

# Commercial Open Source

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**COSS C03**

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# Agenda

1. Definition (commercial open source)
2. The three core strategies
3. Single vendor open source firms
4. Open source distributor firms
5. Service and support firms
6. Benefits by business function

# 1. What is Commercial Open Source?

# Definition of Commercial Open Source

- **Commercial open source software** is open source software that
  - Is being managed and developed by one or more software vendors
- A **commercial open source software vendor** is a software vendor that
  - Manages and develops commercial open source software
- The product itself, sold by a vendor, is never open source software
  - Customers do not pay for open source software, but for everything around it

# Why the Open Source Strategy?

- **To drive adoption** (of the product in its markets)
  - To build a **large (not necessarily paying) user base** from which benefits accrue
  - To have an existing base of users to convert to customers
  - To hinder competitors from getting in
- What is not new
  - Revenue sources
- What **is** new
  - Everything else (changes)

# Examples of Commercial Open Source Firms



# Wealth Creation Through Commercial Open Source [1]

5	Company	Core Project(s)	OSS License	Company Creation	Project Creation	OSS Origin	VC Raised (M)	Employees	Est. Revenue (M)	Est. Valuation (B)	Exit Value (B)	Public/Private	Status	Outcome	Exit Date	Technology Area	Business Model
6	Acquia	Drupal	GPL v2	2007	2000	Personal project	\$200	930	\$200	\$1.5	\$1.50	Private	PE	PE	9/24/19	Web Content Mgmt System	Open Core
7	Aras	Aras PLM	MS-PL	2000	2007	Company project	\$56	500	\$100	\$1.0		Private	Independent			PLM	Open Core
8	Alfresco	Alfresco	LGPL v3	2005	2005	Company project	\$70	460	\$100	\$0.3	\$0.30	Private	PE	PE	2/8/18	ECM <=> BPM	Open Core
9	Automattic	Wordpress	GPL v2	2005	2003	Personal project	\$317	1,200	\$300	\$3.0		Private	Independent			Content Management System	Open Core
10	Canonical	Ubuntu	GPL	2004	2004	Company project	-	630	\$150	\$1.5		Private	Independent			Operating System (Linux)	Open Core
11	Chef	Chef	Apache 2.0	2008	2009	Personal project	\$105	350	\$100	\$1.0		Private	Independent			Configuration Management	Support Subscriptions
12	Cloudera	Hadoop	Apache 2.0	2008	2006	Internet-Scale (Google)	\$1,350	3,100	\$850	\$4.0	\$1.90	Public	IPO	IPO	4/28/17	Big Data / Hadoop Ecosystem	Open Core
13	Confluent	Kafka	Apache 2.0	2014	2011	Internet-Scale (LinkedIn)	\$455	1,100	\$300	\$4.5		Private	Independent			Big Data / Middleware / Streaming	Open Core
14	Couchbase	Couchbase	Apache 2.0	2005	2003	Spin-out (LiveJournal)	\$246	500	\$100	\$1.5		Private	Independent			NoSQL Database	Open Core
15	Docker	Docker	Apache 2.0	2008	2013	Spin-out (dotCloud)	\$308	500	\$100	\$1.0		Private	Independent			Developer Tools	Open Core
16	Databricks	Spark	Apache 2.0	2013	2010	Academia/Research (AMPL)	\$900	1,300	\$400	\$6.5		Private	Independent			Big Data / Hadoop Ecosystem	Open Core
17	Datastax	Cassandra	Apache 2.0	2010	2010	Internet-Scale (Facebook)	\$190	580	\$150	\$2.5		Private	Independent			NoSQL Database	Open Core
18	Elastic	ElasticSearch	Apache 2.0	2012	2010	Personal project	\$272	1,600	\$400	\$8.0	\$2.5B	Public	Independent	IPO	10/5/18	Distributed Search Index + Tools	Open Core
19	Fastly	Varnish	BSD	2011	2006	Internet-Scale (Verdens Gang)	\$220	550	\$200	\$8.0	\$2B+	Public	Independent	IPO	5/18/19	CDN	Open Core
20	ForgeRock	OpenAM/IDM/DJ/G	CDL	2010	2005	Spin-out (Sun)	\$235	670	\$200	\$2.0		Private	Independent			Identity and Access Management	Open Core
21	GitHub	Git	GPL v2	2009	2005	Personal project	\$350	1,550	\$400	\$7.5	\$7.50	Public (via MSFT)	Acquired	M&A	6/4/18	Distributed Source Code Version Control	Open Core
22	GitLab	Git	GPL v2	2014	2011	Personal project	\$436	1,300	\$100	\$5.0		Private	Independent			Distributed Source Code Version Control	Open Core
23	HashiCorp	Mary	MPLv2	2012	2010	Personal project	\$350	950	\$150	\$5.1		Private	Independent			Developer / Ops / Infra Tools	Open Core
24	Instructure	Canvas	AGPL v3	2008	2011	Company project	\$90	1,420	\$220	\$1.4	\$0.65	Public	Independent	IPO	11/13/2015	Learning Management	Open Core
25	JetBrains	IntelliJ	Apache 2.0	2000	2009	Company project	-	800	\$350	\$4.0		Private	Independent			Developer Tools	Open Core
26	JFrog	Artifactory	AGPL v3	2008	2007	Company project	\$230	460	\$150	\$1.5		Private	Independent			Software Artifact Repository	Open Core
27	Kaltura	Kaltura	AGPL v3	2006	2009	Company project	\$166.00	530	\$200	\$1.5		Private	Independent			Video Editing Platform	Open Core
28	Liferay	Liferay Portal	LGPL v2.1+	2004	2000	Company project		870	\$250	\$2.5		Private	Independent			Enterprise Portal	Open Core
29	Magento Commerce	Magento	OSL v3, AFL v3	2007	2008	Company project (Varien)	\$272	700	\$200	\$1.7	\$1.68	Public (via Adobe)	Acquired	M&A	5/20/18	Web Content Mgmt System	Open Core
30	Mapbox	Mapbox GL JS	BSD-3	2010	2010	Company project (Develo	\$275	450	\$100	\$1.5		Private	Independent			Mapping Software	Open Core
31	Mirantis	OpenStack	Apache 2.0	1999	2010	Academia/Research (NASA)	\$227	500	\$100	\$1.0		Private	Independent			Infrastructure Software	Open Core
32	MongoDB (fka 10gen)	MongoDB	SSPL (not OSI)	2007	2009	Spin-out (10gen)	\$311	1,500	\$400	\$11.0	\$1.60	Public	Independent	IPO	10/19/17	NoSQL Database	Open Core
33	Mozilla Corporation	Firefox	MPLv2	2003	2002	Spin-out (Netscape)	\$22	1,100	\$550	\$5.0		Private	Independent			Web Browser	Ads/Royalties
34	MuleSoft	Mule ESB	CPAL	2006	2003	Personal project	\$311	1,750	\$700	\$8.0	\$6.50	Public (via SFDC)	Acquired	IPO + M&A	3/20/18	Middleware	Open Core
35	MySQL AB	MySQL	GPL v2	1995	1995	Company project	\$41	800	\$1,000	\$1.1	\$1.10	Public (via Oracle)	Acquired	M&A	2/26/08	Relational Database	Open Core
36	Neo4j	Neo4j	GPLv3	2007	2007	Company Project	\$160	300	\$100	\$1.0		Private	Independent			Graph Database	Open Core
37	Nicira	Open vSwitch	Apache 2.0	2007	2009	Academia/Research (Stanfor	\$42	100	\$2,000	\$1.3	\$1.26	Public (via VMware)	Acquired	M&A	7/23/12	SDN / Network Virtualization	Open Core
38	Odoo	Odoo	LGPL v3	2005	2005	Company project	\$105	950	\$250	\$1.5		Private	Independent			Business Applications	Open Core
39	Pentaho	Pentaho	Apache 2.0	2004	2004	Company project	\$75	670	\$100	\$1.0	\$0.50	Public (via Hitachi)	Acquired	M&A	6/4/15	BI/ETL	Open Core
40	Pivotal (Now VMware Tanz	CloudFoundry	Apache 2.0	2013	2009	Company project (VMware)	\$1,700	2,400	\$800	\$3.5	\$4.00	Public	Acquired	IPO	4/20/18	PaaS / Hadoop / Spring	Open Core
41	Puppet Labs	Puppet	Apache 2.0	2005	2005	Company project	\$142	560	\$250	\$2.5		Private	Independent			Configuration Management	Open Core
42	Rapid7	Metasploit	BSD-3	2000	2003	Personal project	\$89	1,800	\$350	\$2.5	\$0.90	IPO	IPO		7/22/15	Security	Open Core
43	Red Hat	Linux	GPL v2	1993	1991	Personal project	\$5	13,100	\$3,500	\$34.5	\$34.00	Public	Acquired	IPO + M&A	8/11/99	OS, Middleware, Infrastructure Software	Support Subscriptions
44	Linden Lab	Second Life	LGPL	1999	2003	Company project	\$19	250	\$100	\$0.5		Private	Independent			Virtual Worlds	Open Core
45	Sourcefire	Sno	GPL v2	1998	1998	Personal project	\$40	600	\$500	\$3.0	\$2.70	Public (via Cisco)	Acquired	M&A	10/7/13	Network Intrusion Detection	Open Core
46	SugarCRM	SugarCRM	Previously A2.0	2004	2004	Company project	\$146	440	\$175	\$1.0		Private	PE	PE	8/20/18	CRM	Previously Open Core
47	SUSE	Linux Kernel	GPL v2	1992	1991	Personal project	-	1,500	\$400	\$2.5	\$2.50	Public (via Novell) + Private (MicroF	M&A		11/4/03	Operating System (Linux)	Support Subscriptions
48	Talend	Talend Data Integration	Apache 2.0	2005	2006	Company project	\$102	1,300	\$200	\$1.1	\$0.55	Public	Independent	IPO	7/28/16	SOA/ETL/AI/Middleware	Open Core
49	VA Linux (Geeknet)	Linux	GPL v2	1993	1991	Personal project	\$30	300	\$120	\$0.2	\$0.15	Private	Acquired	IPO	12/9/99	Computer Systems	Hardware Sales
50	WP Engine	Wordpress	GPL v2	2010	2003	Personal project	\$291	900	\$200	\$1.0		Private	Independent			Content Management System	Open Core
51							\$10,951	53,820	\$17,565	\$161.2	\$69.29						

Commercial Open Source Startups

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# Origin of the Term Commercial Open Source

## REGISTRY WHOIS FOR COMMERCIALOPENSOURCE.COM

Domain Name: **commercialopensource.com**

Registrar: NETWORK SOLUTIONS, LLC.

Whois Server: whois.networksolutions.com

Referral URL: <http://www.networksolutions.com>

Status: clientTransferProhibited

Expiration Date: 2011-04-26

Creation Date: 2005-04-26

Last Update Date: 2008-01-27

Name Servers:

[dns1.sugarcrm.com](https://dns1.sugarcrm.com)

[dns2.sugarcrm.com](https://dns2.sugarcrm.com)

[See commercialopensource.com DNS Records](#)

Information Updated: Fri, 19 Jun 2009 05:32:53 UTC

## COMMERCIALOPENSOURCE.COM SITE INFORMATION

IP: [70.42.242.70](#)

IP Location: Cupertino, United States

Website Status: [active](#)

Server Type: Apache

Re: Origin of term "commercial open source" - 2019-03 - GMail - Unive...

File Edit View Go Message Events and Tasks Tools Help

GMail - University

Re: Origin of term ×

Reply

Reply All

Forward

Archive

Junk

Delete

More

From Clint Oram <clint@sugarcrm.com> ★

Subject **Re: Origin of term "commercial open source"**

28.03.19, 14:57

To Me <dirk.riehle@fau.de> ★

Cc

The person who came up with the term was John Roberts, my colleague that I started the business with and our first CEO. Our focus was to convey that there was a company behind the open source project and that we were a commercial endeavor.

Hope that helps.

Clint

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Clint Oram, Chief Strategy Officer & Co-founder  
SugarCRM Inc.



# Open Source Software and the Commercial Product

- **Core product =**

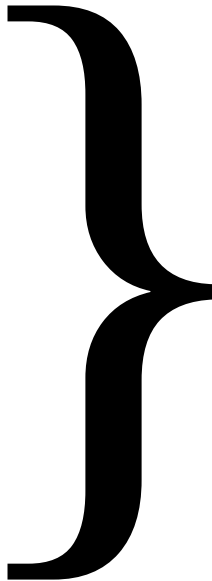
- Open source software
- Additional functionality
- Complementary artifacts
- Self-help services



**Sometimes commercial**

- **Basic product =**

- Core product +
- Fitness for use
- Certification
- Support services



**Always commercial**

- **Whole product =**

- Basic product +
- Training
- Consulting
- Operations

# An Example Commercial Open Source Product [WR13]

		Sales Channels		
		Web Store	Direct Sales	
Markets	Open Source Community	<div>DOC</div> <div>INC</div> <div>UTIL</div>	N/A	<div>DOC</div> Documentation
	Enterprise Customers	N/A	<div>LIC</div> <div>DOC</div> <div>UPD</div> <div>TRN</div> <div>UTIL</div> <div>24x7</div>	<div>INC</div> Incident-based support
	ISV / OEM	N/A	<div>LIC</div> <div>DOC</div> <div>UTIL</div> <div>TRN</div> <div>24x7</div>	<div>UTIL</div> Utilities
				<div>LIC</div> Commercial license
				<div>UPD</div> Update service
				<div>TRN</div> Training
				...
				<div>24x7</div> 24x7 hotline

## 2. The Three Core Strategies

# Sustainable Open Source (Recap)

- Traditional community projects
  - Non-profit open source organizations
    - Community-led open source foundations
    - Vendor-led open source foundations
    - User-led open source foundations
  - **For-profit open source firms**
    - **Single-vendor open source firms**
    - **Open source distributor firms**
    - **Service and support firms**
- } **Commercial open source**

# Commercial Open Source by Intellectual Property

- Single-vendor open source firms
  - Provide a traditional software product to enterprises
  - Exclusively own (key parts of) the software their business is based on
  - Can attract venture capital; can have outside returns
- Open source distributor firms
  - Provide a well working assembly of open source components
  - Exclusively own non-core-software IP (configuration data, regression test suites, ...)
  - Can attract venture capital; can have outside returns
- Service and support firms
  - Service existing community open source software
  - Share in the IP, don't dominate it
  - Don't attract venture capital

### **3. Single-Vendor Open Source Firms**

# Definition of Single-Vendor Open Source

- **Single-vendor open source software** is commercial open source software that
  - Is managed and developed by a **single vendor**
- A **single-vendor open source software firm** is a software vendor that
  - Manages and develops single-vendor open source software

# Characteristics of Single-Vendor Open Source

- Single-vendor open source firms
  - Owns most or all of the key control mechanisms for open source
    - In particular, they are (by definition) the sole copyright owner
  - Can attract venture capital funding and can have outside returns
- Perhaps better be called neo-proprietary software vendors

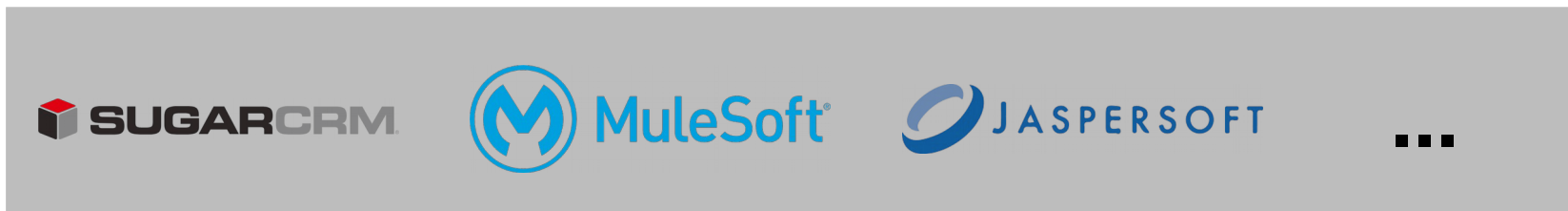


# Three Generations of Single-Vendor Open Source Firms

- The pioneers (199x-2002)



- The second wave (2002-2008)



- The current breed (since 2008)



# First and Second Generation Single-Vendor Open Source Firms



# Third Generation Single-Vendor Open Source Firms [1]



[1] More at <http://bit.ly/2Nxf1F>; additions welcome

# Community vs. Commercial Edition (Single-Vendor Firms)

- **Community edition**

- **Core product**

- **Core software**
      - **Provided under an open source license**
    - Some complementary artifacts
    - Self-help services

- **Commercial edition**

- **Core product**

- Core software
      - **Provided under a commercial license**
    - Additional functionality
    - Complementary artifacts
    - Self-help services

- **Basic product =**

- Core product +
    - Fitness for use / certification
    - Indemnification
    - Support services

- **Whole product =**

- Basic product +
    - Training
    - Consulting
    - Operations

# User to Customer Conversion

- Community edition

- Home user
  - Will never pay money
  - But pays with time, feedback
- Line-of-business user
  - Likes \$0 line-items
  - May be ignorant of risks



- Commercial edition

- Enterprise customer
  - Is willing to pay
  - Requires enterprise features
- Internal IT department
  - Has appropriate budget
  - Wants professional support

## **Structure product and services so that you**

- 1. Maximize conversion to paying customer**
- 2. While benefiting from user community**
- 3. And keeping the competition at bay**

# Intellectual Property Management (Single-Vendor Firms)

- **Intellectual property rights imperative** (of single-vendor open source)
  - “Always act in such a way that you, and only you, possess the right to provide the open source project under a license of your choice.” [1]
- Use contributor agreement to maintain ownership
  - Almost all single-vendor open source firms require copyright transfer for any contributions to maintain full IP ownership [2]

[1] Riehle, D. (2009). [The intellectual property rights imperative](#). Web-published.

[2] All you really need is a relicensing right though

# Multi-Vendor Commercial Open Source

- Multi-vendor = no single dominant owner, rather shared control
  - If so, best under a foundation to ensure reasonable governance
  - Creates the problem of starving the project for new features

**Hadoop**

**Kafka**

**Lucene / Solr**

**cloudera**

 **confluent**

 **Lucidworks**

**MAPR®**

 **aiven**

 **elastic**

  
**HORTONWORKS®**

**instaclustr**

 **swifttype**



## 4. Open Source Distributor Firms

# Definition of Open Source Distribution

- An **open source distribution**
  - Is a well integrated collection of open source components and applications
- An **open source distributor firm**
  - Is firm that provides an open source distribution as a product or service

# Characteristics of an Open Source Distribution

- An open source distribution is a complex software where complexity stems from
  - The number of components
  - The individual complexity of a component
  - Keeping the components working with each other
  - Keeping the components up-to-date
- A commercial open source distributor hides this complexity from the user (for pay)

# Examples of Open Source Distributor Firms

- Linux



- OpenStack



- Miscellaneous



# Intellectual Property Management (Distributor Firms)

- Distributor firms do not exclusively own the copyright to the code
- Distributor firms can (and do) exclusively own
  - Build processes for building the product from its components
  - Compatibility matrices and configuration data
  - Knowledge databases for support
  - Tests and test suites
- Distributors own “what’s in between” the open source code
  - Sometimes manifests itself exclusively in people

# Community vs. Commercial Edition (Distributor Firms)

- Community edition

- Example Linux-based distributions

- Canonical
      - Ubuntu
    - Univention
      - Univention Corporate Server
    - Red Hat
      - Fedora, CentOS
    - Suse
      - OpenSuse

- Product

- **Core product**

- Core software
        - **Provided under its open source license**
      - Complementary artifacts
      - Self-help services

- Commercial edition

- Example Linux-based distributions

- Canonical
      - Ubuntu
    - Univention
      - Univention Corporate Server
    - Red Hat
      - Red Hat Enterprise Linux
    - Suse
      - Suse Linux Enterprise Server

- Product and services

- **Core product**

- Core software
        - **Provided under its open source license**
      - Additional functionality
        - **Provided under a commercial license**
      - Complementary artifacts
      - Self-help services

- **Basic product**

- **Whole product**

## 5. Service and Support Firms

# Definition of Service and Support Firm

- An open source service and support firm
  - Is a consulting firm that services and supports community open source software



# Characteristics of Service and Support Firms

- A service and support firm is a consulting firm
  - Revenues mostly scale with labor
- These firms contribute to the open source project they support
  - Such positioning is important for marketing and sales

