軍과 OSS

2018 5 14

고건 오픈소스 소프트웨어 재단 이사장 이화여자대학교 석좌교수





Why OSS in DoD?

- 종속 탈피
- 초연결
- 보안
- 예산
- 자주국방 ←기술독립 ← OSS





AUGUST 2016

```
Local:
            opensource /software-andthe/
Remote:
            departmentofdefense @ origin
                                                            README.md emacs-f2.org
            24m24el @ (http://github.com/opensource/
Head:
                                                                        emacs-fixes.org
                                                            build.el emacs-irc.org
            emacs-mew.org
Unstaged changes:
                                                            TITLE: Open Source Software and
            modified
                        emacs-linux.org
                                                            the Department of Defense
            modified
                        emacs.org
                                                            DATE: 2016 AUG 20
Unpushed commits:
24m24el No need to specify fixed width.
                                                            AUTHOR: Ben FitzGerald, Peter L.
3fae22d Default keys foremw.
                                                            Levin, and Jacqueline Parziale'
2a70flc Better initialization of Emacs.
                                                            #+TAGS: emacs technical
 : dot-files*
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           OPEN SOURCE SOFTWARE &
       THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
                     Ben FitzGerald, Peter L. Levin, and Jacqueline Parziale
                                        Foreword by
                            General Hugh Shelton, U.S. Army (Ret.)
                                                                               Center for a
                                                                               New American
                                                                               Security
```

• Everything was going well for us militarily in Haiti until the

White House asked me to send information in a specific format.

백악관에서 Haiti 상황을 양식에 맞춰 보고해달라는 지시 t support
the format they desired. My team contacted the vendor for help and,
predictably, they refused to modify the software to help us. This is a sto 그러나 SW 회사는 코드 수정 요구를 거절 Some vendors think
they own you forever.
만일 그 SW가 OSS 였다면? – 제때에 조치 가능

Today, the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) is one of the largest

consumers of open source in the world.

미 국방성은 세계에서 OSS를 가장 많이 사용중

Hugh Shelton, 前 미육군 장성 2016 8월

CIA Software Developer Goes Open Source, Instead BY NOAH SHACHTMAN 08.04.10 | 10:40 AM | PERMALINK

총 같은 무기를 오직 업자만 clean/fix/modify 할 수 있다면?

- Imagine if only the manufacturer of a rifle were allowed to clean, fix, modify or upgrade that rifle.
- This is where the military finds itself: one contractor with a

monopoly on the knowledge of a military software system."

SW 관련 정보를 업자만 독점?

이것이 Closed SW가 초래하는 결과이다





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Technology

Your Job

Your Money

Contracting

On DoD: Open source software in the Defense Department



By Jared Serbu @jserbuWFED September 14, 2016 11:00 am 1 min read











On DoD: Open source software in the Department of Defense

09/14/16 11:00



Download audio





The Defense Department spends billions of dollars each year to buy and build software — not just in its enterprise IT systems, but, increasingly, as a vital aspect of each and every one of the weapons systems the military places on the battlefield.

Or, as Defense secretary Ashton Carter put it earlier this week:

"In today's world, there's no point in having all of our ships, planes and tanks unless you can connect and secure it all. We spend an enormous amount of effort and money on this, and it's one of the areas where we welcome people to come and help us."

But a new report from the Center for a New American Security argues the department needs a drastically different approach to building and buying software to break a longstanding habit of buying proprietary systems and move to a world of open source.

- As Defense secretary Ashton Carter put it earlier this week:
- "In today's world, there's no point in having all of our ships, planes and tanks unless you can connect and secure it all. We spend an

오늘날엔 군함, 전투기, 탱크 모두 초연결 안되면 쓸모가 없다

areas where we welcome people to come and help us."

· DoD는 과거 Closed SW 고집을 과감히 탈피하고 OSS도 활용해야

the department needs a drastically different approach to building and buying software to break a longstanding habit of buying proprietary systems and move to a world of open source.

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Open Source Software FAQ

DoD Open Source Software (OSS) FAQ

Frequently Asked Questions regarding Open Source Software (OSS) and the Department of Defense (DoD)

미국 국방성 CIO - OSS FAQ

actors to understand the policies and legal issues relating to the use of open source not constitute legal advice and any legal questions relating to specific situations erred to regar couriser. References to specific products or organizations are for information only, and do not constitute an endorsement of the product/company,

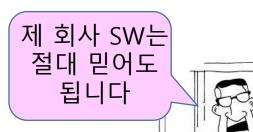
A collaborative version of this document is published in Intellipedia-U at https://www.intelink.gov/wiki/Open_Source_Software_(OSS)_FAQ

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Close여서 안전 합니다



비공개 상용 SW - 보안 우수?

For at least 7 years, Borland's InterBase (a proprietary program) had embedded in it a "back door";

상용 데이터베이스에 back-door가 있다는걸 모르고 DoD는 7년간 사용했다

When the program was released as OSS, within 5 months this vulnerability was found and fixed.

그 SW가 OSS화 되자 5개월 만에 OSS 커뮤니티가 back-door를 발견해냈다

This shows that proprietary software can include functionality that could be described as malicious, yet remain unfixed – and that at least in some cases OSS is reviewed and fixed. cleared, for example





펜타곤 - 전담기구

"DDS"

(Defense Digital Service)

https://www.dds.mil/

Our Mission

"often our progress is hindered by outdated tools and practices that lag far behind private sector standards"







SECTION 2: RESPONSIBILITIES AND FUNCTIONS

DIRECTOR, DDS. The Director, DDS:

- a. Plans and conducts pioneering work to deliver improved digital services to the DoD using knowledge of the latest practices in software development, consumer internet technologies, and technology management approaches by:
- (1) <u>Supporting adoption of best-in-class software practices, including</u> agile development methodologies and <u>open-source</u> practices, for the development and deployment of new and existing digital services.
- (2) Utilizing the most effective means for improving digital services based upon quantitative and qualitative assessments of users' needs.
- (3) Deploying top talent, in a variety of skillsets spanning technology, strategy, business, and management to support redesign of DoD's digital services.
- (4) Initiating efforts to identify and evaluate cyber security vulnerabilities and deficiencies in DoD digital services and makes recommendations on the departmental prioritization of cyber security red teams.

DDS - 최근 수행 프로젝트

국방성 SW에 대해 "Hack 펜타곤" 시행 정부 차원 최초 시도



Hack The Pentagon

The Defense Digital Service launched Hack the Pentagon, the first bug bounty program in the history of the federal government. The program won praise from Secretary of Defense Ash Carter, who wrote: "I am confident this innovative initiative will strengthen our digital defenses and ultimately enhance our national security."





TRY HACKERONE

RESULTS THAT EXCEEDED EXPECTATIONS



13 MINUTES

행사 개시 13분만에 버그 발견



200 REPORTS IN 6 HOURS

행사 6시간만에 200개 버그



1410 HACKERS

전세계서 1410명 참여



\$75,000 BOUNTIES PAID

당일 나간 보상금만 7만 5천 달러





DDS - 최근 수행 프로젝트



Hack The Pentagon

The Defense Digital Service launched Hack the Pentagon, the first bug bounty program in the history of the federal government. The program won praise from Secretary of Defense Ash Carter, who wrote: "I am confident this innovative initiative will strengthen our digital defenses and ultimately enhance our national security."



Hack The Air Force 2.0

Working closely with the Department of the Air Force, the Defense Digital Service <u>launched its</u> fourth bug bounty program, targeting unclassified Air Force systems for the second time. With the <u>largest payout in any government bug bounty</u> program to date, Hack The Air Force 2.0 awarded \$125,000 in bounties for 110 vulnerabilities discovered. Open to hackers from 32 countries, this competition continues our work on broadening the community of hackers paid by DoD to find new vulnerabilities while building upon our partnership with Twenty-Fourth Air Force (Air Forces Cyber).

공군 SW도 32개국 참여 110개 버그 12만 5천불 보상금 나감







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LEADERS >

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

HOME > NEWS > ARTICLE

DoD Invites Vetted Specialists to 'Hack' the Pentagon

보안 전문가들에게 펜타곤을 해킹해보라고 초청

Air Force Tech. Sgt. Randal Collmer, 1st Communications Maintenance Squadron infrastructure theater maintenance section chief, and Air Force Staff Sgt. Bradley Anderson, 1st CMXS special communications maintenance technician, work to test their training network at Kapaun Military Complex, Germany, Jan. 8, 2016. The 1st CMXS supports bases around Europe by working side by side to improve and optimize the bases networks. The Defense Department is launching a pilot program to allow vetted computer security specialists to do their best to hack DoD public Web pages. Air Force photo by Staff Sgt. Armando A. Schwier-Morales

PRINT | E-MAIL







WASHINGTON, March 2, 2016 — The Defense Department is launching a pilot program in April to allow vetted computer security specialists to do their best to hack DoD public web pages, Pentagon Press Secretary Peter Cook said today.

"Hack the Pentagon" is the first cyber bug bounty program in the history of the federal government, Cook said in a statement issued today.

펜타곤 SW를 해커들에 공개하자

그들은

수천개 버그를

찾아냈다

THE PENTAGON OPENED UP TO HACKERS—AND FIXED THOUSANDS OF BUGS

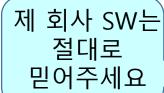


RON SACHS/ALAN

SW들은?

the united states government doesn't get along with hackers. That's just *how it is*. Hacking protected systems, even to reveal their weaknesses, is illegal under the

Computer Fraud and Abuse Ast and the Denautment of



Closed 여서 절대 안전 합니다







DDS의 전문가 협의회 발표 (Youtube 비디오)

발표자: 펜터곤 DDS 소속 Lawyer DoD가 OSS도 채택해야 하는 이유

첫째

DoD는 가장 앞선 기술을 써야 하므로

둘째

DoD는 보안이 매우 중요하므로

미국 관료들이 신기술을 못따라 가고 있는 것이 매우 중대한 문제이다

Open Source at the Department of Defense - Why it matters



Modern technology and cyber security for the U.S. government is fundamentally dependent on modern software development practices. Sharon Woods of the Department of Defense (DoD) shares how open source is a critical in improving the DoD's technological relevance and security.

This presentation was recorded on May 23, 2017 at GitHub Enterprise Summit Washington



Sharon Woods General Counsel(고문변호사), DDS

LinkedIn

Sharon Woods is the General Counsel for the Defense Digital Service (DDS) at the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD). She provides legal counsel and bureaucracy hacking expertise for a team of private sector technologists working on high impact challenges at the Pentagon. She is also the project lead for Code.mil, an experiment in open source at DoD. Prior to joining DoD, she was an attorney for the U.S. Department of the Navy, specializing in information technology acquisitions. She holds a law degree from the Washington College of Law, American University and bachelors from Johns Hopkins University.





모든 SW를 OSS로? - No

그러나 어떤 SW들은

그것이 해킹되서 뚫릴 경우

다른 모든 SW와 Data를 위험에 노출시킴

예: OS 통신 DB 등

그러한 SW는 전세계 최고 전문가들에게 검증 받아야 - OSS





OSS에 대한 무지/오해

MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT THE SECURITY OF OPEN SOURCE SOFTWARE

Discussion of open source software in national security is often dismissed out of hand because of technical security

OSS를 사용하면 국방부가 작업한 부분도 공개해야한다 –(X)

Using open source licensing does not mean that changes to the source code must be shared publicly

- The ability to see source code is not the same as the ability to modify deployed software in production.
- Using open source components is not equivalent to creating an entire system that is itself open sourced.

As In-Q-Tel's Chief Information Security Officer Dan Geer explains, security is "the absence of unmitigatable surprise." It is particularly difficult to mitigate surprise with closed proprietary software, because the source code, and therefore the ability to identify and address its vulnerabilities, is hidden. "Security through obscurity" is not an effective defense against today's cybersecurity threats.

In this context, open source software can generate better security outcomes than proprietary alternatives. Conventional anti-malware scanning and intrusion detection are inadequate for many reasons, including their "focus on known vulnerabilities" that miss unknown threats, such as zero-day exploits. As an example, a DARPA-funded team built a flight controller for small quadcopter drones based on an open source autopilot readily downloaded from the Internet. A red team "found no security flaws in six weeks with full access [to the] source code," making their UAV the most secure on the planet.²⁴





OSS에 대한 무지/오해

MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT THE SECURITY OF OPEN SOURCE SOFTWARE

Discussion of open source software in national security is often dismissed out of hand because of technical security concerns. These are unfounded.

To debunk a few myths:

- Using open source licensing does not mean that changes to the source code must be shared publicly.
- The ability to see source code is not the same as the ability to modify deployed software in production.

상대방이 내 코드를 볼 수 있다면 상대방이 내 코드를 바꿀 수도 있다? ----- No

of unmitigatable surp

open sourced.

of unmitigatable surprise."²³ ource code, and therefore s not an effective defense

왜?

y alternatives. Conventional

모든 OSS는 안전하게(100% 검증된 암호화 기법으로) 저장, 수정, 배포, 설치되기 때문 (예: github)

PA-funded team built a nloaded from the Internet.

secure on the planet.24

github - 전세계 학계 산업계로 부터 보안 검증 받음

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- 자주국방 ←기술독립 ← OSS





OSS의 경제성

• 미국 국방부(DoD)는 <u>OSS 기반의 Linux, JBoss</u> 및 가상화를 사용한 결과 회계연도 2015년까지 <u>510만 달러의 비용을 절약하고</u>

민첩성과 유연성을 높일 수 있게 되었다고 밝혔다.

"OSS로 대체하자 510만 달러 예산을 절감했다"

• 출처: "국방분야 공개SW 현황 조사", 2017 12월, 75쪽





DoD는 매우 오래 전부터 OSS를 써왔다

After all, <u>DoD has a long hisory of using and creating open source</u>
 <u>software</u>, and adopting policies to support these practices. Earlier this year,

DoD뿐 아니라 NSA를 위시한 정부도 갈수록 OSS를 많이 쓴다

software community and modernize software practices at the agency. <u>DoD is</u> <u>joined by a growing list of U.S. federal agencies adopting open source,</u> <u>including the National Security Agency</u> and National Aeronautics and

전세계 다른 정부들도 효율성, 보안, 혁신성 때문에 OSS를 많이 쓴다

We are encouraged to <u>see governments around the world collaborating</u>
 and <u>embracing open source to promote efficiency, innovation,</u>
 and <u>security.</u>





Quick List of FOSS Software Used in the U.S. DoD

2003년부터 DoD가 OSS를 사용한 예

Α	<u>ACE</u>	ACE ORB (TAO)	<u>ACID</u>	<u>AMANDA</u>	<u>Apache</u>	<u>Autoconf</u>	<u>Automake</u>
В	<u>bash</u>	<u>Bastille</u>	<u>BIND</u>				
С	C++ Boost	CIS Benchmarks	<u>Colt</u>	Condor	<u>COPS</u>	<u>Crack</u>	CVS
	<u>CVW</u>	<u>Cygwin</u>					
D	<u>DDD</u>	<u>DjVuLibre</u>					
Е	<u>EADSIM</u>	<u>Emacs</u>	<u>eTrust</u>	Expect			
F	<u>FreeBSD</u>						
G	<u>GateD</u>	gawk (awk)	<u>GCC</u>	<u>GDB</u>	<u>Ghostscript</u>	<u>GNAT</u>	<u>GnuPG</u>
	<u>qnuplot</u>	<u>grep</u>					
Н	<u>h2n</u>	<u>HOSTS</u>					
Ι	<u>ImageMagick</u>						
J	<u>JADE</u>	<u>Jakarta</u>	<u>Jaxen</u>	<u>JBoss</u>	<u>JDOM</u>	<u>Jikes</u>	<u>iSIP</u>
K	<u>Kaffe</u>						
L	<u>LaTeX</u>	<u>Linux</u>	Linux (Red Hat)	Linux firewalls	<u>Lsof</u>		
М	<u>m4</u>	<u>Majordomo</u>	<u>make</u>	<u>Maxima</u>	MIMEsweeper	MRTG	MTR
	MySQL						
N	<u>Nessus</u>	<u>NetBSD</u>	<u>NetSaint</u>	<u>nload</u>	<u>Nmap</u>	<u>ntop</u>	<u>NTP</u>
0	<u>Octave</u>	<u>OpenBSD</u>	<u>OpenMap</u>	OpenOffice	<u>OpenSSH</u>	<u>OpenSSL</u>	
Р	Perl	Perl CGI scripts	PerLDAP	PHP	PingScan	Procmail	
Q	<u>Qmail</u>						
R	<u>R</u>	RealSecure	RRDtool	RTLinux	RWhois	<u>RXVT</u>	
s	Samba	SARA	SATAN	Saxon	<u>SCA</u>	<u>sed</u>	<u>SELinux</u>
L_	<u>Sendmail</u>	SNARE	Snort	<u>Squid</u>	-		
T	Tcl/Tk	TCP Wrappers	Tomcat	Top	<u>Tripwire</u>		
U	10-10	1/004/	VIII				
٧	<u>VisAD</u>	VOCAL	<u>VTK</u>	WILL ETDD			
W	Webmin	WebTAS	Weka VE00	WU-FTPD	Veetel		
X	<u>Xalan</u>	Xerces	XFree86	<u>XGobi</u>	<u>Xpatch</u>		
Y Z	-115	7					
7	<u>zlib</u>	Zope					





미국 펜타곤은 2018년부터 OSS를 훨씬 더 크게 확대한다

The Pentagon is set to make a big push toward

open source software next year

The Pentagon is a software-intensive workplace

By Kelsey Atherton

Nov 14, 2017, 12:44pm EST

2017 11월 발표









er compelling explanations for why the military 국방성 밖에서 기술은 빠르게 변하므로 technology outside the Pentagon simply advances faster than technology within it, and by availing itself to open-source tools, the Pentagon can adopt those advances almost as soon as the new code hits the web without going through th OSS로 가야 기술변화에 빠르게 적응한다

Open-source software is also more secure than closed-source software, by its very nature: the code is perpetually scrutinized by countless users across the planet, and any weaknesses are shared immediately.

OSS는 Closed SW 보다 보안이 더 우수하다





NOAH SHACHTMAN SECURITY 08.04.10 10:40 AM

CIA SOFTWARE DEVELOPER GOES OPEN SOURCE, INSTEAD

CIA 개발자들도 OSS로



For three years, Matthew Burton has been trying to get a simple, useful software tool into the hands of analysts at the Central Intelligence Agency. For three years, haggling over the code's intellectual property rights has kept the software from going anywhere near Langley. So now, Burton's releasing it – free to the public, and under an open source license.

Purton a former Defence Intelligence Agency analyst and





CIA Software Developer Goes Open Source, Instead

한 회사가 SW 관련 정보를 독점하면

one contractor with a monopoly on the knowledge of a military

그 회사에게만 유리한 반면 국가에는 software source code.

This is optimal only for the monopoly contractor, but

creates inefficiencies & ineffectiveness [비효율적이 되고 nt.

severely <u>limits</u> competition

경쟁을 못하게 막게 되며

reduction of opportunities for the industrial base,

wastes taxpayer-provided funds"

국민 세금을 낭비하게 된다

DOD's new rules promote open source

By Joab Jackson

Oct 27, 2009

New Defense Department **guidance** puts open-source software on the same level as commercial software and urges DOD agencies to evaluate it on an equal basis with

DoD 새 가이드라인 – OSS를 Closed SW와 동등히 대우

"To effectively achieve its missions, the Department of Defense must develop and update its software-based capabilities faster than ever, to anticipate new threats and respond to continuously changing requirements," wrote acting DOD Chief Information Officer David Wennergren, in a cover letter to the guidance, which was issued Oct. 16. "The use of Open Source Software can provide advantages in this regard."

The new guidance answers a wide variety of questions that have arisen within the military ranks about the use of open-source software, particularly around procurement and sharing. It supersedes



NEWS

DoD: Open Source As Good As Proprietary Software

The Department of Defense issues a memo outlining guidance for using open source software and for

OSS는 모든 면에서 다른 SW에 결코 뒤지지 않는다

ource software

saying it is equal to commercial software in almost all cases and by law should be considered by the agency when making technology purchase decisions.

따라서 법을 바꿔 OSS도 고려해야 한다

Wennergren, deputy CIO of the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD).

In terms of guidance DOD - El CIO Emition of "commercial computer software" and that executive agencies are required to include open source when evaluating software that meets their computing needs.





OSS 정책 기획

- OSS 위한 정책기획단(예: 미국 DDS)
- 국내외 민관 전문가 참여
- 정책 기획
- 기술, 보안, 인력양성, 변화관리, 예산 등
- 방향 제시





Why OSS in DoD?

- 종속 탈피
- 초연결
- 보안
- 예산
- 자주국방 ← 기술독립 ← OSS





역사의 교훈 – 기술 - 먹거리

- Then
 - <u>굴뚝 산업</u>
 - 메모리 반도체
 - 이동전화
- Now
 - 4차 산업혁명





http://webzine.sticho.co.kr/cnt/index.php?no=80



후발주자에게도 기회 인건비+토지+완경 .. 역공학





굴뚝 산업

Ford > Toyota > 현대 > 중국

GE > SONY > 삼성 > 중국

IBM > Microsoft > Oracle > Apple

IT 산업

<mark>후발주자에 기회?</mark> (X) 인건비+토지+완경... (X) 역공학





• Then

- 굴뚝 산업
- 메모리 반도체
- 이동전화
- Now
 - 4차 산업혁명





2017 12 19 조선일보

chosun.com 오피니언

오피니언 경제 스포츠 연예 라이프 건강 포토·영상 뉴스

[기고] 日 반도체 죽인 美 반덤핑 조사, 한국 겨냥하나 시론・기고~

안덕근 서울대 국제대학원 교수·무역위원회 무역위원

입력: 2017, 12, 19 03:14



80년대 세계 장악한 日 반도체, 美의 반덤핑 조사로 쇠퇴의 길 26년 만에 中 수출품 조사 시작... 우리 기업에 불똥 튀는 일 막아야



000



안덕근 서울대 국제대학원 교수 무역위원회 무역위원

미국이 통상 분야에서 26년 동안 쓰지 않았던 '비장의 무기'를 다 시 꺼내 들었다. 미 상무부가 지난달 28일 중국산 알루미늄 합판에 직권으로 반덤핑 조사와 상계관세(수출국의 장려·보조금 지원을 받 은 제품에 부과하는 관세) 조사를 시작한 것이다. 직권조사는 관련 업계의 읍소가 없더라도 특정국 수출품의 덤핑 여부를 조사하고 높은 관세를 부과하는 강력한 무역 제재 수단으로, 이번 직권조사 는 1991년 캐나다산 목재에 대한 상계관세 조사 이후 처음이다.

통상 전문가들 사이에 미국의 반덤핑 직권조사는 '공포의 대상'이

다. 직권조사를 마치면 어김없이 무시무시한 무역 보복이 뒤따랐기 때문이다. 1980년대 세계 시장을 석권했던 일본산 반도체에 대한 보복이 대표적이다. 미 상무부는 1985년 일 본산 반도체 제품들의 덤핑 혐의에 대한 직권조사를 시작했다. 미·일 간 무역 역조로 두 나라 간 통상 마찰이 절정에 달했던 시기다. 직권조사가 진행 중이던 1986년, 일본 정부는







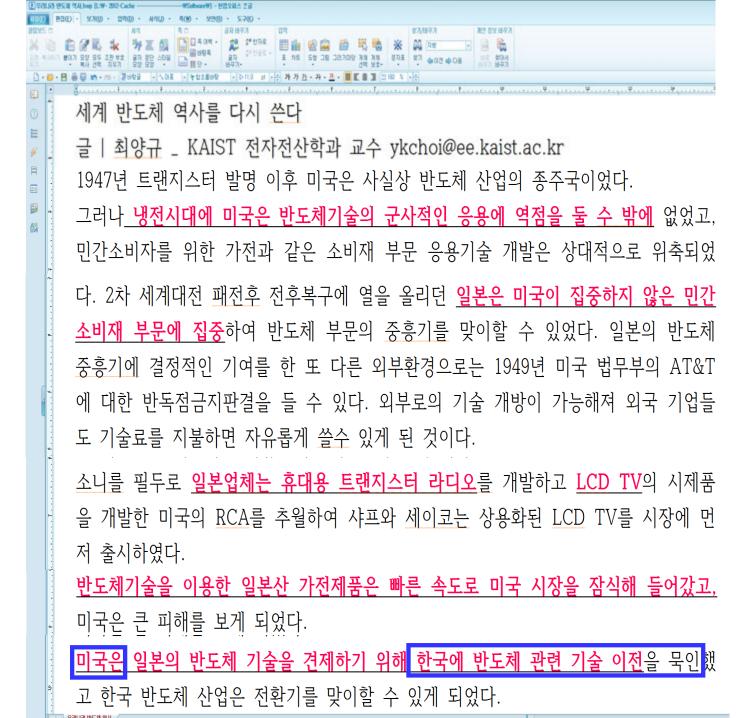
안덕근 서울대 국제 대학원 교수·무역위 원회 무역위원

합판에 직권으로 반덤핑 조사와 상계관세(수출국의 장려·보조금 지원을 받은 제품에 부과하는 관세) 조사를 시작한 것이다. 직권조사는 관련 업계의 읍소가 없더라도 특정국 수출품의 덤핑 여부를 조사하고 높은 관세를 부과하는 강력한 무역 제재수단으로, 이번 직권조사는 1991년 캐나다산 목재에 대한 상계관세 조사 이후 처음이다.

통상 전문가들 사이에 미국의 반덤핑 직권조사는 '공포의 대 상'이다. 직권조사를 마치면 어김없이 무시무시한 무역 보복이 뒤따랐기 때문이다. 석궨했던 일본산 반도체에 대한 보복이 대표적이다. 미 상무 부는 1985년 일본산 반도체 제품들의 덤핑 혐의에 대한 직권조사를 시작했다. 미·일 간 무역 역조로 두 나라 간 통상 마찰이 절정에 달했던 시기다. 직권조사가 진행 중 이던 1986년, 일본 정부는 향후 5년간 일본 국내 시장의 20%를 미국산 반도체 제품 에 내주고 일본산 반도체의 저가 수출을 중단하겠다는 내용의 반도체 협정에 서명했 압력에 굴복한 항복 문서였다. 이 협정 이후 세계 최대 시장인 미국에서 경쟁력을 잃은 일본 반도체 산업은 쇠퇴의 길을 걸었고, 후발 주자인 한국의 삼성전 내줬다. 이처럼 막강한 힘을 갖고 있지만, 미국은 1991년 이후 한 (RealMedia/adk/Click_lk.adk/www.chosun.com/news/1-19/ /792/2b2b4d566b2/6138384143393431 전 해체 이후 세계 유일의 초강대국으로











• Then

- 굴뚝 산업
- 메모리 반도체
- <u>이동전화</u>
- Now
 - 4차 산업혁명





이동통신 – 유럽이 선점

• 유럽 나라마다 상이한 표준

• 1982 EU 표준화 시작

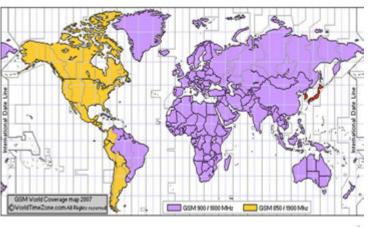
GSM/TDMA (12개국) • 1987

• 1991 상용화

해외 진출 • 1993

- 세계 이동통신 제패?
- UN ITU 제출

GSM world coverage map



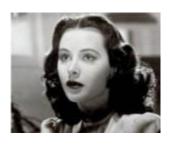


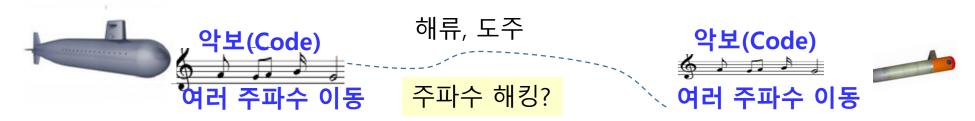




미국의 대응

• CDMA - 1942 군사용 특허 (여배우 헤디 라머)





- 보안
- 가격/성능 공백(40%) 활용
- 고난도 기술 분산 Clock의 동기화(by GPS)
- Qualcomm 군 통신회사





GPS

- In 1997, U.S. Secretary of Transportation:
 - "Most people don't know what GPS is.
 - Five years from now,
 - Americans won't know how we lived without it."
 - (참고: EU GSM 상용화는 1991)
- CDMA를 이해하는 전문가가 없었음
- GPS was developed in 1970s by U.S. DoD





• 정부

• "CDMA로 유럽 GSM을 이겨내자"

• 민간

- "CDMA를 아는 사람이 없었음"(군사비밀)
- "대규모 상용화 검증 안됬다" (해군용 > San Diego실험 > NY실험)
- Scalable?
- 왜 민간에게 모험/투자 요구하나?

• 퀄컴(CDMA 회사)

- 도산 위기
- 큰 지역에서 Reference Site 필요 수많은 기지국, 단말기로
- 미국 국내 미국 회사들의 거부 외국에서 실험/증명해야





1995년 6월 9일



당시 언론 보도

"한국에서 CDMA가 상업적으로 크게 성공하며

이를 바탕으로 <u>퀄컴은 이동통신계의 거대기업이 되었다</u>.

특이한게, <u>CDMA를 쓰는 나라는 한국 빼고는 없었다</u>."

출처: (CDMA - 나무위키)

90년대 중반까지만 해도

CDMA 기술을 상용화한 나라는 우리나라 밖에 없어

세계 이동통신업계에서 <u>한국은 "이동통신 부문의 섬"라는 말까지</u>나돌았다

출처: ("한국 CDMA가 세계시장 석권한다", 2002 4 18, 주간조선)





중국과 CDMA

- 중국도 이미 GSM 뒤늦게 CDMA 채택 요구
- 당시 중국 숙원사업은 "WTO 가입" 미국의 반대
- (WTO 가입-CDMA 채택) 맞바꾸기
- CDMA 채택 조건
 - 중국은 퀄컴의 CDMA 라이센스를 불법도용하지 않는다
 - 중국내 기존 GSM와 호환되게 한다
 - 퀄컴은 CDMA/GSM 통합형 GSM 1x 제품 개발









BY REILY GREGSON ON JANUARY 1, 2001

ARCHIVED ARTICLES, CARRIERS

It is known that the U.S. stance on China's entry into the WTO has changed following the MoU between

China's MII and Qualcomm. support for a nationwide cd forward to participating in t











"U.S. stance on WTO changed following MoU between China MII & Qualcomm"

January 1, 2001







- "많은 사람들이 우려했지만 CDMA 방식을 김영삼 대통령이 결정했다" 박성득 전 정통부 차관
- 당시 CDMA를 반대했던
 - 정부(상공부) 통신전문가(이상철 박사 등) 기업(삼성 등)







[CDMA 10년, 그리고 미래]CDMA를 일군 사람들

발행일: 2006.04.20



삼성전자도 처음엔 CDMA를 반대했다

CDMA 도입결정은 91년 9월, 당시 체신부 송언종 장관과 윤동윤 차관때 이뤄졌다.

현재 정통부에 남아있는 당시 관계자로는 신용섭 현 전파방송국장과 서석진 현 광대역융합과장 등 극소수다

서 과장은 당시 관리단으로 2년간 파견근무를 했다. 상충한 이해관계속에서 사업이 삐걱거리지 않도록 원활한 의사소통을 맡아야 했으니, 당시 관계자들은 "온갖 잡음 속에서도 사업이 진행될 수 있도록 하기 위해 소신있게 행동한 공무원들에게 감사하다"고 말한다.





Then

• 굴뚝 산업 기술(역공학) 시장(인건비)

• 메모리 반도체 일본 견제 – 시장/기술 제공

• 이동전화 EU 견제 – 시장/기술 제공

Now

• 4차 산업혁명 기술(OSS 교육) 시장(공공이 앞장서야)





과거 대학 SW 교육

- HW SW 高價
- No Source Code
- 이론, 논문만 → "<u>Technology</u>"?
- SW 사용법 교육만

OSS - 무료, 소스코드, Free(학생 마음대로)

공공이 OSS에 앞장서야

OSS 수강 신청 극히 저조



국내에 OSS 프로젝트가 없기 때문

왜 OSS 활용 안하나?







OSS 인력이 없기 때문에

OSS는 역공학 - 인력양성 - 기술자립 유일한 통로

공공→OSS 채택

OSS 생태계

》민간→OSS 채택

》 4차혁명 動力

DoD IT 견인 사례

• ENIAC 컴퓨터 – 탄도

대형컴퓨터

• COBOL 사무처리

프로그램 언어

• 해군 무선통신 CDMA

스마트폰

• GPS

무인차, LBS

• 이미테이션 - WW2 독일 암호

FINTECH

• Arpanet – 인터넷

Google Facebook

• CMMI - 소프트웨어

품질 관리



