

RI.
SE

JOHAN LINÅKER

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 up-front
- 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



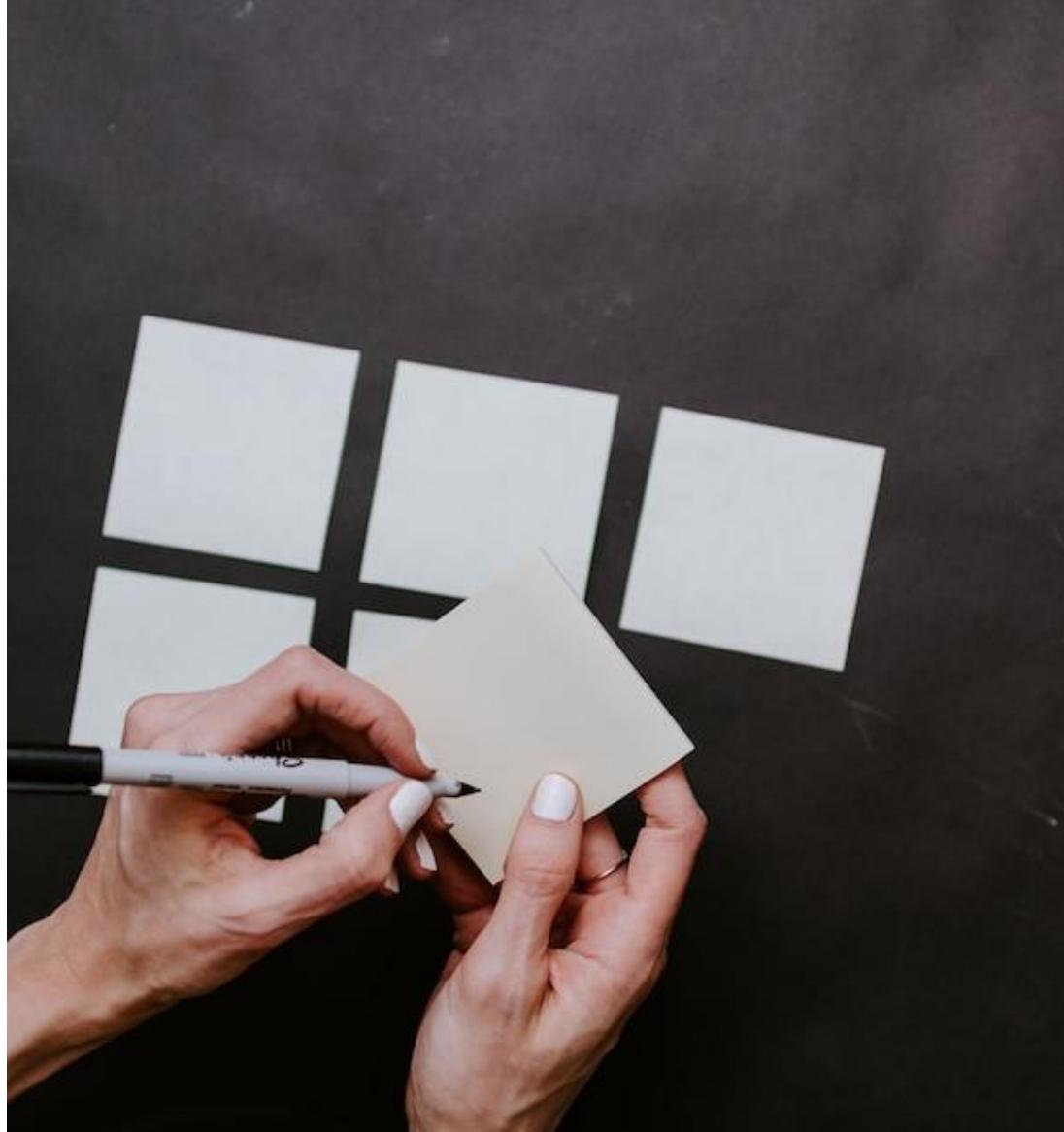
Provide clarity on process

- 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

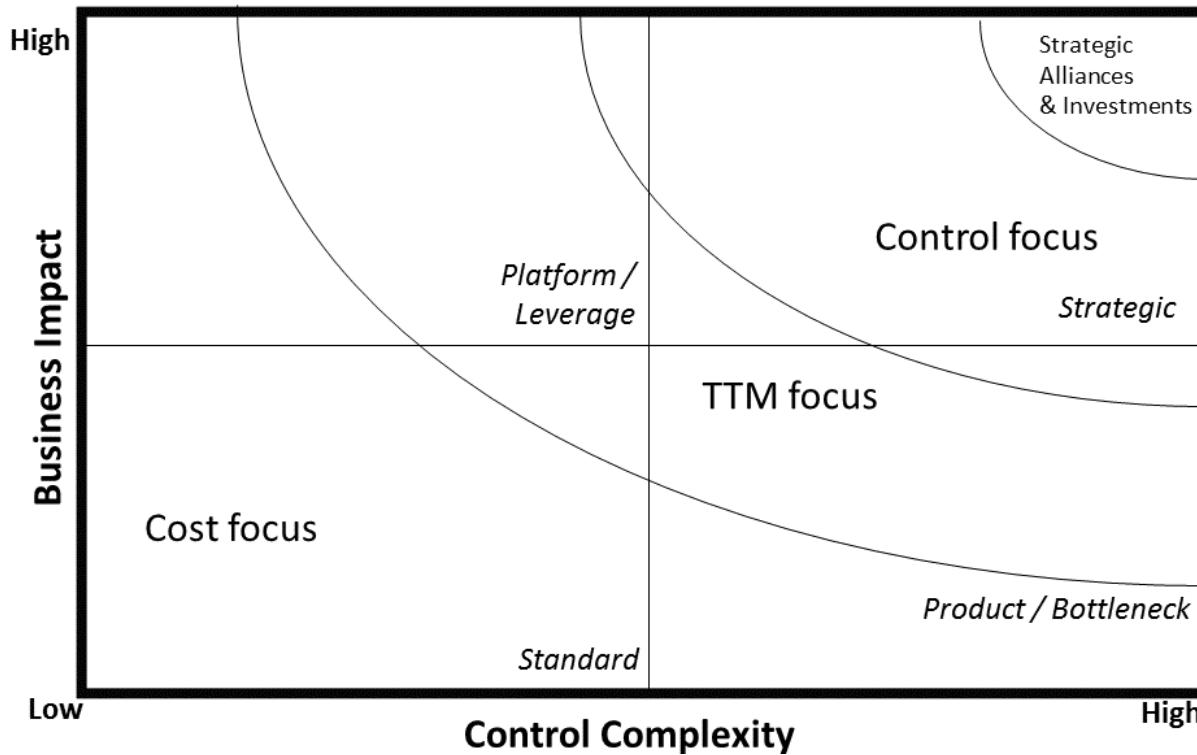


How do you balance between the objectives and complexities?



