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**UNIVERSITY
OF BERN**

Beyond Software Families: Community-Driven Variability

Roman Bögli, Alexander Boll, Alexander Schultheiß, and Timo Kehrer

Software Engineering Group (SEG), University of Bern, Switzerland

FSE, 2025-06-23, Trondheim NO

Who rules bitcoin?



Operating System

Mobile

Desktop

Hardware

User type

New

Experienced

Criteria

Control

Validation

Features

2FA

Bech32

Below is a list of wallets available for your operating system

Linux Wallets

Control

Validation

Transparency

Environment

Privacy

Fees

Armory

Bitcoin Core

Bitcoin Knots

Bither

BitPay

Electrum

Green

Sparrow

Specter



☐ Privacy i

☐ Fees i

Features

☐ 2FA i

☐ Bech32 i

☐ Full Node i

☐ Hardware Wallet i

☐ Legacy Addresses i

☐ Lightning i

☐ Multisig i

☐ SegWit i

Go

bitcoin / bipsPublic

NotificationsFork 5.5kStar 9.8k

<> CodePull requests 25ActionsWikiSecurityInsights

Files

master

Go to file

> .github

> bip-0001

> bip-0002

> bip-0003

> bip-0008

> bip-0009

> bip-0016

> bip-0032

> bip-0039

> bip-0042

> bip-0047

> bip-0052

> bip-0068

> bip-0069

> bip-0070

> bip-0052

bips / README.mediawiki

PreviewCodeBlame1307 lines (1302 loc) · 28.7 KBRawDownloadEdit

People wishing to submit BIPs, first should propose their idea or document to the bitcoindev@googlegroups.com mailing list (do *not* assign a number – read [BIP 2](#) for the full process). After discussion, please open a PR. After copy-editing and acceptance, it will be published here.

We are fairly liberal with approving BIPs, and try not to be too involved in decision making on behalf of the community. The exception is in very rare cases of dispute resolution when a decision is contentious and cannot be agreed upon. In those cases, the conservative option will always be preferred.

Having a BIP here does not make it a formally accepted standard until its status becomes Final or Active.

Those proposing changes should consider that ultimately consent may rest with the consensus of the Bitcoin users (see also: [economic majority](#)).

Number	Layer	Title	Owner	Type	Status
1		BIP Purpose and Guidelines	Amir Taaki	Process	Replaced
2		BIP process, revised	Luke Dashjr	Process	Active
3		Updated BIP Process	Murch	Process	Draft
8		Version bits with lock-in by height	Shaolin Fry, Luke Dashjr	Informational	Draft

bitcoin / bipsPublic

<> CodePull requests25ActionsWikiSecurityInsights

Files

master

Go to file

> .github

> bip-0001

> bip-0002

> bip-0003

> bip-0008

> bip-0009

> bip-0016

> bip-0032

> bip-0039

> bip-0042

> bip-0047

> bip-0052

> bip-0068

> bip-0069

> bip-0070

> bip-0052

> bip-0068

> bip-0069

> bip-0070

> bip-0073

> bip-0075

> bip-0098

> bip-0114

> bip-0119

> bip-0122

> bip-0135

> bip-0144

> bip-0152

> bip-0156

> bip-0158

> bip-0174

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8		Version bits with lock-in by height	Shaolin Fry, Luke Dashjr	Informational	Draft
9		Version bits with timeout and delay	Pieter Wuille, Peter Todd, Greg Maxwell, Rusty Russell	Informational	Final
10	Applications	Multi-Sig Transaction Distribution	Alan Reiner	Informational	Withdrawn
11	Applications	M-of-N Standard Transactions	Gavin Andresen	Standard	Final
12	Consensus (soft fork)	OP_EVAL	Gavin Andresen	Standard	Withdrawn
13	Applications	Address Format for pay-to-script-hash	Gavin Andresen	Standard	Final
14	Peer Services	Protocol Version and User Agent	Amir Taaki, Patrick Strateman	Standard	Final
15	Applications	Aliases	Amir Taaki	Standard	Deferred
16	Consensus

bips / bip-0173.mediawiki

PreviewCodeBlame415 lines (340 loc) · 20.3 KBRaw

BIP: 173

Layer: Applications

Title: Base32 address format for native v0-16 witness outputs

Author: Pieter Wuille <pieter.wuille@gmail.com>
Greg Maxwell <greg@xiph.org>

Comments-Summary: No comments yet.

Comments-URI: <https://github.com/bitcoin/bips/wiki/Comments:BIP-0173>

Status: Final

Type: Informational

Created: 2017-03-20

License: BSD-2-Clause

Replaces: 142

Superseded-By: 350

Table of Contents

[Introduction](#)

[Abstract](#)

Source: github.com/bitcoin/bips/...bip-0173

R. Bögli et al., Beyond Software Families: Community-Driven Variability

FSE'25, Jun. 23, 2025

7



 IPFS Standards


InterPlanetary Improvement Proposals

An InterPlanetary Improvement Proposals (IPIP) provides an orderly mechanism for considering proposed changes to IPFS specifications. An IPIP proposal is not to be the spec itself; the approval of an IPIP leads to an update to a specification.

 [ethereum / EIPs](#) Public

The Ethereum Improvement Proposal

 eips.ethereum.org/

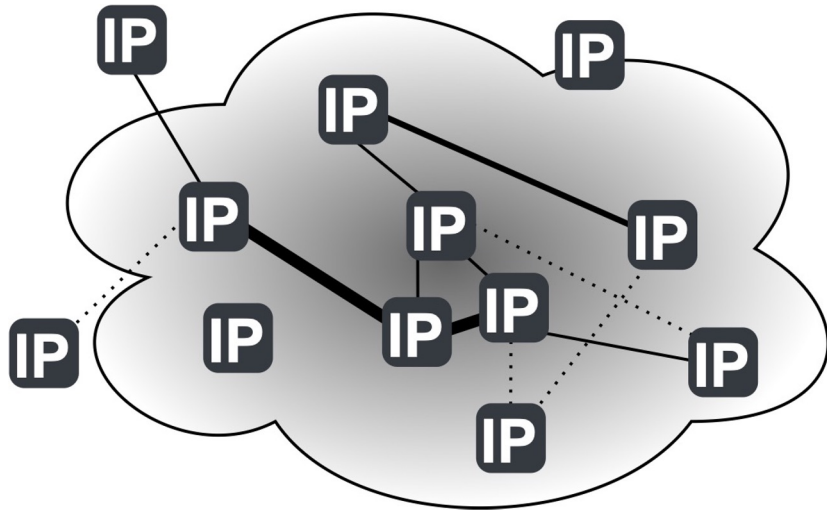
 CC0-1.0 license

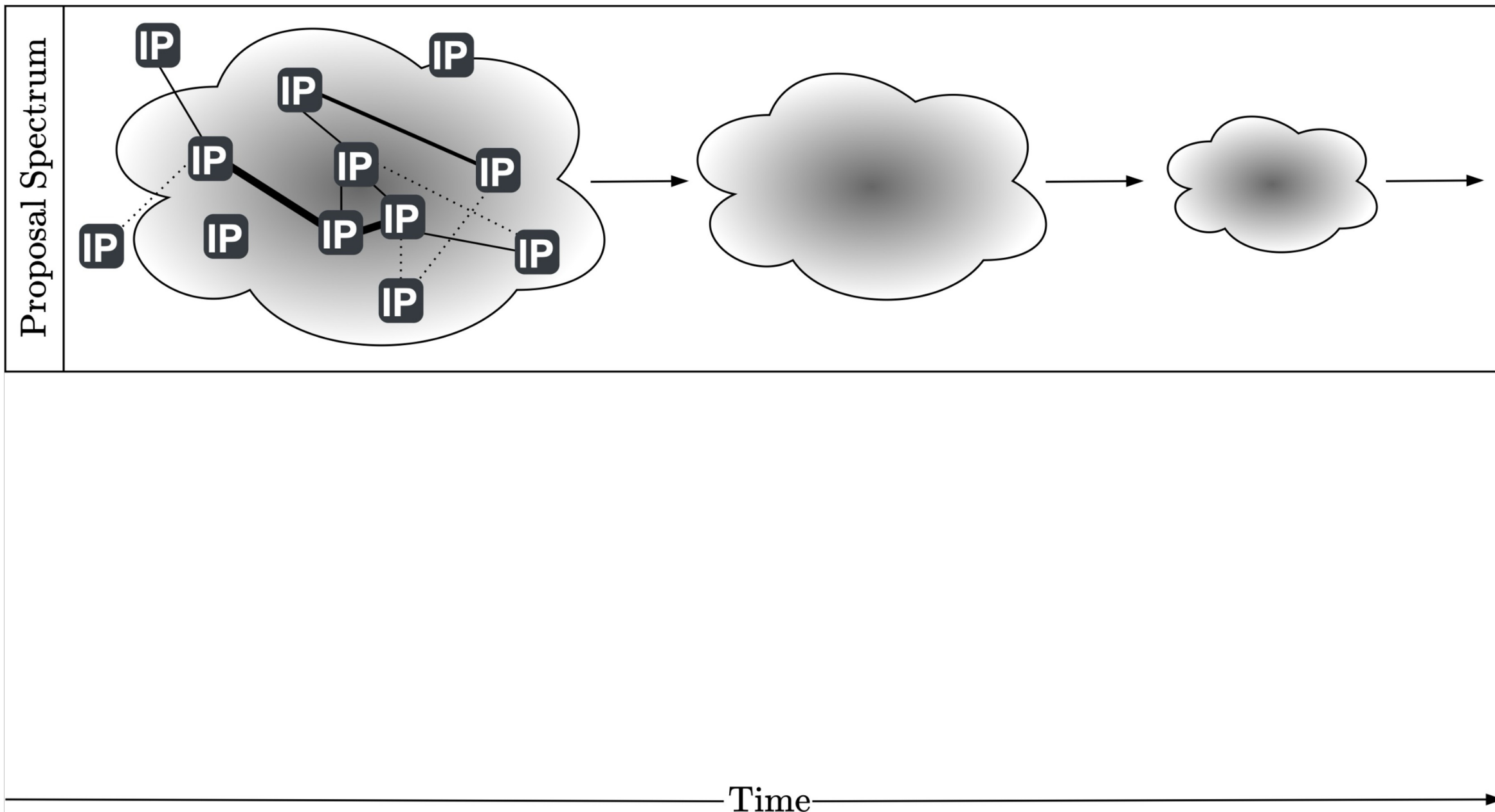
☆ 13.2k stars  5.5k forks

 [nostr-protocol / nips](#) Public

Nostr Implementation Possibilities

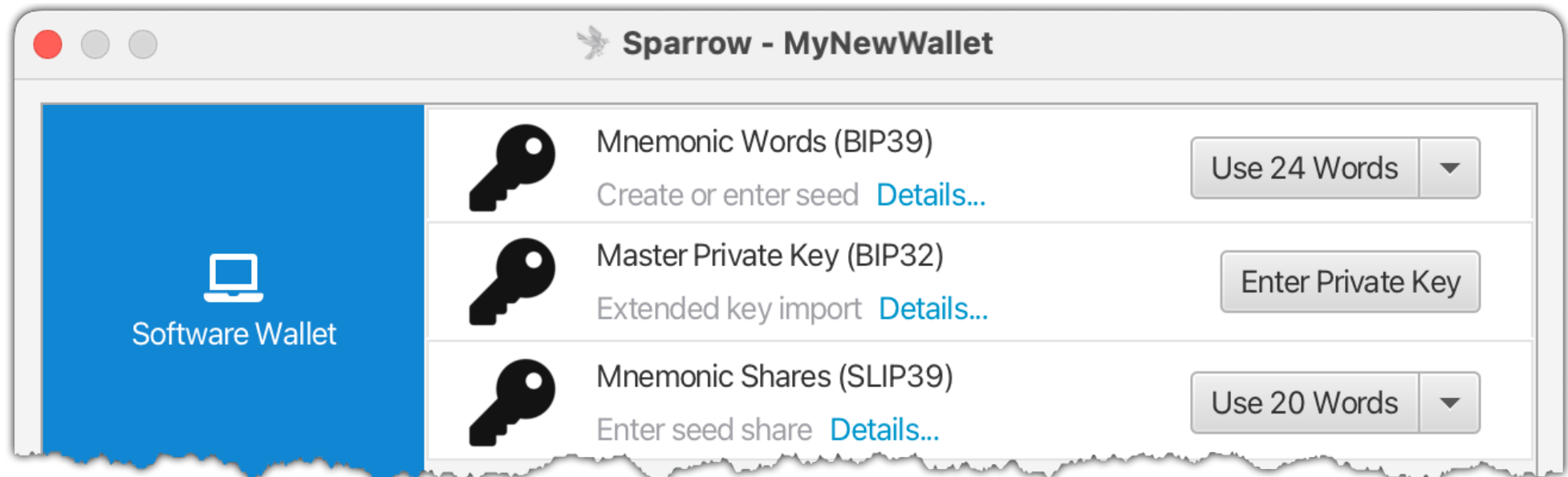
☆ 2.5k stars  634 forks  Branches

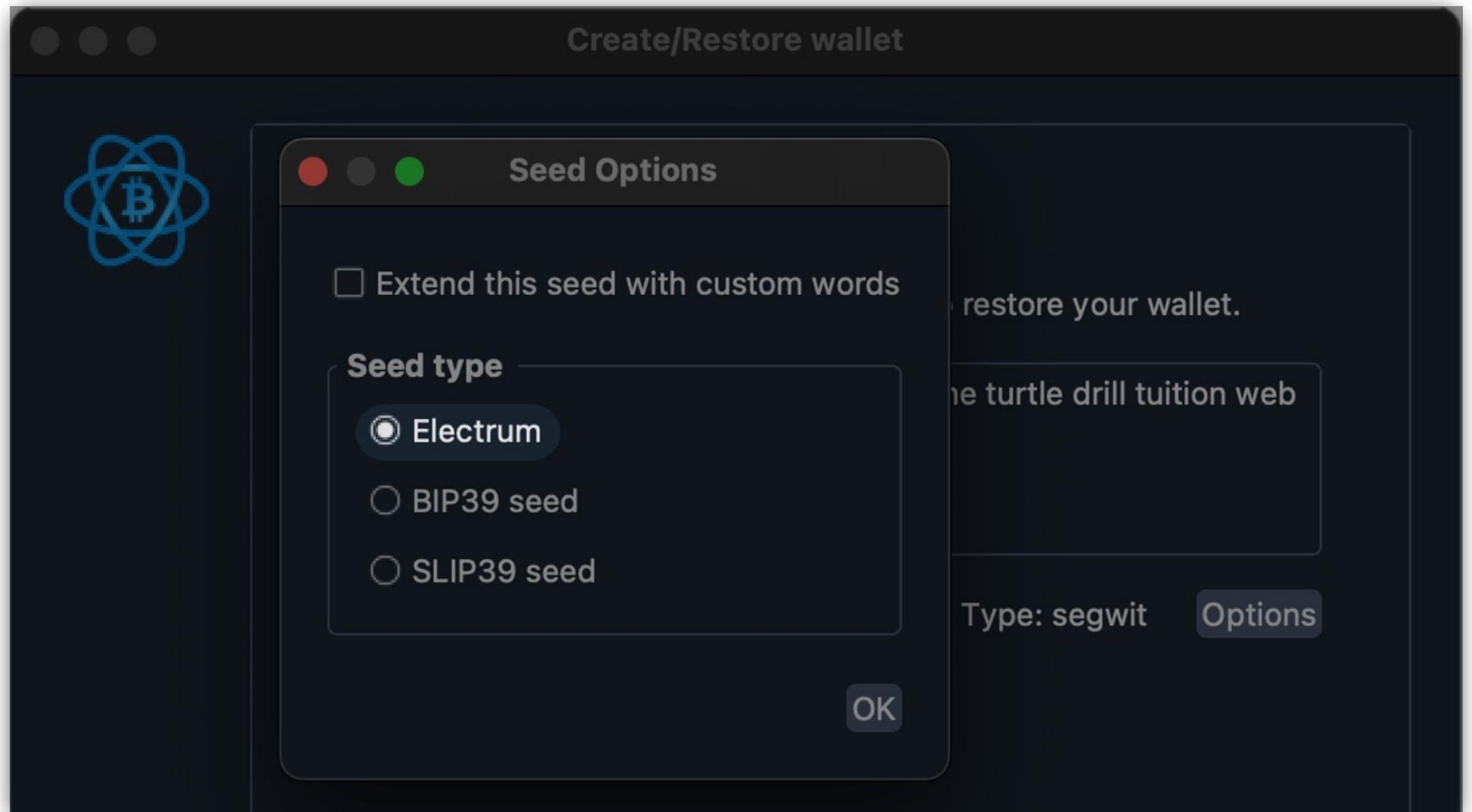





...but Standards Based

Sparrow tries **wherever possible to adhere to commonly accepted standards** in order to **have as wide an interoperability as possible**. In particular, it has been built to support Partially Signed Bitcoin Transactions (PSBTs) from the ground up, influencing everything from the keystore design to the transaction editor.







