Barriers faced by newcomers to Open Source Software projects















"Newcomers are explorers who must orient themselves within an unfamiliar landscape..."

[Degenais et al. 2010]





... and need support on their first steps

B. Dagenais, H. Ossher, R.K.E Bellamy, M.P. Robillard and J.P. de Vries, **Moving into a new software project landscape**, in ICSE 2010.



 Many Open Source Software (OSS) projects rely on contributions from volunteers

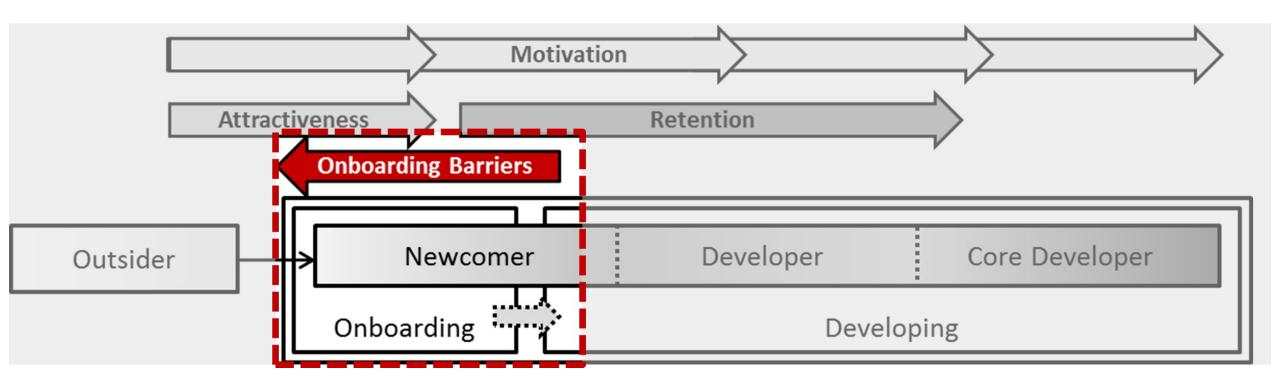
 It is essential to motivate, engage, and retain new participants in order to promote a sustainable community

However...



- Newcomers face barriers to place their first contribution in OSS projects
 - Newcomers are expected to learn about the projects their own
 - We are talking about volunteers
 - Literature focuses on long term commitment/retention
 - What about those short-term (single time) contributors?





