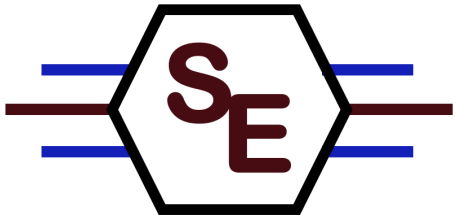


Patched Clones and Missed Patches among Variants of a Software Family

John Businge

Assistant Professor – UNLV

Never Work in Theory (NWiT) – Spring 2023

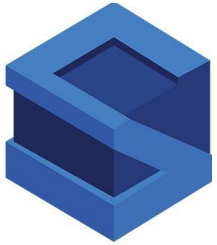
UNLV

Context

$425M

The Equifax data breach occurred between **May and July 2017** at the American credit bureau Equifax. Private records of 147.9 million Americans along with 15.2 million British citizens and about 19,000 Canadian citizens were compromised in the breach, making it one of the largest cybercrimes related to identity theft.

Wired Magazine, “Equifax has no excuse”, September 2017



March 2017

CVE-2017- 5638

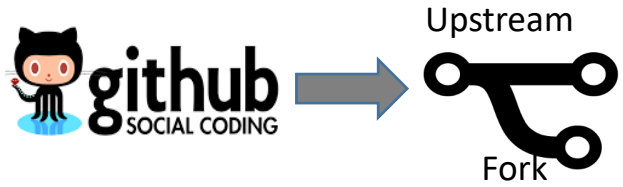
Recommender system

DATA BREACH

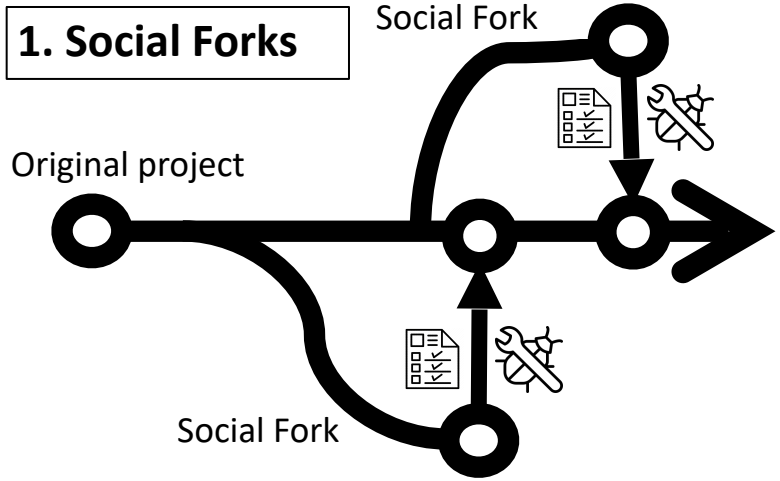
May 2017

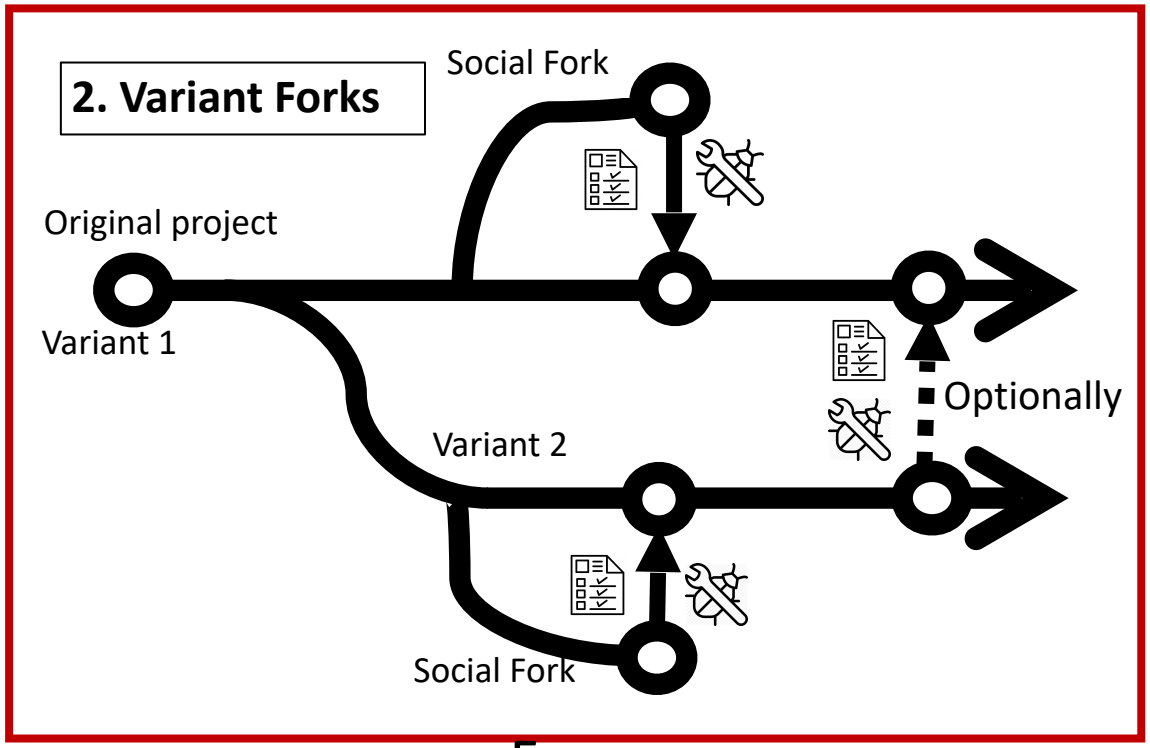
https://www.istockphoto.com/

Patched Clones and Missed Patches among Variants of a Software Family



Software family – >= 2 variants





Focus

Open Access | Published: 04 March 2022

Reuse and maintenance practices among divergent forks in three software ecosystems

