# Introducing Open Source & Open Source in India



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#### **Atul Chitnis**

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  - Director & CTO of Exocore Consulting
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- Columnist and Writer
  - Indian & International Publications
  - http://atulchitnis.net
- Linux & Open Source Promoter
  - Since 1994
  - PCQuest Linux Initiative
  - Linux Bangalore (/2001, /2002, /2003, /2004,...)

#### Computing Issues

- Increasing computing costs
- Rapid obsolescence
- Upgrade Nightmares
- Bloatware
- Decreasing performance
- Support Problems
- Data Security
- Internet & INTRAnet.

## Computing Reality

- Hardware is stable and affordable
- Often, Software is not
- Most Computing Issues are Software related.

## Introducing Open Source



#### What is Source Code?

- Lines of instructions to computers
- Dozens or Millions of Lines of Code
- You need the Source Code to
  - Modify Features
  - Extend Functionality
- Commercial Software Companies
  - Intellectual Property
  - Prevent Modification by Customers.

### **Evolving Software**

- A stone cannot grow
  - It erodes or decays
- A living organism can grow
  - It can adapt, improve and evolve
- The same applies to Software
  - Proprietory (closed source) software does not benefit from user involvement
  - Open Source software is improved, adapted and evolved by users.

## Open Source Advantage

"When programmers can read, redistribute, and modify the source code for a piece of software, the software evolves. Users improve it, users adapt it, users fix bugs."

#### Products v/s Process

- Open Source is a <u>Process</u>, not a product
- Software created using the Open Source process are products
  - Linux, Mozilla, OpenOffice, Gaim, KDE, Gnome, etc.

#### The Open Source Process

- 1. Initial Design
- 2. Initial Coding
- 3. Release of Source Code
- 4. Extensive Testing by Users
- 5. Bug reports by Users
- 6. Patches and new features from Users
- 7. Incorporate into main project
- 8. Repeat from 3

#### Open Source License

- Open Source Software is distributed under a license
  - Does not restrict freedom, but guarantees it
- Examples of Open Source Licenses
  - Gnu General Public License (GPL)
    - Maximum Open Source benefits
  - Library GPL (LGPL)
    - Allows linking of OSS libraries to closed apps
  - BSD License
    - Allows turning code into closed source.

## Open Source Software (OSS) Advantages



#### **OSS** Advantages

- Lower initial costs
- Use of open standards
- No vendor lock-in
- Multiple support options
- Ability to audit
- Rapid response to security issues
- Enhanced stability
- More innovation.

#### Open Source Advantage

 "Open Source gives the user the benefit of control over the technology the user is investing in"

-- Bob Young, Red Hat Software

#### OSS in a commercial world

- The Internet is built largely on OSS
  - Apache, Sendmail, Bind....
- OSS implementations perform better
  - TCP/IP, Samba, etc.
- OSS understands proprietory formats
  - Doc, PPT, XLS, etc.
- OSS applications exist on multiple platforms
  - 32 and 64 bit
  - x86, SPARC, PowerPC, 68K, MIPS, Alpha, StrongARM...

#### Platforms that run OSS

- Free Operating Systems
  - Linux
  - FreeBSD and OpenBSD
- Proprietory Operating Systems
  - Windows
  - Solaris
  - AIX
  - MacOS
  - etc.

#### Who uses OSS today?

- Industry Giants
- Banks & Financial Institutions
- Trading Houses
- Government Organizations
- NGOs
- Internet Service Providers
- Individuals.

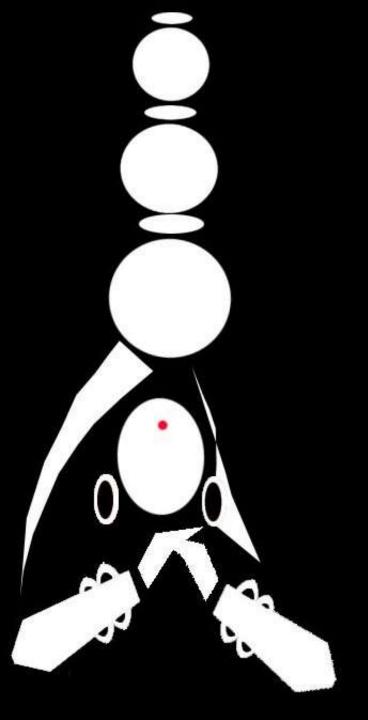
#### Why favour Open Source?

- Technology that fits the budget
  - Not the other way round!
- Well supported Technology
  - Support is the biggest cost factor!
- Build on available capabilities!
  - Unix/Linux are part of every technical curriculum.

### Being a part of it

- Supporting OSS
  - By using products created using the Open Source process, you are supporting it
- Becoming a part of it
  - By supporting the Open Source process, you become a part of it.

# Linux in India



## The Indian Scenario

- High cost of equipment
- Longevity of equipment
- Distance from support
- Languages and scripts.



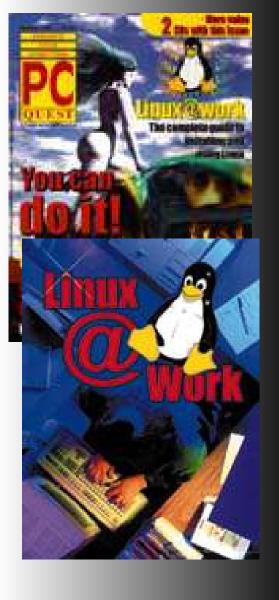
#### Linux in India

- First appeared in 1992
- Mostly experimental till
   1995
- 1996 -Individual to Institutional
- 1998 Corporate Adoption
- 1999 Explosive Growth
- 2000 -Mainstream!
- 2002 -Enterprise Acceptance
- 2004 -Linux Everywhere



## Computer Publications

- PC Quest, CHIP, Linux For You
- Play a major role in Linux Growth
- Articles
  - Informative
  - How-To
- Free CD-ROMs
- Cooperative, not competitive.



## The PC Quest Linux Initiative

- Started in March 1996
- Distributed almost ONE MILLION free Linux CD-ROMs
- Ongoing project
- Steady supply of software
- Articles every month
- www.pcquest.com/linux.



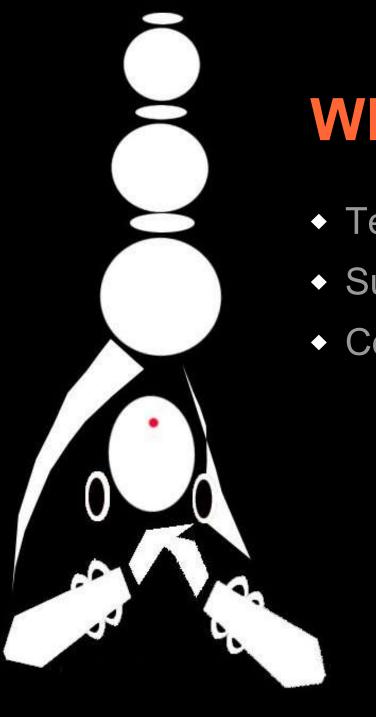
## Community: Linux User groups

- LUGs in many cities
  - Even companies!
- Thousands of members
- Growing at an astounding rate
- Regular meetings
- Mailing Lists
- In Bangalore
  - http://linux-bangalore.org/blug



#### Community: Localization

- Translation into Indian Languages
- Many already done
  - Hindi
  - Bengali
  - Tamil
  - Kannada
  - Malayalam
- http://www.indlinux.org



#### What Linux is to India

- Technology Enabler
- Sustainable Technology
- Computing for the masses.



## The Simputer

- Stand-alone computing device
- Runs Linux
- "Socially Relevant Device"
- Targets the Digital Divide

### Linux Bangalore

- India's Largest Open Source Convention
- 3000+ Participants
  - From India, USA, Europe and elsewhere
- Community Driven Event
- The Audience
  - Open Source Developers
  - Businesses deploying/developing OSS
- Details at
  - http://linux-bangalore.org

#### Thank You!

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