



Introduction to OpenSauced 🍕

Introduction to OpenSauced



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OpenSauced is a platform dedicated to empowering maintainers and teams and redefining the meaning of open source contributions. We believe that every contribution, big or small, is valuable and deserves to be recognized. Our platform provides a way to track contributions through a GitHub-powered dashboard, allowing users to showcase their contributions and gain insights into their open source projects.

Our mission is to:

- **Empower maintainers and teams:** Track and showcase your contributions and projects, connect with contributors, collaborate with your team, and gain insights into your open source projects.
- **Support Contributors:** Showcase your contributions, tell your story, connect with new projects and other contributors, and gain insights into your open source journey.
- **Highlight Success:** Showcase your contributions with our Shareable Highlights, inspiring others to embark on their open-source journey.
- **Unlock Insights:** Understand the health of your project, track contributions, and make data-driven decisions with OpenSauced Insights.

Highlight your open source contributions

The Highlights feature is the place you can display your favorite open source contributions, share the story, and inspire others to join you in your open source journey. For maintainers, it's a great way to showcase your project, the issues that need support, and attract new contributors.

There are currently three types of highlights you can add to your profile:

- Dev.to blog post
- Pull request
- Issue

How to add a highlight

- Go to [OpenSauced's Highlight feed](#).
- Click on the "Post a highlight to show your work!" input.
- Paste the URL to your blog post, pull request, or issue in the bottom input.
- Either use our Auto-Summarize feature or write your own summary.

[Home](#) [Following](#)



Add title (optional)

Tell us about your highlight and add a link

163 / 500



openai-cookbo... [x](#)

[Add a repo](#)



<https://github.com/openai/openai-cookbook/pull/510> [x](#)

openai/openai-cookbook

#510 [revise] made



Repositories

Click to filter the highlights



ionic



wails



supplementary...



docs



docs



apisix



snippet-explorer



hot



js-lingui

For more examples of highlights, go to the [OpenSauced Insights feed](#).

Eager to get started? Check out the [Effectively Highlight Your Contribution section](#) in our free "Intro to Open Source" course to learn more.

Insights into Open Source Projects

The Insights feature is your one-stop solution for understanding the pulse of your open source projects and contributions. This feature is designed to provide a comprehensive view of your project's health and your individual contributions. From contribution trends to community health, OpenSauced Insights helps you make data-driven decisions that align with your goals. It's not just about numbers; it's about providing data to help you make decisions that can define your approach to open source and tell the story of your project or contribution journey.

The screenshot shows the OpenSauced Insights interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the OpenSauced logo, a search icon, and links for Insights, Explore, and Highlights. On the right side of the header is a user profile icon and a dropdown menu. Below the header, the main content area has a title "Create New Insight Page". A sub-instruction says "An insight page is a dashboard containing selected repositories that you and your team can get insights from." There is a "Page Name" input field containing "Red Hat". Below it is a "Add Repositories" section with a search bar containing "redhat". A dropdown menu lists several repository names, including "redhat-appstudio-qe/mc-two-scenarios-jpqSV-must-specify", "redhat-appstudio-qe/e2e-nodejs-jmVU2-roll-look", "redhat-appstudio-qe/e2e-springboot-9VmT2-acknowledge-demonstrate", "redhat-appstudio-qe/quarkus-7kpzS-say-lose", "redhat-appstudio-qe/e2e-python-personal-GZ-jw-believe-hear", and "redhat-appstudio-qe/status-quarkus-io-HWa5T-consist-give". At the bottom of this section is a button labeled "Add to Page". To the right of this is a "Repositories Added" section with a placeholder message "You haven't added repositories yet." Further down is a "Page Visibility" section with a "Make this page publicly visible" toggle switch, which is turned off, and a "Make Public" button. In the bottom right corner of the main content area is a small orange circular icon with a white bell symbol.

How to Use Insights

Contributors

- Track your contributions and the impact you're making.
- Find new projects to contribute to.
- Discover other contributors to collaborate with.

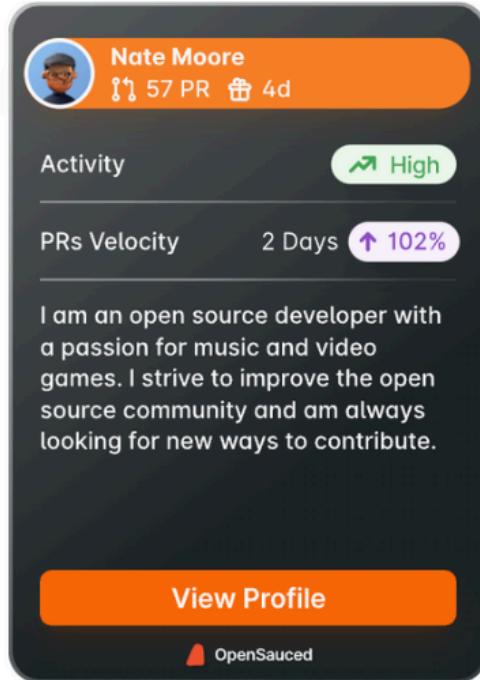
Maintainers

- Track the health of your project.
- Identify contributors who are making an impact.
- Find new contributors to support your project.

To learn more about how to use Insights, check out our [Maintainers Guide](#) and our [Understanding Insights Data page](#).

Showcase your open source stats with your dev card

The Dev card feature is what we like to call your "open source business card." On the front, you see your username, the number of pull requests you have created, repositories you contribute to, a [View Profile](#) button that takes you to your dashboard, and a green icon, which describes your activity rate. When you click on the back of your card, you see additional information, including your OpenSauced profile's headline, the date of your first contribution on GitHub, and your [PR velocity rate](#).



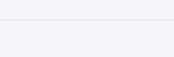
Whether you are a person who's just beginning their open source journey or a maintainer looking for more contributors and/or sponsors, the Dev Card is a shareable snapshot of your contributions, skills, and engagement in the open source community.

Eager to get your Dev Card? Create it today and share with your network!

Organize and Monitor Your Contributors

The Lists feature enables you to categorize, monitor, and analyze different groups of contributors within open source projects. With the Lists feature, gain granular insights into each contributor's activity and contributions.

Monitor individual commit histories, track who is actively engaged, identify alumni or new contributors, and even compare the performance of contributors against each other. This encompasses a wide range of metrics such as code commits, created and reviewed Pull Requests (PRs), as well as issue creation and commenting.

Contributors									Date filter:	7d	30d	3m	Showing: 10 per page
CONTRIBUTOR	ACT	REPOSITORIES	LAST CONTRIBUTED	LANGUAGE	TIME ZONE	CONTRIBUTIONS	LAST 30DAYS						
 Icaresia PipedreamHQ/pipedrea...	 Medium	1	1 day ago	-	-	5							
 maxi297 airbytehq/airbyte	 Medium	1	6 days ago	-	-	20							
 susnato huggingface/transfor...	 Low	1	-	-	UTC+1	0							
 davydov-d airbytehq/airbyte	 Medium	1	2 days ago	-	-	23							
 benjaoming readthedocs/readthed...	 Medium	3	5 days ago	-	-	18							
 hazzadous PostHog/posthog	 Medium	1	2 days ago	-	-	19							
 bnchrch @shipwithus	 Medium	1	23 hours ago	Go,+5	UTC+1	24							
 flash1293 airbytehq/airbyte	 Medium	1	9 days ago	-	-	10							
 rishabbala huggingface/transfor...	 Low	1	-	-	-	0							
 Rocketknight... huggingface/transfor...	 Medium	1	5 days ago	-	-	15							

How to Create a List

After logging in, navigate to your [Lists Page](#).

There are three ways to add a list:

- 1. Explore Contributors:** Use our explore tool to find contributors and create your list.
- 2. Sync your GitHub Team:** Connect to your GitHub to create a list from a team in your organization.
- 3. Import your GitHub Following:** Connect to your GitHub to create a list

with all the Contributors you follow.

Once your list is created, you'll be able to see an overview of all the contributors in your list, a graph of their activity, and a detailed breakdown of the contributors.

If you're having trouble syncing your Organization or Team, check out our [Sync Your GitHub Team](#) in our [FAQs](#).

Grow your network with our connections feature!

What are Connections?

Connections on OpenSauced serve as a way to build and nurture your professional network within the open source ecosystem. Imagine you're searching for experts in Artificial Intelligence using our "List" feature, and you come across several promising developers. What's next? With Connections, you can now send a request to connect, bringing these experts into your professional circle for easy communication and collaboration.

The screenshot shows the OpenSauced user profile for brandonroberts. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'OpenSauced' logo, 'Insights', 'Explore', 'Highlights', and a user icon. Below the header is a large, colorful background image featuring a portrait of a man (brandonroberts) in a blue shirt. On the right side of the profile page, there are three buttons: 'Connect', 'Follow', and '...'. The main content area has tabs for 'Highlights' (which is selected) and 'Contributions'. Under 'Highlights', there's a section titled 'About' with a bio: 'Web developer, @ngrx maintainer, creator of @analogis, GDE, sports ranter, and gif slinger. Head of Engineering @open-sauced.' Below this are sections for 'Local time: 02:56pm', 'Current Interests' (TypeScript), and 'Languages' (TypeScript 79.0%, JavaScript 16.0%, CSS 3.0%, HTML 2.0%). A pull request from 'brandonroberts' is listed under 'Highlights': '#1653 chore: add redirect for insight subdomain' (14 days ago). Another section shows a commit from 'brandonroberts' on 'open-sauced/app' on September 1, 2023. The bottom of the page features a footer with social media links for GitHub, Twitter, and LinkedIn.

How Do Connections Work?

- **Sending Connection Requests:** Once you identify users you'd like to connect with, you can send them a connection request.
- **Acceptance:** Upon acceptance of your connection request, both parties become 1st-degree connections.
- **Following Highlights:** After becoming 1st-degree connections, you can follow each other's highlights, keeping up-to-date with accomplishments, contributions, and other notable activities.
- **Contact Information:** Post-acceptance, you'll have access to contact information to foster direct communication and ongoing dialogue.

Excited? Login to [OpenSauced](#), create your Pro account or use a coupon to get this feature, and start building! 😊

Maintainers Guide to OpenSauced

Introduction to OpenSauced for Maintainers

OpenSauced is a platform dedicated to empowering maintainers and redefining open source contributions. We offer a GitHub-powered dashboard for tracking contributions and gaining insights into your open source projects. You can customize your Insights Pages and Lists with the repositories you choose and the contributors you want to see.

Getting Started

To get started, you will need to create an account on OpenSauced. You can do this by visiting the app.opensauced.pizza and clicking the "Connect with GitHub" button. You will be prompted to sign in with your GitHub account. Once you have signed in, you will be redirected to the OpenSauced dashboard.

Insights: Connecting Your Repositories

OpenSauced Insights provides maintainers with a visual representation of their project's health and contributor engagement. It offers real-time data and

analytics to understand contribution patterns, identify key contributors, and measure the project's growth. Insights can help you assess team activity, understand when bottlenecks occur, identify where resource allocation is needed, plan and identify key contributors, understand alumni contributors, or spot emerging trends.

Insights features allow you to:

- track the contributions of a specific team, a specific repository, or a group of repositories,
- view the number of pull requests that are open, closed, in draft, and merged,
- view the average number of days it takes for a pull request to be merged (PR velocity),
- identify the top contributors to your project,
- identify the current activity level and trends in activity of your contributors.

Creating a New Insight Page

To connect your repositories, click the "Insights" tab on the dashboard. You will be redirected to a page where you can create your new Insight Page.

There are two ways to add repositories to your Insight Page:

1. **Sync GitHub organization.** Syncing your GitHub organization is a good idea for someone who seeks a comprehensive, unified view of your organization's open source project activities and trends, enabling streamlined management, strategic decision-making, and efficient allocation of resources across multiple repositories.
2. **Connect individual repositories.** Connecting individual repositories is a good idea for someone who wants to track the contributions of a specific repository or group of repositories. For example, you might want to track

projects you maintain that are not under the same organization, or you may want to track projects that align with your team's objectives.

The screenshot shows the OpenSauced web application interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the logo 'OpenSauced', 'Insights', 'Explore', and 'Highlights'. On the right side of the header are search bars for users ('Search for users'), notifications ('NK'), and a user profile icon.

The main content area is titled 'Create New Insight Page'. It includes the following sections:

- Page Name:** A text input field labeled 'Page Name (ex: My Team)'.
- Sync GitHub Organization:** A text input field labeled 'Organization Name (ex: open-sauced)' and a button labeled 'Sync Organization'.
- Add Repository:** A search input field labeled 'Repository URL or Full Name (ex: open-sauced/open-sauced)' and a button labeled 'Add Repository'.
- Suggested Repositories:** A list of repositories with icons:
 - open-sauced / hot
 - open-sauced / app
 - open-sauced / ai
- Repositories Added:** A section showing three placeholder repository cards. Below them is the message 'You haven't added repositories yet.'
- Page Visibility:** A section with a switch labeled 'Make this page publicly visible' and a button labeled 'Make Public'.

Using Your Insights Page

Once you have connected your repositories, you will be redirected to your Insight Page. Here, you will see a dashboard with an overview of the repositories and the contributors who have contributed to them.

