

# (No) Influence of Continuous Integration on the Commit Activity in GitHub Projects

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#### Thanks to my co-authors!

### (No) Influence of Continuous Integration on the Commit Activity in GitHub Projects

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#### **ABSTRACT**

A core goal of Continuous Integration (CI) is to make small incremental changes to software projects, which are integrated frequently into a mainline repository or branch. This paper presents an empirical study that investigates if developers adjust their commit activity towards the above-mentioned goal after projects start using CL. We applying the commit and marge activity in 93 CitHub

#### **ACM Reference Format:**

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#### Martin Fowler's CI Practices (2006)

"Continuous Integration is a software development practice where members of a team integrate their work frequently [...]."



"Frequent commits encourage developers to break down their work into small chunks of a few hours each."

"[...] have a **mainline**: a single branch of the project currently under development."

#### Question

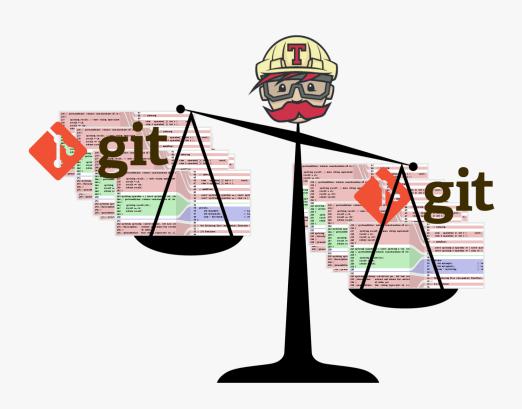
Small and frequent commits into a main repository/branch



Do developers adjust their commit activity towards this goal after introducing CI?



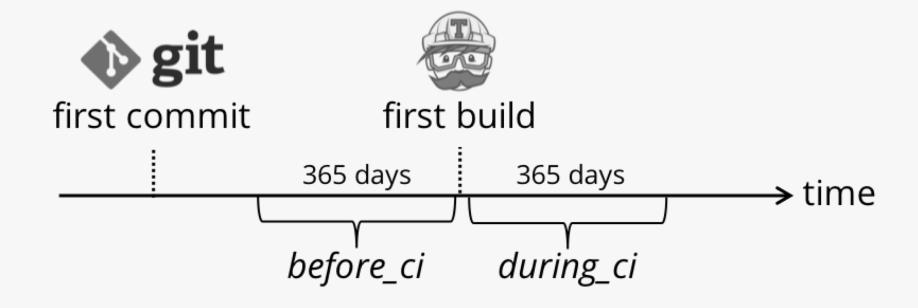
#### Our Approach



# Compare commit activity before vs. after introduction of CI

http://open-tube.com/best-free-file-comparison-tools/

#### **Study Design**

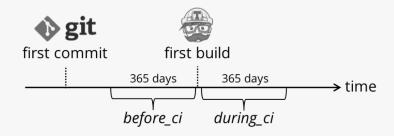


Units of observation: Commits in GitHub projects

• Units of analysis: Commits and projects

Compared measures: Commit rate, commit size, merge ratio

#### **Study Design**



#### Filter criteria for GitHub projects:

- (1) Active for ≥ 1 year before first build (before\_ci)
- (2) Used *TravisCI* for ≥ 1 year (during\_ci)
- (3) Commit activity on default branch in both phases
- (4) Used the default branch to trigger builds

Commit activity for comparison

"Mainline"

- Used *TravisCl* for  $\geq 1$  year
- Commit activity on default branch
- Used the default branch to trigger builds

**Filtering** 

FORKARIE OR GIRHUB

TravisTorrent 2017-01-11 GHTorrent 2017-02-14

(1) and (2)

544 projects (366 Ruby, 178 Java)

We only considered changes to Java and Ruby source code files

Clone and extract git log<sup>1,2</sup>

133 projects (89 Ruby, 24 Java) (3) and (4)

Combine extracted data with *TravisTorrent* 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> https://github.com/git-log-extractor

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> <u>https://github.com/git-log-parser</u>

#### **Definitions**

 $\mathcal{C}$  set of all commits in all projects in our sample

 $\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{C}}$  power set of  $\mathcal{C}$ 

$$C^w = C^{w_1} \dots C^{w_n}$$

partition that divides a set of commits C into one subset for each week



No non-merging commit activity in 52% of the weeks. No merge activity in 71% of the weeks.

FORT THE ON GIRHUB

- (2) Used TravisCI for  $\geq 1$  year
- (3) Commit activity on default branch
- (4) Used the default branch to trigger builds

93 projects (73 Ruby, 20 Java)

No merges in either phase

133 projects (89 Ruby, 24 Java)

(3) and (4)

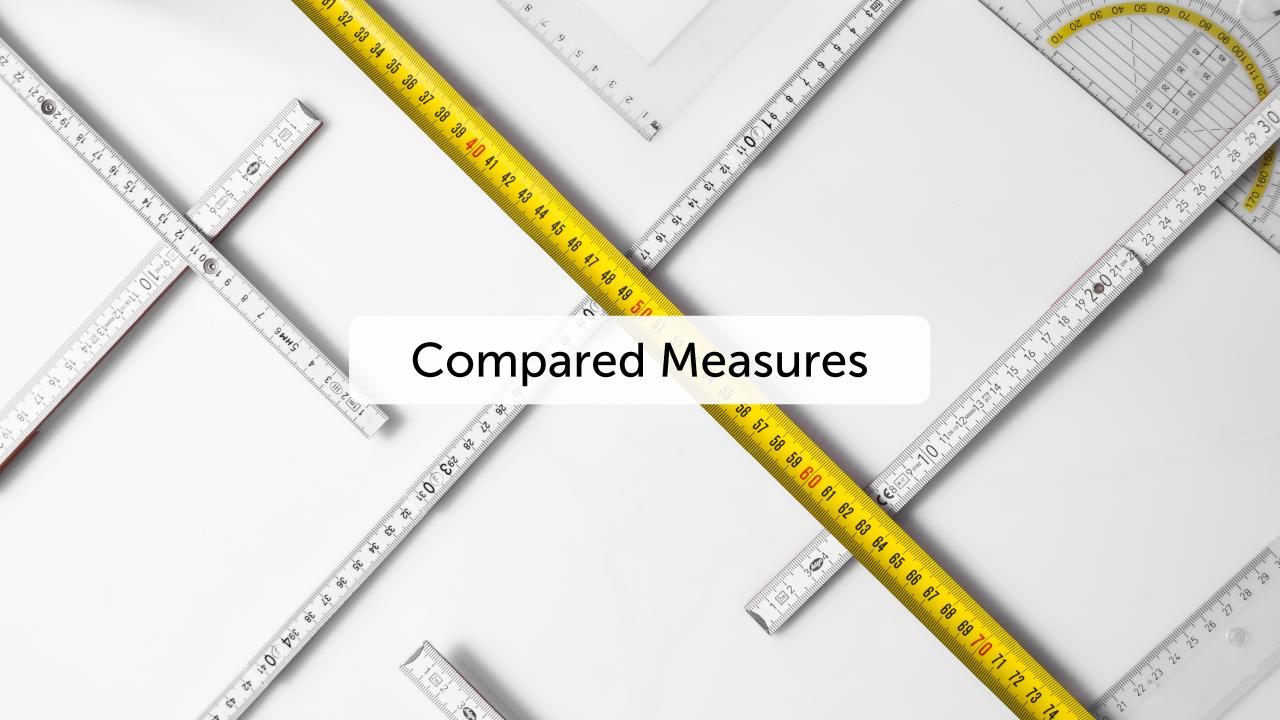
544 projects (366 Ruby, 178 Java)

Clone and extract git log<sup>1,2</sup>

Combine extracted data with TravisTorrent

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> https://github.com/git-log-extractor

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# Commit Rate —

**Definition 2.1** (Commit Rate). Let  $C \in \mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{C}}$  be a set of commits and  $C^w = C^{w_1} \dots C^{w_n}$  be a weekly partition of C. We define the median commit rate  $\overline{c_w} \colon \mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{C}} \to \mathbb{R}_0^+$  as:

$$\overline{c_w}(C) = median(|C^{w_i}|), i \in \{1, \dots, n\}, w_i \text{ is active}$$

$$median(1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1) = 1$$
  $median(10,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0) = 0$  We only consider  $median(10) = 10$  We only consider  $median(10) = 10$ 

### **Change Size**

$$n_f(c)$$
 number of source code files **changed** by a commit  $c \in C$ 

$$l_c^+$$
 sum of all lines **added** to the modified files of a commit  $c \in C$ 

 $l_c^- \qquad \text{sum of all lines } \mathbf{deleted} \text{ from the modified files of a commit } c \in C$ 

Line-based git diff

$$n_l(c) = l_c^+ + l_c^-$$
 code churn of commit  $c \in C$ 

#### **Change Size**



**Definition 2.2** (Change Size). For a commit  $c \in \mathcal{C}$ , we define the *change breadth b*:  $\mathbb{C} \to \mathbb{R}_0^+$  and the *change depth d*:  $\mathbb{C} \to \mathbb{R}_0^+$  as:

$$b(c) = n_f(c)$$
 and  $d(c) = \frac{n_l(c)}{n_f(c)}$ 

For a set  $C \in \mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{C}}$  of commits, we define the *median change breadth* b(C) as:

$$\overline{b}(C) = median(b(c)), c \in C$$

For a partition  $C^{\phi} = \{C^1 \dots C^n\}$  of C, we define the *median change* breadth  $\overline{b}(C^{\phi})$  as:

$$\overline{b}(C^{\phi}) = median(\overline{b}(C^{i})), i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$$

The median change depths  $\overline{d}(C)$  and  $\overline{d}(C^{\phi})$  are defined analogously.

### Merge Ratio

 $n_m(C)$  number of merging commits in  $C \in \mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{C}}$ 

**Definition 2.3** (Merge Ratio). For a set  $C \in \mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{C}}$  of commits, we define the *merge ratio*  $m \colon \mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{C}} \to [0, 1]$  as:

$$m(C) = \frac{n_m(C)}{|C|}$$

#### **Comparison Perspectives**

#### Origin:

- $C^p$  Partitions C into one set of commits for each project  $p \in projects(C)$ .
- $C^{p,b}$  Partitions C into one set of commits for each branch in each project  $(\forall p \in projects(C) \ \forall b \in branches(p))$ .

#### Time:

 $C_{before}$  Contains all commits before the first CI build for each project, but not more than 365 days before the first build.

 $C_{during}$  Contains all commits after the first but before the last CI build for each project, but not more than 365 days after the first build.

#### **Comparison Perspectives**

#### In the following:

$$C^p \stackrel{.}{=} C^{p,b}: b = default\_branch(p)$$

$$C^p_{before}$$
 vs.  $C^p_{during}$ 



Default branch usually triggers the builds. Our sample: 81.8% of the builds



## Results: Commit Rate —

Hypothesis: After the introduction of CI, the commit rate increases.

$$\{\overline{c_w}(C_{before}^p)\}\ vs.\ \{\overline{c_w}(C_{during}^p)\},\ p\in projects(C)$$



We failed to reject the null hypothesis that the commit rate decreases or does not change.\*

<sup>\*</sup>Significance test: two-sided Wilcoxon signed rank test,  $\alpha = 0.01$ , effect size: Cliff's delta

### Results: Change Size

#### **Hypothesis:**

After the introduction of CI, the commit changes become smaller, they have a lower change breadth and depth.

$$\{\overline{b}(C_{before}^p)\}\ vs.\ \{\overline{b}(C_{during}^p)\},\ p\in projects(C)$$
  
 $\{\overline{d}(C_{before}^p)\}\ vs.\ \{\overline{d}(C_{during}^p)\},\ p\in projects(C)$ 



We failed to reject the null hypothesis that the change size decreases or does not change.\*

<sup>\*</sup>Significance test: two-sided Wilcoxon signed rank test,  $\alpha = 0.01$ , effect size: Cliff's delta

### Results: Merge Ratio

Hypothesis: After the introduction of CI, the merge ratio increases.

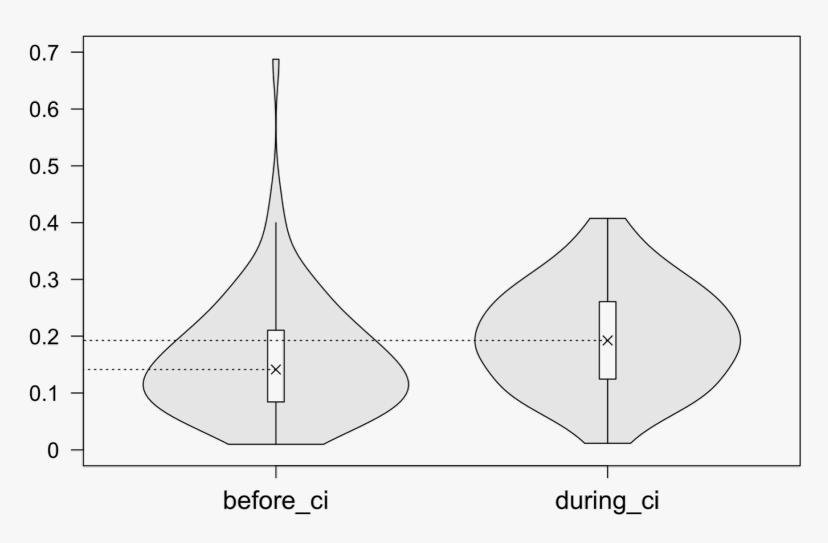
$$\{m(C_{before}^p)\}\ vs.\ \{m(C_{during}^p)\},\ p\in projects(C)$$



We rejected the null hypothesis that the merge ratio decreases or does not change.\*

<sup>\*</sup>Significance test: two-sided Wilcoxon signed rank test,  $\alpha = 0.01$ , effect size: Cliff's delta

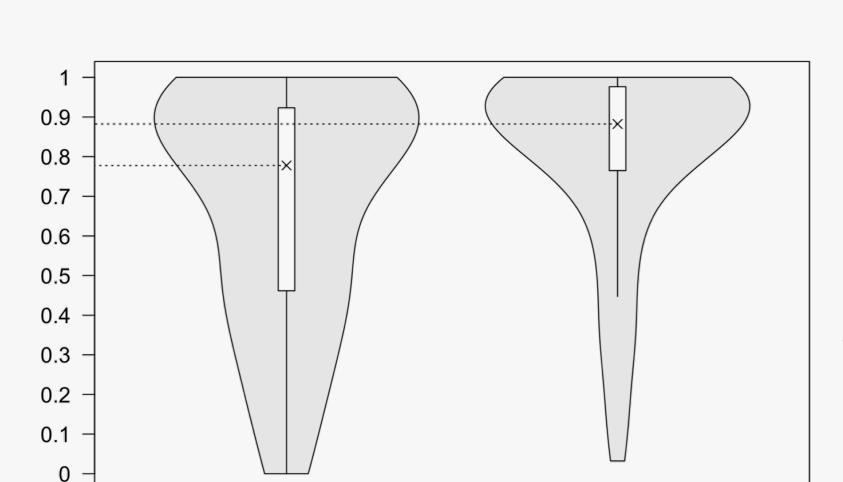
### Results: Merge Ratio



$$\delta = 0.28 \text{ (small)}$$

$$CI_{\delta} = [0.12, 0.43]$$

## Results: Pull Request Ratio

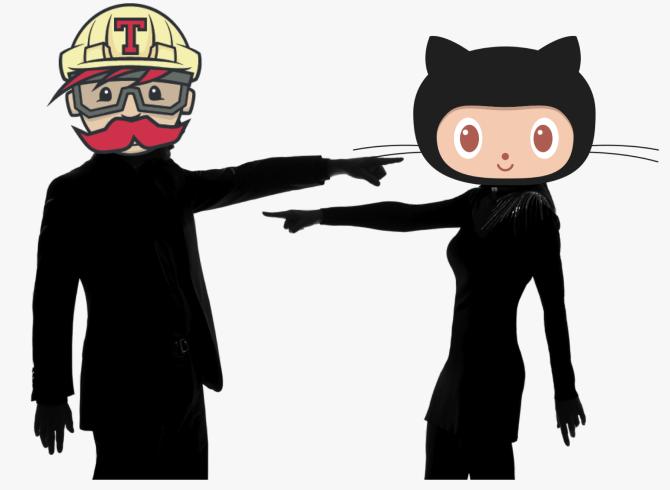


before\_ci

$$\delta = 0.24 \text{ (small)}$$
 $CI_{\delta} = [0.08, 0.40]$ 

during\_ci

#### What caused the change?



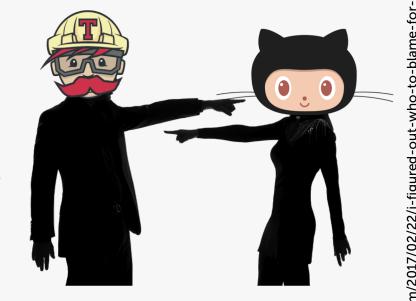
Sebastian Baltes – Influence of CI on Commit Activity (SWAN 2018)

#### **Comparison Sample**

- Can the increased merge ratio be attributed to the introduction of CI?
- Analyze random comparison sample of projects not using CI



- (1) Java or Ruby as project language
- (2) Not in the *TravisTorrent* dataset
- (3) Commit activity  $\geq$  2 years ( $\geq$  730 days)
- (4) Are "engineered" software projects (≥ 10 watchers)



- Java or Ruby as project language
- Not in the *TravisTorrent* dataset
- Commit activity for  $\geq 2$  year
- "Engineered" software projects

### **Filtering**

FORKARIE OR GIRHUB

TravisTorrent 2017-01-11 GHTorrent 2018-02-06

(1), (2), and (3)

8,046 projects (4,090 Ruby, 3,956 Java)

409 Ruby, 391 Java

Random sample n=800: Clone and extract git log<sup>1,2</sup>

Projects with commits and merges one year before/after mid date

130 projects (1 Ruby, 129 Java)

Bias

Split commit activity in two equal time frames.

<sup>1</sup> https://github.com/git-log-extractor

<sup>2</sup> https://github.com/git-log-parser

#### **Filtering**

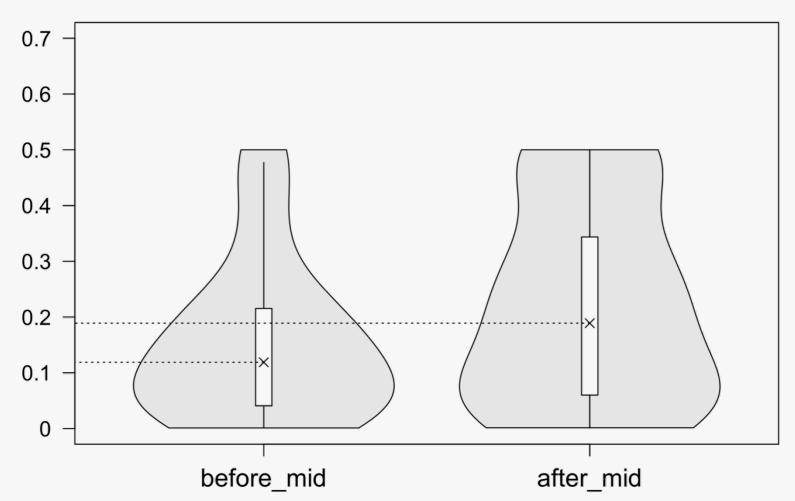
130 projects (1 Ruby, 129 Java) Manual inspection

**60 projects** (0 Ruby, 60 Java)



- No indication that those 60 projects use CI
- Next step: Compare merge ratio one year before/after mid date

#### Results: Comparison Sample



$$\delta = 0.20 \text{ (small)}$$

$$CI_{\delta} = [-0.008, 0.40]$$

Similar effect as in the CI sample.

#### Limitations

- Focus on Ruby and Java projects
- Projects may have used a different CI tool than TravisCI (before\_ci actually during\_ci)



- Comparison sample:
  - Different split date could yield different results
  - No Ruby projects
- In commercial projects, the number of inactive weeks is likely to be lower (transferability limited)
- Simple two-group comparison of median values (no advanced statistical modeling)

https://schoolofauthors.wordpress.com/2017/03/02/importance-of-expressing-study-limitations/

#### Conclusion

- Only found one effect, an increased merge ratio
- Observed same effect in sample of projects not using CI
- We do not attribute this effect to the introduction of CI
- More likely:
  - Projects use merges more frequently when they grow and mature
  - General trend of adopting the pull-based software development
- Results show importance of having a baseline when observing trends



#### sbaltes.com/ci

Data and scripts available on Zenodo/GitHub

