CS846 Project Infrastructure Overview

2025.01.30

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David R. Cheriton School of Computer Science

Instructor: Mike Godfrey

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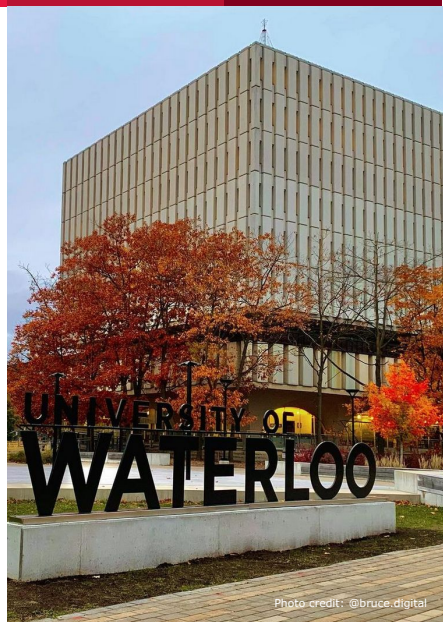

Taken From MSR 2025 Mining Challenge

https://2025.msrconf.org/track/msr-2025-mining-challenge#Call-for-Mining-Challenge-Papers

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What is the MSR Mining Challenge?

- Annual challenge by the Mining Software Repositories (MSR) conference.

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- Focuses on analyzing real-world software data.
- Provides specific datasets and tools for researchers.
- Encourages innovative methods and insights.
- Aims to advance software repository mining techniques.

Theme For MSR 2025 Mining Challenge

- **Theme**: Dependency Analysis with **Goblin** framework

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- **Theme**: Dependency Analysis with **Goblin** framework

- **Goblin Framework Components**
  - Neo4J Maven Central dependency graph
  - **Miner**: generates the dependency graph
  - **Weaver**: Adds custom metrics to dependency graphs, and query the graph

Theme For MSR 2025 Mining Challenge

- **Theme**: Dependency Analysis with **Goblin** framework

- **Goblin Framework Components**
  - Neo4J Maven Central dependency graph
  - **Miner**: generates the dependency graph
  - **Weaver**: Adds custom metrics to dependency graphs, and query the graph

- **Goblin**: A customizable tool for studying software ecosystems and dependencies

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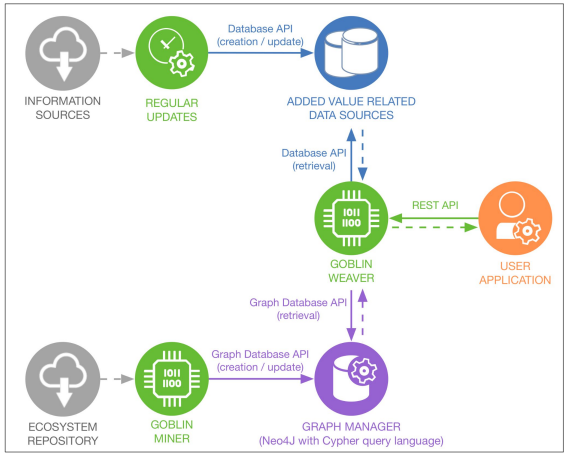
Goblin Framework



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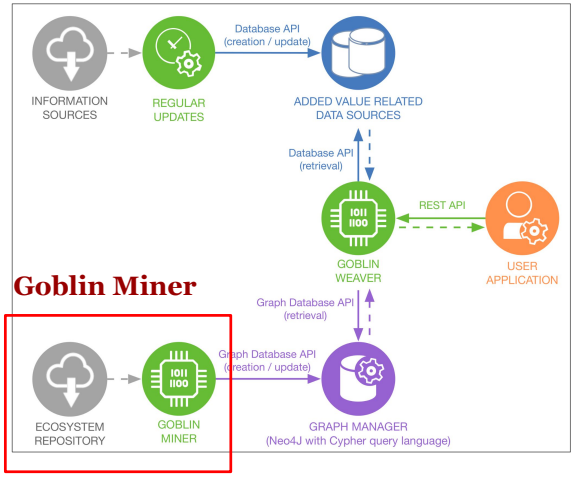

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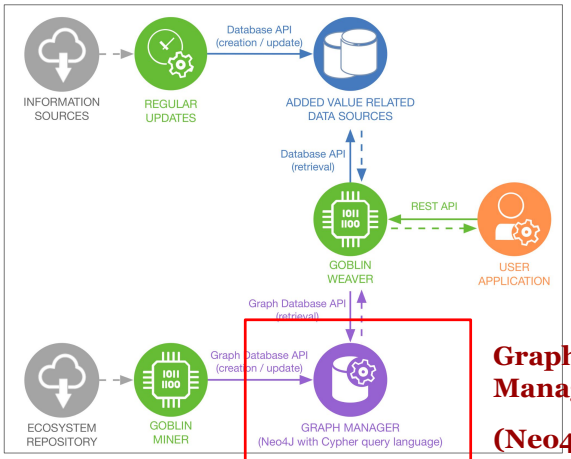

Graph Manager (Neo4j)

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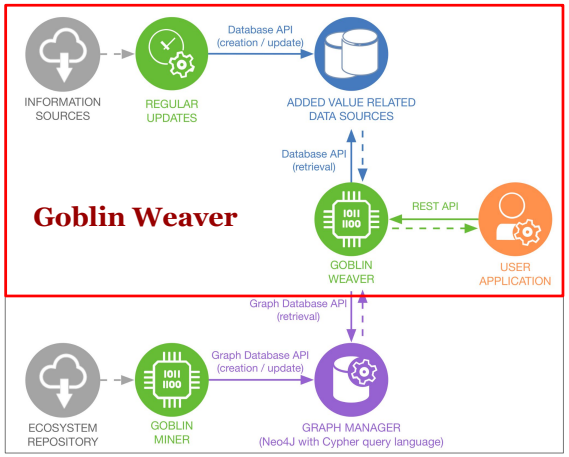
Goblin Framework



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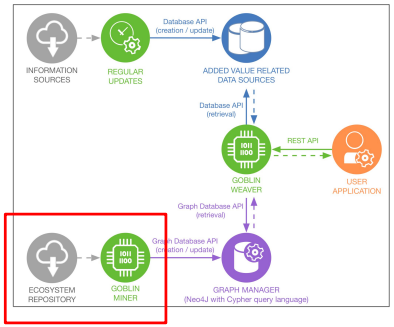
Goblin Framework

Goblin Miner

- Retrieve all releases in the Lucene Maven Central Index archive
- Retrieve their direct dependencies with the `org.eclipse.aether` library



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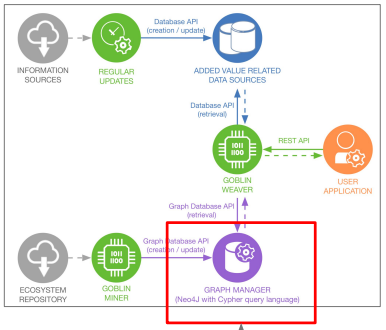

Dependency graph

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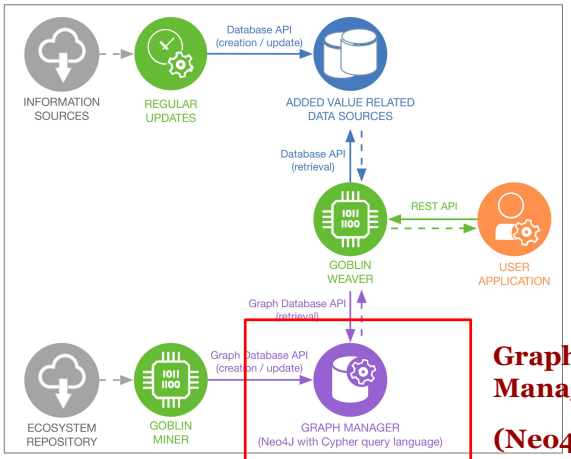
Goblin Framework



Graph Manager (Neo4j)

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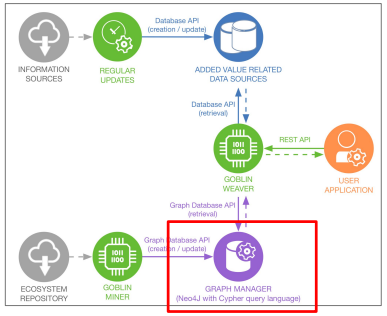
Goblin Framework

Graph Manager (Neo4j)

- Node types
  - Libraries (type `Artifact`)
  - Releases (type `Release`)



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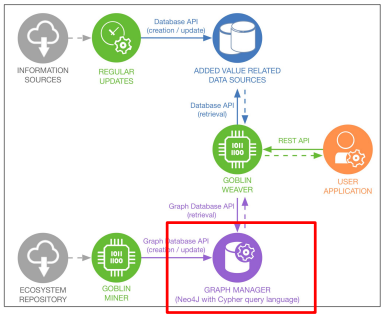

- Edge types
  - Dependencies (type `dependency`) are from `Release` to `Artifact`
  - Versioning (type `relationship_AR`) are from `Artifact` to `Release`

