# Socio-Technical Accordance Perspective For Software Implementation Correlation With Fault Aptitude

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*Abstract:* **Large Software projects have a huge number of dependencies among its elements such as functions, objects, modules . Coordination between software development teams is one of the most difficult aspects in software engineering. It is important to consider the different roles that people play on their teams when coordinating with others.Coordination defined as the number of dependencies that directly impacts the level of complexity.So we introduce the notion of Socio-technical congruence as a framework for examining fine grain technical dependences among software entities and their implication for coordination needs in development organization. In future, we can identify the coordination requirements and actual coordination behaviors in software application. The software application that we are going to see is ATM process. This application will define the level of coordination requirements and actual coordination.**Keywords:metric//measurement, coordination,socio technical congurence

## 1. INTRODUCTION:

Coordination which serves as the key factor for the success of software development projects.successful software development projects requires effective coordination among developers.so we propose Ensemble,a set of tools that help developers to better coordinate their work. Managing coordination needs on two fundamentals software development outcomes: 1)Development productivity and 2)Software quality. This has increased the Effectiveness among developers in software development activity.And they quickly response to changes in the project and they reduce the Risk factors and Cost. coordination has also play an important role in product development and organizational development.In the case of product development their work is to minimize the

minimize the technical dependices among the product components that result in modular work structure.In a similar form in the organizational development their work is to organize among the team or departments.

## I. RELATED WORK:

A modular strategy is vulnerable to unanticipated "Cross Cutting" product feature[5] – as they require coordinated changes during each modules . The more scattered a concern's implementation is, the more defects it will have, regardless of the implementation size.  Concern metrics are applied to determine the degree of scattering (DOS)**.**Concentration metrics includes Class DOS and Method DOS which is used to determine  the number of defects.

An Ensemble[1] a set of tools that aim to help developers to better  coordinate their work. Developers can use Ensemble to maintain a small Watch List of other people.Recommender,      which      helps developers to select the right people to collaborate with .Watch List, which helps developers   realize   the   right   times   to collaborate and to stay coordinated over time.

Modularization[8]   **is   t**he   modular breakdown of the software product and the structure and dynamics of the development organization   influence   each   other   in complex ways. However, we are   in the ability to decompose a complex problem into a (possibly very large) number of individual problems(Figure 2) that are not too complex in order to tackle the big problem.

Socio-Technical           congruence[3]The objective of the framework is to provide a fine-grain level of analysis of coordination that does not assume a single structure or a static architecture. To do so, we analyze files of source code, which represent "bundles" of design decisions and We also propose a measure of "fit" between these work dependencies and the coordination activities performed by the software developers and applying the Design Structure Matrix to System Decomposition and Integration Problems.A design structure matrix (DSM) provides solutions to decomposition and integration problems. The concept of congruence has two components:   1)coordination   needs   and 2)coordination    activities**.**In    order    to determine the coordination needs, weneed to represent two sets of relationships:

Task Assignments matrix (people x tasks) $\rightarrow$ A,Task Dependencies matrix (tasks x tasks) $\rightarrow$ D,
Coordination   Requirements   (people   x people) $\rightarrow$ R = A • D • AT
We will refer to this matrix as Task Assignments (A). The set of dependencies among tasks can be represented as a square matrix where a cell ij (or cell ji) indicates that task i and task j are interdependent.
We will refer to this matrix as Task Dependencies (D).

Fig.1 Coordinaion requirement matrix

Actual coordination is the coordination behavior of the software product stakeholders.Actual coordination defines the person – to – person matrix and also used to measure congruence matrix
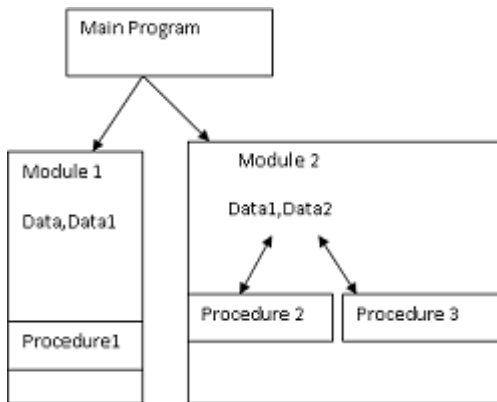


Figure 2: Modularization

**S**oftware Failures are measured based on two factors such as :1)File buggies2)Linkage.File buggies are the binary measure to indicate whether a file has been modified as part of resolving field defect.

