Open Source Software Business Strategies

Surahyo Sumarsono (Indonesia)



Why Open Source Software?

Open source presents a large potential competitive advantage for hardware and software vendors, and vendors of complementary or substitute services.

Linux has contributed greatly to the adoption and success of OSS. Companies like IBM, HP, Red Hat, Oracle, and recently Novell, have invested in and legitimized the use of Linux for enterprise applications, including datacenter operations.

Background

It allows incremental project and upgrade schedules, free rein in integration decisions, and direct interaction with the OSS community.

It creates the opportunity to implement projects in a way that is consistently mindful of enterprise goals, rather than the goals of a proprietary software vendor.

OSS allows enterprises to select from a broader range of hardware and software vendors and service providers than proprietary solutions.

For these and other reasons, the pace of Linux and OSS adoption continues to accelerate.

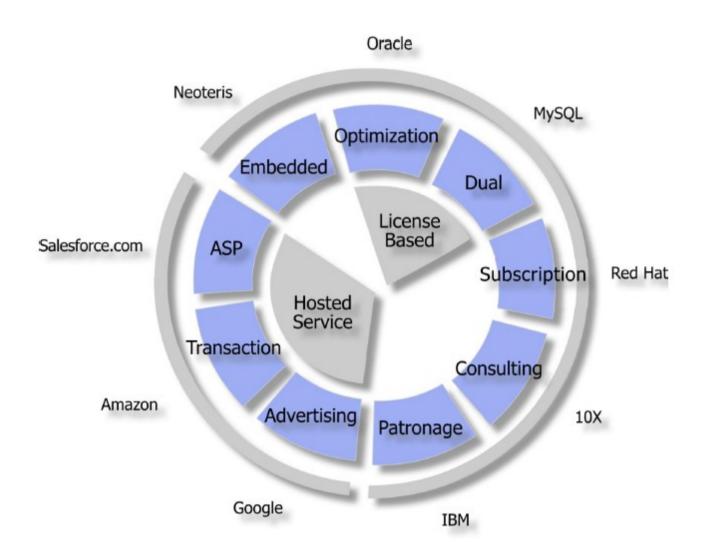
Background

For satisfying computing and networking needs, users of software (individual and enterprise) have many options.

Open source software (OSS) is one of them, and it is often selected because of the broader choices OSS can deliver.

For instance, OSS offers enterprises the opportunity to be more self-reliant through source code modification.

OSS Strategies



Open Source Business Strategies

- The Optimization Strategy
- The Dual Strategy
- The Subscription Strategy
- The Consulting Strategy
- The Patronage Strategy
- The Hosted Strategy
- The Embedded Strategy

(adopted from John Koenig, 2004)

The Optimization Strategy

The optimization strategy is an open source manifestation of Clayton Christensen's "law of conservation of modularity." In the OSS application of Christensen's law, one layer of a software stack is "modular and conformable," allowing adjacent software layers to be "optimized." The modular and conformable layers are commodities, and are unprofitable or only marginally profitable software businesses. The Linux operating system is an example.

Link: http://www.claytonchristensen.com/

The Dual License Strategy

Under the dual license strategy, a software company offers free use of its software with some limitations, or alternatively offers for a fee commercial distribution rights and a larger set of features. In the dual license approach, free use carries certain conditions; typically, any modifications that are distributed must also be made public in source code form, and companies cannot use the free version as a component of any product or solution they commercialize. This prevents third parties from developing improvements that would rival the original open source software.

The Consulting Strategy

"30 years ago, every IT department in this country was in the business of building custom products, and the software industry grew up around that assumption. Now, open source suggests an almost pure service model, where the basic functionality costs nothing, and all the money is in customization."

(Clay Shirky, 1999)

Link: http://www.shirky.com/

The Subscription Strategy

According to Culpepper:

- "Revenues from services -- both maintenance and consulting -- increase in proportion relative to revenues from licenses. Move out to the 20-year mark, and the typical software company will have \$2 of services for every \$1 of licenses."
 - (Link: http://www.culpepper.com/)
- Red Hat versus Novell SUSE
- Covalent for LAMP (Linux, Apache, MySQL, PHP)
- Sun with StarOffice
- Lindows etc

The Patronage Strategy

Why would a company like IBM, or any company for that matter, contribute time, energy, developers, and code to an open source organization?

To succeed with a patronage strategy, the patron must deliver more than just source code. There must also be leadership and consistency.

Browser: Mozilla versus Microsoft

Web Server: IBM versus Microsoft

The Hosted Strategy

"Software licensing and deployment models will be radically simplified. 2003 was the year we saw a bunch of companies finally get the service provider model right. Companies like Salesforce.com, eBay, and Google, are in the software business, but they don't sell their software, they let you use it or rent it. You're going to see a lot more activity in this space in 2004."

