# It Takes a Village to Build a Robot: Understanding the ROS Ecosystem



#### Carnegie Mellon University

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

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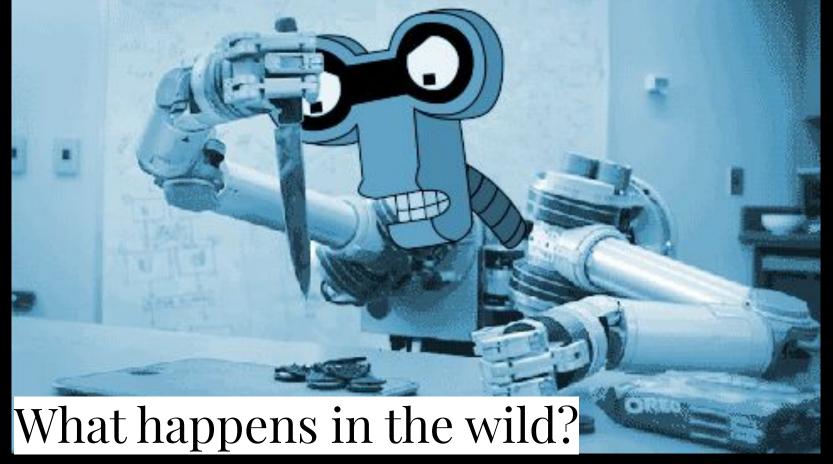
#### The ROS vision: Better Together!





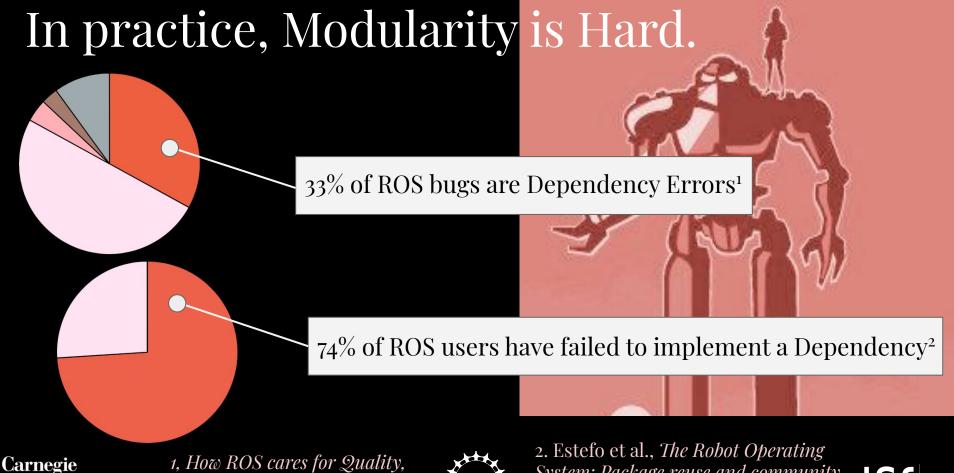












1, How ROS cares for Quality, ROSin, ROScon 2017

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2. Esteto et al., The Robot Operating System: Package reuse and community dynamics

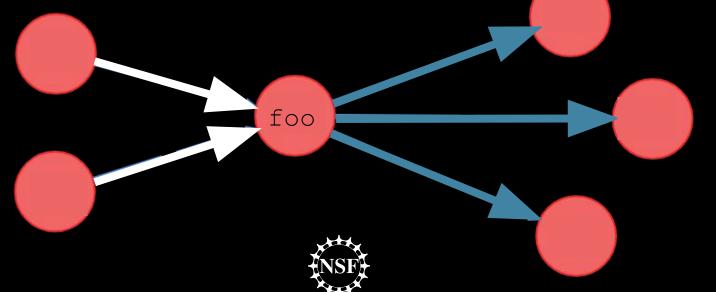


#### A Deeper Look at Dependence:

Modeling the ROS Software Ecosystem.

