Aligning Coordination Behavior with Coordination Needs: Congruence in Software Development

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Overview

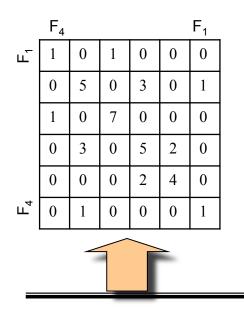
- Coordination requirements and congruence
- In search of a theory: Distributed Constraint Satisfaction
- Initial test of theory: partial confirmation
- Implications
 - For tools
 - For coordination research

Coordination

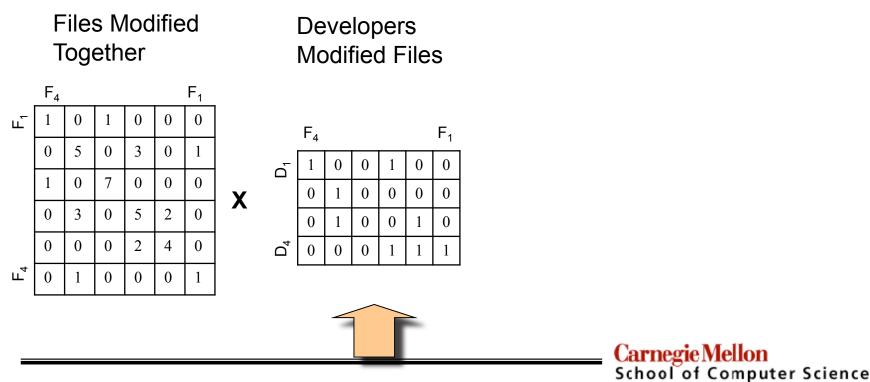
- Coordination is managing dependencies among tasks (Malone & Crowston)
- Coordination is a central concern in software engineering, e.g.,
 - Modularity
 - Architecture
- Coordination is central concern of work collaboration more generally
- Generally assume modularizing the product design modularizes the tasks

- Dependencies between files
- Number of times the two files were modified in same Modification Request

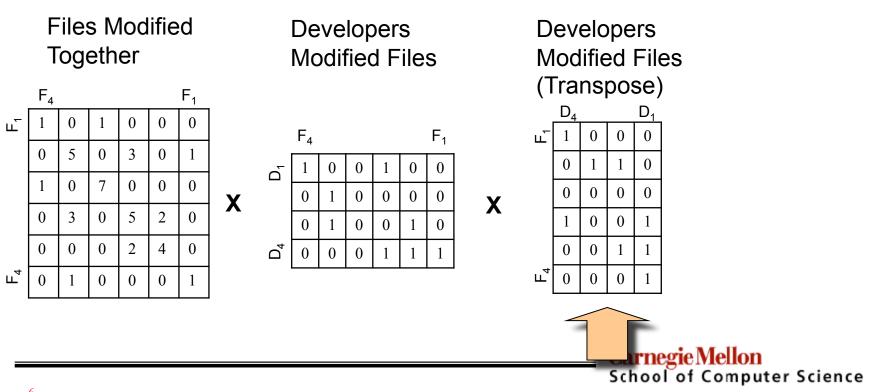
Files Modified Together



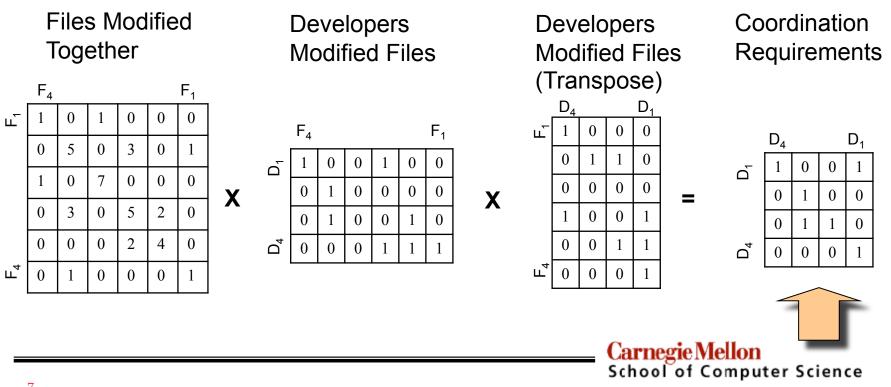
- Task assignment
- Number of times each developer modified each file for some unit of work



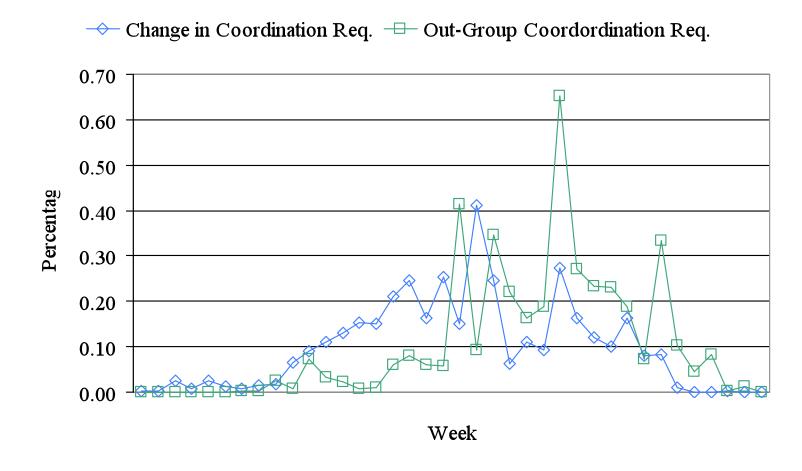
Transpose of task assignment



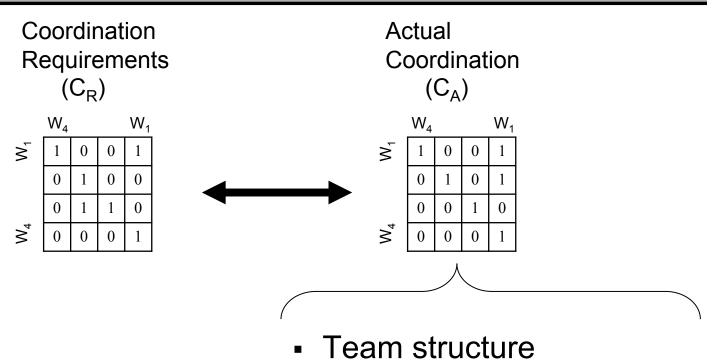
- Coordination requirements
- Extent to which two developers worked on interdependent files



Volatility in Coordination Requirements



Measuring Congruence

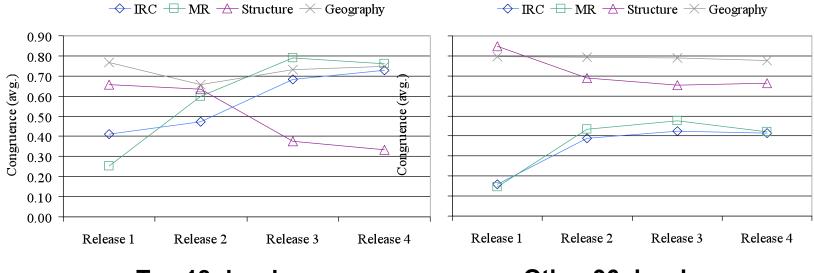


- Geographic location
- Use of chat
- On-line discussion in MR system

Congruence and Development Speed

- Unit of analysis: Modification Request (MR) (N=1983)
- Constructed regression model
 - Congruence measures as predictors
 - Control variables
 - Resolution time for MR as dependent variable
- Time to complete a work item is reduced by each of the types of congruence
 - Team structure congruence
 - Geographic location congruence
 - Chat congruence
 - On-line discussion congruence

Evolution of Congruence



Top 18 developers

Other 96 developers

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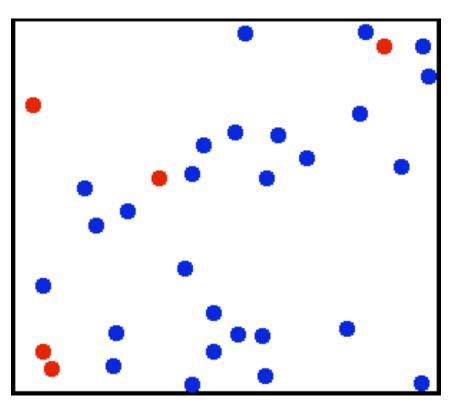
Theoretical Views of Coordination

- Coordination theory (Malone & Crowston)
 - Match coordination problems to mechanisms
 - E.g., resource conflict and scheduling
- Distributed Cognition (Hutchins, Hollan)
 - Computational process distributed over artifacts and people
- Organizational behavior
 - Stylized dependency types, e.g., sequential, pooled
 - Coordination regimens that address each type

Need a Different Approach

- Coordination requirements are generated by rapidly shifting tasks at sub-workflow, micro level
- Not clear that any existing theories apply
- Even if they apply, they do not generate predictions based on micro tasks
- Want to predict observable, macro behavior produced by micro coordination phenomena
- How?

