

How to Effectively Use Topic Models for Software Engineering Tasks?

An Approach Based on Genetic Algorithms



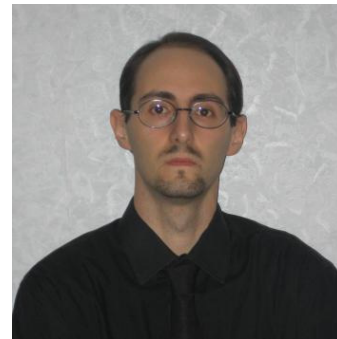
Annibale
Panichella



Bogdan
Dit



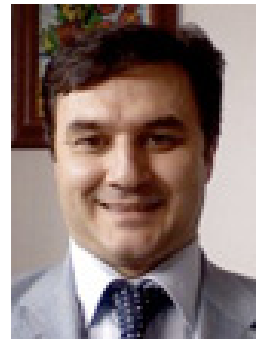
Rocco
Oliveto



Massimiliano
Di Penta



Denys
Poshyvanyk



Andrea
De Lucia





Source Code

```
Private Function CleanUpLine(ByVal Line As String) As String
    Dim lQuoteCount As Long
    Dim lCount As Long
    Dim sChar As String
    Dim sPrevChar As String

    ' Starts with rem this is a comment
    sLine = Trim(sLine)
    If Left(sLine, 1) = "Rem" Then
        CleanUpLine = ""
        Exit Function
    End If

    ' Starts with ' it is a comment
    If Left(sLine, 1) = "'" Then
        CleanUpLine = ""
        Exit Function
    End If

    ' Contains ' may end in a comment, so test if it is a comment or in the
    ' body of a string
    If InStr(sLine, "'") > 0 Then
        sPrevChar = ""
        lQuoteCount = 0

        'For lCount = 1 To Len(sLine)
            sChar = Mid(sLine, lCount, 1)

            ' If we find "" then an even number of " characters in front
            ' means it is the start of a comment, and odd number means it is
            ' part of a string
            If sChar = "" Then sPrevChar = "" Then
                'If lQuoteCount Mod 2 = 0 Then
                    sLine = Trim(Left(sLine, lCount - 1))
                    Exit For
                End If
            Else If sChar = "" Then
                lQuoteCount = lQuoteCount + 1
            End If
            sPrevChar = sChar
        Next lCount
    End If

    CleanUpLine = sLine
End Function
```

Bug Reports

First Last Prev View

This bug is not in your last search results.

Bug 816298 - Change "moz-user-select:none" to behave like WebKit, IE, and Opera (and "moz-user-select:moz-none")

Last Comment

Status: RESOLVED FIXED

Reported: 2012-11-28 15:03 PST by Chris Peterson

Whiteboard:

Modified: 2013-05-20 00:14 PDT (history)

Keywords: compat, dev-doc-complete

CC List: 12 users (show)

Product: Core (show info)

See Also:

Component: DOM: CSS Object Model (show info)

Crash Signature:

Version: Trunk

Tracking Flags:

Platform: All All

status-frefo20: wanted

Importance: -- normal (vote)

status-frefo21: fixed

Target Milestone: mozilla21

relocate-frefox: 21+

Assigned To: Chris Peterson (:cpeterson)

QA Contact:

URL: <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/>

Depends on: 739296 888644

Blocks: 799029 816274

Show dependency tree

/ graph

Documentation

all threads	wait() Blocks up all threads that are waiting on this object's monitor.
all threads	wait(long) Waits a string representation of the object.
all threads	wait(long timeout) Causes current thread to wait until another thread invokes the notify() method or the notifyAll() method on this object.
all threads	wait(long timeout) Causes current thread to wait until another thread invokes the notify() method or the notifyAll() method for this object, or a specified amount of time has elapsed.
all threads	wait(Timeout timeout, long nanos) Causes current thread to wait until another thread invokes the notify() method or the notifyAll() method for this object, or some other thread interrupts the current thread, or a certain amount of real time has elapsed.

Constructor Detail

Object

```
public Object() {}
```

Method Detail

getClass

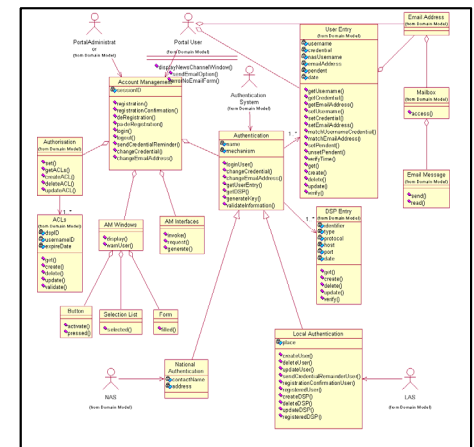
```
public final Class<T> getClass() throws ClassNotFoundException
```

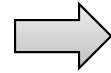
Returns the runtime class of an object. This class objects the object that is loaded by java.io.ObjectInputStream.
of the represented class.

Runtime:

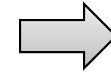
- object of type Class that represents the runtime class of the object.

Design documents



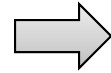


**Information
Retrieval
Techniques**

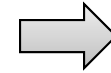


**Maintenance
Tasks**





**Information
Retrieval
Techniques**



**Maintenance
Tasks**

Vector Space Model
Latent Semantic Indexing
Latent Dirichlet Allocation
Relational Topic Model

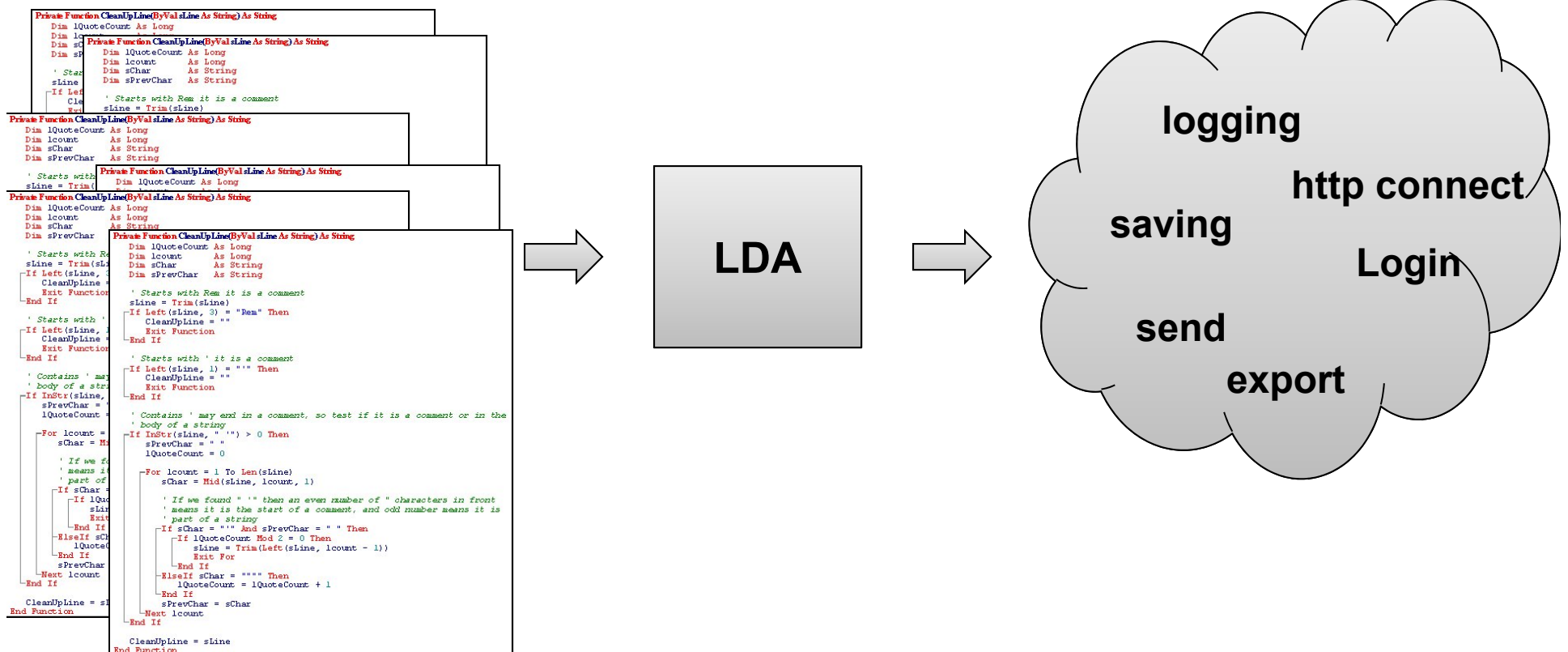
What is LDA?

Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA)

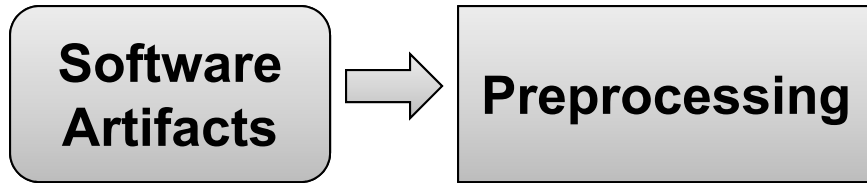
- Topic model that generates the distribution of latent topics from textual documents

Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA)

- Topic model that generates the distribution of latent topics from textual documents

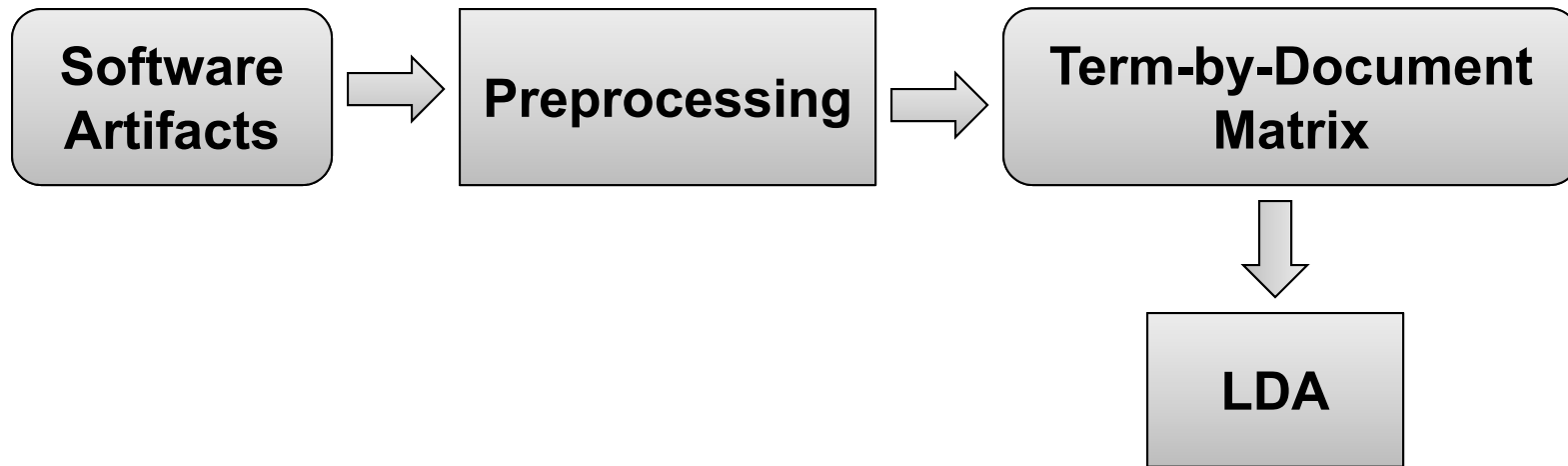


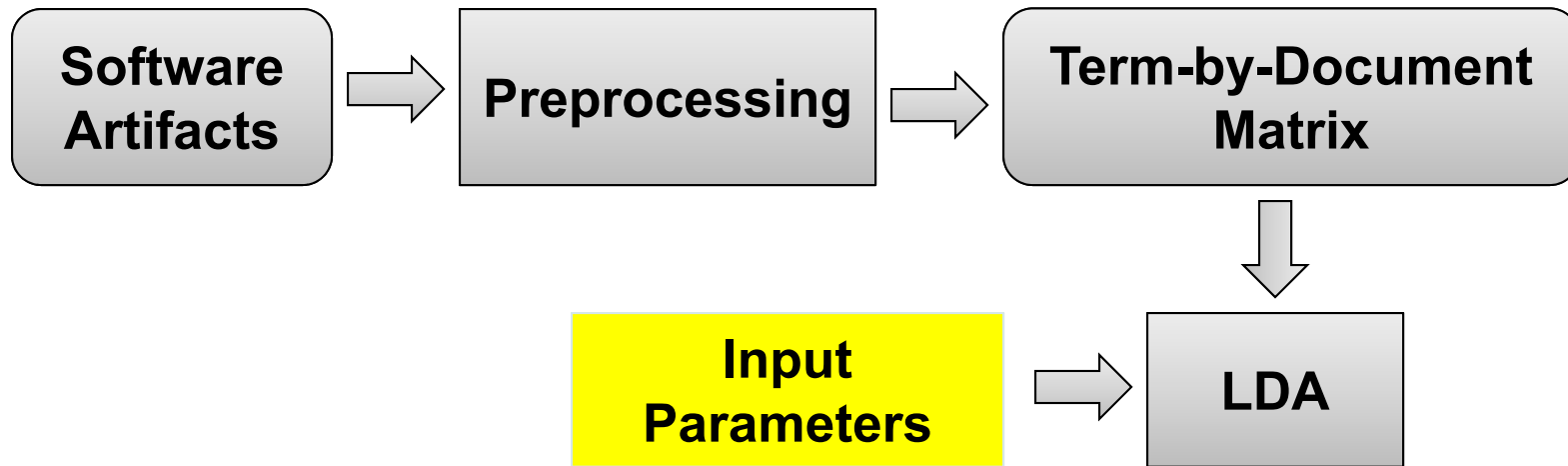
Software Artifacts

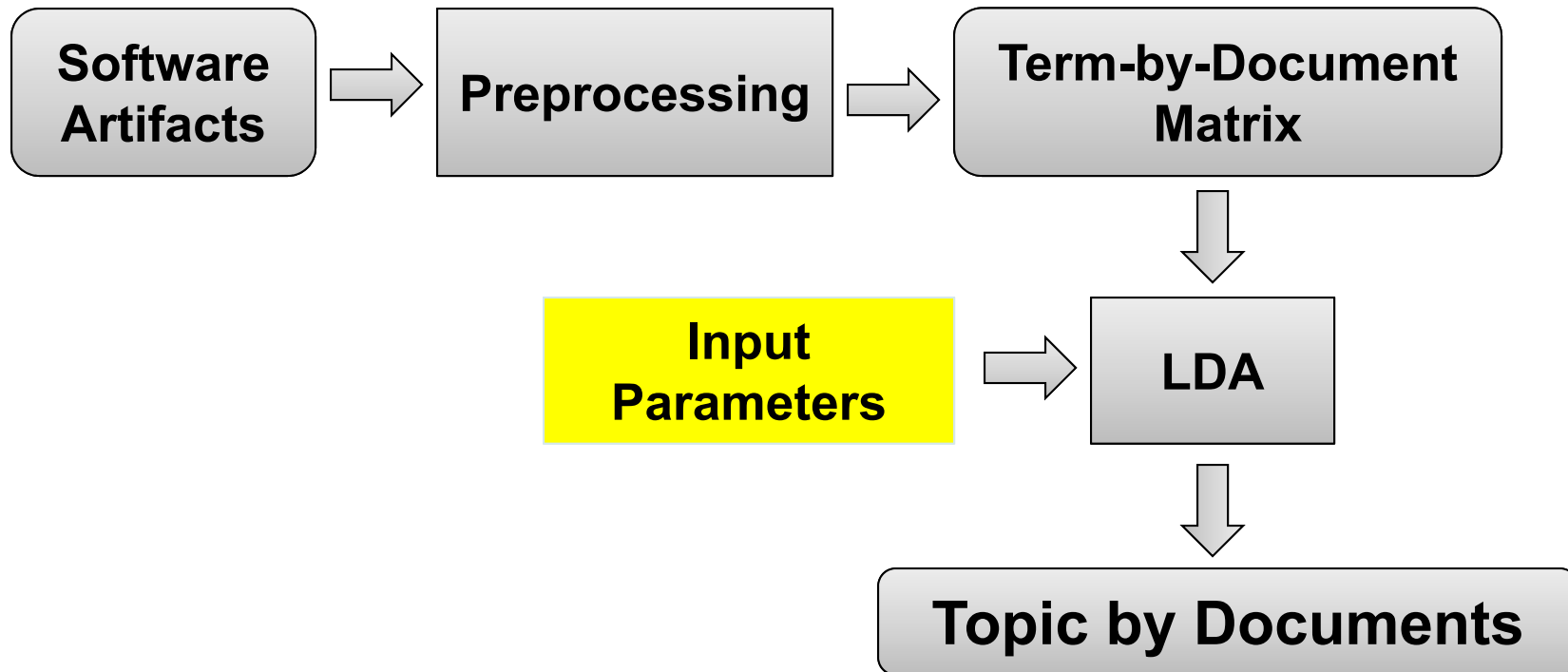


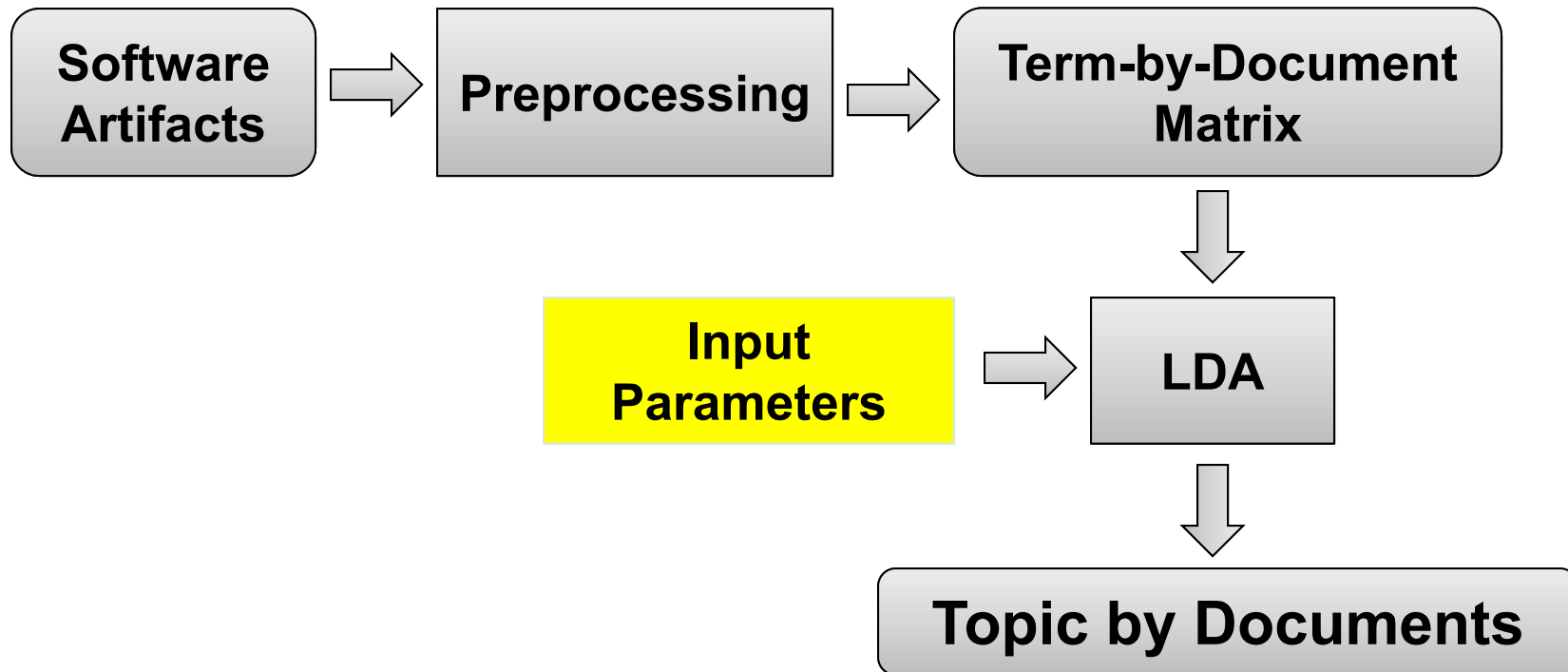
Remove special characters
Split identifiers
Remove common words
Stem



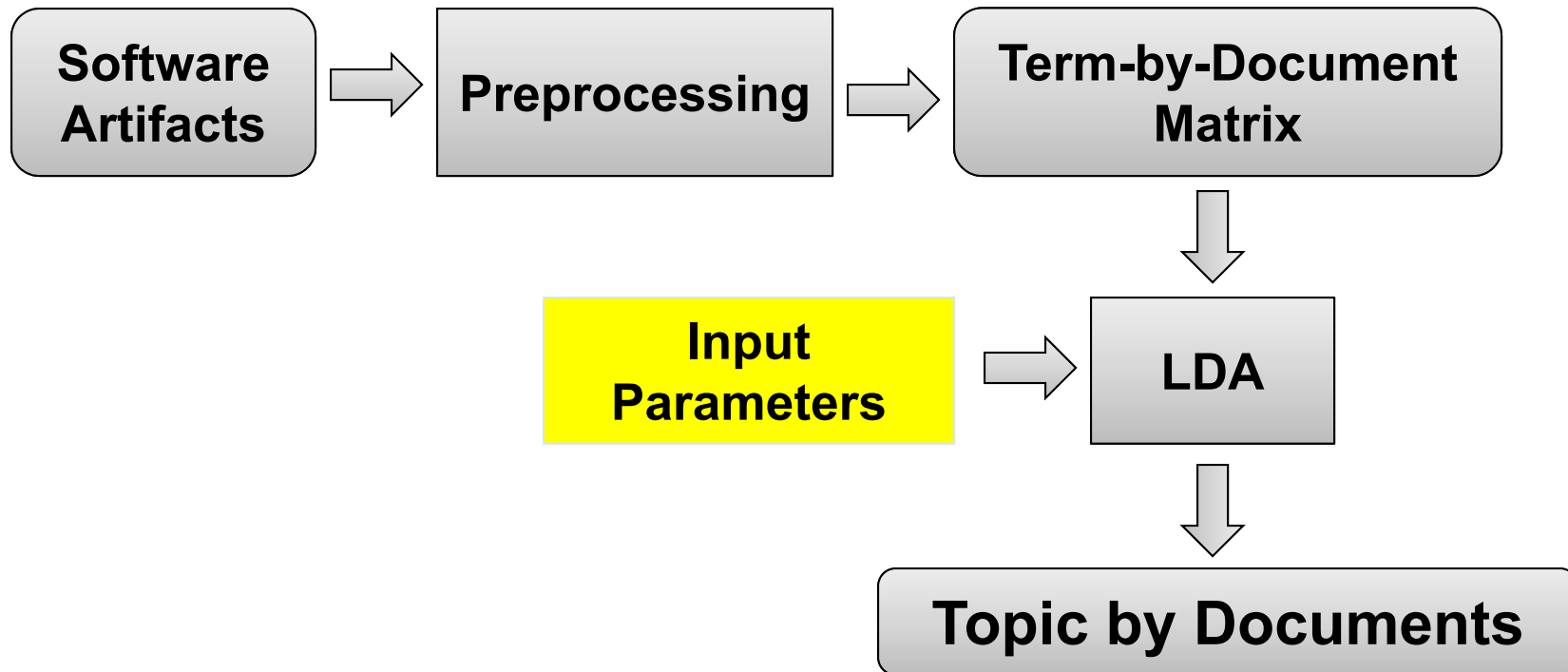






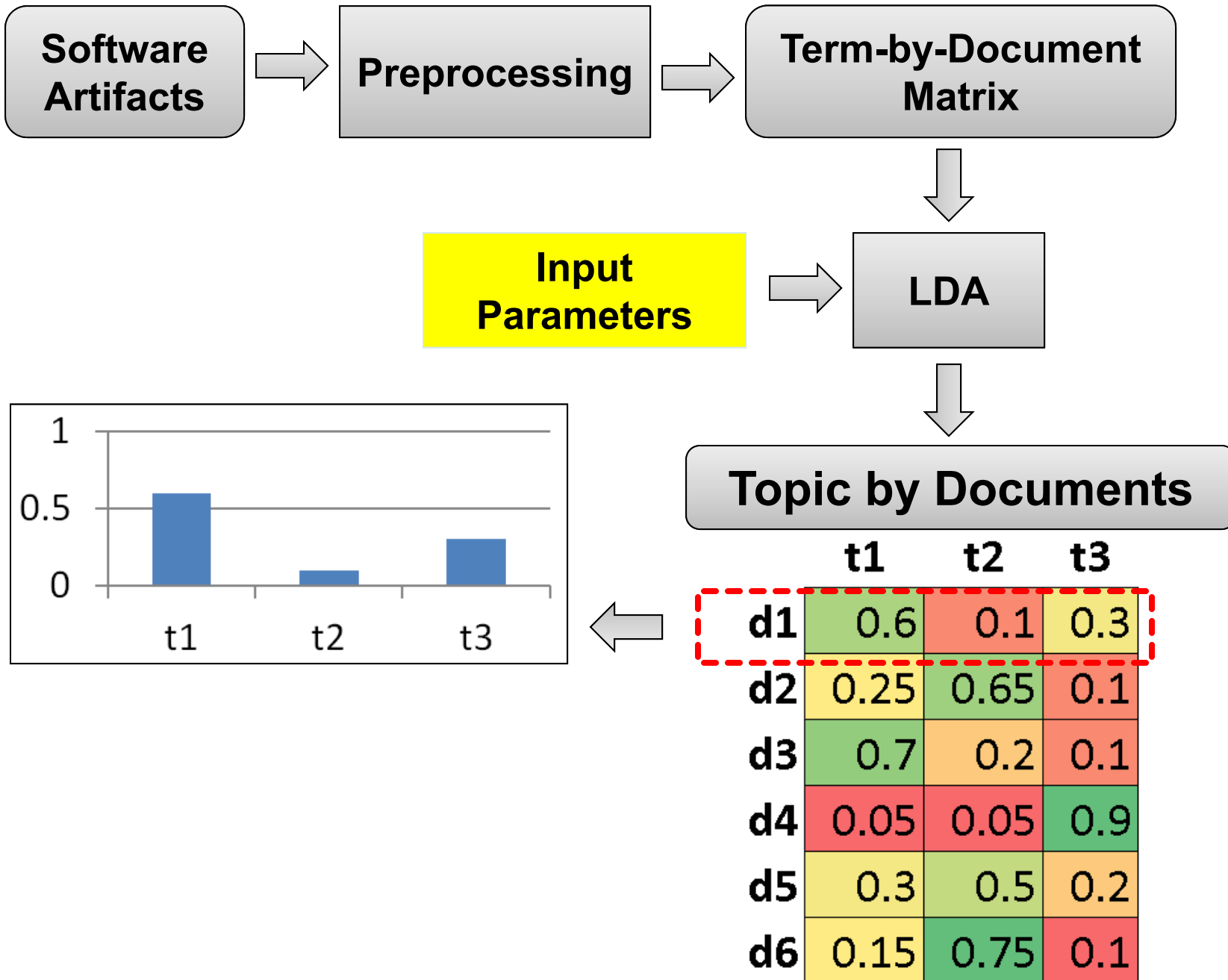


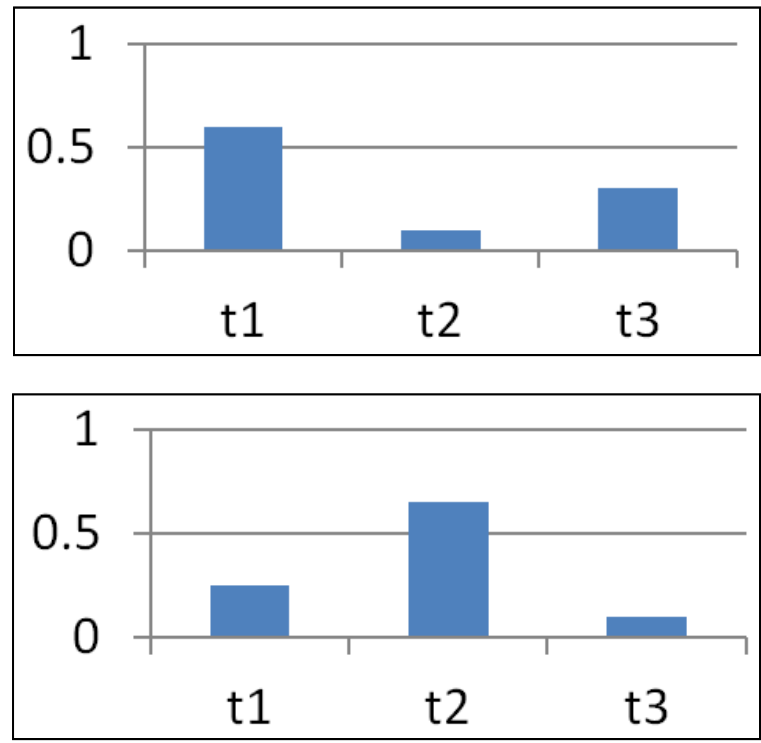
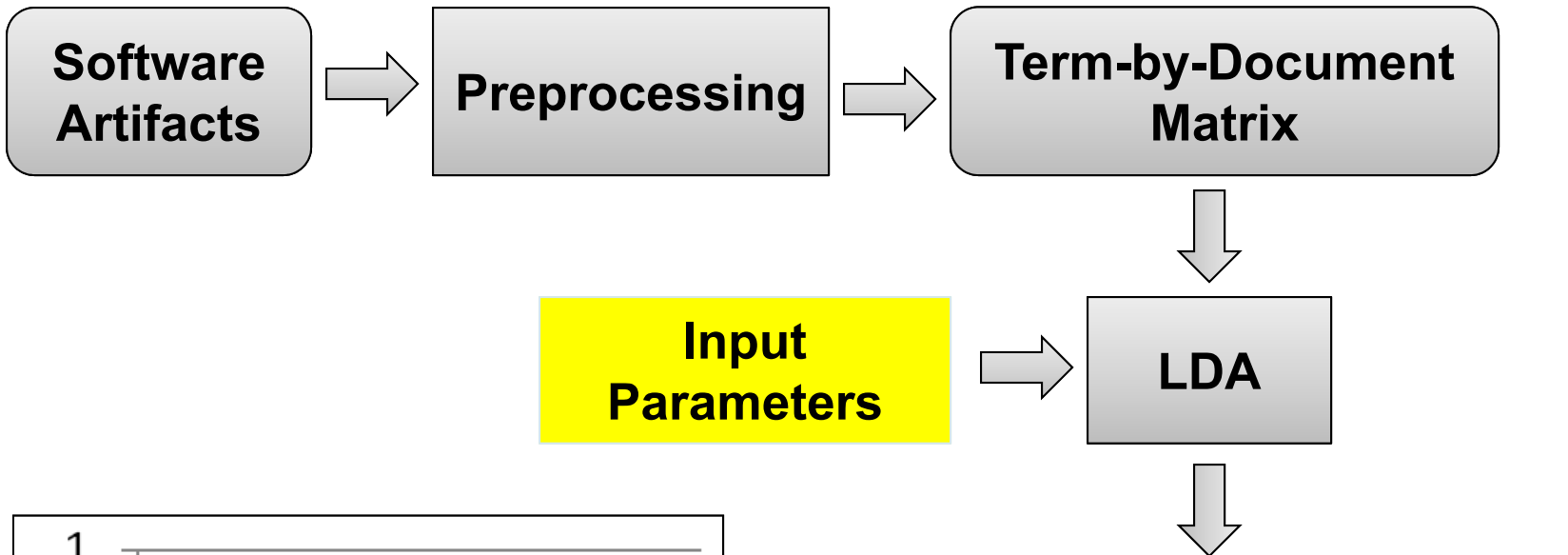
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d1	0.6	0.1	0.3
d2	0.25	0.65	0.1
d3	0.7	0.2	0.1
d4	0.05	0.05	0.9
d5	0.3	0.5	0.2
d6	0.15	0.75	0.1



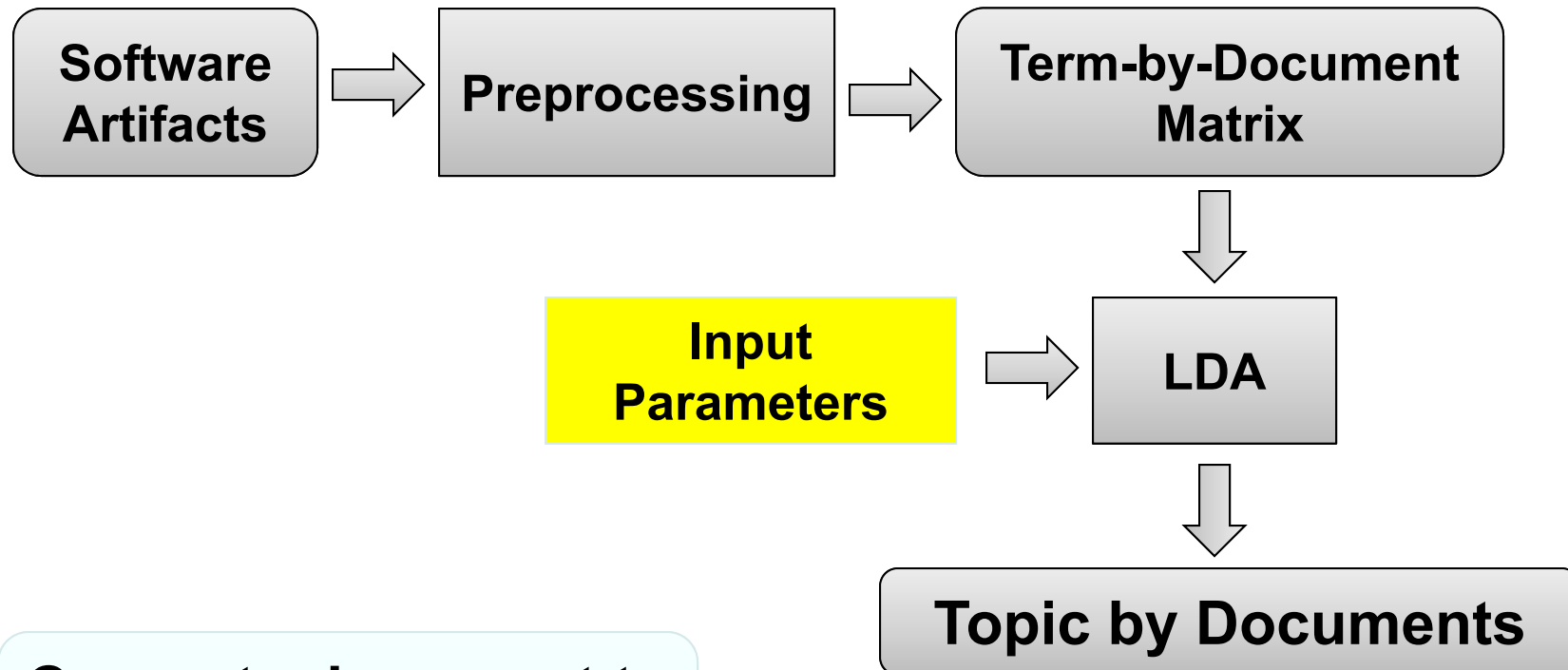
**Probability that
document is related
to topic**

	t1	t2	t3
d1	0.6	0.1	0.3
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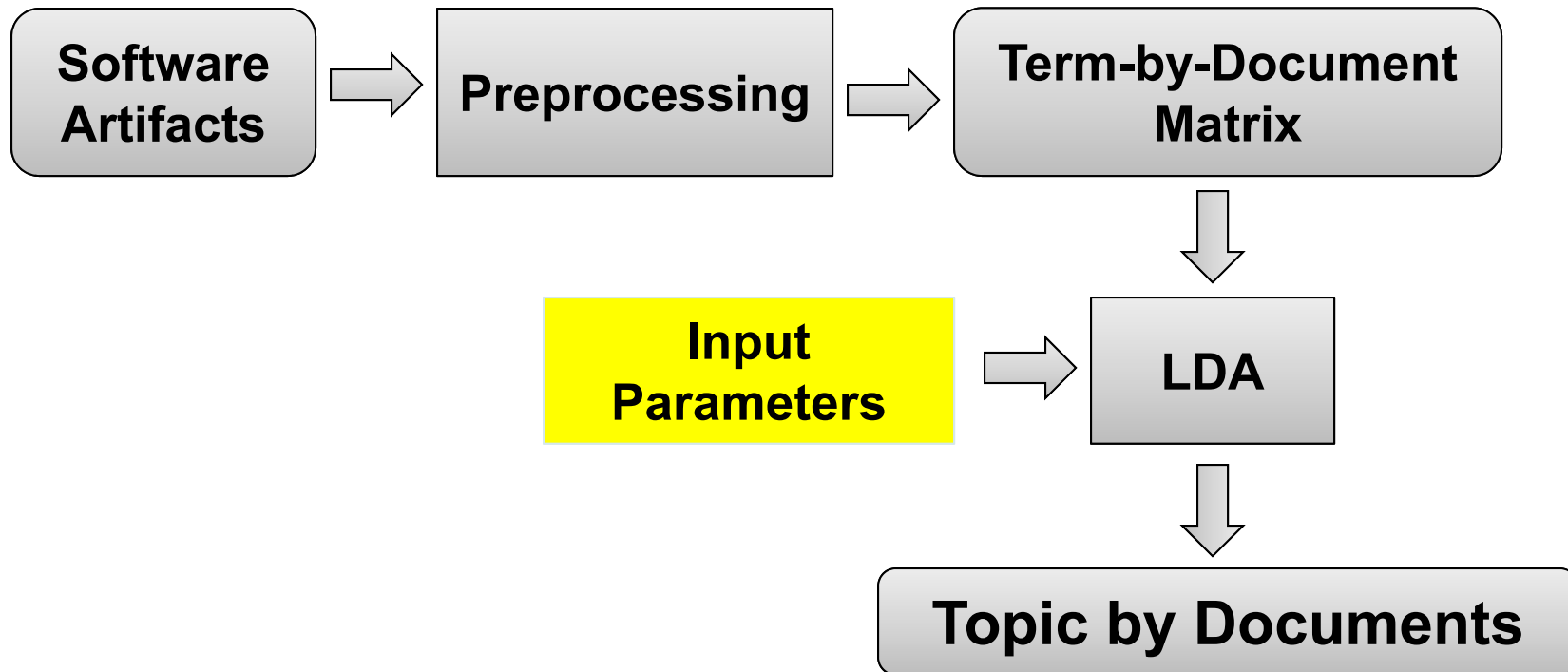


Compute document to document similarity

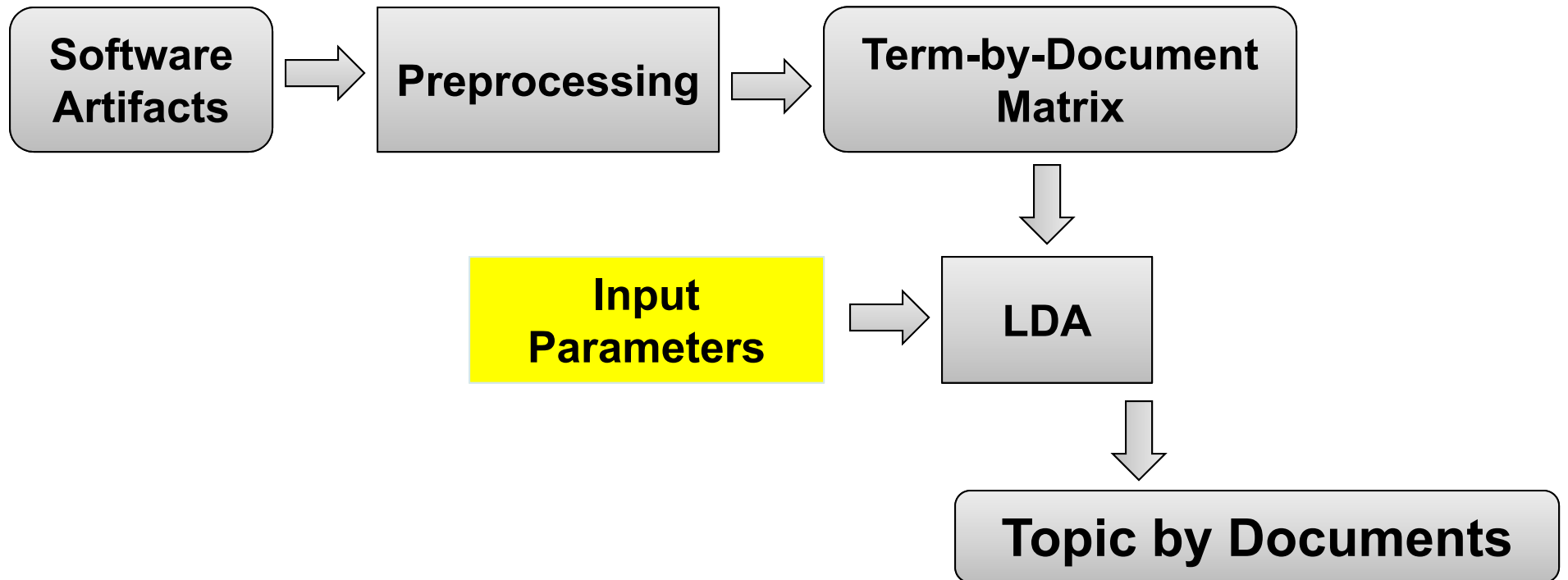
Compute query to document similarity

“Cluster” documents by topics

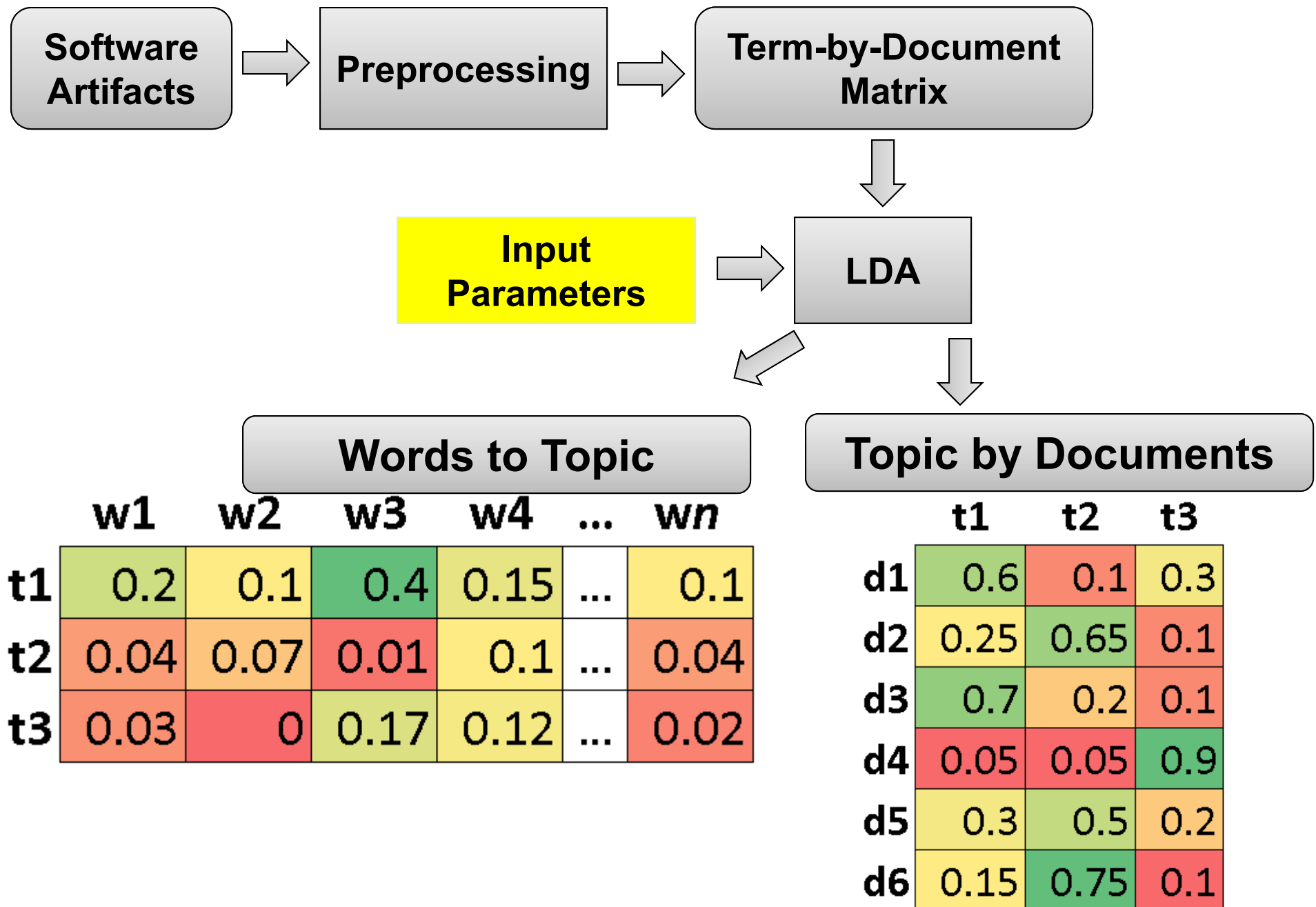
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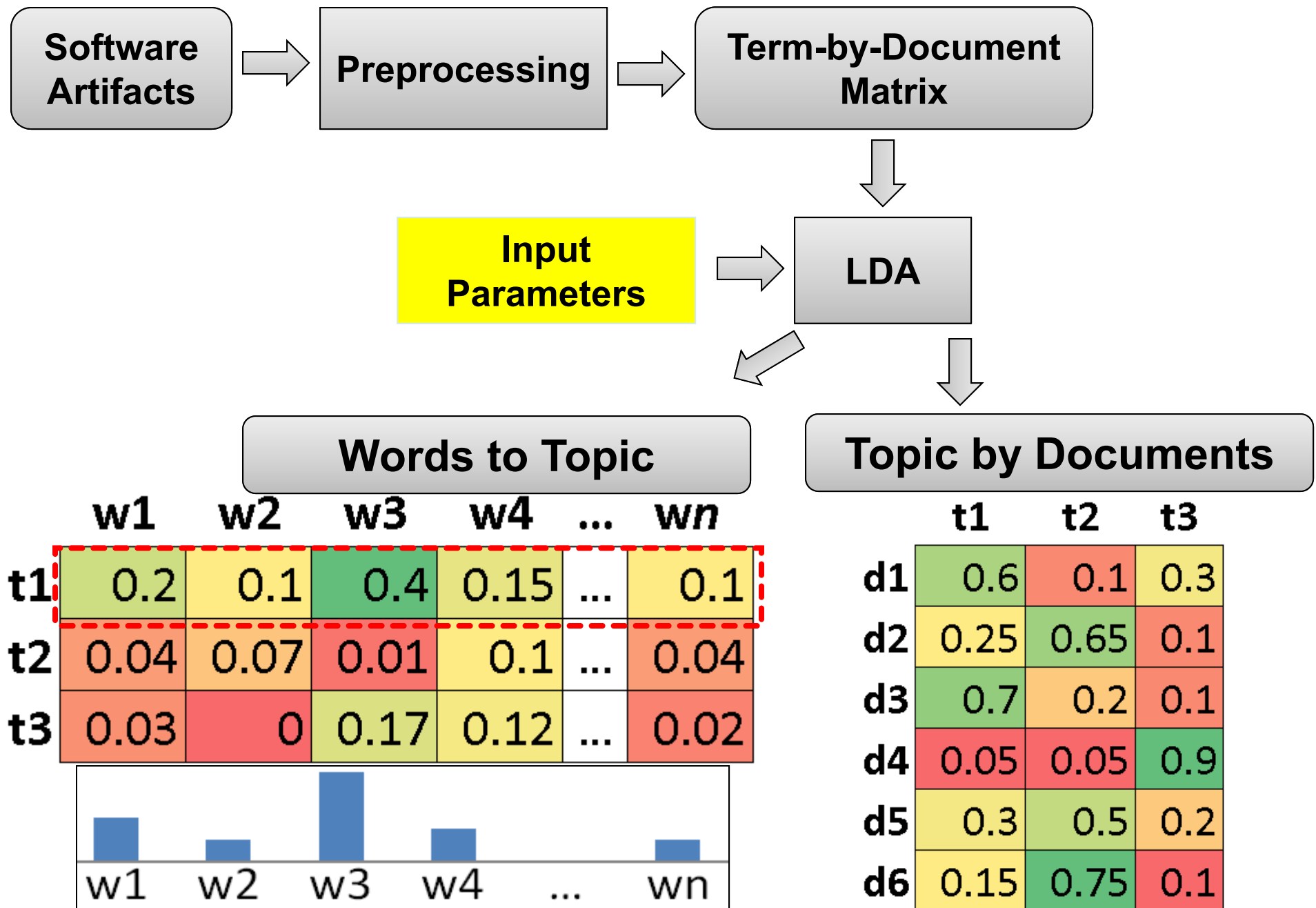


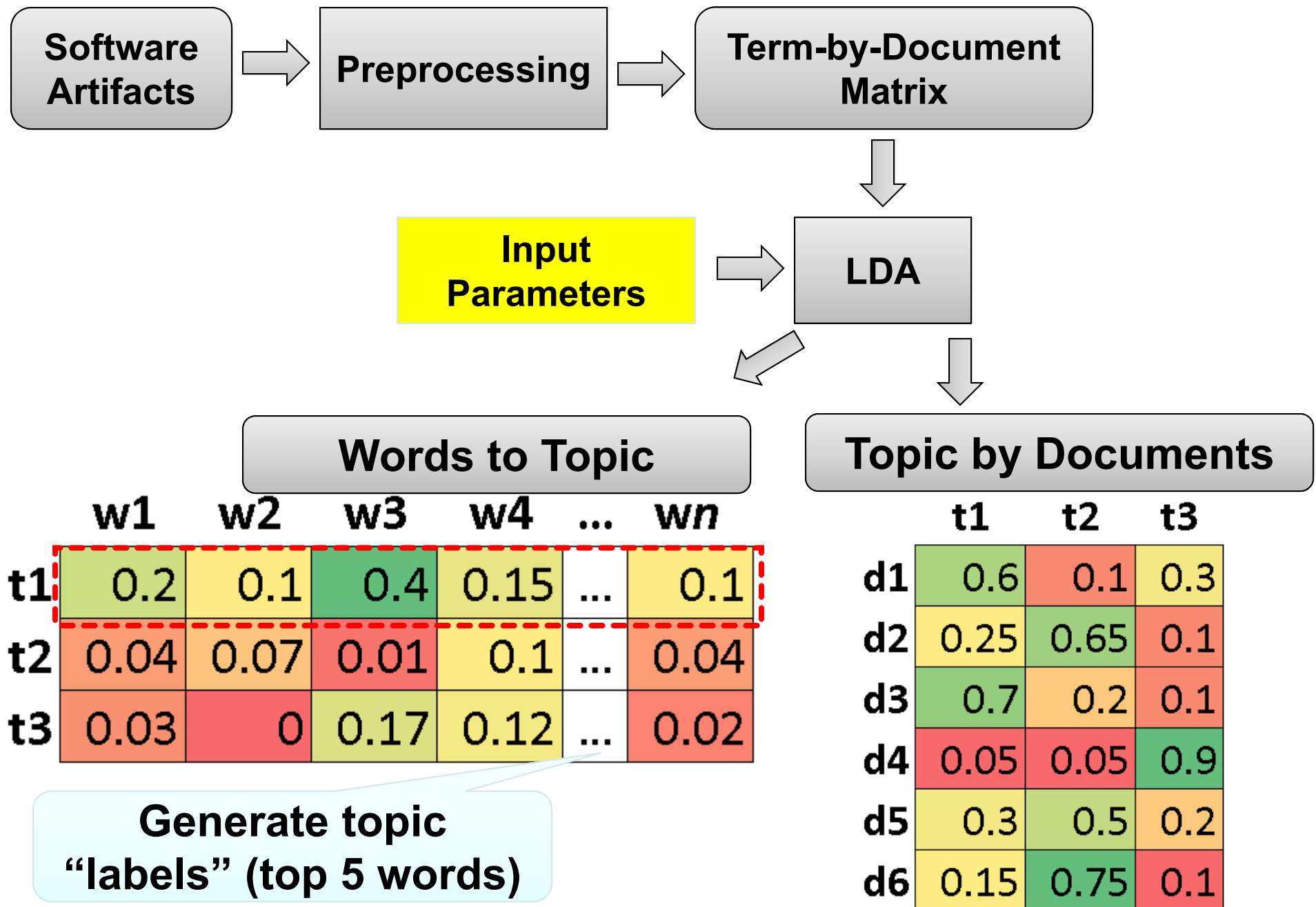
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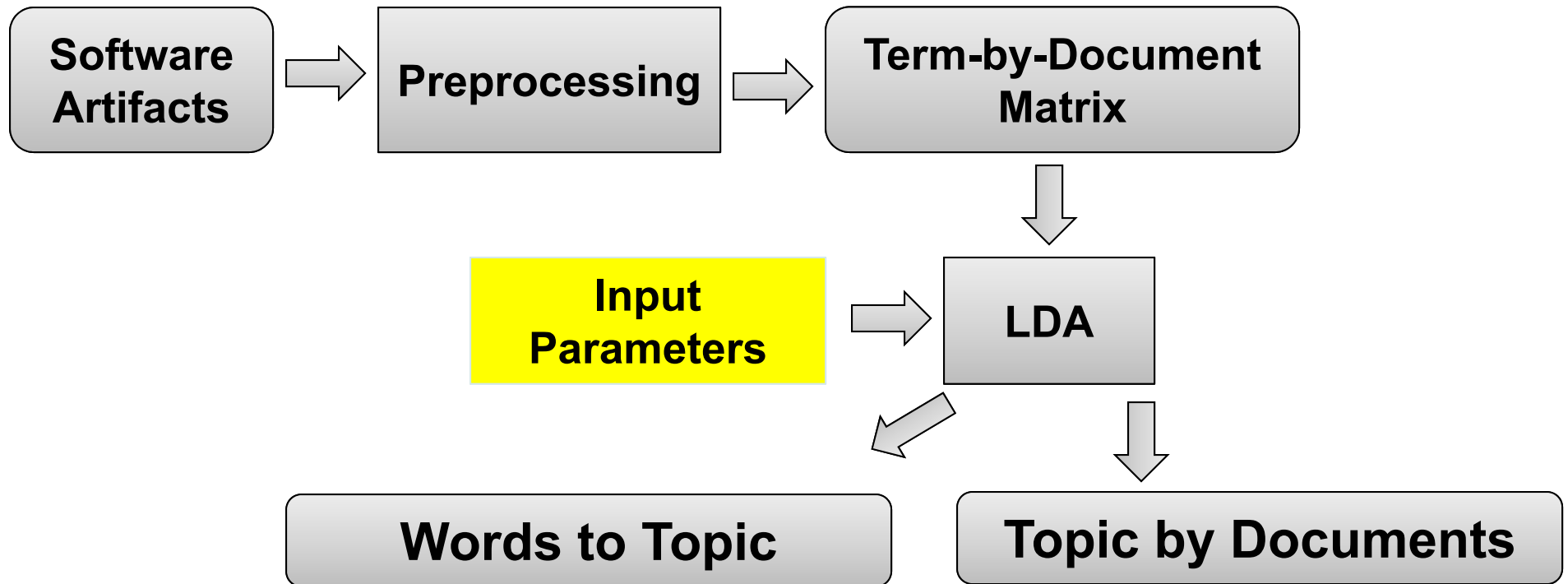


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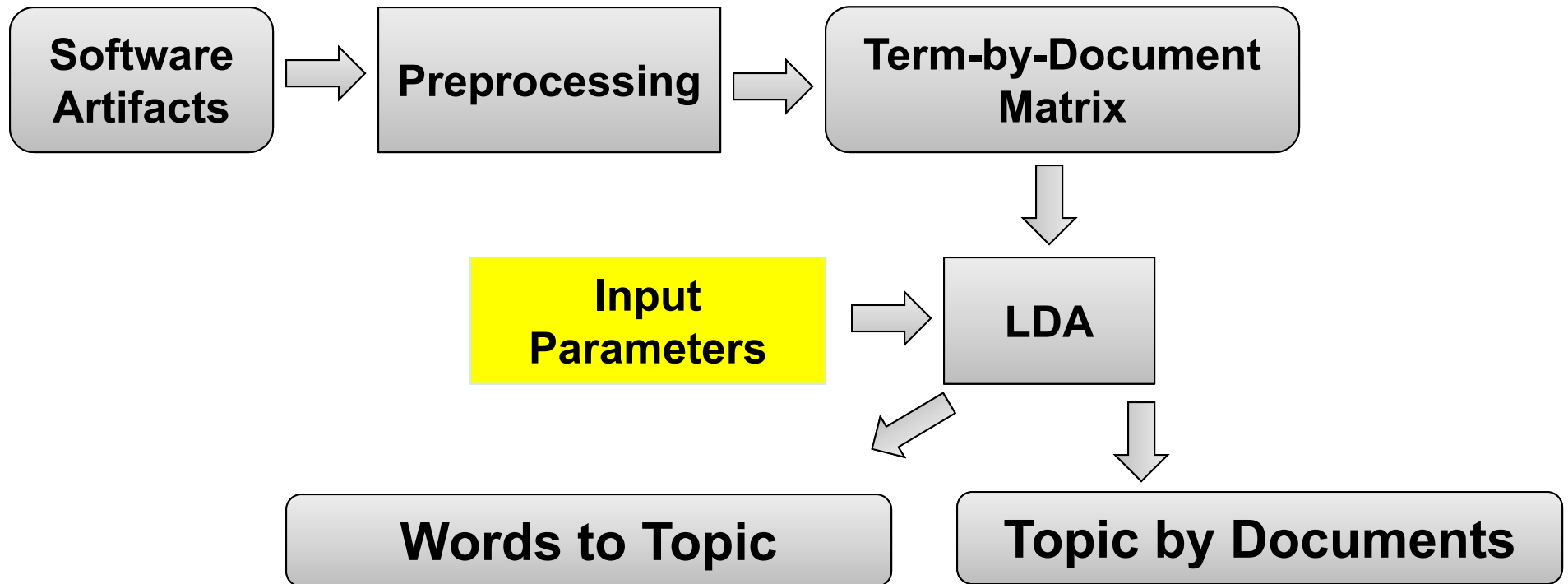






Support Software Engineering Tasks

- Traceability Link Recovery**
- Feature Location**
- Developer recommendation**
- Impact Analysis**



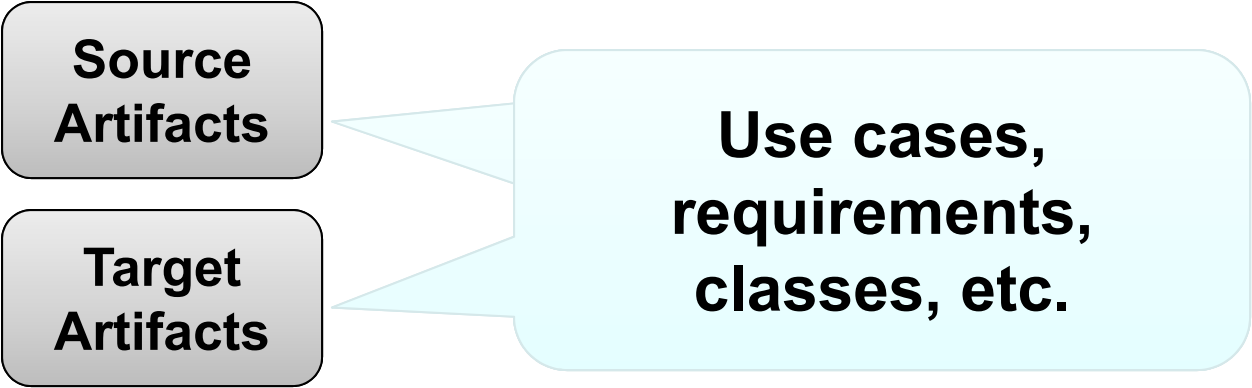
Support Software Engineering Tasks

- **Traceability Link Recovery**
- **Feature Location**
- **Developer recommendation**
- **Impact Analysis**

**Source
Artifacts**

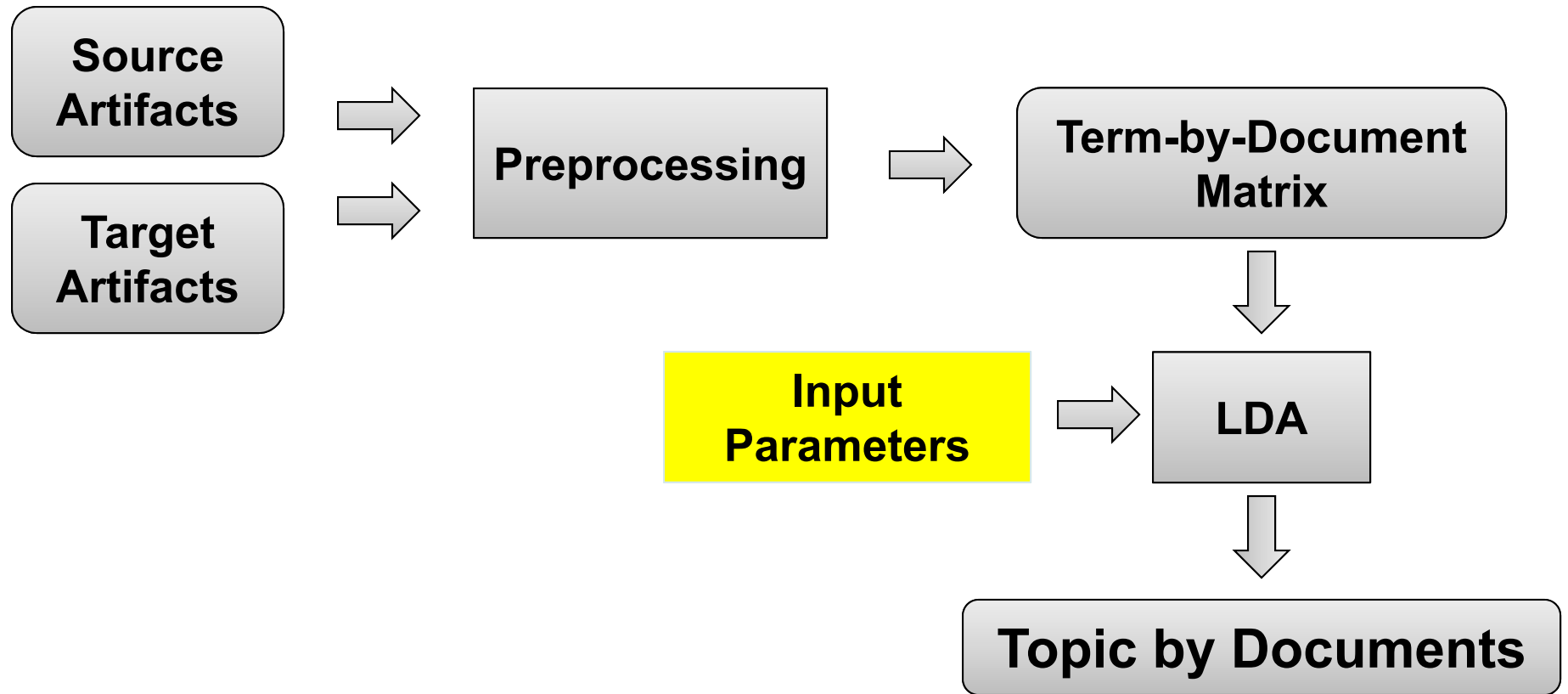
**Target
Artifacts**

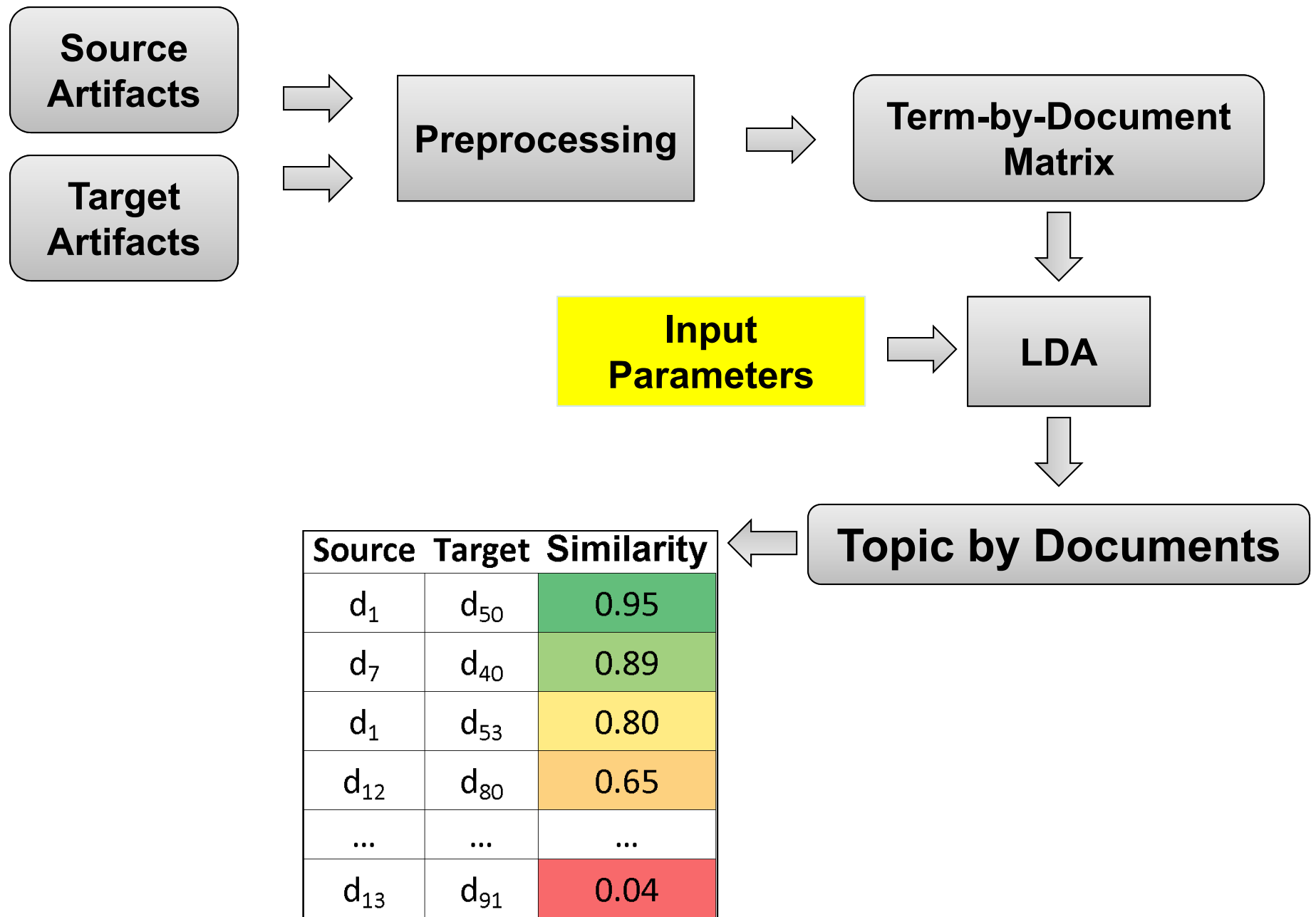
**Use cases,
requirements,
classes, etc.**

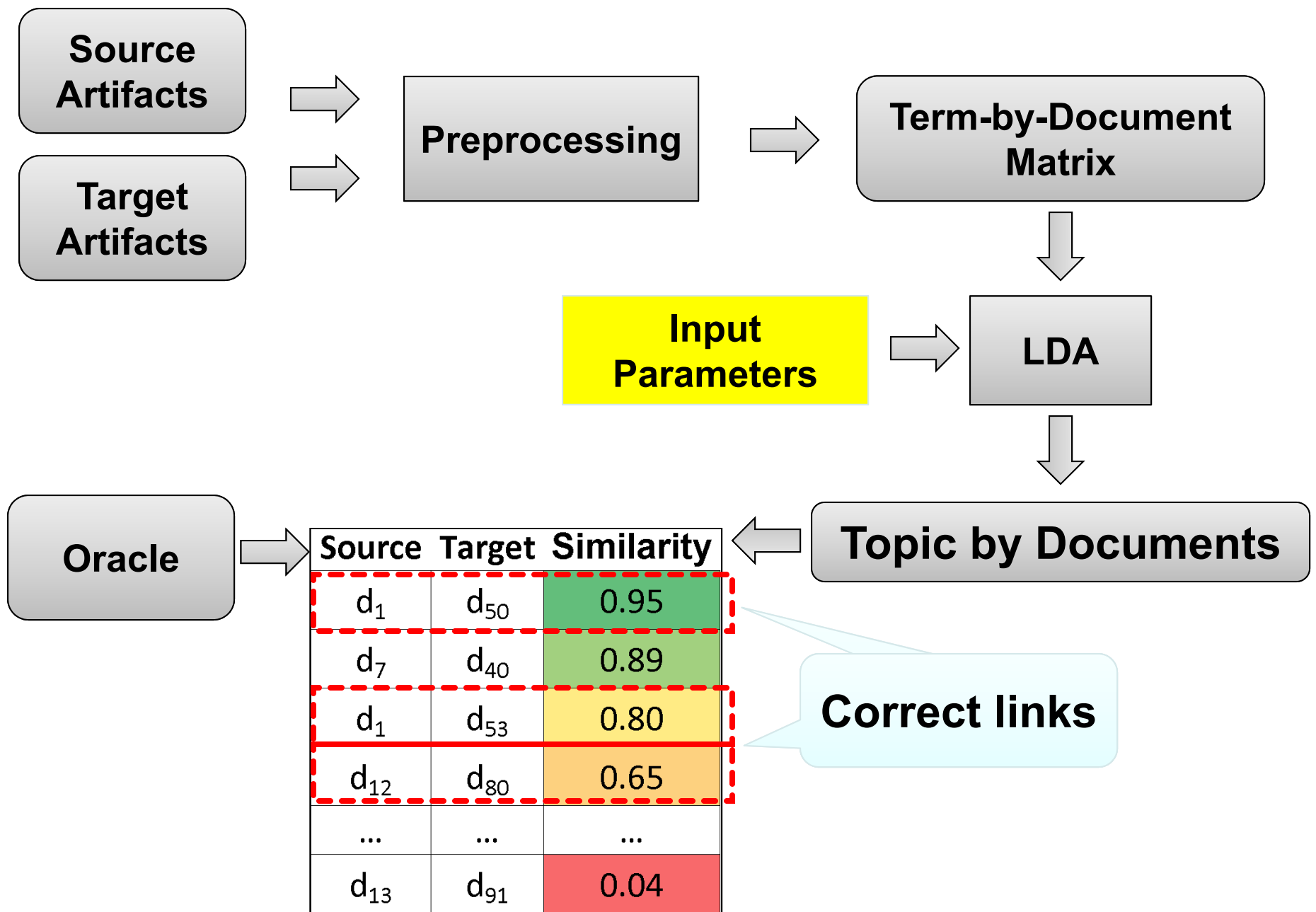


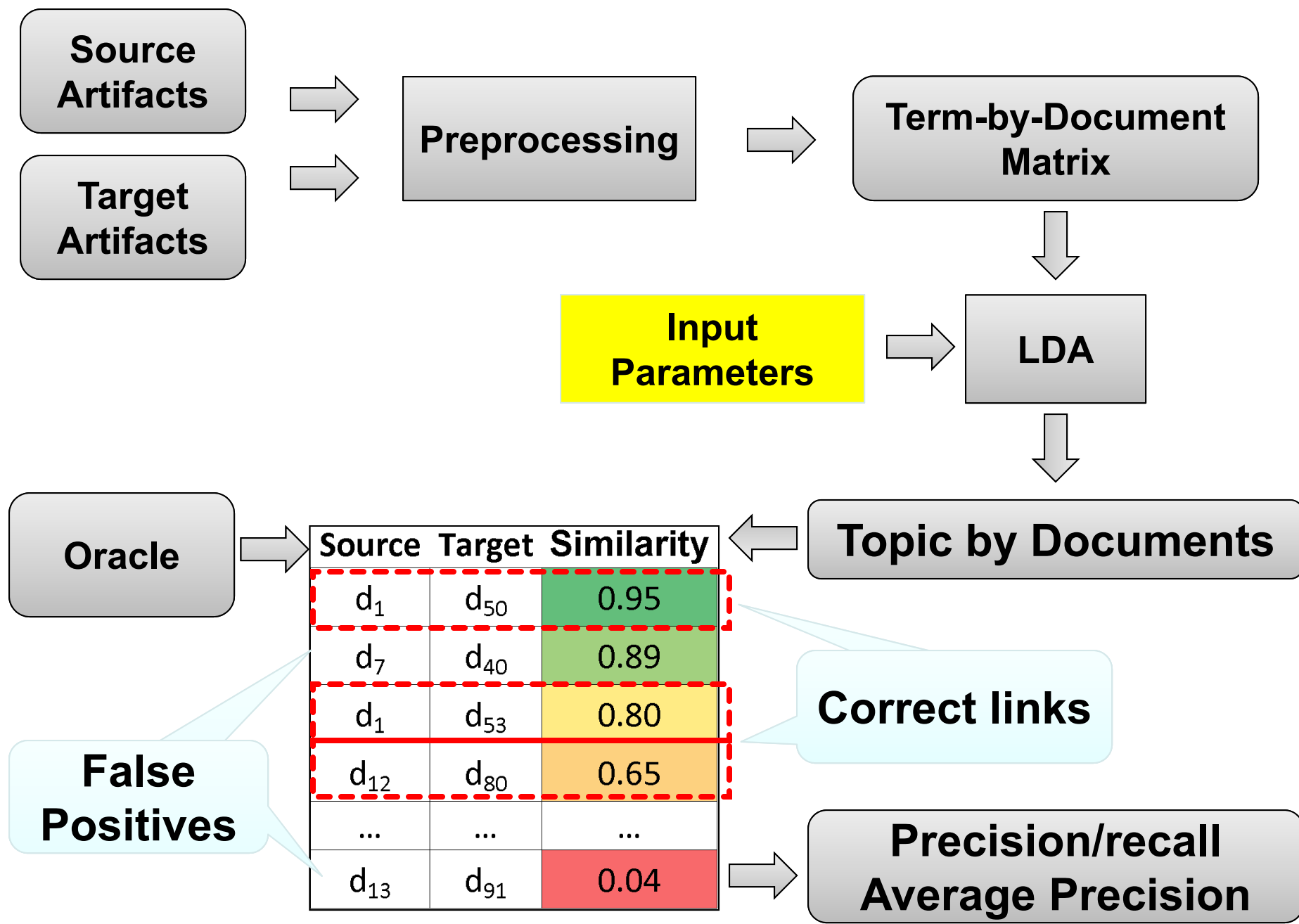
```
graph LR; SA[Source Artifacts] --> C[Use cases, requirements, classes, etc.]; TA[Target Artifacts] --> C;
```

The diagram consists of two gray rounded rectangular boxes on the left, one labeled 'Source Artifacts' and one labeled 'Target Artifacts'. Two light blue speech bubble shapes originate from the right side of these boxes and point towards a larger, light blue rounded rectangular box on the right. This larger box contains the text 'Use cases, requirements, classes, etc.'.

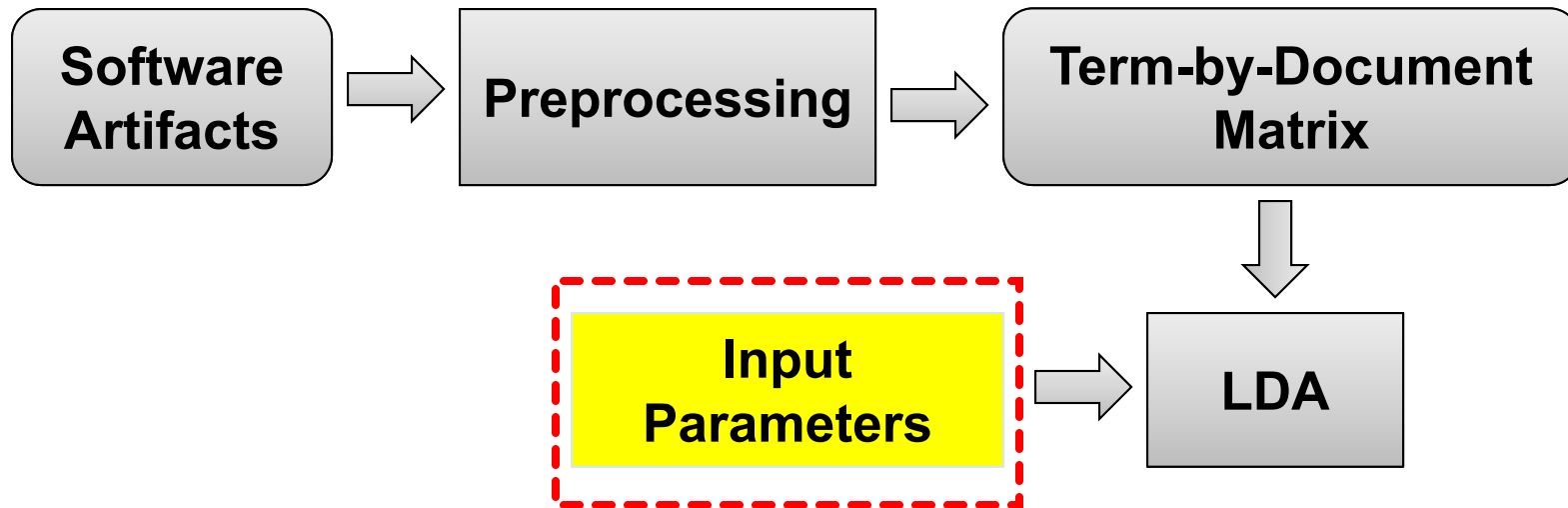


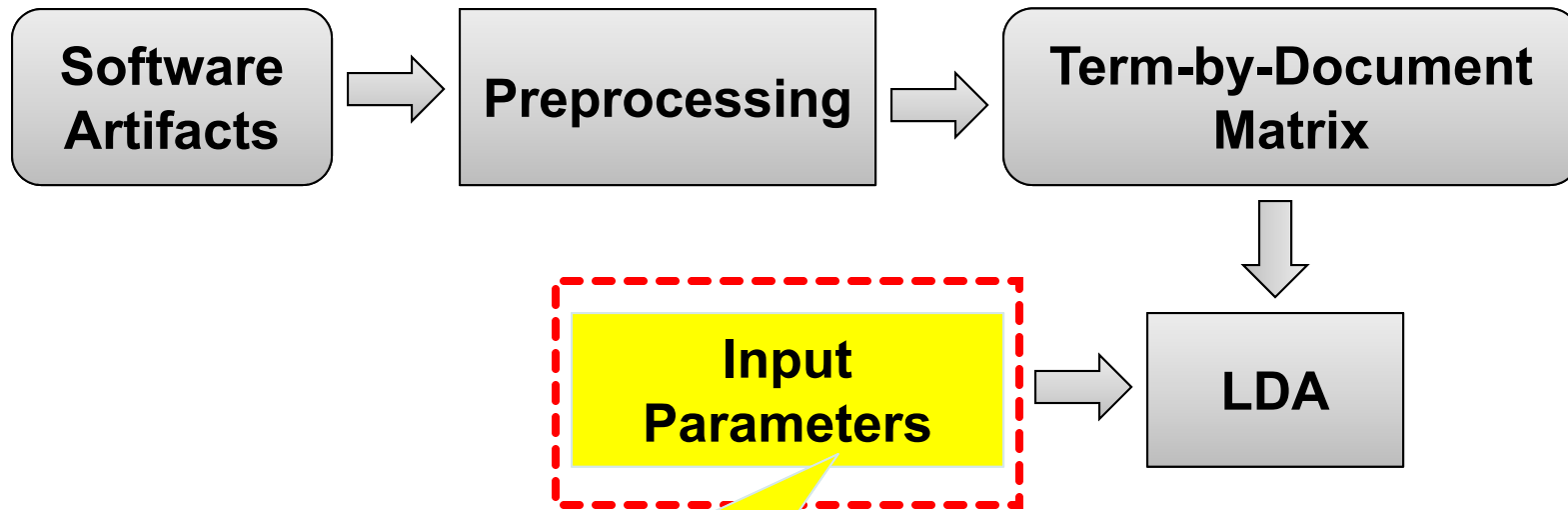






Let's examine the LDA input
parameters in more details





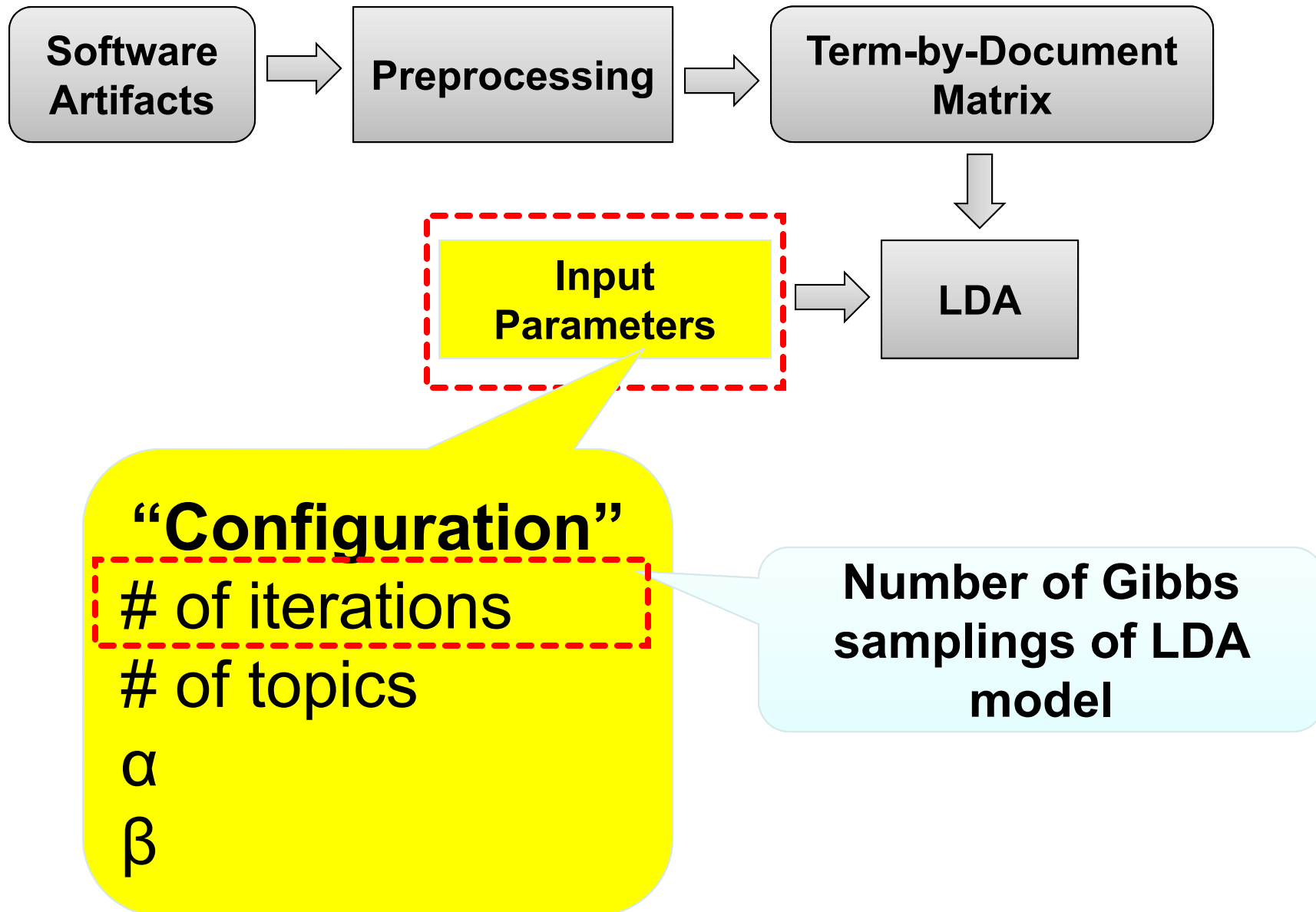
“Configuration”

of iterations

of topics

α

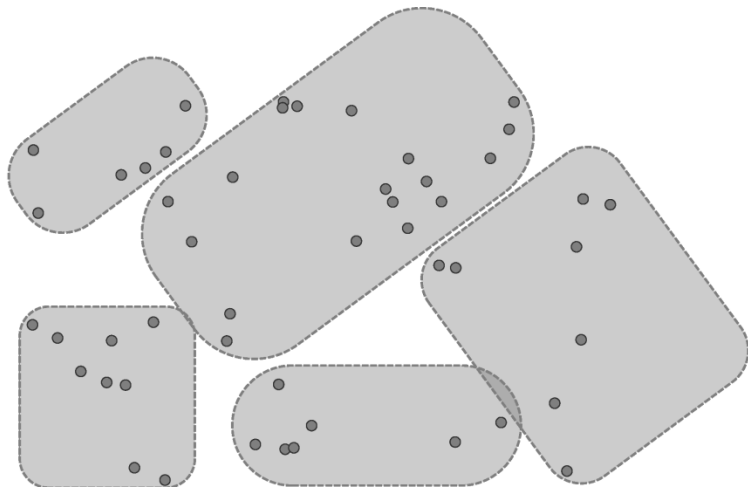
β



Number of topics...

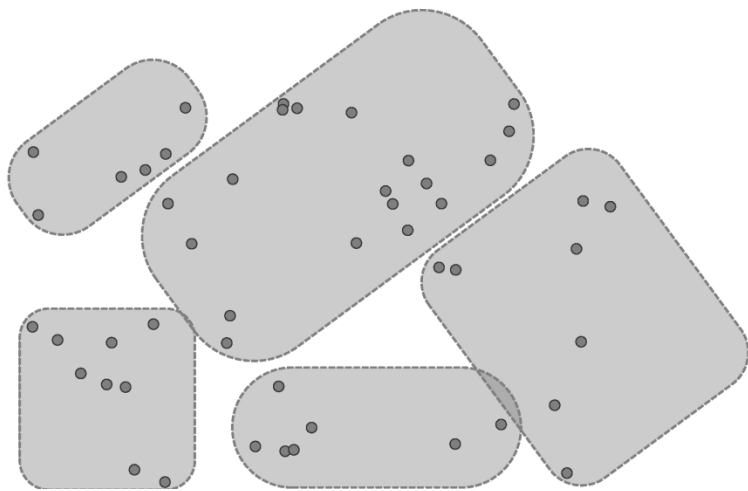


Number of topics...

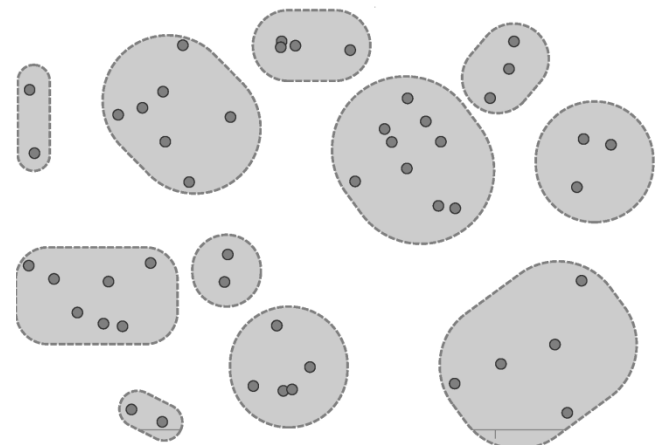


General topics

Number of topics...



General topics

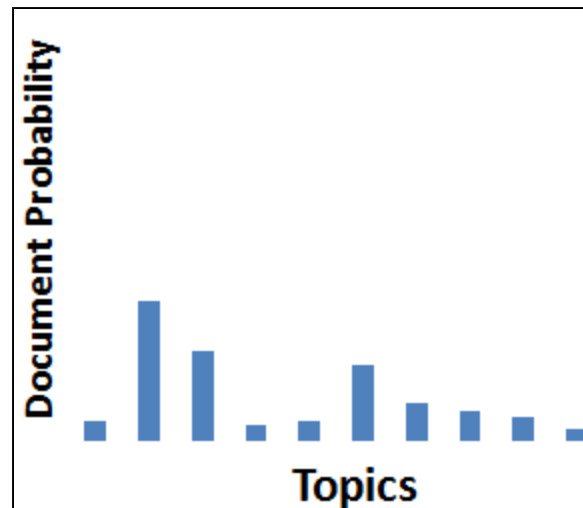


Specific topics

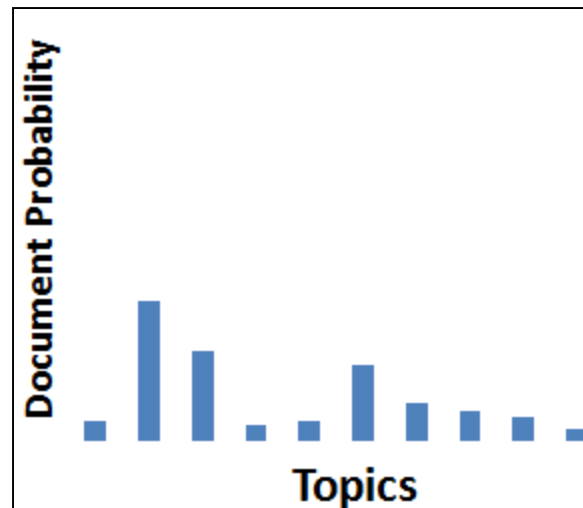
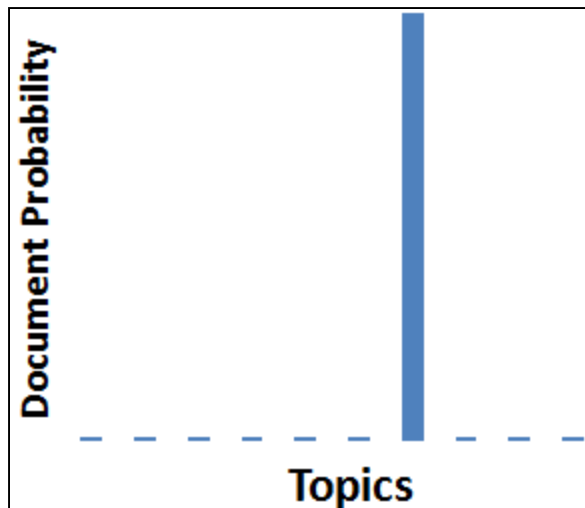
α , influences the “smoothness” of documents to topics distribution



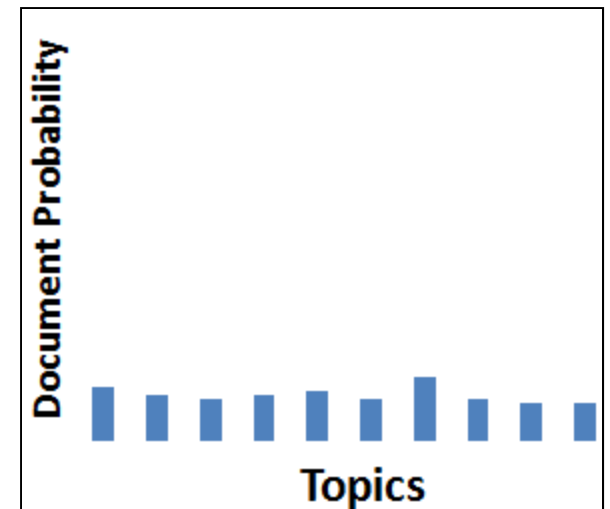
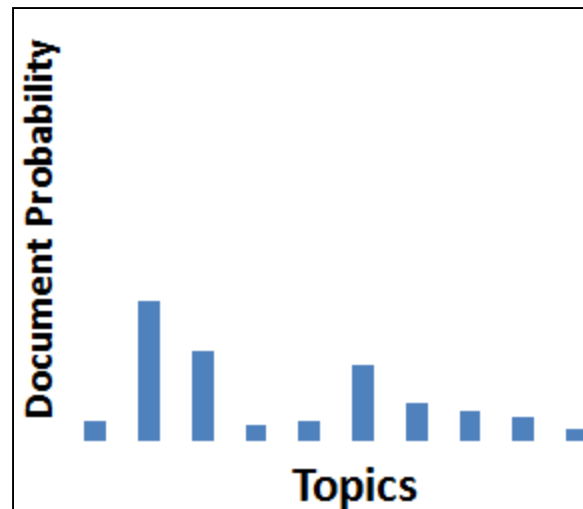
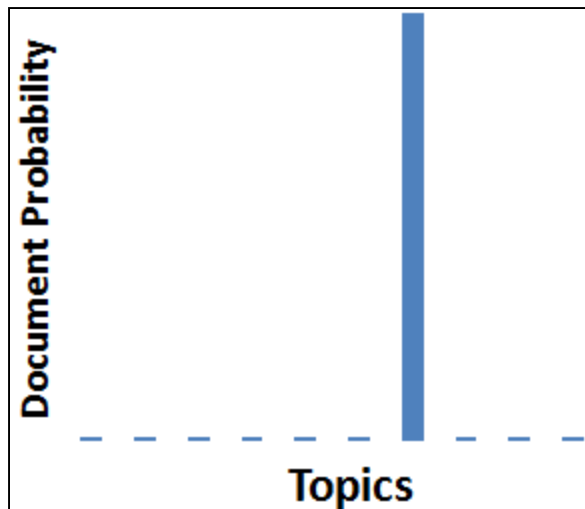
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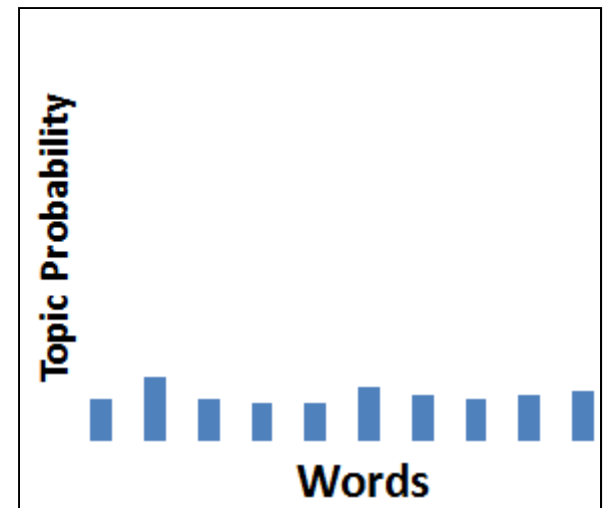
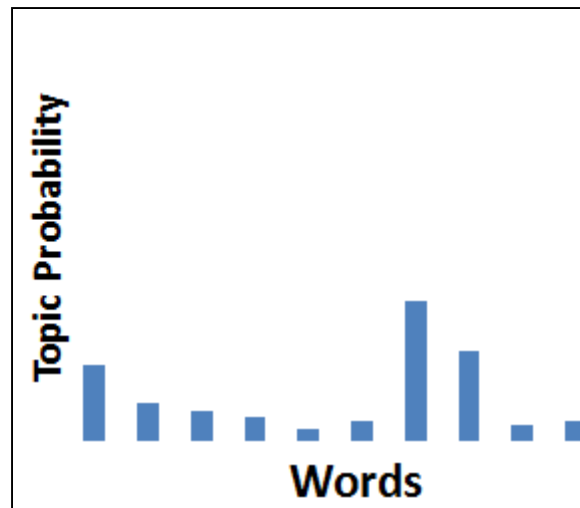
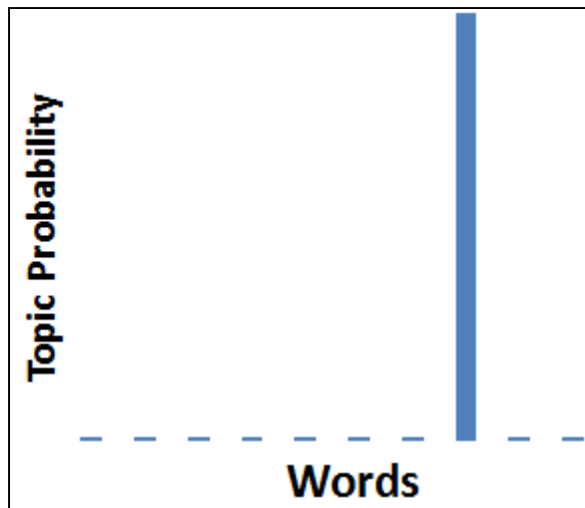
α , influences the “smoothness” of documents to topics distribution



β , influences the “smoothness” of topics to words distribution



β , influences the “smoothness” of topics to words distribution

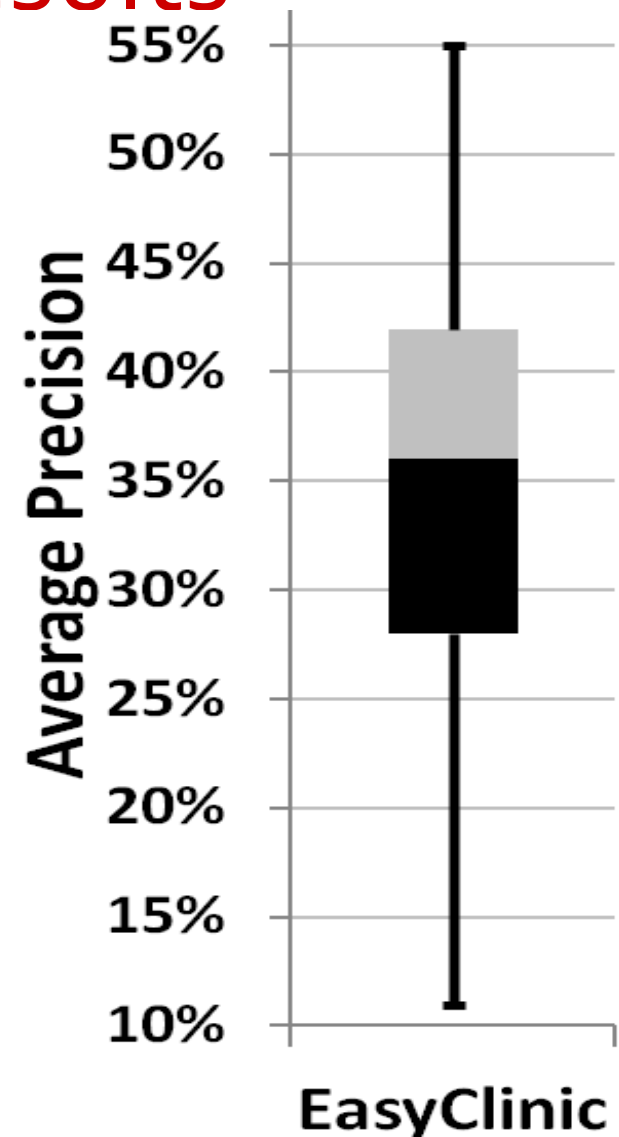


LDA parameters significantly influence the results

- Traceability Link Recovery
- 1,000 different configurations of LDA parameters
 - Evaluate the Average Precision on EasyClinic

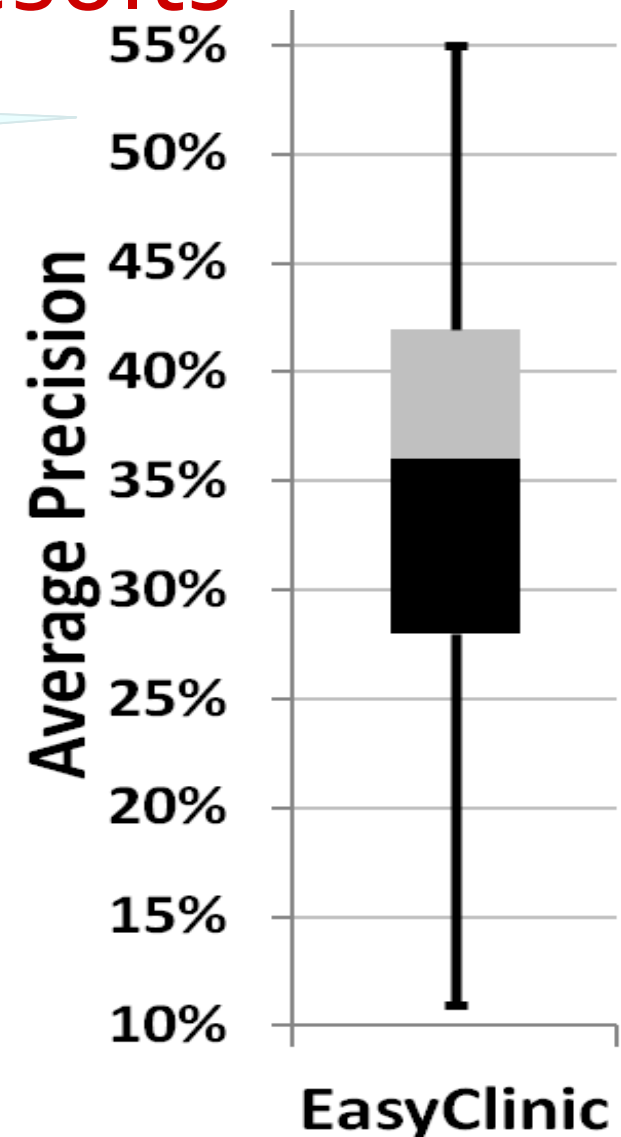
LDA parameters significantly influence the results

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LDA parameters significantly influence the results

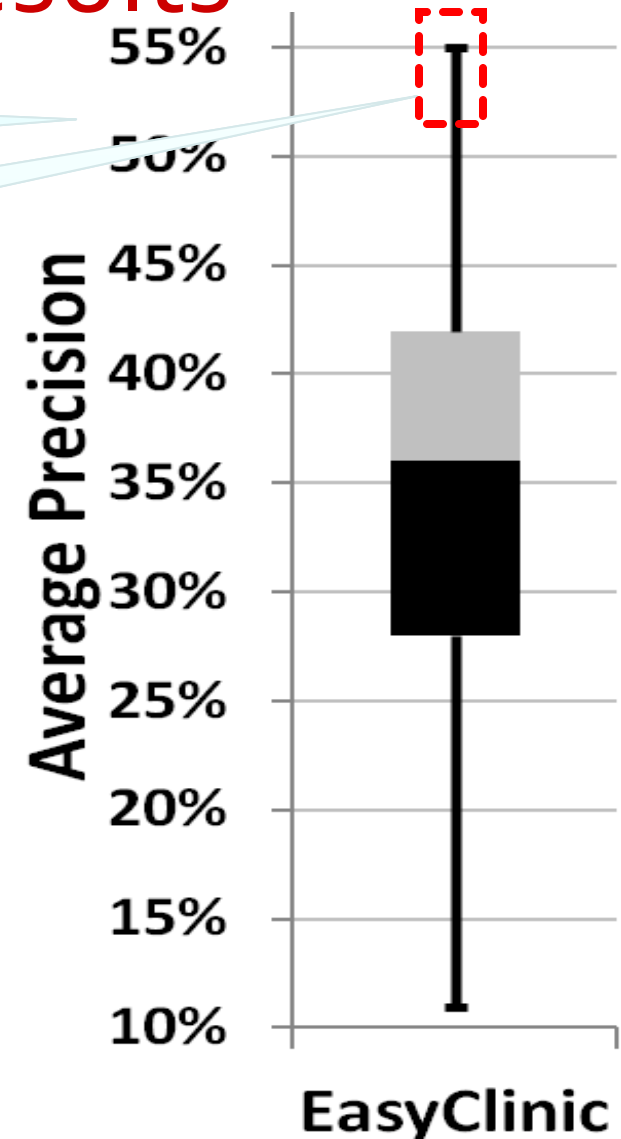
High variability in results



LDA parameters significantly influence the results

High variability in results

Few configurations produce good results



What kind of LDA configurations were used for software?