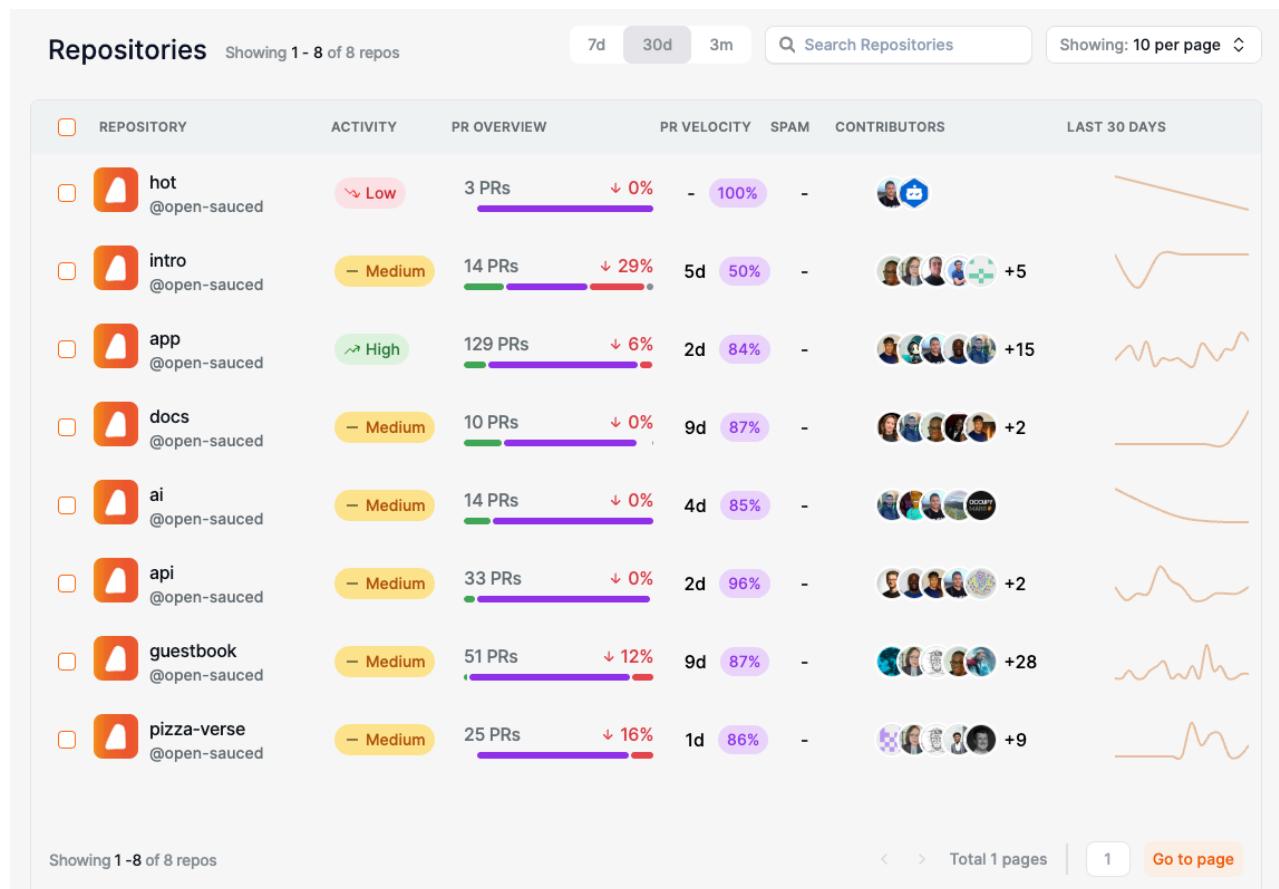
There are three tabs that provide you with more information on these repositories:

Reports

The Reports tab allows paid users to filter for more information about their repositories over the last 30 days and to generate a Downloadable CSV. Filters include: Top 100 Repos, Minimum 5 Contributors, Recent, Most Active, and Spammed.

Repositories

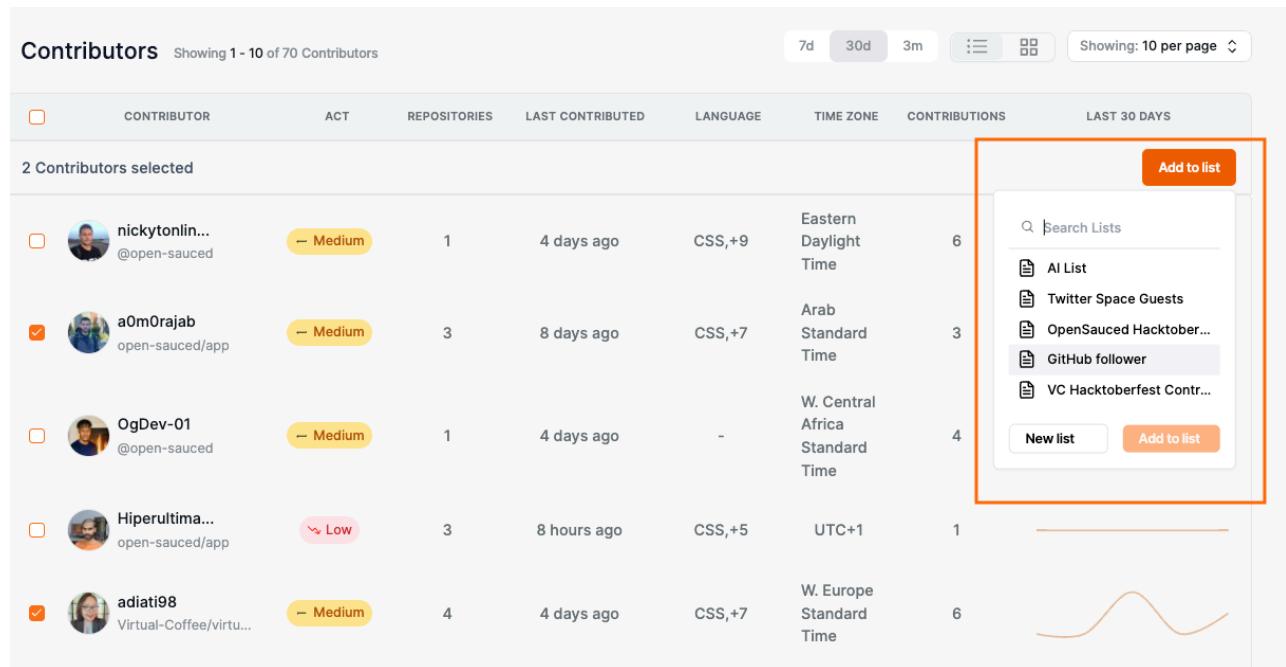
The Repositories tab allows you to view more detailed information on each repository, including Activity, PR Overview, PR Velocity, Spam, Contributors, and activity over the last 30 days. To learn more about these features, see [Understanding Insights Data](#).



Contributors

The Contributors tab allows you to view more detailed information on each contributor, including Activity, Repositories, the date of their last contribution, Time Zone, and the number of contributions.

To learn more about your contributors, you can select them and add them to a list.



The screenshot shows the GitHub Contributors page with 70 contributors listed. A modal window is open over the list, titled 'Add to list'. The modal contains a search bar labeled 'Search Lists' and a list of existing lists: 'AI List', 'Twitter Space Guests', 'OpenSauced Hacktober...', 'GitHub follower', and 'VC Hacktoberfest Contr...'. At the bottom of the modal are two buttons: 'New list' and 'Add to list'.

CONTRIBUTOR	ACT	REPOSITORIES	LAST CONTRIBUTED	LANGUAGE	TIME ZONE	CONTRIBUTIONS	LAST 30 DAYS
nickytonlin... @open-sauced	— Medium	1	4 days ago	CSS,+9	Eastern Daylight Time	6	
aOmOrajab open-sauced/app	— Medium	3	8 days ago	CSS,+7	Arab Standard Time	3	
OgDev-01 @open-sauced	— Medium	1	4 days ago	-	W. Central Africa Standard Time	4	
Hiperultima... open-sauced/app	— Low	3	8 hours ago	CSS,+5	UTC+1	1	
adiati98 Virtual-Coffee/virtu...	— Medium	4	4 days ago	CSS,+7	W. Europe Standard Time	6	

There are two ways to add contributors to a list:

1. Create a new list with selected contributors.
2. Add selected contributors to an existing list.

Lists: Connecting with Contributors

OpenSauced Lists feature allows you to categorize, monitor, and analyze various groups of contributors. You can use Lists to track the contributions of a specific team, a specific repository, or a group of repositories. This feature offers granular insights into each contributor's activities and contributions, helping maintainers to track individual contribution histories, identify active engagement, recognize new or alumni contributors, and compare the performance of different contributors.

The Lists features allow you to:

- track the commits and PRs of the contributors on your list,
- filter your contributors by their activity level, including most active, new, and alumni,
- view the repositories that your contributors have contributed to, the top programming languages they've used, and their time zones.

Why Create a List?

There are many reasons to create a list, but here's some inspiration to get you started:

- **Interacting contributors:** Keep tabs on contributors actively interacting with your repository.
- **Organization's developers:** Monitor the contributions and performance of your internal team.
- **VIP contributors:** Highlight and track at least five developers who are key

maintainers or significant contributors.

- **Sales leads:** Identify contributors whose engagement could potentially be turned into sales opportunities.
- **Potential hires:** Observe contributors who exhibit skill and commitment, making them prime candidates for hiring.
- **Alumni contributors:** Keep an eye on contributors who have decreased their engagement or left the project.

Creating a New List

1. Click the "Lists" tab on the Insights hub to create a new list. You will be redirected to a page where you can create your new list.
2. Click on the "New List" button to start a new list.
3. Give your list a name.
4. Choose your page visibility. You can choose to make your list public or private. By default, it is set to private.
5. Add contributors to your list by searching for their GitHub username, syncing your GitHub Team, or importing your GitHub Following.

Create New List

A list is a collection of contributors that you and your team can get insights for.

List Name

OpenSauced Team

Page Visibility

 Make this list publicly visible Make Public

Add Contributors

 **Explore Contributors**
Use our explore tool to find Contributors and create your list

 **Sync your GitHub Team**
Connect to your GitHub to create a list from a team in your organization

 **Import your GitHub Following**
Connect to your GitHub to create a list with all the Contributors you follow

Using Your List

Once you have created your list, you will be redirected to your List Page. Here, you will see a dashboard with an overview of the contributors.

There are three tabs that provide you with more information on these repositories:

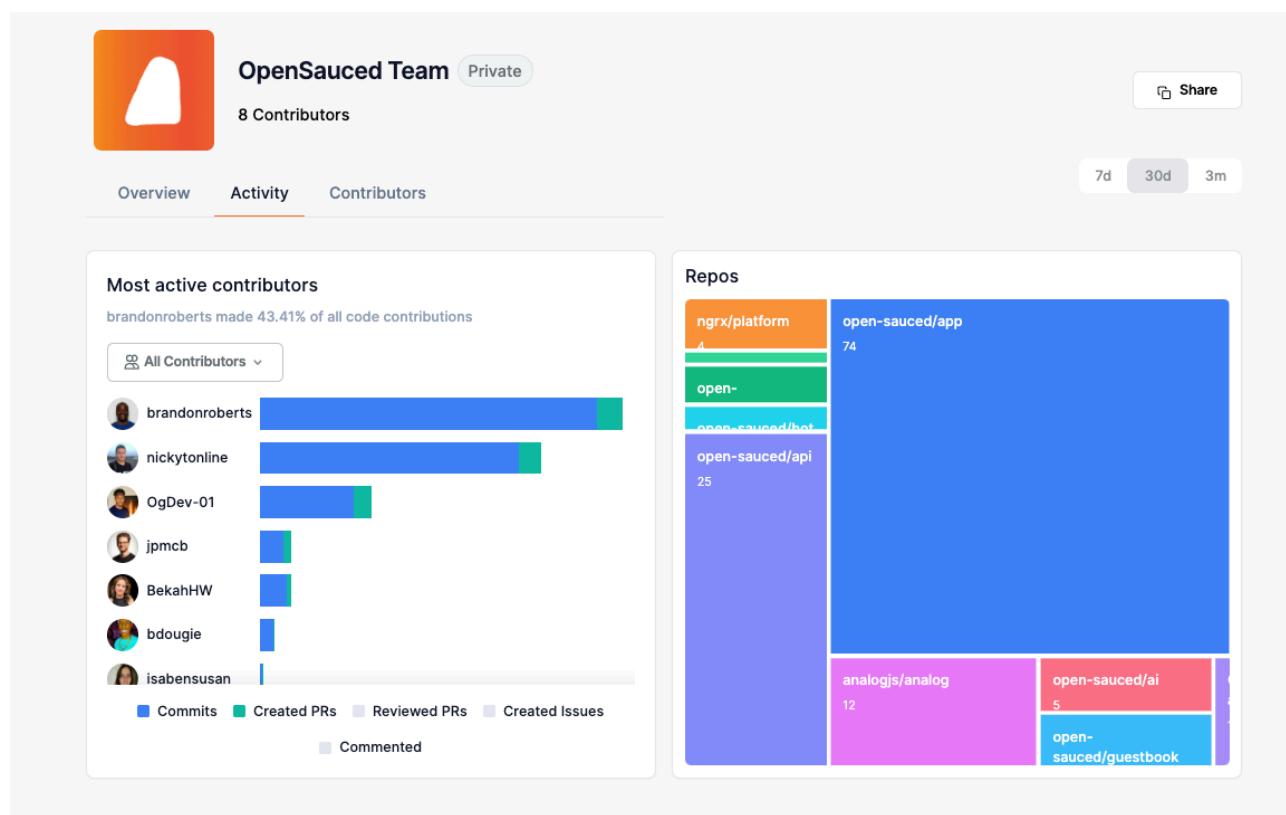
Overview

The Overview tab gives you a high-level view of the contributors in your list, including the total number of commits in the last 30 days and the types of contributors on your list: Active, New, and Alumni.

Activity

The Activity tab gives you a graph view with more detailed information on each contributor, including the type of activity, repositories they've contributed to, and how they compare to each other.

You can filter your list by All Contributors, Active Contributors, New Contributors, and Alumni Contributors.



Contributors

The Contributors tab gives you the list of the contributors and includes information like activity level, last repository contributed to, the date of their last contribution, time zone, programming languages used, and number of contributions.

To learn more about these features, see [Understanding Lists Data](#).

Highlights: Connecting and Recognizing Contributions

Leveraging OpenSauced's Highlights feature is a great way for maintainers to recognize and showcase the valuable contributions made to your open source projects, to curate and share key achievements, contributions, and milestones, and bring visibility to the hard work of your community.

Highlights can be used to:

- publicize issues on your repository that you'd like to match with contributors,
- share Dev.to blog posts you've written,
- celebrate PRs for your project.

Creating a New Highlight

There are two ways to create a new highlight:

1. After clicking the [Highlights tab](#) in the top navigation, click the input that says "Post a highlight to show your work!"

2. From your profile, click the input that says "Post a highlight to show your work!"

After you've clicked the input, you'll see a form that allows you to create a new highlight.

There are two ways to create a highlight:

1. Paste the URL to your PR, Issue, or Dev.to blog post (shown in blue below).
2. Choose from a list of suggestions (shown in orange below).

Post a highlight

X

Tell us about your highlight and add a link



0 / 500

docs X

Add a repo



Paste the URL to your PR, Issue, or Dev.to blog post.

Post

Highlight suggestions Based on your latest activity

feat: add section to lists about synci...



Bug: Add Edit List button to all views...



Move last repo contributed to under ...



If you're adding a blog post, you'll need to associate it to a repository by clicking the "Add a repo" button.

Finally, it's time to add the details of your highlight. You can add a description yourself or use the auto-summarize function to generate a description.

The screenshot shows a GitHub interface for creating a highlight. On the left, there's a text input field for a title and a larger area for the highlight text, which includes a link to a GitHub pull request. On the right, a sidebar lists various repositories with small icons.

Repositories
Click to filter the highlights

- ionic
- wails
- supplementary...
- docs
- docs
- apisix
- snippet-explorer
- hot
- js-lingui

Writing an Effective Highlight

Writing an effective highlight is key to attracting contributors to your project. Here are some tips to help you write an effective highlight:

Highlighting Issues

1. **Focus on the problem solved:** Begin by briefly describing the problem or challenge the issue addresses. This sets the context for why it was important.
2. **Acknowledge contributor(s):** Mention the contributor(s) who reported or worked on the issue, recognizing their effort.
3. **Impact statement:** Explain how resolving this issue benefits the project, such as improving functionality, user experience, or security.

Highlighting PRs

1. **Summarize the changes:** Start with a clear summary of what the PR achieves. This could be a new feature, bug fix, or enhancement.
2. **Credit the contributors:** Acknowledge everyone who contributed to the PR, including reviewers.

3. **Highlight the value:** Explain the value of these changes to the project or its users. For instance, how it improves performance, adds a requested feature, or simplifies the codebase.

Highlighting Dev.to Blog Posts

1. **Capture the essence:** Begin with an interesting blog post summary, capturing the main theme or message.
2. **Discuss the relevance:** Explain why this blog post is important for your open source project or community. Is it about a major update, a community event, or sharing best practices?
3. **Engage with a call-to-action:** Encourage readers to engage with the post, whether by reading, commenting, or sharing their thoughts on the topic.

Understanding Insights Data

Once your repositories are connected, it's time to understand the data provided in your Insight Page. Understanding this data is key to effectively managing your projects and contributors.

Understanding Insights Repository Data

Analyzing Contribution Trends

Discover patterns in contributions over time. Look for spikes or drops in activity and correlate these with specific events or milestones. This can help you understand what drives engagement in your projects.

Monitoring Pull Request (PR) Activity

Knowing the status of PRs (open, closed, draft, merged) helps in understanding the workflow efficiency and backlog. High volumes of open or draft PRs might indicate a need for more resources or a revision of your review process. Conversely, a steady flow of merged PRs can indicate a healthy, active development process.

Measuring and Improving PR Velocity

Track how quickly PRs are being merged. The average time taken for PRs to merge is a critical metric for understanding the efficiency of the code review and deployment process. Longer PR merge times might signal issues in the review process, resource allocation, or could indicate complex code changes that require more thorough checks. Use this data to set benchmarks and identify opportunities for streamlining your review and integration processes.

Understanding Insights Contributor Data

Identifying and Engaging with Key Contributors

Recognizing key contributors helps in understanding the project's most active and influential members. Consider reaching out to them for deeper collaboration or acknowledging their efforts to keep them motivated and engaged.

Tracking and Responding to Contributor Activity Levels

Tracking how active contributors are and the trends in their activity levels is crucial for project health. Understanding the activity patterns of contributors helps in assessing their engagement and reliability. Regular contributors are often more familiar with the project and can be more dependable for critical tasks.

Notice the ebbs and flows in individual contributors' activity. A decline in a normally active contributor's engagement could indicate burnout or dissatisfaction, while a surge in activity might be tied to recent changes or enhancements in the project. Tracking activity levels can help you manage team burnout, understand resource needs, and spot potential issues before they escalate.

Activity Levels Across Repositories

This indicates the breadth of a contributor's involvement in open source projects. A contributor active across multiple repositories might bring diverse experiences and ideas but may also have divided attention. Alternatively, a contributor active in a single repository might be more focused and familiar with the project.

Understanding Activity Levels Over Time

Past activity levels can be a predictor of future contributions. Regular past contributions might suggest continued involvement. However, a contributor who has been inactive for a while might be less likely to contribute in the future.

Trends in activity levels and contributions can be indicators of the overall health of the project community. A decline in activity might signal issues that need addressing to keep the community vibrant and engaged.

Using Programming Language Data

Awareness of the programming languages a contributor is comfortable with enables maintainers to assign tasks more effectively, ensuring that contributors work in areas where they are most skilled and interested. This can help in identifying contributors for specific tasks or projects.

Creating Opportunities

Understanding who contributes to what open source projects and when they do can help maintainers manage team dynamics. With this information, maintainers can make decisions to ensure workloads are balanced and contributors are working in areas that match their skills and interests. Identifying less experienced contributors who are active and showing potential can lead to mentorship opportunities, helping to grow the project's contributor base.

Understanding Lists Data

Once you've created your list of contributors, it's time to understand the data provided. Understanding this data is key to effectively managing your projects and contributors.

Understanding Lists Contributor Data

Interpreting Total Commits in the Last 30 Days

Understanding the commits over the last 30 days helps in gauging the overall activity and productivity of the group.

High commit volume might indicate a highly active and engaged team. A sudden drop could signal potential issues or a need for additional support or motivation.

Monitoring Active Contributors

Identifying active contributors helps in recognizing reliable team members and planning future tasks.

Trends in active contributor numbers can indicate the health of the project community and the effectiveness of engagement strategies. Notice the ebbs

and flows in individual contributors' activity.

A decline in a normally active contributor's engagement could indicate burnout or dissatisfaction, while a surge in activity might be tied to recent changes or enhancements in the project. Tracking activity levels can help you manage team burnout, understand resource needs, and spot potential issues before they escalate.

Understanding Types of Contributors

New Contributors

Tracking new contributors is key to understanding the growth and influx of new talent.

An influx of new contributors might be a positive sign of project popularity, successful outreach efforts, or the community health of your project. However, it could also indicate a need for more support and guidance for new contributors.

Alumni Contributors

Alumni contributors are contributors who haven't been active in the last 30 days. Identifying contributors who have stopped contributing helps in assessing potential issues or dissatisfaction.

High churn rates could signal deeper problems within the project environment or community management.

Most Active Contributors

Identifying key contributors and potential leaders is important for project health and growth. It can help with delegation of responsibilities and recognition of top performers. It can also identify potential mentors for new

contributors and help in planning for succession.

If you see that a few active contributors are doing most of the work, it might be a sign that the project needs more support or that the workload needs to be better distributed.

Activity Across Other Repositories

Understanding the range of repositories to which contributors in a list have recently contributed shows the broader interests and skills of the community. It reveals contributors' engagement levels and potential specializations, which allows for effective task allocation and identifying mentorship or leadership candidates.

Additionally, it opens paths for potential cross-project collaborations and strategic project planning, aligning the project's goals with trends and interests in the open source ecosystem.

Understanding the recent history of each contributor's engagement assists in tracking individual contribution patterns and identifying potentially cooling interests.



> Getting started

> Welcome to the Community

Welcome to the Community

The OpenSauced Community

Welcome to the OpenSauced community! At OpenSauced, we're striving to bring collaboration and inspiration to every open source contributor and to help build a global community of open source developers, empowering you to grow, innovate, and achieve greatness in the open.

Community Guidelines

At OpenSauced, we strive to create a welcoming and inclusive community for everyone. We have a few guidelines to help us achieve this goal:

- Be respectful and kind to others in the community.
- Be patient with others and help them learn.
- Be open to feedback and constructive criticism.
- Adhere to the [Code of Conduct](#).

What's the OpenSauced Community up to?

The OpenSauced community is a group of open-source enthusiasts who are passionate about making open-source more accessible to everyone. Here are

some ways you can keep up with what we're doing:

-  Follow us on Twitter [@SaucedOpen](#) for announcements and our frequent Twitter Spaces.
- Join our [Discord](#), and hang out with us in our weekly office hours.
- Subscribe to our [YouTube channel](#) for the latest updates and video content for OpenSauced.
-  Subscribe to our [newsletter](#) for all things OpenSauced and open source.

How can I get involved?

You can get involved in the OpenSauced community in a few ways:

- Share your Contributions! We love to see what you're working on. Highlight your contributions on [OpenSauced](#).
- Open an issue or ask to be assigned to an existing issue on any of our [OpenSauced repositories](#).
- Share what you're working on, ask questions, or mentor new contributors in our [Discord](#).
- Provide feedback on our [GitHub Discussions](#).

Resources on Getting Started with Open Source

Getting started with open source can be challenging, so we've put together some resources to help you get started.

-  Check out our [Dev blog](#) where we provide resources for open source contributors.
-  Take our [Intro to Open Source Course](#) to help you get started with open

source.

-  Join our [#100DaysOfOSS Challenge](#) to help you grow your skills and gain real-world experience in open source.

#100DaysOfOSS: Growing Skills and Real-World Experience

Inspired by the great work of the [#100DaysOfCode challenge](#), we're starting #100DaysOfOSS.

With this challenge, OpenSauced hopes to help contributors enhance their skills, expand their abilities, and gain practical experience over 100 days, as well as support maintainers, onboard more contributors into open source, and expand the OSS community. With a focus on open source software (OSS), we encourage contributors of all technical backgrounds to immerse themselves in the world of collaborative development and engage with a supportive community.

How to Participate

The beauty of this challenge is that you're not required to code. The main purpose is to grow in your understanding of open source software (OSS), contribute in ways that are meaningful to you, and further develop the skills and knowledge you're interested in pursuing. It's all about personal growth and making a positive impact on the OSS community. Because this challenge is focused on growth, you can participate in any way that helps you achieve your goals-including taking days off when you need it.

There are numerous ways to participate in the #100DaysOfOSS challenge,

including:

Content creation

Love creating content? Here's how you can use this skill for the challenge:

- Give a talk or presentation on OSS.
- Participate in or even start a Twitter Space.
- Write a blog post or create a video.

Project management

Want to improve your project management skills? Need to get better at communicating or giving feedback to others? Here's how you can use this skill for the challenge:

- Review pull requests.
- Triage issues.
- Open meaningful discussions.
- Write issues to identify bugs or suggest new features.

Community Engagement and Leadership

Community experience is involved in many different tech jobs including support, success, Developer Relations, Developer Experience and more. Community experience can be a valuable skill to develop. Some ways you can do this:

- Engage in the community by sharing your insights and knowledge.
- Support contributors working on OSS projects, providing guidance and support.

- Create a study group or accountability group where you work on your goals.

Technical Skills

This is a great team to show your technical growth. Here are some paths you can take:

- Update or write documentation to improve clarity and usability.
- Maintain a project: review pull requests, triage issues, and respond to questions.
- Submit pull requests to contribute code changes.

Tracking your progress

To keep track of your progress, post on social media, your blog, or any other platform you prefer with what progress you made, the day of the challenge indicated by 'D' and include the hashtag #100DaysOfOSS. For example, if you're on day one, you could say, "Today, I reviewed the documentation for the [OpenSauced/Insights](#) repository. D1 #100daysOfOSS." Then, on day two, you would continue with D2, and so on.

Here's what you can do if you're ready to join this challenge:

- [Sign up](#) with OpenSauced to receive a coupon code for 12 months of free access to all OpenSauced's paid features, and for the chance to opt in to receive updates, event invites, and resources to help you succeed.
- [Tweet out your commitment today](#) or share on your platform of choice!

The Official Kickoff

We're starting 100 days on July 23rd to the end of [Hacktoberfest](#), a month-long celebration of open source contributions. We'll provide continuous support, daily inspirational tweets, and engaging events to help you stay motivated and make progress.

Don't worry if you're unable to start on the same day as everyone else. The #100DaysOfOSS challenge is flexible, and you can join in whenever you're ready. Just jump in at any point and begin with day one of your personal challenge.

Support

To make the most of your #100DaysOfOSS journey, here are some additional resources and events you can explore:

1. **Weekly Twitter Spaces:** Join our weekly Twitter Spaces sessions where we discuss open source topics, share insights, and connect with like-minded individuals. Follow us on [Twitter](#) to stay updated on upcoming sessions.
2. **Community Events:** Discover a wide range of events on our [community docs page](#). Whether it's hack days, workshops, or office hours, these events provide excellent opportunities to learn, collaborate, and find new projects to contribute to.
3. **Weekly Contribution Opportunities:** If you're actively looking for open source projects to contribute to, check out the [weekly post](#) for new contribution opportunities.

4. **Weekly Office Hours:** Have questions or need help? Join us on [Discord](#) during our office hours or post in our #100DaysOfOSS channel. We're here to help you succeed!

Where to Start?

If you're ready to start your #100DaysOfOSS journey, here are some tips to help you get started:

- **Find a Project:** Explore the [OpenSauced](#) website to find a project that interests you. You can also check out the [weekly post](#) for exciting contribution opportunities.
- **Take our Intro To Open Source Course:** If you're new to open source, we recommend taking our [Intro to Open Source](#) course to learn more about open source and how to get started.
- **Record your journey:** You will learn a lot as you navigate this challenge, so we highly recommend using our template repos from [GitHub](#) or [Notion](#) to help you reflect. Remember, this is your journey, so feel free to customize them however you like.

The Power of the #100DaysOfOSS Challenge

The #100DaysOfOSS challenge offers a supportive community where developers can find encouragement, share experiences, and overcome roadblocks together.

Our hope is that the community will provide a safe space to discuss challenges, celebrate achievements, and exchange insights, creating an environment that

helps individuals stay on track and avoid giving up.

Why join the #100DaysOfOSS Challenge:

1. **Skill Enhancement:** By working on real-world projects, you'll gain practical experience and exposure to different projects, documentation, communities, programming languages, frameworks, and tools. You'll also learn from experienced developers, receive feedback on your code, and improve your problem-solving abilities.
2. **Collaboration and Networking:** You'll have the opportunity to work alongside other contributors, collaborate on shared goals, and build professional relationships. This experience can lead to networking opportunities, mentorship, and exposure to diverse perspectives in tech.
3. **Resume and Portfolio Boost:** Experience in open source demonstrates your ability to work in a team, follow best practices, and contribute to larger codebases. Open source contributions are tangible evidence of your skills, commitment, and ability to grow.
4. **Learning from Peers:** By examining the codebase, participating in discussions, engaging in the community, and reviewing pull requests, contributors can gain insights into different approaches to community, projects, coding styles, architecture patterns, and software development best practices, accelerating a developer's learning curve.
5. **Making a Positive Impact:** Your contributions benefit other contributors who rely on these projects, fostering a sense of fulfillment and giving back to the community.

