

A Hybrid Simulation Approach for Competitive Open Software Development Process

Sponsor: DASD(SE)

By

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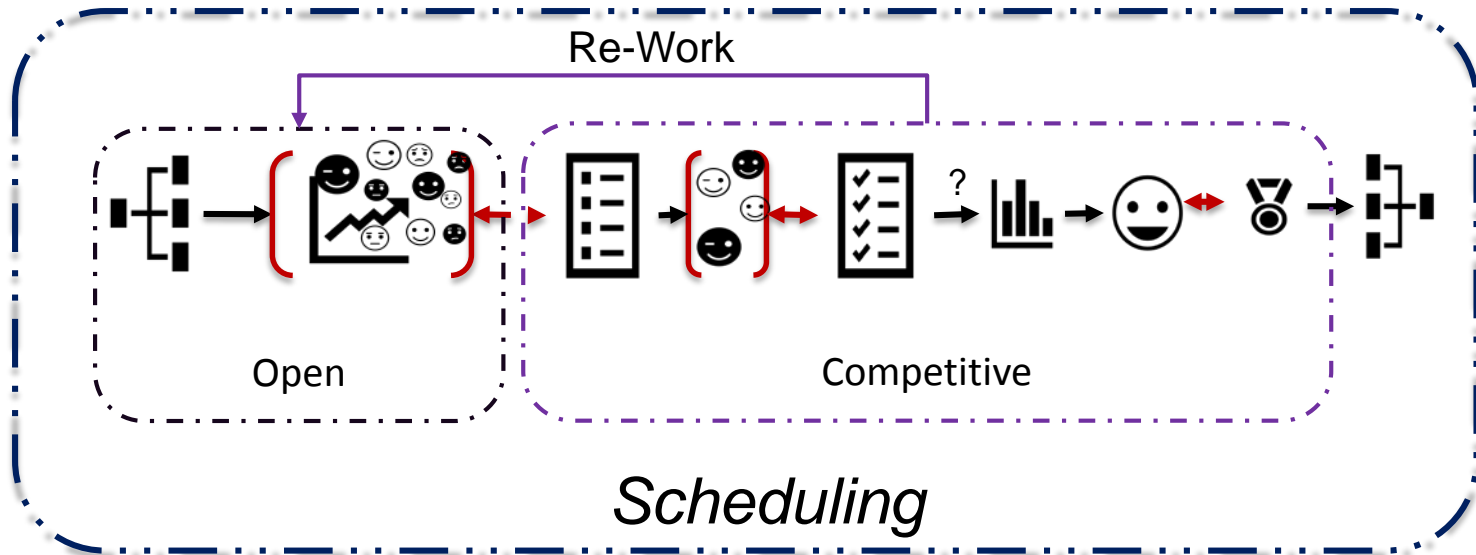
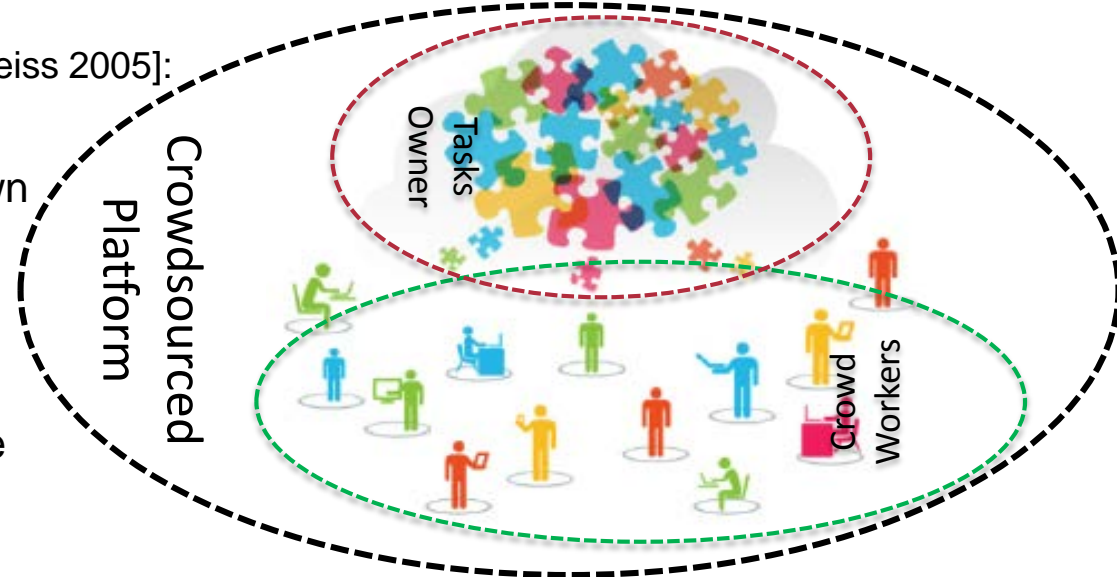


- Background
- Research Question and Methodology
- Research Design and Analysis
- Conclusion

Open Competitive Software Workflow

Open Market Software Development [Weiss 2005]:

- Potentially large number of unknown workers
- Have access to the internet
- Collaborate and coordinate on the tasks
- Workers take the work they choose

