ANNEX A · SOFTWARE LICENCES

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

TASK 1 THE LICENCE HUNT

19 min · alone

Every program on your PC comes with its licence. Open a terminal (**Ctrl + Alt + T**). The Tab key completes file names.

1. The full texts of the most used licences:

```
ls /usr/share/common-licenses/
```

How many files? _____ Three names you see: _____

2. The first lines of one of them:

```
head -3 /usr/share/common-licenses/GPL-3
```

Version: _____ Date: _____

3. The licence of five programs. Run the command, then repeat it changing `bash` for each name in the table.

```
grep -m1 "^License:" /usr/share/doc/bash/copyright
```

bash	apt	libc6	dash	zlib1g

4. The licence of a driver inside the kernel: `modinfo usbhid | grep license` → _____

5. In the browser open `microsoft.com/useterms` and choose Windows 11. Search (Ctrl + F) for **not sold**.

Copy the sentence: _____

One thing the licence says you may **not** do: _____

DONE WHEN you have found at least four different licences on one PC and one sentence from a proprietary one.

TASK 2 CAN I...?

20 min · pairs, then alone

A. Write **Y** (yes) or **N** (no) in every cell.

May I…	Proprietary, paid (Windows 11)	Freeware (WhatsApp)	Permissive (MIT)	Copyleft (GPL)
1 · use it without paying?				
2 · read the source code?				
3 · change it for myself?				
4 · give copies to friends?				
5 · sell copies?				
6 · hand out my changed version as a closed product?				

The only row where MIT and GPL are different: _____

B. Write **F** (free software) or **P** (proprietary).

___ Firefox ___ Windows 11 ___ VLC ___ Photoshop

___ WhatsApp ___ LibreOffice ___ macOS ___ Ubuntu

DONE WHEN 24 cells and 8 letters are written, and you can explain row 5 and row 6.

TASK 3 SIX CASES

18 min · pairs

Write **yes** or **no** and the reason. Use the words of today: OEM, retail, copyleft, permissive, freedom 0–3, copyright.

Case	Verdict and reason
1 · Your laptop came with Windows 11. Its motherboard dies. You build a new PC. May you move that Windows licence to it?	
2 · A company takes a GPL program, improves it and sells the new version without the source code. Allowed?	
3 · You find useful code on a web page. There is no licence anywhere. May you put it in your app?	
4 · Your company uses a library under the MIT licence inside a paid, closed app. Allowed?	
5 · A school installs Ubuntu on 30 PCs from one USB stick. Legal? What does it pay in licences?	
6 · You publish your first app. Open `choosealicense.com`. Which licence for "I care about sharing improvements"? And for "simple and permissive"?	

DONE WHEN six verdicts, each with a reason that uses one of today's words.

TASK 4 EXIT TICKET

8 min · alone, no notes

1. What makes a program "free software"?

- ☐ a) Its price is zero
- ☐ b) Its licence gives every user the four freedoms
- ☐ c) It has no author
- ☐ d) It has no licence

2. Which freedom needs the source code?

- ☐ a) To run the program
- ☐ b) To give copies to others
- ☐ c) To study and change the program
- ☐ d) To use it at work

3. Which of these is a copyleft licence?

- ☐ a) GPL
- ☐ b) MIT
- ☐ c) BSD
- ☐ d) The Windows 11 licence

4. What is special about an OEM licence of Windows?

- ☐ a) It can be installed on five PCs
- ☐ b) It must be paid every year
- ☐ c) It includes the source code
- ☐ d) It is tied to the device it came with

5. You find code on the web with no licence. What may you do with it?

- ☐ a) Anything: it is public
- ☐ b) Nothing without the author's permission
- ☐ c) Use it if you are a student
- ☐ d) Use it under the GPL