

Breaking Bad?

Semantic Versioning and Impact of Breaking Changes in Maven Central

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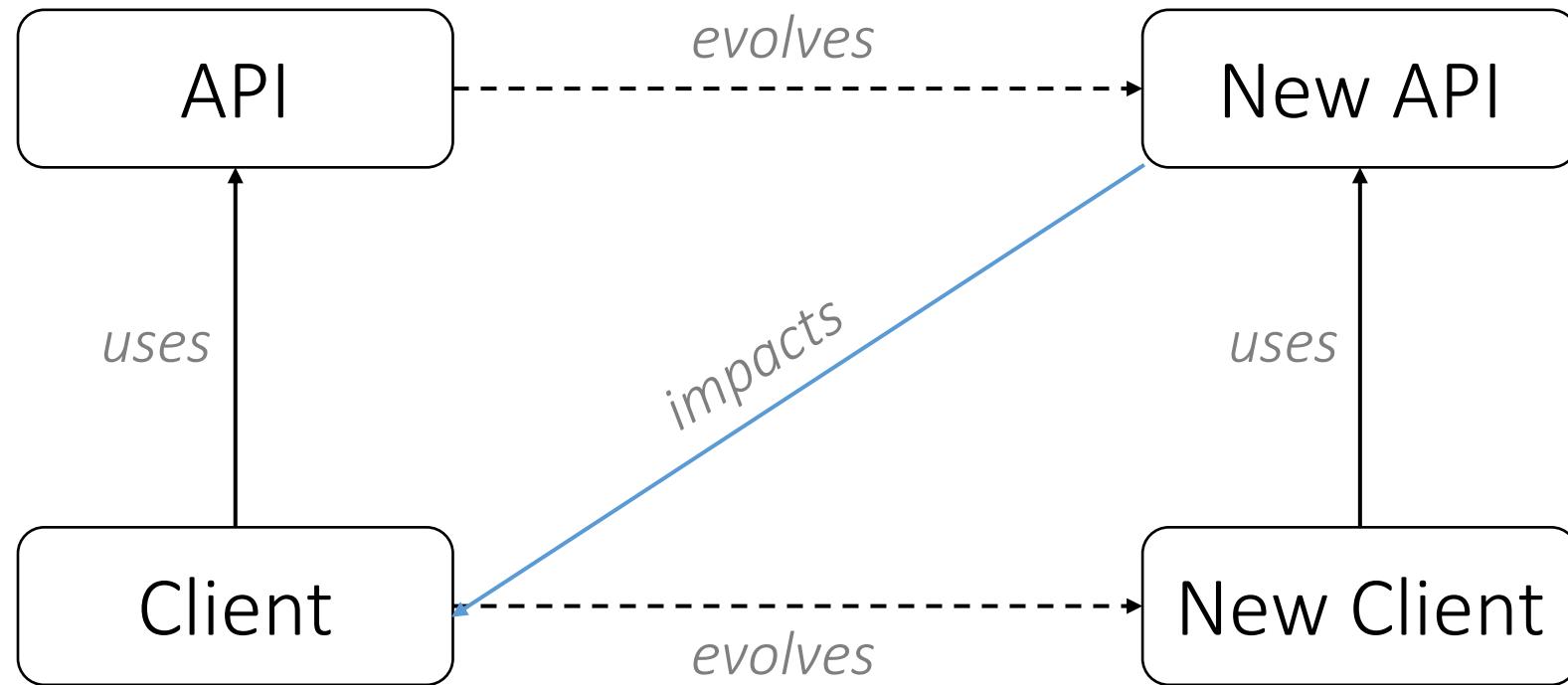
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Software (API) Evolution

API: interface that exposes a set of services to be reused by client projects.



Adding and Abstract Method

JavaServlet 3.0.1

```
public interface HttpServletRequest  
extends ServletRequest {  
  
    public String getAuthType();  
    public String getMethod();  
  
    [...]  
}
```

JavaServlet 3.1.0

```
public interface HttpServletRequest  
extends ServletRequest {  
  
    public String getAuthType();  
    public String getMethod();  
    public String changeSessionId();  
  
    [...]  
}
```

Impact on a Client Project

Spring TestContext 4.2.5-R

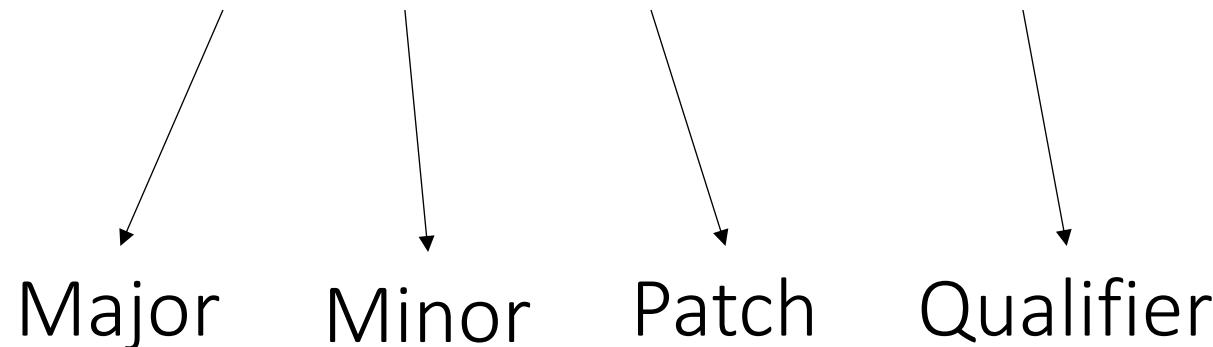
```
public class MockHttpServletRequest implements HttpServletRequest {  
    @Override public String getAuthType() {  
        return this.authType;  
    }  
    @Override public String getMethod() {  
        return this.method;  
    }  
    [...]  
}
```

MockHttpServletRequest must implement
method HttpServletRequest.changeSessionId()

Semver (Semantic Versioning)

Can we trust version numbers in Maven?

1.0.12-beta



Semantic Versioning and Impact of Breaking Changes in the Maven Repository

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Abstract

Systems that depend on third-party libraries may have to be updated when updates to these libraries become available in order to benefit from new functionality, security patches, bug fixes, or API improvements. However, often such changes come with changes to the existing interfaces of these libraries, possibly causing rework on the client system. In this paper, we investigate versioning practices in a set of more than 100,000 jar files from Maven Central, spanning over 7 years of history of more than 22,000 different libraries. We investigate to what degree versioning conventions are followed in this repository. Semantic versioning provides strict rules regarding major (breaking changes allowed), minor (no breaking changes allowed), and patch releases (only backward-compatible bug fixes allowed). We find that around one third of all releases introduce at least one breaking change. We perform an empirical study on potential rework caused by breaking changes in library releases and find that breaking changes have a significant impact on client libraries using the changed functionality. We find out that minor releases generally have larger release intervals than major releases. We also investigate the use of deprecation tags and find out that these tags are applied improperly in our dataset.

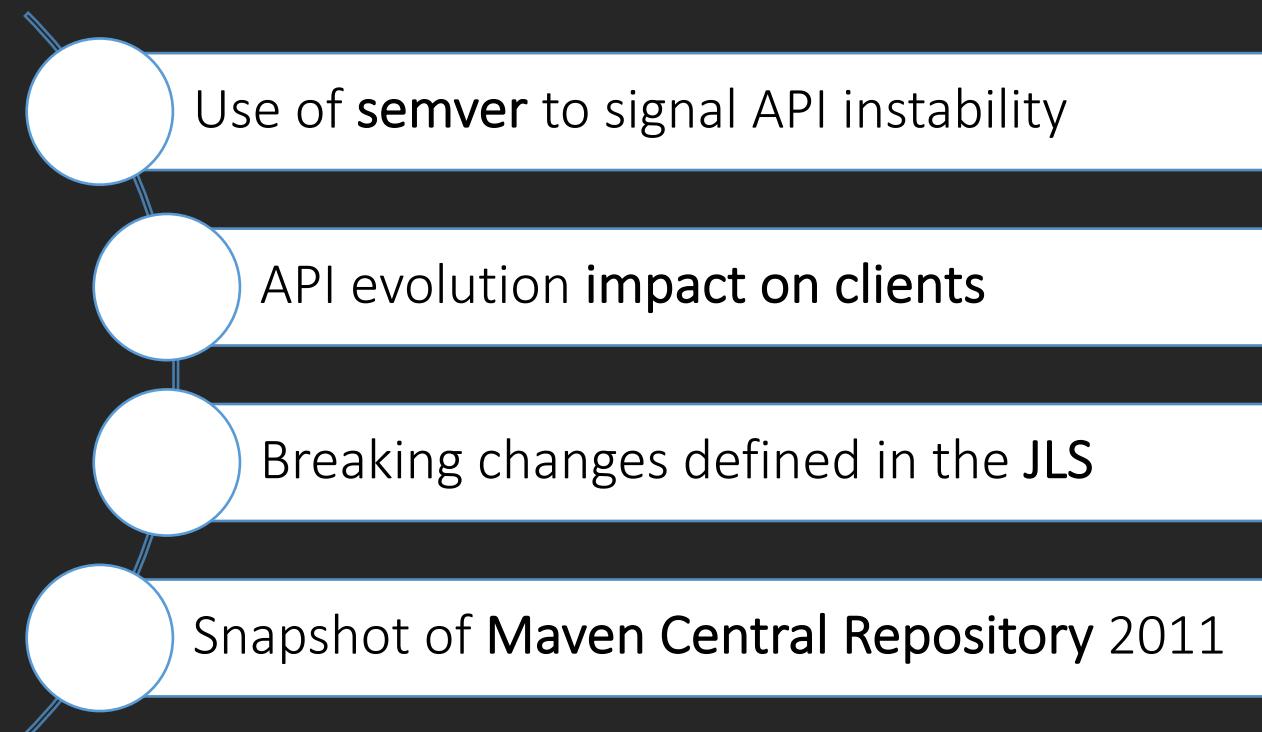
Keywords: Semantic versioning, Breaking changes, Software libraries

1. Introduction

For users of software libraries or application programming interfaces (APIs), backward compatibility is a desirable trait. Without backward compatibility, library users will face increased risk and cost when upgrading their dependencies. In spite of these costs and risks, library upgrades may be desirable or even necessary, for example if the newer version contains required additional functionality or critical security fixes. To conduct the upgrade, the library user will need to know whether there are incompatibilities, and, if so, which ones.

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Raemaekers' Study



Semver Questions and Findings

Q1: How are **semver** principles applied in the MCR (in terms of BCs)?

- “BCs are **widespread** without regard for versioning principles.”

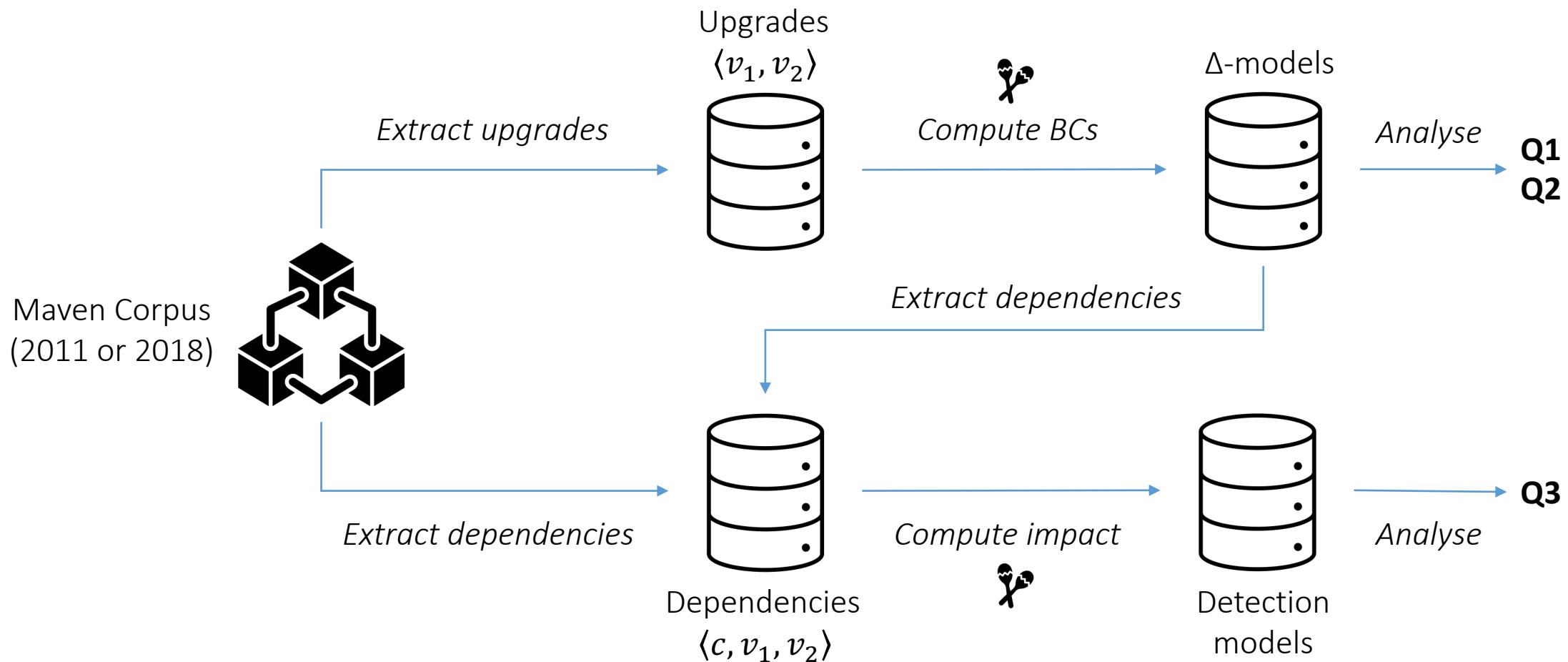
Q2: Has the adherence to **semver** increased over time?

- “The adherence to **semver** principles has **increased** over time.”

Q3: What is the **impact** of BCs on clients?

- “BCs have a **significant impact** on clients.”

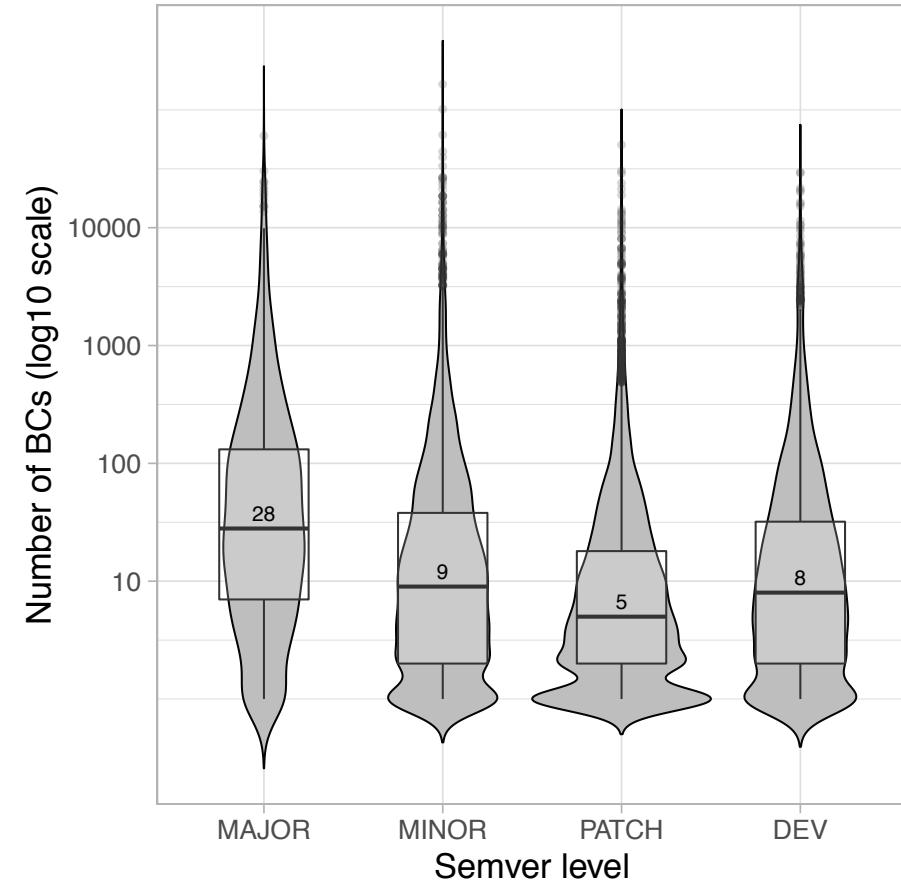
Design of the Replication Study



Q1: How are semver principles applied in the MCR (in terms of BCs)?

Original study: “BCs are widespread without regard for versioning principles.”

Non-major artefacts	Breaking
Original (2011)	29.0%
Replication (2011)	30.5%
Replication (2018)	20.1%

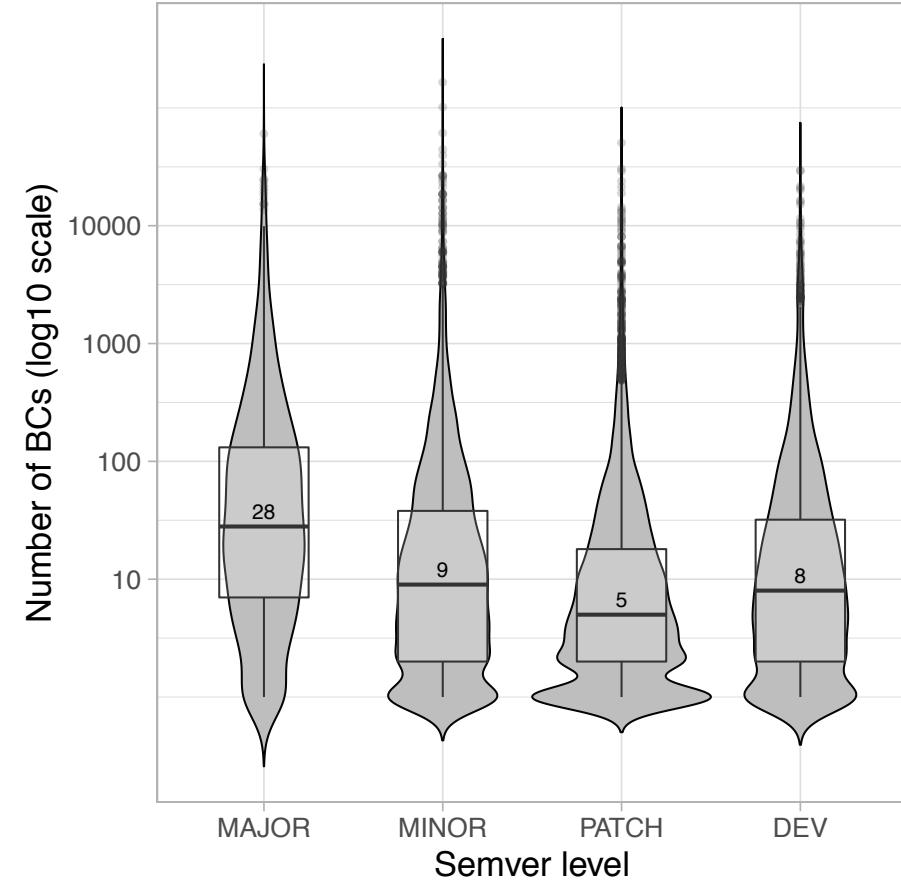


Q1: How are semver principles applied in the MCR (in terms of BCs)?

Conclusion: Semver principles are **not strictly applied** in practice, however they are **largely followed** (83.43% of all upgrades comply with semver).

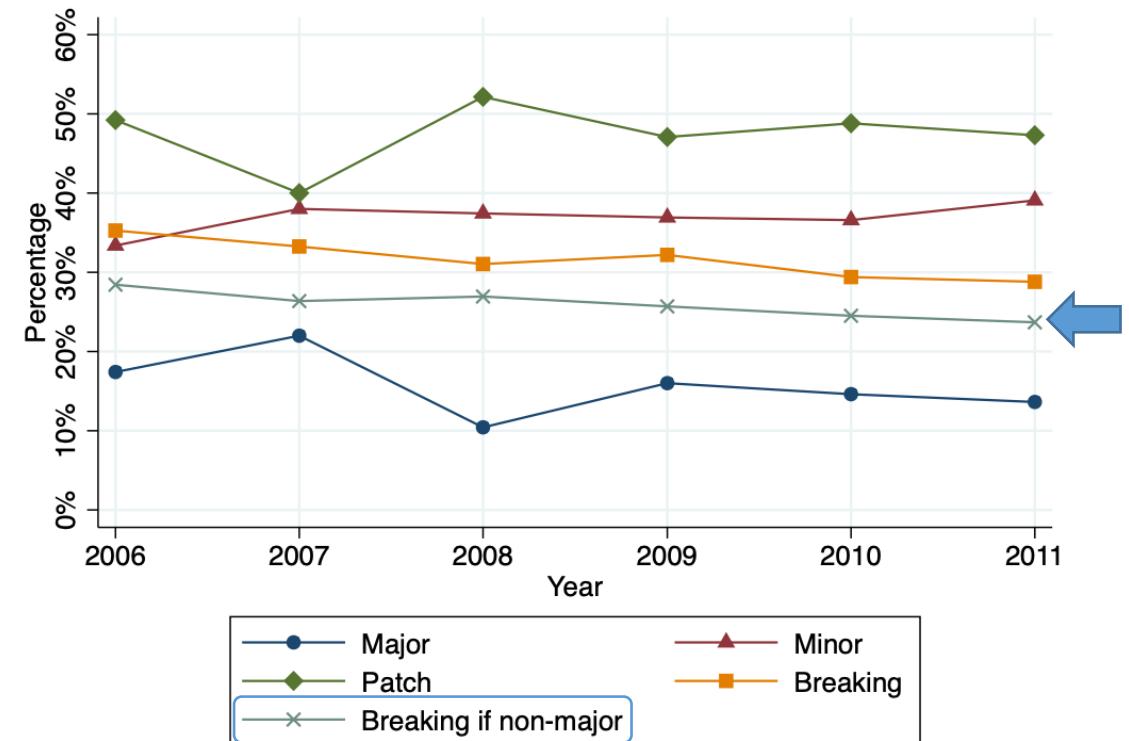


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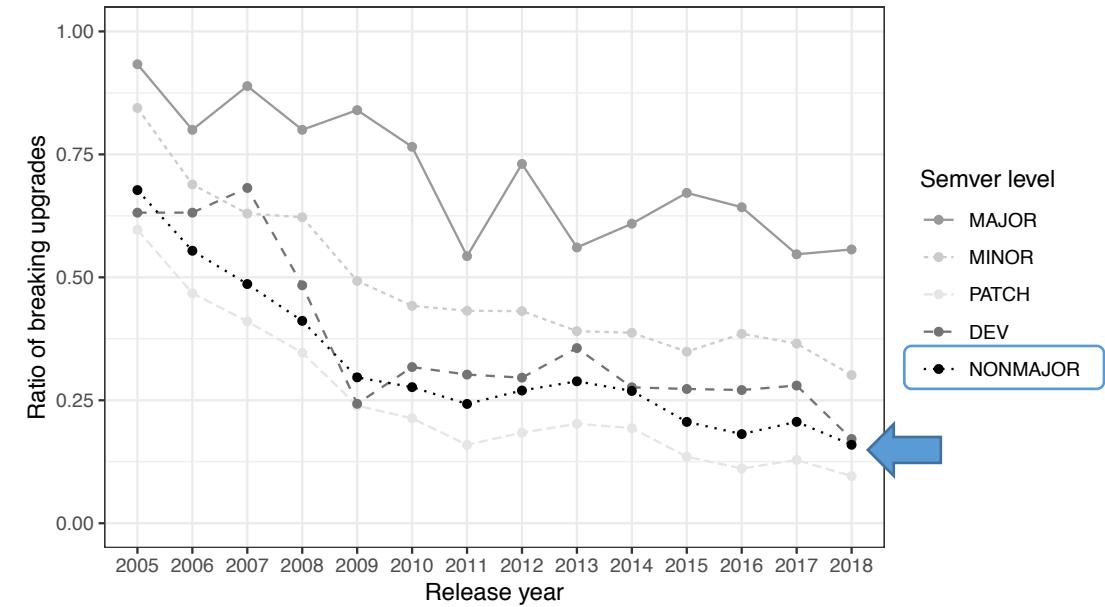
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Original study: “The adherence to semver principles has increased over time.”



Q2: Has the adherence to Semver increased over time?

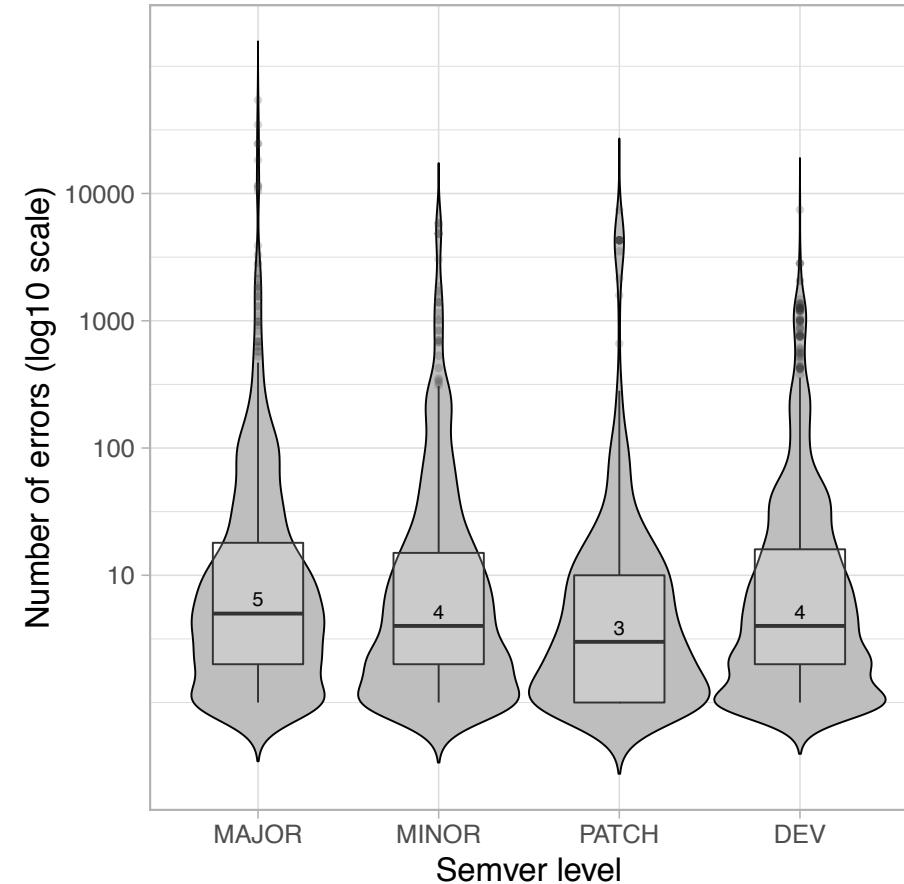
Conclusion: There is a **strong negative correlation** ($r = -0.89$) between the ratio of non-major breaking releases and time.



Q3: What is the impact of BCs on clients?

Original study: “BCs have a significant impact on clients.”

Level	Broken clients
Replication (2011)	6.12%
Replication (2018)	4.95%

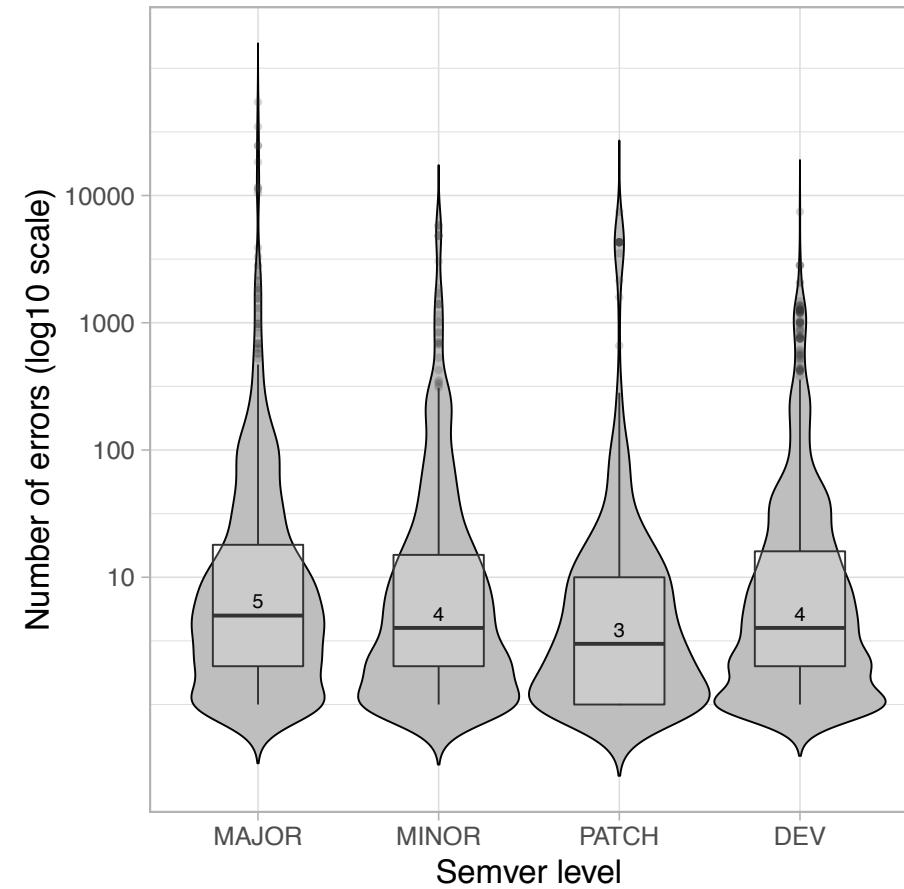


Q3: What is the impact of BCs on clients?

Conclusion: In most cases, breaking declarations are **not used** by clients, which yields a **low number of broken clients**.



Level	Broken clients
Replication (2011)	6.12%
Replication (2018)	4.95%



Conclusions

Q1: How are semver principles applied in the MCR (in terms of BCs)?

- **83.43% of all upgrades** on MCR **comply** with semver principles.

Q2: Has the adherence to semver increased over time?

- The tendency to comply with semver practices has **significantly increased over time**.

Q3: What is the impact of BCs on clients?

- Only **4.97% of the clients** we analyse are **impacted** by BCs.

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Data and code availability:

<https://github.com/tdegueul/maven-methodology>

Maracas:

<https://github.com/crossminer/maracas>

