



#### SECO-ASSIST

2019 Research Seminar



# When, how, and why mobile app developers update third-party libraries they rely on?

Pasquale Salza<sup>1</sup>, Fabio Palomba<sup>1</sup>, Dario Di Nucci<sup>2</sup>, Andrea De Lucia<sup>3</sup>, Filomena Ferrucci<sup>3</sup>







Salza, P., Palomba, F., Di Nucci, D., De Lucia, A. and Ferrucci, F., 2019. Third-party libraries in mobile apps. Springer EMSE (2019), pp.1-37





# Third-party libraries

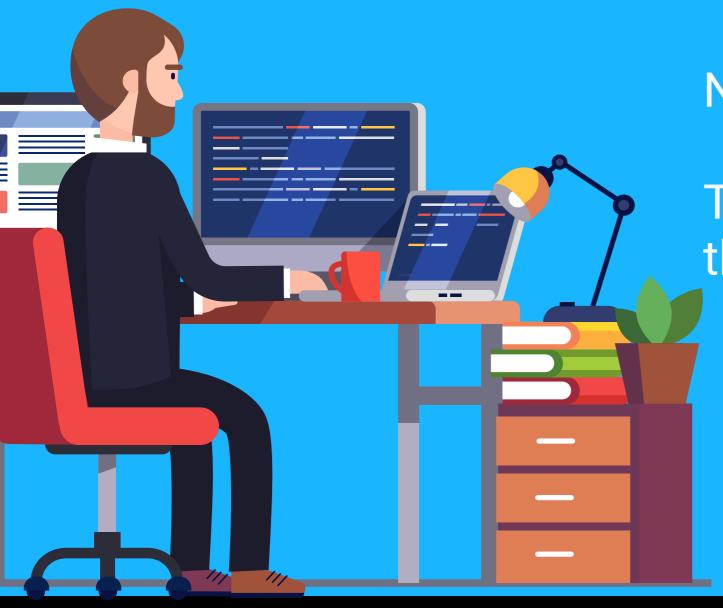
Crucial for the development of software

Save the effort related to the implementation of complex functions

Very popular for mobile apps



### Libraries are software as well



Need to evolve

The updates aim at making them more stable and reliable



## Why is updating important?

Apps have an intense and continuous release cycle

The user experience is fundamental

Users are the very testers and decide the success of an app

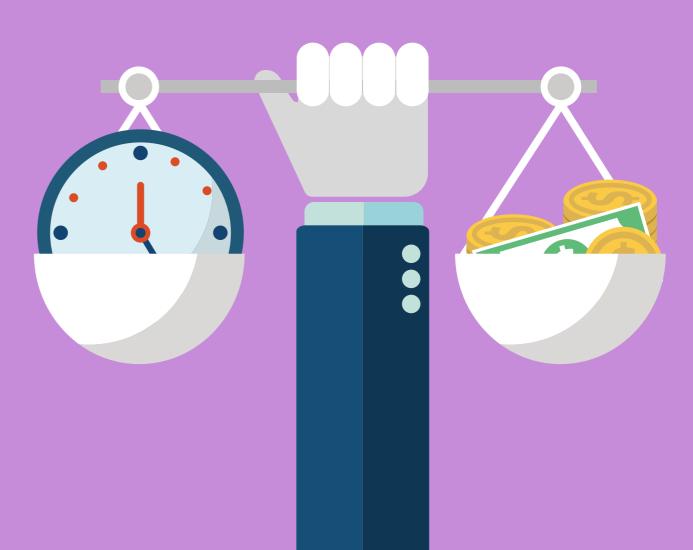


Bavota, Gabriele, et al. "The impact of api change-and fault-proneness on the user ratings of android apps." IEEE TSE (2014): 384-407.

### Is it always worth updating?

The public API may change and require development effort before being updated

Stability and reliability are not truly guaranteed



### Do developers update libraries?

"Developers are not likely to prioritize library updates, citing it as extra effort and added responsibility."

"... even though third-party reuse is commonplace, the practice of updating a dependency is not as common for many developers."

Noname manuscript No. (will be inserted by the editor)

Do Developers Update Their Library Dependencies?

An Empirical Study on the Impact of Security Advisories on Library Migration

Raula Gaikovina Kula · Daniel M. German · Ali Ouni · Takashi Ishio Katsuro Inoue

Received: date / Accepted: date

Abstract Third-party library reuse has become common practice in contemporary software development, as it includes several benefits for developers. Library dependencies are constantly evolving, with newly added features and patches that fix bugs in older versions. To take full advantage of third-party reuse, developers should always keep up to date with the latest versions of their library dependencies. In this paper, we investigate the extent of which developers update their library dependencies. Specifically, we conducted an empirical study on library migration that covers over 4,600 GitHub software projects and 2,700 library dependencies. Results show that although many of these systems rely heavily on dependencies, 81.5% of the studied systems still keep their outdated dependencies. In the case of updating a vulnerable dependency, the study reveals that affected developers are not likely to respond to a security advisory. Surveying these developers, we find that 69% of the interviewees claim that they were unaware of their vulnerable dependencies. Furthermore, developers are not likely to prioritize library updates, citing it as extra effort and added responsibility. This study concludes that even though third-party reuse is commonplace, the practice of updating a dependency is

Kula, Raula Gaikovina, et al. "Do developers update their library dependencies?." Springer EMSE (2018): 384-417.

4621v1 [cs.SE] 14 Sep 2017





### Goals



### Goals



How much is common to update a library during app development?

Which category of libraries are updated the most?

Is there any common behaviour that developers have in updating libraries?

What factors lead developers to update libraries?



# Large Empirical Study

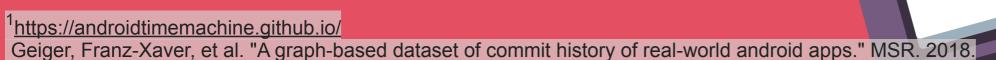
2,752 Android apps

291 apps from F-Droid



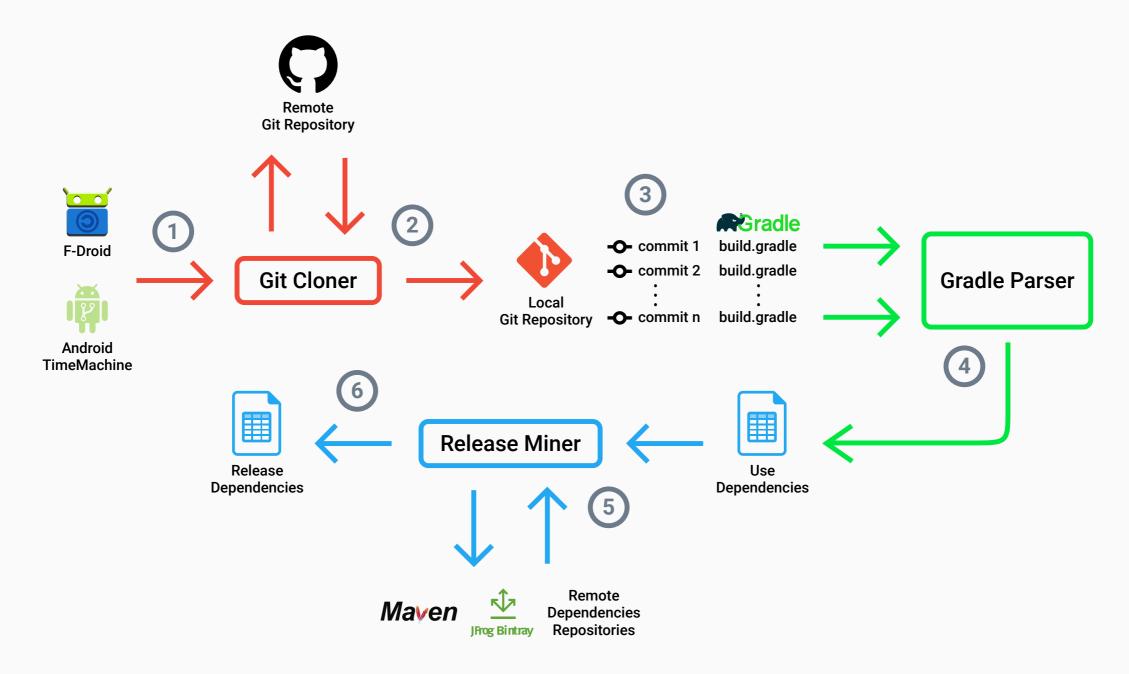
2,461 apps from Google Play Store<sup>1</sup>

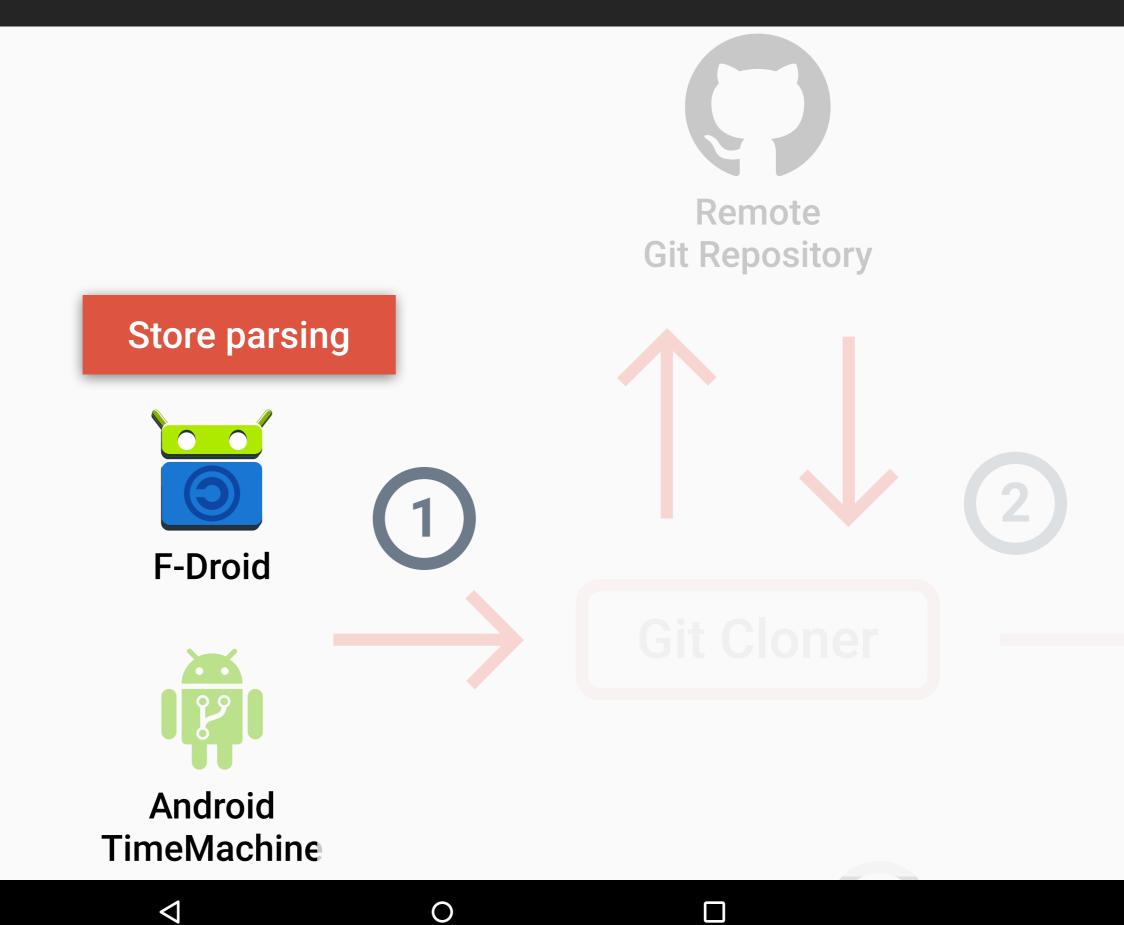




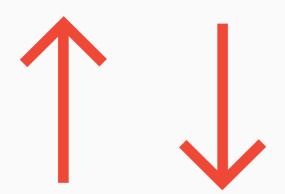


## Mining Process









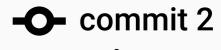
**Git Cloner** 

Source code repository cloning



Local Git Repository





**-O-** commit n

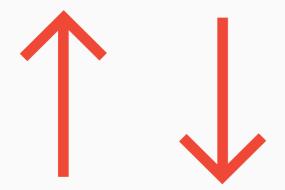
build.gradl

build.gradl









**Git Cloner** 





Local
Git Repository



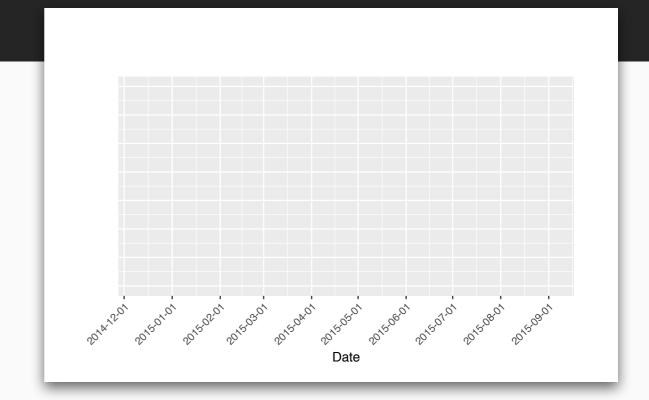


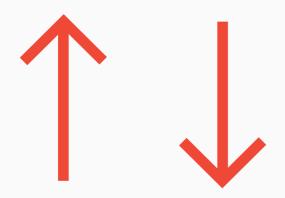
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build.gradl

build.gradl







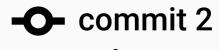
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Local Git Repository

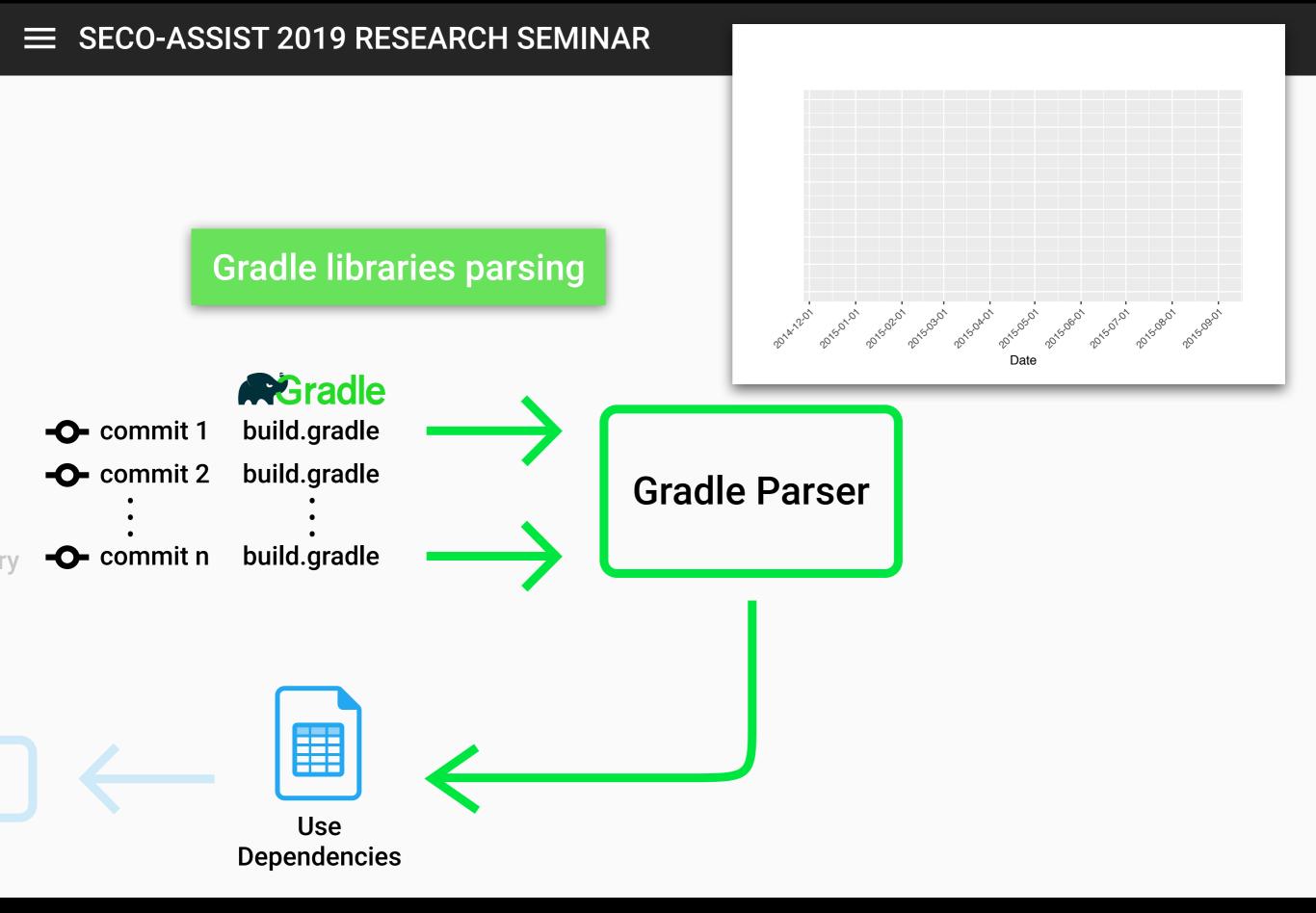


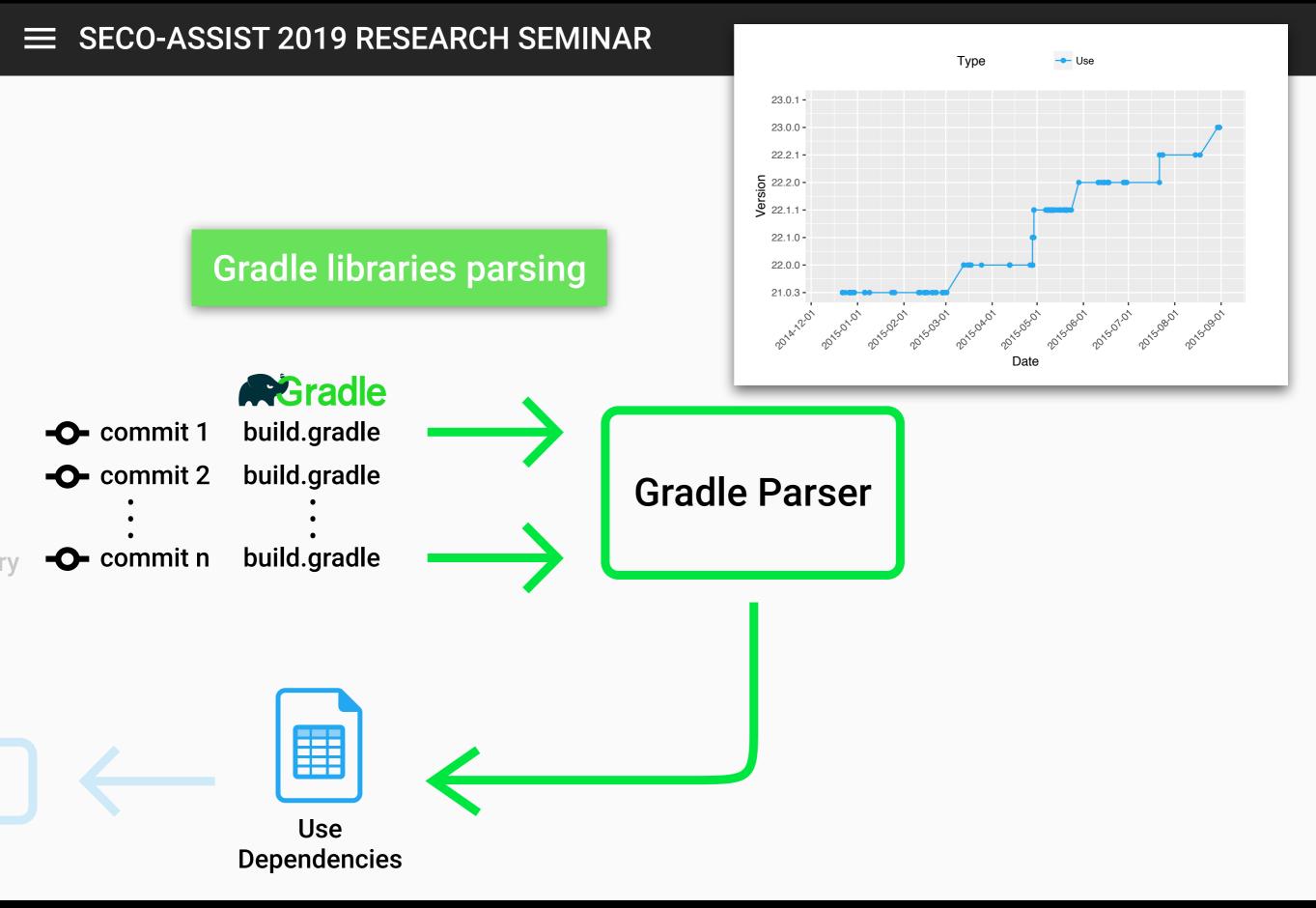


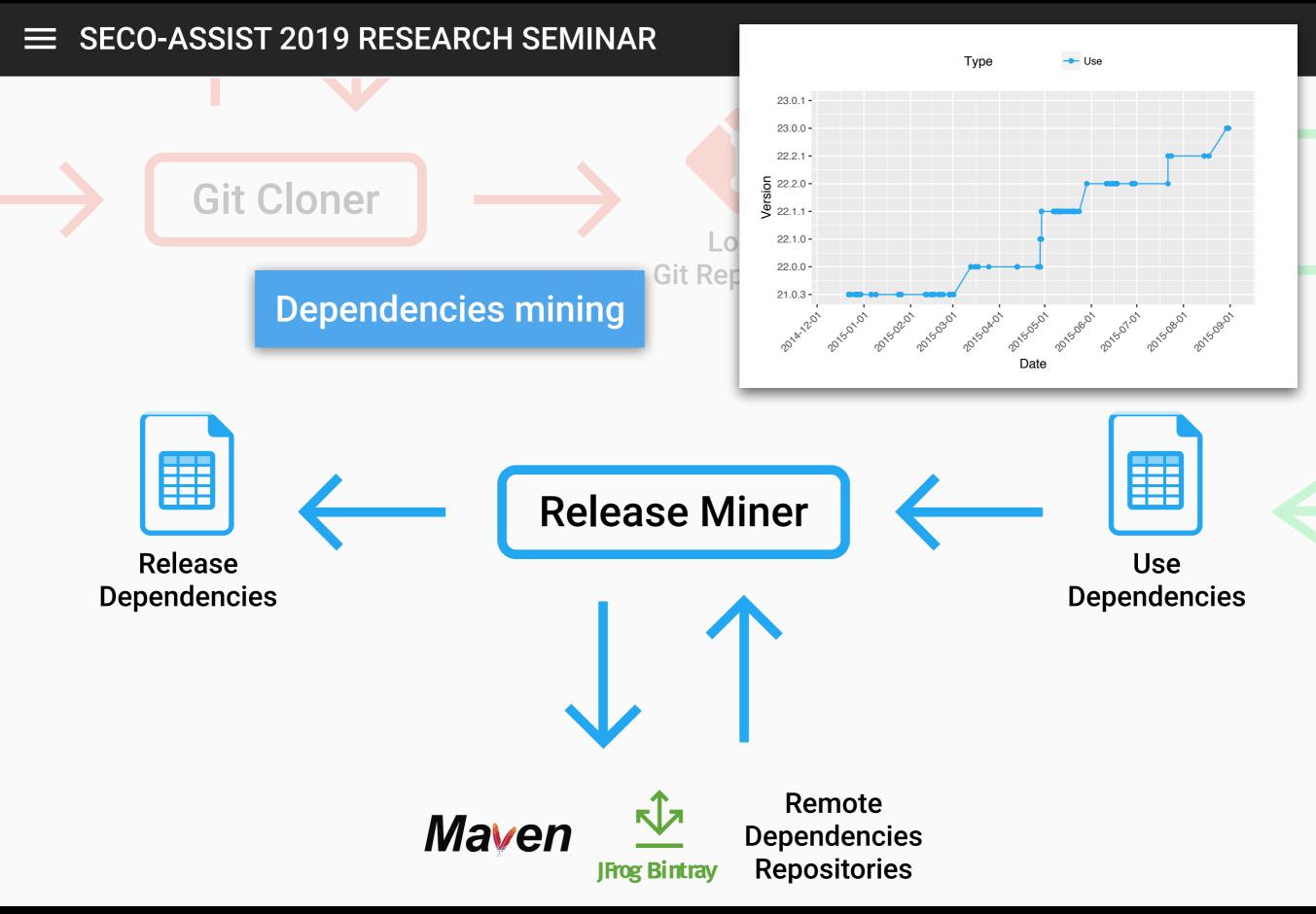
. commit n

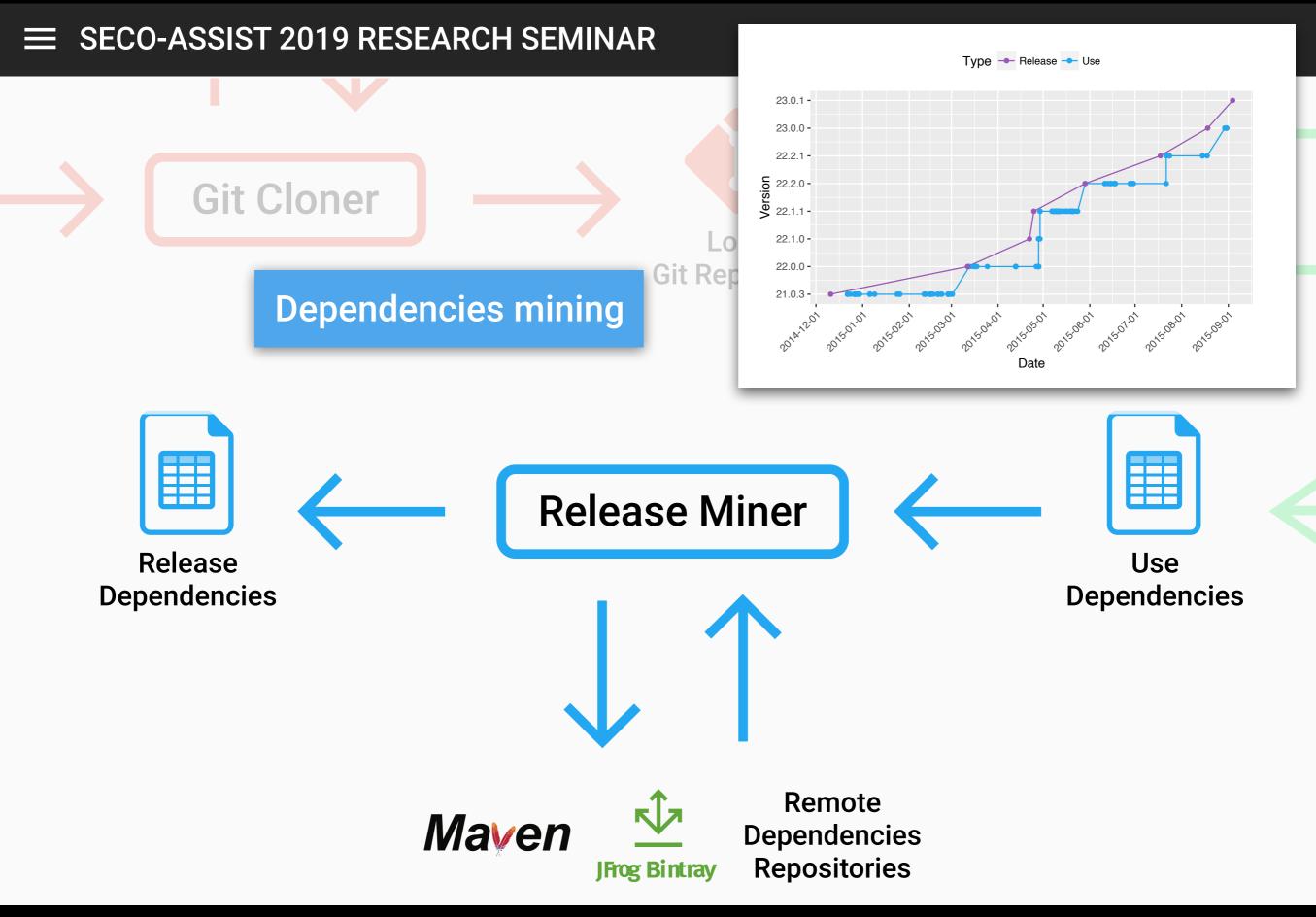
build.gradl

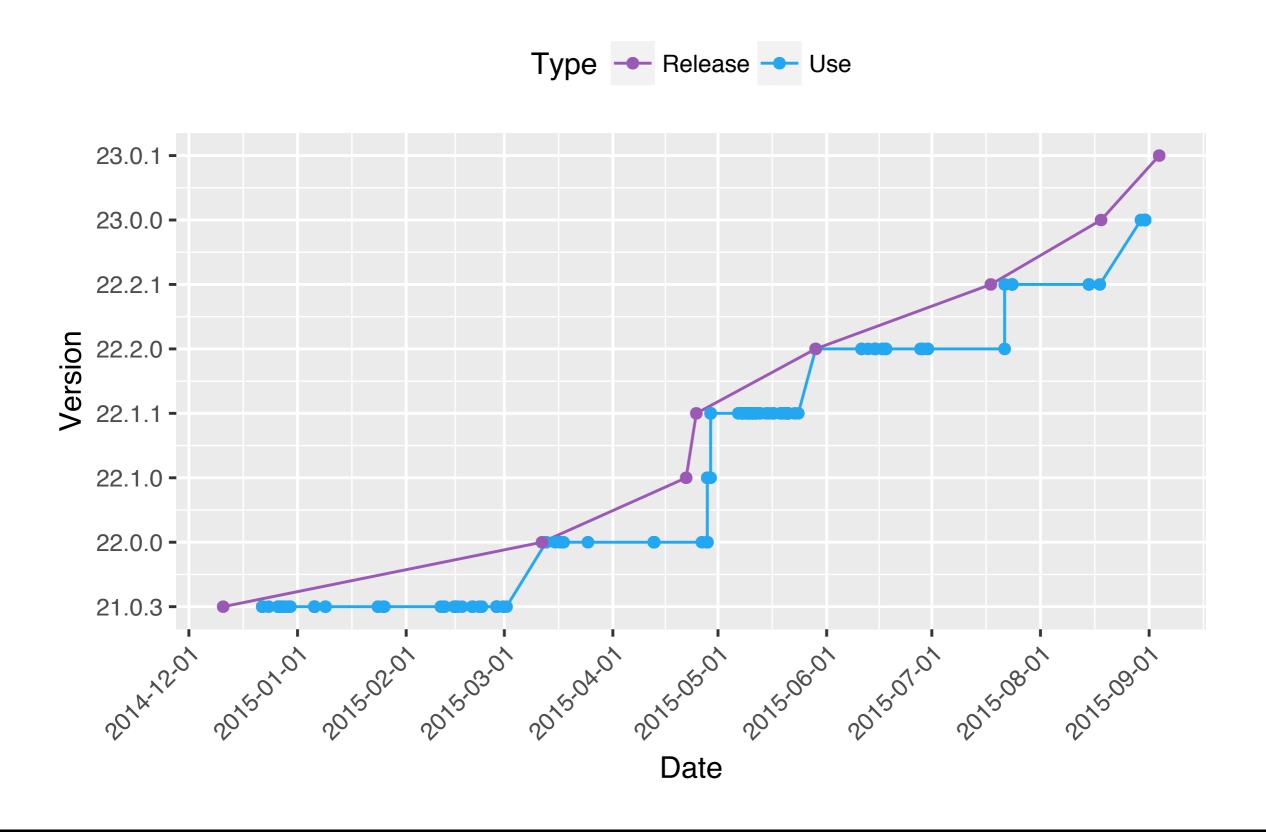
build.gradl











## Libraries popularity



The apps relies from 1 use of third-party library to a maximum of 44

The mean is about 4 libraries per app

# RQ1

When do mobile developers update third-party libraries?



# RQ1.1

Do mobile developers update third-party libraries?



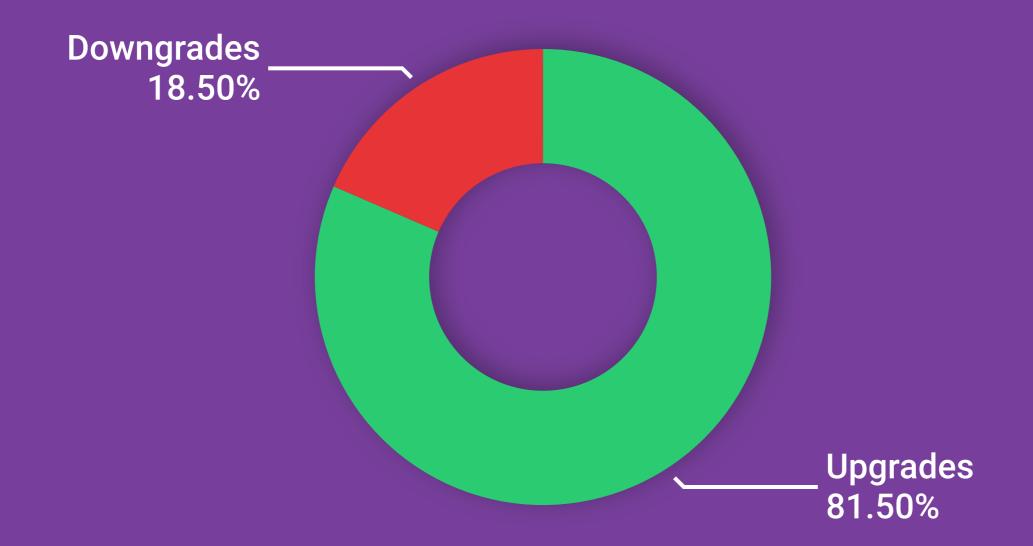
## To update, or not to update



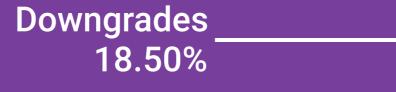
70% of libraries were used but never updated during the app development life

Only 1% of commits refers to a version change

# Upgrade vs downgrade



# Upgrade vs downgrade



Anyone, any idea why the build fails [...] does maven need to be updated too?!

RQ1.2

How does the technical lag<sup>1</sup> of mobile apps vary over time?

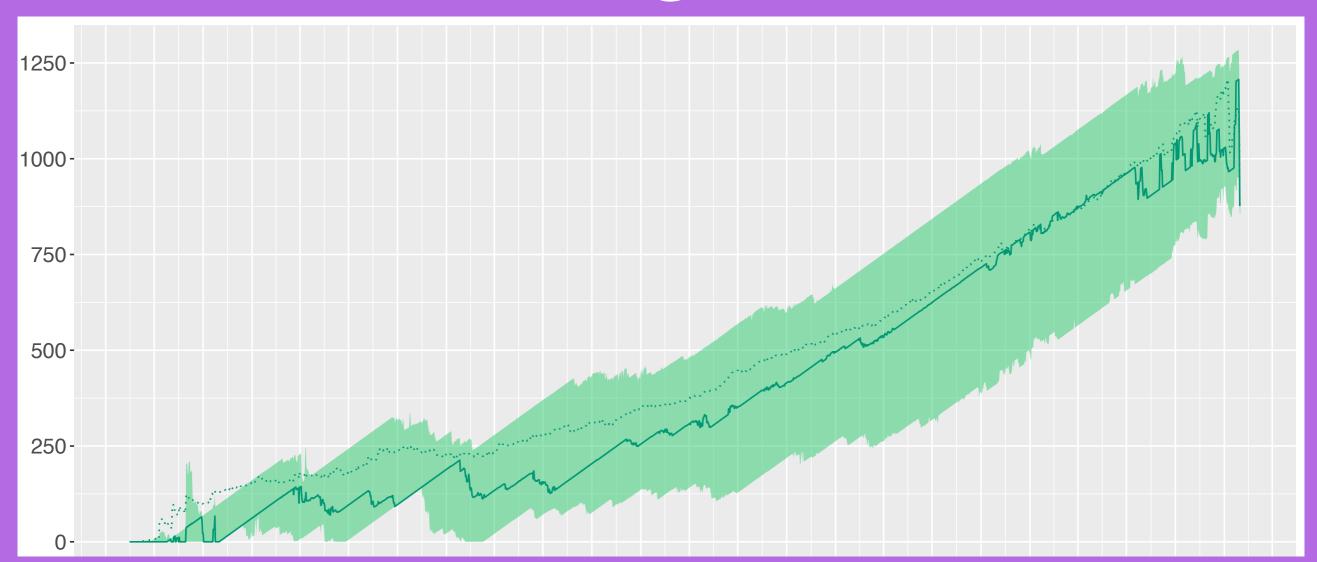


<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Zerouali, Ahmed, et al. "A formal framework for measuring technical lag in component repositories—and its application to npm." Wiley JSEP (2019).





### Technical Lag



The evolution seems to be worse with respect to what Zerouali et al. found in the npm package dependency network.



# RQ2

How do developers update third-party libraries?



# RQ2.1

What types of third-party library uses are more prone to be updated?

RQ2.2

What types of third-party library uses are generally not updated?







### **Changed categories**

Category	Changes	Upgrades	Downgrades
Graphical User Interface	7313	5923	1390
Frameworks	624	516	108
Networking	246	204	42