Events

We're hosting a series of events to help you stay motivated and make progress on your #100DaysOfOSS journey. Check out the events below and sign up for the ones that interest you.

Intro to Open Source Workshop

Use the link to sign up for a session.

- [July 24rd, 2023 | 8:30a ET](#)
- [August 11th, 2023 | 3p ET](#)
- [August 28th, 2023 | 9a ET](#)
- [September 25th, 2023 | 12p ET](#)

Weekly Twitter Spaces

Join us every Tuesday at 10:30a ET for our weekly Twitter Spaces sessions where we discuss open source topics, share insights, and connect with like-minded individuals. Follow us on [Twitter](#) to stay updated on upcoming sessions.

- [September 5 | 10:30a ET](#)
- [September 12 | 10:30a](#)

More links to come!

Weekly Office Hours

Have questions or need help? Join us on [Discord](#) during our office hours every Tuesday at 12p ET or post in our #100DaysOfOSS channel. We're here to help

you succeed!

Happy contributing and best of luck on your #100DaysOfOSS adventure!

Frequently asked Questions

1. **How do I find good first issues?** We believe that [good first issues don't exist](#), and the best way to find an issue to work on is to create the issue yourself.

However, sites like [good first issues](#) and [first timers only](#) can lead you to projects and issues worth working on. You can also use the [good first issue](#) label in the search engine of the project you want to contribute to. Check out [this guide](#) to learn more.

Additional resources:

- ["Who's looking for open source contributors?"](#)
 - [Intro to Open Source Course](#)
2. **My contribution does not show up on my OpenSauced profile. How do I fix it?** Create an [insight page](#) or add your merged pull request to [a highlight](#).
 3. **I want to provide feedback on OpenSauced.** We love feedback. Post your suggestion in our [feedback repository](#).

Sync your GitHub Team

1. **I don't see my Organization on Sync your GitHub Team?** You may not

see your Organization if you are not a "public" member. You can update this by going to the organization on GitHub and selecting the People tab. Next, search for your name. You can then change "private" to "public." For full instructions, see [this guide](#).

2. I get an error when I try to select my team in Sync your GitHub

Team If you see your Organization, but you get an error when you try to select a team, your organization likely has third-party applications restricted. You can check this by going to your organization on GitHub, selecting Settings, and then Third-party access.

If you're an **owner** of the repository, you can select "Allow select third-party access" or specifically approve OpenSauced by following the directions in [this guide](#).

If you are not an owner of the organization, you will need to request access from your organization's owner. For full instructions, see [this guide](#).

Hot OpenSauced Project

[Hot OpenSauced](#) is a site that helps you discover the hottest open source projects to contribute to. You also have the ability to vote for your favorite open source projects.

How to find hot open source projects to contribute to?

When you visit the [Hot OpenSauced](#) site, you will see a list of open source projects that are currently trending on GitHub. You can sign in with your GitHub account and search for the most upvoted, recent, and popular projects.

Recent **Upvoted** Discussed Popular My Votes

Hot Repositories

 pocketbase

pocketbase

Open Source realtime backend in 1 file

upvote 

① 38 ⭐ 26.4k ⚡ 0

 ThePrimeagen

undefined

A project to turn a file of JSON responses into TypeScript types

upvote 

① 2 ⭐ 200 ⚡ 0

 open-sauced

app

⚡ The path to your next contribution.

upvote 

① 169 ⭐ 221 ⚡ 0

Upvoted Repositories

 open-sauced/hot

⚡ The site that recommends the hottest projects on GitHub.

① 31 ⭐ 343

 10

 pocketbase/pocketbase

Open Source realtime backend in 1 file

① 38 ⭐ 26.4k

 9

How to vote for your favorite open source projects?

You can vote for your favorite open source project by clicking on the upvote button. You can view all of your upvoted projects under the My Votes tab.

[Recent](#)[Upvoted](#)[Discussed](#)[Popular](#)[My Votes](#)

🔥 Hot Repositories

**pocketbase**

Open Source realtime backend in 1 file

**undefined**

A project to turn a file of JSON responses into TypeScript types

**app**

The path to your next contribution.



🕒 38 ⚡ 26.4k ⚡ 0

🕒 2 ⚡ 200 ⚡ 0

🕒 169 ⚡ 221 ⚡ 0

📅 Popular Repositories



freeCodeCamp/freeCodeCamp

freeCodeCamp.org's open-source codebase and curriculum. Learn to code for free.



● 264 ★ 376.2k



EbookFoundation/free-programming-books

_FREELY available programming books



● 203 ★ 300.4k

Introduction to the Pizza CLI

The OpenSauced Pizza CLI

The OpenSauced Pizza CLI is a command-line utility designed specifically for OpenSauced. It provides a comprehensive set of functionalities that make it easier for users to gain insights, metrics, and manage various tasks related to open source projects through OpenSauced.

Beyond just code commits, the pizza CLI reports on different ways individuals contribute to the open-source ecosystem, be it through community engagement, issue reporting, blog post writings, or pull request creations.

Key Features

- **Bake:** Seamlessly source git commits into OpenSauced with the metaphorical 'oven' of technology.
- **Insights:** Dive deep into data about git contributors, repositories, users, and pull requests.
- **Repo-query:** Get your questions answered about any GitHub repository.
- **Show:** Visualize the metrics of a repository, providing a holistic view of its health and activity.
- **Login:** Securely log into the application via GitHub, ensuring a streamlined and safe experience.

Installation and Instructions

📦 Download & Install The pizza CLI provides multiple installation methods to cater to the varied preferences of its users:

- Homebrew: For macOS users who prefer the Homebrew package manager:

```
brew install open-sauced/tap/pizza
```

NPM: For those who are fond of the Node Package Manager:

```
npm i -g pizza
```

Direct Script Install: A quick way to get started by directly fetching the installation script from GitHub:

```
curl -fsSL https://raw.githubusercontent.com/open-sauced/pizza-
cli/main/install.sh
```

⚠ Warning: Piping scripts directly from the web to your shell can be risky. Always ensure you trust the source. For a safer approach, download, inspect, and then execute:

```
curl -fsSL https://raw.githubusercontent.com/open-sauced/pizza-
cli/main/install.sh > install.sh
vim install.sh
./install.sh
```

Manual Build and Install: For those who like a hands-on approach:

```
make install
```

Ensure /usr/local/bin/ is in your path with:

```
export PATH="$PATH:/usr/local/bin"
```

Alternatively, after building with make build, move the binary to your desired location:

```
mv build/pizza <your-preferred-path>
```



Local Development Setup

To contribute to or modify the pizza CLI, you need a specific set of tools:

- Go Toolchain: The foundational tool for building and managing Go applications.
- Docker: Required for linting and other auxiliary tooling.
- Make: A build automation tool. Development Commands:
- Linting: Ensure code quality with make lint.
- Testing: Verify functionality with make test.
- Building: Create the executable with make build.

Introduction to the Chrome Extension

The OpenSauced Chrome Extension

The OpenSauced Chrome extension seamlessly integrates GitHub with the OpenSauced platform. With this extension, you can easily view and discover open-source projects looking for contributions directly from GitHub, making collaboration and contribution easier than ever.

Installing the Chrome Extension

To install the OpenSauced Chrome extension, navigate to the [Chrome Web Store](#) and click the "Add to Chrome" button.

Code Explanation

Code Explanation

Generate an explanation for a block of code by using the blue plus button that is displayed when hovering over a line. To select a block of code, hover over the starting line, click and drag the blue plus button until the desired line.

The screenshot shows a code review interface. At the top, there are two code snippets:

```
4     bytes = parseInt(bytes);
5     if (!+bytes) return '0 Bytes'
```

```
2     bytes = parseInt(
3         if (!+bytes) retu
```

Below the code snippets is a toolbar with buttons for Write and Preview, and various icons for file operations like copy, paste, and search.

The main area is a text input field labeled "Leave a comment". Below it is a "File attachments" section with a placeholder "Attach files by dragging & dropping, selecting or pasting them." and a "Cancel" button.

At the bottom right are three buttons: "Add single comment" (gray), "Start a review" (green), and another "Start a review" button.

The bottom half of the screenshot shows a code editor with the following code:

```
@@ -13,4 +11,4 @@ function formatBytes(bytes, decimals = 2) {
13     return `${parseFloat((bytes / Math.pow(10, i)).toFixed(dm))}`
14     ${sizes[i]}`
```

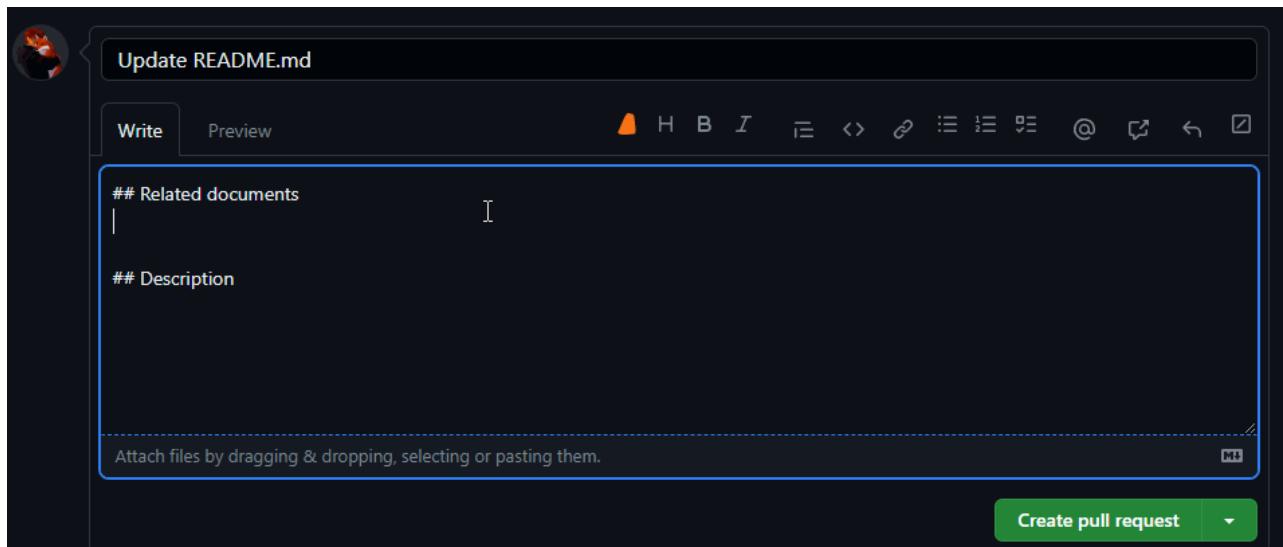
```
11     return `${parseFloat(
12     ${sizes[i]}`
```

```
13 }
```

PR Description

This will help you to create a PR based on the configuration you have in the extension, it will enable you to create the summary based on either **Commit Messages** or **The diff between the files** or **both**, you can even set the length and the tone of the message using the same settings.

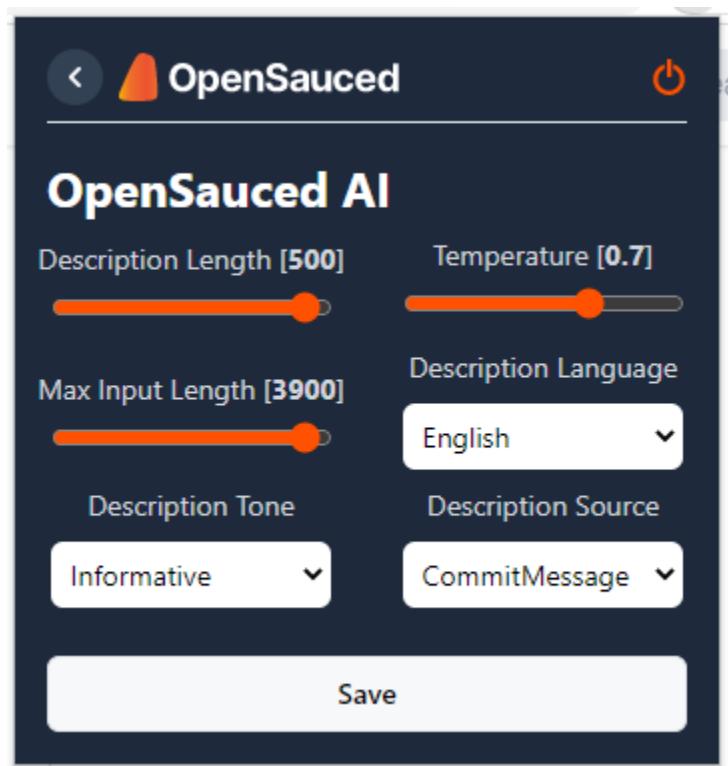
Note: This feature is not available on private repositories.

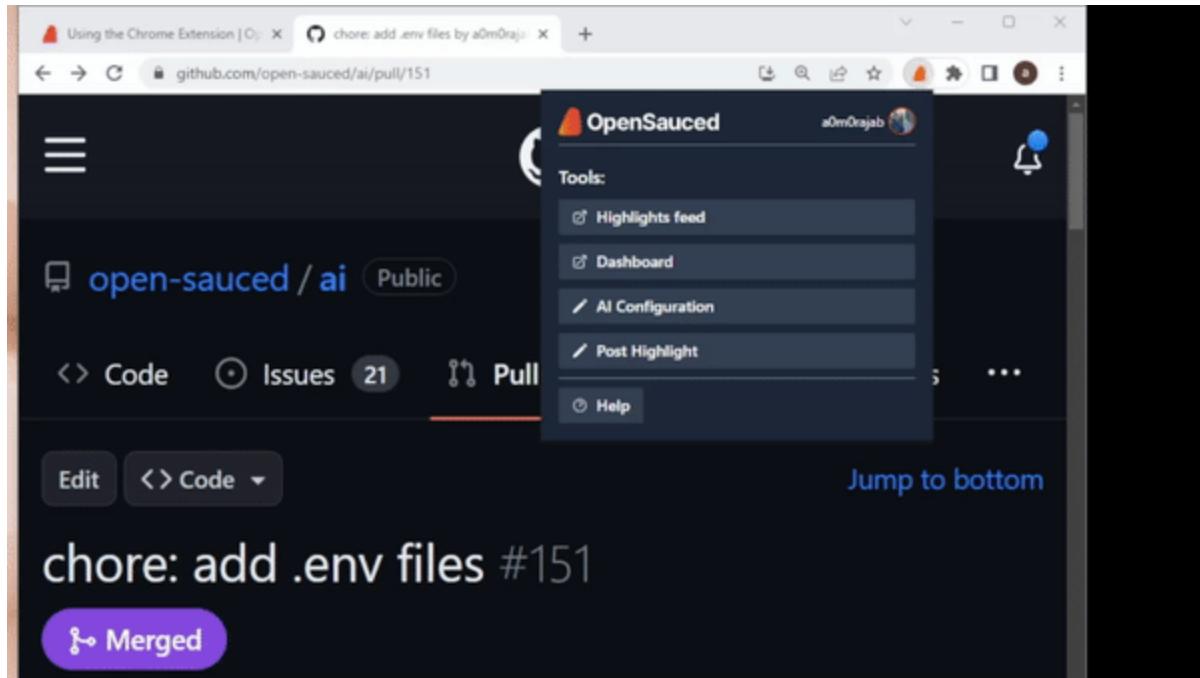


You can use this settings to set the strictness and the tone of the generated AI, here is an explanation of those settings:

- **Description** length: The output length.
- **Temperature**: Is the similarity between the input text and the output, higher temperature mean more randomness, lower temperature means more strict to the input.

