Otvoreni kod je Коммунизм?

"Naravno da je."

-- Igor Jugo

Vedran Miletić

just an interested individual

Komunizam

Osnovne ideje?

Richard Stallman

- MIT AI Lab
- printer
- 1983. GNU projekt
- GNU OS – Emacs, gcc
- 1985. FSF

Slobodni softver

Stallman 1986, definicija 4 slobode

Sloboda 0

0: The freedom to run the program for any purpose.

Sloboda 1

1: The freedom to study how the program works, and change it to make it do what you wish.

Sloboda 2

2: The freedom to redistribute copies so you can help your neighbor.

Sloboda 3

3: The freedom to improve the program, and release your improvements (and modified versions in general) to the public, so that the whole community benefits.

Drugim riječima...

...svi za svih.

Trećim riječima...

...komunizam?

Slobodan != besplatan

Licenca softvera mora osigurati da će uvijek ostati slobodan.

Zato "public domain" softver bez licence nije slobodan.

Licence

(L)GPL

Licence

BSD

Projekti

Jeste razmišljali koliko softvera koji svakodnevno koristite je slobodan softver?

Mozilla Firefox i Thunderbird

Mozilla Project

- "Netscape Communications made two important announcements on January 23rd, 1998:

    - First, that the Netscape Communicator product would be available free of charge;

    - Second, that the source code for Communicator would also be free.

- On March 31st, the first developer release of the source code to Communicator was made available."

Mozilla Project

- But what now? For the product to grow and mature and continue to be useful and innovative, the various changes made by disparate developers across the web must be collated, organized, and brought together as a cohesive whole."

- 1999. do 2003. dio AOL-a

- 2003. do danas Mozilla Foundation

OpenOffice.org

OpenOffice.org

- StarDivision, proprietary software

- 1999. Sun kupuje StarDivision

- 20. srpnja 2000. OpenOffice.org

  - "Sun Microsystems announced that it was making the source code of StarOffice available for download under both the LGPL and the Sun Industry Standards Source License (SISSL) with the intention of building an open source development community around the software."

PHP i MySQL/PostgreSQL

PHP i MySQL

- oba su krenuli kao manji projekti jednog ili eventualno nekolicine developera, i onda su "narasli"

- "rješava jedan problem, i to dobro"

- kasnije pokrenuta kompanija od strane developera koja se bavi razvojem tog softvera (koji je i dalje slobodan)

- MySQL kupio Sun kojeg je zatim kupio Oracle, ali... (MariaDB i drizzle)

PostgreSQL

- 1986. započeo na UCB-u, Postgres
- Post + Ingres
- 1986. - 1994. razvijao ga je profesor Stonebraker i studenti poslijediplomskog studija na UCB-u
- Postgres95
- PostgreSQL 6.0
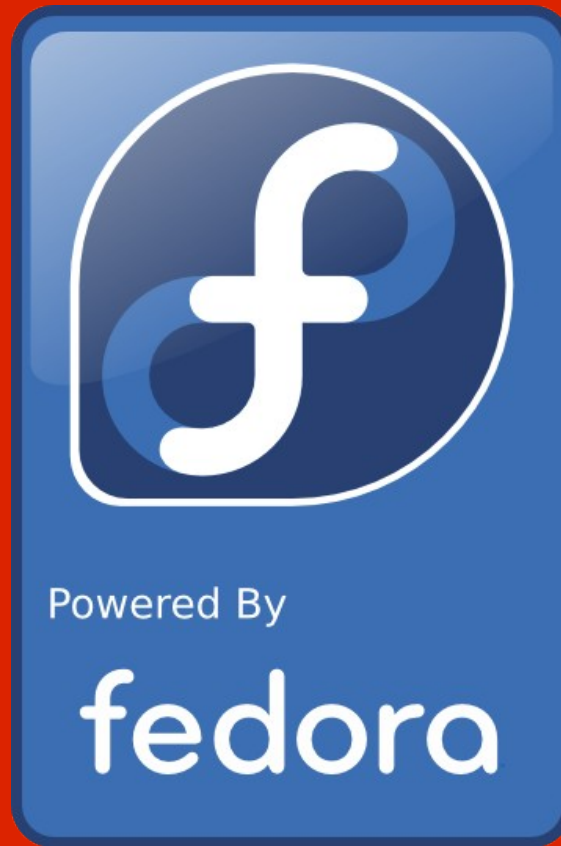- Cisco, Skype; Sun, Red Hat

WordPress

WordPress

"WordPress started in 2003 with a single bit of code to enhance the typography of everyday writing and with fewer users than you can count on your fingers and toes. Since then it has grown to be the largest self-hosted blogging tool in the world, used on millions of sites and seen by tens of millions of people every day."

Fedora

Fedora

- RHL vs. RHEL
- 2003. Red Hat Linux + Fedora Extras =
  - Fedora Project – Fedora Core + Fedora Extras
  - "Red Hat's technology testbed"
  - Fedora Core 6 = Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5
- 2007. Core + Extras
- Freedom, Friends, Features, First

Što je zajedničko svim ovim projektima?

