



LibreOffice
The Document Foundation

LibreOffice 10th Anniversary Digital Sovereignty & Open Document Standards

Italo Vignoli



10 Years / 20 Years

July 19, 2000: Sun announces OpenOffice.org

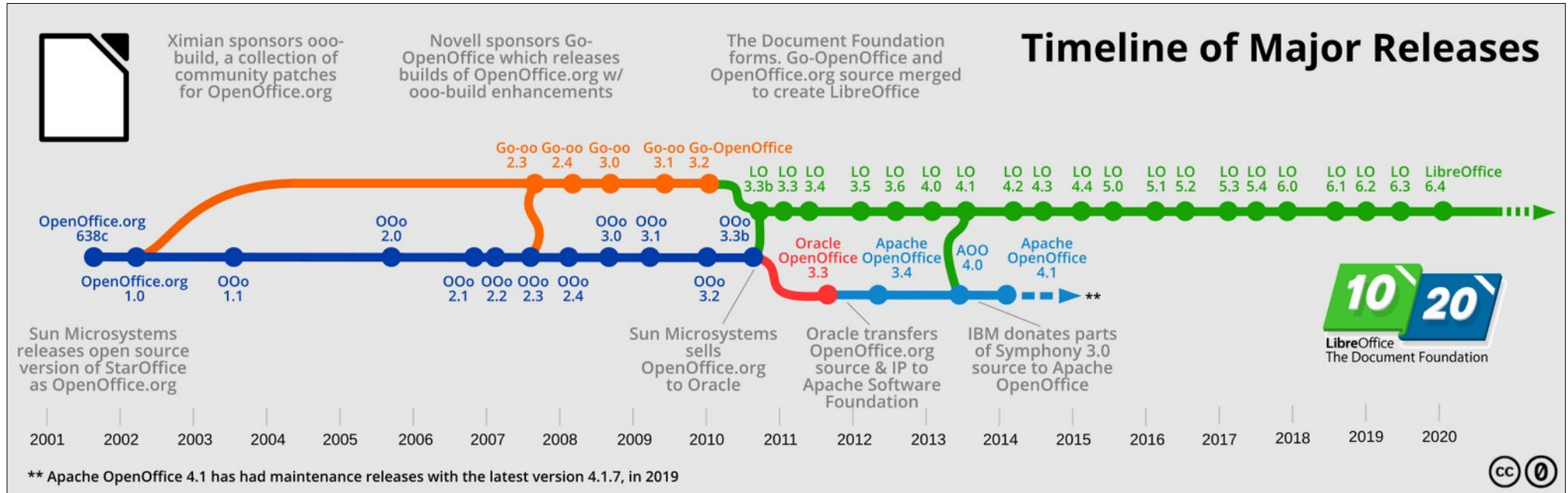
Sept 28, 2010: OpenOffice.org community announces LibreOffice



LibreOffice

The Document Foundation

Timeline



35 years since Marco Borrries releases the first version of StarWriter in 1985

2009: Oracle acquires Sun

Press Room

- Press Release
- Board of Directors
- Executives
- Spokespeople
- Media Kits
- Public Relations Contacts
- Asia Pacific Media Center
- Europe, Middle East, and Africa Media Center
- Japan Media Center
- Latin America Newroom

Oracle Press Release

Oracle Buys Sun

Redwood Shores, CA - April 20, 2009

Oracle Corporation (NASDAQ: ORCL) and Sun Microsystems (NASDAQ: JAVA) announced today they have entered into a definitive agreement under which Oracle will acquire Sun common stock for \$9.50 per share in cash. The transaction is valued at approximately \$7.4 billion, or \$5.6 billion net of Sun's cash and debt. "We expect this acquisition to be accretive to Oracle's earnings by at least 15 cents on a non-GAAP basis in the first full year after closing. We estimate that the acquired business will contribute over \$1.5 billion to Oracle's non-GAAP operating profit in the first year, increasing to over \$2 billion in the second year. This would make the Sun acquisition more profitable in per share contribution in the first year than we had planned for the acquisitions of BEA, PeopleSoft and Siebel combined," said Oracle President Safra Catz.

"The acquisition of Sun transforms the IT industry, combining best-in-class enterprise software and mission-critical computing systems," said Oracle CEO Larry Ellison. "Oracle will be the only company that can engineer an integrated system – applications to disk – where all the pieces fit and work together so customers do not have to do it themselves. Our customers benefit as their systems integration costs go down while system performance, reliability and security go up."

There are substantial long-term strategic customer advantages to Oracle owning two key Sun software assets: Java and Solaris. Java is one of the computer industry's best-known brands and most widely deployed technologies, and it is the most important software Oracle has ever acquired. Oracle Fusion Middleware, Oracle's fastest growing business, is built on top of Sun's Java language and software. Oracle can now ensure continued innovation and investment in Java technology for the benefit of customers and the Java community.

The Sun Solaris operating system is the leading platform for the Oracle database, Oracle's largest business, and has been for a long time. With the acquisition of Sun, Oracle can optimize the Oracle database for some of the unique, high-end features of Solaris. Oracle is as committed as ever to Linux and other open platforms and will continue to support and enhance our strong industry partnerships.

Oracle 1-800-633-0738

- Oracle Media Relations
- Global contacts

Expand All | Close All

RSS

- Subscribe
- Find out more about RSS

Newsletters





Relaunch the Innovation

Visual Representation of the Fork

*the community takes control
to relaunch the innovation and
develop a self sustaining project
backed by a solid ecosystem*

LibreOffice

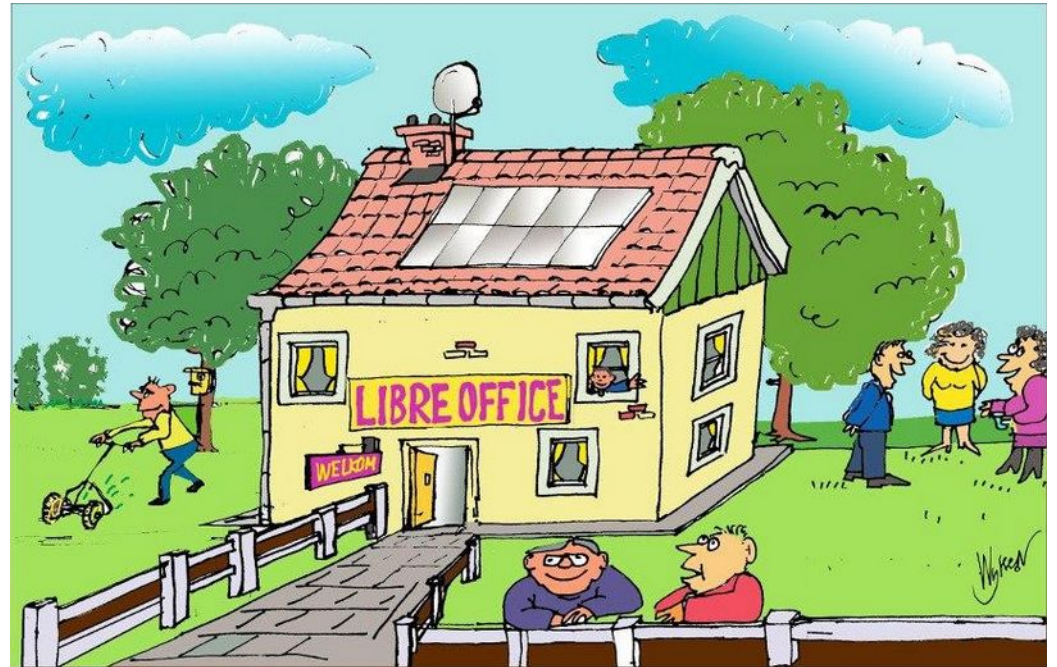
today

OpenOffice

*risk of abandon
by Oracle after 10
years of continuous
growth backed by
Sun and community*



OpenOffice vs LibreOffice



SEPTEMBER 28, 2010

OpenOffice.org Community announces
The Document Foundation

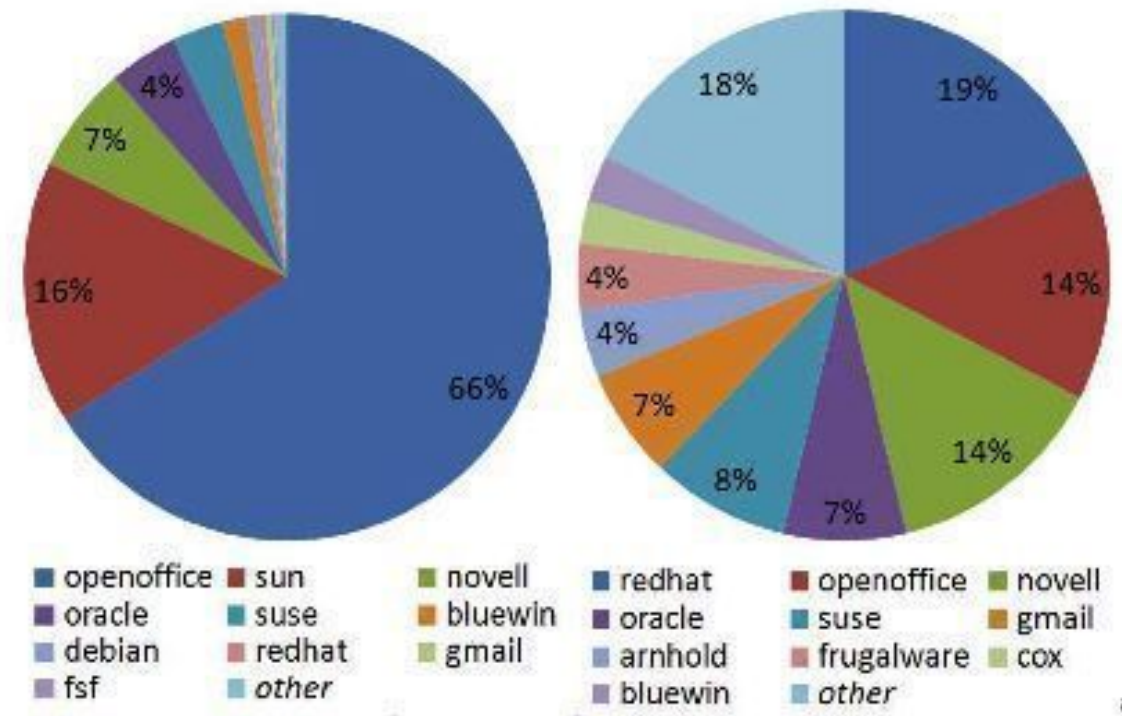
The community of volunteers developing and promoting OpenOffice.org sets up an independent Foundation to drive the further growth of the project

The brand "LibreOffice" has been chosen for the software going forward





The total affiliation commit influence for LibreOffice 10 months before (left) & after the fork on 28 Sept. 2010



Gamalielsson, J. and Lundell, B. (2011) **Open Source communities for long-term maintenance of digital assets: what is offered for ODF & OOXML?**, in Hammouda, I. and Lundell, B. (Eds.) Proceedings of SOS 2011: **Towards Sustainable Open Source**, Tampere University of Technology, Tampere, ISBN 978-952-15-2718-0, ISSN 1797-836X.



LibreOffice 3.3 at FOSDEM 2011



Roadmap to the Future ...

- Time based, six-monthly release train ...
 - Synchronised with the Linux distributions cadence
 - i.e. a normal Free Software project
 - Rapid fire, (monthly) bug-fix release on stable branch



The Document Foundation



The screenshot shows the homepage of The Document Foundation. At the top left is a logo of a document with a folded corner. To its right is the text 'The Document Foundation' in a large, dark font. Further right, in a smaller green font, is the tagline 'The home of LibreOffice'. Below this is a horizontal navigation menu with several items: 'Welcome' (highlighted in green), 'Foundation', 'Develop', 'Contribute', 'Certification', 'Supporters', and 'Contact'. The main content area is titled 'Welcome' in green. It features a list of five bullet points, each preceded by a blue triangle icon. To the right of the list is a vertical stack of five rectangular buttons with decorative borders. The top button is the largest and contains a download icon (a green arrow pointing down into a document shape) and the text 'Download LibreOffice'. The other four buttons are smaller and contain text: 'Understand the reasons for The Document Foundation', 'Get involved by subscribing, showing support or donating', 'Get press material or contact spokes people', and 'Read what supporters of The Document Foundation say'. At the bottom of the page, a line of text states: 'The Document Foundation is proud to be the home of LibreOffice, the next evolution of the world's leading free office suite.'

 **The Document Foundation** The home of LibreOffice

[Welcome](#) [Foundation](#) [Develop](#) [Contribute](#) [Certification](#) [Supporters](#) [Contact](#)

Welcome

- It is an independent self-governing meritocratic entity, created by former leading members of the OpenOffice.org Community, in the form of a charitable Foundation under German law (gemeinnützige rechtsfähige Stiftung des bürgerlichen Rechts).
- It continues to build on the foundation of ten years' dedicated work by the OpenOffice.org Community.
- It was created in the belief that the culture born of an independent Foundation brings out the best in contributors and will deliver the best software for users.
- It is open to any individual who agrees with our core values and contributes to our activities.
- It welcomes corporate participation, e.g. by sponsoring individuals to work as equals alongside other contributors in the community.

 **Download LibreOffice**

[Understand the reasons for The Document Foundation](#)

[Get involved by subscribing, showing support or donating](#)

[Get press material or contact spokes people](#)

[Read what supporters of The Document Foundation say](#)

The Document Foundation is proud to be the home of LibreOffice, the next evolution of the world's leading free office suite.



The Document Foundation

Founding Principles

COPYLEFT LICENSE

NO CONTRIBUTOR AGREEMENT

MERITOCRACY

COMMUNITY GOVERNANCE

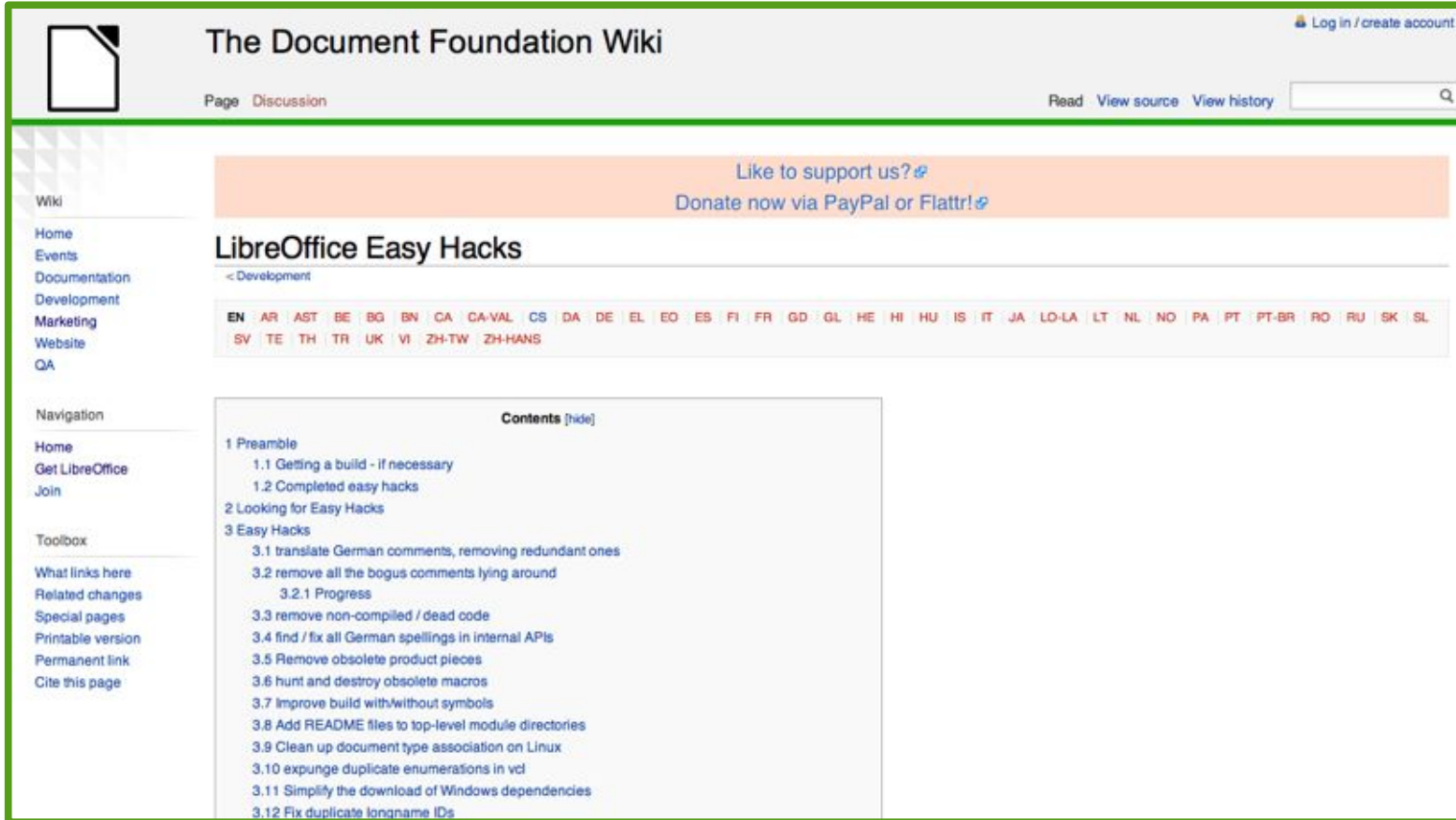
VENDOR INDEPENDENCE



LibreOffice Main Asset



Incredible Easy Hacks



The screenshot shows the top portion of a Wikipedia-style page. At the top left is a document icon. The page title is "The Document Foundation Wiki". On the right, there are links for "Log in / create account". Below the title, there are tabs for "Page" and "Discussion", and a search bar with "Read", "View source", and "View history" options. A light orange banner contains the text "Like to support us?*" and "Donate now via PayPal or Flattr!*". The main heading is "LibreOffice Easy Hacks" with a sub-heading "< Development". A language selection bar shows "EN" as the active language, with other languages like AR, AST, BE, BG, BN, CA, CA-VAL, CS, DA, DE, EL, EO, ES, FI, FR, GD, GL, HE, HI, HU, IS, IT, JA, LO-LA, LT, NL, NO, PA, PT, PT-BR, RO, RU, SK, SL, SV, TE, TH, TR, UK, VI, ZH-TW, and ZH-HANS listed. A "Contents [hide]" section lists the following items:

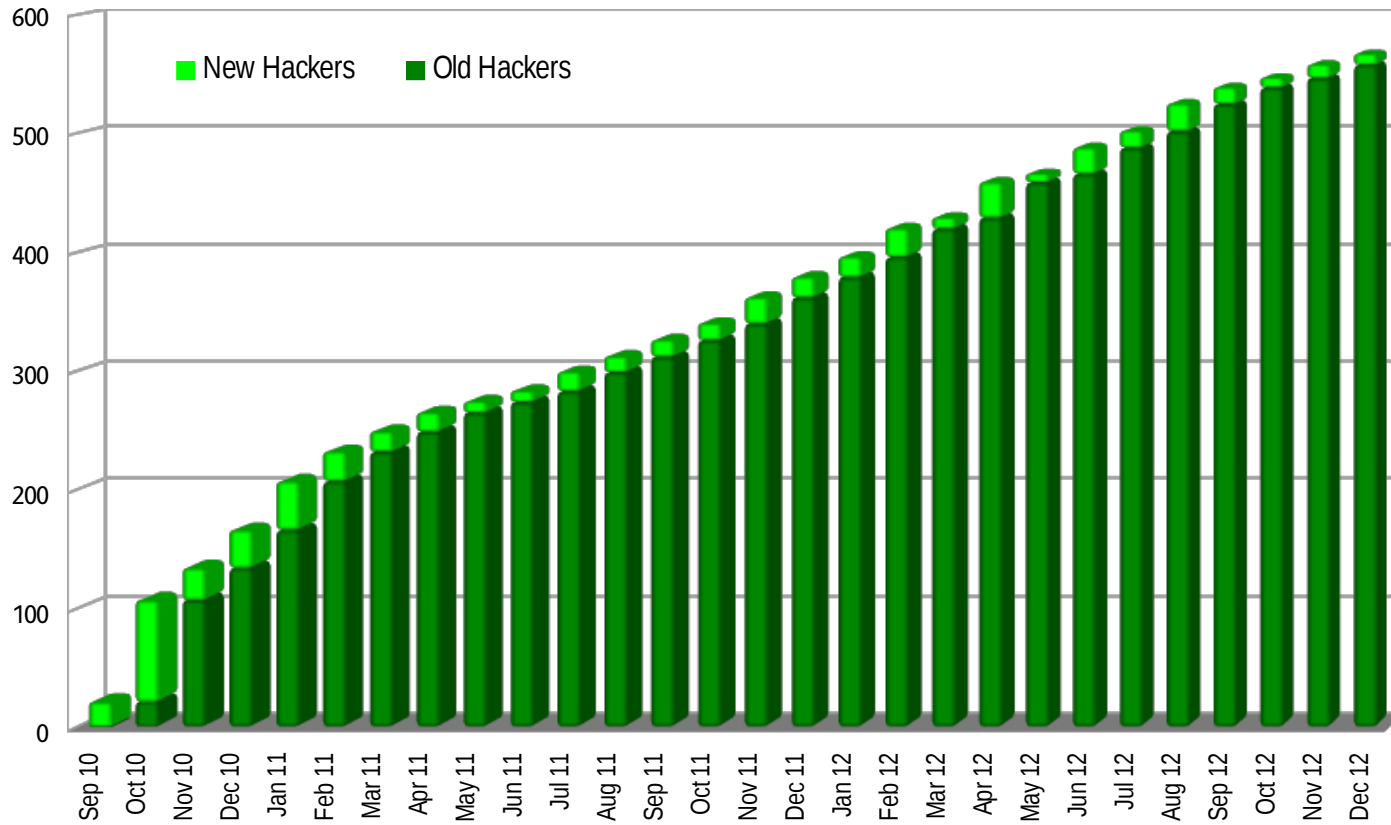
- 1 Preamble
 - 1.1 Getting a build - if necessary
 - 1.2 Completed easy hacks
- 2 Looking for Easy Hacks
- 3 Easy Hacks
 - 3.1 translate German comments, removing redundant ones
 - 3.2 remove all the bogus comments lying around
 - 3.2.1 Progress
 - 3.3 remove non-compiled / dead code
 - 3.4 find / fix all German spellings in internal APIs
 - 3.5 Remove obsolete product pieces
 - 3.6 hunt and destroy obsolete macros
 - 3.7 Improve build with/without symbols
 - 3.8 Add README files to top-level module directories
 - 3.9 Clean up document type association on Linux
 - 3.10 expunge duplicate enumerations in vcl
 - 3.11 Simplify the download of Windows dependencies
 - 3.12 Fix duplicate longname IDs



Huge Mentoring Effort



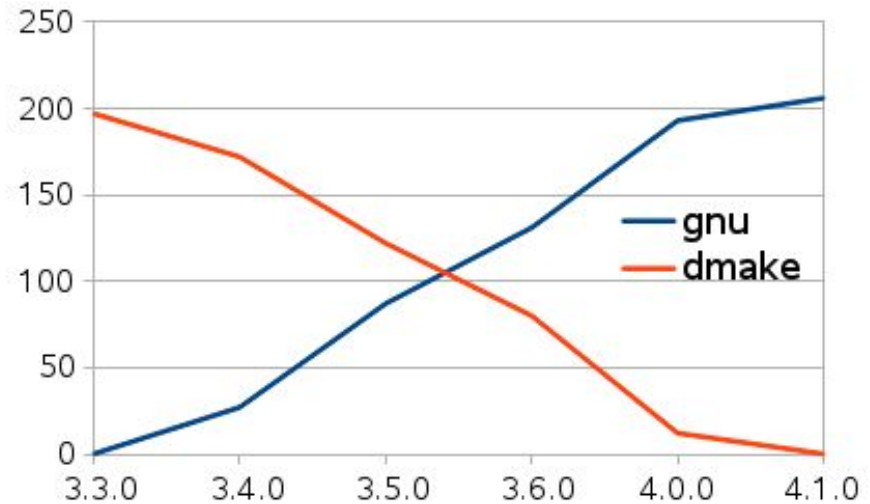
Cumulative Number of LibreOffice New Code Committers



GNUmake: 1 make to build ~10k wide

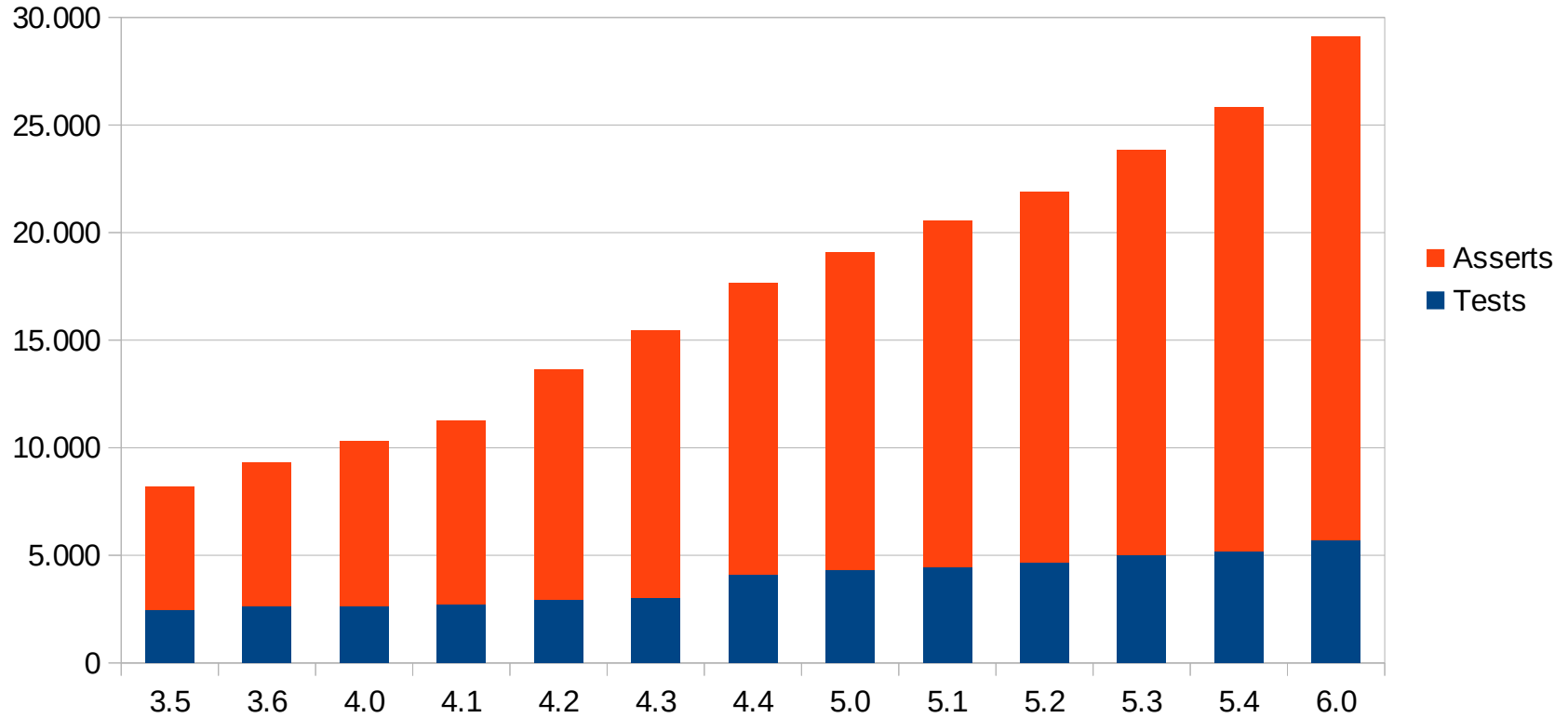
- Completed re-write of legacy perl + dmake build system ...
- Carl Fogel: "LibreOffice is now ridiculously easy to build"

gnumake vs. dmake by module count



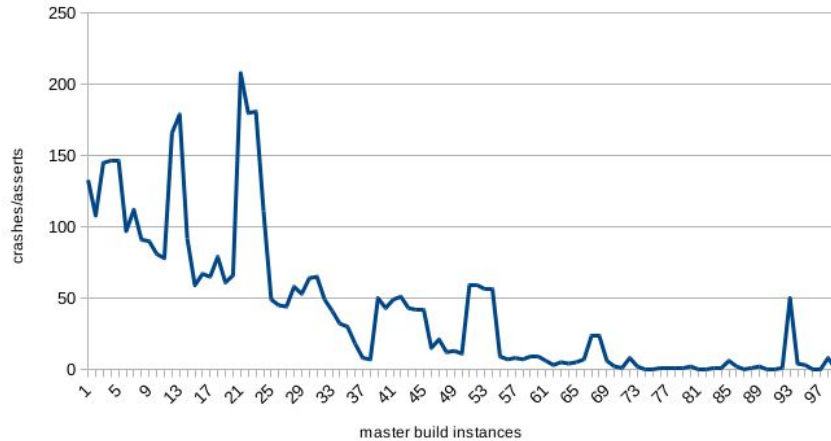
Growth in unit tests over time

count of various CPPUNIT macros

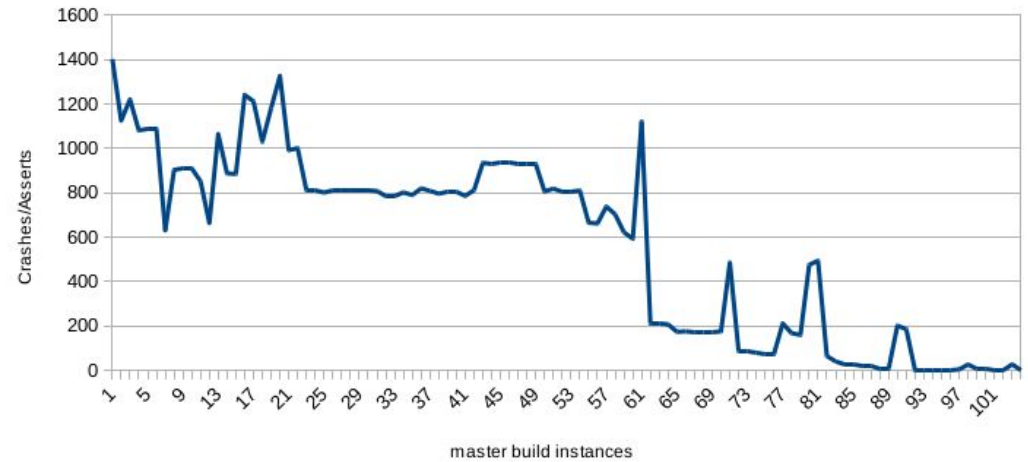


Systematic Load Crash Testing

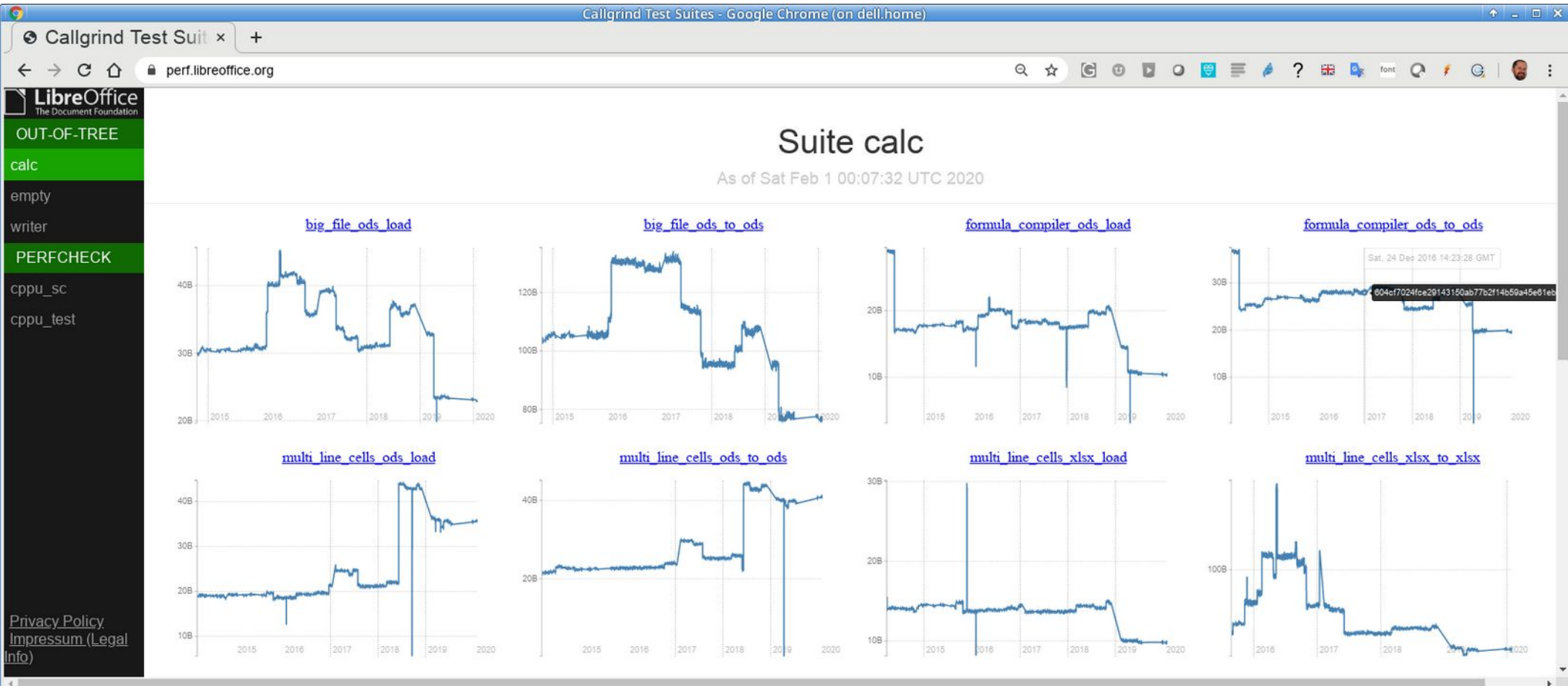
Import crashes over time



Export crashes over time

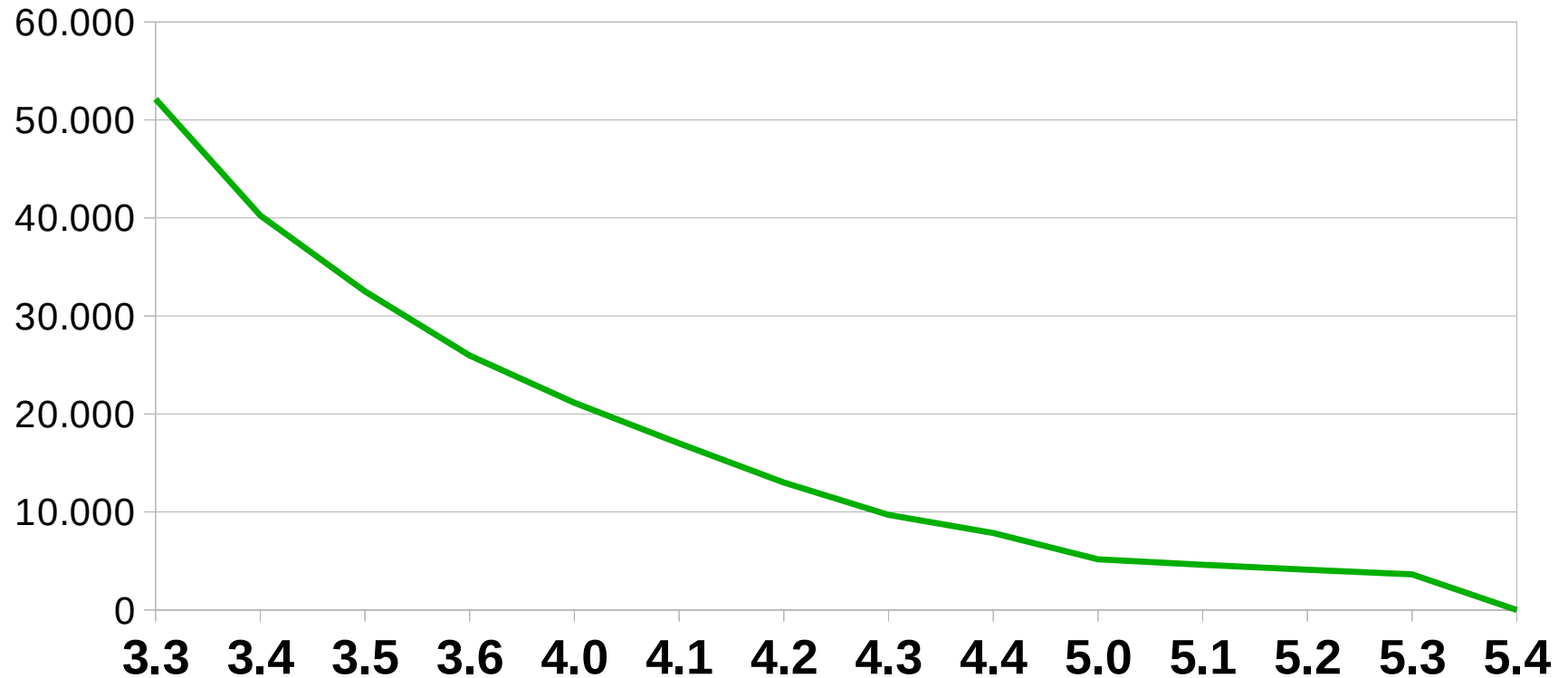


Callgrind Based Automated Testing



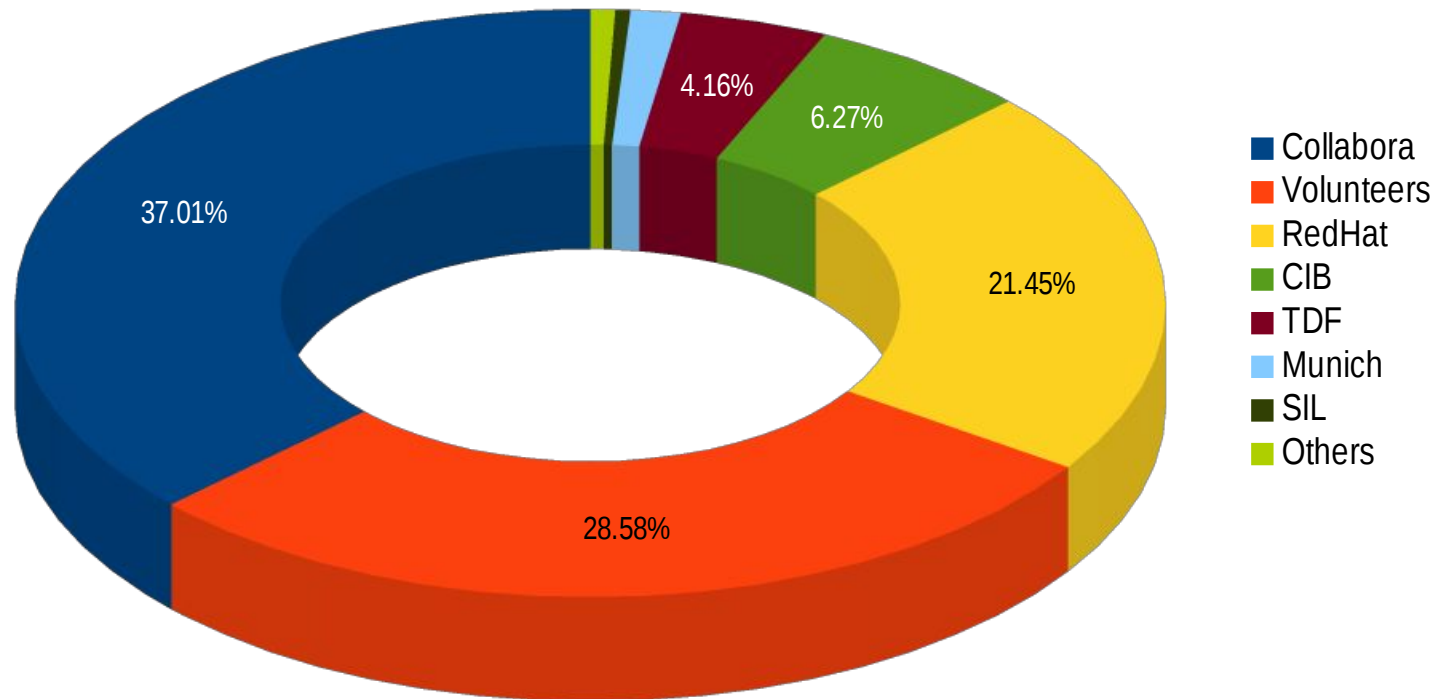
German Comment Translation

Detected lines of German comment



Git Commits by Organization

LibreOffice Git Commits (Last Two Years)



Coverity Scan Score 2020

Sep 12, 2020

Last Analyzed

6,133,797

Lines of Code Analyzed

0.00

Defect Density

Defect changes since previous build dated Sep 09, 2020

1

Newly detected

2

Eliminated

Defects by status for current build

25,968

Total defects

1

Outstanding

328

Dismissed

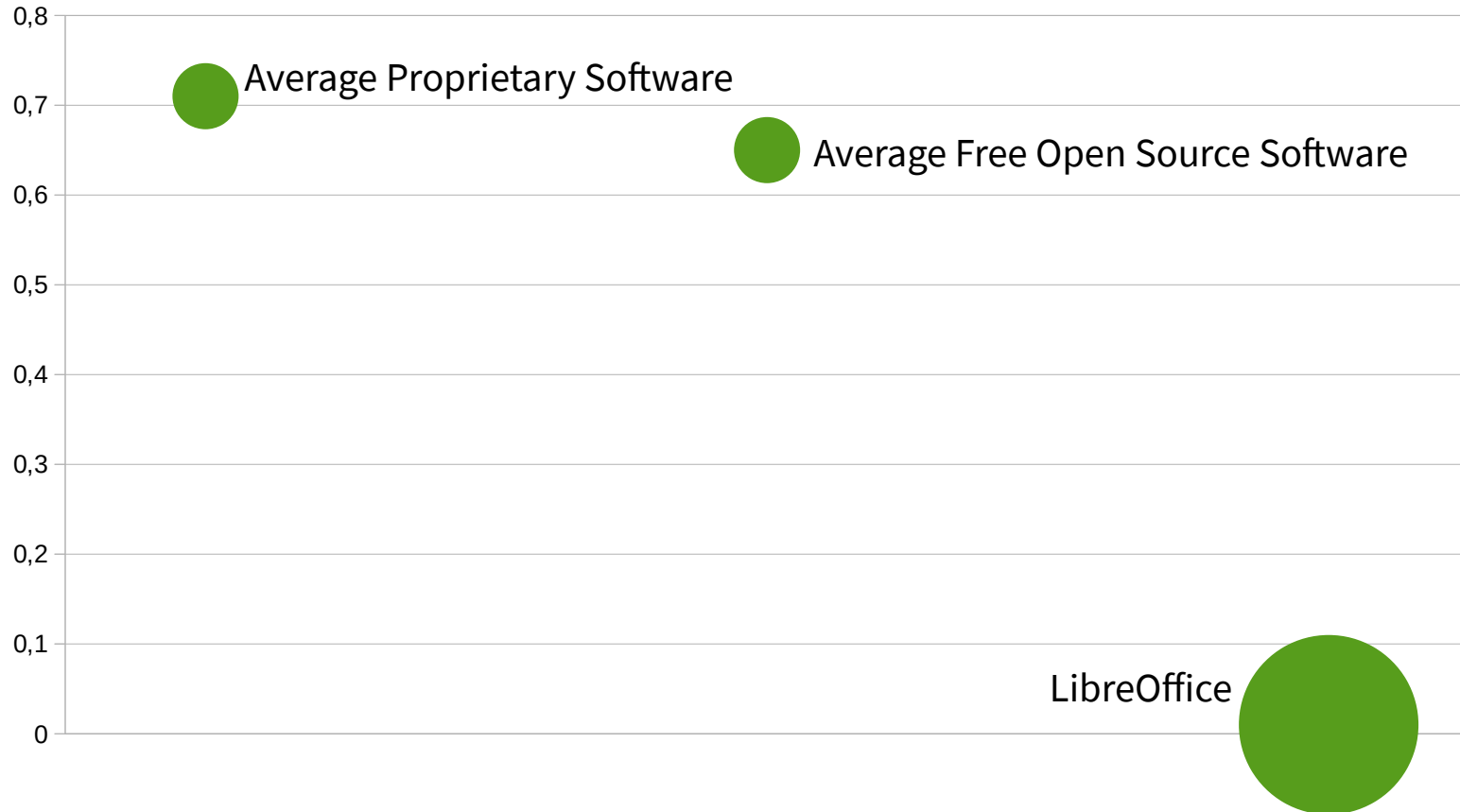
25,639

Fixed

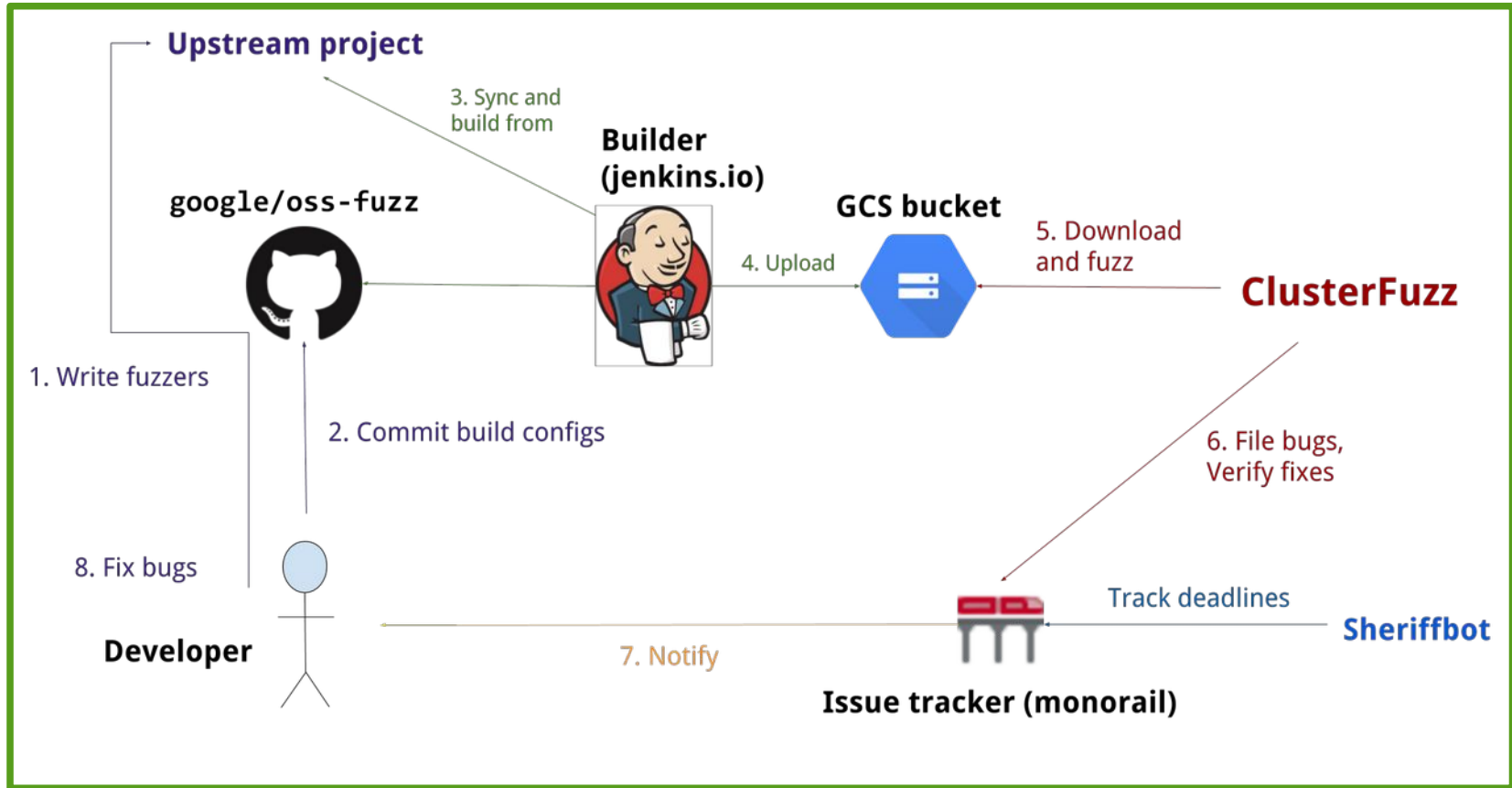


Issues x 1000 Lines of Source Code

Source Code Scan by Coverity Scan (since 2015)

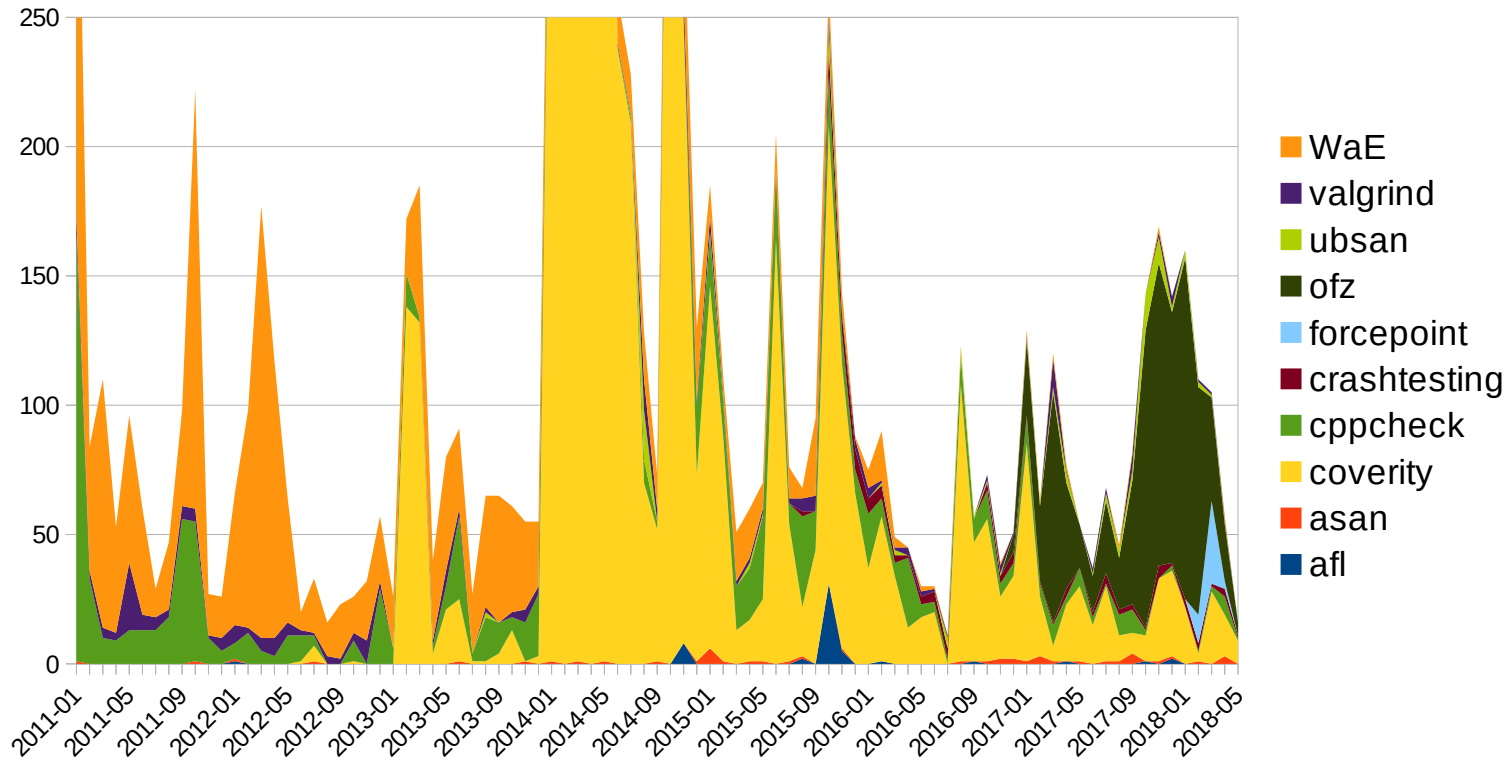


Google's OSS-Fuzz

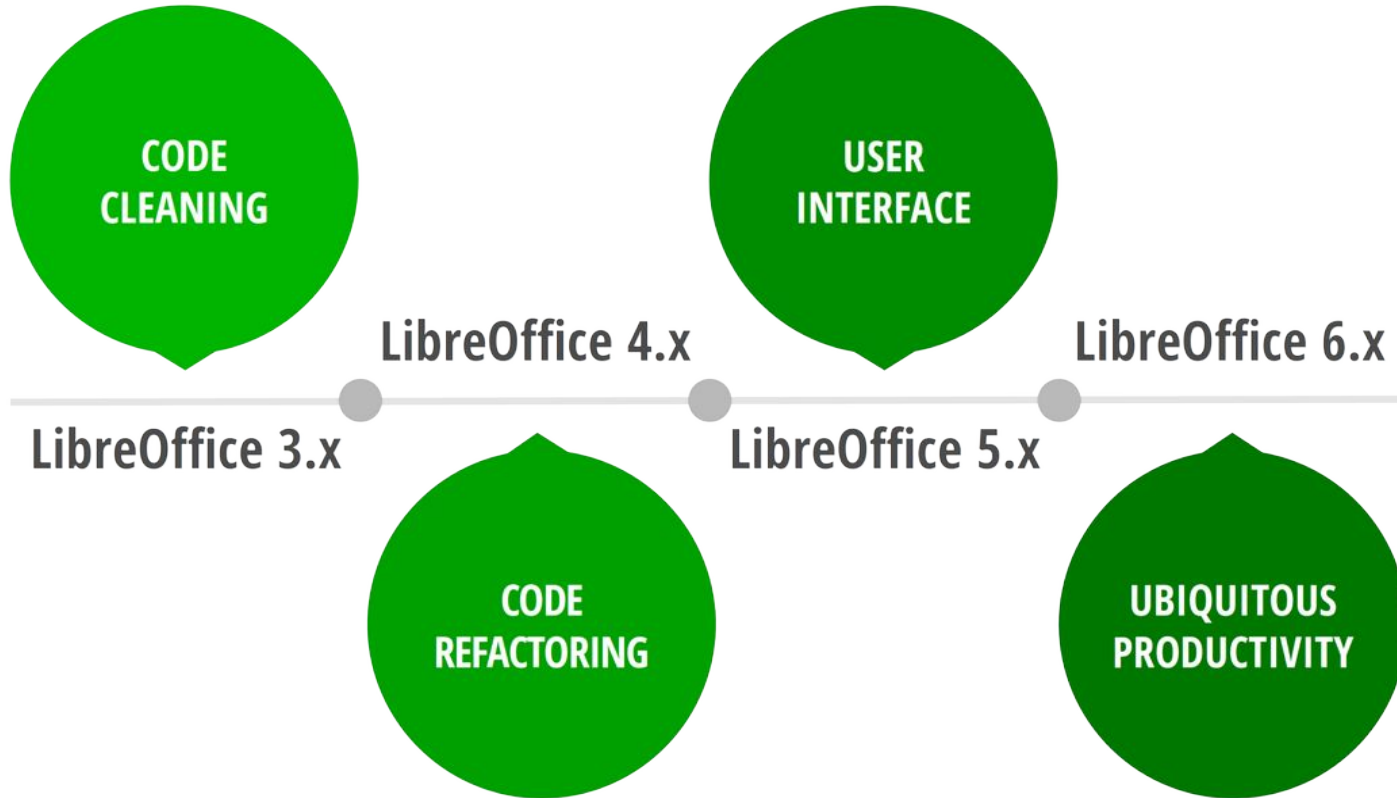


Commits Based on Fuzzing

Commits per month easily attributable to various tools



Development Cycles



Achievements

- Reduced footprint of the software
- Undertaken long awaited code renovation
- Removed tens of thousands lines of dead code
- Removed deprecated libraries
- Translated many German comments to English
- Many other code renovation actions
- All: paying down substantial technical debt
- Using 20'th Century C++ constructs



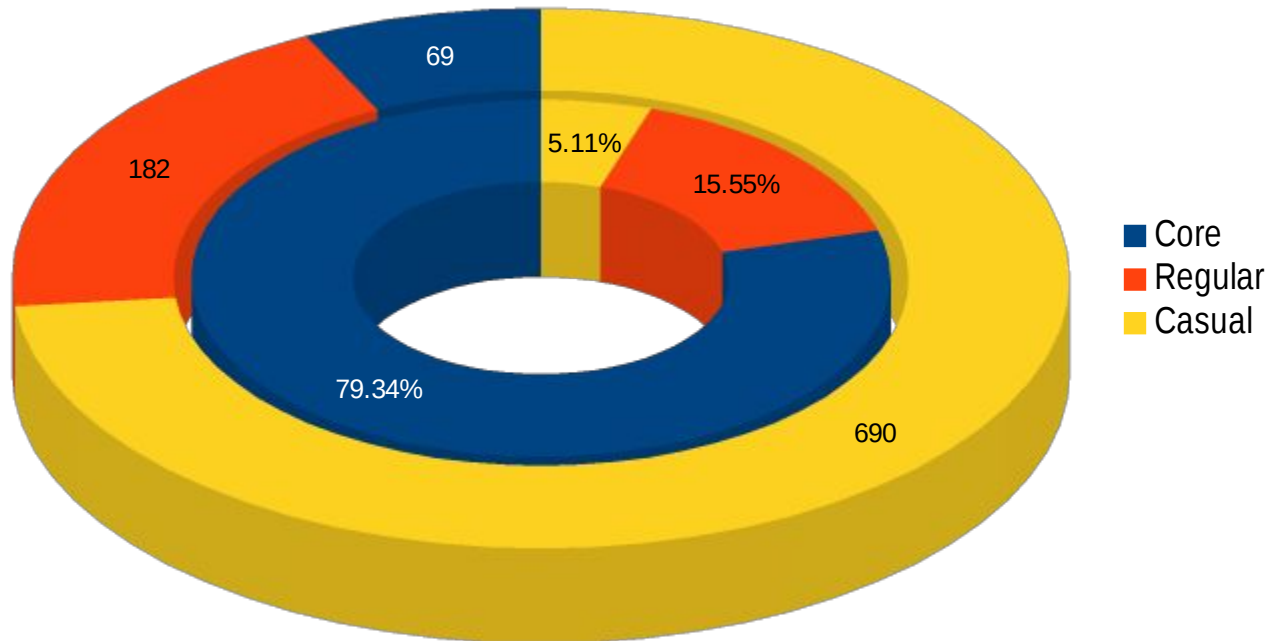


COMMUNITY

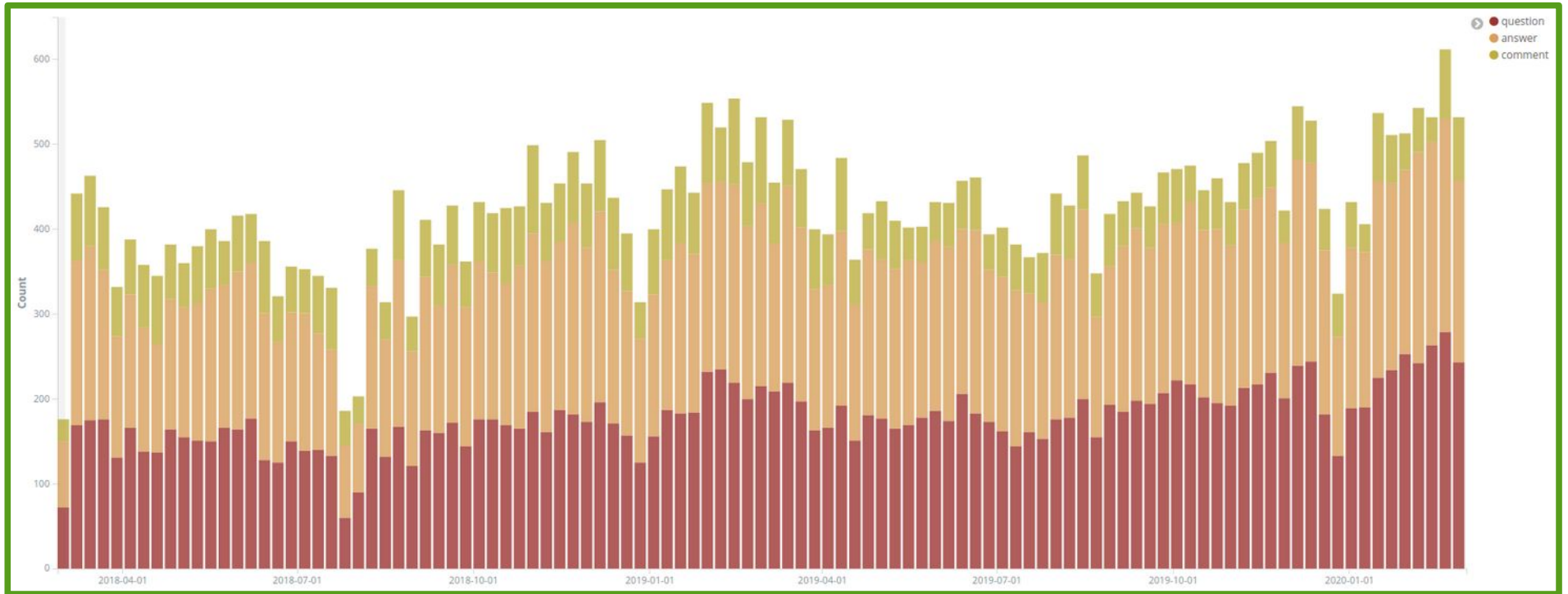


Community by Numbers

Community by Numbers
People Outside - Contributions Inside



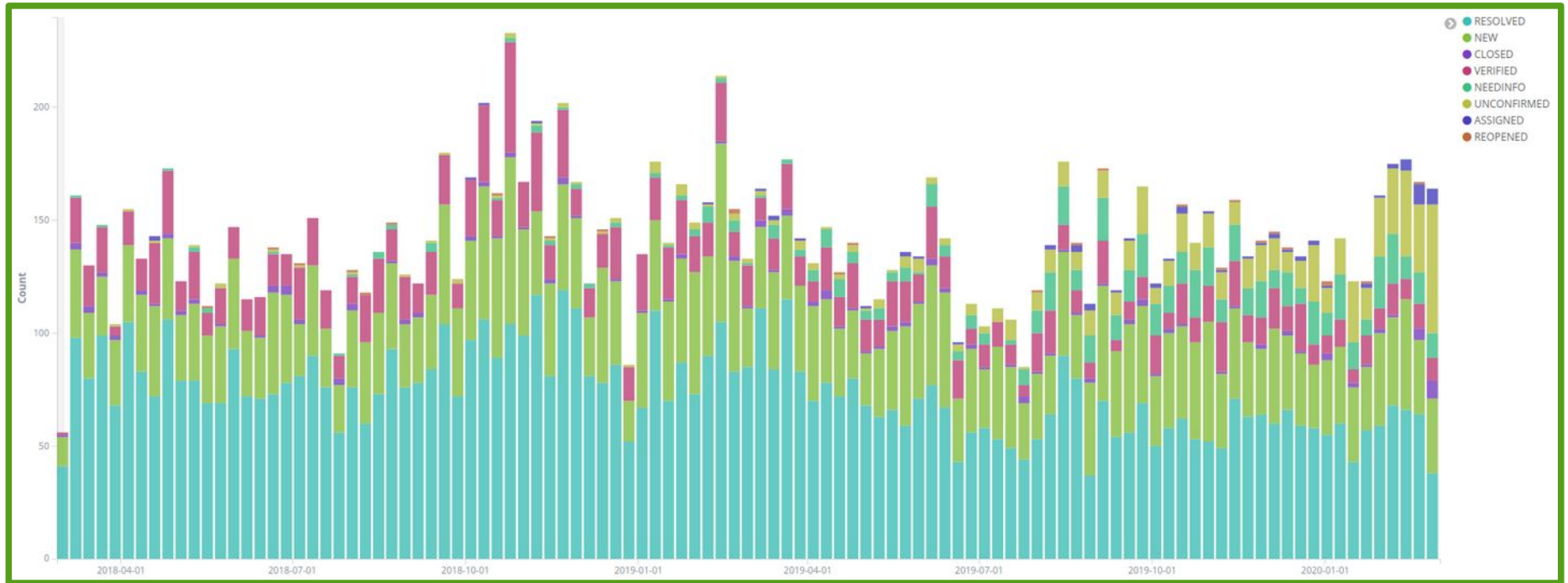
Ask Q&A and Comments



March 2018 – February 2020



Bugzilla Issues by Status



March 2018 – February 2020

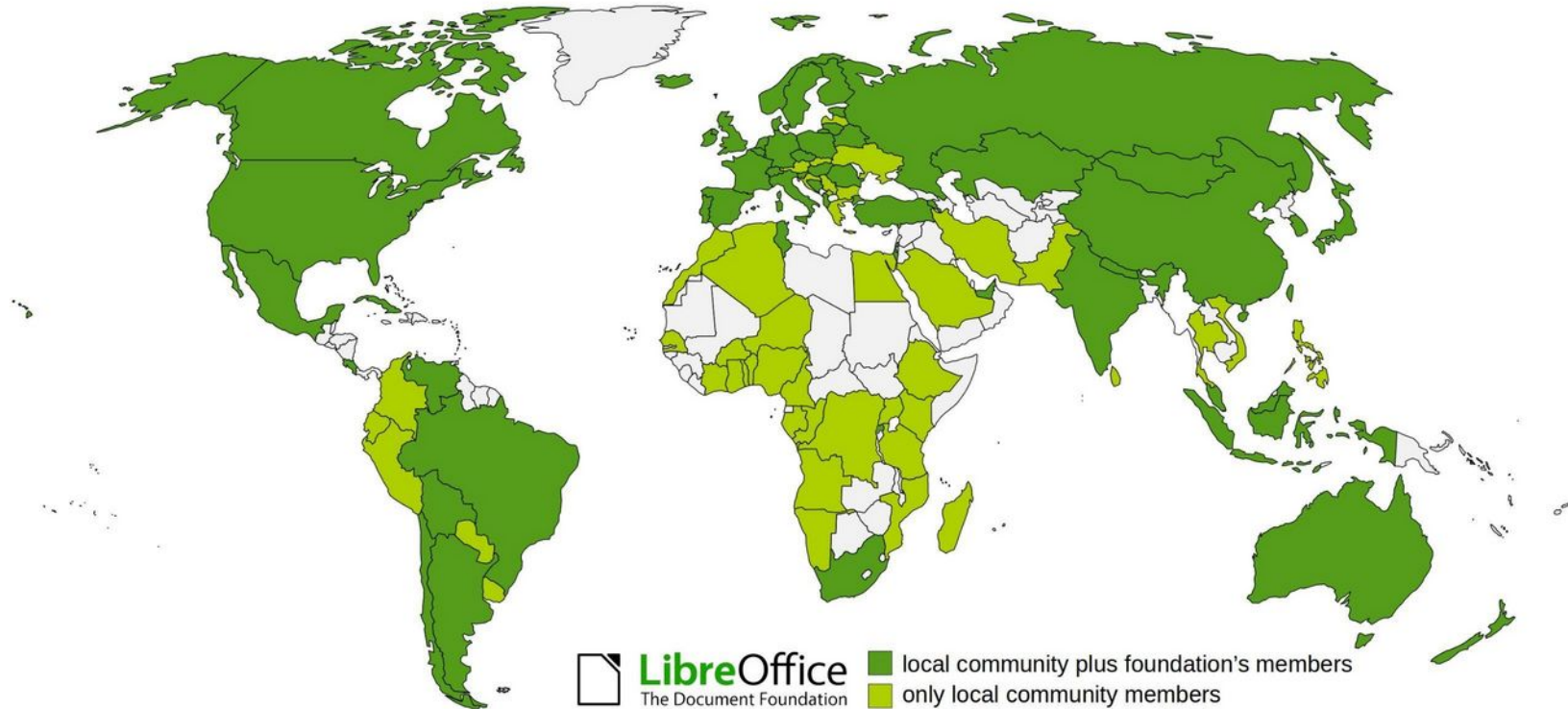


Native-Language Communities

- **Localization teams are growing** (Weblate stats)
 - 145 active languages
 - ~119 shipping languages
 - **4605** users
 - 404532 translations made
- **Thanks to so many for their hard work translating !**



LibreOffice Community



LibreOffice
The Document Foundation



■ local community plus foundation's members
■ only local community members

LibOCon Paris 2011



LibOCon Berlin 2012



LibOCon Milan 2013



LibOCon Bern 2014



LibOCon Aarhus 2015



LibOCon Brno 2016



LibOCon Rome 2017



LibOCon Tirana 2018



LibOCon Almería 2019





What is Technology Sovereignty?

Technology sovereignty is the ability of a state or a federation of states to provide the technologies it deems critical for its welfare, competitiveness, and ability to act, and to be able to develop these or source them from other economic areas without one-sided structural dependency

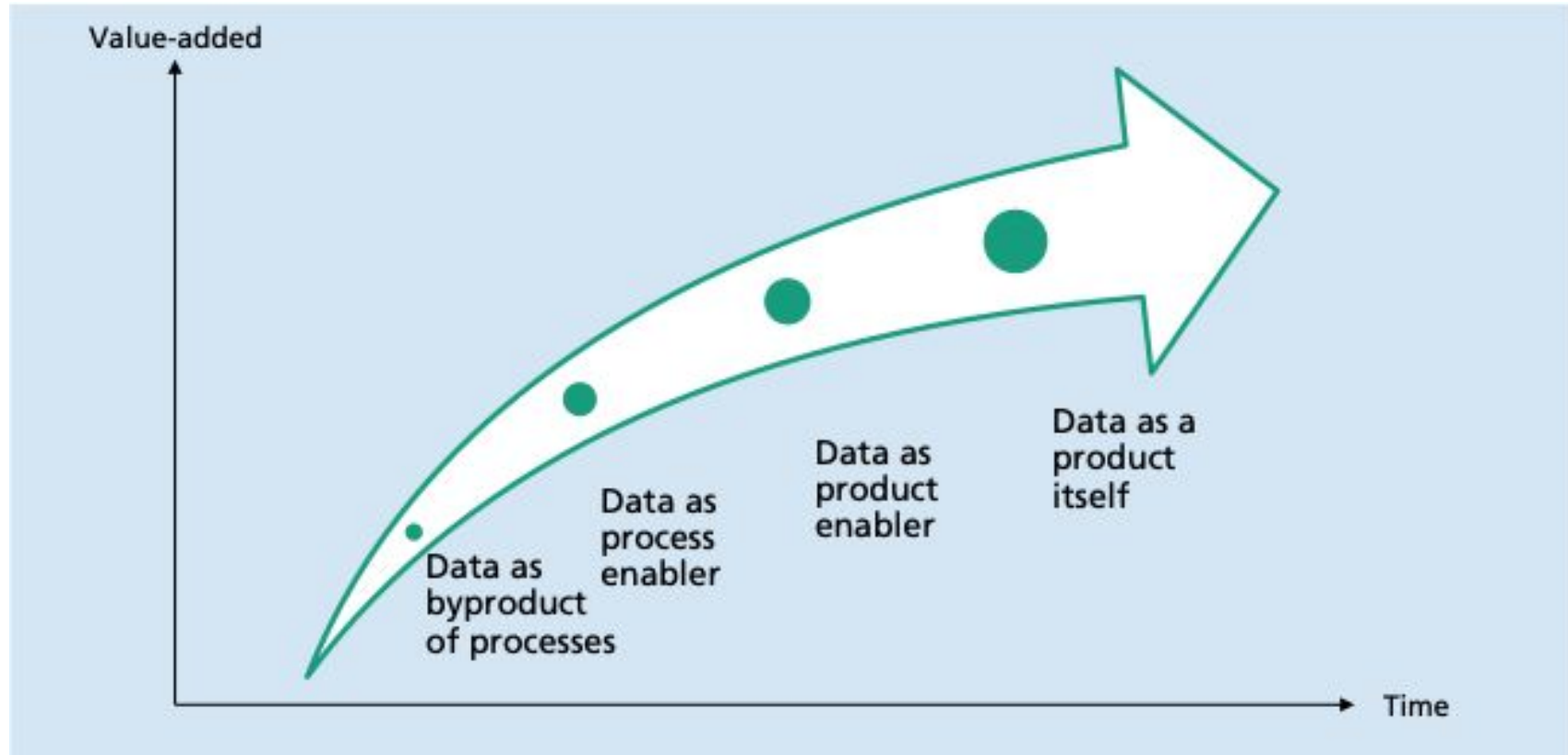


How to Achieve Technology Sovereignty?

Actively influencing standards to direct international markets towards our own technologies as well as patent pools or Open Source software and hardware which prevent monopolization and thus structural dependencies



Evolution of Data





amazon

UBER

Microsoft

Google

f

TESLA

Enabling the Data Commons

- Can we regain control of our data?
- We want to decide who to share it with, under which rules, when and for what purpose
- One can decide in a democratic way based on trust but if data is a monopoly of a few, collective intelligence is lost...





Open Document Format

the true document standard
which offers freedom of choice



Open Document Format

- **Independent** from a single product: anyone can write a software that handles an open format
- **Interoperable**: allows the transparent sharing of data between heterogeneous systems
- **Neutral**: it does not force the user to adopt – and often buy – a specific product, but leaves a wide choice based on features/quality vs price ratio
- **Perennial**: protects user developed contents from the “evolution” based obsolescence of technology



Basic Concepts

- ODF is solid and robust
- ODF is consistent across OS
- ODF is truly interoperable
- ODF is predictable
- **ODF is the best standard file format for users of personal productivity SW**




Digital Document

- Can be used only by those who have access to the decoder
- Primary purpose of a digital document is to use it in the future
- It should be readable and interpretable as long as possible, and ideally forever




Lock In

**WE CANNOT
READ YOUR
DOCUMENTS**



DOCUMENTFREEDOM.ORG



Microsoft

PSF

How to Lock-in Your Clients

How Professional Services Firms Can Create Compelling Value for Clients Using Collaborative Technologies

Ross Dawson
CEO, Advanced Human Technologies
Author, *Living Networks* and *Developing Knowledge-Based Client Relationships*

January 2004

» A STRATEGIC WHITE PAPER FROM MICROSOFT BUSINESS SOLUTIONS

Importance of the HTML Standard

- It was the standardization of the HTML format that allowed the web to take off. And not just the fact that it's a standard, but the fact that it's open and royalty-free...
- Had HTML not been free and open, and a proprietary technology, the business of selling HTML and competing products would have been born...
- This means we need standards, because this avoids competition over technology, and fuels the value-added business built on the platform...

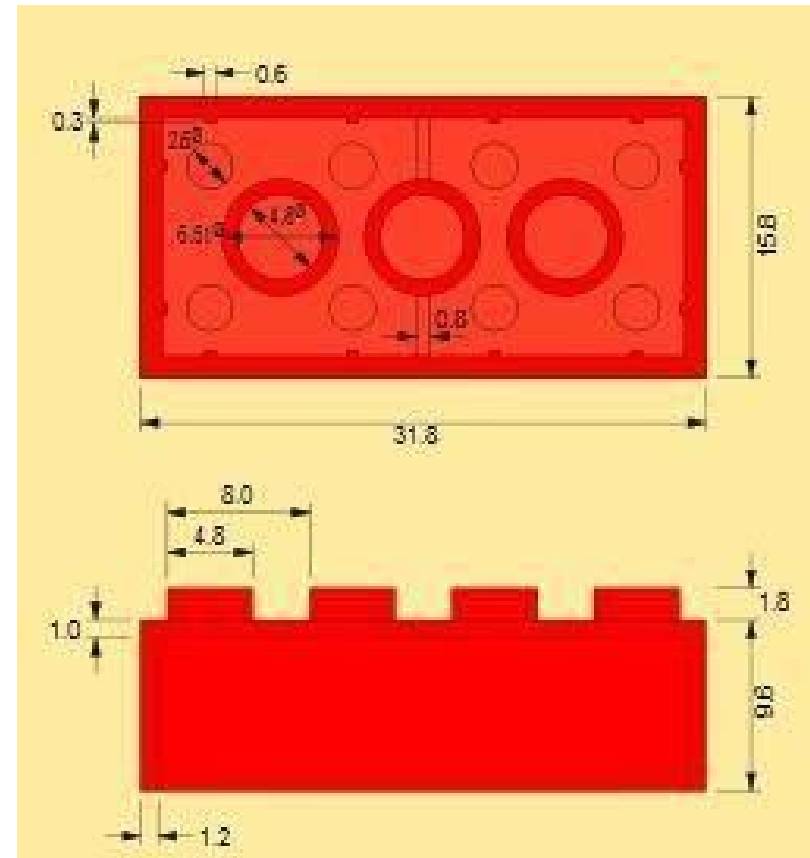


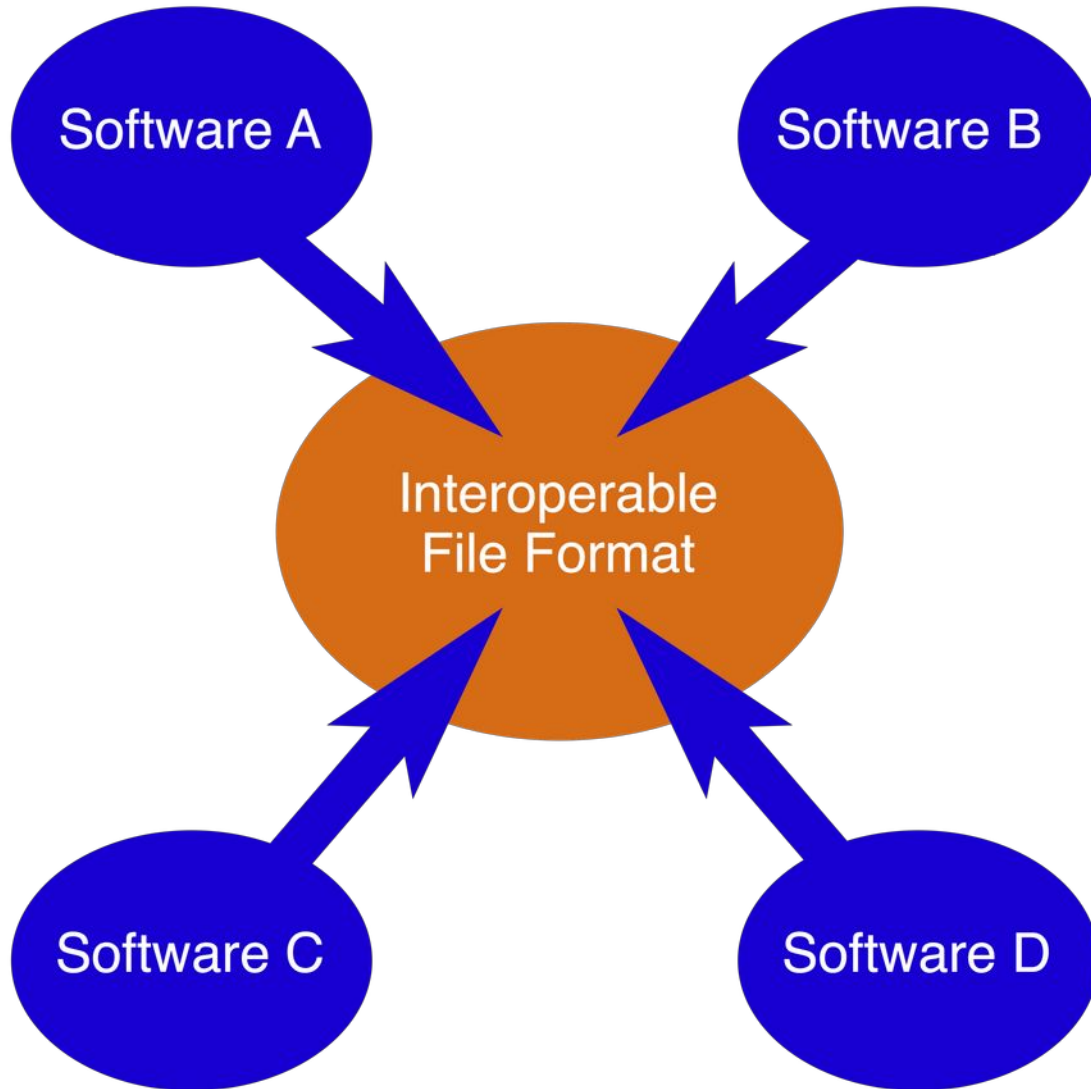
***Tim Berners-Lee, CERN
world wide web inventor***

Standard and Interoperability

Interoperability is the ability of information and communication technology (ICT) systems, as well as of the business processes they support, to exchange data and enable the sharing of information and knowledge.

European Interoperability Framework, IDABC

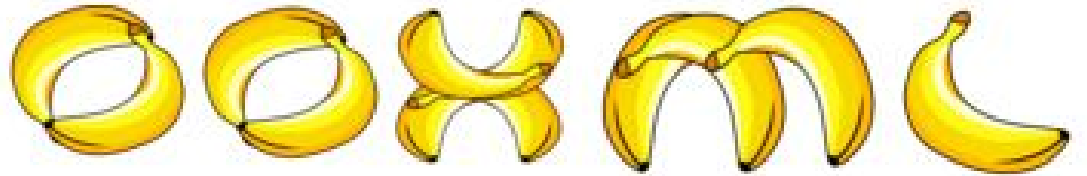




Digging into Document Formats



ODF[™]



The Banana standard for your worst Office documents



OOXML Transitional and Strict

- As of 2020, the Office default for .docx, .xlsx and .pptx is Transitional OOXML, a proprietary document format which was created as a bridge from legacy MS Office formats and the approved ISO Standard.
- OOXML Strict is the ISO approved open standard, but being the non publicized last option on MS Office “file, save as...” menu has not been adopted, so 100% of existing OOXML files we are referring to are proprietary (non standard).



OOXML Strict Standard Support

- MS Office 2010: NO
- MS Office 2013: YES, but default is Transitional
- MS Office 2016: YES, but default is Transitional
- MS Office 2019: YES, but default is Transitional
- MS Office macOS: NO
- MS Office 365: NO
- According to Microsoft statements in 2007, OOXML Strict should have been the default since Office 2010



ODF Philosophy

- The philosophy behind the ODF standard document format was to design a mechanism in a "vendor neutral" manner from the ground up using existing standards wherever possible
- Although this means that software vendors would need to tweak their individual packages more than if they continued down their original routes the benefits for interoperability were important enough to justify the move



OOXML Philosophy

- The OOXML pseudo-standard document format appears to be designed by Microsoft for Microsoft products, and to inter-operate with the Microsoft environment
- Little thought appears to have been exercised for interoperability with non-Microsoft environments or compliance with established vendor-neutral standards



ODF vs OOXML Strategic Difference

- ODF has been designed as a document standard for the next 20-50 years, to liberate users from the lock-in strategy built into yesterday's and today's proprietary formats, and foster interoperability
- OOXML has been designed as a pseudo-standard document format to propagate yesterday's document issues and lock-in strategy for the next 20-50 years, to the detriment of users and interoperability



Standardization Process

ODF

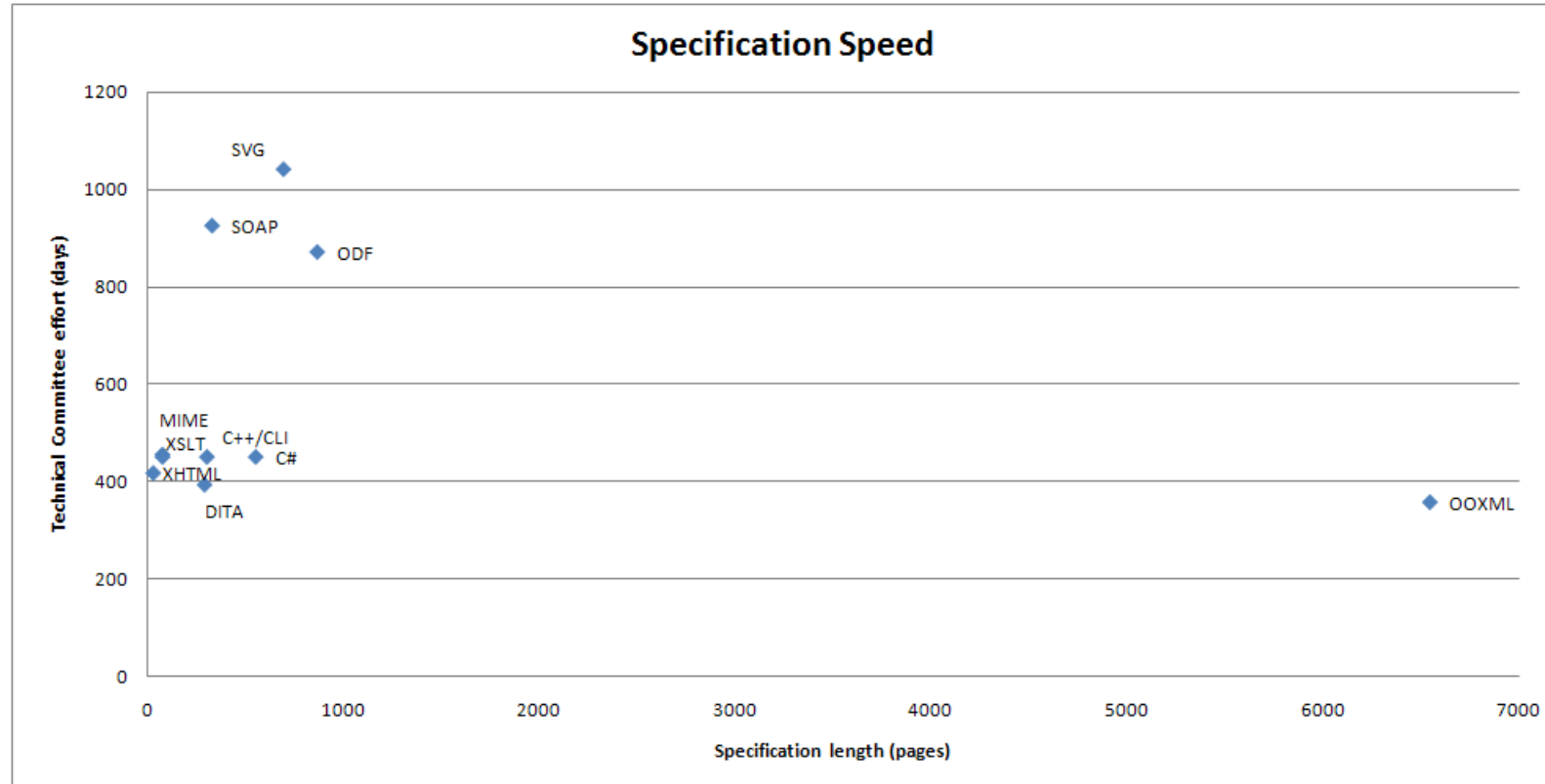
- Based on OOo XML format
- Dec 12, 2002: document format presented to OASIS
- May 1, 2005: ODF released by OASIS
- Nov 16, 2005: ODF presented to ISO/IEC JTC1 based on Publicly Available Specification (PAS)
- May 3, 2006: ODF approved as ISO/IEC IS 26300 standard
- Review: 720 paged in 1239 days

OOXML

- Based on Microsoft Office 2003 XML format
- Dec 15, 2005: document format presented to ECMA
- Dec 31, 2006: ECMA standard approved by General Assembly
- Jan 31, 2007: OOXML presented to ISO/IEC JTC1 based on Fast Track
- Mar 31, 2008: OOXML pseudo standard approved
- Review: 7200 pages in 838 days



Specification Speed Comparison



Reuse of Existing Standards

ODF

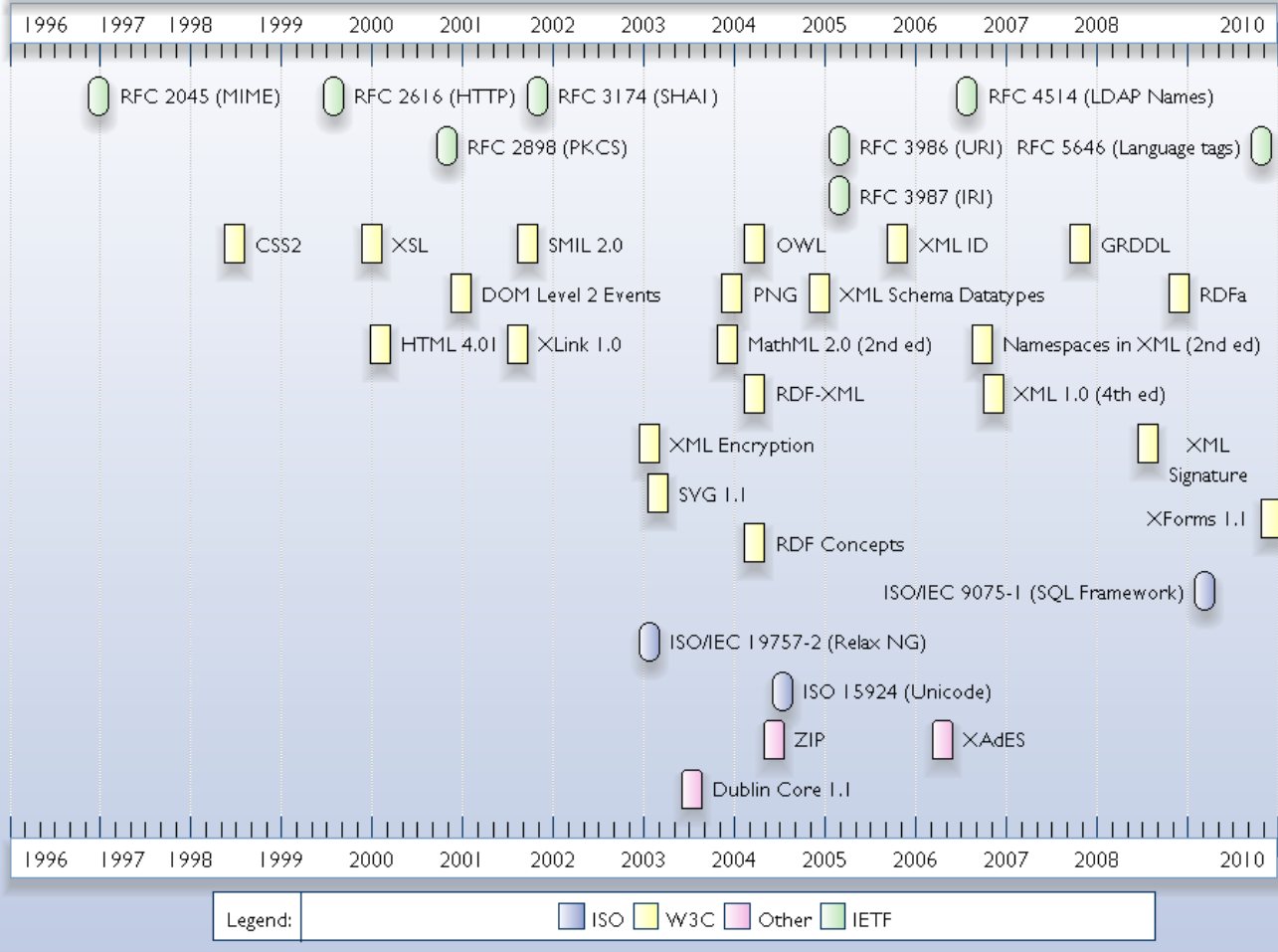
- Dublin Core
- XLS:FO
- SVG
- MathML
- XLink
- SMIL
- XForms



OOXML

- Dublin Core

ODF Normative References



The Bigger Truth

- Без муке нема науке
 - No pain, no gain
- Без алата нема заната
 - No tools, no craft



LibreOffice (ODT)

<text:p>Без муке нема науке</text:p>

<text:p>No pain, no gain</text:p>

<text:p>Без алата нема заната</text:p>

<text:p>No tools, no craft</text:p>



MS Office Windows (DOCX)

<w:t>Без</w:t>

<w:t xml:space="preserve"> </w:t>

<w:t>муке</w:t>

<w:t xml:space="preserve"> </w:t>

<w:t>нема</w:t>

<w:t xml:space="preserve"> </w:t>

<w:t>науке</w:t>

<w:t>No pain, no gain</w:t>

<w:t>Без</w:t>

<w:t xml:space="preserve"> </w:t>

<w:t>алата</w:t>

<w:t xml:space="preserve"> </w:t>

<w:t>нема</w:t>

<w:t xml:space="preserve"> </w:t>

<w:t>заната</w:t>

<w:t>No tools, no craft</w:t>



MS Office macOS (DOCX)

<w:t>Без</w:t>

<w:t xml:space="preserve"> </w:t>

<w:t>муке</w:t>

<w:t xml:space="preserve"> </w:t>

<w:t>нема</w:t>

<w:t xml:space="preserve"> </w:t>

<w:t>науке</w:t>

<w:t>No pain, no gain</w:t>

<w:t>Без</w:t>

<w:t xml:space="preserve"> </w:t>

<w:t>алата</w:t>

<w:t xml:space="preserve"> </w:t>

<w:t>нема</w:t>

<w:t xml:space="preserve"> </w:t>

<w:t>заната</w:t>

<w:t>No tools, no craft</w:t>



MS Office 365 (DOCX)

<w:t>Без муке нема науке</w:t>

<w:t>No pain, no gain</w:t>

<w:t>Без алата нема заната</w:t>

<w:t xml:space="preserve">No tools, no </w:t>

<w:t>craft</w:t>



Brain & Computer

ODF (LibreOffice)

- Writer
fo:color="#FF0000"
- Calc
fo:color="#FF0000"
- Impress
fo:color="#FF0000"

OOXML (MS Office)

- Word
w:color w:val="FF0000"
- Excel
color rgb="FFFF0000"
- PowerPoint
a:srgbClr val="FF0000"



FILE HOME INSERISCI LAYOUT DI PAGINA FORMULE

Taglia Copia Copia formato

Calibri 11

01/02/1900

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	01/02/1900					
2	02/02/1900					
3	03/02/1900					
4	04/02/1900					
5	05/02/1900					
6	06/02/1900					
7	07/02/1900					
8	08/02/1900					
9	09/02/1900					
10	10/02/1900					
11	11/02/1900					
12	12/02/1900					
13	13/02/1900					
14	14/02/1900					
15	15/02/1900					
16	16/02/1900					
17	17/02/1900					
18	18/02/1900					
19	19/02/1900					
20	20/02/1900					
21	21/02/1900					
22	22/02/1900					
23	23/02/1900					
24	24/02/1900					
25	25/02/1900					
26	26/02/1900					
27	27/02/1900					
28	28/02/1900					
29	29/02/1900					
30						

OOXML
Microsoft
Office

Untitled 2 - LibreOffice Calc

File Edit View Insert Format Tools Data Window Help

Arial 10

G10

	A	B	C	D
1	01/02/1900			
2	02/02/1900			
3	03/02/1900			
4	04/02/1900			
5	05/02/1900			
6	06/02/1900			
7	07/02/1900			
8	08/02/1900			
9	09/02/1900			
10	10/02/1900			
11	11/02/1900			
12	12/02/1900			
13	13/02/1900			
14	14/02/1900			
15	15/02/1900			
16	16/02/1900			
17	17/02/1900			
18	18/02/1900			
19	19/02/1900			
20	20/02/1900			
21	21/02/1900			
22	22/02/1900			
23	23/02/1900			
24	24/02/1900			
25	25/02/1900			
26	26/02/1900			
27	27/02/1900			
28	28/02/1900			
29	01/03/1900			
30				

ODF
LibreOffice



Writing Dates the Excel Way

Event	Calc	Excel
Italo Vignoli Birthday	12/08/1954	19948
Italo Vignoli Graduation	19/11/1978	28813
Italo Vignoli First Job	01/10/1981	29860
Italo Vignoli First Computer	01/09/1983	30560
Italo Vignoli Wedding	08/09/1984	30933
Italo Vignoli Installs OOo	02/01/2003	37623
LibreOffice Announcement	28/09/2010	40449

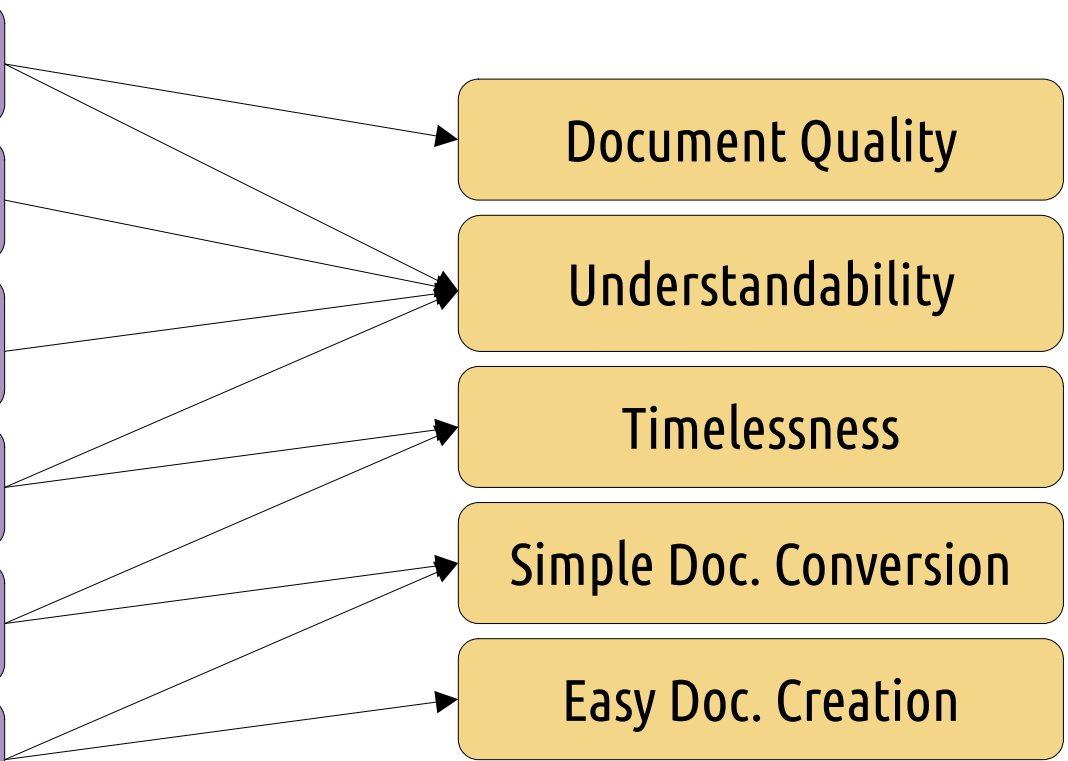


XML Design Advantages



XML Design Principles

- Easy Document Design
- Concise XML Documents
- No Need for Terseness
- Human Readability
- Simple Processor Devel.
- Support of Variety of Apps



Benefits for Digital Preservation

- Document Quality
- Understandability
- Timelessness
- Simple Doc. Conversion
- Easy Doc. Creation

OOXML Poor XML

- Poor names and inconsistent naming conventions for elements and attributes
- Ecma 376 contradicts the goals of XML which are
 - XML documents should be human-legible and reasonably clear
 - Terseness in XML markup is of minimal importance
- Instead, Ecma 376 often uses unclear names and inconsistent naming conventions
 - These include unnecessary vowel removals, name truncations, and unusual abbreviations, as described in next slide

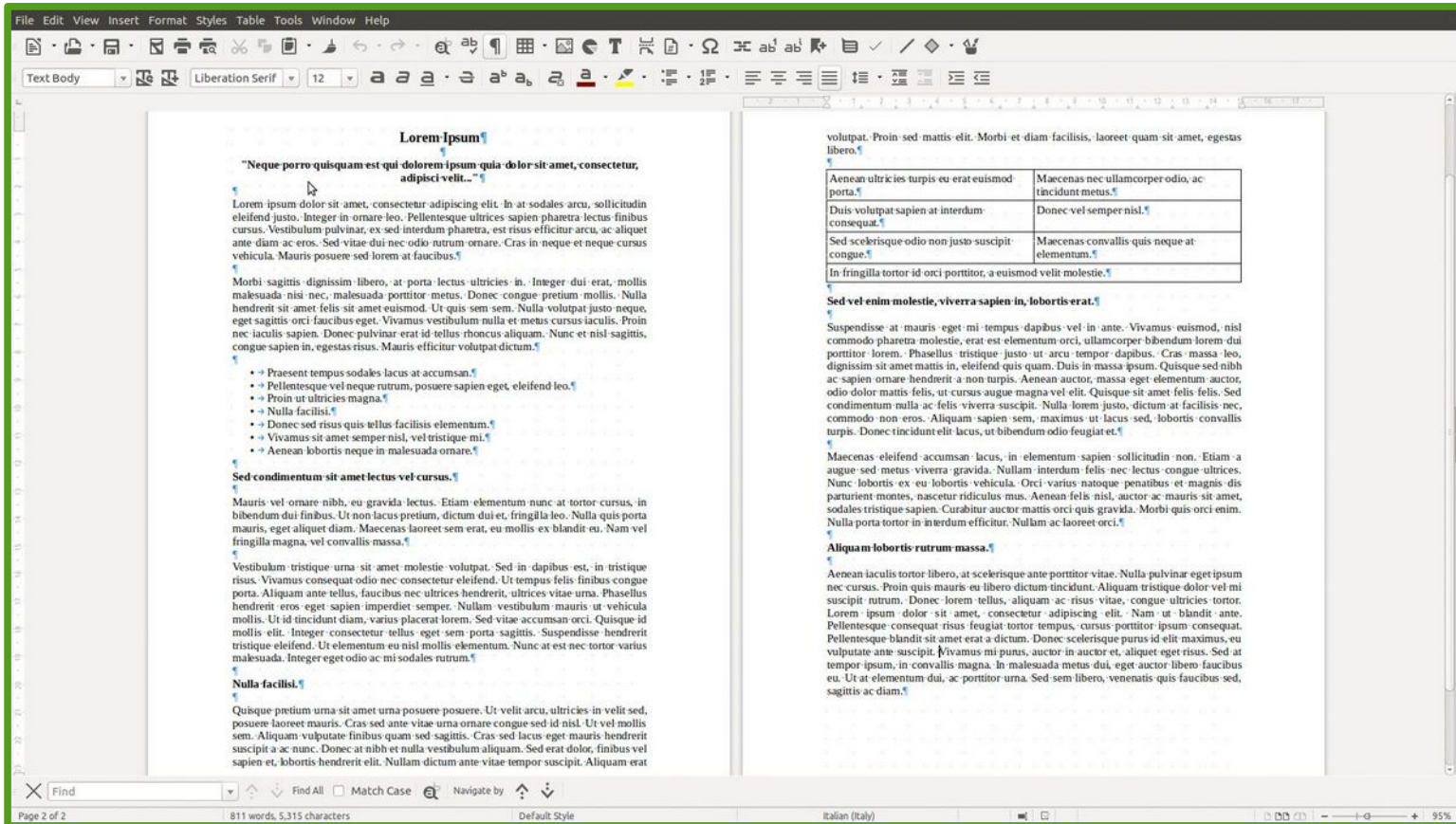


Differences in Tags and Tag Naming

- The OOXML has shorter tag names, which save file space and facilitates an increase in the speed used of “parsing” the data to convert it to the internal structures the application needs, but increases the number of tags needed in that format.
- The ODF naming is longer and more wordy as it follows the XML convention for naming tags, to ease interoperability when implementing the standard, while file space and slower parsing are offset by the fact there are fewer tags required in this format.



Comparison ODF/OOXML



The screenshot displays a word processing application window with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Insert, Format, Styles, Table, Tools, Window, Help) and a toolbar. The main editing area is split into two panes. The left pane shows a document with a heading "Lorem Ipsum", a quote "Neque porro quisquam est qui dolorem ipsum quia dolor sit amet, consectetur, adipisci velit...", and several paragraphs of placeholder text. A bulleted list is also present. The right pane shows a table with two columns and three rows, followed by more placeholder text. The status bar at the bottom indicates "Page 2 of 2", "811 words, 5,315 characters", "Default Style", and "Italian (Italy)".

Table:

Aenean ultricies turpis eu erat euismod porta.	Maecenas nec ullamcorper odio, ac tincidunt metus.
Duis volutpat sapien at interdum consequat.	Donec vel semper nisl.
Sed scelerisque odio non justo suscipit congue.	Maecenas convallis quis neque at elementum.



Length in Lines of the XML File

Version	Lines of XML
ODF 1.2 (any version of) LibreOffice	222
OOXML 2010 Transitional (MS Office Windows)	1040
OOXML 2011 Transitional (MS Office MacOS)	12854
OOXML 2013 Transitional (MS Office Windows)	1590
OOXML 2016 Transitional (MS Office Windows)	11667
OOXML 2016 Transitional (MS Office MacOS)	11646
OOXML 2019 Transitional (MS Office Windows)	7085



“Seasonality” of MS Office XML Files

Versione	Lines of XML
Windows OOXML 2013 Transitional Summer 2017	1590
Windows OOXML 2013 Transitional Winter 2018	13515
Windows OOXML 2016 Transitional Summer 2017	11667
Windows OOXML 2016 Transitional Winter 2018	969
Windows OOXML 2016 Transitional Fall 2018	11288
Windows OOXML 2016 Transitional Spring 2019	7085
MacOS OOXML 2016 Transitional Summer 2017	11646
MacOS OOXML 2016 Transitional Fall 2018	854
MacOS OOXML 2016 Transitional Spring 2019	7731



“Naive” Deductions

- All LibreOffice developers are genius
- All Microsoft Office are just i****s



“Real” Deductions

- Microsoft Office XML files are artificially filled with unnecessary content to reduce the chances that software other than Microsoft Office can open them correctly
- Microsoft has a clear commercial interest in opposing interoperability based on standard and open formats, to protect a market that is still worth more than \$25 billion
- So, documents created with Microsoft Office are standard on paper, but in reality they are built to fool users (and convince them that interoperability cannot exist)

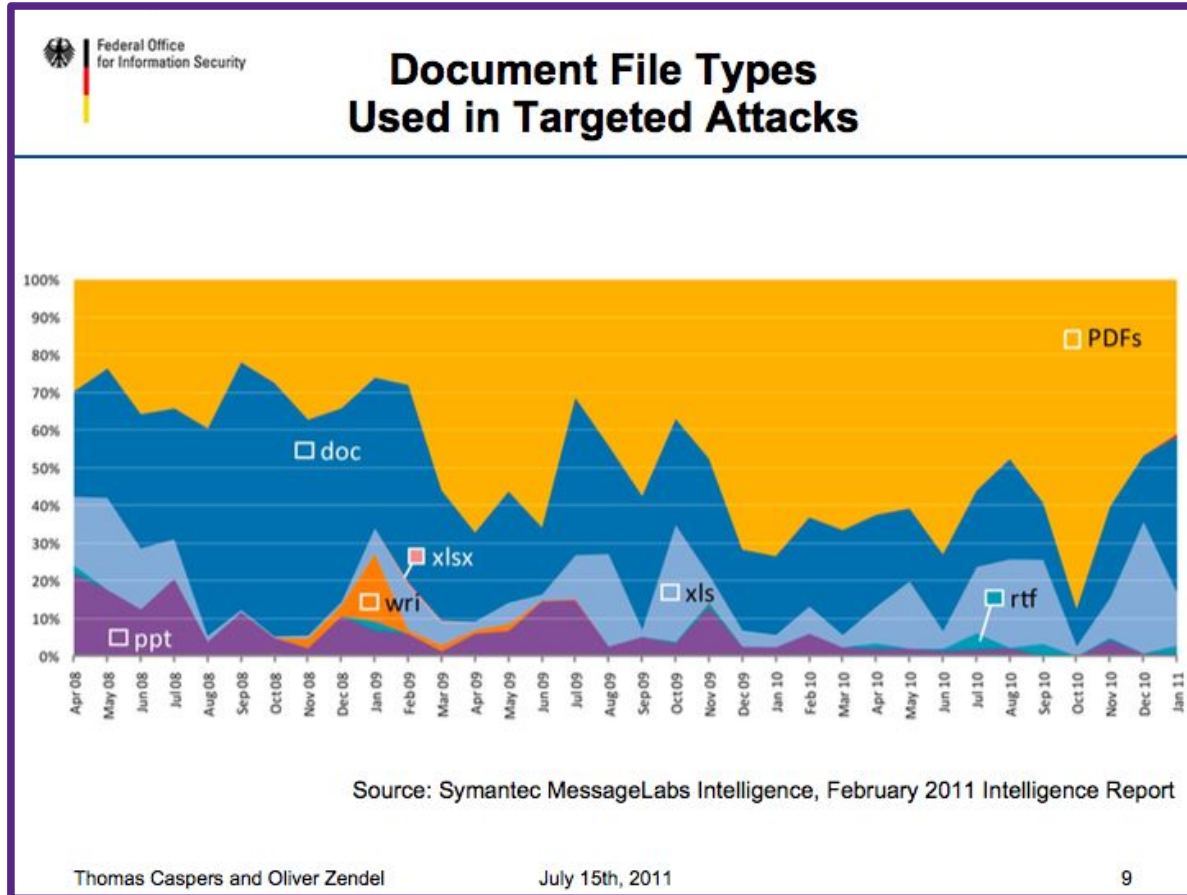


Simplicity vs Hidden Complexity

- **ODT / LibreOffice**
 - Reduced, very low or non existing complexity
 - XML files are human readable (as they should be)
- **OOXML / Microsoft Office**
 - Highest possible complexity vs technology
 - XML files are not human readable (contrary to what the XML standard language mandates)

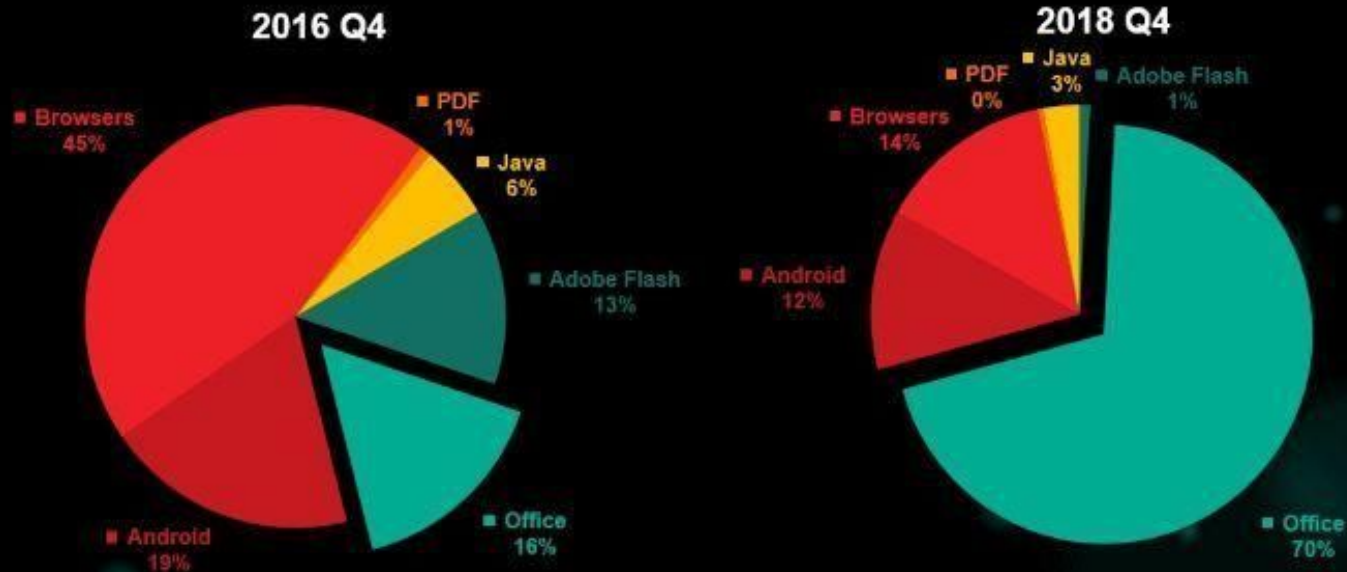


Document Vulnerabilities in 2011



Document Vulnerabilities in 2018

Targeted platforms by attacked users



Myth: OOXML is Better Documented

- No, more than 80% of OOXML huge documentation (over 7K pages) is used to “reinvent the wheel”:
 - Describe proprietary Microsoft formats adopted to replace available open standards (i.e, VML over SVG)
 - Describe OOXML incredibly complex XML Schema, which is not following any XML convention (i.e., text for “text”, strong for “bold”, etc.)
 - Describe proprietary elements of legacy MS Office formats, which are not part of the ISO standard



Myth: OOXML is Backward Compatible

- No, the truth is exactly the opposite:
 - OOXML is backward compatible with legacy proprietary MS Office formats, but not with OOXML standard docs (which do not exist as OOXML Strict has never been adopted by users)
 - OOXML files are not versioned, are not consistent over time (probably because of different versions, if they were documented), and 100% of them is still proprietary OOXML Transitional



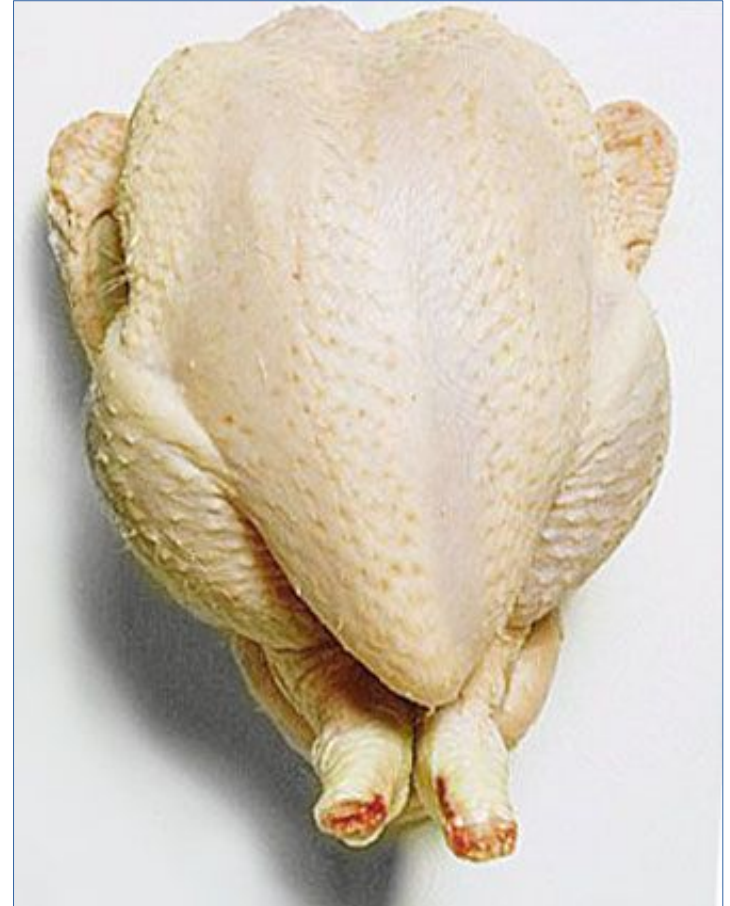
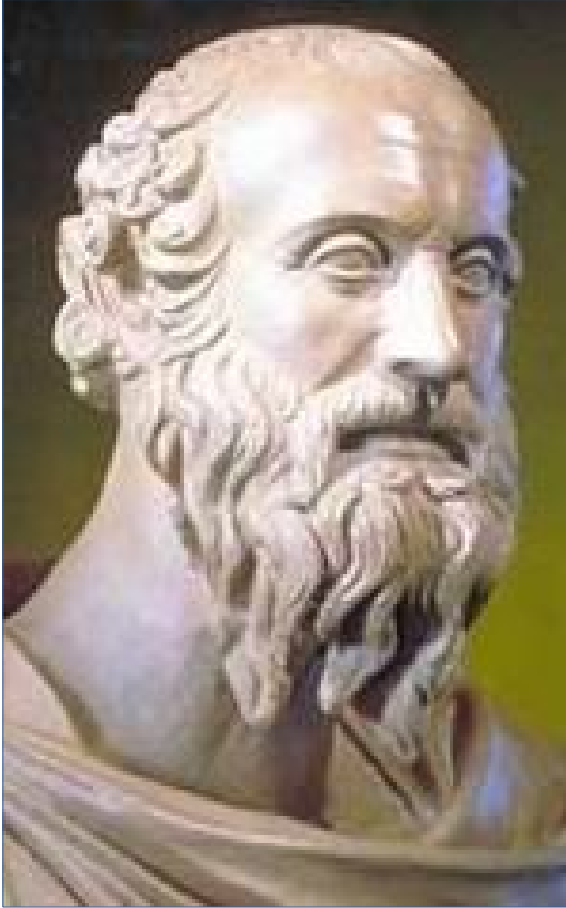


Man is an
animal with
two legs and
no feathers

Plato



Diogenes the Cynic



Plato's Man



Subservience to Microsoft

Is that true? Is that real? Unbelievable, Microsoft rules

Human Genes Renamed To Please Excel

Written by Janet Swift

Friday, 07 August 2020

More than two dozen human genes have been renamed so that they can be typed into a spreadsheet without being formatted as dates.

New guidelines for standardized gene naming explicitly allow for renaming genes to avoid problems with data handling.



LibreOffice Versions

- Desktop (TDF)
- LTS (Collabora & CIB)
- Online (TDF, Collabora & CIB)
- Android (Collabora)
- iOS & Apple Store (Collabora)
- Windows Store (CIB)



LibreOffice 7.0

- ODF 1.3 Support
 - PGP Cryptography, Change Tracking, Improved Description of Elements, Solution of Many Bugs
- Skia Graphic Engine and GPU Acceleration
 - Default Solution for Windows
- Improved MS Office Compatibility
 - Alignment to Last Version of Files



LibreOffice User Base Estimate

In term of number of users worldwide, we provide the following estimate based on a global number of PC users between 2 and 3 billion (88% Windows, 9% macOS, 3% Linux):

- 100% of desktop Linux users (between 60 and 90 million)
- 10% of desktop Windows users (between 176 and 264 million)
- 10% of desktop macOS users (between 18 and 27 million)

So, we pick the lower figure of 254 million users worldwide, and we further reduce it by 20% to 200 million users worldwide to account for some duplications.



Growing the Ecosystem

- Educating enterprises about getting professional support for LibreOffice
- Certification program, to allow community members to add value and make money with LibreOffice
- Help migrations from MS Office to LibreOffice, based on professional support



Thanks

Italo Vignoli
The Document Foundation
italo@libreoffice.org
italo@vignoli.org

