Detecting and Preventing the Architectural Roots of Bugs



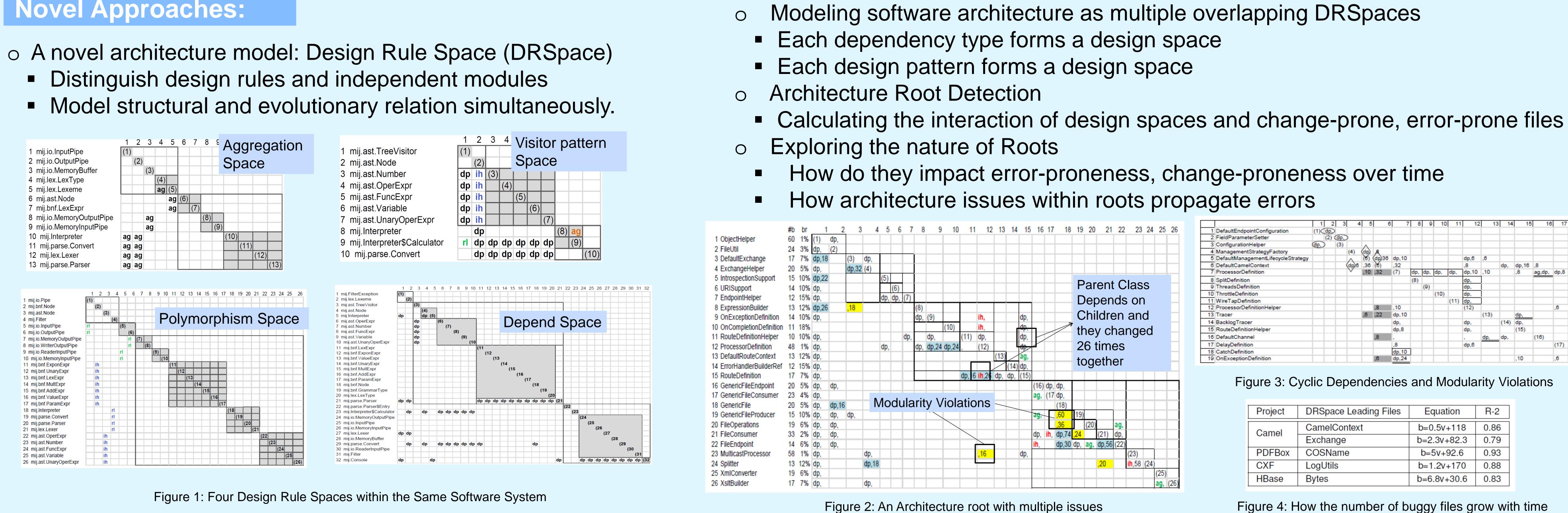
Research Questions:

- Are buggy files architecturally connected? 0
- Are architecture issues the root causes of bugginess? Ο
- Why buggy files remain buggy? Ο

Research Objective: Exploring the Architecture Roots of Error-proneness and Change-Proneness

- Viewing architecture issue as one kind of technical "debts" 0

Novel Approaches:



Results and Contributions:

- The impact of architecture roots are significant and persistent Ο DRSpaces lead by error prone files also tend to be error prone. Ο
- Ο

Industrial Impact:

The supporting tool, Titan, has been used to detect architecture debts in multiple major industrial organizations.

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What is Missing in State-of-the-art:

• History-based defect prediction: If existing bugs are good predictor of future bugs, it means that old buggy files are never completely fixed. Structure-based defect prediction: not all files with structural problems are high-maintenance

They propagate errors among large-number of files, generating high bug rate and/or high change rate, i.e. the "interests" or "penalty" of the debt Files will remain buggy if the roots remain; "interests" will accumulate as long as debts remain.

Hundreds of buggy files can <u>always</u> be captured by just a few architecture roots, regardless of their domain, age, being open source or not. Error prone DRSpaces usually contain multiple architecture issues.

Implications:

- How defects are discovered, examined, and handled should be changed fundamentally:
- Treat buggy files as architecturally connected groups.
- Examine the architecture issues within each architecture root.
- Reducing maintenance costs by removing architecture debts

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$^{+}$,6	dp,24	1							,10		,6	,16	(19)

Figure 3: Cyclic Dependencies and Modularity Violations

Space Leading Files	Equation	R-2
melContext	b=0.5v+118	0.86
change	b=2.3v+82.3	0.79
)SName	b=5v+92.6	0.93
gUtils	b=1.2v+170	0.88
tes	b=6.8v+30.6	0.83

Figure 4: How the number of buggy files grow with time