John Businge, Moses Openja, Sarah Nadi & Thorsten Berger

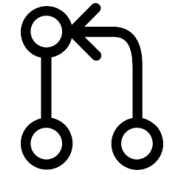
Empirical Software Engineering **27**, Article number: 54 (2022) | Cite this article

930 Accesses | **3** Citations | **3** Altmetric | Metrics

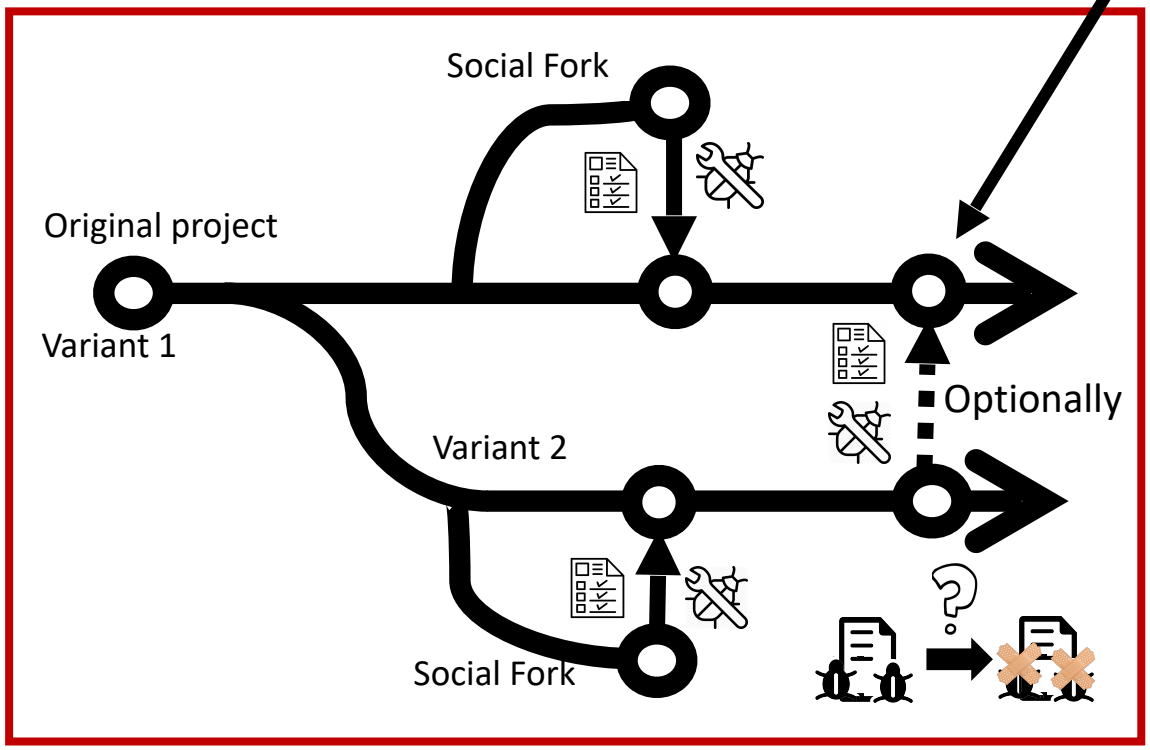
Abstract

With the rise of social coding platforms that rely on distributed version control systems, software reuse is also on the rise. Many software developers leverage this reuse by creating variants through forking, to account for different customer needs, markets, or environments. Forked variants then form a so-called software family; they share a common code base and are maintained in parallel by same or different developers. As such, software families can easily arise within software ecosystems, which are large collections of interdependent software components maintained by communities of collaborating contributors. However, little is known about the existence and characteristics of such families within ecosystems, especially about their maintenance practices. Improving our empirical understanding of such families will help build better tools for maintaining and evolving such families. We empirically explore maintenance practices in such fork-based software families within ecosystems of open-source software. Our focus is on three of the largest software ecosystems existence today: Android,

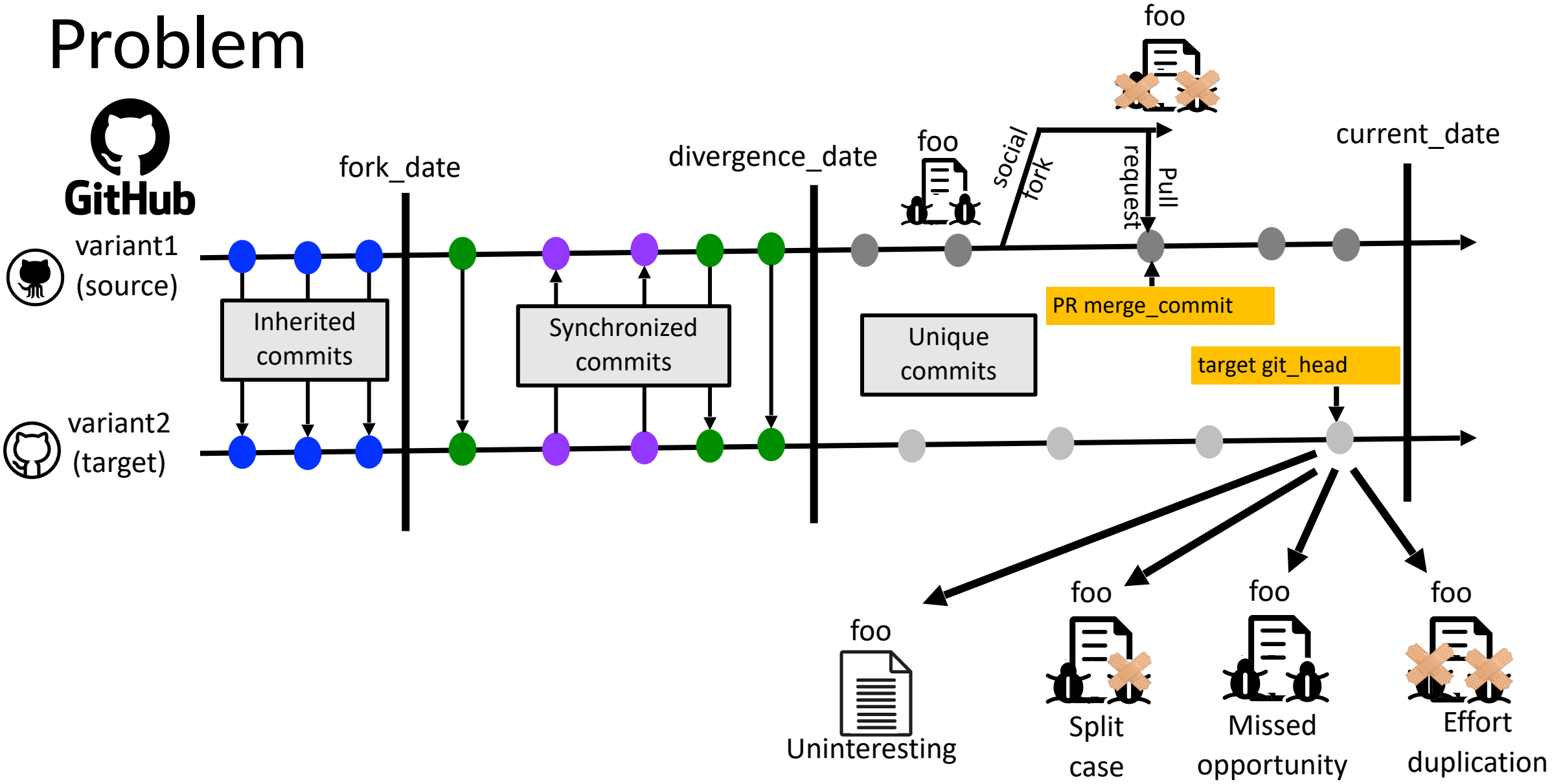
>10K variants from three ecosystems on Github



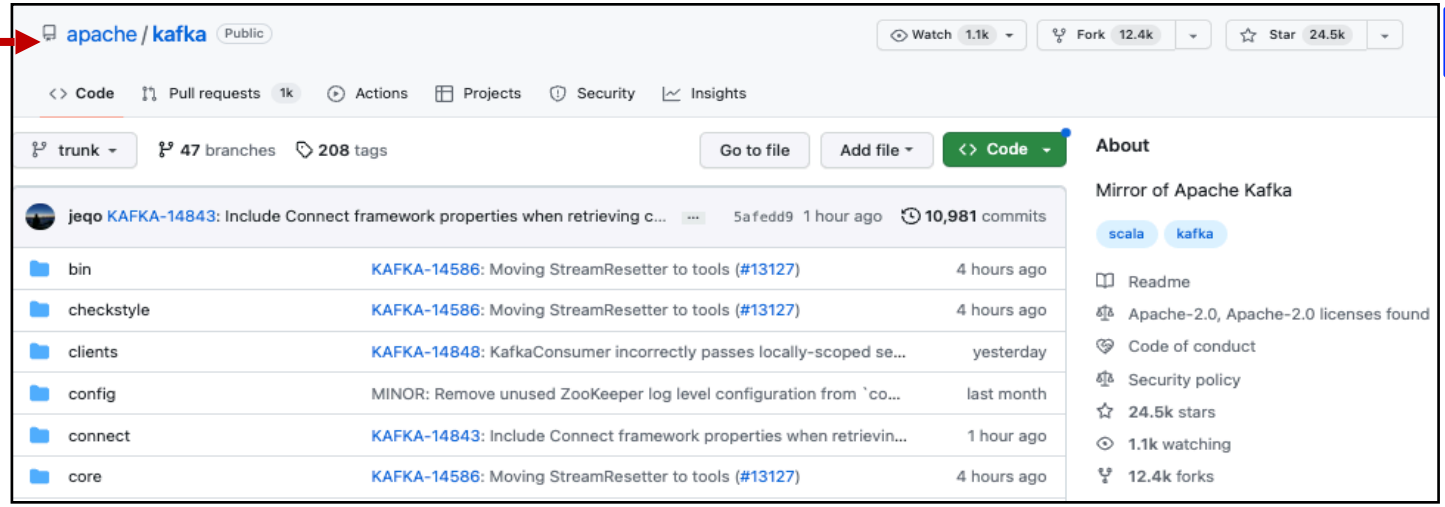
Rarely share updates



Problem


GitHub
variant1
(source)
variant2
(target)
fork_date
divergence_date
Inherited
commits
Synchronized
commits
Unique
commits
foo
Social
fork
Pull
request
current_date
PR merge_commit
target git_head
foo
Uninteresting
foo
Split
case
foo
Missed
opportunity
foo
Effort
duplication

