ECE444: Software Engineering
Software Engineering Research

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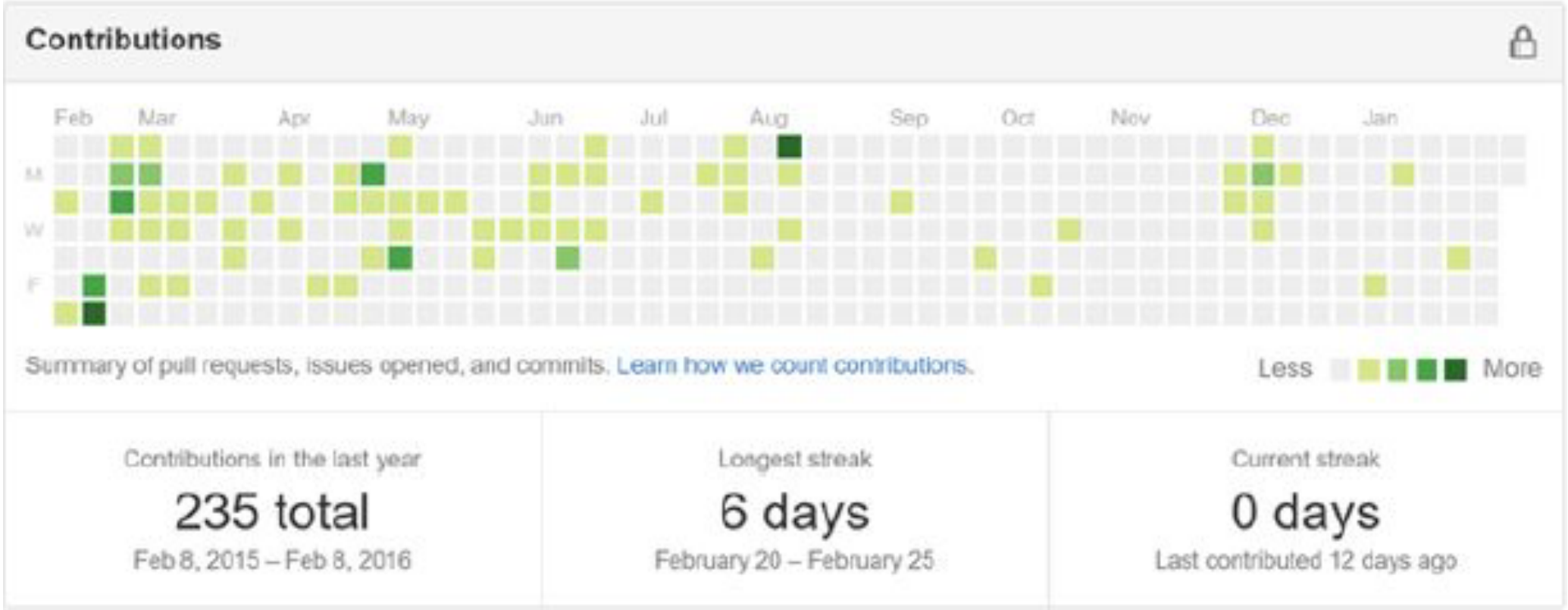
(Competing) concerns in SE…

- **Code**: faster, cheaper, more features, more reliable/secure
- **Developers**: more productive, more skilled, happier, better connected
- **Organizations/communities**: attract/retain contributors, encourage a participatory culture, increase value

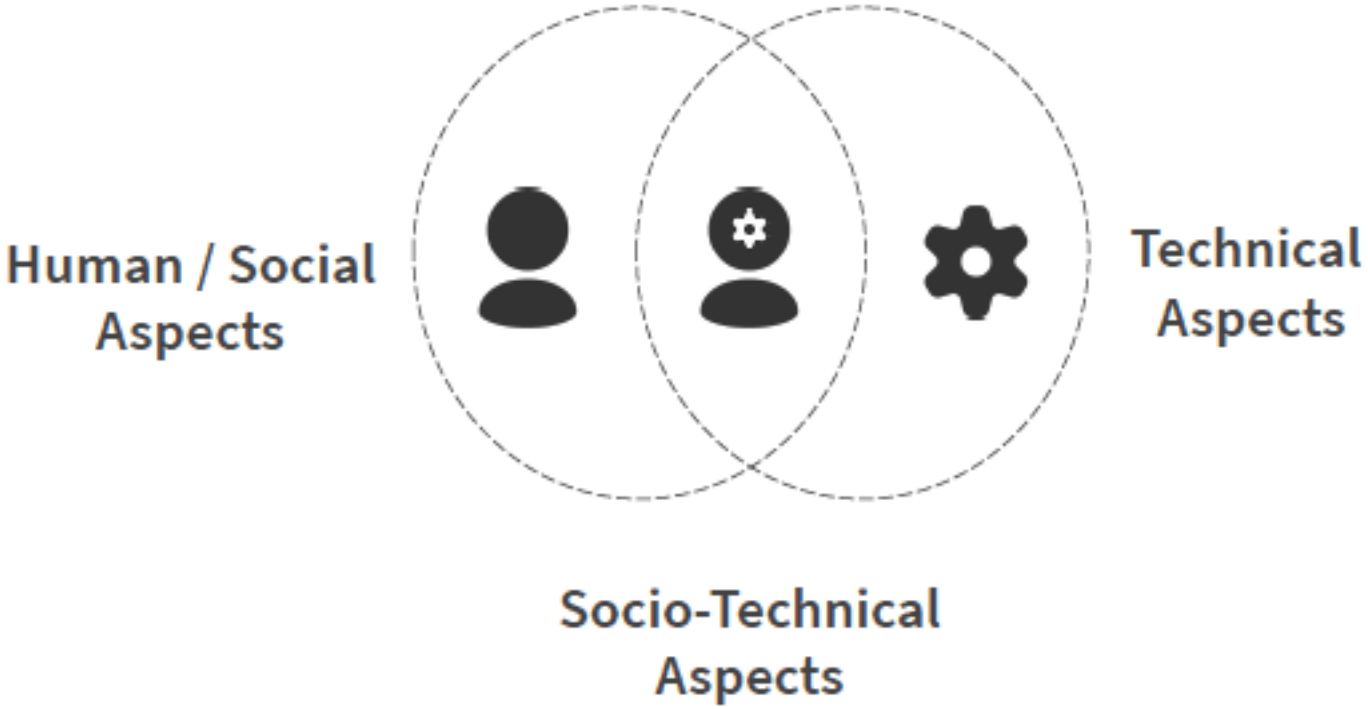
"Measuring programming progress by lines of code is like measuring aircraft building progress by weight."



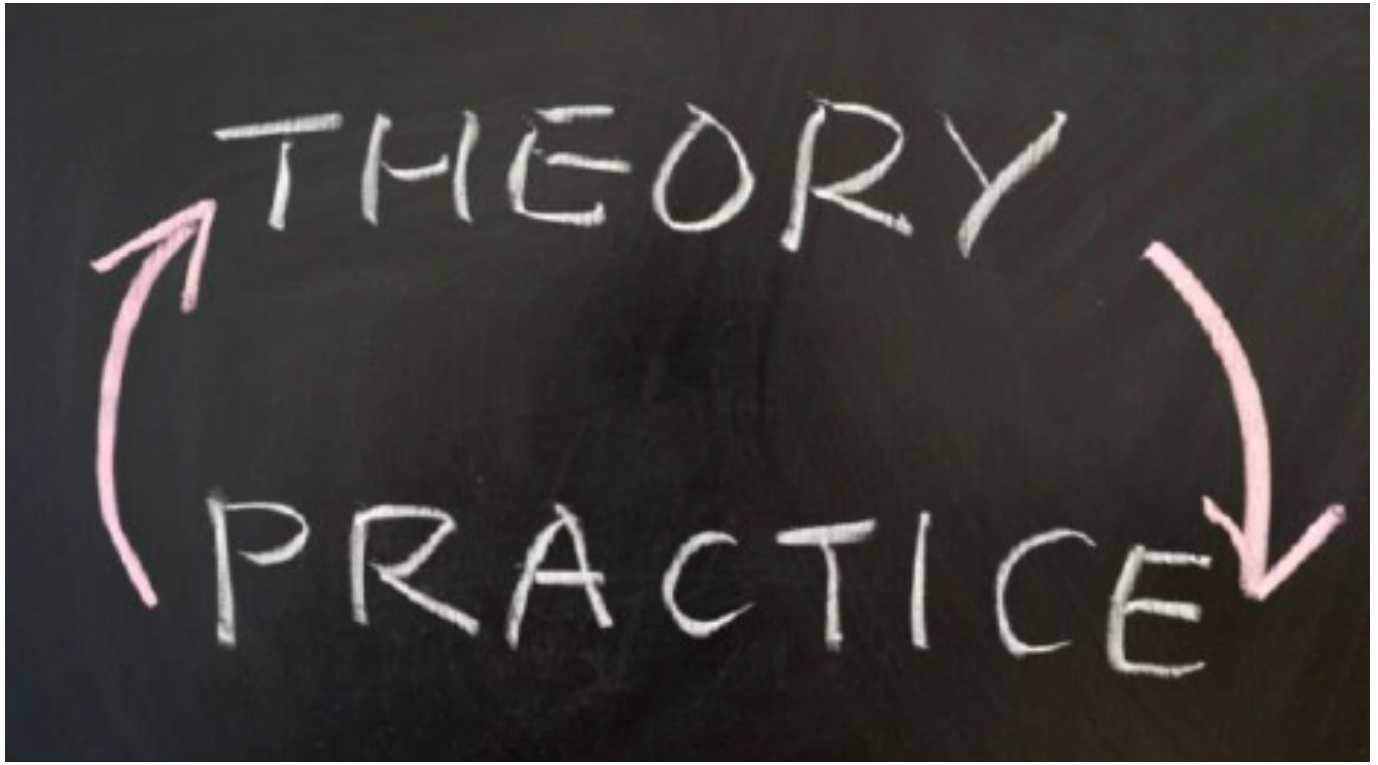
Contributing graphs considered harmful (Hanselman)

https://www.hanselman.com/

Software Engineering **Design** Space



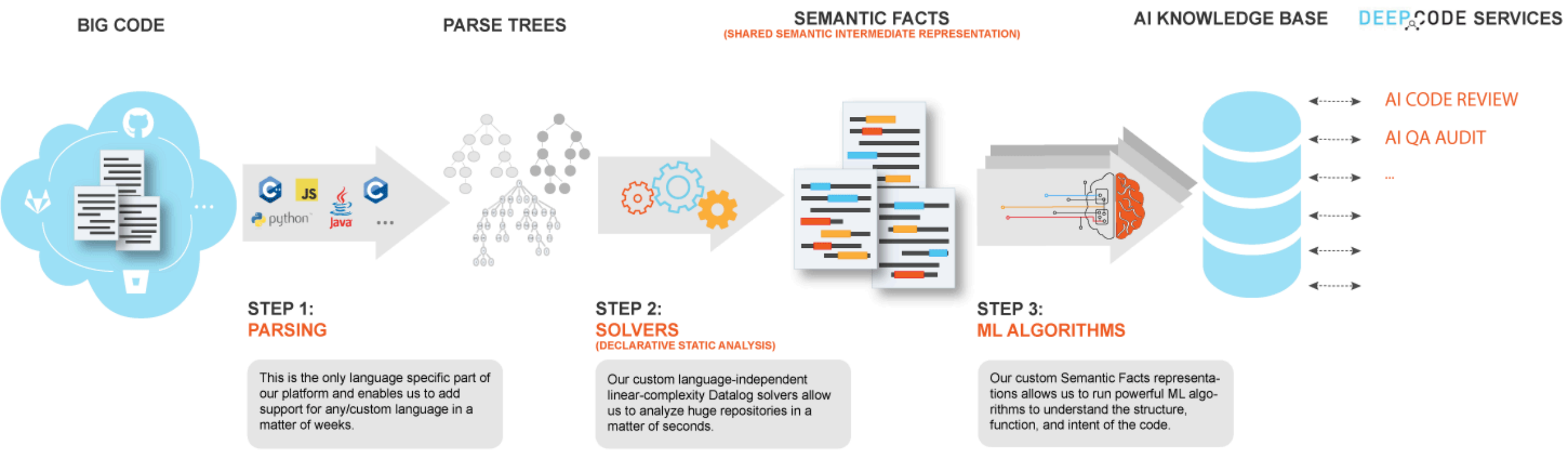
Research success?