⊕ Verifying GPG signature of Electrum using Linux command line

DAEMON AND COMMAND LINE

⊕ Command Line

⊕ How to configure SSL with Electrum

⊕ How to accept Bitcoin on a website using Electrum

⊕ How to setup a watchtower

JSONRPC interface

FOR DEVELOPERS

The Python Console

Simple Payment Verification

⊖ Electrum Seed Version System

Description

Motivation

Version number

List of reserved numbers

Seed generation

Electrum Seed Version System

This document describes the Seed Version System used in Electrum (version 2.0 and higher)

BIP39 was introduced two years after Electrum. BIP39 seeds include a checksum, in order to help users figure out typing errors. However, BIP39 suffers the same shortcomings as early Electrum seed phrases:

- A fixed wordlist is still required. Following our recommendation, BIP39 authors decided to derive keys and addresses in a way that does not depend on the wordlist. However, BIP39 still requires the wordlist in order to compute its checksum, which is plainly inconsistent, and defeats the purpose of our recommendation. This problem is exacerbated by the fact that BIP39 proposes to create one wordlist per language. This threatens the portability of BIP39 seed phrases.
- BIP39 seed phrases do not include a version number. This means that software should always know how to generate keys and addresses. BIP43 suggests that wallet software will try various existing derivation schemes within the BIP32 framework. This is extremely inefficient and rests on the assumption that future wallets will support all previously accepted derivation methods. If, in the future, a wallet developer decides not to implement a particular derivation method because it is deprecated, then the software will not be able to detect that the corresponding seed phrases are not supported, and it will return an empty wallet instead. This threatens users funds.

For these reasons, Electrum does not generate BIP39 seeds. Starting with version 2.0, Electrum uses the following Seed Version System, which addresses these issues.














 [nostr-protocol](#) / [nips](#) Public

Nostr Implementation Possibilities

☆ 2.5k stars 🍴 634 forks 🌿 Branches

Clients

Source: github.com/.../awesome-nostr

- [Agora](#)  Stars 17 - Follow your favorite topics in nostr-verse (and even posts from Mastodon, Reddit, Bluesky, and Twitter)
- [Alexandria](#)  Stars 11 - A Knowledge Base and future eReader app. Focuses on the implementation of [NKBIP-01](#)
- [algia-web](#)  Stars 11 - A small resource consumption oriented Nostr web client
- [algia](#)  Stars 188 - A cli application for nostr.
- [alphaama](#)  Stars 27 - alphaama is just a nostr fucking client
- [Amethyst](#)  Stars 1.2k - An Android client for nostr written in Kotlin
- [Anonostr](#)  Stars 14 - Anonostr allows users to send anonymous notes to the Nostr network without revealing their identity. For each note submission, the app generates a new key pair, sends the note through select relays, and then securely burns the key pair.
- [ArcadeCity](#)  Stars 22 - Public group chats and P2P services (WIP) over nostr
- [Asknostr.site](#) - A Quora/StackOverflow Q&A site using the nostr network and #asknostr content
- [Astral](#)  Stars 101 - a branle fork with global feed and UI makeover
- [Attached](#)  Stars 26 - Open-Source ReactNative Expo app for Nostr (iOS, Android).
- [badger](#)  Stars 0 - A NIP58 nostr badge client. Create Badges view Profile Badges and more.
- [Beagle](#)  Stars 30 - Decentralized real-time Text/Audio/Video chat client for iOS, using nostr relays for users to share information and moments by posts of text, image and video.
- [BlazeJump](#)  Stars 6 - A fast web client boilerplate written in C# / Blazor, that uses an in-browser SQLite database.
- [Blowater](#) - A desktop Web client focusing on chat with delightful UX














 [nostr-protocol](#) / [nips](#) Public

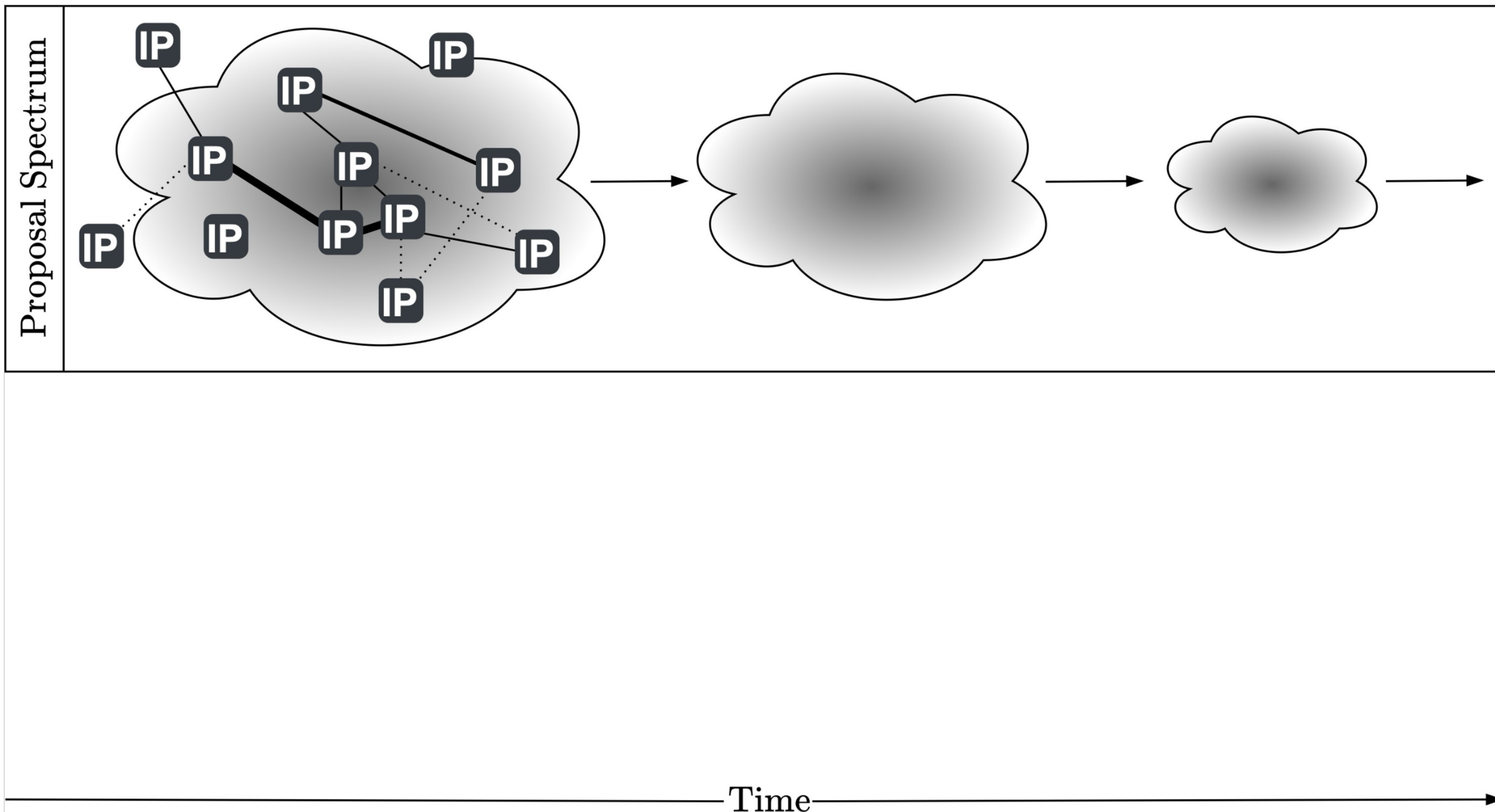
Nostr Implementation Possibilities

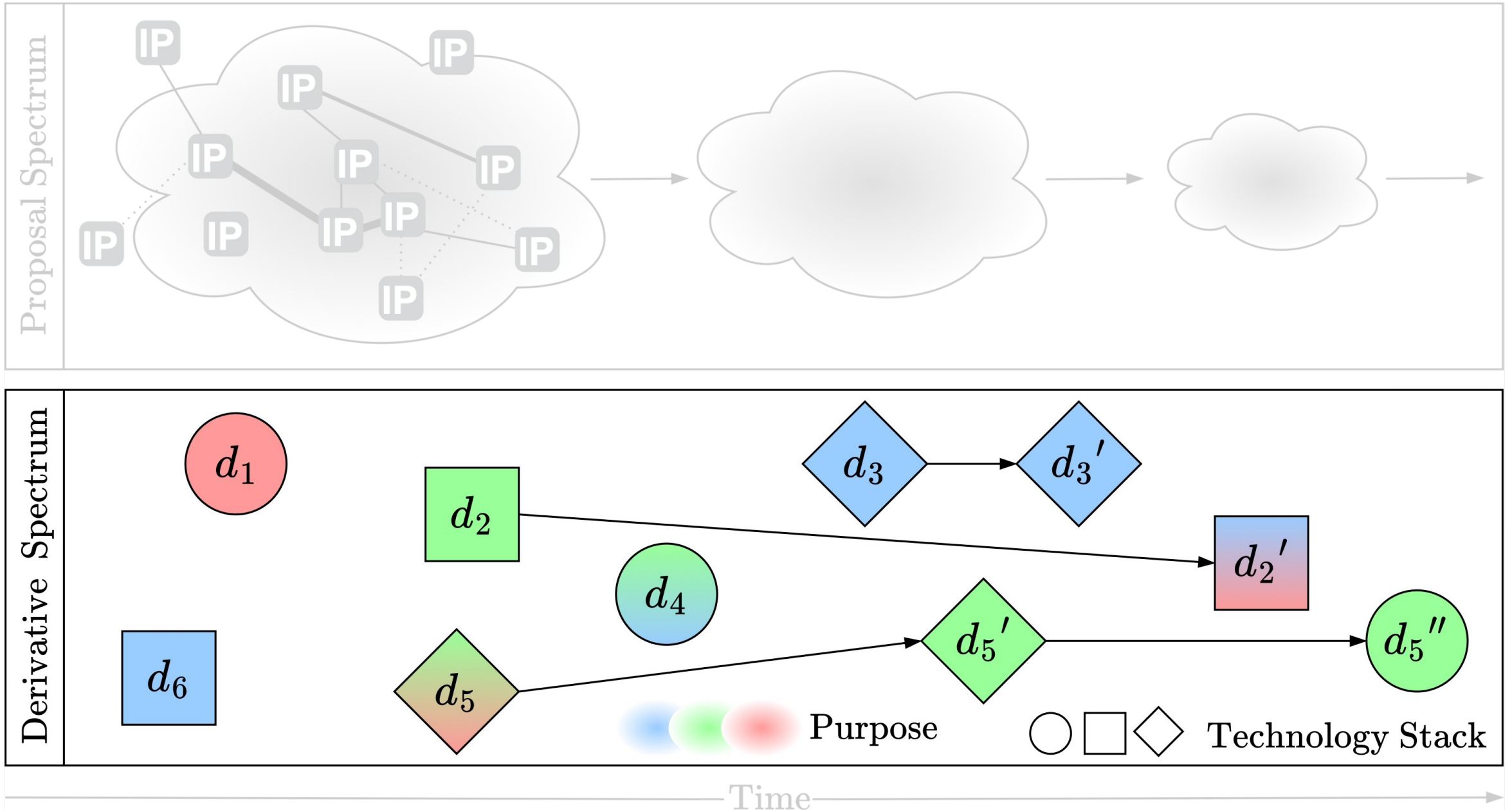
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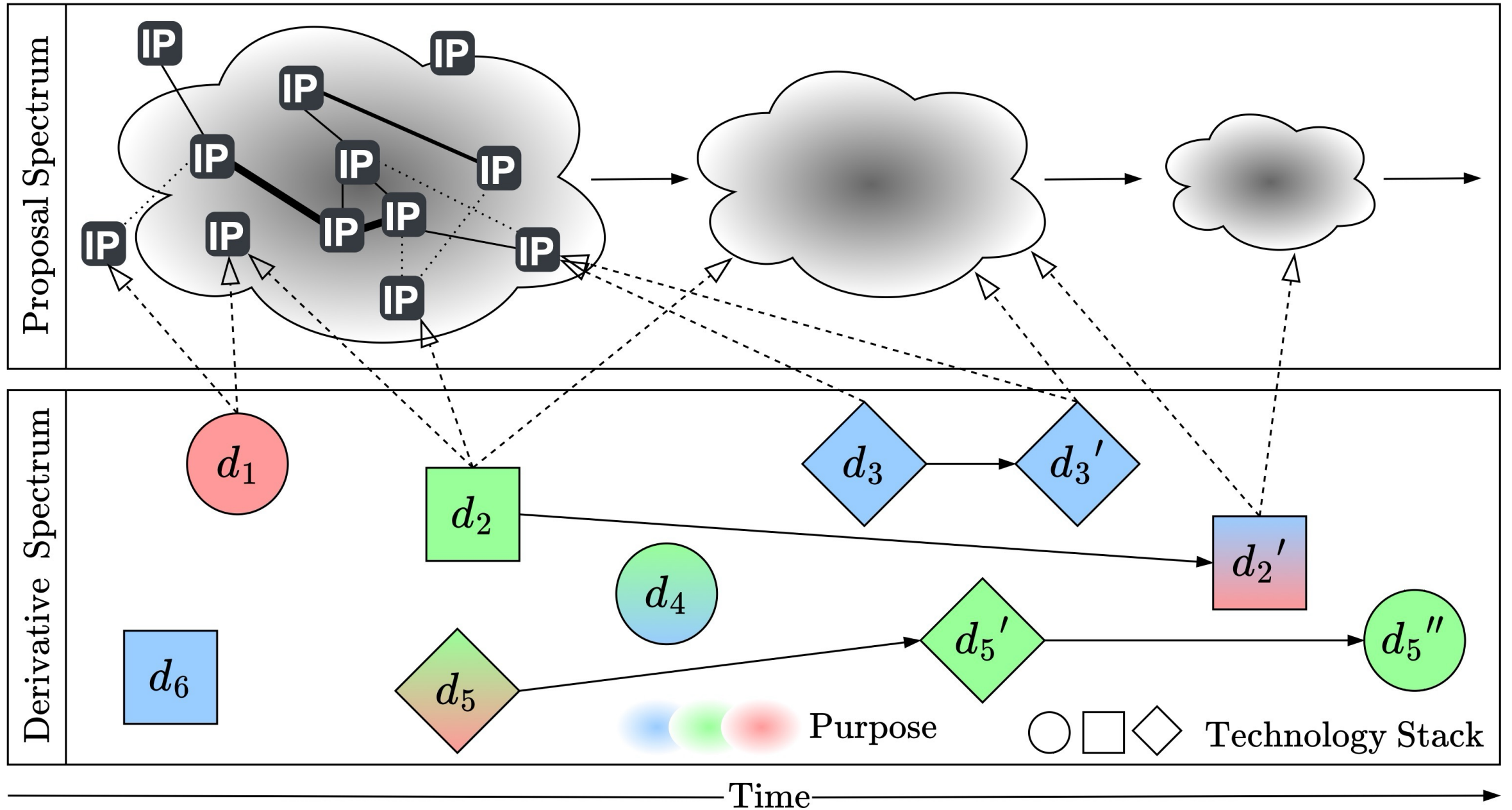
Clients

