



# EGERIA DAY 2 OPEN SOURCE PHILOSOPHY

David Radley, IBM

# What is Open source?

- Wikipedia
  - **Open source** products include permission to use the source code,[\[1\]](#) design documents,[\[2\]](#) or content of the product. It most commonly refers to the [open-source model](#), in which [open-source software](#) or other products are released under an [open-source license](#) as part of the [open-source-software movement](#). Use of the term originated with software, but has expanded beyond the software sector to cover other [open content](#) and forms of [open collaboration](#).

[1]

# What do people say about Open source?

The power of Open Source is the power of the people. The people rule.

Philippe Kahn

Once open source gets good enough, competing with it would be insane.

Larry Ellison

In open source, we feel strongly that to really do something well, you have to get a lot of people involved.

Linus Torvalds

Open source isn't about saving money, it's about doing more stuff, and getting incremental innovation with the finite budget you have.

Jim Whitehurst

Empowerment of individuals is a key part of what makes open source work, since in the end, innovations tend to come from small groups, not from large, structured efforts.

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# Do's and don't of Open Source

- Consider having mandatory open source participation guidelines – that everyone in your organization needs to do, so there is a common understanding around what open source is and means.
- Open Source is licensed. <https://tldrlegal.com/> plain English website showing the main features of a license. Egeria uses Apache 2 Licence, which it shows as:

[\*\*Apache License 2.0 \(Apache-2.0\)\*\*](#)    610161 70

Code License managed by kevin

Commercial Use	Modify	Distribute	Sublicense	Private Use
Use Patent Claims	Place Warranty	Hold Liable	Use Trademark	
Include Copyright	Include License	State Changes	Include Notice	

Ensure that you are legal!

# IBM Open Source Participation guidelines (OSPG) Summary

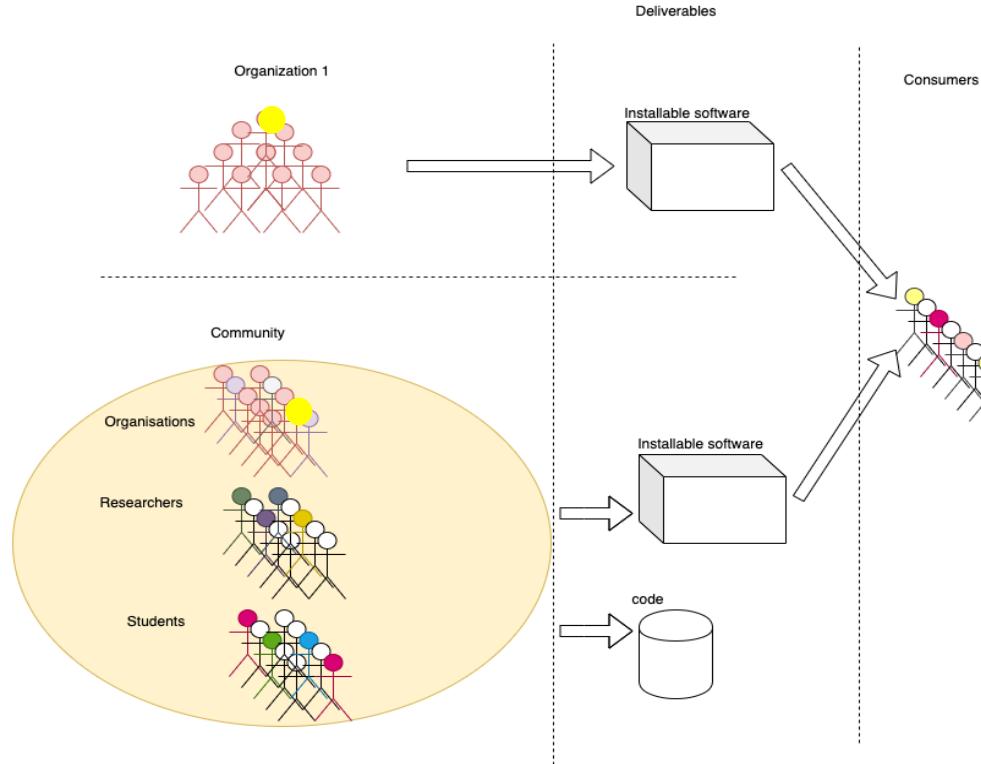
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Description	Grants all rights	Grants use rights, including right to relicense (allows proprietization, license compatibility)	Grants use rights, forbids proprietization	Grants rights for noncommercial use only. May be combined with copyleft.	Traditional use of <a href="#">copyright</a> ; no rights need be granted	No information made public
Software	PD, <a href="#">CC0</a>	<a href="#">BSD</a> , <a href="#">MIT</a> , <a href="#">Apache</a> , <a href="#">MPL</a>	<a href="#">GPL</a> , <a href="#">AGPL</a>	<a href="#">JRL</a> , <a href="#">AFPL</a>	<a href="#">proprietary software</a> , no public license	private, internal software
Other creative works	PD, <a href="#">CC0</a>	<a href="#">CC-BY</a>	<a href="#">CC-BY-SA</a>	<a href="#">CC-BY-NC</a>	<a href="#">Copyright</a> , no public license	unpublished

# Community vs what you might be used to.



# What is a successful Open source project?

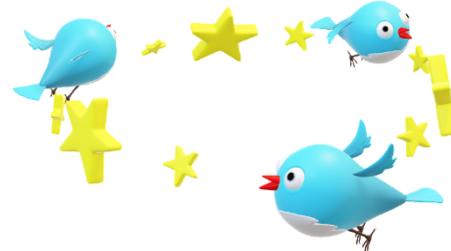
- Healthy, diverse, active community.
- Ethical, fair resolutions of different view-points in the community
- Dealing with people who are disruptive in the community fairly, respectfully and ethically.
- Healthy adoption
- Good flow of enhancements
- Turn around or issues and prs  
<https://www.linuxfoundation.org/resources/open-source-guides/measuring-your-open-source-program-success/>



# Does free = worthless?

- What do you want to put worth on?
  - Self empowered work force, good collaboration
  - Why write your own, when there is high quality community created offerings?
- But how to I make money?
  - Vendors : work out what your value-add is
  - Consumers: decide how active you want to be:
    - Active -> influence and own the products
    - Less active -> consume as-is, pay for support etc.

Open source means a new way of thinking about worth.

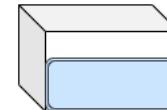


# Your value-add - opportunities for Software with Proprietary licenses to work with open source

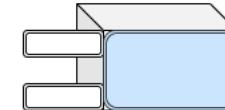
Including Open source libraries



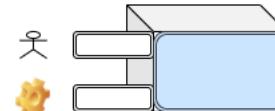
Proprietary Enterprise enhancements  
(for example scaling , disaster recovery)



Proprietary connectors to an open  
source eco system (e.g. a database  
connector for Egeria)



Proprietary tooling / UIs



Re-bundle to support



Whatever you can imagine...



# What do developers need to do differently when working on open source?

- 2 hats, the companies and the open source project.
- Active community participations
  - Share reflections and decisions
  - Dealing with other view-points openly and positively.
  - The developer is queen or king in Open Source
  - Code speaks (and other contributions)
  - Aim for win win. If there are 2 ways of doing something, and neither party can agree; consider implementing both approaches (for example using pluggable components)
- All contributions are visible 😐
- You are likely going to feel ownership and pride of your community and project.



# What do developers need to do differently when working on open source?

- If you want to change something, you need to get active:
  - Code it and convince someone to merge it
  - Convince someone else to code it and merge it
- You may end up being an evangelist or advocate in some form:
  - Share your enthusiasm. | 😊
  - Share what is good and what needs to improve. 🌟
  - Convince your organization of the merits of Open Source and the project you want to work on
  - Convince your organization to adopt a project, by showcasing it.
  - Present at conference, blog, social media ....

# Egeria as a metaphor for Open Source communities?

- Peer to peer collaboration
- No top down central control
- Embraces and honours diverse technology
- Open agreed guidelines (platforms, servers, types, APIs etc)

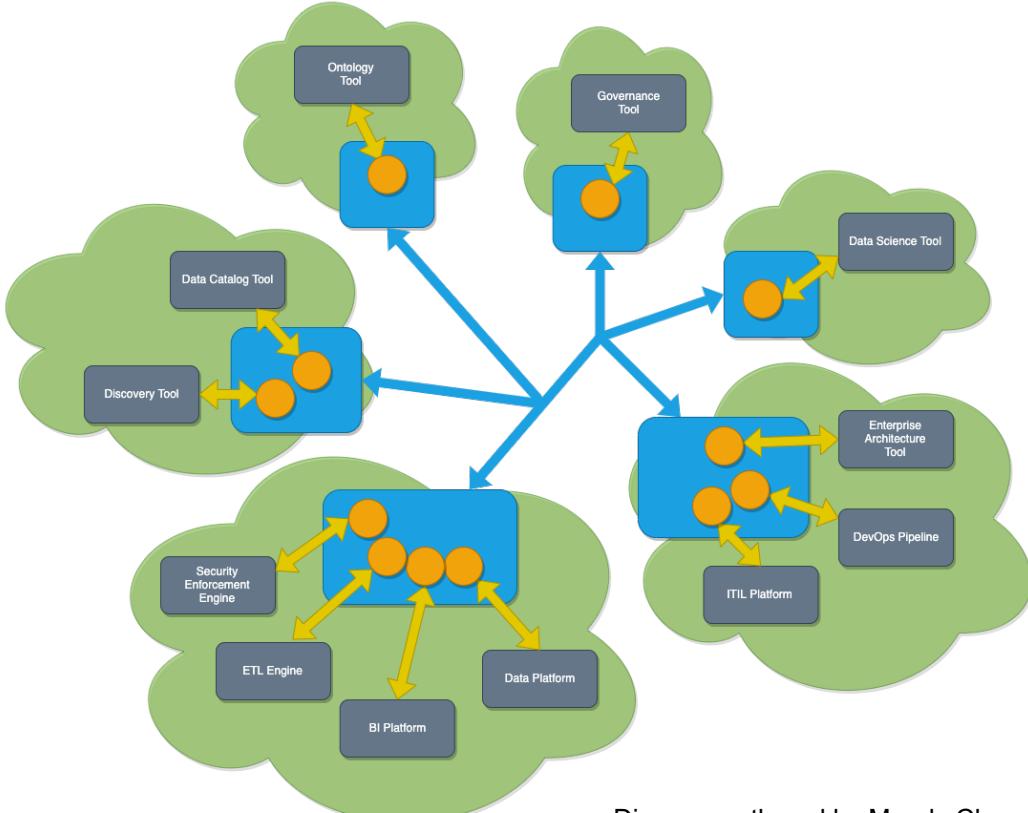


Diagram authored by Mandy Chessel

# Open forum



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# **THANK YOU!**

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