Contributing to Open Source Project

Irvi Aini Engineer | Co-Chair of SIG Docs at @kubernetes @irvifa













So Why? ¯_(ツ)_/¯

- Improving the software you've been using
- Improving existing skills
- Building a network with people with the similar interest
- Finding/Becoming mentors
- Learning soft-skills
- Showcasing your own skills (may be useful for you future career as well)















Of course there's lots of various reasons as well:D













Finding a Place to Start...

Contributing to open source happens at all levels, across projects. You don't need to overthink what exactly your first contribution will be, or how it will look like.









What if I'm not technical enough to contribute? What if I don't know how to code? What if something goes wrong?











"Contributing is not only about code. It is about helping a community."

- Nikhita Raghunath













All Contributions are Welcome!

- **L** Issues
- Code
- **Examples**
- Security
- Ideas
- Documentations

And many more..













Getting to Know Your Project Better

- Take a look into the LICENSE
- Take a look into the CONTRIBUTING
- Take a look into the CODE_OF_CONDUCT
- Take a look into the governance, other docs













LICENSE

Keras: Deep Learning for humans



Keras



₽ master •

kubernetes / LICENSE



kubernetes/kubernetes is licensed under the

Apache License 2.0

A permissive license whose main conditions require preservation of copyright and license notices. Contributors provide an express grant of patent rights. Licensed works, modifications, and larger works may be distributed under different terms and without source code.

https://choosealicense.com/

Choose an open source license

An open source license protects contributors and users. Businesses and savvy developers won't touch a project without this protection.

Which of the following best describes your situation?



I need to work in a community.

Use the license preferred by the community you're contributing to or depending on. Your project will fit right in.

If you have a dependency that doesn't have a license, ask its maintainers to add a



I want it simple and permissive.

The MIT License is short and to the point. It lets people do almost anything they want with your project, like making and distributing closed source versions.

Babel, .NET Core, and Rails use the MIT License.



I care about sharing improvements.

The **GNU GPLv3** also lets people do almost anything they want with your project, *except* distributing closed source versions.

Ansible, Bash, and GIMP use the GNU GPLv3.

What if none of these work for me?

My project isn't software.

There are licenses for that.

I want more choices.

More licenses are available.

I don't want to choose a license.

Here's what happens if you don't.







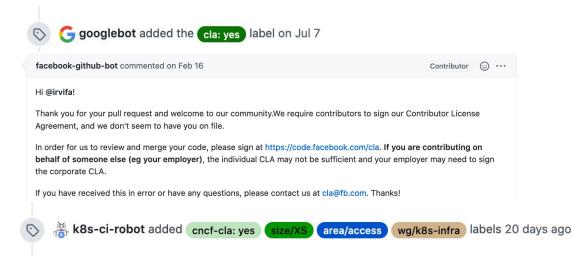






CONTRIBUTING

- Usually in CONTRIBUTING file in the repo
 - May be asked for CLA signing















CODE_OF_CONDUCT

Contributor Code of Conduct

As contributors and maintainers of this project, and in the interest of fostering an open and welcoming community, we pledge to respect all people who contribute through reporting issues, posting feature requests, updating documentation, submitting pull requests or patches, and other activities.

We are committed to making participation in this project a harassment-free experience for everyone, regardless of level of experience. gender, gender identity and expression, sexual orientation, disability, personal appearance, body size, race, ethnicity, age, religion, or nationality.

Examples of unacceptable behavior by participants include:

- . The use of sexualized language or imagery
- · Personal attacks
- · Trolling or insulting/derogatory comments
- · Public or private harassment
- · Publishing others' private information, such as physical or electronic addresses, without explicit permission
- · Other unethical or unprofessional conduct.

Project maintainers have the right and responsibility to remove, edit, or reject comments, commits, code, wiki edits, issues, and other contributions that are not aligned to this Code of Conduct. By adopting this Code of Conduct, project maintainers commit themselves to fairly and consistently applying these principles to every aspect of managing this project. Project maintainers who do not follow or enforce the Code of Conduct may be permanently removed from the project team.

This code of conduct applies both within project spaces and in public spaces when an individual is representing the project or its community.

Instances of abusive, harassing, or otherwise unacceptable behavior in Kubernetes may be reported by contacting the Kubernetes Code of Conduct Committee via conduct@kubernetes.io. For other projects, please contact a CNCF project maintainer or our mediator, Mishi Choudhary mishi@linux.com.

This Code of Conduct is adapted from the Contributor Covenant (http://contributor-covenant.org), version 1.2.0, available at http://contributor-covenant.org/version/1/2/0/

CNCF Events Code of Conduct

CNCF events are governed by the Linux Foundation Code of Conduct available on the event page. This is designed to be compatible with the above policy and also includes more details on responding to incidents.

https://github.com/cncf/foundation/blob/master/code-of-conduct.md













Governance

Kubernetes Community Governance Model

Steering Committee

- Project-level governance
- Binding/final arbitration
- Management of sub-structures - Security process management
- Manage project-level policies such as the Code of Conduct



- Organized to solve a specific problem then dissolve - Cross-SIG collaboration around a specific effort
- Does not own code
- Can spawn sub-projects in participating SIGs
- Define and address gaps

Decision Escalation Path Horizontal Special Interest Sub-project(s) Groups

- Permanent until deprecated by the Steering Committee or voluntarily dissolved
- Project-level concerns - More strategic, less tactical
- Subject-specific policies, e.g. release, documentation, testing, architecture
- Sub-project lifecycle management
- the SIG or voluntarily dissolved - Can be code, documents, or

- Permanent until deprecated by

Decision Escalation Path

- Permanent until deprecated by the Steering Committee or voluntarily dissolved
- Feature/Roadmap management
- Testing triage Issue management and triage
- Communication to sub-projects. other SIGs and the community
- Risk and dependency
- management
- Release representation - Documentation
- Arbitration of sub-project conflicts
- Release-level planning
- Tactical subject-specific policies, e.g. storage implementation. network policies

Permanent until deprecated by

Sub-project(s)

- the SIG or voluntarily dissolved - Code ownership (OWNERS files,
- code quality, PR management, etc.)
- Test ownership - Issue ownership
- Sub-project "product" lifecycle

Subproject Owner

Set priorities and approve proposals for subproject Responsibility and leadership for entire repository/directory

Approver

Approve contributions for acceptance Highly experienced reviewer and contributor in subproject

Reviewer

History of reviewing; reviews frequently Authorship in subproject

Member

Active contributor to the project Sponsored by two Reviewers

Non-member Contributors

https://github.com/kubernetes/community/blob/master/governance.md











ය[ා] OICNDI



Communications and Archives

- Mailing list
- Issues tracker and Pull Requests(PRs), nowadays people are using git
- Slack













Lurk Around

- ✓ Ok to feel intimidated!
- ✓ Start small!

Get an idea of:

- Who is working on what
- What tasks are being worked on
- What's on the roadmap



@TheNikhita













Choose What to Work On

Check the labels of your SIG

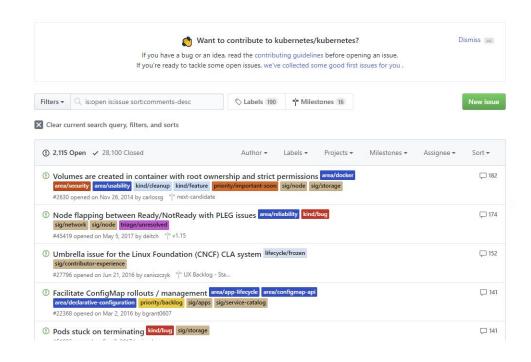
https://github.com/kubernetes/kubernetes/issues

Look for the help wanted label

Denotes an issue that needs help from a contributor. Must meet "help wanted" guidelines.

Start with good first issue labeled issues

Denotes an issue ready for a new contributor, according to the "help wanted" guidelines.















Communicating Effectively

- Give a context
 - Help others get quickly up to speed, explain your idea
- Before asking for help try to find what you need in the archives, docs, or even
 README
- Keep it short and direct
- Keep communication public, this helps especially if this likely asked by the others as well
 - o unless you need to share sensitive information
- It's okay to ask questions, but maintain expectation as well since there's timezone difference etc













Submitting a Pull Requests (PR)

contributor

pushes a branch to their fork of kubernetes/website and opens a *pull request*

GitHub

sending events to prow so that it will run tests

Prow

ensures that PRs have *contributor licence agreements* tracks review and approval status

reviewer

verifies the PR is technically sound; adds "lgtm" label













Submitting a Pull Requests (PR)

approver verifies the change is appropriate; adds "approved" label

Prow sees the PR is "LGTM" and approved; instructs GitHub to merge it

GitHub • merges the pull request











After Submitting a PR

- You don't get a response
- Someone requests changes to your PR
- Your contribution doesn't get accepted
- Karaga Your contribution gets accepted











Thanks! Q&A if there's any:D