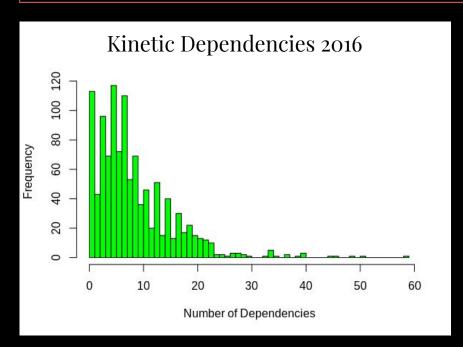
foo is depended on twice

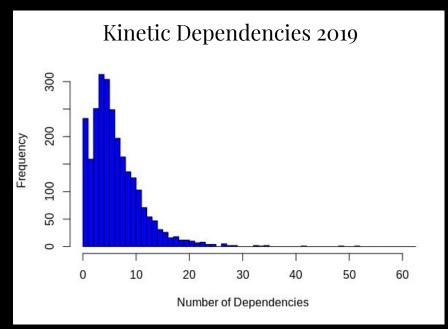
foo has three dependencies



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#### Packages Usually Depend on ~9 Others.

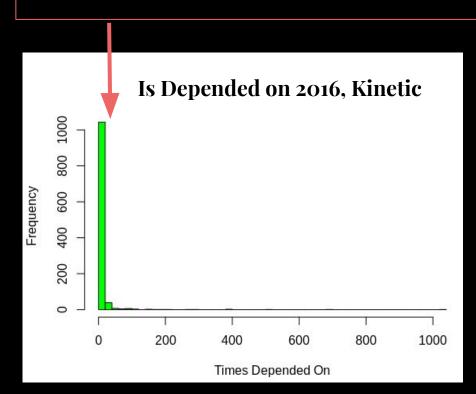


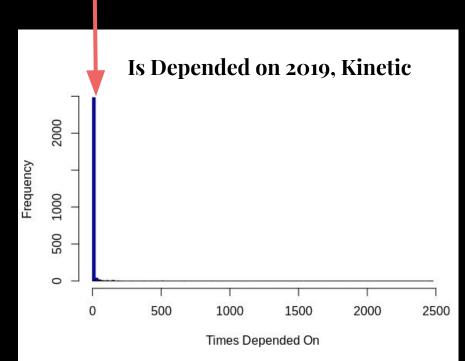






#### But most packages are never depended on...

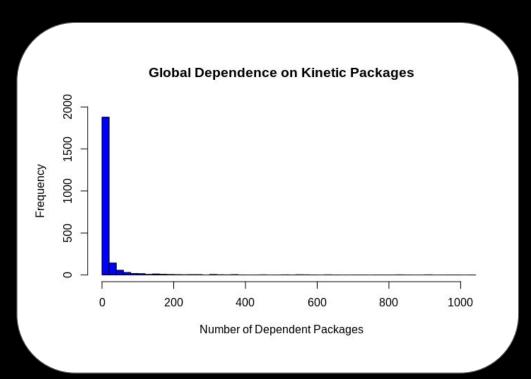








#### A Few Packages Do Most of the Work



~19% have one dependent package

~12% have two dependent packages

~61% of all kinetic packages are depended on globally less than 5 times





Dependence Inequality?

The top 1% of Packages are Depended on More than the bottom









Dependence Inequality?

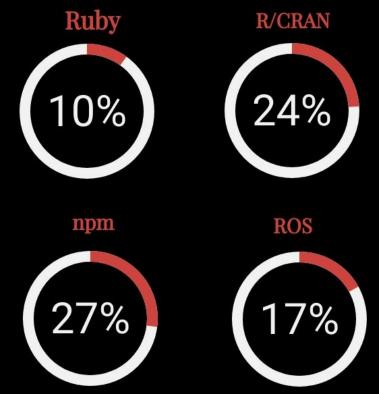
The top 1% of Packages are Depended on More than the bottom

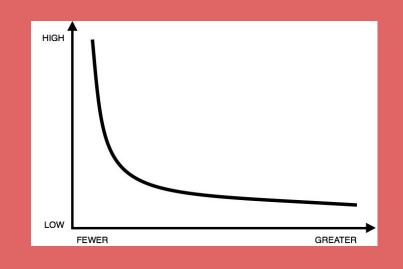




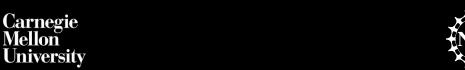


#### Power laws are common in OSS



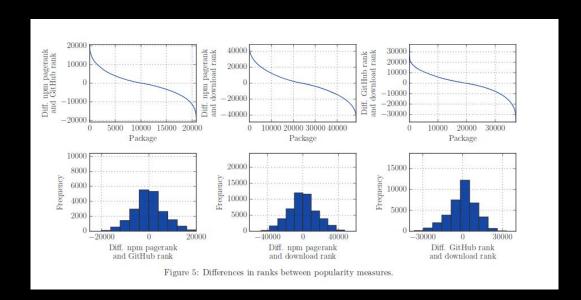


"20% of nodes responsible for 80% of result"





## In FOSS Ecosystems, Github metrics are often correlated with popularity.

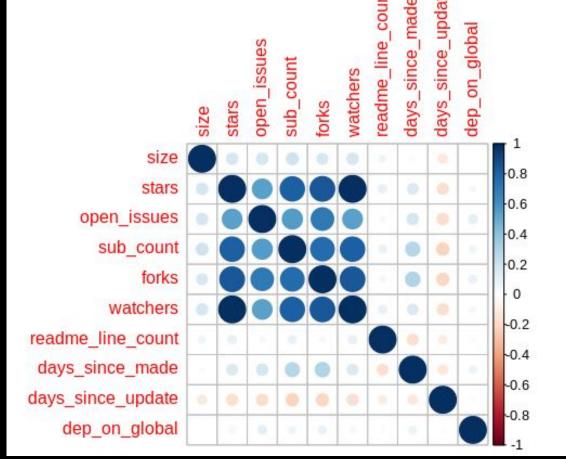


Stars
Forks
Open Issues
Watchers
Size





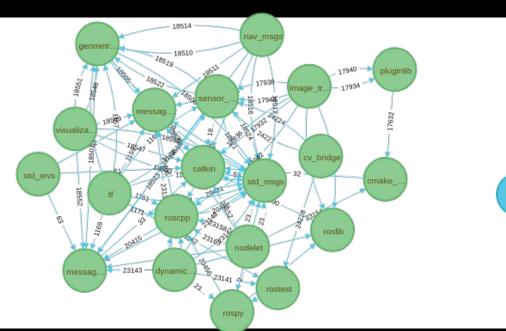
### In ROS, Github Metrics Don't Explain Popularity.

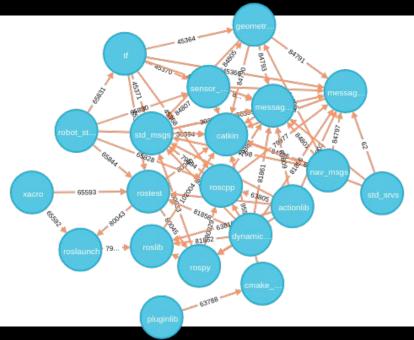






#### Being Maintained by OSRF Matters More.





Top 20, 2016

Top 20, 2019

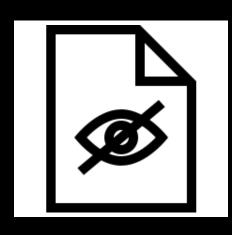


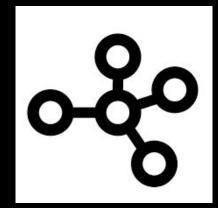


#### Possible Explanations

- Of 230,000 ROS packages on Github, only 45,000 were uniquely named.
- 8 of the 20 most copied packages are never specified as an explicit dependency.

Not Explicitly Stating Dependencies





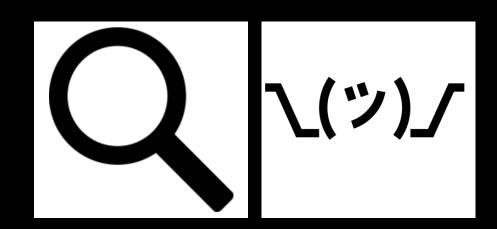


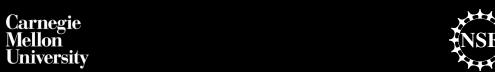


#### Possible Explanations

- No sophisticated search mechanism
- Many packages are not on ROS index or wiki

Users can't find new packages



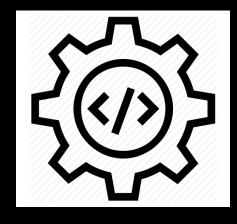


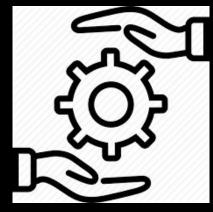


#### Possible Explanations

- Documentation is often minimal (average readme length is 19 lines)
- Packages rarely state the version they depend on (~1% of the time)
- Not maintained, some packages in ROSdistro Carnegie Were abandoned

Users can't implement new packages







#### Suggestions:

- Teach others, document better
- Semantic Search Mechanism
- Explicitly State Dependencies
- Make versioning clear
- Lightweight Vetting process?





#### nank You

- Should we check quality of code in the ROS distro?
- How should the ecosystem evolve for ROS2?
- How did we gather our data?



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#### How we structured our data

actionlib package.xml

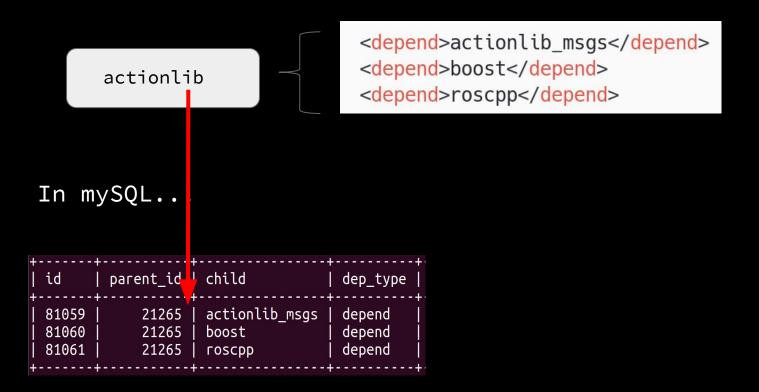
```
. .
<package format="2">
  <name>actionlib</name>
  <author>Eitan Marder-Eppstein</author>
  <author>Vijay Pradeep</author>
  <author>Mikael Arguedas</author>
  <buildtool depend version gte="0.5.78">catkin</buildtool depend>
  <build_depend>message_generation/build_depend>
  <depend>actionlib_msgs</depend>
  <depend>boost</depend>
  <depend>roscpp</depend>
  <depend>rospy</depend>
  <depend>rostest</depend>
  <depend>std msgs</depend>
  <exec_depend>message_runtime</exec_depend>
  <exec_depend>python-wxtools</exec_depend>
  <exec depend>roslib</exec depend>
  <exec depend>rostopic</exec depend>
  <test depend>rosnode</test depend>
</package>
```





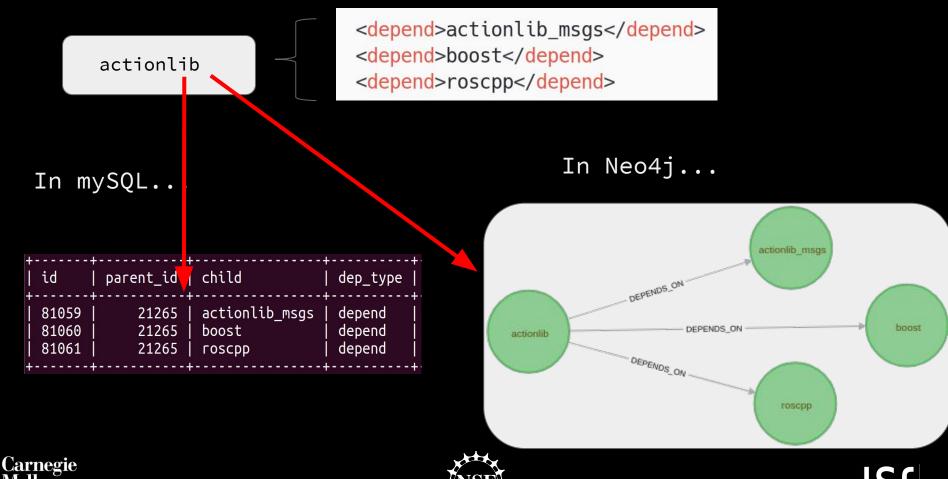












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#### Are Top Packages Just Better?

#### Used Github data as a proxy for quality

