



Pattern Trace Identification, Detection, and Enhancement in Java



SOftware Cost-effective Change and Evolution Research Lab

# ANALYSING SOURCE CODE STRUCTURE AND MINING SOFTWARE REPOSITORIES TO CREATE REQUIREMENTS TRACEABILITY LINKS

Montréal, 7<sup>th</sup> December 2012

Ph.D. Defense

Nasir Ali

## Outline

- Introduction
- Related Work
- Creation of Experts
- Combining and Usage of Experts' Opinions
- Assigning Weights to Experts
- Empirical Evaluation
- Conclusion and Future Work

#### **Requirements Traceability**

Requirements traceability is defined as "the ability to describe and follow the life of a requirement, in both a forwards and backwards direction" [Gotel, 1994]

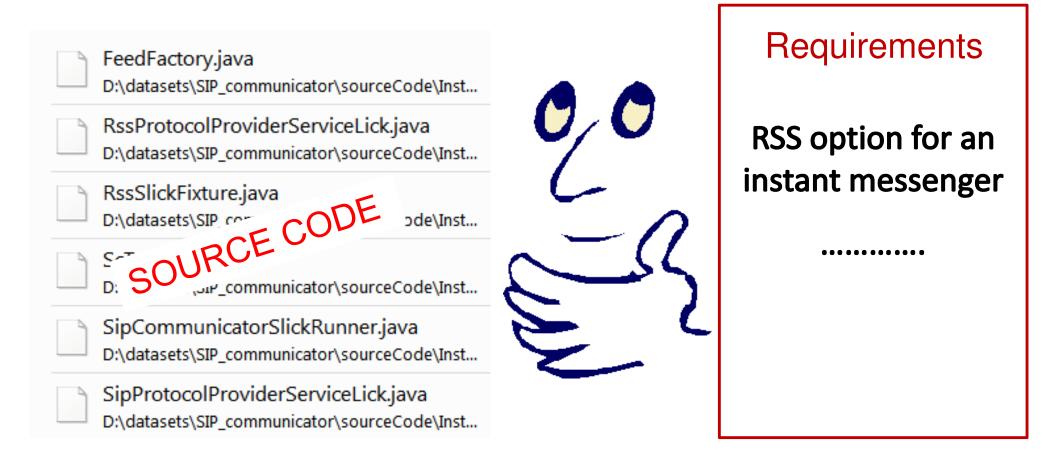
#### **Requirements Traceability**

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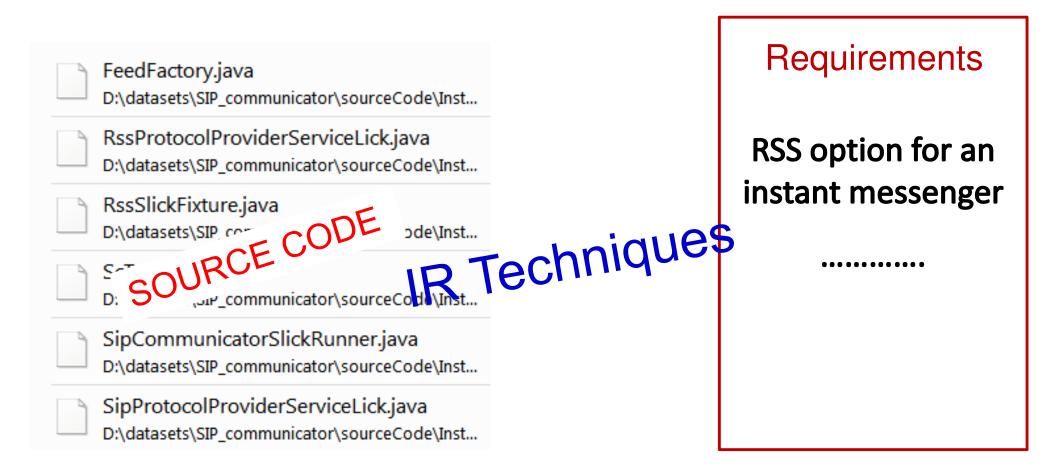
 Program comprehension
 Code location of a requirement

 Conformance to specification

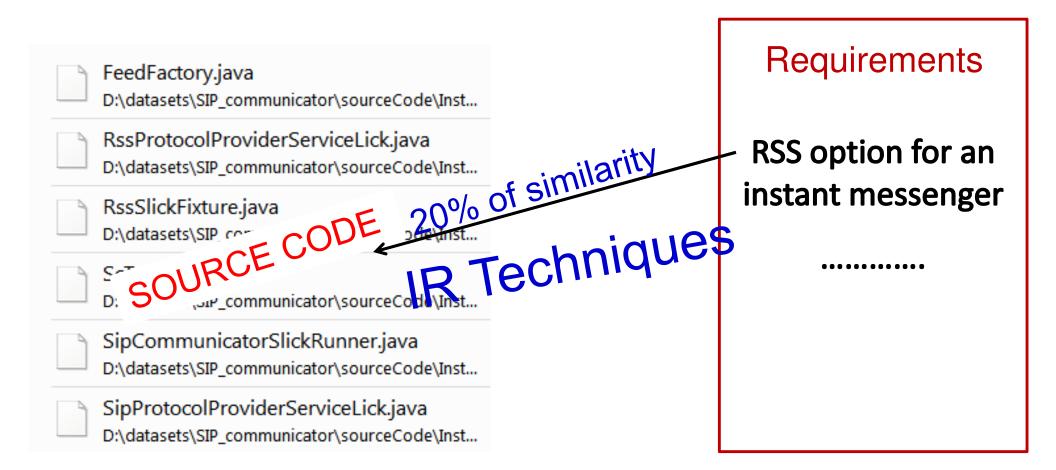
#### Context



#### Context



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#### **Related Work**

	Single Expert	Multiple Experts	Combining Experts	Automated Weighting	Feature Location	Req. Traceability
Gethers et al. (2011)		$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	
De Lucia et al. (2011)	$\checkmark$					$\checkmark$
Asuncion et al. (2010)	✓					$\checkmark$
Maletic and Collard (2009)	$\checkmark$					✓
Abadi et al. (2008)	✓					✓
Mader et al. (2008)	✓					$\checkmark$
Poshyvanyk et al. (2007)		$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$		✓	
Marcus and Maletic (2003)	✓					$\checkmark$
Antoniol et al. (2002b)	✓					✓

#### Problem

#### **Requirement**

check email address format before storing it in address book

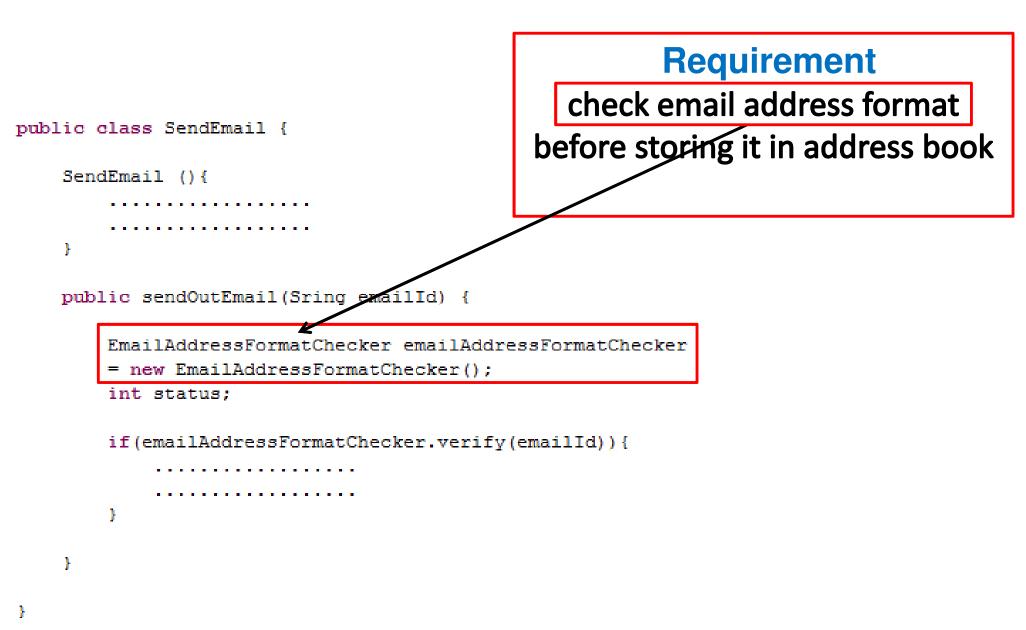
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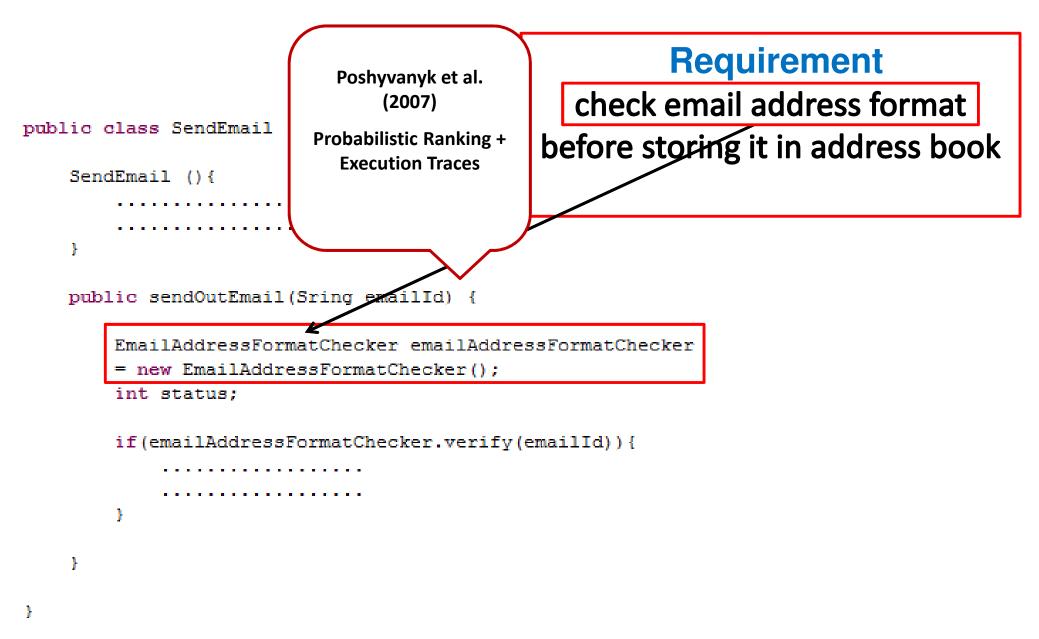
```
public sendOutEmail(Sring emailId) {
```

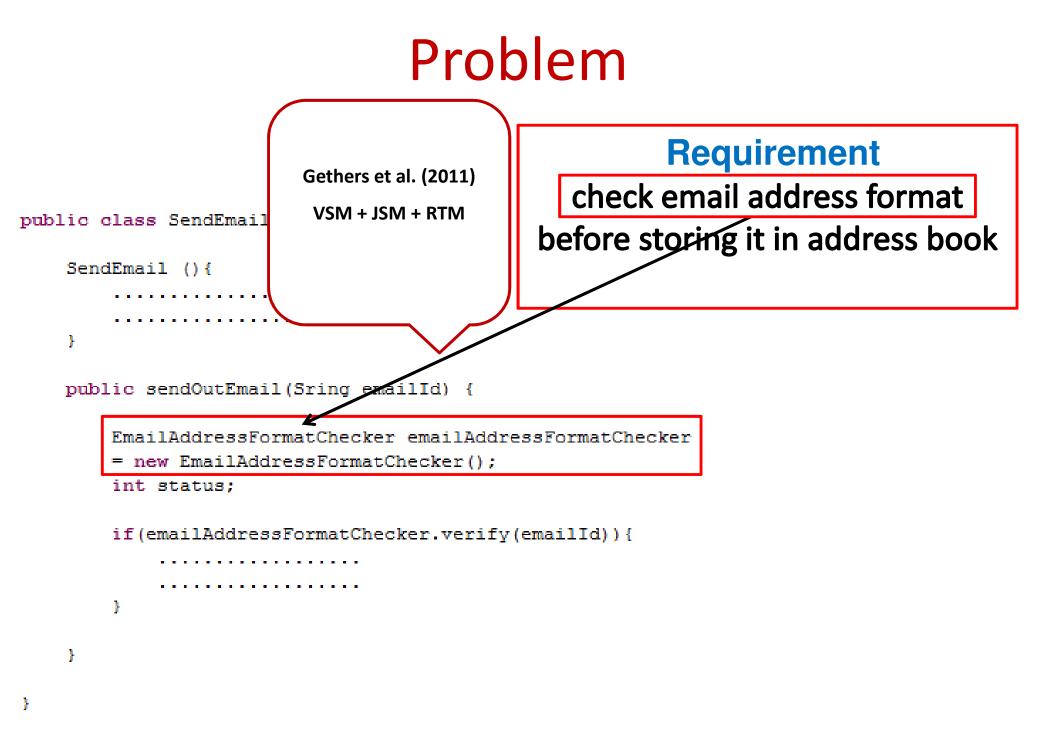
```
EmailAddressFormatChecker emailAddressFormatChecker
= new EmailAddressFormatChecker();
int status;
```

#### Problem



#### Problem





#### Thesis

Adding more sources of information and combining them with IR techniques could improve the accuracy of IR techniques for requirements traceability

#### Sources of Information

- Software Repositories
- Static Class Relationship
- Source Code Entities

We use each source of information to create experts that verify a link created by an IR technique.

