



To Search, or Not to Search

DEPENDS ON THE QUESTION

DR. KATIE STOLEE
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR
NC STATE UNIVERSITY

Many interfaces.

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import csv python Search

Repositories 463 6,279,643 code results Sort: Best match ▾

Code 6M

Commits 7K

Issues 48K

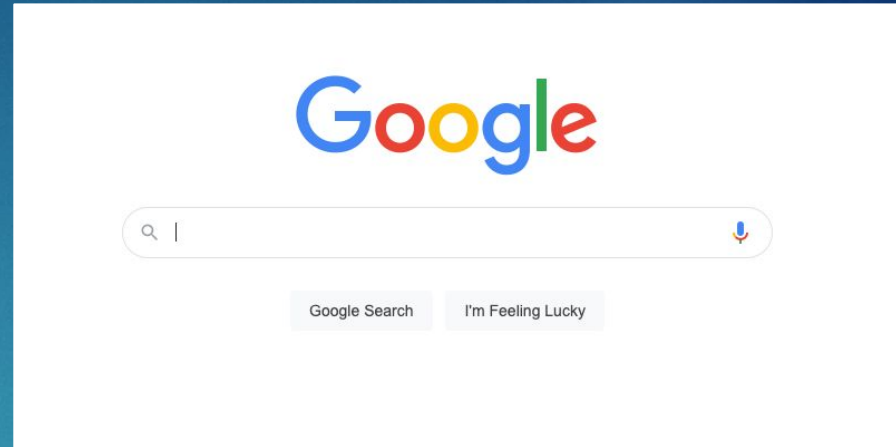
Discussions 394

Packages 3

Marketplace 0

companje/companje.nl
pages/python.md

```
114 ## replace broken words based on lookup table
115 ```python
116 #!/usr/bin/env python3
117
118 import re, csv
119 from collections import defaultdict
120 import os.path
```



```
7 * { name: "Jane Doe",
8 *   collaborators: ["John Doe", "Karen Smith"]
9 * },
10 * { name: "Skittles the Cat",
11 *   collaborators: []
12 * }
13 * ]
14 */
15 function collaborators_map(json: any): Map<string, Set<string>> {
16   const map = new Map<string, Set<string>>();
17   for (const item of json) {
18     const name = item.name;
19     const collaborators = item.collaborators;
20     const set = new Set<string>(collaborators);
21     map.set(name, set);
22   }
23   return map;
24 }
```

Copilot

chromium An open-source browser to help move the web forward. Search projects

Project Home Downloads Wiki Issues Code Search

Search code regular expressions Search Code

Search via regular expression, e.g. ^java/.*\.java\$

Search Options	In Search Box
Language Any language ▾	lang:c++
File Path	file:(code [^or]g)search
Class	class:HashMap
Function	function:toString
Symbol	symbol:std::vector
Case Sensitive No ▾	case:yes
Exact No ▾	exact:yes

Code search is frequent

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- ▶ ~12x per developer per day
- ▶ Search sessions involve multiple queries
- ▶ Code search with Google takes **more time**, **more clicks**, and **more query reformulation** than non-code search

Four Distinct Needs

1. Example Code, **how** to do something (33%)
2. Explaining **what** it does (26%)
3. **Where** in the code base (16%)
4. **Why** is the code doing something (16%)

“How” → Example Code

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I have...

Java **for** loop to populate array of *even* numbers

```
Integer[] func(int x) {  
    int[] n = IntStream.range(0, x).toArray();  
    List<Integer> e = new ArrayList<>();  
    for (int i=0; i<n.length(); i++)  
        if (n.get(i) % 2 == 1)  
            e.add(n.get(i));  
    return e.toArray();  
}
```

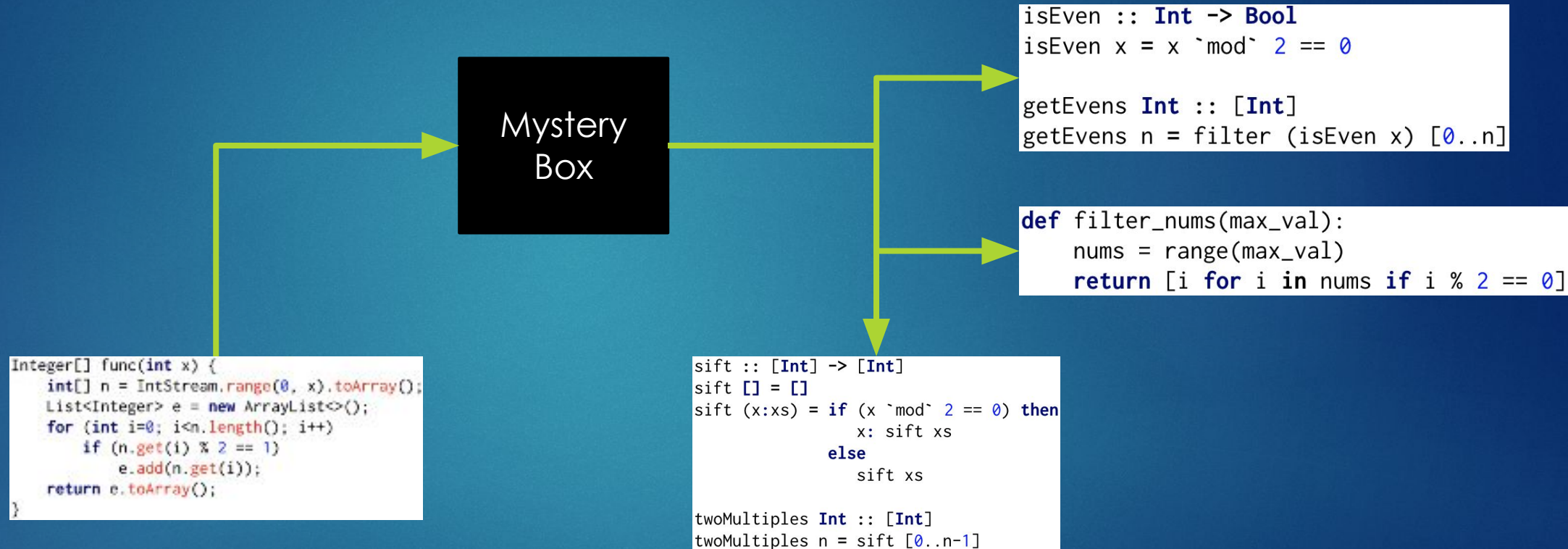
I want...

```
Integer[] func(int x) {  
    int[] n = IntStream.range(0, x).toArray();  
    List<Integer> e = new ArrayList<>();  
    for (int i=0; i<n.length(); i++)  
        if (n.get(i) % 2 == 1)  
            e.add(n.get(i));  
    return e.toArray();  
}
```

```
sift :: [Int] -> [Int]  
sift [] = []  
sift (x:xs) = if (x `mod` 2 == 0) then  
                x: sift xs  
            else  
                sift xs  
  
twoMultiples Int :: [Int]  
twoMultiples n = sift [0..n-1]
```


Code-to-Code Search

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The Halting Problem 🤯

IT'LL NEVER WORK IN THEORY.

Code-to-code Search

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```
List<Integer> getOdds(int max) {  
    List<Integer> odds = new ArrayList<>();  
    for(int i = 0; i < max; i++)  
        if (i % 2 == 1)  
            odds.add(i);  
    return odds;  
}
```

Java: **for** loop to populate array of **odd** numbers

```
Integer[] func(int x) {  
    int[] n = IntStream.range(0, x).toArray();  
    List<Integer> e = new ArrayList<>();  
    for (int i=0; i<n.length(); i++)  
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            e.add(n.get(i));  
    return e.toArray();  
}
```

Java: List of **even** numbers using **IntStream**

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sift :: [Int] -> [Int]  
sift [] = []  
sift (x:xs) = if (x `mod` 2 == 0) then  
                x: sift xs  
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                sift xs  
  
twoMultiples Int :: [Int]  
twoMultiples n = sift [0..n-1]
```

Haskell: List of **even** numbers using **recursion**

```
def filter_nums(max_val):  
    nums = range(max_val)  
    return [i for i in nums if i % 2 == 0]
```

