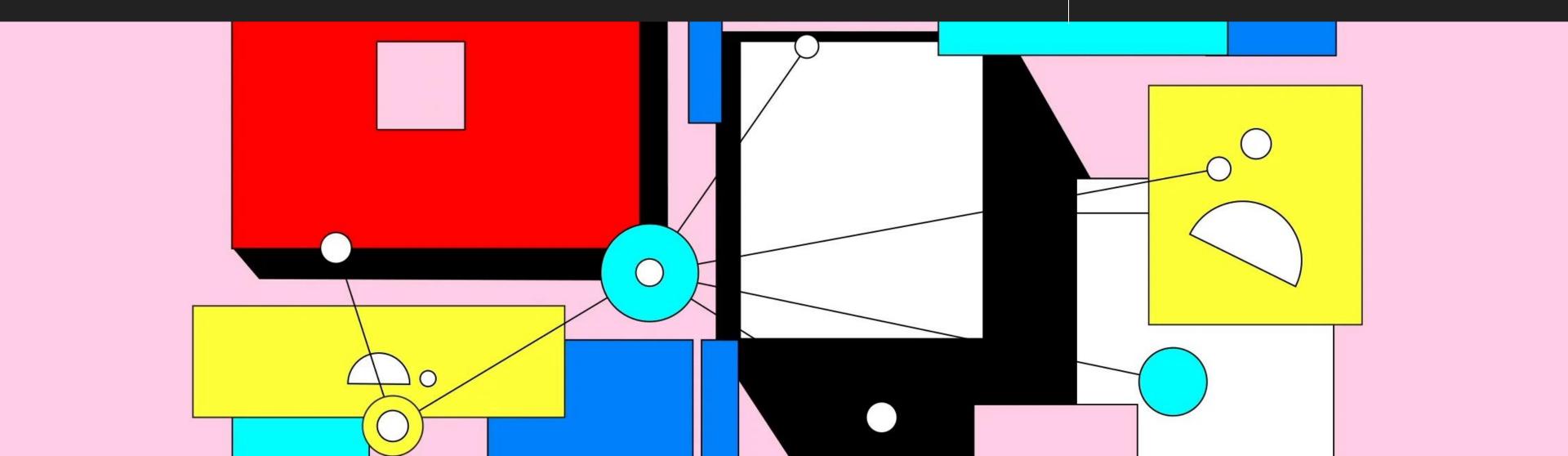
Not as Simple as you may Think

Jacob Latonis



whoami

Name: Jacob Latonis

What I do: Staff Software Engineer, Threat Research @ Proofpoint

Residing in: Boulder, CO

What I do for fun: cycling, running, reading, hiking, open source development



@jacoblatonis

Contents

If it's online and available, it's free to use and modify, right?

- 01 The origins of open-source
- 02 Open-source communities
- 03 Complexity in the community
- 04 Leveraging open-source
- 05 Contributing to open-source
- 06 Modern open-source projects



before we dive in

who in the room has used open source software?

Literally all of you

01 - The origins of open-source technology



why work out in the open?

what're the benefits?

drawbacks?

the origins can be a bit murky as to the EXACT start, but there are some prominent characters and projects along the way

How did it start?

Richard Stallman

- released GNU on September 27, 1983
- GNU
- GNU Public License



How did it start?

Linus Torvalds

released linux (sort-of) on August 25, 1991



Linus Benedict Torvalds



Hello everybody out there using minix -

I'm doing a (free) operating system (just a hobby, won't be big and professional like gnu) for 386(486) AT clones. This has been brewing since april, and is starting to get ready. I'd like any feedback on things people like/dislike in minix, as my OS resembles it somewhat (same physical layout of the file-system (due to practical reasons) among other things).

I've currently ported bash(1.08) and gcc(1.40), and things seem to work. This implies that I'll get something practical within a few months, and I'd like to know what features most people would want. Any suggestions are welcome, but I won't promise I'll implement them :-)

Linus (torv...@kruuna.helsinki.fi)

PS. Yes - it's free of any minix code, and it has a multi-threaded fs. It is NOT protable (uses 386 task switching etc), and it probably never will support anything other than AT-harddisks, as that's all I have :-(.



Two main modes of operation

Cathedral

- Deeper level of knowledge needed
- Planning
- Reasoning
- Mostly the same ideals and techniques

Bazaar

- Planning but not rigid
- Different folks, different strokes
- fast moving, many parts
- could be considered a bit messy

02 - Open-source communities

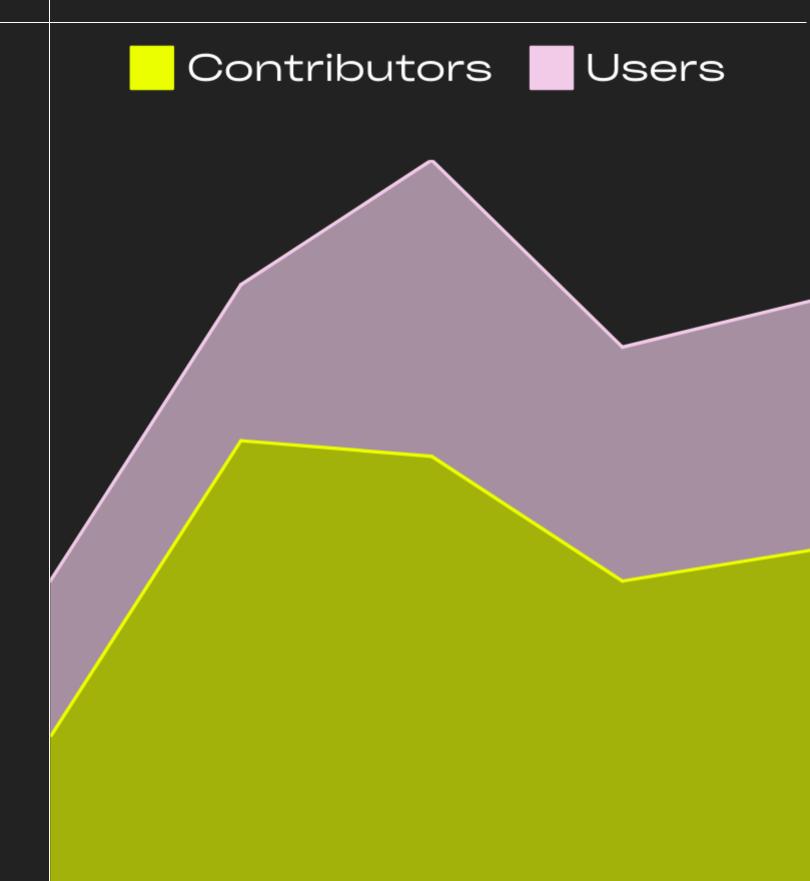


The word "community" in open source can mean a lot.

- user bases
- developers
- foundations
- the list goes on

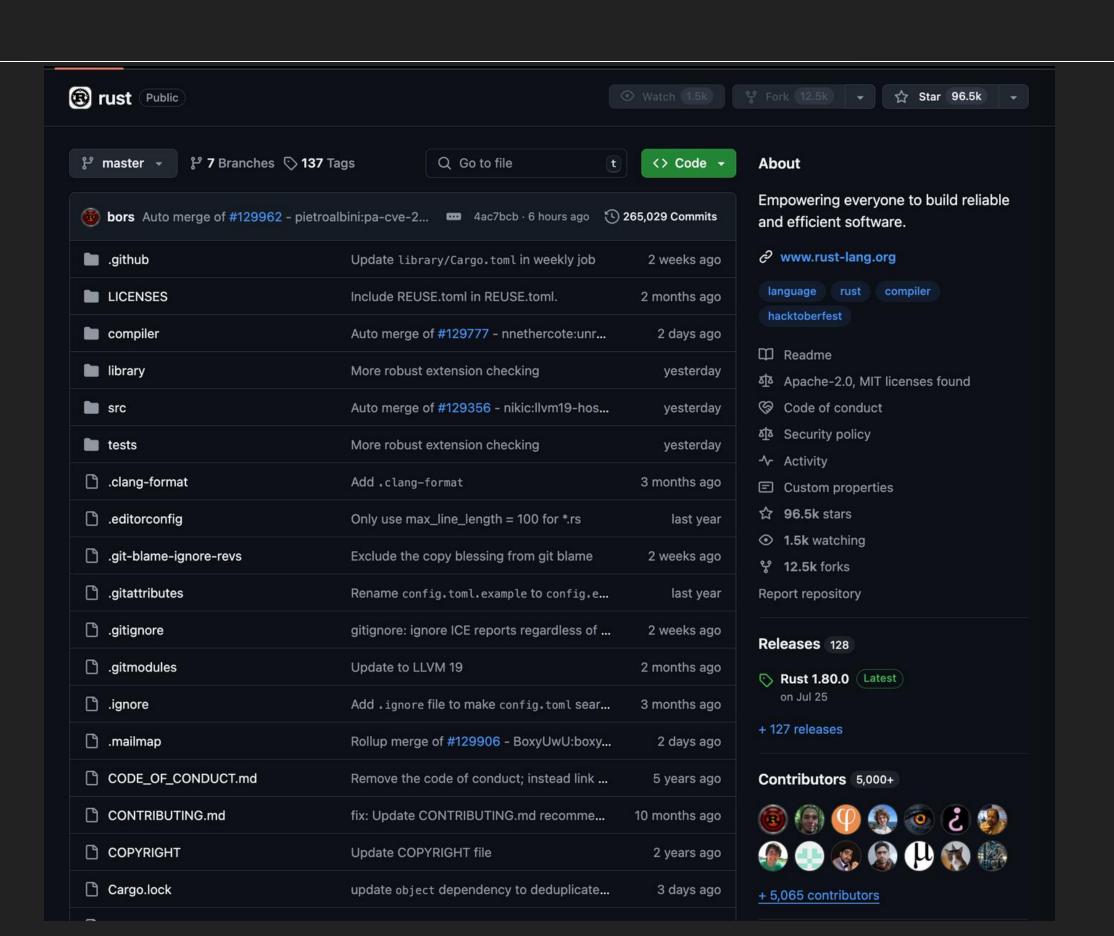
Federations

Federations can be defined as groups/projects with high contributor growth and high user growth. The number of users for the project is growing at a steady rate, and so is the number of contributions.



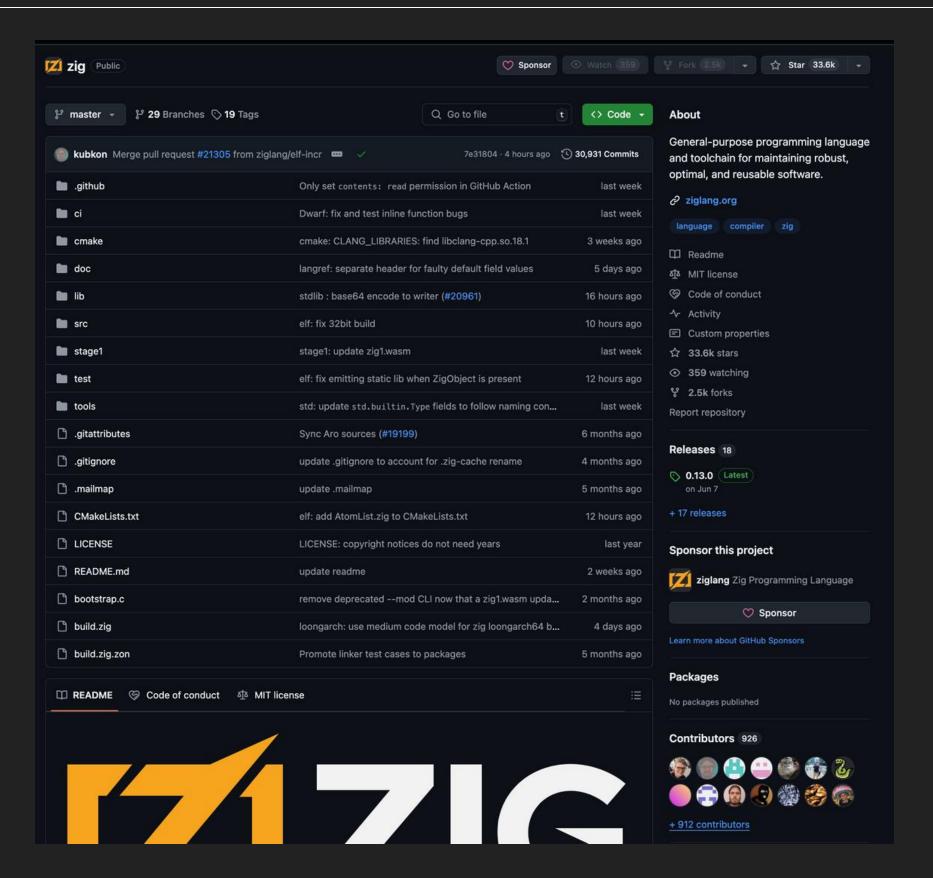
Examples of Federations

The most recent prominent example is probably the Rust foundation



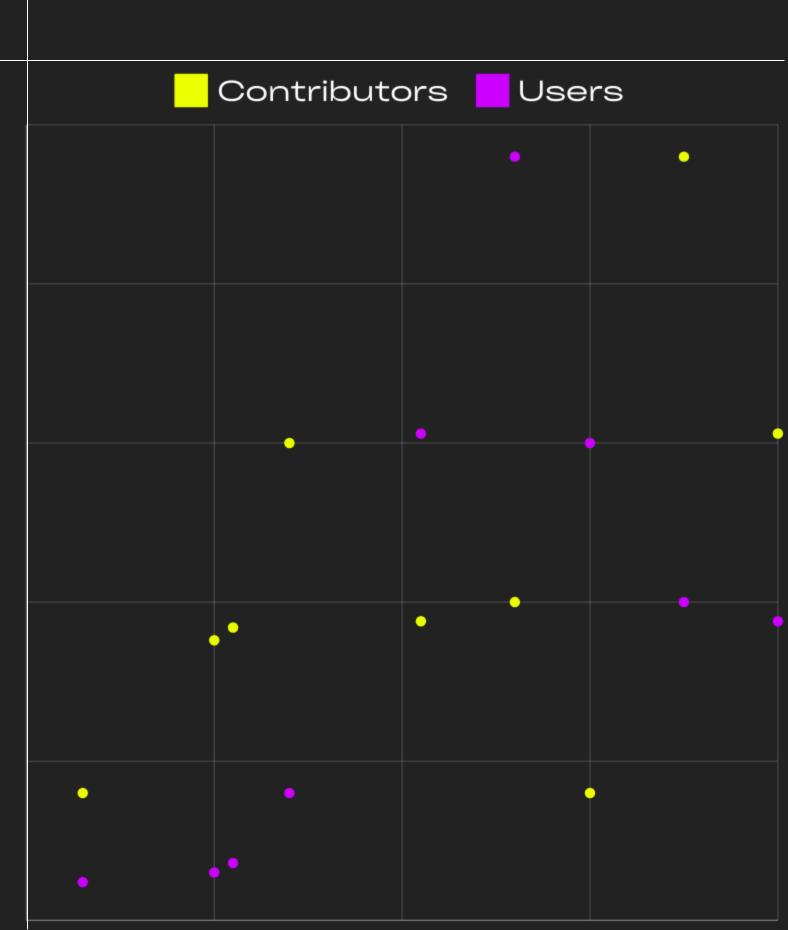
Examples of Federations (cont'd)

