Open Source in the City of Vienna

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Agenda

- The City of Vienna in ICT - numbers
- History of Open Source in Vienna
- OSS on servers
- OSS on the desktop
  - Study STOSS
  - WIENUX & OpenOffice.org2
- Examples
- Legal aspects
- Lessons learned
- Questions?

The city of Vienna in ICT numbers

- 62.000 civil servants
- 470 employees in the ICT department
- 1 Host system (IBM zOS)
- 3 SAP systems (SAP, Oracle, AIX and RedHat i386)
- 700 application- & fileservers
   (Unix/Linux or Windows 2003 Server)
- 300 connected networks = locations in Vienna
- 20.000 PC's as workstations & 12.000 PC's in schools
- 7.500 network printers
- 900 notebooks
- Ca. 350 applications (8.000 components)
- 40.000 telephones & 1.100 cell phones

History of Open Source in Vienna

1989: Start of working with Unix & Open Source for development

1991: City of Vienna in the internet with TCP/IP Development environment for Unix with GNU Open Source

1993: First internal webservers

1994: Samba as fileservers for the City of Vienna

1998: Start migration FreeBSD -> Linux (Kernel v.2)

History of Open Source in Vienna II

1999: Stepwise migration from FreeBSD to Linux.
Some development workstations with Linux

2003: First large open source project from the
City of Vienna (vieW4 - web collaboration)

2004: Study STOSS => Linux on workstations.
Start development WIENUX (Debian Sarge)

2005/Q3: WIENUX shipment starts,
OpenOffice.org2 for the City of Vienna is ready.

2005/Q4: Decision OSS DB: PostgreSQL

2008: Switching from Debian to Ubuntu on the Desktop

OSS on servers

- Starting 1994 with FreeBSD (Samba, Web & Firewall)

- Switching to RedHat 7.0 on Compaq/HP Proliant in 2000

- Now: ca. 350 servers in production with RedHat EL 4.0>

- Use:
  - Webserver   15
  - Firewall   25
  - Applicationsservers (Perl, C, Python, Java)   30
  - Fileserver (Samba)   100
  - DB Server (Oracle, PostgreSQL)   20
  - VAX/VMS emulation on Linux   50
  - Metadirectory   10

Study: OSS on workstations

- Thinking of the "Linux Desktop" since 2001 (yearly location decision)
- Base: Operating system and office suite are productiv and stable
- Political motivation from Munich

- Detailed study as project <u>STOSS</u>
  - Q4/2003 - Q3/2004

  - (STOSS means "<u>ST</u>udie <u>O</u>pen <u>S</u>ource <u>S</u>ystem")

Study: OSS on workstations II

- Conclusion:
  - 1.100 SW products installed
  - 7.500 PC's without MS-Office dependency
  - 4.800 PC's without MS-Windows dependency

- 3 scenarios:
  - MS-Windows & MS-Office
  - MS-Windows & OpenOffice.org2 (7.500 PC's)
  - Linux & OpenOffice.org2 (4.800 PC's)

OSS on the desktop:
WIENUX & OpenOffice.org2

- Technical aspect:
  - Integration of Linux & OpenOffice.org2
  - Coexistence of 2 platforms
- Economical aspect:
  - "gentle" migration path:
    - OpenOffice.org2 as "second option"
- WIENUX workstation in parallel to MS-Windows
  - Customers can decide!
  - WIENUX is cheaper!

OSS on the desktop:
WIENUX & OpenOffice.org2 II

- OpenOffice.org2 for MS-Windows (rollout since Q3/2005)
- Product: WIENUX workstation (since Q3/2005)
  - Ubuntu 7.10
  - Gnome 2.2, SAP GUI, Java, Open Office, Firefox
  - Kerberos V Logon to MS-AD, LDAP
- Support for the private use of OSS products
- As of Q4/2007:
  - WIENUX: 1.000 installations
  - OpenOffice.org2 for MS-Windows: 15.500

Examples

- VMS Emulation on Linux Servers
  - Bringing old Application back to life on new HW
- Open Source SW on Desktops:
  - OpenOffice
  - Freemind
  - PDFCreator
- Signing PDF's with PortableSigner
  - Programmed from us for the community
  - http://portablesigner.sf.net/
- Open Source Frameworks for e-Government
  - .NET and Java

Legal aspects

- Using OSS:
  - Documentation of the use and deployment
  - Clarify support options before deployment
- Creating OSS:
  - Decision on License: GPL for us!
    - no chance of spoiling the IT - market
  - Liability can be a problem in europe
- Procurement:
  - Problem: you cannot buy OSS => buy support!
  - It's not allowed to force OSS in procurement!

Lessons learned

- Support via Internet is better in large projects than closed source

- "Clear Box" versus "Black Box"
  - Level of understanding is better
  - Easier search for bugs and errors

- OSS product selection is not always easy

- OSS = integration platform

- If your knowledge in the organisation is good, it's easier to use OSS

Questions?

OSS means local revenue

OSS means Open Standards

Thank you,

-peter pfläging