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What to Share, When, and Where

– Or – How to balance between Value and Risk

Why need a contribution strategy?

- Answers if, why, when, and how something should be open sourced
- Help to execute the overarching open source strategy
- Promotes and support contributions in line with business objectives
- Highlights potential costs and risks upfront
- Enables the balancing between objectives and complexities



Enable critical assessments

- Support individuals posting contribution request to make their case
- Support decision makers to make informed decisions
- Reduce doubts and make contribution process more efficient
- Enable a proactive planning on contributions



Provide clarity on process

- Lower barrier and remove uncertainties
- Decision options
 - Reject, conditional accept, or accept
- Contribution options
 - Existing community, new community in specific external entity, or new community “in the wild”
- Needs to be weighed against potential objectives and complexities



Systematic approach needed in the design

- Lay out a plan and involve all stakeholders early on
- Do not take objectives or complexities for granted
- Consider different types of projects, contexts, and scope

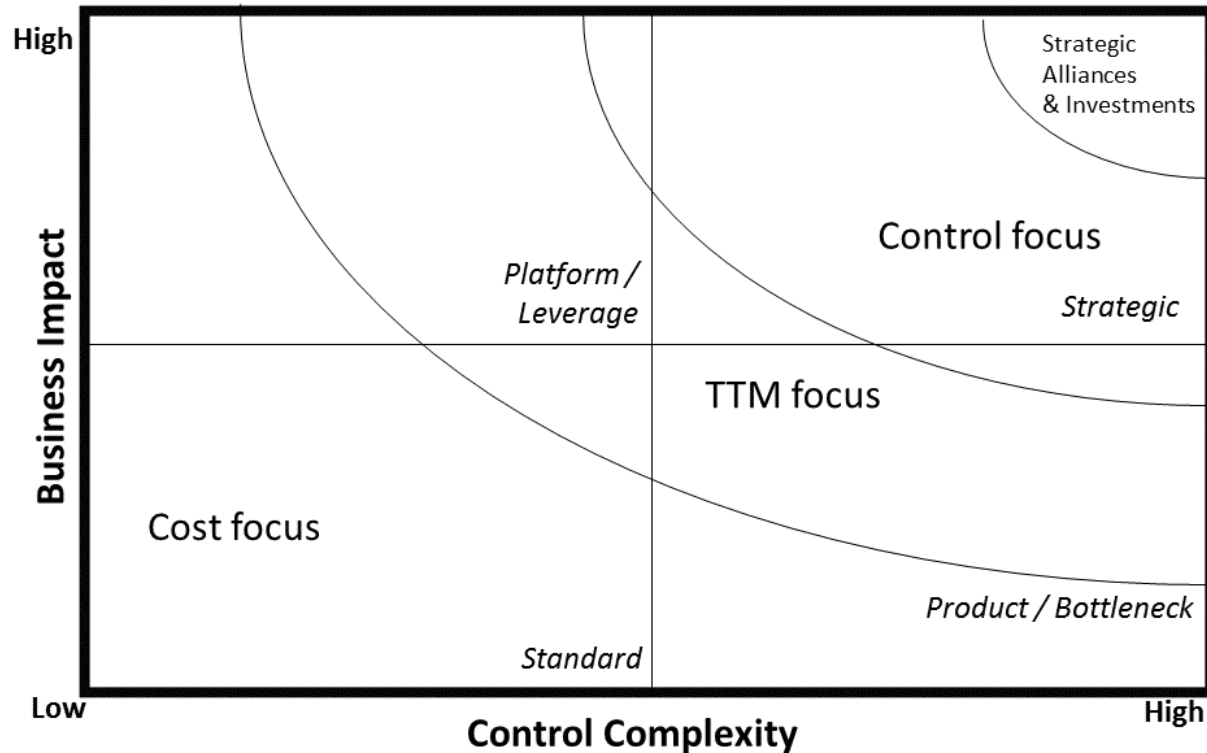


**How do you
balance
between the
objectives and
complexities?**



Photo by Piret Ilver | <https://unsplash.com/photos/98MbUldcDJY>

Contribution Acceptance model



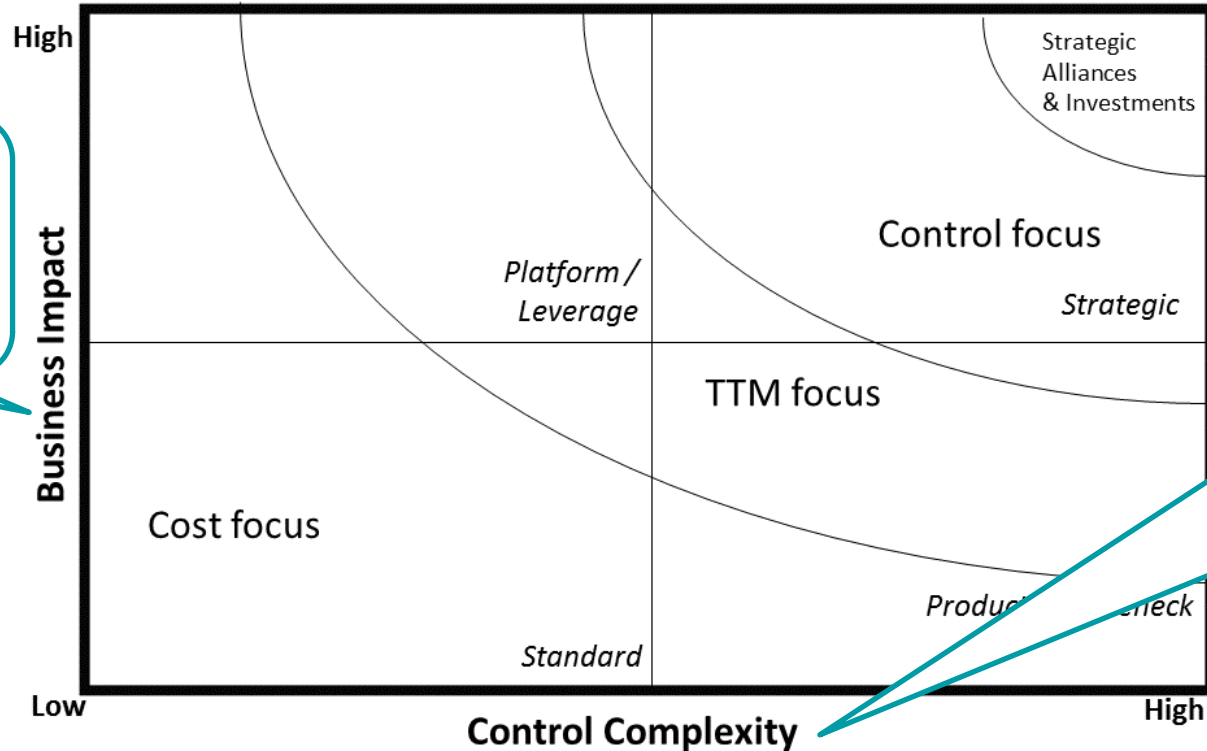
Paper:



<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jss.2017.09.032>

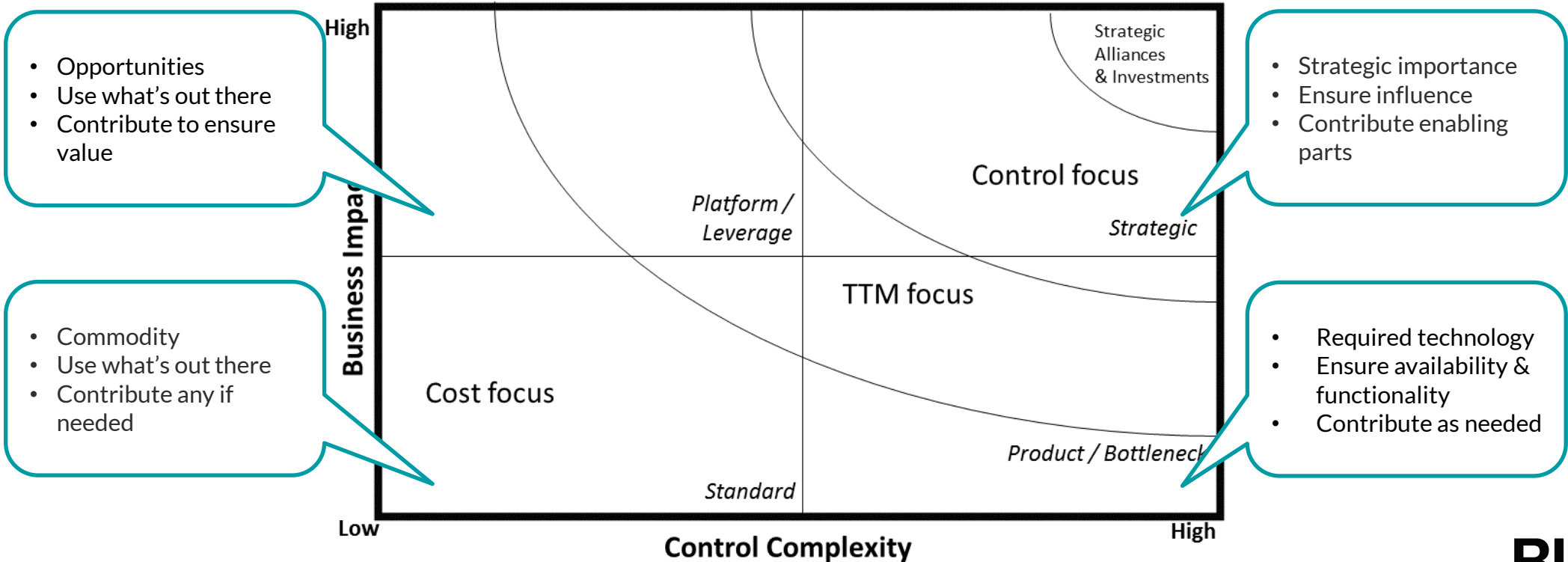
Business impact vs. Control complexity

How much you profit from the software artifact

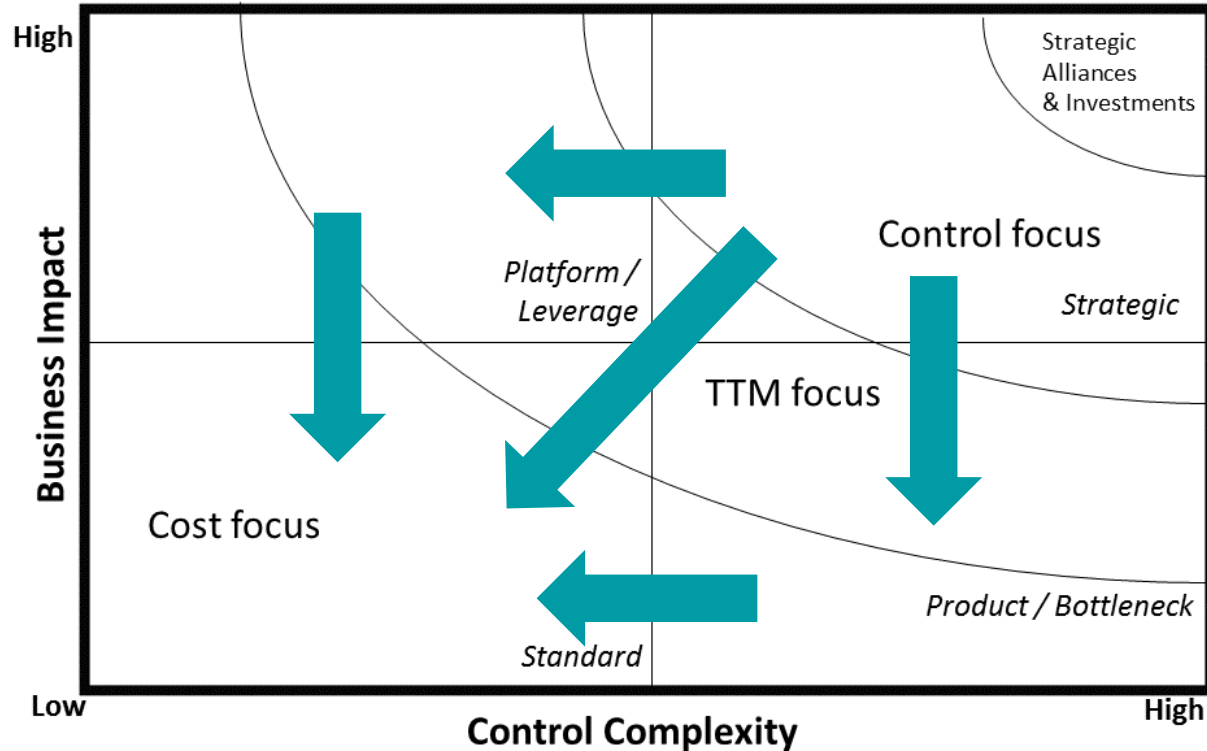


How hard the technology and knowledge behind the artifact is to acquire and control

Generic Contribution Strategies



Impact of commoditization



**Weights will
differ based on
objectives and
context**



Contribution Objectives and Complexities

- Contribution objectives explicate different types of benefits that may be gained because of a contribution
- Contribution complexities exemplify aspects that may complicate the contribution, or in other ways imply cost or risk for the organization
- Basis for designing Contribution Strategy guidelines and related contribution process
- Paper: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10664-020-09855-2>



Contribution Objectives

- Reputation-centric objectives
 - Prove skill and influence
 - Be a good open source citizen
 - Improve employer branding
 - Increase transparency
- Supplier-centric objectives
 - Create price pressure
 - Outsource infrastructure operation





Contribution Objectives

- Strategy-centric objectives
 - Enable data sharing, and gathering
 - Standardize a solution
 - Build a software ecosystem
 - Improve partner collaboration
- Engineering-centric objectives
 - Open up innovation process
 - Extend development resources

Contribution Complexities

- Control-centric complexities
 - Impact on value proposition
 - Impact on internal operations
- IPR-centric complexities
 - Differentiating functionality
 - Commoditization
 - Sensitive IPRs
 - Substitutes
 - License compliance

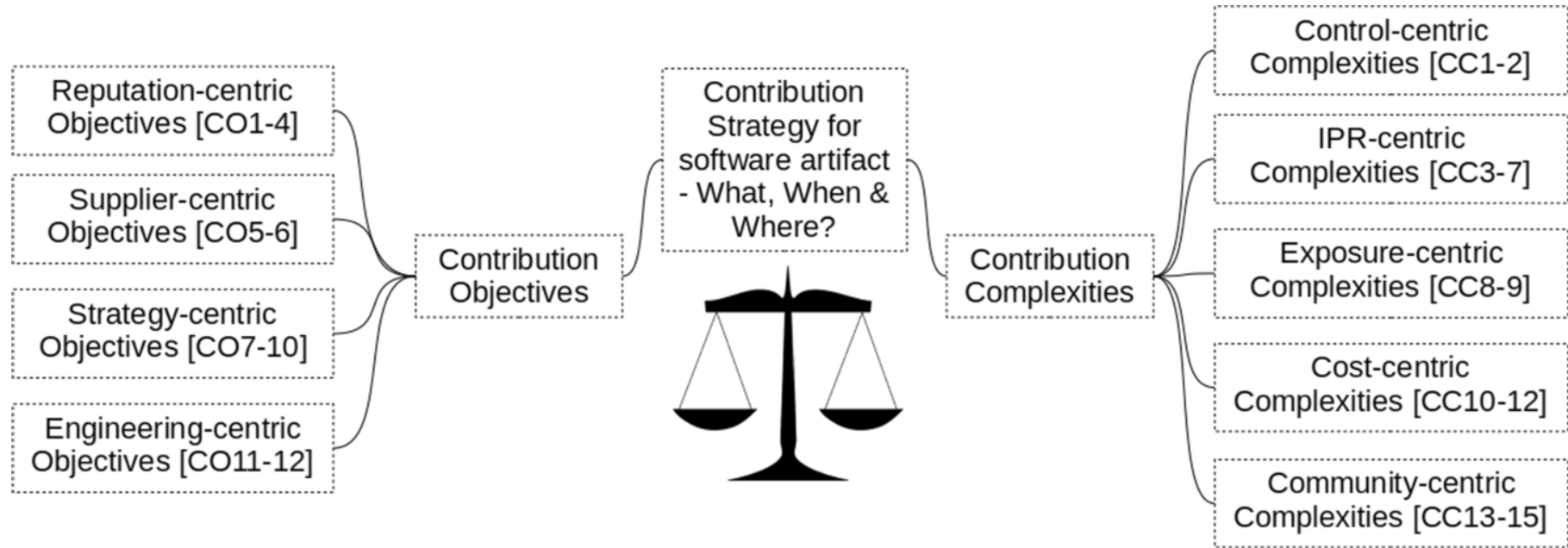




Contribution Complexities

- Exposure-centric complexities
 - Ethical use
 - Security threats
- Cost-centric complexities
 - Budget and resource constraints
 - Modularity and architecture
 - Code alignment
- Community-centric complexities
 - External interest
 - Influence in community
 - Community health

Balancing objectives and complexities



An (example) contribution process

- Pass basic open source training
- Submit contribution request form
 - Example questions:
 - <https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.21104167>
- Basic review by nearest Contribution officer
 - E.g., architect, senior engineer, or engineering manager



Basic review

- Initial check if contribution is motivated
- Potential complexities and how they are proposed to be addressed
- Complexity and size of contribution
 - Trivial
 - Medium
 - Major
- Trivial approved by contribution officer
- Technical review for cleared contributions



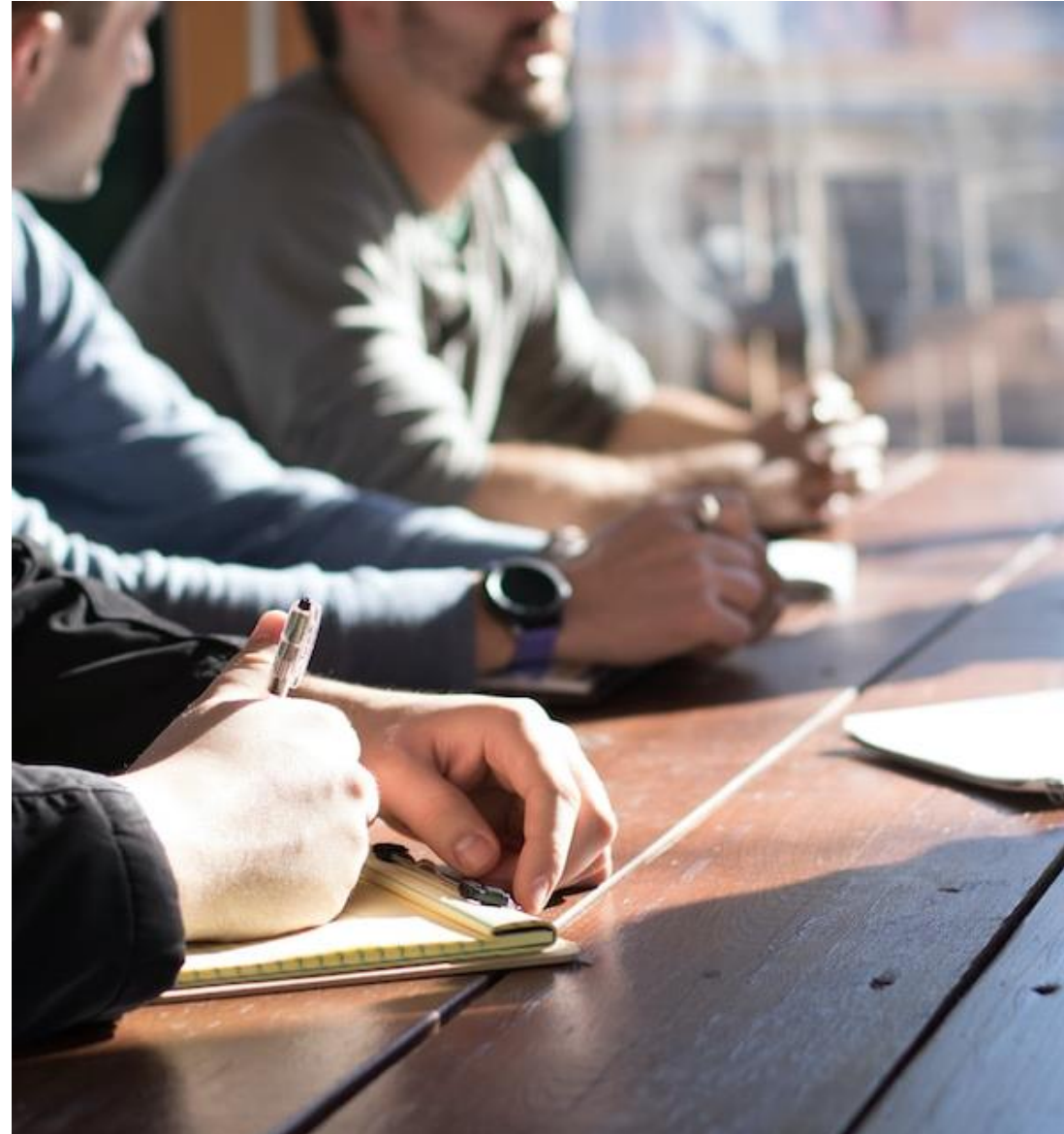
OSS Review board

- Medium and major contributions managed by open source review board
- Cross functional board with relevant stakeholders
- Major with explicit OK from senior mgmt. and patent review
- Can be broken down into a “fast-track” and “standard track”



Whitelisting communities

- Enable community engagement
- Align with a specific community strategy
- Dedicate community representative responsible for community strategy and related contributions
- Revise and follow-up of whitelisting and community strategy



General notes

- Ensure basic OSS training
- Educate on business goals and perceived risks and costs
- Decentralize decision making
- Support and empower teams directly
- Fast-track trivial and white-listed contributions
- Identify bottlenecks and remove friction
- Automate process (where possible) and enable follow-up of the contributions
- Consider if and how to manage private employee engagements



TODO Group outbound guide

- Rich and in-depth knowledge developed through TODO Europe
- <https://todogroup.org/guides/outbound-oss/>



TODO (OSPO) Group

TODO Group

108 followers

<https://todogroup.org>

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Overview

Repositories 25

Projects 3

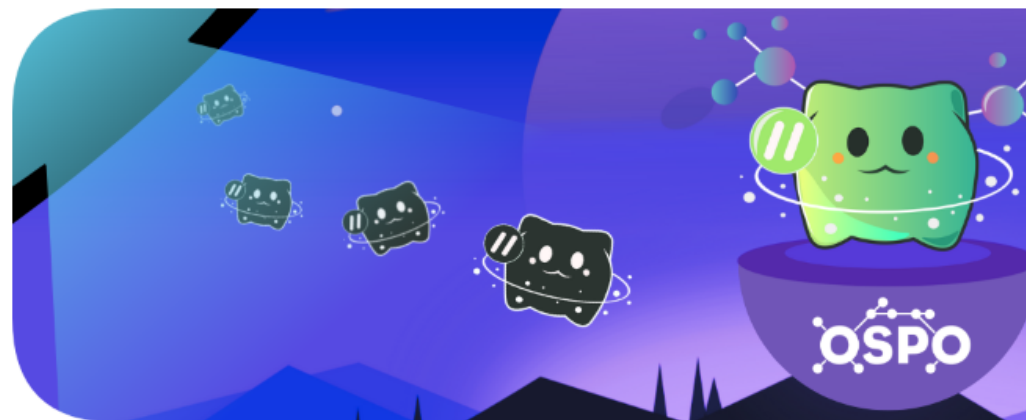
Packages

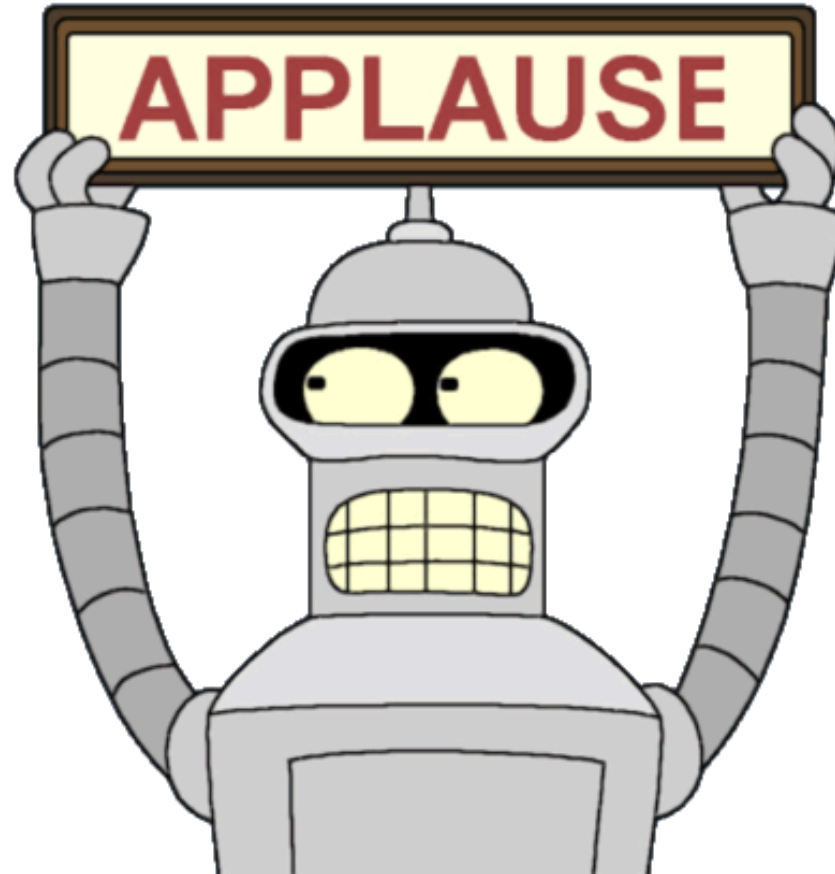
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README.md



A Worldwide Community and Resource Practitioners





Questions to discuss in groups

- In your own organization,
 - what is the overarching strategy and incentives for engaging in and releasing Open Source Software?
 - what benefits may be gained because of a contribution? What objectives can motivate a contribution?
 - what risks and costs (or other types of complexities) do you see potentially blocking a contribution?

Questions to discuss in groups

- In your own organization,
 - How does your current process for managing and promoting contributions look like?
 - What works well? What challenges do you experience?
 - How can you measure progress and impact of contributions?