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

Contribution Acceptance model

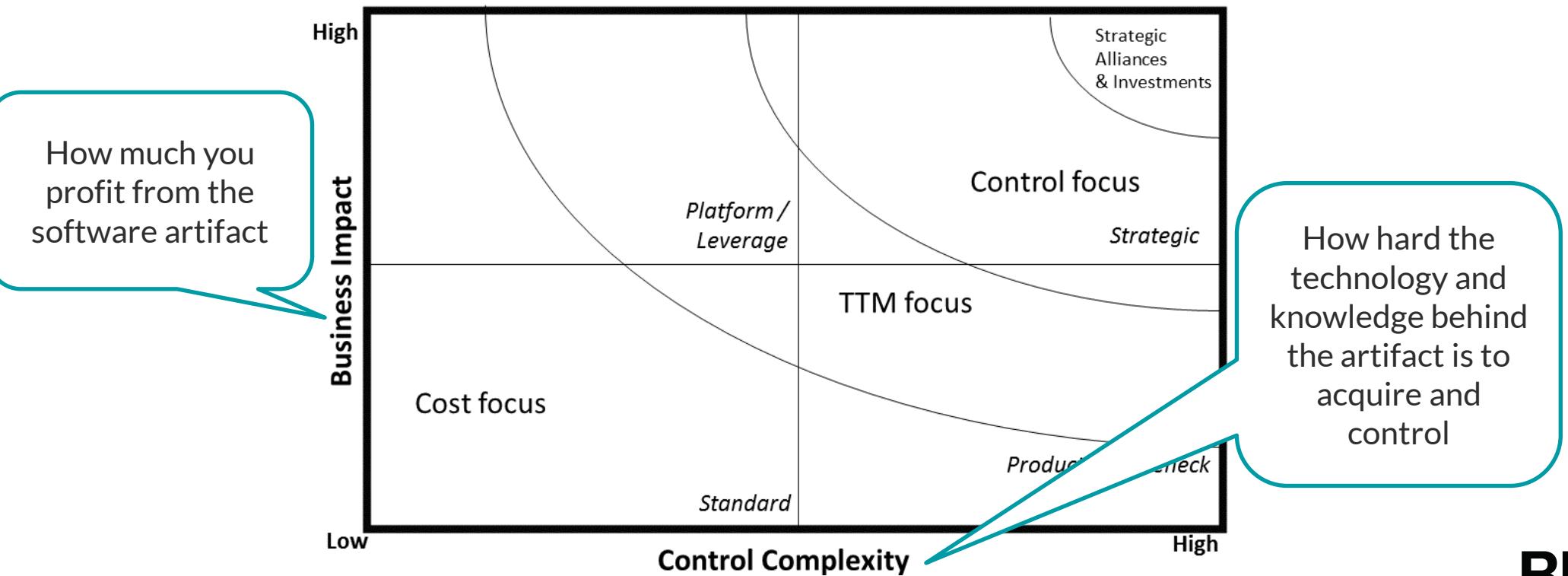


Paper:

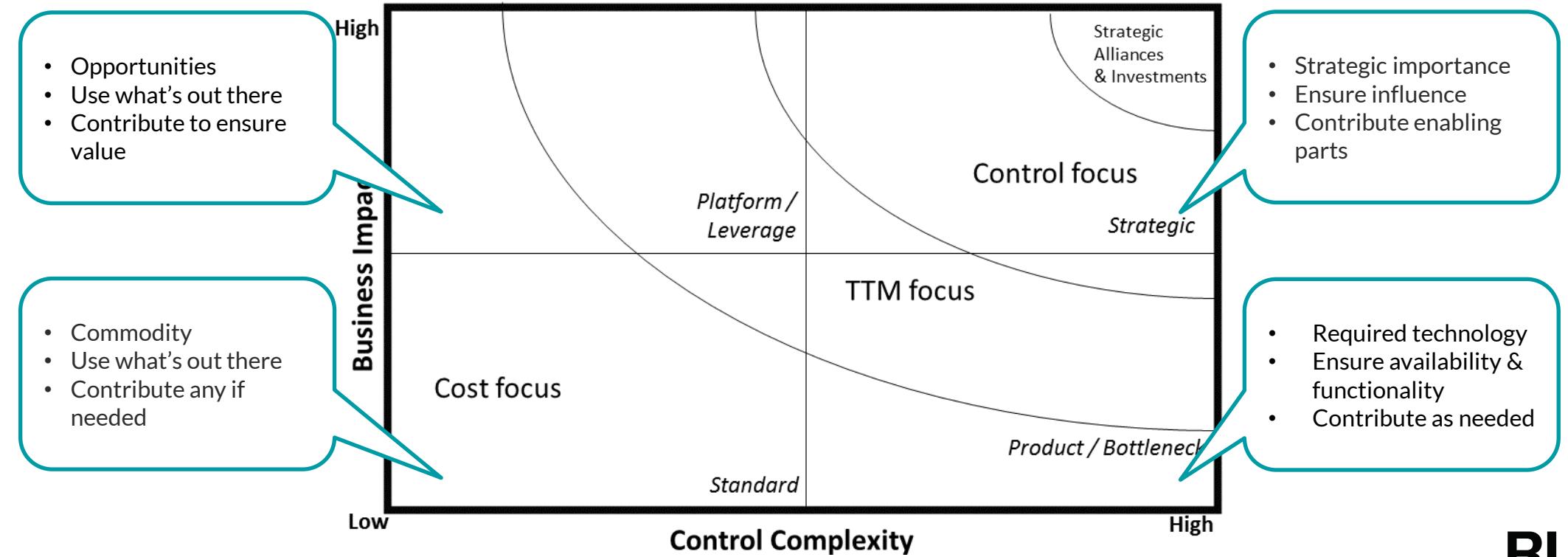


[https://doi.org/10.1016/
j.jss.2017.09.032](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jss.2017.09.032)

