

Carnegie Mellon



# Talking About Concerns . . .

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# What is Modularity?

- Thanks, Mary!
- Thanks, Dick!

# Why Modularity?

- **Software** modularity does not matter
- . . . at all
- Except . . .
  - To the extent it modularizes **work**
- **Work** modularity aids human understanding
- **Work** modularity simplifies coordinating people and teams

Parnas:

# Expected Benefits of Modularity

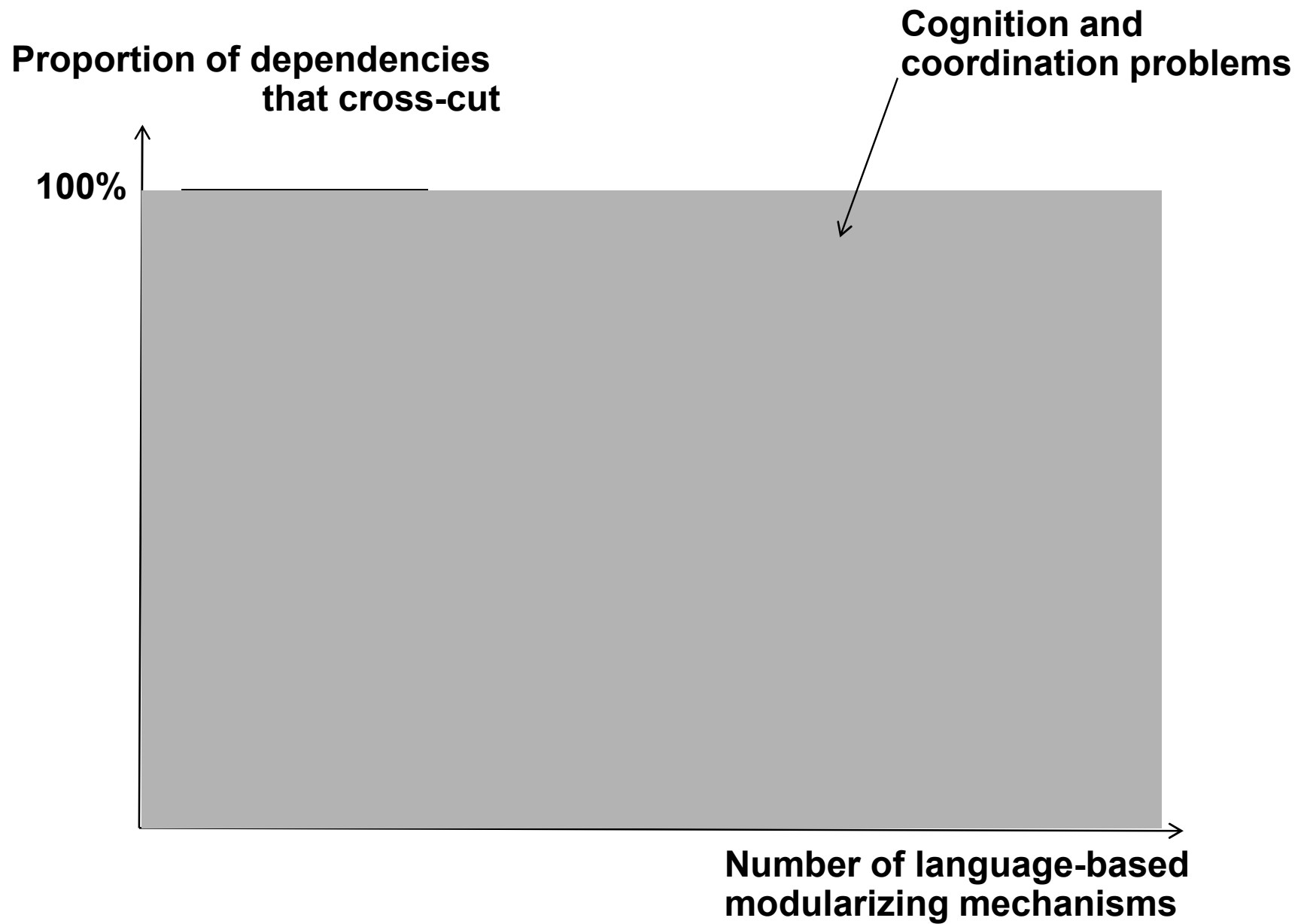
- Reduce need for coordination
  - “separate groups would work on each module with little need for communication”
- Simplify comprehension
  - “it should be possible to study the system one module at a time”
- These effects lower the cost of change
  - “it should be possible to make drastic changes to one module without a need to change others”

# Vision . . .

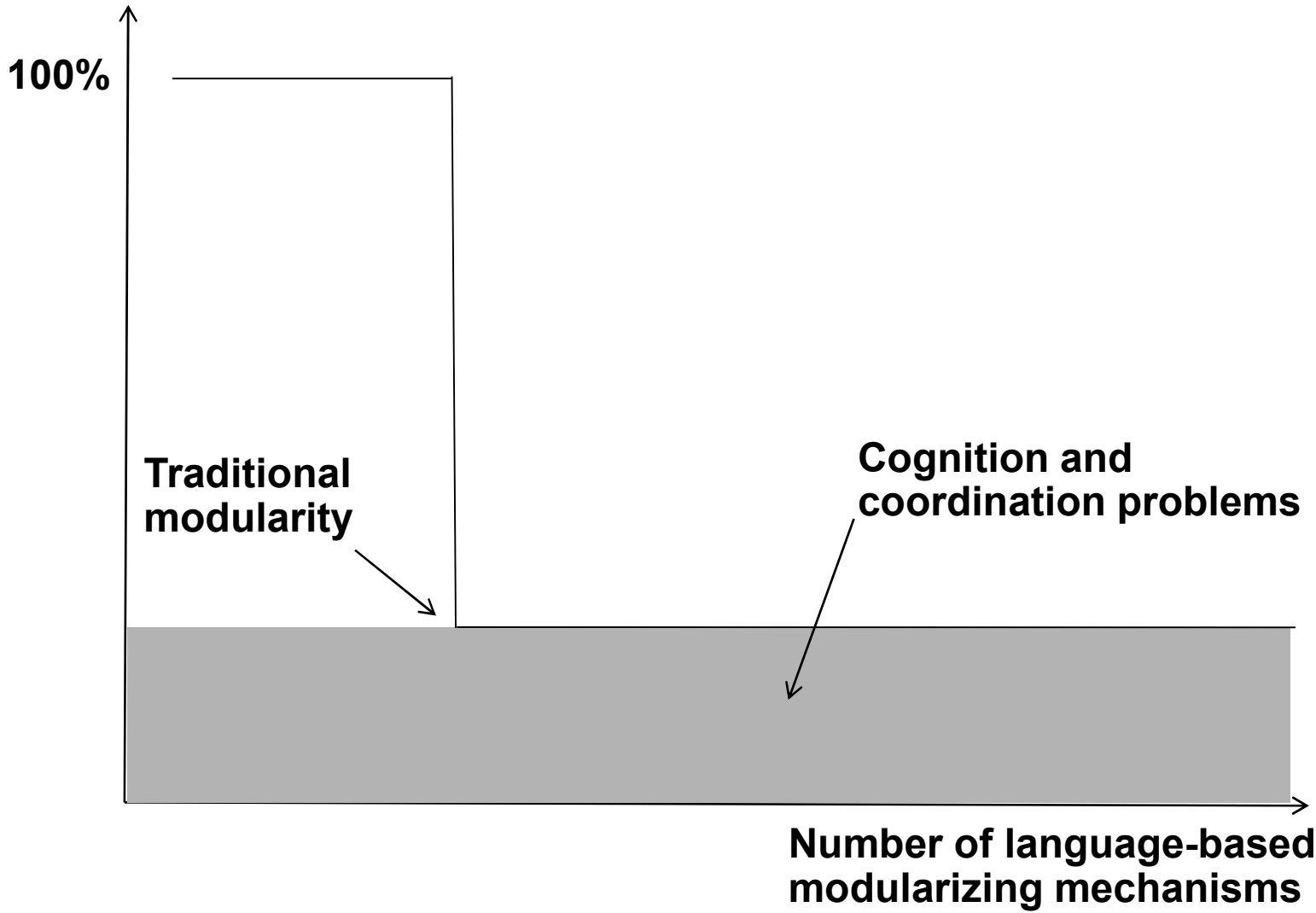
- “a vivid mental image; ‘he had a vision of his own death’” \*
- “an Explanation of Life Founded upon the Writings of Giraldus and upon Certain Doctrines Attributed to Kusta Ben Luka” \*
- “a thought, concept, or object formed by the imagination” \*\*
- “direct mystical awareness of the supernatural“ \*\*

\*[wordnetweb.princeton.edu/perl/webwn](http://wordnetweb.princeton.edu/perl/webwn)

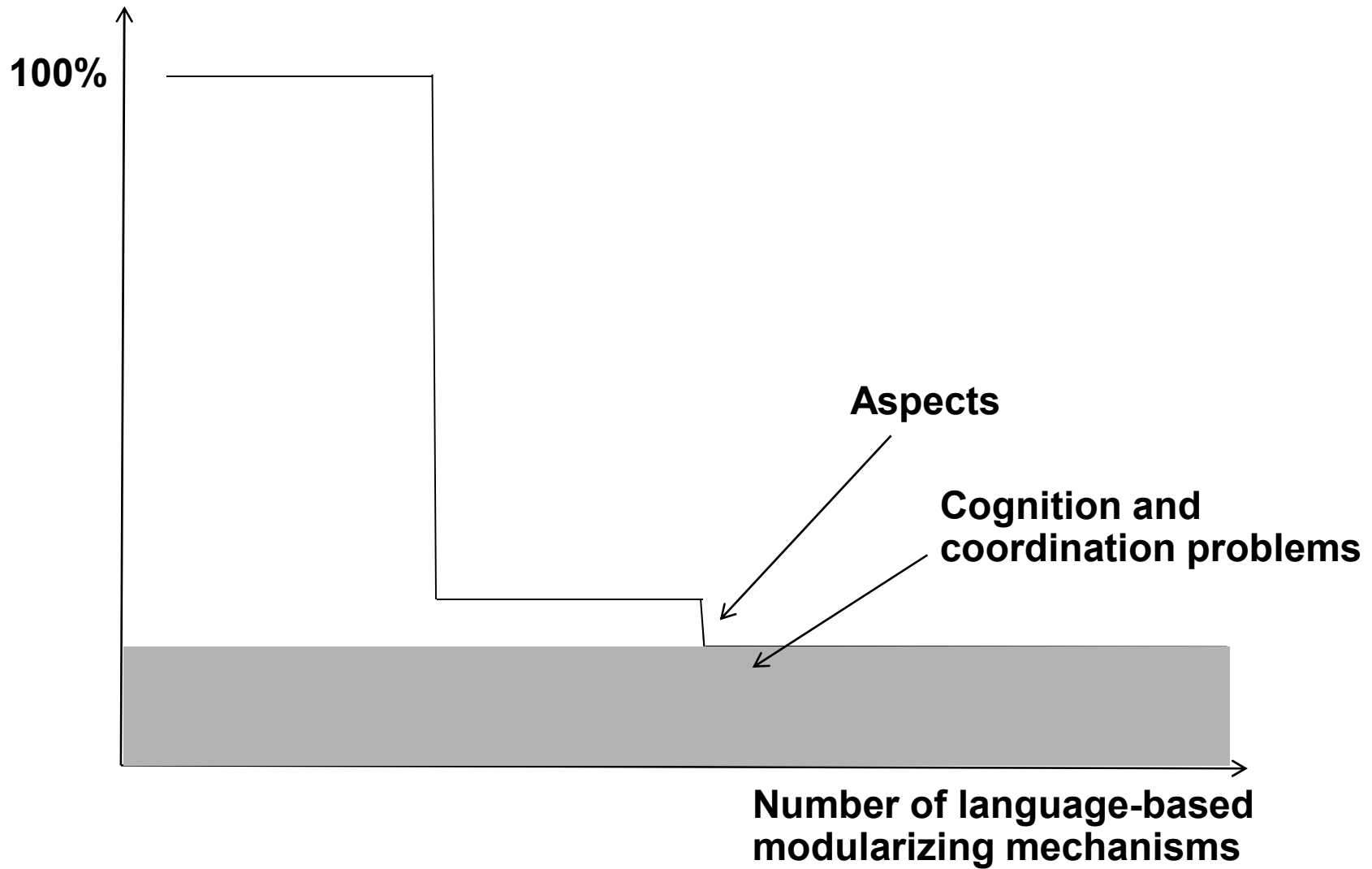
\*\*Merriam-Webster Dictionary



**Proportion of dependencies  
that cross-cut**

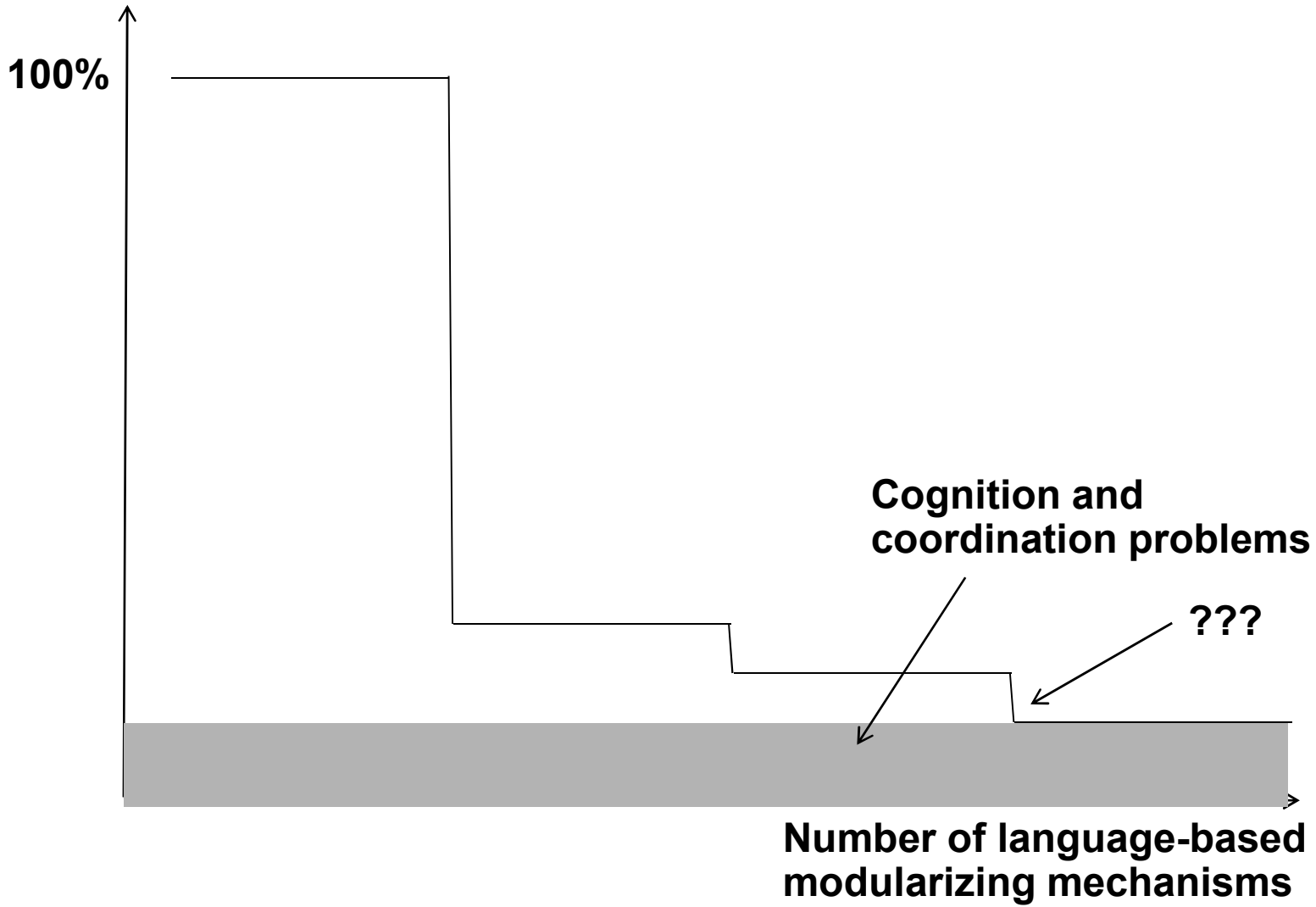


**Proportion of dependencies  
that cross-cut**

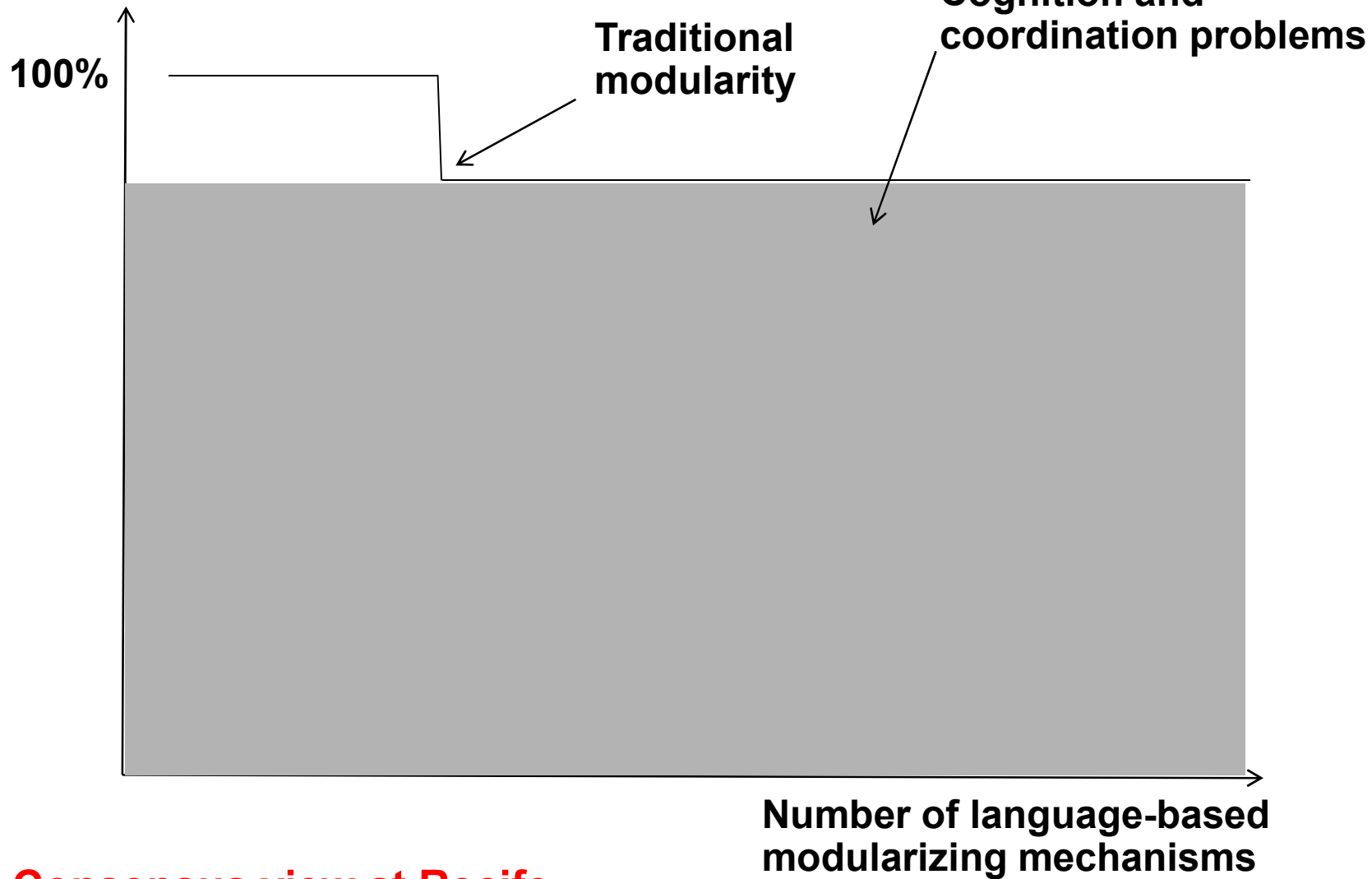




# Proportion of dependencies that cross-cut

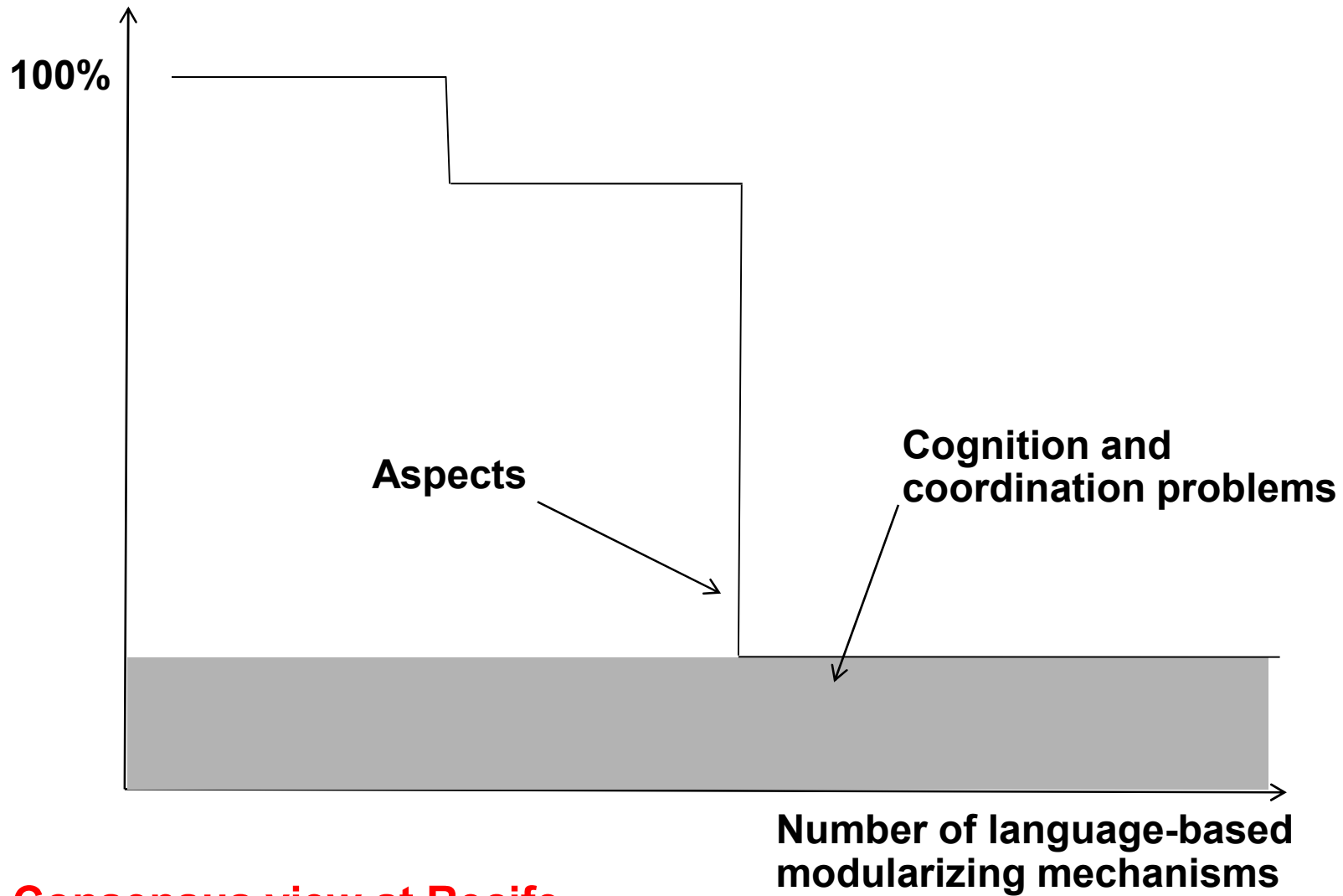


**Proportion of dependencies  
that cross-cut**



**Consensus view at Recife**

# Proportion of dependencies that cross-cut



**Consensus view at Recife**

**Proportion of dependencies  
that cross-cut**

**100%**

**Cognition and  
coordination problems**

**Dystopian vision:**

**Modularity alone will never fix the problem.**

**Number of language-based  
modularizing mechanisms**

**My view (mildly exaggerated)**

# Approaching the Gray Area . . .

- Organizational design, work assignment, and tools set up to bring the right dependencies to the attention of the right people so they can act appropriately

# Two Examples . . .

- Organizational design and work assignment
  - Lessons from feature-driven development
- Using information from the environment
  - Learning from human activity

# Feature-Driven Development

- Unit of functionality in end-user terms
- Feature is the unit of development managed by a project
- Features tend to cut across traditional software entities
- Work often overseen by “feature manager”
- Developers associated with component, assigned to work on particular features

# The Study

- Setting
  - Software for automotive navigation system
  - 1195 features
  - 32 months of activity
  - 179 engineers in 13 teams
  - 1.5 M LOC, 6789 source files, 107 architectural components
  - Organization had 5 years of prior experience with feature-driven development
- Architects prepare feature development specification



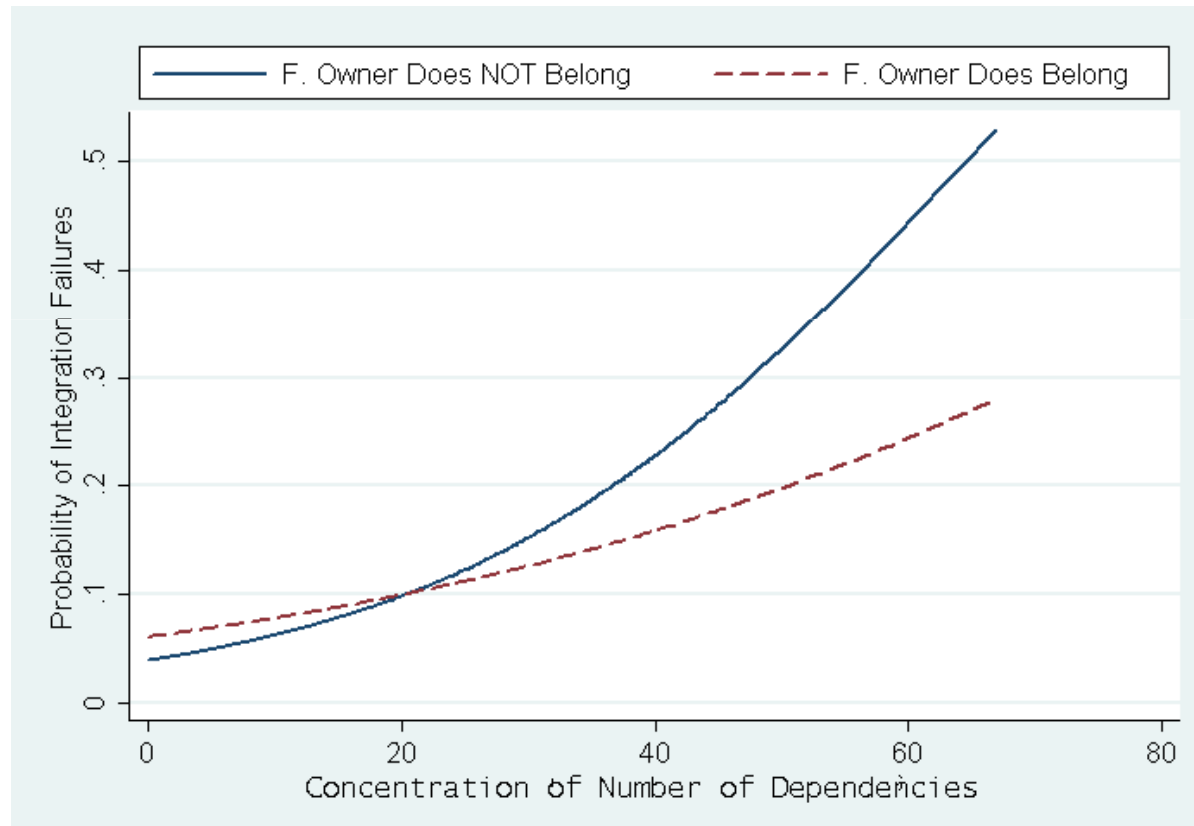
# What Causes Integration Failure?