- **Max Input length.**
- **Description language:** right now this feature supports: English, Spanish, French, German, Italian, Portuguese, Dutch, Russian, Chinese, Korean.
- **Description tone:** The tone of the output: Exciting, Persuasive, Informative, Humorous, Formal
- **Description source:** The source of the description that our AI will use to get the output it can be the next:**Commit Messages** or **The diff between the files** or **both**





Example PR, using the next options: both in the description source, 500 for output length and 3900 max input length, temperature 0.7.

Exciting: This PR fixes the follow call and adds a FollowUser function to the contributor-highlight-card. The code has been linted and merged from the beta branch. FollowUser function allows users to follow/unfollow contributors. Copy link and follow/unfollow options are now available in the dropdown menu.

Persuasive: This PR fixes the follow call and linting issues in the ContributorHighlightCard component. It also merges the beta branch into fix-follow-check. A new FollowUser function has been added to handle follow/unfollow functionality. This PR ensures a smoother user experience.

Informative: This PR fixes the follow call and linting issues in the ContributorHighlightCard component. A new function FollowUser has been added to handle the follow/unfollow functionality. The useFollowUser hook has been moved inside this function. The FollowUser function is now used in place of the previous follow/unfollow code block. The code has been tested and

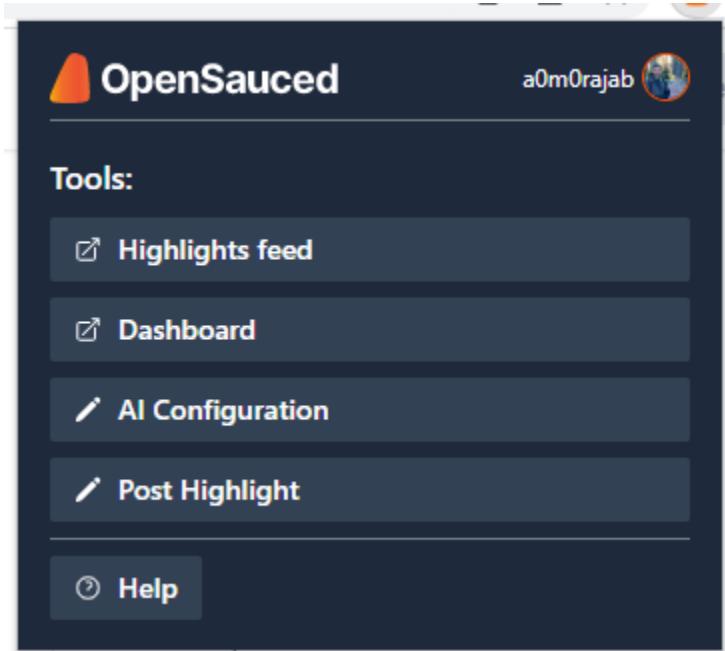
reviewed.

Humorous: This PR fixes the follow call and also lints the file. We've also added a new FollowUser function to make the code more readable. Now you can follow/unfollow contributors with ease. We've also merged the beta branch into fix-follow-check.

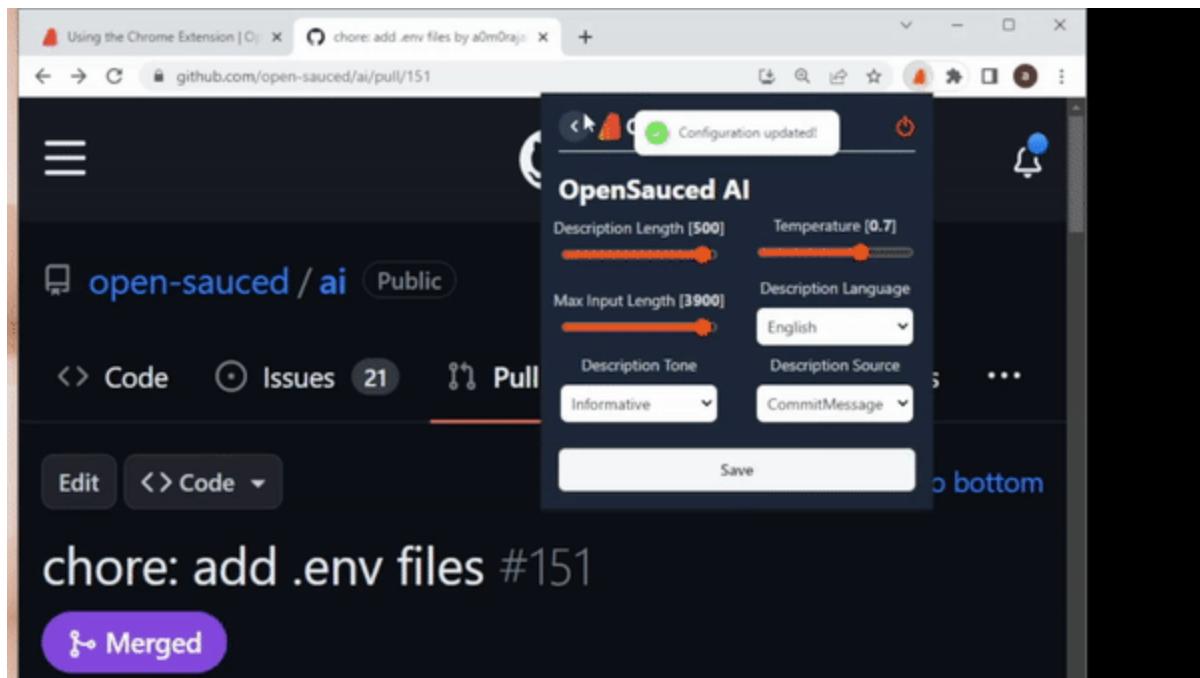
Formal: This PR fixes the follow call and linting issues in the `ContributorHighlightCard` component. A new function `FollowUser` has been added to handle the follow/unfollow functionality. The `useFollowUser` hook has been moved inside this function. The `FollowUser` function is now used in place of the previous follow/unfollow code block. This PR also merges the `beta` branch into `fix-follow-check`.

Highlight

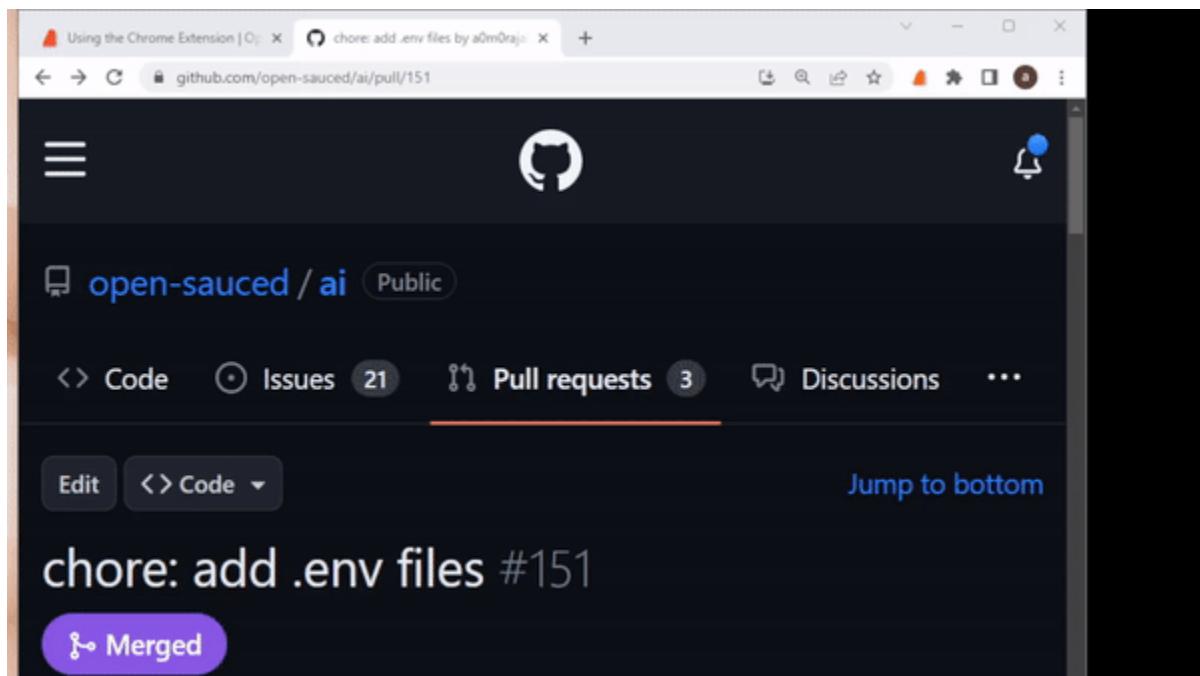
You can access the post to highlight it from the popup window in the extension. When you clicked, it will automatically, populate the PR or issue title, here you can use our AI functions to get a summary of the highlight similar to the PR summary.



If you post a successful highlight it will show you a message with an option to see the highlight on the OpenSauced website.



If you presented with an error with the summarization, it will be printed in the text area. Here's an example:



Refactoring and Testing

Refactor a block of code by using the blue plus button that is displayed when hovering over a line. To select a block of code, hover over the starting line, click and drag the blue plus button until the desired line.

The screenshot shows a browser extension interface for code refactoring and testing. At the top, there is a code editor window with two columns of code. The left column has lines 1 through 5, and the right column has lines 1 through 3. Lines 1 and 2 in both columns are highlighted with a dark red background. Line 1 in the left column contains a URL: [https://web.archive.org/web/20120507054320/http://codeaid.net/javascript/convert-size-in-bytes-to-human-readable-format-\(javascript\)](https://web.archive.org/web/20120507054320/http://codeaid.net/javascript/convert-size-in-bytes-to-human-readable-format-(javascript)). Below the code editor is a toolbar with various icons for writing, previewing, and other functions. A large text input field below the toolbar is labeled "Leave a comment". At the bottom, there is a file attachment area with the placeholder "Attach files by dragging & dropping, selecting or pasting them.", and three buttons: "Cancel", "Add single comment", and "Start a review".

```
1 - //Reference:  
2   https://web.archive.org/web/20120507054320/http://codeaid.net/javascript/c  
onvert-size-in-bytes-to-human-readable-format-(javascript)  
3 -  
4 function formatBytes(bytes, decimals = 2) {  
5     bytes = parseInt(bytes);  
6     if (!+bytes) return '0 Bytes'  
7     function formatBytes(  
8         bytes = parseInt(  
9         if (!+bytes) retu
```

Generate tests for a block of code by using the blue plus button that is displayed when hovering over a line. To select a block of code, hover over the starting line, click and drag the blue plus button until the desired line.

```
onvert-size-in-bytes-to-human-readable-format-(javascript)
2 - 
3   function formatBytes(bytes, decimals = 2) {
4     bytes = parseInt(bytes);
5     if (!+bytes) return '0 Bytes'
```

Write Preview

Leave a comment

Attach files by dragging & dropping, selecting or pasting them.

Cancel Add single comment Start a review

```
@@ -13,4 +11,4 @@ function formatBytes(bytes, decimals = 2) {
13       return `${parseFloat((bytes / Math.pow(10, i)).toFixed(dm))}`           | 11       return `${parseFloat((bytes / Math.pow(10, i)).toFixed(dm))}`
```

Viewing Insights and Invitations

View stats about open issues, PRs made, average PRs velocity, and contributed repos that are in the OpenSauced database. This page can be found by clicking the profile picture at the top left of the extension.

A GitHub profile card for the user 'OpenSauced'. The card includes a profile picture of a person, the username '@diivi', a Twitter link, and a bio mentioning various GitHub organizations and projects. It displays statistics such as 4 open issues, 15 PRs made, and current interests in TypeScript and JavaScript.

OpenSauced

@diivi

Ex-intern @shipsy @Avalon-Meta Contributor @opensauced @borgmatic-collective @borgbase @openfoodfacts

divii.wtf

Open Issues
4

PRs Made
15

Avg PRs Velocity

Contributed Repos

Current Interest

typescript javascript

Invite GitHub users to join OpenSauced with a

single click

Invite other users to create an OpenSauced account to keep track of open source contributions when visiting their GitHub profile.



View GitHub users' OpenSauced profiles and

connect with them

View a user's OpenSauced profile when on their GitHub profile page.



Divyansh Singh
diivi · he/him

 [View On OpenSauced](#) 

Introduction to contributing

Contributions are always welcome, no matter how large or small. Before contributing, please read the [code of conduct](#) and follow the directions below:

Recommended Communication Style

1. Always leave screenshots for visual changes.
2. Always leave a detailed description in the Pull Request. Leave nothing ambiguous for the reviewer.
3. Always review your code first. Be sure to run the project locally and test before asking for a review.
4. Always communicate in the GitHub repository. Whether it is in the issue or the pull request, keeping the lines of communication open and visible to everyone on the team helps everyone around you.

Setup

1. [Fork](#) the repository you're working on from [github/open-sauced](#) to your own GitHub account.
2. Clone the forked repository to your local machine.
3. Check the README of the project to determine how to run the project locally. For many of our repositories, you'll find the directions below work

for running the project locally.

4. Run `npm ci` to install the dependencies and set up the project.

You can also use the shell commands below to get started once you have forked the repository. Make sure to replace `<your-name>` with your GitHub username.

```
git clone https://github.com/<your-name>/open-sauced  
cd open-sauced  
npm ci
```

Building

To generate a production-ready version of your code, run:

```
npm run build
```

Testing

For running the test suite, use the following command:

```
# the tests will run in watch mode by default  
npm test
```

Since the tests run in watch mode by default, some users may encounter errors about too many files being open. In this case, it may be beneficial to [install watchman](#).

