OpenChain 台灣社群聚會:首發工作坊

# OpenChain 2.0 Specification in a Nutshell

#### SZ Lin (林上智)

Software R&D Engineer, Software Development Dept. / 軟體工程師

Debian Developer / Debian 開發者

OpenChain Project Governing Board Member / OpenChain Project 治理委員

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# OpenChain 規範定義開源授權合規方案主要件以確保其品質。

目的是為了提供建立信任的基準讓組織間能夠交換由開源軟體組成的軟體解決方案。

# OpenChain 一致性方案可以涵蓋單個產品線或整個組織。

不同的組織能選擇他們的政策及進程以適切符合 他們的規模,目標以及範圍

審核稽證不需要公開,組織可基於保密協議 (NDA)選擇將其提供給他人。







ICS > 35 > 35.020

# **ISO/IEC DIS 5230**

### Information technology — OpenChain Specification

#### GENERAL INFORMATION

PREVIEW

Status: O Under development

You can **comment** on this draft international standard by contacting your national member

Edition: 1

Number of pages: 7

Technical Committee: ISO/IEC JTC 1 Information technology

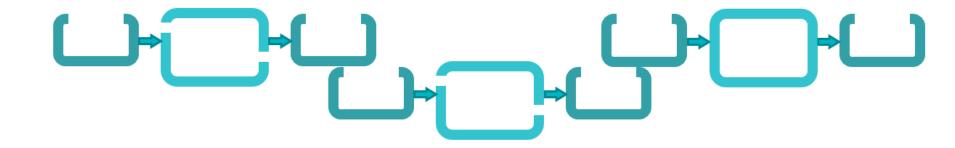
ICS: 35.020 Information technology (IT) in general



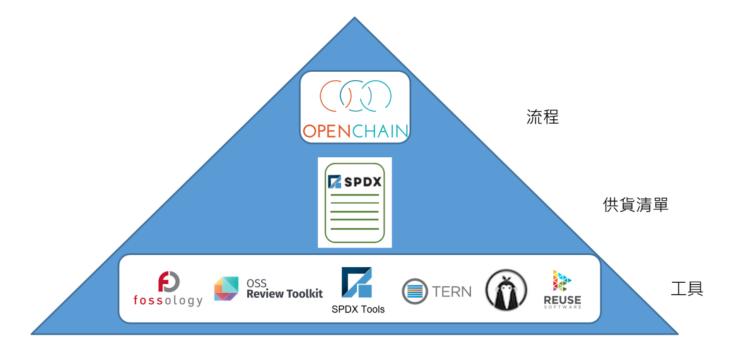
# OpenChain 定義開源合規佈局



成果:可預測的 B2B 合規舉措



# 開源合規解決方案



https://compliance.linuxfoundation.org/







### OPENCHAIN 規範書

版本 2.0

在開源裡建立信任以構建軟體解決方案

https://github.com/OpenChain-Project/Specification-Translations/tree/master/zh-Hant/2.0



# "開源軟體"

軟體程式依據一個或多個授權條款,該條款符合**開放原始碼促進會 (OpenSource.org)** 發布之開放原始碼定義 (Open Source Definition) 或**自由軟體基金會**發布之自由軟體定義 (Free Software Definition) 或類似條款。



# The Open Source Definition

"Open source doesn't just mean access to the source code."

"The distribution terms of open-source software must comply with the following criteria."





### 

Guaranteeing the 'our' in source...

img src: https://opensource.org/

- 1 Free Redistribution
- 2 Source Code
- 3 Derived Works
- Integrity of The Author's Source Code
- No Discrimination Against Persons or Groups

- 6 No Discrimination Against Fields of Endeavor
- 7 Distribution of License
- 8 License Must Not Be Specific to a Product
- 9 License Must Not Restrict Other Software
- 10 License Must Be Technology-Neutral



### Open Source Licenses [2]

#### License Index

- License Approval Process
- License Information
- Origins and definitions of categories from the License Proliferation Committee report

In the lists below, a parenthesized expression following a license name is its SPDX short identifier, if one exists, except for two items in the first list (GNU General Public License and GNU Lesser General Public License). For these, the parenthesized expressions ("GPL" and "LGPL" respectively) are the common non-version-specific names of these licenses today (note also that the full name of the first version (2.0) of the LGPL is the GNU Library General Public License). There is no non-version-specific SPDX short identifier for the GPL and LGPL.



#### Licenses that are "popular and widely-used or with strong communities"

The below list is based on publicly available statistics obtained at the time of the Report of License Proliferation Committee.

- Apache License 2.0 (Apache-2.0)
- 3-clause BSD license (BSD-3-Clause)
- 2-clause BSD license (BSD-2-Clause)
- GNU General Public License (GPL)
- GNU Lesser General Public License (LGPL)
- MIT license (MIT)
- Mozilla Public License 2.0 (MPL-2.0)
- Common Development and Distribution License 1.0 (CDDL-1.0)
- Eclipse Public License 2.0 (EPL-2.0)



# The Free Software Definition

The term "free" is used in the sense of "free speech," not of "free of charge."



# FREE SOFTWARE



The freedom to run the program, for any purpose (freedom 0).



The freedom to study how the program works, and change it so it does your computing as you wish (freedom 1). Access to the source code is a precondition for this.



The freedom to redistribute copies so you can help your neighbor (freedom 2).



The freedom to distribute copies of your modified versions to others (freedom 3). By doing this you can give the whole community a chance to benefit from your changes. Access to the source code is a precondition for this.



### Open Source and Free Software

The term "open source" software is used by some people to mean more or less the same category as free software. It is not exactly the same class of software: they accept some licenses that we consider too restrictive, and there are free software licenses they have not accepted. However, the differences in extension of the category are small: we know of only a few cases of source code that is open source but not free. In principle it could happen that some free programs are rejected as open source, but we don't know if that has ever happened.

We prefer the term "free software" because it refers to freedom—something that the term "open source" does not do.

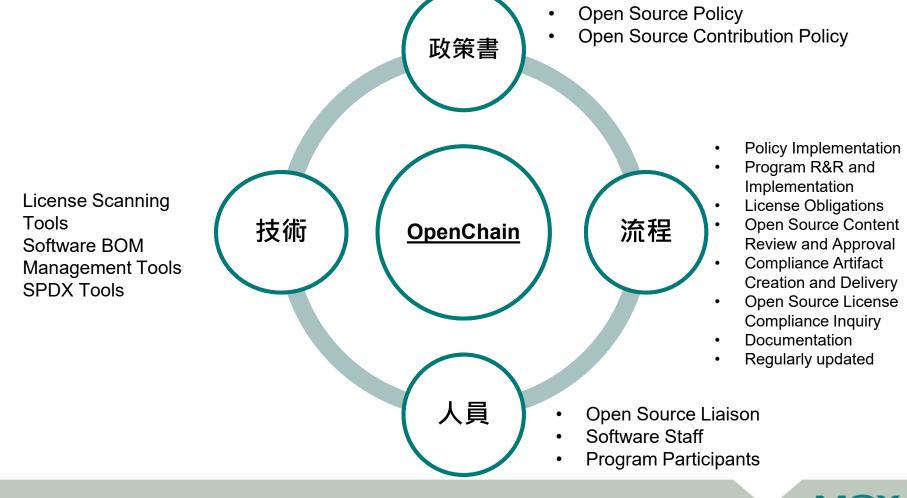




# 建立 OpenChain 流程的六大要點。

- 1、方案建立規範範圍、開源政策書建立框架
- 2、聯絡窗口、資源配置、角色及責任
- 3、開源軟體**清單的建立**流程
- 4、開源軟體**清單的驗證、**合規稽證產出流程
- 5、與開源社群互動規範
- 6、確認以上要點皆被**妥善記錄、保存**、以及**定期更新**







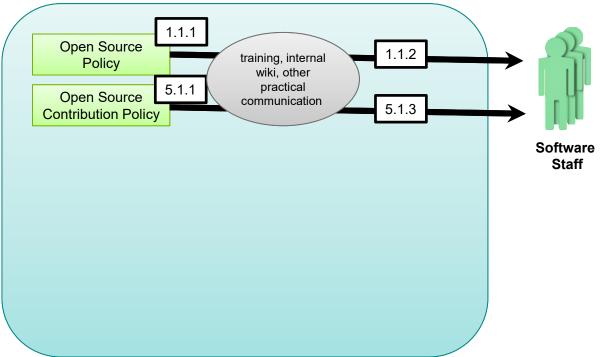




# **Program** 1.1.1 Open Source Policy 5.1.1 Open Source Contribution Policy

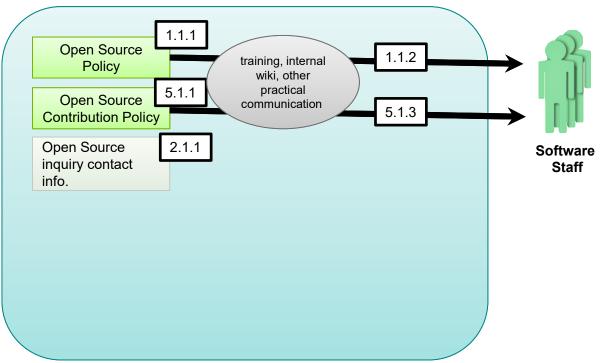




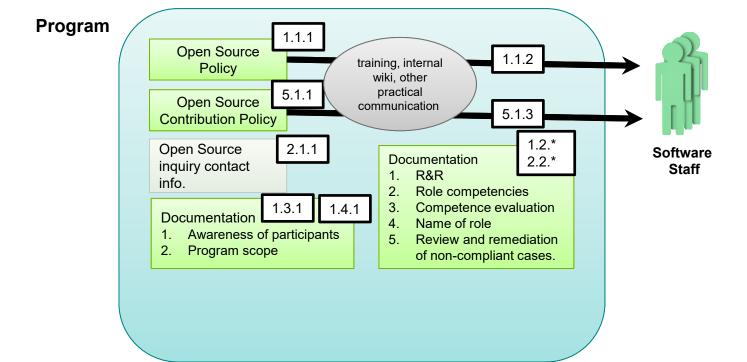




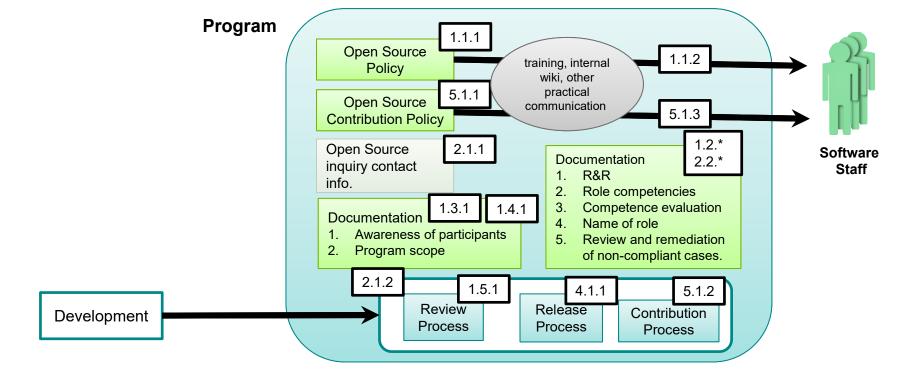
#### Program



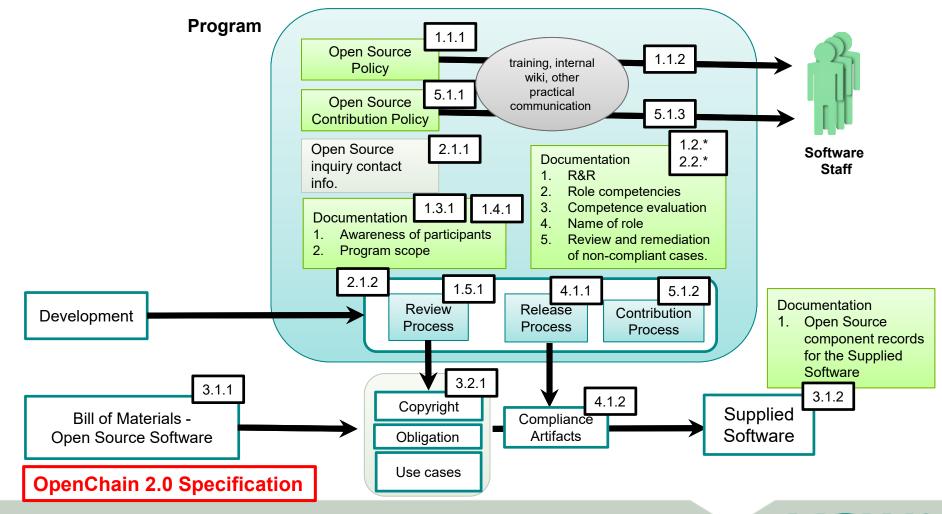


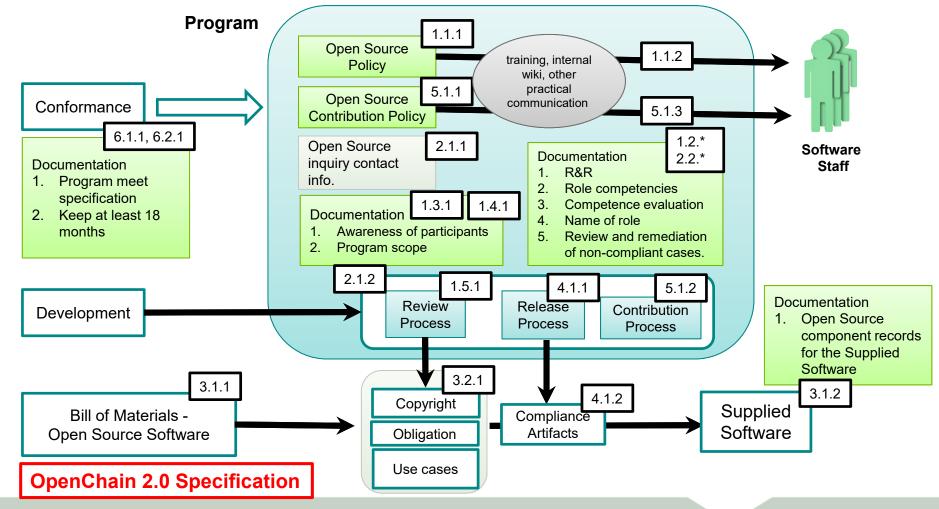




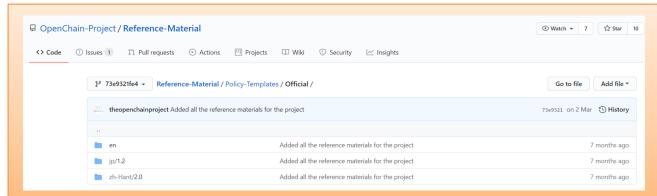








### **Open Source Policy Template**





#### **Open Source Policy Examples and Templates**

Companies using open source software often create a company-wide policy to ensure that all staff is informed of how to use open source (especially in products). An open source policy exists to maximize the impact and benefit of using open source, and to ensure that any technical, legal or business risks resulting from that usage are properly mitigated.

These templates and examples are simply for you to reuse and learn from.





