Contributions I
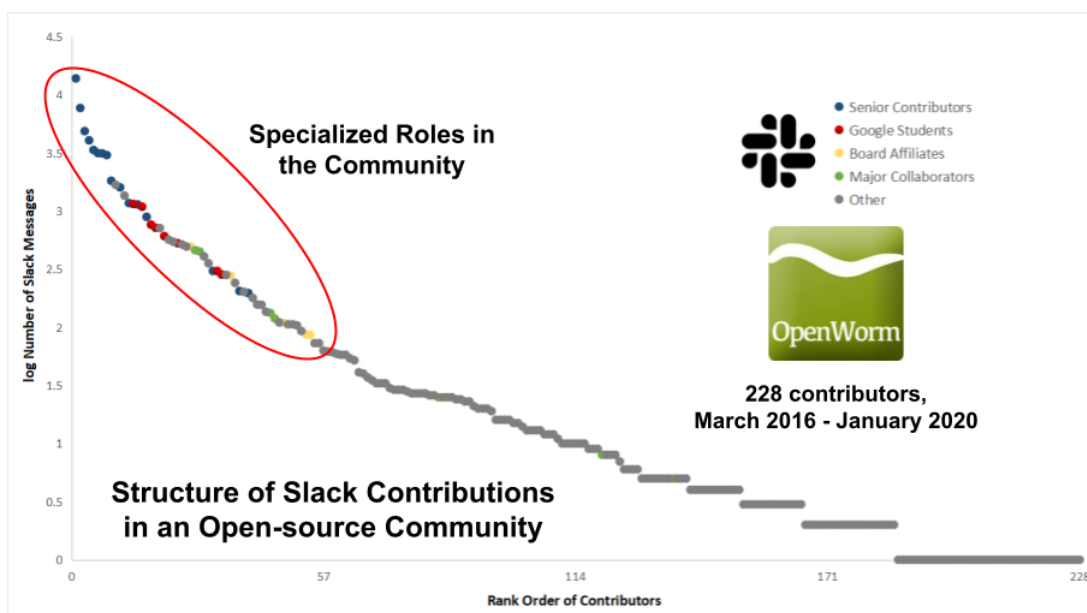
Contribution Scope

https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1Rt8Hry98Hs99IKxTzHM_Aa0bdduEnwp-Rlzv6Jzi13k/edit#slide=id.p

How to make a contribution:

The **discussion** and **public event** steps are two important parts of creating a persistent contributor. Seeing someone go from a newcomer to a persistent contributor is an exciting process, but requires some work.

A persistent contributor is someone who sticks around the community and continually engages (beyond a single pull request or discussion). These people are rare with respect to all the people who might engage with your community, but become valuable leaders.

Assigning specialized roles can also provide a means to create persistent contributors. Specialized roles can be project leaders, Ambassadors, or power users (people whose use case goes beyond the typical user).

Beginner's Guide to Open Source Contributions:
https://workat.tech/general/article/open-source-contribution-guide-xmhf1k601vdj#:~:text=What%20do%20you%20mean%20by,improvement%20of%20open%2Dsource%20software.

How to contribute to open source
https://opensource.guide/how-to-contribute/

Participating in Open Source communities
https://www.linuxfoundation.org/tools/participating-in-open-source-communities/

Patterns and Practice for Open Source Projects
https://opensource.com/business/13/8/oss-patterns-and-practices

Advertising Github Issues:
While persistent contributors are a laudable goal, highly-specific contributors are also important, particularly if we want to accomplish a task for which we have no community expertise. To recruit highly specialized contributors, we can advertise our Github issues in our weekly meetings, our discussions forums, our social media channels, and our Newsletters. Pick a medium with time-sensitivity where you can issue new calls for involvement.

Good at explaining things to people? See Issue #3 from today's weekly meeting.

Host Month-long Campaigns (Hacktoberfest):

Another way to bring in and engage with potential contributors is through a month- or season-long campaign. A common open source campaign is called Hacktoberfest, or an asynchronous Hackathon that takes place throughout the month of October. The idea is to capture new contributors by advertising your issues during the course of the month. When a contributor makes five contributions to your community, they earn some prize (e.g. a T-shirt or some other reward).

In Rokwire Community, we have offered something called Hacktoberfest (meta), or Hacktoberfest activities that involve both code contributions *and* community contributions. In other communities I have been involved with (OpenWorm), I have been able to participate in Google Summer of Code as a mentor. GSoC is a summer-long paid internship that brings in many applicants. The applicants engage with the community during the Spring and early Summer, and have even participated during the month of October.

Working with APIs

https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1yS2pdgM6F1fZpzOjRwjdTyQ7IdskShqyINWp--sOuhU/edit#slide=id.p

Another thing that can facilitate open source contributions is an API (Application Programming Interface). APIs serve as an integration tool that connects to services provided by the open source software.

- Access specific resources.

- Do interactive exercise through an automated documentation and code server (Swagger).

- Offers selected functions or integrated data from a third-party application.

- Interact with existing features of the program (provide data or other information).

Beyond Open Source

Open Source is only part of the equation, and usually refers to the code itself. But inclusive open source includes so much more than this: product design, customized software development, and community-building are all essential aspects of this.

Open Source: forkable code, open source (copyleft) license.

Open Design: rapid prototyping, UI/UX, and building design features into your app.

Open Science: creating open source software or creating code and data associated with research.

Open Development: building new features of the program or building new versions of the software off of forks.

Open Community: hosting events and discussions within a group of people.

For more information:
Open Design (Wikipedia): https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open-design_movement

Driving Design Innovation through the Collaboration of Crowds: https://medium.com/vmwaredesign/designers-for-open-source-software-projects-d293fbce4a7

The OpenScience Project: https://openscience.org/

How Open Source Increases Access to Computational Tools for Every Scientist: https://chanzuckerberg.com/blog/importance-open-source-science-software/

Open Development (Wikipedia): https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open-source_software_development

Open Source Community: https://opensource.org/community

Wikipedians (Wikimedia Open Source Community): https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Wikipedians

Wikipedians are born, not made: a study of power editors on Wikipedia: https://dl.acm.org/doi/10.1145/1531674.1531682