

Revised Modularity Index to Measure Modularity of OSS Projects with Case Study of Freemind

Andi Wahyu Rahardjo Emanuel
Informatics Bachelor Program
Maranatha Christian University
Bandung, Indonesia

Daniel Jahja Surjawan
Informatics Bachelor Program
Maranatha Christian University
Bandung, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

Open Source Software (OSS) Projects are gaining popularity worldwide. Studies by many researchers show that the important key success factor is modularity of the source code. This paper presents the revised Modularity Index which is a software metrics to measure the modularity level of a java-based OSS Projects. To show its effectiveness in analyzing OSS Project, the Modularity Index and its supporting software metrics are then used to analyze the evolution of Freemind mind mapping OSS Project. The analysis using Modularity Index and its supporting metrics shows the strength and weaknesses of the Freemind OSS Projects.

General Terms

Software metrics, software engineering, modularity level, system architecture, Open Source Software

Keywords

Modularity, java, package cohesion, package coupling, Open Source, software architecture, Freemind.

1. INTRODUCTION

Open Source Software (OSS) Projects are gaining popularity worldwide. The previously considered bazaar-like and experimental software building effort has developed into one of the mainstream software development methodology challenging the already established software engineering methodology. There are already many examples of successful OSS Projects to date such as Linux Operating System, Mozilla Browser, Apache Web Server, etc. which are comparable or better than the proprietary counterparts. The successes of these projects are studied and one of the main key success factors is modularity of the source codes [1].

Modularity is considered one of the key success factors of OSS Projects since its high correlation with quality [2]. The highly modular OSS Projects are also considered to have high quality, and in turn the high quality OSS Projects also depends on the sustainable communities [3]. The first author has previously proposed the first quantitative measure of modularity called Modularity Index [4]. In this paper, the revision of the Modularity Index is proposed and the revised measure is used to analyze the evolution of Freemind OSS Project to demonstrate its effectiveness in detecting the strength and weaknesses of the OSS Project.

This paper is structured into four main sections. The first section describes the current research relating to software modularity, modularity in OSS Projects, and the challenge in measuring software. The second section describes the detail formulation of the revised Modularity Index. The new formulation is used to measure and analyze the evolution of Freemind in the third section. The last section contains conclusion and acknowledgement.

2. RELATED WORKS

The success and failure of OSS Projects have been the subject of many studies and the software modularity is believed to be the major cause of success in these OSS Projects [1]. In order for a particular OSS Project to be successful, the project must allow a new developer to develop a new module [5], and using four possible approaches [6]. The modularity of successful OSS Projects are believed to be better than their proprietary counterparts [7].

Measuring software and specifically its modularity level presents significant challenge. The first successful attempts to measure object oriented metrics are Chidamber and Kemerer [8]. Other proposed methods are the effort estimation [9], and coupling-based structural metrics [10]. In measuring modularity, analytical approach could be used [11]. The integrated measure of modularity in OSS Projects is the Modularity Index [4]. After some observations and considerations, authors are revising the previous formulation which will enhance better comprehension of this software metrics.

3. REVISION OF MODULARITY INDEX

Similar to the previous formulation of Modularity Index, the formulation of the revised Modularity Index should begin from class level, then progresses into the Package (module) level and finally into system level. The Modularity Index is intended as the single number to determine the level of modularity in the whole system level.

3.1 Class Level Modularity

There are three main components that are responsible for class level modularity which are LOC Quality (LOC_Q), Function Quality (F_Q), and Cohesion Quality (H_Q). The first two components (LOC_Q and F_Q) are already introduced previously and the third component (H_Q) is a new measure.

The LOC_Q is a normalized value that determines the quality of a class based on the number of Non-Commenting Lines of Code (NCLOC) in the class. This value is based on the observation of selected 50 java-based OSS Projects [4] and the formulation is shown here for completeness purpose:

$$LOC_Q = 0.0138 NCLOC + 0.310 \text{ for } NCLOC \leq 50 \dots (1)$$

$$LOC_Q = \frac{1}{(NCLOC - 50)^{1.969}} \text{ for } NCLOC > 50 \dots (2)$$

Where:

LOC_Q = LOC Quality
 $NCLOC$ = Non-Commenting Lines of Code

Similarly, the F_Q is a normalized value that determines the quality of a class based on the number of Functions (methods) in the class. This value is also based on the observation of selected 50 java-based OSS Projects [4].

$$F_Q = 0.1836 F + 0.0820 \text{ for } F \leq 5 \quad \dots (3)$$

$$F_Q = \frac{1}{(F - 4.83)^{2.691}} \text{ for } F > 5 \quad \dots (4)$$

Where:

F_Q = Function Quality
 F = Function / method

The third component is Cohesion Quality (H_Q) which is the normalized value that determines the quality of a class based on its cohesion value (LCOM4). This Cohesion Quality replaces the value LCOM4 which is directly used in the class Quality formulation [4]. By using the selected 50 java-based OSS Project and using the inverse polynomial square fit, the formulation of Cohesion Quality is shown in formula 5.

$$H_Q = \frac{1}{LCOM4^{2.216}} \quad \dots (5)$$

Where:

H_Q = Cohesion Quality
LCOM4 = Lack of Cohesion Metrics 4

Finally, the formulation of c_Q is composed of these three components with the weight of each components are differentiated based on the fact that NCLOC and F are found to have high correlation, and the LCOM4 is independent since it has low correlation with NCLOC and F.

$$c_Q = 0.25 LOC_Q + 0.25 F_Q + 0.5 H_Q \quad \dots (6)$$

Where:

c_Q = class Quality
 LOC_Q = LOC Quality
 F_Q = Function Quality
 H_Q = Cohesion Quality

The class Quality is a normalized value that determines the quality of a particular class. The maximum value of class Quality is achieved when a class has 50 NCLOC, 5 Functions (methods) and perfect cohesion (LCOM4 equals to 1).

Table 1 shows the summary of differences between the previous and the revised version of class level modularity.

Table 1. Comparison in class level

Parameter	Previous Version	Revised Version
c_Q	unchanged	
F_Q	unchanged	
H_Q	not used	introduced to replace the LCOM4
c_Q	Composed of LOC_Q , F_Q and LCOM4	Composed of LOC_Q , F_Q and H_Q as shown in equation 6

3.2 Package Level Modularity

There is no difference for formulation of Package Quality. The Package Quality is the average of class quality in that package:

$$P_Q = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^j c_{Qi}}{\sum_{i=1}^j c_i} \quad \dots (7)$$

Where:

P_Q = Package Quality
 c_{Qi} = i-th class Quality
 c_i = i-th class

Even though there is no observed similarity of the number of classes in each Package, it can be observed from the 50 selected OSS Projects that most OSS Projects has the 10 to 16 classes per Package.

3.3 System Level Modularity

Similar to the previous publication [4], the components for system level modularity are System Architecture (S_A) and Package Quality (P_Q). The value of S_A determine the quality of the architecture of the system, this value is determined by two parameters which are Package Coupling and Package Cohesion. Package Coupling (C_{ij}) is defined as the count of dependency from classes in one package to the classes in other packages in the system, whereas the Package Cohesion (C_{ii}) is defined as the count of dependency from classes in one package to classes in that packages including dependencies into the class itself. The formulation of the S_A is based on the formulation of similar value but using entropy measures [12].

$$S_A = \frac{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^d c_{ii}^2}}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^d \sum_{j=1}^d c_{ij}^2}} \quad \dots (8)$$

Where:

S_A = System Architecture
 C_{ii} = Package Cohesion
 C_{ij} = Package Coupling (if $i \neq j$)

The value of S_A is a normalized value from 0 to 1. The 0 value means that the system has none of Package Cohesion, where as the maximum value of S_A is achieved in a system with have many of Package Cohesion and none of Package Coupling.

3.4 Formulation of Modularity Index

The Modularity Index defined as the product of System Architecture and the Average of Package Quality.

$$M_I = S_A \frac{\sum_{i=1}^j P_{Qi}}{\sum_{i=1}^j P} \quad \dots (9)$$

Where:

M_I = Modularity Index
 S_A = System Architecture
 P_{Qi} = i-th Package Quality
 P_i = i-th Package

The Modularity Index is a normalized value with possible value from 0 to 1. The maximum value of M_I is reached when

S_A is one and average P_Q is also one. The average P_Q of one is achieved when all of the Package Quality in the system are also one.

This formulation of Modularity Index is different from the previous formulation in which the value of M_I was always increasing as the number of Packages increases [4]. This new formulation should increase the comprehensibility of the software metrics and also makes it possible to compare the Modularity Indexes of java-based OSS Project with different sizes (classes and Packages).

Table 2 shows the summary of differences between the previous and the revised version of system level modularity.

Table 2. Comparison in class level

Parameter	Previous Version	Revised Version
Package Coupling	unchanged	
Package Cohesion	unchanged	
S_A	unchanged	
M_I	Always increasing value (not divided by number of Packages)	Normalized value as shown in equation 9

4. CASE STUDY: FREEMIND

To demonstrate the effectiveness of the revised Modularity Index, this measure and its components are then used to analyze the evolution process of a java-based OSS Projects that have high number of downloads in sourceforge.net portal which is Freemind mind mapping software. The analysis is based on the measurement of software metrics indicating modularity which are NCLOC, Packages, classes, average class per Package, Functions, average Function per class, average NCLOC per class, S_A , average P_Q , and finally M_I .

Freemind is a Java-based OSS Project used to draw mind mapping. Mind mapping, which is an alternative way to perform brainstorming by using graphical representation in the paper or digital document, in the modern era is popularized by Tony Buzan [13]. The latest version of Freemind is version 0.9 with many of unstable versions before the milestone version 1.0.0 which is not yet reached. The study of the evolution of Freemind should give some insight about the evolution process before an OSS Project reach version 1.0.0 which should be the project's first significant milestone.

The data collection process is using SONAR (<http://www.sonarsource.org>) which is an application suite to collect many software metrics in Java-based Projects. In order for a particular version of a project to be analyzed by SONAR, the source code should be able to be compiled using ANT in which the measurement using SONAR called within build.xml build script. There are 22 versions that are collected and compiled starting from version 0.4 dated 7 July 2001 until version 1.0.0 Beta 8 dated 7 October 2012. Table 3 shows the detail of the Freemind versions that are collected and measured.

Table 3. Lisf of Freemind Projects

No	Projects	Versions	Released Date
1	Freemind	0.4	7 July 2001
2	Freemind	0.5	24 August 2002
3	Freemind	0.6	1 February 2003
4	Freemind	0.6.1	8 February 2003
5	Freemind	0.6.5	4 September 2003
6	Freemind	0.6.7	25 October 2003
7	Freemind	0.7.1	21 March 2005
8	Freemind	0.8.0	7 September 2005
9	Freemind	0.8.1	26 February 2008
10	Freemind	0.9	18 February 2011
11	Freemind	1.0.0 Alpha 1	26 March 2011
12	Freemind	1.0.0 Alpha 3	14 April 2011
13	Freemind	1.0.0 Alpha 4	21 May 2011
14	Freemind	1.0.0 Alpha 5	26 June 2011
15	Freemind	1.0.0 Alpha 6	30 September 2011
16	Freemind	1.0.0 Alpha 7	8 November 2011
17	Freemind	1.0.0 Alpha 8	18 December 2011
18	Freemind	1.0.0 Beta 1	17 February 2012
19	Freemind	1.0.0 Beta 2	29 April 2012
20	Freemind	1.0.0 Beta 3	9 May 2012
21	Freemind	1.0.0 Beta 5	10 June 2012
22	Freemind	1.0.0 Beta 7	5 September 2012
23	Freemind	1.0.0 Beta 8	7 October 2012

4.1 Evolution of NCLOC

The mostly used software metrics showing the size of a project is Non-Commenting Lines of Codes (NCLOC). Figure 1 shows the evolution of NCLOC of 23 versions of Freemind.

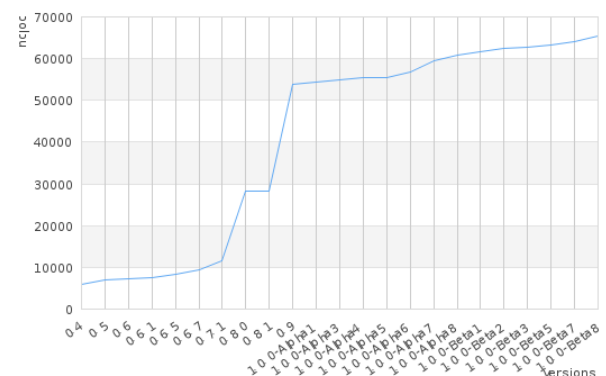


Fig 1: Evolution of NCLOC in Freemind

Above figure shows that the NCLOC of Freemind has grown 11-fold from 5835 in version 0.4 to 65,408 in version 1.0.0 Beta 8. The growth of NCLOC from version 0.8.0 to 0.8.1 is the same (other metrics also shows the identical value) showing the vacuum period of the project for about 2.5 years. The growth of NCLOC in the beta versions of Freemind stabilized nearing 65K showing the increasing maturity of the source code.

4.2 Evolution of Packages

Modularity Index defines a 'module' in java-based OSS Projects is a Package. Figure 2 shows the evolution of Packages in Freemind

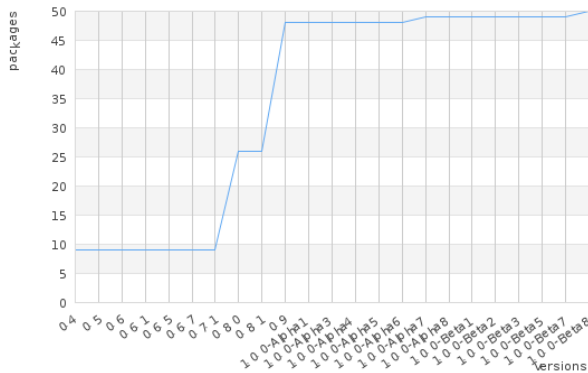


Fig 2: Evolution of Packages in Freemind

The number of Packages has grown from 9 packages in version 0.4 to 50 packages in version 1.0.0 Beta 8 indicating the significant feature improvement of the project. The growth of Packages in the beta versions is showing stability in the number of modules indicating the stability in the number of features in the project.

4.3 Evolution of classes

Figure 3 shows the evolution of classes in Freemind OSS Project.

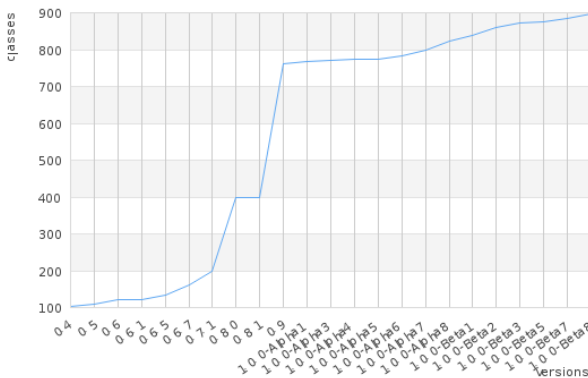


Fig 3: Evolution of classes in Freemind

The number of classes has grown from 104 in version 0.4 to 898 in version 1.0.0 Beta 8. The number of classes is also showing stability point in the beta versions of Freemind indicating the stability of the source codes.

4.4 Evolution of average classes per Package

Figure 4 shows the evolution of the average class per package in Freemind.

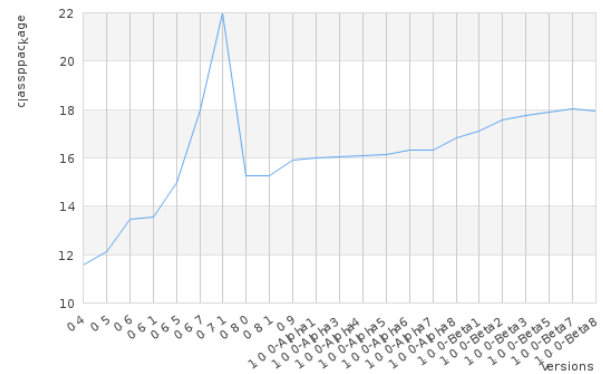


Fig 4: Evolution of average classes per Package in Freemind

The average classes per package have shown an interesting result. The value had risen significantly from version 0.4 to version 0.7.1. Starting from version 0.8.0 onward, the number of classes per package has rises moderately until it reach a stable value at 18 classes per package in 1.0.0 beta versions. This number is slightly higher than from the common values from our previous observations [4] of between 10 – 16 classes per package.

4.5 Evolution of average Function per class

Figure 5 shows the evolution of average Function (method) per class in Freemind.

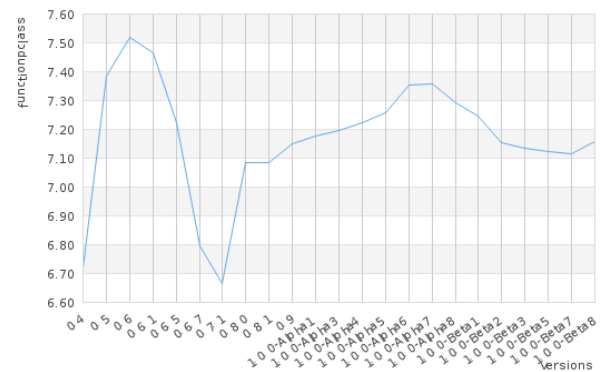


Fig 5: Evolution of Function per class in Freemind

Above figure shows that the average Function per class varies as the version number increases. In version 0.8.0 onward, the average number of Function per class has stabilizes at about 7 Functions per class. The optimal value of Function per class based on our previous observation [4] should be about 5, so that the value of 7 Functions per class is higher which indicated un-optimized coding practices.

4.6 Evolution of NCLOC per class

Figure 6 shows the evolution of average NCLOC per class in Freemind

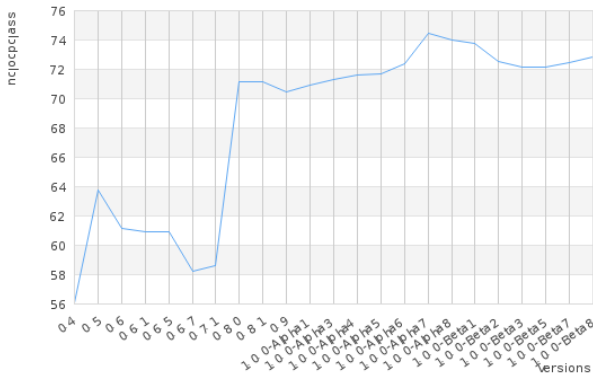


Fig 6: Evolution average NCLOC per class in Freemind

Above figure shows that average NCLOC per class in Freemind tends to increase as the version number increases. The average NCLOC per class is still in acceptable values which are about 80 NCLOC per class.

4.7 Evolution of average P_Q

Figure 7 shows the evolution of average Package Quality in Freemind.

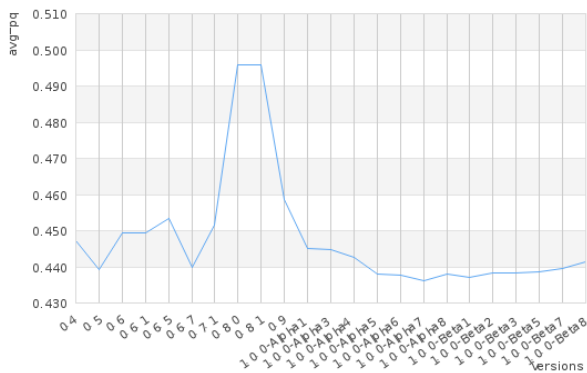


Fig 7: Evolution of average Package Quality in Freemind

Figure above shows that the average Package Quality in many versions of Freemind are relatively stable at about 0.4 with some exceptions are shown in version 0.8.0 and 0.8.1 in which the values are nearing 0.5. This value is low since the maximum number of average Package Quality should be nearing 1. This may be due to the number of Function per class that is nearing 7 even though the number of NCLOC per class is already in optimal value of about 80.

4.8 Evolution of S_A

Figure 8 shows the evolution of System Architecture value in Freemind.

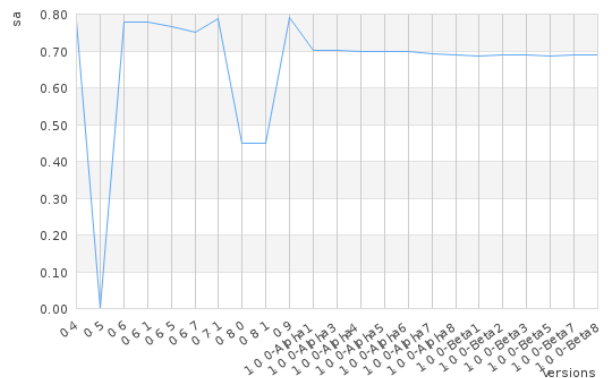


Fig 8: Evolution of System Architecture in Freemind

It is shown the value of S_A in Freemind are stabilizing at value 0.7 at the latest versions of Freemind. This value is a high value of system architecture showing the dependency structure of the project already implementing the "maximize cohesion and minimize coupling" principle.

4.9 Evolution of M_I

Finally, figure 9 shows the evolution of Modularity Index in Freemind.

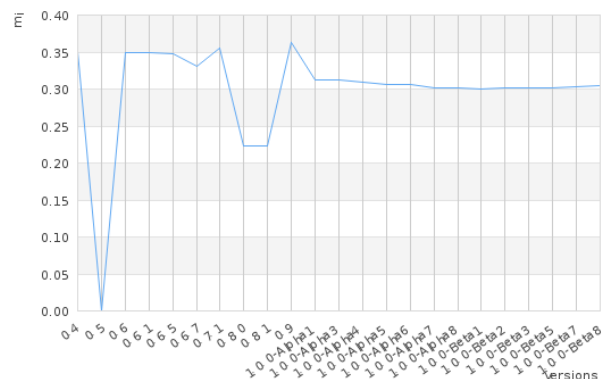


Fig 9: Evolution of Modularity Index in Freemind

Figure 9 above shows that the value of Modularity Index in latest versions of Freemind stabilizes at value 0.3. Since Modularity Index is the product of S_A and average P_Q , the low number of Modularity Index is mostly due to the low number of average P_Q even though the number of S_A is high.

4.10 Analysis of Evolution in Freemind

By analyzing the value of Modularity Index and all supporting software metrics, the evolution of Freemind OSS projects has some strength and weaknesses that can be observed. The strength is especially shown in the system architecture in which the values of S_A especially in the Beta versions are about 0.7 which is a high value. The Freemind projects already applying "maximize cohesion and minimize coupling" principles. The other strength are the average value of NCLOC per class is nearing ideal value which is about 72 – 74 NCLOC per class.

The weaknesses of the Freemind projects are mainly shown in the coding practices. The average value of classes per Package is about 18 classes per Package which is considered too high compared to the standard value of 10 – 16 classes per package. The number of Functions (methods) per class of

about 7 is also too high compared to the standard value of 5 Functions per class.