# **Open Source Contribution Policy**

### foss-contrib-policy-template

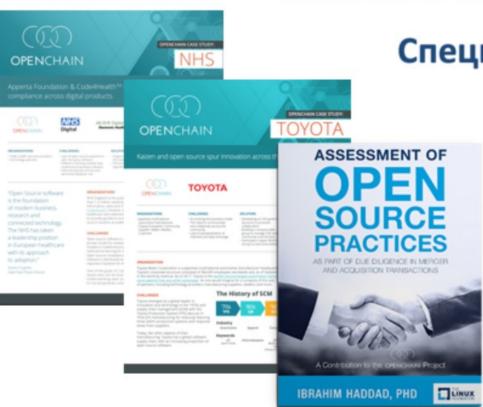
#### **Objectives:**



- Define a template free/open-source contribution policy that governments can instantiate
- Increase contributions from civil servants and subcontractors working for governments
- Help governments interact and work together
- Propose best practices on engaging with open-source communities and contribute new projects



### 廣泛的參照素材



### Спецификация OpenChain

Версия 1.2



#### OPENCHAIN CURRICULUM

Reference Open Source Training Slides for OpenChain 2.0

Released under CC0-1.0.

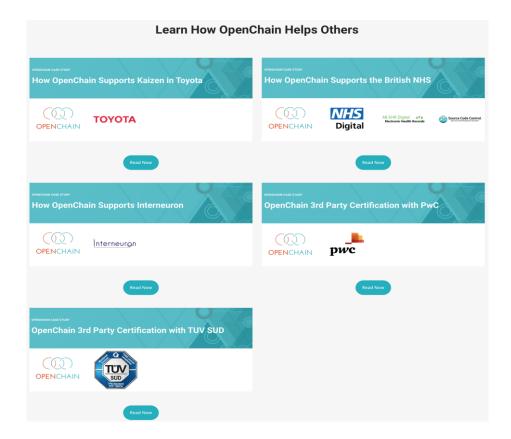
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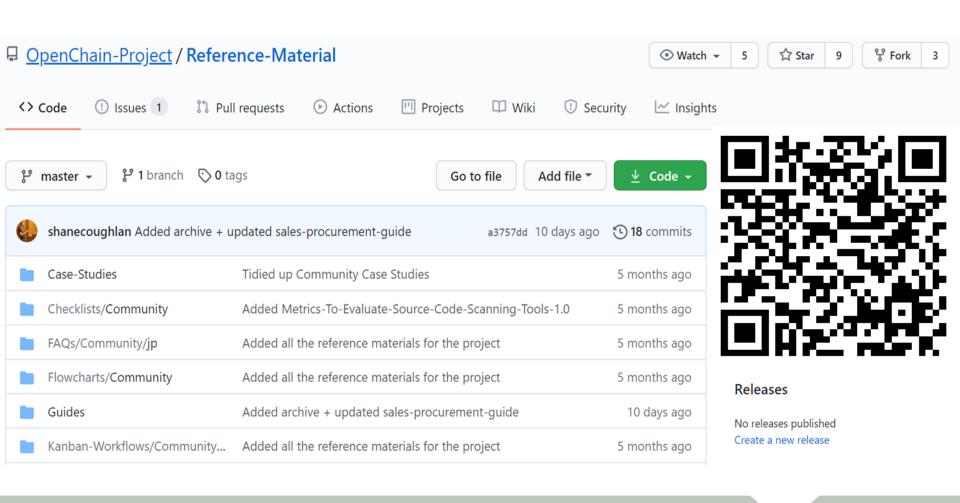
These slides do not contain legal advice



















#### **SPDX** [6]

Trust for software packages

Software Package Data
Exchange (SPDX) is a file format
used to document information
on the software licenses under
which a given piece of computer
software is distributed.

#### FOSSology [7]

Free scanning technology

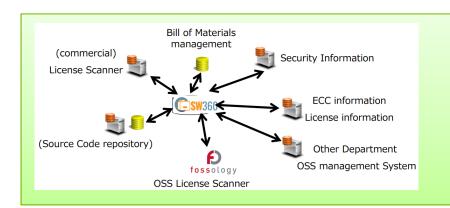
FOSSology is a open source license compliance software system and toolkit

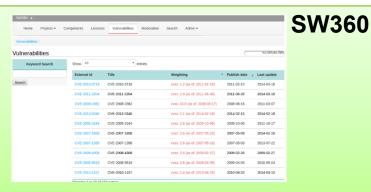
#### **Eclipse SW360** [8]

Software catalogue application

SW360 aims to provide the central place in the organization to share the information of software components





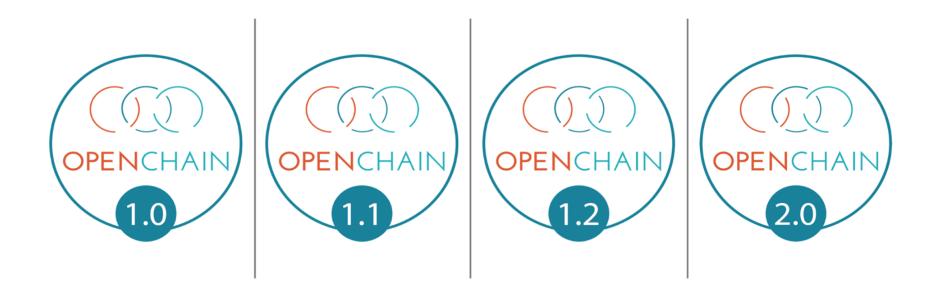


#### Supported Notification Platforms Supported Bill-of-Material Formats 🗱 slack Microsoft Teams **SPDX** webhooks Vulnerability Intelligence API Integration NVD IIII **Ø**OPENAPI Jenkins OSS Index dependency track Supported Repositories Vulnerability Aggregation RubyGems hex ThreadFix KENNA Maven<sup>™</sup> 🥬 pypi npm 🖰 nuget FORTIFY





#### A Simple Logo, A Significant Meaning



**Quality Open Source Compliance Defined** 



### 對供應商及客戶都具自由度的評鑑選擇

OpenChain 評核可透過下列途徑達成:

- 1. 線上自我測驗
- 2. 獨立合規評估
- 3. 公正第三方驗證





### Self-Certification / 線上自我測驗

Self-Certification is the OpenChain standard approach. The organization assesses its Open Source Program and OpenChain deems the program as OpenChain Conformant

https://certification.openchainproject.org





#### Independent Compliance Assessment/ 獨立合規評估

An independent party such as a law firm, consultancy or accounting firm reviews the product of an OpenChain Self-Assessment and offers guidance on whether they perceive it as complete. Despite all opportunities of adding value, the organization remains responsible for the Self-Certification.

https://certification.openchainproject.org





### 線上自評問卷

► G1: Know Your Open Source Responsibilities 0 answered out of 1		
► G2: Assign Responsibility for Achieving Compliance  ► G3: Review and Approve Open Source Content		0 answered out of 8
		0 answered out of 8
▼ G4: Deliver Open Source Compliance Artifacts		0 answered out of 3
⊜ Yes ⊝ No	Do you have a documented procedure that describes a process that ensures the Compliance A Supplied Software as required by the Identified Licenses?	rtifacts are distributed with
◯ Yes ◯ No	Do you archive copies of the Compliance Artifacts of the Supplied Software?	
◯ Yes ◯ No	Are the copies of the Compliance Artifacts archived for at least as long as the Supplied Software the Identified Licenses (whichever is longer)?	e is offered or as required by
▶ G5: Understanding Open Source Community Engagements 0 a		0 answered out of 3
• G6: Adherence to the Specification Requirements		0 answered out of 2





### Third-Party Certification / 公正第三方驗證

Third-Party Certification is a process whereby a certification authority guides a company through an OpenChain Conformance Process. The certification authority then issues a formal certification document. This activity maps precisely to the forms of third-party certification observed around automotive, infrastructure and similar fields.