I also included Zig so I am not bullied after this talk by the 3 people in the room that like Zig



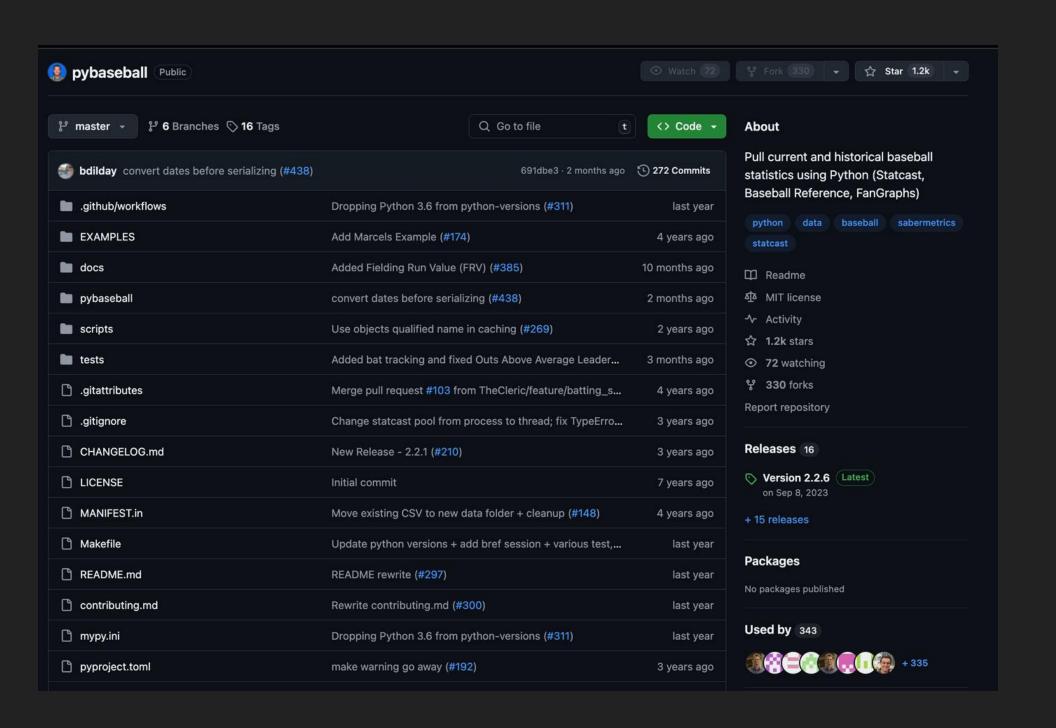
Clubs

Clubs are usually niche communities in the open-source community where the user base doesn't quite grow at a steady rate, but many of the users present in the community are also contributors. This allows for a community that could be evenly numbered in contributor and user counts.



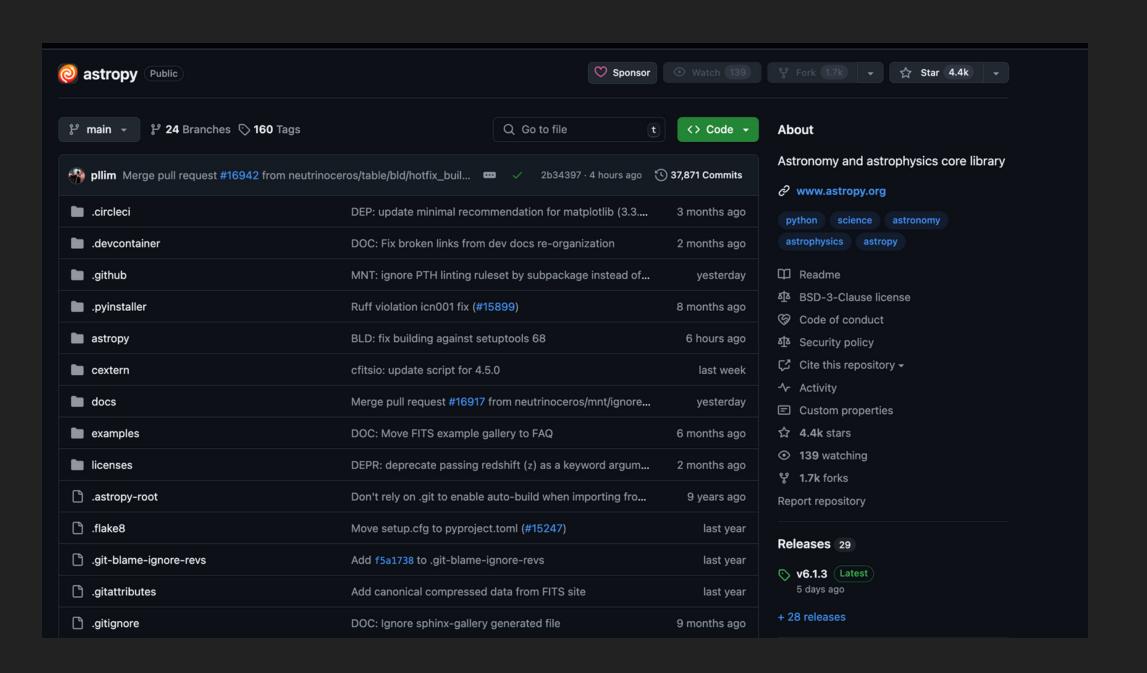
Examples of Clubs

clubs usually revolve around niche interests where the projects arose for very specific use-cases or needs.



