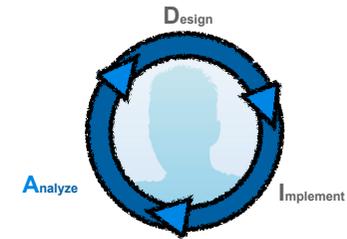


Research in Coding and IDEs

Jan-Peter Krämer
Media Computing Group
RWTH Aachen University

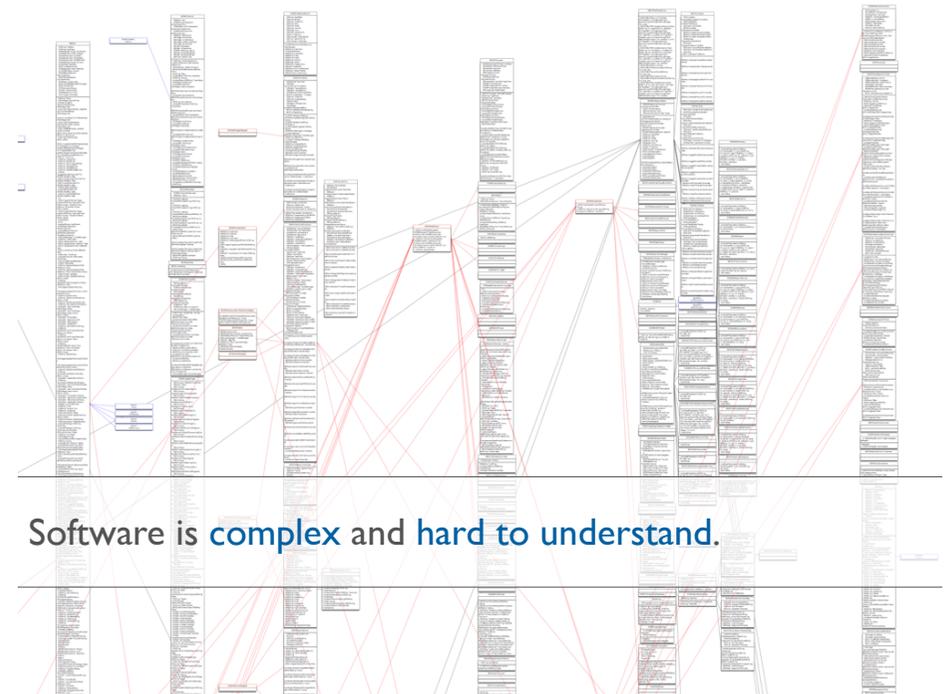
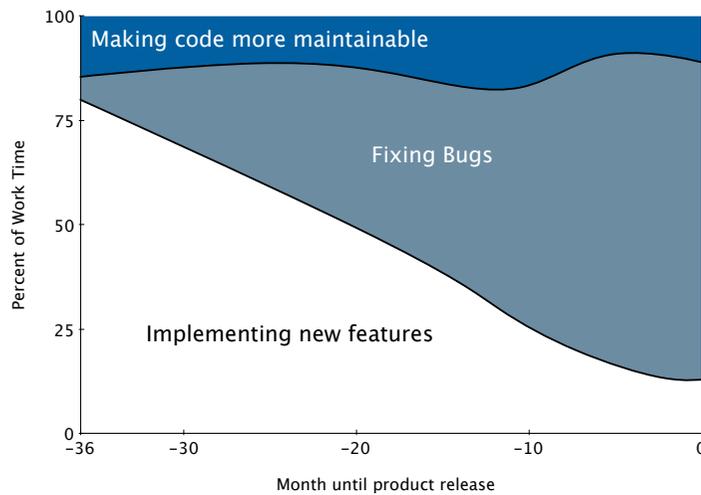
<http://hci.rwth-aachen.de/cthci>

Status Quo



Time in Software Development

[LaToza2006, Maintaining mental models: a study of developer work habits]



Task context

• What is relevant information?
 • What strategies are applied to find information?

Models for Developer Strategies

[Ko2006, An Exploratory Study of How Developers Seek, Relate, and Collect Relevant Information during Software Maintenance Tasks]



31 Professional Java Developers



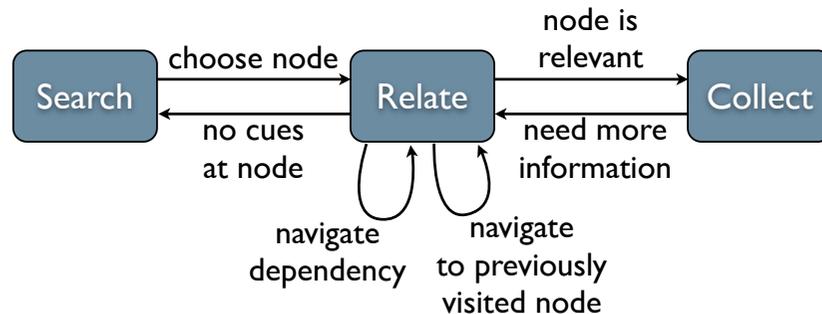
5 Maintenance tasks
(3 Bugs, 2 Enhancements)



500 SLOC Java Paint Application

Models for Developer Strategies

[Ko2006, An Exploratory Study of How Developers Seek, Relate, and Collect Relevant Information during Software Maintenance Tasks]



Models for Developer Strategies

[Sillito2008, Asking and Answering Questions during a Programming Change Task]



9 experienced developers (pair programming)



16 developers from industry



1 of 5 maintenance tasks per session



Real world change task



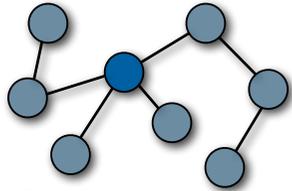
ArgoUML 60k SLOC



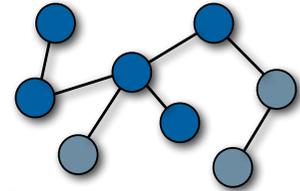
Real world source code

Models for Developer Strategies

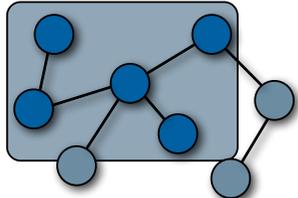
[Sillito2008, Asking and Answering Questions during a Programming Change Task]



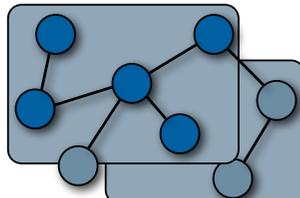
Finding focus points



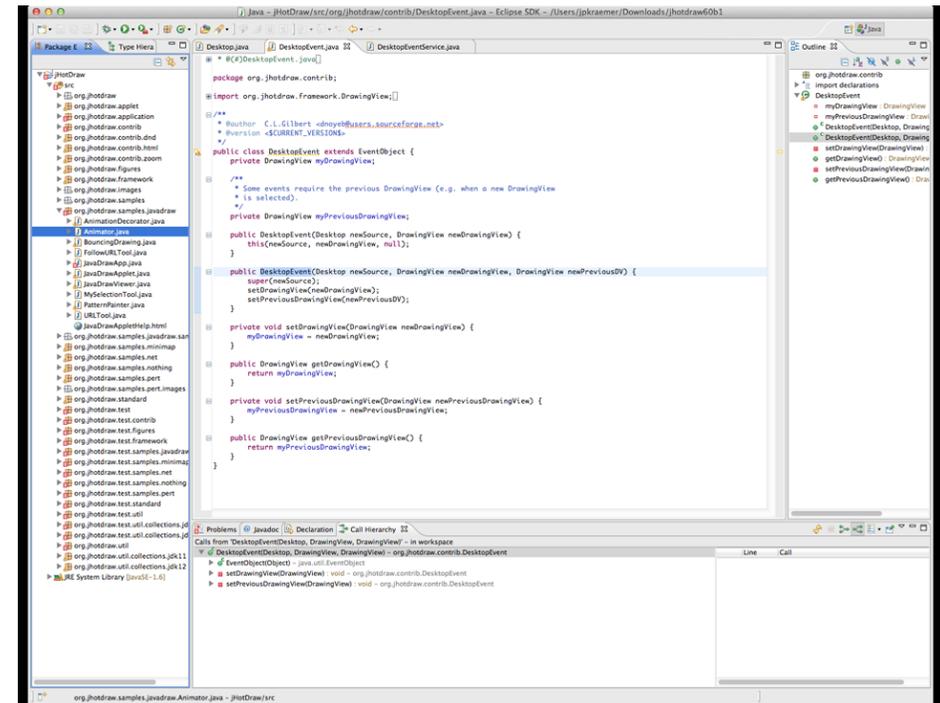
Expanding focus points



Understanding a subgraph

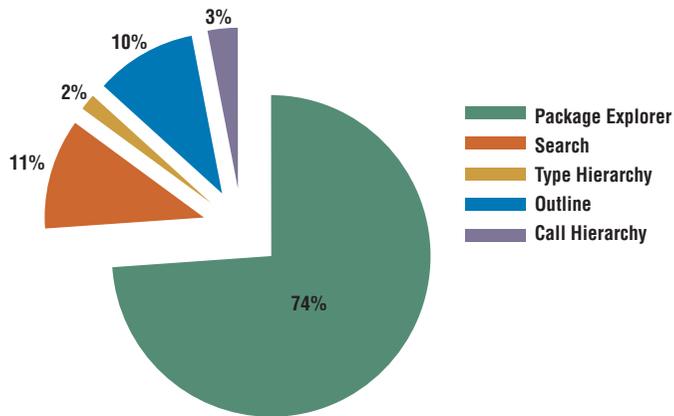


Questions over groups of subgraphs

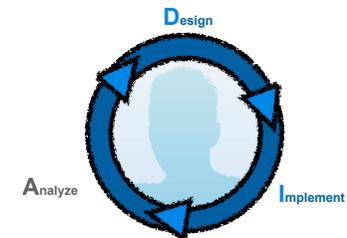


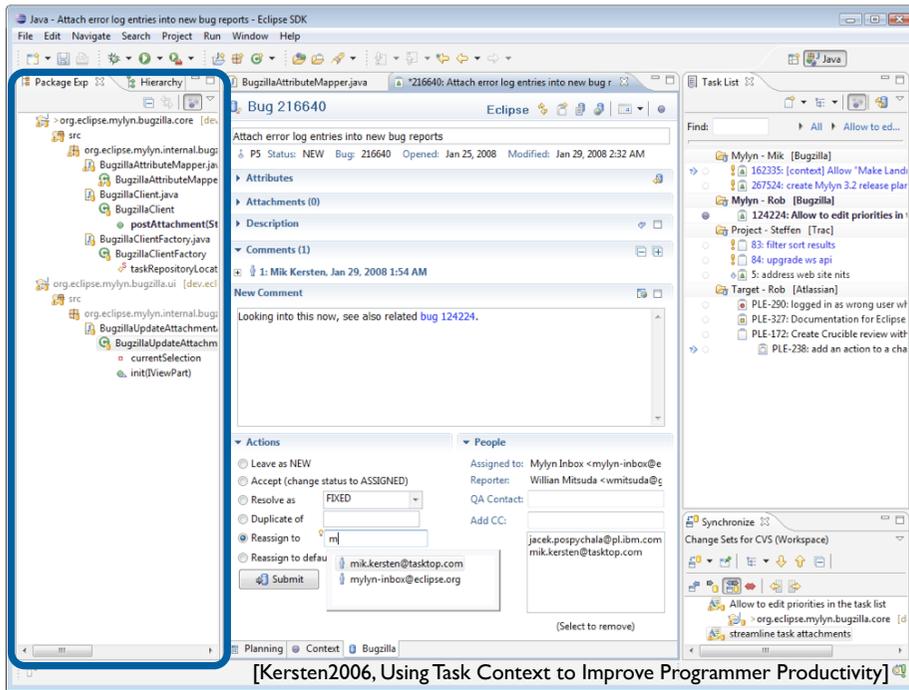
Tools Used in Eclipse

[Murphy2006, How Are Java Software Developers Using the Eclipse IDE?]



Easing Access to Task Context





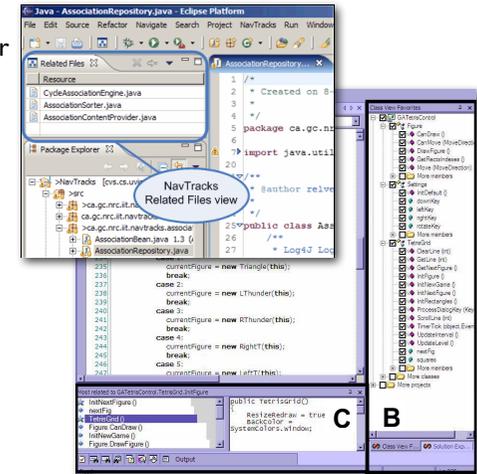
Recommender Tools

[Singer2005, NavTracks: supporting navigation in software maintenance]

[DeLine2005, Easing program comprehension by sharing navigation data]

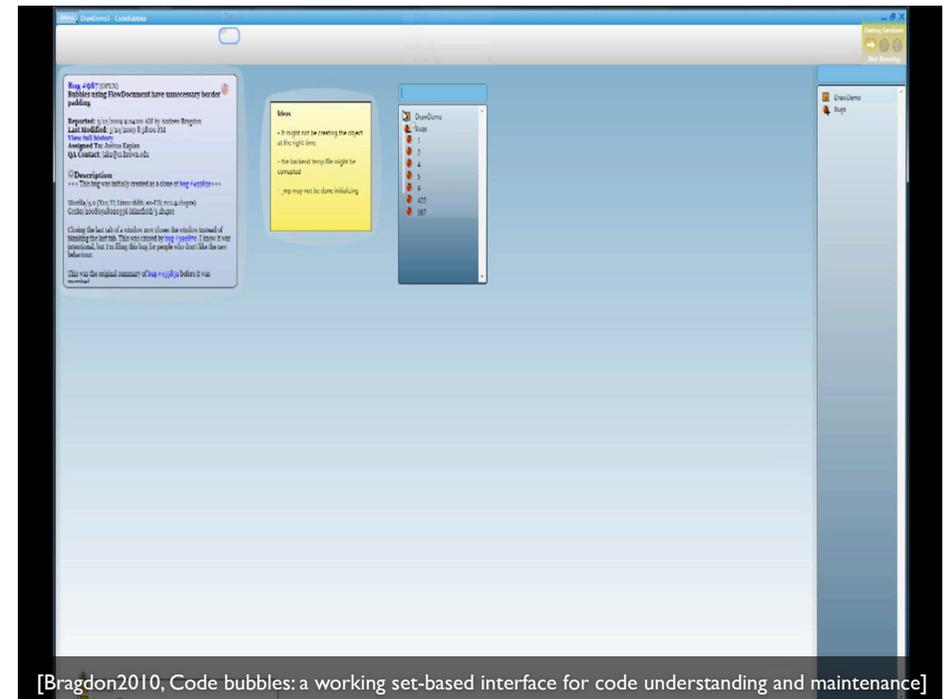
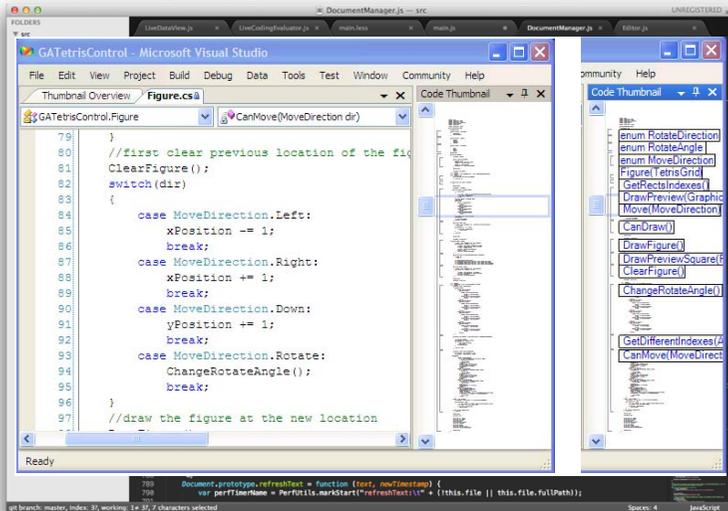
[Čubranic'2005, Hipikat: recommending pertinent software development artifacts]

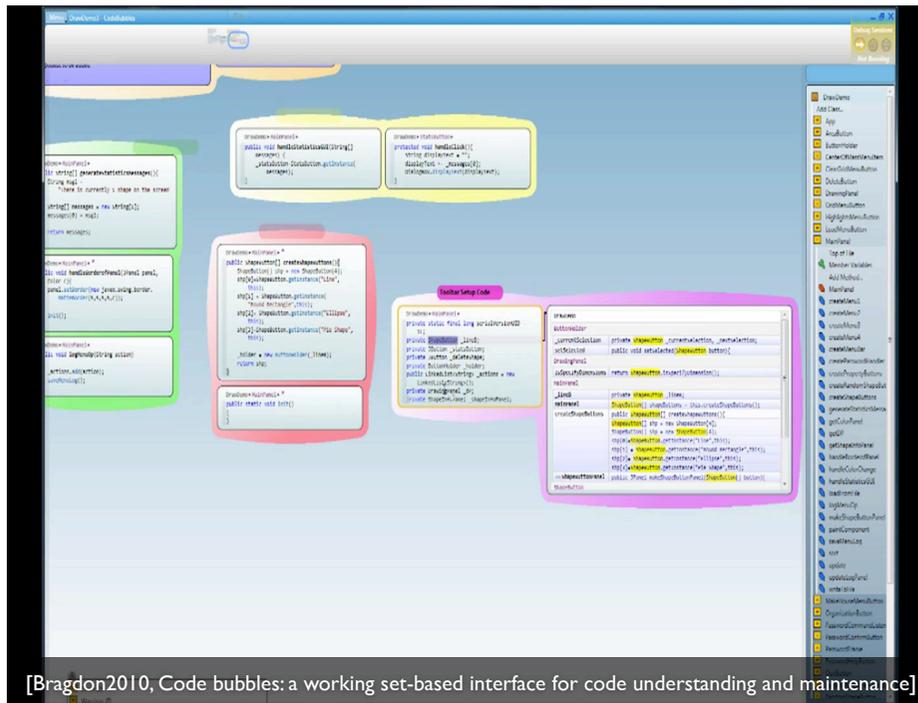
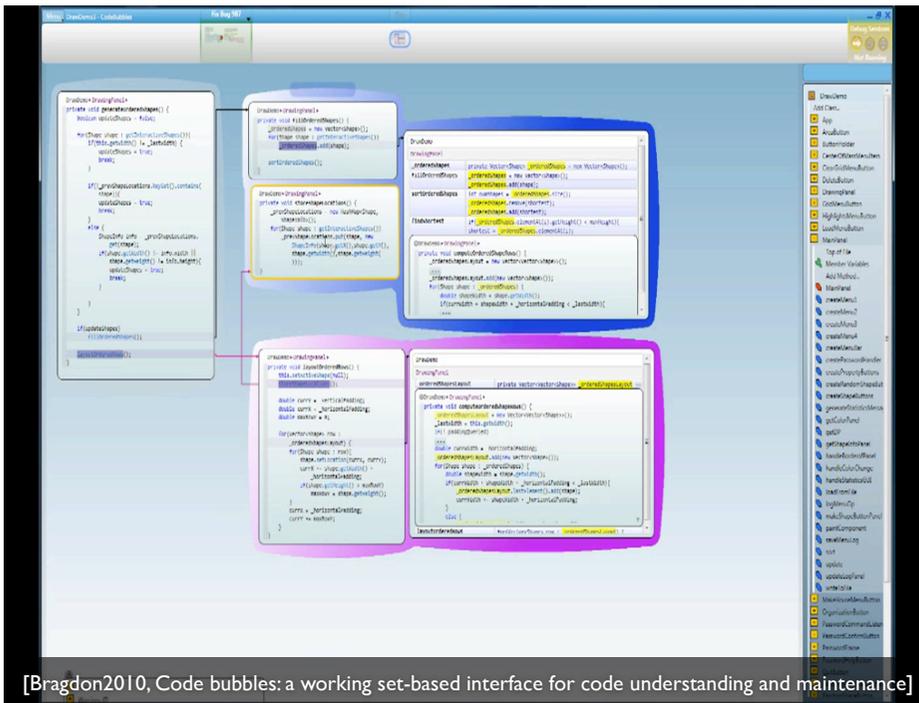
- Calculate a Degree of Interest for source code elements based on:
 - reading history
 - editing history
 - history of other team members
 - information from version control systems
- Remaining Problems:
 - Still only text-based visualization
 - Recommendations for irrelevant code are still irrelevant



Changing the Presentation

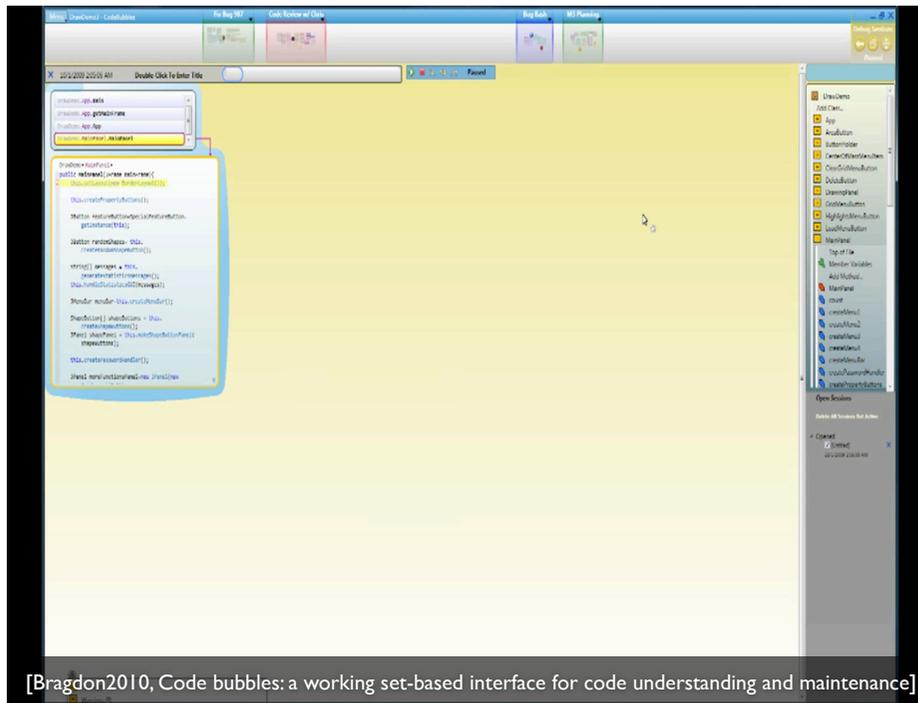
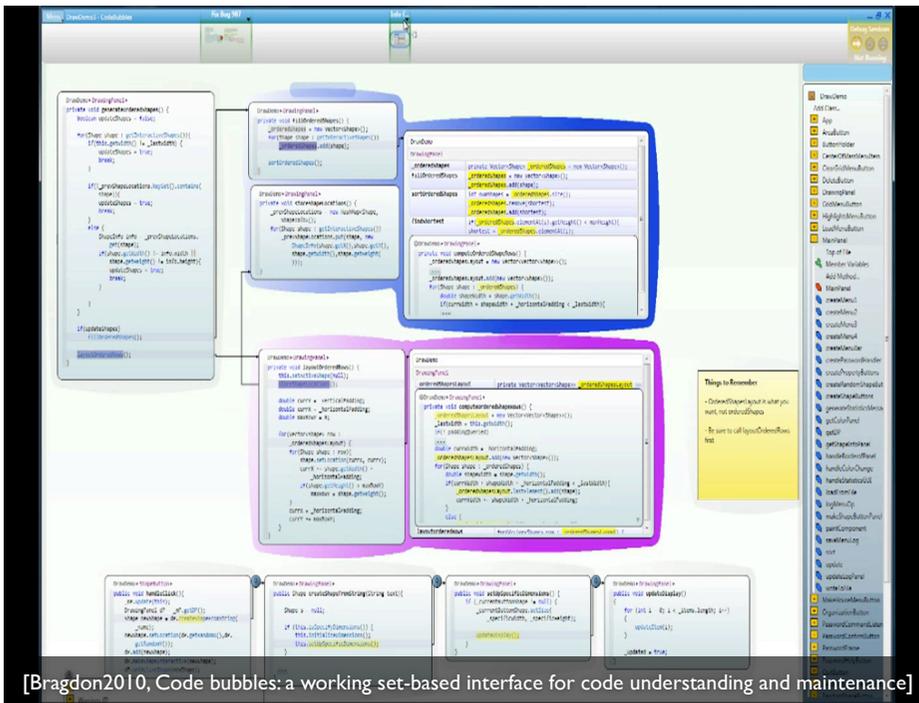
[DeLine2006, Code Bubbles: Using Spatial Metonymy to Navigate Source Code]





[Bragdon2010, Code bubbles: a working set-based interface for code understanding and maintenance]

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[Bragdon2010, Code bubbles: a working set-based interface for code understanding and maintenance]

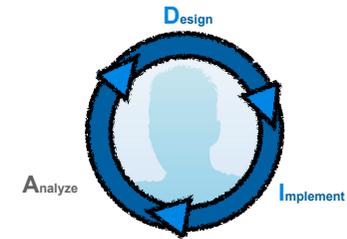
[Bragdon2010, Code bubbles: a working set-based interface for code understanding and maintenance]

Canvas Interfaces in the Wild

[DeLine2012, Debugger Canvas: Industrial experience with the code bubbles paradigm]



Utilizing the Call Graph



The screenshot shows a 'Paint' application window with a toolbar and a canvas. Overlaid on the canvas are two task performance charts. Each chart compares 'whylene' (orange bars) and 'control' (grey bars) across two metrics: '# successful' and 'time (min)'.
Task I:
 - '# successful': whylene is ~9, control is ~3.
 - 'time (min)': whylene is ~15, control is ~25.
Task 2:
 - '# successful': whylene is ~4, control is ~4.
 - 'time (min)': whylene is ~25, control is ~25.

The screenshot shows a snippet of Java code with a call graph overlaid. The call graph consists of several circular nodes connected by arrows, representing the execution flow of the code. Some nodes are highlighted with orange circles and arrows, indicating a specific path of interest. The code includes comments and method calls related to file handling and scanning.

In practice: Feasible paths most interesting

[LaToza2010, Developers ask reachability questions]

	Xcode	Call Hierarchy	Stacksplorer	Blaze
Find Change Location	Task Success Task Completion Time			
Side Effects of Change				



33 Developers

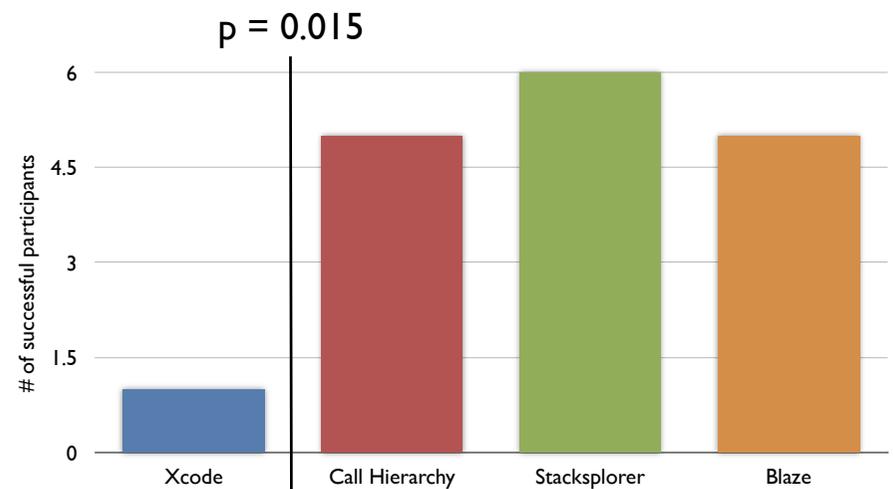


80.000 Lines of Code

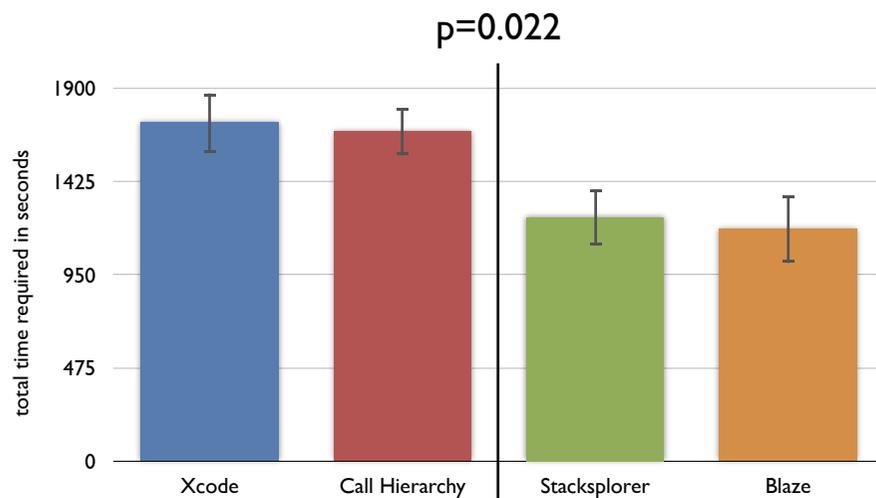
[Krämer2013, How Tools in IDEs Shape Developers' Navigation Behavior]



Task Success



Task Completion Time



Effectiveness



Efficiency

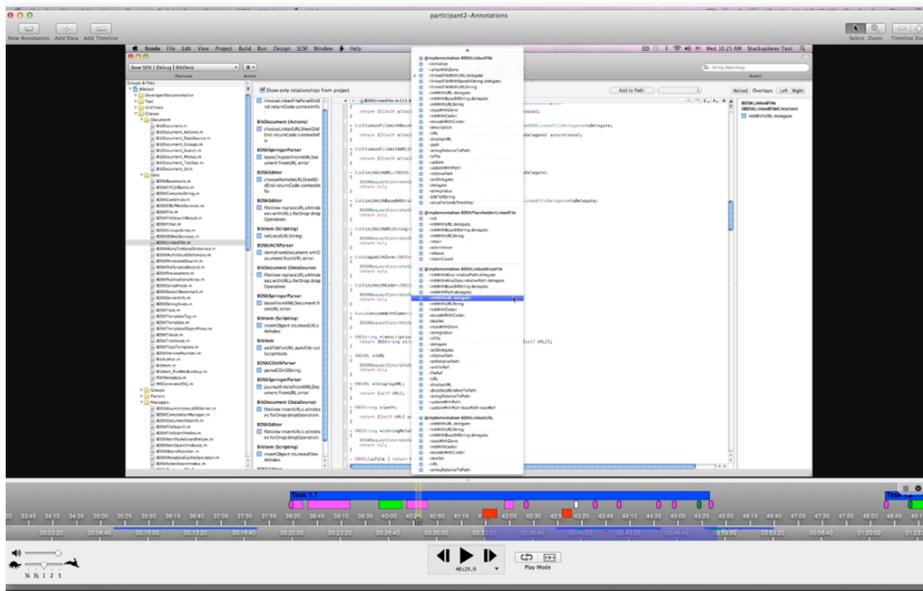


Why?

UI Differences

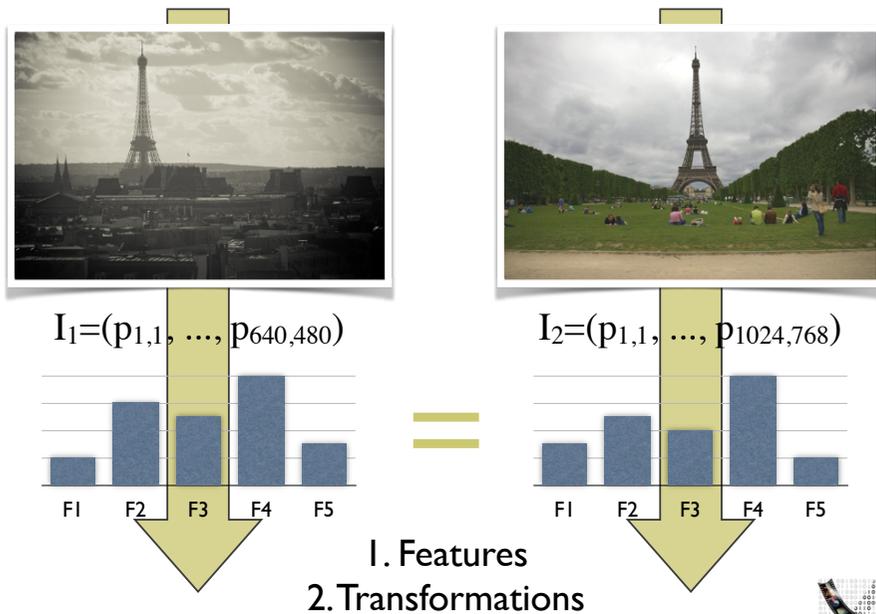
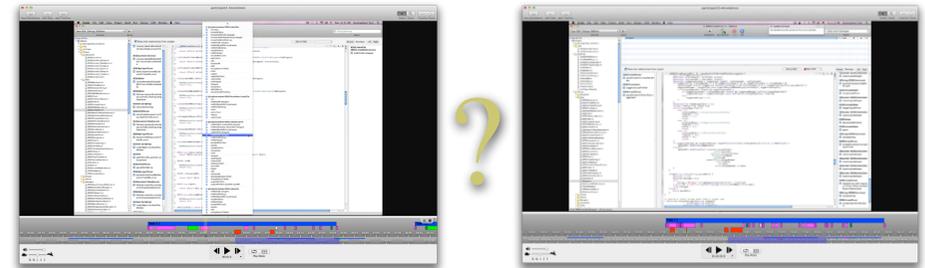
Navigation Behavior



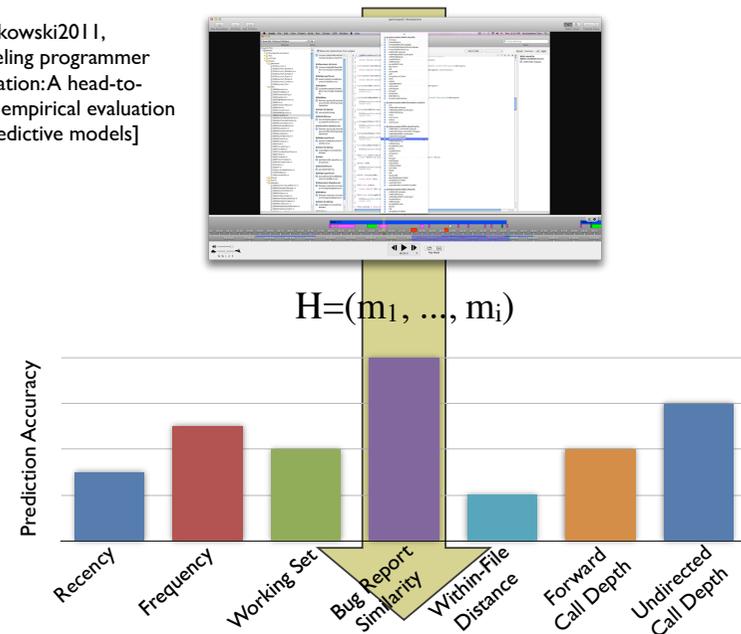


[Fouse2011, ChronoViz: A system for supporting navigation of time-coded data]

Comparing Navigation Behavior



[Piorkowski2011, Modeling programmer navigation: A head-to-head empirical evaluation of predictive models]



A Predictor

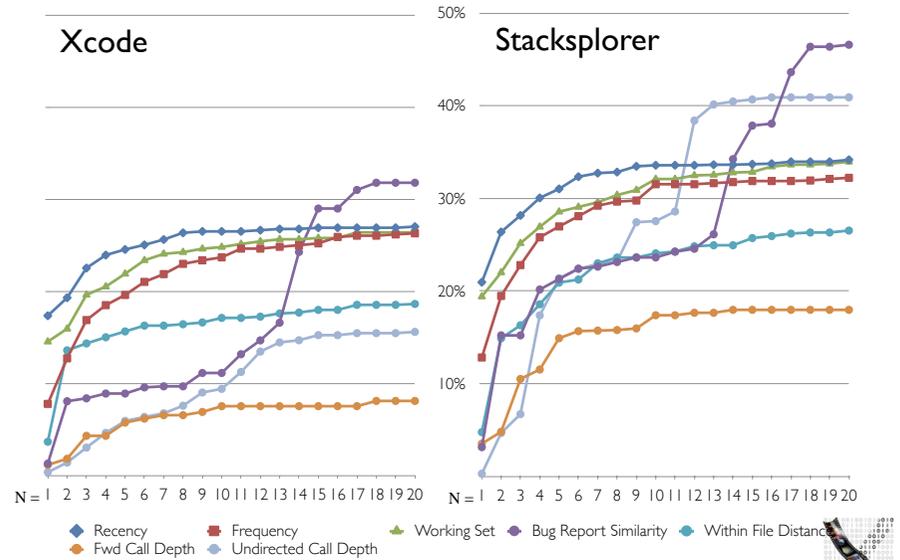
[Piorowski2011, Modeling programmer navigation: A head-to-head empirical evaluation of predictive models]

H=(m	Navigation History	$H = (a, b, a, d)$
M	All methods known to developer at time i	M
A	Activation value for each method in	A
R	Rank-transformed version of	R

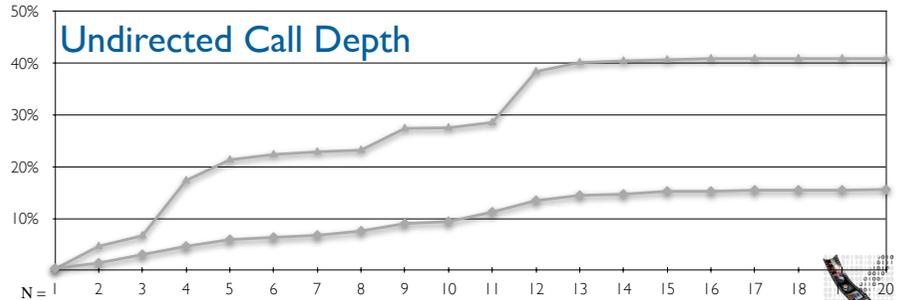
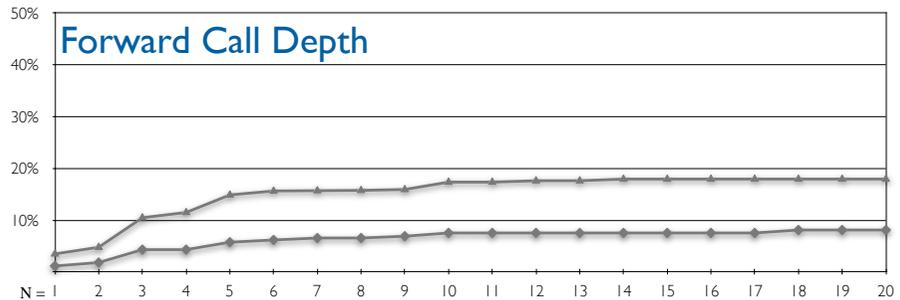
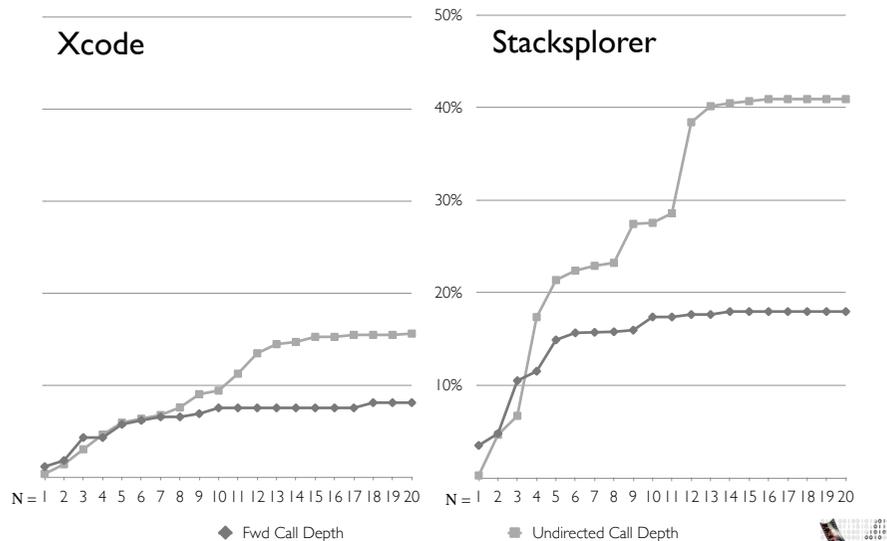
Result: N top-ranked methods

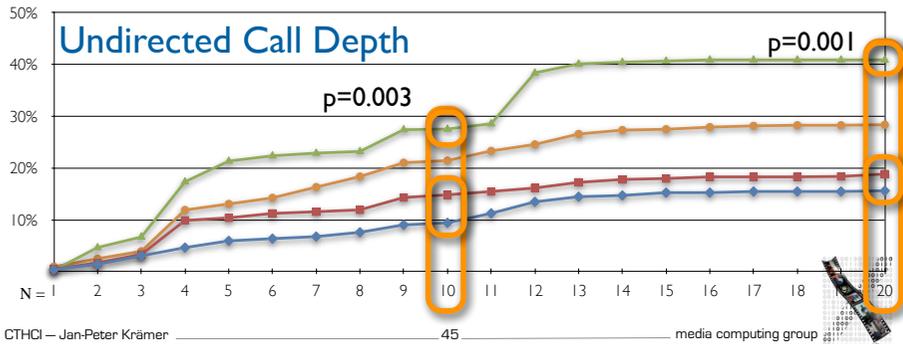
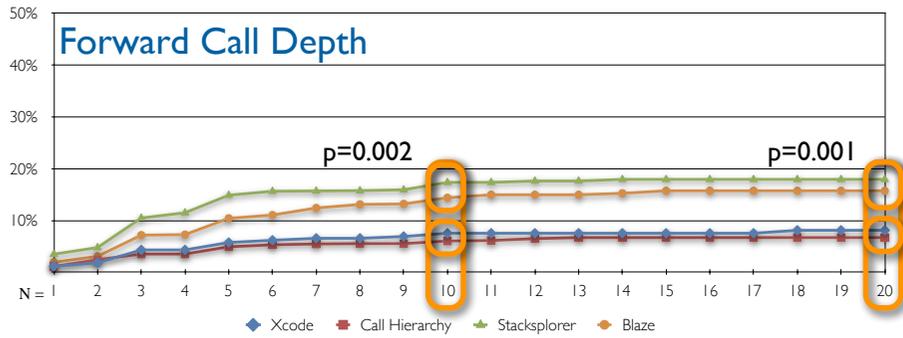


Prediction Accuracy

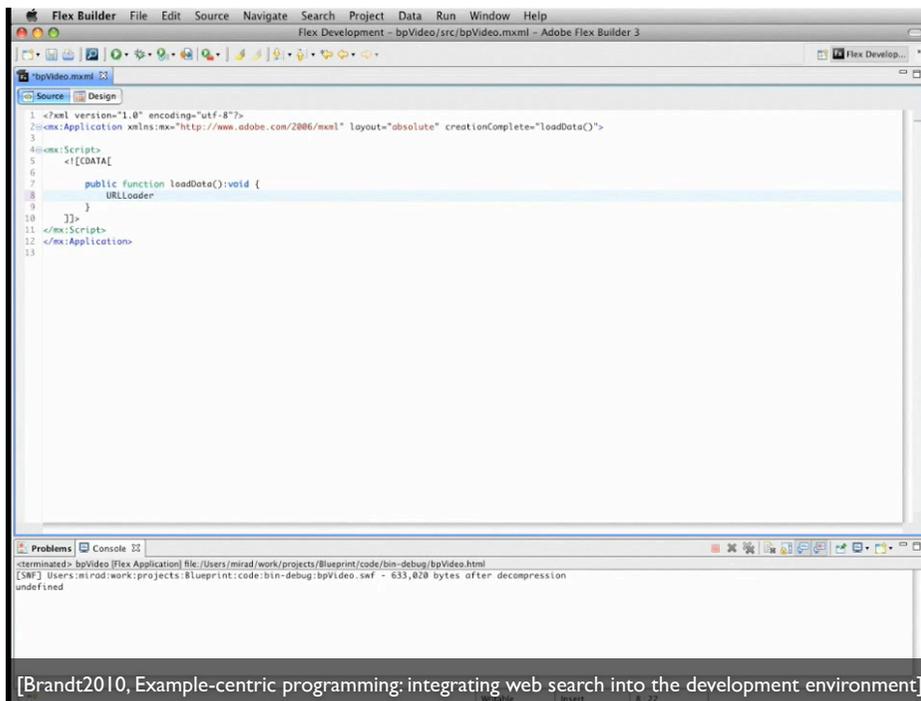
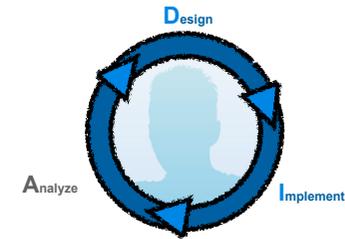


Prediction Accuracy





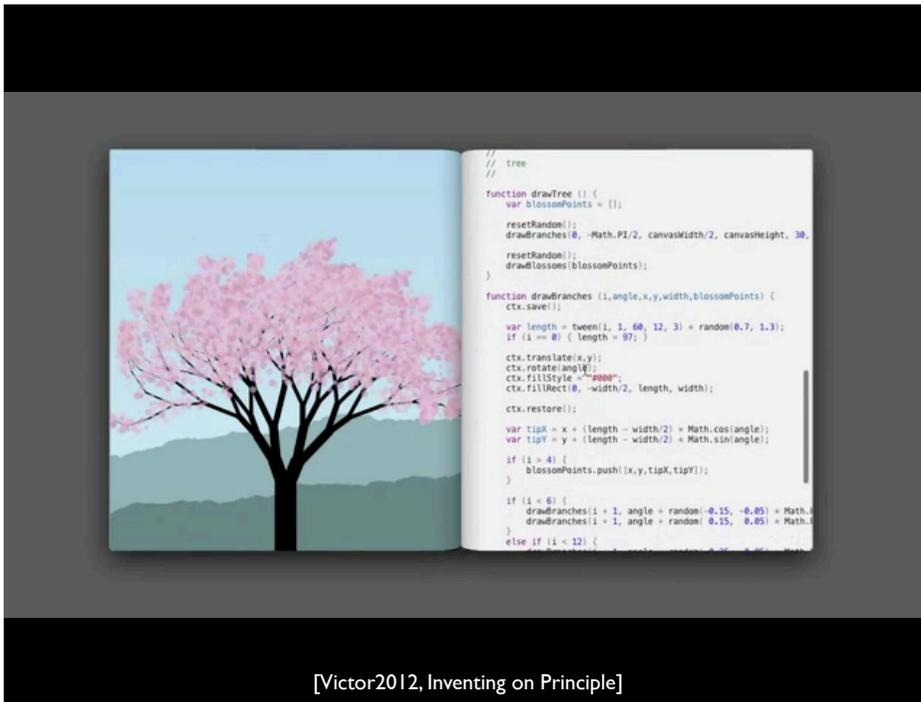
Away from static analysis only



[Brandt2010, Example-centric programming: integrating web search into the development environment]



[Oney2012, Codelets: Linking Interactive Documentation and Example Code in the Editor]

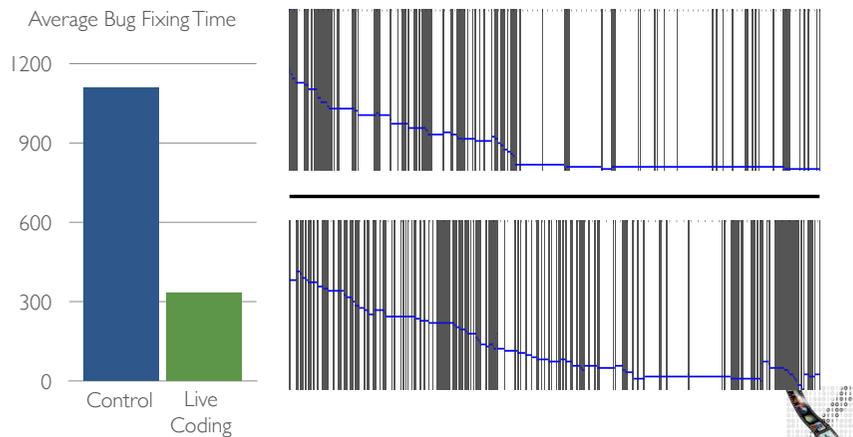


Demo



Live Coding Affects Coding Behavior

[Krämer2014, to appear, How Live Coding Affects Developers' Coding Behavior]



Summary

Finding focus points

Expanding focus points

Understanding a subgraph

Questions over groups of subgraphs

