



A LETTERS JOURNAL EXPLORING
THE FRONTIERS OF PHYSICS

OFFPRINT

**Crossover from endogenous to exogenous
activity in opensource software development**

S. VALVERDE

EPL, **77** (2007) 20002

Please visit the new website
www.epljournal.org

The 15 December issue not only closed the final volume of 2006 but also ended the first chapter in the life of *Europhysics Letters*. This stepping stone leads towards a new *EPL* embarking on its second youth.

For twenty years, *Europhysics Letters* has been published under the partnership of three learned societies: the refereeing procedure was handled by the Editorial Office representing the European Physical Society while the production was handled jointly by the Società Italiana di Fisica (SIF) and EDP Sciences for the Société+ Française de Physique.

Starting from 2007, the UK Institute of Physics (IOP), as one of the four major owners, will take an active role in the publication of *EPL*. The partners will work closely to offer highly efficient services to readers, authors, co-editors and referees in addition to providing high dissemination of top quality papers.

Our vision for *EPL* is to develop into a leading journal for physics letters throughout the globe, to offer rapid publication of ground-breaking physics results from the international community, and to ensure the broadest coverage of physics research.

In order to realize this vision and continue providing the best possible service to customers, numerous changes are to be introduced from January 2007:

- *Europhysics Letters* will be rebranded as *EPL* to reflect the international research published in the journal and its global readership
- a new cover design will be introduced featuring images taken from recent journal articles, which will change with each volume
- the size of the printed issues will increase to A4 and, to accommodate this change, articles will now appear in two-column rather than single-column format; the length of articles will be limited to six journal pages
- new macros have been designed by SIF to help prepare manuscripts in the new *EPL* format (these macros are available at <https://www.epljournal.org>)
- an article numbering system will be introduced, which means that articles can be published on-line faster than ever before and will be fully citable as soon as they appear on-line
- the submissions and peer-review process for articles will continue to be administered by the Editorial Office and the copy-editing, production of proofs and offprints, and formatting will still be undertaken by SIF. However, starting from Vol. **77**, *EPL* will become available on a new website (<http://www.epljournal.org>) hosted by IOP Publishing. Printing and distribution of the printed copy will remain with EDP Sciences
- work is progressing towards making the first ten years of *Europhysics Letters* (1986-1995) available as a comprehensive history of the journal
- all articles published since 1996 will be available on-line to subscribers

The latest published articles will continue to be freely available to everybody for 30 days from their on-line publication date.

We invite you to visit the new website regularly (<http://www.epljournal.org>) to stay up-to-date with the journal's latest developments and to read the most recent articles. Please remember to use the on-line submission system for your subsequent best papers!

If you have comments or questions about changes taking place in 2007, please e-mail us at info@epljournal.org or editorial.office@epljournal.org.

With our best wishes for 2007!

The *EPL* Management Committee:

Denis Jérôme (Editor-in-Chief)
Graeme Watt (Executive Editor)
Yoanne Sobieski (Staff Editor)
Paola Marangon (Production Editor)
Agnès Henri (Production Editor)

Crossover from endogenous to exogenous activity in open-source software development

S. VALVERDE

Complex Systems Lab (ICREA-UPF), Barcelona Biomedical Research Park (PRBB-GRIB) - Dr. Aiguader 88, 08003 Barcelona, Spain

received 21 September 2006; accepted in final form 14 November 2006
published online 9 January 2007

PACS 05.70.−Ln – Nonequilibrium and irreversible thermodynamics

PACS 89.65.−s – Social and economic systems

PACS 05.10.−a – Computational methods in statistical physics and nonlinear dynamics

Abstract – We have investigated the origin of fluctuations in the aggregated behaviour of an open-source software community. In a recent series of papers (DE MENEZES M. A. and BARABÁSI A.-L., *Phys. Rev. Lett.*, **92** (2004) 28701; **93** (2004) 68701; YOOK S. H. and DE MENEZES M. A., *Europhys. Lett.*, **72** (2005) 541), de Menezes and co-workers have shown how to separate internal dynamics from external fluctuations by capturing the simultaneous activity of many system's components. In spite of software development being a planned activity, the analysis of fluctuations reveals how external driving forces can be only observed at weekly and higher time scales. Hourly and higher change frequencies mostly relate to internal maintenance activities. There is a crossover from endogenous to exogenous activity depending on the average number of file changes. This new evidence suggests that software development is a non-homogeneous design activity where stronger efforts focus in a few project files. The crossover can be explained with a Langevin equation associated to the cascading process, where changes to any file trigger additional changes to its neighbours in the software network. In addition, analysis of fluctuations enables us to detect whether a software system can be decomposed into several subsystems with different development dynamics.

Copyright © EPLA, 2007

Multiple time series are available for complex systems whose dynamics is the outcome of a large number of agents interacting through a complex network. Recent measurements on the fluctuations at network nodes [1–4] indicate a power law scaling between the mean $\langle f_i \rangle$ and the standard deviation $\sigma_i = \sqrt{\langle (f_i - \langle f_i \rangle)^2 \rangle}$ of the time-dependent activity $f_i(t)$ of node $i = 1 \dots N$, that is,

$$\sigma_i \sim \langle f_i \rangle^\alpha, \quad (1)$$

where α is an exponent which can take the values between 1/2 and 1 [1]. It seems that real systems accept a classification in two different classes depending on the value of this exponent. Systems with internal (or endogenous) dynamics like the physical Internet and electronic circuits show the exponent $\alpha = 1/2$. On the other hand, systems either involving human interactions (*i.e.*, WWW, highway traffic) or strongly influenced by external forces (*i.e.*, rivers) belong to the class defined by the universal exponent $\alpha = 1$. Interestingly, some

systems display both types of behaviour when analysed at different scales of detail. For example, visits to web pages and routing of data packets in the Internet are dynamical processes with different origins [1]. The former process is driven by user's demands while the latter accounts for a significant amount of internal activity even in the absence of human interaction (*i.e.*, routing protocols).

Here, we introduce for the first time this theoretical framework to the analysis of human dynamics observed in open-source software development, which is an important activity with economical and social implications. Open-source software (OSS) [4] often requires the collective efforts of a large number of experienced programmers (also called developers or software engineers). How individual expertise and social organization combines to yield a complex and reliable software system is still largely unknown. Interestingly, many remarkable features of OSS cannot be detected in the activity of single programmers [5]. This suggests that, in order to understand how OSS takes place, the activities of many developers must be studied simultaneously. A prerequisite to study processes

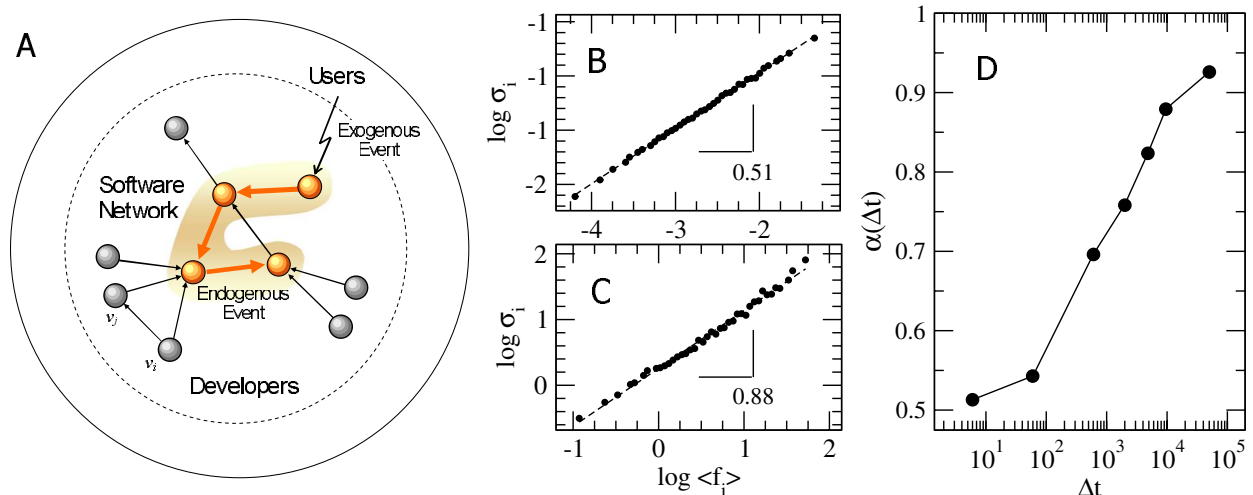


Fig. 1: (A) Schematic representation of an OSS community (see text). Scaling of fluctuations $\sigma_i \sim \langle f_i^{\Delta t} \rangle^\alpha$ with average change activity for the software project XFree86, measured at different time resolutions: (B) $\Delta_t = 6$ hours and (C) $\Delta_t = 9600$ hours. (D) shows the dependence of the exponent α with the time window Δ_t . Here, the exponent α grows from 0.51 to 0.92.

of software change is to understand the social organization of OSS. These communities combine two groups of people in a hierarchical or onion-like structure: 1) an inner team of software developers that develop and maintain the source code files and 2) the potentially larger community of software users (see fig. 1A). This group of users triggers new development activities by issuing modification requests. In addition, every software change has a non-zero probability to inject new software defects, which in turn may trigger a cascade of repair changes [6].

We look at software development as a sequence of software change events. Previous studies on software maintenance dynamics proposed a classification of changes in categories associated to different project stages [7]. These studies reported the frequency of every type of change. However, the software database analyzed here (see below) does not indicate if a change addresses a user request or not. Instead, we suggest how the analysis of fluctuations can be used to obtain this information. We propose a new classification of software change as endogenous or exogenous depending on whether the change is independent of previous events or not. Because changes requested by users are independent of each other [7], we will refer to them as “exogenous”. On the other hand, cascades of correlated changes are “endogenous” (see fig. 1A). **In a related paper, Sornette and co-authors make a distinction between endogenous and exogenous events in the context of book sales [8].** It was shown that exogenous and endogenous sales peaks have different relaxation dynamics.

Data. – Detailed activity registers of the OSS community reside in centralized source code repositories, like the Concurrent Version System (CVS) [9]. During the process of software change, developers access files to add, change

or remove one or more lines of source code. The CVS database tracks each file revision submitted by a developer. The activity of many developers progresses in parallel with simultaneous changes to many files. However, the CVS system provides some mechanisms to ensure that any given file cannot be changed by more than one developer simultaneously. In addition, the CVS stores all source code files required to build the software system. We have shown this set of project files describes a complex network with an asymmetric scale-free architecture [10]. Following [10], we can reconstruct this software network $G = (V, E)$ from the collection of source code files, where each node $v_i \in V$ represents a single source file and the link $(v_i, v_j) \in E$ indicates a compile-time dependency between files v_i and v_j (see fig. 1A). It can be shown that the number of links $L(t)$ grows logarithmically with the number of nodes $N(t)$ in the software network [10]. Our analysis combines structural information provided by the software network with the time series of file changes stored in the CVS. We have validated our results with several software projects [11].

Analysis of fluctuations. – We have analysed the aggregated activity of software developers at different timescales. Given a fixed measurement time window Δt , we measure development activity by looking at the dynamics of single file changes:

$$f_i^{\Delta t}(t) = \sum_{\tau \in [t, t+\Delta t]} c_i(\tau) \quad (2)$$

where $c_i(t) = 1$, when file v_i has been changed at time t and $c_i(t) = 0$, otherwise. Notice how eq. (2) corresponds to the coarse-graining of the time series of file change events. In the following, we will omit the subscript Δt whenever the timescale is implicit. We also define global activity

