

# Open Source Ecosystems: Challenges and Opportunities

Walt Scacchi

Institute for Software Research  
and

Institute for Virtual Environments and Computer Games  
University of California, Irvine  
Irvine, CA 92697-3455 USA

[Http://www.ics.uci.edu/~wscacchi](http://www.ics.uci.edu/~wscacchi)

# Overview

- Definition of terms (for this presentation)
- Personal history of OSS ecosystem studies
- OSS requirements practices and processes
- OSS role sets and role migration
- Component-based open architecture software systems
  - Intellectual property licenses
  - Cybersecurity
- Conclusions

# What is open source?

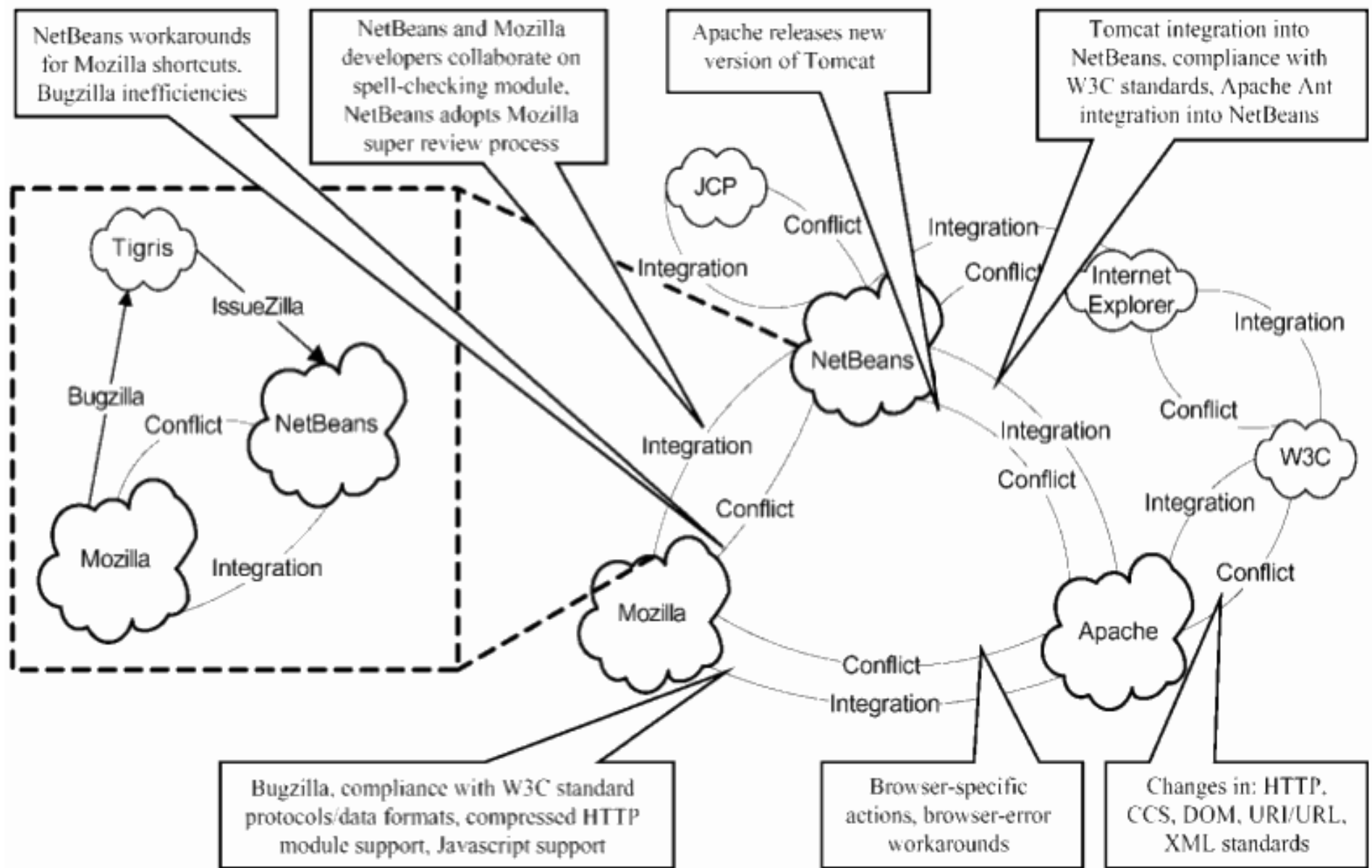
- Open source software (OSS) denotes specifications, representations, socio-technical processes, and multi-party coordination mechanisms in *human readable, computer processable* formats.
- Socio-technical control of OSS is elastic, negotiated, and amenable to decentralization.
- OSS development subsidized by participants.

# What is a (software) ecosystem?

- An ecology of systems with diverse species juxtaposed in adaptive prey-predator food chain relationships.
- Economic network of processes that transform the flow of resources, enacted by actors in different roles, using tools, to produce products, services, or capabilities.
- Software supply network of component producers, system integrators, and consumers.

# Personal History of OSS Ecosystem Studies

- 2000-2015 (60+ **publications**)
  - Computer games, defense, X-ray astronomy, Internet/Web infrastructure, bioinformatics, higher education, e-commerce, neuroscience, virtual reality.
- *Discovering* requirements practices and processes across OSS communities of practice.
- Participant *role sets*, *role migration*, and *social movements* within/across OSS projects.
- Open architecture (OA) systems with *heterogeneously licensed* components.



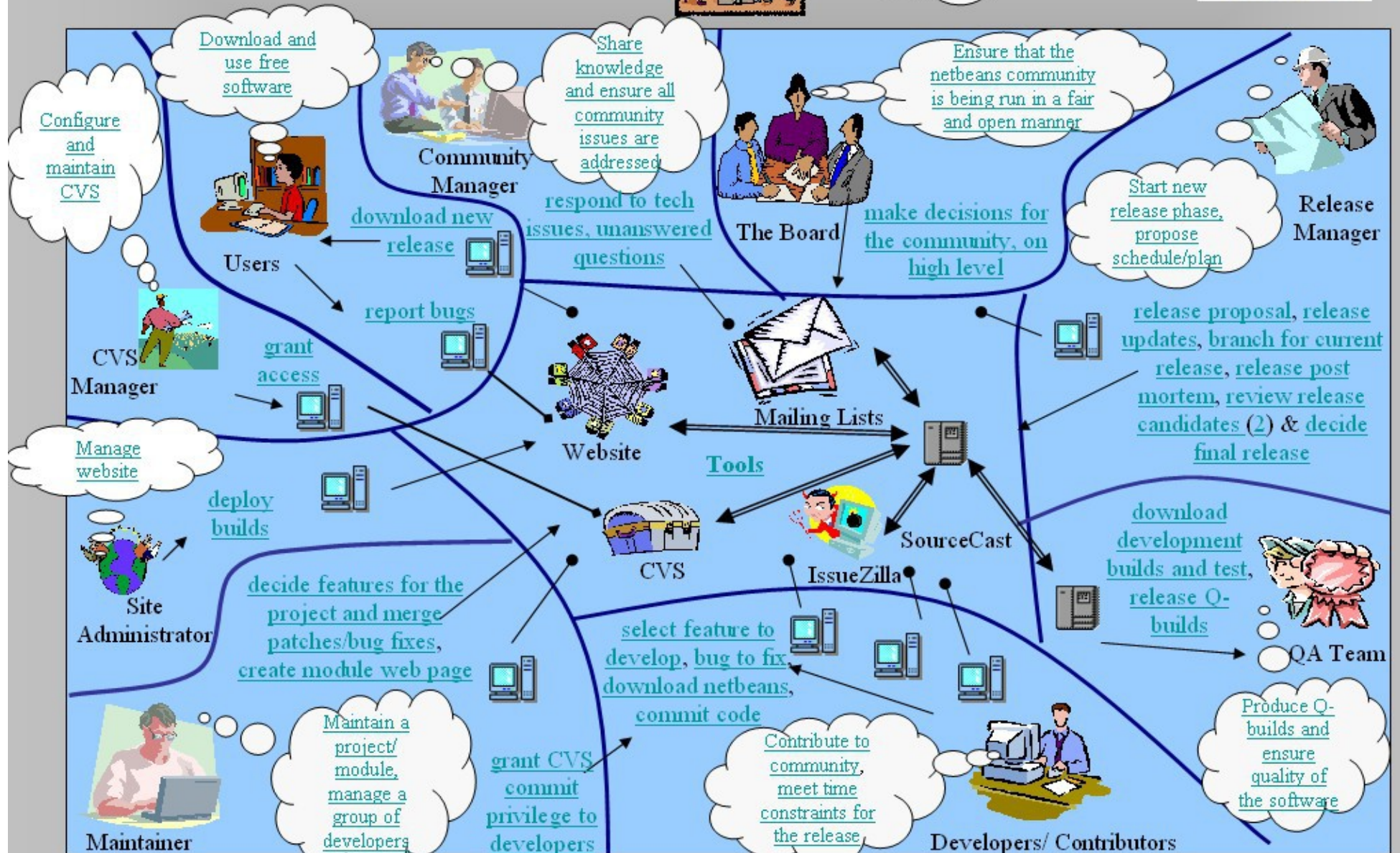




Sun  
Microsystems

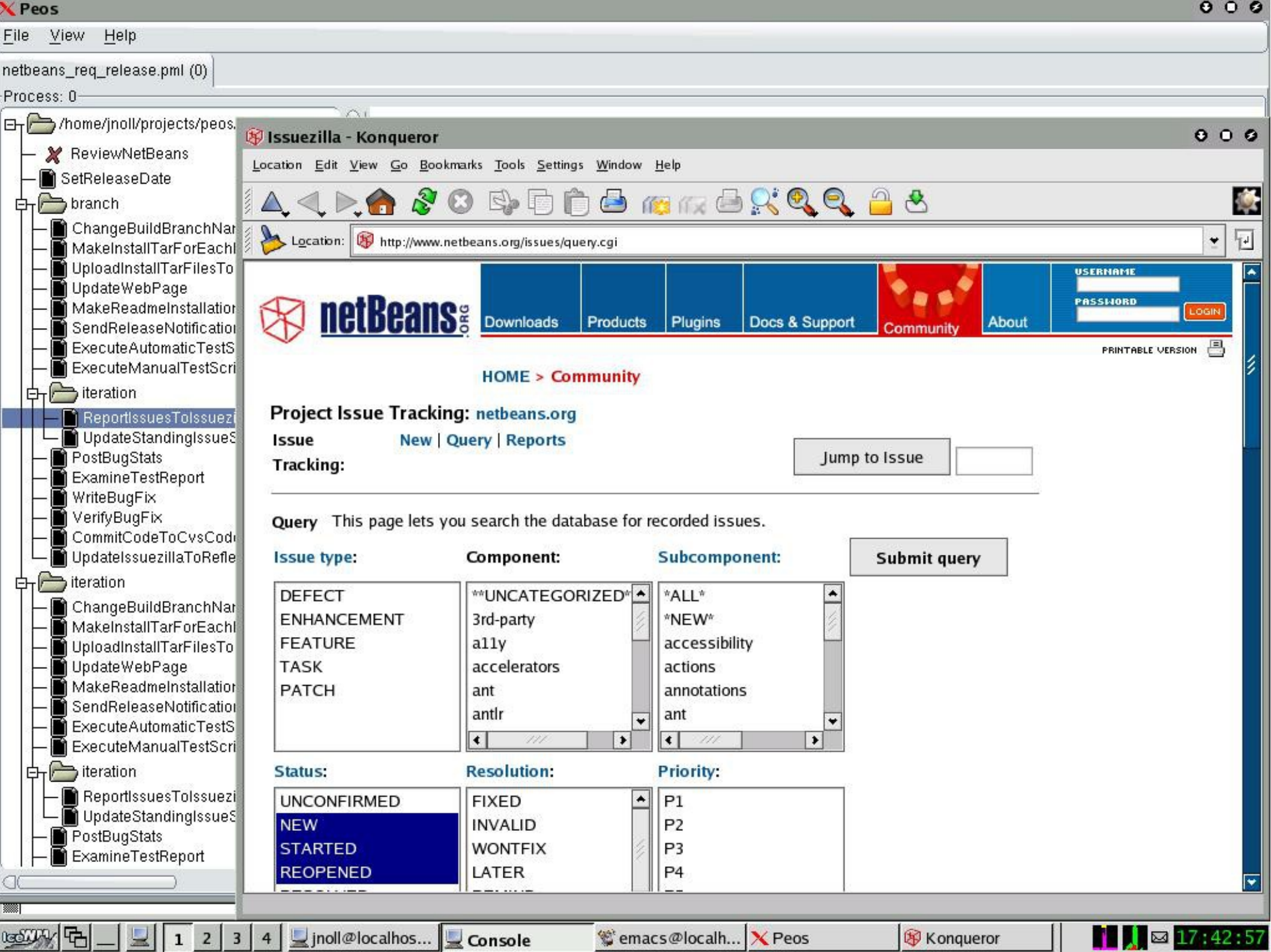


Funds, support,  
Promote  
Java/Open  
source





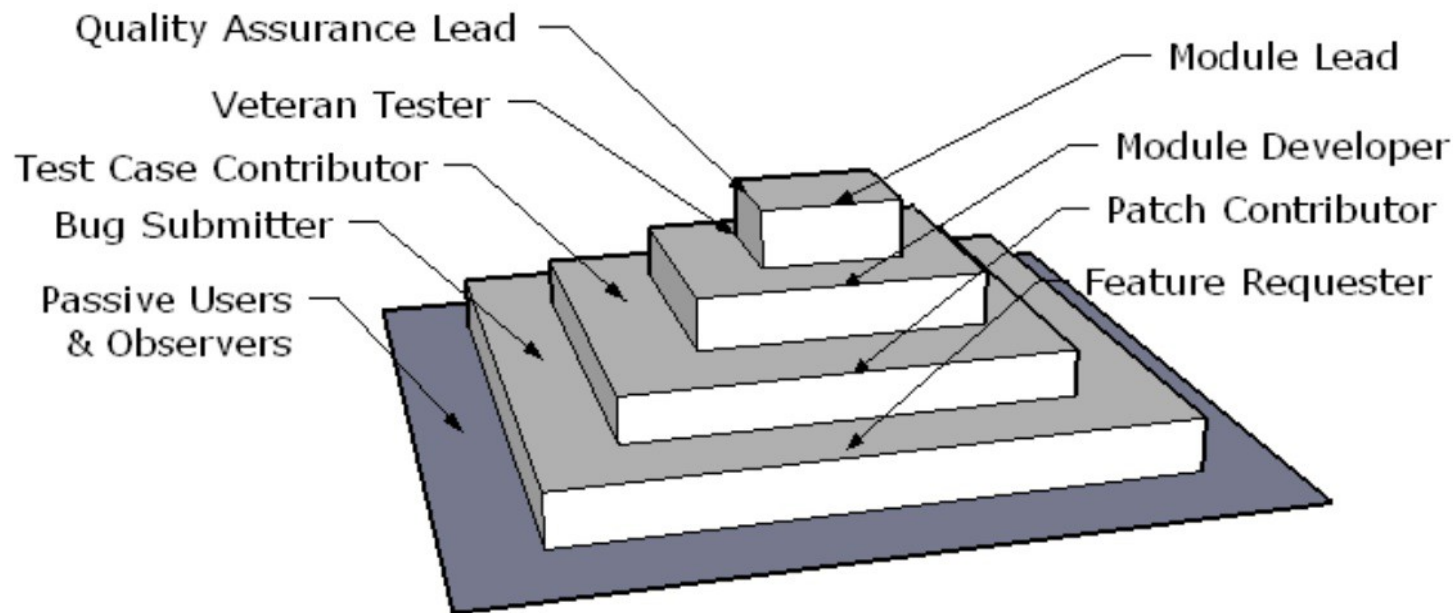




# *Artifact ecologies and repositories* enable collaboration in OSS development

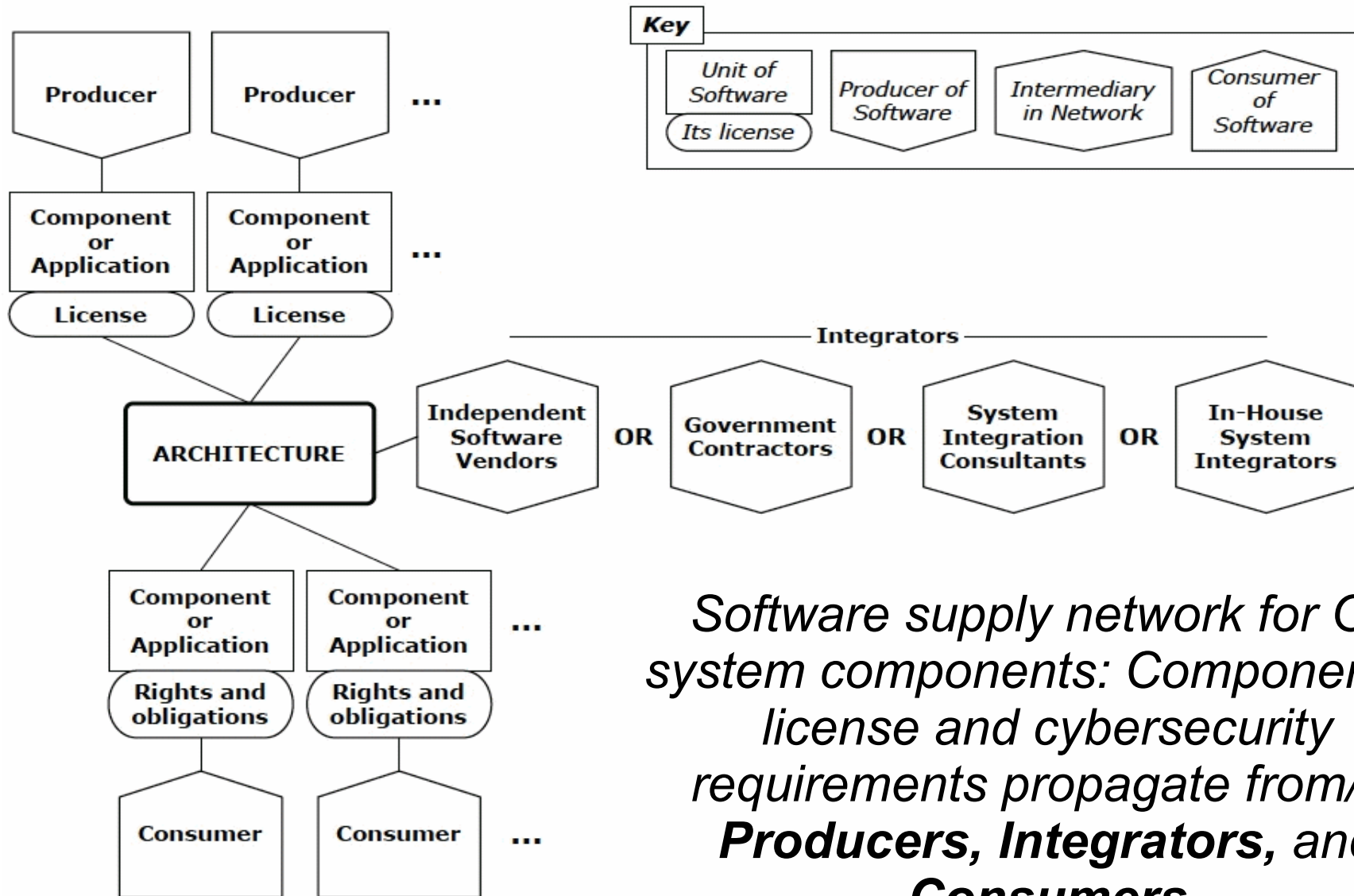
Email lists	Discussion forum	News postings	Project digests
IM/Internet Relay Chat	Scenarios of usage	How-to guides	Screenshots
FAQs; to-do lists; item lists	Project Wikis	System documentation	External publications
Copyright licenses	Architecture diagrams	Intra-app scripting	Plug-ins
