



# What do class comments tell us? An investigation of comment evolution and practices in Pharo Smalltalk

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## Abstract

**Context** Previous studies have characterized code comments in various programming languages, showing how high quality of code comments is crucial to support program comprehension activities, and to improve the effectiveness of maintenance tasks. However, very few studies have focused on understanding developer practices to write comments. None of them has compared such developer practices to the standard comment guidelines to study the extent to which developers follow the guidelines.

**Objective** Therefore, our goal is to investigate developer commenting practices and compare them to the comment guidelines.

**Method** This paper reports the first empirical study investigating commenting practices in Pharo Smalltalk. First, we analyze class comment evolution over seven Pharo versions. Then, we quantitatively and qualitatively investigate the information types embedded in class comments. Finally, we study the adherence of developer commenting practices to the official *class comment template* over Pharo versions.

**Results** Our results show that there is a rapid increase in class comments in the initial three Pharo versions, while in subsequent versions developers added comments to both new and old classes, thus maintaining a similar code to comment ratio. We furthermore found three times as many information types in class comments as those suggested by the template. However, the information types suggested by the template tend to be present more often than other types of information. Additionally, we find that a substantial proportion of comments follow the writing style of the template in writing these information types, but they are written and formatted in a non-uniform way.

**Conclusion** The results suggest the need to standardize the commenting guidelines for formatting the text, and to provide headers for the different information types to ensure a consistent style and to identify the information easily. Given the importance of high-quality code comments, we draw numerous implications for developers and researchers to improve the support for comment quality assessment tools.

**Keywords** Commenting practices · Class comment analysis · Comment evolution · Template analysis · Pharo · Program comprehension

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## 1 Introduction

Software understanding is an integral and required activity across multiple tasks in the software development life-cycle, and is critical to any software maintenance task (Siegmond and Schumann 2015; Haiduc et al. 2010). To understand a software system, developers usually refer to both the software documentation and the code itself (Bavota et al. 2013), with code comments representing one of the most-used forms of documentation artifact for code comprehension (de Souza et al. 2005). A study by Maalej et al. (Maalej et al. 2014) shows that developers trust source code and code comments more than other forms of documentation for sharing program knowledge, and they consult comments when they try to answer their questions.

Given the relevance of code comments for program comprehension and maintenance activities (Woodfield et al. 1981; Tenny 1985; Tenny 1988; Hartzman and Austin 1993; de Souza et al. 2006; Lidwell et al. 2010; Cornelissen et al. 2009), researchers have analyzed comments to detect low-quality comments (Steidl et al. 2013; Liu et al. 2015), identify existing inconsistency between comments and their related code elements (Ratol and Robillard 2017; Wen et al. 2019; Stylos et al. 2009; Petrosyan et al. 2015; Zhou et al. 2017), and they have examined the co-evolution of comments and code (Jiang and Hassan 2006; Fluri et al. 2007; Fluri et al. 2009; Ibrahim et al. , 2012). However, very few studies have focused on analyzing the information embedded in the source code comments (Padioleau et al. 2009; Haouari et al. 2011; Steidl et al. 2013; Pascarella and Bacchelli 2017; Zhang et al. 2018), and none of them specifically analyzed *class comments*, or to what extent these *class commenting practices* adhere to the coding style guidelines.

Class comments in object-oriented programming play an important role in obtaining a high-level overview of classes (Cline 2015) and are helpful for understanding complex programs (Nurvitadhi et al. 2003). However, different programming languages provide different notations and guidelines for writing comments in their code (Farooq et al. 2015), and embed different kinds of information into the comments (Ying et al. 2005; Padioleau et al. 2009; Pascarella and Bacchelli 2017; Zhang et al. 2018). For instance in Java, a statically-typed language, a class comment provides an overview of high-level design of a class e.g., the purpose of the class, what the class does, and other classes it interacts with (Nurvitadhi et al. 2003). On the other hand, in Pharo Smalltalk, a dynamically-typed live language and environment, a class comment contains high-level design information as well as low-level implementation details, e.g., the application programming interfaces (APIs) the class provides, the instance variables it has, and its key implementation features. To write these class comments in an informative and consistent manner, different programming languages provide various coding style guidelines, such as the Oracle style guideline, PEP257. However, to what extent Pharo class commenting practices vary from other systems and to what extent developers follow its style guidelines in their comments is not known.

In this paper, we conjecture that code commenting practices (e.g., comment content and style) in different programming languages tend to evolve over time, as a result of the natural program language development and ecosystem evolution. Thus, the *goal* of our work is to investigate this conjecture, observing the way developers adapt to commenting practices over time, focusing on Pharo, a modern Smalltalk environment. First, we discuss the key characteristics that make Pharo ideal for our investigation of class commenting practices in object-oriented programming languages:

- Class comments are a primary source of documentation in Pharo.

- As a descendant of Smalltalk-80, Pharo has a long history of class comments being separated from the source code (Goldberg and Robson 1983), and is thus appropriate to analyze *the evolution aspect* of class comments.
- Smalltalk supports liveness since more than three decades; therefore, it can present interesting insights into code documentation in live programming environments.
- Class comments in Pharo neither use any annotations nor the same writing style as used in Javadocs or Pydocs, thus presenting a rather different aspect on commenting practices, and challenges for existing information identification approaches (Pascarella and Bacchelli 2017; Zhang et al. 2018).
- Pharo traditionally offers a concise template, consisting of commenting guidelines for class comments, to enter a class comment for newly-created classes, and this template has evolved over the years. Consequently, Pharo is appropriate as a case study to investigate to what extent developers follow the template in writing comments, and what additional information developers embed in them.

More details regarding the Pharo environment are discussed in Sect. 2.

**Research questions** To better understand class commenting practices in Pharo, we formulate the following research questions:

- **RQ1:** What is the class commenting trend of developers over the Pharo versions, and in particular, do developers change comments of old classes?
- **RQ2:** What types of information are present in Pharo class comments?
- **RQ3:** To what extent do developer commenting practices adhere to the class comment template over Pharo versions?

In this paper, we first study the class commenting practice trends of major Pharo releases over 11 years from 2008 to 2019, assessing whether developers do or do not change comments of old classes. In addition, we quantitatively and qualitatively analyze the class comments of the latest version of Pharo to characterize the various types of information embedded in class comments, and we build a comment taxonomy, called *Pharo-CTM* (Pharo Comment Type Model). Finally, we evaluate how comments adhere to the template in terms of content and writing style. For the content aspect, we observe how many information types in Pharo-CTM match the information types constituting the standard Pharo comment template (i.e. a guideline template to write a class comment), and how many are not part of it. For the writing style aspect, we compare the writing style of comments to the writing style guidelines suggested by the template.

Our work shows that the trend of writing class comments increased rapidly in the initial three Pharo versions and then was maintained over subsequent versions, and that developers tend to add comments to old classes in Pharo with or without code changes. We observe that the current comment template substantially diverges from contemporary practices of developers, with 23 information types occurring in class comments by developers, while only seven of them are present in the Pharo class comment template. Measuring the frequency of different information types, we find that the seven information types proposed by the template are present more often than others. Additionally, while writing these information types, developers follow the writing style guidelines from the template, e.g., using first-person pronouns in describing various information types, and mentioning the headers of different information types. We find this behavior of comments adhering to the template

throughout all Pharo versions. Based on these insights we suggest adding commenting guidelines to the template to ensure consistent formatting of text, and enable highlighting of certain details, thus improving the quality of the template.

We argue that this work not only encourages stakeholders to revisit their commenting guidelines, but it also informs developers to comment on the essential details of a class in a more structured and complete way, and opens the way for research aimed at proposing tools for ensuring a high quality of code comments. A direct implication of our work is that, in different programming languages, using the contemporary code comment template or guidelines is not always ideal when actual practices strongly diverge from it. Thus, future research effort is needed to (i) develop tools that are able to determine the extent to which the code comment template or guidelines diverge from actual practice, (ii) establish language-independent approaches to automatically identify the information type from the comments, given the increasing usage of multi-programming languages in open source projects, and (iii) automatically assess code comment quality in terms of both content and style.

In summary, this paper offers the following contributions:

1. an overview of the Pharo commenting trends over all seven major releases till 2019,
2. an empirically validated taxonomy, called *Pharo-CTM*, characterizing the information types embedded in class comments written by developers,
3. a discussion of taxonomies available from the related work, and a mapping and discussion of these taxonomies compare to our taxonomy,
4. an assessment of the extent to which developer commenting practices adhere to the standard Pharo template, and
5. a publicly available dataset of manually dissected and categorized Pharo comments, including all versions of the data used for trend analysis in the replication package (RPackage 2019).

**Paper structure** The rest of the paper is organized as follows. In Sect. 3 we analyze the trends in commenting activities for both old and new classes over the seven major Pharo releases (RQ1). In Sect. 4 we report on our study of Pharo commenting practices, in particular the types of information developers include in class comments (RQ2). In Sect. 5 we compare the commenting practices of developers to the standard template, focusing on the types of information developers include in class comments, and the writing style they follow (RQ3). We highlight the possible threats to validity of our study in Sect. 6. Then Sect. 7 summarizes the related work, in relation to the formulated research questions. Finally, Sect. 9 concludes our study, outlining future directions.

## 2 Background

**The Pharo environment** Pharo is a reflective programming language environment incorporating a Smalltalk dialect. Smalltalk is one of the oldest object-oriented, dynamically-typed programming languages, still used extensively in various systems (Pharo, Squeak),

and scored second place for *most loved programming language* in the Stack Overflow survey of 2017.<sup>1</sup> Pharo is a fully open-source and live development environment with a large library integrating external packages. The Pharo ecosystem has a significant number of projects used in research and industry (Pharo 2020), and code comments are a primary source of documentation in Pharo. We computed the ratio of comment sentences to lines of code in the most recent Pharo release (i.e. Pharo 7) and found that 15% of the total lines are comments.

According to our initial investigation into Pharo code comments, referred to as the pilot study later in this paper, a class comment in Pharo represents the main source of documentation for developers, as it provides detailed information about a class. For instance, the class comment example of the class *MorphicAlarm* in Fig. 1 shows the intent of the class mentioned in the first line (“*I represent a message to be scheduled by the WorldState*”), a code example to instantiate the class in the following two paragraphs, a note with the heading “\* Note \*” to explain the corresponding comparison, and the features of the alarm system in the last paragraph. The class comment appears in a separate pane instead of being woven into the source code of the class. Within a class comment, complete sentences are used, but not annotations like *@param*, *@see* to mark the type of information, as opposed to class comments in other languages. However, the commenting patterns and practices in Pharo have not yet been studied or analyzed.

To guide developers in writing a class comment, Pharo offers a semi-structured default template, as shown in the Pharo 7 template in Fig. 2. The template encourages developers to write different types of information like *Intent*, *Responsibilities*, *Collaborators*, and *Public API* to document important properties and implementation details of the class, but it is still unclear how frequently developers follow the template while writing class comments, and what additional information they actually add to the comments.

### 3 RQ1: Comment Trend Analysis

Classes are commented more frequently than other code entities, such as methods, variables, and control structures (Fluri et al. 2007). As software evolves, changes to the source code of classes may invalidate the class comments (Wen et al. 2019). It is therefore important to understand how and when developers update classes and their comments. This knowledge may be useful to inform developers when to update class comments to keep them in sync with the code. Fluri et al. reported that developers rarely comment newly added classes in Java projects (Fluri et al. 2007), but whether developers have the same behavior in other programming languages or not, is unexplored. With this investigation, our main aim is to understand developer class commenting behavior in Pharo, and how class documentation is updated over the years. We therefore perform a trend analysis on developer class commenting practices. In the commenting trend of class comments, we specifically look at two main aspects: whether the number of commented classes increases or decreases over time, and whether developers change class comments of old classes over time.

<sup>1</sup> <https://insights.stackoverflow.com/survey/2017/> verified on 4 Feb 2020

### 3.1 Study Setup

To better understand class commenting practices of Pharo and achieve reliable results, we analyzed the core libraries of Pharo. We extracted the most recent revision of each major release of Pharo, from Pharo 1 to Pharo 7 (2008 to 2019), using a software analysis platform named Moose (Ducasse et al. 2005). For each version we used Moose (Moose 2020) to extract the class comments and meta details of the classes in the standard image, known as the Pharo core.<sup>2</sup> This includes classes to work with files, collections, sockets, streams, exceptions, graphical interfaces, unit tests, etc.

Table 1 shows the details of each version with version number, release date, the total number of classes and the total number of classes with comments.

### 3.2 Methodology

Using this dataset,<sup>3</sup> we measured the trend of commenting by calculating the ratio of commented classes to uncommented classes in each version. To investigate whether *developers change comments of old classes*, we tracked comment changes in already existing classes (old classes). For comment changes, we compared each class in a given version to its previous version to assess added comments, removed comments and changed content. Additionally, we tracked code changes of a class in comparison to the previous version to get an overall summary of the historical changes. To compute code changes we extracted the class definition (instance side and class side), all methods of the class, and source code of all methods of each class for each version.<sup>4</sup>

### 3.3 Result

The result in Fig. 3 shows that the trend of commenting classes increases rapidly for initial Pharo versions, and is then maintained in subsequent versions. Indeed, in the figure, we can see that the percentage of commented classes, in light and dark blue (for old and new classes), increased in initial versions, and then remained constant from the fourth version.

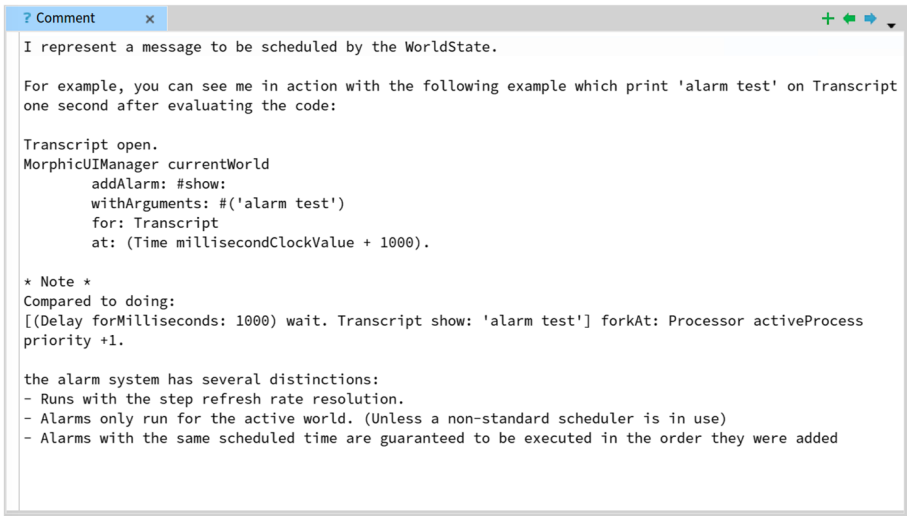
**Finding 1:** *The trend of commenting classes increases rapidly over the first three Pharo versions, from 50% of commented classes in Pharo 1, to 80% commented classes in Pharo 3 and subsequent versions.*

Figure 3 also portrays the detailed aspect of classes that have survived from old versions and classes added in the current version. For instance, in version 3, we can see that the number of old classes without comments has decreased (height of the light orange bar segment decreased), and the number of old classes with comments has increased (height of light blue bar segment increased) implying that several old classes are commented in version 3, in addition to commenting new classes. In version 7, we can see a major effort being put into commenting new classes (77% of the new classes were commented) compared to old classes (12% of old classes were commented). In

<sup>2</sup> For Pharo 1 and Pharo 6, we only extracted Pharo 1.4 and 6.1 because we could not run Pharo 1 and 6 using Moose, due to the backward compatibility issues of Moose.

<sup>3</sup> Folder “RP/Dataset-for-Replication/Data/RQ1/Source-files” in the Replication package

<sup>4</sup> Folder “RP/Dataset-for-Replication/Data/RQ1/Code-changes” in the Replication package



```

? Comment x
+ ← → ▾
I represent a message to be scheduled by the WorldState.

For example, you can see me in action with the following example which print 'alarm test' on Transcript
one second after evaluating the code:

Transcript open.
MorphicUIManager currentWorld
  addAlarm: #show:
    withArguments: #('alarm test')
    for: Transcript
    at: (Time millisecondClockValue + 1000).

* Note *
Compared to doing:
[(Delay forMilliseconds: 1000) wait. Transcript show: 'alarm test'] forkAt: Processor activeProcess
priority +1.

the alarm system has several distinctions:
- Runs with the step refresh rate resolution.
- Alarms only run for the active world. (Unless a non-standard scheduler is in use)
- Alarms with the same scheduled time are guaranteed to be executed in the order they were added

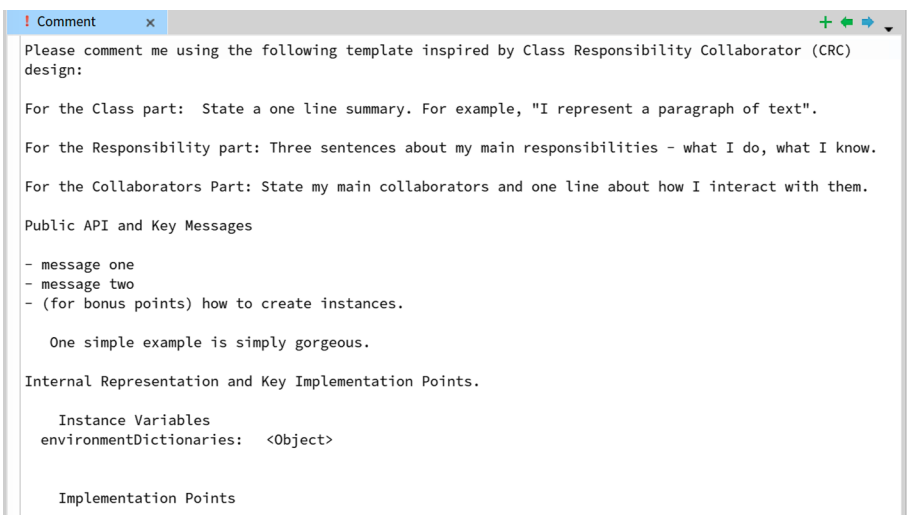
```

Fig. 1 A class comment in Pharo

particular, 89% of the old classes from Pharo 6 survived to Pharo 7, of which 20% were uncommented classes and only 12% of the uncommented classes were commented in Pharo 7.

**Finding 2:** *In later versions of Pharo, developers put effort into maintaining the code comment ratio, commenting new classes, and adding comments to old classes.*

In addition, we find that developers change comments of old classes as shown in Fig. 4. Changing a class comment includes adding comments to an uncommented class, removing the comment, and updating the content of the comment.



```

! Comment x
+ ← → ▾
Please comment me using the following template inspired by Class Responsibility Collaborator (CRC)
design:

For the Class part: State a one line summary. For example, "I represent a paragraph of text".

For the Responsibility part: Three sentences about my main responsibilities - what I do, what I know.

For the Collaborators Part: State my main collaborators and one line about how I interact with them.

Public API and Key Messages

- message one
- message two
- (for bonus points) how to create instances.

One simple example is simply gorgeous.

Internal Representation and Key Implementation Points.

Instance Variables
environmentDictionaries: <Object>

Implementation Points

```

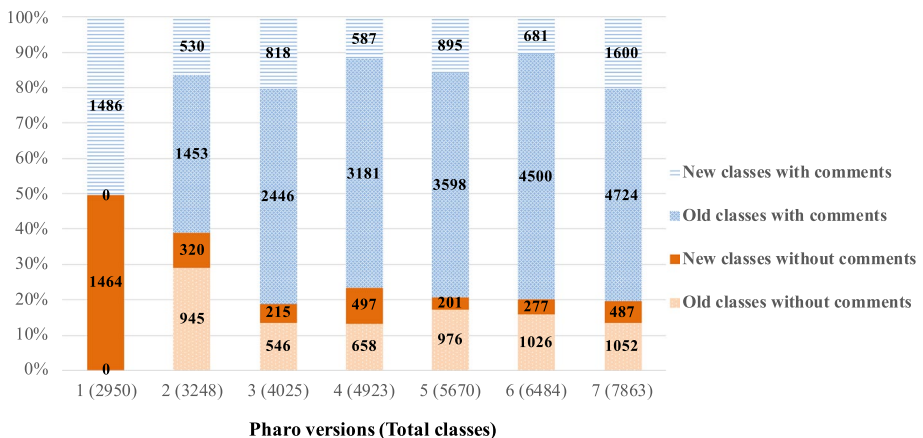
Fig. 2 Class comment template in Pharo 7

**Table 1** Overview of Pharo versions with the release dates and number of classes

Version	Release date	# Classes	# Classes with comments
1.4	Apr, 2012	2 950	1 486
2.0	Mar, 2013	3 248	1 983
3.0	Apr, 2014	4 025	3 264
4.0	Apr, 2015	4 923	3 768
5.0	May, 2016	5 670	4 493
6.1	Jun, 2017	6 484	5 181
7.0	Jan, 2019	7 863	6 324

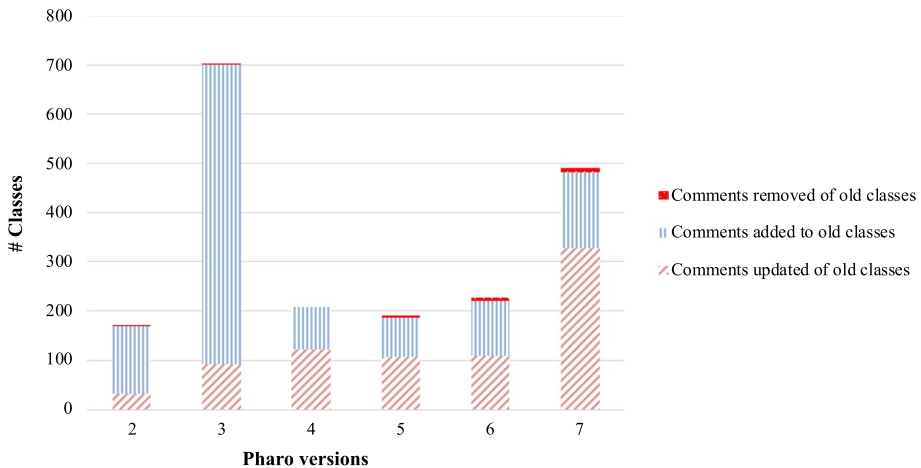
Differentiating this change behavior in Fig. 4 highlights that in versions 2 and 3, developers focused more on adding comments to old classes compared to updating or removing the comment content. Since version 4, the focus of changing comments shifted to updating the content of class comments compared to adding comments to old classes. For example, in Pharo 7, more class comments are changed compared to comments added to old classes. To find the reason behind this behavior, we examine the code changes in old classes, and measure the extent to which developers update comments of old classes when changing their code.

From Fig. 5, we find that in Pharo 7, 52% of the old classes are changed either by changing code, comments, or both, indicating a major refactoring of the old classes. Nearly 44% of old classes are changed without updating their class comment. Specifically, 75% of these changes were related to adding, removing, or updating methods, but we found no corresponding changes in the class comments. We expected these changes to affect the class comments, due to the dedicated section in the class comment template for instance variables and key messages. In contrast, the changes such as renaming a package or changing a method category carry a lower tendency to affect the class comment. Only 7.9% of the old class comments are changed together with the code in Pharo 7, as shown by the dark



**Fig. 3** The trend of classes with and without comments in Pharo versions





**Fig. 4** The trend of comment changes in old classes

red bar segment at the bottom of version 7 in Fig. 5. We further explored this segment by analyzing a sample of 15% of the 327 classes where both comments and code changed. We find that 50% of the changes in class comments are related to code changes, confirming the finding from earlier work (Fluri et al. 2009). In our analysis, the most specific types of code changes that triggered comment changes were the deprecation of a class and the addition of new methods. The rest of the code changes e.g., updating a method or class definition changes, triggered comment changes less frequently. In one particular case of code changes where a method is removed from the class, the method code is added to the class comment as an example. In contrast, in another similar case, the method comment is added to the class comment as implementation details. The reason for such a behavior can be the intent to keep the information about the removed method in the system for future tasks even though it is deleted. The remaining 50% of the comment changes are not related to code changes, even though 73% of the code changes in these classes are adding new methods, updating methods, or removing existing methods which can potentially trigger the comment changes, according to previous work (Fluri et al. 2009). These unrelated comment changes are about clarifying details of the class by changing the information types or formatting, improving the grammar, or changing the writing style from third person to first person or vice versa.<sup>5</sup> We further analyzed which information types are frequently changed in comment changes irrespective of the code changes to find out the importance of specific information types. We found that most specific information changes in the class comments were about adding and updating the intent of the class, warnings, usage examples, and implementation details of the class, thus indicating the importance of these information types. On the other hand, in test classes (10% of the classes where code and class comments changed) the most specific information changes were about removing the bug-related details from the class comments in the next version. Analyzing what factors

<sup>5</sup> File “RP/Results/RQ1/trend-analysis/class-comment-code-changes-analysis.xlsx” in the Replication package

motivate developers to make such comment changes and at what stages of the project they change is the subject of future work.

**Finding 3:** *In 50% of the cases, the code and class comments of old classes change together, with developers updating comments of the classes to keep them synchronized with the implementation.*

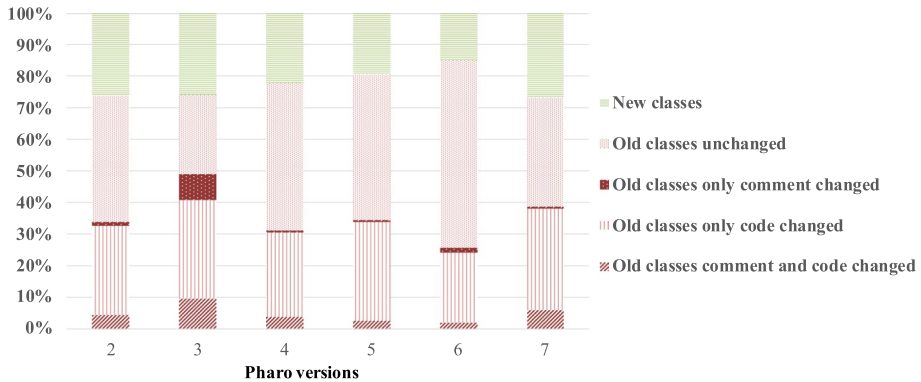
Until now we separated the old classes from the new classes, but did not distinguish between the originating versions of old classes and those that survived from a specific version. For example, in Pharo 7, what portion of the classes survived from Pharo 1 or Pharo 2? This information is crucial to gain insight into comment coverage of a particular version in each version, and which class comments developers considered important to refactor in the current version. Furthermore, it helped us to analyze what happened to the old classes in the current version. For example, if the system went through a major refactoring, then which old version's classes were deleted, re-introduced or modified? We therefore need to keep track of the history of a class, from Pharo 1 to latest version, to get an overall view of the evolution of the system. To answer all these questions, we track the origins of old classes and their survival history to the current version in Fig. 6.

In Fig. 6, each Pharo version is assigned a unique color. The shading indicates the distribution of classes with and without comments. The height of a bar segment in one color represents the classes surviving from a previous version to the new version. The original versions of each class are ordered by age with the oldest version at the bottom and the newest version at the top. Tracking the color of a version allows us to know how long classes are kept in the system. For example, in Pharo 1 the dark shade of green shows the classes with comments and a lighter shade of green shows the classes without comments. We find that until Pharo 6 the classes originating in version 1 still constitute the largest group of all older classes. In Pharo 3, major efforts were devoted to refactoring and re-documenting classes from older versions, 1 and 2. In Pharo 4, we observe that the ratio of adding comments to the new classes is less compared to preceding and succeeding versions except Pharo 1. Pharo 7 shows the effort of documenting old classes and new classes, thus achieving maximum coverage i.e. 80% of classes with comments among past versions.

In addition to showing the overview of a version, we also summarized the major projects that were added, removed and re-documented in each version in Table 2. We observed that the documentation of few projects such as *Zinc*, and *Refactoring* were actively updated, but whether it was due to their importance, or discipline of their developers, or both, is the subject of future work. We summarized the projects by grouping the added, removed and recommended classes by their package in each version. To verify our calculated list, we compare our project list to Pharo change logs.<sup>6</sup> From the aforementioned analysis we collected several observations about Pharo commenting patterns:

- In Pharo 2, significant effort has been put into refactoring and removing classes from the old version, Pharo 1. The old system browser, *OmniBrowser*, is replaced with *Nautilus*.
- In Pharo 3, a major effort is put into commenting old classes, as shown in Fig. 4.
- In Pharo 4, developers focus less on commenting old classes but more on adding new classes. New projects added in the version are shown in 2.

<sup>6</sup> <https://github.com/pharo-project/pharo-changelogs>



**Fig. 5** The trend of changing old classes in Pharo versions

- In Pharo 5, the focus seems more on refactoring classes from old versions, specifically Pharo 1, 2 and 3 but not Pharo 4, as shown in Fig. 6. The ratio of classes with comments to classes without comments is also higher compared to the previous Pharo 4.
- In Pharo 6, the effort is put into adding new classes and making sure that comments are also added to new classes. One of the main projects added in this version is for git support.
- In Pharo 7, we find that many new classes are added. After investigating further we found that new versions of *Refactoring* and *Traits*, and a new system browser *Calypso* are added. Refactoring old projects is the primary focus of this version. A substantial number of old class comments are updated, in particular, the projects *UFFI*, *Tool*, and *System tests*.
- Analyzing Fig. 6, we observe that Pharo 4 classes were rarely refactored in succeeding versions except Pharo 7 as the height of the Pharo 4 magenta bar remains the same through Pharo 6. We believe this is due to the importance of the project GLM (Glamorous toolkit), and the general interest of developers to keep this project in the current, already stable, status.

**Finding 4:** In Pharo 3, a major effort is put into adding comments to old classes whereas in subsequent versions, more effort is put into updating comments of old classes. Both cases show developers adding and updating comments of old classes.

### 3.4 Implications

The investigation performed on commenting trends presents important insights into the commenting habits of Pharo developers. These insights can assist developers and researchers in the following aspects:

- *Tool support to analyze the co-evolution of code and comments:* Understanding software evolution is crucial to ease various software development tasks such as understanding a program, its software elements, finding the actual change that introduced a bug, or detecting change propagation patterns among software artifacts. Our comment evolution results show that developers tend to add class comments to old classes, however, once the ratio of class comments to the total classes reached a particular level (at

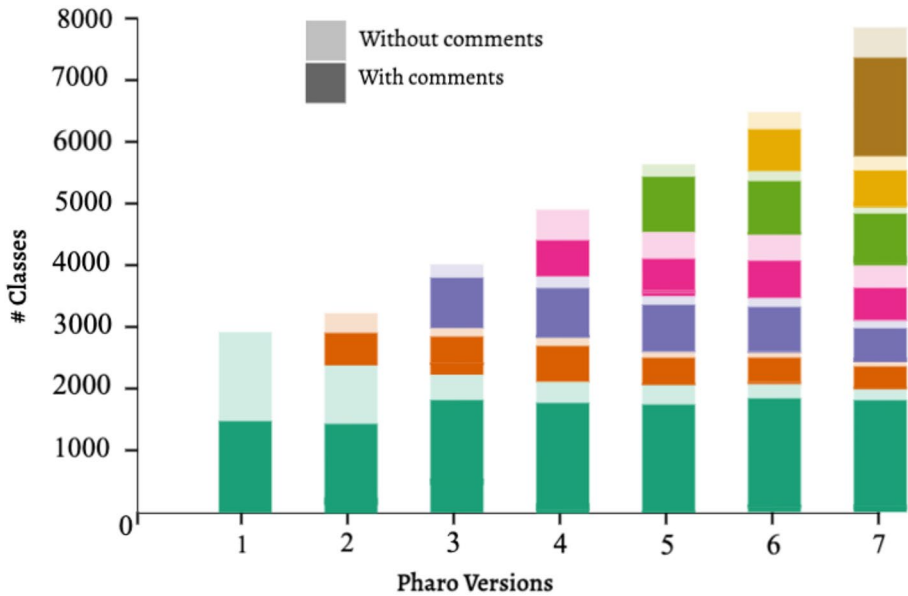


Fig. 6 Survival analysis of Pharo versions

least 75%), developers do not allocate the same effort, thus indicating the stability of the system. Also, we observe that developers put considerable effort into adding comments to classes newly added to the Pharo core, which is in contrast to previous results involving commenting practices of Java external systems (Fluri et al. 2009). Whether such commenting behaviour is due to the expectation of better commenting practices from core systems compared to the external systems or due to Pharo developer habits requires further analysis. Fluri et al. showed that the Eclipse core system has a better commenting ratio compared to non-core systems such as Eclipse JDT and Eclipse PDE (Fluri et al. 2009). We observe similar behaviour in the Pharo core compared to external projects. Still, these systems lack appropriate tools to analyze the co-evolution of code and comments. We suggest that further research needs to be devoted to developing tools providing co-evolution views of code and comments to monitor better the relative growth and quality of comments over time as well as the actual code comment coverage (Zaidman et al. 2008).

- *More accurate tools to automate the detection of comment changes:* Soetens et al. envision that future IDEs will use the notion of changes as first-class entities (AKA change reification approaches). These change-based approaches can help in communicating changes between IDEs and their architectures, and to produce accurate recommendations to boost complex modular and dynamic systems (Soetens et al. 2017). Analyzing and detecting change patterns of comments can enable the vision of Soetens et al. of integrating code comments easily in such change-oriented IDEs. Additionally, detecting which types of information in the comments tend to change more often can help researchers in generating comments automatically. For example, we found a code change due to a class deprecation which triggered a comment change by adding the deprecation notice in the class comment to inform other developers. This effort of updating the class comment whenever a class deprecation code change is detected can

**Table 2** Overview of major projects added, removed and re-documented in each version

Version	Added	Removed	Re-documented
1	Ring metamodel	Squeak classes	Code simulator, Zinc, Refactoring, Monticello
2	QA tools, Spec, Fuel, Native Boost, Nautilus	OmniBrowser, TrueType	Zinc, Refactoring, Monticello
3	Versioner, Opal, Athens, Debugger		Kernel tests, Zinc, Monticello, Collection tests
4	GLM, Rubric, TxText, OSWindow, MetaLink	Slot tests	Refactoring, AST, Athens, Zinc, Delay scheduler
5	Spur VM, UFFI, Renraku, STON	NativeBoost	Rubric, Refactoring, TxText, Nautilus, Komitter
6	Iceberg, Epicea, Tonel, Ombu		Refactoring, AST, UFFI, Spec, Renraku
7	Bootstrapping, Traits2, Refactoring2, Calypso	TxText, Versioner, Nautilus, Kommitter, Traits	UFFI, System tests, Tool, Kernel, STON, System, Iceberg

be reduced by generating the notice information automatically in the class comment. These comment change patterns are not only helpful for developers to reduce their commenting effort but can also help researchers to improve their bug-prediction models. For instance, Ibrahim et al. showed statistically significant improvements in their bug-prediction models using comment update patterns; similarly, our comment update patterns can be used for future work (Ibrahim et al. 2012).

- *Leveraging change data*: Previous studies have leveraged the historical change data in various ways, such as in designing new applications in the IDE (Soetens et al. 2017), evaluating code completion algorithms (Robbes et al. 2010), and recommending future changes in specific code parts (Fluri et al. 2009). In the context of comments, Fluri et al. implemented a tool named ChangeCommander, which recommends comment changes when a new method invocation is introduced in the system, based on the collected code-comment change patterns (Fluri et al. 2009). However, the approach of Fluri et al. to detect comment changes does not work entirely for the Pharo system due to its dynamic nature, and its different comment structure and scope. Based on our code-comment change analysis, we identified patterns of code changes in a class such as deprecating a class, or adding a new method which triggers comment changes more frequently than other code changes. Future tools can utilize these patterns for recommending developers when to update class comments. From a technological point of view, Epicea (a tool to log code changes in Pharo) supports source code changes on the class level. Integrating the type of comment changes we identified in our study, such as formatting changes, typo fixes, instance variable changes, and code-comment change patterns, can help to answer particular developer questions such as “*What specific type of the code change led to this comment change?*” or “*Which specific comment changes does a commit consist of?*” (Dias et al. 2014).

This investigation helped us to gather the general practices developers follow towards class commenting but does not characterize the content of the comments, nor does it describe how comments adhere to the commenting guidelines of Pharo. We cover these aspects in the rest of this paper.

## 4 RQ2: Comment Information Types

With class comments being a primary source of detailed design and implementation documentation, developers add different types of information they deem important for the class. The class comment in Pharo does not make use of any kind of annotation (e.g., `@param`, `@return`) as in other languages, and no fixed structure is followed to place the information in the class comment. A few comments we found are written using the Pillar markup language,<sup>7</sup> but the majority of comments do not adopt it, and instead are written in a free-text style. The way of writing the same information thus varies among developers, so extracting and analyzing a certain type of information from comments is non-trivial. Consequently, to answer RQ2 (What types of information are present in Pharo class comments?), we investigated the class comments manually. We performed a pilot study and formed an initial taxonomy of comment information types. We then conducted a three-iteration-based analysis on a sample set of 363 comments to finalize the taxonomy. Following the same methodology, we analyzed 351 comments from external projects (not part of the Pharo core) to verify the commenting practices of other developers.

### 4.1 Study Setup

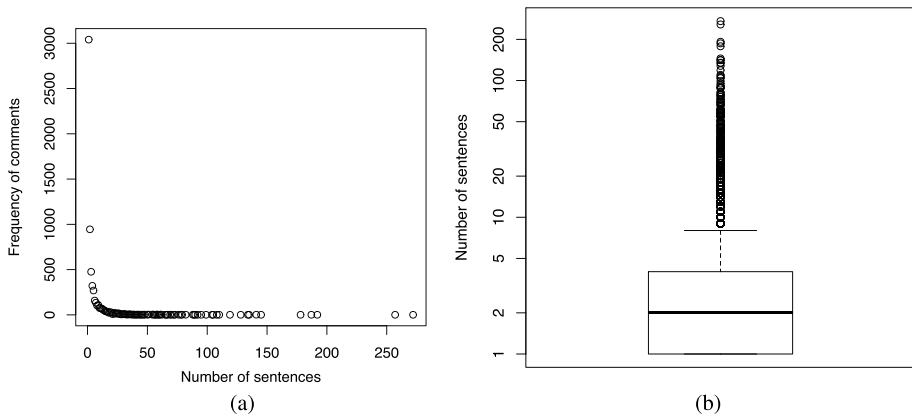
To investigate the commenting practices, we studied the latest stable version of Pharo, namely Pharo 7. Since each class has one class comment, all the classes with class comments participated in the analysis dataset, resulting in a dataset of 6 324 classes. However, due to the semi-structured nature of comments and the lack of content headers or annotations, a content-wise investigation of comments requires manual effort, making the investigation of the whole dataset a non-trivial task.

We therefore selected a representative subset of comments for manual analysis by defining the required minimum sample size  $n$  with the following standard formula (Triola 2006):

$$samplesize(n) = \frac{\frac{z^2 \times p(1-p)}{e^2}}{1 + \left(\frac{z^2 \times p(1-p)}{e^2 N}\right)}$$

$N$  is the size of the dataset,  $e$  is the margin of error,  $p$  is the percentage of picking a comment and the  $z$  is selected according to the desired confidence level. We calculated the required sample size from the finite population of 6 324 to reach a confidence level of 95% and error  $e$  of 5%. The  $z$ -score is 1.96 according to the confidence level and  $p$  is 0.5 used for the sample size needed. The resulting dataset should therefore contain a subset of 363 class comments in total. In order to choose 363 representative comments from the dataset, we investigated the distribution of comments based on the number of sentences present in a comment shown in Fig. 7. The sentences were separated using a custom-built Pharo sentence splitter. We found that the number of sentences in the comments varies from 1 to 272. Therefore, we used stratified random sampling approach to ensure that all kinds (or size) of comments are represented in the manual analysis dataset in case of skewed population. This approach divides the whole dataset into smaller strata based on the comment distribution, and allows random samples to be drawn from each stratum.

<sup>7</sup> <https://github.com/pillar-markup/pillar>



**Fig. 7** Frequency of comments w.r.t comment length

In order to select the 363 sample comments according to the approach, we used quintiles from the logarithmic distribution based on the number of sentences in each class comment shown in Fig. 7b. Accordingly, we obtained five quintiles as follows 1, 1, 2, 6, and 272. Based on the quintile values, we obtained comment strata, and calculated the comment proportion of each stratum shown in Table 3. We selected from each stratum a number of comments that correspond to the proportion of such comments in the entire dataset, following a random sampling approach without replacement. For example, from a total of 3 040 comments of comment stratum “1-1”, we selected 175 comments i.e. 48% of 363 comments using a random sampling approach without replacement. As the approach facilitates the selection of a random sample from a stratum and not all strata are entirely homogeneous (such as ‘3-6’ compared to ‘1-1’), we observed that the margin of error varies from 7% to 9% within strata (measured using the formula  $sample\ size(n)$  for each stratum). On the other hand, this approach is known to increase the overall precision instead of that of the individual strata, thus helping us to better select representative comments.

To verify the practices of Smalltalk developers in other projects than the Pharo core, we analyzed the selected comments from seven external projects. We filtered the external projects from GitHub<sup>8</sup> based on several criteria: (i) the project is not part of the Pharo core, (ii) it has an active project activity since 2019, and the project history spans at least two years with at least 600 commits, (iii) it is not a repository for books, an article, or documentation, (iv) it has more than five contributors, (v) the project does not contain more than 20% code from other programming languages to avoid polyglot projects, e.g., opensmalltalk-vm contains 89% code from C, and SmalltalkCI contains 35% shell scripts,<sup>9</sup> and (vi) it contains more than 20 000 lines of Smalltalk code, to remove small projects thus the projects MaterialDesignLite,<sup>10</sup> Kendrick,<sup>11</sup> and PharoLauncher<sup>12</sup> were removed.

<sup>8</sup> <https://github.com/topics/pharo?o=desc&s=stars>

<sup>9</sup> <https://github.com/OpenSmalltalk/opensmalltalk-vm>

<sup>10</sup> <https://github.com/DuneSt/MaterialDesignLite>

<sup>11</sup> <https://github.com/UNU-Macau/kendrick>

<sup>12</sup> <https://github.com/pharo-project/pharo-launcher>

We sorted the projects based on commits and size (based on lines of code), and selected the top seven projects. The projects consequently vary in size, domain, and contributors. For each project we followed the same methodology used for selecting representative Pharo core comments. Depending on the proportion of each project's comments with respect to the comments of all projects, we selected the sample comments. We extracted 351 comments in total from the selected external projects and analyzed their information types.<sup>13</sup>

## 4.2 Methodology

We conducted a pilot study to construct initial categories of the content of comments. We selected a sample of 100 classes from Pharo 7 classes with comments (6 324) using a random sampling approach. We used an open card-sorting approach and established the categorization procedure for the next larger-scale study. The study was performed by the first author, and the classification granularity was set to sentence-level. She manually analyzed the selected 100 classes, constructed new categories, and placed the comment sentences into appropriate categories according to the intent of the sentence. Thus, she formed 21 categories, among them seven categories being inspired by the recent Pharo template.

She constructed the category names by looking at the intent of the sentence and type of information, resulting in an initial draft of the Pharo-CTM.<sup>14</sup> Once an initial taxonomy was elicited from the pilot study, we started the taxonomy study on 363 further comments to verify the completeness of the initial taxonomy, and to mitigate the chances of bias due to analysis by a single evaluator.

