

Can Stack Overflow Posts Capture Library Features?

The 19th Belgium-Netherlands Software Evolution Workshop

Camilo Velázquez-Rodríguez, Eleni Constantinou and Coen De Roover

December 4th, 2020

Introduction

Software products that evolve together in the same environment [1]



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I/O Utilities (17)

HTTP Clients (81) Dependency Injection (51)

Mocking (41) XML Processing (34)

JSON Libraries (74) Collections (72)

Reflection Libraries (47)

Command Line Parsers (45)

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JCommander Library

Version	Repository	Usages	Date
1.78	Central	20	Aug, 2019
1.77	Central	0	Aug, 2019
1.75	Central	3	Aug, 2019
1.72	Central	193	Jun, 2017
1.69	Central	18	Apr, 2017
1.64	Central	23	Mar, 2017
1.60	Central	30	Jan, 2017
1.58	Central	21	Sep, 2016
1.48	Central	259	Apr, 2015
1.47	Central	24	Dec, 2014
1.35	Central	123	Feb, 2014
1.32	Central	55	Sep, 2013
1.30	Central	94	Oct, 2012

[1] - M. Lungu, "Towards reverse engineering software ecosystems," in 2008 ICSM. IEEE, 2008, pp. 428–431.

Introduction

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Library Selection Issues

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Guava

But trawling through Javadoc isn't always the most effective way to learn how to make best use of a library. Here, we try to provide readable and pleasant explanations of **some of the most popular and most powerful features of Guava**.

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- Collections: Guava's extensions to the JDK collections ecosystem. These are some of the most mature and popular parts of Guava.
 - [Immutable collections](#), for defensive programming, constant collections, and improved efficiency.
 - [New collection types](#), for use cases that the JDK collections don't address as well as they could: multisets, multimaps, tables, bidirectional maps, and more.
 - [Powerful collection utilities](#), for common operations not provided in `java.util.Collections`.
 - [Extension utilities](#): writing a `Collection` decorator? Implementing `Iterator`? We can make that easier.

Introduction

Guava

But trawling through Javadoc isn't always the most effective way to learn how to make best use of a library. Here, we try to provide readable and pleasant explanations of **some of the most popular and most powerful features of Guava**.

- Collections: Guava's extensions to the JDK collections ecosystem. These are some of the most mature and popular:
 - [ConcurrentHashMap](#): a thread-safe implementation of the `Map` interface.
 - [ListMultimap](#): a `List`-based `Multimap`.
 - [SetMultimap](#): a `Set`-based `Multimap`.
 - [Table](#): a `Map`-based `Multimap`.
 - [TreeMultimap](#): a `TreeMap`-based `Multimap`.
 - [TreeTable](#): a `TreeMap`-based `Table`.
- [Graphs](#): a library for modeling **graph**-structured data, that is, entities and the relationships between them. Key features include:
 - [Graph](#): a graph whose edges are anonymous entities with no identity or information of their own.
 - [ValueGraph](#): a graph whose edges have associated non-unique values.
 - [Network](#): a graph whose edges are unique objects.
 - Support for graphs that are mutable and immutable, directed and undirected, and several other properties.

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- Collections: Guava's extensions to the JDK collections ecosystem. These are some of the most mature and popular
 - [Graphs](#): a library for modeling **graph**-structured data, that is, entities and the relationships between them. Key features include:
- [Strings](#): A few extremely useful string utilities: splitting, joining, padding, and more.
- [Primitives](#): operations on primitive types, like `int` and `char`, not provided by the JDK, including unsigned variants for some types.
- [Ranges](#): Guava's powerful API for dealing with ranges on `Comparable` types, both continuous and discrete.
- [I/O](#): Simplified I/O operations, especially on whole I/O streams and files, for Java 5 and 6.
- [Hashing](#): Tools for more sophisticated hashes than what's provided by `Object.hashCode()`, including Bloom filters.
- [EventBus](#): Publish-subscribe-style communication between components without requiring the components to explicitly register with one another.
- [Math](#): Optimized, thoroughly tested math utilities not provided by the JDK.
- [Reflection](#): Guava utilities for Java's reflective capabilities.

Introduction

Stack Overflow Q&A

How do I convert a String to an int in Java? Guava equivalent for `IOUtils.toString(InputStream)`

How do I compare strings in Java?

Remove last character of a StringBuilder?

Guava: Splitter and considering Escaping?

String utilities

initializing a Guava ImmutableList

Flattening an Iterable<Iterable<T>> in Guava

How to directly initialize a HashMap (in a literal way)?

Google Guava isNullOrEmpty for collections

Google Guava “zip” two lists

Collection utilities

Merge ranges with guava

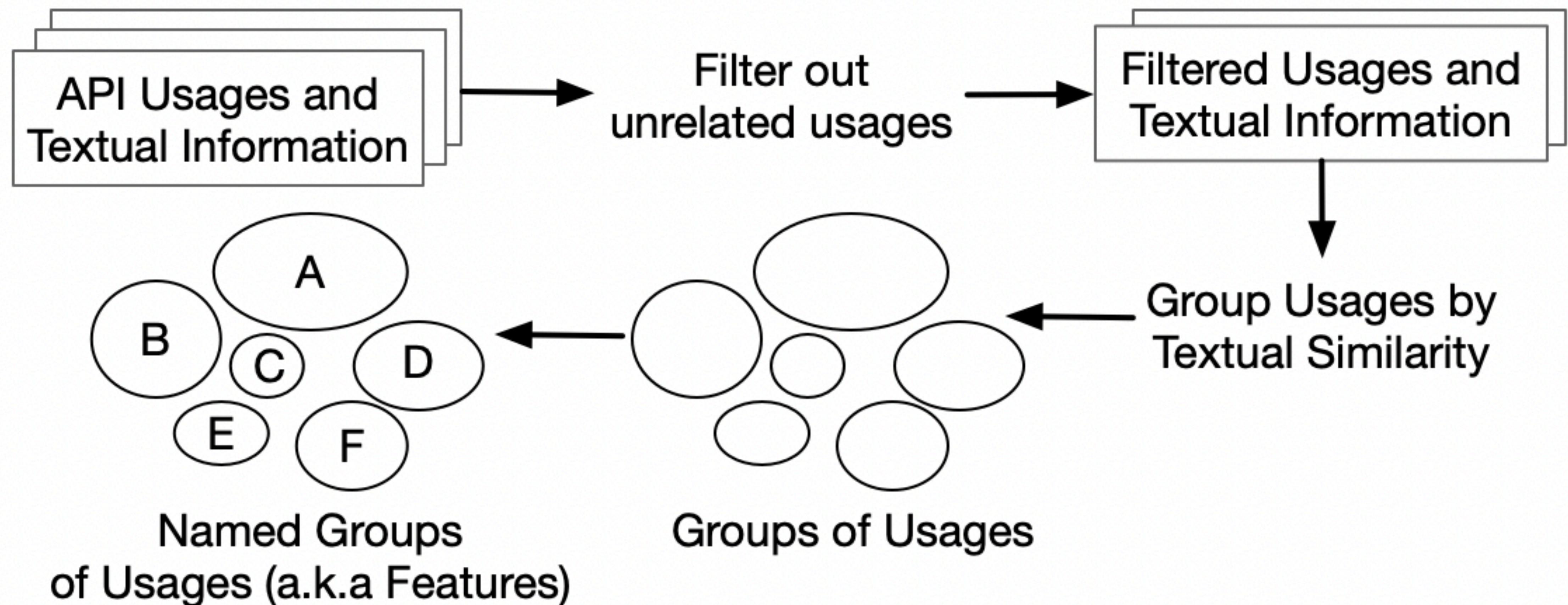
Ranges

What is the simplest way to read a file into String?

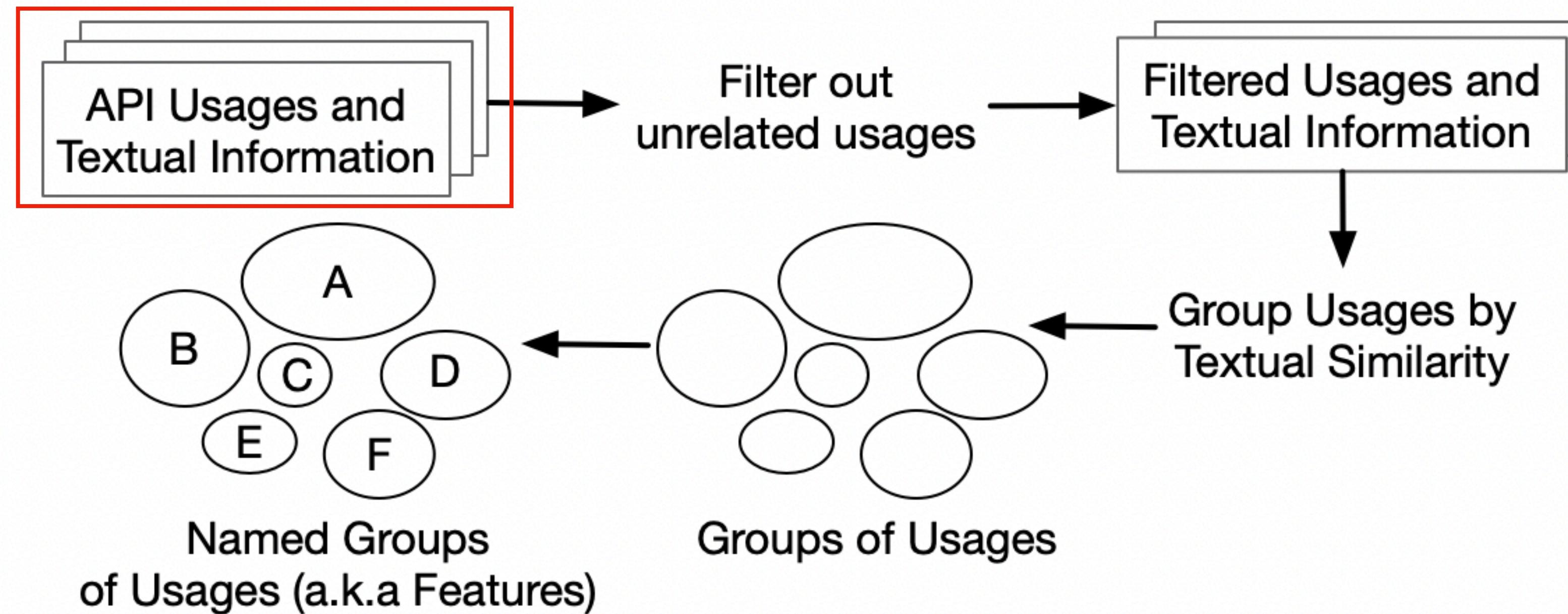
Utils to read resource text file to String (Java)

I/O

Pipeline



Extracting Usages

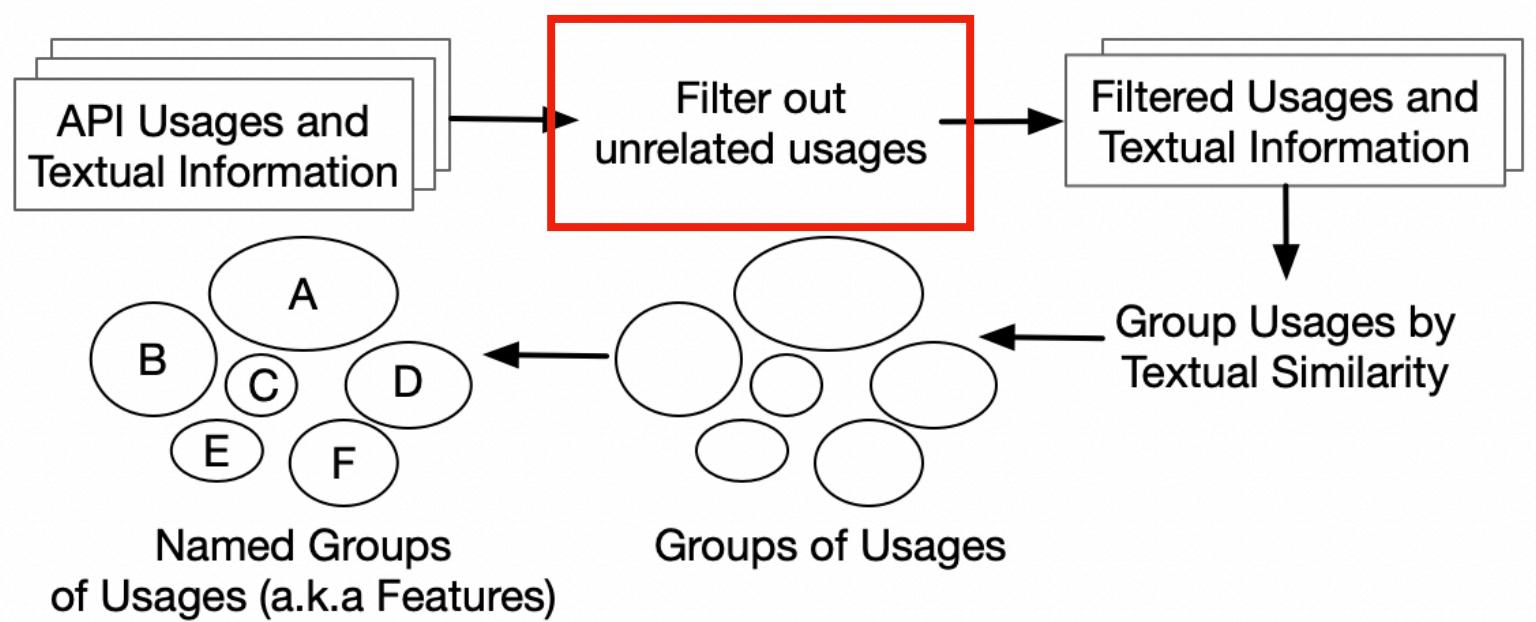


```
Gson gson = new Gson();
PrintWriter out = new PrintWriter();
String json = gson.toJson("{}")
out.print(json)
out.close();
```

→ [com.google.Gson: 0.91
org.apache.http.NameValuePair: 0.04]
Gson **gson** = new Gson();
[java.io.PrintStream: 0.4
java.io.BufferedReader: 0.4]
PrintWriter **out** = new PrintWriter();
[com.google.Gson: 0.98
org.apache.http.NameValuePair: 0.01]
String json = **gson.toJson("{}")**

→ [java.io.PrintStream: 0.95
java.io.BufferedReader: 0.04]
out.print(json)
[java.io.PrintStream: 0.96
java.io.BufferedReader: 0.03]
out.close()