Code from other projects	Project Web site	Multi-project portals	Project source code
Project repositories	Software bug reports	Issue tracking databases	Blogs, videos, photos, etc.

# *A meritocratic* role sets, role hierarchy, and role migration paths for OSSD



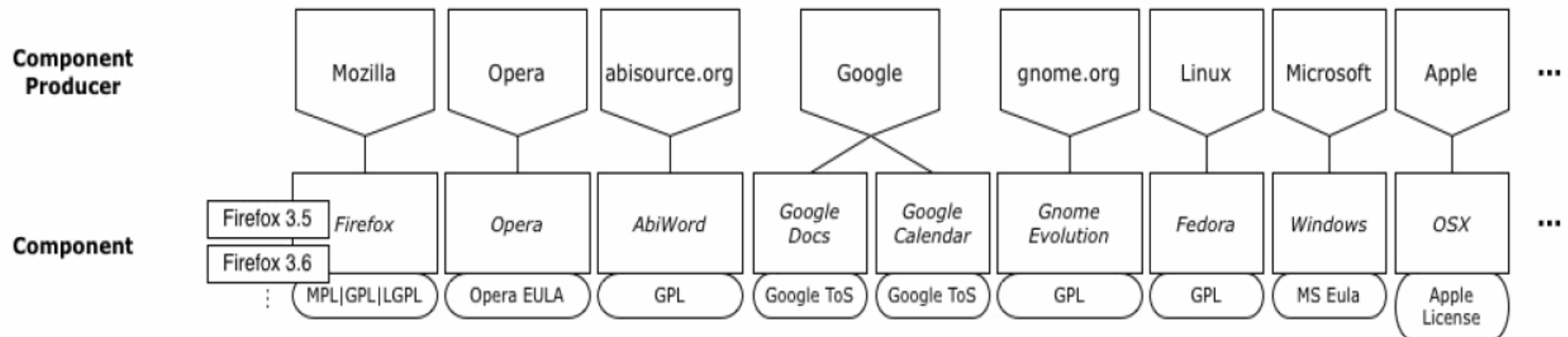
**Figure 2. An “onion” pyramid representation of a generic OSSD project organizational hierarchy with multiple role-sets and advancement tracks.**

# OA software ecosystems



*Software supply network for OA system components: Component IP license and cybersecurity requirements propagate from/to **Producers, Integrators, and Consumers***