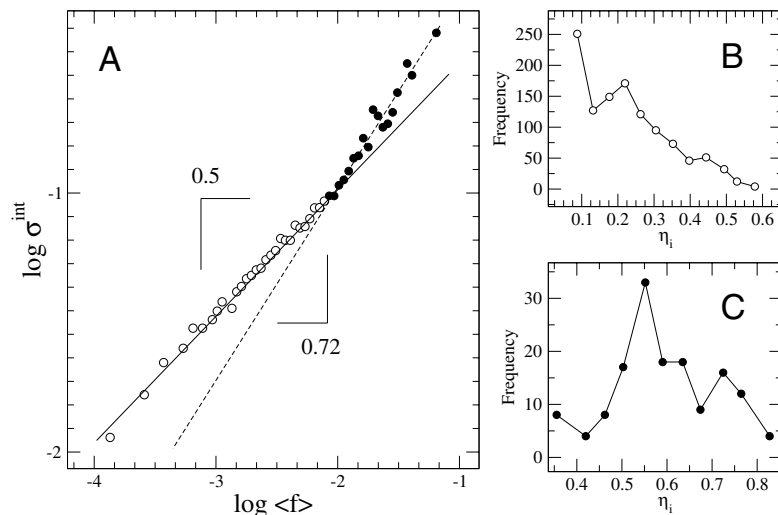


Fig. 2: (A) Crossover observed in the scaling of internal fluctuations with average flux, around 10^{-2} , for the Apache project. In (B) and (C) we show the binned distribution of ratios for the two project file subsets $\langle f \rangle < 10^{-2}$ (open circles) and $\langle f \rangle > 10^{-2}$ (black circles), respectively. In all plots, $\Delta t = 10$ hours.

$F^{\Delta t}(t)$ or the number of project changes at time t :

$$F^{\Delta t}(t) = \sum_{i=1}^N f_i^{\Delta t}(t). \quad (3)$$

In fig. 1D we display the scaling of fluctuations with the average activity (see eq. (1)) in a software project at different timescales. There is a dependence of the scaling exponent with the time window Δt . The observed exponent is less than 1 for a wide range of timescales (see fig. 1B), thus suggesting an endogenous origin of development activity. On the other hand, the analysis of fluctuations in various OSS projects at monthly and large timescales yields an exponent closer to 1 (see fig. 1C). The external driving force becomes stronger when Δt increases. In the following, we further investigate the origin of fluctuations in software development dynamics with a more robust measure.

Crossover in internal dynamics. – We can determine if OSS dynamics has an endogenous or exogenous origin by separating internal and external contributions [2]. We split the time series of individual file changes $f_i(t)$ in two different components: i) internal fluctuations $f_i^{int}(t)$ governed by local interaction rules and ii) external fluctuations $f_i^{ext}(t)$ caused by environmental variations, that is

$$f_i(t) = f_i^{int}(t) + f_i^{ext}(t), \quad (4)$$

where the external activity $f_i^{ext}(t)$ represents the expected fraction of changes shared by file v_i :

$$f_i^{ext}(t) = A_i \sum_{i=1}^N f_i(t). \quad (5)$$

Here A_i is file centrality [2], defined as the overall fraction of changes received by the file v_i :

$$A_i = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^T f_i(t)}{\sum_{t=1}^T \sum_{i=1}^N f_i(t)} \quad (6)$$

and T is the timespan of software development. Notice that file centrality A_i is independent of the observation window Δt . By definition, external fluctuations always scale linearly with the average number of file changes, $\sigma^{ext} \sim \langle f \rangle$. On the other hand, the exponent α governing the scaling of internal fluctuations with average flux $\sigma^{int} \sim \langle f \rangle^\alpha$ indicates if dynamics has an endogenous ($\alpha = 0.5$) or exogenous ($\alpha = 1$) origin. Interestingly, we observe a crossover in the internal activity of open-source software development depending on the average number of file changes $\langle f \rangle$ (see fig. 2A). The crossover is less visible at large timescales Δt .

The analysis of single node fluctuations provides additional evidence for this crossover. The ratio $\eta_i = \sigma_i^{ext} / \sigma_i^{int}$ between external and internal fluctuations indicates whether node dynamics is external ($\eta_i \gg 1$) or internal ($\eta_i \ll 1$). In order to characterize the system's overall behavior, we can compute the distribution of ratios $P(\eta_i)$ [2]. This measure was shown to be robust to variations in the measurement time window Δt . For example, fig. 2 displays the distribution of ratios $P(\eta_i)$ measured in two different subsets of files in the Apache project. On the one hand, we can see that $P(\eta_i)$ is peaked around 0.55 (see fig. 2C) for the subset of files with $\langle f \rangle > 10^{-2}$. This suggests exogenous activity in a core set of project files (those depicted with black circles in figs. 2A and C). Moreover, $P(\eta_i)$ is skewed towards lower ratios (around 0.1) for project files with $\langle f \rangle < 10^{-2}$ (white circles in figs. 2A and B). On the other hand,

