

Software Licenses, Open Source Components, and Open Architectures

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What is an Open Architecture?

- Open Architecture (OA) systems may include components with open APIs, Open Source Software (OSS) technology or development processes.
- OSS components are subject to different *Intellectual*Property (IP) licenses that impose constraints/conflicts
- Air Force, Army, and Navy each have their own reasons for adoption OA systems.
 - But what happens when there are conflicts across the Defense community regarding what an OA is?
- Therefore, is it clear what an OA is, or how to achieve an OA system with OSS?

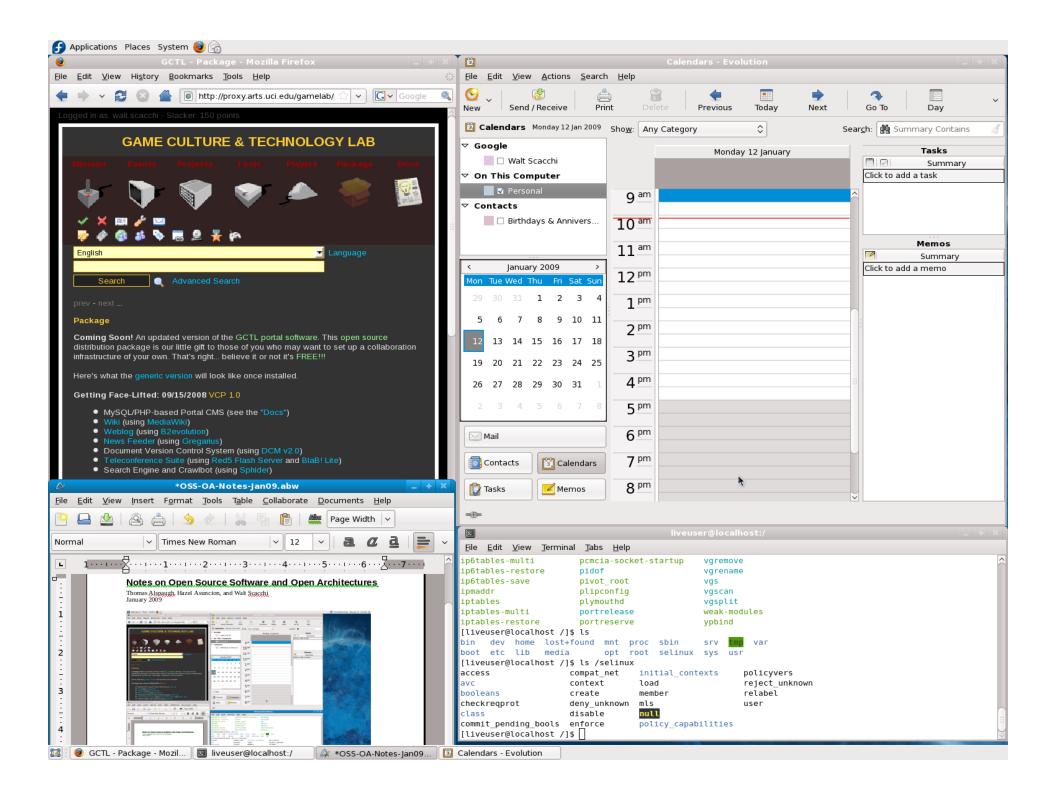
Research Questions

- What license applies to an OA system composed with OSS elements with different licenses?
- How do alternative OSS licenses facilitate or inhibit the development of OA systems?
- How should software license constraints be specified so it is possible to *automatically determine* the overall set of rights and obligations associated with a configured software system architecture?

OA, OSS, and software license analysis

- *Goal*: identify software architecture principles and OSS licenses that mediate OA
- OSS components subject to different IP licenses
- DoD policies and initiatives encouraging OA with OSS elements
- How to determine the *requirements* for how to realize OA strategies with OSS?

