

Using activity traces to characterize programming behaviour beyond the lab

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Tasktop™

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experimentation is hard:

lack of access to experienced
programmers

participating programmers
may not be representative

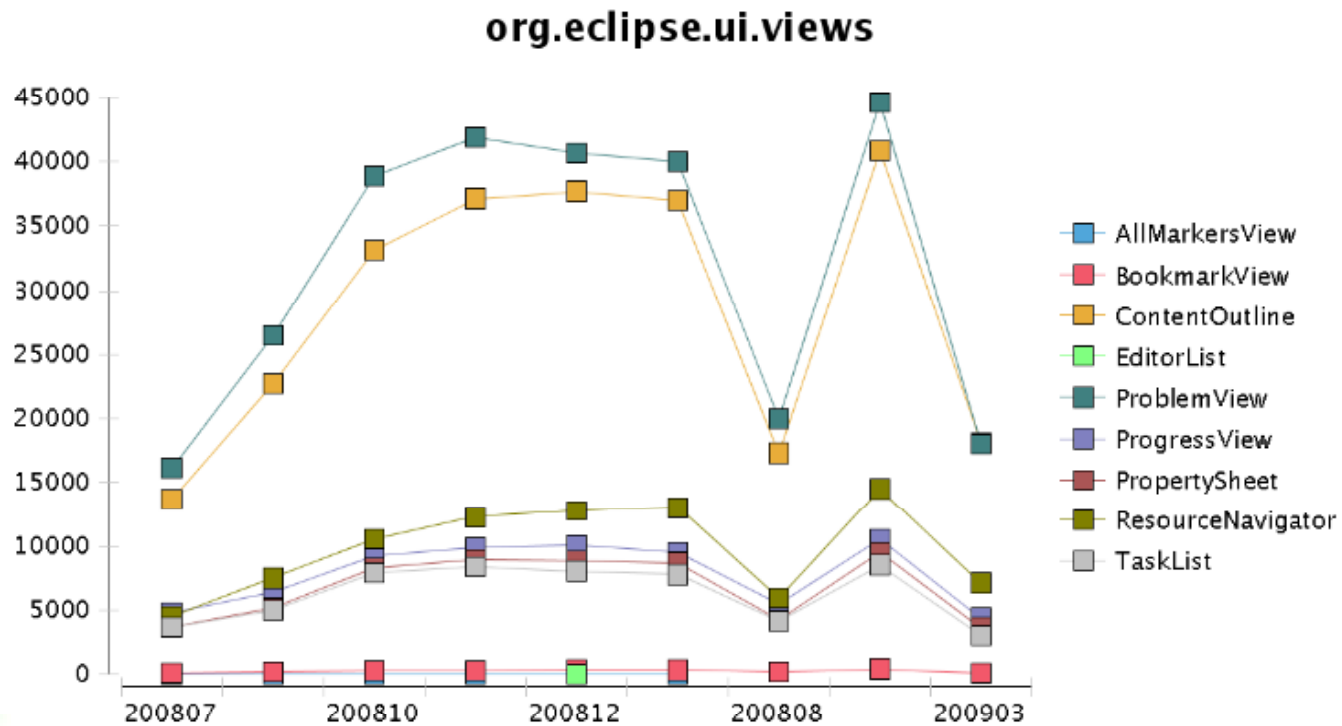
small tasks/code bases
may not be representative
of actual tasks/code bases

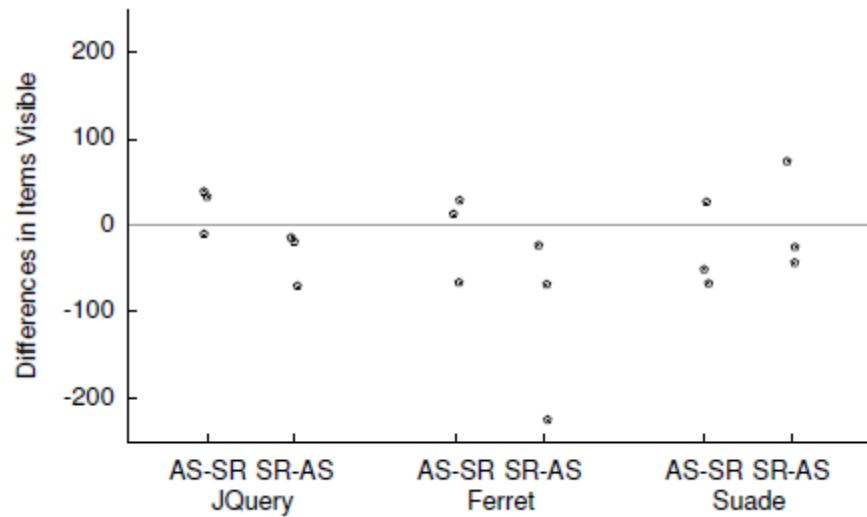
field
study

controlled
experiment



field study



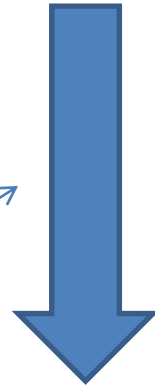


controlled
experiment



collect
trace data

markers of
a behaviour



frequency of behaviour

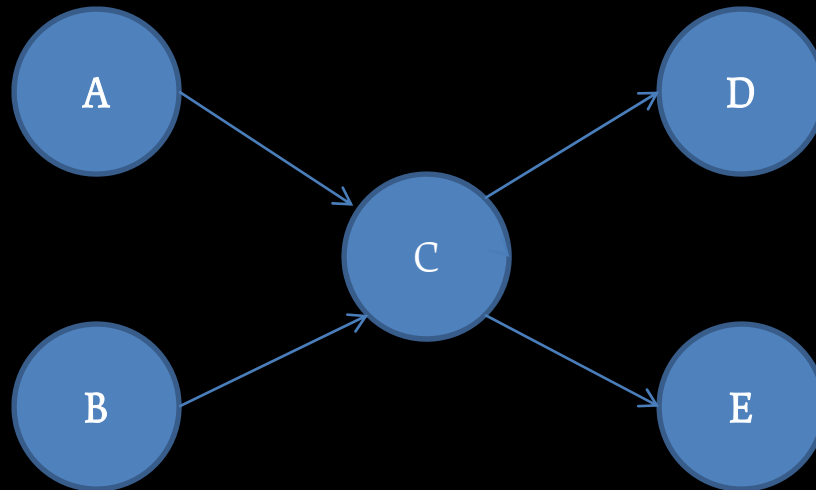
field
study

controlled
experiment

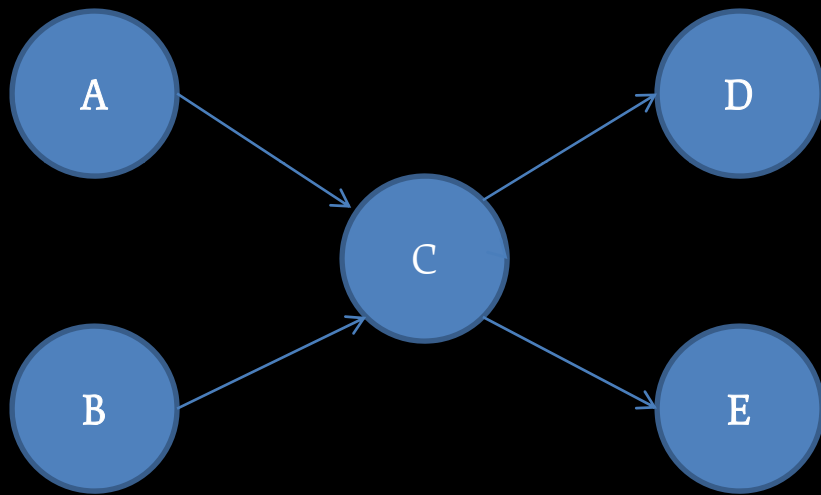


an example

several research tools target local context investigations (e.g., RELO)



1. develop a marker



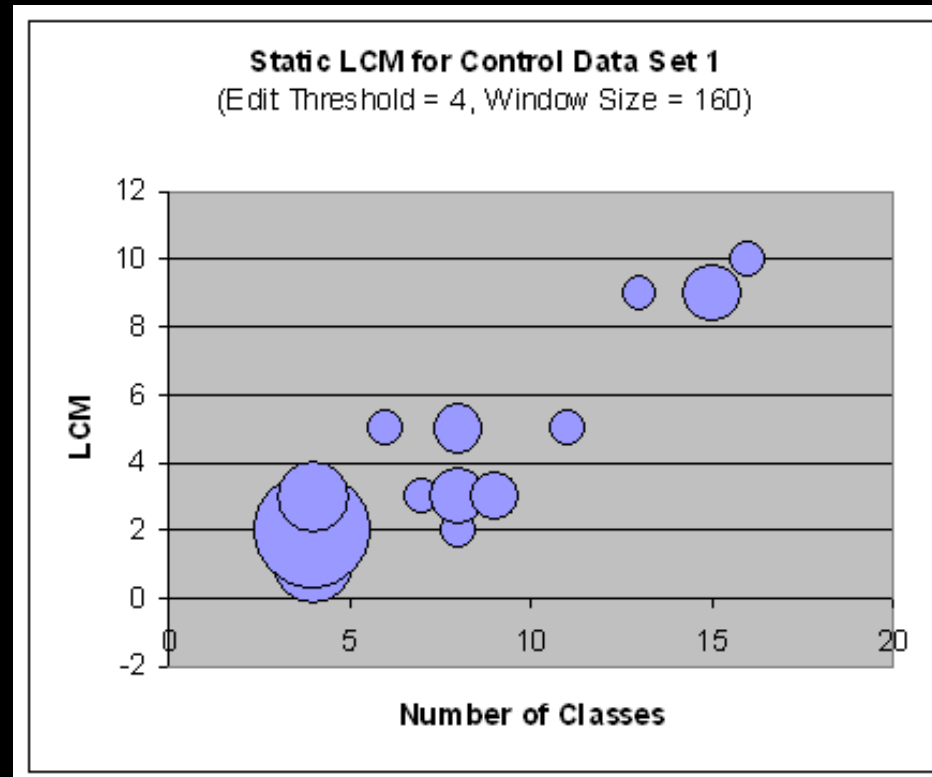
select C
select A
select Z
select B
select D
select B
select C
select B
edit C
edit C
edit C
edit C

significant
edit

interaction
window

Local Context Measure (LCM) = 2

2. apply marked on controlled data



3 traces from controlled study with source code available

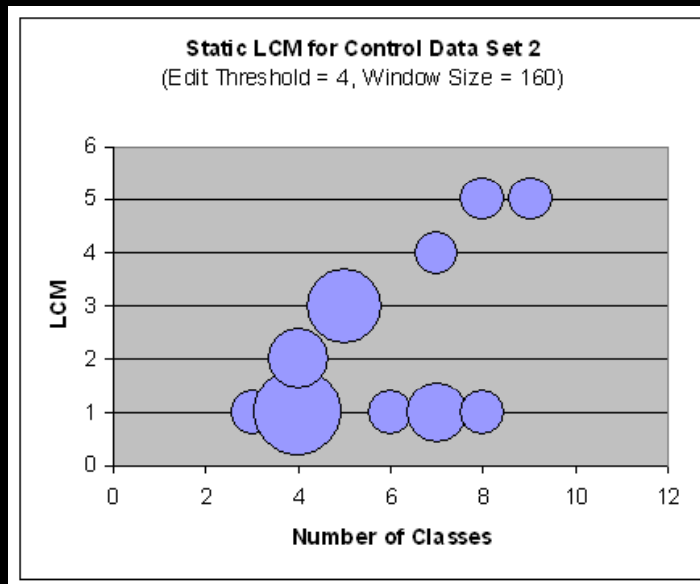
3. validate

does LCM characterize code navigation
behaviours of interest?

are similar behaviours seen in field data?

3. validate

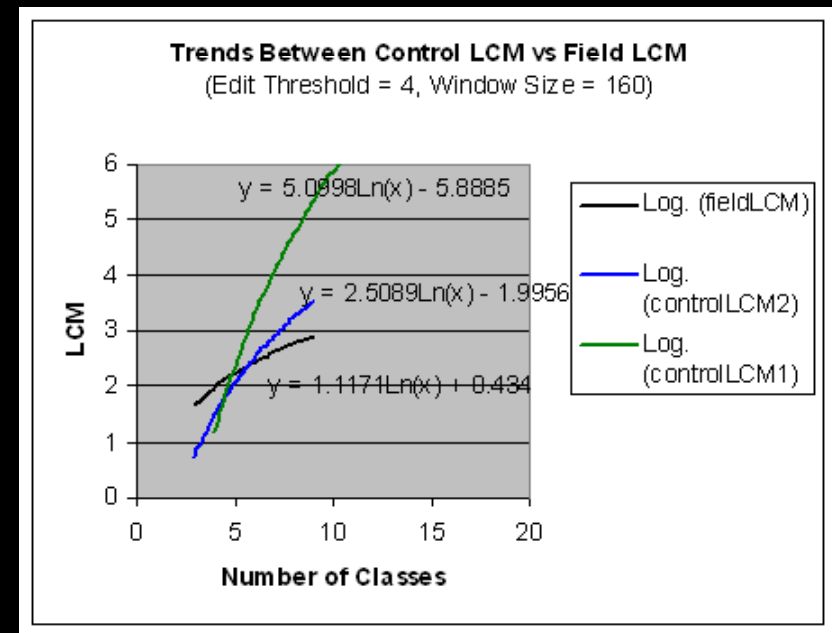
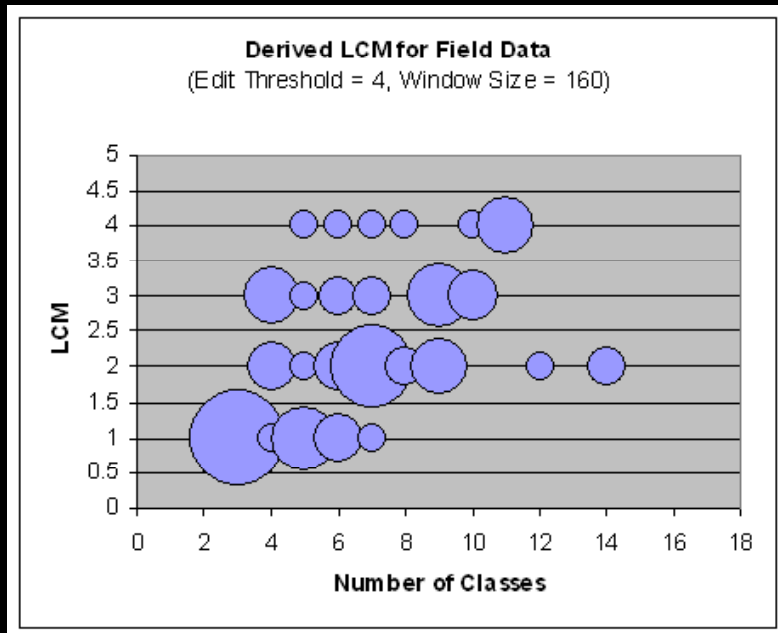
does LCM characterize code navigation behaviours of interest?



predicted LCM in 70% of 10 significant edit points for which we conducted screen video analysis

5 traces from second controlled study with source code available

3. validate



are similar behaviours seen in field data?

5 traces from a field study with no source code available

limitations

measure may not be complete

measure may depend on programming style

trace data contents limit behaviours investigated

need to improve empirical techniques

indicators of programming behaviours
defined over activity traces
may help scale programming investigations

