

# Connecting GitHub Issues with Commits in Open Source Software Projects

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**Abstract**— In the current state of software development a common way to manage and contribute to an Open Source Software Project is to use Version Control Systems. GitHub, one of the largest hosting services for Open Source projects, provides an issue-tracking system allowing users and developers to report issues and offer solutions. Further, developers can assign different labels to an issue, which helps categorize it, as well as, provide basic characteristics. This method could be time and cost inefficient. Lack of connection between issues and commits could lead to Technical Debt by causing developers to return to issues to resolve them. In GitHub, there is no semantic connection expressing an issue to a commit that solves and eventually closes the issue. This lack of connection has a major drawback as tools analyzing meta-data for project measures related to issues and commits cannot be processed. For example, if we want to check whether there is a significant difference among the size of fixes of issues of different types; it is not possible to determine until we have established a connection between issues and commits. This study aims to explore connection between issues and commits, in order to make them traceable. A theoretical framework is developed to target the RQ. The theoretical framework for the research will establish the factors for a possible relation between issues and commits.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Developing software is becoming more rapid and fast paced. The demand for quick delivery of working solutions could cause problems in the projects such as: bugs, miscommunication between the team, difficulty tracking implemented changes and rollbacks to a previous version of the software. In order to reduce those risks, Version Control Systems (VCS) emerged. Version control software allows the storage of previous version of the project, easy collaboration between developers and regular backups. There are multiple VCS on the market that offer both centralized and distributed network. Some of the most popular ones are GitHub, BitBucket, Google Code and SourceForge.

Version Control System, such as GitHub, makes projects publicly available, which turns them into a great source for research. The advantage of publicly available data is the diverse background and access to large amount of software artifacts. GitHub was selected for this research study due to the fact that it is the largest code hosting platform in the world, with more than 10 million repositories. Another benefit to choosing GitHub is the fact that most of the projects hosted on the platform are Open Source.

GitHub provides an issue-tracking system which allows for users and developers to report issues and categorize them by labels. However, in some cases the developers do not submit direct commits that correspond to the issues. Not recognizing and underestimating the importance of the issues and therefore not relating commits to them, could result in Technical Debt. One scenario could be an occurrence of a bug, which due to certain restrictions is not immediately resolved. This means that in a later stage of the project development unpredicted work could arise, due to escalation of the unresolved bug, leading to additional resources cost and time.

So far, researchers that have started exploring GitHub as a mining source have focused on topics like benefits of labels to

classify issues and the effects it has on projects [1]. Other topics include the working habits and role of integrators to manage and integrate commits [2] as well as finding patterns for software development by mining source code repositories [3].

This research focuses on mining data from publicly available repositories on GitHub. The main idea is to find a connection between commits and issues of GitHub repositories. To ensure the success of the research a theoretical framework will be developed. The framework will attempt to discover the relationship between commits and issues that have both direct and indirect link. An example of a direct link is when an issue is resolved with a commit. Indirect links between commits and issues could be a commit that makes changes to a file in the project that fixes issues that are not directly linked. To facilitate the study and build the theoretical framework, three Open Source Projects have been selected for the data collection. The data collected is as detailed as possible. That will allow determining a better and stronger connection between the issues and commits. Such connection will be based on one or more factors such as time, tags or committers. Furthermore, a project called GHTorrent mines GitHub repositories and retrieves its contents and their dependencies. The data is stored in MongoDB database. GHTorrent is a data mirroring solution which offers researchers Source tracking, Network analysis and Single developer identities. However, the project lacks relating issues and commits. This research offers a possible solution to that problem that could be realized in the GHTorrent project.

Additionally, by establishing connection between issues and commits, this research could contribute by suggesting candidate commits for issues. The level of accuracy will be achieved through the theoretical framework and will be based on the analyzed metadata. Therefore, another benefit could be lowering the human error in prioritizing issues thus creating technical debt.

This study could be used as analytical framework for multiple projects on different version control systems to find and define connection specific to those projects. It can also be used for analytics of a singular project. Results could be beneficial to developers who maintain projects, as well as, users who would like to contribute to a project.

In this paper, using data from GitHub, the following questions will be explored:

RQ (1) How does the issue landscape look?

RQ (2) How to connect issues and commits in a version control system, so that commits can be traced from their relevant issues or vice versa?

RQ (3) What are the important factors to establish a connection between issues and commits?

## II. BACKGROUND

### A. Related Work

A study by Cabot (2015) focused on the use of labels to categorize issues in Open Source Projects. The focus of the researchers was the labels/tags used to classify the issues and

more particularly if labelling issues has a beneficial effect to the project and the commits [1]. In this paper, the team has analysed GitHub projects in order to get insight on the labelling system. To achieve that, the researchers have developed GiLA Label Analyzer to work along with GHTorrent in order to perform the analysis as dataset [1]. GHTorrent serves as the source for the study. The team found that even if issues are described poorly, that still favors a commit with a resolution of that issue [1].

Another study focused on the role of the integrator to manage and integrate commits. The study investigated the working habits and challenges of the integrator via a large-scale survey [2]. The results showed some of the factors the integrator takes under account in the decision making if a certain commit that fixes an issue or adds a feature, should be accepted or not [2]. Additionally, the study displayed the struggle of the integrator to prioritize a related commit for an issue and therefore maintain quality [2].

A research by Allamanis (2013) aimed at mining source code repositories in order to find patterns for software development [3]. The developers introduced new metrics of measurement with the help of a probabilistic language model. By using a giga-token corpus of Java code they managed to successfully predict identifiers across different projects. Later, the researchers explored the identifiers - class of tokens - that allowed them to better understand theoretic tools and metrics in source code repositories. That helped them identify different aspects of projects [3].

A study by Gousios (2012) has created a GitHub project called GHTorrent which offers a scalable event stream and persistent data that focuses on users, pull requests and all issues surrounding social coding [4]. In their paper the researchers have demonstrated the initial design of the project as well as presenting datasets that can be requested. The data collected by the project can provide insights on different aspects of Open Source projects such as community dynamics, code authorship and attributions [4].

In a research by Van Der Veen (2015), a tool called *Prioritizer* was developed in order to face the challenges that come when prioritizing pull requests in GitHub [5]. The study investigates the priority criteria the developers have in order to create a tool that provides visualization and suggestions. The research categorizes and examines the pull requests for a certain project, then *Prioritizer* presents the top pull requests that need attention [5]. Further, the developers could sort the pull requests based on criteria [5]. The researchers found that users preferred and appreciated the overview of the project pull requests. But while users found such a priority to be beneficial, participants also requested more insight on how the tool works [5].

The studies exemplified in this section offer different benefits in relation to issues and commits. Few of them are related to the way certain factors affect issues [1][3][5]. The rest of studies are examining patterns in order to explain a phenomenon. However, those studies explore either a single aspect, such as labels [1], or focus on describing patterns in regards to certain events. None of them investigate the

relationship between commits and issues to the full extent. Therefore, it is necessary to build a theoretical framework that is capable of collecting and analysing all elements associated with issues and commits.

### B. Theoretical Framework

The concept of this research is surrounded by the idea of discovering and defining a relationship between issues and commits in version control systems, such as GitHub. A simple definition of what “connection” is, in relation to version control systems would be:

*The perception of connection as a result of consciously comparing a variety of factors with solutions through their corresponding issues.*

In other words, a connection between issues and commits could be determined through observation of the factors related to those issues. Then those factors shall be compared with the commits. The degree to which a connection is satisfying or not is determined by the observed commits in relation to the factors.

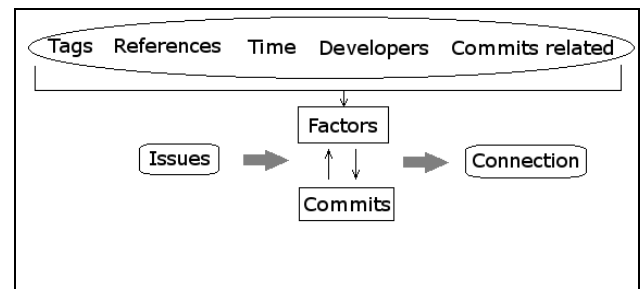


Fig 1. Concept of Connection finder

The theoretical framework concept is illustrated in Figure 1. It shows that tags, references, time, developers and commits related data determining the factors. Those factors are compared to the commits (or the lack of them) of corresponding issues. This comparison between the factors and commits is important because it determines the essence of the connection. This model is important for the study, as it can reveal to what extent factors matter and how it affects a software project.

The comparison with commits depends on issue to issue basis. This is due to the fact that not all issues are resolved with a commit. Issues that have direct commits are referenced as *direct commit* or *direct link*. On the other hand, issues that lack direct commits are referenced as *indirect commit* or *indirect link*. This study is looking into both direct and indirect links, because that could be a basis to find direct and indirect connection between issues and commits. The lack of direct commit does not lead to lack of connection. It could mean that the commit resolving the issue is not directly connected, but the relationship exists. The relationship between one issue with a direct commit could lead to another issue being resolved. That type of connection discovery is a way to answer RQ (2). As shown in Figure 1, the connection is based on a comparison between factors and commits. A factor is an attribute related to an issue or a commit. Such attributes are references, labels, timestamp, developers, pull requests,

hashtags and files changed. Further, the factors are compared to the issues that include and exclude commits. That way, there will be strong evidence of which factor defined the connection between a commit and issue. By knowing which factors are more likely to exist between issues and commits, it will be apparent how to connect them and therefore answer RQ (2). Also, by weighting the factors, an there can be a prediction which factors are more likely to be relevant and beneficial to the project and therefore give an answer to RQ (3).

### C. Terms

In this research paper, there are several terms that are going to be used. For the purpose of clarity these terms are as follows:

- *Issue* – submitted issue in GitHub Issue Tracker
- *Commit* – represents individual change to a file in a project. Every time a commits is submitted it creates an unique ID (hashtag, hash), which allows tracking the made changes
- *Connection/Link* – the relationship between an issue and a commit investigated by this research paper.
- *Direct commit (direct link)* – commit submitted to a specific issue. Also, the issue contains commits.
- *Indirect commit (indirect link)* – submitted commits for issue A it might also fix indirectly issue B
- *Hashtag* – is the unique ID generated for every commit. *Hashtag* is typically only one, representing a single commit.

## III. METHODOLOGY

### A. Research strategy

The research strategy for this study will be based on the Design Science Research (DSR) methodology. This methodology focuses on the development and application of designed artifacts for the purpose of understanding a problem and gaining knowledge [6]. One of the reasons to choose DSR is because this method can produce meaningful results in the absence of existing theory base. The mission of this methodology is to provide an innovative solution to a problem in order to not only describe and explain it, but also predict [4]. This research follows the 7 guidelines for a Design Science Research described by Hevner [6]:

- 1) *Design as an artifact* - DSR must provide an artifact. In the case of this research - theoretical framework
- 2) *Problem relevance* - The developed solution must be relevant to the specified problem/research
- 3) *Design evaluation* - The quality of the designed artifact must be ensured by evaluation methods. Observational evaluation will be used for the developed theoretical framework
- 4) *Research contributions* - The DSR methodology has to show a clear contribution of the design artifact or methodology. This will be presented in the Result section of the study

5) *Research rigor* - DSR depends on the correct application of the construction and evaluation of the designed solution

6) *Design as a search process* - Reach desired results by employing the available means according to the problematic environment it will apply

7) *Communication of research* - DSR methodology must be presented in an adequate form for variable audiences

The main objective will be to accurately translate issues and commits with all possible relations between them. The artifact developed will be a theoretical framework that includes all commits and issues from a project with all metadata that surrounds it - developers, issue submitter, keywords, date, references and tags. The data that was collected is translated into quantitative. This is because the research is primarily objective and outcome-oriented. The objective nature focuses on testing concepts. With the development of a framework, the relationship between issues and commits is manually analysed. The analysis is focused on a descriptive way which will help determine the weights of the different factors. Such descriptive statistics give a good idea of which factors are more important than others. Beyond that, factors could be combined, in order to illustrate a better defined relationship between issues and commits. For example, if tags do not present significant value, a combination with other factors such as developers, days to get resolved or reference, could give better results.

### B. Research process

The research process started by selecting three software projects from GitHub. The projects were selected with intentional difference in size of total issues in order to show how and if factors differentiate between different projects. The nature of the projects did not play a role in the selection. In order to keep the bias selection to minimum, the criteria was that all projects need to have a significant amount of issues and all projects are maintained and updated regularly. The first project that was selected is called “TestPilot-Containers” [7]. It contains 194 closed issues and 100 Open, which totals in 294 issues. The second project, named “TabCenter” [8], contains 699 closed issues and 148 open issues, resulting in 847 in total. The third project is called “SSH Scan” and it is consisted of 99 closed issues and 32 open [9]. From the three projects, a total of 300 issues (100 per project) both opened and closed was collected.

Issue	No commits	Commits	Closed issues	Total collected	Total
Project 1	36	61	61	100	294
Project 2	42	72	72	100	847
Project 3	25	81	79	100	131
<b>Total</b>	103	109	212	300	1272

Table 1. Projects summary

Based on the collected data, a descriptive analysis could be conducted. That will allow the determination of how complex the problem is, as well as, which factors are more important than others. This type of data can be expanded and will allow understanding of how to solve the tractability problem mentioned in RQ (2).

A spreadsheet was created for the data extraction to include all essential information about the issues and the commits. The data has been collected manually. Factors range from tags, dates, keywords, files changes, opened/closed reference and developers. Table 2 explains the different factors that were chosen to collect:

Factor	Description
Issue ID	The unique number of an issue
Status	Current status of an issue. Possible states – Open/Closed
Direct link	The issue has (not) a commit. Possible states – Yes/No
Commit ID	The unique number of a commit
Commit name	The name a commit is submit with
Changed files	Specific files that are added/changed/removed with the commit
Date submitted	When was the issue created
Date resolved	When was the issue closed
Days taken	Time taken for the issue to be resolved
Keywords	Keywords contained in the commit name
Tags	Tags/Labels added to the issue
Issue submitted by	Developer who created the issue
Developers	Developers which worked/resolved the issue
References	References that are related to the issue. Possible states – Open/Closed
Milestone name	Checks if issue is part of a milestone

Table 2. Selected factors for data collection

Among the 300 collected issues, 212 are with a status “Closed” issues. The rest are in an “Open” state.

The closed issues that have a direct commit are 107, which make up 50.5% of all closed issues. That makes them relatively 1/3 of all extracted issues.

Additionally, 19 issues without commits from all collected issues have been resolved because they are a duplicate of another issue.

Issue that are open were collected together with the closed issues as they come. Open issue, still in progress, did not have commits. However, they are part of the data collection and

while they might not have a decisive factor for the research questions, open issues contain some of the analyzed factors. That could make an ideal test for predictability. However, it is hard to ensure if the prediction is correct due to the time restrains.

### C. Data collection

The data collection procedure consisted of selecting data that would serve for the purpose of this study, as well as choosing what type of data will be required. The technique for data collection was done through observations and examination of issue record. Observations are a good way of gaining knowledge about a particular situation and the frequency of a certain behavior or phenomenon. Each issue has its own dedicated webpage on GitHub which includes various data. Since the study is developing a theoretical framework based on a new concept a larger amount of data needed to be collected. This allows adequate filtering to determine importance and the answering of the established research questions. Table 2 describes all data that was included in the webpage and that could be useful.

The following figures show a web page of an issue with direct commit. All issue follow similar patterns, with some missing certain metadata. The following example includes all information as represented in Table 2.



Fig 2. Issue title and ID includes also status and developer who created the issue

Figure 2 illustrates information which all issues have by default – titles, issue ID, status and user who submitted the issue. Titles vary from simple and basic to detailed and descriptive. At the end of the title, the unique ID of the issue is represented with the symbol #. The developer who created the issue is displayed under the title, together with the date of submission. The status of an issue can be either closed or open. In this example, the status is *Closed*.

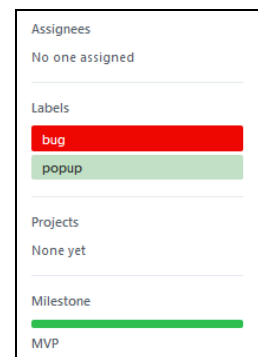


Fig 3. Tags and Milestone

Figure 3 presents data which is not included for all reported issues. That statement is true for both *Labels* and *Milestone*. Labels, called also *tags* in this study, have assigned values, which are used as descriptive information

about the reported issue. GitHub offers some default label names, but developers could use custom ones. Milestone is also a customly assigned value, which varies from project to project.

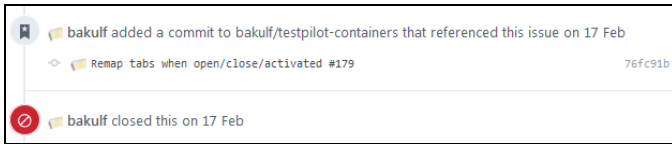


Fig 4 (a). Commit fixing the issue and developer who closed it

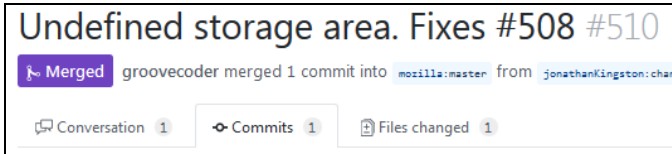


Fig 4 (b). Pull request consisted of conversation, commits and files changed information

Figure 4(a) represents a case when the reported issue is closed and it includes a commits that resolves it. The commit is considered a reference to the issue and consisted of a commit name and commit ID. Figure 4(b) represents a Pull requests that consists of one or more commits and provides information which files are changed. Further, GitHub also reports when the issue was closed and by whom. In case a direct commit is not present, the developer could close the issue based on other reasons. GitHub allows for developers to reference issues with issues. This is done for traceability and redundancy purposes.

#### D. Issue types

This research outlines three main classes of issues. They are based on each possible status of an issue. An issue could be *Closed with commits*, *Closed without commits* or *Open*. Those are the names of the classes as illustrated in Fig 5.

- *Closed with commits* contains a couple of subclasses, which further defines the main class. The commit, included in a closed issue, could be either a part of Pull Request or be directly link to the issue. When the commit is directly resolving an issue it is characterized by a unique ID, also defined as *hashtag*. The Pull Request can contain one or more *hashtags* and it is preferred in cases when one wants to inform other developers about the changes. Despite their similarities, it is important to establish difference between those two subclasses. In the case of a closed issue with a hashtag, it is safe to say that the issue is fully resolved. When Pull Request is discussed, it is important to notice that developers could add follow-up commits as well as review the potential changes. That means that even though in most cases issues are fully resolved through Pull Requests, it is still possible for an issue to be partly resolved while expecting follow-up changes.
- *Closed without commits* is the second class of issues. It is defined by not having commits attached to the issue. This class is divided by several subclasses – *Reference*, *No Reference*, *Questions* and *Duplicate*. The subclass

*Reference* is exploring the issues that contains references to other issues with solutions (or commits) or in case the issues have been resolved by a newer version of the software. Subclass *Duplicate*, as the name suggests, refers to those issues that have already been resolved. The duplicates do not contain commits on their own, but the issues they represent could have been resolved by one. In a small amount of cases, people submit questions in the form of an issue. Those issues are resolved by comments from the community and/or developers. The fourth subclass *No reference* represents those issues that do not contain any commits and do not have any connections to other resolved issues. Such cases could be when an issue could not be reproduced or there is no immediate plan to resolve it. There is a scenario of an issue in the *No reference* subclass, which refers to issues that are closed with no explanation. In some cases, the issue in this subcategory might contain comments from the developers, but with no solutions or references offered. In other cases, the issues could be closed if no one offers a solution for a long time.

- *Open* is the third type of issue, which at the time of the data collection those issues have not been resolved. Their status is *Open* and they could be resolved by any of the ways mentioned above.

#### E. Factor types

Factors need to be established, in order to define the connection between commits and issues. A single issue could contain multiple commits which could relate to it. Initially, the issue has a single commit after it is created. It could have more commits submitted at any point. The final commit is the one at which point the issue is closed. Factors will help filter out the relevant possibilities. The link could be described by a single or multiple factors at once. More factors mean that the link between commits and issues is more firm. That is because factors could narrow down the list of potential relevant commits. The factors are chosen in a way, so that together they make a meaningful mapping between issues and commits. This leads to a commonality between issues and commits. Most common factors are *developer*, *time*, *reference*, *files changed* or *labels/tags*.

- *Developer*: is a factor referring to the name of the developer who submitted the issue and the developer who resolved the issue. In some cases that could be the same person. This could be a significant factor, in a case when it is known that the person submitting the issues is also a developer and not only a user. Therefore, it is important to be able to know if an issue is resolved by the same person or not.
- *Time stamp*: creates a filter which creates a candidate list of commits submitted between the *Open* and the *Closed* status of an issue. Naturally, the closer the commit is to the resolved date of an issue, the more likely is to be relevant. A combination with the *developer*, *files changed*, *labels* and *references* could help narrow down the list of possible commit

candidates and therefore, make a close call to which issue it belongs.

- *References*: is a link that points at different issues which may or may not contain commits. An issue could have one or more issues as references. Exploring the referenced issues could lead to the discovery of a commit that is applicable to the original issue. This might be possible due to the fact that referenced issues could be referenced because they already contain the desirable commit which will solve the issue.
- *Files changed*: stands for all the files that are affected by submitted commits. That factor could be helpful in a case of trying to confirm relevance between the commit and the issue. Further it could contribute to linking an issue with commits to other issues with commits.
- *Labels/Tags*: is a descriptive factor that gives an idea about the nature of the issue. For example, issues that are labeled *Questions* can be excluded from the investigation in order to save time and resources.
- *Hashtag*: is a commit directly submitted to the issue and mentioned when the issue is closed. It is the clearest connection between an issue and a commit.
- *Pull request*: could contain one or more commits. It is a formal way of discussing and reviewing changes as well as allowing other developers to add follow-up commits.

#### F. Data analysis

Once the data extraction was complete, the data was processed and organized for analysis. It was placed into tables where the columns represented each factor as shown in Table 2. Each project has separate tables. In order to get insight and understand the data, a variety of techniques were applied. Descriptive statistics are used to understand the nature of the issues and exemplify how connected they are to the commits. That also gives an indication to how complex the problem is. The overall approach to analyze the data is exploratory, which seeks to summarize the main characteristics and encourage exploration of data that has not been explored in such details before. Further, a conceptual algorithm was created to represent the theoretical solution for RQ (2). The conceptual algorithm establishes a connection between an issue and a commit through the factor filters established beforehand. Single factors can be analyzed individually to see if there is strong evidence that the factor affects the relationship between issues and commits. The state of other factors is also considered. The idea behind is that, two factors by themselves might not cause a difference, but when combined might show significance and therefore help address the RQ (2).

##### 1) Descriptive statistics

###### a) Labels/Tags

The findings show that the total issues which contain tags/labels are 157 and 104 of all tagged issues are closed. This represents 66.2% of all issues containing tags. Further, it

is important to separate the issues based on direct commit (DC) and not direct commit (NC). The DC issues with a tag make up 49% from all closed issues. Further, by dividing in the closed issues into ones with DC and the NC ones, it is determined that 59.8% (64 closed issues) do have commits. That leaves 37.1% for tags with NC.