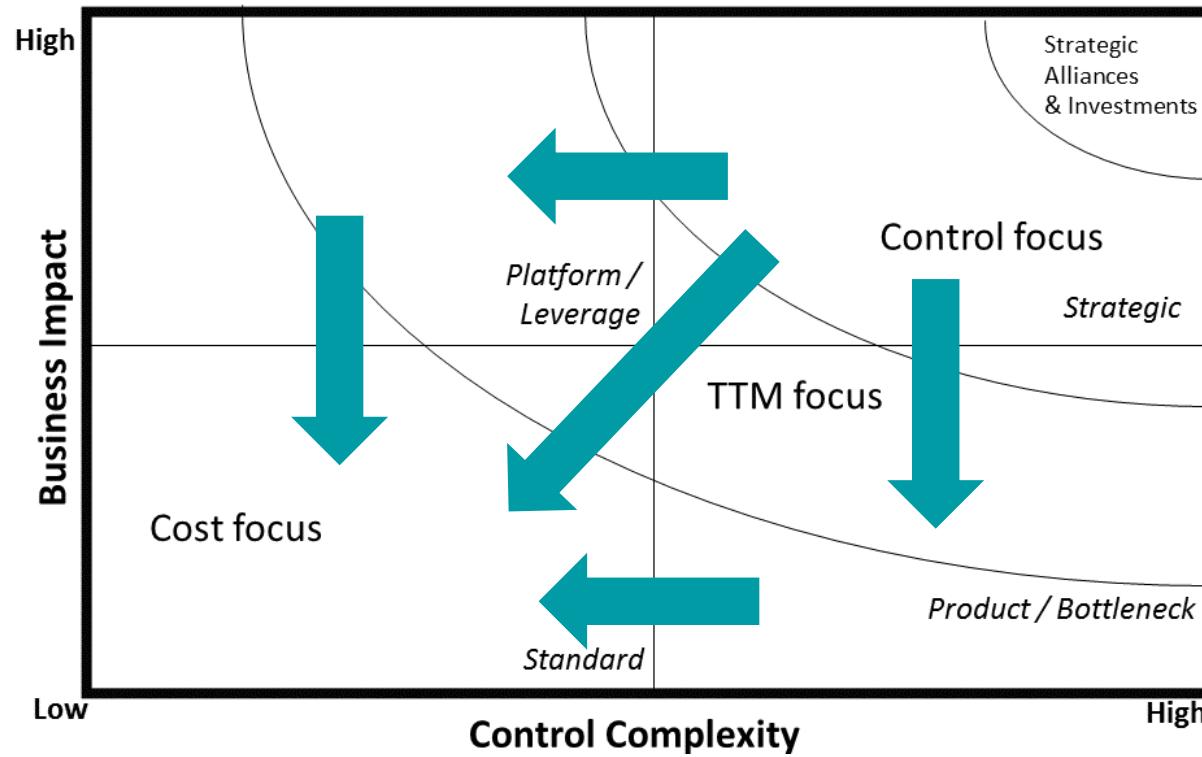
Business impact vs. Control complexity



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



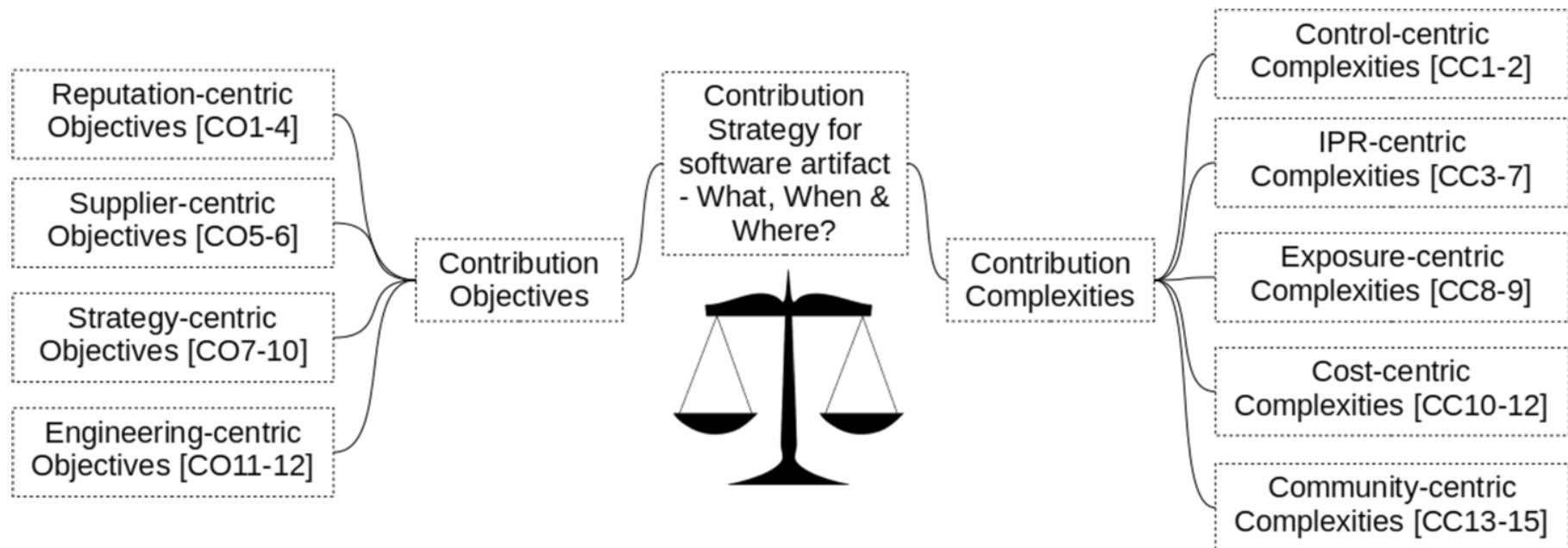


Photo by John Moeses Bauan | <https://unsplash.com/photos/bEY5NoCSQ8s>

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



Photo by Belinda Fewings | https://unsplash.com/photos/_CyyAj0QboY

TODO Group outbound guide

