

Exploring Software Library Metrics
with Repository Badges

by

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1 Introduction

Libraries, Frameworks, and Application Programming Interfaces (APIs) provide developers a way to reuse existing functionalities built by someone else without having to re-implement already built features. Given a large collection of libraries out there, it is often difficult and not clear how to select the best one to use for your own project.

Developers may resort to first doing a general search of their desired library features with search results indicating various resources such as a Q&A website like StackOverflow [1] or a website that hosts open source libraries such as Github [2].

Previous research has examined different, inner aspects of libraries that may have mentioned in the above online resources [3, 4, 5, 6, 7]. These aspects or defined

2 Related Work

2.1 Library Selection Methods

2.2 Metrics

2.2.1 Quality Assurance

2.2.2 Community Support

2.2.3 Repository General Information

2.3 Summary

3 Background

3.1 Badges

3.2 Online Badge Services

4 Badge Implementation

4.1 Overarching Structure of Scripts

4.2 Security

4.2.1 Definition

The security badge is inspired by Mora’s et. al [5] security metric implementation. However, there are limitations related to classifying some security vulnerabilities due to inaccurate issue descriptions. These inaccuracies would suggest that there was a security problem but in reality was another issue altogether. To avoid this conflict brought by issue descriptions, we propose to use another existing tool called SpotBugs [8]. From the SpotBugs [8] website description itself, the program *uses static analysis to look for bugs in Java code*. In conjunction with the FindSecBugs [9] plugin to provide a larger data set of security bug patterns to look for, both these tools will allow for greater accuracy of targeting security bugs.

The security badge represents the number of security bugs reported by SpotBugs [8] with the FindSecBugs [9] plugin. We filter for only security

bug patterns and configure SpotBugs to only classify bugs on the highest confidence setting with maximum effort toggled on to increase precision. To the user, this badge helps to detect for any known security vulnerabilities before using the library.

4.2.2 Implementation



Figure 1: Example of Security Badge

First, we have a text file that holds open source Java library links hosted on GitHub [2]. A shell script clones and compiles them respectively under Gradle [10] or Maven [11]. After compilation, a script runs SpotBugs and FindSecBugs per library under our defined configured settings and stores the respective result into the database. The client can hit the security script endpoint to retrieve the saved results which then can be placed into Shields.io [12] to output the security badge with an example shown in figure 1.

4.3 Last Discussed on Stack Overflow

4.3.1 Definition

We take Mora's et. al [5] Last Discussed on Stack Overflow metric and transform it into a badge. Based on the metric, the badge represents the latest date of a question posted for a specific library on the Stack Overflow website [1]. To the user, this badge will display if there is any recent activity using the library and the community involvement behind it.

4.3.2 Implementation



Figure 2: Example of Last Discussed on Stack Overflow Badge

Borrowing the implementation technique from [5], we use the StackExchange API [13] to search up the library’s name under tag search and extract the most popular tag. With the tag, we make a GET request to the API to search for the most recent question containing the tag and extract the date. An example of the badge is shown in figure 2.

4.4 Issue Response Time

4.4.1 Definition

Using Mora’s et. al [5] Issue Response Time definition, this badge illustrates the average amount of days needed to get the first reply to an issue. The badge is calculated via the response time formula described in [5]. It also indicates if there are any changes to the average over time as shown by the rightmost symbol in 3. This badge will allow users to check if there is active maintenance of the library and if there is community support through the issue discussions.

4.4.2 Implementation



Figure 3: Example of Issue Response Time Badge

We use the GitHub [2] API to get all the releases of the library and follow the algorithm steps shown in [5] to calculate the issue response time metric. The script makes another request with a list of commits associated with releases as input and outputs a new list of dates which then can help determine the final average using the suggested formula. We also discard deleted accounts and do not take them into account in our average. An example of the badge is shown in figure 3.

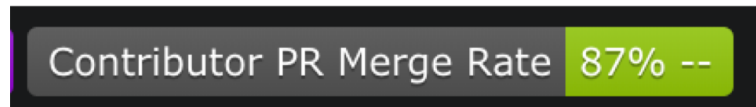


Figure 4: Example of Outside Contributor PR Merge Rate Badge

4.5 Contributor Pull Request Merge Rate

4.5.1 Definition

4.5.2 Implementation

4.6 Release Frequency

4.6.1 Definition

4.6.2 Implementation

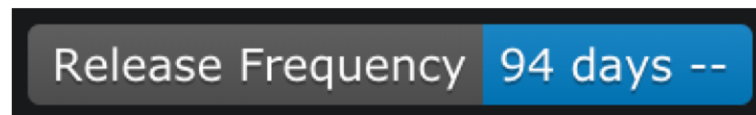


Figure 5: Example of Release Frequency Badge

5 Evaluation

5.1 Open Source Evaluation

5.2 Future Work Evaluation

6 Threats to Validity and Limitations

6.1 Validity

6.2 Limitations

7 Conclusion and Future Work

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