

Free vs Proprietary software & monitoring

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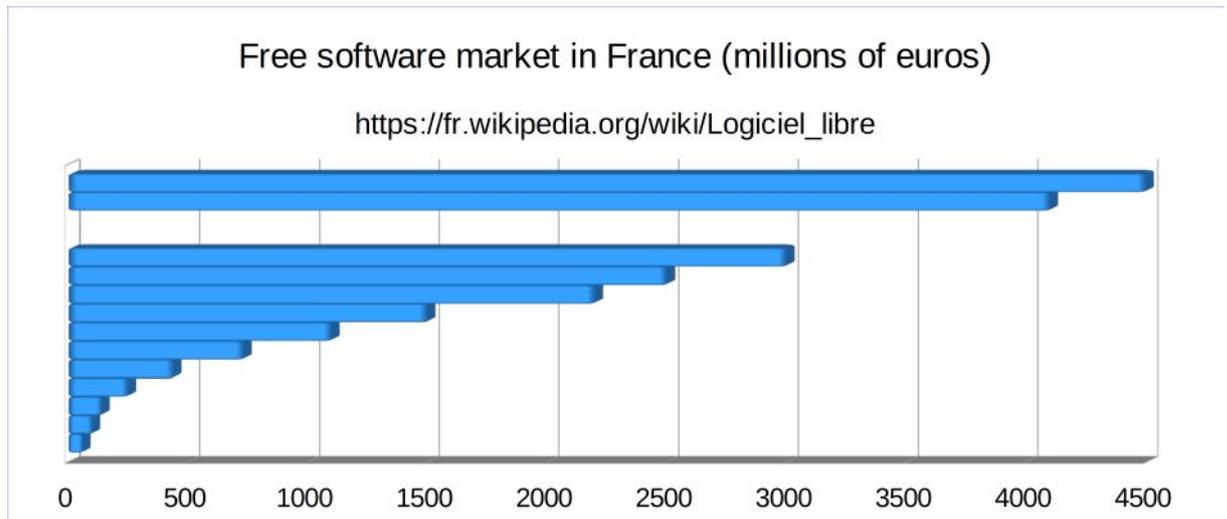
Introduction of difference between free and proprietary software,
open energy monitoring solutions

LiberAsys
systèmes d'informations logiciels libres



Free software introduction

- Free software is everywhere but on your computer : servers, smart phones, printers, cars, internet box, TVs, ...
- Free software is more and more used by industrials and big companies
- Exponentially growing market



Software = source code

- Software = source code at first
- Example : hello_world.c

```
GNU nano 2.7.4
#include <stdio.h>

int main()
{
    printf("Hello WORLD !!!\n");
    return(0);
}
```

- EDIT → source code → COMPILE → executable → EXECUTE
- Example :

```
ghusson@ghu-thinkpad:~/Developpement/almada_example$ gcc hello_world.c -o hello
ghusson@ghu-thinkpad:~/Developpement/almada_example$ ./hello
Hello WORLD !!!
ghusson@ghu-thinkpad:~/Developpement/almada_example$
```

Fundamentals : proprietary software

- Proprietary :
 - you have the executable,
 - And you have a license which permits its execution.
- In summary : you can execute the executable.
- And what else ?
- NOTHING ! ... :-)

Fundamentals : open source

- Open Source Software : basically you can view the sources.
- And then ?
- You can :
 - Audit the code (ex : quality, security)
- And what else ?
- Basically : NOTHING ! ... :-)
- Pushing the limits : Windows is an « open source » software *

* if you are a big big company or a national security agency, you can ask microsoft® to show the microsoft® windows® code... but « for eyes only » !

Fundamentals : free software - libre

- **Free as in freedom**, not just as free for use (freeware)
- 4 fundamentals freedoms :
 - Execute as you wish, for any goal
 - Study and change the source code for your needs
 - Make exact copies in order to sell or to give them
 - Make copies of your modified version in order to sell or to give them
- And what else ? **NOTHING** because we can't have better :-)

: -)

- Here we got the coffee !



* no coffee mug has been mistreated during the redaction of this document

by Manolo Rei

Fundamentals : free software - libre

- And then ?
 - We can use the software as we want
 - We can study and modify the code
 - We can share it
- Example :

```
GNU nano 2.7.4
#include <stdio.h>

int main()
{
printf("Hello EMPOWER !!!");
return(0);
}
```

```
ghusson@ghu-thinkpad:~/Developpement/almada_example$ gcc hello_world.c -o hello_almada
ghusson@ghu-thinkpad:~/Developpement/almada_example$ ./hello_almada
Hello ALMADA !!!
```

Free software : frequent mistakes

- Free software does not implies it is costless :
 - You need to find it, install it and configure it
 - Sometimes you need to customize it to your needs
 - It requires skills
 - Business model is based on the service, not on licenses
- Free Software have licenses :
 - Source code author is identified
 - Limits of use, limits of warranty and liability, ...

Free software and semantics

- *Open Source* term is often used for *Free Software* (by mean of the *Open Source Initiative*), but sometimes it is not !
- *Free Software* term is sometimes used as « free for use », not free as in freedom...
- How to know what we are dealing with ?
→ read the license !

Free software licenses

- In brief, most used free software licenses :
 - General Public License - GPL
 - Massachusetts Institute of Technology – MIT license
 - Apache license
 - Berkeley Software Distribution – BSD license
- Why plenty of license ?
 - Several differences (ex : copyleft : mandatory to keep the license when modifications are made to source code)
 - Several limitations (ex : not for commercial use, but is it still free as in freedom ? No, In this case it is open source :-) ex : CC-BY-NC)

Free software licenses : use it !

- Refer to a lawyer for having precisions
- Or use what European Union has already done : EUPL ?
- <https://eupl.eu/>
- PROS :
 - Available in 23 languages
 - Compatible with well known free software licenses
 - Can be used for any type of work
 - Protection of your mark and logo included !



- Datalogging / supervision / monitoring (as you like) shares the same problems as home automation :
 - Technically complex
 - Costs
 - Lack of protocols universality :
 - Protocol = description of data exchange formalism + protocol implementation (code)
 - Several companies with several protocols, sometimes proprietary, thus can't talk to each others

Free software & monitoring : advantages

- In what free software can help :
 - Reuse already done work (use and not code), without incentives :
 - Allows to reduce complexity (you don't start from scratch)
 - Allows to use any protocols that have already been implemented (coded in the language you use)
 - Thus it reduces costs too ! Often after a certain scale.
 - Contributing to projects brings you more knowledge (mastering)
 - Sharing your source code allows other people to benefit from your work

Free software & monitoring : community

- Free software is often the result of a community work :
 - A company/person/collective initiates a project and allows anybody to contribute
 - As a contributor, you can implement features you need
 - All the community gets your improvements
- Joining a community allows you to contribute directly (code) or indirectly (documentation, organization, communication, etc). **You become a contributor and not a simple user.**

Free software & monitoring : some advices

- If you are not technically competent, use free software which is supported by a company (support contract)
- 4 freedoms can apply to documents too ! Share your work :-)
- You have free software oriented company near you that could help !
- For your monitoring hardware, choose protocols that are at last open (free specifications).

Free / proprietary software : Summary

- Proprietary : you can just execute the software
- Free Software : you have the freedom to modify the code, to execute it for any goal and to share it.
- Open source is in the middle, refers to the license
- EURL can be used for your documents and your software, let's begin today !

Free software & monitoring : summary

- Reduce costs by using free software
- Be an actor : contribute and share your work
- Master your monitoring (you know what is inside)
- Avoid proprietary protocols that will not speak with your monitoring solutions
 - attends to the presentation “Energy monitoring and Internet of Things”

Conclusion

- This document is available under EUPL v1.2 license (link to the document at the end of the presentation)
- Be an actor of your software
- Share your work, join projects communities, contribute to free software !
- And don't forget...

Conclusion

- If you want the coffee, use free software :-)



by Manolo Rei

End of presentation

Thank you for your attention
??? Do you have questions ???

Link of this presentation
(hybrid PDF, use LibreOffice Impress to edit it)
((of course LibreOffice is a free software :-)))



https://www.liberasys.com/diffusion/free_software_and_monitoring_almada_201810.pdf

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