Python: List of **even** numbers using
list-comprehension

```
isEven :: Int -> Bool  
isEven x = x `mod` 2 == 0  
  
getEvens Int :: [Int]  
getEvens n = filter (isEven x) [0..n]
```

Haskell: List of **even** numbers using **chaining**

```
def func(nums):  
    if not nums:  
        return nums  
    elif nums[0] % 2 == 0:  
        return [nums[0]] + func(nums[1:])  
    else:  
        return func(nums[1:])
```

Python: List of **even** numbers using **recursion**

Code-to-code Search - Language

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```
List<Integer> getOdds(int max) {  
    List<Integer> odds = new ArrayList<>();  
    for(int i = 0; i < max; i++)  
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            odds.add(i);  
    return odds;  
}
```

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Python: List of **even** numbers using **recursion**

Code-to-code Search - Behavior

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List<Integer> getOdds(int max) {  
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    return odds;  
}
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```

Python: List of **even** numbers using **recursion**

Code-to-code Search - Structure

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List<Integer> getOdds(int max) {  
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    return odds;  
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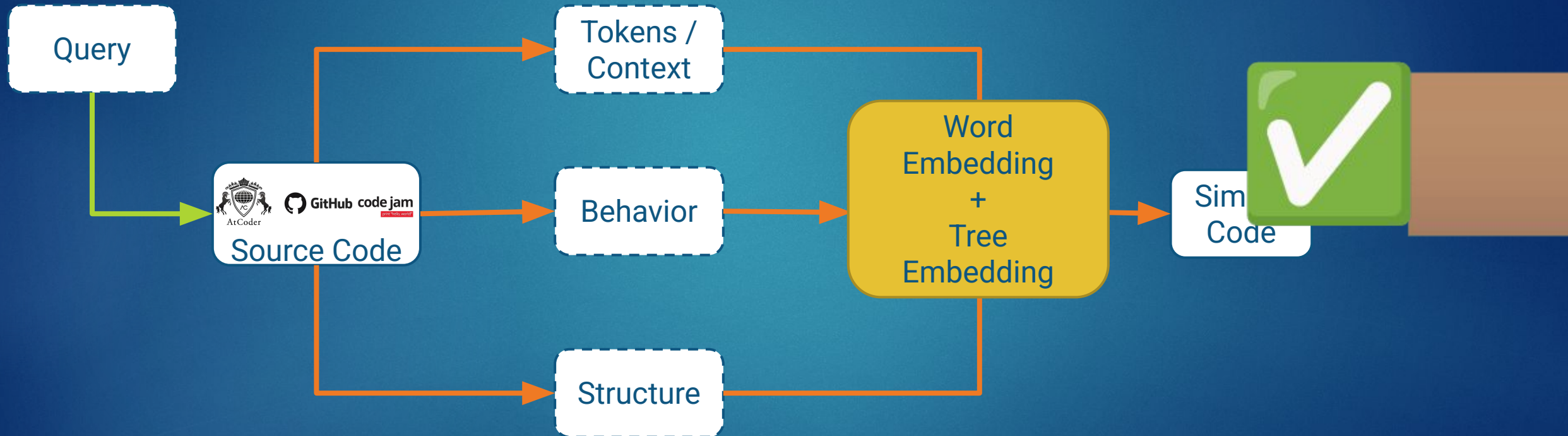
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        return func(nums[1:])
```

Python: List of **even** numbers using **recursion**

Code-to-code Search - In Practice

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Four Distinct Needs

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2. Explaining **what** it does (26%)
3. **Where** in the code base (16%)
4. **Why** is the code doing something (16%)



Four Distinct Needs

1. Example Code, **how** (33%)
Can be done in practice with search
2. Explaining **what** it does (26%)
Code comprehension – not search
3. **Where** in the code base (16%)
Code Navigation – works pretty well
4. **Why** is the code doing something (16%)
Impact analysis – not search

How? 

What? 

Where? 

Why?



Know **why** you're searching!

Thank you for listening.

KTSTOLEE@NCSU.EDU

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- Baishakhi Ray
- Caitlin Sadowski

Thank you to my sponsors:

