



Open Source and You

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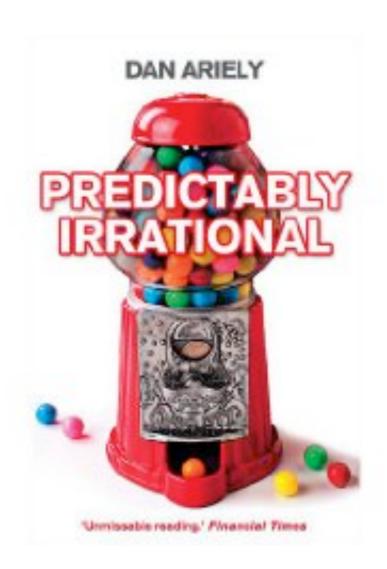
The case for the prosecution

- Three types of project:
 - Type 0 lone developer/small group
 - Type I supported by consulting
 - Type 2 big company backing or IPO
- OS developers need to make money from their work to support it

Short Open Source history

1983	Richard Stallman starts GNU project
1985	Free Software Foundation (FSF) started
1998	Open Source Initiative (OSI) started
1999	Apache Software Foundation (ASF) started
1999	Cathedral and the Bazaar published

The Power of Free!



Daniel Ariely: Predictably Irrational

Free (as in beer) causes us to make less rational decisions.

BOGOF - difficult to just say no

Popularity of Justin Bieber demonstrates just how irrational it is anyway

Microsoft had a point about TCO (even though it was marketing B\$)

Some might say, you get what you pay for



from Wikimedia Commons

Free houses are about freedom (compared to pubs)

How do projects start?

- One man/woman scratching an itch
- Company dump
- Company released and maintained



Alternate World Comics "Road of Skulls"

Consider Grails plugin system – should have a byline of "where mortals fear to tread" Caveat Emptor

So company-maintained is the only way to go?

Breaks social contract

Users expect it:

- to work
- to be regularly updated

Users think company is making money off it, so should be actively maintaining it Consider reviews on App Store of paid vs free

Consulting struggles to cover its own costs

Does no one else profit from the project?

Better money can be made off of ops than dev Companies move to products if they can – better scaling of revenue

Cathedral vs Bazaar

Company-maintained leans towards Cathedral model Cathedral model does not encourage contributions as well as the bazaar model does

Don't panic!

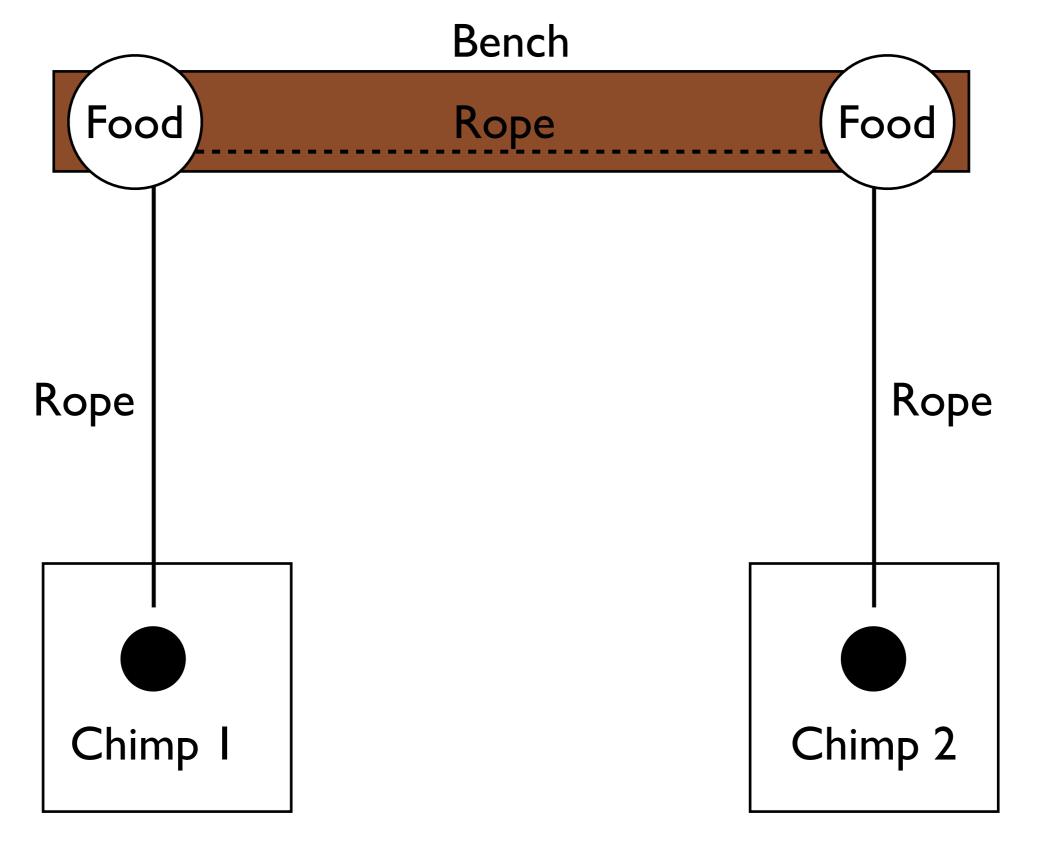
- Open source gave us
 - Linux
 - Apache Httpd
 - Spring framework
 - VIM
 - Many, many other projects