### 4.2.1 Taxonomy Study

In this study, three evaluators (two Ph.D. candidates, one of whom was involved in the pilot study, and one faculty member, all authors of this paper) having at least four years of programming experience, participated in the study. We divided our sample dataset (363 comments) equally among the three evaluators so that each subset (of size 121) had an equal number of comments selected randomly from each of the groups identified (see column *selected for study* of Table 3 according to the distribution shown in Fig. 7b). This ensured that each evaluator's dataset included comments of all lengths and projects. Then, we used a two-step validation approach to validate the content classification of the comment and the category name assigned to the content type. This way, all the categories were discussed by all the evaluators for the better naming convention, and whenever required, unnecessary categories were removed and duplicates were merged.

*Execution:* The evaluators analyzed the assigned comments by applying a hybrid card-sorting technique i.e. assigning class comments to the initial taxonomy, and adding new categories whenever existing categories were found to be unsuitable for classifying the content. This step was performed to verify if the taxonomy was exhaustive, or if potential categories were missing.

<sup>13</sup> File “[RP/Dataset-for-Replication/Data/RQ2/external-projects](#)” in the Replication package

<sup>14</sup> File “[RP/Results/RQ2/pilot-study/Pilot-study-result.xlsx](#)” in the Replication package



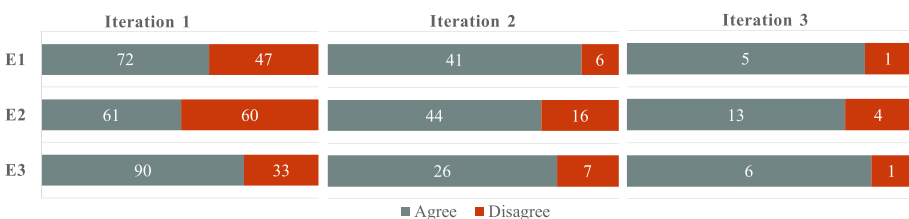
**Table 3** Comment proportion per stratum for the whole dataset, and the resulting sample dataset

stratum	#comments	comment rate	#selected for study
1-1	3 040	48%	175
2-2	945	15%	54
3-6	1 224	19%	69
7-272	1 115	18%	65
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 324</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>363</b>

Once we finished the assigned individual evaluation of the comments, we started the collaborative validation explained next.

*Validation:* After analyzing all the comments, we validated the content classification of the comments over three iterations. In the first iteration, each evaluator reviewed a random 50% of the comments categorized by the other two evaluators. This way, each comment categorization was reviewed by at least one of the other evaluators. The reviewer (the evaluator who reviewed the comment’s classification) marked his or her opinion by *agreeing* or *disagreeing* with each comment. In case of disagreement, the reviewer highlighted the disputed categories and suggested changes. In the second iteration, the evaluator studied the changes suggested by the reviewers and marked his or her agreement or disagreement for the changes. In case of agreement, the classification was simply confirmed, otherwise the disagreements were carried to the next (third) iteration where the third evaluator who had not yet seen the comment reviewed it, and a decision was made based on majority voting. In case all evaluators disagreed about a categorization, a discussion was started, and all three then discussed it to agree on a final classification. Thus, only the marked discrepancies were resolved by reviewing each case with the involvement of all three evaluators. The evaluators used pair-sorting (Guzzi et al. 2013) to discuss discrepancies in their thoughts for each card during the card sorting itself.

Levels of agreement and disagreement among the evaluators are reported in Fig. 8. Specifically, in the first iteration, the reviewers reviewed the classification by the first evaluator, (E1) and agreed on the classifications of 72 comments and disagreed with 47 ones, suggesting changes for the disputed categories of 47 comments. In the second iteration, the evaluator E1 agreed with suggested changes on 41 comments and disagreed with six. In the third iteration, the cases where the reviewer and the evaluator disagreed were reviewed by the third reviewer who had not yet seen the comment. The third reviewer agreed with the classification of five comments, but disagreed with one suggesting a different classification. Finally, for such a case, we discussed the conflict among all the evaluators and used a majority voting mechanism to finalize the classification.



**Fig. 8** The status of comment classification discrepancies by reviewers in each iteration per evaluator

After reaching a final agreement on the comment classification, we validated the category names. We gathered all categories, and merged some redundant categories or renamed them using a majority voting mechanism, thus generating a final version of the taxonomy i.e. Pharo-CTM.

### 4.3 Results

Our taxonomy study led to the finalization of Pharo-CTM, identifying 23 types of information (categories) present in the class comments. The majority of these types, i.e. 21 categories, are taken from the pilot study even though several categories of the pilot study underwent the refinement process (renaming, merging) for the final Pharo-CTM. From these 21 categories, seven belong to the Pharo template while six categories were merged to three categories in the taxonomy study.<sup>15</sup> The rest of the types, such as *Sub-classes Explanation*, *TODO comments*, and *Others*, were added during the taxonomy study.

Table 4 presents an overview of this taxonomy. The list of 23 identified information types, with full details and examples is available online.<sup>16</sup> The column *Description* describes the category, *Implicitness level* defines the degree to which information is hidden in the text, and *keywords* lists the keywords and patterns observed during manual analysis for each category. The implicitness level is taken from a five-level Likert scale with items *Implicit*, *Often Implicit*, *Sometimes Implicit*, *Often Explicit*, and *Explicit*. A category is marked *Implicit* when it is either in the same line or paragraph with other categories or without a header in the comment, making it difficult to identify. For example, the category *todo* is always mentioned in a separate paragraph with a header *Todo*, which makes it *Explicit*. On the other hand, a majority of the time the category *Intent* is combined with *Responsibility* in one line thus making them *Often Implicit*, but *Collaborator* is always combined with other categories in the same paragraph without a header. Based on the formulated criteria, one author evaluated the *Implicitness level* of each category, and other authors reviewed them and possibly proposed changes. All authors resolved the disagreements by the majority voting mechanism and refined the measurement criteria by mutual discussions. The examples for the categories are present in the respective category of classified comments.<sup>17</sup> We found that in one-line comments developers usually describe the *Intent* of the class, and a very few times *Responsibilities*. A substantial number of comments contain warning information of some type (e.g., a note about the code, or behavior of the class, an important point to keep in mind while extending the class). In *Others*, we observed a few comments having the source code from other languages and following the commenting style of other languages, such as C and Java.

Figure 9 presents the distribution of the comments across all 23 categories. There are seven template-inspired categories, which are colored in blue and the remaining categories are colored in orange. The template-inspired categories contain the details proposed by the recent template. Other categories, composed of 16 definitions, contain comment details that developers deem important to understand their class and therefore mention in the class documentation.

<sup>15</sup> File “RP/Results/RQ2/pilot-study/pilot-study-categories.pdf” in the Replication package

<sup>16</sup> File “RP/Results/RQ2/taxonomy-study/All-categories-with-examples.pdf” in the Replication package

<sup>17</sup> File “RP/Results/RQ2/taxonomy-study/Taxonomy-study-results.xlsx” in the Replication package

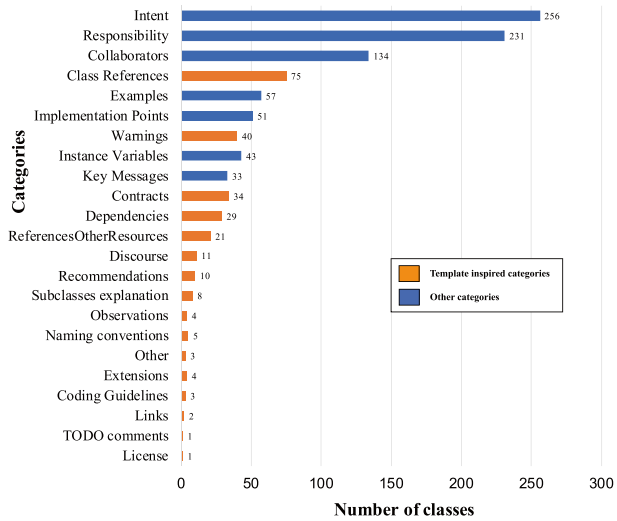
**Table 4** The 23 identified information types

Category	Description	Implicitness level	Keywords
Intent	Describe purpose of the class	Often Implicit	I represent, I am, I'm, This class is, A *Class* is
Responsibility	List responsibilities of the class	Often Implicit	provide, implement, I do, I know, responsible
Collaborator	List interactions of the class with other classes	Implicit	use, interact, provide, collaborate
Public API	List key methods and public APIs of the class	Sometimes Implicit	Key Messages, Public API
Example	Provide code examples to instantiate the class and to use API of the class	Often Explicit	Usage, Example, For example, code examples
Implementation Points	Provide internal details referring to the internal representation of the objects, particular implementation logic, conditions about the object state, and settings important to understand the class	Often Implicit	Internal representations, Implementation points:
Instance Variables	List state variables of the object	Often Explicit	instance variables:
Class references	Overlaps with Collaborator category but includes extra cases when developers refer to other classes in the class comment to explain the context of the class	Implicit	
Warnings	Warn readers about using various implementation details of the class	Often Implicit	Note, do not, remarks, should
Contracts	Inform readers about potential conditions before or after using a class/method/component of the class	Often Implicit	Precondition:, do.,when..
Dependencies	Describe the dependency of the class on other classes/methods/components	Implicit	used by
Reference to other resources	Refer reader to extra internal or external resources	Often Explicit	See, Look
Discourse	Inform the readers about a few class details in an informal manner	Implicit	developers use conversational language
Recommendation	Recommend the ways to improve the class implementation	Implicit	recommended, see, should be
Subclasses explanation	Describe details about its subclasses, the intent of creating the subclasses, and when to use which subclass	Implicit	My subclasses
Observations	Record developer observations while working with the class	Often Implicit	
License	Store license information of the code	Often Implicit	
Extension	Describe how to extend the class	Often Implicit	extend, extension

**Table 4** (continued)

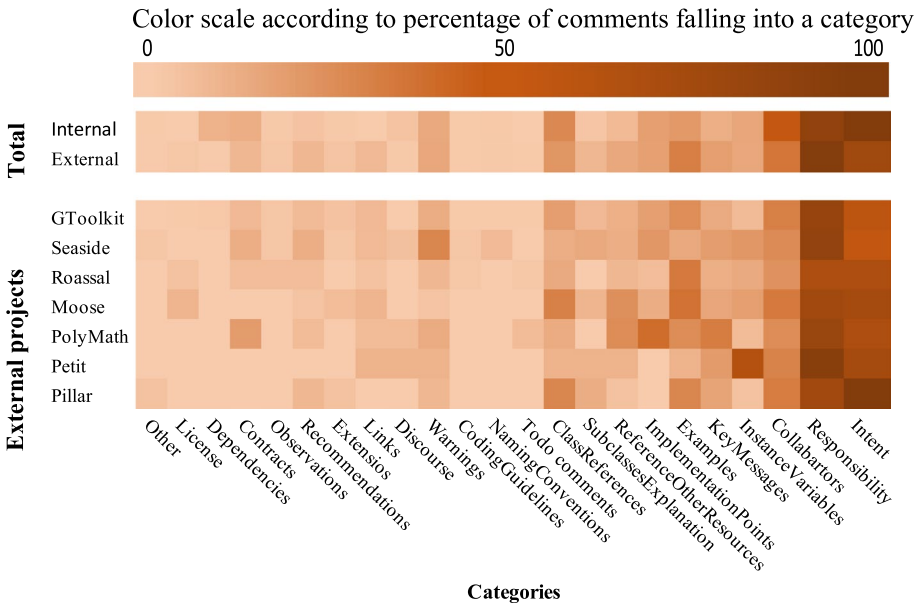
Category	Description	Implicitness level	Keywords
Naming conventions	Record the different naming convention such as acronyms used in the code	Implicit	
Coding Guideline	Describe rules to be followed for coding by the developer while writing the class	Often Implicit	
Link	Refer to a web link for extra or detailed information	Sometimes Implicit	
TODO comments	Record actions to be done or remarks for developers	Explicit	todo
Other	Include the comments from other programming languages	Explicit	JavaDoc comments

**Fig. 9** Information categories of class comments formed during manual analysis of the Pharo core (internal projects)



**Finding 5:** The most recent Pharo class comment template suggests writing seven different types of details, namely Intent, Responsibility, Public API, Example, Instance Variable, Collaborators, and Internal details. Interestingly, developers frequently add other types of details such as Warnings, References to other classes and external docs, Dependencies, and Contracts in the class comments.

In external projects, we found all 23 types of information embedded by developers as shown in Fig. 10, though the frequency of some information types in comments is not as high as in Pharo core comments. For example, Collaborators, Implementation Points, Contracts,



**Fig. 10** The trend of information types in external Pharo projects and comparison of total comments from Pharo external projects with Pharo internal (core) projects

and *Dependencies* are not found so often in the external projects as in the Pharo core. Interestingly, we found that the project domain plays an important role in having a particular type of information. For instance, Roassal, a visualization engine project, contains a large number of *Examples* in the comments. Most of the examples are small code snippets to create different visualizations using the class. In contrast, we found detailed code examples (tutorials) in GToolkit class comments to explain how the project works. Additionally, we found that template-inspired categories are not used so often as in the Pharo core. On the other hand, some additional information types (not inspired by the template) are used more often than in the Pharo core. A few such information types are *Links*, *Recommendation*, *Subclasses explanation*, and *References to other resources*. Specifically, we found *Links* in less than 1% of Pharo core comments whereas nearly 6% of comments from external projects contain *Links*. This suggests that the Pharo core and external projects contain similar information types (23) but with different frequencies. Padioleau et al. analyzed operating system (OS) and non-OS projects and found similarities and differences in the kinds of details in project comments. However, whether these similarities are due to common developers or coding guidelines, if any, is not investigated (Padioleau et al. 2009). On the other hand, our preliminary investigation found few common developers from the external projects *Moose*, *GToolkit* who contributed to the Pharo core projects as well. Whether developers change their commenting practices in core and external projects would be an interesting topic to explore in the future. Additionally, investigating the impact of the template on external projects in addition to Pharo core comments can also highlight the differences in developer commenting practices across projects. In the future, we plan to investigate the impact of the template on external projects.

**Finding 6:** External projects in Pharo also contain 23 types of information as found in the Pharo core (internal projects). However, the frequencies of certain information types vary.

*Discussion:* A very few categories are explicit, such as *Examples*, and *Instance variables*, and they are generally indicated by a header, such as *Usage*, and *Instance variables* respectively. Most of the categories we found are implicit in the text and thus pose a challenge for the automated identification and extraction. However, we observed various patterns for them. Such patterns can help the researchers in designing approaches and heuristics to extract the specific information automatically. For implicit categories mentioned more frequently, we observed that developers mostly use common keywords to indicate the specific types of information in their comments. For instance, developers use a keyword *Note* while describing any kind of warning, sometimes as a header as shown in Listing 1, or in the first line of the warning shown in Listing 2 whereas in some cases the information is implicit in the text as shown in Listing 3. Similarly to the implicit warnings, instructions for using a class as in Listing 4 are implicit, without any header or specific pattern.

