

Tracking Problems

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What's a problem?

- A *problem* is a questionable property of a program run
- It becomes a *failure* if it's incorrect...
- ...a *request for enhancement* if missing...
- ...and a *feature* if normal behavior.

It's not a bug, it's a feature!

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Problem Life Cycle

- The user *informs* the vendor about some problem.
- The vendor

1. *reproduces* the problem
2. *isolates* the circumstances
3. *locates* and *fixes* the defect
4. *delivers* the fix to the user.



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Vendor Challenges

- How do I organize the life cycle?
- Which problems are currently open?
- Which are the most severe problems?
- Did similar problems occur in the past?

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User Challenges



Solve my problem!

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Problem Report

- A problem comes to life with a *problem report*.
- A problem report includes all the information the vendor needs to fix the problem.
- Also known as *change request* or *bug report*.

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Problem report #1

From: me@dot.com
To: zeller@gnu.org
Subject: Crash

Your program crashed. (core dumped)

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Problem report #2

From: me@dot.com
To: zeller@gnu.org
Subject: Re: Crash

Sorry, here's the core - cu



<core, 14MB>

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Problem report #3

From: me@dot.com
To: zeller@gnu.org
Subject: Re: Crash

You may need that, too (just in case)



<drive_c.zip, 148GB>

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Things to avoid

- Humor
PPP (oops, gotta go to the restroom :-) ...
- Sarcasm
Here's yet another "never-to-be-fixed" bug
- Attacks
If you weren't too incompetent to grasp...

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What to report

- Problem facts
- Product facts

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Problem Facts

- The *problem history*
- *Diagnostic information*
as reported by the program
- *Experienced and expected behavior*
- A *one-line summary*

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Problem History

- Steps needed to *reproduce* the problem:
 1. Create “bug.ppp”
 2. Print on the default printer...
- If the problem cannot be reproduced, it is unlikely to be fixed
- Simplify: Which steps are relevant?

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Problem History

- Survey by Bettenburg et al. (2008) across 156 Apache/Eclipse/Mozilla devs
- Problem history is the most important fact

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Diagnostic Information as reported by the program

```
Thread 0 Crashed:
0  libSystem.B.dylib          0x95fef4a6 mach_msg_trap + 10
1  libSystem.B.dylib          0x95ff6c9c mach_msg + 72
2  com.apple.CoreFoundation   0x952990ce CFRunLoopRunSpecific + 1790
3  com.apple.CoreFoundation   0x95299cf8 CFRunLoopRunInMode + 88
4  com.apple.HIToolbox        0x92638480 RunCurrentEventLoopInMode + 283
5  com.apple.HIToolbox        0x92638299 ReceiveNextEventCommon + 374
6  com.apple.HIToolbox        0x9263810d BlockUntilNextEventMatchingListInMode + 106
7  com.apple.AppKit           0x957473ed _DPSNextEvent + 657
8  com.apple.AppKit           0x95746ca0 -[NSApplication nextEventMatchingMask:untilDate:inMode:dequeue:] + 128
9  com.apple.AppKit           0x9573fcdb -[NSApplication run] + 795
10 com.apple.AppKit           0x9570cf14 NSApplicationMain + 574
11 com.apple.Preview          0x000024ea start + 54
```

- Second most important information

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Experienced Behavior

- The *symptoms* of the problem — in contrast to the *expected* behavior

The program crashed with the following information

```
*** STACK DUMP OF CRASH (LemonyOS)
```

```
Back chain  ISA  Caller
00000000    SPC  0BA8E574
03EADF80    SPC  0B742428
03EADF30    SPC  0B50FDDC  PrintThePage+072FC
SnicketPC unmapped memory exception at
0B512BD0 PrintThePage+05F50
```

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Expected Behavior

- What should have happened according to the user:

The program should have printed the document.

- Reality check: What's the understanding of the user?

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A one-line summary

- Captures the essential of the problem

PPP I.I crashes when printing

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Product Facts

- Product release
- Operating environment
- System resources

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Product Release

- Typically, some *version number* or otherwise unique identifier
- Required to *reproduce the exact version*:
[Perfect Publishing Program 1.1 \(Build 7E47\)](#)
- Generalize: Does the problem occur only in this release?

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Operating Environment

- Typically, *version information* about the operating system
- Can be simple (“Mac OS X 10.6.4”) or complex (“Debian Linux ‘Sarge’ with the following packages...”)
- Generalize: In which environments does the problem occur?

