

Free and Open Source Software Paradigm

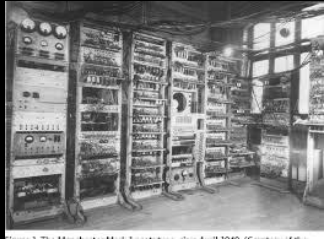
EFSA Conference 2018

Science-Food-Society



The Software revolution

1948 – Manchester baby – First forms of “software”



Early 60s
Cobol Fortran
BASIC



1960
Unix



80s -DB SW

IBM PC
81-82

1981 MS
DOS



1983:TCP-IP
GNU Project



1986

Linux 1993

1971 - Inte 1st
Processor

Bill Gate's letter to the Hobbyists 1976



-2-

February 3, 1976

An Open Letter to Hobbyists

To me, the most critical thing in the hobby market right now is the lack of good software courses, books and software itself. Without good software and an owner who understands programming, a hobby computer is wasted. Will quality software be written for the hobby market?

Almost a year ago, Paul Allen and myself, expecting the hobby market to expand, hired Monte Davidoff and developed Altair BASIC. Though the initial work took only two months, the three of us have spent most of the last year documenting, improving and adding features to BASIC. Now we have 4K, 8K, EXTENDED, ROM and DISK BASIC. The value of the computer time we have used exceeds \$40,000.

The feedback we have gotten from the hundreds of people who say they are using BASIC has all been positive. Two surprising things are apparent, however. 1) Most of these "users" never bought BASIC (less than 10% of all Altair owners have bought BASIC), and 2) The amount of royalties we have received from sales to hobbyists makes the time spent of Altair BASIC worth less than \$2 an hour.

Why is this? As the majority of hobbyists must be aware, most of you steal your software. Hardware must be paid for, but software is something to share. Who cares if the people who worked on it get paid?

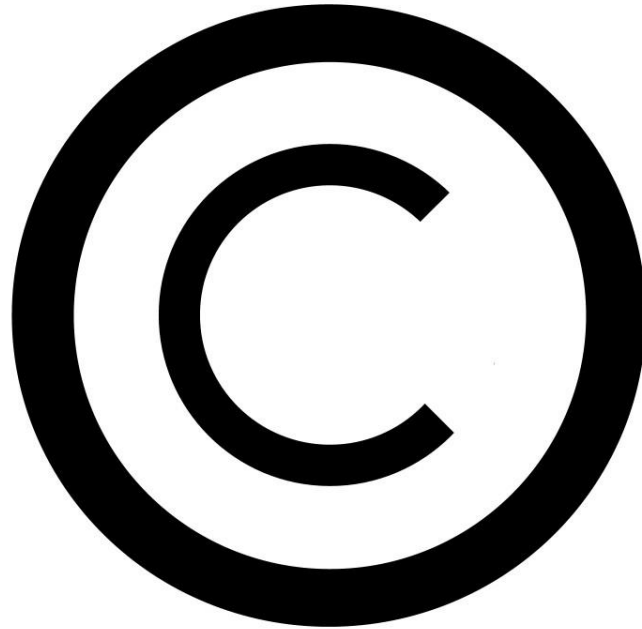
Is this fair? One thing you don't do by stealing software is get back at MITS for some problem you may have had. MITS doesn't make money selling software. The royalty paid to us, the manual, the tape and the overhead make it a break-even operation. One thing you do do is prevent good software from being written. Who can afford to do professional work for nothing? What hobbyist can put 3-man years into programming, finding all bugs, documenting his product and distribute for free? The fact is, no one besides us has invested a lot of money in hobby software. We have written 6800 BASIC, and are writing 8080 APL and 6800 APL, but there is very little incentive to make this software available to hobbyists. Most directly, the thing you do is theft.

What about the guys who re-sell Altair BASIC, aren't they making money on hobby software? Yes, but those who have been reported to us may lose in the end. They are the ones who give hobbyists a bad name, and should be kicked out of any club meeting they show up at.

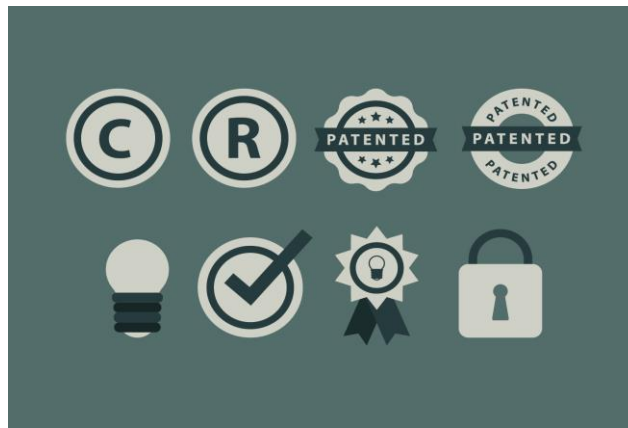
I would appreciate letters from any one who wants to pay up, or has a suggestion or comment. Just write me at 1180 Alvarado SE, #114, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 87108. Nothing would please me more than being able to hire ten programmers and deluge the hobby market with good software.

Bill Gates

Bill Gates
General Partner, Micro-Soft



Software Copyright enters into play



Copyrighted works enjoy the following exclusive rights:

- To copy, modify and distribute the work,
- To produce derivatives,
- To run, display, perform the work
- No other party has these rights except if explicitly granted

Free Software inverts and bypasses the copyright principles

Freedom to:

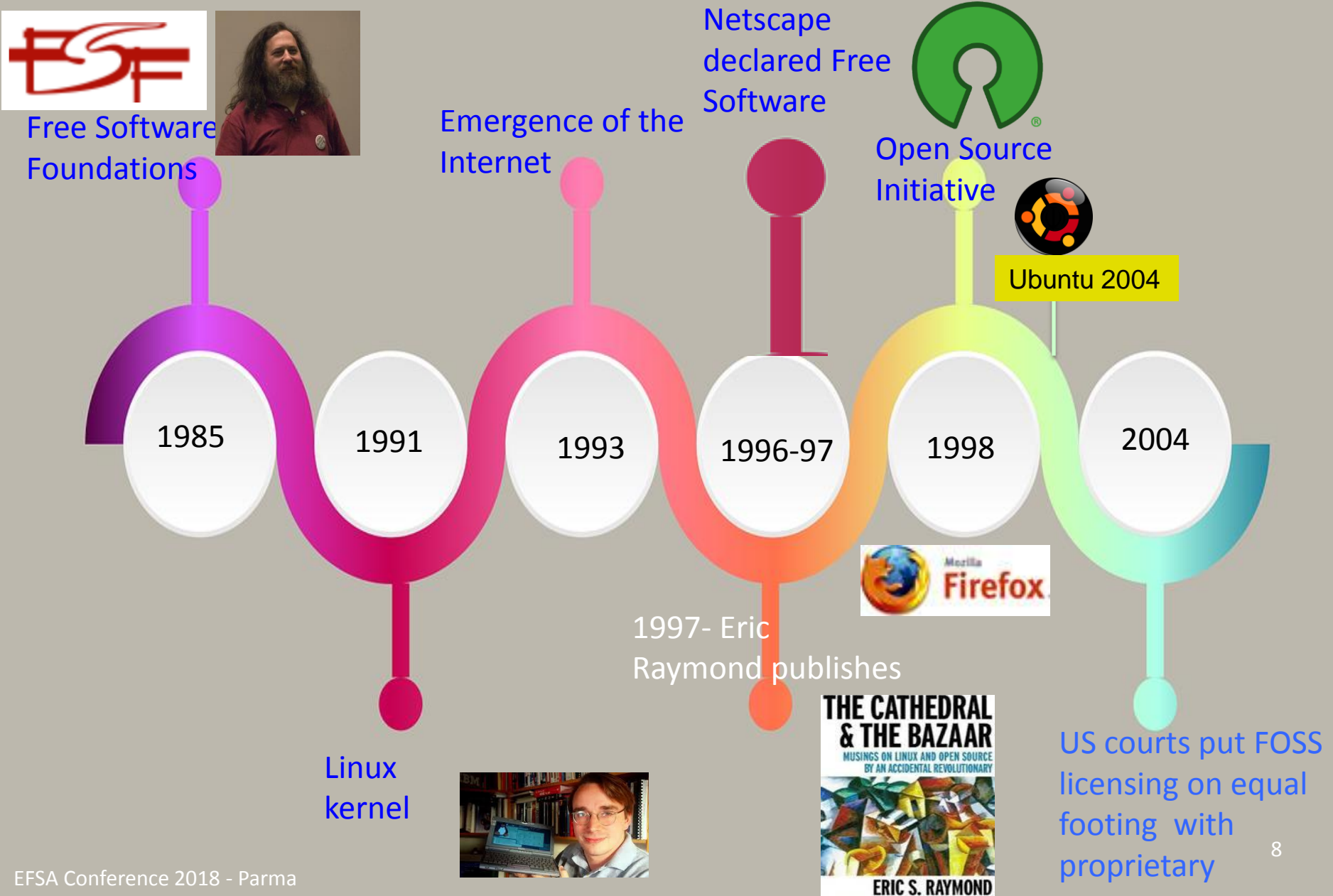
- Run SW programs for any purpose by anyone
- Study & modify the source code
- Redistribute copies with no or trivial fee
- Distribute improved copies ensuring the same freedoms downstream

(aka “The four freedoms”)

A photograph of a herd of elk in a snowy, open landscape. In the foreground, two male elk with large, velvet-covered antlers are facing each other, their heads lowered as if in a ritualistic display or fight. The rest of the herd is scattered in the background, some standing and some lying down in the snow. The scene is brightly lit, suggesting a sunny day.

Ownership Vs Commons

Milestones of a movement





Open Source Software

principles embedded in licensing schemes

- the freedom to redistribute OSS programs
- that source code always accompanies the program
- Must explicitly allow for derivative programs
- the integrity of the author(s)' source code
- no discrimination against persons or groups
- no discrimination against fields of endeavor
- upon distribution of the program, all rights attached to it will be inherited by all downstream recipients
- not to be linked to a specific product
- not to restrict other software in any way
- technology-neutrality

Free SW Vs Open Source SW ?

OS is a development methodology; FS is a social movement.” Richard Stallman

- Same founding principles and spirit
- Complementary views not opposed
- Free SW embodies the concept of COPYLEFT to bypass the Copyright law obligations
- Open Source focuses on licencing schemes, and intergration with proprietary software
- Opens the door to Corporate world of proprietary software
- Opens to commercialization
- Key: FOSS is copyrighted - Openness and freedom apply to the SOURCE CODE – Free does not mean ‘no cost’
- <https://www.gnu.org/philosophy/open-source-misses-the-point.html>

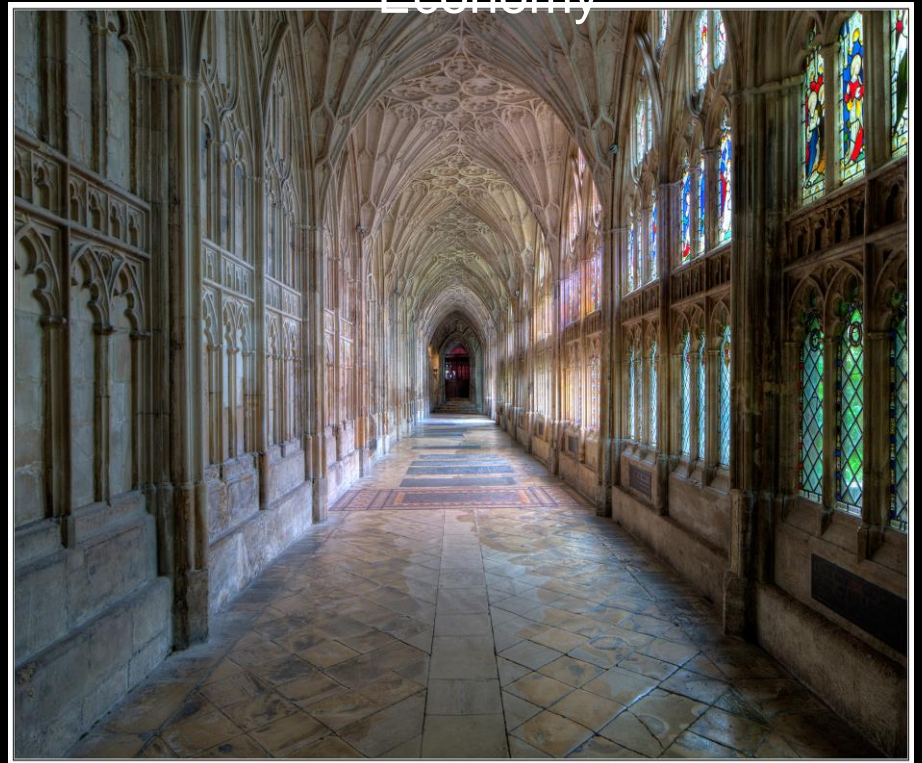
Two economies emerge in the IT sphere

FOSS 1.0 :Free vs Fee

A Commons economy



Closed-Proprietary
Economy



GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 2, June 1991

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Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies
of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change free software—to make sure the software is free for all its users. This General Public License applies to most of the Free Software Foundation's software and to any other program whose authors commit to using it. (Some other Free Software Foundation software is covered by the GNU Lesser General Public License instead.) You can apply it to your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for this service if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new free programs; and that you know you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to make restrictions that forbid anyone to deny you these rights or to ask you to surrender the rights. These restrictions translate to certain responsibilities for you if you distribute copies of the software, or if you modify it.

For example, if you distribute copies of such a program, whether gratis or for a fee, you must give the recipients all the rights that you have. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

We protect your rights with two steps: (1) copyright the software, and (2) offer you this license which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the software.

Also, for each author's protection and ours, we want to make certain that everyone understands that there is no warranty for this free software. If the software is modified by someone else and passed on, we want its recipients to know that what they have is not the original, so that any problems introduced by others will not reflect on the original authors' reputations.

Finally, any free program is threatened constantly by software patents. We wish to avoid the danger that redistributors of a free program will individually obtain patent licenses, in effect making the program proprietary. To prevent this, we have made it clear that any patent must be licensed for everyone's free use or not licensed at all.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow:

FOSS Licensing

1

CREATIVE COMMONS
2001.

4

MIT license.

2

FREE SOFTWARE
LICENSE

5

Mozilla Public License
2.0..

3

GNU General Public
License (GPL) v3.0 .

6

BSD 3-Clause “New”

FOSS Licensing

7

[Apache License 2.0.](#)

10

[Eclipse Public License.](#)

8

[AGPLv3](#)

11

[Common Development and Distribution License](#)

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[GNU General Public License \(GPL\) v3.0](#)

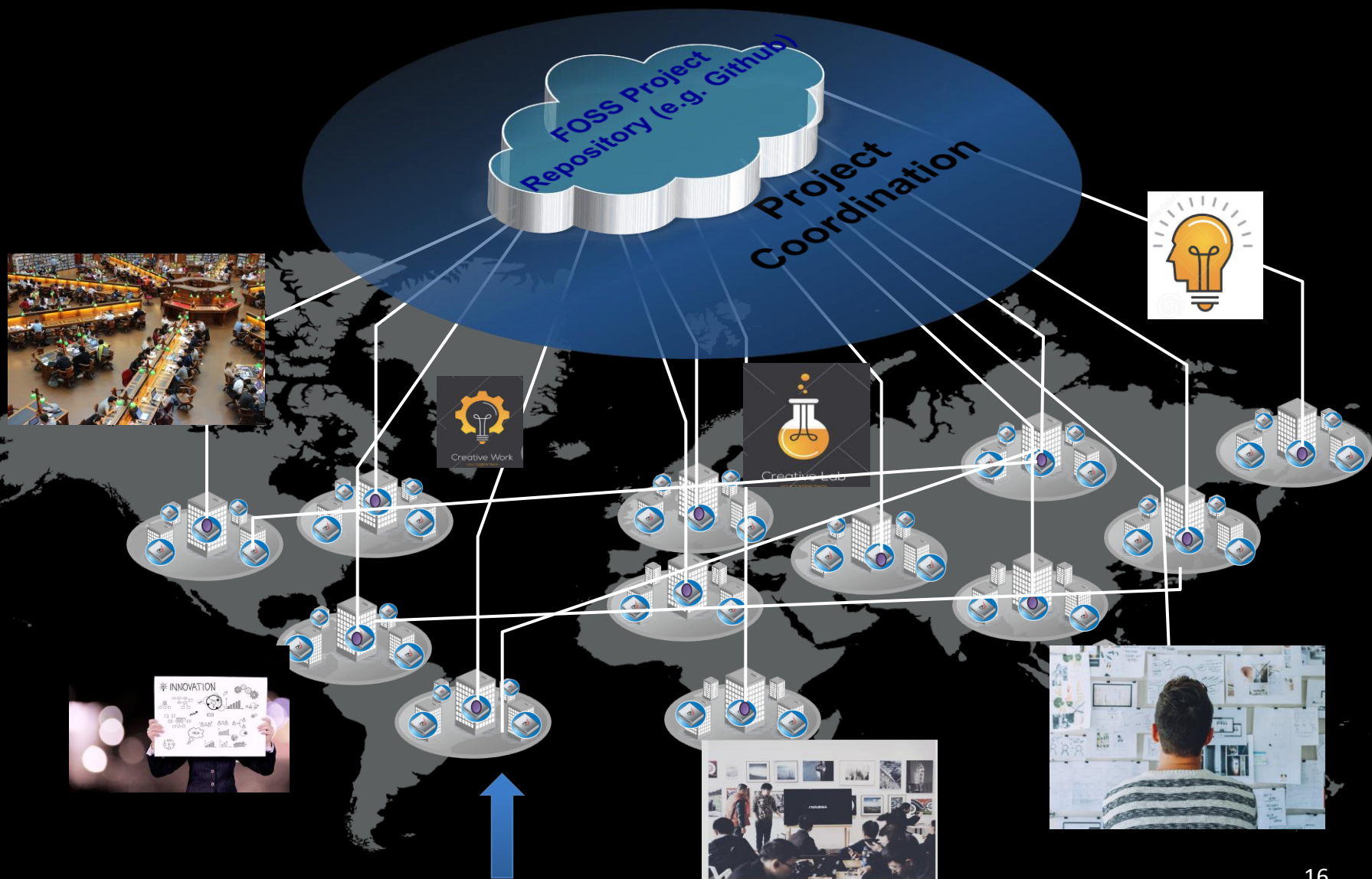
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[GNU Library or "Lesser" General Public License](#)

Software Use types

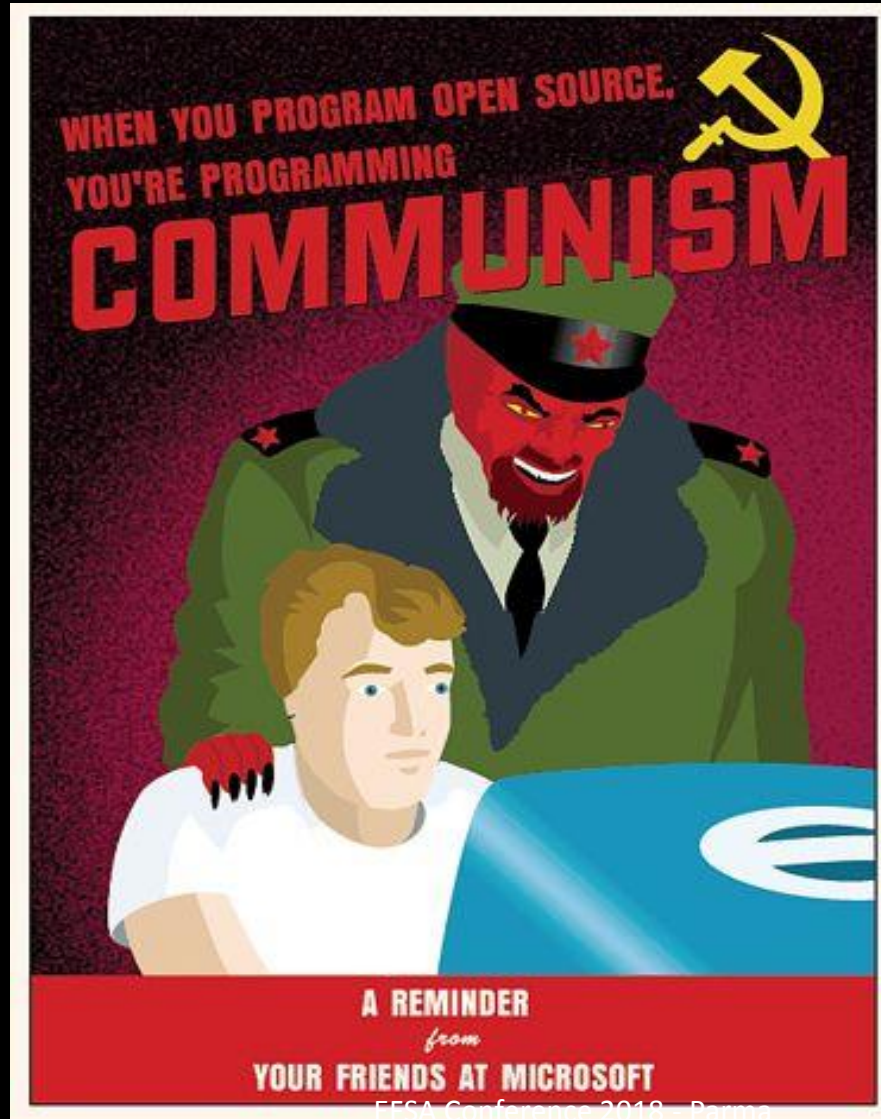
| <div>Freedom's</div> <div>Term</div> | Access code | Private Use | Modify | Distribute | Time limited | Cost | Copyrighted | License | Examples |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------|------------|--------------|------|-------------|---------|--|
| Proprietary Software | ✗ | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Microsoft Word.... |
| Shareware | ✗ | ✓ | ✗ | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | ✓ | | Games... |
| Freeware | ✗ | ✓ | ✗ | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ | ✓ | ? | AdobeReader TeamViewer Skype |
| Free software | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ | ✓ | ✓ | LibreOffice GIMP BitDefender GoogleChrom e |
| Open Source Software | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ | ✓ | ✓ | Linux Apache Firefox SugarCRM Piwik/Matom o |
| Fremium | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | Y&N | ✓ | ✓ | LinkedIn Badoo |

FOSS Project : Global knowledge sharing across a FOSS community



FOSS Contributors

From a suspicious activity to a thriving innovation model

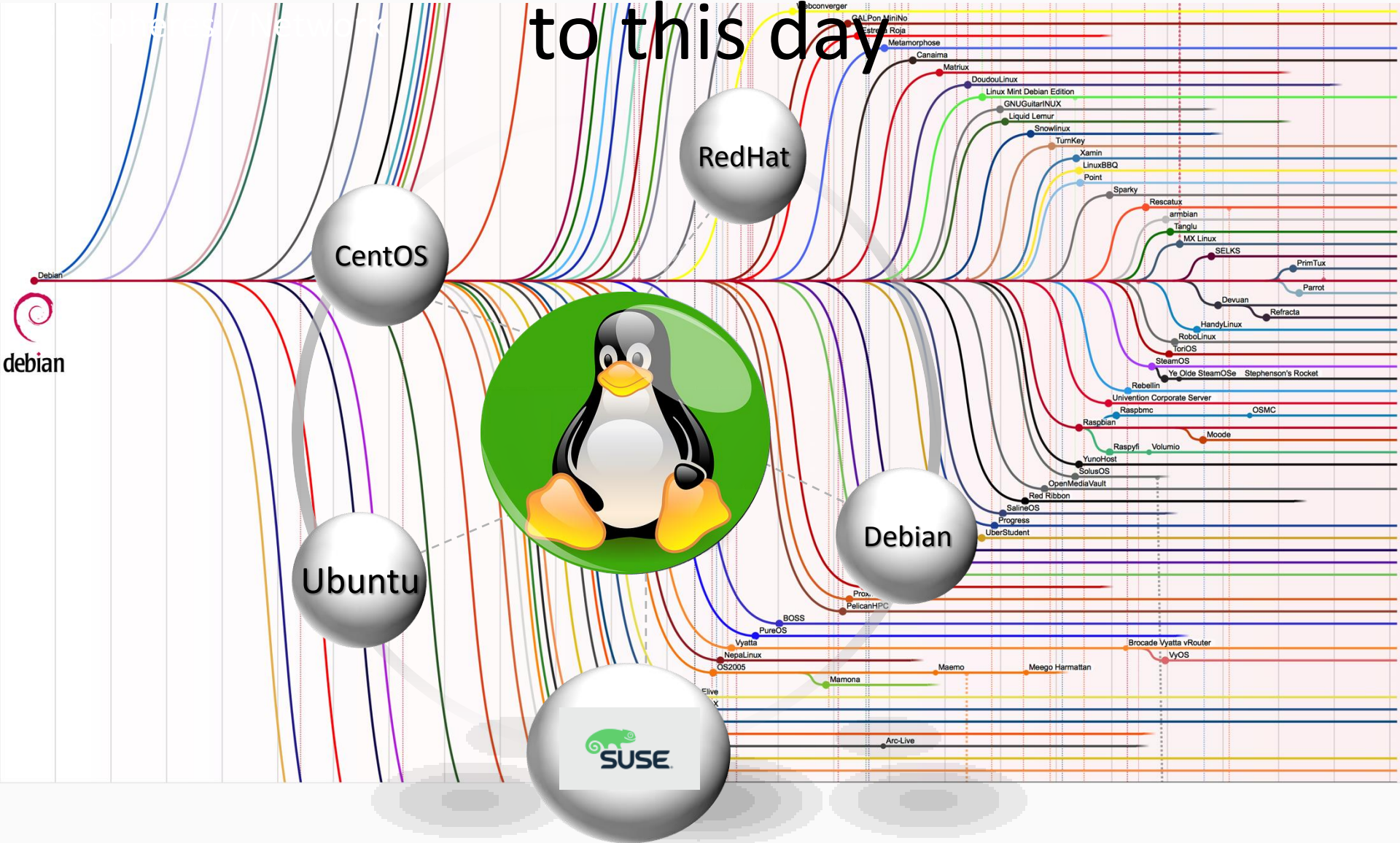


FOSS 1.0



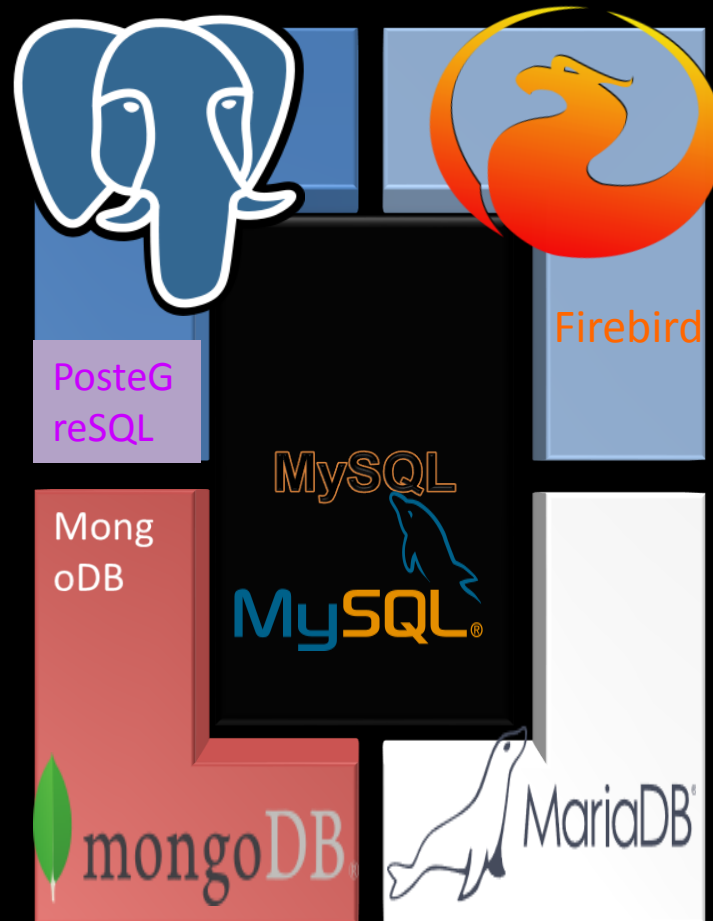
Linux

Linux OS Family Tree: 800 distributions to this day



A thriving software ecosystem in the making

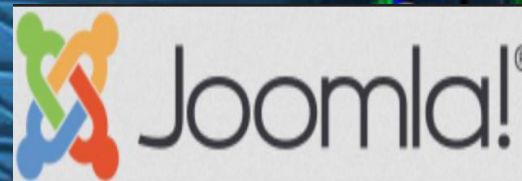
mySQL and other FOSS db tools



There are in total nearly a 100 FOSS db systems



Apache Tomcat



Forces shaping the future of IT

Data



Mobile



Social



Cloud





Fastest growing open source software communities in 2017

(Grouped by project type)



FOSS 2.0: 20 years



success

- Continuously increasing influence and adoption rate
- Academia deploy a rich array of FOSS technology stacks
- Tech giants (Amazon, Google, Twitter, Facebook, IBM, Apple, Oracle) power their data centers' with Linux
- Web operations world wide rely on FOSS systems (**Apache suite**) Prestigious organizations power critical infrastructures with FOSS: e,g,: NASA, CERN, ESA...
- Business (Banks, Transportation,...)
- International organizations officially recognize the potential in FOSS
- 90% of (OECD) Governments include FOSS in their digital strategies (starting 2000-2003)
- FOSS projects and communities thriving
- Investors interest in constant rise

FOSS practical benefits ?

Businesses



- ☐ Very low CAPEX (upfront exp.)
- ☐ Innovation driver
- ☐ Flexible acquisition
- ☐ Rapid running-in - Free testing during market prospection
- ☐ **Security** (esp. data sec.)
- ☐ Freedom to customize
- ☐ No forced upgrades; no or minimal cost for upgrades
- ☐ Reasonably good support from FOSS Communities
- ☐ Reduces entry barriers
- ☐ Gives competitive edge

FOSS in GOVS

Why Governments support FOSS ?



- Increase the overall value expected from the use of technology – in most cases FOSS is cheaper
- Increase data control and security
- Foster freedom of choice and independence from big vendors
- Strengthen market competition (avoid monopolies/oligopolies)
- Accelerate development of interoperability
- Propagate the FOSS model in public agencies
- Stimulate and nurture innovation
- Facilitate the creation of a sustainable, equitable technology marketplace

OPEN POLICIES AT EU



- ❑ IN the EU political agenda since 2000 special role of EP pushing for FOSS adoption
- ❑ EC/EP leadership in all fields: H2020 Open Access (e.g.FOSTER with dozens of projects). Prominent position in the Single Digital Market
- ❑ Numerous programmes, constant strategy updates and follow-up, countless funded projects at EUI and across member states
- ❑ IDA, IDABC, ISA2 a coherent consecution of policies in support of FOSS
- ❑ Policies on copyright and cross boarder licensing, EUPL.
- ❑ EC under constant pressure to escape MS vendor lock-in. Not hopeless.
- ❑ **Strategic aims:** Create a local (EU) dynamic software industry that would boost economic growth and create favourable conditions for European software vendors, startups and SMEs to compete globally.
- ❑ Became a key global player in the IT industry; Strengthen independence from major US vendors
- ❑ EU Agencies: numerous FOSS systems in operational environments.
- ❑ Examples include: Web and CMS, PM, DMS,, Analytics,..(Drupal, Linux, Alfresco, Apache, Zimbra)



FOSS POLICIES AT EU

joinup

2015-2017

Equal treatment in procurement; (TCO)

Contribution to communities;

Clarification of legal aspects;

Open-source and interoperable Commission-developed software;

Transparency and better communication

2010-2014

Several corporate solutions entirely based on OSS. Examples: content management, surveys, e-invoicing and e-ordering, etc. Within EC's network, a FOSS platform hosts more than 770 projects accessed by over 3000 developers. FOSS browser on EC's Desktop. European Interoperability Framework

2000-2009

FOSS technologies enter the EC environment :Apache Web Server(2001) – Adoption of Linux as acceptable product in the OS family (2003) – EUPL (EU Public License 2007)- FOSS for Wikis, blogs – osor.eu FOSS solutions platform.

www.joinup.eu

When should public agencies move to FOSS?

Governments



- ☐ Yesterday (or today) !
- ☐ Favourable government policy
- ☐ Budget is cut
- ☐ Current model not functional
- ☐ Improved **security** is required
- ☐ Persistent legacy components need change
- ☐ Innovation is needed
- ☐ Increase level of control on your data
- ☐ When PPP opportunity appears

How should public agencies switch to FOSS?

Governments



- ☐ Ensure **executive support**
- ☐ Identify skilled human capital (internal&external esp, Linux admins)
- ☐ **Prepare change** (train, coach) well in advance -
- ☐ Replace first infrastructure workloads
- ☐ Seek to visit a success story site
- ☐ Identify **popular and time proven** FOSS products
- ☐ Procure a **solution** not products
- ☐ Ensure **sustainable support** (internal and external) - aim lasting benefits
- ☐ Involve legal service to manage licensing

FOSS advantages and benefits in public agencies ?

Governments



- ☐ Cost effectiveness
- ☐ Independence and transparency
- ☐ Security (data)
- ☐ Open standards setting
- ☐ Lead by example

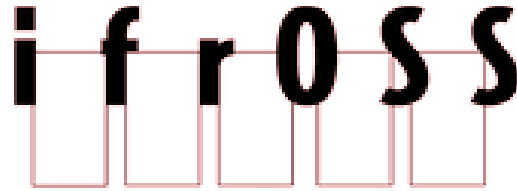
From evolution to revolution

- A highly effective and **prolific** business model
- A comprehensive legal and licensing infrastructure
- An effective production standard
- A reliable foundational technology dominant in the market
- The largest repository of code and projects available on earth [GitHub - 4.7 million projects!]
- FOSS experts in highest demand ever in the past 30 years
- A vibrant services market; FOSS to reach 32bi by 2022
- Soaring adoption by businesses (78% worldwide using FOSS)
- The WEB powered by FOSS technology (Apache occupies 53% of all web servers market)
- Google, Amazon, Oracle, IBM supporting financially FOSS
- Governments enter FOSS 2.0 era i.e making FOSS a default choice
- Microsoft acquires the FOSS world in 2018 !

FOSS 3.0 : an 'opening' universe



FOSS' Wordwide Organizations



Institut für Rechtsfragen der Freien und Open Source Software



Software Freedom
Law Center



特定非営利活動法人

オープンソースソフトウェア協会

Open Source Software Association of Japan



Open Softwar Initiative



The Apache
Software
Foundation



The Framasoft association

The network **Framasoft** relies on its large community of volunteers but could not exist if it wasn't supported by an association founded in 2004.

The **Framasoft** association is a 1901 non-profit association whose character of general interest authorizes a tax deduction. Which shows its willingness to stay an association on a human scale (less than forty members, less than ten permanent staff)

You will find below some information including our statutes, the rules of procedure and the annual moral reports.

- Statutes of the association
- Internal Regulations



Association Francophone des Utilisateurs de Logiciels Libres

French speaking Libre Software Users' Association

Promouvoir les logiciels libres ainsi que l'utilisation de standards ouverts.



http://wiki.p2pfoundation.net/FOS_S_Organizations_Directory

EFSA Conference 2018 - Parma

FOSS vibrant world events



NOVEMBER 5 - 8 | 2018 | NUREMBERG



George Dunlap

Brussels – February 2-3, 2013



Xen.org



Join us at SugarCon 2018

Our annual CRM event showcases thoughtful keynotes and break out sessions on business and technical topics focused on making your CRM sharper, smarter and more productive.



WHAT'S THE OSMC ABOUT?

The Open Source Monitoring Conference is the annual meeting of international monitoring experts, where future trends and objectives are set.

The four-day event comprises 3 tracks of expert presentations on Nov 06 & 07. On Nov 05 a variety of technical workshops imparting in-depth professional knowledge are offered. And on top the OSMC hackathon is scheduled directly following the lecture program on Nov 08.

DETAILS



Open Government



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FOSS Foundations and NPO

Open Government Partnership



Copernicus Open Access Hub



Welcome to the Copernicus Open Access Hub

The Copernicus Open Access Hub (previously known as Sentinels Scientific Data Hub) provides complete, free and open access to [Sentinel-1](#), [Sentinel-2](#) and [Sentinel-3](#) user products, starting from the In-Orbit Commissioning Review (IOCR).



Opening Knowledge and Education.....



OPEN
KNOWLEDGE
FOUNDATION
DEUTSCHLAND



OPEN KNOWLEDGE



MIT **OPEN** COURSEWARE
MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY



OPEN EDUCATION
CONSORTIUM

The Global Network for Open Education

openinventionnetwork[®]



OSSWATCH

OSS Watch provides unbiased advice and guidance on the use, development, and licensing of **free software**, **open source software**, and **open source hardware**.

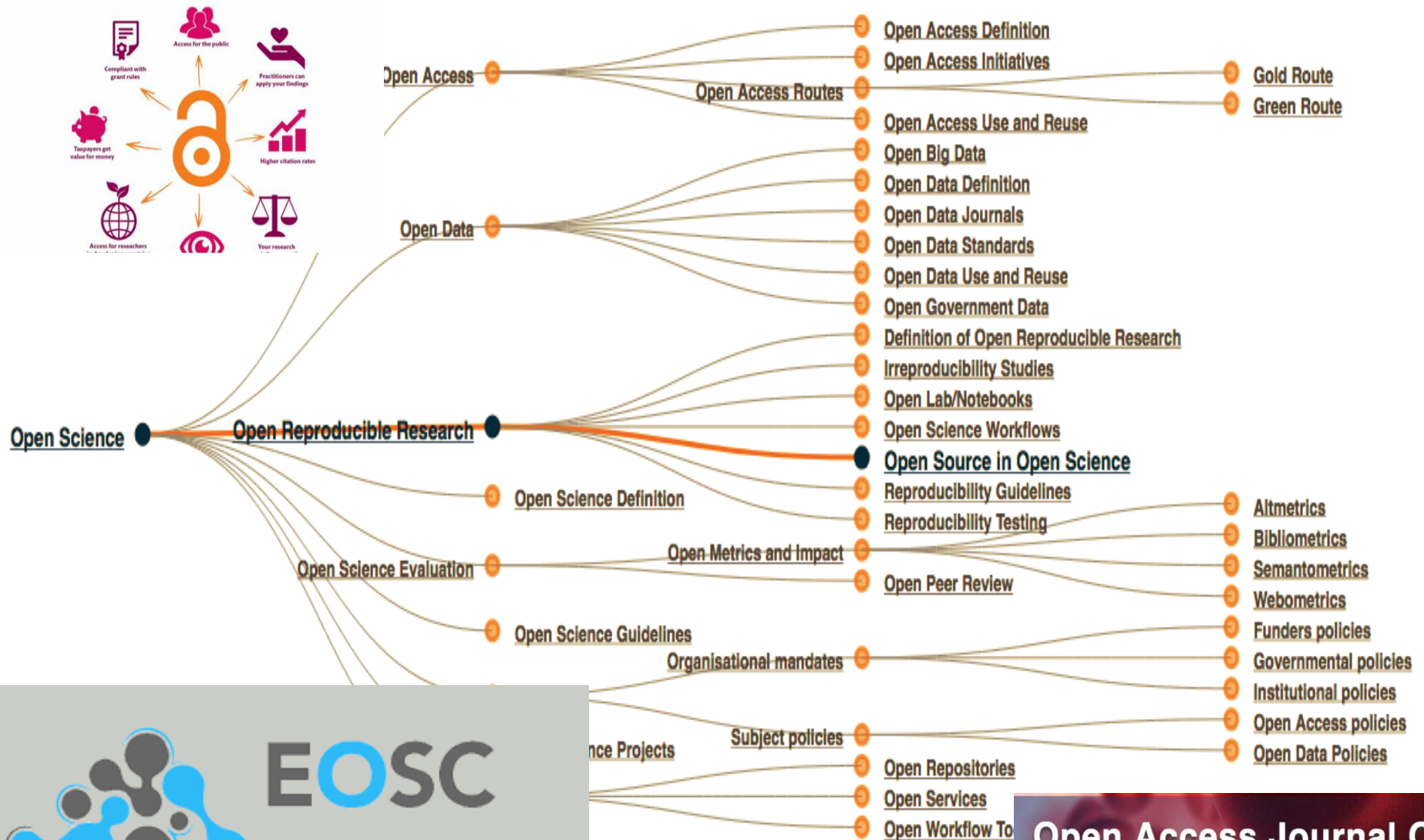
If you want to find out more about any of these topics, **we're the people to ask**.

