

# An analysis of Java release practices on GitHub

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## Introduction & Background

- Github is the most popular online code hosting platform
- Most prior research on Java practices utilizes Maven Central [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6].
- Existing literature scraping Github for Java repositories is sparse [7, 8]
- Furthermore, how does GitHub packages (and the like), compare to Maven Central?

## Research Questions

“What are the Maven release practices on GitHub?”

1. Can we make a dataset of Java repositories on GitHub?
2. Are these projects released, and where are they released?
3. What is their use of external repositories?
4. How is authentication for releasing packages to distribution repositories realized?

## Method

We have created a four-stage pipeline for gathering Java repositories from GitHub.

1. Use GitHub API to request the list of all repositories, and filter on Java repositories;
2. Download all POM.xml files contained within those repositories;
3. Use *Maven* to create an ‘effective pom’ of all the pom files (when possible) to get the full data;
4. Analyse the resulting POM.xml for the use of external and distribution repositories.

## Results

These are the results of a random sample of 500 000 from the 15.5 million Java repositories on GitHub.

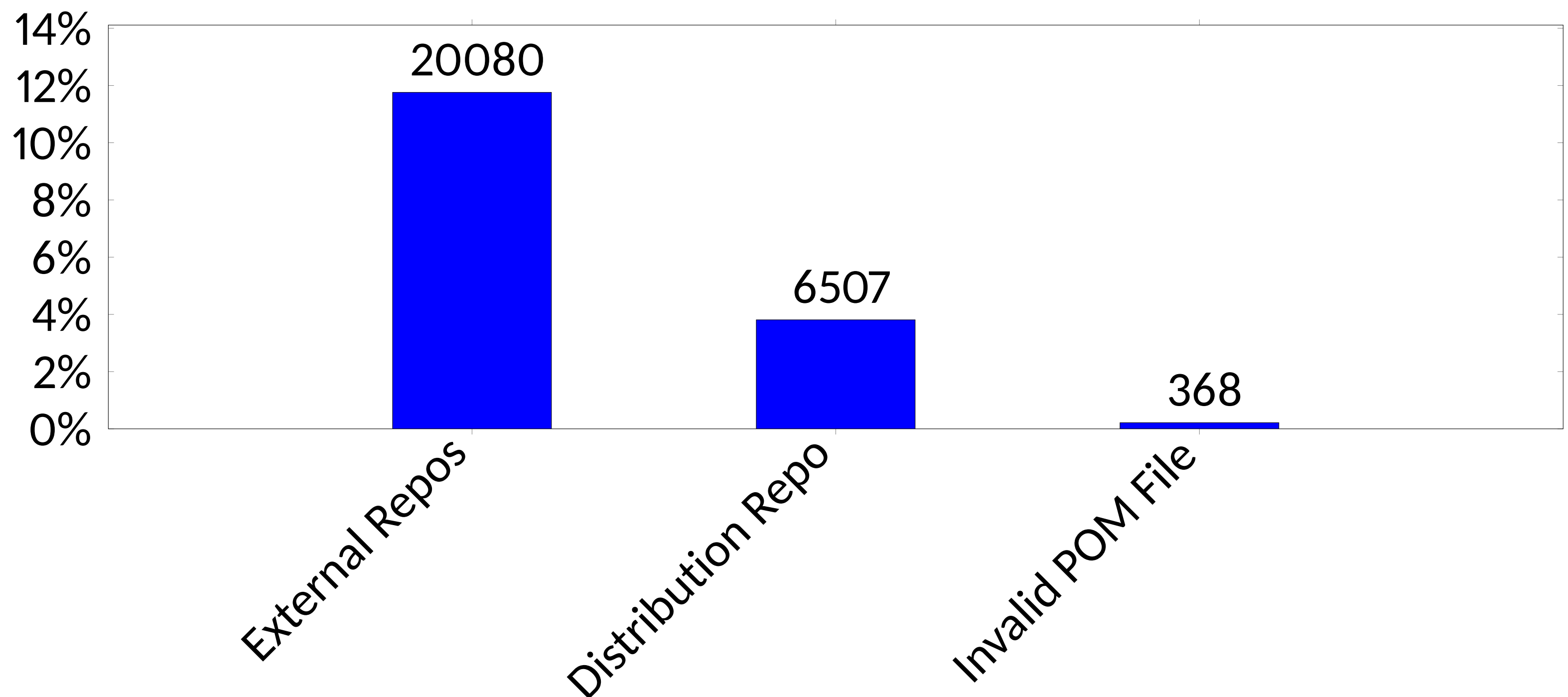


Figure: The percentage of repositories that have external repos, distribution repos or invalid POM files out of a total of 170 798. The y-axis shows percentage, the numbers on the bars are the absolute number of repositories in each category.

The source code and dataset can be found on the 4TU Research Data repository, DOI: [10.4121/67a790fe-b65a-4c30-aae0-c5b2dc7e5d4d](https://doi.org/10.4121/67a790fe-b65a-4c30-aae0-c5b2dc7e5d4d)

## Most used External Repositories

| #n   | distinct | url                   |
|------|----------|-----------------------|
| 2362 | 15       | oss.sonatype.org      |
| 393  | 2        | repository.apache.org |
| 245  | 238      | maven.pkg.github.com  |
| 205  | 5        | s01.oss.sonatype.org  |
| 106  | 105      | api.bintray.com       |
| 105  | 3        | repo.spring.io        |
| 105  | 3        | repo.jenkins-ci.org   |
| 103  | 2        | repository.jboss.org  |
| 35   | 2        | maven.wso2.org        |

## Most used External Repositories

| #n   | distinct | url                   |
|------|----------|-----------------------|
| 9488 | 54       | repo.spring.io        |
| 3193 | 71       | oss.sonatype.org      |
| 1250 | 4        | maven.aliyun.com      |
| 1064 | 28       | repo1.maven.org       |
| 1033 | 11       | hub.spigotmc.org      |
| 1009 | 135      | dl.bintray.com        |
| 908  | 29       | repository.apache.org |
| 866  | 5        | repository.jboss.org  |
| 763  | 3        | jitpack.io            |

## Discussion

Looking closer at the numbers we obtained we see that Maven Central is not as central as it might have used to be. With quite a few uses of different package repositories, both for publishing and consuming. Specifically GitHub packages is an interesting case, being so popular for publishing but not to depend on. Only 89 Java repositories use GitHub packages as an external repository. The main reason is speculated to be the issue of authentication.

## Recommendations

- Developers should think twice about releasing on GitHub packages, but not discount it completely.
- Both GitHub and Maven are frustrating the current situation
- Ideal solution would be adapting Maven to not be overly reliant on IDs and allow authentication per hostname.
- Intermediary solution can include:
  - A proxy that adds authentication on the fly
  - Embedding authentication tokens inside the repository URLs (as was inspired by some real world examples).

## References

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