

About the use of OSS in user company

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Japan OSS Promotion Forum
Tokyo Gas Co.,Ltd.

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Contents

1. Introduction

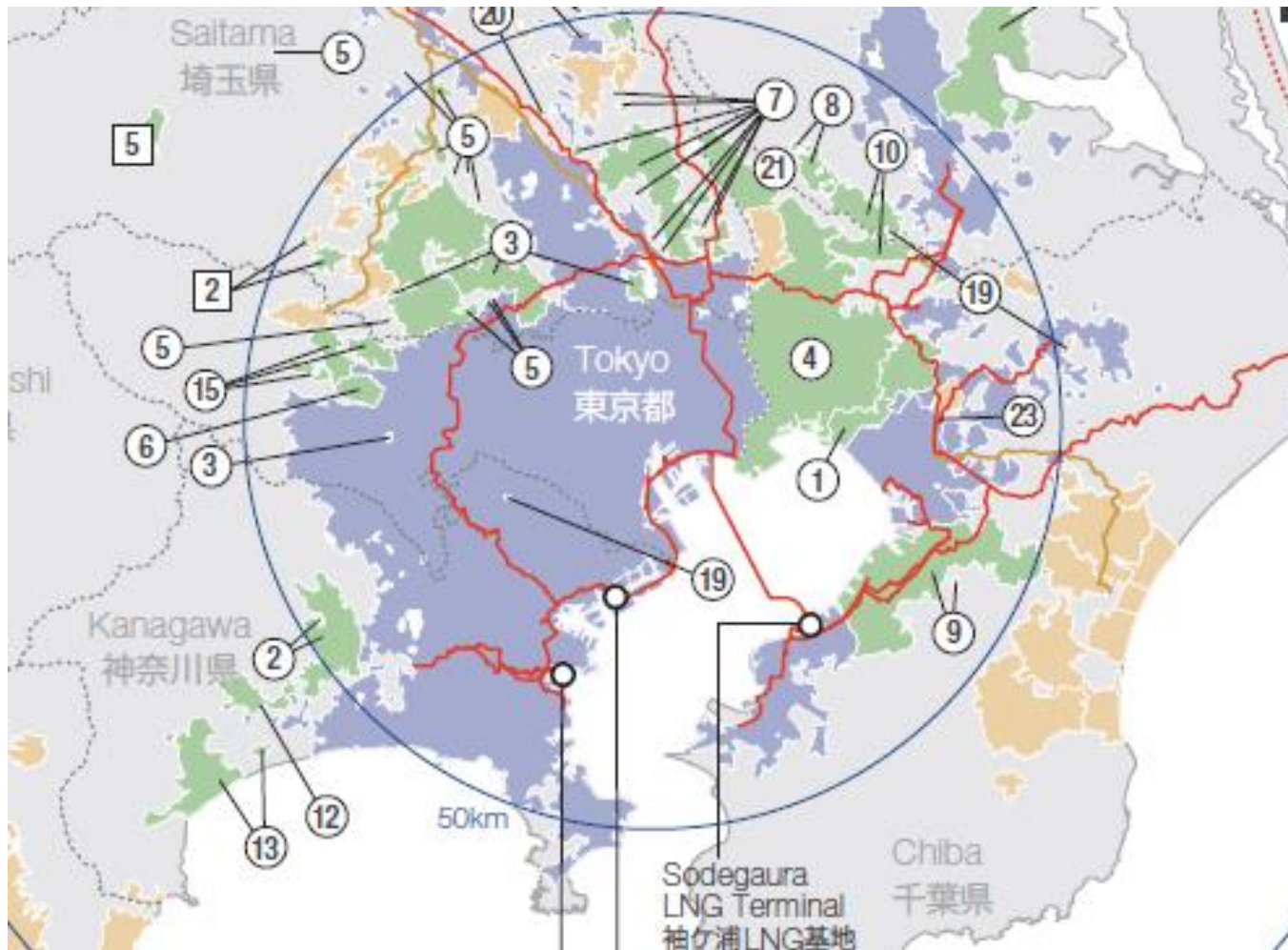
2. Main Topics

3. Conclusion

Tokyo Gas as a glance

Established	October 1, 1885
Net sales	1,884,656 million yen (consolidated)
Number of gas customers	11.398 million
Total length of gas pipelines	62,505km (consolidated)
Lines of business	(1) Production, supply and sale of city gas (2) Supply and sale of gas appliances, and related installation work (3) Construction work relating to the supply of city gas (4) Energy services (5) Supply of electricity

Service Area



Contents

1. Introduction

2. Main Topics

3. Conclusion

Why user companies do not use OSS much?

About User Company

- IT department
 - IT strategy, IT planning,,,
- IT subsidiary
 - System development, (IT planning)
- IT Services Company (System Integrator)
 - System development

Introduction status of OSS in Companys

- Introduction rate of OSS in enterprises 31.3%
- (Companies with more than 5000 employees) 39.4%

✓ The introduction rate of OSS in user companies is estimated to be lower than the above value

✓ OSS that has been introduced is often larger of the cost savings

1.	Linux	67.3%
2.	MySQL	53.1%
3.	Tomcat	35.6%
4.	PostgreSQL	35.0%
5.	:	:

Reference: IDC Japan (2016)

<http://www.idcjapan.co.jp/Press/Current/20160204Apr.html>

■ What is emphasized in the IT dept.

- Stable operation of the system
- Cost reduction

:

■ Can the introduction of OSS achieve the above?

- No technical support, EOL, ...
- Quality, especially security vulnerability
- In-house OSS technician shortage

Benefits of using OSS

- Reduction of installation cost
- Reduced software maintenance cost
- Avoid vendor lock-in

Cost Reduction

- High reliability
- Faster response to security vulnerabilities

Reliability
(Stable Operation)

- Improve skills of in-house engineers
- Can modify the source code
- Reflecting requirement through OSS community participation
- Can use state-of-the-art technology

It is not very
important for
ordinary user
companies

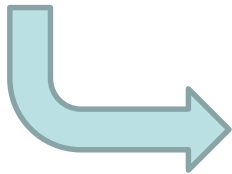
Disadvantages of OSS

- Not-support in the event of a failure
 - Continuity of OSS in use
 - In-house OSS technician shortage
 - OSS license is difficult to understand
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- Possibility of high support cost

OSS is because there is no support, there is a need for advanced OSS engineers in-house???

■ Choice of OSS introduction

- Use at own risk of user company
 - Community version
- Use OSS technical support service
 - Binary specified or provided by vendor
- Use paid products



Cost incurs, but no advanced technicians are needed

- Case that OSS EOL became a topic in Japan
 - Struts1
 - 2013/4 EOL
 - 2014/4 Serious security vulnerability
- Even for OSS, software EOL correspondence is a matter to consider

Misunderstanding that OSS is vulnerable

- Security vulnerability occurs in both proprietary software and OSS

What should the user company do?

- Design

- Asking vendors for information on the selection of OSS
(However, a request from the user side to use OSS is required)
- Select OSS that you use "High quality, as long as possible to use". You can refer to the evaluation site etc.
- When using multiple OSSs in combination, select a combination that has a proven record

That user company should do

- Cost estimates
 - Installation cost
 - Operational cost (including support service cost)
- Management structure of the system
 - If you get external support, there is no big difference
 - Do not assume it to do all operate in the self-organization
 - Think about operation that suits your company's abilities

That user company should not do

- Using OSS on an unexpected scale
- Using OSS with unproven combinations
- Modifying the source code outside the community
- Operate OSS by personal efforts

Contents

1. Introduction
2. Main Topics
3. Conclusion

Our Activities

- OSS for the user company is one of the choices, it should be used at the scene with a merit to take advantage
- OSS should be introduced according to the technical capabilities of the organization
- It is necessary to supplement technologies missing from its own organization using external services etc.