Cloud	196	142	54
Parsers	177	150	27
•••	•••	•••	•••
Sensors	9	9	0
Maintenance	8	8	0
Gaming	5	4	1
Templating	1	1	0

### Changed categories

Category	Update com.android.recyclerview-v7 to get new fancy icons.	Upgrades	Downgrades
Graphical User Interface		5923	1390
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### Changed categories

Category	Update com.android.recyclerview-v7 to get new fancy icons.	Upgrades	Downgrades
Graphical User Interface		5923	1390
Frameworks	Update android.support to have an environment equivalent to the android	516	108
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Gaming	5	4	1
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### Changed categories

Category	Update com.android.recyclerview-v7 to get new fancy icons.	Upgrades	Downgrades
Graphical User Interface <		5923	1390
Frameworks	Update android.support to have an environment equivalent to the android	516	108
Networking	platform.	204	42
Cloud	My 2 cents. This is an extreme case,	142	54
Parsers	and it doesn't justify the upgrade of the library.	150	27
•••	•••		•••
Sensors	9	9	0
Maintenance	8	8	0
Gaming	5	4	1
Templating	1	1	0



### Changed categories

Category	Update com.android.recyclerview-v7 to get new fancy icons.	Upgrades	Downgrades
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Cloud	My 2 cents. This is an extreme case,	142	54
Parsers	and it doesn't justify the upgrade of the library.	150	27
•••	•••	•••	•••
Sensors	9	9	0
Maintenance	This would require more changes to the	8	0
Gaming	Squeezer code, so I don't recommend working from that.	4	1
Templating	1	1	0

RQ2.3

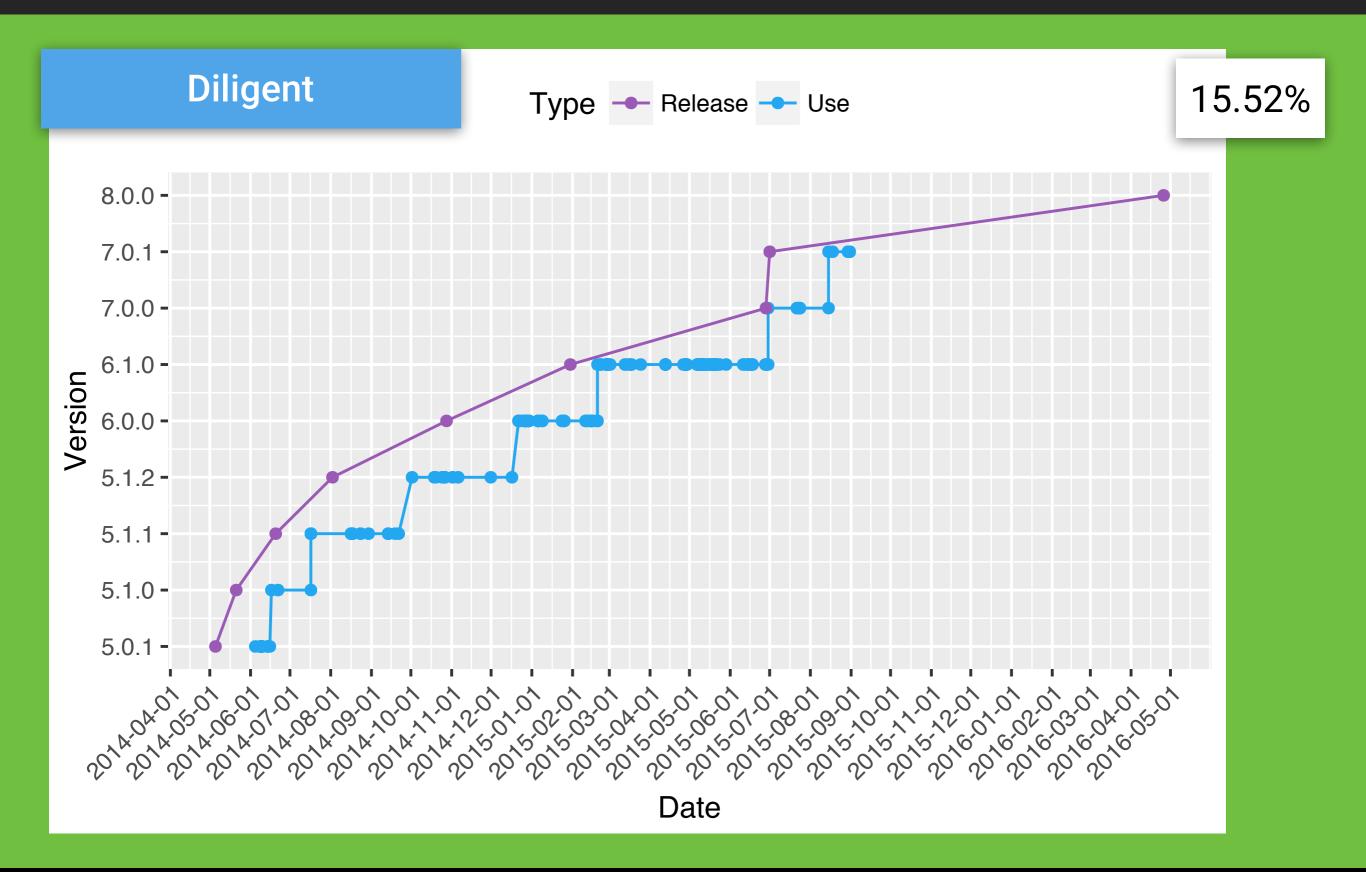
What types of update patterns developers follow when updating third-party libraries?

