Software Solutions Symposium 2017

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Applied Machine Learning in Software Engineering

Eliezer Kanal

Software Engineering Institute Carnegie Mellon University Pittsburgh, PA 15213



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Tom Mitchell, former CMU Machine Learning department chair:

The field of Machine Learning asks the question, "How can we build computer systems that automatically improve with experience, and what are the fundamental laws that govern all learning processes?"

Machine Learning seeks to automate data analysis and inference.

If your problem can be stated as either of the following:

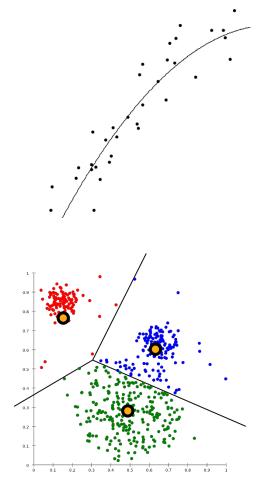
I would like to use data would like to use data to predict to guess what

...you would likely benefit from machine learning.

Sample Techniques:

Regression

K-Means Clustering





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Feature Engineering:

Using existing data to create more informative data

Static **Image**

Video

Financial data Time series

Event counts

Structured text Web forms

Structured data

(JSON, XML)

Source code

Free text News

Tweets

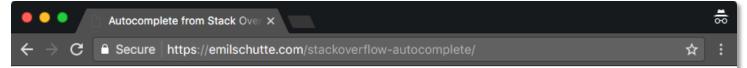
Email

many more...



Examples:

- I would like to use <u>incident ticket</u> data to predict customer needs.
- I would like to use <u>publicly available code</u> to predict what code I will write.
- I would like to use <u>bug report</u> data to guess the location of <u>undetected bugs in my code</u>.



Autocomplete from Stack Overflow

by Emil Schutte

Tired of writing code? Me too! Let's have Stack Overflow do it.

```
1 // Boss wants this function done by tomorrow :(
2 function contains(needle, haystack) {
3    var
4
```

(Try typing a space. JavaScript only, for now.)

How it works

I grabbed a Stack Overflow data dump from https://archive.org/details/stackexchange and scraped out any code snippets from

- · accepted answers
- with more than 50 points
- on posts tagged "javascript"

Then I processed it by walking the ASTs of those snippets and creating a "completion" fragment for each node, pairing a trace of the left-hand context with the code snippet for the right-hand side.

To complete at run time, it uses the same logic to find the left-hand trace at the current cursor position, and tries to match that up against the database of completion fragments. Available completions are sorted by a proprietary blend of post score, left-hand context similarity, and nearby identifiers.



Examples:

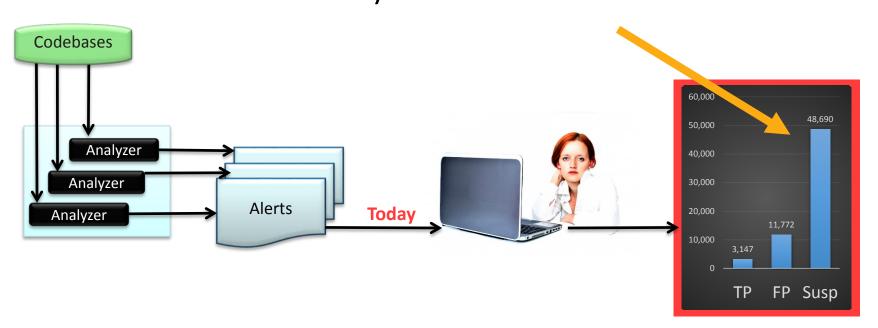
- I would like to use <u>incident ticket</u> data to predict customer needs.
- I would like to use <u>publicly available code</u> to predict what code I will write.
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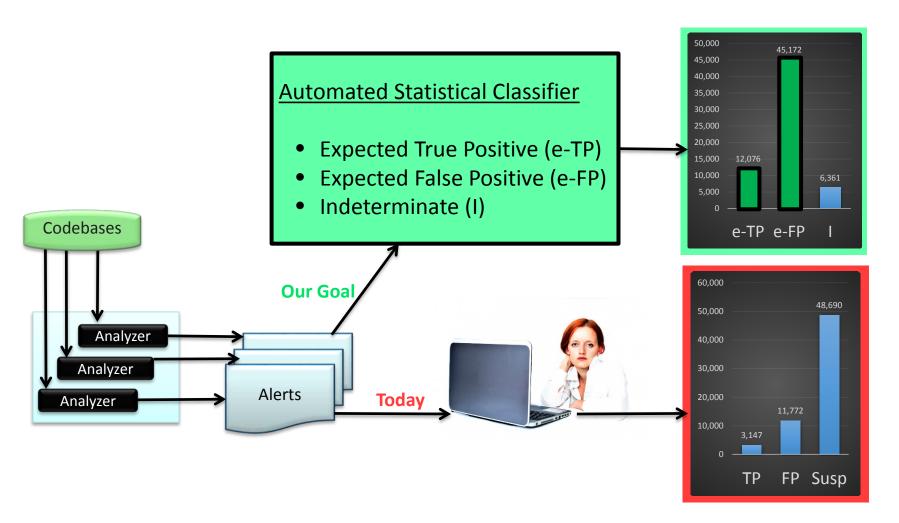
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Applied ML: Vulnerability Detection

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Many alerts left unaudited!





Classifiers		
Lasso Logistic Regression		
CART		
Random Forest		
Extreme Gradient Boosting (XGBoost)		

Some of the features used		
Analysis tools used	Tokens in func/method	
Significant LOC	Alerts in func/method	
Complexity	Alerts in file	
Coupling	Methods in file	
Cohesion	SLOC in file	
SEI coding rule	Avg Tokens	
Function/method length	Avg SLOC	
SLOC in func/method	Depth in code repository	
# parameters in func/meth.	Cyclomatic complexity (func/meth)	

Significant improvement!

- 91% Classifier accuracy overall
- Specific rule accuracy at right
- 10x developer time saved!

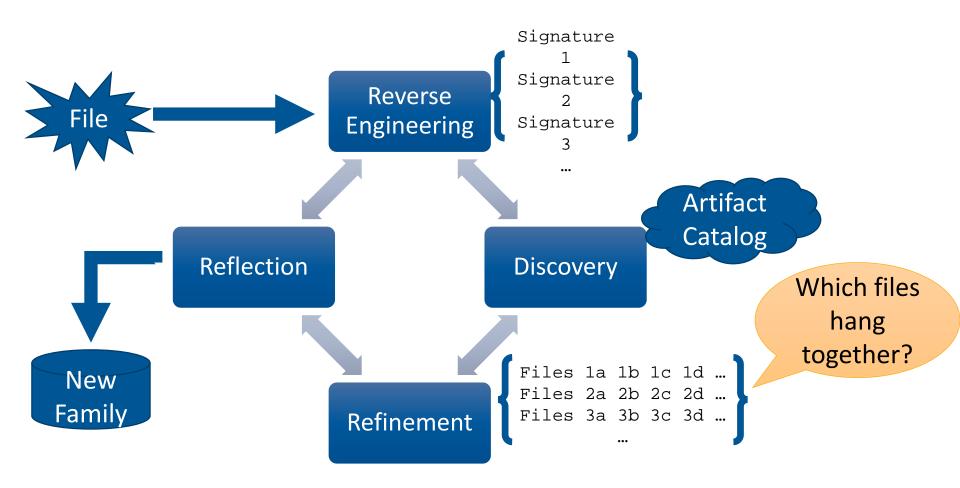
Rule ID	XGBoost
INT31-C	97%
EXP01-J	74%
OBJ03-J	83%
FIO04-J*	80%
EXP33-C*	83%
EXP34-C*	72%
DCL36-C*	100%
ERR08-J*	100%
IDS00-J*	96%
ERRO1-J*	100%
ERR09-J*	88%

^{*} Small quantity of data

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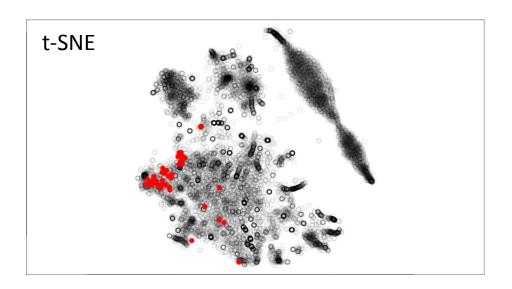
Applied ML: Malware family classification

Applied ML: Malware family classification

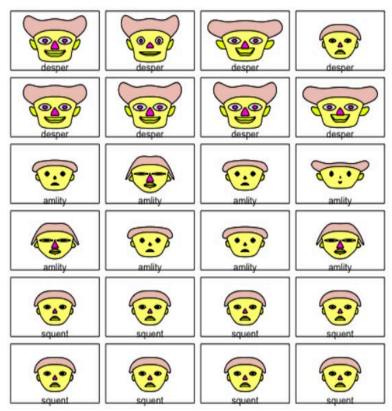


Applied ML: Malware family classification

Simplify visualization of extremely complex data through the use of dimensionality reduction and associated visualization techniques

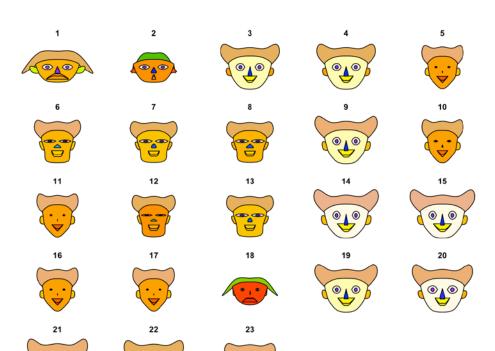


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Chernoff face experiment

Applied ML: Malware family classification



- Discovery found 23 files
- Manual reverse engineering was slow: only two files in 5 days
- Visualizing files with Chernoff faces immediately suggests groups of related files.
- Analysis burden shifts from forming candidate groups to verifying groups
- Faster and cheaper = happy clients

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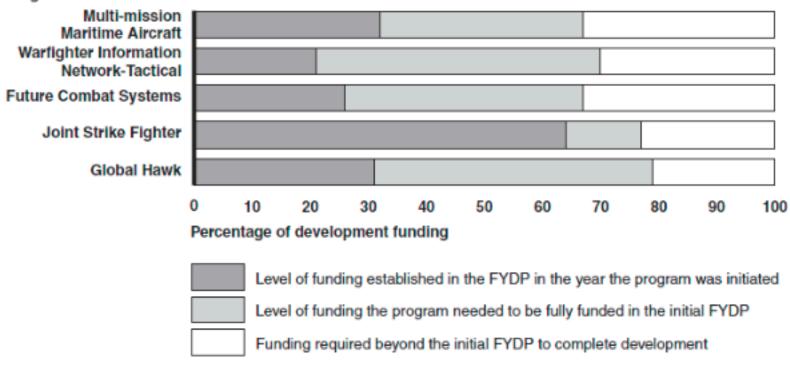
Applied ML: Software cost estimation

Robert Ferguson, Dennis Goldenson, James McCurley, Robert W. Stoddard, David Zubrow, Debra Anderson. "Quantifying Uncertainty in Early Lifecycle Cost Estimation (QUELCE)". Dec 2011. http://resources.sei.cmu.edu/library/asset-view.cfm?assetid=10039

Table 2 Cost Overruns in DoD Acquisitions

Funding Shortfalls at the Start of Development for Five Major Weapon System Programs

