Software Products

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COSS B02

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Agenda

- 1. Software as a product
- 2. Intellectual property
- 3. Core product
- 4. Basic product
- 5. Whole product
- 6. Product architecture
- 7. Product life-cycle

1. Software as a Product

Software Products (Recap)

A software product

- Is a digital good (software, intellectual property)
- Is non-physical, does not rot
- Has near-zero copying costs
- Is a man-made artifact sold to customers in a market
- Has a life-cycle (is born, grows and matures, eventually dies)
- Is both extremely malleable and hard to change

Core, Basic, and Whole Product

Core product =

- Core software
- Additional functions
- Complementary artifacts
- Self-help services

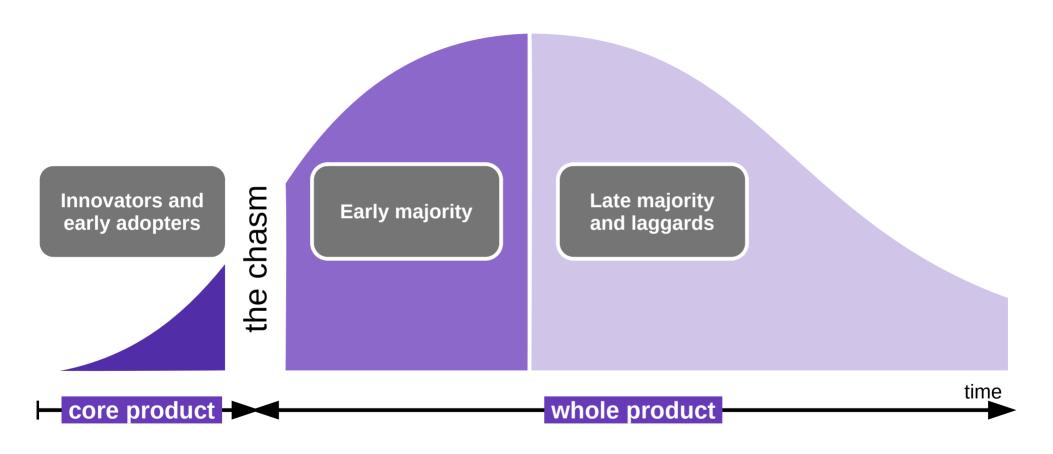
Basic product =

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

Whole product =

- Basic product +
- Training
- Consulting
- Operations

Who Buys What When? [M91]



Basic product

Core product (intellectual property)

Software

- Core software
- Additional software (extensions + plugins, tools and utilities, integrations)

Pricing of usage rights

- Quantity: User, machine, time, ...
- Duration: Perpetual, time-limited, ...
- Structured: Initial license fee, regular subscription fee

Complementary materials

- Documentation
- Training materials

Self-help services

- Forums, mailing lists
- Help and chat agents
- On-line tutorials

Guarantees ("insurance")

- · Fitness for use
- Certification

Pricing of guarantees

- · By damage: Loss of business, fines received
- Structured: Levels / bands, formula

Support services

- Hot-line support
- · On-site servicing

Pricing of support services (SLAs)

- By availability: Incident-based, 9x5, 24x7
- By quality: First-level, second-level, third-level

Training

- · In-house training
- · Off-site training

Pricing of training

- Fixed fee
- Per participating person

Consulting

- · Technical implementation services
- Strategic solution consulting

Pricing of consulting

- Fixed fee
- · Time and materials

Operations

• Provision of SaaS (managed service)

Pricing of operations

- · Quantity: Users, resources, ...
- Duration: Always time-limited
- Structured: Set-up, subscription

2. Intellectual Property

Intellectual Property (IP)

- Property
 - Is some tangible or intangible entity
 - Has an owner who has legal title to the property
- Intellectual property is property that
 - Is conceptual, i.e. non-tangible and usually non-fungible
 - Is unique, i.e. not-a-commodity, not-interchangeable
- Intellectual property rights are exclusion rights

Different Types of Intellectual Property (IP) and the Rights to it

| IP | Right to IP | |
|--|---------------------|--|
| Textual (and other) articistic expressions | Copyright | |
| Patents | Patent rights | |
| Trademarks, smellmarks | Trademark rights | |
| Trade secrets | Trade secret rights | |

Copyright

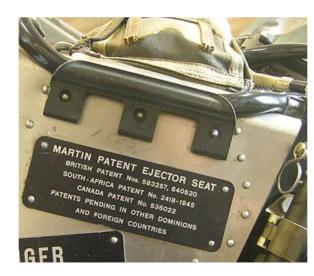
- Copyright is a right to intellectual property
 - For a specific expression, initially given to creator of work
 - To exclude anyone from presentation, reproduction, modification
 - It will eventually expire and the work will enter the public domain
- Copyright law varies by jurisdiction
 - Under U.S. law, can be signed over to third person
 - Under German law (Urheberrecht) only usage rights can be granted
 - Interpretation of one law in another jurisdiction is questionable
- In software, examples of works that can be copyrighted are
 - User interface designs
 - Database schemata
 - Source code

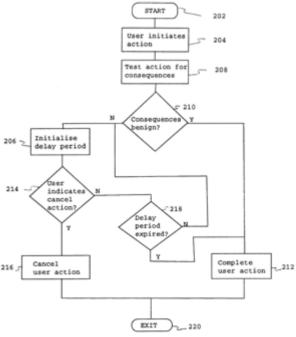
Patent Rights

- A patent right is a right to intellectual property
 - For a non-obvious industrial invention
 - To exclude anyone from using the invention
 - It will eventually expire; invention will enter the public domain

Patent right goal is foster innovation by motivating disclosure







Trademark Rights

- Trademark rights are a right to intellectual property
 - For a distinctive textual or visual sign, smell, sound
 - To exclude anyone from using the sign, smell, sound
 - They never expire, if registered and enforced ("use it or lose it")

Microsoft







Trade Secret Rights

- Trade secret rights are a right to intellectual property
 - Which has not been disclosed (is secret) and has inherent economic value
 - To exclude anyone from using the intellectual property (based on illicit access)
 - Trade secret rights do not expire as long as reasonable protective measures are taken





Identify the Intellectual Property



Exclusion Rights in Comparison

| | Copyright | Patent Rights | Trademark Rights | Trade Secret Rights |
|----------|--|--|---|--|
| Form | Text, other specific expressions of non-trivial complexity | Abstract idea that represents a non-trivial industrial invention | Equivalence set of uniquely identifiable expressions | Any secret intangible artifact of inherent economic value |
| Purpose | To promote otherwise unprotectable artistic expression | To spur innovation by motivating the disclosure of trade secrets | To protect consumers from confusion by providing unique marks | To aid the competitive- ness of the trade secret owner |
| Duration | Will eventually expire, but only after several decades | Will expire, but only after a few decades (shorter than copyright) | Will not expire as long as it is enforced by trademark owner | Will not expire as long as proper measures of protection are taken |
| Granting | Automatic by creation | By application to patent office | Automatic by creation, but can be registered as well | Automatic by creation |

3. Core Product

Core Product

- Core product =
 - Core software
 - Additional functions
 - Complementary artifacts
 - Self-help services
- Basic product =
 - Core product +
 - Fitness for use
 - Certification
 - Support services
- Whole product =
 - Basic product +
 - Training
 - Consulting
 - Operations

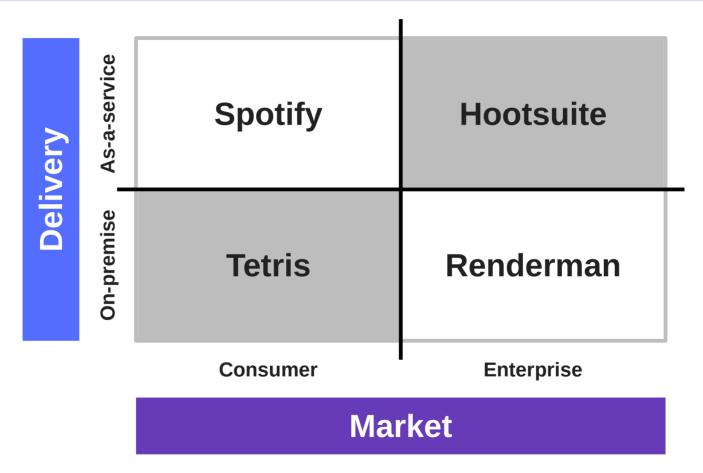
License

- A license is a rights grant (a contract in most jurisdictions)
 - Between a licensor and a licensee that
 - Lets the licensee do specified things with
 - Some tangible or intangible property
- The rights grant may
 - Allow use, modification, reproduction, ...
 - Be perpetual, irrevocable, worldwide, ...
- The most common license type is the EULA
 - EULA = End-user License Agreement