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System Resources



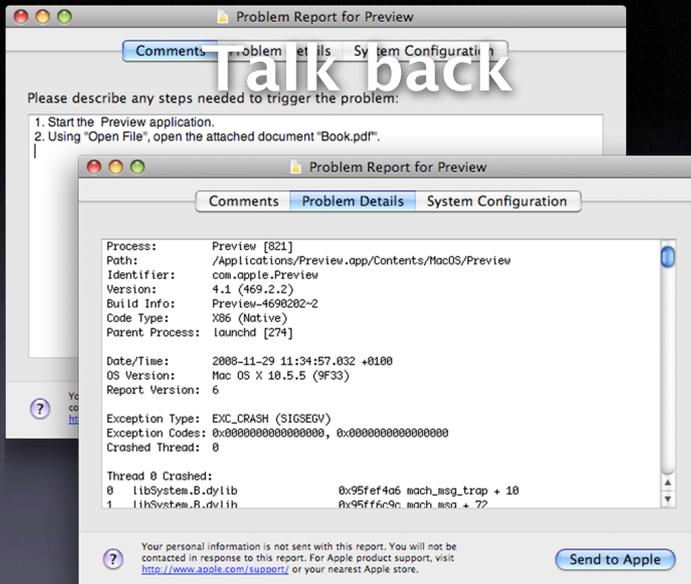
Model: MacBook1,1
Graphics: kHW_IntelGMA950, 2 GHz, 2 GB
Memory Module: BA178
Memory Module: BA178
AirPort: spairport_built_in, 1.4.8.0
Bluetooth: Version 2.0, 2.1, 2.2, 2.0+EDR, 2.1+EDR, 2.2+EDR
Serial ATA Device: APPLE SSD V103, 128 GB
Parallel ATA Device: APPLE HDD HT120L, 1 TB
USB Device: Built-In iSight Camera, 1.0.0
USB Device: HUAWEI Modem, 1.0.0
USB Device: Apple Keyboard, 1.0.0
USB Device: Bluetooth Mouse, 1.0.0
USB Device: IR Remote, 1.0.0

Model: MacBook1,1
Graphics: kHW_IntelGMA950, 2 GHz, 2 GB
Memory Module: BA178
Memory Module: BA178
AirPort: spairport_built_in, 1.4.8.0
Bluetooth: Version 2.0, 2.1, 2.2, 2.0+EDR, 2.1+EDR, 2.2+EDR
Serial ATA Device: APPLE SSD V103, 128 GB
Parallel ATA Device: APPLE HDD HT120L, 1 TB
USB Device: Built-In iSight Camera, 1.0.0
USB Device: HUAWEI Modem, 1.0.0
USB Device: Apple Keyboard, 1.0.0
USB Device: Bluetooth Mouse, 1.0.0
USB Device: IR Remote, 1.0.0

- Typically collected automatically

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Talk Back + Privacy

- Be sure what to collect and include in an automated report:
 - Pages visited
 - Text entered
 - Images viewed...
- *Privacy is an important issue here!*

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All these Problems

- 001 It's too big and too slow. [This one will never get fixed]
- 003 (Motif 1.1) The command window is scrolled whenever obscured.
- 021 (DBX) Using SunOS DBX, attempting to dereference a `(nil)` pointer results in an error message and no new display. However, the expression is entered as an ordinary display.
- 026 (DBX) Using SunOS DBX with PASCAL or Modula-2, selected array elements are not counted from the starting index of the array.
- 041 Starting a multi-window DDD iconified under vtwm and fvwm causes trouble with group iconification.
- 272 (LessTif) The `select` font selection method works only once.
- 281 In auto deiconify mode, the Debugger Console uniconifies even if other DDD windows are already there.
- 286 (Motif) Changing Cut/Copy/Paste accelerators at runtime does not work.

Managing Problems

- Alternative #1: A Problem File
 - Only one person at a time can work on it
 - History of earlier (fixed) problems is lost
 - Does not scale
- Alternative #2: A Problem Database

This is Bugzilla: the Mozilla bug system. For more information about what Bugzilla is and what it can do, see mozilla.org's [bug pages](#).