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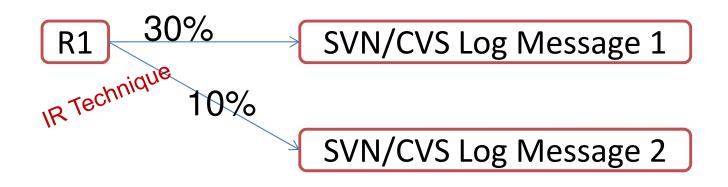
#### **Creation of Experts**

 Histrace: It mines software repositories to build experts

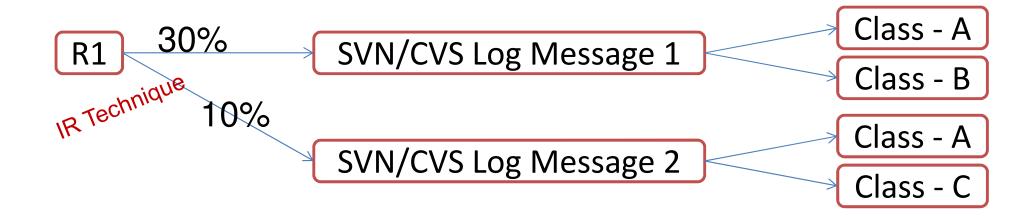
 BCRTrace: It uses static relationships among classes to build experts

 Partrace: It partitions source code to use them as experts

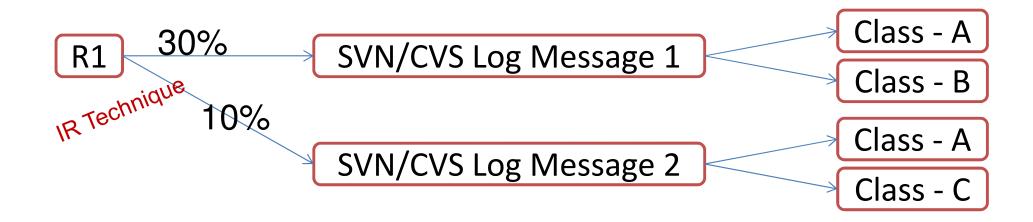
#### **Creation of Histrace Expert**

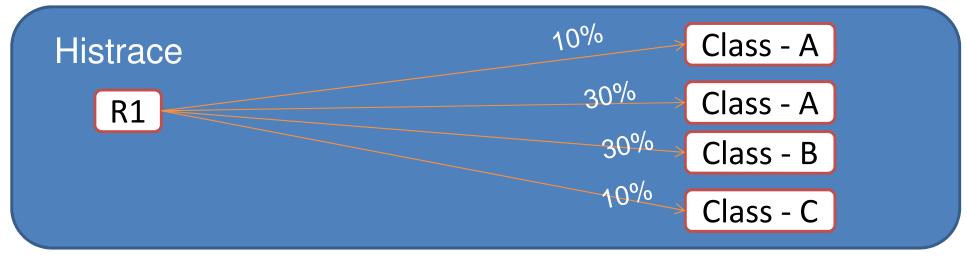


#### **Creation of Histrace Expert**



#### **Creation of Histrace Expert**

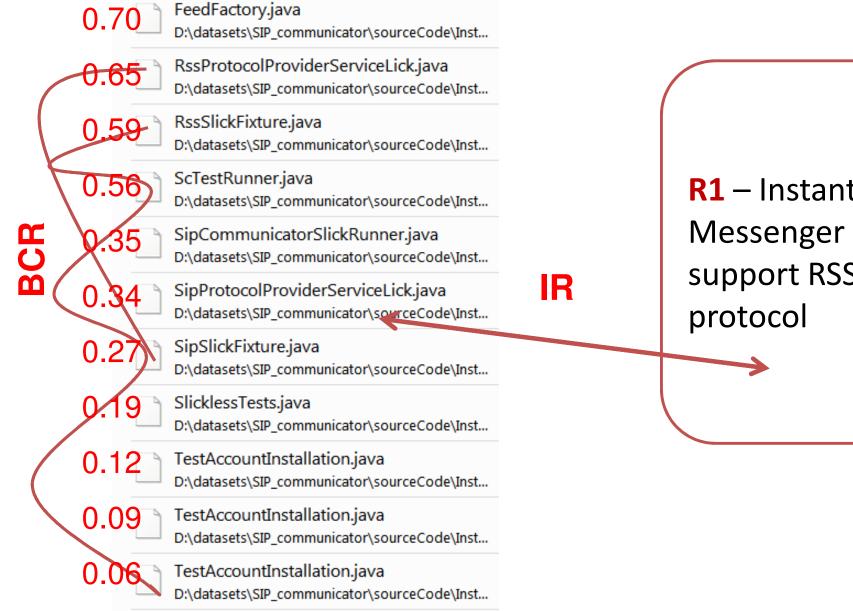




IR

0.70	FeedFactory.java D:\datasets\SIP_communicator\sourceCode\Inst
0.65	RssProtocolProviderServiceLick.java D:\datasets\SIP_communicator\sourceCode\Inst
0.59	RssSlickFixture.java D:\datasets\SIP_communicator\sourceCode\Inst
0.56	ScTestRunner.java D:\datasets\SIP_communicator\sourceCode\Inst
0.35	SipCommunicatorSlickRunner.java D:\datasets\SIP_communicator\sourceCode\Inst
0.34	SipProtocolProviderServiceLick.java D:\datasets\SIP_communicator\sourceCode\Inst
0.27	SipSlickFixture.java D:\datasets\SIP_communicator\sourceCode\Inst
0.19	SlicklessTests.java D:\datasets\SIP_communicator\sourceCode\Inst
0.12	TestAccountInstallation.java D:\datasets\SIP_communicator\sourceCode\Inst
0.09	TestAccountInstallation.java D:\datasets\SIP_communicator\sourceCode\Inst
0.06	TestAccountInstallation.java D:\datasets\SIP_communicator\sourceCode\Inst

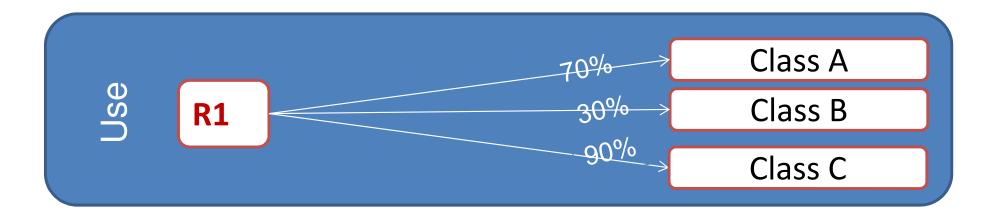
R1 – Instant Messenger should support RSS protocol

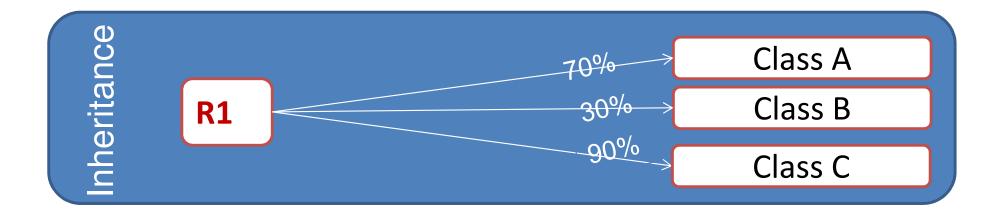


R1 – Instant Messenger should support RSS

#### 0.70 RssProtocolProviderServiceLick.java 0.65 D:\datasets\SIP communicator\sourceCode\Inst... RssSlickFixture.java D:\datasets\SIP\_communicator\sourceCode\Inst... ScTestRunner.java 0.56D:\datasets\SIP communicator\sourceCode\Inst... BCR SipCommunicatorSlickRunner.java 0.35 D:\datasets\SIP\_communicator\sourceCode\Inst... IR SipProtocolProviderServiceLick.java D:\datasets\SIP\_communicator\sourceCode\Inst... SipSlickFixture.java 0.27D:\datasets\SIP\_communicator\sourceCode\Inst... 0.12 0.09 TestAccountInstallation.java D:\datasets\SIP\_communicator\sourceCode\Inst...

**R1** – Instant Messenger should support RSS protocol



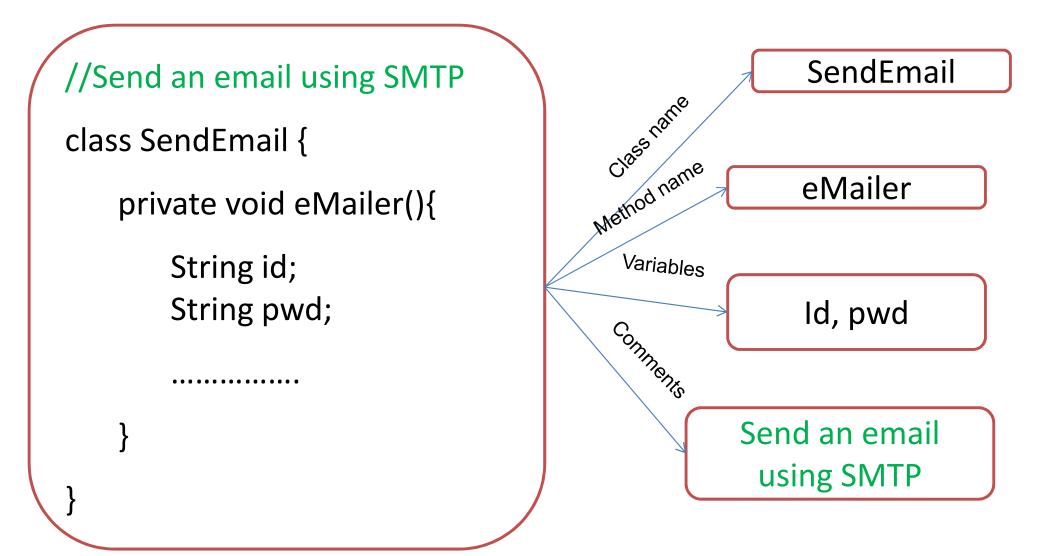


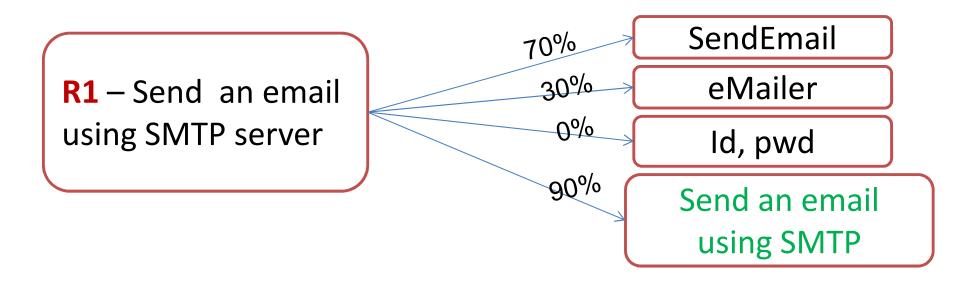
//Send an email using SMTP

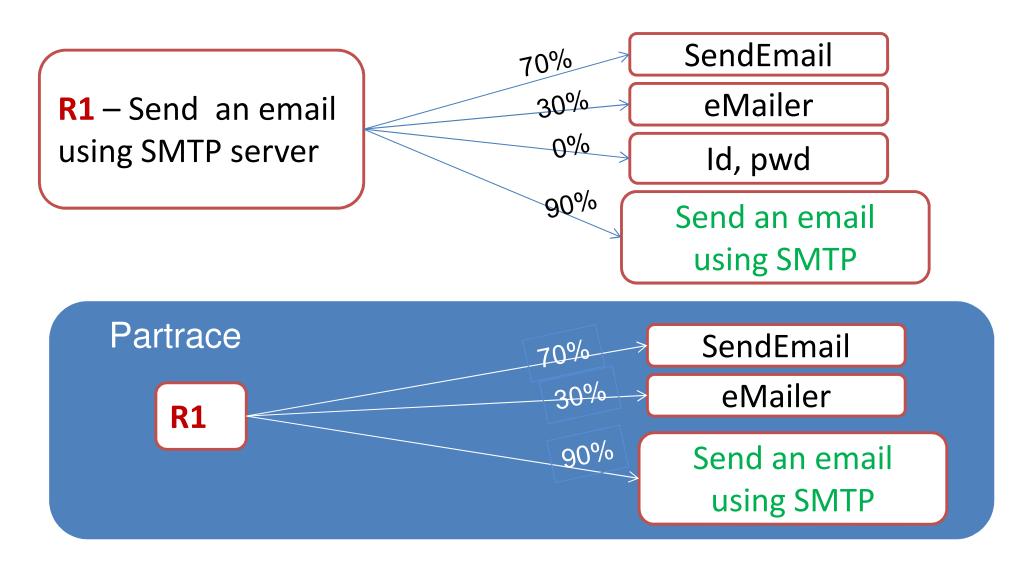
class SendEmail {

private void eMailer(){

String id; String pwd;





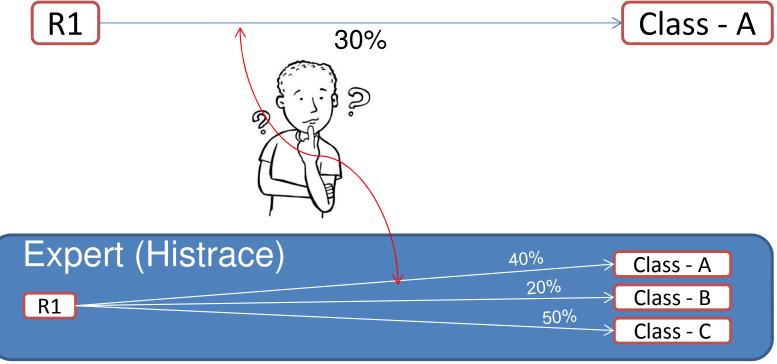


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## **Combining Experts' Opinions**

IR Technique (VSM)



 It uses IR created links as baseline links (initial trust)

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- It asks experts, e.g., Histrace, for the evidence of baseline links (reputation trust)

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- It asks experts, e.g., Histrace, for the evidence of baseline links (reputation trust)
- Only keep a link if experts provide any evidence and discard remaining (constraint)

 It counts how many times an experts provides evidence for a link

### Combining Experts' Opinions TRUMO – Trust Model

- It counts how many times an experts provides evidence for a link
- It keeps the similarity values returned from the expert for a link and baseline links similarity values

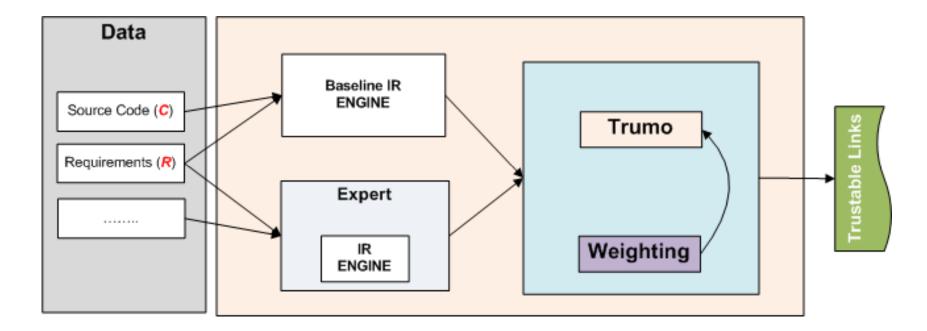
### Combining Experts' Opinions TRUMO – Trust Model

- It counts how many times an experts provides evidence for a link
- It keeps the similarity values returned from the expert for a link and baseline links similarity values
- It assigns weights to: (i) similarity values (ii) number of times a link referred by an expert, to compute a new similarity for a link

#### **Combining Experts' Opinions TRUMO – Trust Model** Example IR Technique (VSM) Class - A 30% Expert 40% Class - A 20% Class - B R1 50% Class - A

$$\begin{array}{c} \lambda_1 \ 0.4\% + \lambda_2 \ 0.5 + \lambda_3 \ 0.2 \end{array} \xrightarrow{} Class - A \\ \text{where } \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 = 1 \end{array}$$

#### **Usage of Experts**



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### DynWing Weighting

Addressing assigning weights to different experts problem as maximization Problem

ple	Link ID	Expert 1	Expert 2	% of time	Final Similarity
am	1	0.21	0.35	14/75 = 0.19	?
Ж		λ <sub>1</sub>	λ <sub>2</sub>	λ <sub>3</sub>	

$$\begin{split} \lambda_{1\,=} & 0.1 \ , \ \lambda_{2} = 0.1 \ , \ \lambda_{3} = 0.8 \\ \lambda_{1\,=} & 0.3 \ , \ \lambda_{2} = 0.2 \ , \ \lambda_{3} = 0.5 \\ \lambda_{1\,=} & 0.2 \ , \ \lambda_{2} = 0.5 \ , \ \lambda_{3} = 0.3 \end{split}$$

### Static Weighting

Manually assign weight to each expert [Poshyvanyk et al. (2007)]

ple	Link ID	Expert 1	Expert 2	% of time	Final Similarity
am	1	0.21	0.35	14/75 = 0.19	?
Ж Ш		λ <sub>1</sub>	λ <sub>2</sub>	λ <sub>3</sub>	

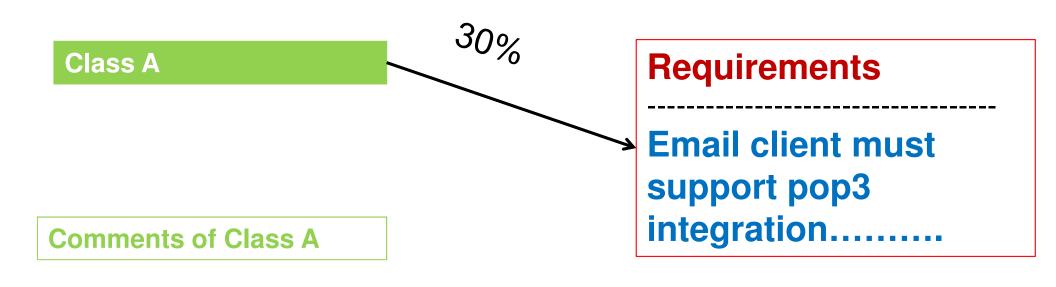
 $\lambda_{1\,=}\,0.33$  ,  $\lambda_{2}\,{=}\,0.33$  ,  $\lambda_{3}\,{=}\,0.33$ 

#### **Class A**

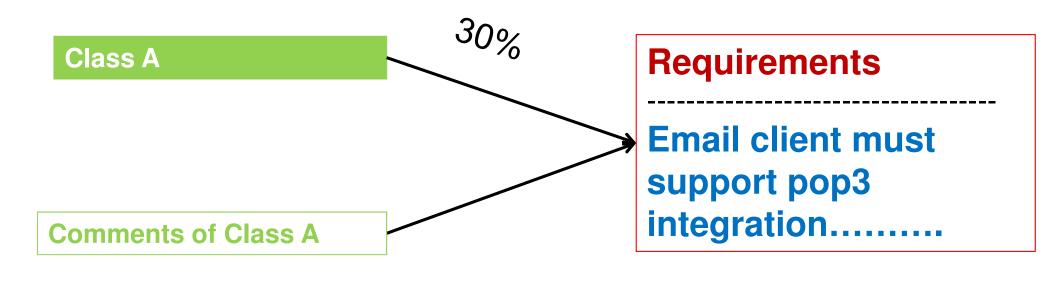
#### **Requirements**

Email client must support pop3 integration.....

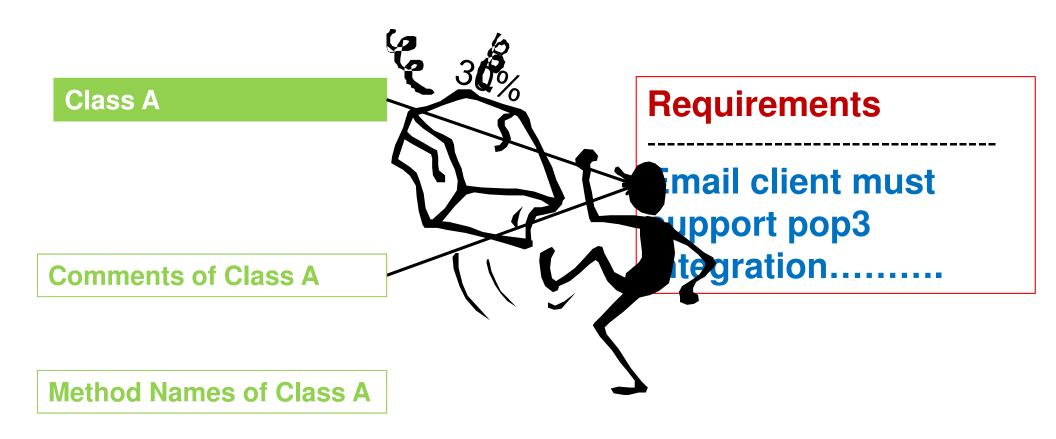
#### Voting 30% **Class A Requirements Email client must** support pop3 integration. . . . .

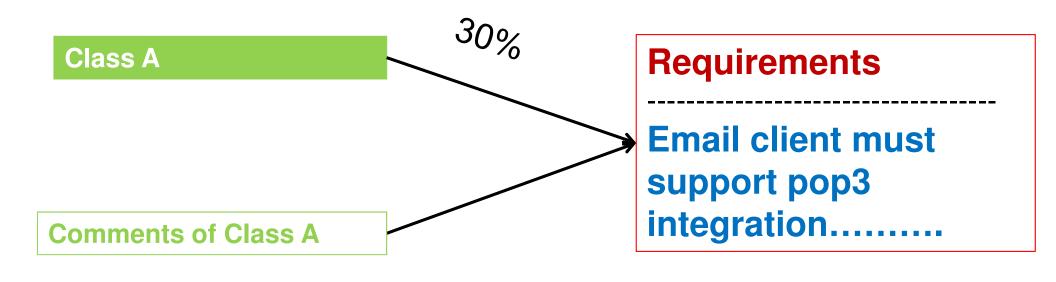


Method Names of Class A

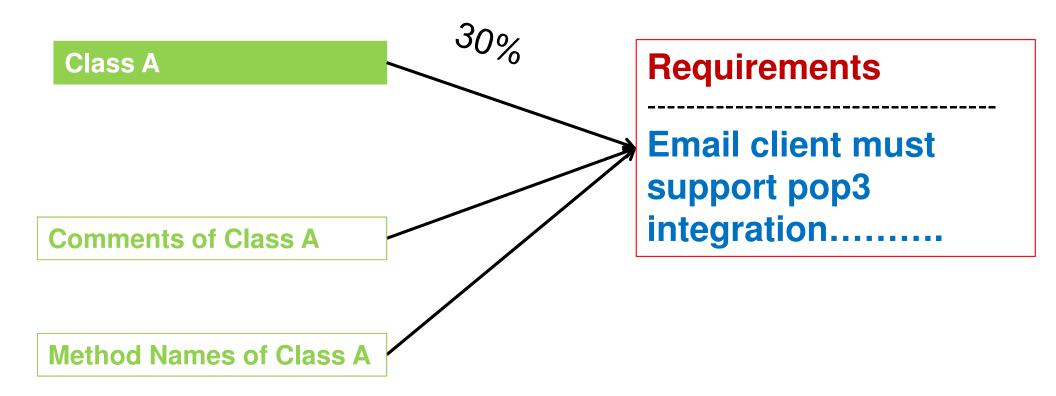


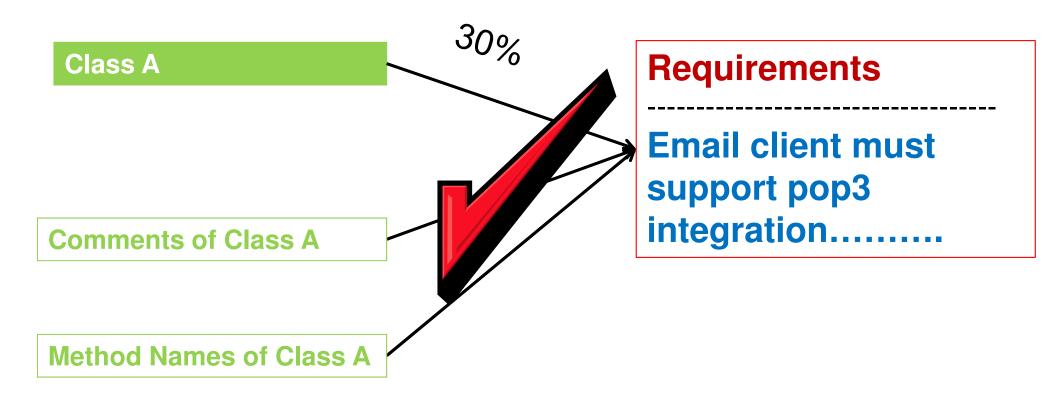
Method Names of Class A





Method Names of Class A





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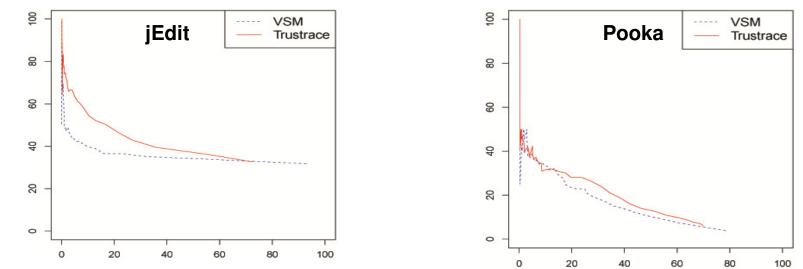
	Trumo	DynWing	<b>Trumo</b> (Ranker)	Static Weight	PCA- based Weights	Voting	JSM	LSI	VSM
Histrace	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$		$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$		$\checkmark$		$\checkmark$
Partrace						$\checkmark$			$\checkmark$
BCRTrace			$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$				$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$

- RQ1 Does using an expert provide better accuracy than IR technique?
- RQ2 Can Trumo be used for other software maintenance task, i.e., bug location?
- RQ 3 How does the accuracy of the traceability links recovered using DynWing compare to that using static weight and PCA?

