

# Open Source Software Support

## A Network Tour of Data Science

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# Adopting Open Source Software (OSS)

## Open source software:

- Usage based on some license
- Project lifespan is varying
- Code is fully available



***“wowarmorytools”***



***“Blipstick”***



***“James”***

## Should we adopt OSS?

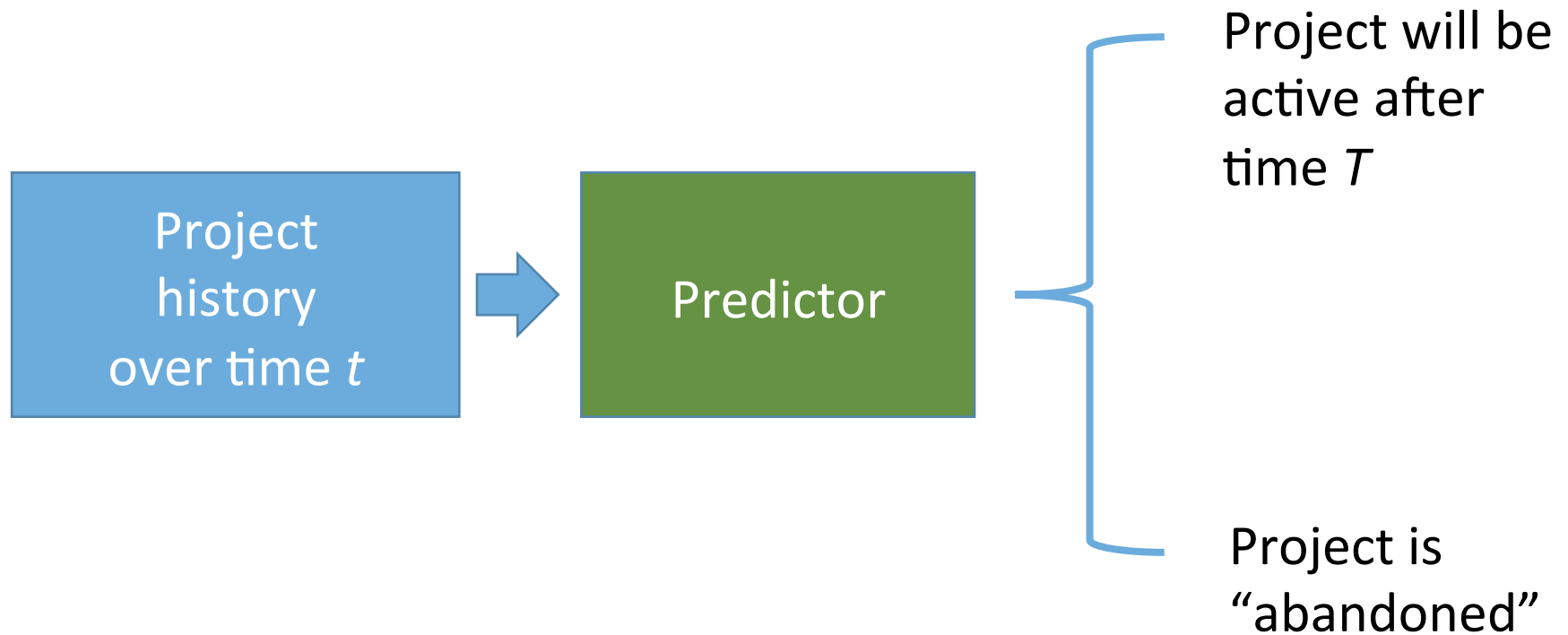


## Will it be supported in the future?

# Predict OSS project survivability

## Desirable Goal:

*Predict if project will be still active in the future*



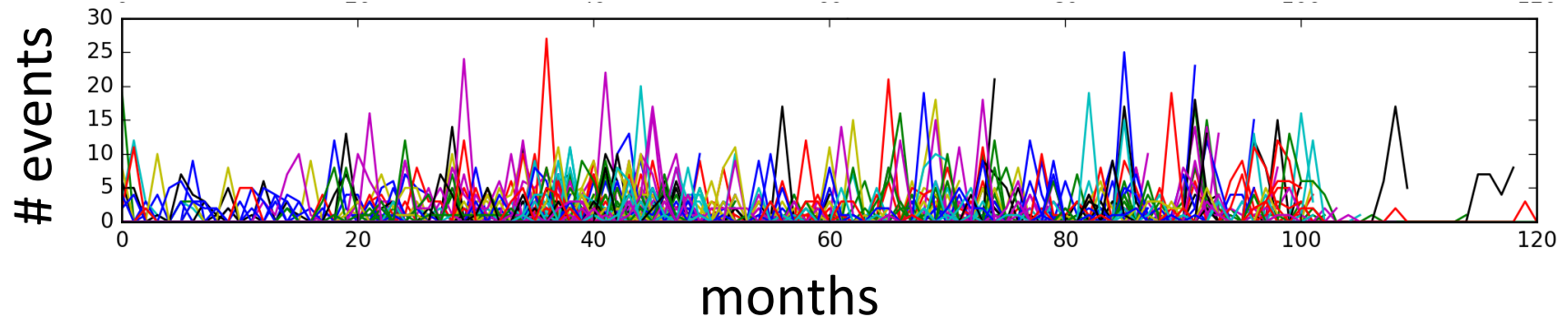
# Survival prediction is challenging

Success factors:

- human dynamics
- project popularity
- usefulness

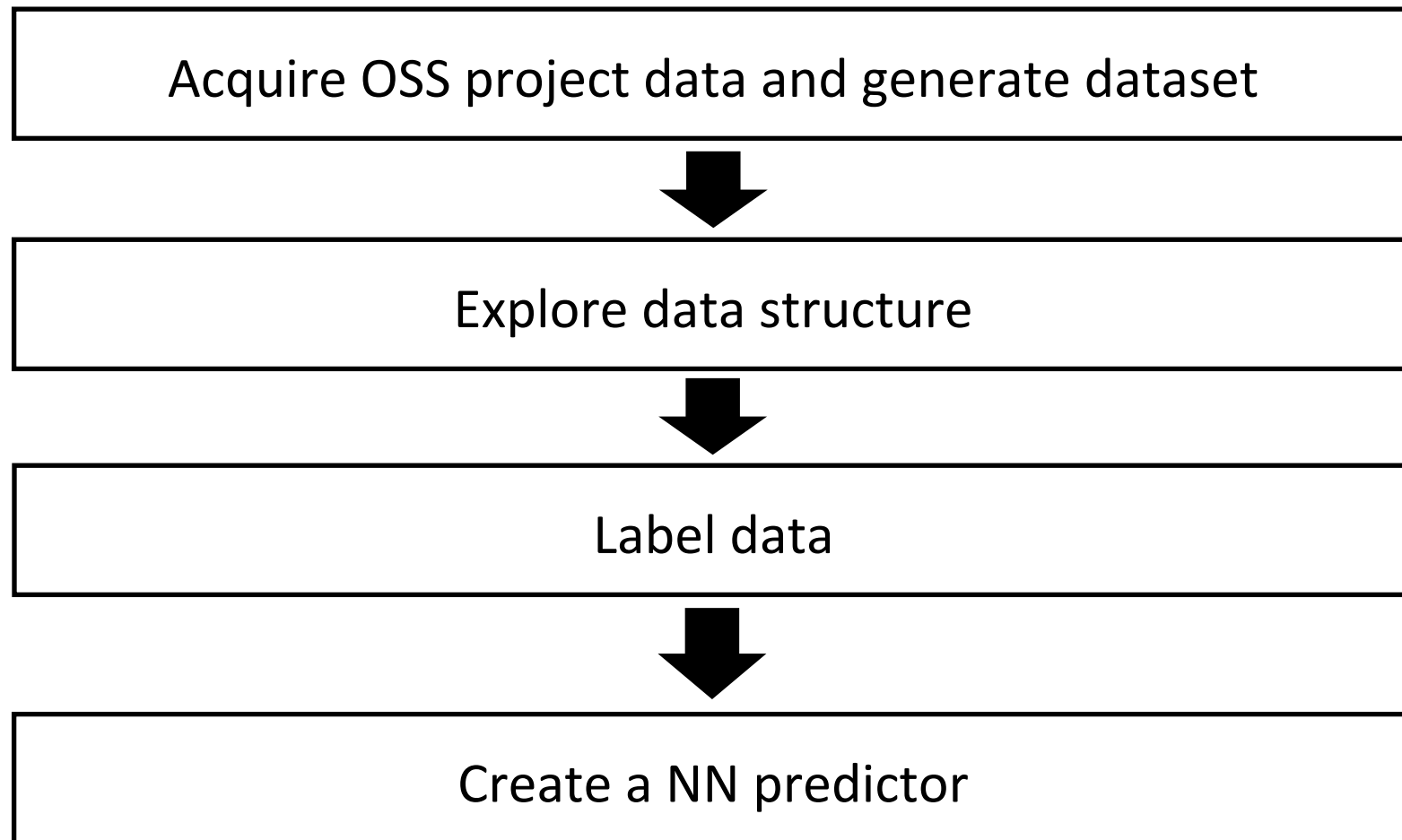
Diverse data:

- Variety of projects
- Variety of dev. Techniques
  - *Agile/Waterfall*

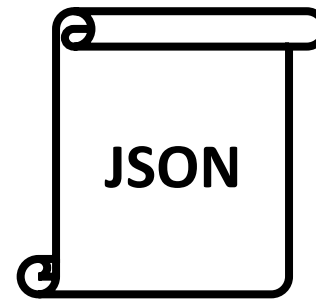
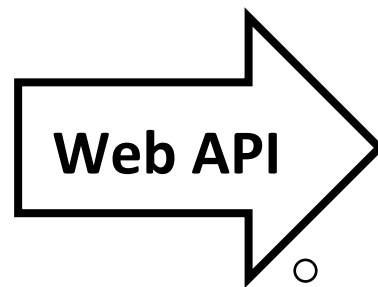


**There is no common  
activity pattern**

# Our Process



# Data Acquisition



Project #1

commits	issues	comments	forks	branches
0	1	0	0	1
...				
0	0	1	0	1
⋮				

$N \times 5$

Project #3126

1	0	1	0	0
...				
0	1	1	0	1

$N' \times 5$

3126 projects

Each project is a timeseries of:

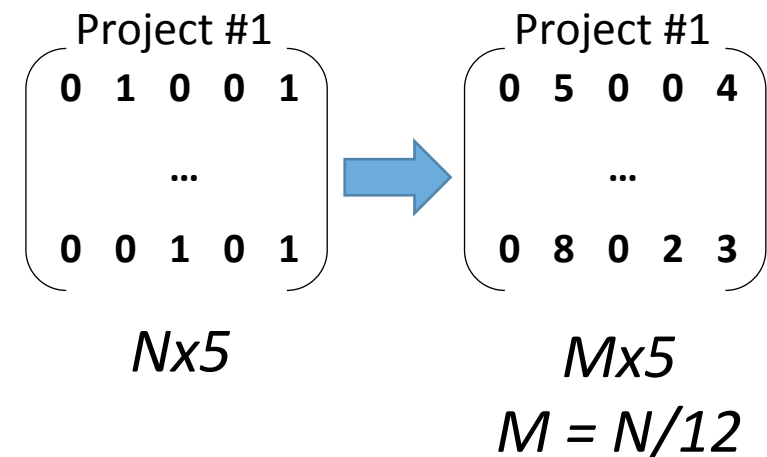
- commits
- issues
- comments
- forks
- branches

- **Slow interface**
- **100 projects/  
call**

# Dataset generation

1. Eliminate duplicate projects

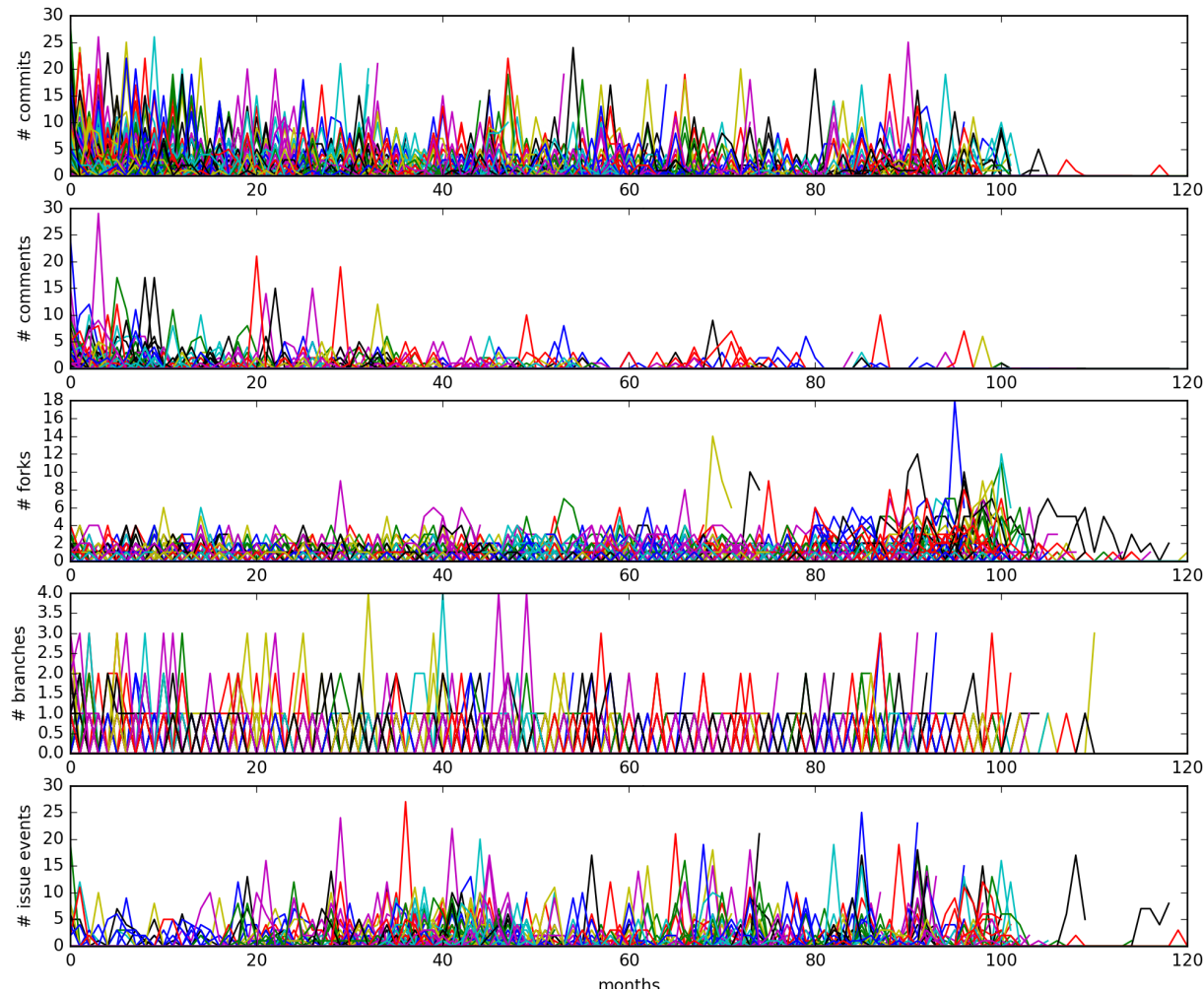
2. Create monthly aggregates



3. Make all projects start from time 0
  - Start time is the time of the first event
4. Suppress projects with duration  $< T = 24$  months
  - *We are interested in project's activity after time  $T$*

# Data Exploration and Visualization

Finally taken into consideration: 834 projects

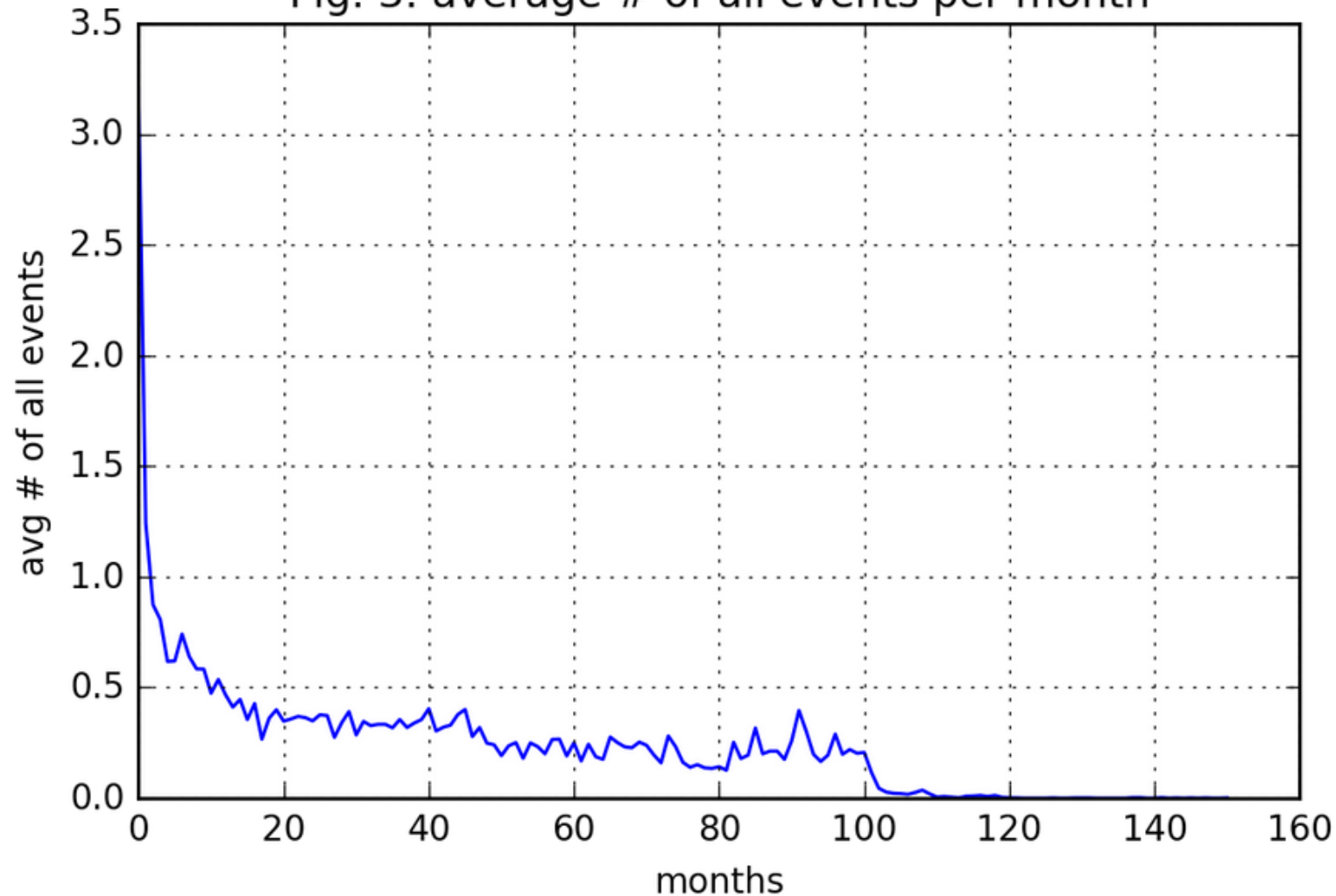


**no common activity pattern**



# Choosing the prediction period

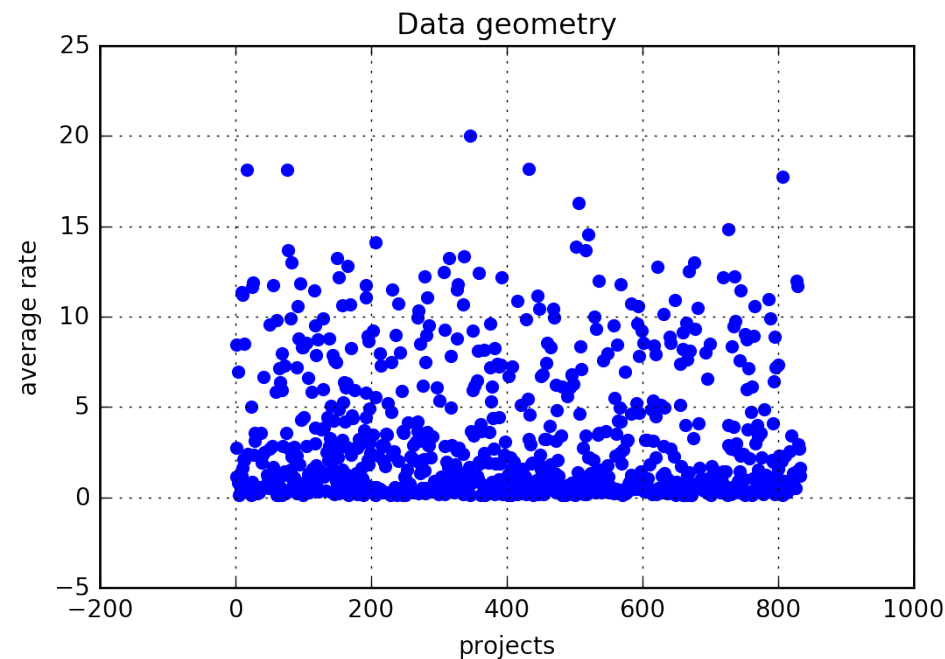
Fig. 3: average # of all events per month



**After 24 months the # events converges**

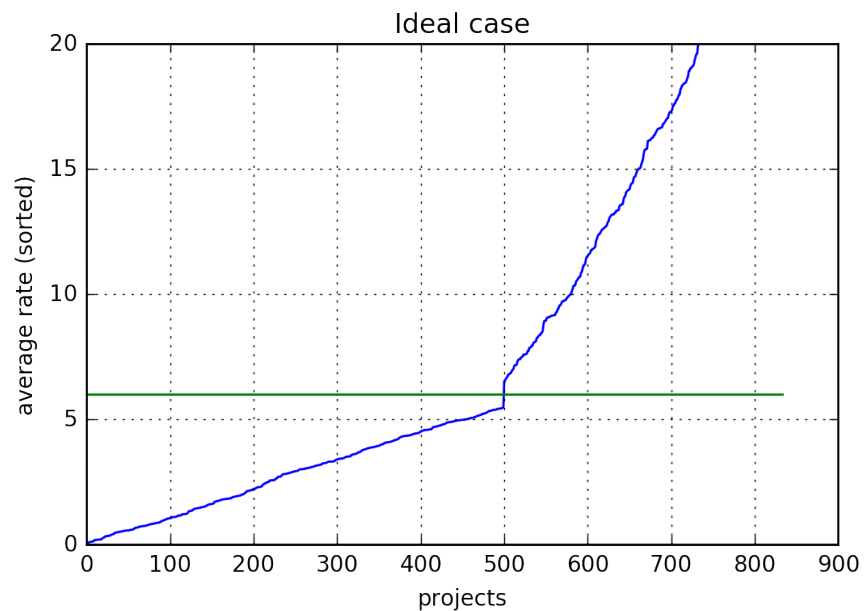
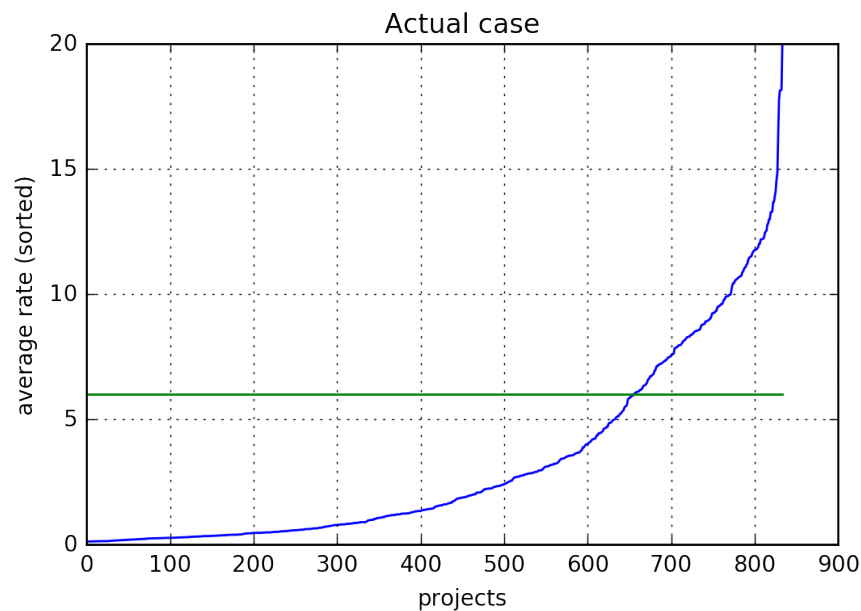
# Data Labeling

- 2 classes: {Active, Inactive}
- Differentiation metric: Average rate of events (after 24 months)
- Threshold set to 6 events/year
  - meaningful threshold in terms of software usage
  - data is separated in this way

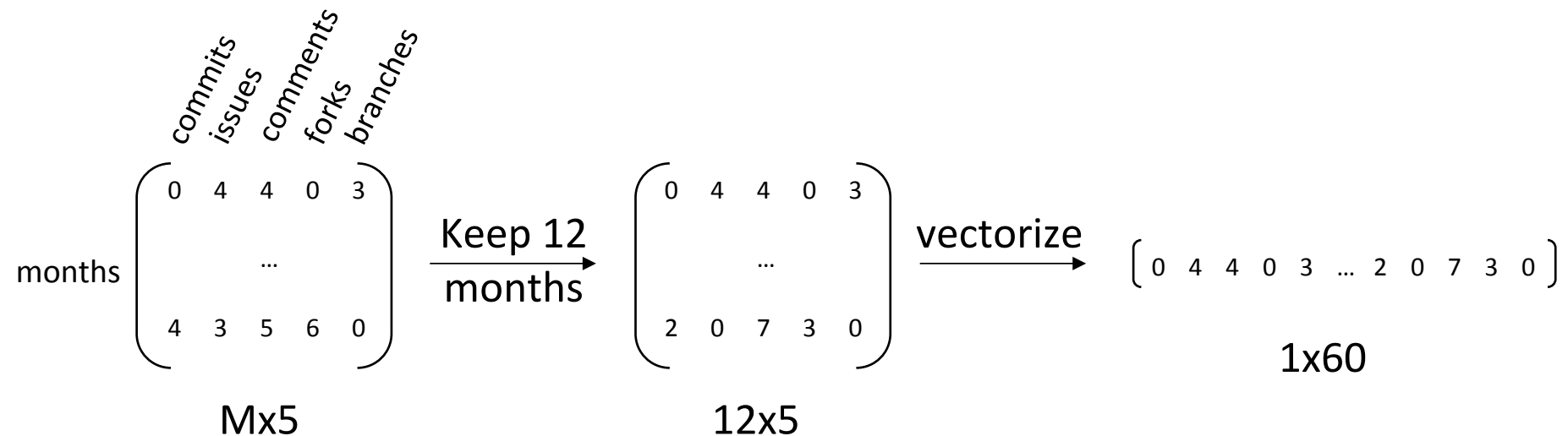


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# Creating Train and Test sets



- Training set:
  - metadata from the first 12 months of each project
  - 774 projects randomly chosen at batches of 50
- Test set: 50 projects

# 1-layer vs 2-layer NN

## Simple softmax classifier

$$y = \text{softmax}(xW+b)$$

- Normal initialization (std=0.1)
- No regularization
- Training accuracy: 76%
- Test accuracy: 80%

## 2-layer NN

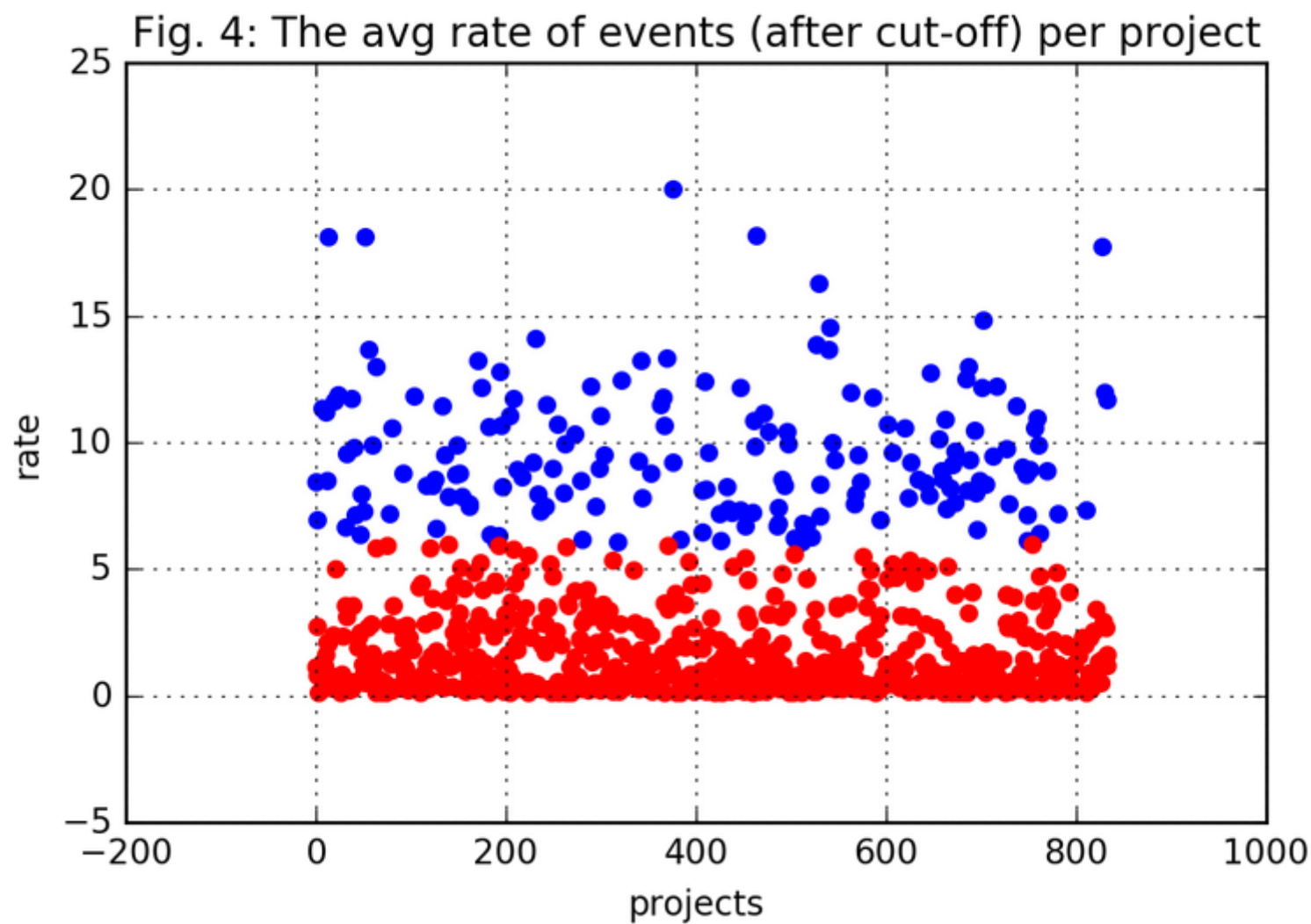
$$y = \text{softmax}(\text{ReLU}(xW_1+b_1)W_2+b_2)$$

- 100 neurons
- Xavier initialization
- ReLU activation
- L2 regularization
- Training accuracy: 92%
- Test accuracy: 84%

# Conclusions

- It is possible to predict a project's activity with high accuracy
  - 12 months of metadata are sufficient
- Marginal improvement by 2-layer NN over simple linear classifier
  - Labeling based on a linear separation of data
  - Training data and label are based on #events

# Additional no1



# Additional no2