Twitter @osswatch Google+ +osswatch Phone +44 (0) 1865 283416



Open Science & research

funded research should be made freely accessible to the public without charge.



Open Ecology



Enabling a sustainable way of life and creating an Open Source Economy through free access to self made means of production.



SARAPIS

OPEN SOLUTIONS TO LOCAL CHALLENGES
To make that vision into a reality, we make strategic interventions in sectors that have the most to offer the global information commons.

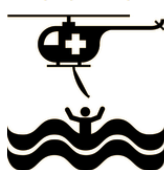


[ABOUT](#) | [OUR WORK](#) | [BLOG](#) | [DONATE](#) | [CONTACT](#)

* Projects: We produce and manage projects that show people how free and open source solutions can solve real and local problems.

* Advocacy: We help build support for the adoption of free/libre/open-source tools and techniques within nonprofit and ethical business communities.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT



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COLLABORATIVE ECONOMY



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OPEN GOVERNMENT



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Attribution: Top image by [Wikipedia](#). Helicopter designed by Manuela Ribas, Farm by Brand Mania, Network designed by Gabriele Lorusso and Government Building by Adrian Coquet from the [Noun Project](#).

TravelSpirit Foundation

We are a not-for-profit community and organisation that helps people working in the field of voluntary, public and private transportation to work together for a better tomorrow. We connect coders, planners, activists, and policy-makers through a global network. We provide research, advocacy, event organisation and business support services.

Through open source technology, collaborative commercial partnerships, and trusted data systems, our mission is to realise both the pro-social and economic potential of new transport paradigms, such as "Mobility as a Service" (MaaS) and a future world of "Connected & Autonomous Vehicles" (CAV). In doing so we believe we can create a more resilient, sustainable, and connected world.

diverse and inclusive community membership

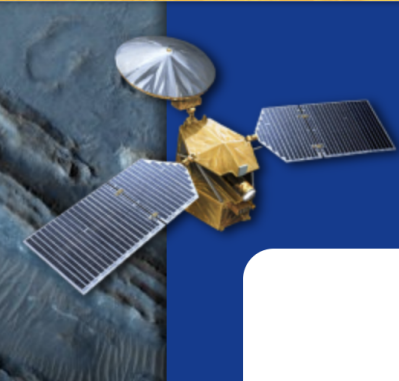




Solut

Data Powered By Crowd
fast, accurate, global

ClickW



SETI@home



Project ▾ Science ▾ Computing ▾ Community ▾ Site ▾

What is SETI@home?

SETI@home is a scientific experiment, based at [UC Berkeley](#), that uses Internet-connected computers in the Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence (SETI). You can participate by running a free program that downloads and analyzes radio telescope data.

Join SETI@home

Original Pilot Study (2000-2001)

Open-design movement

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **open-design movement** involves the development of physical products, machines and systems through the making of both [free and open-source software](#) (FOSS) as well as [open-source hardware](#). The process is done without monetary compensation. The goals and philosophy of the movement are identical to that of the [open-source movement](#).^[5] Open design is a form of [co-creation](#), where the final product is developed by a private company.

...ant that showed that public volunteers (clickworkers), many working for longer, can do some routine science analysis that would normally be ... end. From November 17, 2000 to January 3, 2002, we had as many **2,832 sessions**, and **2,378,820 entries!**

...ur clicks is a map of the geologic ages of different regions of Mars. ... ger it has been since a region has had water washing over it (or lava, or ... ore craters it has had time to accumulate. (By the way: Earth and its ... th has very few craters. Think about why that is.)

...directly from clickworker inputs.

FOSS projects in Life Sciences

 LIFE SCIENCES OPEN SOURCE PRODUCTS RESOURCES DOWNLOADS CONTACT INFO

LIFE SCIENCES OPEN SOURCE

EPAM Life Sciences has extensive experience and expertise in developing organic chemistry software products for use in life science companies, research institutes, and universities. Before joining EPAM Systems in June 2014 and becoming EPAM Life Sciences, GGA Software Services developed internally a series of cheminformatics tools, and decided to make these tools available to the open-source community. We are continuing to undertake this open-source initiative through EPAM, and we look forward to improving the existing tools and to developing new tools for your use.

ScienceDirect

Jou

Bioconductor

Bioconductor is an open source and open development software project for computation biology, based on R programming Language see “Relevant Websites section”.

From: [Encyclopedia of Bioinformatics and Computational Biology](#), 2019

ScienceDirect

Journals & Books

Register

Sign in >



Cytoscape

Cytoscape is an open-source software package, so users can get access to the code and application programming interfaces to modify or build novel methods or packages.

