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GUIDELINES ON THE SELECTION OF OPEN-SOURCE SOFTWARE
COLLECTIONS IN AN EMPIRICAL STUDY

Diploma Thesis

of

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GUIDELINES ON THE SELECTION OF OPEN-SOURCE SOFTWARE
COLLECTIONS IN AN EMPIRICAL STUDY

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Όνοματεπώνυμο 1

Όνοματεπώνυμο 2

Όνοματεπώνυμο 3

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Kazantzidis Dimitrios

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Summary

The purpose of this thesis is to conduct a systematic mapping study on empirical researches in the field of software technology and to record the open-source software that have been used by researchers to verify the methodology they proposed in their papers. To achieve this, a systematic literature review has been carried out on scientific articles and papers published during the last years in specific conferences and journals aiming at the collection of open-source software that have been used in empirical studies. The aim of this research is to create a set of data which may well be reused in future research and to categorize open-source software so that they are easily available for future use by researchers. This thesis is divided into the following main sections. The first section is the introduction of this thesis. The second section refers to relevant articles and papers on the topic discussed in this thesis. The third section deals with the process and methodology used to complete the thesis. The fourth section presents the results of the systematic mapping study in the software technology industry. The fifth section presents a tool that we created so future researchers can access our data and finally the sixth section is the summary of the paper, the conclusions that have been drawn and suggestions for further research on this topic are presented.

Keywords: empirical study, software technology, open-source software (OSS), systematic mapping study (SMS), mining software repository (MSR), free and open-source software (FOSS)

Abstract

Background: In the field of software engineering, there has been an increasing trend of using empirical studies, as a method of verifying the particular methodology proposed by the researcher. However, to verify the proposed methodology it is quite common to use various collections of open-source software to verify the proposed methodology. However, no attempt has been made to record open-source software (OSS) used and their categorization, which can be considered as important and quite useful for the researchers and their future empirical studies.

Objective: The aim of this research is to record the OSS that have been used in papers in recent years in specific journals, identify research goals that were set, find the most used projects and the criteria that led in that choice and provide the link to the data (if available). Finally, we created a webpage with all the information that we collected so it can be used in future research.

Methodology: In this thesis we will conduct a systematic mapping study according to international standards. Initially we will retrieve articles of the last few years from different sources (e.g., JSS, ESE, etc.). Then we will select the papers which are empirical studies and use open-source software. In total 1492 papers were studied and according to the selection criteria we extracted the data we want to analyze from a total of 394 papers. Finally, we created a webpage that future researchers can consult and find the appropriate open-source software (from the articles we collected previously) according to the goals they have defined in their work.

Results and conclusion: Our comprehensive analysis of over 1400 papers revealed that the most common project selection criteria encompassed size, language, and popularity of the projects. Frequently used subjects in these studies included prominent projects like Apache and Eclipse highlighting the importance of mature development processes and large contributor communities. We found that the main goals of Mining Software Repositories (MSR) studies were to understand software development practices, identify defect patterns and their fixes, and predict software quality and maintenance effort. We used our findings to create an informative webpage that synthesizes these results and provides a data-driven guide to selecting open-source software for empirical research. This work underscores the need for a nuanced approach

to project selection and opens avenues for further research into potential biases and the evolving nature of selection criteria.

Prologue - Acknowledgements

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background Information

Software development is a complex and demanding process involving many variables, including technological developments, evolving user requirements and organizational constraints. As a result, both researchers and practitioners have recognized the need for empirical studies to gain insights into software engineering practices and improve software development outcomes.

Empirical research provides a systematic approach to investigate phenomena in software engineering, allowing researchers to understand, evaluate, and improve software development processes.

According to Wohlin et al. (2003) empirical studies fall under four categories: *controlled experiments, case studies, surveys, and post hoc analysis*.

Controlled experiments are carefully designed investigations where researchers supervise the study progression. Often conducted in laboratories, these experiments aim to compare techniques, methods, or processes. They typically involve planning the study design, conducting the operation with participant engagement, preparing measurement tools, and executing data analysis and result interpretation. However, they may lack a broad experimental range.

Case studies delve into specific phenomena or sets. They collect detailed information via multiple techniques and are particularly useful for monitoring software engineering tasks. Case studies involve defining objectives, preparing for data collection, gathering data, analyzing the information, and drawing conclusions (Runeson et al., 2009). While they can effectively evaluate phenomena, their results may not be universally applicable.

Surveys provide a snapshot of a present situation and are employed when a tool or technique is complete or nearing completion (Wohlin et al., 2003). They collect data through questionnaires or interviews from a representative population to understand various attributes or characteristics. Surveys typically involve identifying objectives and participants, selecting the survey type, designing questions, conducting a pilot study, distributing the survey, and analyzing results.

Post-mortem analysis reviews past studies, focusing on specific situations. This method, resembling a case study but differing in the chronological investigation, aims to

learn from past experiences. Two types exist: a general review collecting all available information and a specific review targeting particular activities.

These empirical study methods can be grouped into qualitative and quantitative research paradigms. Qualitative research examines phenomena within their natural environment, interpreting events based on human understanding. Conversely, quantitative research focuses on quantifying relationships or comparisons, aiming to identify cause-effect connections. Controlled experiments and case studies are common methods for this research, providing an opportunity for comparison and statistical analysis.

Open-source software (OSS) is deeply entrenched in the history of computing, with roots dating back to the computing community's early shared ethos in the 1960s and 70s (Levy, 1984). The free sharing of software and its source code was a common practice. However, the rising commercialization of software in the late 70s and early 80s led to companies choosing to protect their intellectual property and profits by keeping source code private (Wayner, 2000).

Distressed by this trend, Richard Stallman catalyzed the OSS movement in 1983. Through the establishment of the Free Software Foundation and the initiation of the GNU project, Stallman strived to create an entirely open and free operating system. He also proposed the notion of "copyleft," a distinct variation of copyright designed to ensure that modified program versions retain their open-source nature (Stallman, 1985).

The actual phrase "open source" came into being only in 1998, coined by Christine Peterson considering Netscape's decision to make their Navigator web browser's source code freely available. This moment served as a critical turning point for OSS, marking the first instance of open-source development receiving backing from a large-scale corporation (Raymond, 1999).

The end of the 20th century and the dawn of the 21st saw OSS momentum accelerating. Several substantial projects such as the Apache web server, the Linux kernel, and the MySQL database came to life during this period. This era also witnessed technology giants like IBM starting to place substantial investments in OSS development (Weber, 2004).

The advent of platforms such as GitHub in the mid to late 2000s brought about a significant shift in the OSS landscape, facilitating easier contribution from developers

worldwide. This platform evolution resulted in a more community-driven and diversified development within OSS (Dabbish et al., 2012).

In recent years, the use of open-source software (OSS) has received attention in empirical research studies in various disciplines. Open-source software refers to computer software that is distributed with its source code openly available for users to view, modify and distribute. The adoption of OSS in empirical research offers several advantages, such as cost-effectiveness, transparency, and the ability to leverage collective intelligence (Steinmacher et al., 2016). However, the wide variety of open-source software options available presents a unique challenge for researchers when selecting the most appropriate tools for their studies (Steinmacher et al., 2016).

However, the need to optimize results and find suitable tools has given rise to a new field, Mining Software Repositories (MSR).

Mining Software Repositories (MSR) is an emerging field of empirical software engineering that focuses on extracting valuable information from software repositories. Kalliamvakou et al. (2016) present the mining capabilities of GitHub, a popular platform for hosting open-source projects, with the goal of uncovering valuable information. Software repositories contain a wealth of information such as source code, version control history, bug reports, mailing list discussions, and more. By analyzing this data, researchers can gain a deeper understanding of software development processes, identify patterns, and improve software engineering practices.

1.2 Research Problem

The importance of choosing open-source software in empirical research cannot be ignored. The selection of appropriate software plays a key role in ensuring the validity, reproducibility and reliability of research findings (Steinmacher et al., 2016). Open-source software offers researchers the ability to examine the underlying code, ensuring transparency and facilitating the reproducibility of results, which are fundamental principles in empirical research.

And although empirical research methods have gained prominence in software engineering, the lack of standardization and consistency in the conduct and reporting of studies has created challenges. The absence of clear guidelines can cause inconsistencies in study designs, data collection, analysis, and reporting, which can undermine the

reliability and comparability of research findings. In addition, the complexity of some empirical studies, particularly those involving multiple related websites and open-source projects, presents unique challenges that require specific guidelines to ensure rigor and reliability.

Therefore, the development and adoption of well-defined guidelines for empirical research in software engineering is essential to ensure robustness, reproducibility, and reliability. Moreover, the existence of guidelines will facilitate the comparability of research findings and promote knowledge accumulation.

1.3 Research Goals

Despite the advantages of using open-source software, choosing the most suitable software for empirical research can be a difficult task. The sheer number of options available, combined with varying quality, compatibility, and support, presents a formidable challenge for researchers. In addition, the dynamic nature of open-source software development introduces further complexities as new tools emerge and existing ones evolve rapidly.

Therefore, the primary objective of this thesis is to propose a set of guidelines for conducting and reporting empirical research in software engineering with respect to the selection of open-source projects. The guidelines aim to provide researchers with a systematic framework for effectively designing and conducting their empirical studies on software engineering.

In the following, we aim to create a repository of all empirical studies that have been studied, present the open-source projects that have been used, the criteria based on which they were selected and finally the goals of each study. Our aim is to provide a catalogue of open-source projects in the form of a web page, which will be a valuable resource for future researchers.

Overall, this thesis seeks to contribute to the field of empirical research by providing researchers with a set of guidelines for selecting open-source software. By offering a structured approach to software selection, researchers can overcome the challenges posed by the plethora of available options and harness the potential of open-source software to enhance the validity and reproducibility of their empirical studies.

However, it is important to recognize that the guidelines presented in this thesis may not cover every possible scenario when it comes to empirical studies in the software engineering field. The proposed guidelines are intended to provide a fundamental framework for conducting empirical studies, but individual researchers may need to adapt and refine the guidelines to fit their specific research contexts.

1.4 Study Structure

The remainder of this thesis is organized as follows:

Chapter 2: In this chapter we discuss related work on mining software repositories and empirical studies in the field of software engineering.

Chapter 3: In this chapter, we present the systematic mapping model we followed for our data mining.

Chapter 4: While in chapter 4, we will present the results of our research.

Chapter 5: In this chapter, we will present the website we created with the aim of creating a directory of open-source projects, hoping to help future researchers.

Chapter 6: The final chapter will summarize the contributions of this thesis, discuss its limitations, and suggest possible directions for future research.

By developing and promoting standardized guidelines, this thesis aims to contribute to the advancement of empirical software engineering and facilitate the generation of high-quality and reliable empirical evidence in the field.

2 Related Work

Empirical methods are central to software engineering. They are not only essential for developing technical solutions, but also for understanding organizational issues, project management, and human behavior. Indeed, the use of empirical methods allows human behavior to be incorporated into the research approach, a critical aspect of a discipline such as software engineering. The use of empirical methods, which is common practice in many other disciplines, helps to understand the complex dynamics within software engineering processes, such as the interaction between team members, decision-making processes, and the impact of management practices on software development outcomes. (Wohlin et al., 2003)

An empirical study conducted interviews with developers from 16 Norwegian software companies that integrate Open-Source Software (OSS) components into their systems. The study found that the selection of OSS components is situational in nature, with project-specific characteristics significantly constraining the outcome of the selection, and that developers use a 'first fit' rather than a 'best fit' approach when selecting OSS components. This may explain the limited adoption of normative selection approaches and generic evaluation schemes. The findings motivate a shift from developing such methods and schemas to understanding the situational nature of software selection. (Oyvind Hauge et al., 2009)

In another study, researchers analyzed up to 21 years of activity in 1314 individual FOSS projects and 1.4 billion lines of code. The study found that there is less activity now than there was a decade ago, especially in large and well-established FOSS organizations. The findings suggest that as technologies and business strategies around FOSS mature, the role of large formal FOSS organizations as intermediaries between developers is diminishing. (Chełkowski T et al., 2021)

In the context of Open-Source Software (OSS), Mining Software Repositories (MSR) has emerged as an important area of research. Software repositories contain a wealth of data, including the history of software changes throughout its evolution. By effectively mining this data, researchers and practitioners can extract valuable information and draw meaningful conclusions about the history or current state of the software. MSR approaches have been used with various goals in mind, such as understanding defects, analyzing developer contribution and behavior, and gaining

insight into software evolution. However, despite the wide application of MSR, there are still gaps in the goals, focus, and types of data sources used in MSR. For example, code comments are often under-utilized to identify code smells, refactoring opportunities, and software quality issues. (Mário André de F. Farias et al., 2016).