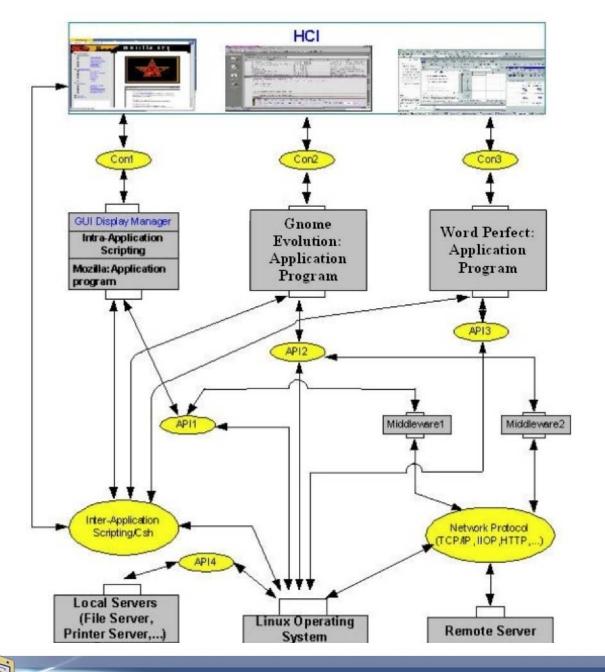
Source: W. Scacchi and T. Alspaugh, Emerging Issues in the Acquisition of Open Source Software within the U.S. Department of Defense, *Proc. 5th Annual Acquisition Research Symposium*, Vol. 1, 230-244, NPS-AM-08-036, Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, CA, 2008.



Open Software Architecture Elements

- Software source code components
 - Standalone programs
 - Libraries, frameworks, or middleware
 - <u>Inter</u>-application script code (e.g., for building subsystems)
 - <u>Intra</u>-application script code (e.g., for Rich Internet Apps.)
- Executable software components (binaries)
- Application program interfaces (APIs)
- Software connectors
- Configured sub-system or system





Legend:

Grey boxes are components; yellow ellipses are connectors; white boxes are code interfaces; arrows are data or control flow paths; complete figure is architectural design configuration, denote different kinds of elements.

- Intellectual Property licenses stipulate *rights* ("can/not do") and *obligations* ("must/not do") regarding IP usage
- GPL (Gnu Public License) stipulates right to access, study, modify, and *reciprocal* obligation to redistribute modified source code
- Mozilla now offers a *tri-license* for its software like Firefox Web Browser:
 - GPL, MPL (lightweight), or Restricted (accommodating proprietary services)
- Other OSS covered by different license rights and obligations, thus unclear how to check or enforce!

• How to determine which rights and obligations will apply or conflict within a configured system?



- How to determine which rights and obligations will apply or conflict within a configured system?
 - At design-time (maximum flexibility—can employ "license firewalls" to mitigate license constraints)
 - At build-time (may/not be able to redistribute components at hand)
 - At run-time (software release may/not need to install/link-to components from other sites or repositories)

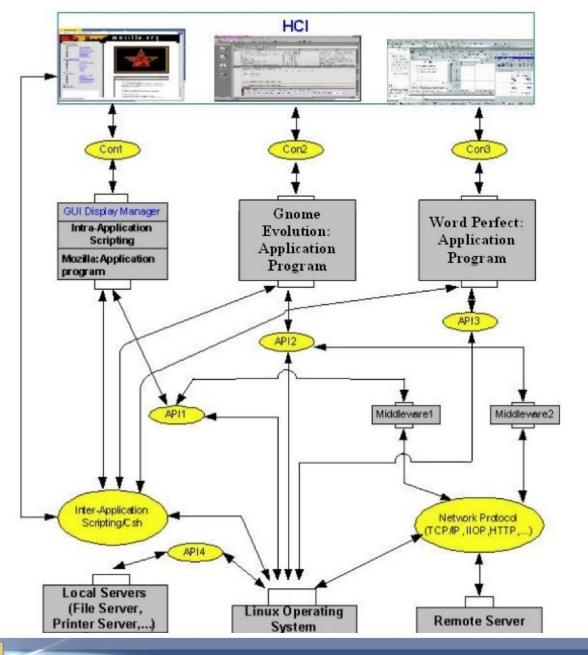
- Different license constraints may apply or conflict at different times
- Different license constraints imply overall system may/not be OA at different times
- We need to know at all times what license constraints apply, and whether/not we have an OA
- License analysis with large, complex systems may be intractable for developers, lawyers, PEOs, etc.
 - Further exacerbated by different time constraints

