

Exam Report: 12.9.4 Practice Questions

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Overall Performance

Your Score: 40%



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Individual Responses

▼ Question 1:

Incorrect

Your organization has 20 employees who need an accounting software update installed. Due to a miscommunication, the purchaser only paid to update 10 licenses. The software company issued a paper license and a single key for updating 10 users. Since this is an enterprise paper license, there is no mechanism that enforces a limit to the number of times the key can be used, so you decide to go ahead and update all 20 users.

What are the possible consequences of this decision? (Select TWO.)

- ☐ Because you should be allowed one to three activations per user, this decision does not put you at risk for negative consequences.
- ☒ ~~The software company will never detect the violation, so negative consequences are unlikely.~~
- ➡ ☐ You risk losing your job.
- ☐ The software will eventually stop working properly for the 10 extra updates you installed.
- ➡ ☐ You expose your company to litigation by violating the software license agreement.

Explanation

Circumventing license agreements exposes your company to litigation and puts your job at risk. Even without a mechanism for tracking the number of users that are using the software, the enterprise agreement limits the number of licenses you are legally entitled to use. Using more licenses than you are entitled to is an act of theft. Your best course of action is to ask purchasing to pay for 10 more licenses.

The software company is likely to learn of the violation. One way they can learn of violations like this is when your users have to register their copy of the software so they can get software support, patches, and bug fixes. Since there is no mechanism that enforces a limit to the number of times the key can be used, the software will probably continue to function. The one to three activations per user usually pertains to the personal software licensing model or is meant to be used when users have more than one computer on which they need to use the software. These activations are not meant to be shared with other users.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 12.9 Digital Content Management
[e_drm_pp6.exam.xml Q_DRM_FCTS_01]

▼ Question 2:

Incorrect

Which of the following is true of the way many large digital media vendors are using Digital Rights Management technology? (Select TWO.)

- ☐ They are offering free backup copies of protected digital files.
- ☐ They are moving to strengthen the encryption used to protect their digital files.

- ➡ ☒ They are moving away from DRM because of several key shortcomings in the technology.
- ➡ ☐ They are adopting alternatives to DRM such as encouraging customers to not illegally share digital files.
- ☒ ~~They are cooperating with other vendors to make their digital files more portable to other vendors' hardware and software.~~

Explanation

Many large digital media vendors are moving away from DRM because it has several key shortcomings, including:

- A lack of portability. For example, DRM-protected digital files from a given vendor would only play using software or hardware from that same vendor.
- A lack of backup support. DRM protection frequently made it such that protected digital files could not be backed up.
- Weak encryption. Many applications are available on the internet that can strip DRM protection from digital files.
- Risk of obsolescence, which could cause older digital files to no longer be playable on newer hardware.

To address these shortcomings, many vendors have adopted DRM alternatives such as:

- Encouraging customers to not illegally share digital files.
- Making digital files so inexpensive and easy to access that it doesn't make sense to make illegal copies.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 12.9 Digital Content Management
[e_drm_pp6.exam.xml Q_DRM_FCTS_02]

▼ Question 3: Incorrect

Which of the following is true of online software activation? (Select THREE.)

- ➡ ☒ Before running a newly installed application, the user must activate their license online on the software vendor's website.
- ➡ ☐ Persistent activation may require the license to be continuously re-activated online at a preconfigured interval.
- ☒ ~~Since the license account information is stored online, it is usually not affected by operating system upgrades or migrations.~~
- ➡ ☐ With personal software licenses, the limit is usually one to three online activations.
- ☐ With enterprise licenses, the software vendor tracks how many times each license code is activated and automatically charges the enterprise for activations above the license limit.
- ☒ ~~The software vendor does not track how many times each license code is activated, but uses persistent activation to annually audit the number of licenses being used.~~

Explanation

Online software activation:

- Requires users to activate their software online with the vendor before they can run a newly installed application. For personal software licenses, the limit is usually one to three activations.
- Allows the software vendor to track how many times each license code is activated and to block further activations after the license limit has been met.
- Can be done as a one-time activation. With one-time activation, the license is activated once, usually right after the product is installed. Once activated, the product remains activated.
- Can require persistent activation. With persistent activation, the license is continuously re-activated online at a preconfigured interval. This allows the software vendor to deactivate installations if the conditions of the license agreement have been violated.

- Can be affected by operating system upgrades or migrations, which can deactivate the software.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 12.9 Digital Content Management

[e_drm_pp6.exam.xml Q_DRM_FCTS_03]

▼ Question 4: Correct

One software license model allows software to be freely distributed, downloaded, and installed without paying a license fee, but often requires a fee for support, training, or added functionality.

What is the name of this model?

- ☐ Personal
- ➡ ☒ Open source
- ☐ Proprietary
- ☐ Enterprise
- ☐ Persistent

Explanation

Open source software used to be exclusive to Linux and Unix operating systems. However, many open source applications are now available for Windows and Mac operating systems. Open source licensing is very different from proprietary licensing:

- Open source software is usually freely distributed. You can typically download, install, and use the software without paying a license fee.
- Some open source projects release a base version of their software for free, but then charge a fee for highly desirable add-ons.
- Some open source projects release their software for free, but then charge a fee for technical support.
- As with support contracts, some open source projects also provide training for a fee.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 12.9 Digital Content Management

[e_drm_pp6.exam.xml Q_DRM_FCTS_04]

▼ Question 5: Correct

What is the technology that protects the intellectual property rights of publishers and restricts the use of copyrighted works to those who have paid the necessary licensing fees?



Explanation

To protect the intellectual property rights of publishers, several Digital Rights Management, or DRM, technologies have been implemented over the years. The goal of these technologies is to restrict the use of copyrighted works to only those who have paid the necessary licensing fees.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 12.9 Digital Content Management

[e_drm_pp6.exam.xml Q_DRM_FCTS_05]