Issue type	Project 1 (%)	Project 2 (%)	Project 3 (%)	Total (%)
Total issues with tags	74	19	64	157
Total closed issues	61	72	79	212
Closed with tags – from all tagged issues	41 (55.4%)	12 (63.2%)	51 (79.7%)	104 (66.2%)
Closed with tags – from total issues	41 (67%)	12 (17%)	51 (64.6%)	104 (49%)

Table 3. Classification of tagged issues

Looking further into the issues with tags, it is discovered that 64 (60%) DC issues and 39 (37.1%) NC issues contain a tag. This result shows that it is ~20% more likely for an issue with commit to contain a tag. The closed issues that do not contain any tags for DC and NC are respectively - 43 (40%) and 68 (64.8%) issues.

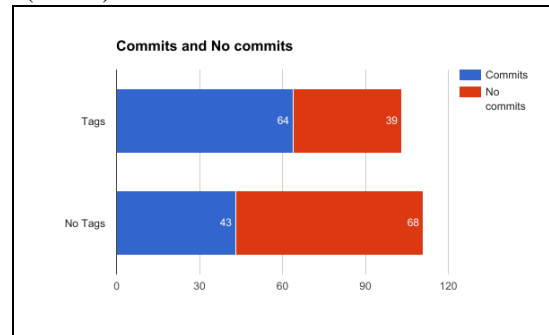


Fig.5. Tags distribution within closed issues

GitHub allows tags to be custom, but it also contains some that are default – such as *bug*, *enhancement*, *UI*. Many projects use the custom labels for better description of the issues. However, there are labels that are common across projects. The most popular ones that were found in the three projects selected in this study were *bug* and *enhancement*.

Closed issues (DC)	Project 1	Project 2	Project 3	Total
Closed - tag "bug"	12	2	12	26
Closed - tag "enhancement"	1	0	12	13

Table 4. Issues with commits and specific tags

Closed issues (NC)	Project 1	Project 2	Project 3	Total
Closed - tag "bug"	9	1	5	15

Closed – tag “enhancement”	2	0	6	8
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Table 5. Issues without commits and specific tags

### b) References

Another factor that was observed are the references. They could be an important link when it comes to indirect commits (NC). A reference for NC could mean that there is a commit that fixes the particular issues and vice versa, a reference in DC could mean that the commit resolves a NC. In the data collection the references that were collected had “Closed” and “Open” state – representing the corresponding issue.

Total issues that include reference are 93. Further, 70 issues with reference are closed. That is 74% of all referenced issues and 33% of the total closed issues. To look further into the reference as a factor, the closed issues were divided into the two sub-states they have. The DC issues represent 54.3% of all references issues, where NC issues represent 45.7%.

Issue type	Project 1 (%)	Project 2 (%)	Project 3 (%)	Total (%)
Total issues with ref	29	37	27	93
Total closed issues	61	72	79	212
Closed with tags – from all ref issues	24 (83%)	26 (70%)	20 (69%)	70 (74%)
Closed with tags – from total issues	24 (39%)	26 (36%)	20 (28%)	70 (33%)

Table 6. Classification of referenced issues

Figure 6 represents the strength of a reference when compared with closed issues which do not contain any references. The comparison shown below visualizes DC and NC with both possibilities of containing or missing a reference:

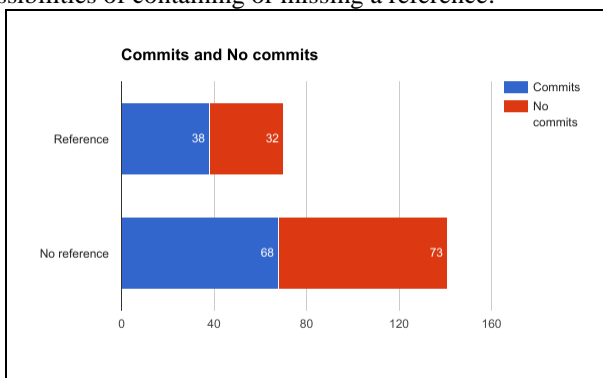


Fig 6. References distribution within closed issues

### c) Time

Another factor that was examined was time. The spreadsheet includes both date of submission and day of resolve. Based on that it was calculated the days it took for a certain type of issues to be resolved. The average days were calculated for both DC and NC. It turns out that closed issues with commits are closed in about 22 days on average. For the issues that do not have commits, that time range is 23 days.

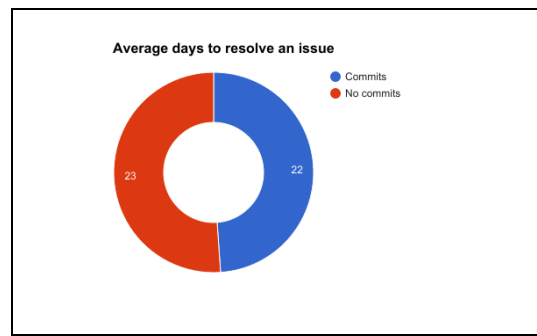


Fig 7. Average days to resolve an issue with DC or NC

Figure 7 shows that issues with commits are resolved up to a day faster than the issues with no direct commits.

Closed - commits	Project 1	Project 2	Project 3	Total
Average days to resolve	17	31	18	22

Table 7. Classification of average days for DC

Closed – No commits	Project 1	Project 2	Project 3	Total
Average days to resolve	14	25	31	23

Table 8. Classification of average days for NC

Table 6 and 7 show that for certain projects the time to resolve issues without commits is less. However, in total that is not the case.

### d) Developers

Developers who open issues can also close them. In certain cases this is due to the fact that the project is relatively small and not many developers are maintaining it. In other cases, there are restrictions to who has access to close issues. According to the results from the data extraction, 27.1% of closed issues with commits are also closed by the same developer who has opened the issue. In the case of NC issues, that percentage is 36.2%. That leaves issues closed by a different developer with 72.9% and 63.8% for DC and NC, respectively.

Issues – with commits	Project 1 (%)	Project 2 (%)	Project 3 (%)	Total (%)
Same developer	4 (16%)	0	25 (48.1%)	29 (27.1%)
Different developer	21 (84%)	30 (100%)	27 (51.9%)	78 (72.9%)

Table 9. Classification of issues with commits closed by developers

Issues – No commits	Project 1 (%)	Project 2 (%)	Project 3 (%)	Total (%)
Same developer	10 (27.8%)	7 (16.7%)	21 (77.8%)	38 (36.2%)
Different developer	26 (72.2%)	35 (83.3%)	6 (22.2%)	67 (63.8%)

Table 10. Classification of issues without commits closed by developers



e) *Combination – references and labels*

There are multiple factors that could predict and determine the connection between issues and commits. The factors included in the data collection have been chosen based on the information on issues provided by the GitHub issue tracker. The justification is that every factor, even insignificant by itself, could be determining when combined with another one. Therefore, the table includes a combination between labels and references.

G. *Limitations and Risks*

One important limitation for this design research methodology is that the theoretical framework, as an artifact, cannot be compared to similar tools. The concept of relationship between issues and commits is new and therefore, tools or other theoretical frameworks are not available for comparison. To minimize the risk of not having meaningful results, most factors gathered with the data extraction were analyzed with descriptive statistics were used to determine their significance. Another limitation is the small pool of projects that were explored, which could lead to non-accurate representation of the rest of open source projects. Further, that limitation hides a risk of a biased choice. To limit the risk of biased results the projects were selected at random. No previous knowledge about those projects was known previously. To make sure that those project represent the rest of the open source projects on GitHub, the only selection criteria was the projects to have significant difference in their sizes. That created a filter with three pools – big projects, medium projects and small projects. From those three pools the projects were selected randomly.

IV. RESULTS

The detailed data extraction will help determine a stronger relationship between issues and commits. Even in the case of an issue that has been closed without a direct commits (also named indirect link in the spreadsheet), the issues are reported due to the possibility of an indirect link. An issue could be closed as a duplicate of another issue, or it could be closed because of a commit from another issue. In that case, that issue has an indirect link.

Closed issues	Project 1	Project 2	Project 3	Total
<b>Tags</b>	41 (67%)	12 (17%)	51 (71%)	104 (49%)
<b>References</b>	24 (39%)	26 (36%)	20 (28%)	70 (33%)
<b>Tags and Refer</b>	25 (41%)	8 (11%)	14 (19%)	47 (22%)
<b>No tags or reference</b>	15 (25%)	42 (58%)	23 (32%)	80 (38%)

Table 11. *Classification of combined factors*

In order to determine which factors can be beneficial to tracing issues to commits or vice versa, factors from Table 2 were selected to evaluate.