THEORY
PRACTICE

Success practice transfer stories from research

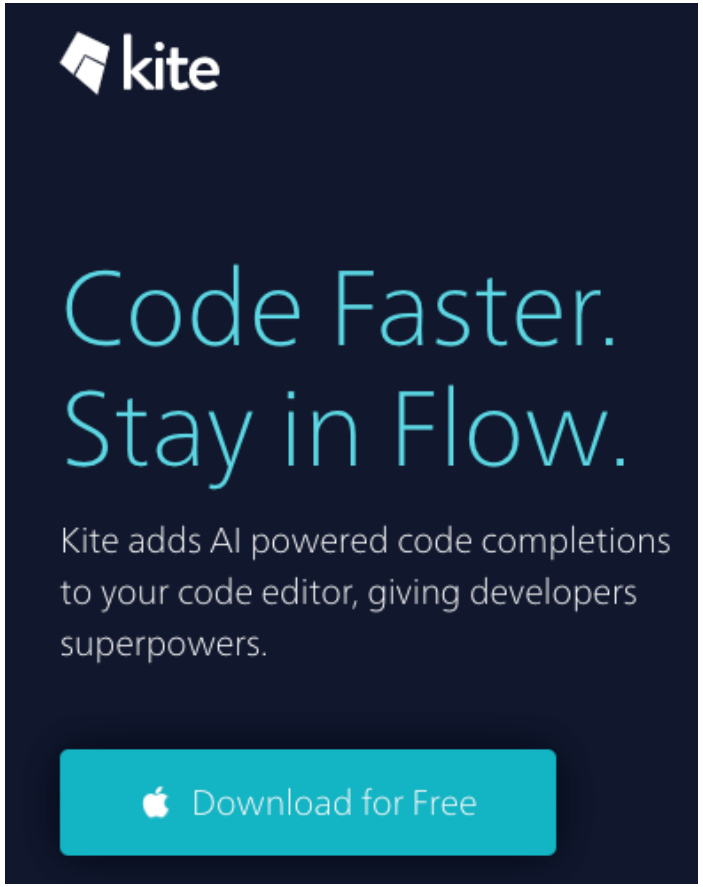
- Automated testing (Facebook)
- Code review tools (Microsoft)
- Software Analytics (Hassan et al.)

DeepCode from ETH



https://www.kite.com/

kite from MIT&Stanford



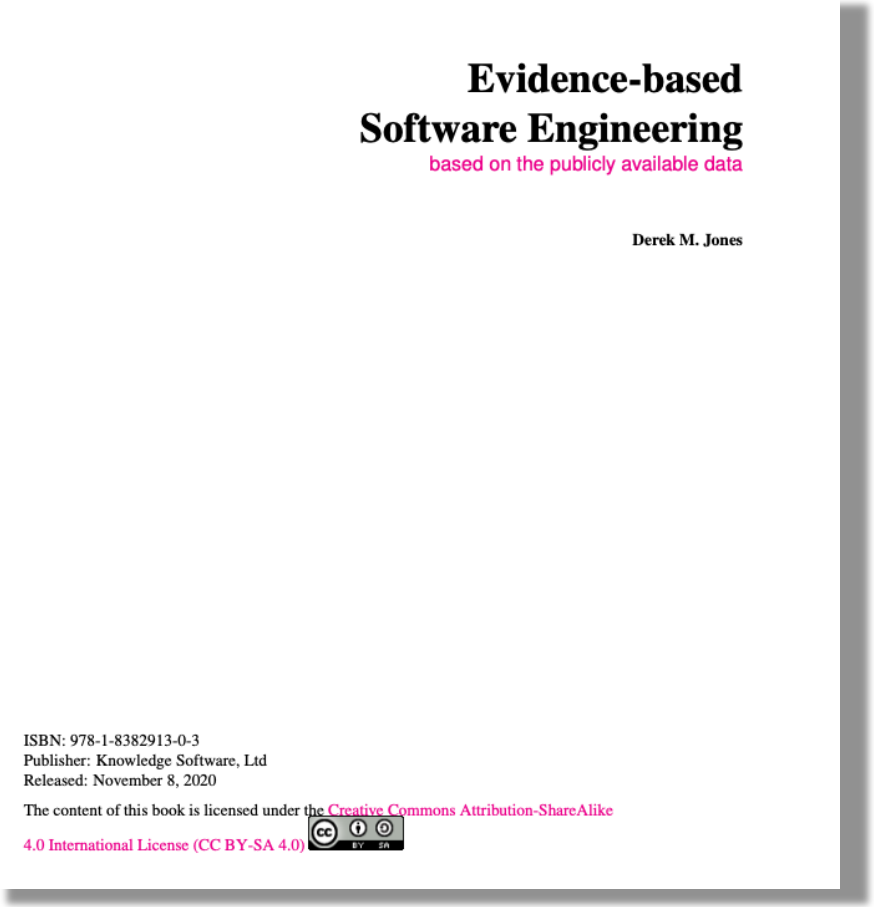
1968 NATO Conference on Software Engineering

- international experts on computer software who agreed on defining best practices for software grounded in the application of engineering.

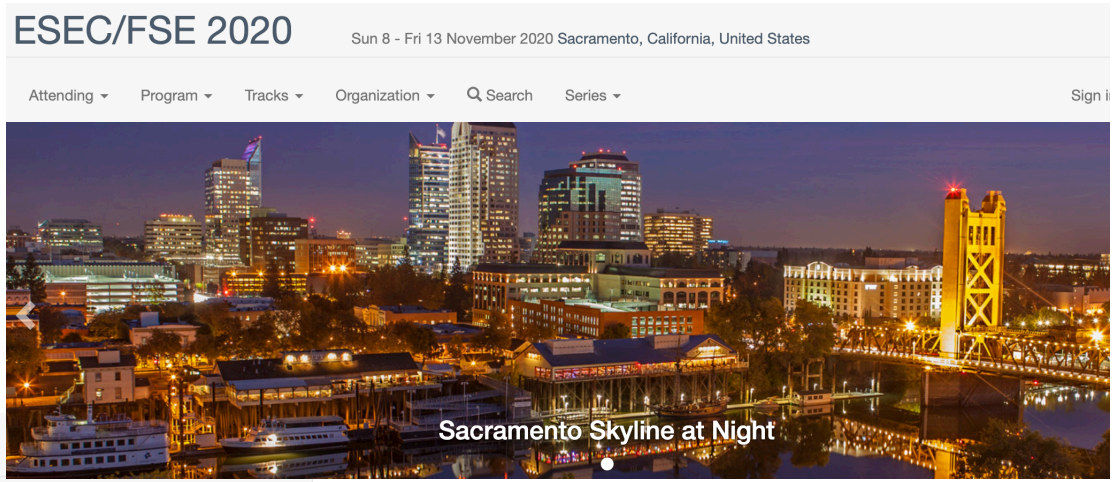
"Academic software engineering research has been a backwater primarily staffed by those interested in theory, with a tenuous connection to practical software development."

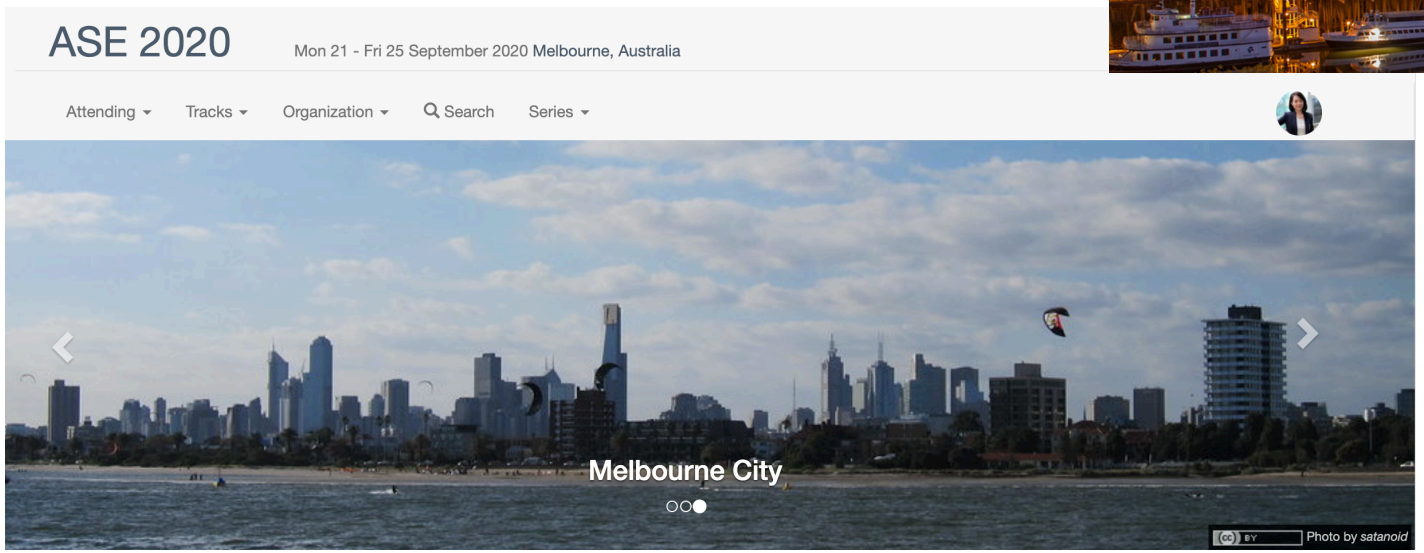
- Lack of **industrial relevance** (doesn't scale or solve industry

  problems) [Briand]
- **Poor replication** of software engineering studies [Menzies et al.]
- **Poor actionability** (practitioners know which modules are buggy…)
- **Perils of mining** software repositories [Kaliamvakou, German et al.]
- Lack of focus on **human/social aspects** [Storey et al.]




ICSE 21
43rd INTERNATIONAL
CONFERENCE ON
SOFTWARE ENGINEERING
MAY 23-29, 2021
MADRID, SPAIN


ESEC/FSE 2020
Sun 8 - Fri 13 November 2020 Sacramento, California, United States
Attending
Program
Tracks
Organization
Search
Series
Sacramento Skyline at Night


ASE 2020
Mon 21 - Fri 25 September 2020 Melbourne, Australia
Attending
Tracks
Organization
Search
Series
Melbourne City
Photo by satanoid

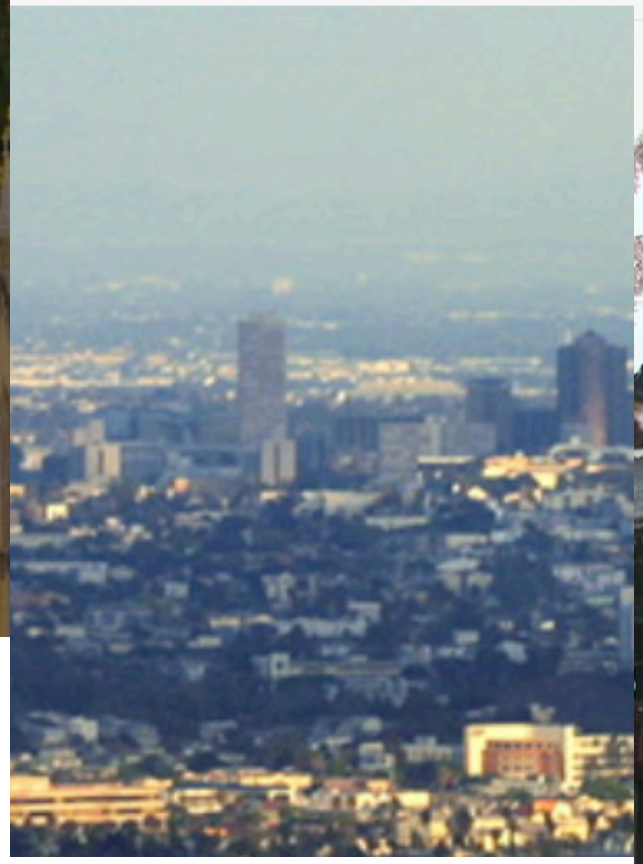
29th IEEE International Requirements Engineering Conference

Notre Dame, South Bend, USA
September 20-24, 2021

ISSTA 2020

Sat 18 - Wed 22 July 2020

Attending ▾ Sponsorship ▾ Progr



MSR 2020

Mon 29 - Tue 30 June 2020

Attending ▾ Travel Support Program ▾ Tracks ▾ Organization ▾ Search Series ▾

What metrics are the **best predictors of failures**?

If I increase **test coverage**, will that actually increase software quality?

What is the **data quality** level used in empirical studies and how much does it actually matter?

Are there any **metrics that are indicators of failures** in both Open Source and Commercial domains?

I just submitted a **bug report**. Will it be fixed?

Should I be writing **unit tests** in my software project?

How can I tell if a piece of software will have **vulnerabilities**?

Do **cross-cutting concerns** cause defects?

Is strong **code ownership** good or bad for software quality?

Does **Distributed/Global software development** affect quality?

Does **Test Driven Development** (TDD) produce better code in shorter time?

Mining Software Repository

Interpreting Cloud Computer Vision Pain-Points: A Mining Study of Stack Overflow

Alex Cummaudo
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Applied Artificial Intelligence Inst.
Deakin University
Geelong, Victoria, Australia

Rajesh Vasa

Scott Barnett

John
john.grund

SAFE: A Simple Approach for Feature Extraction from App Descriptions and App Reviews

The GHTorrent project

Welcome to the G

Follow @ghtorren

Software Documentation Issues Unveiled

Emad Aghajani*, Csaba Nagy*, Olga Lucero Vega-Márquez†
Mario Linares-Vásquez†, Laura Moreno‡, Gabriele Bavota*, Michele Lanza*
*Software Institute, Università della Svizzera italiana (USI), Switzerland
†Systems and Computing Engineering Department, Universidad de los Andes, Colombia
‡Department of Computer Science, Colorado State University, USA

Beyond the Code: Mining Self-Admitted Technical Debt in Issue Tracker Systems

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Refactor :comment_personal_snippet to :create_note

Follow-up to https://dev.gitlab.org/gitlab/gitlabhq/merge_requests/2794

We should probably keep this confidential until that MR is merged to master and issue is made public.

The `:create_note` permission is being checked on the Noteable when replying to email notifications. The previous MR adds the `:create_note` permission to `ProjectSnippetPolicy`.

This is a duplicate of an existing `:comment_personal_snippet` permission. We should refactor uses of `:comment_personal_snippet` to use the common `:create_note` permission instead.

Related issues 0

Related merge requests 1

Remove the `comment_personal_snippet` permission !27999 11.11

Milestone
11.11

Time tracking
No estimate or time spent

Due date
None

Accepting merge requests
Plan [DEPRECATED]
backend
permissions

technical debt

Requirement

Can a Conversation Paint a Picture? Mining Requirements in Software Forums

James Tizard, Hechen Wang, Lydia Yohannes, Kelly Blincoe
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ARdoc Classes	Mapped Forum Classes
Problem Discovery	Apparent bug
Feature Request	Feature request
Information Seeking	Question on application Help seeking Requesting more information Question on background
Information Giving	Application guidance User setup Praise for application Dispraise for application Application usage Attempted solution Acknowledgement of resolution

Detecting Bad Smells in Use Case Descriptions

Name: Withdraw money with ATM
1. Overview
Actor withdraws money from a bank account via bank ATM.
2. Event flow
2.1 Precondition
Actor has a bank account and an ATM card.
2.2 Postcondition
Specified amount of money is withdrawn from the actor's account.
2.3 Basic flow
1. Actor inserts an ATM card to ATM.
2. System displays the message "Enter your PIN number" on the ATM screen.
3. Actor enters a PIN number.
4. System checks the PIN number and displays the message "Enter the amount of money" on the ATM screen.
5. Actor enters the amount of money that is being withdrawn.
6. System checks the balance of the account, removes the withdrawn amount from the balance and puts the withdrawn amount to the output port of the ATM.
7. Actor takes the money from the output port.
8. System prints the details and put together with the ATM card.
9. Actor takes it.
10. The use case finishes.

2.4 Alternate flows
A1 The case of inserting a bankbook (at Basic flow 1)
A1.1 Actor inserts a bankbook to the ATM.
A1.2 Return to Basic flow 2.
A2 The case of inserting a bankbook (at Basic flow 8)
A2.1 System enters transaction amount to the bankbook.
A2.2 Return to Basic flows 9.
A3 The case of mistaking a PIN number (at Basic flow 4)
A3.1 System displays the message "PIN number is mistaken" on the ATM screen.
A3.2 Return to Basic flow 3.

2.5 Exception flow
E1 The case of mistaking a PIN number at three times (at Basic flow 4)
E1.1 System displays the message "As you mistook the PIN number at three times, please contact the person in charge" on the ATM screen.
E1.2 Finish the use case.
E2 The case of insufficient balance (at Basic flow 6)
E2.1 System displays the message "Balance is insufficient" on the ATM screen.
E2.2 Return to Basic flow 8.

$C_{5,2}$: <*Lack*, *Section*> Missing Actor Section
ActorSectionExist?

$C_{1,5}$: <*Ambiguity*, *Word*> "Actor" Actor
NON(Actor): The number of the occurrences of "Actor" > 0

$C_{3,4}$: <*Granularity*, *Sentence*>
Sentence with Multiple Actions
NOV: The number of verbs > 1

$C_{1,5}$: <*Ambiguity*, *Word*> Pronoun
NOP: The number of pronouns > 0

$C_{3,2}$: <*Granularity*, *Section*> Multiple Alternate Flows at an Alternate Branch Condition
NOAFR: The number of alternate flows with the same reason > 1

Fig. 6. Example result of the smell detection.

NERO: A Text-based Tool for Content Annotation and Detection of Smells in Feature Requests

Fangwen Mu[1,2], Lin Shi[1,2*], Wei Zhou[1], Yuanzhong Zhang[1], Huixia Zhao[1]

TABLE II
EXPLANATIONS AND DETECTION METHODS OF SMELLS

Smell Category	Smell Name	Explanation	Detection method
Ambiguous	Vagueness	Vagueness occurs whenever a statement admits borderline cases, such as appropriate, clear, significant, etc.	Keyword glossary, Lemmatization
	Weakness	Weakness occurs when the feature requests use words with weak semantic content and little emotional color, such as could, may, might, etc.	Keyword glossary, Lemmatization
	Generality	Generality occurs when the sentence contains words that identify a certain type of object, and no modifiers limit its scope, such as flow, access, data, interface, etc.	Keyword glossary, Lemmatization, Dependency parsing
	Coordination ambiguity	Coordination ambiguity occurs when the use of coordinating conjunctions leads to multiple potential interpretations of a sentence.	POS tagging,Regular expression
	Referential ambiguity	Referential ambiguity occurs when an anaphor (e.g. it, that, which, etc.) can take its reference from more than one element, each playing the role of the antecedent.	POS tagging,Regular expression
	Passive voice	Passive voice occurs when the passive voice is used in the feature requests.	Dependency parsing,Regular expression
Incomplete	Missing condition	Missing condition occurs when the sentence contains an if clause expressing the condition, but there is no corresponding else/otherwise clause.	Keyword glossary,Lemmatization
	Missing description	Missing description occurs when the sentence contains omitted-meaning words, such as as defined, to be completed, to be determined, etc.	Regular expression
Unintelligible	Unreadability	Unreadability occurs when the sentences in one feature request are too long or not smooth.	GPT2 LM,Coleman-Liau formula
	Partial Content	Partial Content occurs when the feature requests lack any of the five semantic annotations (except Trivia) mentioned in the content annotation.We assume that feature requests with more different content annotations will deliver more diverse information.	Weighted analysis

NERO: A Text-based Tool for Content Annotation and Detection of Smells in Feature Requests

Fangwen Mu[1,2], Lin Shi[1,2*], Wei Zhou[1], Yuanzhong Zhang[1], Huixia Zhao[1]
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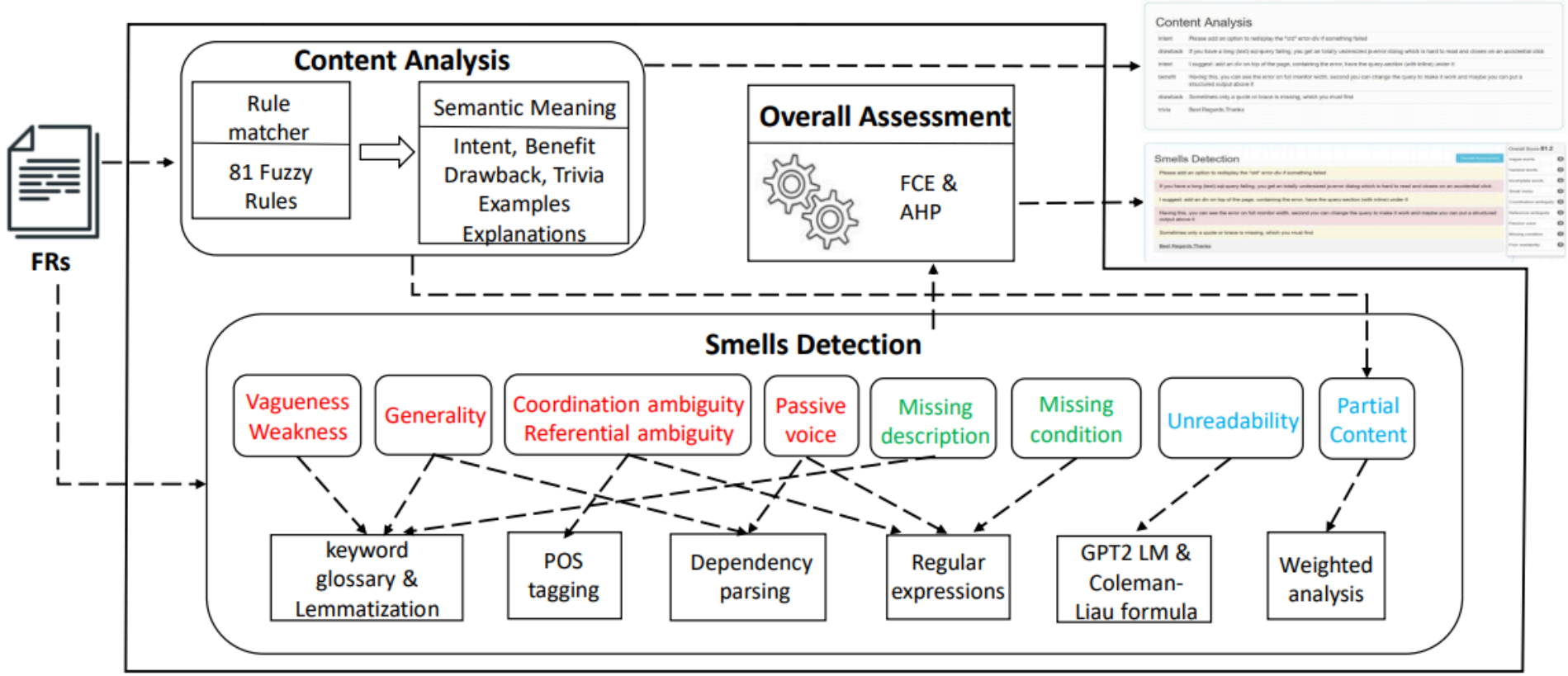

Fig. 1. The Overview of *NERO*

Documentation

On Automatically Generating Commit Messages via Summarization of Source Code Changes

Luis Fernando Cortés-Coy[1], Mario Linares-Vásquez[2], Jairo Aponte[1], Denys Poshyvanyk[2]

Automatic Documentation Generation via Source Code Summarization of Method Context

Paul W. McBurney and Collin McMillan

ARENA: An Approach for the Automated Generation of Release Notes

Laura Moreno, *Member, IEEE*, Gabriele Bavota, *Member, IEEE*, Massimiliano Di Penta, *Member, IEEE*, Rocco Oliveto, *Member, IEEE*, Andrian Marcus, *Member, IEEE*, and Gerardo Canfora

Traceability

A Novel Approach to Tracing Safety Requirements and State-Based Design Models

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Establishing Multilevel Test-to-Code Traceability Links

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Jens Krinke
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London, UK

Raymond Tan
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Improving the Effectiveness of Traceability Link Recovery using Hierarchical Bayesian Networks

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Code Review

Mitigating Turnover with Code Review Recommendation: Balancing Expertise, Workload, and Knowledge Distribution

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Who Should Review My Code?

A File Location-Based Code-Reviewer Recommendation Approach for Modern Code Review

Patanamon Thongtanunam*, Chakkrit Tantithamthavorn*, Raula Gaikovina Kula†,
Norihiro Yoshida‡, Hajimu Iida*, Ken-ichi Matsumoto*
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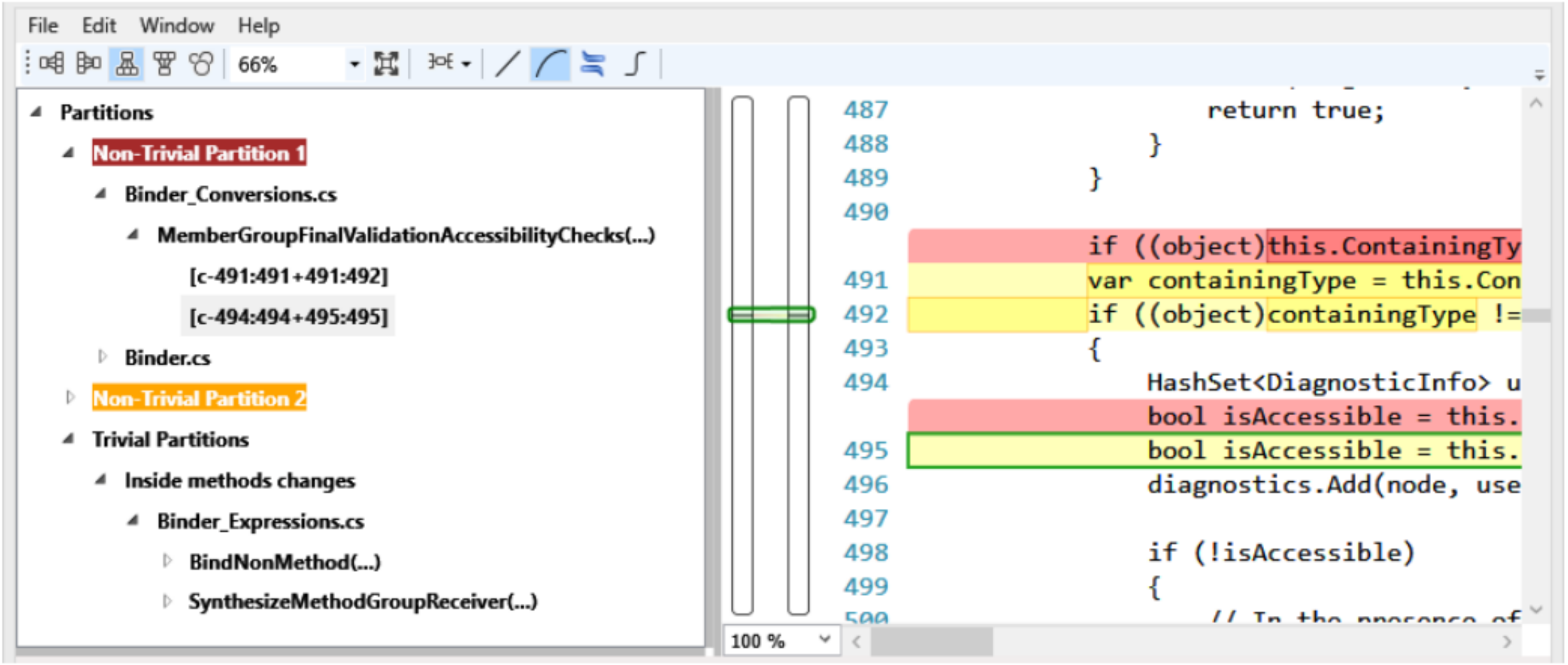
Helping Developers Help Themselves: Automatic Decomposition of Code Review Changesets



Deployment

FastLane: Test Minimization for Rapidly Deployed Large-scale Online Services

Adithya Abraham Philip, Ranjita Bhagwan, Rahul Kumar, Chandra Sekhar Maddila and Nachiappan Nagappan
Microsoft Research

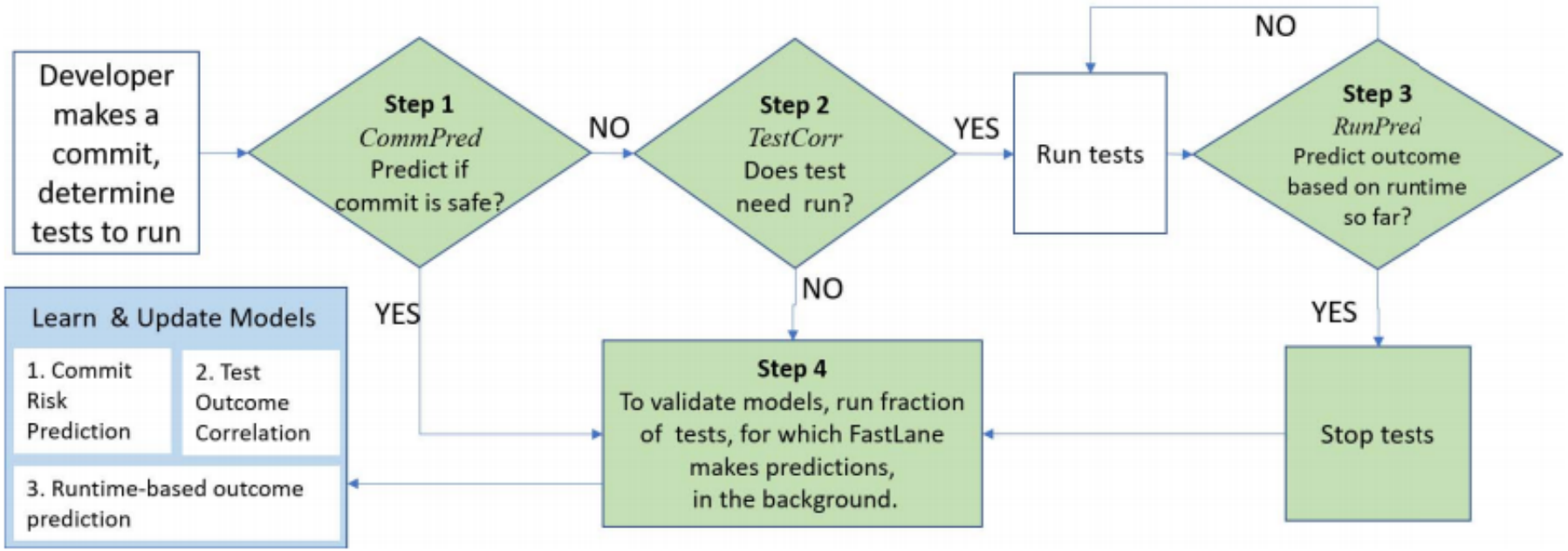


Fig. 1. The integrated algorithm and FastLane test prediction flow. This includes all three types of predictions FastLane performs (green boxes): 1. commit risk prediction, 2. test outcome-based correlation, and 3. runtime-based outcome prediction. The blue box captures the learning functionality used to continuously train FastLane.

Productivity

Characterizing Software Developers by Perceptions of Productivity

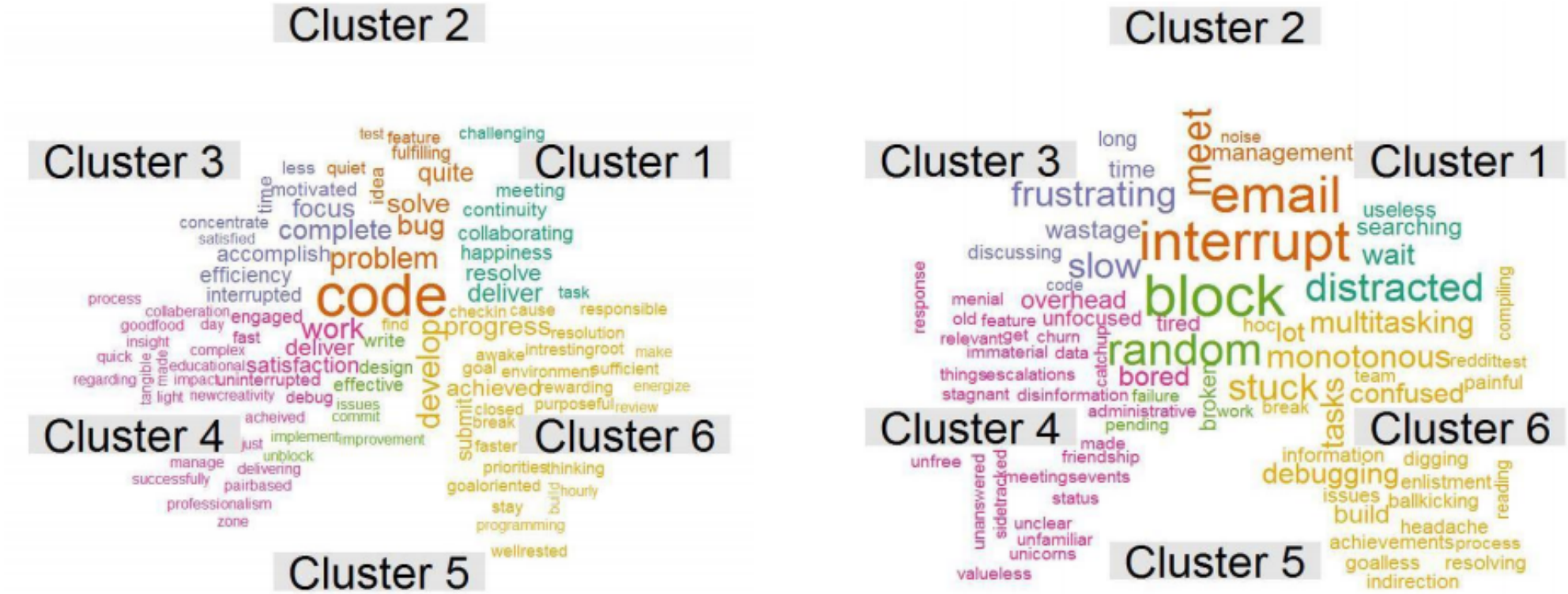


Fig. 1: Comparing the clusters with respect to words that developers associate with ***productive*** (left, Q1) and ***unproductive*** work days (right, Q2). Terms in **turquoise** are related to Cluster 1, **orange** to Cluster 2, **purple** to Cluster 3, **pink** to Cluster 4, **green** to Cluster 5, and **gold** to Cluster 6. The size of a term corresponds to the difference between the maximum relative frequency and the average relative frequency of the word across the six clusters.

Do Developers Discover New Tools On The Toilet?

Emerson Murphy-Hill, *Google, LLC*, emersonm@google.com
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Ciera Jaspan, *Google, LLC*, ciera@google.com
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Matthew Jorde, *Google, LLC*, majorde@google.com
Andrea Knight, *Google, LLC*, aknight@google.com
Andrew Trenk, *Google, LLC*, atrenk@google.com
Steve Gross, *Google, LLC*, stevegross@google.com

- To increase awareness and adoption of software tools and practices, Google uses a technique called “Testing on the Toilet”, or TotT for short
- Evaluation of the effectiveness of TotT
- **Hypothesis**: Testing on the Toilet increases usage of advertised developer tools.
- **Case Study**: CausalImpact, a Bayesian statistical technique that was developed to evaluate the impact of advertising on website traffic

Episode 284
April 30 2013

Testing on the Toilet Presents... Healthy Code on the Commode

Automatic formatting for C++

by Daniel Jasper in Munich

Are you tired of hitting space and backspace more often then anything else while coding? Are you **annoyed by fighting over parameter and comment alignment in code reviews?**

Consistent formatting allows readers to quickly scan and interpret code, dedicating their attention to what the code does and how it works. Without this consistency, effort is wasted parsing the wide variety of personal styles code might follow. However, **keeping your code formatting nice and shiny is not a good task for humans**. Luckily, we now have clang-format, which can do this tedious task for you.

Clang-format produces both readable and Google style-compliant code:

```
$ cat file.cc
int a;// clang-format can ..
int bbb;                  // .. align trailing comments.
#define UNDERSTAND_MULTILINE_MACROS int cc; int d;
LOG(INFO)<<".. align operators\n"<<".. and many more things";
$ clang-format file.cc -style Google
int a;    // clang-format can ..
int bbb;  // .. align trailing comments.
#define UNDERSTAND_MULTILINE_MACROS                                    \
  int cc;                                                              \
  int d;
LOG(INFO) << ".. align operators\n"
          << ".. and many more things";
```

Conveniently **integrating with your editor, you can format the current statement or a selected region** (available for vim, emacs and eclipse - go/clang-format). You can also reformat unified diffs, e.g. in a CitC client, by:

```
$ g4 diff -du0 | /usr/lib/clang-format/clang-format-diff.py
```

In addition to making the editor-based code development faster and more fun, **consistently using clang-format provides other advantages**:

- Code reviewers don't even need to consider whether all your spaces are correct
- Source files become fully **machine editable**, e.g. for API maintenance

So, give it a try and see how much fun it is to just type everything into a single line and let clang-format do the rest. If you encounter clang-format messing up the formatting, e.g. producing style guide violations, please file a bug on go/clang-format-bug.

clang-format
Learn how to use clang-format in your workflow.
http://go/clang-format

Find out more: `go/CodeHealth`

Scythe
Want to see your dead code and automatically get rid of it?
http://go/scythe

Read all TotTs online: `http://tott`

FLOSS Participants' Perceptions about Gender and Inclusiveness: A Survey

Investigating the Effects of Gender Bias on GitHub

Nasif Imtiaz[1], Justin Middleton[1], Joymallya Chakraborty[1], Neill Robson[1], Gina Bai[1], and Emerson Murphy-Hill[*2]

[1]Department of Computer Science, North Carolina State University
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Engineering Gender-Inclusivity into Software: Tales from the Trenches

Claudia Hilderbrand, Christopher Perdriau, Lara Letaw, Jillian Emard, Zoe Steine-Hanson, Margaret Burnett, Anita Sarma[†]
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Clone Detection

Code Clone Categorization

- Type-1 clones – Identical code fragments but may have some variations in whitespace, layout, and comments
- Type-2 clones – Syntactically equivalent fragments with some variations in identifiers, literals, types, whitespace, layout and comments
- Type-3 clones – Syntactically similar code with inserted, deleted, or updated statements
- Type-4 clones – Semantically equivalent, but syntactically different code

Key points of Code Clone

- Pros
  - Increase performance
    - Code inlining vs. function call
  - Increase program readability
- Cons
  - Increase maintenance cost
    - If one code fragment contains a bug and gets fixed, all its clone peers should be always fixed in similar ways.
  - Increase code size

Detecting Strategies

- Text matching
- Token sequence matching
- Graph matching

Collaboration

CSCW2021

Home Submit Organizing Committee

Welc

The ACM C
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field of HCI
the first tim

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l Interest

Game

Predicting Developers' Negative Feelings about Code Review

Carolyn D. Egelman[1], Emerson Murphy-Hill[1], Elizabeth Kammer[1], Margaret Morrow Hodges[2],
Collin Green[1], Ciera Jaspan[1], James Lin[1]

How Software Practitioners Use Informal Local Meetups to Share Software Engineering Knowledge

How to Hackathon: Socio-technical Tradeoffs in Brief, Intensive Collocation

Erik H. Trainer, Arun Kalyanasundaram, Chalalai Chaihirunkarn, James D. Herbsleb
Institute for Software Research
Carnegie Mellon University

Scaling Open Source Communities: An Empirical Study of the Linux Kernel

Xin Tan
Department of Computer Science and Technology, Peking University

Minghui Zhou*
Department of Computer Science and Technology, Peking University

Brian Fitzgerald
Lero—the Irish Software Research Centre, University of Limerick