## **6. Benefits by Business Function**

# Benefits By Business Function

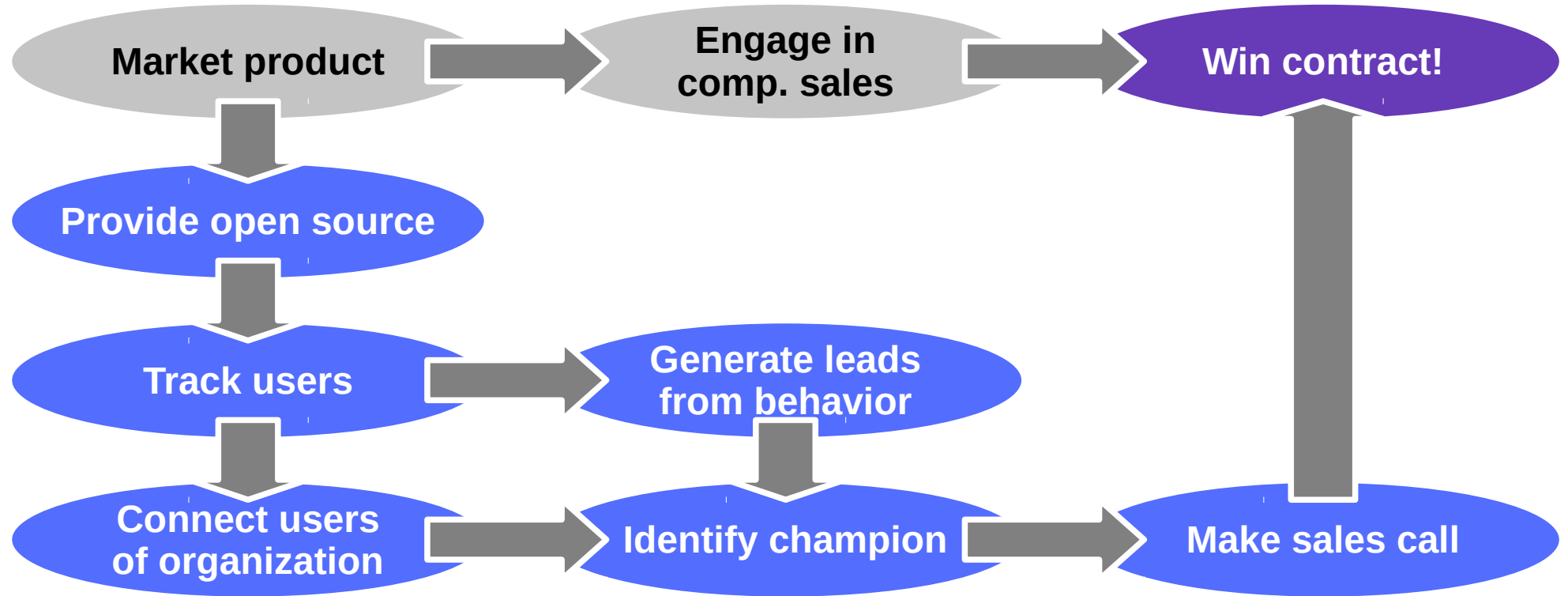
- Marketing
  - Generate leads more broadly, faster, cheaper
- Sales
  - Sell more effectively
- Business development
  - Identify partner opportunities better
- Product management
  - Identify market requirements faster better
- Software development
  - Build a superior product faster at lower cost
- Product support
  - Support better cheaper

# Benefits to Marketing

- Community word-of-mouth helps evangelize product
- Community creates wider outreach than possible without
- Frictionless distribution (no barriers) helps drive adoption



# Benefits to Sales



# Benefits to Business Development

- User innovation helps identify strategic partners

# Benefits to Product Management

- Identify customer requirements more readily
- Explore new market segments more cheaply
- Let users explore feature space for you
- Let users explore alternatives at no costs

# Benefits to Software Development

- Find bugs fast
- Get bug reports for free
- Get code contributions for free
- Explore design and implementation
- Recruit and hire more effectively

**“Source code [is just] 10% of the effort.” [L07]**



# Benefits to Support

- Get help with self-help services
- Reduce overall support load through self-help
- Feed self-help services into commercial documentation

# But at What Costs?

- Some retraining of traditional business functions
- Establishment of new community management function

# Summary

1. Definition (commercial open source)
2. The three core strategies
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6. Benefits by business function

# Thank you! Questions?

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  - None yet