# OA development ecosystems



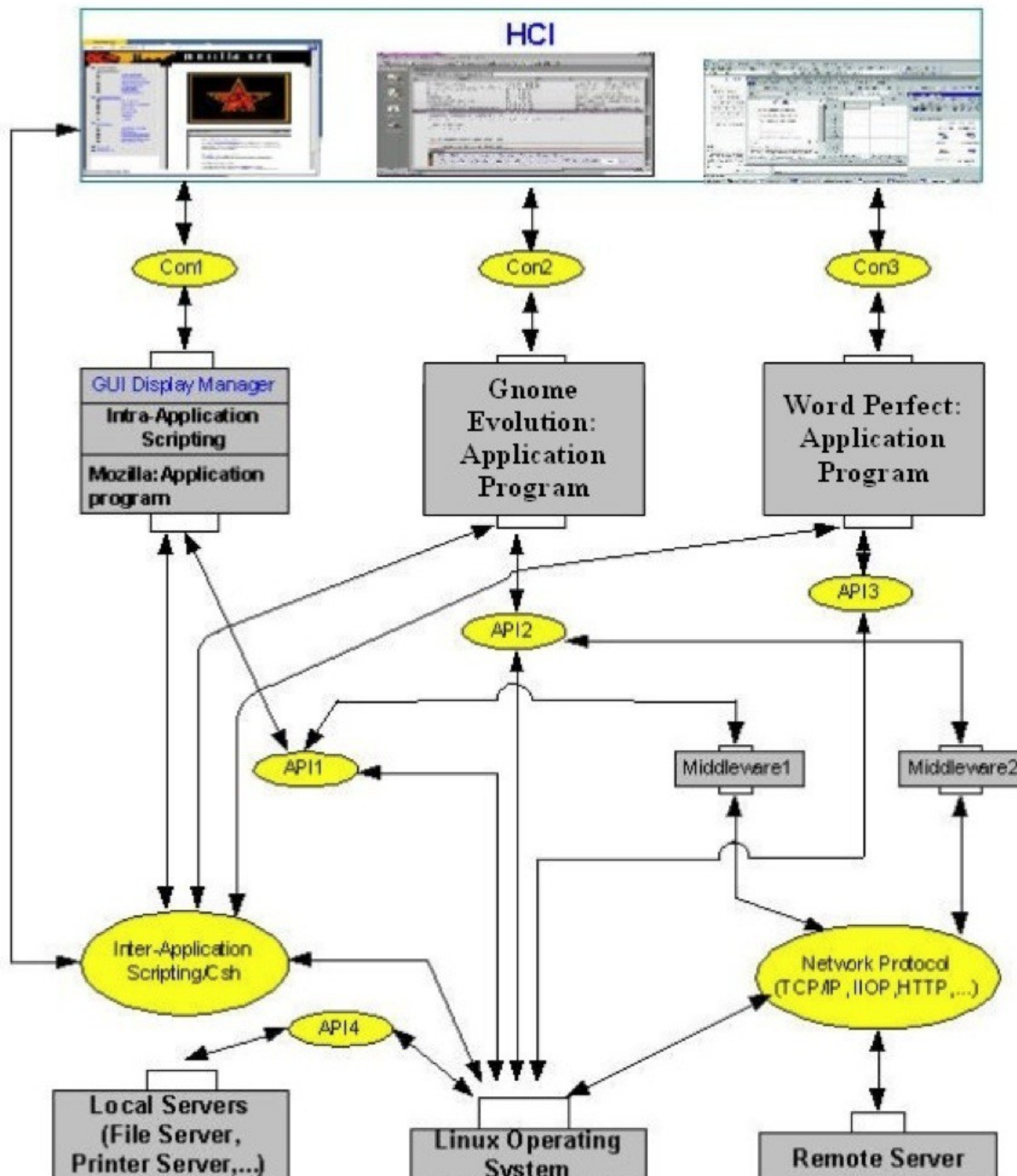
A sample elaboration of producers (vendors), software component applications, and IP licenses for OA system components.

# Open Architectures, OSS, and OSS license analysis

- *Goal*: identify software architecture principles and IP licenses that mediate OA
- OSS elements subject to different IP licenses
- Govt/business policies and initiatives now encouraging OA with OSS elements
- How to determine the requirements needed to realize OA *strategies* with OSS?

Source: W. Scacchi and T. Alspaugh, Emerging Issues in the Acquisition of Open Source Software within the U.S. Department of Defense, *Proc. 5th Annual Acquisition Research Symposium*, Vol. 1, 230-244, NPS-AM-08-036, Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, CA, 2008.





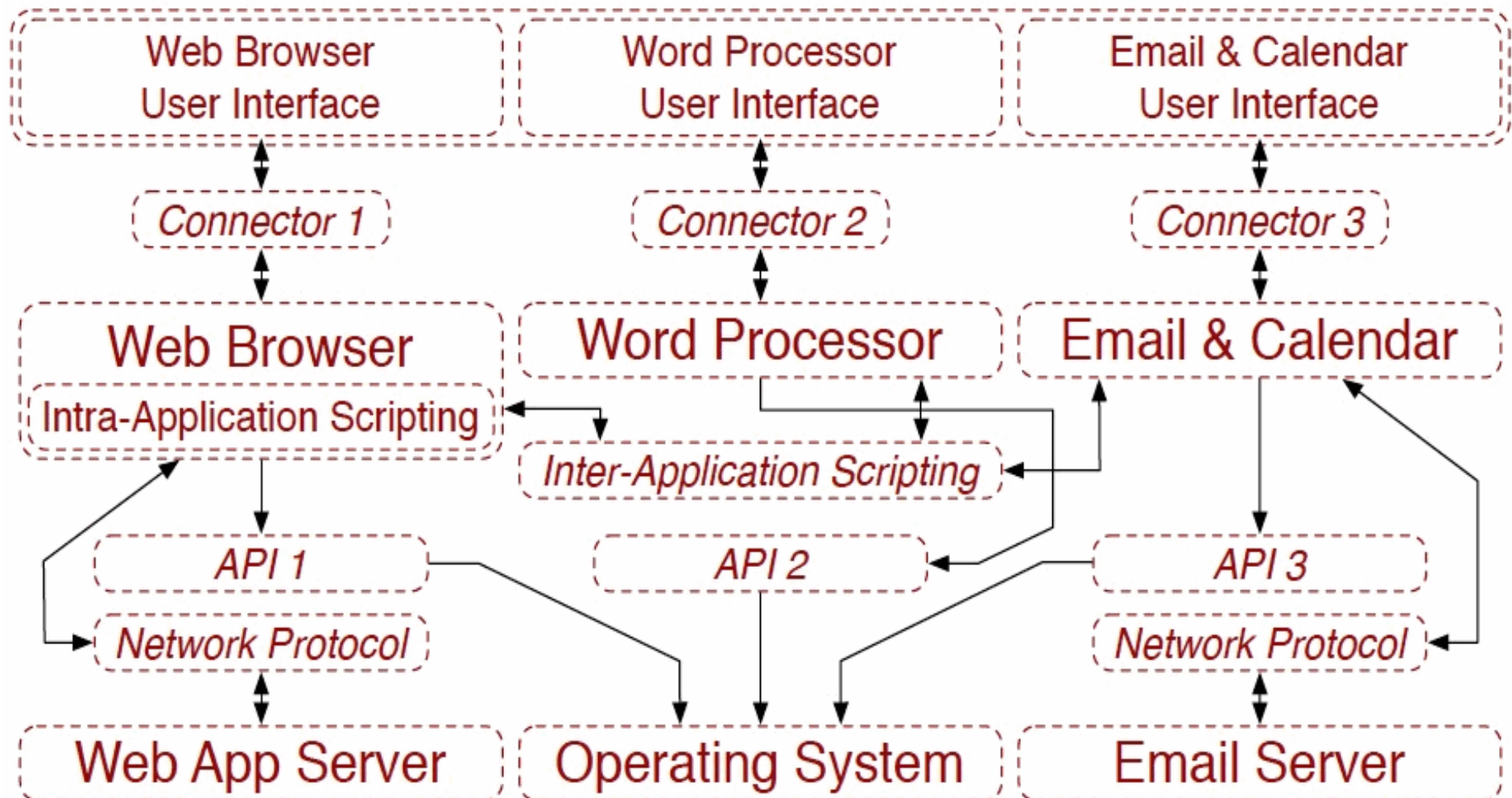
Legend: Grey boxes are *components*; ellipses are *connectors*; white boxes are *interfaces*; arrows are data or control *flow paths*; complete figure is architectural design *configuration*

