



THE **LINUX** FOUNDATION PROJECTS



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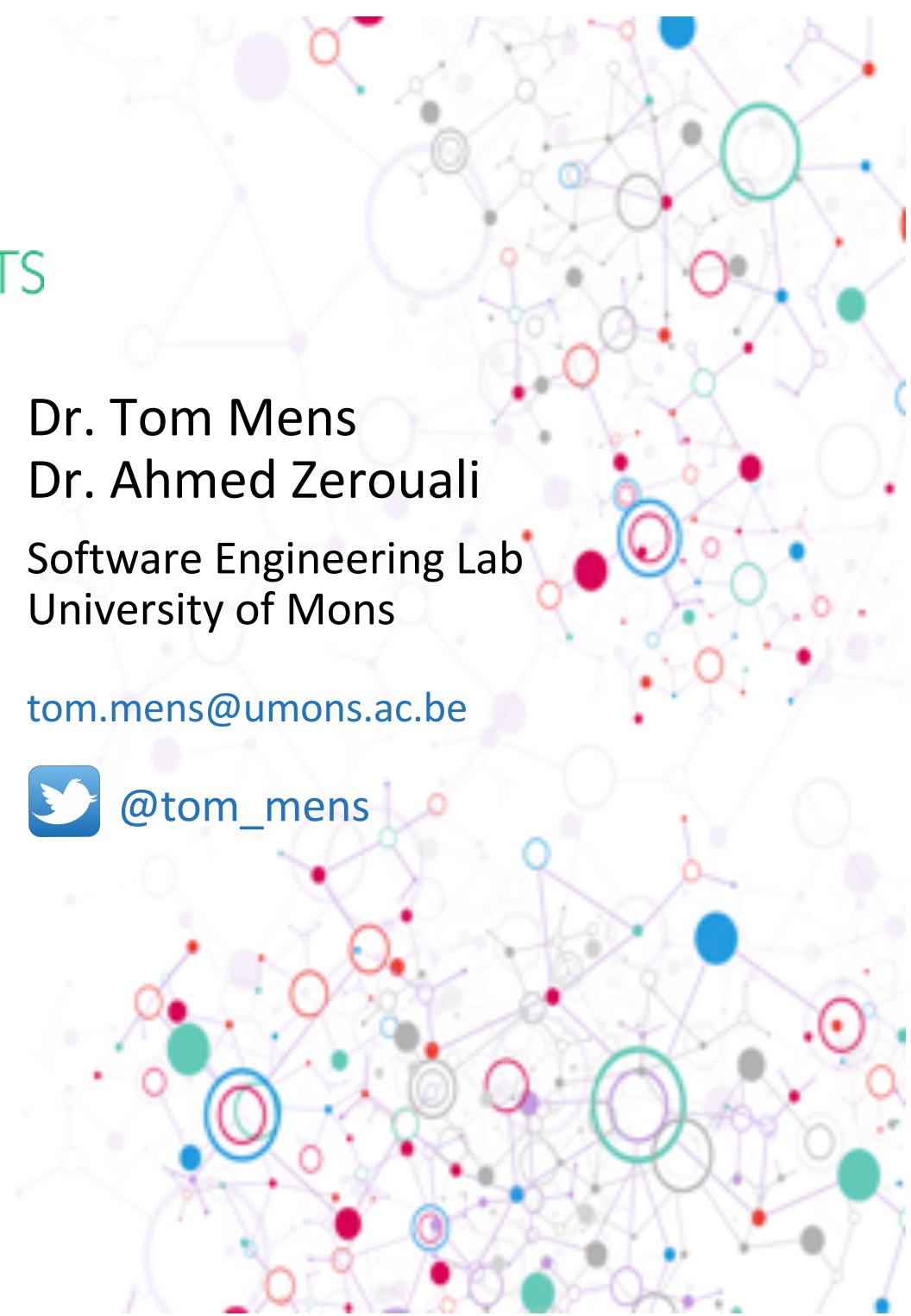
chaoss.community

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@tom_mens





@secoassist



secoassist.github.io

fwo
fnrs
LA LIBERTÉ DE CHERCHER

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SECO-Assist

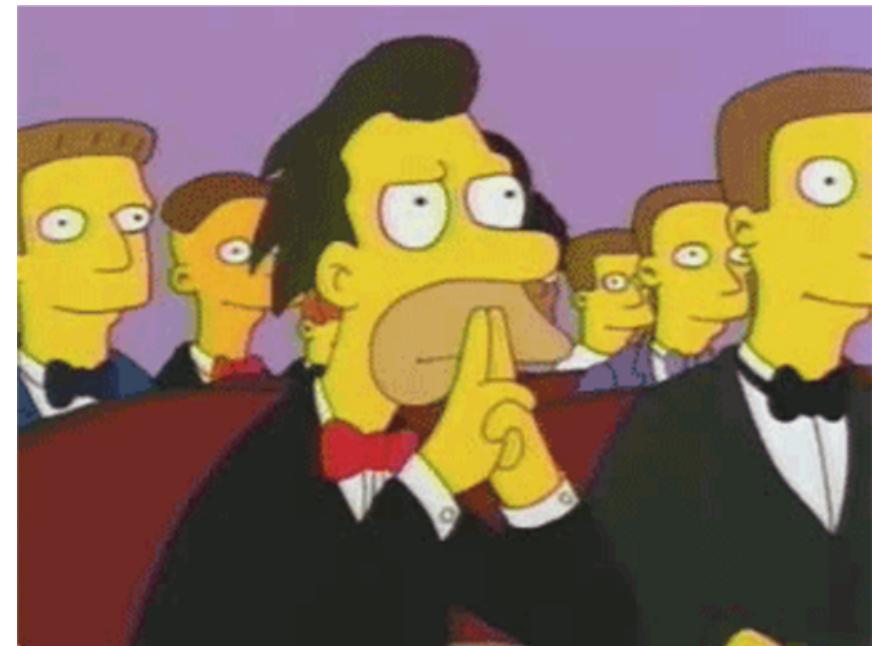
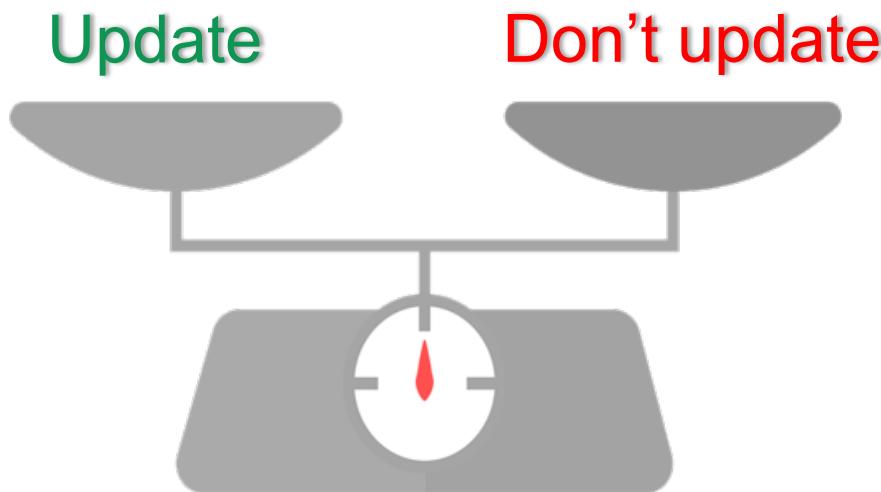
"Excellence of Science" Research Project

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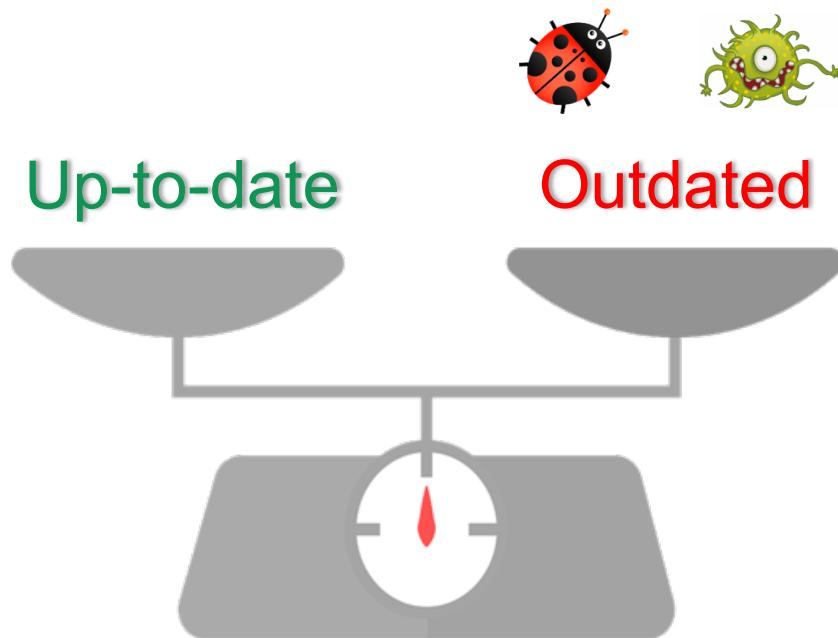
Focus



*Which **measures** can help software developers and deployers to decide **when** and **why** they should update?*



Focus



Online survey



What would be the most appropriate (i.e., ideal) version of a software library to depend on?

- *17 respondents*
Highly educated with an average of 3 years of development experience
- *Responses:* ★ Most stable (14)
★ Latest available (9)
★ Most documented (7)
★ Most secure (5)

Idea: Technical Lag



“The increasing **difference** between deployed software packages and the **ideal** available upstream packages.”

Ideal

- stability, security, functionality, recency, etc.

Difference

- time, version updates, bugs, vulnerabilities, ...

J. Gonzalez-Barahona, P. Sherwood, G. Robles, D. Izquierdo (2017)

“Technical lag in software compilations: Measuring how outdated a software deployment is.” *IFIP International Conference on Open Source Systems*. Springer

Measuring Technical Lag



Semi-structured interviews:



FOSDEM 2019

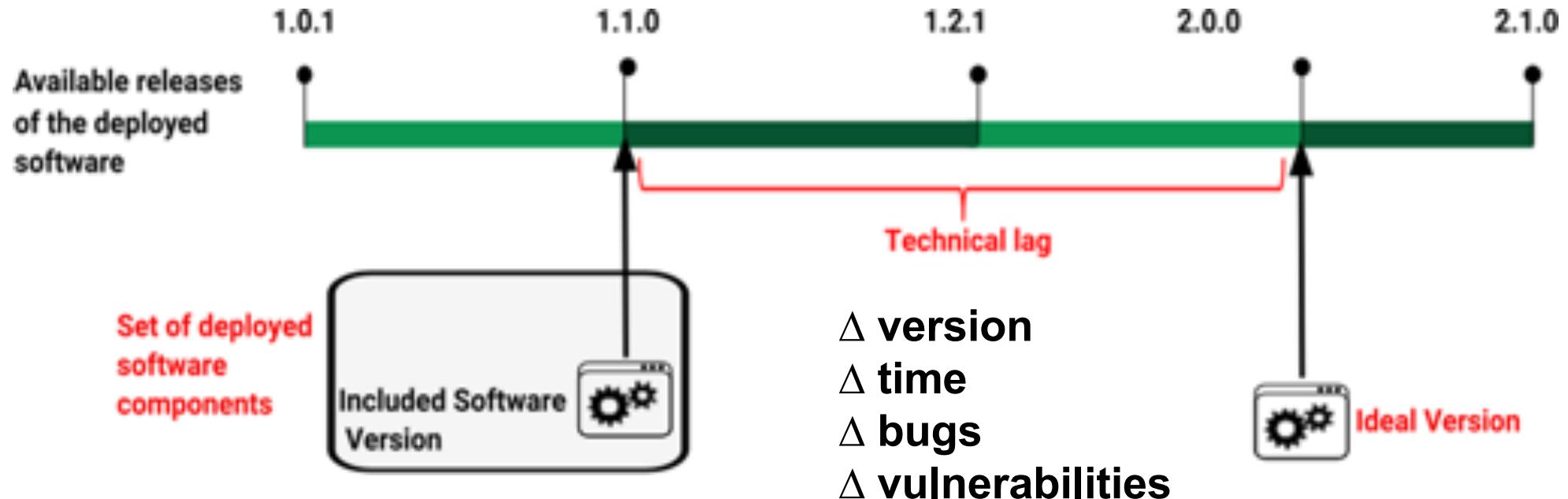


5 highly educated software practitioners with
an average of 10 years of experience



Technical Lag is important, especially if we mix
between the benefits of updating and the effort
required to do that.

Measuring Technical Lag



Measuring Technical Lag



A **technical lag framework** F is a tuple $(C, L, \text{ideal}, \text{delta}, \text{agg})$ with

- C a set of component releases
- L a set of possible lag values
- $\text{ideal}: C \rightarrow C$ computes the “ideal” component release
- $\text{delta}: C \times C \rightarrow L$ computes the difference between two component releases
- $\text{agg}: 2^L \rightarrow L$ aggregates the results of a set of lags

A formal framework for measuring technical lag in component repositories – and its application to npm. A. Zerouali, T. Mens, J. Gonzalez-Barahona, A. Decan, E. Constantinou, G. Robles. Wiley Journal on Software Evolution and Process, 2019

Measuring Technical Lag



Given a **technical lag framework** F , we *define*

$$\text{techlag}_F(c) = \delta(c, \text{ideal}(c))$$

for any deployed component c

$$\text{aggLag}_F(D) = \text{agg}(\{\text{techlag}_F(c) \mid c \text{ in } D\})$$

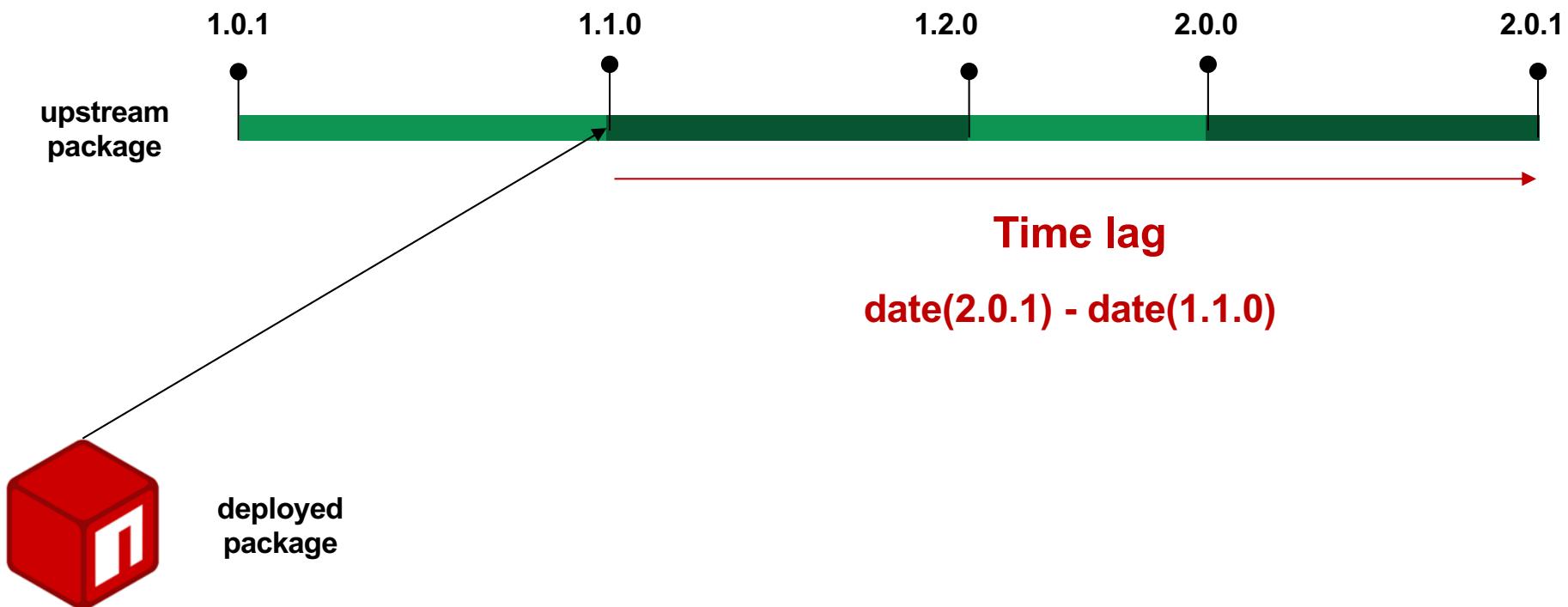
for any set of deployed components D

A formal framework for measuring technical lag in component repositories – and its application to npm. A. Zerouali, T. Mens, J. Gonzalez-Barahona, A. Decan, E. Constantinou, G. Robles. Wiley Journal on Software Evolution and Process, 2019

Technical Lag - Example



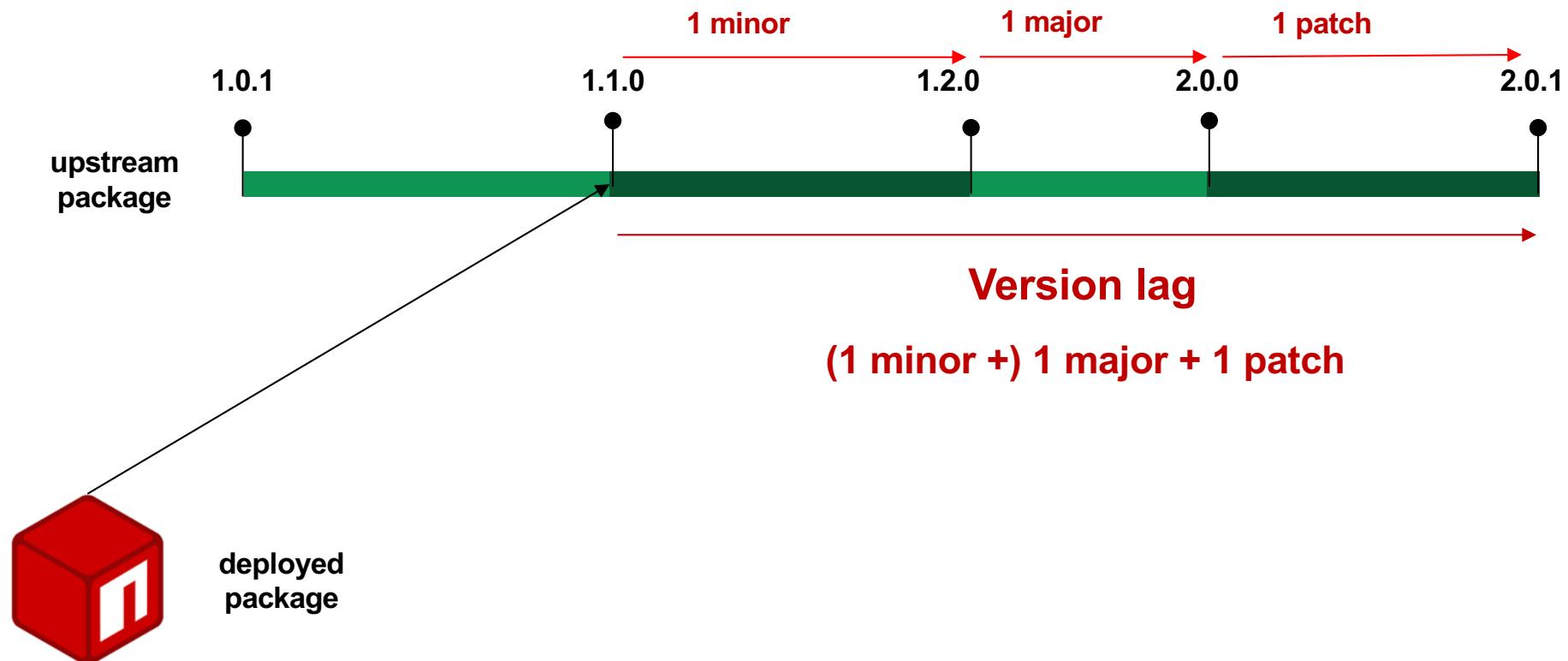
Time-based measurement of technical lag



Technical Lag - Example



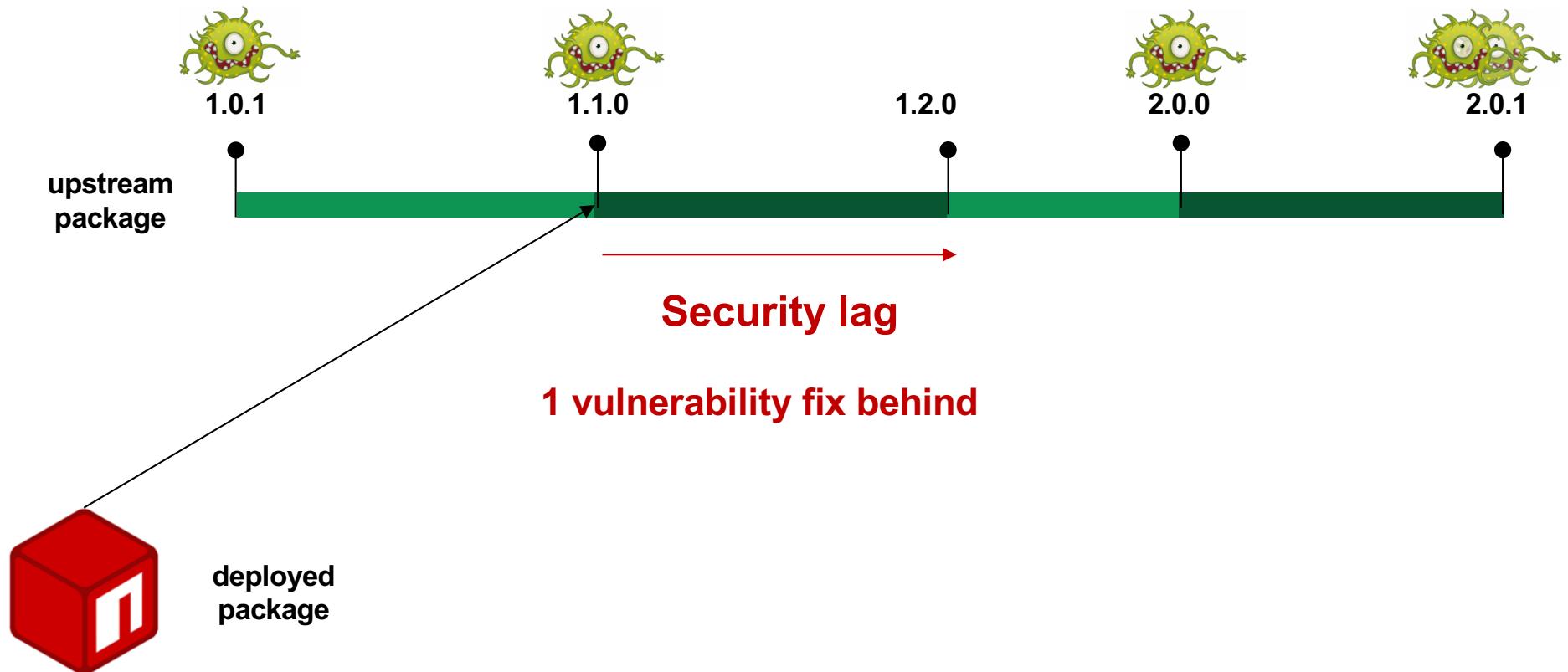
Version-based measurement of technical lag



Technical Lag - Example



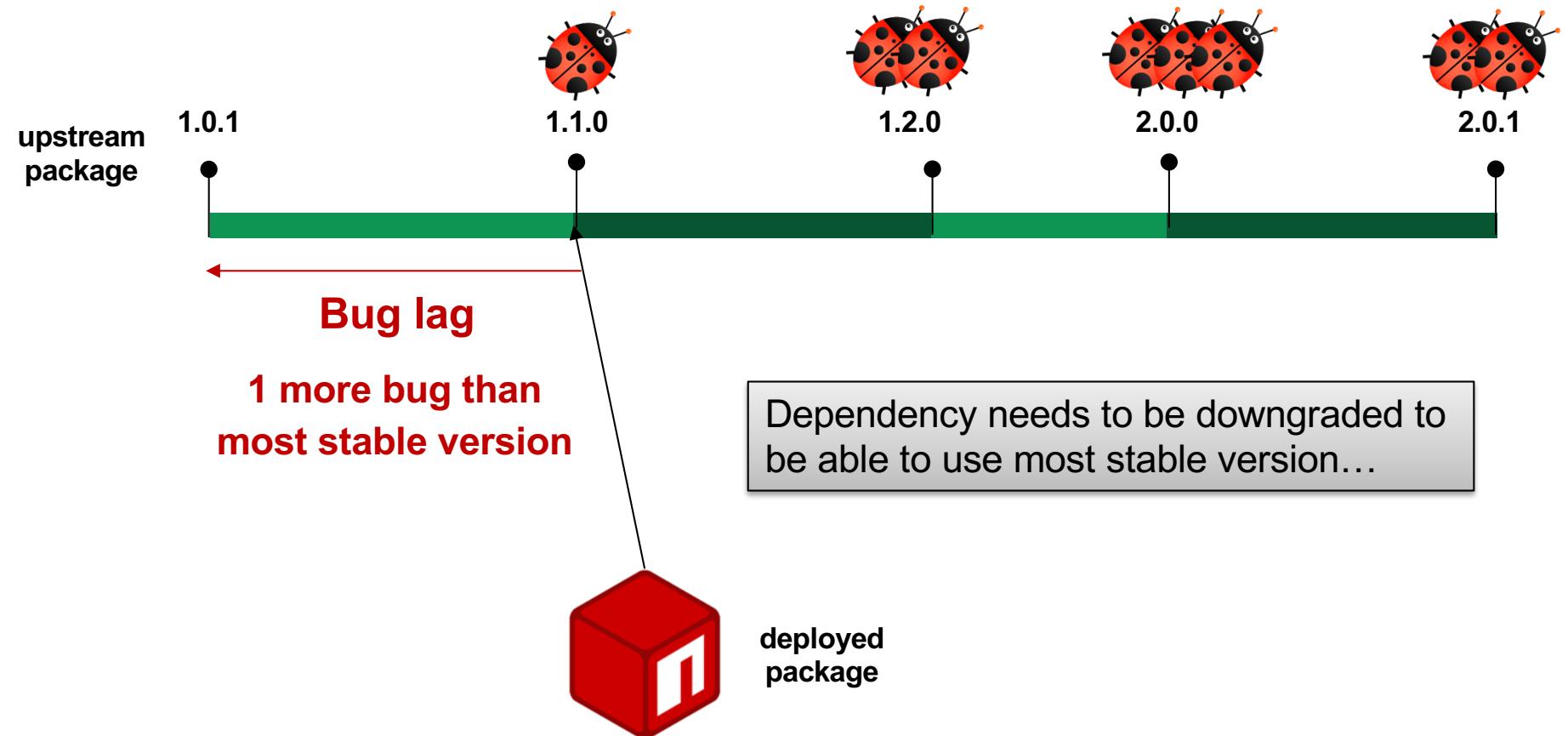
Vulnerability-based measurement of technical lag



Technical Lag - Example



Bug-based measurement of technical lag



Case study 1: Technical lag in npm distribution of JavaScript packages



+20M
dependencies

A. Decan, T. Mens, E. Constantinou (2018)
On the evolution of technical lag in the npm package dependency network. IEEE Int'l Conf. Software Maintenance and Evolution



Credits: <https://exploring-data.com/vis/npm-packages-dependencies/>

Technical Lag – Example



youtube-player

5.5.2 • Public • Published 4 months ago

Readme

3 Dependencies

Dependencies (3)

debug load-script sister

Dev Dependencies (15)

ava babel-cli babel-plugin-add-module-exports

babel-plugin-transform-flow-strip-types babel-plugin-transform-ob

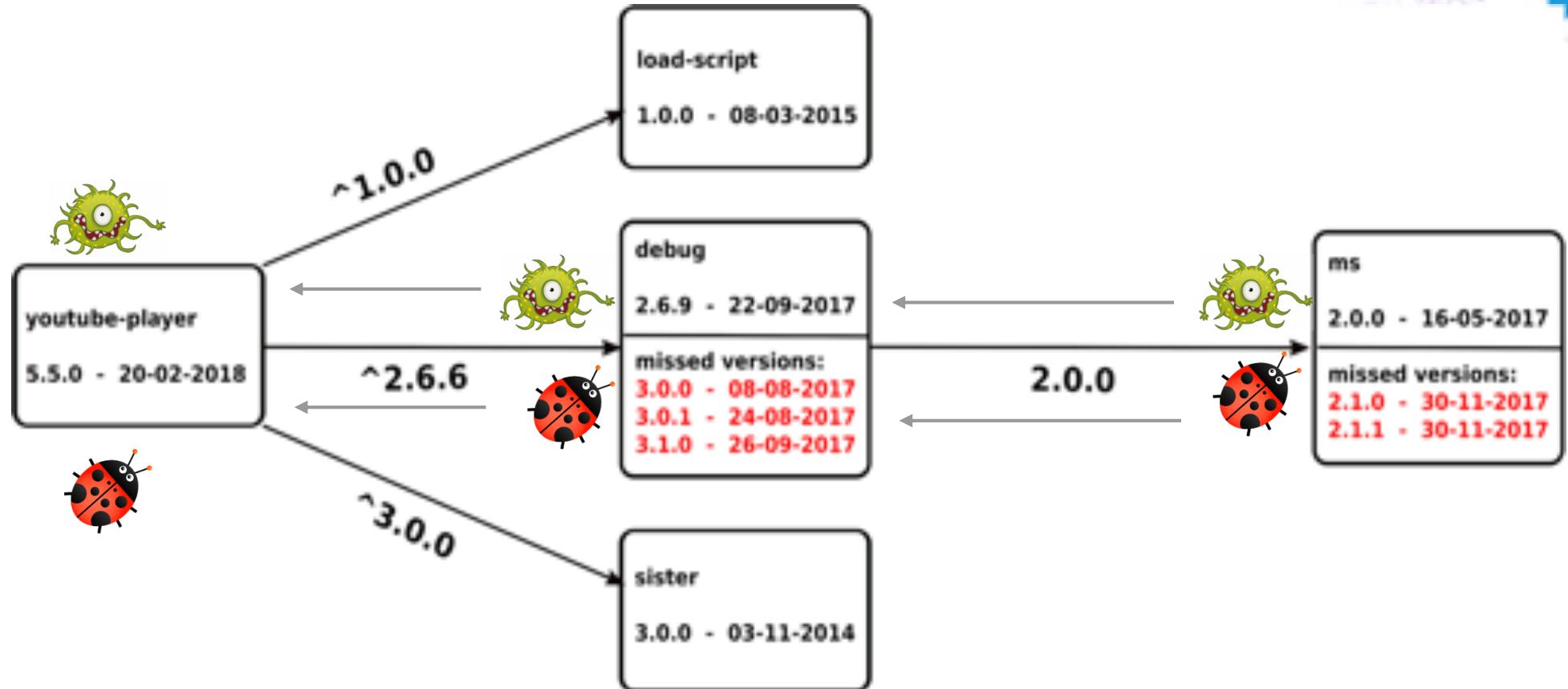
babel-preset-env babel-register chai eslint eslint-config-canonic

flow-copy-source husky npm-watch semantic-release

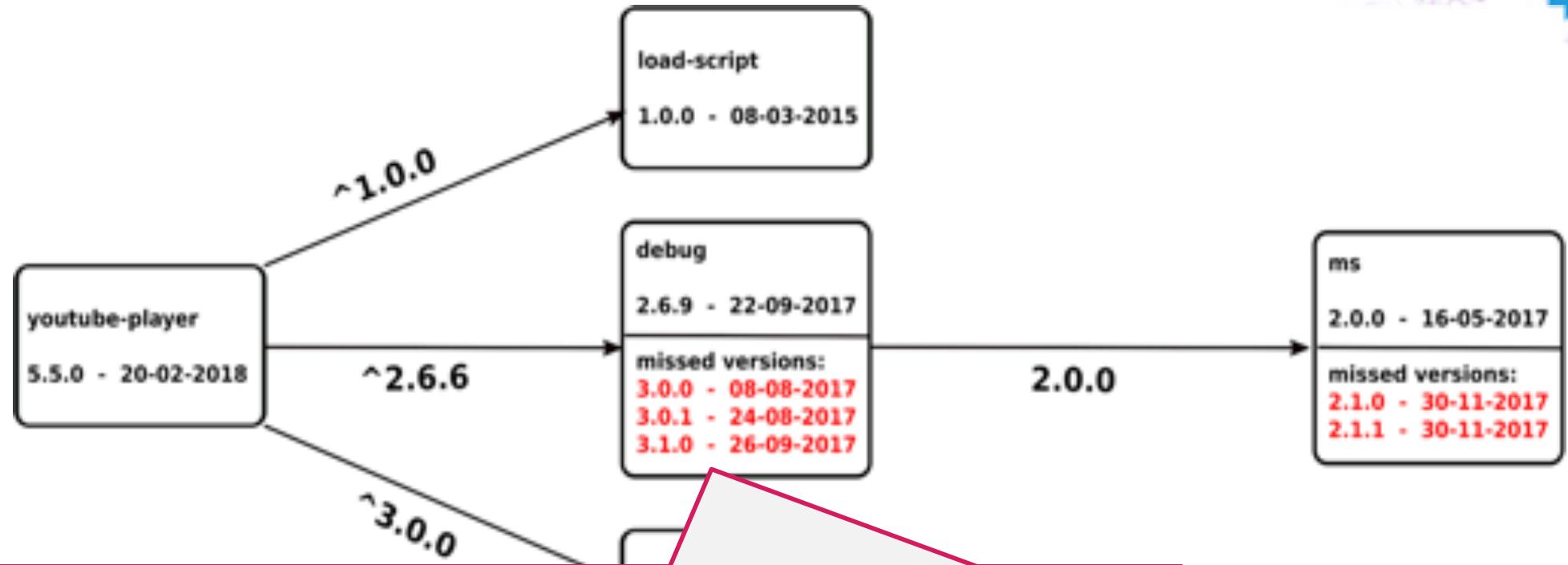
package.json

```
13 "dependencies": {  
14   "debug": "^2.6.6",  
15   "load-script": "^1.0.0",  
16   "sister": "^3.0.0"  
17 },  
18 "description": "YouTube IFrame Player API abstraction.",  
19 "devDependencies": {  
20   "ava": "^0.19.1",  
21   "babel-cli": "^6.24.1",  
22   "babel-plugin-add-module-exports": "^0.2.1",  
23   "babel-plugin-transform-flow-strip-types": "^6.22.0",  
24   "babel-plugin-transform-object-rest-spread": "^6.23.0",  
25   "babel-preset-env": "1.4.0",  
26   "babel-register": "^6.24.1",  
27   "chai": "^3.5.0",  
28   "eslint": "^3.19.0",  
29   "eslint-config-canonical": "^8.2.0",  
30   "flow-bin": "^0.45.0",  
31   "flow-copy-source": "^1.1.0",  
32   "husky": "^0.13.3",  
33   "npm-watch": "^0.1.9",  
34   "semantic-release": "^6.3.2"  
35 },  
36 "keywords": [
```

Technical Lag – Example



Technical Lag – Example



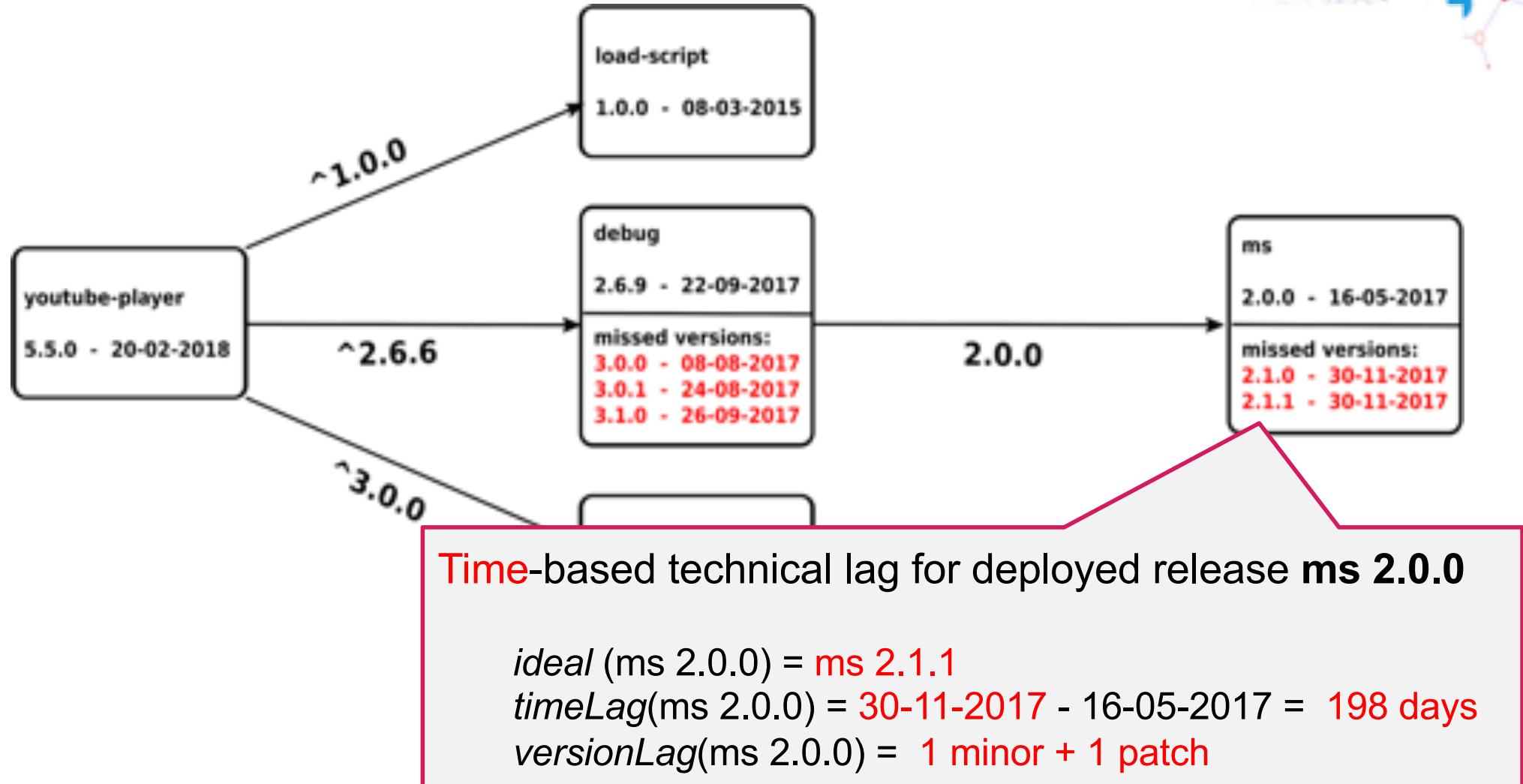
Time-based technical lag for deployed release **debug 2.6.9**

ideal (debug 2.6.9) = debug 3.1.0

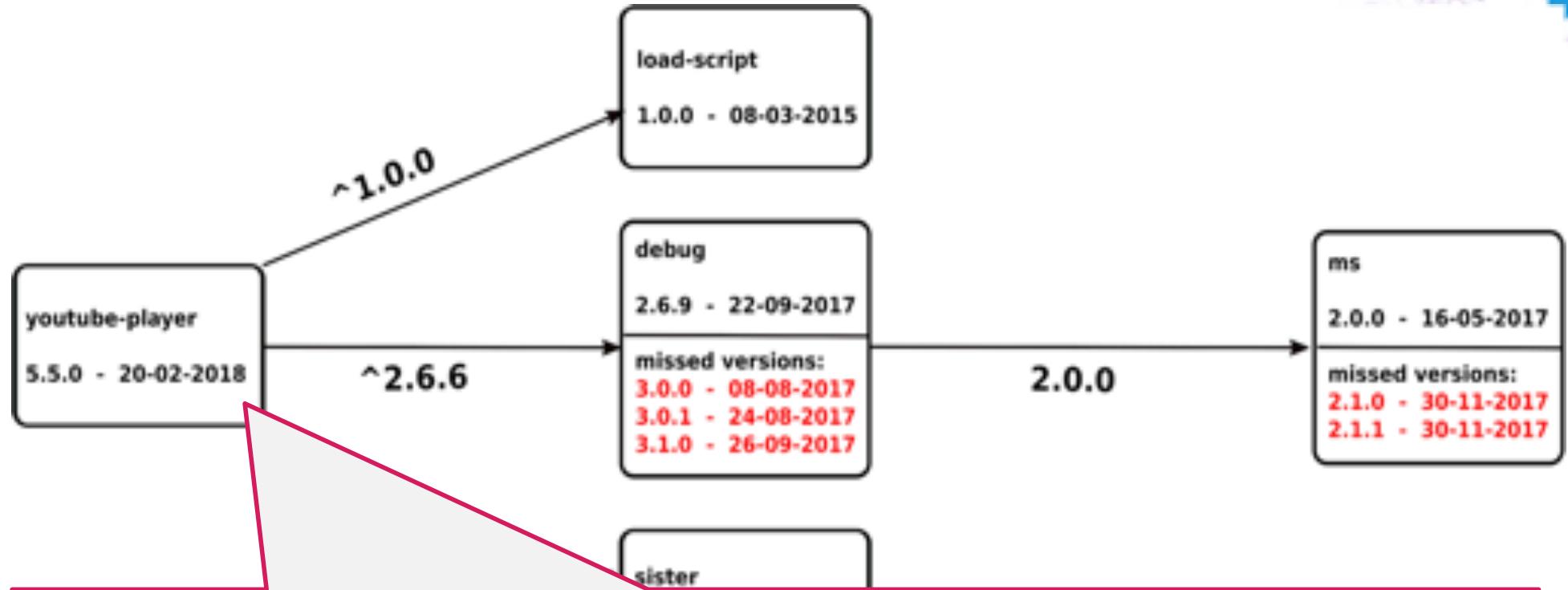
timeLag(debug 2.6.9) = 26-09-2017 - 22-09-2017 = 4 days

versionLag(debug 2.6.9) = 1 major + 1 minor + 1 patch

Technical Lag – Example



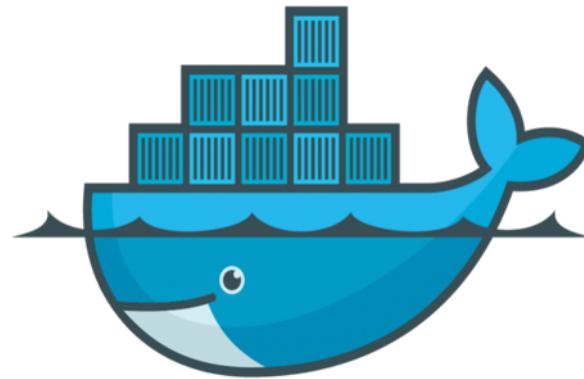
Technical Lag – Example



Aggregated transitive time lag for deployed release **youtube-player 5.5.0**

$$\text{agglag}(\{\text{debug } 2.6.9, \text{ ms } 2.0.0\}) = \max(4 \text{ days}, 198 \text{ days}) = 198 \text{ days}$$

Case study 2: Technical lag in Debian-based Docker containers



docker

A. Zerouali, T. Mens, G. Robles, J. Gonzalez-Barahona (2019). On the relation between outdated Docker containers, security vulnerabilities, and bugs. IEEE In'tl Conf. SANER

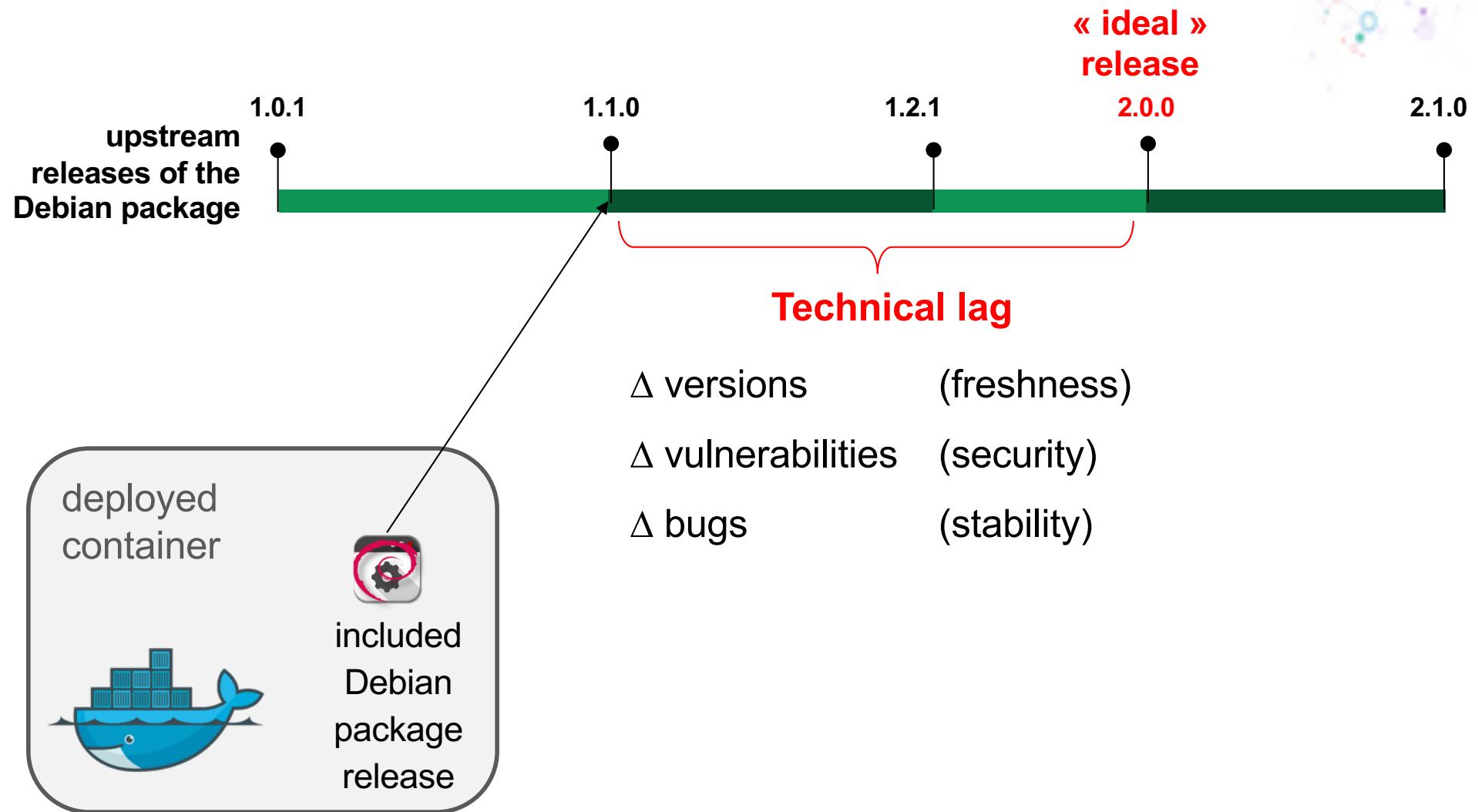
Case study 2: Technical lag in Debian-based Docker containers



Important issues faced when deploying Docker containers:

- Security vulnerabilities
- Dependence on external software packages
- Presence of bugs in third-party software
- Outdated third-party software

Technical Lag in Debian-based Docker containers



Summary

If you can't **measure** it
you can't **manage** it

Peter Drucker



Technical Lag is a very useful generic measure for assessing to which extent deployed software is outdated w.r.t. upstream releases.

- Different ways to measure (time, version, bugs, vulnerabilities, ...) and aggregate (max, sum, ...) technical lag
- It can be operationalized in different contexts (package dependency management, container deployment, ...)

Suggestion:

- Include this measure as part of the CHAOSS Metrics and Tooling

Open Challenges:

- How to measure effort required to update?
- How to combine multiple dimensions of technical lag?
- How to assess whether updates do not cause breaking changes?

Tool support

Example: david-dm.org



A screenshot of the David dependency management tool interface. The top navigation bar includes tabs for 'DEPENDENCIES' (selected), 'DEVDEPENDENCIES', 'dependencies' (selected), 'out of date', and buttons for 'LIST' and 'TREE'. Below this, a summary shows 17 total dependencies: 9 up to date (green), 0 pinned and out of date (yellow), and 8 out of date (red). A table lists the dependencies with columns for name, required version, stable version, latest version, and status (color-coded).

DEPENDENCY	REQUIRED	STABLE	LATEST	STATUS
async-foreach	~0.1.3	0.1.3	0.1.3	Green
chalk	^1.1.1	3.0.0	3.0.0	Red
cross-spawn	^3.0.0	7.0.1	7.0.1	Red
gaze	^1.0.0	1.1.3	1.1.3	Green
get-stdin	^4.0.1	7.0.0	7.0.0	Red
glob	~7.0.3	7.1.6	7.1.6	Green
in-publish	^2.0.0	2.0.0	2.0.0	Green
lodash	^4.17.15	4.17.15	4.17.15	Green
meow	^3.7.0	6.0.0	6.0.0	Red

New proposed CHAOSS project metrics



- **Dependencies**
 - Number of / List of; Direct or transitive
- **Dependency depth**
- **Outdated dependencies**
 - List of / Number of / Ratio of
- **Vulnerable dependencies**
 - List of / Number of / Ratio of
- **Dependents (i.e. reverse dependencies)**
 - Number of / List of; Direct or transitive
- **Dependency lag**
 - aggregated dependency-based technical lag of a project