	Model I	Model II	Model III	Model IV
Year	0.002*	0.002*	0.002*	0.002*
Average Number of Dependencies (log)	0.027*	0.021	0.011	0.021
Number of LOCs		1.021	1.020	1.015
Concentration of C Language LOCs		1.015	1.028	1.020
Number of Problems as Avg		1.17*	1.01*	1.021*
Concentration of Number of Dependencies		1.022**	1.025**	1.028**
Number of Classes			1.101*	1.051*
CS2			13.024**	11.064**
Feature Owner belongs to Multiple Change Components			0.750	0.796
Feature Owner belongs to Multiple Change Components			0.800**	0.810**
Concentration of C Language LOCs & C++ Change belongs to Multiple Change Components				1.172
Concentration of Number of Dependencies & C++ Change belongs to Multiple Change Components				0.77**
CS2 & Feature Owner belongs to Multiple Change Components				3.71*
CS2 & Feature Owner belongs to Multiple Change Components				0.21
Deviance of the Model	735.2	690.0	458.1	122
Deviance Explained	21.7%	25.2%	40.4%	51.8%

Odds Ratios from Regression Assessing Factors Driving Feature Integration Failures

From Cataldo, M. & Herbsleb, J.D. (2011). Factors Leading to Integration Failures in Global Feature-Oriented Development: An Empirical Analysis. *Proceedings, International Conference on Software Engineering* (to appear).

# Ownership Matters!



From Cataldo, M. & Herbsleb, J.D. (2011). Factors Leading to Integration Failures in Global Feature-Oriented Development: An Empirical Analysis. *Proceedings, International Conference on Software Engineering* (to appear).

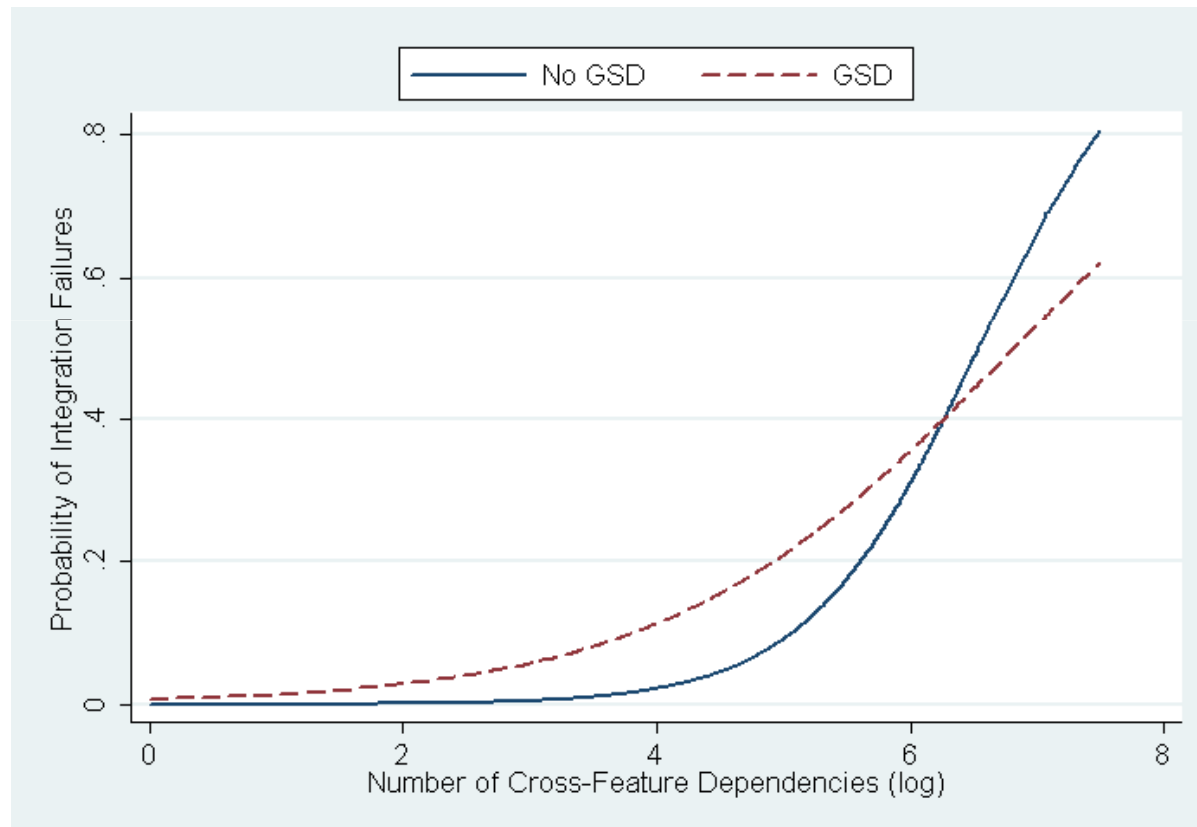
# Destructive Feature Interaction

	Model I	Model II	Model III
Time	$0.081^{**}$	$0.071^{**}$	$0.061^{**}$
Productivity in the Past 3 Weeks	$2.127^{**}$	$1.125^*$	$1.011^*$
Change of LOCs	$1.871^{**}$	$1.201^{**}$	$1.203^{**}$
Change of Complexity of Requirements	$0.83^*$	$0.99^*$	$0.90^*$
Number of Changes	$0.006^{**}$	$1.037^{**}$	$0.515^{**}$
Change of Change Counts	$0.013^{**}$	$0.010^{**}$	$0.011^{**}$
Significance Power	$0.870^{**}$	$0.871^{**}$	$0.852^{**}$
CSI	$1.501^{**}$	$2.500^{**}$	$1.095^{**}$
Number of Cross-Feature Dependencies		$2.011^{**}$	$1.038^{**}$
Number of Changes X Number of Cross-Feature Dependencies			$0.90^*$
CSI X Number of Cross-Feature Dependencies			$0.790^{**}$
Deviance of the Model	12871.9	9113.1	8013.1
Deviance Explained	13.2%	51.3%	58.1%

\*\*\* p < .001, \*\* p < .01, \* p < .05

Odds Ratios from Regression Assessing the Impact of Cross-Feature Interactions on Integration Failures

# Co-location Doesn't Scale



From Cataldo, M. & Herbsleb, J.D. (2011). Factors Leading to Integration Failures in Global Feature-Oriented Development: An Empirical Analysis. *Proceedings, International Conference on Software Engineering* (to appear).

# Broader Lessons

- Organizational arrangements matter!
- Effects can be quite large
- Effects often are not commonsensical

# Inferring Dependencies from Traces of Human Activity

- Prior work
  - Use files changed together as measure of dependencies
  - Can generate a measure of coordination requirements
  - Validated in a number of settings
- Can we generalize from “files changed together” to “entities discussed together”?

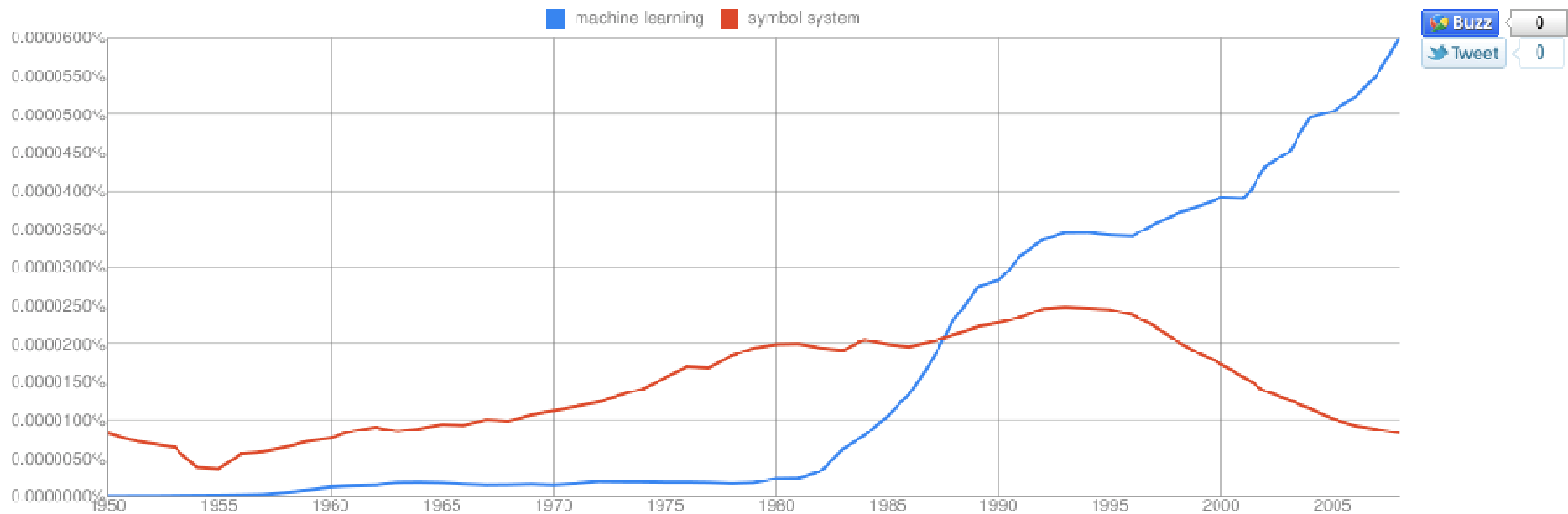
# A Brief Digression/Analogy

Google labs Books Ngram Viewer

Graph these **case-sensitive** comma-separated phrases:

between  and  from the corpus  with smoothing of

[Search lots of books](#)



Buzz 0  
Tweet 0

Search in Google Books:

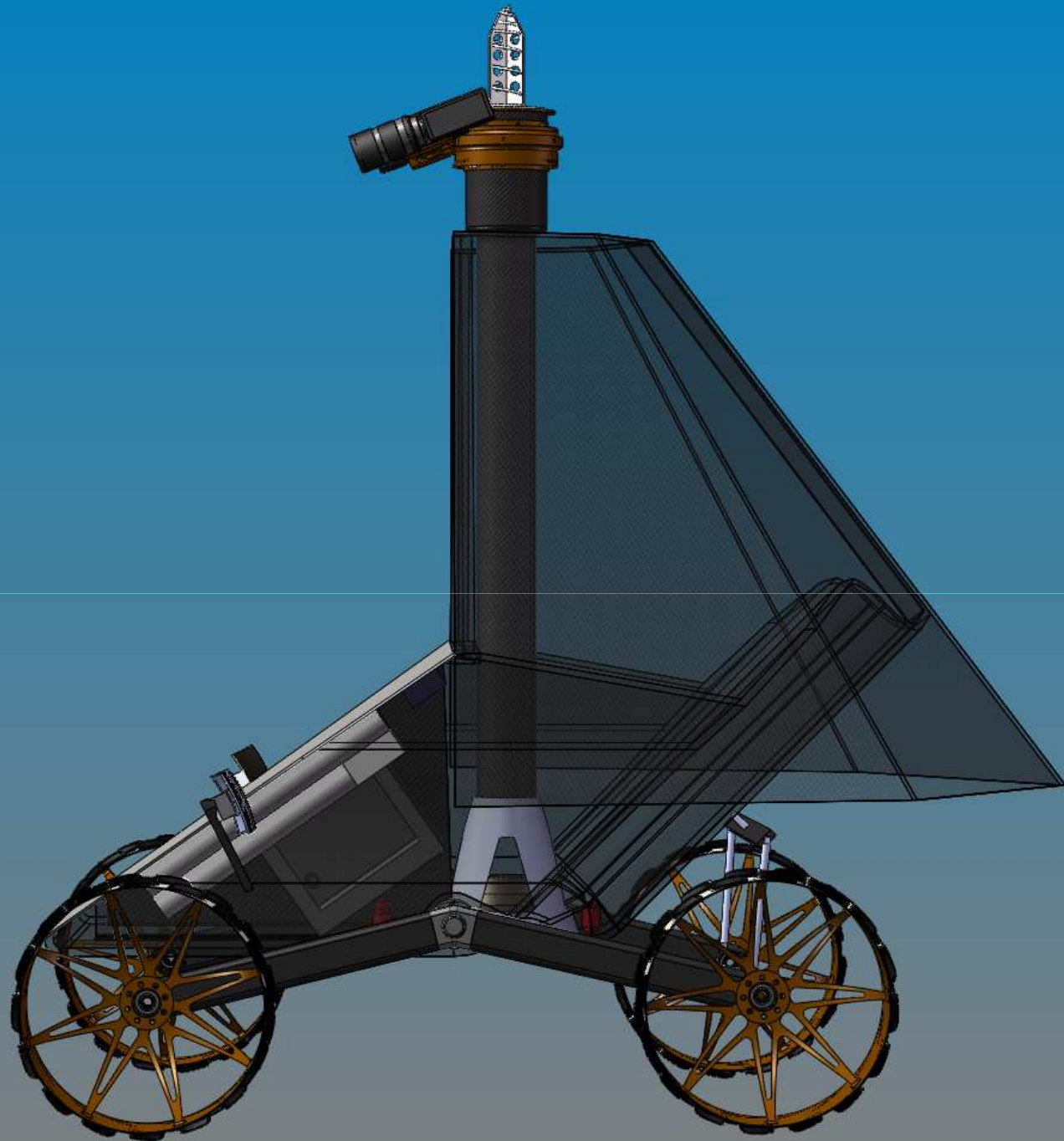
<a href="#">1950 - 1987</a>	<a href="#">1988 - 2003</a>	<a href="#">2004 - 2005</a>	<a href="#">2006 - 2007</a>	<a href="#">2008</a>	<a href="#">machine learning</a>
<a href="#">1950 - 1961</a>	<a href="#">1962 - 1992</a>	<a href="#">1993 - 1995</a>	<a href="#">1996 - 1999</a>	<a href="#">2000 - 2008</a>	<a href="#">symbol system</a>

Run your own experiment! Raw data is available for download [here](#).