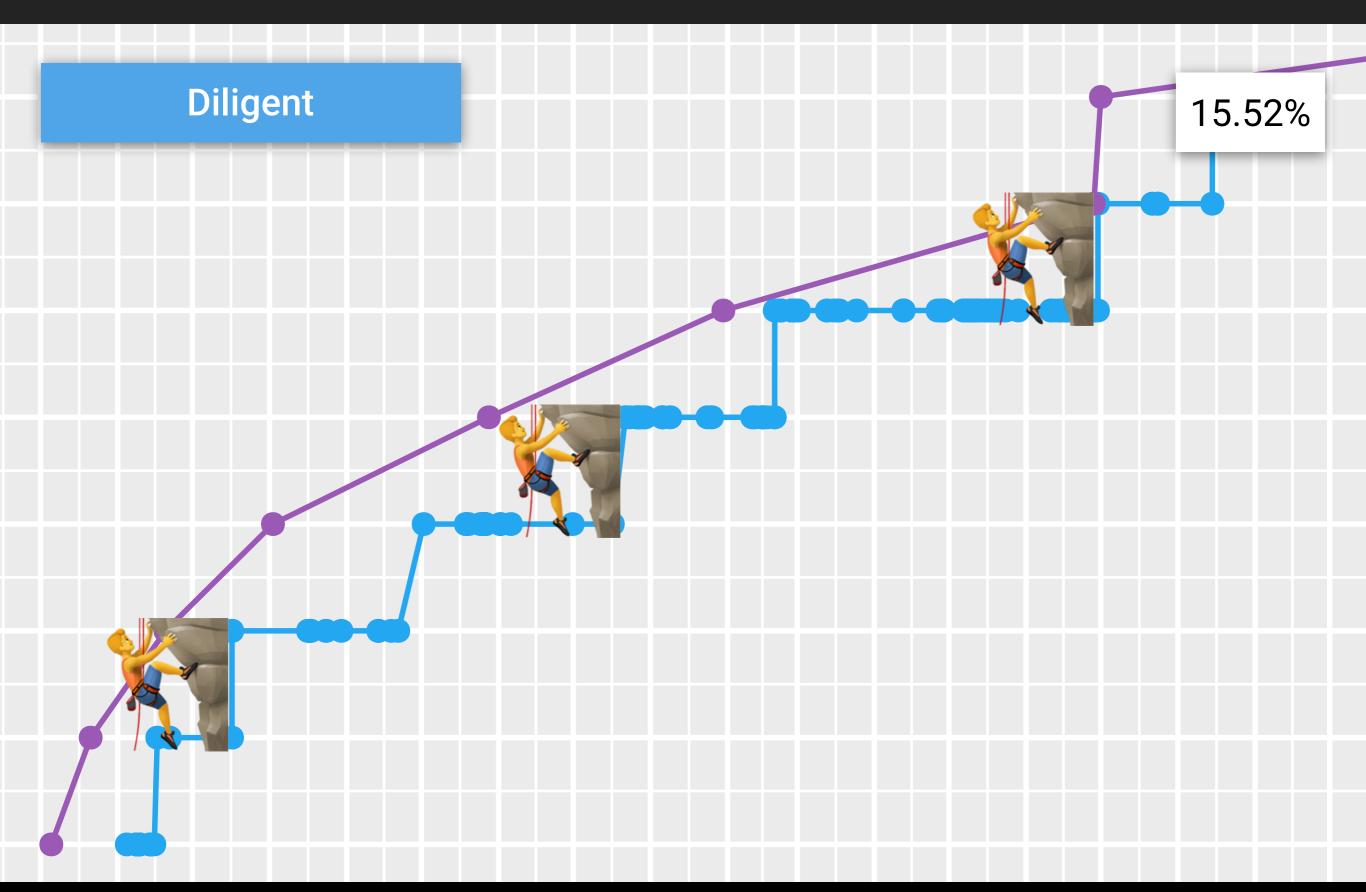


# Open coding process

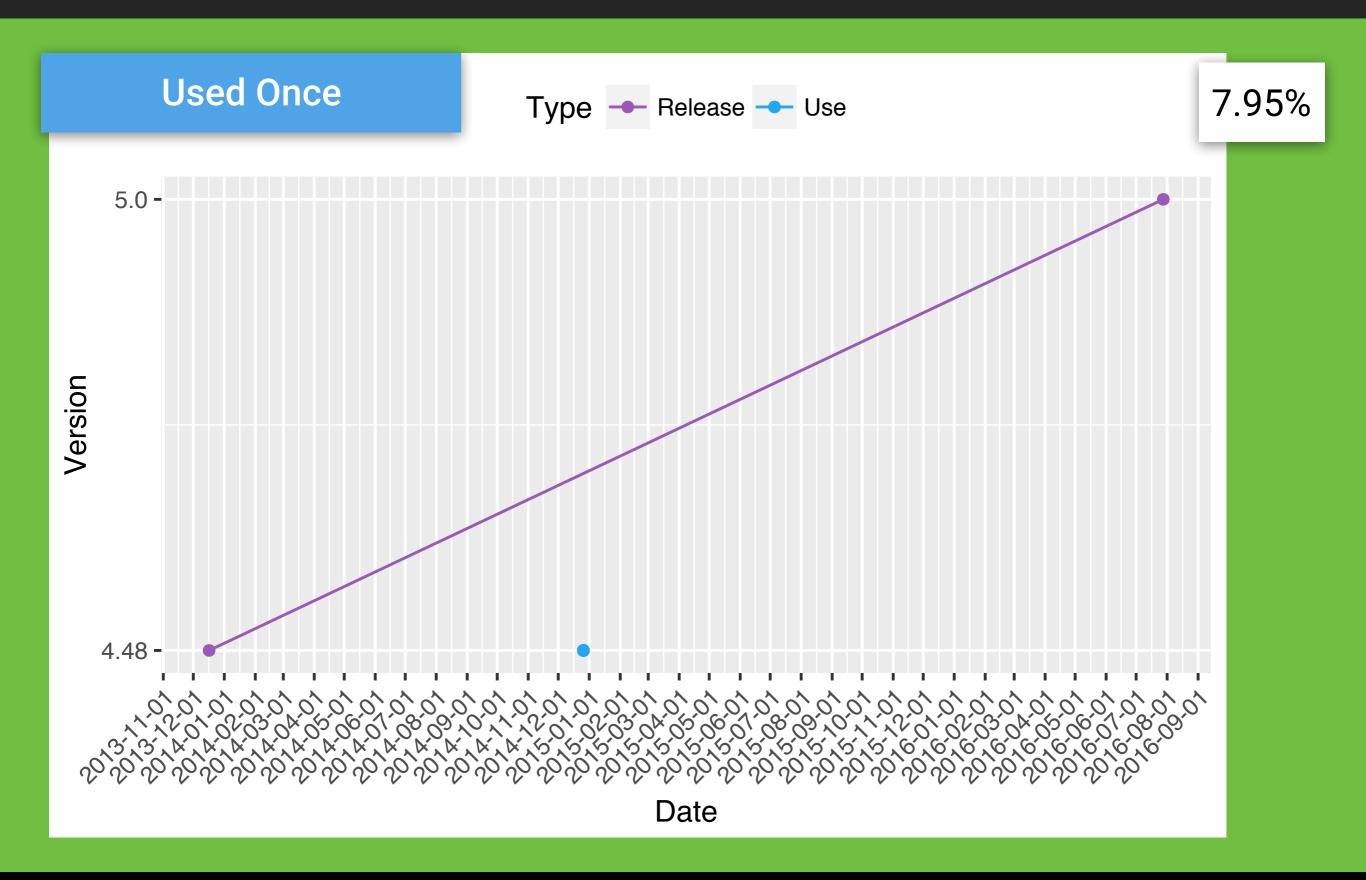
We distributed a total of 11,626 library histories to 4 of the authors (2906 each) + 594 libraries also evaluated by one of the authors