Search for bugs

Summary: Search

Product: Component: Version: Target:

Product	Component	Version	Target
Browser	Accessibility	1.01	---
Bugzilla	Accessibility APIs	1.1	Future
Calendar	Account Manager	1.2	3.0
CCK	Address Book	1.3	Jan
Chimera	Addressbook/LDAP (non-UI)	1.4	M1

A comment:

The URL:

Whiteboard:

Keywords:

Status	Resolution	Severity	Priority	Hardware	OS
UNCONFIRMED	FIXED	blocker	--	All	All
NEW	INVALID	critical	P1	DEC	Windows 3.1
ASSIGNED	WONTFIX	major	P2	HP	Windows 95
REOPENED	LATER	normal	P3	Macintosh	Windows 98
RESOLVED	REMINDE	minor	P4	PC	Windows ME
VERIFIED	DUPLICATE	trivial	P5	SGI	Windows 2000
CLOSED	WORKSFORME	enhancement		Sun	Windows NT

Classifying Problems

- Severity
- Priority
- Identifier
- Comments
- Notification



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Severity

Enhancement. A desired feature.

Trivial. Cosmetic problem.

Minor. Problem with easy workaround.

Normal. "Standard" problem.

Major. Major loss of function.

Critical. Crashes, loss of data or memory

Showstopper. Blocks development.

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Priority

- Every new problem gets a *priority*
- The higher the priority, the sooner the problem will be addressed
- Priority is independent from severity
- Prioritizing problems is the main tool to control development and problem solving

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Identity

- Every new problem gets an *identifier* (also known as *PR number* or *bug number*)
- The identifier is used in all documents during the debugging process:
`Subject: PR #3427 is fixed?`

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Comments

- Every developer can attach *comments* to a problem:

`I have a patch for this. It's just an uninitialized variable but I still need a review.`
- Comments may also include files, documents, etc.

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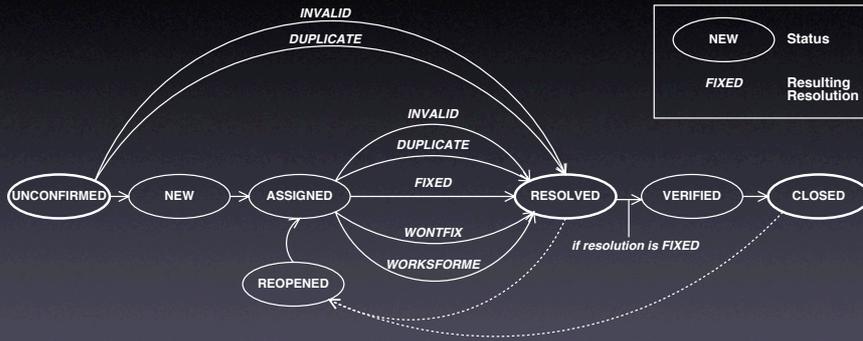
Notification

- Developers can attach an e-mail address to a problem report; they will be notified every time the report changes.
- Users can do so, too.

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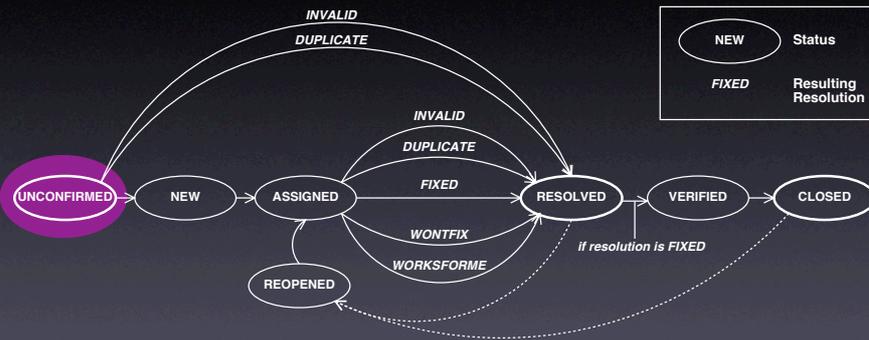
The Problem Lifecycle



