Active Refinement of Clone Anomaly Reports

MD 輪講

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2012年7月4日(火)

出典 Publication



Active Refinement of Clone Anomaly Reports

- ICSF 2012
- Similarity and Classification

Lucia, David Lo, Lingxiao Jiang, and Aditya Budi

Singapore Management University



背景 Introduction

不具合 (anomaly)があるコードクローンに バグを含む可能性が高い

バグが含む不具合があるクローンを 正解 (True Positive)

バグがない不具合があるクローンを 誤検出 (False Positive)

コードクローンはソフトウェア保守に対して悪い影響

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バグがない不具合があるクローンを 誤検出 (False Positive) ?

既存研究:クローンに基づく不具合検出

Related Researches: Clone-based Anomaly Detection

クローン間の識別子 (Identifier) の不一致 (Juergens et al., 2009)

E. Juergens, F. Deissenboeck, B. Hummel, and S. Wagner, ``Do code clones matter?" in Proceedings of the 31st International Conference on Software Engineering. IEEE Computer Society, 2009, pp. 485--495.

クローン周りのコード片の差異(Jiang et al., 2007a)

L. Jiang, Z. Su, and E. Chiu, ``Context-based detection of clone-related bugs," in ESEC/FSE, vol. 2007, 2007.



正解の例 Example of True Positive

Linux-2.6.19 から見つけたクローン

fs/sysfs/inode.c

```
219 struct dentry * dentry = sd->s dentry;
220
221
     if (dentry) {
222
223
224
225
226
227
          /* the following parts are detected as clones */
         spin lock(&dcache lock);
         spin lock(&dentry->d lock):
         if (!( d unhashed(dentry) && dentry -> d inode)) {
             dget locked(dentry);
             d drop(dentry);
228
             spin unlock(&dentry->d lock):
229
             spin unlock(&dcache lock);
230
```

drivers/infiniband/hw/ipath/ipath_fs.c

```
456 struct dentry *tmp;
457
458 tmp = lookup_one_len(name, parent, strlen(name));
459
460 spin lock(&dcache lock);
461 spin lock(&tmp->d lock):
462 if (!( d unhashed(tmp) && tmp->d_inode)) {
463
        dget locked(tmp);
464
        d drop(tmp);
465
        spin unlock(&tmp->d lock):
466
        spin unlock(&dcache lock);
467
```

正解の例 Example of True Positive

Linux-2.6.19 から見つけたクローン

```
fs/sysfs/inode.c
```

drivers/infiniband/hw/ipath/ipath_fs.c

```
456 struct dentry *tmp;
457
458 tmp = lookup_one_len(name, parent, strlen(name));
459
460 spin lock(&dcache lock);
461 spin lock(&tmp->d lock):
462 if (!( d unhashed(tmp) && tmp->d inode)) {
463
        dget locked(tmp);
464
         d drop(tmp);
465
        spin unlock(&tmp->d lock):
466
        spin unlock(&dcache lock);
467
```

Type-2 クローン

正解の例 Example of True Positive

Linux-2.6.19 から見つけたクローン

fs/sysfs/inode.c

```
219 struct dentry * dentry = sd->s dentry;
220
221
     if (dentry) {
222
         /* the following parts are detected as clones */
223
        spin lock(&d ache lock);
224
225
226
227
        spin_lock(&dentry->d_lock);
        if (!( d unhashed(dentry) && dentry -> d inode)) {
            dget locked (dentry);
            d drop(dentry);
228
            spin_unlock(&dentry->d_lock);
229
            spin unlock(&dcache lock);
230
```

drivers/infiniband/hw/ipath/ipath_fs.c

```
456 struct dentry *tmp;
457
458 tmp = lookup one len(name, parent, strlen(name));
459
460 spin lock(&dcache lock);
461 spin lock(&tmp->d lock):
462 if (!( d unhashed(tmp) && tmp->d inode)) {
463
        dget locked(tmp);
464
        d drop(tmp);
465
        spin unlock(&tmp->d lock):
466
        spin unlock(&dcache lock);
467
```

片方に Null であるかの判断

誤検出の例 Example of False Positive

fs/nfsd/nfs3xdr.c

```
423 if (!( p = decode_fh(p, &args—>fh))
424 ||!(p=decode_filename(p,&args—>name,&args—>len))
425 ||!(p=decode_sattr3(p,&args—>attrs)))
426 return 0;
```

drivers/hwmon/lm87.c

```
688 if ((err = device_create_file(&new_client->dev,
&dev_attr_in6_input))
690 || (err = device_create_file(&new_client->dev,
691 &dev_attr_in6_min))
692 || (err = device_create_file(&new_client->dev,
693 &dev_attr_in6_max)))
694 || (goto exit_remove;
```

fs/nfsd/nfsxdr.c

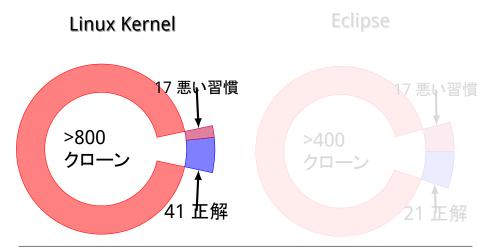
```
344 if (!( p = decode_fh(p, &args—>ffh))
345 ||!(p=decode_fh(p,&args—>tfh))
346 ||!(p=decode_filename(p,&args—>tname,&args—>tlen)))
347 return 0;
```

drivers/hwmon/gl520sm.c

```
615 if ((err = device_create_file(&new_client->dev,
616 &dev_attr_in4_input))
617 || (err = device_create_file(&new_client->dev,
618 &dev_attr_in4_min))
619 || (err = device_create_file(&new_client->dev,
620 &dev_attr_in4_max)))
621 goto exit_remove_files;
```

不具合があるクローンの誤検出率

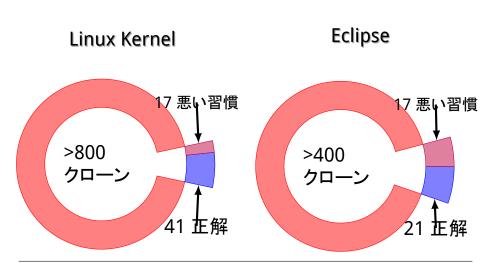
False Positives in Anomaly Clones



L. Jiang, Z. Su, and E. Chiu, ``Context-based detection of clone-related bugs," in ESEC/FSE, vol. 2007, 2007.

不具合があるクローンの誤検出率

False Positives in Anomaly Clones



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不具合があるクローンの誤検出率 II

False Positives in Anomaly Clones II

商用ソフトウェア(Gabel et al., 2010)



M. Gabel, J. Yang, Y. Yu, M. Goldszmidt, and Z. Su, ``Scalable and systematic detection of buggy inconsistencies in source code," in ACM Sigplan Notices, vol. 45, no. 10. ACM, 2010, pp. 175--190.

コードクローンの四つの象限 4 Ouadrants of Code Clone Group

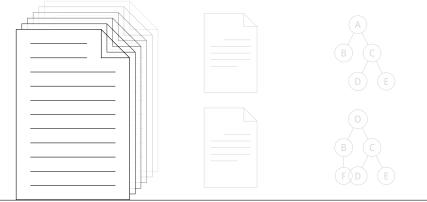
| | | 一貫性 | |
|-----|---------------|--------------|------------|
| | | Inconsistent | Consistant |
| 可変性 | 厳格 (Rigid) | | |
| | 柔軟 (Flexible) | | |

| | | 一貫性 | |
|-----|---------------|--------------|------------|
| | | Inconsistent | Consistant |
| 可変性 | 厳格 (Rigid) | ✓ | |
| 一人工 | 柔軟 (Flexible) | ✓ | |

コードクローンの四つの象限 4 Ouadrants of Code Clone Group

Clone-based Anomaly Detection

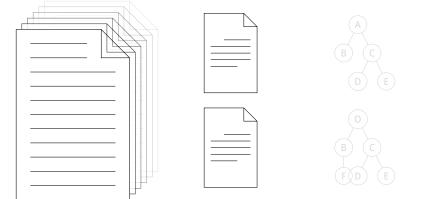
Deckard^(Jiang et al., 2007b)



L. Jiang, G. Misherghi, Z. Su, and S. Glondu, ``Deckard: Scalable and accurate tree-based detection of code clones," in Proceedings of the 29th international conference on Software Engineering. IEEE Computer Society, 2007, pp. 96--105.

Clone-based Anomaly Detection

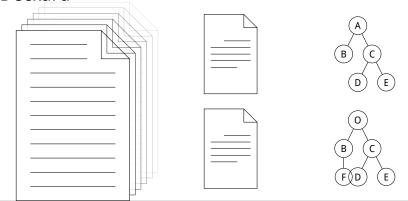
Deckard(Jiang et al., 2007b)



L. Jiang, G. Misherghi, Z. Su, and S. Glondu, ``Deckard: Scalable and accurate tree-based detection of code clones," in Proceedings of the 29th international conference on Software Engineering. IEEE Computer Society, 2007, pp. 96--105.