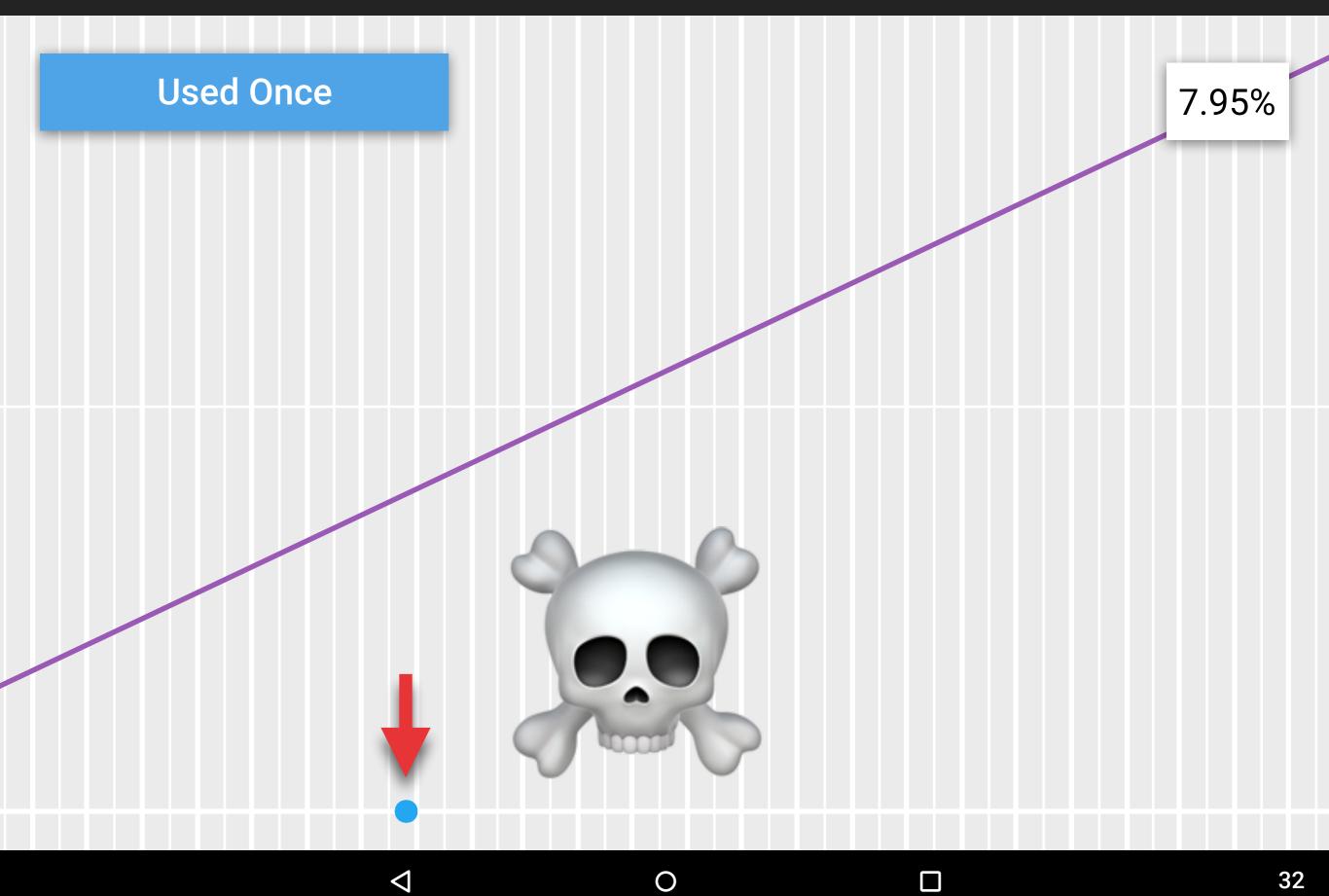


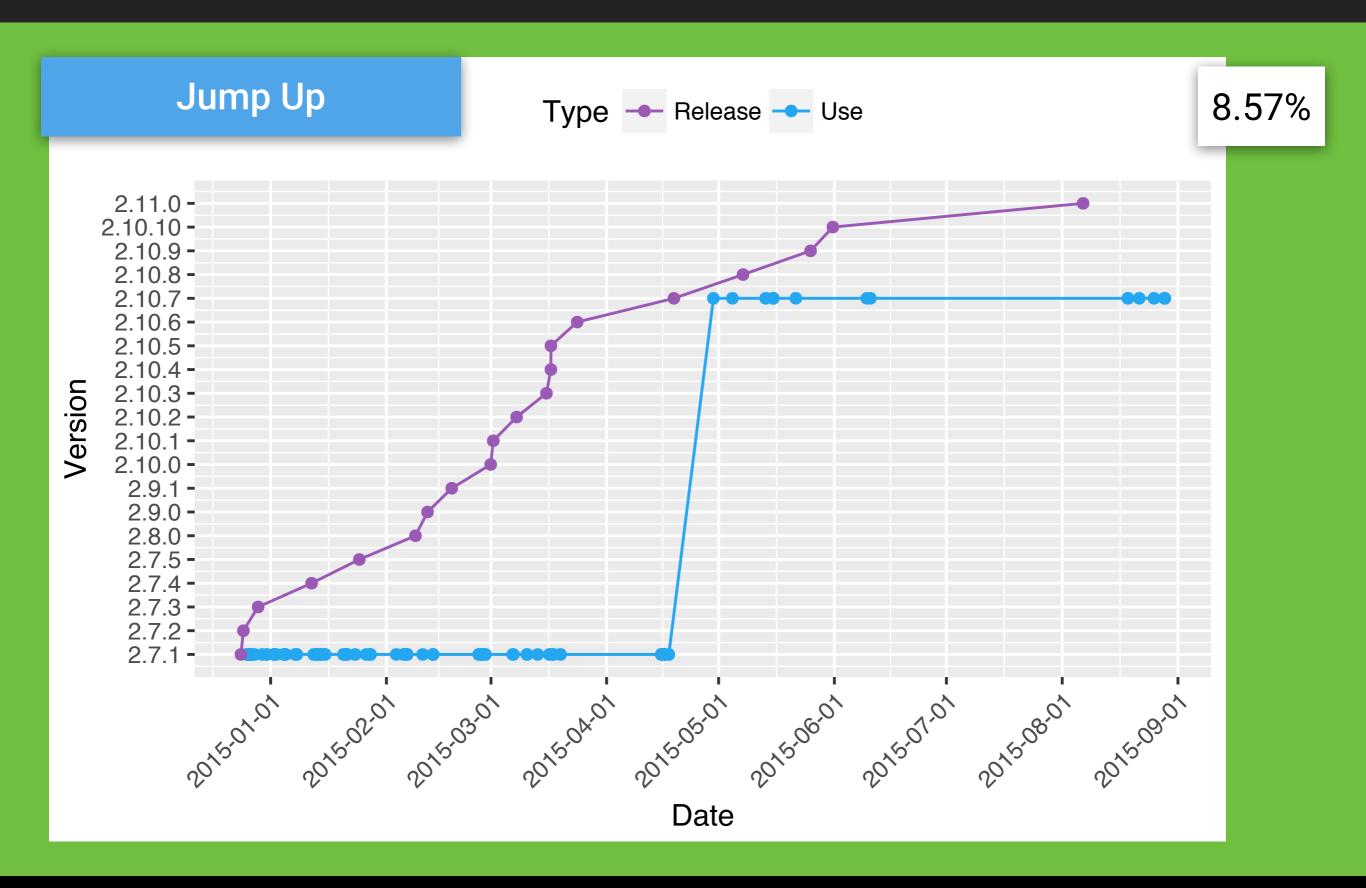


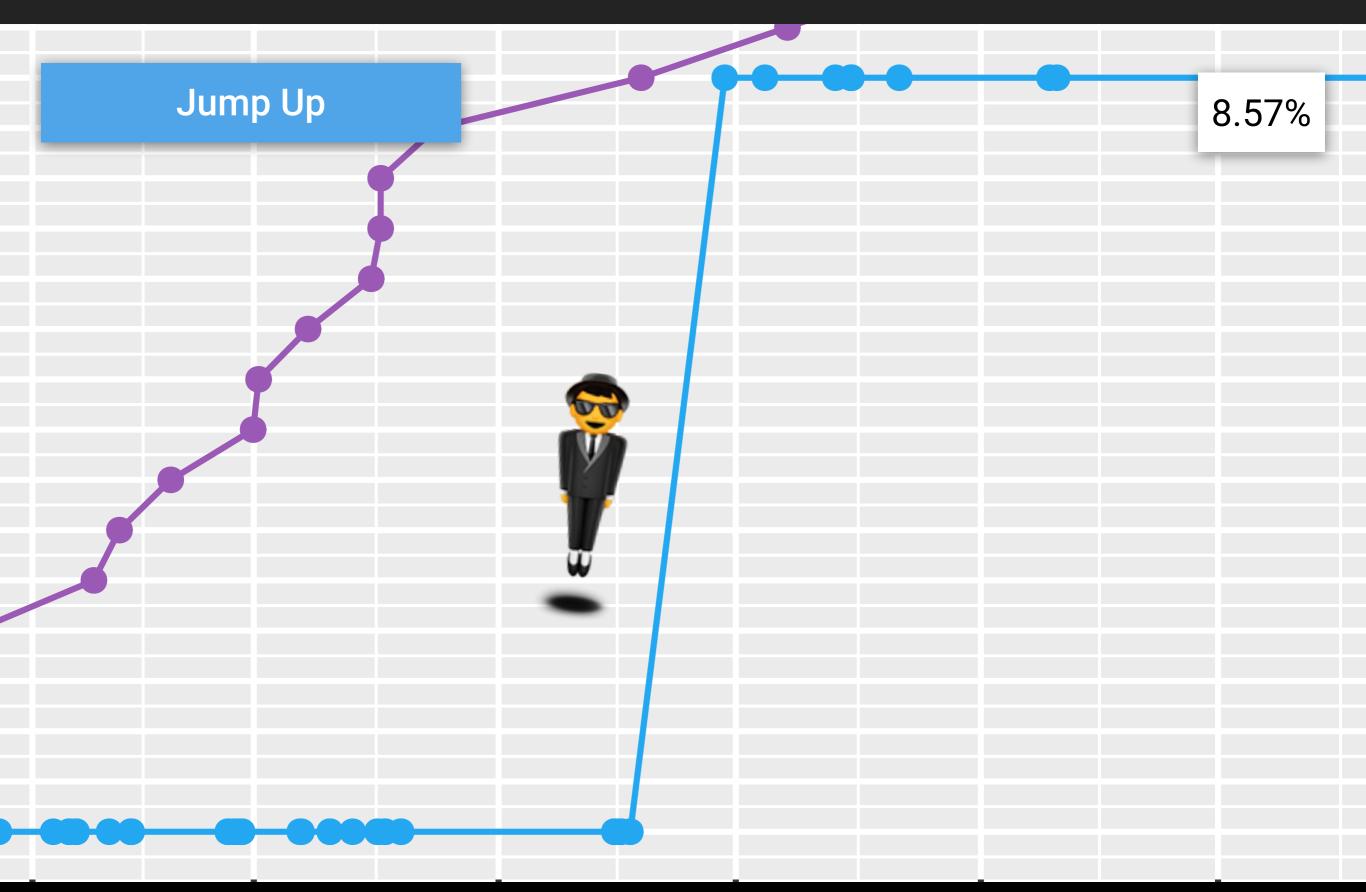


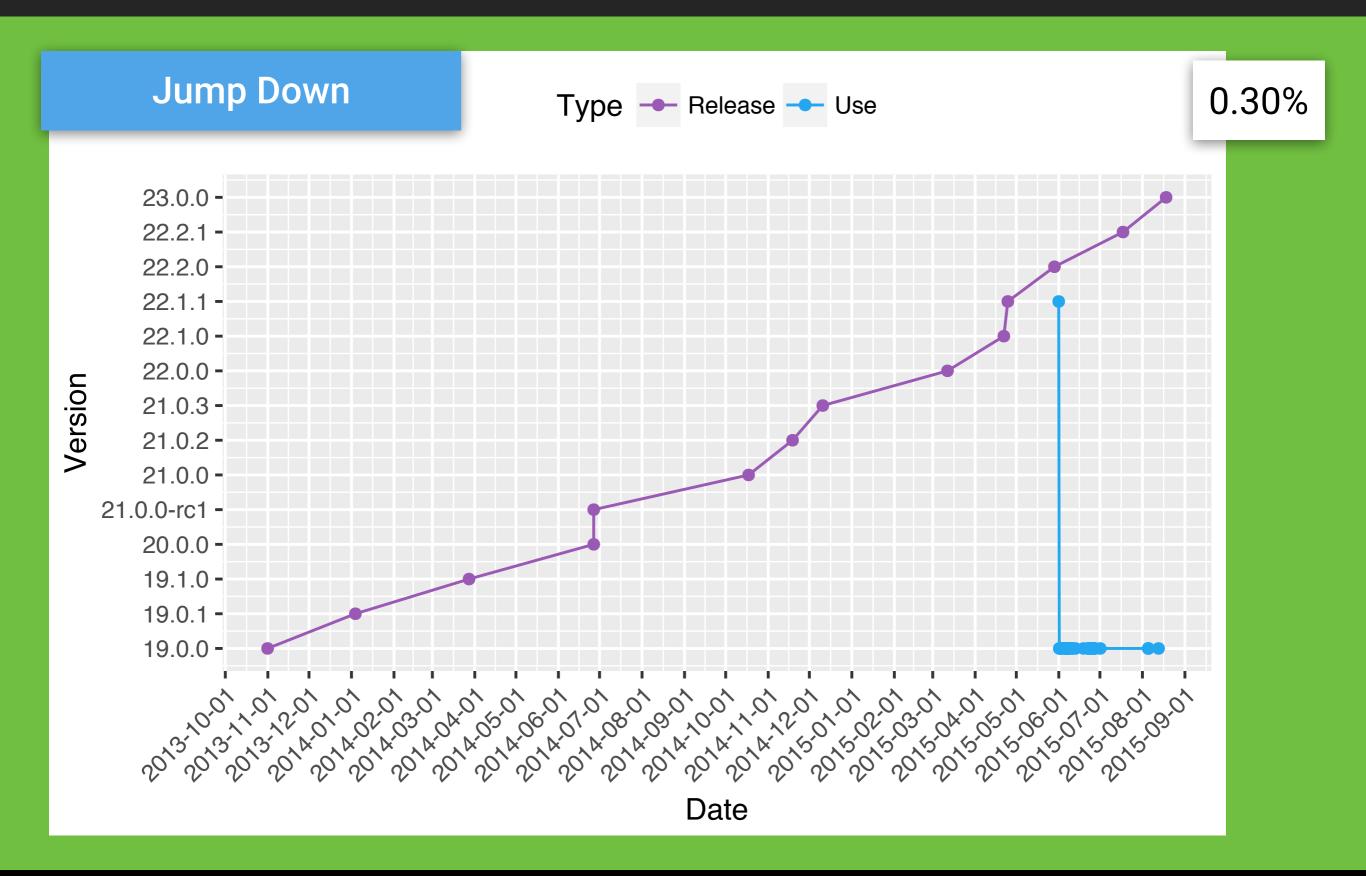


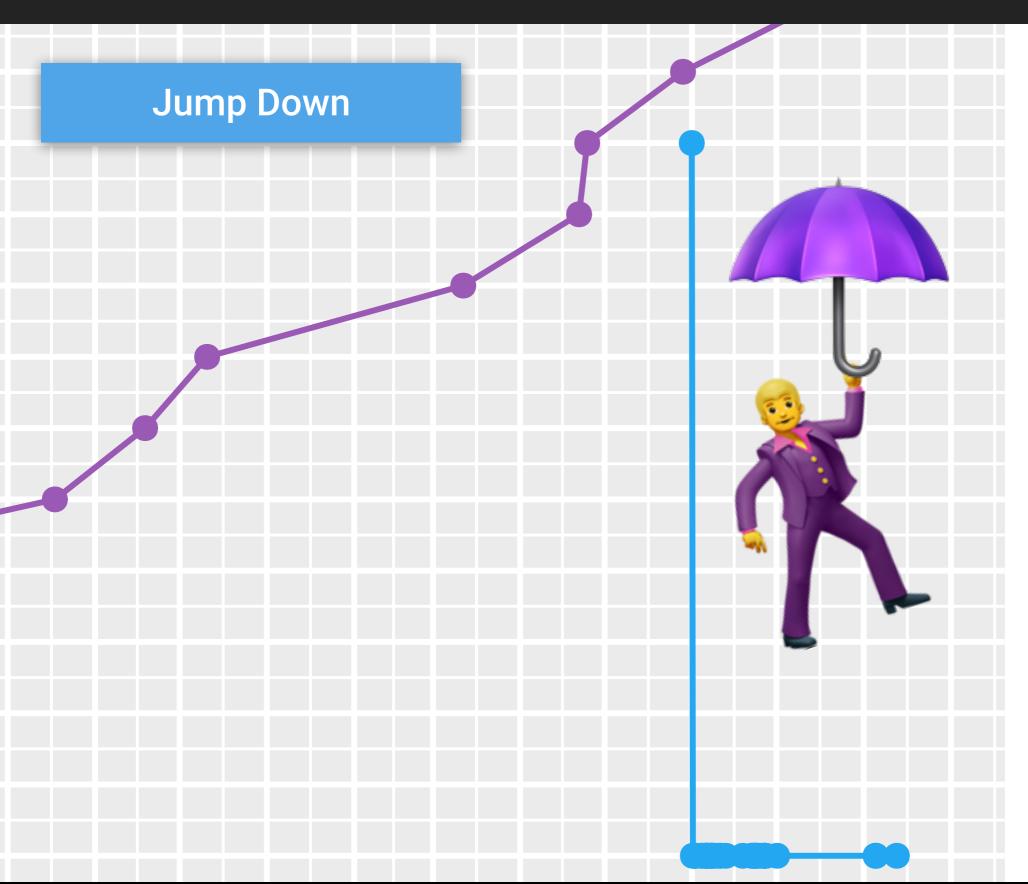




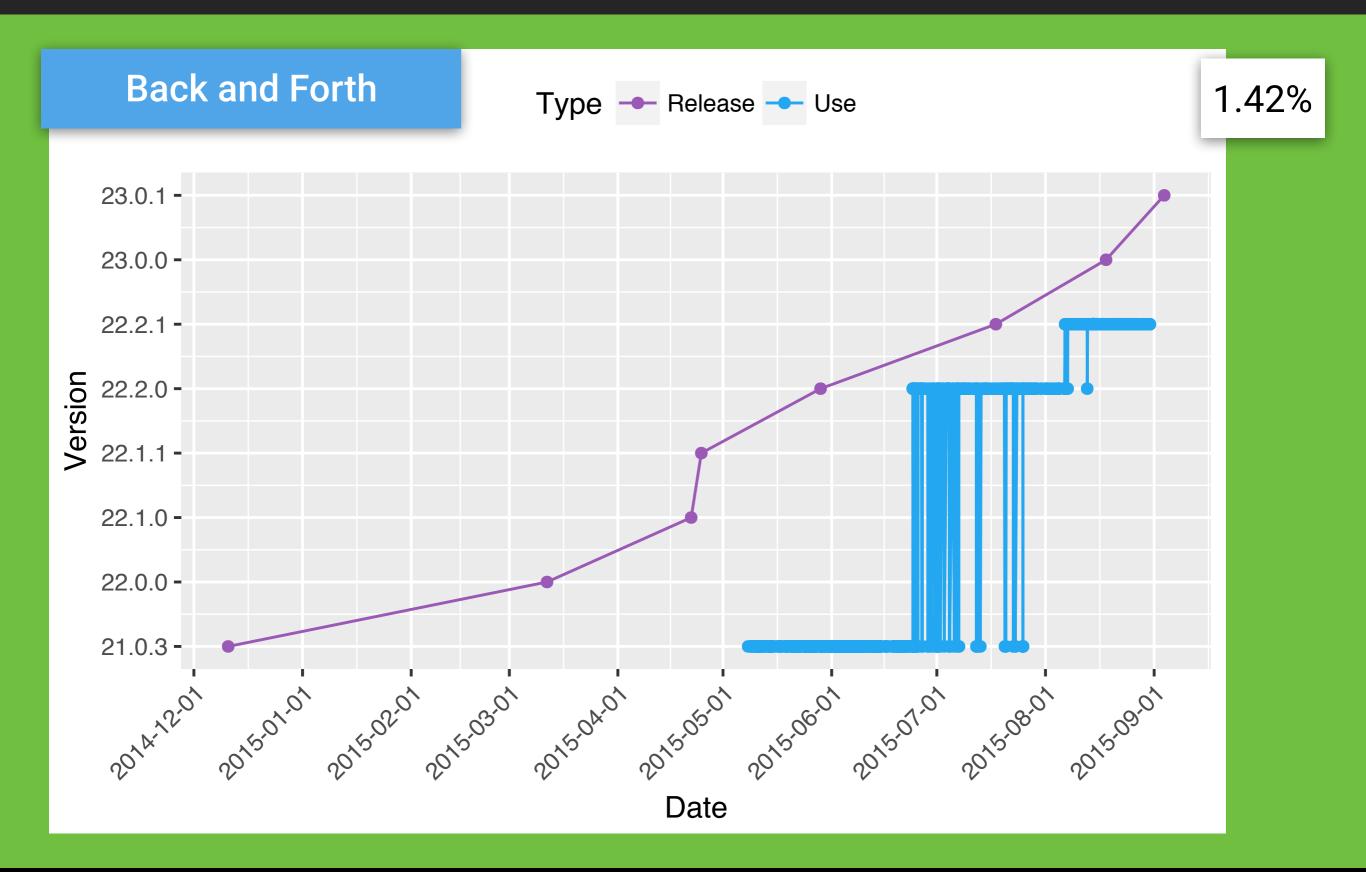






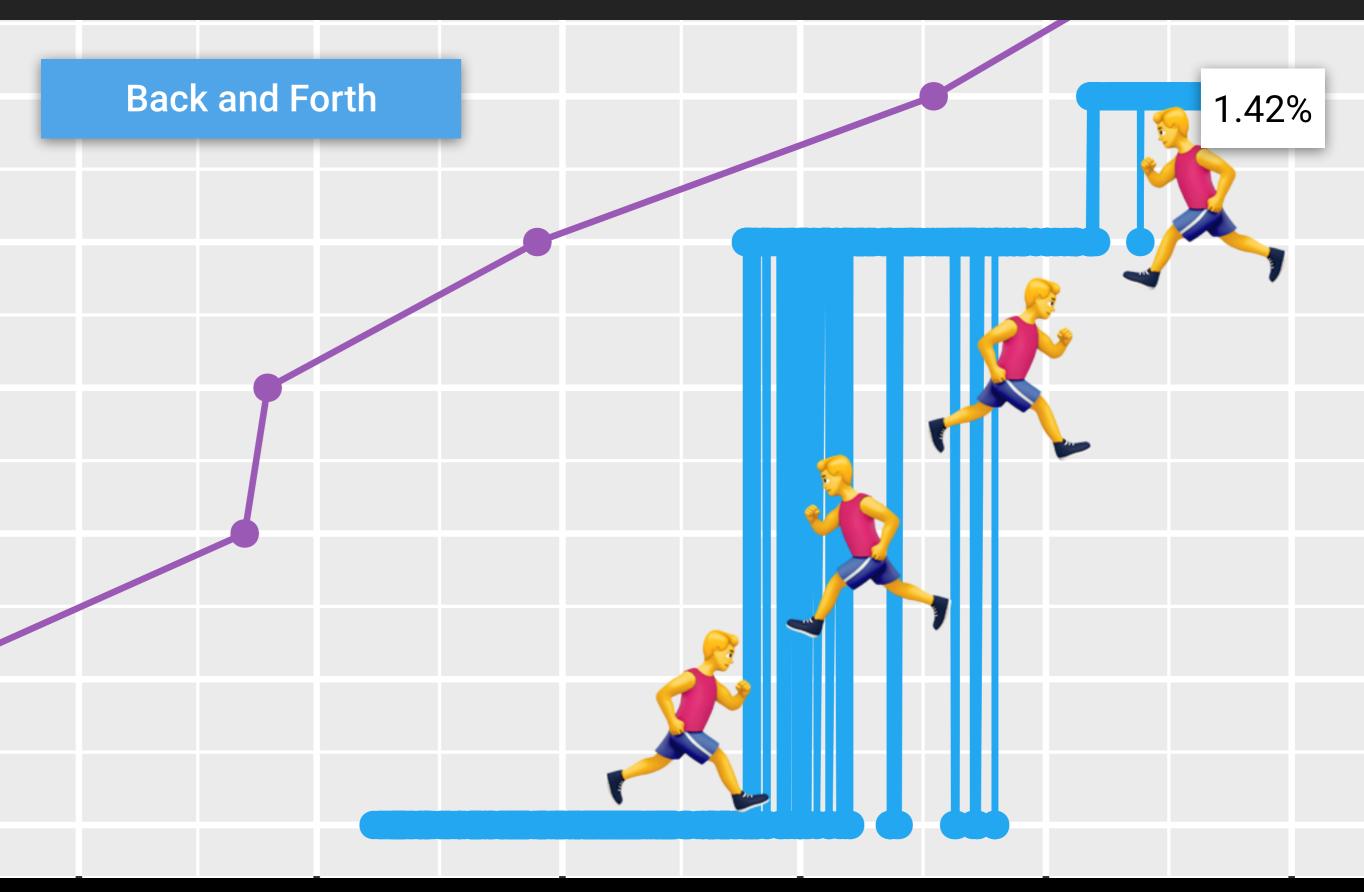


0.30%



38





**Never Changed** 

66.24% of library uses were never changed during the development.



RQ3

Why do mobile developers update third-party libraries?



# High and low rated apps

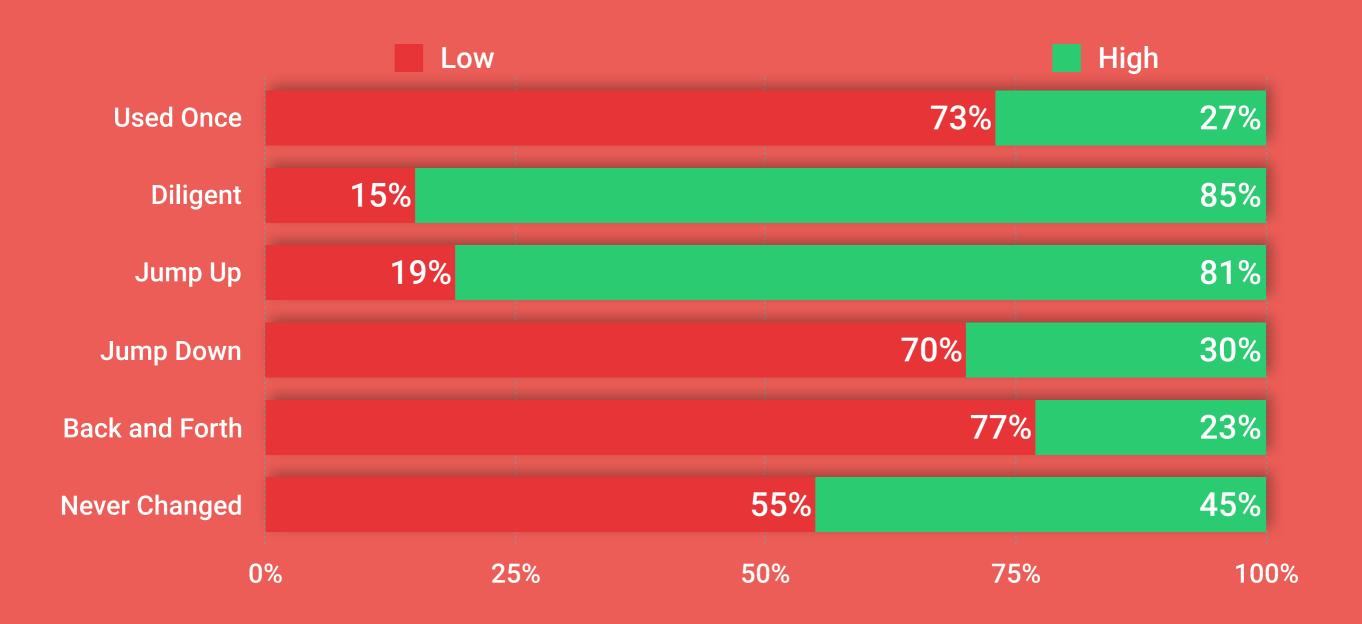
We classified the apps in two groups based on ratings



Khalid, Hammad, et al. "What do mobile app users complain about?." IEEE Software (2014): 70-77.



# High and low rated apps





## Developers Recruitment

Developers of the 2,752 Android apps with at least 5 commits

1,622 original developers

73 answers (4.5% response rate)



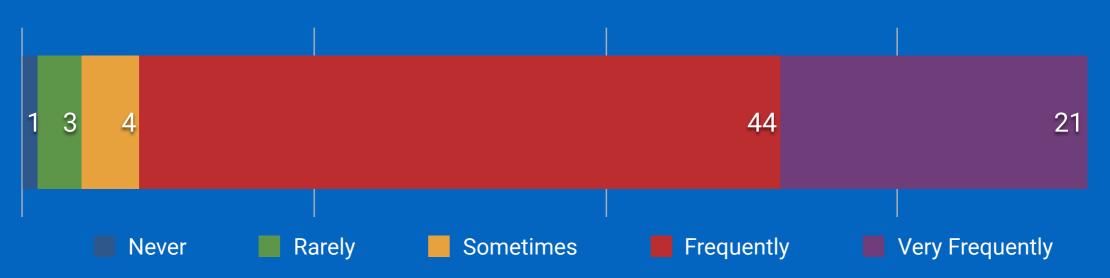


# RQ3.1

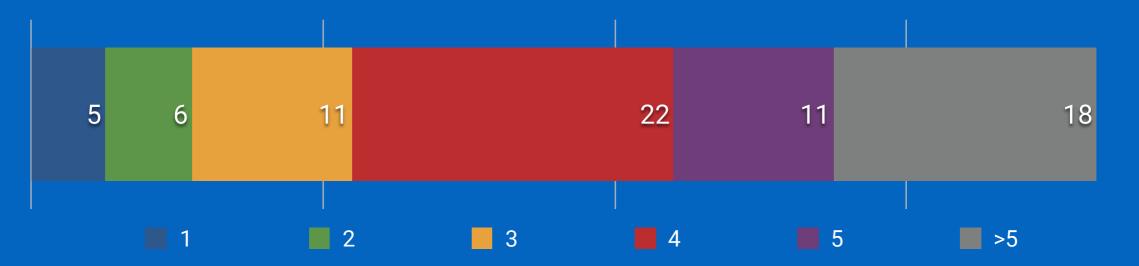
Do developers frequently make use of third-party libraries when developing apps?



## Library Usage

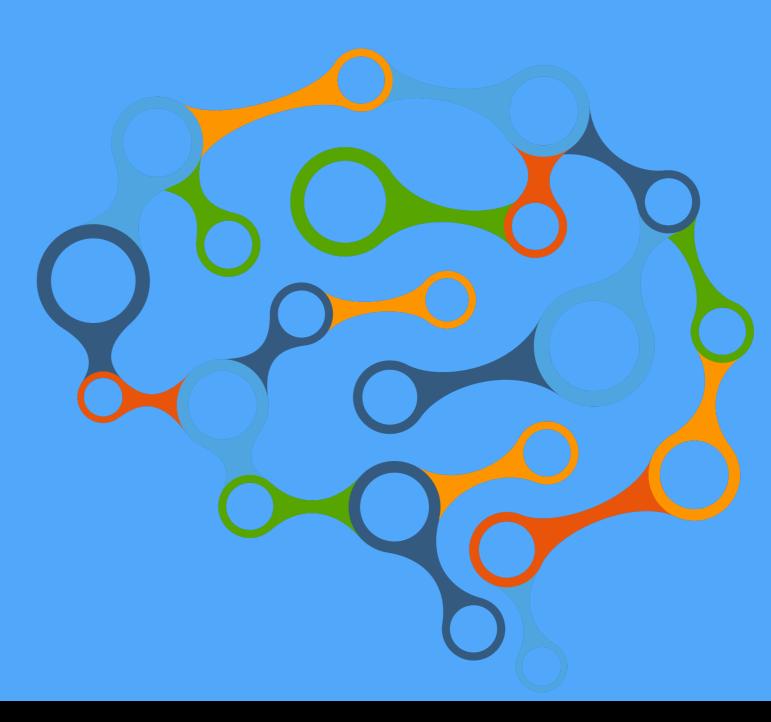


### Number of Used Libraries

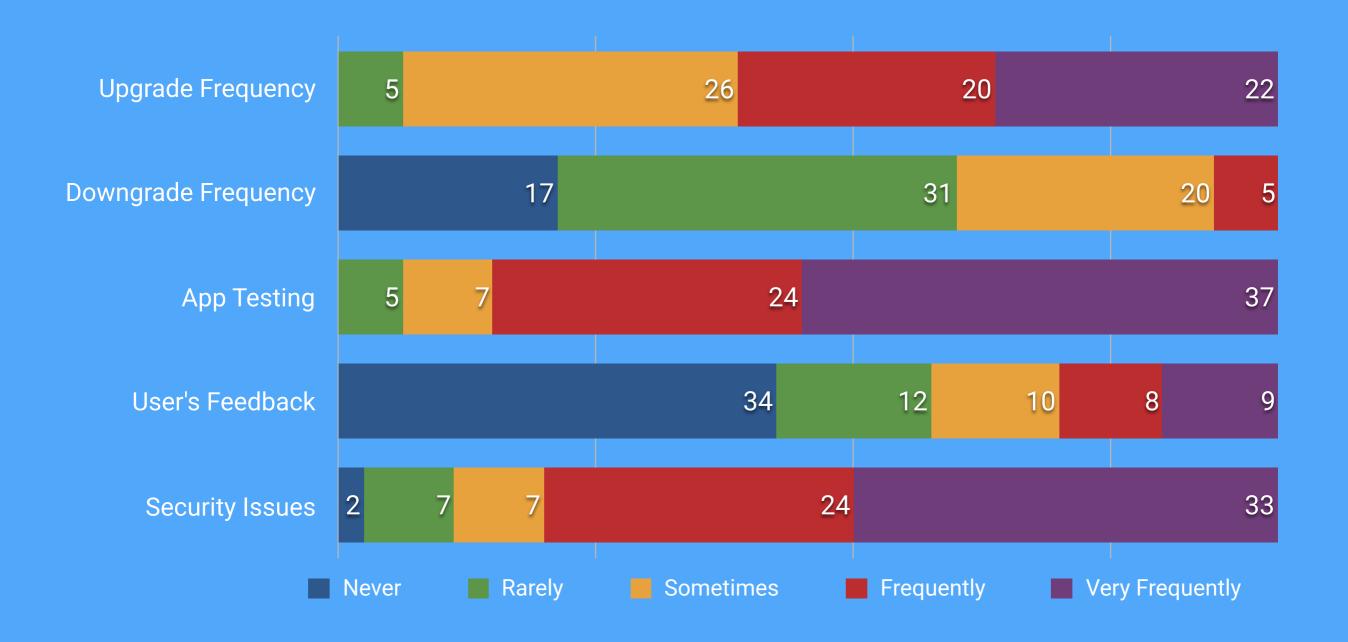


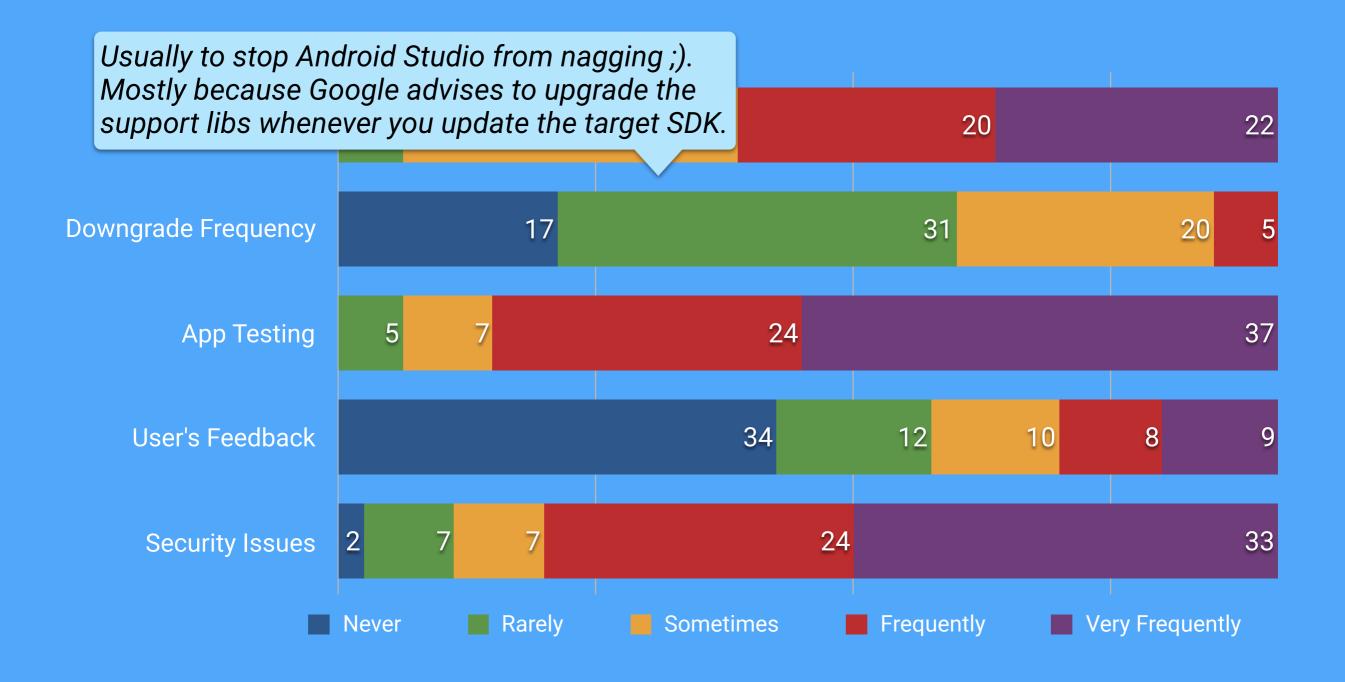
# RQ3.2

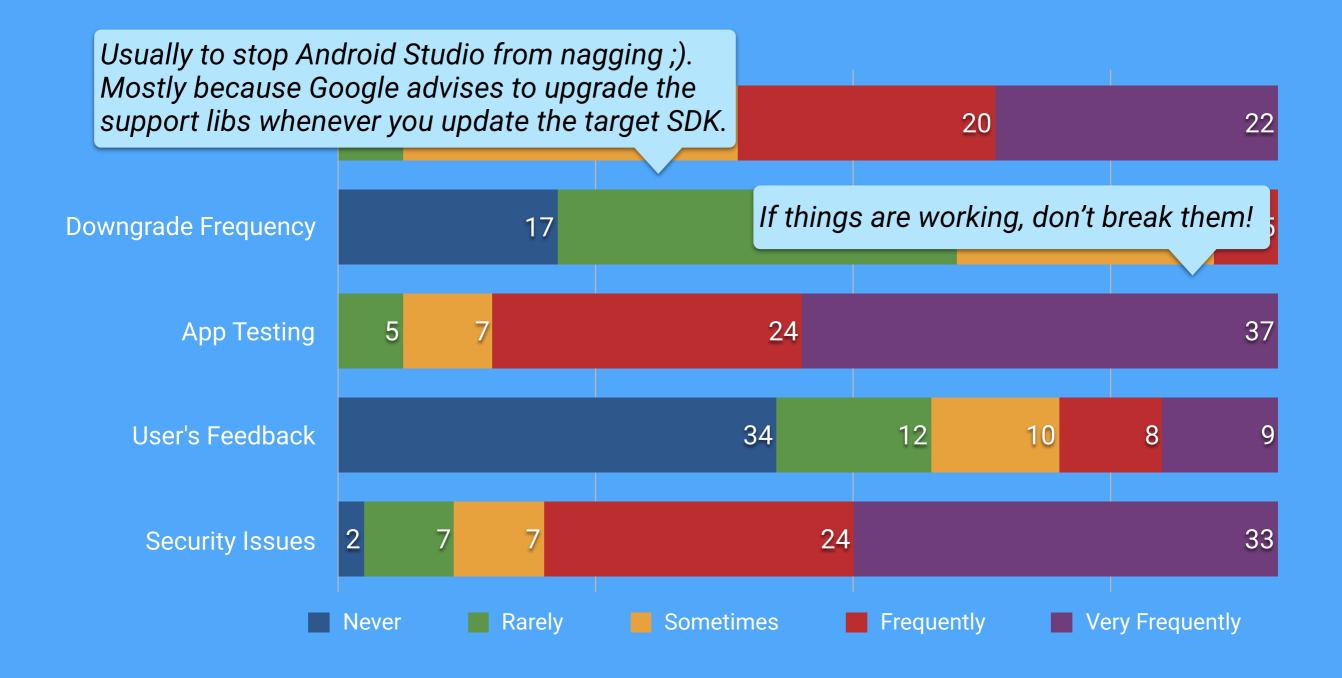
What is the rationale behind the decisions of mobile developers when updating the third-Party libraries they use for their apps?

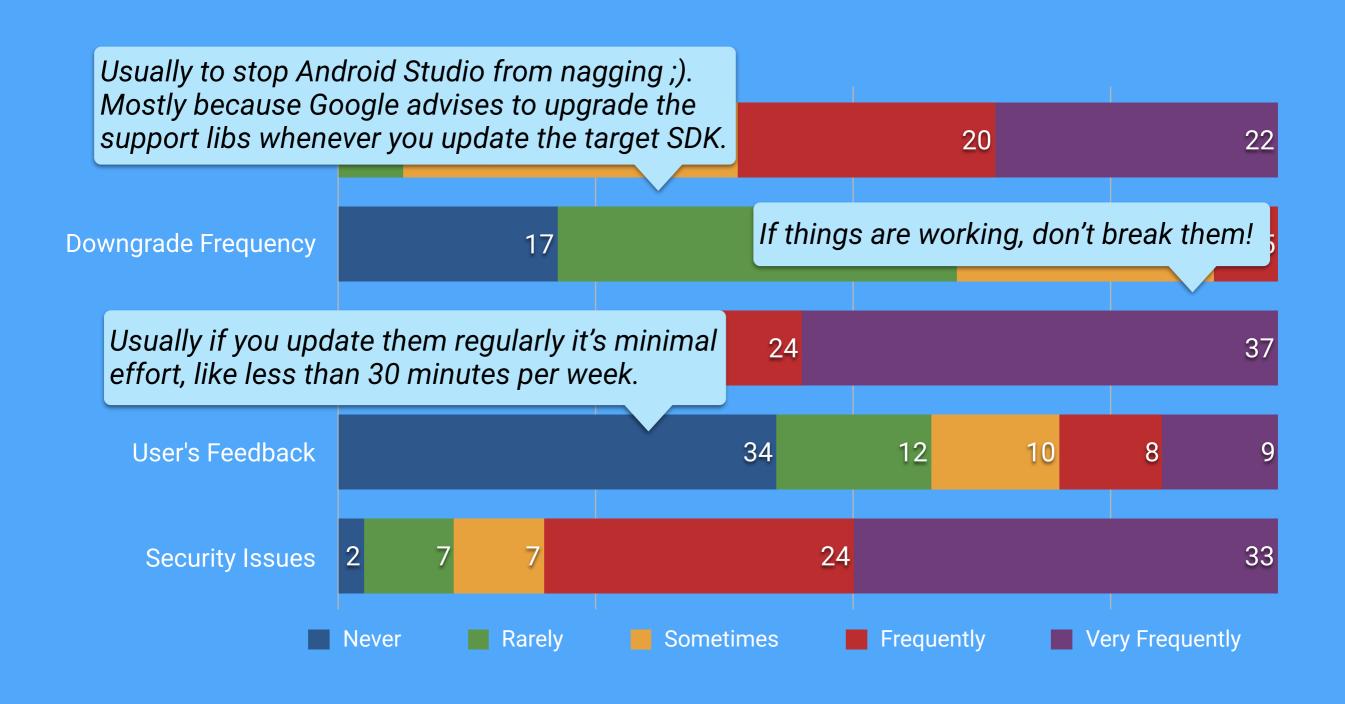




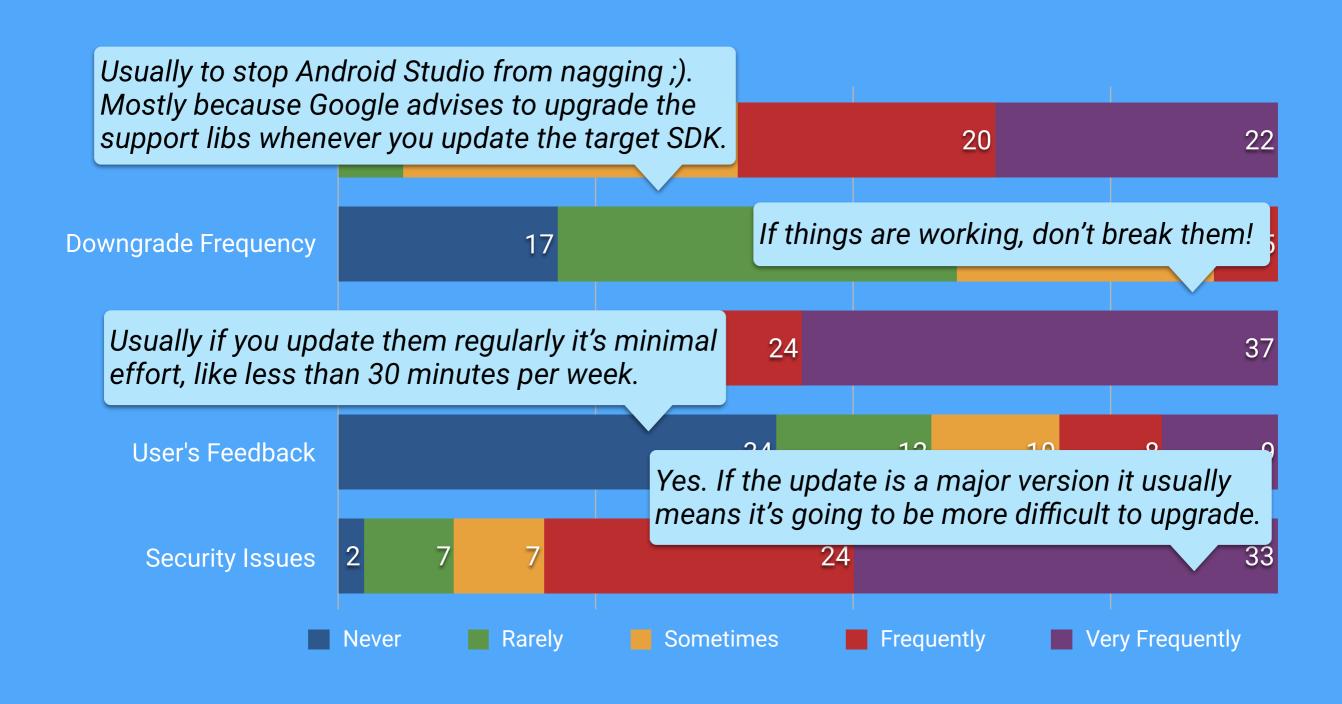


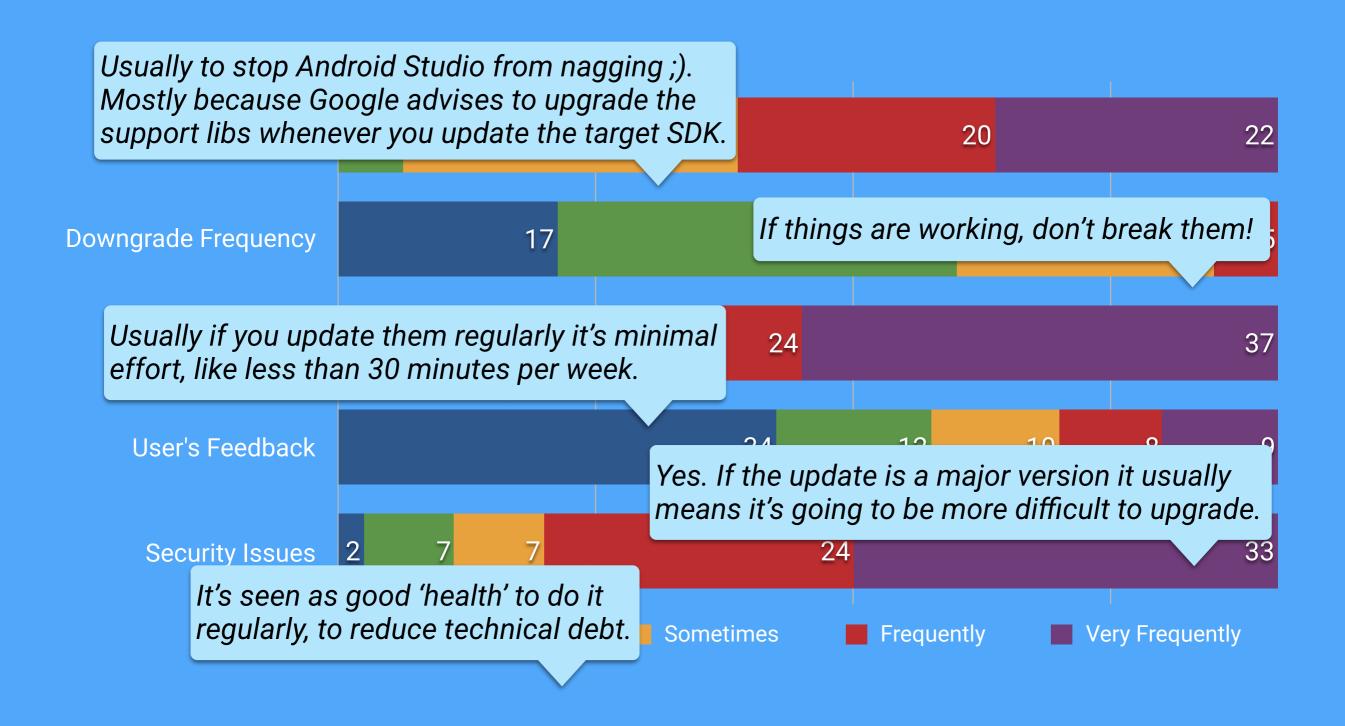


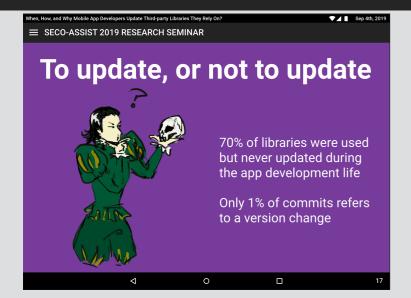




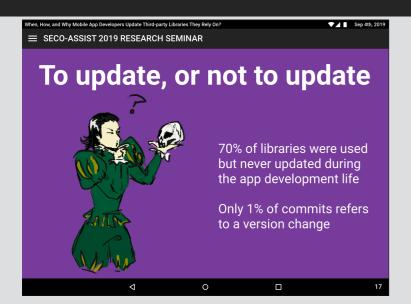
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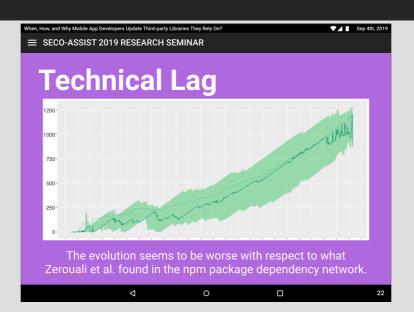






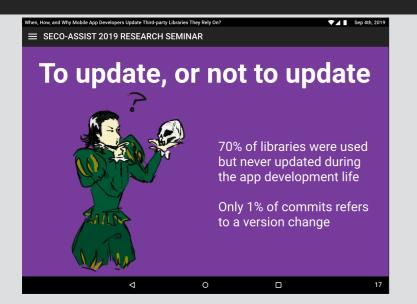


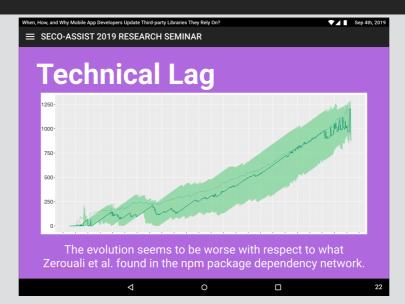




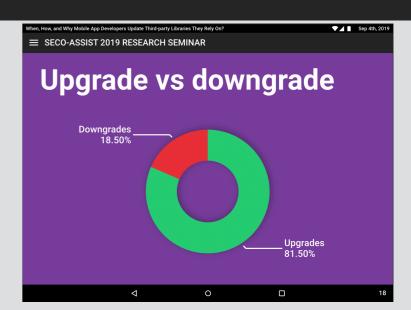
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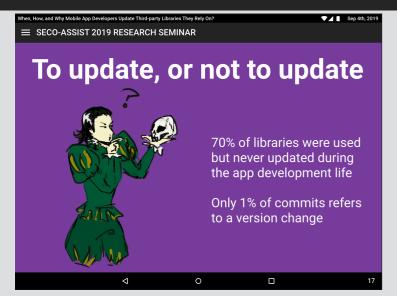


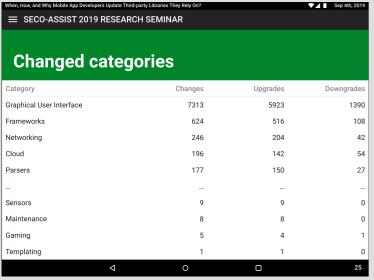


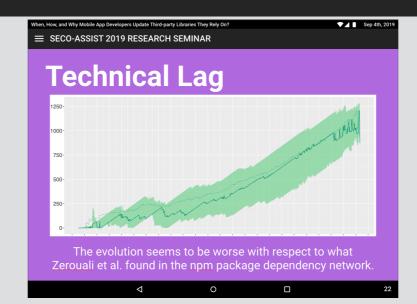


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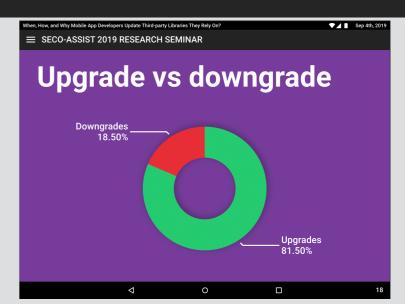




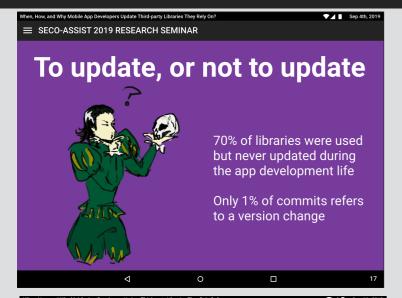


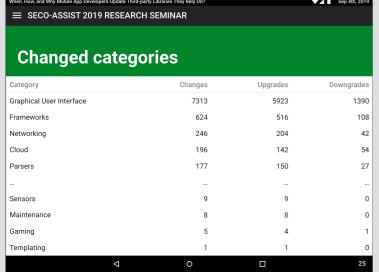


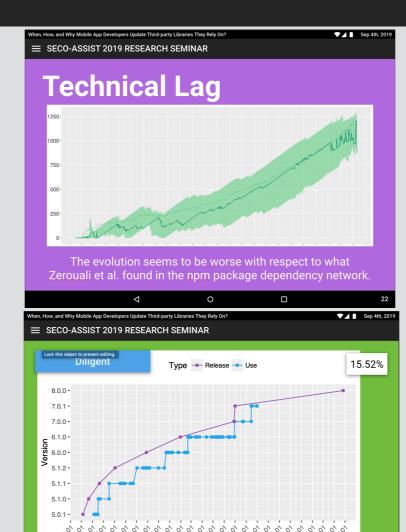
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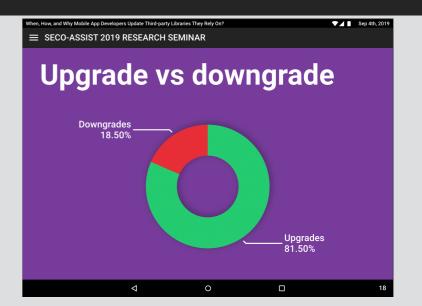






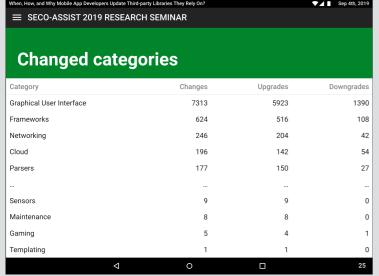




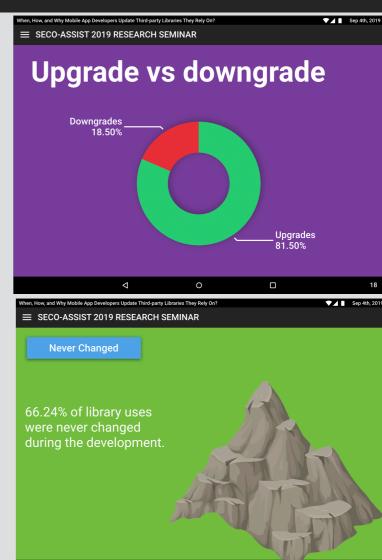


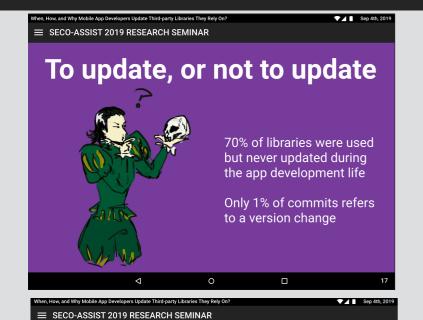


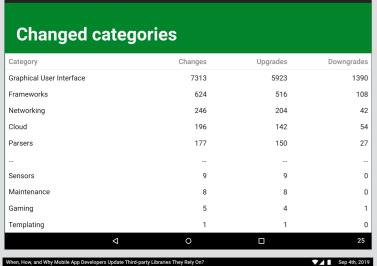


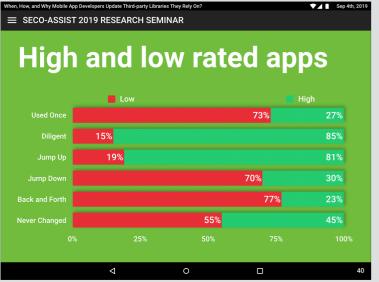




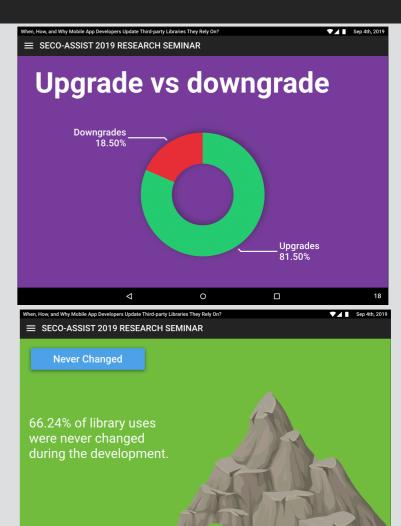




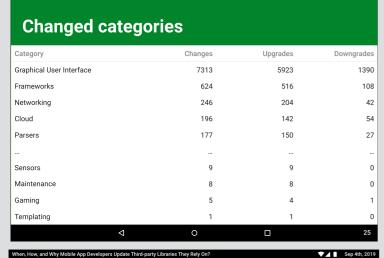


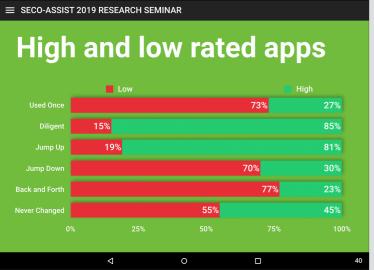


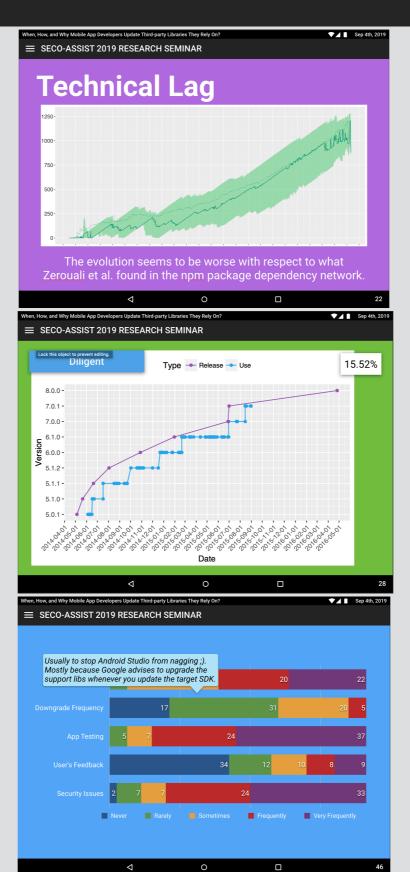


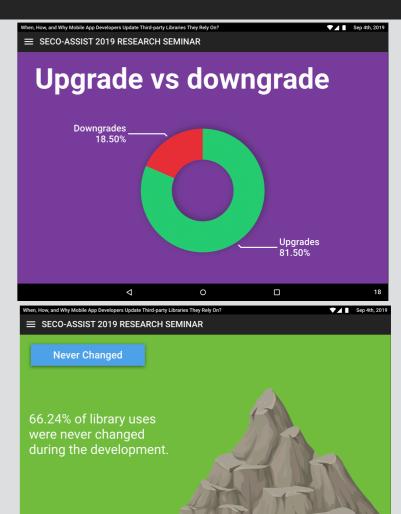


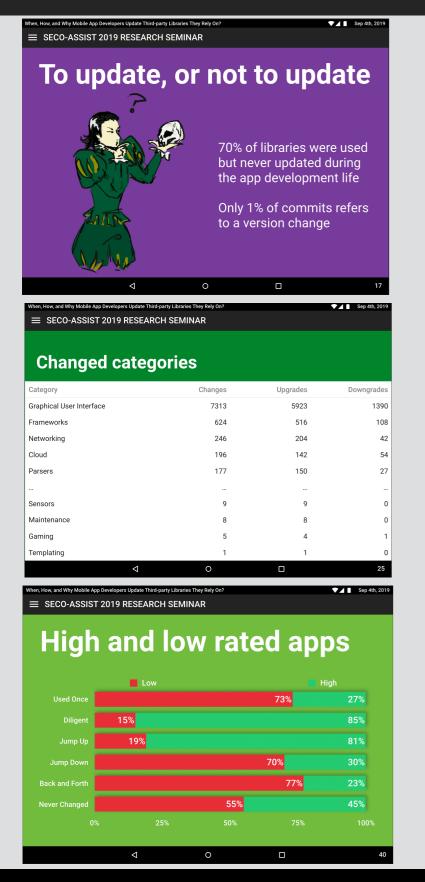


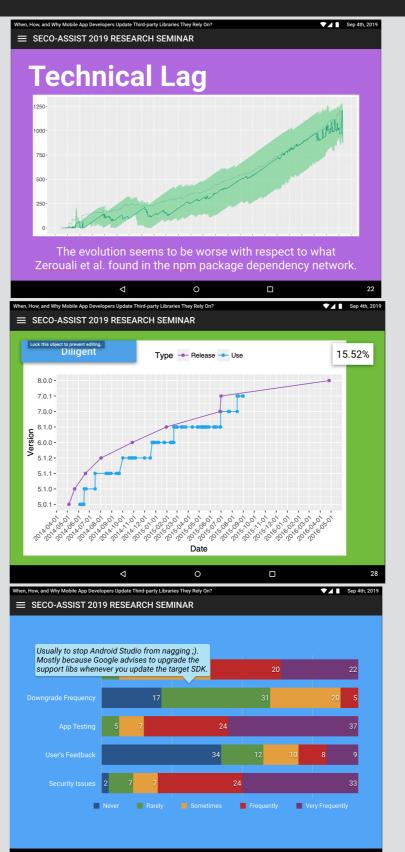


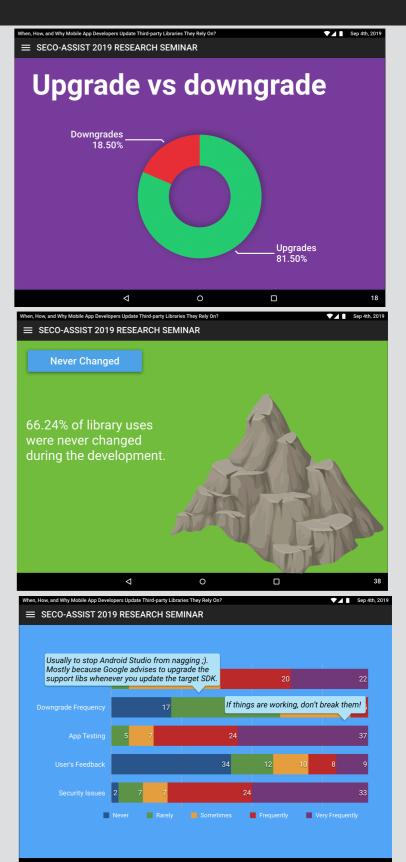














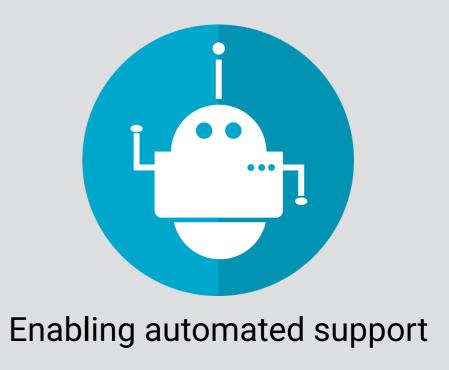




More empirical research is needed

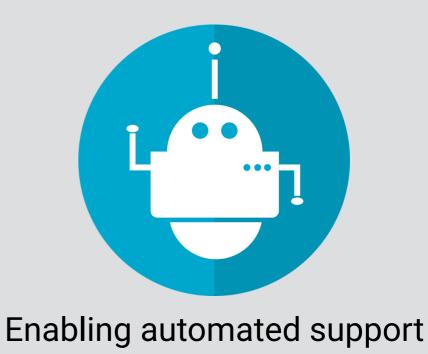


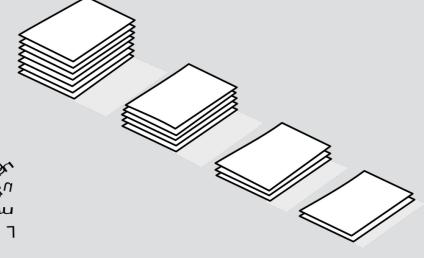






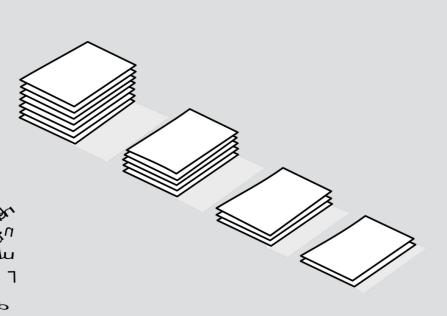




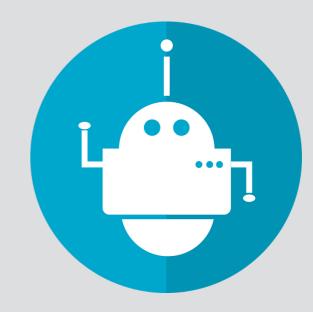




More empirical research is needed



Prioritising update effort



Enabling automated support



Predicting trends and impact on source code of missing updates

