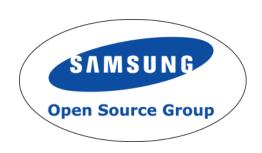
Inner-Source: The Lesson of Linux for Enterprises

Guy Martin, Samsung Phil Odence, Black Duck





Agenda

- From Open Source Use to Methods
- Introduction to Inner-Source
- Inner-Source Examples
 - Thomson Reuters 'Corporate Source'
 - Translating Inner-Source at Samsung
- Going Forward





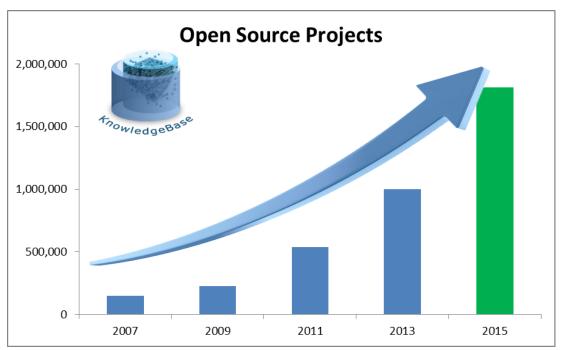
The Global State of Open Source

"Software is Eating the World"

Marc Andreessen

The state of the s

And the Appetite for Open Source is Growing



- 1M Projects
- 100B LoC
- 10M person





Why is FOSS Important?







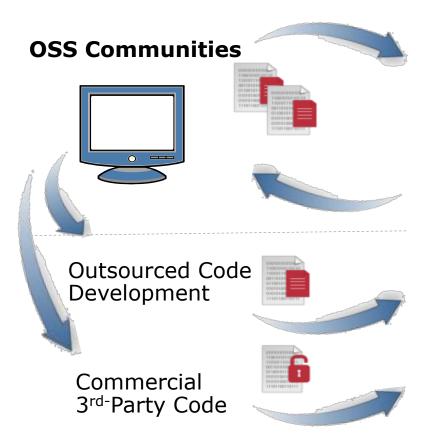
Evolving Drivers of FOSS Adoption







Multi-source Development

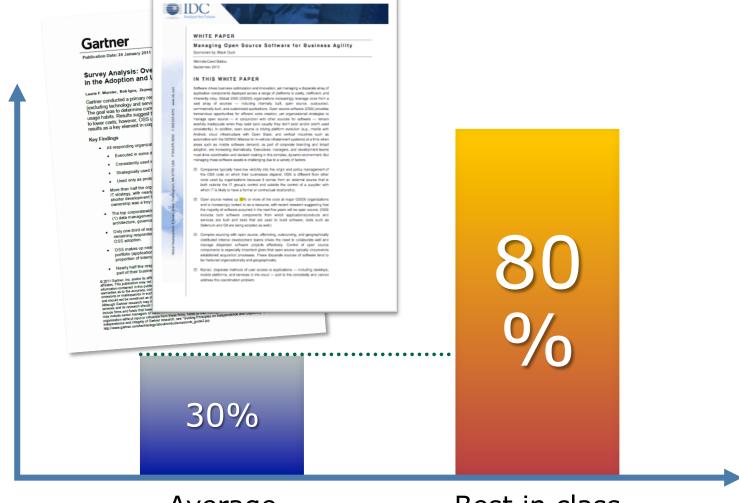








Company Benefit: Less is More



Average

Best in class





Community and Co-opetition

Financial Services

THE LODESTONE FOUNDATION









Aerospace

Polarsys

Automotive





OSEHRA Open Source Electronic Health Record Agent























Why is FOSS Important?







The Lessons of Linux

- 800 companies have contributed over time
- Past year- 3200 developers, 370 companies
- 80% Kernel developers are paid
- Red Hat, Intel, Linaro, Texas Instruments, IBM,
 Samsung, Google and many others

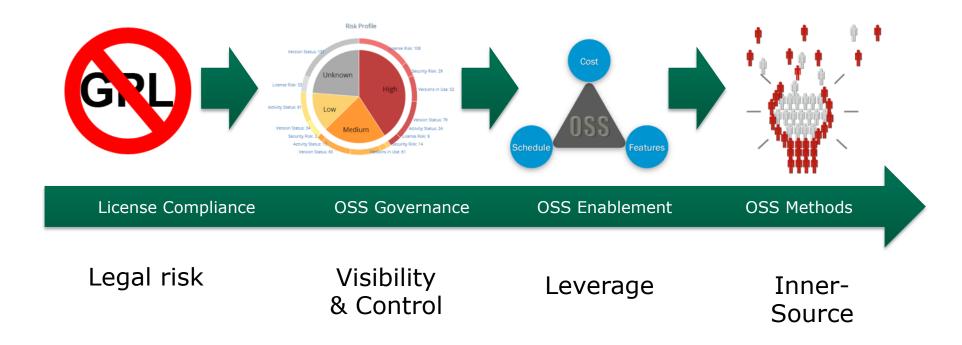


Jon Corbet's 2013 Linux Weather Forecast





Trends: Managing OSS







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What Is Inner-Source

The application of **best practices**, **processes**, **culture and methodologies** taken from the open source world and applied to internal software development and innovation efforts.



http://www.keepcalm-o-matic.co.uk/





Why Inner-Source?

- Increased velocity
 - Faster time-to-release
- Improved code
 - Peer-reviewed/security verified
- Reduced costs
 - Code reuse/API development
 - Shared development/maintenance costs
- Increased innovation
 - Component teams collaborating
 - Increased cross-organizational awareness
- Enhanced human capital efficiencies
 - Improved morale, retention and recruitment







Pillars of Inner-Source







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Thomson Reuters: Inner-Source = Corporate Source

CORPORATE SOURCE VISION

Increase software velocity, cost savings and innovation

while enhancing employee retention & recruitment through the harnessing of collaborative energy, expertise and code from across the enterprise.







Thomson Reuters: Inner-Source = Corporate Source







Thomson Reuters: Corporate Source Accomplishments

- Increased uptake of corporate source components
 - Reduced duplication of effort, especially in APIs
- Adoption moving from basic component to standard distribution and outright collaboration
- A registry of API's across the company's development efforts
- Integration with other company development services





Translating Inner-Source ("Open Source Model") at Samsung

- Communication
- User Involvement
- Peer Review
- Staffing Methods

A 'work in progress', starting with formation of Samsung OSG (Open Source Group) in 2013 & launch of internal OSS Leadership Program last week!





Communication: How it Differs

Traditional Development Model:

- Primary methods of communication
 - F2F meetings, conference calls, and private emails
- Clear communication hierarchy
- Less reliance on mailing lists and group messaging systems

Open Source Model:

- Open communication methods
 - Mailing lists, IRC, wikis
- Point-to-point communication
- Open archives of decision making process and outcomes







Open Communication: Benefits

- Greater visibility encourages collaboration and cooperative planning
 - Improved project planning and coordination boosts productivity
 - New innovations at the intersection of separate projects
 - Faster resolution of dependencies
- The documentation process is greatly enhanced
 - Discussions often are the documentation
 - Archives provide important historical context to decisions







Communication: Actions

- For internal projects:
 - Create internal, archived mailing lists for team discussions instead of using cc: lists
 - Document key project maintainers and contributors on corporate intranet so other teams can find them
- For external projects:
 - Require all development discussions regarding an open source project to happen on the project's mailing lists







User Involvement: How it Differs

Traditional Development Model:

- Core development team has sole access to development artifacts
 - Source code
 - Requirements documents
 - Bug and issue lists
- Little user involvement in development process before release

Open Source Model:

- Development artifacts available outside of core development team
 - Source code is available
 - Requirements are published
 - Bug tracking system open for searching and submitting new issues
- Beta testers are empowered to find, diagnose, and report issues





Open User Involvement: Benefits

- Tighter user integration with earlier feedback loops
 - Development teams are better informed of requirements before release
- Early users are empowered to find and fix bugs
 - Users may discover and diagnose issues outside of official test cases







User Involvement: Actions

For internal projects:

- Make source code available in an accessible system (git, SVN, etc)
- Publish documentation sufficient for an off-team contributor to get involved
- Publish requirements and tentative roadmaps
- Track bugs in bugzilla or JIRA
- Encourage other teams in the company to test betas and report bugs

For external projects:

- Encourage developers to submit bugs
- Monitor project communication channels (mailing lists, IRC, forums)







Peer Review: How it Differs

Traditional Development Model:

- Peer review accepted as an excellent way to produce quality code, however it is not widely practiced
- Reviews typically happen by members of the same team





Open Source Model:

- Requests for comments expected
- Subsystem/maintainer model with multi-layer hierarchy
 - By the time code is released, it has typically been reviewed many times
- Not all contributors are regular or even previously known by the project team



Open Peer Review: Benefits

- Consistent review cycles
 - Code is always reviewed prior to being committed
- Higher quality code
 - Submitters refine their style over time to increase likelihood of acceptance
 - Peer review helps reduce variations in style
- Enables projects to accept code from a much wider range of contributors
 - Establishes a web of trust







Peer Review: Actions

For internal projects:

- Restrict DCVS commits to maintainers only
- Establish a hierarchy of maintainers (if necessary)
- Adopt the Signed-off-by: process
- Require code be sent to internal mailing list for submissions and review
- Require reply-all for reviews

For external projects:

 Encourage developers to review patch submissions for relevant subsystems in strategic projects







Staffing Methods: Differences

Traditional Development Model:

- Developers assigned to specific set of projects
- Little official incentive to contribute to other teams' deliverables



Open Source Model:

- Each project has a clear owner
- Developers have a primary project, but are encouraged to contribute elsewhere
- Developers are incentivized to contribute to other projects
- Role of code committer is a major leadership role



Staffing Methods: Benefits

- Employees are more productive when the model is established
 - Developers can work on the tasks they are best suited to do
- Employee retention may improve
 - Natural effect of cross training across multiple products/ projects
 - Continual internal opportunity for recognition by peers and management







Staffing Methods: Actions

For internal projects:

- Assign each project or subsystem a maintainer
- Give developers leeway to submit patches to other teams' maintainers
- During reviews, reward behaviors that result in collaborative development

For external projects:

- Require developers to participate directly in open source projects
- Do not aggregate submissions for submission through a single individual
- Reward developers who attain positions of leadership
 To the greatest extent possible, mimic communication styles of the project







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Real importance of FOSS may be Inner-Source







Getting Started

- Define clear community goals, vision, behaviors & expectations
- Identify 'seed-collaborators' and catalysts
- Choose 1-2 small/common technologies/projects to start
- Deploy Inner-Source Platform
- Define governance model
- Consider human resources ramifications







Questions