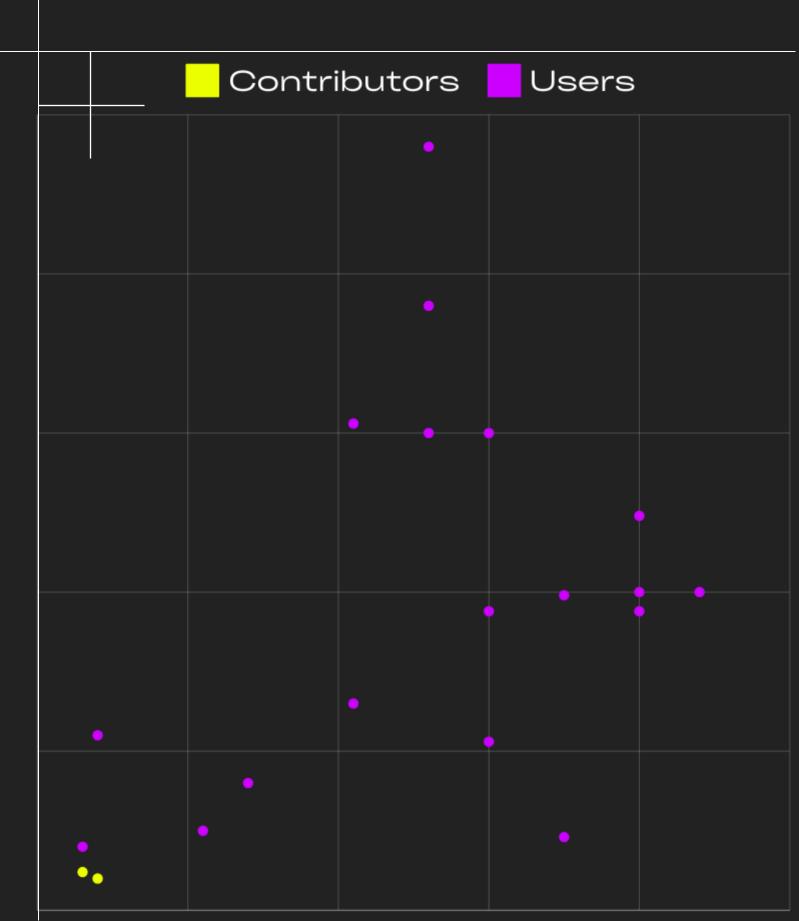
Examples of Clubs (cont'd)

clubs usually revolve around niche interests where the projects arose for very specific use-cases or needs.



Stadiums

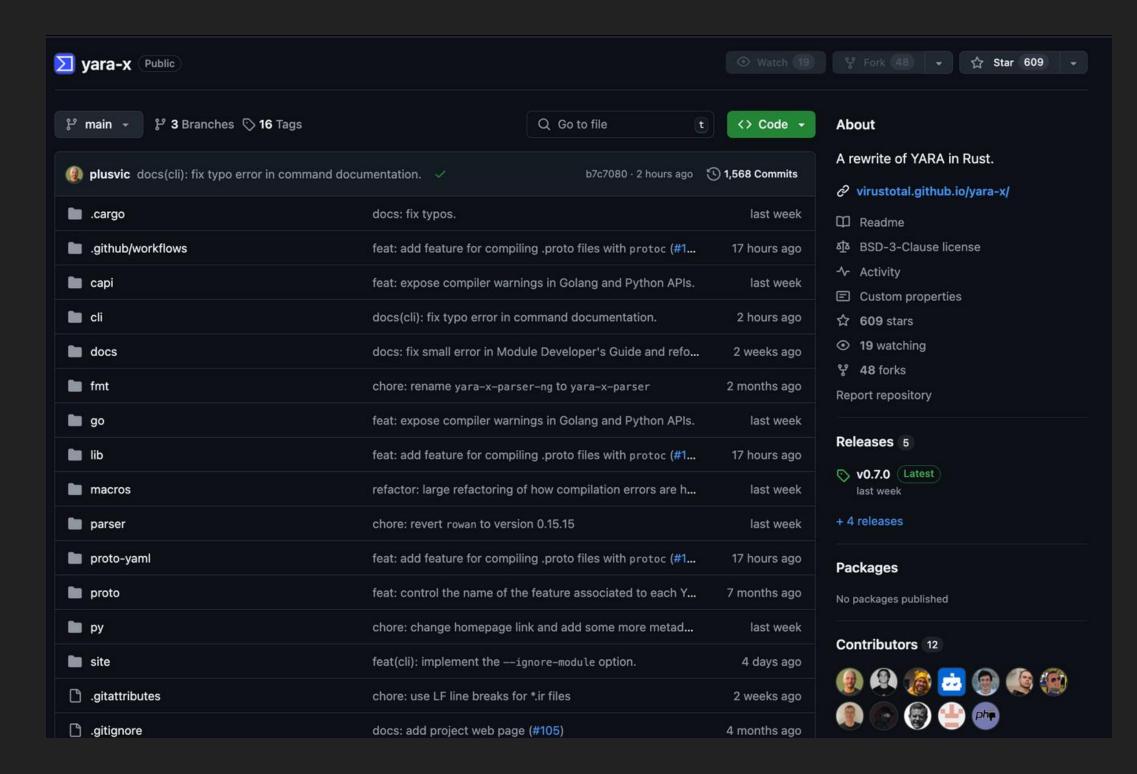
Stadiums are communities that watch/rely on a very small subset of contributors to a project to keep it running, this can be due to a specialization of knowledge or due to the core maintainer working alone on purpose



Examples of Stadiums

Stadiums are generally widely-used projects that have a small, core subset of contributors over time.

The user-base generally grows much, much faster.



03 - Complexity in the community



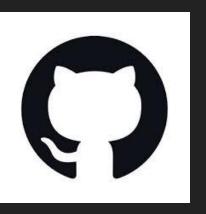
communities grow over time, and it almost always introduces complexity along the way.

- technically complex
- bureaucratically complex
- just complex

Communicating in the community

Communicating and reporting issues, bugs, findings, use-cases, etc. is usually where the community first starts to find some complexity











Communicating in the community (cont'd)

- where do i report this bug?
 - github
- how do i ask questions?
 - discord
 - stackoverflow
- is this expected behavior?
 - post in every channel that exists
 - yes, including that mailing list







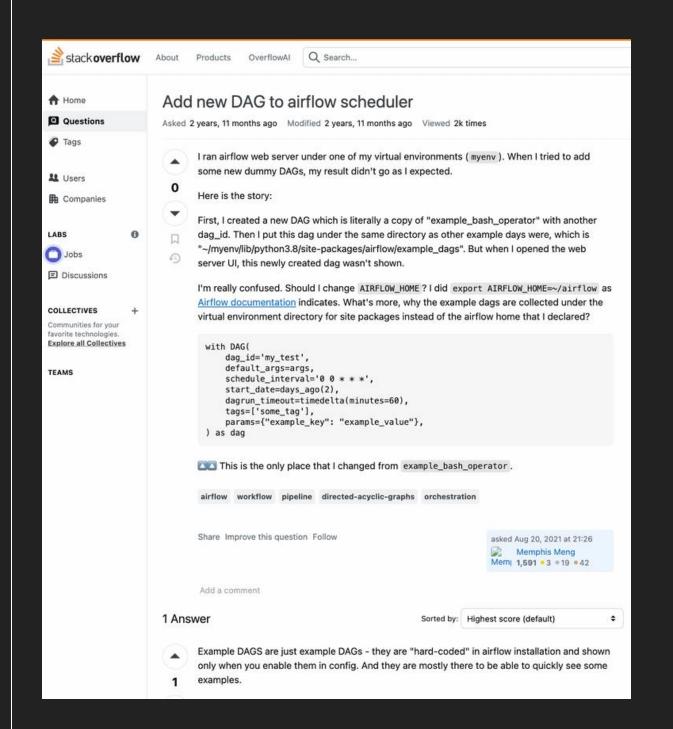




Documentation for the community

Where documentation lies can play a huge role in adoption and use

- do users need to navigate away from the website or repo?
- do users struggle with getting started with the project?



