



# Software Metadata Extraction from Code Repositories: An overview

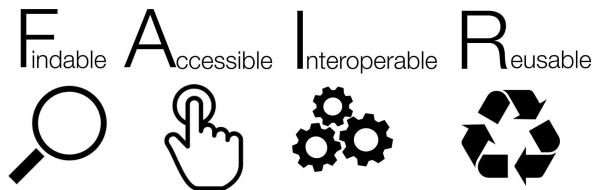
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🐦 [@dgarijov](https://twitter.com/dgarijov)

Now you are familiar with **Codemeta**

- Community standard extending **Schema.org**
- **JSON-LD**
- Metadata is key for **FAIR**



<https://codemeta.github.io/terms/>

## Describe



### Given a software project:

- What is it about?
- Examples?
- Relation to other resources (data, papers)?
- Metadata?

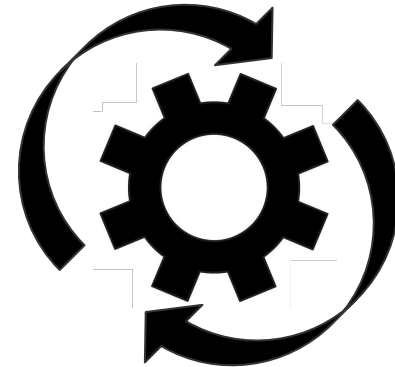
## Compare



### Given two or more tools:

- What are their similarities?
- Differences?
- Main features?

## Reuse



### How to quickly:

- run?
- repeat?
- reproduce?
- fix?
- combine?

## Manually

- Codemeta generator

<https://codemeta.github.io/codemeta-generator/>

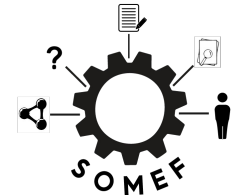
## CodeMeta generator

Most fields are optional. Mandatory fields will be highlighted when generating Codemeta.

<p><b>The software itself</b></p> <p><b>Name</b>  <input type="text" value="My Software"/>  <small>the software title</small></p> <p><b>Description</b>  <input type="text" value="My Software computes ephemerides and orbit propagation. It has been developed from early '80."/></p> <p><b>Creation date</b>  <input type="text" value="YYYY-MM-DD"/></p> <p><b>First release date</b>  <input type="text" value="YYYY-MM-DD"/></p> <p><b>License(s)</b>  <input #"="" type="text" value="from &lt;a href="/>SPDX licence list"/&gt;</p>	<p><b>Discoverability and citation</b></p> <p><b>Unique identifier</b>  <input type="text" value="10.151.xxxxx"/>  <small>such as ISBNs, GTIN codes, UUIDs etc.. <a href="http://schema.org/identifier">http://schema.org/identifier</a></small></p> <p><b>Application category</b>  <input type="text" value="Astronomy"/></p> <p><b>Keywords</b>  <input type="text" value="ephemerides, orbit, astronomy"/></p> <p><b>Funding</b>  <input type="text" value="PRA_2018_73"/>  <small>grant funding software development</small></p> <p><b>Funder</b>  <input type="text" value="Università di Pisa"/>  <small>organization funding software development</small></p> <p>Authors and contributors can be added below</p>	<p><b>Development community / tools</b></p> <p><b>Code repository</b>  <input type="text" value="git+https://github.com/You/RepoName.git"/></p> <p><b>Continuous integration</b>  <input type="text" value="https://travis-ci.org/You/RepoName"/></p> <p><b>Issue tracker</b>  <input type="text" value="https://github.com/You/RepoName/issues"/></p> <p><b>Related links</b>  <input type="text"/></p>
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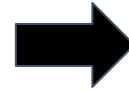
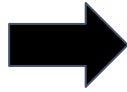
## Automatically

- Software Metadata Extraction Framework (SoMEF)

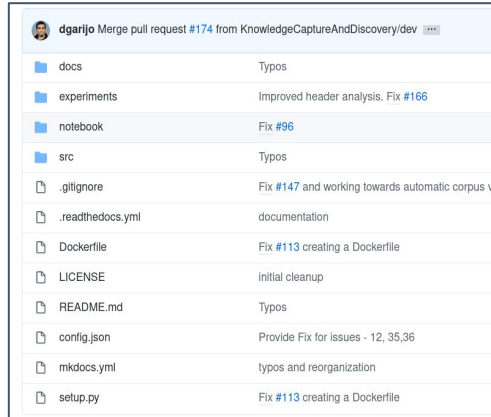


# Text classification: Software Metadata Extraction Framework

<https://github.com/KnowledgeCaptureAndDiscovery/somef/>



Results (Metadata)



File	Changes
docs	Typos
experiments	Improved header analysis. Fix #166
notebook	Fix #96
src	Typos
.gitignore	Fix #147 and working towards automatic corpus v
.readthedocs.yml	documentation
Dockerfile	Fix #113 creating a Dockerfile
LICENSE	initial cleanup
README.md	Typos
config.json	Provide Fix for issues - 12, 35,36
mkdocs.yml	typos and reorganization
setup.py	Fix #113 creating a Dockerfile

- **Readme Analysis**
  - Supervised classification
  - Regular expressions
  - Header analysis
- **File exploration**
  - Notebooks
  - Dockerfiles
  - Documentation
- **GitHub API**



CodeMeta



+ provenance



- Paragraph-based **text classification**
- Four main categories (binary classification):
  - Installation
  - Description
  - Invocation

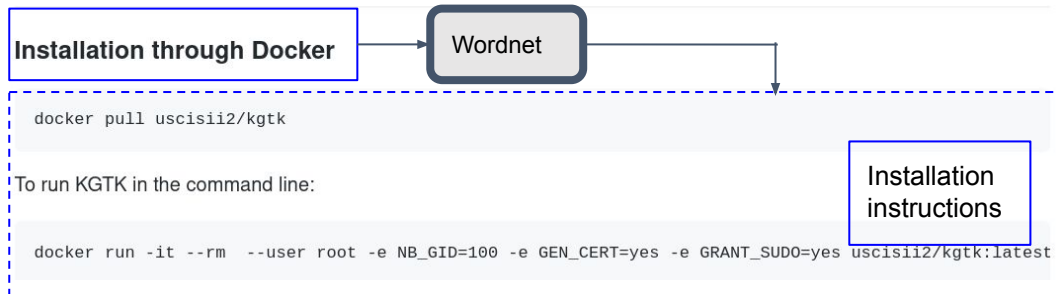
Truth Value	Category	Approx. Ratio	Count
True	Description	0.5	275
False	Installation	0.125	68
	Invocation	0.125	68
	Citation	0.125	68
	Treebank	0.125	68
Total		1.0	547

Classifier	Best pipeline	Precision	Recall	F-Measure
Description	CountVectorizer + LogisticRegression	0.85	0.79	0.82
Installation	TFIDFVectorizer + StochasticGradientDescent	0.92	0.9	0.91
Invocation	CountVectorizer + NaiveBayes	0.88	0.9	0.89
Citation	CountVectorizer + NaiveBayes	0.89	0.98	0.93

Simple classification pipelines yield **adequate** results

- Extraction based on frequent header analysis
  - Fuzzy matching based on synsets

## Installation



## KGTK: Knowledge Graph Toolkit



Regular expressions, based on common practices (e.g., DOI, .bib, etc.)

The Knowledge Graph Toolkit (KGTK) is a comprehensive framework for the creation and exploitation of large hyper-relational knowledge graphs (KGs), designed for ease of use, scalability, and speed. KGTK represents KGs in tab-separated (TSV) files with four columns: edge-identifier, head, edge-label, and tail. All KGTK commands consume and produce KGs represented in this simple format, so they can be composed into pipelines to perform complex transformations on KGs. KGTK provides:

Using READMEs to **categorize** software

- Creating a methodology to recognize categories based on **awesome lists**

... and recognize their **nature**:

- Workflow, website, library, tool, ontology...



“Data Analysis”  
“Package”