Clone-based Anomaly Detection

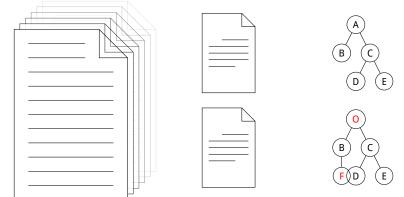
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動的洗練法 Dynamic Refinement

従来のクローンレポート静的洗練法

Static Refinement of Clone Report in Other Researches

| ID | 内容 | Bug? |
|-----|-----|------|
| 1 | AAA | |
| 2 | BBB | |
| 3 | CCC | |
| 4 | DDD | |
| 5 | EEE | |
| 6 | FFF | |
| 7 | III | |
| ••• | ••• | ••• |

従来のクローンレポート静的洗練法

Static Refinement of Clone Report in Other Researches

| ID | 内容 | Bug? |
|-----|-----|------|
| 1 | AAA | ? |
| 2 | BBB | ? |
| 3 | CCC | Χ |
| 4 | DDD | ? |
| 5 | EEE | ? |
| 6 | FFF | ? |
| 7 | III | Χ |
| ••• | ••• | ••• |

従来のクローンレポート静的洗練法

Static Refinement of Clone Report in Other Researches

| ID | 内容 | Bug? |
|-----|-----|------|
| 1 | AAA | ? |
| 2 | BBB | ? |
| 3 | CCC | Χ |
| 4 | DDD | ? |
| 5 | EEE | ? |
| 6 | FFF | ? |
| 7 | III | Χ |
| ••• | ••• | ••• |

| ID | 内容 | Bug? |
|-----|-----|--------------|
| 1 | AAA | √ |
| 2 | BBB | Χ |
| | | |
| 4 | DDD | \checkmark |
| 5 | EEE | Χ |
| 6 | FFF | Χ |
| | | |
| ••• | ••• | |

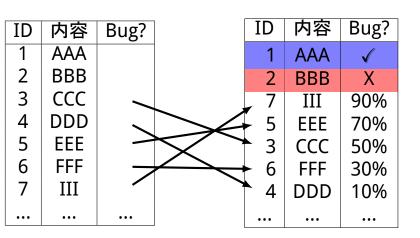
クローンレポートの動的洗練法

Dynamic Refinement of Clone Report

| ID | 内容 | Bug? |
|-----|-----|---------|
| 1 | AAA | |
| 2 | BBB | |
| 3 | CCC | |
| 4 | DDD | |
| 5 | EEE | |
| 6 | FFF | |
| 7 | III | |
| ••• | ••• | |

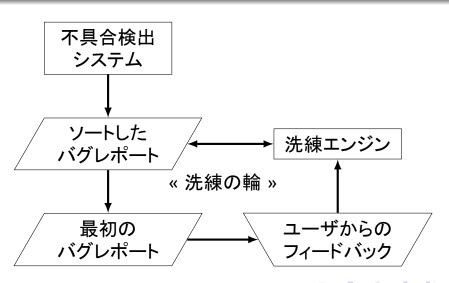
クローンレポートの動的洗練法

Dynamic Refinement of Clone Report



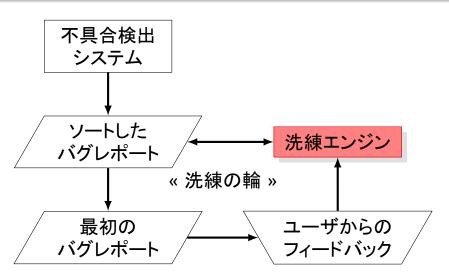
動的洗練法の流れ

Active Refinement Process



動的洗練法の流れ

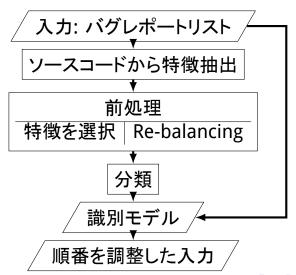
Active Refinement Process



洗練エンジン Refinement Engine

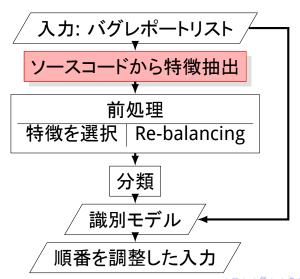
洗練エンジンの流れ

Process of Refinement Engine

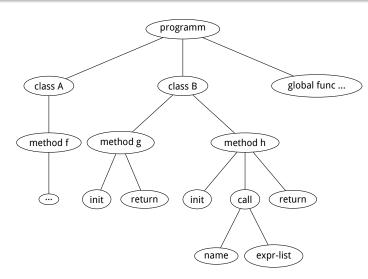


洗練エンジンの流れ

Process of Refinement Engine

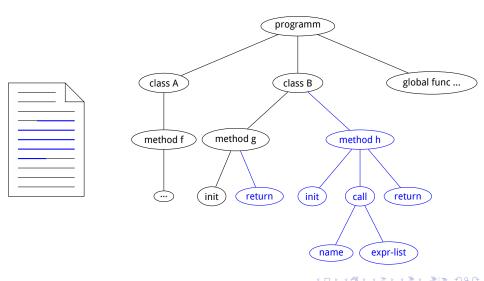


特徴抽出: 構文木を構築 Feature Extraction: Tree Constraction



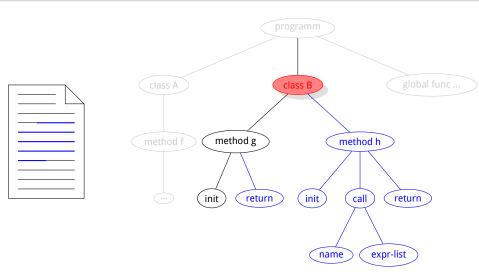
特徴抽出: 構文木を構築

Feature Extraction: Tree Constraction

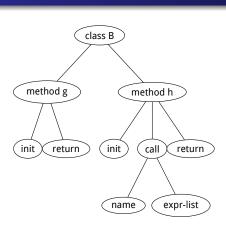


特徴抽出: 構文木を構築

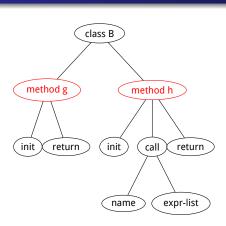
Feature Extraction: Tree Constraction



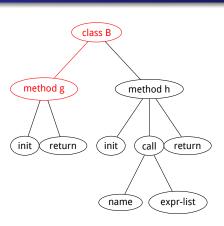
Feature Extraction: 5 features



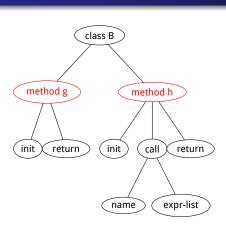
Feature Extraction: 5 features



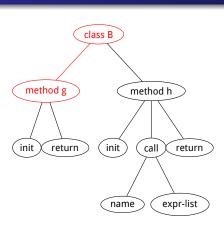
Feature Extraction: 5 features



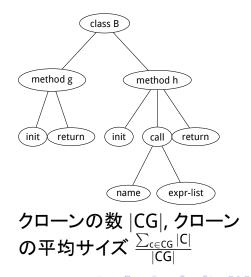
Feature Extraction: 5 features



Feature Extraction: 5 features



Feature Extraction: 5 features



Feature Extraction: Example of 5 features



decode_filename(p, &args->tname, &args->tlen)



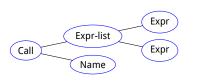
| | | XJ | | | | 지 테 근 | | | |
|-----------|---|---------------------|---|-----------|------|---------------------|------|-----|-----|
| タイプ | | タイプ | | タイプ | | タイプ | | タイプ | |
| Call | 2 | Call/Name | 2 | Call | | Call/Name | | Num | 2 |
| Name | 2 | Call/ Expr- list | 2 | Name | 100% | Call/ Expr- list | 100% | Avg | 5.5 |
| Expr-list | 2 | Expr-list/ Expr | 2 | Expr-list | 100% | Expr-list/ Expr | 100% | | |
| Expr | 2 | | | Expr | 100% | | | | |

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Feature Extraction: Example of 5 features



decode_filename(p, &args->tname, &args->tlen)





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|-----------|---|---------------------|---|-----------|------|---------------------|------|-----|-----|
| タイプ | | タイプ | | タイプ | | タイプ | | タイプ | |
| Call | 2 | Call/Name | 2 | Call | | Call/Name | | Num | 2 |
| Name | 2 | Call/ Expr- list | 2 | Name | 100% | Call/ Expr- list | 100% | Avg | 5.5 |
| Expr-list | 2 | Expr-list/ Expr | 2 | Expr-list | 100% | Expr-list/ Expr | 100% | | |
| Expr | 2 | | | Expr | 100% | | | | |

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Feature Extraction: Example of 5 features

decode_sattr3(p, &args->attrs)

decode_filename(p, &args—>tname, &args—>tlen)



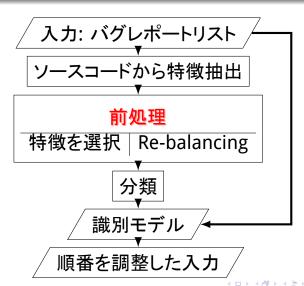


| 基本 | | 対 | | 基本害 | 引合 | 対割台 | ì | 他 | |
|-----------|---|---------------------|---|-----------|------|---------------------|------|-----|-----|
| タイプ | 数 | タイプ | 数 | タイプ | 割合 | タイプ | 割合 | タイプ | 値 |
| Call | 2 | Call/Name | 2 | Call | 100% | Call/Name | 100% | Num | 2 |
| Name | 2 | Call/ Expr- list | 2 | Name | 100% | Call/ Expr- list | 100% | Avg | 5.5 |
| Expr-list | 2 | Expr-list/ Expr | 2 | Expr-list | 100% | Expr-list/ Expr | 100% | | |
| Expr | 2 | | | Expr | 100% | | | | |

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洗練エンジンの流れ (再掲)

Process of Refinement Engine (Again)



前処理: 特徵選択 Preprocessing: Feature Selection

- c はクローンのクラスラベル, f は一つの特徴
 - 正解は ve クラス, 誤検出は -ve クラス

情報利得 (Information Gain) は:

$$IG(c|f) = H(c) - H(c|f)$$
 (1)

$$H(c) = -\sum_{c_i \in \{\pm ve\}} P(c_i) \log P(c_i)$$
 (2)

$$H(c|f) = -\sum_{c_i \in \{\pm ve\}} P(c_i|f) \log P(c_i|f)$$
 (3)

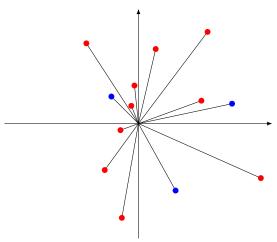
情報利得を基づいて Weka(Holmes et al., 1994) を用いて特徴選択

G. Holmes, A. Donkin, and I. Witten, "Weka: A machine learning workbench," in Intelligent Information Systems, 1994. Proceedings of the 1994 Second Australian and New Zealand Conference on. Ieee, 1994, pp. 357-361.

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前処理: Data Re-balancing

Preprocessing: Data Re-balancing



Cosine-similarity (Kantardzic, 2011)

M. Kantardzic, Data mining: concepts, models, methods, and algorithms. Wiley-IEEE Press, 2011

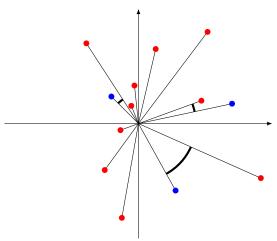
nearest neighbor approach

(Renieres and Reiss, 2003)

M. Renieres and S. Reiss, ``Fault localization with nearest neighbor queries," in Automated Software Engineering, 2003. Proceedings. 18th IEEE International Conference on. IEEE, 2003, pp. 30–39.

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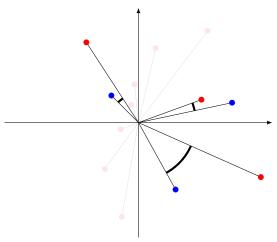
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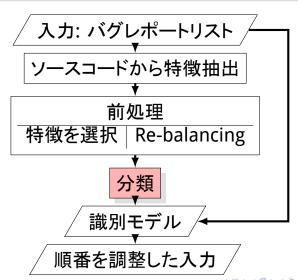
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洗練エンジンの流れ (再掲)

Process of Refinement Engine (Again)



NNGe: Nearest Neighbor Classification with Non-Nested Generalization

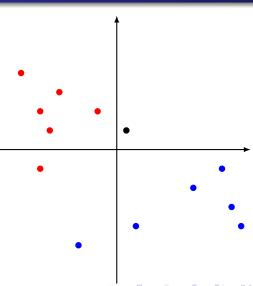


(Wettschereck and Dietterich, 1995)

汎化された (Salzberg, 1991) 最も近隣 (Tan, 2006)

分類法 (NNGe) (Martin, 1995)

- D. Wettschereck and T. Dietterich, ``An experimental comparison of the nearest-neighbor and nearest-hyperrectangle algorithms," Machine Learning, vol. 19, no. 1, pp. 5-27, 1995.
- S. Salzberg, ``A nearest hyperrectangle learning method," Machine learning, vol. 6, no. 3, pp. 251--276, 1991.
- S. Tan, ``An effective refinement strategy for knn text classifier," Expert Systems with Applications, vol. 30, no. 2, pp. 290--298, 2006.
- B. Martin, ``Instance-based learning: nearest neighbour with generalisation," Ph.D. dissertation, University of Waikato, 1995.



NNGe: Nearest Neighbor Classification with Non-Nested Generalization

非ネスト

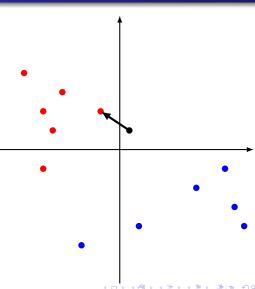
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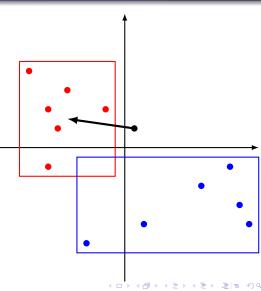
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最も近隣 (Tan, 2006)

分類法 (NNGe) (Martin, 1995)

- D. Wettschereck and T. Dietterich, ``An experimental comparison of the nearest-neighbor and nearest-hyperrectangle algorithms," Machine Learning, vol. 19, no. 1, pp. 5--27, 1995.
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- B. Martin, ``Instance-based learning: nearest neighbour with generalisation." Ph.D. dissertation, University of Waikato, 1995.



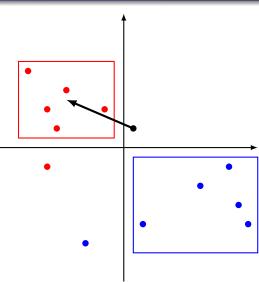
NNGe: Nearest Neighbor Classification with Non-Nested Generalization

非ネスト

(Wettschereck and Dietterich, 1995)

汎化された (Salzberg, 1991) 最も近隣 (Tan, 2006) 分類法 (NNGe) (Martin, 1995)

- D. Wettschereck and T. Dietterich, ``An experimental comparison of the nearest-neighbor and nearest-hyperrectangle algorithms," Machine Learning, vol. 19, no. 1, pp. 5-27, 1995.
- S. Salzberg, ``A nearest hyperrectangle learning method," Machine learning, vol. 6, no. 3, pp. 251–276. 1991.
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Classification: Calculation of Likelihood

$$\begin{split} \text{LH}(\text{dp}) &= 0.5 + \frac{RS(\text{dp})}{2} \\ RS(\text{dp}) &= \frac{\left|\sum_{\text{d}_T \in D_T} \text{sim}(\text{d}_p, \text{d}_T)\right|}{D_T} \\ &- \frac{\left|\sum_{\text{d}_F \in D_F} \text{sim}(\text{d}_p, \text{d}_F)\right|}{D_F} \\ \text{sim}(\text{d}_p, \text{d}) &= 1 - \text{dist}(\text{d}_p, \text{d}) \\ \text{dist}(\text{d}_p, \text{d}) &\in [0, 1] \end{split}$$

LH(dp) によって Weka の NNGe 分類法を用いて分類

Concrete Refinement Process

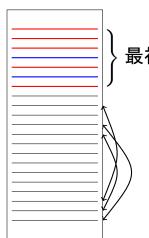


Concrete Refinement Process



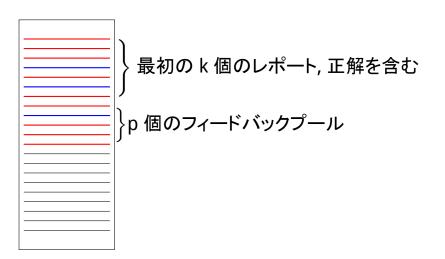
最初の k 個のレポート, 正解を含む

Concrete Refinement Process

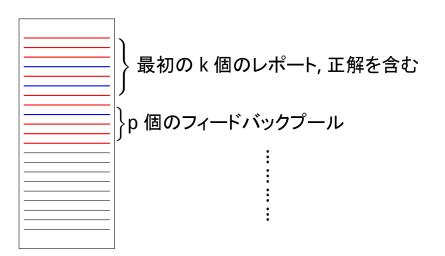


最初の k 個のレポート, 正解を含む

Concrete Refinement Process



Concrete Refinement Process



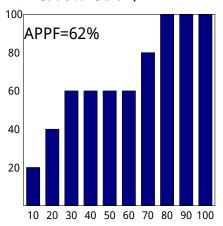
実験評価 Experiment and Evaluation

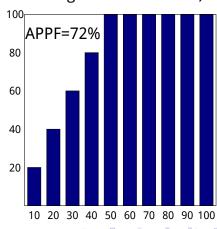
評価方法: 平均正解発

Evaluation Criteria: APPF: Average Percentage true Positives Found

テストケースの優先順位付け領域から借りた概念.

平均障害発見率 (APFD: Average Percentage Faults Detected).





実験の対象と設定 Settings of Empirical Evaluation

| 名前 | バージョン | 不具合数 | 正解数 | k | р |
|---------|----------|------|-----|----|---|
| Linux | 2.6.19 | >800 | 57 | 50 | 1 |
| Eclipse | 20070108 | >400 | 38 | 50 | 1 |
| ArgoUML | | >50 | 15 | 10 | 1 |

実験の結果

Results of the Empirical Evaluation

| 名前 | APPF | Top-5 順番の調整 |
|---------|------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| Linux | 11% | $694 \mapsto 18$, $672 \mapsto 64$, $760 \mapsto$ |
| | | $131,770 \mapsto 179,792 \mapsto 206$ |
| Eclipse | 87% | $373 \mapsto 4$, $348 \mapsto 11$, $394 \mapsto$ |
| | | $29,388 \mapsto 43,370 \mapsto 49$ |
| ArgoUML | 86% | $40 \mapsto 12, 35 \mapsto 15, 34 \mapsto 11,$ |
| | | $29 \mapsto 9$, $23 \mapsto 8$ |

Linux の結果は低いのは、この手法では改名に関する バグが取れない。

<ロ > < 個 > < 巨 > < 巨 > 三 目 = り < ○

Top-3 情報利得

Top-3 Information Gain

| Top | 特徴 | 情報利得 | | | | | |
|-----|------------------------------------------------------|----------|--|--|--|--|--|
| | Linux kernel | | | | | | |
| 1 | extern_ definition ^P | 0.015941 | | | | | |
| 2 | extern_ definition _1 ^P | 0.015941 | | | | | |
| 3 | 3 program##extern_ definitions ^P | | | | | | |
| | Eclipse | | | | | | |
| 1 | BOOL_OR_TK ^P | 0.01898 | | | | | |
| 2 | conditional_ or_ expression ## conditional_ or_ ex- | 0.01898 | | | | | |
| | pression ^P | | | | | | |
| 3 | BOOL_OR_TK ^B | 0.01898 | | | | | |
| | ArgoUML | | | | | | |
| 1 | local_ variable_ declaration_ statement ^B | 0.145772 | | | | | |
| 2 | variable_ initializer ^B | 0.145772 | | | | | |
| 3 | block_ statement ## local_ variable_ declaration_ | 0.145772 | | | | | |
| | statement ^B | | | | | | |

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順番を調整した例: Linux 696 → 18

Example of Re-ordering: Linux $694 \mapsto 18$

```
drivers/net/wireless/bcm43xx/
```

bcm43xx_sysfs.c

```
347 struct bcm43xx_private *bcm = dev_to_bcm(dev);
348 mutex_lock(&(bcm)—>mutex);
349 switch (bcm43xx_current_phy(bcm)—>type) {
350 case BCM43xx_PHYTYPE_A:
351 ...
```

drivers/net/wireless/bcm43xx/bcm43xx_wx.c

```
615 struct bcm43xx_private *bcm = bcm43xx_priv(net_dev);
616 ...
```

```
618 mutex_lock(&bcm->mutex);
619 mode = bcm43xx_current_radio(bcm)->interfmode;
620 mutex_unlock(&bcm->mutex);
621 switch (mode) {
622 case BCM43xx_RADIO_INTERFMODE_NONE:
623 ...
```

```
632 default:
633 assert(0);
```

順番を調整した例: Eclipse 373 → 4

Example of Re-ordering: Eclipse $373 \mapsto 4$

debug/internal/core/LaunchConfiguration.java

debug/internal/core/

LaunchConfigurationWorkingCopy.java

順番を調整した例: ArgoUML 40 → 12

Example of Re-ordering: ArgoUML $40 \mapsto 12$

argouml/uml/diagram/UMLMutableGraphSupport.java

argouml/uml/diagram/UMLMutableGraphSupport.java

```
if (edge instanceof CommentEdge) {
361
    } else if (Model.getFacade().isAAssociation(edge)) {
363
        List conns = new
364
        ArrayList (Model.getFacade().getConnections(edge)
365
        return conns.get(1):
366
    } else if (Model.getFacade().isARelationship(edge)
367
            | | Model.getFacade().isATransition(edge)
368
            | | Model.getFacade().isAAssociationEnd(edge))
369
        return Model.getUmlHelper().getDestination(edge)
370 } else if (Model.getFacade().isALink(edge)) {
371
372
```

考察,結論及び今後 の課題

妥当性の考察 (と質問)

Threats to Validity (and Questions)

- APPF は APFD から借りた概念
 - 他に使われていない
- 本当に Bug であるかとうかは検証していない
 - 人間で目で見て判断した
 - 後のバージョンに修正したかを検証していない(質問)
- 3つのシステムしかない
 - Cと lava しかない,他の言語に対応できるか?
 - 古いバージョンを使った原因は?(質問)
 - Linux と Eclipse の実験の一部は 2007 に発表した研究. 今回追加したのは ArgoUML.
 - Long-term-service ではないから、バグが多いかも

結論と今後の課題 Conclusion and Future Work

結論

- ・クローンバグレポートの動的な洗練法を提案した
- ・この方法について、評価方法 APPF を採用された
- Linux, Eclipse, ArgoUML の3つのシステムで実験を行った。
 - ・ 結果はそれぞれ 11%, 87%, 86%

今後の課題

- 他のソフトウェアに対応してみたい
- バグレポート以外の不具合レポートに対応してみたい

私の研究との比較

Comparing with My Research

| | この手法 | 私の研究 |
|------|---------------|-------------------|
| 着目点 | バグを不具合ク | 人によって判断の |
| | ローンから見つけ | 差異 |
| クローン | 構文木 Type-3 | トークン列 Type-2 |
| 学習特徴 | 木の Node, Edge | トークンの型の tf- |
| | の数と割合 | idf |
| 分類法 | 非ネスト汎化された | Cosine-Similarity |
| | 最も近隣 NNGe | の重み付き平均数 |
| 評価方法 | 平均正解発見率 | 訓練集合 -正確率 |
| | APPF | の図 |

特徴抽出: 五つの特徴の定義

Feature Extraction: Defination of 5 features

定義: 基本的な特徴 (Basic Features)

(t, |CS|), 若し $CS = \{c \in CG | cl ct タイプが存在する\} \land |CS| > 0$

定義: 対の特徴 (Pair Features)

 $(t_1,t_2,|\mathsf{CS}|)$, 若し $\mathsf{CS}=\{\mathsf{c}\in\mathsf{CG}|\exists_{\mathsf{n}_1,\mathsf{n}_2\in\mathsf{c}}\;\mathsf{n}_1$ と n_2 は連結されている \land n_1 のタイプは $\mathsf{t}_1\land \mathsf{n}_2$ のタイプは $\mathsf{t}_2\}\land |\mathsf{CS}|>0$

定義: 基本的な特徴の割合 (Proportional Features-Basic)

 $(t, \frac{|\mathsf{CS}|}{|\mathsf{CG}|})$, 若し $\mathsf{CS} = \{\mathsf{c} \in \mathsf{CG} | \mathsf{cl}$ にtタイプが存在する $\} \wedge |\mathsf{CS}| > 0$

定義: 対の特徴の割合 (Proportional Features—Pair)

 $(t_1,t_2,\frac{|\mathsf{CS}|}{|\mathsf{CG}|})$, 若し $\mathsf{CS}=\{\mathsf{c}\in\mathsf{CG}|\exists_{\mathsf{n}_1,\mathsf{n}_2\in\mathsf{c}}\;\mathsf{n}_1$ と n_2 は連結されている \land n_1 のタイプは $\mathsf{t}_1\land\mathsf{n}_2$ のタイプは $\mathsf{t}_2\}\land |\mathsf{CS}|>0$

定義: 他の特徴

クローンの数 |CG|, クローンの平均サイズ $\frac{\sum_{c \in G} |C|}{|CG|}$

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- S. Salzberg, ``A nearest hyperrectangle learning method," Machine learning, vol. 6, no. 3, pp. 251--276, 1991.
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