

# Just-In-Time Software Defect Prediction

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## 1 Introduction

Software plays a more and more important role in our real life, a small problem in a software may cause a huge loss, like one of the biggest American market makers for stocks Knight struggled to stay afloat after a software bug triggered a \$440 million loss in just 30 minutes. The primary objective of software quality assurance activities is to reduce the number of defects in software products. Software defect prediction has been an active research area.

The defect is found earlier, the cost is less, also now it is a challenging problem considering the limitation of budget and time allocation for such activities [1]. Just-in-time software defect prediction (JIT-SDP) extracts features from code changes (eg. codes from a git commit), feed these features to a model then to predict if new code changes are buggy or clean. JIT-SDP predicts defects during the code change state, when the knowledge is still fresh to the developers, which help to save the debug time. Figure 1 is an example of buggy commit in OPENSTACK 1, it includes commit id, commit author, commit date, commit message and commit diffs, which describe a defective code submit.

```
1.      commit d602efed7270efb6d007d55b1fa740fb98c76
2.      Author: Dan Prince <email address hidden>
3.      Date: Mon Jan 14 12:56:58 2011 -0500
4.      Name the securitygrouprules.direction enum.
5.      Updates to the SecurityGroupRule model and migration so that we
6.      explicitly name the securitygrouprules.direction enum. This fixes
7.      'Postgresql ENUM type requires a name.' errors.
8.
9.      Fixes LP Bug #1099267.
10.     Change-Id: Ie4ffe8d4b0732caabcf71b7fa5810db8c6d4db
11.     diff --git a/quantum/db/migration/alembic_migrations/versions/3cb5d900c5de_
12.     security_groups.py
13.     index f23bde8e..c1965a50c 100644
14.     --- a/quantum/db/migration/alembic_migrations/versions/3cb5d900c5de_
15.     security_groups.py
16.     +++ b/quantum/db/migration/alembic_migrations/versions/3cb5d900c5de_
17.     security_groups.py
18.     @@ -62,7 +62,10 @@ def upgrade_tactique_plugin_home, options=None):
19.     +     sa.Column('direction', sa.Enum('ingress', 'egress'), nullable=True),
20.     +     +
21.     +     sa.Enum('ingress', 'egress',
22.     +           name='securitygrouprules_direction'),
23.     +     +
24.     +     nullable=True),
25.     diff --git a/quantum/db/securitygroups_db.py b/quantum/db/securitygroups_db.py
26.     index 9903a493..5bd90bbe 100644
27.     --- a/quantum/db/securitygroups_db.py
28.     +++ b/quantum/db/securitygroups_db.py
29.     @@ -62,7 +62,8 @@ class SecurityGroupRule(model_base.BASETC, models_v2.BaseId,
30.     +     direction = sa.Column(sa.Enum('ingress', 'egress'))
31.     +     direction = sa.Column(sa.Enum('ingress', 'egress',
32.     +                                   name='securitygrouprules_direction'))
```

Fig. 1: An example of a buggy commit change in OPENSTACK.

Figure 1: example

## 2 Each team member's role and contribution

Our team wants to do experiments and compare to Hoang's paper's result [2], we will try some simple models and dnn.

- Dataset exploration: Yifei
- Class balance: Ali
- Feature pre-preprocessing: Yunhua
- Model build, logistic regression plus dnn: Ali
- Model build, random forest tree plus dnn: Yifei
- Model build, Bayesian Network plus dnn: Yunhua
- Evaluation: all of the team will report F1, accuracy auc, recall and precision
- Mode comparison: all of the team
- Report: All of us need to write their parts report.

## 3 Enumerate the CSCI 740 related topics (questions and solution approaches) each individual will contribute to the project

- Dataset exploration: Yifei  
Will plot figures to show the data sets, also calculate the mean, max, min and check if there is na or empty values, and how the correlation of the data set features.
- Class balance: Ali  
Try different methods, oversampling(SMOTE) and under-sampling methods.
- Feature pre-preprocessing: Yunhua  
Check the relationships among features, remove some correlated features, rank them and select features
- Model build, tune parameters and visualization, logistic regression plus dnn: Ali
- Model build, tune parameters and visualization, random forest tree plus dnn: Yifei
- Model build, tune parameters and visualization, Bayesian Network plus dnn: Yunhua

- Evaluation: all of us will report G-mean, F1, accuracy auc, recall and precision  
Will print the results, also plot ROC curve and confusion metrics
- Mode comparison: together  
Compare our results with Hoang's result [2], if our results do not win, may try ensemble learning.
- Report: All of us need to write their parts of the report.

## 4 Describe the dataset

There are totally 2 data sets: openstack and qt; openstack is for cloud computing and QT is widget toolkit for creating graphical user interfaces. Each of them has 35 features, like lines of modified, developer experience.

| data set  | row number | column number |
|-----------|------------|---------------|
| qt        | 25150      | 35            |
| openstack | 26854      | 35            |

## 5 Provide a timeline for the project

| week                  | work  |
|-----------------------|---|
| 04/09/2021-04/16/2021 | data exploration, class balance, pre-processing |
| 04/16/2021-04/23/2021 | model build and tune                            |
| 04/23/2021-04/30/2021 | evaluation and model comparison                 |
| 04/30/2021-05/06/2021 | team members result sharing and discussion      |
| 05/06/2021-05/13/2021 | write report                                    |
| 05/13/2021-05/20/2021 | modify report and presentation preparation      |

## 6 Describe what you plan to demo on the final exam date and other deliverables

- our data visualization
- our data pre-processing results(store to a file and visualize)
- model tuned parameters
- evaluation results: F1, accuracy, auc, G-mean
- Comparison result with Hoang's paper [2]

## 7 Describe your plan to evaluate the project.

We will use the methods studied from this class to these popular datasets in JIT-SDP, then compare to the well-known papers' results, maybe we can make an improvement and find some new angle in this area.

## References

- [1] Zhiyuan Wan, Xin Xia, Ahmed E Hassan, David Lo, Jianwei Yin, and Xiaohu Yang. Perceptions, expectations, and challenges in defect prediction. *IEEE Transactions on Software Engineering*, 46(11):1241–1266, 2018.
- [2] Thong Hoang, Hoa Khanh Dam, Yasutaka Kamei, David Lo, and Naoyasu Ubayashi. Deepjit: an end-to-end deep learning framework for just-in-time defect prediction. In *2019 IEEE/ACM 16th International Conference on Mining Software Repositories (MSR)*, pages 34–45. IEEE, 2019.