# Categorizing Software Applications for Maintenance

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#### **Oceans of Code**

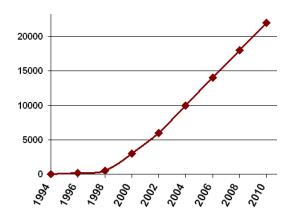
- Programmers have created huge amounts of code
- How much code?
  - U.S. Bureau of Labor: 1.3m programmers in USA
  - Linux Journal Magazine poll: ~150 KLOC per programmer
  - ~195 billion LOC written in USA alone

(comparison: ~650 billion sentences ever published)

What happens to all that code?

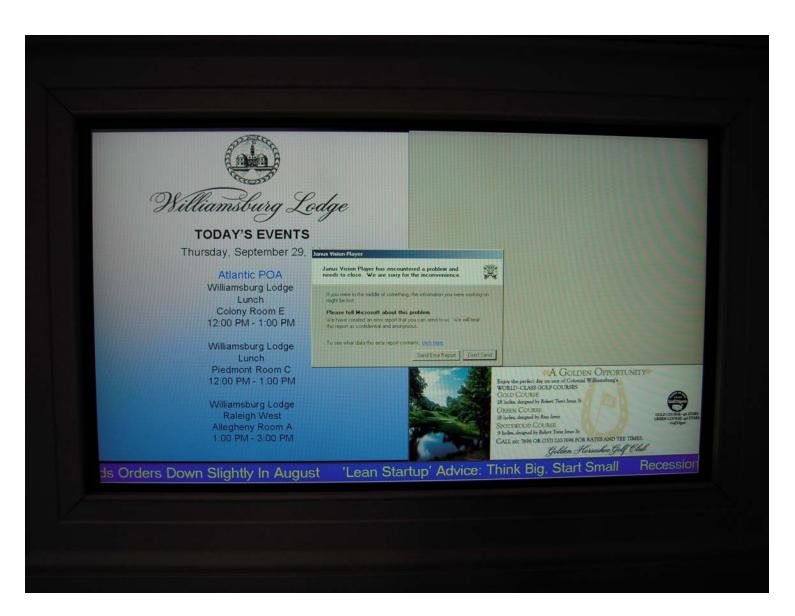
#### **Oceans of Code**

- Software Repositories are growing
  - SourceForge, 300k applications
  - FreeBSD Ports, 22k applications, 270 Million LOC

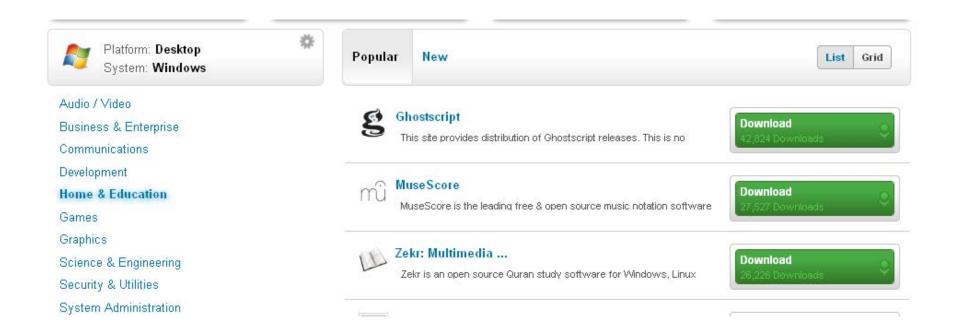


- Corporate software development is also growing
  - Accenture, founded 1989, 250k employees
  - IBM, founded 1911, 425k employees

## Oceans of (BUGGY) Code



## **Categorization is Useful**



## **Categorization for Maintenance**

- Software is more than Source Code
  - Binaries, Features, Bug Reports, etc.
- Domain analysis and Decision-Making
  - Are we maintaining unpopular features?
  - What differentiates our product from others?
  - Does similar software experience similar bugs?

## **How to Categorize?**

- Manual Solutions
  - Self-reporting
  - Sorting / Cataloging
- Some problems
  - Legacy code
  - New categories
  - Number of applications labeled "other"
- An automated solution is desirable

## **The Categorization Game**

- I will show you a fragment of code
- You have 15 seconds to categorize it







**Web Browser** 



**Music Player** 

```
import java.awt.event.*;
import javax.swing.*;
import javax.sound.midi.*;
/ * *
 * Illustrates general MIDI melody instruments and MIDI controllers.
 * @version @(#)MidiSynth.java 1.15 99/12/03
 * @author Brian Lichtenwalter
 * /
public class MidiSynth extends JPanel implements ControlContext {
    public void open() {
        try {
            if (synthesizer == null) {
                if ((synthesizer = MidiSystem.getSynthesizer()) == null) {
                    System.out.println("getSynthesizer() failed!");
                    return;
            synthesizer.open();
            sequencer = MidiSystem.getSequencer();
            sequence = new Sequence(Sequence.PPO, 10);
        } catch (Exception ex) { ex.printStackTrace(); return; }
        Soundbank sb = synthesizer.getDefaultSoundbank();
   if (sb != null) {
            instruments =
   synthesizer.getDefaultSoundbank().getInstruments();
            synthesizer.loadInstrument(instruments[0]);
        MidiChannel midiChannels[] = synthesizer.qetChannels();
```

#### Done!

- Who thinks the code was from a text editor?
   MIDI music player
- We did not read the code
- We guessed based on the keyword clues

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#### State-of-the-Art

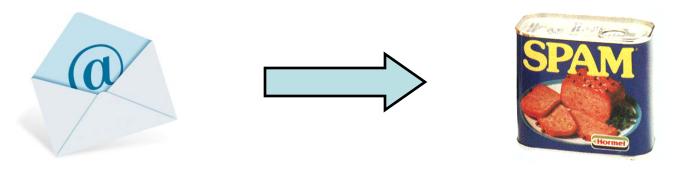
 Categorize based purely on the keywords from source code

 Keywords as attributes for machine learning and classification

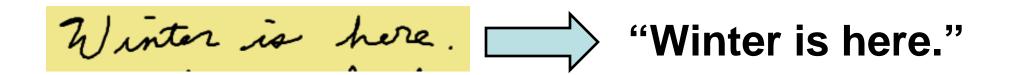
Relies on Source Code as Text

## **Machine Learning Approaches**

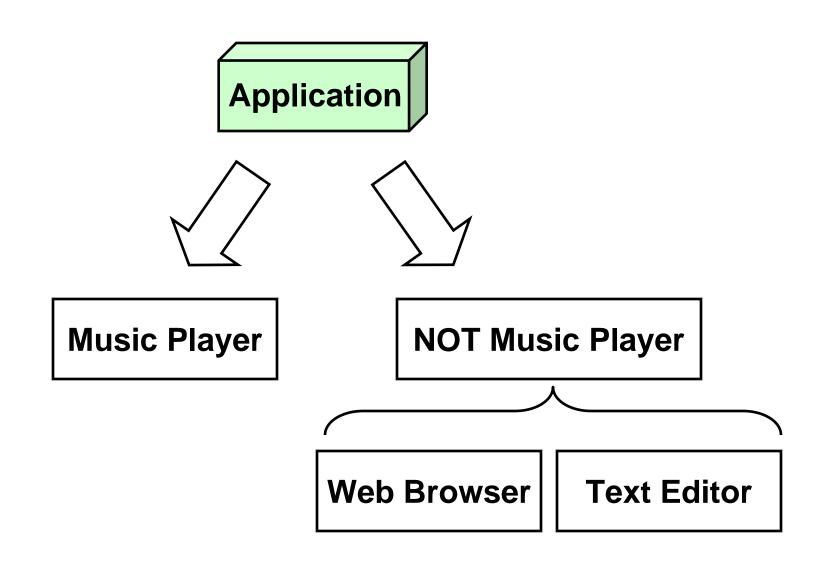
#### **Binary**



**Multiclass** 



### Multiclass composed of binary classifiers

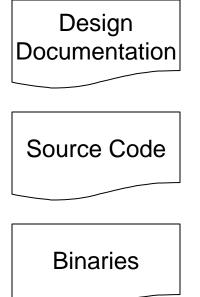


## Problem: Source Code is not always available

Question of Ownership



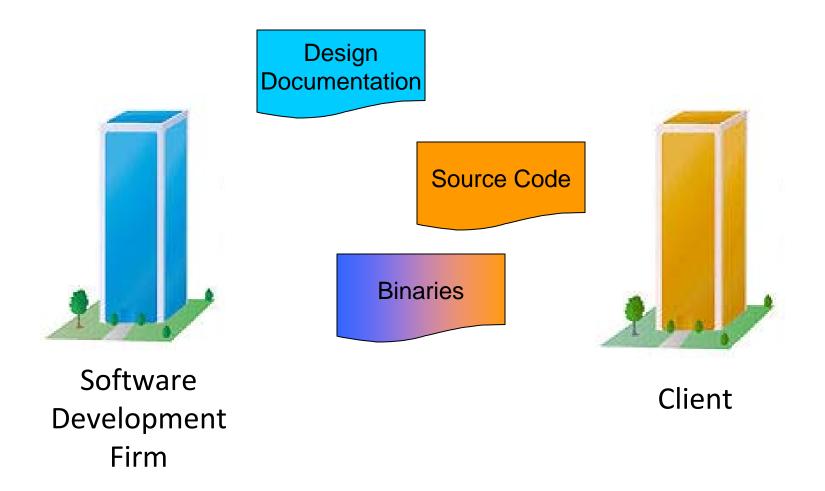
Software Development Firm





## Problem: Source Code is not always available

• Client owns the Source Code



#### **Our Solution**

Use only API calls from binaries as attributes

API calls can be extracted from binaries as dependencies

API calls define critical functionality

## **APIs Appear Everywhere**

Example API package:

com.sun.java\_cup.internal

Used over **3000** times in **600 of 8000** different applications from Sourceforge.

```
import java.awt.event.*;
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```

### **Two API-based Attributes**

javax.sound.midi.MidiSystem.getMidiDevice()



javax.sound.midi.MidiSystem

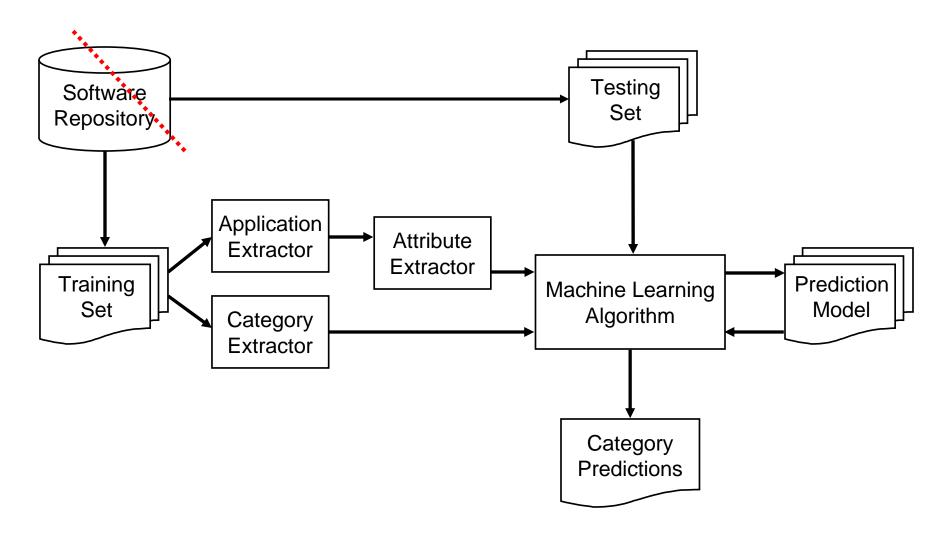


javax.sound.midi

Classes

**Packages** 

## **Cross Validation Experiment**



## **Key Design Questions**

- Which Machine Learning Algorithm to use?
  - Support Vector Machines (SVM)
  - Decision Trees
  - Naïve Bayesian
- Which Attributes to select?
  - Terms
  - API calls

## **Different Configurations**

	State-of-the-Art	Our Work
Attributes Terms API Classes API Packages		<ul><li>✓</li><li>✓</li><li>✓</li></ul>
ML Algorithms  SVM  Decision Trees  Naïve Bayes		✓ ✓ ✓
Number of Apps	1683	4031

## **Software Repositories**

#### SourceForge (3,286 apps)

Category	Count	Category	Count
Bio-Informatics	323	Indexing	329
Chat	504	Internet	1061
Communication	699	Interpreters	303
Compilers	309	Mathmatics	373
Database	988	Networking	360
Education	775	Office	522
Email	366	Scientific	326
Frameworks	1115	Security	349
Front-Ends	584	Testing	907
Games	607	Visualization	456
Graphics	313	Web	534

#### ShareJar (745 apps)

Category	Count
Chat & SMS	320
Dictionaries	30
Education	90
Free Time	120
Internet	180
Localization	20
Messengers	50
Music	50
Science	20
Utilties	190
Emulators	30
Programming	10
Sports	40

## **Research Questions**

RQ<sub>1</sub> Which machine learning algorithm is most effective for software categorization?

RQ<sub>2</sub> Which level of API granularity, classes or packages, is more effective for categorization?

RQ<sub>3</sub> Are the API classes or API packages as effective as words from source code for categorization?

#### **Evaluation Metrics**

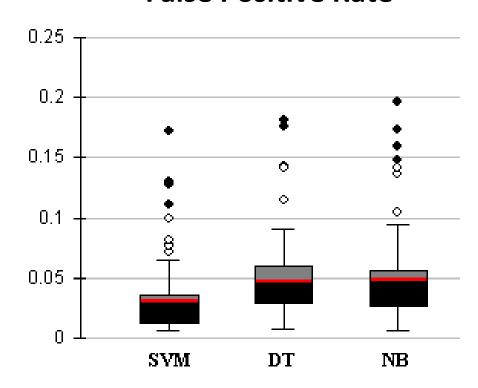
- True Positive Rate
  - Proportion of correct links that were found
  - Analogous to Recall
- False Positive Rate
  - Proportion of incorrect links that were found
  - Analogous to Fall-Out

### **RQ<sub>1</sub>: Machine Learning Algorithms**



#### 0.8 0.7 0.6 0.5 0.4 0.3 0.2 0.1 0 SVM DT NB

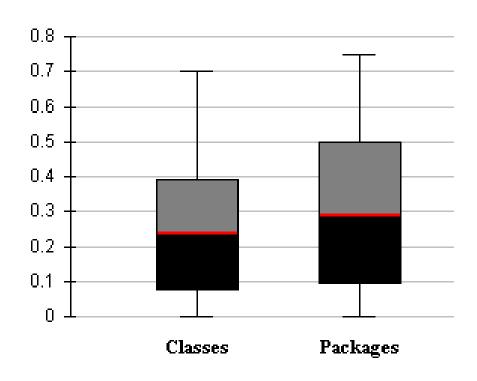
#### **False Positive Rate**



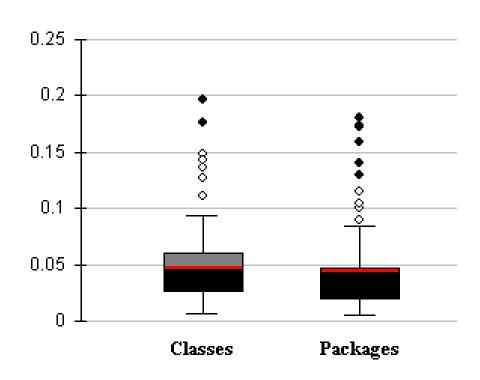
**SVM** outperforms DT and NB.

## RQ<sub>2</sub>: API Classes vs. Packages





#### **False Positive Rate**



API packages outperforms API classes.

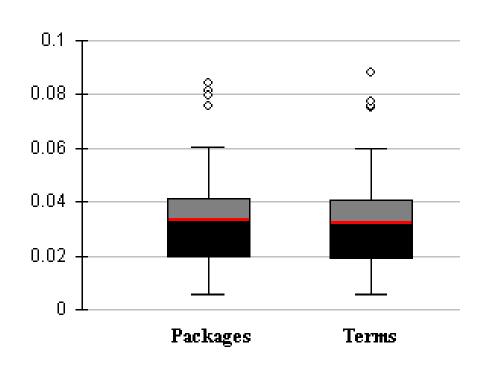
## RQ<sub>3</sub>: API Packages vs. All Terms

#### **True Positive Rate**

#### 0.8 0.7 0.6 0.5 0.4 0.3 0.2 0.1

**Packages** 

#### **False Positive Rate**



API packages performs nearly as well as Terms.

Terms

#### **Statistical Tests**

#### Friedman Test with Nemenyi's Post-Hoc Procedure

 $H_0$  There is no statistically-significant difference between the **TPR** of **SVM** and **DT**.

H<sub>1</sub> There is no statistically-significant difference between the **TPR** of **SVM** and **NB**.

H<sub>2</sub> There is no statistically-significant difference between the FPR of SVM and DT.

H<sub>3</sub> There is no statistically-significant difference between the **FPR** of **SVM** and **NB**.

Н	q <sub>critical</sub>	q <sub>observed</sub>	Decision
$H_0$	26.59	140.5	Reject
H <sub>1</sub>	26.59	132.5	Reject
H <sub>2</sub>	26.59	141.5	Reject
H <sub>3</sub>	26.59	118.0	Reject

## **Anecdotal Example**

## Top **term**, **API class**, and **API package** in *Email* category of Sourceforge.

Type of Feature	Feature	Apps in Category with Feature	Total Apps with Feature
Term	replyto	8	33
Package	sun.net.www	8	300
Class	com.sun.jlex.internal.CEmit	8	300

#### **Conclusions**

- We present an approach for software categorization
- Our approach categorizes using API calls
- We replicated a state-of-the-art study and showed:
  - SVM is the best of three selected ML algorithms
  - API packages outperform API classes as attributes
  - API packages perform as well as terms for categorization
- Our approach does not rely on source code

http://www.cs.wm.edu/semeru/catml/