Reviewer: 3

*Public Comments (these will be made available to the author)*

*The authors cherrypicked from among the criticisms and suggestions I made in*

*the initial review. Of those they ignored, I list the most important below.*

*The authors' study of similarity metrics is technically incorrect: it rests on*

*a unit error. It compares the authors' term granular (here term means*

*subtoken, extracted via stemming based on camel case or underscores) against*

*two symbol (or character) granular metrics. Obviously, a term is not a symbol;*

*it is a contiguous, unbounded sequence of symbols. Thus, they have given their*

*measure an unfair advantage, since it operates over units that are arbitrarily*

*larger than symbols.*

*I pointed this out in the first review and even suggested a means of rectifying*

*the problem, by constructing a alphabet of "symbols" from their terms for use*

*by Levenshtein and Jaro-Winkler. The authors sought to address this merely by*

*observing the granularity mismatch in the introduction. This is inadequate.*

*It is also strange that at least one of the authors also published a paper at*

*OOPSLA'17 that uses Needleman-Wunsch, not the current draft's bespoke*

*similarity measure. This paper does not consider Needleman-Wunsch. Therefore,*

*both papers implicitly disagree about which distance measure to use. The*

*authors should have resolved this discrepancy.*

Response: the comments above are all about our metrics: since the metrics are on different granularity, COMPASION among such metrics is unfair. However, we DO NOT COMPARE such metrics (to find which one is the best). What we do is to validate whether the conclusions drawn with our name-based analysis hold when different similarity metrics are employed. In the revise version, we should emphasis the purpose.

In my initial review, I asked the authors: "What is the core scientific

contribution of this work over the conference paper [at FSE'16]?". I did not

ask this question idly. For this reviewer, adding four research questions

whose answers require only descriptive statistics and increasing the size of

the corpus is insufficient. Here again, the authors ignored my question.

Our Comments:

Response: I don’t think that research questions like \*\*\* can be answered simply by descriptive statistics. Lots of hard work is required.

*Concerning the research questions, in my initial review, I observed "The*

*presentation of the research questions is ad hoc. What theoretical*

*considerations inform and unite them?" Here again, the authors ignored*

*me.*

Response: I don’t know what kind of theories could be employed to guide the research questions ☹ I have not yet found any paper specifying the underling theory for their research questions.

*"Statically resolving methods calls is an approximation that may miss*

*overridden methods" is false. If it were true, compilers could not build*

*dispatch tables. It is possible to soundly over-approximate which methods*

*\*may\* be called from a particular call site, and therefore not \*miss\* any.Knowing which of the methods that may be called that will be called is the hard*

*problem. Section 3.4 that the authors added to address my concern here needs*

*work. The restriction to overridden methods in the quote above and in the*

*title of 3.4 is confusing, because the fundamental problem is polymorphism.*

*The example in Fig. 9 is unneeded; the problem is unclear use of terminology.*

*Static analysis does not "resolve method invocations incorrectly"; as already*

*stated, it soundly determines which methods \*may\* be called. This use of*

*"incorrect" is \*incorrect\*. Further, it is not at all clear that computing the*

*lexical similarity of arguments to formals computed across all the functions*

*that may be called from a particular call site would not, in fact, be*

*profitable.*

Response: we will change the title of 3.4 to “Impact of Polymorphism on Results of Parameter Names”, and modify the statement about static analysis and overridden methods.

*The authors ignored my request to define "named variables". They cannot mean*

*temporaries because these would fall under their non-variable category. I can*

*only conclude that "named variables" is incoherent, because there is no such*

*thing as an unnamed variable.*

Response: We change all “named variables” to “variables”.

*They ignored my observation that Java and C are related languages wrt to*

*function call syntax.*

Response: It is time consuming for us to change to another language now. Should we ignore this comment?

*The work rests on the assumption that lexical similarity can proxy semantic*

*similarity. As I pointed in my initial review, the authors ignored the*

*challenge to this assumption posed by synonyms, conventions like prefixing, and*

*abbreviations, universal names in library calls vs the domain specific names*

*applications tend to use. In effort to address this point, the authors added a*

*case study, however, they ignored my suggestion that they make this assumption*

*explicit (with a forward pointer to this case study) in the introduction.*

*Thus, this crucial assumption remains buried deep in the paper. Moreover, this*

*case study was rushed. It is poorly written, with many tense errors. What*

*procedure did the raters use to make their assessment? For instance, did they*

*examine the code or just discuss the names? Finally, discussion to consensus*

*is notoriously unreliable. The authors should have computed interrater*

*agreement.*

Response: We have pointed out the assumption in the 4 paragraph of Section 1, and describe the process of our case study with more details (in the last but one paragraph of Section3.1) .

*Another comment I made in the previous review that the authors ignored follows:*

*"Ignoring the base expression of a call, the object name of a field access, and*

*the handling of this are important experimental design decisions that the*

*authors make without justification. The authors should experimentally justify*

*these decisions; they should report the effect different combinations of these*

*decisions has on their results."*

Response: ……

*This statement betrays a misunderstanding of basic statistics: "The p-values*

*for all of the coefficients turn out to be zero, suggesting that it is*

*impossible [sic] to see such observations if the similarity is not related to*

*the length of names."*

Response: ……