

Getting to Community Source

Jason McKerr

JanRain, Inc.



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Take away...

I Some things to take away:

- Open Source is more than just a technological advancement
- What are the adoption and value drivers
- The basics around Community Source
- How does it help you?
- Risks

More than just tech...

- | Open Source is not just a technology
- | OS is a means for actually delivering the technology
- | OS is a means for economic transfer founded on the technology
- | There are a whole confluence of effects:
 - | Licensing Freedom
 - | Economic/Financial Freedom: Nature of downloading, contributing, fixing, collaborating
 - | Control of Destiny

Adoption drivers

- I Customers have expressed to us two primary drivers pushing them to adopt OSS:
 - Control of Destiny
 - Economic Factors
- I It's about community
- I It's **not** communism

Primary value drivers

- I Four primary ways of creating value with OSS:
 - Lower licensing and operating costs
 - Collaborative Return on Investment (C-ROI)
 - Service Economies
 - Complementary Product Impact

What is Community Source about?

- It is a specific **form** of Open source
- Like-minded institutions with similar goals
- Create a centrally managed, developed project for those institutions
- Software is NOT a competitive advantage
- Hit the basics, 80/20 rule is important in this model
- It's economic sweet-spot is C-ROI (although it can impact the others)

Example: Research Management

- I Overview
- I “Community Source,” consortium development
- I Why it works
- I Economic and accounting value
- I Management software is not a university’s competitive edge

Advantages to Community Source

- | Directly speaks to C-ROI
- | Directly speaks to Control of Destiny
- | Creates community around your goals
- | Helps deal with some of the typical problems seen in these projects
 - | Maturity, Longevity, Support, etc.

Disadvantages to Community Source

- I Customization
- I Goals, values, technologies not perfectly aligned
- I Committees: Herding cats

Brass tacks

- | Creating the advantages and mitigating the disadvantages
 - | Structure
 - | Independent organization
 - | Commitment
 - | Accountability
 - | Process
 - | 80/20 rule
 - | Communications

Structure

- | Create an organization that involves all
- | Create an organization doesn't allow one interest to override another
- | Solution:
 - | Non-profit
 - | Board-type oversight
 - | Committees that are made up of people from each institution for technical and subject matter expertise

Independent Organization

- I The organization needs to be independent of any one agency
- I Needs to be able to make operating decisions in support of the entire consortium's goals without putting one agenda over another
- I Needs to be able to set goals, deliverables for members independently

Accountability - The secret sauce

- I The “foundation” needs to both be accountable and able to hold members accountable
- I “Accountability is the true secret sauce to Community Source”
 - ü Brad Wheeler, Vice Provost For Community Source, Indiana University

Process

- | Committees set baseline target for 1.0 release
- | Initial institutions contribute money and developer time to that release
- | Foundation is project and product manager
- | Once baseline met, 1.0 is released and opened
- | Add partners program for new institutions
- | Foundation and partners program ensure product maturity, longevity, and support

80/20 rule for features and development

- I Find the baseline features that are common to the members' processes
- I Make those your 1.0 feature set
- I Do **not** program to the exception for each member
- I Rather, make a solid architecture that is flexible
- I Now the question is, what are the economic values of the 80% and the 20%?

Communication is the key!

- | The other secret sauce is communication
- | Keep subject-matter experts, technologists, managers, and member-leaders in the know

Your organization

- | As you move into Open Source:
 - | Identify how it's creating value
 - | Try to quantify
 - | Remember some costs/values not quantifiable
 - | Make sure the value outweighs other issues
 - | Legal
 - | Support
 - | 80/20 rule and C-ROI
 - | Etc.

Real costs, real value

I Costs:

- I Labor
- I Development
- I Managing Open Source cycles
- I Infrastructure for managing open source

I Value:

- I The 4 economic drivers
- I Knowledge...Innovate your own IT
- I Destiny
- I Adaptability and choice

Risks

- | Herding cats
- | Unable to form the community or ecosystem in a meaningful way
- | Violation of the 80/20 rule

Final thoughts

- I Destiny and Economics
- I Know the accounting **and** economic impact of your project
- I Accountability
- I Independent organization
- I Ignore the FUD-meisters, do your own analysis
- I Know your risks
- I Stay away from zealots

Thanks!

Questions/Comments?

Jason McKerr

I Slides: <http://osuosl.org/~mckerrj/>

I Email: jason@osuosl.org

<http://osuosl.org>



Thanks!

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