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Unconfirmed Problem

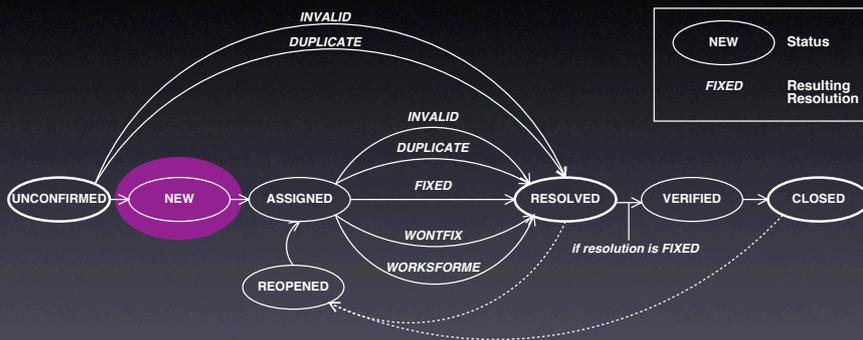


- The problem report has just been entered into the database

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New Problem

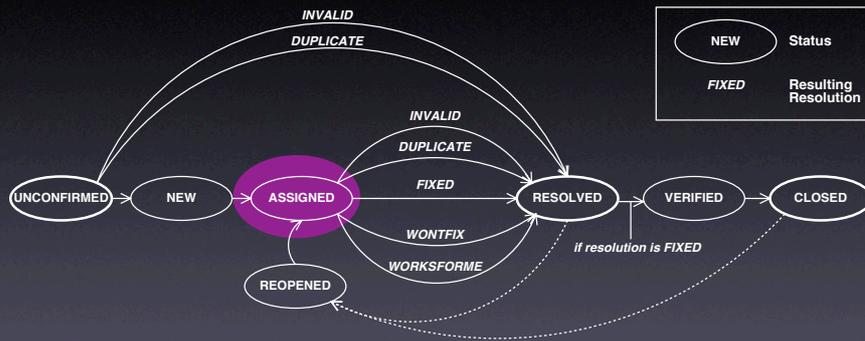


- The report is *valid* and not a *duplicate*. (If not, it becomes *resolved*.)

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Assigned Problem



- The problem is assigned to a developer

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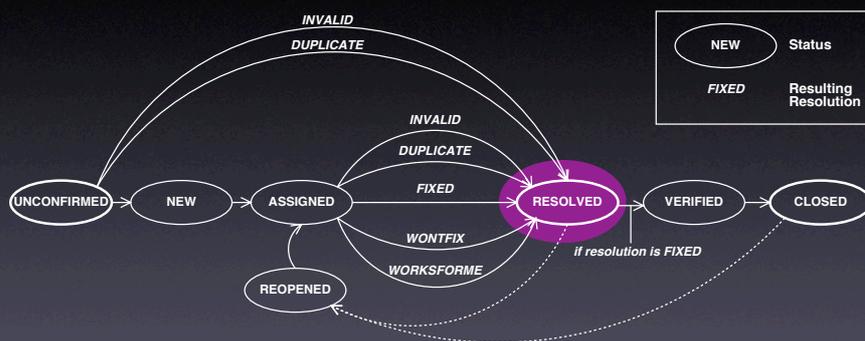
Resolution

- **FIXED**: The problem is fixed.
- **INVALID**: The problem is not a problem.
- **DUPLICATE**: The problem already exists.
- **WONTFIX**: Will never be fixed (for instance, because the problem is a feature)
- **WORKSFORME**: Could not be reproduced.

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Resolved Problem

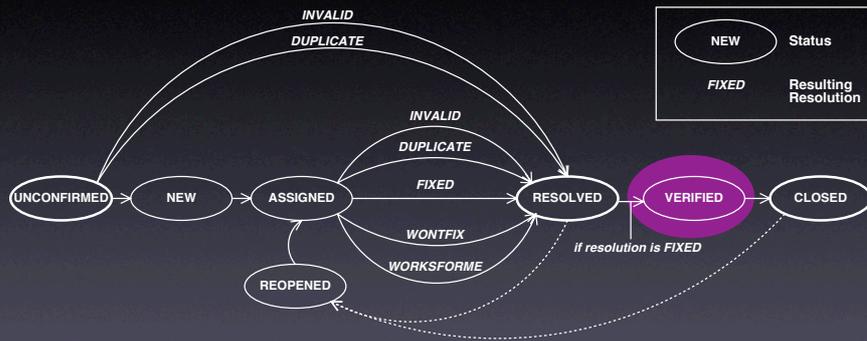


- The problem report has been processed.

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Verified Problem

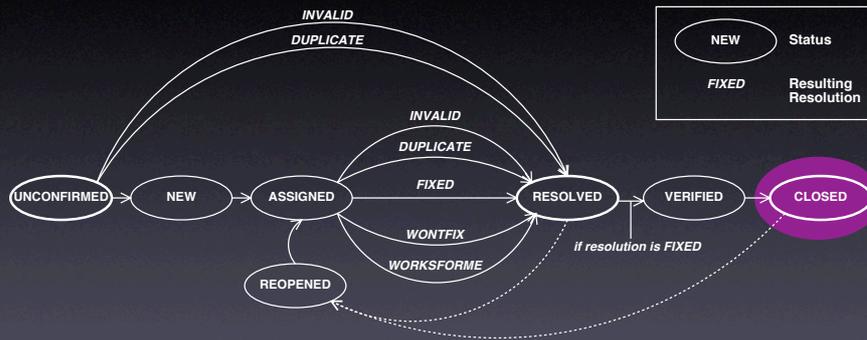


- The problem is fixed; the fix has been successful.