For categories like *Intent*, we observed that developers mostly mention the intent of the class in the first line of a comment. For *Class references*, we observed that class names are broken into words and not capitalized, thus making it hard to recognize the class name from the text. Pharo does not provide any language mechanism to support private or public scope for APIs, therefore APIs used by other services are generally marked *Public* by grouping such APIs in a protocol (interface) named *Public*, and documenting these in the class comment as a recommended practice. Additionally, we found that not all classes describe their public APIs in the class comments, and not all public APIs of the class are mentioned. The APIs mentioned are those that are considered to be important by the developer who is writing the comment e.g., the class “FTAllItemsStrategy” has eight methods, three of which are public APIs, but not all three are mentioned in the comment, and only one API “realSearch” is mentioned in the comment under the *Public API and Key*

*Messages* section. Similarly, for other information types, developers follow different commenting practices, and the writing style shown in Table 4.

**Finding 7:** *The top three types of information found in comments are template-inspired categories and these categories are implicitly present in the text, but developers mostly use common patterns or keywords in mentioning them.*

All of these information types answer different developer questions in understanding the program, and assist them in various software development activities. LaToza et al. surveyed 179 developers during coding activities and collected the questions perceived as being hard-to-answer by developers (LaToza and Myers 2010). Questions about rationale, intent, and implementation are the topmost categories of those marked hard-to-answer by developers. In our study, we also found that developers mention intent, rationale, and implementation information in their comments with high frequency, indicating that developers find such pieces of information important. However, these information types are implicit in the text, which makes them hard to extract and present to the developers. Better tool support and more studies are needed to address the general problem of identifying information types and highlighting them to assist developers.

**Code commenting practices in other systems** Several works in the past have explored the idea of identifying the information embedded in code comments to leverage them in various development tasks. We attempt to summarize these related works based on the development systems, programming language, comment entity (e.g., class comments, inline comments), and when possible, mapping their taxonomies to our taxonomy, as shown in Table 5.

Based on our comparison analysis, code commenting practices vary across programming languages and systems. For common information types present in the comments across systems such as summary, links, code examples, we observed that they differ in the way they are located in the system and the way they are written. Hata et al. investigated the *Links* embedded in the comments and found top three links *github.com*, *stackoverflow.com*, and *en.wikipedia.com* (Hata et al. 2019). In our analysis, none of the links from Pharo core comments or external project comments point to *github.com* or *stackoverflow.com*. We did, however, find instances of *Links* pointing to *en.wikipedia.com* in Pharo external projects.

Padioleau et al. explored comments in different programming languages by focusing on Eclipse (IDE) written in Java, MySQL (a database server) and Firefox (a web browser) written in C and C++. (Padioleau et al. 2009). We observed similar information types with our taxonomy, such as code relationship, TODO, and deprecated code. In our work, we also observed these information types in both internal and external projects, though with lower frequency compared to Java, C and C++. Indeed, Padioleau et al. found that several projects embed often these specific concerns, which can vary among different domains. For example, OS-related projects contain a higher number of memory management, and lock/synchronization related concerns. In contrast, Eclipse comments include null references, error management, or links to issue tracker services (e.g., Bugzilla). Similar results have been reported by Pascarella et al. and Zhang et al. for code comments in Java and Python (Pascarella and Bacchelli 2017; Zhang et al. 2018). In our study, we find that class comments of *Roassal* contain a large number of code examples, with *PolyMath* containing more implementation details compared to other external projects. However, we did not find any error management related information, or links to issue tracker services in Pharo class comments. Similarly to other

languages, Pharo class comments contain object-oriented programming guidelines or design pattern details. Hence, our results show a high diversity in commenting practices across various systems and languages. In future we plan to systematically and more precisely compare class commenting practices in other popular languages.

#### 4.4 Implications

Finding different types of information embedded in class comment can assist developers to quickly find and access information required for various development tasks. In this section, we discuss the need of identifying information types in code comments of various application domains and languages. We then discuss language-independent approaches to organize and identify such information type automatically:

- *Need to analyze class commenting practices in other systems:* Previous studies, as shown in Table 5, have focused on classifying code comments, or specific types of information on these comments (e.g., links and task comments). However, we observed that such studies do not classify code comment information according to specific comment types (e.g., package comments, class comments, function comments). According to standard coding style guidelines, different comment types report various kinds of information. For example, the Java Oracle style guideline suggests adding author information to the class comments but not to the method comments. In contrast, Python PEP8 suggest to place this information after the module *docstring*, and before the relevant statement. On the other hand, in Pharo, the guidelines (and the class comment template) do not mention author information but we found instances of author information in the class comments. This shows that class commenting guidelines vary across languages but to what extent developer class commenting practices vary is still unclear and it requires a systematic investigation.
- *Identify information types automatically:* The task of accessing the type of information embedded in comments depends on the kind of information (warning, rationale), level of detail (design level or implementation level) developers seek, the type of development activities they are performing, and the type of audience (user or developers) accessing them. Tools to automatically identify these information types can reduce the effort developers and other stakeholders invest in reading code comments when gathering particular types of information. In addition, on top of these automated tools, visualization strategies could be implemented to highlight and organize the content embedded in the comments, to further ease the process of obtaining the required information. For example, identifying warnings from the comments can help turn them into executable test cases, so developers can automatically check that the mentioned warnings are respected. Similarly, automatically identifying code examples from the comments and executing them can ensure that code examples are up to date. In recent work by Pascarella et al. the authors build a machine learning-based tool to identify information types for Java automatically (Pascarella and Bacchelli 2017). Similarly, Wang et al. developed such an approach for Python (Zhang et al. 2018). However, given the increasing trend of open-source systems written in multiple programming languages, these approaches can be of limited use for developers contributing to these projects (Tomassetti and Torchiano 2014). Our work has the aim to foster the building of language-independent tools based on comprehensive taxonomies for comments analysis



**Table 5** Comparison of related works on comment information categorization

Study	Comment types analyzed	System analyzed	Categories proposed	Mapping to our taxonomy (M)
Ying et al. <a href="#">May 2005</a>	Task comments	<b>[Java]</b> : Eclipse Architect's Workbench (AWB) project	<b>7 categories</b> : communication, pointer to a change request, bookmark, current task, future task, location marker, concern tag	<b>1 category</b> : Task comments
Padioleau et al. <a href="#">2009</a>	Source code comments	<b>[C]</b> : Linux, FreeBSD, OpenSolaris <b>[Java]</b> : Eclipse, [C/C++]: MySQL and Firefox	<b>6 categories (comment content)</b> : type, interface, code relationship, past future, meta, explanation	<b>5 categories</b> : type (M), code relationship (M), past future (Todo), meta (copyright), explanation (M)
Haouari et al. <a href="#">2011</a>	Source code comments	<b>[Java]</b> : DrJava, SHome3D, jPlayMan	<b>3 categories (comment type)</b> : explanation comments, working comments, commented code, other	<b>3 categories</b> : explanation comments (M), working comments (Todo), other (M)
Steidl et al. <a href="#">2013</a>	Source code comments	<b>[Java]</b> : CSLessons, EMF, Jung, ConQAT, jBoss, voTUM, mylun, pdfsam, jMol, jEdit, Eclipse, jAbref, C++	<b>7 categories</b> : Copyright comments, header comments, member comments, inline comments, section comments, code comments (commented code), task comments	<b>5 categories</b> : copyright comments (license), header comments, member comments (M), section comments (M), and task comments (Todo)
Pascarella and Bacchelli <a href="#">2017</a>	Source code comments	<b>[Java]</b> : Apache (Spark, Hadoop), Google (Guava, Guice), Vaadin, Eclipse	<b>16 categories</b> : summary, expand, rational (intent), deprecation (warning), usage, exception, TODO, incomplete, commented code, directive, formatter, license, pointer, auto-generated, noise	<b>9 categories</b> : summary (M), expand (M), rational, deprecation, usage (M), TODO, license, pointer (M), noise

Table 5 (continued)

Study	Comment types analyzed	System analyzed	Categories proposed	Mapping to our taxonomy (M)
Zhang et al. 2018	Source code comments	[Python]: Pandas, Django, Pipenv, Pytorch, Ipython, Mailpile, Requests	11 categories: metadata, summary, usage, parameters, expand, version, development notes, todo, exception, links, noise	8 categories: metadata (M), summary (M), usage, expand (M), parameters, development notes(M), todo, links (M), noise (other)
Shinyama et al. 2018	Local comments (inside methods)	[Java]: 1 000 projects 990 projects	11 categories: Preconditions, post conditions, value description, instructions, guide, interface, meta information, comment out, directive, visual cue, uncategorized	7 categories: pre conditions (contracts), post conditions (contracts), value description (instance variables), guide (examples), interface (key message), meta (license), uncategorized (other)
Hata et al. 2019	Links in comments	[C], [C++], [Java], [JavaScript], [Python], [PHP], [Ruby]; Projects from GitHub	-	Links

M in the column Mapping to our taxonomy represents mapping of one category from the related work's taxonomy to multiple categories in our taxonomy

- of multi-language projects. Future studies can leverage our labelled data as a starting point to build language-independent tools, and verify the correctness of their tools.
- *Designing an annotation language*: Annotation languages have proven to improve the reliability of software.<sup>18</sup> They can help the community in labelling and organizing a specific type of information, and to convert particular information types into formal specification which can further help in synchronizing comments with the code (Padioleau et al. 2009). Even though Pharo comments do not follow any annotation, they do have hidden patterns for different information types such as instance variables denoted by *Instance variables* or main methods of a class are indicated by *Key Messages*. We identified various such patterns in constructing our taxonomy highlighted in *Keywords* in Table 4. Pharo community can use such patterns in developing an annotation language for Pharo comments. In our study, we find some information types express properties (according to implicitness level in Table 4) which can be described via annotations such as *Examples*, *public APIs*, *Links*. Tool/language designers can utilize the identified patterns to design information headers and annotations.

## 5 RQ3: Adherence of Commenting Practices to the Template

Programming languages and communities not only provide guidelines to maintain uniform coding styles, they also provide documentation guidelines for writing comments to have a uniform commenting style across projects. Java has JavaDoc,<sup>19</sup> Python follows a standard documentation style,<sup>20</sup> and Google suggests style guidelines.<sup>21</sup> JavaDoc provides certain guidelines such as “Class descriptions can omit the subject, and simply state the object, use third person rather than second person.”<sup>22</sup> In Pharo, developers are guided by a template, shown in Fig. 2, which recommends the use of first-person pronouns, writing complete sentences, following CRC style, and providing extra information sections like *Public API and Key Message*, *Example*, and *Internal Representation*. However, it is not known how the template has evolved, what sections of the template are used more often than others, and to what degree developer commenting practices conform to the template. We investigate these aspects in our third research question: **RQ3**: *To what extent do developer commenting practices adhere to the class comment template over Pharo versions?*

After expanding our understanding of the templates gathered from all versions, we investigate the adherence of comments to the template. We define adherence by focusing on two main aspects: adherence to the content type, and to the writing style. We elaborate these two aspects as:

- *Content adherence*: If the comments contain information types as mentioned in the respective template, then we say the comments adhere to the template in the content aspect.

<sup>18</sup> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/cpp/c-runtime-library/sal-annotations?redirectedfrom=MSDN&view=vs-2019>

<sup>19</sup> <https://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javase/documentation> verified on 28 Jan 2020

<sup>20</sup> <https://www.python.org/doc/> verified on 28 Jan 2020

<sup>21</sup> <https://developers.google.com/style/api-reference-comments> verified on 28 Jan 2020

<sup>22</sup> <https://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javase/documentation/index-137868.html>

- *Writing style adherence*: If the comments follow the writing style conventions of the template, then we say the comments adhere to the template in the writing style aspect. The writing style conventions are composed of various constraints formulated for each template information type. If the comments containing specific information fulfill the corresponding constraints, we say the comments adhere to the writing style.

We measure the content adherence of the comments in Sect. 4 by analyzing the content of the selected comments manually.

To measure adherence to writing style, we first extract the guidelines from the template regarding how a comment should be written. We convert the guidelines into writing style constraints to identify the writing style influence of the template on the comments. Then we manually analyze the 364 comments selected using stratified sampling, according to the writing style constraints of corresponding template version. With the manual analysis study, we verify our definition and uncover other patterns of writing style. Once we calculate both aspects of comment adherence, we answer RQ3.

We argue that this analysis will help researchers in evaluating the usage and importance of a comment template, and highlighting potential aspects to improve it.

## 5.1 Study Setup

To study the evolution of the template, we extracted the template from each Pharo version since Pharo 1 and compared all template versions to record the differences.

In order to measure the adherence of commenting practices to the template, we extracted the class comment template and a sample of an equal number of classes from each version, then identified the information types they contain. The classes chosen for the study should be the newly added classes of each version, to make sure that the developer got a chance to look at the default template. This is because, in Pharo, the template appears only when developers add a class comment to the class for the first time. For each comment in the sample set (363) used in the RQ2, we therefore identified the original Pharo version when the comment was first added to the class. We then extracted the class comment of that version to compare the comment to the corresponding template in content and writing style aspects. For example, for a class comment added in Pharo 2, we compared the comment to the Pharo 2 template.

This partitioning of 363 comments according to the original Pharo version led to an unequal number of comments for each Pharo version e.g., out of 363 comments version 2 has fewer than 40 comments whereas version 7 has more than 60 comments. Furthermore, to compare the class commenting practices of all versions across each other, we selected an equal number of comments from each version. To balance the equal sample comments from each version, we set a lower threshold of 52 comments for each Pharo version, summing to a total of 364 comments. We extracted more comments from the Pharo versions where there were fewer than 52 comments, mainly Pharo 2 and Pharo 4. For each such version, we selected the sample classes from newly added classes with comments shown in the top dark blue segment of Fig. 3 according to the distribution of comments based on the number of sentences present in a comment. Similarly, we removed the classes from Pharo versions where there were more than 52 comments, mainly Pharo 1, Pharo 6, and Pharo 7, based on the distribution of comments of each

version. We followed the same approach to choose representative comments as used in 363 comments from the earlier study (taxonomy study).

## 5.2 Methodology

### 5.2.1 Template Evolution

We analyzed the template of each Pharo version and created a template meta-model for each version. When a class is created, a default class comment template is added to the class, e.g., the recent template is shown in Fig. 2. We created a class with one instance variable and then observed the changes in the default class comment template. According to the available details in the comment template, each author of the paper prepared their own interpretation of the template model for each Pharo version. Once we prepared the template models for all versions, we compared and discussed them to reconstruct and establish one template model for each version. There were few intermediate Pharo versions where the template had not changed; in such cases we used the same template model from the earlier version. Thus each template model captures the differences from preceding and succeeding versions and presents the evolution of the template (models of the various template versions are reported in Fig. 12).

