Open Source: Stuff you should know

For Hunter College' awesome open source class

Presented by Gil Yehuda, Sr. Director of Open Source April 6, 2020



If you have to leave now, here are some takeaways:

- Open Source means different things to different people. Don't get trapped in one framing, inquire what people really mean when they use the term. It might surprise you.
- 2. Open Source has evolved over the past 20+ years. Open Source was seen as anti-corporate. Today it is driven by corporations.
- 3. Companies think about Fear, Love, and Money. Open source hits all three.
- 4. Open source will help get you a job, it you are clever about it. I'll elaborate.
- 5. I'll give you advice about what to do and avoid.

Agenda

- 1. About me
- 2. About open source
- 3. About you and your career

Me



About when the Free Software Foundation was established



About when the Open Source Initiative was established

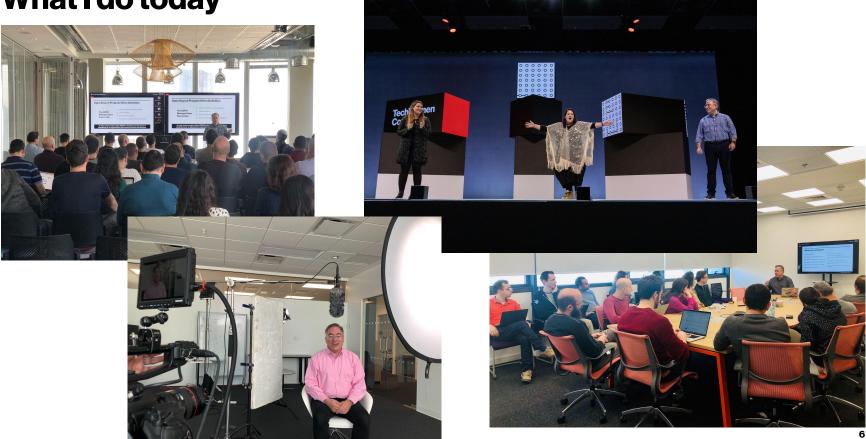


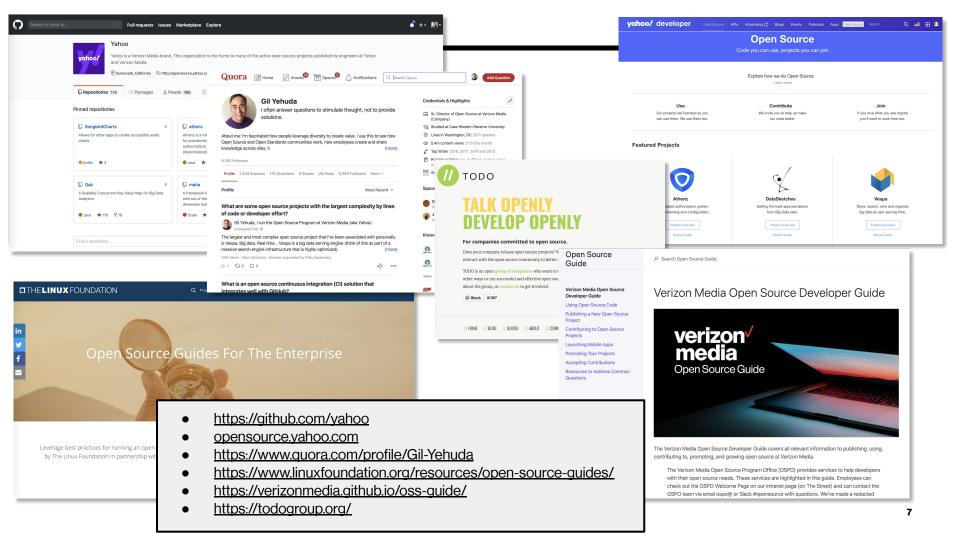
When I started to understand what FOSS was really all about

A brief history of license philosophy

Proprietary Free or **Open but** Maybe Open code is bad Commercial for Most Open Unix Licensing, BSD Open Source Vendors use New fauxpen source Unix, Richard M. Movement. unfavorable open licenses that target Stallman, Printer Cathedral vs. Bazaar. licenses to drive cloud companies or drivers Eric S. Raymond users to commercial "bad" actors options Code must be set Code can be set Free, but we want Free for those on free free to make money my side

What I do today





Wait, what's Verizon Media?

