

Bug Study Instrument

*First please filter whether this issue contains a defect and is related to a reproducibility process. If not, move on to the next issue !!! (but remember to **record the issue ID** in the spreadsheets)*

Sometimes there is a **one-to-many relationship between an issue report and the underlying defect(s). Please use multiple rows in such a case, with the same GitHub Issue ID number but **different details**.*

If you spend more than 10 minutes on a single question, please **mark the question & issue. We may need to discuss about that during our meetings.*

**If the comments are in another language rather than English, please use translation tools to help your understanding. Also please mark the info you got by translation, e.g. highlighting, commenting.*

1. What framework does the owner use?
 - a. TensorFlow
 - b. Pytorch
 - c. Keras
 - d. Caffe
 - e. Other
2. What is the project type of the repository?
 - a. Zoo
 - b. Solo (Prototype)
 - c. Solo (Replication)
3. What is the type of the issue reporter?
 - a. Re-user:
 - b. Adaptor:
 - c. Enhancer:
 - d. Replicator:
4. Did the work use the same data?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
 - c. Not mentioned
5. Did the work use the same code?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No

- c. Not mentioned
6. Which deep learning stage does the defect exist in?
- a. Data pipeline
 - b. Modeling
 - c. Training
 - d. Evaluation
 - e. Other
7. What are the **Impacts** of the defect? (Check all that apply)
- a. Bad Performance (lower speed)
 - b. Bad Performance (lower accuracy)
 - c. Bad speed – performance balance
 - d. Bad data quality
 - e. Numerical instability: The results are Inf, NaN or Zero which are caused by division (i.e., division by zero returns not-a-number value), logarithm (i.e., logarithm of zero returns $-\infty$ that could be transformed into not-a-number); Or the results appear random for each running.
 - f. Crash: The system stops unexpectedly
 - g. Data Corruption: The data is corrupted as it flows through the model and causes unexpected outputs
 - h. Hang: It ceases to respond to inputs
 - i. Incorrect Functionality: The system behaves in an unexpected way without any runtime or compile-time error/warning.
 - j. Memory Exhaustion: The software halts due to unavailability of the memory resources. This can be caused by, either the wrong model structure or not having enough computing resources to train a particular model.
 - k. Unknown
 - l. Other
8. What **kind** of defect is it? (**General Code Error**)
- a. Syntax error: an error in the syntax of a sequence of characters or tokens, such that the program is not valid in the language ("It does not compile").
 - b. Algorithm/method: an error in the sequence or set of steps used to solve a particular problem or computation, including mistakes in computations, incorrect implementation of algorithms, or calls to an inappropriate function for the algorithm being implemented.
 - c. Assignment/Initialization: a variable or data item that is assigned a value incorrectly or is not initialized properly or where the initialization scenario is mishandled (e.g. incorrect publish or subscribe, incorrect opening of file, etc.).

- d. Checking: Inadequate checking for potential error conditions, or an inappropriate response is specified for error conditions.
 - e. Data Structure: Error in specifying or manipulating data items, incorrectly defined data structure, pointer or memory allocation errors, or incorrect type conversions.(i.e. Array, Linked List, Stack, Queue, Trees, Graphs)
 - f. External Interface: Errors in the user interface (including usability problems) or the interfaces with other systems. (e.g. API error)
 - g. Internal Interface: Errors in the interfaces between system components, including mismatched calling sequences and incorrect opening, reading, writing or closing of files and databases.
 - h. Logic: Incorrect logical conditions, including incorrect blocks, incorrect boundary conditions being applied, or incorrect expression.
 - i. Non-functional Defects: Includes non-compliance with standards, failure to meet non-functional requirements such as portability and performance constraints, and lack of clarity of the design or code to the reader.
 - j. Timing/Optimization: Errors that will cause timing or performance problems
 - k. Memory Exhaustion
 - l. Other
9. What are the **root causes** of the defect?
- a. Data Pipeline defect:
 - i. Data Preprocessing Bug: If an input to the deep learning software is not properly formatted, cleaned, well before supplying it to the deep learning model.
 - ii. Corrupt Data (Data Flow Bug): Due to the type or shape mismatch of input data after it has been fed to the DL model.
 - iii. Training Data Quality
 - b. Modeling defect:
 - i. Layers
 - 1. Activation Function
 - 2. Layer Properties
 - 3. Missing/Redundant/Wrong Layer
 - ii. Model Type & Properties
 - 1. Model/Weight
 - 2. Network structure

