

# Study Notes for Software Engineering II

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## Data-Driven Software Engineering

- **Big Data in Software Engineering:**
  - Large amounts of artifacts generated during software development.
  - Increased data from software archives in open-source projects.

## Software Data Types

- **Source Code:**
  - Found on platforms like GitHub.
  - Analyzed via automatic parsing and understanding, modeled using program analysis tools.
  - Challenges: Various languages, complexities, scales, systems, programming styles.

## Applications of Source Code Analysis

- Code recommendation.
- Clone detection.
- Code completion.

## CodeHow: Code Search Enhancement

- Combines API recommendation with source code search.
- Utilizes API documentation to identify relevant APIs for a query.

## Techniques for Code Analysis

- **Vector Space Model (VSM):** Measures similarity between a query and API docs using TF-IDF (Term Frequency-Inverse Document Frequency).
- **API-oriented search engines:** Extends queries with relevant APIs for code snippet retrieval.
- **Text Preprocessing:**
  - Tokenization: Segments text into words.
  - Stop-word Removal: Eliminates common but low-value words.
  - Stemming: Reduces words to their root form.

## Code Preprocessing

- Regarded as NLP, uses static analysis, parsing, identifier extraction, split, and expansion.

## Document Representation

- **Bag-of-Words Model:** Ignores word order, focuses on word frequency.
- **Vector Embedding:** Determines word similarity and defines relations and properties.
- **BERT & CodeBERT:**
  - Pre-trained models for NL-PL applications.
  - Contextual word embeddings.

## Clone Detection

- **Code Clone:** Refers to similar or identical code fragments.
- **Types of Clones:**
  - Type-1: Exact copies excluding whitespace and comments.
  - Type-2: Structurally identical with variable names variations.
  - Type-3: Syntactically similar with possible statement alterations.
  - Type-4: Different syntax but similar semantics.

## Code Completion

- **Statistical Language Models:** Predicts next word based on previous n words.
- **Deep Learning Models:** GPT series, CodeBERT, focus on predicting the next word with all previous context.

## Issue Reports

- Bug and feature requests encountered by users, containing descriptions, reproduction steps, severity, affected parts, and failure traces.
- Repositories such as GitHub, Jira, Bugzilla.

## Bug Localization Techniques

- **Modeling Similarity of Bug Reports:**
  - Uses information retrieval techniques like VSM with tfidf.
  - Considers the bug proneness of files based on history.
  - Relates current reports to previous ones for similarity.

## Developer Recommendation for Issue Fixing

- Leverages activity profile and expertise (commit, ownership, review history).
- Topic modeling to match developer expertise with bug report topics.

## Topic Modeling

- **Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA):**
  - Document represented as a mixture of topics.
  - Topics represented as a mixture of words.
  - Used for dimensionality reduction, data exploration, and linking related terms.

## References & Acknowledgements

- Credits to Dr. David Lo, Dr. Lingxiao Jiang, Dr. Jiawei Han, Dr. Emily Fox, and Carlos Guestrin.
- Research papers and tools mentioned in slides.

## Source Code Leveraging

- Applications:
  - Code recommendation

- Code completion

## Artifact: Issue Reports

- Components:
  - Description, steps, severity, affected parts, failure traces

## Bug Localization

- Introduction:
  - Locating bug-related files in large programs
- Techniques:
  - Similarity modeling
  - Bug proneness modeling
  - History-based bug prediction
- Similarity Modeling:
  - Vector space model, tf-idf weighting
- Bug Proneness:
  - Recent bug occurrences predict future bugs

## Model & Techniques

- Model:
  - Similarity of bug reports and files/methods
  - Previous bug report similarity
- Techniques:
  - Capture file frequency, commit time
  - Avoiding duplicate bug reports
- Hybrid Techniques

## Applications & Recommendations

- Applications:
  - Recommending developers to fix bugs
  - Predicting bug severity

## Leveraging Expertise

- Techniques:
  - Leverage activities profile
  - Leverage expertise using topic models
- Matching developers with bug reports based on expertise

## Stack Overflow Data Mining

- Data Types:
  - Text, code snippets, votes, tags
- Leveraging Crowd Knowledge:
  - Mining SE crowd knowledge data

## Source Code Reuse from Stack Overflow

- Code Reuse:
  - Example snippet usage in GitHub projects
- Identifying Reused Code:
  - Determining reused code snippets from SO

## Large-Scale Survey & Study

- Exploratory Study:
  - Analyzing code reuse, modification frequency
- Survey Findings:
  - % of reused code, difficulties faced

## Challenges & Solutions

- Challenges Faced:
  - Code quality, outdated code
- Proposed Solutions:
  - Integrated validator, answer quality improvement

## WordNet in SE

- Importance:
  - Mitigating data sparsity issues
- Application:
  - Identifying software-specific terms
  - Leverage Stack Overflow to identify word regularities

## Approach & Data Collection

- Data Sources:
  - Stack Overflow (specific corpus)
  - Wikipedia (domain agnostic corpus)
- Pre-processing:
  - Text cleaning, tokenization, phrase detection
- Building Vocabulary:
  - Identifying software-specific terms in the corpus

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# Class Notes

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Slide: 1

**Title:** Software Engineering II Data-driven Software Engineering -2

**SubTitle:** Lecturer: Shaowei Wang

Email: shaowei@cs.umanitoba.ca

## Slide: 2

**Title:** Administrative item

- Sprint 4's deadline is postponed to Dec 1st (Friday)
- Final project deliverable is due on Dec 15th
- Final exam Schedule: Dec 13, 6 pm. [Final Exam Schedule](#)
- Scope: Lecture 1 - 12 (including fuzz testing, excluding data-driven SE)
- Question type: multi-choice + problem-solving
- Examination format: In-person. You will be able to download a digital copy of the test (word file) from UMLearn and submit it to UMLearn
- Guideline: The exam is open book. You are allowed to access class notes, textbooks, and slides. However, no search online and the use of generative AI (e.g., ChatGPT) is not allowed

## Slide: 3

**Source Code**

- Issue Report
- Question Answering Pairs: Stack Overflow
- Pull Requests
- Traces/Logs
- What to mine?
- Mobile apps marketplace
- ...

## Slide: 4

**Leveraging source code**

- Code recommendation
- Code completion
- ...

**Title:** Applications

## Slide: 5

**Source Code**

- Issue Report
- Question Answering Pairs: Stack Overflow
- Pull Requests
- Traces/Logs
- What to mine?
- Mobile apps marketplace
- ...

## Slide: 6

**Title:** Artifact: Issue Reports

People report bugs and feature requests that they encounter in the field

Information possibly in issue reports:

- Description of the issue
- Steps to reproduce the issue
- Severity level (priority?)
- Parts of the system affected by the issue
- Failure traces

Slide: 7

**Title:** Artifact: Issue Reports

Various kinds of issue repositories

- GitHub
- Jira
- Bugzilla
- Etc.

Slide: 8

**Title:** Applications

Bug localization – given a bug report, identify the bugs in the source code.

Slide: 9

**Title:** Bug localization: Introduction

Program is often large with thousands of files.

Given a bug report, how to locate files responsible for the bug?

A (semi) automated solution is needed.

Slide: 10

**Title:** Bug Localization: Technique

Model the similarity of bug reports and files

Model the bug proneness of files

Number of bugs in a file (based on its history)

Model the similarity of previous bug reports

Wang S, Lo D. Version history, similar report, and structure: Putting them together for improved bug localization. In Proceedings of the 22nd International Conference on Program Comprehension 2014 Jun 2 (pp. 53-63).

Slide: 11

**Title:** Model the similarity of bug reports and files

Information retrieval techniques to calculate the similarity between reports and files

Vector space model – tfidf weighting

Slide: 12

**Title:** Pre-processing code

Vector\_q [1,0.4, 0.2,...]

Vector\_f1 [0.2,0.4, 0.6,...]

Vector\_f2 [0.2,0.4, 0.6,...]

Vector\_f2 [0.2,0.4, 0.6,...]

Text pre-processing

## Slide: 13

Vector\_q [1,0.4, 0.2,...]

Vector\_f1 [0.2,0.4, 0.6,...]

Vector\_f2 [0.2,0.4, 0.6,...]

Vector\_f2 [0.2,0.4, 0.6,...]

Text pre-processing

Similarity

**Title:** Pre-processing code

## Slide: 14

**Title:** VSM: Retrieval

Represent documents and queries as vectors

Compute the similarity between the vectors

Cosine similarity is normally used:

Return top-k most similar documents

$q_i$  is the tf-idf weight of term  $i$  in the query

$d_i$  is the tf-idf weight of term  $i$  in the document

## Slide: 15

**Title:** Weighting on different components

log

Stack trace

## Slide: 16

**Title:** Model the similarity of bug reports and files

Information retrieval techniques to calculate the similarity between reports and files

Frequency based

Word counts

Term frequency – inverse document frequency weighting

Machine learning model-based

Word2vector

Doc2vector

BERT

## Slide: 17

**Title:** Bug Localization: Technique

Model the similarity of bug reports and files/methods

Model the bug proneness of files

Number of bugs in a file (based on its history)

Model the similarity of previous bug reports

Slide: 18

**Title:** Model the bug proneness of files

Observation: a file that occurs a bug recently is more likely to happen bugs again.

Similar bugs usually happen in burst and not in isolation.

Predicting Faults from Cached History, by Kim et al.

Slide: 19

**Title:** Capture frequency and time of a file being committed

Time window

Commits in k days

Target file

number of days that has elapsed between a commit c and the input bug report.

Slide: 20

**Title:** Bug Localization: Technique

Model the similarity of bug reports and files/methods

Model the bug proneness of files

Number of bugs in a file (based on its history)

Model the similarity of previous bug reports

Slide: 21

**Title:** Model the similarity of previous bug reports

Observation: similar bugs are likely to happen in similar files

Check out bug report before submitting a new bug report, to avoid duplicate.

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Slide: 23

**Title:** Model the similarity of previous bug reports

Slide: 24

**Title:** Hybrid technique

Slide: 25

**Title:** Other applications

Recommend developer to fix bugs



Predict the severity of bugs

Etc.

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**Title:** Recommend developer to fix bugs: Introduction

Slide: 27

Leverage activities profile

Ownership, review, resolve in the bug track system

Leverage expertise

Topic model

**Title:** Recommend developer to fix bugs: Technique

Slide: 28

**Title:** Find similar bug reports

The fixer of the similar bugs

Reviewer of the similar bugs

Slide: 29

Leverage activities profile

Review, commit, ownership, resolve in the bug track system

Leverage expertise

Topic model

**Title:** Recommend developer to fix bugs: Technique

Slide: 30

**Title:** Topic Modeling: Black-Box View

Model a document as a probability distribution of topics

A topic is a probability distribution of words

Most simple and common :LDA

Slide: 31

**Title:** Usage of Topic Modeling

Dimension

ality reduction: words -> topics

Help with data exploration.

Able to link a document and a query

Do not have share any words

Share related words of the same topics

Slide: 32

(Gp:) Developer  
comments  
Fixed bugs  
Developed project/component/files  
Tags  
**Title:** Leverage expertise

Slide: 33

**Title:** Leverage expertise  
Model expertise of developers using topic model  
Match developers and bug reports based on their expertise  
Topic matching  
Calculate similarity

Slide: 34

Slide: 35

**Title:** Various types of data on Stack Overflow  
Text description  
Code snippets  
votes  
Tags

Slide: 36

**Title:** Mining & leveraging big SE crowd knowledge data  
Mining big SE crowd knowledge data  
[Stack Exchange Academic Papers](#)

Slide: 37 to Slide: 39

Slide: 40

**Title:** How do developers utilize source code from Stack Overflow?  
[Empirical Software Engineering Journal\(EMSE\) 2018](#)  
Yuhao Wu et al.

Slide: 41

```
function generateID() {  
    return "avalon" +  
        Math.random().toString(36).substring(2, 15) +  
        Math.random().toString(36).substring(2, 15)  
}
```

**Title:** Developers reuse source code from S.O. posts

Source code in a GitHub project

An answer on Stack Overflow

Slide: 42

**Title:** How we can know a code snippet was reused from SO

Slide: 43

**Title:** Structure of this study

- Part I: Exploratory Study
- Part II: Survey
  - How do developers reuse source code?
  - How do you think S.O. can be improved?
  - Responses

Slide: 44

**Title:** Part I: Exploratory study

searchcode.com

"stack\_overflow"

4,878 source files

Filter

289 files

Analyze code reuse

RQ1: modification frequency and reason

RQ2: origin of code reuse

Slide: 45

Only 21% of the code are copied exactly

32% of the reused source code snippets require additional modification (C2+C3)

Developers adopt answers based on different needs: simplicity, correctness, efficiency, etc.

**Title:** 26% of the source code was reused from non-accepted answers

Slide: 46

43%

26%

1%

30%

An advanced tagging system might be helpful

**Title:** 26% of the source code was reused from non-accepted answers

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**Title:** Part II: Large-scale survey on 400+ participants

Experience

Type of project participated  
 Difficulties in reusing source code  
 Opinions on OSS licenses  
 Usefulness of proposed advanced tagging system  
 Any other suggestions  
 Demography (7)  
 Barriers (10)  
 Suggestions (2)  
 Survey Questions

## Slide: 48

**Title:** Most suggestions are on code quality

35%  
 24%  
 13%  
 12%  
 10%

## Slide: 49

**Title:** Suggestions: improving code quality (35% of all categories)

Integrated validator (42.2%)  
 Outdated code (29.7%)  
 Answer quality (17.2%)  
 Code review (10.9%)

## Slide: 50

Beyer, S., Macho, C., Di Penta, M. and Pinzger, M., 2020. What kind of questions do developers ask on Stack Overflow? A comparison of automated approaches to classify posts into question categories. Empirical Software Engineering, 25(3), pp.2258-2301.

Yang, X.L., Lo, D., Xia, X., Wan, Z.Y. and Sun, J.L., 2016. What security questions do developers ask? a large-scale study of stack overflow posts. Journal of Computer Science and Technology, 31(5), pp.910-924.

Ahmed, S. and Bagherzadeh, M., 2018, October. What do concurrency developers ask about? a large-scale study using stack overflow. In Proceedings of the 12th ACM/IEEE International Symposium on Empirical Software Engineering and Measurement (pp. 1-10).

Islam, M.J., Nguyen, H.A., Pan, R. and Rajan, H., 2019. What do developers ask about ml libraries? a large-scale study using stack overflow. arXiv preprint arXiv:1906.11940.

Barua, A., Thomas, S.W. and Hassan, A.E., 2014. What are developers talking about? an analysis of topics and trends in stack overflow. Empirical Software Engineering, 19(3), pp.619-654.

**Title:** Understanding the challenges and problems that developers face

## Slide: 51

**Title:** Mining & leveraging big SE crowd knowledge data

Leveraging big SE crowd knowledge data

[Stack Exchange Academic Papers](#)

## Slide: 52

**Title:** We need a thesaurus to contain software-specific terms and commonly-used morphological forms  
We have different morphological forms (abbreviations, synonyms and misspellings)

## Slide: 53

**Title:** We need a thesaurus to contain software-specific terms and commonly-used morphological forms  
We have existing general thesaurus for morphological forms  
Wordnet (<https://wordnet.princeton.edu/>)  
Same word in SE and in other domain may have different meaning

## Slide: 54

**Title:** Why we care about this?  
Identify various morphological forms of the same concept may also mitigate data sparsity problems when applying NLP techniques for various applications -> reduce the vocabulary size  
Information retrieval  
Data mining

## Slide: 55

**Title:** Leverage Stack Overflow to train a model to identify the relational regularities  
SEthesaurus: WordNet in Software Engineering IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON SOFTWARE ENGINEERING (TSE) 2015. Xiang Chen, Chunyang Chen, Dun Zhang, and Zhenchang Xing  
Underlying intuition is that words with similar meaning would appear in the similar context.

## Slide: 56

**Title:** Overview of the approach  
**Title:** Data collection

## Slide: 57

**Title:** Data collection  
Software specific corpus

- Stack Overflow
  - 15,930,617 questions and 24,676,333 answers
- Domain agnostic corpus
- Wikipedia
  - 8,556,773 articles

## Slide: 58

**Title:** Overview of the approach  
**Title:** Pre-processing

## Slide: 59

**Title:** Pre-processing

Text cleaning

Tokenization

Phrase Detection

Slide: 60

**Title:** Overview of the approach

**Title:** Building software-specific vocabulary

Slide: 61

**Title:** Building software-specific vocabulary

Identify software-specific terms by contrasting the frequency of a term in the software-specific corpus compared with its frequency in the general corpus