(Java Developer's Journal, Scott McNealy, 2004)

Link: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scott_McNealy

"Open Source Paradigm Shift" (Tim O'Reilly, 2004)

The Embedded Strategy

Linux is the operating system used in more than half of the embedded systems market. It has been used in consumer products such as TIVO and in devices large and small, from servers to cell phones. Throughout the world it is rapidly becoming the operating system of choice for many low-cost communications products.

Which strategy?

There are a number of ways to chart successful open source business strategies. These strategies provide a powerful tool for getting a business on a faster revenue trajectory, for improving value, and for out-maneuvering the competition.

Some of the business models in this discussion parallel traditional commercial software; others invoke new services or businesses.

Examples like Amazon, Google and Neoteris, demonstrate that Linux and other OSS can even help companies that are not strictly in the software business achieve tremendous growth and profitability in a relatively short time.

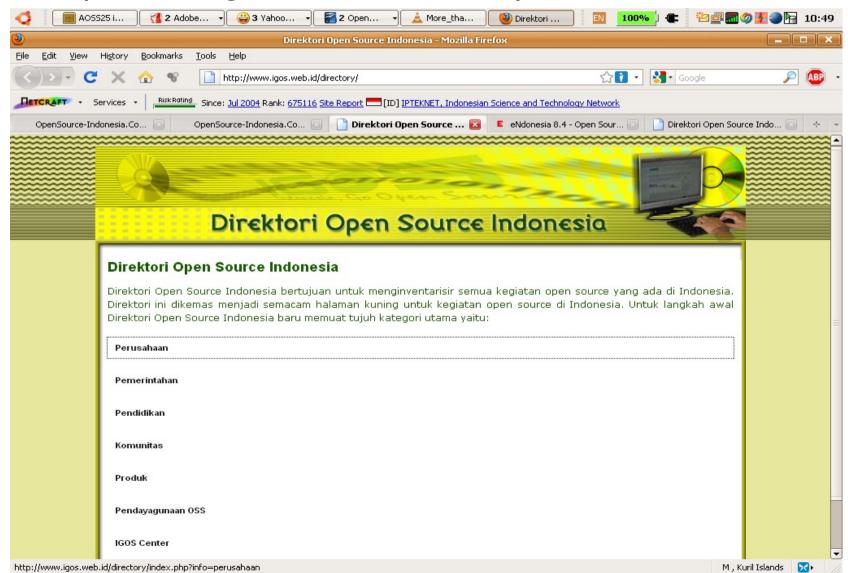
Which strategy?

Business managers should understand open source business strategies and determine which strategies are useful for their companies to adopt.

Investors should consider the models here when evaluating companies they may be considering for their portfolios.

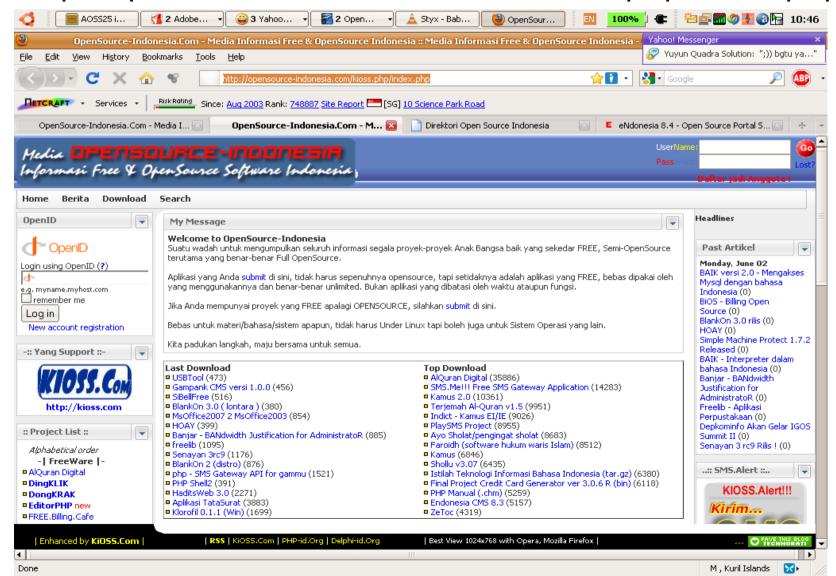
Identifying trends quickly and taking action can be a powerful advantage.

- Directory of Open Source Indonesia
 - http://www.igos.web.id/directory/

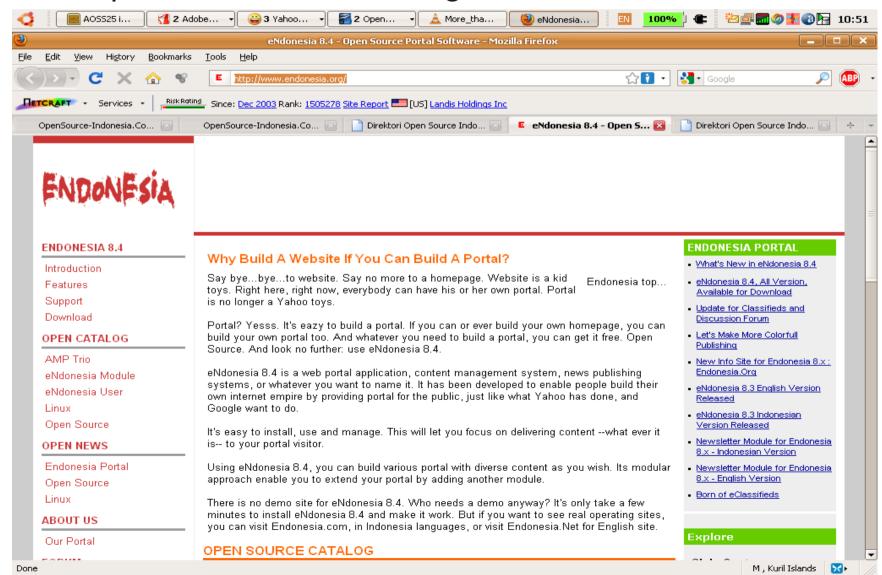


- Commitment from government (Ministry of Communication and Information Technology) in Global Open Source Conference 2009 in Jakarta:
 - Total OSS Implementation for governments in Indonesia in 2011

- Open Source Information Media:
 - http://opensource-indonesia.com/kioss.php/index.php



- Open Source Portal Software:
 - http://www.endonesia.org/



OSS Business Model: Training

- Niche (but nice) business model (since 2001): http://www.inixindojogja.com
- 80% training and 20% consulting, 20 employees incl. 6 full-time trainers, customers: Banking, Telco, Oil/Gas, Government, Education etc
- Which strategy?
 - The Dual Strategy
 - The Consulting Strategy
 - The Patronage Strategy (collaboration with others)
 - (training for) The Embedded Strategy

The Dual Strategy

- Offering free workshop/seminar to convince and encourage OSS implementation (20%) → Marketing and Communication
 - 20-30% participants become customer
- Offering OSS Training for corporate, government, education etc (80%)
 - Intensive training (3-10 days)
 - 6 classrooms or in-house

The Dual Strategy

- Applicable for AOSS events
 - Asia OSS Training Program in Yogyakarta in Feb 2007
 - http://www.cicc.org.sg/aseanoss/jogja0207.htm
 - OSS: Japan Asia Partnership Seminar, August 27 and 28, 2008 Indonesia
 - http://www.cicc.org.sg/aseanoss/id_aug08.htm

The Consulting Strategy

- Customers need help to design their systems based on OSS
- Customers need help to prepare their human resources to support OSS based systems
- Challenges:
 - Awareness for decision makers
 - Government sector: more expensive is better?
 - How to audit OSS systems?

The Patronage Strategy

- Provide free consultation/seminar/workshop for customers to design and develop their Information Systems (IS)
- Get opportunities to conduct regular training to maintain, enhance, migrate etc
- Collaborate with another IT vendor (software/hardware/network) to provide a complete IS solution

(training for) The Embedded System

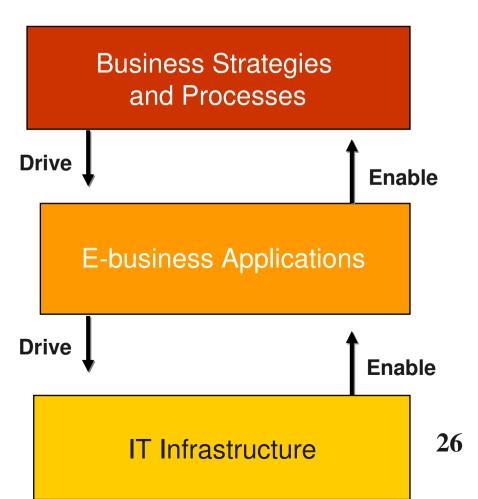
- Linux based Networking devices such as Mikrotik or PC-Router
- Collaboration with Telecommunication companies for their customers
- Mainly for government and education sector

New Wave of OSS Business Strategies?

- WIKINOMICS:
 - http://www.businessweek.com/innovate/di_special/wikinomics.htm
 - http://www.wikinomics.com/blog/

and many others....

- Again:
 - It's all about BUSINESS!



References

- [1] The Open Source Initiative, http://opensource.org/
- [2] The Open Source Initiative, Open Source Definition, http://opensource.org/docs/definition.php
- [3] Koenig, J., 2004, 'Open Source Business Strategies'
- [4] Directory of Open Source Indonesia http://www.igos.web.id/directory/
- [5] Open Source Indonesia, http://opensource-indonesia.com/kioss.php/index.php
- [6] Open Source Portal Software http://www.endonesia.org/

Thank you

surahyo@inixindojogja.com surahyo@yahoo.com