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Closed Problem

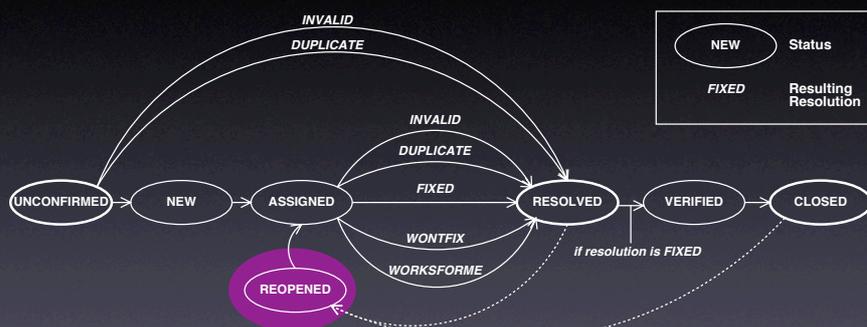


- A new version with the fix has been released.

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Reopened Problem



- Oops – there we go again :-)

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Management

- Who *enters* problem reports?
- Who *classifies* problem reports?
- Who sets *priorities*?
- Who takes care of the problem?
- Who *closes* issues?

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The SCCB

- At many organizations, a *software change control board* is in charge of these questions:
 - Assess the *impact* of a problem
 - Assign tasks to developers
 - Close issues...



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Problem-driven Development

- The whole development can be organized around the problem database:
 - Start with one single problem: “The product isn’t there”
 - Decompose into sub-problems
 - Ship when all problems are fixed

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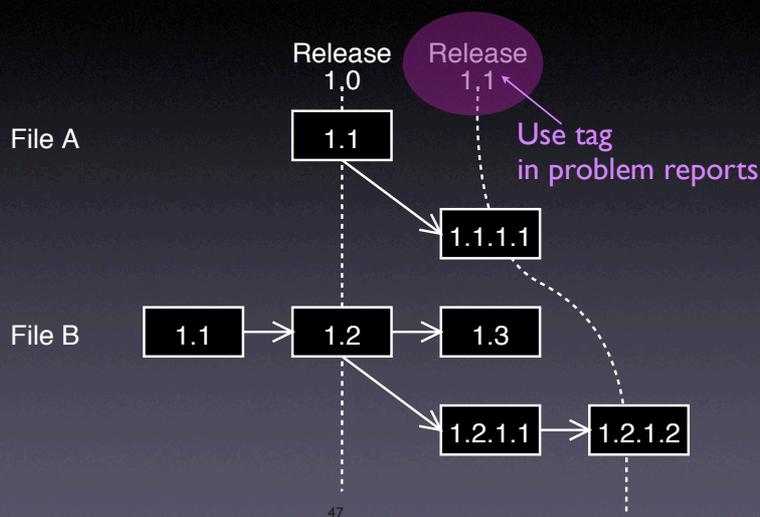
Managing Clutter

- Large problem databases contain *garbage*
- Get rid of *duplicates* by
 - simplifying bug reports
 - asking submitters to search first
- Get rid of *obsolete* problems by searching for old ones that rarely occurred

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Problems and Fixes



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Problems and Tests

- Some test fails. Should we enter the problem into the database?
- No, because test cases make problem reports obsolete.
- Once we can repeat a problem at will, there is no need for a database entry

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Concepts

- ★ Reports about problems encountered in the field are stored in a *problem database*.
- ★ A problem report must contain everything relevant to reproduce the problem.
- ★ It is helpful to set up a standard set of items that users must provide (product release, operating environment...)

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Concepts (2)

- ★ An effective problem report...
 - is *well-structured*
 - is *reproducible*
 - has a descriptive *one-line summary*
 - is as *simple* and *general* as possible
 - is *neutral* and stays with the facts.

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Concepts (3)

- ★ A typical problem life cycle starts with an *unconfirmed* status
- ★ It ends with a *closed* status and a specific *resolution* (such as *fixed* or *workforme*)
- ★ Typically, a *software change control board* organizes priorities and assignments

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Concepts (4)

- ★ Use *version control* to separate fixes and features during development.
- ★ Establish conventions to relate *changes* to *problem reports* and vice versa.
- ★ Make a problem report *obsolete* as soon as a test case exists.

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