A. *Conceptual algorithm*

The conceptual algorithm, illustrated in Fig 8, is the conceptual approach of collection and analysis through different factors. The factors act as a filtering system, in order to evaluate the commits and define a relationship with the issue. In case a factor is missing for a specific issue, the algorithm skips to the next one. The conceptual algorithm checks the status of an issue. The possible outcomes are *Closed* or *Open*. This is the first try to determine the issue type as described in section III (D). If the status is *Open* there are the possibilities of exiting the algorithm or running through the main factors in order to suggest possible commit connections for the issue. If the status comes back as *Closed* then immediately the next iteration is to determine if the issue has commits or not. That is the final step of establishing the issue type as represented in Figure 10. Lack of commits with trigger the factor checking, if confirmed with *Yes*. That will help determine possible connections that fit the specific issue. After the commits are narrowed down, the user has an option to filter through the factors again, potentially discovering other candidates. The system will end if there is no necessity for another filtering. In case, the issue contains a commit, the algorithm will try to establish if the commit is part of a Pull Request. If the commit is not part of a Pull request, the algorithm will proceed with collecting the commit ID (hashtag). If the commits is part of a Pull request, the conceptual approach will collect the Pull Request ID, together with the commits related to the Pull Request. Further, the commits will be filtered through the factor algorithm goes through extra iterations.

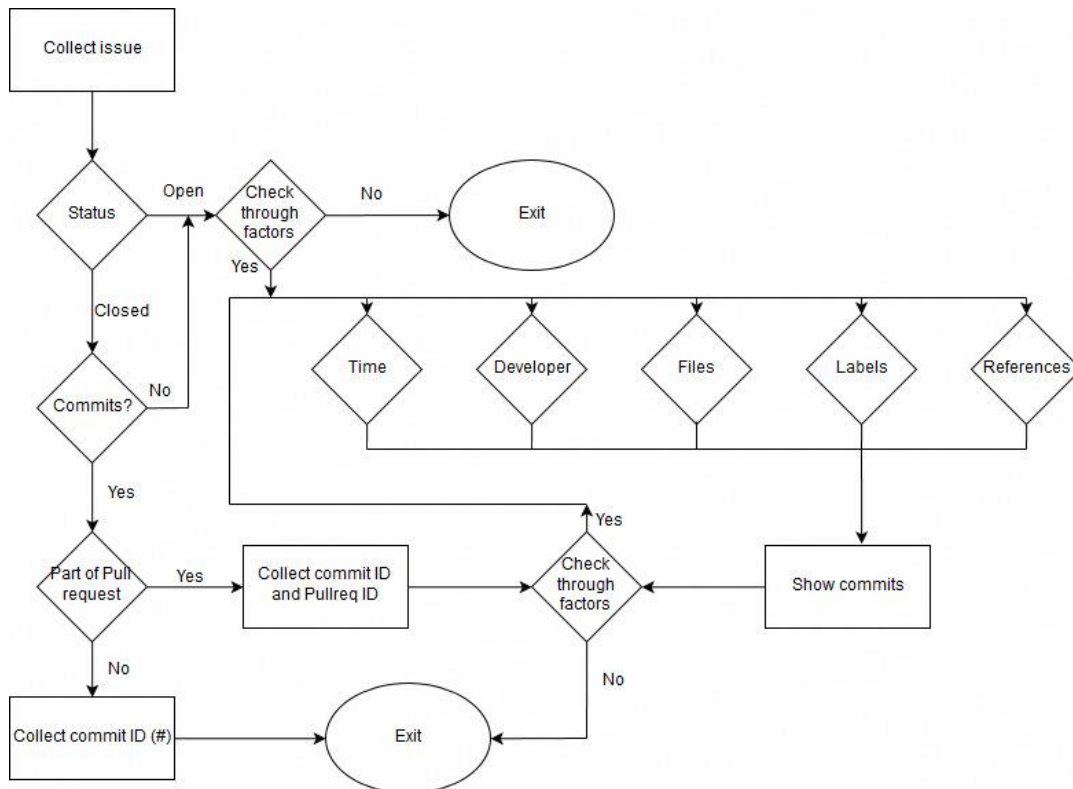


Fig 8. Concept of factor analysis

### B. State of factors

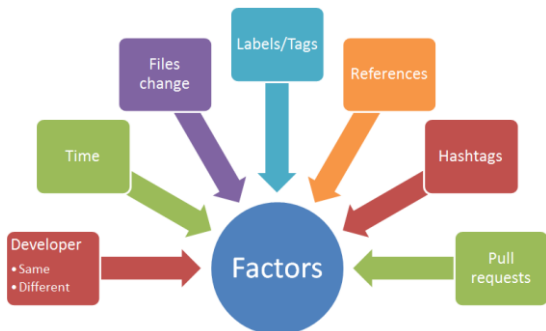


Fig 9. Represents the state of the factors

An example of multiple factors could be a case where, we assume there is an issue A that has a commit B which has a time stamp as well as, names of the files changed. Later, if

commit C is found with a time stamp close to commit B and changes the same files commit B does, then it could be safe to say that commit C could have a link to issue A. However, that example could work with one of the factors, as long as it gives satisfactory confirmation of a connection between the issue and the commit.

Generally, *hashtags* represent the strongest bond between issues and commits. This is due the fact that a commit specifically targets to resolve an issue. That could be confirmed after the commit is submitted; the issue is marked as *Closed*. The second strongest factor is a *Pull Request* which could accommodate single or multiple commits. Due to the nature of a Pull request, it may or may not fully resolve an issue. That could be confirmed by: combining factors with the Pull request and drawing a confidence level.

### C. Issue types

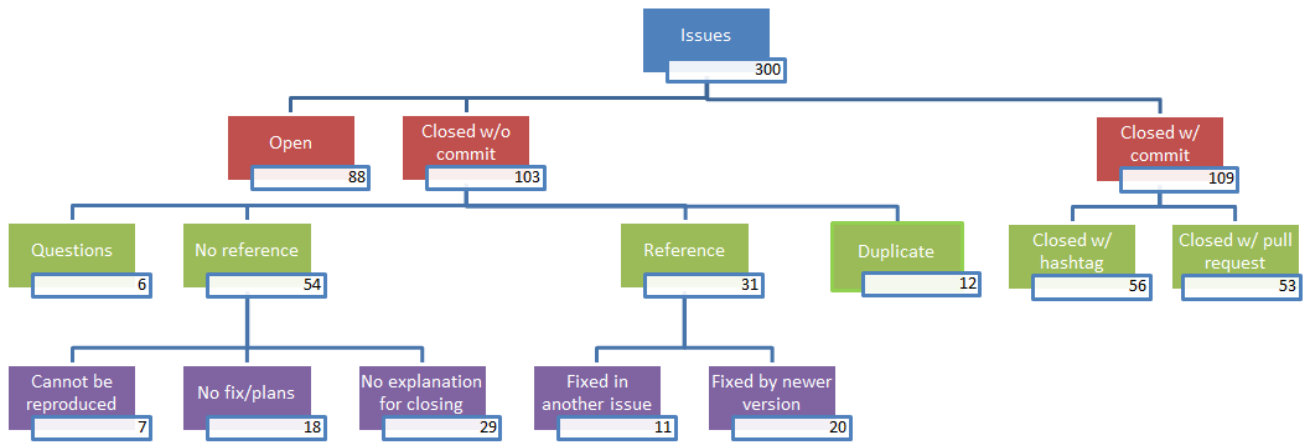


Fig 10. Represents the issue types

Figure 10 represents classification of issue types. The issue types were determined by the performed data collection and relying on the definitions from section III (D). Based on the entire issue collection, each issue type was calculated.

#### D. Data samples

Each issue type can be investigated by following the algorithm concept described in section III (F) and represented in Figure 8. The issues exemplified have different statuses and factors involved. That is, in order to create diversity and show multiple cases with different variables.

- Issue #74 from the project SSH\_Scan is a closed issue that contains a commit. The name of the issue is *Add support for IPv4 fallback when IPv6 cannot be established*. The selected issue goes through the first iteration of the algorithm as shown in Figure 8. Since, it is closed, it proceeds to the next iterations. It has a commit and it is not a part of Pull Request, therefore it reaches the state of *Collecting commit ID* and exiting the program. The issue contains factors that are only secondary since it has a hashtag that resolves the issue. At this point, the additional information in the form of factors could be collected for future references. This example is used to show ideal connection between an issue and a commit, since the latter is directly attached to the first and resolves it.

Add support for IPv4 fallback when IPv6 cannot be established #74

claudijd opened this issue on Aug 15, 2016 · 3 comments

Fig 11. Shows the issue name and date of creation

claudijd closed this in `08f2f5e` on Aug 30, 2016

Fig 12. Shows hashtag number when closing the issue

- Issue #410 from the project TabCenter is a closed issue that is resolved by Pull Request. The name of the issue is *Option to open links at top or bottom*. The issue goes through the first two checks that aim to establish the issue type. Next, the algorithm is at the iteration of *Part of Pull Request*. Since the issue is resolved by Pull request, the algorithm proceeds to collect the commits ID and Pull request ID. Since the issue is already resolved by commits, it is safe to say that the issue has a definite connection between the commits. However, because of the nature of the Pull Request and the time difference between the issue being resolved (2016-09-07) and the Pull Request submitted (2016-08-22), a check on other potential commit candidates might be necessary.

Option to open links at top or bottom #410

kkot opened this issue on Jul 14, 2016 · 8 comments

Fig 13. Shows the issue name and date of creation

This was referenced on Aug 24, 2016

After recent update new tabs open at the top #567

Feature: links open above or below selected tab #544

bwinton closed this in #544 on Sep 7, 2016

Fig 14. Shows reference, pull request ID, closing date

If that is the case, then the algorithm proceeds to the next step *Check through factors*. In that stage, all factors mentioned in section III (E) are analyzed. After going through the factors, the conceptual algorithm suggests candidate commits based on the factors it has investigated. Based on the time frame, some of the suggested commits are listed in Figure 15:



Fig 15. Candidate commits based on the time factor

Issue #410 is missing Labels/Tags, so that factor does not apply. Looking at the developers, it seems it has been resolved by a different developer than the developer posting the issue. The developer closing the issue has submitted other issues the same day of the resolution. For example, looking into the commit *fix: Scroll to the correct tab when Tab Center is expanded* seems that is not only submitted on the same day by the same developer who closed the original issue, but also it pushes changed to the same file *vericaltabs.js*. The investigated issue includes multiple references. They could point to similar issues and offering different solutions.

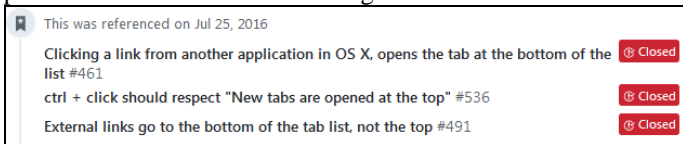


Fig 16. References attached to issue #410

Investigating those issues implies that they are either duplicates or have been resolved by other commits submitted for issue #410.

- Issue #71 from the project TestPilot-Containers is an issue without any commits. The name of the issue is *Replace "No Container" copy with something else*.



Fig 17. Shows issue name and date of creation



Fig 18. Shows date of resolving the issue

The issue does not have any references, but it contains labels/tags.

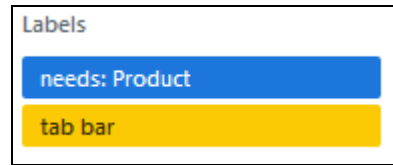


Fig 19. Shows the labels assigned to the issue

Following the logical direction of the conceptual algorithm, the iteration is at the step where it checks for submitted commits. When it does not find any, it starts checking for candidate list based on the defined factors. After using the time range between opening and closing the issue, it provides multiple commits. The ones presented below are the closest to the closure date:

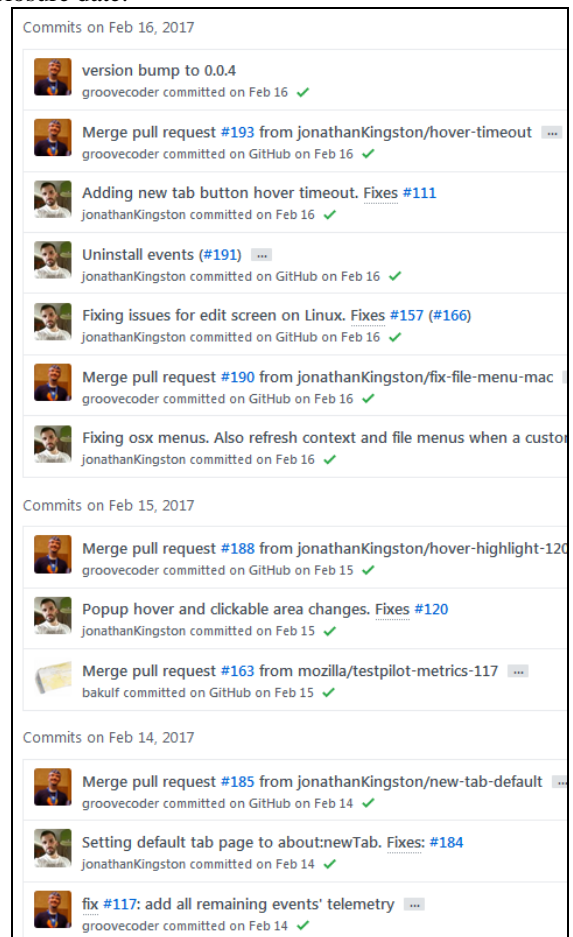


Fig 20. Presents some of the candidate commits based on time frame

The next factor is the developer. It is clear from Figure 20 that the developer who has closed the issue, has not submitted any commits prior to the closure of the issue. Issue #71 does not contain any references to other issues and does not change any

files. However, it contains labels which might narrow down the candidate list of commits. Combining the time frame factor and the labels factor return no commits that match the filters. According to the algorithm, the issue could run again through the factors and show the commits based on the time frame. The other option is to end the algorithm.

Some of the investigated issues cannot have possible connection with commits. This is due to the fact that they are either questions which need to be addressed by the developers or the issue itself is open. There are issues that are closed without an explanation.

- Issue #367 from the project TestPilot-Containers is a closed issue marked by a label as Question. Based on the diagram in Figure 5, the issues marked as Questions are issues closed without commits. According to the algorithm diagram, an issue without a commit can run through the factors or it can skip the process and exit it. Considering the fact, the issue is labeled as Question and the issue is closed, it is safe to say that the issue is fully resolved without the need of commits.



Fig 21. Shows the name and the date of creation

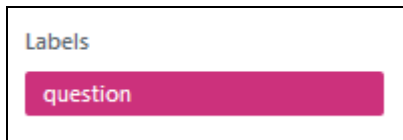


Fig 22. Issue is marked as Question

- Issue #984 from the project TabCenter is a closed issue without any factors or commits attached to it. Further, the issue is resolved in the same day.



Fig 23. Shows name and date of creation



Fig 24. Issue resolution date

In some issue cases, the algorithm is not applicable and candidate list cannot be determined.

- Issue #49 is an open issue from the project SSH\_Scan. The issue contains labels and references to other issues. In this case, the algorithm concept could be beneficial to Open issues with suggestions and list of options. Depending on the issue and when it was opened, it might not be a good idea to rely on the time frame factor. This is because the range of possible commits could be too big to analyze. However, when combined with other factors, it could be possible to rely on the start date of the issue.