Predicting Macro from Micro: Kinetic Theory of Gases



Animated gif: Wikipedia

- A gas consists of molecules in constant random motion
- Gas molecules influence each other only by collision
- All collisions between gas molecules are perfectly elastic
- The volume actually occupied by the molecules of a gas is negligibly small

http://www2.ucdsb.on.ca/tiss/stretton/CHEM1/gasesx.html Carnegie Mellon School of Computer Science

Technical Coordination Modeled as CSP

- Constraint satisfaction problem
 - a project is a large set of mutually-constraining decisions, which are represented as
 - n variables x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n whose
 - values are taken from finite, discrete domains D_1, D_2, \ldots, D_n
 - constraints $p_k(x_{k1}, x_{k2}, ..., x_{kn})$ are predicates defined on

- the Cartesian product $D_{k1} \times D_{K2} \times \ldots \times D_{kj}$.

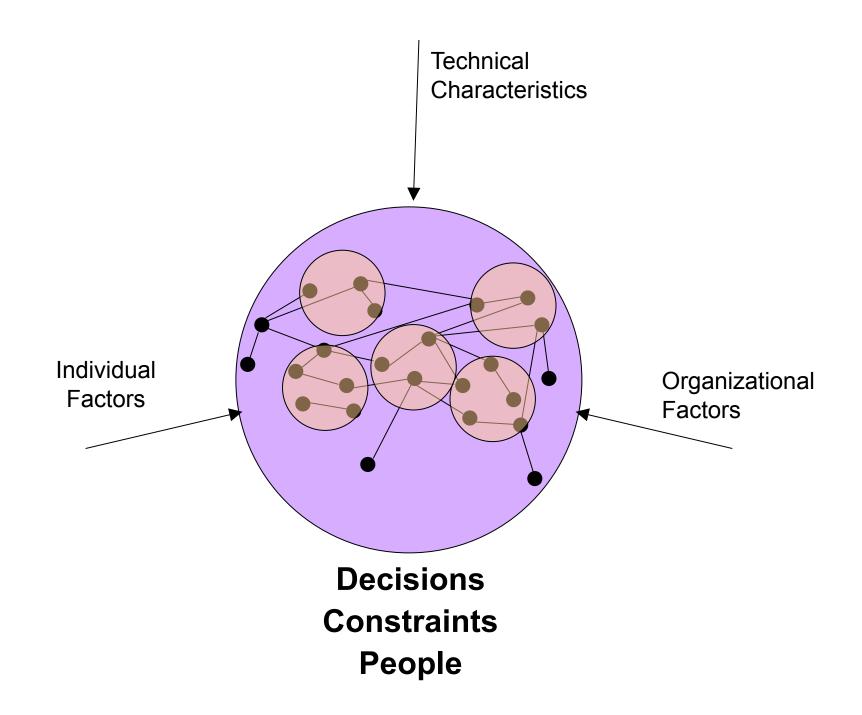
 Solving CSP is equivalent to finding an assignment for all variables that satisfy all constraints

Formulation of CSP and DCSP taken from Yokoo and Ishida, Search Algorithms for Agents, in G. Weiss (Ed.) *Multiagent Systems*, Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1999 Carnegie Mellon

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Distributed Constraint Satisfaction

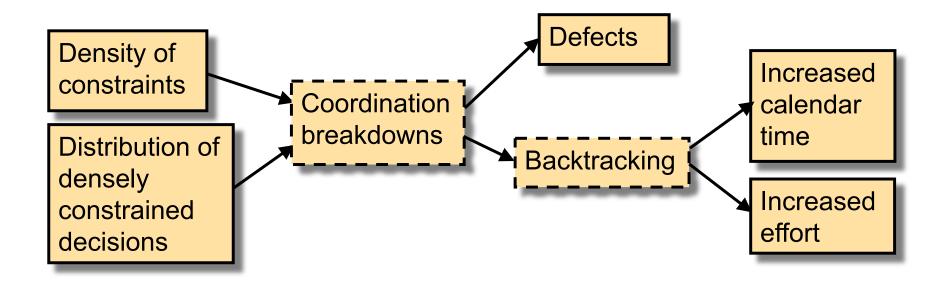
- Each variable x_i belongs to one agent i
- Represented by relation $belongs(x_i, i)$
- Agents only know about a subset of the constraints
- Represent this relation as known(P₁, k), meaning agent k knows about constraint P₁
- Agent behavior determines global algorithm
- For humans, global behavior emerges



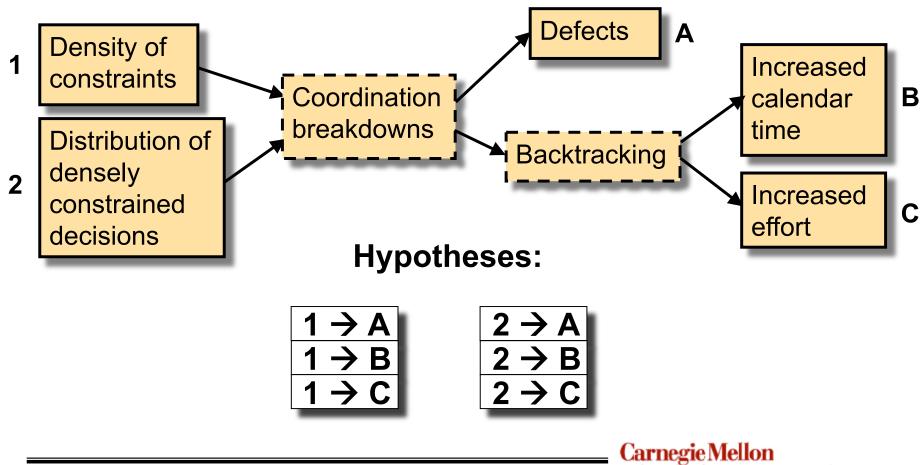
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Micro Causes, Macro Effects

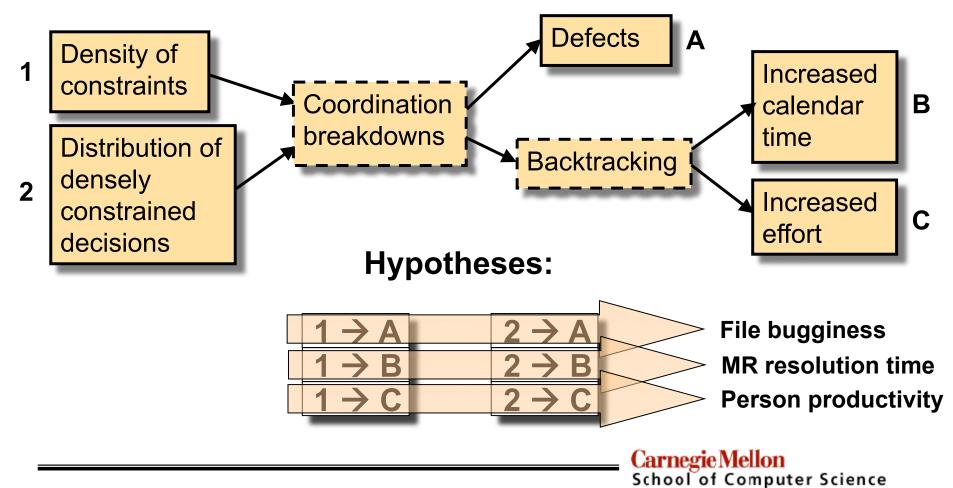


Hypotheses

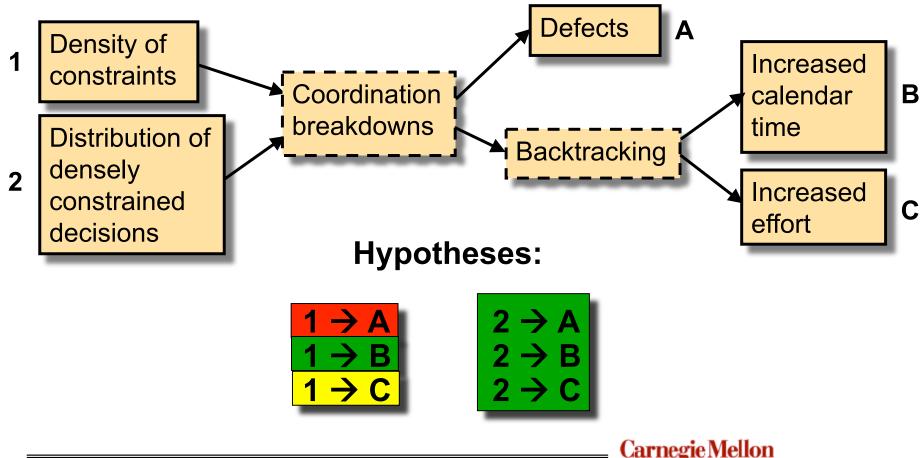


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Regression Models



Results



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Implications: Tools

- Just providing self-selected buddy lists is likely not sufficient to support coordination for most people
 - Coordination requirements are too volatile
 - Many people may not know who to select
- Our tools could be doing much more for us in creating and using project data
 - All-encompassing project graph, with all changes to everything, automatic links for pasting, maybe viewing
 - Graph-browsing capabilities to take any node as a start, search across people, artifacts, content history
- Software tools are leading the way here

Implications: Coordination Research

- Coordination requirements are
 - Volatile in short term, evolve over long term
- We need theories that
 - Capture the micro nature of coordination
 - Predict macro scale behavior
- Role of constraint visibility/discoverability
 - May explain difference in "bugginess" effects between call and data dependencies
- There is a complex, time-varying relationship between product modularization and task modularization