Contributing to the community

Contributing can get messy at times

- resources exist to learn how to contribute, where to contribute, why to contribute, etc.
- It can be intimidating but it is not impossible

Open Source Friday Open source is made by people just like you. This Friday, invest a few hours contributing to the software you use and love.

Does the community actually have a say?

The community doesn't always know what's best, or does it?



Does the community actually have a say?

examples of this:

- license changes by the supporting org
- legal changes
- features/priorities against the status quo

Rust Is Dead to Me (gavinhoward.com)

54 points by stargrave on April 12, 2023 | hide | past | favorite | 84 comments

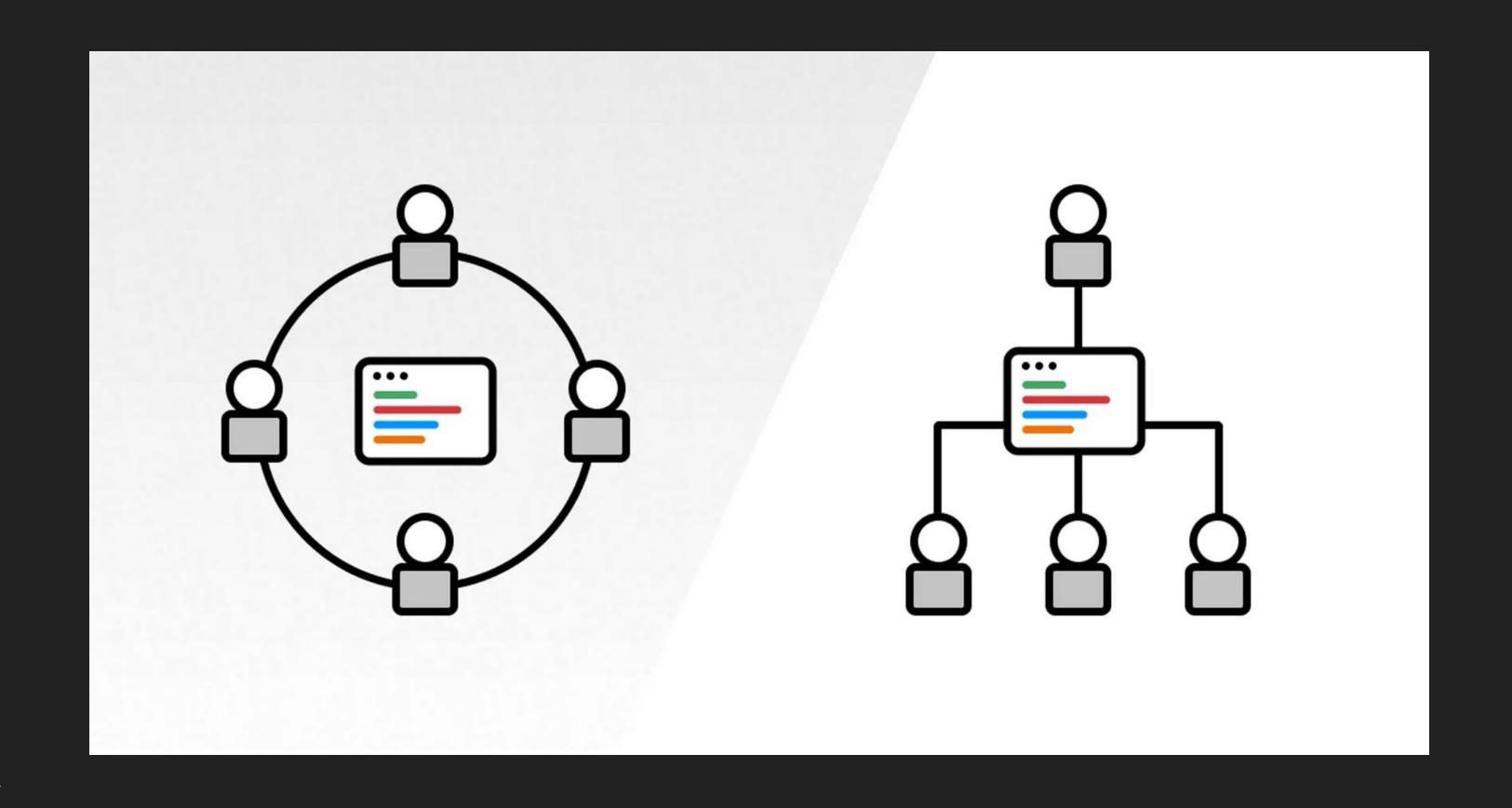
▲ echelon on April 12, 2023 | next [-]

The Rust Foundation is absolute bonkers and they don't deserve stewardship of the language.

Who is this?



Benevolent Dictator for Life (BDFL) Model



Is BDFL a death sentence?

What happens when a Benevolent Dictator For Life moves on from an open source project?

[python-committers] Transfer of power

Guido van Rossum Thu, 12 Jul 2018 07:59:19 -0700

Now that PEP 572 is done, I don't ever want to have to fight so hard for a PEP and find that so many people despise my decisions.

I would like to remove myself entirely from the decision process. I'll still be there for a while as an ordinary core dev, and I'll still be available to mentor people -- possibly more available. But I'm basically giving myself a permanent vacation from being BDFL, and you all will be on your own.

110 |

PEP 572 – Assignment Expressions

Author: Chris Angelico <rosuav at gmail.com>, Tim Peters <tim.peters at

gmail.com>, Guido van Rossum < guido at python.org>

Status: Final

Type: Standards Track

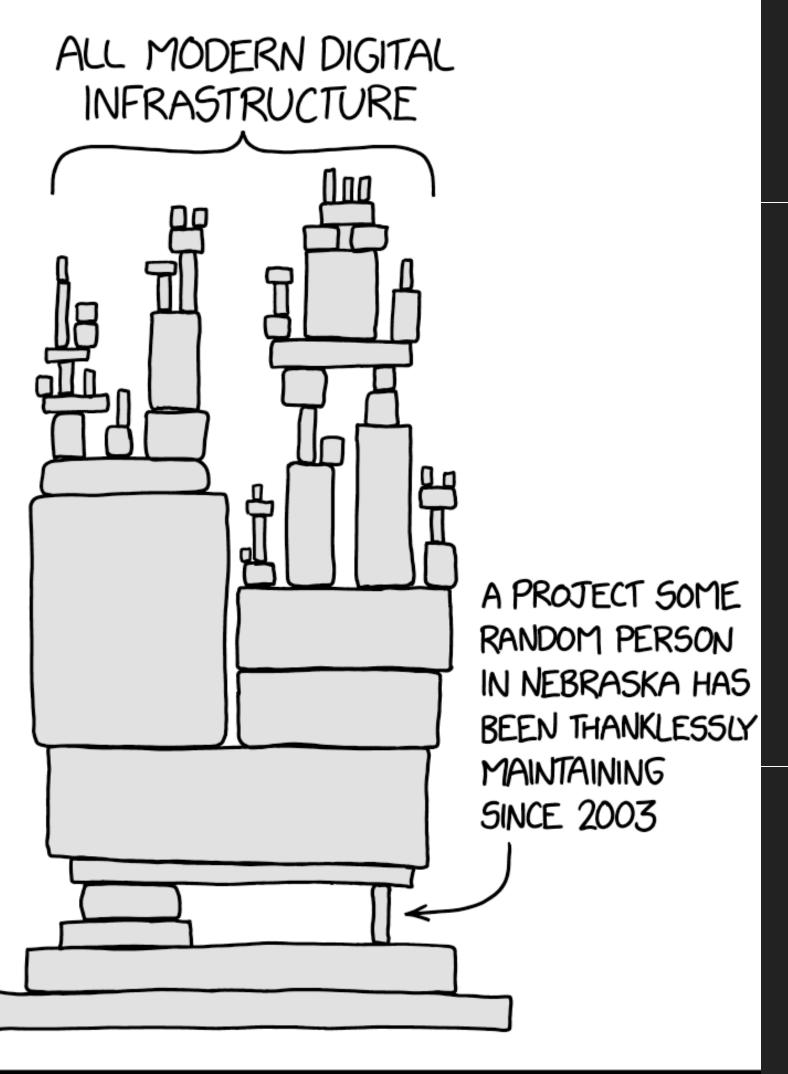
Created: 28-Feb-2018

Python-Version: 3.8

Post-History: 28-Feb-2018, 02-Mar-2018, 23-Mar-2018, 04-Apr-2018, 17-Apr-

2018, 25-Apr-2018, 09-Jul-2018, 05-Aug-2019

no



04 - Leveraging open-source

You plan to leverage some open-source technology? Do you know what you could possibly encounter?



The security aspect

There's quite a few security aspects you need to consider with open-source. Open-source may have more eyes on the code base, but it doesn't mean it's inherently more secure.

vulnerabilities and mistakes happen in all software

The security aspect

When you pull in an open-source library for your next project, are you really gonna read every single line of source code? any of it?

The security aspect

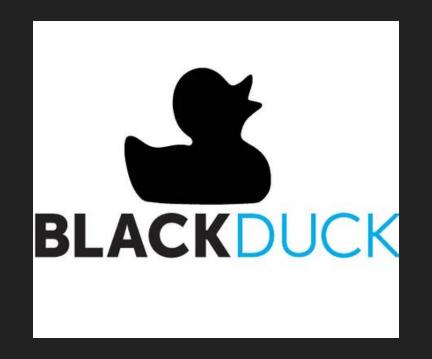
There are things that can help with this:

- Snyk
- BlackDuck
- etc.

Do we trust these results?

most of these are just CVE reports after the fact







The legal and compliance aspect

If you're using these projects for non-commercial or personal use, it's pretty easy.

What happens with these things make it into a product? Is it used to create a commercial product? Are you aware of the licenses used/accepted?

is there any risk from using OSS in my product?

The legal and compliance aspect

licenses galore

tools can help here





The Four Types of OSS Licenses



Permissive

Characterized by flexibility and are the most permissive of the four OSS license types. Apache License 2.0, MIT License and the BSD License.



Weak copyleft

Require full disclosure of changes made, but covers a narrower selection of code. The Lesser General Public License (LGPL).



Copyleft

Have a more stringent approach to code sharing. Derivative works to be distributed under the same license terms as the original software. The General Public License (GPL).



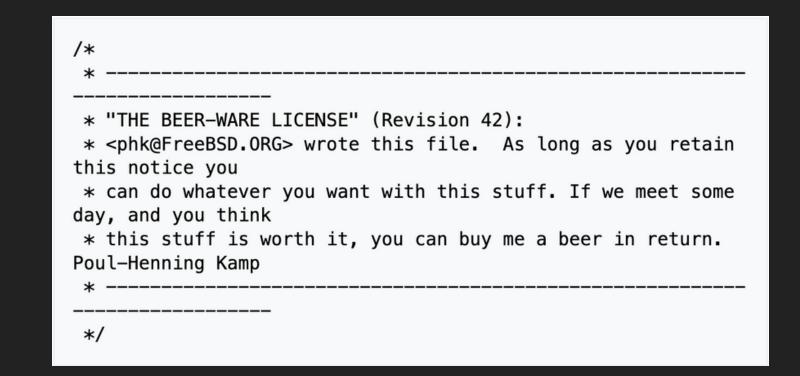
Public domain

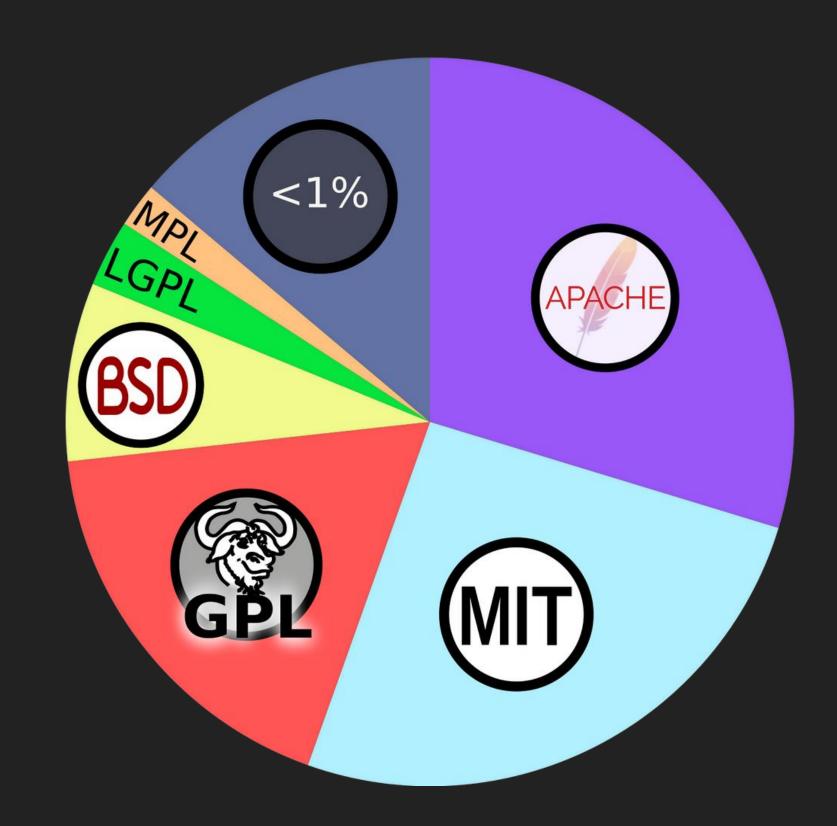
Wave all copyright and related rights, essentially placing the software in the public domain. The Creative Commons Zero (CCO) license.

