Wednesday, 3 November 2021

**ETSF25**

Torsdag seminar

* **Task 1 - Github**
* Github is “Where the world builds software”. A repository for open-source projects. Uses **OSS as their service/operation** and **has created several open source projects** of its own such as Atom text editor and **Hubot**. The OSS is of **community open source**. “Public projects are covered by **Github’s** **Terms of Service** which allows others to view and fork your project, but your work otherwise comes with **no permissions.** **For example**, someone cannot legally use any part of your Github project in their code, even if it’s public, unless you explicitly give them the right to do so. For your repository to truly be open source, you’ll need to license it so that others are free to use, change, and distribute the software.”
  + **Use the BMC, ostwalders business model canvas and map its nine components on the selected company:**
    - **Value proposition**
      * Store, track and control versions of code development projects.
      * Anybody can host their software code on GitHub’s servers, & collaborate on it by multiple developers, teams, and organisations.
    - **Customers**
      * Individuals
      * Organizations
    - **Customer relationship** 
      * Self-service
      * Customer Support
    - **Revenue streams**
      * Free plan
      * Premium plans (SaaS) - offers a software license in cloud infrastructure for monthly subscription fee
    - **Key resources**
      * Github’s Platform
      * 33 million users and its repositories
    - **Key activities** 
      * Development, maintenance, security and update of the platform
    - **Key partners**
      * Open-source and IT community
      * 3rd party integrators
    - **Cost structure** 
      * Personel
      * Cloud infrastructure
    - **Channels** 
      * [GitHub.com](http://github.com) - its own website
      * Sales team - offers free training coding courses
  + **Consider how the OSS project and its community fits in to the company’s business model. For example, which of the nine BMC components do they relate to?** 
    - **All of them.** The OSS project **Hubot** is created by Github themselves and extendable with scripts. Hubot is a framework to build **chat bots.** Maybe the customers are narrowed down to just companies that use this function.
* **Task 2 - Hubot OSS project**
  + **Identify what kind of OSS licenses that are used. Classify them as permissive or restrictive**
    - Hubot is licensed under the **MIT License**:
      * A short and simple **permissive**(free-software license with only minimal restrictions on how the software can be used, modified, etc) license with conditions only requiring preservation of copyright and license notices. Licensed works, modifications, and larger works may be distributed under different terms and without source code.
  + **What implications and conditions do these licenses have on the participants and their respective business models?**
    - **Permissions**: commercial use, modification, distribution, private use
    - **Limitations**: liability, warranty
    - **Conditions**: license and copyright notice
  + **How does the OSS licensing affect the relationships between the platform leader/governing body of the SECO/community and its participants?**
    - Not sure, since the license is a permissive one and says its free to use it for whatevs. What?
* **Task 3**
* **What role does the company have in the SECO/community according to the definitions provided by Jansen & Cusumano (2012), i.e., platform leader, niche player, bridge player? How can this be noticed in the company’s business model?** 
  + I think you would call Github a bridge player since it is a platform that provides and enables internet hosting for software development and version control using Git. And anybody can use it no matter what computer you have or code you wright. So it enables open source of software for the ”IT ecosystem”.
  + This can be interpreted from the business model by, for example, looking at Github’s value proposition.
* **Exemplify other participants in the SECO/community. What roles do they have? How do their use of the platform/OSS project differ from that of the company that you first identified?** 
  + Another role in the community is the platform leader which is Microsoft. Microsoft corporation owns the patent for Github. So the Hubot project is also theirs but not sure how it’s used by Microsoft specifically.
* **Can the SECO/community be classified as a commercial or a community open source? See definitions by Riehle (2009).** 
  + I think Github is an open source community, but the whole community with other leader platforms involved might make it commercial as well.
* **What does SECO/community governance look like? See definition by Jansen & Cusumano (2013). How can participants in the SECO/community affect the development of the platform/OSS project** 
  + The Github platform and GitHub open source project Hubot are affected by individual users and the leader platform Microsoft Productions since they own it all. Microsoft is the coordinator which “have full control over the tools and methods that are used to increase the success of the ecosystem.”