**Essays on Value Creation in the Open Source Phenomenon: Unde****rstanding the Influence of Work Structures, Team Composition, and Community Ideologies**

Abstract

This dissertation comprising three essays explores the value creation mechanisms associated with the work structures, team composition, and community ideologies of free (libre) and open source software (FLOSS) projects. The first essay, examines how the unique nature of FLOSS work which is dominated by the sequential layering of individual tasks, referred to as superposition, acts as an antecedent to the project’s success. Building on the theory of collaboration through open superposition, the essay theorizes the motivational mechanisms that operate within superposed work structures and unearths the contextual conditions that may limit the influence of superposition on FLOSS project value. Furthermore, given the increasing usage of FLOSS by organizations, the study investigates the specificities brought to these motivational mechanisms when FLOSS projects are owned by organizations. Using an innovative operationalization of the work structures of FLOSS projects, this essay finds support for a non-linear relationship between the degree of superposition and the success of the project. Further, this relationship is moderated by the type of ownership of the project. Overall, the first essay advances our understanding of work structures, motivation, and organizational participation in FLOSS environments. It also provides FLOSS practitioners with valuable insights for modeling the project’s task work to facilitate their success.

While the first essay establishes the importance of task-work organization in FLOSS projects, the second essay expands the inquiry into the role of team composition in the project’s success. Building on the theories of coordination and network governance, this essay studies the influence of source code access restrictions imposed on team members in mitigating coordination challenges. The study also investigates the changes brought to the coordination mechanisms when open source projects are owned by organizations. Using a Cox proportional hazard model, the study demonstrates that the relationship between the proportion of contributors who are given write access to the source code in the team and the survival of the project, is moderated by the nature of project ownership. Interestingly, the observed moderation is a crossover interaction effect that changes from negative for individual owned projects to positive for organization owned projects. Overall, the second essay advances our understanding about contributor roles, access restrictions, and organizational participation in open source environments. The findings provide open source researchers and practitioners with fresh insights for better understanding and modeling project teams to facilitate their success.

The third essay pursues an overarching view of the FLOSS community by examining the ideological underpinnings of the FLOSS community and studies its influence on project success. The essay scrutinizes two ideological shifts seen in the FLOSS community that have altered the beliefs of ‘openness’ and ‘prevention of commercial appropriation’, on which the open source phenomenon was founded. First, the emergence of ‘permissive FLOSS licenses’ that allow commercial appropriation of the collaboratively developed code, and second, ‘organizational ownership’ of FLOSS projects. Rooted in self-determination theory, this essay theorizes the mechanisms through which ideological changes influence the pathways through which work structures in FLOSS projects are related to their success. Using an instrument variable approach, this essay finds that the ideological shift pertaining to license type has a significant influence on the relationship between the work structures and project success for both individual and organization owned projects. Overall, the third essay advances our understanding of the important role that ideologies play in shaping the relationship between work structures and success of the FLOSS projects.

# Introduction

Define open source

## Structure of The Dissertation

## Three Essays at a Glance

Each essay is self-contained in terms of literature review, hypotheses development, and implications for research and practice. The essays together contribute to different aspects of literature on FLOSS. The research hypotheses for all the three essays are summarized in Table 1-2. Further, Table 1-3 presents the research questions, methods & variables, and important findings from all the three essays at a glance.