# OSS elements subject to different IP/Security licenses

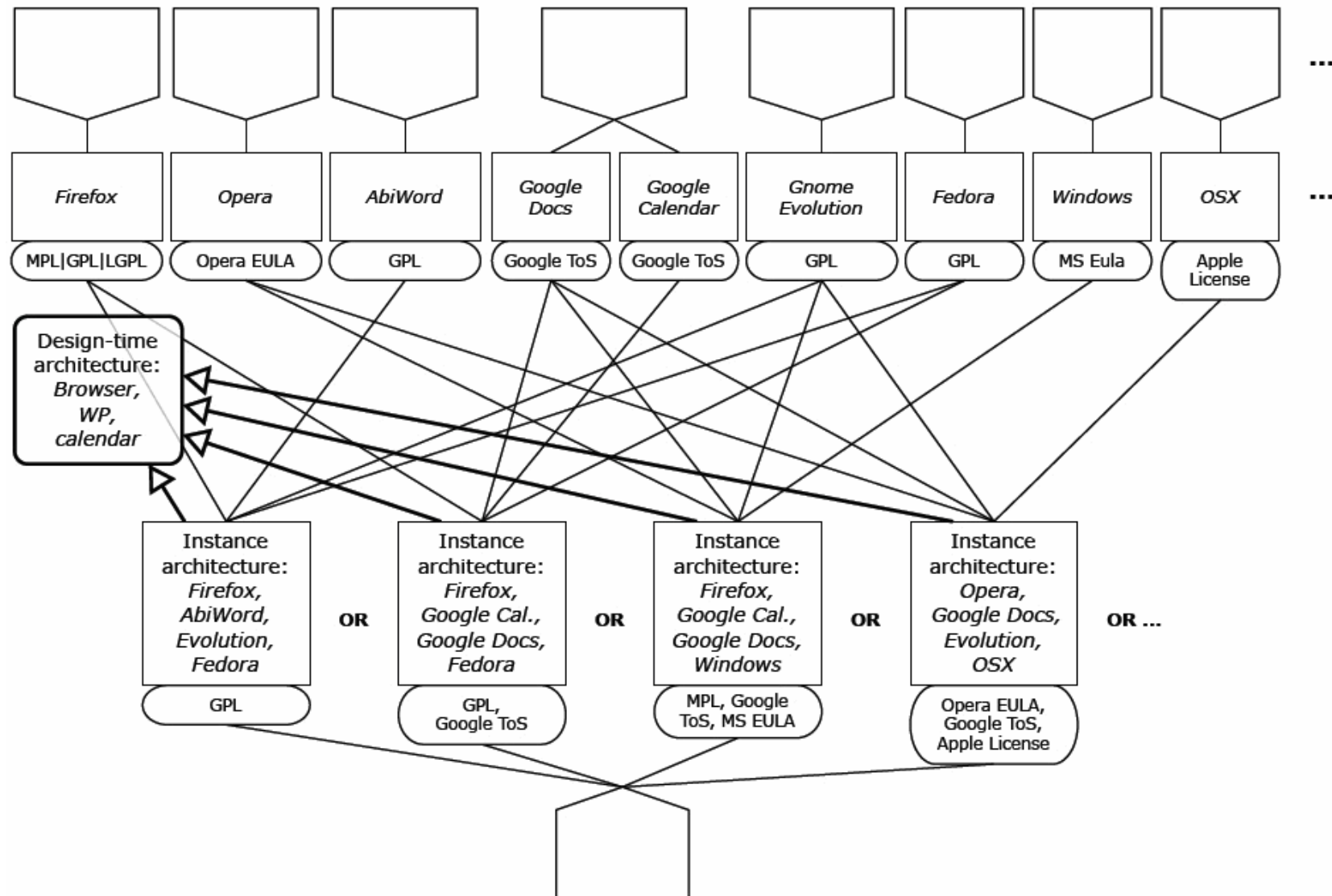
- Intellectual Property and Security licenses stipulate rights and obligations regarding use of the software components/systems
- How to determine which rights and obligations will apply to a component-based configured system?
  - At *design-time* (maximum flexibility)
  - At *integration build-time* (may/not be able to redistribute components at hand)
  - At *release deployment run-time* (may/not need to install/link-to components from other sources)

Source: T. Alspaugh, H. Asuncion, and W. Scacchi, Intellectual Property Rights Requirements for Heterogeneously Licensed Systems, in *Proc. 17th. Intern. Conf. Requirements Engineering (RE09)*, Atlanta, GA, 24-33, September 2009.

