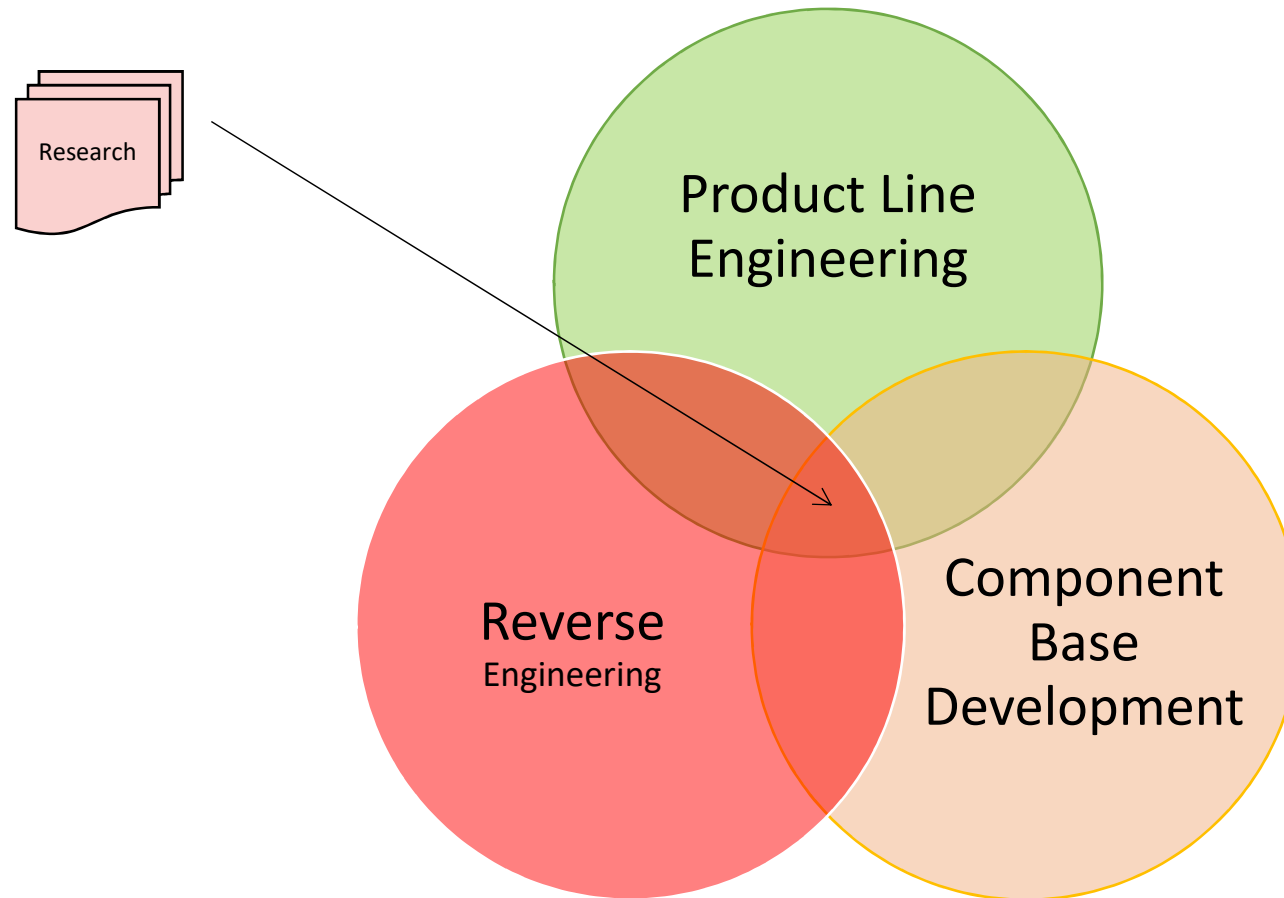


Extracting Executable Architecture from Legacy Code using Static Reverse Engineering

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The University of Manchester, UK

Research Context



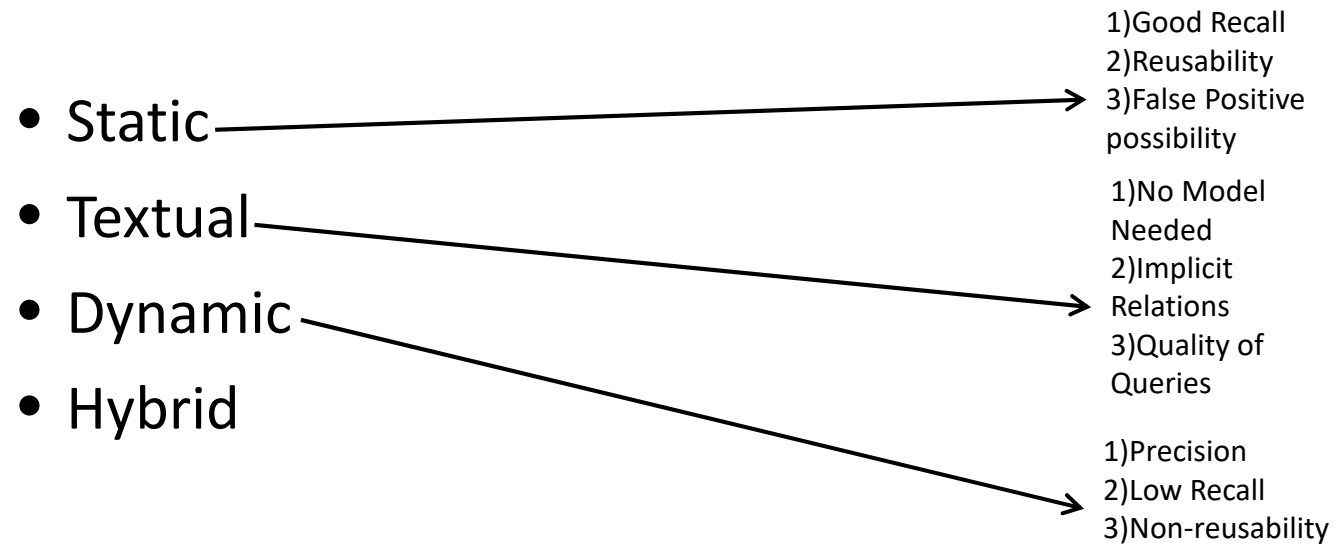
Reverse Engineering

- Reverse engineering can be viewed as the process of analysing a system to identify the system's components and their interrelationships, create representations of the system in another form or a higher level of abstraction or to create the physical representation of that system.

Current Reverse Engineering Approaches

- General
 - Semantics extraction
 - Bug localisation
 - Model extraction
- Product Line
 - Formation of feature model
 - Feature locations in terms of code

Reverse Engineering Analysis Techniques



Executable Architecture

- An executable architecture is a dynamic simulation of an architecture model. It captures both structural and behavioral aspects of the architecture in a form that can be visualized and analyzed in a time dependent manner.

