



# Software Reviews

Scalable Software Engineering  
WS 2022/23

Enterprise Platform and Integration Concepts

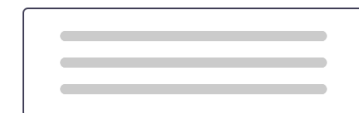
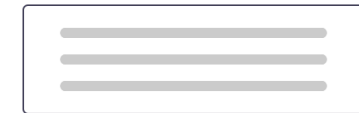
# Software Reviews



“ a **software** product is [**examined** by] project personnel, managers, users, customers, user representatives, or other interested parties **for comment or approval** ”  
—IEEE1028

## Principles

- Generate **comments** on software
- Several sets of eyes check
- Emphasis on **people over tools**
- **Lower cost** of fixing defects in review than in the field



# Software Reviews

## Motivations

- **Improve code quality**  
(e.g. maintainability, readability, uniformity)
- Discuss alternative solutions, **generate ideas** for the future
- **Knowledge transfer** regarding codebase
- Increase sense of **Collective Code Ownership**
- Find **defects**
- Check **compliance** (e.g. legal)

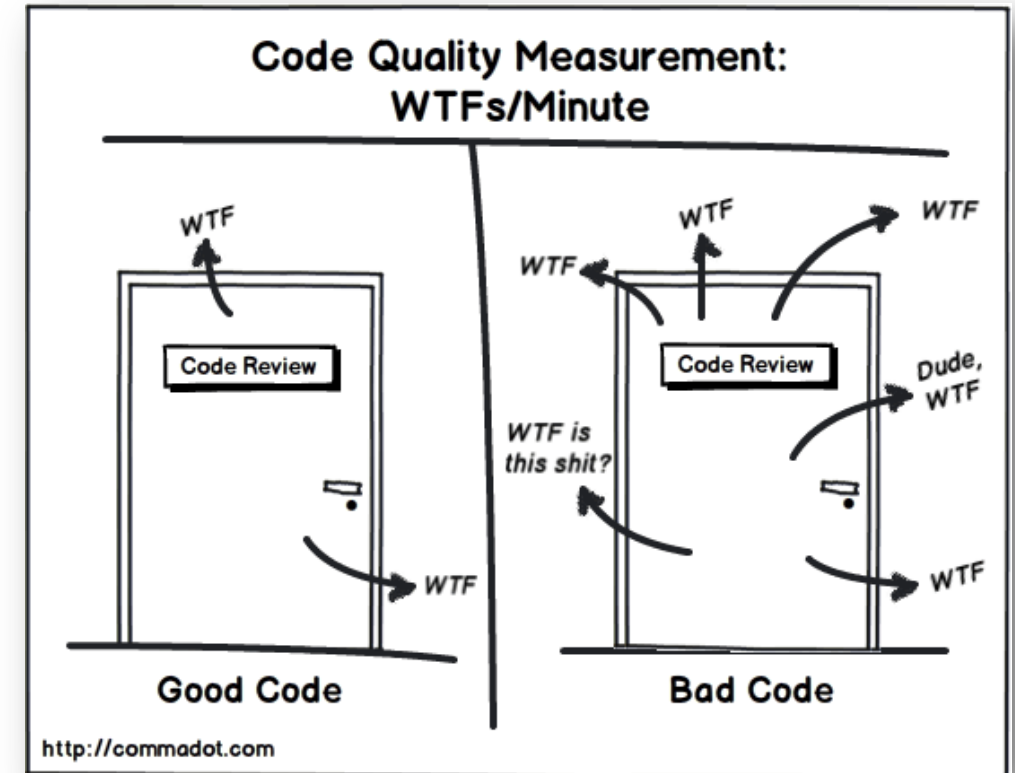


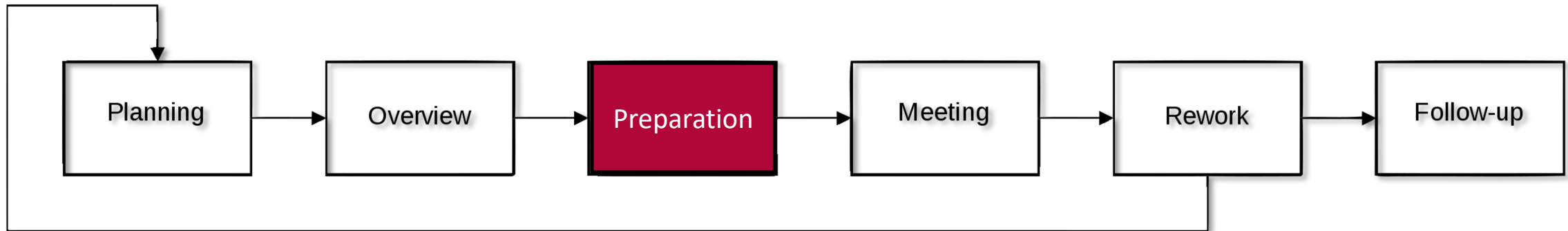