Practical requirements:

- Must formally specify software license rights and obligations
- Must specify and model software system architectures
- Must analyze software architectures in terms of license obligations and rights for multi-component systems or subsystems
 - At architectural design-time
 - At build-time
 - At run-time (including integration with legacy systems)
 - Analysis same at each time, but results may differ!
- Should *provide automated support* to help meet these needs

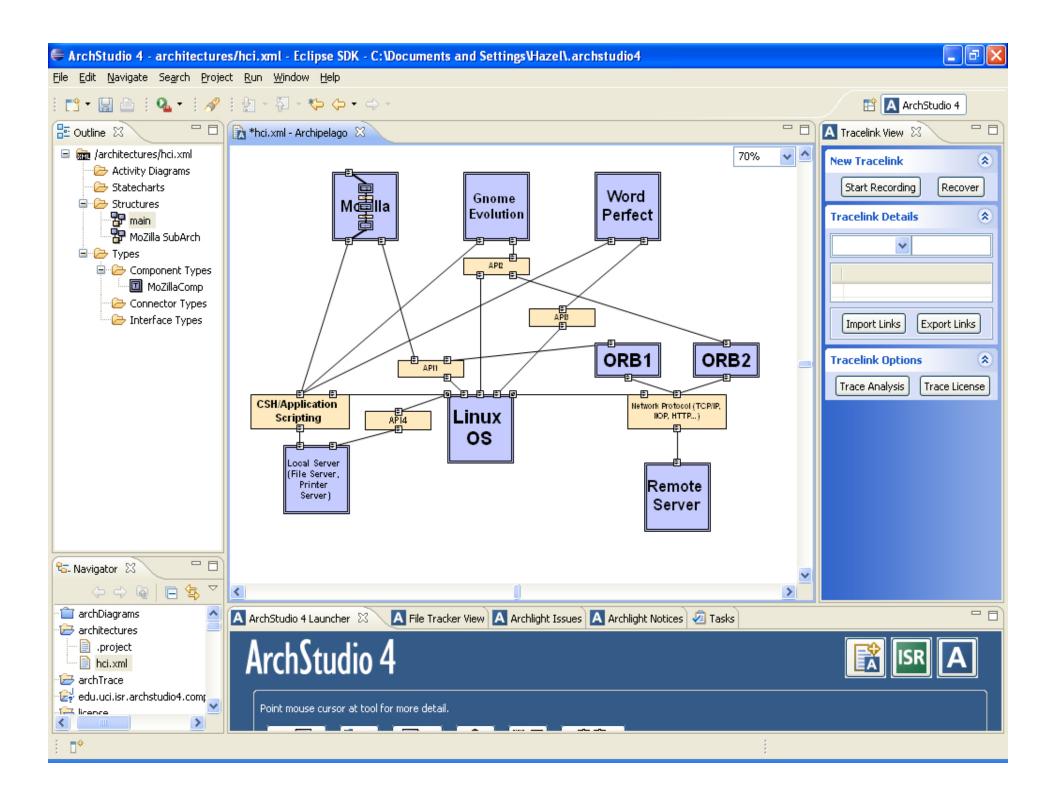
Proposed Solution: Automated OA Design and License Analysis Environment