Filtering



Compute Covariance Matrix in Java

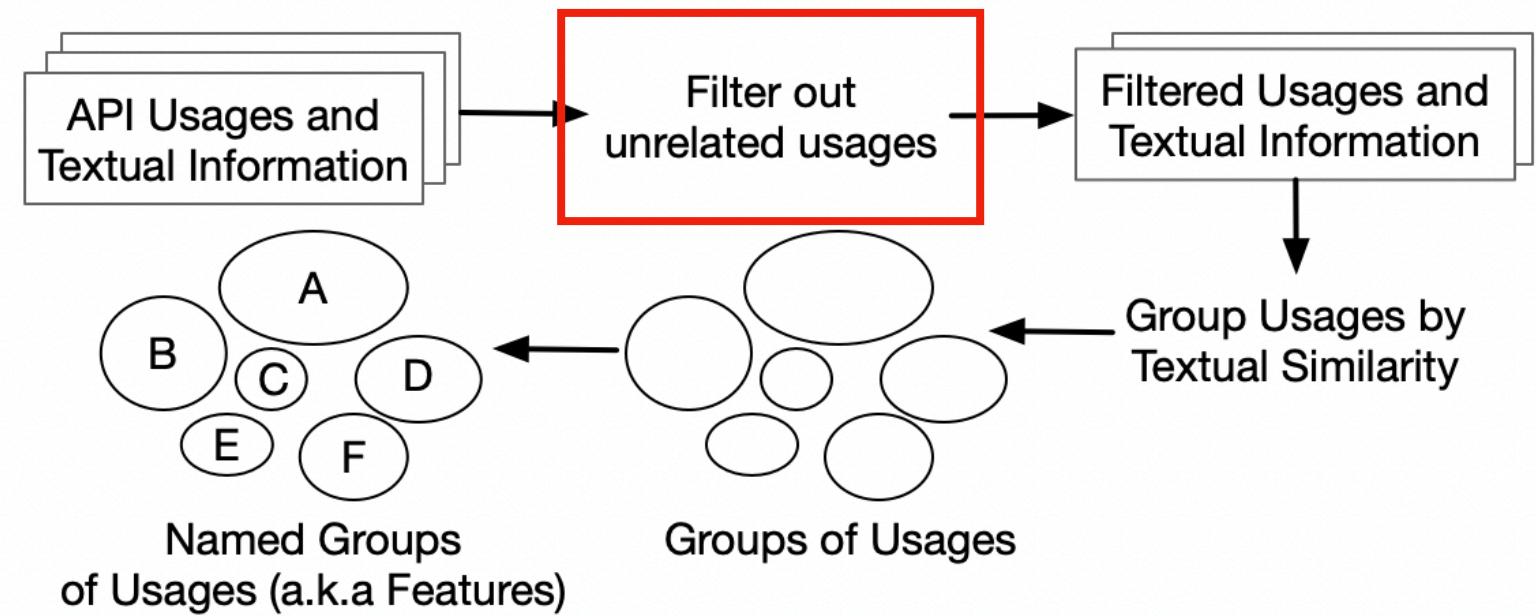
Here is a short example, how you can create it with Apache Commons Math (3.5):

```
RealMatrix mx = MatrixUtils.createRealMatrix(new double[][]{  
    {1, 2, 3},  
    {2, 4, 6}  
});  
RealMatrix cov = new Covariance(mx).getCovarianceMatrix();
```

How to average BigDecimals using Streams?

```
MutableDoubleList doubles = DoubleLists.mutable.with(1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0);  
List<BigDecimal> bigDecimals = doubles.collect(BigDecimal::new);  
BigDecimal average =  
    bigDecimals.stream()  
        .collect(Collectors.summarizingBigDecimal(e -> e))  
        .getAverage(MathContext.DECIMAL32);  
  
Assert.assertEquals(BigDecimal.valueOf(2.5), average);
```

Filtering



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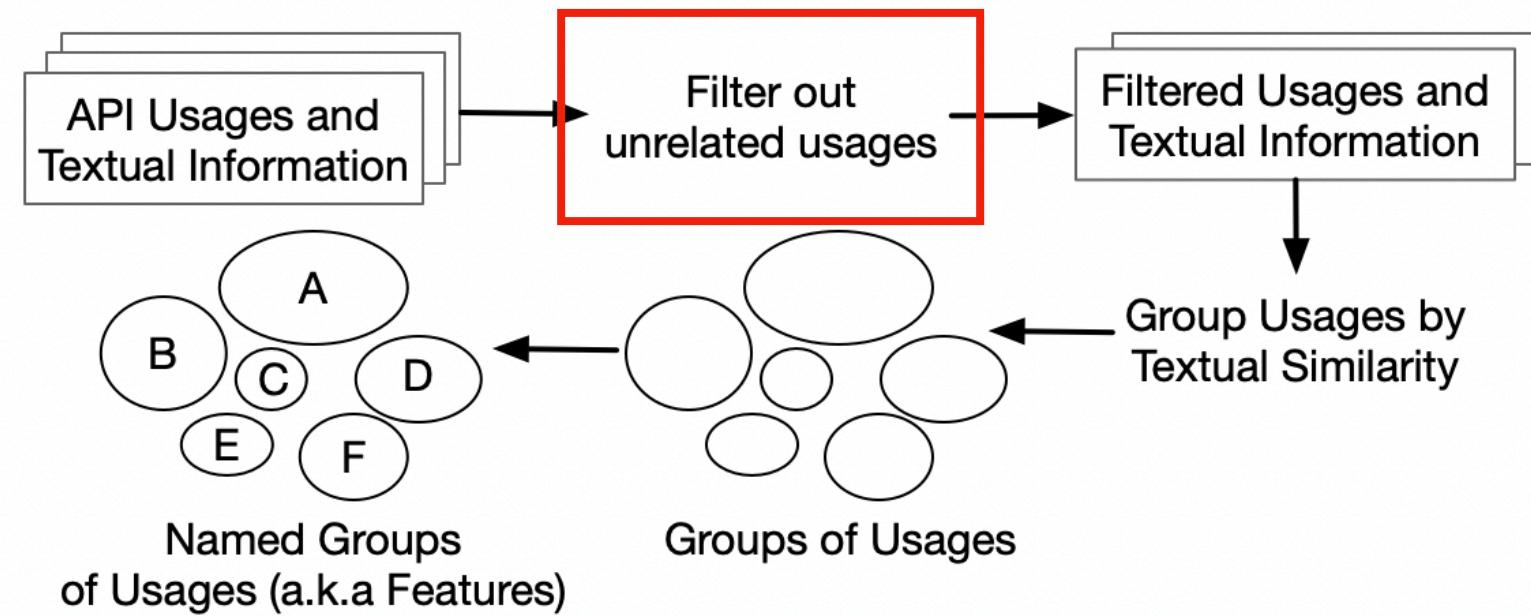
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Filtering



1. Process post titles.

2. Process API usage names.

3. Load prebuilt embeddings model.

4. Compute semantic similarity.

Compute Covariance Matrix in Java

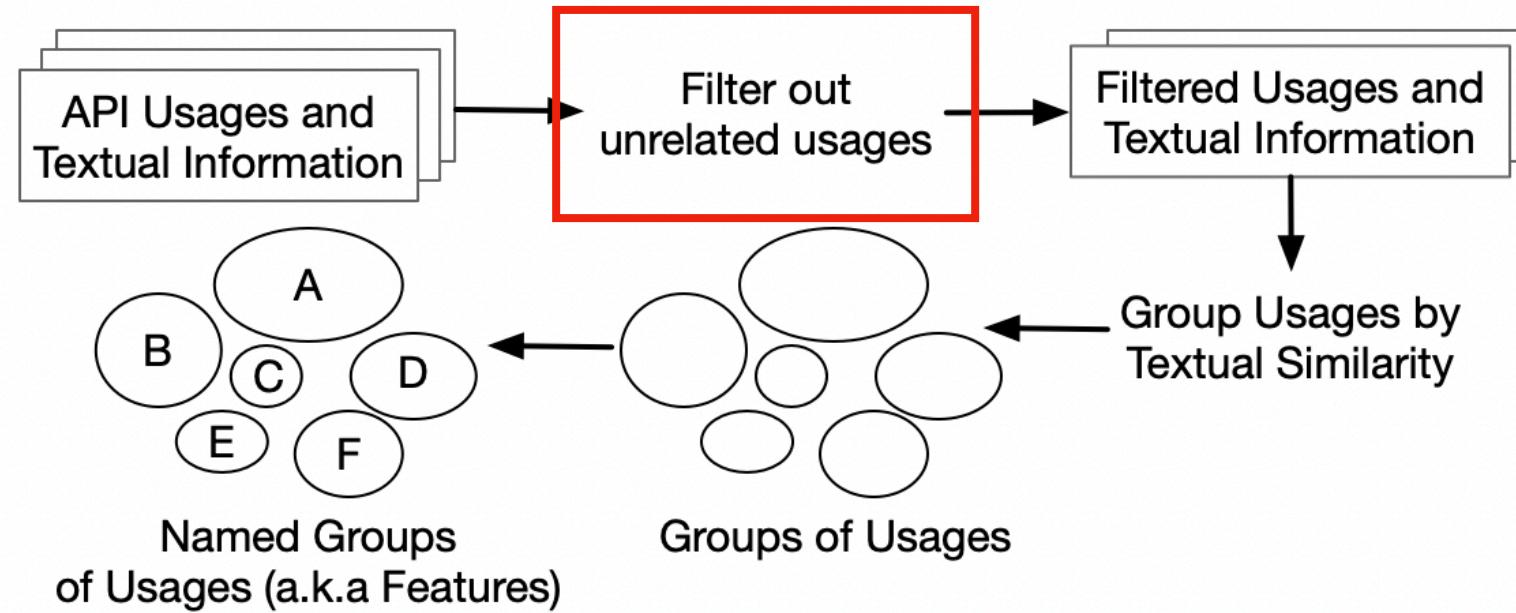
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0.86

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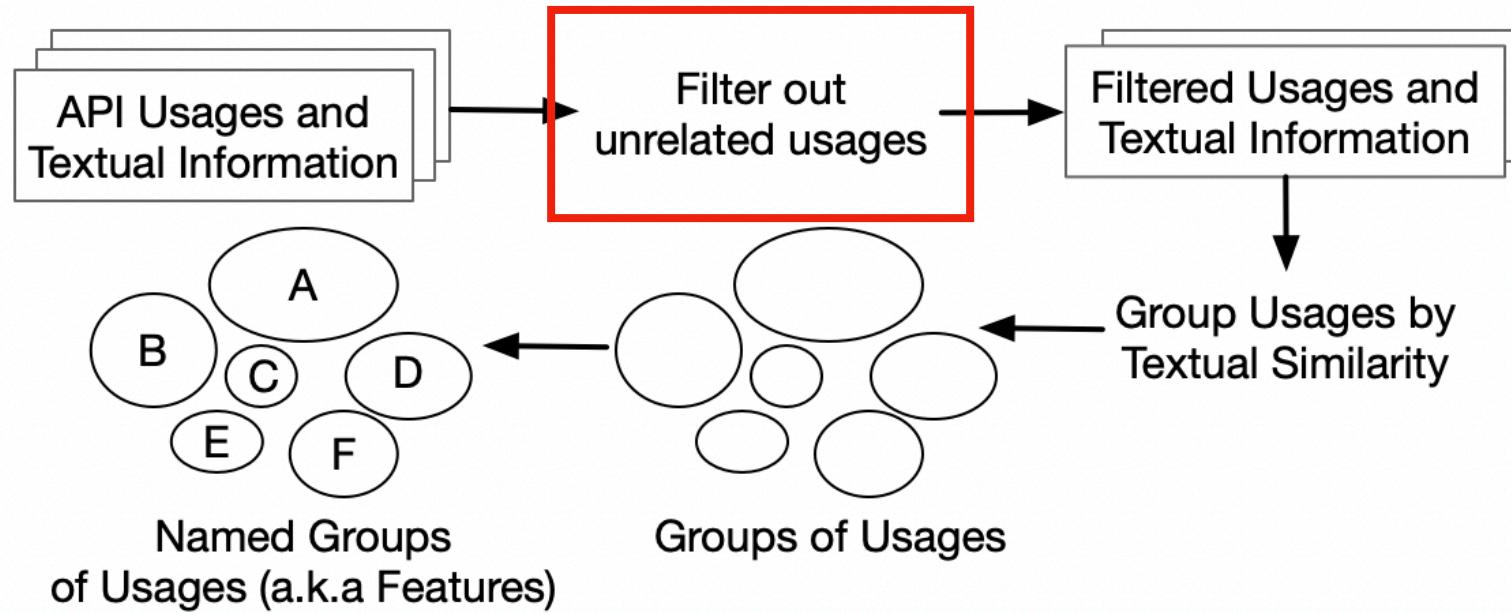
0.71

How to average BigDecimals using Streams?

3

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MutableDoubleList doubles = DoubleLists.mutable.with(1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0);  
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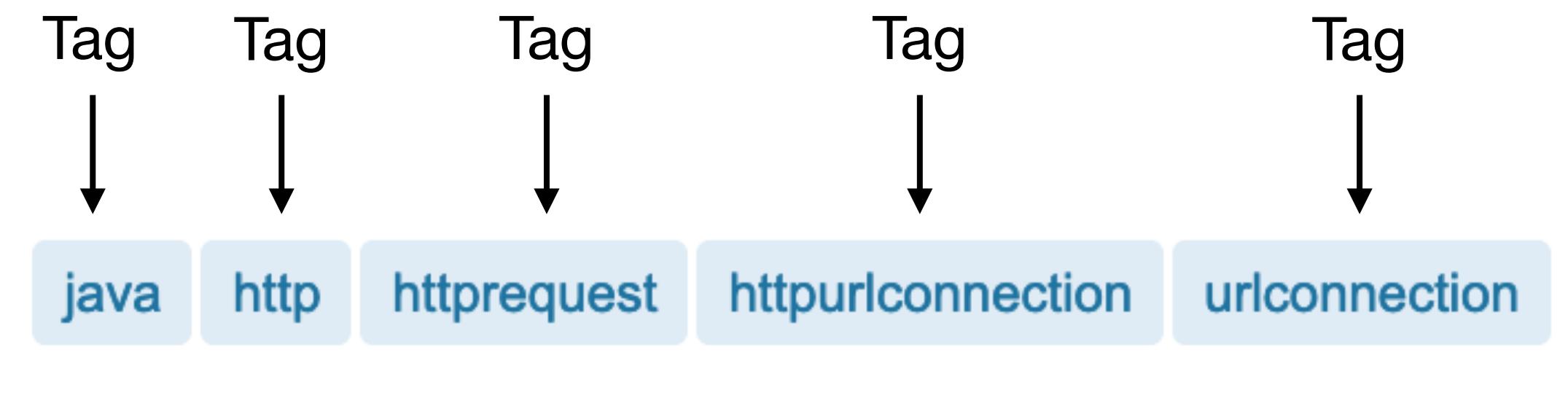
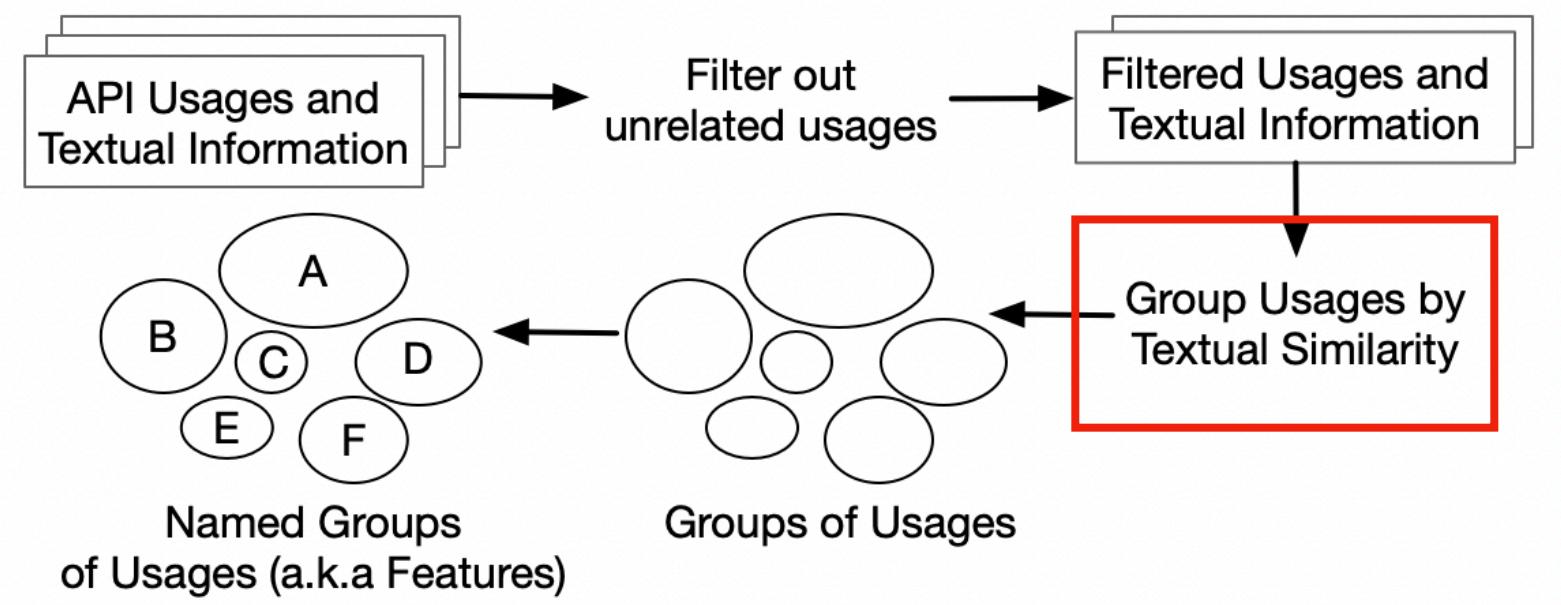
0.03

How to average BigDecimals using Streams?

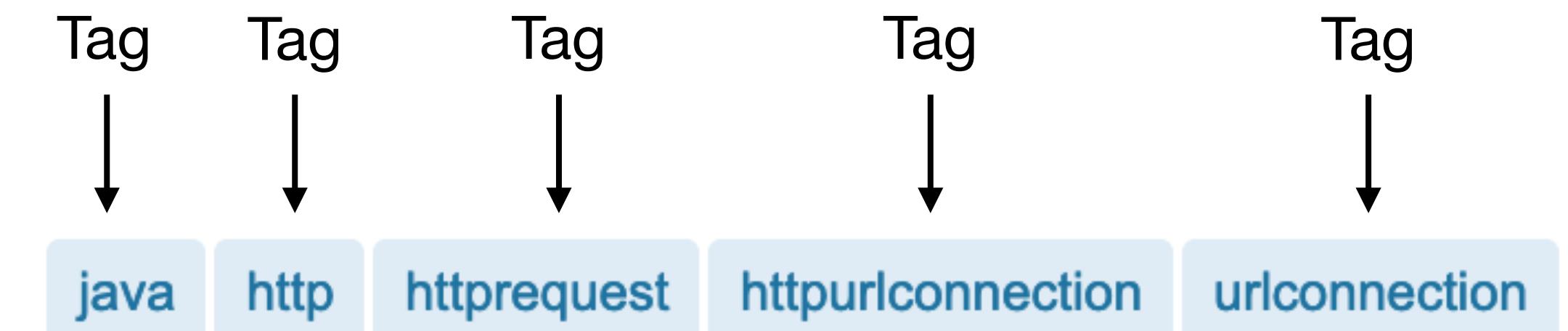
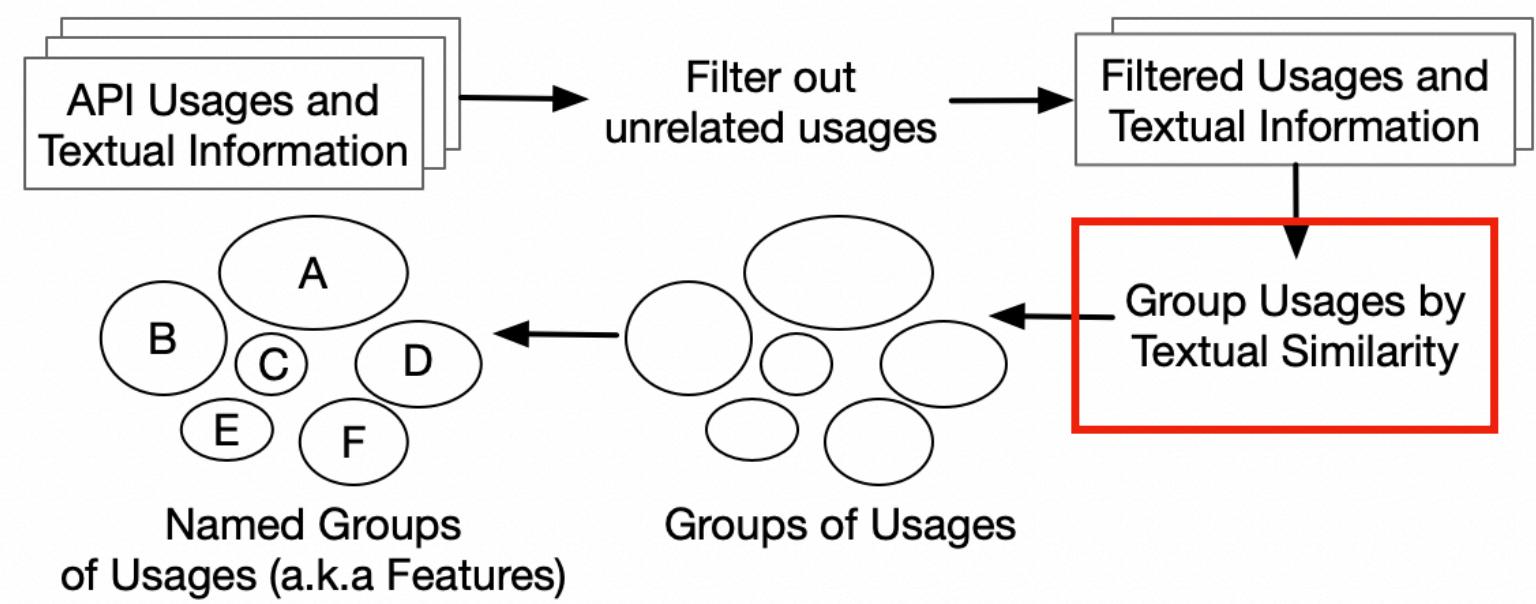
3

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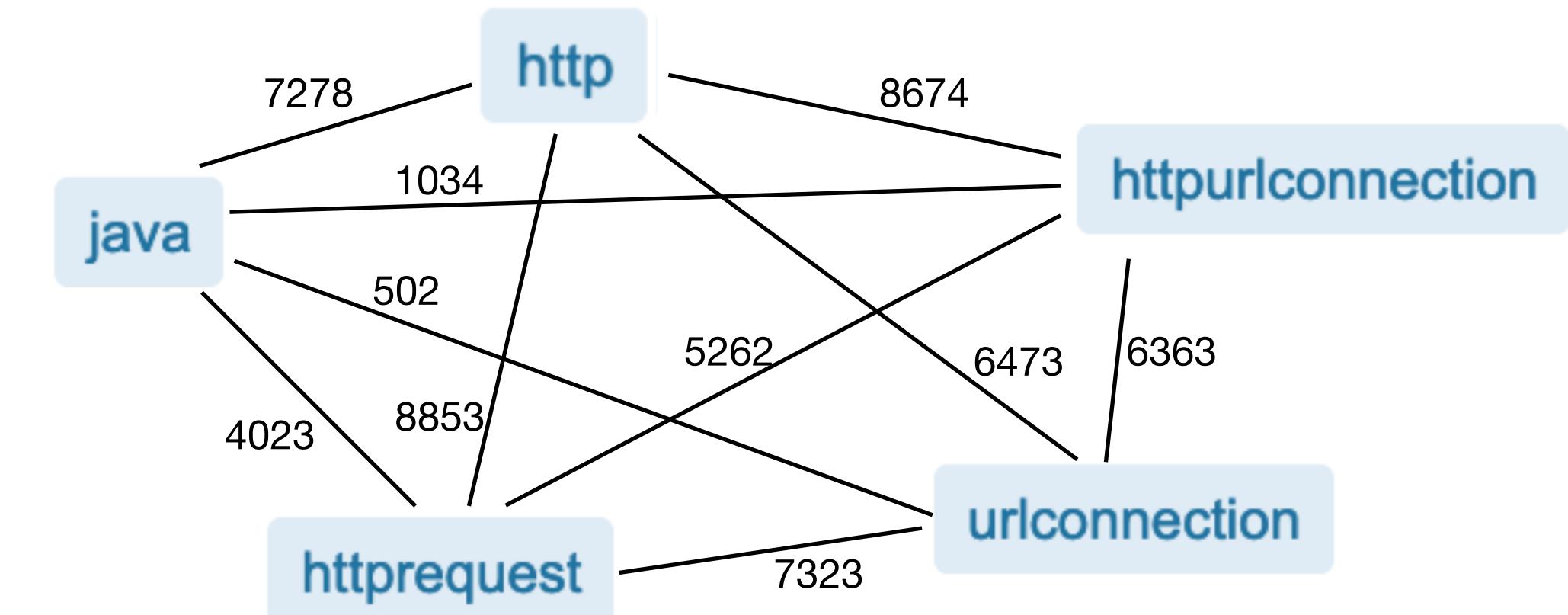
Grouping



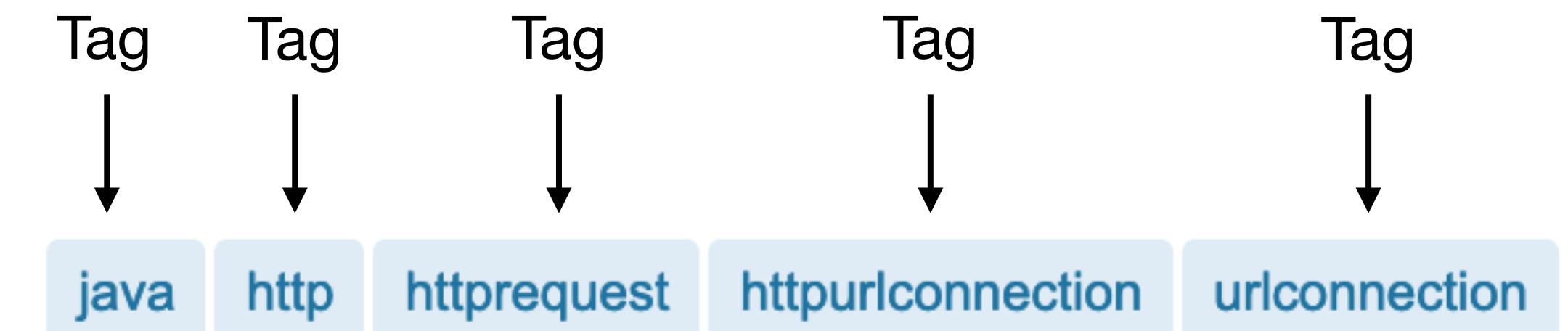
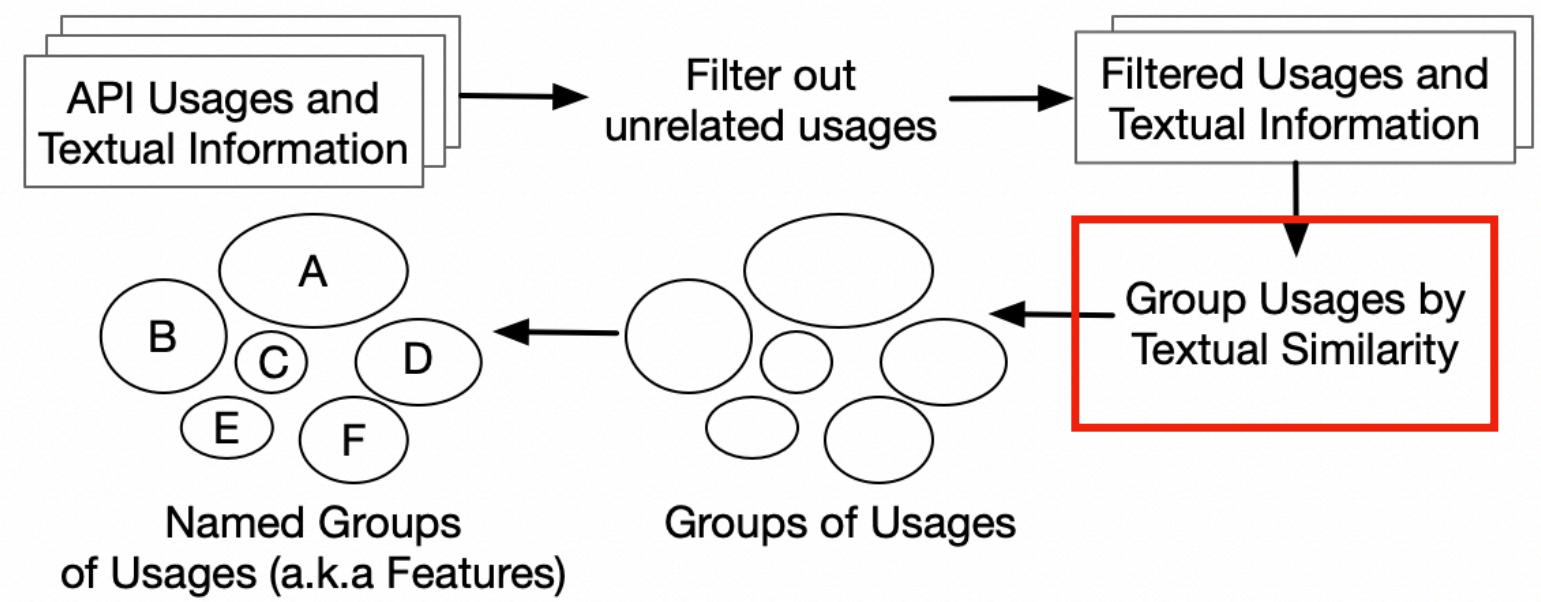
Grouping



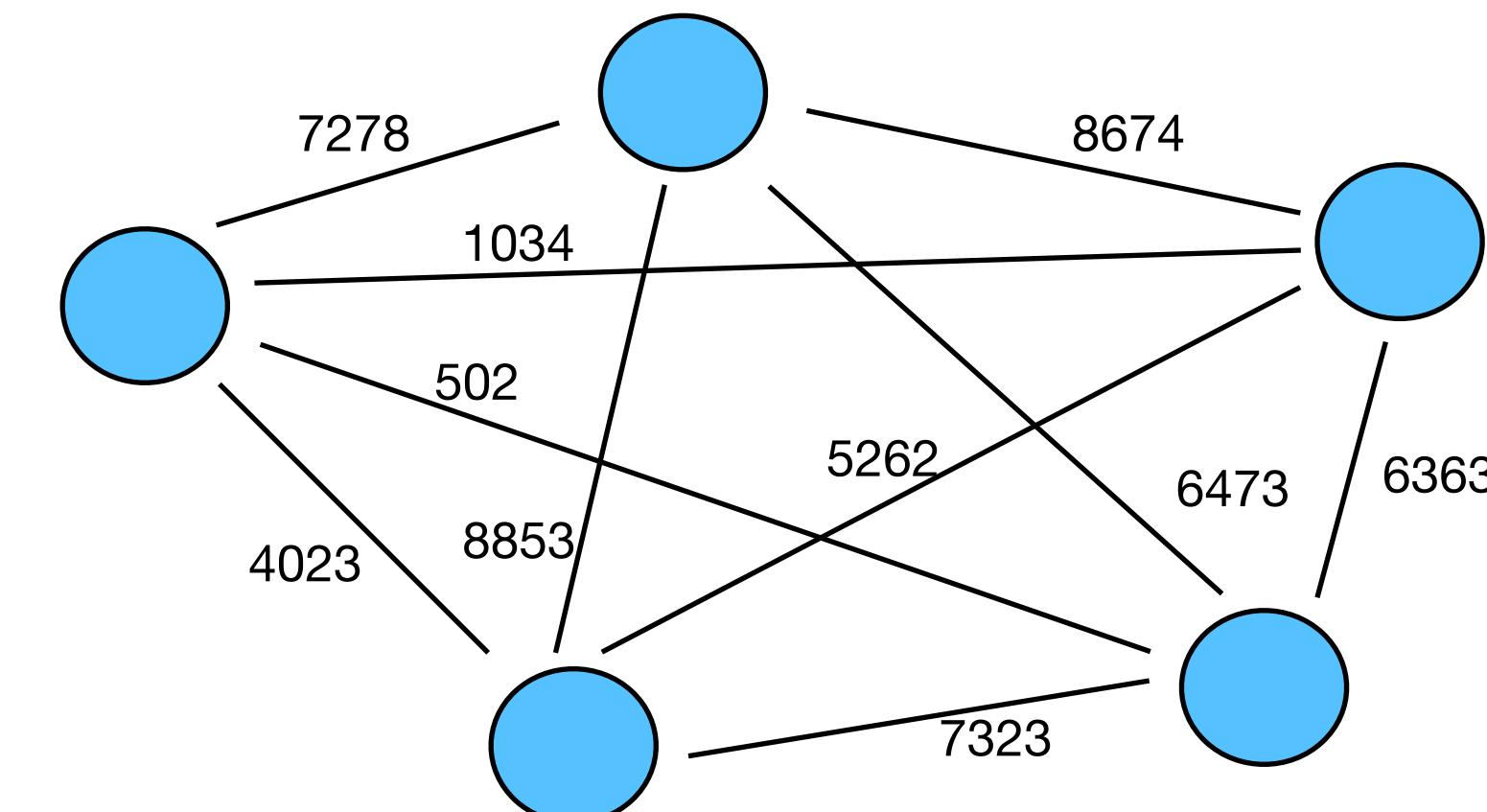
Relation between Tags



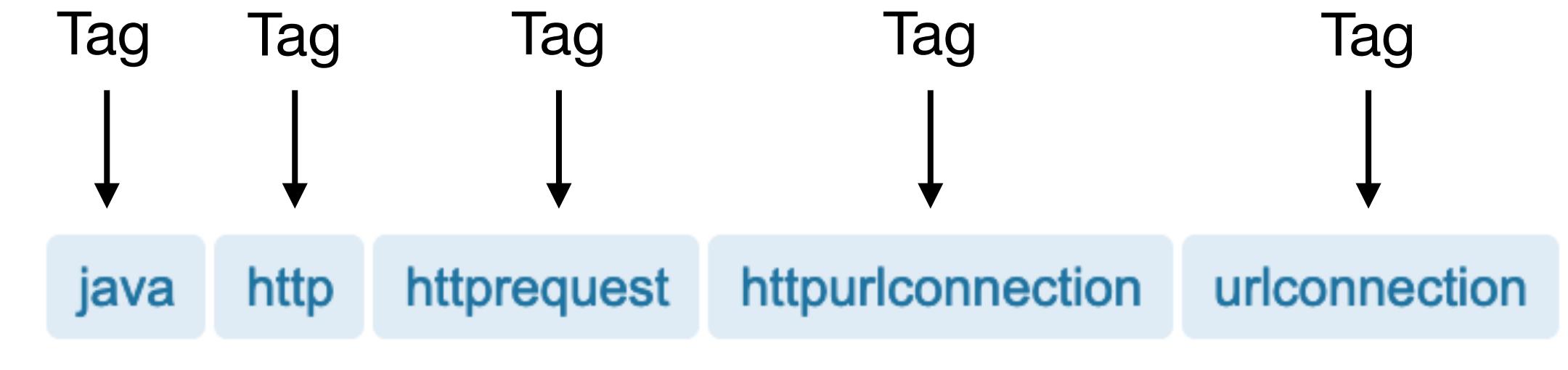
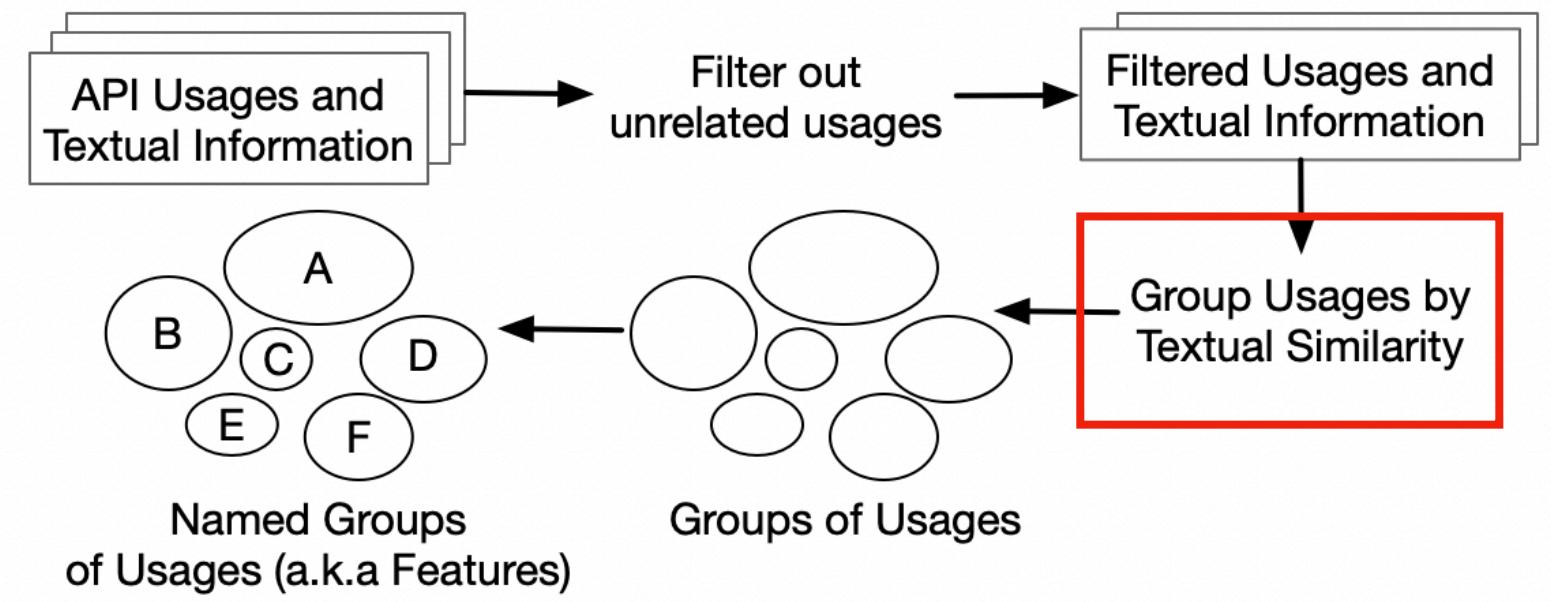
Grouping



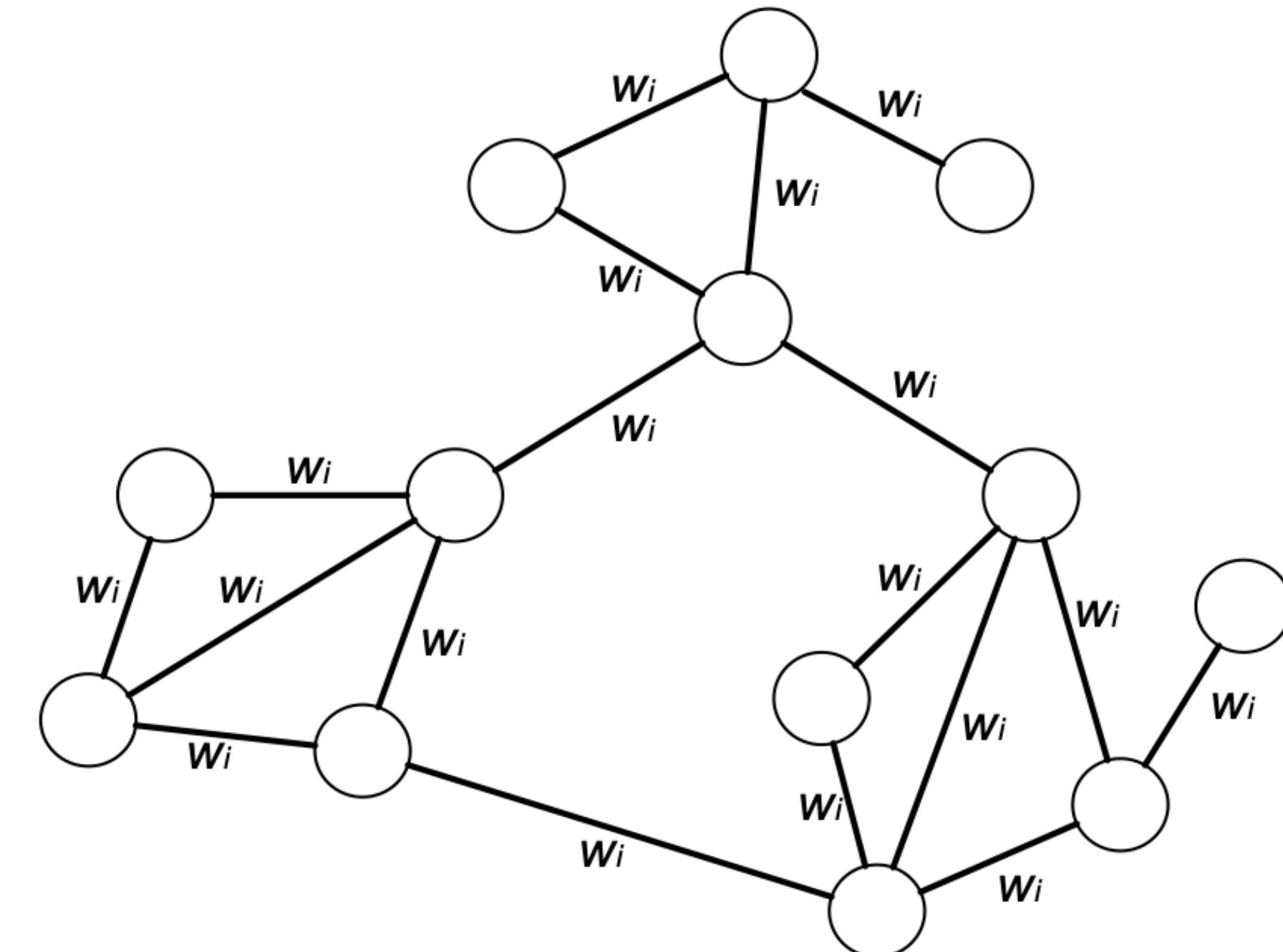
Relation between Tags



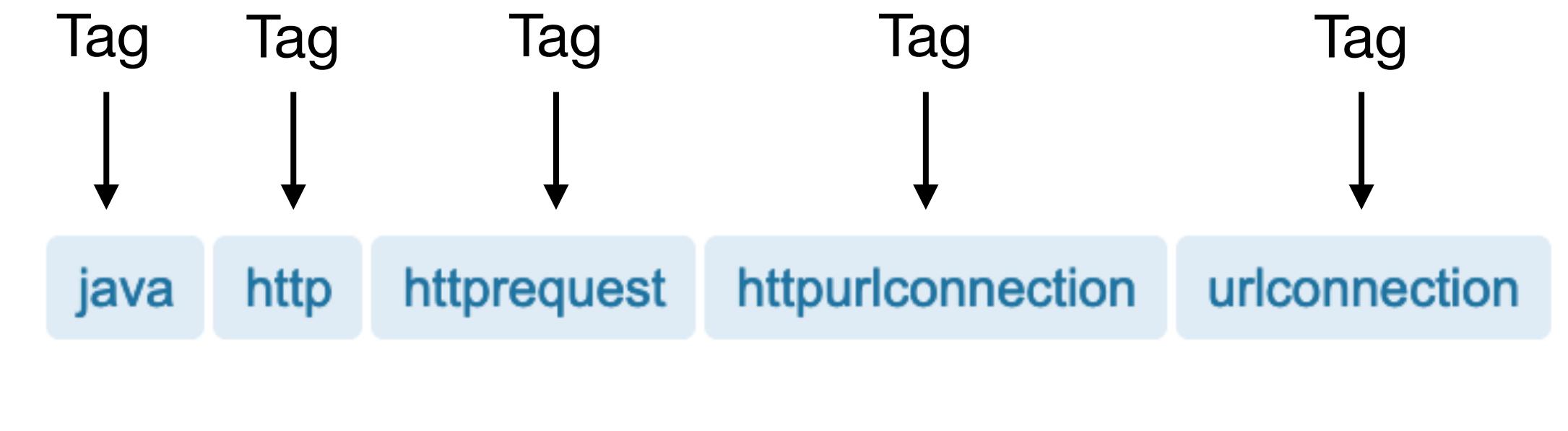
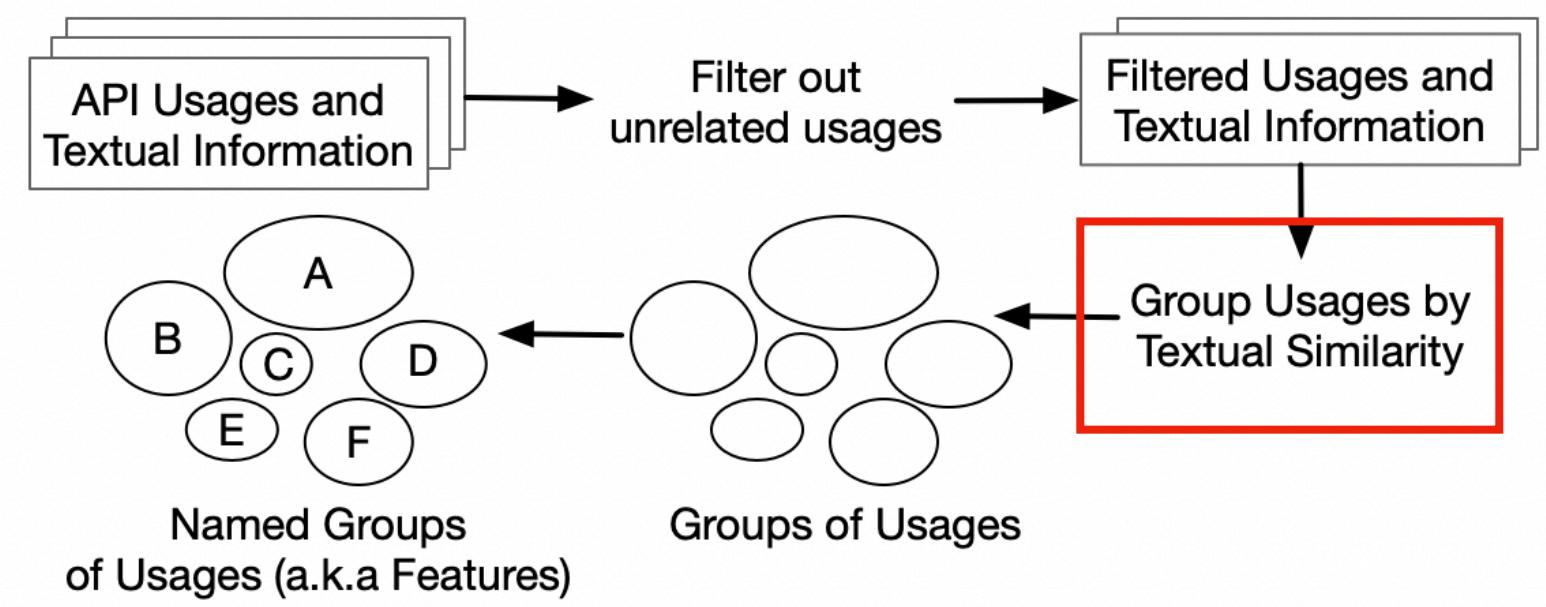
Grouping



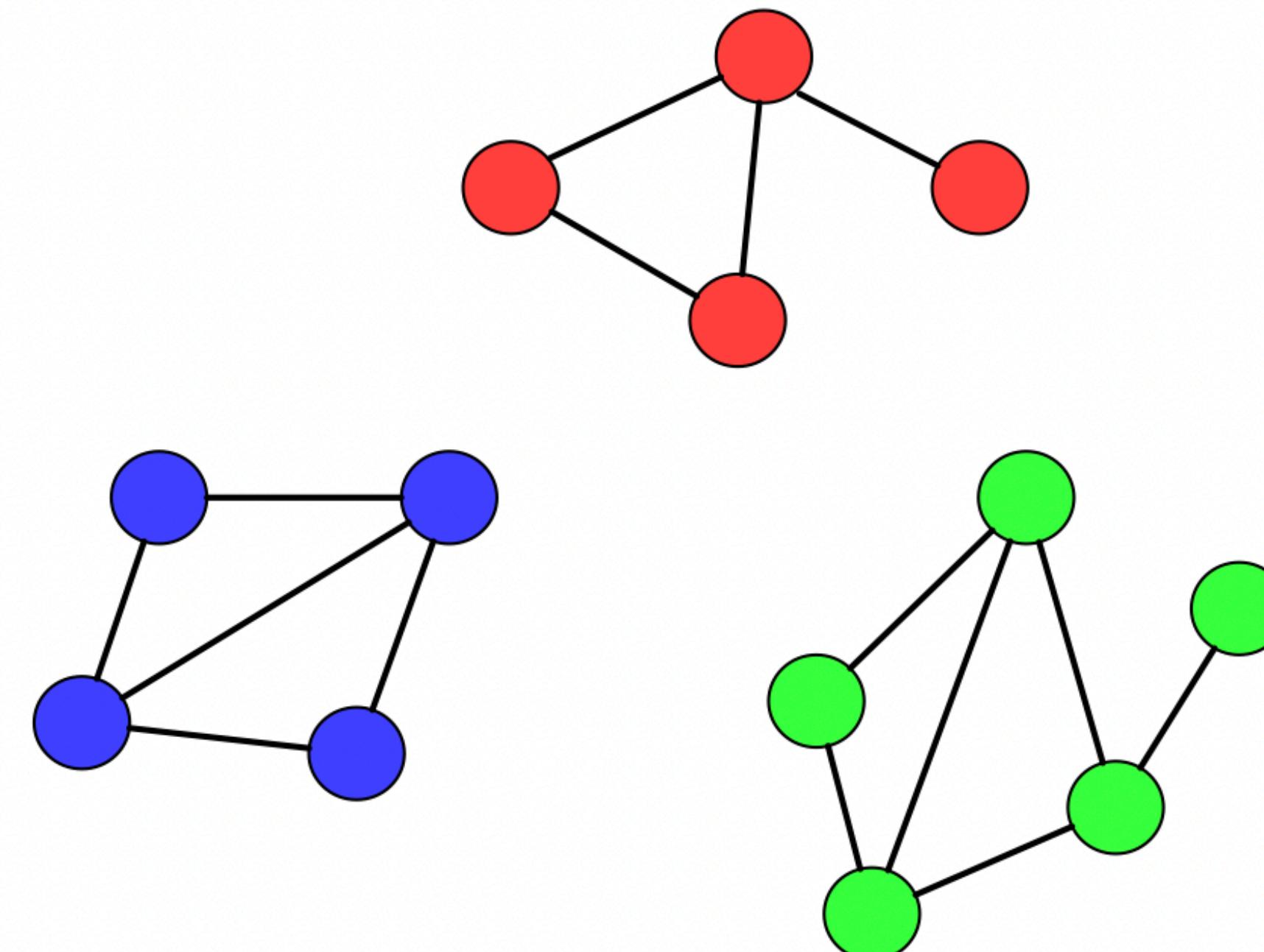
Relation between Tags



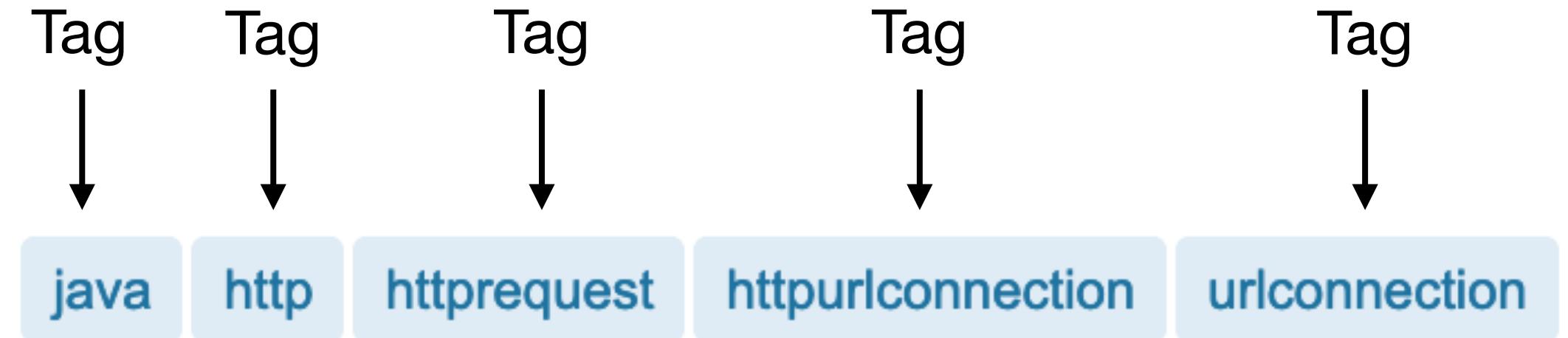
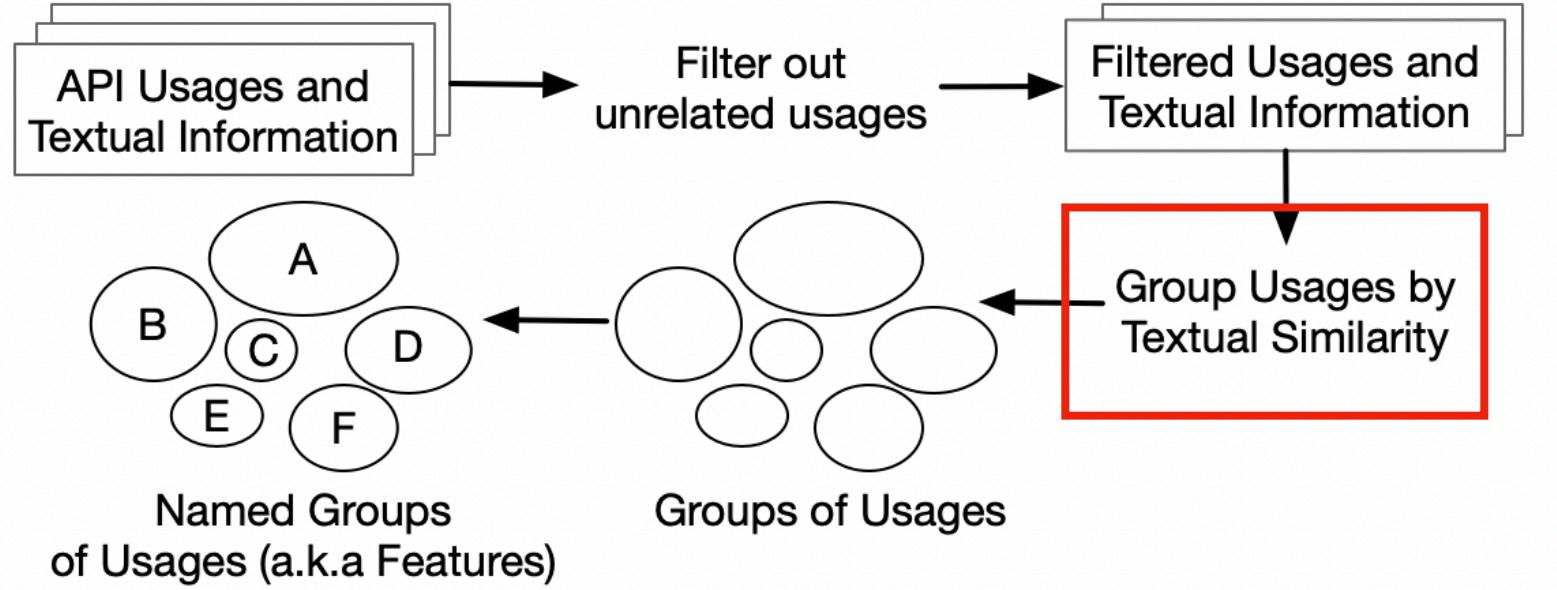
Grouping



Relation between Tags



Grouping



Identifying Features in Forks

Shurui Zhou
Carnegie Mellon University

Yingfei Xiong
Peking University

Ştefan Stăniculescu
IT University of Copenhagen

Andrzej Wąsowski
IT University of Copenhagen

Olaf Leßenich
University of Passau

Christian Kästner
Carnegie Mellon University

ABSTRACT

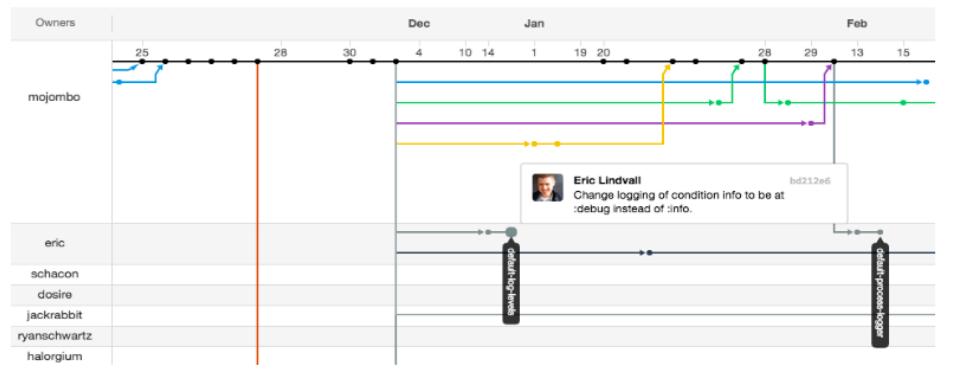
Fork-based development has been widely used both in open source communities and in industry, because it gives developers flexibility to modify their own fork without affecting others. Unfortunately, this mechanism has downsides: When the number of forks becomes large, it is difficult for developers to get or maintain an overview of activities in the forks. Current tools provide little help. We introduce INFOX, an approach to automatically identify non-merged features in forks and to generate an overview of active forks in a project. The approach clusters cohesive code fragments using code and network-analysis techniques and uses information-retrieval techniques to label clusters with keywords. The clustering is effective, with 90 % accuracy on a set of known features. In addition, a human-subject evaluation shows that INFOX can provide actionable insight for developers of forks.

ACM Reference Format:

Shurui Zhou, Ştefan Stăniculescu, Olaf Leßenich, Yingfei Xiong, Andrzej Wąsowski, and Christian Kästner. 2018. Identifying Features in Forks. In *ICSE '18: 40th International Conference on Software Engineering , May 27-June 3, 2018, Gothenburg, Sweden*. ACM, New York, NY, USA, 12 pages. <https://doi.org/10.1145/3180155.3180205>

1 INTRODUCTION

Forking is a lightweight and easy mechanism that allows developers, both in open source and in industry, to start development from

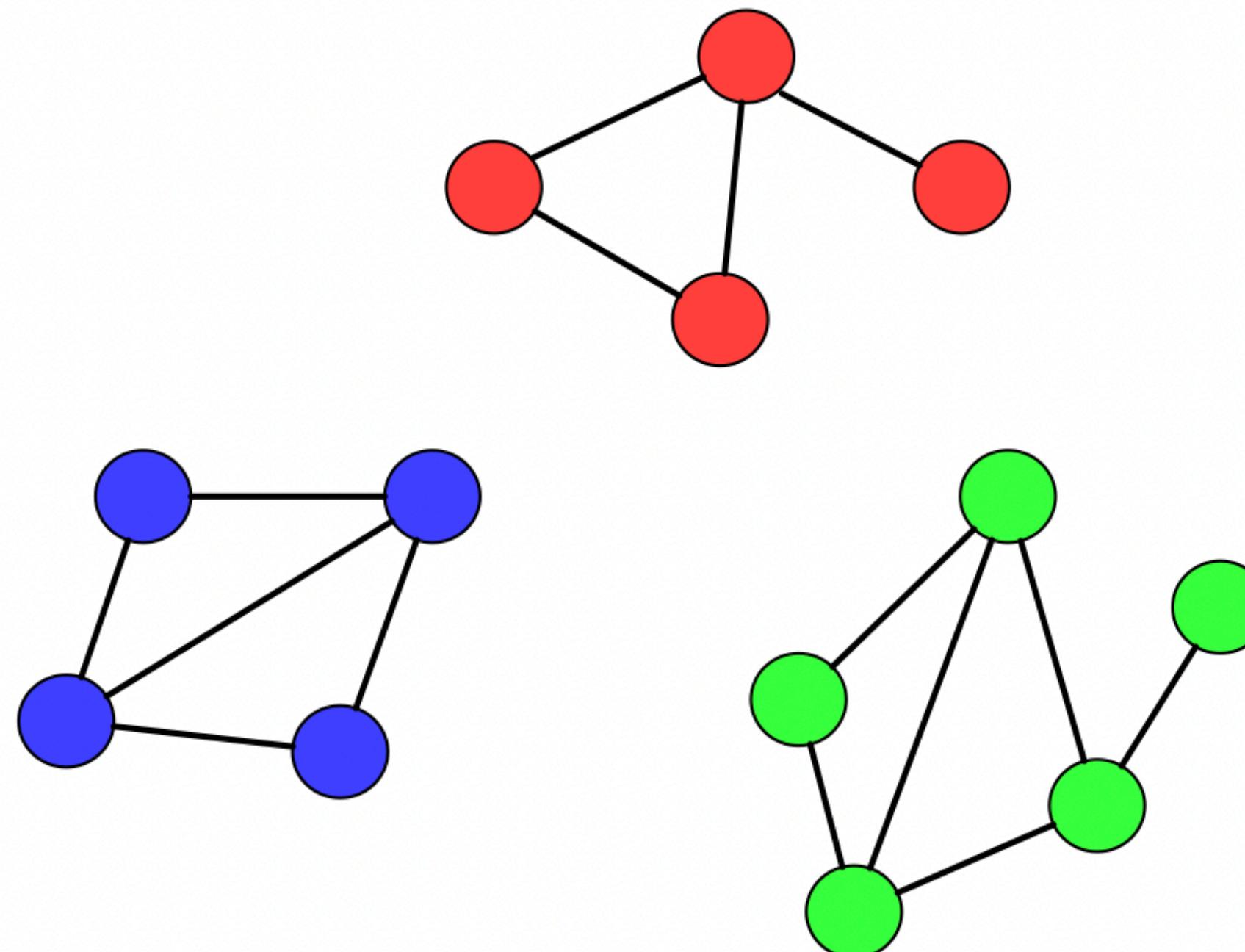


Cluster	OpenBuilds/Smoothiware, last commit: 16 days ago	LOC
com.	com, substr, smoothie, setcursor, build, lcd, c_str, openbuilds	46
lcd.	lcdwidth, shift, lcdfont, fb_size, framebuffer, memory, is_sh1106, size_sh1106, data, framebuffer	10
con.	contrast, apex, is_sh1106, support, contrast, reversed, oled, ol, sh1106	5
ol_c.	ol_checksum, new, variant, checksum, sh1106.ol, cksm, lcd_cksm, support, lcd, st7565	2
Cluster	Icicon/Smoothiware, last commit: Jan 27	LOC
bed..	bed, gcode, div, ha_letter, home_offset, gcode_receive, nullstream, number, correct_checksum, st	28
Cluster	arhi/Smoothiware, last commit: Jan 3	LOC
amp.	ampmod1_pin, adc_valu, ampmod2_pin, thekernel, value, by_default, name_checksum, as_number	92
add.	added, example, config, function, pt100, class, streamoutput, snippet	1

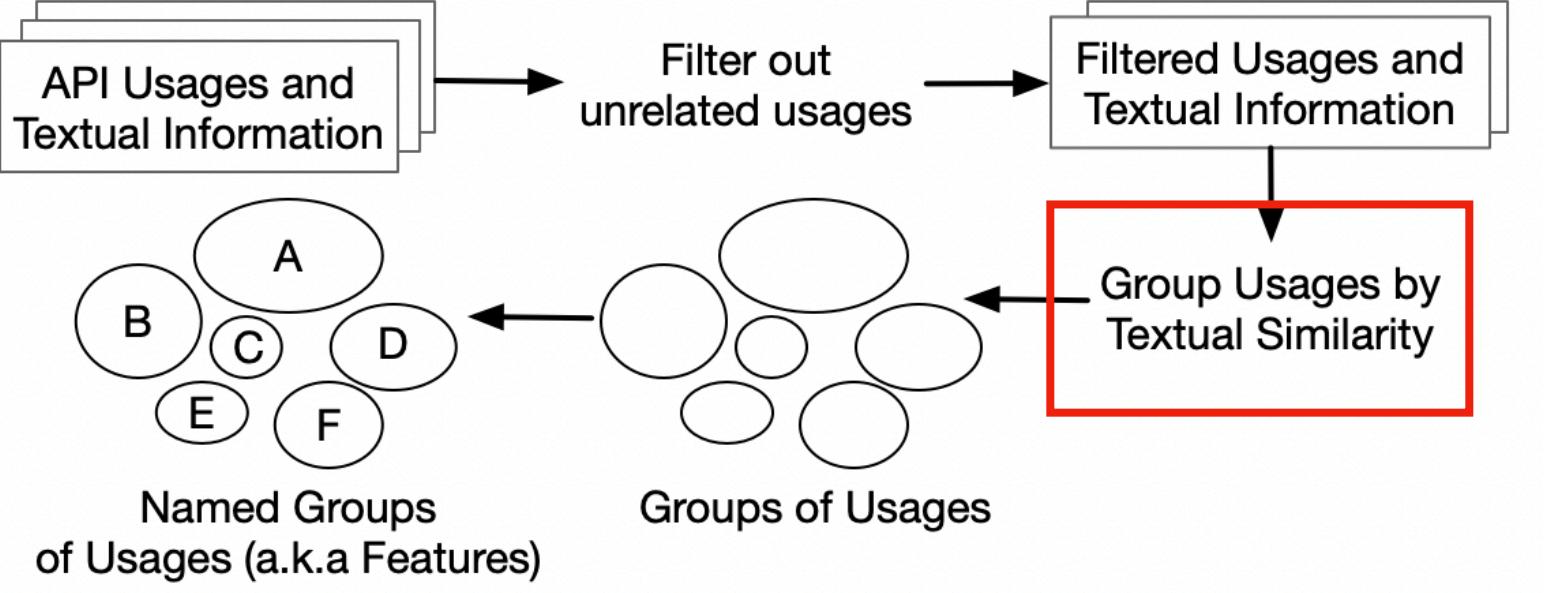
(b) INFOX overview

Figure 1: GitHub's network graph shows commits across known forks, but is difficult to use to gain an overview of activities in projects with many forks. INFOX's overview summarizes features in active forks.

Relation between Tags



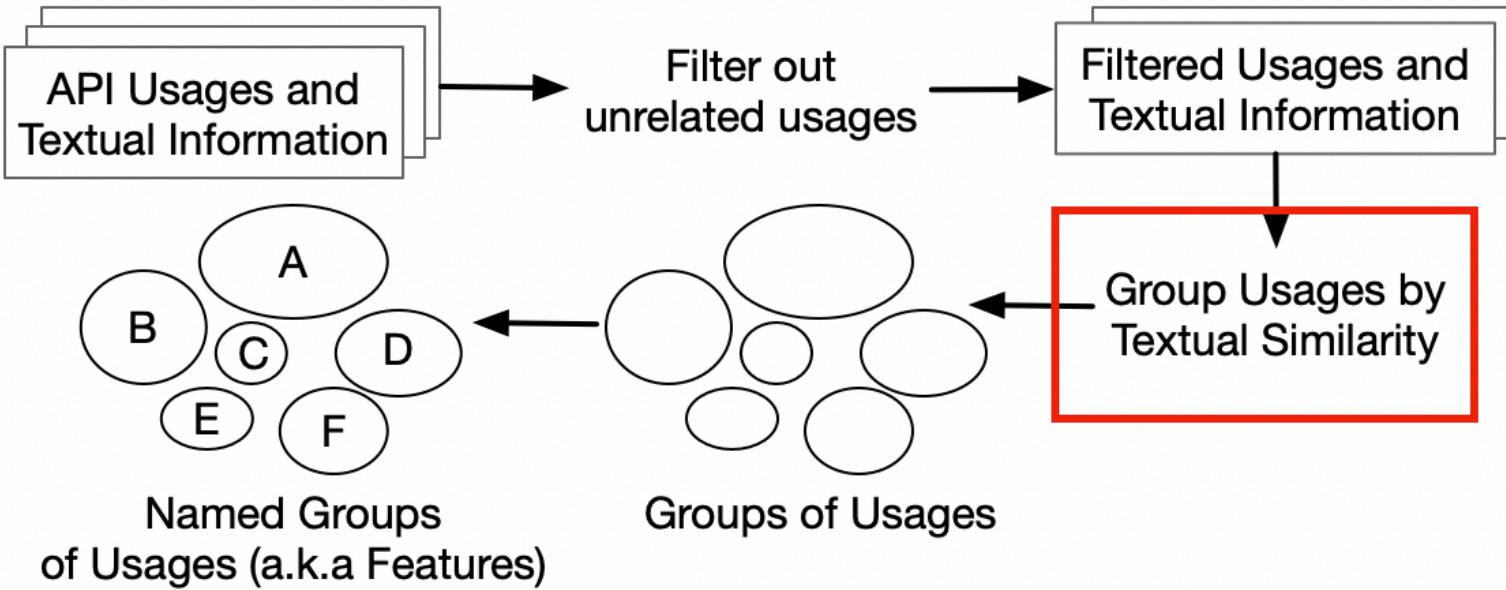
Groups



Library: `org.apache.commons.math`

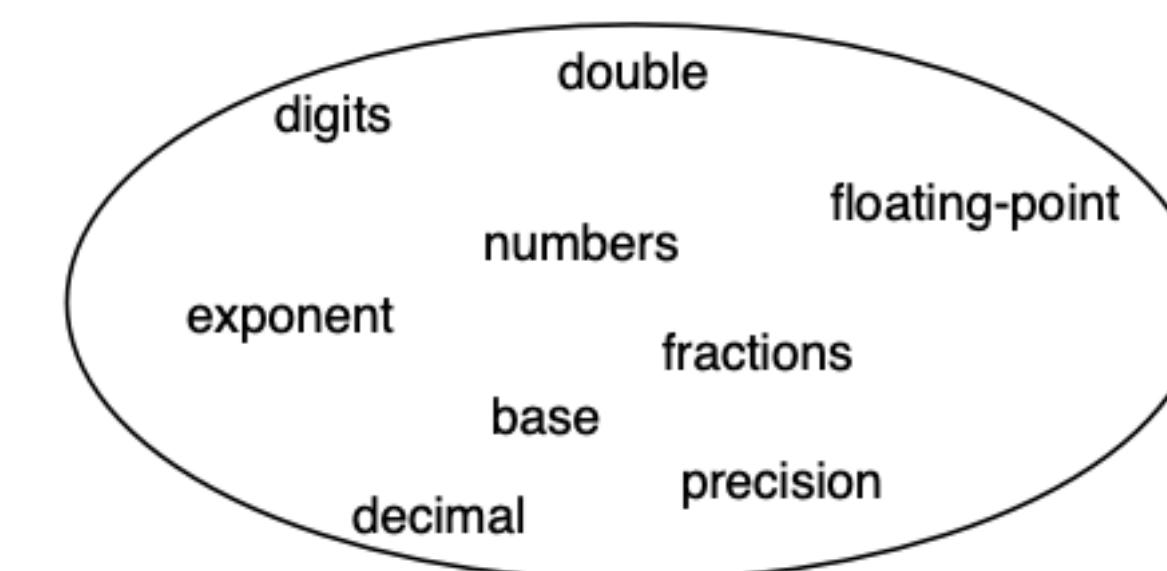
Mathematics Library from the Apache Foundation

Groups



Library: org.apache.commons.math

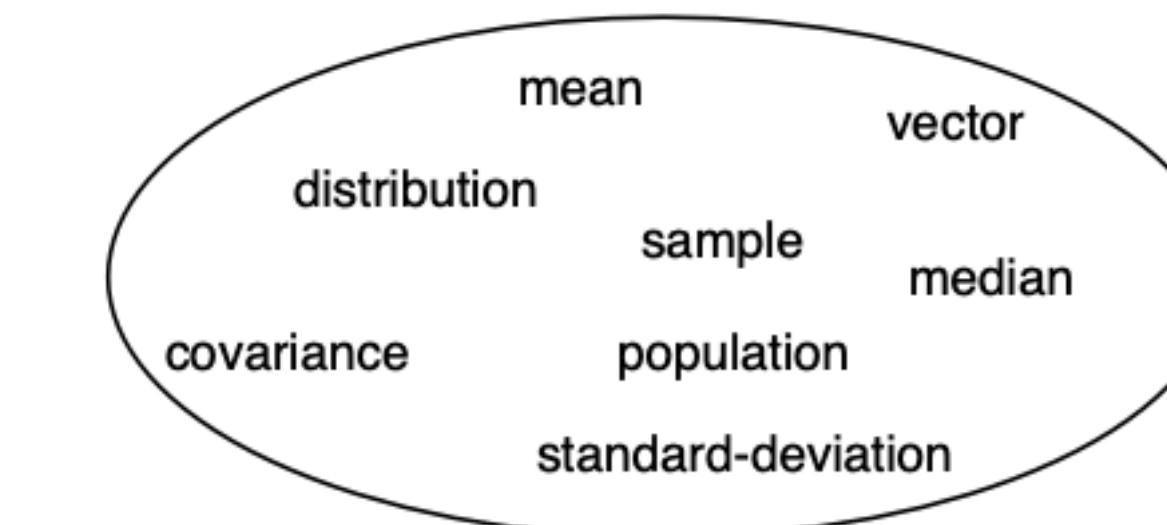
Mathematics Library from the Apache Foundation



ComplexFormat.parse
Complex.getReal
Complex.getImaginary

BigFraction.getNumerator
BigFraction.getDenominator

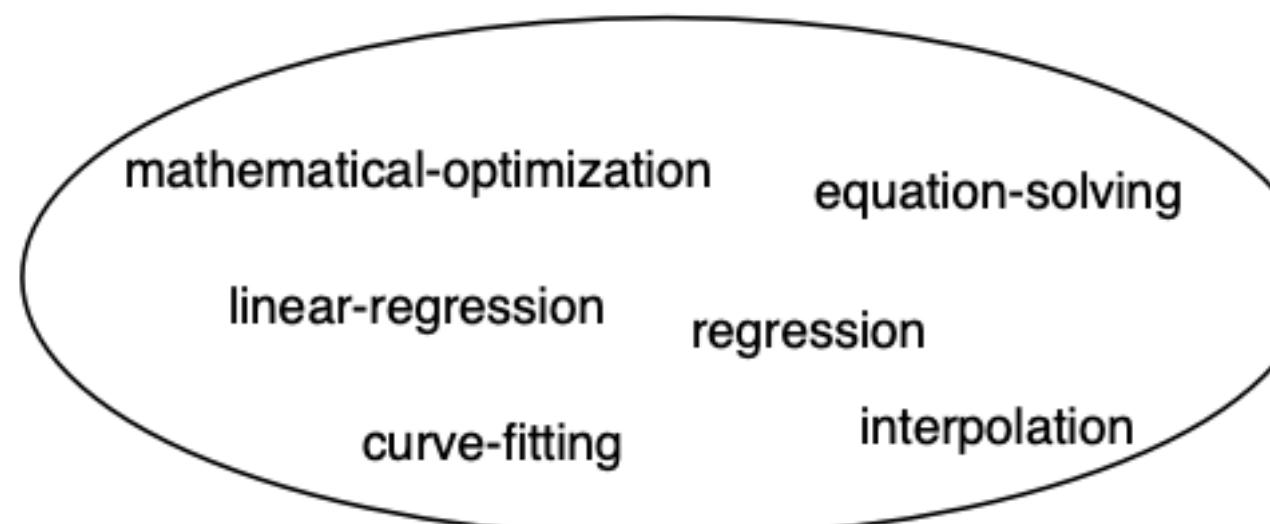
Precision.round



NormalDistribution.cumulativeProbability
NormalDistribution.inverseCumulativeProbability

SummaryStatistics.getMean
SummaryStatistics.addValue
SummaryStatistics.getStandardDeviation

LogNormalDistribution.sample

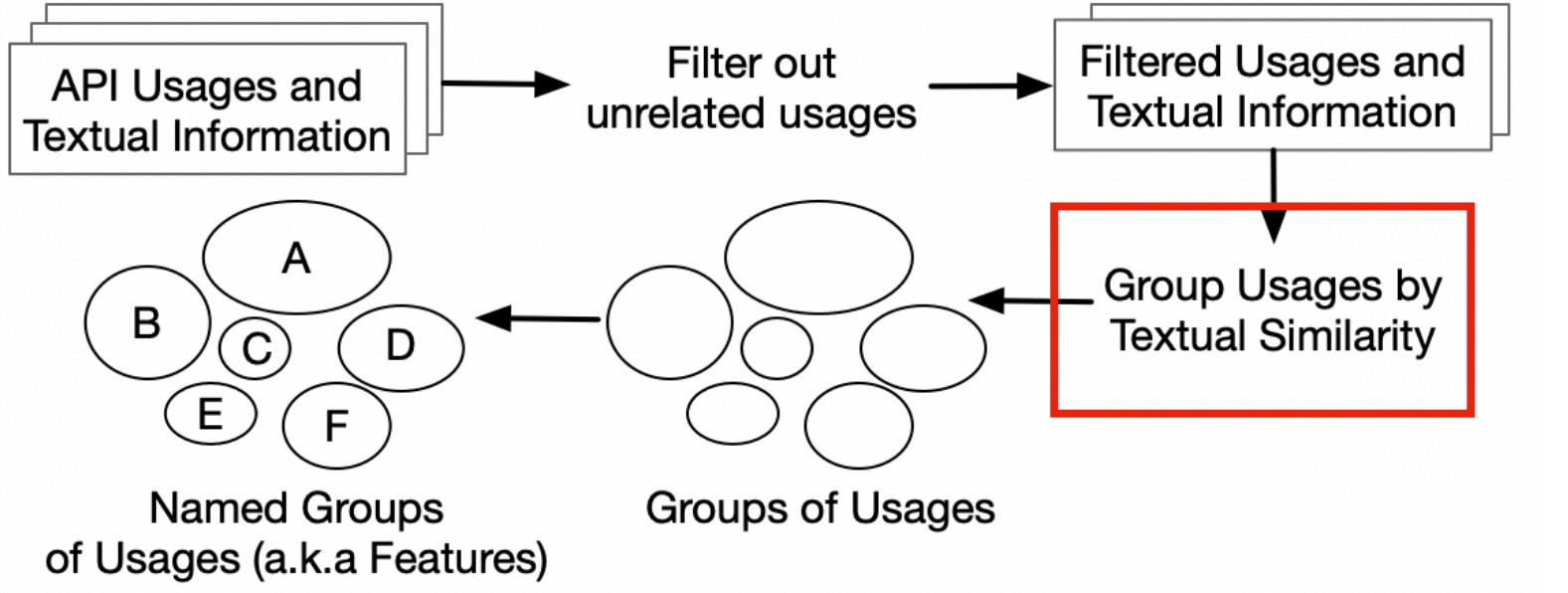


PolynomialSplineFunction.getPolynomials
PolynomialSplineFunction.value
LinearInterpolator.interpolate

PointValuePair.getPoint
SimplexSolver.optimize

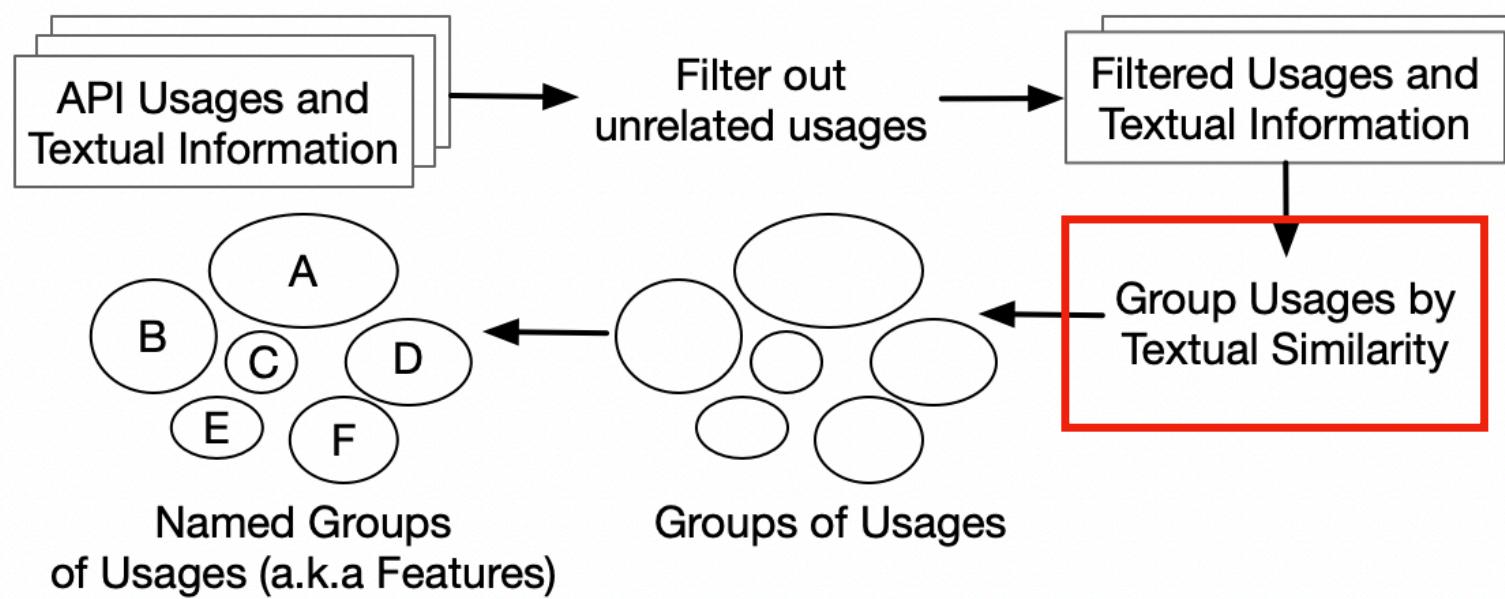
UnivariateOptimizer.optimize
UnivariateOptimizer.getMaxEvaluations
UnivariateOptimizer.getEvaluations

Groups



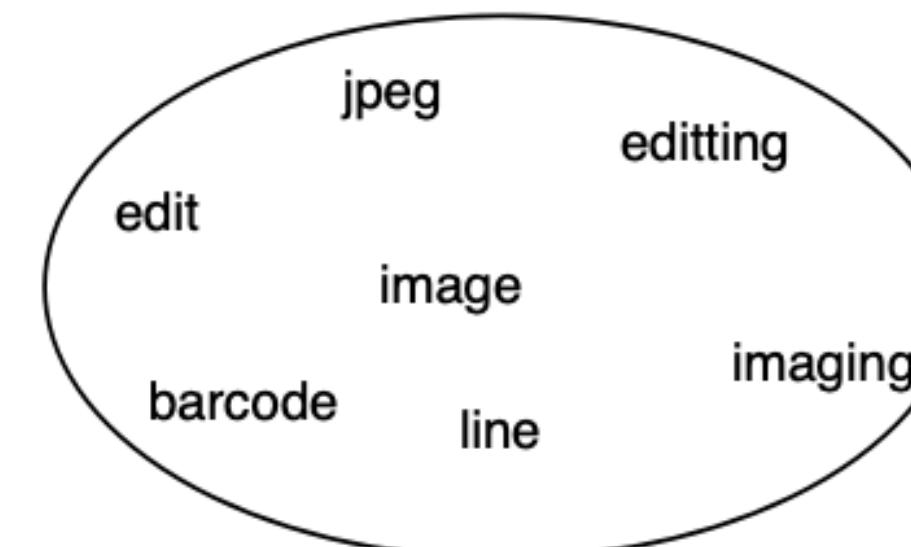
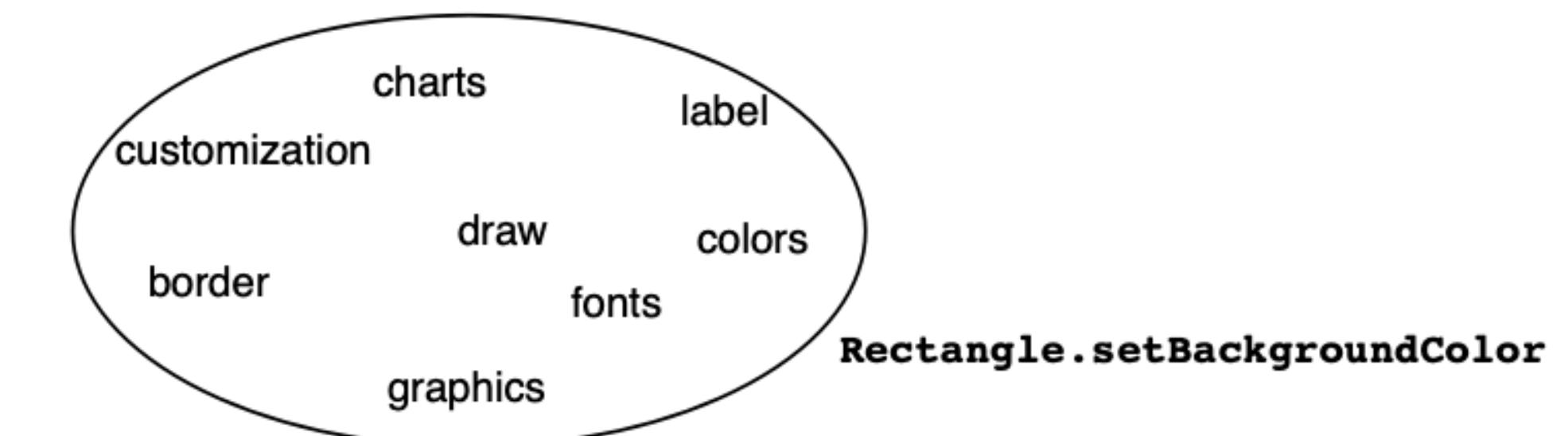
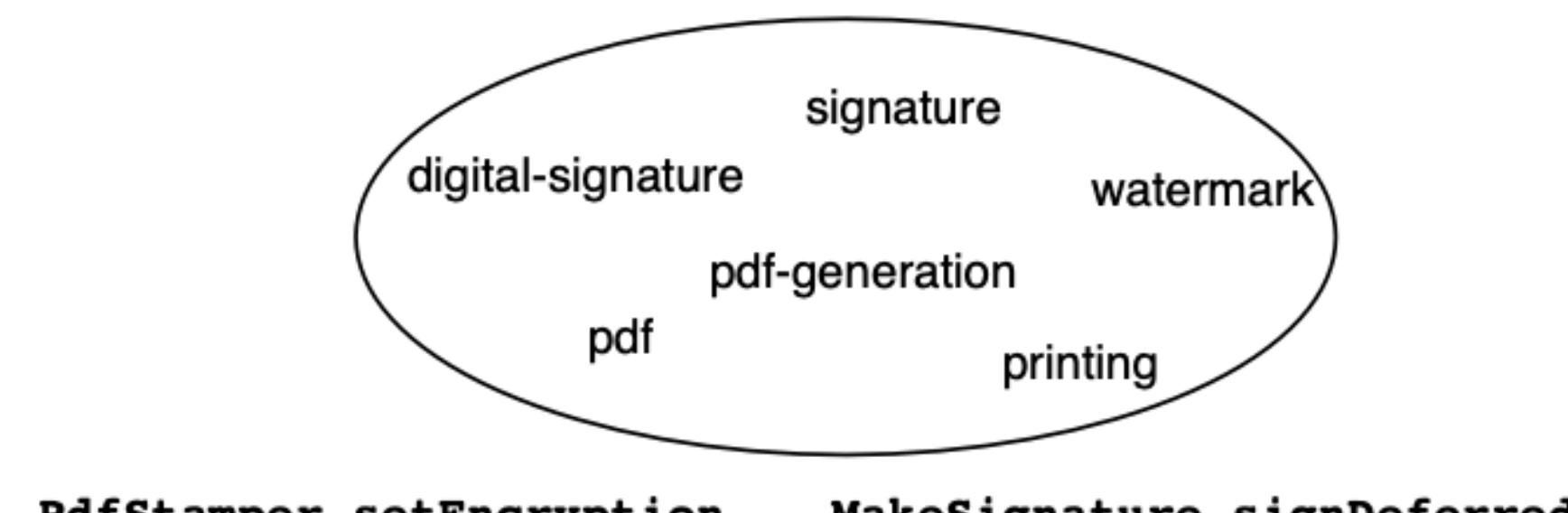
Library: com.itextpdf
PDF creation and transformation

Groups

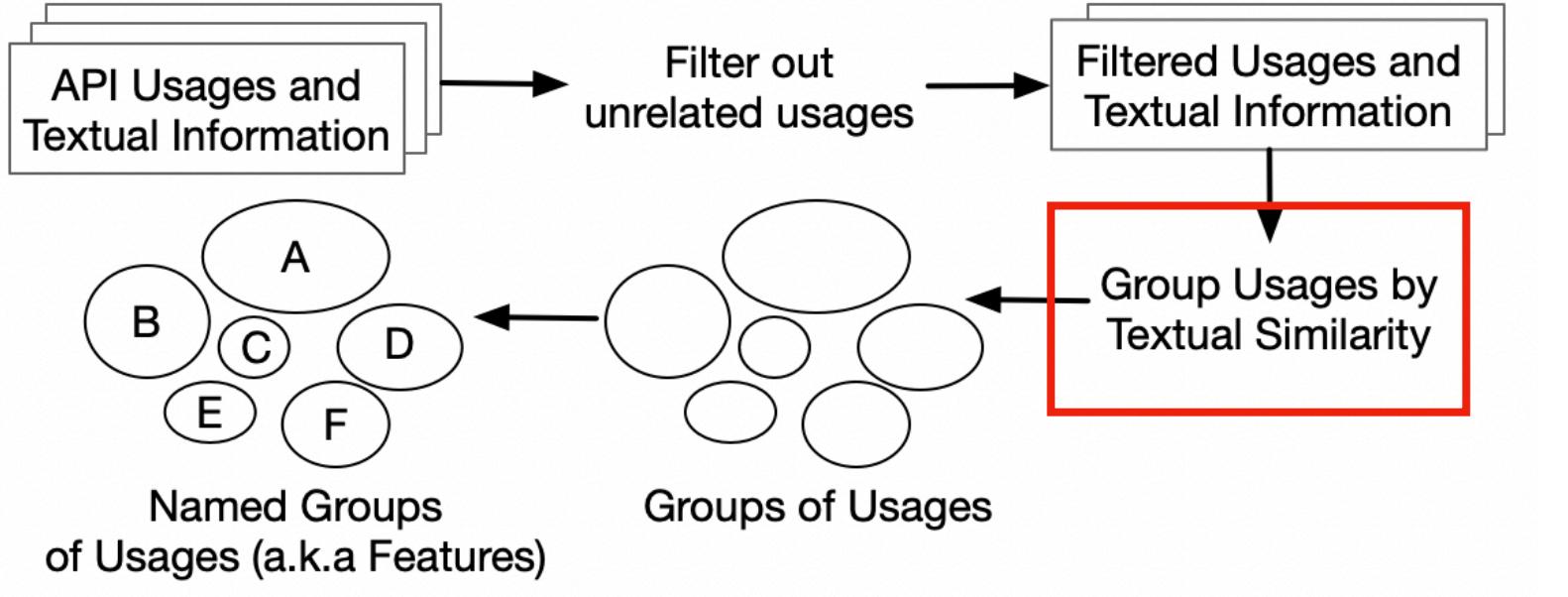


Library: com.itextpdf

PDF creation and transformation



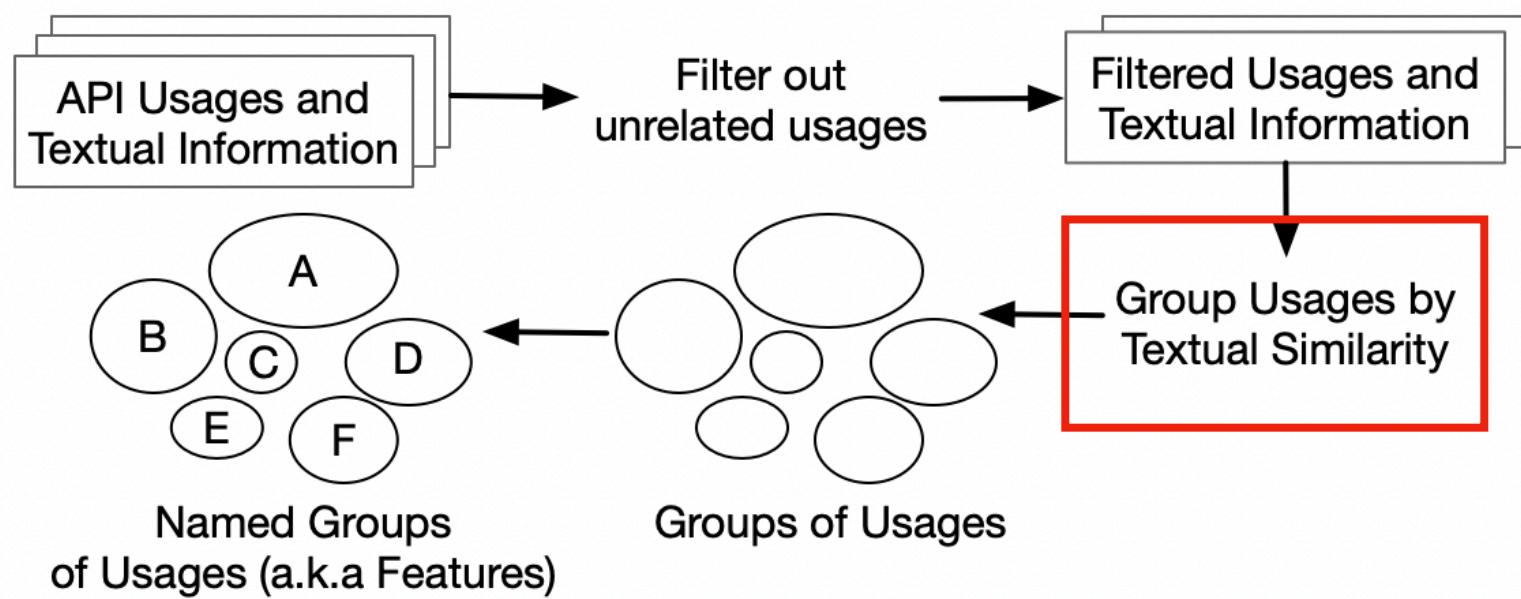
Groups



Library: nz.ac.waikato.cms.weka

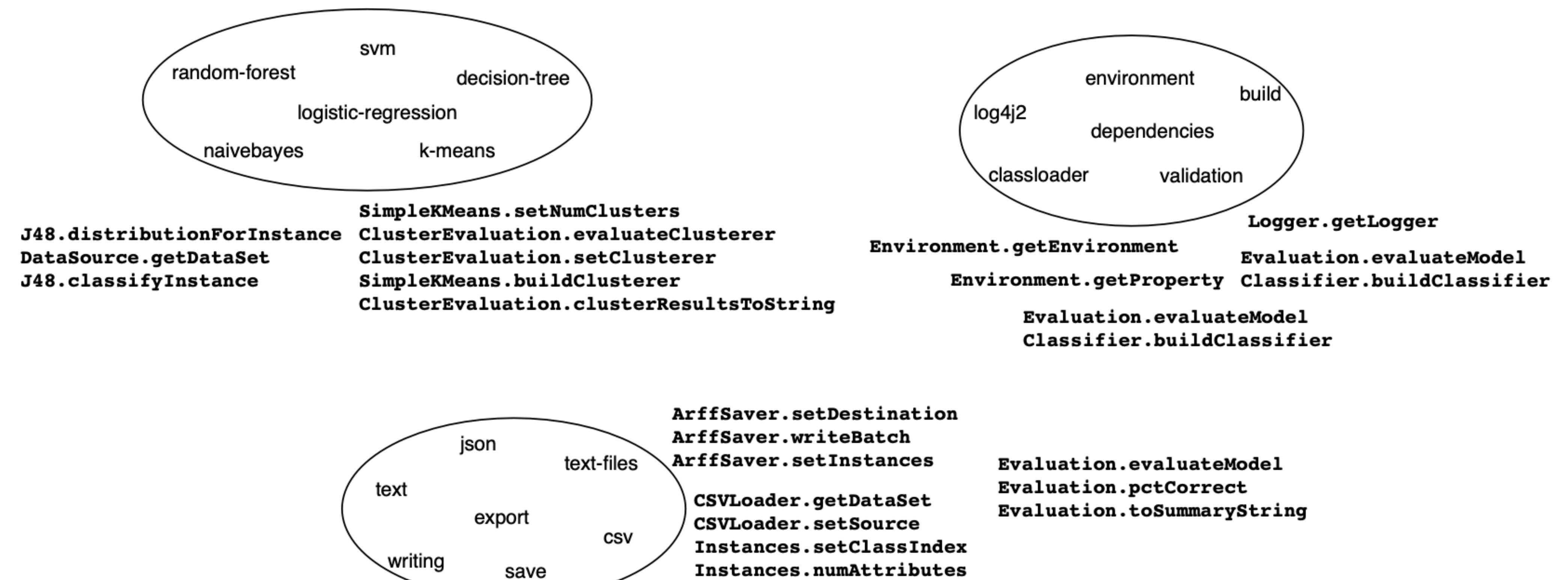
Data mining and Machine Learning Library

Groups

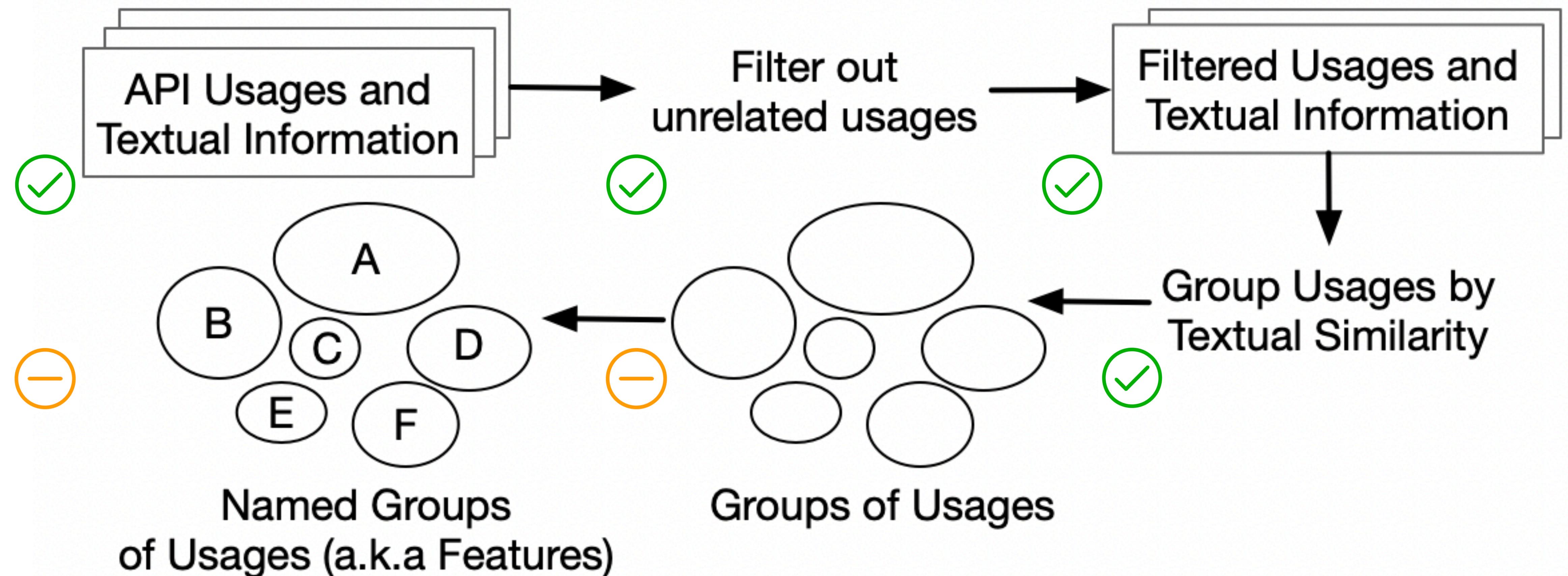


Library: nz.ac.waikato.cms.weka

Data mining and Machine Learning Library

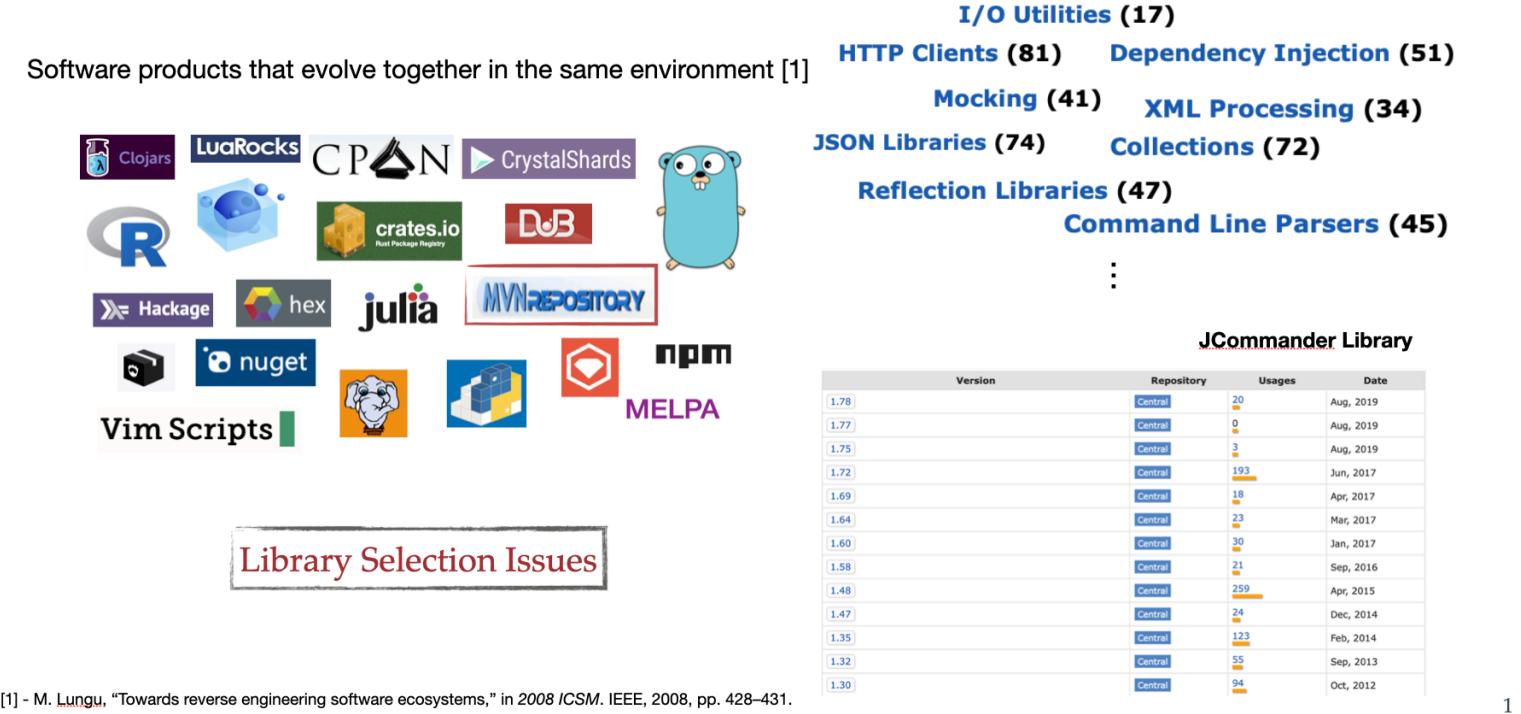


Future Work



Conclusion

Introduction



Introduction

Selecting Third-Party Libraries: The Practitioners' Perspective

Enrique Larros Vargas Software Improvement Group The Netherlands e.larros.vargas@sig.eu
Mauricio Aniche Delft University of Technology The Netherlands M.Aniche@tudelft.nl
Christoph Treude University of Adelaide Austria christoph.treude@adelaide.edu.au
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ABSTRACT
The selection of third-party libraries is an essential element of virtually any software development project. However, deciding which libraries to choose is a challenging practical problem. Selecting the wrong library can severely impact a software's performance in terms of time, development effort, or the quality of the input it depends on, among others. Despite the importance of following a careful library selection process, in practice, the selection of third-party libraries is still conducted in an ad-hoc manner, where dozen of factors play an influence on the decision.

In this paper, we study the factors that influence the selection process of libraries as perceived by industry developers. To that aim, we performed a cross-sectional survey study with 16 developers from different backgrounds and experience levels that are involved in the selection of libraries. We systematically devised a comprehensive set of technical, human, and economic factors that developers take into consideration when selecting a software library. Eight of these factors are new to the literature. We explain each of these factors and how they play a role in the decision. Finally, we discuss the implications of our findings for practitioners.

Survey of 16 participants from different companies

1. Technical Factors

- Functionality
- Quality
- Type of Project
- Release Process

2. Human Factors

- Stakeholders
- Organization
- Individual
- Community

3. Economic Factors

- Total cost of ownership
- Risk

Introduction

Stack Overflow Q&A

How do I convert a String to an int in Java? Guava equivalent for IOUtils.toString(InputStream)

How do I compare strings in Java? Remove last character of a StringBuilder?

Guava: Splitter and considering Escaping?

String utilities

initializing a Guava ImmutableList
Flattening an Iterable<Iterable<T>> in Guava

How to directly initialize a HashMap (in a literal way)?

Google Guava isNullOrEmpty for collections

Google Guava "zip" two lists

Collection utilities

Merge ranges with guava

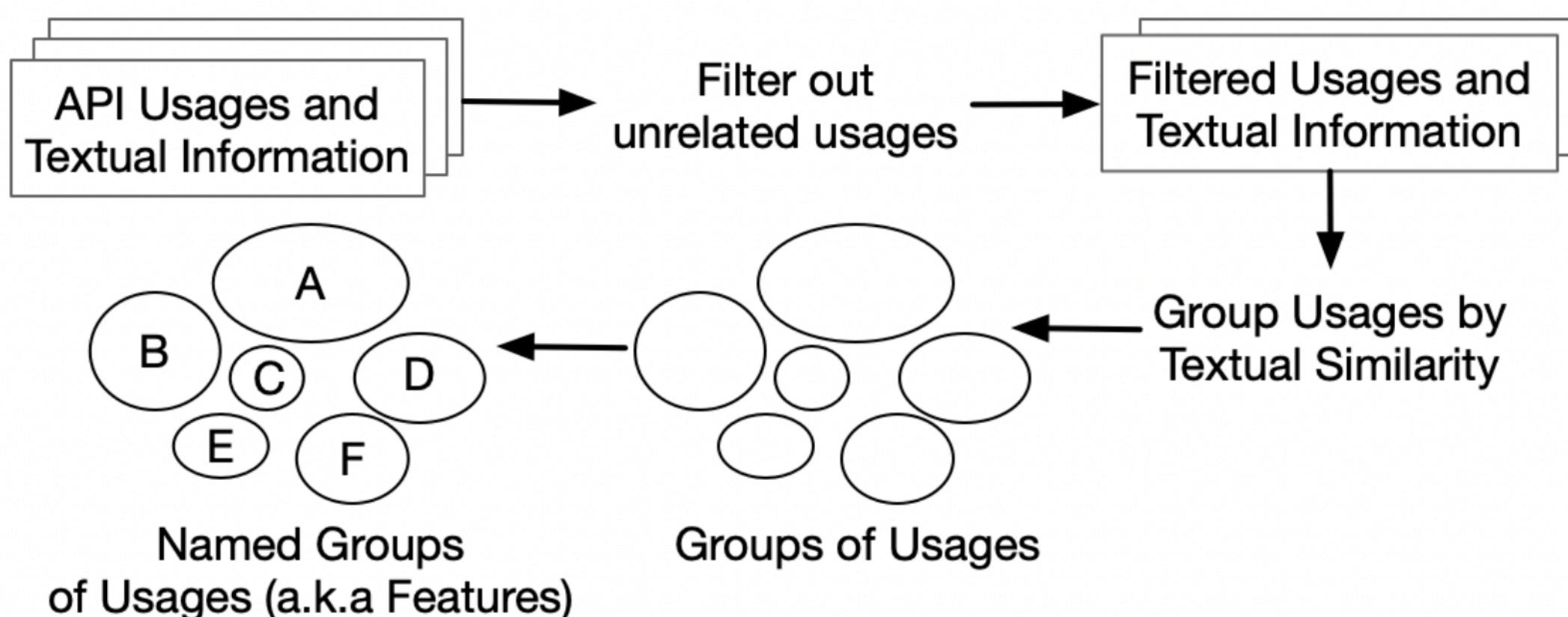
Ranges

What is the simplest way to read a file into String?

Utils to read resource text file to String (Java)

I/O

Pipeline



Groups