Image by Glen Lipka: <http://commadot.com/wtf-per-minute/>

# Types of Reviews [IEEE1028-2008]



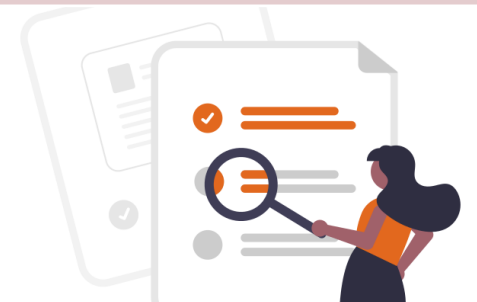
## One type of review: Inspection

- Identify software product anomalies
- Since the 1970's, aka "Fagan Inspection"
- **Formal process**, can involve hard copies of the code and documents
- Review team checks artifacts independently before, consolidation meeting with developers



# Focus in Reviews

Reviewed first	Reviewed later
Implementations of complex algorithms	Code in well-understood problem domains
Code where faults or exceptions lead to system failure	Code which won't break the functionality if faults occur
Parts using new technologies/libraries	Parts similar to those previously reviewed
Parts written by new or inexperienced team members	Reused and already reviewed parts
Code that features high code churn	Code with few changes



# Change-based Code Reviews



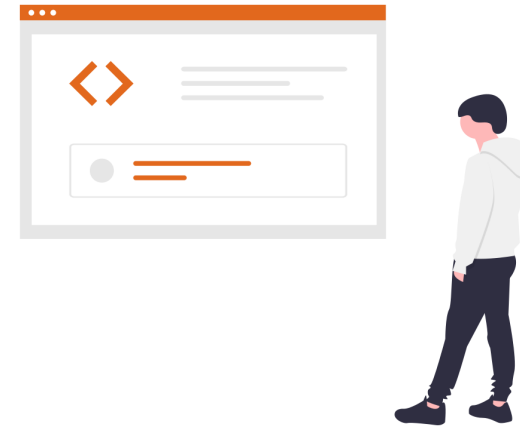
[Rigby'13]  
[Bacchelli'13]

## Change-based Reviews (e.g. in Pull Requests)

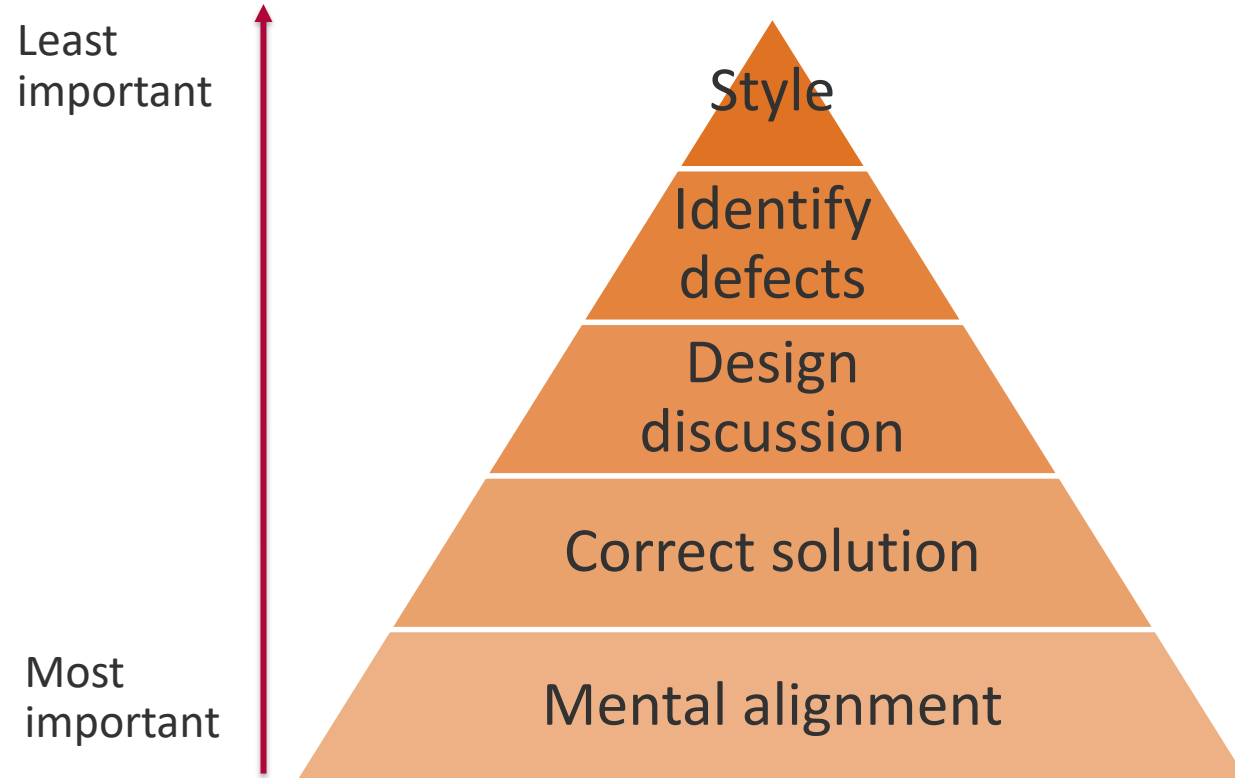
- **Lightweight** process
- Size of reviewed code is (*should be*) **small**
- Performed **regularly** and **quickly**,  
mainly before code enters main branch

## Shift in Focus (Compared to Inspections)

- From defect finding to **group problem solving**
- Prefer discussing solutions over reporting defects



# Code Review Goals



## Priorities of Code Reviews

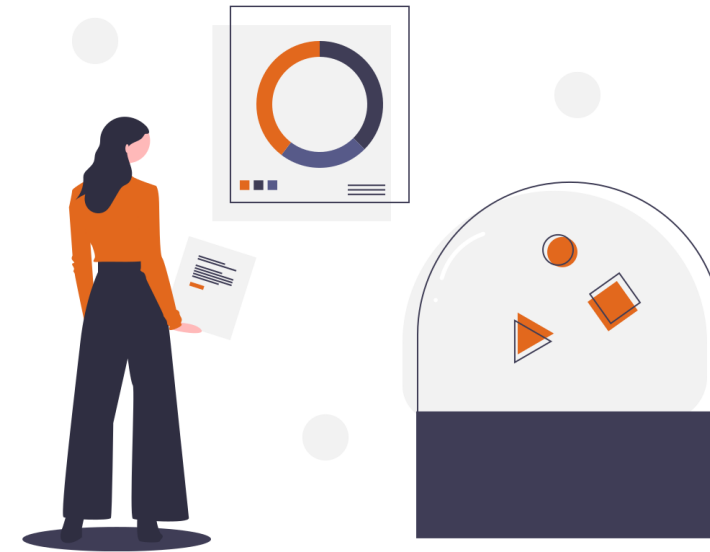
- Build a **shared mental model**
- Ensure **sane design**
- Find defects vs. understanding code

# Recent Research



[Bosu'17]  
[McIntosh'14]  
[Bacchelli '13]

- Code review coverage and review participation share **significant link with software quality**
- Most comments concern code improvements, understandability, social communication
- Only ~15% of comments indicate possible defects
- Developers spend approximately five hours per week (10-15% of their time) in code reviews