3. Multiple initialization

- c. Training defect
 - i. Optimizer
 - ii. Loss Function
 - iii. Evaluation
 - iv. Hyperparameters
 - v. Other Training Process
- d. API defect: Caused by APIs, this includes API mismatch, API misuse, API change, etc.
 - i. API – DL libraries (e.g. Pytorch, TensorFlow, Keras, CUDA, etc.)
 - ii. API – other data science libraries (e.g. Numpy, matplotlib, pandas, seaborn, scikit-learn, etc.)
 - iii. API – image IO libraries
 - iv. API - Other (please indicate it)
- e. GPU Usage defect
- f. Environment Configuration Error
- g. Insufficient/Incorrect Documentation
- h. Other (please indicate it below)

10. What is the **Bug Manifestation** of the work?

- a. *Basic errors*: the code does not run (leg it crashes, behaves very incorrectly, runs out of memory).
- b. *Reproducibility defects*: the code using the same data runs without basic errors, but does not match the documented performance (e.g., accuracy, latency).
- c. *Evolutionary defects*: the code and/or data has been changed to adapt to the user's needs. It runs without basic errors but does not match the specification/desired performance.

11. How did the engineers **fix** the bug? (Check all that apply)

- a. Data Pipeline
 - i. Data preprocessing (before being fed into the model)
 - 1. Data dimension: align the input data's dimension with DNN
 - 2. Data type: change the data type of inputs to match the DNN's expectation
 - 3. Data wrangling/cleaning: fix the form/type of the data for downstream operations without modifying its intent
 - 4. Modify data augmentation method
 - 5. Modify data normalization
 - 6. Initialization modifying (i.e. categories, labels, annotations)
 - ii. Data Flow (after being fed into the model)
 - 1. Modify data processing
 - iii. Training data quality

1. Modify/add data augmentation
2. Add training data
3. Modify labeling/annotations
4. Re-download the dataset

b. Model

- i. Network connection: change node connectivity in the DNN (e.g. change weights, remove edges, add backward propagation)
- ii. Modify layers
- iii. Layer dimension: align the input data's dimension with the layer dimension
- iv. Activation: change the activation function used in the DNN
- v. Model loading/saving/converting modification

c. Training

- i. Modify Hyperparameters (e.g. learning rate, epoch, batchsize)
- ii. Modify Loss function: add, remove or replace the loss functions
- iii. Add Monitor: add diagnostics code to monitor training
- iv. Modify Optimizer: change the optimization function used by the DNN
- v. Modify the learning rate scheduler
- vi. Modify Accuracy metric: replace the accuracy metric being used to measure the correctness of a model, often to match better
- vii. Add/modify processing steps: e.g. Non-Maximum-suppression (NMS), anchors
- viii. Train from scratch
- ix. Modify training configuration

d. API

- i. API contract: fix API compositions so that the output of an API meets the preconditions of another API
- ii. Match API versions: match the versions of different API to make the program runnable, including updating, downgrading, matching.
- iii. Reinstall API
- iv. Extend/Overwrite API by with supports and other functionalities
- v. API environment configuration
- vi. Use another API

e. GPU/CPU usage

- i. Reset/Modify data parallelism on GPUs
- ii. GPU Configuration
- iii. Modify/add the conversion to CPU/GPU

f. Other

- i. Versioning: adapt the code to the new version of the library
- ii. Modify assignment/Initialization/configuration
- iii. Add/Modify checking
- iv. Read the documentation
- v. Make better documentations/tutorials
- vi. Use a stable OS

- vii. Refer to another implementation
- viii. Clean the cache
- g. Not mentioned

12. How did the owners **confirm** their fix is correct? (Check all that apply)

- a. Compare overall accuracy and loss to another implementation (including the research prototype)
- b. Compare overall accuracy and loss to previous performance(e.g. after training for 100K iterations, the performance is better than it was before)
- c. Compare relative improvement in accuracy and loss: use the changes in accuracy and loss between training iterations to determine correctness (e.g. the trend is improved)
- d. Compare overall speed
- e. Compare relative changes in learning rate
- f. Replace hyper-parameters in a network
- g. Examine the distribution of variable values
- h. Switch the training dataset
- i. Check the runnability of the program
- j. Check the shape of tensors in the model
- k. Use test cases
- l. Check outputs
- m. Check matrices
- n. Check the input data
- o. Not mentioned
- p. Other