

CCT490: Week 11

Applying the OSS Model to Other Domains

Yuri Takhteyev
University of Toronto
November 24, 2010



This presentation is licensed under Creative Commons Attribution License, v. 3.0. To view a copy of this license, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/>. This presentation incorporates images that belong to other authors – see individual images' sources for copyright information.

Can we have open source...

...books?

...music?

...cookies?

...science?

...pharmaceuticals?

...hardware?

Can we?

Pros:

deadweight loss

transaction costs

impracticality of IP enforcement?

sticky knowledge

institutions

Cons:

hold-up usually not an issue

Creative Commons

<http://creativecommons.org/>



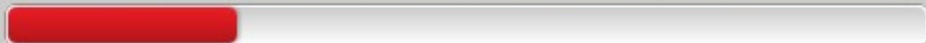
Share, Remix, Reuse — Legally

Creative Commons is a nonprofit organization that increases sharing and improves collaboration. [Learn More »](#)



SAVING THE WORLD FROM FAILED SHARING!

Donate Now



\$550,000

\$135,773 Raised — Thank you!

Find »



Find **licensed** works you can share, remix, or reuse.



FEATURED SUPERHERO

GAUTAM JOHN

License »



Use our **free** tools to inform people how they can reuse and share your creative works.

Commons News

Apply for the 2011 Google Policy Fellowship with Creative Commons

November 23rd, 2010

Meet our board members: Molly Van Houweling

November 23rd, 2010

International Community News

CC Sweden: Marinmuseum berättar om valet av Creative Commons

November 23rd, 2010



CC Argentina: Video de apertura de la Tercera Conferencia de CC en América Latina



Information

The Licenses

Newsletter

Events

Supporters

Case Studies

CC Talks With...

International

Education

License Your Work

With a Creative Commons license, **you keep your copyright** but allow people to **copy and distribute your work** provided they **give you credit** — and only on the conditions you specify here. For those new to Creative Commons licensing, we've prepared a [list of things to think about](#). If you want to offer your work with no conditions attached, or you want to mark a work that is already free of known copyright restrictions and in the public domain, choose one of our [public domain tools](#).

When you choose a [license](#), we provide you with HTML you can use to add the license information to your site and information on how to select a license on one of several free hosting services that have incorporated Creative Commons. This is not a registration and we do not retain a record of your selection.

[License your work](#)[Find licensed works](#)[Jobs](#)[Events](#)[Newsletter](#)[Case Studies](#)[Creative Commonsers](#)[Press Room](#)

Allow commercial uses of your work?

 Yes [i](#) No [i](#)

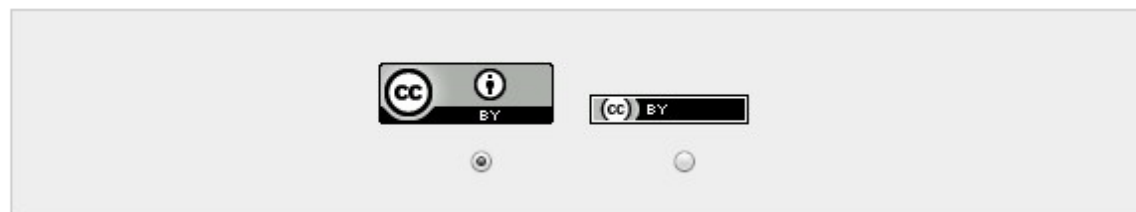
Allow modifications of your work?

 Yes [i](#) Yes, as long as others share alike [i](#) No [i](#)Jurisdiction of your license [i](#)

Additional Information

Here is the license you've chosen

Choose which style of button you'd like on your webpage:



Here's a preview of how your license will appear on your site:



Have your own website?

Copy the text below to your Web site to let your visitors know what license applies to your works.

```
<a rel="license" href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/">
</a><br />This
work is licensed under a <a rel="license"
href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/">Creative Commons
Attribution 3.0 Unported License</a>.
```

Select the contents of the box above and copy it. Or, have it [emailed to yourself](#).

