



ORGANIZATIONAL PARTICIPATION IN OPEN COMMUNITIES



A decorative network diagram in the top right corner, featuring a complex web of interconnected nodes and lines. The nodes are represented by small circles in various colors (blue, green, red, grey) and some are larger or double-lined. The lines are thin and grey, creating a mesh-like structure.

NETFLIX



NETFLIX



FreeBSD



CHA^{CO}SS



AUTOMOTIVE
GRADE LINUX

CHA^{SS}



CHA^{CO}SS

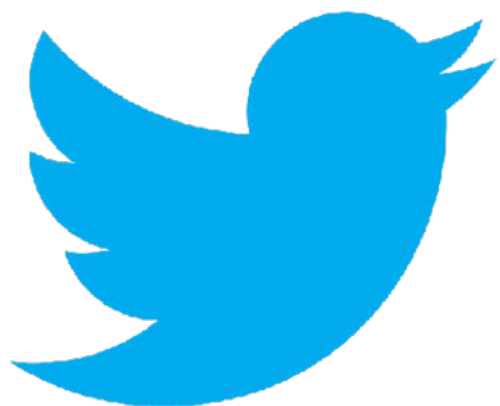


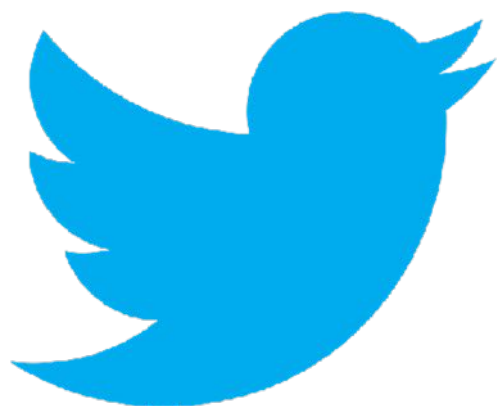
CHA^{CO}SS



Firefox OS

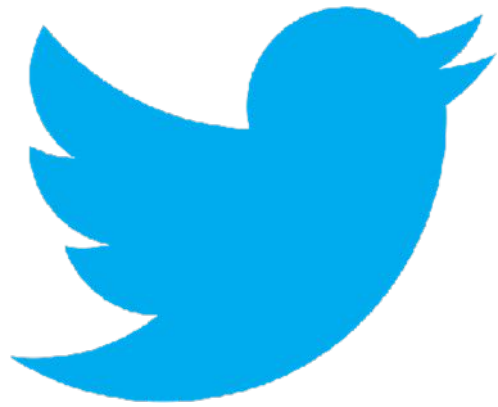






Bootstrap

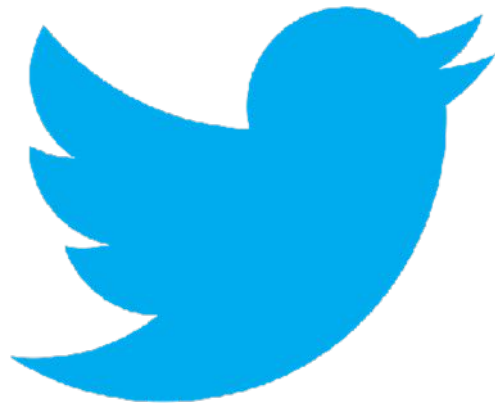
CHA^{CO}SS



Bootstrap



CHA^{CO}SS

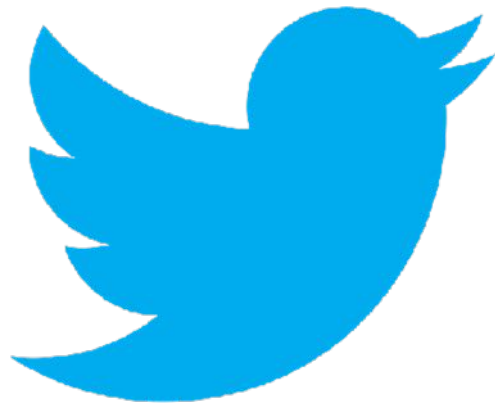


Bootstrap



kubernetes





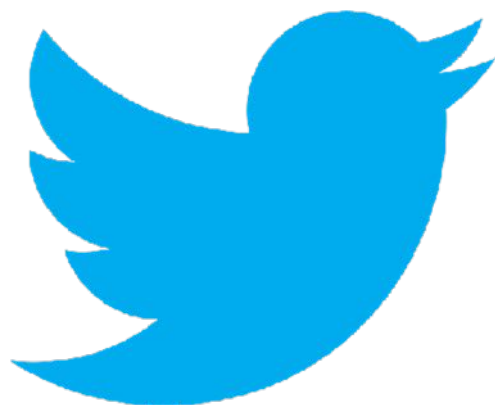
Bootstrap



kubernetes

CITRIX[®]

CHAOS



Bootstrap



kubernetes

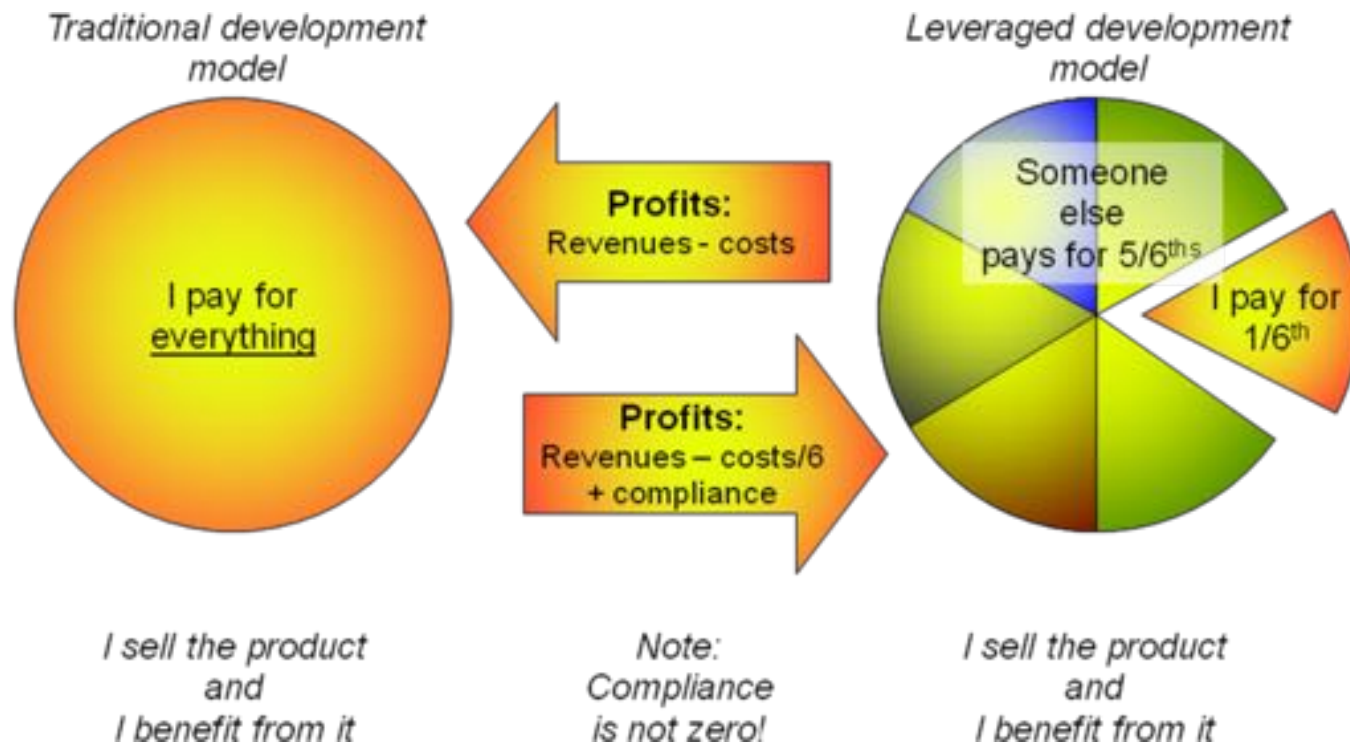
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Xen
Project