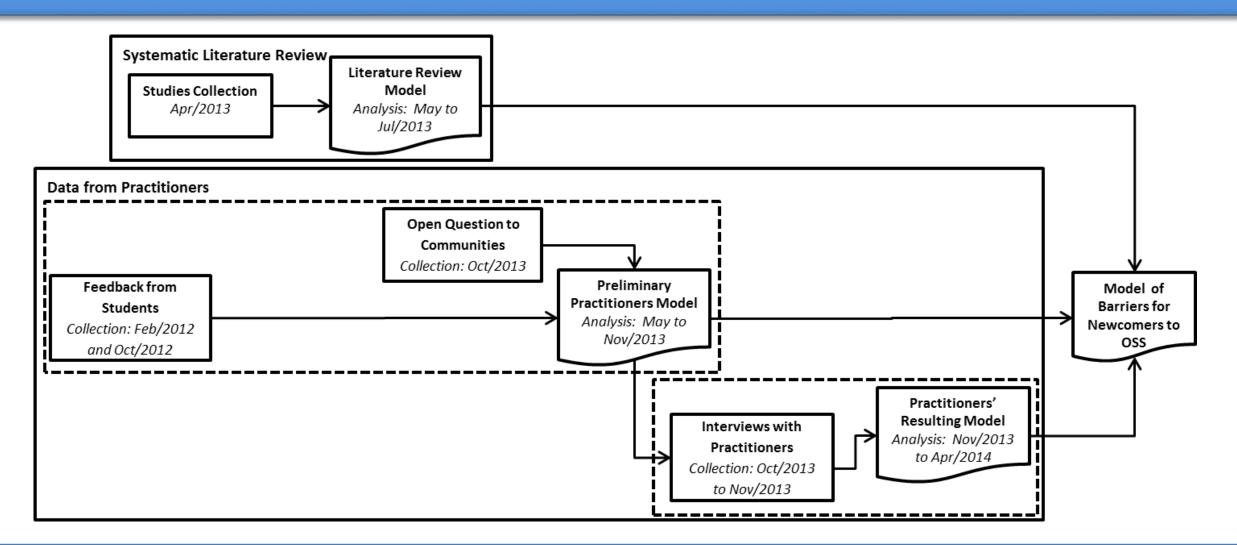


Goal

Empirically **identify** and **categorize** the **barriers** faced by **newcomers** when **placing their first contribution** to **OSS projects**



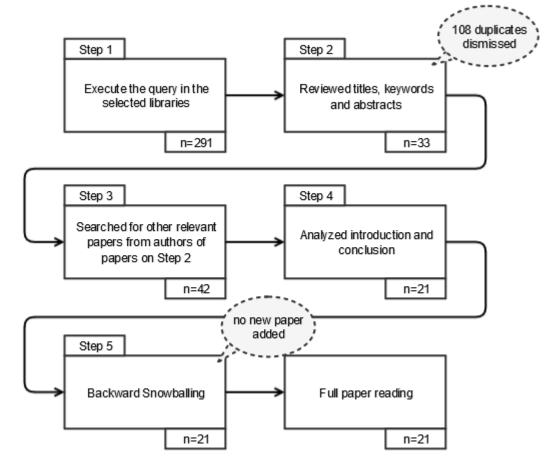
Method





Method - SLR

- RQ: What are the barriers that influence newcomers' onboarding to OSS projects?
 - Search on digital libraries:
 ACM, IEEE, Scopus, and
 Springer Link
 - Author snowballing + Backward snowballing (single step)





- Three sources:
 - Source 1: feedback from students that contributed to OSS projects
 - Source 2: answers to an open question sent to developers' mailing lists of OSS projects
 - Source 3: semi-structured interviews conducted with newcomers and members of OSS projects.



- Source 1: feedback from students
 - Assignment: contribute to an OSS projects
 - Feedback: open-ended questionnaire
 - 9 subjects (5 PhD candidates / 4 undergrad students)
 - 3 different projects



- Source 2: answers to a questionnaire sent to OSS developers
 - Recruitment: mailing lists and forums
 - Question: "In your opinion, what are the main difficulties faced by newcomers when they want to start contributing to this project? (Consider technical and non-technical issues)."
 - 24 complete answers / 9 different projects



- Source 3: semi-structured interviews with practitioners
 - complement the findings gathered from Sources 1 and
 - subjects that belong to four different profiles:
 - Experienced members
 - Newcomers that succeeded
 - Dropout Newcomers
 - Onboarding Newcomers
 - Recruited via mailing lists and direct contact (depending on the profile)



Method – data from practitioners (analysis)

- Procedures of Grounded Theory
 - Open coding
 - Axial coding
- Analysis occurred in 2 steps
 - Step 1: Sources 1 and 2 were analyzed
 - Step 2: categories from Step 1 used as seeds to analysis of Source 3