- [License your work](#)
- [Find licensed works](#)

- [Jobs](#)
- [Events](#)
- [Newsletter](#)
- [Case Studies](#)
- [Creative Commonsers](#)
- [Press Room](#)

Learn about other places you can host your licensed files. These sites work with your Creative Commons license.

[Publish your licensed music or video to the Internet Archive](#)

[Post your licensed images at Flickr](#)

[Add a Creative Commons license to your blog](#)

Offline Work?

Mark a document not on the web, [add this text](#) to your work.

Optional next step

[Register your work with the CC Network](#)



Attribution 3.0 Unported

You are free:



to Share — to copy, distribute and transmit the work



to Remix — to adapt the work



Under the following conditions:



Attribution — You must attribute the work in the manner specified by the author or licensor (but not in any way that suggests that they endorse you or your use of the work).

With the understanding that:

Waiver — Any of the above conditions can be **waived** if you get permission from the copyright holder.



Attribution 3.0 Unported



CREATIVE COMMONS CORPORATION IS NOT A LAW FIRM AND DOES NOT PROVIDE LEGAL SERVICES. DISTRIBUTION OF THIS LICENSE DOES NOT CREATE AN ATTORNEY-CLIENT RELATIONSHIP. CREATIVE COMMONS PROVIDES THIS INFORMATION ON AN "AS-IS" BASIS. CREATIVE COMMONS MAKES NO WARRANTIES REGARDING THE INFORMATION PROVIDED, AND DISCLAIMS LIABILITY FOR DAMAGES RESULTING FROM ITS USE.

License

THE WORK (AS DEFINED BELOW) IS PROVIDED UNDER THE TERMS OF THIS CREATIVE COMMONS PUBLIC LICENSE ("CCPL" OR "LICENSE"). THE WORK IS PROTECTED BY COPYRIGHT AND/OR OTHER APPLICABLE LAW. ANY USE OF THE WORK OTHER THAN AS AUTHORIZED UNDER THIS LICENSE OR COPYRIGHT LAW IS PROHIBITED.

BY EXERCISING ANY RIGHTS TO THE WORK PROVIDED HERE, YOU ACCEPT AND AGREE TO BE BOUND BY THE TERMS OF THIS LICENSE. TO THE EXTENT THIS LICENSE MAY BE CONSIDERED TO BE A CONTRACT, THE LICENSOR GRANTS YOU THE RIGHTS CONTAINED HERE IN CONSIDERATION OF YOUR ACCEPTANCE OF SUCH TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

1. Definitions

- a. **"Adaptation"** means a work based upon the Work, or upon the Work and other pre-existing works, such as a translation, adaptation, derivative work, arrangement of music or other alterations of a literary or artistic work, or phonogram or performance and includes cinematographic adaptations or any other form in which the Work may be recast, transformed, or adapted including in any form recognizably derived from the original, except that a work that constitutes a Collection will not be considered an Adaptation for the purpose of this License. For the avoidance of doubt, where the Work is a musical work, performance or phonogram, the synchronization of the Work in timed-relation with a moving image ("synching") will be considered an Adaptation for the purpose of this License.
- b. **"Collection"** means a collection of literary or artistic works, such as encyclopedias and anthologies, or performances, phonograms or broadcasts, or other works or subject matter other than works listed in Section 1(f) below, which, by reason of the selection and arrangement of their contents, constitute intellectual creations, in which

CORY DOCTOROW FOR THE WIN

[About](#) [News](#) [Reviews](#) **Buy: [Book](#) | [Audiobook](#)** [Download for Free](#) [Donate](#) [About Cory Doctorow](#)
[Remixes](#) [Send Email](#)



Download for Free

Below you'll find links to downloadable editions of the text of For the Win. These downloads are licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial-ShareAlike license](#), which lets you share it, remix it, and share your remixes, provided that you do so on a noncommercial basis. Some people don't understand why I do this -- so check out [this post if you want my topline explanation for why I do this crazy thing](#).

