

On the Use of Grey Literature: A Survey with the Brazilian Software Engineering Research Community

Fernando Kamei
UFPE, IFAL
Maceió, Alagoas, Brazil
fernando.kenji@ifal.edu.br

Igor Wiese
UTFPR
Campo Mourão, Paraná, Brazil
igor@utfpr.edu.br

Gustavo Pinto
UFPA
Belém, Pará, Brazil
gpinto@ufpa.br

Márcio Ribeiro
UFAL
Maceió, Alagoas, Brazil
marcio@ic.ufal.br

Sérgio Soares
UFPE
Recife, Pernambuco, Brazil
scbs@cin.ufpe.br

ABSTRACT

Background: The use of Grey Literature (GL) has been investigated in diverse research areas. In Software Engineering (SE), this topic has an increasing interest over the last years. **Problem:** Even with the increase of GL published in diverse sources, the understanding of their use on the SE research community is still controversial. **Objective:** To understand how Brazilian SE researchers use GL, we aimed to become aware of the criteria to assess the credibility of their use, as well as the benefits and challenges. **Method:** We surveyed 76 active SE researchers participants of a flagship SE conference in Brazil, using a questionnaire with 11 questions to share their views on the use of GL in the context of SE research. We followed a qualitative approach to analyze open questions. **Results:** We found that most surveyed researchers use GL mainly to understand new topics. Our work identified new findings, including: 1) GL sources used by SE researchers (e.g., blogs, community website); 2) motivations to use (e.g., to understand problems and to complement research findings) or reasons to avoid GL (e.g., lack of reliability, lack of scientific value); 3) the benefit that is easy to access and read GL and the challenge of GL to have its scientific value recognized; and 4) criteria to assess GL credibility, showing the importance of the content owner to be renowned (e.g., renowned author and institutions). **Conclusions:** Our findings contribute to form a body of knowledge on the use of GL by SE researchers, by discussing novel (some contradictory) results and providing a set of lessons learned to both SE researchers and practitioners.

ACM Reference Format:

Fernando Kamei, Igor Wiese, Gustavo Pinto, Márcio Ribeiro, and Sérgio Soares. 2020. On the Use of Grey Literature: A Survey with the Brazilian Software Engineering Research Community. In *XXXIV Brazilian Symposium on Software Engineering (SBES 2020), September 21–25, 2020, Natal, Brazil*. ACM, New York, NY, USA, 11 pages. <https://doi.org/10.1145/1122445.1122456>

Permission to make digital or hard copies of all or part of this work for personal or commercial use is granted by ACM, provided that the copyright notice, this notice, and the full citation on the first page are preserved. Copyrights for components of this work owned by others than ACM must be honored. Abstracting with credit is permitted. To copy otherwise, or to republish, to post on servers or to redistribute to lists, requires prior specific permission and/or a fee. Request permissions from permissions@acm.org.

SBES '20, September 21–25, 2020, Natal, Brazil
© 2020 Association for Computing Machinery.
ACM ISBN 978-1-4503-9999-9/18/06...\$15.00
<https://doi.org/10.1145/1122445.1122456>

2020-08-31 19:12. Page 1 of 1–11.

1 INTRODUCTION

Grey Literature (GL) is a data source that was not subjected to quality control mechanisms (peer review) before publication [13]. Several areas of knowledge investigated the use of GL, for instance, Medicine [12] and Management [2]. According to Paez [12], GL may provide data not found within commercially published literature, providing an important forum for disseminating studies with null or negative results that might not otherwise be disseminated, which in turn reduce publication bias to the propensity for only studies reporting positive findings to be published, increase reviews' comprehensiveness and timeliness, and foster a balanced picture of available evidence.

In the context of Software Engineering (SE) research, there is an increasing interest in the investigation about GL over the last years. This was particularly motivated due to the also growing mediums that SE practitioners use to exchange problems and ideas, including news aggregator websites such as Reddit and Hacker News [3] and question and answer (Q&A) websites such as Stack Overflow [29]. Although studies recognized the importance and usefulness of the GL in general [6], and blog content, in particular [16, 26], there is a lack of understanding on how to properly use GL, (for instance, how to find acceptable evidence), which brings challenges for researchers that are interested in using this kind of medium in their research.

The goal of this research is to investigate the perceptions of Brazilian SE researchers on the use of GL. This research is important to the SE research community to improve the understanding of how researchers could explore and take advantage of GL, approximating their research findings to practice. Still, the content provided by software practitioners, if created with rigor and quality, could be useful to advance the state of the art.

To achieve this goal, we explored four research questions:

- **RQ1:** Why do Brazilian SE researchers use grey literature?
- **RQ2:** What types of grey literature are used by Brazilian SE researchers?
- **RQ3:** What are the criteria Brazilian SE researchers employ to assess grey literature credibility?
- **RQ4:** What benefits and challenges Brazilian SE researchers perceive when using grey literature?

Answering **RQ1** and **RQ2** is essential to understand to what extent the Brazilian research community use GL, and what motivates this community to use it. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first study that investigated Grey Literature with the Brazilian SE

research community. Answering **RQ3** is essential to understand the reliability criteria that will be important to researchers to better select evidence retrieved from a GL source, and for practitioners to better understand on how to increase the credibility of their content shared. Finally, answering **RQ4** is important to understand the potential benefits and challenges using GL more broadly, by researchers and practitioners.

To answer these research questions, we surveyed 76 Brazilian SE researchers. The evidence obtained from a qualitative analysis of the answers yields important lessons that can inspire SE researchers and practitioners who investigate and provide content in a diversity of GL source.

In summary, in our work: 1) we elucidate the first perceptions about GL in Brazilian SE community; 2) we found the main GL sources used by Brazilian SE researchers; 3) we noted several motivations to use or reasons to avoid GL, highlighting the importance to better investigate how researchers and practitioners should deal with GL; 4) we provided different perspectives to assess GL source credibility from previous studies, showing the importance of being a renowned author; 5) we provided important advice with lessons learned on how to deal with GL, to both researchers and practitioners; and 6) we confirmed previous findings and complement the state of art with new findings.

2 BACKGROUND

The term “Grey Literature” (GL) has many definitions, but the most widely accepted is the Luxembourg definition [7], that states: “[GL] is produced on all levels of government, academics, business and industry in print and electronic formats, but which is not controlled by commercial publishers, i.e., where publishing is not the primary activity of the producing body”. In summary, the term “grey” literature is often used to refer to the literature that is not subject of quality control mechanisms (e.g., peer review) before a publication [13].

Adams et al. [1] introduce the idea of “grey information” to distinguish different forms of grey, including grey literature, grey information, and grey data. The term “grey data” is used to describe user-generated web-content, e.g., tweets, blogs. On the other hand, “grey information” is informally published or not published at all, e.g., meeting notes, emails [15]. However, the SE literature hardly distinguishes these terms. Similarly, in our work, we considered all forms of grey data and grey information as GL.

The use of GL in other disciplines is not recent. The maturity is perceived, for instance, by the support of GL research through several GL databases, repositories, and search engines (e.g., GreyNet¹, OpenGrey²). Moreover, there are several guidelines to support researchers to conduct a Grey Literature Review (GLR), such as management [2] and medicine [12].

GL has a wide variety of types that vary in the type of information that produces. Adams et al. [2] classified them according to “shades of grey”. In the SE, Garousi et al. [7] adapted these shades according to three-tiers (see Figure 1). These tiers running according to two dimensions: expertise and outlet control. Both dimensions run between extremes “unknown” and “known”. The darker the color, the less moderated or edited the source in conformance with explicit and transparent knowledge creation criteria.

¹www.greynet.org

²www.opengrey.eu

In the context of SE, researchers have been using GL for several purposes. Some primary studies were conducted relying (mostly or entirely) on GL available on practitioners mediums, for instance, Stack Overflow [29] and HackerNews [3]. We also found several secondary studies that were conducted using GL, for instance, the SLR of Selleri et al. [18] that investigated the use of Agile methods with CMMI and were included some technical reports as primary studies. Moreover, there several Mapping Studies, for instance, the study of Sharma and Spinellis [19] that included some books as a reference to investigate knowledge related to software smells and identify challenges as well as opportunities.

When GL is used as part of an SLR, it is called a Multivocal Literature Review (MLR). The term “multivocal” refers to diverse types of the source to be included as literature (white literature and grey literature). Note that MLR does not force researchers to use only GL. Instead, researchers can complement the findings of a traditional SLR with data from the GL. Kitchenham et al. [8] conducted the first MLR in SE. This research aimed to compare the use of manual and automated searches and to assess the importance and the breadth of GL. Their findings showed the importance of GL, especially to investigate research questions that need practical and technical answers. However, it was observed that the quality of GL studies was lower than papers published in conferences and journals due to the criteria of quality assessment used that increase the grade for peer-reviewed studies.

Garousi et al. [6] observed the importance of including GL to strengthen the evidence derived from practitioners when compared to the differences between the outcomes of an SLR and an MLR. After, Garousi et al. [7] proposed a guideline to conduct MLR in SE. Another type of secondary study is the GLR that uses only GL as a source of primary studies. In SE, a GLR study was recently conducted by Raulamo-Jurvanen et al. [17], which used only GL as based content. This GLR intends to understand how practitioners tackle the problem of choosing the right test automation tool. Their findings showed that practitioners tend to have a general interest in and be influenced by related GL.

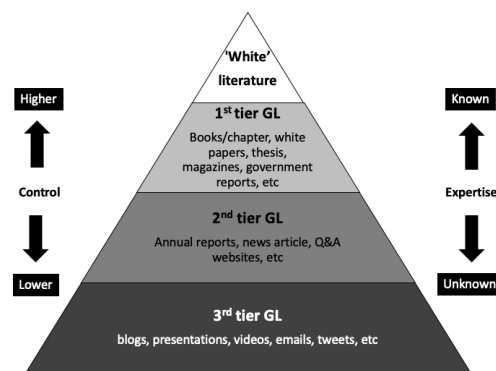


Figure 1: The “shades” of grey literature, adapted of Garousi [7].

GL is also used in SE tertiary studies, as we found in three studies that focused on GL. The first study [28] investigated the evidence of GL use in the synthesis of secondary studies, showing that GL was present in around 9% of SLRs synthesis discussion. The second

study [11] investigated the motivations of SE researchers of 12 secondary studies had to conduct MLR, showing that MLR use was in the early stages. Their findings also showed motivations to conduct MLR, such as lack of academic research on the topic, the evidence available in GL, and when the research topic is emerging. The third study was recently published by Zhang et al. [30] that found a group of 102 SE secondary studies that included GL as primary studies. Their findings showed the technical report as the most common GL type used in the studies, followed by white papers, blogs, book/book chapters, and thesis, respectively. Still, were investigated the motivations and challenges to use GL by surveying SE researchers.

3 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

In this work, we have four research questions. After stating the research questions, we describe a rationale for their purpose.

RQ1: *Why do Brazilian SE researchers use grey literature?*

Rationale: The widespread presence of GL mediums is posing a challenge for researchers. On the one hand, SE researchers could take advantage of GL to expand their notion of how developers use tools, solve their problems, or find knowledge. On the other hand, the non-peer-review nature of GL could make researchers skeptical about their credibility. Although some researchers may be inclined to use GL in their research, others may not. In this broad question, we intend to understand if Brazilian SE researchers are using GL and, if so, what motivates them to use, or if not, the reasons that lead to not use GL.

RQ2: *What types of grey literature are used by Brazilian SE researchers?*

Rationale: Nowadays, GL is available in many forms, from traditional mediums such as blogs, and question & answer websites, to more dynamic mediums such as Slack and Telegram, to videos on YouTube, to interactive gaming discussions on Twitch. Each one of these forums offers researchers a rich spectrum of unstructured data, which could bring specific benefits and limitations. In this research question, we sought to investigate what sources are often used by Brazilian SE researchers. A better understanding of the GL source would be important to guide future research in this area.

RQ3: *What are the criteria Brazilian SE researchers employ to assess grey literature credibility?*

Rationale: GL is, by nature, not peer-reviewed; that is, when writing a blog post, practitioners are free to share their thoughts without worrying too much about methodological concerns. This freedom, however, may come with a cost: GL may be inaccurate, lacking context or details, or may even be incorrect. For instance, Fischer et al. [5] analyzed 1.3 million Android applications and 15.4% of them contained security-related code snippets from Stack Overflow. Out of this, 97.9% contain at least one insecure code snippet. Therefore, when using GL in research works, researchers should employ additional levels of assessment to make sure the selected GL is indeed appropriate for the study. Answering this question

will help us to understand the reliability criteria that Brazilian SE researchers consider.

RQ4: *What benefits and challenges Brazilian SE researchers perceive when using grey literature?*

Rationale: Over the years SE researchers increased their interest in GL because some of them provide information from the SE practice, which is important to improve the research and fill the gaps. For instance, Zahedi et al. [29] explored the Stack Overflow and found some trends and challenges in continuous SE that researchers could better explore. On the other hand, this understanding may be biased and with a lack of contextual or information. In this question, we are interested in understanding, in greater detail, the benefits and challenges that researchers may face when resorting to GL.

To answer these questions, we employed mostly qualitative methods. In what follows, we present our survey instrument along with the procedures to collect and analyze the data.

4 RESEARCH METHOD: A SURVEY

In this work, we focused on SE researchers potentially interested in using GL in their works. We followed the guideline of Linåker et al. [9], aiming to use a survey methodology to collect information from a group of people by sampling individuals from a large population. In this section, we describe the subjects (Section 4.1), the questions of our questionnaire (Section 4.2), and the procedure we employed to analyze data (Section 4.3).

4.1 Survey Subjects

Our population comprehends SE researchers potentially interested in using GL in their research. We chose our sample using non-probabilistic sampling by convenience. Our sample comprehends participants of The Brazilian Conference on Software: Practice and Theory (CBSOFT), the largest Brazilian software conference with the participation of many SE researchers and includes well-established and specialized satellite SE conferences in its domain.

We used two approaches to invite the researchers to answer our questionnaire. First, we placed posters on the walls and tables of the event with a brief description of the work and the link to the online survey. Second, we get the email addresses of the 252 participants. We asked the general chair of the conference whether s/he could share this information with us, which s/he gently provided. In our invitation email, we highlighted that the participant was attending the conference, and in the survey, we mentioned that the participant was free to withdraw at any moment, and all information stored was confidential. Before sending the actual survey, a draft survey was reviewed by an experienced researcher (PhD SE researcher with more than 15 years of experience in research). We also conducted a pilot survey. In this case, we randomly selected two participants and explicitly asked their feedback. We received feedback suggesting to change the order of some questions and to re-write some questions to make them more understandable to the target population. After employing these recommendations, we send the actual survey to the 250 remaining participants of the event. In the invitation email, we briefly introduced ourselves, the purposes of the research, and the link to the online survey. The survey was open for responses from September 26th to October 11th, 2019. During this period, we

received a total of 76 valid answers (30.4% response rate). We did not consider the pilot survey answers.

Among the survey respondents, 48.7% have a Ph.D., 31.6% a Master's, 2.6% are graduate specialization, 14.5% a Bachelor's degree, and 2.6% are undergraduate students. Among them, 72.4% are male and 27.6% are female.

4.2 Survey Questions

Our survey had 11 questions (only one was required, eight of which were open). For replication purposes, all the data used in this study is available online at: <https://bit.ly/310UaYo>. We used different survey questions flow for those who have used GL (just did not answer question 10) from those who have not (answered only questions 1 to 4 and questions 10 and 11). The questions covered in the survey were:

- (1) What is your e-mail? {Open}
- (2) What is your gender? Choices: {male, female, other}
- (3) Please list the highest academic degree you have received. Choices: {High school, Technical education, University graduate, Expert, Master's degree, Doctorate}
- (4) Have you used grey literature? If you never used, go to question *ten*. Choices: {Yes, No} {Required*} {RQ1}
- (5) What sources of grey literature did you use? {Open} {RQ2}
- (6) In which conditions do you use grey literature? {Open} {RQ1}
- (7) In which conditions do you do not use grey literature? {Open} {RQ1}
- (8) Could you list any benefits in using grey literature? {Open} {RQ4}
- (9) Could you list any challenges in using grey literature? {Open} {RQ4}
- (10) If you answered no in the question *four*, please state why did you never use or avoid use grey literature? {Open} {RQ3}
- (11) What would be a reliable source of grey literature for you? {Open} {RQ3}

4.3 Survey Analysis

Two independent SE researchers, a Ph.D. student and a Ph.D. professor, both with previous experience in conducting qualitative research, followed qualitative procedures to extract and analyze the questionnaire data.

We performed an agreement analysis with the codes and categories generated by each researcher using the Kappa statistic [25]. The Kappa value was 0.749, which means a Substantial Agreement level, according to the Kappa reference table [25]. We then detail the procedure used to analyze the answers (adopted and adapted from [14]).

- (1) *Familiarizing with data*: The answers of the survey respondents were read by the two independent researchers.
- (2) *Initial coding*: In this step, we individually added codes. We used a post-formed code, so we labeled portions of text without any previous pre-formed code, that is, labels that could express the meaning of the excerpts of the answer that had appropriate actions or perceptions. The initial codes are considered temporaries since they still need refinement. The codes were identified and refined throughout all the analysis. An example of coding is present in Figure 2.

Example 1: “*In the specific case, I got an objective and directly information about specific subject [...]*.”
Code: easy to read

Example 2: “*The content usually has easy access and accessible language to read.*”
Code: easy access, easy to read

Figure 2: Coding process used in a questionnaire answer.

- (3) *From codes to categories*: Here, we already had an initial list of codes. We then begin to look for similar codes in the data. We grouped the codes with similar characteristics in broader categories. Eventually, we also had to refine the categories found, comparing, and re-analyzing in parallel, using an approach similar to axial coding [22]. An example of this process is presented in Figure 3.

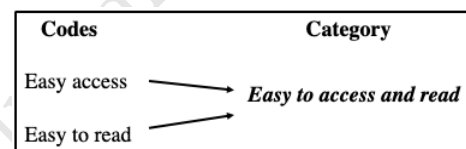


Figure 3: Example of how the category emerged from the initial codes.

- (4) *Categories refinement*: Here, we have a potential set of categories. We then, in consensus meeting, evaluated and solved the disagreements of interpretation for evidence that supported or refuted the categories found. We also rename or regroup some categories to describe the excerpts better there. Still, we invited a third researcher (a Ph.D. professor) to review and comment on those categories, and in case of any doubt, was started a discussion between the first two researchers.

5 RESULTS

In this section, we present our main results organized in terms of the research questions. To enable traceability, we include direct quotes from respondents along with the answer identified in open-ended questions and we present the discovered codes slanted. We also presented the list of categories found in tables with the total number of occurrences of a given category in the column “#”. An important observation is that some researchers may have reported more than one answer per question, which may happen to be grouped into different categories. Still, most of our questions are not required. Then, when summarizing the categories in tables, the overall results might not reach 100% of respondents.

RQ1: Why do Brazilian SE researchers use grey literature?

Overall use. Most of the respondents of our work (53/76 occurrences, 69.7%) are using GL to some purpose, that means they had previous experience using GL. This value was used to analyze all the categories about motivations to use GL in the following. Moreover, to better understand why and how SE researchers are using

GL, we asked questions that included the motivations to use GL or reasons to avoid it. We observed several driving motivations to use GL, as present in Table 1. We describe some of them in the following.

We highlight that one answer of researchers could be related to more than one category found. This is worth to the next following categories of other RQs.

Table 1: Motivations to use GL.

Motivation	#	%
To understand the problems	28	52.8%
To complement research findings	12	22.6%
To answer practical and technical questions	10	18.9%
To prepare classes	4	7.5%
To conduct government studies	1	1.9%

Motivations to use

To understand the problems (28/53 occurrences, 52.8%). This category was mentioned by more than half of respondents, which means when the researcher uses GL to understand or investigate a new topic that has no previous knowledge, or when s/he looks for something aiming to solve problems, or when they want to acquire specific information to deepen the knowledge. Regarding this category, some respondents have pointed out: *“I used initially to learn a topic that I don’t have knowledge”, “In most cases, to understand how the problem happens in the society”, and “When I want to search for deep references and in a large amount about a specific theme.”*

To complement research findings (12/53 occurrences, 22.6%). A researcher mentioned that used GL to complement a Mapping Study, as we quoted out: *“GL was used to complement a data of a Systematic Mapping.”* Another respondent raised using GL for a specific context, in which the peer-reviewed content is still scarce, as pointed out: *“I use it when I don’t find many studies in a specific context, for instance, in the use of SE in the context of digital games there are process models that are not described in articles that are considered by game developers.”*

To answer practical and technical questions (10/53 occurrences, 18.9%). This category was quite mentioned, mainly about understanding the state of the practice. In this sense, a respondent pointed out: *“(…) I use it when I have the perception that the theme has an origin on the industry and is on discussion or an increase of adoption in the industry.”*

To prepare classes (4/53 occurrences, 7.5%). Few SE researchers mentioned the use of GL to support the material to prepare classes, as a respondent pointed out: *“(Use GL) When I’m searching for something for a class.”* In the investigated research community it is common for SE researchers are also professors at universities. For this reason, some researchers have used the GL to support them.

