Reverse Engineering with Logical Coupling

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Evolutionary Information

- Important resource for understanding legacy software systems
 - Infer causes of problems
 - Detect candidates for reengineering activities
- **Complementary**: Information not present when considering only one version of the system
- Challenging:
 - Facts have to be reconstructed
 - Techniques are needed for processing and understanding large amount of data

Logical Coupling (LC)



- Implicit dependencies between artifacts observed to change together
- Introduced by Gall et. al. in [1]
- Benefits
 - Lightweight
 - Visible only in the evolution, not in the code or documentation
 - Orthogonal to structural analysis

[1] Gall et. al. Detection of Logical Coupling Based on Product Release History. ICSM 1998

Current Approaches to LC

Architecture level (e.g. [2])

- Dependencies among modules or subsystems
- Problem: Loss of detailed information



File (or finer) level (*e.g.* [3])

- Predict entities which are likely to be modified
- Problem: No global view of the system

[2] *Pinzger et. al.* Visualizing Multiple Evolution Metrics. SoftVis 2005
[3] *Zimmermann et. al.* Mining version histories to guide software changes. ICSE 2004

The Evolution Radar

- The module in focus (or reference module) is placed in the center
- All the other modules are shown as sectors
- For each module all its files are rendered as colored circles and positioned using polar coordinates:
 - d: inverse proportional to LC
 - θ: alphabetical sorting and uniform distribution
- Metrics can be mapped on the size and color of figures
- LC between two files is the number of "shared" commits
- LC between a file and a module is defined by means of a group operator



Evolution Radar Exemplified



- LC between a module and all the other module
- How the coupling is structured in terms of files
- Files most coupled with the module

But a static visualization is not enough for analyzing a system...

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Interacting with the Radar

- Basic interaction
 - Any entity in the visualization (files and module in focus) can be inspected
 - Source code
 - Commit-related information
 - Contents
- Advanced interaction
 - 1. Spawning
 - 2. Moving trough time
 - 3. Tracking

Spawning

To understand which files are coupled with selected files in the module in focus



Moving Through Time

- Problem:
 - The LC value is time dependent
 - Summarizing the LC in a single value (*i.e.* consider the entire history) can give misleading results



- Solution:
 - LC computed according to settable time interval
 - An Evolution Radar displayed for each time interval
 - A time slider is used to "move through time"

Tracking

• **Problem**: How do we keep track of the same entity in different time intervals, *i.e.*, in different radars



• **Solution:** Files selected in one radar are highlighted (yellow border and name) in all the other radars

Validation: ArgoUML

LOC	Files	Commits	Time interval
250K	4300	46'000	2000-2005

- Methodology
 - Consider time intervals of 6 months
 - Apply one evolution radar per time interval
 - Metrics mapping
 - Color and position: LC (6 months)
 - Size: number of lines changed (6 months)

Explorer: Aug-Dic 2005



Information crystallization



- Dependencies between modules are simplified to dependencies between small sets of files.
- These files are candidates for reverse engineering

The Evolution of ModelFacade



Conclusion

The Evolution Radar visualizes **integrated** logical coupling information. It shows:

- Dependencies at the module level
- The structure of these dependencies in terms of files, by rendering the files themselves

Pro

- + Interactivity and control of time
- + Scalability
- + Does not suffer from overplotting
- + General technique applicable to any groups of entities given a distance measure



Cons

- Need an authority system decomposition
- Finest granularity: files
- May suffer from the outliers problem

LC Measure Discussion

Outliers (files with LC >> average) can deform the visualization by pushing all the other figures at the boundary

Possible solution	Pro	Cons
Log scale Log(LC)	Simple	Can still suffer from outliers
Percentage LC / noc ¹	No outliers	Files with 2 and 100 commits can have the same value
Percentage and log (LC / noc) * log(noc)	No outliers	It is an indirect measure of the LC
Percentage with query engine to detect files with noc < threshold	No outliers	Manual removal of files

¹ noc = number of commits