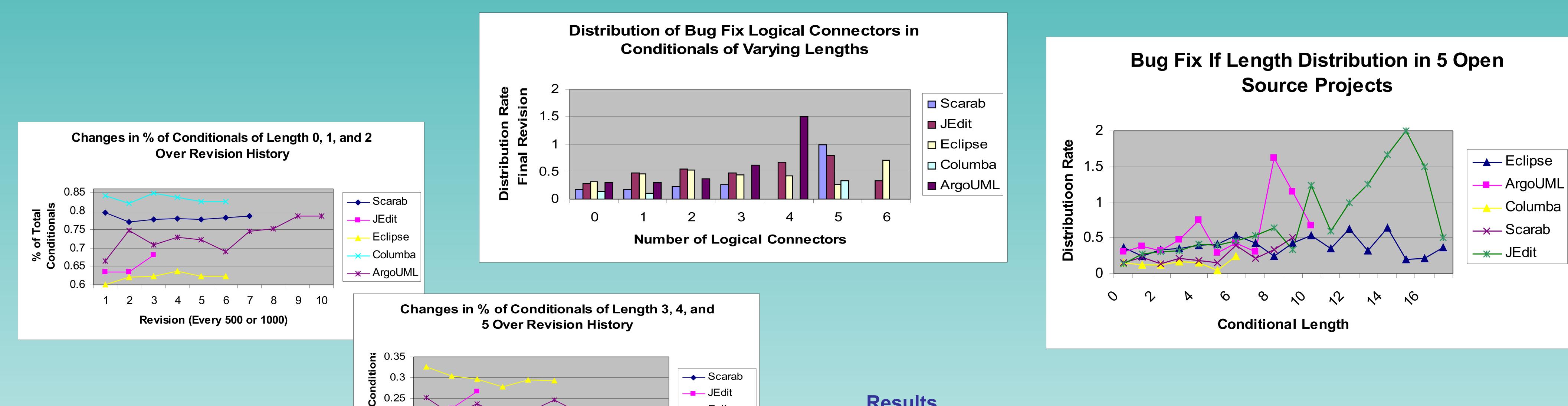
Looking for Patterns: Characterizations of 'If' Conditionals in Buggy Code

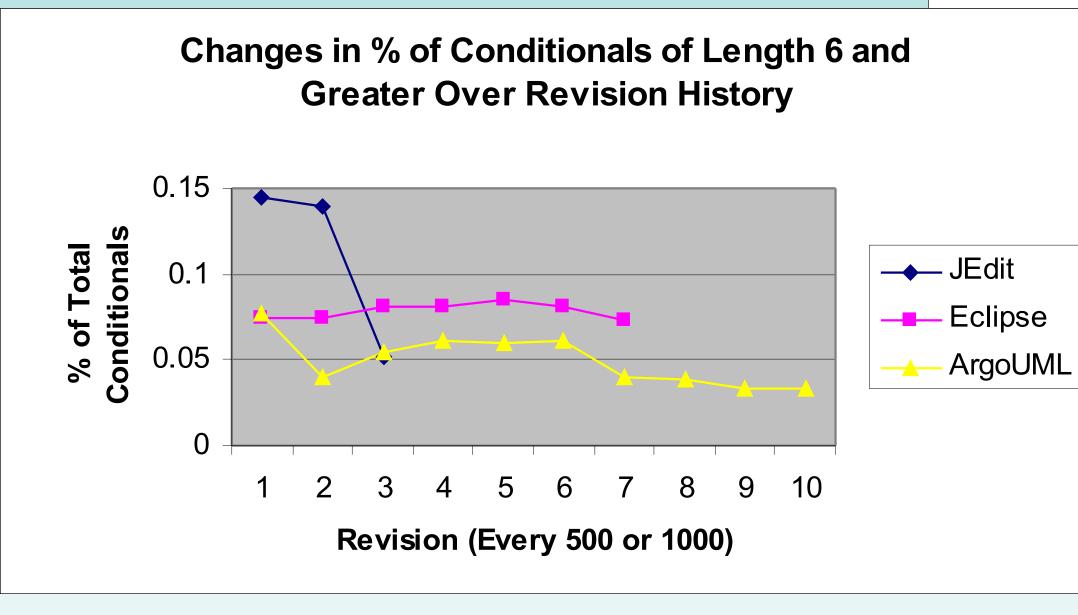
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Motivation

To find and characterize patterns in the length and distribution of conditionals in buggy code using databases of bug memory fixes. • Conditionals become logically complex as the length increases and might be difficult for programmers to code correctly. • Conditionals are an important feature of programming languages and characterizations of 'if' bugs could lead to better language design or more conscientious programming.

• Within 5 Java open source projects, 8.0%-17.0% of all bug fix patterns involve the language keyword 'if'.

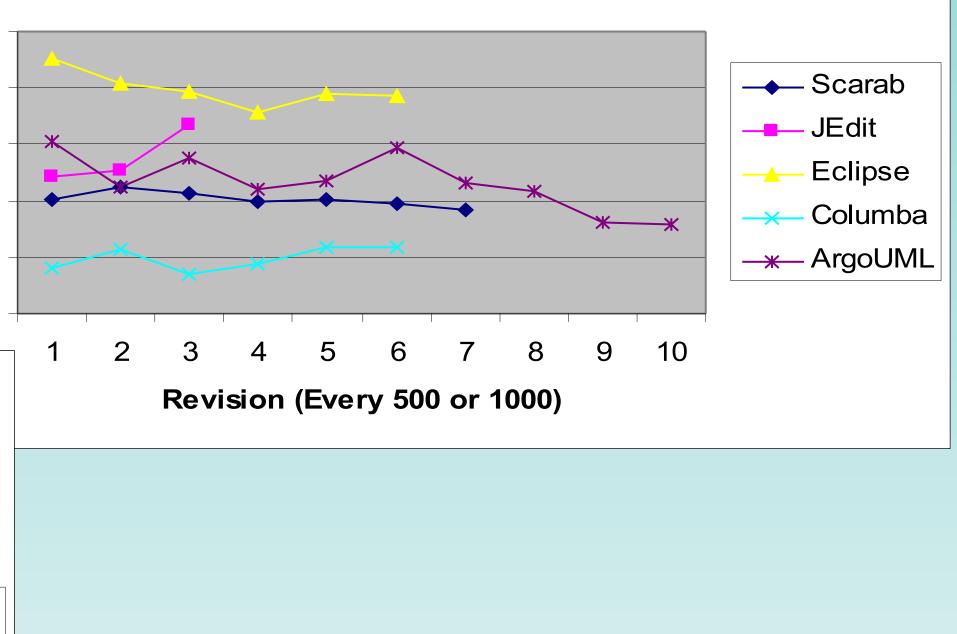




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× 0.

divided by the number of bugs found in the final revision



Advisor: Professor Jim Whitehead University of California – Santa Cruz

Experiments

Using databases created by graduate students Kai Pan and Sunghun Kim, I extracted the following characterizations:

- Number of logical connectors (&&, ||) per conditional.
- Number of variables and operators per conditional.
- Changes in the length of conditionals over program revision history.
- Comparisons of buggy if conditionals to overall program if conditionals.
- Changes in length of conditionals compared to program length.
- The distribution rate of bugs, which is the total number of bugs found

Results While there are some interesting patterns among if conditionals, the results I extracted did not definitively say whether or not code becomes more buggy as conditional length increases. • A length 39 conditional from Eclipse:

if (((splitOperatorsCount == 2 && splitOperators[1] == TokenNameDOT && splitTokenDepth == 0 && lastOpenParenthesisPosition > -1) || (splitOperatorsCount > 2 && splitOperators[1] == TokenNameDOT && splitTokenDepth == 0 && lastOpenParenthesisPosition > -1 && lastOpenParenthesisPosition <= options.maxLineLength) ||</pre> (separateFirstArgumentOn(firstTokenOnLine) && splitTokenDepth > 0 && lastOpenParenthesisPosition > -1)) && (lastOpenParenthesisPosition < splitScanner.source.length && splitScanner.source[lastOpenParenthesisPosition != ')');