

The Maintenance Phase - Bug Tracking

Credits: Carnegie-Mellon

Alan Beccati

Instructor: Peter Baumann

email: p.baumann@jacobs-university.de

tel: -3178

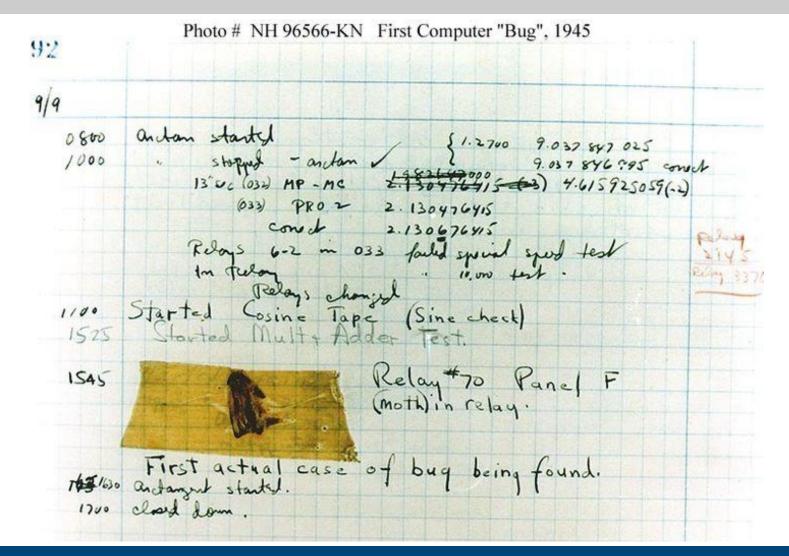
office: room 88, Research 1

Error: Keyboard not attached.

Press F1 to continue.

Harvard Comp. Lab, Mark II log book:





Bugs



- Bug = inexplicable defect
 - engineering jargon, since 1940s
 - can even trace back to T.A. Edison, 1878: "little faults and difficulties" in an invention
- Software updates = new release to
 - cure defects ("bugs")
 - respond to Requests for enhancement ("RFEs")
 - ...typical incremental release includes both
- Update is either incremental ("patch") or full
 - Patch particularly critical to ascertain proper interplay of old & new components!



Anatomy of a Bug



- Component: module where the bug occurred
- Status: short notes
- Keywords: e.g. test cases, help requested
- Target Milestone: estimated fix date or release version

Bug Anatomy [2]



- Dependency:
 - Bugs that this one depends on
 - Bugs that depend on this one
 - Bugzilla can display the dependency graph
- Attachment:
 - test cases, screen shots, editor logs, patch (diff) file

Life Cycle of a Bug: Start



- Bug log entry is created and assigned to developer with status NEW
- NEW bugs that are idle for a week trigger email reminders
- Reassigning a bug to someone else resets status to (NEW ->) Assigned
- Other fields updated during debugging process (with comments)

Life Cycle of a Bug: Resolution



- Fixed bugs are marked RESOLVED and receive a resolution:
 - FIXED: source updated and tested
 - INVALID: not a bug in the code
 - WONTFIX: "feature", not a bug
 - DUPLICATE: already reported elsewhere; include reference
 - WORKSFORME: couldn't reproduce

Life Cycle of a Bug: Check



- QA engineer checks resolved bugs
 - Verifies appropriate actions
 - Mark VERIFIED (okay)
 - Mark REOPENED (found issue)
- After product ships and is accepted by the customer...
 - Mark CLOSED (finally!)

Bugzilla



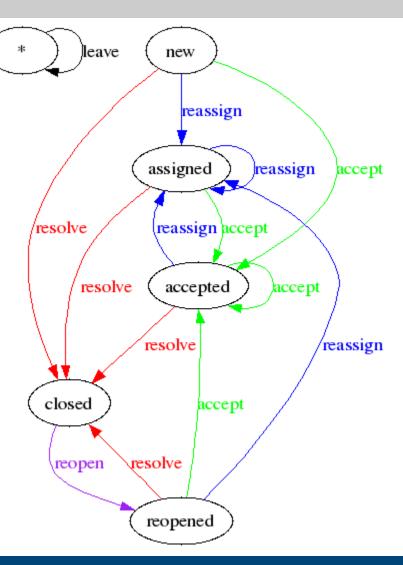
- bug tracking system = "a database for bugs"
- Users can:
 - report bugs
 - System will assign them appropriate developers
- Developers can:
 - keep a to-do list
 - prioritize, schedule, and track dependencies between bugs
- Bugzilla = open-source bug tracker
 - <u>bugzilla.mozilla.org/</u> -- the software
 - www.mozilla.org/bugs/ the Mozilla bug database (Bugzilla installation)

Trac (bug lifecycle)



Trac is an integrated tool for software project management (minimalistic)

- Includes Ticket management
 - Ticket types: Bug, task, feature, documentation...
 - Completely user-defined
- Ticket workflow (version 0.11)
- open-source project
 - <u>trac.edgewall.org</u> home page
 - <u>trac.edgewall.org/report/1/</u> active tickets



How to Write Bug Reports



- "The more effectively a bug is reported, the more likely that an engineer will actually fix it"
- Bug reports should be:
 - Reproducible: provide relevant detail
 - Specific: isolate the cause if possible
- Example of a good bug report:
 http://bugzilla.mozilla.org/show_bug.cgi?id=2683
- ...let's give it a try!

Bug Reports [2]



BAD:

• "My browser crashed. I think I was on foo.com. I think that this is a really bad problem and you should fix it or else nobody will use your browser."

GOOD:

• "I crash each time I go to foo.com (Mozilla build 20000609, Win NT 4.0SP5). This link will crash Mozilla reproducibly unless you remove the "border=0" attribute:

