







开放性思维

# Is there an Open Source Business Model: YES or NO?

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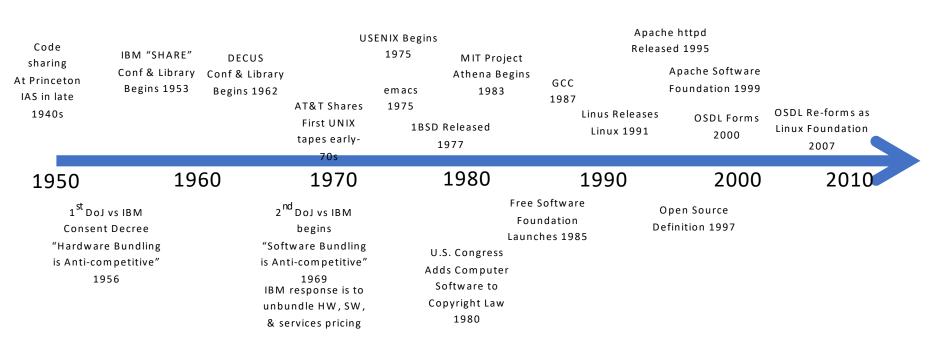
@stephenrwalli @jeffborek



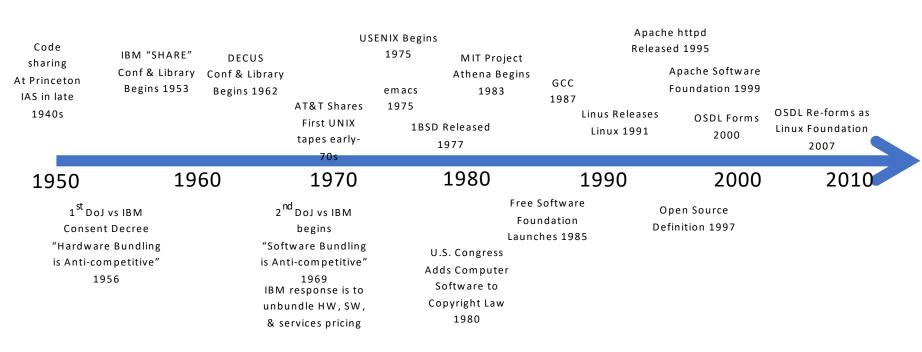


Open Source Software is about Engineering Economics

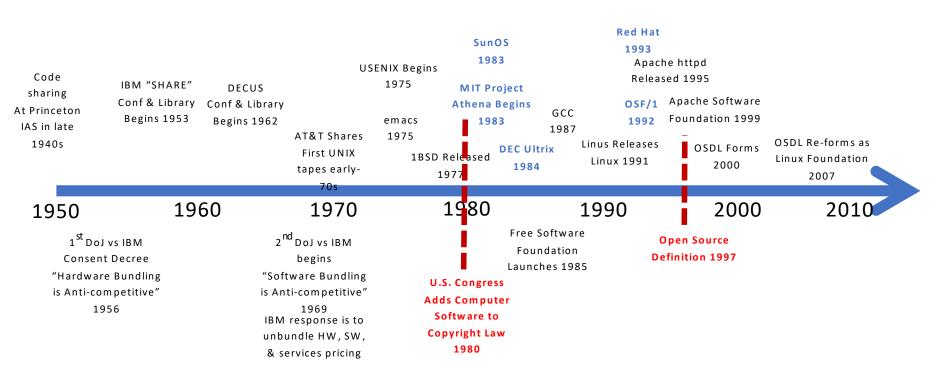
#### We've shared software since we've written software



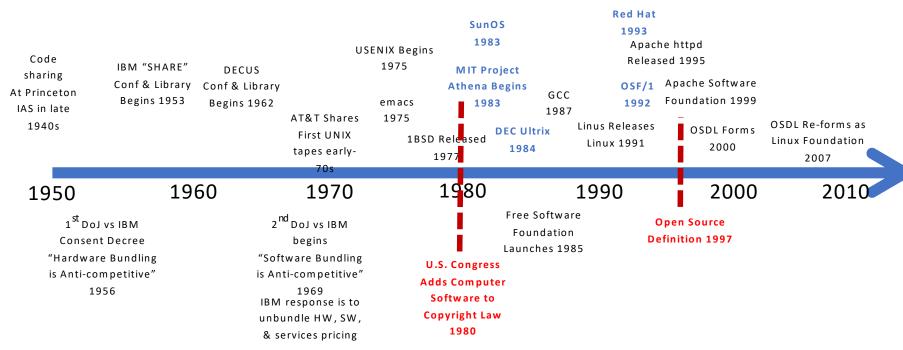
# We've shared software since we've written software Writing good software is hard work



### Companies shared software before we had the OSD



# Companies shared software before we had the OSD (Writing good software is hard work)





# Collaboratively-Developed Liberally-Licensed Software is about Engineering Economics

## Open Source is about Engineering Economics

Interix
~\$100,000
for \$10M
value capture

Interix + ACT ~\$140,000



### Build vs Buy



Build vs Buy vs. (Borrow & Share)



### Projects are not Products



**Projects** are interesting buckets of technology developed collaboratively by like-minded engineers



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Products solve customer problems and money is exchanged for perceived value



**Projects** are interesting buckets of technology developed collaboratively by like-minded engineers



Projects have communities
Communities have time and no money



### Projects have communities Communities have time and no money

Products have customers
Customers have money and no time

## Community vs. Customer



- Will contribute time to solve their problems
- Look to community and project for solutions
- Community wants transparency, meritocracy, and agency
- Need guidance and tool support
- Become technology advocates
- Become knowledgeable experts
- Make your solution sticky

- They want to buy something
- Look to the product to solve their problems
- Customers have expectations based on a cost
- Community/project is a test for product
- May participate in community

## **Conversion Rates**



1:1000

3%

10%

1:1000 (MySQL Inc.)

~1:100 (JBoss)

1:10 (Red Hat)

What Business Ratio Changes 2 Orders of Magnitude between Companies in a Market?

## Community vs. Customer



- Will contribute time to solve their problems
- Look to community and project for solutions
- Need guidance and tool support
- Become technology evangelists
- Become knowledgeable experts
- Make your solution sticky

- They want to co-market products
- Look to the product to crosssell
- Partners have contracts defining business relationships around products/services
- Community/project is a test for product
- May participate in community



#### **Customers versus Community**

(Money vs. Time; Expectations are different; Conversations are different)

#### **Partners versus Community**

(Don't mix business with community)

#### **Products versus Projects**

(Success metrics are different; OKRs and KPIs are different)

## Last Quick Examples ...



Kubernetes is a project; AKS and GKE are products

 OpenStack is a collection of projects; Helion and RDO are products

Linux is a project; Fedora is a distro project;
 RHEL is a product

## A Story of Red Hat in Three CEOs









## A Story of Red Hat in Three CEOs









1994







Collaboratively-Developed Liberally-Licensed Software is about Engineering Economics

There is NO Open Source Business Model...



Alternatively...

There IS an open source business model



# Collaboratively-Developed Liberally-Licensed Software is about *evolving Business Models*

## OS became 'official' over 2 decades ago



## The segment of collaboratively-developed liberally-licensed software labeled "open source" is 20 years old

https://opensource.org/node/924





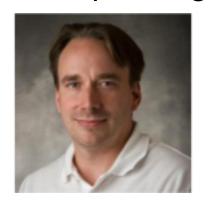
## Is that when open source actually began?

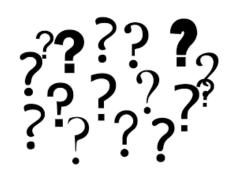


The segment of collaboratively-developed liberally-licensed software labeled "open source" is 20 years old

https://opensource.org/node/924

When did the first release of a enterprise-grade "open source" operating system get released, and by who?











## Open software has actually been around longer



The segment of collaboratively-developed liberally-licensed software labeled "open source" is 20 years old

https://opensource.org/node/924

When did the first release of a enterprise-grade "open source" operating system get released, and by who?

SHARE released its own operating system – what we would today refer to as an OS distribution, the SHARE Operating System (SOS) – for IBM 709 hardware in 1959

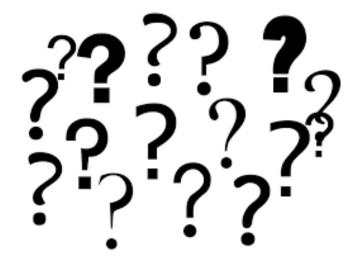
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SHARE\_(computing)

## How long has business made money with SW?



When did the revenue-generating Software Industry come into existence?





## Was it about four decades ago?



# When did the revenue-generating Software Industry come into existence?

Was it when Bill Gates wrote the famous "An Open Letter to Hobbyists" email back in 1976?

https://www.newyorker.com/magazine/1994/01/10/e-mail-from-bill





## Actually it was about five decades ago



When did the revenue-generating Software Industry come into existence?

Was it when Bill Gates wrote the famous "An Open Letter to Hobbyists" email back in 1976?

https://www.newyorker.com/magazine/1994/01/10/e-mail-from-bill

IBM announced that it would "unbundle" its software and hardware, June 1969

### OS business model has evolved over time



#### **Dual Licensing**

Licensors can distribute software to licensees under a proprietary model as well as an open source model

#### **Advertising Partnerships**

Development costs are offset by logo placement and/or advertising revenue **Support and Service** 

Offers software for free and charges enterprise users for technical support services, facilitates certifications

#### **Open Core**

Primarily involves offering a "core" or feature-limited version of a software product as free and open-source software, while offering "commercial" versions or add-ons as proprietary software

### Open Source Business Model in the era of Cloud



### Open source software delivered as a service

Instead of attempting to sell open source software as a standalone entity, it is coupled with a platform and the two are sold together

#### Advantages:

Clear path to monetization – Its been difficult to get developers and end-users to pay for software they can download for free. But when coupled with a platform, its understood that it comes at a cost

**Alignment of customer and vendor needs** – By combining the benefit of both code and platform, sufficient value is created to satisfy both byer and seller

Flexibility of operational choice – Developers can still download and run the open source code should business needs require

## The OS business model has never been easy!



## Building a viable business around 'real' open source is as dicey as it's ever been

https://www.infoworld.com/article/3032647/open-source-tools/face-it-theres-no-money-in-open-source.html





## However Open Source is clearly winning



## Building a viable business around 'real' open source is as dicey as it's ever been

https://www.infoworld.com/article/3032647/open-source-tools/face-it-theres-no-money-in-open-source.html

Open source is winning in the data center as the emerging "standard" for most of the cloud infrastructure components













### Has Cloud killed the OS business model?



## Building a viable business around 'real' open source is as dicey as it's ever been

https://www.infoworld.com/article/3032647/open-source-tools/face-it-theres-no-money-in-open-source.html

Open source is winning in the data center as the emerging "standard" for most of the cloud infrastructure components

To what extent do big cloud providers owe a debt to open source, and how can that debt be sustained?

https://www.geekwire.com/2018/might-time-big-cloud-share-wealth-open-source-startups/

### Recent OS license innovations react to Cloud



## Will startups look to evolve open source software licenses to improve their chances in the marketplace?

Balancing the availability of code that characterizes open source with the need to monetize the software to continue its development

"Fair Source License" – Allows everyone to see the source code and makes the software free to use for a limited number of users in your organization (March 2016)

"Business Source License – Usage above a specified level requires a vendor license until the Change Date, at which point all usage becomes free (August 2016)

"Community License" – Customers are asked to follow an "honor system." In registering to use the software, they are agreeing to abide by the CCL (January 2017)

#### Microsoft surprises industry, acquires open source repository GitHub

Based on the Git framework, an open source distributed version control system



### "Microsoft Buys GitHub for \$7.5 Billion, Moving to Grow in Coding's New Era"

https://www.nytimes.com/2018/06/04/technology/microsoft-aithub-cloudcomputing.html/gref=collection%ZEsectioncollection%ZEtechnology&action=click&content tCollection=technology&region=rank&module=package&version=nighilgnts&contentPlac ement=z&pgtype=sectionfront

### "Everyone complaining about Microsoft buying GitHub needs to offer a better solution"

https://arstechnica.com/gadgets/2018/06/everyone-complaining-about-microsoftpuying-gitnub-needs-to-offer-a-petter-solution/

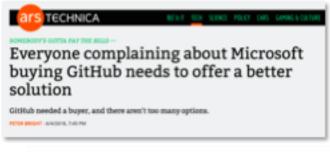
#### "So Pigs Do Fly: Microsoft Acquires GitHub"

nttps://reamonk.com/sogrady/zu-ro/06/04/so-pigs-do-ny-microsoft-acquires-github/

#### Key Issues:

- Over 28M developers use the service to collaborate on more than 85M projects.
- Many enterprise companies (49% of the Fortune 100) maintain and collaborate on projects on GH. Massive developer dataset
- Microsoft pledges to maintain GitHub as developer and vendor neutral









So YES, there an open source business model

It just keeps constantly changing!



YES or NO?

Q&A

