| <b>FOSS equivalent:</b> <i>OpenJDK</i>                      | <b>License:</b> <i>GNU GPL</i>                     |
| <b>4. Proprietary software:</b> <i>Windows Media Player</i> |  |
| <b>FOSS equivalent:</b> <i>VLC media player</i>             | <b>License:</b> <i>Apache License</i>              |
| <b>5. Proprietary software:</b> <i>Internet Explorer</i>    |  |
| <b>FOSS equivalent:</b> <i>Firefox</i>                      | <b>License:</b> <i>Mozilla Public License v2.0</i> |

- Write a short comparison (about the UI, the documentation, the bugginess, etc.) for each pair of proprietary and FOSS software

**Answer:**

### 1. Windows 11 vs Kali Linux



- Windows 11 is the most secure Windows ever built. It is the latest iteration of the Microsoft operating systems and has been optimized for home PC performance.
- Kali Linux is a Debian-based Linux distribution aimed at advanced Penetration Testing and Security Auditing. It contains several hundred tools which are geared towards various information security tasks.

### 2. Microsoft Offices & LibreOffice



- Microsoft Office is a proprietary software which has better technical support and resources available compared to LibreOffice. However, Microsoft Office requires a paid subscription to access the full suite of features.

- LibreOffice is an open-source alternative to Microsoft Office. While it has many of the same features, such as word processing, spreadsheets, and presentation software, it may not have all of the advanced features and capabilities of Microsoft Office.

### 3. Oracle JDK & OpenJDK



- Oracle JDK delivers releases every three years, it focuses more on stability due to its importance to its enterprise customers. Oracle JDK is much better than OpenJDK in responsiveness and JVM performance. About features and options, The Oracle product has Flight Recorder, Java Mission Control, and Application Class-Data Sharing features.

- OpenJDK delivers releases every six months, more often than Oracle JDK. As a result, we can encounter problems with instability. Based on community feedback, we know some OpenJDK users have encountered performance issues. OpenJDK has the Font Renderer feature.

### 4. Windows Media Player & VLC media player



- Windows Media Player is supported by Microsoft and therefore has a lot of supportive documents and an assistance community. Windows Media Player can be customized to appear transparent compared to the traditional outlook of VLC player.
- VLC media player is a French academic project and supported by individuals. It is known popularly thanks to the variety of formats it is compatible with. The main advantage of the VLC Player is the fact that it is codec independent. However, it suffers from occasional bugs.

## 5. Internet Explorer & Firefox



- Firefox (a.k.a. Mozilla Firefox) is an open source and free web browser. It offers features such as tabbed browsing, incremental find, spell checking, live bookmarking, a download manager, smart bookmarks, private browsing, and location-aware browsing, along with compatibility with third party add-ons. Firefox can also be paired with any operating system.
- Internet Explorer is a free web browser developed by Microsoft but it's not an open source software. The newest version IE 9 offers features such as faster responses, tracking protection, pinned site for favorite sites, location capabilities, one search box and more viewing space. According to some experts, although Microsoft has released a number of patches, Internet Explorer is still vulnerable to security threats from spywares and viruses.

### 3. Contribute to OSS projects

Find an **active** OSS project hosted on GitHub that you are interested in, and spend some time figuring out some important information about the project:

The screenshot shows the GitHub repository for 'brave-browser'. At the top, it indicates the repository is 'Public' and shows 379 watches, 2k forks, and 15.7k stars. The main content area displays a list of files and folders in the 'brave-builds' directory, including '.github', 'docs/source', 'lib', 'scripts', 'src', '.gitattributes', '.gitignore', and '.sonarcloud.prope...'. The right sidebar provides additional information about the project, including the 'About' section which describes it as the 'Next generation Brave browser for Android, Linux, macOS, Windows.' and links to the project's website, 'www.brave.com'. It also lists the license (MPL-2.0), security policy, activity, and other repository statistics.

I choose Brave for my research.

- Who are the project leaders?