#### OpenChain 評核流程

Organization

**Self-Certification** 

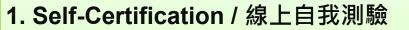




**OPENCHAIN** 

Organization

Third-party



Prepare

Instantiation

Self-assessment

2. Independent Compliance Assessment/ 獨立合規評估

Prepare

Instantiation

Self-assessment

The process assisted or reviewed by a third party

OpenChain Self-Certification







Prepare

Instantiation

Self-assessment

2. Independent Compliance Assessment/ 獨立合規評估

Prepare

Instantiation

Self-assessment

The process assisted or reviewed by a third party

3. Third-Party Certification / 公正第三方驗證

Prepare

Instantiation

Optional Assessment

Independent Audit

Third-Party
Certification/ Audit

OpenChain Self-Certification



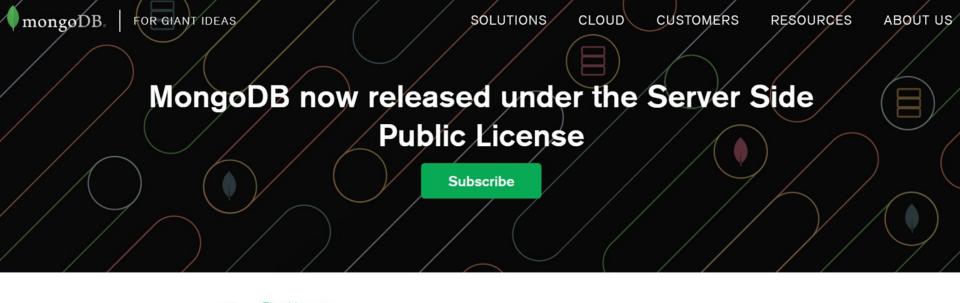


# 拿到 OpenChain 認證後 組織內所有產品皆需遵循此流程?

## OpenChain 是否能 消弭所有使用開源軟體之風險?

## 開源軟體清單的驗證、合規稽證 產出只需做一次 **往後不會有合規議題?**







- MongoDB, Inc.'s Server Side Public License (for all versions released after October 16, 2018, including patch fixes for prior versions).
- Free Software Foundation's GNU AGPL v3.0 (for all versions released prior to October 16, 2018).
- Commercial licenses are also available from MongoDB, Inc.



### 成為 OpenChain 其中一員

#### 加入 OpenChain 社群:

https://www.openchainproject.org/get-started

#### OpenChain 臺灣網站:

https://openchain-project.github.io/OpenChain-TWG/

#### Telegram 討論頻道

https://t.me/joinchat/O6BDhVXYm17Bm8\_4s-aZlg

訂閱臺灣 OpenChain 官方社群 Mailing List

https://lists.openchainproject.org/g/taiwan-wg



Telegram channel



Mailing list





#### OpenChain Project Taiwan Work Group

SZ Lin(林上智)<sz.lin@moxa.com> Lucien C.H. Lin(林誠夏)<lucien@ocf.tw>



## **Thank You**



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#### References

- [1] https://opensource.org/osd-annotated
- [2] <a href="https://opensource.org/licenses/category">https://opensource.org/licenses/category</a>
- [3] https://www.fsf.org/
- [4] https://www.gnu.org/philosophy/categories.html.en
- [5] <u>https://www.slideshare.net/szlin/openchain-the-industry-standard-for-open-source-compliance-237890869</u>
- [6] https://spdx.dev/
- [7] https://www.fossology.org/
- [8] https://www.eclipse.org/sw360/
- [9] <a href="https://dependencytrack.org/">https://dependencytrack.org/</a>



#### References

#### [10]

https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1E1am2wo0K3PbovtoByEOkvLWK2SLfv\_cLFX o7VXJJ9o/edit#slide=id.g63a2ddb8b6\_7\_78