Humans are social creatures

Horizon: what makes us human?

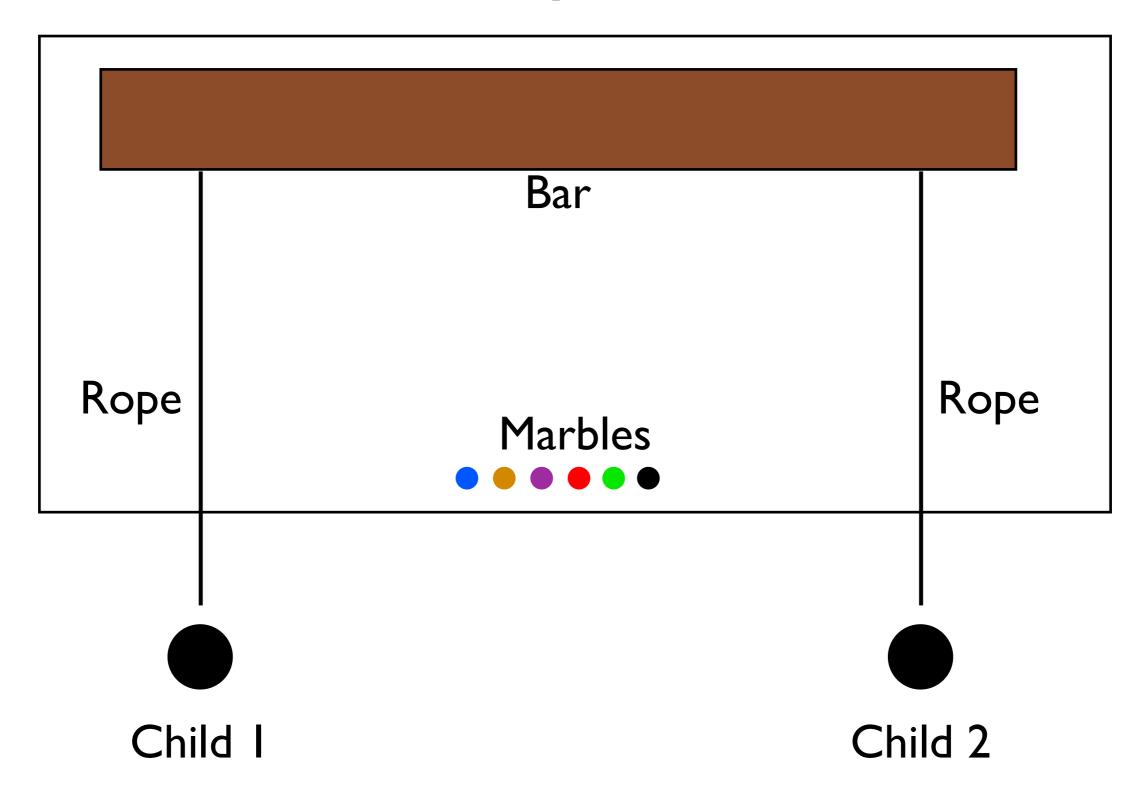
Compare Chimpanzee experiment with the human child one

Chimpanzee Experiment



The chimpanzees collaborate to pull the food towards themselves If one end of bench reaches a chimp before the other, the chimp with the food lets go of the rope and the other chimp is left foodless

Child Experiment



Children collaborate to pull the bar together, which releases the marbles But if the marbles are distributed unevenly between the children, the child with more marbles will give some to the other child – an equal share in the reward of the collaborative effort

Open Source is a social & collaborative enterprise

What does it take for a project to be collaborative?

Fulfill user expectations

Easy to use Reliable Documented Not too clever

Small, focused projects are better

Large project needs

- good structure
- internal separation of concerns
- solid internal model

Engagement

A successful project requires good engagement with the community Community is diverse – accept that English not always first language Cultural differences Don't just say "you could contribute it"

Clear vision and values

Users and contributors feel better knowing where a project is going Frames discussions about features Guides contributions

Contributing guidelines

Not just styles, but requiring tests, doc changes, etc.

Avoid broken windows syndrome

Contributors feel more secure knowing what's involved – fewer questions

Like in parenting, you want to follow a path between too strict and too lax

Southwark

(Suth'k)

Ask someone on streets of London where "South-wark" is will produce look of incompreshension Inconsistency is barrier to comprehension and communication

Southall

(South-all)

Leicester

(Lester)

Cirencester

(Siren sester)

Tough

I had a tuff day yesterday

Bough

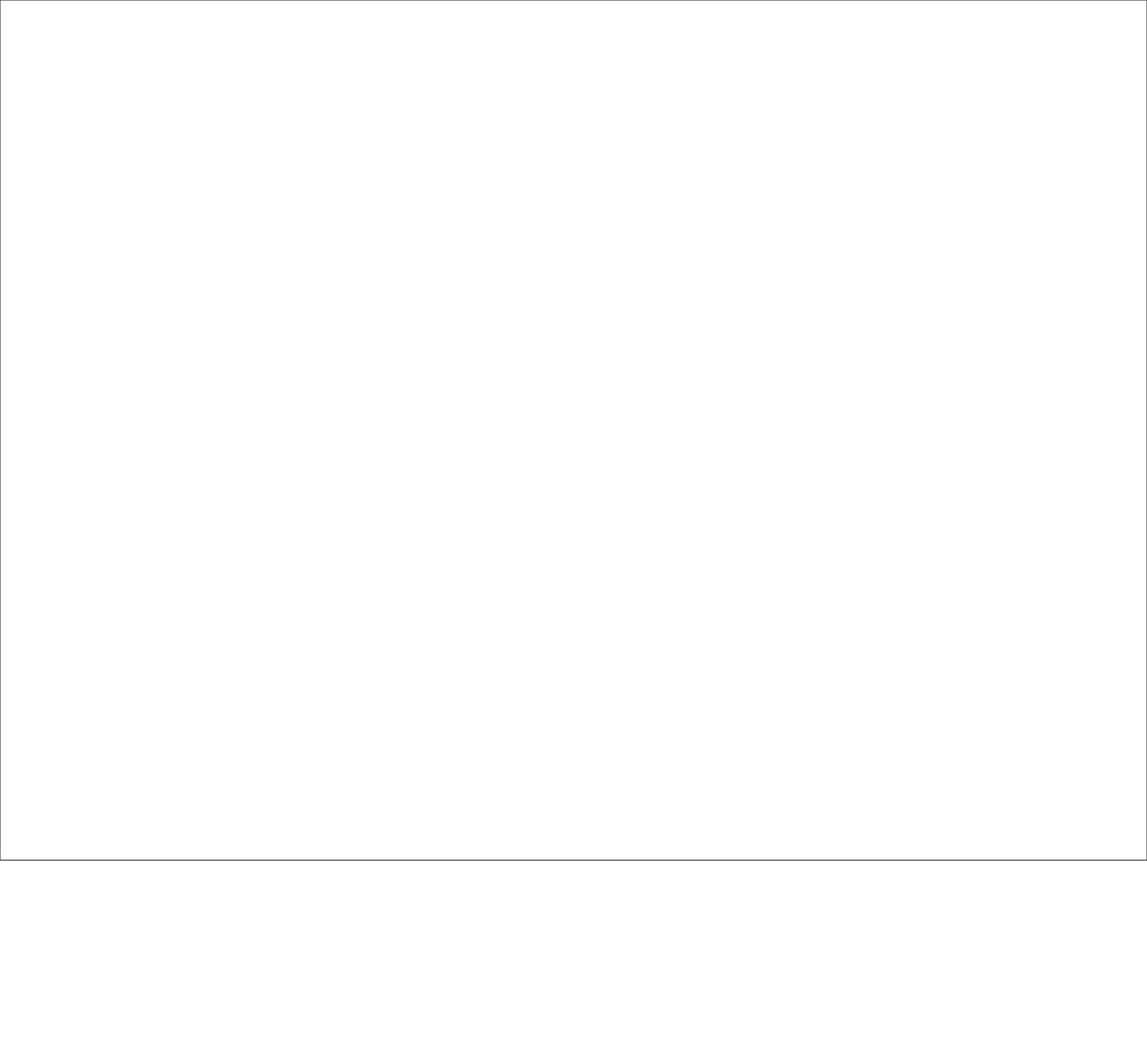
I climbed up the buffs of a tree oh sorry, bows (as in 'how') of a tree

