

How Governance Shapes Software?

By pomodoren, 2024-09



1. A quick look at governance



First idea

Organizations

Hierarchy

Cooperations

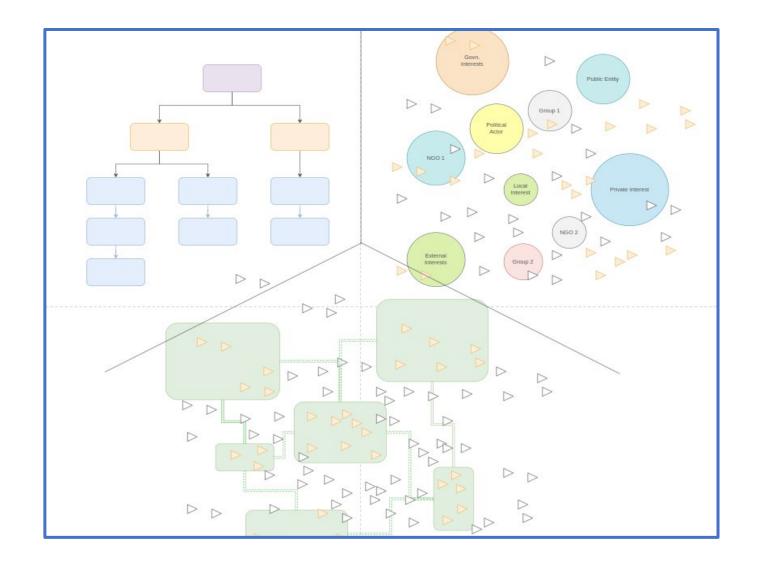
Negotiation

Networks

Alignment or Coordination

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What is governance?

A set of regulatory principles and processes

Defines the character of a project

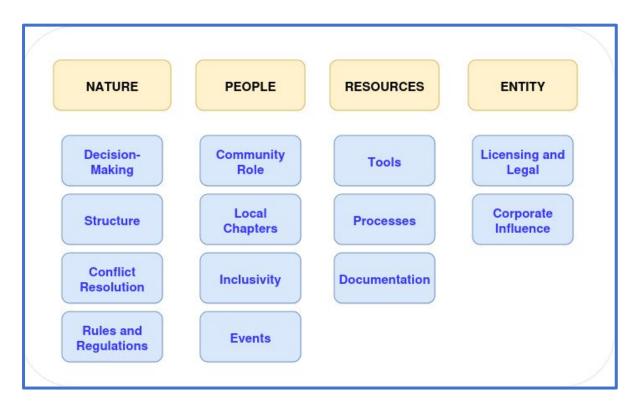
Assures *structure and flexibility*Respond to need, interest, and power

Inertia of the project to *achieve its mission*While *adapting* to the ecosystem changes.

It is made of written and unwritten rules



Elements of governance







2. Why study Open-Source Software?



Initial ecosystem

1960s - Early collaboration when computation was expensive (MIT + AT&T)

1970s - Proprietary software came along, with commercial and restrictive access

1983 and **1985** - GNU Project and Free Software Foundation Creation of the GNU General Public License - GPL

1990s - Open-Source as a business alternative Creation of Linux and the expansion

Why? Collaboration, Innovation, Security, Transparency, Independence, Ethics

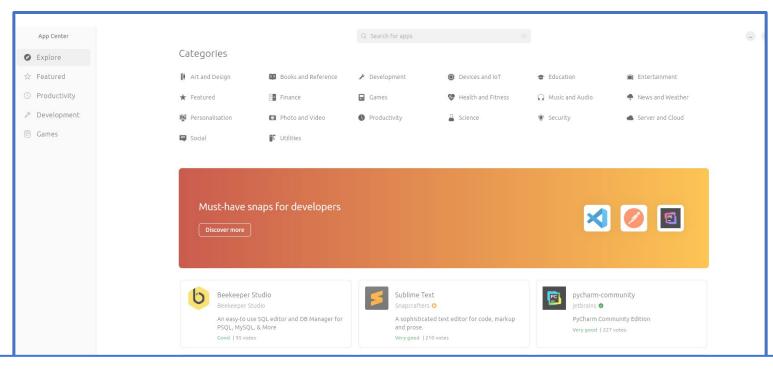


The ecosystem today

Tools, communities, decisions - online Various types of governance models

Prominent Open-Source Software

- Linux Operating System
- Apache HTTP Server
- Git Version Control System
- Docker Containerization Platform
- *Python* Programming Language
- TensorFlow ML framework
- Wordpress CMS
- LibreOffice Office Suite
- PostgreSQL RDMS
- ..



Bug Description

See Mark's closure comment here: https://bugs.launchpad.net/ubuntu/+bug/1/comments/1834

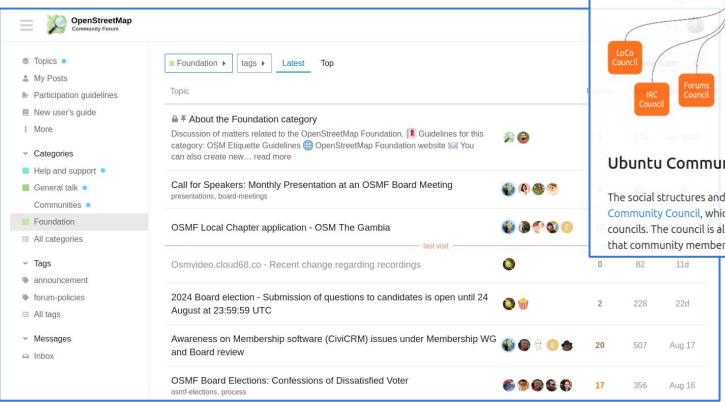
Microsoft has a majority market share in the new desktop PC marketplace. This is a bug which Ubuntu and other projects are meant to fix. As the philosophy of the Ubuntu Project states, "Our work is driven by a belief that software should be free and accessible to all."

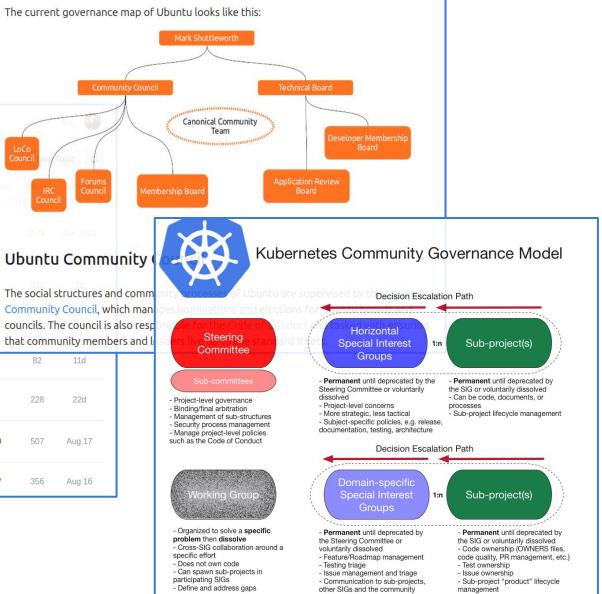
"Ubuntu software is free. Always was, always will be. Free software gives everyone the freedom to use it however they want and share with whoever they like. This freedom has huge benefits. At one end of the spectrum it enables the Ubuntu community to grow and share its collective experience and expertise to continually improve all things Ubuntu. At the other, we are able to give access to essential software for those who couldn't otherwise afford it - an advantage that's keenly felt by individuals and organisations all over the world."

