

Bazaar Governance

- Introduction: Thesis
 - Embrace FLOSS in every sense. Move away from the “cathedral” mindset that led us to the institutions we have, and adopt a more “bazaar” society.
- Conclusion: Inspiration [Purpose]
 - FLOSS philosophies and methodologies developed autonomously around modern operating systems and revolutionary communication networks, that is, systems that: use abstraction and collaboration to solve problems, share resources for the benefit of all, and facilitate sustainability and transparency.

1. Introduce premises. (FLOSS and Bazaar Development)

- FLOSS
 - Past: Background
 - Early Computers
 - Operating Systems
 - 1969: UNIX
 - Popular
 - Abstraction
 - C > Assembly
 - Derivatives
 - 1978: BSD
 - 1987: MINIX
 - Proprietary (AT&T)
 - Free Software Movement
 - 1983: GNU is Not UNIX
 - 1985: Free Software Foundation
 - 4 Principles
 - Copyleft
 - 1989: GNU General Public License
 - 1992: Linux
 - MINIX
 - Open Source Movement
 - Naming
 - Ambiguity (Free)
 - Gratis & Liberty
 - Libre
 - Stigma
 - Commercial Adoption
 - Business Models
 - Traditional

- Alternative
 - Red Hat
 - RHEL & CentOS
 - 1998: Open Source Initiative
 - Development Philosophy
 - *The Cathedral and the Bazaar*
 - Free Software Comparison
- Present: Status
 - Influence (Licensing Effects)
 - Apache, BSD, Mozilla
 - Communities (Philosophy Adoption)
 - Debian
 - Advantages
 - Quality
 - Peer Editors
 - Linus's Law
 - Diversity
 - Security
 - Attackers & Defenders
 - US Department of Defense
 - Freedom
 - Unrestricted
 - Project Forks
 - Growth
 - Reach
 - Algorithms > Software
 - Protocols
 - Cryptography
 - Secure
 - SSL/TLS
 - AES & RSA
 - Communication
 - Collaborative
 - TCP

2. Associate premises with results. (**Widespread Collaboration and Innovation**)

- Internet
 - Past: Background
 - 1969: ARPANET
 - UNIX
 - 1972: International Network Working Group
 - Upstream Updates

- End-to-End Reliability
 - Decentralization
- 1974: TCP/IP
 - Popular
 - Abstraction
 - UNIX
 - Collaborative (Joined “Cathedrals”)
 - X.25 (Europe)
- 1985: NSFNET
 - Expansion
 - CSNET (NSF), NSN (NASA), ESNet (DOE)
 - Coordination (Governance)
- 1986: Internet Engineering Task Force
 - Requests For Comments
 - Standards
 - “Open Source Protocols”
 - Voluntary Adoption
- 1991: World Wide Web
 - Multimedia
 - GUI
 - HyperText
 - 1994: World Wide Web Consortium
- 1995: Commercial Internet
 - Ultimate Bazaar

3. Apply premises to subject. (**Societal Governance**)

- Technological Integration
 - Present: Status
 - Growth
 - Statistics
 - Future: Direction
 - Technological Omnipresence
 - Web 2.0
 - Cloud
 - Internet of Things
 - Reality > WWW
 - Social Networks
 - MySpace
 - WWW-centric
 - Facebook
 - People-centric
 - Arab Spring

- Public Infrastructure (Government)
 - Present: Status
 - Centralized, Cathedral, Closed (Lack of Quality)
 - Corporate lobbying
 - Applications of FLOSS Advantages (Why use FLOSS in government?)
 - Quality
 - Reliability
 - Mass Deployment
 - Sustainability
 - Perpetual Innovation
 - Security
 - Privacy
 - Sensitive Records
 - Freedom
 - Independence
 - Transparency
 - “Of the people, by the people, for the people”
 - Beyond Software (Why adopt FLOSS philosophies?)
 - Quality
 - Debuggable Government
 - Reliability
 - Security
 - Decentralization
 - Robust
 - Terrorism Resistant
 - Transparency
 - Privacy & Honesty
 - Corruption Resistant
 - Freedom
 - Decentralization
 - Sustainability & Independence
 - Collaboration & Cooperation