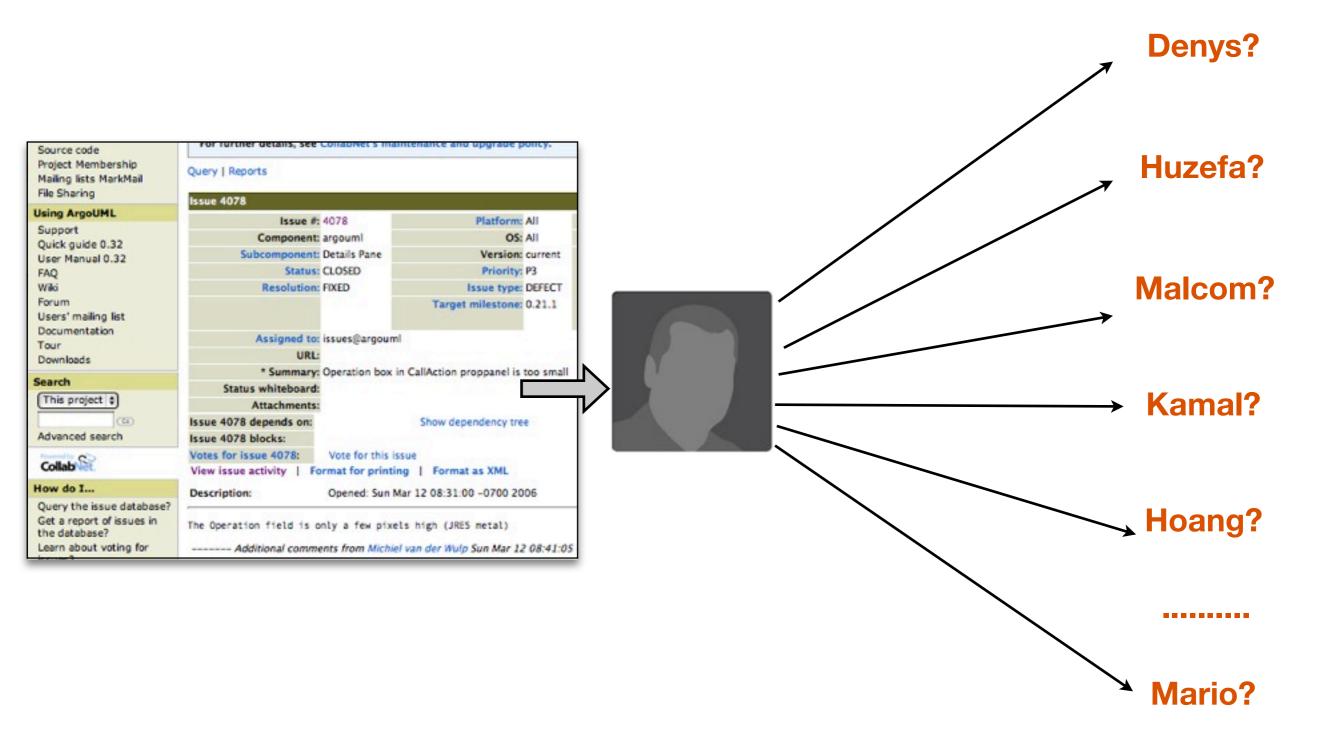
Triaging Incoming Change Requests: Bug or Commit History, or Code Authorship ?

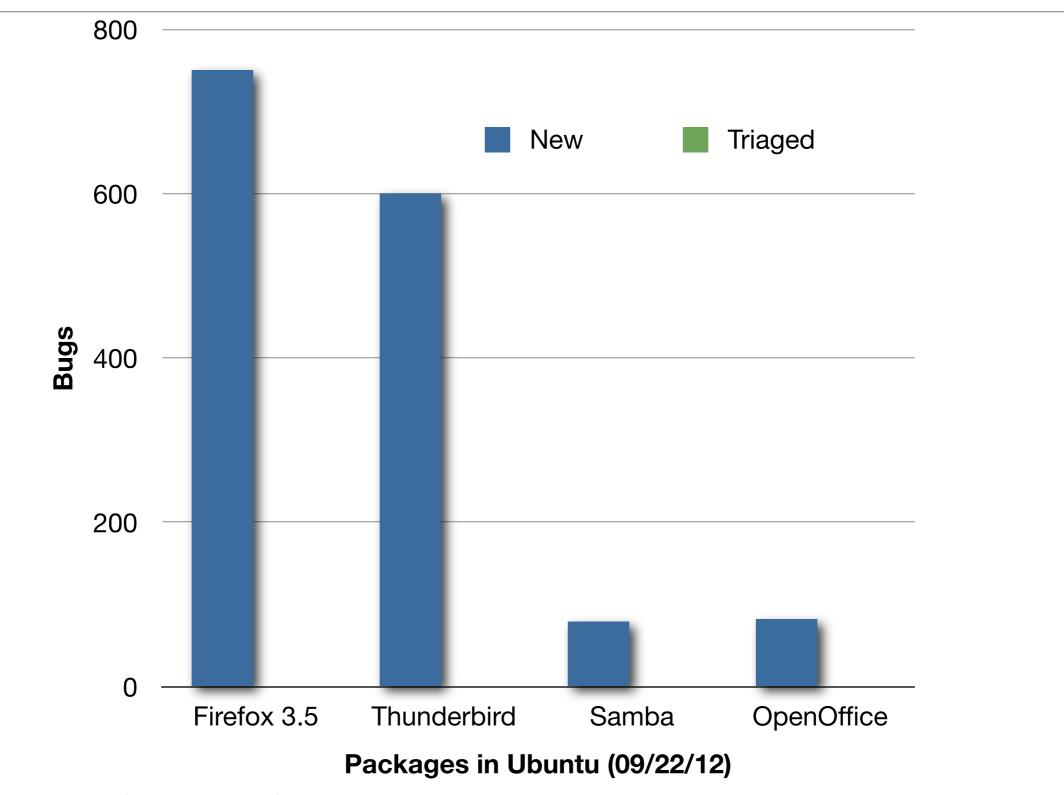
Mario Linares-Vásquez, Kamal Hossen, Hoang Dang, Huzefa Kagdi, Malcom Gethers, Denys Poshyvanyk





