CRSRoot:

 $File_{affectedRoot} = \{f\}, f \in File_{CRS} \land fanin(f) \ge 4 \land fanout(f) \ge 4 \land Cochange(f) \ge 2$

UIFRoot:

 $File_{affectedRoot} = \{f\}, f \in File_{UIF} \land StructImpact(f) \ge 1\%$ $\land HistoryImpact(f) \ge 10 \land Cochange(f) \ge 2$

MVGRoot.

 $File_{affectedRoot} = \{f\}, f \in File_{MVG} \land Cochange(f) \ge 2$

PKCRoot:

 $File_{affectedRoot} = \left\{f_1, f_2, f_i, f_j\right\}, \left\{f_1, f_2, f_i, f_j\right\} \in File_{PKC}$ $|depend(f_1, f_j) \wedge depend(f_2, f_i)$ $|\left\{f_1, f_i\right\} \in P_a \wedge \left\{f_2, f_j\right\} \in P_b$

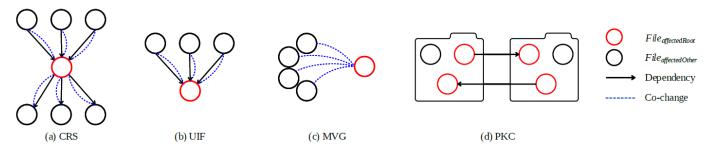


Fig. 2. Root files ($File_{affectedRoot}$) and non-root files ($File_{affectedOther}$) in each architecture anti-pattern

Description:

As we can see, in Figure 2(a), the file with both high fan-in and high fanout is the CRS root file. For UIF in Figure 2(b), the file with a large number of dependents is the UIF root file. In MVG shown in Figure 2(c), the file frequently co-changed with others structurally un-linked files is MVG root file. For PKC in Figure 2(d), the four files causing the cycle are PKC root files.

E.g., *CRS* root:

