Data Collection Instructions for Linux Coreutils Bug Reports

Objective:

To identify the commands/instructions that generated the bug and can be used to reproduce it along with several other features.

Instructions:

Familiarization with Bug Descriptions:

- Understand that bug reports are specifically related to different software products/services.
- Recognize that understanding these bug reports can significantly help the developers to quickly find and fix the bugs.
- Discard those bugs which are just the announcement of the arrival of versions of coreutils.
- Update the status of duplicate bugs with their parents' status.

Careful Reading:

- Read the entire bug report thoroughly before beginning annotation.
- Pay attention to both explicit statements and implicit cues that might indicate the exact conditions which triggered the anomaly.

Input Identification:

- For each bug report, determine the specific commands/instructions and in which order triggered that state.
- Consider factors such as:
    - Order of the commands
    - Commands that actually contributed to the bug production
    - [….]

Annotation Format:

- Use the following structure for each identified emotion:
    - [id]: Bug report's unique id

- [title]: Title of the bug report
- [expected outcome]: Outcome the user expected
- [observed outcome]: Outcome the user actually got
- [steps to reproduce]: Steps to follow to reproduce the bug
- [manual]: Possible ordered commands to reproduce the bug

Multiple Commands:

- A single bug may get triggered after multiple commands are executed in a specific order. Note all those commands in that exact same order.

Context Consideration:

- Take into account the broader context of bug descriptions, such as:
  - Whether it's a bug description or feature request
  - Whether the bug is related to any specific command(s)

Objectivity and Evidence:

- Base your annotations on textual evidence, not assumptions.

id	title	expected	observed	steps to reproduce	manual
2343998	who -m prints no output	# who am i root pts/0 2025-02-05 11:35 (10.22.64.138)	# who -m #	1. run 'who -m'	who -m
2269948	date command returns invalid date for 1976, May 30	dom 30 mag 1976, 00:00:00, CET	/usr/bin/date: data "30 May 1976" non valida	/usr/bin/date --date "1976-05-30"	/usr/bin/date --date "1976-05-30"