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1年間無料アップデート

Exam : **050-100**

Title : Open Source Essentials

Version : DEMO

1.What is the key principle of Continuous Integration (CI)?
A. Collect all changes of a software on individual branches of the source code repository and merge them when development is completed.
B. Enforce that all developers perform tests on their own computers before adding their changes to the source code repository.
C. Use only one single branch in the source code repository and add all changes to this single branch as soon as the change is completed.
D. Remove the need for testing and beta versions of software because all changes are always made to the stable version of the software.
E. Automatically build and test software whenever changes are committed to the source code repository to identify errors as early as possible.
Answer: E
Explanation:
Continuous Integration is the practice of frequently integrating code changes into a shared repository and automatically building and testing the software after each change. This allows teams to detect integration issues and defects as early as possible, reducing the cost and effort required to fix them later in the development process.

2.Which of the following statements is a key characteristic of the Freemium business model in regards to open source software development?
A. A product or service is available for free to users who contribute to the product's development.
B. A product or service is available for free only if a user wants to run the software on their own computers.
C. A product or service is available for free but users may decide to donate money to the developers.
D. A product or service is available for free for a specific amount of time and requires payments for ongoing use after the initial period is over.
E. A product or service is available for free in a basic version but additional features are only available for paying users.
Answer: E
Explanation:
The Freemium model provides a basic version of a product or service at no cost while offering advanced features, enhanced functionality, or additional services only to paying customers. This approach allows users to try and use the core product for free while generating revenue from users who require premium capabilities.

3.Which of the following statements is true about a Service Level Agreement (SLA) that a client enters into with a service provider offering hosted software services?
A. The SLA defines how the user may modify and distribute the service provider's software.
B. The SLA contains a price list that includes all fees the customer has to pay for using the services.
C. The SLA includes rules for dealing with conflicts of interest when a service provider offers services to competing customers.
D. The SLA defines how the service provider may access, analyze, and process the customer's data.
E. The SLA defines specific performance targets and quality metrics that the software provider has to meet.

Answer: E
Explanation:
A Service Level Agreement defines measurable service expectations between a provider and a customer, such as availability, uptime, response times, performance levels, and support commitments. It establishes specific service quality targets that the provider is expected to meet and often includes remedies if those targets are not achieved.

4.What are general goals of copyright law? (Choose three.)
A. Copyright law gives the author of a work rights to control how the work is used, distributed, and reproduced.
B. Copyright law protects original works of authorship such as literary works, sound recordings or software.
C. Copyright law is designed to encourage creativity and innovation by giving authors a legal framework to protect their works.
D. Copyright law defines the financial conditions under which authors are remunerated for original works of authorship.
E. Copyright law defines public registers in which the original works of authorship must be recorded in order to be protected.
Answer: A, B, C
Explanation:
Copyright law grants creators certain exclusive rights over their original works, including control over reproduction, distribution, and other uses. It protects original works of authorship such as books, music, artwork, and software. By providing legal protection for creative works, copyright law encourages creativity and innovation by allowing authors to benefit from their creations.

5.Which of the following requirements can be enforced by Creative Commons licenses? (Choose two.)
A. Creative Commons licenses may require the user to share the revenue generated from the work with the original author.
B. Creative Commons licenses may require attribution, which means that anyone using a work must give appropriate credit to the original creator.
C. Creative Commons licenses may prohibit commercial use of a licensed work.
D. Creative Commons licenses may restrict the duration of the granted rights to a specific number of years.
E. Creative Commons licenses may grant rights only to users in a specific region.
Answer: B, C
Explanation:
Creative Commons licenses can require attribution, meaning users must give appropriate credit to the original creator when using the work. They can also prohibit commercial use through the NonCommercial (NC) condition, which allows use of the work only for non-commercial purposes.