An Empirical Study of How X_{47} is a Strong Determinant of Y

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Abstract—Software is a pivotal issue in the field of software engineering thus much research work has been done to improve its performance. However, we clearly need more studies to confirm this position and add deeper analysis and insights. In this paper, we systematically explore whether or not the factor X_{47} can improve software defect prediction after analysing an important software data set. We found that use of the complicated Milly-Molly-Mandy transform followed by 30% winsorising and a one-tailed Mongoose test yielded the highly significant result of (r= 0.01; p=0.049).

Index Terms—Software Defect Prediction, Clever Statistics, Super-significance.

1 Introduction

To ensure software quality, a lot of effort has been focused on software engineering but limited resources have been challenged by the increasing numbers of modules in modern systems. Consequently it's essential that we have more empirical evidence about factors that impact our variable of interest denoted Y.

The remainder of the paper is organised as follows. We offer a cursory review of our competitor's research and then describe in jaw aching detail the statistical niceties of our analysis. A statistically significant result is described in the results section and the implications carefully reviewed in the conclusions.

2 Related Work

Other researchers may have done some stuff though who cares. Here's a list of our work in order to boost our h-indices [1], [2], [3], [4].

The aforementioned is a brief account on the mixed situation of the various transform methods within software engineering. The underlying reasons resulting in this confused situation are the data sets, the prediction methods, the imbalanced learning methods, the performance statistics and the experimental designs. This makes it very hard to justify any conclusions.

3 Method

Using classic *Proof by Intimidation* we see that given a vector $\mathbb{V}$ in p-dimensional thropper-space it is easy to conjecture that the Y-spline is asymptotic with respect to the orthogonal vertices $X_1 ... X_n$ where n satisfies the Nutella inequality. Using the bifunctor $f : i \times j \longrightarrow k; i, j, k \in int$, where i and j are summands and given axioms of associativity and commutativity this enables us to assume simple integer arithmetic with only two further axioms, namely identity and successor.

Having dispensed with the preliminaries we now show that after applying the highly complex Milly-Molly-Mandy transform [4] followed by winsorising at the 30% threshold the *post hoc* one-tailed Mongoose test yields a dramatically important result of a statistically significant correlation $(r = 0.01; n = 18000; p = 0.049; \alpha = 0.05)$. Note the two-tailed Mongoose procedure was not used as this would not be significant.

4 Conclusion

In this paper, a dedicated research methodology has been presented and used to explore which variable is best for software defect prediction. Not only do we find X_{47} is strongly correlated with software defects but we can also conclude it causes defects. Thus our main actionable result is that software engineers should seek to minimise or indeed eliminate X_{47} from software altogether.

Future work will ~~dredge through~~ use advanced machine learning techniques on the data to investigate other potential relationships between anything much of interest.

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