Katja Glass
Consulting

Open Source – Licenses and more
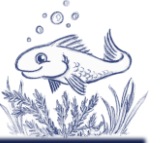
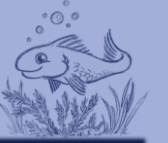## Bowl of opportunities

Disclaimer

This presentations is intended for educational purposes only and do not replace independent professional judgment. Statements of fact and opinions expressed are those of the presenter. The presenter does not take responsibility for, the content, accuracy or completeness of the information presented.

Agenda

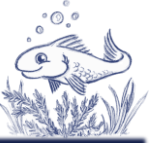- ➢ **Introduction**

- ➢ Licenses

- ➢ Commercial Aspects
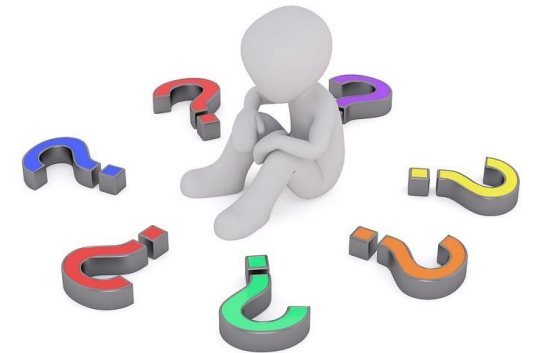
- ➢ Project Considerations

- ➢ Summary

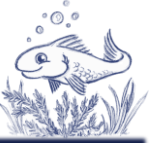- ➢ Links

Introduction

Open Source Projects - Aspects

➤ Choose license

➤ Community engagement

➤ Consider financing aspects

➤ Ongoing developments / support

➤ Additional documentation training

Introduction

Licenses

➢ Copyright (default)

➢ Open Source Licenses
  ➢ Source code

➢ General licenses
  ➢ Data, Data Model
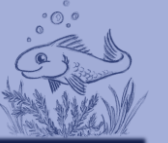 ➢ Documents
  ➢ Trainings

➢ Many other licenses

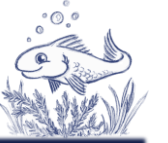OSI
Open
Source
Initiative

CC
Creative
Commons

Agenda

➢ Introduction

➢ **Licenses**

➢ Commercial Aspects

➢ Project Considerations

➢ Summary

➢ Links
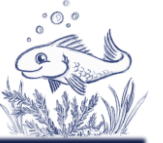
Licenses

➢ Creative Commons in general
  ➢ Documents
  ➢ Videos, Images
  ➢ Data
  ➢ Data Model

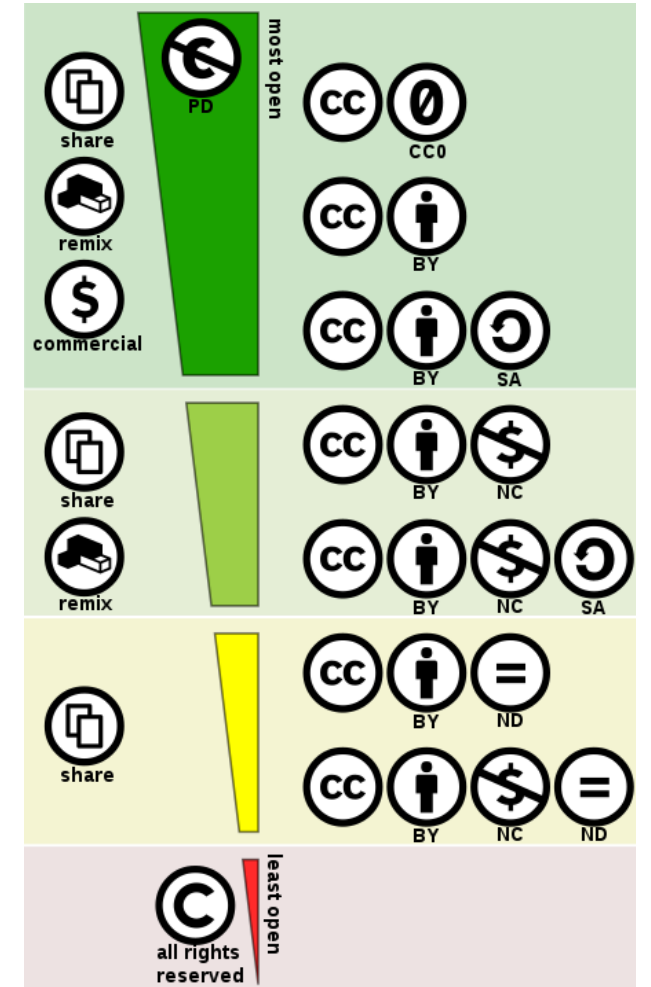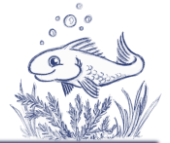➢ Open Source licenses specially for Source Code

Licenses

- ## Creative Commons in general
  - Documents
  - Videos, Images
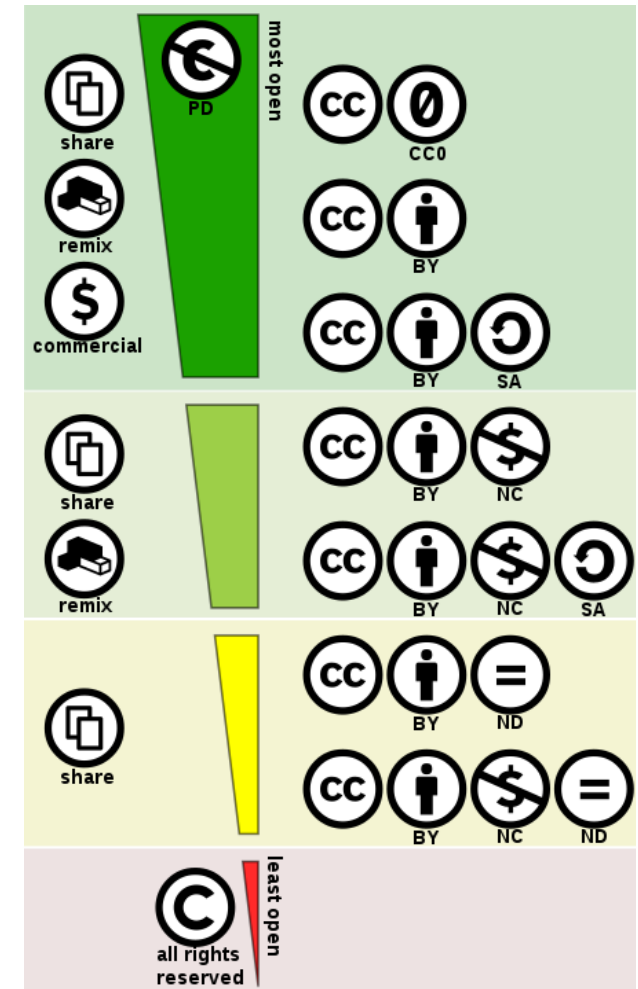 - Data
  - Data Model

