An Ethnographic Study of Copy and Paste Programming Practices in OOPL

Miryung Kim¹, Lawrence Bergman², Tessa Lau², and David Notkin¹ Department of Computer Science and Engineering University of Washington¹, IBM T.J. Watson Research Center²





Contribution

• We address implications of copy and paste (C&P) programming practices.

- Not only about saving typing.
- C&P capture design decisions.
- Programmers actively employ C&P history.
- With tool support, programmers' intent of C&P can be expressed in a safer and more efficient manner.



Research Questions

What are C&P usage patterns?Why do people copy and paste code?

• What kind of tool support is needed for C&P usage patterns?



Outline

o Ethnographic Study: Observation and Analysis

- Taxonomy
- o Insights and Tool Ideas

Observation

preliminary approach

- direct observation
- questions asked during observation
- easy to identify intentions
- unnatural coding behavior

- final approach
 - logging editing operations with an instrumented text editor
 - replaying off-line
 - interviews
 - non-intrusive observation



Study Setting

	Direct Observation	Observation using a logger and a replayer
Subjects	researchers and summer students at IBM T.J. Watson	
No. of Subjects	4	5
Hours	about 10 hrs	about 50 hrs
Interviews	questions asked during observation	twice after analysis (30 mins - 1 hour/ each)
Programming Languages	Java, C++, and Jython	Java



Analysis

- contextual inquiry [Beyer98]
 - affinity process: developing hypotheses from data points
- data analysis from multiple perspectives





Outline

• Ethnographic Study: Observation and Analysis

- o Taxonomy
- o Insights and Tool Ideas



Programmers' Intentions

- o relocate/ regroup/ reorganize
- reorder
- o refactoring
- o reuse as a structural template
 - syntactic template
 - semantic template



}

Example – Syntactic Template

static {
 protectedClasses.add("java.lang.Object");
 protectedClasses.add("java.lang.ref.Reference
 \$ReferenceHandler");
 protectedClasses.add("java.lang.ref.Reference");
 protectedClasses.add("java.lang.ref.Reference\$1");
 protectedClasses.add("java.lang.ref.Reference\$1");
 protectedClasses.add("java.lang.ref.Reference\$Lock");
 protectedMethods.add("java.lang.Thread<init>");
 protectedMethods.add("java.lang.Object<init>");

protectedMethods.add("java.lang.Thread.getThreadGroup");



Semantic Template

design patterns
control structures

if - then - else
loop construct

usage of a module

data structure access protocols



Example – Semantic Template: Usage of a Module

```
DOMNodeList *children = doc->getChildNodes();
int numChildren = children->getLength();
for (int i=0; i<numChildren; ++i)
{
    DOMNode *child = (children->item(i));
    if (child->getNodeType() == DOMNode.ELEMENT_NODE)
    {
        DOMElement *element = (DOMElement*)child;
```





Design View

What are underlying design decisions that induce programmers to C&P in particular patterns?

- Why is text copied and pasted over and over in scattered places?
- Why are blocks of text copied together?
- What is the relationship between copied text and pasted text?



Why is text copied and pasted repeatedly?

lack of modularity

- crosscutting concerns
- example logging concern





Why are blocks of text copied together?



o comments

- references fields and constants
- caller method and callee method
- paired operations
 - openFile, closeFile, and writeToFile
 - enterCriticalSection, leaveCriticalSection



What is the relationship between copied and pasted text?

o type dependencies



- similar operations but different data structure
- parallel crosscutting concerns [Griswold01]



Example - Parallel Crosscutting Concern





Maintenance Tasks

- short term
 - Programmers modify a pasted block to prevent naming conflicts.
 - Programmers remove code fragments irrelevant to the pasted context.
- o long term
 - Programmers restructure code after frequent copy and paste of a large text.
 - Programmers tend to apply consistent changes to the code from the same origin.



Scope and Limitations

programming languages

OOPL vs. functional PL

development environment

Eclipse vs. other editors

organization characteristics

team size, software lifecycle, etc

duration of study

long term vs. short term



Outline

- Ethnographic Study: Observation and Analysis
- Taxonomy
- o Insights and Tool Ideas



Limitations of particular programming languages produce unavoidable duplicates in a code base.



C&P dependencies are worth observing and maintaining

Tool requirements:

- visualize copied and pasted content
- explicitly maintain and represent C&P dependencies
- allow developers to communicate the intention behind C&P by annotation



Programmers copy an entire code snippet because it contains the structural template that they intend to reuse.

Tool requirements:

- o learn a relevant structural template
- assist to modify the portion that is not part of the structural template



Programmers use their memory of C&P history to determine when to restructure code.

Tool requirements:

- monitor evolution patterns, frequency, and size of code duplicates
- suggest refactoring



Code snippets originating from the same source are likely to be changed in similar ways.

Tool requirements:

- monitor evolution of structural template within code duplicates
- warn programmers when they attempts to change inconsistently



Related Work

o study of code reuse [Lange89, Rosson93]

- o information transparency [Griswold01]
- o clone detection [Balazinska02, Baker92, Baxter98, Ducasse99, Kamiya02, Komondoor01, Krinke01]
- o clone evolution patterns [Lague96, Antoniol02, Rysselberghe04, Godfrey04]



Conclusion

 development of the instrumented editor and the replayer

 study that systematically investigated C&P usage patterns and associated implications
 proposal of SE tools based on our insights





What kind of code snippets do programmers copy and paste?





How frequently did subjects copy and paste?

average:
about 16 inst/ hr
median:
about 12 inst/ hr



How long is the code snippet involved in copy operations?