CHA^{SS}

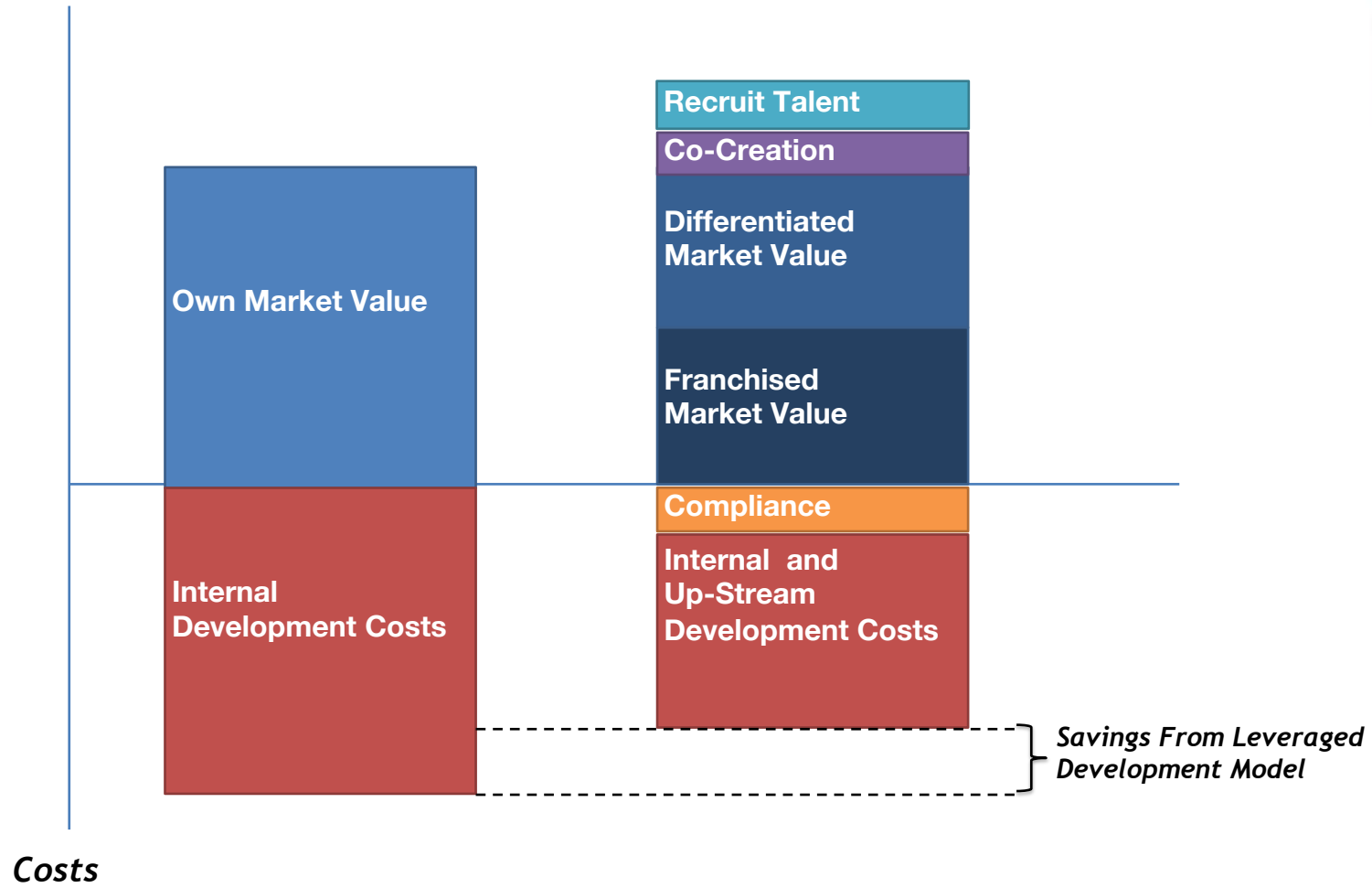


Leveraged Development





Value

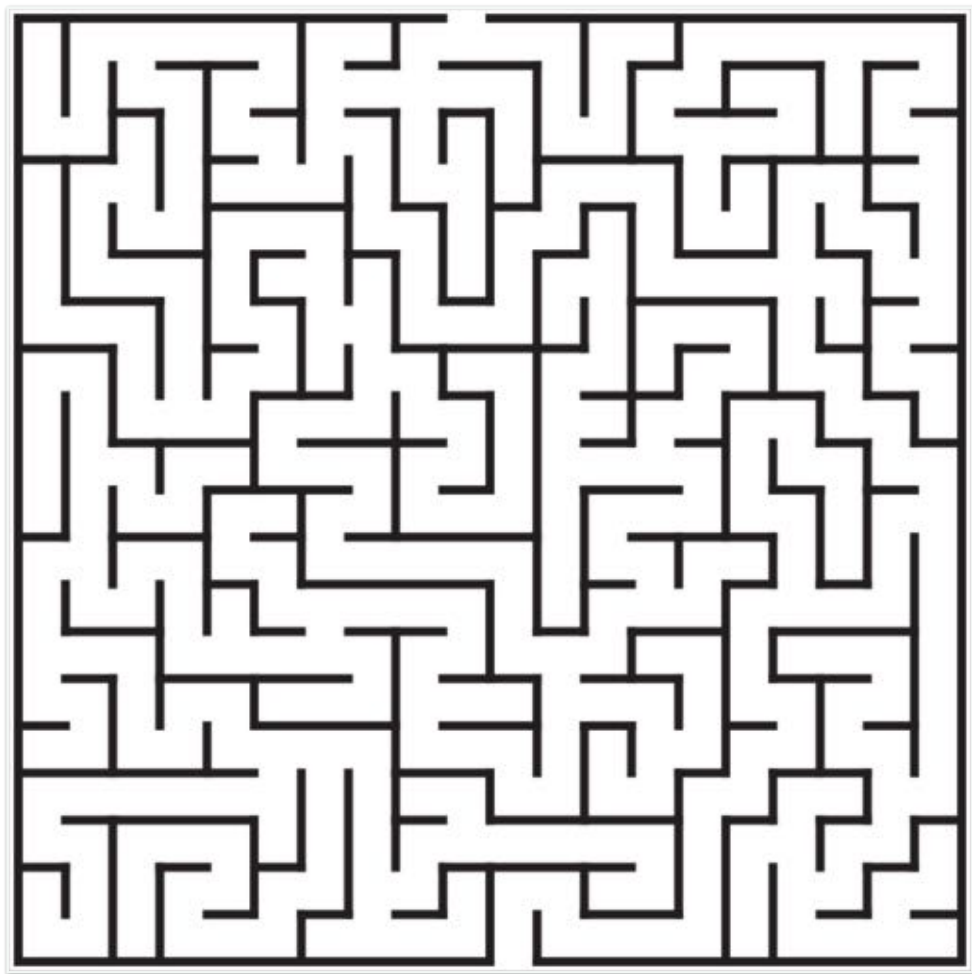


Using Open Source Software









Open Source Software is Three Things



Licenses

Obligations set forth by owners of a particular work – such as software – that govern the use of their work.



Community

An Open Source Community is a collection of developers and users with a common interest in the creation, enhancement, and support of a specific piece of Open Source software.



Methodology

Working with Open Source software requires a general methodology that guides Open Source development by the community. Although there is more than one Open Source methodology, most share certain characteristics such as open development.

- You can use all three as a competitive advantage
- The business model shifts to contribution and support
- The more you get involved, the more you can influence/control
- If you don't understand the licensing, you may expose proprietary information unintentionally

Licenses



Licenses

- More than 100 licenses today as recognized by OSI and SPDX
- Two basic types of licenses
 - Reciprocal licenses that require code changes to be returned to the community at large. This type of license is also called a Copyleft license.
 - Licenses that permit modified versions to be retained as proprietary and permit arbitrary integration into proprietary software.

Copyrights are still a core foundational element
of all Open Source licenses

Community



- Any collection of developers with a common interest
- Historically made up of free agents
- Increasingly funded by large companies sharing development costs
- Governments and academia also contributing at an increasing pace
- Membership & “rank” within community based on individual’s reputation
- Corporate reputation plays a significant, yet secondary role

Open Source Communities are a meritocracy in the sense that reputation and influence are measured by sustained individual contributions rather than corporate directives.

Methodology



Methodology

- Communal, shared development
- Various projects each with their own subculture
- Very few roadmaps, but some projects are starting to publish them
- Influence and control is achieved by being involved
- Individuals are largely in control, not companies

Governance models vary widely,
some autocratic, others consensus based



However, 'open' is a broad word that has come to have different meanings

Open Source

- Historically, open source has strong egalitarian roots, with a clear intention of upholding the 'free' in free software.
- Such an environment is extremely valuable but also presents challenges for organizations

Open Source Risks



- There is risk to the community if participants do not meet expectations as open source maintainers, implementing critical features in ways negatively impacting release quality or release timeline.
- There is risk to participants if the community cannot sustain a leveraged development model, requiring abnormal stabilizing resources from participants.
- There is risk to participants, stemming from accidental or intentional non-compliance with open source licenses as expressed by the community.

Domestication of Open Source

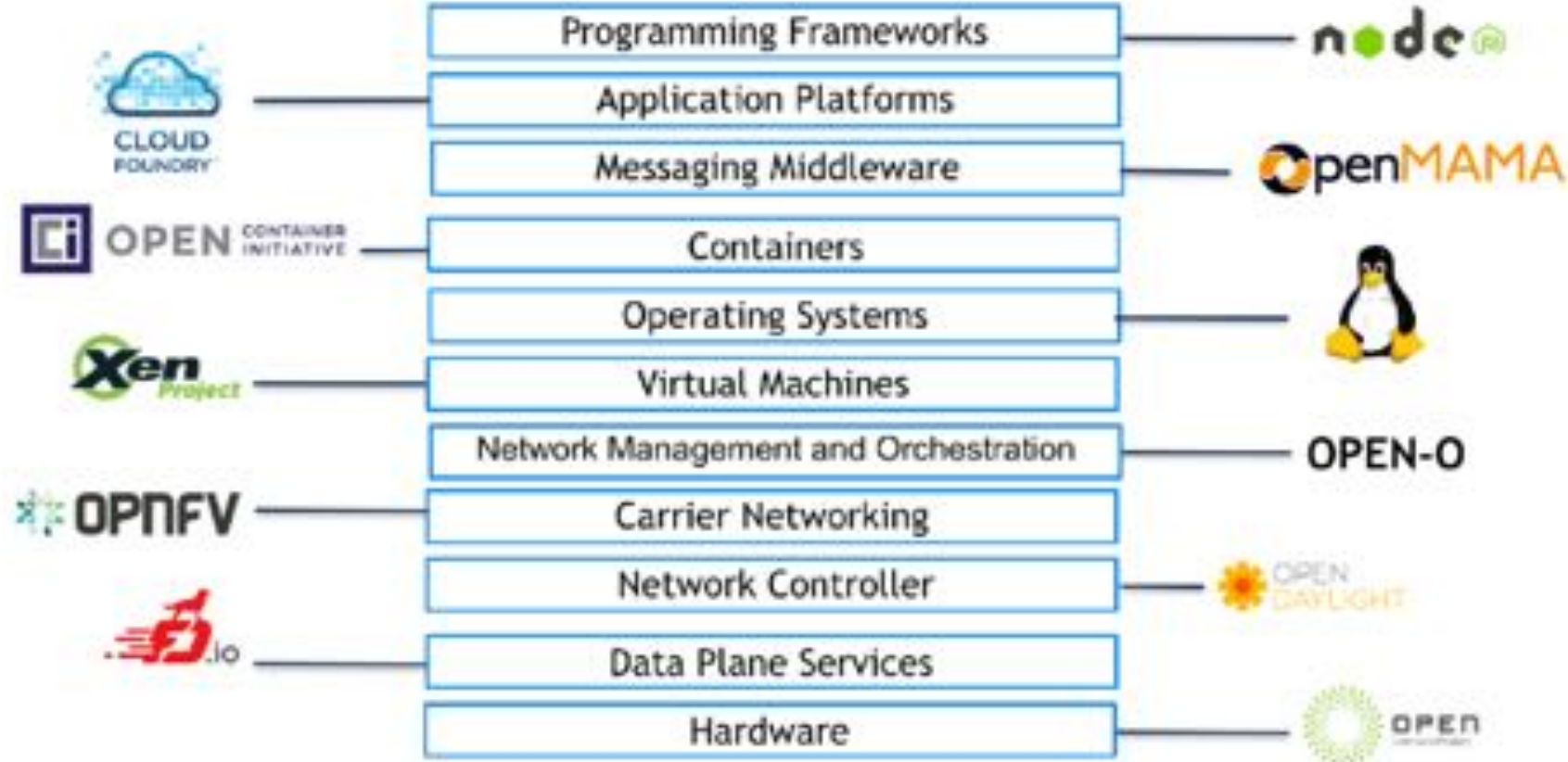


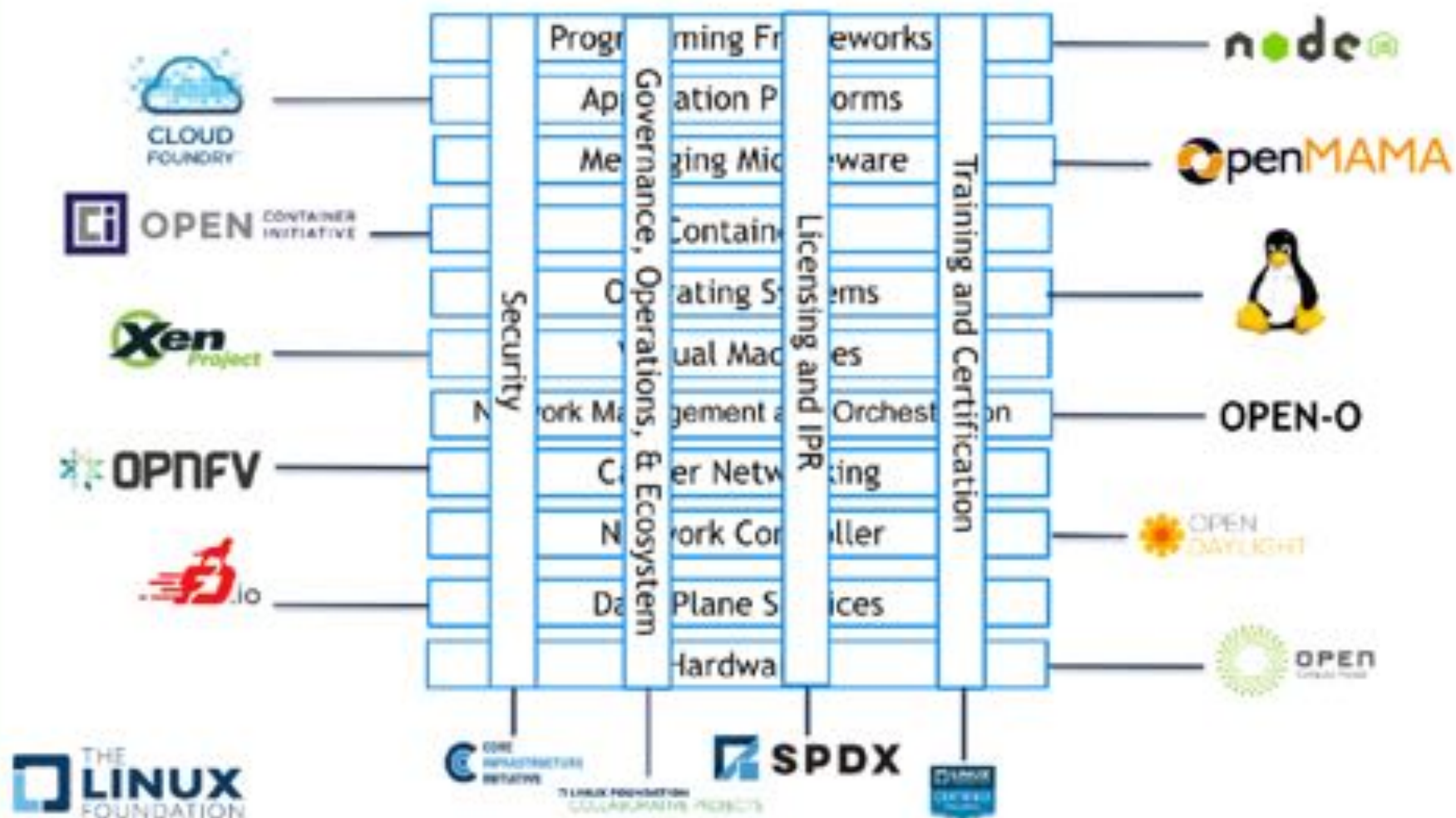
- As open source evolves to be part organizational business models, structures can foster clarity, approachability, and stability in the risk-laden environment of product and service development in such ecosystems.

FOSS is Like a Natural Resource

- Any Open Source project requires an ecosystem to survive
- Many businesses utilize the ecosystem to bring products to market in some way
- Organizations exist for the sole purpose of protecting the commons (such as the Linux Foundation and the Software Freedom Conservancy)
- A company's relationship should be a symbiotic one









Interactive FOSS Trivia

Filing a Grievance



How many Linux (kernel or subsystem) developers does it take to file a grievance against an infringer to cause legal action?

- a. One – Any Linux maintainer
- b. All copyright holders of Linux acting together
- c. One – Any copyright holder of Linux
- d. One – Linus Torvalds
- e. None of the above

Filing a Grievance

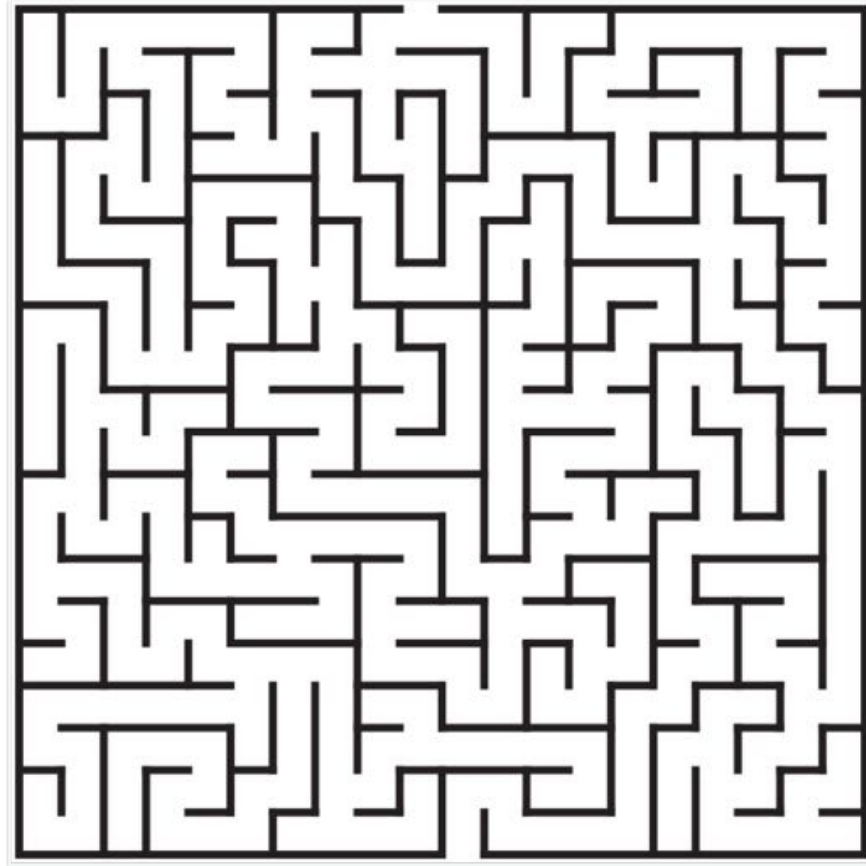


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It only takes one copyright holder to enforce a license for any given piece of Open Source. Replace “Linux” with any copyrighted work and the same applies (e.g. BusyBox)

How Can We Better Understand This?



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CHA^{OSS}

<https://chaoss.community/>

<http://osg.facade-oss.org/projects?id=34>

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fossology

[http://83.169.21.23/fossology/
testuser/test](http://83.169.21.23/fossology/testuser/test)

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<https://bit.ly/2zYlyse>

<https://bit.ly/2uTPnUO>



[http://83.169.21.23/fossology/
testuser/test](http://83.169.21.23/fossology/testuser/test)

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Participate

- Know that you are working with open source software. Period.
- Attend a conference



- Be proactive within your organization

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Thanks!