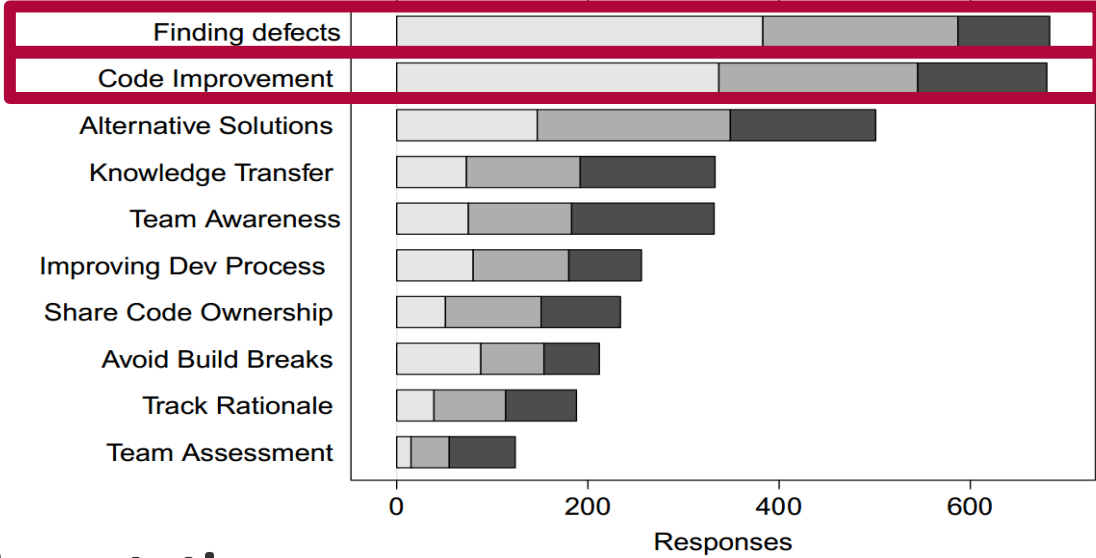
# Research Findings



## Expectations

Ranked Motivations From Developers

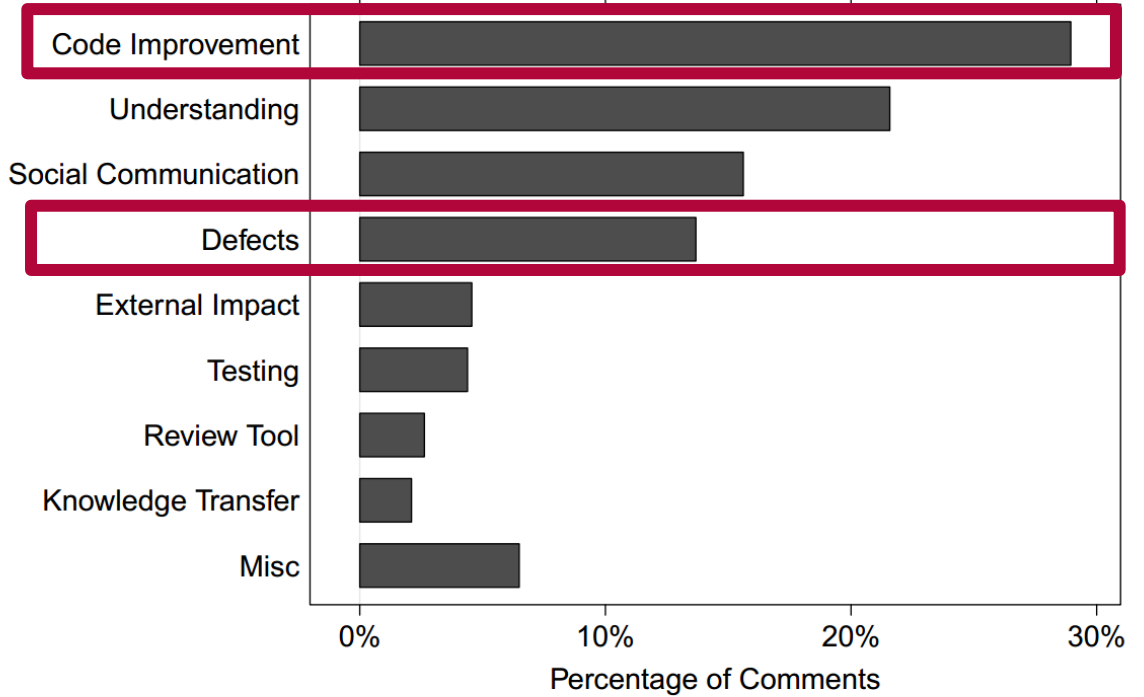
Top  Second  Third



## Empirical study outcomes

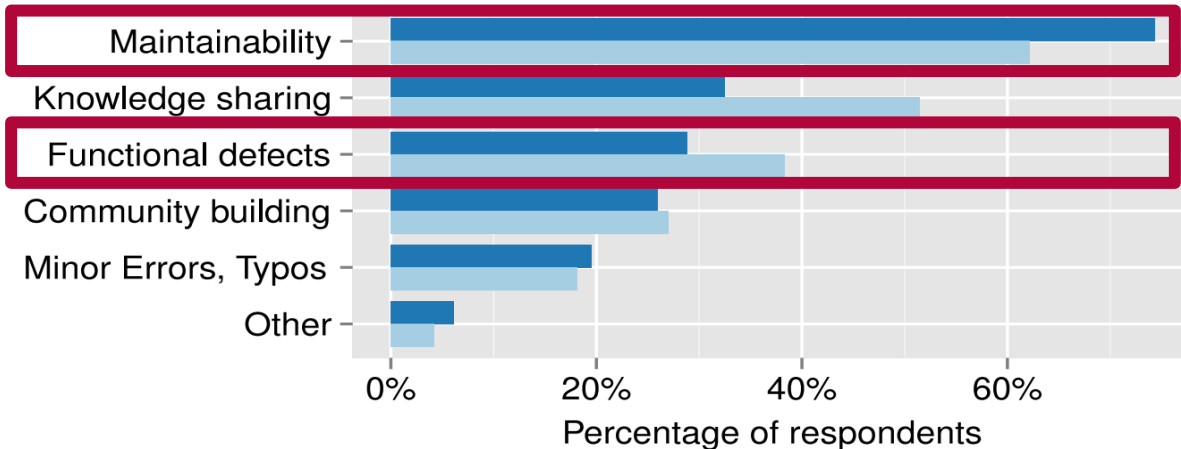
Comments in each Category

[Bacchelli '13]



## Expectations 4 years later

Microsoft  OSS  [Bosu'17]



**Maintainability and code improvements** identified as most important aspects of modern code reviews

# Challenges of Change-Based Review

- **Delay** the shipping of implemented features
- Force reviewers to **switch context**
- Little feedback for **legacy code**
- **Overloading** (too many files), developers create large patches
- **Overcrowding** (too many reviewers), assigning too many reviewers may lower review quality