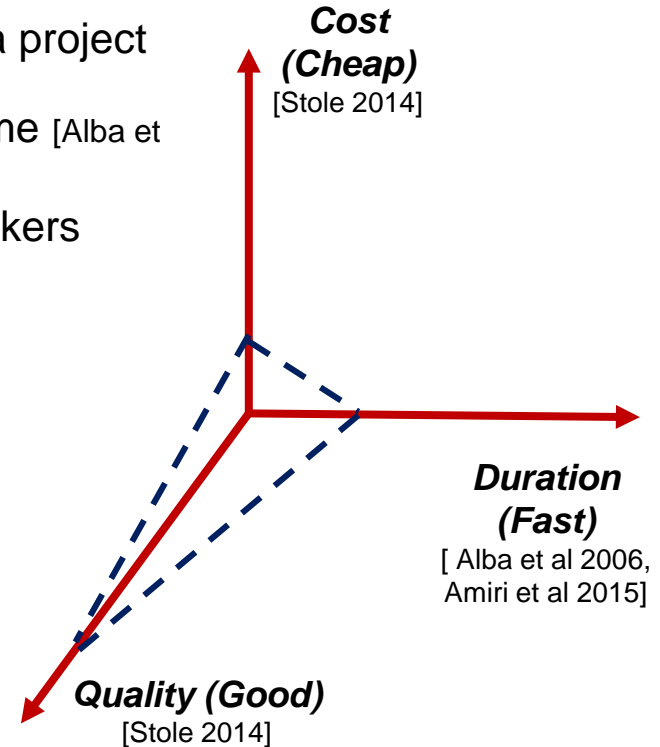


Task Scheduling in Software Engineering

- ✓ Scheduling a software project:
 - Setting sequence of time dependent tasks that make a project [Mingozi et al 1998]
 - Assign tasks to workers to be done in specific time frame [Alba et al 2007]
- ✓ Complex tasks require higher cooperation amongst co-workers [Malon 1994].

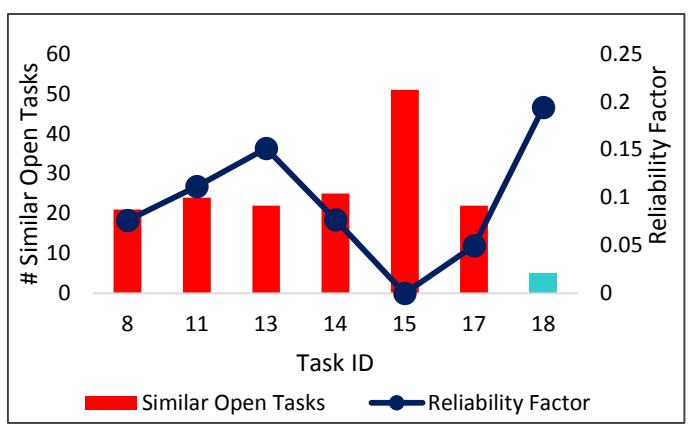
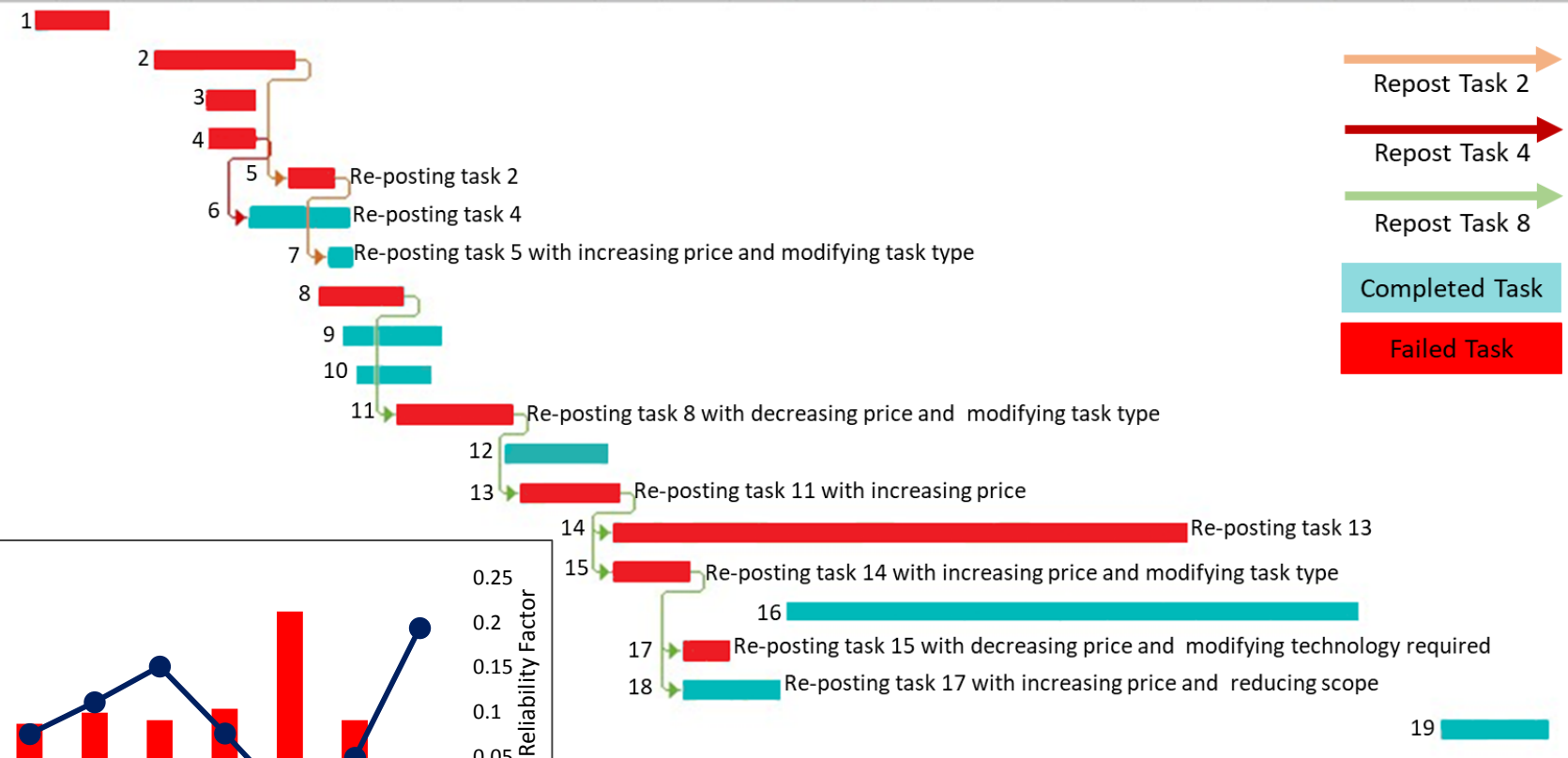
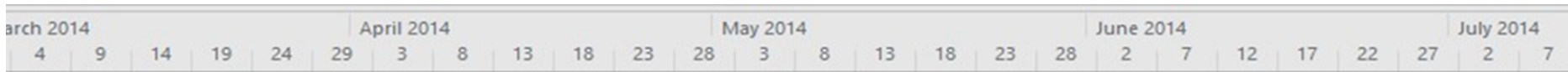
➤ *Challenges in OSD Scheduling:* [Gao et al 2015, Barreto et al 2008]

- Not knowing workers in person,
 - Working from different time zone,
 - Workers interest in other tasks among pool of open tasks
- ☐ Understanding the crowd workers' sensitivity and performance to the arrival task [Difallah 2016]
- Zero registration,
 - Zero submission and
 - Not qualified submission.



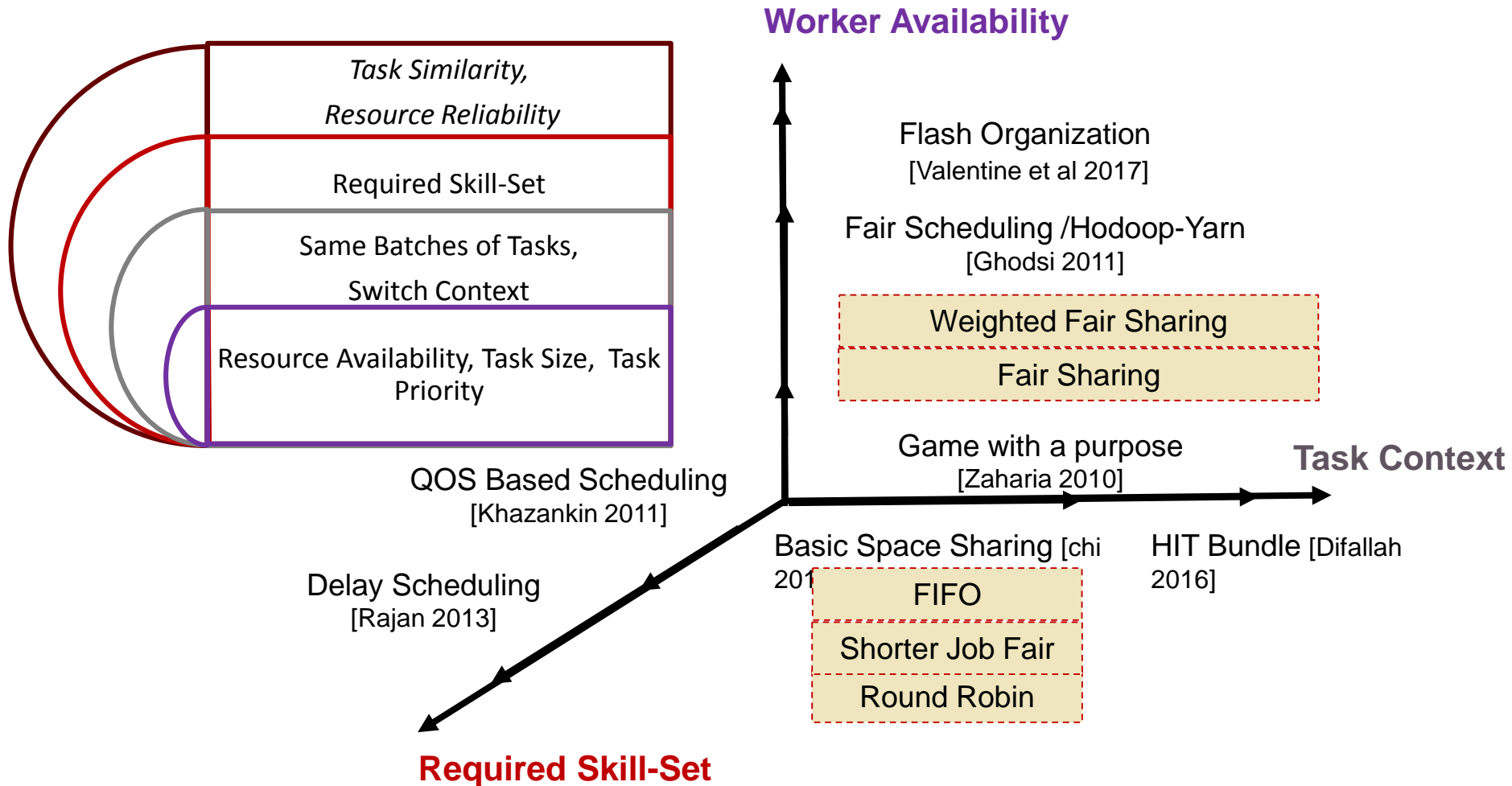
❖ *Improper scheduling would result in **task failure*** [Faradiani et al 2011]

Motivation Example



Project Duration: 110 Days
Project Failure Ratio: 57%

Limitations of Existing Methods



Is it feasible to provide a more effective automated task scheduling framework in competitive open software development environments in order to reduce task failure ratio?