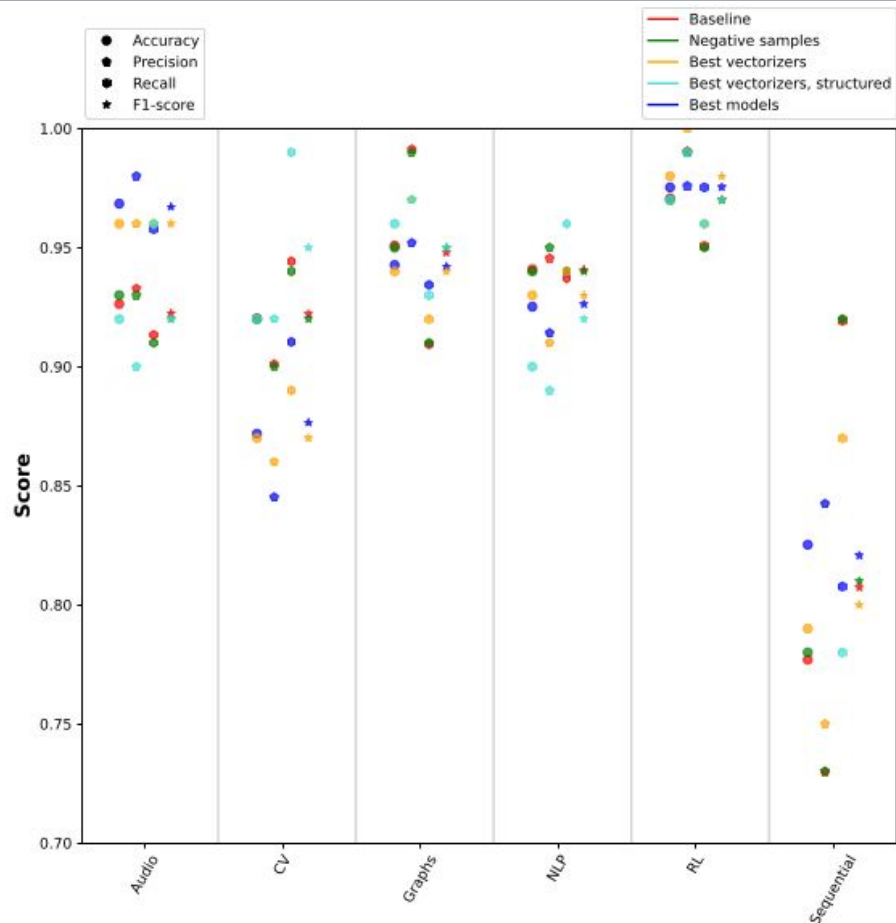


Fig. by Jenifer Tabitha



- Name (GA)
- Full title (RE)
- Description (SC, HA)
- Citation (SC, RE, HA)
- Installation instructions (SC, HA)
- Invocation (SC)
- Usage examples (HA)
- Documentation (HA, FE)
- Requirements (HA)
- Contributors (HA)
- FAQ (HA)
- Support (HA)
- License (GA, HA, FE)
- Stars (GA)

## Method used (provenance):

- Supervised Classification (SC)
- Header Analysis and Synset comparison (HA)
- File Exploration (FE)
- Regular Expressions (RE)
- GitHub API (GA)

- Contact (HA)
- Download URL (HA, GA)
- DOI (RE)
- DockerFile (FE)
- Notebooks (FE)
- Executable notebooks (Binder, Collab) (RE)
- Owner: (GA)
- Keywords (GA)
- Source code (GA)
- Releases (GA)
- Changelog (GA)
- Issue tracker (GA)
- Programming languages (GA)
- Acknowledgements (HA)
- Logos (RE)
- Images (RE)
- Shell scripts (FE)
- Code of conduct (FE)
- Repository status (RE)
- Arxiv links (RE)
- Support channels (RE)
- Software category (SC)
- ...

So what can you achieve once you have **rich metadata**?



# Early result: Automated customized software catalogs

The screenshot displays the SOCA Software Catalog interface. At the top, there is a search bar for repositories and a navigation menu with options like 'Title', 'Stars', 'Releases', and 'Last updated'. Below the search bar, several repository cards are visible, each featuring a GitHub logo, a title, a description, and various icons for actions like 'bookmarks', 'share', and 'download'. A red box highlights a summary overlay titled 'Number of Repositories per best practice'. This overlay contains a bar chart with the following data:

Best Practice	Count
Repositories with Readme	220
Number with Citation	26
Number with Recent release	14
Number With Licenses	158

Another red box highlights a text box containing the text: 'Search, compare, FAIR assessment...'

