

Building and Running an Open-Source Community: The FreeBSD Project

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Introduction to FreeBSD

- Open-source operating system derived from 4.4BSD–Lite released in 1994 by The University of California at Berkeley
- One of very few open-source projects still active after more than 10 years
- Provides core Internet support:
 - Root name servers
 - Major web hosts and search engines
 - Routing infrastructure
 - Foundation for major commercial operating systems

Users of FreeBSD

- ISP server platform
 - Yahoo
 - Vario
 - Internet Software Consortium
- Appliance/embedded OS
 - Juniper Networks
 - Network Appliance
 - Nokia
 - Panasas
- Operating system core
 - Apple's Darwin, base operating system of Mac OS X
 - WindRiver's VXWorks networking stack

CSRG at Berkeley

- BSD started at University of California at Berkeley in 1977
- Coordinated by the Computer Systems Research Group (CSRG)
- Core of CSRG was four people
- In 1970's contributions came via tape or email
- In the early 1980's
 - Started using SCCS (source code control system)
 - Came up on the ARPAnet (which later became the Internet)

External Contributors to CSRG

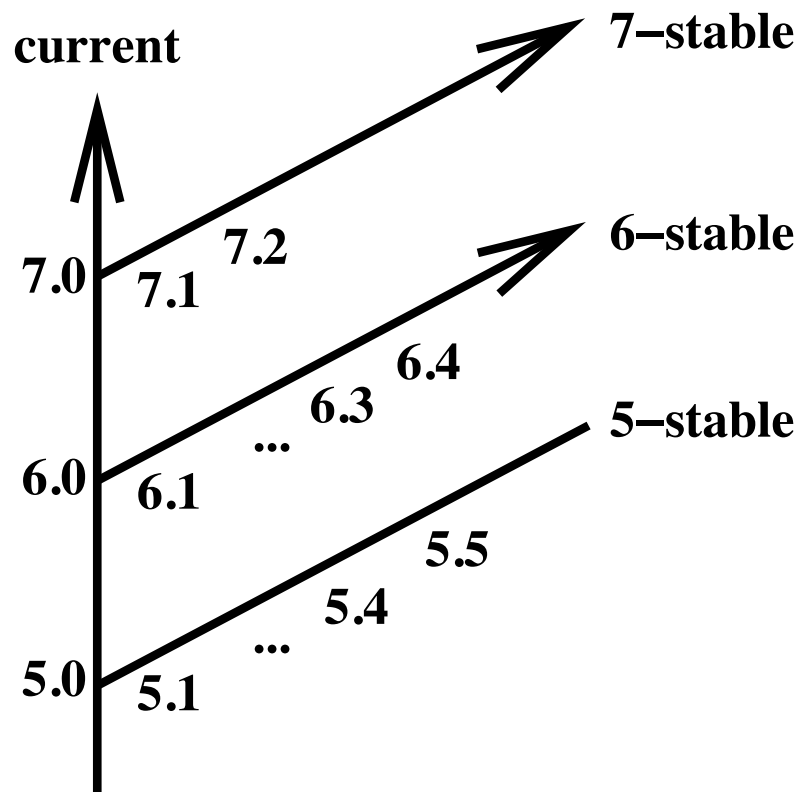
- Give accounts on CSRG machines to 10 other trusted people who could log on and update sources
- CSRG staff used SCCS to track changes and verify them before doing distributions
- This structure formed the basis for the current BSD-based projects.

FreeBSD Project Structure

- Central source code repository (using Subversion)
- Subversion feeds to CVS which is mirrored on over 40 sites worldwide
- Anyone may anonymously download CVS tree
- Only committers can update Subversion on central site
- Core system is composed of 100 libraries and 775 utilities plus the symmetric-multithreaded kernel that runs on Intel/AMD 32/64-bit, ARM, MIPS, PowerPC, Sparc, and other processors
- All other software is maintained in the ports collection which currently has over 18,000 packages

Releases

- Development on main trunk (–current)
- Stable releases on branches (–stable), currently 7.2
- Important bug fixes in –current are merged into –stable branches



Release Engineering

- Major release approximately every two to three years
- Minor release approximately every four to six months
- Anyone can download and update to –stable at any time
- Approximately one month freeze on changes for the major release cutover
- Approximately one week freeze on changes for the minor release cutover

The FreeBSD Community

Volunteers

- Only do what they want to do
- Lowest priority (after work, family, recreation)
- No schedule
- Transient

Goals

- Self-organizing (no paid staff or managers)
- Egalitarian and merit-based advancement
- Anticipate turnover and manage it gracefully

Organization

Users (millions)

- Send and receive feedback for bugs and mailing lists

Developers (6000+)

- Read access to source code and CVS logs
- Submit changes through committers

Organization (continued)

Committers (350)

- Most are authorized to commit changes to specific ports for which they agree to assume responsibility
- All changes require review by at least one other committer
- All commit changes are mailed to all committers
- Gateway to feed in developers changes
- Nominate developers to become committers
- Mentor new committers
- Automatic suspension of commit privileges after one year of non-use
- Mean age 32, median age 30, youngest 17, oldest 58, most 25-40

Organization (continued)

Core (9)

- Nominated from and elected by committers every two years
- Maintain FreeBSD roadmap
- Resolve differences between committers
- Admit / remove committers

Types of Contributors

Coding

- Port maintainers
- Utility maintainers
- Kernel maintainers

Documentation group

Quality assurance

Release engineers

System administrators

Advocacy and marketing group

Funding

- The FreeBSD Foundation
- Created as a charitable organization
(allows individuals and companies a tax deduction for cash or hardware contributions)
- Funds used to support infrastructure work that no one is willing to do for free

Licensing

- Traditional Copyright

Often source is not available, or is only available in very restricted ways.

- GNU “Copyleft”

With GPL 2, must make source available including any of your own work. With GPL 3, source and free use of any patents you own must be provided.

- Berkeley “Copycenter”

Source and patent rights may or may not be provided.

Questions

FreeBSD home

<http://www.freebsd.org>

FreeBSD Foundation

<http://www.freebsdoundation.org/>

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The End



May the Source Be With You!