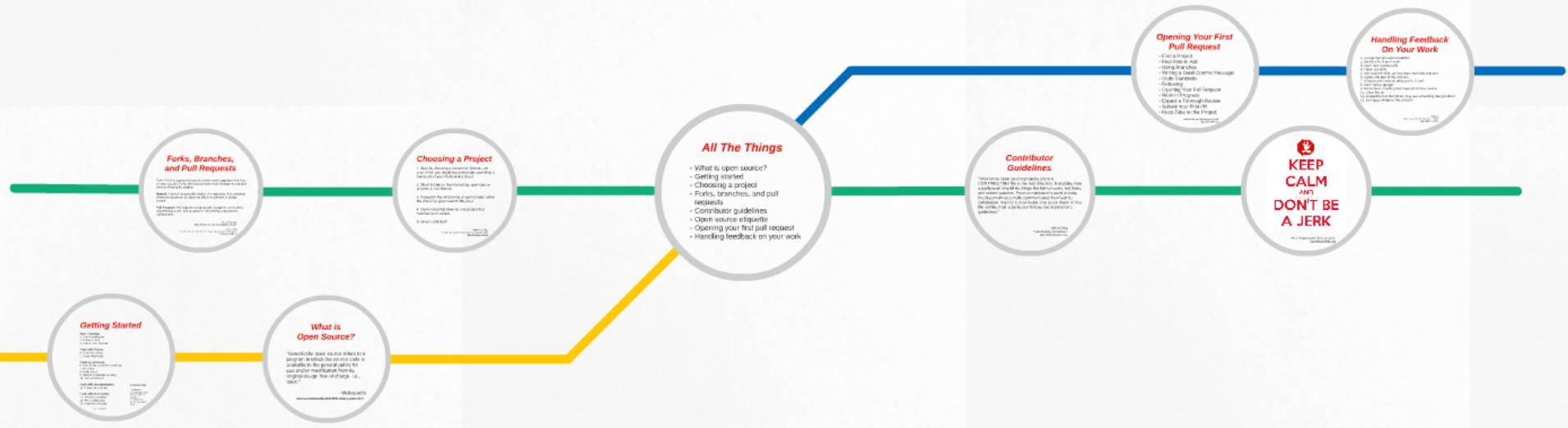
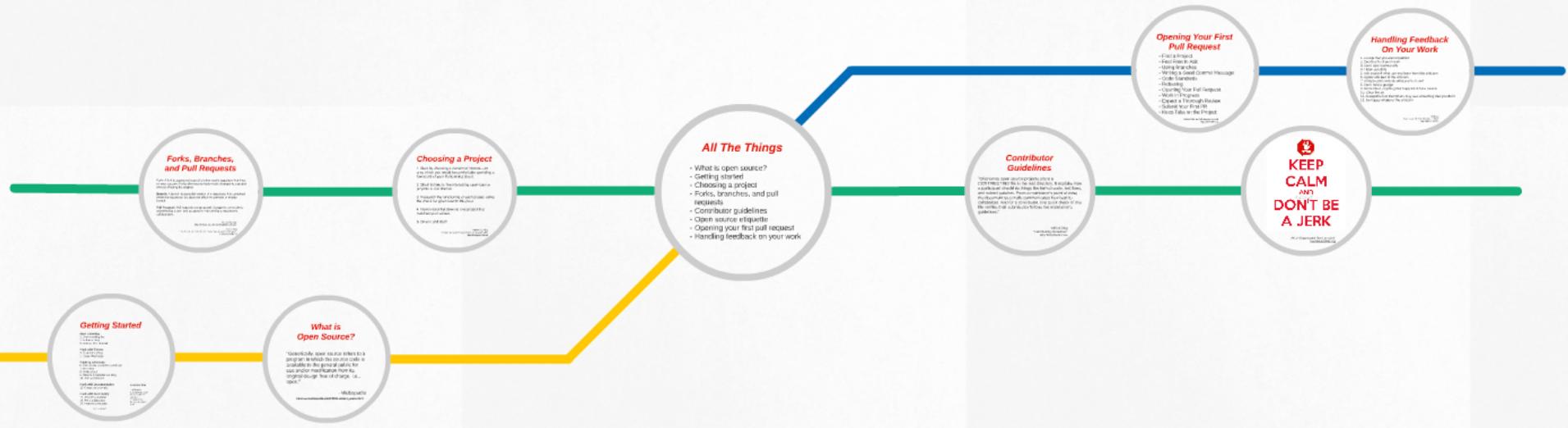


Intro to OSS Development



Intro to OSS Development



All The Things

- What is open source?
- Getting started
- Choosing a project
- Forks, branches, and pull requests
- Contributor guidelines
- Open source etiquette
- Opening your first pull request
- Handling feedback on your work

What is Open Source?

"Generically, open source refers to a program in which the source code is available to the general public for use and/or modification from its original design free of charge, i.e., open."

- Webopedia

http://www.webopedia.com/TERM/O/open_source.html

Getting Started

Start Listening

1. Join a mailing list:
2. Follow a blog
3. Join an IRC channel

Work with Tickets

4. Diagnose a bug
5. Close fixed bugs

Working with Code

6. Test a beta or release candidate
7. Fix a bug
8. Write a test
9. Silence a compiler warning
10. Add a comment

Work with Documentation

11. Create an example

Work with Community

12. Answer a question
13. Write a blog post
14. Improve a website

SmartBear Blog

"14 Ways to Contribute to Open Source without Being a Programming Genius or a Rock Star"

<http://bit.ly/1b4NdzG>

Choosing a Project

1. Start by choosing a domain of interest—an area which you would be comfortable spending a few years of your life learning about.
2. Short list two to five interesting open-source projects in this domain.
3. Research the functioning of each project using the check list given later in this post.
4. Narrow your list down to one project that matches your values.
5. Dive in and start!

EDOOFUS Blog
"Choosing an open-source project to work with"
<http://bit.ly/1RxGCml>

Forks, Branches, and Pull Requests

Fork: A fork is a personal copy of another user's repository that lives on your account. Forks allow you to freely make changes to a project without affecting the original.

Branch: A branch is a parallel version of a repository. It is contained within the repository, but does not affect the primary or master branch.

Pull Request: Pull requests are proposed changes to a repository submitted by a user and accepted or rejected by a repository's collaborators.

GitHub Glossary

<https://help.github.com/articles/github-glossary/>

Gun.io Blog

"How To GitHub: Fork, Branch, Track, Squash and Pull Request"

<http://bit.ly/1O3kgMi>

Contributor Guidelines

"Oftentimes open source projects place a CONTRIBUTING file in the root directory. It explains how a participant should do things like format code, test fixes, and submit patches. From a maintainer's point of view, the document succinctly communicates how best to collaborate. And for a contributor, one quick check of this file verifies their submission follows the maintainer's guidelines."

GitHub Blog
"Contributing Guidelines"
<http://bit.ly/1MPi75G>



**KEEP
CALM
AND
DON'T BE
A JERK**

AKUNSUGARCOATED.COM

AK Un-Sugarcoated "don't be a jerk"
<http://bit.ly/1Mn1mQj>

Opening Your First Pull Request

- Find a Project
- Feel Free to Ask
- Using Branches
- Writing a Good Commit Message
- Code Standards
- Rebasing
- Opening Your Pull Request
- Work in Progress
- Expect a Thorough Review
- Submit Your First PR
- Keep Tabs on the Project

Thinkful GitHub Pull Request Tutorial
<http://bit.ly/1Mf6lqz>

Handling Feedback On Your Work

1. Accept that you are not perfect
2. Double check your work
3. Don't take it personally
4. Listen carefully
5. Ask yourself what can you learn from this criticism
6. Agree with part of the criticism
7. Analyze and evaluate what you've heard
8. Don't hold a grudge
9. Remember, anything that happens is for a reason
10. Clear the air
11. Accept the fact that others may see something that you don't
12. Be happy whatever the criticism

wikiHow
How to Accept Criticism While at Work
<http://bit.ly/1j71HXp>

Intro to OSS Development