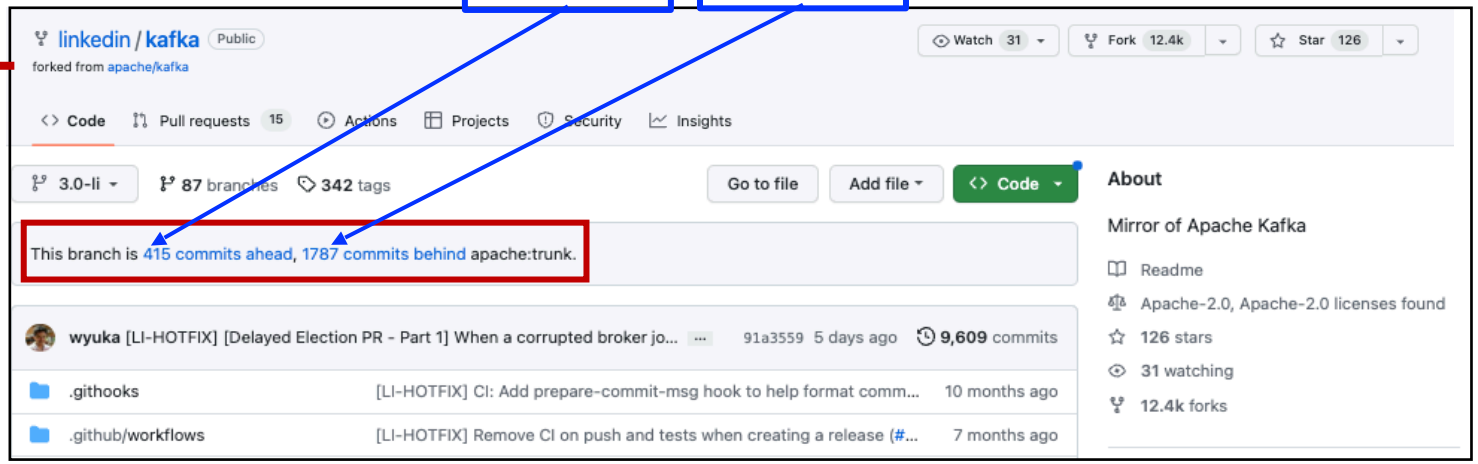
Concrete Example



extraction_date 2023-03-27

415 linkedin unique commits

1,787 apache unique commits



This is the version of Kafka running at LinkedIn.

Concrete Example:

Missed Opportunity

1 file - Pull request

extraction_date 2021-07-20

gcc10 [...] build warning #12587

Buggy code from upstream qmk/qmk_firmware

```
1                 return;
2             }
3         } while (p < (uint16_t *)SYMVAL(__eeprom_workarea_end__));
4         flashend = (uint32_t)((uint16_t *)SYMVAL(__eeprom_workarea_end__) - 1);
5     }
```

← Buggy line

Patched code from upstream (Pull request)

```
1                 return;
2             }
3         } while (p < (uint16_t *)SYMVAL(__eeprom_workarea_end__));
4         flashend = (uint32_t)(p - 1);
5     }
```

← Patched line

Diff for patch in upstream

```
1   @@ -363,7 +363,7 @@
2
3           } while (p < (uint16_t *)SYMVAL(__eeprom_workarea_end__));
4   -       flashend = (uint32_t)((uint16_t *)SYMVAL(__eeprom_workarea_end__) - 1);
5   +       flashend = (uint32_t)(p - 1);
```

} Hunk

File from divergent fork at `git_head` sekigon-gonnoc/qmk_firmware

```
1                 return;
2             }
3         } while (p < (uint16_t *)SYMVAL(__eeprom_workarea_end__));
4         flashend = (uint32_t)((uint16_t *)SYMVAL(__eeprom_workarea_end__) - 1);
5     }
```

