



# *Understanding Software Delivery Delay*

Daniel Alencar da Costa

Supervisor: Uirá Kulesza

Co-supervisor: Ahmed E. Hassan

# *Agenda*



# *Agenda*



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# *Introduction*

*An software issue can represent...*





1999



2013



*An issue can represent a bug, an enhancement, or a new feature*



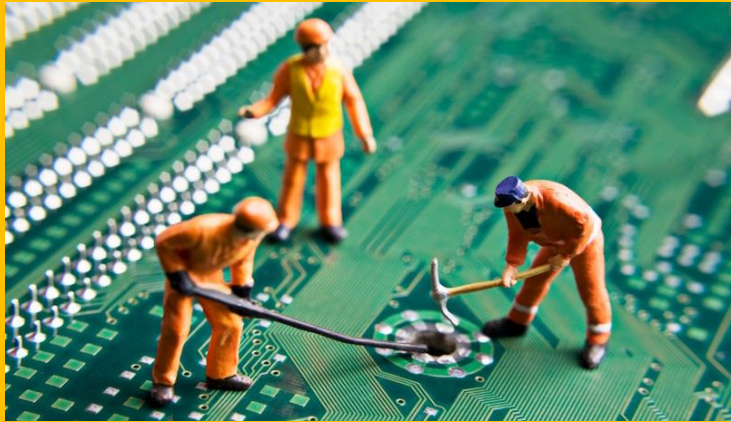
*After an issue is addressed it may still  
suffer delay to be delivered*



*There is a lack of empirical studies to understand delivery delay*

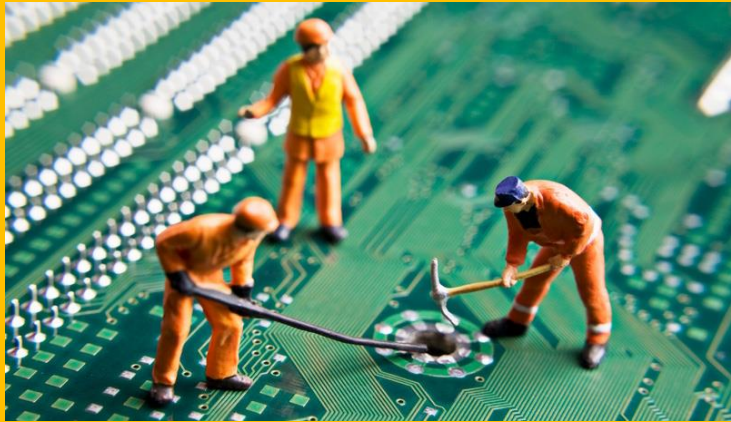


*There is a lack of empirical studies to understand delivery delay*



*Fixing*

*There is a lack of empirical studies to understand delivery delay*



*Fixing*



*Triaging*

*The understanding of which factors impact on delivery delay remains as a open challenge*

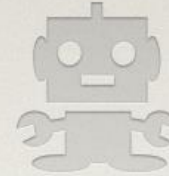


*Once issues are addressed why do they still suffer delivery delay?*

*Background*

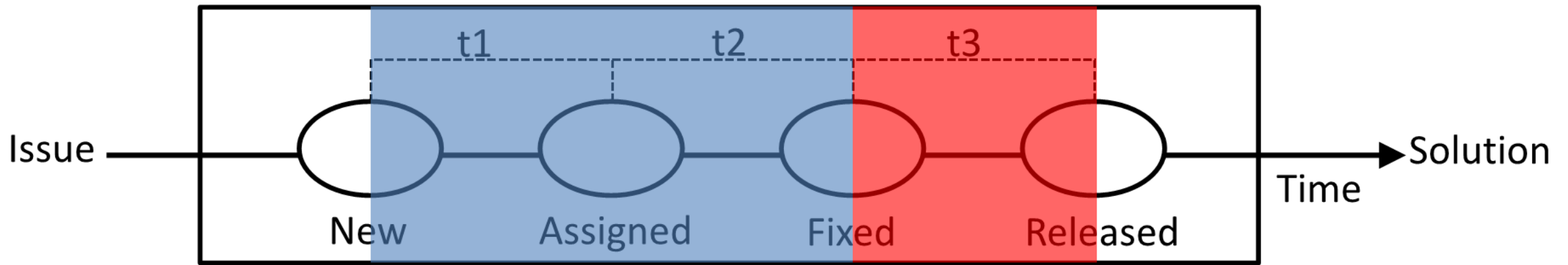


## Welcome to Bugzilla

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*We use the term **issue** to broadly refer to bugs, enhancements, and new features reports*

*We use the term delivery delay to refer to the time that it takes to deliver an addressed issue*

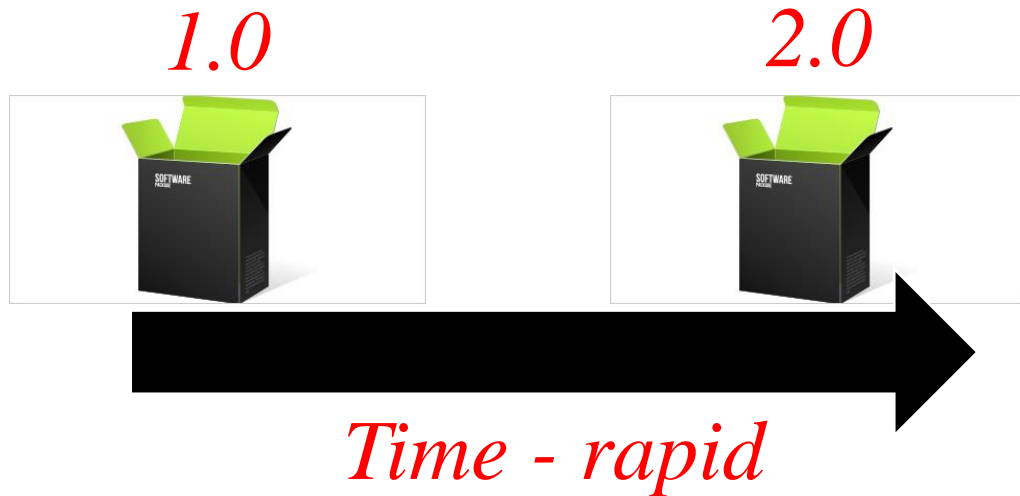


*Our work*

*A release cycle is the time that it takes to develop and ship a new version of the software*



# *Rapid releases have shorter release cycles*



*Empirical Studies*

# *Understanding Delivery Delay (Study 1)*



*Earlier versions of this work are published in the proceedings of ICSME '14 and submitted to EMSE*



*We may think that to fix a bug is enough to satisfy an interested user*



*Prediction models and bug detection approaches were invented to help developers*

*Users may still wait for a long time to see the fixed bug reflected in the software system*

*We set out to empirically study the delivery delay of three open source systems*



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14,530 issues



3,344 issues



3,121 issues

*We set out to empirically study the delivery delay of three open source systems*



14,530 issues

15 releases



3,344 issues

11 releases



3,121 issues

17 releases

*We set out to empirically study the delivery delay of three open source systems*



14,530 issues

15 releases

Rapid



3,344 issues

11 releases

Traditional



3,121 issues

17 releases

Traditional

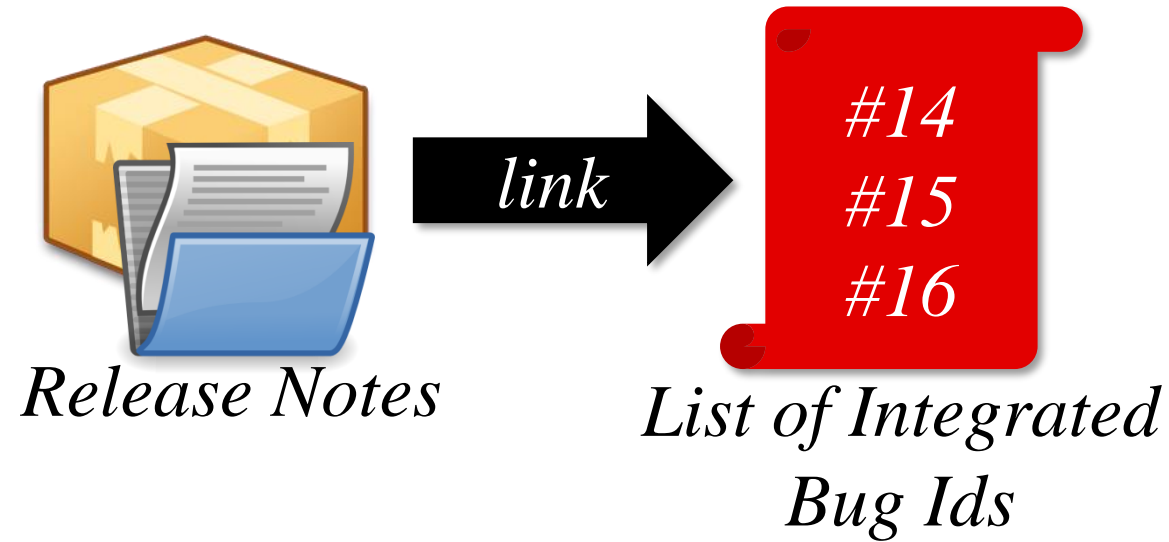
*We collect data based on release notes  
information*



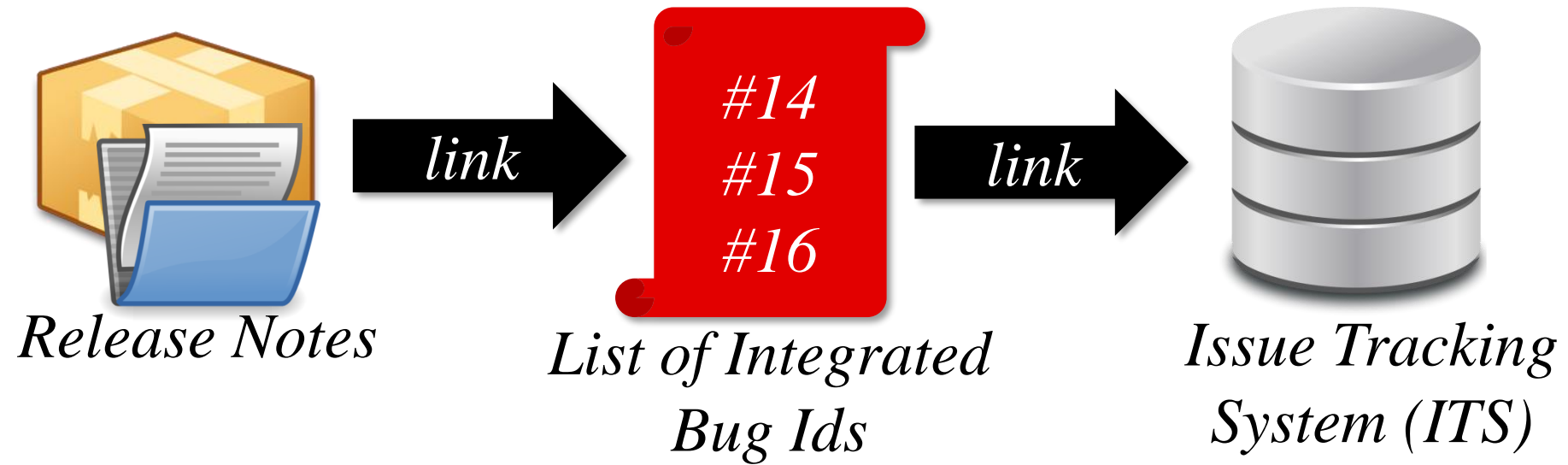
*Release Notes*



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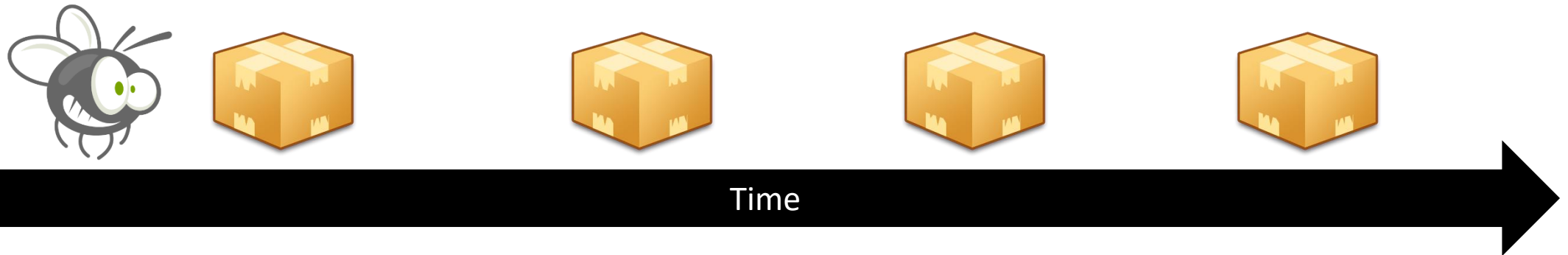
*We measure delivery delay in two ways:  
release delay and abnormal delay*

*Release Delay*

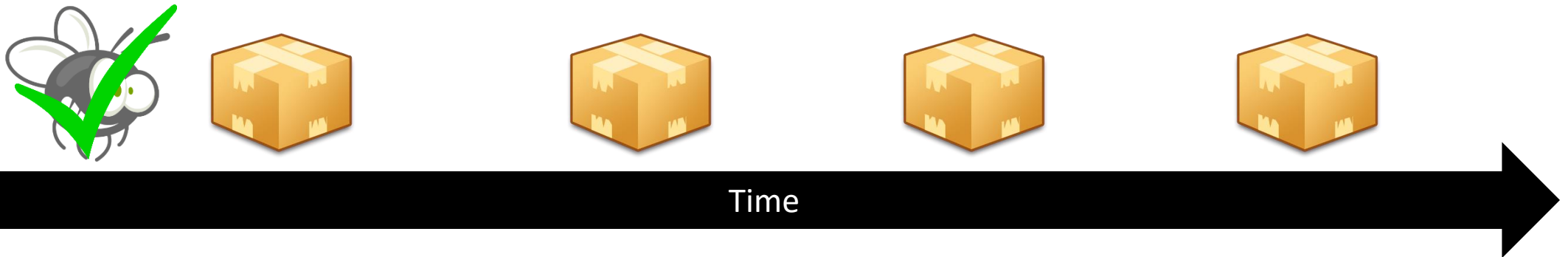
*We measure release delay by counting **how many releases** an addressed issue missed before being released*



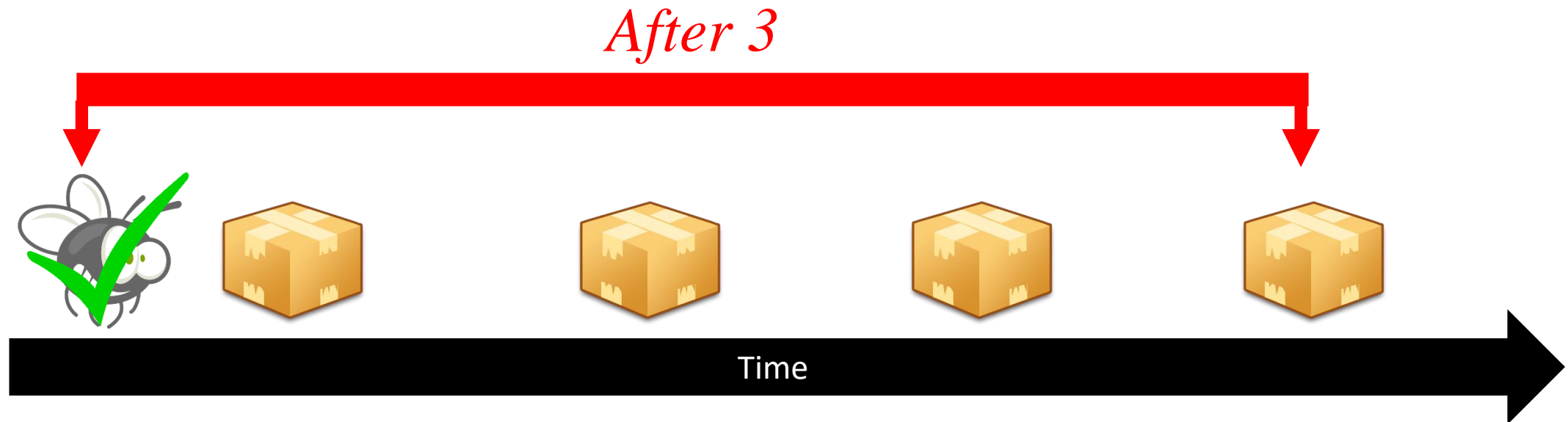
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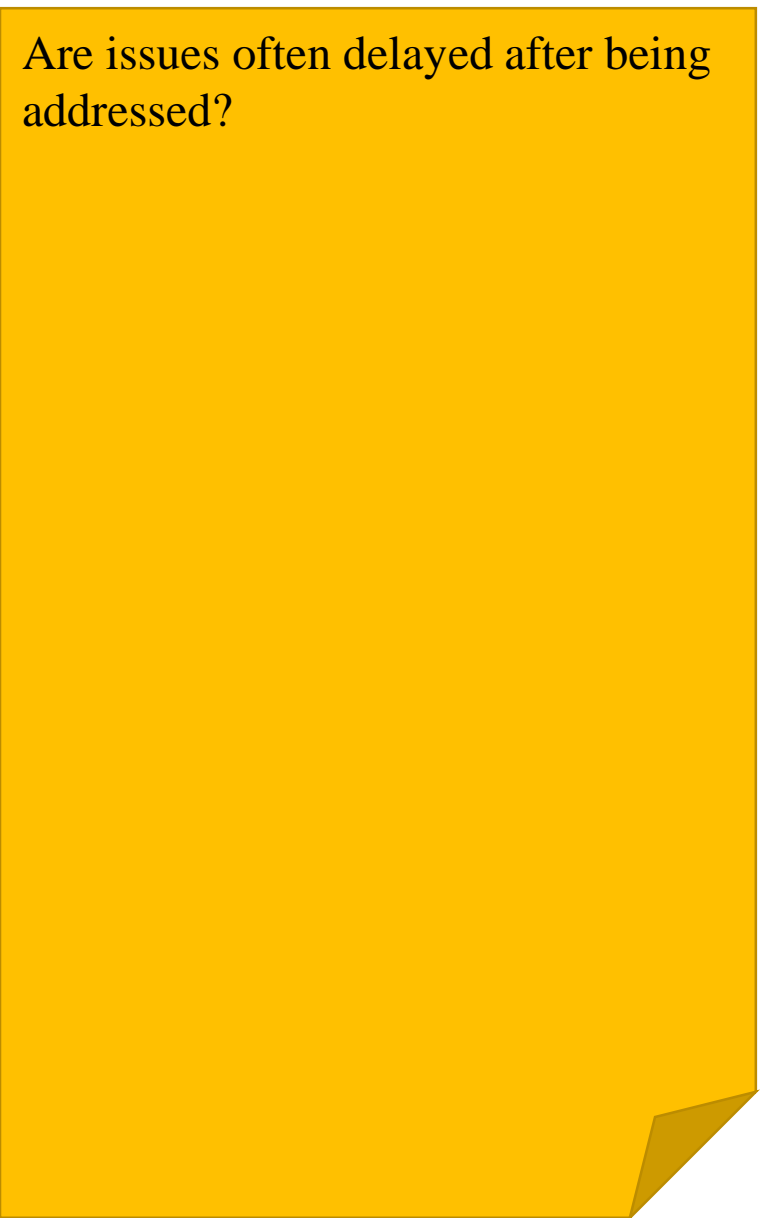
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Are issues often delayed after being addressed?

Are issues often delayed after being addressed?

Can we accurately explain how many releases an addressed issue will be delayed?

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What are the most influential attributes for estimating release integration delay?

Are issues often delayed after being addressed?

Measuring Release Delay

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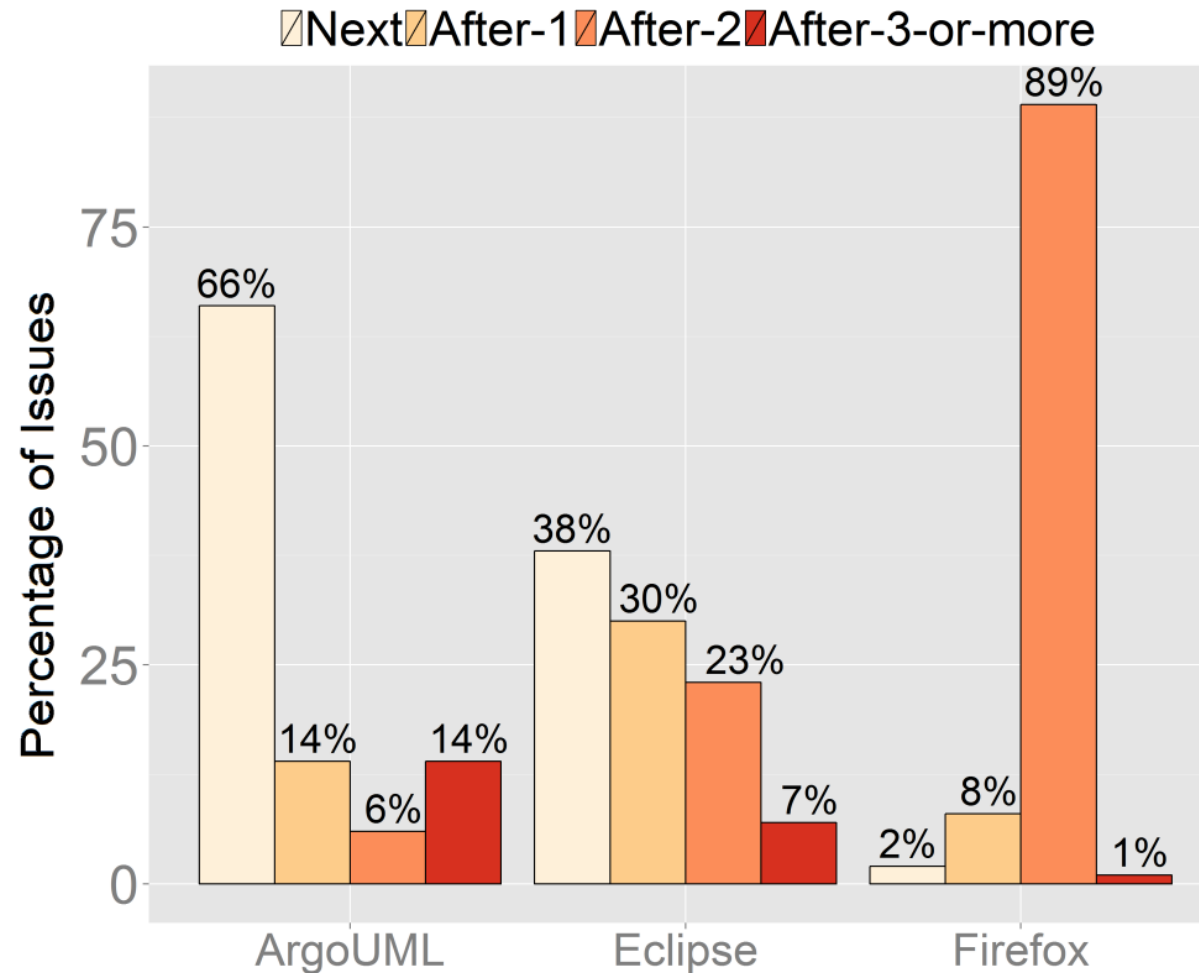
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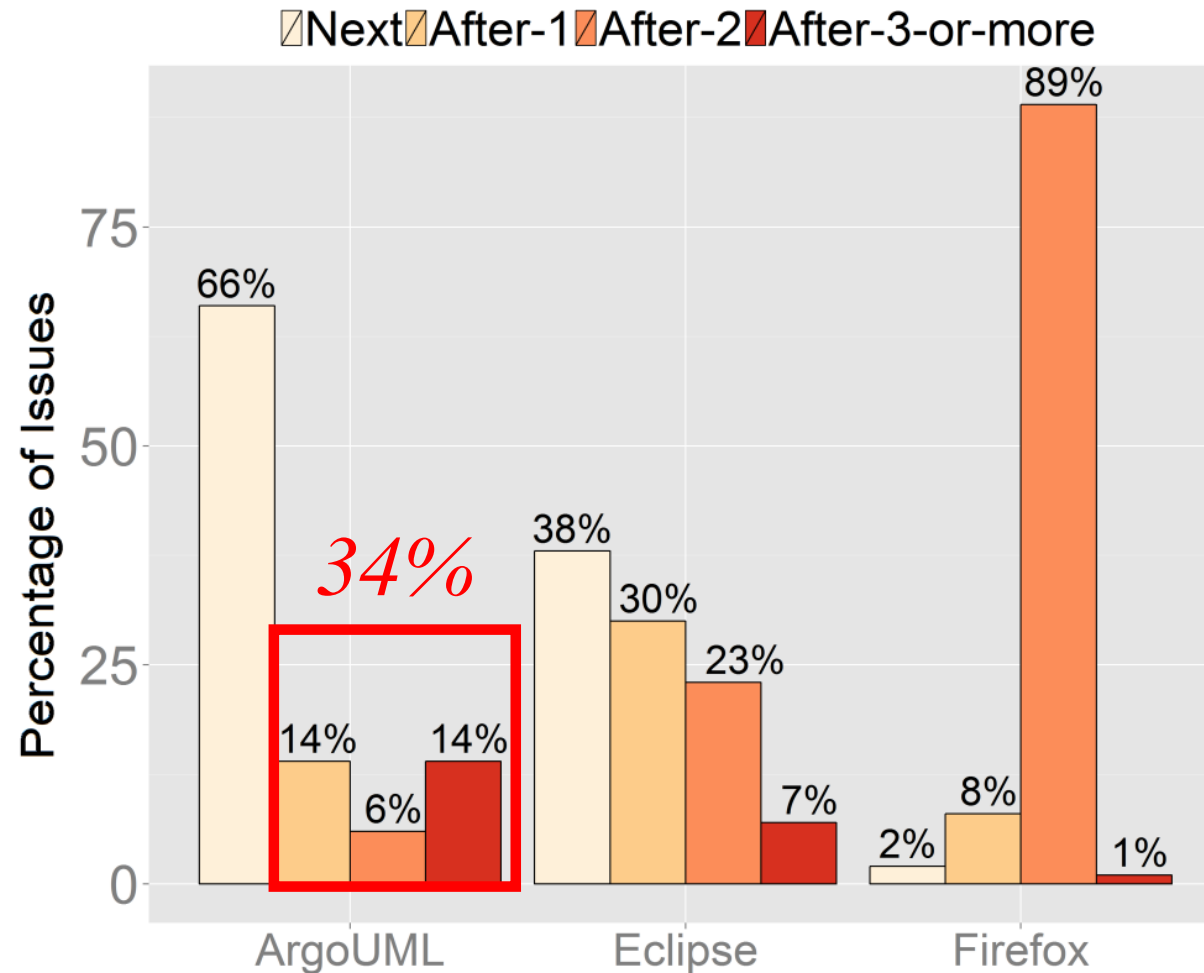
What are the most influential attributes for estimating release integration delay?

Identifying Top Influential Factors

*Issues are usually delayed in the rapid release cycle system*

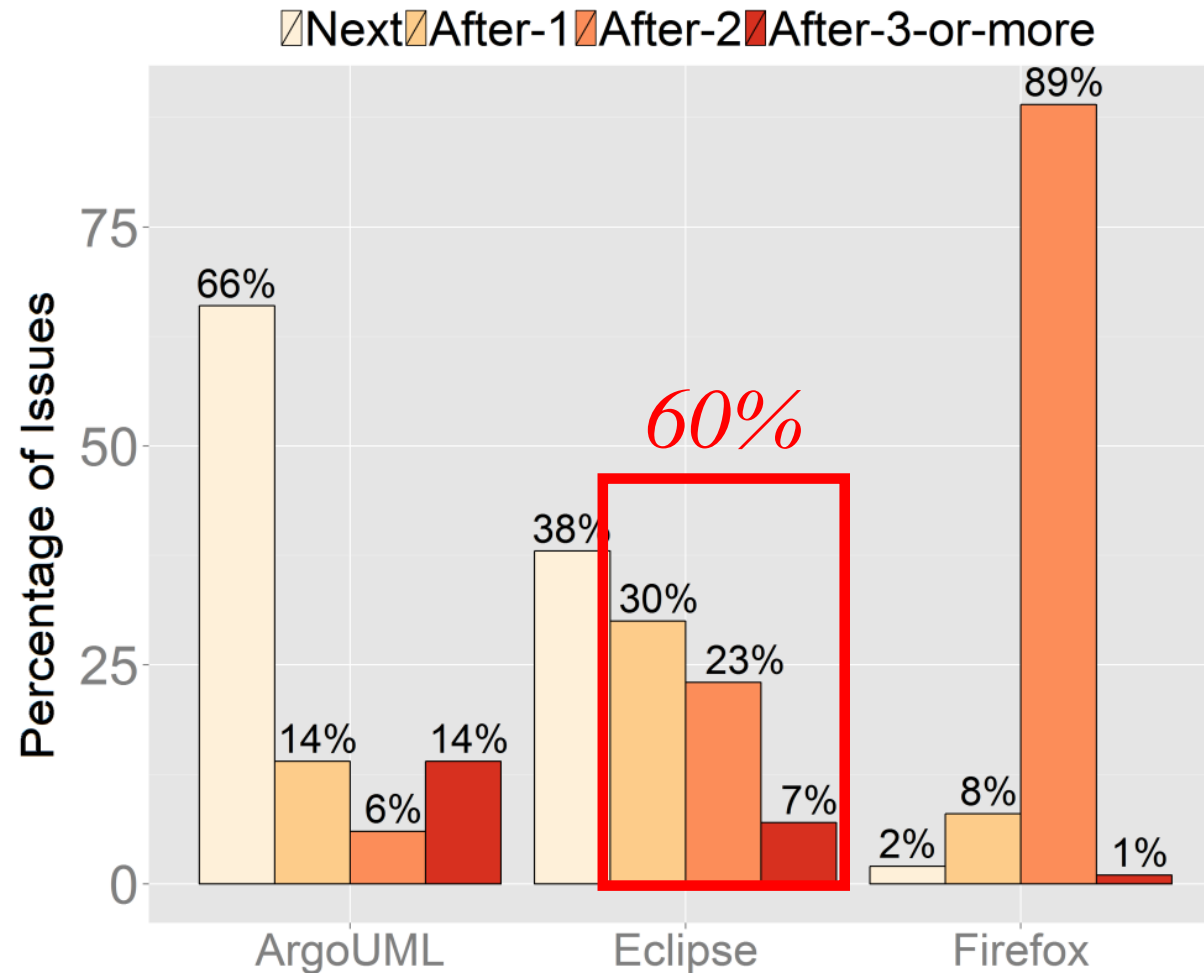


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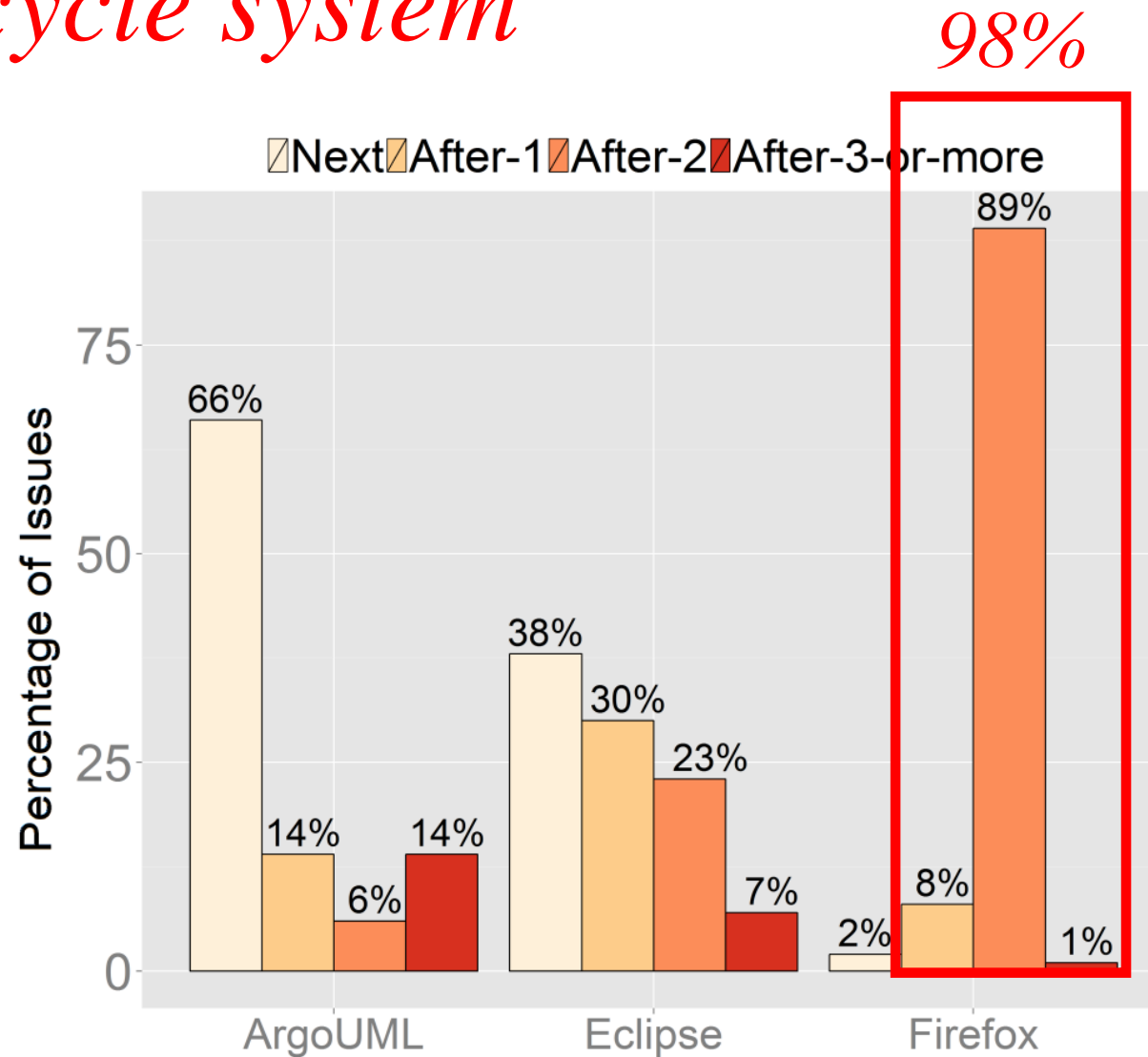




*Issues are usually delayed in the rapid release cycle system*



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*Issues are unlikely to be delayed solely  
because they were addressed close to an  
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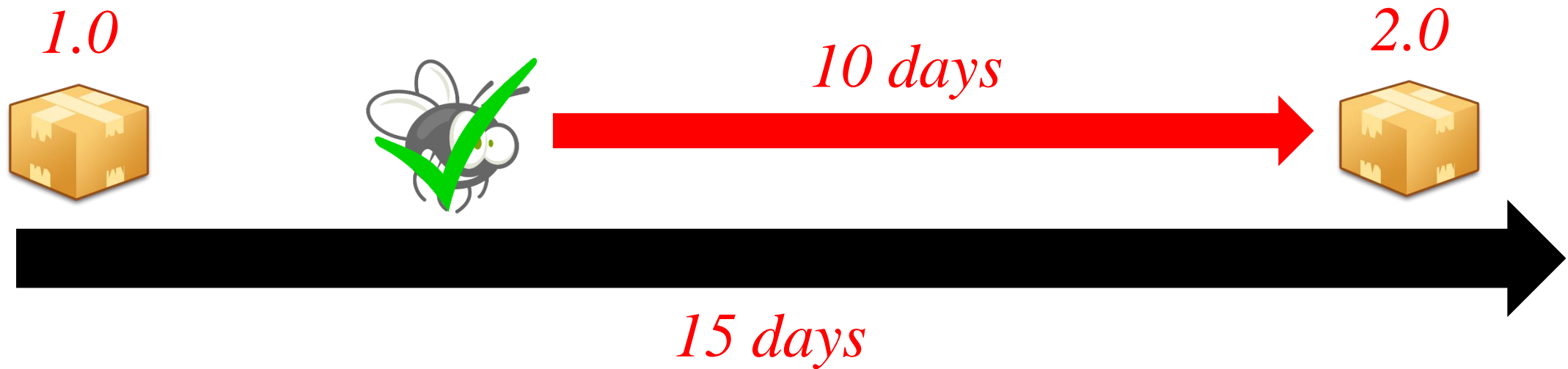
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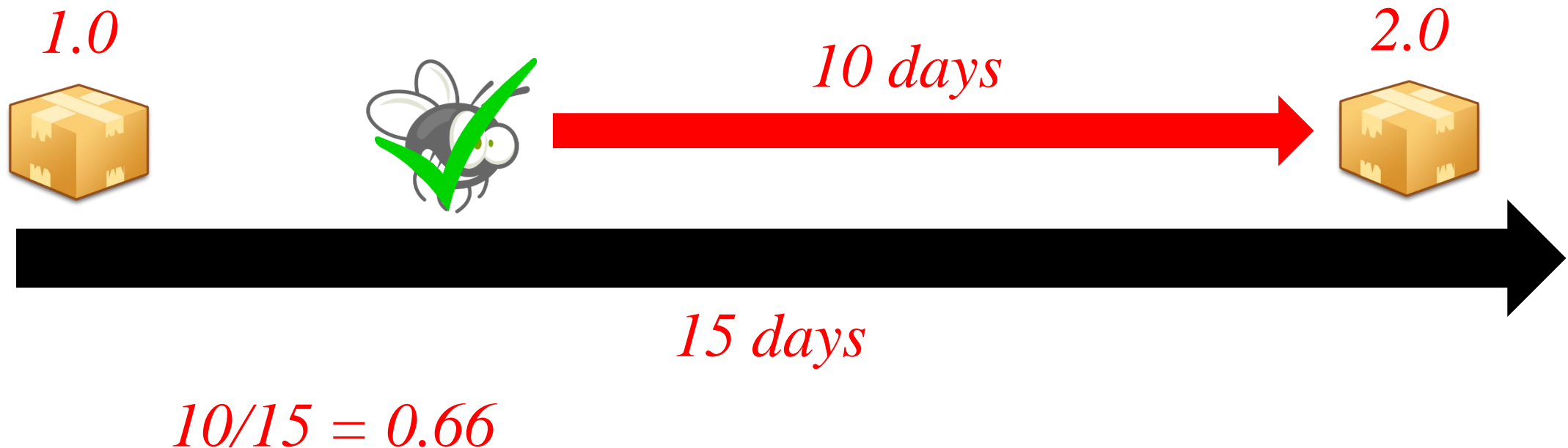
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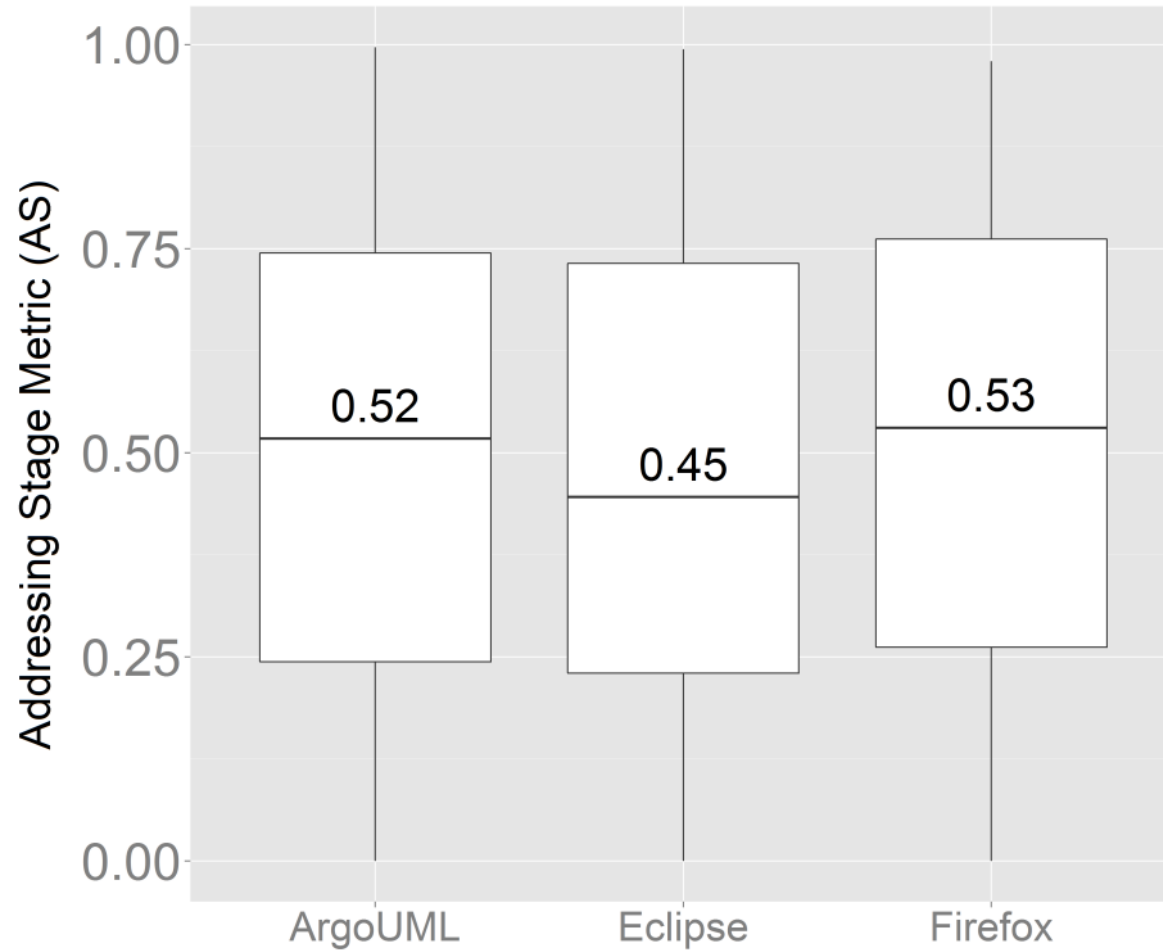


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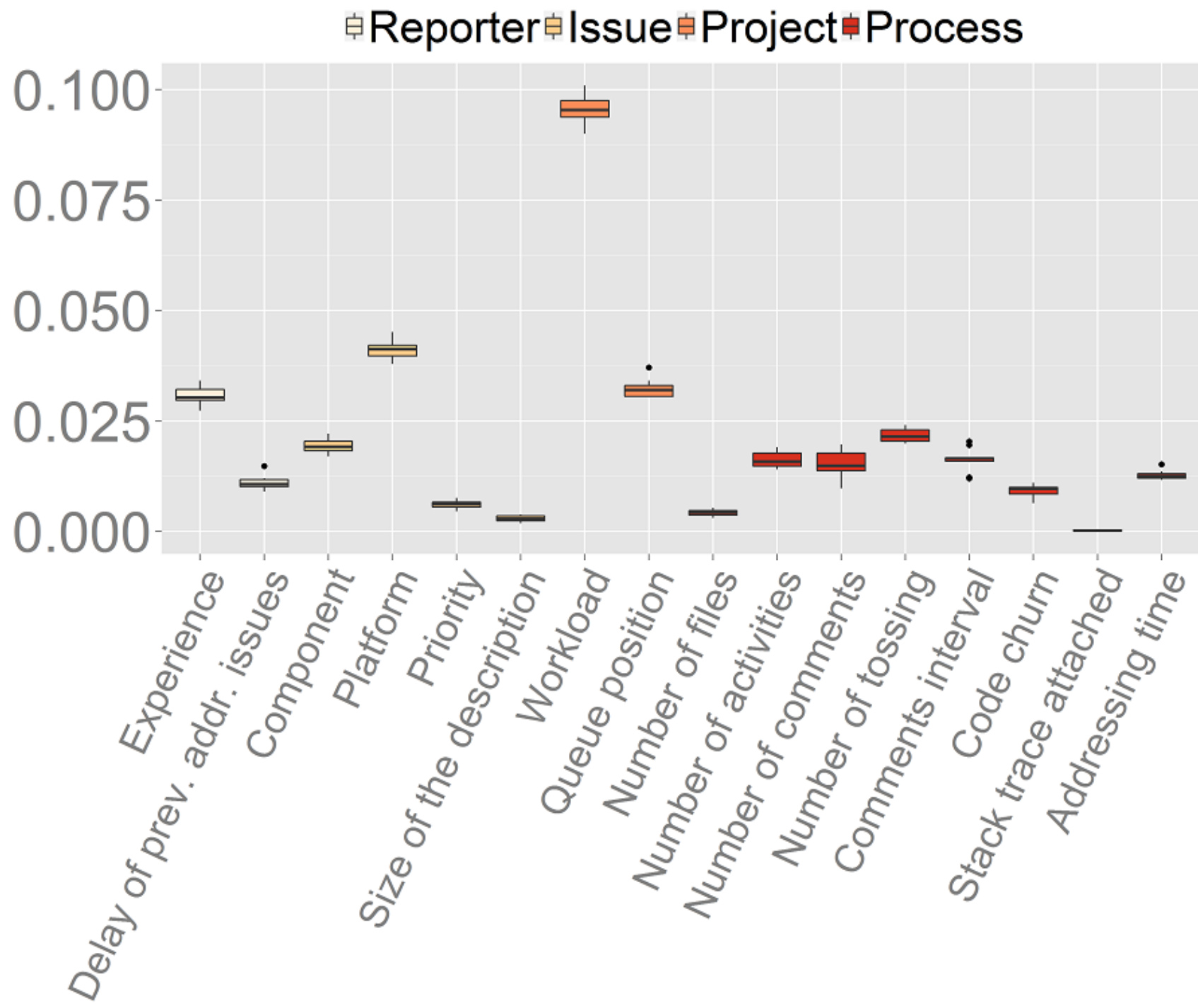


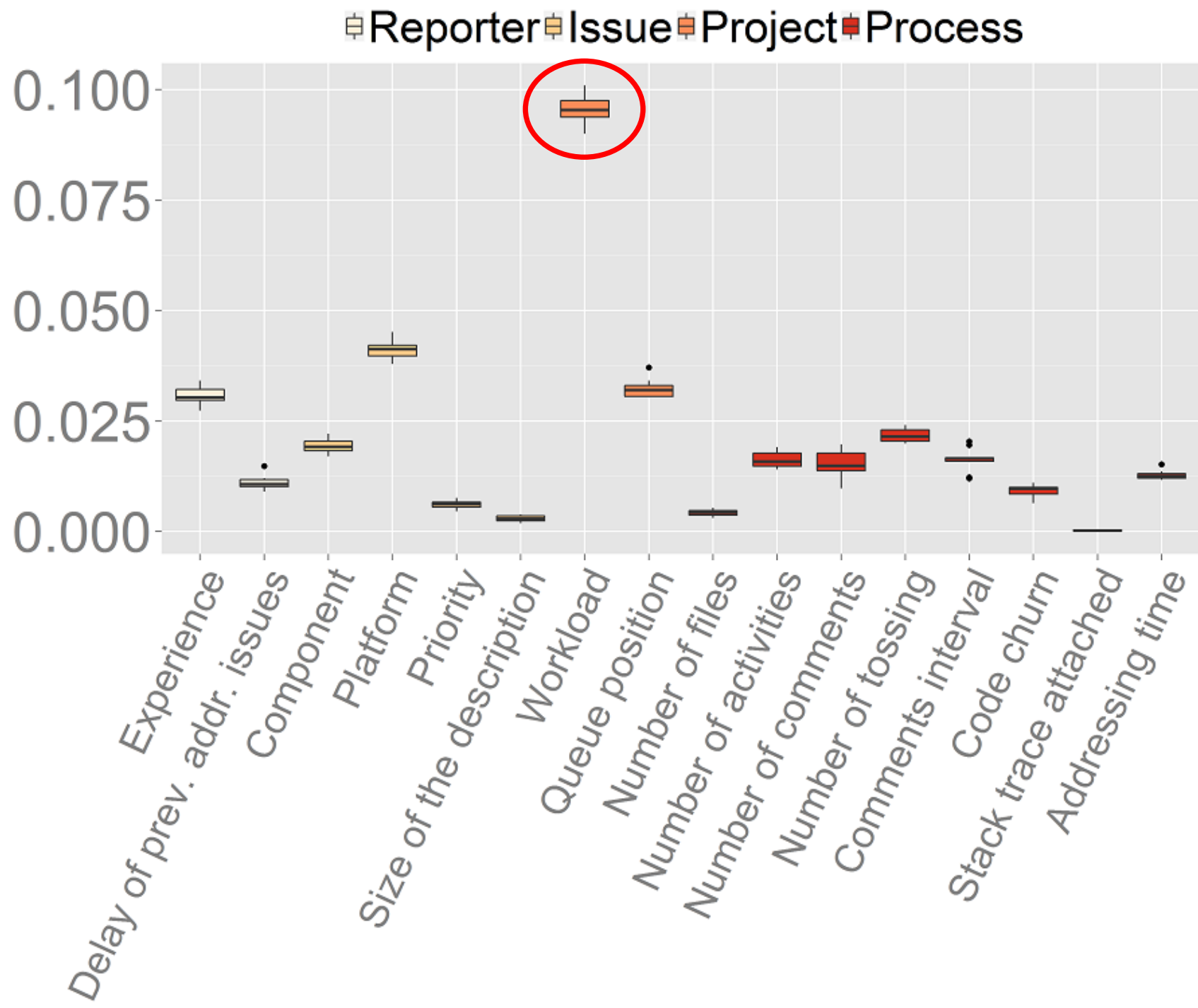
*Our explanatory models outperform naïve approaches when estimating how many releases an addressed issue will miss*

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*ROC areas > 0.74*

*We find that the **workload** of integrators is a top most important factor in all of the studied systems*





*We also find that priority and severity have little impact on release delay*

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*Priority*

2.64	28.74	67.89	0.73	P1
2.96	21.67	75.12	0.25	P2
3.41	15.61	79.51	1.46	P3
0	11.63	88.37	0	P4
0	33.33	66.67	0	P5
2.64	28.74	67.89	0.73	--
next	after1	after2	>=3	

*Severity*

3.73	12.69	83.58	0	block.
2.97	8.42	86.63	1.98	crit.
1.49	7.69	88.59	2.23	maj.
1.76	7.93	89.37	0.93	norm.
0.6	3.61	95.18	0.6	min.
0	2.78	95.83	1.39	triv.
0.56	4.44	94.44	0.56	enh.
next	after1	after2	>=3	



*Abnormal Delay*

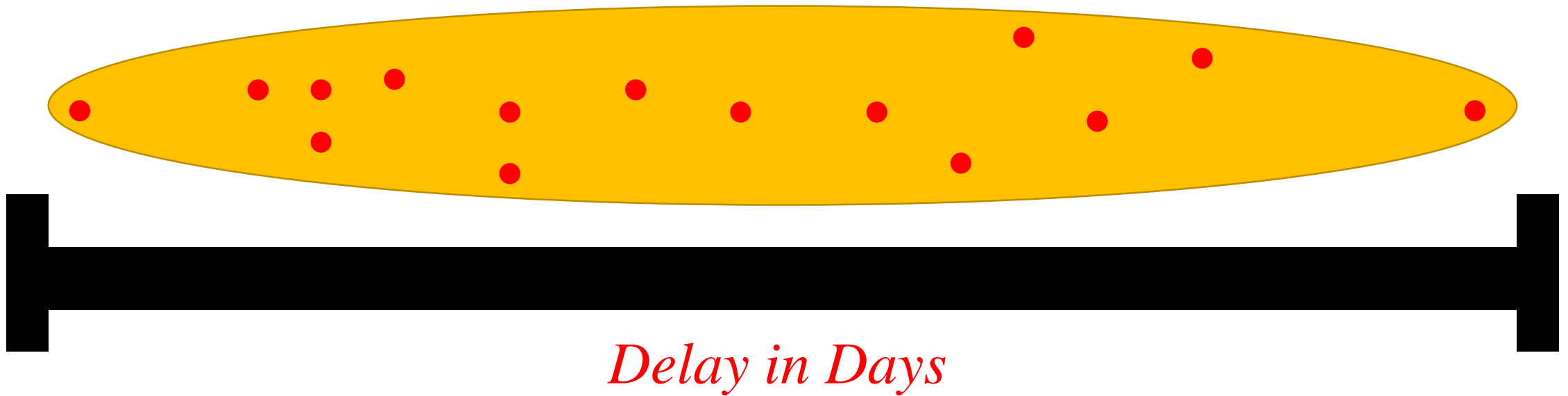
*Since release delay may vary along projects,  
we measure the abnormal delay of each  
project*

*We measure abnormal delay based on the median of days to release addressed issues in a project*

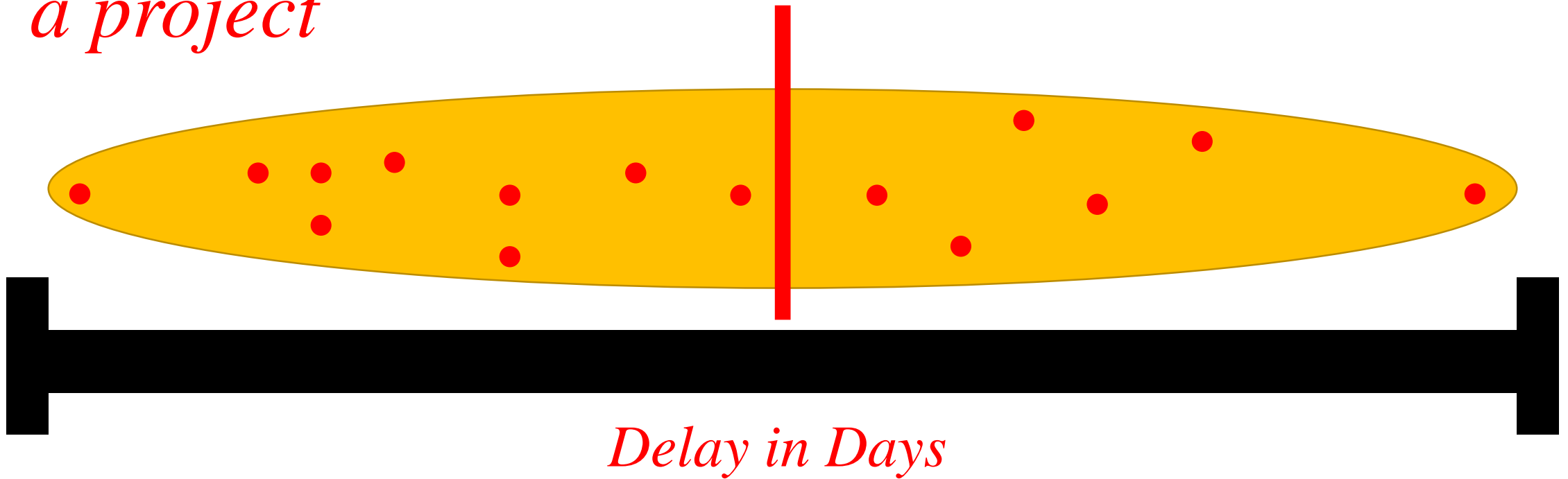
*We measure abnormal delay based on the median of days to release addressed issues in a project*



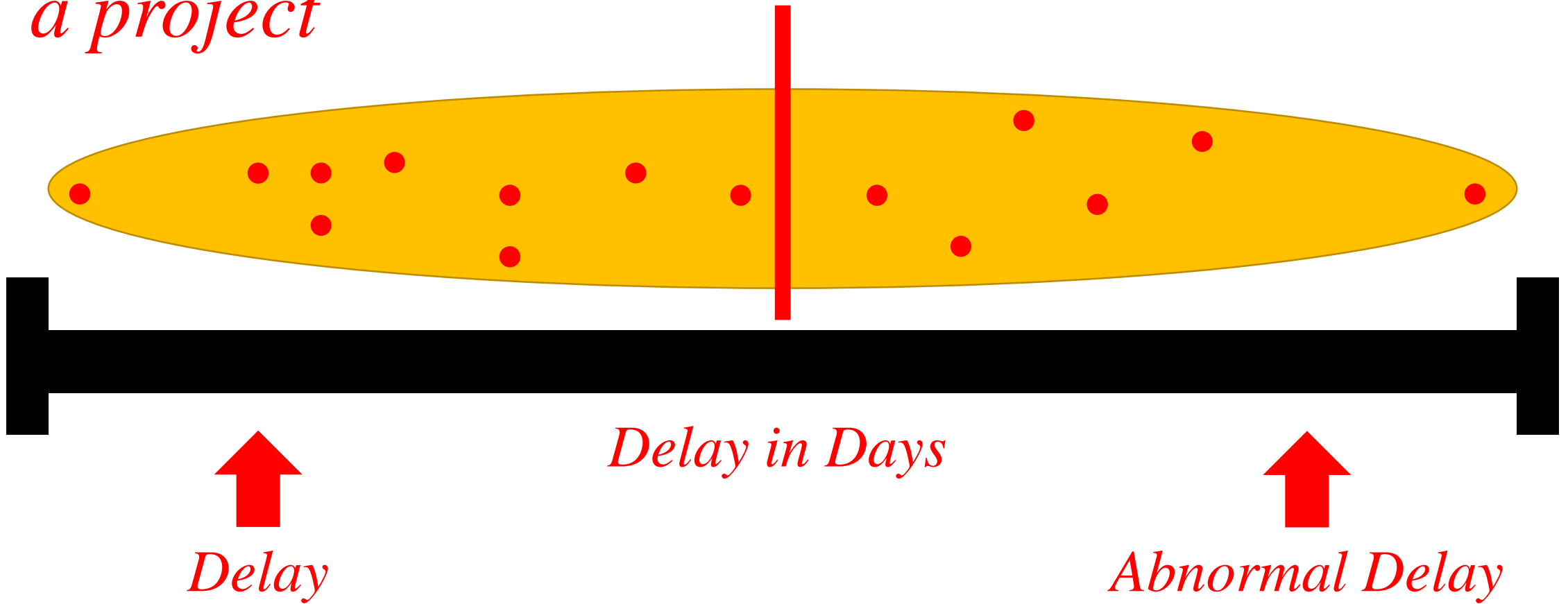
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*We measure abnormal delay based on the median of days to release addressed issues in a project*



*We measure abnormal delay based on the median of days to release addressed issues in a project*



Can we explain which addressed  
issues will take longer to be  
integrated than most others?



Can we explain which addressed issues will take longer to be integrated than most others?

What are the most influential attributes for estimating abnormally delayed issues?

Can we explain which addressed issues will take longer to be integrated than most others?

What are the most influential attributes for estimating abnormally delayed issues?

Does the delivery delay of addressed issues relates to the components that they are being modified?

Can we explain which addressed issues will take longer to be integrated than most others?

Building Explanatory Models

What are the most influential attributes for estimating abnormally delayed issues?

Does the delivery delay of addressed issues relates to the components that they are being modified?

Can we explain which addressed issues will take longer to be integrated than most others?

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What are the most influential attributes for estimating abnormally delayed issues?

Identifying Top Influential Factors

Does the delivery delay of addressed issues relates to the components that they are being modified?

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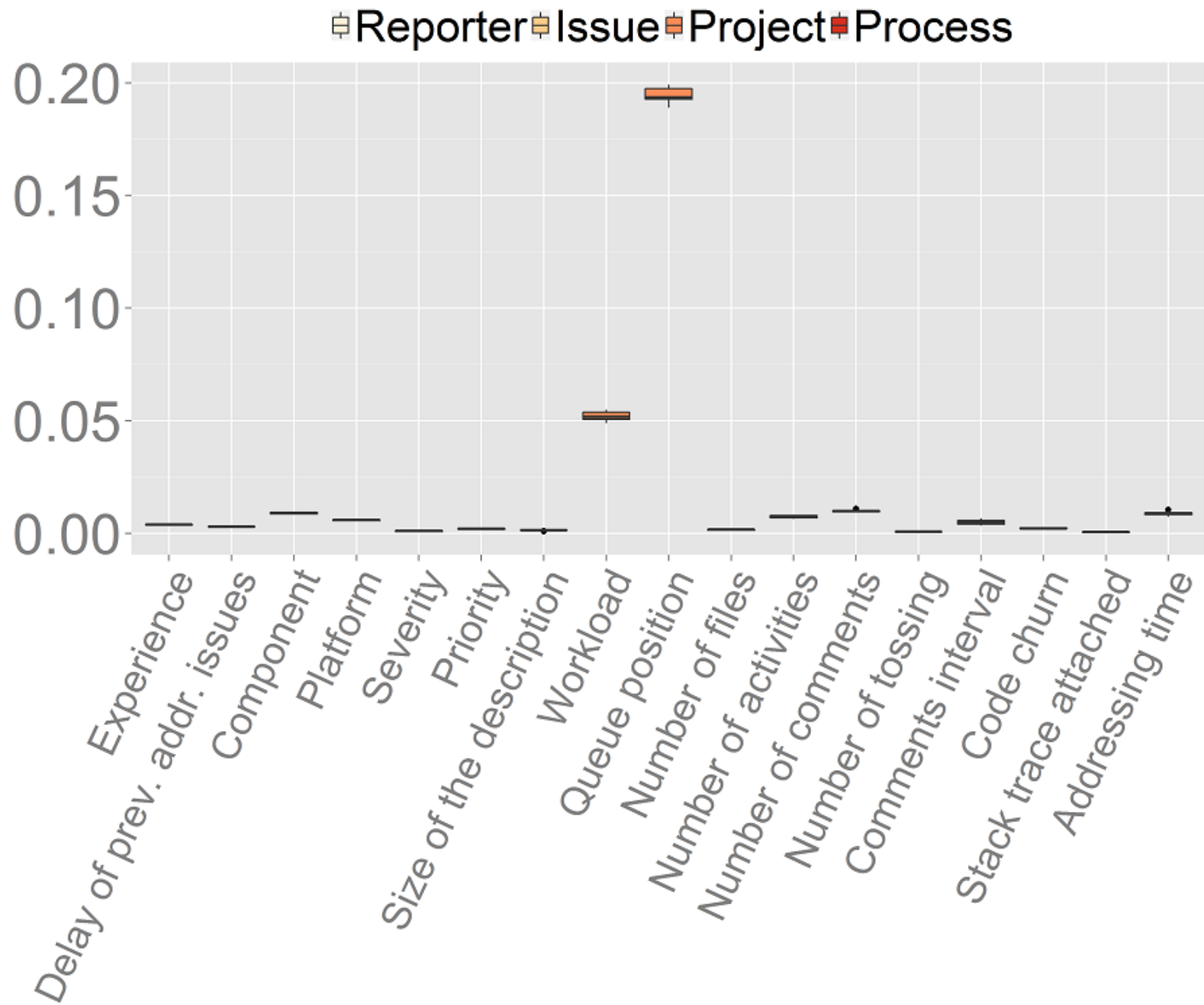
Does the delivery delay of addressed issues relates to the components that they are being modified?

Measuring Delivery Delay per Components

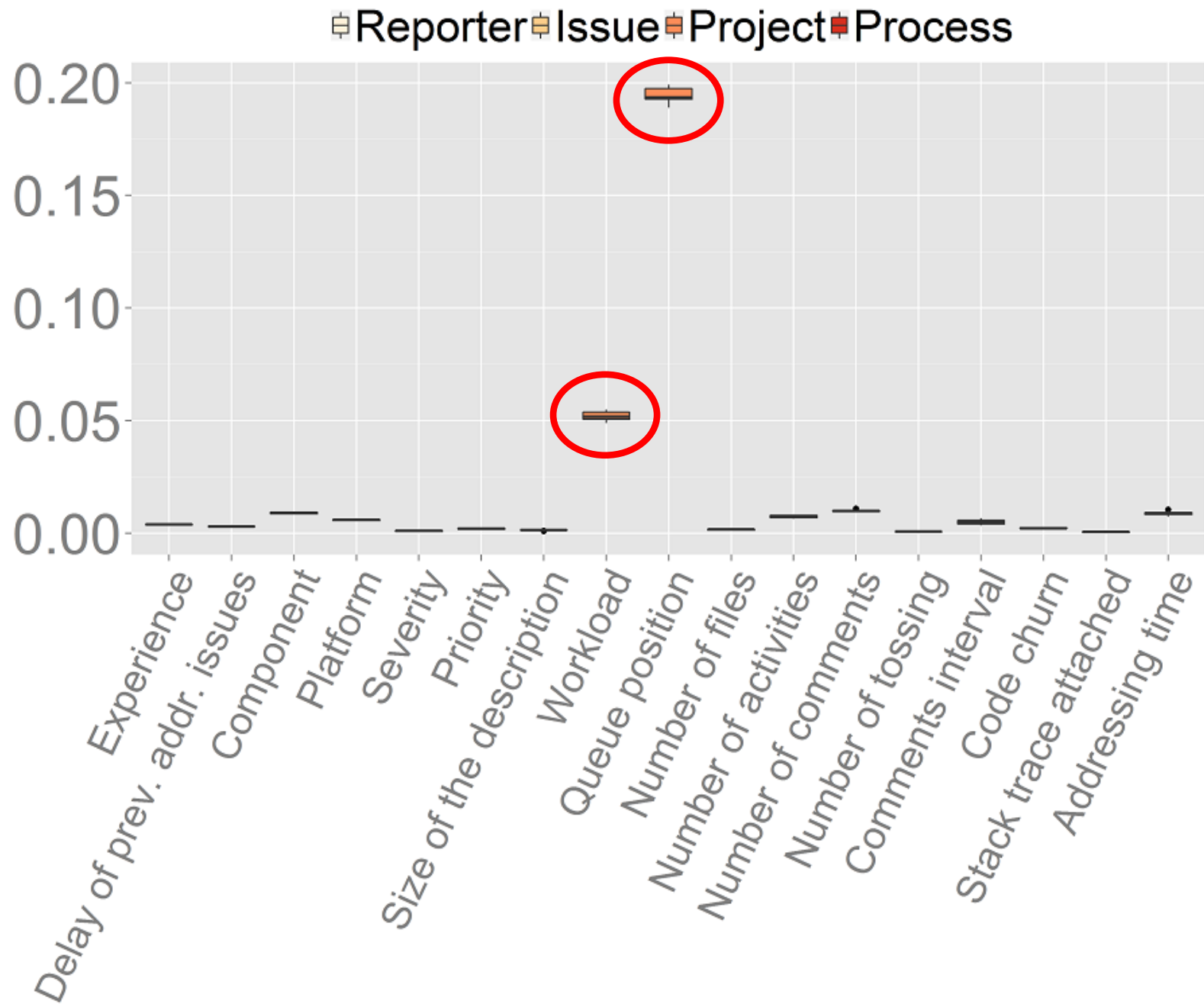
*Our models can accurately estimate if an addressed issue will be abnormally delayed*

*ROC areas > 0.87*

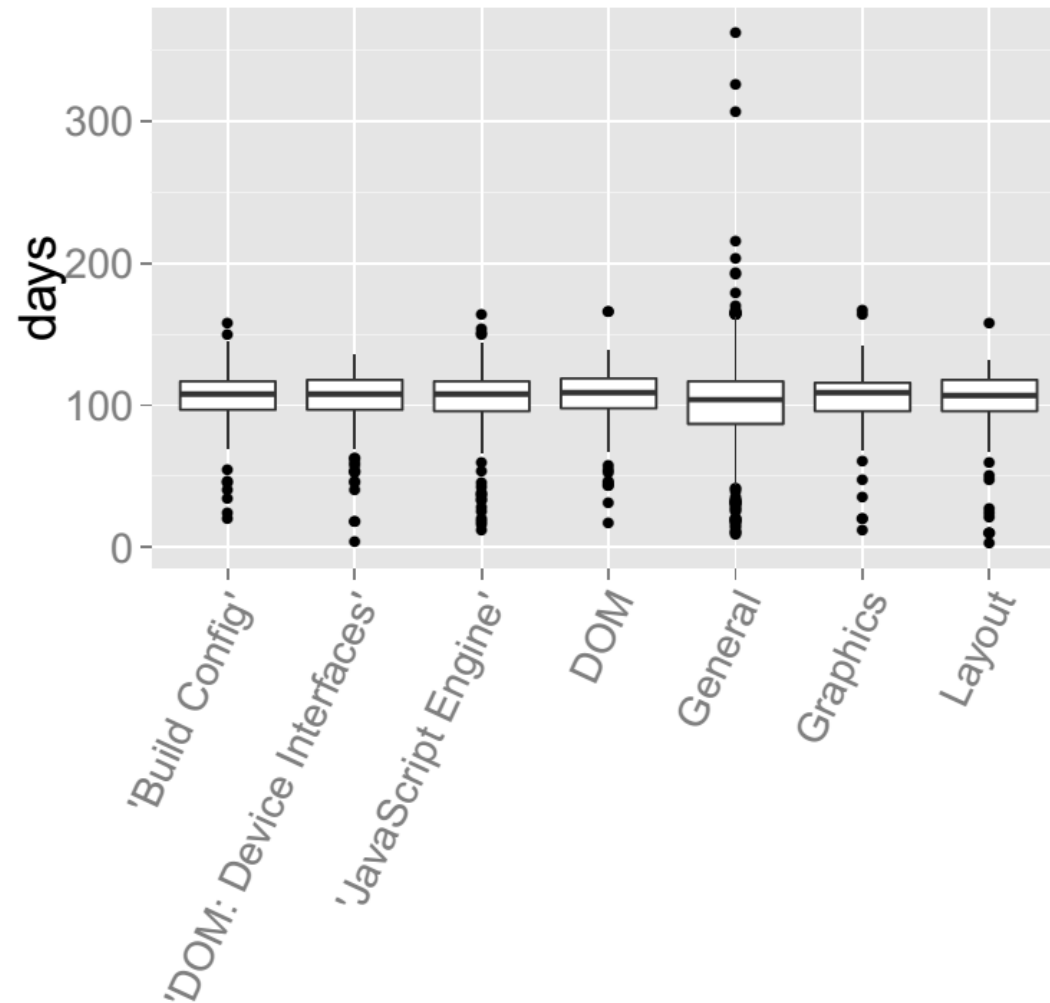
*We find that **workload** and the **timing (queue position)** to address issues are the most important factors to explain abnormally delayed issues*





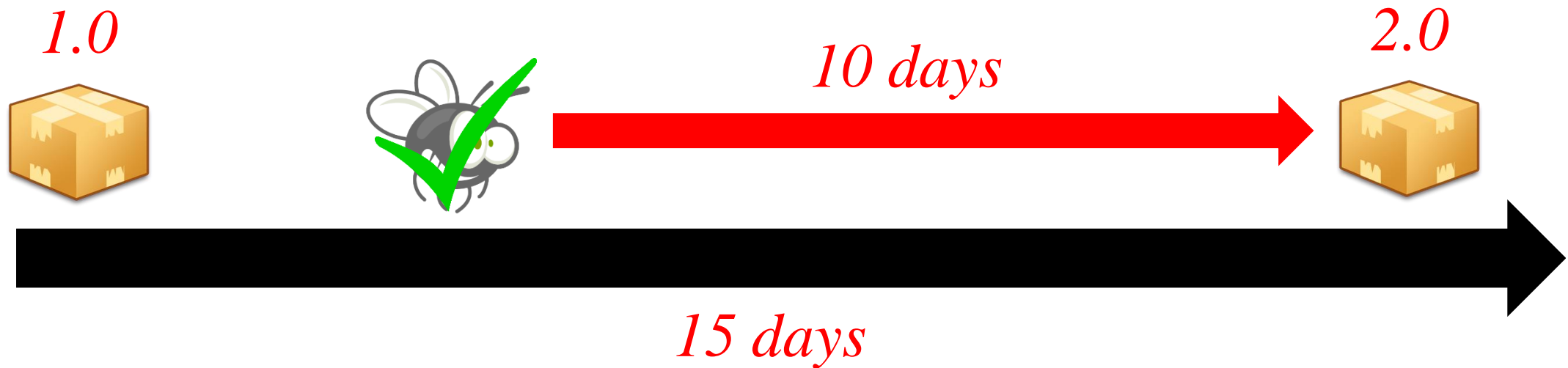


*We find that components are unlikely to be related to delivery delay measured in days*

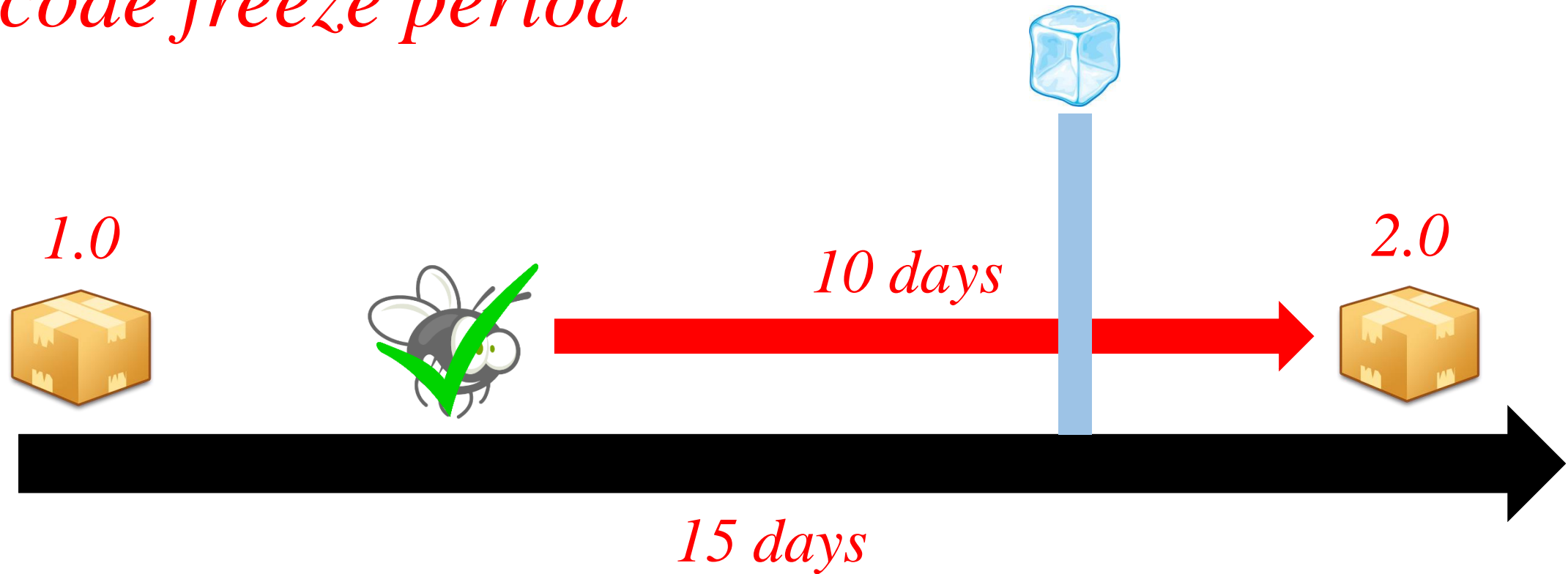


*We find that issues are unlikely to be delayed solely because they were addressed close to a code freeze period*

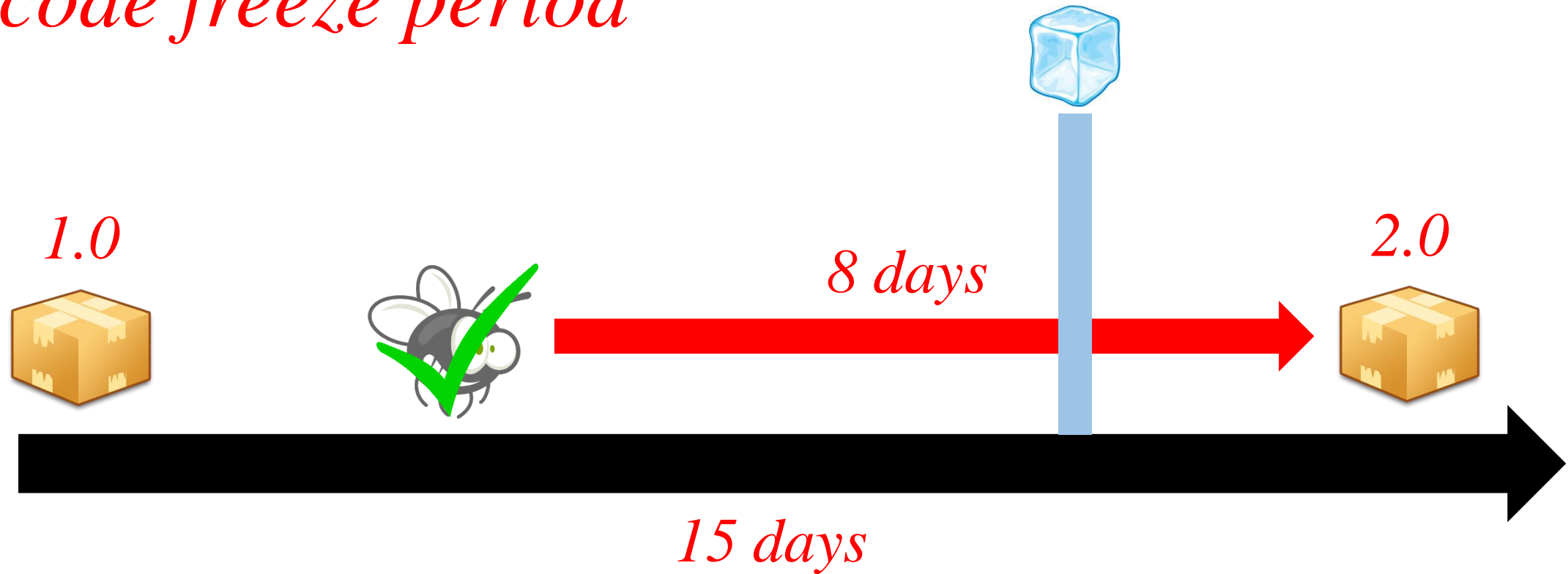
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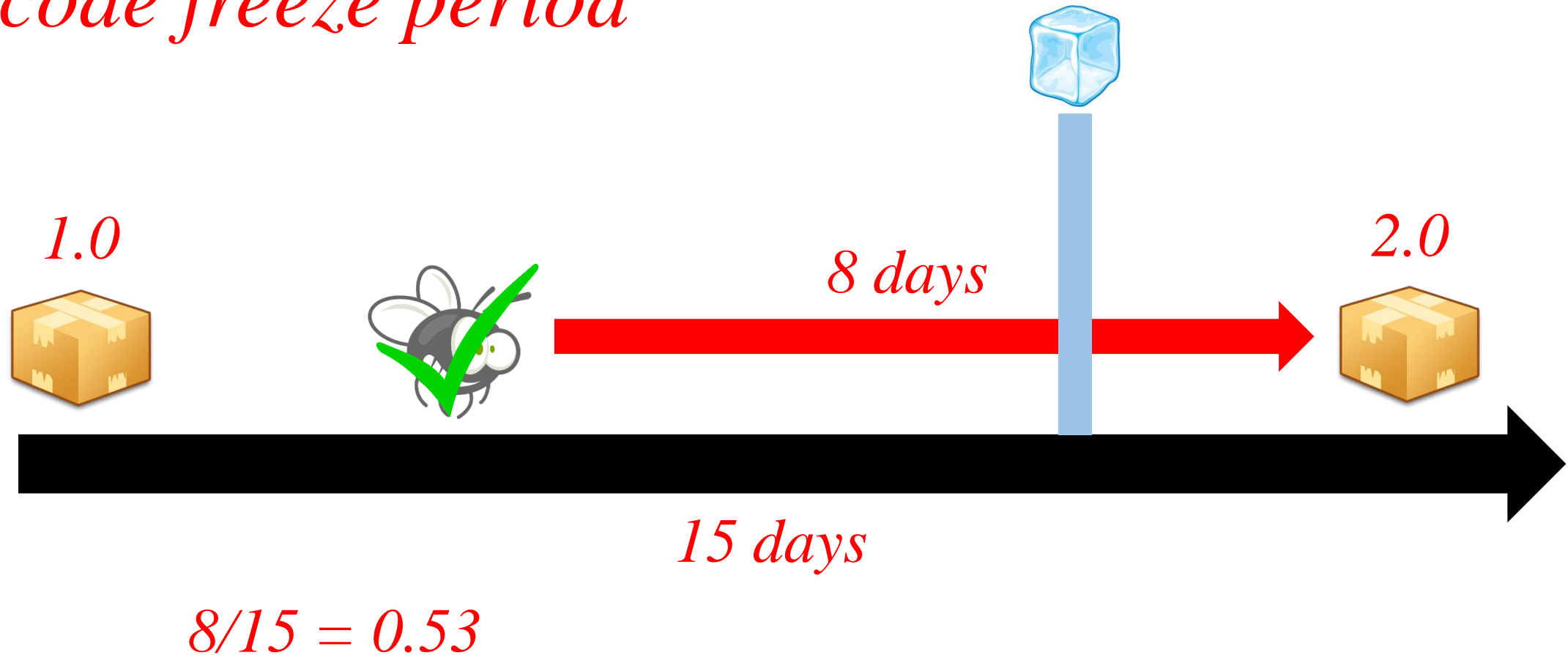
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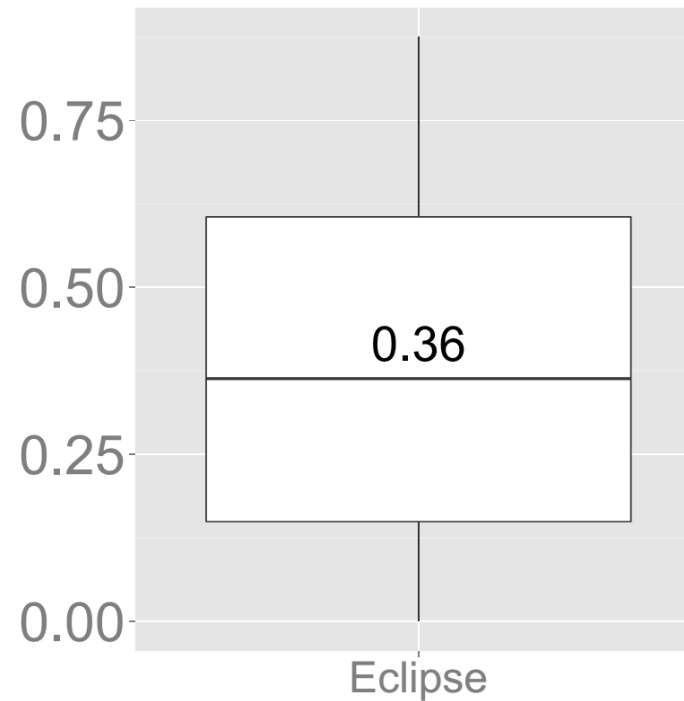
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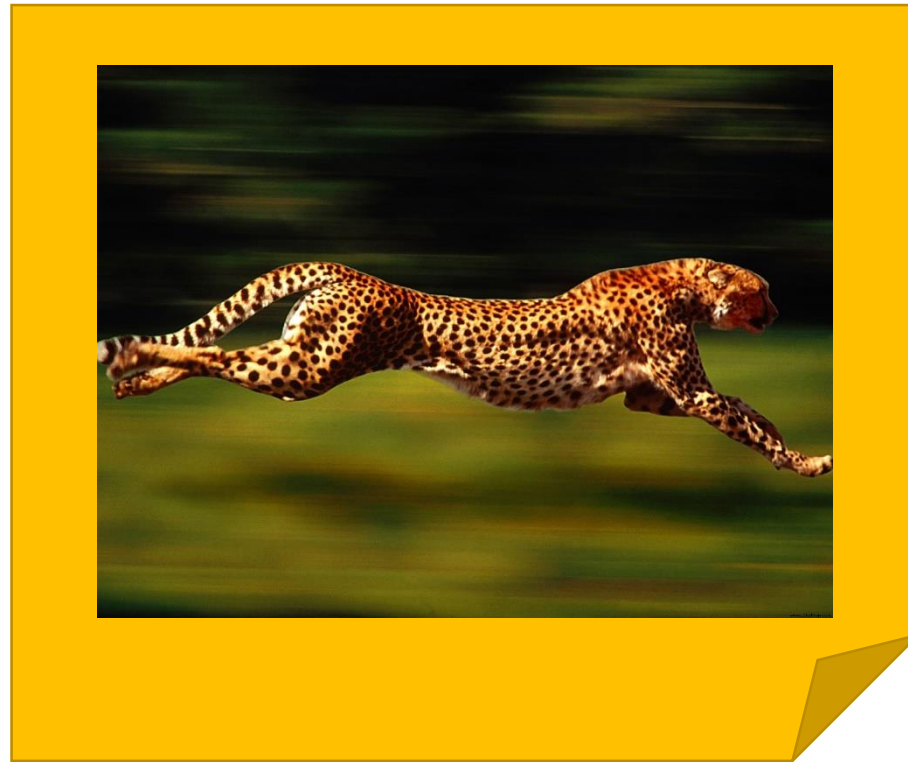


# *Impact of Rapid Release Cycle on Delivery Delay (Study 2)*



*An alternative version of this work was submitted to MSR'16*

*Short release cycles are usually thought to be associated with faster delivery of software*



*There is a lack of empirical studies to check if rapid releases lead to faster delivery of addressed issues*

*Previous research has invested in studying  
how rapid releases impact on the speed to fix  
issues*

*We set out to compare how rapid releases of  
Firefox impact on the speed to deliver  
addressed issues of that system*

*We set out to compare how rapid releases of Firefox impact on the speed to deliver addressed issues of that system*



Traditional

VS



Rapid

*We set out to compare how rapid releases of Firefox impact on the speed to deliver addressed issues of that system*



Traditional

111 releases

VS



Rapid

73 releases

*We set out to compare how rapid releases of Firefox impact on the speed to deliver addressed issues of that system*



Traditional

111 releases

34,673 issues

VS



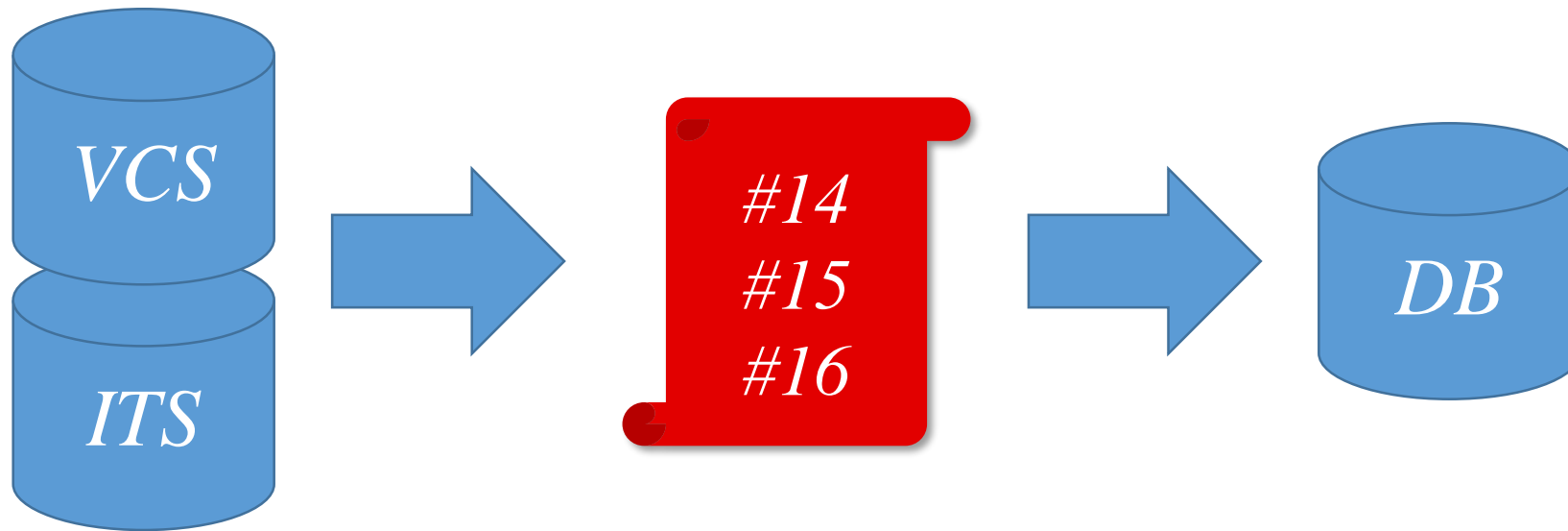
Rapid

73 releases

37,441 issues



*We collect data from code and issue repositories to perform our analyses*



*We measure delivery delay by counting the number of days to release an addressed issue*



Are addressed issues delivered more quickly in rapid releases?

Are addressed issues delivered more quickly in rapid releases?

Why can traditional releases integrate addressed issues more quickly?

Are addressed issues delivered more quickly in rapid releases?

Why can traditional releases integrate addressed issues more quickly?

Does the change in the release strategy have an impact on the characteristics of delayed issues?

Are addressed issues delivered more quickly in rapid releases?

## Comparing Traditional and Rapid Releases

Why can traditional releases integrate addressed issues more quickly?

Does the change in the release strategy have an impact on the characteristics of delayed issues?

Are addressed issues delivered more quickly in rapid releases?

Comparing Traditional and Rapid Releases

Why can traditional releases integrate addressed issues more quickly?

Studying major/minor releases

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Comparing Traditional and Rapid Releases

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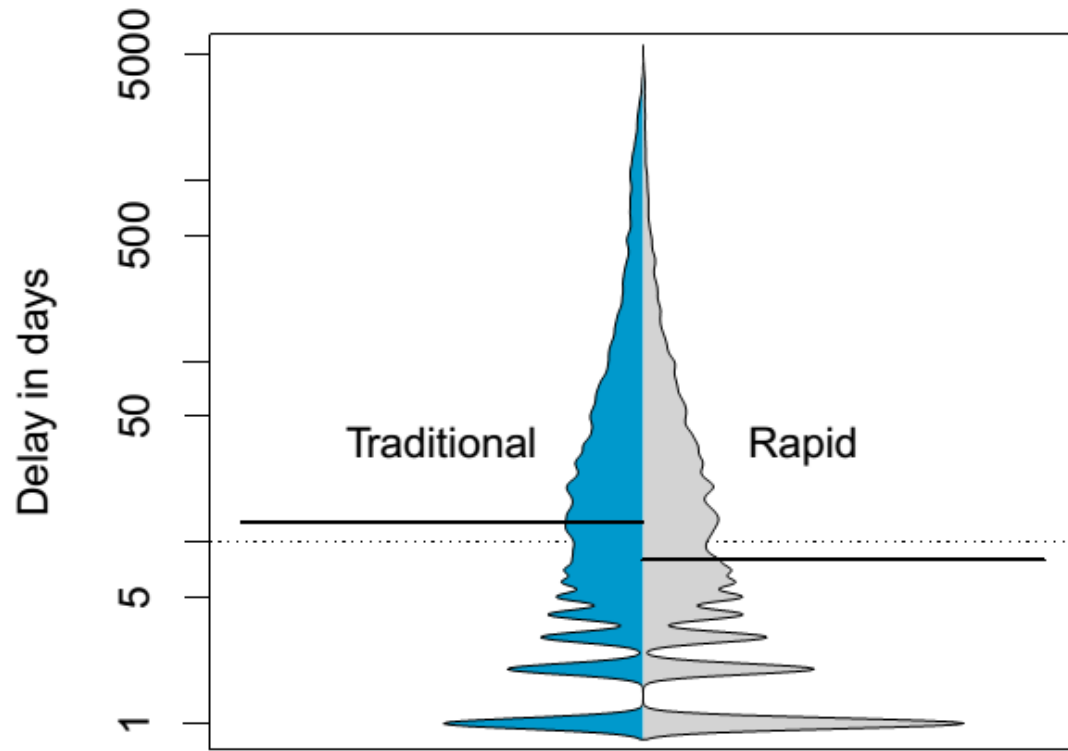
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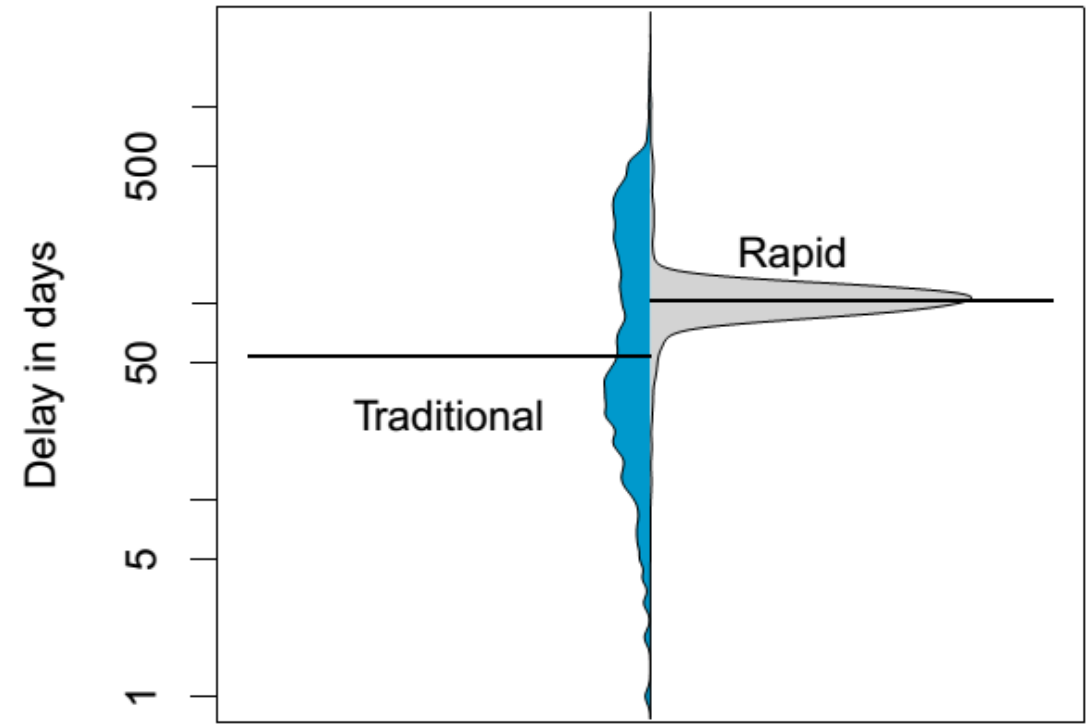
Building explanatory models



*Although issues are triaged and fixed faster in rapid releases, they wait a longer time to be delivered*

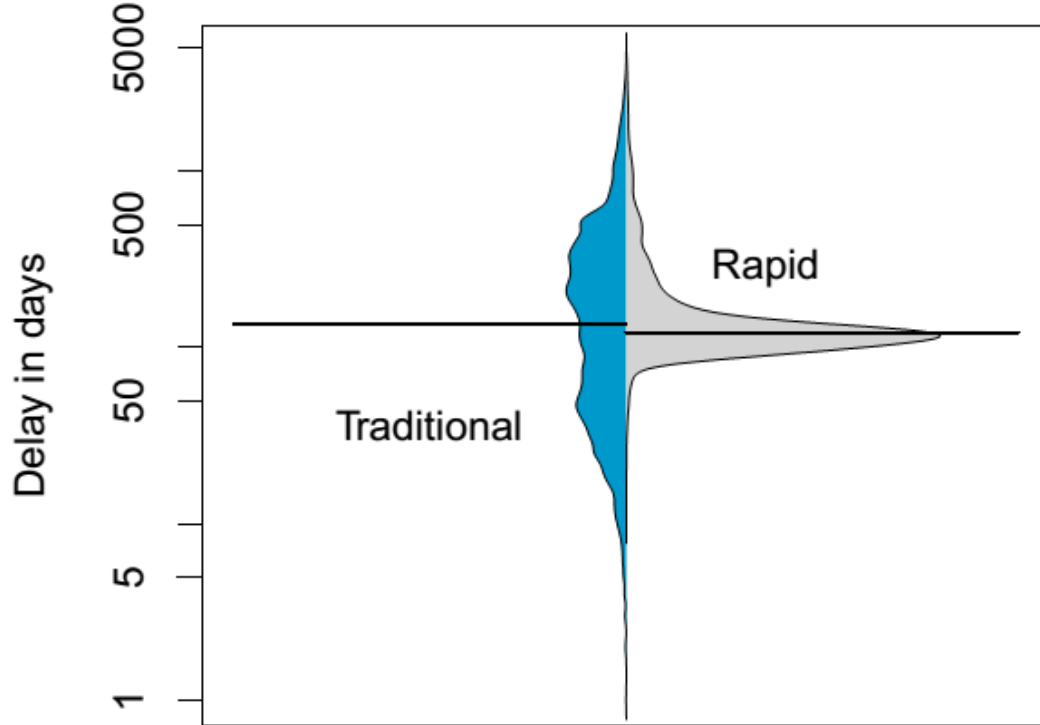


(c) Fixing phase

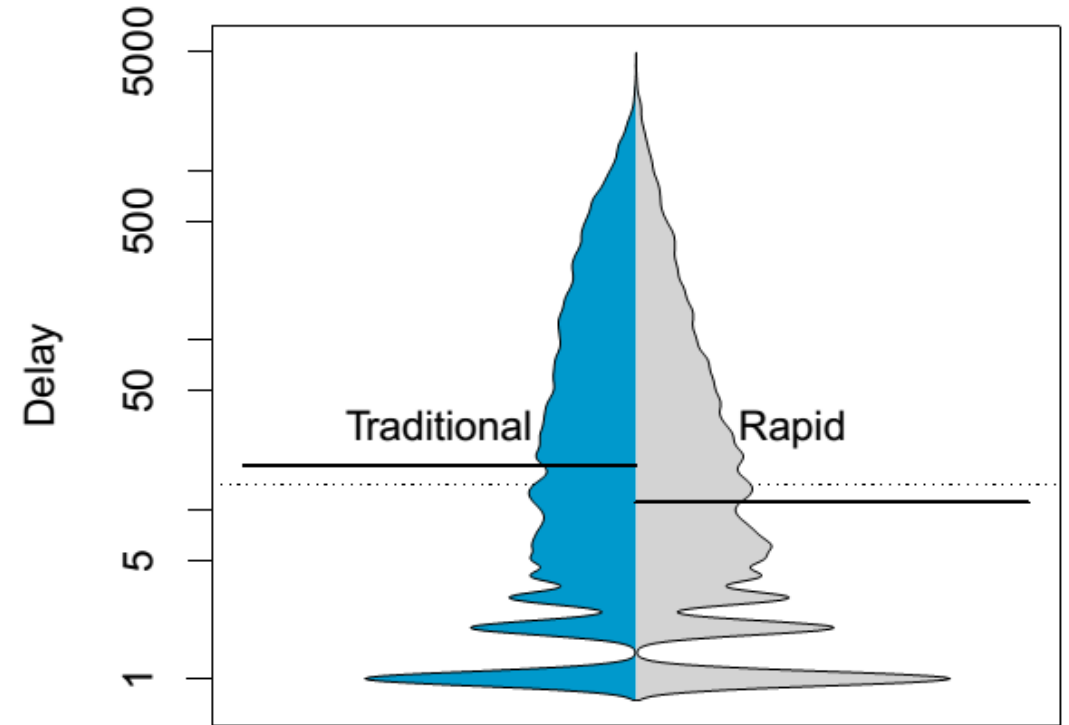


(d) Integration phase

*Although issues are triaged and fixed faster in rapid releases, they wait a longer time to be delivered*

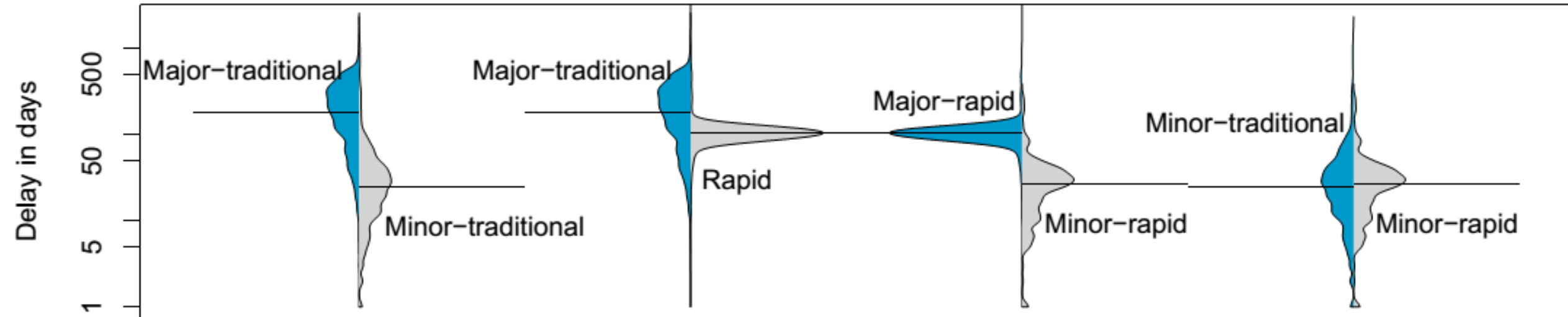


(a) Lifetime



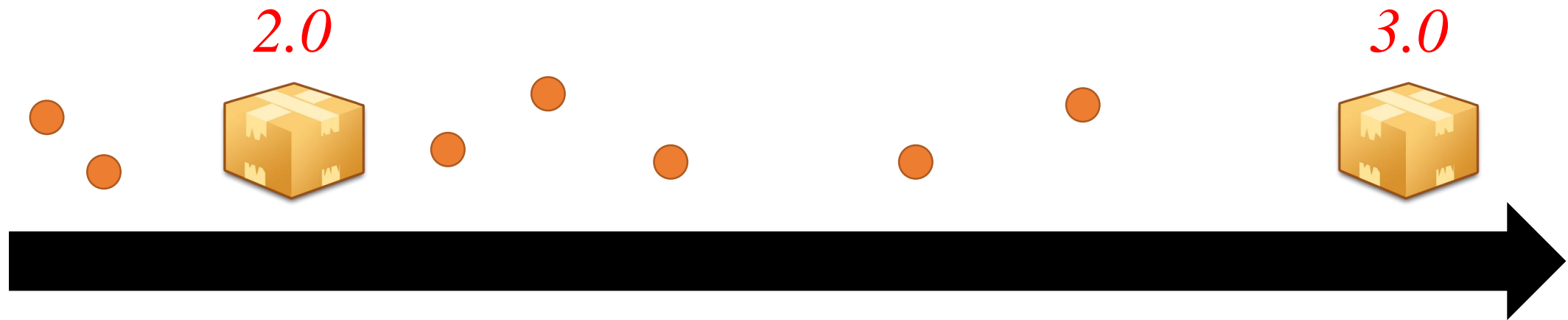
(b) Triaging phase

*Minor-traditional releases are a key reason why traditional releases can deliver issues more quickly*

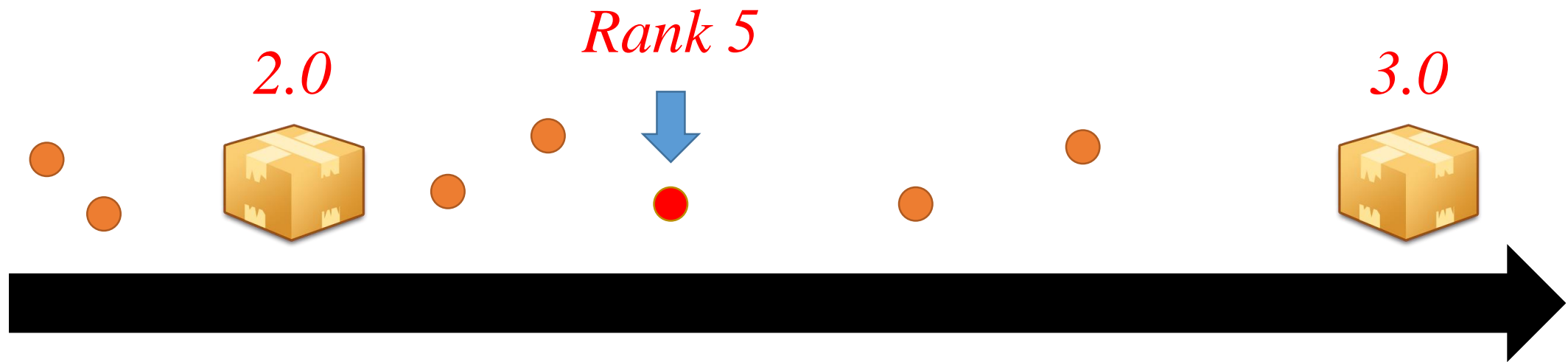


*Traditional Releases prioritize backlog issues*

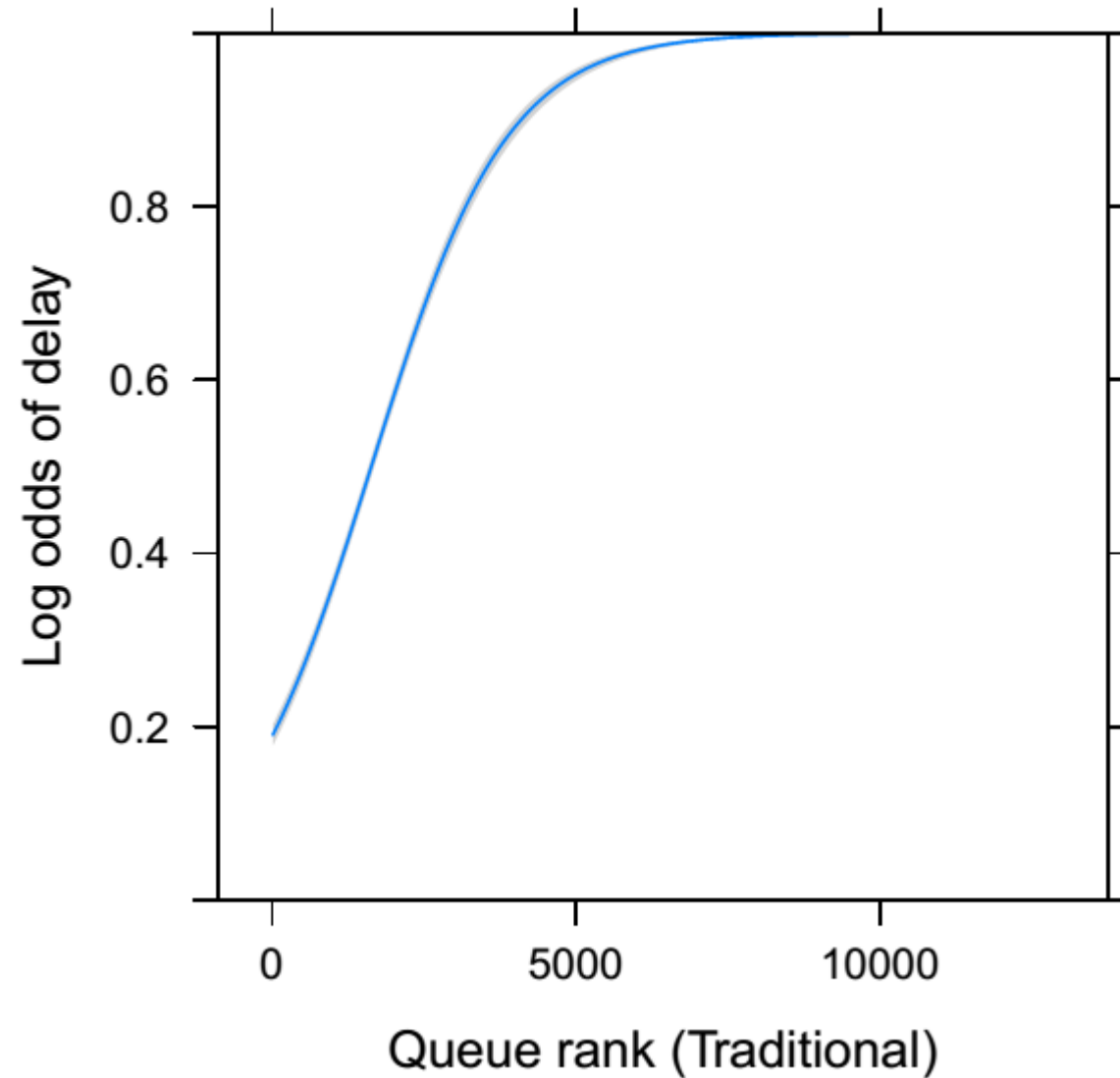
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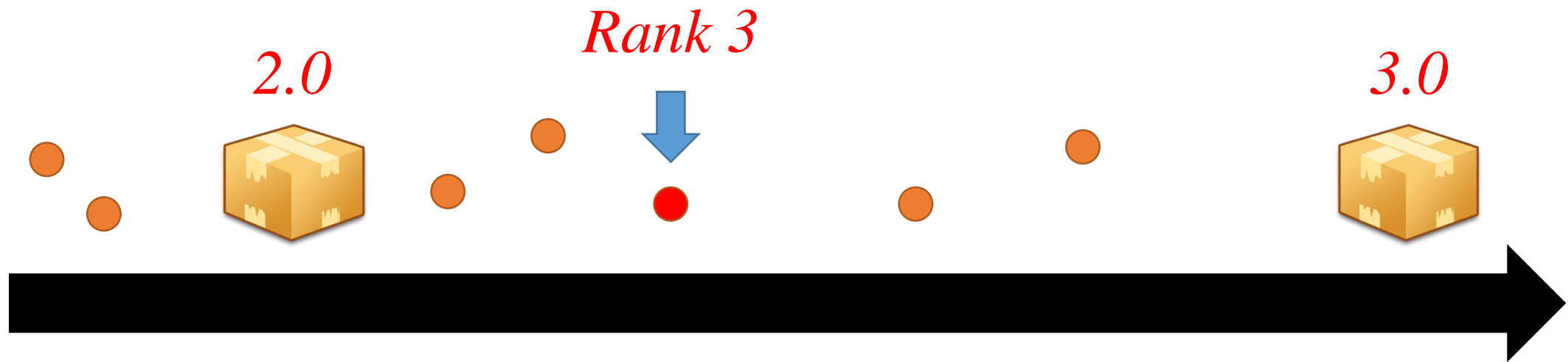
*Rapid releases prioritize issues of the current release cycle*



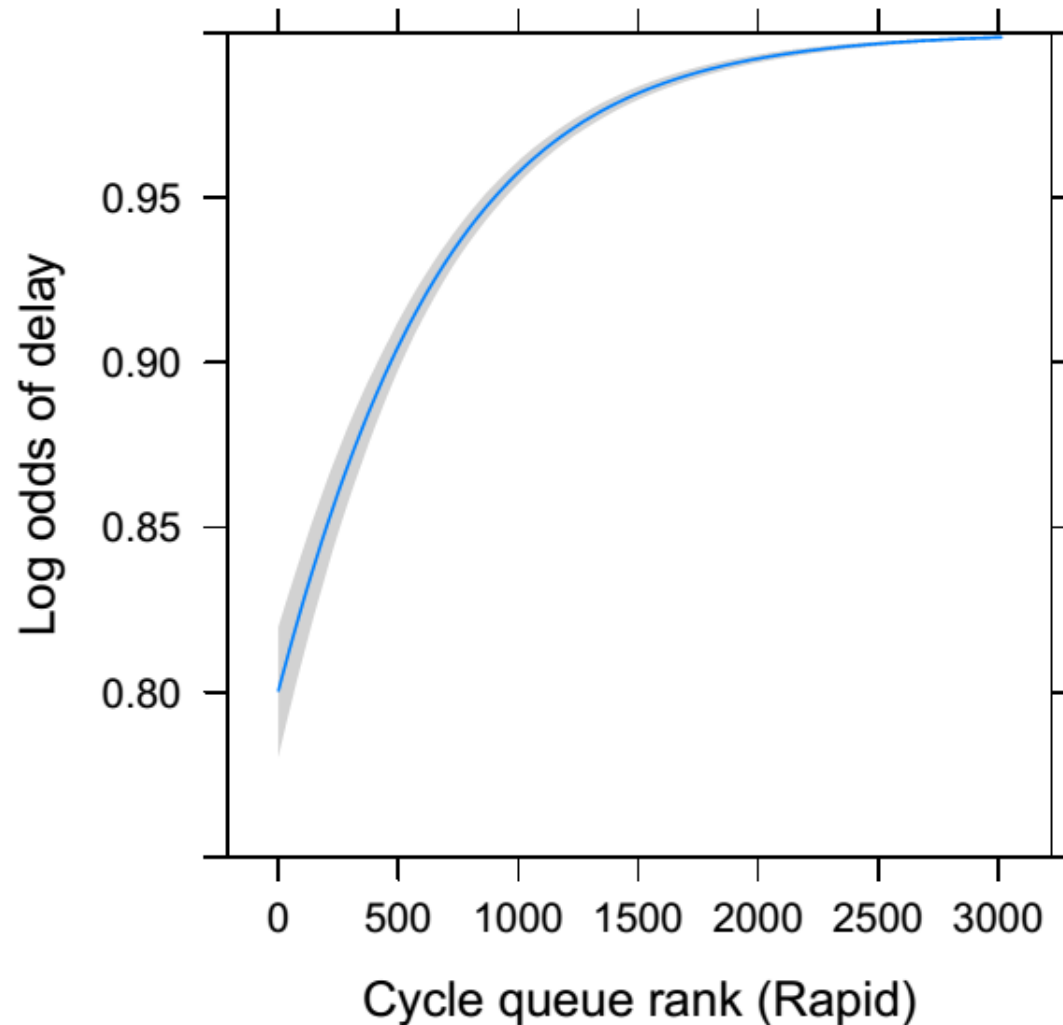
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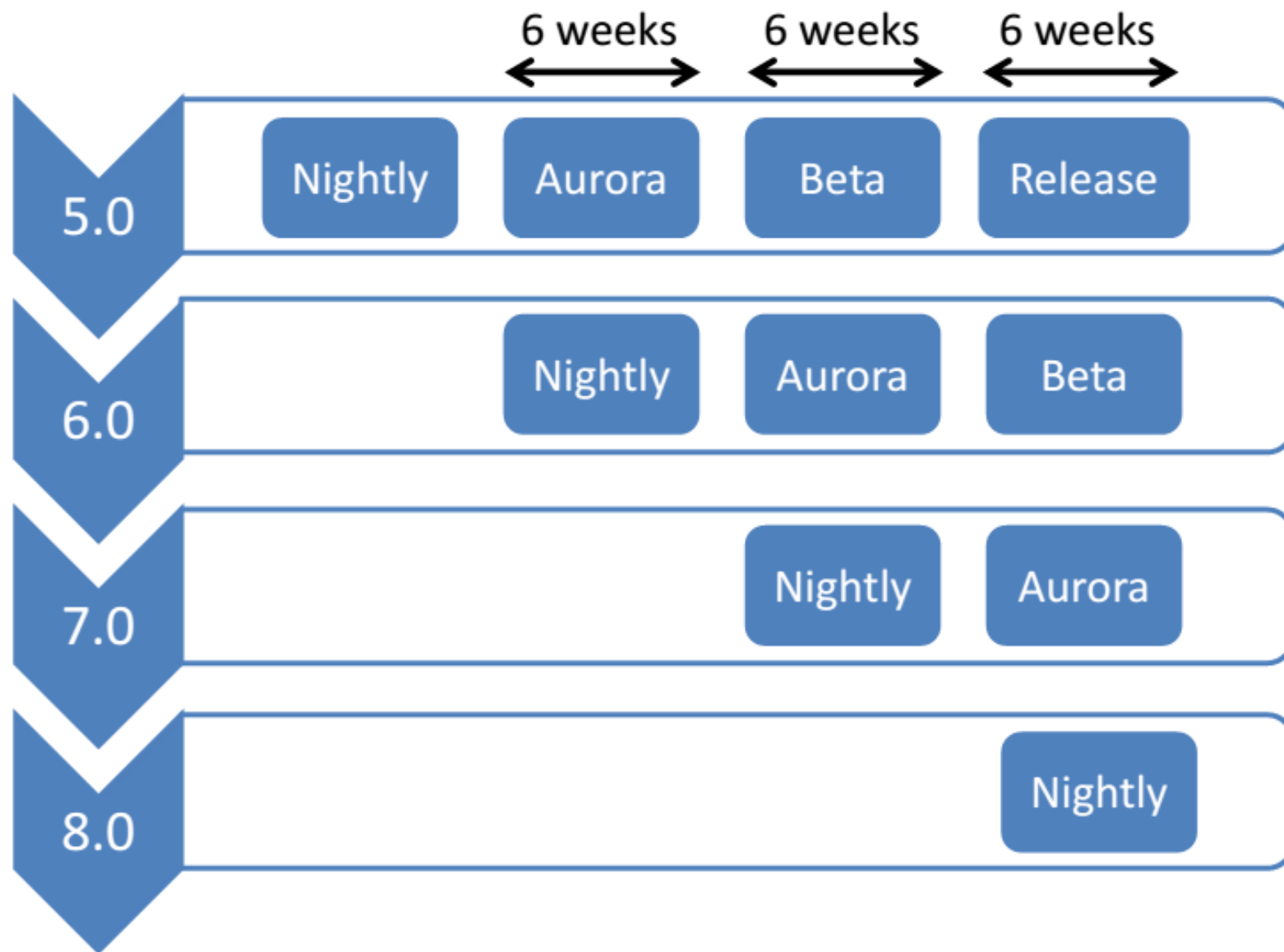


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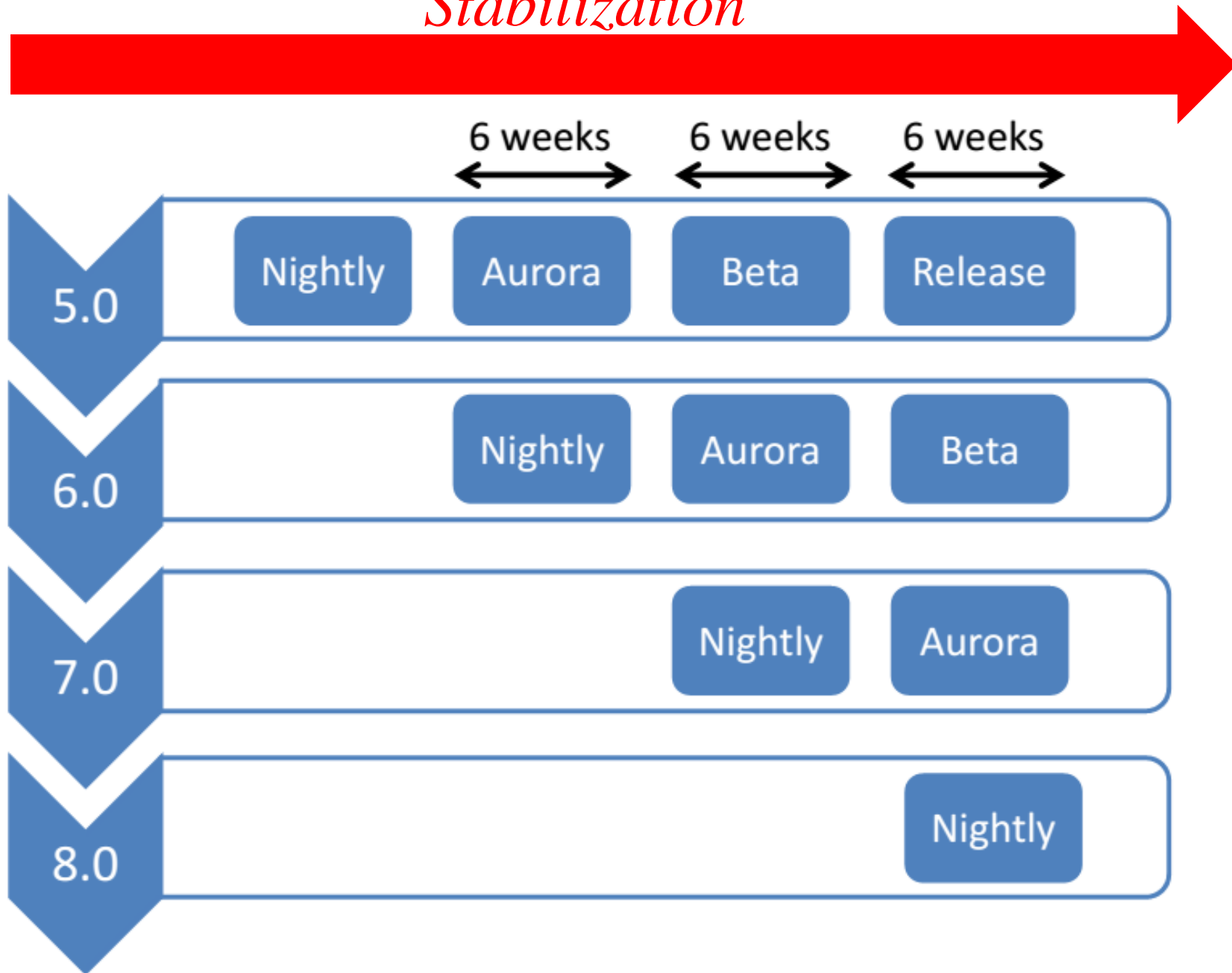


*Staged Delivery of Addressed Issue (Study 3)*

*We Intend to study how addressed issues are stabilized in pipelining releases before being delivered to users*



## *Stabilization*



How much time it takes for each  
stabilization phase?



How much time it takes for each  
stabilization phase?

Do all of the addressed issues follow  
the same process to be stabilized?

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What are the special characteristics of those issues that are stabilized more quickly?

How much time it takes for each stabilization phase?

Measuring Stabilization  
Delay

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Measuring Stabilization  
Delay

Do all of the addressed issues follow the same process to be stabilized?

Studying the stabilization  
workflow of addressed  
issues

What are the special characteristics of those issues that are stabilized more quickly?

How much time it takes for each stabilization phase?

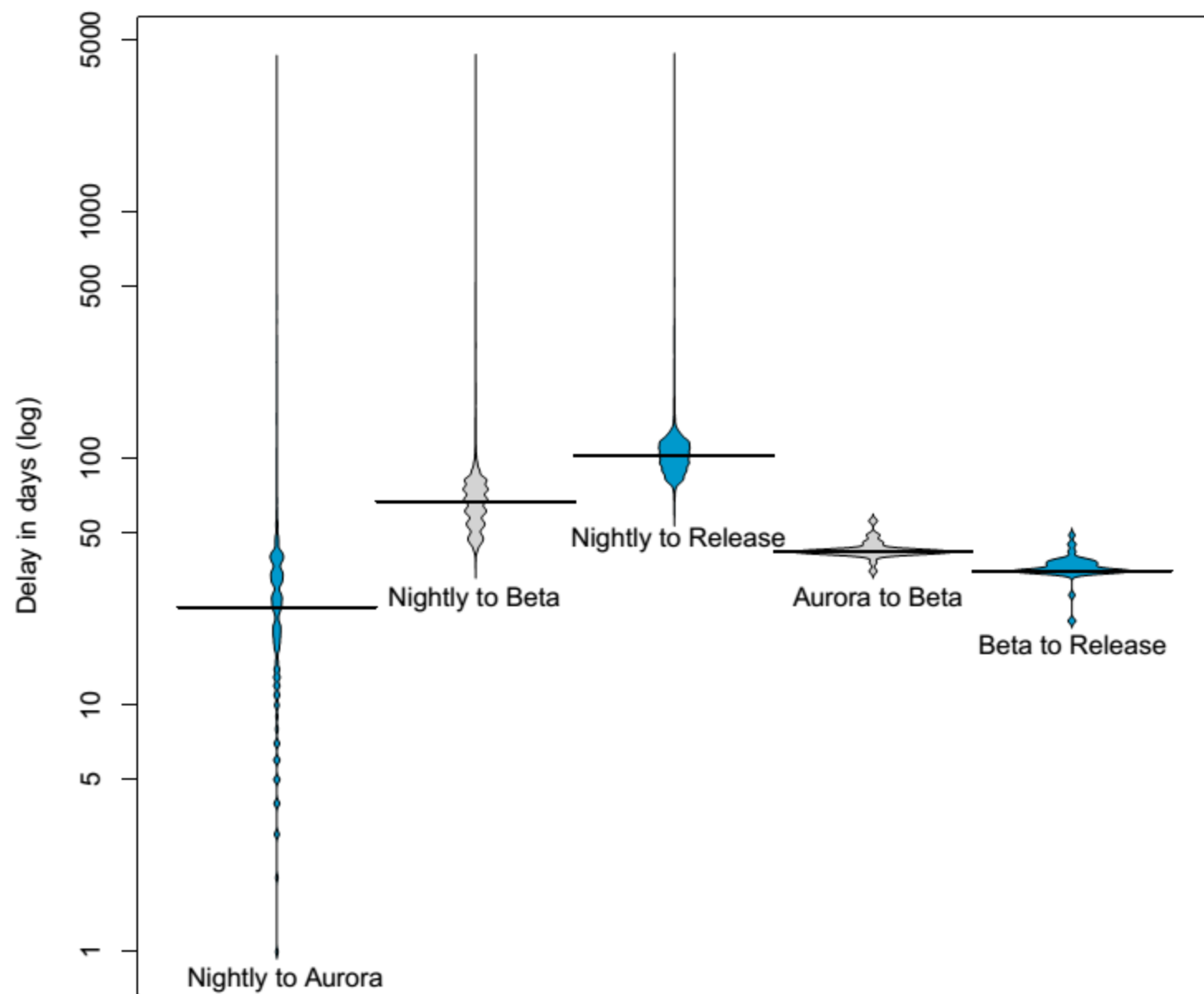
Measuring Stabilization  
Delay

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Studying the stabilization  
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What are the special characteristics of those issues that are stabilized more quickly?

Building explanatory models



*Conclusions*

*Yes, delivery delay exists and it is not rare.  
And release strategies have some impact on  
such delays*



*We expect that by performing our empirical studies we can possibly provide some guidelines and insights to the practice*



# *Understanding Software Delivery Delay*

Daniel Alencar da Costa

Supervisor: Uirá Kulesza

Co-supervisor: Ahmed E. Hassan