HELLENIC REPUBLIC
UNIVERSITY OF MACEDONIA

Software Engineering Group
se.uom.gr

Technical Debt in Software Development

Introduction and (some) empirical evidence

```
except socket.error, (errno, strerror):
        print "ncfiles: Urllib2 error (%s)" % msg
        print "ncfiles: Socket error (%s) for host %s (%s)" % (errno,
for h3 in page.findAll("h3"):
    value = (h3.contents[0])
    if value != "Afdeling":
        print >> txt, value
        import codecs
        f = codecs.open("alle.txt", "r", encoding="utf-8")
        text = f.read()
        f.close()
        # open the file again for writing
        f = codecs.open("alle.txt", "w", encoding="utf-8")
        f.write(value+"\n")
        # write the original contents
        f.write(text)
        f.close()
```


Alexander Chatzigeorgiou

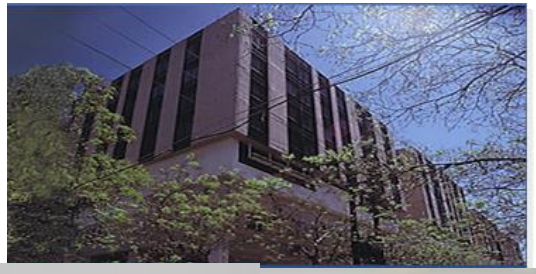
Department of Applied Informatics

University of Macedonia

Thessaloniki .NET Meetup

Thursday, May 18, 2017

Team

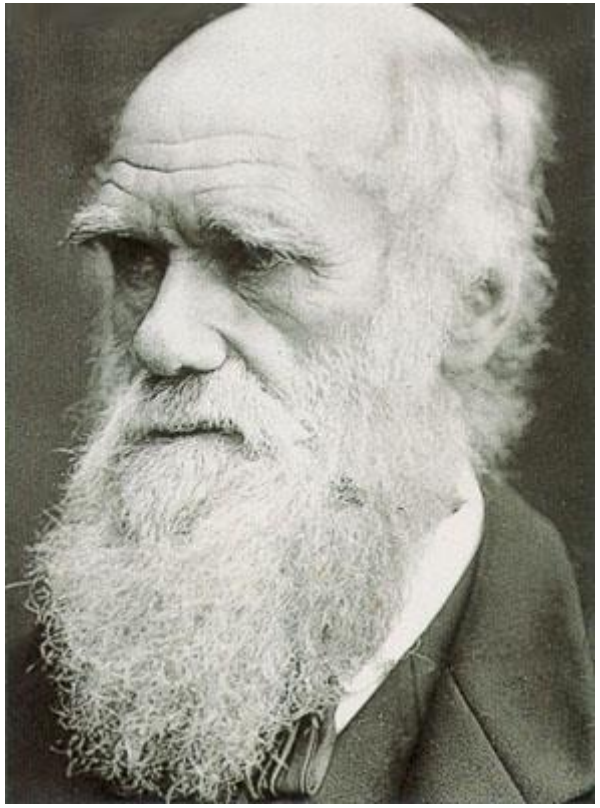







Software Maintenance

"It is not the strongest of the species that survives, nor the most intelligent that survives. It is the one that is the most adaptable to change"



Charles Darwin

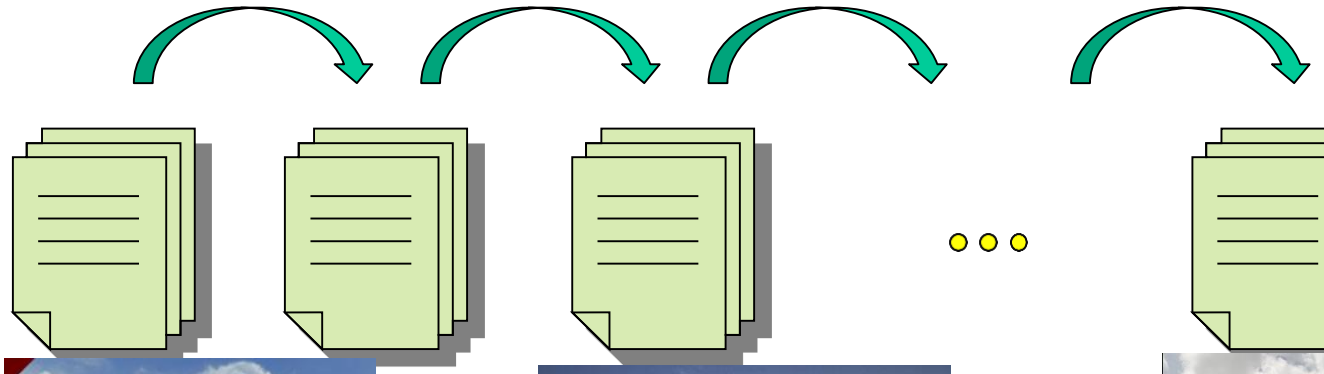
Software Ageing

```
// ------------------------- OTHER METHODS -------------------------

/**
 * accelerate rendering by computing just which tokens need to be rendered
 * for a given bandCount. Get the index of the first Token
 *
 * @param r clip region to be rendered.
 *
 * @return first token index that needs to be rendered.
 */
private int firstTokenNeedToRender( Rectangle r )
    {
    int topOfBand = r.y;
    // pick a baseline just prior to the band for safety.
    int firstBaseline = topOfBand - Geometry.LEADING_PX;
    // home in on a unique 0-based band
    int band = Arrays.binarySearch( baselines, firstBaseline );
    if ( band < 0 )
        {
        // convert insertion point to the band below.
        int insert = -band - 1;
        band = insert - 1;
        band = Math.min( Math.max( 0, band ), bandCount - 1 );
        }
    // As side benefit, we get the startAtBaseline and starAtLineNumber
    startAtBaseline = baselines[ band ];
    // startAtLineNumber is 1-based.
    startAtLineNumber = firstLineNumbersInBand[ band ];
    return firstTokensInBand[ band ];
    }

/**
 * accelerate rendering by computing just which tokens need to be rendered
 * for a given bandCount.
 *
 * @param r clip region to be rendered.
 *
```

well-designed code

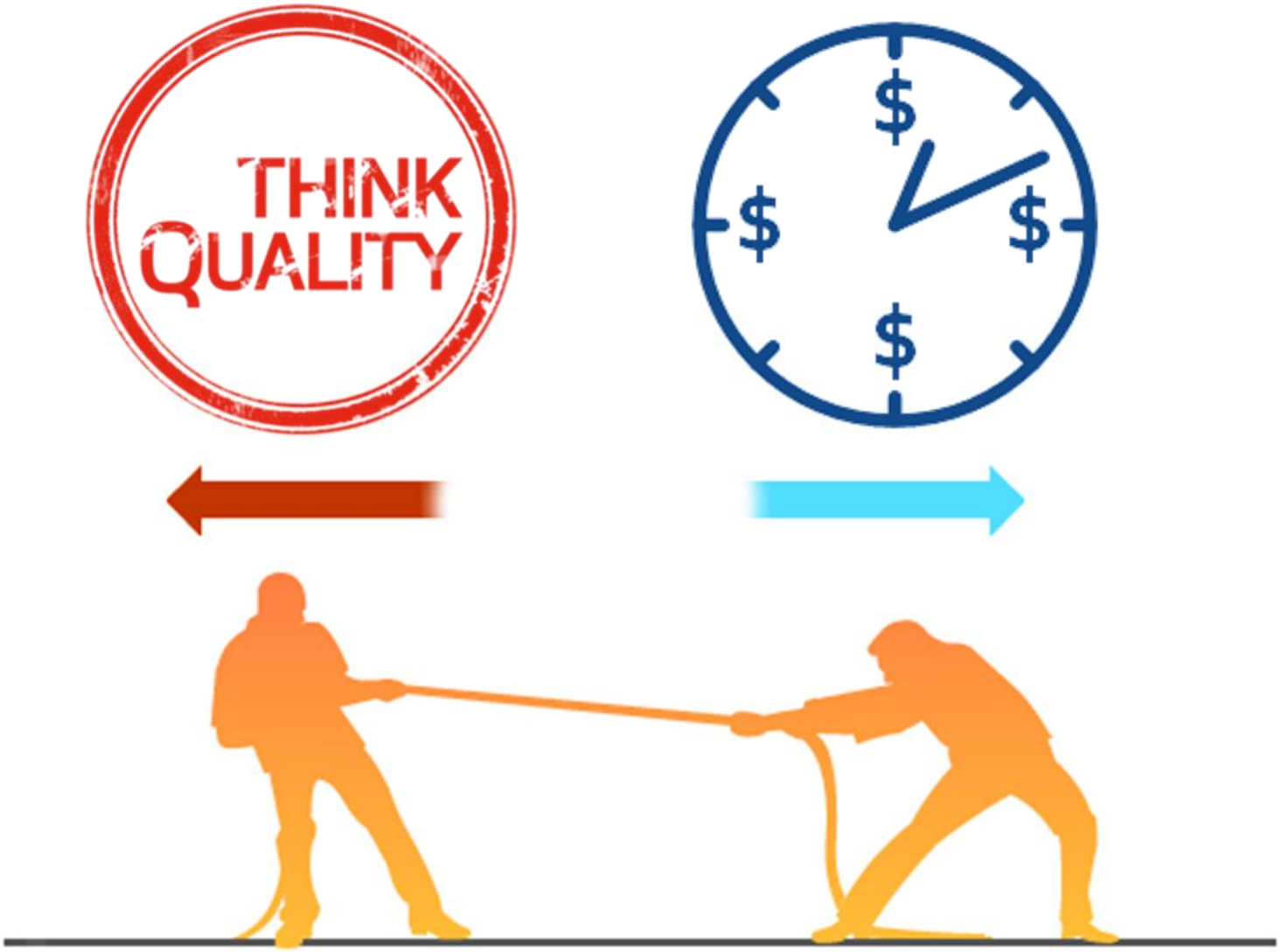


Design quality decays

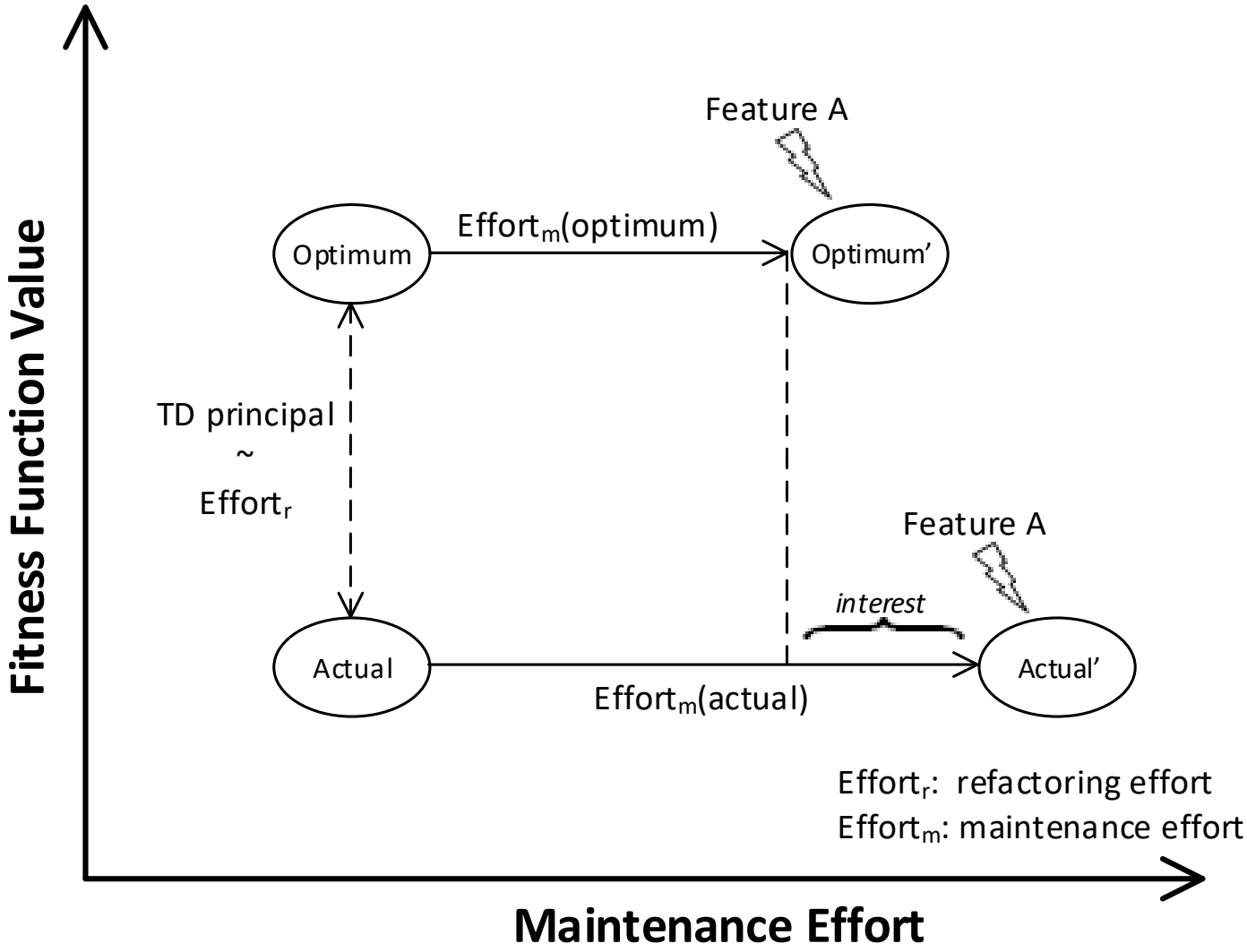
Τεχνικό Χρέος: Ορισμός

"Shipping first time code is like going into debt. A little debt speeds development so long as it is paid back promptly with a rewrite... The danger occurs when the debt is not repaid. **Every minute spent on not-quite-right code counts as interest on that debt**" *— Ward Cunningham, 1992*