It's kind of a tradition around here that my readers convert my ebooks to their favorite formats and send them to me here, and it's one that I love! If you've converted these files to another format, [send them to me](#) and I'll host them, but before you do, make sure you read the following:

- Only one conversion per format, first come, first serve. That means that if someone's already converted the file to a Femellhebbber 3000 document, that's the one you're going to find here. I just don't know enough about esoteric readers to adjudicate disputes about what the ideal format is for your favorite device.
- Make sure include a link to the reader as well. When you send me an ebook file, make sure that you include a link to the website for the reader technology as well so that I can include it below.
- No cover art. The text of this book is freely copyable, the cover, not so much. The rights to it are controlled by my publisher, so don't include it with your file.
- No DRM. The Creative Commons license prohibits sharing the file with "DRM" (sometimes called "copy-protection") on it, and that's fine by me. Don't send me the book with DRM on it. If you're converting to a format that has a DRM option, make sure it's switched off.

Download: Official files

Doctorow isn't afraid of taking on big ideas and difficult themes. Here he mixes online gaming, trades union politics and economics in a realistic near-contemporary setting. In lesser hands, this might make for a dull read, but Doctorow is a fine stylist. In *For the Win* he has produced an exhilarating, unputdownable novel that's likely to be nominated for the genre's top awards.

[The Guardian](#)

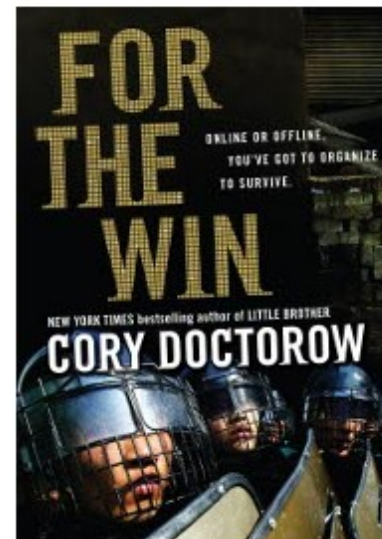
[\[Read more quotes about the book\]](#)

[\[Tour schedule\]](#)

[\[About this site/FAQ\]](#)

[\[Sign up for my mailing list\]](#)

US edition: Tor Books



WIKIPEDIA

English

The Free Encyclopedia
3 476 000+ articles

日本語

フリー百科事典
715 000+ 記事

Deutsch

Die freie Enzyklopädie
1 148 000+ Artikel

Français

L'encyclopédie libre
1 033 000+ articles

Italiano

L'enciclopedia libera
746 000+ voci



Español

La enciclopedia libre
671 000+ artículos

Русский

Свободная энциклопедия
618 000+ статей

Português

A enciclopédia livre
630 000+ artigos

Polski

Wolna encyklopedia
747 000+ haseł

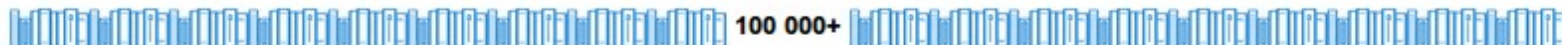
Nederlands

De vrije encyclopedie
651 000+ artikelen

search • suchen • rechercher • szukaj • ricerca • 検索 • buscar • zoeken • busca • поиск • sök • 搜索 •
cerca • søk • haku • пошук • keresés • hledání • căutare • ara • 찾기 • tìm kiếm • søg • بحث • serču •
претрара • cari • paieška • suk • hfadat • جستجو • תפיש • търсене • poišči • bilnga



English



100 000+

العربية • Български • Català • Český • Dansk • Deutsch • English • Español • Esperanto • فارسی • Français • 한국어 • Bahasa Indonesia •
Italiano • עברית • Lietuvių • Magyar • Nederlands • 日本語 • Norsk (bokmål) • Polski • Português • Русский • Română • Slovenčina •
Slovenščina • Српски / Srpski • Suomi • Svenska • Türkçe • Українська • Tiếng Việt • Volapük • Winaray • 中文



10 000+

- 8. ^ "IBM launches biggest Linux lineup ever" [IBM](#). 1999-03-02. Archived from the original [on 1999-11-10](#).
- 9. ^ Farrah Hamid (2006-05-24). "IBM invests in Brazil Linux Tech Center" [LWN.net](#).
- 10. ^ "Interview: The Eclipse code donation" [IBM](#). 2001-11-01.
- 11. ^ "Sun begins releasing Java under the GPL" [Free Software Foundation](#). November 15, 2006. Retrieved 2007-09-23. "FSF president and founder Richard Stallman said, 'I think Sun has contributed more than any other company to the free software community in the form of software. It shows leadership. It's an example I hope others will follow.'"

- 32. ^ "The Apache Software Foundation. Apache Strategy in the New Economy" [PDF](#).
- 33. ^ Andy Doman. "The Five Open Source Business Models" [PDF](#).
- 34. ^ "Standish Newsroom - Open Source" [Standishgroup.com](#). 2008-04-16. Retrieved 2010-08-22.
- 35. ^ [GNU/Linux](#) distributions we know of which consist entirely of free software, and whose main distribution sites distribute only free software.
- 36. ^ "Richard Stallman thanking Larry McVoy for ending the gratis licenses for BitKeeper" [NewsForge](#).
- 37. ^ "Ars Technica article on the Microsoft-Novell patent deal" [PDF](#).

Articles

[edit]

- Puckette, Miller. "Who Owns our Software?: A first-person case study." *eContact! 11.3 — Logiciels audio « open source » / Open Source for Audio Application* [PDF](#) (September 2009). Montréal: CEC.
- Hancock, Terry. "The Jargon of Freedom: 60 Words and Phrases with Context" [Free Software Magazine](#). 2010-20-24

External links

[edit]

Originally: GFDL



Wikimedia Commons has media related to: *Free software*



Wikinews has news related to: *FLOSS*

This page was last modified on 23 November 2010 at 23:18.

Text is available under the [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License](#); additional terms may apply. See [Terms of Use](#) for details. Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the [Wikimedia Foundation, Inc.](#), a non-profit organization.

[Contact us](#)

[Privacy policy](#) [About Wikipedia](#) [Disclaimers](#)



Text is available under the [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License](#); additional terms may apply. See [Terms of Use](#) for details. Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the [Wikimedia Foundation, Inc.](#), a non-profit organization.



WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia

[Main page](#)
[Contents](#)
[Featured content](#)
[Current events](#)
[Random article](#)
[Donate](#)

Interaction

[Help](#)
[About Wikipedia](#)
[Community portal](#)
[Recent changes](#)
[Contact Wikipedia](#)

Toolbox

Print/export

Languages

[Català](#)
[Česky](#)
[Deutsch](#)
[Eesti](#)
[Español](#)
[Esperanto](#)
[Français](#)
[Galego](#)
[Íslenska](#)
[Italiano](#)
[עברית](#)

Article **Discussion**

Read

Edit

View history

Search



Daniel Defoe

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This is an old revision of this page, as edited by Mais ouil (talk | contribs) at 05:26, 13 September 2005. It may differ significantly from the current revision.

(diff) ← Previous revision | Current revision (diff) | Newer revision → (diff)

Daniel Defoe (1660 – April 24, 1731) was an [English spy](#), [writer](#) and [journalist](#), who first gained fame for his novel *Robinson Crusoe*. Defoe is also notable for being arguably the earliest constant practitioner of the [novel](#) form.

Contents [hide]

- [Biography](#)
- [Defoe and the Anglo-Scottish Union of 1707](#)
- [Quotations](#)
- [Electronic books](#)

Biography

Born **Daniel Foe**, the son of James Foe, a butcher in [Stoke Newington, London](#). He later added the aristocratic sounding "De" to his name as a [nom de plume](#). He became a famous pamphleteer, journalist and novelist at a time of the birth of the [novel](#) in the [English language](#), and thus fairly ranks as one of its progenitors.

His parents were [Presbyterian dissenters](#), and he was educated in a Dissenting



Daniel Defoe



Donate

Interaction

Help

About Wikipedia

Community portal

Recent changes

Contact Wikipedia

Toolbox

Print/export

Languages

Afrikaans

العربية

Asturianu

Azərbaycanca

বাংলা

Bân-lâm-gú

Беларуская

Bosanski

Brezhoneg

Български

Català

Česky

Dansk

Deutsch

Eesti

Ελληνικά

Español

Esperanto

Euskara

فارسی

Français

Gaeilge

Gaelg

Galego

ગુજરાતી

Free software

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Not to be confused with [Freeware](#) or [Open-source software](#).



The examples and perspective in this article **may not include all significant viewpoints**. Please [improve the article](#) or [discuss the issue](#). *(November 2010)*

Free software, **software libre** or **libre software** is [software](#) that can be used, studied, and modified without restriction, and which can be copied and redistributed in modified or unmodified form either without restriction, or with minimal restrictions only to ensure that further recipients can also do these things and that manufacturers of consumer-facing hardware allow user modifications to their hardware. Free software is generally available without charge, but can have a fee, such as in the form of charging for CDs or other distribution medium among other ways.

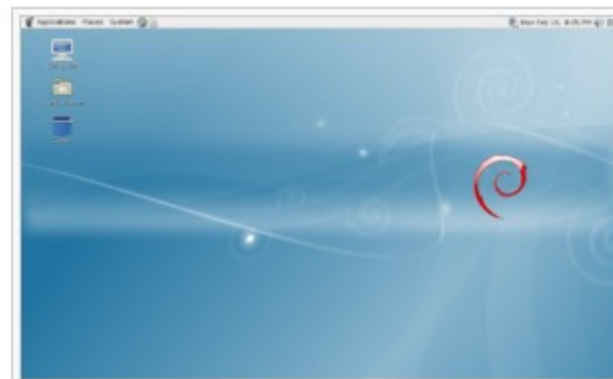
In practice, for software to be distributed as free software, the human-readable form of the program (the [source code](#)) must be made available to the recipient along with a notice granting the above permissions. Such a notice either is a [free software license](#), or a notice that the source code is released into the [public domain](#).

The [free software movement](#) was conceived in 1983 by [Richard Stallman](#) to satisfy the need for and to give the benefit of *software freedom* to computer users.^[2] Stallman founded the [Free Software Foundation](#) in 1985 to provide the organizational structure to advance his Free Software ideas.

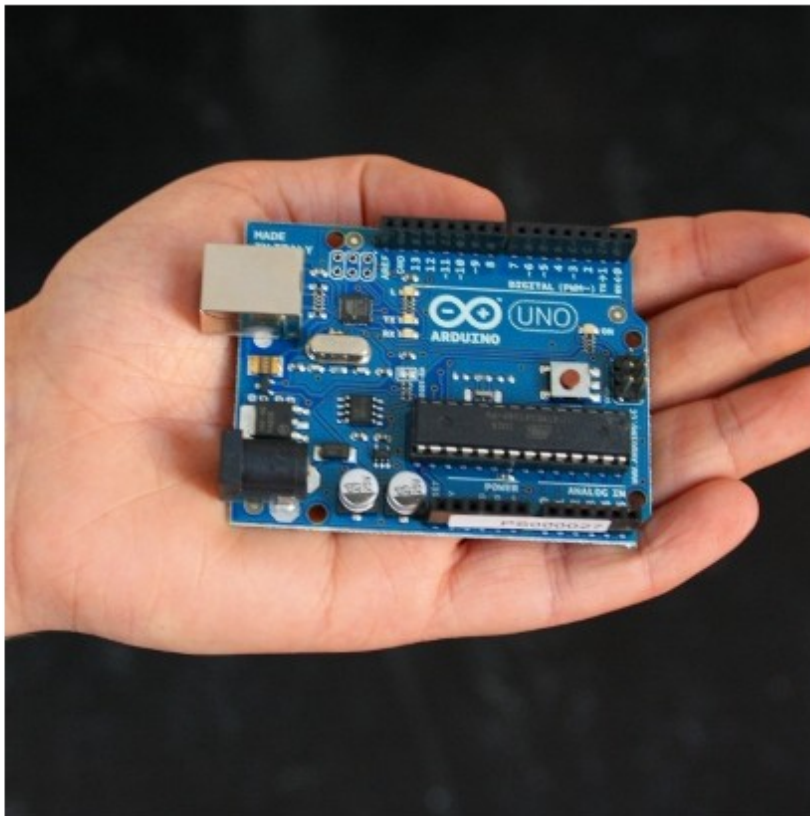
From 1998 onward, [alternative terms for free software](#) came into use. The most common are *software libre*, *free and open source software* (FOSS) and *free, libre and open source software* (FLOSS). The Software Freedom Law Center was founded in 2005 to protect and advance FLOSS.^[3] The [antonym](#) of free software is [proprietary software](#) or [non-free software](#). Commercial software may be either free software or proprietary software, contrary to a popular misconception that commercial software is a synonym for proprietary software. An example of commercial free software is [GNAT](#).^[4]

Free software, which may or may not be distributed free of charge, is distinct from [freeware](#) which, by definition, does not require payment for use. The authors or copyright holders of freeware may retain all rights to the software; it is not necessarily permissible to [reverse engineer](#), modify, or redistribute freeware.^{[5][6]}

Since free software may be freely redistributed it is generally available at little or no cost. Free software business models are usually based on adding value such as applications, support, training, customization, integration, or certification. At the same time, some business models which work with [proprietary software](#) are not compatible with free software, such as those that depend on the user to pay for a license in order to lawfully use the software product.



Systems like [Debian](#) are composed almost^[1] entirely of [free software](#). See also [gNewSense](#) for an Ubuntu-based distribution based entirely on **Free Software**.

 search[Buy](#)[Download](#)[Getting Started](#)[Learning](#)[Reference](#)[Hardware](#)[FAQ](#)[Blog »](#)[Forum »](#)[Playground »](#)

Arduino is an open-source electronics prototyping platform based on flexible, easy-to-use hardware and software. It's intended for artists, designers, hobbyists, and anyone interested in creating interactive objects or environments.

Arduino can sense the environment by receiving input from a variety of sensors and can affect its surroundings by controlling lights, motors, and other actuators. The microcontroller on the board is programmed using the [Arduino programming language](#) (based on [Wiring](#)) and the Arduino development environment (based on [Processing](#)). Arduino projects can be stand-alone or they can communicate with software on running on a computer (e.g. Flash, Processing, MaxMSP).

The boards can be [built by hand](#) or [purchased](#) preassembled; the software can be [downloaded](#) for



page

discussion

view source

history

Gada Prize Update.



Main Page

There are [security restrictions](#) on this article

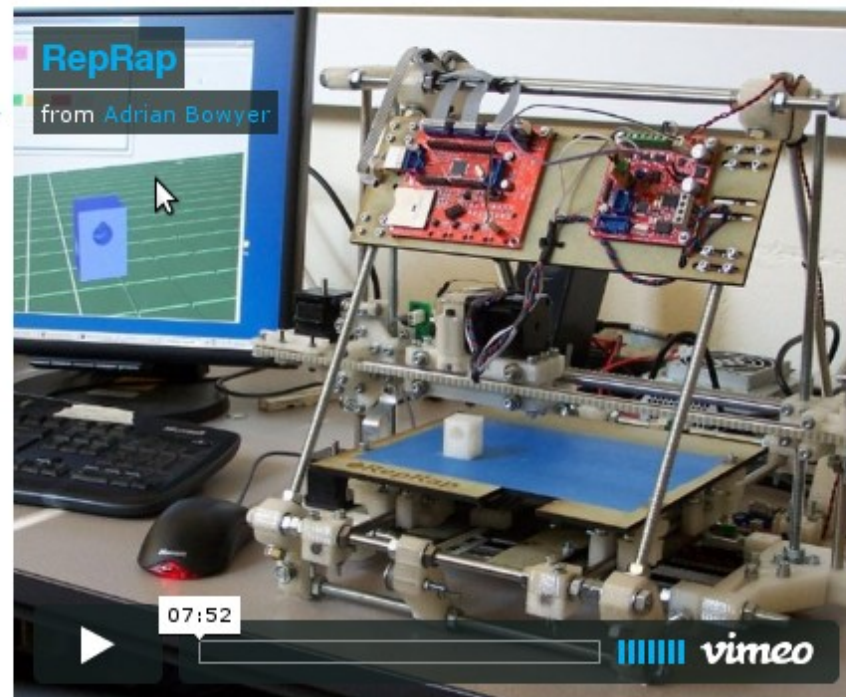
Welcome to RepRap.org

RepRap is a [free desktop 3D printer](#) capable of printing plastic objects. Since many parts of RepRap are made from plastic and RepRap can print those parts, RepRap is a [self-replicating machine](#) - one that anyone can build given time and materials. It also means that - if you've got a RepRap - you can print [lots of useful stuff](#), and you can print another RepRap for a friend...

RepRap is about making self-replicating machines, and making them freely available for the benefit of everyone. We are using 3D printing to do this, but if you have other technologies that can copy themselves and that can be made freely available to all, then this is the place for you too.

Reppap.org is a community project, which means you are welcome to edit most pages on this site, or better yet, create new pages of your own. Our [community portal](#) and [New Development](#) pages have more information on how to get involved. Use the links below and on the left to explore the site contents. You'll find some content [translated into other languages](#), but the primary documentation language is English.

RepRap is described in the video on the right.



07:52

vimeo

navigation

- [Main Page](#)
- [Recent Changes](#)
- [Help](#)
- [Translations](#)
- [Random Page](#)
- [All Pages](#)

build a machine:

- [build a RepRap](#)
- [build a RepStrap](#)

search

community

- [Development Index](#)
- [Planet RepRap](#)
- [Blog of Blogs](#)
- [IRC](#)
- [Forums](#)
- [RepRap Groups](#)
- [Community Portal](#)
- [Licence](#)

donate

- [Donation Page](#)

toolbox

- [What links here](#)
- [Related changes](#)



Home

TCGA Data Portal Overview

The Cancer Genome Atlas (TCGA) Data Portal provides a platform for researchers to search, download, and analyze data sets generated by TCGA. It contains clinical information, genomic characterization data, and high-throughput sequencing analysis of the tumor genomes.

[Query the Data](#)

Search summarized data for genes, patients and pathways

[Download Data](#)

Choose from three ways to download data

Available Cancer Types	# Patients with Samples	# Downloadable Tumor Samples	Date Last Updated (mm/dd/yy)
Acute Myeloid Leukemia [LAML]	202	0	06/16/10
Breast invasive carcinoma [BRCA]	280	280	11/17/10
Colon adenocarcinoma [COAD]	167	168	11/27/10
Glioblastoma multiforme [GBM]	485	465	11/13/10
Kidney renal clear cell carcinoma [KIRC]	260	220	11/28/10
Kidney renal papillary cell carcinoma [KIRP]	16	0	11/13/10
Lung adenocarcinoma [LUAD]	129	33	10/09/10
Lung squamous cell carcinoma [LUSC]	133	139	11/21/10
Ovarian serous cystadenocarcinoma [OV]	584	570	11/24/10

Announcements

08/20/2010 - Data Access Matrix Web Service now available

A REST-style web service interface is now available for the Data Access Matrix application. Please see the [Web Service User Guide](#) for detailed instructions and further information.

08/20/2010 - FTP/SFTP protocols deprecated

Please see [this wiki news post](#) for more information.

[See all announcements](#)

More TCGA Information

More information about The Cancer Genome Atlas program can be found on the main TCGA Web site:

- ▶ [TCGA website](#)
- ▶ [Publications](#)
- ▶ [How to cite TCGA data](#)

Q & A