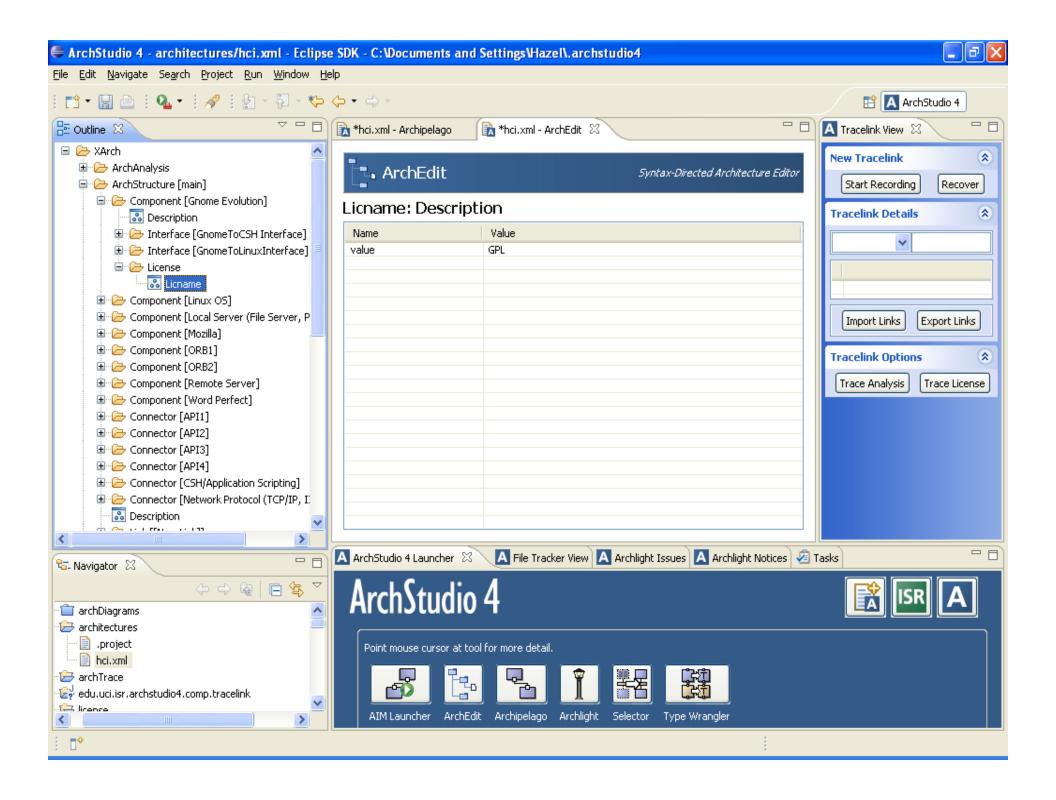
- Developed an operational prototype OA design and license environment
- Demonstrates the ability to satisfy the all of the practical requirements
- Developed as an extension to the *ArchStudio* Architecture Design Environment from UC Irvine
 - http://www.isr.uci.edu/projects/archstudio/

