

1. What are some considerations that go into OSS license selection (Select all answers that apply)?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ How much you want to charge for buying software based on the project
- ☒ Policy on patents

✓ **Correct**  
Patent policy should be considered if relevant

- ☐ How the code will be used (i.e. good or evil)
- ☒ Should all modifications be public (restrictive vs permissive)

✓ **Correct**  
This is a critical choice to make

2. Which of the following is a "copyleft" license?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ BSD
- ☒ GPL

✓ **Correct**  
The GPL is a restrictive license

3. FUD stands for:

1 / 1 point

- ☒ Fear, Uncertainty and Doubt
- ☐ Elmer Fud(d)
- ☐ Free Unsupported Development
- ☐ Failure, Unbelievable and Damaged
- ☐ Fitbit, USB and Dirty

✓ **Correct**  
FUD stands for Fear, Uncertainty and Doubt

4. Select the true statement:

1 / 1 point

- ☒ OSS and Closed Source Software can co-exist in a product, but careful analysis should be done to make sure proper boundaries are respected and enforced
- ☐ If you include OSS components in your project, you must release the full source for all components



**Correct**

Experienced companies navigate this issue successfully all the time

5. Select the true statement:

1 / 1 point

- ☒ Use of OSS has no predetermined effect on legal costs. It can lower them, since proper license enforcement can be built-in early, or it can raise them by having more people pick at the code if attribution has been sloppy
- ☐ Use of OSS increases legal costs as compared to closed source, as all code must be audited carefully



**Correct**

Legal issues arise in any context.