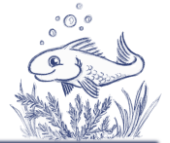# Licenses – Creative Commons

➢ Can be applied all copyright work

Public domain - No rights reserved
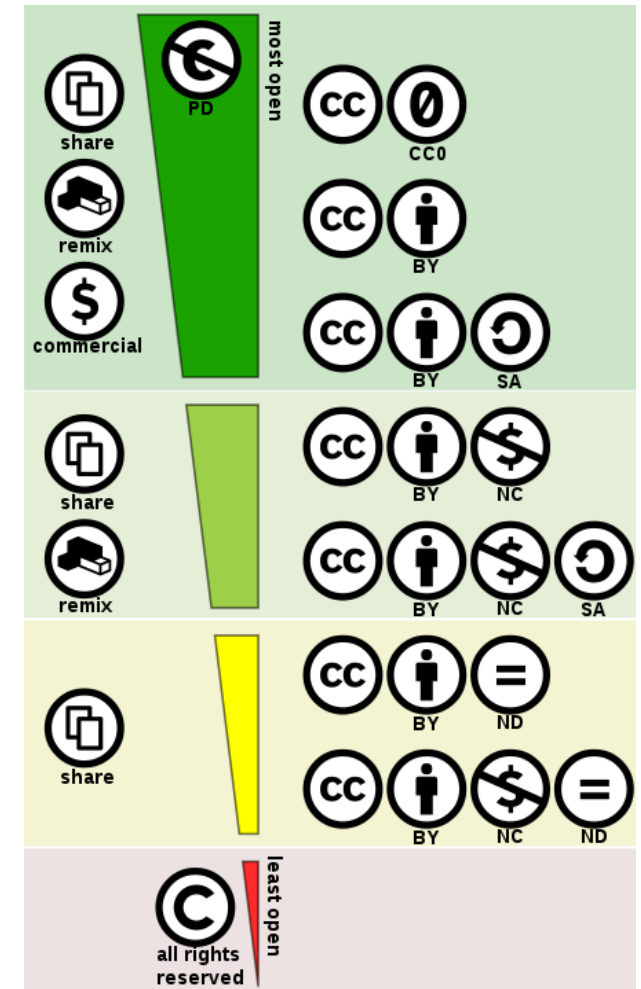
BY - Attribution

SA - Attribution - ShareAlike

Licenses – Creative Commons
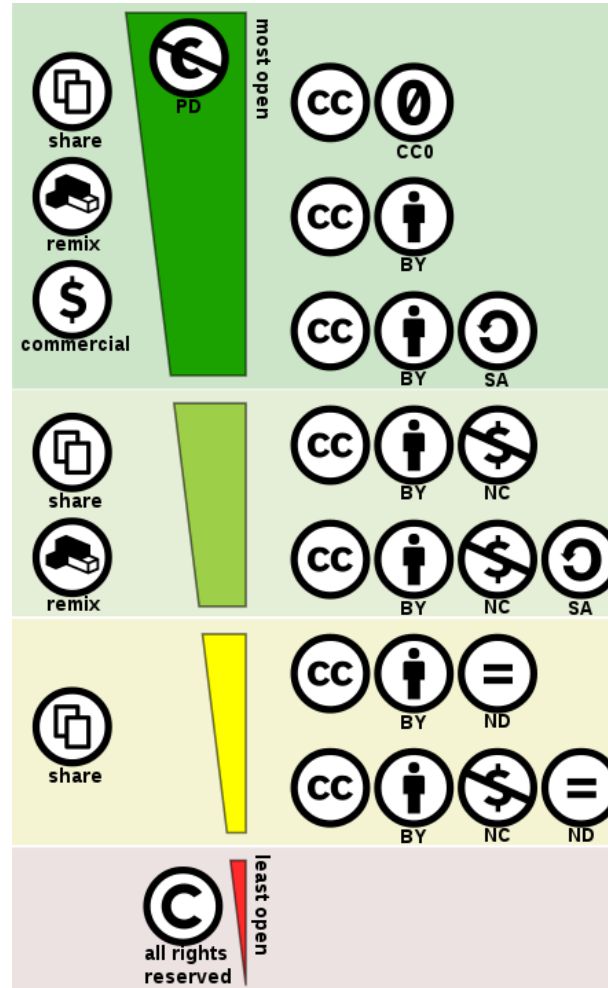
➢ Can be applied all copyright work

ND - No Derives

NC – Non Commercial

Licenses

Open Source Licenses

➢ Core Rights for Open Source
  ➢ Use
  ➢ Modify
  ➢ Share

➢ Specifically designed for Open Source
  ➢ Addressing specific legal aspects
  ➢ Disclaimer of warranty

➢ Similar to CC license available

Open Source Licenses
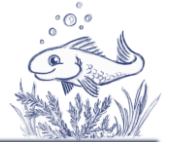
➤ License types

Permissable	Copyleft
• Allows re-licensing of derived work	• Derives must use same license
• Similar BY-Attribution	• Similar ShareAlike

Permissable 67%	Copy-Left 33%

* 2019 Statistics according WhiteSource

Open Source Licenses

➤ License types

Permissable	Copyleft

Permissable
- Use, Share, Modify

- Sell modified versions

Copyleft
- Use, Share, Modify
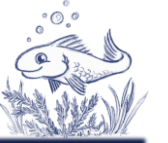- Can sell, but have to grant "same rights" (users can use, share, modify, even sell)

Permissable 67%	Copy-Left 33%

* 2019 Statistics according WhiteSource

Open Source Licenses

➢ Public Domain

➢ MIT
  ➢ Similar BY, very short & easy

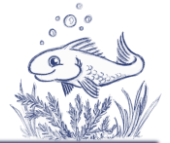➢ Apache License 2.0
  ➢ Similar BY, more complex, more detailed

➢ BSD
  ➢ No endorsement/promotion from copyright holders / contributors

Open Source Licenses

Share Alike Restrictions, GNU-Family
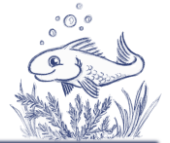
(**GPL**, LGPL, AGPL)

➤ Disclose Source

➤ License & Copyright notice

➤ State changes

➤ **Same license**

  ➤ LGPL – not if used as library

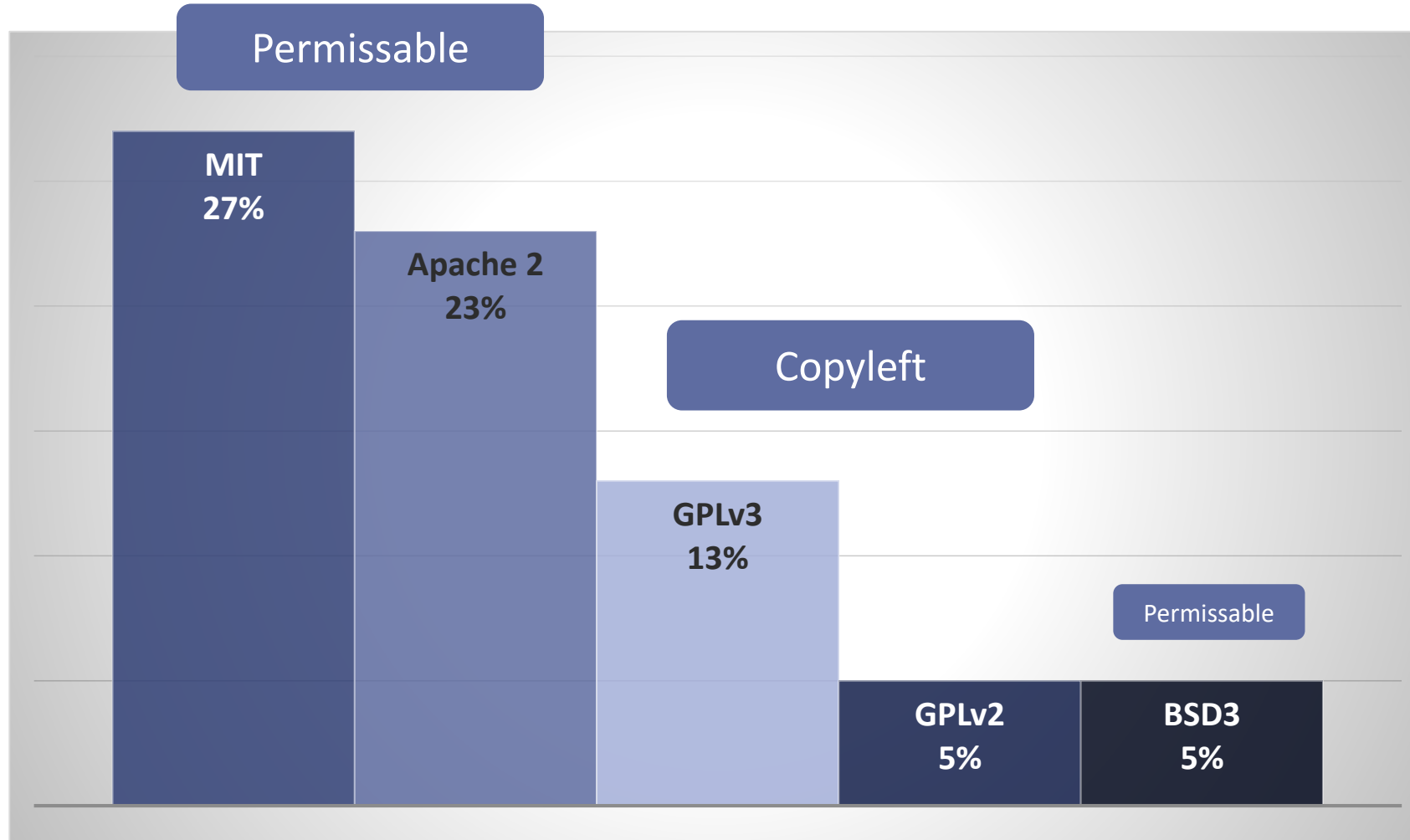 ➤ AGPL – also if used as network software (SaaS)

Copyleft

Open Source Licenses

MIT
BY-Attribution

GPL
Re-Share

Open Source Licenses

Permissable

MIT
27%

Apache 2
23%

Copyleft

GPLv3
13%

Permissable

GPLv2
5%

BSD3
5%

Open Source Licenses - Examples

Simple Usage

Flexible use of source code execution results

Open Source
MIT
GPL / AGPL / LGPL
<many others>

- Use Source and/or Software
- Modify
- Keep Acknowledgements & licenses
- **No need to publish anything, use only within company / organization**

Open Source Licenses - Examples

Simple Usage
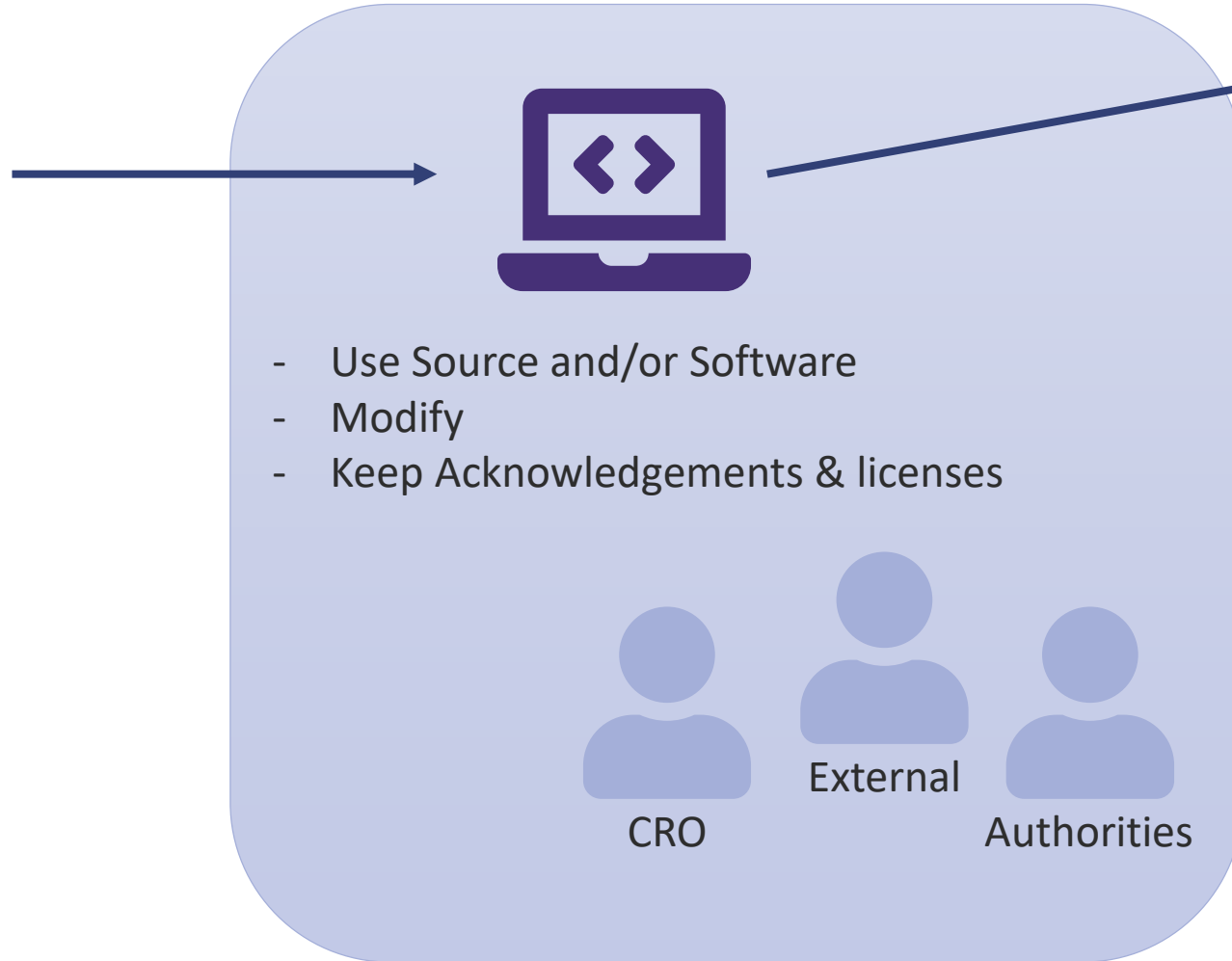

Open Source
MIT
GPL / AGPL / LGPL
<many others>

- Use Source and/or Software
- Modify
- Keep Acknowledgements & licenses
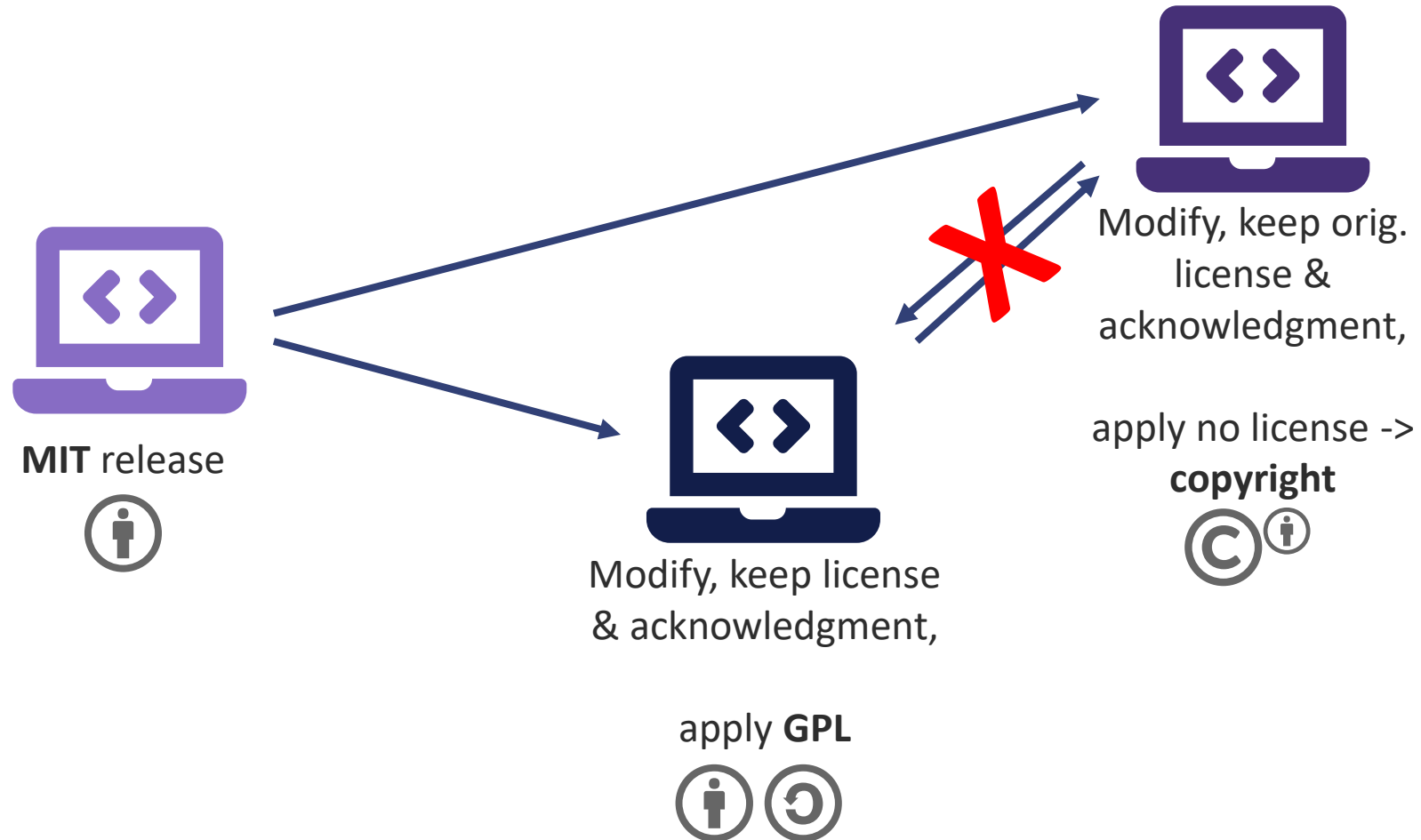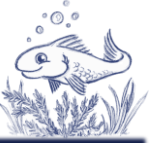
CRO   External   Authorities
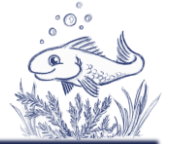
Flexible use of source code execution results

Rights of users
Use
Modify
Share

Open Source Licenses - Examples

MIT release

Modify, keep license & acknowledgment,

apply **GPL**

Modify, keep orig. license & acknowledgment,

apply no license -> **copyright**

Open Source Licenses - Examples

OS - Developer

MIT release

External Developer / CRO

Modify

keep orig. license & acknowledgment

apply no license -> **copyright**

Customer / Pharma

Software/Programs can't be use in another context unless specified in contract

- Sell Programming Services
- **Can** provide Program
- **Must** Provide Acknowledgment when providing derived work

Open Source Licenses - Examples

OS - Developer

MIT

Modify, keep license & acknowledgment,

apply GPL

CRO (external provider)

Modify

keep orig. license & both acknowledgment

Must apply GPL

Customer / Pharma

Can use in any context according GPL

- Sell Programming Services
- **Must** provide programs (GPL licensed)
- **Must** Provide three Acknowledgment

Open Source Licenses - Examples

Open Source
GPL (& similar)

Can sell software
MUST provide source

Rights of users
Use
Modify
Share

Users put everything to public, granting GPL rights

Users can even sell further, granting GPL rights

Source NOT published in internet
Rights are to USERS, not public

Users can use rights,
Can publish to public

Open Source
GPL (& similar)

Can sell software
MUST provide source
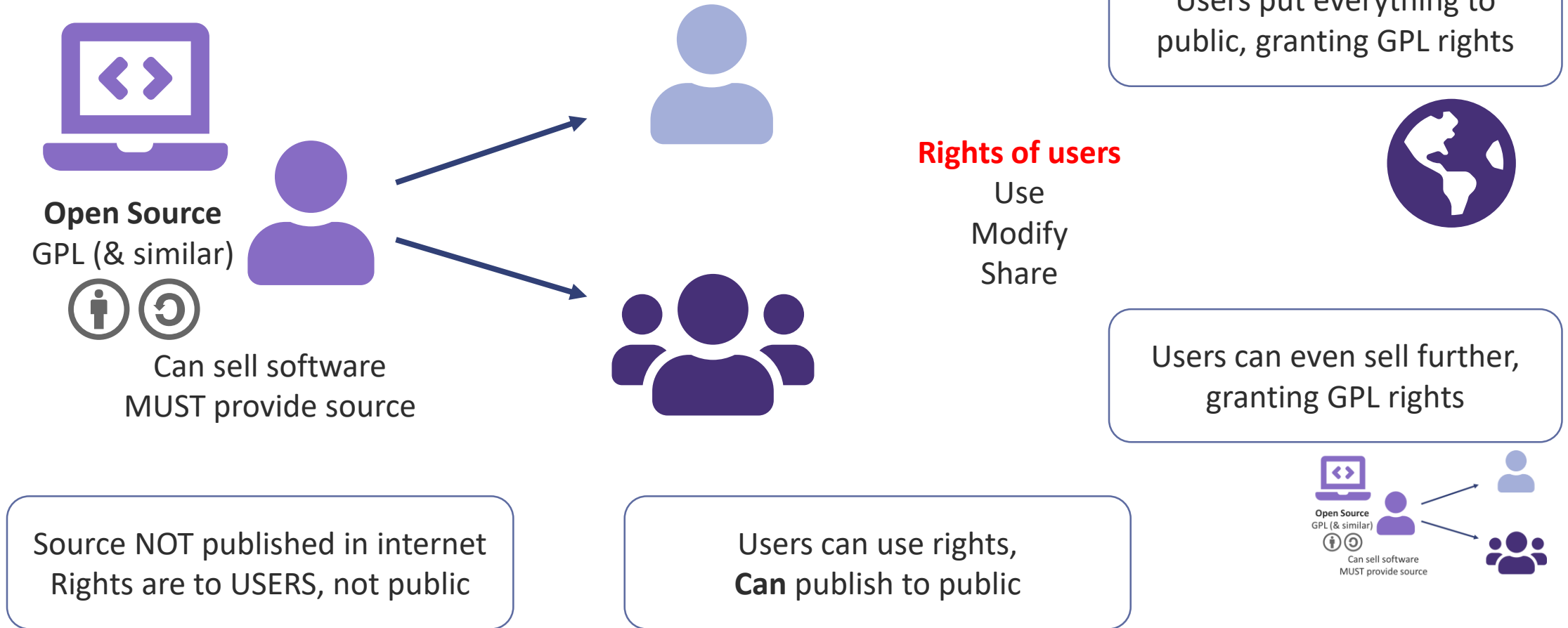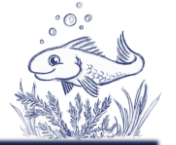
Open Source Licenses – GPL Q&A

Gnu General License

L(esser)GPL

GPL

A(ffero)GPL

Open Source Licenses - GPL

Max. protected Software

➤ LGPL

Link only, e.g. include Package or library

.exe

© Copyright

Software provided to users

➤ GPL

Use, modify

SaaS

© Copyright

Software NOT provided to users

➤ AGPL

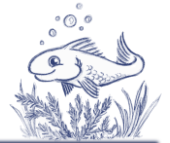© Copyright
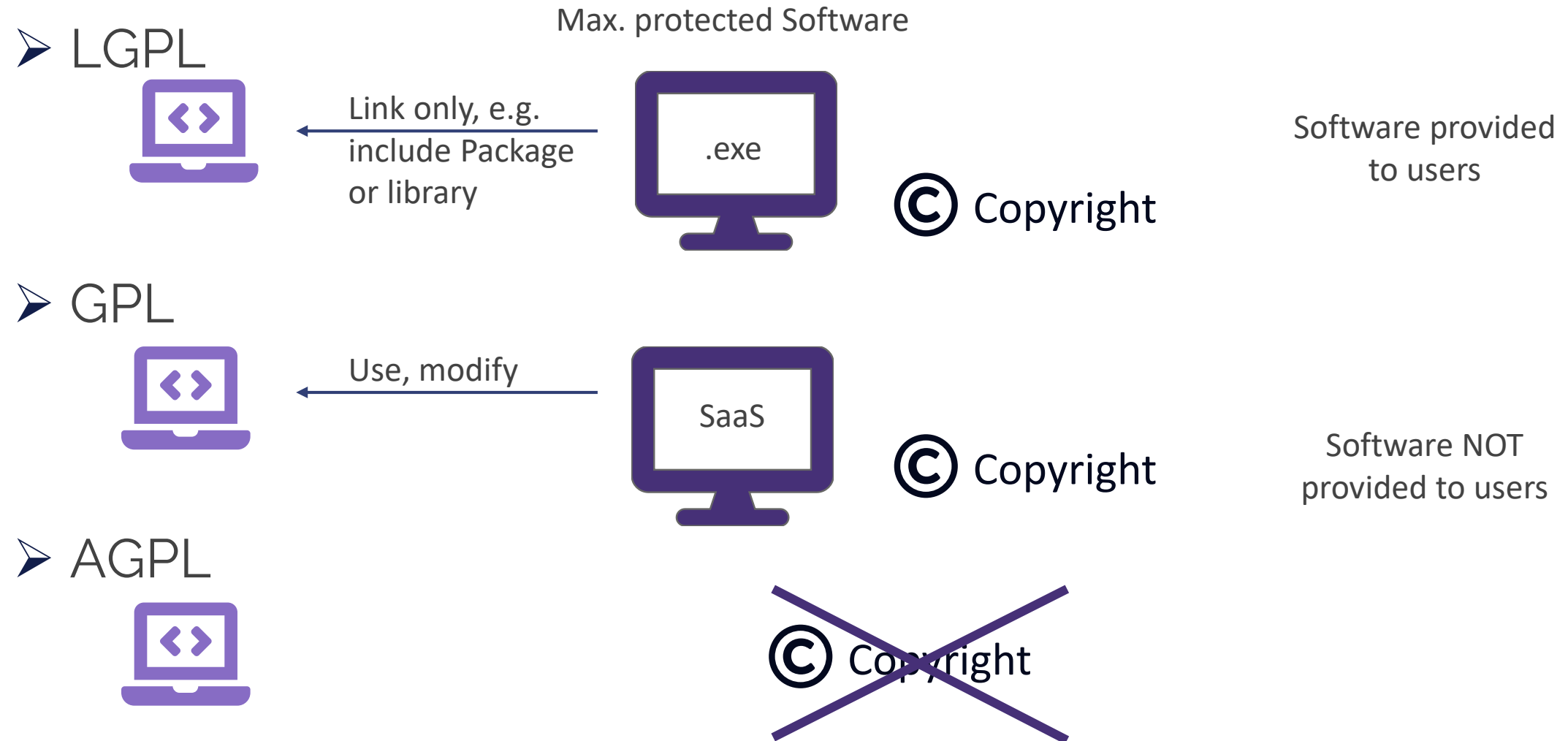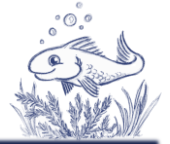
Open Source Licenses

MIT to avoid hurdles
➢ Especially small projects
➢ Working with CROs, externals, …

GPL to get "snowball" – open source effect
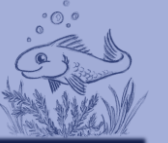➢ If you change source, use same license
➢ Avoid commercialization

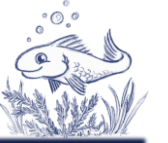LGPL vs. GPL vs. AGPL
➢ Different re-share strictness

Agenda

- ➢ Introduction

- ➢ Licenses

- ➢ **Commercial Aspects**

- ➢ Project Considerations

- ➢ Summary

- ➢ Links
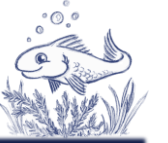
Commercial Aspects

Why Open Source / Open Standards

➤ Allow anyone to use

➤ Promote global standardization (over companies)

➤ Allows full transparency & acceptance

➤ …

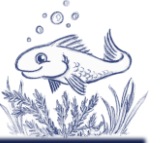➤ Collaboration standard better than custom standard**s**

Commercial Aspects

Business Concepts

➢ Professional Services

➢ Merchandise / Adverts

➢ Software as a Service

➢ Donations / Crowdsourcing

➢ Selling Users (e.g. App-Store income)

➢ Re-Licensing
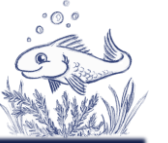
➢ Sponsorship

Commercial Aspects

Who should / could pay?

➢ All user (independent, CROs, Pharma)?

➢ All members?

➢ All companies / big companies?

➢ Software providers?

➢ Environment providers (Cloud, Databases, ...)?

➢ Sponsors with adverts?
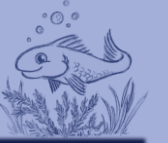
Commercial Aspects

How / for what?

➢ Trainings, documents, additional material

➢ Support

➢ Cloud services

➢ Integration support (e.g. "App-Store")
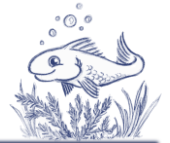
➢ Continuous Development

➢ Validation

Agenda

- ➢ Introduction

- ➢ Licenses

- ➢ Commercial Aspects

- ➢ **Project Considerations**

- ➢ Summary

- ➢ Links

Project Considerations

➢ Three-Aspect Process

Data

Metadata / Concept

Software

Proprietary
- Customer Ownership
- CDISC standards

Open
- Example data

Open
- Allow anyone to use
- Adoption & Additions
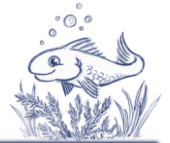- Metadata ideally "public domain" (contributor maintenance otherwise)

Open
- Provide Functionality
- Enable additional open source software
- Vendor independent
- APIs
- Plugin support

Documentation

Documentation

Documentation

Project Considerations

FAIR

Customization

Lifecycle

Inhibitor
(support additional open source development)
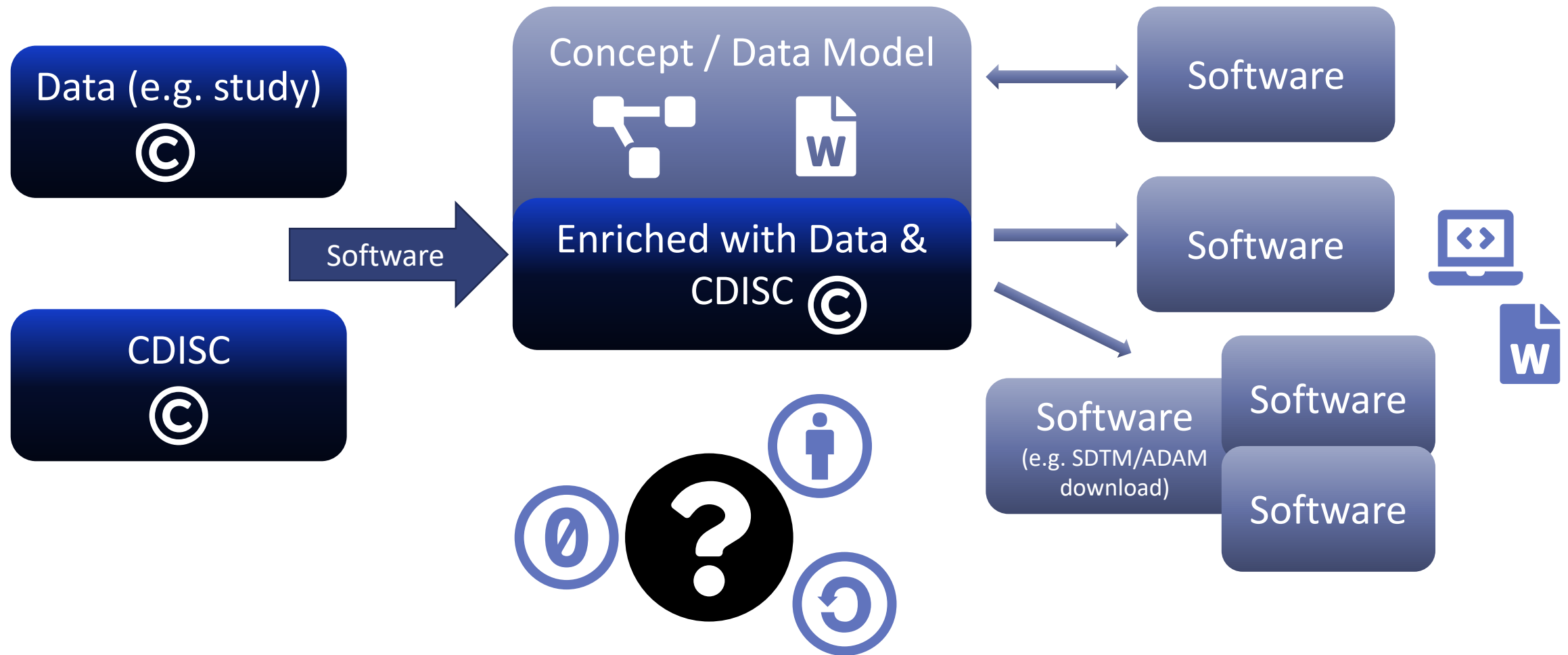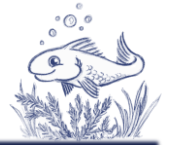
Owner of Software
(can apply different licenses)

Vendor / Environment Neutral

Addon / Plugin friendly

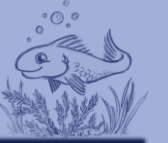Source Code just „small" part of Software / Process
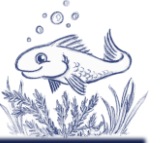
Project Considerations

Agenda

➤ Introduction

➤ Licenses

➤ Commercial Aspects

➤ Project Considerations
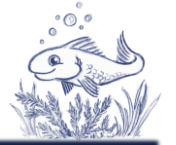
➤ **Summary**

➤ Links

Summary

- ➤ Open Source as inhibitor for open Software

- ➤ Licenses for Source Code

- ➤ Creative Commons licenses for "others"

- ➤ Understanding of core license concepts
  - ➤ Public Domain – full freedom
  - ➤ MIT – very open (BY)
  - ➤ GPL – inhibitor purpose (ShareAlike)

Summary
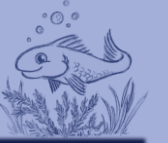
Open Source Projects

➢ Financing difficult

➢ Mindshift in industry

  ➢ Open source can harmonize a lot!

