

# Automatic Contextual Bug Report Modelling

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## 1 Research Problem

### Background

In recent years, software engineering has been shaping many industries that were previously considered unrelated to technology, ranging from healthcare to public transportation and education. As software has grown and inflicted itself into so many fields, it has inherently become more complex and it now involves teams of even hundreds of developers working remotely or in the same office on applications that can shape even the face of a nation, such as Estonia's data exchange layer called X-Road [7].

Therefore, having such a high number of developers working on complex applications, there has been a need for software engineers to plan, track and manage the workload for increased efficiency. Thus, issue tracking systems have been created, which usually incorporate multiple components into a single, unified interface. The main component, however, of any issue tracking system is called a *ticket*. A ticket is comprised of all the necessary information for either fixing a bug (i.e. specific malfunction of the application) or implementing a new feature (i.e. new functionality for the software). However, after an application is released and it starts to get used by actual end users, the most common ticket found in issue tracking systems is a bug report, stating what went wrong inside the application, how it can be reproduced, even possible locations in the source code where the malfunction might originate from.

Typically, the people who file the bug reports are actual end users who go onto the project's issue tracking system website and complete the necessary data required by that system. Once the bug report is filed in the tracking system, triagers are responsible for assigning that ticket to developers to get fixed. Bettenburg et. al [3] have conducted interviews with developers and they have gathered valuable data related to what makes for a good bug report and what are the key characteristics that help them fix the bug as quickly as possible. One result presented by this research is that having stack traces (i.e. list of methods in the source code which were called when an exception was thrown) in the description field of the bug report helps developers fix the bug quicker. However, even with this information available, the fields displayed in the bug report for the end users to complete (e.g. summary of the bug, description, attachments) are standard across all the different issue tracking systems.

Having the optimal bug report model/design for end users to complete would be beneficial for both the soft-

ware development team, as well as the overall costs incurred by the company producing the application. Therefore, the main goal of this proposed project is to create a tool that can automatically generate the optimal bug report model for any specific project taking into account the characteristics of that project or the team behind it (e.g. size of the development team, technologies used, mobile/desktop application). Even though there is state-of-the-art research in this field, such as the work of Zimmermann et al.[14], they only look into what can be done and propose only advice to issue tracking systems developers. However, our work goes one step further and we want to conduct the first research in this area that actually gives the community a tool which can automatically fix this issue.

### Key Ideas in a Nutshell

*"To automatically create a bug report model tailored specifically for a project, taking into account the whole context of the software as well as the developers behind it."*

The goal of the project is to create a tool which, given as input details regarding the project and the developers working on it, can automatically generate a bug report model that will increase the efficiency of the team as well as reduce the costs of the organization. Our proposed approach is to, firstly, determine what components determine the time-to-fix period (i.e. time spent between opening a ticket and closing it) for any given project using both statistical analysis as well as the data already collected in a publicly available appendix [4]. Then, in order to make our tool take into account all the complex characteristics of developing software, we want to both look at how the team of developers is managed and how the work is distributed, as well as how the developers interact with the end users reporting the bugs.

The *main benefit* of our project is that, through fixing a still unresolved issue in the software engineering field, it will improve three key aspects:

- reduce the overall costs of the organization developing the software;
- improve the time-to-fix window for all bug reports, thus reducing maintenance effort;
- reduce the communication friction between end users and developers because having a tailored bug report model will not require engineers constantly wasting time on asking for more details from the users reporting the bug.

**Example:** The UK government's Health Digital Services department (as well as many other departments) is using Jira as an issue tracking system [9]. If our proposed application would be used for their project, the developers could streamline the bug reports in a timely manner and increase their productivity, while also decreasing the overall costs for the government.

## Objectives

### Impact Objectives

- To increase the productivity of software developers in any team by giving them bug reports tailored for the project's specific characteristics.
- To increase the productivity of managers and triagers as they would spend less time on managing the bug reports filed on the issue tracking system.
- To decrease the overall costs of the organization financing the software project.
- To decrease the level of communication friction between the developers and the users filing the bug reports.

### Supporting Objectives

- To present a novel application in the field to the whole research community and help advance progress on fixing flaws in major issue tracking systems.
- Through making the tool open source, an objective would be to involve developers from any industry/academic institution contribute to the advancement of this technique.

## State of the Art

*Improving Issue Tracking Systems* The studies of Just et al. [11] and Zimmermann et al. [14] have tried to improve the software development process through analyzing what are the flaws of issue tracking systems and how we can fix them.

First of all, in the research conducted by Just et al., they asked a large number of developers about what can be improved about issue tracking systems and ranked the most common flaws through card sort. They propose a couple of fixes, among which there is better tool support (e.g. special UI trackers, internationalization), engage bug reporters in conversations, removing bug report duplicates, as well as improving the search functionality of issue tracking systems.

On the other hand, Zimmermann et al. [14] propose four areas of improvement: tool-centric, information-centric, process-centric and user-centric. The authors of the study believe that in order to improve these areas, we need to ask end users better questions in the bug reports. The solution proposed by the study is the one we want to tackle in our research and the methodology presented in this paper proved very valuable in designing our own experiments and evaluation.

*Improving User-Developer Communication* Breu et al. [5] propose a rather different approach in their study. They believe that reducing friction between developers and end users filing the bug reports would be of great benefit to the software development process. They revealed that, because bug reports are not optimized and tailored to the specifics of the project, the users are not providing the necessary details to the developers, thus the increased need of engineers continuously discussing with their end users what are the steps to reproduce the bug, what platform was used when the bug occurred etc. This study showed again that there is a great need from the community for the tool we are developing which would solve these flaws in the bug reports.

Another study in this area that looked into a more specific scenario is the one conducted by Ko et al. [12]. The authors investigated how projects would benefit if they centered their bug report design towards more experienced bug reporters, also known as *power users*. They show in the study that if issue tracking systems would be more focused on them rather than regular users, which file a small number of reports overall, the software development process would be greatly improved.

*Personalizing Issue Tracking Systems* In this area, there are two main studies which propose both advice and prototypes - the research of Baysal et al. [1] as well as the study conducted by Kononenko et al. [13]. The research of Baysal et al. [1] proposes a couple of features that could be incorporated into issue tracking systems that would make them more personalized for the developers, such as private watchers list (i.e. each developer could privately watch issues without necessarily being CCed on every comment or change to the ticket), self tracking (i.e. ability of a developer to track his own changes and actions for better self management), a patch log, as well as the ability to assign patch reviewers. These are valuable additions to a issue tracking system that we believe could help improve the development process.

Complementing this research, the study from Kononenko et al. [13] looks into enhancing developer awareness by proposing a prototype of a issue tracking system where developers would have their own tailored dashboard to track and manage bug reports in the project. They admitted some limitations such as the slowness of the application when there were many queries coming from developers to the servers, but they want to improve the prototype by adding ElasticSearch [6] for running all search queries.

*Simplifying Bug Reports* Herraiz et al. [10] have investigated bug reports in the large database of the Eclipse project. Their research concludes that the standard bug reports from Bugzilla [8], which is a popular issue tracking system, are far too complex and they provide too many fields with too many options to be completed by end users, which was found to drive them away from the

project and abandoning filing bug reports anymore.

Another study that looked into reducing information needs in issue tracking is the one from Baysal et. al [2]. The authors propose that situational awareness, task support and expresiveness are key components in the software development process. They conducted a qualitative study where they interviewed a number of software engineers and then they proposed a model for bug reports that would facilitate a better functioning for task planning and management.

## **Intended Solutions**

## **Innovative Aspects**

## **2 Methodology**

...(WP1)

...(WP2)

...(WP3)

## **3 Measurable Outcomes**

## **4 Impact and National Importance**

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