



**JOHAN LINÅKER (RISE)**

# **Open Source AI**

**– An undefined divide between community and vendor development**



# **First, what's Open Source Software?**



**Liberal licensed,  
Collaboratively developed software**

# Liberal licensed software

- Software available under an Open Source Software license
- License that follows the Open Source Definition and is approved by the Open Source Initiative (<http://opensource.org>)
- Anyone, for whatever reason, may inspect, use, modify the source code and redistribute
- Different conditions apply per license requirements





# Collaboratively developed software

- Software developed as projects by networks of individuals and organizations, aka. Open Source Communities
- "Members" of the community commonly both users and developers
- Are united by a common vision and goal around the Open Source Software.



# Open development process

- Informal structure pending on community
- Focus is on openness
  - Whoever can contribute
  - Influence through merit
  - Self-appointment of tasks
- Traditional development
  - Carried out in silos
  - Influence through hierarchical status
  - Appointment of tasks





# So, what's Open Source AI?

@johanlinaker | <https://linaker.se>

Photo by Billy Huynh | <https://unsplash.com/photos/v9bnfMCyKbg>



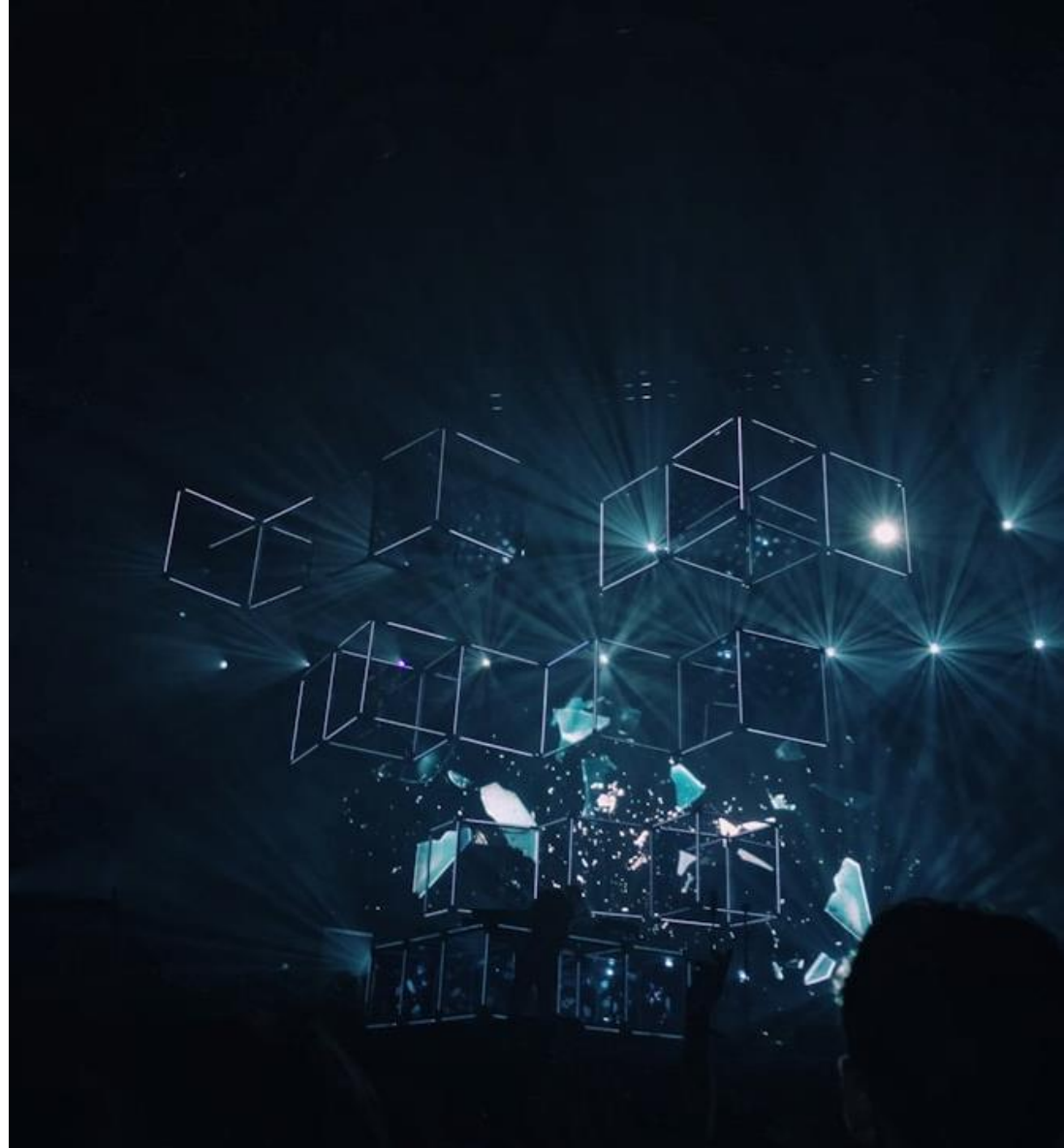


**<Insert definition>**



# Open Source AI (Systems)

- Definition being developed by the OSI
  - See: <https://opensource.org/deepdive>
- Open community effort working towards reaching consensus among key stakeholders
- Building on the four freedoms, and the AI systems definition by OECD



# Open Source AI Systems

- *"To be Open Source, an AI system needs to be available under legal terms that grant the freedoms to:*
  - ***Use** the system for any purpose and without having to ask for permission.*
  - ***Study** how the system works and inspect its components.*
  - ***Modify** the system for any purpose, including to change its output.*
  - ***Share** the system for others to use with or without modifications, for any purpose."*
- See: <https://opensource.org/deepdive/drafts/the-open-source-ai-definition-draft-v-0-0-5>



# Out of scope

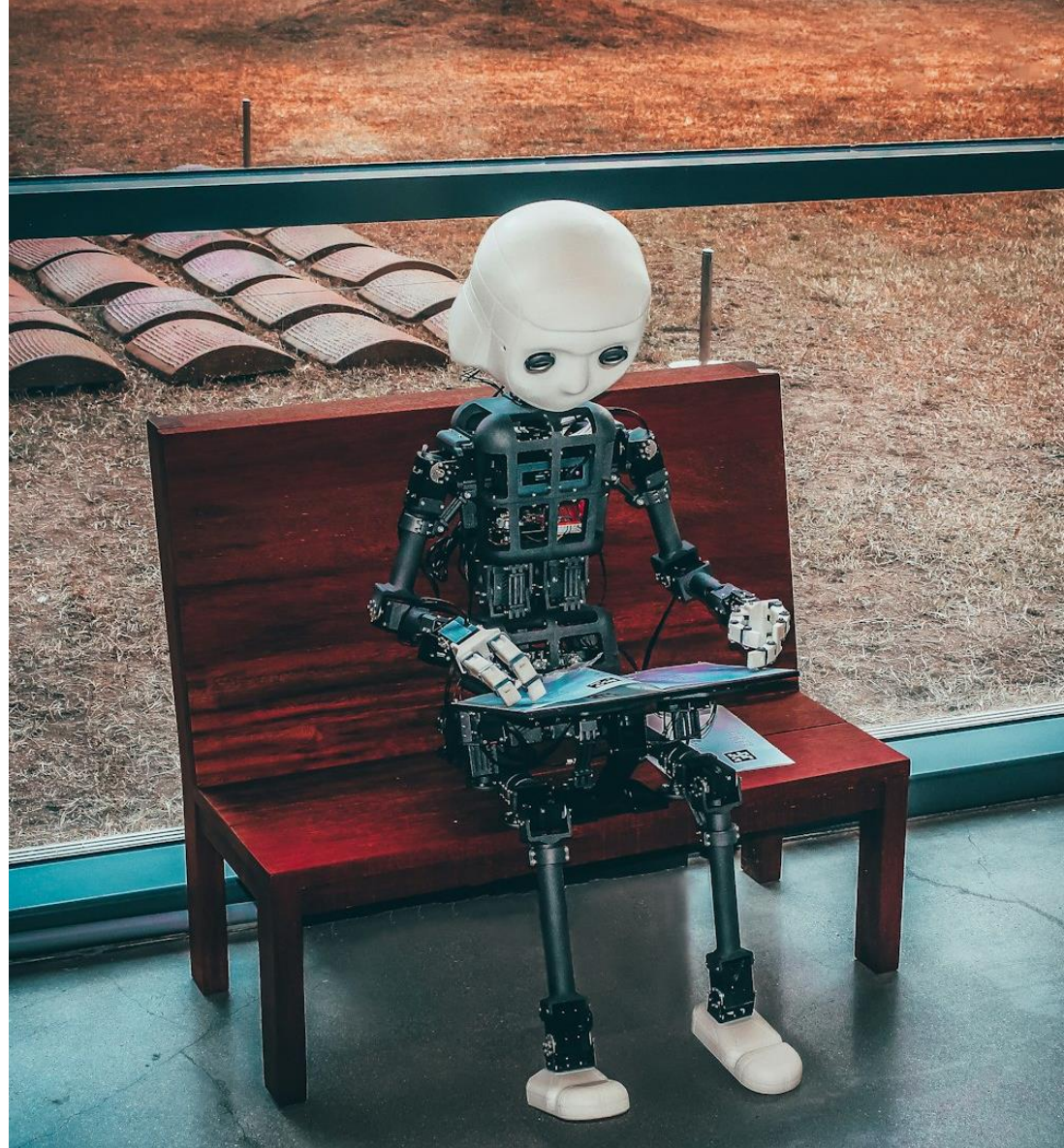
- *“The Open Source AI Definition doesn’t say how to develop and deploy an AI system that is
  - ethical,
  - trustworthy or
  - responsible,*
- *although it doesn’t prevent it.*
- *We support the efforts to discuss the responsible development, deployment and use of AI systems, including through appropriate government regulation, as a separate conversation.”*
- See: <https://opensource.org/deepdive/drafts/the-open-source-ai-definition-draft-v-0-0-5>





# Many models referred to as “open source”

- But what is open? Are you able to
  - *Use the system for any purpose and without having to ask for permission?*
  - *Study how the system works and inspect its components?*
  - *Modify the system for any purpose, including to change its output?*
  - *Share the system for others to use with or without modifications, for any purpose?*





*“For [a machine learning system] to be open. I need to be able to question it,”  
- Julia Ferraioli*

<https://aibusiness.com/ml/amazon-ml-expert-what-makes-machine-learning-truly-open-source>

# Ongoing evaluation of models

- Recommendations summary 2/21/24

- **Required**

- Training, validation and testing code
    - Inference code
    - Model architecture
    - Model parameters
    - Supporting libraries and tools

- **Likely Required**

- Data preprocessing code

- **Maybe Required**

- Datasets
    - Usage documentation

- **Likely Not Required**

- Evaluation code
    - Evaluation data
    - Evaluation results
    - All other data documentation
    - Model metadata
    - Model card
    - Research paper
    - Technical report

- **Not Required**

- Data card
    - Sample model outputs

# Collaborative development varies

- Presence and form for collaboration may differ based on the component:
  - data (e.g., for training, validation, and testing),
  - source code (e.g., for training and inference),
  - model architecture (e.g., for design choices and hyperparameters), and
  - documentation (e.g., for training procedure and evaluation).



# Complexity in development

- Many components needed
- Development is costly, e.g.,
  - Collecting and processing data, and
  - Training the model
- Usually limited to resourceful, or venture-backed firms or research institutes





# Single-vendor vs. community models

- A sliding scale without set definitions
  - Big tech: Llama by Meta,
  - Startups: Mistral, Aleph Alpha
  - Research Institutes: Falcon by Technology Innovation Institute, OLMo by AI2
  - "Community": ElutherAI (heavily backed) and BigScience Workshop (Hugging Face)



# Many outstanding questions

- What can we consider as open? And what parts need to be available?
- How can the community aspects from open source software development expand to that of an AI system?
- How can we balance the tradeoff between benefits and challenges? For example,
  - Cost-efficiency, innovation, transparency, sovereignty vs.
  - Unethical, illegal use cases, propaganda, disinformation, integrity, national security