Alpha available at: <https://software.oeg.fi.upm.es/> Github: <https://github.com/oeg-upm/soca>

**morph-kgc**

Powerful RDF Knowledge Graph Generation with [R2]RML Mappings

**logo**

**short description**

**notebooks**

52 ☆

21

**Usage**

Learn quickly with the tutorial in [Google Colaboratory!](#)  
**PyPi** is the fastest way to install Morph-KGC:  
pip install morph-kgc  
We recommend to use **virtual environments** to install Morph-KGC.  
To run the engine via **command line** you just need to execute the following:  
python3 -m morph\_kgc config.ini  
Check the **documentation** to can see how to generate the configuration INI file.  
**Here** you can also see an example INI file.  
It is also possible to run Morph-KGC as a **library** with **RDFLib** and **Oxigraph**:  
import morph\_kgc

```
# generate the triples and load them to an RDFLib graph
g_rdfliib = morph_kgc.materialize('/path/to/config.ini')
# work with the RDFLib graph
q_res = g_rdfliib.query(' SELECT DISTINCT ?classes WHERE { ?s a ?classes } ')

# generate the triples and load them to Oxigraph
g_oxigraph = morph_kgc.materialize_oxigraph('/path/to/config.ini')
# work with Oxigraph
q_res = graph.query(' SELECT DISTINCT ?classes WHERE { ?s a ?classes } ')

# the methods above also accept the config as a string
config = ""
[DataSource1]
mappings: /path/to/mapping/mapping_file.rml.ttl
db_url: mysql+pymysql://user:password@localhost

g_rdfliib = morph_kgc.materialize(config)
```

**invocation**

```
@article{arenas2022morph,
  title = {{Morph-KGC: Scalable Knowledge Graph Materialization with Mapping Partitions}},
  author = {Arenas-Guerrero, Julián and Chaves-Fraga, David and Toledo},
  journal = {Semantic Web},
  year = {2022},
  url = {http://www.semantic-web-journal.net/system/files/swj3135.p}
}
```

## License

### Apache License 2.0

#### Description:

A permissive license whose main conditions require preservation of copyright and license notices. Contributors provide an express grant of patent rights. Licensed works, modifications, and larger works may be distributed under different terms and without source code.

#### Permissions:

1. Commercial-use
2. Modifications
3. Distribution
4. Patent-use
5. Private-use

{Morph-KGC: Scalable Knowledge Graph Materialization with Mapping Partitions}

## Citation

```
@article{arenas2022morph,
  title = {{Morph-KGC: Scalable Knowledge Graph Materialization with Mapping Partitions}},
  author = {Arenas-Guerrero, Julián and Chaves-Fraga, David and Toledo},
  journal = {Semantic Web},
  year = {2022},
  url = {http://www.semantic-web-journal.net/system/files/swj3135.p}
}
```

A quick reality check...

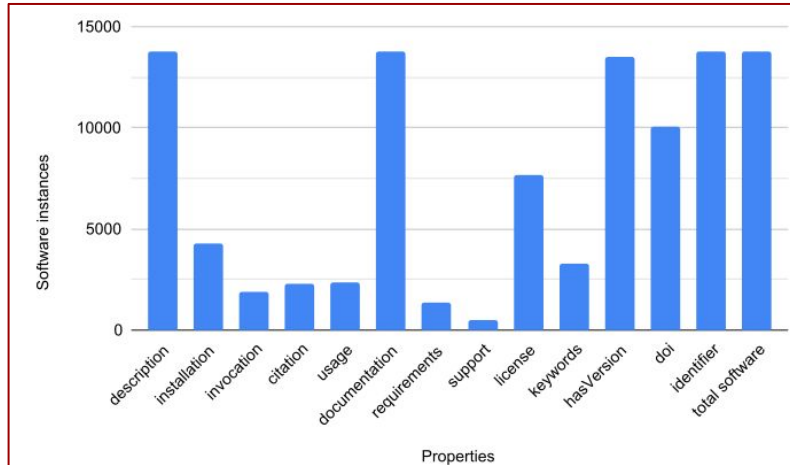
We still have a **long way ahead of us:**