What kind of LDA configurations were used for software?



**“ad-hoc”
configurations**

**Parameters “imported”
from natural language
community**

Assumption:

source code
has the same characteristics as
natural language

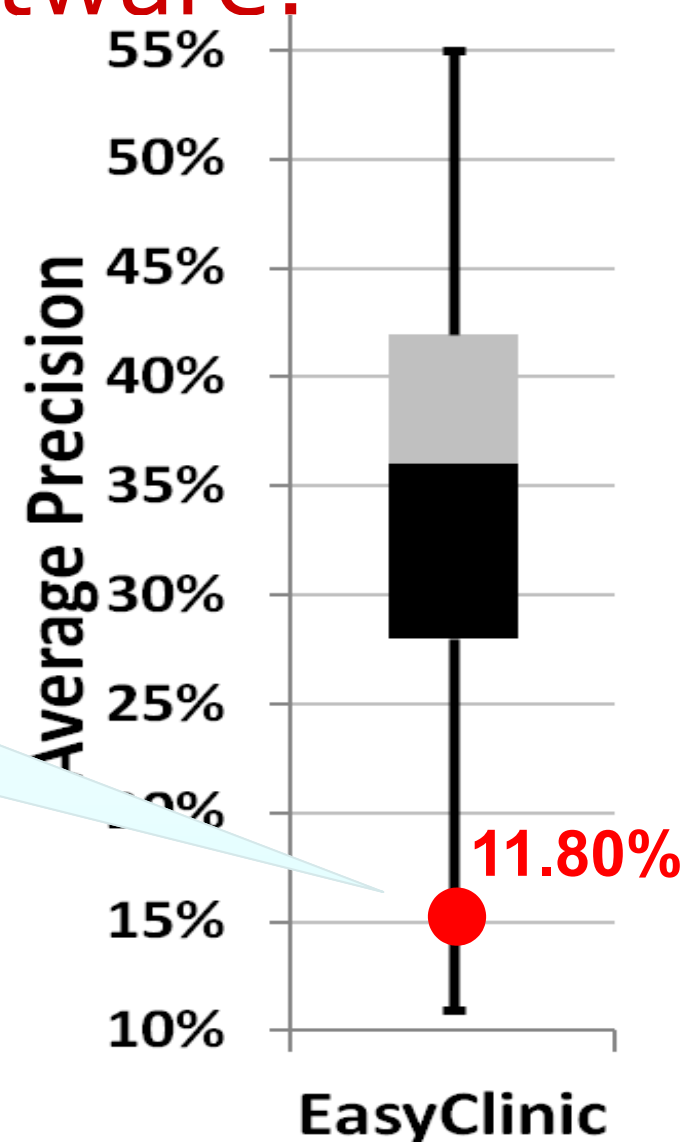
What kind of LDA configurations were used for software?



**“ad-hoc”
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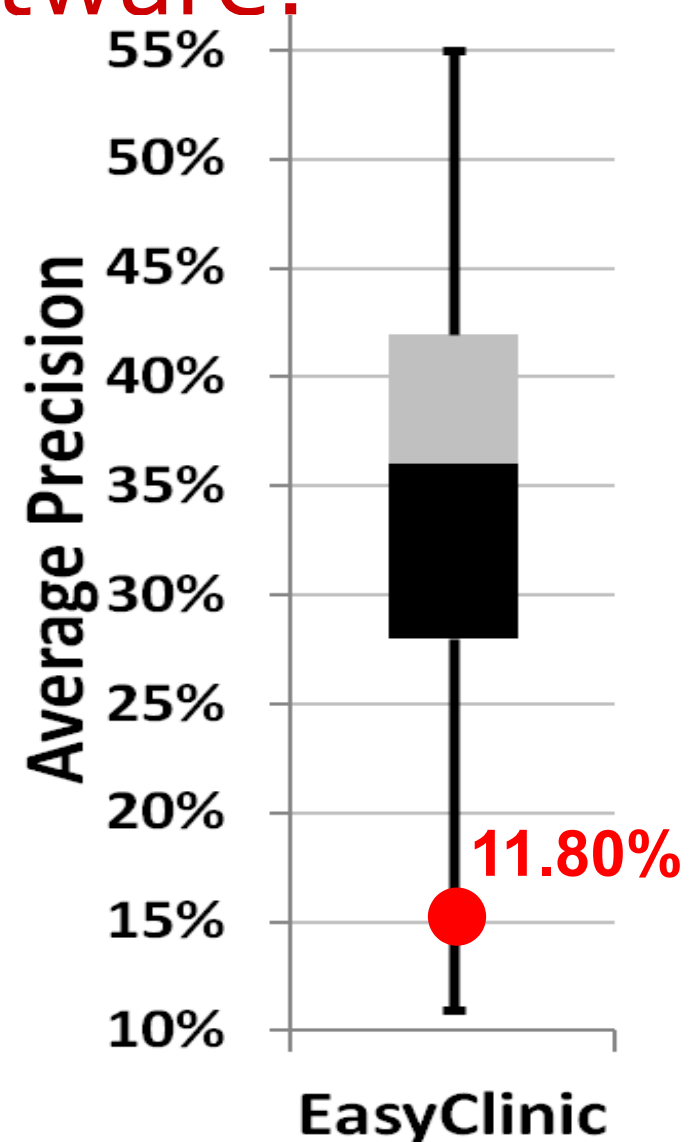
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What kind of LDA configurations were used for software?

[Hindle et al. @ ICSE'12]:
source code
is more **regular** and **predictable** than
natural language

~~Assumption:~~
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has the same characteristics as
~~**natural language**~~

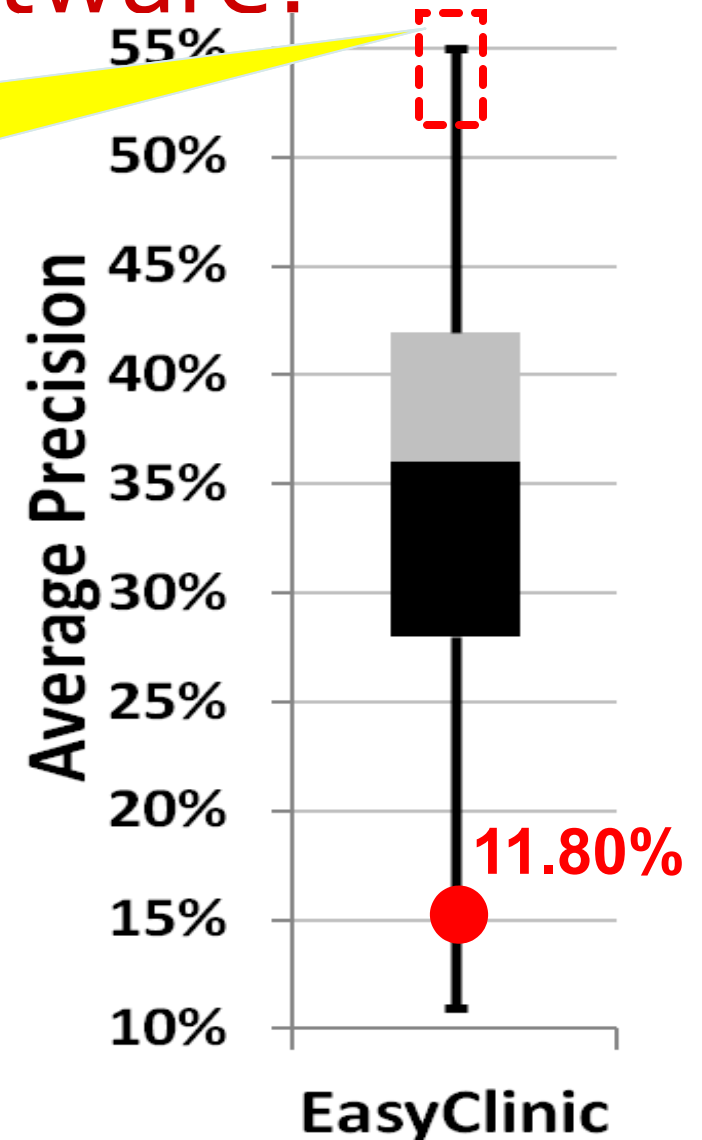


What kind of LDA configurations were used for software?

We need new techniques to find these configurations

[Hindle et al. @ ICSE'12]:
source code
is more *regular* and *predictable* than
natural language

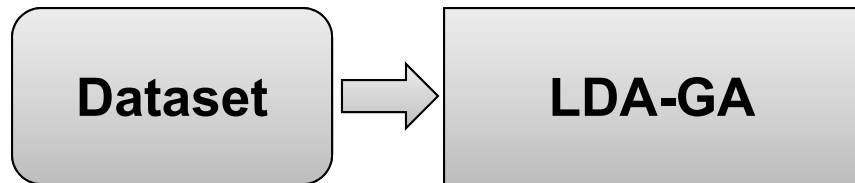
~~Assumption:~~
~~*source code*~~
has the same characteristics as
~~*natural language*~~



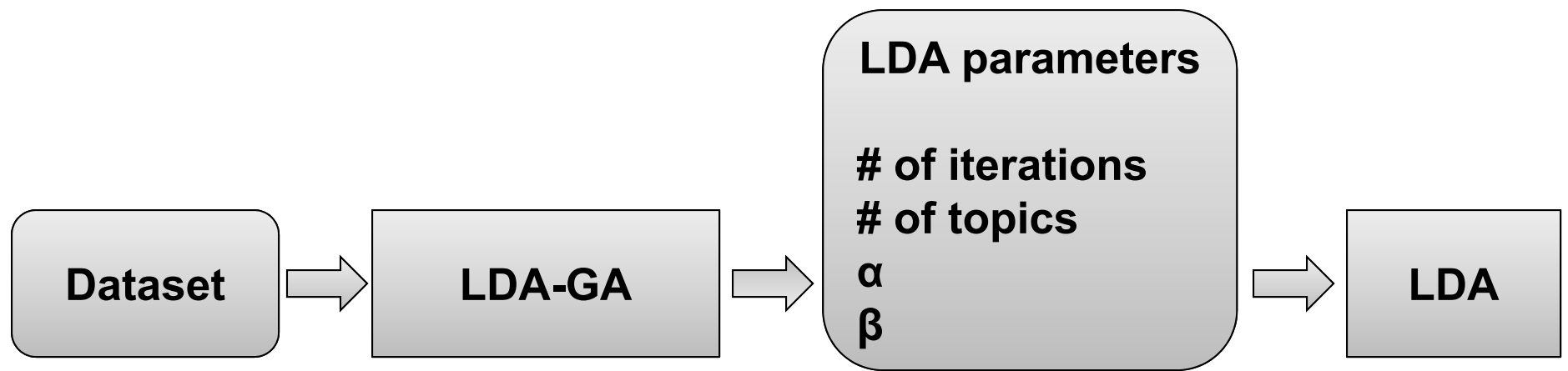
Our contribution... **LDA-GA**

LDA-GA: automatically calibrate the input parameters of LDA using a genetic algorithm

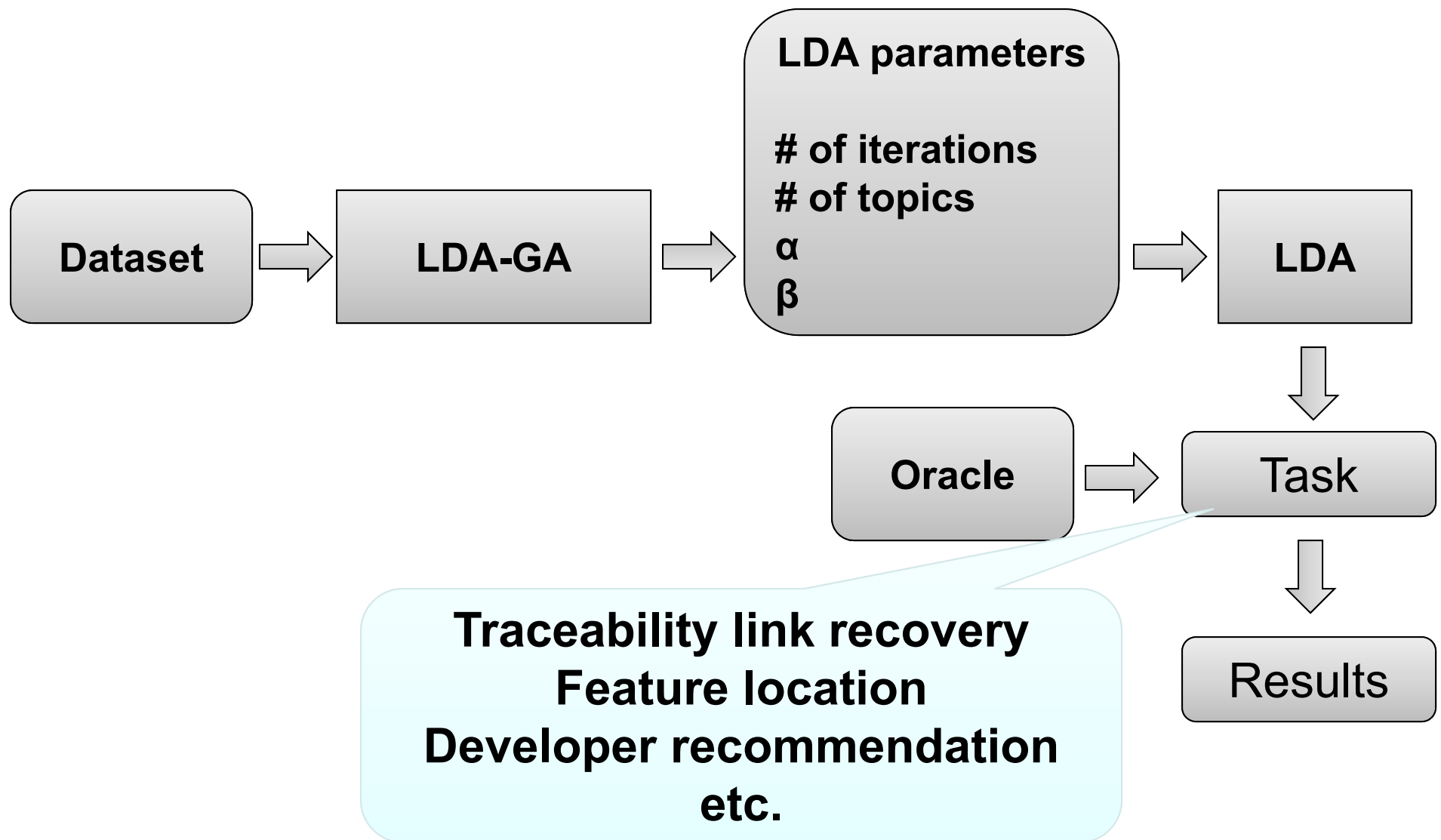
LDA-GA: automatically calibrate the input parameters of LDA using a genetic algorithm



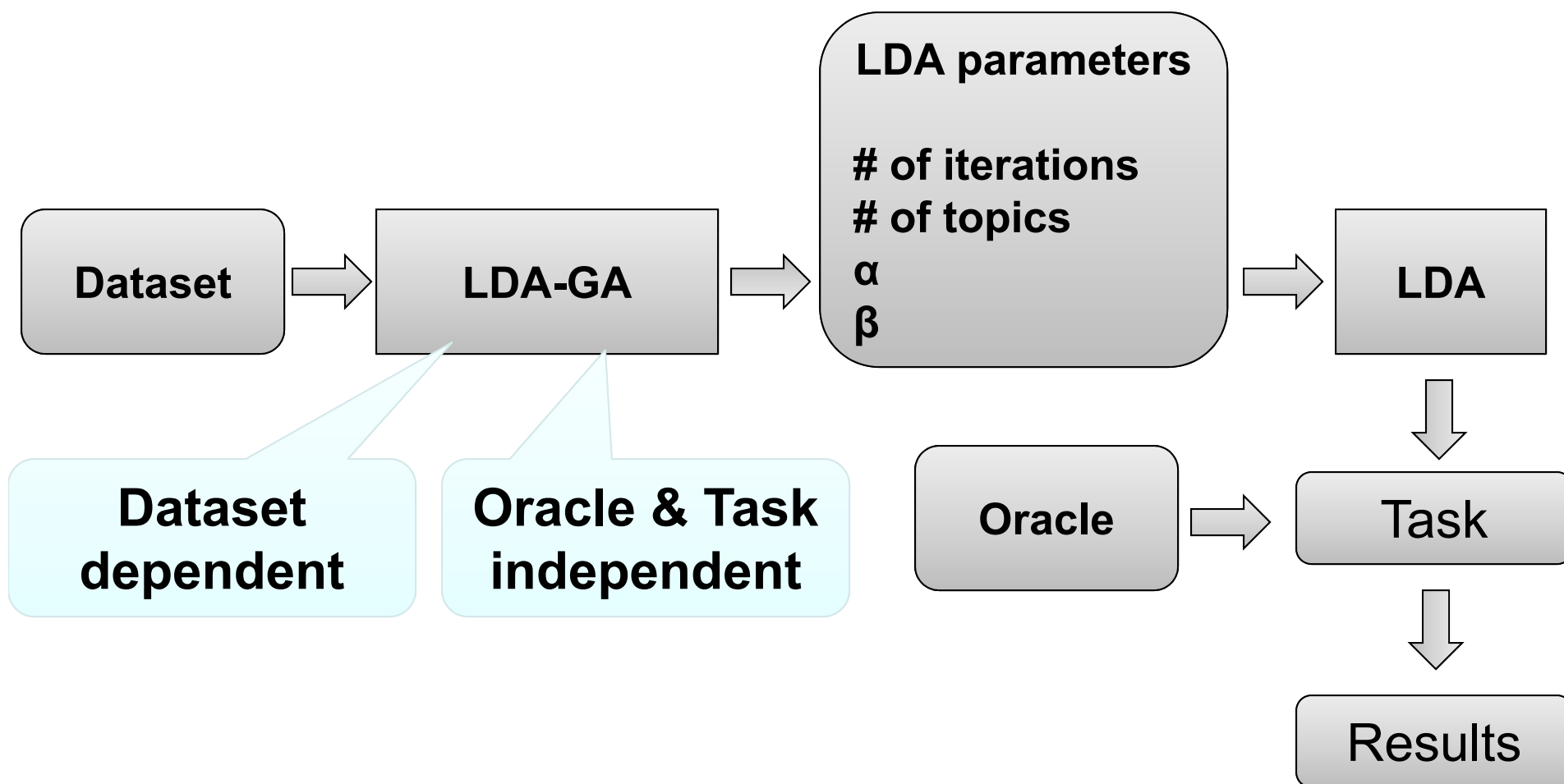
LDA-GA: automatically calibrate the input parameters of LDA using a genetic algorithm



LDA-GA: automatically calibrate the input parameters of LDA using a genetic algorithm



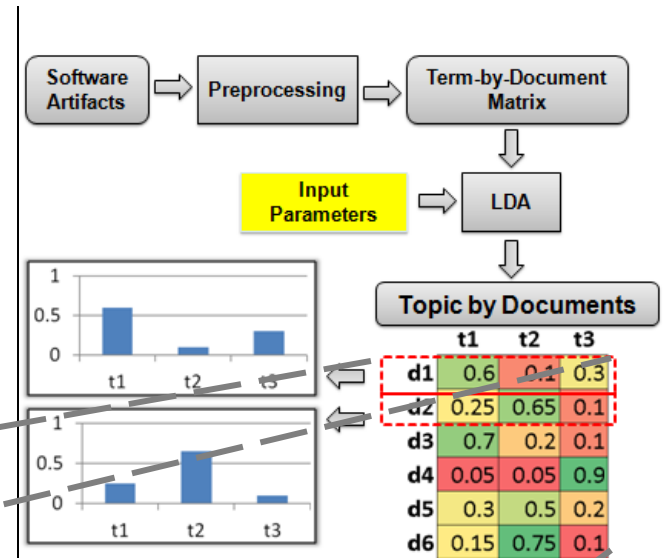
LDA-GA: automatically calibrate the input parameters of LDA using a genetic algorithm



How to **evaluate** how “good” an LDA configuration is?

Topic by Documents

	t1	t2	t3
d1	0.6	0.1	0.3
d2	0.25	0.65	0.1
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**Dominant
Topics**

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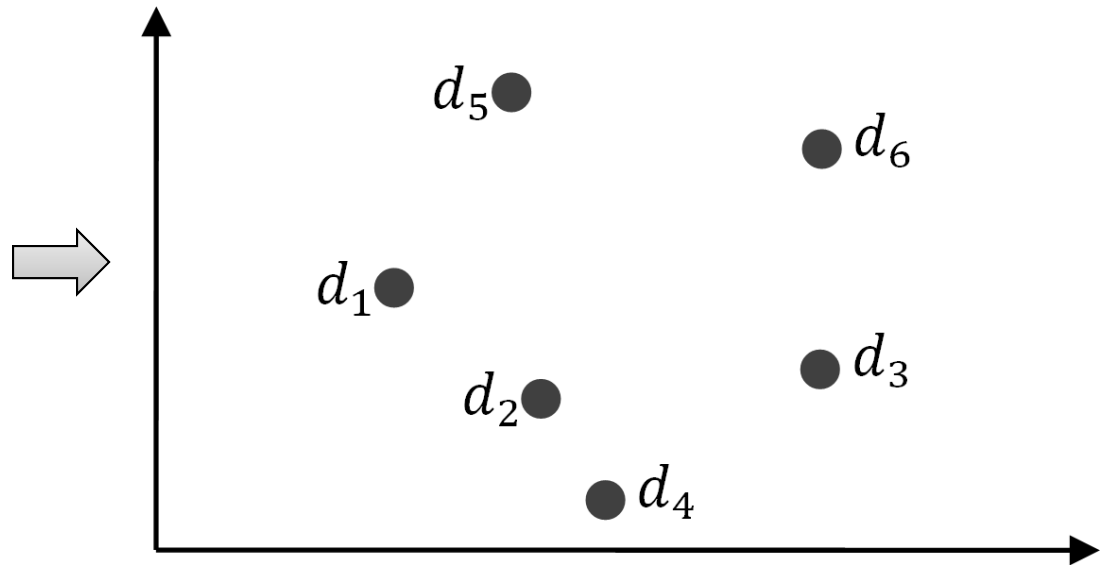
**Dominant
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d4	0.05	0.05	0.9
d5	0.3	0.5	0.2
d6	0.15	0.75	0.1

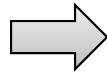
**Dominant
Topics**

LDA Model

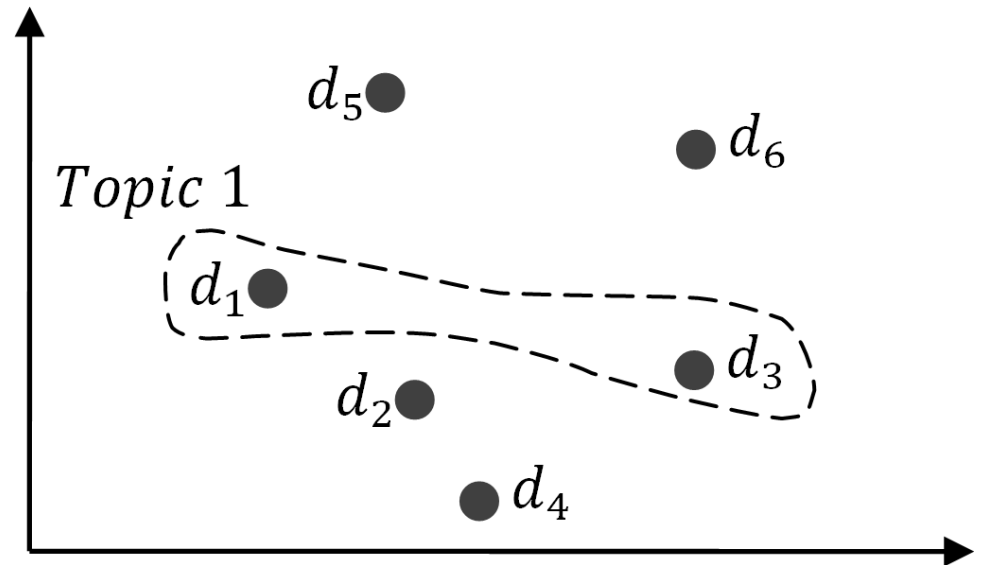


Topic by Documents

	t1	t2	t3
d1	0.6	0.1	0.3
d2	0.25	0.65	0.1
d3	0.7	0.2	0.1
d4	0.05	0.05	0.9
d5	0.3	0.5	0.2
d6	0.15	0.75	0.1

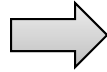


LDA Model

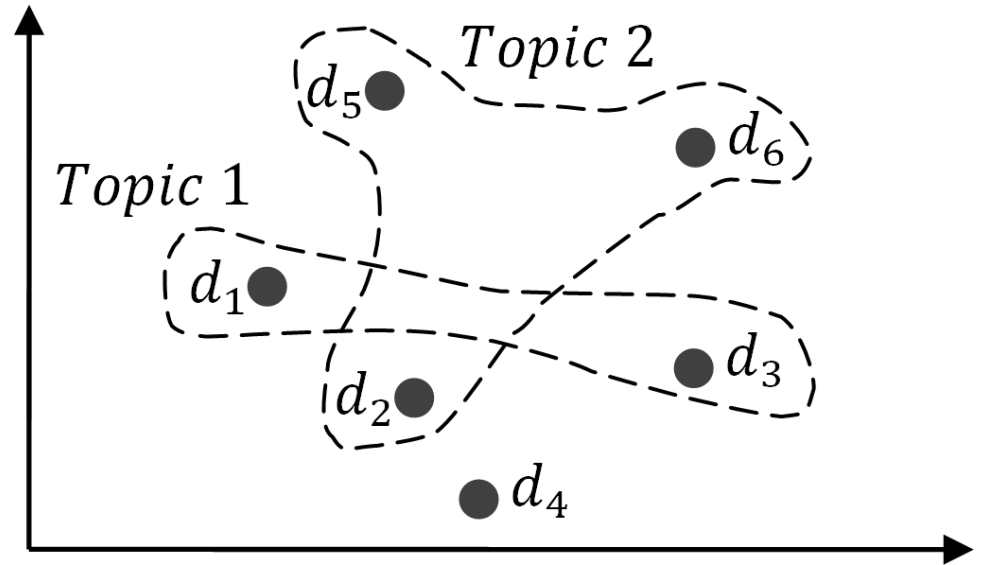


Topic by Documents

	t1	t2	t3
d1	0.6	0.1	0.3
d2	0.25	0.65	0.1
d3	0.7	0.2	0.1
d4	0.05	0.05	0.9
d5	0.3	0.5	0.2
d6	0.15	0.75	0.1

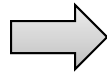


LDA Model

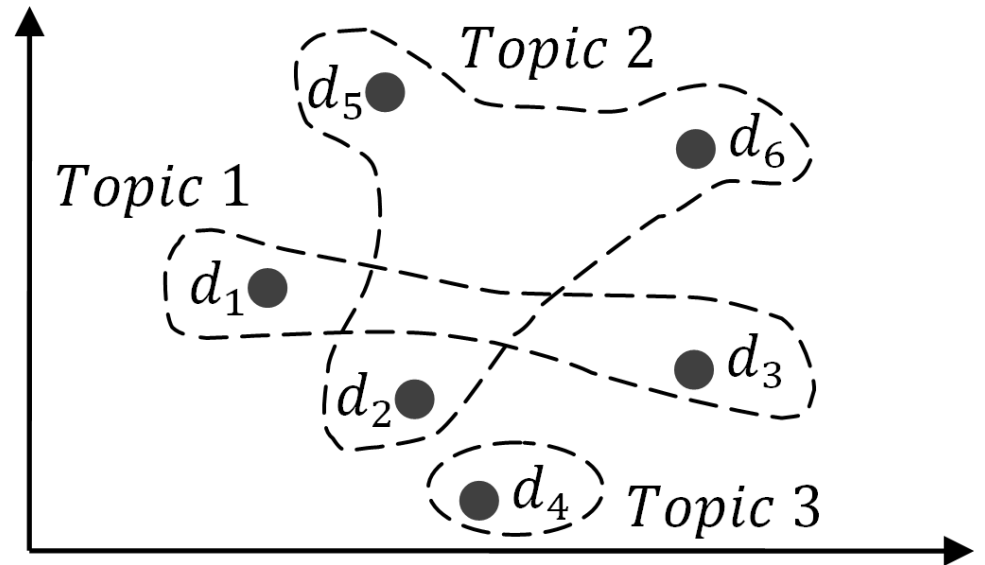


Topic by Documents

	t1	t2	t3
d1	0.6	0.1	0.3
d2	0.25	0.65	0.1
d3	0.7	0.2	0.1
d4	0.05	0.05	0.9
d5	0.3	0.5	0.2
d6	0.15	0.75	0.1



LDA Model

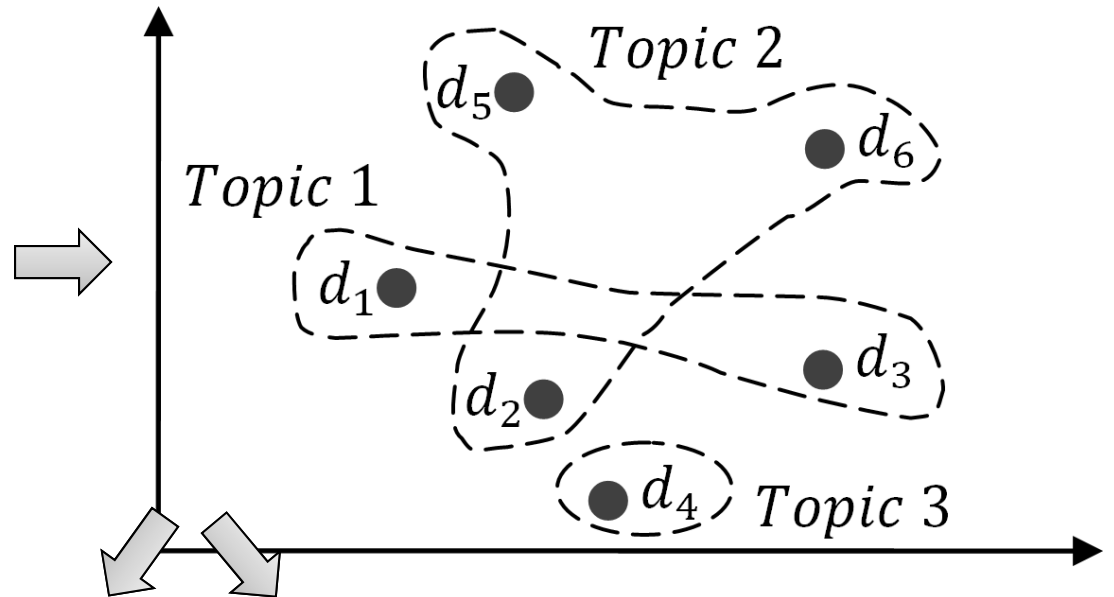


Topic by Documents

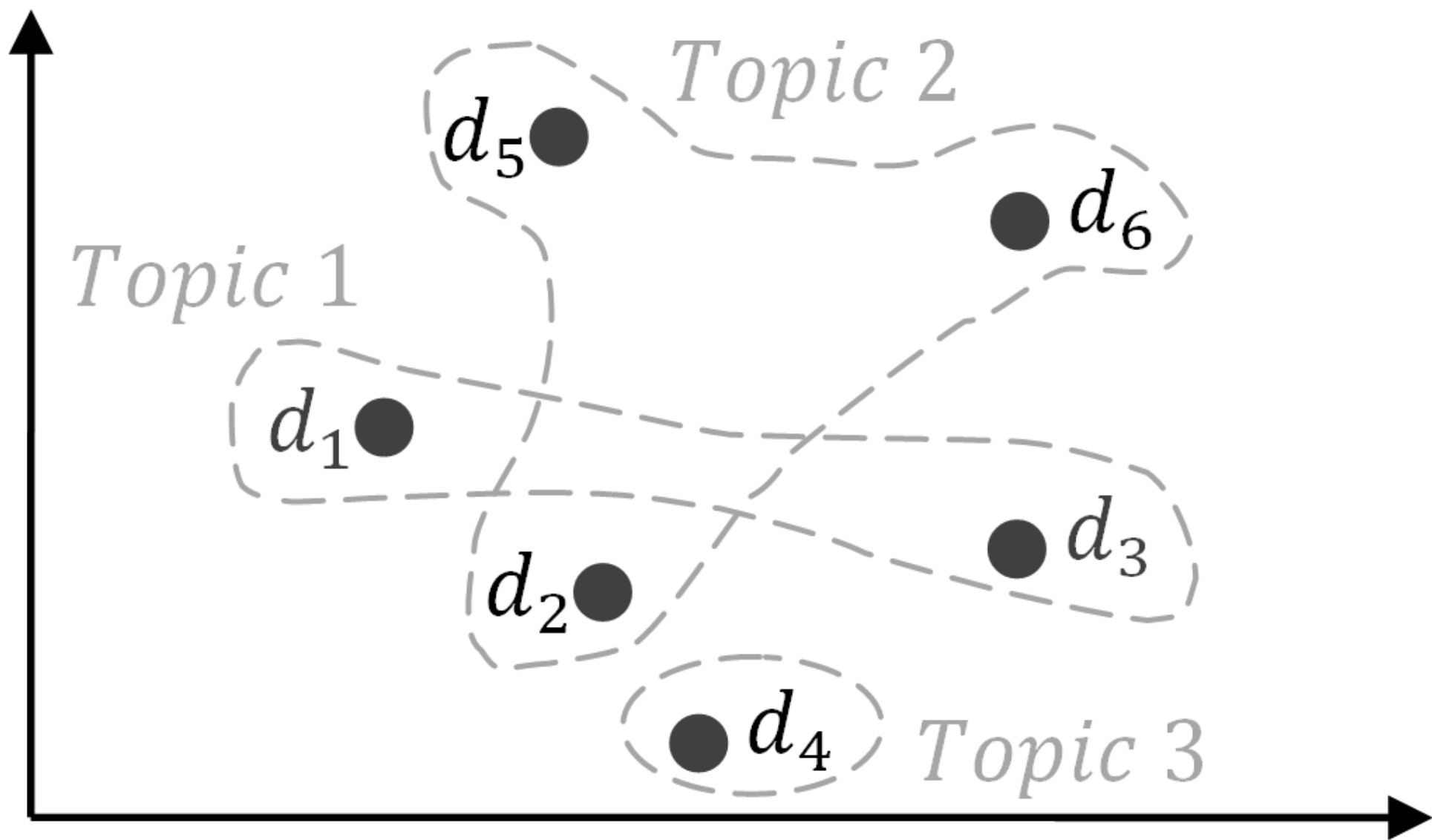
	t1	t2	t3
d1	0.6	0.1	0.3
d2	0.25	0.65	0.1
d3	0.7	0.2	0.1
d4	0.05	0.05	0.9
d5	0.3	0.5	0.2
d6	0.15	0.75	0.1

