

Chapter 4

IT Infrastructure: Hardware and Software

LEARNING TRACK 4: THE OPEN SOURCE SOFTWARE INITIATIVE

Open source software is software produced by a community of several hundred thousand programmers around the world. Open source software is by definition free, available to all who can download copies from the Internet, but there are many other important dimensions of open source software described in the following table. A related movement (free software) supported by the Free Software Foundation supports similar goals of making software freely available with the restrictions of copyright or patent law (see Chapter 4).

TABLE 1 The Open Source Definition

1. Free Redistribution	The license shall not restrict any party from selling or giving away the software as a component of an aggregate software distribution containing programs from several different sources. The license shall not require a royalty or other fee for such sale.
2. Source Code	The program must include source code, and must allow distribution in source code as well as compiled form. Where some form of a product is not distributed with source code, there must be a well-publicized means of obtaining the source code for no more than a reasonable reproduction cost—preferably, downloading via the Internet without charge. The source code must be the preferred form in which a programmer would modify the program. Deliberately obfuscated source code is not allowed. Intermediate forms such as the output of a preprocessor or translator are not allowed.
3. Derived Works	The license must allow modifications and derived works, and must allow them to be distributed under the same terms as the license of the original software.
4. Integrity of The Author's Source Code	The license may restrict source-code from being distributed in modified form only if the license allows the distribution of "patch files" with the source code for the purpose of modifying the program at build time. The license must explicitly permit distribution of software built from modified source code. The license may require derived works to carry a different name or version number from the original software.
5. No Discrimination Against Persons or Groups	The license must not discriminate against any person or group of persons.
6. No Discrimination Against Fields of Endeavor	The license must not restrict anyone from making use of the program in a specific field of endeavor. For example, it may not restrict the program from being used in a business, or from being used for genetic research.
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 rights attached to the program must not depend on the program's being part of a particular software distribution. If the program is extracted from that distribution and used or distributed within the terms of the program's license, all parties to whom the program is redistributed should have the same rights as those that are granted in conjunction with the original software distribution.
9. License Must Not Restrict Other Software	The license must not place restrictions on other software that is distributed along with the licensed software. For example, the license must not insist that all other programs distributed on the same medium must be open-source software.
10. License Must Be Technology-Neutral	No provision of the license may be predicated on any individual technology or style of interface.

Source: The Open Source Initiative. <http://www.opensource.org/docs/definition.php>, 2004. Version 1.9

The open source movement has been evolving for more than thirty years and has demonstrated after many years of effort that it can produce commercially acceptable, high-quality software. In 1984 Richard Stallman, a programmer at MIT, began creating and distributing the first free UNIX compatible software system intended to run on large minicomputers of that era. In 1985 Stallman published the GNU Manifesto, which outlines the philosophical goals and motivations behind the Free Software Movement he founded. The name GNU is a recursive acronym for GNU's Not Unix. Soon after, he incorporated the non-profit Free Software Foundation (FSF) to employ free software programmers and provide a legal framework for the free software community. In 1989 Stallman invented and popularized the concept of copyleft.

Several large software companies are converting some of their commercial programs to open source. IBM for instance is handing over its Java based database program called Cloudscape to the Apache Software Foundation, an open source group. Novell is investing heavily in open source companies that sell versions of open source server software.