The design and implementation of Candoia: A platform for building and sharing mining software repositories tools as apps

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The design and implementation of Candoia: A platform for building and sharing mining software repositories tools as apps

by

Nitin Mukesh Tiwari

A thesis submitted to the graduate faculty in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE

Major: Computer Science

Program of Study Committee:
Hridesh Rajan, Major Professor
Gurpur Prabhu
Steven M. Kautz

Iowa State University
Ames, Iowa
2017

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DEDICATION

To my teachers, family and friends, who made me realize the real purpose of education.
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I would like to thank my committee members Dr. Gurpur M. Prabhu and Dr. Steve Kautz for their efforts and contributions to this work. Also, I would like to thank the reviewers of 2017 IEEE/ACM 14th International Conference on Mining Software Repositories (MSR 2017). I would like to extend my thanks to all the members of Laboratory of Software Design for offering constructive criticism and timely suggestions during research. Majority of this draft is adopted from MSR 2017 paper [66, 67], which is written in collaboration with Ganesha Updhyaya, Dr. Hoan Anh Nguyen and Dr. Hridesh Rajan.

I am very grateful to my parents for their moral support and encouragement throughout the duration of my studies.
We propose Candoia, a novel platform and ecosystem for building and sharing Mining Software Repositories (MSR) tools. Using Candoia, MSR tools are built as apps, and the Candoia ecosystem, acting as an appstore, allows effective sharing. Candoia provides data extraction tools for curating custom datasets for user projects as well as data abstractions for enabling uniform access to MSR artifacts from disparate sources, which makes apps portable and adoptable across diverse software project settings of MSR researchers and practitioners. The structured design of a Candoia app and the languages selected for building various components of a Candoia app promote easy customization. To evaluate Candoia we have built over two dozen MSR apps for analyzing bugs, software evolution, project management aspects, and source code and programming practices, showing the applicability of the platform for building a variety of MSR apps. For testing portability of apps across diverse project settings, we tested the apps using ten popular project repositories, such as Apache Tomcat, JUnit, and Node.js and found that apps required no changes to be portable. We performed a user study to test customizability and we found that five of eight Candoia users found it very easy to customize an existing app. Candoia is available for download at www.candoia.org.
CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

Analysis of rich data stored in software repositories in the form of version control data, bug tracking information, source code, team and organization data, and mailing list etc is known as mining software repositories. Over the last decade, mining software repositories (MSR) research has helped make significant advances in software engineering (SE) — defect prediction [17, 45, 9], source code analysis and pattern discovery [70, 65, 38, 37, 36], mining software specifications [59, 48, 2, 73, 16, 71], social network analysis of software development [12, 15, 47, 52, 44, 72] to name a few. Researchers have shown that further advances can be made if the process of building and widely distributing MSR tools is eased [18, 10, 8, 33, 29, 31]. Toward this end, we propose Candoia, a platform and ecosystem for building and sharing MSR tools. Using Candoia, MSR tools are built as apps, and Candoia the ecosystem, acting as an appstore, allows effective sharing of MSR apps. Candoia provides data extraction tools and data abstractions for mining MSR artifacts.

Candoia’s main contribution is the process of building and sharing MSR tools as apps which are portable, adoptable, and customizable for MSR researchers and practitioners. There have been similar efforts along two directions to help MSR researchers and practitioners. First set of approaches provide i) platforms for reusing of tools and allow low cost addition of new tools [18], ii) frameworks that define database schemas for storing MSR artifacts (such as revision history, source code, etc.) and provide access via SQL [10, 8, 33, 29, 31] and iii) infrastructures for downloading projects from open-source repositories, analyzing the source code, revision histories and other MSR artifacts, and building the dataset for testing the hypothesis [51, 34, 51]. The second set of approaches provides a repository of datasets from open-source repositories so that researchers do not have to collect and curate datasets [20, 21, 22].

1MSR artifacts include version control system (VCS) data from GIT, SVN, CVS, etc, source code written using programming language(s) such as Java, Javascript, etc, bug data from repositories such as Bugzilla, JIRA, GitHub-Issues, SF-Tickets, etc, project metadata, and users and teams data from forges such as SF.net, GitHub
When compared to the first set of approaches that are mainly focused on enabling faster MSR prototyping, Candoia enables easier building and customizing of MSR tools, and achieves portability of the tools across diverse project settings. When compared to the second set of approaches that are focused on providing standard datasets, Candoia allows mining user specific datasets.