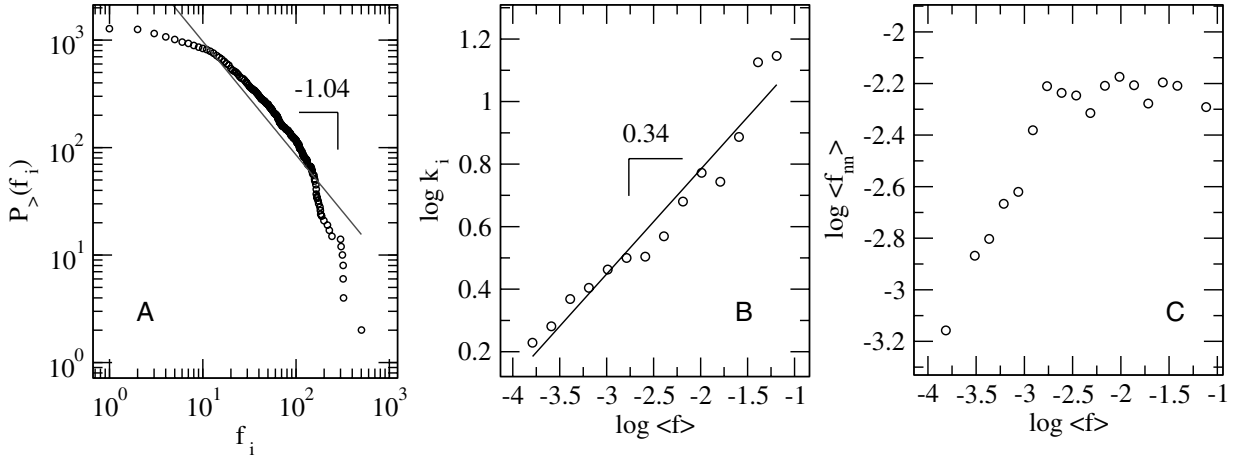


Fig. 3: Measuring internal propagation of changes in the Apache project. (A) The cumulative total activity distribution $P_{>}(f_i)$ is broad scale. (B) Scaling of average activity/flux with node degree, $k_i \sim \langle f \rangle^\beta$, with $\beta \approx 0.34$. (C) Average neighbors activity $\langle f_{nn} \rangle$ scales with average node activity $\langle f \rangle < f_0$ and then saturates, $\langle f_{nn} \rangle = \text{const}$, once the crossover $f_0 = 10^{-2.5}$ is reached, $\langle f \rangle > f_0$. In order to reduce the noise, data have been logarithmically binned in (B) and (C) plots. The measurement window is $\Delta t = 10$ hours.

activities involving less changed files have an endogenous origin (see fig. 2B).

Propagation of changes. – Crossover in internal fluctuations stems from the inhomogeneous nature of software development. A large development effort aims to a small number of core files, which change more frequently than other project files. In a related paper, network heterogeneity was shown to have an impact in the dynamics of diffusion processes [3]. When the diffusive process is multiplicative and the underlying topology is intrinsically inhomogeneous, there is a crossover from $\alpha = 0.5$ to $\alpha = 1$ in the scaling of fluctuations with the average flux (eq. (1)). Such diffusive network processes can be modeled through the Langevin equation by a mean-field approximation [3]. The change of mass at node i during a unit time interval is

$$f_i(t+1) = f_i(t) + \sum_j^{k_i} \frac{1}{k_j} \eta_j(t) f_j(t), \quad (7)$$

where the second term represents the incoming mass from the nearest neighbors and $\eta_j(t)$ is a uniform random variable (*i.e.*, multiplicative noise term). Because we are focusing in the internal diffusion process we do not take into account additional terms like outgoing mass and/or uncorrelated Gaussian noise. This type of diffusion processes display a characteristic scaling in the probability distribution $P(f_i) \sim f_i^{-1-\mu}$ [3]. The continuous approximation of the previous equation is

$$\frac{df}{dt} \cong \sum_j^{k_i} \frac{1}{k_j} \eta_j(t) f_j(t) \cong \langle k_i \rangle \frac{1}{\langle k_{nn} \rangle} \langle \eta_j(t) f_j(t) \rangle, \quad (8)$$

