Software Licensing

1. What are some different methods that software is distributed?

2. Why do users have to agree to an end-user license agreement prior to using an application?

3. What are two examples of a scripted language?

A. Freeware

B. Freemium

C. Trial

D. Commercial

E. Closed Source

F. Open Source

G. Public Domain

H. Proprietary

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Software that is owned by someone or an organization

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Some paid applications provide a limited time/ restricted access period

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Software that is not owned by anyone

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Software that can be downloaded at no cost

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Software that must be purchased, typically used for commercial purposes

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Software where the source code is freely available for anyone to copy, modify, and create new versions.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Software where the developer keeps the source code along with other information

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Software that can be downloaded at no cost, but some features require an in-application purchase or subscription

4. If multiple instances of an application are needed what kind of license should be purchased?

5. Explain why product keys are sometimes needed when installing an application.