**Answer:** The project leaders are Brave Software, Inc.

- When did the project start?

**Answer:** It started from 28/5/2015.

- What license does the project fall into?

**Answer:** Mozilla Public License v. 2.0.

- Answer the following questions using README file

- + What does this project do?

**Answer:** This repository holds the build tools needed to build the Brave desktop browser

## Overview

This repository holds the build tools needed to build the Brave desktop browser for macOS, Windows, and Linux. In particular, it fetches and syncs code from the projects defined in `package.json` and `src/brave/DEPS` :

- **Chromium**
  - Fetches code via `depot_tools` .
  - sets the branch for Chromium (ex: 65.0.3325.181).
- **brave-core**
  - Mounted at `src/brave` .
  - Maintains patches for 3rd party Chromium code.
- **adblock-rust**
  - Implements Brave's ad-block engine.
  - Linked through `brave/adblock-rust-ffi`.

+ Why is this project useful?

**Answer:** According to some experts, the Brave Browser is 3x faster than Google Chrome. By blocking privacy-invading ads & trackers by default, there's less stuff to load on every single webpage you visit. That means pages load much faster, saving you time, money, and battery life. It also means you're much safer online.

+ How do I get started?

**Answer:** You can take a visit to their website, where you can get all you need: <https://brave.com>,

+ Where can I get more help, if I need it?