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Goblin Framework

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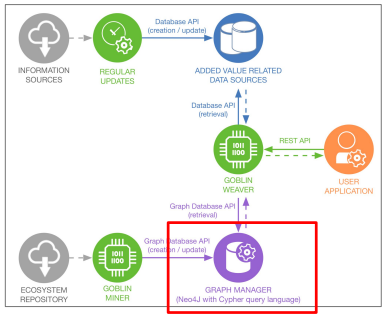

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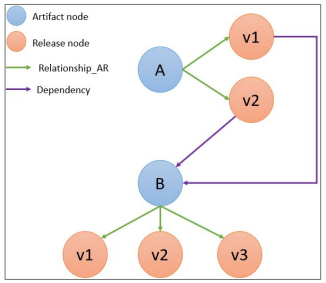

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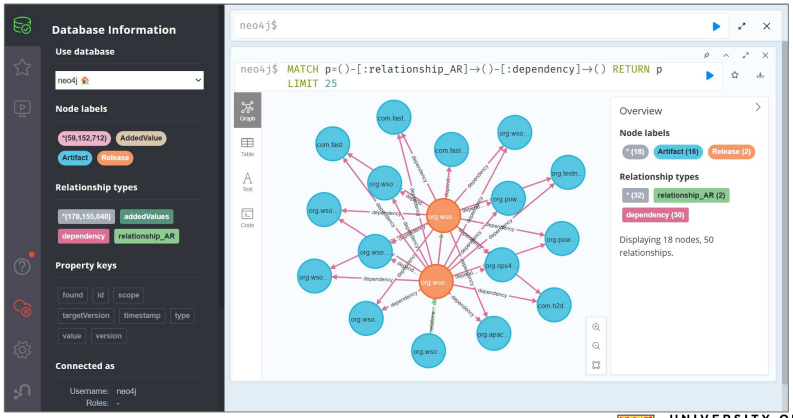

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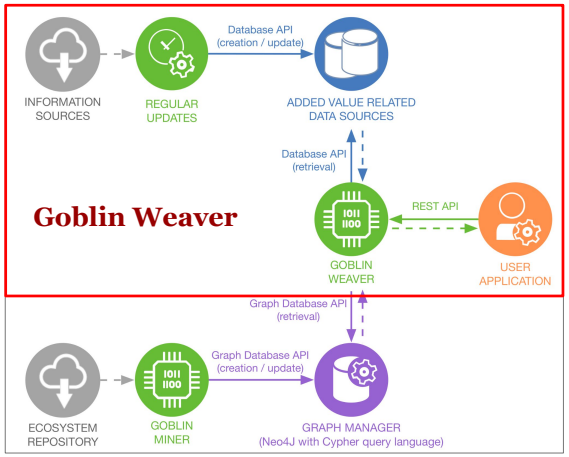

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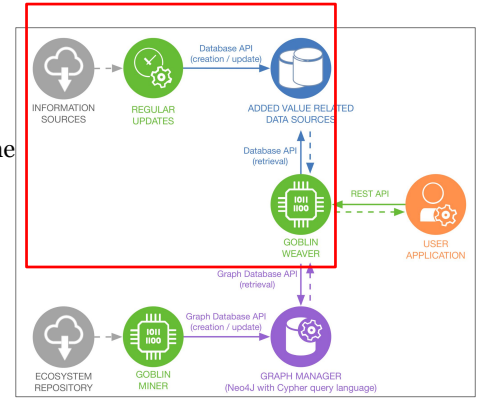
Goblin Framework

Goblin Weaver

- On-demand enrichment of the dependency graph



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Goblin Framework

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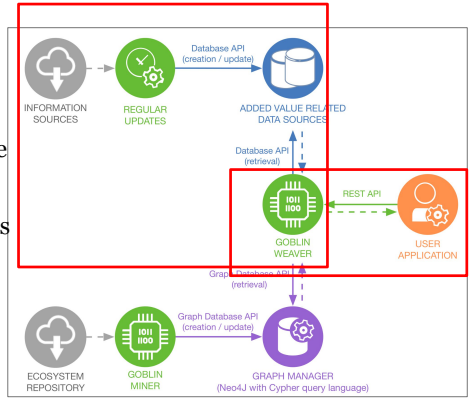
- On-demand enrichment of the dependency graph
- An alternative for direct access to the Neo4j database



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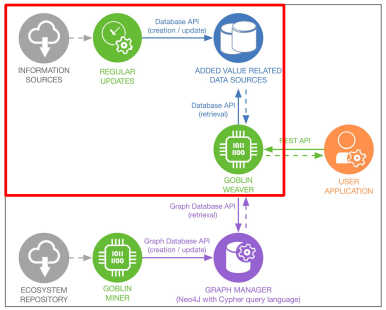

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Goblin Framework

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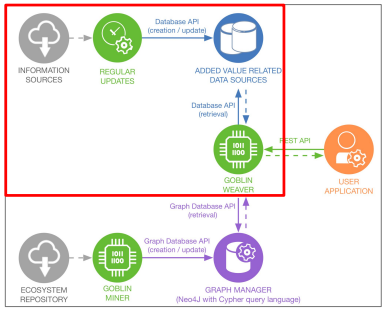
- On-demand enrichment of the dependency graph

❖ Release nodes added values



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Goblin Framework

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- On-demand enrichment of the dependency graph

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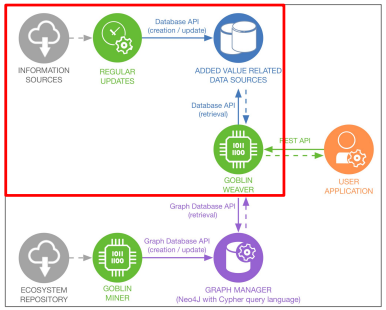
a. CVE (Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures): use the osv.dev dataset
   - Name, cwe (type of vulnerability) and severity (low, moderate, high, critical)



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   - The number of more recent releases available
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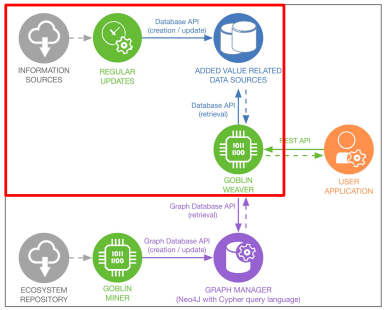

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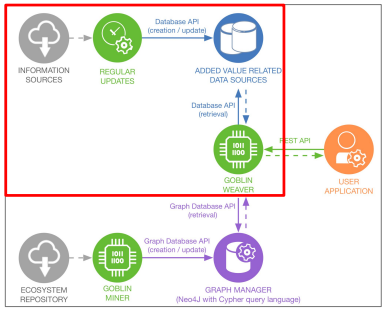

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c. POPULARITY_1_YEAR
   - Number of dependants over a one year window

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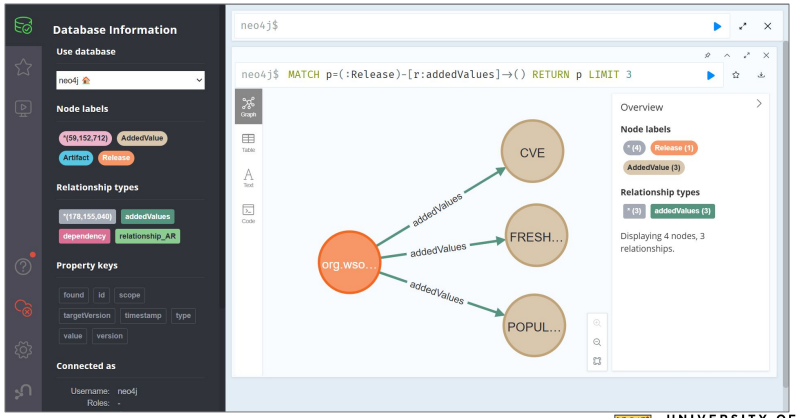

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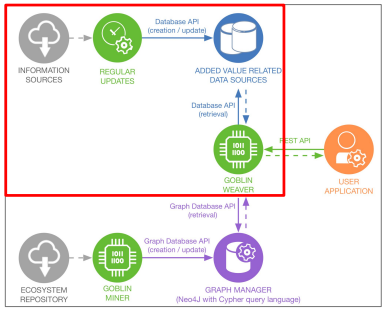

❖ <u>Artifact nodes added values</u>

➢ SPEED
   - Average number of releases per day of a library

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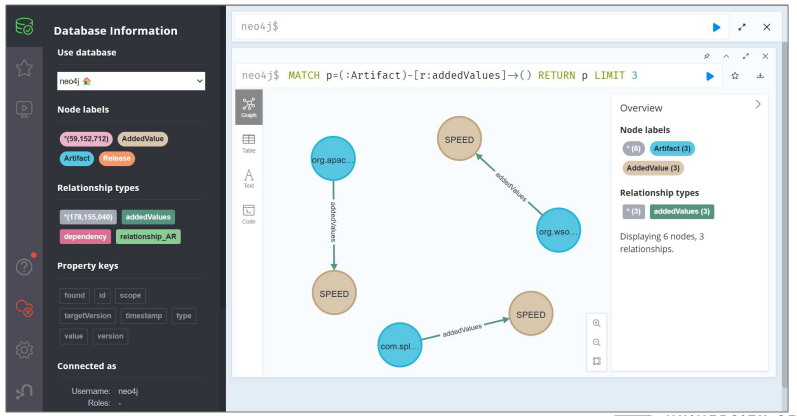

