

Open Source Software MCQ

1. PNG is a_____

- a) Image format
- b) internet format
- c) file format
- d) html format

Ans. a

2. OSI stands for_____

- a) Open source index
- b) Open source image
- c) Open source initiative
- d) Open source Instant

Ans. c

3. The users must agree to the_____terms and agreements when they use an open source software.

- a) System
- b) License
- c) Community
- d) Programmer

Ans. b

4. Which of the following is not a downside of OSS?

- a) Lack of personalized support
- b) Restricted choice
- c) No warranty
- d) Multiple choices

Ans. d

5. An example of a web design OSS.

- a) Nvu
- b) KOffice
- c) AbiWorld
- d) Open Office

Ans. a

6. An image editor similar to Adobe Photoshop.

- a) Nvu
- b) Open Office
- c) Bluefish
- d) GIMPshop

Ans. d

7. An OSS for communication purpose.

- a) Virtue Mart
- b) Drupal
- c) Pidgin
- d) ZenCart

Ans. c

8. A guideline for the OSS licenses other than the GPL.

- a) OSI
- b) OSD
- c) OSE
- d) OSL

Ans. b

9. GPL of GNU says that every copy of a program governed by GPL license, even if modified, must be subject to GPL again.

- a) True b) False

Ans. a

10. Richard Stallman from MIT, established a special license, the _____ license.

- a) GNU b) Free c) Package d) Commercial

Ans. a

11. OSS stands for _____

- a) Open system Service b) Open Source Software
c) Open system Software d) Open Synchronized Software

Ans. b

12. Public domain software is usually _____

- a) System supported b) Source supported
c) Community supported d) Programmer supported

Ans. c

13. Set of a program which consists of full documentation.

- a) Software Package b) System Software
c) Utility Software d) File package

Ans. a

14. In open source software:

- a) The GPL allows anybody to modify the software and release it commercially
b) The GPL allows software that is modified to be released as closed source software
c) The GPL only prohibits unmodified software from being commercially repackaged
d) The GPL ensures that all subsequent versions of a software remains open source

Ans. a

15. Open source software is software whose source code is available for modification or enhancement by anyone. Which of the following is an example of open source software?

- a) Adobe Photoshop
b) Microsoft Word
c) Libre Office
d) Skype

Ans. c

16. What is meant by 'open source' software?

- a) Software owned by an organization, you may need to buy a license for
b) Freely available, constantly upgraded by users. No fee

Ans. b

17. Which of the following is not 'open source' software?

- a) Linux b) Ubuntu c) Open Office d) Window 10

Ans. d

18. Which of the following is not 'proprietary' software?

- a) Windows 10 b) MAC OSX
c) Audacity d) McAfee

Ans. c

19. Which of the following is an advantage of 'open source' software?

- a) You can edit the source code to customize it
- b) You need to be an expert to edit code
- c) You have to pay
- d) Can sometimes be too generic for specialist purposes

Ans. a

20. Which of the following is an advantage of 'open source' software?

- a) The software must be paid for
- b) It's often free
- c) The produces provide regular updates
- d) Not as customizable

Ans. b

21. Which of the following is a disadvantage of 'open source' software?

- a) Can sometimes be too generic for specialist purposes
- b) It's often free
- c) Help and support provided
- d) You need to be an expert to edit code

Ans. d

22. Which of the following is an advantage of 'proprietary' software?

- a) Regular updates provided by professionals
- b) A community of enthusiasts keep updating it
- c) Not as customizable
- d) Can sometimes be too generic for specialist purposes

Ans. a

23. Which of the following is a disadvantage of 'proprietary' software?

- a) You need to be an expert to edit code
- b) You have to pay for this type of software
- c) Its often free
- d) You can edit the source code to customize it

Ans. b

24. Which of the following is a disadvantage of 'proprietary' software?

- a) Can sometimes be too generic for specialist purposes
- b) It is usually free
- c) You need to be an expert to edit code
- d) Not as much support available or you may need to pay for it

Ans. a

25. The Open source definition is based on the_____.

- a) software license.
- b) free software foundation
- c) debian free software guidelines
- d) open source initiative

Ans. d

26. The free software movement is headed by_____.

- a) free software foundation.
- b) debian free software guide lines.
- c) brekely software distribution
- d) opn source initiative

Ans. a

27. Slackware LINUX is_____.

- a) gpl licensed b) general public lesser license
- c) bsd license d) software license

Ans. c

28. Developing open source software can mean_____.

- a) basing it on open source technologies and open standards.
- b) working collaboratively with other groups.
- c) to redistribute the source code widely
- d) to use the source code widely

Ans. c

29. While both open and proprietary code can be reused in a wide range of circumstances, open code enables_____.

- a) software reuse b) code reuse
- c) knowledge reuse d) source reuse

Ans. c

30. Microsoft uses and release code under a variety of licenses including _____

- a) gpl b) apache c) ibm d) gnu project license

Ans. b

31. _____site that distributes the source code of the software

- a) SsourceForge.net
- b) FreeSoftware.org
- c) OpenSource.org
- d) OpenSourceSoftware.net

Ans. a

32. Which was written by Larry Mavoy was chosen by Torvalds to use for version control for the LINUX Kernal.

- a) Configuration Directories
- b) Source Safe
- c) Bitkeeper
- d) Multiple Repositories

Ans. c

33. _____requires that any promise to contribute back any changes or addition to the software.

- a) Reciprocal licenses
- b) Academic licenses
- c) General Public license
- d) Software Licenses

Ans. a

34. Usually require just acknowledgement of the original owners work on the software

- a) Reciprocal licenses b) Academic licenses
- c) General Public license d) Software Licenses

Ans. b

35. Dual licensing is also called as _____

- a) tri-licensing b) business licensing
- c) multi licensing d) software licensing

Ans. c

36. Is computer software licensed under exclusive legal right of the copy right holder

- a) open source software
- b) Proprietary Software
- c) Public Domain Software
- d) Free Software

Ans. b

37. The open source method for creating software rely on developers who voluntarily revel code in the expectation that other developers will reciprocate is called_____

- a) open source property
- b) intellectual property
- c) software property
- d) licensing property

Ans. b

38. _____is a legal instrument governing the usage or redistribution of the software.

- a) GNU Public License
- b) Reciprocal License
- c) Software License
- d) Academic License

Ans. c

39. The hallmark of the proprietary software licenses is that the software publishers grant the use of one or more copies of software under_____.

- a) end user license agreement
- b) open source agreement
- c) free software foundation
- d) free software distribution

Ans. a

40. What is meant by 'proprietary' software?

- a) Software owned by an organization, you may need to buy a license for.
- b) Freely available, constantly upgraded by users, No fee

Ans. a