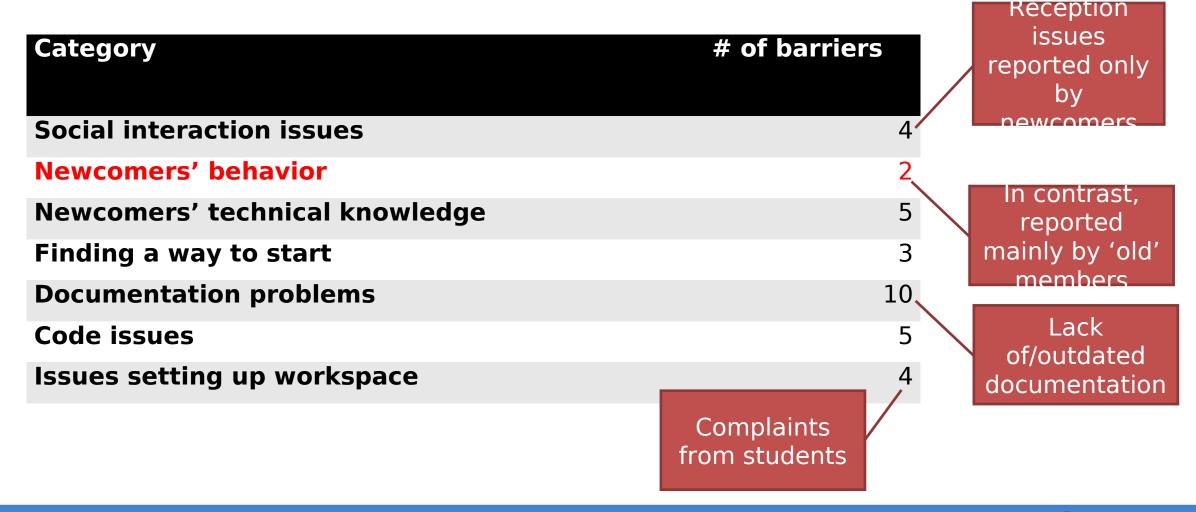


Results - SLR

Lack of interaction with project members (7 studies) Social Interaction (12 studies Not receiving a (timely) answer Software architecture/ 3 barriers) (6 studies) code structure complexity Receiving improper answer (3 studies) (3 studies) Code (6 studies Code complexity (2 studies) 2 barriers) Lack of previous Issues to setup a local technical experience workspace (6 studies) **Newcomers' Previous** (1 study) Contribution Knowledge Lack of domain expertise **Barriers** (8 studies (2 studies) Information Overload 3 barriers) (3 studies) Lack of knowledge on project practices **Outdated Documentation** Documentation (1 study) (2 studies) (4 studies Unclear code comments 4 barriers) (1 study) Difficulty to find an Finding a Way appropriate task to start with Lack of documentation to Start (4 studies) (1 study) (5 studies Difficulty to find a mentor/expert 2 barriers) (1 study)

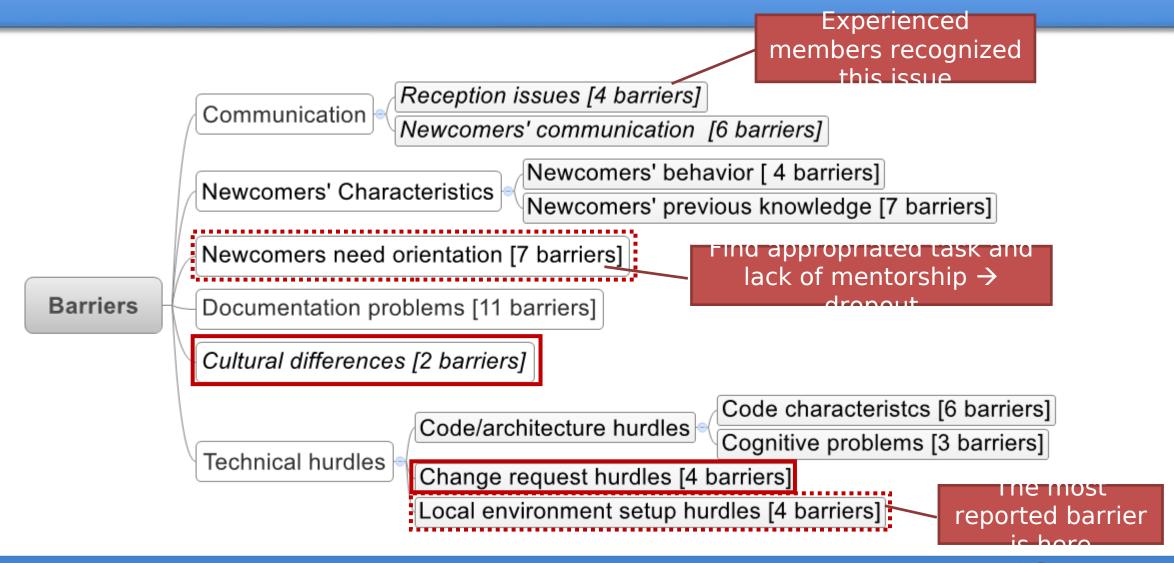


Results – Students + survey

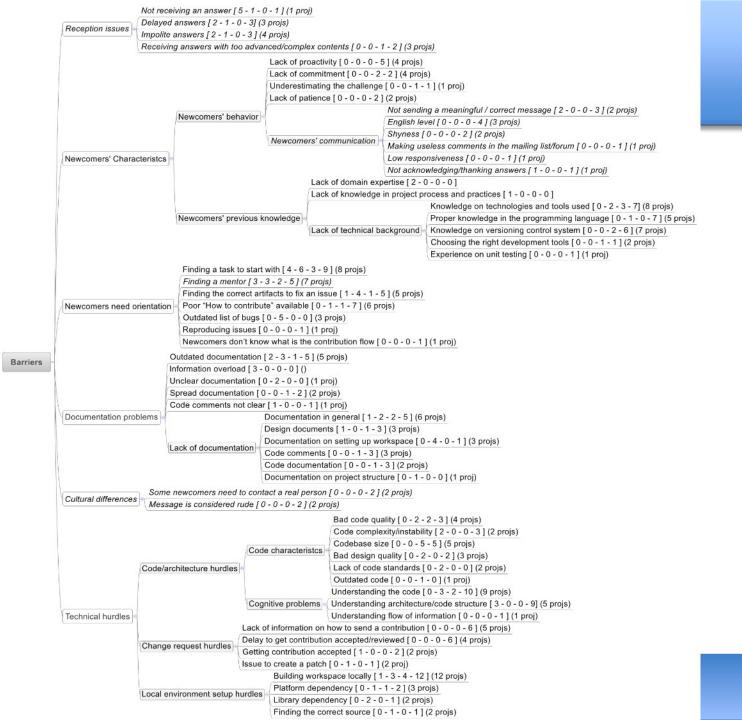




Results – merging interviews









Discussion

- Literature mostly reports quantitative evidences based on historical data
 - Focus on socialization
- Newcomers mainly complain of reception, issues to setup the workspace locally and code understanding
 - Technical problems → Students and onboarding newcomers
- Experienced members
 - Recognize some barriers
 - Some pointed newcomers as the only problem (knowledge, commitment)

Discussion

 50 out of 58 barriers presented in the resulting model were identified in the data from interviews with practitioners

 Less than 30% of the barriers (17 barriers) were evidenced by the literature



Conclusions

- Placing a first contribution in an OSS project can be a tough task
- There are technical, social and process barriers that newcomers need to overcome
- These results provides insights for communities that want to smooth newcomer onboarding
- Lays a foundation for building better onboarding support tools



Conclusions

- First step towards better orienting newcomers' first steps
- A smooth first contribution may increase the total number of successful contributions
- Maps or signs to orient newcomers and guide them, or, at least, warn them about the barriers they can find
- We believe that simple actions can make a great impact



On going research

- Portal organizing information according to the barriers model was conceived (flosscoach.com)
 - Students received an assignment to contribute to specific projects
 - Use of diaries → qualitative analysis
 - Case x control
 - How can the portal support newcomers?



Thanks!

QUESTIONS?











