



✓ **Congratulations! You passed!**  
TO PASS 80% or higher

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## OSS Licensing and Legal Issues

LATEST SUBMISSION GRADE

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

1 / 1 point

☒ Should all modifications be public (restrictive vs permissive)

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

☒ Policy on patents

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

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

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

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

1 / 1 point

☒ GPL

☐ BSD

✓ **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.