

Introduction to Open Source Software (Day 2)

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ISQA 3420

Jim Zemlin Keynote

- 2 Blackboard questions
 - Answering both correctly +1 points
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xwSgeJngfxs>
- Everyone can answer this (not just the first seven)
 - You have to be done by Thursday 9/15/2016

Management Principles

- Getting a sense of the *MOTIVATION* as to why organizations participate with open source communities
- We'll build from this to begin explicating how participation is handled within organizations.

Building a Case for Open Source

There are a number of reasons why using and contributing to Open Source is a good decision

Distribute the expense of maintaining software among many collaborators

Establish YOUR implementation as industry standard

Drive wide acceptance of the software

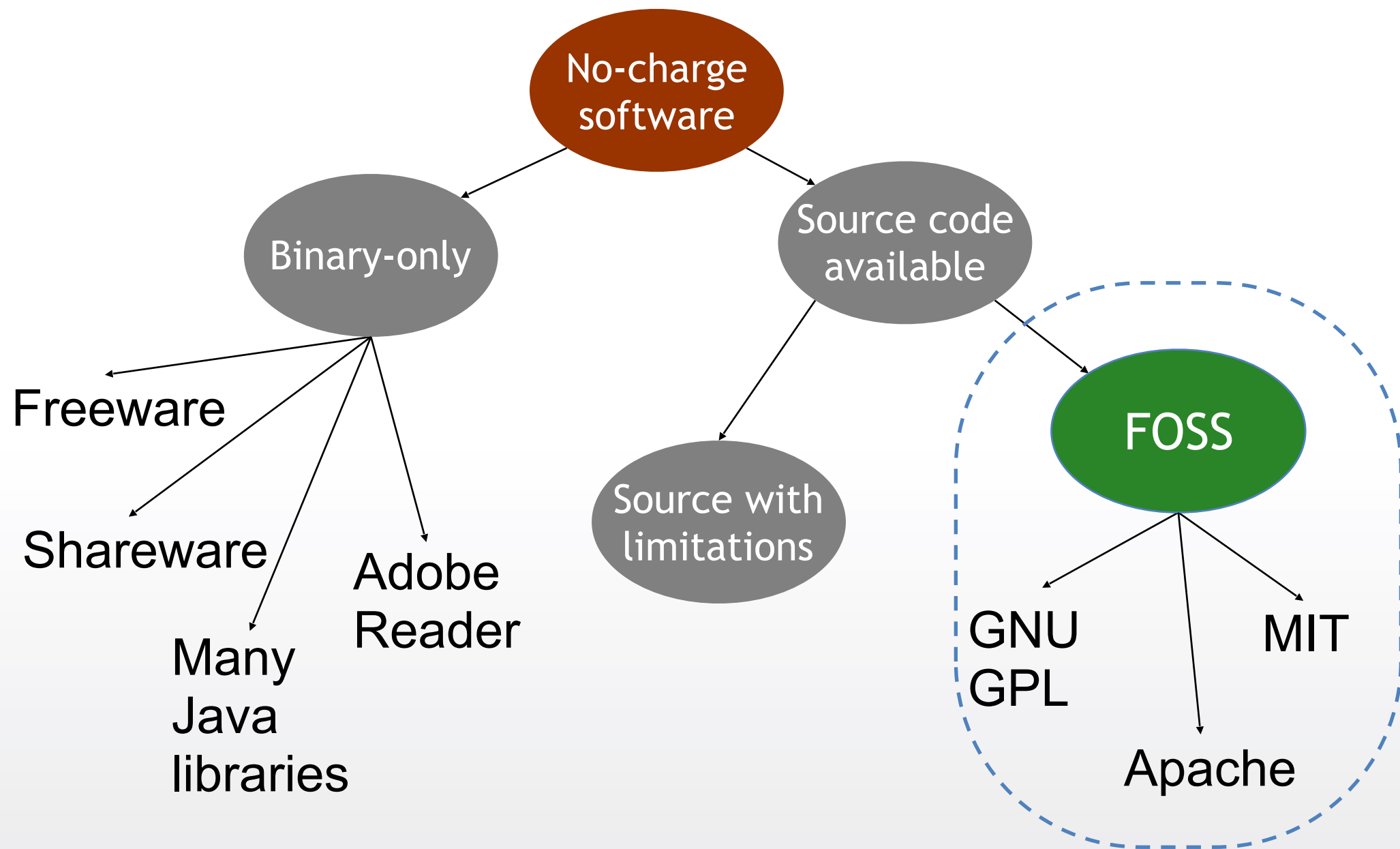
Enable sale of other products—both hardware and software

Gain cooperation from the Open Source Community

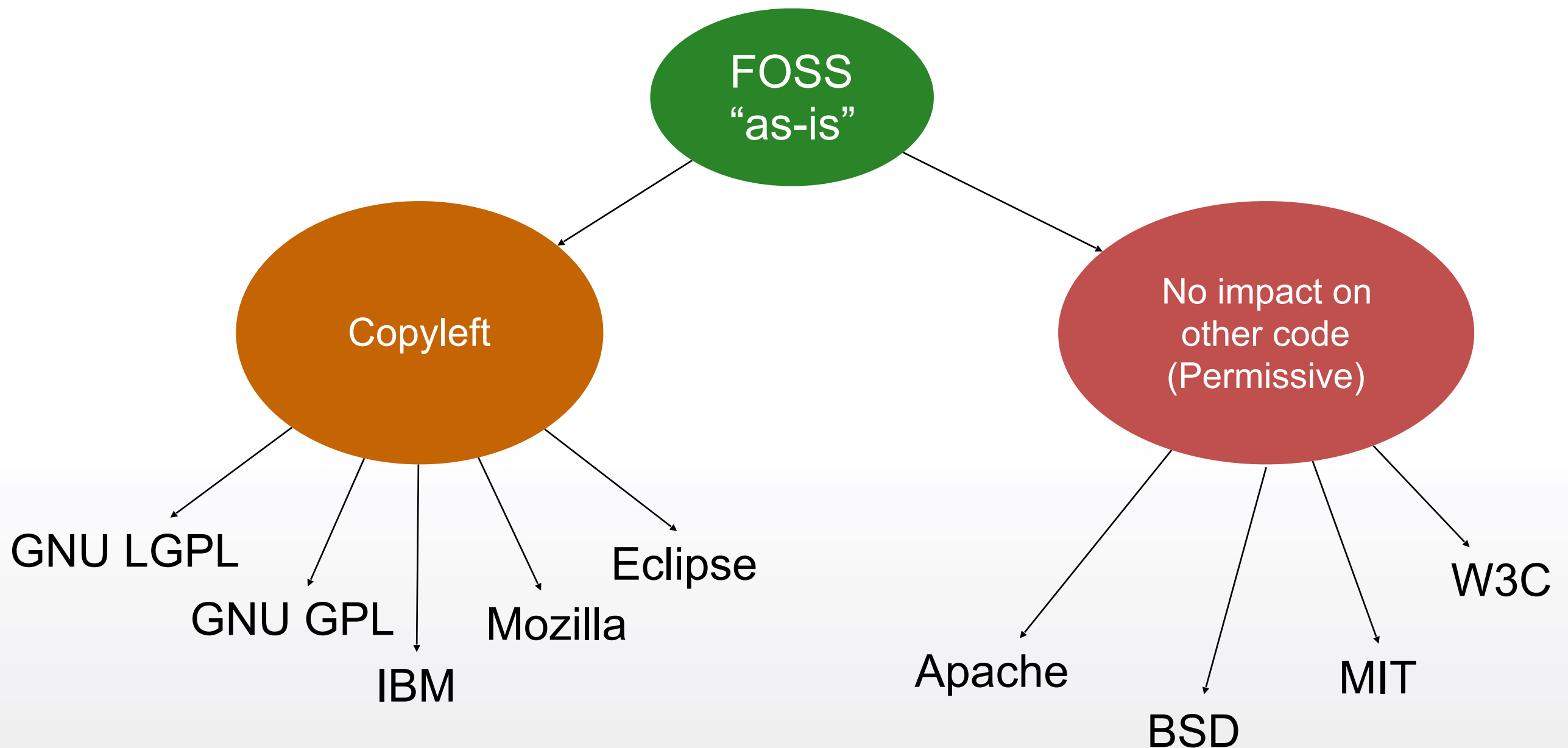
Generate favorable publicity or mindshare

Provide an inexpensive work-alike for a proprietary product

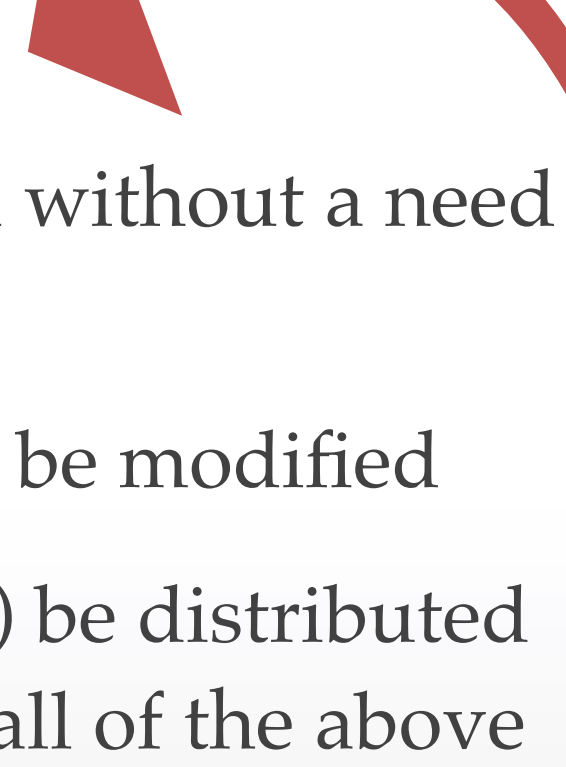
Free and Open Source Software is *Not* the Same as “Free” Software