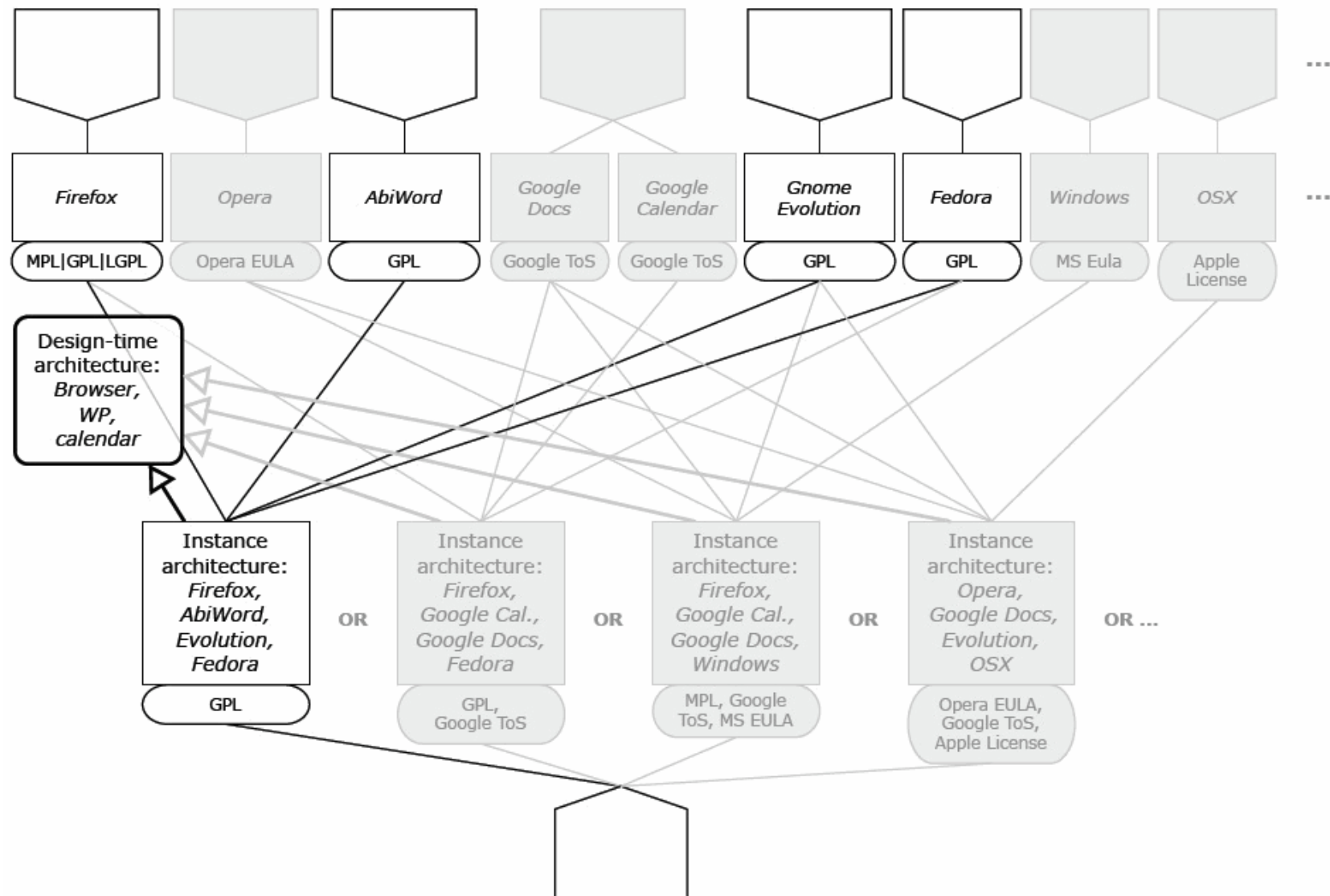
# *Design-time* view of an OA system



# Software product line of *functionally similar* OA system alternatives

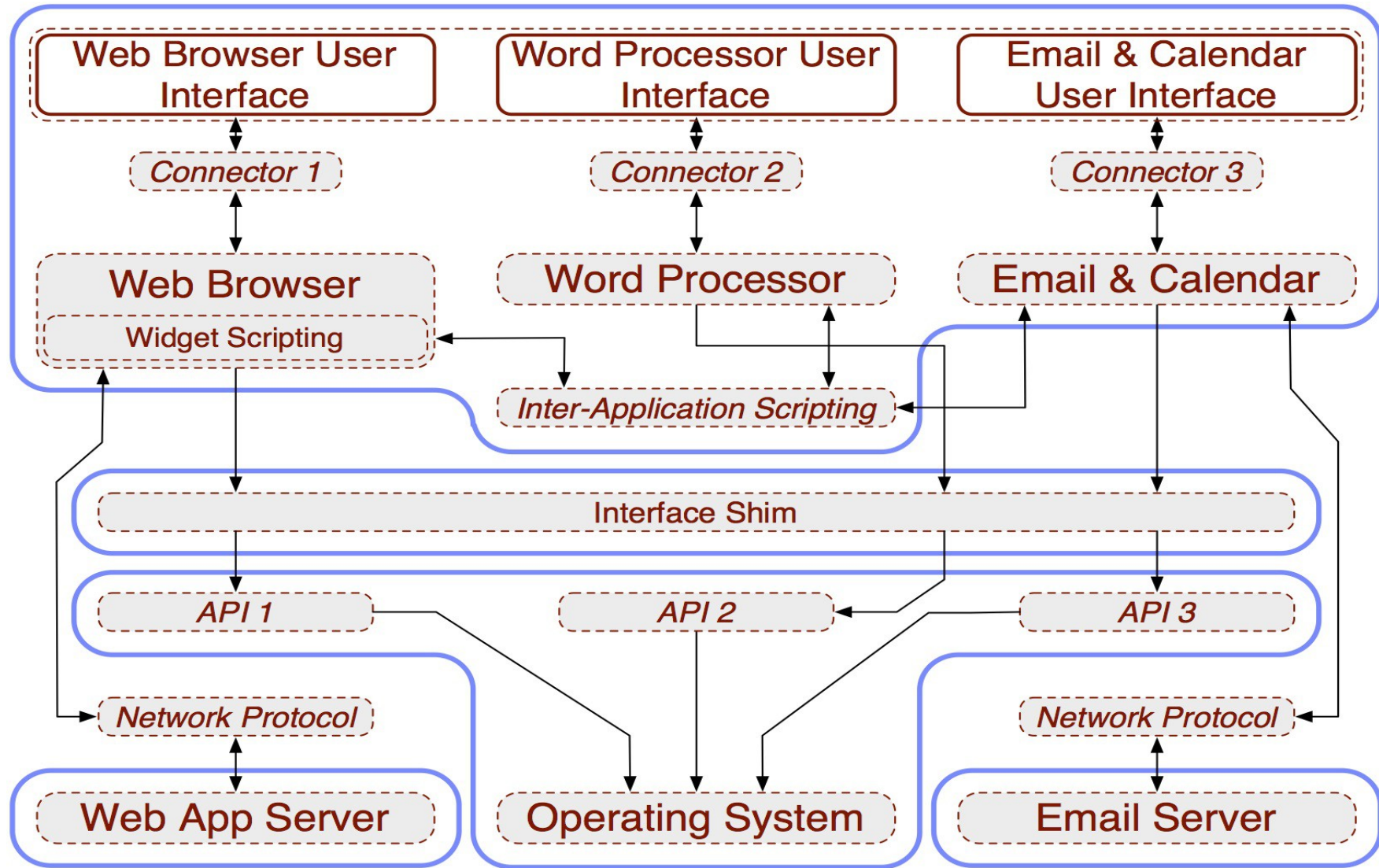


# Product line selection of one alternative system configuration



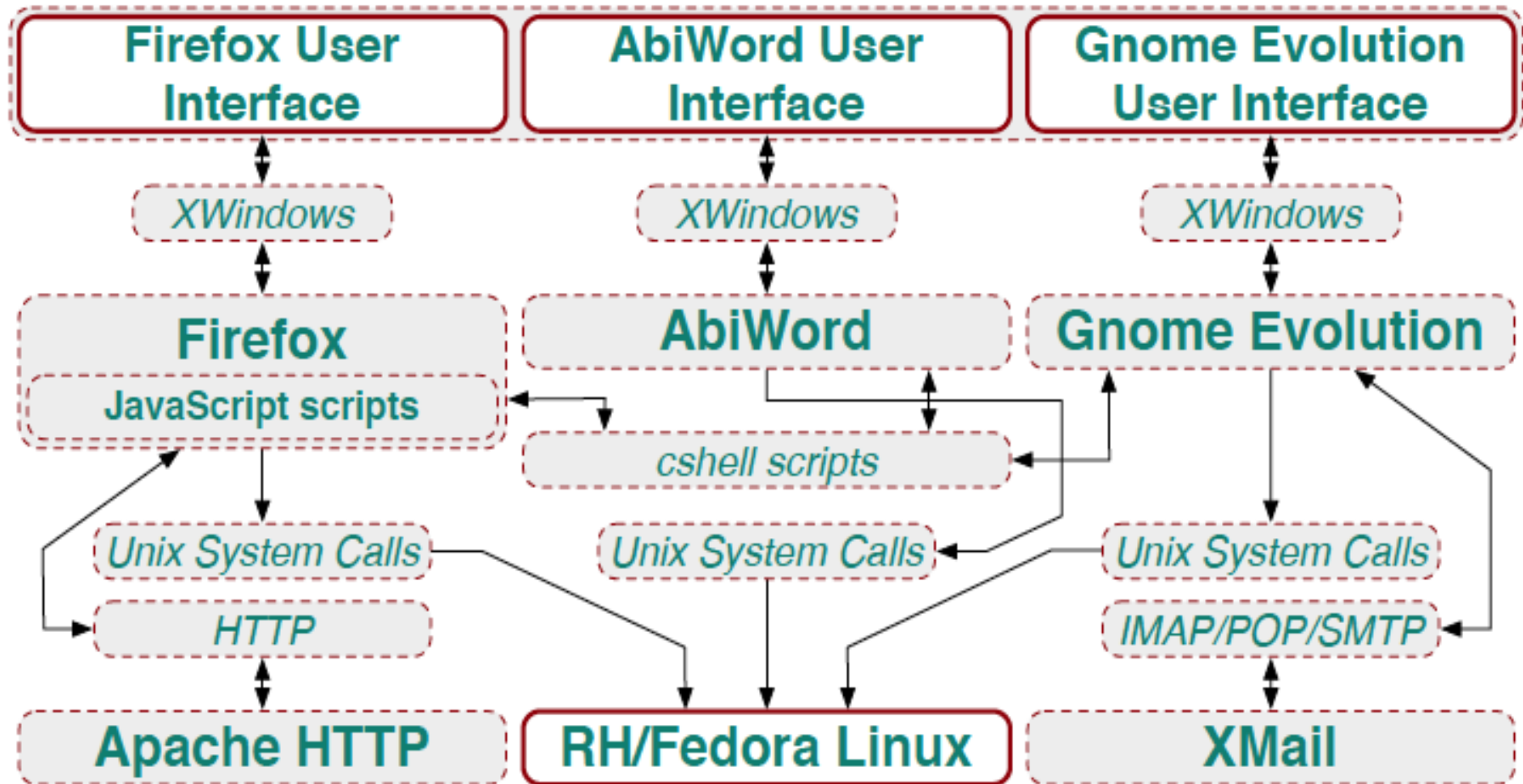


A security capability specification encapsulating the *design-time* configuration via multiple virtual machine containers

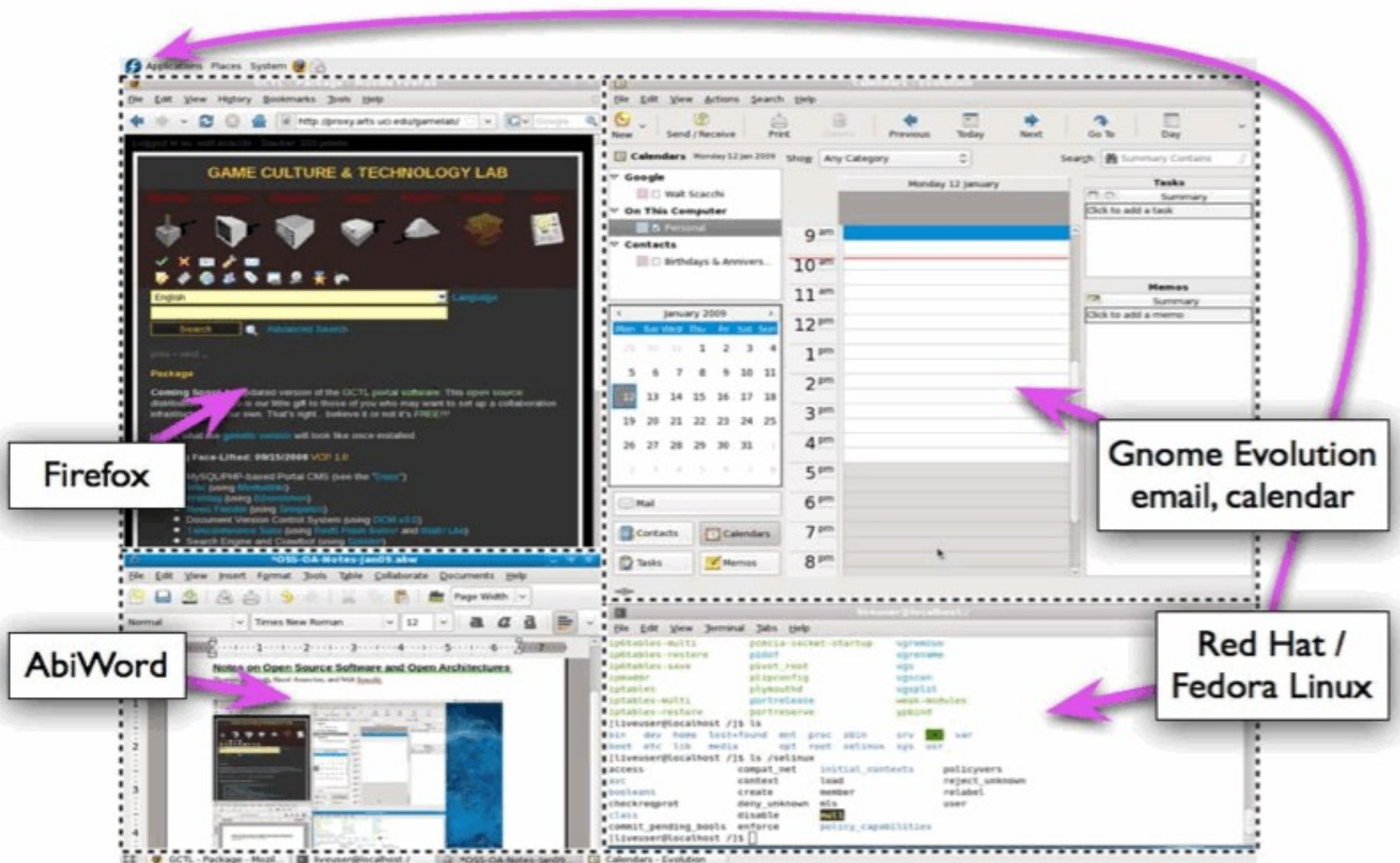




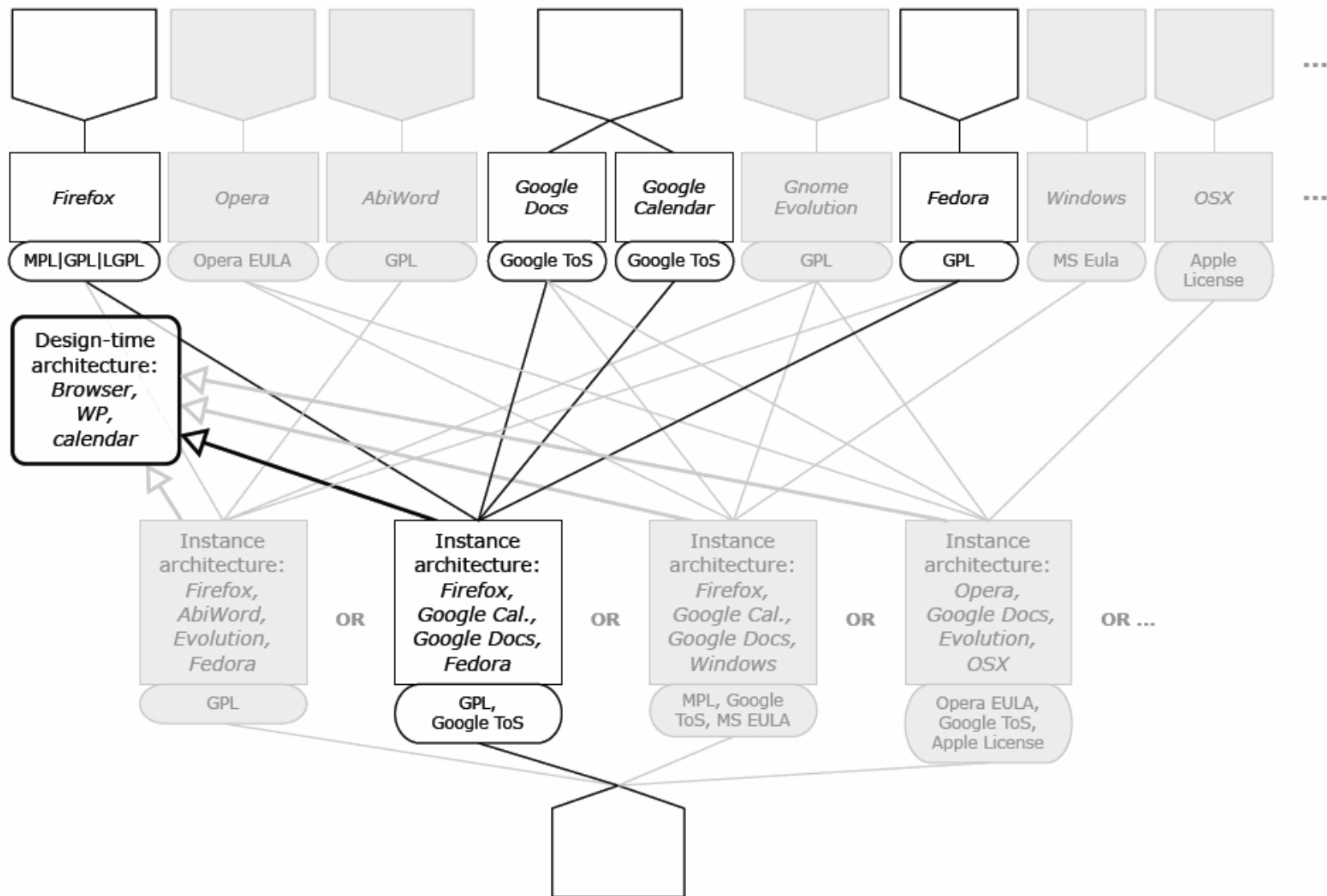
# *Build-time* view of OA design selecting OSS product family alternatives



# Run-time deployment view of OA system family member configuration

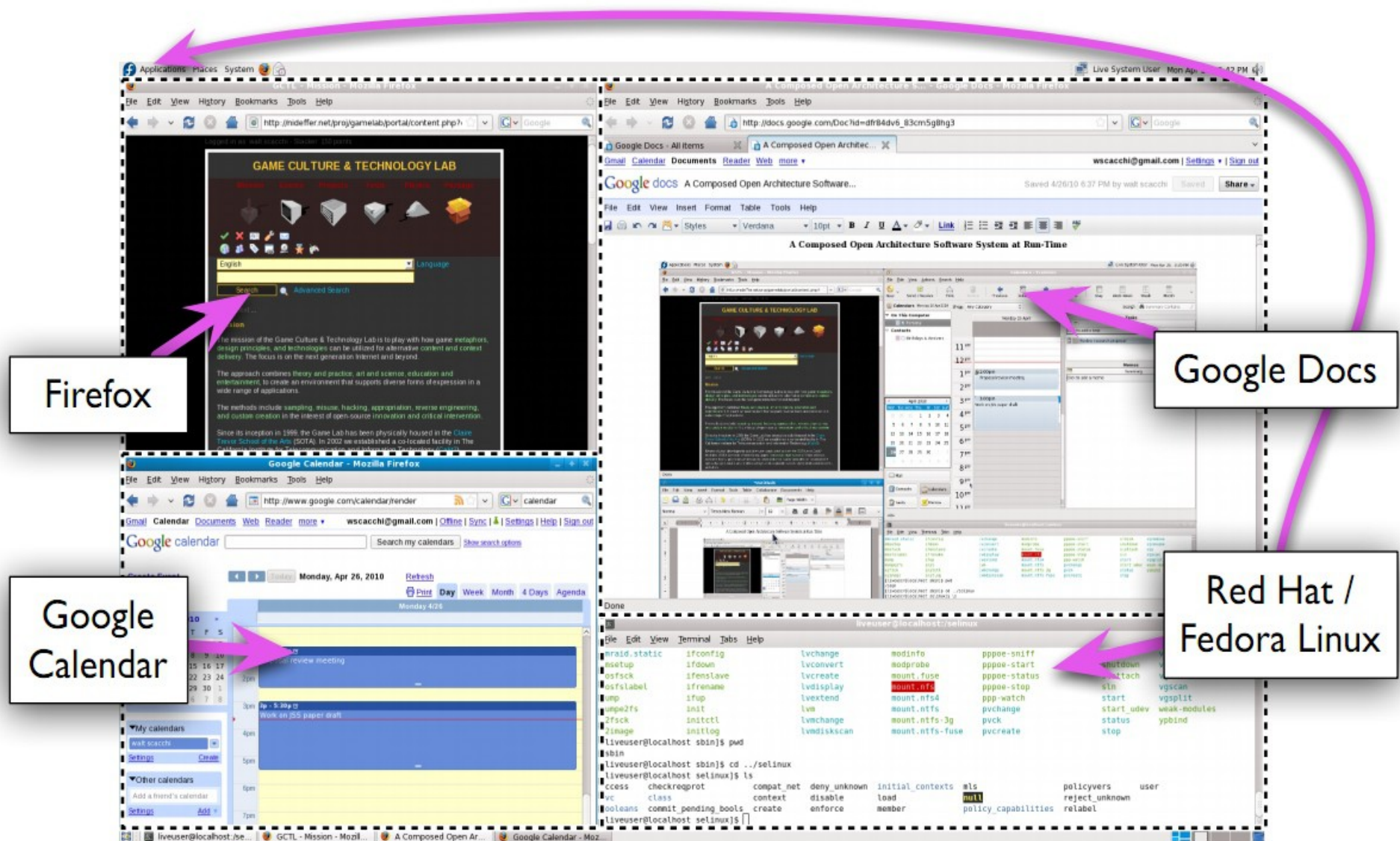


# Product line selection of different functionally similar alternative

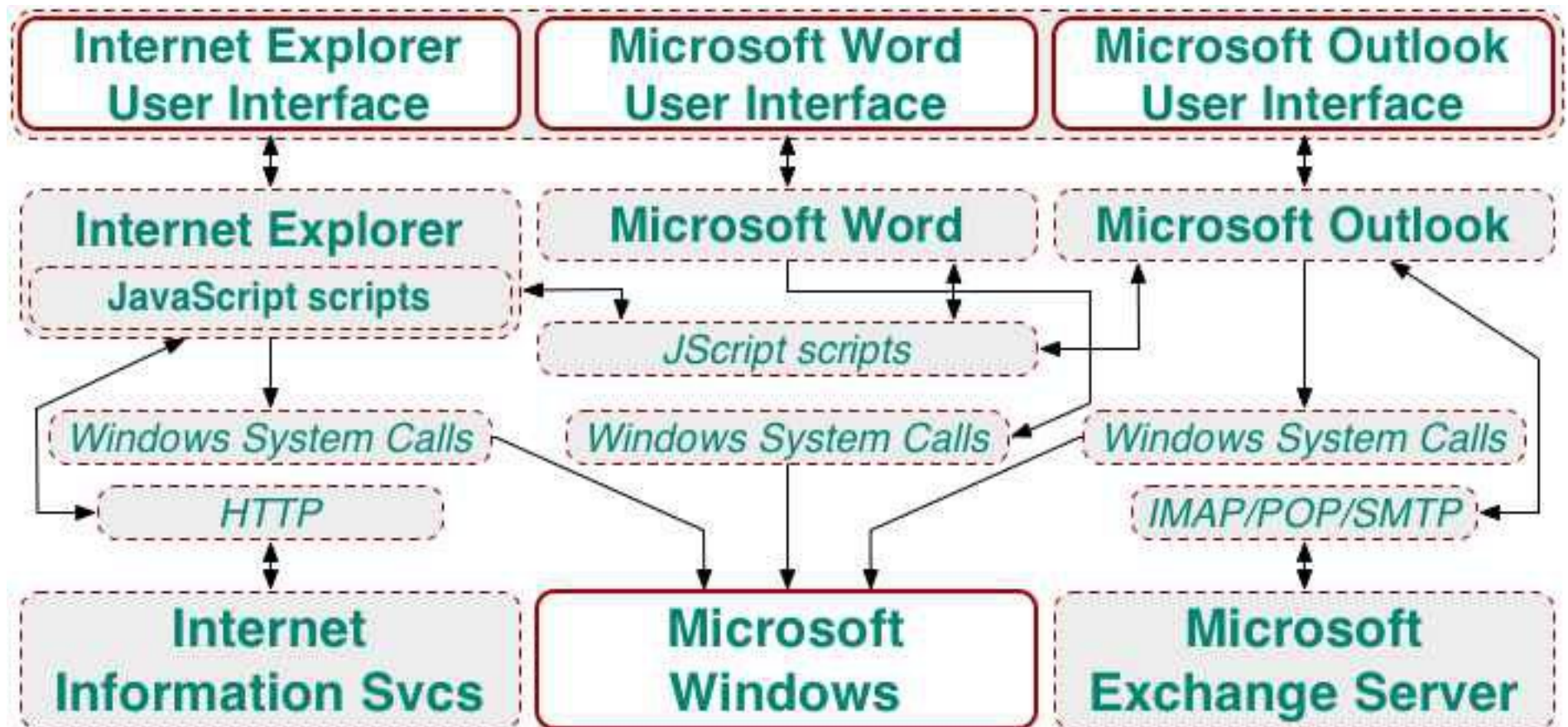




# Run-time deployment view of a similar alternative OA system configuration



# Build-time view of OA design selecting *proprietary* product family alternatives



# Conclusions

- OSS ecosystems can be:
  - modeled, analyzed, and understood, via
  - discovery of actor practices and processes, that
  - manipulate artifact ecologies, with
  - different tools and repositories, across
  - diverse OSS project communities.
- OSS ecosystems pose new challenges and opportunities in *Intellectual Property* and *Cybersecurity*.
- OSS ecosystems *can be shaped and stimulated* to act via *strategic actions*.



# Acknowledgements

## *Research collaborators (partial list)*

- Mark Ackerman, UMichigan, Ann Arbor; Kevin Crowston, Syracuse U; Les Gasser, UIllinois, Urbana-Champaign; Chris Jensen, Google; Greg Madey, Notre Dame U; John Noll, LERO; Megan Squire, Elon U; and others.
- Thomas Alspaugh, Hazel Asuncion, Margaret Elliott, and others at the UCI ISR.

## *Funding support (No endorsement, review, or approval implied).*

- National Science Foundation: #0083075, #0205679, #0205724, #0350754, #0534771, #0749353, #0808783, and #1256593.
- Naval Postgraduate School
  - Acquisition Research Program (2007-2015+)
    - N00244-1-15-0010 (2015-2016)
  - Center for the Edge Research Program (2010-2012).
- Computing Community Consortium (2009-2010).