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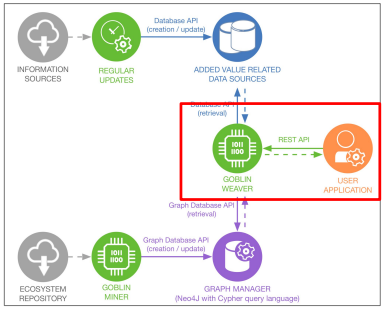
Goblin Framework

Goblin Weaver

- An alternative for direct access to the Neo4j database



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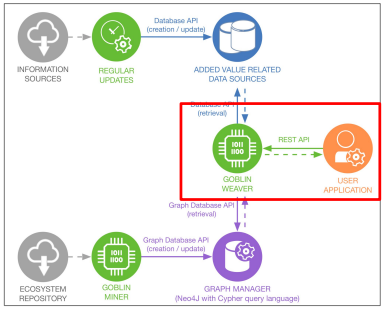
Cypher: Neo4j's built-in query language



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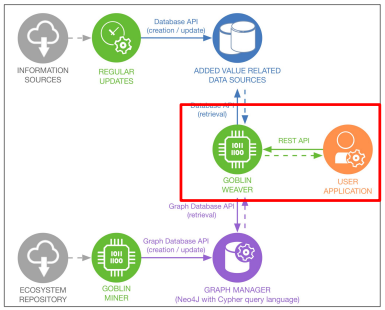

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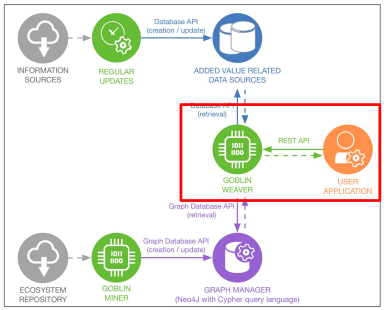
Cypher: Neo4j's built-in query language

https://neo4j.com/docs/cypher-manual/current/queries/basic/

```
MATCH (r:Release) WHERE r.id='org.jgrapht:jgrapht-core:1.5.2' RETURN r
```



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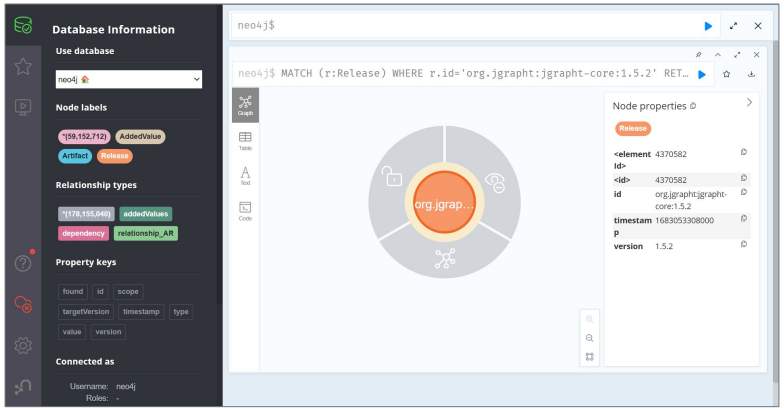

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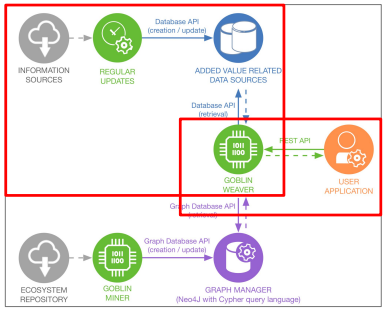

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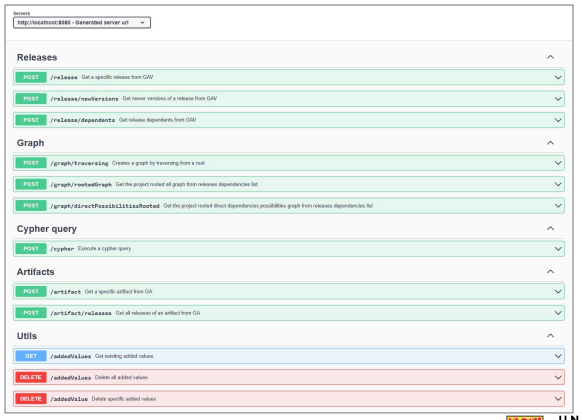

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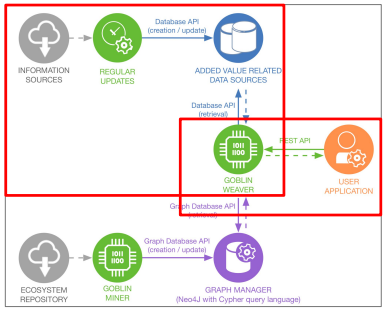
Goblin Framework

Goblin Weaver Example

- Which are the latest versions available after `jgrapht-core 1.5.0`?
- Add their CVE, freshness and popularity



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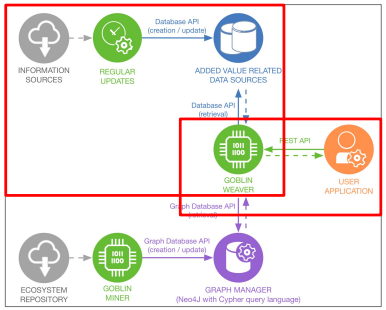

Method: `POST`

ROUTE: `/release/newVersions`

Body:

```
{
  "groupId": "org.jgrapht",
  "artifactId": "jgrapht-core",
  "version": "1.5.0",
  "addedValues": ["CVE", "FRESHNESS", "POPULARITY_1_YEAR"]
}
```


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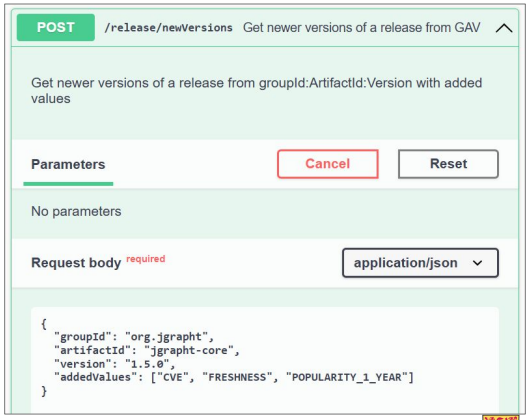
Goblin Framework

Goblin Weaver Example



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Goblin Framework

Goblin Weaver Example


```
{
  "nodes": [
    {
      "cve": [],
      "id": "org.jgrapht:jgrapht-core:1.5.1",
      "nodeType": "RELEASE",
      "freshness": {
        "numberMissedRelease": "1",
        "outdatedTimeInMs": "66882028000"
      },
      "version": "1.5.1",
      "popularity_1_year": 105,
      "timestamp": 1616171280000
    },
    {
      "cve": [],
      "id": "org.jgrapht:jgrapht-core:1.5.2",
      "nodeType": "RELEASE",
      "freshness": {
        "numberMissedRelease": "0",
        "outdatedTimeInMs": "0"
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  ]
}
```


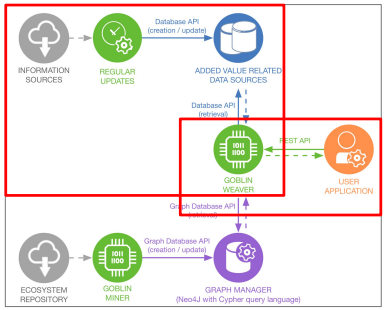

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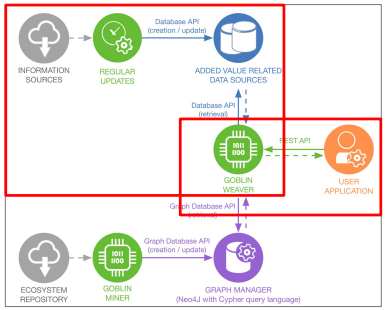

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Goblin Framework

Code | Details

200

Response body


```
{
  "nodes": [
    {
      "cve": [],
      "id": "org.jgrapht:jgrapht-core:1.5.1",
      "nodeType": "RELEASE",
      "freshness": {
        "numberMissedRelease": "1",
        "outdatedTimeInMs": "66882028000"
      },
      "version": "1.5.1",
      "popularity_1_year": 105,
      "timestamp": 1616171280000
    },
    {
      "cve": [],
      "id": "org.jgrapht:jgrapht-core:1.5.2",
      "nodeType": "RELEASE",
      "freshness": {
        "numberMissedRelease": "0",
        "outdatedTimeInMs": "0"
      },
      "version": "1.5.2",
      "popularity_1_year": 953,
      "timestamp": 1683053308000
    }
  ]
}
```


Download

Response headers


```
connection: keep-alive
content-type: application/json
date: Wed,29 Jan 2025 03:27:20 GMT
keep-alive: timeout=60
transfer-encoding: chunked
```


Goblin Framework

Code | Details

200

Response body

Download

Response headers

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Some Useful Links

1. **Challenge preprint**:
https://hal.science/hal-04777703

Navigating and Exploring Software Dependency Graphs using Goblin

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***Abstract*—Using package managers is a simple and common method for reusing code through project dependencies. However, these, direct, dependencies can themselves rely on additional packages, resulting in indirect dependencies. It may then become complex to get a grasp of the whole set of dependencies of a project. Beyond studying individual projects, a deep understanding of software ecosystems is also a critical prerequisite for achieving sustained success in software development. This paper presents the 2025 edition of the MSR conference mining challenge. This year's mining challenge focuses on dependencies and dependency ecosystem analysis using the Goblin framework that has been presented at the previous edition of the MSR conference. Goblin is composed of a Neo4j Maven Central dependency graph and a tool called Weaver for on-demand metric weaving into dependency graphs. As a whole, Goblin is a customizable framework for ecosystem and dependency analysis.**

***Index Terms*—software ecosystem, dependency graph, dataset, mining software repositories, maven central**

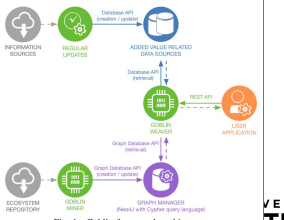

Fig. 1. Goblin framework architecture.

Some Useful Links

2. **Goblin framework**:
https://dl.acm.org/doi/abs/10.1145/3643991.3644879?casa_token=bTRwoEEBL00AAAAA:9v4cP65Fwic4JmVCEg0mGGA4XYSlbg6vaMJ-TAbbw84kXgJrt3sFTGrm1UTRGCtSTbFLV7ySOjKy

GOBLIN: A Framework for Enriching and Querying the Maven Central Dependency Graph

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ABSTRACT

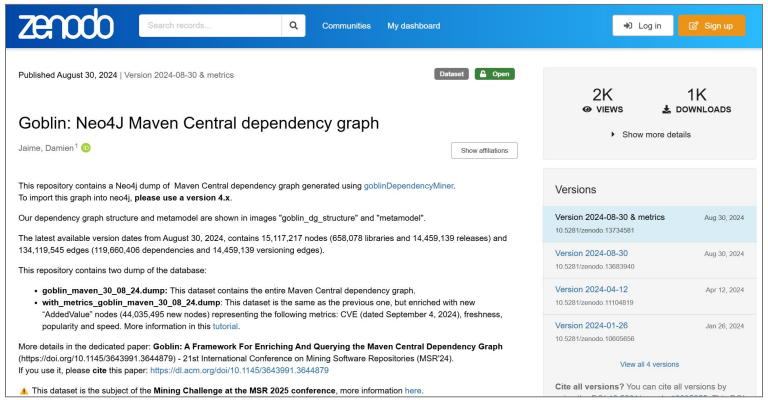
Dependency graphs support software maintenance and software ecosystem analysis. Several metrics can be used on top of these graph models but the set of such metrics is to evolve over time. Further, some metrics have a dynamic nature, requiring being able to "rewind" dependency graphs at some point in time. To address these issues we propose the GOBLIN framework. It is composed of a dependency graph metamodel with time-related information, a miner to retrieve the graph from Maven Central, and a tool for on-demand metric weaving into dependency graphs. As a whole, GOBLIN is a customizable framework for ecosystem and dependency analysis. This is illustrated with a set of complementary experiments. Our tools, datasets, and experiments are freely available online.

dependency relations. On top of these models, it is needed to compute different metrics before being able to measure the quality of a project (from a dependency perspective) and to support or even suggest updates. There are several metrics of interest here. The set of CVEs (Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures) concerning a dependency is central for security. Other metrics incorporate time, e.g., freshness [3] or rhythm [5].

These metrics could be part of a DG metamodel. Yet, they are numerous and evolve over time (and research). We believe that a better solution is to *weave* them on-demand over DG models. Some of these metrics have a dynamic nature, *e.g.*, CVEs, freshness, and rhythm, are all not constant in time given some package. Dependencies may support ranges (instead of requiring version $g:a:1.0$

Some Useful Links

3. **Maven Central Neo4j dependency graph datasets:** https://zenodo.org/records/13734581



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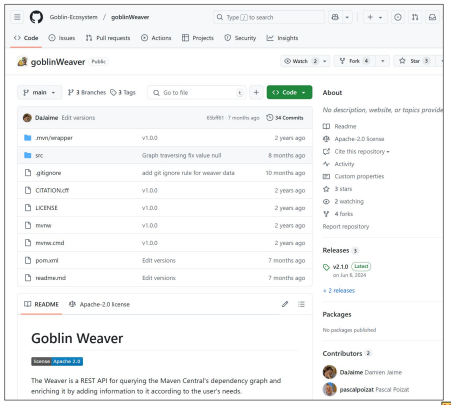
Some Useful Links

4. **Goblin Weaver:** https://github.com/Goblin-Ecosystem/goblinWeaver



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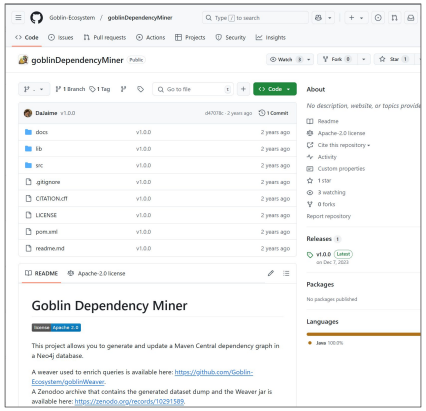
5. **Goblin Miner:** https://github.com/Goblin-Ecosystem/goblinDependencyMiner



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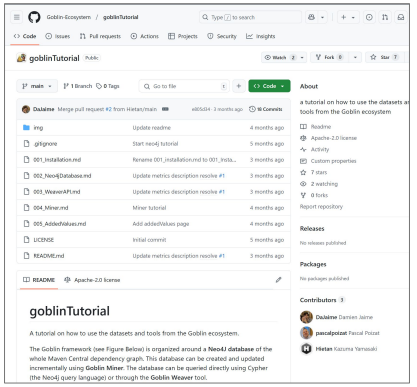
Some Useful Links

6. **Goblin tutorial**: https://github.com/Goblin-Ecosystem/goblinTutorial?tab=readme-ov-file



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Taken From MSR 2025 Mining Challenge

https://2025.msrconf.org/track/msr-2025-mining-challenge#Call-for-Mining-Challenge-Papers

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Possible Research Questions

https://2025.msrconf.org/track/msr-2025-mining-challenge#Call-for-Mining-Challenge-Papers

1. Ecosystem evolution
   i. What are the patterns in the growth of the Maven Central graph across different time periods?
   ii. Do libraries tend to use more dependencies than in the past?
   iii. Is the rhythm of library releases higher than in the past, and how has this rhythm evolved over time?
   iv. Does the emergence of project management methods (e.g., agile methods) have any impact on the release rhythm of libraries?
   v. To what extent does the ecosystem contain unmaintained libraries?
   vi. How do projects with unmaintained dependencies cope with the challenges they face?
2. Clustering
   i. Can we deduce different clusters from Maven Central's comprehensive dependency graph? How do these clusters interact with one another?
   ii. Can dependency-based clustering reveal domain-specific groupings, and how well do they align with known categorizations of projects?
   iii. How can clustering be used to identify high-risk clusters in the Maven Central ecosystem?
   iv. Which artifacts serve as the most crucial dependencies for the ecosystem (i.e., most depended upon)?
   v. How do these central nodes affect the overall health and stability of the ecosystem?
3. Dependency update
   i. How often do projects update their dependencies, and what factors influence this frequency (e.g., project size, popularity, type)?
   ii. Whenever an artifact releases a new version, how do its dependents react?
   iii. How does the removal or failure of certain projects affect the overall network (e.g., log4j Vulnerability)?
   iv. How do major versus minor dependency updates differ in frequency and impact?
   v. Do projects tend to avoid major updates due to the potential for breaking changes?
4. Trends
   i. How has the adoption of new frameworks (e.g., Spring Boot, Microservices) changed the dependency structures in Maven Central?
   ii. What impact do modern dependency management tools (e.g., Dependabot) have on the ecosystem?
   iii. How does the adoption of newer Java versions influence dependency graphs?
   iv. Does an artifact's number of dependents correlate with other popularity metrics such as GitHub stars?
5. Graph theory
   i. How do metrics such as degree distribution, clustering coefficient, and average path length characterize the dependency graph?
   ii. Is the graph scale-free, small-world, or does it exhibit other known graph structures?
   iii. Are certain types of projects more likely to be central (hubs) or peripheral (leaves) in the graph structure?
   iv. Is the graph made up of connected components with no relationship between them?
   v. How do shortest path lengths between projects vary, and what does this tell us about the overall connectivity of the ecosystem?
6. Vulnerability
   i. How do vulnerabilities propagate through the dependency network, and which projects are most affected?
   ii. What proportion of releases have vulnerabilities? What is the proportion of releases directly and transitively impacted?
   iii. What is the average time taken to patch a vulnerability in a dependency?
   iv. How do users of an artifact react to the discovery of a vulnerability in that artifact?
7. Licensing and Compliance
   i. Are there dominant license types, and how do they influence the usage and distribution of projects?
   ii. How does the choice of licenses affect the artifact graph structure?
   iii. What percentage of projects have conflicting licenses within their dependency trees?

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