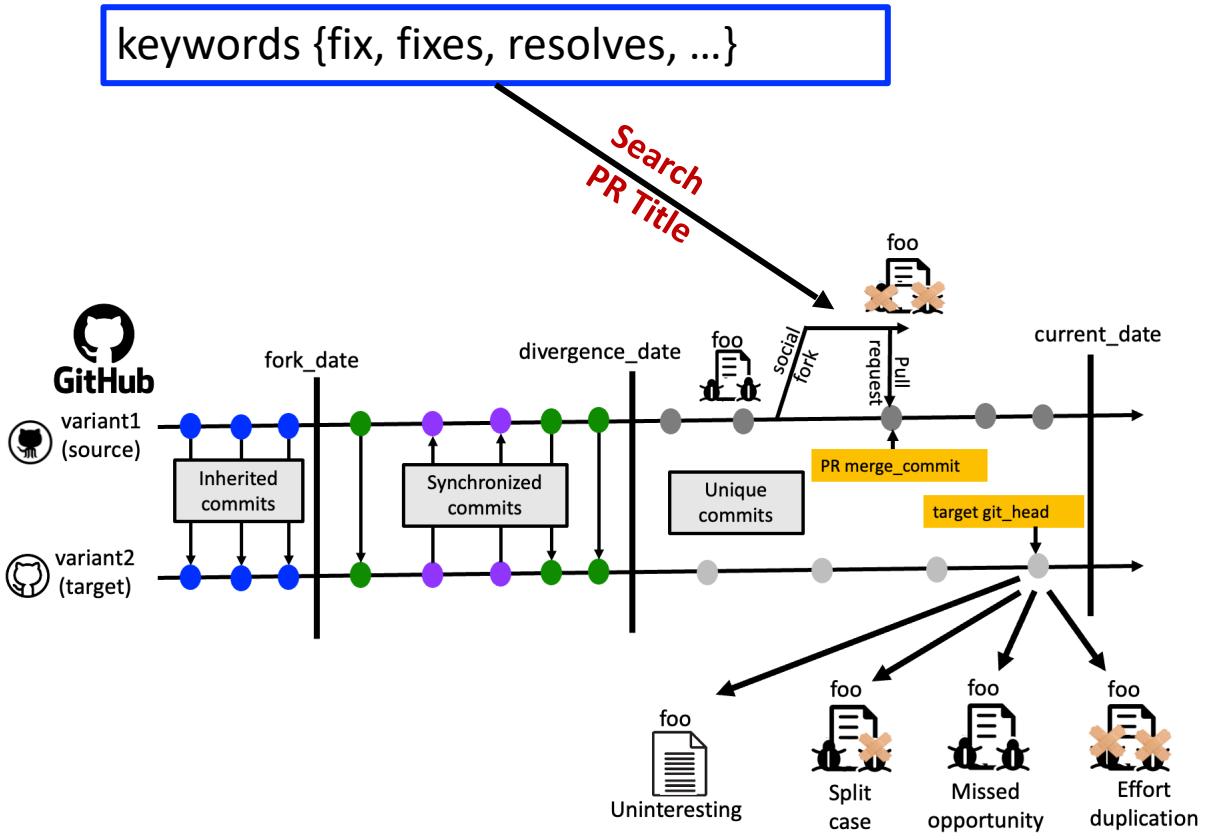
← Buggy line

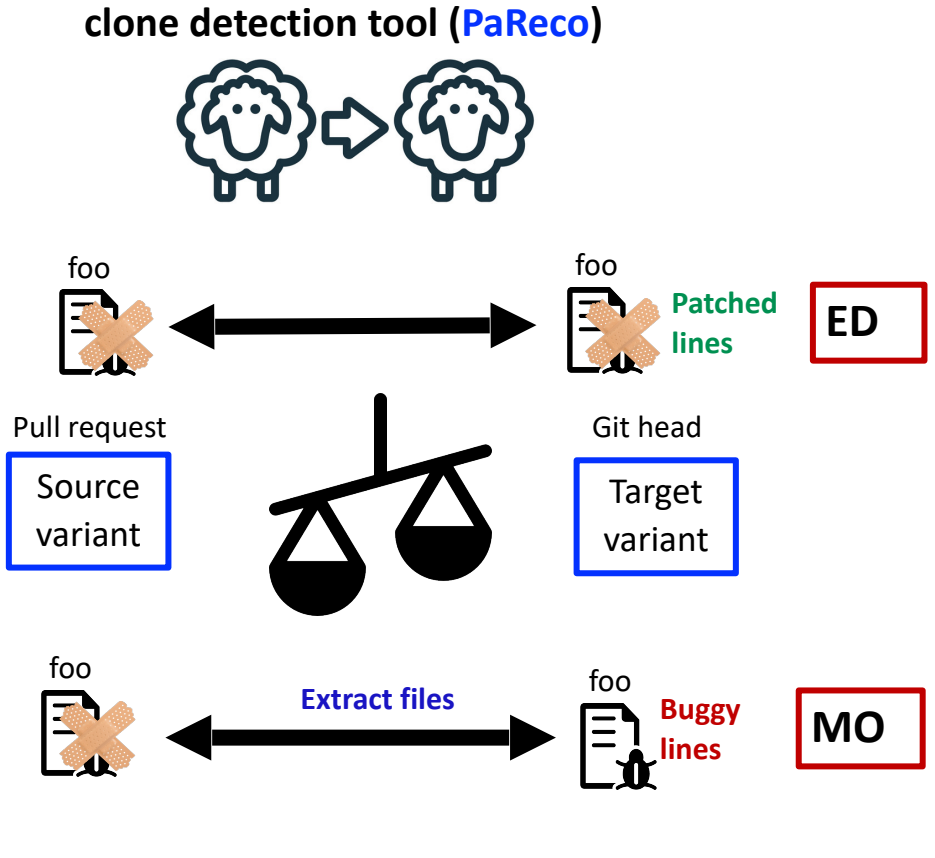
Research Questions

1. **RQ1:** How many cases of effort duplication and missed opportunities exist between divergent variants?

2. **RQ2:** How much patch technical lag exists between the source and target variants in divergent variants?

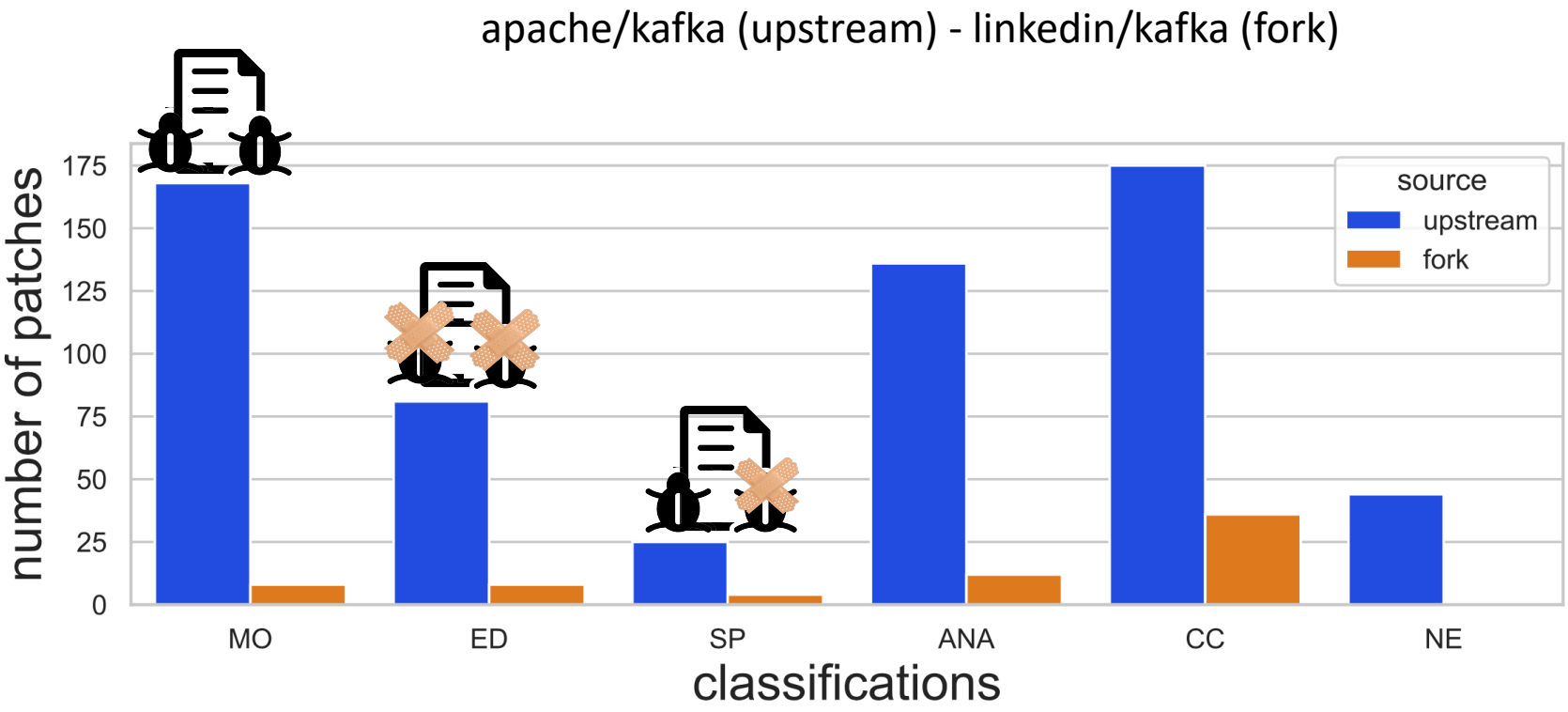
Method


keywords {fix, fixes, resolves, ...}
Search
PR Title
GitHub
variant1
(source)
variant2
(target)
fork_date
divergence_date
current_date
Inherited
commits
Synchronized
commits
Unique
commits
social
fork
Pull
request
PR merge_commit
target git_head
foo
Uninteresting
Split
case
Missed
opportunity
Effort
duplication


clone detection tool (PaReco)
foo
foo
Patched
lines
ED
Pull request
Source
variant
Git head
Target
variant
foo
Extract files
foo
Buggy
lines
MO

Results

RQ1: How many cases of effort duplication and missed opportunities exist between divergent variants?



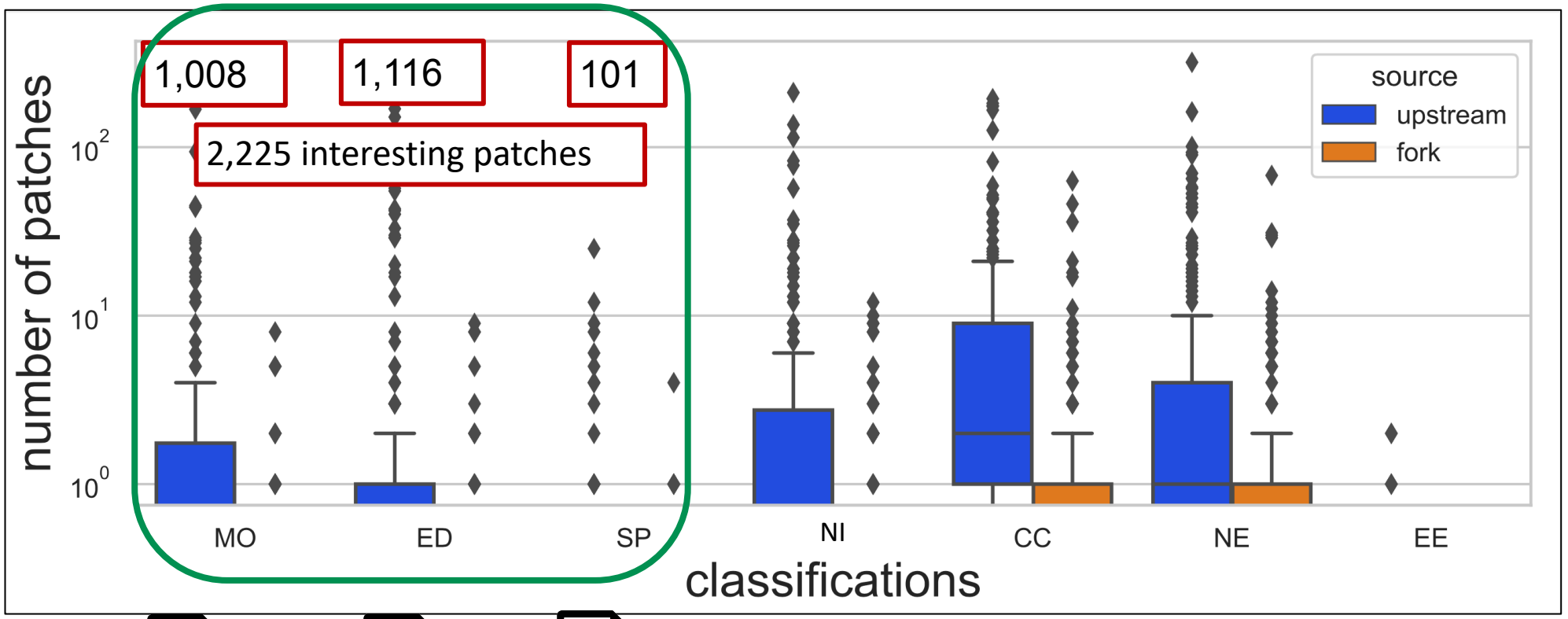
MO – Missed opportunity
ED – Effort duplication
SP – Both buggy and patched lines
NI – Uninteresting
CC – Unhandled programming language
NE – Missing file in target
EE – Error

Results

RQ1: How many cases of effort duplication and missed opportunities exist between divergent variants?

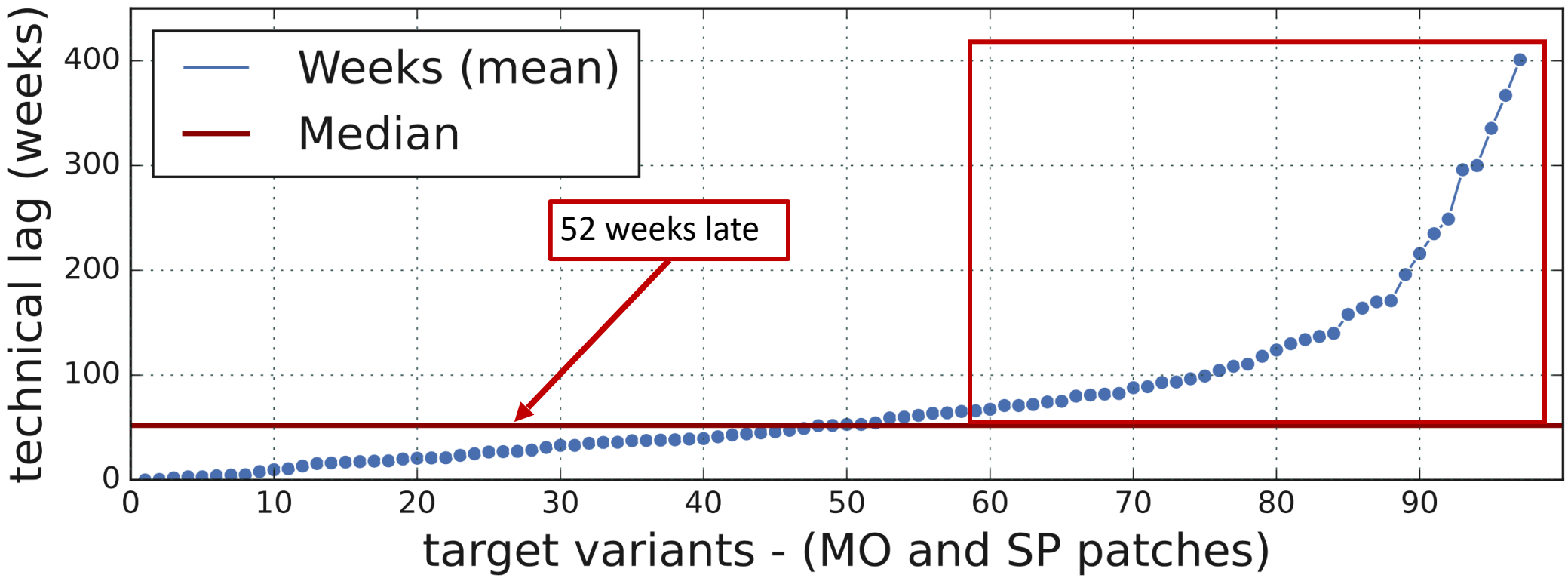
Precision	Recall	Accuracy	F1-Score
91.0%	80.2%	88.0%	85.3%

8,323 patches from 364 source variants

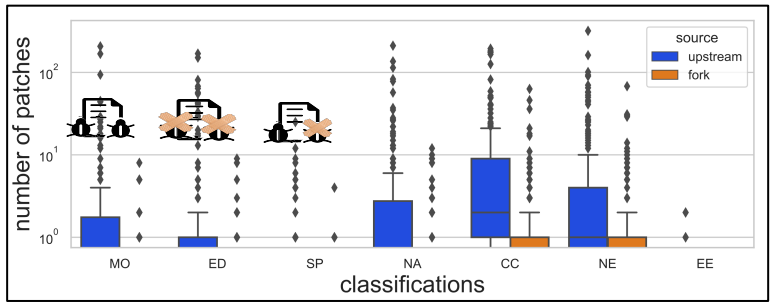


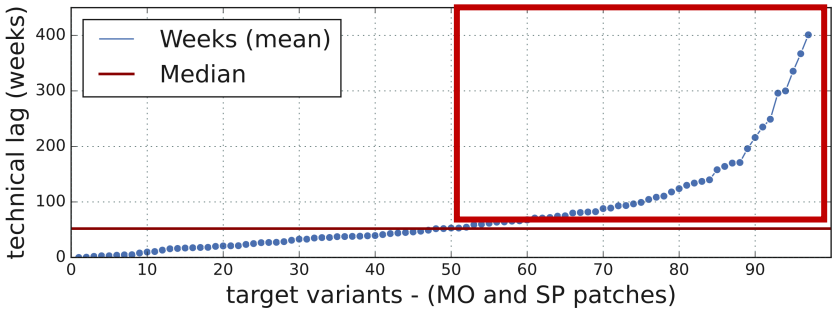
Results

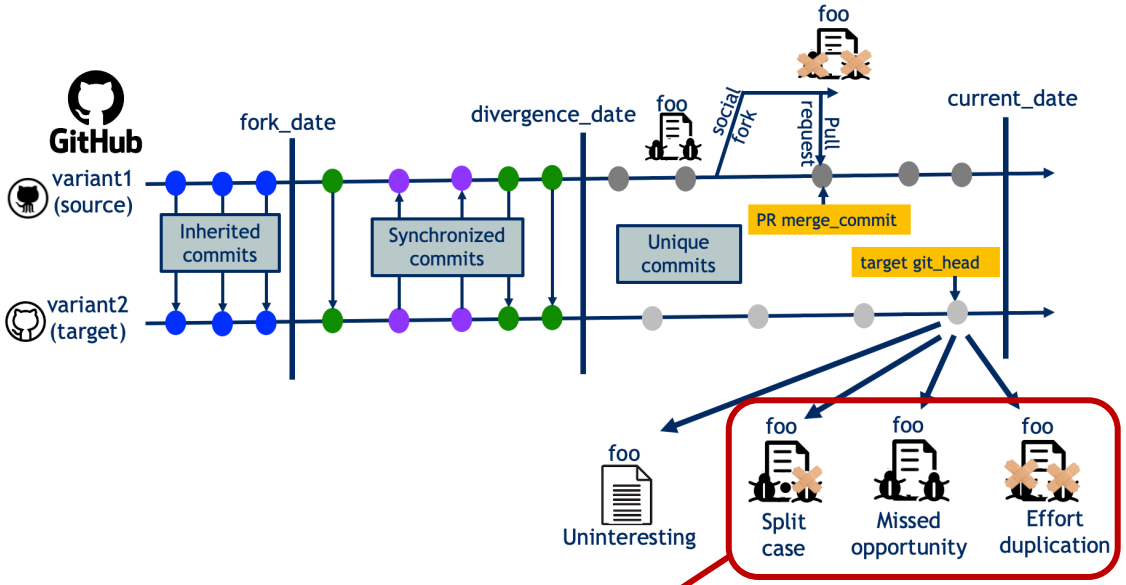
RQ2: How much patch technical lag exists between the source and target variants in divergent variants?



What do we learn from the results?



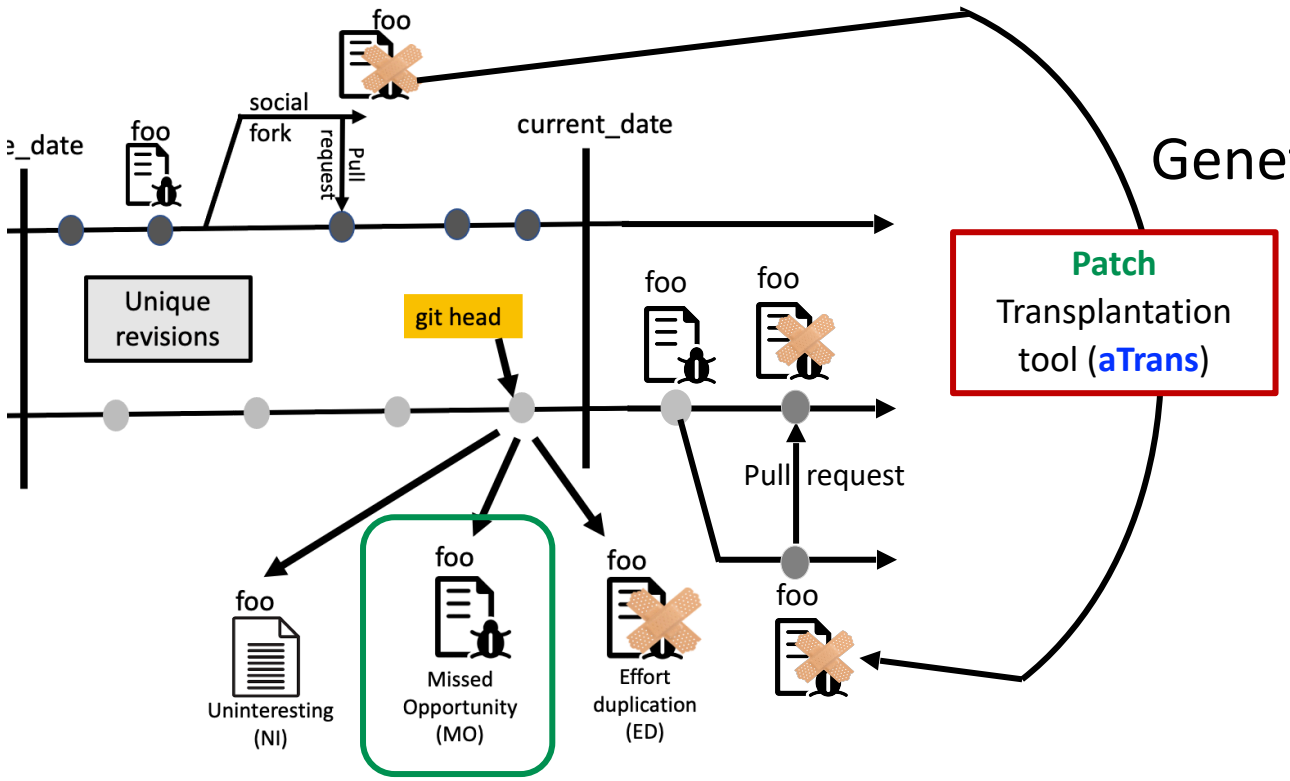




Variants on social coding platforms exhibit suboptimal maintenance

PaReco: Proof-of-Concept patch recommender tool

Current Work on PaReco



PaReco: Proof-of-Concept patch recommender tool