Software License

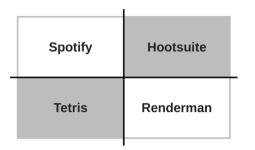
- A software license is a license that
 - Defines a rights grant to some piece of software
 - Is typically based on copyright, trademarks, and patents

Four Example Products



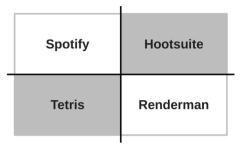
Software (Core Product 1 / 3)

- Core software
- Additional functions
 - Extensions and plug-ins
 - Tools and utilities
 - Integrations with other software



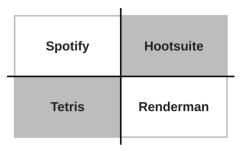
Complementary Materials (Core Product 2 / 3)

- Documentation
- Training materials



Self-Help Services (Core Product 3 / 3)

- Forums and mailing lists
- Chat and help agents
- On-line training



Pricing of Core Product

By consumption

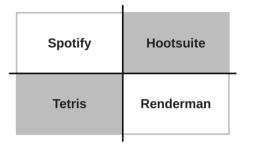
- Number of users
- Number of cores / processors / machines
- Amount of time consumed

By availability

- Perpetual
- Time-limited (e.g. one year)
- Only on Halloween at 6:66am

Structured as

- Initial license fee
- Regular subscription fee
- Prepaid, postpaid, some other time



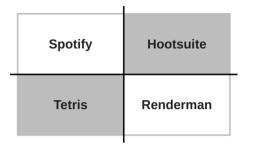
4. Basic Product

Basic Product

- Core product =
 - Core software
 - Additional functions
 - Complementary artifacts
 - Self-help services
- Basic product =
 - Core product +
 - Fitness for use
 - Certification
 - Support services
- Whole product =
 - Basic product +
 - Training
 - Consulting
 - Operations

Fitness for Use (Basic Product 1 / 3)

- Fitness for use is the fitness of the product for described uses
 - In case of unfitness, vendor typically has (right) to fix problem
 - Provides bug fixes within defined time
- In case of continued unfitness (problem can't be fixed)
 - Vendor may have to compensate loss of business
 - Pay a defined penalty (typically a function of original contract value)
- Not priced but implied (priced-in)
 - Vendor typically tries to negotiate it away

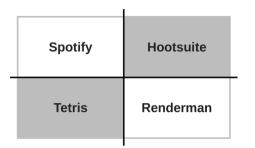


The Meaning of "Maintenance"

- Maintenance (the more traditional term for "subscription")
 - Is the provision of bug fixes to customers
 - Pro-actively or in response to bug reports
- Legally speaking, vendors are making good on "fitness for use"

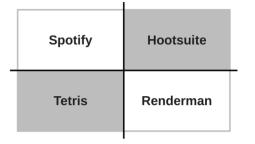
Certification (Basic Product 2 / 3)

- Certification is a guarantee of a specifically defined fitness for use
 - Hardware
 - Software
- Is provided by a
 - Certification agency
 - Complementary product vendor
- Is often a purchase requirement



Support Services (Basic Product 3 / 3)

- Support services
 - In-person / on-site
 - Hot-line (voice)
 - E-mail
 - Chat
 - Forums
- Pricing can be by
 - Channel
 - Consumption
 - Availability (9x5, 24x7)
 - Quality (first, second, third-level support)

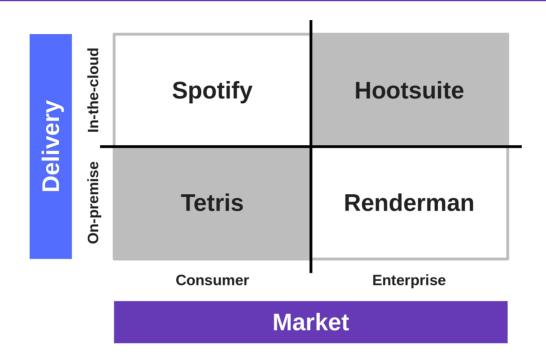


5. Whole Product

Whole Product

- Core product =
 - Core software
 - Additional functions
 - Complementary artifacts
 - Self-help services
- Basic product =
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- Whole product =
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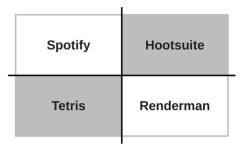
Enterprise vs. Consumer Markets