Linkage specifies the linkage begween the software failure and related source code.Our coordination measurement technique is evaluated Based on the time consumption and resource consumption for coordination measurement of the software product development.The socio-technical congruence framework allows us explore these issues by examining how the congruence measures evolve over time. In this section examines the evolution of congruence in ATM application. An Automated teller machine (ATM) lets customers to withdraw cash anytime from anywhere without requiring the involvement of any banking representative.Customers must insert his ATM card into the machine and authenticate himself by typing in his personal Identification number(PIN).Privacy is becoming an increasingly important issue in many applications.A large fraction of them use Randomized data distortion techniques to mask the data for preserving the privacy of sensitive data.. This methodology attempts to hide the sensitive data by randomly modifying the data values often using additive noise and it develops a random matrix-based spectral filtering technique to retrieve original data from the dataset distorted by adding random values. This presents the theoretical foundation of this filtering method and extensive experimental results to demonstrate that in many cases random data distortion preserve very little data privacy.

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│        Data Preparation         │
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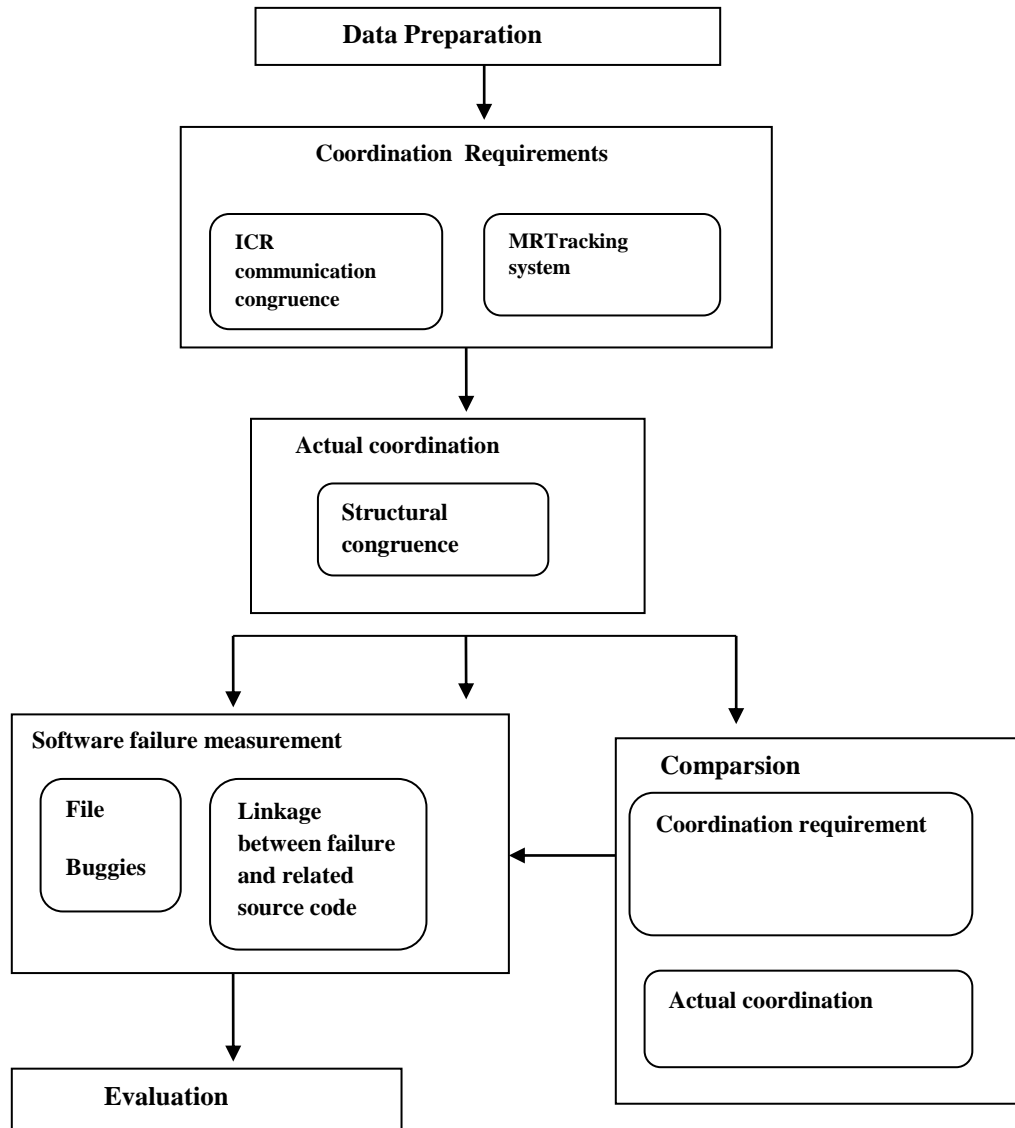
Figure 3:  Socio technical congruence.

