**Chapter 2 ( LFD102)**

1. What are the two main types of Open Source Software licenses? Select all answers that apply

**A. Permissive**

B. Proprietary

C. Free of charge

**D. Restrictive**

E. Educational use

2. What is the difference between proprietary software and OSS?

A. Proprietary software can charge and OSS must be free

**B. Proprietary software does not expose its source and OSS does**

C. Proprietary software requires a license and OSS does not

D. Proprietary software pays its developers and OSS does not

3. The software for medical devices:  
A. Must be open source in most countries, as you have a right to know about your health issues and dangers, etc.

**B. Can be a complete mystery as manufacturers are under no obligation to reveal their code**

4. Linux began:

A. In 1998, when IBM made a major investment

**B. In 1991 with an Internet post by a student in Finland**

C. When UNIX was first born, about 1969

D. When SCO portes Xenix to the Intel 8036 processor in 1983

5. Which method best describes the way to Android is developed?

**A. Company-Led**

B. Benevolent Dictatorship

C. Governing Board

6. Which method best describes the way FreeBSD is developed?  
A. Company-Led

B. Benevolent Dictatorship

**C. Governing Board**

7. Which method best describes the way Linux kernel is developed?

A. Company-Led

**B. Benevolent Dictatorship**

C. Governing Board

**Chapter 3 ( LFD102)**

8. From a business perspective, use of OSS ( Select all answers that apply):

A. Lengthens time to market, but it worth it because of improved product

**B. Enables use of ingredients from other sources and speeds development**

C. Makes marketing more difficult because it is hard to differentiate products

**D. Makes marketing easier, as some ingredients are already well-known and trusted**

9. For school system at any level, use of OSS:

A. Should be avoided, as students become confused by choices

**B. Can lower costs by letting low-cost or free software be used**

**C. Can lower costs by letting older hardware be used**

D. May cause problems with vendor lock-in

10. OSS is:

A. Insecure, as bad actors can easily see the code and hack it

**B. Secure, because many developers can easily see that code, look for problems, and mitigate problems when they are discovered**

C. Causing security problems, because developers come from different organizations and companies and do not understand each other’s code

D. Insecure, because no one is in charge of security

**E. Secure of insecure, depending on the quality and priorities of the project maintainers, but at least users can judge this by open discussion and code inspection**

**Chapter 4 ( LFD102)**

11. The git version control system arose from the needs of which project?

A. Apache

**B. The Linux kernel**

C. Kubernetes

D. Python

E. GNU

12. Which of the following are OSS projects used to construct a graphical interface?

**A. X Window System**

B. Microsoft Windows

**C. GNOME**

**D. Wayland**

**E. KDE**

13. Which of the following are projects emanating from the Free Software Foundation?

**A. gcc**

**B. bash**

**C. gdb**

**E. glibc**

**Chapter 5 ( LFD102)**

14. Establishing an open source office and implementation plans:

A.Should be done once your organization has some good OSS experience under its belt. Otherwise, a lot of work may be wasted and adoption of OSS delayed while time is wasted debating plans that may never be needed and issues that will not be of any concern

**B. Should be done from the outset, before bad practices and sloppy code usage gets baked in and is hard to fix later, and to give a guide for developers and planners on how to incorporate OSS early in their engineering work**

**Chapter 6 ( LFD102)**

15. The TODO group:

A. Operates under the auspices of the Free Software Foundation ( FSF) and GNU

**B. Is a project under the umbrella of the Linux Foundation**

C. Is run by the OpenStack Foundation

D. Is a joint project of the UK’s MI6 and Russia’s FSB, and consult with the CSA and NSA as needed

**Chapter 7 ( LFD102)**

16. The OpenChain Project:

A. Operates under the auspices of the Free Software Foundation (FSF) and GNU

**B. Is a project under the umbrella of the Linux Foundation**

C. Is run by the OpenStack Foundation

D. Is a joint project of the UK's MI6 and Russia's FSB, and consults with the CSA and NSA as needed

**Chapter 8 ( LFD102)**

17. When first getting involved in an OSS project, you should (Select all answers that apply):

A. Start contributing code immediately and learn the workflow through doing

**B. Start by helping test and report results**

**C. Consider what it is you would like to work on, either because it is needed by you, or it just interests you**

D. Start by posting messages on the appropriate mailing lists suggesting things you would like to see, pointing out the weak aspects of the project, etc.

18. When working on an OSS project, the best strategy is to:

A. Save up changes until you can submit multiple changes in one large patch, rather than bother maintainers often

**B. Submit changes one at a time in a sequential manner, even if the full change will not do much until the entire patch series is incorporated**

19. When there is someone in the project community that gets abusive or just difficult to deal with, you should (Select all answers that apply):

A. Immediately respond in kind and slap them down

**B. Let established community members moderate the person**

**C. Actually read what they are saying; even if phrased in a nasty manner, the points might need addressing, and you can respond to them calmly**

D. Find out what their demographic characteristics are (race, gender, nationality, etc.) and use that to belittle them

**Chapter 9 ( LFD102)**

20. What is the correct order for the Continuous Delivery, Continuous Deployment and Continuous Integration steps?

A. Continuous Delivery, Continuous Deployment and Continuous Integration

B. Continuous Delivery, Continuous Integration, and Continuous Deployment

**C. Continuous Integration, Continuous Delivery, and Continuous Deployment**

D. Continuous Deployment, Continuous Delivery, and Continuous Integration

21. Continuous Integration (Select all answers that apply):

**A. Can put a strain on developers who have to submit changes constantly**

**B. Can be costly to set up, as it requires a server and staff and training developers to use properly**

**C. Can speed development, as wrong paths can be discovered before they are pursued for a long time**

**D. Speeds up the development process, as builds and tests are fully automated**

**E. Minimizes regression bugs since thorough testing is done at every stage before release (i.e. continuously)**

F. None of the above

22. There are many tooling suites used for Continuous Integration. The most widely used one is:

A. Travis CI

B. Bamboo

**C. Jenkins**

D. Emacs

E. Eclipse

**Chapter 10 ( LFD102)**

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

A. How much you want to charge for buying software based on the project

B. How the code will be used (i.e. good or evil)

**C. Policy on patents**

**D. Should all modifications be public (restrictive vs permissive)**

24. What does FUD stand for?

**A. Fear, Uncertainty and Doubt**

B. Elmer Fud(d)

C. Free Unsupported Development

D. Failed, Unbelievable and Damaged

E. Fitbit, USB and Dirty

25. Which of the following is a copyleft license?

**A. GPL**

B. BSD

**Chapter 11 ( LFD102)**

26. Which organizations offer comprehensive open source license compliance measuring tools, which can often be run in an automated fashion (Select all answers that apply)?

A. The GNU Project

**B. FOSSology**

C. OpenStack Foundation

**D. SPDX Tools**

E. Apache Software Foundation

F. Apple

**Chapter 12 ( LFD102)**

27. The abbreviation for BDFL stands for:

A. Better Delivery from Licensing

**B. Benevolent Dictator for Life**

C. Big Data for Linux

D. Bad Drama from Litterers

28. The job of a mentor includes (Select all answers that apply):

**A. Training new project contributors in how to submit their work successfully in the right form**

B. Knowing when to eject someone from a project because their work is not of high enough quality

**C. Teaching contributors how to handle criticism, as well as how to give constructive criticism**

**D. Finding ways to empower people to give their maximum contribution**

29. Which statement is true?

A. A project can start without a clear idea of what license to follow, and it can adopt it later, as needed

**B. A project should have a clear license to begin with. It may possibly make a change later if it really needs to, but that is often non-trivial if there are quite a few contributors**

**Chapter 13 ( LFD102)**

30. The majority of OSS projects carry out their discussions in English. Therefore:

A. Language misunderstandings are unlikely to occur

B. Misunderstandings will only occur between native and non-native English speakers

C. It is fine to often use unexplained idioms and cultural references

**D. One should always speak as clearly as possible, and while not being dull, think about the audience and what they will be familiar with**

31. OSS projects should explicitly encourage diversity with respect to (Select all answers that apply):

**A. National origin and language**

**B. Sex and gender identity**

C. Height and weight

**D. Race**

32. You propose a new way of doing something, or adding a new feature. Another contributor points out this idea was rejected previously. You should (Select all answers that apply):

**A. Study the previous discussion and see whether it applies, including whether or not differences between your ideas and the old ones were not seen**

**B. Ask whether or not technical abilities have evolved to the point where something that was not feasible can be done today**

**C. Ask whether the need for this feature has grown; the earlier discussion may have been premature**

D. Forget about it. No one will pay attention to you if you go forward if the other contributor has more history and trust than you do

**Chapter 14 ( LFD102)**

33. Select the correct statement. GitHub:

A. Is maintained by The Linux Foundation

**B. Is a private company acquired by Microsoft in 2018**

C. Is maintained by the GNU project

34. When using a GitHub public repository:

A. Anyone on the internet can download the data as well as upload information and make modifications

**B. Anyone on the Internet can download the data, but only authorized collaborators can upload information and modifications**

35. To use Git, you:

A. Must be using Linux

**B. Be on any operating system and version has Git installed (almost all do)**

**Chapter 15 ( LFD102)**

36. Gerrit is:

A. A more advanced replacement for git

**B. An enhanced method of using git for more complex projects**

37. Gerrit works best when:

**A. There is one change per commit**

B. There are many changes to commit

38. With Gerrit, contributors submit their work to:

**A. The reviewing layer, rather than fully upstream**

B. The upstream and then reviewers pick from there