For more info on testing React and JavaScript, check out this course [Testing JavaScript](#).

Applying Lint Styleguide

To check the code for formatting and linting errors, run the following command:

```
npm run lint
```

These errors will also be displayed during development, but won't prevent the code from compiling.

To fix the formatting and linting errors, run the following command instead:

```
npm run format
```

These commands use [ESLint](#) to check and fix the code.

If you forget to run this command, automated PR checks will also run these commands, but the PR will be blocked if there are any errors.

Pull requests

We actively welcome your pull requests, however linking your work to an existing issue is preferred.

1. Fork the repo and create your branch from the default branch.
2. Name your branch something that is descriptive to the work you are doing.
i.e. adds-new-thing or fixes-mobile

3. If you've added code that should be tested, add tests.
4. If you've changed APIs, update the documentation.
5. If you make visual changes, screenshots are required.
6. Ensure the test suite passes.
7. Make sure you address any lint warnings.
8. If you make the existing code better, please let us know in your PR description.
9. A PR description and title are required. The title is required to begin with: "feat:" or "fix:"
10. [Link to an issue](#) in the project. Unsolicited code is welcomed, but an issue is required for an announcement your intentions. PR's without a linked issue will be marked invalid and closed.

note for maintainers: All pull requests need a label to assist automation. See the [template](#) to guide which labels to use.

PR validation

Examples for valid PR titles:

- fix: Correct typo.
- feat: Add support for Node 12.
- refactor!: Drop support for Node 6.

Note that since PR titles only have a single line, you have to use the ! syntax for breaking changes.

See [Conventional Commits](#) for more examples.

[3 tips for getting your Pull Request reviewed](#)

You can also experiment with conventional commits by doing:

```
npm run push
```

Using the `npm run push` command is an interactive replacement for `git commit`. It enforces the conventional commits specification for writing commit messages, making it easier for developers and maintainers to understand the changes made in a particular commit.

Assuming you are dealing with code changes and you add them using `git add`, once you are ready to commit, there are 2 ways we can proceed: `git commit` or `npm run push`. The second method is preferred, as doing a subsequent `git push` and then opening a PR would ensure the title is conforming to our standards.

Work in progress

GitHub has support for draft pull requests, which will disable the merge button until the PR is marked as ready for merge.

Issues

If you wish to work on an open issue, please comment on the issue with `.take` and it will be assigned to you. If an issue is not assigned, it is assumed to be open for anyone to work on. Please assign yourself to an issue before beginning work on it to avoid conflicts.

If you are contributing to the project for the first time, please consider checking the [bug](#) or [good first issue](#) labels.

In case you get stuck, please feel free to ask for help in the [Discord](#) server or GitHub Discussions.

Please note that we have a [code of conduct](#), please follow it in all your interactions with the project and its contributors.

Triage team

The Triage team is inspired by [expressjs/express](#). This team exists to create a path for making contributions to this project and open source. All Triage Team members are expected to follow this guide: [TRIAGE_GUIDE.md](#)

There are no minimum requirements to become a member of the Triage Team.

For those interested in getting involved in the project or just open source in general, please request an invite to the Triage Team in [this discussion](#).

Funding

OpenSauced is a part of GitHub Sponsors. If you would like to contribute, please note the [sponsor page](#) for details on how funds are distributed. If you have made any contributions to the project directly or indirectly, please consider adding your profile to the [FUNDING.yml](#).

Community

Do you have questions? Join the conversation in our [Discord](#).

Coding tips

- Ask questions if you are stuck.

- Use [CSS variables](#).
- Always use [rel="noreferrer"](#) on all target="_blank" links.

License

By contributing to the OpenSauced project, you agree that your contributions will be licensed by a specific License. This information can be found in the [LICENSE](#) file of the repo you are contributing to.

Code of Conduct

Our pledge

In the interest of fostering an open and welcoming environment, we as contributors and maintainers pledge to make participation in our project and our community a harassment-free experience for everyone, regardless of age, body size, disability, ethnicity, gender identity and expression, level of experience, nationality, personal appearance, race, religion, or sexual identity and orientation.

Our standards

Examples of behavior that contributes to creating a positive environment include:

- Using welcoming and inclusive language
- Being respectful of differing viewpoints and experiences
- Gracefully accepting constructive criticism
- Focusing on what is best for the community
- Showing empathy towards other community members

Examples of unacceptable behavior by participants include:

- The use of sexualized language or imagery and unwelcome sexual attention or advances
- Trolling, insulting/derogatory comments, and personal or political attacks

- Public or private harassment
- Publishing others' private information, such as a physical or electronic address, without explicit permission
- Other conduct which could reasonably be considered inappropriate in a professional setting

Our responsibilities

Project maintainers are responsible for clarifying the standards of acceptable behavior and are expected to take appropriate and fair corrective action in response to any instances of unacceptable behavior.

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, or to ban temporarily or permanently any contributor for other behaviors that they deem inappropriate, threatening, offensive, or harmful.

Scope

This Code of Conduct applies both within project spaces and in public spaces when an individual is representing the project or its community. Examples of representing a project or community include using an official project e-mail address, posting via an official social media account, or acting as an appointed representative at an online or offline event. Representation of a project may be further defined and clarified by project maintainers.

Enforcement

Instances of abusive, harassing, or otherwise unacceptable behavior may be reported by contacting the project team at hello@briandouglas.me. All complaints will be reviewed and investigated and will result in a response that is deemed necessary and appropriate to the circumstances. The project team is obligated to maintain confidentiality with regard to the reporter of an incident. Further details of specific enforcement policies may be posted separately.

Project maintainers who do not follow or enforce the Code of Conduct in good faith may face temporary or permanent repercussions as determined by other members of the project's leadership.

Attribution

This Code of Conduct is adapted from the [Contributor Covenant](#), version 1.4, available at <https://contributor-covenant.org/version/1/4>

Triage guide

How do I join the triage team?

1. Sign up for [opensauced.pizza](#)
2. Leave a comment in the [discord](#) channel `open-sauced-contributors-chat`.

Issue triage process

When a new issue or pull request is opened the issue will be labeled with `needs triage`. If a triage team member is available they can help make sure all the required information is provided. Depending on the issue or PR there are several next labels they can add for further classification:

- `needs triage`: This can be kept if the triager is unsure which next steps to take
- `awaiting more info`: If more info has been requested from the author, apply this label.
- `question`: User questions that do not appear to be bugs or enhancements.
- `discuss`: Topics for discussion. Might end in an `enhancement` or `question` label.
- `bug`: Issues that present a reasonable conviction there is a reproducible bug.
- `enhancement`: Issues that are found to be a reasonable candidate feature additions.
- `style`: small css or visual changes.

In all cases, issues may be closed by maintainers if they don't receive a timely response when further information is sought, or when additional questions are asked.

Approaches and best practices for getting into triage contributions

Review the project's contribution guideline if present. In a nutshell, commit to the community's standards and values. Review the documentation, for most of the projects it is just the README.md, and make sure you understand the key APIs, semantics, configurations, and use cases.

It might be helpful to write your own test apps to re-affirm your understanding of the key functions. This may identify some gaps in documentation, record those as they might be good PR's to open. Skim through the issue backlog; identify low hanging issues and mostly new ones. From those, attempt to recreate issues based on the OP description and ask questions if required. No question is a bad question!

Labeling good first issues

Issues labeled as `good first issue` represent a curated list of easy contributions for new contributors. These issues are meant to help folks make their first contribution to open-source and should not require an excessive amount of research or triaging on the contributor's part.

All good first issues should include one or more of the following: a solution, a suggestion for a solution, links to components, or in which issue occurs.

- Issues that `needs triage` cannot be labeled as `good first issues`.

- It is better to have no `good first issue` labeled issues than to have a `good first issue` confusing enough to deter a contributor from contributing.

Removal of triage role

There are a few cases where members can be removed as triagers:

- Breaking the [CoC](#) or [project contributor guidelines](#)
- Abuse or misuse of the role as deemed by the TC
- Lack of participation for more than 6 months

If any of these happen we will discuss as a part of the triage portion of the regular TC meetings. If you have questions feel free to reach out to any of the TC members.

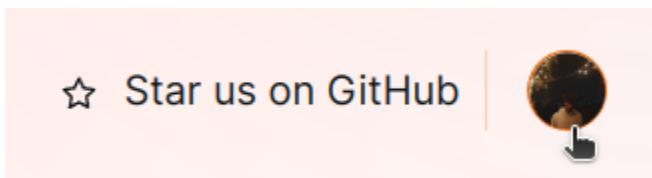
Other helpful hints:

- When reviewing the list of open issues there are some common types and suggested actions:
 - New/unattended issues or simple questions: A good place to start
 - Hard bugs & ongoing discussions: always feel free to chime in and help
 - Issues that imply gaps in documentation: open PRs with changes or help the user to do so
- For recurring issues, it is helpful to create functional examples to demonstrate (publish as gists or a repo)
- Review and identify the maintainers. If necessary, at-mention one or more of them if you are unsure what to do
- Make sure all your interactions are professional, welcoming and respectful to the parties involved.

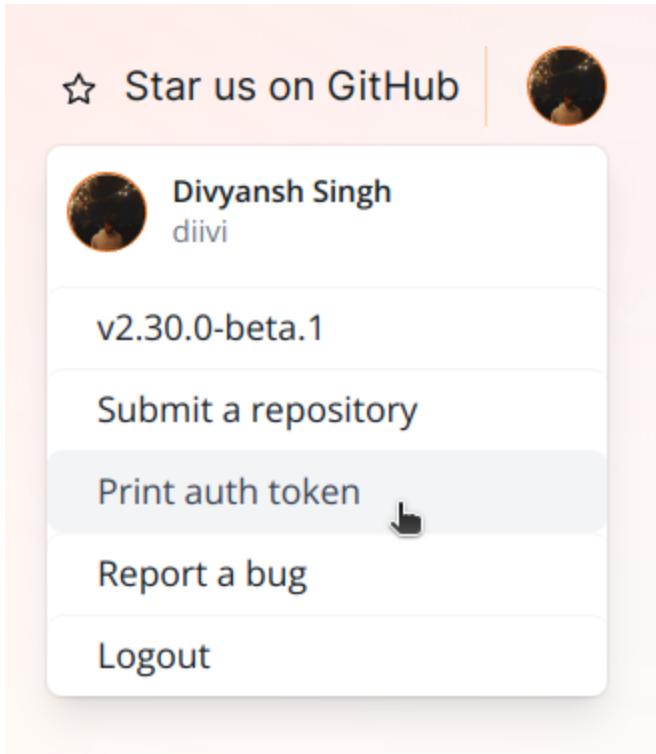
Set up Authentication

To interact with the OpenSauced public API as an authenticated user, you need to obtain an authentication token. The following steps outline how to obtain an authentication token from the hot.opensauced.pizza website:

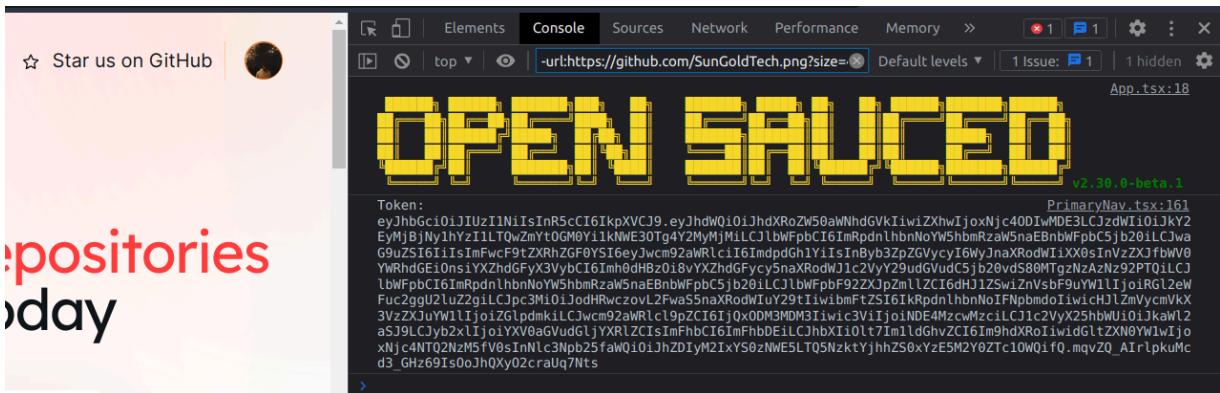
1. Click on your avatar in the top right corner of the page. This will open a dropdown menu.



2. Click on the **Print Auth Token** option. Don't worry, this is a safe operation. The token is only printed to the console.



3. Copy the token that is printed to the console.



4. You can now use this token to make authenticated requests to the OpenSauced public API by including it in the Authorization header of your requests. For example:

```
const response = await fetch("https://api.opensauced.pizza/v1/
```


OpenSauced Maintainers Guide

Welcome to OpenSauced Maintainers Guide for contributors who are interested in being part of the maintainer team for OpenSauced repositories.

At OpenSauced, we're empowering contributors to work in the open and supporting maintainers to make data-driven decisions for their projects.

It's important to us that we maintain a healthy environment for contributors and maintainers of our projects.

How do I Join the Maintainers Team?

- Sign up for [opensauced.pizza](#)
- Join our [Discord community](#).
- Prove your pizza worth!

What does the Maintainers Team do?

Well, like all things in tech, it depends. We have different maintainer teams for each of the repositories, so it's important that you communicate with the admin maintainer if you have any questions.

Core Responsibilities

Your responsibilities may include:

- Reviewing and merging pull requests (PRs).
- Providing comments and responses on PRs, issues, discussions, and Discord messages.
- [Triage issues](#) and bug reports.
- Maintaining project documentation.
- Collaborating with the community.

Think of creating a positive space for contributors at all stages as one of your most important responsibilities.

As a maintainer, you must:

- Adhere to our [Code of Conduct](#) and be an example for treating contributors with respect.
- Communicate with the other maintainers in a timely and reasonable manner.
- Understand and adhere to project standards.

Committing and Merging Changes

1. For commit and pull request standards, please refer to [introduction to contributing](#).
2. Before merging in changes, be sure to run the project locally if UI changes were made.
3. **Squash and merge commits** when you merge in a PR.

