Single-Vendor Open Source Firms

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Professorship of Open Source Software

- Professor of Computer Science
 - For software engineering and open source software
 - At the computer science department of the engineering faculty
- Previously held research positions at ...
 - SAP Labs (Silicon Valley) leading the open source research group
 - UBS (Swiss Bank, Zurich) leading the software engineering group
- Previously worked in development at ...
 - Skyva Inc. (supply chain software, Boston) as software architect
 - Bayave GmbH (on-demand business software, Berlin) as CTO
- Ph.D. from ETH Zurich, M.B.A. from Stanford GSB





Commercial Open Source by Intellectual Property

Service and support firms

- Simply service existing open source software
- Don't own any of the IP
- Don't attract venture capital
- Open source distributor firms
 - Provide a well working assembly of open source components
 - Own non-core-software IP (configuration data, regression test suites, ...)
 - Can attract venture capital; can have outsize returns

Single-vendor open source firms

- Provide a traditional software product to enterprises
- Exclusively own (key parts of) the software their business is based on
- Can attract venture capital; can have outsize returns

Terminology 1 / 2: Business Strategies

- Dual licensing / multi-licensing
 - The practice of licensing a piece of software under two or more licenses
- Open core model (IP modularity)
 - The practice of splitting software into modules of different licenses

Terminology 2 / 2: Product Variants

- Community edition = pure open source source software (often open core)
- Commercial or enterprise edition = the commercially licensed product

Three Generations of Single-Vendor Open Source Firms

• The pioneers (199x-2002)

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• The second wave (2002-2008)

• The current breed (since 2008)



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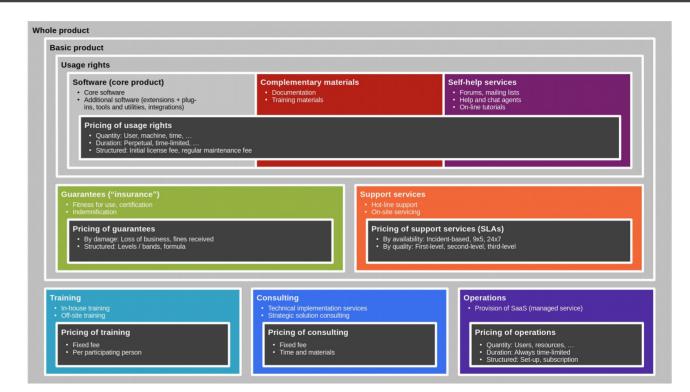


Why the Open Source Strategy?

- Purpose of open sourcing
 - **To drive adoption** (of product in market)
 - To build a large (not necessarily paying) user base from which benefits accrue
- What is not new
 - Revenue sources
- What is new
 - Everything else (changes)

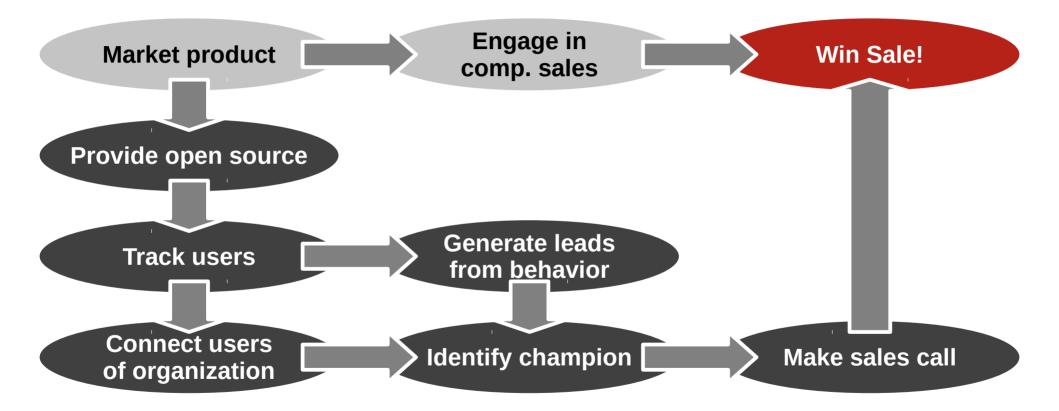
Revenue Sources

- Whole product
 - Basic product
 - Usage rights
 - Core product (software)
 - Complementary materials
 - Self-help services
 - Guarantees ("insurance")
 - Support services
- Training
- Consulting
- Operations



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Commercial Open Source Sales Process Illustrated



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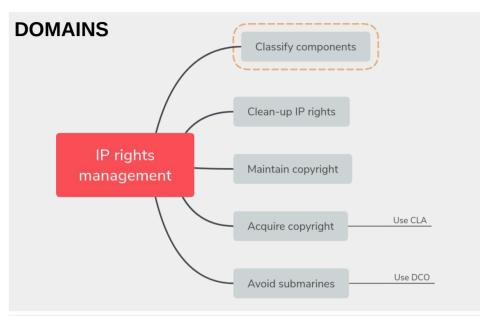
Structure product and services so that you

- **1. Maximize conversion to paying customer**
- 2. While benefiting from user community
- 3. And keeping the competition at bay

Intellectual Property Management

- Intellectual property rights imperative (of single-vendor open source)
 - "Always act in such a way that you, and only you, possess the right to provide the open source project under a license of your choice." [1]
- Use contributor agreement to maintain ownership
 - Almost all single-vendor open source firms require copyright transfer for any contributions to maintain full IP ownership [2]
- Use reciprocal license to keep competition away
 - By choice, almost all single-vendor-owned commercial open source is provided under a reciprocal license, typically the AGPLv3

Best Practices Handbook Illustration: IPR Management



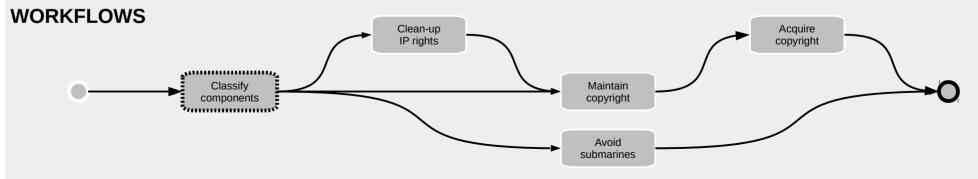
BEST PRACTICES

Use contributor license agreement

Problem: A third party submitted a pull request, but you need to *maintain copyright* to your intellectual property.

