## 2IS55 Software Evolution

## Repository Mining: Social Aspects

## Alexander Serebrenik



## Assignment

- Assignment 2:
- Deadline: Saturday
- Assignment 3:
- Published on Peach
- Deadline: March 17


## Sources



## Software Evolution

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{Ch} . \\
& 3,4
\end{aligned}
$$

## Recap: Version control systems

- Centralized vs. distributed
- File versioning (CVS) vs. product versioning
- Record at least
- File name, file/product version, time stamp, committer
- Commit message
- What can we learn from this?
- Humans

TODAY!

- Files
- Bugs

Users in mail archives, version control systems, etc.

- Multiple aliases
- a.serebrenik@tue.nl
- aserebre@win.tue.nl
- aserebrenik@yahoo.com
- aserebrenik@gmail.com
- alex@alum.cs.huji.ac.il

"On the Internet, nobody knows you're a dog."
- A.E.Serebrenik@cwi.nl
- Can be worse:
- Ken Coar a.k.a. "Rodent of unusual size"
- Aaron Brown a.k.a. Mrhappypants
- KoffieTisch


## What we want and what we need

- We would like to
- Evaluate expertise
- Evaluate contribution / involvement
- Understand communication patterns
- Study structure of the community (gender, country, education level...)
- We need to merge the aliases



## Identity merging

- Input:
- List of name, email address pairs
- Algorithms:
- Simple: identical names, e-mail prefixes or user names
- Bird: normalize names and cluster based on the Levenshtein distance [Bird,Gourley,Devanbu,Gertz, Swaminathan 2006]
- LSA: combine the Levenshtein distance with latentsemantic indexing [Kouters, Vasilescu, Serebrenik, van den Brand 2012]


## Bird's algorithm (1)

- Normalize names:
- Remove punctuation and suffixes ("jr."), reduce spaces and drop generic terms ("admin", "support")
- Separate first name and last name

| S | a | t | u | $r$ | d | a | y |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| S | a | t | u | n | d | a | y |
|  | S | a | u | n | d | a | y |
|  |  | S | u | n | d | a | y |

## 3 similarity measures

- Similarity of names
- Levenshtein distance
- Number of characters added, removed or modified
- Names are similar if
- either the full names are similar
- or both the first and last names are similar


## Bird's algorithm (2)

- Similarity of names and mails
- The prefix (before @)
- Contains the first and the last names
- Robles: Contains the first or the last name and the first letter of the other one
- Similarity of mails
- Levenshtein distance on prefixes
- Cumulative similarity maximal of the three
- Clustering based on the cumulative similarity
- Large clusters
- Human inspection and post-processing
- It is easier for humans to split large clusters than to combine small ones


## Still an heuristics!

- Words X (n characters), Y (m characters)
- Data structure C[0..n,0..m]
- Init: C[i,0]=i, C[0,j]=j for any i and j

Similar to the

| $\mathbf{C}$ |  | $\mathbf{S}$ | $\mathbf{a}$ | $\mathbf{t}$ | $\mathbf{u}$ | $\mathbf{r}$ | $\mathbf{d}$ | $\mathbf{a}$ | $\mathbf{y}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| $\mathbf{S}$ | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathbf{u}$ | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathbf{n}$ | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathbf{d}$ | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathbf{a}$ | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathbf{y}$ | 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## How to calculate the Levenshtein distance?

- For every i and every j
- If X[i]=Y[j] then C[i,j]=C[i-1,j-1]
- Else $C[i, j]=m i n(C[i-1, j]+1, ~ / / ~ d e l e t i o n ~$
$C[i, j-1]+1, \quad / /$ insertion
$\mathrm{C}[\mathrm{i}-1, \mathrm{j}-1]+1$ ) // modification

| $\mathbf{C}$ |  | $\mathbf{S}$ | $\mathbf{a}$ | $\mathbf{t}$ | $\mathbf{u}$ | $\mathbf{r}$ | $\mathbf{d}$ | $\mathbf{a}$ | $\mathbf{y}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| $\mathbf{S}$ | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| $\mathbf{u}$ | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| $\mathbf{n}$ | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| $\mathbf{d}$ | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| $\mathbf{a}$ | 5 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| $\mathbf{y}$ | 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 |

The
Levenshtein distance!

## Algorithm of Kouters et al.



## Algorithm of Kouters et al.

<John Doe,<br><John Joseph Doe,

johnd@domainA> johnd@domainA>
johnd@domainA: \{john, johnd, joseph, doe\}

## Document-term matrix

john
johnd
joseph
jdoe
doe

|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | .. | .. | . |
| 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 | .. |  | .. |
| 3/4 |  | .. | .. |
| 1 | .. | .. | .. |

max similarity(jdoe,
\{john, johnd, joseph, doe\})
$=$ similarity (jdoe, doe)
= 1 - Levenshtein(jdoe, doe) /
max( length(jdoe), length(doe))
$=1-1 / 4=3 / 4$

## Latent Semantic Analysis

<John Smith, john@domainA>
<John Brown, john@domainB>


Inverse document frequency

## Singular value decomposition

Rank (noise) reduction

Cosine between documents

Merge similar documents

## Empirical evaluation: GNOME



## Identity merging: Summary

- Contributors use different aliases
- In the same repository of across repositories
- Merging is needed for
- Contributions, expertise, effort, social structure
- Different merging algorithms
- Simple, Bird's, LSA


## More research is needed...

- Different platforms $\Rightarrow$ different kinds of noise $\Rightarrow$ different techniques might be needed
- DBLP-like idea: people tend to work with the same partners on similar topics
- BUT... what about privacy?


## What can we learn about the humans?

- Count commits per committer
- Look at how the counts evolve in time
Wr Statistics - G:VLibraries\TortoiseSVNITortoiseSVN-trunk
File
Graph type:
Authors case sensitive
Sort by commit counts by author
\# authors shown individually:
- One major committer?



## More refined way of counting: Per File

- What developer worked on a file
- Count pc(Alice): the \% of commits on F made by Alice
- Visualization (Fractal Figure)
- pc is a relative area of a rectangle

(a) One developer

(b) Few balanced
developers

(c) One major developer

(d) Many balanced developers
- Measure of "difference"

$$
1-\sum_{c \in \mathrm{committers}} p c^{2}(c)
$$

- How does this measure behave for (a), (b), (c) and (d)?


## Fractal Figures

- pc is a relative area
- Blue vs. red, green, ...
- Many options for absolute size
- Number of changes
- Size of an artefact (file, directory)
- Number of bugs
 many bugs!
One major developer and

[D'Ambros, Lanza, Gall 2005]
- Easy to determine if the code is available
- Can be estimated if only the log is available [Girba Kuhn Seeberger Ducasse 05]

Working file: insert-msg.tcl

$\geq 8$ lines before<br>$\geq 30$ lines after

revision 1.2
date: 1999/03/05 07:23:11; author: philg; state: Exp; lines: +30-8 changed the bboard to do generic file uploading (and fixed Ben's broken image uploading stuff)


$$
\begin{gathered}
s_{f_{0}}^{\prime}:=0 \\
s_{f_{n}}^{\prime}:=s_{f_{n-1}}^{\prime}+a_{f_{n-1}}-r_{f_{n}} \\
s_{f_{0}}:=\left|\min \left\{s_{x}^{\prime}\right\}\right| \\
s_{f_{n}}:=s_{f_{n-1}}+a_{f_{n}}-r_{f_{n}}
\end{gathered}
$$

## However we still have only a static view...

- How does the picture evolve in time?

- Solutions:
- Graph of fractal values
- Ownership maps


## Ownership maps [Gîrba Kuhn Seeberger Ducasse 05]

- Owner of...
- line = last committer of this line
- file = owns the major part of the lines
- requires calculation of the file size
- can be estimated from the log


- Colour = committer
- Circle = commit
- Line = owner
- Timeline
- Size $=$ proportion of change


## Development patterns

- Monologue
- Dialogue
- Teamwork (quick succession)

- Silence
- Takeover
- Epilogue (Takeover + Silence)
- Familiarization



## Development patterns (continued)

- Expansion
- Cleaning
- Bug fix
- Edit
- Epilogue (Edit + Silence)


## Experiment: Outsight

## Commercial application, 500 Java classes, 500 JSP 8 three-months periods <br> - How many developers are there?

- If you had questions about the system, whom would you ask?



Subproject (Myrmidon) that was intended as a successor for Ant.

## Pattern common to Open Source

## Subprojects

- Cease
- Split
- Integrate in the main line


## How do people work? [Poncin et al. 2011]

Time

## Very few developers do most of the work

## Legend:

- yellow:
- white:
- red:
- blue:
- green:


## Developers

- GNOME
- 1316 projects
- NB: logarithmic scale on the x-axis


AW: number of changes of an author

## "Very few developers do most of the work"

- "Pareto principle" 20/80
- Quite common for software metrics
- More precise descriptions of the distribution are possible
- Even for LOC no agreement on the precise distribution


Contribution of $30 \%$ most prolific developers in different GNOME projects [Kalliamvakou, Gousios, Spinellis, Pouloudi, 2009]

## FRASR: Who does what?



# All developers are equal, but some are more equal than others [Bird et al. 2006] 

- Mail archive vs. version control
- Without commit rights: "non-developers"
- With commit rights: some commit more often



## Mail communication (arrow = at least 150 mails send)

Conclusion 1: Developers are more active than non-developers

Conclusion 2: Correlation between the number of commits and the "centrality" of the developer

## More refined developers classification is possible! [Wouter Poncin]



## What kind of roles do the developers play?



## Onion in aMSN



## Nakakoji et al. as a case of

## Core developers (examples)



## Bug reporter

| S.E. |
| :---: |
| Question |$\longrightarrow$ FRASR $\rightarrow$ ProM $\rightarrow$ Answer

## What can we learn about developers?

- Development effort distribution and evolution

- Can be combined with other information to distinguish different kinds of developers


## Not only developers

"Since 1997, the GNOME project has grown from a handful of developers to a contributor base of coders, documenters, translators, interface designers, accessibility specialists, artists and testers numbering in the thousands." (Waugh 2007)

## Localization and coding

## Occasional contributors (AW < med)



## Frequent

 contributors (AW >= med)

## Coding and localization in GNOME

Blue cross: code. Red square: 110 n . Symbol size: RATW(a,t)


## Mythbusters

- Once coder, always coder...
- True for coding and localization
- False for, e.g., database development
- Translation done in the target-language country is better!
- GNOME, French
- In-country:
- more translation mistakes
- lower impact on understanding



## Women and StackOverflow

## http://meta.stackoverflow.com/questions/30411/

- Ikessler: I know a lot of female programmers, and I know there are a good number of them out there. But I don't recall ever having one of my questions answered by, nor have I ever answered a question by a female programmer here at Stack Overflow.
- Sara Chipps: there is NO appeal for me in answering questions.
- Ether: A huge number of SO users don't use their real names, so you actually have no idea.
- Heather:
- Sexism still exists.
- Women are still perceived as lightweights.


## Women, men, StackOverflow and more

- Our questions:
- Did women really participate in SO less than men?
- random sample
- Is this SO specific?
- Compare with Drupal and Wordpress mailing lists
- But first: what is your gender?


## What is your gender?

## SaraChipps less info



4,168
stats
reputation
$-5 \cdot 35 \cdot 83$

## What is your gender?

## SaraChipps <br> less info



4,168
reputation
$-5 \cdot 35 \cdot 83$

Andrea Ambu less inf


Andrea Smith less


## What is your gender?

## SaraChipps

less info


4,168
reputation
$-5 \cdot 35 \cdot 83$
stats

## Andrea Ambu less info


bio website location age andreaa.com
visits
member for seen
profile views
etate
1,232

Andrea Smith


## What is your gender?

## SaraChipps

less info


4,168
reputation
$-5 \cdot 35 \cdot 83$

## Andrea Ambu less info


bio website location age
visits
member for seen profile views
andreaa.com

1,232


5 years, 1 months
Oct 20 at 11:01


Name + Location = Gender



Heuristics:
title + first h1
<title>Ben Kamens</title>
<h1>We\&\#8217;re willing to be embarrassed about what we <em>haven\&\#8217;t</em> done\&\#8230;</h1>

## Ben Kamens

is lead dev at Khan Academy, and has been a proud part of Fog Creek
Ben Kamens We're willing to be embarrassed about what we haven't done...

## Stanford Named

Entity Tagger
<PERSON>Ben Kamens</PERSON> We're willing to be embarrassed

## Quality of gender resolution: Survey

| Self- <br> identification | As inferred |  |  | Total |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | $M$ | $F$ | $?$ |  |
| $M$ | 60 | 3 | 43 | 106 |
| F | 2 | 5 | 4 | 11 |

+ avatars,
other social
media sites
(manually)

| Self- <br> identification | As inferred |  |  | Total |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | $M$ | $F$ | $?$ |  |
| M | 90 | 3 | 13 | 106 |
| F | 2 | 9 | 0 | 11 |



## Istack

 overflow
## sample



WordPress
3043
282
286

328
135


Istack overflow

sample

WORDPRESS

## 2296

291
1557
3043
282
286
2879
328
135

Drupal ${ }^{-}$
7-10\% women as opposed to 1-5\% for Open Source and up to $28 \%$ for proprietary


## 2296

291
1557

3043
282
286
2879
328
135

Drupal ${ }^{-}$

sample


WordPress

## 2296

$3043 \quad 282$
2879
328
286
135

## Drupal

It is easy to remain anonymous on SO and participants use this opportunity (37.5\%)


## Estack overflow

sample WordPress

## No significant differences in

\#questions, \#answers, length of engagement

Affects eng't for "design tech." lists

sample


WordPress


Drupal


Ask more questions No diff in \#answers


## Why?

- [Gneezy, Niederle, Rustichini 2003]: women are less effective in mixed-gender competitive environments
- [Niederle, Vesterlund 2007]: women shy away from competition and men embrace it
$\Rightarrow$ To retain women we need different gamification techniques


## Sounds interesting? Talk to me! Capita Selecta opportunities

## Conclusions

- Software repositories
- Mail archives, version control, StackOverflow...
- Technical challenge: identity merging
- We can discover information about:
- Roles (a la Nakakoji)
- Activities (localization, coding, ...)
- Gender
- Communication patterns
- But also: age, location, culture, psychological type...