where $\langle k_{nn} \rangle$ denotes the average degree of a node's nearest neighbors. Because $\eta_j(t)$ and $f_j(t)$ are independent

variables and assuming that $\langle k_{nn} \rangle$ is a function of $\langle k \rangle$:

$$\frac{df}{dt} \cong \frac{\langle k \rangle}{\langle k_{nn} \rangle} \langle \eta_j \rangle \langle f_{nn} \rangle \equiv J(\langle k \rangle) \langle f_{nn} \rangle, \quad (9)$$

where $\langle f_{nn} \rangle$ indicates the average incoming mass in the nearest neighbors of a node. For the Barabási-Albert network [12], the numerical solution of the above equation shows that $\langle f_{nn} \rangle$ decreases as $\langle f \rangle$ increases and then saturates to a constant value for $\langle f \rangle > f_0$ (see [3] for details). The observed value of f_0 indicates the crossover between endogenous and exogenous dynamics.

Interestingly, model requirements (*i.e.*, diffusion process on a heterogeneous network) are met by software projects. Empirical studies of software maintenance reported that change propagation is a central feature of software maintenance [13]. Propagation is necessary because there are dependencies between project files and developers must ensure that related files are changed in a consistent way. Recall the software network G captures these file dependencies (see above). The software network displays a scale-free structure due to extensive reuse during software development [10].

Furthermore, our measurements on real OSS projects seem consistent with model predictions. We have observed that, for all software projects analyzed here, the probability distribution $P_{>}(f_i)$ has a long tail. For example, power law fitting for the Apache project predicts an exponent $-1 - \mu \approx -2.04$ for the incoming flux distribution (see fig. 3A, cumulative probability distribution is used to reduce the impact of noisy fluctuations). As hypothesized above, the plot in fig. 3B shows that key files having a large number of dependencies are changed more frequently. We have checked that $\langle k_{nn} \rangle$ is a function of $\langle k \rangle$ (not shown here). As seen in fig. 3C, the average neighbour

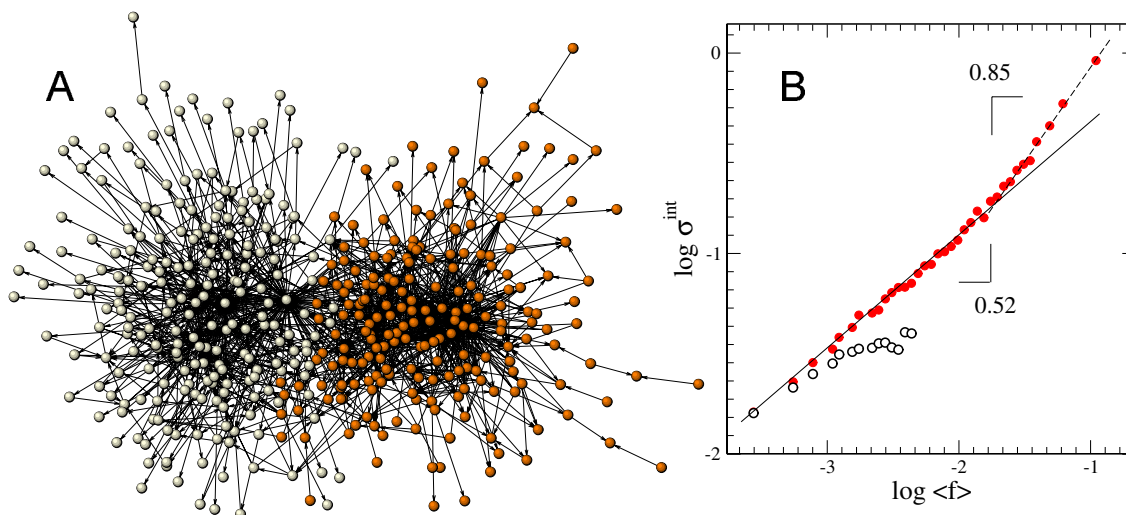


Fig. 4: Scaling of internal fluctuations in different subsystems of the TortoiseCVS software project. (A) Modular organization of the corresponding software network, where nodes represent files and links depict dependencies. Nodes within the same subsystem are displayed in the same colour. (B) Different scaling laws of internal subsystem fluctuations with average flux, $\sigma_i \sim \langle f_i \rangle^{\alpha_{int}}$, for the main application subsystem (black balls) and for the window subsystem (so-called *wxwin*, white balls).