  ➢ Needs investment

➢ Collaboration opportunity

➢ Can enable many solutions

➢ Innovative small Proof of Concepts
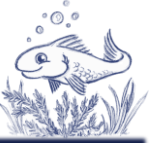
➢ Up to large-scale projects

Agenda

- ➢ Introduction

- ➢ Licenses

- ➢ Commercial Aspects

- ➢ Project Considerations
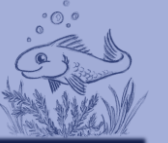
- ➢ Summary

- ➢ Links

Links

➢ Presentation „Data & metadata licensing"

➢ Overview of most common licenses „Choose a License"

➢ Creative Commons website

➢ Open Source Initiative website

➢ Business Concepts of Open Source (Wikipedia)

➢ Open Source Portal for Clinical Study Evaluations

Discussions
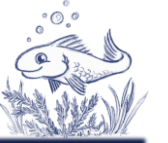

Katja Glass Consulting

info@glacon.eu

www.glacon.eu

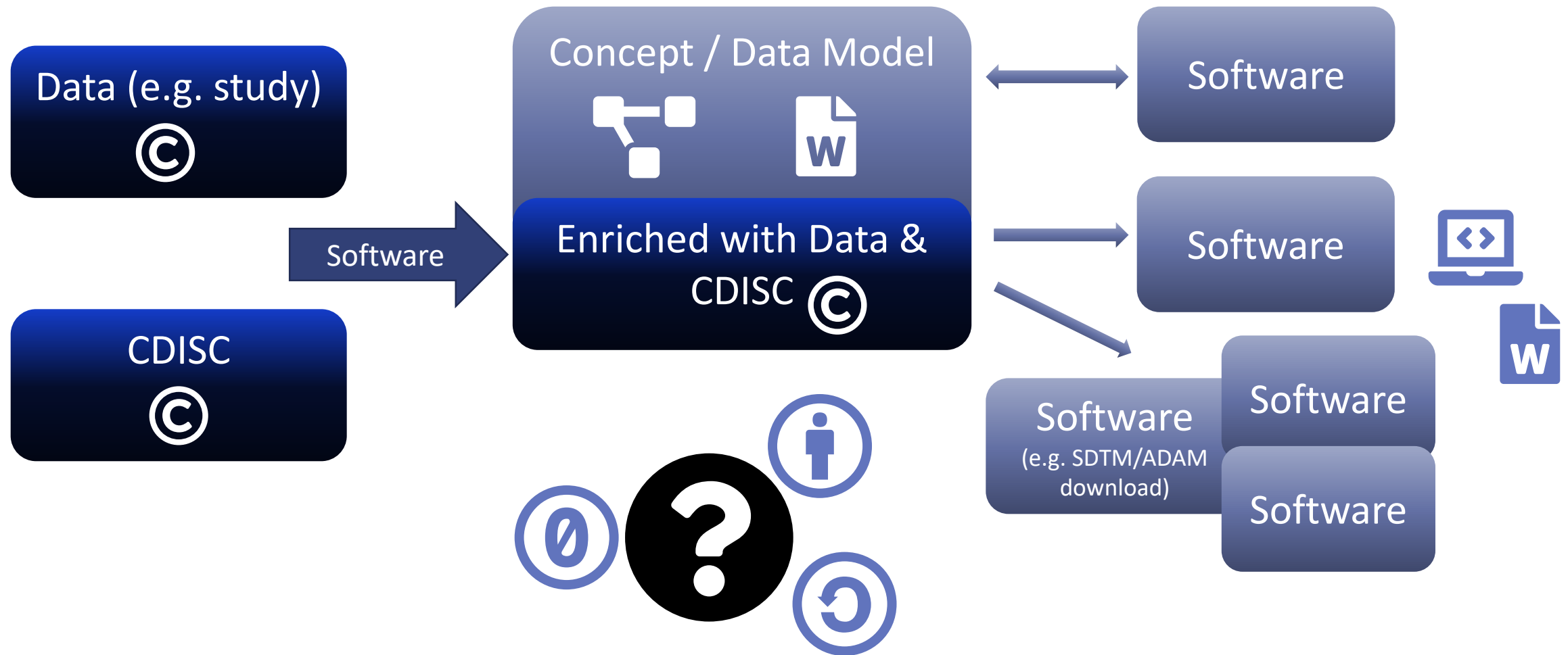www.glacon.eu/portal
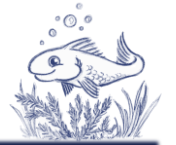
Discussions

- ➤ Questions on licenses?

- ➤ How open? What parts?

- ➤ Community / Company engagement?
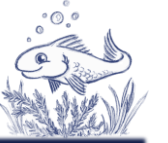
- ➤ Learn from others: CDISC, PHUSE & Pinnacle

Project Considerations

Open Source Licenses – GPL Q&A

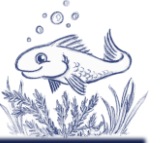Force publication

➢ No, only to users

Nondisclosure agreement

➢ No, contradicts GPL rights (Users can reshare, also to public)

Translation to another programming language?

➢ Modification -> GPL (no "new" software)

Open Source Licenses – GPL Q&A

Difference licenses?

➢ Creator / copyright owner can release under GPL and other

GPL for non-software

➢ Possible, not recommended, use CC (creative commons)