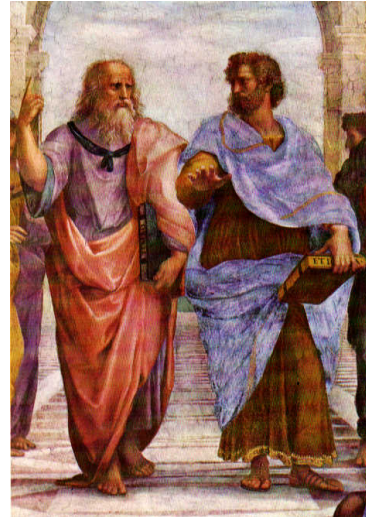


# Ten years with Evidence-Based Software Engineering

What is it?  
Has it had any impact?  
What's next?

Magne Jørgensen



## Initial papers on evidence-based software engineering

Barbara Kitchenham  
Tore Dybå  
Magne Jørgensen

### Evidence-based software engineering

[BA Kitchenham, T Dybå...](#) - *Software Engineering*, ..., 2004 - [ieeexplore.ieee.org](#)

Abstract Objective: Our objective is to describe how **software engineering** might benefit from an **evidence-based** approach and to identify the potential difficulties associated with the approach. Method: We compared the organisation and technical infrastructure supporting ...

Sitert av 433 Beslektede artikler Alle 20 versjoner Sitér Lagre

### Evidence-based software engineering for practitioners

[T Dybå, BA Kitchenham, M Jørgensen](#) - *Software*, IEEE, 2005 - [ieeexplore.ieee.org](#)

EBSE aims to improve decision making related to **software** development and maintenance by integrating current best evidence from research with practical experience and human values. 4 This means we don't expect a technology to be universally good or universally ...

Sitert av 293 Beslektede artikler Alle 11 versjoner Sitér Lagre

### [PDF] Teaching Evidence-Based Software Engineering to University Students.

[M Jørgensen, T Dybå, BA Kitchenham](#) - *IEEE METRICS*, 2005 - [uio.no](#)

Abstract **Evidence-based software engineering** (EBSE) describes a process of identifying, understanding and evaluating findings from research and practice-based experience. This process aims at improving **software engineering** decisions. For the last three years, EBSE ...

Sitert av 39 Beslektede artikler Alle 8 versjoner Sitér Lagre Mer

## Evidence-based software engineering (EBSE)

The main steps of EBSE are as follows:

1. Convert a relevant problem or need for information into an answerable question.
2. Search the literature and practice-based experience for the best available evidence to answer the question. (+ create own local evidence, if needed)
3. Critically appraise the evidence for its validity, impact, and applicability.
4. Integrate the appraised evidence with practical experience and the client's values and circumstances to make decisions about practice.
5. Evaluate performance in comparison with previous performance and seek ways to improve it.

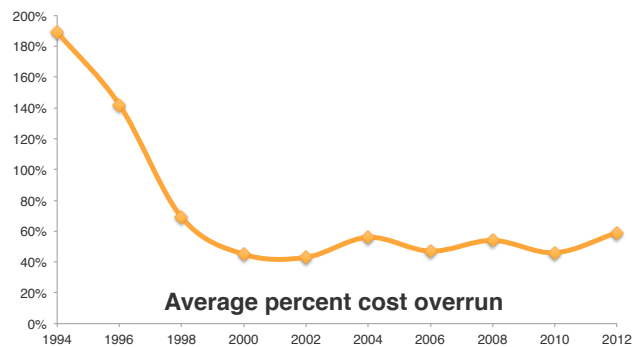
[ **simula** . research laboratory ]

**Most (93%) of our  
communication is  
non-verbal**



[ **simula** . research laboratory ]

## Software Chaos? Huge improvement 1994-1998?



THE  
STANDISH  
GROUP



(page 13 of their 1994 CHAOS report): “We then called and mailed a number of confidential surveys to a random sample of top IT executives, asking them to share failure stories.”

[ **simula** . research laboratory ]

## Difficult (but possible) to debunk myths

[How large are software cost overruns? A review of the 1994 CHAOS report](#)

[M Jørgensen, K Moløkken-Østvold - Information and Software Technology, 2006 - Elsevier](#)

The Standish Group reported in their 1994 CHAOS report that the average **cost** overrun of **software** projects was as high as 189%. This figure for **cost** overrun is referred to frequently by scientific researchers, **software** process improvement consultants, and government ...

Sitert av 170 Beslektede artikler Alle 12 versjoner Web of Science: 37 Sitér Lagre Mer

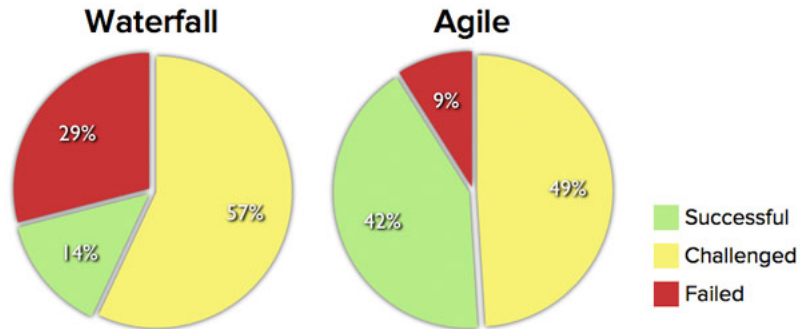
However, for our new database we eliminated cases from 1994 though 2002, since they did not match the current requirements for analysis. The new database has just under 50,000 projects.

[ **simula** . research laboratory ]

But new ones are arriving all the time ...

**14% Waterfall and 42% of Agile projects are successful**

(source: The Standish Group, The Chaos Manifesto 2012)



Source: The CHAOS Manifesto, The Standish Group, 2012.

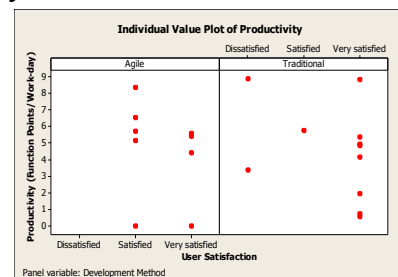
Successful = “On cost, on schedule and with specified functionality”

Can you spot a serious error in this comparison?

[ **simula** . research laboratory ]

**“I see it when I believe it” vs “I believe it when I see it”**

- **Design:**
  - Data sets with randomly set performance data comparing “traditional” and “agile” methods.
  - Survey of each developer’s belief in agile methods
- **Question:** How much do you, based on the data set, agree in: *“Use of agile methods has caused a better performance when looking at the combination of productivity and user satisfaction.”*
- **Result:**
  - Previous belief in agile determined what they saw in the random data



[ **simula** . research laboratory ]

# WHAT ARE THE SKILLS NEEDED TO PRACTICE EVIDENCE-BASED SOFTWARE ENGINEERING?

[ **simula** . research laboratory ]

## Formulate questions meaningful for your context/challenge/problem

The question “Is Agile better than Traditional methods?” is NOT answerable.

- What is agile?
- What is traditional?
- What is better?
- What is the context?

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## Question what statements and claims means



**Manifesto for Agile Software Development**

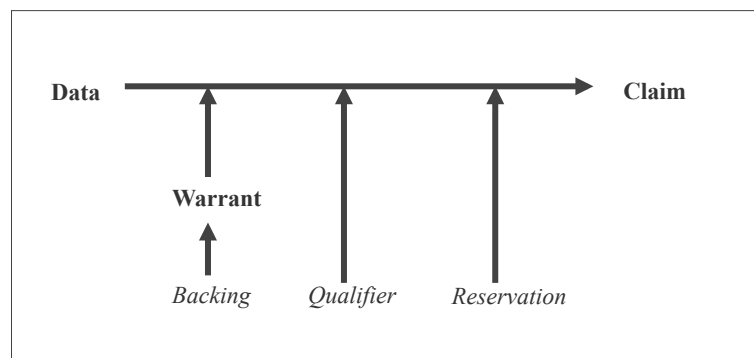
We are uncovering better ways of developing software by doing it and helping others do it.  
Through this work we have come to value:

- Individuals and interactions** over processes and tools
- Working software** over comprehensive documentation
- Customer collaboration** over contract negotiation
- Responding to change** over following a plan

That is, while there is value in the items on the right, we value the items on the left more.

[ S

## Know how to evaluate argumentation



[ **simula** . research laboratory ]

## Know how to use google scholar (search for research-based evidence)

The screenshot shows a Google Scholar search interface. At the top, the Google logo is on the left, and the search bar contains the text "pair programming quality" with a magnifying glass icon on the right. Below the search bar, the word "Scholar" is displayed in red, followed by the text "Omtrent 953 000 resultater (0,08 sek)".

On the left side, there is a sidebar with several sections:

- Artikler**: A section header.
- Mitt bibliotek**: A section header.
- Når som helst**: A section header.
- Etter 2014**: A section header.
- Etter 2013**: A section header.
- Etter 2010**: A section header.
- Egendefinert periode**: A section header.
- Sorter etter relevans**: A section header.
- Sorter etter dato**: A section header.
- ta med patenter**: A checkbox.
- inkluder sitater**: A checkbox.
- Opprett varsel**: A button.

The main content area displays search results. The first result is titled "Strengthening the case for pair programming" by L. Williams, R.R. Kessler, W. Cunningham, and R. Jeffries, published in IEEE software, 2000. The second result is titled "Pair programming improves student retention, confidence, and program quality" by C. McDowell, L. Werner, and H.E. Bullock, published in Communications of the ACM, 2006. The third result is titled "The costs and benefits of pair programming" by A. Cockburn and L. Williams, published in Extreme programming examined, 2000. Each result includes a brief abstract and a link to the full text (PDF).

