

## 2015-HU-01-EN Beaver-tutorials

0 ----		I: medium		II: easy		III: easy		IV: easy	
<input type="checkbox"/> ALG		<input type="checkbox"/> INF		<input type="checkbox"/> STRUC		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUZ		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SOC	
								<input type="checkbox"/> USE	

Answer Type: Multiple Choice Mandatory for: none

### Body

#### Beaver-tutorials

The teacher in the beaver school want to give more didactic material to his students. He found a portal with an interesting scanned book which declares in its front matter that it should be distributed according to a "Creative Common License" that makes everyone free to share, copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially, provided that appropriate credit is given. The license also specifies that If one remixes, transforms, or builds upon the book, the modified book may not be distributed.

### Question

Which of these behavior is not permitted under the terms of this license?

### Answer

- A. Selling book copies to the students.
- B. Translating the book, keeping the translated copy for himself.
- C. Giving to students a chapter of the book, without mentioning the title and the authors..
- D. Putting a copy of the scanned book on the school website.

### Explanation

C is the correct answer.

### It's informatics

Copyright is a complex issue: sometimes even the experts in local and international laws have difficulties in disentangling regulations and people rights, and it is general not easy to decide if something can be uploaded, downloaded, used, distributed. Creative Common licenses were invented in order to make easier to authors and users to understand what can be done without breaking laws or contracts. The authors can easily state clearly if they want attribution (a mention of the original author), if they allow commercial use of their creation, if they prohibit derivative works, and if they put restrictions on the license of derivative distributions. These "rights" (known, in order, as BY, NC, ND, SA) can be composed independently in a new license. So, for example, the task describes a BY-ND license, and users should immediately understand that the author requires attribution of her/his original work and no derivatives are permitted. Everything else is allowed (at least according to the license...). Thus:

- A is permitted by the author's license (but probably not by school regulations...)
- B is permitted, as long as the derivative work is not distributed to others
- D is permitted, since Creative Commons do not restrict sharing if the attribution to the original author is preserved.

## Keywords

Copyright, license, moral

## Websites

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Creative\\_Commons\\_license](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Creative_Commons_license)

<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nd/4.0/>

<http://freedomdefined.org/Licenses>

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Copyright>

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fair\\_use](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fair_use)

## Internal Use

### Wording

copyright, publisher

### Comments

Zsuzsa Pluhár, [pluharzs@caesar.elte.hu](mailto:pluharzs@caesar.elte.hu), 2015-04-10, No Comment.

Mattia Monga, [monga@di.unimi.it](mailto:monga@di.unimi.it), 2015-05-28, Rewritten to frame it in a specific copyright context

### Graphics

No graphics

### Files

All additional files for this task (graphics, scripts, etc.)

2015-HU-01-EN.odt (this file)

2015-HU-01-EN.pdf (this file in pdf format)

### Authorship

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