



Duplicate bug report detection through machine learning techniques

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Introduction

The screenshot displays the MCUXpresso IDE interface for a project named MK64FN1M0xxx12. The main window shows the source code for a timer task in `timers.c`. The code includes a loop that checks for expired timers and processes them. The Disassembly window shows the assembly code for the `prvProcessTimerOrBlockTask` function, including instructions like `bl`, `push`, `sub`, `add`, `str`, `vTaskSuspendAll`, `addw`, `mov`, `bl`, `str`, `if`, `ldr`, `cmp`, `bne`, `if`, and `ldr`.

The Task List window shows the following tasks:

TC#	Task Name	Task Handle	Task State	Prio...	Stack Usage	Event Object	Runtime
1	TcCtrl	0x20001988	Running	1 (1)	136 B / 1.55 kB		0x0 (0.0%)
2	MidPlay	0x20002100	Suspended	1 (1)	144 B / 1.55 kB		0x0 (0.0%)
3	Shell	0x20002a08	Blocked	1 (1)	384 B / 2.14 kB		0x0 (0.0%)
4	Main	0x20003888	Blocked	0 (0)	268 B / 3.51 kB		0x0 (0.0%)
5	IDLE	0x20004068	Running	0 (0)	80 B / 1.55 kB	TmrQ (R)	0x713 (6.8%)
6	Tmr Svc	0x20004718	Blocked	2 (2)	192 B / 1.55 kB		0x0 (0.0%)

The Disassembly window shows the following assembly code:

```
00018dfc: bl      0x18f9c <prvProcessReceivedCommands>
00018e02: b.n    0x18de8 <prvTimerTask>
00018e04: push   {r7, r1}
00018e06: sub    sp, #16
00018e08: add    r7, sp, #0
00018e0a: str    r0, [r7, #4]
00018e0c: str    r1, [r7, #0]
00018e0e: vTaskSuspendAll();
00018e10: bl     0x17b10 <vTaskSuspendAll>
00018e12: addw   r3, r7, #8
00018e16: mov    r0, r3
00018e18: bl     0x18ed8 <prvSampleTimeNow>
00018e1c: str    r0, [r7, #12]
00018e1e: ifeq  r3, #0, [r7, #8] == pdFALSE
00018e20: ldr    r3, [r7, #8]
00018e22: cmp    r3, #0
00018e24: bne    0x18e7a <prvProcessTimerOrBlockTask+118>
00018e26: ifeq  r3, #0, [r7, #8] == pdFALSE
00018e28: ldr    r3, [r7, #8]
```

Introduction



```
Eclipse

Java was started but returned exit code=13
-Xms40m
-Xmx384m
-XX:MaxPermSize=256m
-Djava.class.path=C:\Users\LINUX
PLX!\Desktop\eclipse\plugins/org.eclipse.equinox.launcher_1.1.1.R36x_v20101122_1400.jar
-os win32
-ws win32
-arch x86
-showsplash C:\Users\LINUX
PLX!\Desktop\eclipse\plugins\org.eclipse.platform_3.6.2.v201102101200\splash.bmp
-launcher C:\Users\LINUX PLX!\Desktop\eclipse\eclipse.exe
-name Eclipse
--launcher.library C:\Users\LINUX
PLX!\Desktop\eclipse\plugins/org.eclipse.equinox.launcher.win32.win32.x86_1.1.2.R36x_v20101222\eclipse_1312.dll
-startup C:\Users\LINUX
PLX!\Desktop\eclipse\plugins/org.eclipse.equinox.launcher_1.1.1.R36x_v20101122_1400.jar
-vm C:\Program Files (x86)\Java\jre6\bin\client\jvm.dll
-vmargs
-Xms40m
-Xmx384m
-XX:MaxPermSize=256m
-Djava.class.path=C:\Users\LINUX
PLX!\Desktop\eclipse\plugins/org.eclipse.equinox.launcher_1.1.1.R36x_v20101122_1400.jar

OK
```

Bug Tracking System



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Bugzilla - Main Page

version 5.0.3

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Documentation

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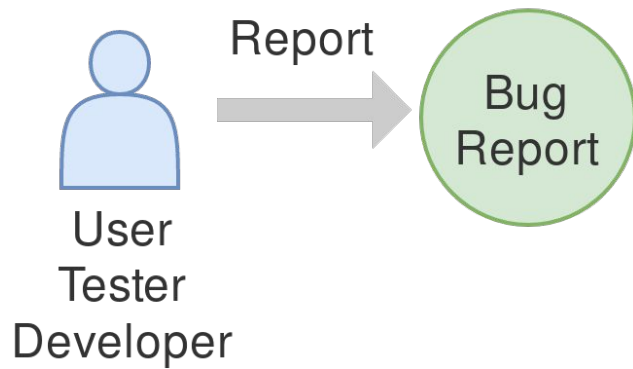
Common Queries:

[Bugs reported in the last 24 hours](#) | [last 7 days](#)

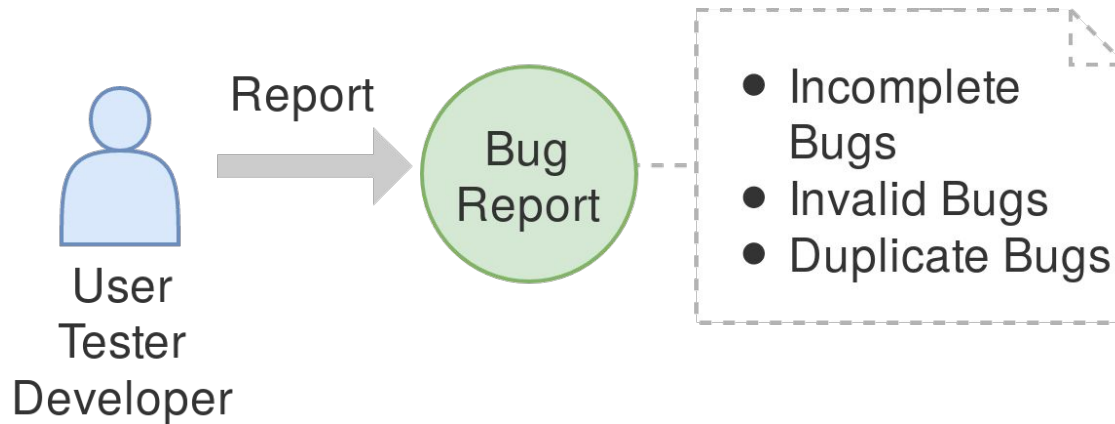
[Bugs changed in the last 24 hours](#) | [last 7 days](#)

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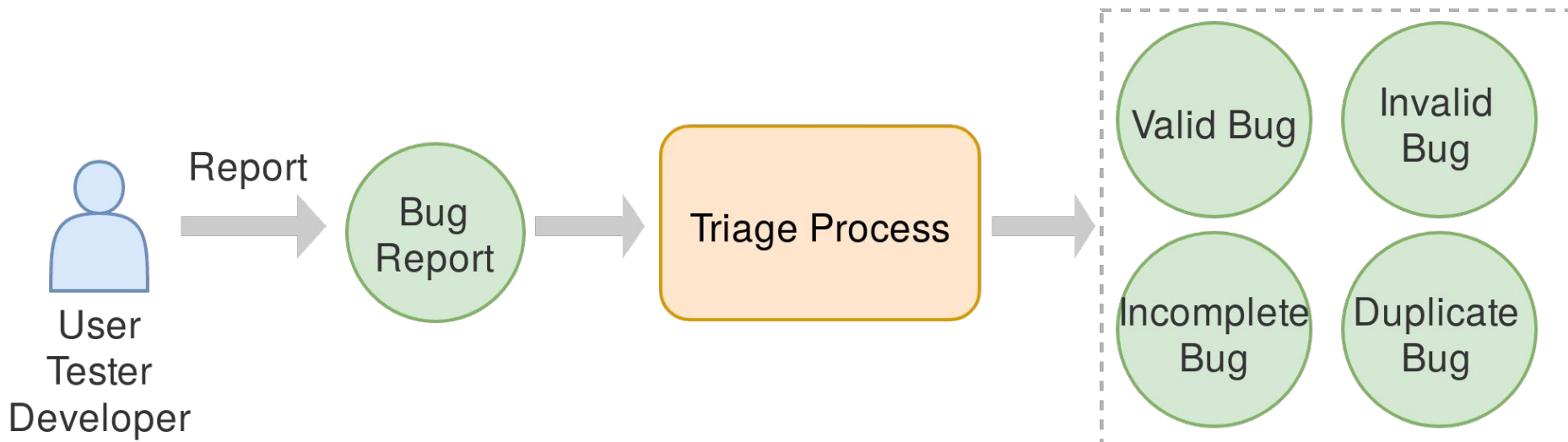
Bug Tracking System