**Answer:** You can join the [Q&A community](#) if you'd like to get more involved with Brave.

- Answer the following questions using the project contribution guidelines

+ How to file a bug report

**Answer:** We can file a bug report by upload it to [Brave community - feature requests](#)

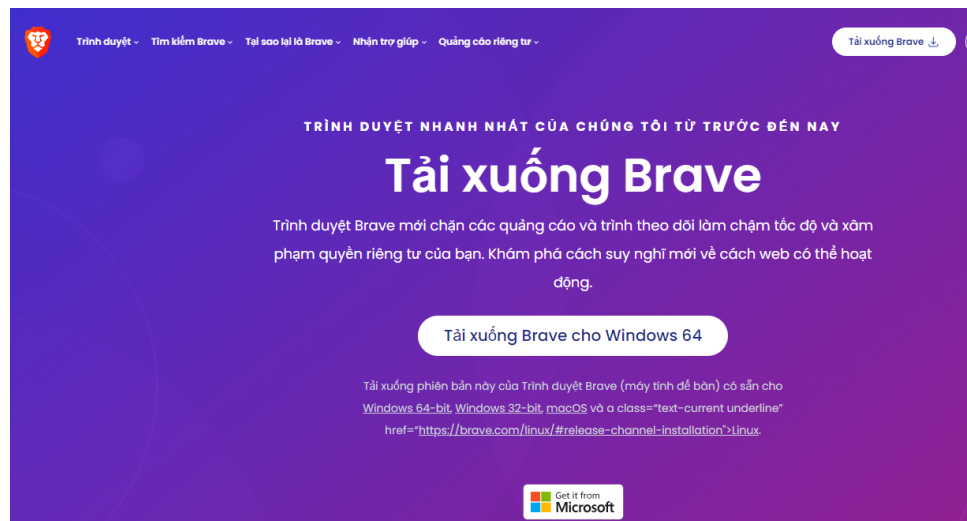
+ How to suggest a new feature

**Answer:** We can also suggest a new feature to [the link above](#) too



- + How to set up your environment and run tests

**Answer:** you can download Brave browser from their website:  
<https://brave.com/vi/download/>

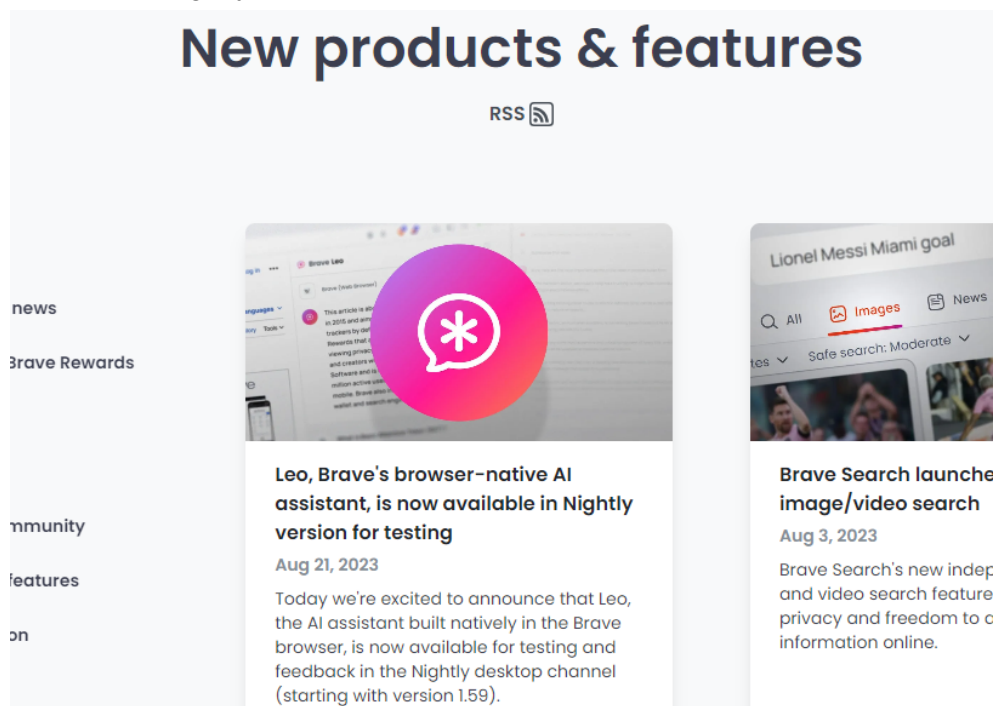


- + The types of contributions the project is looking for

**Answer:** According to their contribution guidelines, Brave project welcomes all forms of contributions.

- + The roadmap or vision of the project

**Answer:** Leo, Brave's browser-native AI assistant, should be officially available in Nightly version for users convenience.



#### 4. Selecting a License

The [OSSWatch](#) tool attempts to help its users understand their own preferences in relation to free and open source software licences. There are 7 choices that you need to make.

- What question do you need to answer when making a choice?

**Answer:** There are 7 choices corresponding to 7 questions.

Question 1: Do you want to limit the results to licenses that the Open Source Initiative describes as being "popular and widely used or with strong communities"?

Question 2: Do you want to include licensing conditions on reuse?

Question 3: How would you like your license to handle the issue of jurisdiction?

Question 4: What is your attitude to the issue of patent grants in relation to your desired license?

Question 5: Do you want your license to specify enhanced attribution?

Question 6: Do you want your license to address the 'privacy loophole'?

Question 7: Do you want your license to include such a 'no promotion' feature?

- What license(s) match ALL below requirements (other choices are "I don't care")?
  - Permissive, exclusively patent grants, specify enhanced attribution

**Answer:** Sorry but I couldn't see any license match ALL below requirements (permissive, exclusively patent grants, specify enhanced attribution).

Take screenshots to show that you finish this exercise

I'd like a licence that specifies enhanced attribution

### Choice Six

If someone uses your code to create an online service or an in-house solution, perhaps adapting and improving it, most free and open source software licences do not specify that the source to the adapted or improved version must be released. Most free and open source software licences make it a condition of distribution that source code be released, and generally neither making services available over a network using the code or deploying the code within a single institution are defined as distribution within these licences. Some within the free and open source software community feel that this phenomenon, sometimes called the 'ASP (application service provider) loophole' or 'privacy loophole' needs to be fixed. Their argument is that fairness dictates that all those who benefit from the code must contribute their work back to the world, even if they are not strictly speaking distributing the code.

To address this issue, some free or open source software licences make release of the source code a condition not only for distribution but also for internal deployment and/or making services available over a network using the software. These kind of conditions are therefore particularly suited to code which is likely to be used in-house or as a basis for a networked service.

Do you want your licence to address the 'privacy loophole'?

I don't care - show me both kinds of licence

### Choice Seven

Some free and open source software licences explicitly forbid the use of the authors' names to promote a product or service based upon the authors' code.

Do you want your licence to include such a 'no promotion' feature?

I don't care - show me both kinds of licence

### Summary

This is your selection:

1. Popular and widely used: Don't care
2. Licence type: Permissive
3. Jurisdiction: Don't care
4. a Grants patent rights: Yes
4. b Patent retaliation clause: No
5. Specifies enhanced attribution: Yes
6. Addresses privacy loophole: Don't care
7. Includes 'no promotion' feature: Don't care

Attribution Assurance Licenses	[6 out of 7]
Academic Free License 3.0	[5 out of 7]
Adaptive Public License	[5 out of 7]
Affero GNU Public License	[5 out of 7]
Apache License 2.0	[5 out of 7]
Artistic License 2.0	[5 out of 7]
Boost Software License	[5 out of 7]
Common Public Attribution License 1.0	[5 out of 7]
Eiffel Forum License v2.0	[5 out of 7]
European Union Public License	[5 out of 7]
Fair License	[5 out of 7]
Historical Permission Notice and Disclaimer	[5 out of 7]
ISC License	[5 out of 7]
Lucent Public License Version 1.02	[5 out of 7]
MIT license	[5 out of 7]
Microsoft Public License	[5 out of 7]
NTP License	[5 out of 7]
New and Simplified BSD licenses	[5 out of 7]
Qt Public License	[5 out of 7]
Reciprocal Public License 1.5	[5 out of 7]

Result.


## 5. Experimenting with FOSSology

The FOSSology project offers easy to understand options for learning the basics of how to use the tools. The easiest way is to use the project's online testing facility. To do this:

1. Point your browser to <https://fossology.osuosl.org/repo/>

Home

Help



Getting Started with FOSSology

Version: [4.3.0.103], Branch: [master], Commit: [#2b4085] 2023/08/28 05:20 +00:00 built @ 2023/08/28 05:23 +00:00

Login

## FOSSology

is a framework for software analysis tools. With it, you can:

- Upload files into the fossology repository.
- Unpack files (zip, tar, bz2, iso's, and many others) into its component files.
- Browse upload file trees.
- View file contents and meta data.
- Scan for software licences.
- Scan for copyrights and other author information.
- View side-by-side license and bucket differences between file trees.
- Tag and attach notes to files.
- Report files based on your own custom classification scheme.


### Where to Begin...

- The menu at the top contains all the primary capabilities of FOSSology.
- **Login:** Depending on your account's access rights, you may be able to upload files, schedule analysis tasks, or even add new users.

This login uses HTTP, so passwords are transmitted in plain text. This is not a secure connection.

Username:

Password:



Login

2. Login with username=fossy and password=fossy.

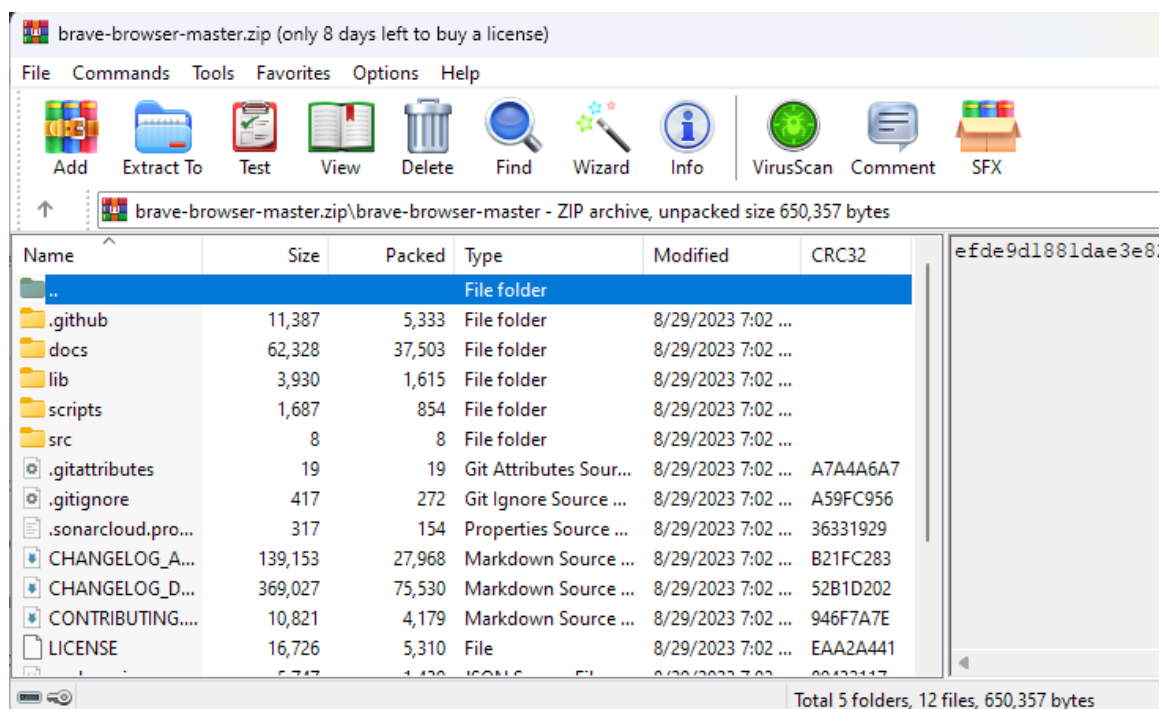
The screenshot shows the FOSSology web interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links: Home, Search, Browse, Upload, Jobs, Organize, Admin, Help. The main header area includes the FOSSology logo and version information: Version: [4.3.0.103], Branch: [master], Commit: [#2b4085] 2023/08/28 05:20 +00:00 built @ 2023/08/28 05:23 +00:00. On the right, there is a 'logout' link and user information: User: fossy, Group: fossy.

The main content area is titled 'Browse'. On the left, there is a 'Folder Navigation' sidebar with a search bar and a 'Software Repository' link. The main table is titled 'Uploads in Software Repository' and is currently empty, displaying 'No data available in table'. Below the table, there are buttons for 'Whole folder', 'CLIXML generation', 'CycloneDX generation', 'ReadME\_OSS generation', and 'SPDX2 generation'.

3. Download the source code of the project in **exercise 3**, then upload it to FOSSology.

The screenshot shows the GitHub repository page for 'brave-brave-browser'. The page includes a navigation bar with links: Code, Issues (5k+), Pull requests (1), Actions, Projects (21), Wiki, Security (1), and Insights. The repository is public and has 110 branches and 7,226 tags. The 'Code' tab is selected, showing a list of files and folders: .github, docs/source, lib, scripts, src, .gitattributes, and .gitignore. A context menu is open over the 'Clone' button, showing options: 'Clone', 'Open with GitHub Desktop', and 'Download ZIP'. The 'Clone' option is highlighted, showing the HTTPS URL: https://github.com/brave/brave-browser.git.

[Source code of brave-browser.](https://github.com/brave/brave-browser)



Downloaded archive.

**fossology** Home Search Browse Upload Jobs Organize Admin Help

## Upload a New File

Version: [4.3.0.103], Branch: [master], Commit: [#2b4085] 2023/08/28 05:20 +00:00 built @ 2023/08/28 05:23 +

To manage your own group permissions go into **Admin > Groups > Manage Group Users**. To manage perm

This option permits uploading a single file (which may be iso, tar, rpm, jar, zip, bz2, msi, cab, etc.) from your c

1. Select the folder for storing the uploaded files:
2. Select the file(s) to upload:  
 brave-browser-master.zip
3. Description(s)  

brave-browser-master.zip

(Optional) Enter a description of this file:


Upload source code to Fossology.

4. After the source code is analyzed, In the select action box, click on Copyright/Email/Url in the drop down menu. You see the copyright, license and url information highlighted in appropriate colors.

The screenshot shows the Fossology 'Browse' page. The top navigation bar includes links: Home, Search, Browse, Upload, Jobs, Organize, Admin, Help. The page title is 'Browse'. Below the title, it says 'Version: [4.3.0.113], Branch: [master], Commit: [#adb281] 2023/09/04 05:21 +00:00 built @ 2023/09/04 05:24 +00:00'. The main content area is divided into two sections: 'Folder Navigation' on the left and 'Uploads in Software' on the right. The 'Folder Navigation' section has a search bar and a list of folders, including 'Software Repository'. The 'Uploads in Software' section shows a table with columns: 'Upload Name and Description', 'Action', and 'Status'. A file named 'brave-browser-master.zip' is listed. The 'Action' dropdown menu is open, showing options: '-- select action --', 'File Browser', 'View', 'Conf', 'Info', 'Compare', 'Copyright/Email/Url' (highlighted), and 'Delete'. The 'Copyright/Email/Url' option is selected, and the 'Action box' label is placed below the dropdown.

Action box

The screenshot shows the Fossology 'View Copyright/Email/Url Analysis' page. The top navigation bar includes links: Home, Search, Browse, Upload, Jobs, Organize, Admin, Help. The page title is 'View Copyright/Email/Url Analysis'. Below the title, it says 'Version: [4.3.0.113], Branch: [master], Commit: [#adb281] 2023/09/04 05:21 +00:00 built @ 2023/09/04 05:24 +00:00'. The main content area is divided into two sections: 'Folder: Software Repository/' and 'brave-browser-master.zip/brave-browser-master/.github/ISSUE\_TEMPLATE/all.md'. Below the folder path, there are links: 'Software Heritage | License Browser | File Browser | Conf | Info | View | Licenses | Copyright/Email/Url/Author | ECC | IPRA | keyword | Bucket | Spasht | Hex | Text | Formatted | Refresh'. The 'Copyright/Email/Url/Author' link is highlighted. Below the links, there is a 'Close' button and a message: 'No copyright data is available for this file.' The bottom section is titled 'Issue Type' and contains a 'Submit' button, a 'Go through all files' radio button (selected), a 'Go through all files with copyright/e-mail/URL' radio button, and a list of issue types: 'To be discussed', 'Irrelevant', and 'Identified'.



HomeSearchBrowseUploadJobsOrganizeAdminHelp

# View Copyright/Email/Url Analysis

Version: [4.3.0.113], Branch: [master], Commit: [#adb281] 2023/09/04 05:21 +00:00 built @ 2023/09/04 05:24 +00:00

[logout](#)  
User: fossy  
Group: fossy

Folder: **Software Repository/**  
**brave-browser-master.zip/brave-browser-master/scripts/init.js**  
[Software Heritage](#) | [License Browser](#) | [File Browser](#) • [Conf](#) | [Info](#) | [View](#) | [Licenses](#) | [Copyright/Email/Url/Author](#) | [ECC](#) | [IPRA](#) | [keyword](#) | [Bucket](#) | [Spasht](#) • [Hex](#) | [Text](#) | [Formatted](#) • [Refresh](#)

Hide Legend

```
// Copyright (c) 2019 The Brave Authors. All
rights reserved.
// This Source Code Form is subject to the terms
of the Mozilla Public
// License, v. 2.0. If a copy of the MPL was not
distributed with this file,
// you can obtain one at
http://mozilla.org/MPL/2.0/.

const fs = require('fs')
const Log = require('../lib/logging')
const path = require('path')
const { spawnSync } = require('child_process')
const util = require('../lib/util')

Log.progress('Performing initial checkout of
brave-core')

const braveCoreDir = path.resolve(__dirname,
'..', 'src', 'brave')
const braveCoreRef =
util.getProjectVersion('brave-c
if (!fs.existsSync(path.join(brave
{
  Log.status(`Cloning brave-core
```

