

# **What is Open Source Software and When Can Business Use It?**

Workshop Facilitator:

Micheal Axelsen

Director Growth Services Consulting

BDO Kendalls

# Purpose

---

- To educate and inform business practice.
- Open Source Software is often not well understood by business community
- There are business opportunities and business problems associated with its use
- At the end of this workshop you will understand the issues involved in using open source software in your business

# Workshop overview



# Agenda

---

- Identifying Open Source Software
- Using Open Source Software
- Case Study Discussion

# About your speaker

---



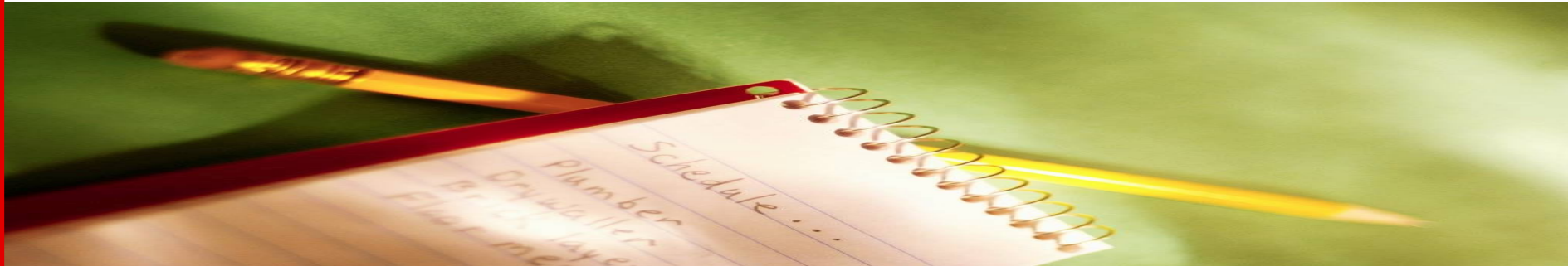
- Micheal Axelsen is Director in the Growth Services Consulting team for BDO Kendalls – Queensland’s fourth-largest accounting firm
- Micheal consults in Corporate IS Evaluation, IS Project Assessment, Business Reporting Solutions and IS Strategy Development
- Micheal is also Chair of the CPA Australia Information Technology & Management CoE
- Micheal holds a Bachelor of Commerce (Hons), a Masters of Information Systems, and is a CPA
- Blog: Topical Issues in Information Systems Management [www.michealaxelsen.com](http://www.michealaxelsen.com)

# Group exercise

---

- Confirm workshop expectations

# Identifying Open Source Software



# Historical context

---

- Prior to Open Source Software (1998), there was “Free” Software (1985), Freeware (1982), Shareware (1982), and of course Proprietary software (when did computers start?)
- “Freeware” was “free” to use, but not “free” to be developed or modified.
- “Shareware” was paid for on an honours system, and you still couldn’t modify the software



# Historical context

---

- “Free Software” was “free”, but sounded a little socialist and anti-business (at least, to the Americans)
- It was all a bit confusing, so the term “Open Source” was coined in 1998

# Open source vs closed source

---

- The traditional software approach is 'closed' source software.
- Closed source software can only be maintained by the software developer, and the right to use the software is provided under a software license.
- Lotus 1-2-3 or Microsoft Word are examples of closed source software

# Definition – What is Open Source Software?

---

- What is “Open Source” software?
  - The programming source code is freely available
  - No fees are charged for the intellectual property of the software (may need to pay for the media)
  - Often many people undertake software development, but there are one or two “gatekeepers” for new code
  - No cost licensing does not mean zero cost, though!
- Microsoft doesn't do much Open Source
- IBM & Sun do support open source software

# Official definition

---

- 1. Free Redistribution:** the software can be freely given away or sold.
- 2. Source Code:** the source code must either be included or freely obtainable.
- 3. Derived Works:** redistribution of modifications must be allowed.
- 4. Integrity of The Author's Source Code:** licenses may require that modifications are redistributed only as patches.
- 5. No Discrimination Against Persons or Groups:** no-one can be locked out.
- 6. No Discrimination Against Fields of Endeavor:** commercial users cannot be excluded.

## Official definition (continued)

---

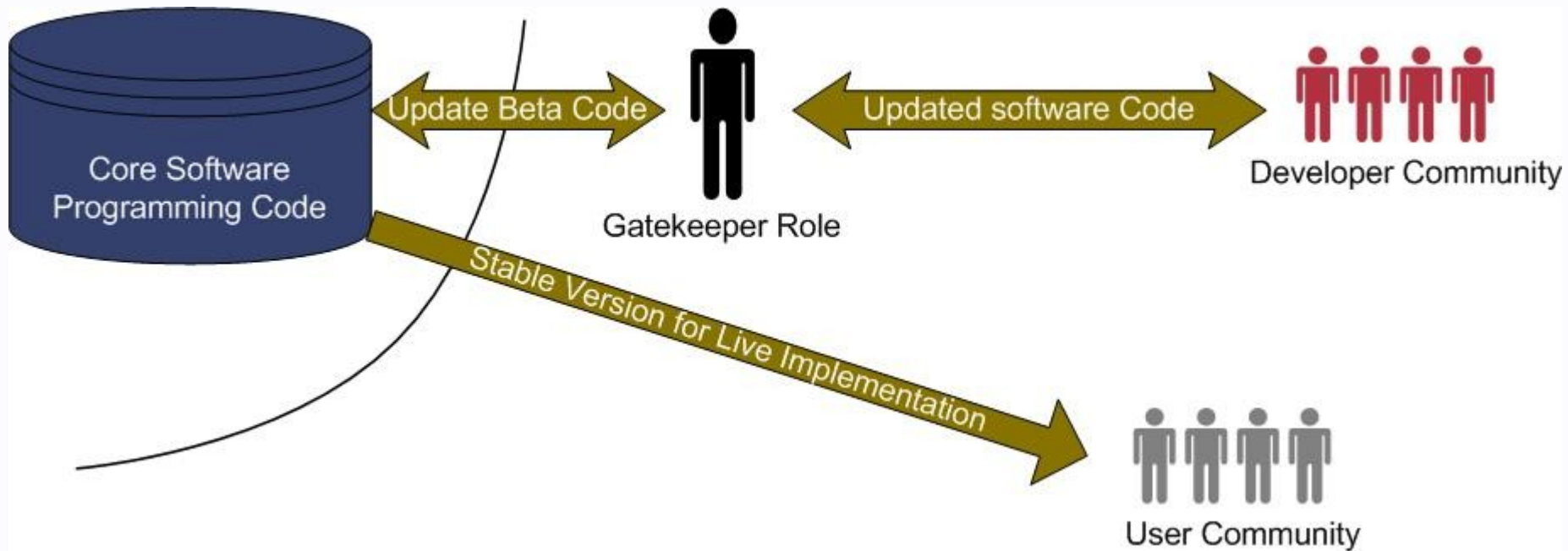
- 7. Distribution of License:** The rights attached to the program must apply to all to whom the program is redistributed without the need for execution of an additional license by those parties.
- 8. License Must Not Be Specific to a Product:** the program cannot be licensed only as part of a larger distribution.
- 9. License Must Not Restrict Other Software:** the license cannot insist that any other software it is distributed with must also be open source.
- 10. License Must Be Technology-Neutral:** no click-wrap licenses or other medium-specific ways of accepting the license must be required.

# Open source examples

---

- Several mainstream examples of Open Source Software, with closed equivalents, include:
  - Linux (Microsoft Windows)
  - Open Office (Microsoft Office)
  - Apache (Microsoft Internet Information Services)
  - DotNetNuke (Microsoft Sharepoint)
  - Joomla (RedDot Content Management Server)
  - Php (Microsoft .Net)
  - Firefox (Internet Explorer)
- But there are more - Sourceforge has over 130,000 current projects and 1.4m users.

# How open source projects work



# Small Group Exercise: Identifying open source software

---

- Undertake comprehension exercise to identify ten different types of software in small groups of five to seven.

Discuss and reflect back to major group.

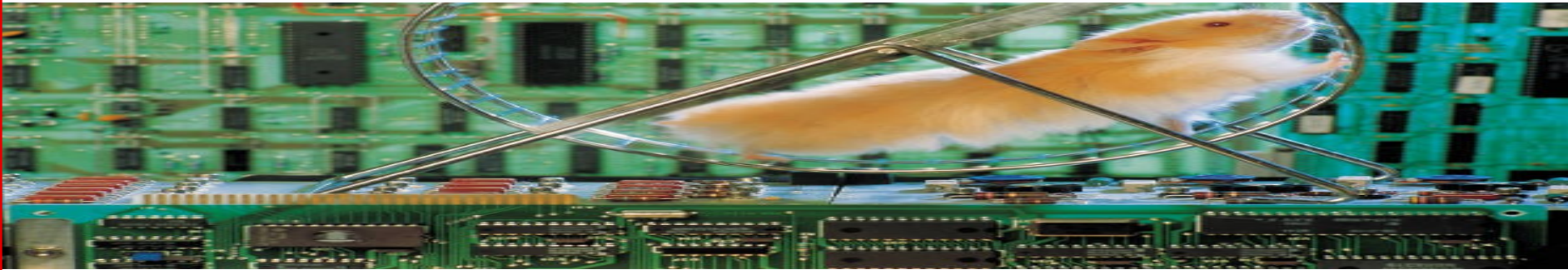


# Small Group Exercise: Identifying open source software

---

- Whole-Group Discussion – identify open source software currently in use.

# Using Open Source Software



# Why open source software?

---

- Some people just plain hate Microsoft
- Some big-firms release software as open source (Sun, IBM)
- When many people collaborate, the quality of the final product can be excellent (cf “closed source” approaches)
- A great opportunity for technical types to develop skills and best practice
- Although they don't charge for their intellectual property, dollars can be made by consulting in the software itself

# Why open source software?

---

- Part-time volunteer programmers
- Task-focused and bite-sized chunks of work
- Gatekeeper, version control
- High quality for active projects
- No license fees – although consulting fees may be incurred
- No license management or growth incurred
- Adherence to standards

# Some problems

---

- Low-activity projects – founders lose interest
- 'Forking'
- Potential immaturity of project team
- No support contracts available
- Not subject to market forces
- Enterprise risk

## Exercise: SWOT

---

- In small groups, undertake a SWOT analysis of open source software

# Using open source software in the business

---

- Open source software can be used in the business by end users or 'behind the scenes'

Productivity Software	Open Office
Email/PIM:	Mozilla Thunderbird , Novell Evolution
Browser	Mozilla Firefox
Accounting Software	Quasar Accounting, Compiere, SQL-Ledger
Web Server	Apache

# Some issues

---

- Loss of 'control'
- Low-activity projects
- Potential mix of technologies
- Many open source tools when one closed tool would work
- Potentially, higher IT staffing costs
- Need to stay focused – are you an IT company? What does distraction cost?
- Leverage to have support issues addressed?



## Some issues

---

- Core central applications might be Windows-based (may resolve through terminal server)
- Some fundamental things that just 'work' in a Microsoft world require some monumental fixing in a purely open-source world.

# Group discussion: Identify risks and benefits

---

- Exercise: Identify general risks and benefits to business within small groups

# Organisational checklist for open source software

---

- The workbook contains the Open Source Checksheet developed for the Information Technology & Management Centre of Excellence.
- This checksheet should be used when considering open source applications for use in your business.
- Things to consider include:
  - Project activity
  - Resource requirements
  - Functionality
  - Business alignment issues

# Case study discussions



# Case study #1

---

- Professional Services Firm Case Study
- Exercise for discussion: What options might work for them? Identify risks and benefits.

# Case study #2

---

- Fast Growing Firm Case Study
- Exercise for discussion: What options might work for them? Identify risks and benefits.

# Conclusion



# Summary discussion and conclusion

---

- Exercise: Discuss - is there a strategic response to open source applications applicable to your business?
- Exercise: Review Workshop expectations



# More information

---

- More resources and potential for discussion
  - [www.sourceforge.net](http://www.sourceforge.net)
  - [www.sourcetit.gov.au/sourcetit/oss](http://www.sourcetit.gov.au/sourcetit/oss)
  - [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open\\_source\\_software](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_source_software)
  - [www.infoworld.com/reports/32SRoss.html](http://www.infoworld.com/reports/32SRoss.html)
- Refer to my blog [www.michealaxelsen.com](http://www.michealaxelsen.com) for further references to open source software.
- I am available by email on [maxelsen@bdokendalls.com.au](mailto:maxelsen@bdokendalls.com.au)

# Conclusion

---

- Thank you for your attention
- My contact details:
  - Micheal Axelsen
  - Director, Growth Services Consulting
  - BDO Kendalls
  - Level 18 300 Queen Street, Brisbane
  
  - t: 07 3237 5967
  - m: 0412 526 375
  - e: [maxelsen@bdokendalls.com.au](mailto:maxelsen@bdokendalls.com.au)
  - b: [www.michealaxelsen.com](http://www.michealaxelsen.com)