### 5.2.2 Adherence of Comments to the Template

We grouped all 364 comments according to their original Pharo versions (when the comment was first added to the class) so that we could differentiate the comments of one version from another version, analyze their evolution, and compare them to the corresponding template of that version. Then we identified the comment information types of 364 comments following the methodology used for the taxonomy study. Once we identified the comment information types of all comments, we identified the information types and writing style guidelines from the templates by studying the content of each template corresponding to the Pharo version. Three authors of the paper participated in the study and analyzed each version's template independently. Then, we used a two-step validation approach, thus validating the content classification of the template and the name assigned to the classified content. Specifically, the content classification was validated by an iterative evaluation process where each evaluator reviewed the other's content classification. This way, all the information types were discussed by all the evaluators for the better naming convention and classification.

Similarly, we extracted the writing style guidelines hinted by each information type of each version's template, discussed among ourselves and formulated several constraints for each information type. For instance, *For the Class part* section of the Pharo 7 template in Fig. 2 is identified as *Intent* information type. For this type, we extracted the guidelines from the keywords *State one line*, *I represent* and converted them into rules such as *description should be one line*, *subject should be first person*, and have a pattern of *< subject >*, *< verb >* from *I represent*. The process of finalizing the constraints for all information types of the Pharo 7 template is shown in the replication package.<sup>23</sup>

<sup>23</sup> File "[RP/Results/RQ3/Constraints-definition-for-template-writing-style.xlsx](#)" in the Replication package

The final constraints for the Pharo 7 template are shown in Fig. 11. A complete list of all constraints and their examples for each Pharo version can be found in Appendix 1. There were few intermediate Pharo versions where the template had not changed; in such cases we used the same information types and writing style guidelines from the earlier template (See Figs. 16, 17, 18 and 19 in the appendix).

**Content adherence** After identifying all the information types from each template version, we compared them to each version's information types identified via Pharo-CTM. For example, for a class comment added to the class in Pharo 2, we compared the information types of the comment to the information types identified from the template that existed in Pharo 2, thus comparing what developers typically write in their comments to the information proposed by the template.

**Writing style adherence** Some of the constraints identified from a template can be verified automatically in the comments and do not require manual intervention but could lead to less reliable results due to the freedom of writing free text in the class comments, non-availability of formatting standards, and limited patterns available in the template. Additionally, there are chances to miss the cases where selected patterns are not present, and instead developers use synonyms to describe the same detail or do not describe the detail under a specific section header, say *Instance variables*, and just write the instance variable details without any header. We therefore manually analyzed the 364 comments (52 comments from each version), using the same setup as that of our studies of manual analysis performed in RQ2 and RQ3 for identifying the information types. We followed the same iterative approach for evaluating the writing style constraints and the same validation approach as used in the taxonomy study. We used the pair sorting approach to decide whether a sentence in the comment fulfills the constraints, and was influenced by the template or not.

After collecting all the data, we used statistical tests to verify whether there is a statistically significant difference between the scores (e.g., the number of classes that adhere to the Pharo template style) when observing different Pharo versions. We employed non-parametric tests since the Shapiro-Wilk test revealed that the numbers of commented classes among Pharo versions do not follow a normal distribution ( $p \ll 0.01$ ). Hence, we used the non-parametric Wilcoxon Rank Sum test with a  $p$ -value threshold of 0.05. Significant  $p$ -values indicate that there is a statistically significant difference between the scores. In addition, we computed the effect-size of the observed differences using the Vargha-Delaney  $\hat{A}_{12}$  statistic (Vargha and Delaney 2000). The Vargha-Delaney  $\hat{A}_{12}$  statistic also classifies the obtained effect size values into four different levels (*negligible*, *small*, *medium* and *large*) that are easier to interpret.

## 5.3 Results

### 5.3.1 Template Evolution

Analyzing the template meta-models in Fig. 12, we found that in the first Pharo template version shown in Fig. 12a, the template includes class side and instance side variables, and adds the class name and instance variable names by default. In later Pharo versions, class side variable information is omitted, and is shifted to the class side template. In the second

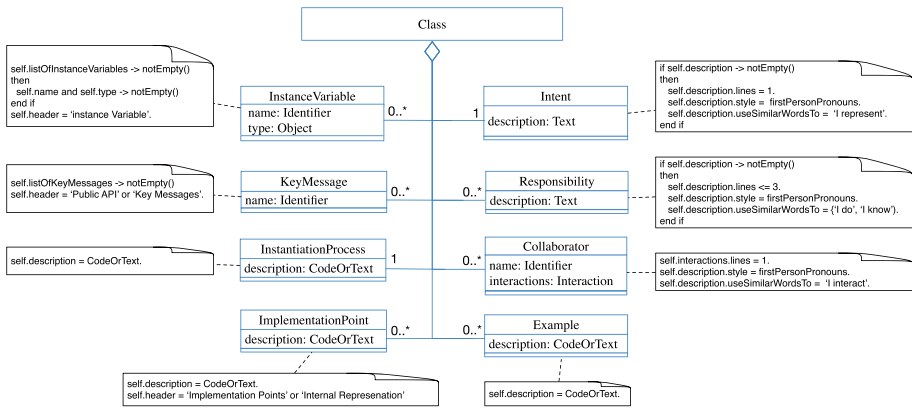


Fig. 11 Writing style constraints formulated for Pharo 7 template

and third Pharo versions in Fig. 12b, the template adds a description line for each instance variable to encourage developers to explain each instance variable. Additionally, the first line of the template refers to the intent of the class. In Pharo version 4 in Fig. 12c, the template underwent major changes and incorporated the CRC design to encourage the developers to describe the class intent, its responsibilities and its collaborators. The template presents different types of details to include in the class comment, and also gives examples to show developers how to write a comment. Since Pharo version 5 shown in Fig. 12d, the template remains the same. Compared to the previous Pharo version 4, the template asks developers to document “what I know” rather than “what services do I offer” in the responsibility section.

We also observed that in Pharo version 1, there is a common template for the class side and the instance side. Then in later versions (from version 2 to 6), different default templates exist for the class side and the instance side. In recent version (7), again a single template is introduced for both the class side and the instance side. The reason for removing such a feature can be to simplify the template behavior, but this loses the facility of documenting the class side instance variables automatically in the template.

### 5.3.2 Adherence of Comments to the Template

This section aims at understanding the template of each Pharo version, finding the differences among templates, and comparing the commenting practices of developers with the class comment template. For each part of the question, we present our results and discussion.

**Content adherence** Analyzing the information embedded in the comments shows that developers document different kinds of information in the class comments to make their classes more understandable and maintainable. However, whether the practice of embedding various information types in the class comments is recent or present from initial Pharo versions, is unexplored and unknown.

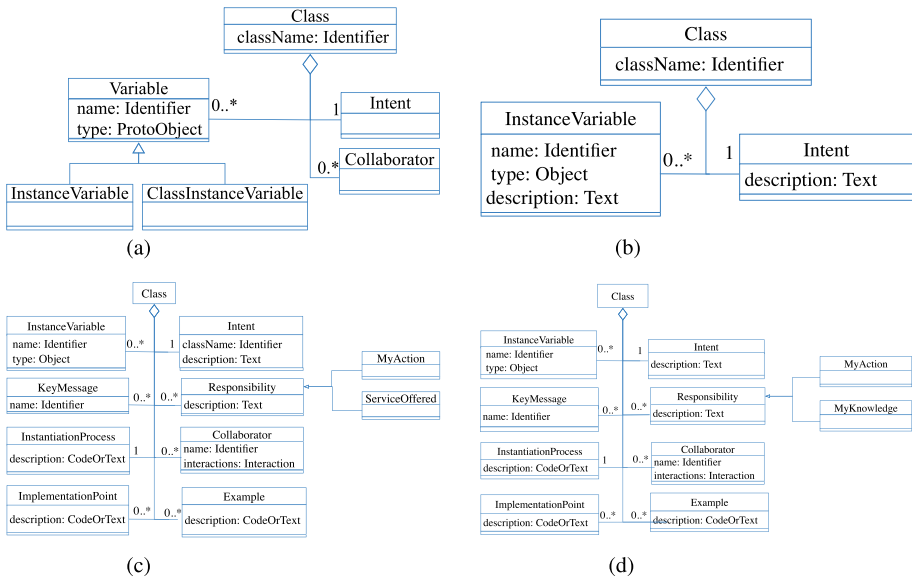


Fig. 12 Template models for Pharo versions

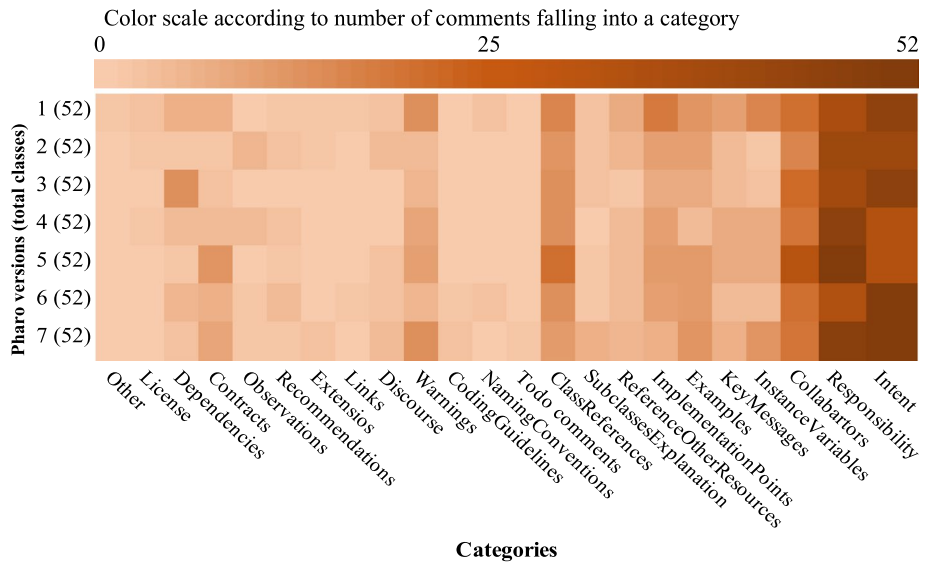
In Fig. 13, the x-axis lists the information types, and the y-axis shows the Pharo versions with a number of classes considered for each Pharo version. A darker shade of orange indicates a large number of comments having a particular type of information, and a lighter shade indicates a smaller number of comments falling into the information type. From our analysis, we found that most of the information types are present in the comments since Pharo 1 except *Todo comments*, *Coding Guidelines*, and *Observations*. A few information types like *Intent*, *Responsibility*, *Collaborators*, and *Examples* are highly frequent in all versions of Pharo.

Looking at Table 6, we see that the template suggests only a few information types to write in the class comment, especially in the initial three Pharo versions. Later on, the template suggested seven types of information. However, there are other information types mentioned by developers than those suggested by the template. For example, the Pharo 1 template mentions three types of information shown in Table 6, but developers mention 20 other types of information shown in Fig. 13. In the most recent template, among 23 types found in the comments only seven are present in the template. Analyzing the developer practices of writing information seen in Fig. 9, we found that the information types suggested by the template are mentioned more frequently in the comments than other information types found in comments. For instance, *Intent* and *Responsibility* are present in 65% of sample class comments, while *Warnings* is present in 12% of the sample class comments, indicating the relevance of the template in terms of its information types.

**Finding 8:** Most of the information types are available in the comments since Pharo version 1. A few information types like *To do comments*, *Coding guidelines*, and *Observations* are not found in the initial version.

**Finding 9:** The template-suggested information types are mentioned more frequently in the comments than other types of information.





**Fig. 13** The trend of information types in Pharo versions

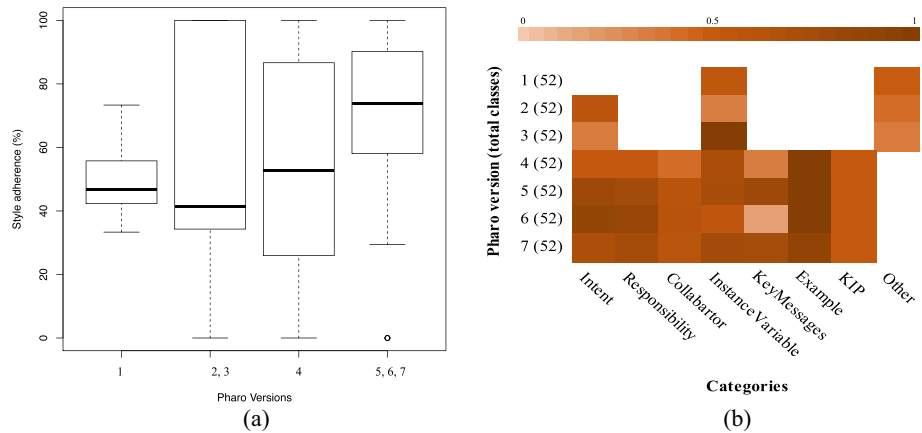
**Writing style adherence** Analyzing Fig. 14a, we observe that Pharo 1 comments follow the rules 50% of the time whereas, since Pharo 4, the trend of comments adhering to the style rules increased to 75%. To understand these differences between Pharo versions, we grouped comments according to the changes in the template e.g., the template in Pharo 2 and Pharo 3 has been the same, therefore, we grouped the comments from Pharo 2 and Pharo 3 and measured the percentage of comments adhering to the writing style rules. After grouping the comments according to the version, we use the Wilcoxon test as well as the Vargha-Delaney  $\hat{A}_{12}$  statistic to observe potential statistical significant differences in the results achieved by classes of the grouped versions. The results of the Wilcoxon test highlight a marginal significant difference (i.e.  $p$ -values of 0.0673 ) is observed between Pharo 1 and the Pharo 4, 5, 6 groups. For these groups, the Vargha-Delaney statistic also reveals that this difference is large.