Cough

I had a bit of a cow, but it's better today oh sorry, I mean coff

Inconsistency is not just in place names

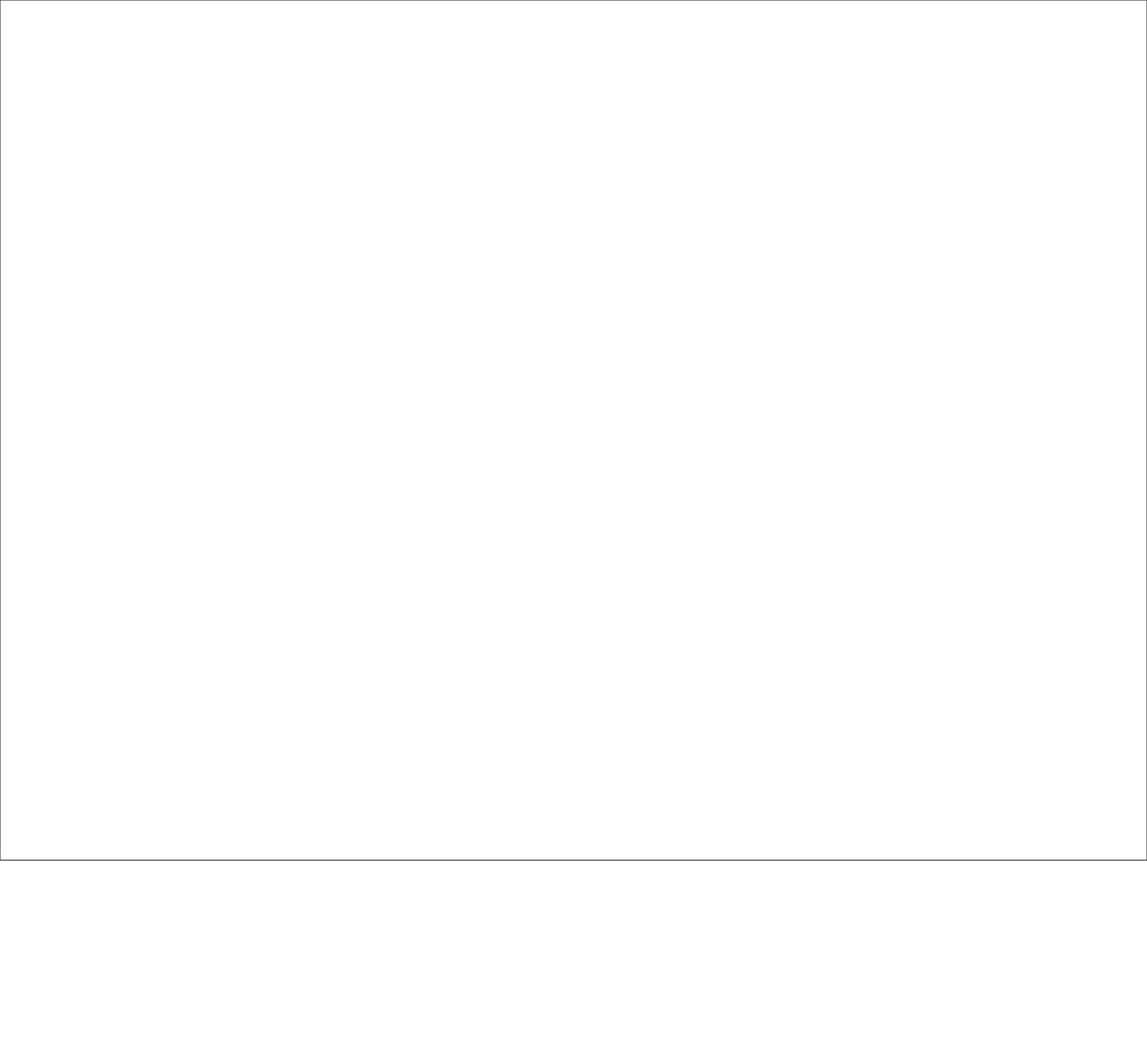
Spsuope you wree an iiodt, and sspopue you were a mbmeer of Cngsores; but I rpeaet msleyf.



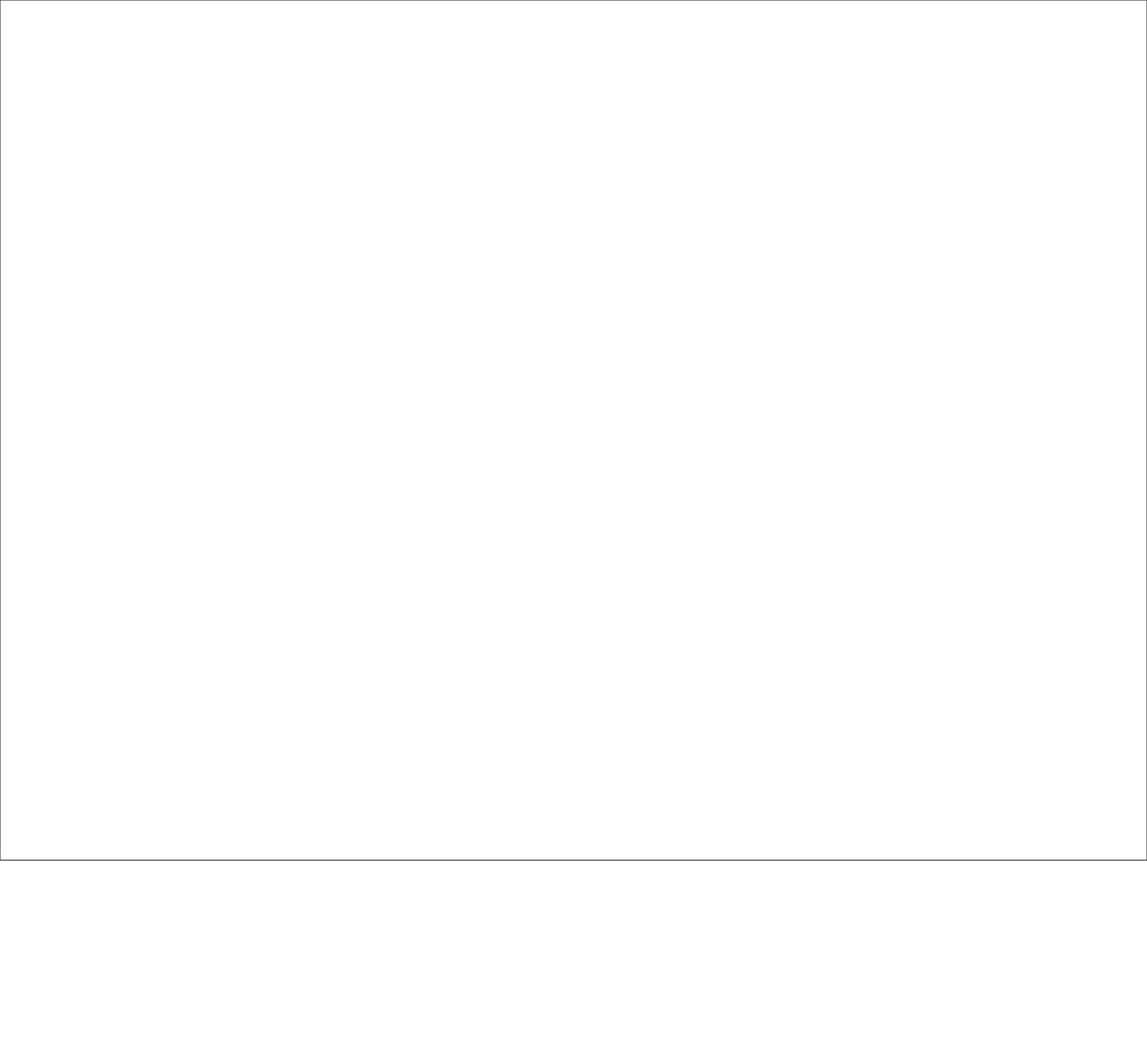
Suppose you were an idiot, and suppose you were a member of Congress; but I repeat myself.

Mark Twain

ti is ertbte ot be eiovtln, fi hteer is iocvleen in rou estahr, hnta to upt on the lokca fo ovnienloenc to rovec pmoectien.



it is bteetr to be veiolnt, if terhe is vionclee in our hetars, tahn to put on the caolk of nieovnclone to cevor ipmoectne.



it is better to be violent, if there is violence in our hearts, than to put on the cloak of nonviolence to cover impotence.

Mahatma Gandhi

Project handovers

Cathedral and the bazaar: "When you lose interest in a program, your last duty is to hand it over to a competent successor."

It's not just about the technology

Aims

- Encourage contributions
- Reduce cost of managing contributions

The truth is, you need to invest fairly heavily to make these a reality
But important for viability of open source project unless you find a way to finance
development and maintenance

Learning to contribute

It can be intimidating at first – get involved in discussions, answer questions on forums, never feel that you're not good enough

Range of contribution areas

- Raising issues with tests
- Documentation
- Discussions and support
- Plugins and modules
- Website
- Core code

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from Wikimedia Commons

Who regularly votes?

Give yourselves a pat on the pack: easy to think a single vote doesn't count or politicians are a bunch of money-grabbing liars and they're all as bad as each other But single votes from large blocks of like-minded people = power Rails 4 > 500 contributors in 2013 (source: Rails 4 release announcement by DHH)

Reduce the feeling of isolation

Make a song and dance about those that contribute Run as many collaborative hack sessions as possible

Yes We Can!