## V. DISCUSSION

After examining the results it is clear that only part of the factors as described in Table 2 are relevant to the current study. While, some such as *Changed files* are not currently applicable to this research, the theoretical framework requires all metadata to be collected. This is due to the fact that in the future different projects might need additional descriptive factors in order to define a connection. The current factors that contribute to the research are – *tags, time range, references, hashtags, pull requests and developers*. To define a more accurate relationship and obtain a better result, a combination of factors were used. Since, most issues rarely contain all factors it is important to be careful to which factors are included. When multiple factors are available in an issue, it is important to be cautious about the choice. This is well illustrated in issue #71, where combining multiple factors does not help narrow down the list with possible candidate commits. However, in most cases, multiple factors point at more relevant commits, as described in issue #410.

The descriptive statistics in section III (F) are important for this study as it shows the frequent occurrence of certain factors. It affirms the selection of factors as described in section III (E). Looking into the statistical results, it is obvious that *Labels* have a significant application when it comes to issues. That is evident from the fact that 49% of all issues included a label. Even more, 60% of issues with direct commits are likely to be resolved, as pointed in Figure 8. Labels do not have a pattern for repeatability, since two of the most popular labels – *bugs* and *enhancement*, represent only 16.2% and 8.3% respectively. The fact that labels tend to be different increases the chance to have more accurate match when looking for a connection between an issue and a commit. However, it might also be more difficult to suggest even broader candidate commits.

Next factor that has significant values is *References*. They are included in 33% of all issues and 74% of all references issues are closed. When looking further into the data, it seems that 40.8% of all referenced issue are issues that contain commits. While it is less than half, it does seem like an important factor. Most references are used to close duplicates or to point to an issue that has been resolved. When an issue with a commit contains a reference, it is rather safe to say that this commit resolves at least one more issue. That is one way of defining indirect relationship between commits and issues. Further, references could be used as a fast and easy way to trace issues to commits or vice versa.

When it comes to the time it took to resolve issues, it is evident in Figure 7, that time by itself does not make a big difference. Time is most useful as a filter that sets range between the opening and the closing of an issue. That way it significantly limits the possibilities of fittings commits. Time range should be consider as one of the most useful factors when it comes to linking issues to commits and vice versa. Table 8 and 9 do not show significant difference in the time to resolve issues of different types.

Developers that open issues tend to not be the ones who are closing them. Only 27.1% of the users that have opened

issues have closed it with a commit. Most of that could be the people who maintain the projects or people who are aware of the issue and want to fix it officially. When it comes to issues without commits, 36.2% of the users that started it have resolved it. That tendency could be to the fact that issues without commits could be duplicates or questions. That statement is supported in the Results section by issue #367.

The statistic results point out that Labels and References are a significant part when it comes to defining connection between issues and commits. Therefore, a combination of the two was made, as shown in Table 11, to explore if the factors could be strengthened when combined. Two different approaches were taken. One was to introduce the combination of factors and the other was to resemble the issues that contain one or the other. When factors are combined, the closed issues represent only 22% of all issues. However, when the lack of combination is introduced the percentage raises to 62%. That means that more than half of the issues contain either a label or a reference. That sort of combination can be beneficial to the research as it provides evidence that issues that are fixed are more likely to have one or the other and therefore helping with addressing RQ (1). Further it also, helps with presenting which factors are important and therefore addressing RQ (2).

The hashtag is the factor that provides robust connection between issues and commits. This is due to the fact that an issue that is closed with a direct commit (hashtag), is with full certainty, resolved. Based on Figure 10, it is evident that hashtags are in 51.4% of all issues with commits. This means that more than half of the issues that contain commits already have a firm connection with those commits.

Pull request is the second most defining factor after hashtags. Pull requests contain one or more commits which close the issue. However, that might not always be the case. Sometimes, Pull requests are a work in progress. Multiple developers could submit commits, but that might not mean the issue is solved. On the other hand, it is very likely for a Pull request to be able to build a bridge between issues and commits. Especially after a Pull request is merged with the issue and that issue is closed.

The statistical data shows solid evidence that the chosen factors are not only relevant, but also important. It is safe to assume that the examples given in section IV(D) are representatives of the pool of data collection. All examples are chosen at random, based only on the criteria of representing each issue type as shown in Figure 10. The selected issues were put through the conceptual algorithm defined in Figure 8. The randomization lowered the bias choice as well as it gave more natural representation of the limitations of each issue type.

Issue #49 represents the Open status of issues. Typically, Open issues, depending on their age, do not have many descriptive characteristics. Therefore, using factors to connect or even suggest a commit is very limiting. The time frame factor could be beneficial in combination with another factor. It narrows down the possibilities of commits. Issue #984 is representing the issues closed without explanation. That is a subclass of issues *closed without*

*commits* as seen in Figure 10. #984 represents 28% of all issues without commits. That means that there is a chance 28% of the issues to not have connection with commits. This is not only due to the fact that those issues types do not have any of the other factors. It is possible that those issues are duplicates, that were never marked or issues that have been opened for a long time that nobody attempted to resolve.

Only 6% are issues that are questions. Even though, it represents a small amount of issues, it will not be possible to make a link between those issues and a commit. Further analyzing the issue types from Figure 10 shows that 52.4% of the issues have no references. However, those issues still have time and developers as descriptive factors. Some of them might include labels as well. That will allow for the conceptual algorithm to try and determine some possible links with commits. The commits shown by the conceptual algorithm have no definite character and are mostly suggestive. That is especially good in situations where there is no fix, a plan for an issue to be fixed or the issue cannot be reproduced. That way, even if those particular issues were not fixed, some similar and resolved issues might be available in the future.

Those results could not only be beneficial to future research at multiple projects at once, but also could be helpful to researchers working on a single project. Furthermore, it summarizes how the different factors affect the projects in GitHub.

## VI. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

This research paper identified several issue types. Each issue type has specific characteristics. Knowing those characteristics allows for different approaches when establishing connection with commits. The approach is defined in the conceptual algorithm. It handles the different types of issues while trying to make a connection with possible commits.

After examining the descriptive statistics, it is evident that descriptive data such as labels, references, developers and timestamp, are beneficial for the projects. The statistics show that those factors are relevant and important for establishing connection between issues and commits. If issues contain any combination of the factors described in this study it is favorable that there will be a way to define the relationship of the issues and commits for that particular project. Beneficial outcome of this research is the theoretical framework and the landscape of issues which points to way of connecting issues with commits, as well as, which factors are involved and important. This is cost and time efficient for projects. That outcome is possible with the conceptual algorithm describe in the thesis. Identifying different types of issues and analyzing the issue through the factors are key contributions of this research, answering research questions RQ (1), RQ (2) and RQ (3).

For future work, more studies could be added in order to have better resemblance of the GitHub project base. Also, following the theoretical framework and the conceptual