# Text Analysis: Field Robotics

- Project
  - Lunar X Prize competition





# Text Analysis: Field Robotics

- Project
  - Lunar X Prize competition
- No automatically collected version or change data
- Constantly shifting component boundaries and interfaces
- Can we use text analysis to derive dependencies?

# Steps

- Collected data
  - 25 all-hands meetings
  - About 10,000 words each
- Developed code book
  - 6 field robotics articles

# Code Book

Component:	Brief description:
Communications	Communications external to the robot, for control or mission, including operator interface.
External Relations	Acquiring external resources (incl. funding, parts, & purchasing), publicity, investor & media relations.
Internal Relations	Project/program management, HR, task assignments, training, collaboration tools, clarifying norms & expectations.
Mobility Effectors / Actuators	Effectors and actuators that propel the entire robot: e.g. tracks, wheels, shocks, & motors with associated firmware.
Mission Specific Effectors / Actuators	All other motors, gears, & moving parts that don't move the robot as a whole, e. g. camera mast rotation motor.
Perception software / computing	Software, and any dedicated hardware, for: terrain mapping, environmental modeling, and/or object detection. Camera/lens zoom, shutter, and focus control software.
Planning software / computing	Mission task planning, including the overall mission plan and computing resources for semi-autonomous execution.
Power	Includes batteries, solar cells, switches, power cables & controls.
Sensors	Camera; thermal, ultrasonic, tactile, radar/sonar range sensors; Inertial Measurement Unit, GPS, & any wiring or processing going from sensors to controls.
Shared / general computing	Includes general purpose processors / onboard computers (e. g. avionics box). Abbreviated "gpp."
Structure	Chassis, fasteners (e.g. Frangibolt, weld joints), radiator, payload, paints, reflectors.

# Steps

- Collected data
  - 25 all-hands meetings
  - About 10,000 words each
- Developed code book
  - 6 field robotics articles
- Manual coding of decision discussions
  - Tested inter-rater reliability
    - QAP correlations .80

# Text Pre-Processing

Step	Description
1	Removed contractions (e. g. changing “what’s” to “what is”).
2	Applied a Krovetz (dictionary-based) stemmer to covert terms into morphemes
3	Removed common English terms (e. g. ‘the’), replacing them with placeholders (‘xxx’).
4	Removed punctuation.
5	Turned meaningful bigrams into unigrams (e.g. ‘solar cells’ became ‘solar_cells’).

# Steps

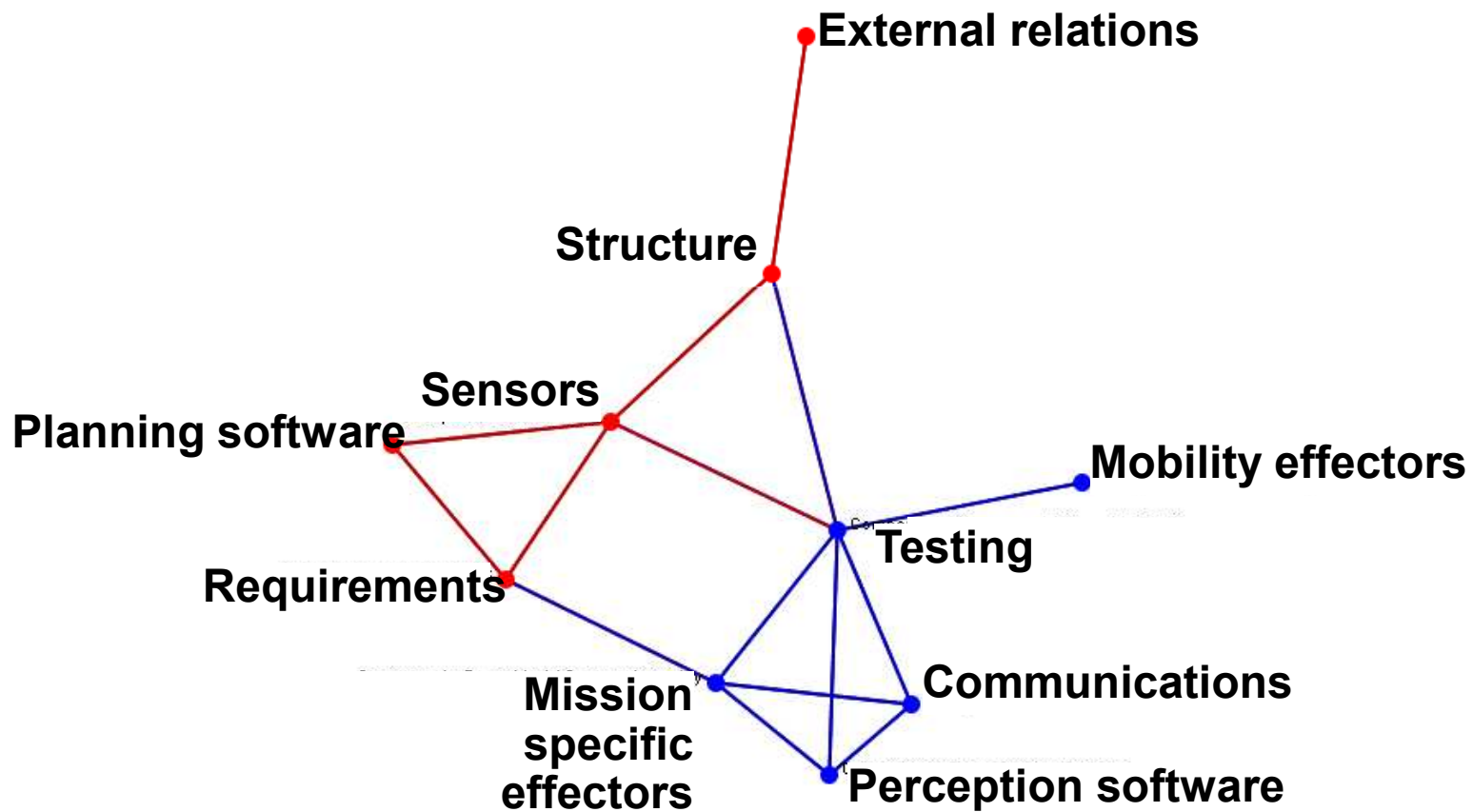
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    - QAP correlations .80
- Created thesaurus

# Link Identification

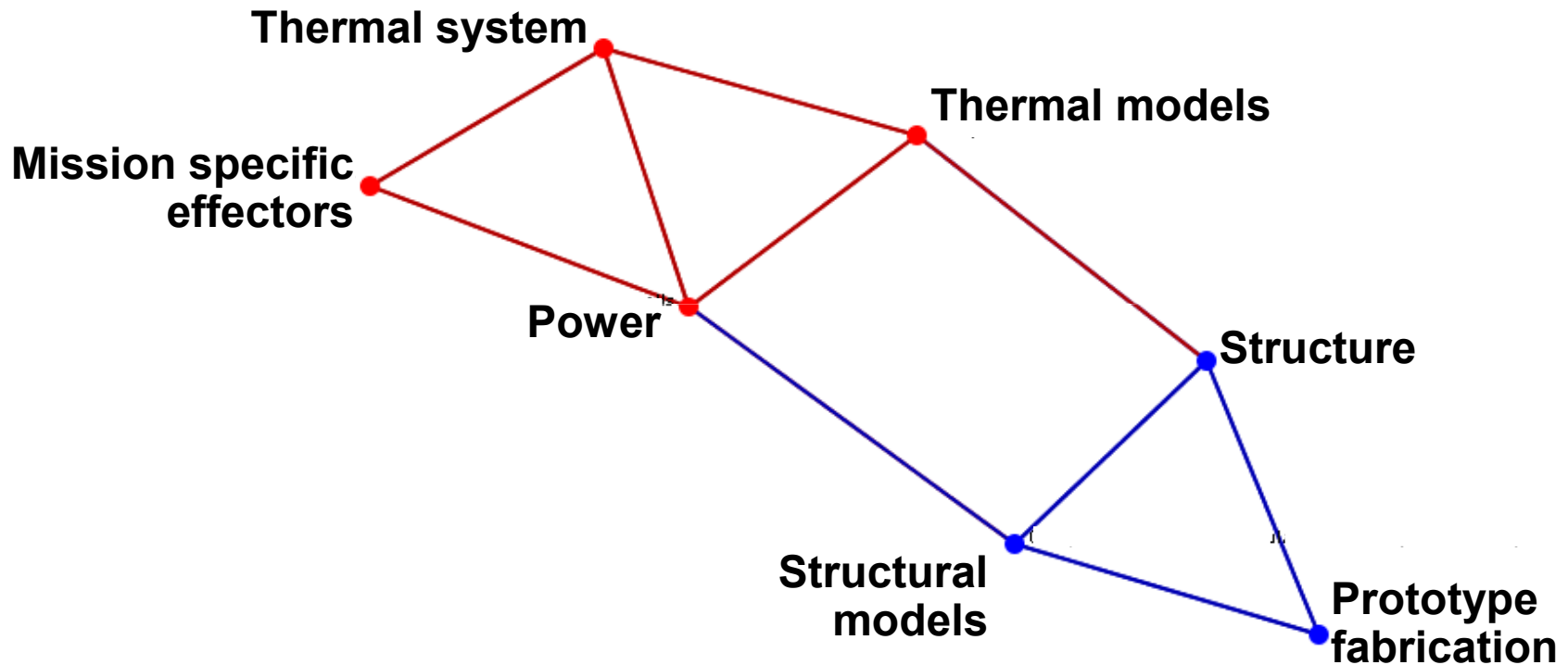
- Co-occurrence of terms
- Human coding: same decision
- Selected sliding window size
  - Size 15 had best agreement with hand coding
  - Threshold established
- QAP correlations comparable to human-human agreement ( $\sim .8$ )
- Sets of links based on topics



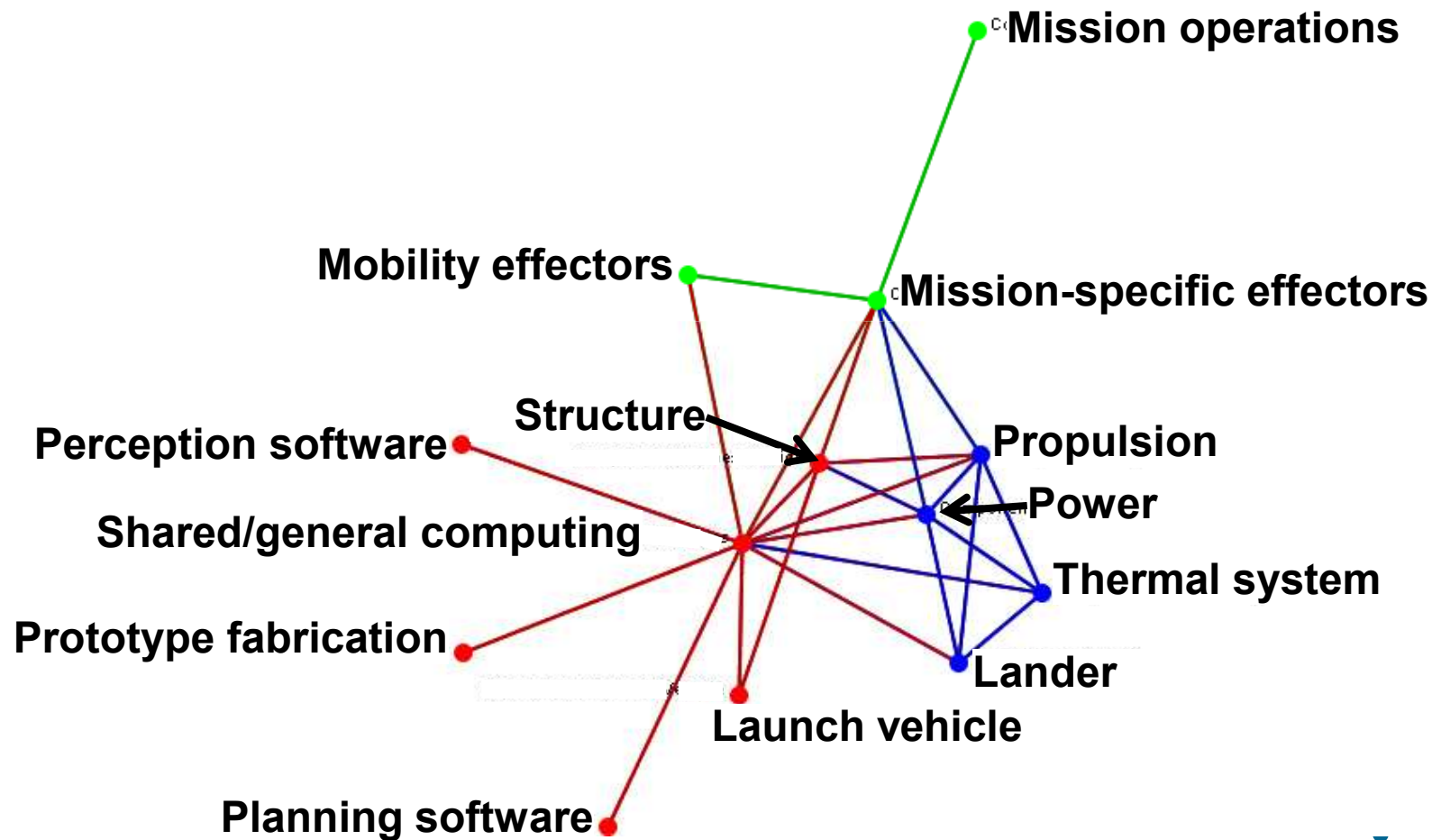
# Optics



# Thermal



# Avionics



# Concluding Vision

- The gray area – work that cross-cuts language constructs – is here to stay
- Use organizational tactics
- Use computations over artifacts generated by development activities
- Explore new data sources, including documents and conversation
  - Activities reveal knowledge
  - Analysis can often make it actionable

