TOPIC:

**OWNERSHIP AT LARGE**

(OPEN PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES IN OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT)

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**INTRODUCTION:**

Ownership refer to right of processing something, Management refers to the process of dealing with or controlling things or people.

any organization is going to be BEST if it was manage in a effective way management is consider to a key to make any organization the best .suppose there is a organization but there is no one to manage this organization what happen then? the organization not work properly and then it will going to in a LOSS.

Ownership management is all about sound finding accountable owners for these ssets this is very important for many pressing such as integrity, privacy and security depend on well define ownership so that secure responsibility when it comes to maintenance count view incident response and so on .

the term assets refers to any sort of entity that is a part of a system in a company example of assets could be source code files or table in a data warehouse such as hive table or it could be software configurations it is not enough to find alone and just once for these assets the owners change of a time did you come to new yoke reorganization people leaving changing teams and so on so it just become an ownership health program really you don’t want to an own that you want the best possible on at a given time and recommendation system basically is an automatic way proposes the most suitable owner in a paper we talk about an honesty style recommendation system and it indeed has lots of logs for different assets we extract those logs and we turn them into features and features vectors we also use these logs to create labeled data on assets and illness we use this data to train our models we even input data on assets and illness we use this data to train our models we even input all of the assets and feature vectors to make predictions we even tired those predictions in your explainable recommendation now is important for recommendation to be explainable as the owner need to understand .

**challenges and problems in ownership management**

**1** = ASSETS SUBSCALLING:

=an assets can be split istinto subclassess.

=some asssets can be easily assigned using heuristics.

**2** = TEAM LEVEL OWNERSHIP:

=aggregate employee level interaction at the team level.

=rely on team membership.

**3** = OWNERSHIP DECAY:

=hard -coded owners

=revelent with latest diff.

=employee to team mapping.

**4** = RANKING OWNER CANDIDATE :

=model perfomance based on rank 1 accuracy.

=performance compared with random owner as base line.

**5** = WHOLE PART ASSETS RELATIONSHIOP:

**6** = MONOTONIC OWNERSHIP FEATURES :

=features capture strength of ownership signals.

In this paper, when we refer to (software) ‘asset’ we include entities as diverse as source code files, tables in the data ware house, and soft ware configurations. When were for to the ‘owner’ of an asset, we mean this term in a broad sense :a set of people who take responsibility for the asset. The set can be singleton, but may also be a group or sub organization. The owner can also vary depending on purpose – such as code review versus incident response. If the set was ever empty, the asset is un owned. Standard processes, e.g., based on escalation, are typically in place to rule out unwonted assets, as they would clearly because for concern. A more nuanced question is the one of ‘ownership health’ ,i.e., whether each asset is attributed to the ‘most suitable’ owner .Who is the most suitable owner of a given asset changes overtime ,e.g., due to reorganization and individual function changes. Ownership health give rises to interesting research problems and challenges.

**RESULT:**

managing software assets ownership in any organization is important, many pressing industrial concern such as security, reliability, and integrity depend on well define ownership ,ownership management requires wide verity of topics including program comprehensive and more genially software engineering, programming language and machine learning.

there is many problems and challenges faced by ownership management including heterogeneity of owned assets, dependency alertness, workflow and organizational aspect, understandable recommendation.