Thank you for your interest in becoming a maintainer! Please reach out in our

team discussions if you need help, guidance, or clarification at any time.

Introduction to storybook

Storybook is an open-source tool that helps developers build, test, and document UI components in isolation. Storybook is being leveraged to mock out visual React components. The latest version of the design system can be found at this [URL](#).

To run storybook, use this command:

```
npm run storybook
```

UI categories

Storybook is broken into several categories:

- **Button:** These are the button elements that appear in the project in various forms. They primarily are the Button component in the project but can also be icons.
- **Cards:** These are the main container elements in the project. Each item represents a live component in its current form in the project.
- **Primitives:** **These are the basic styling of base HTML components.**
- **Nav:** This is the main navigation bar for the project. There are two states—when there is no user logged in and when a user is logged in.
- **Footer:** This represents the various footers for the project.

- **Homepage:** This is the main component of the project homepage and shows the home page in its current form.
- **Miscellaneous:** These are components that currently don't fit neatly into the above categories.

Making changes to storybook

This section details how to make changes to Storybook, mainly by creating new categories or UI elements.

Adding a new category

To add a new category, a new file needs to be added to the `/stories` directory. When creating a new file, the filename should be named using the following convention: `*Previous File Number + 1*- *Name of Story Capitalized* - stories.js`. For example, if the last file was `2-SideBar-stories.js`, then the new file should be named `3-NameOfYourFile-stories.js`. In the file ensure you have this code:

```
export default {  
  title: "*Name of category*"  
};
```

Adding a new UI element

To add a new UI element to an existing category, add the following code to that category's file:

```
export const *Name of UI Element* = () => (  
  // code for the new element
```


Setting up a repository with Git and GitHub

Using the GitHub CLI

How to install the GitHub CLI

The [GitHub CLI](#) allows you to fork repositories, create issues, pull requests, and more from the command line.

The GitHub CLI can be installed on Mac, Windows or Linux. You can find the complete installation instructions [here](#).

How to authenticate with the GitHub CLI

From the terminal, you will need to authenticate with the GitHub CLI. You can do this by running the following command:

```
gh auth login
```

Follow the on screen prompts to authenticate with the GitHub CLI.

How to fork and clone a repository with the GitHub CLI

A fork is a copy of a repository and it allows you to freely experiment with changes without affecting the original project.

A clone is a local copy of a repository that includes all the files, branches, and commits.

To fork and clone a repository with the GitHub CLI, run the following command:

```
gh repo fork open-sauced/REPO_NAME
```

The GitHub CLI will fork the project in your GitHub account and will ask you if you want to clone the repository on your local machine.

How to view the remote repositories locally

To view the remote repositories that your local repository is connected to, run the following command:

```
git remote -v
```

You should see the following output:

```
origin git@github.com:YOUR_GITHUB_USERNAME/open-sauced.git (fetch)
origin git@github.com:YOUR_GITHUB_USERNAME/open-sauced.git (push)
upstream git@github.com:open-sauced/open-sauced.git (fetch)
upstream git@github.com:open-sauced/open-sauced.git (push)
```

How to add a remote repository

To pull in changes from the original repository, you will need to add a remote repository. To do this, run the following command:

```
git remote add upstream git@github.com:open-sauced/open-sauced.git
```

This will allow you to pull in changes from the original repository and keep your forked copy of the repository up to date.

Using the GitHub website and the command line

If you prefer to setup your repository using the GitHub website and the command line, then you can follow this detailed guide from the [official GitHub documentation](#).

Resolve merge conflicts

Pretty often when opening a pull request it is very likely to run into merge conflicts as the release process is generally updating `npm-shrinkwrap.json`.

To better illustrate the commands listed here at will use commits and screenshots from [open-sauced#1078](#).

Repository setup

Fork and clone the project using the `gh` command line interface:

```
gh repo clone 0-vortex/open-sauced
```

Running `git remote -v` will output:

```
origin git@github.com:0-vortex/open-sauced.git (fetch)
origin git@github.com:0-vortex/open-sauced.git (push)
upstream git@github.com:open-sauced/open-sauced.git (fetch)
upstream git@github.com:open-sauced/open-sauced.git (push)
```

Fork and clone the project using the `git` command line interface:

```
git clone git@github.com:0-vortex/open-sauced.git
```

Running `git remote -v` will output:

```
origin git@github.com:0-vortex/open-sauced.git (fetch)
origin git@github.com:0-vortex/open-sauced.git (push)
```

As an additional step for this tutorial, we need to add the `upstream` remote:

```
git remote add upstream git@github.com:open-sauced/open-sauced.git
```

Update

First, get the default branch changes:

```
git fetch origin --recurse-submodules=no --progress --prune
git checkout main --
git fetch upstream --recurse-submodules=no --progress --prune
git merge upstream/main --no-stat -v
```

Merge with upstream

Then merge with the forked up-to-date `beta` (default branch):

```
git merge origin/main --no-ff -v
```

You will see something similar to:

```
01:22:44 in open-sauced on ↵ docusaurus [$?] is 📦 v0.21.21 via ● v16.3.0
→ git merge origin/main --no-ff -v
Auto-merging package.json
CONFLICT (content): Merge conflict in package.json
Automatic merge failed; fix conflicts and then commit the result.

01:22:50 in open-sauced on ↵ (git)-[docusaurus|merge]- [=+$?] via ● v16.3.0
✖1 → git status
On branch docusaurus
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/docusaurus'.

You have unmerged paths.
  (fix conflicts and run "git commit")
  (use "git merge --abort" to abort the merge)

Changes to be committed:
  modified:   .babelrc
  new file:   .storybook/index.css
  modified:   .storybook/main.js
  new file:   .storybook/preview-head.html
  new file:   .storybook/preview.js
  modified:   CHANGELOG.md
  modified:   config/polyfills.js
  modified:   npm-shrinkwrap.json
  modified:   src/styles/Background.js

Unmerged paths:
  (use "git add <file>..." to mark resolution)
    both modified:   package.json
```

Review changes

To see what the changes are do a:

```
git diff package.json
```

It will look like this:

```
01:28:55 in open-sauced on ↳ (git)-[docusaurus|merge]- [=+$+?] via ● v16.3.0
→ git diff package.json
diff --cc package.json
index 3337138,574378c..0000000
--- a/package.json
+++ b/package.json
@@@ -85,9 -85,9 +85,15 @@@
    "build": "node scripts/build.js",
    "clean": "rimraf src/tests/_snapshots_/",
    "test": "npm run clean && node scripts/test.js --env=jsdom --updateSnapshot",
++<<<<< HEAD
+    "storybook": "start-storybook -p 6006 --no-dll",
+    "build-storybook": "build-storybook --no-dll",
+    "lint": "eslint --ext .js,.jsx .",
+=====
+    "storybook": "start-storybook -p 6006 -s ./storybook",
+    "build-storybook": "build-storybook -s ./storybook",
+    "lint": "eslint .",
++>>>>> origin/main
    "lint:fix": "eslint --fix --ext .js,.jsx .",
    "release": "standard-version --git-tag-fallback"
},
}
```

Resolve conflicts

Since this pull request does not modify the `package.json` file it is safe to fast-forward the changes from `origin/main`:

```
# overwrite with origin/main changes
git show :3:package.json > package.json
```

A more traditional way of doing the same thing is:

```
# make a local copy of all changes and use --theirs
# --theirs strategy overwrite with origin/main changes
git show :1:package.json > base.package.json
git show :2:package.json > branch.package.json
```

Commit changes

Not making any assumptions about editor preferences running this will open the configured editor with a default commit message:

```
git commit
```

That should look like this:

```
1 Merge remote-tracking branch 'origin/main' into docusaurus-
2
3 # By Matthew (1) and bdougie (1)-
4 # Via bdougie-
5 * origin/main:-
6   - chore(release): 0.21.22-
7   - feat: storybook dark mode (#1061)-
8
9 # Conflicts:-
10 #»package.json-
11 #-
12 # It looks like you may be committing a merge.-#
13 # If this is not correct, please run-
14 #»git update-ref -d MERGE_HEAD-
15 # and try again.-#
16
17
18 # Please enter the commit message for your changes. Lines starting-
19 # with '#' will be ignored, and an empty message aborts the commit.-#
20 #-
21 # On branch docusaurus-
22 # Your branch is up to date with 'origin/docusaurus'.-
23 #-
24 # All conflicts fixed but you are still merging.-#
25 #-
26 # Changes to be committed:-
27 #»modified: .babelrc-
28 #»new file: .storybook/index.css-
29 #»modified: .storybook/main.js-
30 #»new file: .storybook/preview-head.html-
31 #»new file: .storybook/preview.js-
32 #»modified: CHANGELOG.md-
33 #»modified: config/polyfills.js-
34 #»modified: npm-shrinkwrap.json-
35 #»modified: package.json-
36 #»modified: src/styles/Background.js-
37 #-
38 # Untracked files:-
39 #».idea/-#
40 #-
```

Push updated pull request

One more security check to make sure your branch has not diverged and push:

```
git status  
git push
```

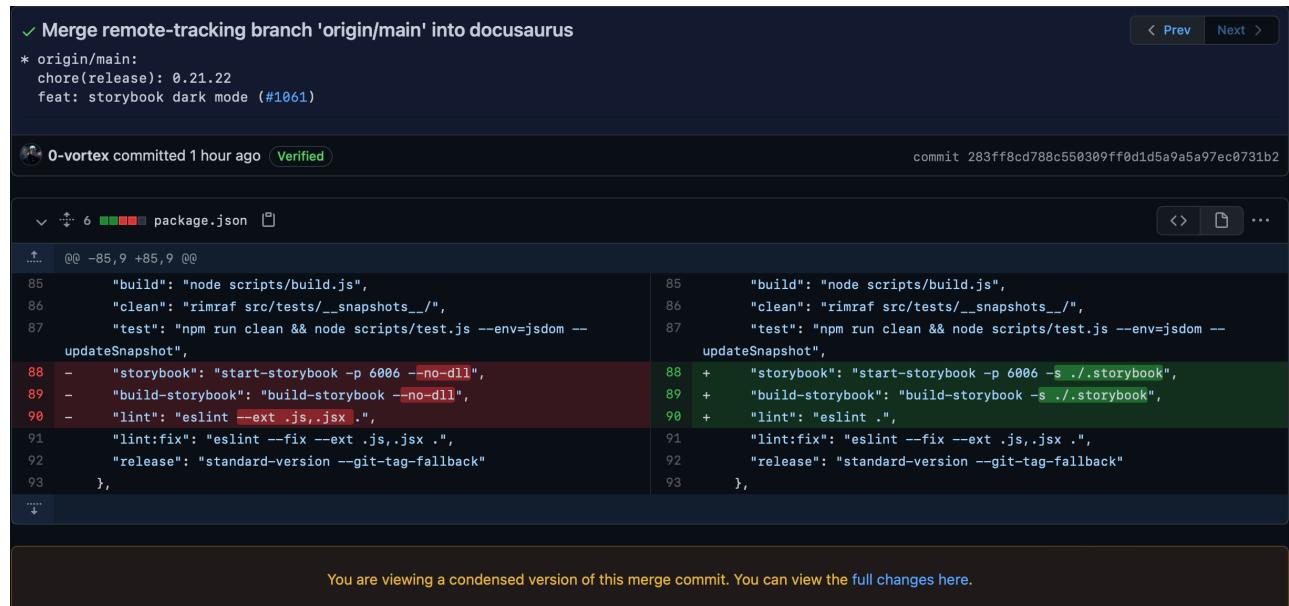
It should look something like this:

```
01:33:20 in open-sauced on ↵ (git)-[docusaurus]merge]- [+$?] is 📦 v0.21.22 via ● v16.3.0  
→ git commit  
[docusaurus 283ff8c] Merge remote-tracking branch 'origin/main' into docusaurus  
  
01:34:30 in open-sauced on ↵ docusaurus [+$?] is 📦 v0.21.22 via ● v16.3.0 took 1m 5s  
→ git status  
On branch docusaurus  
Your branch is ahead of 'origin/docusaurus' by 3 commits.  
(use "git push" to publish your local commits)  
  
Untracked files:  
(use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)  
    .idea/  
  
nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)  
  
01:34:42 in open-sauced on ↵ docusaurus [+$?] is 📦 v0.21.22 via ● v16.3.0  
→ git push  
Enumerating objects: 10, done.  
Counting objects: 100% (10/10), done.  
Delta compression using up to 8 threads  
Compressing objects: 100% (4/4), done.  
Writing objects: 100% (4/4), 1.34 KiB | 98.00 KiB/s, done.  
Total 4 (delta 3), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0  
remote: Resolving deltas: 100% (3/3), completed with 3 local objects.  
To github.com:0-vortex/open-sauced.git  
    f4c7665..283ff8c  docusaurus → docusaurus  
  
01:35:25 in open-sauced on ↵ docusaurus [+$?] is 📦 v0.21.22 via ● v16.3.0 took 4s  
→ █
```

Review your pull request

The result of the above commands can be viewed at
[283ff8cd788c550309ff0d1d5a9a5a97ec0731b2](#)

GitHub will conveniently display only your merge conflict changes:



✓ Merge remote-tracking branch 'origin/main' into docusaurus

* origin/main:
chore(release): 0.21.22
feat: storybook dark mode (#1061)

0-vortex committed 1 hour ago Verified

commit 283ff8cd788c550309ff0d1d5a9a5a97ec0731b2

package.json

```
diff --git a/package.json b/package.json
--- a/package.json
+++ b/package.json
@@ -85,9 +85,9 @@
 85     "build": "node scripts/build.js",
 86     "clean": "rimraf src/tests/__snapshots__/",
 87     "test": "npm run clean && node scripts/test.js --env=jsdom --
updateSnapshot",
 88 -   "storybook": "start-storybook -p 6006 --no-dll",
 89 -   "build-storybook": "build-storybook --no-dll",
 90 -   "lint": "eslint --ext .js,.jsx .",
 91     "lint:fix": "eslint --fix --ext .js,.jsx .",
 92     "release": "standard-version --git-tag-fallback"
 93   },
 94 }
```

You are viewing a condensed version of this merge commit. You can view the full changes here.