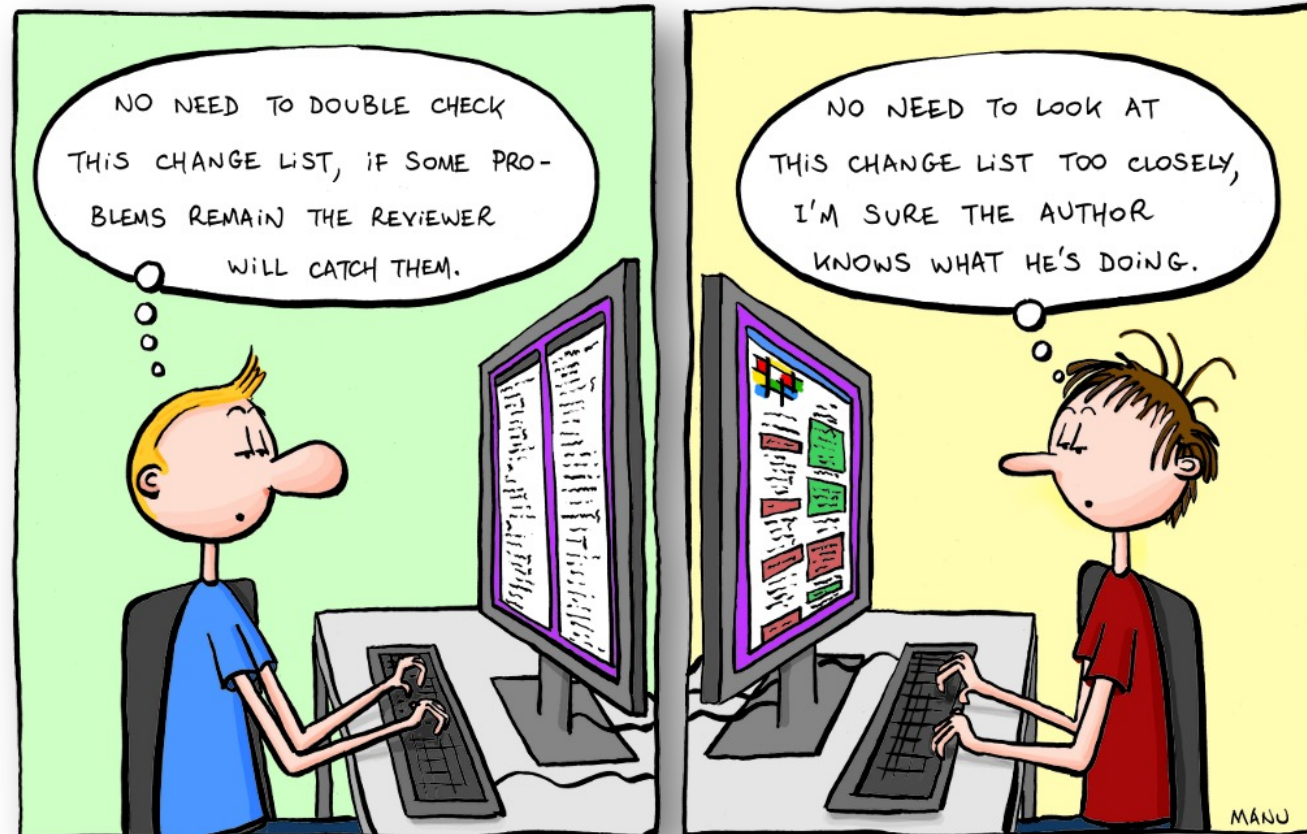


Image: <https://devops.com/dark-side-infrastructure-code/>

# Reviewer Assignment



Usually, **two reviewers** find optimal number of defects

## Reviewer candidates

- People who contributed changes (find defects)
- New developers (transfer knowledge)
- Team members with a small review queue
- Reviewers with different fields of expertise