Podrška velike kompanije

...ili više njih.

Iako postoje projekti koje uglavnom vodi zajednica, u većini slučajeva iza projekata slobodnog softvera stoji velika kompanija koja podržava razvoj.

Slobodni softver i kompanije

Kompanije pomažu razvoj softvera.

One mogu, ali i ne moraju voditi taj razvoj (npr. Debian, Fedora, IBM – Eclipse Foundation).

Drugim riječima...

…slobodan softver je prilično kapitalistički fenomen.

Bogatstvo (wealth)

- nastaje ljudskim radom
  - dakle, softver je primjer bogatstva
- Ayn Rand
  - "Fundamentally, wealth is the product of man's mind-and belongs to each man to the extent that he created it."

Vlasništvo (property)

- kapitalistička ideja da ne postoji "naše" ili državno ili "svačije"

  - softver koji je slobodan ne pripada svakome, nego onome koji ga je stvorio

- Ayn Rand

  - "Capitalism is a social system based on the recognition of individual rights, including property rights, in which all property is privately owned."

Trgovina (trade)

- slobodan softver se smije prodavati
  - štoviše, samim time što to može bilo tko napraviti postoji ogromna konkurencija
  - to rade Red Hat, Sun, IBM, Novell...
  - to rade Amazon, Oracle...
- Ayn Rand
  - "Free competition is the freedom to produce, and the freedom to trade what one has produced, for one's own self-interest, i.e, in the pursuit of one's own happiness."
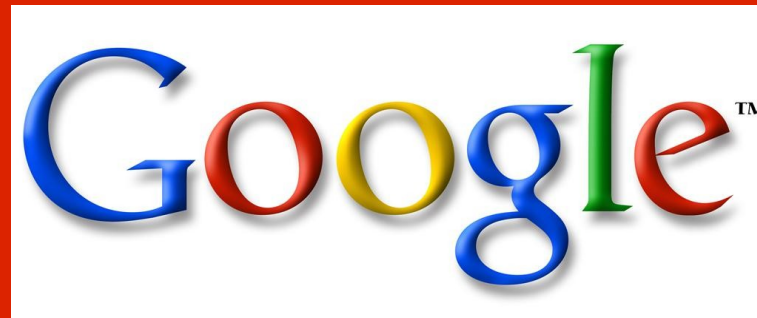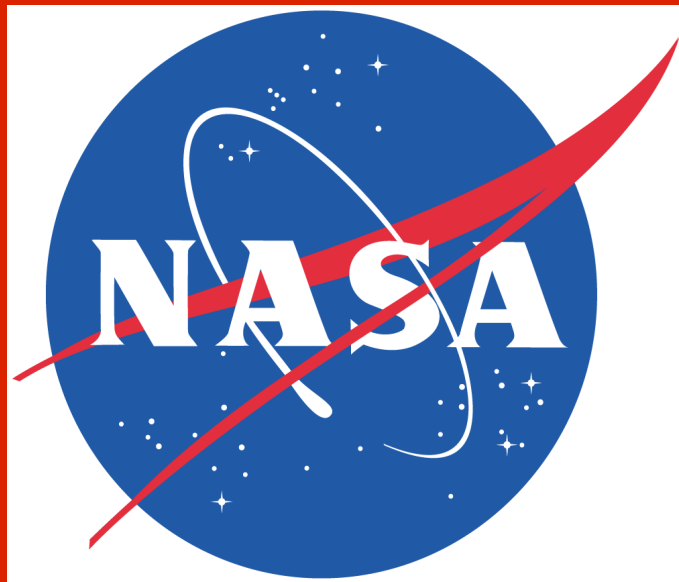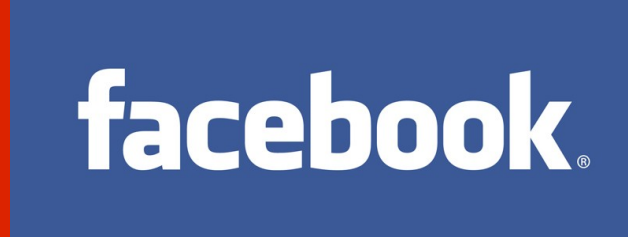
Tko koristi slobodan softver?

Svi.

Tko koristi slobodan softver?

Zaključak

Bogatstvo nije isto što i novac.

Teoretičari kapitalizma su to shvatili odavno, dok mnogim ljudima to ni danas nije jasno.

Zaključak

Zato slobodan softver nije komunistički pokret, niti politički pokret ikakve vrste.

Zaključak

Najvažniji cilj pokreta slobodnog softvera je **stvoriti dobar softver** dostupan svima, a ne nekakav novi društveni poredak.

Zaključak

Kompanijama to odgovara, jer mogu prodavati support za kvalitetan softver.

Zaključak

Richard Stallman je komunist.

Pitanja

???

Hvala na pažnji

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