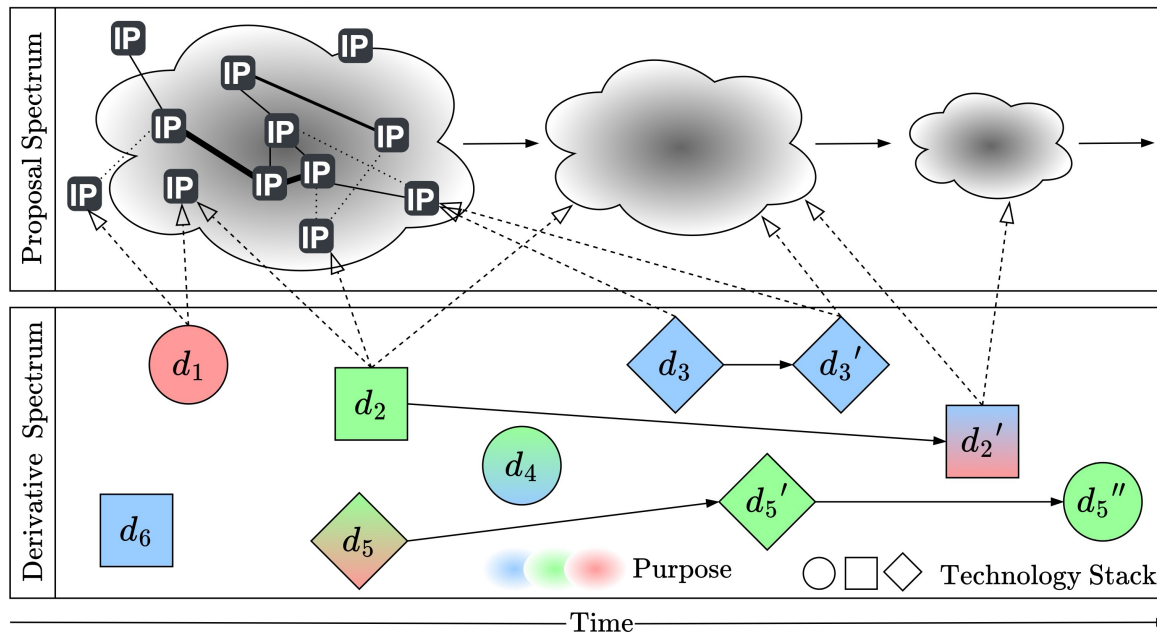
Source: github.com/.../awesome-nostr

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Community-Driven
Variability (CDV)

Community-Driven Variability (CDV)

C1 Crowdsourcing

C2 Improvement Proposals

C3 Independent Derivatives

C4 Interoperability

C5 Decoupled Evolution

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So what?

P1 Missing overview in proposal spectrum

P2 Missing overview in derivative spectrum

P3 IP change impact assessment

P4 Misalignment of proposal & derivative spectrum

P5 Level of derivative interoperability

P6 Ecosystem forks

RG1

Systematic treatment of
CDV in proposal spectrum

RG2

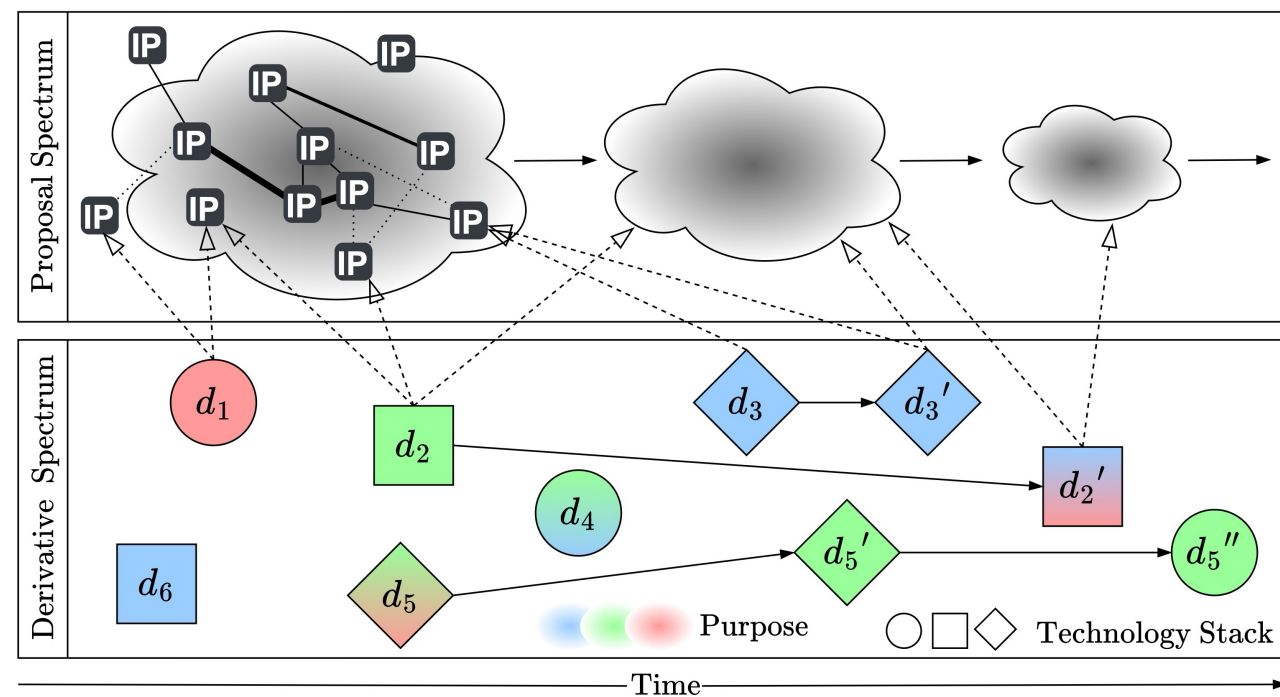
Supporting cohesive evolution of
proposal and derivative spectrum

RG3

Methodical handling of derivative
interoperability impairment



Boegli 2025 CDV Preprint.pdf



C1 Crowdsourcing

C2 Improvement Proposals

C3 Independent Derivatives

C4 Interoperability

C5 Decoupled Evolution

P1 Missing overview in proposal spectrum

P2 Missing overview in derivative spectrum

P3 IP change impact assessment

P4 Misalignment of proposal/derivative spectrum

P5 Level of derivative interoperability

P6 Ecosystem forks


RG1 Systematic treatment of CDV in proposal spectrum


RG2 Supporting cohesive evolution of proposal and derivative spectrum


RG3 Methodical handling of derivative interoperability impairment


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Appendix

Public


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 Notifications


 Fork 1.8k


 Star 1.6k


<> Code


 Issues 4

 Pull requests 4




 Actions

 Projects

 Security

 Insights

PreviewCodeBlame

Raw

SatoshiLabs Improvement Proposals

SatoshiLabs projects need a way how to document their technical decisions and features. For some of them Bitcoin Improvement Proposal (BIP) is not a right place because their range and implications are outside of the scope of Bitcoin and cryptocurrencies.

SLIP repository is an extension to Bitcoin Improvement Proposal (BIP) process and contains the documents that are unsuitable for submission to BIP repository.

Each SLIP should provide a concise technical specification of the feature and a rationale for the feature.

Number	Title	Type	Status
SLIP-0000	SLIP Template	Informational	Accepted
SLIP-0010	Universal private key derivation from master private key	Standard	Final
SLIP-0011	Symmetric encryption of key-value pairs using deterministic hierarchy	Standard	Final
SLIP-0012	Public key encryption using deterministic hierarchy	Standard	Draft

Source:
github.com/satoshilabs

 [nostr-protocol / nips](#) Public

Nostr Implementation Possibilities

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§ NIPs

A Nostr Implementation Possibility, or NIP for short, exist to document what **MUST**, what **SHOULD** and what **MAY** be implemented by Nostr-compatible relay and client software.

NIPs are the documents that outline how the Nostr protocol works.

Source: nostr.how

```
BIP:                <BIP number, or "?" before being assigned>
* Layer:            <Consensus (soft fork) | Consensus (hard fork) |
                    Peer Services | API/RPC | Applications>
Title:              <BIP title; maximum 44 characters>
Author:             <list of authors' real names and email addrs>
* Discussions-To:   <email address>
Status:             <Draft | Active | Proposed | Deferred | Rejected |
                    Withdrawn | Final | Replaced | Obsolete>
Type:               <Standards Track | Informational | Process>
* Requires:         <BIP number(s)>
* Replaces:         <BIP number>
* Superseded-By:    <BIP number>
```

Figure 1: Excerpt of BIP preamble structure from BIP2 [29].

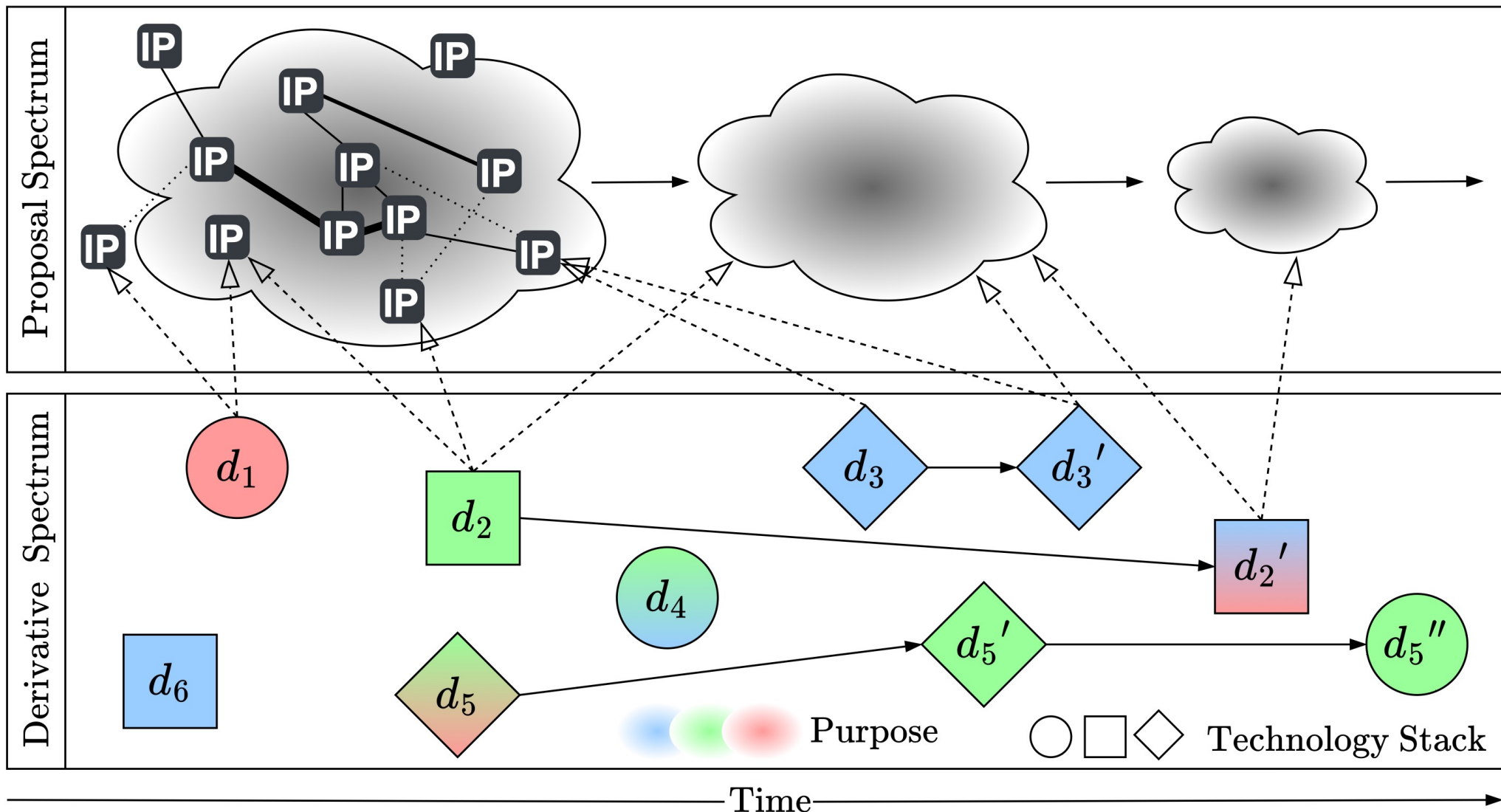


Figure 2: A schematic overview of the CDV landscape.

P1 & P2 – Missing overview of proposal and derivative spectrum: Due to the dynamics imposed by characteristics C1-C5, communities typically **lack an overview** of the entire ecosystem and its evolution. Consequently, involved actors **lack orientation** for guiding their decisions within the ecosystem. This missing overview is felt on both levels: the **proposal spectrum** (P1), and the **derivative spectrum** (P2). Realizing the need for an overview, the Bitcoin community already created a number of websites that monitor [10], compare [1, 24], or suggest [5] derivatives. We find these handcrafted ad-hoc monitoring efforts insufficient, but they underscore the richness of existing variability and, more importantly, the need to manage it effectively.

P3 – IP change impact assessment: The actors (C1) in the ecosystem face challenges during suggesting and updating IPs (C2), such as avoiding unforeseen side effects and change impact assessment (C4). For example, although on-boarding developer guidelines exist in Bitcoin [40], resources that document the interrelations between BIPs or their perceived feature impacts are missing.

P4 – Misalignment of proposal and derivative spectrum:

There is a common interest to avoid a misalignment (C5) of derivatives and the proposal spectrum. However, developers (C3) lack the necessary guidance for alignment, while end users are unable to verify it, undermining trust in derivatives (C4) and into the ecosystem. This lack of guidance is exemplified in Electrum avoiding BIP39 [7], whereas Sparrow “tries wherever possible to adhere to commonly accepted standards in order to have as wide an interoperability as possible.” [27]

P5 – Determining interoperability of derivatives: The shared interest in interoperability (C4) forces developers and end users to be aware of **potential restrictions of derivative interactions**. A lack of interoperability can lead to immense damage, such as permanent financial losses due to wallet recovery issues [14, 26] or incorrectly mined blocks [22]. Some communities already introduced partial solutions for this problem, e.g., **feature vectors** [4], a handshake, that tests what features the other derivative implements prior to actual interaction. However, users could place more trust into a more rigorous procedure, that is formally derived from and enforced through an ecosystem's variability model.

P6 – Ecosystem fork: The independent evolution of proposals and derivatives (C5) can lead to complex phenomena: As some IPs are embraced by the whole community, others may be rejected by a tight-knit part of the community (C3). This can lead to a **split within the ecosystem** into fractions or a complete detachment, as sub-communities drift further and further apart. Ultimately, such **detachments provoke yet another variability source** for both IPs (C2) and derivatives (C3), **catalyzing the severity of P1-P5**. In Bitcoin and related domains, for instance, this phenomenon is referred to as *fork* and has had occurred several times in the past (e.g., Bitcoin Cash, Gold, SV) [23].

Characteristics Encouraging CDV

C1 – Crowdsourcing: There exists an open de-facto standard in the ecosystem that is continuously shaped by independent actors with distributed authority.

C2 – Improvement Proposals: This de-facto standard defines how the system shall operate using a set of improvement proposals (IPs) that can have dependencies, varying levels of importance, and undergo different states.

C3 – Independent Derivatives: Developers choose a set of IPs from which they implement independent derivatives using different technology stacks and targeting different use-cases.

C4 – Interoperability: The ecosystem's value and flourishing substantially depends on and encourages direct or indirect derivative interaction.

C5 – Decoupled Evolution: The de-facto standard, its feature specification, and the derivatives evolve autonomously and detached from each other while following their own life cycles.

Figure 3: Characteristics Encouraging CDV.

Table 1: CDV characteristics of selected ecosystems/projects.

Paradigm	Ecosystem/Project	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5
CDV	Bitcoin [2, 43]; Lightning [3, 48]	●	●	●	●	●
	Nostr [12]	●	●	●	●	●
	Ethereum [8]	◐	●	●	●	●
	Tor Protocol [13, 30]; IPFS [9, 21]	◐	●	●	●	●
SPL	Linux Kernel [15, 33]	◐	◐	◐	○	○
	Eclipse [25, 60]	◐	◐	◐	◐	○
	BusyBox [46, 62]	◐	◐	◐	○	○
Clone & Own	ApoGames [36, 42]	○	○	◐	○	◐
	Marlin Forks [37, 38]	○	○	◐	○	◐
	Health Watcher [56, 57]	○	○	◐	○	○

RG1 – Systematic treatment of CDV in proposal spectrum:

Our first research goal is threefold. First, we aim to develop a **variability modeling formalism** and notation that can adequately capture CDV ecosystems and their evolution, providing a structured, **explorable representation of the proposal spectrum** amenable to analysis (**P1**). Second, we want to support the **automated extraction** of CDV models from various resources, with a focus on deriving variability models directly from IP collections. Third, analysis techniques shall be developed to reason about the structure and constraints of CDV models, **spotting anomalous IPs and interrelations**. This includes methods for differential analysis of CDV models representing different proposal spectrum snapshots, facilitating change impact analyses in the proposal spectrum (**P3**, **P6**).

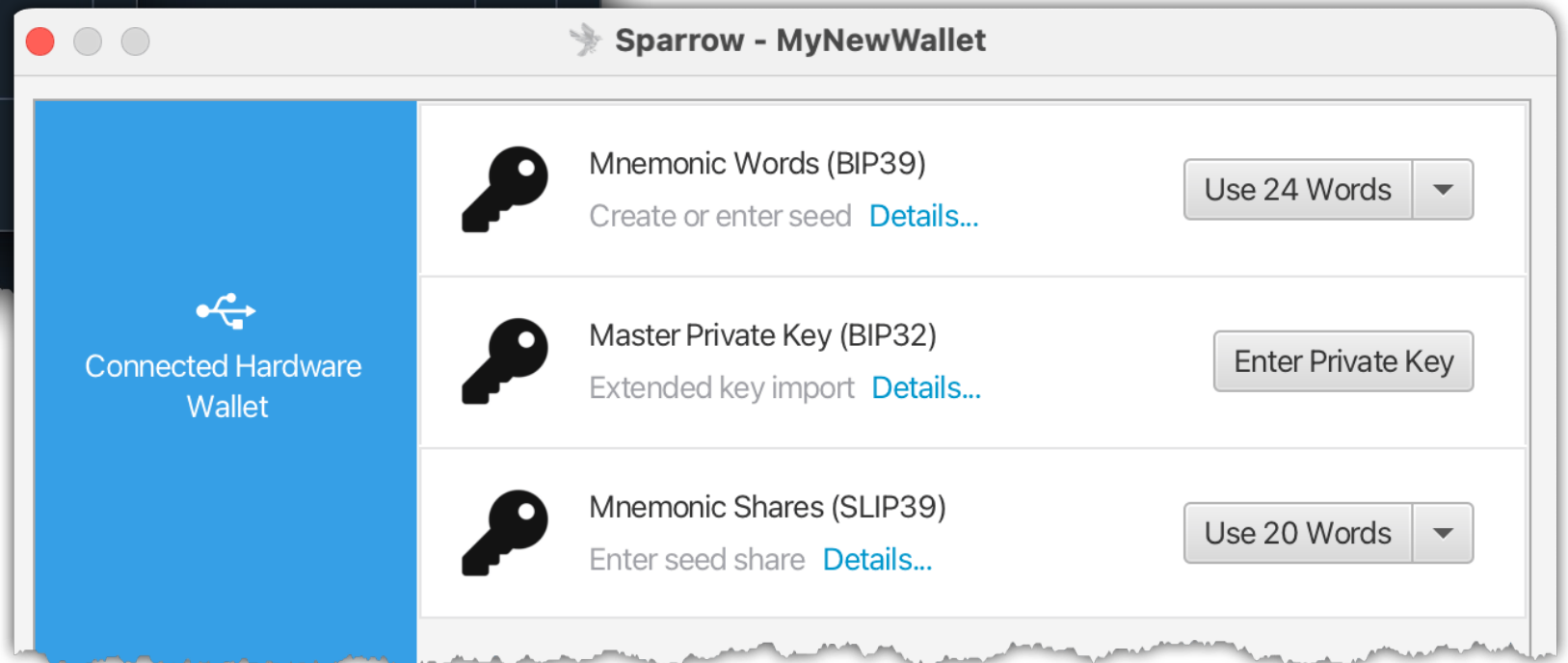
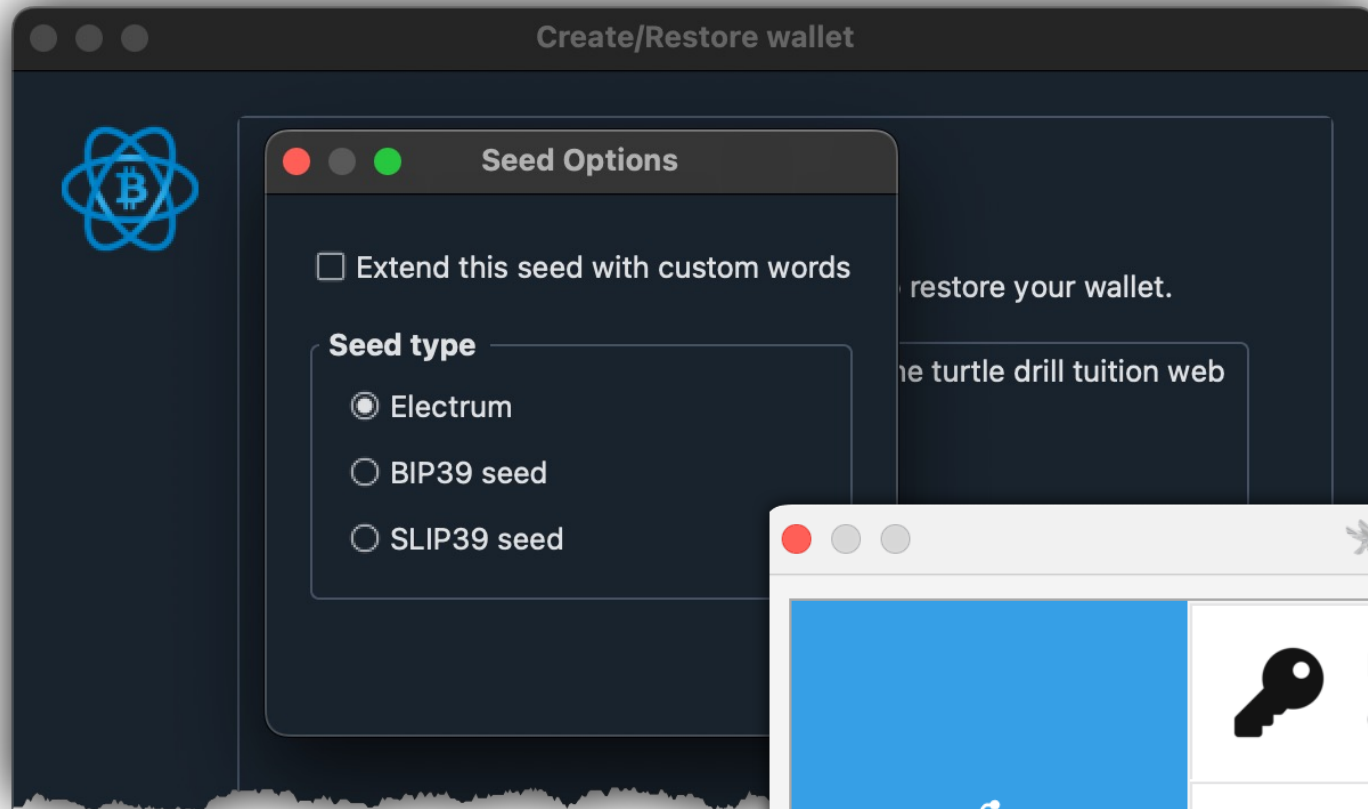
Impact: Holistic modeling of a CDV ecosystem's topology fostering comprehensibility and auditability.