Candoia makes several contributions to ease the process of building and sharing MSR tools by promoting adoptability and customizability. Building MSR tools require building or using pre-built data extraction tools to gather MSR artifacts. Candoia platform provides a large set of data extraction tools for extracting the MSR artifacts from user projects and curating the user datasets. This eases the process of building MSR tools. We have created a robust implementation of the Candoia platform. To evaluate, we have built over two dozen different MSR apps for analyzing bugs, software evolution, project management aspects, and source code and programming practices. A survey of MSR tools found that generalization of MSR tools beyond their subject dataset could make them more replicable and adoptable [60]. In this regard, the Candoia platform provides data abstractions for mining MSR artifacts and these abstractions provide uniform access to MSR artifacts from disparate sources. Since apps are built on top of Candoia’s data abstractions and not on top of raw MSR artifacts, apps become portable across diverse project settings. A project setting defines types and sources of various MSR artifacts, such as GIT or SVN version control systems (VCS), Bugzilla, GitHub-Issues, JIRA or SF-Tickets bug tracking, Java or Javascript source files, GitHub or SF.net forges.

For evaluating the portability of apps across diverse project settings, we tested the apps using ten popular projects repositories, which include ApacheTomcat, JUnit, Node.js and so on. These projects provided us a variety of project settings to test portability of apps and we found that all of our apps required no change to be able to run on diverse project settings. Researchers and practitioners adopting an MSR tool wants to perform few customizations to suit their needs. Candoia promotes easy customizations because of the structured design of Candoia apps and the languages selected for building various components of an Candoia app. We performed a user study consisting of 8 MSR app developers with varying expertise for testing the customizability aspect of Candoia. We found that 5 of 8 developers found it easy to customize an existing Candoia app.
The Candoia platform, as well as all of its current two dozen apps, are open-source projects and they are available for download. Sharing a new Candoia app is as simple as creating a new GitHub project and adding app files to that project, and even first year undergraduates have built some apps.

**Contributions**

The contribution of the thesis include:

- A process of building and sharing MSR tools, which promotes adoptability and customizability.
- A large set of data extraction tools for extracting the MSR artifacts from disparate sources
- Abstractions to generalize MSR tools beyond their subject datasets.
- An app-store for MSR tools

This work is adopted from MSR 2017 paper [66, 67], which is written in collaboration with Ganesha Updhyaya, Dr. Hoan Anh Nguyen and Dr. Hridesh Rajan.

We now describe Candoia and explore its advantages. In Chapter 2 we present motivation for the requirement of Candoia. We describe the eco-system and framework details in Chapter 3. Chapter 4 presents studies of applicability, adoptability, and customizability. We discuss the related work in Chapter 5 and conclude the thesis in Chapter 6.
CHAPTER 2. MOTIVATION

In this section, we motivate the need for a platform and ecosystem that promotes a process of building MSR tools as light-weight apps that are easily portable and customizable.

Today MSR tools are built for a specific software project setting or a specific dataset. A software project setting describes: 1) the repository (or the forge) where the project is maintained, 2) the programming language(s) used in the project source code, 3) the bug repository, and 4) the version control system (VCS) used for maintaining project revisions. For example a user project setting for JUnit project might consist of GitHub as forge, Java source files, GitHub-Issues for bug tracking, and GIT version control data. A project setting of an MSR user may include multiple projects but we consider only one project for simplifying the illustration.

Consider a researcher who wants to build an MSR tool Association Mining for predicting bugs by mining file associations. If the researcher building this tool uses the JUnit project setting for evaluation, it requires them to build a tool chain (or use existing tools) consisting of: i) GitHub project reader, ii) GIT version data reader, iii) Java parser, and iv) GitHub-Issues adapter, for extracting different MSR artifacts to be used in the Association Mining tool. The association mining logic uses the Eclat association algorithm for which the researcher imports the Weka library. Overall, the Association Mining tool contains the mining logic (the association mining algorithm) that is tightly integrated with the supporting tools for reading and processing the project specific artifacts as shown in Figure 2.1.

Now consider a practitioner who wants to adopt the Association Mining MSR tool and perform a few customizations to suit their needs. If the practitioner’s project setting is similar to that of the researcher, then the Association Mining MSR tool is readily adoptable, otherwise, the practitioner cannot adopt the Association Mining MSR tool as is. For instance, if the practitioner’s project setting may consist of a JEdit project with SF.net as forge, Java source files, SF-Tickets as bug repository, and SVN
version control data. In this scenario, the practitioner has two choices: 1) throw away the Association Mining MSR tool, or 2) try to adopt the tool by deintegrating it and making several modifications to it based on their project setting. The practitioner might face one or more of the following challenges when adopting this MSR tool:

1) **Reproducibility:** The practitioner needs to have access to the tool, its supporting tools and libraries, and the details about how the dataset was curated (often these details are missing [60]). Upon having access to the tool, dataset, and the supporting tools, the practitioner can deintegrate the tool and try to adopt it based on his project settings.

2) **Adoptability:** The practitioner may not be able to use the tool chain of the researcher because the project settings have changed and they need to build a tool chain (or use existing tools) consisting of: i) SF.net project reader, ii) SVN version data reader, iii) Java parser, iv) SF-Tickets adapter. The practitioner creates their own dataset using this tool chain and handles the integration with the MSR logic of the tool as shown in Figure 2.1. Between researcher’s and practitioner’s project settings, most of the modules required changes. As we show in our adoptability evaluation experiments, for adopting Association Mining tool from JUnit project setting to JEdit project setting required changing four modules to remove 180 lines of code (LOC) out of 422 and add 191 LOC.

3) **Customizability:** Finally, if the practitioner needs to perform some customizations to the adopted tool, such as changing the mining logic to perform package-level association instead of file-level association, it requires changing multiple components in the tightly integrated Association Mining MSR
tool. As we show in our customizability evaluation experiments, this customization required changing four modules to remove 8 LOC, and add 34 LOC.

In the next section, we provide an overview of the Candoia platform and show how these challenges are addressed.
CHAPTER 3. CANDOIA PLATFORM & ECOSYSTEM

We now describe Candoia’s process of building, sharing, and adopting MSR apps using our motivation scenario example and Figure 3.1. As shown in Figure 3.1, the researcher will first use the Candoia platform to prepare a dataset for his project (JUnit). The Candoia platform uses the in-house data extraction tools (parsers, and adapters) to read the user project and create a custom dataset. This dataset can be mined using the data abstractions of the platform. The researcher then builds the Association Mining MSR tool as an Candoia app by defining various parts of the app, such as app structure, app layout, mining logic, and glue code for binding the various components. The researcher will install the app in the platform and run it using the Candoia evaluation engine. The researcher can visualize the app’s output and share the app via Candoia appstore.

The practitioner who wants to adopt the Association Mining Candoia app, downloads the app from the appstore and installs it in the platform. The practitioner will use the platform to prepare a dataset for his project (JEdit). The downloaded Association Mining app can be readily run and output can be visualized without requiring any additional efforts. For customizing the app to perform package-level association instead of file-level association, the practitioner will modify the mining logic component, which does not require any changes to other components of the app. As we show in our customizability evaluation, this customization in Candoia required changing just 1 line of code to the MSR logic component. After customizing the app, the practitioner needs to simply install and run to visualize the changes.
There were several technical challenges that had to be overcome to realize the overarching goals of Candoia.

1. **Applicability**: Candoia should enable building robust MSR tools by supporting the common MSR technologies and providing extension points to add new technologies. Also, it should be easier to describe various components of a Candoia app.

2. **Commonality**: Identifying the common components across MSR apps and providing them as part of the platform to make Candoia apps light-weight.
3. **Adoptability**: Adopting an app is simply by “Install & Run”. An app built for one project setting can run across diverse project settings without requiring any change.

4. **Customizability**: Facilitate easy customization of apps by clearly defining various components of a Candoia app and choosing efficient script-based domain-specific languages (DSLs) to build the components. The idea here is that scripts are easier to customize than programs.

5. **Security**: Secure Candoia user’s system against third-party Candoia apps, and secure one app from another.

6. **Scalability**: Process-level parallelism in isolation; each app runs as a process.

### 3.1 Candoia For Building Robust MSR Apps

By applicability we mean the ability of the Candoia platform to enable building of a variety of MSR tools. We explored different MSR artifacts used by MSR tools in the past, such as software project source code, version control data, bug data, users and teams data, mailing lists, etc, and gathered different sources of these MSR artifacts, such as source code written in different programming languages, bug data coming from Bugzilla, JIRA repositories, GIT, SVN, or CVS version control data etc. Upon determining the variety of MSR artifacts and their sources, we built a set of data extraction tools (mainly includes language parsers, adapters to read version control data, bug data, etc) and provided them as part of Candoia platform, such that Candoia when configured using user projects can automatically extract different MSR artifacts and prepare user datasets. At present Candoia supports SVn and Git as VCS; Bugzilla, GitHub-Issues, JIRA, and SF-Tickets as bug databases; SF.net and GitHub as forges; and Java or Javascript as programming language. Candoia also allows users to add their own data extraction tools as long as the read data complies with Candoia’s data schemas.

Now that Candoia supports common MSR technologies to build a variety of MSR tools, it is important to enable building of robust tools. We achieve this by using powerful domain-specific languages for expressing various functionalities of the app. These DSLs are reasonably accessible to most developers, and involve a smaller learning curve than typical programming languages. For instance, for visualization and layout of Candoia apps we selected the well-known combination of HTML and CSS,
for describing the structure of Candoia apps we selected JSON, for describing the MSR logic we selected Boa [20] [21] [24], and for writing glue code to manage interaction, updates, and data exchange in an app we selected Javascript.

### 3.2 Candoia App Structure

Building a Candoia app consists of defining four parts: the MSR logic, the structure description of the app, the layout description for the visualization and glue code. The listing below describes different components of a Candoia app.

- `package.json`: metadata about the app,
- `main.html`: describes visual layout,
- `app.css`: app’s stylesheet,
- `main.js`: glue code for interaction,
- `<app-name>.boa`: MSR logic (extension of Boa DSL),
- `lib`: libraries used by this app.

The structure description of a Candoia app is described by its `package.json` configuration file. The layout and visual appearance of an app is described using HTML and CSS. Within an app’s HTML code, the app developer is able to add any Javascript code or link to any Javascript or CSS files they want (including 3rd party libraries). For instance, Weka or R Javascript bindings can be used in the app for model building. Candoia’s language for writing an app’s MSR logic is an extension of the Boa language [20] [24]. Boa is a domain-specific language specifically introduced for MSR. The interaction between the components is done only via the Candoia front-end APIs. For instance, a typical Candoia app first fires a mining query described in the file `<app-name>.boa` using `api.boa.run(<app-name>.boa)` API. The details about the secured interaction between various components of the client code (described in the app), the dataset, and the file system via chromium platform is described in §3.6.
3.3 Candoia Data Abstraction Layer

Candoia’s data abstraction layer is the key to achieving portability (or adoptability) of Candoia apps across diverse project settings. Candoia’s data abstractions hide the details about the data sources. As Candoia supports multiple forges, programming languages, VCSs, and multiple bug repositories, the abstractions provide uniform access to different MSR artifacts originating from different data sources.

Programming using higher level data abstractions was previously used by several approaches that have tried to provide uniform access to data from disparate sources. For instance, Boa [20] [21], provides data abstractions for Git and SVN version control data, and project metadata from GitHub and SF.net forges. Defect4j [35] provides abstractions for version control data. We extend Boa’s data abstractions to add new abstractions for bug repositories such as Bugzilla, JIRA, etc. We also extended the existing user abstractions with abstractions to represent team and organization data. Figure 3.2 provides a high level overview of our data schema [62] (highlighted text indicates the additions to Boa’s data schema). Like Boa we use Protocol Buffers [1] to store MSR artifacts. Boa language provides domain-
specific types for programming using data abstractions. We have extended the set of domain-specific
types provided by Boa to include new types for representing bug/issue data. We have also extended the
project meta data types to include organization data along with user/committer data. In Figure 3.3 we
show a snippet from an app’s mining logic component (boa program) that uses Issue data abstractions
and types to mine bugs that will never be fixed. The issue kind is used in the mining logic to filter these
bugs.

![Code snippet](image)

Figure 3.3 A code snippet for mining bugs that will never be fixed.

A Candoia app implementing the mining logic shown in Figure 3.3 can fetch the bugs of the specified
kind from several bug repositories without requiring any changes to the mining logic. In summary,
Candoia’s data abstraction layer provides abstractions for source code, version control data, bug data,
and user and organization data, and provides uniform access to data originating from several sources to
achieve compatibility of apps across diverse project settings.

### 3.4 Customizability

Customizations in Candoia are of two types: i) data source customizations, and ii) app customiza-
tions. The first kind of customizations are concerned with changing the data source, for instance, using
GitHub–Issues as bug repository instead of Bugzilla. The data source customizations are automatically
handled by the platform and they do not require any changes in the app. The second kind of customiza-
tions are concerned with changing different parts of an app, for instance, modifying the MSR logic,
changing the output format, customizing to perform post-processing of the results using weka library, etc.

The app customizations in Candoia are more focused in terms of finding the right component(s) for performing customizations and uses languages designed for that purpose. A Candoia app is well-structured into different components and the app structure not only helps to locate the component for customization, but also enforces disciplined customizations. This can also be achieved if an MSR tool not using Candoia is engineered carefully; however it requires extra work to enforce this design discipline. Every component of a Candoia app is written using a script-based domain-specific language (DSL) and often scripts are easier to customize than programs.

To give concrete examples of customizations in a Candoia app, consider the Association Mining app. This app predicts bugs by mining file associations. The app uses the version control data, the source files, and bug data. The app’s mined results are used as input to Weka’s Apriori association mining algorithm to predict which files are associated with each other. We now list a number of customizations of this app and show how it is performed in Candoia.

— The app currently uses Apriori association algorithm and it can be customized to use Eclat association algorithm by simply using “api.weka.associationEclat” API instead of “api.weka.apriori” API in the JavaScript component.

— The Javascript binding used to import the Eclat association algorithm is currently Weka, and it can be changed to use a more efficient implementation of Eclat in SPMF, which is an open-source data mining library. This customization is done by simply using “api.spmf.associationEclat” API instead of “api.weka.associationEclat” API in the JavaScript component.

— The app performs file-level association, but package- or module-level association can be performed by changing the underlying MSR logic (requires changing 1 line of code).

— The app finds the file associations of buggy files. A customization that considers all file associations needs to ignore the bug data while computing file associations (requires changing the mining logic to ignore the bug data).

Candoia allows easy extension of the core system by providing well defined extension points for adding different system components such as a new forge, VCS or language parser. For example, adding
a new VCS is accomplished by writing a class that extends AbstractConnector class and implements 4 abstract methods. Similar extension points are available for different components[63].

### 3.5 Candoia Evaluation Engine

The Candoia evaluation engine is inspired from the query engine of Boa. The Boa query engine runs on a Hadoop cluster for processing thousands of open source projects from fixed datasets. For Candoia, we needed a query engine that (1) could run on a single node, (2) was able to read and process local and remote projects, and (3) provided the Candoia platform fine-grained control over its execution, e.g. to start and stop. To satisfy these three goals, we have created an interpreter-based realization of Boa, which runs on a single node and utilizes process and thread level parallelization for running multiple MSR apps. In a nutshell, the Candoia evaluation engine works as follows: the inputs to Candoia evaluation engine are a dataset created using user projects and a Boa script that describes the MSR logic. The output of the evaluation engine is the expected output of the app’s MSR logic. The Candoia evaluation engine processes each project in the user dataset and applies the mining logic described in the Boa script to produce the desired output.

### 3.6 Security Architecture of the Candoia platform

A key concern for Candoia is to allow apps to communicate with the platform in a safe way, and to allow access to user’s data on a need-to-know basis. We also need to prevent apps from corrupting each other. We have solved these technical challenges by building on top of the Chromium platform [64]. Chromium is an open source, cross platform browser. Candoia builds on the process architecture of Chromium, where each window runs in an isolated process. In Candoia each app runs in its isolated process, and it can communicate with a special process that we call the controller process via inter-process communication (ipc). The controller process mediates interactions with the file system, window data, etc. Within the scope of the application, we have exposed a global variable (window.api) which allows them to communicate in a safe way with important tools that the Candoia platform provides via the controller process. An example of such communication appears below where an app is asking the controller process to run a Boa program and show its output in the content window. This would be a
typical ‘getting started’ step for a Candoia app, because a researcher would first focus on their logic.

```html
<h2> My First \FRAMEWORKNAME{} Application </h2>

```div id='content'></div>

```script>
var data = api.boa.run('myprog.boa');
document.getElementById('content').innerHTML(JSON.stringify(data, null, '\t')));
```script>

**Libraries available to a Candoia app.** A Candoia app can access several libraries that are exposed to it through the `window.api` variable (in a safe way). These include:

- Running MSR queries (`api.boa`)
- Reading (not writing) files within app (`api.fs`)
- Saving arbitrary data between instances (`api.store`)
- Getting its own package info such as version (`api.meta`)
- Inter-Process-Communication handle (`api.ipc`)
- Using pre-made views/graphs. (`api.view`)

The `api.store` is used to save data between multiple runs of the same app. An example appears below.

```javascript
var now = new Date;
api.store.save('last-ran', now);
var data = api.store.get('last-ran');
console.log(data); // "Fri Aug 28 2015 21:23:05 GMT-0500 (CDT)"
```

### 3.7 Candoia Exchange

Candoia exchange, a web platform for sharing Candoia apps, is an important aspect of this work. As mentioned previously, our current prototype is a web-based categorized listing of apps that provides
information about their Git URL as well as meta-information about the app itself. A Candoia platform can connect to this exchange to gather information about available apps.
CHAPTER 4. EVALUATION

This section presents our empirical evaluation on different aspects of Candoia in developing MSR apps: applicability, adoptability and customizability. Apps were run on a set of 10 widely-known open source projects, hereon called test projects, as shown in Figure 4.1. They are chosen from diverse domains and have been actively using the two most popular version control systems (VCS), Git and SVN, and 4 widely-used issue tracking systems, Bugzilla, JIRA, SourceForge and GitHub. They are written mainly in Java or JavaScript which are the two programming languages Candoia currently supports. Their sizes range from some thousands of lines of code to almost a million lines of code.

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<th>PL</th>
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<th>#Devs</th>
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Figure 4.1 Test projects.

4.1 Applicability

Our claim is that MSR tasks and hypotheses can be expressed and evaluated using Candoia platform’s capabilities. To evaluate the applicability of Candoia, we created apps for a set of MSR tasks and hypotheses that have been studied in the literature of MSR research.
Figure 4.2 describes our list of Candoia apps categorized into four categories: I) Bugs, II) Software Evolution, III) Project Management, and IV) Source code analysis and Programming practices.

The mining tasks in these apps analyze different kinds of MSR artifacts such as identifier names and abstract syntax trees of the source code, log messages and authors of commits in the change histories, and issues in the issue tracking systems. They analyze both general changes and bug fixing changes. Some apps were written to detect problems in programming practices (naming convention, serialization-related properties, proper declaration of constants), concurrency (double checked locking, wait-notify features), logic (deeply nested if statements), optimization (dead code), bad assumptions (improper use of null), and other problems.

The apps were executed on the test projects listed in Figure 4.1 on a machine which consists of an 8-core system (1.6GHz Intel Core i5 Processor) with 8GB 1600MHz DDR3 RAM, 1536MB Intel HD 6000 Graphics card running on OS X Yosemite 10.10.2 and Java 1.8.0_45 with default max heap size. Figure 4.2 shows the execution times of running various Candoia apps on test projects. We haven’t optimized these apps for performance yet, so further efficiency gains can be expected in the future. More detailed descriptions of the apps along with their source code are available at official website[14].
Results Analysis. Our applicability claim is that interesting mining research tasks can be expressed and evaluated using the Candoia platform. We evaluate this claim by running the Candoia apps listed in Figure 4.2 on test projects and discuss two of the interesting results that our apps produced as a result. Note that analyzing the results to draw conclusions is not our objective. Results for the apps that are not discussed here can be found in the Candoia website[14].

Example #5. Identifies fixing revisions that add null checks. We found a large number of such revisions in test projects. Figure 4.3 shows the relative number of null checking revisions. For some projects, the frequency of these fixes is quite significant, and for others e.g. Grunt, its quite surprising to see a very low number of such fixes.

![Figure 4.3](image)

Example #14. Maps modules to developers. Nagappan et al. [47] proposed a set of organizational metrics to analyze the influence of organizational structure on software quality. We have created a Candoia app that computes a subset of these metrics: NOA: Number of developers who contributed to the component, EF: Component edit frequency, and DMO: Group of developers with 70% or more edits to component. Nagappan et al. have shown that software quality can be analyzed using the values of these metrics. For instance, the metric NOE that counts the number of developers who contributed to
the component is used to reason about the software quality as follows. The more people who touch the code the lower is the quality. In other words, higher the NOE the lower is the quality (more bugs). Similarly other metrics are related to on the software quality. Our Candoia app that implements this technique, outputs the values of the organizational metrics for the project, which can be related to the bugs in the project. Figure 4.4 shows the values for NOE, EF and DMO metrics along with the number of bugs in the projects. For quite a few projects there is a strong correlation between bugs and the EF metrics.

![Figure 4.4 Relationship between organizational metrics and software quality.](image)

**4.2 Adoptability**

In this section we show that Candoia apps are portable across diverse project settings and require no changes. For comparison purposes, we have implemented all of our MSR tasks using Java. We compare LOC changes required in both the Java version and the Candoia version for adopting apps from one project setting to another. Our collection of test projects provides us 6 different project settings as shown in Figure 4.6. Among 16 possible combinations of 2 VCS, 2 PLs, and 4 BTs, our test projects cover the 6 most popular ones. In the 6 project settings shown in Figure 4.6, setting #1 is used as our base setting (this selection is based on the popularity). Building apps in Java requires reading the project
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<td>JS</td>
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</table>
Figure 4.7 Changes required for a number of customizations in Java and Candoia

Results. Figure 4.5 compares LOC changes required for adopting apps from one project setting to another in the Java and Candoia versions. The table shows comparison results for four apps (comparison result for other apps can be found in our website[14]). For each app, there are 6 rows, where the first row shows the LOC for our base project setting, and the other 5 rows show the LOC changes required for adopting the app from the base setting to another. For instance, for the Nullcheck app, #1 is our base setting and the Java $M_{VCS}$ module requires 125 LOC. For the same app, #2 is another project setting and the Java module $M_{VCS}$ requires 148 LOC, where adopting this module from base setting required us to remove 89 LOC and add 112 LOC. For some modules we see 0 LOC, indicating that the app does not use that module. All the modules in the Candoia platform required no changes in terms of LOC, this is mainly because Candoia apps are implemented on data abstractions and not on raw data. Being able to run all Candoia apps on 6 different project settings without requiring any changes shows that apps built on the Candoia platform are portable across project settings. It can also be seen that MSR apps built on other platforms such as Java require considerable changes (in terms of LOC) for making them portable across project settings. For instance, using the Java platform, adopting the Nullcheck app originally implemented for project setting #1 to project setting #2 required a total of 267 lines to be deleted and 274 lines to be added.
4.3 Customizability

We evaluate our claim that performing customizations in Candoia requires less effort in terms of LOC. Like our adoptability evaluation, we have implemented all of our customizations in both Java and Candoia and we compare the customization efforts. We compare LOC changes required in both Java and Candoia as a proxy measure of customization efforts. We report data on same four apps as in our adoptability evaluation for this evaluation, and we have listed a number of app-specific customizations for each of these four apps (we ignore the data source specific customizations, because they are already covered in our adoptability evaluation). Figure 4.7 lists our results for four apps and the results for other apps can be found in Candoia website\[14\].

From the variety of customization tasks spanning across four apps, it can be seen that for most customizations, Candoia required fewer LOC changes, except for UI related customizations. Fewer LOC changes requirement in Candoia are due to script-based DSLs that were used to write the components. In case of UI related customizations, for instance, consider the row for $c_{41}$, where Java required (-8,+8) LOC changes whereas Candoia required (-28,+35). This was mainly due to the difference in the visualization library that is used in Java and Candoia. In the Java implementation, we used the Google charting library which is designed to be adaptable, whereas in Candoia we used the standard JavaScript library chart.js. From the results we can also observe that customizations in Java requires changing every module, whereas customizations in Candoia requires changing fewer modules (more focused customization). One could argue that the modularization strategy for Java apps is the reason behind this, however we did not change the modularization strategy for individual evaluations and we used a standard strategy for modularizing the Java apps[50].

We also claim that customizations in Candoia are more focused in terms of finding the right component to change and perform the change fairly quickly. For evaluating this claim we performed a user study as described below.

**Methodology.** We gathered a group of eight Candoia app developers with varying expertise (excluding authors and developers of the apps used in the paper). We determined the developer expertise by asking the background questions shown in Figure 4.8 (B1-B4). We then asked the developers to select a customization task and their preferred project setting from the list of customization tasks and
project settings shown in Figure 4.8. Each developer performed the following tasks (in order): 1) answer a questionnaire about their background, 2) select a Candoia app and a project setting from the list of project settings, 3) run the Candoia app on the selected project setting, 4) customize the Candoia app based on the customization requirement provided to selected app, 5) re-run the customized app on the previously selected project setting, 6) run the customized app on a new project setting, 7) answers another questionnaire at the end of the task.

Results. We recorded developer responses to the background questionnaire and Candoia experience questionnaire. We also recorded the time they took to complete the customization task. Figure 4.8 shows the recorded responses.

From Table 4.8, it can be seen that developers with different levels of experiences in terms of industry experience, GIT/SVN/CVS tools experience and support tool experience, are considered. All but one found it easy to run the Candoia app on their selected project (E1) and run the customized Candoia app on a new project (E3). However, three of the eight developers found it difficult to perform the customization task (developers #2, #3 and #8), which is reflected in the Candoia experience question E2 and the time they took to complete the task. These developers mentioned the hurdles they had in the comments section of their responses. Lack of MSR expertise and lack of debugging facilities were the two main hurdles for these developers. Apart from these three developers, others could finish the
customization task in about 15 minutes. In these 15 minutes, developers were able to run the Candoia app of their selection on their project, customize the app and re-run the app on a new project (that has different configuration than the original). In summary, we believe that this study is a good smoke test of Candoia’s usability, customizability and adoptability.

**Threats to validity**

In this section we discuss threats to the evaluation of the Candoia platform and eco-system.

*Threats to internal validity* concern our selection of test projects and apps for evaluation. To mitigate test projects threat, we have selected only open source projects that are widely used, actively maintained and have been used in the past for evaluating MSR techniques. To mitigate bias in the selection of apps, we have selected apps spanning into multiple categories. We have also included a number of apps that fully/partially implements the MSR tools/techniques published in previous years of MSR conferences.

*Threats to external validity* concern the possibility to generalize our results, i.e. can Candoia be used in other settings than tested settings? Candoia currently supports Java and Javascript programming languages, GIT, SVN and CVS version controlling, Bugzilla, JIRA, GitHub–Issues and SF–tickets for bug data, and GitHub and SF.net for project metadata and user and organization data. Supporting other languages may be challenging, such as C/C++ which offers language features that differs significantly from Java/Javascript. We do not see problems supporting other non-commercial forges, VCS, and bug repositories. Commercial repositories are not tested, however they can be easily supported, as they don’t differ much from the popular open-source repositories.
CHAPTER 5. RELATED WORK

Our idea of a platform and an ecosystem for building and distributing MSR tools is novel; however, we draw inspiration from a rich body of work in this area. In terms of its focus, the Candoia platform is closer to the Moose platform [18], RepoGrams [61], Kenyon [11], Sourcerer [8], Alitheia Core [30, 29], FLOSSMole [34] and different from PROMISE Repository [53], Open-access data repositories [27], Black Duck OpenHub (aka Ohloh) [13], GHTorrent [28, 31], SourcererDB [49], Boa [20] [21], and the SourceForge Research Data Archive (SRDA) [26]. The former set of approaches provide frameworks for building tools, whereas the latter set of approaches provide a repository of datasets from open source projects, which eases MSR tasks because researcher do not have to collect and curate datasets [46]. We had presented an earlier version of this work in a poster paper [68].

Moose is a platforms for reusing of data mining tools and allow low cost addition of new tools. The main difference is in terms of focus. Candoia is focused on MSR apps so it integrates support for VCS, and bug tracking, which isn’t easily available in Moose. RepoGrams [61] is a tool for comparing and contrasting of source code repositories of software projects with respect to a set of metrics. Candoia and RepoGrams both consume source code repositories of software projects, and both Candoia apps and RepoGrams metrics can be used to analyze the source code repositories. The key difference is in the purpose; RepoGrams helps researchers gather evaluation targets for evaluating a research prototype, while Candoia is used to build the research prototype that is compatible across diverse project settings. Both Kenyon and Sourcerer define database schemas for metadata and source code, and provide access to this dataset via SQL. Alitheia Core’s goal is to provide a highly extensible framework for analyzing software product and process metrics on a large database of open source projects’ source code, bug records and mailing lists. Similarly, FLOSSMole gathers metadata (e.g., project topics, activity, statistics, licenses, and developer skills) and allows analysis on them. Groundhog [51] is an infrastructure for
downloading projects from SourceForge, analyzing the source code, and collecting metrics from these projects. When compared to these approaches, Candoia provides data abstractions for several MSR artifacts such as project metadata, revisions, source code, bugs, users and teams, that originates from multiple sources. This aspect of Candoia make the apps built on top of data abstractions compatible across diverse project settings.

GHTorrent, PROMISE Repository, SourcererDB, and Boa provide a repository of datasets from open-source projects so that researchers do not have to collect and curate datasets. When compared to these set of approaches that are focused on providing standard datasets, Candoia allows mining of user specific datasets. Also, Candoia allows mining of a variety of MSR artifacts. SourcererDB in addition to providing datasets, also provides a framework for users to create custom datasets using their projects. SourcererDB’s future work presents number of challenges that are addressed in Candoia. Boa also provides an infrastructure for mining the fine grained program elements of the source code and revision history but on a very large and fixed dataset from open source repositories. Candoia provides facilities to analyze users’ private projects.
CHAPTER 6. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

In this work, we present Candoia, a platform and an ecosystem to ease building and sharing MSR tools, where MSR tools are built as apps and the Candoia platform handles the portability, and customizability aspects of apps. The Candoia ecosystem, acting as an appstore, enables sharing of apps. We have implemented both the Candoia platform and the Candoia ecosystem and evaluated them by building over two dozen apps in four different categories. Our evaluation demonstrates that Candoia can be used to build a variety of robust MSR apps that are portable across diverse project settings. Furthermore, customizations of Candoia apps to suit user’s need better are easy. In the future, we plan to integrate additional tools and technologies with the Candoia platform to further improve its applicability.

Some other interesting directions that would further improve the scalability of Candoia would be to use Panini [40, 41, 43, 39, 54, 55, 69, 3, 56, 42], a concurrent programming language to reimplement the backend of Candoia to further improve its efficiency. Another possibility might be to investigate the use of event-driven architecture and languages such as Ptolemy [58, 57, 19, 6, 22, 4, 25, 5, 19, 7, 19, 22, 25, 23] to realize incremental data generation where a reader module fetches inputs from forges, e.g. GitHub, and generates events and other Candoia modules acting as observers respond to data events to update query results. Furthermore, advanced languages such as Eos that were designed for enabling integration of the kind that Candoia enables could also be extended to multi-lingual environment that we explore here. Last but not least, Candoia can be tried out for new domains and applications.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