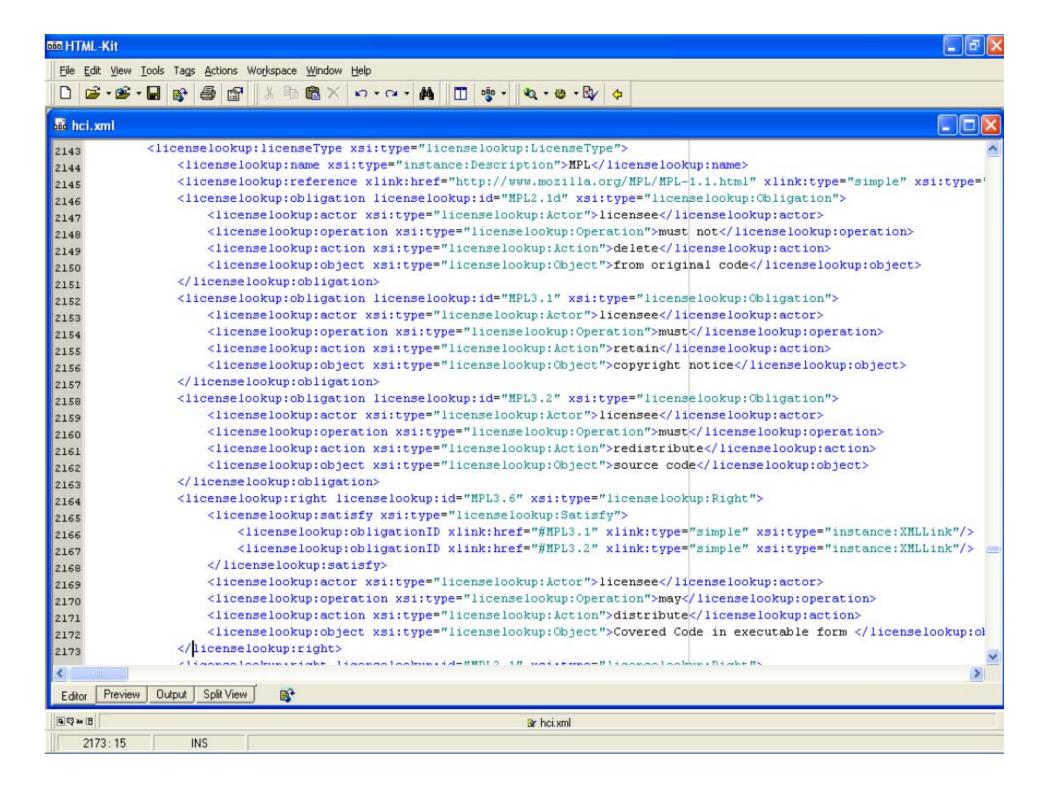


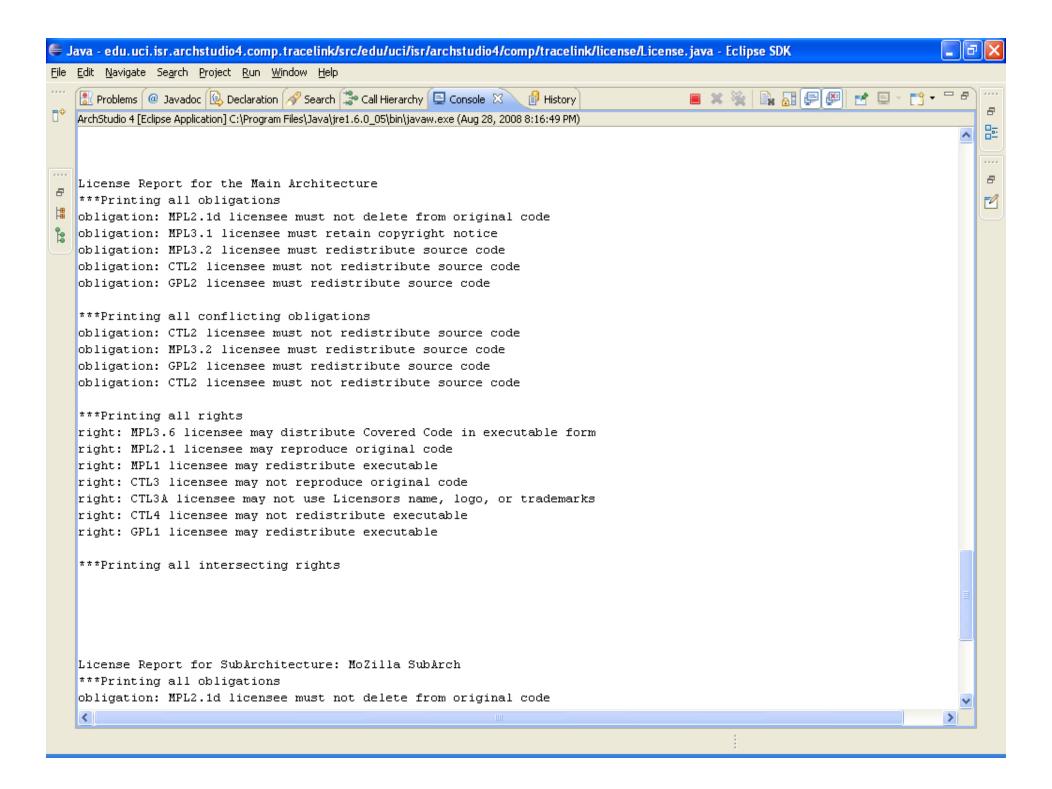
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Discussion

What about *other* OA with OSS problems?

- How to determine what license constraints apply to a delivered software system that may have OSS within it?
- Where is the OSS and is it GPL or not?
 - Requires source code analysis/data mining tools
 - No external architectural design in hand
- Possible to semi-automatically generate build-time architecture specification from source code
- Automated OA license analysis environment, *plus* source code analysis/mining, and architecture (re)generation tools, is best bet for addressing these problems

Conclusions

- Identified a fundamental challenge to design, build, and release of OA software systems that include OSS components with different IP licenses
- Identified approach for solving the challenge
- Demonstrated a prototype automated environment that solves problem at hand
- Identified other problems that may affect full realization of OA with OSS components

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