- Best practices not widely adopted
- Citation practices are heterogeneous

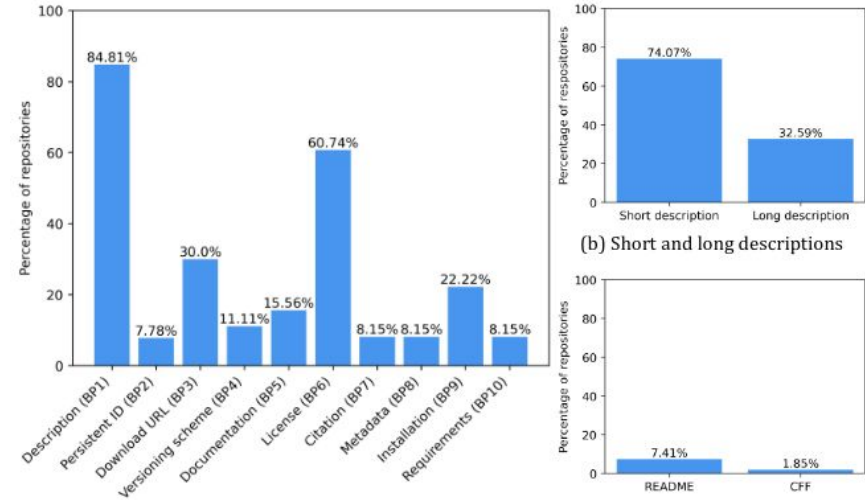
## Software Engineering (Arxiv) [2]

Citation practices	description	Bibtex	CFF	title
# Bidirectional papers	759	307	49	353

## Zenodo [1]



## My own lab [3] :(



[1] Kelley, A., & Garijo, D. (2021). A framework for creating knowledge graphs of scientific software metadata. *Quantitative Science Studies*, 1-37.

[2] Garijo, D.; Arroyo, M.; Gonzalez, E.; Treude, C.; and Tarocco, N. Bidirectional Paper-Repository Tracing in Software Engineering. To appear in 21st International Conference on Mining Software Repositories, Cham, 2024. ACM

[3] Iglesias-Molina, A., and Garijo, D. Towards Assessing FAIR Research Software Best Practices in an Organization Using RDF-star. *Semantics 2023 Posters and Demos (CEUR)*, 3526. 2023.

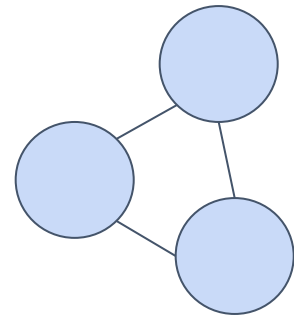
Research software **should become FAIR!**

### **Automated** metadata extraction

- Scalable
- Helps fixing issues at the source (maintainable)
- Less effort
- But may contain **errors**

### **Next steps:** beyond **Codemeta**

- inputs/ outputs
- models
- workflows
- containers
- How to make the extracted metadata **more actionable?**







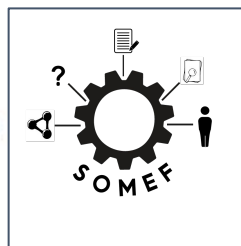
Thanks to Yolanda Gil, Varun Ratnakar, Maximiliano Osorio, Hernán Vargas, Deborah Khider, Allen Mao, Aidan Kelley, Haripriya Dharmala, Jiajing Wang, Rosa Filgueira, Pablo Calleja, Oscar Corcho, Laura Camacho, Jhon Toledo, Miguel Angel García, Esteban Gonzalez, Elena Montiel, Elvira Amador & all the students at UPM and USC who participated in the initiatives mentioned in this presentation

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Code +  
documentation

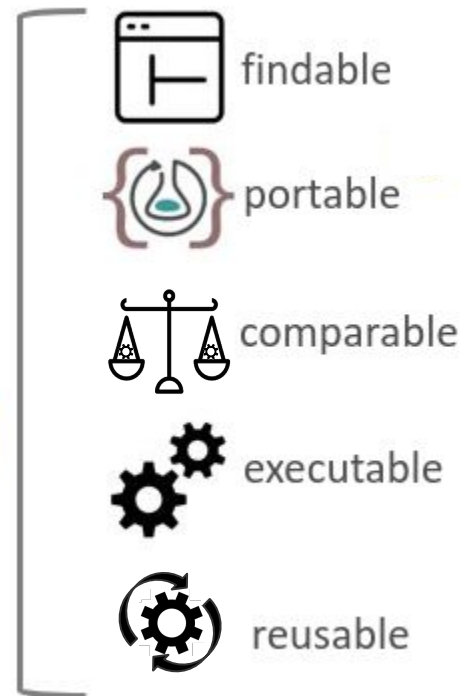


Automated  
extraction

**SOMEF**



Knowledge  
Graphs



Let's create **machine-actionable** software metadata to promote Open Science!