Reasons to avoid/never use

Even though the perception of several motivations to use GL, 50.9% of SE researchers (27/53) **avoid using** GL as a reference or to reinforce some claims in **Scientific papers**, or any other type of scientific documents, such as thesis and SLR, because they argued that evidence of GL is usually scarce of scientific value that makes

Table 2: Reasons to never use GL.

Motivation	#	%
Lack of reliability	6	26%
Lack of scientific value	3	13%
Lack of opportunity to use	3	13%
Others	3	13%

it is not often well-regarded research community. In this regard, a SE researcher mentioned: *“I try to avoid the use of GL in research papers and systematic reviews. Generally, the community belittles such references.”* Furthermore, we found some respondents that **never used GL** (23/76 occurrences, 30.3%), that means they did not have previous experience using GL to any research situations. This value was used to analyze all the categories about reasons to never used GL in the following. Of those 23, 15 answered our question that intended to understand the reason to never use GL. The summary of the findings for this question is presented in Table 2. We describe some of them in the following.

Lack of reliability (6/23 occurrences, 26%). This category was the main motivation that our respondents mentioned not to use GL in their research. This is related to the lack of rigor in which manner of GL content is written and published, putting into question the credibility of information presented due to the lack of quality control that makes it difficult to ensure their quality. Regarding this motivation, we present two quotes: *“Because grey literature has no scientific or commercial control, it can produce unreliable content with bias from the scientific point of view”* and *“GL is very open, without a deeper assessment of the material available.”*

Lack of scientific value (3/23 occurrences, 13%). In this category, due to the lack of scientific value of GL by the scientific community, the respondents were afraid that GL use would weaken a research paper when submitted to the peer-review process, as a respondent cited: *“Formally I never used it because I believe that will not be considered by academia. (...) academia only accepts peer-reviewed references.”*

Lack of opportunity to use (3/23 occurrences, 13%). This category was mentioned due to the nature of research employed and GL is recent in the context of SE, as a respondent mentioned: *“I never had an opportunity to use.”* and the another mentioned: *“I met this type of review recently and have not yet had the opportunity to adopt it in my research.”*

Others (3/23 occurrences, 13%). Here we group other responses that we were unable to group. Among them: 1) one that was removed from the entire analysis, where a researcher mentioned that s/he had never used GL because s/he never heard about GL before, showing that s/he didn’t understand what the question asks for; and 2) another mentioned due to the lack of support for GL search. *“Because I don’t know where to search for relevant content.”*

Answer to RQ1: Brazilian SE researchers are using GL motivated mainly to understand new topics, to find information about practical and technical questions, and to complement research findings. However, some researchers affirmed that avoid to use GL, in particular, as references in scientific papers.

RQ2: What types of grey literature are used by Brazilian SE researchers?

Here we intend to investigate the GL source used. To answer this question, we used the responses of the 53 respondents that mentioned use GL. When analyzing these questions, we found several sources that are used by SE researchers, as listed in Table 3. We highlight that 11 out of 53 (20.7%) respondents mentioned the use of a search engine (e.g., Google, Google Scholar) as a start point to find GL content. However, we did not consider Google as a source of GL, although the respondents of our survey had considered. In the following, we present some of our findings.

Community websites (16/53 occurrences, 30.2%). The most common source used was the community website, i.e., websites in which the users can interact with others, e.g., creating content, posting comments, assess the content. Some researchers mentioned the use of Stack Overflow and Quora as a GL source, as mentioned by a respondent: *“Communities that bring together a variety of developers profile, such as Stack Overflow.”*

Blogs (15/53 occurrences, 28.3%). The use of blogs as a source of GL was the second most common category found. A respondent used blogs from renowned practitioners, as s/he pointed out: *“Sites or blogs by well-known authors in a particular area.”* Another respondent mentioned the content of blogs derived from companies that produce a diversity of material and content of SE and software development in general: *“Blogs by SE firms (Netflix, Uber, Facebook engineering) (...).”*

Technical experience/report/survey (14/53 occurrences, 26.4%). Most of the respondents that mentioned this category used technical experience, reports, and surveys derived from industry, as a respondent pointed out: *“Usually websites of companies that provide technical reports, for instance, such as SEI, CMU, Jetbrains, among others.”* Another SE researcher mentioned that there are also technical reports derived from academic settings: *“Technical Reports published in national and international research groups, available on publications repositories.”*

Companies website (8/53 occurrences, 15%). This category means the website of companies, e.g., Google, Facebook, and ThoughtWorks, that contains information regarding their technologies, methods, practices, etc. Some respondents mentioned browsing these websites to find news about a specific technology to help decision making. Regarding this category, a SE researcher pointed out: *“I have always used blogs, and companies’ website to help me with decision making to select a specific software or tool to use.”*

Others (3/53 occurrences, 5.7%). This last category group responses that we were not able to group elsewhere, which include government publications, open data portal, and class material.

Answer to RQ2: We found several GL sources used by Brazilian SE researchers. The most common sources are the content of community websites, blogs, technical experience/reports/surveys, and companies’ websites.

Table 3: Sources of GL used by SE researchers.

Source	#	%
Community website	16	30.2%
Blogs	15	28.3%
Technical experience/report/survey	14	26.4%
Companies website	8	15%
Preprints	5	9.4%
Books	5	9.4%
Data repository	4	7.5%
Videos	3	5.7%
Non-scientific magazines	3	5.7%
News	2	3.8%
Others	3	5.7%

RQ3: What are the criteria Brazilian SE researchers employ to assess grey literature credibility?

With this research question, we explore the criteria of how the SE researchers assess the credibility of GL. They were asked in one open-ended question. In this research, we found 16 cases of mention in a general way to the criteria of GL source need to be trustable. Table 4 summarizes the results, and some of them are described in the following.

Renowned authors (15/53 occurrences, 28.3%). Some respondents mentioned the content of GL provided by renowned authors is an important criterion to assess its credibility. For instance, they assess the author’s experience and reputation about the topic on the community, as some respondents cited Martin Fowler as an important software engineer with notorious knowledge. A respondent mentioned the importance of relying on a renowned author: *“One source that shows an author with an in-depth knowledge about they are writing.”* Another respondent mentioned the importance of searching practitioners: *“popular blogs and websites from important people of the industry.”*

Renowned institutions (14/53 occurrences, 26.4%). Similar to the above category, in this, we perceived that an important criterion of credibility is the GL use available by renowned institutions or research groups, as a respondent mentioned: *“Something (GL) that is produced by an institution with credibility on the topic.”* Regarding this criterion, another researcher pointed out: *“When one recognized institution is supporting (whether reviewing, following up, etc.) the work. For instance, the technical reports produced by SEI or by the Institute of Fraunhofer, because their institutions following a scientific rigor and concerned with the production of the material.”* Still, the groups of research of an institution were mentioned: *“Repositories of research group publications with a history and reputation of conduct research on the topic.”*

Cited by others (8/53 occurrences, 15%). This category was mentioned to express those respondents that considered as a trusted source which one that was cited by others (studies or people). In this sense, for instance, a respondent affirmed: *“The ResearchGate shows the citations and recommendations of works by other researchers, even some of them were not peer-reviewed.”* Still, another researcher affirmed: *“A source of information attested by the community that used certain information.”* This last mention refers to the Stack Overflow,

in which the users can comment, “up vote”, and “down vote” the answers.

Renowned companies (7/53 occurrences, 13.2%). Some respondents considered as a trusted GL source renowned software industries or portals, as mentioned by a respondent: “*Sites or blogs of large software engineering companies (Netflix, Uber, Facebook).*”

Table 4: Criteria to assess GL credibility.

Criteria	#	%
Renowned authors	15	28.3%
Renowned institutions	14	26.4%
Cited by others	8	15%
Renowned companies	7	13.2%

Answer to RQ3: The major of the criteria of credibility is about who produces the content of GL, whether produced by a person, institution, company, etc., since the source is renowned.

RQ4: What benefits and challenges Brazilian SE researchers perceive when using grey literature?

Our last research question intends to explore the perceived benefits and challenges (problems or difficulties) on the GL use by SE researchers. They were asked in two open-ended questions. The results regarding the benefits are presented in Table 5 and the challenges in Table 6. In the following, we present some discussions about our findings.

Benefits

Easy to access and read (16/53 occurrences, 30.2%). This category was the most common benefit perceived by the respondents, mainly because most of GL sources are open access, are easily recovered by free search engines, and the contents are usually easy to read. A respondent mentioned the information in GL is written in a less formal language: “*Easy to access and is written in less formal language.*” Other respondent shares the same opinion: “*The content usually have easier access and a more accessible language.*”

Practical evidence (13/53 occurrences, 24.5%). Respondents mentioned that GL provides evidence from the industry, which is important to understand the state of the practice. A respondent mentioned that used GL to find information not found in traditional literature:

Table 5: Benefits on the use of GL.

Benefit	#	%
Easy to access and read	16	30.2%
Provide a Practical Evidence	13	24.5%
Knowledge acquisition	13	24.5%
Updated information	6	11.3%
Advance the state of the art/practice	5	9.4%
Different results from scientific studies	3	5.7%

“*To discover practical information and practices not reported on traditional literature.*” Another researcher shared the same opinion: “*Understanding how things happen in the industry (...).*”

Knowledge acquisition (13/53 occurrences, 24.5%). Some respondents mentioned if using only the traditional literature, the knowledge is limited, for this reason, the GL use could permit to widen the knowledge with different information, as a researcher mentioned: “*The industry experience reports brought different facets about the phenomenon they were studying.*” Another situation was pointed out by a respondent that read a researcher’s blog: “*(...) more complete and detailed data about one scientific research than scientific articles of the same author.*”

Updated information (6/53 occurrences, 11.3%). Since it often takes a reasonable time to have a scientific paper published, the content of some papers may become technically outdated shortly after publication. In this sense, our respondents mentioned that GL is often more up-to-date when it comes to technical details. Regarding this situation, a respondent affirmed: “*(...) Additionally, newer technologies tend to appear faster in GL.*” Another one claimed: “*I have found very interesting (blog) articles about new topics.*”

Advance the state of art/practice (5/53 occurrences, 9.4%). Some respondents perceived the importance of GL to better understand the industry and to conduct research aiming to find important gaps in the practice. A respondent affirmed: “*Understanding how things happen in the industry, and which technologies derived from academia are in use. The GL also reveals many gaps and opportunities to applied research and to transfer of knowledge.*”

Different results from scientific studies (3/53 occurrences, 5.7%). Some researchers revealed the importance of GL in providing additional knowledge not yet available in the research area. Regarding this benefit, a respondent pointed out: “*Data and evidence (of GL) are different from peer-reviewed articles that do not always provide original data for replication and also by limiting the coverage and comprehensiveness of data available from non-GL sources.*”

Challenges

Lack of reliability (34/53 occurrences, 64.2%). This category was the main challenge perceived by the respondents, some of them put in check the reliability of GL’s content, as a researcher pointed out: “*The biggest challenge, in my opinion, represents the validation of what is being reported.*” Still, another pointed out: “*How to ensure the quality of information maybe is the big challenge to use GL.*”

Lack of scientific value (15/53 occurrences, 28.3%). This was the second category most cited by the respondents. This category is closely related to the one mentioned before. Some respondents cited this problem because they are not comfortable to use GL due to the lack of recognition of this source by scientific area or to use this source as a reference in scientific work, as two respondents affirmed:

Table 6: Challenges on the use of GL.

Challenge	#	%
Lack of reliability	34	64.2%
Lack of scientific value	15	28.3%
Difficult to search/find information	6	11.3%
Non-structured information	6	11.3%

827 “It has *not scientific rigor*”, and “(...) *The diversity of channels that*
828 *they are published hinder the search, defy replicability (...)”*

829 **Difficult to search/find information** (6/53 occurrences, 11.3%).
830 The diversity of sources to search for GL content was a challenge
831 perceived for some respondents, as pointed out: “*The diversity of*
832 *channels in which the content of GL are published hinder the search,*
833 *defy replicability, and increase the effort to select content.”*

834 **Non-structured information** (6/53 occurrences, 11.3%). An-
835 other challenge perceived is the content structure of a GL source.
836 For instance, to some respondents, there is a lack of a writing pattern
837 and a large variety of formats in which the sources are published.
838 Regarding those challenges, a respondent mentioned: “*The lack of*
839 *pattern to the structure and writing*”, and another complement: “*The*
840 *variety of formats in which the sources (non-standard) are reported*
841 *in GL also configured as another significant challenge.*”

843 **Answer to RQ4:** We found several benefits, the most common was
844 the content of GL is easy to access and read, and this is important to
845 knowledge acquisition, mainly about providing practical evidence
846 derived from SE practitioners. Regarding the challenges, the most
847 cited were related to the difficulty to use GL in scientific research,
848 due to the lack of reliability and lack of scientific value.

851 6 DISCUSSION

853 6.1 Revisiting findings

854 Even though several benefits and challenges were perceived, some
855 of them seem contradictory. In fact, they are part of the trade-off
856 between white literature and GL natures. For instance, on the one
857 hand, it is *Easy to access and read* the content of GL. On the other
858 hand, it is *Difficult to search/find information* due to sources’ variety.
859 We noticed that when the respondent mentioned the benefit, they
860 answered about the access of the GL source that is not restricted
861 as most of the scientific papers. Regarding the content, because a
862 GL content is usually written in an informal language. However,
863 this challenge may arise when they think about how to retrieve
864 information, for instance, automatically, that is not easy due to the
865 diversity of content and the *Non-structured information*.

866 Another important trade-off is the benefit *Advance the state of*
867 *the art/practice* and the challenges *Lack of reliability* and *Lack of*
868 *scientific value*. Those exacerbate some of the need for attention
869 even with the perceived benefit, several researchers avoid the use of
870 GL due to those challenges. Those trade-offs were expected, in part,
871 but they also show the need for further investigation on how to
872 improve the content provided and to better deal with them. For this
873 reason, we claimed in our lessons learned the necessity to improve
874 them.

875 Important findings of criteria to assess the GL credibility showed
876 that most of them are related to the producer of content be renowned
877 (authors, institutions, and companies). It caught our attention that
878 no mention was done on how to assess the content of a GL, despite
879 the challenge *Lack of reliability* that is related to this. This leads us
880 to question whether to assess the credibility of a GL source being a
881 recognized source is sufficient, without even evaluating the trust of
882 content.

883 Even we confirmed some findings of the literature, our main
884 category of benefit *Easy to access and read* was not mentioned by
885

886 previous studies. It is important to emphasize that our study counts
887 the number of times where a category was found, aimed to show
888 the strength of each one.

890 6.2 Lessons learned

891 With this study and knowledge about previous related work, we
892 claim to the potential of the GL to SE research and practice. How-
893 ever, some important advice is needed, both to SE researchers and
894 practitioners.

896 **Researchers:** Our findings highlight to pay attention when search-
897 ing, selecting, and using grey literature in their research: 1) explore
898 the GL sources before using on their research because there are
899 several types of GL source. This should aim to understand how to re-
900 trieve information from them, due to the issues about the difficulty
901 to search for; 2) select data produced by a renowned source (e.g.,
902 SEI, Facebook) aiming to increase the credibility of the scientific
903 potential. Still, it is essential to add some criteria to assess the data
904 content; and 3) understand how to improve the search for GL using
905 a systematic approach with methods and techniques to better deal
906 with the content, aiming to reduce their lack of reliability.

907 **Practitioners:** Our findings show the importance of the content
908 provided by them for the research community. However, for this
909 information to be consumed by researchers and to create a relevant
910 impact on academia, we include some advice for practitioners: 1)
911 substantiate the data presented in an accessible language and with
912 detail information, e.g., explaining the context, making the used data
913 available; 2) adopting some quality criteria to improve the credibility
914 of their content, e.g., use a checklist to verify if the information is
915 well described; and 3) adopting a pattern to provide information
916 makes easier to retrieve information using an automatic approach.
917 We understand the third piece of advice is a gap at the moment,
918 however, it raises future work possibilities. Cartaxo et al. [4] propose
919 the use of evidence briefings to describe findings for practitioners
920 and is an example that can be used.

923 6.3 Limitations

924 **Construct validity:** During our process to draw our questionnaire,
925 before sending the actual survey, a draft survey was reviewed by
926 an experienced researcher. After, we evaluated our survey design
927 conducting pilot studies with two SE researchers. Even our efforts
928 to elaborate our questionnaire, some bias may have occurred, for
929 instance, the definition used of GL was broad, which made it im-
930 possible for our findings to be more specific to understand the GL
931 sources used and their criteria to assess their credibility.

932 **Internal validity:** As occurred in any qualitative research, some
933 subjective decisions with personal interpretation may have oc-
934 curred during the data extraction and analysis of the survey re-
935 sponses. Aiming to minimize those biases, we used a peer-review
936 approach, and we invoke a third researcher to revise the derived
937 codes.

938 **External validity:** In our research, we conducted our survey in
939 the largest SE conference in Brazil and was collected answers from
940 Brazilian SE researchers. We believe our sample is representative
941 of SE research because we had a 30% response rate with a diversity
942 of respondents (1/3 are women, 50% have a Ph.D. in SE and 30%
943

a Master's). However, we can not guarantee that the rest of the respondents have previous experience with research. Moreover, as we focused on the Brazilian SE research community; the findings may not apply to other populations. Although, we used the peer review process during all this research aiming to improve the external validity to draw general conclusions.

Conclusion validity: Even our 30% response, it is possible that some important information was missed. However, we compared our results with previous studies conducted with different populations and our results showed similarly.

7 RELATED WORK

The use of GL in primary studies

SE researchers are relying on several sources of GL to answer their research questions. Some examples include screencasts, YouTube, Twitter, and Stack Overflow. In the following, we briefly describe some of these studies. MacLeod et al. [10] conducted studies exploring the use of screencasts, for instance, they investigated how and why developers create and share screencasts through YouTube. Some motivations (e.g., learning, self-promotion) and a diversity of goals and techniques for creating such screencasts (e.g., code demonstrations, describing code functionality in different ways) were found. Some researchers investigated the use of Twitter in SE as an important social media for keeping up with new technologies and the fast-paced development landscape [20, 24]. Twitter was also associated with communicating issues, documentation, to advertise blog posts to its community, as well as to solicit contributions from users [23]. Other researchers have investigated the Questions and Answers (Q&A) websites, for instance, Zahedi et al. [29] employed an empirical study aimed at exploring Continuous Software Engineering (CSE) from the practitioners' perspective by analyzing 12,989 questions and answers from Stack Overflow. The findings present trends (questions are becoming more specific to technologies and more difficult to attract answers), and the most challenging areas in this domain form the practitioners' perspective.

How researchers use GL?

Garousi et al. [6] investigated the potential use of GL in SLR comparing the results in which the was included the GL as primary study and the other not. The findings showed that with GL, the results could be useful to answer practical and technical research questions, bringing the results closer to SE practice. Raulamo-Jurvanen et al. [17] conducted the first Grey Literature Review (GLR) we have known in SE to analyze how software practitioners address the practical problem of choosing the right test automation tool. The data was derived from the experiences and opinions present in most of the findings. Moreover, this research examined the evidence available at the GL sources to add the credibility of the claims of their content, for example, the number of readers and sharing, number of comments, number of Google Hits for the title and the analyzes for the sources were backlinks (a reference comparable to a citation). Another GLR we found was about pains and gains of the use of microservices [21]. In this study, it was observed that, in traditional literature, academic research on the topic is still in its early stage even though companies are working day-by-day with

microservices, as also witnessed by the considerable amount of GL on the topic.

Neto et al. [11] conducted the first tertiary study that focused only on Multivocal Literature Review (MLR) and Grey Literature Review (GLR), with the aim to provide preliminary work about the current research involving GL. Were selected 12 studies (ten using MLR and two using GLR) in which were explored their motivations to included GL. The preliminary findings showed that the lack of academic research on the topic, emerging research on the topic, and to complement evidence with the GL were the main reasons.

Williams and Rainer conducted three studies aimed to understand the use of blog articles in SE research. The first study [26] examined some criteria to evaluate blog articles to be used as a source of SE research evidence through two pilot studies (a systematic mapping study and preliminary analyses of blog posts). The findings showed some criteria to select the content (e.g., authentic, informative) of a blog article. Some benefits (e.g., evidence timeliness, trends analysis) and drawbacks (content diversity) using blogs as an evidence source in SE research were also found. The second study [16] informally reviewed how practitioners use blogs, review the research literature, and present the findings of a survey. An overview of research on this topic was presented, exploring some potential benefits (e.g., trend analysis, practitioners insights evidence) and challenges (e.g., the variability of blog content, un-established process for assessing the quality). The third study [27] focused on finding credibility criteria to assess blog posts by selecting 88 candidate criteria of credibility from a previous Mapping Study [26]. Then, were surveyed 43 SE researchers to gather opinions on a blog post to assess those credibility criteria. Some criteria were found, for instance, the presence of reasoning, reporting empirical data, and reporting data collection methods.