Trade-off

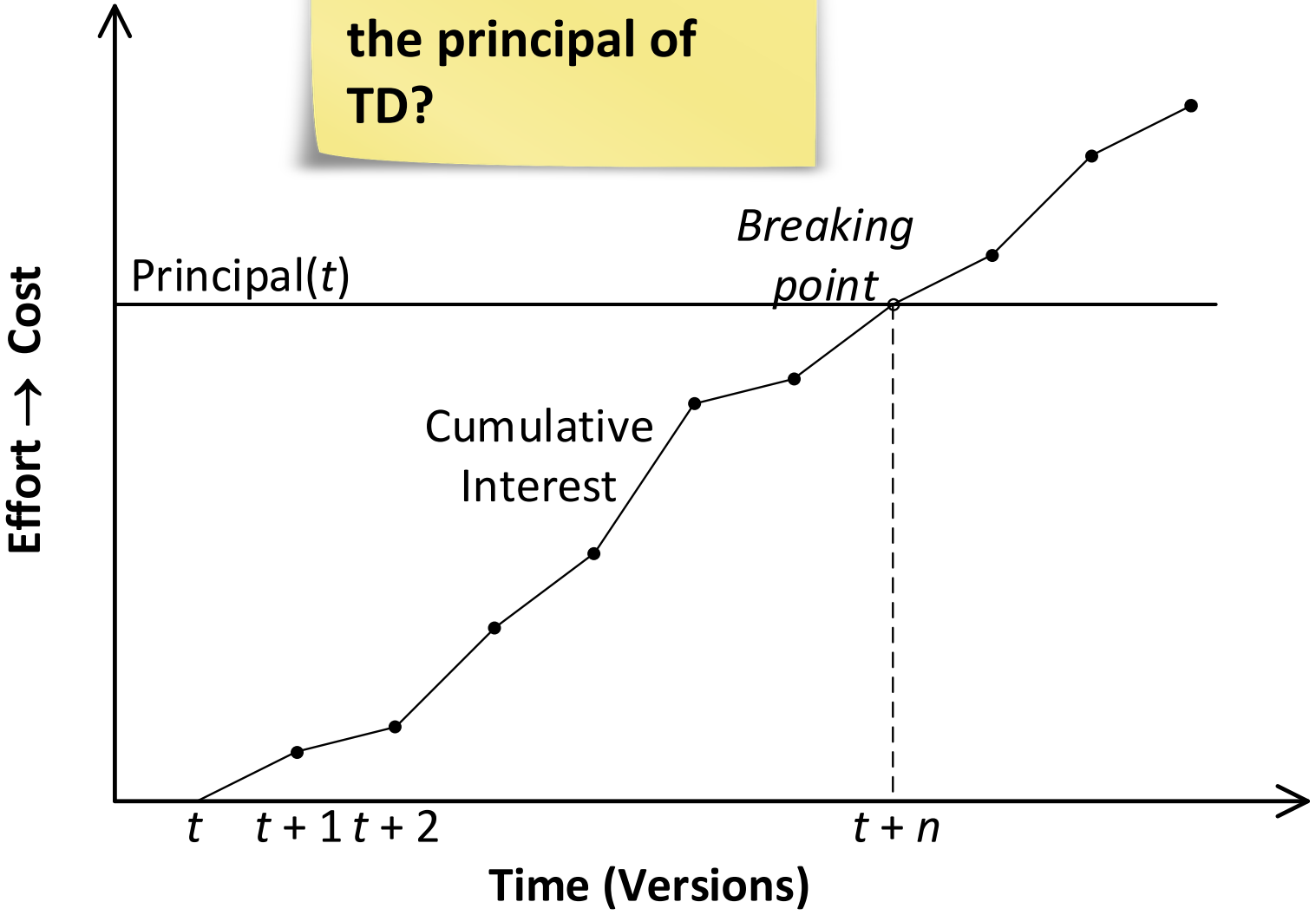


Technical Debt as distance from the ‘optimum’



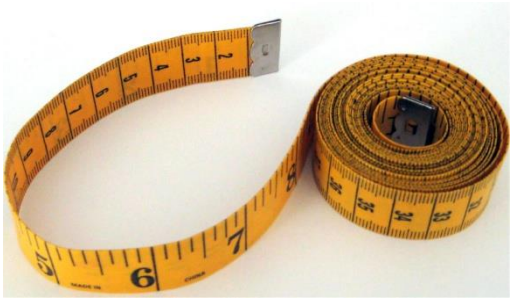
Does it make sense to allow some debt?

How to measure the principal of TD?

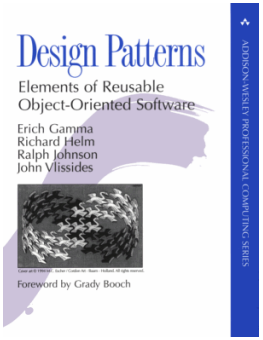


What contributes to TD?

non-compliance with *design principles*



excessive *metric values*



lack of *design patterns*

violations of *design heuristics*

software clones

lack of *documentation*

Fowler's *bad smells*

Long Method

Pieces of code with large size, high complexity and low cohesion

```
int i;
int sum = 0;
int product = 1;
for(i = 0; i < N; ++i) {
  sum = sum + i;
  product = product *i;
}
System.out.println(sum);
System.out.println(product);
```

Refactoring: Extract Method

Smells..

JFlex

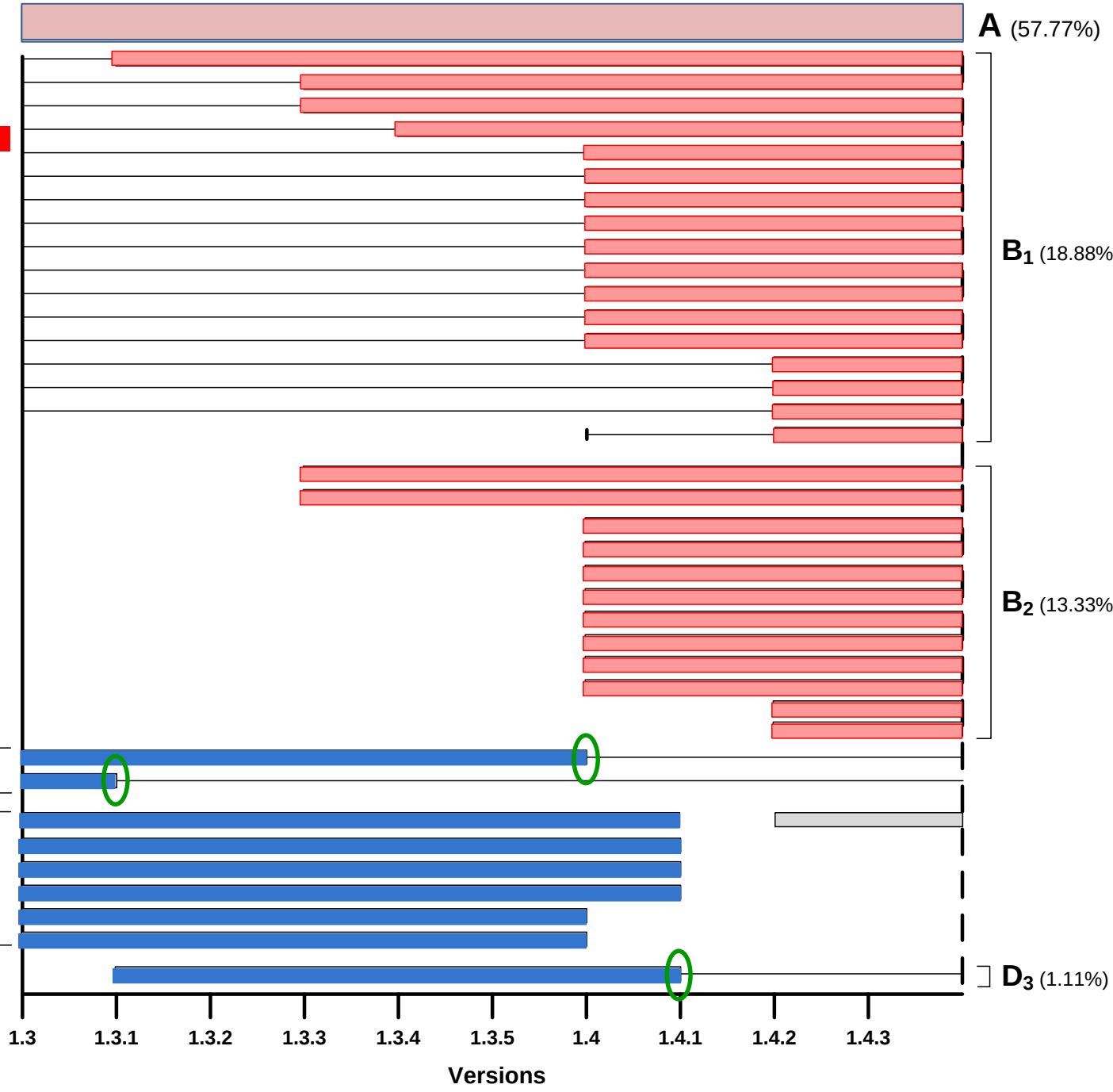
Long Method

-90% extend up to the latest version

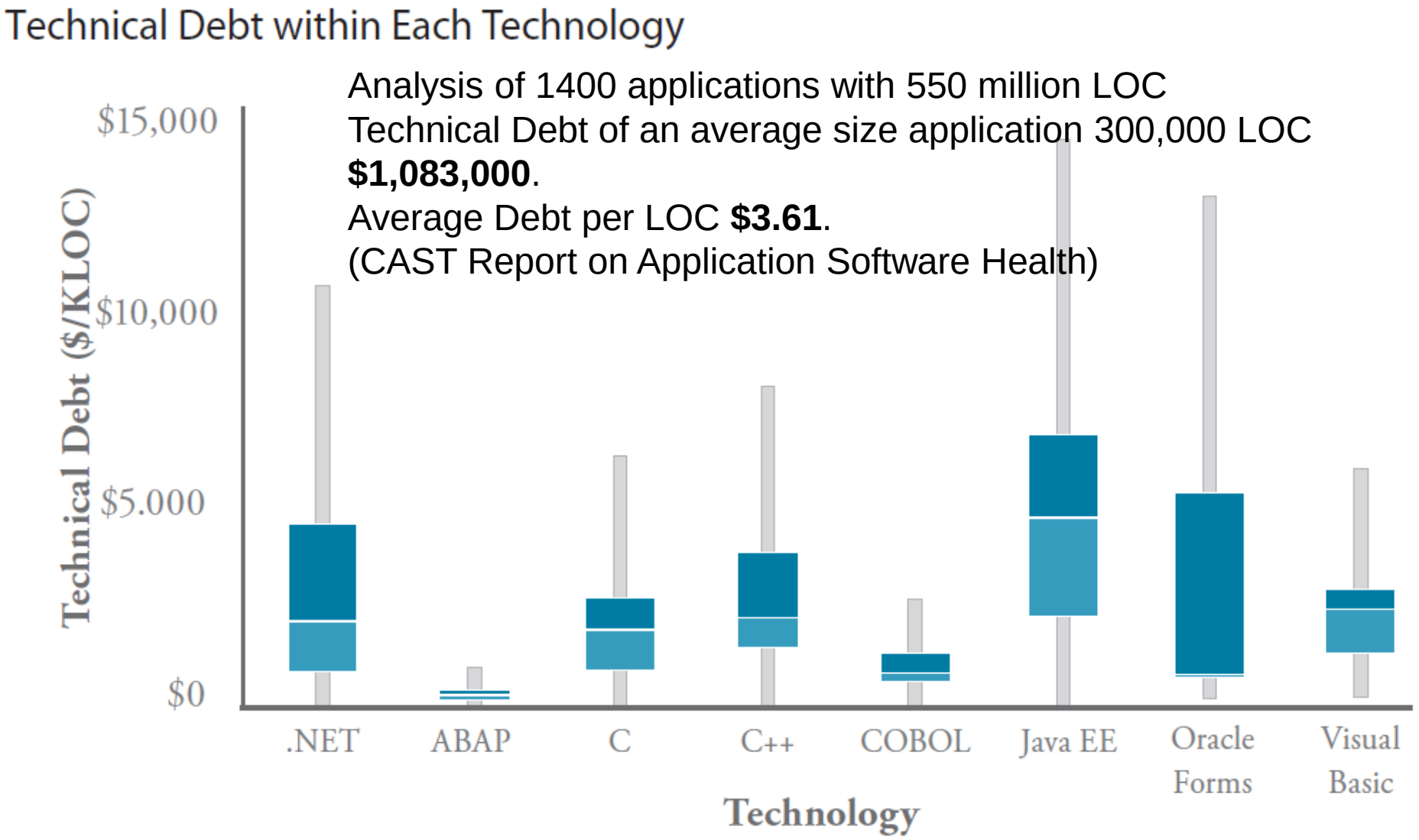
-10% disappear during the course of the project

-3.33% smell removal

- no case can be regarded as application of refactoring



How much debt?



Types of Technical Debt

Unintentional	Intentional
Bad design choices Low code quality (non-strategic debt)	Informed Decisions to take on some technical debt in order to achieve a more important goal Optimization for the present and not for the future

Tools

OSS
Code quality: duplicated code, coding standards, unit tests, code coverage, code complexity, comments, bugs, and security vulnerabilities.
Technical Debt Ratio (e.g.. 50% implies that in order to pay off debt 50% of the total effort spent so far in the project is required)
20 languages

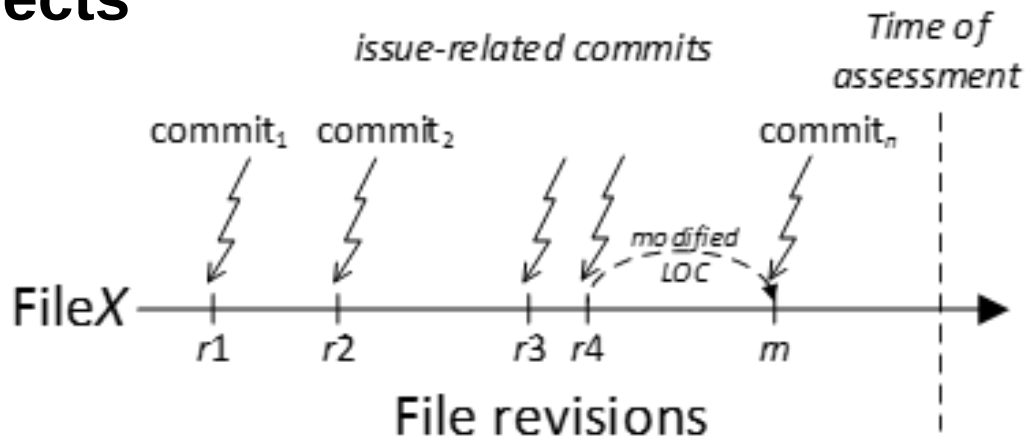
Application Intelligence Platform (SaaS or on premises)
Over 1200 rules
28+ languages
Violations ranked based on criticality
Dashboard with Health Measures (Efficiency, Changeability, Complexity etc)

Empirical Study 1

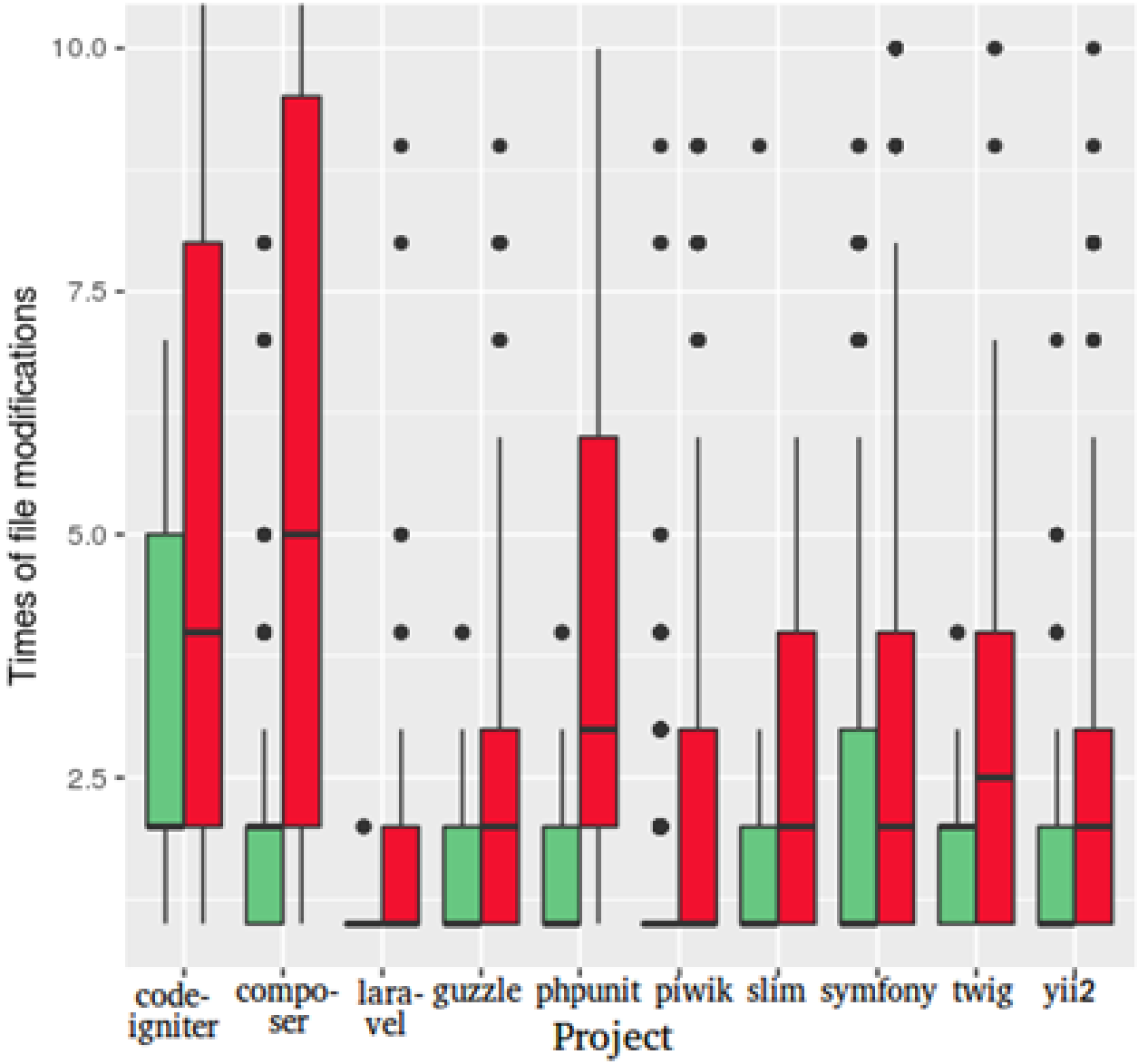
*Is Technical Debt **REALLY** a problem?*