RG2 – Supporting cohesive evolution of proposal and derivative spectrum: Given the autonomous evolution of these two spectra, our goal is to better **understand and measure their cohesion** (P4). This includes providing configuration support through CDV model-guided IP selection and first cohesion assessments by, e.g., checking a given set of IPs against a CDV model. However, the major endeavor pursued with this research goal is to **support tracing of IPs from the proposal to the derivative spectrum**, providing a better understanding of the derivative spectrum (P2) and facilitate further change impact analyses (P3). Besides IP traceability, we aim at **mining CDV models from existing derivatives**, enabling comparisons with those extracted from the IP spectrum (P4) and analyzing potential drift between community forks (P6).

Impact: Streamline the evolution of ecosystems by increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of future development endeavors.

RG3 – Methodical handling of derivative interoperability impairment: We dedicate our final research goal to address the challenges related to **impaired interoperability within the derivative spectrum** (P5), which boils down to handling and detecting undesired inter-derivative IP interactions. Anticipated interactions shall be documented and articulated through the CDV model, amenable to automatically validating derivatives wrt. proposal spectrum alignment (P4). Unanticipated interactions impairing interoperability shall be detected through **systematic IP interaction testing**, which must be both effective and efficient to be accepted in practice.

Impact: Reduce the effort and complexity of proper inter-derivative feature testing, further maximizing interoperability and positive user experience.



Nostr Implementation Possibilities

☆ 2.5k stars 🍴 634 forks 🌿 Branches

Source: next.nostr.watch

wss://nostr-relay.app/

A high-performance nostr relay, using PostgreSQL

● Online
Last Seen 1 Hour Ago

NIP-11 last synced wtf? unknown

NIP-11 requires attention

Overview

Checks

NIP-11

Audit

Insights

Operator

Feed

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1 {
2   "name": "nostr-relay-nestjs",
3   "version": "2.2.0",
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5   "pubkey": "8125b911ed0e94dbe3008a0be48cfe5cd0e0b05923ceffef017ae7a87da8400883",
6   "contact": "codytseng98@gmail.com",
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19     42
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26     "max_subid_length": 128,
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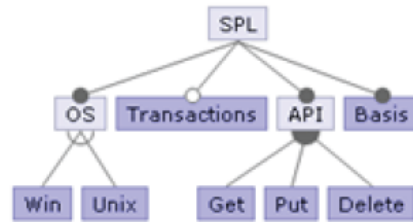
SPL

Problem Space

Solution Space

Domain
Eng.

- Variability model (FMs)



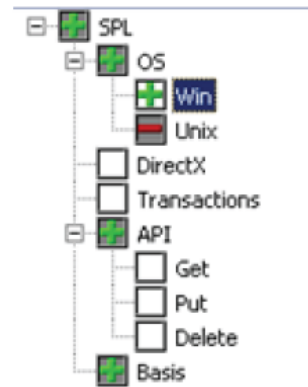
map

- Reusable implementation artifacts



App.
Eng.

- Configuration (feature selection)



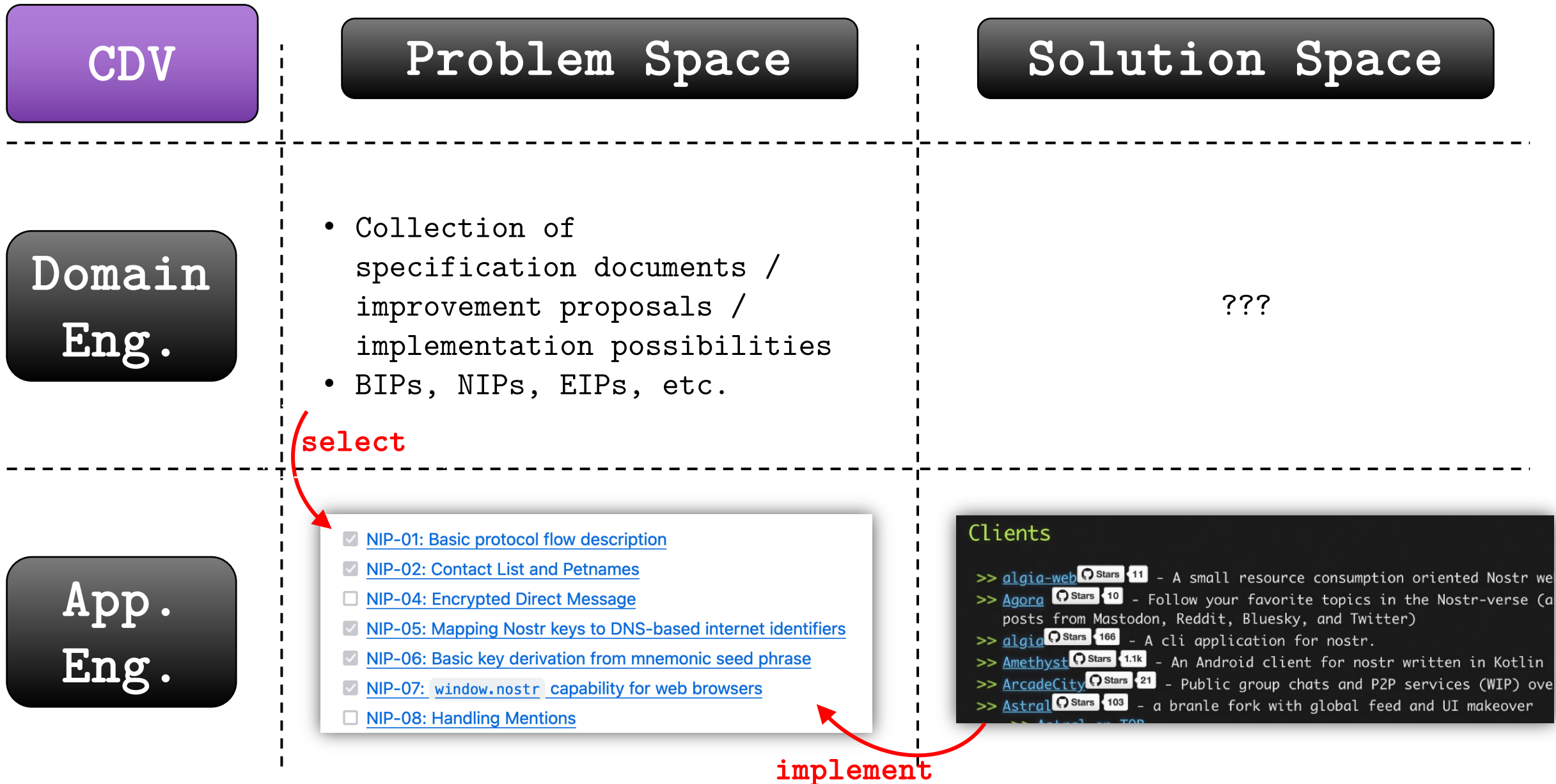
- Generated product



generate

	CUST_NO	CUSTOMER	CONTACT	CONTACT	PHONE
1	1,001	Signature...	Dele...	Little	(919) 53...
2	1,002	Dallas Tex...	Glen	Brown	(214) 96...
3	1,003	Butte, Grif...	James	Butte	(917) 49...
4	1,004	Central Bank	Elizabeth	Brockel	81 211 9...
5	1,005	OT Systems	Tai	Vnu	(952) 95...
6	1,006	DataServe	Tomas	Bright	(813) 22...
7	1,007	Mrs. Beauv...		Mrs. Beauv...	
8	1,008	Annis Vacat...	Lellani	Briggs	(808) 83...
9	1,009	Max	Max		22 91 23...

Record 1 of 15



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Thanks

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