Research

Approach:

Trained Data Set:

- CSD data from Jan 2014 to Feb 2015
- extracted from TopCoder website
- 403 individual projects
- 4907 component development tasks
- 8108 workers, 5062 active workers
- 60433 worker-task participation records

Presented Model:

Hybrid simulation model:

- ✓ Systems Dynamic
- ✓ Discrete Event
- ✓ Agent Based Model



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Cd Quartz Energy - Offset Operator Frac Schedule AngularJS REST API
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Submission
5d 20h to go

11 0

2d 20h to register

CSD Market

Demand:

CSD Mini-Tasks per week

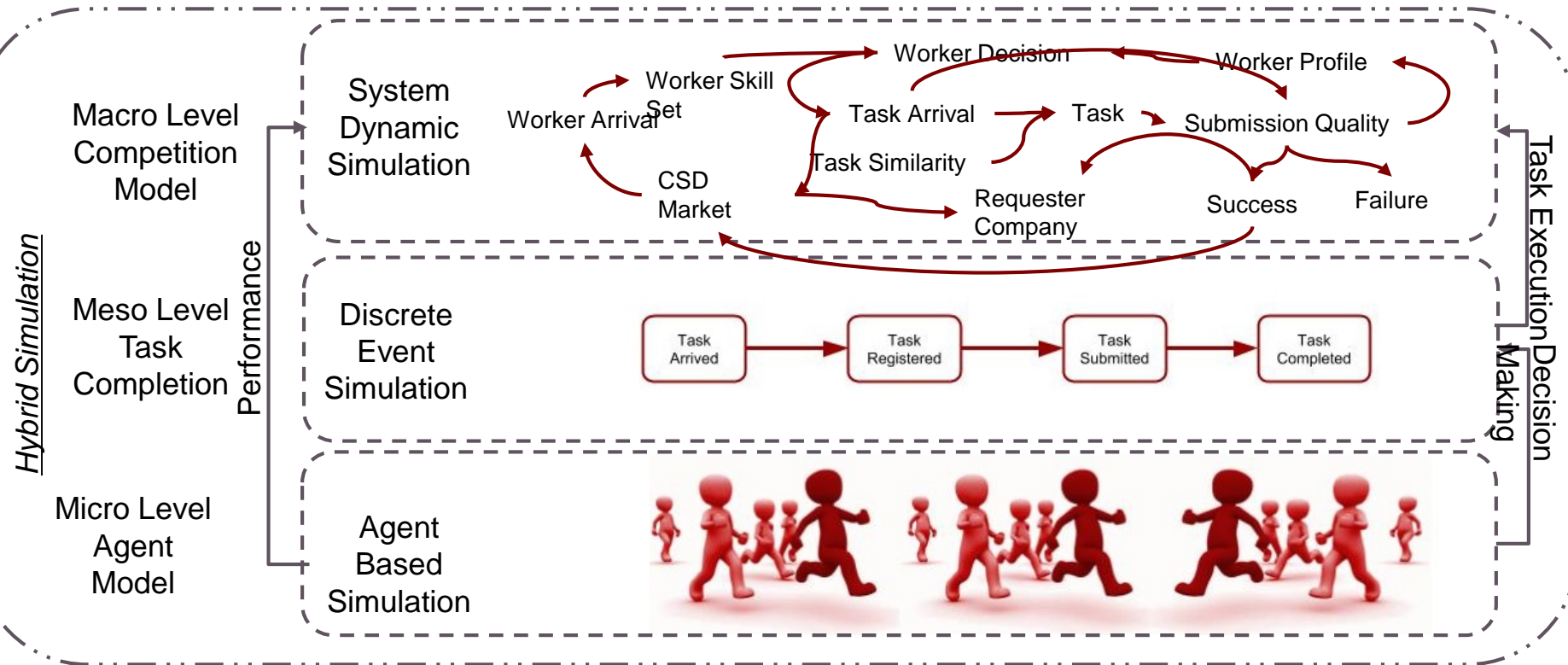
76 New Arrival
 2 Cancel
 1 Starve
 8 Fail



Supply:

CSD Workers per week

Belt	Rating Range (X)	# Workers	% Workers
Gray	$X < 900$	4557	90.02%
Green	$900 < X < 1200$	146	2.88%
Blue	$1200 < X < 1500$	273	5.39%
Yellow	$1500 < X < 2200$	78	1.54%
Red	$X > 2200$	8	0.16%

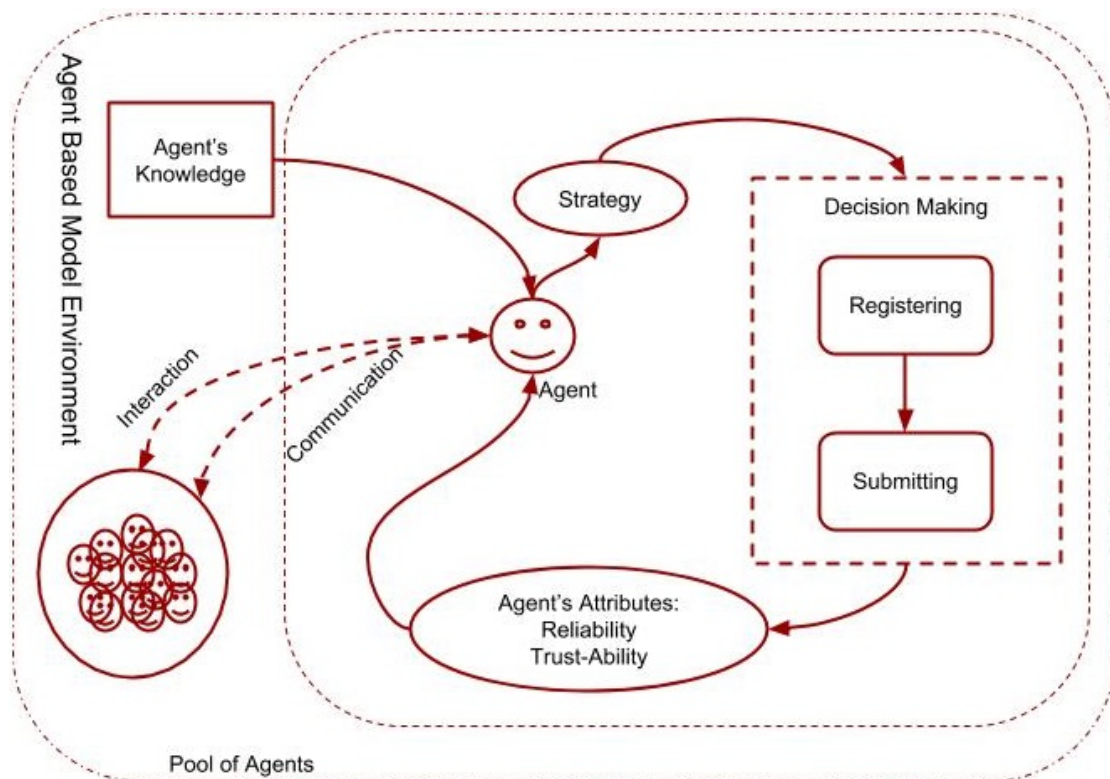


Overall View of Hybrid Simulation Model

Relaxed Assumptions:

- Workers' trust factor is constant
 - Tasks will not be cancelled by client requests
 - Tasks will not face zero registration scenario

Micro level: Agent Model



Knowledge:

- ✓ 59% of workers respond to a task call
- ✓ 24% of the workers will make submissions

Agent's Decision Making:

✓ Registering ⚡ 1

:

$$P(R_j) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{Reqs} \leq 18 \\ \text{Bernoulli}(0.3) & \text{Reqs} > 18 \end{cases}$$

✓ Submitting ⚡ 0.51

:

$$P(S_j) = \begin{cases} 0.6 & j \in \text{Red} \\ 0.6 & j \in \text{Yellow} \\ 0.39 & j \in \text{Blue} \\ 0.45 & j \in \text{Green} \\ 0.25 & j \in \text{Gray} \end{cases}$$

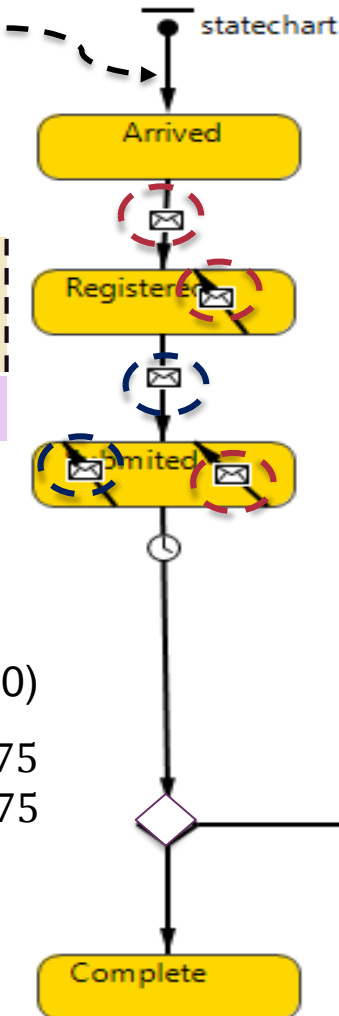
Workers' Reliability (Re): $\text{Pert}(0, 1, 0.19)$

Meso level: Task Completion Model

ArrivalSchedule statechart

$$P(TS_i) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{AS Masseur} \neq 1 \\ 1 & \text{AS Masseur} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$FPS_k = 0.0473(TSR_k) + 0.014$$



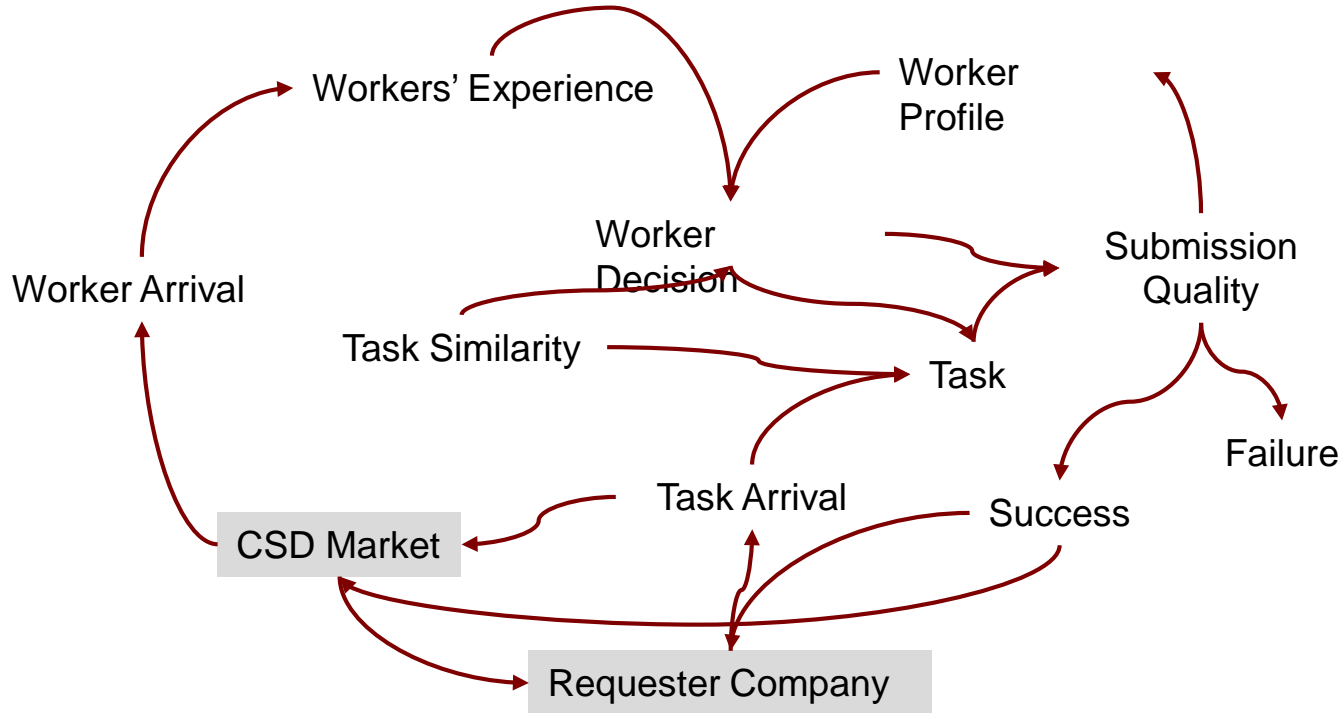
$$P(TR_i) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{AR Masseur} \neq 1 \\ 1 & \text{AR Masseur} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$FPR_k = \begin{cases} \frac{\sum_i^n Re_j * P_j}{3} & \sum_i^n Re_j > 2 \\ \frac{\sum_i^n Re_j * P_j}{2} & 1 < \sum_i^n Re_j < 2 \\ \frac{\sum_i^n Re_j * P_j}{1} & \sum_i^n Re_j < 1 \end{cases}$$

Task Score/ Quality: uniform (0,100)

$$P(TW_i) = \begin{cases} Cancelled & \text{Score} < 75 \\ Complete & \text{Score} \geq 75 \end{cases}$$

Macro Level: Competition Mode

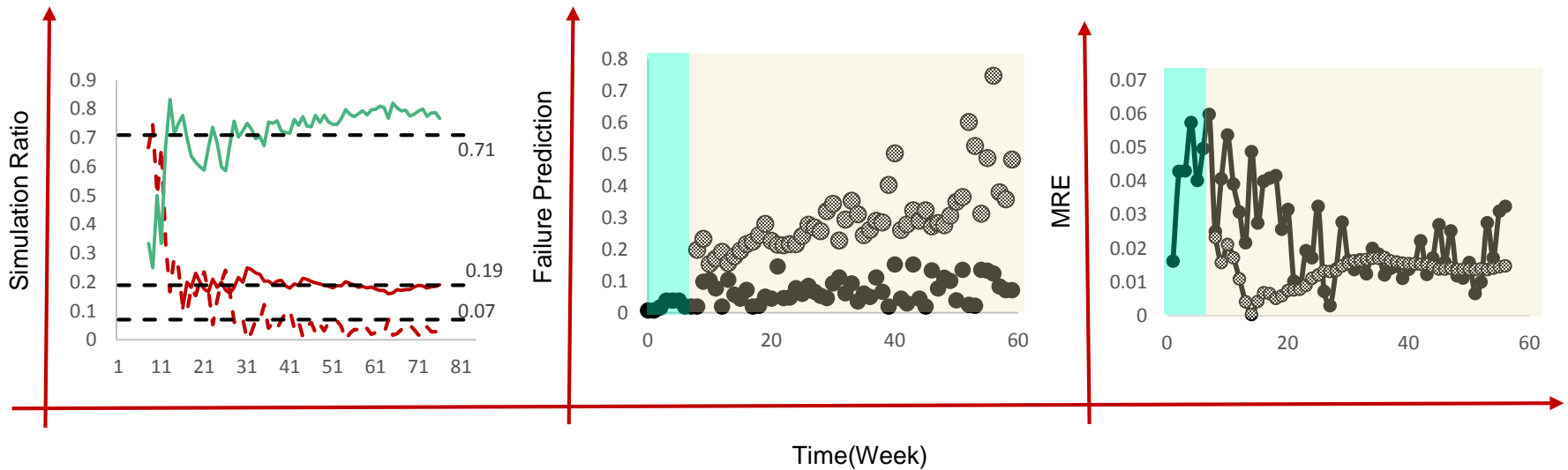


Workers' Arrival: Poisson(18, 800, 20, 0, 1)

Workers' Experience: Beta (1, 5, 0, 3000)

Tasks' Arrival: Task Model Schedule

Task Similarity: uniform (0.33, 0.98)



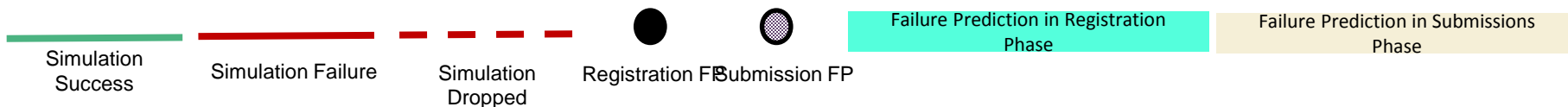
Success Ratio ~ 71%
Failure ratio ~ 13%

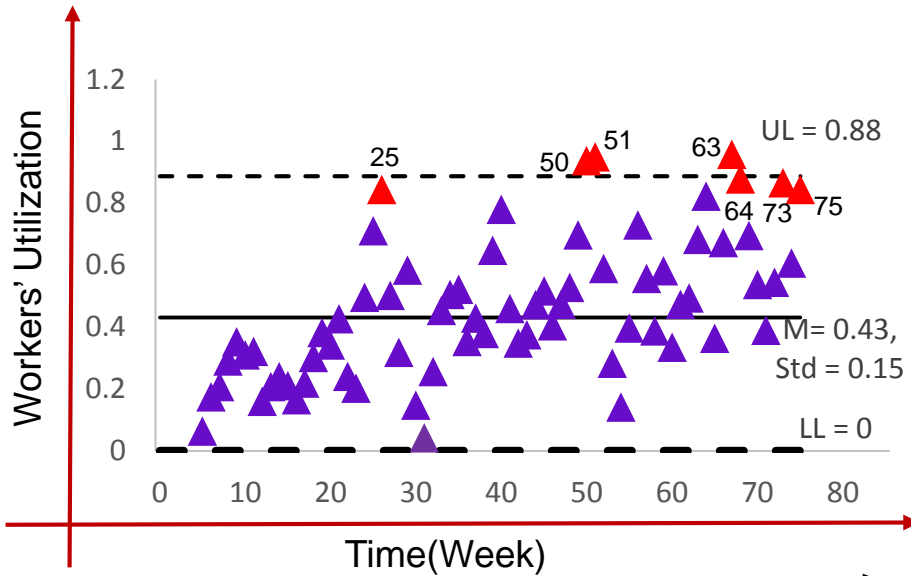
Failure prediction i Submissions(SFP) ~ 15%
Failure Prediction in Registration (RFP) ~ 6.5%

V.S.

Actual Failure Ratio ~ 14%

MRE(SFP) = 2%
MRE (RFP) = 1.1%



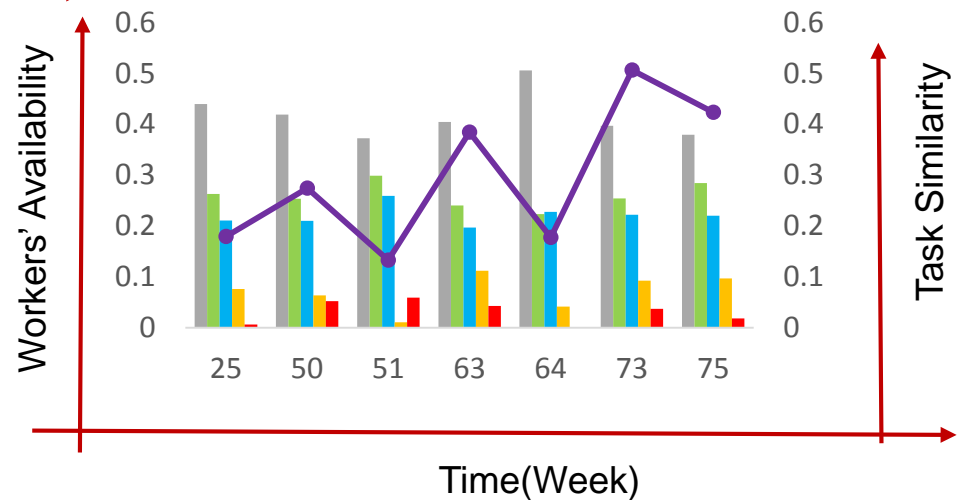


Task Similarity level < 60%

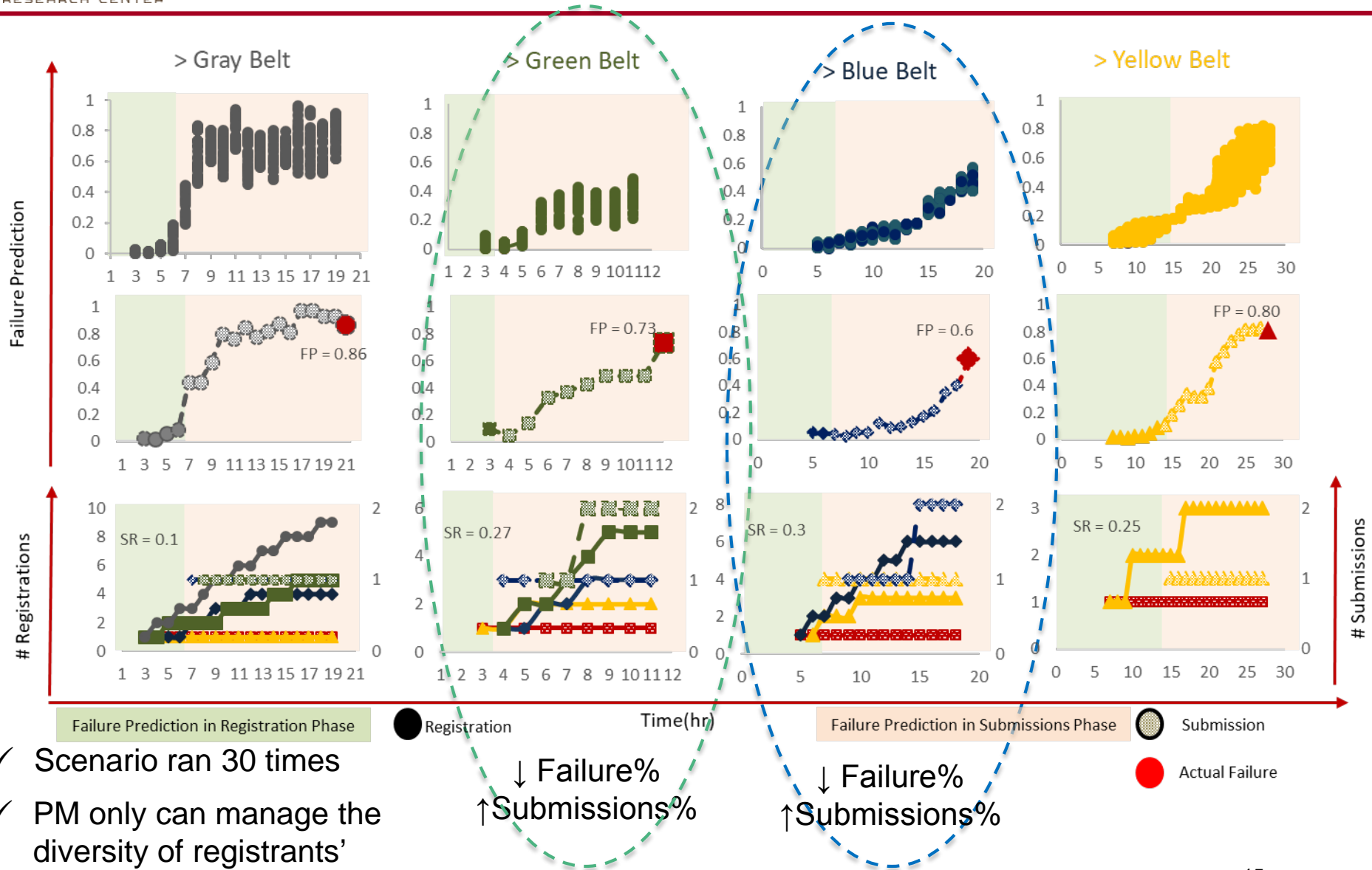
Close availability of midlevel experienced worker

Scenario 1: How diverse?

Scenario 2: How open?

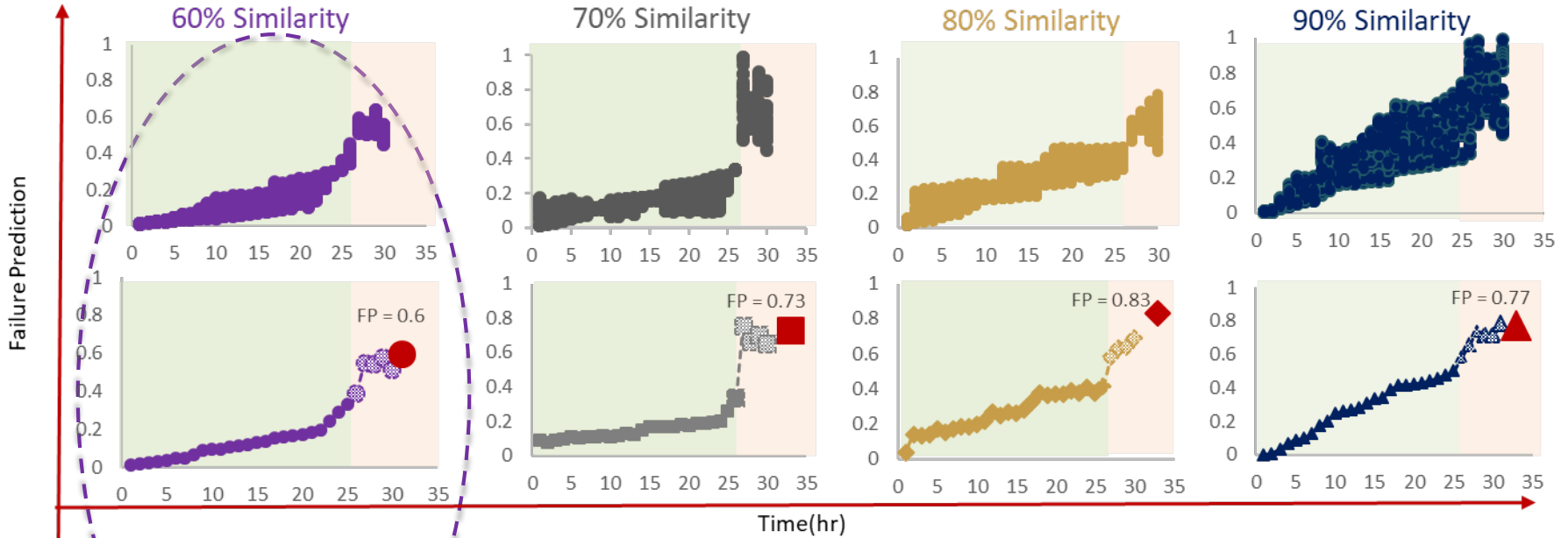


Scenario 1: Agents' Diversity

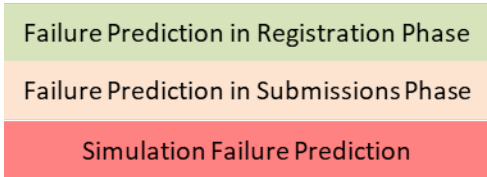


- ✓ Scenario ran 30 times
- ✓ PM only can manage the diversity of registrants' experience

Scenario 2: Task Openness



↓↓ Failure%
 ↑↑ Openness



Scenario 1		60% Similarity	70% Similarity	80% Similarity	90% Similarity
Task Status	Fail	18	22	25	23
	Success	12	8	5	7
	Failure Prediction	60%	73%	83%	77%

- ✓ Scenario ran 30 times
- ✓ PM can manage openness of the pool of tasks only

Conclusion and Future Work

Conclusion:

This study provides a hybrid simulation model to help providing more insights in order to have a more efficient task scheduling in OSD.

- ✓ Attracting higher number of middle ranked agents to compete on the task, would provide lower chance of task failure in general.
- ✓ Similarity level of 60% and lower in the pool of available tasks, provides lower chance of task failure.

Future Work:

- ✓ Updating the model with schedule available projects form the entire data set and report the recommendation metrics



- ✓ Presented model created based on competitive crowdsourcing only
- ✓ No access to the management dataset and overheads
- ✓ No access to the actual task sequential per project
- ✓ Assuming that monetary prize and task duration represents task complexity
- ✓ Different factors that may influence workers' decision-making process





**Thank
you!**