Most recently, Zhang et al. [30] investigated GL in two perspectives: 1) conducted a tertiary study to identify Secondary studies that used the term "grey" or "multivocal" in their studies, aiming to understand the definitions of GL used by researchers, and the types of GL used; 2) surveyed with 35 SE researchers of included secondary studies and invited SE experts to understand the motivations and challenges to use GL, how they used GL in their studies, and how they search for it.

Even though the similarity of these works with our work, there are differences in at least five points: 1) we did not focus on a specific type of GL source; 2) we explored the experience of SE researchers to understand which type of GL they have used; 3) we tried to understand what motivates and demotivates SE researchers to use GL; 4) we found different criteria to assess GL credibility; and 5) we explored a broader population of SE researchers, not only experimental SE researchers.

Our study confirmed some findings of previous studies (e.g., the benefits of GL provides updated information [26] and different results of scientific studies [16], and the challenges of lack of reliability [30] and non-structured information [16]), showing the importance of GL for the SE research area. However, some of our findings differ from them because we investigated some area that has not been explored, such as, we do not focus on a specific GL source and we aimed to understand the motivations to use and reasons to avoid a GL in a specific SE research community. Still, we found some findings not mentioned in previous studies [15, 26, 27, 30]: 1) our most common benefit *Easy to access and read* and the second

most common category of challenges *Lack of scientific value*; and 2) two credibility criteria, the *Renowned institutions* and *Renowned companies*.

8 CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE WORK

Grey Literature stands as an important source to SE research and practice since SE practitioners rely upon and use social media communication channels to interact and share their thoughts and data about their experiences and projects. For this reason, in the last years, several studies have explored the content provided by GL source and others investigating how researchers use them.

In this work, we conducted the first investigation of GL use from the Brazilian SE researchers' perspective we have known, to better understand GL sources usage, potential benefits and challenges, and criteria to assess GL credibility. Our major findings show: 1) there are several motivations to Brazilian SE researchers use GL, mainly because its content provides important information to researchers. However, it is still hard to find reliable information for scientific research; 2) several GL sources are being used by Brazilian SE researchers. The most common was blogs, community websites, and technical experience/reports; 3) some criteria to assess GL credibility are renowned people, institutions, and companies responsible for the content; and 4) a diversity of benefits and challenges using GL were perceived by SE researchers. Regarding benefits, we found the content of GL is easy to access and read, it provides practical evidence, and it is important to knowledge acquisition. Some challenges we also found are mainly about the lack of reliability and scientific value. The findings of this research showed that even the potential of GL, some trade-off may arise that need the attention of investigation to make the use of GL more mature, something common to happen as it is a new and growing area in SE.

For *future works*, we plan to: 1) conduct a large scale study about GL in SE to expand our sample to other SE research communities; 2) investigate a set of criteria to improve the assessment of the credibility of GL; 3) to provide a guideline on how to search and find information of GL; 4) investigate on how to assess and retrieve valuable information to increase the scientific value of GL; and 5) to investigate and provide a guideline to SE practitioners to make their content valuable to research.

9 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We thank the anonymous reviewers and the SE researchers for participating in the study. This research was partially funded by INES 2.0, FACEPE grants PRONEX APQ 0388-1.03/14 and APQ-0399-1.03/17, CAPES grant 88887.136410/2017-00, and CNPq grant 465614/2014-0. Sérgio Soares is partially supported by CNPq grant 309697/2019-0.

