

## Teams, newcomers and numbers

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- Originally packages were literally *owned* by their maintainer
- At DebConf3 Teams were suggested, since DebConf5 Uploaders
- Both quickly adopted in Debian Med and other Blends
- At DebConf8 I realised: Hard to specify who is in the team
- Solved for DebConf11 with GSoC Teammetrics

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## Types of teams

- Content driven teams - frequently Blends
- Infrastructure teams (installer, dpkg, apt)
- Language teams

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## Composition of teams

- Well staffed, more than one member can handle issues
- Multiple members but reaching limits
- Growing teams
- Shrinking teams
- (Basically) one member team
- Single maintainers

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## Culture in teams

- Every member can and should upload every team package
- Few members care for everything, others only for specific packages
- Uploader cares for specific packages, others will contribute randomly
- Team wide automatic packaging upgrades in Git (Janitor)

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## Debian Med has attracted one developer per year

According to a survey in Wiki

- Debian Med has 45 DDs+DMs (not all active any more)
- 23 DDs *because* Debian Med exists
- 18 out of the 23 above extended their activity to other fields in Debian
- 13 out of the 23 above are currently active in Debian Med
- 3 DDs and 1 DM are new after the April-Hackathon

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## Actively inviting and teaching

- Mentoring of the Month (teaching upstream and users)
- Sprints in common with upstream and users
- Participating in GSoC + Outreachy
- Sponsoring of Blends

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## Mentoring of the Month

- MoM is *work*
- hopefully it shows that this work is also *fun*
- mentor trades his spare time for the work of the student
- attempt to train "silent observers on the list"
- focus not only on technical details but also on learning to know relevant communication channels

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## MoM Conclusions

- Time spent into mentoring is worth the effort
- No student for each month so the workload is bearable
- Students have just read recent documents which I did ten years ago → I can learn new stuff from them
- Major advantage: training upstream to pool their knowledge about the code with ours about packaging is **very efficient** for the hard packages

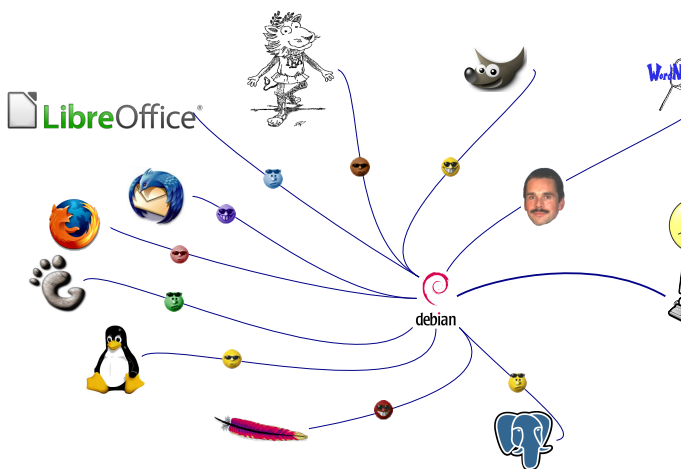
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## GSoC + Outreachy

- Provide task for every GSoC + Outreachy project Debian participates
- Really good experiences with Outreachy students
- Very good fitting task: Write autopkgtests
- List of packages without autopkgtest sorted by popcon
- Just work down the list and add tests

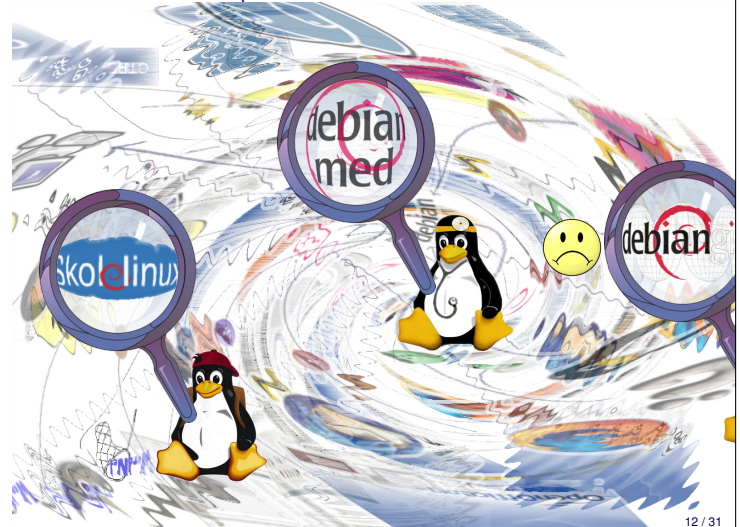
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## Debian



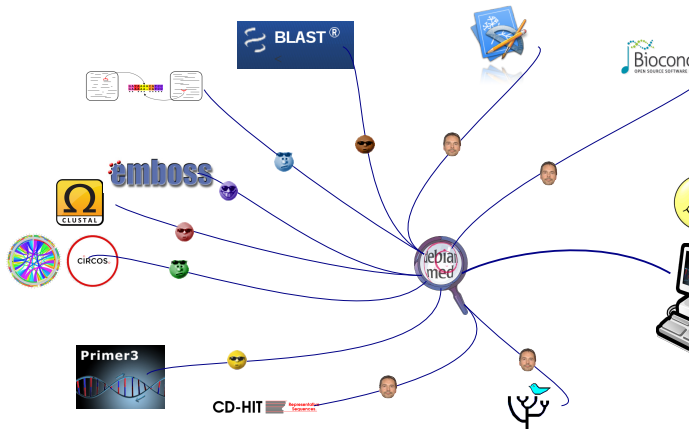
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## Role of Blends to attract specific users



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## Med-bio task of Debian Med



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## Sponsoring of Blends (SoB)

- Blends concept remains widely unknown amongst newcomers
- Newcomers might desperately seek for sponsors and simply do not know how to find one
- Kill two birds with one stone: Get the package sponsored after proving that you understood the Blends techniques

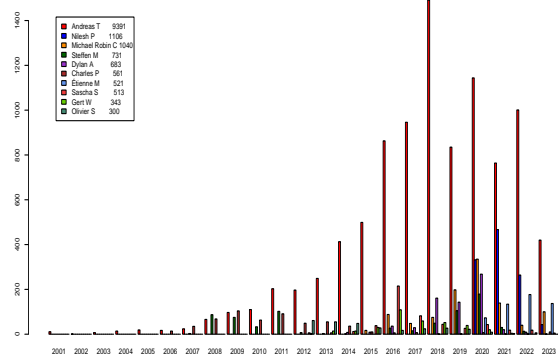
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## SoB rules

- 1 You confirm to have understood the Blends principle (have read the Blends documentation, are member of some team on alioth, reading the relevant mailing list)
- 2 Your package is maintained in Salsa in the according Blends team space
- 3 Your package is listed on the Blends tasks pages (which is either because the package is inside Debian or in any Blends Git)
- 4 You are unable to find a sponsor on the specific Blends list even after posting there at least twice

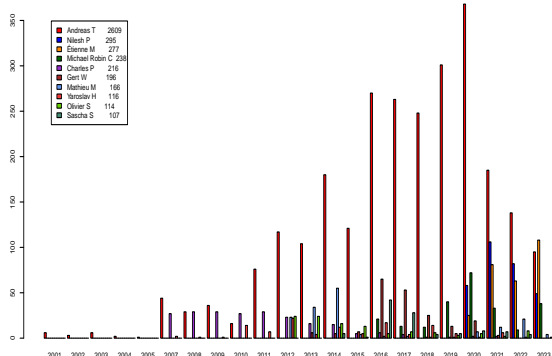
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## Top 10 Uploaders of Debian Med team



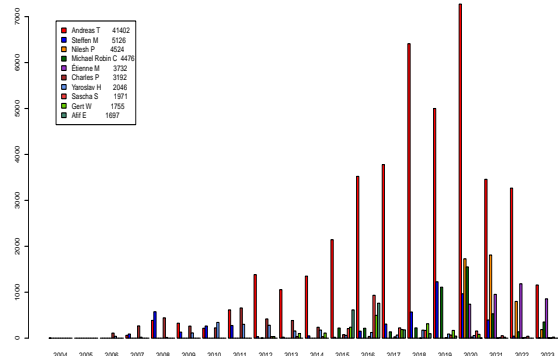
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## Top 10 bug hunters of Debian Med packages



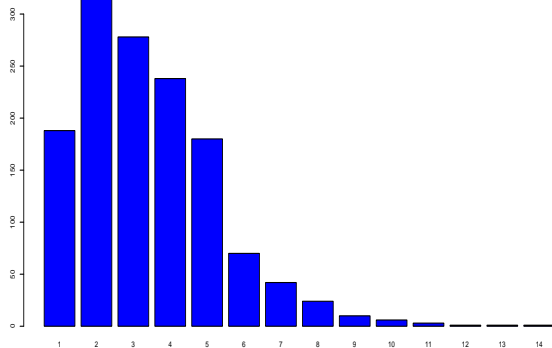
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## Top 10 committers to Debian Med VCS



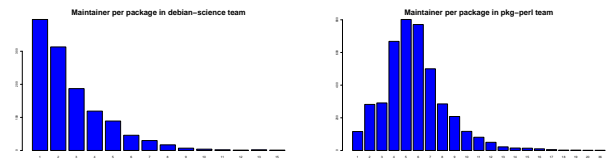
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## Maintainer per package relation in Debian Med



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## Comparing team coverage of their packages



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## Inviting environment

In several talks at DebConf and in discussions before I have heard the argument that it is hard to find friends. But it is not. The answer is to create inviting teams.

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## Team

*Waking up in the morning and realising  
that somebody else has solved your  
problem from yesterday*

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## In case you want to run your own team stats

There is a download script

master v teammetrics / admin / download\_database.sh

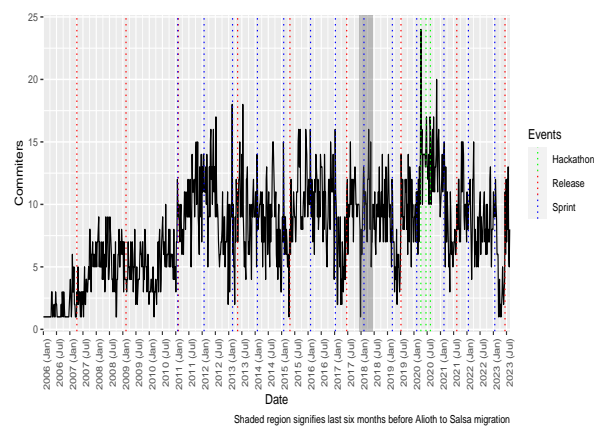
download\_database.sh 182 bytes

```
1 #!/bin/sh -e
2
3 rsync -a -P \
4   blends.debian.net:/var/backups/teammetrics/teammetrics.0.xz .
5 dropdb teammetrics || true
6 createdb teammetrics
7 xzcat teammetrics.0.xz | psql teammetrics
```

The database enables you to do more fine grained investigation of your team

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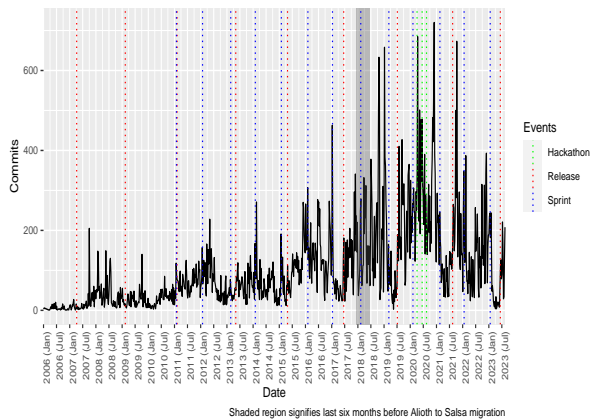
## Persons committing to Debian Med packages per week



Shaded region signifies last six months before Alioth to Salsa migration

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## Commits to Debian Med packages per week



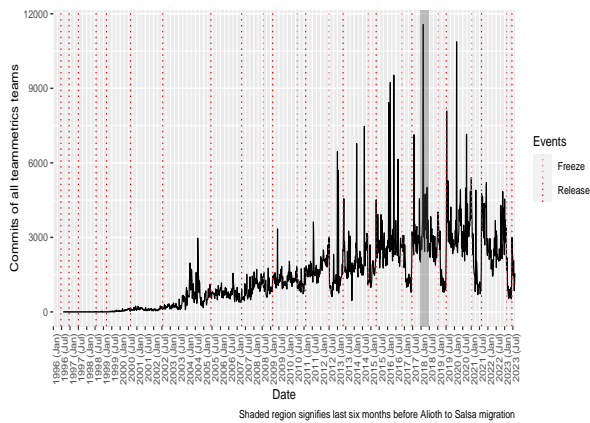
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## Checking the theory of general "freeze depression"

- Graph over all teams in team metrics
- Start of freeze is marked by transition freeze (if exists)
- Some kind of artificial peaks (for instance in week 2021-04-12 with 3592 commits by pkg-js team)
- There are other peak examples outside freeze (for instance in week 2020-02-17 with 7315 commits by pkg-perl team)

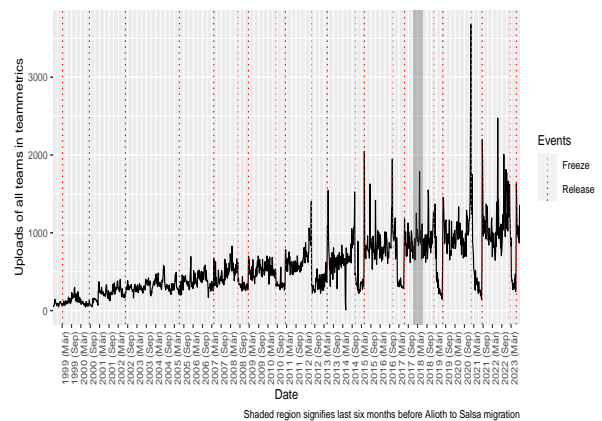
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## Commits of all teams verifying "freeze depression"



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## Uploads of all teams in teammetrics packages per week



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## Pre-freeze activity

- Right before the freeze in January 2021 three teams did a lot of uploads right before the freeze (pkg-perl 916, ruby-extras 240, pkg-go 210)
- Similarly in Debian Med team with the all time peak some weeks before the freeze as mentioned above

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This talk is available at  
<http://people.debian.org/~tille/talks/>  
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