Dwindling software freedom in the R ecosystem

rm

- * What R is and why we like it
- * Trend away from fReedom
- * Wrong arguments about why this is fine
- * What we can do

R (and S)

- * Programming language
- * Statistical computing, graphics
- * Popular in genomics, statistics
- * Ancestor of the "data frame" interface now available in many languages

HISTORY

S

- * Used in Bell Labs from 1976
- * Distributed with source code from 1981 (dunno license)
- * Used in many academic settings, including by Douglas Martin at the University of Washington.

S-PLUS

- * Extension of S, developed by Statistical Sciences, Inc, a company founded by Douglas Martin in the 1980s
- * TIBCO now owns S-PLUS and publishes it under a proprietary license.

R

- * Developed by Ross and Robert, starting in August 1993
- * Became a GNU project in 1997
- * The most popular implementation of S today

Comprehensive R Archive Network (CRAN)

- * Main repository of R extensions
- * Created in 1997 by Kurt Hornik and Friedrich Leisch
- * Packages generally must choose licenses from a short list. Some non-free licenses are tolerated, e.g. Artistic License

Bioconductor

- * Extensions for analysis of genomic data
- * Started in 2001 at the Dana Farber Cancer Institute
- * Same licensing expectations as CRAN
- * Core Bioconductor packages are Artistic License 2.0.

Ме

- * I took a statistics class in 2006.
- * Then I wanted to do statistics calculations with free software.
- * The options I found were R and PSPP, both GNU projects.
- * I chose R, probably because it seemed easier to install.

Tidyverse

- * Set of freely licensed R packages with a common theory of data structure
- * Originally the Hadleyverse, developed by Hadley Wickham starting in 2000s
- * Much development is now done by Posit.
- * Hadley Wickham now works at Posit.

RStudio (AGPL-licensed R IDE)

- * RStudio Inc. released RStudio in 2011
- * RStudio Inc. renames to RStudio PBC in 2020
- * RStudio PBC renames to Posit PBC in 2022

Other Posit products

- * Often proprietary
- * More on this later

References

- * https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/S_(programming_language)
- * https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/S-PLUS
- * https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/R_(programming_language)
- * https://homes.cs.washington.edu/~lazowska/impact/statsci.html
- * https://posit.co/blog/rstudio-pbc/
- * https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RStudio
- * https://www.r-project.org/Licenses/
- * https://svn.r-project.org/R/trunk/share/licenses/license.db

Why we like R and PSPP: Four freedoms

GNU project: a fully free operating system.

Distribution	Brief Description
	Dragora GNU/Linux-Libre, an independent GNU/Linux distribution based on concepts of simplicity.
dynebolic	Dyne:bolic, a GNU/Linux distribution with special emphasis on audio and video editing. This is a "static" distro, normally run from a live CD. Since it will not receive security updates, it should be used offline.
gulx	Guix System, an advanced GNU/Linux distro built on top of GNU Guix (pronounced "geeks"), a purely functional package manager for the GNU system.
	Hyperbola GNU/Linux-libre, a long-term support simplicity-focused distribution based on Arch GNU/Linux.
	Parabola GNU/Linux-libre, a distribution based on Arch that prioritizes simple package and system management.
PureOS	PureOS, a GNU/Linux distribution based on Debian with a focus on privacy, security, and convenience.
trisqual	Trisquel, a GNU/Linux distribution based on Ubuntu that's oriented toward small enterprises, domestic users and educational centers.
	Ututo S, a GNU/Linux 100% free distribution. It was the first fully free GNU/Linux system recognized by the GNU Project.

Trends towards unethical practices

Great: R itself remains free (GNU General Public License version 2 or greater), a member of the GNU project, and well-supported on free operating systems. Good: tidyverse packages remain free, typically under MIT license.

Good: RStudio itself remains free (GNU Affero General Public License).

Good: Popular packages sometimes work only on non-free operating systems or use interact with proprietary software, but the R packages themselves generally are free.

Good: Popular packages sometimes work only in RStudio, but RStudio is free.

Not good: RStudio can become proprietary.

Despite the AGPLv3 license,
Posit has the right to make proprietary
RStudio forks, from the contributor
agreement that contributors must sign.

Not good: Contributors to many projects (e.g., RStudio and tidyverse) must contribute by an unethical repository service, GitHub.

Good: R uses an ethical approach, svn and patches by email.

Site	Grade	Date	Criteria Version
savannah.gnu.org	Α	2015-10-01	1.1
<u>sr.ht</u>	<u>B</u>	2021-03-05	1.1
notabug.org	<u>C</u>	2021-03-23	1.1
gitlab.com	E	2021-05-05	1.1
g <u>ithub.com</u>	<u>F</u>	2021-04-02	1.1
sourceforge.net	F	2015-10-07	1.1

How GitHub is unethical:

Service as software substitute (SaaSS)

Case study: repexp and usethis

- 1. I used a free package by RStudio Inc without RStudio IDE.
- 2. It didn't work.
- 3. I traced the bug to usethis::proj_activate.
- 4. The usethis tests did not work on my free operating system.
- 5. I patched the function anyway.
- While I could not run the tests (reprex),I wrote an untested test.

- 7. I sent my contribution by email to the listed maintainers.
- 8. They informed me that contributions are through GitHub pull requests and recommended I create an issue.

- 8. Valuing my freedom, I requested a less principled friend to post an issue with my patch.
- 9. It got no response until I happened to meet one of the usethis developers in person.

- 10. He made a better patch.
- 11. He explained that the particular issue demonstrated the importance of writing reprexes.

Summary of bug

- * Package is free.
- * RStudio is free.
- * Problem: Package works only in RStudio

Disregard for freedom

- * Cannot report issue
- * Cannot write test: the testing framework is free but in practice needs a proprietary operating systems
- * Cannot publish patch

My opinion on cause

- * Mostly not malice
- * People accept slavery out of convenience

Severity categories

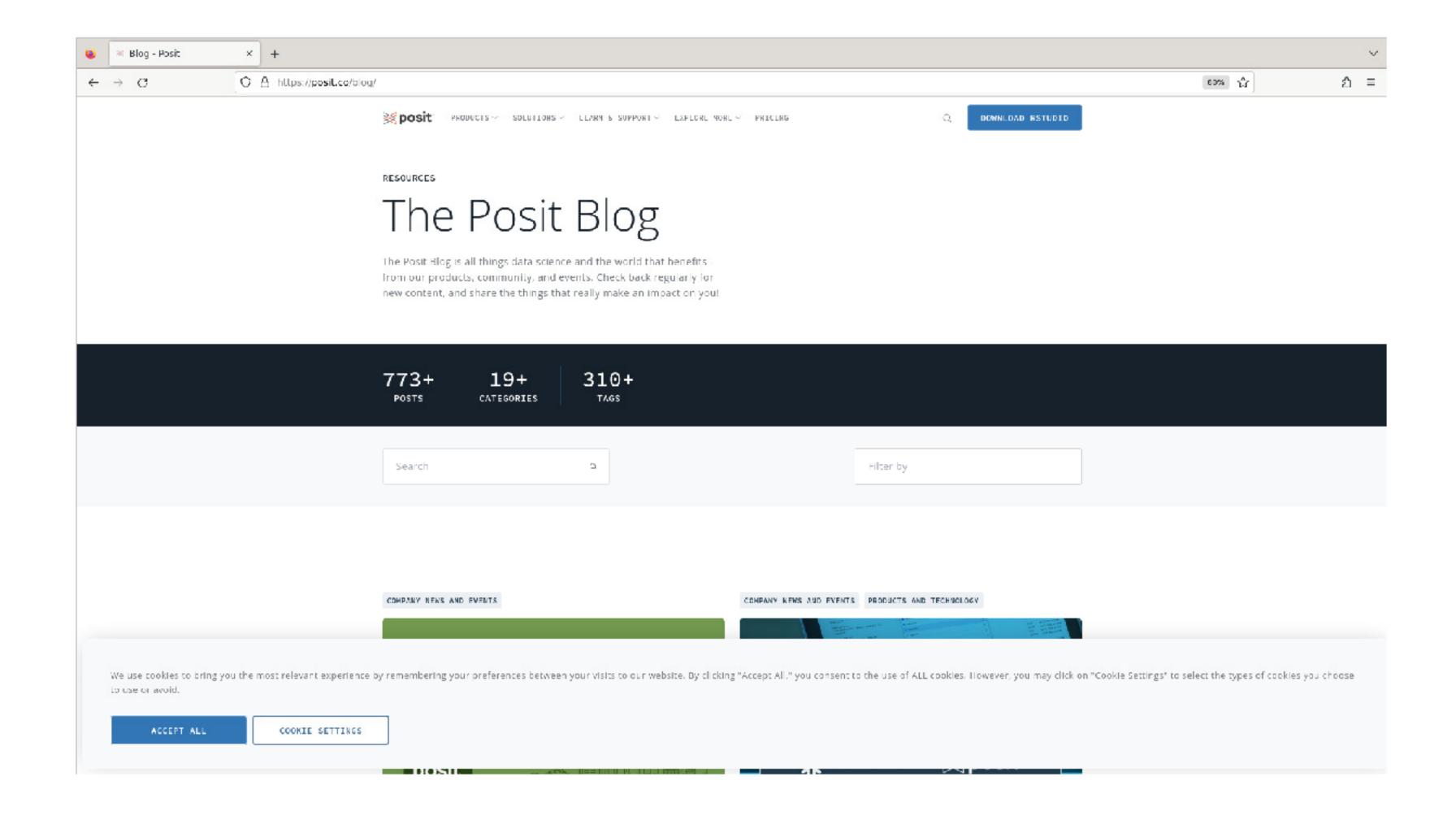
- * Great
- * Good
- * Not Good

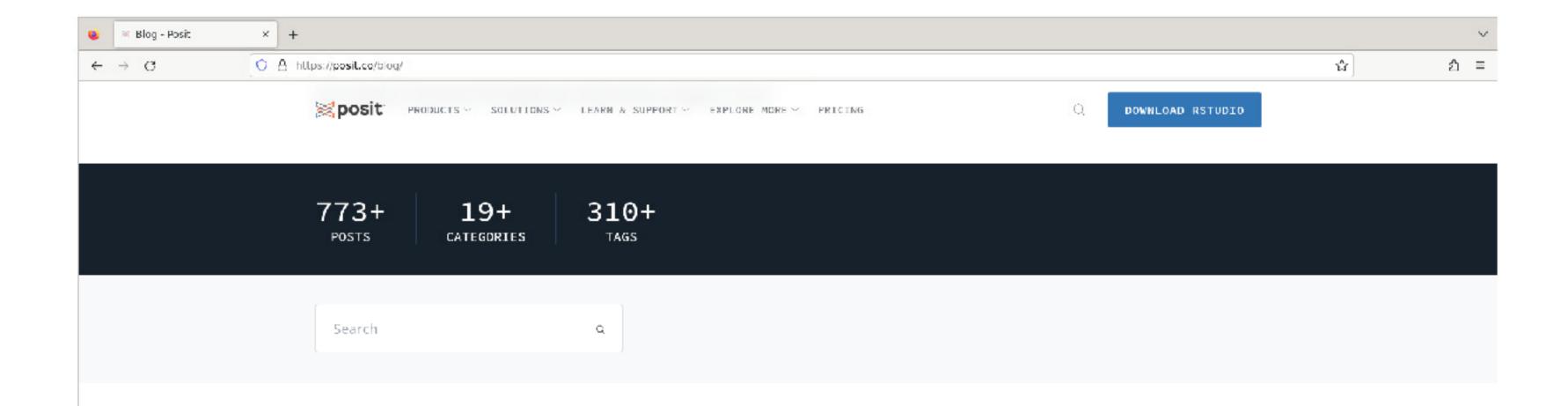
Severity categories

- * Great
- * Good
- * Not Good
- * Bad

Bad: Clearly unethical practices

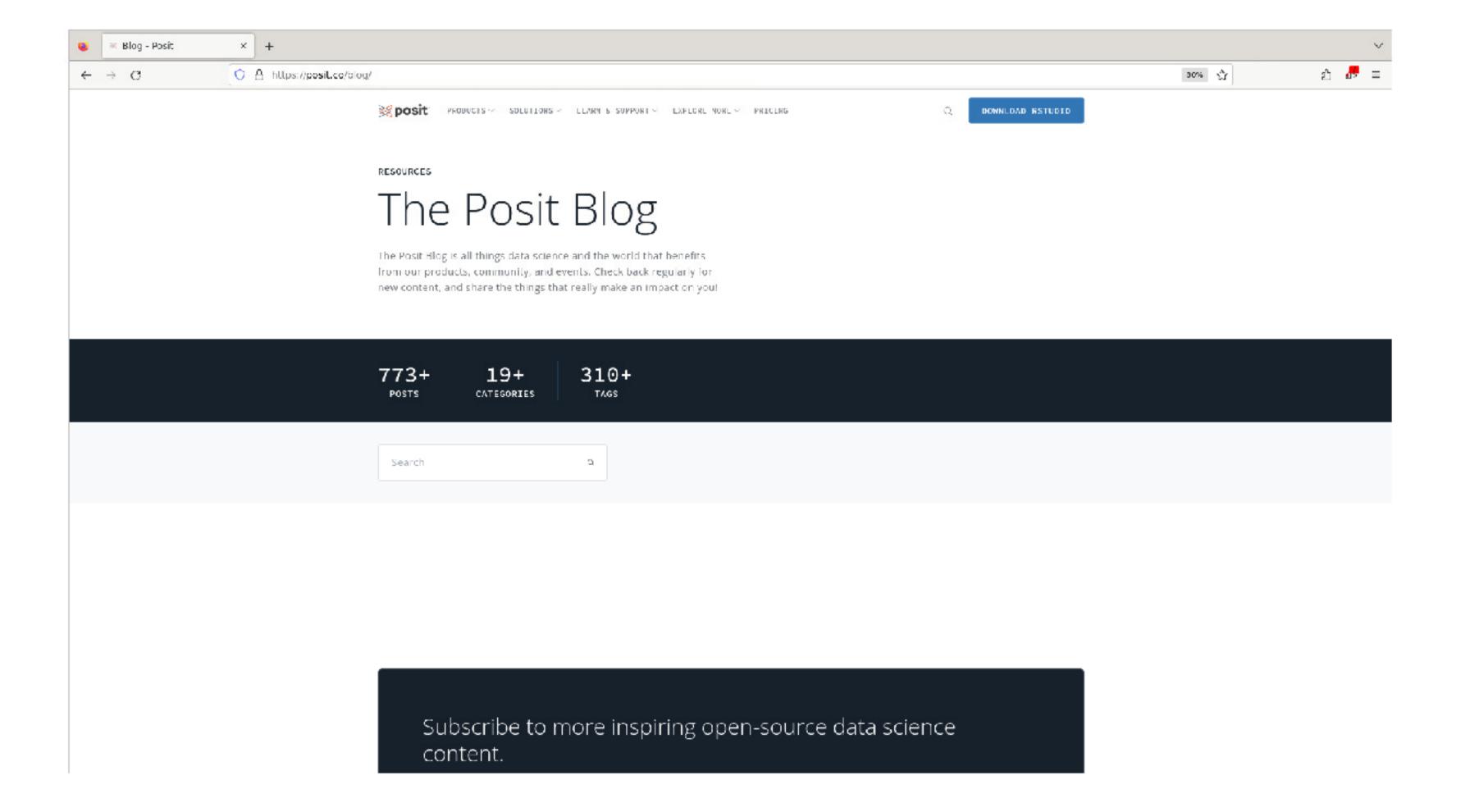
What's popular in R today? Let us look at the Posit blog.

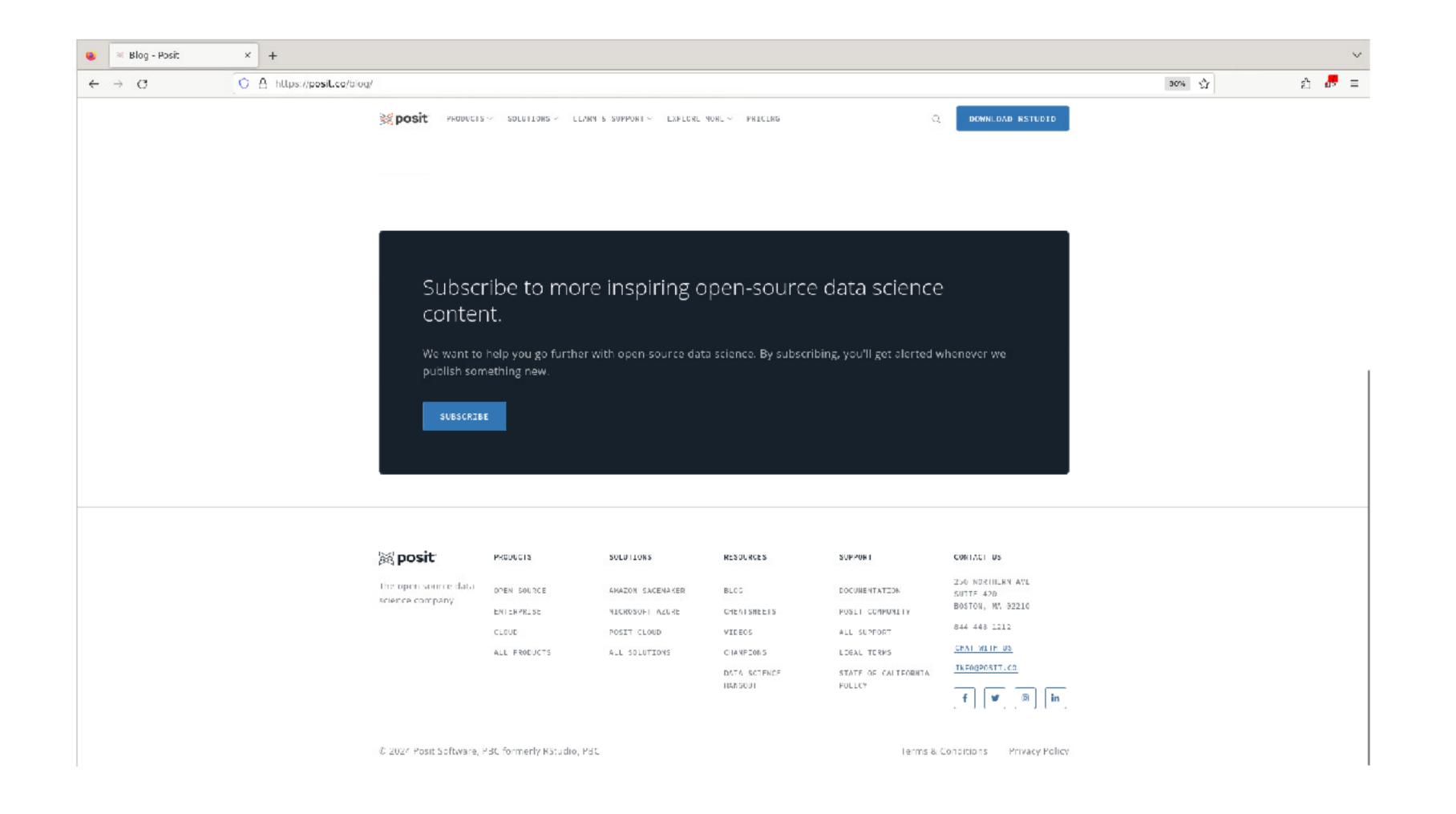


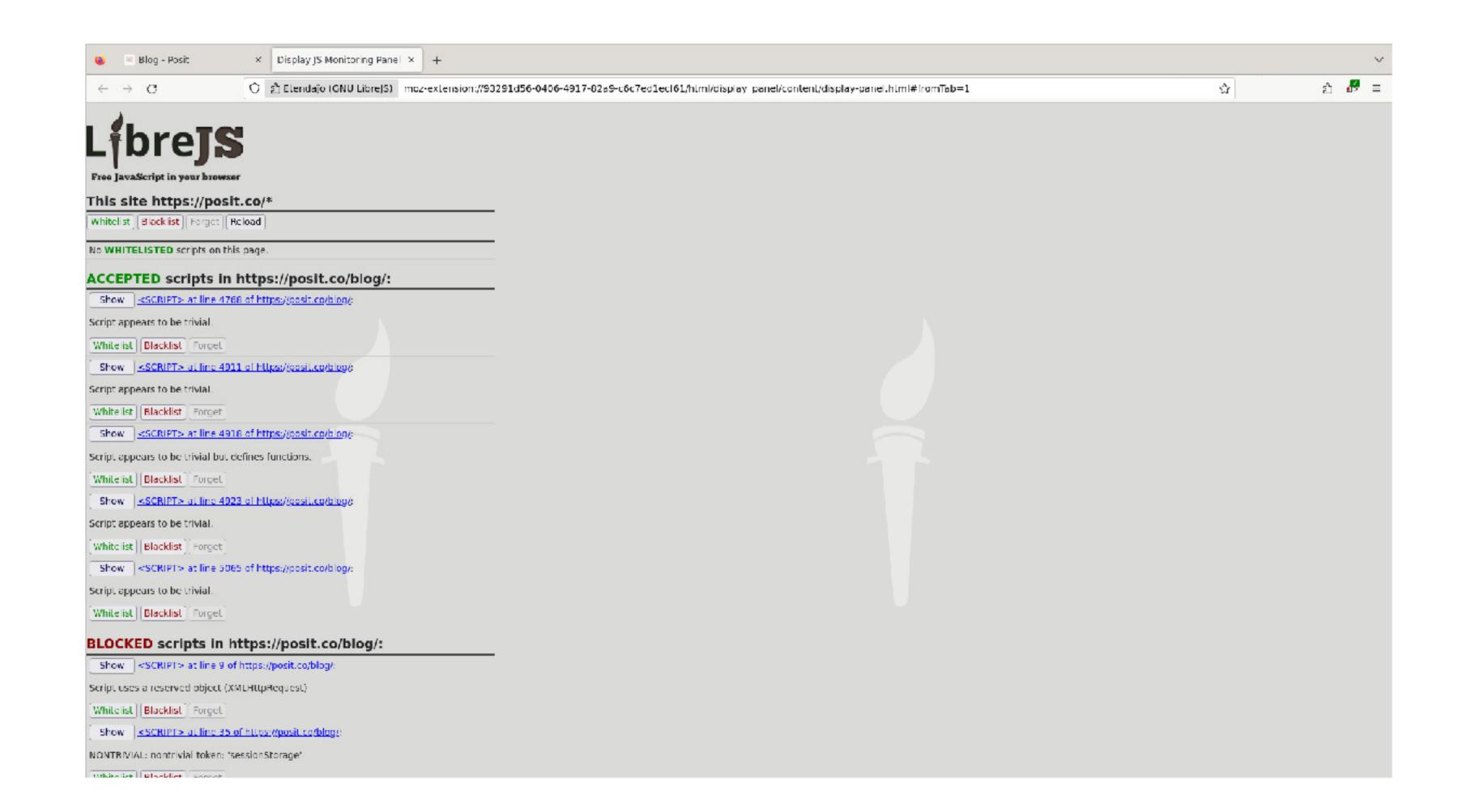


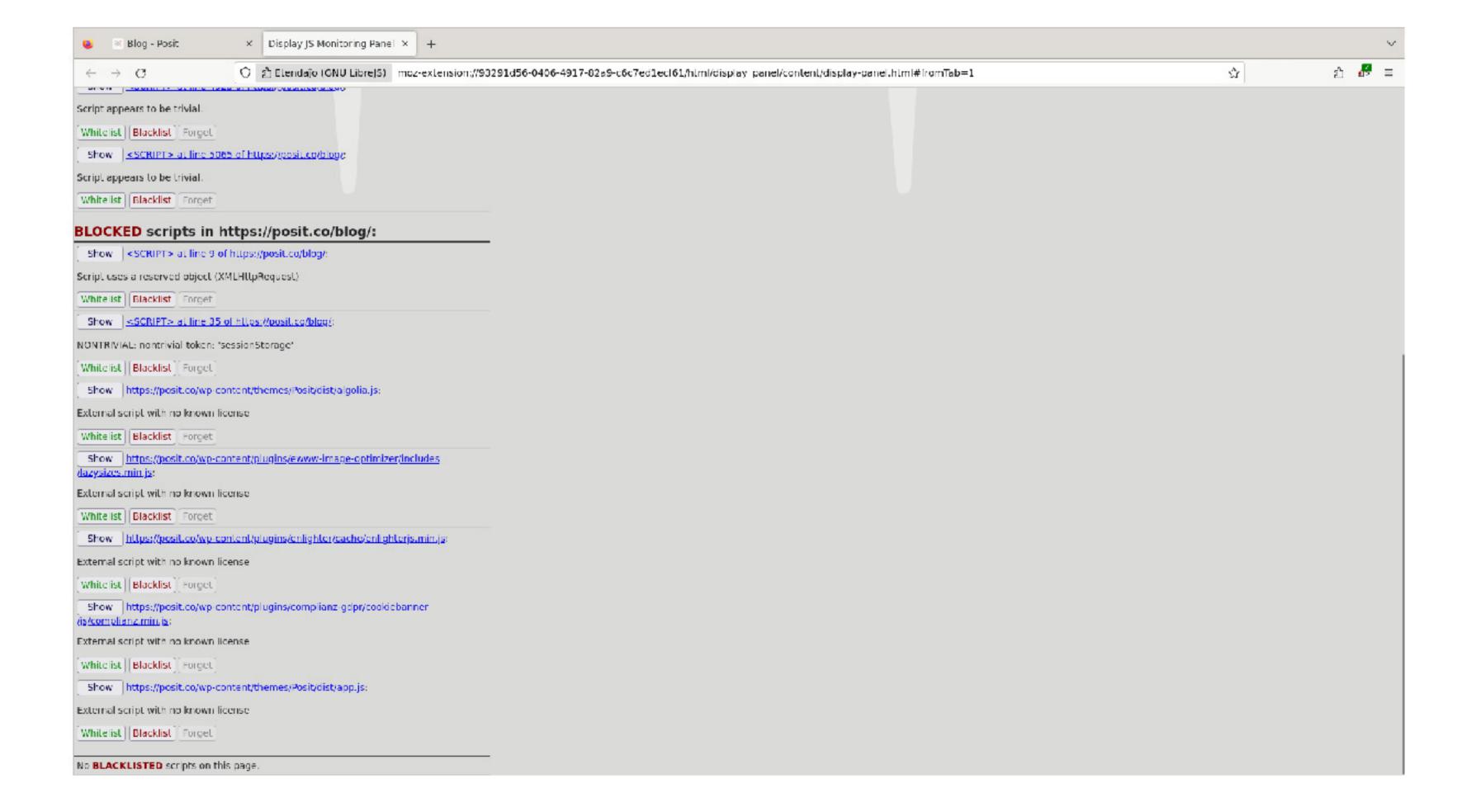
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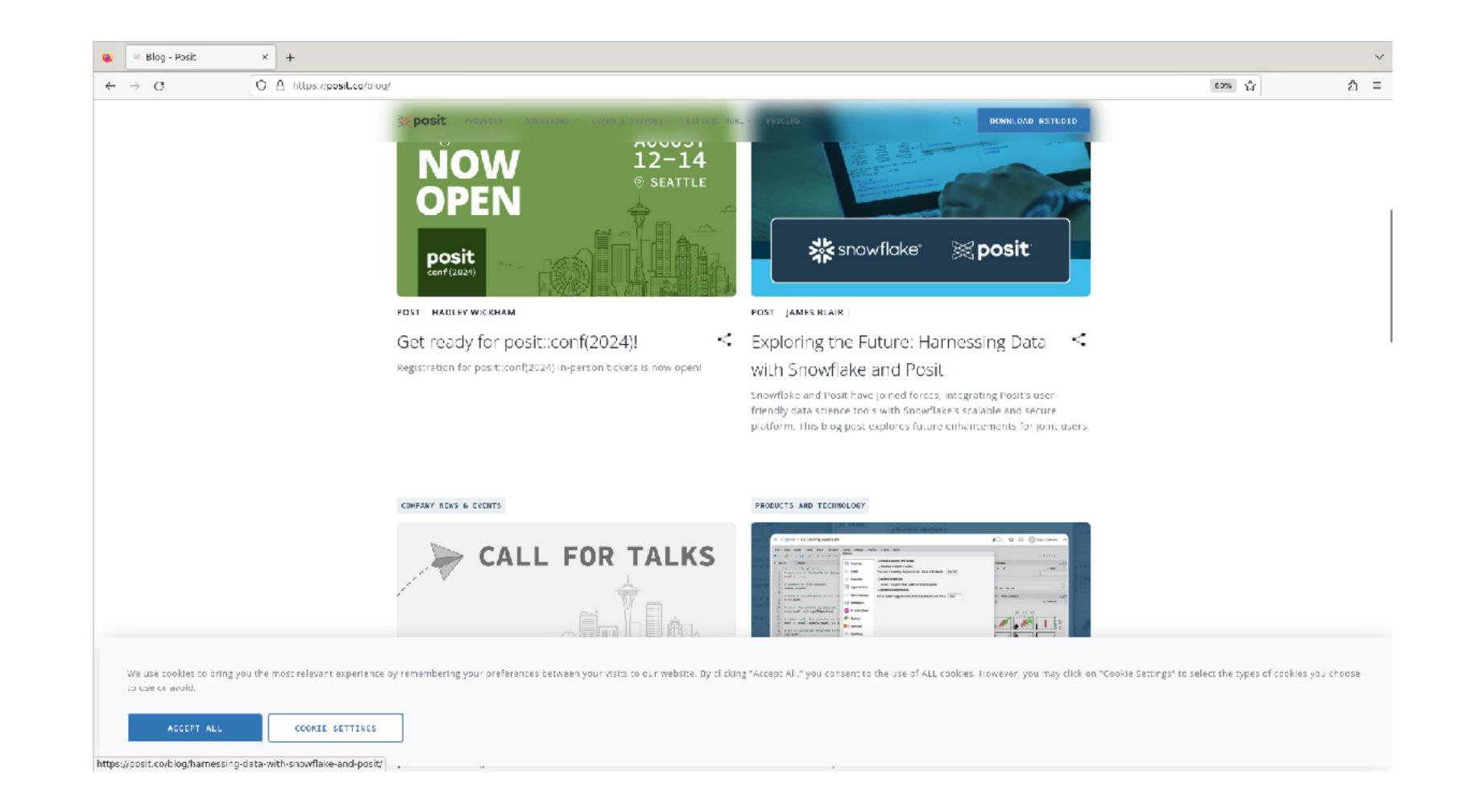
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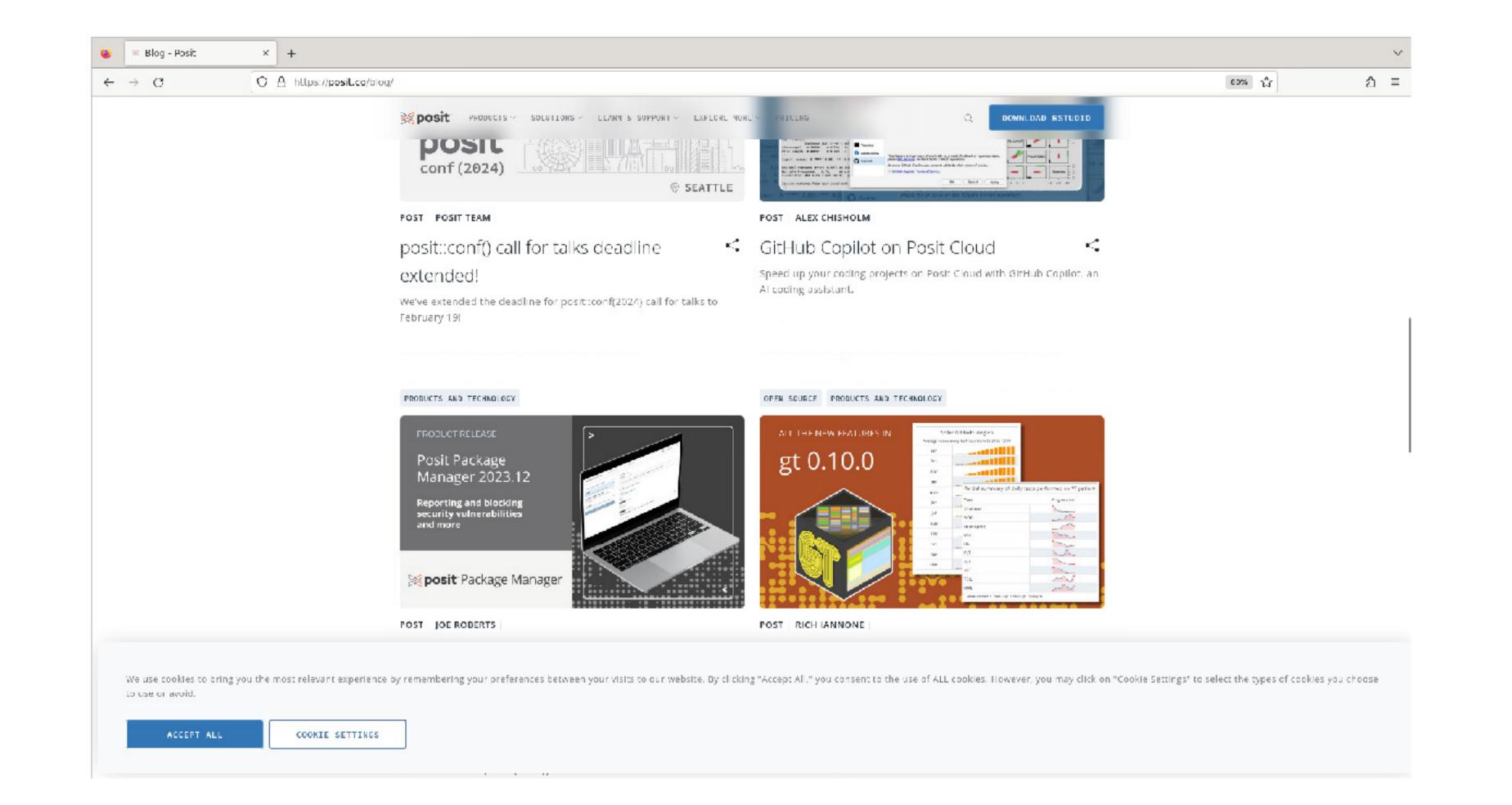


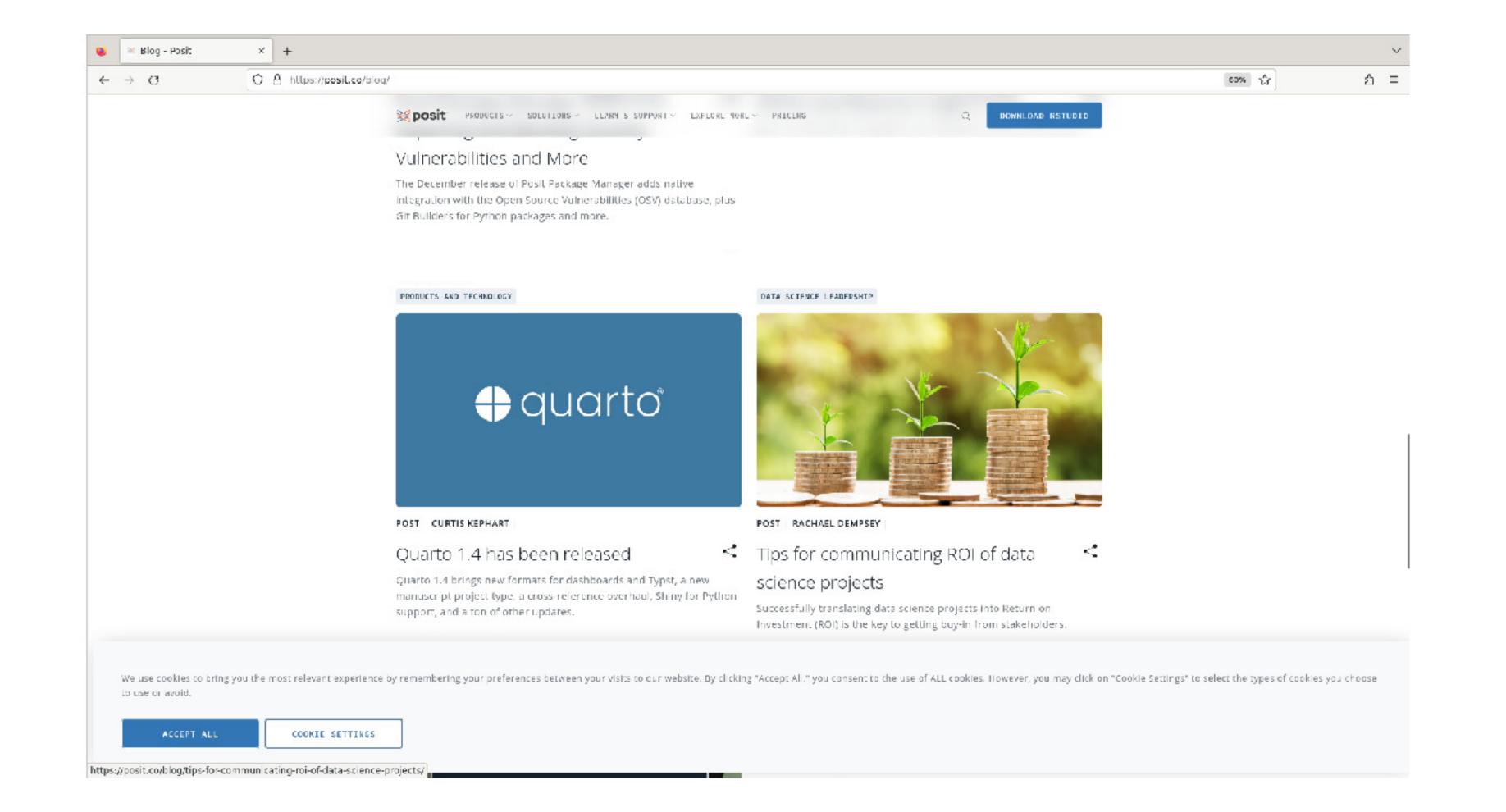


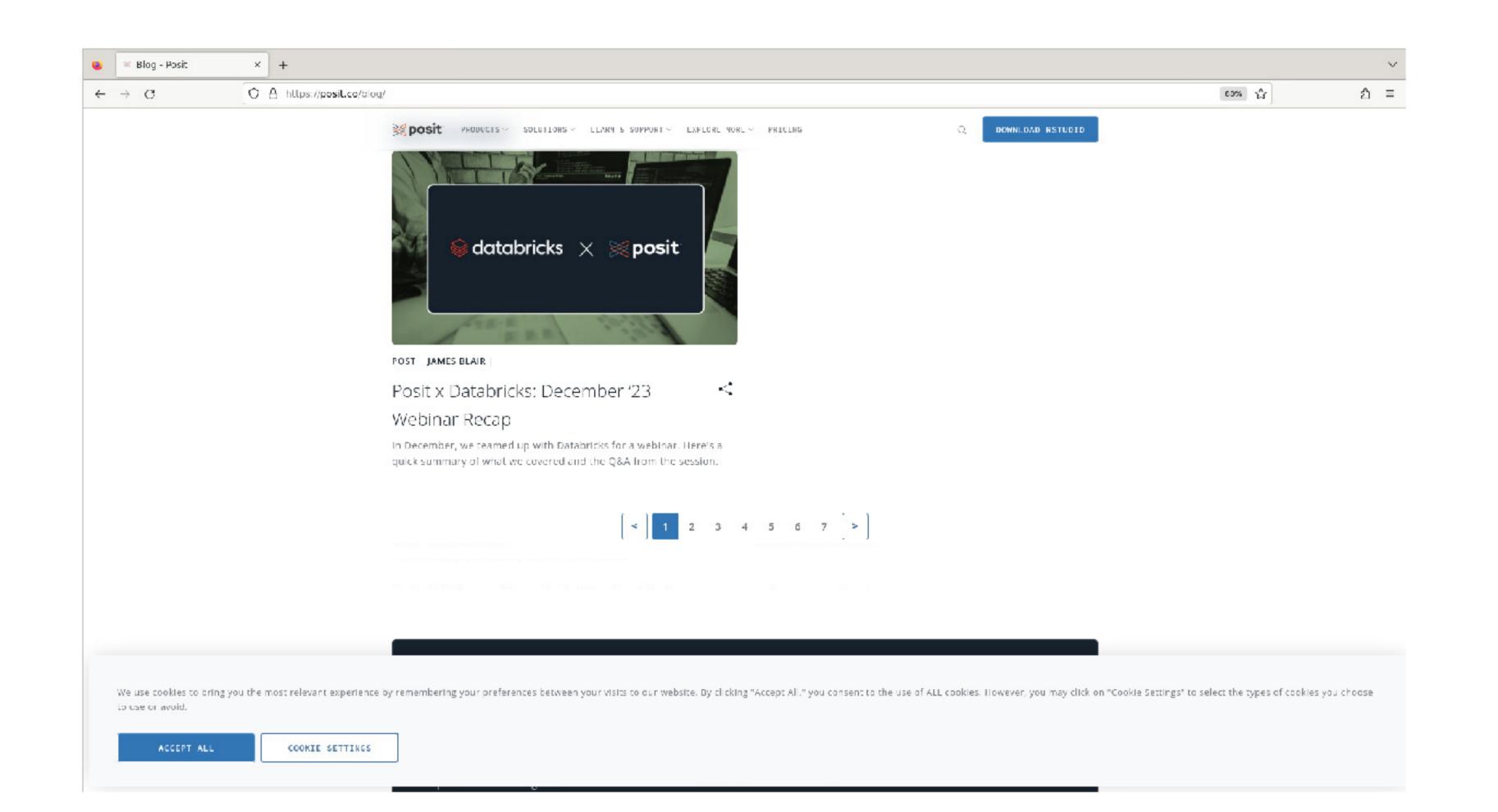


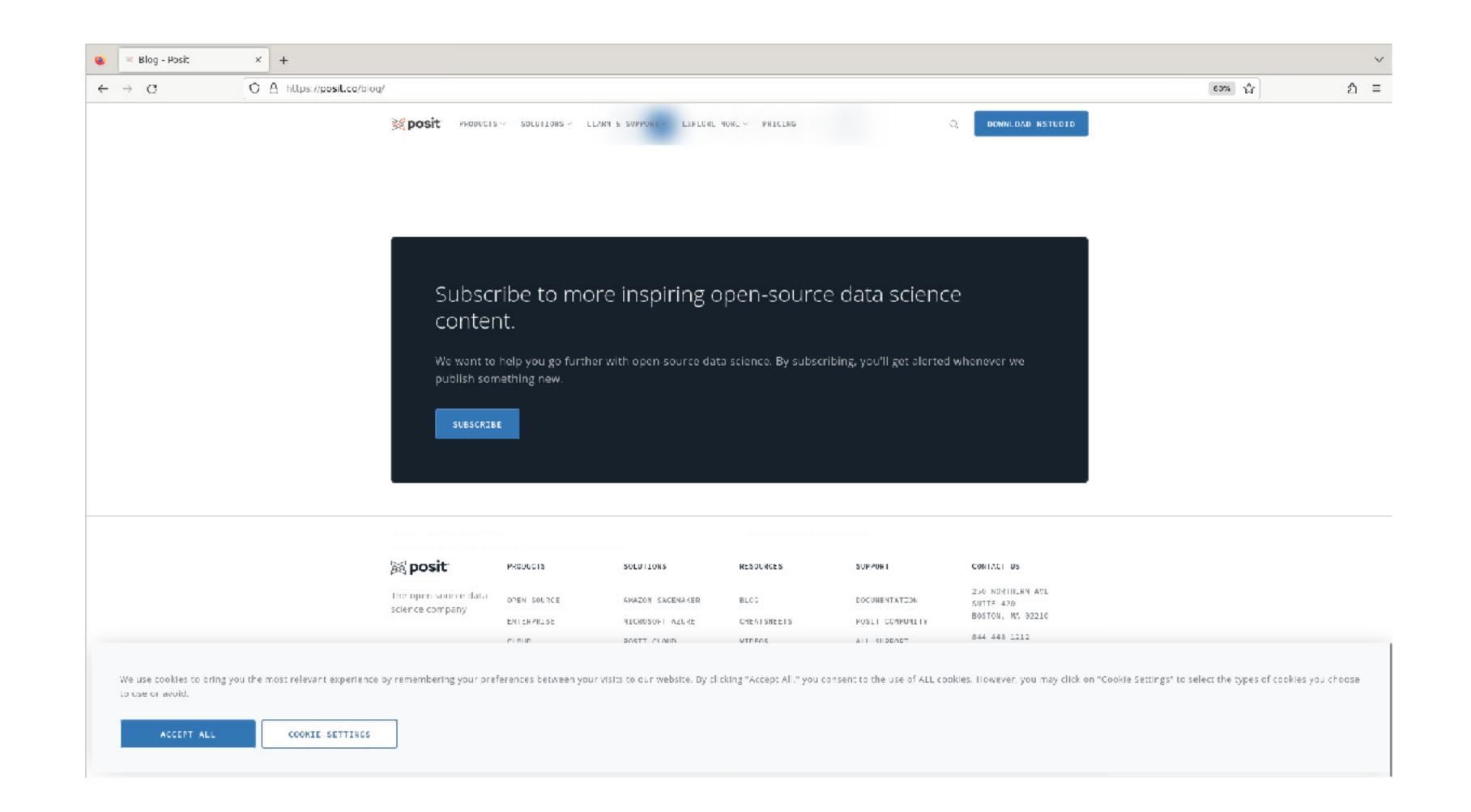












PRODUCTS

SOLUTIONS

data

OPEN SOURCE

AMAZON SAGEMAKER

ENTERPRISE

MICROSOFT AZURE

CLOUD

POSIT CLOUD

ALL PRODUCTS

ALL SOLUTIONS

Some normal dangers of proprietary software

- * Freedom
- * Licensing compliance burden from different proprietary licenses
- * Waste of time to adapt to proprietary software
- * High likelihood of malware in proprietary software

Some dangers specific to R

Posit Cloud in schools?

- * Tell students they may not learn how things work.
- * Enslave students to a SaaSS.

See "The University of Costumed Heroes", by FSF.

- Other peoples computers ("clouds")
- * R is sometimes used with large datasets on several big computers.
- * People choose to run other people's computers with proprietary APIs.
- * Protect freedom (and even save money) by running on your own computers with standard APIs.

WRONG ARGUMENTS

Better than S-PLUS, SAS, &c?

* Freedom to choose among slave masters is not freedom.

Posit is a good company.

- * Freedom to choose among slave masters is not freedom.
- * Posit is already releasing proprietary software

Businesses need proprietary licensing

- * Do they really?
- * If they really do, change society to require ethical licensing.

Posit is a B Corporation.

- * B Corporation certification does not require that Posit protect our freedom.
- * B Corporation certification is a private initiative, so it has little legal weight anyway.

Posit is a Public Benefit Corporation (PBC).

- * PBC is a legal entity type in USA:
 - A corporation with bylaws requiring that the company consider public benefit
- * But Public Benefit Corporation does not protect our software freedom.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Benefit_corporation

Kickstarter is also PBC and B Corporation. They

- * fired workers for organizing,
- * used other normal union-busting tactics,
- * failed to bust the union, and
- * make their customers run proprietary software.

WHAT CAN WE DO

Don't run the proprietary software. Use something else.

- * Use base R.
- * Avoid using SaaSSs through R, even if the R package is free.
- * Complain to R package maintainers if they require you to use GitHub

You really don't need the new packages.

- * R community is running in circles just like everyone else
- * The trendy packages are often overly complicated versions of base features

If you must run proprietary software, isolate it.

- * privilege separation
- * firewall
- * virtual machine
- * separate computer
- * &c.

Make free equivalents of proprietary software.

- * R is inspired by S and S-PLUS.
- * PSPP is inspired by SPSS.

Complain if people promote proprietary software.

- * Complain even if they also promote free software.
- * Use the arguments about Posit I mentioned before.

We shall overcome!

Keep R fRee!

APPENDIX

Open source: Free software with the freedom removed

Problems

- * attraction is practical, not rights
- * people are scared of freedom
- * expropriation of volunteer labor
- * considering open source as means proprietary software is legitimate

Why license matters

- * Proprietary: Unethical
- * Permissive: Ethical but accepts that slavery will continue
- * Copyleft: Ethical and fights for freedom