10 projects

Corrective maintenance



Frequency of fixes vs. Technical Debt

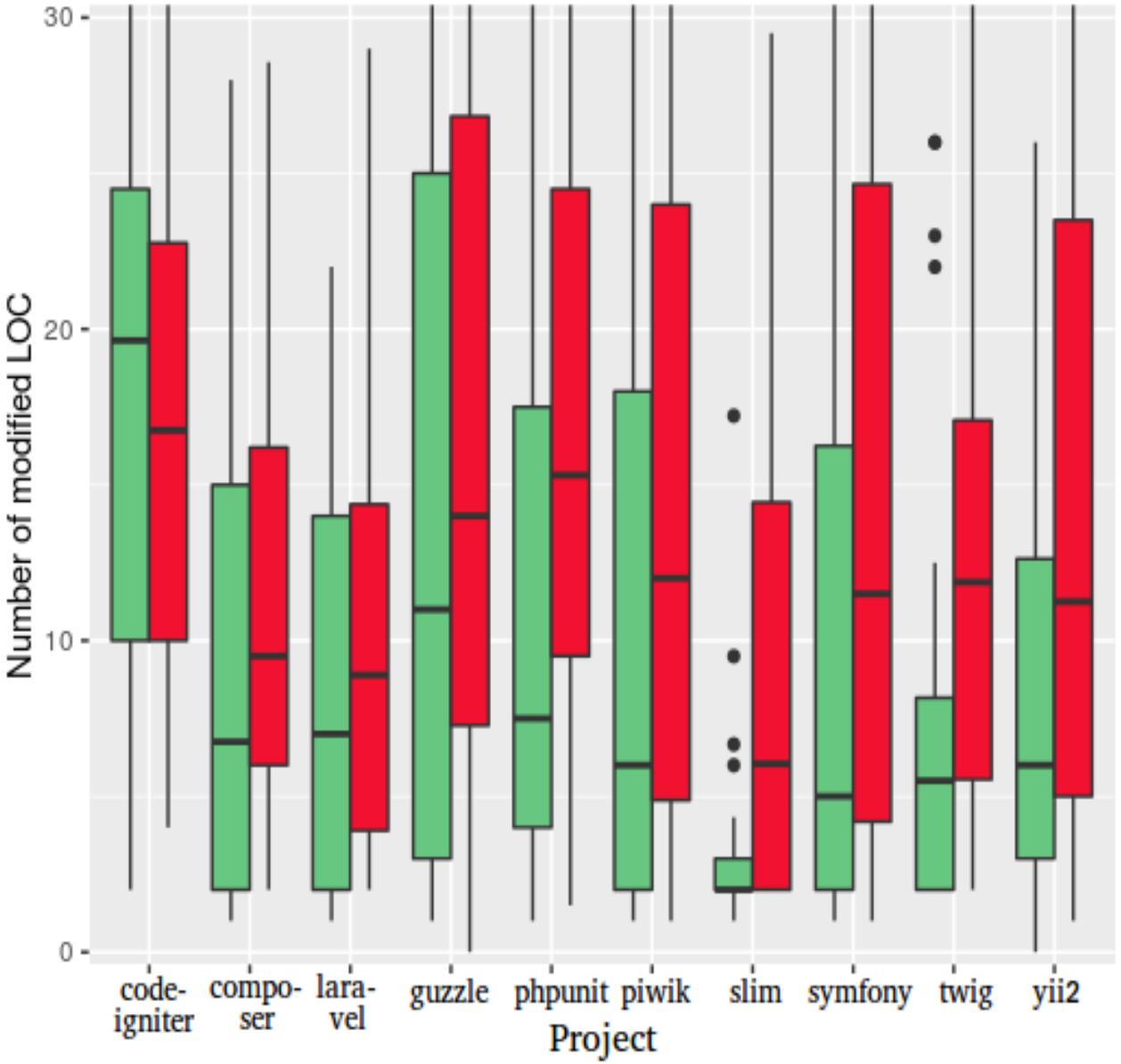


High TD files

are modified

1.9 times more often

Extent of fixes vs. Technical Debt



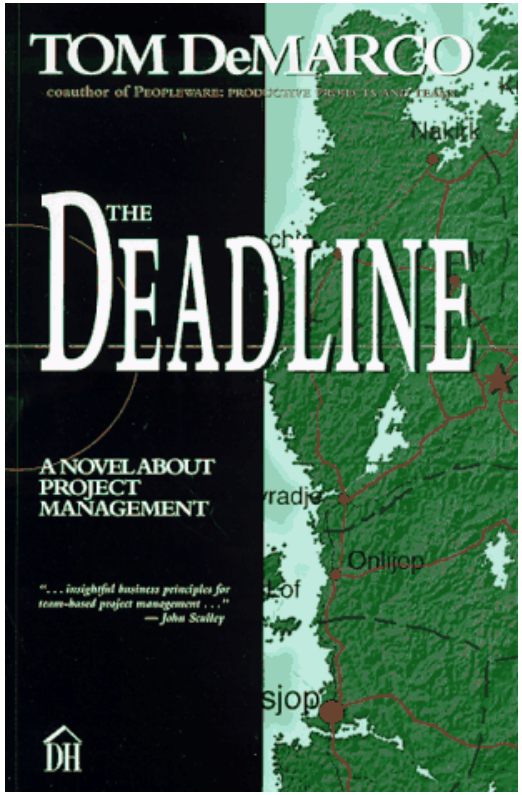
Extent of change in

High TD files

2.4 times higher

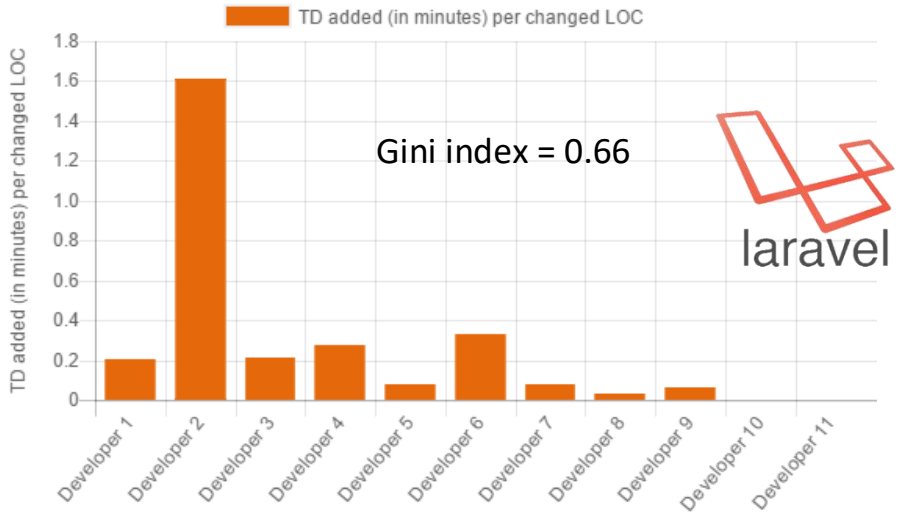
Empirical Study 2

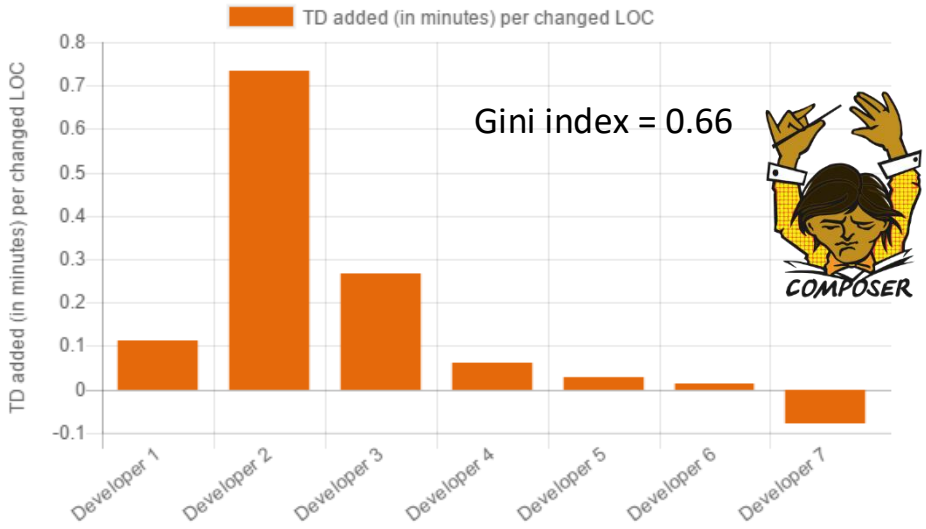
- ***TD reduces the velocity during evolution***
- ***TD can be assessed on artifacts***
- ***However, it's people that do projects***

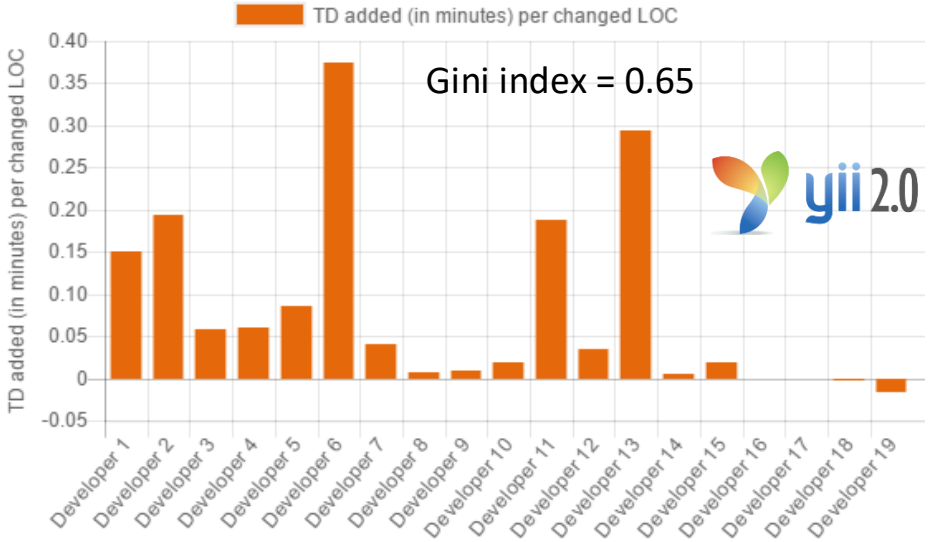


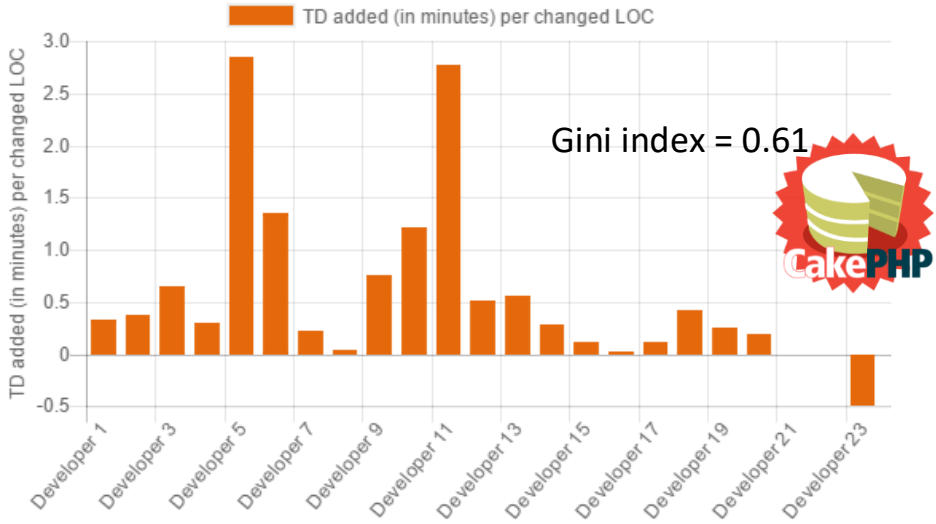
..and it's people that introduce TD

Distribution of TD among Developers

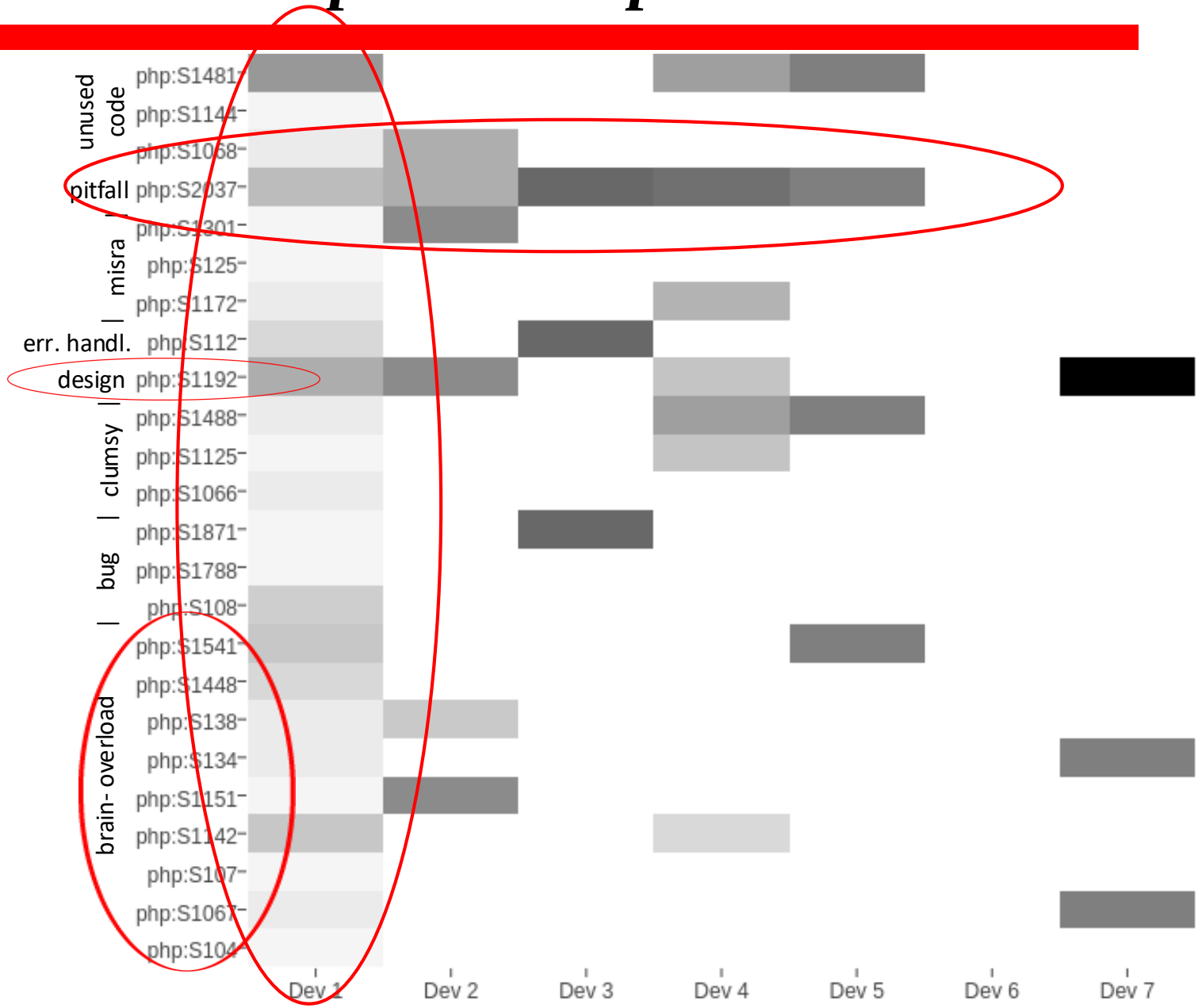




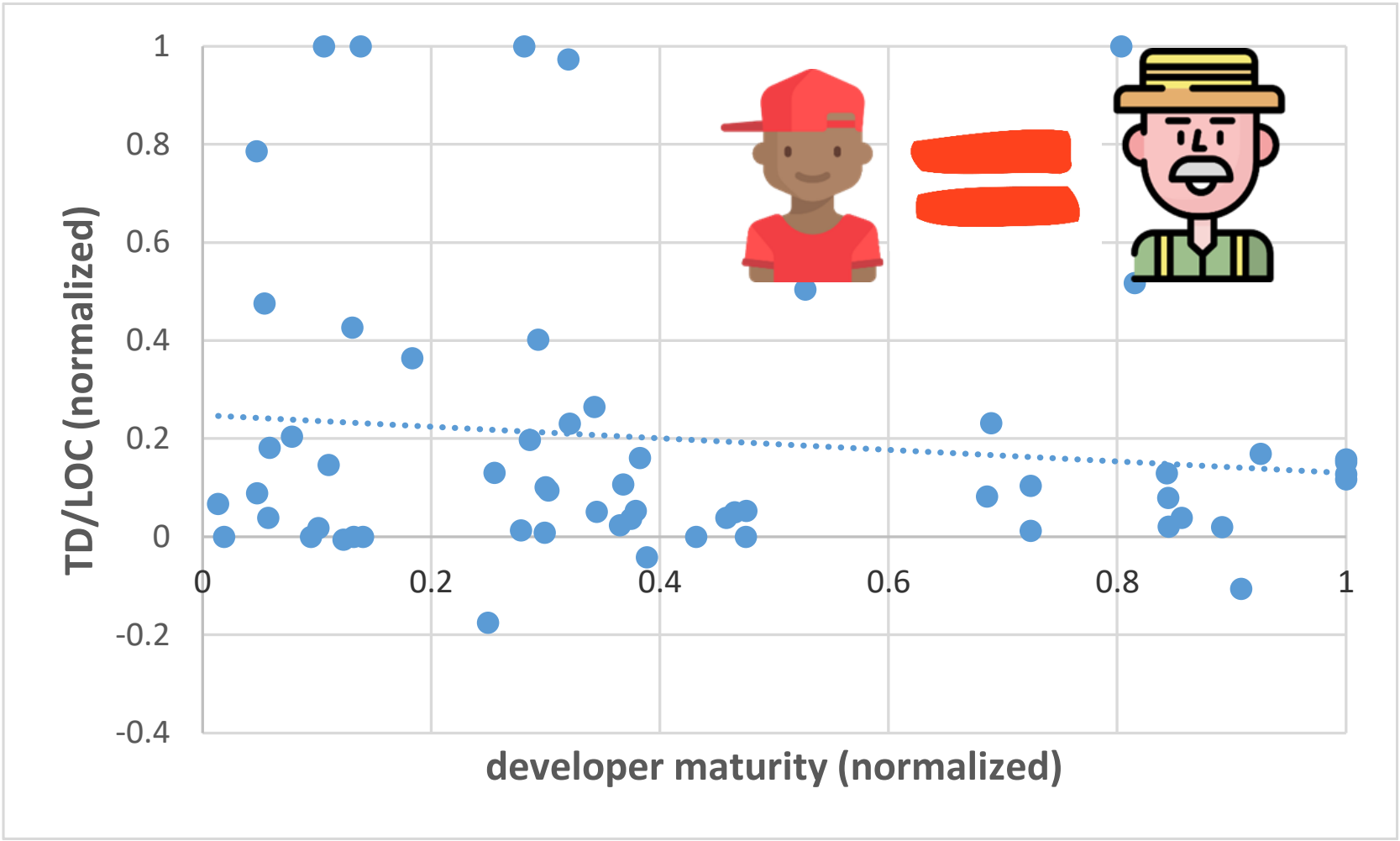




TD violations per Developer



TD vs. Developer Maturity



Strategies for dealing with debt

- Do nothing, it gets worse
- Replace, high cost/risk
- Incremental refactoring, commitment to invest

HELLENIC REPUBLIC
UNIVERSITY OF MACEDONIA

Software Engineering Group
se.uom.gr

Thank you for your attention!

Thessaloniki .NET Meetup