

# To Search, or Not to Search

DEPENDS ON THE QUESTION

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# Many interfaces.

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A screenshot of the GitHub search interface. The search bar contains the text "import csv python" and a "Search" button. Below the search bar, there are filters for Repositories (463), Code (6M), Commits (7K), Issues (48K), Discussions (394), Packages (3), and Marketplace (0). The main results area shows "6,279,643 code results" and a snippet from a file named "pages/python.md" by user "comanje/comanje.nl". The snippet shows Python code with highlighted keywords: `import re, csv`, `from collections import defaultdict`, and `import os.path`.

A screenshot of the Google search homepage. It features the Google logo at the top, a search bar with a magnifying glass icon and a microphone icon, and two buttons below: "Google Search" and "I'm Feeling Lucky".

```
7 * { name: "Jane Doe",
8 *   collaborators: ["John Doe", "Karen Smith"]
9 * },
10 * { name: "Skittles the Cat",
11 *   collaborators: []
12 * }
13 * ]
14 */
15 function collaborators_map(json: any): Map<string, Set<string>> {
16   const map = new Map<string, Set<string>>();
17   for (const item of json) {
18     const name = item.name;
19     const collaborators = item.collaborators;
20     const set = new Set<string>(collaborators);
21     map.set(name, set);
22   }
23   return map;
24 }
```

Copilot

A screenshot of the Chromium Code Search interface. The header includes the Chromium logo and the text "An open-source browser to help move the web forward." Below the header are navigation links: "Project Home", "Downloads", "Wiki", "Issues", and "Code Search". The main section is titled "Search code" and features a search bar with the text "regular expressions" and a "Search Code" button. Below the search bar, there is a note: "Search via regular expression, e.g. ^java/.\*\.java\$". The "Search Options" section includes a table with the following items:

Search Options	In Search Box	
Language	Any language	lang:c++
File Path		file:(code [^or]g)search
Class		class:HashMap
Function		function:toString
Symbol		symbol:std::vector
Case Sensitive	No	case:yes
Exact	No	exact:yes

# Code search is frequent

- ▶ ~12x per developer per day
- ▶ Search sessions involve multiple queries
- ▶ Code search with Google takes **more time**, **more clicks**, and **more query reformulation** than non-code search



# Four Distinct Needs

1. Example Code, **how** to do something (33%)
2. Explaining **what** it does (26%)
3. **Where** in the code base (16%)
4. **Why** is the code doing something (16%)

# “How” → Example Code

I have...

**Java** **for** loop to populate array of *even* numbers

```
Integer[] func(int x) {
    int[] n = IntStream.range(0, x).toArray();
    List<Integer> e = new ArrayList<>();
    for (int i=0; i<n.length(); i++)
        if (n.get(i) % 2 == 1)
            e.add(n.get(i));
    return e.toArray();
}
```

I want...

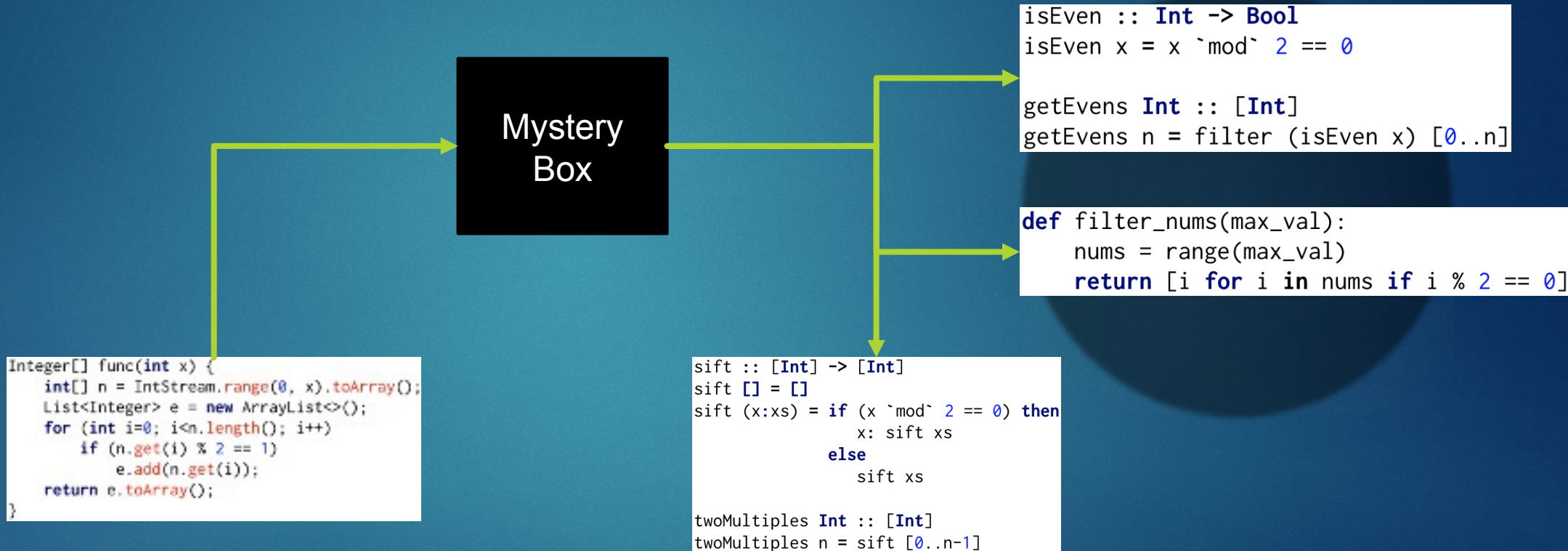
```
Integer[] func(int x) {
    int[] n = IntStream.range(0, x).toArray();
    List<Integer> e = new ArrayList<>();
    for (int i=0; i<n.length(); i++)
        if (n.get(i) % 2 == 1)
            e.add(n.get(i));
    return e.toArray();
}
```

```
sift :: [Int] -> [Int]
sift [] = []
sift (x:xs) = if (x `mod` 2 == 0) then
                x: sift xs
            else
                sift xs

twoMultiples Int :: [Int]
twoMultiples n = sift [0..n-1]
```

# Code-to-Code Search

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# The Halting Problem

IT'LL NEVER WORK IN THEORY.

# Code-to-code Search

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```
List<Integer> getOdds(int max) {
    List<Integer> odds = new ArrayList<>();
    for(int i = 0; i < max; i++)
        if (i % 2 == 1)
            odds.add(i);
    return odds;
}
```

**Java:** **for** loop to populate array of *odd* numbers

```
Integer[] func(int x) {
    int[] n = IntStream.range(0, x).toArray();
    List<Integer> e = new ArrayList<>();
    for (int i=0; i<n.length(); i++)
        if (n.get(i) % 2 == 1)
            e.add(n.get(i));
    return e.toArray();
}
```

**Java:** List of *even* numbers using **IntStream**

```
sift :: [Int] -> [Int]
sift [] = []
sift (x:xs) = if (x `mod` 2 == 0) then
                x: sift xs
              else
                sift xs

twoMultiples Int :: [Int]
twoMultiples n = sift [0..n-1]
```

**Haskell:** List of *even* numbers using recursion

```
def filter_nums(max_val):
    nums = range(max_val)
    return [i for i in nums if i % 2 == 0]
```

**Python:** List of *even* numbers using list-comprehension

```
isEven :: Int -> Bool
isEven x = x `mod` 2 == 0

getEvens Int :: [Int]
getEvens n = filter (isEven x) [0..n]
```

**Haskell:** List of *even* numbers using chaining

```
def func(nums):
    if not nums:
        return nums
    elif nums[0] % 2 == 0:
        return [nums[0]] + func(nums[1:])
    else:
        return func(nums[1:])
```

**Python:** List of *even* numbers using recursion



# Code-to-code Search - Language

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```
List<Integer> getOdds(int max) {  
    List<Integer> odds = new ArrayList<>();  
    for(int i = 0; i < max; i++)  
        if (i % 2 == 1)  
            odds.add(i);  
    return odds;  
}
```

**Java:** `for` loop to populate array of *odd* numbers

```
Integer[] func(int x) {  
    int[] n = IntStream.range(0, x).toArray();  
    List<Integer> e = new ArrayList<>();  
    for (int i=0; i<n.length(); i++)  
        if (n.get(i) % 2 == 1)  
            e.add(n.get(i));  
    return e.toArray();  
}
```

**Java:** List of *even* numbers using `IntStream`

```
sift :: [Int] -> [Int]  
sift [] = []  
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twoMultiples Int :: [Int]  
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**Haskell:** List of *even* numbers using chaining

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def filter_nums(max_val):  
    nums = range(max_val)  
    return [i for i in nums if i % 2 == 0]
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**Python:** List of *even* numbers using list-comprehension

```
def func(nums):  
    if not nums:  
        return nums  
    elif nums[0] % 2 == 0:  
        return [nums[0]] + func(nums[1:])  
    else:  
        return func(nums[1:])
```

**Python:** List of *even* numbers using recursion

# Code-to-code Search - Behavior

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```
List<Integer> getOdds(int max) {  
    List<Integer> odds = new ArrayList<>();  
    for(int i = 0; i < max; i++)  
        if (i % 2 == 1)  
            odds.add(i);  
    return odds;  
}
```

**Java:** **for** loop to populate array of *odd* numbers

```
Integer[] func(int x) {  
    int[] n = IntStream.range(0, x).toArray();  
    List<Integer> e = new ArrayList<>();  
    for (int i=0; i<n.length(); i++)  
        if (n.get(i) % 2 == 1)  
            e.add(n.get(i));  
    return e.toArray();  
}
```

**Java:** List of *even* numbers using **IntStream**

```
sift :: [Int] -> [Int]  
sift [] = []  
sift (x:xs) = if (x `mod` 2 == 0) then  
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twoMultiples Int :: [Int]  
twoMultiples n = sift [0..n-1]
```

**Haskell:** List of *even* numbers using recursion

```
def filter_nums(max_val):  
    nums = range(max_val)  
    return [i for i in nums if i % 2 == 0]
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**Haskell:** List of *even* numbers using chaining

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def func(nums):  
    if not nums:  
        return nums  
    elif nums[0] % 2 == 0:  
        return [nums[0]] + func(nums[1:])  
    else:  
        return func(nums[1:])
```

**Python:** List of *even* numbers using recursion

# Code-to-code Search - Structure

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```
List<Integer> getOdds(int max) {  
    List<Integer> odds = new ArrayList<>();  
    for(int i = 0; i < max; i++)  
        if (i % 2 == 1)  
            odds.add(i);  
    return odds;  
}
```

**Java:** `for` loop to populate array of *odd* numbers

```
Integer[] func(int x) {  
    int[] n = IntStream.range(0, x).toArray();  
    List<Integer> e = new ArrayList<>();  
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    return e.toArray();  
}
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**Java:** List of *even* numbers using `IntStream`

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twoMultiples n = sift [0..n-1]
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**Haskell:** List of *even* numbers using recursion

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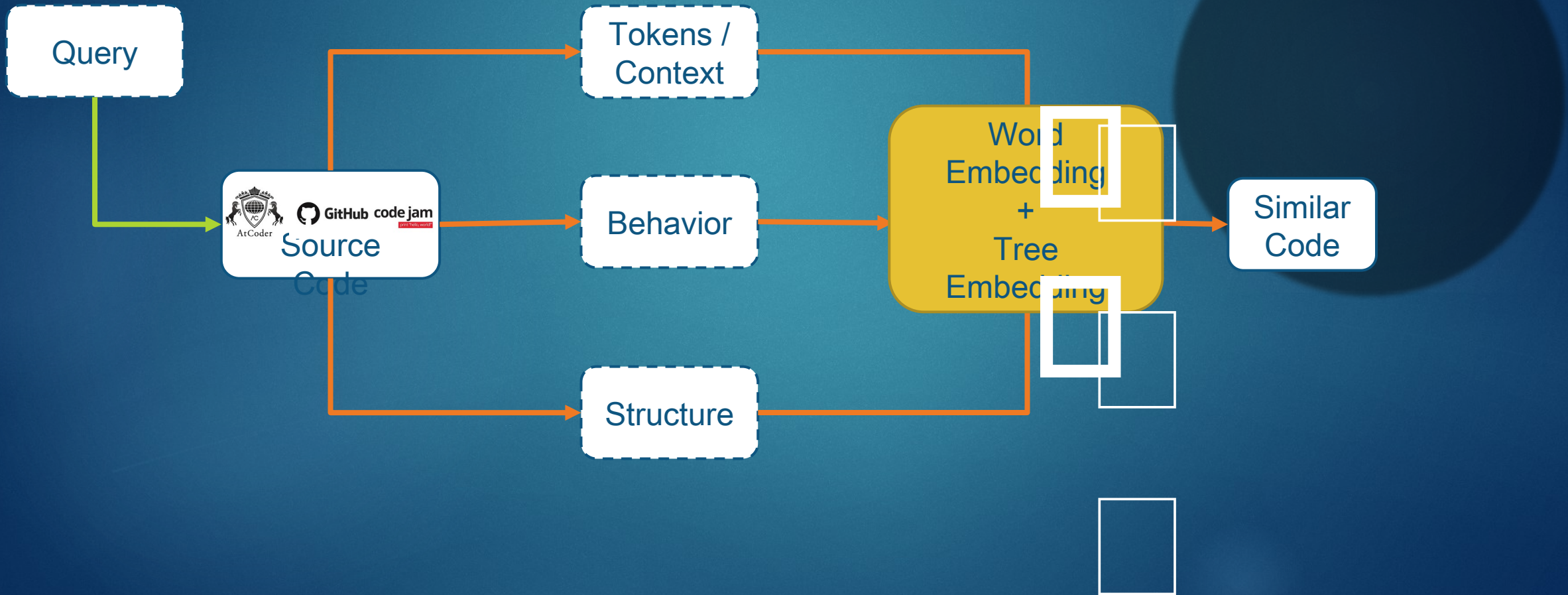
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isEven :: Int -> Bool  
isEven x = x `mod` 2 == 0  
  
getEvens Int :: [Int]  
getEvens n = filter (isEven x) [0..n]
```

**Haskell:** List of *even* numbers using chaining


```
def func(nums):  
    if not nums:  
        return nums  
    elif nums[0] % 2 == 0:  
        return [nums[0]] + func(nums[1:])  
    else:  
        return func(nums[1:])
```

**Python:** List of *even* numbers using recursion

# Code-to-code Search - In Practice



# Four Distinct Needs

1. Example Code, **how** (33%)
  2. Explaining **what** it does (26%)
  3. **Where** in the code base (16%)
  4. **Why** is the code doing something (16%)
- 



# Four Distinct Needs

1. Example Code, **how** (33%)  
Can be done in practice with search
2. Explaining **what** it does (26%)  
Code comprehension – not search
3. **Where** in the code base (16%)  
Code Navigation – works pretty well
4. **Why** is the code doing something (16%)  
Impact analysis – not search

How?

Where?

What?

Why?



Know **why** you're searching!



# Thank you for listening.

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- George Mathew
- Baishakhi Ray
- Caitlin Sadowski

Thank you to my  
sponsors:

