

## Motivation

- 50% time** On average, 49.9% of software developers' time has been spent in debugging [1]
  - 50% cost** Half of the development costs are associated with debugging and patching [2]
- Automated patch recommendation can significantly reduce developers' debugging efforts and the overall development costs

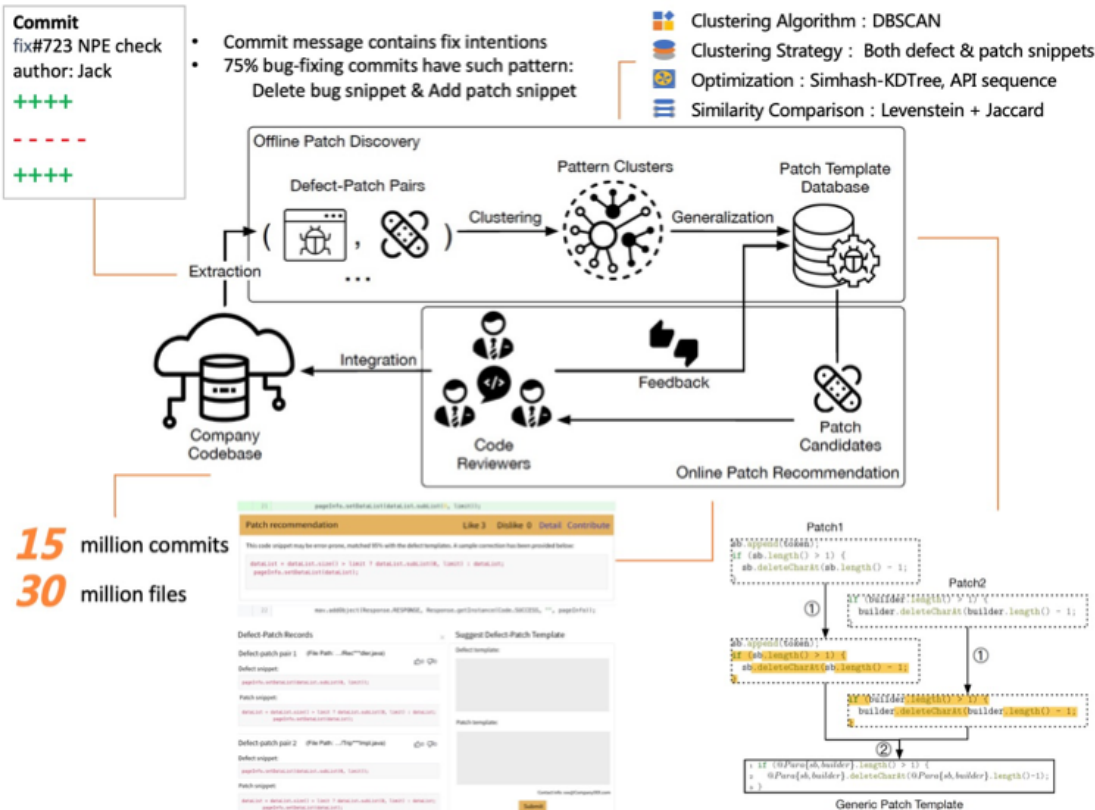
## Challenges

- Accurate patch mining is difficult**
  - Insufficient documentation
  - Manually labeling bug-fixes is hardly possible
- Test cases are not always available**
  - Induce difficulty on patch validation
- Practical requirements**
  - Used in everyday development routine
- Applications are diverse**
  - Domain-specific techniques are not suitable, need a general approach

## Our Solution

- Does not rely on labeled defects/patches**
  - Automatically mines templates from historical changes
- Does not rely on test cases to validate patches**
  - Allow developers to provide feedback on quality
- Guarantee high responsiveness and low FPR**
  - Separate patch discovery with patch recommendation
  - Recommend patch within milliseconds
- Can handle diverse applications**
  - Patches are mined from the entire internal codebase, using generic features

## PRECIFX: Large-Scale Patch Recommendation by Mining Defect-Patch Pairs



## Results

### EFFECTIVENESS

False positive rate is 22% in patch discovery and it is supposed to be gradually reduced by feedback on discovered patch and contribution of new patch



### USER STUDY

The majority (10/12) of the interviewed developers acknowledged the value of the patches, and all of them would like to see Prefix adopted in practice

### EFFICIENCY

Offline patch discovery costs 5 hours (extracting pairs, clustering, and extracting templates consumes 22, 270, and 5 min). Online patch recommendation is made within milliseconds



### DEPLOYMENT

Prefix has been deployed in Alibaba for about one year so far. Every week, it recommends about 400 patches to developers on average, and receives about two to three false positive reports

## Patch Categories

Randomly sampled 50 patches and made classification.

### API Modification (40%)

```
1 multipleSource.setParams(  
2 MultiSourceConvertUtil.buildReqParams(  
3 itemSku.getItemId().getValue(),  
4 itemSku.getConfigId(),  
5 itemSku.getSkuld(),  
6 itemSku.getSellerId(),  
7 itemSku.getGpuId(),  
8 multipleSource.getPageSize(),  
9 multipleSource.getPageIndex());
```

### Validation Check (26%)

```
1 + if (accountStatus != null && accountStatus.length > 0) {  
2 query.addCondition(new In(STR, accountStatus));  
3 + }
```

### API Wrap (14%)

```
1 String ip = host.getHost();  
2 String url = "http://" + ip + ".concat(flowHost);  
3 HttpResponse<String> response = httpRequest.asString();  
4 ErrorUtil.checkError(httpRequest, response, TREND, start);  
5 bodys.add(response.getBody());  
6 String url = UriUtil.getUrl(hostHost, flowHost);  
7 UriUtil.requestAndCheckThenFillResult(httpRequest, bodys, TREND, str
```

## References

- T. Britton, L. Jeng, G. Carver, and P. Cheak, "Reversible debugging software - quantify the time and cost saved using reversible debuggers," 2013.
- Britton et al. Quantify the time and cost saved using reversible debuggers. Cambridge report, 2013.