5. CONCLUSIONS

In this paper, the revised Modularity Index is presented, which is a composite software metrics to measure the modularity level of a java-based OSS Projects. There are several modifications from the previous formulation, such as the introduction of Cohesion Quality (H_Q) instead of using LCOM4 cohesion metrics directly, and also the new formulation of Modularity Index which is the product of System Architecture (S_A) and average Package Quality (P_Q). The new formulation makes the Modularity Index value is a normalized value with possible value between 0 (no modularity) to 1 (perfect modularity).

To show the effectiveness of the revised Modularity Index, the evolution of Freemind is analyzed using this software metrics and the supporting metrics. It can be shown that the Freemind OSS Project has a high value of System Architecture (S_A) but a low number of average Package Quality (P_Q) which causes a low number of Modularity Index. The improvement that should be made to the project such as the reduction of the average Function per class and the reduction of the number of classes per Package while maintaining the high level of System Architecture.

Our future research should include the further analysis of evolutions in other java-based OSS Projects using Modularity Index. The application of Modularity Index in other object-oriented software project such as using C sharp, C++, and OOP PHP are also possible.

6. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Authors would like to thank Maranatha Christian University (<http://www.maranatha.edu>) that provides funding for the research.

7. REFERENCES

- [1] DeKoenigsberg G., "How Successful Open Source Projects Work, and How and Why to Introduce Students to the Open Source World", 21st IEEE Conference on Software Engineering Education and Training 2008.
- [2] Stamelos I., Angelis L., Oikonomou A., and Bleris G.L., "Code Quality Analysis in Open Source Software Development", Information Systems Journal vol. 12 no. 1, pp 43 – 60.
- [3] Aberdour M., "Achieving Quality in Open Source Software", IEEE Software, vol. 24 no. 1, pp 58 – 64, 2007.
- [4] Emanuel A.W.R., Wardoyo R., Istiyanto J.E., and Mustofa K., "Modularity Index Metrics for Java-Based Open Source Software Projects", International Journal of Advanced Computer Science and Applications (IJACSA) Vol. 2 No. 11, November 2011.
- [5] Capiluppi A., and Ramil J.F., "Studying the Evolution of Open Source Systems at Different Levels of Granularity: Two Case Studies", IEEE IWPSE 2004.
- [6] Cai Y., and Huynh S., "An Evolution Model for Software Modularity Assessment", Proceeding of the Fifth International Workshop on Software Quality 2007 (WoSQ'07). Minneapolis, Minnesota, 20 - 26 May 2007, pp 3.
- [7] Gurbani V. K., Garvert A., and Herbsleb J. D., "A Case Study of a Corporate Open Source Development Model", Proceeding of the 28th International Conference on Software Engineering 2006, pp 472 - 481.
- [8] Chidamber S.R., and Kemerer C.F., "A Metrics suite for Object Oriented Design", IEEE Transaction on Software Engineering, Vol. 20 No. 6 June 1994, pp 476 – 493.
- [9] Asundi, J., "The Need for Effort Estimation Models for Open Source Software Projects", Proceeding of Open Source Application Spaces: Fifth Workshop on Open Source Software Engineering (5-WOSSE), 17 May 2005.
- [10] Aruna M., M.P. Suguna Devi M.P, and Deepa M., "Measuring the Quality of Software Modularization using Coupling-Based Structural Metrics for an OOS System", Proceeding of the First International Conference on Emerging Trends in Engineering and Technology. 16 - 18 July 2008, pp 1130 – 1135.
- [11] Fiondela L., and Gokhale S.S., "Importance Measures for a Modular Software System", Proceeding of The Eighth International Conference on Quality Software, 2008, pp 338 – 343.
- [12] Ammar H., Shereshevsky M., Mili A., Rabie W., and Radetsky N., "Software Architecture Metrics", Seminar Presentation, Faculty of Information Science & Engineering, Management & Science University, Shah Alam, Malaysia, May 12, 2008. Available: <http://www.docstoc.com/docs/6802629/Software-Architecture-Metrics>
- [13] "History of Mind Mapping", The Mind Mapping Site, accessed: 15 November 2012. Available: <http://www.mindmappingsite.com/history/80-history-of-mind-mapping> .