At the bottom of the page, there is a footer that reads "[ simula . research laboratory ]".

## Know how to collect and evaluate practice-based experience

- Methods similar to evaluation of research-based evidence and claims
- Be aware of “organizational over-learning”

## Know how to create local evidence

- Experimentation is often possible and creates the best evidence
  - Pilot studies
  - Trial-sourcing
  - Controlled experiments in own context

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## Any impact from EBSE?

- Successes:
  - Trained several hundreds of software engineers (both students and professionals)
  - Courses in evidence-based software engineering (or closely related courses) created at several universities
  - Conferences and research projects with this as core topic
  - Upcoming journal (within information systems) with this as topic
- Failures:
  - No systematic evaluation of how well software engineers are able to implement and how often they actually use the EBSE-steps
  - No real success story to tell (Company X used this and it led to .....)

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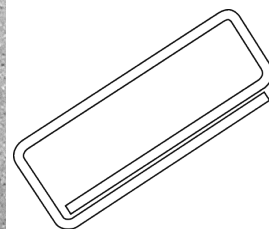


## What's next

- **Still to be answered:** Is it realistic to achieve an evidence-based software engineering profession, or is this only for those with research competence?
- **My opinion:** Moderate optimist based on my experience with teaching this to students and professionals.
- Challenges:
  - Not much research (evidence-based medicine is easier)
  - High number of different contexts makes use of evidence complex
  - Systematic literature reviews are typically too much “we need more research” + student experiments and not very useful for the software industry
- Opportunities:
  - More emphasis on the teaching how to collect practice-based evidence (and less on systematic reviews, google scholar-searches)
  - More emphasis on the generation of local evidence (teaching of how to do controlled trials in own context)

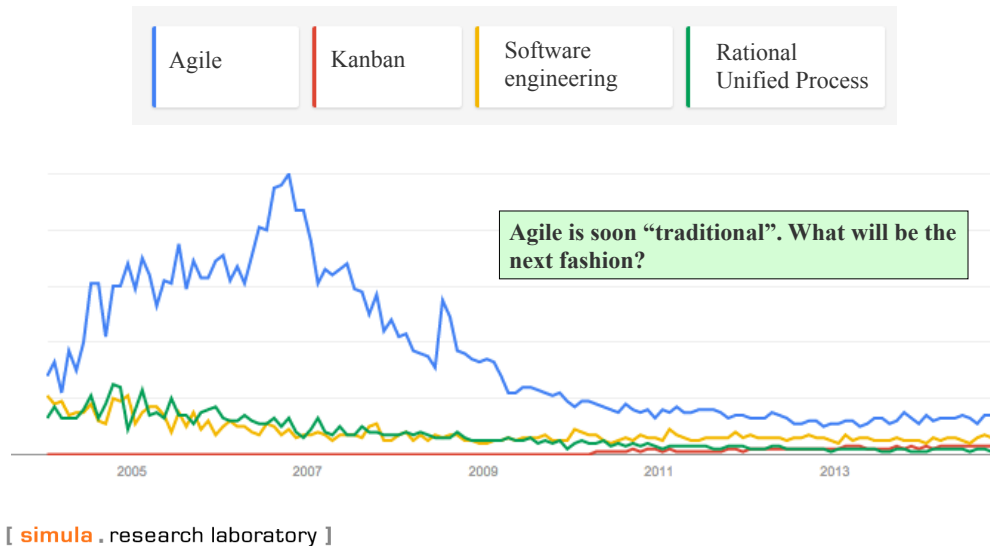
[ **simula** . research laboratory ]

The paper clip  
was invented by a  
Norwegian



[ **simula** . research laboratory ]

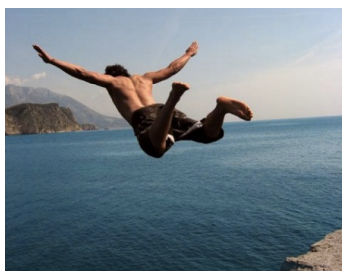
## Google trends (fashions): Worldwide web searches Category: Computers & Electronics, Software



## The ease of creating myths: Are risk-willing or risk-averse developers better?


Group A:

**Initially**  
Average 3.3  
**Debriefing**  
Average 2: 3.5  
**2 weeks later**  
Average 3: 3.5



Group B:

**Initially**  
Average 5.4  
**Debriefing**  
Average 2: 5.0  
**2 weeks later**  
Average 3: 4.9

Study design: Research  evidence + Self-generated argument.

**Question:** Based on your experience, do you think that risk-willing programmers are better than risk-averse programmers?

1 (totally agree) – 5 (No difference) - 10 (totally disagree)

Neutral group: Average 5.0

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