Two Types of FOSS Licenses



Major Characteristics of FOSS Licenses

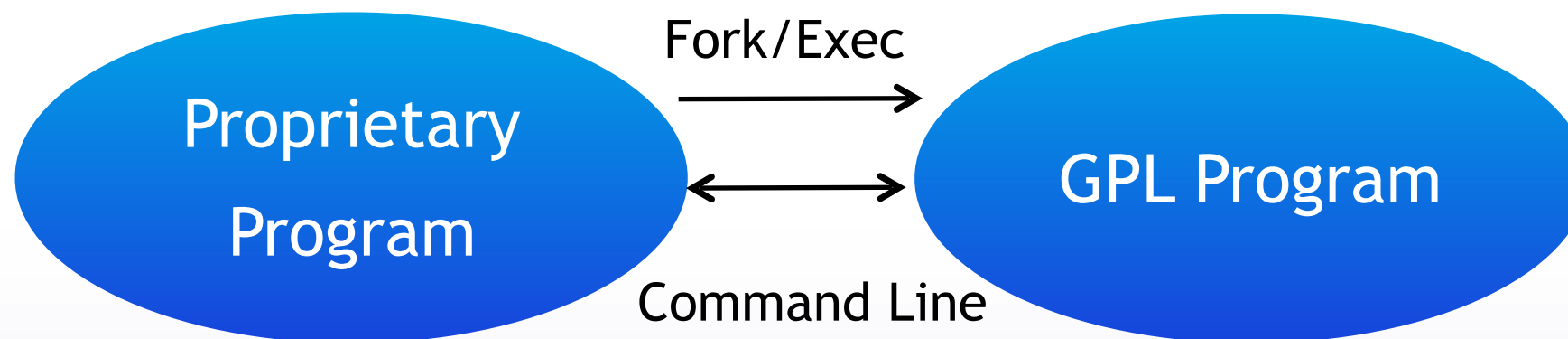
- Provided “as-is”
 - Use and distribution is permitted without a need to pay fees
 - Source code is available and may be modified
 - Modified versions may (or must!) be distributed with permission for others to do all of the above
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Derivative Works with the GPL

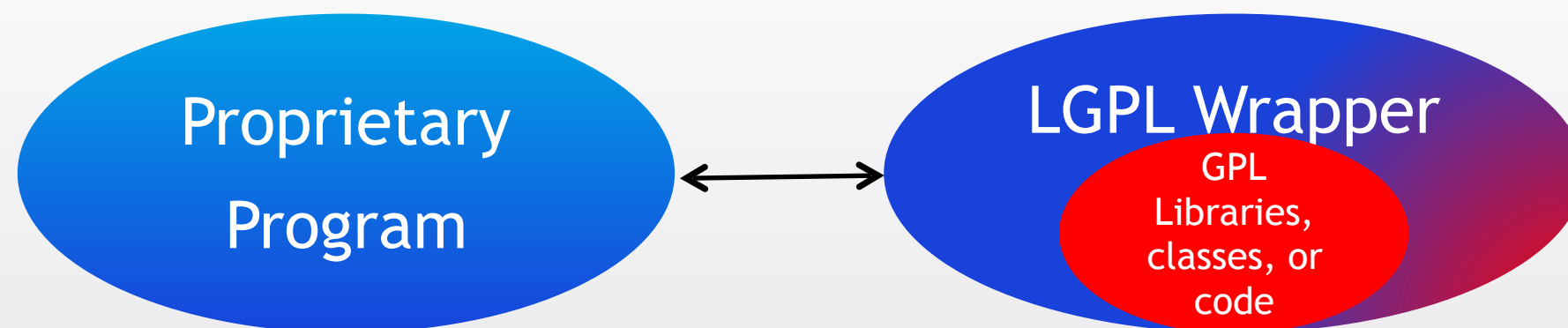
Proprietary Program

GPL
Libraries,
classes, or code

NO! - copy & paste or linking/
loading of GPL libraries/classes

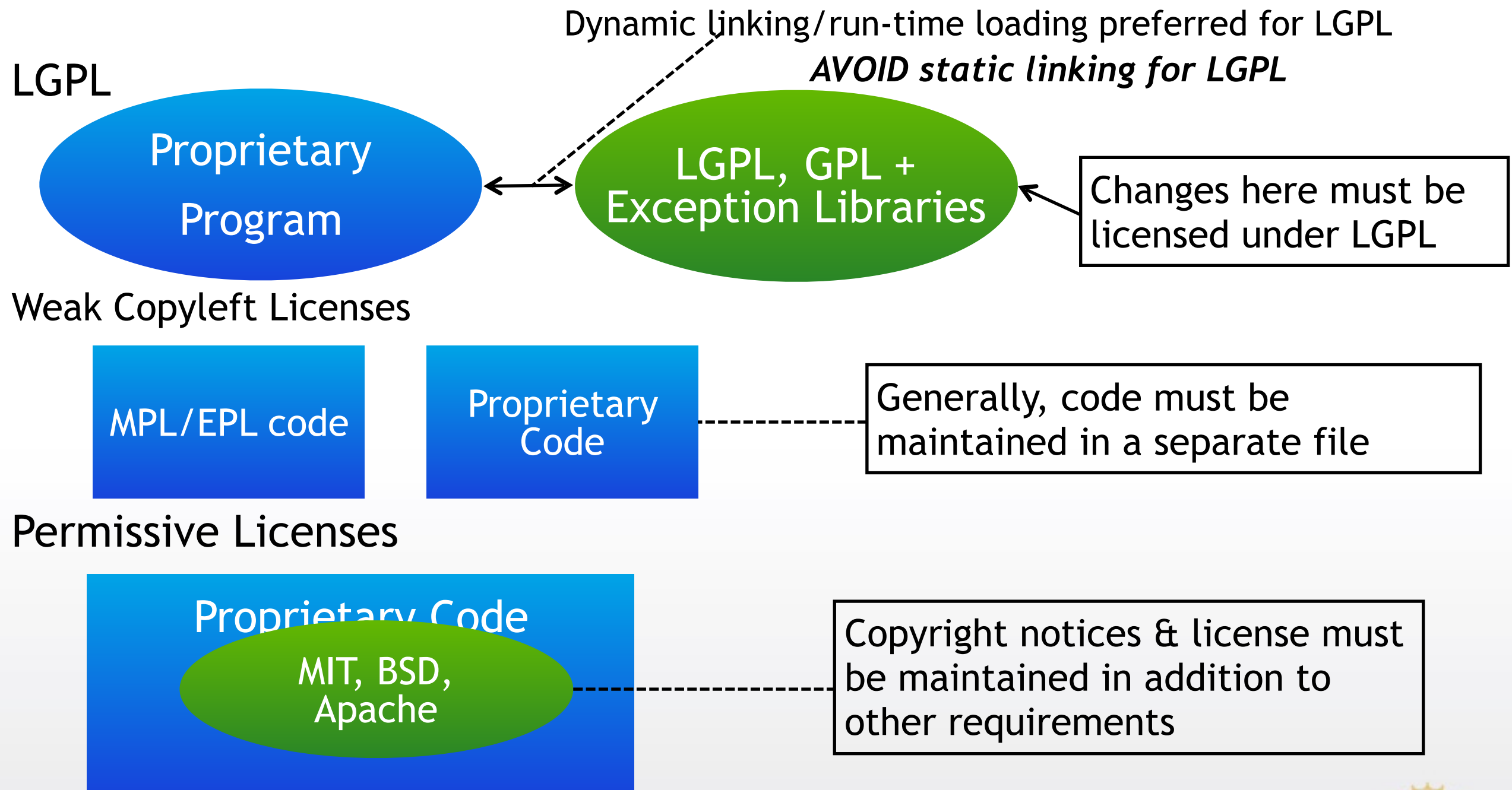


Generally OK. But,
there are exceptions!
(APIs are 'grey area')



NO!

Derivative Works (Other Licenses)



Why Licenses are Important

The fact that a piece of software may be readily available for free does not mean that the software is in the public domain

The copyright owner's permission is required to copy, distribute, or modify source code

Open Source software selection choices have legal implications

Key message: Open Source Software is licensed

Filing a Grievance

How many Linux (kernel or subsystem) developers does it take to file a grievance against an infringer to cause legal action?

- a. One – Any Linux maintainer
- b. All copyright holders of Linux acting together
- c. One – Any copyright holder of Linux
- d. One – Linus Torvalds
- e. None of the above

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It only takes one copyright holder to enforce a license for any given piece of Open Source
Replace “Linux” with any copyrighted work and the same applies (e.g. BusyBox)

Open Source Review Policy and Processes: An Issue of Organizational Structure

Sample Open Source Program Office

- Host the Open Source review process
 - Develop Tools/Automation
- Promote/encourage the use of and contribution to Free & Open Source software (FOSS) within
 - Training & consulting with product teams
 - Open Source website
- Promote organization in the community
 - Conference and organization sponsorships
 - External website
- Handle issues associated with organization's use of FOSS

Have a Great Start to the Week!!