Modelling open source within and outside the software industry

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Overview

What is open source?

Sources of confusion

Translating the open source model

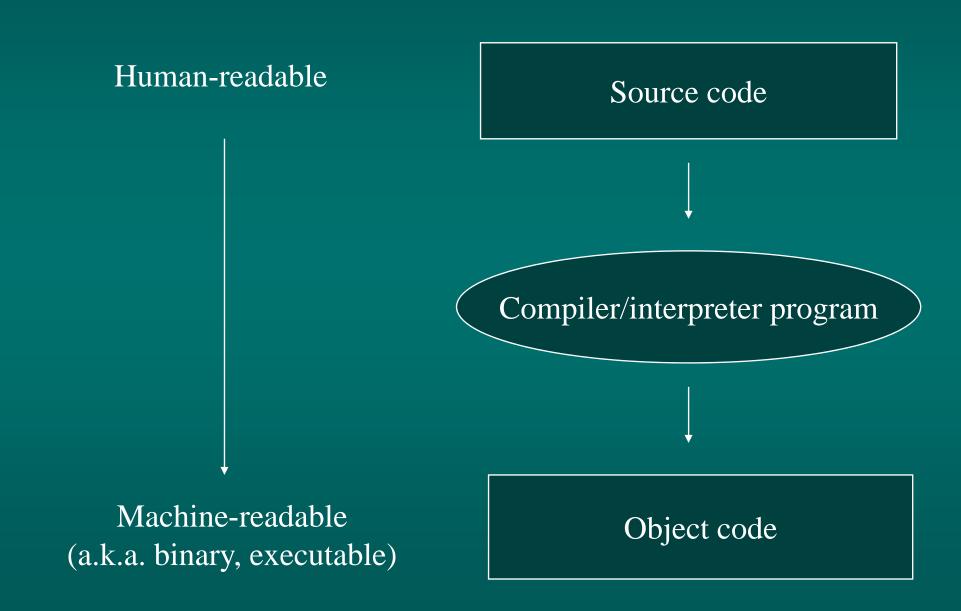
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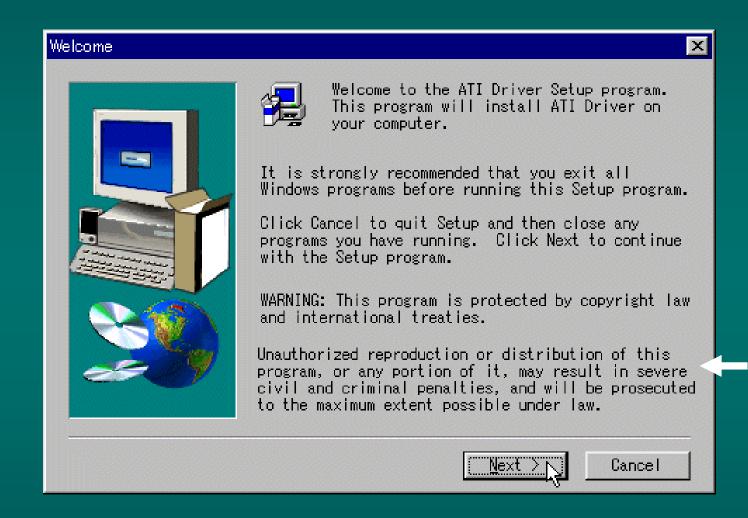
Sources of confusion

Translating the open source model

What is open source? – source code



What is open source? – closed source



What is open source? – closed source

Louis.



Borland 1

Word Perfect Corporation





Peter Norton Computing, Inc.



VisiCorp

What is open source? – free software



What is "free" software?

- Users are free to:
 - Run the program for any purpose
 - Study how it works and adapt to specific needs
 - Redistribute copies
 - Improve the program and release improvements
 - = Access + legal freedoms

What is open source? – copyleft licensing



Copyleft: "all rights reversed".

What is open source? – the GPL



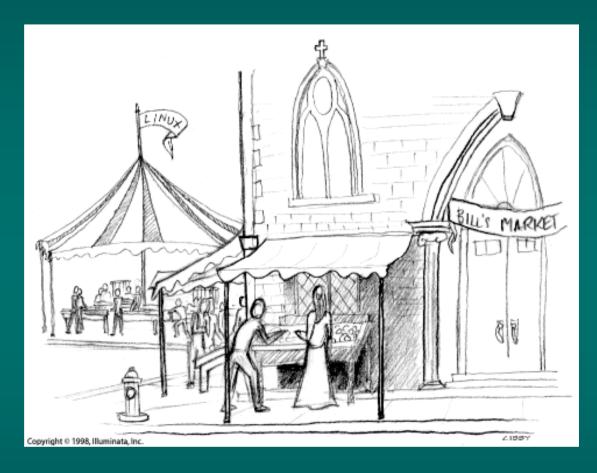
"GNU's Not UNIX"

What is open source? – Linux



Linus Torvalds

What is open source? -the "bazaar"



The cathedral and the bazaar

What is open source? - the "bazaar"



Science as a jigsaw puzzle

What is open source? – business strategies

Commercial applications

- Cost sharing: access to improvements made at others' expense
- Larger market for complementary goods or services
- Enhanced reputation and learning capacity
- Competitive effects

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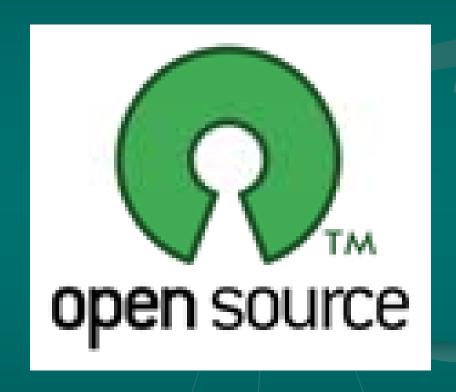
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Translating the open source model

- What's the difference between "open source" and "free" software?
- Are all open source licences copyleft?
- Which downstream innovations are subject to copyleft?
- Is copyleft a kind of "grantback"?
- Does open source eliminate all licensing revenue?

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Sources of confusion – "open source" vs "free" software



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Licensees are permitted...

- To use the technology for any purpose;
- To make copies and sell or otherwise distribute them without payment of royalties to licensor;
- To create derivative works and sell or otherwise distribute them without payment of royalties to licensor;
- To access the source code;
- To combine open source and proprietary software

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Sources of confusion – scope of copyleft

The copyleft "hook"



To be caught by copyleft, downstream innovations must:

- Be deployed outside the boundaries of the licensee's own organisation;
- Fall within the relevant definition in a specific copyleft licence.

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Credible commitment

Competition

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Thank you. For more on open source and biotechnology, please visit http://rsss.anu.edu.au/~janeth or read Hope, J. 2008. Biobazaar: The Open Source Revolution and Biotechnology. **Harvard University Press.**