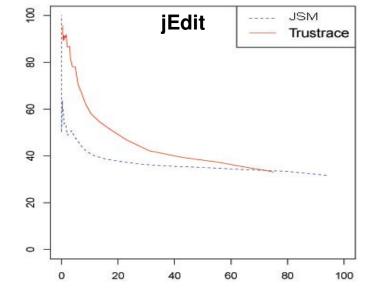
	Trumo	DynWing	<b>Trumo</b> (Ranker)	Static Weight	PCA- based Weights	Voting	JSM	LSI	VSM
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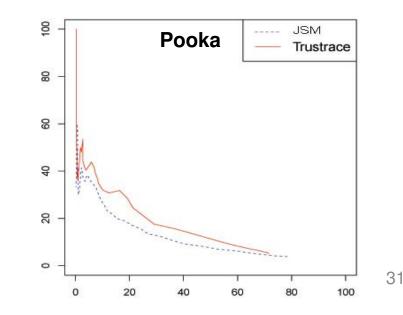
Trustrace

#### RQ1 – Histrace Provides Better Accuracy Than VSM and JSM



X Axis Shows Recall and Y Axis Shows Precision Values

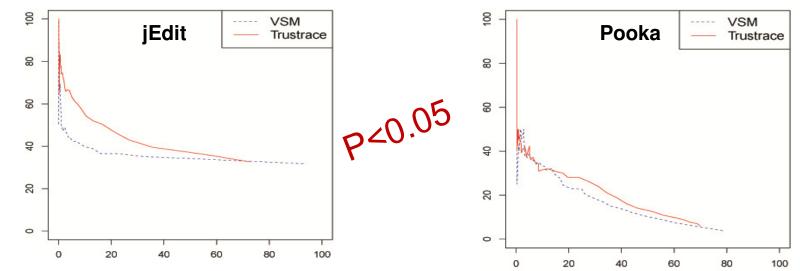




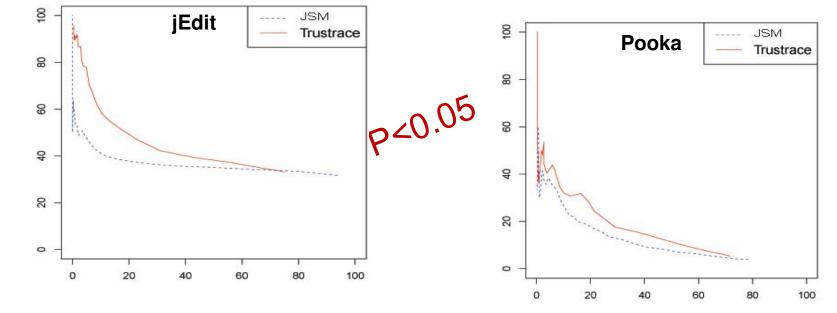
VSM

**JSM** 

#### RQ1 – Histrace Provides Better Accuracy Than VSM and JSM



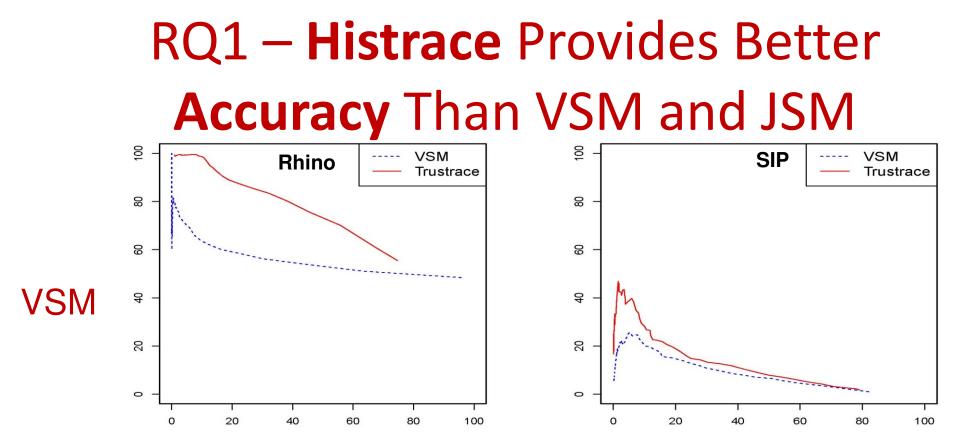
X Axis Shows Recall and Y Axis Shows Precision Values



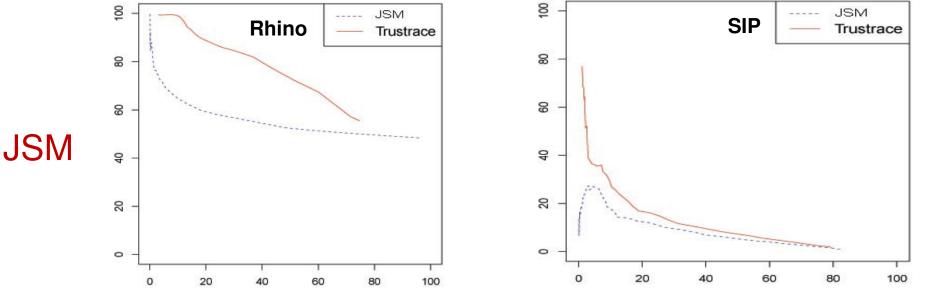
31

**VSM** 

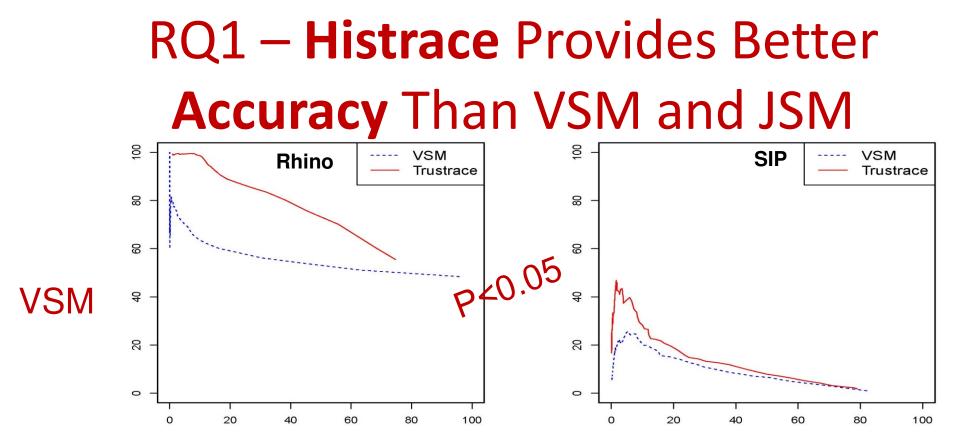
JSM



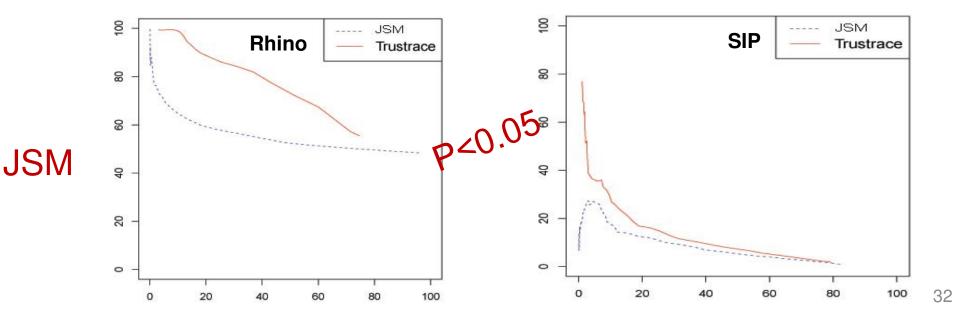
#### X Axis Shows Recall and Y Axis Shows Precision Values



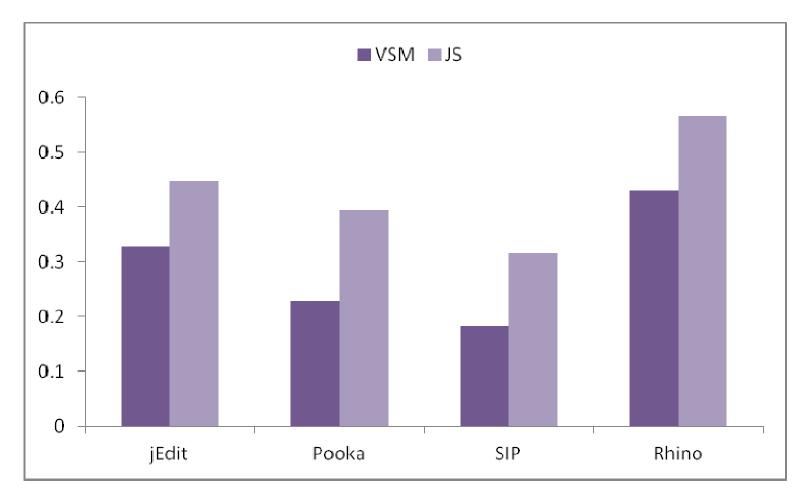
32



X Axis Shows Recall and Y Axis Shows Precision Values

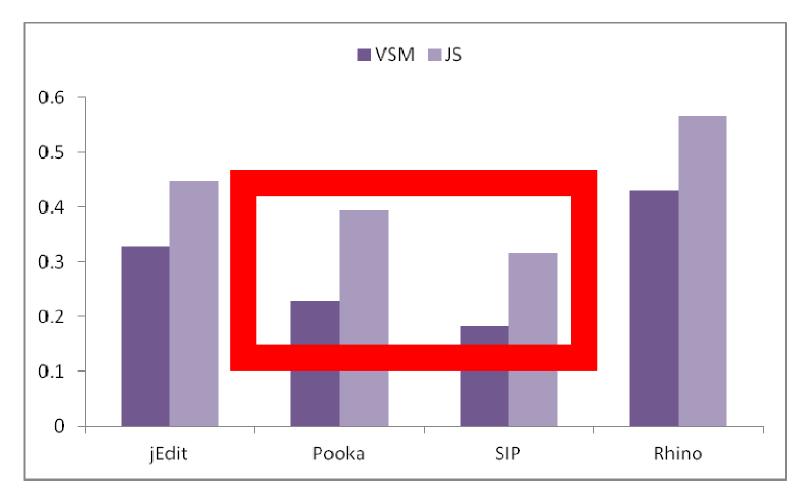


#### Datasets' Quality Analysis



Y axis shows the % of similarity between requirements and source code

#### Datasets' Quality Analysis

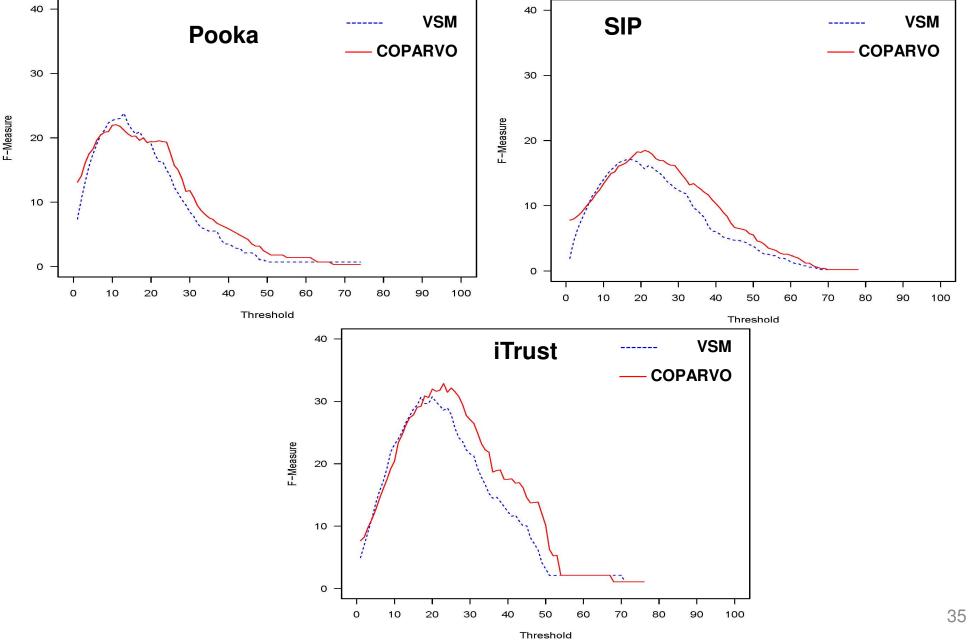


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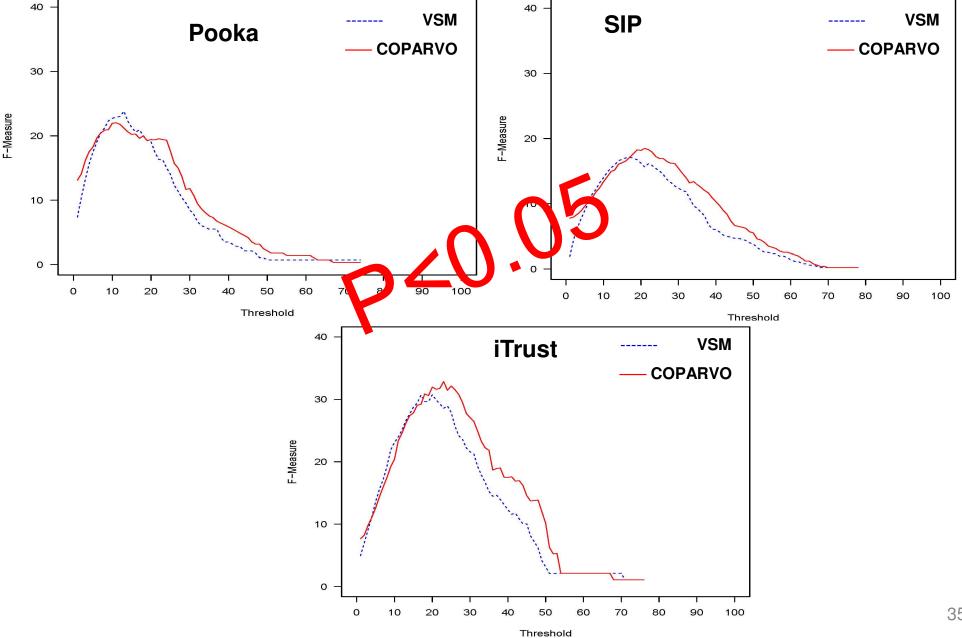
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Partrace						$\checkmark$			$\checkmark$
BCRTrace			$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$				$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$

COPARNO

#### RQ1 – Partrace Improves the Accuracy at Almost All Threshold Points

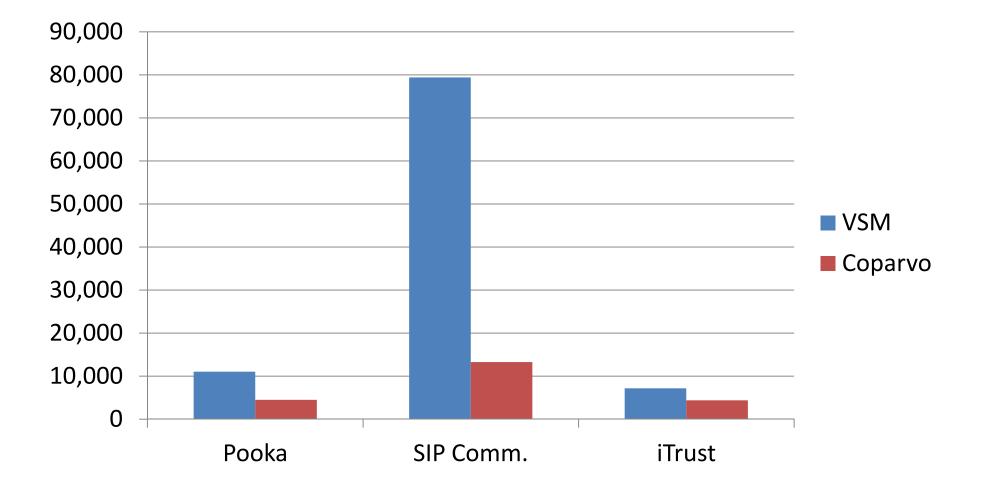


#### RQ1 – Partrace Improves the Accuracy at Almost All Threshold Points



35

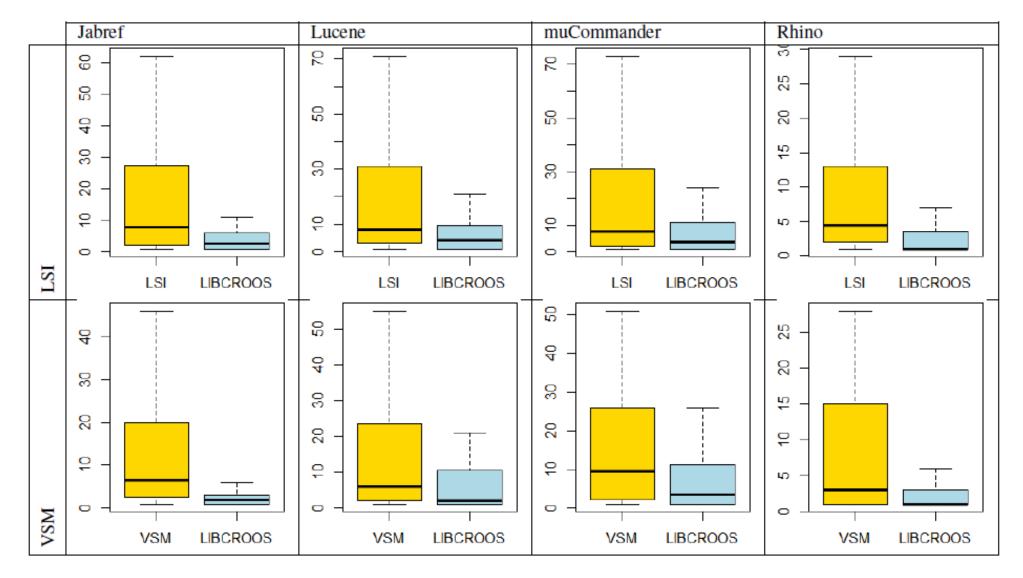
#### **Effort Analysis**



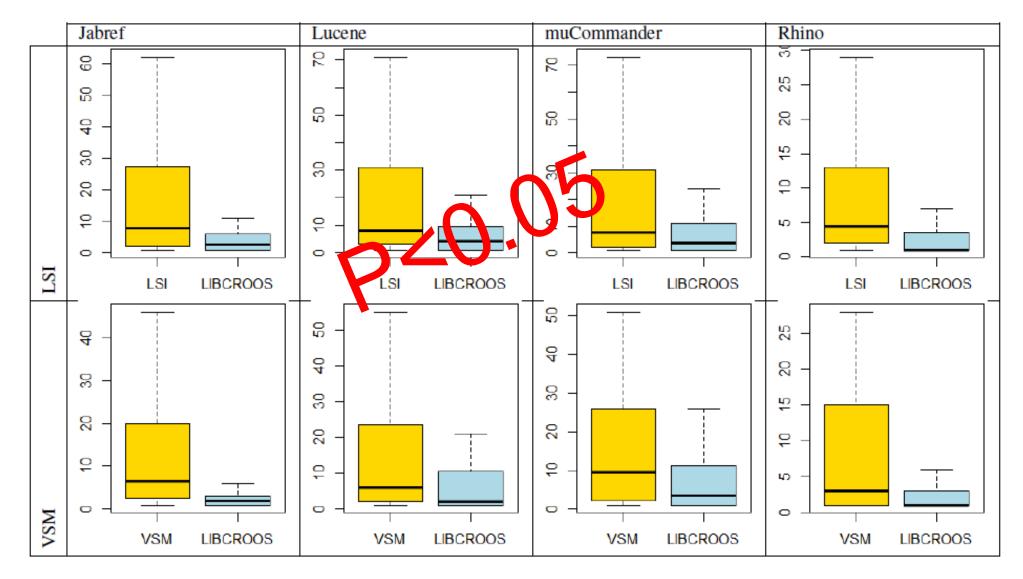
	Trumo	DynWing	<b>Trumo</b> (Ranker)	Static Weight	PCA- based Weights	Voting	JSM	LSI	VSM
Histrace	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$		$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$		$\checkmark$		$\checkmark$
Partrace						$\checkmark$			$\checkmark$
BCRTrace			$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$				$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$

LIBCROOS

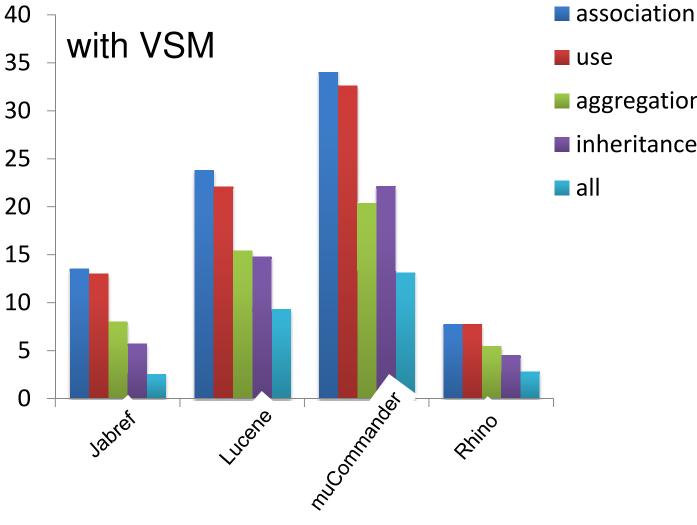
#### RQ2: BCRTrace **Consistently** ranks the Buggy Classes **Lower**



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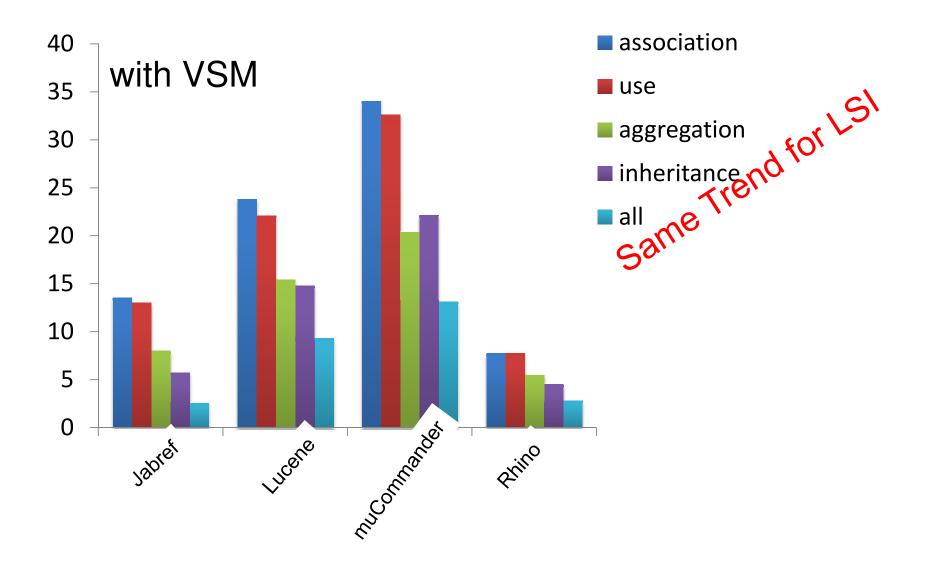


#### **Static Relationships Analysis**



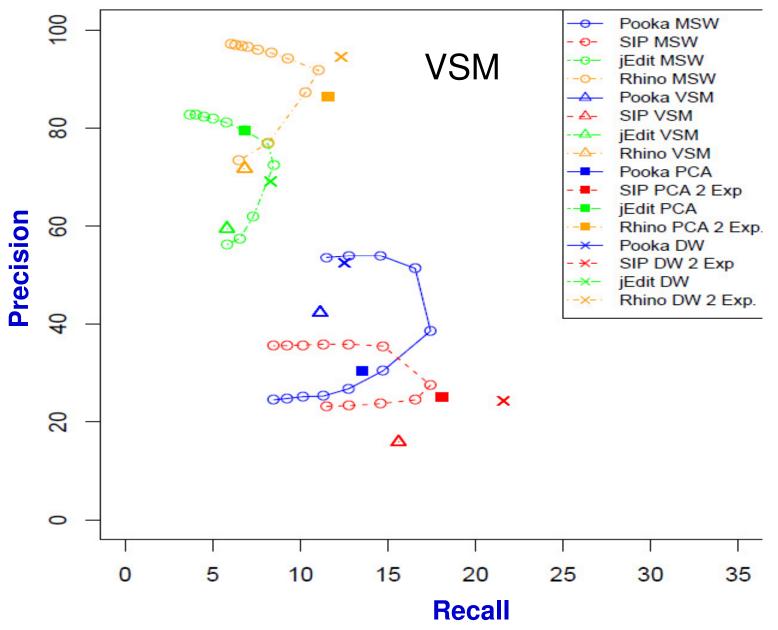


#### Static Relationships Analysis

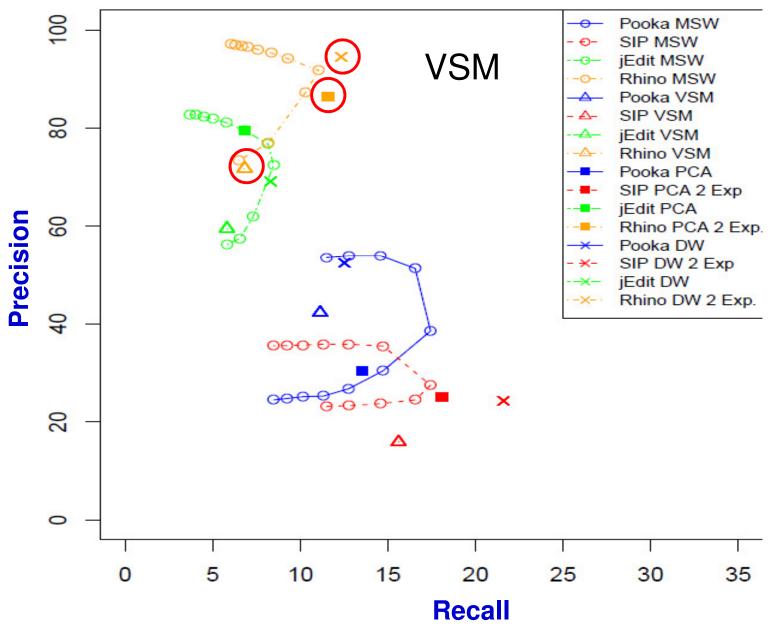


#### RQ3 – DynWing **Automatically Assigns Weights** to Different Experts

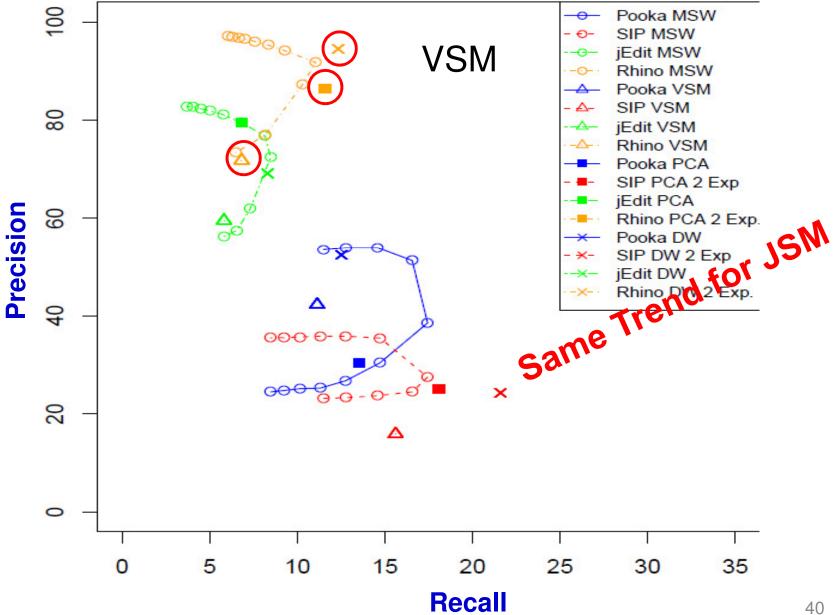
#### RQ3 – DynWing **Automatically Assigns Weights** to Different Experts



#### RQ3 – DynWing **Automatically Assigns Weights** to Different Experts



#### RQ3 – DynWing Automatically **Assigns Weights** to Different Experts



# **Empirical Studies' Results**

 Trumo Model is a general model and can be used for other software maintenance tasks, e.g., bug location

• DynWing automatically assign weights

• Combining experts with weights provide better results than without, i.e., voting

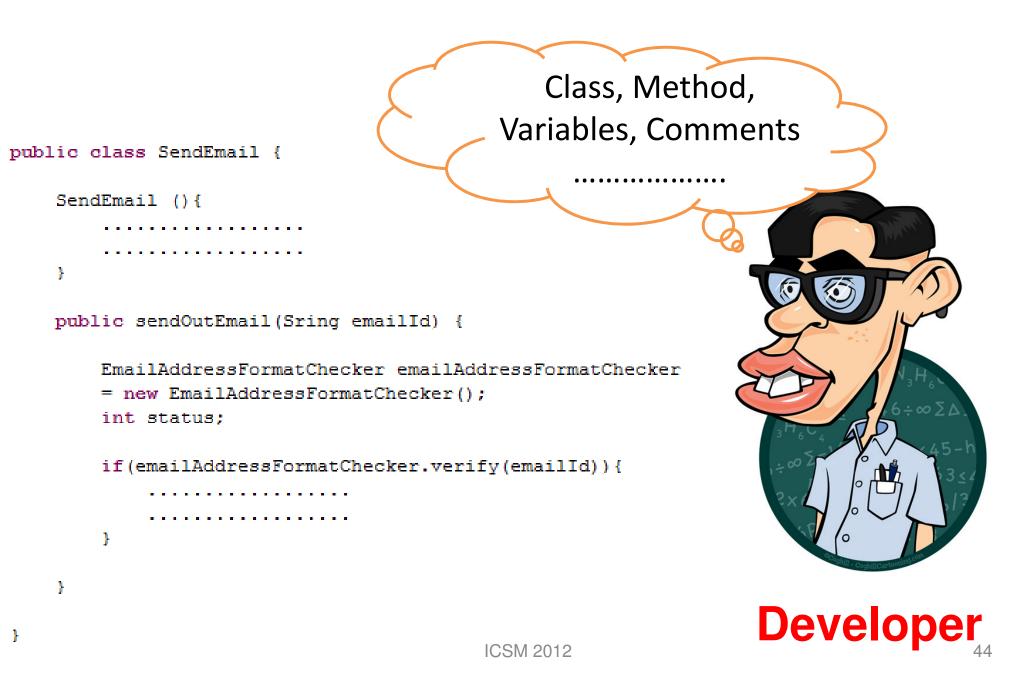
# Alert!

- What if we do not have:
  - Software repositories
  - All source code partitions
  - Static Class Relationships

#### Developers' Knowledge



#### What the Developer Really Saw



# **Observing Developers Using Eye-Tracker**

- Facelab by Seeing Machine
  - Built-in cameras
  - Infrared pad
  - Monitor screen





Face Tracking for OEM Product

Detect and manage driver drowsiness and distraction



Objective Perimetry - made fast and easy



## Eye-Tracker Study

 RQ1: What Source Code Entities (SCEs) do Developers Value the Most?

 RQ2: Can we Improve IR Techniques by making them Aware of the Developers' Interests?

# **Eye-Tracker Study Design**

Statistics		
Total Subjects	26	
Requirements	6	
Total Source Code Snippet	6	

### **Example Task**

```
//This class calculate circle area based on
// runtime radius of a circle input
```

```
public class CalculateArea {
```

```
public void CalculateCircleArea() {
```

```
int radius = 0;
System.out.println("Please enter radius of a circle");
```

#### try {

}

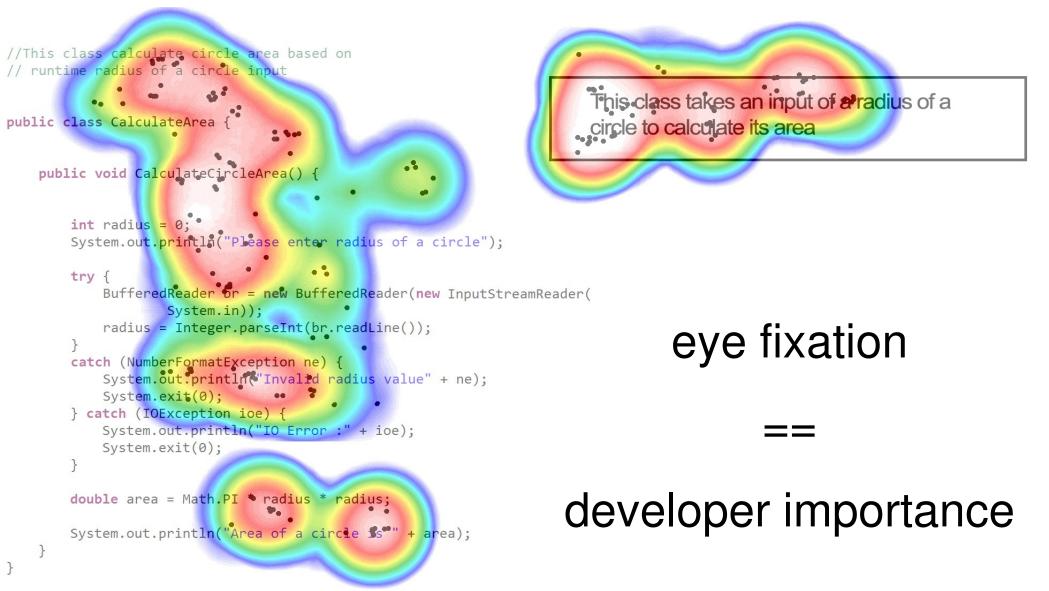
}

```
BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(
        System.in));
radius = Integer.parseInt(br.readLine());
}
catch (NumberFormatException ne) {
    System.out.println("Invalid radius value" + ne);
    System.exit(0);
} catch (IOException ioe) {
    System.out.println("IO Error :" + ioe);
    System.exit(0);
}
double area = Math.PI * radius * radius;
System.out.println("Area of a circle is " + area);
```

This class takes as input the radius of a circle to calculate its area.

Source Code Sample

### **Output of Eye-Tracker**

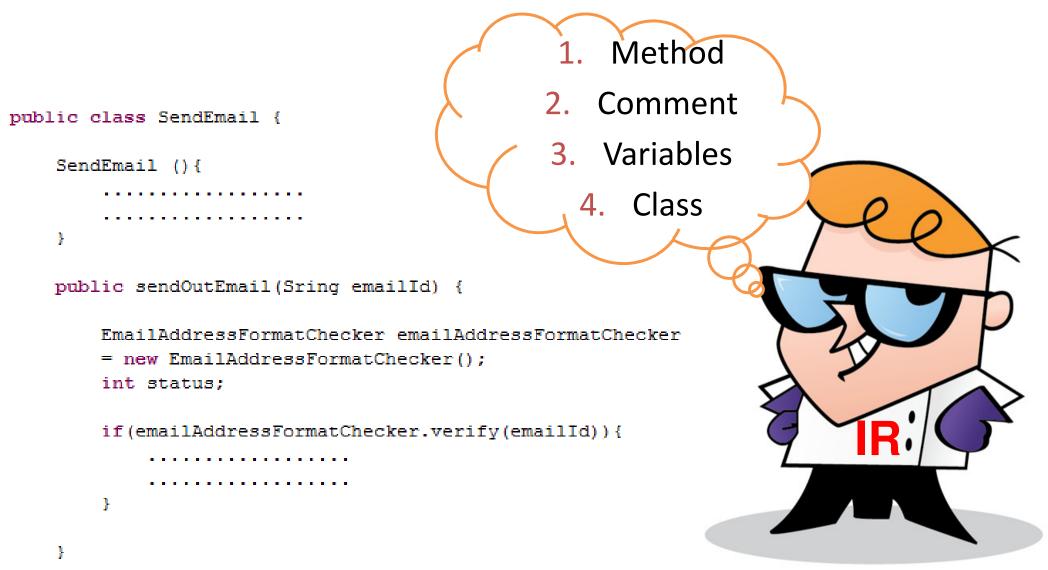


#### RQ1: What Source Code Entities (SCEs) do Developers Value the Most?

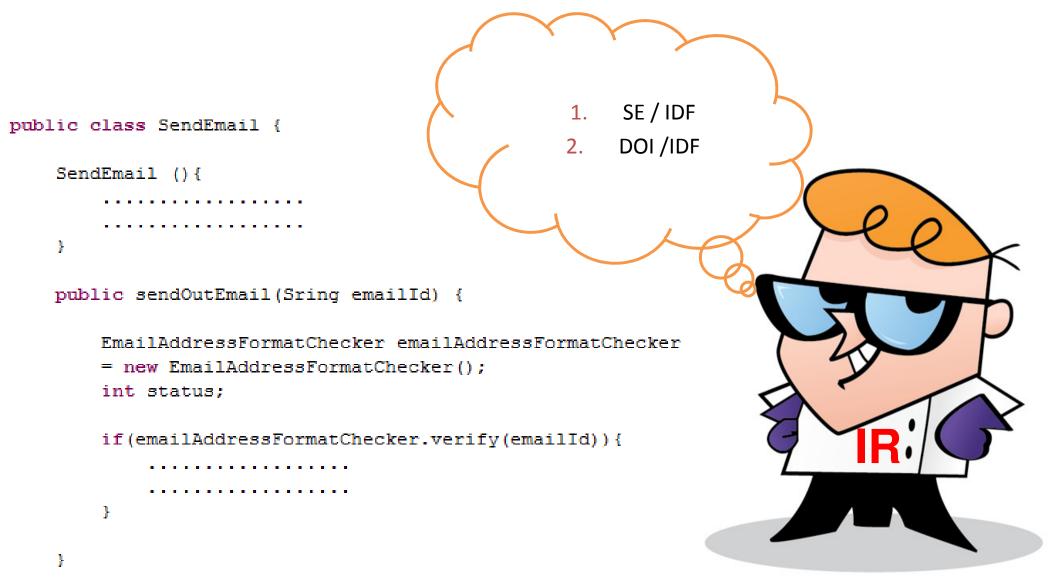
#### RQ1: What Source Code Entities (SCEs) do Developers Value the Most?

Physical	Conceptual
<ol> <li>Method Name</li> <li>Comments</li> <li>Variable Name</li> <li>Class Name</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Domain Related Terms</li> <li>Application Related Terms</li> </ol>

# RQ2: Can we Improve IR Techniques by making them Aware of the Developers' Interests?



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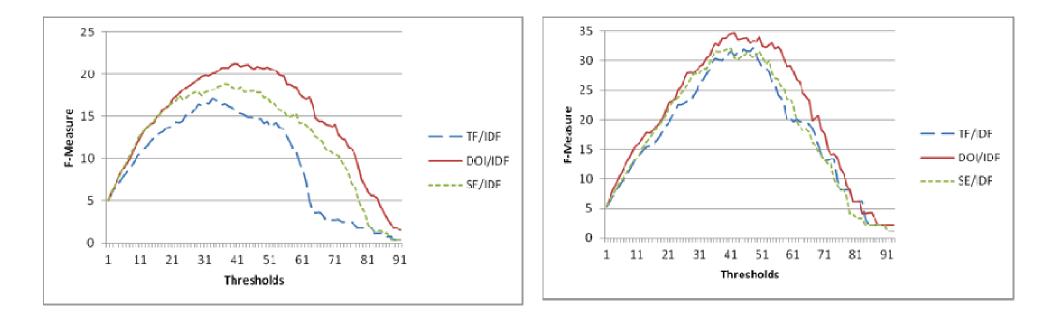


# Weighting Scheme

 SE (Source Code Entities): It assigns different weights to all source code entities, e.g., method and class name

 DOI (Domain or Implementation terms): It assigns different weights to domain and implementation

#### RQ2: Making IR Techniques aware of the Developers' Interests Improves the Accuracy



Pooka

iTrust

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#### Conclusion

- Using more sources of information improves the accuracy of IR techniques
- Trumo helps to combine the opinions' of experts
- Using experts reduces developers' effort and improves the accuracy of IR techniques
- Adding external information, i.e., software repositories, provides better results than internal information, i.e., source code partitions

# Future Work (Short Term)

	Trumo	DynWing	<b>Trumo</b> (Ranker)	Static Weight	PCA- based Weights	Voting	JSM	LSI	VSM
Histrace	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
Partrace	$\checkmark$	✓	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	✓	$\checkmark$
BCRTrace	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$

- Combine Histrace, BCTrace, and Partrace
- Analysing other sources of information, e.g., mailing lists and MyLyn logs, to create experts
- Using Trumo for other software maintenance tasks, e.g., anti-pattern detection

# Future Work (Long Term)

- Updating traceability links during software evolution tasks
- Combining design pattern detection and IR techniques to trace non-functional requirements
- Analysing the impact of anti-pattern on IRbased traceability techniques

# Publications

#### Articles in journal and book chapter

- Nasir Ali, Yann-Gaël Guéhéneuc, and Giuliano Antoniol. Trustrace: Mining Software Repositories to Improve the Accuracy of Requirement Traceability Links, IEEE Transactions on Software Engineering (TSE), to appear, 2013
- Nasir Ali, Yann-Gaël Guéhéneuc, and Giuliano Antoniol. Factors Impacting the Inputs of Traceability Recovery Approaches, chapter 7. Springer, September 2011

# **Publications**

#### **Conference** articles

- Nasir Ali, Zohreh Shara, Yann-Gaël Guéhéneuc, and Giuliano Antoniol, *An Empirical Study on Requirements Traceability Using Eye-Tracking*. In proceedings of the 28th International Conference on Software Maintenance (ICSM), September 2012. IEEE Computer Society Press (Invited to a special issue of the Journal of Empirical Software Engineering (EMSE))
- Nasir Ali, Aminata Sabane, Yann-Gaël Guéhéneuc, and Giuliano Antoniol, Improving Bug Location Using Binary Class Relationships. In proceedings of the 12th International Working Conference on Source Code Analysis and Manipulation (SCAM), September 2012. IEEE Computer Society Press
- Nasir Ali, Yann-Gaël Guéhéneuc, and Giuliano Antoniol. Requirements Traceability for OO systems by Partitioning Source Code. In Proceedings of the 18th Working Conference on Reverse Engineering (WCRE), October 17-20, 2011. IEEE Computer Society Press

# Publications

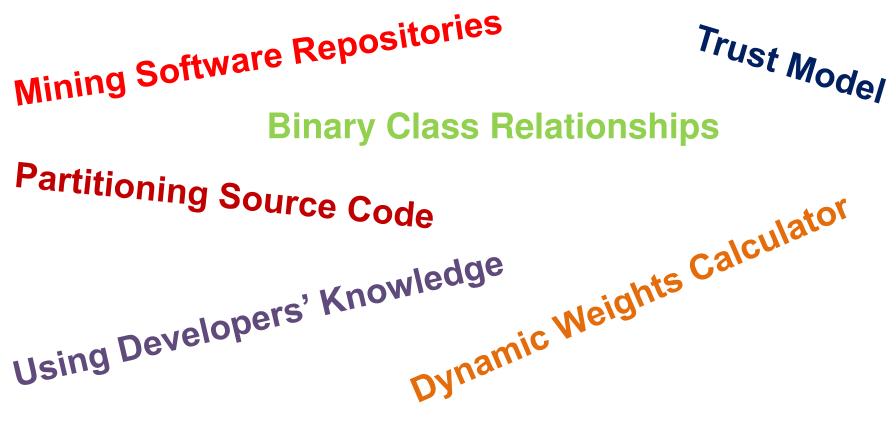
#### **Conference** articles

- Nasir Ali, Wei Wu, Giuliano Antoniol, Massimiliano Di Penta, Yann-Gaël Guéhéneuc, and Jane H. Hayes. MoMS: Multi-objective Miniaturization of Software. In proceedings of the 27th International Conference on Software Maintenance (ICSM), September 2011. IEEE Computer Society Press
- Nasir Ali, Yann-Gaël Guéhéneuc, and Giuliano Antoniol. Trust-based Requirements Traceability. In Proceedings of the 19th International Conference on Program Comprehension (ICPC), 22 - 24 June, 2011. IEEE Computer Society Press
- Nasir Ali. Trustrace: Improving Automated Trace Retrieval Through Resource Trust Analysis. In Proceedings of the 19th International Conference on Program Comprehension (ICPC), 22 - 24 June, 2011. IEEE Computer Society Press

# Thesis

Adding more sources of information and combining them with IR techniques could improve the accuracy of IR techniques for requirements traceability

# Contributions



#### Trumo

$$R2CT_{i,r_j,t_k} = \{ (r_j, c_s, \sigma'_i(r_j, t_k)) | c_s \in \delta_{T_i}(t_k) \& t_k \in T_i \}$$
(1)

$$Tr = \{(r_j, c_s, \sigma'_i(r_j, t_k)) \mid \\ \exists t_k \in T_i : (r_j, c_s) \in \alpha(R2CT_{i, r_j, t_k}) \\ \& (r_j, c_s) \in \alpha(R2C)\}$$

$$(2)$$

### Trumo

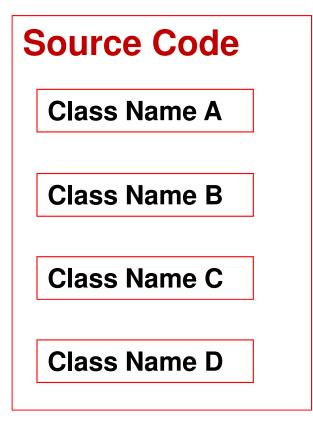
$$\sigma_i^*(r_j, c_s) = \frac{\sigma(r_j, c_s) + \sum_{l \in TC_i(r_j, c_s)} \phi(l)}{1 + |TC_i(r_j, c_s)|}$$
(3)

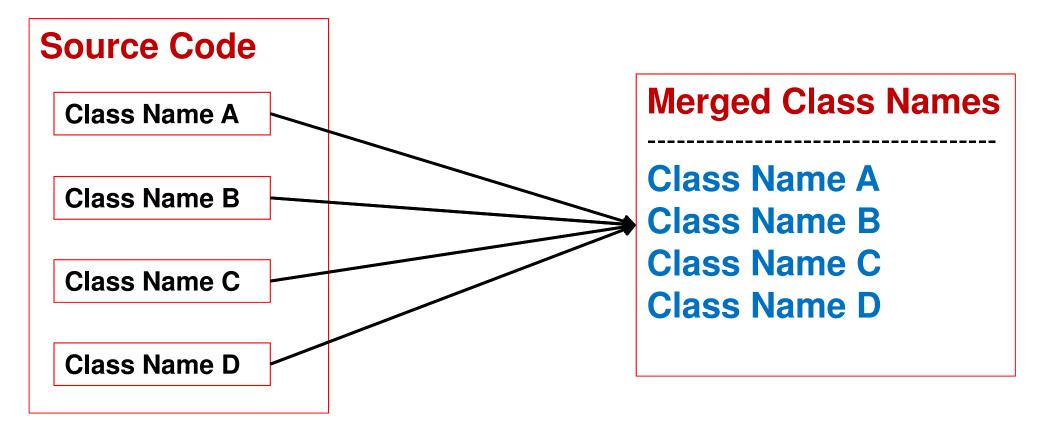
$$\psi_{r_j,c_s}(Tr) = \left[\sum_{i=1}^{P} \lambda_i(r_j,c_s)\sigma_i^*(r_j,c_s)\right] + \lambda_{P+1}(r_j,c_s)\frac{|Tr(r_j,c_s)|}{\max_{n,m}|Tr(r_n,c_m)|}$$
(4)

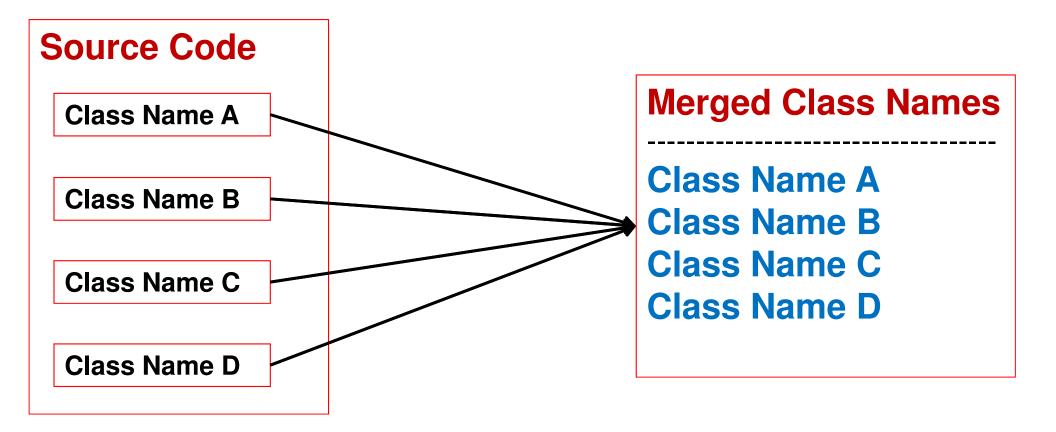
#### **Eye-tracking Experiment Results**

Source Code Entities	Average Fixation Time (ms) of All Subjects
Method Name(s)	5701.10
Comments	4542.41
Variable Name(s)	3181.81
Class Name(s)	2317.25

	Average Fixation Time (ms) of All Subjects
Domain (48% of all terms)	4865.30
Implementation (52% of all terms)	1729.80







Performed same step for method, variable names, comments, and requirements

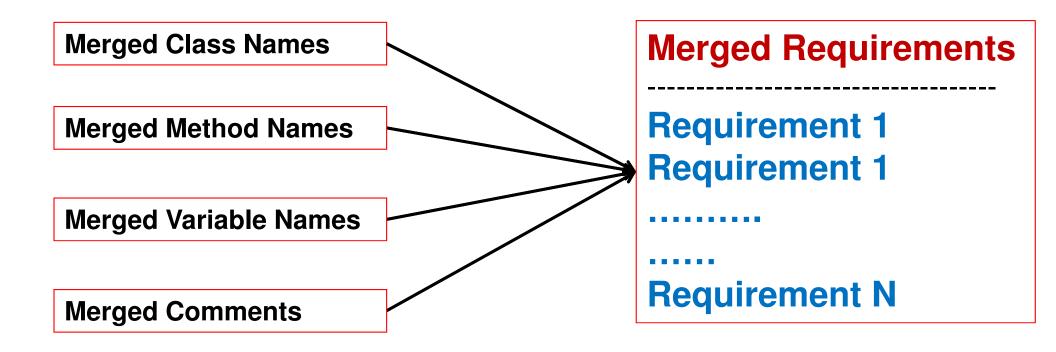
Merged Class Names

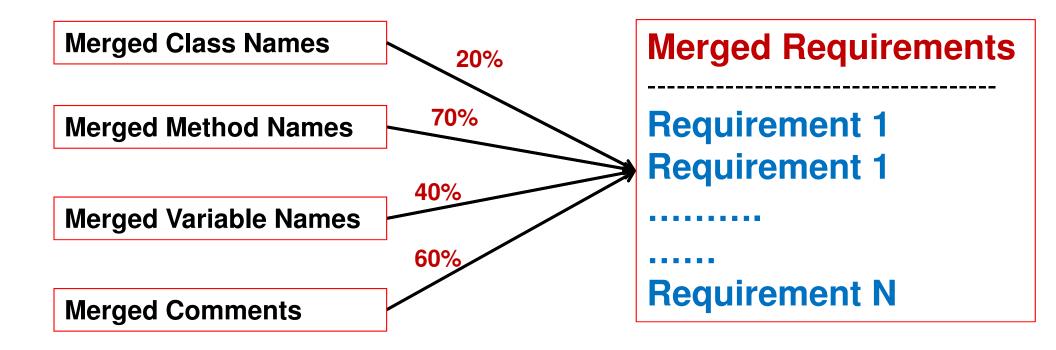
**Merged Method Names** 

**Merged Variable Names** 

**Merged Comments** 

Merged Requirements Requirement 1 Requirement 1 ..... Requirement N

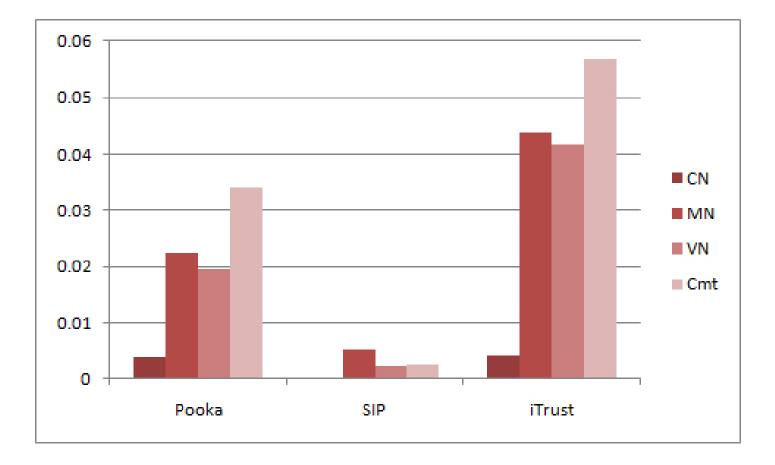




#### Usage of Partrace Expert

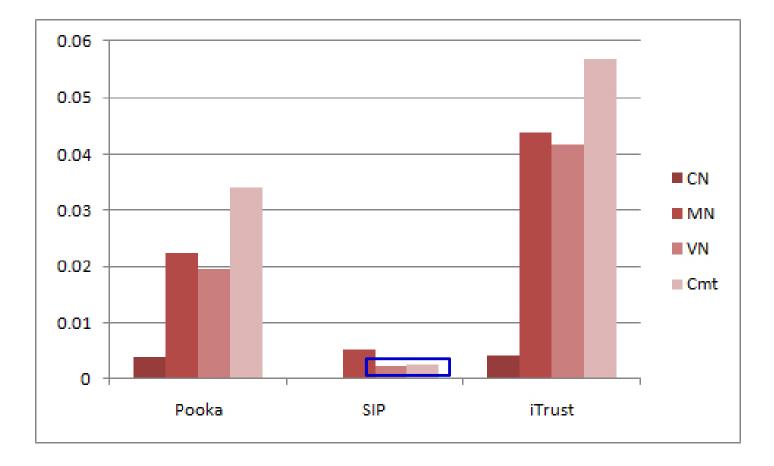
Usage of Partrace

#### Usage of Partrace Expert

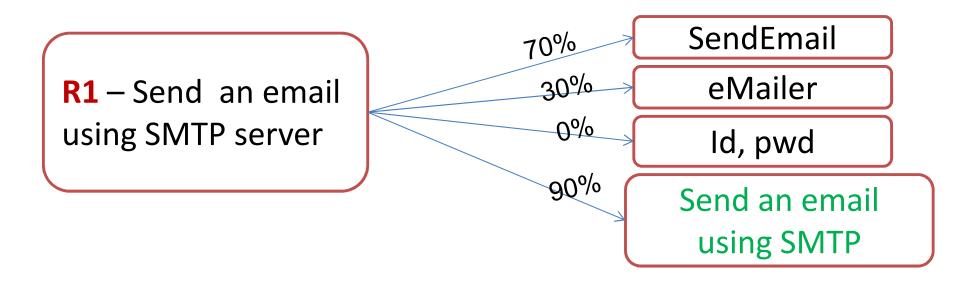


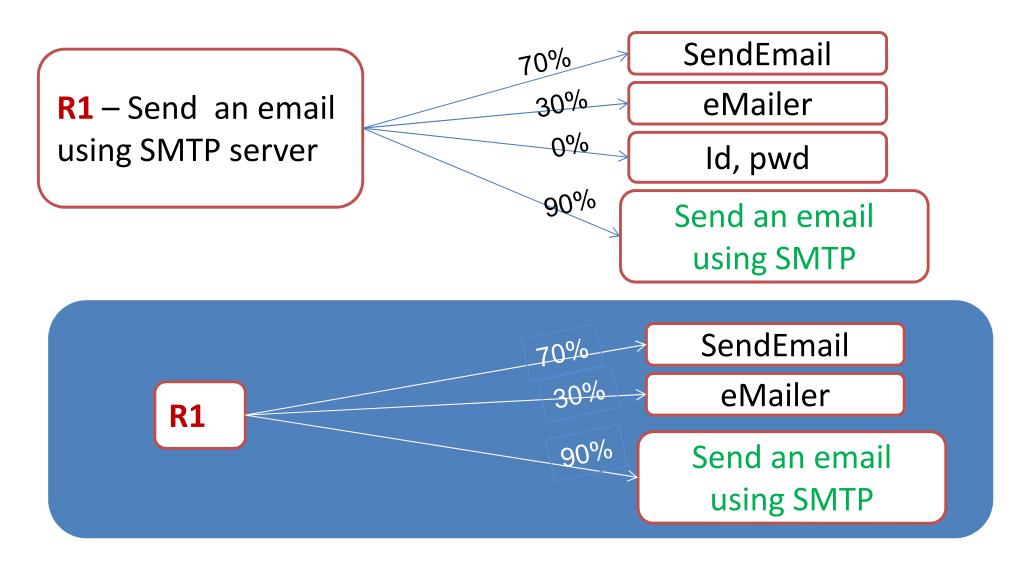
#### Usage of Partrace

#### Usage of Partrace Expert

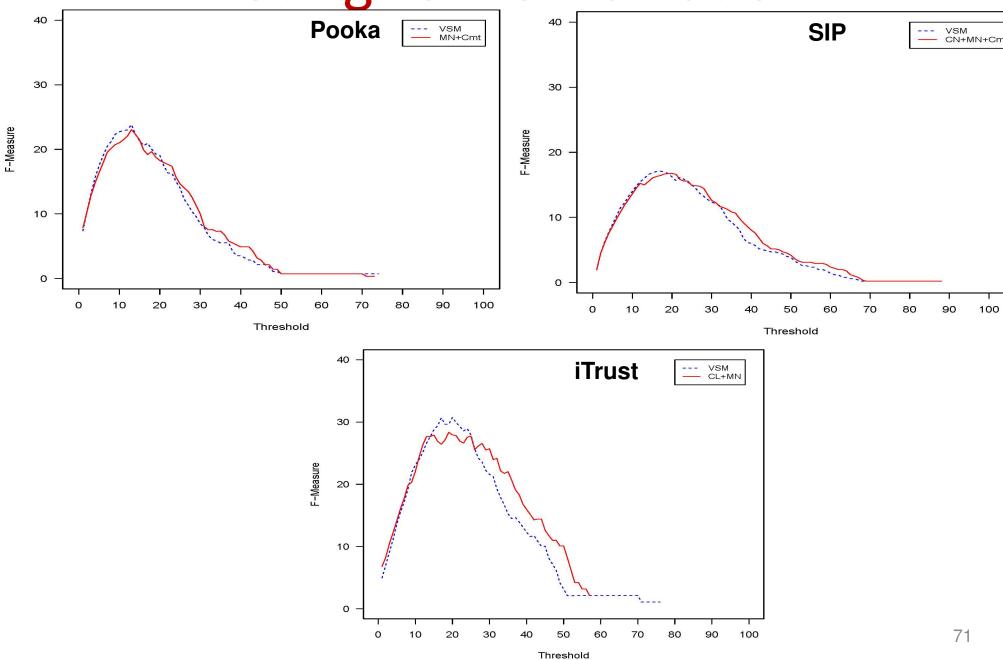


#### Usage of Partrace





#### Voting vs. Combination



#### **Alternative Weighting Scheme 1: SE/IDF**

 $scetf_{i,j} = \begin{cases} tf_{i,j} \times \textcircled{a} if t_i \text{ class name not in requirements} \\ tf_{i,j} \times \textcircled{a} \times \overbrace{\lambda} \end{pmatrix} if t_i \text{ class name in requirements} \\ tf_{i,j} \times \textcircled{b} if t_i \text{ method name not in requirements} \\ tf_{i,j} \times \textcircled{b} \times \overbrace{\lambda} \end{pmatrix} if t_i \text{ method name in requirements} \\ tf_{i,j} \times \textcircled{b} \times \overbrace{\lambda} \end{pmatrix} if t_i \text{ variable name not in requirements} \\ tf_{i,j} \times \bigtriangledown \sub{f} \times \overbrace{\lambda} \end{pmatrix} if t_i \text{ variable name in requirements} \\ tf_{i,j} \times \bigtriangledown \overbrace{\gamma} \times \overbrace{\lambda} \end{pmatrix} if t_i \text{ variable name in requirements} \\ tf_{i,j} \times \textcircled{b} if t_i \text{ comment not in requirements} \\ tf_{i,j} \times \overbrace{\delta} if t_i \text{ comment not in requirements} \\ tf_{i,j} \times (\overbrace{\delta} \times \overbrace{\lambda} ) if t_i \text{ comment in requirements} \\ tf_{i,j} \times (\overbrace{\delta} \times \overbrace{\lambda} ) if t_i \text{ comment in requirements} \\ tf_{i,j} \times (\overbrace{\delta} \times \overbrace{\lambda} ) if t_i \text{ comment in requirements} \\ tf_{i,j} \times (\overbrace{\delta} \times \overbrace{\lambda} ) if t_i \text{ comment in requirements} \\ tf_{i,j} \times (\overbrace{\delta} \times \overbrace{\lambda} ) if t_i \text{ comment in requirements} \\ tf_{i,j} \times (\overbrace{\delta} \times \overbrace{\lambda} ) if t_i \text{ comment in requirements} \\ tf_{i,j} \times (\overbrace{\delta} \times \overbrace{\lambda} ) if t_i \text{ comment in requirements} \\ tf_{i,j} \times (\overbrace{\delta} \times \overbrace{\lambda} ) if t_i \text{ comment in requirements} \\ tf_{i,j} \times (\overbrace{\delta} \times \overbrace{\lambda} ) if t_i \text{ comment in requirements} \\ tf_{i,j} \times (\overbrace{\delta} \times \overbrace{\lambda} ) if t_i \text{ comment in requirements} \\ tf_{i,j} \times (\overbrace{\delta} \times \overbrace{\lambda} ) if t_i \text{ comment in requirements} \\ tf_{i,j} \times (\overbrace{\delta} \times \overbrace{\lambda} ) if t_i \text{ comment in requirements} \\ tf_{i,j} \times (\overbrace{\delta} \times \overbrace{\lambda} ) if t_i \text{ comment in requirements} \\ tf_{i,j} \times (\overbrace{\delta} \times \overbrace{\lambda} ) if t_i \text{ comment in requirements} \\ tf_{i,j} \times (\overbrace{\delta} \times \overbrace{\lambda} ) if t_i \text{ comment in requirements} \\ tf_{i,j} \times (\overbrace{\delta} \times \overbrace{\lambda} ) if t_i \text{ comment in requirements} \\ tf_{i,j} \times (\overbrace{\delta} \times \overbrace{\lambda} ) if t_i \text{ comment in requirements} \\ tf_{i,j} \times (\overbrace{\delta} \times \overbrace{\lambda} ) if t_i \text{ comment in requirements} \\ tf_{i,j} \times (\overbrace{\delta} \times \overbrace{\lambda} ) if t_i \text{ comment in requirements} \\ tf_{i,j} \times (\overbrace{\delta} \times \overbrace{\lambda} ) if t_i \text{ comment in requirements} \\ tf_{i,j} \times (\overbrace{\delta} \times \overbrace{\lambda} ) if t_i \text{ comment in requirements} \\ tf_{i,j} \times (\overbrace{\delta} \times \overbrace{\lambda} ) if t_i \text{ comment in requirements} \\ tf_{i,j} \times (\overbrace{\delta} \times \overbrace{\lambda} ) if t_i \text{ comment in requirements} \\ t$ 

#### **Alternative Weighting Scheme 1: SE/IDF**

 $scetf_{i,j} = \begin{cases} tf_{i,j} \times \alpha \ if \ t_i \ class \ name \ not \ in \ requirements \\ tf_{i,j} \times (\alpha \times \lambda_1) \ if \ t_i \ class \ name \ in \ requirements \\ tf_{i,j} \times (\beta \times \lambda_2) \ if \ t_i \ method \ name \ not \ in \ requirements \\ tf_{i,j} \times (\beta \times \lambda_2) \ if \ t_i \ method \ name \ not \ in \ requirements \\ tf_{i,j} \times (\gamma \times \lambda_3) \ if \ t_i \ variable \ name \ in \ requirements \\ tf_{i,j} \times (\delta \times \lambda_4) \ if \ t_i \ variable \ name \ in \ requirements \\ tf_{i,j} \times (\delta \times \lambda_4) \ if \ t_i \ comment \ not \ in \ requirements \\ tf_{i,j} \times \psi \ if \ t_i \ requirement \ not \ in \ requirements \\ tf_{i,j} \times \psi \ if \ t_i \ requirement \ not \ in \ requirements \\ tf_{i,j} \times \psi \ if \ t_i \ requirement \ not \ in \ requirements \\ tf_{i,j} \times \psi \ if \ t_i \ requirement \ not \ in \ requirements \\ tf_{i,j} \times \psi \ if \ t_i \ requirement \ not \ in \ requirements \\ tf_{i,j} \times \psi \ if \ t_i \ requirement \ not \ in \ requirements \\ tf_{i,j} \times \psi \ if \ t_i \ requirement \ not \ in \ requirements \\ tf_{i,j} \times \psi \ if \ t_i \ requirement \ not \ in \ requirements \\ tf_{i,j} \times \psi \ if \ t_i \ requirement \ not \ in \ requirements \\ tf_{i,j} \times \psi \ if \ t_i \ requirement \ not \ in \ requirements \\ tf_{i,j} \times \psi \ if \ t_i \ requirement \ not \ in \ requirements \\ tf_{i,j} \times \psi \ if \ t_i \ requirement \ not \ in \ requirements \ tf_{i,j} \ req \ tf_{i,j} \ requirements \ tf_{i,j} \ requ$ 

#### **Alternative Weighting Scheme 1: SE/IDF**

 $scetf_{i,j} = \begin{cases} tf_{i,j} \times \alpha \ if \ t_i \ class \ name \ not \ in \ requirements \\ tf_{i,j} \times (\alpha \times \lambda_1) \ if \ t_i \ class \ name \ in \ requirements \\ tf_{i,j} \times (\beta \times \lambda_2) \ if \ t_i \ method \ name \ not \ in \ requirements \\ tf_{i,j} \times (\beta \times \lambda_2) \ if \ t_i \ method \ name \ not \ in \ requirements \\ tf_{i,j} \times (\gamma \times \lambda_3) \ if \ t_i \ variable \ name \ in \ requirements \\ tf_{i,j} \times (\delta \times \lambda_4) \ if \ t_i \ variable \ name \ in \ requirements \\ tf_{i,j} \times (\delta \times \lambda_4) \ if \ t_i \ comment \ not \ in \ requirements \\ tf_{i,j} \times \psi \ if \ t_i \ requirement \ not \ in \ requirements \\ tf_{i,j} \times \psi \ if \ t_i \ requirement \ not \ in \ requirements \\ tf_{i,j} \times \psi \ if \ t_i \ requirement \ not \ in \ requirements \\ tf_{i,j} \times \psi \ if \ t_i \ requirement \ not \ in \ requirements \\ tf_{i,j} \times \psi \ if \ t_i \ requirement \ not \ in \ requirements \\ tf_{i,j} \times \psi \ if \ t_i \ requirement \ not \ in \ requirements \\ tf_{i,j} \times \psi \ if \ t_i \ requirement \ not \ in \ requirements \\ tf_{i,j} \times \psi \ if \ t_i \ requirement \ not \ in \ requirements \\ tf_{i,j} \times \psi \ if \ t_i \ requirement \ not \ in \ requirements \\ tf_{i,j} \times \psi \ if \ t_i \ requirement \ not \ in \ requirements \\ tf_{i,j} \times \psi \ if \ t_i \ requirement \ not \ in \ requirements \\ tf_{i,j} \times \psi \ if \ t_i \ requirement \ not \ in \ requirements \ tf_{i,j} \ req \ tf_{i,j} \ requirements \ tf_{i,j} \ requ$ 

 $SE/IDF_{i,j} = scetf_{i,j} \times IDF_i$ 

#### **Alternative Weighting Scheme 2: DOI/IDF**

$$DOITF_{i,j} = \begin{cases} tf_{i,j} \times \Upsilon \ if \ t_i & \text{domain term} \\ tf_{i,j} \times \Phi \ if \ t_i & \text{implementation term} \end{cases}$$

#### **Alternative Weighting Scheme 2: DOI/IDF**

$$DOITF_{i,j} = \begin{cases} tf_{i,j} \times \Upsilon \ if \ t_i & \text{domain term} \\ tf_{i,j} \times \Phi & if \ t_i & \text{implementation term} \end{cases}$$

 $DOI/IDF_{i,j} = (SE/IDF_{i,j} + DOITF_{i,j}) \times IDF_i$