The measures of communication congruence based on MR and IRC increase significantly, These patterns suggest a learning effect where developers substitute the lack of formal communication and coordination paths with coordination through other means of communication such as IRC and MR reports.
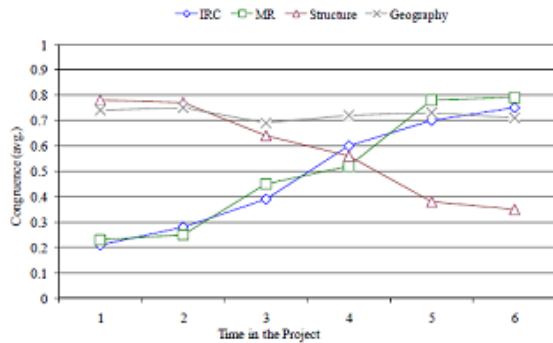
Figure 4: Congruemce Measures.

The top performers are represented on left hand side of the graph (solid lines) while the rest of the developers are represented on the right hand side of the graph (dashed lines).This shows the evolution of the congruence measures. Top-performers were involved in tasks that required significantly more coordination across teams (decreasing structural congruence) and, over time, they became quite effective at coordinating over IRC and the MR tracking system.They are performed on the desinging part of the ATM machine which include the lines of code for the operations that were performed on the machine. On the other hand, the rest of the developers seem not to use the computer-mediated communication tools (e.g. IRC) to interact with the right set of people. Consequently, they never achieve high levels of congruence in the IRC and MR congruence measures.

## III . EXPERIMENTAL RESULT:

In this case, we see an average change in coordination requirements across team boundaries where the coordination requirements matrix is determined by the following product:CR = TA * TD * T-- (1)where, TA is the Task Assignments matrix, TD is the Task Dependencies matrix

and T is the transpose of the Task Assignments matrix. we define congruence as follows: Diff (CR, CA) = cardinality $\{diff_{ij} \mid cr_{ij} > 0$ & $ca_{ij} > |CR| =$ cardinality $\{cr_{ij} > 0$

| SERIAL NUMBER | INTERVAL | NO OF PERCENTAGE |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | [0,1] | MIN=4.5%,MAX= 35% |
| 2 | [1,0] | MIN=15%,MAX=80% |
| 3 | [1,1] | MIN=22%,MAX=98% |

Figure 5: Percentage of congruence measurement. }--(2)

we have,Congruence (CR, CA) = Diff (CR, CA) / |CR| (2) The value of congruence belongs to the [0,1] interval that represents the proportion of coordinationrequirements that were satisfied through some type of coordination activity. The measure ofsocio-technical congruence proposed here provides a new way of thinking about coordination, particularly, by providing a fine-grain level of analysis of different types of product dependencies of 15.2% in this project (minimum = 4.5% and maximum = 35.7%) In sum, the results presented in this section show that coordination requirements tend to be quite volatile over the life of a software development project.

## CONCLUSION:

The results of our empirical analyses revealed that the gaps between the computed coordination requirements and the actual coordination activities carried out by developers had major implications on software failures. Second, it also shows the relationship between congruence and development productivity.On ATM machine the characteristics, are in terms of product and process maturity and the results showed that considering dependencies and adequately managing them is critical in mature development settings as well as less mature contexts.As demonstrated by the results, high levels of structural congruence (indicative of a good match between product and organizational structure) are associated with better productivity and quality, complementing the abundance of evidence highlighting the benefits of modular designs.

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