REFERENCES

- [1] Jean Adams, Frances C. Hillier-Brown, Helen J. Moore, Amelia A. Lake, Vera Araujo-Soares, and Martin White Carolyn Summerbell. 2016. Searching and synthesising 'grey literature' and 'grey information' in public health: critical reflections on three case studies. *Systematic Reviews* 5, 1 (2016), 164. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13643-016-0337-y>
- [2] Richard J. Adams, Palie Smart, and Anne Sigismund Huff. 2016. Shades of Grey: Guidelines for Working with the Grey Literature in Systematic Reviews for Management and Organizational Studies. *International Journal of Management Reviews* 19, 4 (apr 2016), 432–454. <https://doi.org/10.1111/ijmr.12102>
- [3] Mauricio Finavaro Aniche, Christoph Treude, Igor Steinmacher, Igor Wiese, Gustavo Pinto, Margaret-Anne D. Storey, and Marco Aurélio Gerosa. 2018. How modern news aggregators help development communities shape and share knowledge. In *Proceedings of the 40th International Conference on Software Engineering (ICSE '18)*, 499–510.
- [4] Bruno Cartaxo, Gustavo Pinto, Elton Vieira, and Sérgio Soares. 2016. Evidence Briefings: Towards a Medium to Transfer Knowledge from Systematic Reviews to Practitioners. In *Proceedings of the 10th ACM/IEEE International Symposium on Empirical Software Engineering and Measurement (ESEM '16)*. Association for Computing Machinery, New York, NY, USA, Article 57, 10 pages. <https://doi.org/10.1145/2961111.2962603>
- [5] Felix Fischer, Konstantin Böttinger, Huang Xiao, Christian Stransky, Yasemin Acar, Michael Backes, and Sascha Fahl. 2017. Stack Overflow Considered Harmful? The Impact of Copy Paste on Android Application Security. In *Proceedings of the IEEE Symposium on Security and Privacy (SP '17)*, 121–136. <https://doi.org/10.1109/SP.2017.31>
- [6] Vahid Garousi, Michael Felderer, and Mika V. Mäntylä. 2016. The Need for Multivocal Literature Reviews in Software Engineering: Complementing Systematic Literature Reviews with Grey Literature. In *Proceedings of the 20th International Conference on Evaluation and Assessment in Software Engineering (EASE '16)*. ACM, New York, NY, USA, 26:1–26:6. <https://doi.org/10.1145/2915970.2916008>
- [7] Vahid Garousi, Michael Felderer, and Mika V. Mäntylä. 2019. Guidelines for including grey literature and conducting multivocal literature reviews in software engineering. *Information and Software Technology* 106 (feb 2019), 101–121. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.infsof.2018.09.006>
- [8] Barbara Kitchenham, Pearl Brereton, Mark Turner, Mahmood Niazi, Stephen Linkman, Riallette Pretorius, and David Budgen. 2009. The Impact of Limited Search Procedures for Systematic Literature Reviews - A Participant-observer Case Study. In *Proceedings of the 3rd International Symposium on Empirical Software Engineering and Measurement (ESEM '09)*. IEEE Computer Society, Washington, DC, USA, 336–345. <https://doi.org/10.1109/ESEM.2009.5314238>
- [9] Johan Linäker, Sardar Muhammad Sulaman, Rafael Maiami de Mello, and Höst Martin. 2015. *Guidelines for Conducting Surveys in Software Engineering*. Technical Report. Lund University.
- [10] Laura MacLeod, Margaret-Anne Storey, and Andreas Bergen. 2015. Code, Camera, Action: How Software Developers Document and Share Program Knowledge Using YouTube. In *Proceedings of the IEEE 23rd International Conference on Program Comprehension (ICPC '15)*, 104–114. <https://doi.org/10.1109/ICPC.2015.19>
- [11] Geraldo Torres G. Neto, Wyllyams B. Santos, Patricia Takako Endo, and Roberta A. A. Fagundes. 2019. Multivocal literature reviews in software engineering: Preliminary findings from a tertiary study. In *Proceedings of the ACM/IEEE International Symposium on Empirical Software Engineering and Measurement (ESEM '19)*, 1–6. <https://doi.org/10.1109/ESEM.2019.8870142>
- [12] Arsenio Paez. 2017. Gray literature: An important resource in systematic reviews. *Journal of Evidence-Based Medicine* 10, 3 (aug 2017), 233–240. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jebm.12266>
- [13] Mark Petticrew and Helen Roberts. 2006. *Systematic Reviews in the Social Sciences: A Practical Guide*. Vol. 11. Blackwell Publishing Ltd. <https://doi.org/10.1002/9780470754887>
- [14] Gustavo Pinto, Clarice Ferreira, Cleice Souza, Igor Steinmacher, and Paulo Meirelles. 2019. Training Software Engineers Using Open-Source Software: The Students' Perspective. In *Proceedings of IEEE/ACM 41st International Conference on Software Engineering: Software Engineering Education and Training (ICSE-SEET '19)*. Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE), 147–157. <https://doi.org/10.1109/ICSE-SEET.2019.00024>
- [15] Austen Rainer and Ashley Williams. 2018. *Technical Report: Do software engineering practitioners cite research on software testing in their online articles? A structured search of grey data*. Technical Report.
- [16] Austen Rainer and Ashley Williams. 2018. Using Blog Articles in Software Engineering Research: Benefits, Challenges and Case-Survey Method. In *Proceedings of the 25th Australasian Software Engineering Conference (ASWEC '18)*, 201–209. <https://doi.org/10.1109/ASWEC.2018.00034>
- [17] Raulamo-Jurvanen, Päivi, Mika Mäntylä, and Vahid Garousi. 2017. Choosing the Right Test Automation Tool: A Grey Literature Review of Practitioner Sources. In *Proceedings of the 21st International Conference on Evaluation and Assessment in Software Engineering (EASE '17)*. ACM, 21–30. <https://doi.org/10.1145/3084226.3084252>
- [18] Fernando Selli Silva, Felipe S.F. Soares, Angela L. Peres, Ivanildo M. de Azevedo, Ana Paula L.F. Vasconcelos, Fernando K. Kamei, and Silvio R.L. Meira. 2015. Using CMMI together with agile software development: A systematic review. *Information and Software Technology* 58 (2015), 20 – 43. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.infsof.2014.09.012>
- [19] Tushar Sharma and Diomidis Spinellis. 2018. A survey on software smells. *Journal of Systems and Software* 138 (2018), 158 – 173. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jss.2017.12.034>
- [20] Leif Singer, Fernando Figueira Filho, and Margaret-Anne Storey. 2014. Software Engineering at the Speed of Light: How Developers Stay Current Using Twitter. In *Proceedings of the 36th International Conference on Software Engineering (ICSE '14)*. ACM, New York, NY, USA, 211–221. <https://doi.org/10.1145/2568225.2568305>
- [21] Jacopo Soldani, Damian Andrew Tamburri, and Willem-Jan Van Den Heuvel. 2018. The pains and gains of microservices: A Systematic grey literature review.

1181					
1182					
1183	[22]	Donna Spencer. 2009. <i>Card sorting: Designing usable categories</i> . Rosenfeld Media.			1241
1184	[23]	Margaret-Anne Storey, Leif Singer, Brendan Cleary, Fernando Figueira Filho, and Alexey Zagalsky. 2014. The (R) Evolution of social media in software engineering. In <i>Proceedings of the on Future of Software Engineering (FOSE '14)</i> . ACM Press. https://doi.org/10.1145/2593882.2593887			1242
1185					1243
1186	[24]	Margaret-Anne Storey, Alexey Zagalsky, Fernando Figueira Filho, Leif Singer, and Daniel M. German. 2017. How Social and Communication Channels Shape and Challenge a Participatory Culture in Software Development. <i>IEEE Transactions on Software Engineering</i> 43, 2 (feb 2017), 185–204. https://doi.org/10.1109/tse.2016.2584053			1244
1187					1245
1188	[25]	Anthony J. Viera and Joanne Mills Garrett. 2005. Understanding interobserver agreement: the kappa statistic. <i>Family Medicine</i> 37, 5 (2005), 360–363.			1246
1189	[26]	Ashley Williams and Austen Rainer. 2017. Toward the Use of Blog Articles As a Source of Evidence for Software Engineering Research. In <i>Proceedings of the 21st International Conference on Evaluation and Assessment in Software Engineering (EASE'17)</i> . ACM, New York, NY, USA, 280–285. https://doi.org/10.1145/3084226.3084268			1247
1190					1248
1191					1249
1192					1250
1193					1251
1194					1252
1195					1253
1196					1254
1197					1255
1198					1256
1199					1257
1200					1258
1201					1259
1202					1260
1203					1261
1204					1262
1205					1263
1206					1264
1207					1265
1208					1266
1209					1267
1210					1268
1211					1269
1212					1270
1213					1271
1214					1272
1215					1273
1216					1274
1217					1275
1218					1276
1219					1277
1220					1278
1221					1279
1222					1280
1223					1281
1224					1282
1225					1283
1226					1284
1227					1285
1228					1286
1229					1287
1230					1288
1231					1289
1232					1290
1233					1291
1234					1292
1235					1293
1236					1294
1237					1295
1238					1296
1239					1297
					1298
					1299
					1300
					1301
					1302
					1303
					1304
					1305
					1306
					1307
					1308
					1309
					1310
					1311
					1312
					1313
					1314
					1315
					1316
					1317
					1318
					1319
					1320
					1321
					1322
					1323
					1324
					1325
					1326
					1327
					1328
					1329
					1330
					1331
					1332
					1333
					1334
					1335
					1336
					1337
					1338
					1339
					1340
					1341
					1342
					1343
					1344
					1345
					1346
					1347
					1348
					1349
					1350
					1351
					1352
					1353
					1354
					1355
					1356
					1357
					1358
					1359
					1360
					1361
					1362
					1363
					1364
					1365
					1366
					1367
					1368
					1369
					1370
					1371
					1372
					1373
					1374
					1375
					1376
					1377
					1378
					1379
					1380
					1381
					1382
					1383
					1384
					1385
					1386
					1387
					1388
					1389
					1390
					1391
					1392
					1393
					1394
					1395
					1396
					1397
					1398
					1399
					1400