* http://www.ubuntu.com/project/about-ubuntu/our-philosophy



Example governance in OSS



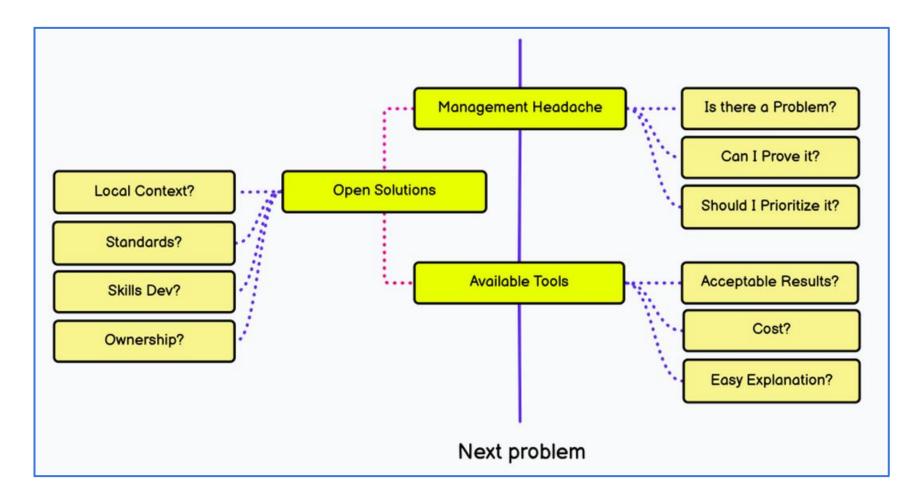




3. A quick look at software



Choosing software?



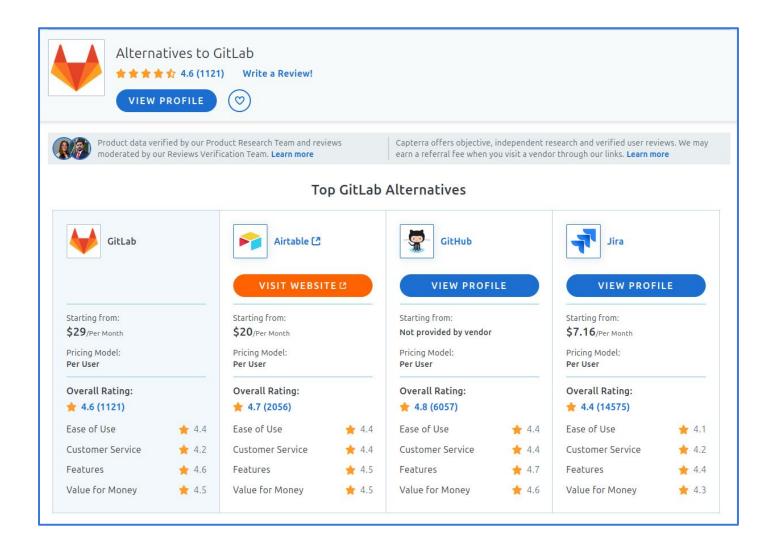


Popularity Polls

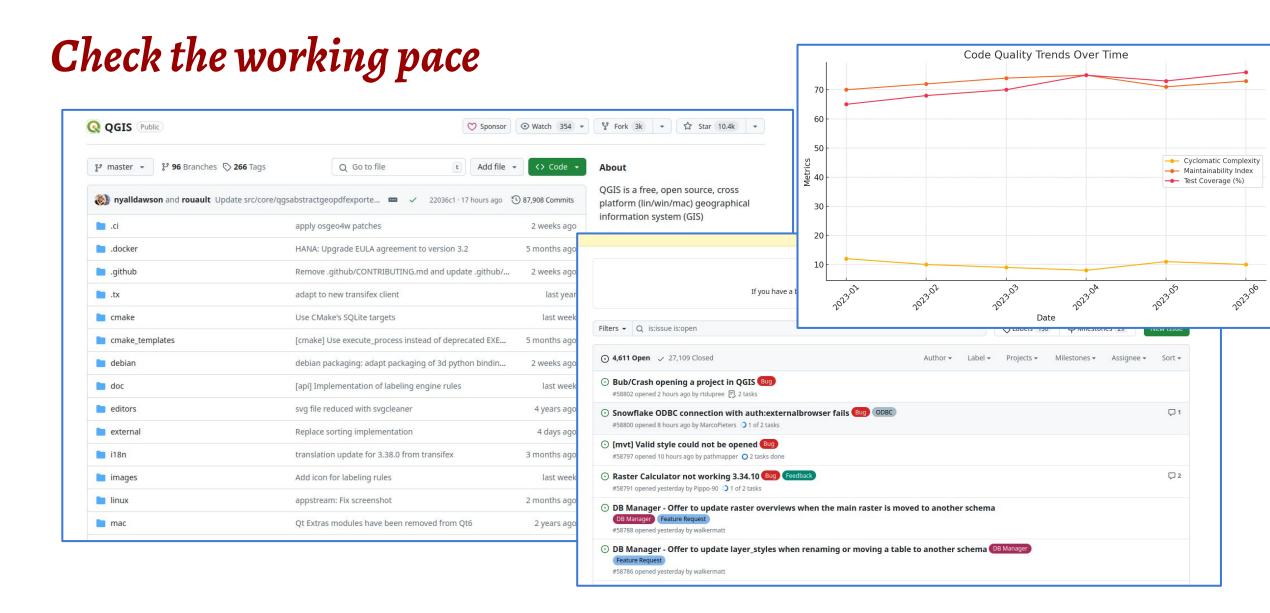
Understand the user base
Check if major issues are present