Bug Tracking System



Bug Tracking System

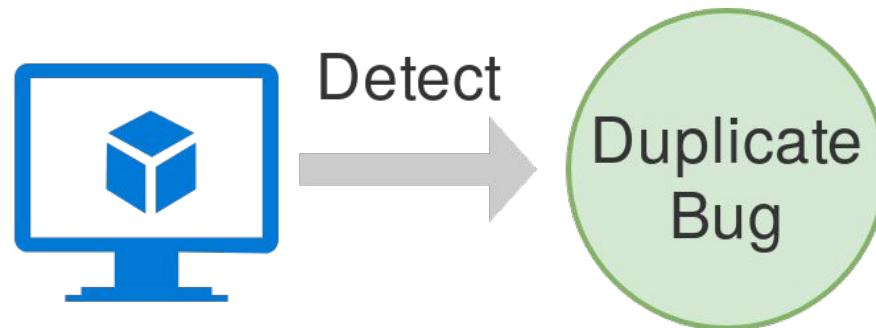


Bug Tracking System

Triage Process

- Manual checking
- Time and money consuming
- Large user base project: Firefox ~300 new reports per day

Objective



- Increase software quality and save resource
 - Decrease triage team overload
 - Avoid two or more developers fixing the same bug
 - Avoid to fix a bug already solved

Duplicate bug report detection

- Detect whether a bug is duplicate or not
- Master set
 - Master report
 - Duplicate reports
 - Every report is in a master set
- Three approaches
 - Decision-making approach
 - Binary classification approach
 - Ranking approach

Decision-making approach

- Pairs of bug reports (Training and Evaluation)
- Drawbacks
 - Too Easy
 - High probability to create easy non-duplicate pairs
 - Far from the real scenario
 - Compare new bug with a set of bugs in the dataset



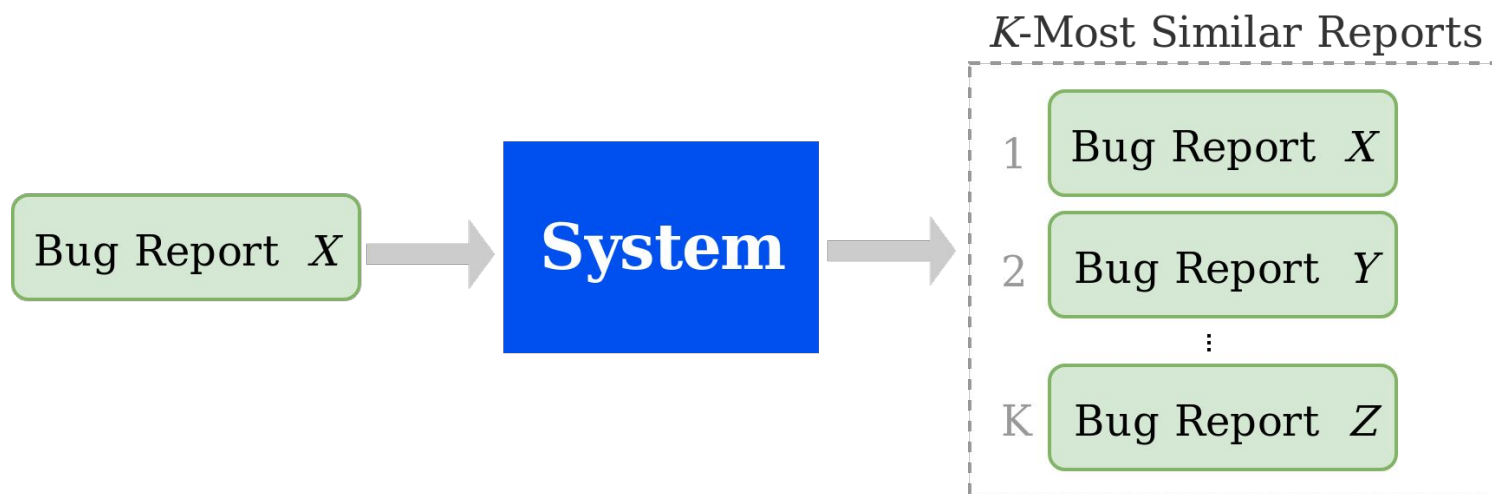
Binary classification approach

- Automatic prediction of the report as duplicate or not
 - General information extracted from the database and the new bug reports
- False negative can have a great impact
- Really difficult task



Ranking approach

- Recommend a similarity list
- A person check the list and label the report as duplicate or not
 - Decrease the decision time
- The most used approach in the literature
- Metric: Recall Rate
 - Rate of reports whose the lists have at least one bug report from the same master set



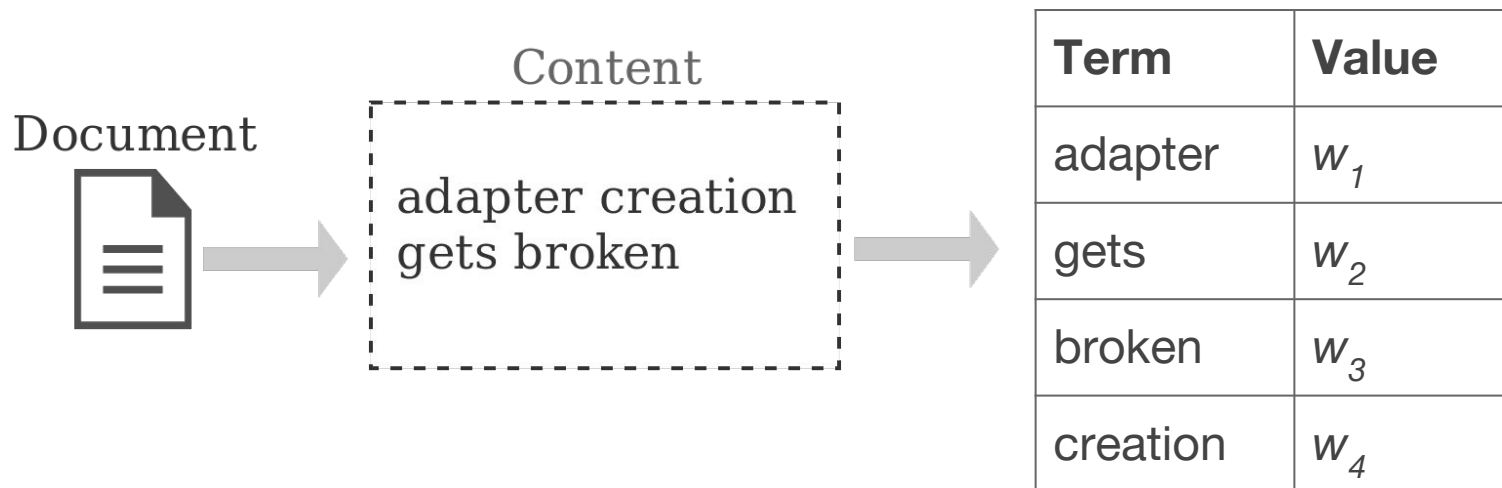
Ranking approach

- Two methodologies: Deshmukh et al. 2017 and Sun et al. 2011
- Deshmukh et al. 2017
 - Training, validation and test datasets are randomly generated
 - Evaluation: similarity list are created using bug from the test dataset
 - Unrealistic scenario
 - It makes the problem easier
 - Decrease number of comparisons
 - Concept Drift mitigation
- Sun et al. 2011
 - Reports are sorted by creation date
 - Training, validation and test are generate by period of time
 - New bug report is compared with all previous bug reports
 - More realistic scenario

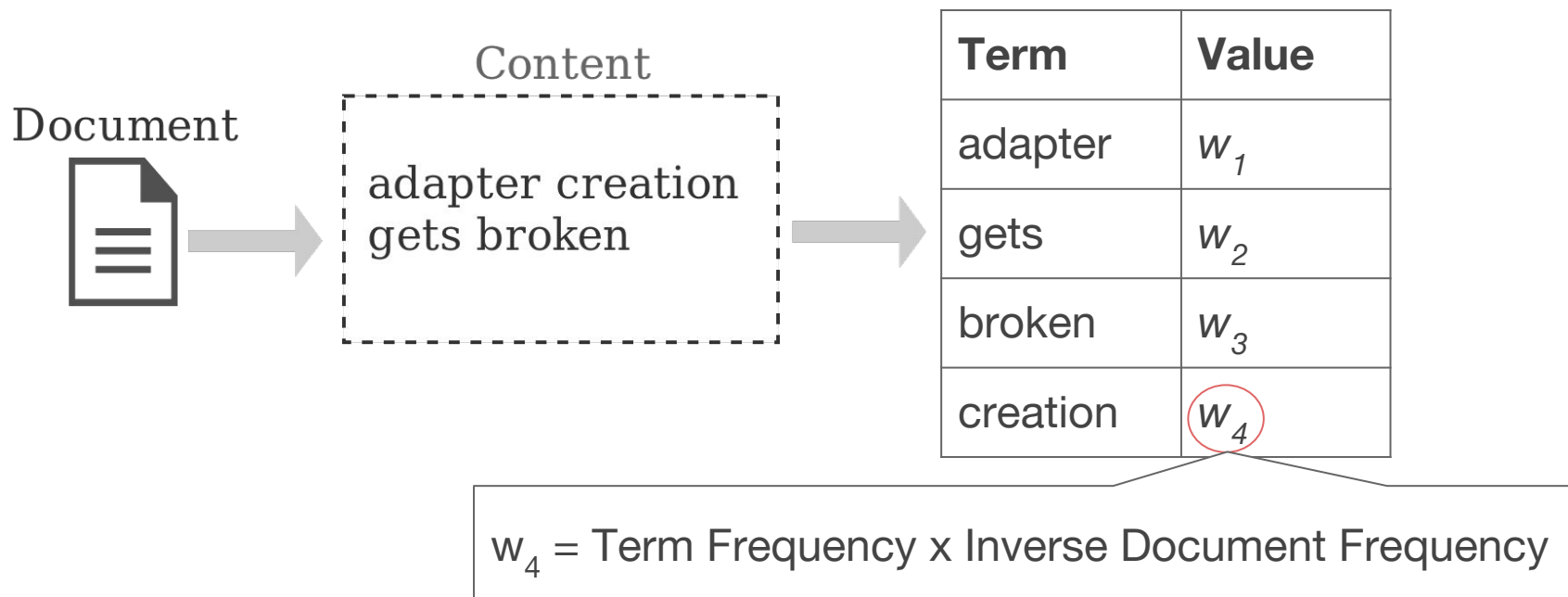
Our Solution

- Ranking approach + Sun's Methodology
- Only textual data
 - Summary and description
- Baseline: TF-IDF
- Model: Word Embeddings + Convolution Neural Network

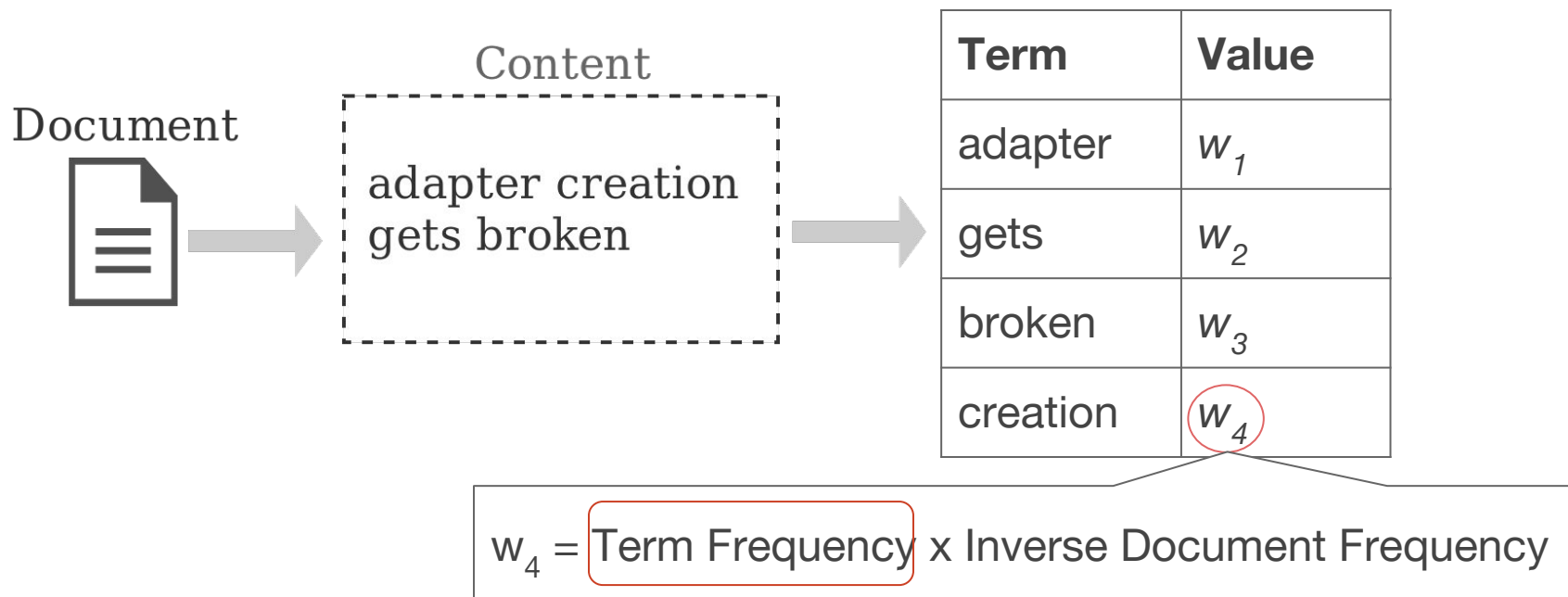
TF-IDF



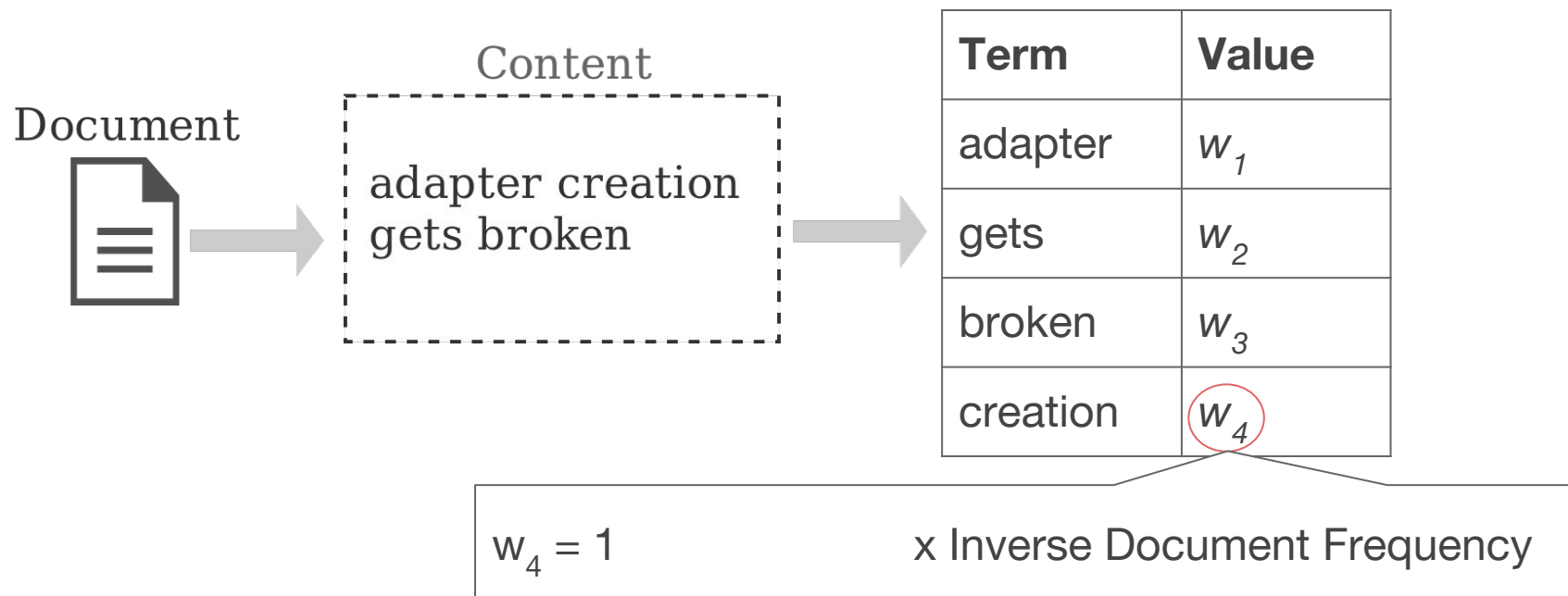
TF-IDF



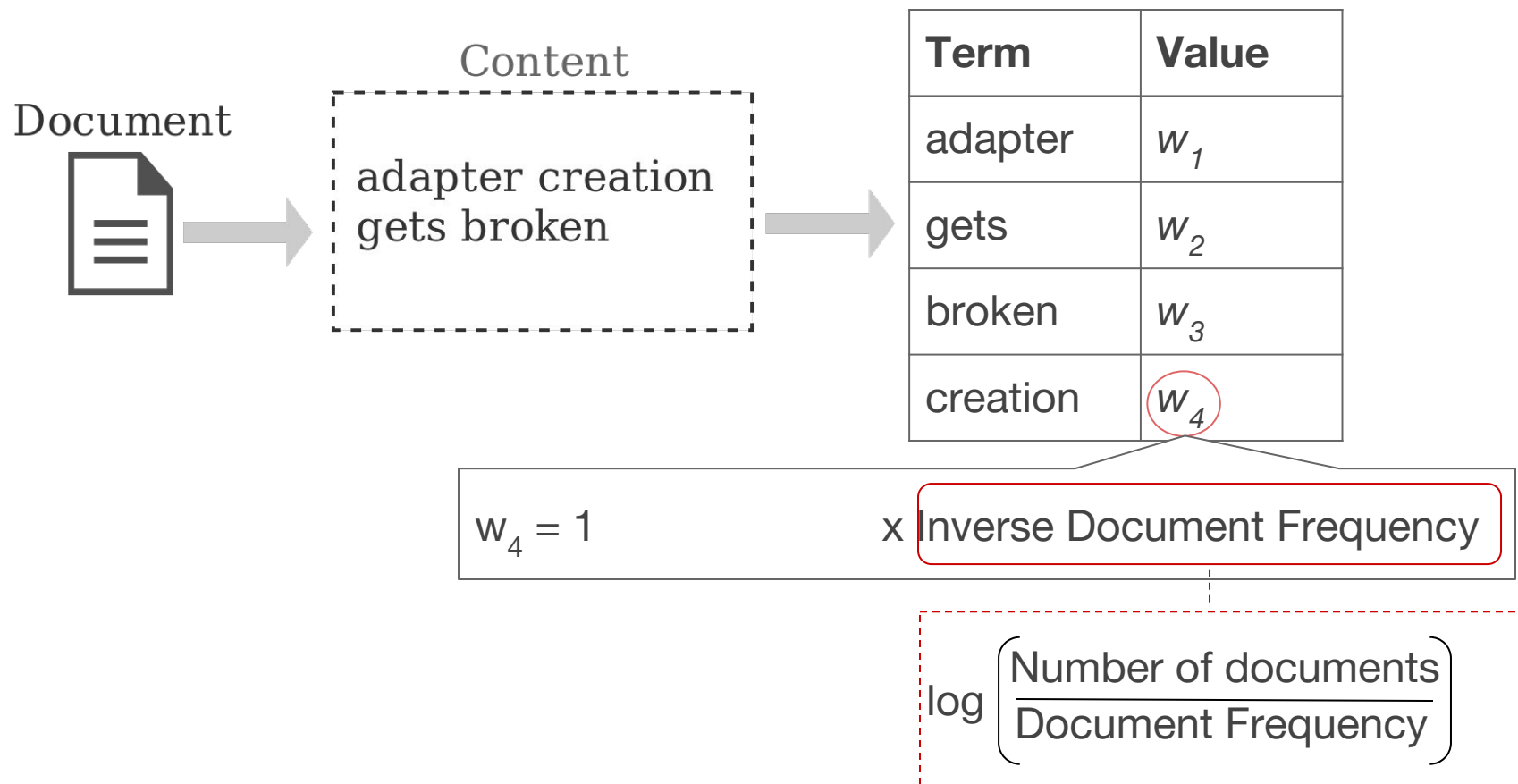
TF-IDF



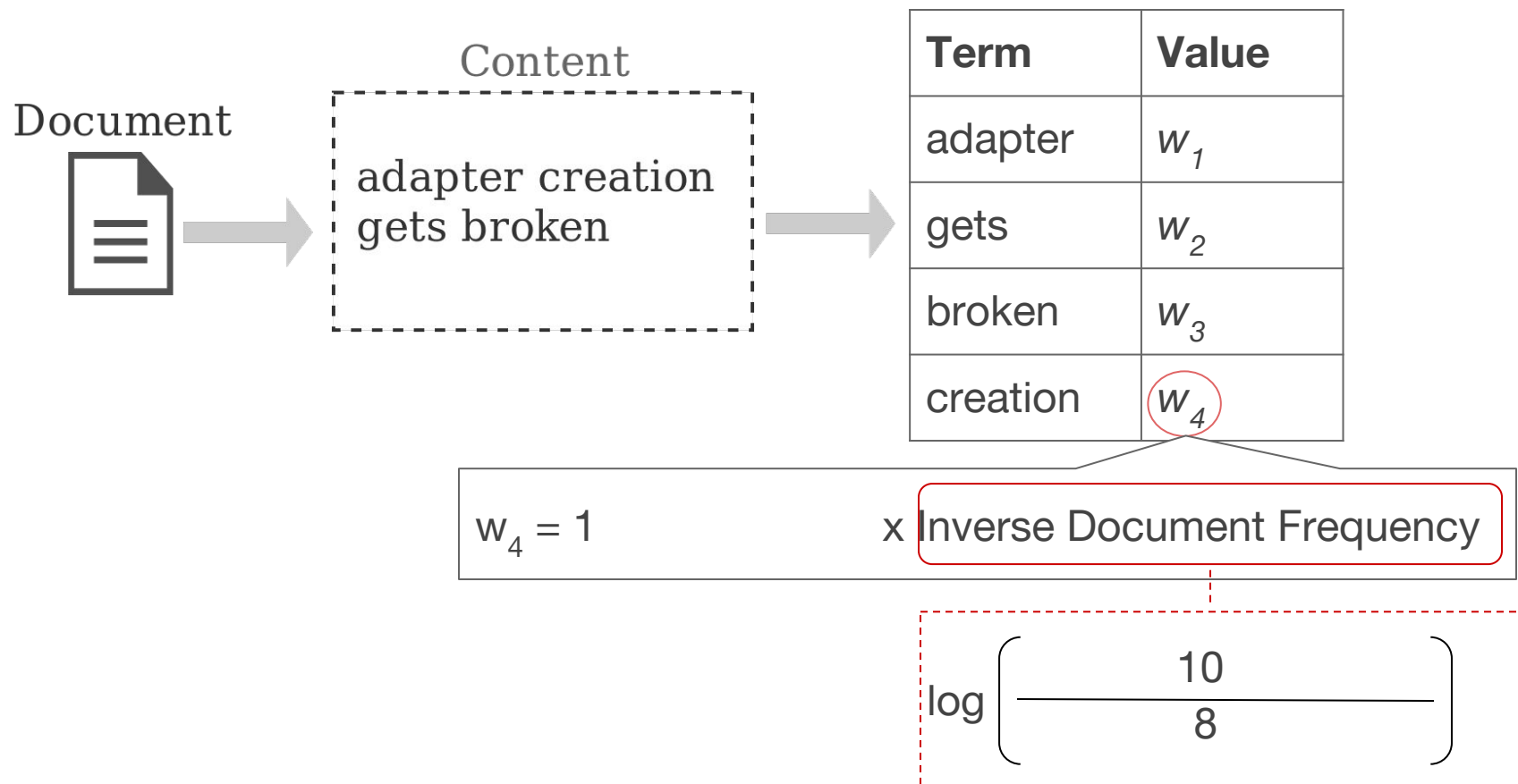
TF-IDF



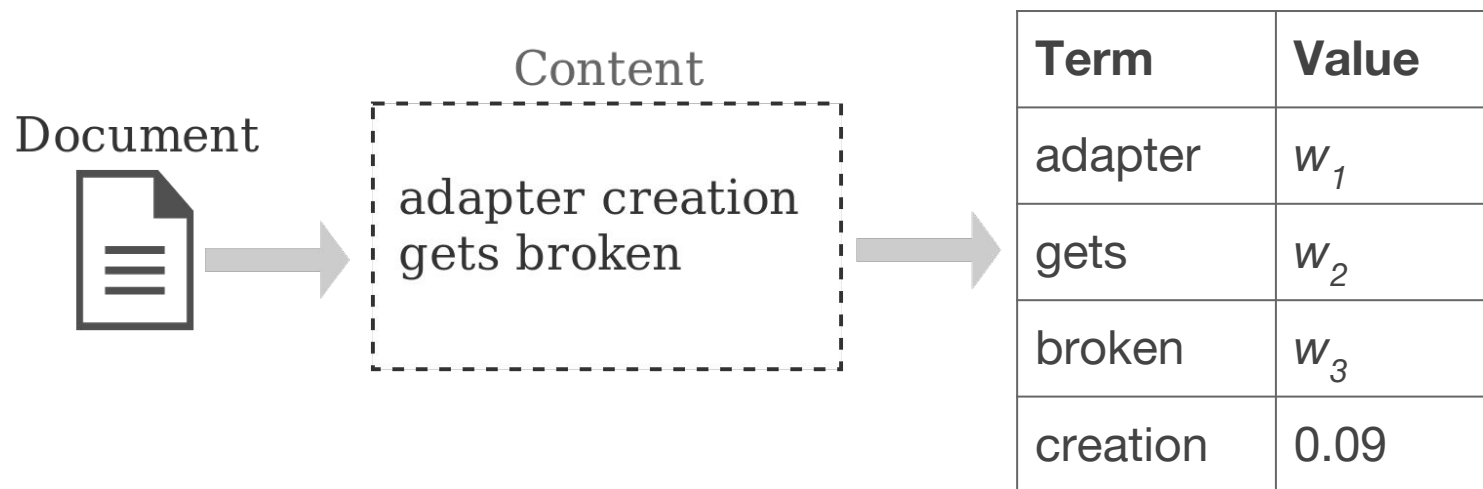
TF-IDF



TF-IDF



TF-IDF

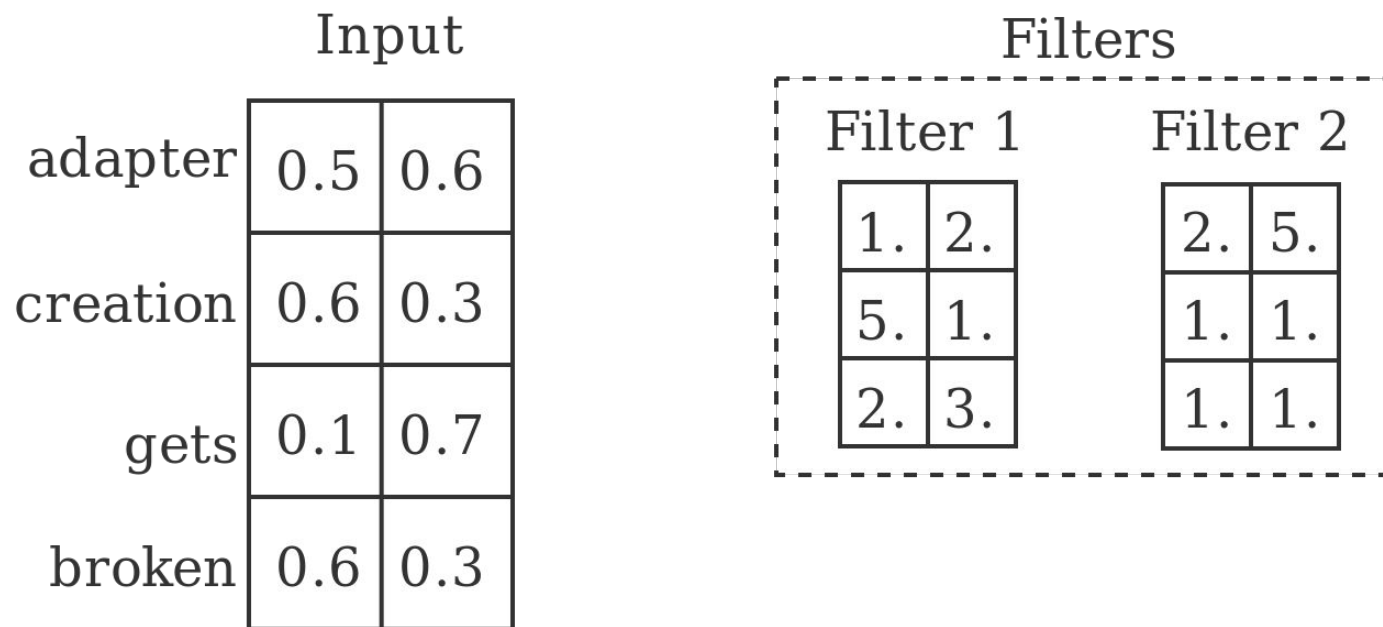


Represent word as vector

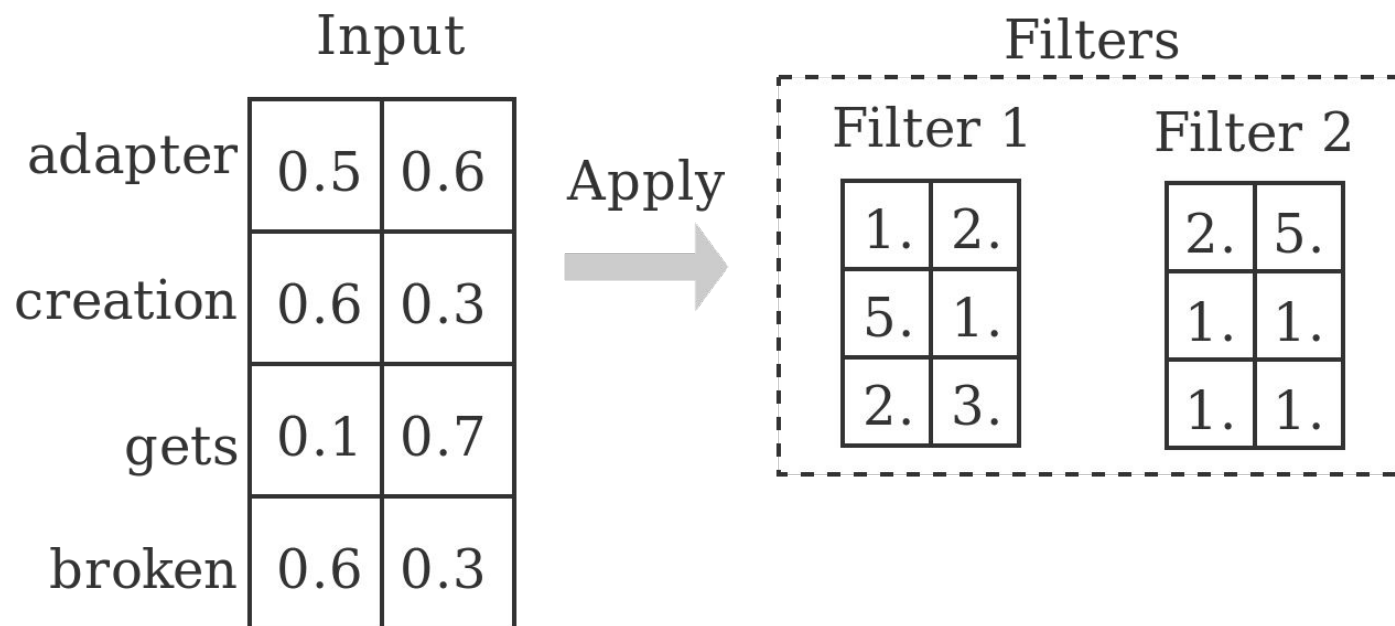
- **Word Embedding**
 - Dense vectors with real numbers
 - More compact representation
 - Semantic and syntactic information

Word	Representation
adapter	[0.5, 0.6]
broken	[0.3, 0.2]
gets	[0.1, 0.7]
creation	[0.6, 0.3]

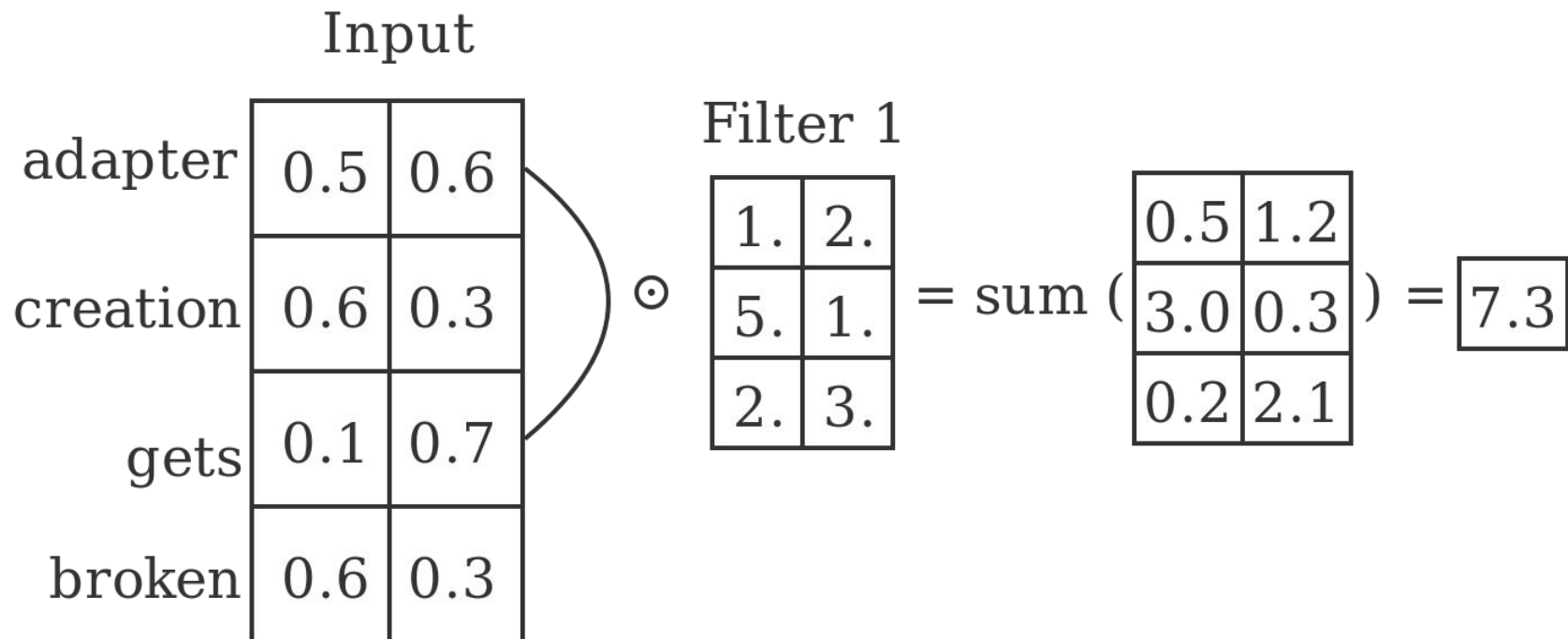
Convolution Neural Network for NLP



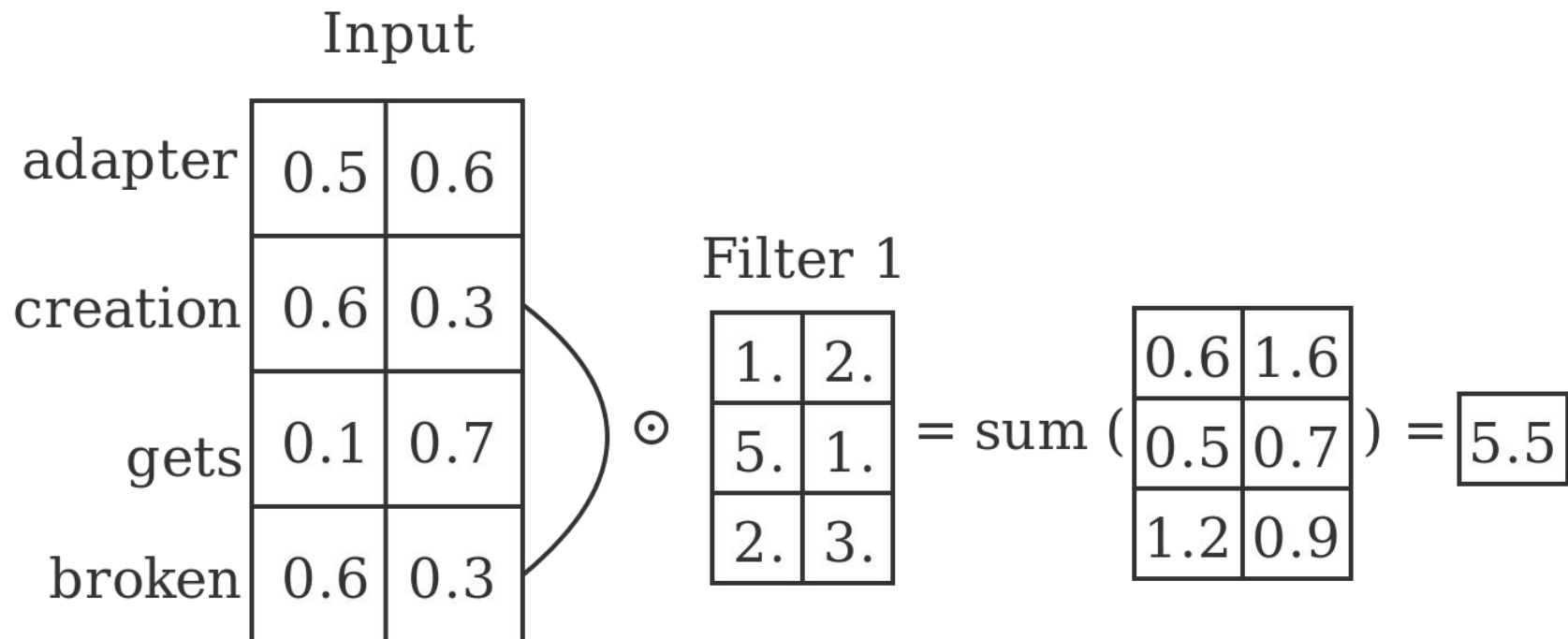
Convolution Neural Network for NLP



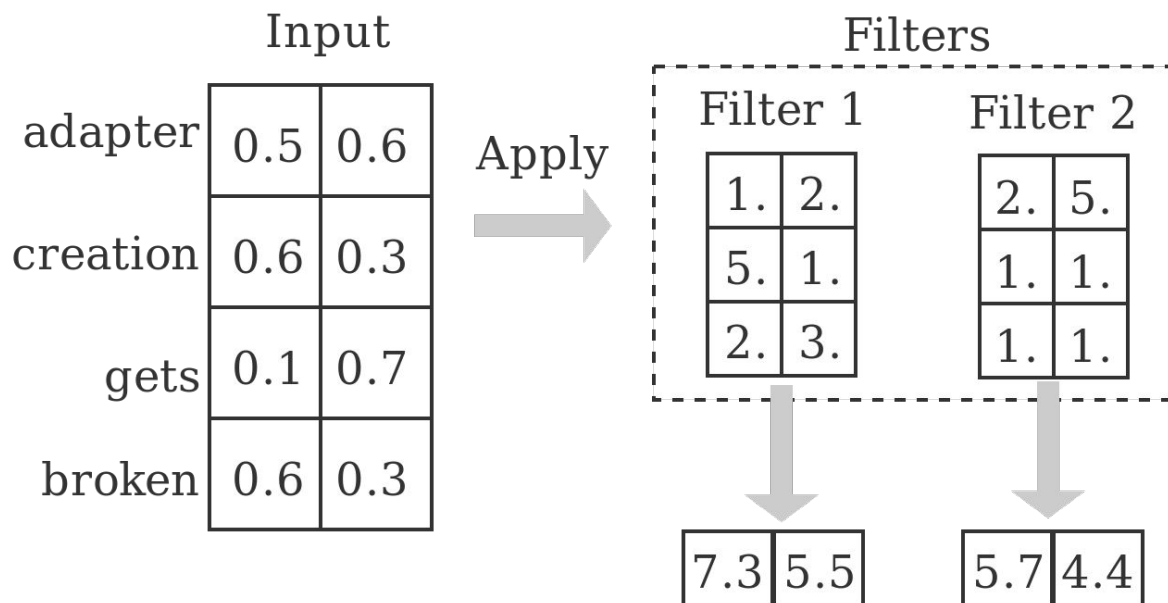
Convolution Neural Network for NLP



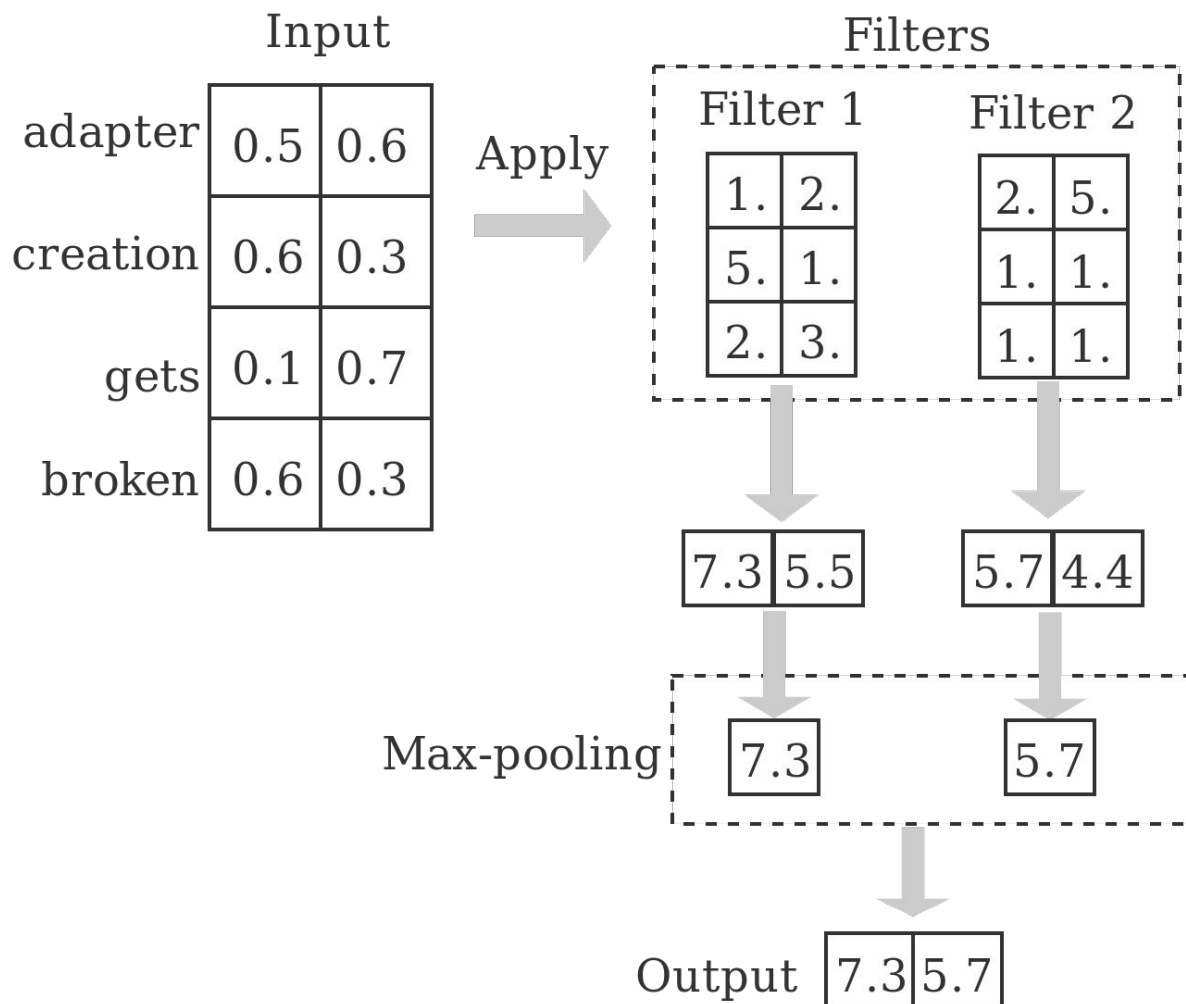
Convolution Neural Network for NLP



Convolution Neural Network for NLP

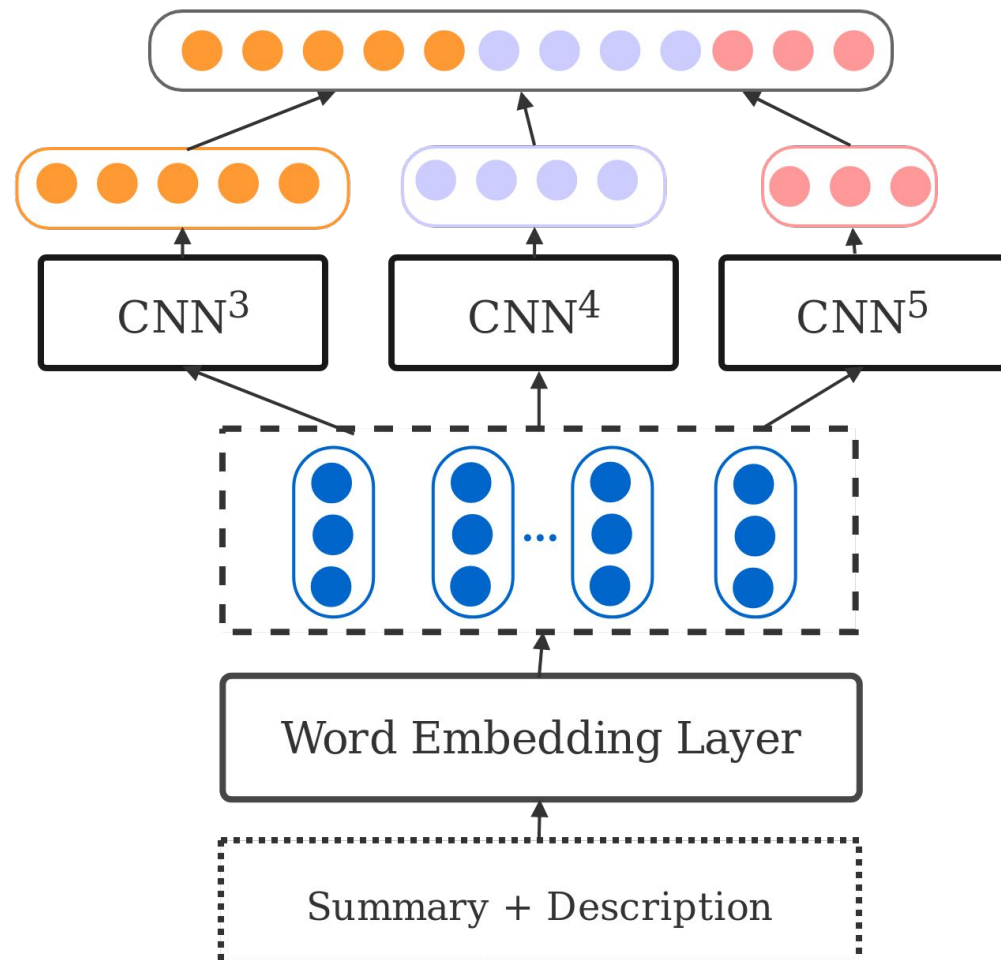


Convolution Neural Network for NLP

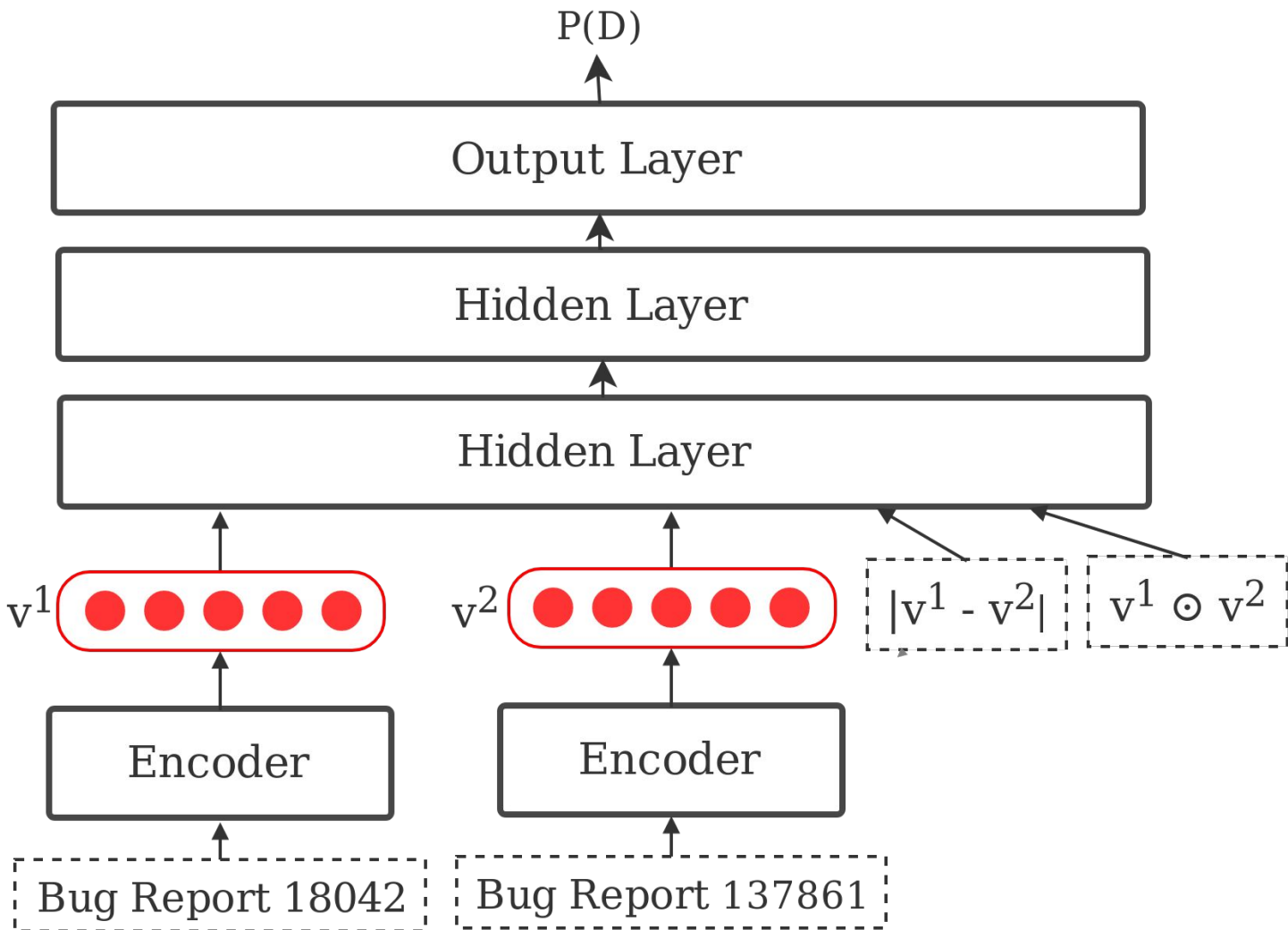


Our Deep Learning Model

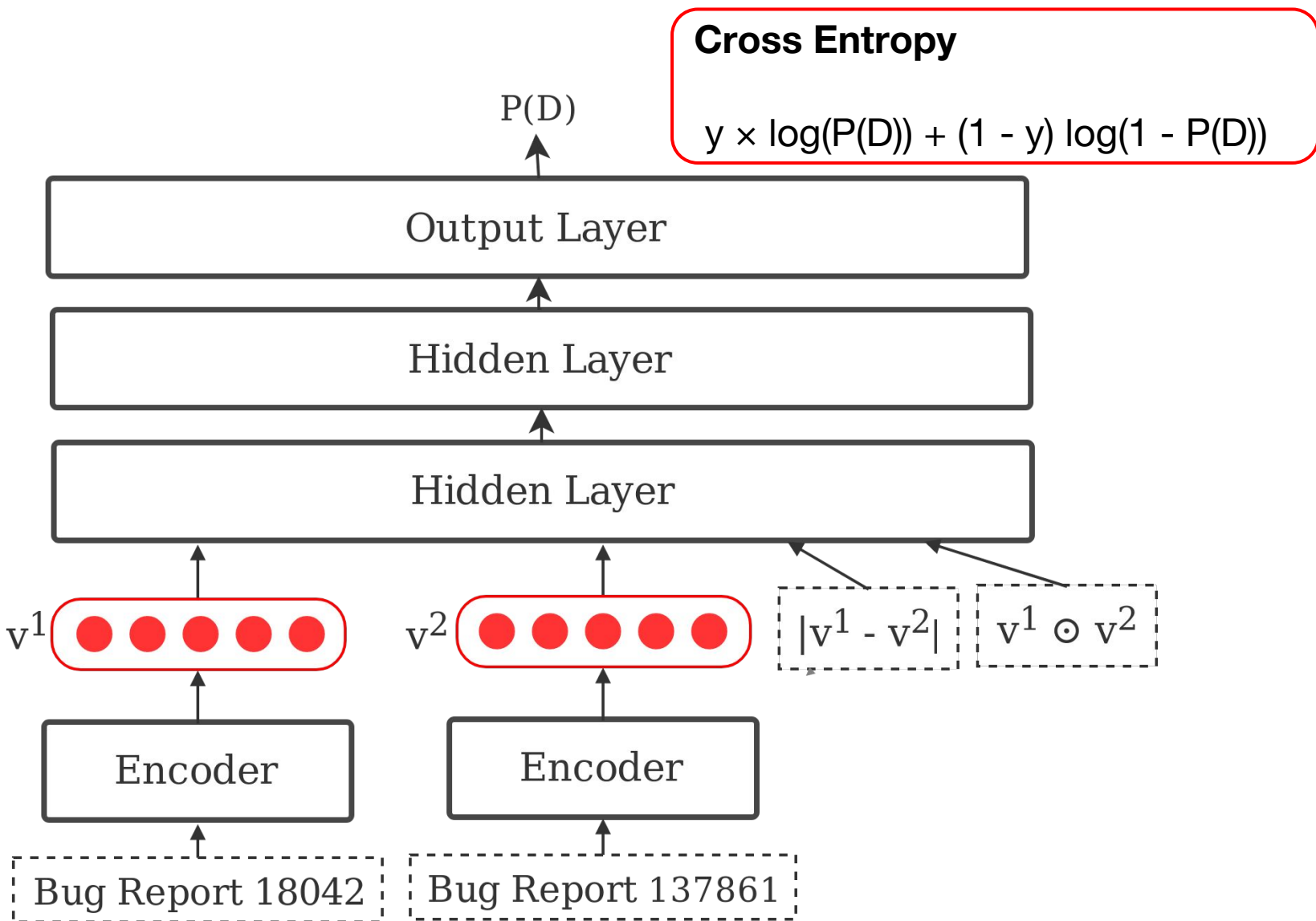
- Encoder
 - Represent the report as vector



Our Deep Learning Model



Our Deep Learning Model



Preliminary Results

Model	Top-5	Top-10	Top-15	Top-20
TF-IDF	44.80%	51.27%	54.97%	57.88%
DL Model	37.11%	43.95%	48.61%	52.03%

Our Deep Learning Model

- **Challenge:**
 - Generate relevant non-duplicate pairs (negative) can be difficult
 - Most non-duplicate pairs are easy
 - $\sim n^2$ different combinations
 - $n = 174,002 \Rightarrow n^2 \approx 30 \times 10^9$
- **Solution: Random subsample negative examples each epoch**
 - Constraint: loss has to be greater than 0
 - Keep rate between positive and negative examples

Preliminar Results

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TF-IDF	44.80%	51.27%	54.97%	57.88%
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DL Model - subsampling by epoch	44.02%	51.03%	55.49%	58.43%

Preliminary Results

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DL Model - subsampling by epoch	44.02%	51.03%	55.49%	58.43%

6.40%

Future Work

- **Bottleneck: select negative pairs**
 - Try different approaches
- **Encoder receives information from the first bug**
 - Attention
- **Combine different information sources**
 - Categorical information, stack trace, tracing
- **Use our solution to help our partners**
 - Partner data

Thank you for your attention!
Questions?

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Represent word as vector

- One hot encoding
 - Binary Vectors
 - Vector Size = Vocabulary Size
 - Curse of Dimensionality

Word	Representation
adapter	[1,0,0,0]
broken	[0,1,0,0]
gets	[0,0,1,0]
creation	[0,0,0,1]

TF-IDF