*RULE 1: TRY TO FIND AT LEAST SOMETHING POSITIVE*

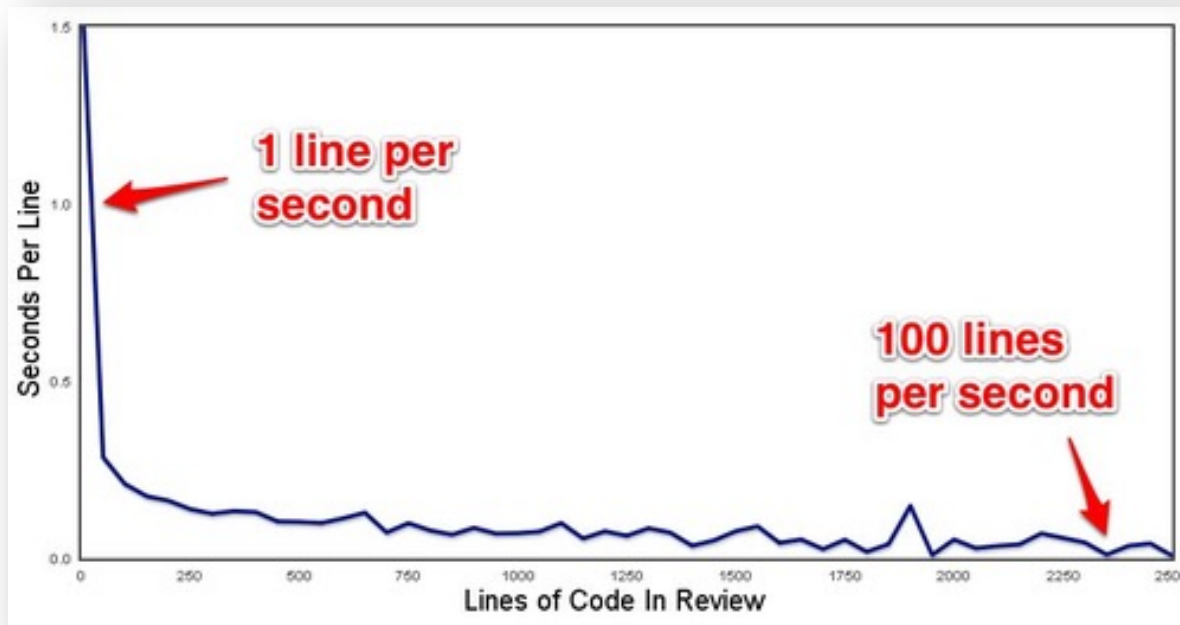
# Review Content



 **Giray Özil** @girayozil ⋮

Ask a programmer to review 10 lines of code, he'll find 10 issues. Ask him to do 500 lines and he'll say it looks good.

 76    4K    1.4K   



- Size of artifact to review matters
- **Semantically coherent changes** easier to review than interleaved concerns

Images: [http://atlassianblog.wpengine.com/developer/assets\\_c/2011/07/mt-perloc-thumb-500x263-7290.png](http://atlassianblog.wpengine.com/developer/assets_c/2011/07/mt-perloc-thumb-500x263-7290.png)  
<https://twitter.com/girayozil/status/306836785739210752?lang=en>

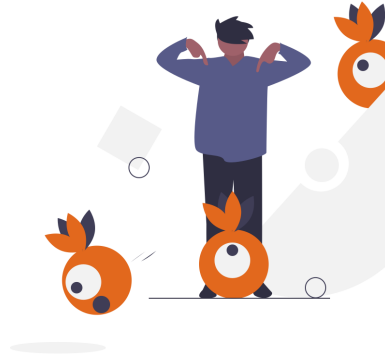
# Software Review Helpers



- Testing checks functionality via dynamic execution and assertions
- Code reviews manually check code via **static analysis**

## Automated Static Analysis (aka “Linters”) (*why’s it called that?*)

- Coding conventions (e.g. RuboCop, <https://github.com/rubocop-hq/rubocop>)
- Code smells (e.g. reek, <https://github.com/troessner/reek>)

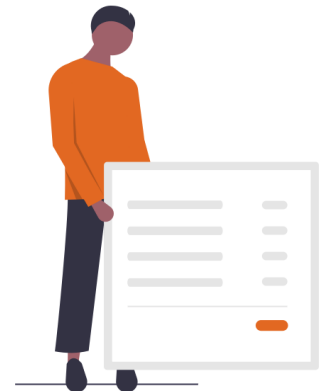


# Summary



## Software Reviews

- Not a new thing, good reasons to do them (goals & motivation)
- Focus and goals of software reviews
- Review techniques
  - Software Inspections
  - Change-based code reviews
- Reviewer assignment & best practices



# References



**[Bosu'17]** Bosu, Amiangshu, et al. "Process Aspects and Social Dynamics of Contemporary Code Review: Insights from Open Source Development and Industrial Practice at Microsoft." *TSE* 43.1 (2017): 56-75.

**[McIntosh'14]** McIntosh, Shane, et al. "The impact of code review coverage and code review participation on software quality: A case study of the qt, vtk, and itk projects." *MSR'14*.

**[Rigby'13]** Rigby, Peter C., and Christian Bird. "Convergent contemporary software peer review practices." *FSE'13*.

**[Bacchelli'13]** Bacchelli, Alberto, and Christian Bird. "Expectations, outcomes, and challenges of modern code review." *ICSE'13*.

**[Feitelson'13]** Feitelson, Dror G., Eitan Frachtenberg, and Kent L. Beck. "Development and deployment at facebook." *IEEE Internet Computing* 17.4 (2013): 8-17.