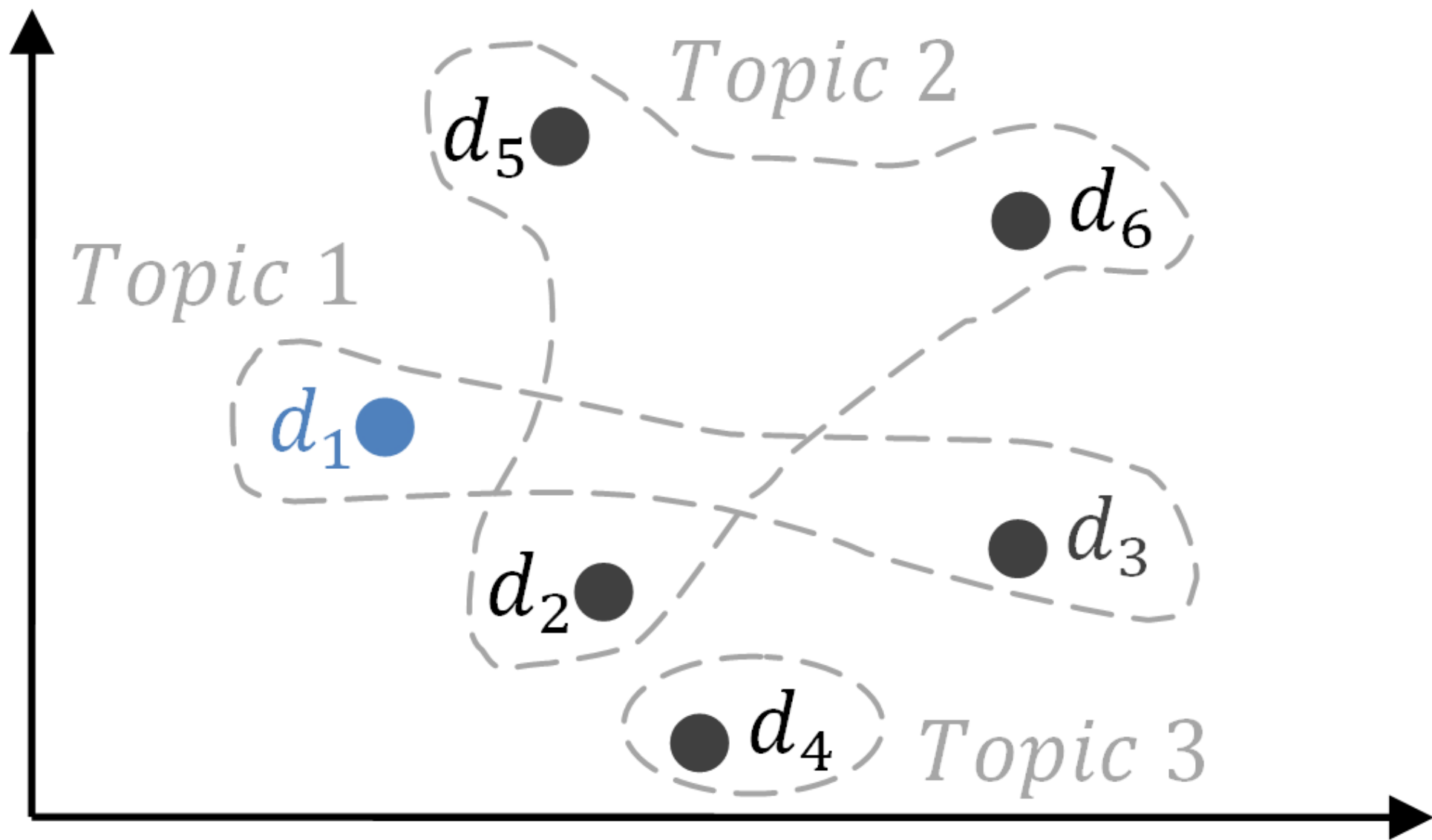
Cohesion (similarity): how related the documents in the same clusters are

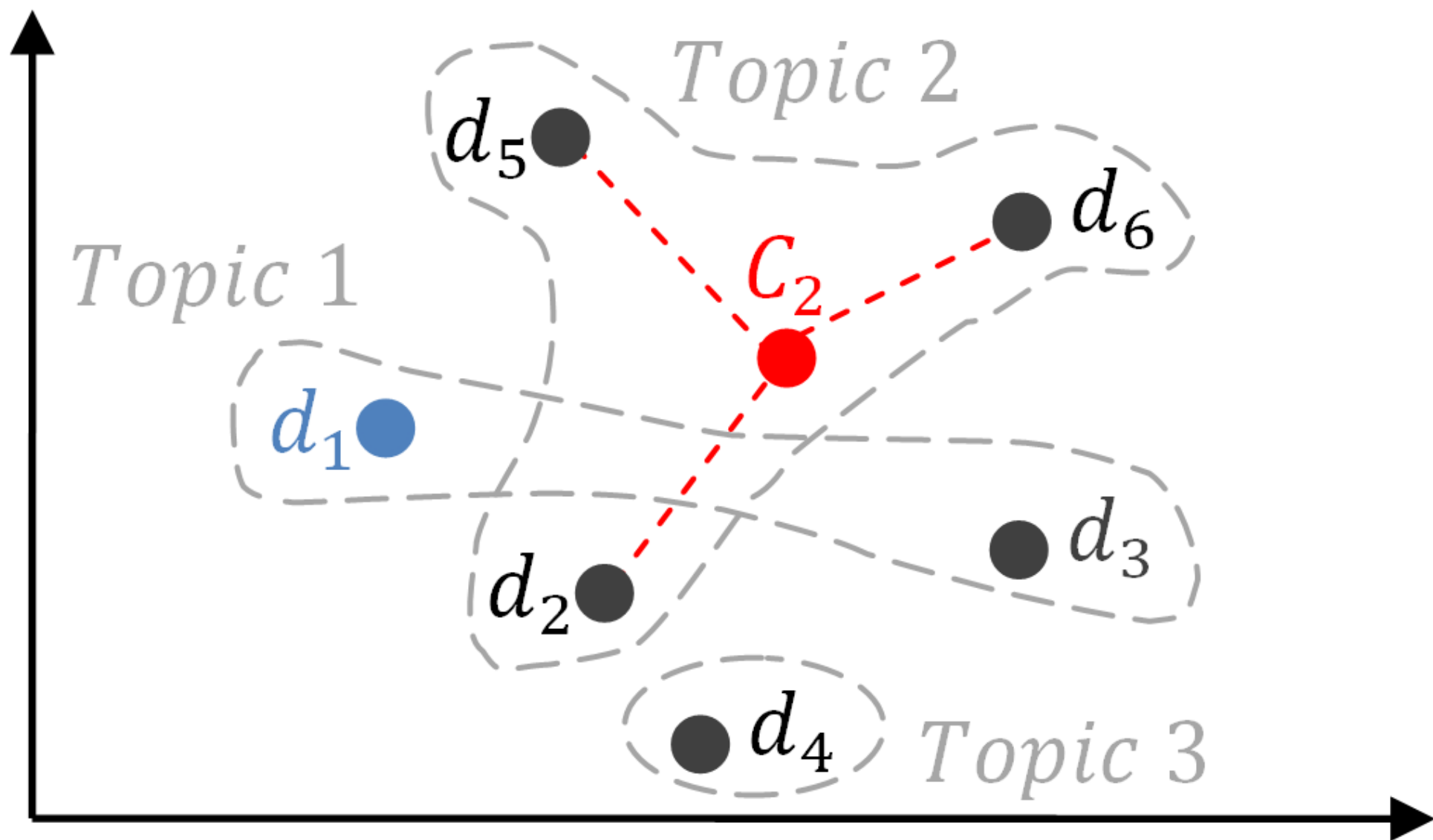
LDA Model

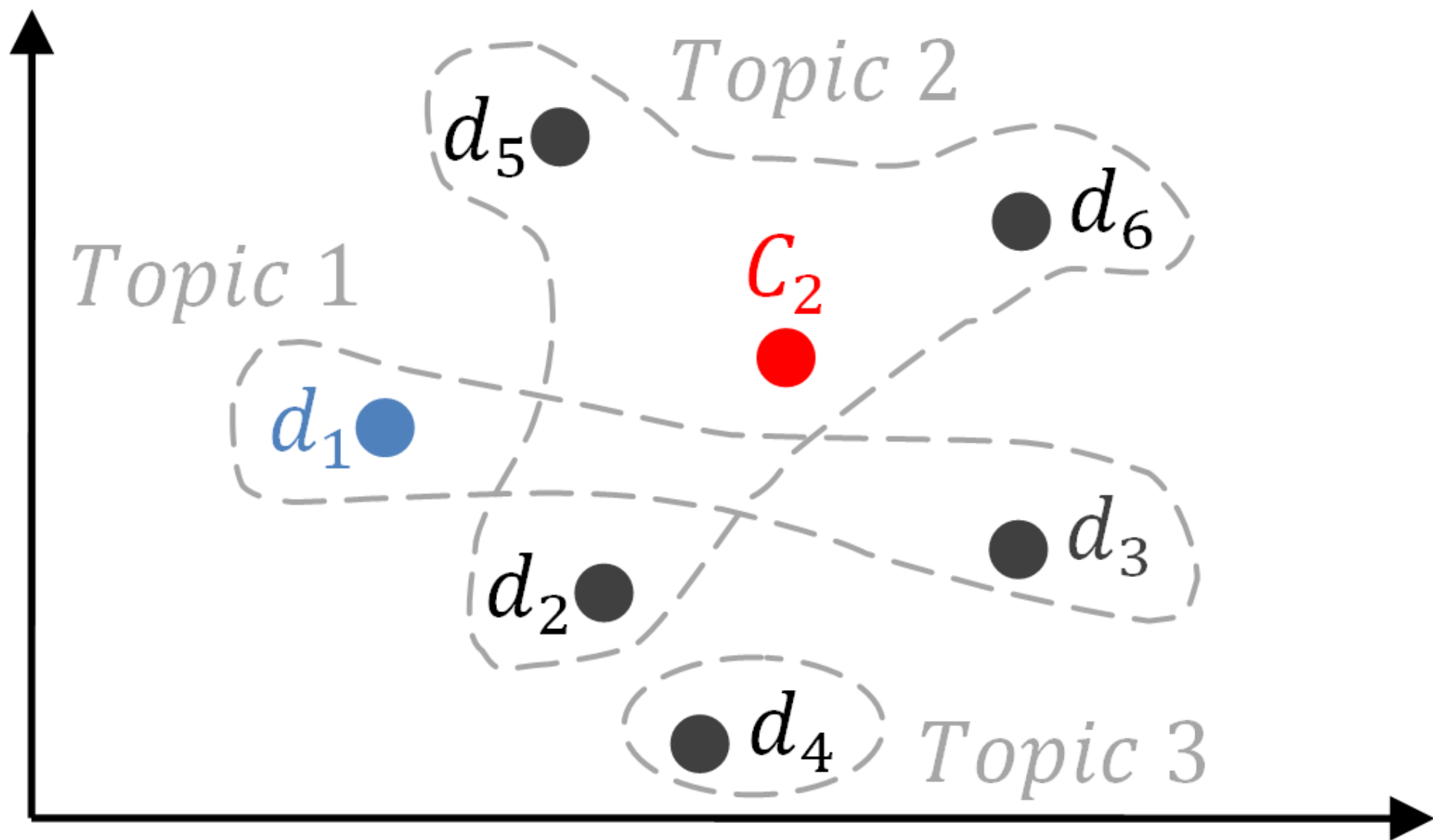


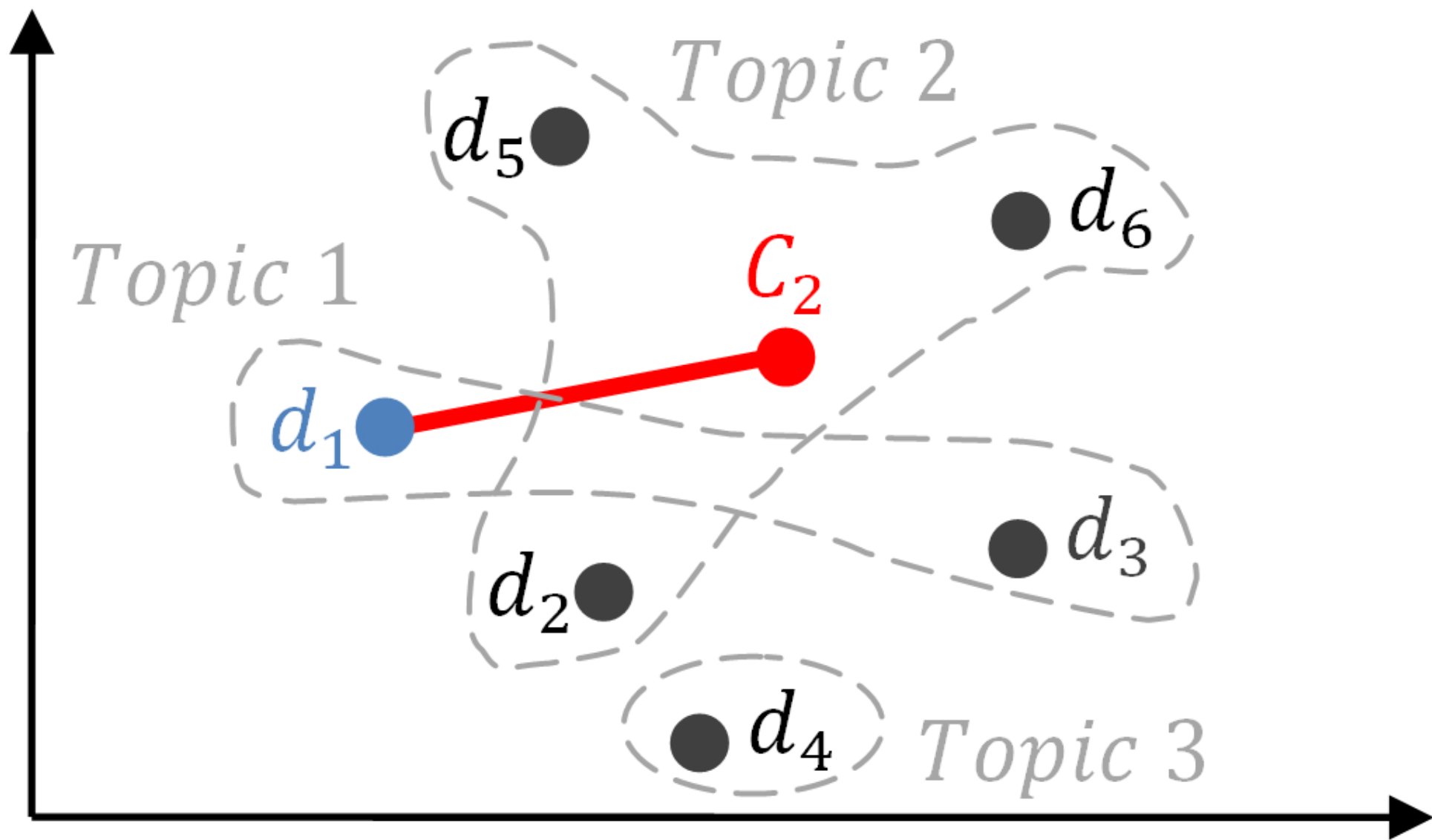
Separation (dissimilarity): how distinct a cluster is from other clusters

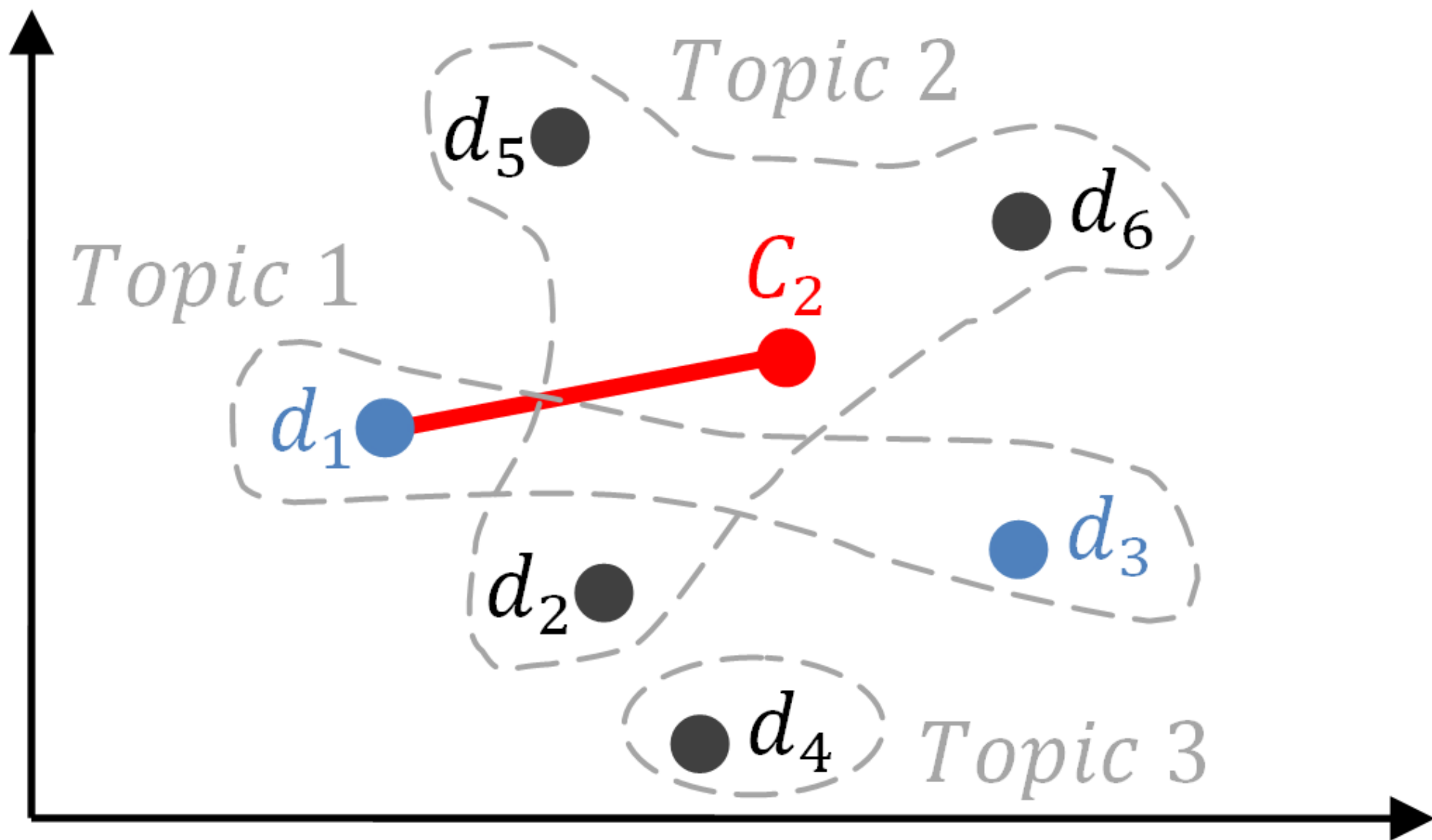


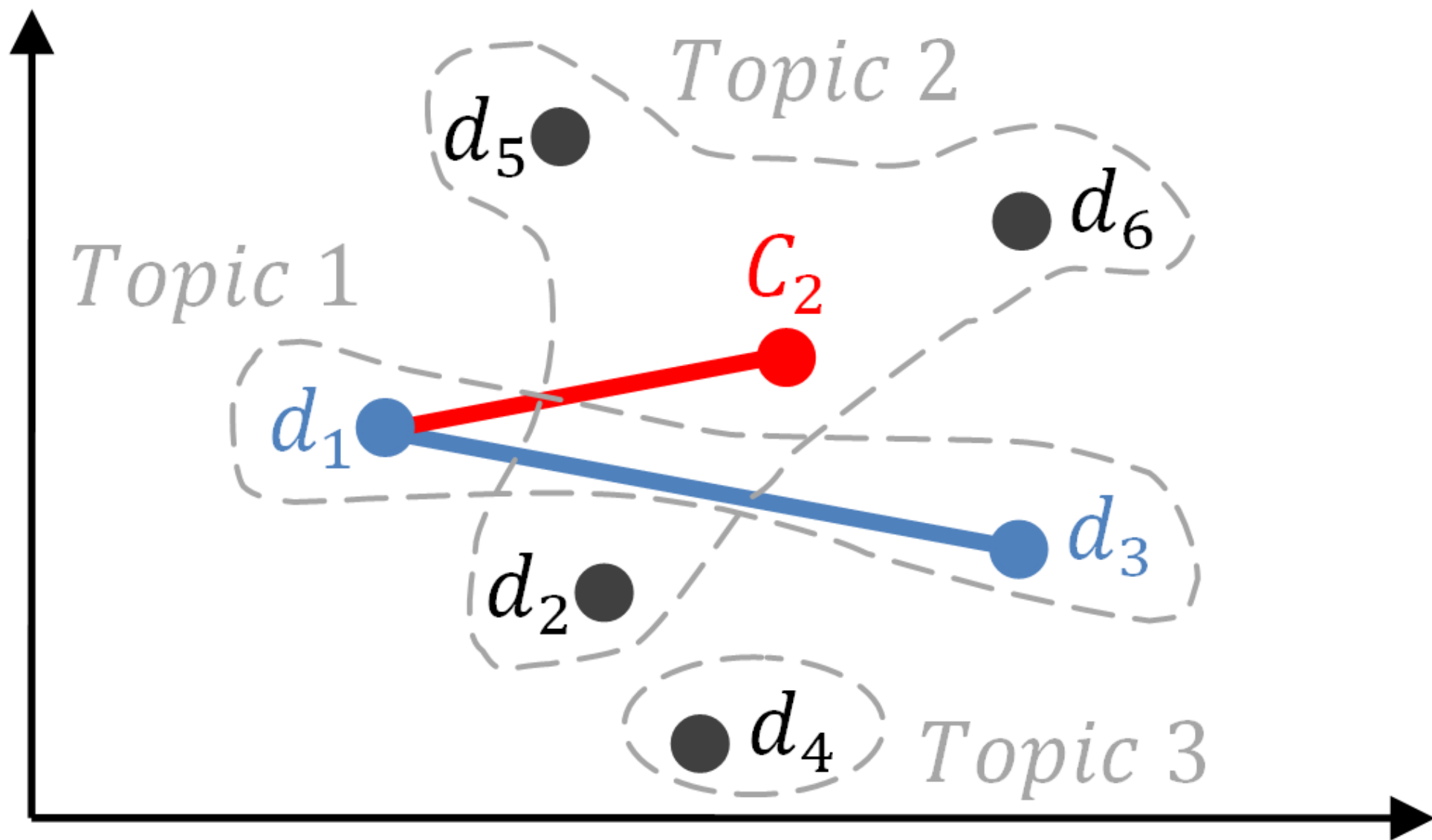


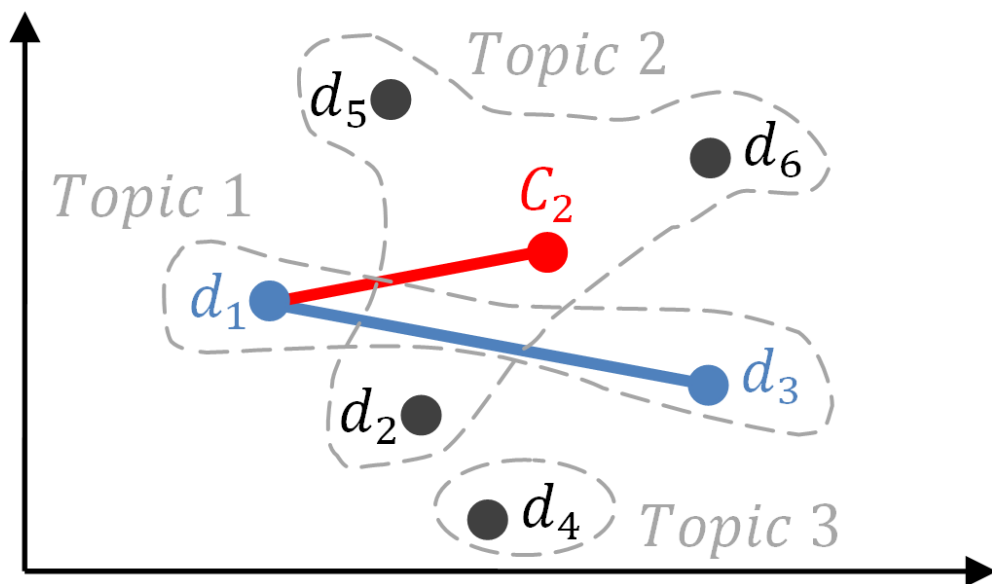




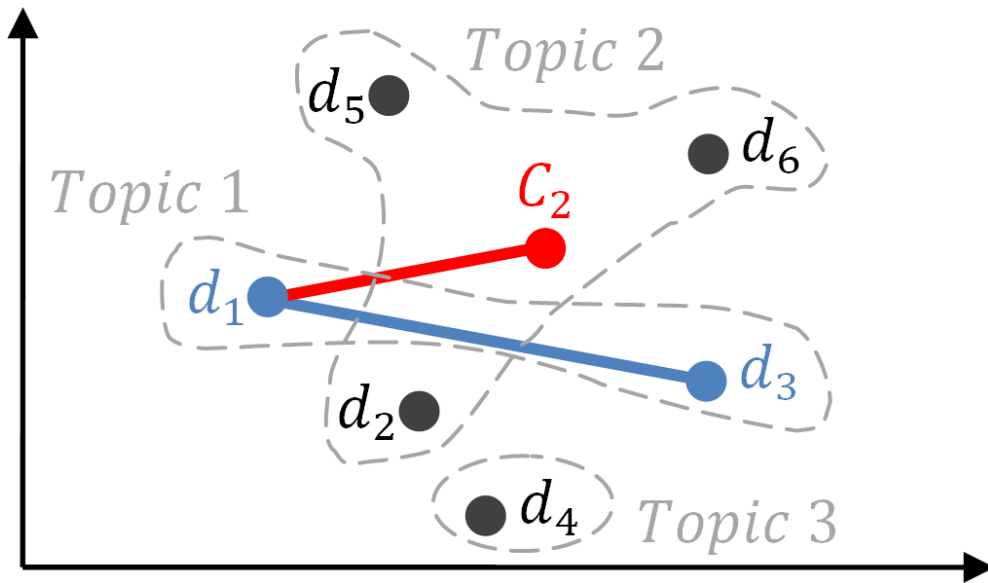








$$\text{silhouette}(\text{doc}) = \frac{\text{red} - \text{blue}}{\max(\text{red}, \text{blue})}$$



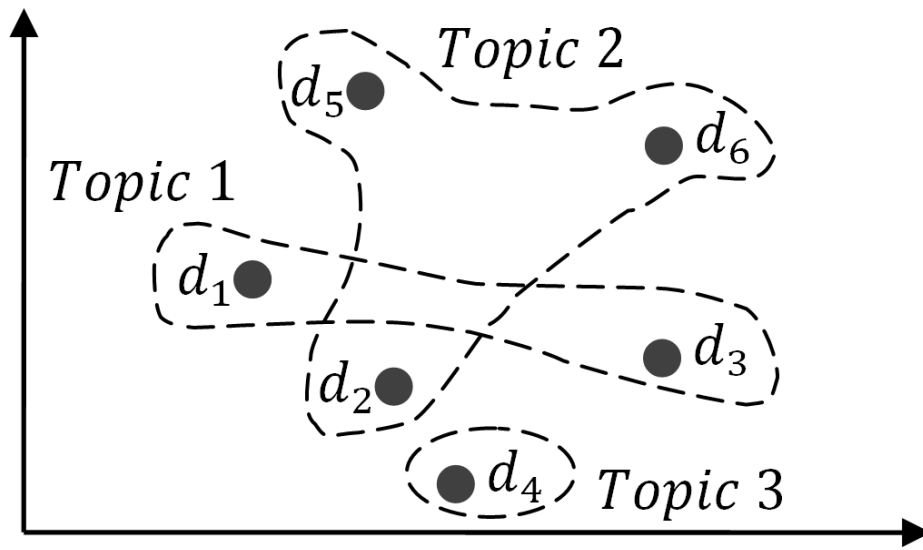
$$silhouette(doc) = \frac{red - blue}{\max(red, blue)}$$

$$silhouette(LDA\ model) = \frac{silhouette(doc_1) + \dots + silhouette(doc_n)}{\text{number of documents}}$$

**Higher silhouette
coefficients are better**

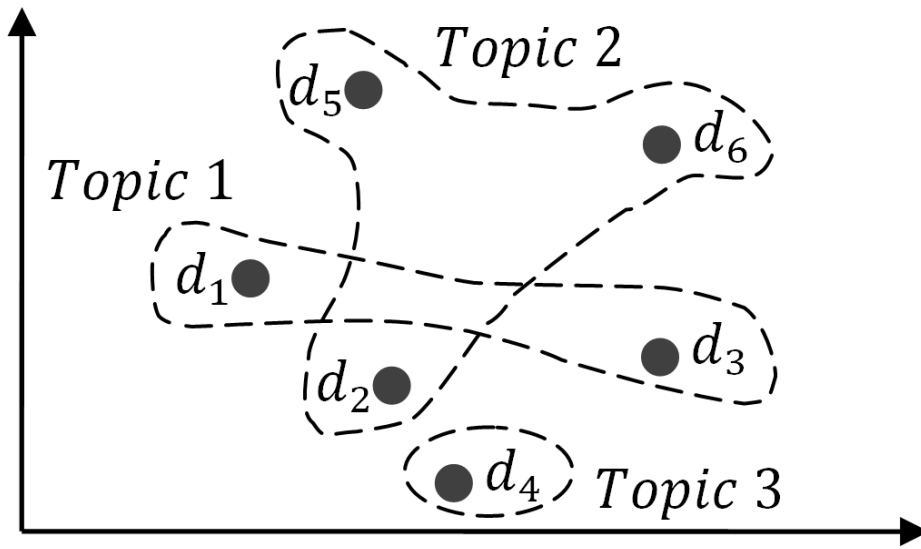
LDA Model 1

#Iterations₁; #topics₁; α_1 ; β_1



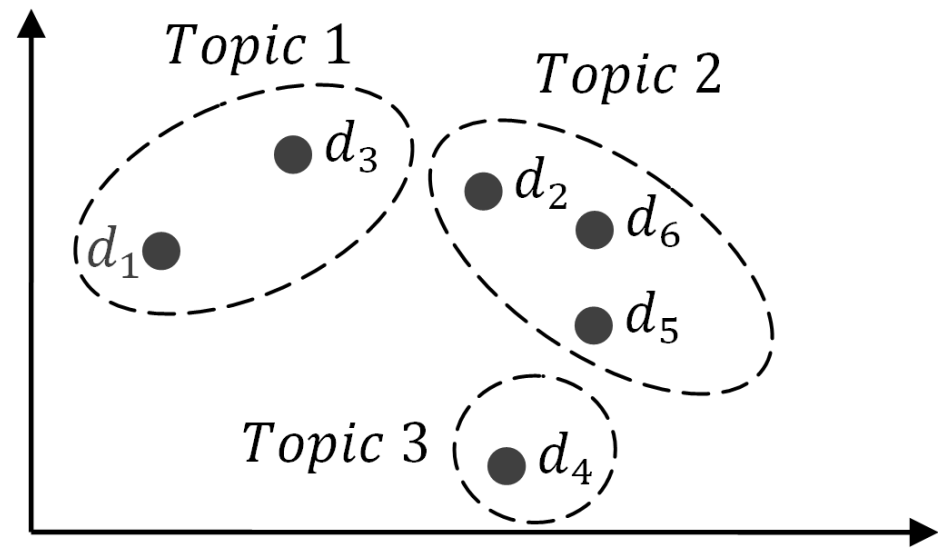
LDA Model 1

#Iterations₁; #topics₁; α_1 ; β_1



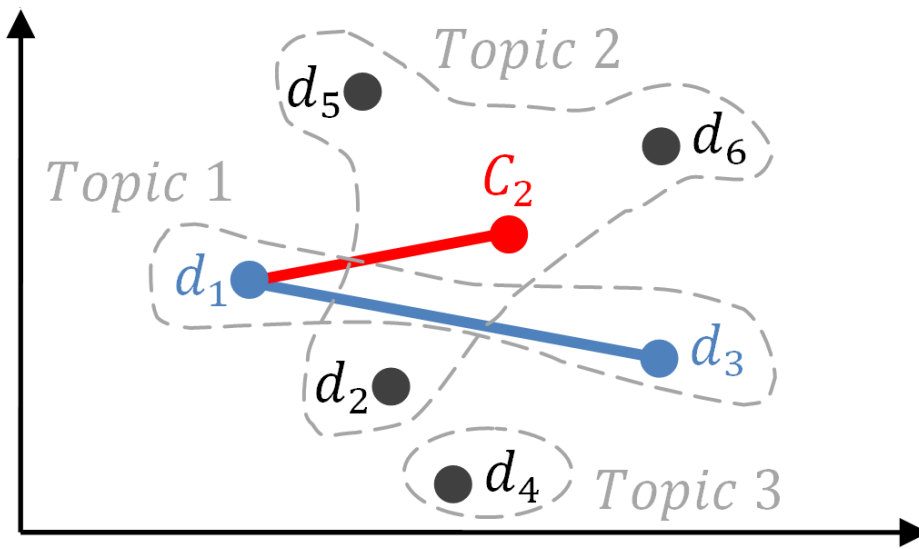
LDA Model 2

#Iterations₂; #topics₂; α_2 ; β_2



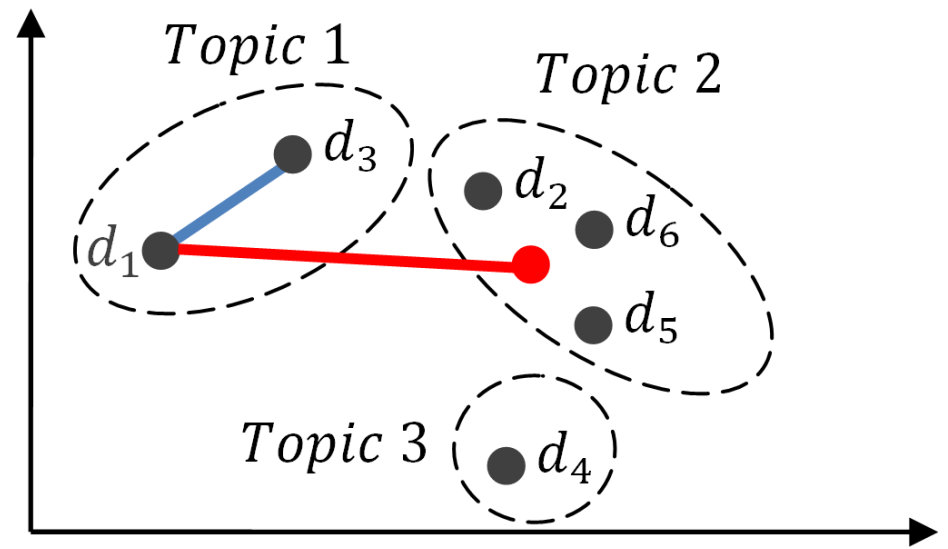
LDA Model 1

#Iterations₁; #topics₁; α_1 ; β_1



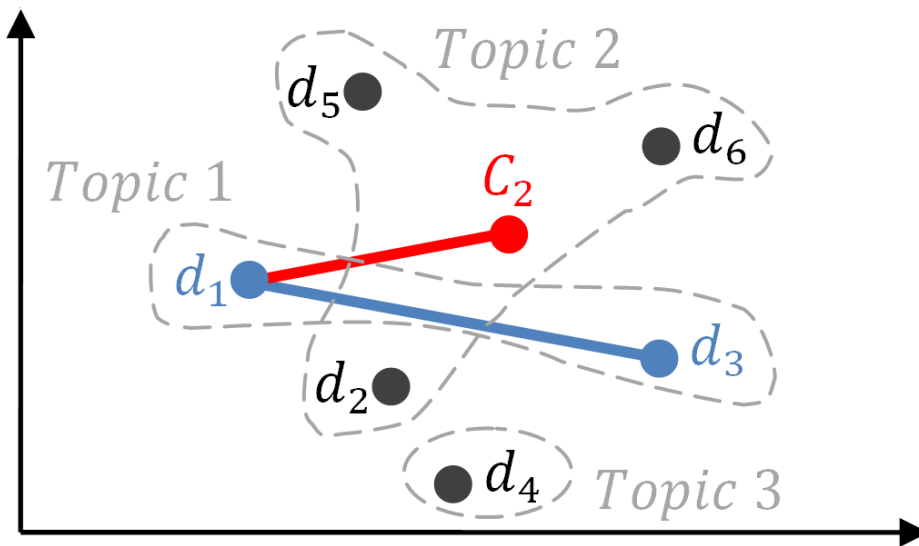
LDA Model 2

#Iterations₂; #topics₂; α_2 ; β_2



LDA Model 1

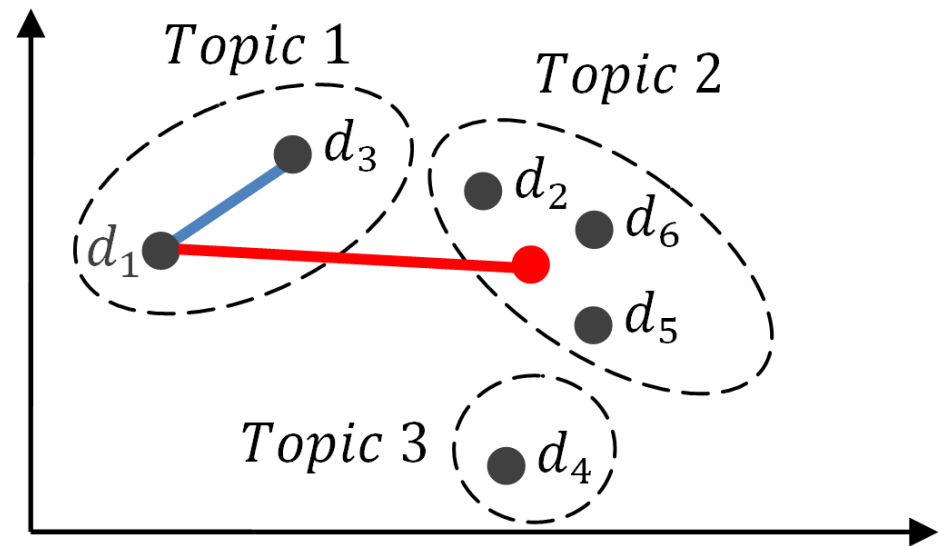
#Iterations₁; #topics₁; α_1 ; β_1



silhouette = 0.3

LDA Model 2

#Iterations₂; #topics₂; α_2 ; β_2



silhouette = 0.9

**Clusters more cohesive
Clusters well separated**

How to **evaluate** how “good” an LDA configuration is?

How to **identify** the “good” LDA parameter configurations?

How to identify the “good” LDA parameter configurations?

```
for numIter in [500, ...]  
  for numTopics in [5, ...]  
    for  $\alpha$  in [0.01, ...]  
      for  $\beta$  in [0.01, ...]  
        LDA[numIter, numTopics,  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ ]
```

Exhaustive approach:
- Discretize search space & iterate?

How to identify the “good” LDA parameter configurations?

```
for numIter in [500, ...]  
  for numTopics in [5, ...]  
    for  $\alpha$  in [0.01, ...]  
      for  $\beta$  in [0.01, ...]  
        LDA[numIter, numTopics,  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ ]
```

Exhaustive approach:
- Discretize search space & iterate?

Too many possibilities

Use a Genetic Algorithm

What is a Genetic Algorithm (GA)?

- Stochastic search technique based on the process of natural evolution to identify *near-optimal solutions* to search problems

**Choose a random
population of LDA
parameters**

**Choose a random
population of LDA
parameters**

**First generation:
Population of random
chromosomes**

	iteration	topics	α	β
LDA Cfg. 1	510	74	0.34	2.5
LDA Cfg. 2	725	128	1.28	0.4
LDA Cfg. 3	814	97	0.43	0.9
...
LDA Cfg. n	618	250	1.14	0.74

Choose a random
population of LDA
parameters

First generation:
Population of random
chromosomes

Individual (chromosome):
Represents one possible LDA
parameter configuration

	iteration	topics	α	β
LDA Cfg. 1	510	74	0.34	2.5
LDA Cfg. 2	725	128	1.28	0.4
LDA Cfg. 3	814	97	0.43	0.9
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Choose a random population of LDA parameters

First generation:
Population of random chromosomes

Individual (chromosome):
Represents one possible LDA parameter configuration

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LDA Cfg. 2	725	128	1.28	0.4
LDA Cfg. 3	814	97	0.43	0.9
LDA Cfg. n	618	250	1.14	0.74

Gene:
LDA parameter

**Choose a random
population of LDA
parameters**

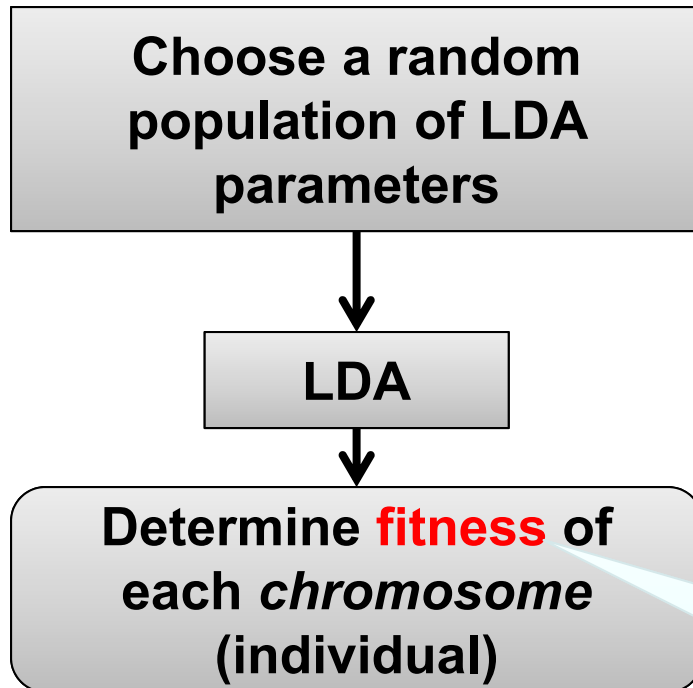
	iteration	topics	α	β
LDA Cfg. 1	510	74	0.34	2.5
LDA Cfg. 2	725	128	1.28	0.4
LDA Cfg. 3	814	97	0.43	0.9
...
LDA Cfg. n	618	250	1.14	0.74

**Choose a random
population of LDA
parameters**



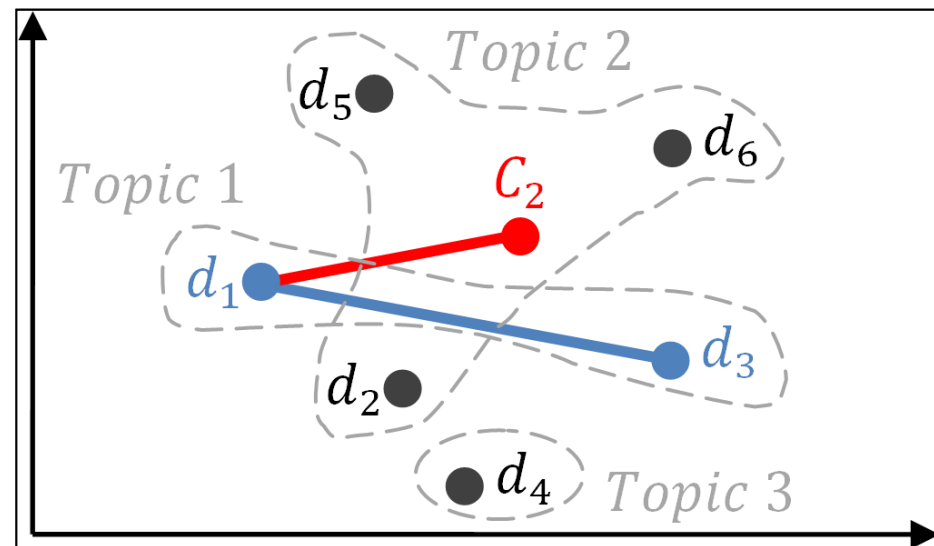
LDA

	iteration	topics	α	β
LDA Cfg. 1	510	74	0.34	2.5
LDA Cfg. 2	725	128	1.28	0.4
LDA Cfg. 3	814	97	0.43	0.9
...
LDA Cfg. n	618	250	1.14	0.74



	iteration	topics	α	β
LDA Cfg. 1	510	74	0.34	2.5
LDA Cfg. 2	725	128	1.28	0.4
LDA Cfg. 3	814	97	0.43	0.9
...
LDA Cfg. n	618	250	1.14	0.74

Fitness = silhouette coefficient



Choose a random population of LDA parameters



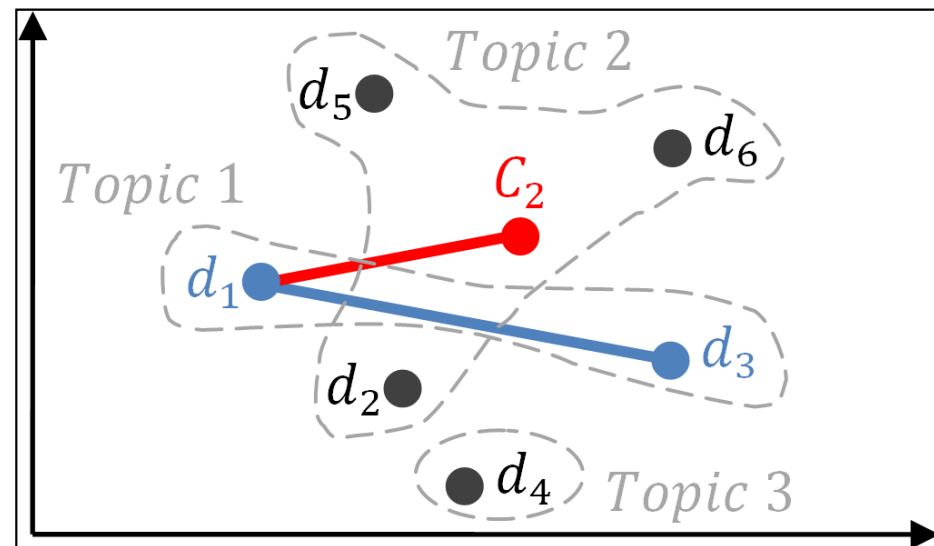
LDA

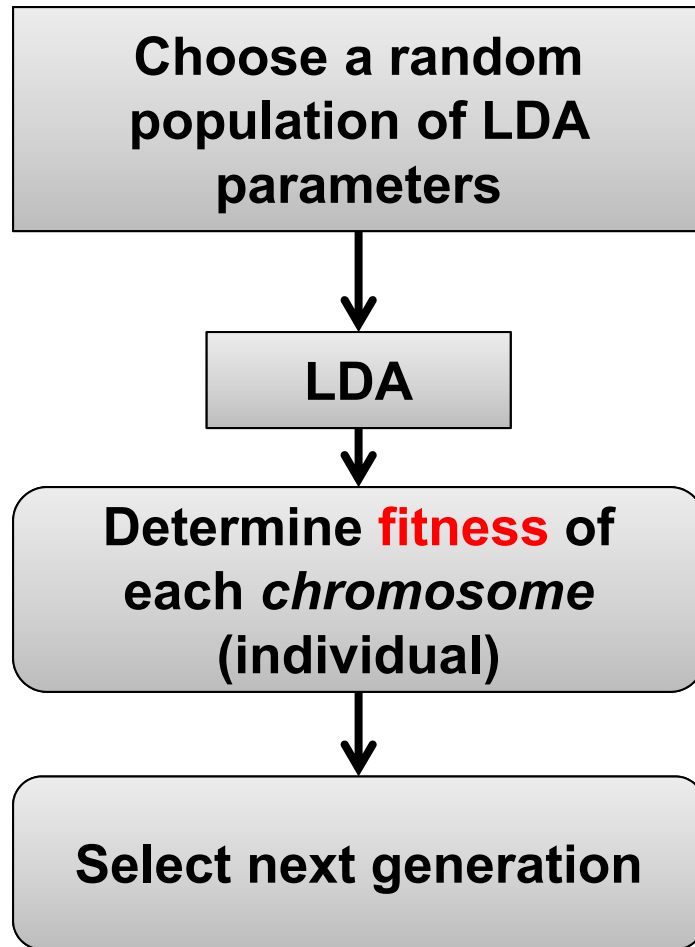


Determine **fitness** of each *chromosome* (individual)

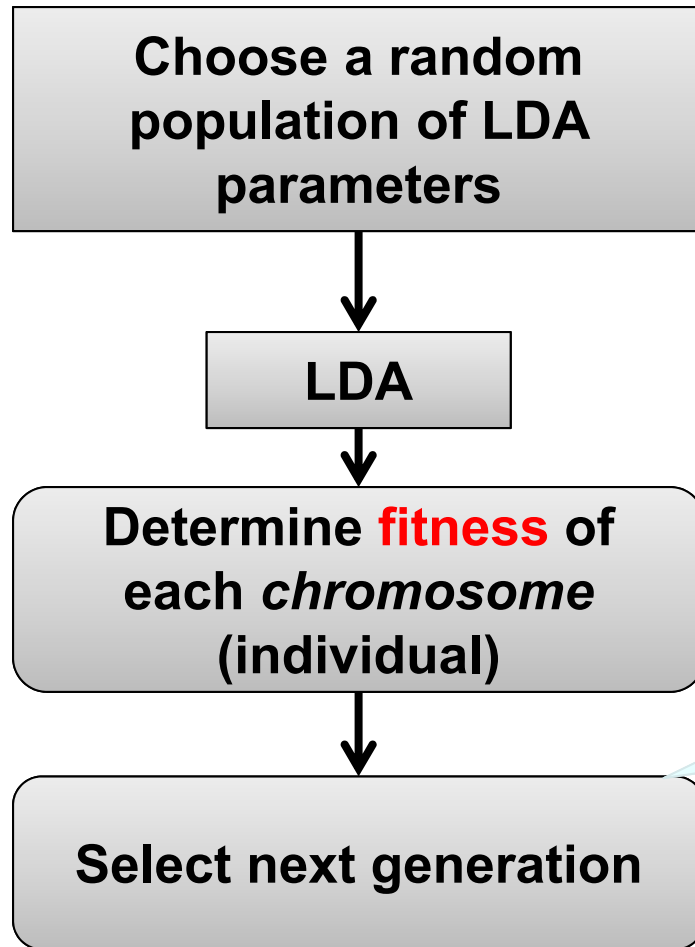
	iteration	topics	α	β	Fitness
LDA Cfg. 1	510	74	0.34	2.5	0.2
LDA Cfg. 2	725	128	1.28	0.4	0.4
LDA Cfg. 3	814	97	0.43	0.9	0.35
...
LDA Cfg. n	618	250	1.14	0.74	0.1

Fitness = silhouette coefficient



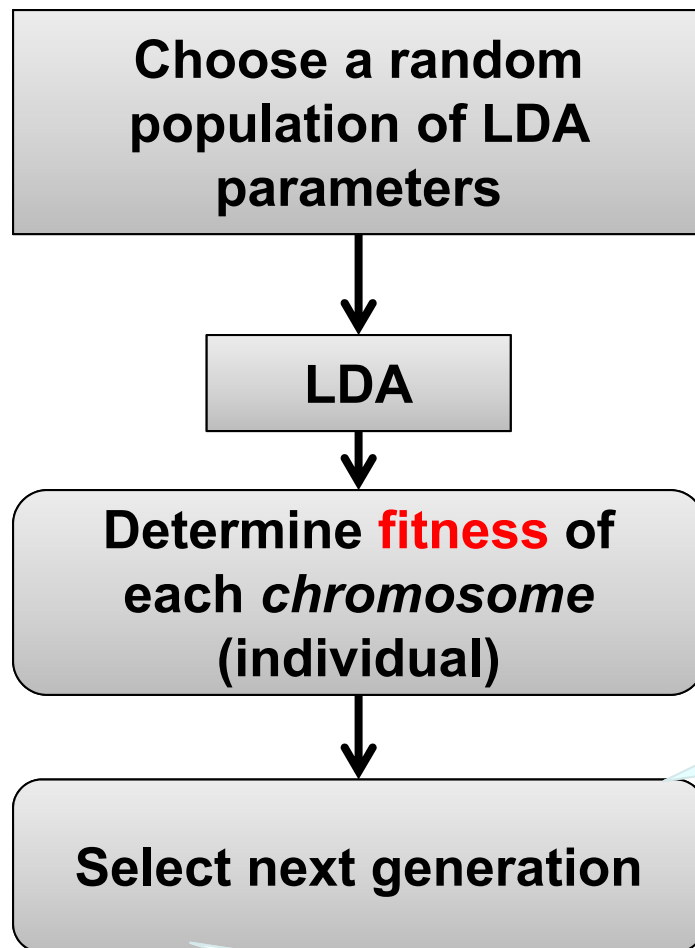


	iteration	topics	α	β	Fitness
LDA Cfg. 1	510	74	0.34	2.5	0.2
LDA Cfg. 2	725	128	1.28	0.4	0.4
LDA Cfg. 3	814	97	0.43	0.9	0.35
...
LDA Cfg. n	618	250	1.14	0.74	0.1



	iteration	topics	α	β	Fitness
LDA Cfg. 1	510	74	0.34	2.5	0.2
LDA Cfg. 2	725	128	1.28	0.4	0.4
LDA Cfg. 3	814	97	0.43	0.9	0.35
...
LDA Cfg. n	618	250	1.14	0.7	0.1

Elitism:
best (n=2) configurations will survive for next generation



	iteration	topics	α	β	Fitness
LDA Cfg. 1	510	74	0.34	2.5	0.2
LDA Cfg. 2	725	128	1.28	0.4	0.4
LDA Cfg. 3	814	97	0.43	0.9	0.35
...
LDA Cfg. n	618	250	1.14	0.7	0.1

Elitism:
best (n=2) configurations will survive for next generation

Roulette selection:
Chance of chromosomes to contribute to next generation is proportional to their **fitness**

Choose a random
population of LDA
parameters



LDA



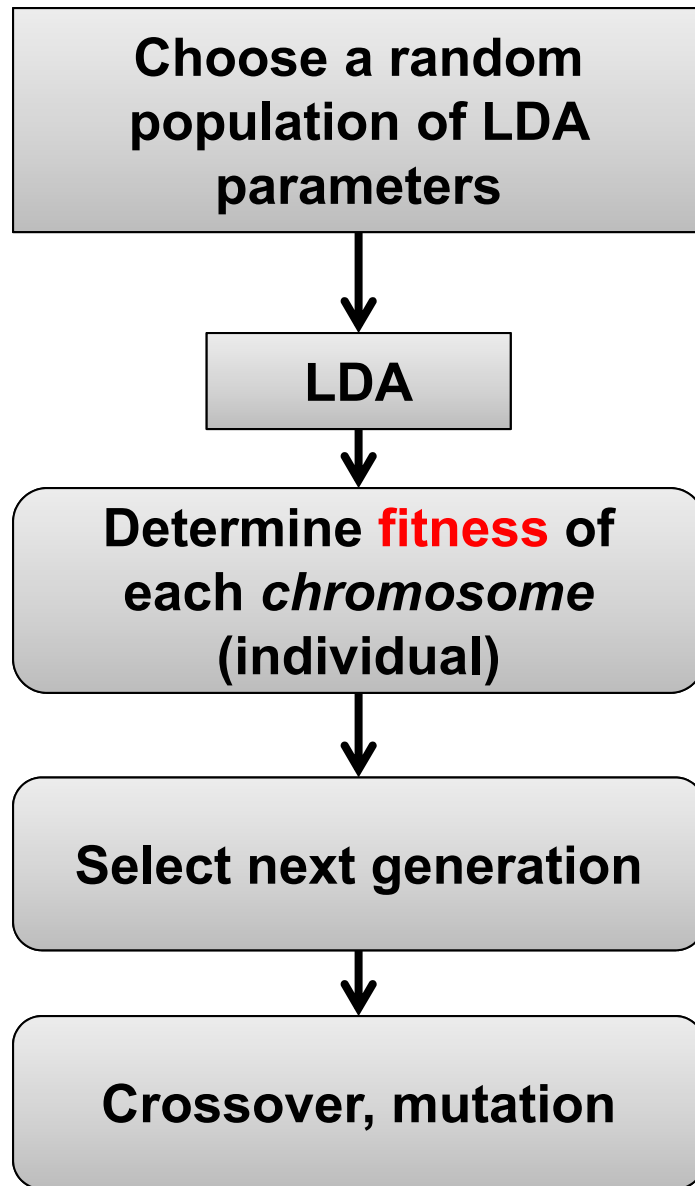
Determine **fitness** of
each *chromosome*
(individual)



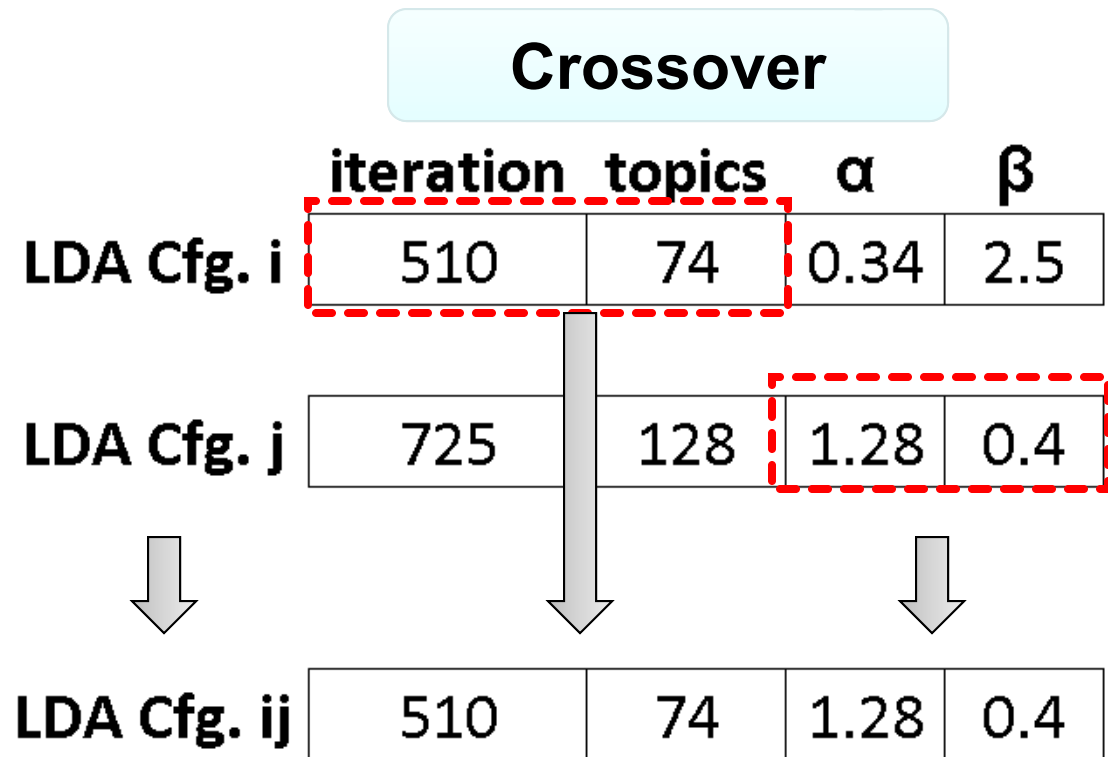
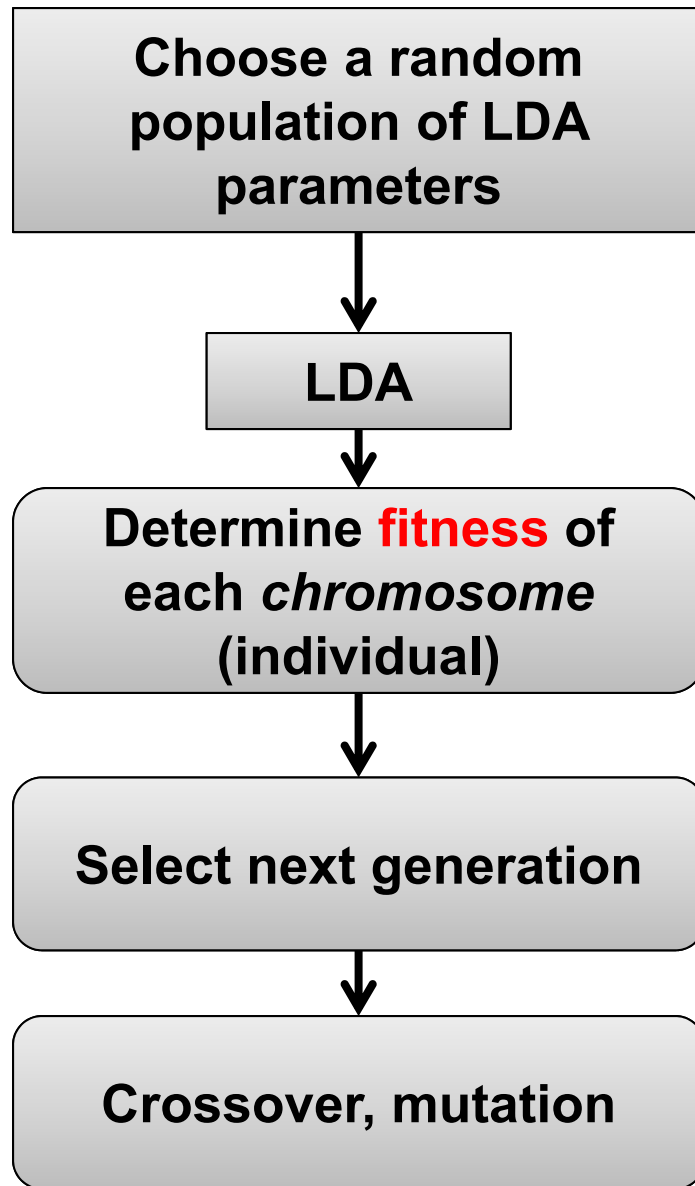
Select next generation

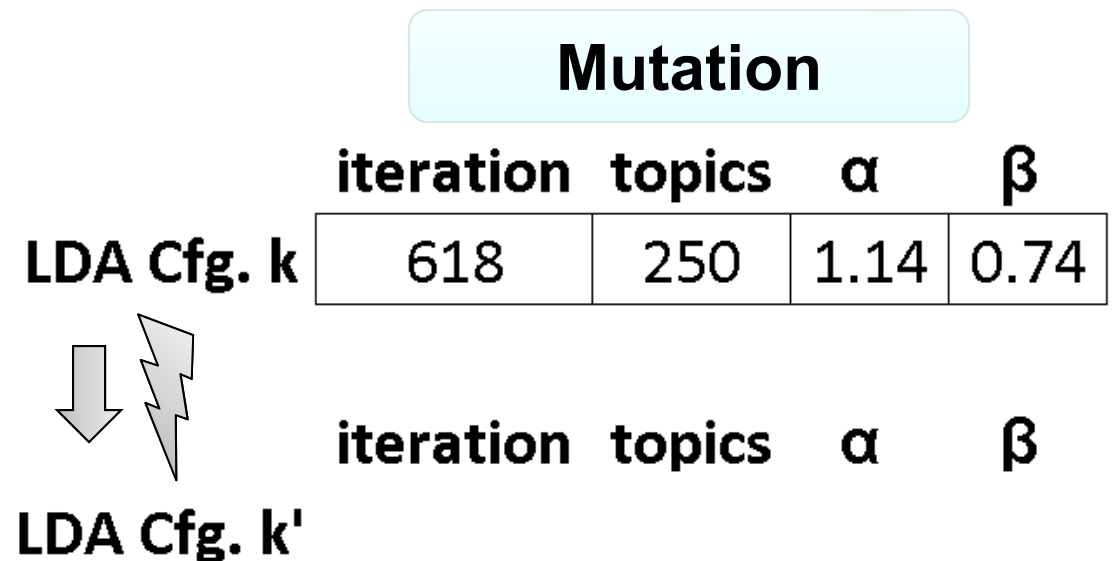
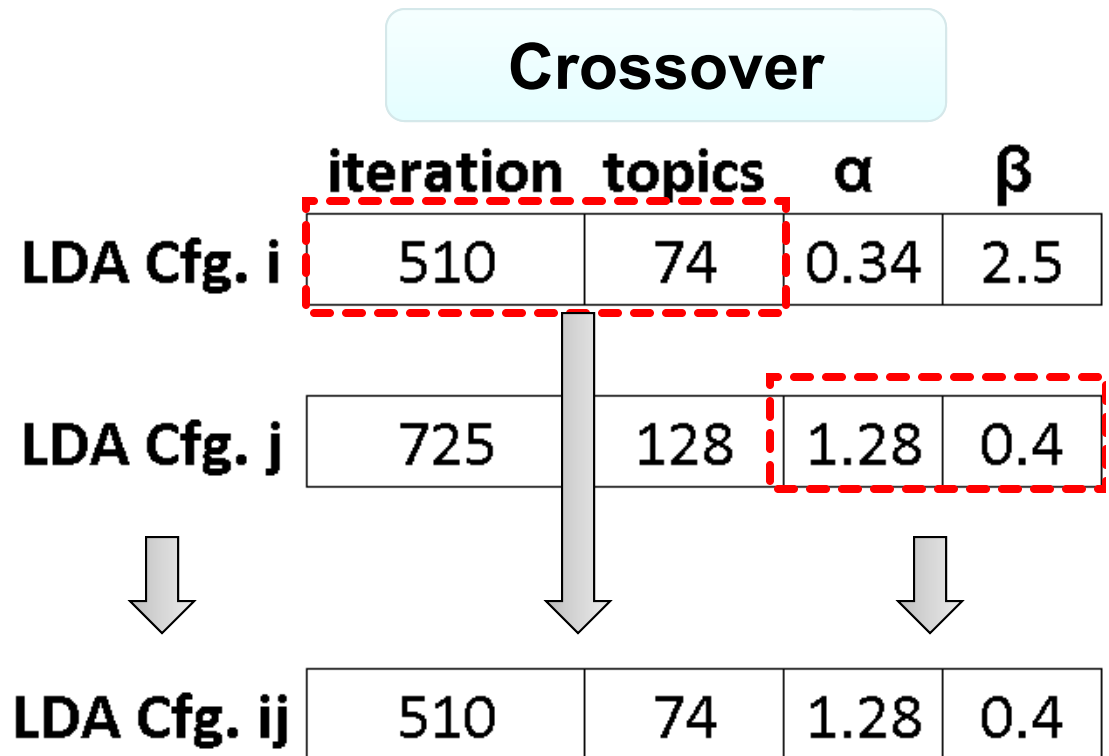
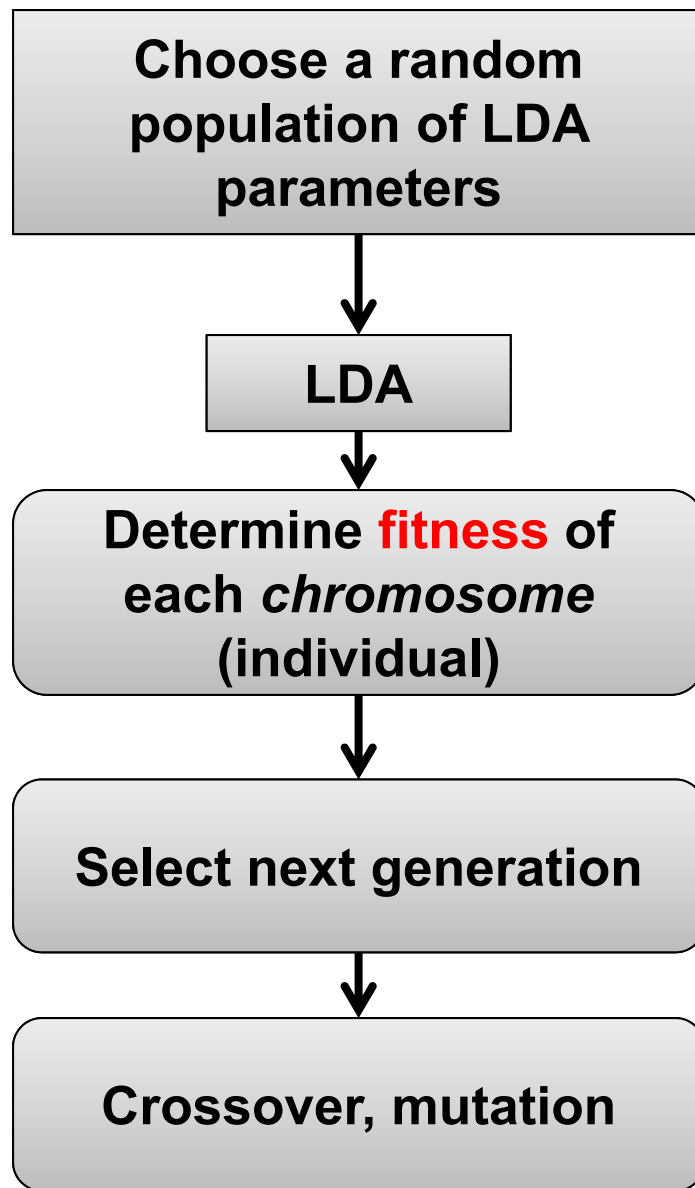