<Submit>  
>

☒ Go through all files  
☐ Go through all files with  
copyright/e-mail/URL

Issue Type

☐ To be discussed  
☐ Irrelevant  
☐ Identified  
☐ Do not use  
☐ Non functional

Description ⓘ:

Text finding ⓘ:

Comment ⓘ:

Legend

file text  
copyright remark  
URL  
e-mail address  
author or maintainer

5. Try clicking on some of the other fields in the top ribbon banner to see more useful information.

Folder: **Software Repository/**  
**brave-browser-master.zip/brave-browser-master/scripts/init.js**  
[Software Heritage](#) | [License Browser](#) | [File Browser](#) • [Conf](#) | [Info](#) | [View](#) | [Licenses](#) | [Copyright/Email/Url/Author](#) | [ECC](#) | [IPRA](#) | [keyword](#) | [Bucket](#) | [Spasht](#) • [Hex](#) | [Text](#) | [Formatted](#) • [Refresh](#)

The top ribbon banner



Folder: [Software Repository/brave-browser-master.zip](#)  
[brave-browser-master.zip](#)/brave-browser-master/scripts/init.js

[Software Heritage](#) | [License Browser](#) | [File Browser](#) • [Conf](#) | [Info](#) | [View](#) | [Licenses](#) | [Copyright/Email/Url/Author](#) | [ECC](#) | [IPRA](#) | [keyword](#) | [Bucket](#) | [Spasht](#) • [Hex](#) | [Text](#) | [Formatted](#) • [Refresh](#)

Close

No ecc data is available for this file.

Hide Legend

```
// Copyright (c) 2019 The Brave Authors. All rights reserved.
// This Source Code Form is subject to the terms of the Mozilla Public
// License, v. 2.0. If a copy of the MPL was not distributed with this file,
// you can obtain one at http://mozilla.org/MPL/2.0/.

const fs = require('fs')
const Log = require('../lib/logging')
const path = require('path')
const { spawnSync } = require('child_process')
const util = require('../lib/util')

Log.progress('Performing initial checkout of brave-core')

const braveCoreDir = path.resolve('src', 'brave')
```

Legend

file text

Export Restriction

< Submit

☒ Go through all files

☐ Go through all files with export restriction

Issue Type

☐ To be discussed

☐ Irrelevant

☐ Identified

☐ Do not use

☐ Non functional

Description

Text finding

Folder: [Software Repository/brave-browser-master.zip](#)  
[brave-browser-master.zip](#)/brave-browser-master/scripts/init.js

[Software Heritage](#) | [License Browser](#) | [File Browser](#) • [Conf](#) | [Info](#) | [View](#) | [Licenses](#) | [Copyright/Email/Url/Author](#) | [ECC](#) | [IPRA](#) | [keyword](#) | [Bucket](#) | [Spasht](#) • [Hex](#) | [Text](#) | [Formatted](#) • [Refresh](#)

Close

No ipra data is available for this file.

Hide Legend

```
// Copyright (c) 2019 The Brave Authors. All rights reserved.
// This Source Code Form is subject to the terms of the Mozilla Public
// License, v. 2.0. If a copy of the MPL was not distributed with this file,
// you can obtain one at http://mozilla.org/MPL/2.0/.

const fs = require('fs')
const Log = require('../lib/logging')
const path = require('path')
const { spawnSync } = require('child_process')
const util = require('../lib/util')

Log.progress('Performing initial checkout of brave-core')

const braveCoreDir = path.resolve('src', 'brave')
const braveCoreRef = util.getProjectRef('brave-core')
```

Legend

file text

Patent Relevant

< Submit

☒ Go through all files

☐ Go through all files with patent relevant

Issue Type

☐ To be discussed

☐ Irrelevant

☐ Identified

☐ Do not use

☐ Non functional

Description

Text finding

Result



---END---