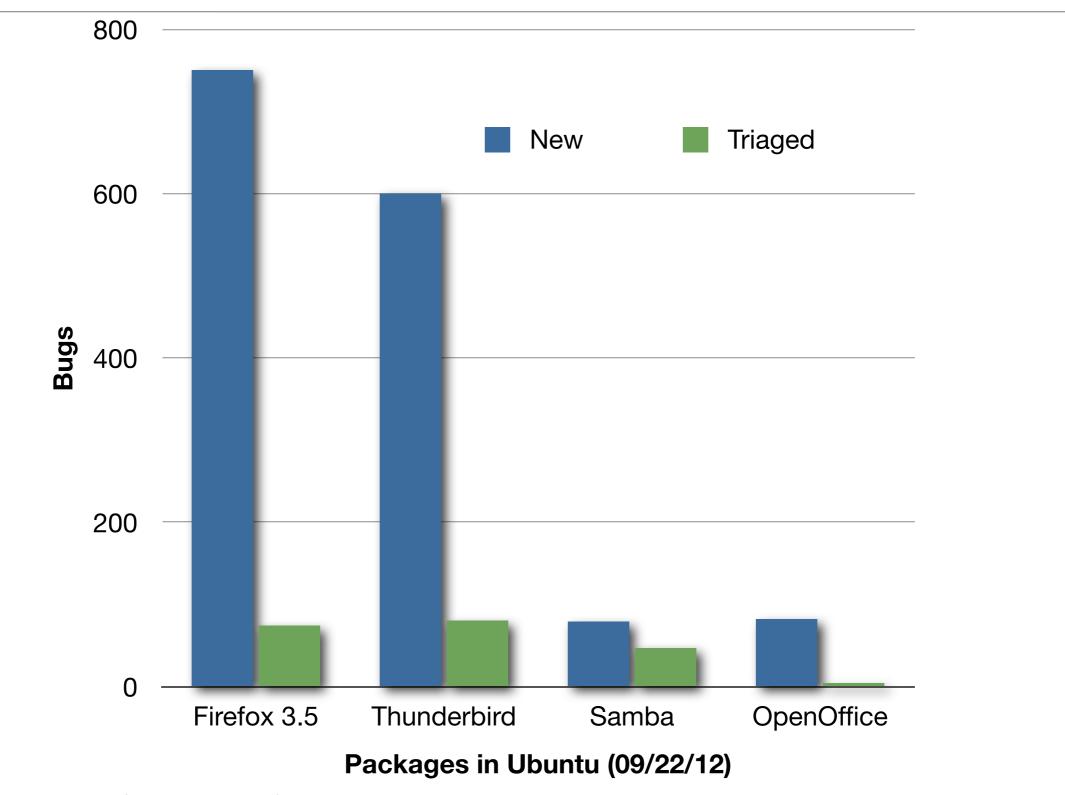


Open source projects

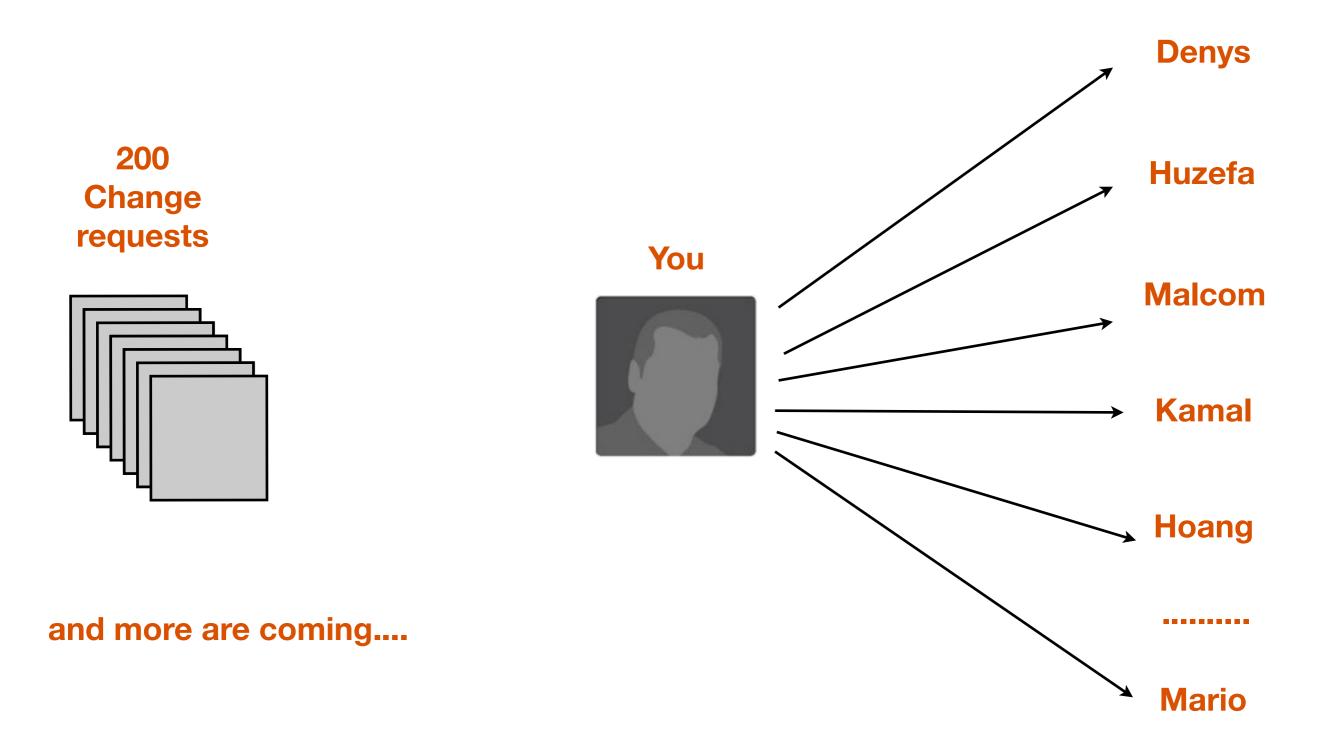


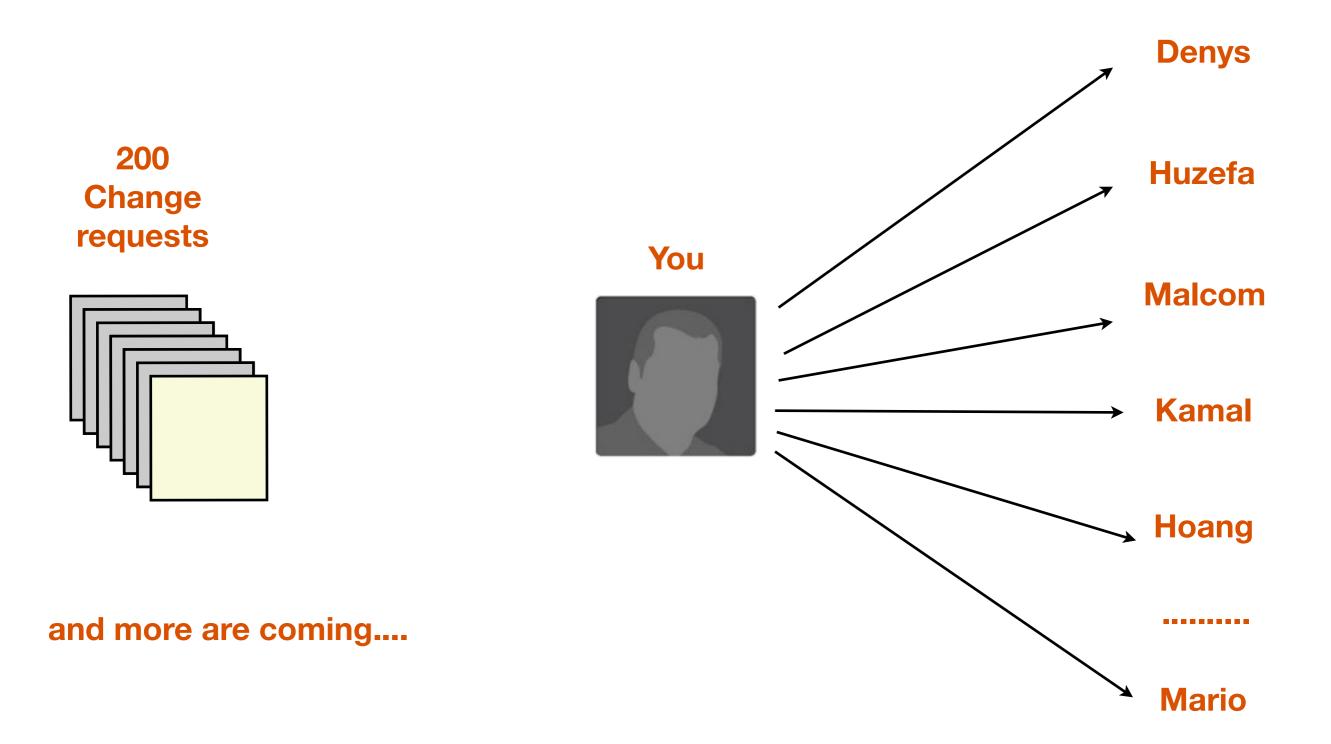
http://blog.qa.ubuntu.com/qapkgstatus/

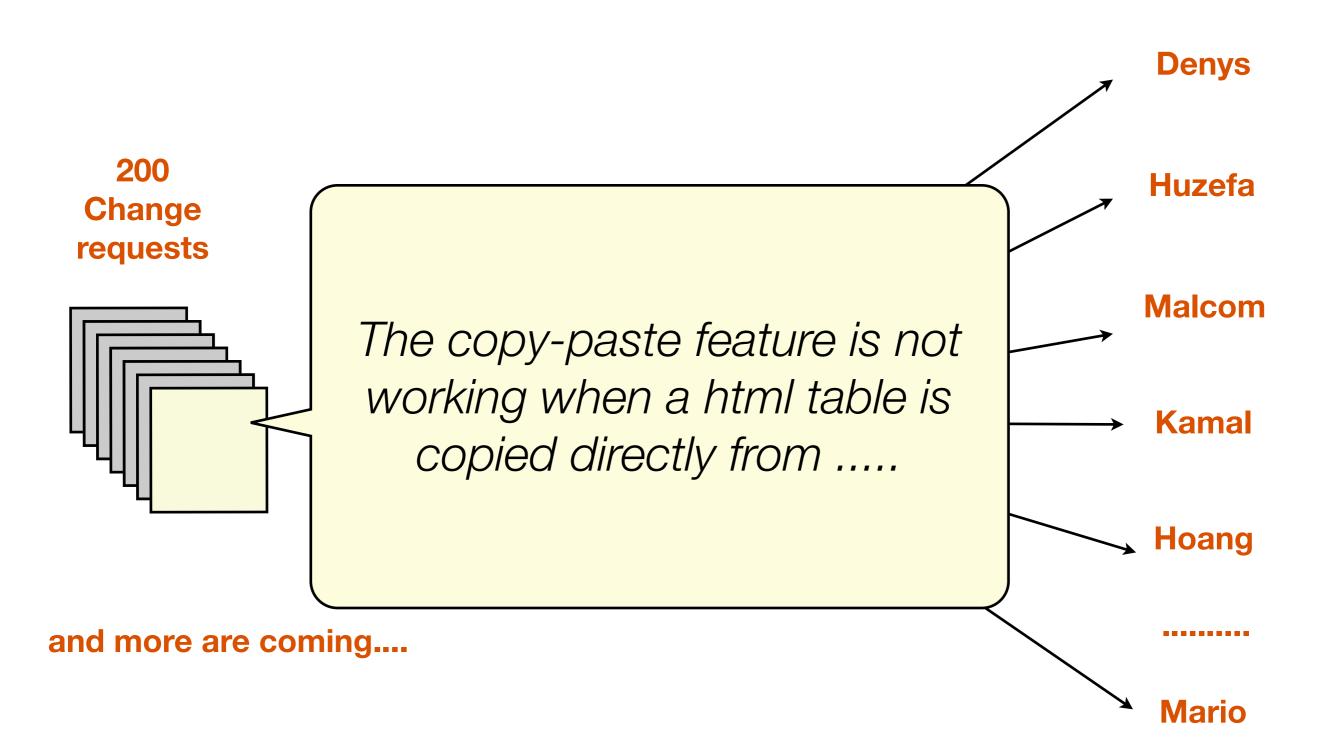
Open source projects

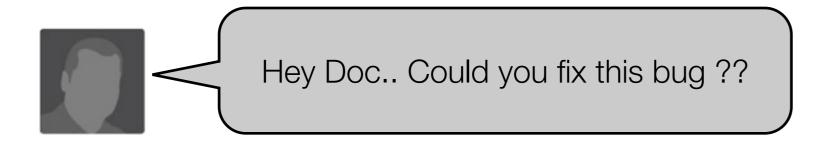


http://blog.qa.ubuntu.com/qapkgstatus/

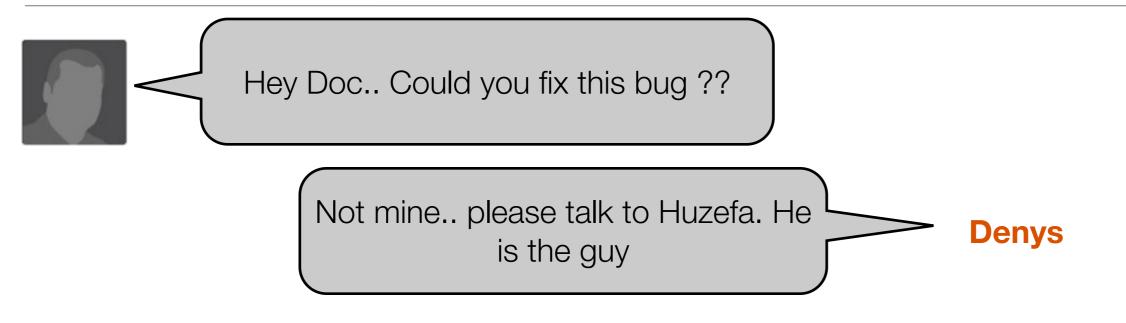


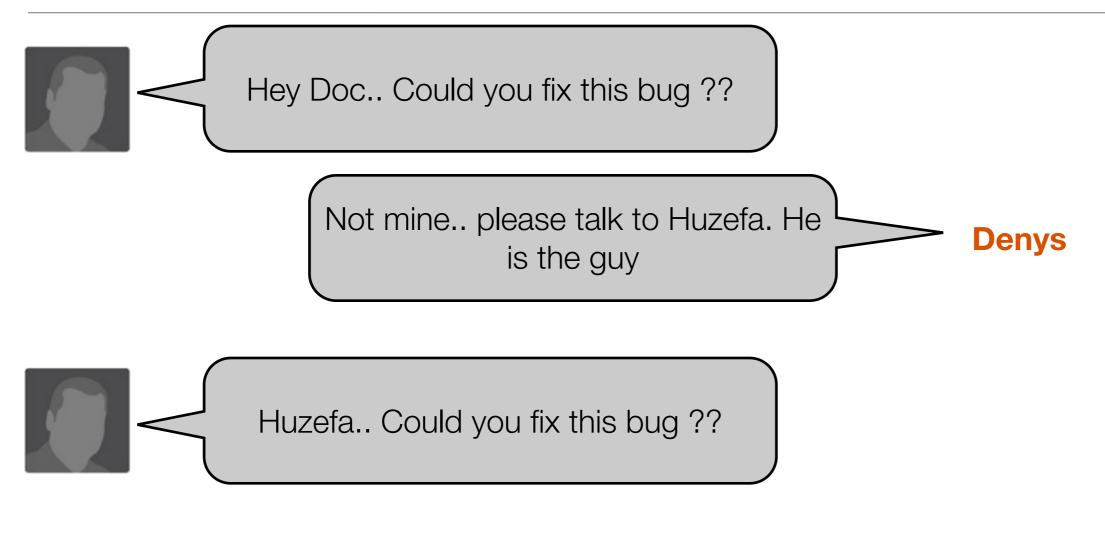




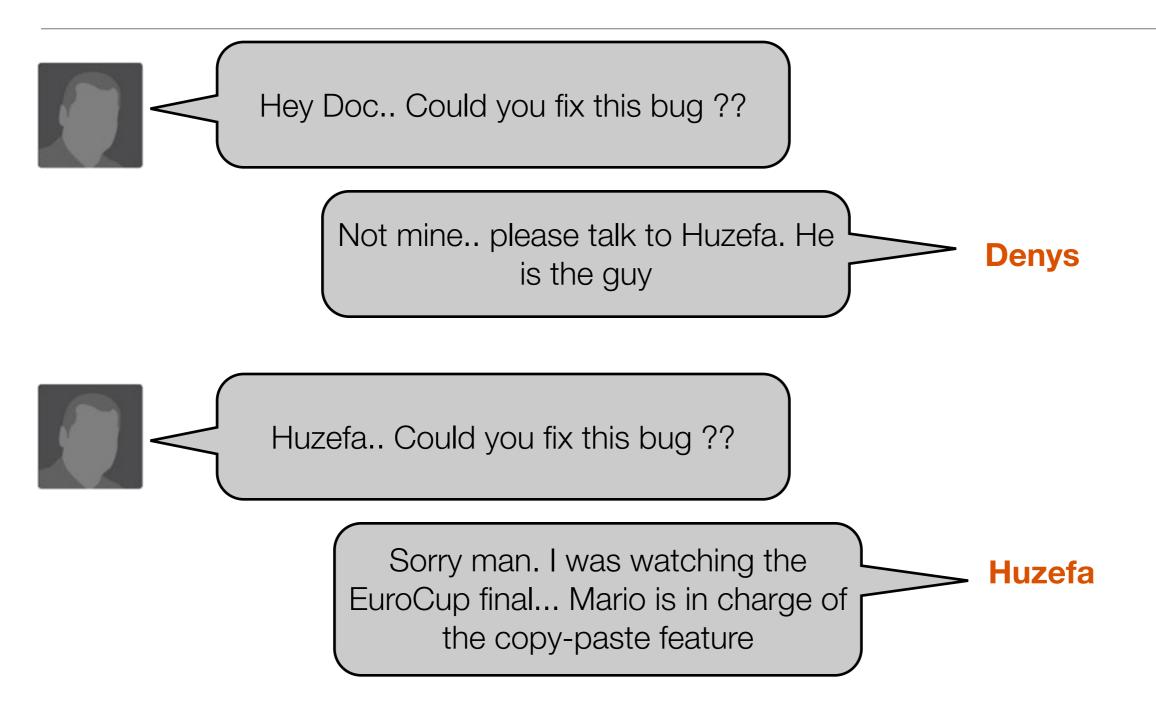


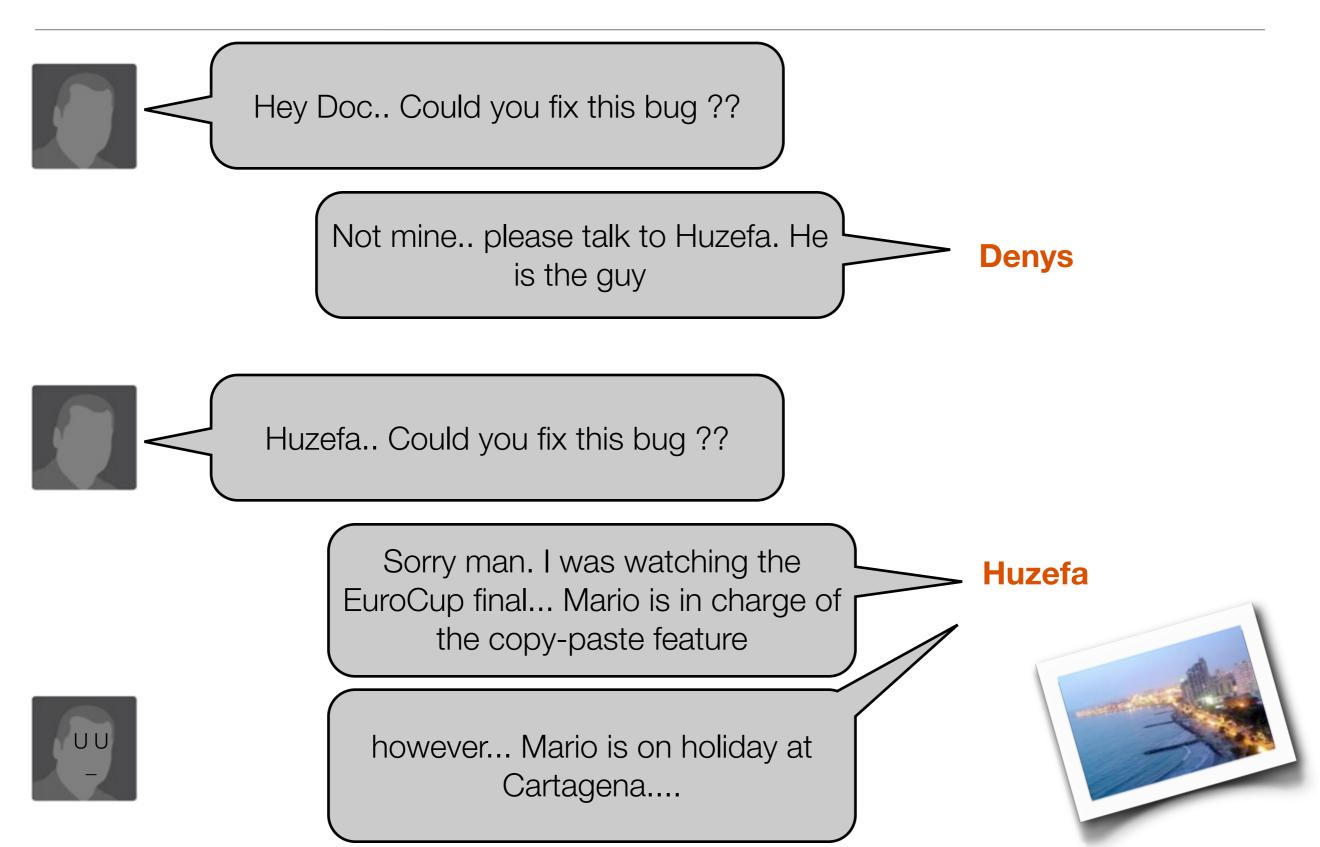
Denys





Huzefa







- You should know the features implemented in the application
- You should know the skills of your developers
- You should know about commit and change request history

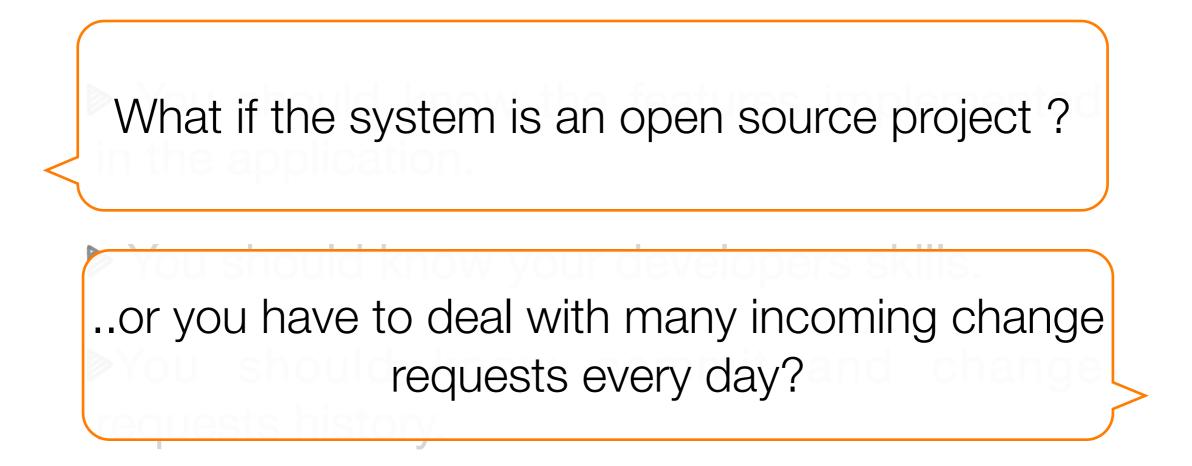
Challenges

What if the system is an open source project ?

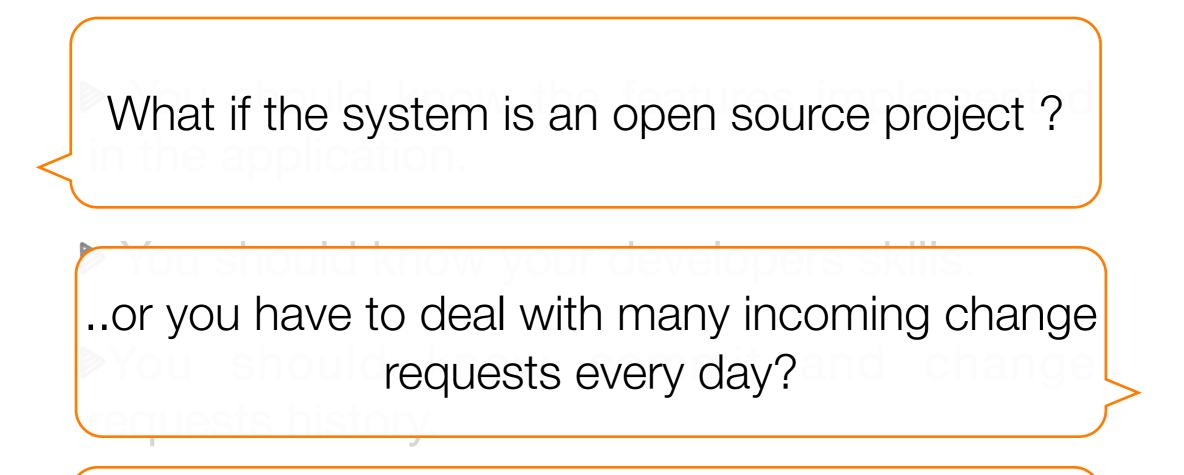
You should know the skills of your developers

You should know about commit and change request history

Challenges



Challenges



Do you still have time to assign change requests manually?

ICSE 2006 - Anvik et al.

Who Should Fix This Bug?

John Anvik, Lyndon Hiew and Gail C. Murphy Department of Computer Science University of British Columbia {janvik, lyndonh, murphy}@cs.ubc.ca

ABSTRACT

Open source development projects typically support an open bug repository to which both developers and users can report bugs. The reports that appear in this repository must be triaged to determine if the report is one which requires attention and if it is, which developer will be assigned the responsibility of resolving the report. Large open source developments are burdened by the rate at which new bug reports appear in the bug repository. In this paper, we present However, this potential advantage also comes with a significant cost. Each bug that is reported must be *triaged* to determine if it describes a meaningful new problem or enhancement, and if it does, it must be assigned to an appropriate developer for further handling [13]. Consider the case of the Eclipse open source project¹ over a four month period (January 1, 2005 to April 30, 2005) when 3426 reports were filed, averaging 29 reports per day. Assuming that a triager takes approximately five minutes to read and handle each report, two person-hours per day is being spent

ICSM 2008 - Kagdi et al.

Who Can Help Me with this Source Code Change?

Huzefa Kagdi Department of Computer Science Missouri University of Science and Technology Rolla Missouri 65409 kagdih@mst.edu

Abstract

An approach to recommend a ranked list of developers to assist in performing software changes to a particular file is presented. The ranking is based on change expertise, experience, and contributions of developers, as derived from the analysis of the previous commits involving the specific file in question. The commits are obtained from a software system's version control repositories (e.g., Subversion). The basic premise is that a developer who has substantially Maen Hammad, Jonathan I. Maletic Department of Computer Science Kent State University Kent Ohio 44242 {mhammad, jmaletic}@cs.kent.edu

Fortunately, all this knowledge does not completely disappear when developers or managers leave a project. Version control systems keep an excellent record of who changed a file and when the change occurred. Here, we present an approach and tool, called *xFinder*, that recommends a ranked list of developers who are very likely to have good knowledge of the file(s) planned to be modified. This ranked list is obtained by mining the historical records found in the commits that are stored in software repositories of the project.

ICPC 2009 - Kagdi and Poshyvanyk

Who Can Help Me with this Change Request?

Huzefa Kagdi¹, Denys Poshyvanyk²

¹Department of Computer Science Missouri University of Science and Technology Rolla, MO 65409 <u>kagdih@mst.edu</u>

Abstract

An approach to recommend a ranked list of developers to assist in performing software changes given a textual change request is presented. The approach employs a two-fold strategy. First, a technique based on information retrieval is put at work to locate the relevant units of source code, e.g., files, classes, and methods, to a given change request. These units of source code are then fed to a technique that recommends developers based on their source code change expertise, experience, and contributions, as derived from the analysis of the previous commits. The commits are obtained from a software system's version control repositories (e.g., Subversion). The approach is ²Computer Science Department The College of William and Mary Williamsburg, VA 23185 <u>denys@cs.wm.edu</u>

best suited to help with an incoming change request. The combined techniques are an Information Retrieval (IR) based technique that uses Latent Semantic Indexing (LSI) [9] for *concept location* [16] and an approach that is based on Mining Software Repositories (MSR) [14] to recommend a ranked list of candidate developers for source code change [15].

We use the umbrella term *concept* to generally refer to the textual description of the change request irrespective of its specific intent (e.g., description of a new feature that needs to be added or a bug that needs to be fixed). In a nutshell, our approach is a two-step procedure:

 Given a concept description, we use LSI technique to locate a ranked list of relevant units of source

▶ FSE 2009 - Jeong et al.

Improving Bug Triage with Bug Tossing Graphs

Gaeul Jeong • Seoul National University gejeong@ropas.snu.ac.kr Sunghun Kim † Hong Kong University of Science and Technology hunkim@cse.ust.hk Thomas Zimmermann Microsoft Research tz@acm.org

ABSTRACT

A bug report is typically assigned to a single developer who is then responsible for fixing the bug. In Mozilla and Eclipse, between 37%-44% of bug reports are "tossed" (reassigned) to other developers, for example because the bug has been assigned by accident or another developer with additional expertise is needed. In any case, tossing increases the time-to-correction for a bug.

In this paper, we introduce a graph model based on Markov chains, which captures bug tossing history. This model has several desirable qualities. First, it reveals developer networks which can be used to discover team structures and to find suitable experts for a new task. Second, it helps to better assign developers to bug

1. INTRODUCTION

The timely identification and correction of bugs are very important software engineering practices. To handle a large number of bugs, bug tracking systems such as Bugzilla [9] are widely used. However, most bugs are assigned manually to developers, which is a labor-intensive task, especially for large software projects. For example, the Eclipse and Mozilla projects receive several hundred bug reports per day and assign each of them to one of the several thousand developers. This is not an easy task and is often errorprone.

Once a bug report has been assigned, developers can reassign the bug to other developers; we call this process bug tossing. For this

FSE 2011 - Tamrawi et al.

Fuzzy Set and Cache-based Approach for Bug Triaging

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Jafar M. Al-Kofahi jafar@iastate.edu Tien N. Nguyen tien@iastate.edu

Electrical and Computer Engineering Department lowa State University Ames, IA 50011, USA

ABSTRACT

Bug triaging aims to assign a bug to the most appropriate fixer. That task is crucial in reducing time and efforts in a bug fixing process. In this paper, we propose Bugzie, a novel approach for automatic bug triaging based on fuzzy set and cache-based modeling of the bug-fixing expertise of developers. Bugzie considers a software system to have multiple technical aspects, each of which is associated with technical terms. For each technical term, it uses a fuzzy set to represent the developers who are capable/competent of fixing the bugs relevant to the corresponding aspect. The fixing correlation of a developer toward a technical term is represented by his/her membership score toward the corresponding fuzzy set. The score is calculated based on the bug reports that (s)he has fixed, and is updated as the newly fixed bug reports are available. For a new bug report, Bugzie combines the fuzzy sets corresponding to its terms and ranks the developTo support developers in this task, we propose Bugzie, a novel fuzzy set and cache-based approach for automatic bug triaging. Bugzie considers a software system to have a collection of technical aspects/concerns, which are described via the corresponding technical terms appearing in software artifacts. Among the artifacts, a bug report describes an issue(s) related to some technical aspects/concerns via the corresponding technical terms. Therefore, in Bugzie, the key research question is that given a bug report, how to determine who have the most bug-fixing capability/expertise with respect to the reported technical aspect(s)/issue(s).

The key idea of Bugzie is to model the fixing correlation/association of developers toward a technical aspect via fuzzy sets [25]. The fixing correlation/association represents the bug-fixing capability/expertise of developers with respect to the technical aspects in a project. To realize that, the fuzzy sets are defined for the corresponding technical

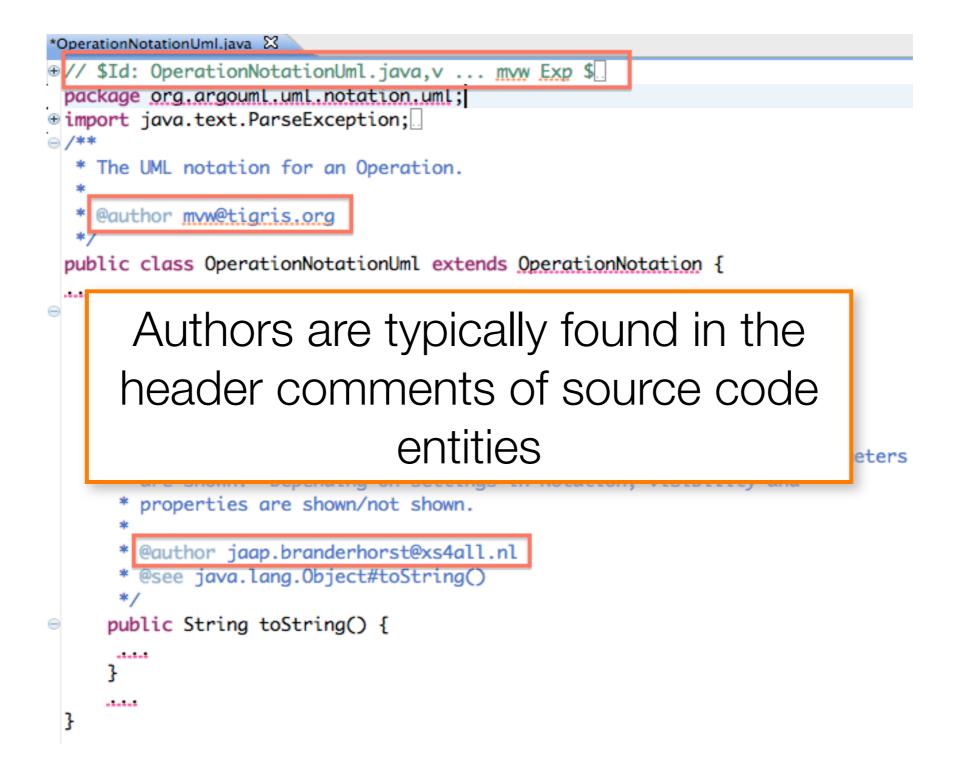
- Previous approaches require mining of either commit or change request repositories
- Location of relevant files using solely LSI is prone to false positives

Previous approaches require mining of either commit or change request repositories

Location of relevant files using solely LSI is prone to false positives

Could we assign developers to change requests without mining repositories ?

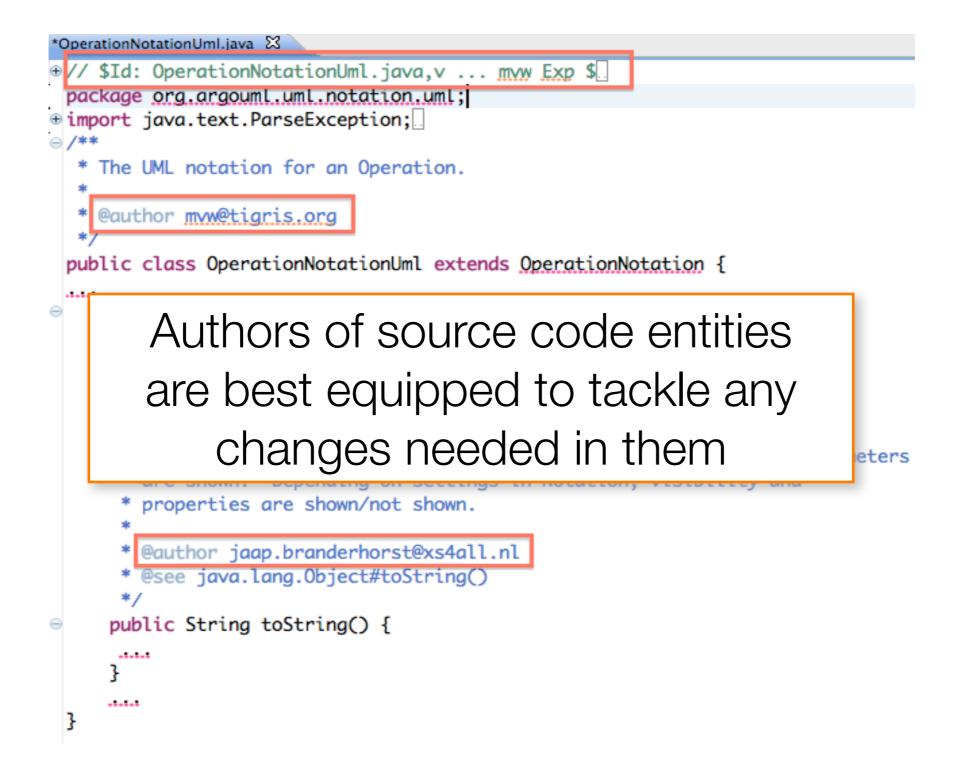
Our premise..... Code authorship



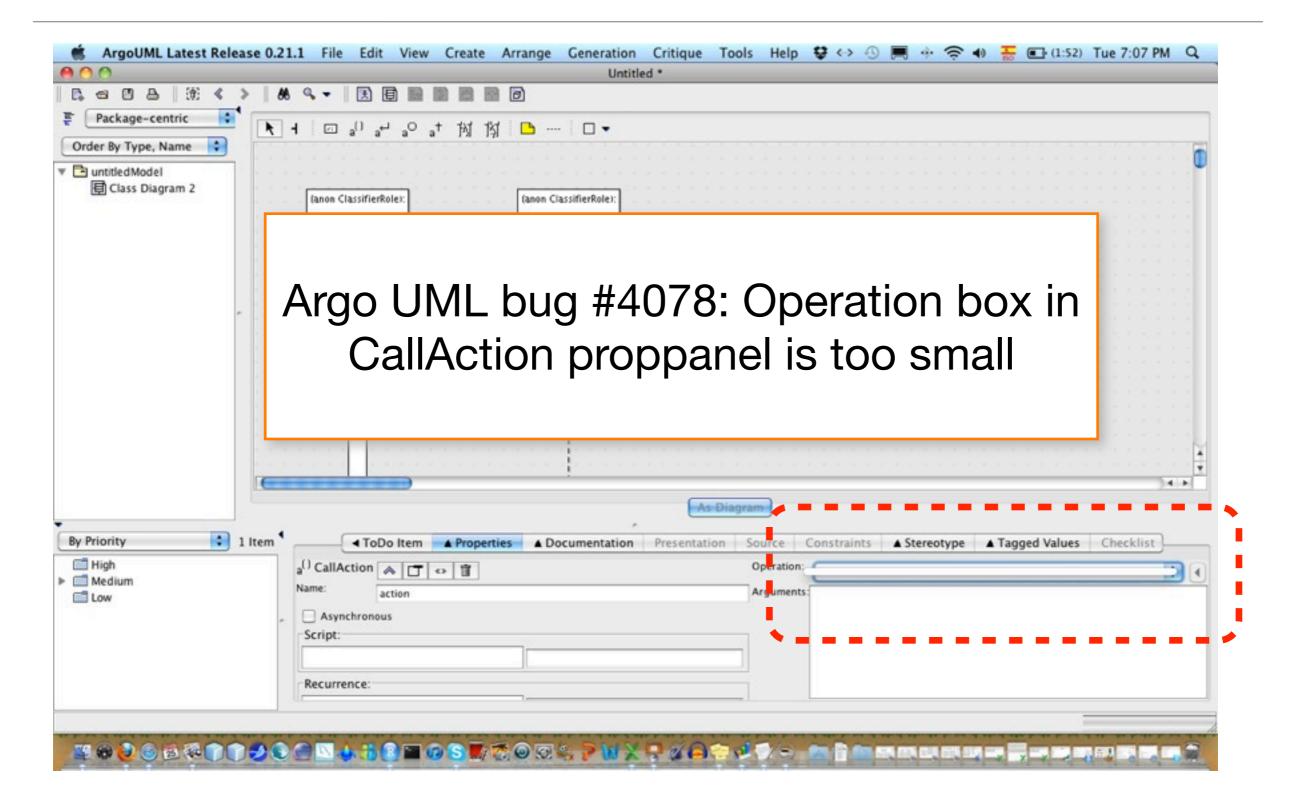
Our premise..... Code authorship

```
*OperationNotationUml.java 🔀
⊕// $Id: OperationNotationUml.java, v ... mvw Exp $_____
 package org.argouml.uml.notation.uml;
import java.text.ParseException;
⊖ /**
  * The UML notation for an Operation.
  *
    @author mvw@tigris.org
 public class OperationNotationUml extends OperationNotation {
 .....
     /**
Θ
      *Generates an operation according to the UML 1.3 notation:
                 stereotype visibility name (parameter-list) :
                                 return-type-expression {property-string}
       * For the return-type-expression: only the types of the return parameters
      * are shown. Depending on settings in Notation, visibility and
        properties are shown/not shown.
       -
      * @author jaap.branderhorst@xs4all.nl
      * @see java.lang.Object#toString()
       */
     public String toString() {
      .....
     ł
     .....
 }
```

Our premise..... Code authorship

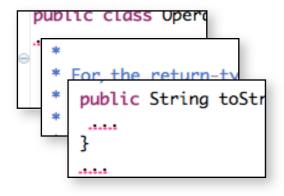


1. Find the relevant code for a given change request using an IR based concept location technique



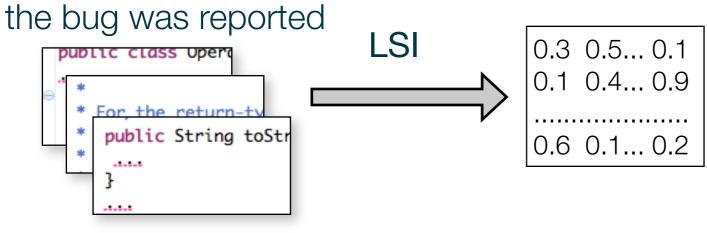
Argo UML bug #4078: Operation box in CallAction proppanel is too small

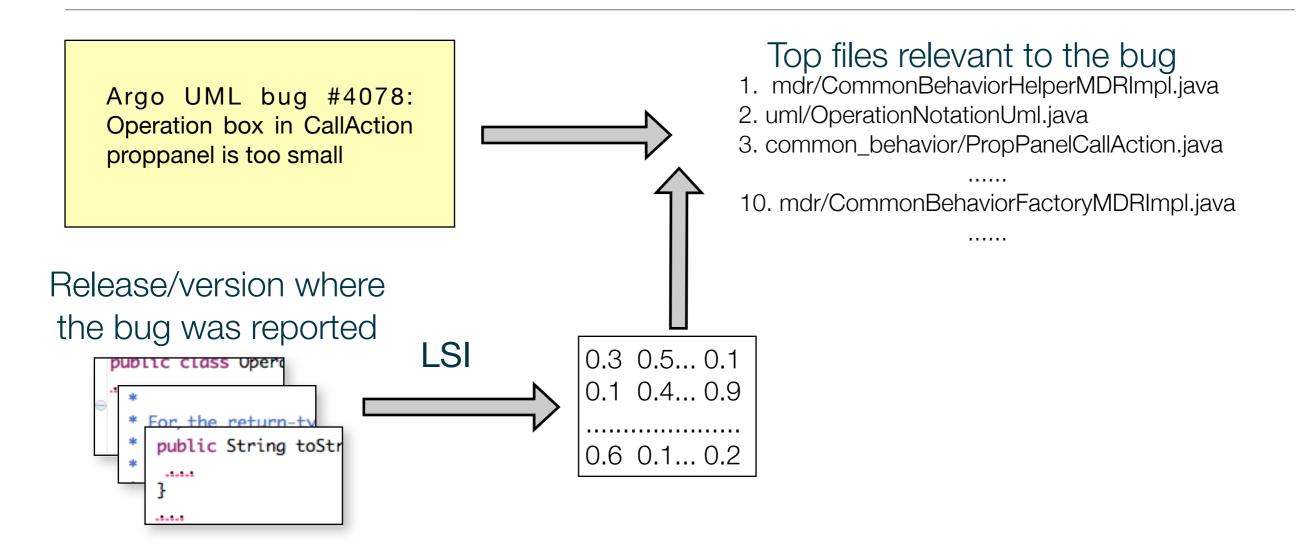
Release/version where the bug was reported



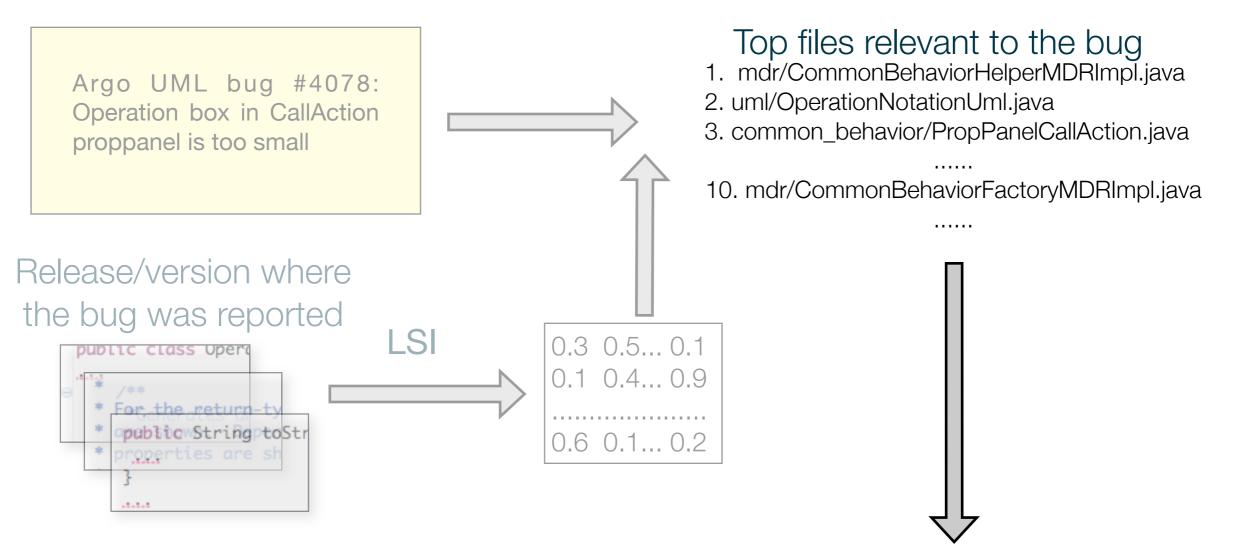
Argo UML bug #4078: Operation box in CallAction proppanel is too small

Release/version where





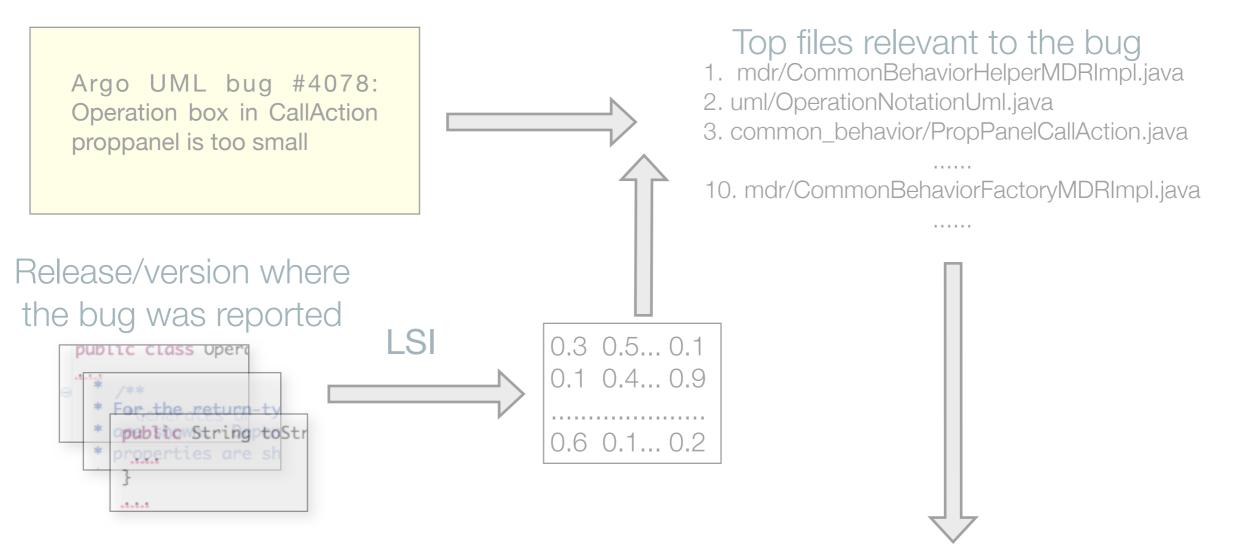
2. Extract authorship information from relevant code to recommend a ranked list of developers.



Authors extracted from relevant files

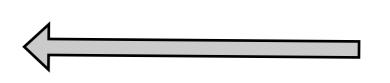
- 1. tfmorris, rastaman
- 2. mvw, jaap
- 3. mvw

10. tfmorris, rastaman, thierrylach



Final ranked list

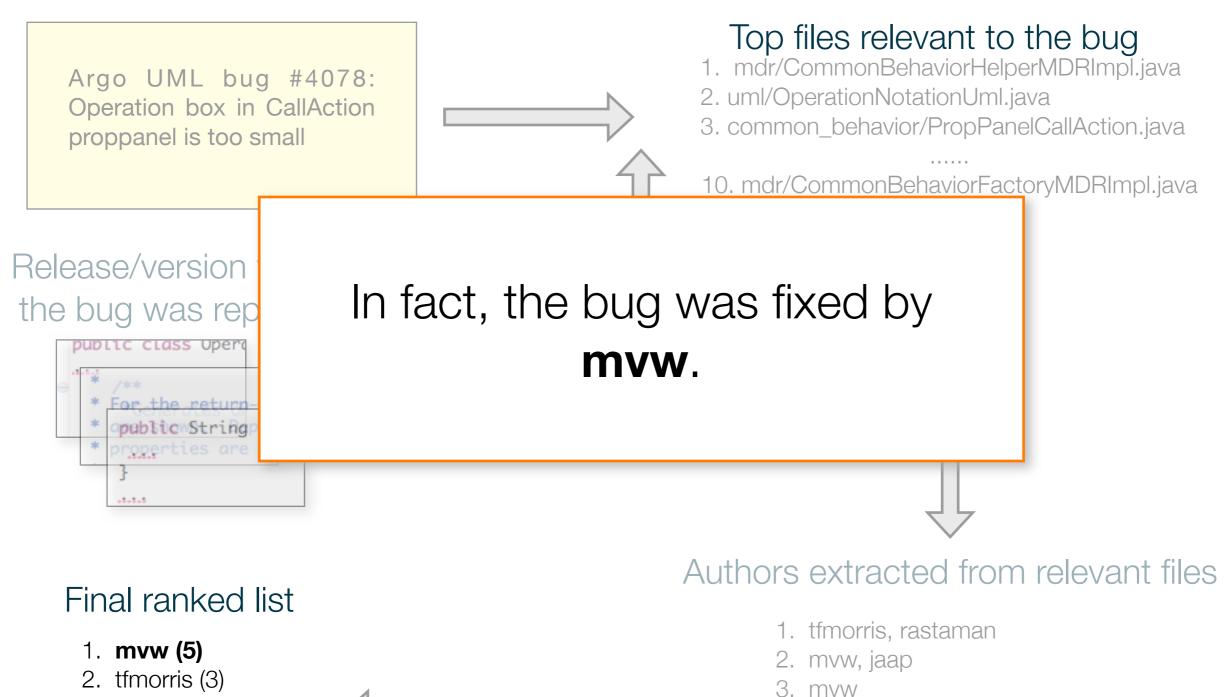
- 1. mvw (5)
- 2. tfmorris (3)
- 3. rastaman (2)
- 8. thierrylach (1)



Authors extracted from relevant files

- 1. tfmorris, rastaman
- 2. mvw, jaap
- 3. mvw

10. tfmorris, rastaman, thierrylach



3. rastaman (2)

8. thierrylach (1)

10. tfmorris, rastaman, thierrylach

RQ1: How does the accuracy of our approach compare to the other techniques based on software repository mining [Anvik et al. 2006, Kagdi and Poshyvanyk 2009]?

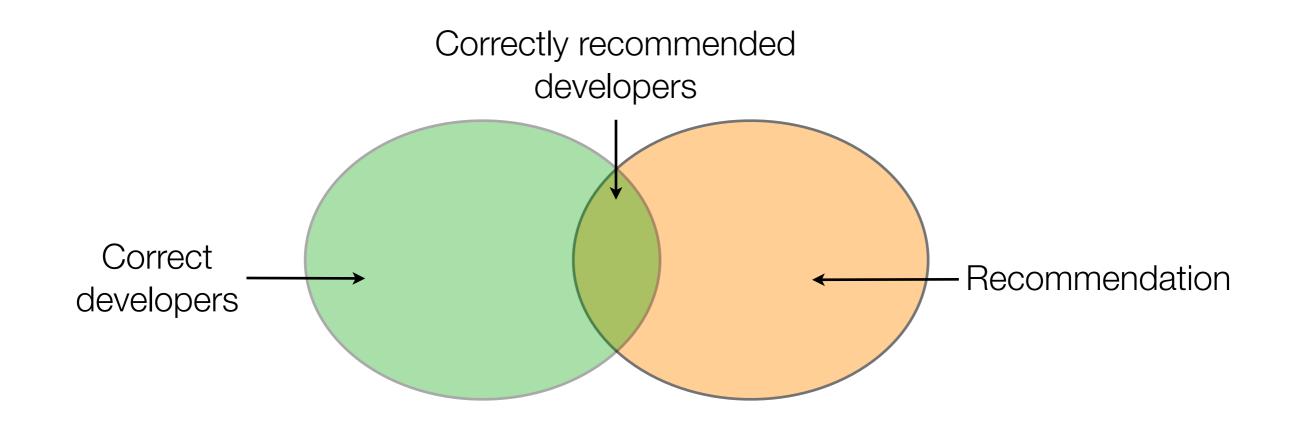
RQ2: Is there an impact of filtering IR-based results using execution traces on the proposed approach?

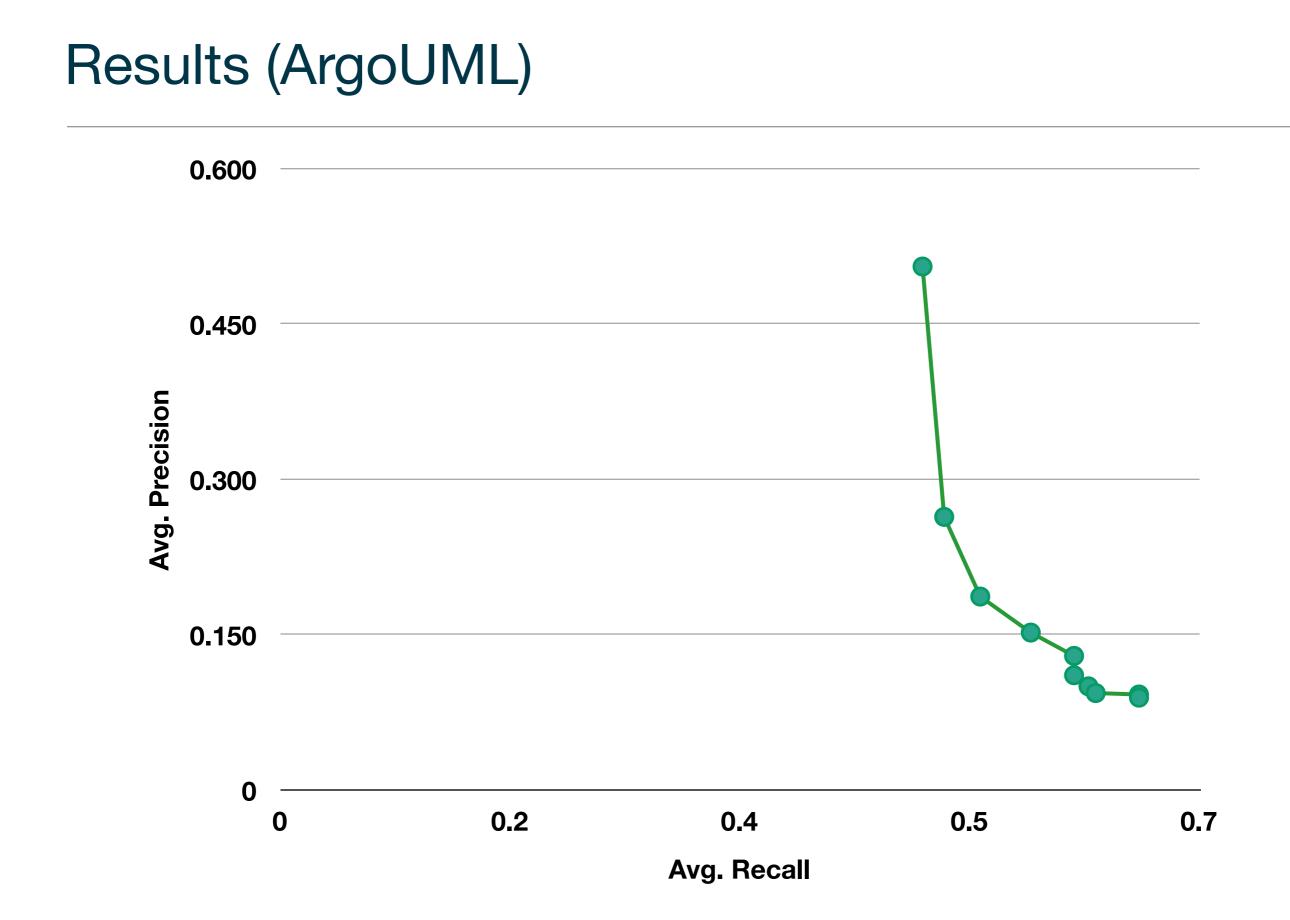
Software systems and benchmarks

System	Version	LOC	Files	Methods	Terms	Change requests (goldset)
jEdit	4.3	103896	503	6413	4372	143
ArgoUML	0.22	148892	1439	11000	5488	91
muCommander	0.8.5	76649	1069	8187	4262	92

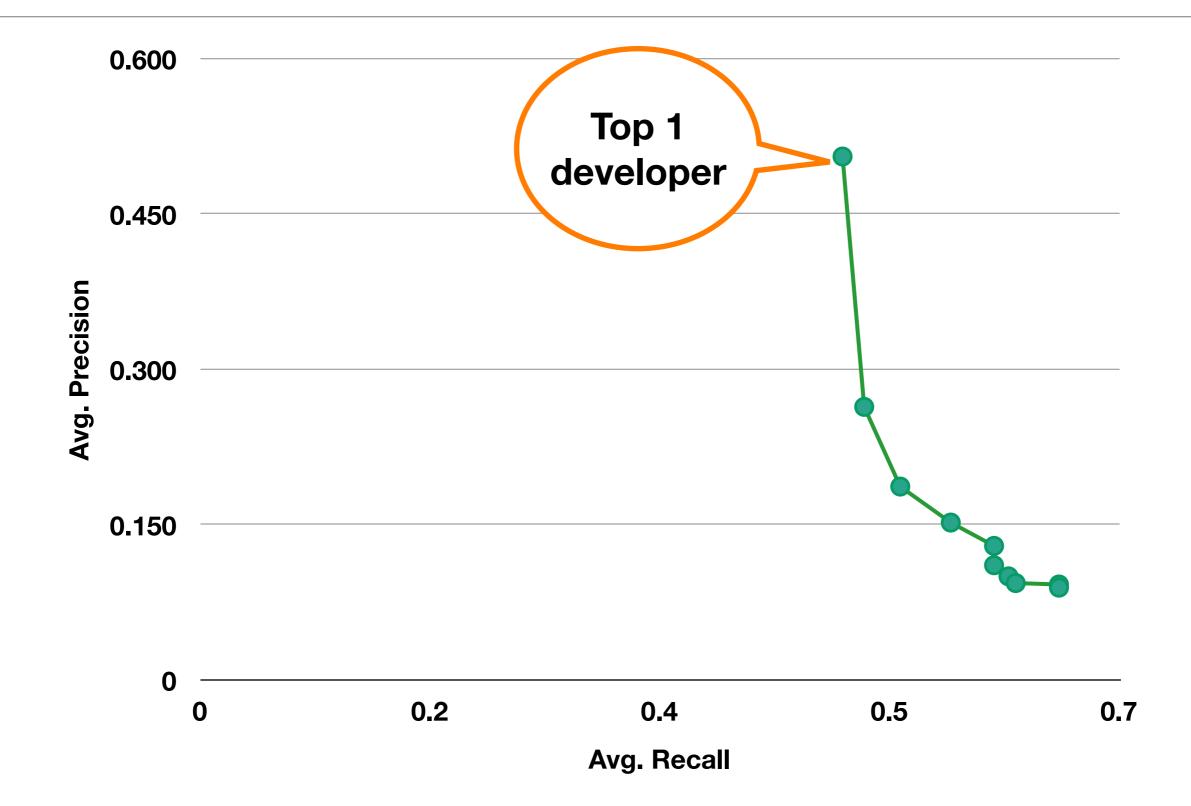
Precision: proportion of the correctly recommended developers over the total of recommendations.

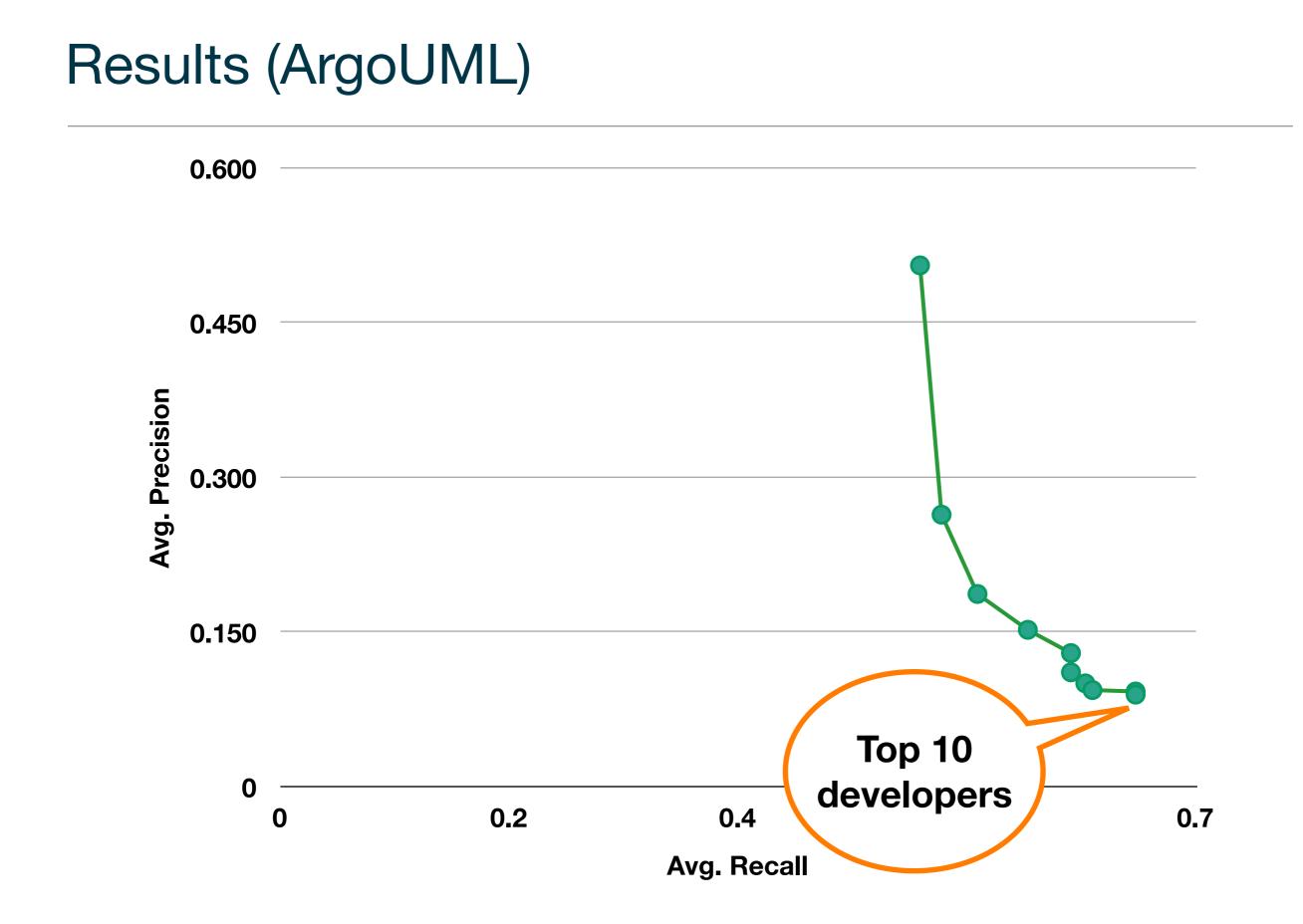
Recall: proportion of the correctly recommended developers over the total of correct developers.



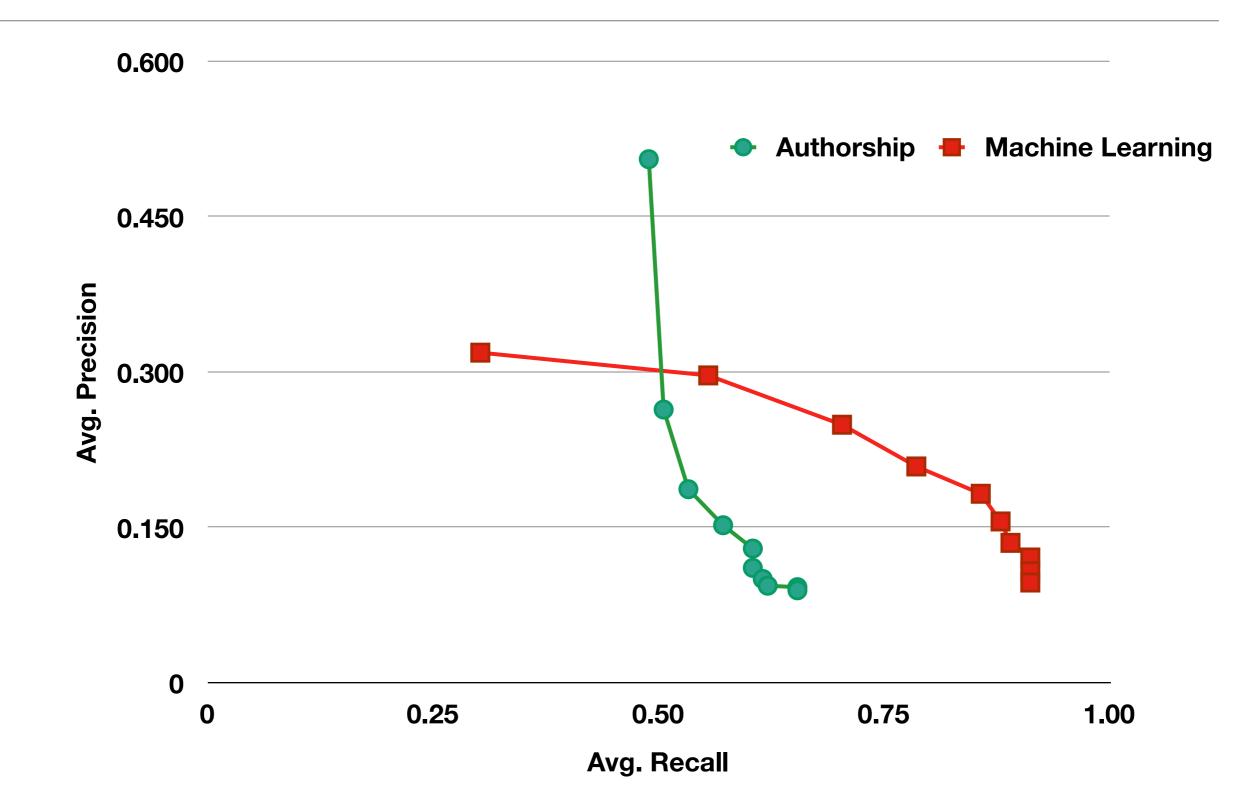


Results (ArgoUML)

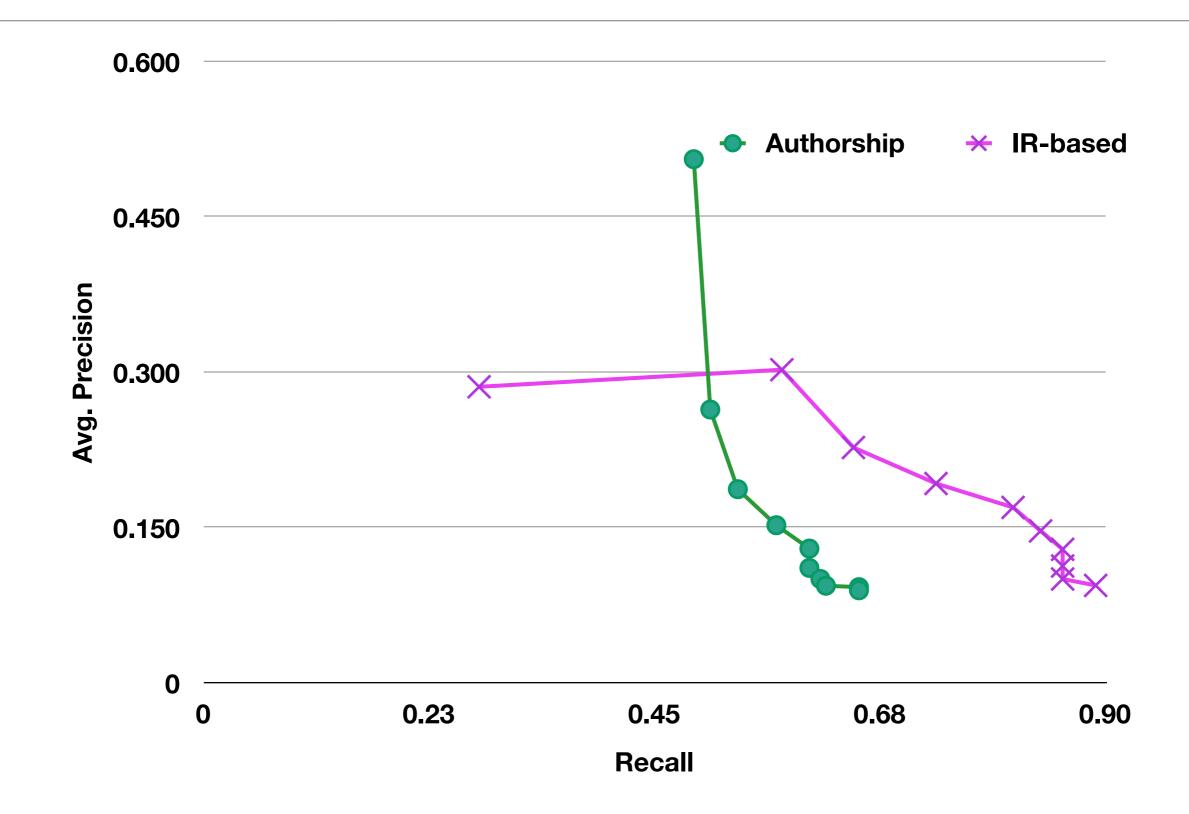




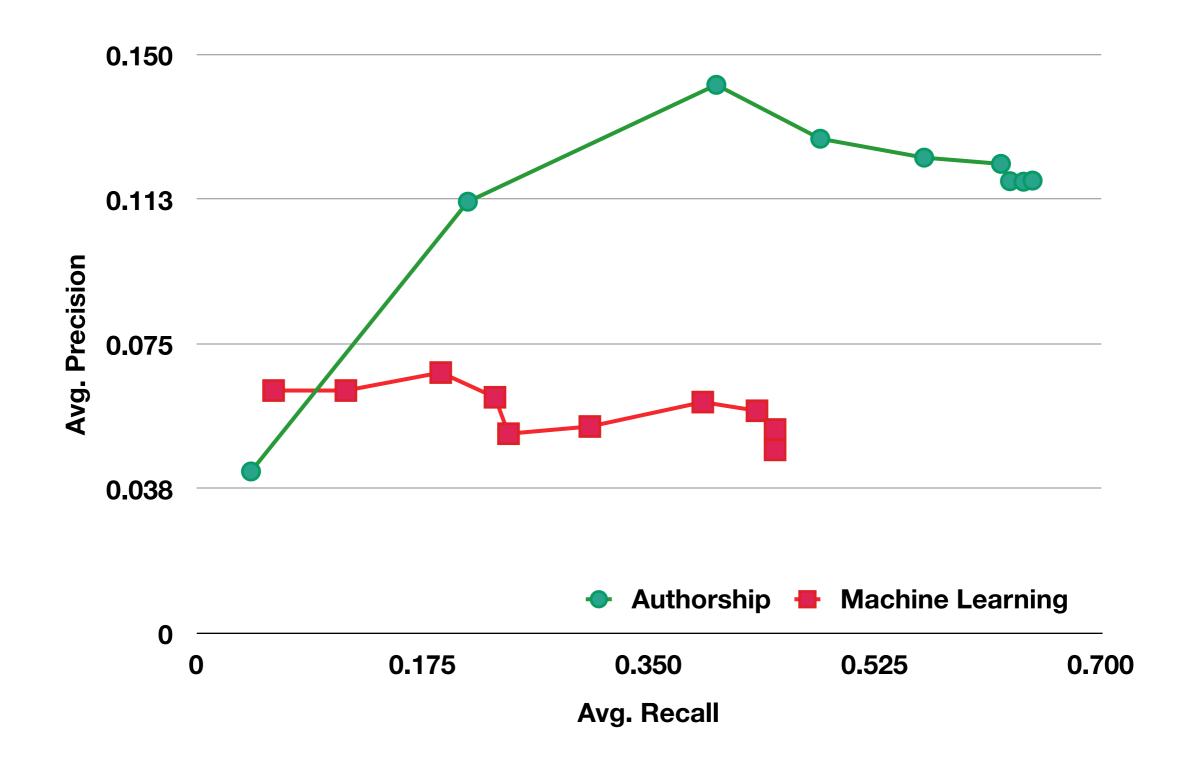
Authorship vs Machine Learning (ArgoUML)



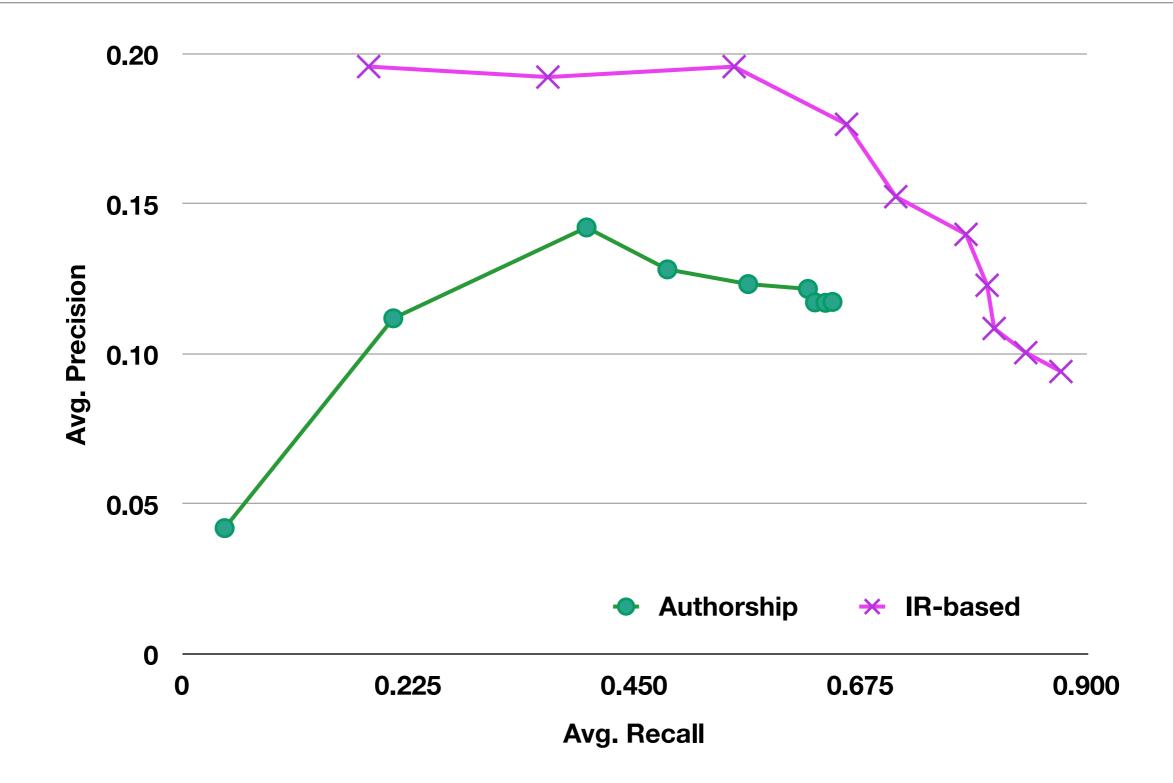
Authorship vs IR-based (ArgoUML)



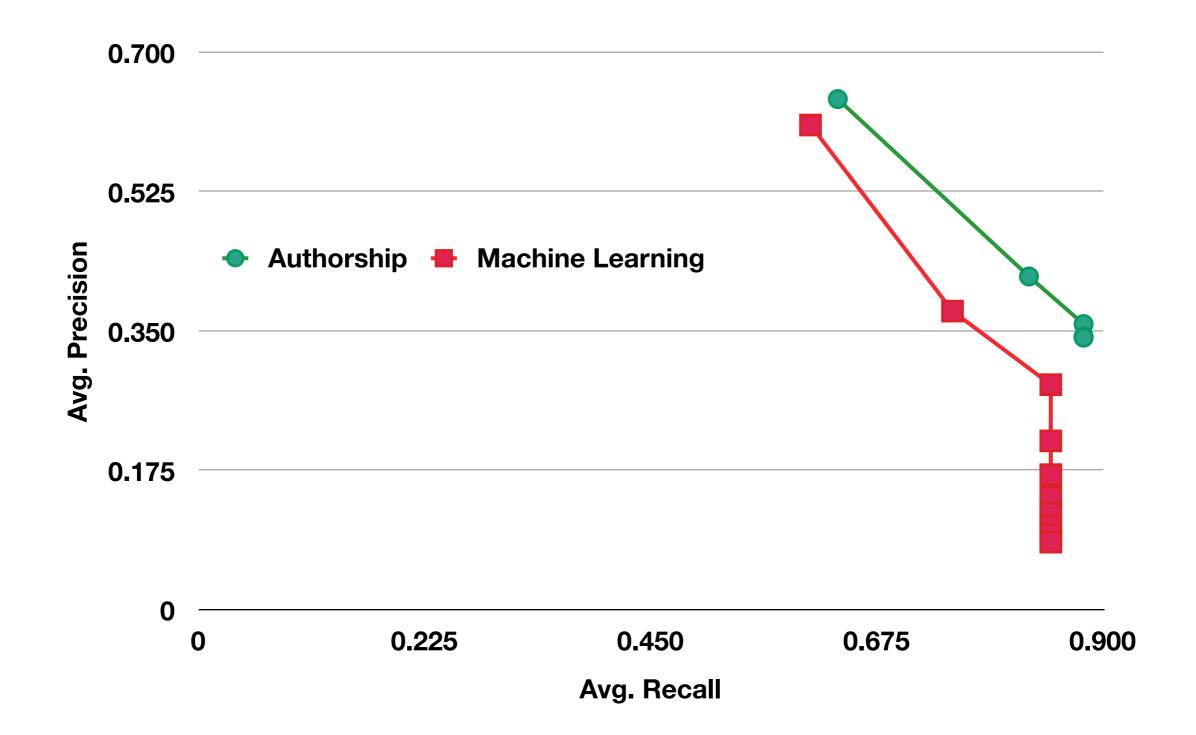
Authorship vs Machine Learning (JEdit)



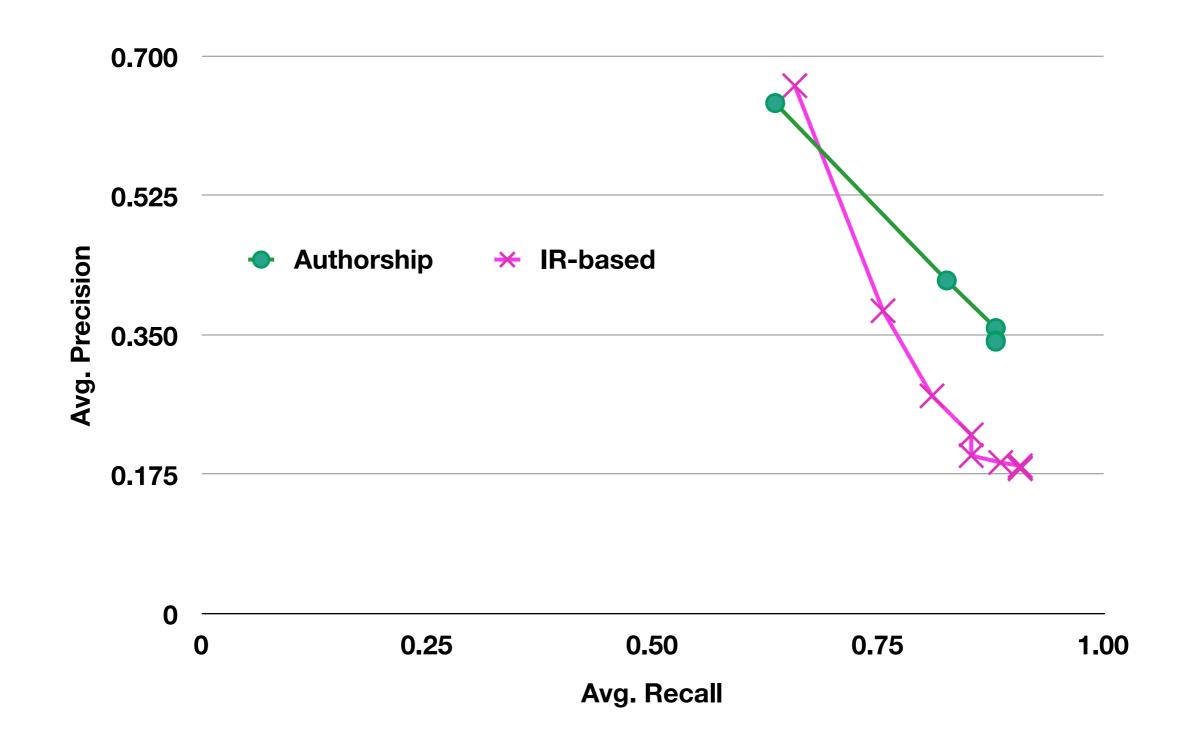
Authorship vs IR-based (JEdit)



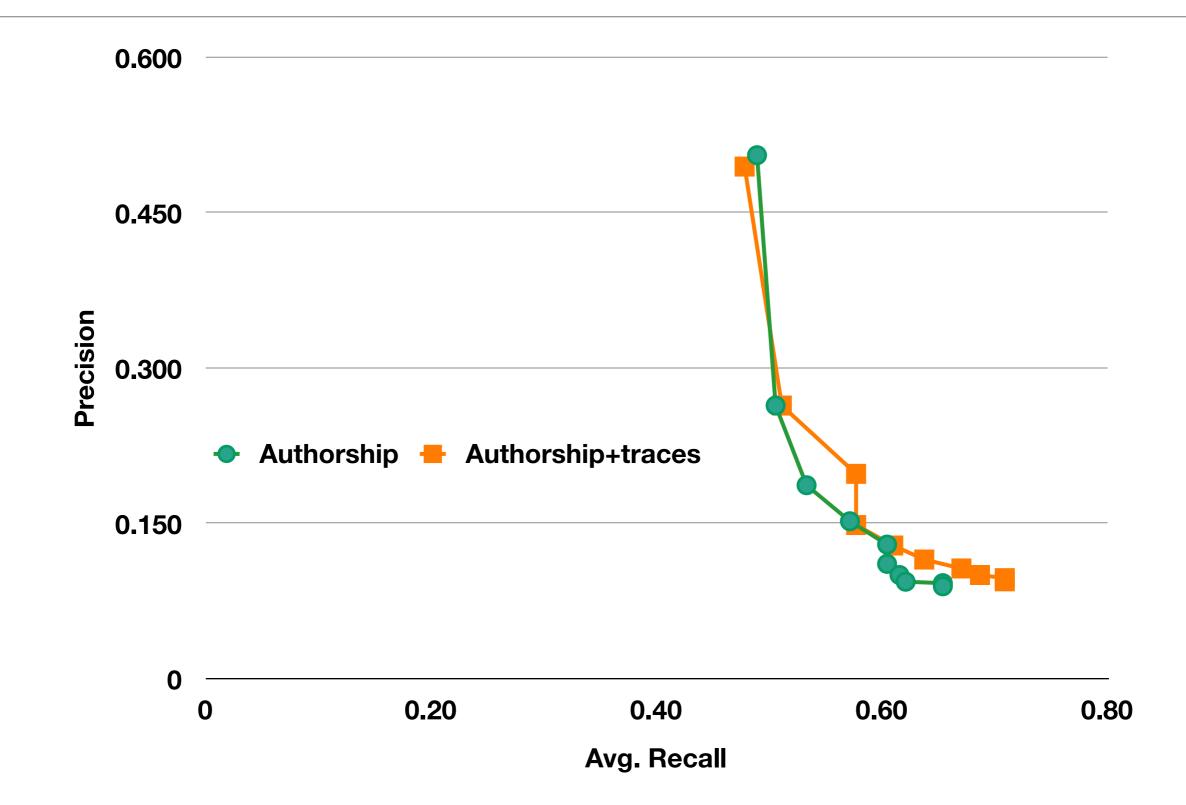
Authorship vs Machine Learning (MuCommander)



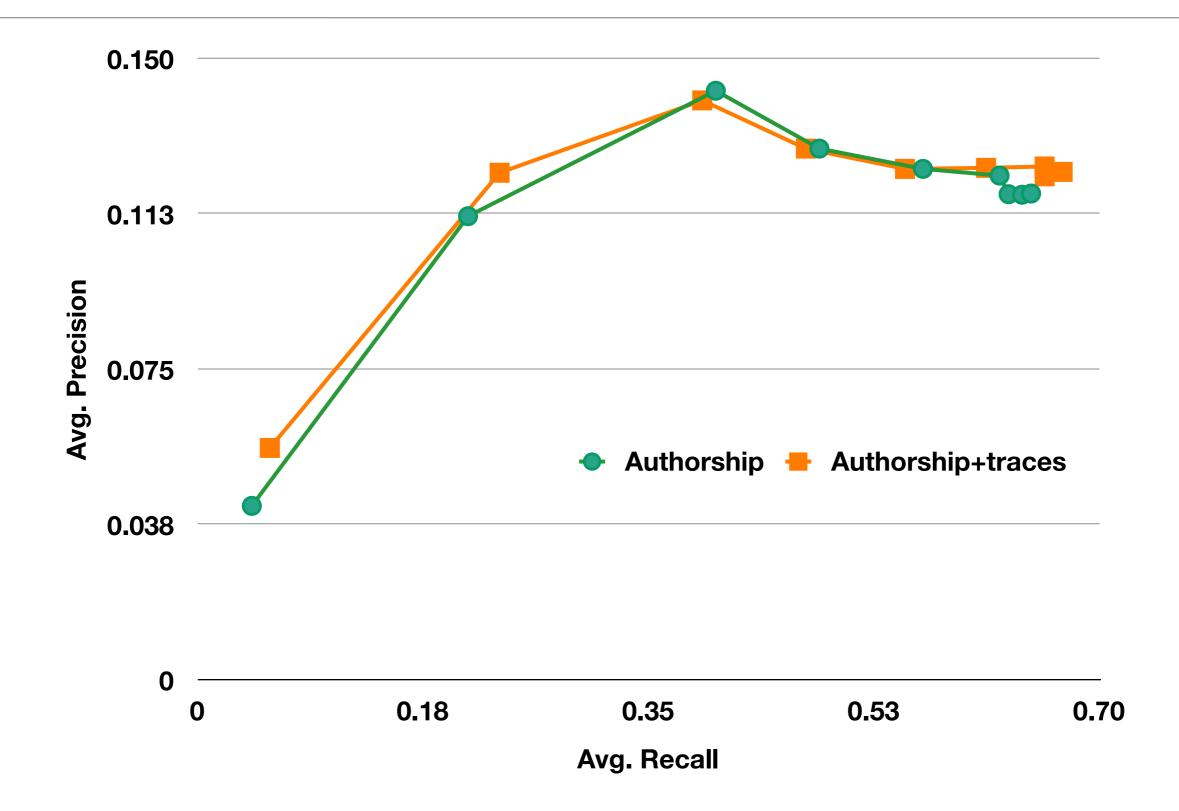
Authorship vs IR-based (MuCommander)



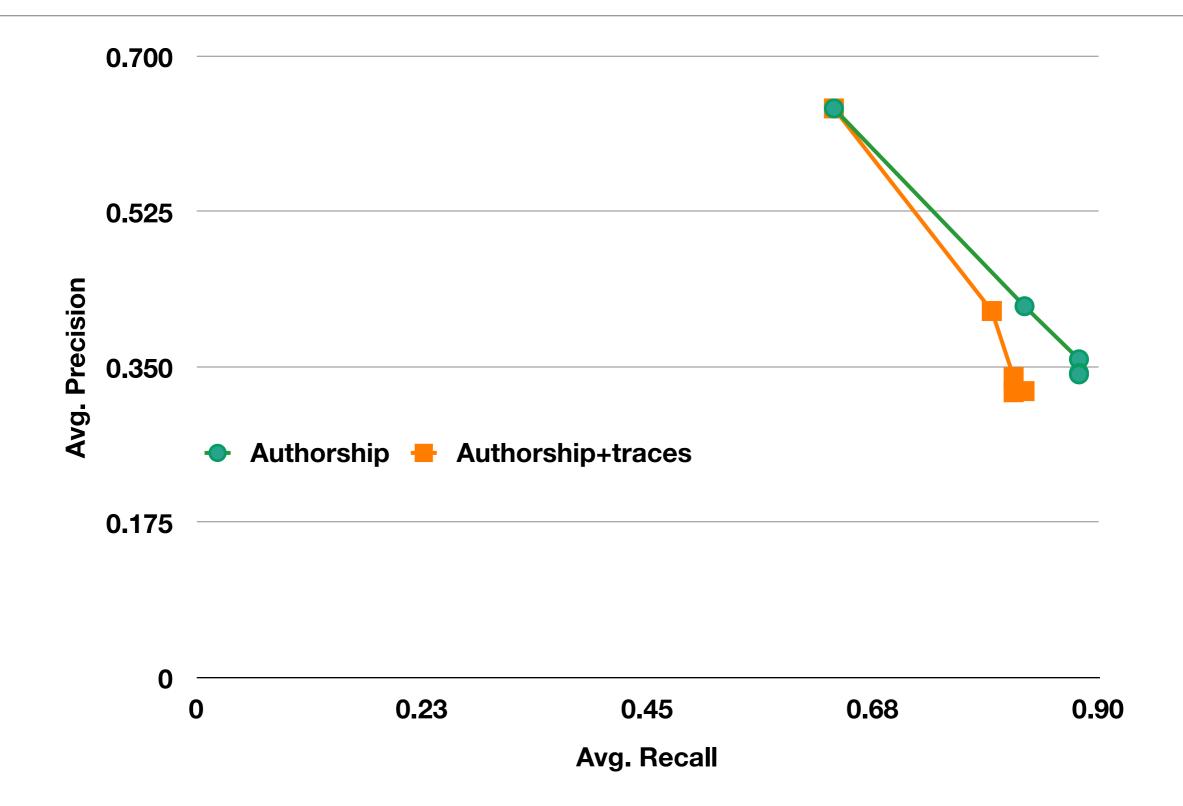
Authorship vs Authorship+traces (ArgoUML)



Authorship vs Authorship+traces (JEdit)



Authorship vs Authorship+traces (MuCommander)



RQ1:

Authorship vs. Machine Learning: statistically significant differences between precisions on JEdit and MuCommander

Authorship vs. IR-based: statistically significant differences between precisions on MuCommander

Statistically Significant Difference

RQ2:

No statistically significant difference between authorship and using execution traces for filtering relevant files



- Our approach does not require mining of either a bug or commit repository
- Our approach perform as well as, or better than, the two other approaches in terms of recommendation accuracy
- Additional overhead of dynamic analysis was not justified

We are working on...

				635_HW		
FigN	lode/FigEdge own	er should be fi	nal			
Attribute	s					- A
Component	componen	ntl 🔻	Version:			•
Priority:	major	T	Milestone:			
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Private						
Scheduled:	This Week	Due: Ch	oose Date	Estimate:	0	
Description						00
Therefore a	II Fig constructors sh	r == null). ould take the own	ner as an argument.			
Therefore a	ll Fig constructors sh		ner as an argument.			
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 Duplica Detector: 	te Detection	ould take the ow	ner as an argument.			
 Duplica Detector: Actions 	te Detection Stack Trace	ould take the own]			

Questions ??

w Advance	d Fields	(* = Required Field)				
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* <u>Version:</u>	1.0	Severity: normal Hardware: PC OS: Mac OS X 10.0 We've made a guess at your operating system and platform Please check them and make any corrections if necessary.				
Summary:		Please check them and make any corrections if necessary.				
escription:						
tachment:	(Add an attachment	4				