Does it fit with the purpose? Is it easy to use?

How does it stand to its competitors? Does it change often?

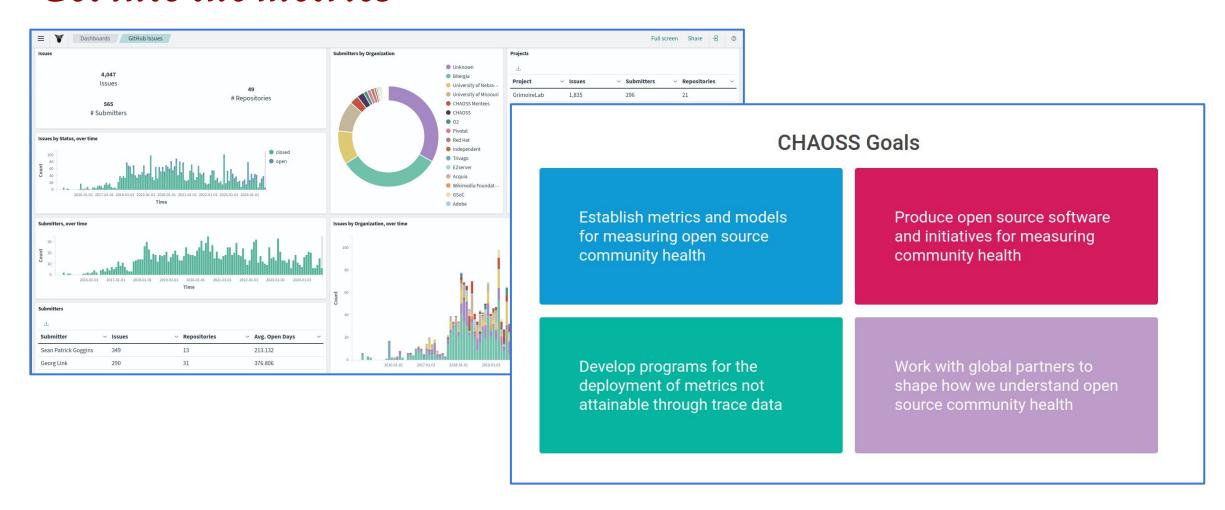






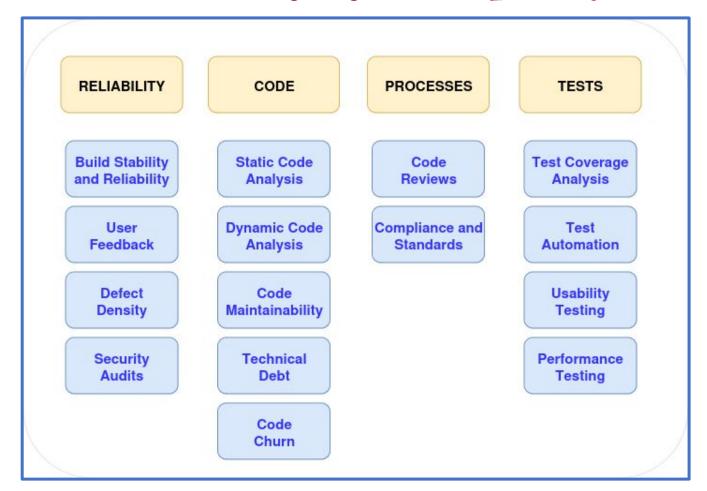


Get into the metrics





Elements of software quality





4. How does governance shape software? (some examples)

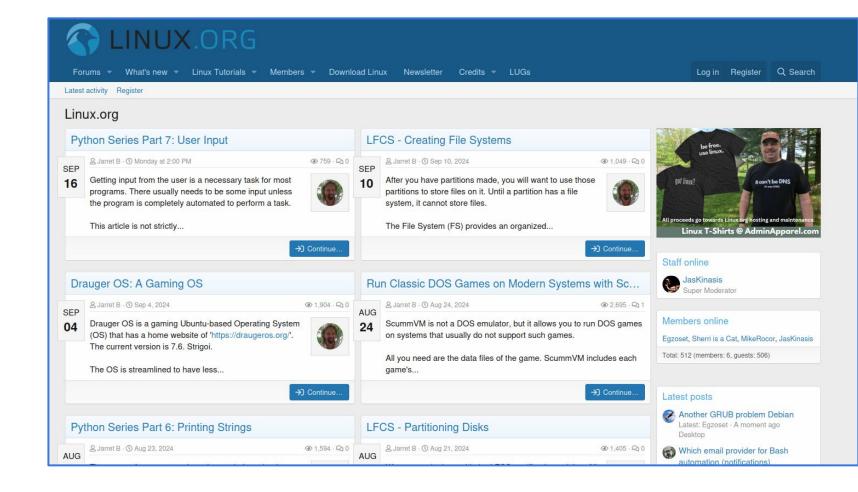


Linux (BDFL)

Meritocratic community-driven
Core maintainers impact important

Test coverage, build stability
Security audits, contributor activity

CoC issues



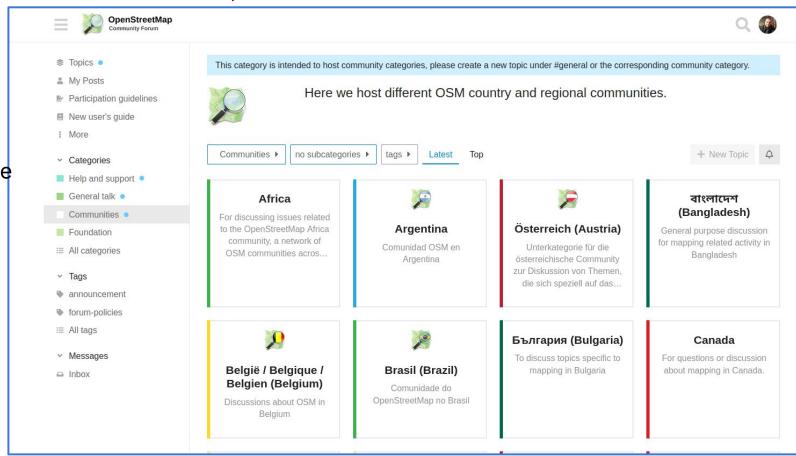


OpenStreetMap (Foundation model)

Non-profit foundation (OSMF) Inclusivity, volunteer based

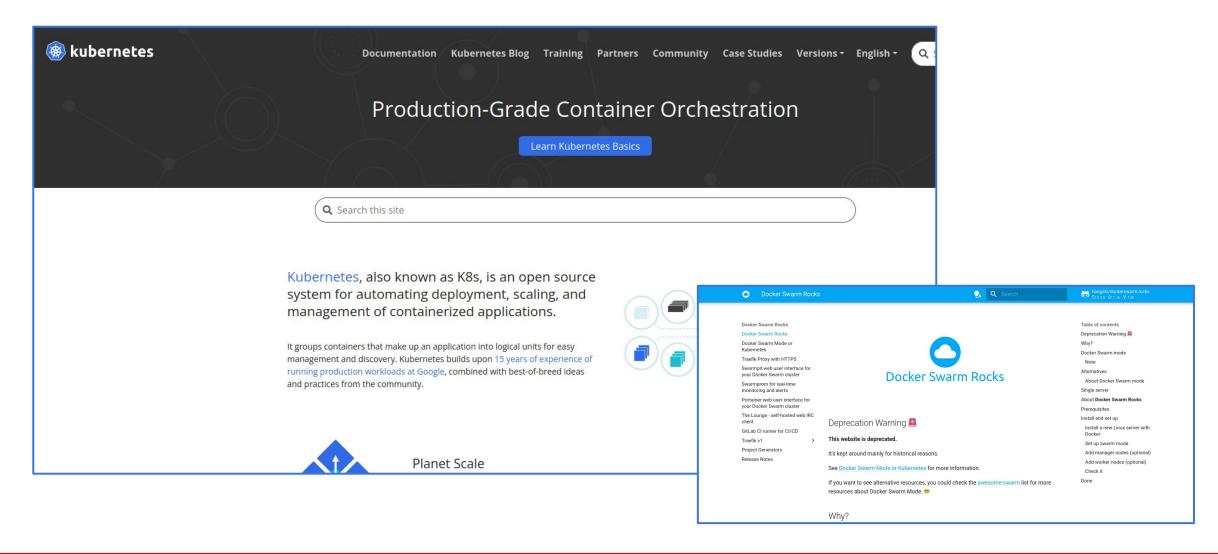
Data quality and accuracy, test-coverage Contributor activity, documentation

Uneven quality of data across regions



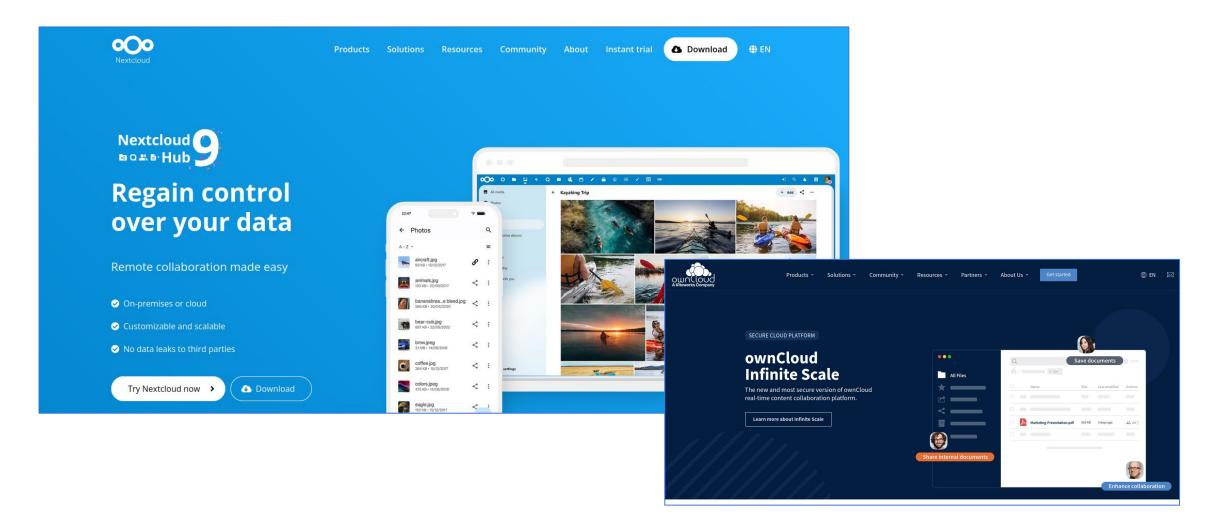


Docker-Swarm vs **Kubernetes**



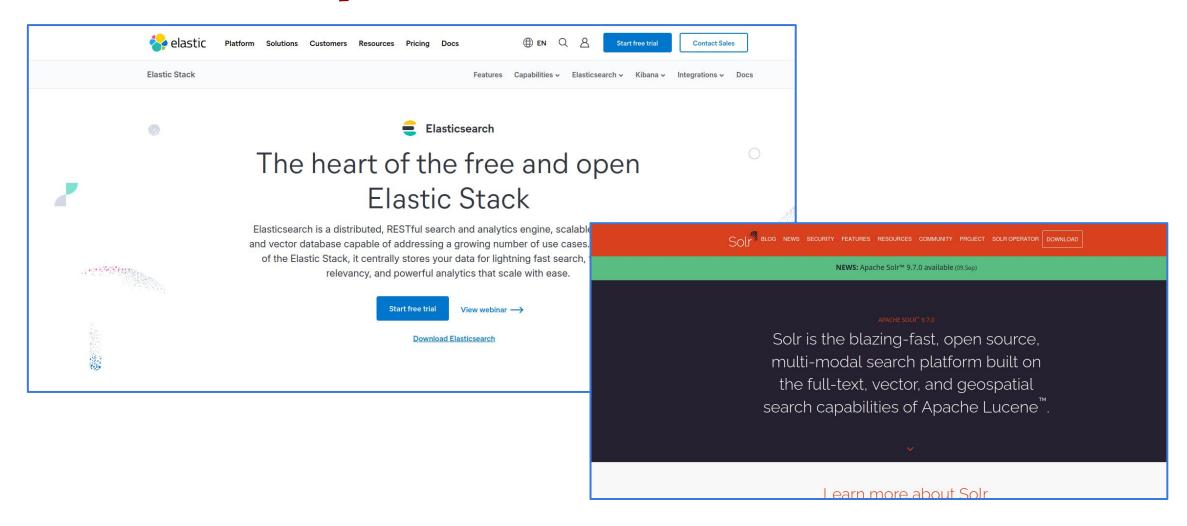


Nextcloud vs ownCloud

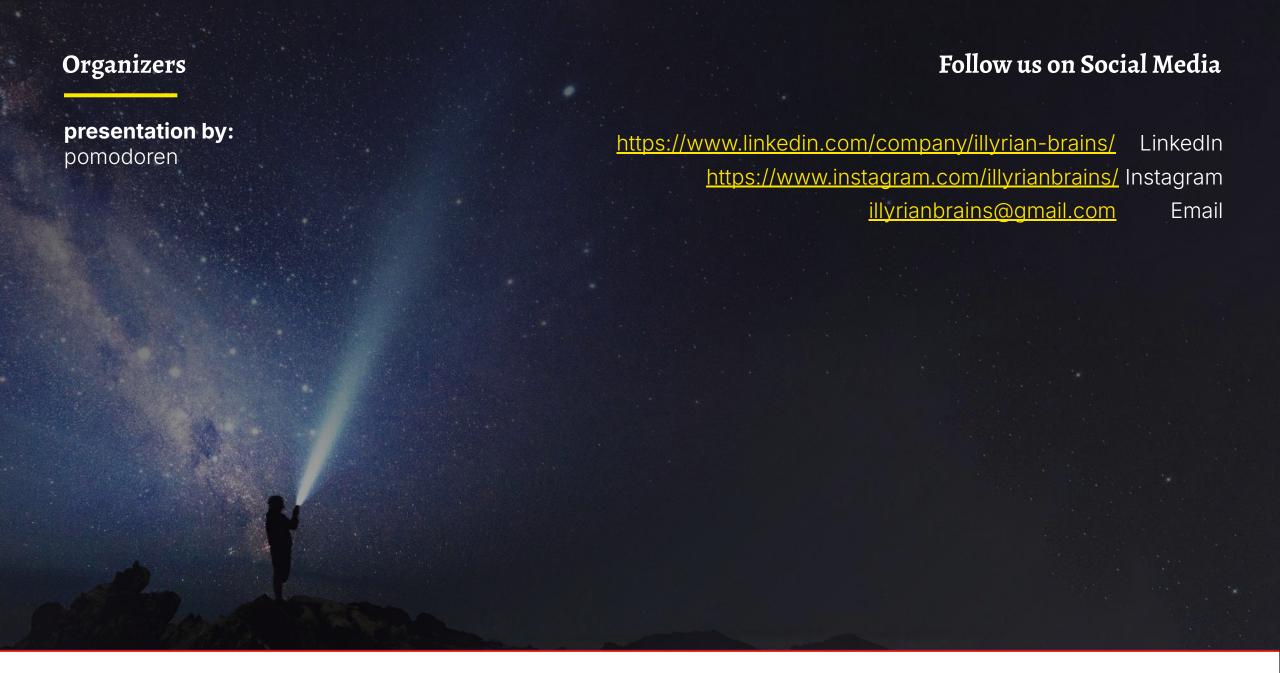




Elasticsearch vs ApacheSolr









Understanding impact

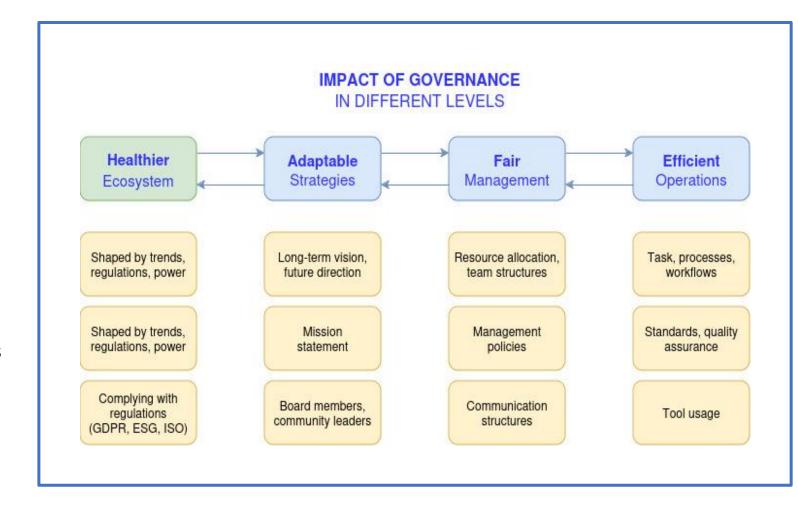
For *private sector*, to adapt to ecosystem To respond to the market needs

For *advisors*, to allow flexibility

To have a clear vision and values

For *managers*, to evaluate pace and needs
To communicate and delegate properly

For *operations*, to understand scope To perform and provide feedback





Example governance in OSS

Benevolent Dictator For Life (BDFL) Model:

- Main decision-making: centralized, community provides input, disputes resolved by BDFL, Veto power.
- Examples: Python (Van Rossum), Linux (Linus Torvalds)

Meritocratic Model:

- Main decision-making: core group of maintainers, based on consensus or majority voting.
- Examples: Apache Software Foundation Kafka, PostgreSQL

Community/Consensus-Driven Model:

- Main decision-making: open-discussions, voting and rough consensus
- Examples: Debian, Kubernetes, Rust

Foundation-Based Model:

- Main decision-making: Governing board and technical steering committees
- Examples: Eclipse, Cloud Native



What governance is not?

- **Management**: It does set the rules for decision-making, but does not try to achieve operational goals
- **Control**: It does define accountability and checks and balances, but does not impose itself top-down
- **Bureaucracy**: It does change organizations, but does not overly impose with excessive formality
- **Policy**: It does define context for policies, but does not create, implement or impose them
- **Leadership**: In small-to-medium businesses is initiated by founders, but it can change during development
- **Consensus-Building**: It is not about democracy-based decision-making, it is context dependent

