

# PHILIPS

## Working with Open Source in Philips

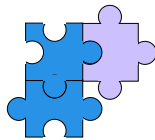
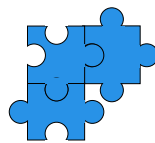
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07-12-2005

### PHILIPS

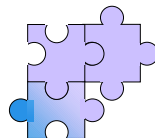
## Three types of open source

Free-For-All open source  
Must credit the origin



Keep-Open open source  
Must share modifications

Share-Alike open source  
Must share modifications  
Must share extensions



## Use of open source in Philips



## Why a Philips OSS policy

- Philips products may benefit from using open source
- Suppliers and customers are using open source more and more
- Use of open source may have impact for our IPR
  - Royalty-free patent licenses
  - Unrestricted access to Philips source code

## Philips policies on open source

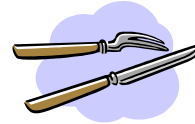
- Internal use of open source is unrestricted
- Use in products only if
  - Technology is not differentiating for us
  - Technology does not open valuable IPR
- Release must benefit both Philips and community
- Must involve IP&S and Open Source Advisory Board

## You **need** an open source policy

- Your engineers **will** put open source in products
- Your suppliers **will** ship you open source
- Your customers **will** combine and ship your code with open source

## Decide how to benefit from open source

- **Consumption:** replace commercial software with open source equivalents
  - Internal use
  - In products
- **Participation:** get involved in the development of useful open source
  - Contributing to existing projects
  - Starting your own projects



## The Open Source Review Board

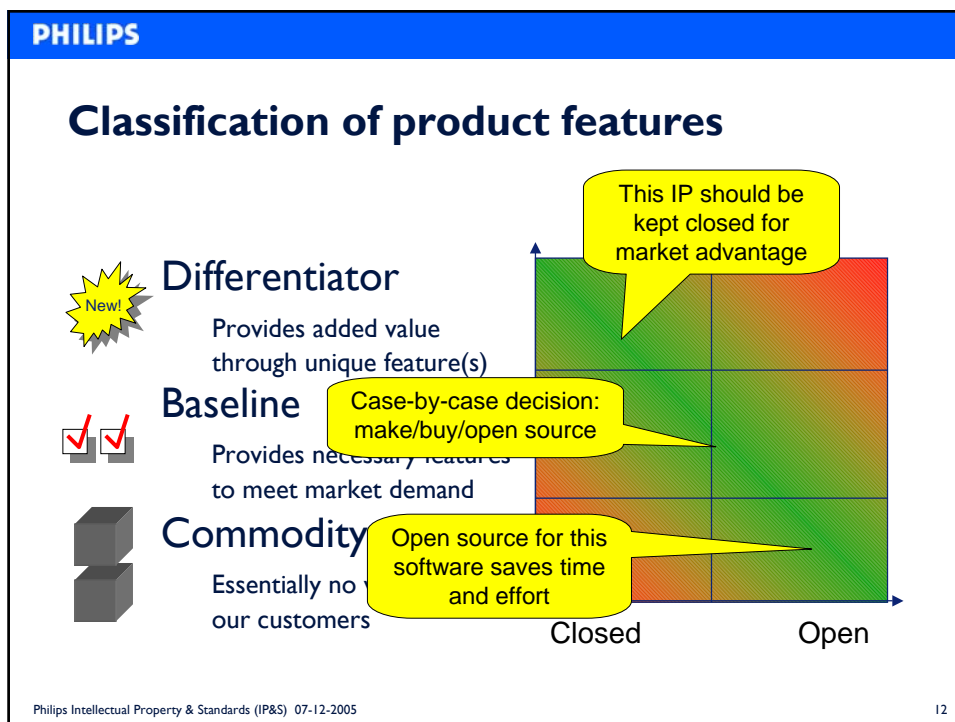
- Review Board should be responsible for evaluating requests to consume or participate in open source
- Board should represent all relevant business units and Legal/IP departments
- Set up liaison with
  - Purchasing
  - Customer services
  - PR/Communications
  - HR

## Supplier/customer involvement

- Your suppliers **will** ship you open source  
(They might not even know that themselves)
- Your customers **will** combine and ship your own software with open source
- Create standard contract clauses to address this
- Default clauses:
  - “Don’t give us any OSS”
  - “Don’t make our software OSS”

## What if you do accept OSS

- Ensure that you know which part of your product can only be distributed as open source
  - Don’t rely on only the word of the supplier
  - May require details on interfaces, libraries, ...
- Ask for all details needed to comply with the applicable open source licenses
  - Any credits or notices to be reproduced
  - Any source code you may need to distribute
- **How will you distribute source to your customers?**



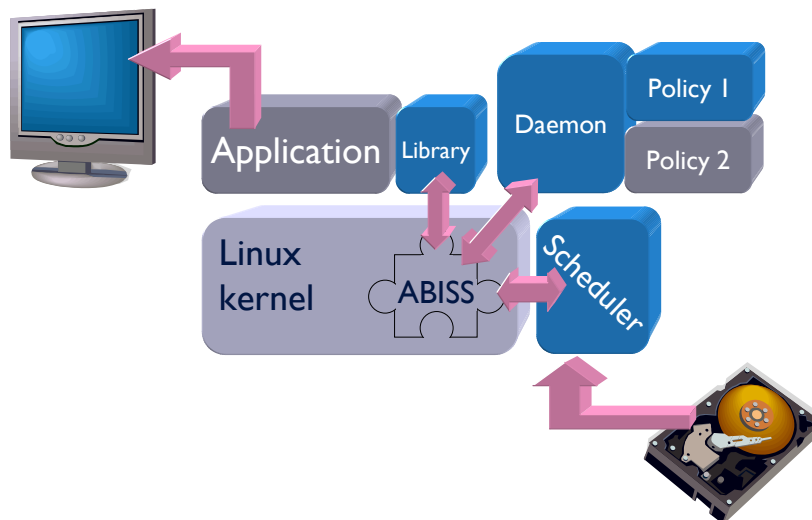
## Example: ABISS scheduler

- Part of CE Linux Forum project
- Extension of Linux hard-disk storage subsystem
- Guaranteed real-time data throughput



<http://abiss.sourceforge.net>

## ABISS system architecture



## **Conclusions**

- To manage the risks:
  - Understand open source licensing
  - Implement a good open source policy
  - Set up an Open Source Advisory Board
- To benefit from open source:
  - Identify your differentiating, baseline and commodity software
  - Analyze which of these may benefit from purchase or release as open source