From: [The Guide to Investigation of Mouse Pregnancy](#), 2014

Related terms:

[Microarray](#), [Interactome](#), [Biclustering](#), [Protein-protein interaction](#), [Gene expression profiling](#), [Reactome](#), [Proteomics](#), [Interaction network](#), [Fetus Presentation](#), [Cell culture](#)



Open source for Computational Biology

Cambridge, UK

<http://www.opencb.org>

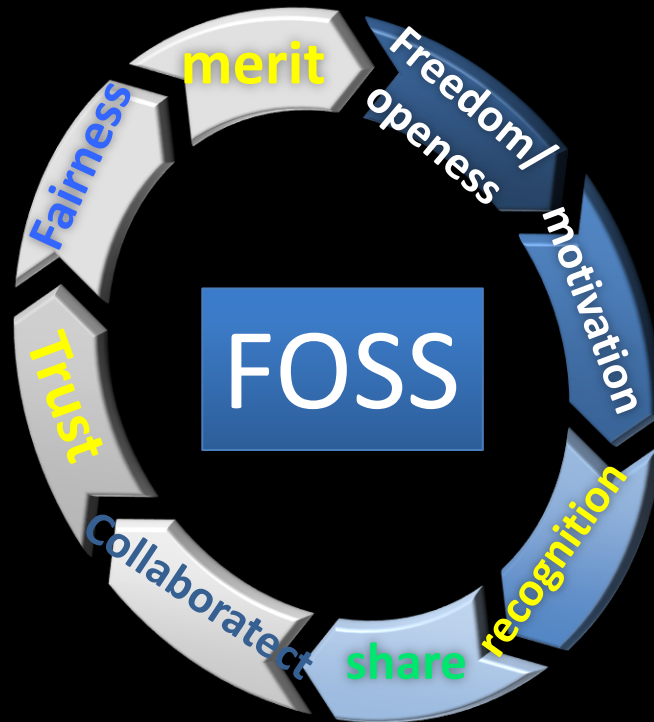
igmecas@gmail.com

The fabric of the FOSS model



- Open self-organizing communities decentralized and global powered by SW and the Internet
- Open peer-production and peer to peer interaction
- Open knowledge sharing
- open and free access to the goods produced i.e.
- shared work - shared results
- Common values and ethic

FOSS values ecosystem



Software

- A crucial human discovery
- Immaterial object
- Soft - Malleable
- Easy to copy
- Transformative
- Evolutionary

FOSS Foundations

New ethic

- A new shared “fiction”
- The hacker / Geeky culture
- A movement
- A promethean attitude to the discovery?

- Instant access
- Ubiquitous
- 7/24 available

The Internet

FOSS impact

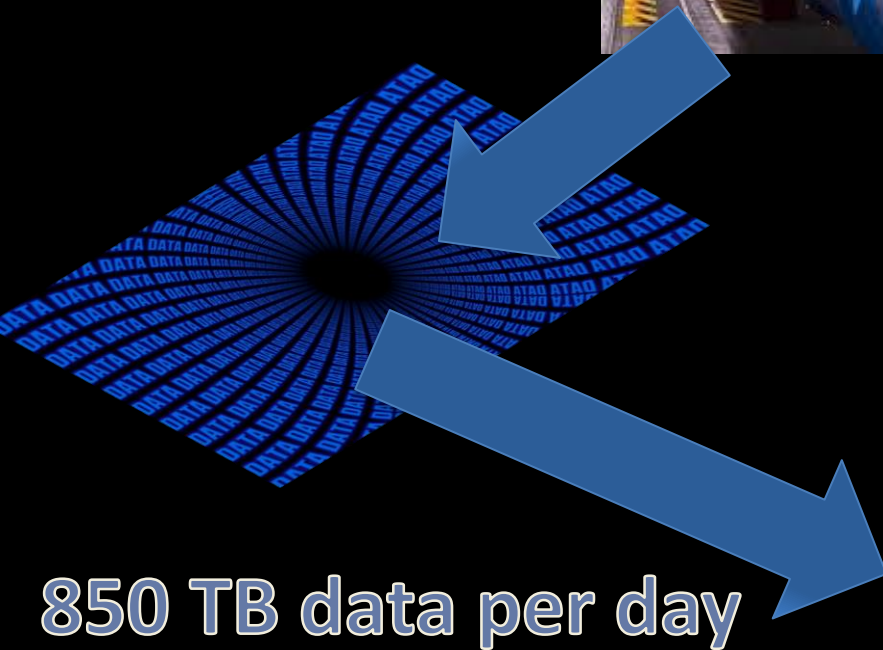


- Fast cost-effective production and vast value creation potential
- Fast open access to knowledge
- Accelerates technology adoption
- Creates a highly dynamic Innovation ecosystem
- Funding friendly
- Business opportunity creating - Money making
- Protecting data - reducing risks
- Creating a common (public) good
- Propagates a new ethic
- Instates a universal paradigm !!!

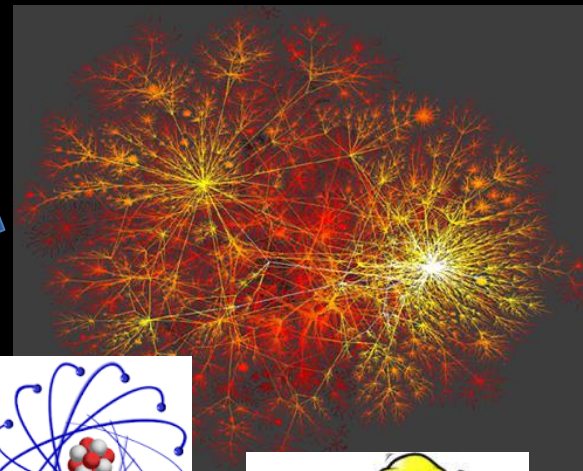
Higgs boson
predicted 1964

Large Hadron Collider
(LHC) CERN 2008

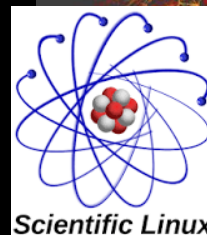
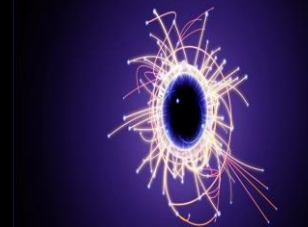
The power
of FOSS in
Scientific Research



Worldwide community of
physicists setup using FOSS
principles and tools



Higgs boson
Discovered
2012



Let FOSS inspire Life Sciences

- General perception: food world and systems highly proprietary
- Idem for Pharmaceutical, Medical, Biotech...
- A lot of potential to change this and reap the benefits of a FOSS approach in many LS fields
- It is not about using FOSS tools it is about adopting the **whole spirit and method**
- Building research-data handling tools
- Collect and connect big data from the field
- Crowd-source plant genomics with open tools
- Food and ecological alert systems
- Growing plants in urban areas

Time to enjoy an Open Source Cola

Thank you !



Tøyen-Cola!, an also [GPL'd](#) Cube Cola offspring from [Norway](#) (2015). 

The texts of OpenCola and Cube-Cola recipes are published under the GNU General Public License (GPL)

Made in [Norway](#) (2015)

References

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