The literature review in "A Mining Software Repository Extended Cookbook: Lessons learned from a literature review" provides a comprehensive overview of the MSR field. The review analyzed 276 primary studies from the proceedings of the Working Conference on Mining Software Repositories (MSR). The findings suggest that the MSR field is gradually maturing, as evidenced by the increasing use of software artifacts, the shift towards more empirical studies using data from software repositories, and a greater focus on the context in which these studies are conducted. In addition, the review highlights the need for future research to pay greater attention to the validity of findings and the needs of practitioners. (D'Angelo R. Barros et al., 2021)

Another study, "A survey and taxonomy of approaches for mining software repositories in the context of software evolution", provides a comprehensive overview of the techniques and tools used in MSR. The study categorizes these techniques into three main groups: change-based, human-based, and defect prediction techniques. This categorization provides valuable insights into the range of approaches available for MSR and the different contexts in which they can be applied. (Kagdi et al., 2007)

Both empirical research methods and MSR are critical components of software engineering research. Their combined use enables a deeper understanding of software development practices, developer behavior, and software evolution. Despite this, the literature suggests that there are still areas that require further exploration and study, particularly in relation to the aims, focus, and data sources used in MSR, as well as the context in which empirical studies are conducted. As the field of MSR continues to mature, it is anticipated that future research will aim to fill these gaps and explore new areas of application.

It's also worth noting the ethical implications of mining software repositories. Researchers should consider privacy and confidentiality issues when extracting and using data from these repositories. In addition, the increasing use of machine learning techniques in MSR presents both opportunities and challenges. These techniques can help to automate and improve the accuracy of analysis, but they also raise questions about the interpretability and fairness of the results.

Finally, the interplay between MSR and other areas of software engineering, such as software maintenance and evolution, software quality assurance, and software analytics, deserves attention. Understanding how MSR can contribute to these areas, and vice versa, can promote a more integrated and comprehensive approach to software engineering research and practice.

3 Methodology

In this chapter, we present the study design that was used. The research design is crucial in conducting empirical research and plays an important role in ensuring the validity and reliability of the results. To guide our study design, we follow the guidelines suggested by Petersen et al. (2008) on conducting mapping studies.

3.1 Study Objectives

The goal of the thesis, articulated using the Goal-Question-Metrics format (Basili et al., 1994) is:

To *analyze* existing empirical research studies in the field of software engineering related to the use of open-source software *for the purpose of* characterization and evaluation, *with respect to*: (a) the goals of each primary study; (b) the selection criteria for the open-source projects; and (c) the project selection, from the point of view of researchers.

3.2 Research Questions

Research questions guide the entire research process and provide a clear focus for the study. Based on the goal, we define the following research questions:

RQ1: What are the goals of MSR studies that use collections of projects mined from open repositories?

RQ1 delves into the primary goals of MSR (Mining Software Repositories) studies that utilize collections of works sourced from open repositories. This sheds light on their significance in enhancing software development practices and facilitating empirical research. The essential aims are derived from the research inquiries posed in the primary studies, such as testing, version control, and refactoring.

RQ2: What are the most common project selection criteria?

RQ2 examines the prevailing factors utilized for the selection of open-source projects, emphasizing their crucial role in guaranteeing project success. To delve deeper into this inquiry, we investigated to identify the most frequently encountered criteria for selecting open-source software projects, based on the objectives established in the primary studies.

RQ3: What are the most used projects as subjects?

RQ3 focuses on the frequently chosen projects that serve as subjects in open-source research, emphasizing their significance in gaining insights into software development and uncovering valuable information. Additionally, as part of our further investigation, we examined the most prevalent open-source projects based on the objectives outlined in the primary studies.

3.3 Bibliography research

According to the study of (Wong et al. 2021) we came up with the journals on which this thesis will be based. Having decided to search literature only from reputable journals over a two-year period, a manual literature review had then been conducted.

Initially the search strategy included the combination of keywords related to open-source software and empirical research (refer to the following frame). The initial search resulted in many papers (1492 papers). Below in table 3.1 you can see the number of papers studied per journal and the steps that were needed until we resulted in the papers that met all the criteria we had set.

{«open source» || «open-source» || «open projects»} && {«empirical study» || «experimental study» || «case study»}

3.4 Study selection criteria

To ensure the relevance and reliability of the papers selected for our study, we defined specific inclusion criteria (IC) and exclusion criteria (EC). The criteria for the selection of papers are as follows:

Inclusion Criteria of our mapping study are:

- IC1. The paper must be an empirical study. (e.g., case study, research, experiment)
- IC2. The research must have used open-source software to draw conclusions.
- IC3. The paper must have been published within the last 2 years (2021 and 2022).

The exclusion Criteria of our mapping study are:

- EC1. The language of the paper should be English.

EC2. The study is an editorial, keynote, biography, opinion, tutorial, workshop summary report, progress report, poster, or panel.

Table 3.1: Number of journals by stage

| Venue | Total number of journals (1st round) | Total number of journals (2nd round) | Journals meeting all the criteria |
|----------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| JSS | 343 | 69 | 60 |
| IEEE-TSE | 364 | 138 | 115 |
| ESE | 189 | 66 | 50 |
| IST | 319 | 100 | 80 |
| EMSE | 134 | 48 | 40 |
| TOSEM | 143 | 54 | 49 |
| Total | 1492 | 475 | 394 |

3.5 Study selection process

The study selection process involved multiple stages to ensure the relevance and quality of the papers and a simplified version of the voting method, proposed by Farhoodi et al., 2013, was used. First, we screened the papers based on their titles and abstracts. Papers that did not meet the inclusion criteria were excluded. In the second stage, we performed a full-text review of the remaining papers and assigned an inclusion value (vote) on a 4-point Likert scale (4: strong inclusion, 1: strong exclusion) - with a maximum score of 8 points. Studies with values greater than 6 were included in the study. Again, papers that did not meet the inclusion criteria were excluded.

Any disagreements regarding the inclusion of papers were resolved through discussion and consensus among the research team. The above description of the process is evident if we also look at Figure 3.1.

SELECTION PROCESS

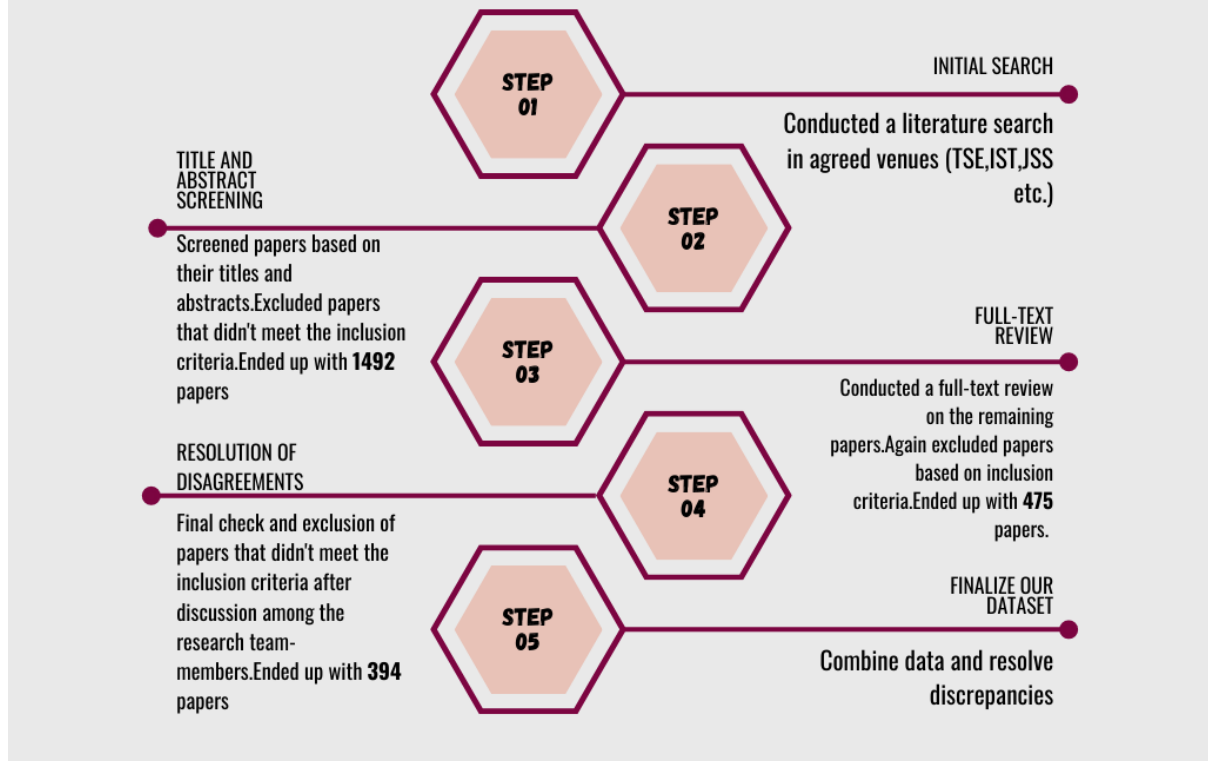


Figure 3.1: Selection process

3.6 Data analysis

For the selected papers, we extracted the relevant data using a predefined data mining template. The proposed procedure is largely based on synthesis and meta-analysis methods applied in the field of software engineering, as presented by Cruzes et al., 2011, dos Santos et al., 2020 and Kitchenham et al, 2020. Initially, we recorded all research questions from articles we studied in the corresponding research (e.g., "How frequent are code smells in Android applications?", "To what extent do corrective actions (refactoring) applied to smelly classes remove code smells?"). Here it should be emphasized that the research questions were recorded exactly as they appear in the studied articles, without any interference from us. In case an article has no research questions formulated, the field remains empty. At this point it is important to emphasize that in this work based on the systematic mapping study process, no quality assessment has been performed. For example, the use of DARE would have excluded studies without

research questions (Kitchenham et al., 2004). Next, we applied thematic analysis aiming to unify the research questions. To achieve this, we applied the Open Card Sorting methodology as proposed by Spencer (Spencer 2009). By studying the research questions, we extracted high-level objectives in the form of super-categories (for example, from the objective 'versions' we created the high-level objective 'version control'). Next, we identified high-level objectives with similar concepts which we unified (e.g., we unified the concepts "bug", "defect" and "fault"). Finally, we assigned a name to the unified categories (in the above example we gave the name "bug/fault/defect"). This methodology was also applied to other fields that were collected (selection criteria and open-source project name) and was particularly important since in open-source project names the list of names for the same software was very extensive (e.g., for Apache-camel there were references such as camel, camel-1.4, Apache/camel, camel-core etc.).

Therefore, for all the projects that participated in our mapping study we collected the following variables:

- [V1] **Title:** Title of the article
- [V2] **Author(s):** Authors list
- [V3] **Year:** Year of publication of article
- [V4] **Type of Paper:** Article type
- [V5] **Publication Venue:** Name of the journal published.
- [V6] **Goal(s):** The goals of each article (unified by the research questions)
- [V7] **Open-source Project(s):** List of open-source software projects
- [V8] **Selection Criteria:** List of selection criteria for open-source projects
- [V9] **Open Dataset (Y/N):** Data collection availability

From the very beginning of the research, the way in which the data would be collected and stored was decided between the researchers. For example, it had been decided that in case of multiple projects, goals, and selection criteria the separation of them would be done using the hash symbol (#). The purpose of this decision was to ensure consistency and to simplify the analysis of the data.

The variables [V1] - [V4] were collected primarily for their use in the website that we built and will be discussed in the next chapter. The remaining variables were used to answer the research questions. Table 3.2 shows the mapping between the research questions, the selected variables, and the data analysis methodologies.

To minimize any threat to the validity of the data collected, the supervising professor involved in the research always checked the data. Any ambiguities in the data were reviewed and resolved.

Table 3.2: Matching questions, variables, and data analysis methods

| Research Question | Variable | Analysis method |
|-------------------|------------|--------------------------------------|
| RQ1 | [V6], [V8] | Frequency tables, Crosstab Tables |
| RQ2 | [V6], [V7] | Frequency tables, Crosstab Tables |
| RQ3 | [V6] | Frequency tables |

4 Results

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the results of the empirical study conducted to investigate the guidelines on the selection of open-source software collections in empirical studies.

In 4.2 we will discuss the goals of MSR studies that use open-source projects (RQ1), next in 4.3 we will present the most common project selection criteria (RQ2) and finally in 4.4 the most commonly used open-source projects (RQ3).

4.2 Goals of empirical studies (RQ1)

Table 4.1 shows the frequency of the occurrence of the goals in the empirical studies that were studied. We will report on the 5 most common targets that appeared in our data.

- *"Bugs/Defects/Faults"*: with the highest frequency of 84, this indicates that addressing and minimizing bugs, defects and errors remains a primary concern in software engineering. It underlines the importance of quality assurance and testing processes.
- *"Testing"*: with a frequency of 70, testing is a critical aspect of software engineering. It includes various testing methodologies, such as unit testing, integration testing and system testing, which are necessary to ensure software quality.
- *"Security"*: security, with a frequency of 37, is an important concern in software engineering. It emphasizes the need to address vulnerabilities and protect against potential threats such as unauthorized access and data breach.
- *"Localization"*: Localization, with a frequency of 28, indicates the importance of adapting software for specific languages, regions, and cultural contexts. This objective is particularly important for global software products.
- *"Vulnerabilities"*: a frequency of 26 indicates the focus on identifying and addressing vulnerabilities in software systems. This includes potential vulnerabilities that could be exploited to compromise system security.

The data extracted reflects the diverse and multifaceted nature of software engineering. They encompass a wide range of goals and focus areas, including bug fixing, testing, security, tracing, program debugging, version control, reconfiguration, requirements, and more. These objectives highlight the challenges and complexity involved in developing software systems of high quality, reliability, and safety.

The high frequency of objectives related to bugs, testing, security, and localization underscores their importance in software development. The importance of identifying and resolving defects, ensuring robust testing procedures, addressing security vulnerabilities and adapting software for different languages and regions is emphasized.

In addition, objectives such as program patching, version control and re-engineering point to ongoing efforts to improve code quality, maintainability, and collaboration within software projects. These objectives reflect the continuous evolution and improvement of software engineering practices as it is particularly important for industries to reduce maintenance costs which amount to 75% of total software development costs. (H. van Vliet, 1993)

In addition, the presence of objectives related to requirements, business models and documentation highlights the importance of aligning software development with customer needs, business objectives and effective communication.

Overall, the dataset demonstrates the broad scope of software engineering and the various dimensions that practitioners and researchers need to consider. It reinforces the need for an integrated approach to software development, which includes testing, security, localization, code quality, requirements management, and other critical aspects to ensure successful software systems.

Table 4.1: Frequency of goals

| Goal | Freq. |
|-------------------------|-------|
| Bugs / Defects / Faults | 84 |
| Testing | 70 |
| Security | 37 |
| Localization | 28 |
| Vulnerabilities | 26 |
| Program Repair | 20 |

| Goal | Freq. |
|---|-------|
| Version Control | 18 |
| Refactoring | 18 |
| Features / Requirements / Business Models | 18 |
| Bad Smells | 17 |
| Code/Test Generation | 15 |
| Dependency Analysis | 15 |
| Performance / Resource Management / Time Behaviour | 15 |
| Human Factors | 14 |
| Code Review | 14 |
| Application Programming Interfaces (APIs) | 14 |
| Technical Debt | 13 |
| Software Change | 12 |
| Documentation | 12 |
| Quality Metrics | 11 |
| Architecture | 11 |
| Static Analysis | 11 |
| Data / Information | 10 |
| Management | 8 |
| Cost Analysis | 8 |
| Code Clones | 8 |
| Execution Traces | 8 |
| Software Libraries | 7 |
| Traceability | 7 |
| Logs | 7 |
| Debugging / Bug Fixing | 6 |
| Comments | 6 |
| Software Product Lines (SPL) / Reconfigurable Systems | 6 |
| Software Design | 5 |
| Maintenance | 5 |
| GUI | 4 |
| Search Based Software Engineering (SBSE) | 4 |

| Goal | Freq. |
|---|-------|
| Software Quality Assurance Processes | 4 |
| Change Impact Analysis (CIA) | 5 |
| Software Patterns | 4 |
| Component Based Software Engineering (CBSE) | 4 |
| Software Crashes | 4 |
| Effort Estimation | 4 |
| Complexity | 4 |
| Network | 4 |
| Software Build | 3 |
| User Reviews | 3 |
| Privacy | 3 |
| Modularity | 3 |
| Code Transformation / Compilers | 3 |
| CI/CD | 3 |
| Team Management | 3 |
| Service Oriented Architectures (SOA) | 3 |
| User Experience | 3 |
| Aesthetics | 2 |
| Slicing | 2 |
| Agile Methodologies | 2 |
| Reuse | 2 |
| Dynamic Analysis | 2 |
| Testability | 2 |
| Program Comprehension | 2 |
| Exception Handling | 2 |
| Parallelization | 2 |
| Cloud-Based Software | 2 |
| Business Parameters | 2 |
| Domain Specific Languages (DSL) | 1 |
| Software Analytics | 1 |
| Software Anomalies | 1 |

| Goal | Freq. |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| Deployment | 1 |
| Code Annotations | 1 |
| Application Domain Analysis | 1 |
| Reliability | 1 |
| User Behaviour | 1 |

4.3 Criteria for selecting open-source projects (RQ2)

Table 4.2 presents the criteria for project selection, along with their respective frequencies, as derived from our mapping study. The findings reveal that researchers commonly consider certain criteria when selecting projects. Among them, the use of "Java" as a programming language ranks the highest with a frequency of 78 (10.17%). This is followed by the criterion of "Widely Used/Popular" with a frequency of 67 (8.74%). The choice of Java as a language is in line with expectations due to the plethora of tools available for Java code analysis. The emphasis on popularity stems from the researchers' desire to select projects that are familiar to readers and provide assurance that the projects are actively developed and embraced by the community. On the other hand, "Inactive Projects" and projects with "Random Selection" were found to be used less frequently as project selection criteria, with a frequency of 4 times (0.52%). It is important to note that the term 'random selection' should not be confused with the concept of diversity, which involves a systematic (rather than random) selection of projects based on factors such as size and history.

When examining programming languages, "Java" emerged as the most frequently cited language with a frequency of 78 (10.17%). This was followed by the "C-Family (C/C++/C#)" with a frequency of (2.74%), "Python" with a frequency of 7 and "JS/JavaScript" with a frequency of 5. In total, programming languages accounted for 15.91% of the total.

Criteria related to project management features accounted for a total frequency of 14.73%. These criteria are particularly important in studies that aim to extract automated information using tools already used by the project development team. In particular, the criterion "Version Control Information" had a frequency of 43 (5.61%), while the

criterion "*Development Community Information*" appeared with a frequency of 22 (2.87%). The "*Issue Tracker Information*" appeared 13 times (1.69%).

Criteria related to project size and activity were also considered important. Project size serves as a critical criterion for empirical studies, ensuring the exclusion of very small projects that may not be comparable to industrial projects. The level of activity is important for articles studying software development, requiring a sufficient number of software versions for statistical analysis. "*Size Information (In Other Metric)*" was the most frequently mentioned criterion, appearing 41 times (5.35%). Specific criteria such as "*Size Information (In Loc)*" and "*Size Information (In Modules)*" appeared in 29 and 18 studies, respectively. Information on "*Project Age/Maturity*" appeared in 39 studies (5.08%), followed by "*Intensity Of Development Activity*" with 28 studies. In contrast, "*Inactive Projects*" had the lowest frequency with 4 occurrences (0.52%), as it does not prove to be a useful criterion for selecting open-source projects. This group represented the highest overall frequency, with a percentage of 23.99%.

A selection criterion based on previous literature had an overall frequency of 15.78%. Sub-criteria such as "*Widely used/Popular*" and "*Used In Previous Studies*" had frequencies of 67 (8.74%) and 54 (7.04%), respectively. This criterion aims to replicate empirical studies and allows comparisons of results.

In addition, criteria such as "*Various Domains*" had a frequency of 39 (5.08%), followed by "*Diversity In Size*" with a frequency of 25. "*Random Selection*" had a frequency of 4 (0.52%). The diversity group, in contrast to the literature-based group, had the lowest overall frequency of 5.60%. Nevertheless, it is considered vital for generalizability/external validity as it helps to mitigate the influence of confounding factors.

In terms of technologies, the most frequent criterion was "*Use Of Best Practices*" with a frequency of 54 (7.04%), followed by "*Specific Application Domain or Technology*" with a frequency of 45 (5.87%). The criterion related to "*Feature/Functionality/Requirements Criteria*" had the lowest frequency among the technologies as it appeared only 11 times (1.43%). The overall frequency for the technology-related criteria was 16.04%. Researchers take these criteria into account when targeting specific technologies (e.g., design standards, code smells) or application domains (e.g., web, services, cloud).

Finally, criteria related to testability, such as "*Tested Systems*" and "*Buildable Systems*", had a frequency of 7.95%. These criteria find relevance in studies related to software testing or when using data collection tools that require code execution.

Table 4.2: Criteria for selecting open-source projects

| Selected Criteria | Freq. |
|---|-------|
| Java | 78 |
| Widely Used / Popular | 67 |
| Use Of Best Practices | 56 |
| Used In Previous Studies | 54 |
| Specific Application Domain or Technology | 45 |
| Tested Systems | 43 |
| Version Control Information | 43 |
| Size Information (In Other Metric) | 41 |
| Project Age / Maturity | 39 |
| Various Domains | 39 |
| Size Information (In Loc) | 29 |
| Intensity Of Development Activity | 28 |
| Diversity In Size | 25 |
| Development Community Information | 22 |
| C-Family (C/C++/C#) | 21 |
| Bug Tracker Information | 20 |
| Buildable Systems | 18 |
| Size Information (In Modules) | 18 |
| Hosted In Git/GitHub | 15 |
| Issue Tracker Information | 13 |
| Other Programming Language | 11 |
| Service-Oriented Software | 11 |
| Feature / Functionality / Requirements Criteria | 11 |
| Python | 7 |
| JS/JavaScript | 5 |

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Inactive Projects | 4 |
| Random Selection | 4 |

Below in Table 4.3 we present the cross-tabulations between the selection criteria and goals. This table is particularly important to future researchers as it provides a clear mapping and alignment between the research goals and the selection criteria. It promotes consistency, standardization, and integrated analysis of the research framework, facilitating communication and iterative improvements. This structured approach enhances the quality of research and leads to impactful results. As can be seen from the table below it is evident that if one aims to study "*Bugs//Defects/Faults*" the most common criteria for selecting open-source projects in previous work are that the projects are in Java, are tested and have been used in previous studies (frequency of occurrence 17, 15 and 16 respectively).

Table 4.3: Cross-tabulations between selection criteria and goals

| Final Goal | Criteria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|---|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|------|---------------|----------------------------|------------------------|--------|------------------|---------------------------|---------------|-------------------|------------------------|---|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Bug Tracker Information | Buildable Systems | C-Family (C/C++/C#) | Development Community Information | Diversity In Size | Feature / Functionality / Requirements Criteria | Hosted In Git/GitHub | Inactive Projects | Intensity Of Development Activity | Issue Tracker Information | Java | JS/JavaScript | Other Programming Language | Project Age / Maturity | Python | Random Selection | Service-Oriented Software | Size (In Loc) | Size (In Modules) | Size (In Other Metric) | Specific Application Domain Or Technology | Tested Systems | Use Of Best Practices | Used In Previous Studies | Various Domains | Version Control Information | Widely Used / Popular |
| Bugs / Defects / Faults | 14 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 3 | | 7 | 6 | 17 | 1 | | 10 | 2 | | | 6 | 6 | 12 | 6 | 15 | 4 | 16 | 8 | 9 | 12 |
| Testing | 1 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 5 | | 1 | | 9 | | 2 | 7 | | 1 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 12 | 21 | 5 | 13 | 7 | 2 | 9 |
| Security | 3 | 2 | 4 | | 2 | | | 1 | 3 | | 6 | | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | 1 | | 4 | 6 | 1 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Localization | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | | 3 | 2 | 5 | | 1 | | | | | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 5 | 4 | | 4 |
| Vulnerabilities | 2 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | 1 | | 5 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 3 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| Program Repair | 2 | 3 | | | 2 | | | | 5 | | 4 | | 1 | 2 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | | 2 |
| Version Control | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 7 | | | 2 | 1 | | | | | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | | 7 | 2 |
| Refactoring | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | 2 | | 6 | 2 | | 2 | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | 5 | 1 | | 4 | 5 |

| Final Goal | Criteria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|---|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|------|---------------|----------------------------|------------------------|--------|------------------|---------------------------|---------------|-------------------|------------------------|---|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Bug Tracker Information | Buildable Systems | C-Family (C/C++/C#) | Development Community Information | Diversity In Size | Feature / Functionality / Requirements Criteria | Hosted In Git/GitHub | Inactive Projects | Intensity Of Development Activity | Issue Tracker Information | Java | JS/JavaScript | Other Programming Language | Project Age / Maturity | Python | Random Selection | Service-Oriented Software | Size (In Loc) | Size (In Modules) | Size (In Other Metric) | Specific Application Domain Or Technology | Tested Systems | Use Of Best Practices | Used In Previous Studies | Various Domains | Version Control Information | Widely Used / Popular |
| Features / Req. / Business models | | | | | 3 | 2 | | | | 1 | 3 | | | 1 | | 1 | | 3 | | 3 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| Bad Smells | | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | | 2 | | 2 | | 5 | | | 2 | | | | 3 | 1 | | 1 | | 3 | 3 | 2 | | 3 |
| Code/Test Generation | 1 | 1 | | | | | 2 | | | | 4 | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | 2 | 2 | | | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Dependency Analysis | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 6 | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 3 | 2 | 5 | | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Performance / Resource Management / Time Behaviour | | 2 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Human Factors | 2 | | | 4 | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | 3 | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 3 | | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Code Review | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 3 | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | | 5 | 2 | | | 2 |

| Final Goal | Criteria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|---|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|------|---------------|----------------------------|------------------------|--------|------------------|---------------------------|---------------|-------------------|------------------------|---|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Bug Tracker Information | Buildable Systems | C-Family (C/C++/C#) | Development Community Information | Diversity In Size | Feature / Functionality / Requirements Criteria | Hosted In Git/GitHub | Inactive Projects | Intensity Of Development Activity | Issue Tracker Information | Java | JS/JavaScript | Other Programming Language | Project Age / Maturity | Python | Random Selection | Service-Oriented Software | Size (In Loc) | Size (In Modules) | Size (In Other Metric) | Specific Application Domain Or Technology | Tested Systems | Use Of Best Practices | Used In Previous Studies | Various Domains | Version Control Information | Widely Used / Popular |
| Application Programming Interfaces (APIs) | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | 2 | 1 | 5 | | 1 | 1 | | | 5 | 3 | | | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Technical Debt | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | | | 3 | 1 | | | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | | 2 | | 1 | 4 | 1 | |
| Software Change | | 1 | | | 3 | 1 | | | 2 | | 3 | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| Documentation | 2 | | | 2 | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | | 1 | 2 | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | 1 |
| Quality Metrics | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | | 2 | 1 | 5 | | | 2 | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 2 | | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Architecture | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | 3 | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 3 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| Static Analysis | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 3 | | | 2 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | | 2 | |
| Data / Information | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | 1 | 1 | | | 2 | | | | | 1 | 4 | | 2 | 2 |
| Management | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 3 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 2 | | 1 | 4 | 3 |

| Final Goal | Criteria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|---|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|------|---------------|----------------------------|------------------------|--------|------------------|---------------------------|---------------|-------------------|------------------------|---|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| | Bug Tracker Information | Buildable Systems | C-Family (C/C++/C#) | Development Community Information | Diversity In Size | Feature / Functionality / Requirements Criteria | Hosted In Git/GitHub | Inactive Projects | Intensity Of Development Activity | Issue Tracker Information | Java | JS/JavaScript | Other Programming Language | Project Age / Maturity | Python | Random Selection | Service-Oriented Software | Size (In Loc) | Size (In Modules) | Size (In Other Metric) | Specific Application Domain Or Technology | Tested Systems | Use Of Best Practices | Used In Previous Studies | Various Domains | Version Control Information | Widely Used / Popular | |
| Cost Analysis | | | 1 | | 2 | | | | 1 | | 2 | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 4 | | 1 | |
| Code Clones | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 3 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | |
| Execution Traces | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | |
| Software Libraries | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 2 | 3 | | 1 | | | 2 | 1 | |
| Traceability | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 2 | | 2 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Logs | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | 2 | | | 2 | | | | 1 | | 4 | | | 3 | 3 | 2 | | 1 | |
| Debugging / Bug Fixing | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | |
| Comments | 1 | | | 2 | 1 | | | | | | 2 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| SPL / Reconfigurable Systems | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |

| Final Goal | Criteria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|---|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|------|---------------|----------------------------|------------------------|--------|------------------|---------------------------|---------------|-------------------|------------------------|---|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Bug Tracker Information | Buildable Systems | C-Family (C/C++/C#) | Development Community Information | Diversity In Size | Feature / Functionality / Requirements Criteria | Hosted In Git/GitHub | Inactive Projects | Intensity Of Development Activity | Issue Tracker Information | Java | JS/JavaScript | Other Programming Language | Project Age / Maturity | Python | Random Selection | Service-Oriented Software | Size (In Loc) | Size (In Modules) | Size (In Other Metric) | Specific Application Domain Or Technology | Tested Systems | Use Of Best Practices | Used In Previous Studies | Various Domains | Version Control Information | Widely Used / Popular |
| Component Based Software Engineering | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Software Crashes | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | 2 | | | | | |
| Effort Estimation | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Complexity | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Network | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | | | 1 | 3 | | | | 1 | | | 2 |
| Software Build | | 2 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | |
| User Reviews | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | | 1 | | |
| Privacy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 2 | | | | | |
| Modularity | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |

| Final Goal | Criteria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|---|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|------|---------------|----------------------------|------------------------|--------|------------------|---------------------------|---------------|-------------------|------------------------|---|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Bug Tracker Information | Buildable Systems | C-Family (C/C++/C#) | Development Community Information | Diversity In Size | Feature / Functionality / Requirements Criteria | Hosted In Git/GitHub | Inactive Projects | Intensity Of Development Activity | Issue Tracker Information | Java | JS/JavaScript | Other Programming Language | Project Age / Maturity | Python | Random Selection | Service-Oriented Software | Size (In Loc) | Size (In Modules) | Size (In Other Metric) | Specific Application Domain Or Technology | Tested Systems | Use Of Best Practices | Used In Previous Studies | Various Domains | Version Control Information | Widely Used / Popular |
| Code Transformation / Compilers | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| CI/CD | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | 2 | | 2 | |
| Team Management | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| Service Oriented Architectures | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| User Experience | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Aesthetics | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Slicing | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Agile Methodologies | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 |

| Final Goal | Criteria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|---|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|------|---------------|----------------------------|------------------------|--------|------------------|---------------------------|---------------|-------------------|------------------------|---|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| | Bug Tracker Information | Buildable Systems | C-Family (C/C++/C#) | Development Community Information | Diversity In Size | Feature / Functionality / Requirements Criteria | Hosted In Git/GitHub | Inactive Projects | Intensity Of Development Activity | Issue Tracker Information | Java | JS/JavaScript | Other Programming Language | Project Age / Maturity | Python | Random Selection | Service-Oriented Software | Size (In Loc) | Size (In Modules) | Size (In Other Metric) | Specific Application Domain Or Technology | Tested Systems | Use Of Best Practices | Used In Previous Studies | Various Domains | Version Control Information | Widely Used / Popular | |
| Re-use | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| Dynamic Analysis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | |
| Testability | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Program Comprehension | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Exception Handling | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Parallelization | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Cloud-Based Software | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | |
| Business Parameters | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | | |

| Final Goal | Criteria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|---|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|------|---------------|----------------------------|------------------------|--------|------------------|---------------------------|---------------|-------------------|------------------------|---|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Bug Tracker Information | Buildable Systems | C-Family (C/C++/C#) | Development Community Information | Diversity In Size | Feature / Functionality / Requirements Criteria | Hosted In Git/GitHub | Inactive Projects | Intensity Of Development Activity | Issue Tracker Information | Java | JS/JavaScript | Other Programming Language | Project Age / Maturity | Python | Random Selection | Service-Oriented Software | Size (In Loc) | Size (In Modules) | Size (In Other Metric) | Specific Application Domain Or Technology | Tested Systems | Use Of Best Practices | Used In Previous Studies | Various Domains | Version Control Information | Widely Used / Popular |
| Domain Specific Languages | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Software Analytics | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Software Anomalies | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Deployment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Code Annotations | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Application Domain Analysis | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Reliability | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| User Behaviour | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 |

4.4 Widely used open-source software (RQ3)

According to Table 4.4, the most used projects in the empirical studies examined were apache-camel and apache-commons-lang, with frequencies of 48 (2.74%) and 43 (2.74%) respectively. In contrast, there were over 1000 projects that were studied only once; to save space, in the table we decided to present projects that were used in at least 4 articles. The top 10 projects with the highest frequency are Apache Camel, Apache Commons Lang, Apache Commons Math, Apache Ant, Apache Lucene, Apache Log4j, jEdit, JFreeChart, Spring Framework and Apache HBase. These projects cover various domains such as integration, programming tasks, math and statistics, manufacturing automation, search functions, logging, word processing, charting, business application development, and NoSQL database management.

Table 4.4: Open-source software

| Project | Freq | Project | Freq |
|---------------------|------|---------------------------------|------|
| apache-camel | 48 | weka | 6 |
| apache-commons-lang | 43 | curl | 6 |
| apache-commons-math | 39 | apache-commons configuration | 6 |
| apache-ant | 35 | apache-commons-net | 6 |
| apache-lucene | 33 | apache-kylin | 6 |
| apache-log4j | 28 | apache-avro | 6 |
| jedit | 27 | jenkins | 6 |
| jfreechart | 25 | netty | 6 |
| spring framework | 24 | apache-beam | 6 |
| apache-hbase | 24 | apache-flume | 6 |
| apache-cassandra | 24 | jetty | 6 |
| apache-xalan | 23 | petclinic | 5 |
| apache-hive | 23 | totinfo | 5 |
| apache-hadoop | 23 | replace | 5 |
| apache-commons-io | 21 | libtiff | 5 |

| Project | Freq | Project | Freq |
|----------------------------|------|-----------------------|------|
| apache-xerces | 21 | apache-spark | 5 |
| apache-commons-closure | 21 | antennapod | 5 |
| apache-wicket | 19 | couchbase | 5 |
| apache-poi | 19 | bugzilla | 5 |
| eclipse-jdt | 19 | columba | 5 |
| eclipse-core | 19 | postgresql | 5 |
| apache-ivy | 18 | equinox | 5 |
| apache-commons-collections | 17 | apache-deltaspikes | 5 |
| apache-derby | 16 | apache-giraph | 5 |
| apache-activemq | 16 | apache-jspwiki | 5 |
| apache-tomcat | 16 | apache-knox | 5 |
| github organization | 16 | apache-nutch | 5 |
| apache-commons-mockito | 16 | apache-opennlp | 5 |
| joda-time | 16 | apache-santuario | 5 |
| apache-zookeeper | 16 | jabref | 5 |
| apache-velocity | 15 | netflix organization | 5 |
| chart | 14 | apache-httpcomponents | 5 |
| apache-flink | 14 | apache-struts | 5 |
| elasticsearch | 13 | hsqldb | 5 |
| google-guava | 13 | apache-jena | 5 |
| apache-synapse | 13 | pmd | 5 |
| apache-commons-codec | 13 | coreutils | 5 |
| apache-storm | 12 | wireshark | 5 |
| pde | 12 | libreoffice | 5 |
| argouml | 12 | tensorflow | 5 |
| apache-jmeter | 12 | apache-phoenix | 5 |
| apache-groovy | 12 | gcc | 5 |
| junit | 11 | apache-hdfs | 5 |
| apache-mahout | 11 | wordpress | 5 |
| apache-jackrabbit | 10 | notepad | 5 |

| Project | Freq | Project | Freq |
|-------------------------|------|-------------------------|------|
| gzip | 10 | chromium | 4 |
| qt | 10 | apache-qpud | 4 |
| google-gson | 10 | sed | 4 |
| apache-cxf | 10 | eq | 4 |
| hibernate | 10 | space | 4 |
| apache-maven | 10 | ansible | 4 |
| apache-kafka | 10 | geronimo | 4 |
| jackson-core | 10 | apache-mesos | 4 |
| apache-ambari | 9 | sentry | 4 |
| openstack | 9 | apache-zeppelin | 4 |
| reactivex-rxjava | 9 | jgit | 4 |
| apache-mylyn | 9 | connectbot | 4 |
| apache-cayenne | 9 | javaparser-organization | 4 |
| zxing | 9 | apache-jxpath | 4 |
| alibaba-fastjson | 9 | okhttp | 4 |
| apache-commons-bcel | 9 | busybox | 4 |
| mozilla-organization | 9 | nova | 4 |
| ffmpeg | 9 | apache-commons-digester | 4 |
| apache-jruby | 9 | apache-commons-vfs | 4 |
| apache-organization | 9 | apache-lens | 4 |
| time | 8 | apache-manifoldcf | 4 |
| checkstyle | 8 | tika | 4 |
| apache-commons-cli | 8 | apache-tez | 4 |
| jsoup | 8 | gitlab | 4 |
| linux | 8 | rhino | 4 |
| apache-calcite | 8 | zipkin | 4 |
| apache-commons-compress | 8 | matplotlib | 4 |
| apache-accumulo | 8 | react | 4 |
| apache-dubbo | 8 | apache-drill | 4 |
| django | 8 | apache-jclouds | 4 |
| pandas | 7 | colt | 4 |

| Project | Freq | Project | Freq |
|--------------------------|------|--------------------|------|
| k-9 mail | 7 | eclipse-emf | 4 |
| apache-openjpa | 7 | fresco | 4 |
| apache-pig | 7 | php | 4 |
| jhotdraw | 7 | wget | 4 |
| android | 7 | apache-druid | 4 |
| apache-ignite | 7 | asterisk | 4 |
| apache-commons-beanutils | 7 | promise | 4 |
| apache-commons-dbcp | 7 | apache-aries | 4 |
| apache-commons-validator | 7 | keras | 4 |
| apache-pdfbox | 7 | gerrit | 4 |
| openssl | 7 | firefox | 4 |
| python | 7 | vlc | 4 |
| swt | 6 | qemu | 4 |
| eclipse | 6 | deeplearning4j | 4 |
| apache-karaf | 6 | aspectj | 4 |
| apache-thrift | 6 | quantum | 4 |
| apache-flex | 6 | apache-commons-csv | 4 |
| grep | 6 | apache-bookkeeper | 4 |
| squirrel | 6 | printtoken | 4 |
| freemind | 6 | tcas | 4 |

Below in Table 4.5 we present the cross-tabulations frequencies between goals and open-source projects. Frequency cross-tabulations between goals and projects are useful for researchers as they help to identify project-target correlation, aim research efforts at high-frequency cross-tabulations for greater impact, explore unexplored areas, facilitate collaboration and networking, perform comparative analysis, and support evidence-based decision making.

Table 4.5: Correlation between goals and open-source projects

| Final Goal | Projects | Freq. |
|-------------------------|--------------|-------|
| Bugs / Defects / Faults | apache-camel | 29 |

| Final Goal | Projects | Freq. |
|------------|----------------------------|-------|
| | apache-lucene | 19 |
| | apache-commons-lang | 19 |
| | apache-commons-math | 19 |
| | apache-xalan | 17 |
| | apache-poi | 16 |
| | apache-ivy | 16 |
| | apache-log4j | 15 |
| | eclipse-jdt | 15 |
| | apache-ant | 14 |
| | jedit | 14 |
| | apache-velocity | 14 |
| | apache-xerces | 13 |
| | apache-commons-closure | 13 |
| | pde | 12 |
| | apache-hbase | 12 |
| | apache-hive | 12 |
| | apache-synapse | 12 |
| | apache-activemq | 11 |
| | apache-derby | 10 |
| | apache-tomcat | 9 |
| | apache-commons-collections | 9 |
| | chart | 8 |
| | apache-commons-mockito | 8 |
| | apache-mylyn | 7 |
| | mozilla-organization | 7 |
| | apache-commons-codec | 7 |
| | apache-commons-io | 7 |
| | apache-wicket | 7 |
| | time | 6 |
| | apache-commons-compress | 6 |
| | apache-zookeeper | 6 |

| Final Goal | Projects | Freq. |
|------------|------------------------------|-------|
| | apache-groovy | 6 |
| | apache-storm | 6 |
| | jackson-core | 6 |
| | swt | 5 |
| | zxing | 5 |
| | joda-time | 5 |
| | jfreechart | 5 |
| | postgresql | 5 |
| | equinox | 5 |
| | apache-calcite | 5 |
| | apache-commons-dbc | 5 |
| | apache-kylin | 5 |
| | apache-jruby | 5 |
| | eclipse-core | 5 |
| | apache-hadoop | 5 |
| | eclipse | 4 |
| | apache-ambari | 4 |
| | apache-cayenne | 4 |
| | eq | 4 |
| | apache-commons-bcel | 4 |
| | apache-commons-beanutils | 4 |
| | apache-commons configuration | 4 |
| | apache-commons-net | 4 |
| | apache-commons-validator | 4 |
| | apache-commons-vfs | 4 |
| | apache-mahout | 4 |
| | apache-avro | 4 |
| | apache-tez | 4 |
| | apache-commons-cli | 4 |
| | apache-flink | 4 |
| | apache-ignite | 4 |

| Final Goal | Projects | Freq. |
|------------|-------------------------|-------|
| | aspectj | 4 |
| | quantum | 4 |
| | gzip | 4 |
| | apache-openjpa | 3 |
| | lc | 3 |
| | ml | 3 |
| | safe | 3 |
| | bugzilla | 3 |
| | apache-archiva | 3 |
| | apache-commons-digester | 3 |
| | apache-commons-jcs | 3 |
| | apache-commons-jexl | 3 |
| | apache-deltaspice | 3 |
| | apache-giraph | 3 |
| | apache-jspwiki | 3 |
| | apache-knox | 3 |
| | apache-lens | 3 |
| | apache-nutch | 3 |
| | apache-parquet | 3 |
| | apache-santuario | 3 |
| | apache-accumulo | 3 |
| | apache-beam | 3 |
| | apache-httpcomponents | 3 |
| | apache-jxpath | 3 |
| | apache-cassandra | 3 |
| | apache-cxf | 3 |
| | apache-kafka | 3 |
| | apache-commons-csv | 3 |
| | elasticsearch | 3 |
| | geronimo | 3 |
| | printtoken | 3 |

| Final Goal | Projects | Freq. |
|--------------|----------------------------|-------|
| | tcas | 3 |
| | totinfo | 3 |
| | apache-flex | 3 |
| | apache-aries | 3 |
| | apache-organization | 3 |
| | roslyn | 3 |
| Localization | apache-commons-lang | 14 |
| | apache-commons-math | 14 |
| | apache-commons-closure | 12 |
| | chart | 8 |
| | apache-commons-mockito | 8 |
| | time | 6 |
| | jackson-core | 6 |
| | apache-hive | 5 |
| | apache-camel | 4 |
| | joda-time | 4 |
| | jfreechart | 4 |
| | apache-commons-compress | 4 |
| | apache-commons-collections | 4 |
| | apache-hbase | 4 |
| | apache-commons-codec | 3 |
| | swt | 3 |
| | aspectj | 3 |
| | eclipse-jdt | 3 |
| | apache-commons-csv | 3 |
| | gzip | 3 |
| | printtoken | 3 |
| | tcas | 3 |
| totinfo | 3 | |
| Testing | apache-commons-lang | 13 |
| | apache-commons-math | 12 |

| Final Goal | Projects | Freq. |
|------------|----------------------------|-------|
| | joda-time | 7 |
| | gzip | 5 |
| | grep | 5 |
| | apache-commons-io | 5 |
| | jfreechart | 5 |
| | apache-hadoop | 5 |
| | google-guava | 5 |
| | apache-flex | 4 |
| | sed | 4 |
| | replace | 4 |
| | apache-commons-closure | 4 |
| | apache-commons-collections | 4 |
| | alibaba-fastjson | 4 |
| | google-gson | 4 |
| | apache-ant | 4 |
| | apache-cassandra | 4 |
| | apache-flink | 4 |
| | apache-hbase | 4 |
| | petclinic | 4 |
| | apache-jmeter | 4 |
| | apache-log4j | 4 |
| | totinfo | 3 |
| | make | 3 |
| | weka | 3 |
| | apache-camel | 3 |
| | apache-hive | 3 |
| | apache-karaf | 3 |
| | restcountries | 3 |
| | apache-commons-codec | 3 |
| | colt | 3 |
| | Code Review | qt |

| Final Goal | Projects | Freq. |
|----------------------|------------------------|-------|
| | openstack | 5 |
| | eclipse-core | 5 |
| | couchbase | 4 |
| | android | 3 |
| Program Repair | apache-commons-closure | 7 |
| | apache-commons-lang | 7 |
| | apache-commons-math | 7 |
| | chart | 4 |
| | time | 3 |
| | apache-commons-mockito | 3 |
| | libtiff | 3 |
| | jfreechart | 3 |
| | joda-time | 3 |
| | apache-camel | 3 |
| Security | github organization | 6 |
| | ffmpeg | 5 |
| | coreutils | 3 |
| | linux | 3 |
| | wireshark | 3 |
| Logs | apache-hadoop | 6 |
| | apache-zookeeper | 6 |
| | apache-hdfs | 3 |
| | apache-activemq | 3 |
| Statistical Analysis | apache-cassandra | 5 |
| | apache-ant | 3 |
| Bad Smells | jfreechart | 5 |
| | ganttproject | 4 |
| | apache-ant | 4 |
| | apache-xerces | 4 |
| | apache-cassandra | 4 |
| | checkstyle | 3 |

| Final Goal | Projects | Freq. |
|-----------------|------------------------|-------|
| | jasperreports | 3 |
| | apache-lucene | 3 |
| | squirrel | 3 |
| | eclipse-core | 3 |
| | junit | 3 |
| | apache-camel | 3 |
| | apache-hive | 3 |
| Version Control | apache-hadoop | 5 |
| | elasticsearch | 4 |
| | apache-activemq | 3 |
| | apache-camel | 3 |
| | apache-derby | 3 |
| | apache-hbase | 3 |
| | apache-openjpa | 3 |
| | spring framework | 3 |
| Vulnerabilities | github organization | 5 |
| | ffmpeg | 4 |
| | coreutils | 3 |
| Quality Metrics | apache-commons-lang | 4 |
| | joda-time | 4 |
| | eclipse-jdt | 4 |
| | apache-lucene | 4 |
| | apache-cassandra | 4 |
| | apache-hbase | 4 |
| | apache-commons-math | 3 |
| | apache-commons-closure | 3 |
| | jfreechart | 3 |
| | apache-commons-mockito | 3 |
| | checkstyle | 3 |
| | apache-commons-io | 3 |
| junit | 3 | |

| Final Goal | Projects | Freq. |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|-------|
| | pde | 3 |
| | apache-ant | 3 |
| | apache-camel | 3 |
| | apache-hive | 3 |
| | apache-wicket | 3 |
| | netty | 3 |
| | apache-xerces | 3 |
| Technical Dept | quantum | 4 |
| | apache-beam | 3 |
| | apache-dubbo | 3 |
| | apache-pdfbox | 3 |
| | apache-ant | 3 |
| | argouml | 3 |
| | columba | 3 |
| | eclipse-emf | 3 |
| | hibernate | 3 |
| | jedit | 3 |
| | jfreechart | 3 |
| | apache-jmeter | 3 |
| | apache-jruby | 3 |
| | squirrel | 3 |
| Code/Test Generation | freemind | 4 |
| | weka | 3 |
| Dependency Analysis | github organization | 4 |
| | apache-thrift | 3 |
| Comments | elasticsearch | 3 |
| | google-guava | 3 |
| Application Programming Interfaces | apache-log4j | 3 |
| Documentation | hibernate | 3 |
| Effort Estimation | spring framework | 3 |

| Final Goal | Projects | Freq. |
|---------------|---------------|-------|
| Human Factors | apache-lucene | 3 |

As we can observe from the table above, most open-source projects belong to the Apache "family". Also, in almost every goal, if not all, researchers use Apache software. The above table is particularly useful to new researchers, giving them the appropriate guidance in selecting software according to the objectives they have set in their research.

Finally, in Figure 4.1 we can see the tendency of researchers to make the results of their research available to the public. Of the total of 394 empirical studies, 121 did not have their data available, while correspondingly 273 did.

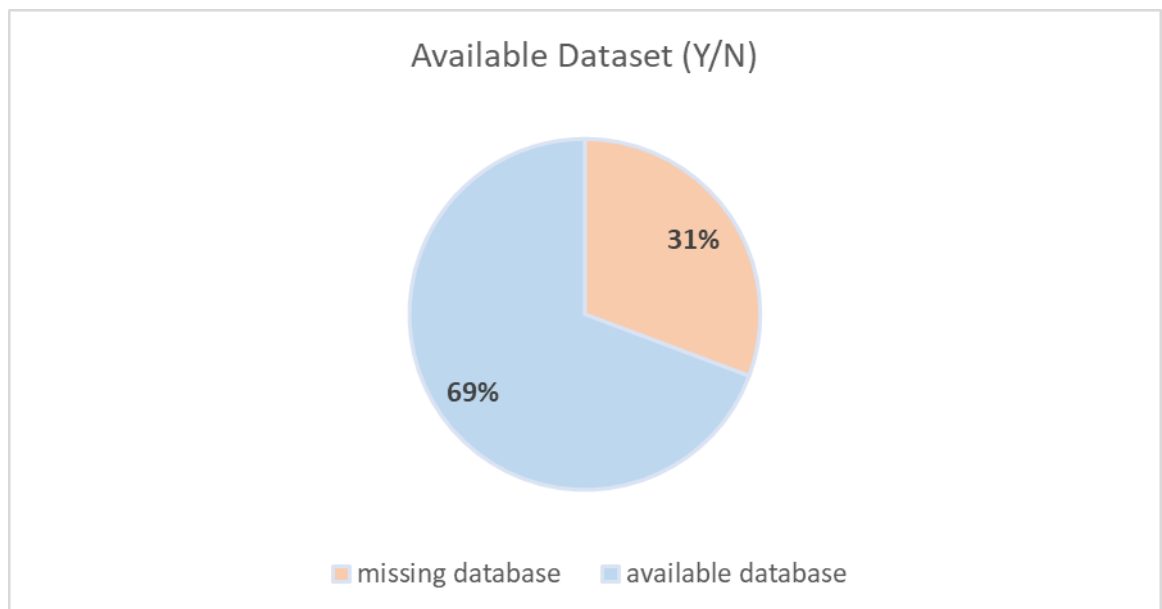


Figure 4.1: Available dataset

5 Website Presentation

5.1 Introduction

In this chapter, we will give a detailed description of the website developed for our thesis. The website serves as the main interface for users to interact with the system and access various functions. We will briefly mention the front-end technologies used. In addition, we will delve into the back-end technologies used, such as .NET 6 to create a REST API with basic authentication. The API is connected to a PostgreSQL database and the entire backend is executed through a Docker container.

5.2 Website Presentation

In the following link we can see the website that we have built, <http://195.251.210.147:3030/>.

Essentially, the website is an empirical research database, and the platform is designed to facilitate future researchers. The home page presents an extensive collection of empirical studies, each distinguished by their title. By simply clicking on the accompanying icon, you can unlock additional information pertaining to each entry.

Recognizing the crucial importance of an efficient search engine, we have included a search area at the top of the page. In this designated area, you can enter specific titles to quickly locate the desired entries. For a more sophisticated exploration, the advanced search function allows you to drill down into papers based on open-source project names, researcher goals, and the selection criteria of open-source projects. The "Top Projects", "Top Goals" and "Top Criteria" buttons serve as inputs to the most notable and established entries in each respective category.

Finally, logged-in users have the additional possibility to contribute to our website, expanding our database by entering new empirical studies, thus enriching the scientific dialogue and promoting academic collaboration. Below we have some illustrative images from browsing the website.

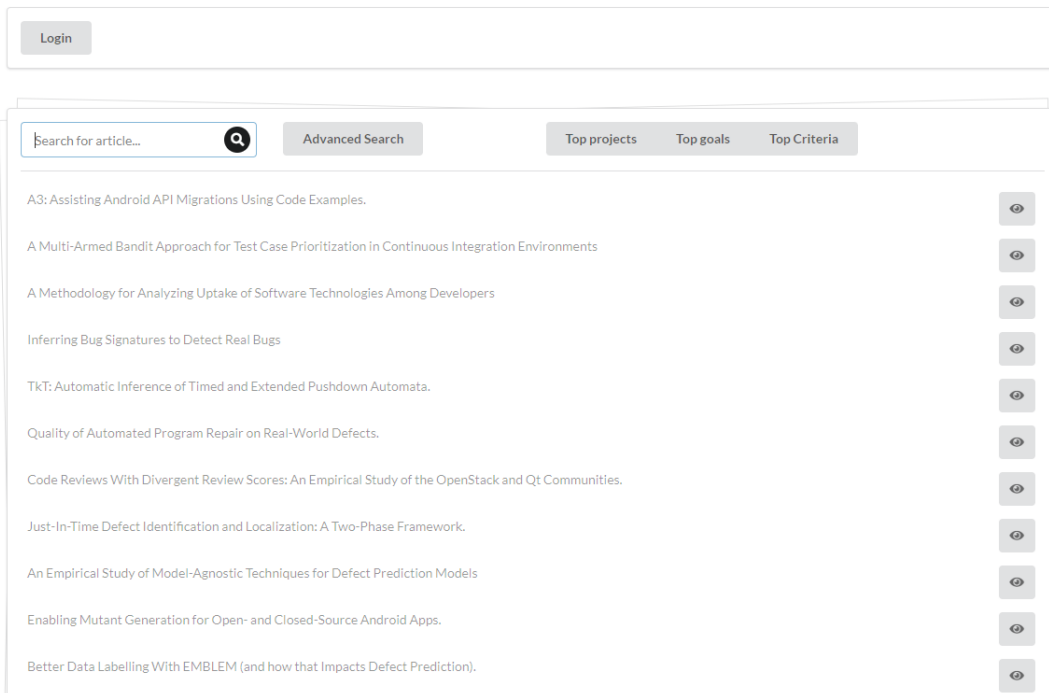


Figure 5.1: Home page

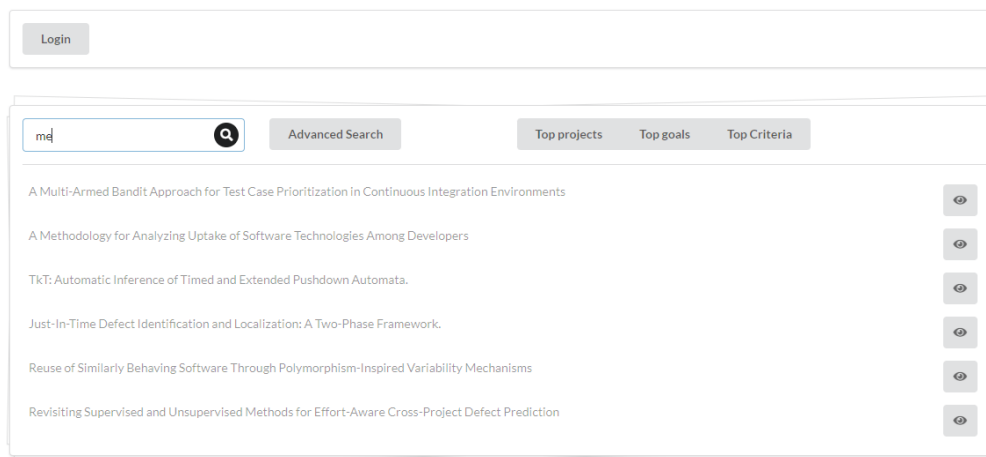


Figure 5.2: Advanced search feature

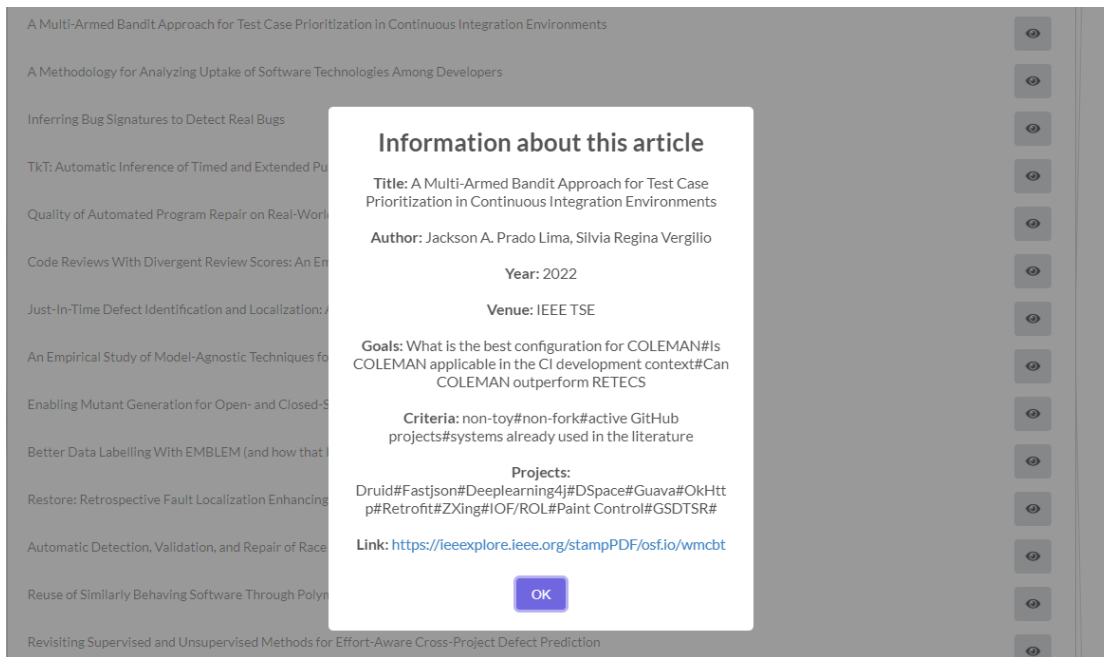


Figure 5.3: Information from an empirical study

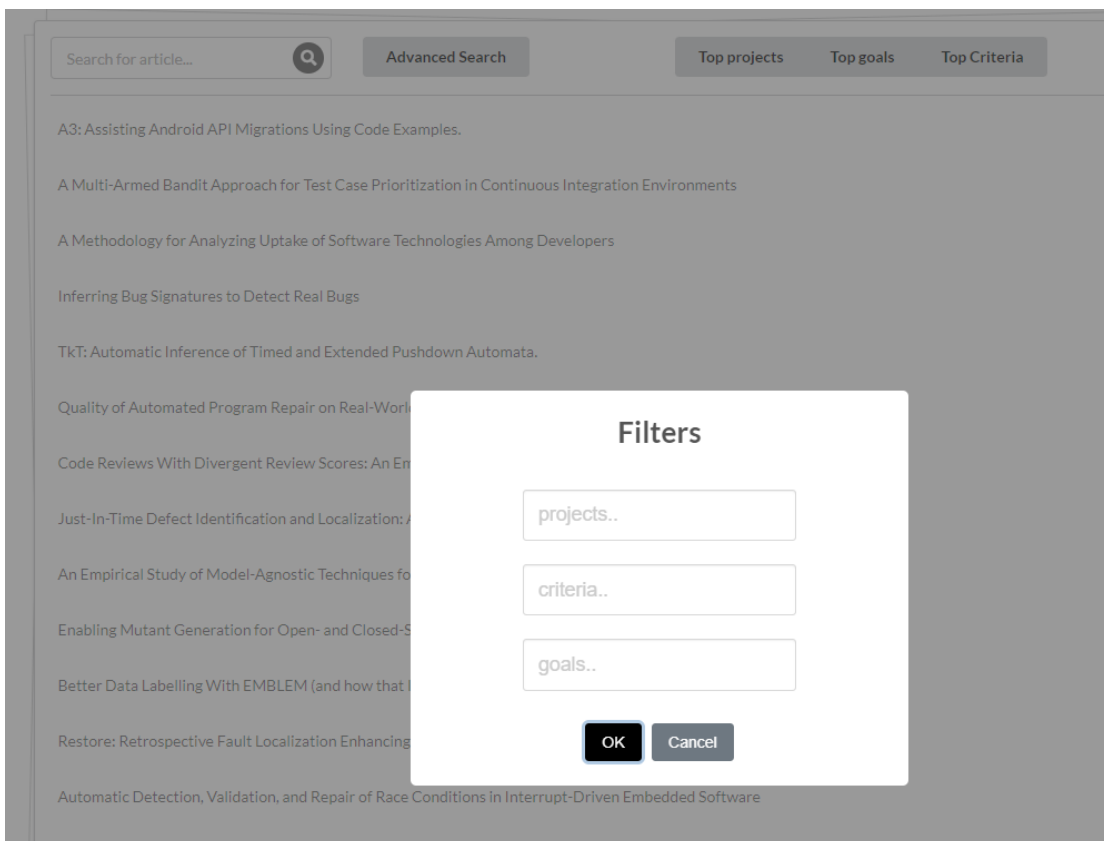


Figure 5.4: Search based on open-source project, selection criterion and goal

5.3 Website Development

Frontend development

In order for the reader to have a complete picture of the website we created; we will make a reference to the technologies used. More information on the Frontend part can be found in the thesis of my colleague, Anna Zivoni (Zivoni, 2023). Some of the technologies used are:

1. jQuery: a fast and concise JavaScript library, was used to simplify the process of DOM handling and event handling. Its extensive feature set facilitated dynamic and interactive user experiences.
2. React Fragment: a feature introduced in React 16, was used to group multiple elements without adding unnecessary markup. It allowed us to create a cohesive user interface while keeping the HTML structure clean and clear.
3. Babel: a JavaScript compiler, was used to convert the modern ECMAScript syntax into browser-compatible versions. This allowed us to write code using the latest JavaScript features while ensuring compatibility between browsers.
4. Semantic UI: a user interface framework, provided a comprehensive set of ready-to-use elements and styles. It allowed us to create an aesthetically pleasing and responsive design with minimal effort.
5. SweetAlert Popup: a JavaScript library, was used to display attractive and customizable popup messages to users. It improved the user experience by providing visually appealing and informative notifications.

Backend development

a) *REST API*

To develop the backend, we used .NET 6, a flexible and powerful development framework, to create a REST API. The REST API acts as a communication bridge between the frontend and the database, allowing data retrieval, manipulation, and storage.

RESTful APIs are built upon the architectural style introduced by Roy Fielding in his doctoral dissertation. (R.T.Fielding,2000) This style emphasizes scalability, statelessness, and a client-server interaction model. The principles of REST guide us in

designing APIs that are both robust and easy to understand. Below are some key principles that have influenced the design of our REST API:

Stateless Communication

Each API request from a client to the server must contain all the information needed to understand and process the request. This means that sessions are not stored on the server between requests, making the system more scalable and manageable.

Client-Server Architecture

In a RESTful system, the client and server are separate entities that interact over HTTP. The client handles the user interface and user experience, while the server manages the data and the backend logic. This separation allows each to evolve independently of the other.

Resource-Based

RESTful APIs operate on the concept of "resources," which are essentially objects or data entities that can be manipulated using standard HTTP methods like GET, POST, PUT, and DELETE. Resources are identified by URLs, making it easy to perform operations on them.

State Representation

When a client interacts with a resource, they are manipulating its state. The resource's current state is represented when it is fetched (typically, in a JSON or XML format). This state can be manipulated by the client, and changes can be stored back on the server.

Uniform Interface

RESTful APIs have a uniform and consistent interface, which simplifies interactions and enhances usability. Operations are standardized through HTTP methods:

GET: Retrieve a resource

POST: Create a new resource

PUT: Update an existing resource

DELETE: Remove a resource

Layered System

REST allows for a layered system where each layer has a specific role and responsibility. For instance, one layer might handle caching, another might deal with authentication, and yet another might handle business logic. This separation of concerns simplifies maintenance and scalability.

Below in Figure 5.5 we can see the methods and ways in which the user can communicate with our database. The name of the methods is such that anyone using this API will be able to understand what data will be returned from the database. The way that these methods work can be seen in Figure 5.6. For example, we chose to demonstrate the GET method `"/get/data/by/project/{project}"`. To work, this method needs to connect with the database using Npgsql (Npgsql is an open-source package for accessing PostgreSQL database server which you can download to your project through NuGet). Npgsql allows you to execute SQL statements directly from your C# project and returns the content that you requested as a stream of rows. Then we handle that data and present it in the form of a JSON file. As an illustration in Figure 5.7 we have some dummy data from the first steps of creating the backend.

To ensure secure access to the system, we implemented basic authentication in the REST API. Basic authentication requires users to provide their login credentials (username and password) for authentication before accessing sensitive data. This authentication mechanism helps protect sensitive data and ensures that only authorized users can interact with the system.

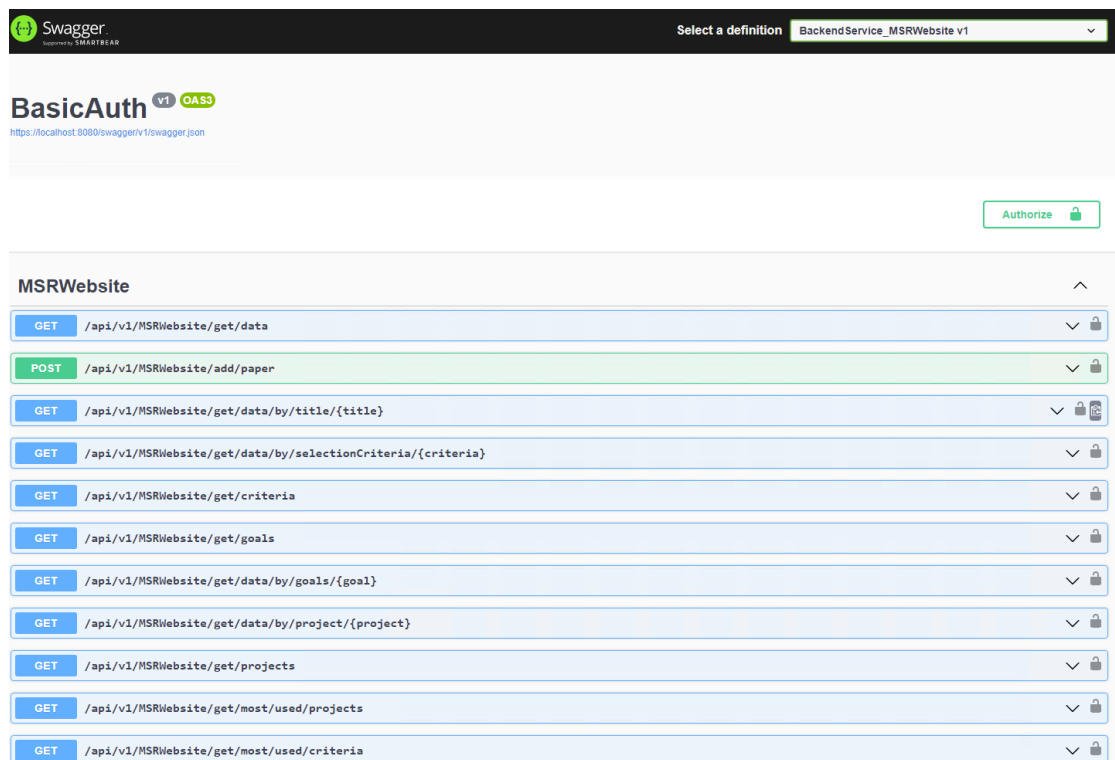


Figure 5.5: Web service illustration through swagger

```

public async Task<Dictionary<string, List<Dictionary<string, object>>>> SelectPapersByCriteriaAsync(string connection, string criteria)
{
    var con = new NpgsqlConnection(connection);
    con.Open();

    var cmd = new NpgsqlCommand();
    cmd.Connection = con;

    cmd.CommandText = "select Paper.* from Paper " +
        "inner join Paper_Criteria " +
        "on Paper.id = Paper_Criteria.paper_id " +
        "inner join consolidatedcriteria " +
        "on Paper_Criteria.criteria_id = consolidatedcriteria.id " +
        $"where selection_criteria = '{criteria}'";

    await using var res = cmd.ExecuteReader();

    var data = new List<Dictionary<string, object>>();
    while (await res.ReadAsync())
    {
        var dict = new Dictionary<string, object>();
        for (int i = 0; i < res.FieldCount; i++)
        {
            dict.Add(res.GetName(i), res[i]);
        }
        data.Add(dict);
    }
    res.Close();
    cmd.Dispose();
    con.Close();

    if (data.Count != 0)
    {
        var returnData = new Dictionary<string, List<Dictionary<string, object>>>();
        returnData["data"] = data;
        return returnData;
    }
    else
    {
        return new Dictionary<string, List<Dictionary<string, object>>>();
    }
}

```

Figure 5.6: GET method `"/get/data/by/project/{project}"`

```

{
  "data": [
    {
      "id": 41,
      "paper_title": "AI: Assisting Android API Migrations Using Code Examples.",
      "paper_author": "Maxime Lamothe, Melys Shang, Tse-Hsun Peter Chen",
      "paper_year": 2022,
      "paper_type": "Journal",
      "paper_venue": "ISSE TSS",
      "paper_goals": "Can we identify API migration patterns from public code examples? to what extent can our approach provide assistance when migrating APIs? How much time can our approach save when migrating APIs?",
      "paper_selectioncriteria": "hosted on GitHub#implemented in Java#still actively under development#contain readily available tests#built with the official Android build system",
      "paper_link": "https://github.com/senseconcordia/AI",
      "paper_projects": "Tusoid"
    },
    {
      "id": 42,
      "paper_title": "A Multi-Armed Bandit Approach for Test Case Prioritization in Continuous Integration Environments ",
      "paper_author": "Jackson A. Prado Lima, Silvia Regina Vergilio",
      "paper_year": 2022,
      "paper_type": "Journal",
      "paper_venue": "ISSE TSS",
      "paper_goals": "What is the best configuration for COLEMAN? Is COLEMAN applicable in the CI development context? Can COLEMAN outperform RETECS?",
      "paper_selectioncriteria": "non-toy#non-core#active GitHub projects#systems already used in the literature",
      "paper_link": "https://searx.kiosk.iesn.org/same/SSE/conf-ia-wmcs",
      "paper_projects": "Druid#Fastjson#DeepLearning4j#Dspace#Guava#OKHttp#Retrofit#ZXing#IOF#SO4Paint Control#GSDTSS"
    },
    {
      "id": 43,
      "paper_title": "A Methodology for Analyzing Uptake of Software Technologies Among Developers ",
      "paper_author": "Yuxing Ma, Audris Mockus, Russell Saretzki, Randy V. Bradley, Bogdan C. Bichescu",
      "paper_year": 2022,
      "paper_type": "Journal",
      "paper_venue": "ISSE TSS",
      "paper_goals": "Does the exposure to a technology, such as the number of FOSS repositories in existence, the rate at which new repositories are adopting this technology, or the number of high-score questions on StackExchange affect the decisions of the developers to adopt that technology? Will extremely attractive technology (with few open issues, short response times to issues or pull requests, heavy activity and many authors), be more likely to be adopted? Will proximity of a developer or a project to a technology increase the rate of adoption?",
      "paper_selectioncriteria": "8 languages#javascript",
      "paper_link": "https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1rj3c115Nrc5Kx15yxtRfL29GK2wb1Xrusp#sharing",
      "paper_projects": "WOC-DATA#WOC"
    }
  ]
}

```

Figure 5.7: Dummy data

b) Database

We used PostgreSQL to store and manage the data of our system. PostgreSQL is an open-source relational database management system, known for its reliability, scalability and extensive feature set. Its support for complex data types, transactions, and concurrency control made it an appropriate choice for our project. We employed ACID

(Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, Durability) properties to ensure data consistency and integrity. PostgreSQL's native support for transactions aids us in achieving this.

1.Database schematic and code execution program

The database schema was designed to represent our data and their relationships in the system. We created the tables as: "paper", "goals", "projects", "consolidatedcriteria", "paper_goals", "paper_project" and "paper_criteria". These tables represent the relationships between entities, whose relationships are many to many. The tables 'paper_goals', 'paper_project' and 'paper_criteria' act as link tables for linking the respective entities. This was done because as we can realize in research there can be more than one goal as well as open-source software used. Similarly, one open-source software can be used in more than one research. The schema of the database and the connection between the tables can be seen in figure 5.8.

To initialize the database, we developed a script to create the required tables and their associations. In addition, this script was also used to populate the tables with the data we collected and had stored in an Excel spreadsheet. Again, Npgsql was used for the creation and population of the tables. This approach allowed us to easily manage and import the original data into our database. The way this script (which is in .NET 6) works is:

- Connect to the database
- Create the tables (if they do not already exist)
- Read the excel file and create the data model
- Read data from the model, line by line, and insert the data into the "paper" table. At the end it returns the id.
- We split the projects, goals, research questions according to the rule we had defined with the hash symbol (#). If they are not already in the respective tables we insert them, otherwise we skip them. In any case we take back their id.
- We insert in the relation tables the pairs of ids that have been created.
- We proceed to the next line until all the data is inserted.

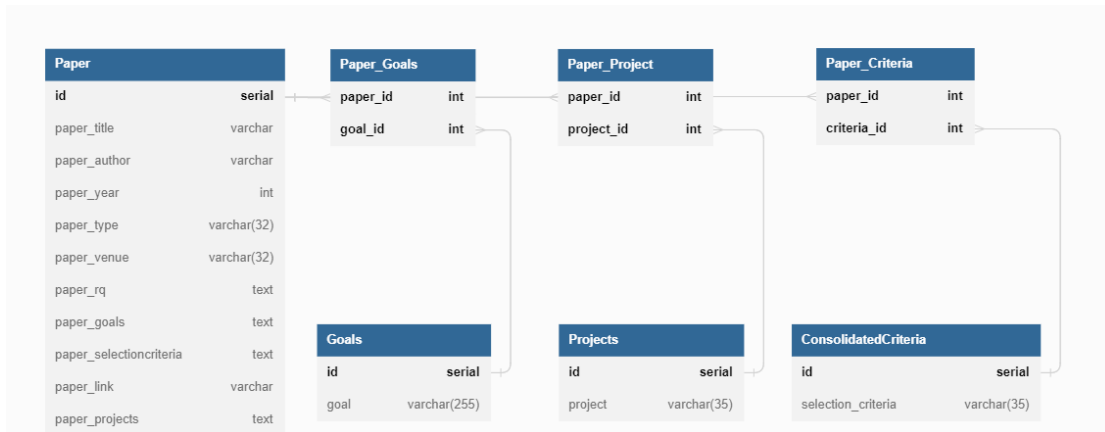


Figure 5.8: Database schema

c) *Docker Containerization*

To ensure deployment and easy portability of our backend, we embedded the entire application inside a Docker container. Docker provides a lightweight and isolated runtime environment, allowing us to package the backend, its dependencies, and necessary configuration in a single container. This approach simplifies deployment across different environments and ensures consistent behavior regardless of the underlying infrastructure. To deploy our backend, we needed to include 2 files, which will be explained below, *dockerfile* and *docker-compose.yml*.

Dockerfile

The Dockerfile serves as a script containing a set of instructions to build a Docker image for our application. It specifies the operating system, installs necessary software, copies project files, and sets up the environment for our .NET 6 application. The image built from this Dockerfile is a snapshot that contains everything our application needs to run.

The Dockerfile in Figure 5.9 employs a multi-stage build process to optimize the size and configuration of the resulting Docker image. The first stage, named **build-env**, uses the .NET 6 SDK image to compile the application in a temporary container. It copies the source code, restores NuGet packages, and publishes the application to an **out** directory. The second stage uses a lighter ASP.NET 6 runtime image to create the final container. It copies the compiled application and additional files from the **build-env**

stage to the final image, setting **BackendService_MSRWebsite.dll** as the entry point for container execution.

```
FROM mcr.microsoft.com/dotnet/sdk:6.0 AS build-env
WORKDIR /App

# Copy everything
COPY . ./
# Restore as distinct layers
RUN dotnet restore
# Build and publish a release
RUN dotnet publish -c Release -o out

# Build runtime image
FROM mcr.microsoft.com/dotnet/aspnet:6.0
WORKDIR /App
COPY --from=build-env /App/out/ .
COPY --from=build-env /App/ ./copy
ENTRYPOINT ["dotnet", "BackendService_MSRWebsite.dll"]
```

Figure 5.9: Dockerfile

Docker-compose.yml

The **docker-compose.yml** file is used to define and manage multi-container Docker applications. It provides an easy way to configure and run all the services, including databases, queues, and the application itself, that make up a complex application. With a single command, **docker-compose up**, you can spin up the entire stack.

```
version: "3.8"
services:
  db:
    container_name: pg_container_1
    image: postgres:14.7
    restart: always
    environment:
      POSTGRES_USER: ****
      POSTGRES_PASSWORD: ****
      POSTGRES_DB: test_db
    volumes:
      - ./postgresql_data:/var/lib/postgresql/data
    ports:
      - "5432:5432"

  backend:
    container_name: backend_container_1
    build: .
    restart: always
    ports:
      - "8080:80"
```

Figure 5.10: Docker-compose.yml

In Figure 5.10, the `docker-compose.yml` file defines two services: `backend` for our backend service and `db` for our PostgreSQL database. The `backend` service builds an image using the `Dockerfile` in the current directory and maps port 8000 on the host to port 80 on the container. The `db` service uses a prebuilt PostgreSQL image and sets some environment variables for database configuration.

By using both a *Dockerfile* and a *docker-compose.yml* file, we gain the ability to easily build, ship, and run our application in a variety of environments with a single command, ensuring consistency across all stages of development and deployment.

6 Conclusions and Future Research

In this thesis, we attempted to answer several key research questions related to the selection of open-source software in empirical studies. Our research was guided by three research questions:

- What are the goals of Mining Software Repositories (MSR) studies that use collections of projects mined from open repositories?
- What are the most common project selection criteria?
- What are the most used projects as subjects?

During our study, we thoroughly reviewed 1492 academic papers and drew on this extensive literature corpus to isolate key trends and patterns in the selection of open-source software for empirical research.

Our analysis revealed several interesting trends. First, our analysis shed light on the primary goals of MSR studies using open repositories. We found that these studies typically aim to find bugs, defects, and faults, predict vulnerabilities and identify security issues.

Secondly, we found that project selection criteria often revolve around project size, language, and popularity. These criteria are chosen primarily because of their perceived influence on the robustness of empirical findings.

Finally, our study identified the most used projects in empirical research. We found that projects such as Apache and Eclipse are frequently used as objects in empirical studies due to their large code bases, mature development processes and active contributor communities. This finding reflects the importance of project size, maturity, and community involvement in project selection criteria.

Based on our findings, we developed a web site that serves as a resource for future researchers. This website presents a summary of our research findings and provides a data-driven guide for selecting open-source software in empirical studies.

While this thesis provides an important step forward in understanding how open-source software is selected for empirical research, it also highlights several areas that need further investigation.

Future research could, for example, explore the potential biases introduced by over-reliance on a small set of popular projects. It might be worth exploring whether less

popular but nevertheless important works could offer new and unique insights. Moreover, future work could also delve into the impact of different project selection criteria on the results of empirical studies. As our understanding of software development evolves, it is likely that project selection criteria will also need to evolve.

In conclusion, we believe that our research has made a significant contribution to the field of empirical software engineering. We hope that our findings and the resulting web site can serve as valuable resources for future researchers and help guide more robust, representative, and insightful empirical studies.

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