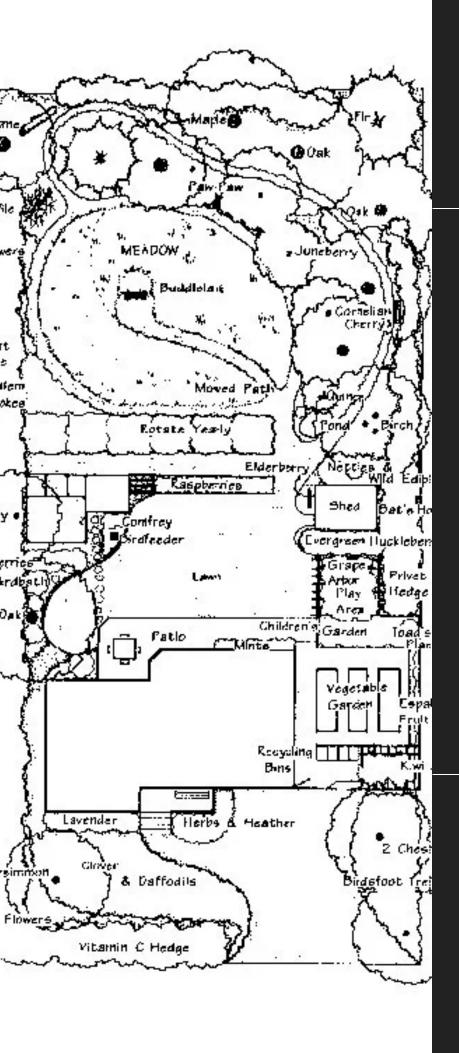
Diving into the licenses...

There's at least 3 of them:

- GPL
- Beerware
- WTFPL







The maintenance aspect

maybe you've found a project your company can use both legally and the security risks have been accepted: how do you make sure it remains supported for years to come?

if it becomes abandonded, are you or your company prepared to support it?

why did they stop developing that project? why was it archived?



The longevity aspect

some open-source projects have been around a while, some are fresh and new

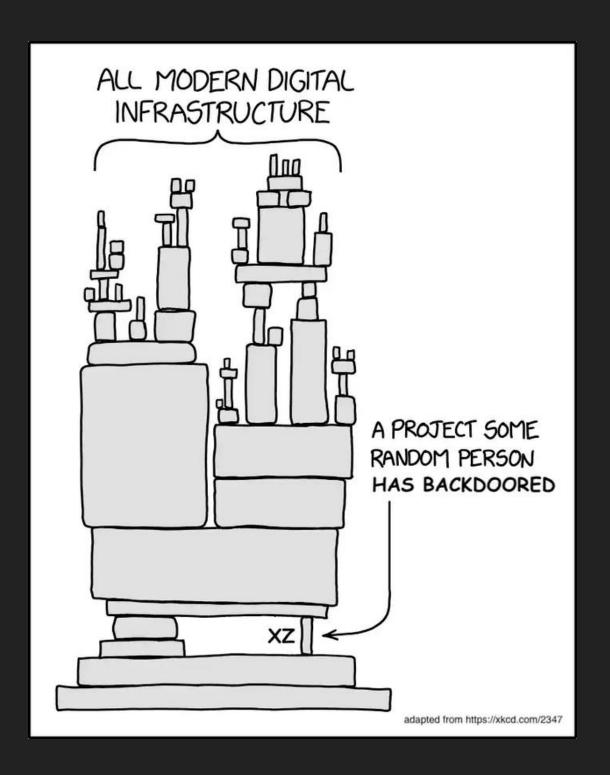
do we inherently trust older projects more?

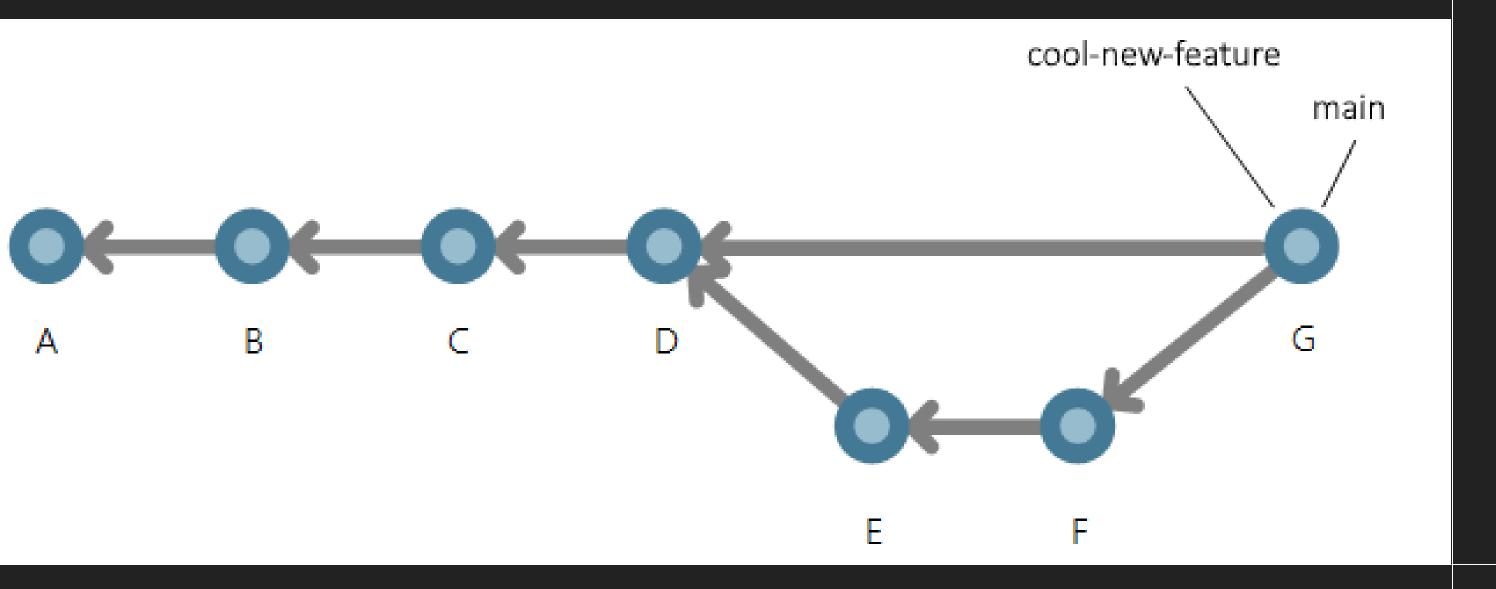
this project is only a few weeks old...

CVE-2024-3094

xz vulnerability

jia tan took advantage of everyone's trust for a well established, long existing open-source project and repository



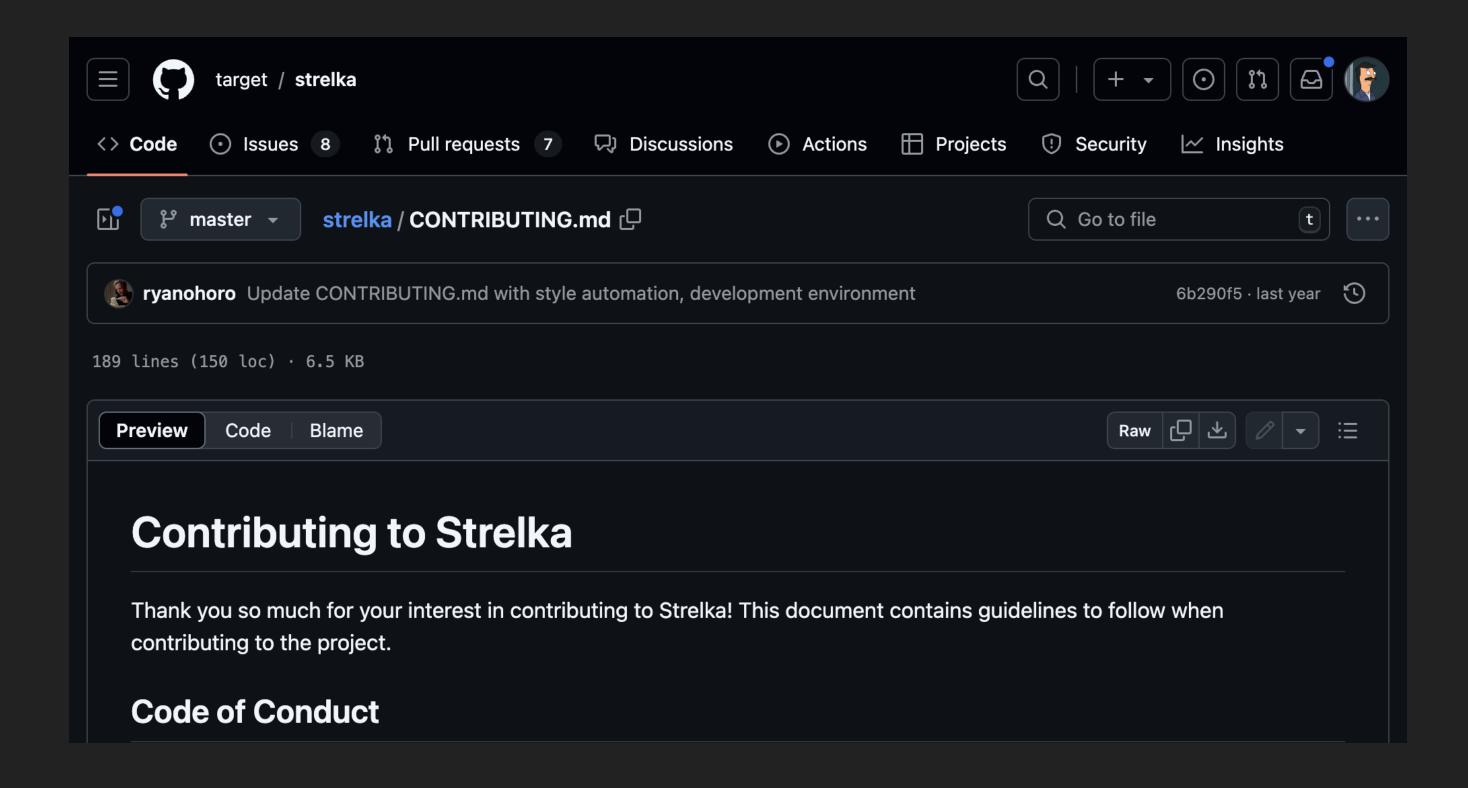


because you should!

Contribution Guidelines

- 'contributing.md'
 - Look for it in the repo
- If there isn't one, you can still contribute
 - Try to match the style guide already in the code base
 - Don't reformat the entire codebase just for your
 PR

Contribution Guidelines



Contributing via Code

What do contributions look like?

- Doc fixes (typos or new/better documentation)
- Bug fixes
- New features

You copied that function without understanding why it does what it does, and as a result your code IS GARBAGE.

AGAIN.

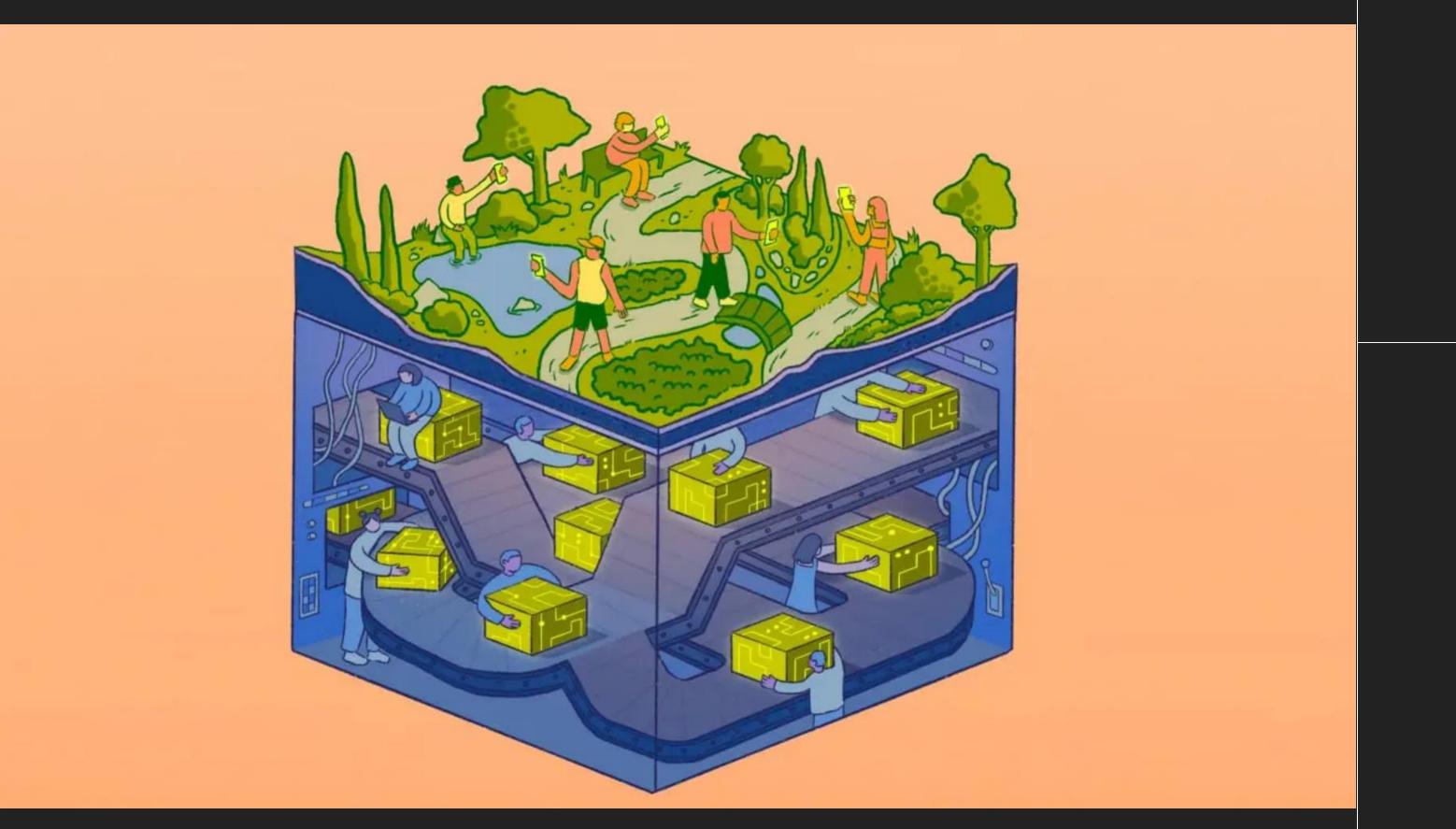
- Linus Torvalds



Funding Guidelines

- Funded purely via community support
- Funded via organization donations
- Support does not always need to be monetary
 - Helping document issues
 - Answering those beginner questions
 - Letting the developers develop

06 - Modern open-source projects



Server Side Public License

- based on AGPL
- NOT considered open-source by the open source initiative
 - o why is this?
- drama, mostly





Why does SSPL actually matter?

- Prohibitive
- Control
- Competition





Dive Deep into Open Source