Verizon Communications is a conglomerate of many companies that operates many businesses. It's listed as #19 on the 2019 Fortune 500 list of the world's largest companies with \$131.9B revenue.

- Verizon Consumer Group (wireless, wireline, FIOS, etc.)
- Verizon Business Group (5G edge computing, enterprise computing, telematics)
- Verizon Media Group
 - O Yahoo: News, Finance, Sports, Mail, Search, intheknow.com, cachay.com
 - O AOL, HuffPost, TechCrunch, Engadget, Autoblog, and other media brands
 - O Advertising, video, and analytics platforms
 - Content delivery network technology
 - Ryot studios AR

Okay. Let's talk about open source:

1. Why companies are very interested in open source

- a. Back up to the basics
- b. Thinks the way companies think
- c. What are OPSOs

2. How open source can help you get a job

- a. My code vs. our code
- b. Different types of "open source jobs" you should consider
- c. Things to avoid

3. Your questions



Open Source and Tech Companies

What does open source mean to you?

Legal Workaround

Copyright defaults to restrictions in code sharing, Open Source is a workaround of Copyright law behaviors.

Development Methodology

A way for developers at different companies to improve code by managing upstream contributions in a community

Ethical Movement

Code *ought* to be shared. Proprietary code exploits users and enriches companies. Open Source restores user's rights.

Marketing Bullet

Vendors open their code base, but then charge for support services. It's just a different way to charge for the same thing.

Public Collection of Code

Someone probably solved the problem I'm working on. I'll use that solution since it's better than the one I didn't write yet.

All of the above

Exactly. And more.

Everyone sees open source through their own lens. These are all correct some of the time.

Licenses are created for a reason: Free Software vs. Open Source vs. Code Available

- Free software is an ethical movement that sees proprietary software as a social evil.
- **Open source** is a crowdsourcing movement that sees value in networked value production.
- Code available is a method to share code but restrict some usage unless the user pays.

License types

Restrictive

Licenses like GPL, LGPL, EPL, and MPL impose some restrictions that will sometimes cause issues. But it depends on what we are trying to do with the code.

Problematic Licenses

Licenses that are not OSI approved, and the AGPL license (which is), are designed with restrictions that make using the code very complicated. By default we don't use these unless we determine we can.

Permissive

Licenses like MIT, BSD, and Apache have very few terms we have to worry about, and they are easy to address. So we consider these permissive.

Mock-licenses

Some code publishers use the Unlicense, WTFPL, Beerware, or other fake licenses that don't really help, but they don't really restrict us. We tend to avoid these, but we will use them if need be. We don't evaluate a license in a vacuum. We look at what you seek to do with the code and help determine how/if we could comply with the license based on your use of the code.

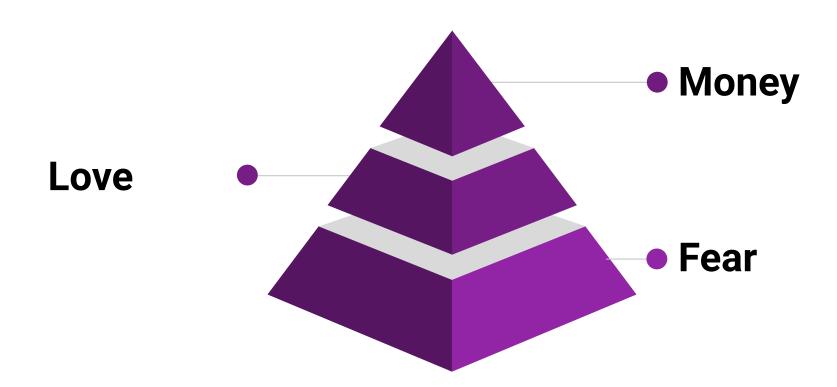
So, what is Open Source?

Open-source software is a type of computer software in which source code is released under a license such that the copyright holder grants users the rights to study, change, and distribute the software to anyone and for any purpose.

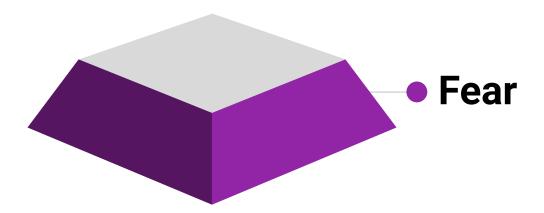
So what?

- Open source code has legal implications.
- Open source also has social rules.
- Open source has business implications.

Business think:



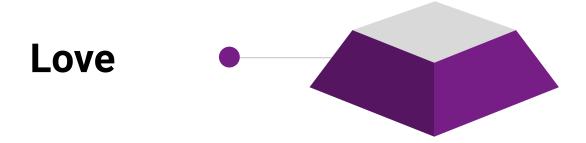
What can go wrong?



Fear is a Liar

- Once, companies feared the Free Software Movement since it was designed to destroy proprietary software. Companies made money licensing proprietary software.
- But open source is everywhere, proprietary software is not destroyed, and we have smarter ways of making money.
- So the concerns shift:
 - Can I use a project I find on GitHub in an application I use at work?
 - Should I let a stranger write code that I'm responsible for at work? What if the code breaks or has a security flaw? who fixes it?
 - O What's the difference between all these licenses? Do I even need a license?
 - O How do I know if a project is any good?

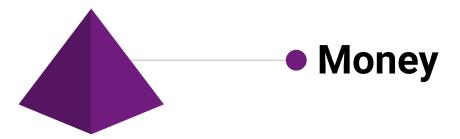
What can go right?



What's love got to do (got to do) with it?

- Someone I'm not paying a salary is writing code that I get to use!
- I can hire someone who already knows how to code in the platform we use here; saves on training budget!
- Open source developers are better at coding since they code in public and turn criticism into better code!
- We can find someone to hire by seeing who contributes to a project important to us and make them an offer.
- Developers love working at companies that are open source-friendly, they'll stick around.
- If a developer leaves the company, she'll still work on the project while someone else pays her salary!
- All we have to do is threaten to open source a project, and the team will make the project better.

How does this help the business?



Show me the Money!

Save Money

Costs less to use something already developed.

Done properly, you get more resources to help you develop new features, test, document, and promote.

Others will help reduce tech debt

You effectively outsource non-core work and commoditize your operating platform.

Strategic open source can neutralize a competitive threat.

Make Money

Standardization reduces resistance, increases life of technology, and attracts sales.

Focus value sales on value-added core-work to open source platforms.

You can use open source to attract developers into your technology ecosystem, and then sell them products.

Tech companies must be great at open source

Because you can't develop software these days without dealing with open source.

- Need to manage "inbound" of 3rd party code in to their code base.
- Need to manage the contribution of code back to external projects.
- Might want to publish open source projects.

Since this is production code, you need to figure out security, supportability, and licensing processes. Assume no one *will* read the code.

Non-tech companies care about open source too

Companies that use software will want to free themselves of vendor lock-in.

- Open source is seen as a proxy for interoperable and standard -- but this often fails.
- Open source is seen as free -- but this is a misunderstanding of cost.
- Open source is seen as better -- and sometimes it is.

Since this is production code, you need to figure out security, supportability, and licensing processes. Assume no one *can* read the code.

Open Source Program Office (OSPO):

The center of competency at a company for all things Open Source

Many companies have OSPOs:



Verizon Media OSPO Services



Program Management

Supporting internal engineering groups with open source issues



Community Management

Promoting projects via blogs, podcasts, videos, webinars, & speaking events



Strategic Partnerships

Establish and renew membership with foundations, partner companies



Security Monitoring

Bug Bounty alerting us of unauthorized code published



Mobile Compliance

Responsible for mobile and TV app compliance engineering and automation

For example: managing participation in Apache Software Foundation projects

53+

Active Participants

28

Apache PMC Members





























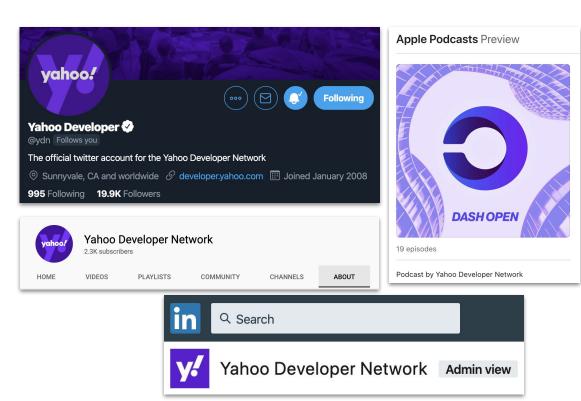




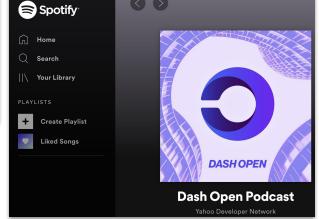




Promoting our projects









Section Summary:

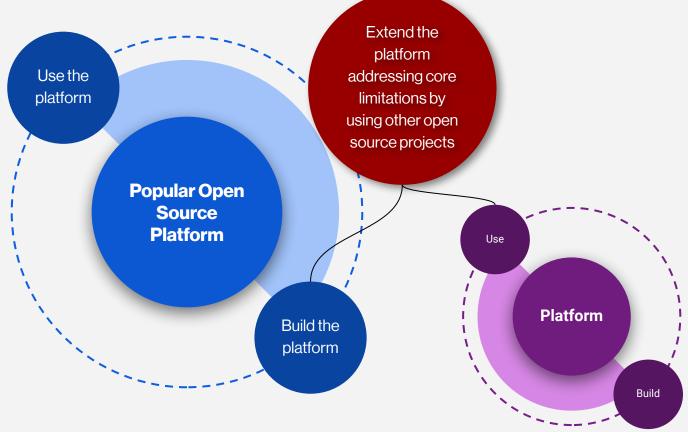
- Open source is no longer exclusively weekend volunteerism to the gift economy. It's a business model.
- Taking code for free is not free. Code has to be managed. It's like free puppies.
- Companies drive most of the important open source projects and foundations.
- The better you understand motivations, licenses, and strategic publications, the better your business outcomes.
- Companies with OSPOs have a plan on how to abate risk and achieve better outcomes.



Open Source and Jobs

"Open Source Jobs"

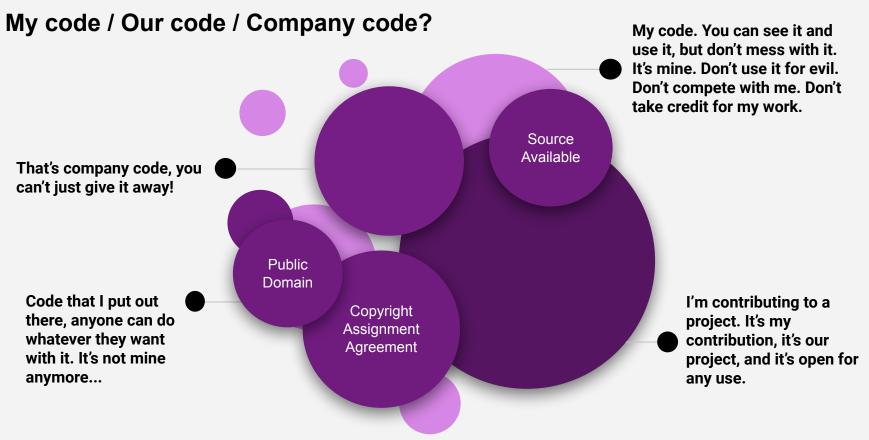
e.g. Apache Storm Kubernetes PyTorch React Native Etc.



Rookie mistakes to avoid

- Don't publish someone else's code (or company code from an internship) in a way that make it seem it was your code. Give credit and/or ask permission.
- Don't publish cleartext passwords or other secrets.
- Show you care about the visitors to your repo by adding a useful README, contributing file, and license.

- https://www.quora.com/Can-your-work-on-GitHub-actually-make-your-resume-worse/answer/Gil-Yehuda
- https://verizonmedia.github.io/oss-guide/docs/publishing/publishing-template/README.html



Get on top of the resume stack:

- 1. Before you apply to Company A, go to their github org and check out their open source projects.
- 2. Pick out one that is popular, applies to your expertise, seems active.
- Learn it, use it, suggest fixes to it.

Why would this work?



Section Summary:

- It's one thing if you can use a well-documented open source project. It's better if you can help build a project others
 want to use. It's extremely attractive if you master the art of improving projects leveraging other projects.
- Open source projects differ in terms of their sense of authorship-rights (tethering).
- Find out when your code is actually your code or the company's code.
- Open source shows off your skills, also your flaws. If you're interviewing, I'm looking at your GitHub account.



Your Questions

Your Questions

- 1. How did you get started writing open source software? What was the first project that you worked on?
- 2. What company would you cite as having undergone the most dramatic "change of heart" on open source software?
- 3. Do you have to know many different programming languages to be paid with a full time salary and work on open source projects all day?
- 4. What's your favorite thing about open source development?
- 5. Do you know why businesses previously hesitant to open source development are now more open to it?
- 6. What's one of the most complicated aspects of managing an Open Source Project?
- 7. What advice would you give to those who want to contribute to open source projects but at times lack the confidence to do so?
- 8. Can you participate in open source without being a coder?
- 9. How do you get started if you don't yet have the confidence to contribute?

Your Questions (1)

- Why do companies contribute to open source projects?
 - Not contributing fixes creates a supportability nightmare
 - Working code wins technical arguments.
 - Code is more valuable, leverageable when public.
 - Improved hiring / branding as a tech company.
 - To neutralize, commoditize, establish leadership, or invite into product ecosystem.
- What does your average day look like?
 - Slack, email, Jira, hangouts, presentations, strange issues. Lots of communication and coordination.
- 3. What first drew you towards working on open source projects?
 - I realized there's more you can accomplish working with others than working on my own.

Your Questions (2)

- 1. Why are specific ways Verizon Media uses open source?
 - We use open source in all products. Why reinvent the wheel. We'd rather improve it.
 - We take good projects and make them into great projects.
 - Neutralize, commoditize, establish leadership, and invite people into our product ecosystem.
- 2. What open-source does Yahoo contribute to / favorite open source project?
 - The entire Big Data ecosystem. Many Apache Projects. OpenStack, Tons of Javascript/Node projects.
 - I can't pick a favorite, but I'm very impressed with Screwdriver, Athenz, Bullet, Vespa, Moloch, and Elide. I'm proud of many "for-good" projects we created too.
- 3. What advice do you have for open source newbies?
 - There's much more to everything. Find your comfort spot and make a T.
 - If you think you are the smartest person in the room, you are in the wrong room.
 - Smart people know many things. Successful people know many smart people.



Section Summary:

• You asked really good questions!

What's next?

Looking for a job?

https://www.verizonmedia.com/careers/ https://www.linkedin.com/jobs/search/?keywords=verizon%20media https://oath.wd5.myworkdayjobs.com/en-US/careers

2. Do you know anyone doing medical research to help with COVID-19?

Send them this link. https://cord19.vespa.ai/ it's an open source search engine we just published that will help medical researchers.

3. Looking for open source projects to contribute to?

https://github.com/yahoo

Find me on Twitter @gyehuda or on LinkedIn. I have some answers on Quora about open source you might find interesting. Check out the "dash open" podcast https://developer.yahoo.com/podcasts/ and best of success with your open source journey.