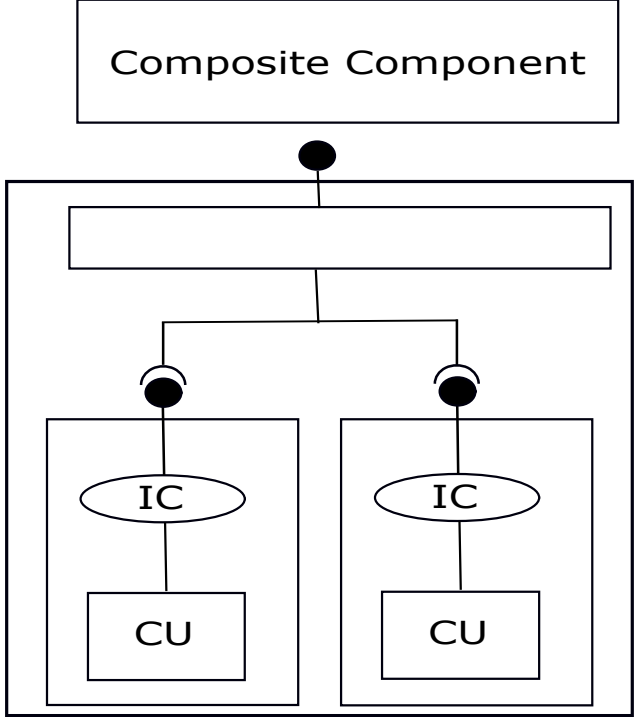
Classification of Component Models

Category	Models	Design				Deploy
		Deposit-N	Retrieve	Compose	Deposit-C	Compose
Design without Repository	Acme-like ADLs, UML2.0, PECOS, Fractal	×	×	✓	×	×
Design with Deposit-only Repository	EJB, COM, .NET, CCM	✓	×	✓	×	×
Deployment with Repository	JavaBeans, Web Services	✓	×	×	×	✓
Design with Repository	Koala, SOFA, KobrA	✓	✓	✓	✓	×
Design and Deployment with Repository	Exogenous Composition	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Research Problems

- Why extraction of components is not widely considered by the reverse engineering researchers, specially in the field of product line engineering?
- Why static reverse engineering is the best option to extract architectural notation from legacy systems?
- How extraction of architecture can reduce coupling?
- How reverse engineering in general is different from component based reverse engineering?

X-MAN

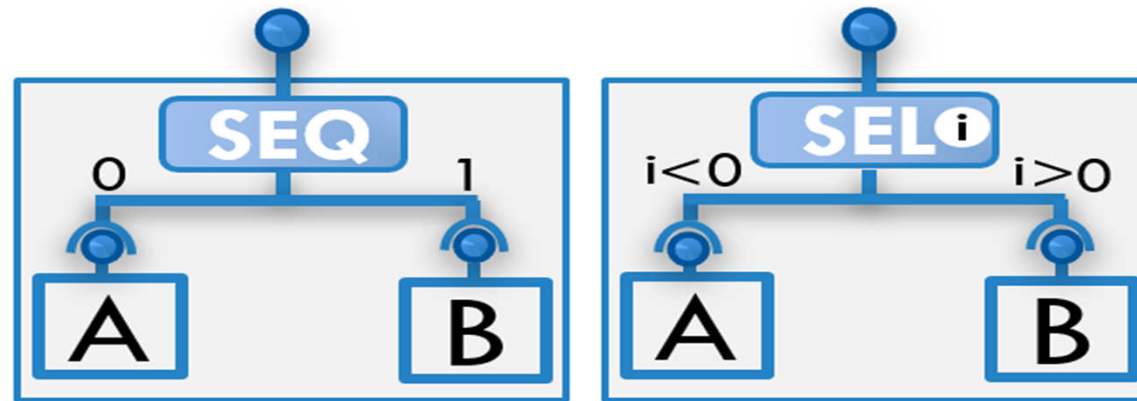


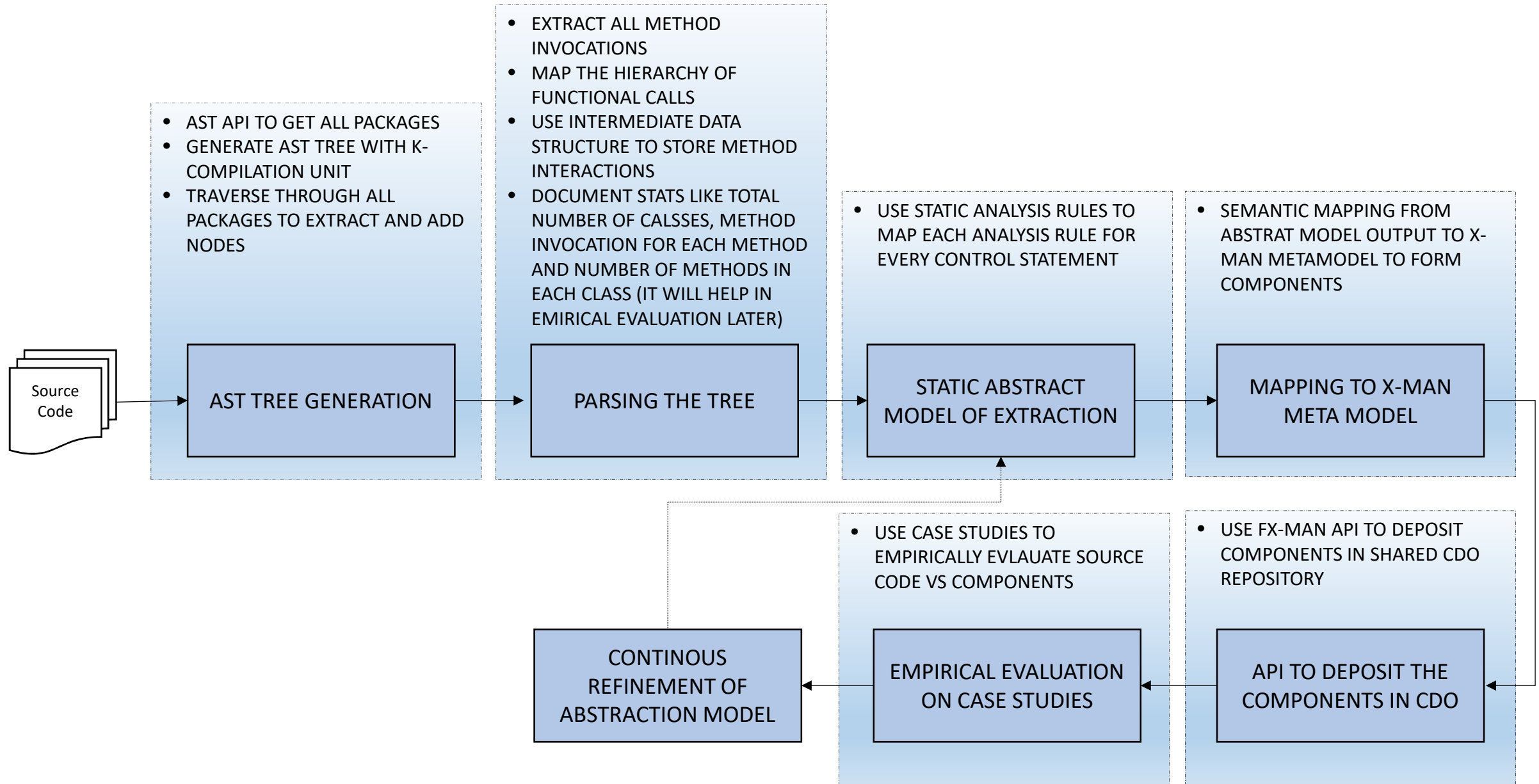
IC: Invocation Connector
CU: Computation Unit

X-MAN

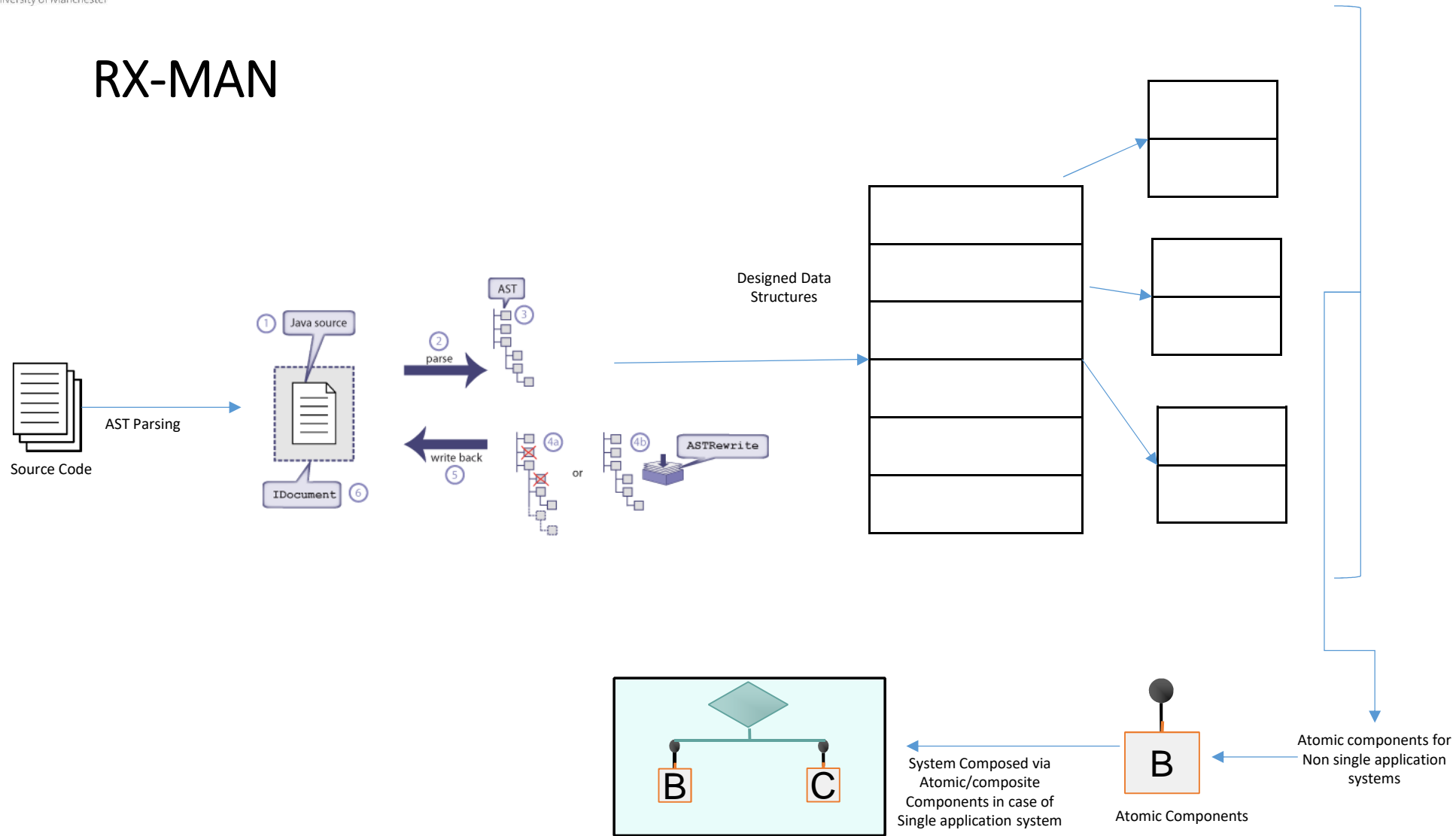
1. Exogenous composition
2. Exogenous connectors for composition that define control coordination
3. Invocation connectors: connected to computational units and access their methods
4. Composition connectors: define and coordinate control for set of components

Composition Connectors in X-MAN





RX-MAN

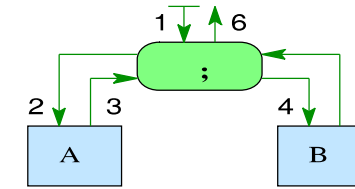
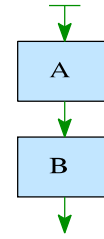


Control Statements to be considered

- If else Statements
- For Statements
- While Statements
- Do Statements
- Switch Statements

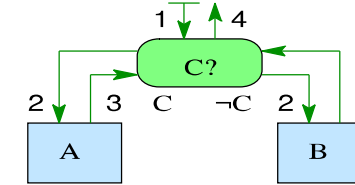
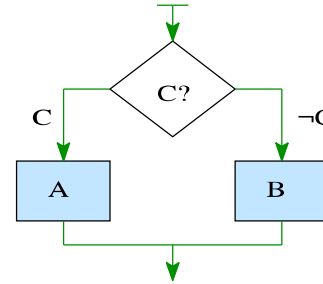
State Charts VS X-MAN Control Structure

A ; B



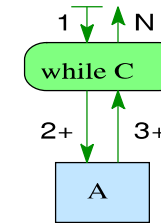
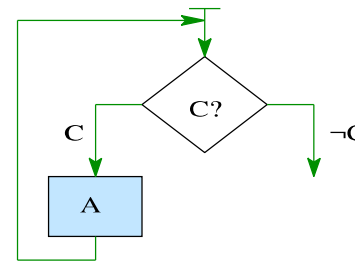
Sequencer