ID	Issue ID	Issue Name	Status	Connection	Component	Comment	Change					Dates		Keywords			Tags		Issue submitted	Developer 1	Developer 2	Reference - Issue ID	Closed	Referred	Milestone name	Note				
							File 1	File 2	File 3	File 4	File 5	Date submitted	Date resolved	Keyword 1	Keyword 2	Keyword 3	Tag 1	Tag 2									Issue resolved			
1	140	readfile-fiddle	Closed	Yes	39b28c05168	Fix file open file	Bleichenmaier						02/20/2016	08/15/2016	174	reading	ip	enhancement	help wanted	closed	clausj	janjanjan	78, 65	117		Full request				
2	27	add support for closed	Yes	39b28c05168	Fix file open file	Bleichenmaier							08/04/2016	08/17/2016	0			enhancement	help wanted	closed	clausj		198, 230		Full request					
3	50	Create a pretty open	No										08/17/2016	08/17/2016	0			bug		open	clausj				Question, Fixed					
4	52	requester could	Closed	No									08/15/2016	08/15/2016	1			enhancement	question	closed	clausj				Question, Fixed					
5	77	MethodError	Closed	No									10/06/2016	08/15/2016	0			enhancement	help wanted	closed	clausj		241, 246, 247, 249		Full request					
6	236	add something open	No										02/20/2016	08/02/2016	0			enhancement	help wanted	closed	clausj				Full request					
7	28	add support for closed	Yes	5d53720e2c2d	Fix #3 Add w	Bleichenmaier							02/20/2016	08/02/2016	158	file	add	support	enhancement	help wanted	closed	clausj				Newer version file				
8	330	current master	Closed	No									02/20	02/20	24						closed	clausj				Full request				
9	118	add diller for closed	Yes	72a6252376c	Add diller ch	Bleichenmaier							08/20/2016	08/07/2016	15	add		help wanted	question	closed	clausj	janjanjan		174		Full request				
10	228	add a heartbeat	Closed	Yes	55c6a5c5d9e	Heartbeat_m	Bleichenmaier						10/05/2016	10/25/2016	0	ip		help wanted	feature	closed	clausj	Rajiv-Dey				Full request not				
11	201	Make ssh_scan	Open	No									08/20/2016	08/20/2016	0			help wanted	feature	closed	clausj		237, 255		Full request					
12	281	False 'omni'	Closed	Yes	1130a3c0510	Fix nil in poli	Bleichenmaier						12/05/2016	03/07	64	file	nil			closed	clausj	janjanjan		330		Full request				
13	47	add support for open	No										08/20/2016	08/20/2016	0			bug	help wanted	closed	clausj				Full request					
14	120	Work around	Closed	Yes	62b3993293a	Use null host	Bleichenmaier						08/20/2016	08/19/2016	20	use	null	verifier	bug	help wanted	closed	clausj		130, 189		Full request				
15	228	Create High-lev	Open	No									08/20/2016	08/20/2016	0			documentation	feature	closed	clausj				Full request					
16	43	Install on CentOS	Closed	No									03/02/2016	03/02/2016	1					closed	clausj				Old version of file					
17	51	add more OS	Closed	Yes	521604736d82	add ubuntu	Bleichenmaier						08/20/2016	08/20/2016	28	add		enhancement	help wanted	closed	clausj				121		Full request			
18	115	set a default	Open	No									08/20/2016	08/20/2016	0			bug	help wanted	closed	clausj				121		Question			
19	24	Refactor policy	Closed	No									07/18/2016	03/23/2016	4					closed	clausj					31				
20	130	Passwd port	Open	Yes	5956a77d8d8f	Fix #10	Bleichenmaier						08/20/2016	08/20/2016	0			bug	test	closed	clausj	agurav77				Full request				
21	203	add full support	Open	No									08/20/2016	08/20/2016	0			feature	help wanted	closed	clausj		304, 229		Full request					
22	192	Make a g-page	Open	Yes	5d53720e2c2d	Fix issue on gh-	Bleichenmaier						09/18/2016	08/27/2016	8			documentation	help wanted	closed	clausj	agurav77		216, 220, 221, 222		Full request				
23	80	add the ability	Open	No									08/16/2016	08/16/2016	0			enhancement	help wanted	closed	clausj					Full request				
24	307	Documentation	Open	No									04/17	04/17	0					closed	clausj	JoelVander007				Reopened				
25	262	Need a mach	Closed	Yes	6c3a335a8b24	Fullpage a	Bleichenmaier						11/17/2016	12/02/2016	15	file	ignore	enhancement	feature	closed	clausj					Full request				
26	233	Follow up	Open	Yes	65c05d6d9b1	add http	support						10/04/2016	11/02/2016	59	add	http	bug	help wanted	closed	clausj	janjanjan		200		Full request				
27	170	Fix IPv6	Open	Yes	587153a1c18	Fix IPv6	Bleichenmaier						08/20/2016	08/20/2016	0			bug	help wanted	closed	clausj					Full request				
28	224	Missed content	Open	No									08/20/2016	08/27/2016	1			bug	help wanted	closed	clausj					Full request				
29	200	Write spec	Open	Yes	186c433e73d	Spec for atm	speach_scan						08/20/2016	10/16/2016	28	spec		help wanted	test	closed	clausj	Ben1452		232		Full request				
30	133	Update open	Open	Yes	08c0301e1	Update	Bleichenmaier						08/20/2016	08/20/2016	0			bug	help wanted	closed	clausj					Full request				
31	278	Port option	Open	Yes	9842c1c172b	Port option	Bleichenmaier						12/05/2016	12/12/2016	7	number	arguments			closed	clausj	clausj				Full request				
32	207	Add a telemetry	Open	Yes	99c90916e	Telemetry	Bleichenmaier						09/09/2016	08/20/2016	0			feature	test	closed	clausj					Full request				
33	31	Test	Open	No									03/01/2016	08/20/2016	125			question		closed	clausj					Workaround				
34	65	ssh_scan	Open	Yes	4f1574d758f	Fix bug in host	Bleichenmaier						08/11/2016	08/11/2016	0	file	bug			closed	clausj					Full request				
35	354	ssh_scan	Open	No									03/03	03/03	1					closed	clausj					Full request				
36	9	Convert	Open	Yes	af86a30c76d	Move to JSON	Bleichenmaier						03/10/2016	03/10/2016	1	move	json			closed	clausj		24, 31			Full request				
37	136	add support	Open	No									08/20/2016	10/17/2016	58			feature	help wanted	closed	clausj					Full request				
38	29	add IPv6	Open	Yes	07c242916	IPv6	Bleichenmaier						08/20/2016	08/20/2016	181			enhancement	help wanted	closed	clausj					Full request				
39	353	ssh_scan	Open	No									03/24	03/24	0					closed	clausj					Full request				
40	202	Lessons	Open	No									08/20/2016	08/20/2016	0			bug	lessons learned	closed	clausj					Full request				
41	279	The	Open	Yes	462c3285334	Fix #79 - vert	Bleichenmaier						12/05/2016	12/05/2016	0	file	bug	feature	help wanted	closed	clausj					Full request				
42	168	Stream	Open	Yes	61b136d76c4	Fix stream	Bleichenmaier						08/20/2016	08/20/2016	1	stream		bug	help wanted	closed	clausj	agurav77				Full request				
43	211	make	Open	Yes	65c05d6d9b1	Update	Bleichenmaier						08/20/2016	08/20/2016	0	make	update	feature	help wanted	closed	clausj	agurav77				Full request				
44	223	Blog	Open	No									08/20/2016	08/20/2016	0			help wanted	lessons learned	closed	clausj					Full request				
45	303	add	Open	Yes	3d020a506d4	Fix exception	Bleichenmaier						12/22/2016	01/08	17			bug	help wanted	closed	clausj	rahmah55	rahmah55				Full request			
46	191	ssh_scan	Open	Yes	5d53720e2c2d	Fix exception	Bleichenmaier						09/19/2016	09/19/2016	0	file	exception			closed	clausj					Full request				
47	38	Write	Open	Yes	187c38c0d4d	Merge pull	Bleichenmaier						03/02/2016	03/02/2016	2			enhancement	help wanted	closed	clausj					Full request				
48	122	Lessons	Open	No									08/20/2016	08/20/2016	28			bug	help wanted	closed	clausj					Full request				
49	200	ssh_scan	Open	No									08/20/2016	08/20/2016	0			enhancement	feature	closed	clausj	agurav77				Full request				
50	127	add	Open	Yes	4ef1e61a305	Fix #127	Bleichenmaier						08/20/2016	08/12/2016	3	fixed		help wanted	test	closed	clausj	Ben1452	janjanjan			Full request				
51	32	Error	Open	Yes	61b136d76c4	Fix compression	Bleichenmaier						08/20/2016	08/20/2016	0	fixed		enhancement	help wanted	closed	clausj					Full request				
52	74	add	Open	Yes	087c50e798f	Fix #91	Bleichenmaier						08/20/2016	08/20/2016	10	make	update	feature	help wanted	closed	clausj	agurav77				Full request				
53	251	There	Open	Yes	8a17802e0f4	Fix duplicate	Bleichenmaier						03/24	03/24	0	file	duplicate	bug	bug	closed	clausj					Full request				
54	358	License	Open	Yes	7d755e6c1c3	Add License	Bleichenmaier						04/17/2017	04/02	0					closed	clausj					Full request				