Community First: Using ChatGPT to Build Strong Open Source Communities

Jonas Rosland (he/him) Head of Open Source Community Management Oct 17, 2023

Whoami?

Head of Open Source Community Management @ VMware

Executive Director @ Hit Save!, a non-profit focused on video game history and preservation

Father of a wonderful daughter

Software and hardware tinkerer

Aspiring project finisher



Al at VMware

Our Marketing AI Council is a cross-functional team dedicated to educating and empowering VMware marketers to use genAl tools responsibly and effectively. We partner closely with VMware's corporate Al council run by our CTO.



AI WILL TAKE MY JOB AWAY!



Yes, but ... Think of the possibilities!







Create things that weren't possible before



Have more time for the fun stuff

Time consuming stuff - Part 1

Automatic meeting note taking and summarization to improve information sharing

Harbor Community Meeting Summary and Action Items from July 26th Zoom Call >



Please summarize the attached Harbor community meeting, and make a list of the most important 10 points from the meeting, and potential outcomes and action items.



Here is a summary of the 10 most important points from the Harbor community meeting:

- 1. Discussed plans for Harbor's presence at KubeCon Chicago in November. The team will apply for a kiosk and in-person project meeting. Still deciding on timing for these events.
- 2. Orlin will be on vacation in August/September. The China team offered to run the community meetings while he is away.
- 3. Proposed adding release targets for proposals, to help focus efforts and communicate timeline for new features.
- 4. Discussed closing out two open proposals from the mentee program. Urged mentors to finalize these.
- 5. Reviewed draft of project update presentation for KubeCon. Requested input on content around SBOMs and security.

Potential outcomes:

- Finalize plans for KubeCon presence
- Close out open proposals from mentee program
- Release Harbor operator 1.4 and Harbor 2.0 on target
- Improve communication of plans via notes wiki, targets, etc.

Time consuming stuff - Part 2

Chatbots to handle frequently asked questions & common requests to ease support burden



Can you explain what it means to "Embrace the principle of least privilege" in Kubernetes?



What are some best practices for running Kubernetes in large clusters?



In Kubernetes, embracing the principle of least privilege means granting the minimum level of privileges necessary for a pod or workload to perform its intended tasks. This principle helps to minimize the potential impact of security breaches or malicious activities by limiting the access and capabilities of pods.

By following the principle of least privilege, you can:

- Reduce the attack surface: By only granting necessary privileges, you limit the potential entry points for attackers.
- Prevent unauthorized actions: Pods with limited privileges are less likely to perform unauthorized actions or access sensitive resources.
- Enhance security: By enforcing appropriate access controls, you can ensure that only authorized pods have access to specific resources or perform certain actions.



Some best practices for running Kubernetes in large clusters include:

- Cloud provider resource quotas: When creating a cluster with many nodes, consider requesting a quota
 increase for cloud resources such as computer instances, CPUs, storage volumes, IP addresses, load
 balancers, network subnets, and log streams. This helps avoid running into cloud provider quota issues.
- Control plane components: For a large cluster, ensure that the control plane has sufficient compute and
 other resources. Typically, you would run one or two control plane instances per failure zone, scaling
 vertically first and then horizontally. Running multiple control plane hosts in each zone improves fault
 tolerance.
- 3. etcd storage: To improve performance in large clusters, you can store Event objects in a separate dedicated etcd instance. This involves starting and configuring an additional etcd instance and configuring the API server to use it for storing events. Refer to the <u>Operating etcd clusters for Kubernetes</u> and <u>Set up a High Availability etcd cluster with kubeadm</u> documentation for more details.

Time consuming stuff - Part 3

Correcting grammar and adhere to documentation style guides

Based on the Kubernetes style guide, please correct the following paragraph:

A Pod List object is a list of pods.

The volume object contains a hostPath field.

Every configMap object is part of a namespace.

For managing confidential data, consider using the secret API.



Here is the paragraph corrected to follow the Kubernetes style guide:

A PodList object is a list of pods.

The Volume object contains a hostPath field.

Every ConfigMap object is part of a namespace.

For managing confidential data, consider using the Secret API.

The main changes are:

- Use UpperCamelCase for API object names like PodList, Volume, ConfigMap, Secret.
- Put inline code in backticks for example hostPath.
- Don't split API object names into separate words for example, use PodList instead of Pod List.
- Refer to them as objects rather than just the resource name. For example, "a Secret object" rather than just "a Secret".

Please let me know if I missed anything or if you have any other examples you would like me to correct!

☐ Copy ♡ Retry



Create new and useful content - Part 1

Translated communications going out to community members in their native language

Can you please translate the following paragraph into German, Japanese, Swedish, and Danish?

Yan Wang, Daojun Zhang, and Chenyu Zhang will be in Shanghai on the week of the 26th of September and looking forward to engaging with users, and those who are just curious to learn more about Harbor and what it does. We'll be wearing Harbor t-shirts throughout the conference, so if you see one of us please don't be shy and say hello!

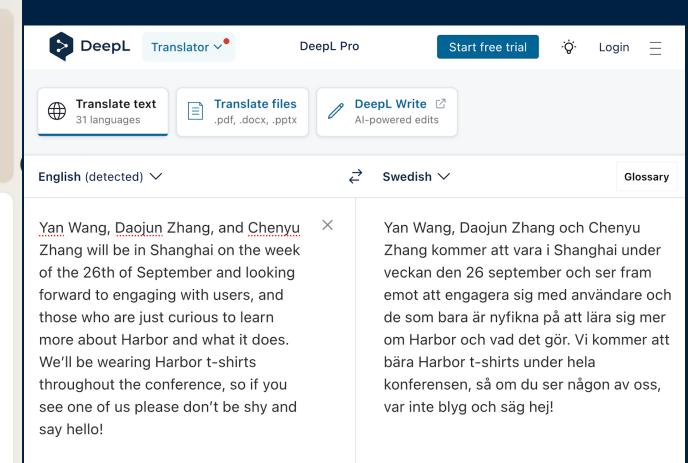
Here are the translations:

German:

Yan Wang, Daojun Zhang und Chenyu Zhang werden in der Woche ab dem 26. September in Shanghai sein und freuen sich darauf, mit Nutzern in Kontakt zu treten und mit denen, die nur neugierig sind, mehr über Harbor und das, was es macht, zu erfahren. Wir werden während der gesamten Konferenz Harbor-T-Shirts tragen, also wenn Sie einen von uns sehen, seien Sie bitte nicht schüchtern und sagen Sie hallo!

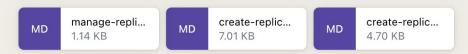
Japanese:

ヤン・ワン、道順・ジャン、チェニュー・ジャンは9月26日週の上海にいます。ユーザーと接触することや、Harborとその機能についてさらに知りたいという好奇心だけの人とも接触することを楽しみにしています。カンファレンス中ずっとHarborのTシャツを着るつもりなので、もし私たちの誰かを見かけたら、はにかまずに声をかけてください!



Create new and useful content - Part 2

Create FAQs based on the current docs



Based on the attached documents, can you please create a bullet point FAQ on the potential pitfalls that administrators might face if they configure Harbor replication incorrectly?

Here are some potential pitfalls that administrators might face if they configure Harbor replication incorrectly:

- Not testing the connection to the remote replication endpoint before creating the rule. This could lead to replication failures if the endpoint is unreachable or misconfigured. Always test the connection first.
- Using an account with insufficient permissions on the remote registry for the replication endpoint. The account needs appropriate read/write permissions on the registry. Insufficient permissions will lead to replication failures.
- Creating a pull-based rule but forgetting to select the source registry. This will lead to replication never triggering since there is no source defined.
- Creating a push-based rule but forgetting to define the destination namespace.
 The artifacts will not replicate since there is no destination in the remote registry.
- Having a typo or incorrect URL for the replication endpoint registry. This will lead to connection failures. Double check that the URL is correct.



Based on the attached documentation for Unreal 5, can you explain some of the pitfalls a new users might face when working with assets?

Here are some potential pitfalls new users should be aware of when working with assets in Unreal Engine 5:

- Not understanding asset references. Assets can reference or depend on each other. For example, a material asset might be used by multiple mesh assets. You need to be careful when moving or deleting assets that they aren't being referenced elsewhere in the project, otherwise it can break things. The Reference Viewer tool can help identify asset dependencies.
- Deleting assets incorrectly. Forcing deletion of an asset that is still being referenced can corrupt your project. It's important to use the "Replace References" option when deleting assets that are still being used.
- Moving assets incorrectly. You should always move assets through the Content Browser tools, not directly on disk. Moving assets manually on disk won't update references properly.
- Forgetting to save. Changes made to assets aren't saved automatically. You need to remember to manually save your changes or they will be lost.

Live demo time!



Have more time for the fun stuff

- Using these tools can free up time in your day that you can spend on working on other tasks
- OR you can actually finish that chapter of the book you started yesterday
- OR you can play another quest in the latest video game
- OR you can spend time with family, kids, and friends

The main point of this talk is that generative AI has the possibility of giving you more of the most important non-renewable asset you have in your life:

TIME

Thank you!

@jonasrosland

claude.ai

docsbot.ai

writer.com

jasper.ai

fireflies.ai

www.deepl.com

Stable Diffusion installer: lykos.ai