if C then A else B



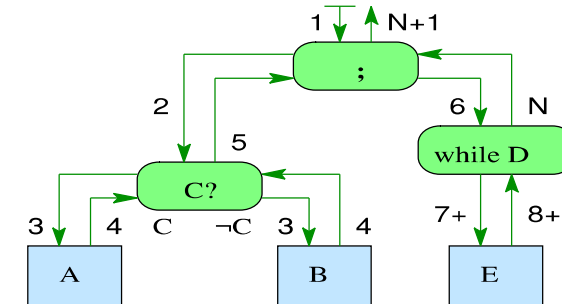
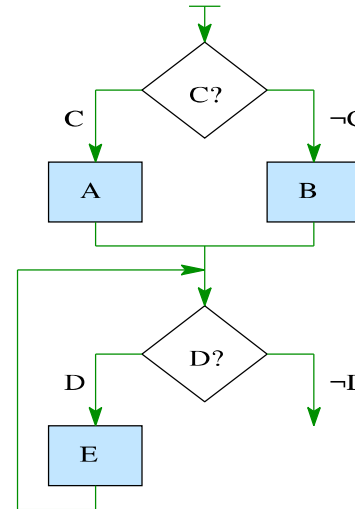
Selector

while C do A

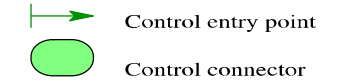


Iterator

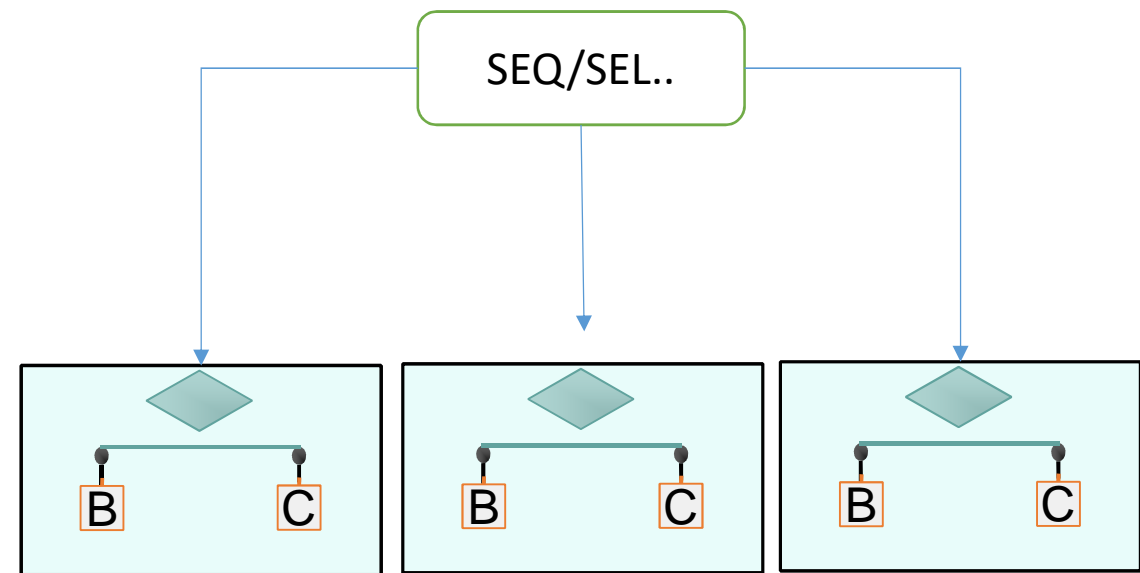
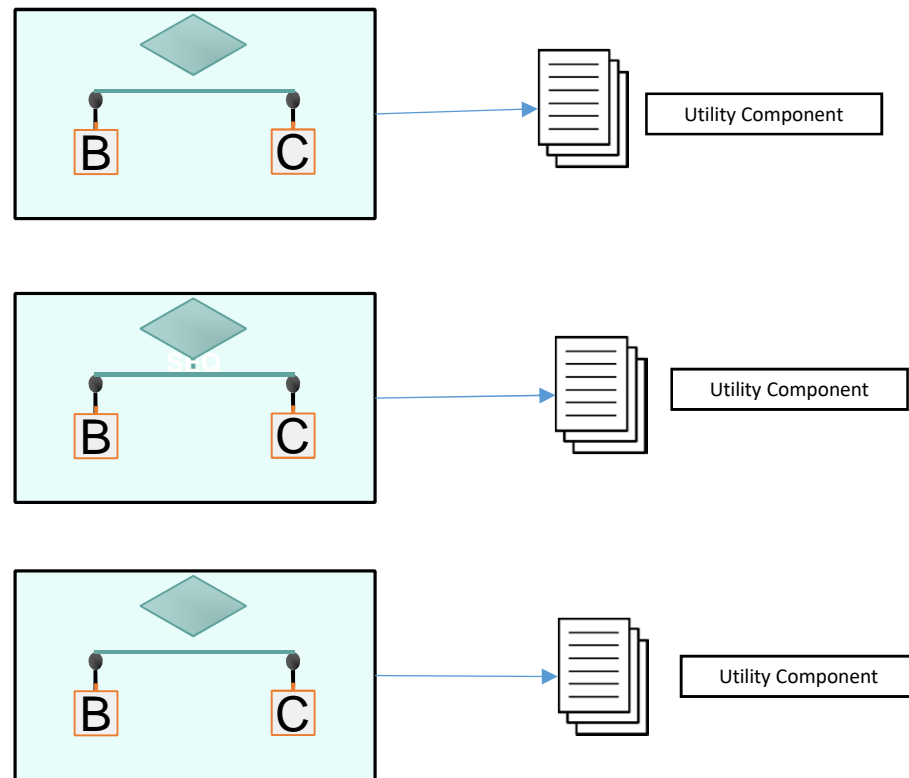
if C then A else B; while D do E