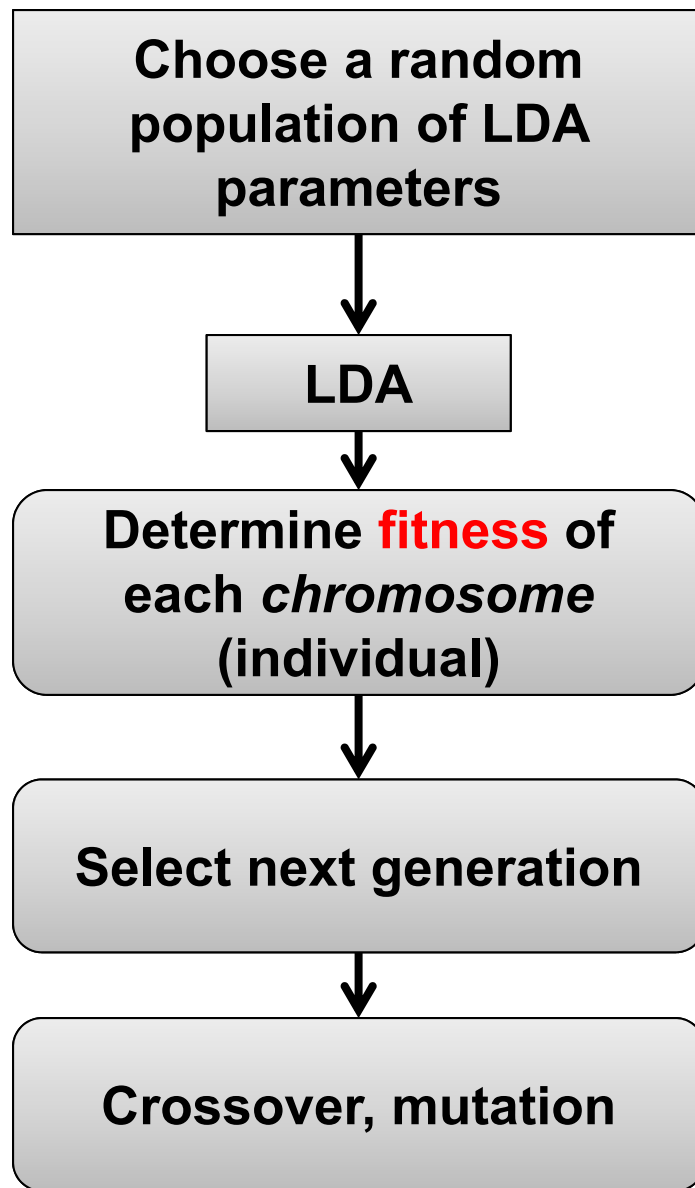
Crossover, mutation



Crossover				
	iteration	topics	α	β
LDA Cfg. i	510	74	0.34	2.5
LDA Cfg. j	725	128	1.28	0.4
↓				
LDA Cfg. ij				





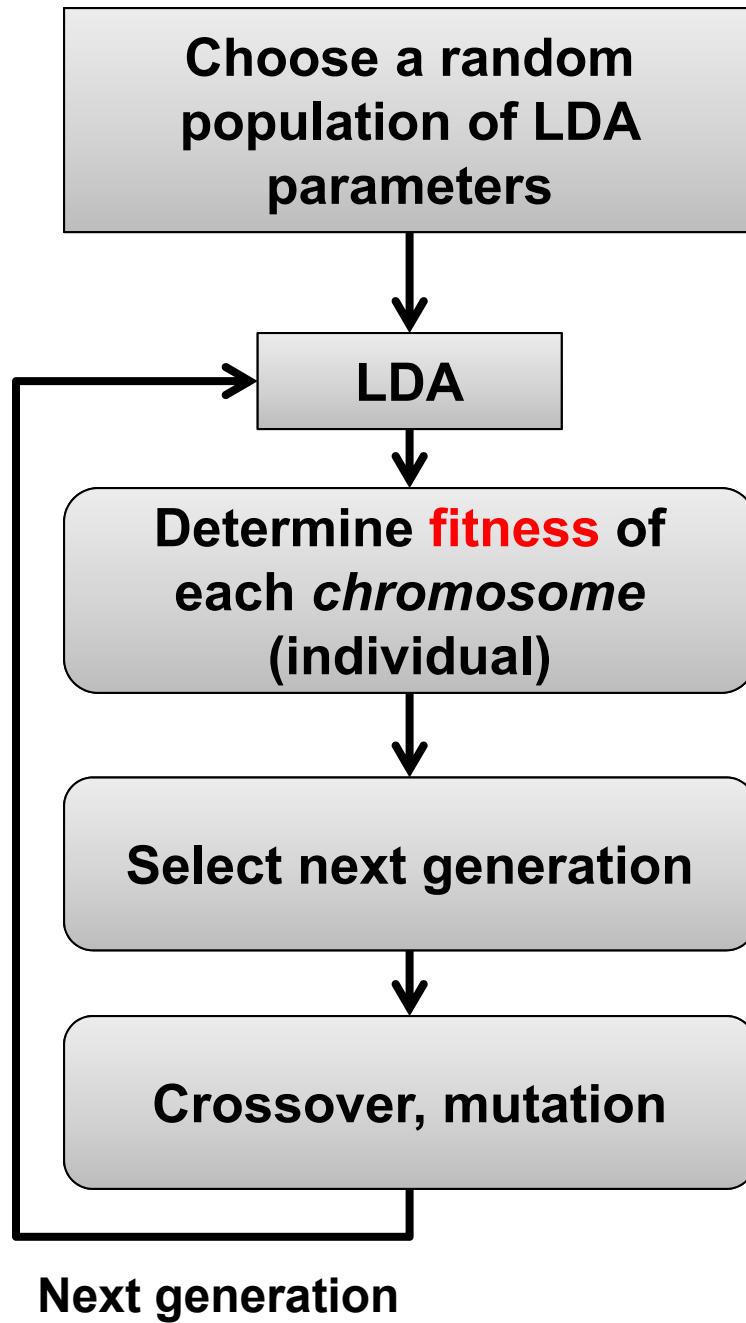


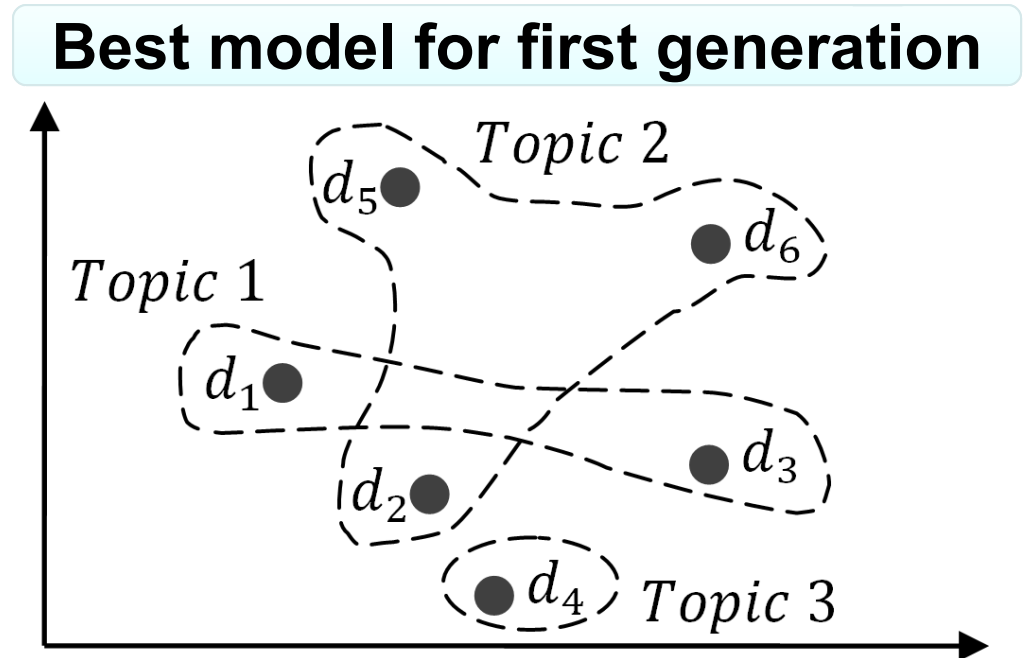
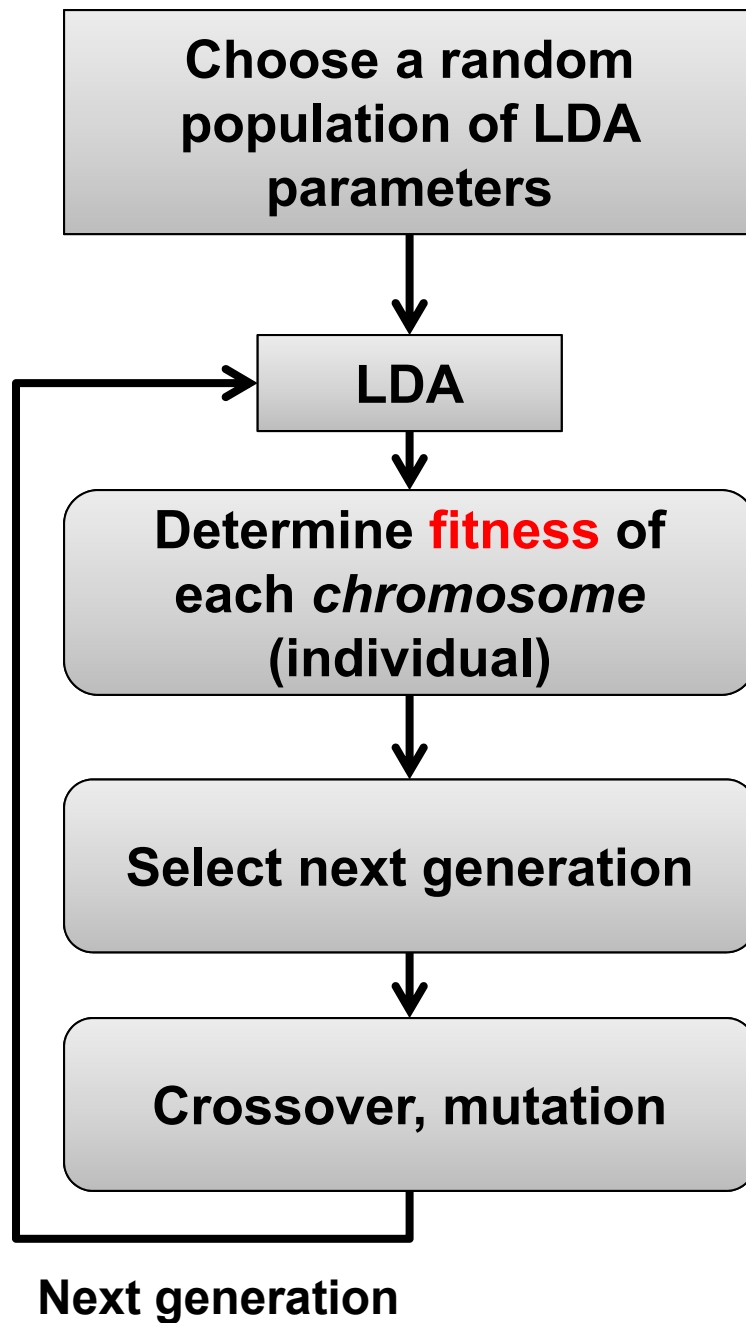
Crossover

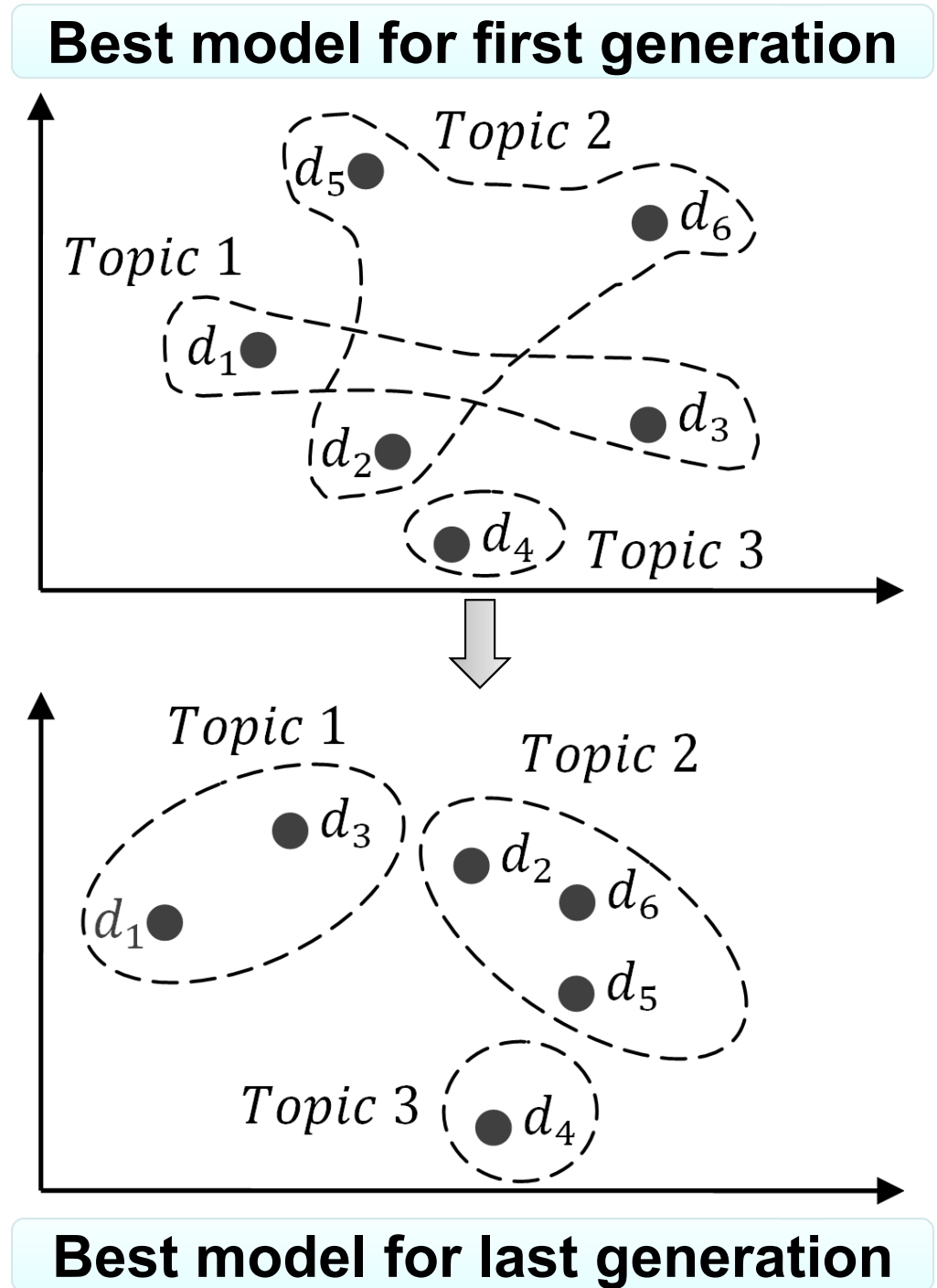
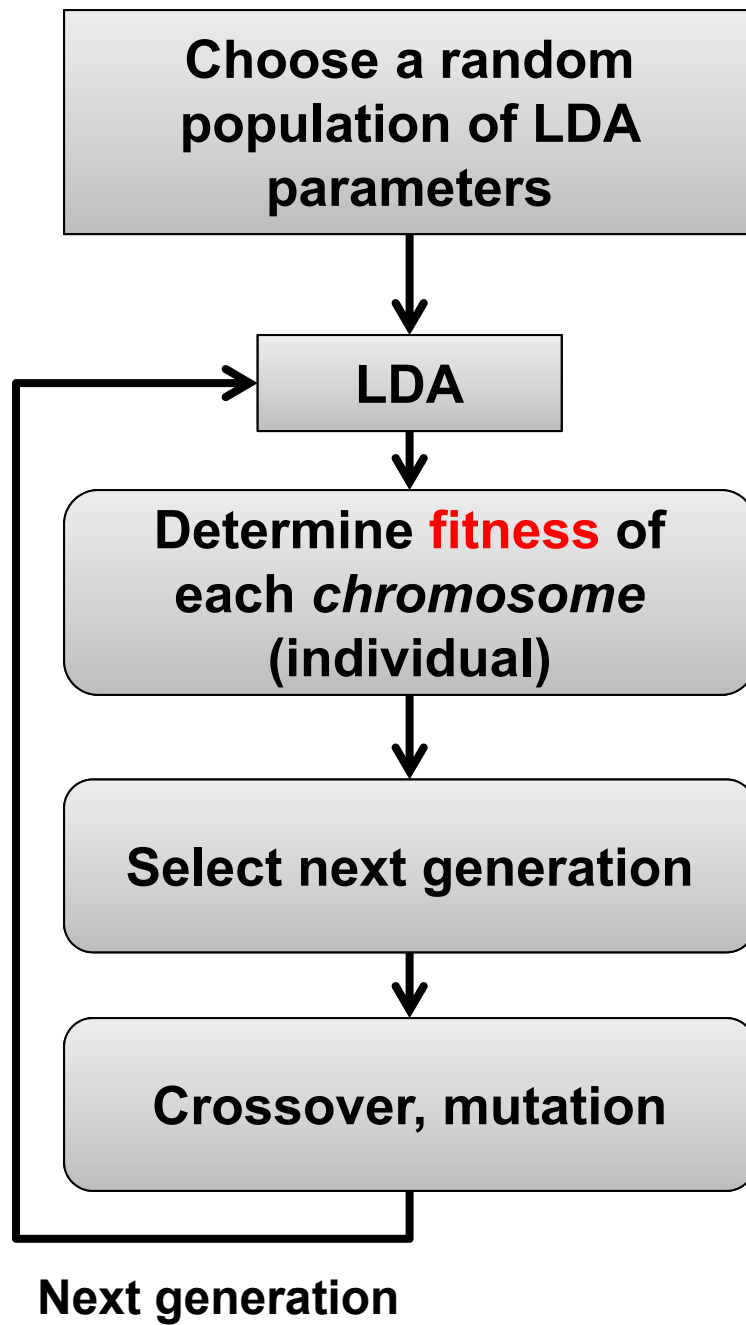
	iteration	topics	α	β
LDA Cfg. i	510	74	0.34	2.5
LDA Cfg. j	725	128	1.28	0.4
LDA Cfg. ij	510	74	1.28	0.4

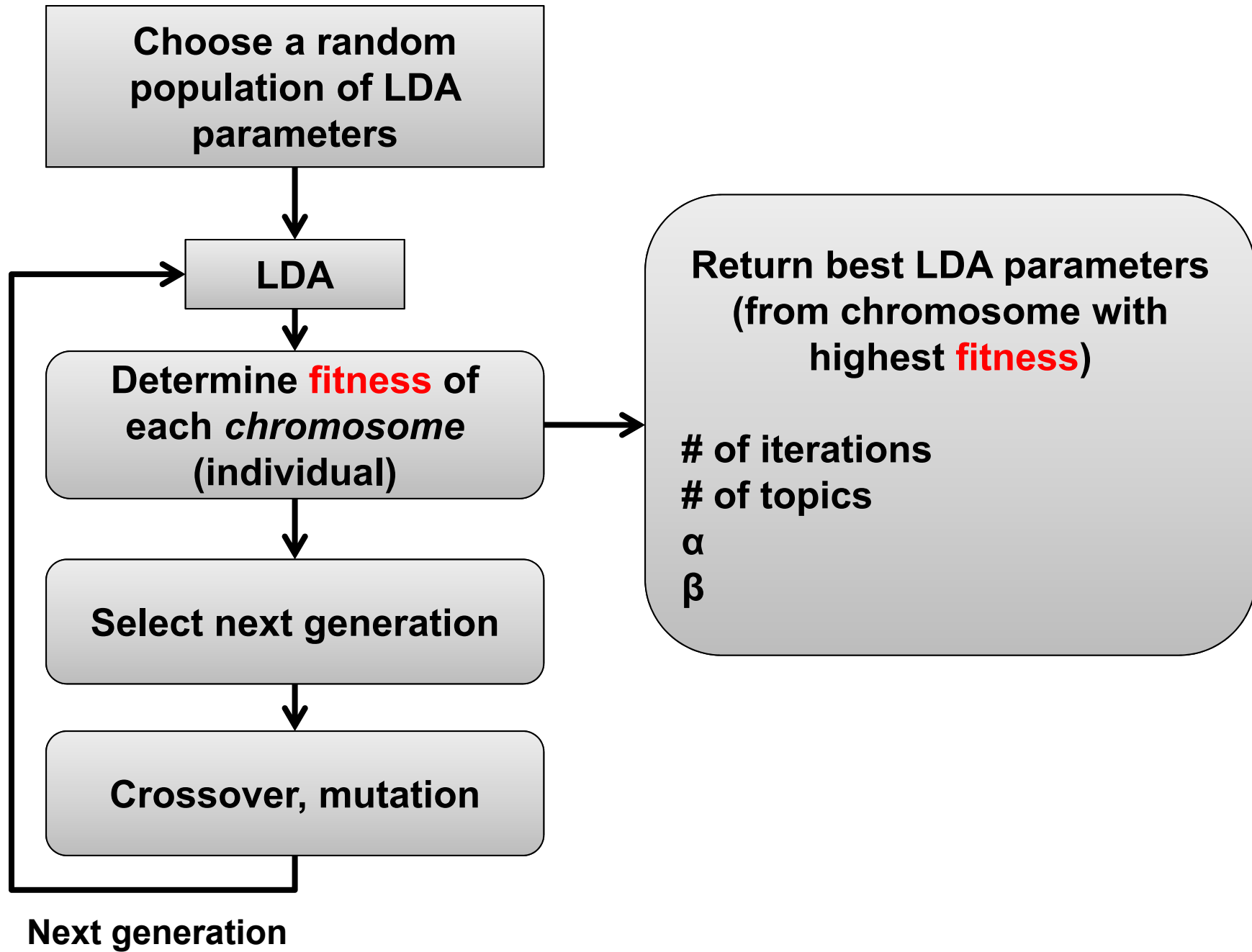
Mutation

	iteration	topics	α	β
LDA Cfg. k	618	250	1.14	0.74
LDA Cfg. k'	623	226	1.27	0.98

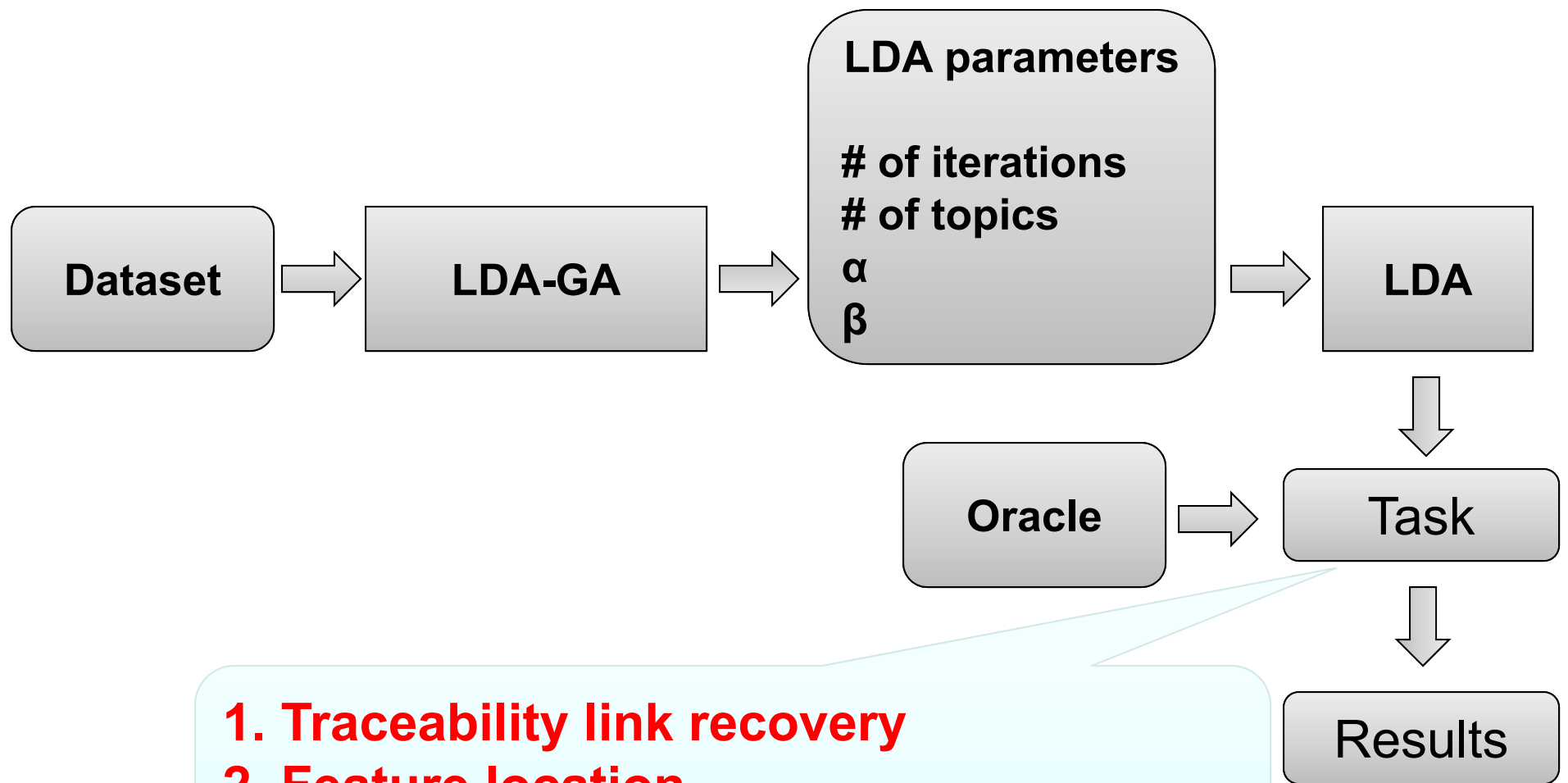








Evaluation...



1. Traceability link recovery
2. Feature location
3. Software artifact labeling (see paper)

Evaluation: Traceability Link Recovery

- Recover links between *use cases* and *code classes*

System	Size	# use cases	# code classes	# correct links
EasyClinic	20KLOC	30	47	93
eTour	45KLOC	58	174	366

Combinatorial:

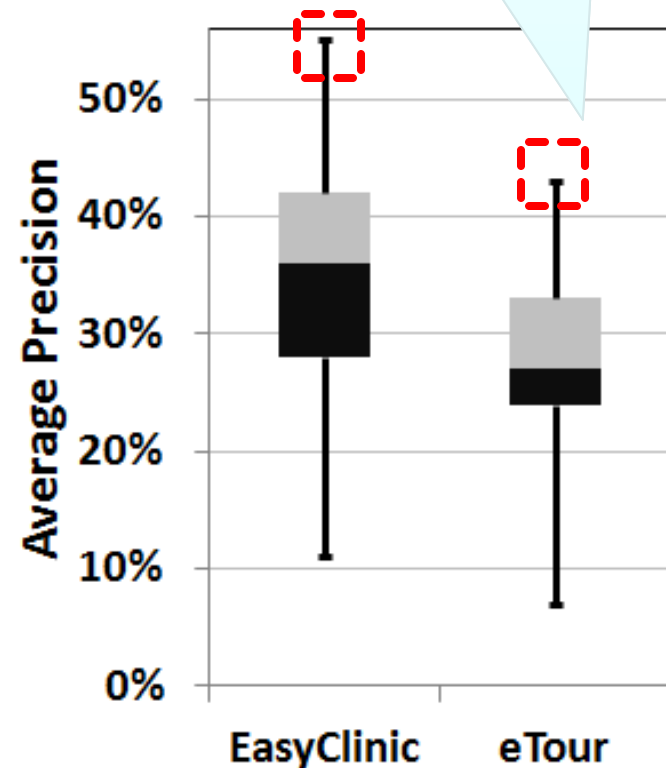
```
for numIter in [500, ...]  
  for numTopics in [5, ...]  
    for  $\alpha$  in [0.01, ...]  
      for  $\beta$  in [0.01, ...]  
        LDA[numIter, numTopics,  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ ]
```

**Choose LDA parameters
with best average
precision using an *oracle***

Combinatorial:

```
for numIter in [500, ...]
  for numTopics in [5, ...]
    for  $\alpha$  in [0.01, ...]
      for  $\beta$  in [0.01, ...]
        LDA[numIter, numTopics,  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ ]
```

Choose LDA parameters
with best average
precision using an *oracle*



Combinatorial:

```
for numIter in [500, ...]
  for numTopics in [5, ...]
    for  $\alpha$  in [0.01, ...]
      for  $\beta$  in [0.01, ...]
        LDA[numIter, numTopics,  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ ]
```

**Choose LDA parameters
with best average
precision using an *oracle***

LDA-GA:

run LDA-GA 30 times (to
account for randomness)

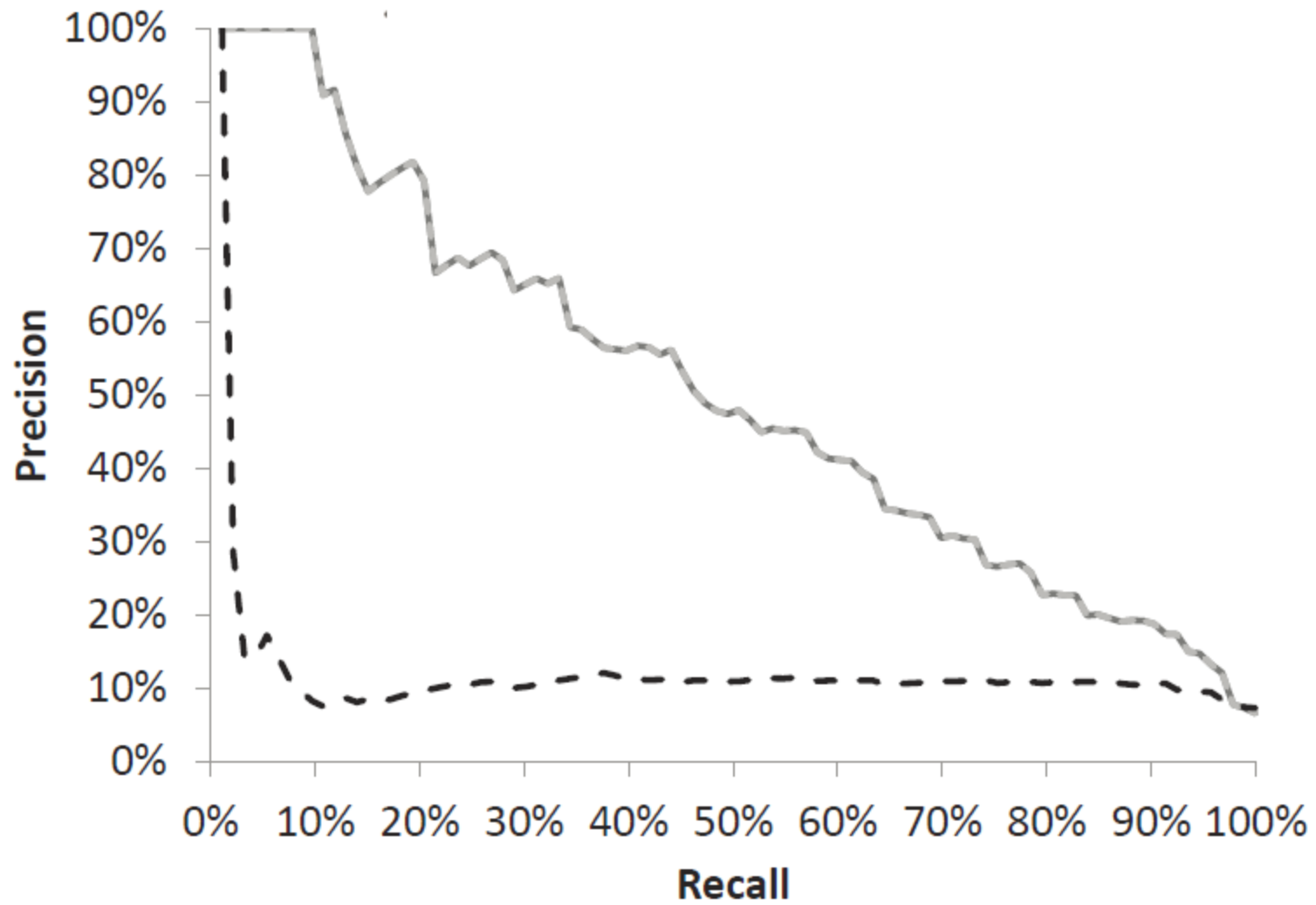
**Choose LDA parameters
corresponding to median
fitness over 30 runs**

Baseline:

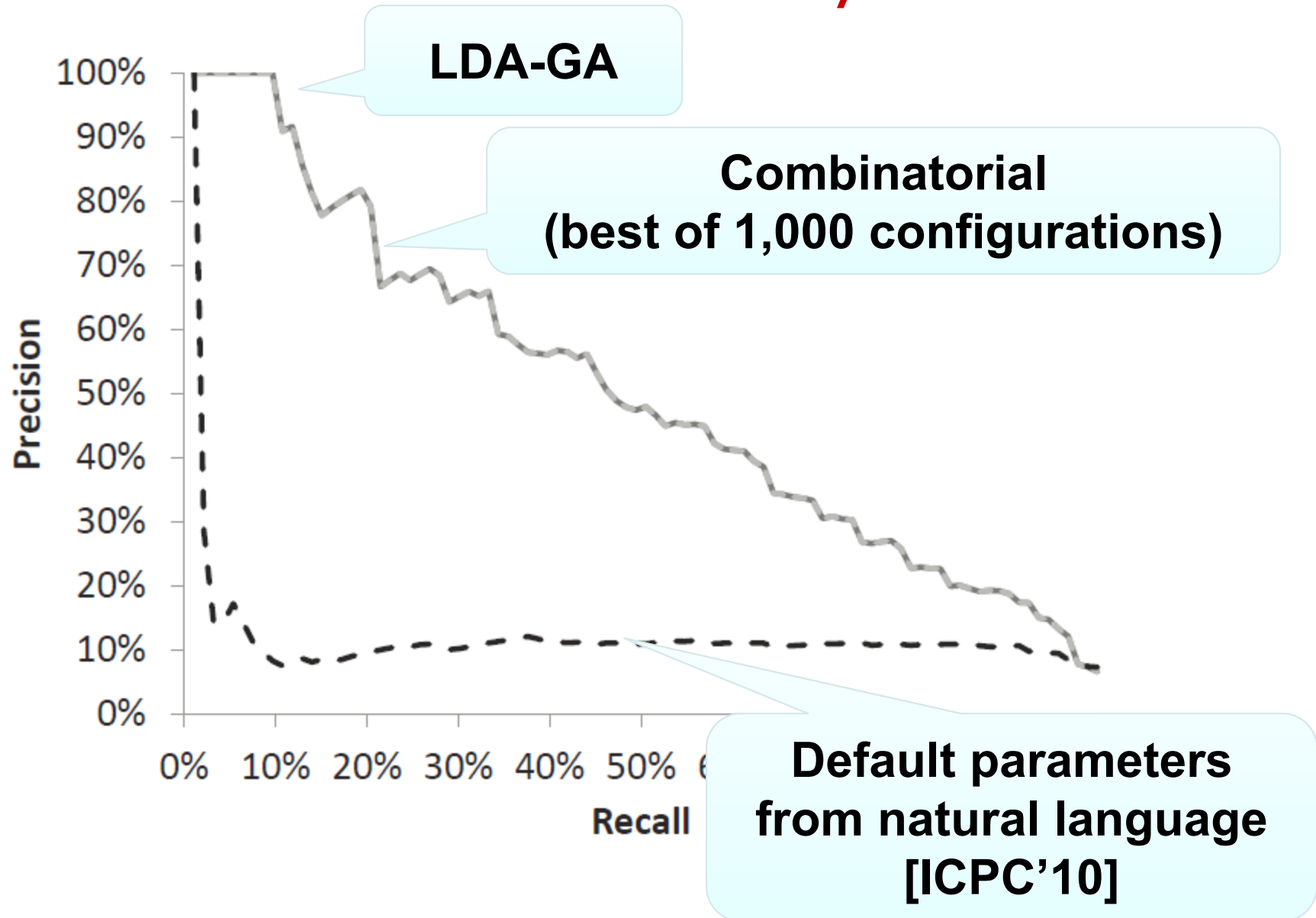
[ICPC'10]

**Use default LDA
parameters from natural
language**

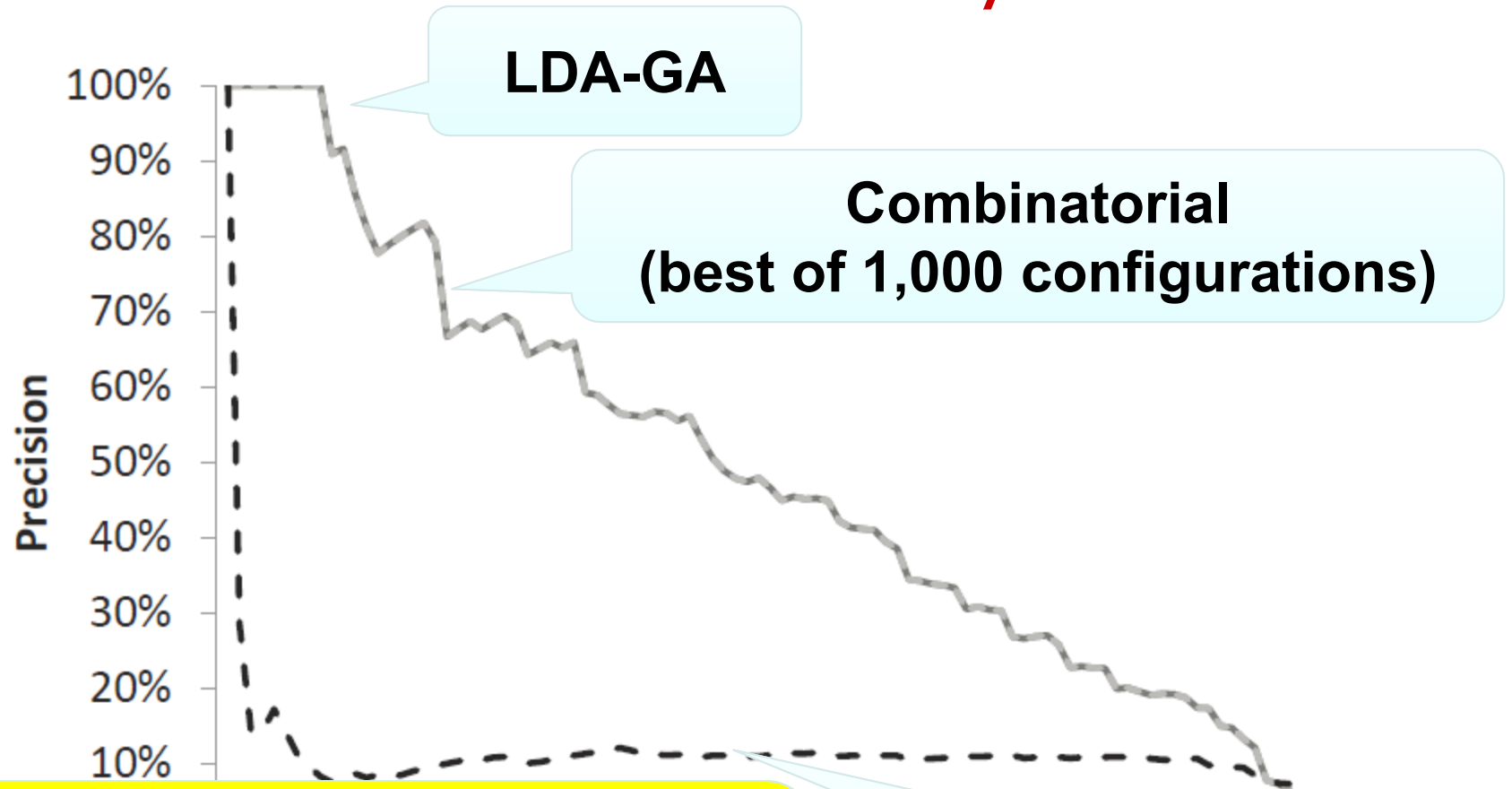
Precision/Recall EasyClinic



Precision/Recall EasyClinic



Precision/Recall EasyClinic

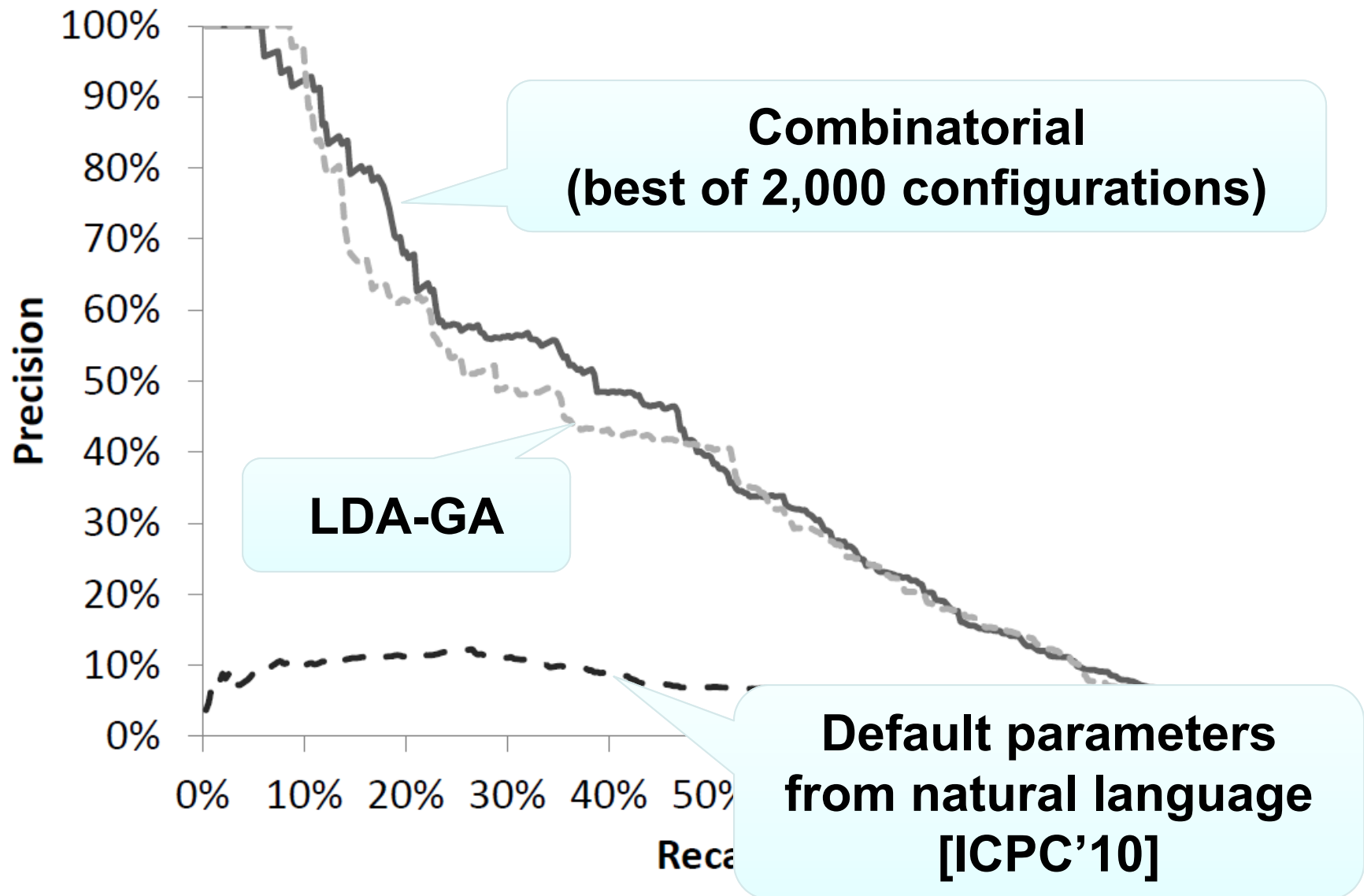


LDA-GA = Combinatorial

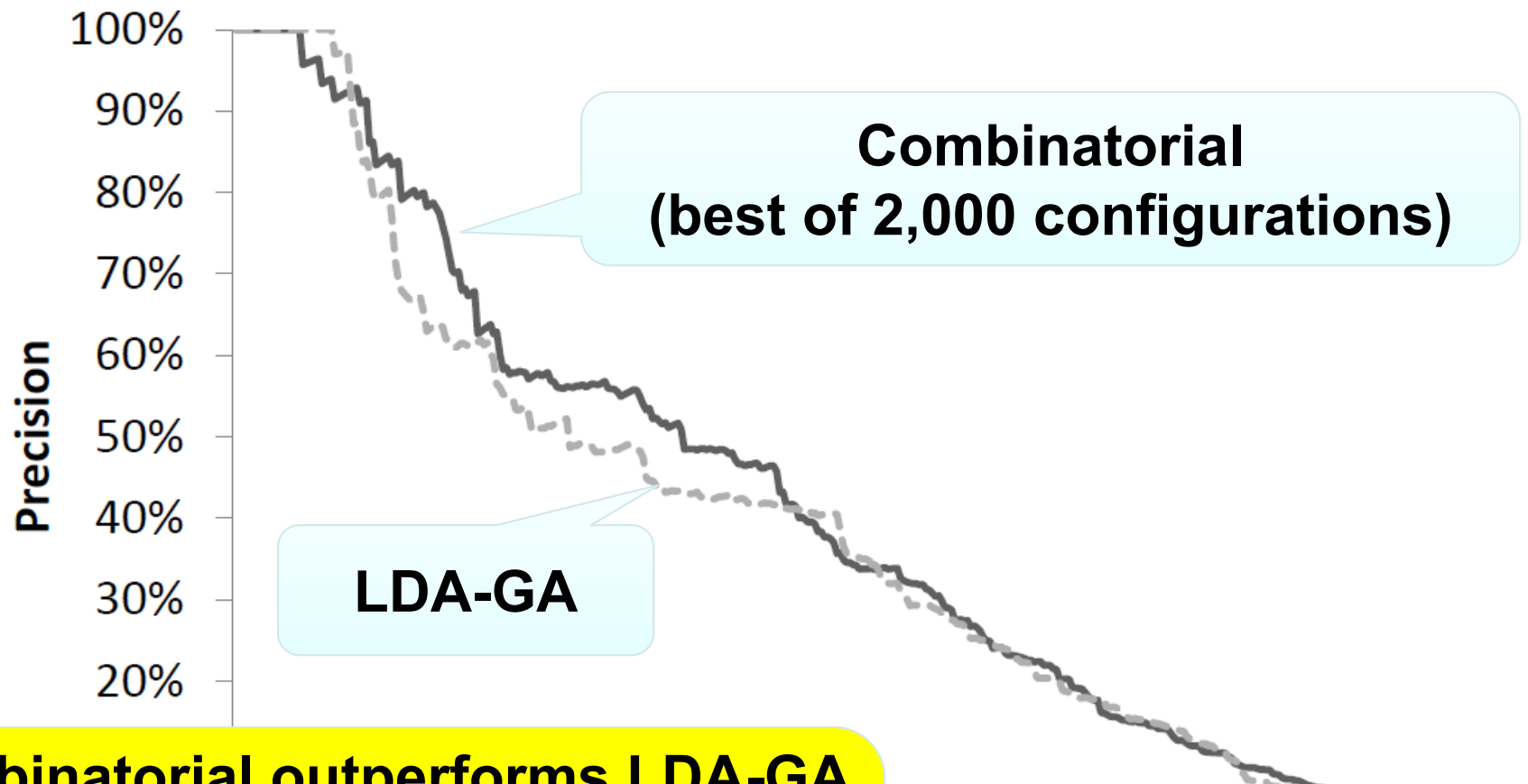
LDA-GA outperforms baseline
[p-value < 0.05]

Default parameters
from natural language
[ICPC'10]

Precision/Recall eTour



Precision/Recall eTour



Combinatorial outperforms LDA-GA
[p-value < 0.05]

LDA-GA outperforms baseline

**Default parameters
from natural language
[ICPC'10]**

Evaluation: Feature location

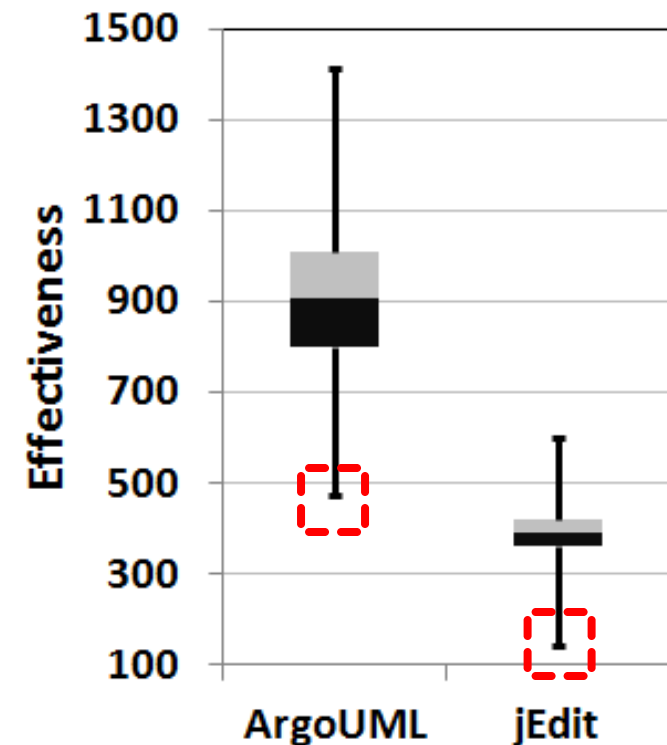
- Identify methods related to a maintenance task (e.g., bug, feature)

System	Size	# features	# methods
jEdit	104KLOC	150	6,413
ArgoUML	149KLOC	91	11,000

Combinatorial:

```
for numIter in [500, ...]
  for numTopics in [5, ...]
    for  $\alpha$  in [0.01, ...]
      for  $\beta$  in [0.01, ...]
        LDA[numIter, numTopics,  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ ]
```

Choose LDA parameters with
best average effectiveness
using an *oracle*



Combinatorial:

```
for numIter in [500, ...]
  for numTopics in [5, ...]
    for  $\alpha$  in [0.01, ...]
      for  $\beta$  in [0.01, ...]
        LDA[numIter, numTopics,  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ ]
```

Choose LDA parameters with best average effectiveness using an *oracle*

LDA-GA:

run LDA-GA 30 times (to account for randomness)

Choose LDA parameters corresponding to median fitness over 30 runs

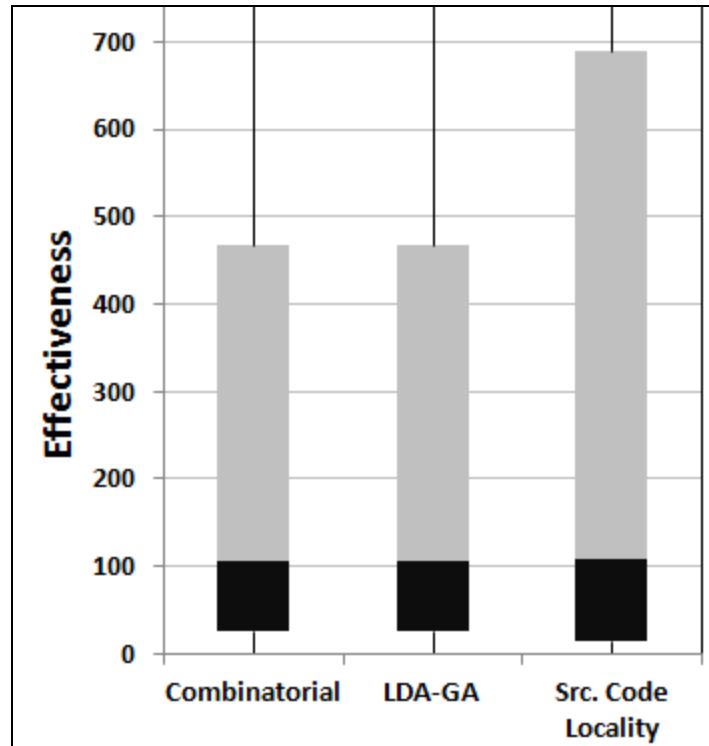
Baseline:

[SCAM'10]

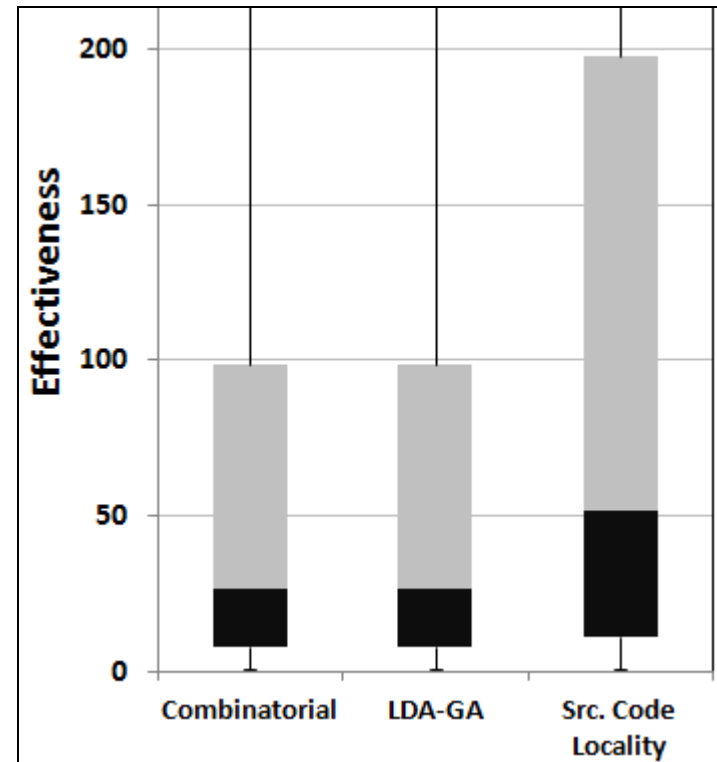
Use LDA parameters from *source locality heuristic*

Effectiveness measure

ArgoUML

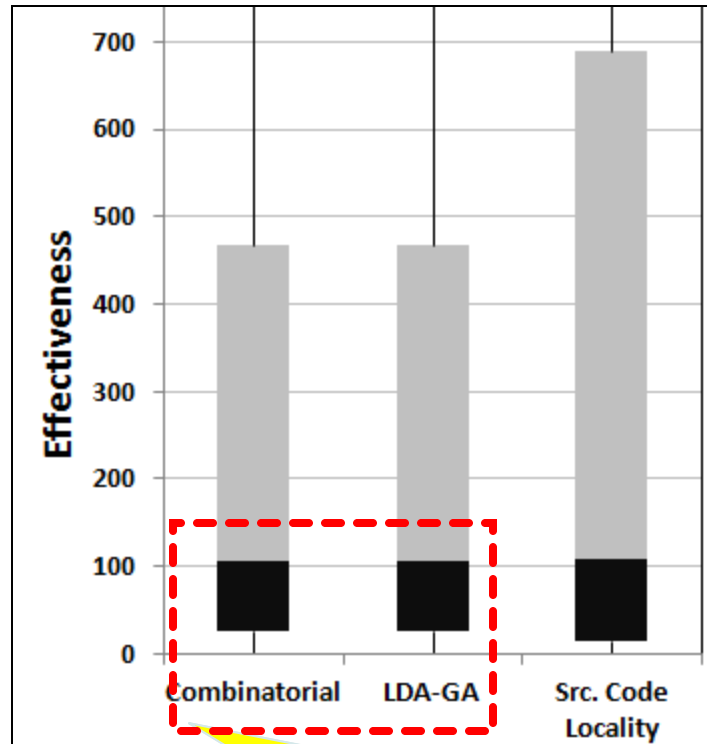


jEdit

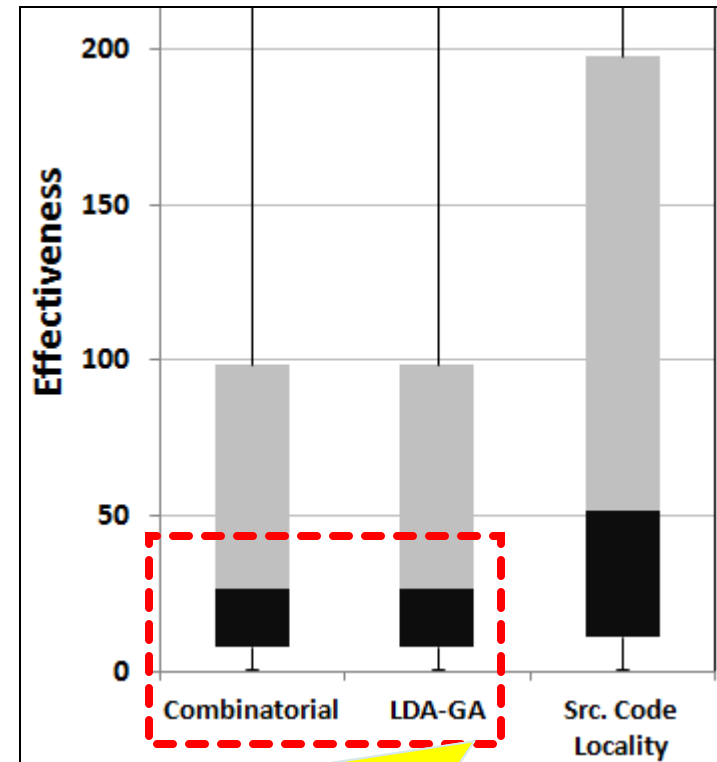


Effectiveness measure

ArgoUML



jEdit

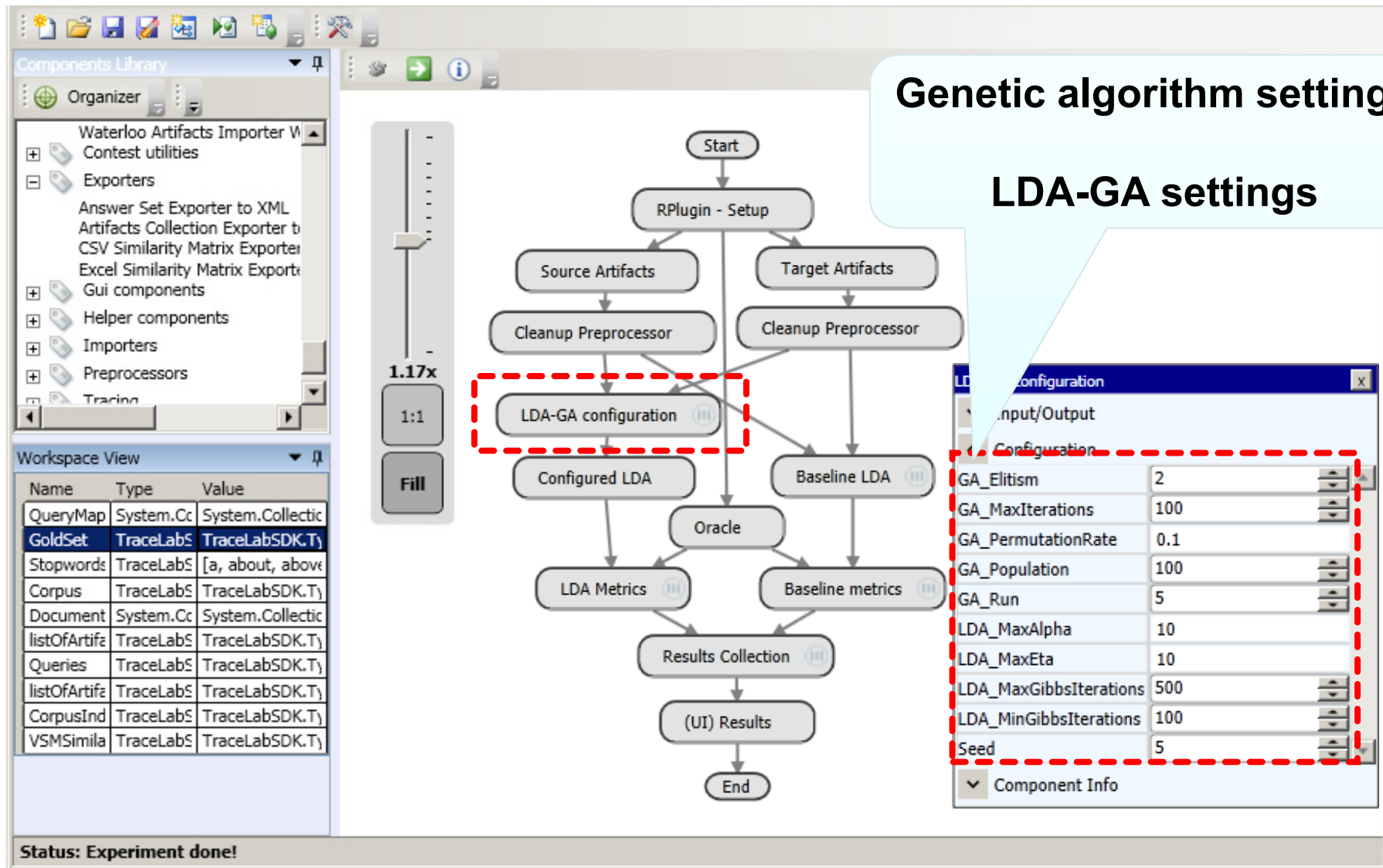


LDA-GA = Combinatorial
LDA-GA outperforms baseline [$p\text{-value} < 0.05$]

Conclusions

- Showed the impact of setting the LDA parameters on the results
- We proposed LDA-GA, a genetic based approach to automatically configure and find the near-optimal solution for LDA parameters
 - Dataset dependent
 - Oracle & task independent
- The approach was evaluated on three maintenance tasks

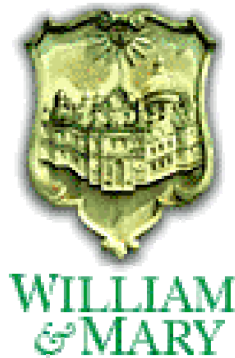
LDA-GA in TraceLab



Thank you! Questions?

<http://www.distat.unimol.it/reports/LDA-GA/>

<http://www.cs.wm.edu/semeru/data/tefse13/>



References

- [Hindle et al., ICSE'12] A. Hindle, E. T. Barr, Z. Su, M. Gabel, and P. T. Devanbu, "On the naturalness of software," in Proc. of the 34th IEEE/ACM International Conference on Software Engineering (ICSE'12), Zurich, Switzerland, June 2-9, 2012, pp. 837–847.
- [ICPC'10] R. Oliveto, M. Gethers, D. Poshyvanyk, and A. De Lucia, "On the equivalence of information retrieval methods for automated traceability link recovery," in Proc of the 18th IEEE International Conference on Program Comprehension (ICPC'10), Braga, Portugal, 2010, pp. 68–71.
- [SCAM'10] S. Grant and J. R. Cordy, "Estimating the optimal number of latent concepts in source code analysis," in Proc. of the 10th International Working Conference on Source Code Analysis and Manipulation (SCAM'10), 2010, pp. 65–74.

Threats to Validity

- We used datasets that have been used in other studies
- We ran GA 30 times to account for randomness
- Non-parametric statistical test
- Generalizability of results to other SE tasks

GA Settings

- Implementation: GA library in R
- Population size: 100
- Elitism of 2 individuals
- Roulette wheel selection operator
- Crossover probability: 0.6
- Mutation probability: 0.01
- Stop criteria:
 - No improvement in 10 generations
 - When reaching 100 generations

Software Artifact Labeling

TABLE IV
AVERAGE OVERLAP BETWEEN AUTOMATIC AND MANUAL LABELING.

exVantage					
	LDA		De Lucia et al. [13]		
	LDA-GA	Combinatorial	n = M	n = M/2	n = 2
Max	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
3rd Quartile	95%	95%	71%	70%	69%
Median	67%	70%	59%	60%	54%
2nd Quartile	60%	67%	34%	50%	41%
Min	50%	50%	0%	0%	40%
Mean	74%	77%	52%	56%	60%
St. Deviation	19%	17%	31%	34%	23%
JHotDraw					
	LDA		De Lucia et al. [13]		
	LDA-GA	Combinatorial	n = M	n = M/2	n = 2
Max	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
3 Quartile	81%	82%	73%	70%	66%
Median	71%	75%	65%	61%	56%
2 Quartile	47%	50%	46%	45%	41%
Min	14%	14%	0%	38%	29%
Mean	65%	66%	59%	60%	59%
St. Deviation	28%	26%	28%	20%	24%