**Finding 10:** *Developer commenting practices adhere more to the writing style guidelines since Pharo 4 especially in describing the Intent, Responsibilities, and Instance Variables of the class.*

We further explored the differences between Pharo versions by measuring the adherence of comments to specific information types of each template version shown

**Table 6** The trend of information types in Pharo Template versions

version	categories
1	Intent, Collaborator, Instance Variables
2-3	Intent, Instance Variables
4-7	Intent, Responsibility, Collaborator, Instance Variables, Key Messages, Example, Implementation Points



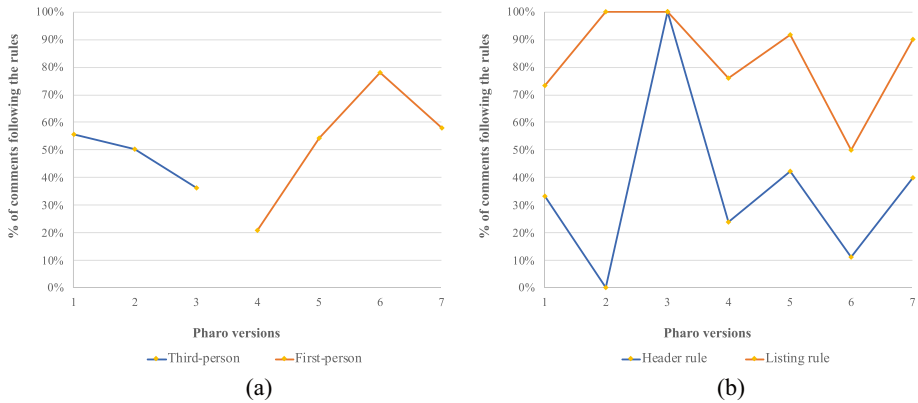
**Fig. 14** Comments following the writing guidelines over Pharo versions

in Fig. 14b. We found that *Example* and *KIP* (Key Implementation Points) are always inconsistent due to unavailability of strict guidelines to write them. The rule in the *Example* section mostly checks the presence of an example in the comment written either in natural language or a code snippet, but the templates do not suggest any guidelines to write and format it. Developers therefore follow various conventions to mention examples, such as using dedicated headers *Usage*, *Examples*, *Code examples*. Similarly, for *KIP*, one of the rules just checks the presence of the implementation details in the comment. Another rule in *KIP* section suggests to write the header *Internal representation and Implementation points* while mentioning the implementation details, but this is rarely followed by developers.

In our analysis, we found several comments where only the header is present, but no further details are mentioned below the header. We believe this is due to a lack of attention from developers in deleting unused section headers. One of the cases we encountered is in the class “SycMethodCommand”, shown in Listing 5, where the developers have not provided any details under *Internal representation and Implementation points* section, but the header is still present. In the case of writing the *Instance Variable* information, its header is mentioned in most of the cases with the instance variables. One of the reasons for such a behavior can be the feature of Pharo of adding an instance variables section automatically to the class comment template if the class is created with instance variables.

We observe a high degree of inconsistency in using or not using headers to delimit different information types in class comments. In Fig. 15b (Header rule) we see that the use of headers fluctuates significantly across all Pharo versions. We note a similar fluctuation in the adherence to the rules to document instance variables and Key APIs as lists (Fig. 15b, Listing rule). This indicates the need to have a better and consistent standard for formatting and providing headers for different information types.

**Finding 11:** *In the majority of Pharo versions, fewer than 40% of the comments make use of the headers suggested by the comment template. Where headers are used, developers often use different and inconsistent headers for the same information types.*



**Fig. 15** Comments following different guidelines over Pharo versions

On the other hand, for a few rules, we notice the consistent declining rate of following them. For instance, in Pharo 1, the rules ask developers to write specific information types in the third person. Instead, developers often write this information in the first person. Since Pharo version 5, such rules are respected more than 50% of the time, showing the increasing usage of first person. We confirm our observation by mining the rules related to first person and third person from all information types in all versions as shown in Fig. 15a, and find that the usage of third person started declining in the initial versions even though the template proposed to use it. In later versions since Pharo 4 the usage of first person and active-voice rules is increasing, however, it is still not entirely followed, showing the inconsistency of the writing style in comments.

**Finding 12:** *Developers use various verb forms to describe the top three information types Intent, Responsibilities, and Collaborators of a class but mainly adhere to the template’s use of the first-person pronouns.*

**Discussion.** Examining the information types suggested in the template (seven categories), we found that a few information types like *Intent*, and *Responsibility* are found more frequently in the comments than other details, indicating that developers follow the template in writing the template information types. On the other hand, the availability of extra information types mentioned in different writing styles without a consistent header, like warnings, points out the need for adapting the template to the developer needs. We believe that adding the commenting guidelines for other frequent information types in the template will encourage developers to add such details uniformly to their class comments whenever necessary. We specifically suggest to add headers and organization guidelines about the extra frequent categories to the template, which are not currently present: *Reference to external resources*, *Warnings*, *Contracts*, *Dependencies*, *Observation*, and *Todo*.

We additionally observed that Pharo class comments range from high-level design details to low-level implementation details. This unique way of documenting can help developers and users to get all the information about the class from one place, but poses a challenge at the same time in identifying the specifically required information from such an interwoven text. Not all developers need to know the low-level details of the class. A study by Cioch et al. (Cioch et al. 1996) proposes different documents for each stage, e.g., interns require task-oriented documentation such as process description, examples, and

step-by-step instructions, whereas experts require low-level documentation as well as a design specification. In the current state of Pharo comments, developers seeking a specific type of information have to go through the whole comment due to the lack of annotations, the non-uniform way of placing information, and the relaxed style conventions. Similarly, users looking for design details have to go through the implementation details. Building tools to automatically identify and highlight information from the class comment, according to the desired level of detail and the targeted users of the information, could help developers to search more efficiently within documentation. At the same time, such tools could also be used to identify the parts of the code that are poorly documented, thus generating documentation fixes.

Analyzing the writing style aspect, we find that developers follow a mix of the first person and third person to express the same information about the class. Although more than 75% of the comments of recent versions follow the writing style conventions of the template, there is a substantial proportion of comments that are written differently, creating an inconsistent style across projects. This suggests a need for better structure conventions, as the template does not follow any strict structural guidelines to organize the content, thus making developers look through the whole comment to find a piece of information. Encouraging developers to follow structural guidelines in the text, and writing comments with standard headers will allow other developers to extract information from them more easily. We suggest that the Pharo comment template should impose a formatting and markup style to structure the details in comments.

## 5.4 Implications

Assessing the adherence of comments to the suggested guidelines provides important directions on how to maintain comments and keep them consistent with such guidelines. Based on our study insights, we provide implications for developers and researchers to address the comment quality and consistency with commenting guidelines:

- *Verifying comments adherence in other languages.* To write useful and consistent comments, numerous programming languages such as Java and Python, and communities such as Google and Oracle, provide coding guidelines (Google Style Guidelines 2020; Oracle Documentation Guidelines 2020). For example, Oracle’s guidelines suggest “using third person (descriptive) style and second person (prescriptive)” while writing documentation comments, but it is not known whether developers actually follow this guideline in their comments or not. To ensure developers follow such guidelines, various automated style checkers or linters e.g., Checkstyle,<sup>24</sup> Pylint,<sup>25</sup> ESLint<sup>26</sup> turn such guidelines into rules and then evaluate the rules against comments automatically. However, these style checkers are not available for all programming languages, and for the supported ones, they provide limited rules for addressing code commenting guidelines. The majority are limited to detecting missing comments and verifying formatting guidelines, but not adherences to guide-

<sup>24</sup> <https://checkstyle.org/checks.html>, accessed on 10 Sep, 2020

<sup>25</sup> <https://www.pylint.org/>, accessed on 10 Sep, 2020

<sup>26</sup> <https://eslint.org/>, accessed on 10 Sep, 2020

lines concerning the content of comments. Our results for Pharo show that developers embed template-inspired information types in the class comments. Moreover, they also follow various syntactic guidelines to add such information types. Whether developers follow similar commenting guidelines (suggested by the coding guidelines) in other programming languages is not yet explored. Our dataset provides relevant data in which one can observe which commenting guidelines developers frequently follow in their comments and which they do not. Thus, it can help in conducting similar studies for other languages.

- *Comment quality tools*: Researchers have provided various heuristics-based approaches to evaluate comment quality (Khamis et al. 2010; Steidl et al. 2013; Scalabrino et al. 2016). However, these approaches provide limited checks, they focus on particular programming languages (mainly Java), and they are not designed to be used for other domains and languages (Khamis et al. 2010; Steidl et al. 2013; Scalabrino et al. 2016). In particular, most approaches are based on language-specific heuristics such as comment syntax, common keywords used in the comments, and the supported annotations for comments (Khamis et al. 2010; Steidl et al. 2013), which cannot be directly applied to other languages. For instance, in Pharo code comments follow a different comment structure and writing style, and do not rely on annotations, which makes these approaches not suitable for this language. In addition, Tan et al. also showed that previous approaches concerning the detection of inconsistencies in the comments require adaptation to new domains and languages (Tan et al. 2007). Hence, our study insights about Pharo commenting practices provide further data to help researchers in designing tools for assessing comment quality across other languages and domains.
- *Template-based comment generation and code summarization approaches*: Comment templates not only provide developers with concrete examples on how to write comments, but can also be employed by researchers to enable automated generation of code comments for various code entities. In recent work, Moreno et al. proposed a template-based approach to automatically generate comments for Java classes Moreno et al. (2013). Their template includes certain types of information which they deem essential for understanding a Java class. However, the information types included in the template were not derived from class comments written by developers, which could make them potentially out of date with current Java commenting practices. In Pharo, class comments are guided by a default template which includes seven types of information considered important to document a class. We observed in our study that developers write template-inspired information types more often compared to other information types found in comments. We compared the information types included in the class comment template by Moreno et al. and Pharo class comment template. We observed that their template does not include information types such as *related classes*, *algorithmic implementation details*, or an *example* to show the usage of the class. In contrast, the Pharo template includes these information types and Pharo developers frequently refer them and with headers *Collaborators*, *Implementation points*, and *Example* respectively. On the other hand, both templates suggest describing the intent of the class, responsibilities of the class and the main important methods, which are again frequently reported by Pharo developers. Thus, our study insights suggest that further information, typically embedded by developers in code comments developers, need to be included in template-based comment generation or code summarization approaches.

## 6 Threats to Validity

We now outline potential threats to the validity of our study.

*Threats to construct validity* mainly concern the measurements used in the evaluation. First, we are aware that, to answer research questions RQ2 and RQ3, we sampled only a subset of the extracted class comments. However, (i) the sample size limits the estimation imprecision to 5% of error for a confidence level of 95%, and (ii) to limit the subjectiveness and the bias in the evaluation, three evaluators (three authors of this work) manually analyzed the resulting sample.

Another threat to construct validity concerns the definition of the taxonomy, information types, and writing rules from the template, which are performed on data analyzed by three subjects. Indeed, there is a level of subjectivity in deciding whether a Pharo comment type belongs to a specific category of the taxonomy or not. To counteract this issue, we performed a two-level validation step. This validation step involved further discussion among the evaluators, whenever they had divergent opinions, until they reached a final decision.

*Threats to internal validity* concern confounding factors that could influence our results. To analyze the commenting trend of old and new classes, we map the classes by their name. This implies that a renamed class will be considered to be a new class, underestimating the tendency to comment old classes. The main threat to internal validity in our study is that the assessment is performed on data provided by human subjects, hence it could be biased. To counteract this issue, the evaluators of this work were two Ph.D. candidates and one faculty member, each having at least four years of programming experience. To make transparent all decisions drawn during the evaluation process, all results of the various validation steps are shared in the replication package (to provide evidence of the non-biased evaluation) and described in detail in the paper.

A second threat involves the taxonomy definition since some of the categories could overlap or be missing in the *Pharo-CTM*. To alleviate these issues one of the authors performed a pilot study involving a validation task on a smaller set of Pharo comments. Then a wider validation was performed involving three authors of this work. A final threat to the internal validity is represented by the possibility that the chosen sample comments are not representative of the whole population. To handle this problem we used a stratified sampling approach to choose the sample comments from the dataset, thus considering the quintiles of the comment distribution shown in Fig. 7b.

*Threats to external validity* concern the generalization of results. The main aim of this paper is to investigate the class comments and commenting practice evolution characterizing the Pharo core system. Programmers developing an end-user application might have entirely different commenting practices. To alleviate this concern to some extent, we analyzed a sample set of comments from a combination of external projects from the Pharo ecosystem. The projects vary in terms of size, contributors and popularity. Thus, our empirical investigation is limited to the Pharo ecosystem, and not generalizable to other programming languages. On the other hand, our results highlight how previous findings on other programming languages — such as Java (Steidl et al. 2013; Pascarella and Bacchelli 2017), showing that comments contain information like exceptions, IDE directives, bug references, formatters to separate code into logical section, and author ownership — are not applicable to the Pharo Smalltalk environment. However, it is important to point out that variables such as developer experience (e.g., more experienced developers could be more prone or be more aware of the actual Pharo commenting practices) could have influenced the results and findings of this work.

Finally, during the definition of our taxonomy (i.e. *Pharo-CTM*) we mainly rely on a quantitative analysis of class comments of Pharo, without directly involving the actual Pharo developers. Thus, for future work, we plan to involve developers in the loop, via surveys and (face-to-face or conference call) interviews. This step is particularly important for proposing and evaluating automated approaches that can help them achieve a high quality of comments.

*Conclusion Threats.* We support our findings by using appropriate statistical tests, such as the Wilk-Shapiro normality test to verify whether the non-parametric test could be applied to our data. Finally, we used the Vargha and Delaney  $\hat{A}_{12}$  statistical test to measure the magnitude of the differences between the studied distributions.

## 7 Related Work

### 7.1 Comment Evolution

Considering the importance of code comments, several researchers have analyzed comments quantitatively and qualitatively. Woodfield et al. study the usefulness of comments quantitatively, and measure the effects of comments on program comprehension (Woodfield et al. 1981). They find that the groups of programmers who were given a program with comments were able to answer more questions about a program in a quiz than the programmers who were given the program without comments. A few studies focus on the evolution of comments. Schreck et al. qualitatively analyze the evolution of comments over time in the Eclipse project (Schreck et al. 2007), whereas Jiang et al. (Jiang and Hassan 2006) quantitatively examine the evolution of source code comments in PostgreSQL. Their focus is on comments associated with functions while we study the comments associated with classes in Pharo and focus on analyzing the comments quantitatively over Pharo versions.

Fluri et al. analyze the co-evolution of code and comments in Java and discover that changes in comments are triggered by a change in source code (Fluri et al. 2007). They find that newly-added code is rarely commented. Interestingly, in contrast to their results, we find that the commenting behavior of developers in Pharo is different. Developers comment newly-added code, as well as commenting old classes. In another study, Fluri et al. claim that the investigation of commenting behavior of a software system is independent of the object-oriented language under the assumption that common object-oriented languages follow similar language constructs to add comments (Fluri et al. 2009). We investigate the assumption with another object-oriented programming language and discover that Pharo follows a different comment convention for class comments. Pharo separates the class comment from the source code and supports different kinds of information like warnings, pre-conditions, and examples in class comments.

### 7.2 Comment Information Categorization

Comments contain useful information to support various tasks in software development cycle. Previous literature has explored this idea and analyzed various systems to find the information contained in comments. We mapped taxonomies of other related work to our work to establish which systems have been analyzed, which kinds of comments are frequently analyzed, and which categories from these works are available in our taxonomy in Table 5. Several categories from their taxonomy mapped to multiple information types in



our taxonomy. We highlighted such categories with the symbol (M) in *Mapping to our taxonomy* in Table 5. In the next paragraphs, we discuss all these related works.

Ying et al. categorize a specific type of comment, namely Eclipse task comments, to see what information they contain. They categorize them on the basis of the various uses of the task comments, such as for communication, or to bookmark current and future tasks (Ying et al. 2005). Similarly Hata (Hata et al. 2019) categorized the links found in comments. Padioleau et al. use multiple dimensions to analyze comments and propose comment categories based on the meaning of a comment. They use W questions such as “What is in a comment?”, “Who can benefit?”, “Where is the comment located?”, and “When was the comment written?” Our aim is to support developers to find important and different kinds of information from the class comment so we choose one specific dimension, namely “What is in a comment?”, and classify Pharo class comments accordingly (Padioleau et al. 2009). Haouari et al. categorized the comments based on their position relative to code, *comment type*, *style*, and their *quality* (Haouari et al. 2011) Similar to their work, we also categorized comments based on their content. They proposed three subcategories of *comment type*, namely *Explanation comments*, *Working comments*, and *Other*. However, due to the abstract nature of these categories, especially *Explanation comments*, most of our categories can fit into it. We categorized the comments based on what specific types of information developers provide.

Steidl et al. assess the quality of comments in Java and C/C++ programs based on different comment categories. They proposed seven high-level categories based on the position and syntax of the comments, e.g., inline comments, block comments etc. (Steidl et al. 2013). We focus particularly on class comments, which map to their Header comments. Additionally in Pharo, four other categories (task comments, copyright comments, member comments, and section comments) from their work are available inside Pharo class comments, but are not annotated with any specific tags, and do not have a fixed position as in Java and C/C++. Farooq et al. compared comments of popular programming languages based on the types of symbols used to denote them, parsing rule, recursivity, and usage of the comments for various purposes such as documentation, and debugging (Farooq et al. 2015). In our case, the position of Pharo class comments is fixed and does not contain commented code as Pharo class comments are presented in a separate region, therefore, the categorization based on position does not apply to this case.

Pascarella et al. propose a taxonomy of code comments for Java projects (Pascarella and Bacchelli 2017). Five of our categories, namely *Intent*, *Examples*, *Warnings*, *License*, and *References to external documentations*, are close to their taxonomy categories *Rationale*, *Usage*, *Notice*, *License*, *Pointer* respectively. However, our categorization is specific to class comments. We found a number of cases in which the categories from their work did not fit Pharo comments, such as *Ownership*, *Commented code*, *Directive*, *Formatter*, *Discarded*, and *Exception*, due to unavailability of such information in the Pharo class comments. We found other, different types of information that developers write in Pharo class comments, such as warnings, observations, and contracts, that are not reported in their work. Zhang et al. constructed a Python comment taxonomy based on the work of Pascarella et al. (Zhang et al. 2018). Shinayam et al. identified the information embedded in local comments, as shown in Table 5 (Shinayama et al. 2018). Mapping to their work showed that Pharo class comments contain low-level information also in addition to high-level information. Based on the mapping analysis, several categories from related work did not map to our taxonomy. As the scope of comments we analyzed is different from other works e.g., Pascarella et al. and Zhang et al., it is still possible that other kinds of Pharo comments (method comments or inline comments) contain other missing information types. Additionally, all of the



previous classifications have been performed on external projects of a language rather than internal core libraries such as String, or Collection. We categorized the comments from Pharo internal (core) and external projects to identify if developers have different commenting practices in internal and external projects. In future work, we plan to investigate the class comments of other popular languages and compare them to Pharo commenting practices.

### 7.3 Template Evolution and Adherence

Nurvitadhi studies the impact of class comments and method comments on program comprehension in Java, and creates a template for class comments in Java (Nurvitadhi et al. 2003). He suggests to include the purpose of the class, what the class does, and the collaboration between classes. The Pharo class comment template covers similar aspects with CRC style for the class comment. However, whether developers follow these aspects or not in their comments is unstudied. We therefore evaluate the adherence of the template to developer commenting practices. Jiang et al. study the source code comments in PostgreSQL. Their focus is on the function comments i.e. comments before the declaration of the function named header comments and comments within function body and trailing the functions named non-header comments. They observe that there is an initial fluctuation in the ratio of header and non-header comments due to the introduction of a new commenting style, but they do not investigate further about the commenting style (Jiang and Hassan 2006). Marin investigates the psychological factors that drive developers to comment (Marin 2005). The study concludes that developers use different comment styles in their code depending on the programming language they have used earlier. We also partially confirm this result as we find Java style block comments present in Pharo class comments. To best of our knowledge, we are first to conduct a study to evaluate the commenting style of developers, and measure the extent of their adherence to the standard guidelines.

## 8 Summary

High-quality code comments facilitate developers in various development and maintenance tasks (de Souza et al. 2005). However, their semi-structured or unstructured nature, freedom to adopt various conventions in writing comments, and lack of quality assessment tools make their quality evaluation a non-trivial problem. Therefore, building tools to ensure their quality requires a good understanding of the system, and the content and style-related aspects that developers follow. As not all OOP languages support the same commenting conventions and not all types of comments (class, method, inline) are expected to provide information at the same abstraction level, the quality assessment tools need to be tailored by considering the comment type and practices associated with it. In this study, we explored Pharo class comments that neither have similar annotations nor the same writing style of Javadocs and Pydocs, thus can provide insights into different code comment characteristics. To understand Pharo developer commenting practices, we analyzed comments from various prescriptive in terms of when do developers add or change comments, what they write in comments, and whether they follow the commenting guidelines or not in their comments.

In the context of RQ<sub>1</sub> (when do developers add or change comments), we investigated the practices of adding or changing comments in Sect. 3 and identified various patterns that trigger comment changes. Such patterns are relevant to help developers in building tools to prevent inconsistent comments. Our results highlighted that developers are motivated to comment on new classes as well as old classes to maintain the overall code-comment ratio (at least 75% in Pharo). Once a particular level is achieved, developers do not put in the same effort, thus indicating the stability of the system. As discussed in detail in the implications of RQ<sub>1</sub> (Sect. 3.4), we demonstrated the need for tools that are able to support co-evolution analyses of code and comments, by determining specific code changes that (should) trigger comment changes and then updating such comments.

In the context of RQ<sub>2</sub> (what do developers write in comments), we qualitatively identified various kinds of information embedded in class comments, as reported in Sect. 4. We found that developers embed 23 types of information in comments, ranging from high-level design details to implementation-specific details, showing class comments to be a rich source of documentation. We observed that these information types are present also in Pharo external projects, indicating the Pharo community practice are not limited only to core libraries. We compared our taxonomy to other similar works in Java, C/C++, and Python Table 5. In contrast to Java or Python commenting conventions, we found instances of specific information types that are not reported in earlier studies. Based on our insights, we discussed various implications in Sect. 4.4, in which we highlighted the need for approaches that systematically analyze and compare class commenting practices across languages. In our comment content investigation, we found several frequent information types that are only *implicitly* present in the text. As a consequence, identifying such information types from comments automatically is not straightforward due to the unavailability of standard headers or annotations, the inconsistent use of headers, and the lack of a fixed order of writing these information types. However, our manual analysis highlighted various keywords and patterns to identify certain types of information. Such patterns represent an important starting point for researchers interested in designing machine-learning-based approaches and heuristics to identify comment information type automatically.

To investigate RQ<sub>3</sub> (whether developers follow the commenting guidelines or not in their comments), we compared comments to the guidelines extracted from the default comment template in Sect. 5. We observed that developers write information types mentioned by the comment template more frequently than other information types, but there are some other information types not included in the template that are frequently adopted in practice by developers. We found that developers follow different conventions to write such information types, thus resulting in the same kinds of information being scattered throughout the comments in different styles. However, in the majority of comments, developers do follow the writing style of the template in writing such information types. Hence, while our findings in Pharo suggested that developers follow commenting guidelines, it is yet unknown if this is also the case in other languages. This motivates the need to explore this aspect in other languages in Sect. 5.4, which is a critical aspect to integrate into comment quality techniques.

Our results shed not only some light about the extent to which developers use comment templates, but suggested to leverage such information to improve the template-based approaches behind various automated comment generation and code summarization techniques. In essence, our study presented important insights about Pharo commenting practices such as what do comments contain, what is their writing style, and how do they change over time. We provided further data to help researchers in designing tools for assessing comment quality across other languages and domains.

## 9 Conclusion

Class comments can provide a high-level understanding of the program, and help one to understand a complex program. We analyze the class comments of Pharo releases over 11 years (from 2008 to 2019), characterizing the evolution of commenting practices, identifying the information types from class comments across versions and projects, and assessing the adherence of comments to the commenting guidelines. This study highlights, from a quantitative and qualitative point of view, important patterns concerning class commenting practices of developers. A direct implication of our work is that, in different programming languages, using the contemporary code comment template is not always ideal when actual practices strongly diverge from it. This suggests a need to standardize guidelines for formatting and writing headers of the new emerging information types, with the goal of better supporting developer information needs, and ensuring a consistent and higher quality of class comments. For future work, we are interested in conducting further studies on other programming languages, to investigate potentially different commenting practices, program comprehension, and code documentation patterns. Additionally, we want to use the identified patterns concerning the implicit information types for building efficient tools to extract the information automatically and (possibly) present the specific information to the developers in a more exhaustive form (e.g., by auto-completion of missing comment types). More in general, we envision as future work, further research effort into (i) developing tools able to determine the extent to which the code comment template is diverging from current practice; (ii) automatically identifying information types from comments; (iii) automatically assessing code comment quality in terms of content, style, and consistency with the source code; and (iv) automatically generating code comments for templates designed from language guidelines and developer practices.

## Appendix

### Template models

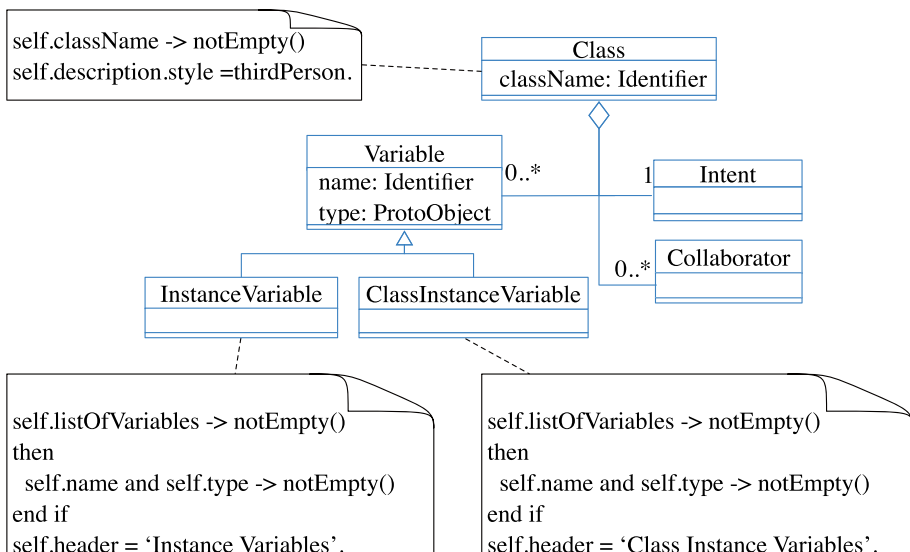


Fig. 16 Writing style constraints formulated for Pharo 1 template

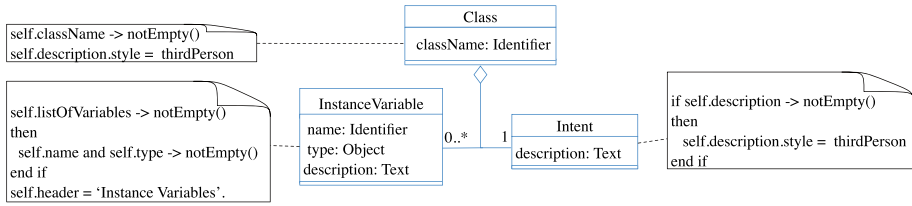


Fig. 17 Writing style constraints formulated for Pharo 2 and Pharo 3 template

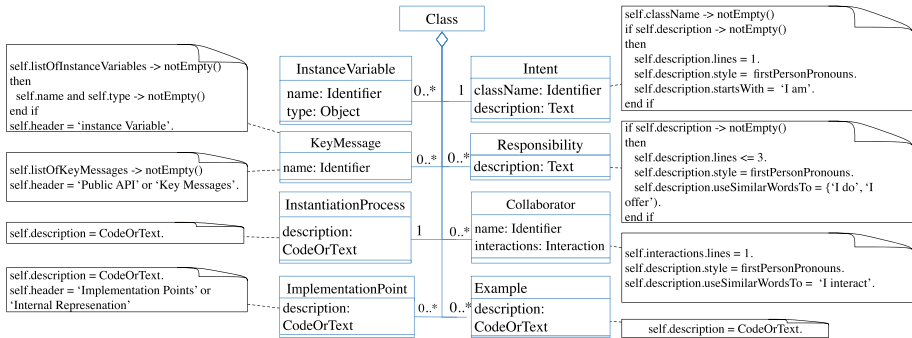


Fig. 18 Writing style constraints formulated for Pharo 4 template

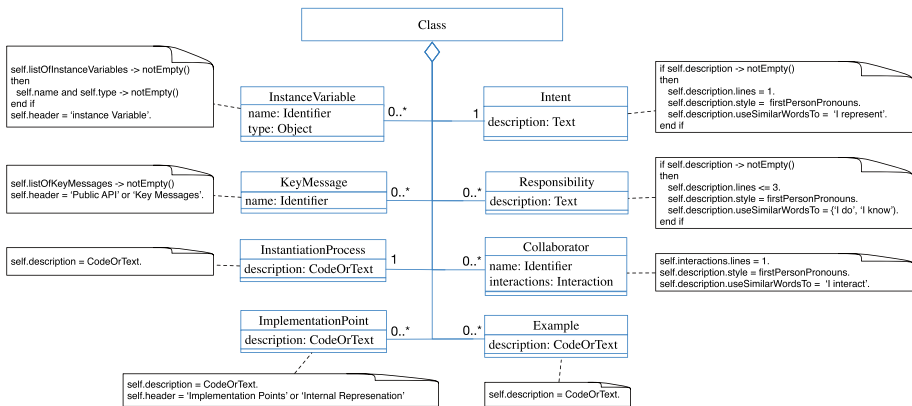


Fig. 19 Writing style constraints formulated for Pharo 5, 6, 7 template

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