Program



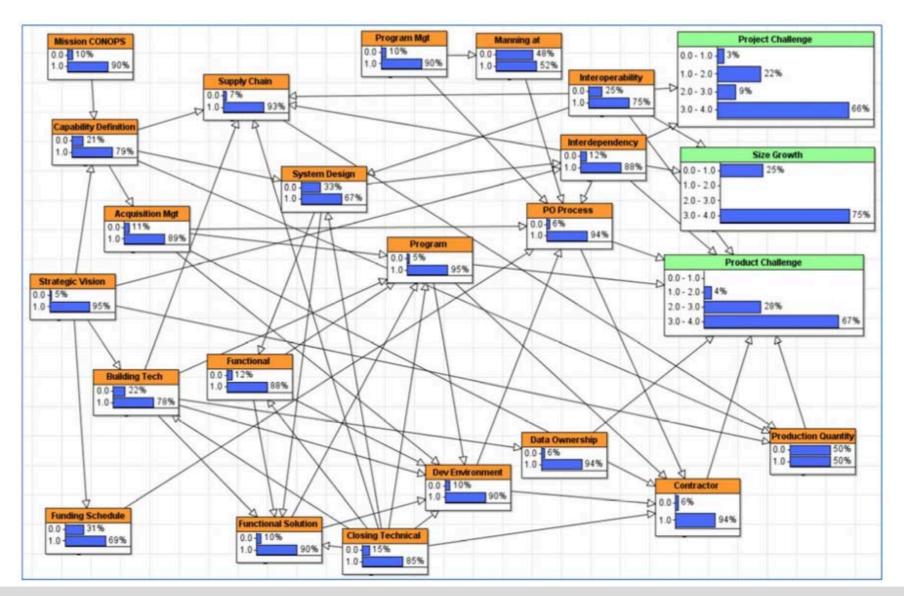
Source: DOD (data); GAO (analysis and presentation).

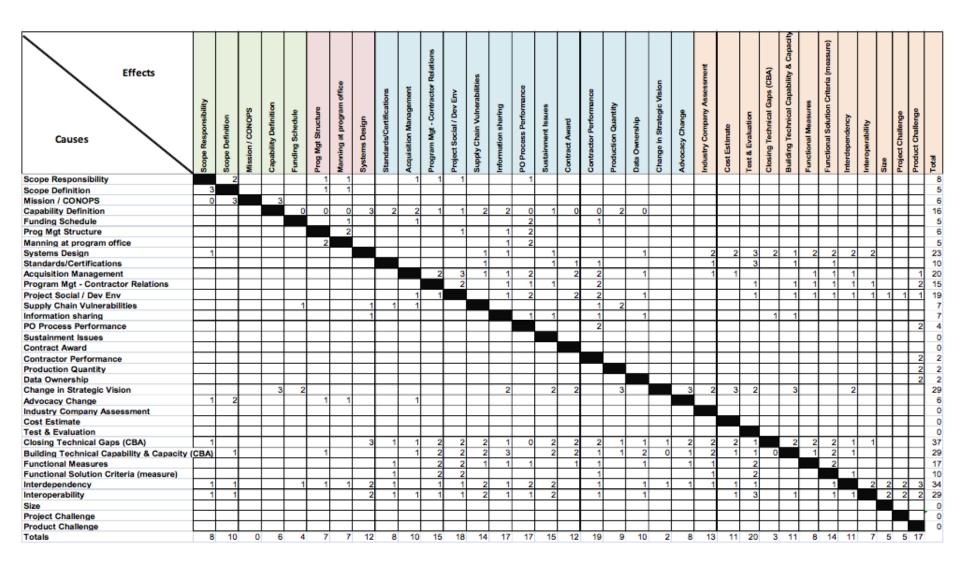
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General Accounting Office. *Defense Acquisitions: A Knowledge-Based Funding Approach Could Improve Major Weapon System Program Outcomes*. Report to the Committee on Armed Services, U.S. Senate, July 2008, GAO-08-619.

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Information Flow for Early Lifecycle Estimation **Proposed Material Solution & Analysis of Alternatives** Information from Analogous Programs/Systems Expert Judgments (examples) **Program Execution Cost Drivers System Characteristics Operational Capability Technology Development Trade-offs** Trade-offs Strategy Mission / CONOPS Production Quantity KPP selection Capability Based Analysis Acquisition Mgt Systems Design Scope definition/responsibility Sustainment issues Contract Award **Driver States & Probabilities** Plans, Specifications, Assessments **Probabilistic Program Execution** Modeling (BBN) Cost Estimates Scenarios with & Monte Carlo analogy conditional probabilities parametric **Simulation** of drivers/states engineering others





Contact Information

Eliezer Kanal

Technical Manager

Telephone: +1 412.268.5204

Email: ekanal@sei.cmu.edu

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