Context: The component being submitted to counts as commercial IP. Accepting a pull request without a copyright transfer or at least a relicensing rights agreement will dilute your ownership to this IP. Over time, you could lose your ability to change licenses, leading to loss of flexibility, and, ultimately, the ability to generate revenue from your product.

Solution: Accept pull request only after the submitter signed a contributor license agreement (CLA), sometimes also copyright assignment. You need usage and re-licensing rights from the submitter. Example CLAs are the ...



Recent Licensing Changes

Who?	What?	When?	From License	To License
mongoDB®	Core	2018	AGPLv3	SSPL
confluent	Extensions	2019	Apache 2.0	CCL
e redislabs	Extensions	2019	AGPLv3	RSAL
yugabyteDB	Extensions	2019	Commercial	Apache 2.0

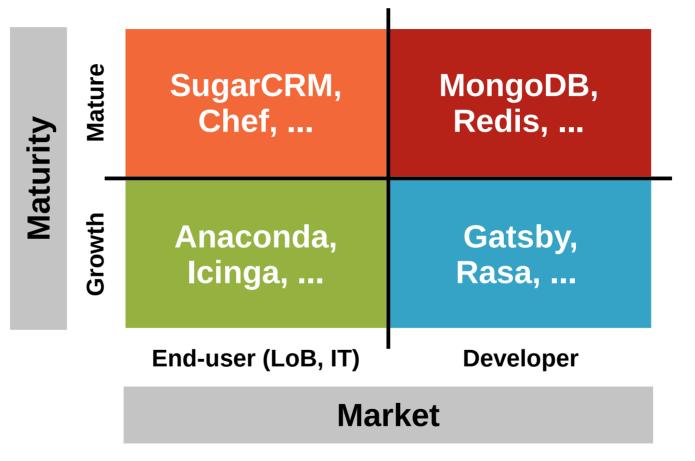
Redis After Licensing Change (AGPLv3 to RSAL) [1]

BSD 3-Clause			Redis Source Available License	Redis Enterprise License	
Clients	Tools	Benchmarks	(RSAL)		
Modules API			RediSearch	Shared-Nothing Architecture	Multi-Tenant
Data Structu	ires Stre	ams Engine	RedisGraph	Proxy-Based Linear Scaling	Pure In-Memory Replication
Pub / Sub)	Lua	RedisJSON	Single Digit Failover	Enhanced Storage Engine
Eviction	nii	Expiry Geyspace otification	RedisBloom	Multi-Layer Security	Backups and DR
Replicatio	n Data Redis Core	-Persistence	RedisML	Active-Active (CRDT-based) Geo-Distributed	Active-Passive Geo-Distributed
Redis Sentinel			More	Redis on Flash (SSD, PMEM)	Integrated Modules
Redis Cluster					

[1]

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Why The Licensing Change? Maximize Conversion



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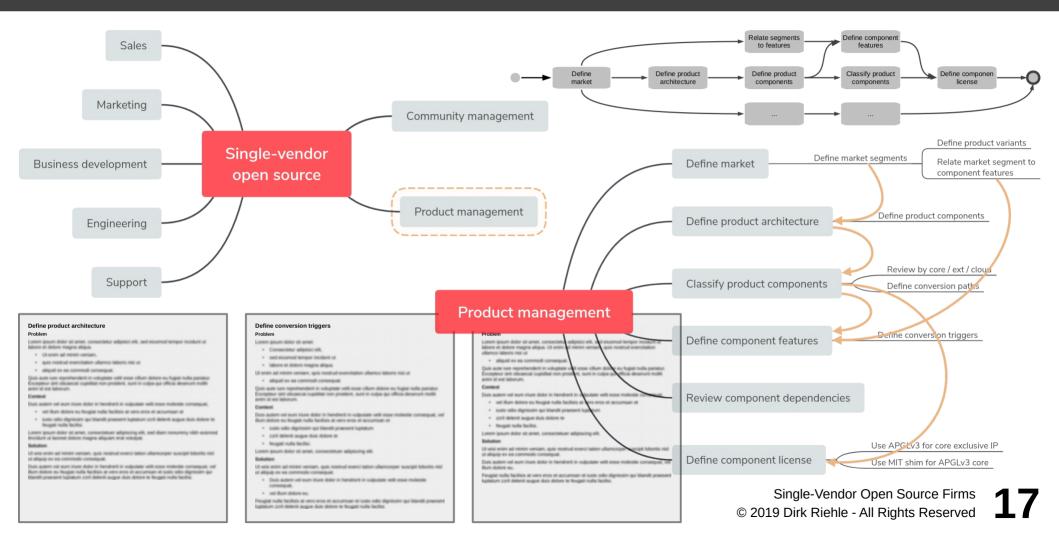
Why The Licensing Change? Keep Competition at Bay

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Component	From-License	To-License
Community server	AGPLv3 (and commercial)	SSPL (and commercial)
Connectors and drivers	Apache 2.0 (and commercial)	Apache 2.0 (and commercial)
Cloud management	Commercial (only)	Commercial (only)

The Single-Vendor Commercial Open Source Playbook



Thank you! Questions?

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