activity increases with average node activity $\langle f \rangle$ and it is approximately constant, $\langle f_{nn} \rangle \approx \text{const}$ for $\langle f \rangle > f_0$ with $f_0 = 3.16 \times 10^{-3}$. This value of f_0 is consistent with the observation made in fig. 2A. In this case, eq. (9) predicts $\langle f \rangle \sim \langle k \rangle^\alpha$ with $\alpha = 1$ to be compared with the measured exponent 0.72 (see fig. 2A).

Different subsystems display different scaling laws. – A practical application of fluctuation analysis is the identification of files that change together [14]. This suggests a method for community detection based on individual node dynamics. In our context, we have observed that some subsystems are characterized by different scaling laws in their internal fluctuations with average activity. For example, fig. 4 summarizes the analysis of internal fluctuations in the software project TortoiseCVS. There are two clearly defined subsystems, the main application subsystem (dark balls) and the window library *wxwin* (white balls), characterized by different change dynamics (see fig. 4A). The crossover behaviour can be appreciated in the scaling of internal fluctuations for the main TortoiseCVS subsystem (the exponent for $\langle f \rangle > f_0$ is $\alpha_{int} \approx 0.85$, see fig. 4B). The main subsystem concentrates the largest fraction of changes. On the other hand, the crossover is not observed in the scaling for the *wxwin* subsystem (see fig. 4B), which is a utility library imported from an external development team. The minimal amount of activity regarding the *wxwin* subsystem (sporadic changes in the library communicated by the external team and minor adjustments required by the main subsystem) suggests an explanation for the absence of a crossover.

In short, we have provided empirical and theoretical evidence for a well-defined crossover in the dynamics of

software change. This is the first reported example of such behaviour in a large-scale technological system. It shows that OSS systems exhibit some traits in common with other complex networks. The presence of crossover allows to distinguish between internal and external components of the dynamics and then provides a powerful approach to uncover the relative importance of exogenous *vs.* endogenous dynamics.

The author dedicates this paper to his daughter Violeta. He thanks R. SOLÉ and D. CHALLET. This work has been supported by the EU within the 6th Framework Program under contract 001907 (DELIS).

REFERENCES

- [1] DE MENEZES M. A. and BARABÁSI A.-L., *Phys. Rev. Lett.*, **92** (2004) 28701.
- [2] DE MENEZES M. A. and BARABÁSI A.-L., *Phys. Rev. Lett.*, **93** (2004) 68701.
- [3] YOON S. H. and DE MENEZES M. A., *Europhys. Lett.*, **72** (2005) 541.
- [4] RAYMOND E. S., *First Monday*, **3** (1998) 3.
- [5] BARABÁSI A.-L., *Nature*, **435** (2005) 207.
- [6] CHALLET D. and LOMBARONI A., *Phys. Rev. E*, **70** (2004) 046109.
- [7] BURCH E. and HSIANG-JUI KUNGS, *Proc. Int. Conf. Softw. Maint. (ICSM-97)* 1997, pp. 40-47.
- [8] SORNETTE D., DESCHÂTRES F., GILBERT T. and AGEON Y., *Phys. Rev. Lett.*, **93** (2004) 228701.
- [9] BAR M. and FOGEL K., *Open Source Development with CVS*, third edition (Paraglyph Press) 2003.

- [10] VALVERDE S. and SOLÉ R. V., *Europhys. Lett.*, **72** (2005) 858.
- [11] XFree86 (<http://www.xfree86.org>), Apache (<http://www.apache.org>), TortoiseCVS (<http://www.tortoisecvs.org>).
- [12] BARABÁSI A.-L. and ALBERT R., *Science*, **286** (1999) 509.
- [13] HASSAN A. E. and HOLT R. C., *Proc. Int. Conf. Softw. Maint. (ICSM-04)* 2004, pp. 284-293.
- [14] GALL H., HAJEK K. and JAZAYERI M., *Proc. Int. Conf. Softw. Maint. (ICSM-98)* 1998, pp. 190-198.