"Some people spend time to save money, some spend money to save time." [M10]

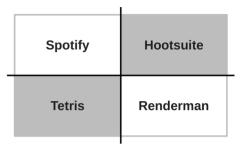
Training (Whole Product 1 / 3)

- There are two variants of training
 - In-house training
 - Vendor holds training at customer location
 - Off-site training
 - Users attend training at vendor location
- Pricing of training
 - Fixed fee
 - Per person
 - By volume



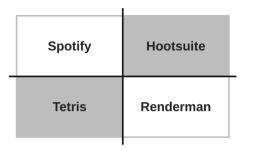
Consulting (Whole Product 2 / 3)

- Consulting is the provision of
 - Technical implementation services
 - Strategic solution consulting
- Pricing of consulting is by
 - Fixed fee
 - Time and materials



Operations (Whole Product 3 / 3)

- Operations is the provision of (the) software-as-a-service
- Pricing is similar to usage rights
 - By consumption
 - User, resources, time, ...
 - Structured as
 - Set-up free, subscription fee
 - Duration
 - Limited in time, life-time subscription



6. Product Architecture

Intellectual Property View of Product Architecture 1 / 2

- Products consist of components
 - Software components
 - Hardware components
- Components embed various forms of intellectual property
 - Open source software (copyright)
 - Algorithms (patents)
 - Implied trust (trademarks)
- Products need to conform with legal and de-facto standards
 - Implies more licenses to other people's IP is needed

Intellectual Property View of Product Architecture 2 / 2

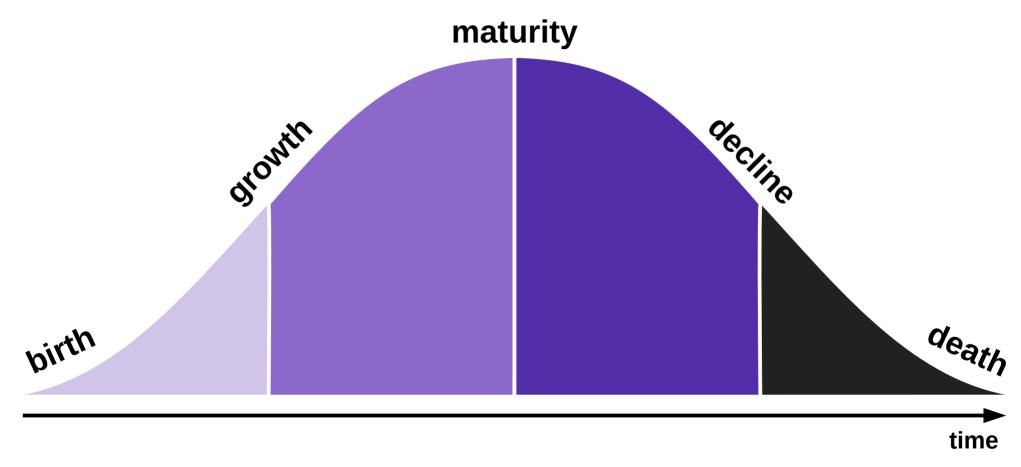
- Who owns what?
 - What third-party components do you need?
- How to license it?
 - At what cost?
- How will it change in the future?
 - Will there be alternatives?
- Is it FRAND [1]? Is it open (source)?

An Example IP-View of a Product Architecture

| Component | Туре | Type Owner | |
|-----------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| | Physical parts | Vendor | Ownership |
| | Source code | Vendor | Usage rights |
| | MP3 patent | Fraunhofer IIS | Usage rights |

7. Product Life-Cycle

Basic Life-cycle Model of Products



Advanced Topics

- Product bundling
- Complements
- Partnerships

Summary

- 1. Software as a product
- 2. Intellectual property
- 3. Core product
- 4. Basic product
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- 6. Product architecture
- 7. Product life-cycle

Thank you! Questions?

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