### *Essay 1: Work Structures of Open Source Projects*

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| **Research Questions** | **Problem formulation:**   * Need for a deeper theoretical enquiry into the dominant way of organizing FLOSS task work which is characterized by the sequential layering of individual tasks, referred to as superposition. * Enrich the theory of collaboration through open superposition unearthing the boundaries describing the influence of task superposition on FLOSS project success. * Understand if the assumptions and mechanisms that form the basis of the theory of superposition are also applicable to the context of organizational ownership of FLOSS projects.   **Research questions:**   * How does the extent of task superposition influence FLOSS project success? * How do organization-owned FLOSS projects differ from individual-owned FLOSS projects in terms of task superposition, and does this difference influence project success? | |
| **Hypotheses** | **Theoretical foundation:**   * Theory of collaboration through open superposition (Howison and Crowston 2014) * Self-determination theory * Affective events theory   **Hypotheses:**   * Hypothesis 1. In the context of FLOSS projects, the degree of superposition has a nonlinear relationship with project popularity such that project popularity increases with an increase in the degree of superposition up to a particular value (the turning point). Beyond this optimal degree of superposition, any further increase reduces the popularity of the project. * Hypothesis 2a: In the context of FLOSS projects, the project ownership type moderates the relationship between the degree of superposition and project popularity such that the degree of superposition has a significantly lower influence on the popularity of the project for organization-owned projects than for individual-owned projects. * Hypothesis 2b. In the case of organization-owned projects, the degree of superposition at which project popularity is at a maximum (the turning point) is significantly lower than for individual-owned projects. | |
| **Methodology** | **Dependent variable:**   * Project popularity measured as the number of stars that a project has received   **Independent variable:**   * Degree of superposition operationalized as the ratio of number of versions to number of tasks in the project * Ownership type of the project   **Empirical model:**   * OLS, Negative binomial model   **Unit of analysis:**   * Project level of analysis | |
| **Analysis** | **Main findings:**   * Empirical analysis of a large sample of FLOSS projects hosted on Github indicates that the emergence of sequentially layered and individual task work, referred to as the superposed organization of work, exhibits an inverted-U shaped relationship with the popularity of a project. * For individual-owned projects, as the degree of superposition increases from 0 to its turning point, the popularity, is found to increase by more than five times, from 11.53 to 71.79, holding everything else constant, while for organization-owned projects it is found to increase from 28.26 to 38.08 * For individual-owned projects, the popularity of the project is found to decrease from 71.79 to 37.12 as the degree of superposition increases from its turning point to its highest value of 1, keeping everything else constant, while this number decreases from 38.08 to 20.78 for organization-owned projects |  |
| **Implications** | * This essay advances the existing literature on motivation (e.g. Ke and Zhang 2010, von Krogh et al. 2012, Ryan and Deci 2000) and work structures (e.g. Howison and Crowston 2014, Lindberg et al. 2016) in FLOSS projects, as it takes a significant step in establishing the role of work organization as a key driver for contributors’ motivations and also as an antecedent to project success * It advances the literature surrounding organizational participation in FLOSS projects (Capra et al. 2011; Fitzgerald 2006; Spaeth et al. 2015; Stewart et al. 2006; Wagstrom 2009) by enhancing our understanding of how organizational participation influences FLOSS projects in general and their work structures in particular * Lastly, this essay introduces a clear construct for the concept of superposition using which the boundary conditions associated with the construct was identified | |

### *Essay 2: Team Composition and Governance of Open Source Projects*

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| **Research Questions** | **Problem formulation:**   * Need for a deeper understanding of the mechanisms associated with FLOSS team composition determined by the proportion of contributors who are given write access to the source code and its influence on the survival of the project * Establish the importance of informal network governance facilitated by source code access restrictions in open source communities * Understand how informal network governance mechanisms interact with formal governance mechanisms when organizational takes ownership of FLOSS projects and introduces project management practices * Study the drivers that influence the sustenance of FLOSS projects   **Research questions:**   * What role does contributor access restrictions have in influencing the survival of FLOSS projects? * How does organizational ownership moderate this relationship? |
| **Hypotheses** | **Theoretical foundation:**   * Coordination theory (Malone and Crowston 1994) * Theory of network governance (Jones et al. 1997)   **Hypotheses:**   * Hypothesis 1: A greater proportion of core contributors in a project will lead to a lower chance of survival of the project * Hypothesis 2: Organizational ownership mitigates the negative influence that the proportion of core contributors has on project survival * Hypothesis 3: The average code contributions per core contributor decreases in the case of organization owned project as compared to individual owned projects. |
| **Methodology** | **Dependent variable:**   * Proportion of contributors with write access * Average code contributions per core contributor * Ownership type of the project   **Empirical model:**   * Cox-proportional hazard model * Hierarchical linear model   **Unit of analysis:**   * Project level of analysis – Hypotheses 1 and 2 * Contributor level of analysis – Hypothesis 3 |
| **Analysis** | * Based on the survival analysis of a large sample of FLOSS projects owned by individuals and a wide range of organizations, this study finds that the proportion of contributors who are given write access to the source code exhibit opposing effects on project survival, which is conditional on the ownership of the project. * For individual owned projects, as the proportion of core contributors increases from 0 to 1, the hazard rates increases by 0.96 , which translates to a 21% increased chance of survival. * For organization owned projects, as the proportion of core contributors increases from 0 to 1, the hazard ratio decreases by 0.34 which translates to a 10% decreased chance of survival. |
| **Implications** |  |

### *Essay 3: Ideologies in Open Source Communities*

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| Research Question | **Problem formulation:**  **Research question:**  How have the ideological shifts invoked by (a) the emergence of permissive licenses, and (b) the shift towards organizational ownership, transformed the influence of FLOSS work structures on project outcomes? |
| Hypotheses | Theoretical foundation:  Hypotheses: |
| Methodology | Measures: |
| Analysis | Empirical model:  Unit of analysis:  Main findings: |
| Contributions |  |

# Essay 1

# Essay 2

# Essay 3