

INTRODUCTION TO OPEN SOURCE SOFTWARE

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Outline

- 1 Definition, Philosophy and Evangelism
 - What is open source ?
 - Examples of available Products
 - Developing custom open source applications
- 2 Evaluation and Pragmatism
 - Benefits of open source
 - Problems and Obstacles to Open Source
 - Current Trends in Open Source
- 3 Discussion and Q& A

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What is Open Source?

It's free software!
...but what is "free" ?

What is Free ?

- Free as in beer
- Free as in freedom:
 - Freedom to modify, fix and redistribute
 - Freedom from corporate control
 - Freedom of expression
 - Freedom to integrate, ads, vendor lock-in

Not all open source software is cost-free, and not all cost-free software is open source.

Definition of Open Source

- **Technical definition**

Source code is available to users

- **Functional definition**

- Usually free or cheap to acquire and use
- Primarily developed by volunteers
- Anyone can modify and customize
- Users have direct input into development

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Examples

Some familiar, some widely used, some recently emerging:

- Operating Systems: Linux,(Mac OS X)
- Web & email server: Apache and Sendmail/Postfix/Qmail
- Web & DB languages: PHP/Perl and MySQL/PostgreSQL
- Web Content Management: Wordpress, Drupal, Joomla
- Antivirus & Spam protection: ClamAV, SpamAssassin
- Desktop apps: OpenOffice, Mozilla, Pidgin, Evince
- Security: GPG

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Developing Open Source

- Developing open source software can mean:
 - Basing it on open source technologies and open standards
 - Building on existing open source projects(s)
 - Open-sourcing your project
 - Working collaboratively with other groups

All elements need not be present, but the greatest benefit is derived when they are

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Why Open Source ?

- Why would someone give away valuable software ?
- Why would someone work without pay ?
- Why would you pick this software ?

Motivation for Developers

- Why give it away ?
 - Benefit from previous work of others
 - Better software, when others can fix it
 - Many hands make light work
- Why work for free ?
 - The good feeling from any volunteer-ism
 - Respect, fame, pride in one's creation
 - Actually, not everyone works for free

The Practical Appeal

Open source has practical benefits for all:

- "Better": More stable, secure, interoperable
- You can make a difference
- Little or no licensing cost, upgrade cost
- Good community support, direct line to developers
- Lower system requirements
- Freedom to change your mind

The Philosophical Appeal

Open source also has particular appeal for the nonprofit and public sectors

- Mission driven, not profit driven
- It's about Family Values
- Of, By and For the People
- Public monies = public resource
- Support local economy

The Downsides

There are problems with going OpenSource

- Rough user interfaces, documentation
- Compatibility: it's hard being different
- Transition requires work/time/energy/money
- Support: Where does the buck stop?

Outline

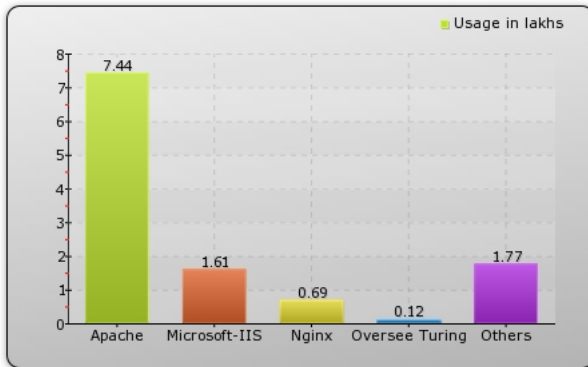
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Progress of OpenSource

- Dominant in its traditional realm of internet services
- Growing as a LAN server
- Moving towards the desktop
 - Ubuntu/LinuxMint
 - Wine/CrossOver Office

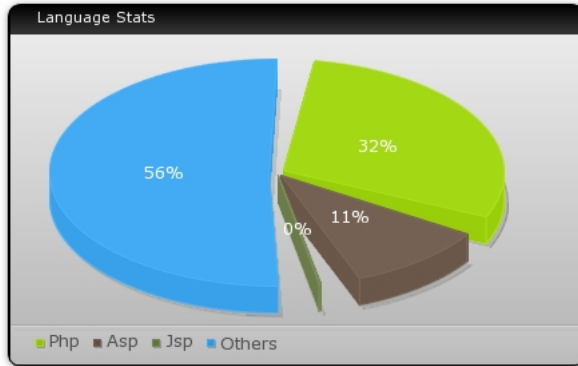
Webserver Usage - I

Web Server Usage Statistics



Webserver Usage - II

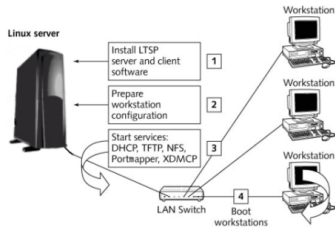
Programming Language Usage Statistics



A Few Open Source Projects

- **Linux Terminal Server Project**
Continue using or recycle obsolete hardware
- **OpenGroupware**
Eventual MS Exchange-killer?
- **Jhai Foundation**
Wireless footcra-nk-powered solid-state Linux computers, bringing telephony and Internet to rural Laos

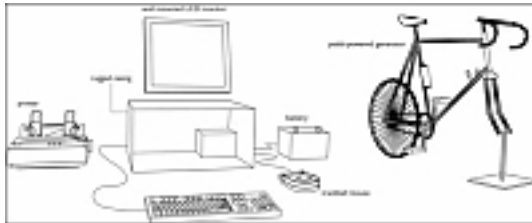
Linux Terminal Server Projects



OpenGroupware



Jhai Foundation



Current Sector Trends

- Government mandates
- Nonprofit sector initiatives

END

THANK YOU