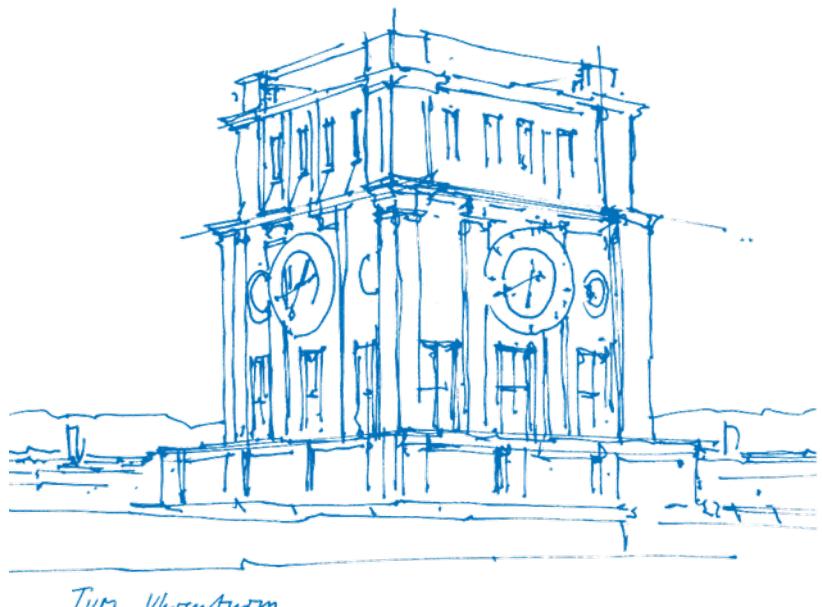


Open Source Lab - Introduction

Fabian Sauter, Christian Menges
Technical University of Munich
Department of Informatics
Chair of Connected Mobility
Garching, 07.07.2021



Important Information

- **Website:** <https://www.in.tum.de/cm/teaching/winter-term-202122/open-source-lab/>
- **Duration:**
 - Weekly theory lectures at the beginning.
 - Later biweekly meetings to check student's practical progress.
 - Time slots will be decided in cooperation with the participants.
 - **All lectures and meetings will be held online (virtual) using BBB, attendance is mandatory!**
- **Module ID:** IN0012 / IN2106 (Bachelor and Master practical course)
- **ECTS:** 10
- **Capacity:** 10 students
- **Language:** English (or German, in case all participants agree)

Team

Fabian Sauter

- fabian.sauter@in.tum.de
- Master Informatik
- <https://github.com/COM8>
- <https://gitlab.com/COM8>
- Popular Programming Languages
 - C++
 - C#
 - C
 - Python
- Misc
 - XMPP Dev
 - Web: <https://uwpw.org>

Christian Menges

- christian.menges@tum.de
- Master Informatik
- <https://github.com/Garfield96>
- <https://gitlab.com/Garfield96>
- <https://gitlab.lrz.de/ga87nad>
- Popular Programming Languages
 - C++
 - C
 - Rust
 - Python
 - Ruby

Thanks to **Sebastian Kappes** and **Martin Uhl** for their help with this course!

Organization

Course Goals

Understand **what** is Open Source?

- What is FOSS?
- How to start?
- How to maintain?
- Is GitHub supporting Open Source?

Learn how to **contribute** to Open Source projects:

- Creating issues.
- Creating pull request.
- Choosing a licenses.
- Automated testing (CI/CD).

Roadmap

Lecture period: 18.10.2021 – 11.02.2022

Lectures

- Three weeks worth of lectures
- Week 1: Introduction and Git basics
- Week 2: GitHub, GitLab and Licenses
- Week 3: Utilities and CI/CD

Reports

- Starting at week 4, biweekly
- **No** slides needed.
- Show us what **you** have done in the last two week and what are your plans for the next two weeks.
- **Max.** 10 minutes. We will interrupt you!
- Please keep the PR selection in Moodle up to date.

1 ECTS $\hat{=}$ 30 working hours¹

300 working hours for this course / 15 weeks = 20 hours per week

¹<https://www.ma.tum.de/en/studies-information/study-programs-mathematics/Calculation-credits-grades.html>
Fabian Sauter | Christian Menges | Open Source Lab | opensourcelab@cm.in.tum.de | <https://zulip.in.tum.de/> (#Open Source Lab)

Grading

- No final report required.
- All interesting topics should be described in the documentation of the projects or the corresponding PR.
- LOC not relevant
- Intermediate and final presentation (no fancy slides required)
- Code quality
- Interaction with the community

Note: Spamming or creating other unnecessary burden to the community will result in failing the course immediately.

Remember, **you are representing TUM**.

Projects

Requirements for Projects

- Open Source (must be open-contribution)
- No "personal" projects
- Active user base
- At least 10 active users (1000+ recommended)
- The project should be large enough to last you at least a couple of weeks.
 - Between one and four projects per student and semester!
- Contributions can be new features, bug fixes or performance improvements (PRs fixing typos are not accepted by us)
- Without previous experience working on extremely large and complex projects, such as GCC, Linux Kernel, Postgres, etc. is not recommended.
- We recommend to pick one of the projects listed below, since these projects are in widespread use and we can help you in case of problems.

Project suggestions: <https://www.moodle.tum.de/mod/page/view.php?id=1757494>

Open Source and FOSS

What is open source?

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The term open source refers to something people can modify and share because its design is publicly accessible.

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What is open source software?

Open source software is software with source code that anyone can inspect, modify, and enhance.

Source: <https://opensource.com/resources/what-open-source>

The open source way

Following the "*open source way*" requires the following principles:

Transparency:

Collaboration:

Release early and often:

Inclusive meritocracy:

Community:

Source: <https://opensource.com/open-source-way>

The open source way

Following the "*open source way*" requires the following principles:

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Release early and often: Rapid prototypes can lead to rapid discoveries.

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Community:

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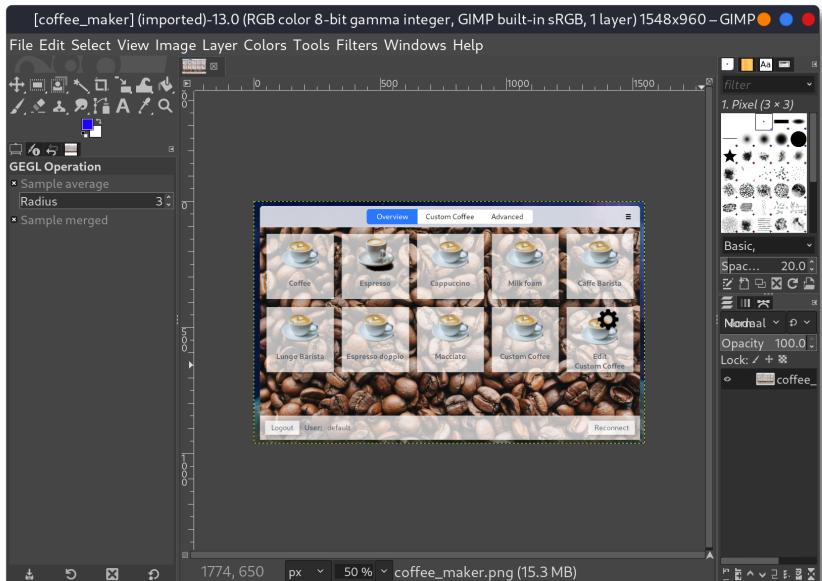
Release early and often: Rapid prototypes can lead to rapid discoveries.

Inclusive meritocracy: The best ideas should win. Include diverse perspectives.

Community: Shared values guide decision making.

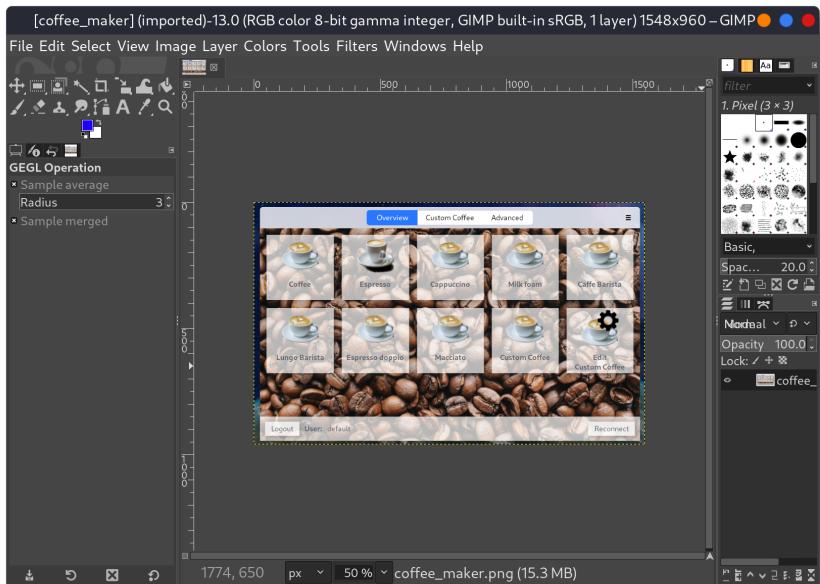
Source: <https://opensource.com/open-source-way>

Example: GIMP



Is GIMP "open source"?

Example: GIMP

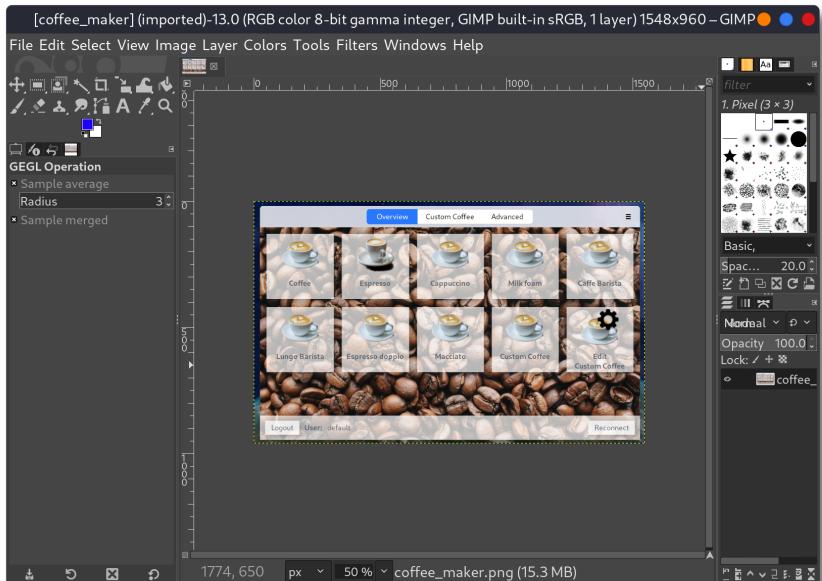


Is GIMP "open source"?

- **Can be Modified:** Yes
- **Can be Shared:** Yes
- **Source Code:**

<https://www.gimp.org/source/#gimp-source-code>

Example: GIMP



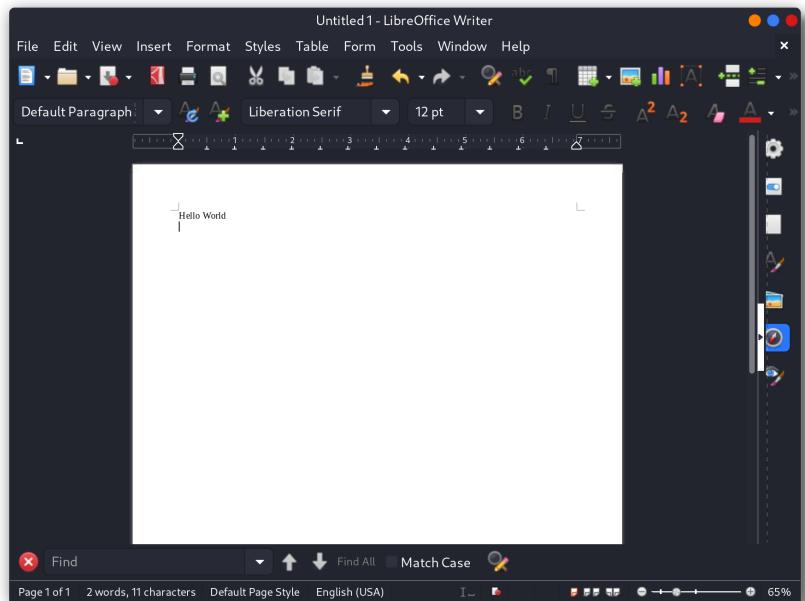
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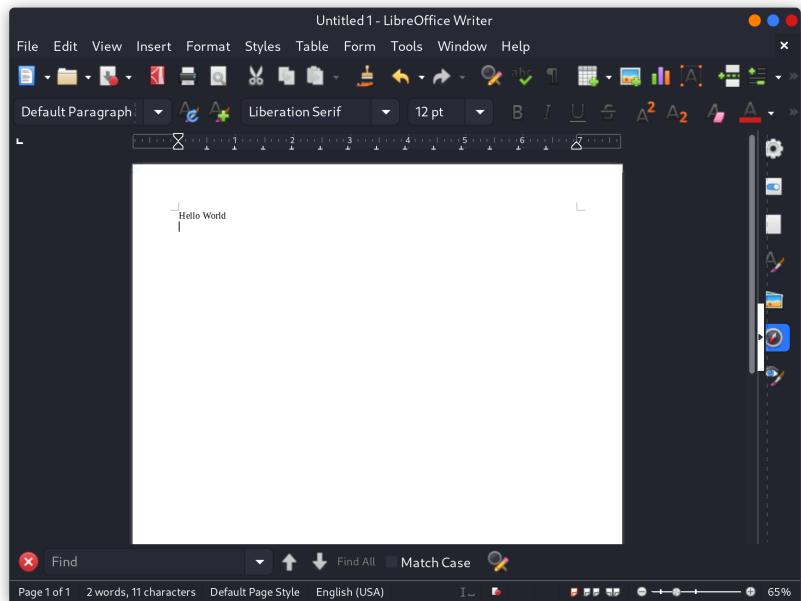
⇒ YES

Example: LibreOffice



Is LibreOffice "open source"?

Example: LibreOffice

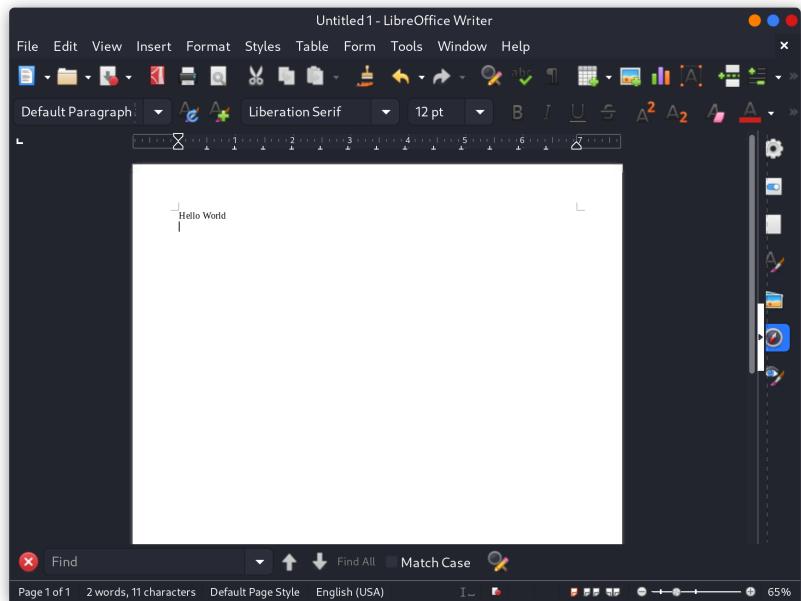


Is LibreOffice "open source"?

- **Can be Modified:** Yes
- **Can be Shared:** Yes
- **Source Code:**

<https://gerrit.libreoffice.org/admin/repos>

Example: LibreOffice



Is LibreOffice "open source"?

- **Can be Modified:** Yes
- **Can be Shared:** Yes
- **Source Code:**
<https://gerrit.libreoffice.org/admin/repos>

⇒ YES

Example: Visual Studio Code

Is Visual Studio Code "open source"?

Example: Visual Studio Code

Is Visual Studio Code "open source"?

- **Can be Modified:** Yes
 - **Can be Shared:** Yes
 - **Source Code:** <https://github.com/microsoft/vscode>

Example: Visual Studio Code

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}
\usepackage[T1]{fontenc}
\usepackage{graphicx}
\usepackage{listings}
\usepackage{color}
\usepackage{url}

\title{Open Source and LibreOffice}
\author{Hans-Peter Dehmelt}
\date{\today}

\begin{document}

\section{Open Source}
\begin{frame}
\begin{itemize}
- What is Open Source?
- Why is Open Source important?
- How can I contribute?

What is LibreOffice?
- Why is LibreOffice important?
- How can I contribute?

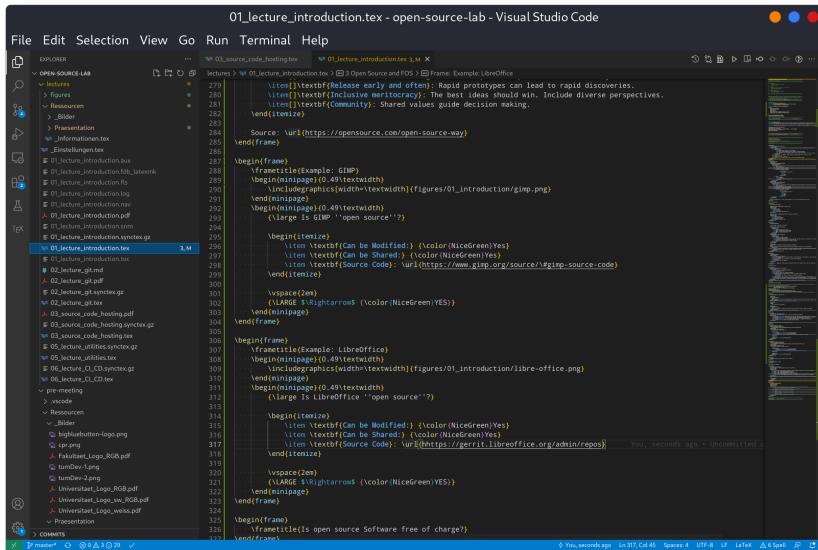
```

Is Visual Studio Code "open source"?

- **Can be Modified:** Yes
 - **Can be Shared:** Yes
 - **Source Code:** <https://github.com/microsoft/vscode>

⇒ YES

Example: Visual Studio Code



Is Visual Studio Code "open source"?

- **Can be Modified:** Yes
 - **Can be Shared:** Yes
 - **Source Code:** <https://github.com/microsoft/vscode>

⇒ YES, but actually NO!

The actual executable (binary) you download is **not** open source since it is licensed under a not-FOSS license and contains telemetry/tracking.

Alternative: VSCode: <https://vscode.com/>

Is open source Software free of charge?

Is open source Software free of charge?

NO.

What is FOSS?

FOSS stands for: **Free**-and-Open-Source-Software

In simple terms, FOSS is software that all allows users to not only freely run the program for any purpose, but also provides users access to the code. Moreover, it also allows them to modify as they wish, as well as freely distribute copies of the original version or their altered version.

Source: <https://www.fosslinux.com/25393/what-is-foss-and-how-does-it-differ-from-freeware.htm>

TLDR: If you have to pay for it, it usually is not FOSS.

Example: Linux Kernel



The screenshot shows the homepage of The Linux Kernel Archives. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for About, Contact us, FAQ, Releases, Signatures, and Site news. To the right of the navigation is a small image of Tux, the Linux penguin. Below the navigation, there's a yellow box containing the text "Latest Release" and the version number "5.14.13" next to a download icon. To the left of this box, there's a table showing download links for different protocols: HTTP, GIT, and RSYNC. The table includes columns for Protocol and Location. Below this, there's a list of kernel versions with their respective dates and download links.

Protocol	Location
HTTP	https://www.kernel.org/pub/
GIT	https://git.kernel.org/
RSYNC	rsync://rsync.kernel.org/pub/

mainline:	5.15-rc6	2021-10-18	[tarball]	[patch]	[inc. patch]	[view diff]	[browse]		
stable:	5.14.13	2021-10-17	[tarball]	[ppg]	[patch]	[inc. patch]	[view diff]	[browse]	[changelog]
longterm:	5.10.74	2021-10-17	[tarball]	[ppg]	[patch]	[inc. patch]	[view diff]	[browse]	[changelog]
longterm:	5.4.154	2021-10-17	[tarball]	[ppg]	[patch]	[inc. patch]	[view diff]	[browse]	[changelog]
longterm:	4.19.212	2021-10-17	[tarball]	[ppg]	[patch]	[inc. patch]	[view diff]	[browse]	[changelog]
longterm:	4.14.251	2021-10-17	[tarball]	[ppg]	[patch]	[inc. patch]	[view diff]	[browse]	[changelog]
longterm:	4.9.287	2021-10-17	[tarball]	[ppg]	[patch]	[inc. patch]	[view diff]	[browse]	[changelog]

Is Linux Kernel "FOSS"?

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Protocol	Location	Version	Date	Actions
HTTP	https://www.kernel.org/pub/	5.15-rc6	2021-10-18	[tarball] [patch] [inc. patch] [view diff] [browse]
GIT	https://git.kernel.org/	5.14.13	2021-10-17	[tarball] [ppg] [patch] [inc. patch] [view diff] [browse] [changelog]
RSYNC	rsync://rsync.kernel.org/pub/	5.10.74	2021-10-17	[tarball] [ppg] [patch] [inc. patch] [view diff] [browse] [changelog]
		5.4.154	2021-10-17	[tarball] [ppg] [patch] [inc. patch] [view diff] [browse] [changelog]
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		4.9.287	2021-10-17	[tarball] [ppg] [patch] [inc. patch] [view diff] [browse] [changelog]

Is Linux Kernel "FOSS"?

- Is it open Source: Yes
- Is it free of charge: Yes

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The screenshot shows the homepage of The Linux Kernel Archives. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for About, Contact us, FAQ, Releases, Signatures, and Site news. To the right of the navigation is a small image of Tux, the Linux penguin. Below the navigation, there's a section for "Protocol" with options for HTTP, GIT, and RSYNC, and a "Location" section with URLs for https://www.kernel.org/pub/, https://git.kernel.org/, and rsync://rsync.kernel.org/pub/. A large yellow button in the center says "Latest Release 5.14.13" with a download icon. Below this, there's a table of kernel versions and their details:

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longterm:	4.9.287	2021-10-17	[tarball]	[pgp]	[patch]	[inc. patch]	[view diff]	[browse]

Is Linux Kernel "FOSS"?

- Is it open Source: Yes
- Is it free of charge: Yes

⇒ YES

But only since it's under the GNU GPL (General Public License). This happened one year after its initial release.

Anybody who tells me I can't use a program because it's not open source, go suck on rms. I'm not interested. 99% of that I run tends to be open source, but that's my choice, dammit.

Source: Linus Torvalds

Example: ARDOUR



Is ARDOUR "FOSS"?

Example: ARDOUR



Is ARDOUR "FOSS"?

- Is it open Source: Yes
- Is it free of charge: No

Example: ARDOUR



Record, Edit,
and Mix
on Linux,
macOS and
Windows

Is ARDOUR "FOSS"?

- Is it open Source: Yes
- Is it free of charge: No

⇒ NO

Example: ARDOUR



Record, Edit,
and Mix
on Linux,
macOS and
Windows

Is ARDOUR "FOSS"?

- Is it open Source: Yes
- Is it free of charge: No

⇒ NO

An other popular open source but not FOSS example is Redhat Enterprise Linux. It is open source, but you need a license to properly use it.

To make money open source companies usually sell paid support for their FOSS software.

Getting Started

Contributing

Some guidelines for contributing to projects (issues/PRs/...).

- Not fluent in English? Use a translator like DeepL or Google Translate.
- What is the **expected** behavior?
- What is the **actual** behavior?
- What **environment** are you working in?
- If available, use Markdown² for **highlighting**!
- Give a bit of **context** and some examples like a small project or screenshots.

Further information: https://developers.google.com/blockly/guides/modify/contribute/write_a_good_issue

Take your time!

A well written and formatted issue increases your chances for a fast reply drastically!

²<https://guides.github.com/pdfs/markdown-cheatsheet-online.pdf>

Contributing

Some examples...

- <https://github.com/libcpr/cpr/issues/605>
- <https://github.com/libcpr/cpr/issues/595>
- <https://github.com/libcpr/cpr/issues/627>
- <https://github.com/libcpr/cpr/issues/611>
- <https://github.com/libcpr/cpr/issues/607>