Key



Single Application System VS non single code bases

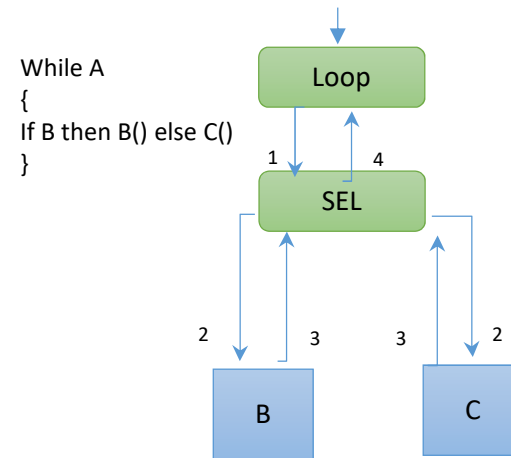


Approach applied on

- JabRef Model packages (35 Classes, 8 Atomic Components), 40 Secs
- EverNote API SDK (27 Classes, 4 Components) 30 Secs
- TeamMates API (51 Classes, 4 Components), 55 Secs
- JabRef Full Code from Quality Corpus (903 Classes, 37 Components), 22 Minutes

Classes to Components Ratio So Far

- JabRef Model packages (35 Classes, 8 Atomic Components), 4.3%
- EverNote API SDK (27 Classes, 4 Components), 6.75%
- TeamMates API (51 Classes, 4 Components), 12.7%



5)Switch (i)

{

Case (1):

A());

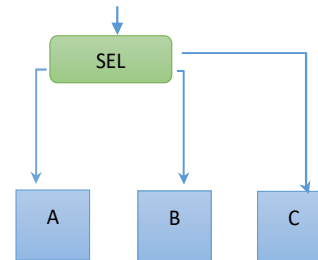
Case (2):

B());

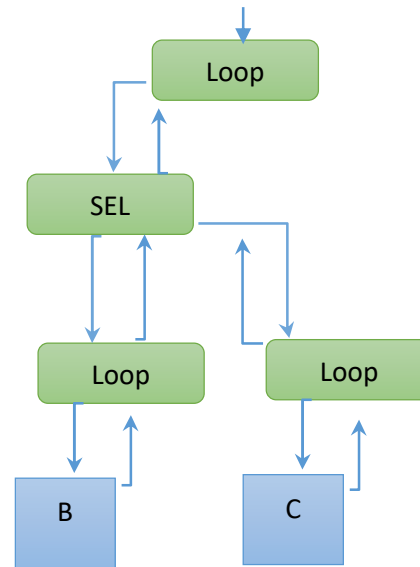
Default:

C());

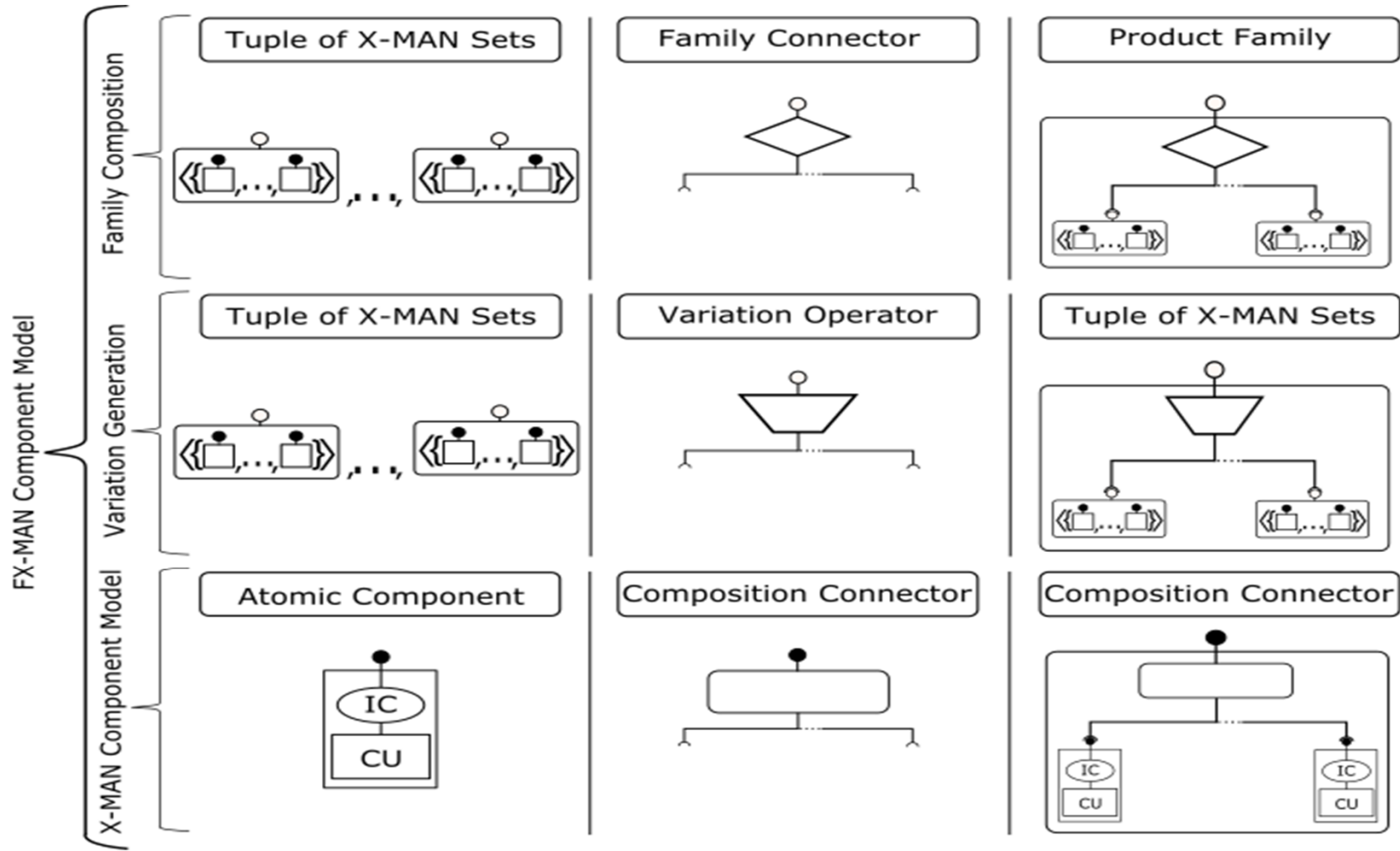
}



```
6) for (A < n)
{
  While (C < m)
  {
    C();
  }
  do B();
}
}
```



FX-MAN



Q&A

Questions?