Linux' Journey to the Mainstream Desktop

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The Long Linux March to the Desktop

1991: Linux introduced Unix X11 GUI framework ported to Linux
1998/99: KDE 1.0 & GNOME 1.0 - Real GUI environments for Linux
2001: Ximian Evolution 1.0 - Can be a Microsoft Exchange client
2002: StarOffice 6.0 / OpenOffice 1.0 - Alternatives to MS Office Mozilla 1.0 - A competitive web browser
KDE 3.0 & GNOME 2.0 - Linux GUIs become polished
2003: Munich switches to Linux - Big desktop successes emerge

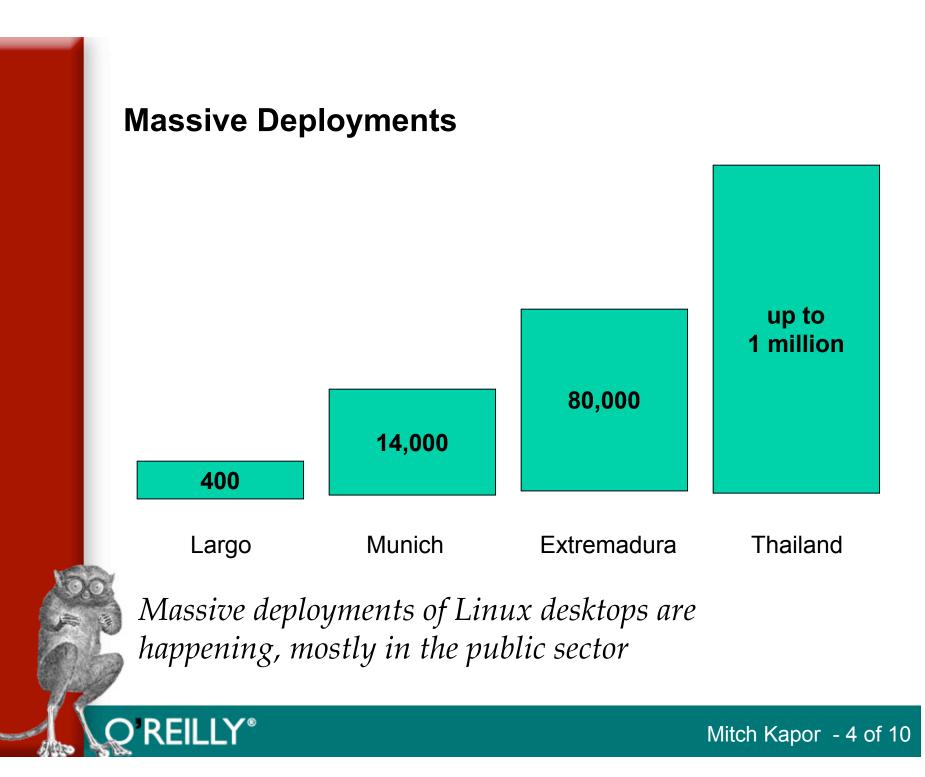
It's a long haul, but Linux will end up with a significant share of the desktop

Trends

- Linux succeeds on the server!
- We're in an era of net-centric computing
- Linux desktop offerings gain credibility
- Pressure on Microsoft
 - Falling cost of PC hardware
 - Resistance to upgrades
 - Resentment of onerous licensing terms
- Desire for open standards and level playing field

There's an alignment of the stars that's benefiting Linux on the desktop





Desktop Linux Adoption Cycle

	Phase 1:	Phase 2:	Phase 3:
Who	Technical users	Transactional workers, Web-centric Consumers	K workers, Small business, Consumers
When	Now	Starting in 2004	Not before 2007
How much	Broad-scale	Significant	Some



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The challenge today is for Linux to prove itself for transactional workers

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Report Card: Hardware and Software

The desktop	B
Desktop developer platform	C-
 Hardware support: Computer Peripheral devices (www.ometer.com/hardware.html) 	B- D
Applications	C+
Windows connectivity	A

"Good enough" for certain classes of users, but much work remains to be done

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Report Card: The Eco-System

Linux distributions	A-
Desktop platforms	A-
Developers	B
ISVs	D
OEMs	C
Distribution channels	D
Consortia	A
News and support	C



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A thriving community of open source developers, lack of commercial pickup

Technical Agenda

- 50%: Office file formats
 - Join'em: MS Office compatibility
 - Beat'em: An open alternative
- 30%: Strengthened foundations for the desktop
 - Importance of X
 - Missing pieces (hardware abstraction layer...)
 - Integration between various desktops
 - Standards
- 20%: Fit and Finish
 - Seemless integration between the desktops
 - Useability bug fixes

"Much of the remaining work either spans multiple projects, or has fallen through the cracks between them"

Predictions

- MS price cuts
- From good to gooderer
- 10% share
- ROW leads US
- Public sector adoption as driver
- Selective adoption in enterprises
- No consumer momentum for a while

Steady progress, More choice & better value for consumers, Tens of millions of Linux desktop users

Points of Leverage

Leverage point	OSAF initiative
Desktop foundations layer	Exploring ways to facilitate
Open XML file formats, Office compatibility	Fund extensive compatibility testing of Excel functions
Improved infrastructure for open source projects	Fiscal agency services as appropriate
Resources for public sector decision-makers	Start-up assistance to Opensector.org
Commercial-quality applications	Chandler



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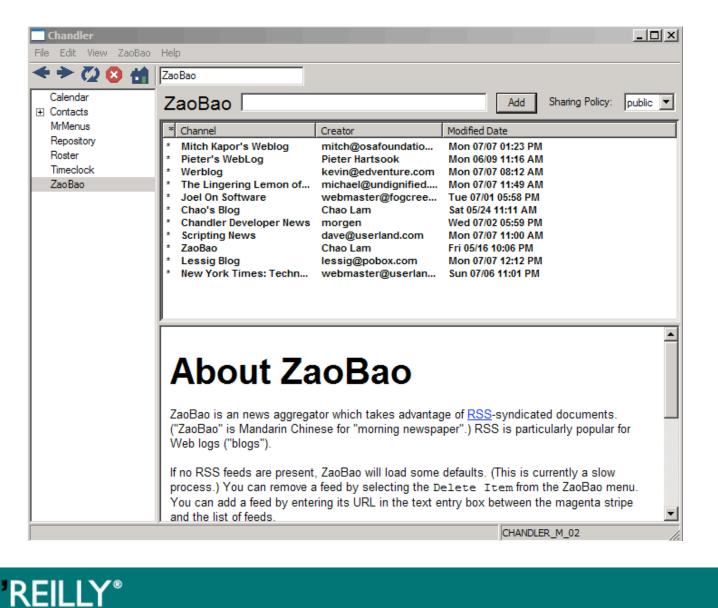
There are no huge missing pieces, but there are things we can do to help accelerate Linux on the desktop

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