Unit 1 Research

Freeware – a computer program that you can copy and do not have to pay for

Shareware – a computer program that you are allowed to use for a short period before buying

Freeware vs. Shareware

Freeware is free forever while Shareware is available for free for a limited period of time

Source: [Cambridge Dictionary](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/)

**What is a software copyright and how does one obtain one?**

A software copyright is a form of intellectual property and it protects the software developer’s work from being stolen. One does not need to apply for one, instead it is automatically applied and lasts until 70 years after death. It can be fully copywritten by a court if one applies for it.

Source: [10duke](https://www.10duke.com/resources/glossary/software-copyright/), [find Law](https://corporate.findlaw.com/intellectual-property/how-and-why-to-register-copyrights-for-computer-programs.html#:~:text=The%20U.S.%20Copyright%20Office%20accepts,applicants%20should%20use%20Form%20PA.)

1. Violations:

2.1 – Testing is a significant part of the process and failure to do so, is not high quality

2.5 – Not testing a program thoroughly leads to a poor evaluation of program

2.9 – This program since it is not fully tested can accidently reveal information

1. Violations:

1.3 – the person could be dishonest about the origin of the code

1.5 – this person is not respecting the work put in to make the app

2.1 – The person might not be transparent about where the code came from

2.2 – It may be unethical to redesign someone code and make a profit from it

2.3 – It may be against the law to steal someone’s code and sell it

1. Violations

1.2 – reveals information which is harmful

1.3 – dishonest to steal information and then quit job

1.6 – Breaks privacy rules, disclosing info for self-benefit

1.7 – Breaks confidentially in information

2.2 – poor ethical practice

2.3 – selling private information about medical history is probably against the laws

3.1 – public good is not focused on

Source: [ACM](https://www.acm.org/code-of-ethics)

1. Yes, you are completely allowed to charge a fee for the software. However, if someone buys it from you then they have the right to upload it as open-source, and then people can take that license instead

Source: [GNU](https://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl-faq.en.html#:~:text=The%20GPL%20is%20a%20free,a%20copy%20from%20someone%20else.&text=No.)

1. Yes. Open-source software can be used for commercial use, but you may have to redistribute it under the same license you got it with

Source: [opensource](https://opensource.org/faq#:~:text=Absolutely.,even%20sell%20Open%20Source%20software.)

1. GNU’s definition of free software involves the fact that users can do anything to it. They have the liberty to edit it run it and do other things to it.

Source: [GNU](https://www.gnu.org/philosophy/free-sw.en.html)