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

[Keep Learning]

GRADE
100%

Open Source Software

LATEST SUBMISSION GRADE

100%

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

    `1 / 1 point`

    ☑ Restrictive

    > ✓ **Correct**
    > There are two types of open source software licenses: permissive and restrictive.
    >
    > - A permissive license, sometimes called a BSD-like license is a free software license that allows you to make any changes to the code as long as proper attribution is provided; as a contributor, you are not required to make your changes available to the original code creators. Permissive licenses are often preferred by companies. Examples of permissive licenses are MIT License, BSD licenses, Apache license, etc.
    > - A restrictive license, sometimes called a "copyleft" license, allows you to freely distribute copies and modified versions of software as long as the same rights are preserved in any derivative work. It requires you to make all changes available to all recipients of your product. Examples of restrictive licenses are the GNU General Public License (GPL), Creative Commons share-alike, etc.

    ☐ Free of charge

    ☐ Proprietary

    ☑ Permissive

    > ✓ **Correct**
    > There are two types of open source software licenses: permissive and restrictive.
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    > - A permissive license, sometimes called a BSD-like license is a free software license that allows you to make any changes to the code as long as proper attribution is provided; as a contributor, you are not required to make your changes available to the original code creators. Permissive licenses are often preferred by companies. Examples of permissive licenses are MIT License, BSD licenses, Apache license, etc.
    > - A restrictive license, sometimes called a "copyleft" license, allows you to freely distribute copies and modified versions of software as long as the same rights are preserved in any derivative work. It requires you to make all changes available to all recipients of your product. Examples of restrictive licenses are the GNU General Public License (GPL), Creative Commons share-alike, etc.

    ☐ Educational use

2. Linux began:

    `1 / 1 point`

    ○ When SCO ported Xenis to the Intel 8036 processor in 1983

    ⦿ In 1991 with an Internet post by a student in Finland

    ○ In 1998 when IBM made a major investment

    ○ When UNIX was first born about 1969

    > ✓ **Correct**
    > In 1991, while attending the University of Helsinki, Linus Torvalds became curious about operating systems. Frustrated by the licensing of MINIX, which at the time limited it to educational use only, he began to work on his own operating system kernel, which eventually became the Linux kernel. Linus sent out a message in which he mentioned a new operating system he was developing as a hobby, and he was asking for help from fellow developers:
    >
    > *"I'm doing a (free) operating system (just a hobby, won't be big and professional like gnu)..."*

3. Which method best describes the way Android is developed?

    `1 / 1 point`

    ○ Governing Board

    ○ Benevolent Dictatorship

    ⦿ Company-Led

    > ✓ **Correct**

A good example for the company-led governance model is Google's Android project. This is a mostly-closed development process, where one entity controls the design, the development methods and the release schedule. Contributions from external contributors may or may not be solicited. Plans, release dates, future features are usually not made public ahead of time, but, once the software is released, it becomes available, and other people can reproduce the building of it. Red Hat Enterprise Linux is another good example for this type of governance model.

4. Which method best describes the way FreeBSD is developed? `1 / 1 point`

- ○ Benevolent Dictatorship
- ◉ Governing Board
- ○ Company-Led

✓ **Correct**

A good example for the governing board method is the development of FreeBSD. In this model, a small group makes the decisions through some kind of democratic or voting process. However, all discussions are generally done on open mailing lists. The governing structures, the rules of organization, the degree of consensus required, etc. varies from project to project. Using this governance type tends to lead to less frequent releases, but well-debugged code. Debian is another example of project lead by a governing board.

5. Which method best describes the way Linux kernel is developed? `1 / 1 point`

- ○ Company-Led
- ◉ Benevolent Dictatorship
- ○ Governing Board

✓ **Correct**

A good example for the benevolent dictatorship governance model is the Linux kernel. In this model, there is a strong leader that makes the final decisions and controls the project management. This is a very successful model for some projects: Linux, lead by Linux Torvalds, is the best known example, and Wikipedia, lead by Jimmy Wales, is another one. The project quality and success depend on the leader's wisdom and management capability, especially as the project matures and scales to a larger number of contributors. The leader's role may be social and political, not necessarily structural. As the project matures, the leader or maintainer will write less code, but will be heavily involved in the review and decision making processes.