And it's ready to merge:

 All checks have passed

7 successful, 3 skipped, and 3 neutral checks

  CodeQL / Analyze (javascript) (pull_request) Successful in 1m [Details](#)

  Node CI/CD /  BUILD (pull_request) Successful in 1m [Details](#)

  PR Audit / semantics (pull_request_target) Successful in 7s [Details](#)

  Node CI/CD /  Documentation (pull_request) Skipped [Details](#)

  PR Audit / audit (pull_request_target) Skipped [Details](#)

  PR Audit / welcome (pull_request_target) Skipped [Details](#)

 This branch has no conflicts with the base branch
Merging can be performed automatically.

[Squash and merge](#)  You can also [open this in GitHub Desktop](#) or view [command line instructions](#).

Dependency updates

When dealing with dependency and lock file updates, there are multiple use cases to consider; however, as a baseline, the OpenSauced triage team will not prioritize parallel main features as seen in the roadmap.

However when that happens, it is advised to:

- fast-forward `npm-shrinkwrap.json`
- fast-forward deleted and modified `upstream/beta` changes to `package.json`
- fast-forward your added lines to `package.json`
- run `npm ci` to delete local modules and create dependency resolution from `upstream/beta`

Visual diffing is advised; however, not following the git commit history procedure will result in a rogue pull request that creeps into dependency updates.

Generally speaking, just adding things to a lock file will not be troublesome,

and since this is a licensed project, we should be careful when adding dependencies.

@open-sauced/check-engines

Description

The `npm` package `@open-sauced/check-engines` is designed to help contributors install dependencies conforming to the `engines` property in `package.json`.

Dependencies

This package uses the following modules:

- `npm-install-checks`

Installation

```
npm install --save-dev @open-sauced/check-engines
```

Add the verification scripts to your `scripts` section in the `package.json` file:

```
{  
  "scripts": {  
    "preinstall": "npx @open-sauced/check-engines"
```

The reason why we provide `npx` in the `scripts` section is for the people using this as a development enhancement, interactive configurations or trimmed dependency trees, where using `npx` is preferred over installing all the dependencies at once.

Usage

Use your favourite package manager to install dependencies in your project or, if you set it as global verification system:

```
{  
  "scripts": {  
    "check-engines": "npx @open-sauced/check-engines"  
    "preinstall": "npm run check-engines",  
    "prestart": "npm run check-engines"  
  }  
}
```

Advanced usage

If you have an API or any other non-library type of application, you can decouple this package from any install scripts and just use it as a verification:

```
{  
  "scripts": {  
    "check-engines": "npx @open-sauced/check-engines"  
    "prestart": "npm run check-engines"  
  }  
}
```

A more traditional approach not using `pre` or `post` scripts, this example enables the check only for local machine development:

```
{  
  "scripts": {  
    "check-engines": "npx @open-sauced/check-engines"  
    "start": "...",  
    "dev": "npm run check-engines && npm start -- --watch"  
  }  
}
```

FAQ

Usage on older node and npm versions

Older `node` and `npm` versions won't be able to run this package, depending on versions the scripts section could be ignored completely.

If you have that use case, this package is only worth enabling for progressive contributors frequently missing the legacy support of the respective module and forcefully upgrading dependencies - them running newer versions will force the error message and explicitly disable.

Why not use check-engines or engine-strict

As described in the [npm@6 engine-strict docs](#):

Prior to npm 3.0.0, this feature was used to treat this package as if the user had set `engine-strict`. It is no longer used.

In `npm@6` and later this was re-introduced as a [config flag](#).

This package is designed with multiple legacy use cases in mind.

Library usage

If you are using this module in a library package, be advised that any `*install` script will run in the parent module when installed.

For example, given a module `@demo-org/demo-package` with a `preinstall`:
`"npx @open-sauced/check-engines"` script, running `npm install @demo-org/demo-package` will require your locally installed `node` and `npm` versions to match the `engines` section of your `package.json` - if that is not set, nothing should happen and this package is a stray dependency in either `@demo-org/demo-package` or the module you are running this command in.

Contributing

We're always happy to onboard people into open source!

Check out the repository at <https://github.com/open-sauced/check-engines> ❤️

@open-sauced/conventional-commit

Description

The `npm` package `@open-sauced/conventional-commit` is designed to help users `git commit` using `commitizen` and `conventional commits`.

Dependencies

This package uses the following modules:

- `cz-cli`
- `cz-conventional-changelog`

Installation

```
npm install --save-dev @open-sauced/conventional-commit
```

Add the verification scripts to your `scripts` section in the `package.json` file:

```
{  
  "scripts": {  
    "push": "npx @open-sauced/conventional-commit"
```

The reason why we provide `npx` in the `scripts` section is for the people using this as a development enhancement, interactive configurations or trimmed dependency trees, where using `npx` is preferred over installing all the dependencies at once.

Usage

All you have to do is run the script next to your `package.json`:

```
npx @open-sauced/conventional-commit  
# or  
npx conventional-commit
```

Advanced usage

The most common use case for this package is to run it instead of the `git commit` command inside your `npm` scripts:

```
{  
  "scripts": {  
    "push": "npx @open-sauced/conventional-commit"  
  }  
}
```

or

```
{  
  "scripts": {  
    "push": "npx conventional-commit"
```

If you want to ensure local-only usage:

```
{  
  "scripts": {  
    "push": "conventional-commit"  
  }  
}
```

FAQ

Contributing

We're always happy to onboard people into open source!

Check out the repository at [@open-sauced/conventional-commit](https://github.com/open-sauced/conventional-commit) ❤️



> OpenSauced Packages

> @open-sauced/semantic-release-conventional-config

@open-sauced/ semantic-release- conventional-config

Description

The `npm` package `@open-sauced/semantic-release-conventional-config` is designed to help `npm` packages auto-release to `npm` or `ghcr` registries while generating github releases and changelog using conventional commit convention.

Version 2 supports alpha and beta pre-releases using corresponding branches.

Dependencies

This package uses the following modules:

- `@semantic-release/commit-analyzer`
- `@semantic-release/release-notes-generator`
- `conventional-changelog-conventionalcommits`
- `@semantic-release/changelog`
- `@semantic-release/npm`
- `@google/semantic-release-replace-plugin`
- `semantic-release-license`

- `@semantic-release/git`
- `@semantic-release/github`
- `@eclass/semantic-release-docker`
- `@semantic-release/exec`
- `execa`



Requirements

Most important limitations are:

- `GITHUB_TOKEN` for everything
- `NPM_TOKEN` for public `npm` library
- `docker` containers need to be built beforehand

You can skip here if you are using elevated [Private Access Token](#), however we don't recommend going down that path.

No force push or admin cherries branch protections for the following branches:

- `main` - required
- `alpha` - optional, pre-release branch
- `beta` - optional, pre-release branch
- `next` - optional, next channel
- `next-major` - optional, next major
- `vX[.X.X]` - maintenance releases

If you use more than the main branch, optionally create an environment that is limiting where pushes can come from and enable the merge strategy.

We are using `production` in our examples, if you copy paste them you will find

this new environment generated in your settings! 🍕



GitHub actions usage

Since version 3 it is possible to use semantic-release without any trace of it or the open-sauced configuration anywhere in the dependency tree.

Docker containers are pushed as part of the release so they mirror the availability of `npm` packages.

The simplest use case for a typical NPM package, almost zero install downtime from ghcr and no more local tooling:

```
name: "Release container"

on:
  push:
    branches:
      - main

jobs:
  release:
    environment:
      name: production
      url: https://github.com/${{ github.repository }}/releases/
tag/${{{ env.RELEASE_TAG }}}
    runs-on: ubuntu-latest
    steps:
      - name: "Checkout repository"
        uses: actions/checkout@v2
        with:
          fetch-depth: 0

      - name: "🚀 Release"
        uses: actions/upload-artifact@v2
        with:
          path: ./dist
```

Marketplace actions should default to the major tag and are essentially more stable as we have to curate every release.

A more traditional approach, only thing really different here is a minor pull overhead and using set outputs instead of environment variables:

```
name: "Release"

on:
  push:
    branches:
      - main

jobs:
  release:
    environment:
      name: production
      url: https://github.com/${{ github.repository }}/releases/
tag/${{ steps.semantic-release.outputs.release-tag }}
      name: Semantic release
      runs-on: ubuntu-latest
    steps:
      - name: "☁ checkout repository"
        uses: actions/checkout@v2
        with:
          fetch-depth: 0

      - name: "🚀 release"
        id: semantic-release
        uses: open-sauced/semantic-release-conventional-config@v3
        env:
          GITHUB_TOKEN: ${{ secrets.GITHUB_TOKEN }}
          NPM_TOKEN: ${{ secrets.NPM_TOKEN }}

      - name: "✖ cleanup"
        run: |
```



NPM usage

You can opt to use this package in your local tooling. Proceed as you would normally would, replacing `npm` with your package manager of choice and install the package:

```
npm install --save-dev @open-sauced/semantic-release-conventional-  
config
```

The shareable config can then be configured in the [semantic-release configuration file](#):

```
{  
  "extends": "@open-sauced/semantic-release-conventional-config"  
}
```

Now all you need to do is create a release:

```
npx semantic-release
```



Configuration

See each [plugin](#) documentation for required installation and configuration steps.

NPM

Set `private` to true in `package.json` if you want to disable `npm`, or, change the scope of package using `publishConfig`.

Keep one of `files` or `main` keys in your `package.json` accurate depending on whether you are building a library or an application.

If you publish, make sure to also provide a valid `NPM_TOKEN` as `.npmrc` authentication is ignored in our config!

GitHub Actions

Unless you have an `action.yml` present in your root folder, this module is not added to the release config.

If you have an `action.yml` present, our config will attempt to adjust the container version to the newly pushed `npm` and `docker` tags.

Docker

Unless you have a `Dockerfile` present in your root folder, this module is not added to the release config.

If you have a `Dockerfile` present, our config will attempt to push to `ghcr.io`.

Environment variables

Using our configuration comes with some sensible defaults:

- `DOCKER_USERNAME=$GITHUB_REPOSITORY_OWNER`

- `DOCKER_PASSWORD=$GITHUB_TOKEN`
- `GIT_COMMITTER_NAME="open-sauced[bot]"`
- `GIT_COMMITTER_EMAIL="63161813+open-sauced[bot]@users.noreply.github.com"`
- `GIT_AUTHOR_NAME` - parsed from commit `$GITHUB_SHA`
- `GIT_AUTHOR_EMAIL` - parsed from commit `$GITHUB_SHA`

Feel free to change any of the above to whatever suits your purpose, our motivation is to keep `GITHUB_TOKEN` and/or `NPM_TOKEN` the only necessary requirements.

We are actively investigating ways to drop the 2 remaining variables as well!

Workflow examples

Node application

This example requires `"private": true`, in your `package.json` and simplifies the workflow to lightning fast deployment:

```
release:
  environment:
    name: production
    url: https://github.com/${{ github.repository }}/releases/
tag/${{{ env.RELEASE_TAG }}}
  name: Semantic release
  runs-on: ubuntu-latest
  steps:
    - name: "Checkout repository"
      uses: actions/checkout@v2
      with:
```

Npm library

For `npm` libraries we need to set the environment URL manually and set a `NPM_TOKEN` environment variable. This also disables docker builds:

```
name: "Release"

on:
  push:
    branches:
      - main

jobs:
  release:
    environment:
      name: npm
      url: https://www.npmjs.com/package/@open-sauced/
semantic-release-conventional-config/v/${{ env.RELEASE_VERSION }}
      name: Semantic release
      runs-on: ubuntu-latest
      steps:
        - name: "Checkout repository"
          uses: actions/checkout@v2
          with:
            fetch-depth: 0

        - name: "Setup node"
          uses: actions/setup-node@v2.1.5
          with:
            node-version: 16

        - name: "Install npm@latest"
          run: npm i -g npm@latest
```

An up-to-date version of the example above is available at [@open-sauced/semantic-release-conventional-config](#).

Docker image

For docker builds it's best to build your node application in parallel with the container and re-use the artifact at a later stage:

```
name: "Release"

on:
  push:
    branches:
      - main

jobs:
  docker:
    name: Build container
    runs-on: ubuntu-latest
    steps:
      - name: "➡ checkout repository"
        uses: actions/checkout@v2

      - name: "🔧 setup buildx"
        uses: docker/setup-buildx-action@v1

      - name: "🔧 cache docker layers"
        uses: actions/cache@v2
        with:
          path: /tmp/.buildx-cache
          key: ${{ runner.os }}-buildx-${{ github.sha }}
          restore-keys: |
            ${{ runner.os }}-buildx-

      - name: "🔧 docker meta"
```

An up-to-date version of the example above is available at [open-sauced/open-sauced](#).

Pre-releases

This workflow requires the creation of `alpha` and `beta` protected branches while templating every commit to be conventional. It does not support squashing without creating extremely complex conflict resolution:

```
name: "Release"

on:
  push:
    branches:
      - main
      - beta
      - alpha

jobs:
  release:
    environment:
      name: npm
      url: https://www.npmjs.com/package/
open-sauced-semantic-config-test/v/${{
  steps.release.outputs.version }}
      name: Semantic release
      runs-on: ubuntu-latest
      steps:
        - name: "Checkout repository"
          uses: actions/checkout@v2
          with:
            fetch-depth: 0

        - name: "🚀 Release"
          id: semantic-release
```

FAQ

Which assets are pushed to git

The following assets are added to git using `@semantic-release/git`:

```
{
  "assets": [
    "LICENSE",
    "LICENSE.md",
    "COPYING",
    "COPYING.md",
    "CHANGELOG.md",
    "package.json",
    "package-lock.json",
    "npm-shrinkwrap.json",
    "public/diagram.svg",
    "action.yml"
  ]
}
```

What is the commit convention

The following commit rules are enforced by `@semantic-release/commit-analyzer`:

```
{
  "preset": "conventionalcommits",
  "releaseRules": [
    { "type": "build", "release": "minor" },
    { "type": "fix", "release": "patch" }
  ]
}
```

How to enrich the static distribution

The following assets are packed into the github release download using `@semantic-release/github`:

```
{  
  "assets": [  
    {  
      "path": "pack/*.tgz",  
      "label": "Static distribution"  
    }  
  ]  
}
```

How to start using pre-releases

Create the `alpha` and/or `beta` branches and protect them from being deleted or pushed to directly by non-administrators.

Switch your branching strategy to `merge` and enable conventional commits checking.

You will have to resolve merge conflicts between `alpha`, `beta` and `main` branches as described in the [semantic-releases recipes](#).

Contributing

We're always happy to onboard people into open source!

Check out the repository at [@open-sauced/semantic-release-conventional-config](#) ❤️