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



 TODO (OSPO) Group

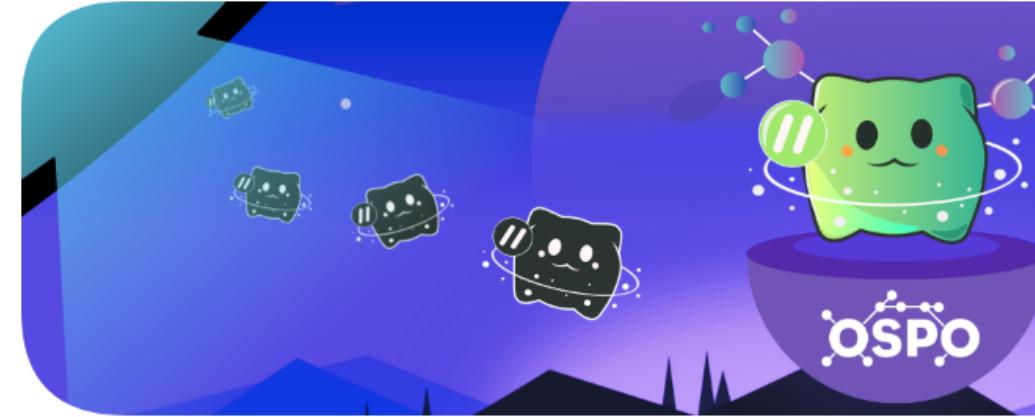
TODO Group

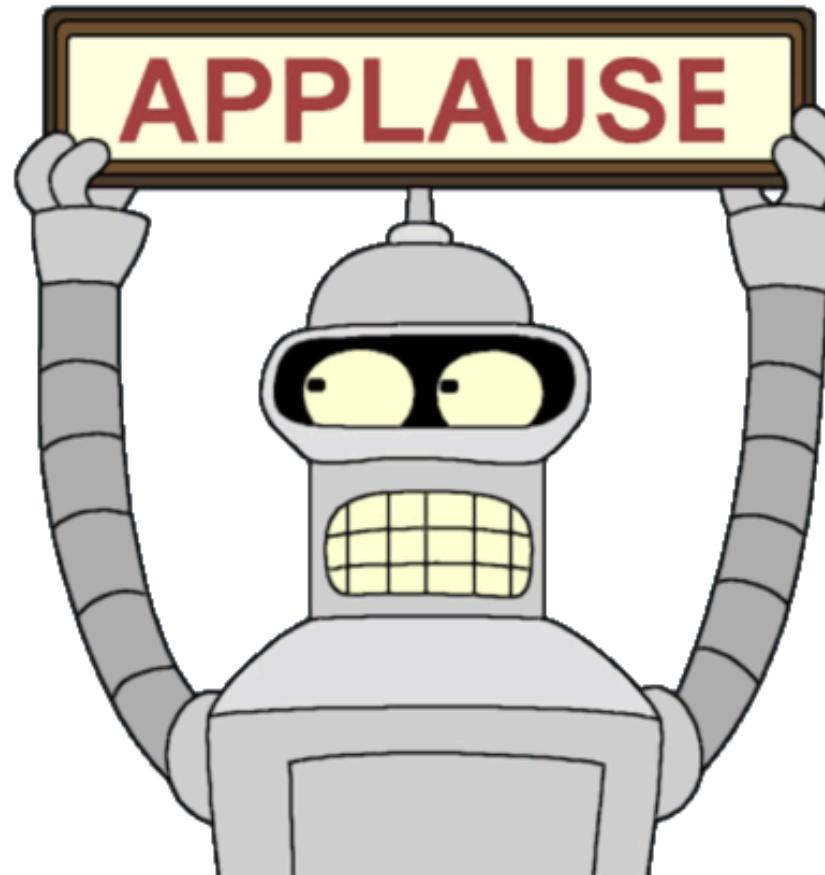
108 followers <https://todogroup.org>  @todogroup  info@t

[Overview](#) [Repositories 25](#) [Projects 3](#) [Packages](#) [People](#)

[README.md](#)

 A Worldwide Community and Resource for Practitioners





RI.
SE

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?