



Software Visualization

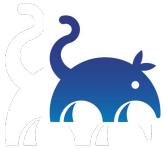
The Humane Solution

by Eberhard Gräther
ACCU 2019



Agenda

- **Reading Code**
- **Information Visualization**
- **Software Visualization**
 - **Structure**
 - **Behaviour**
 - **Evolution**
- **Interactive Dependency Graph**



About me



Eberhard Gräther
egraether@coati.io
@egraether

Founder
Software Engineer
Interaction Designer
at **Coati Software**

The collage includes:

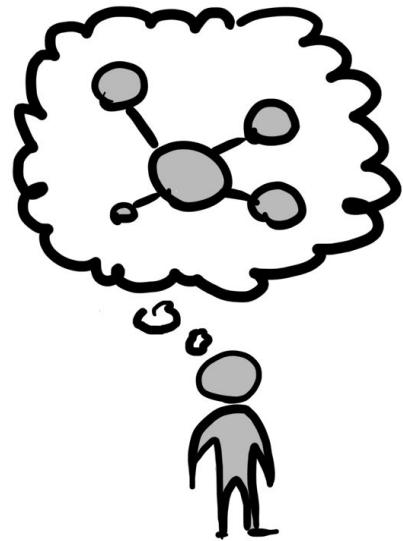
- A screenshot of a game titled "MINE 3D" showing a 3D grid of cubes with numbers indicating mine locations.
- A screenshot of a game titled "MARBLE" showing a marble race track.
- A screenshot of a game titled "Plastic" showing a collection of small games.
- A screenshot of a game titled "TicTacToe" showing a game board and code snippets.
- A screenshot of a game titled "Google" showing a search interface.
- A screenshot of a game titled "soft body painter" showing a 3D model being manipulated.
- A screenshot of a browser developer tools timeline showing performance metrics.



Reading Code

1/5

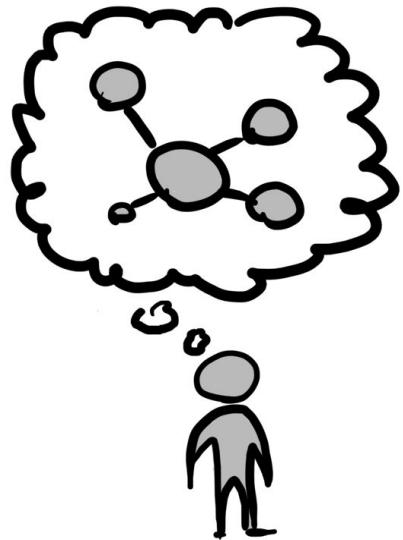
```
6      None = 0,
7      PlayerA = 1,
8      PlayerB = 4
9  };
10
11  static Token Opponent( Token token );
12
13  struct Move {
14      int row;
15
16  enum { None, PlayerA, PlayerB } token;
17
18  };
19
20  void Field::Clear() {
21      for ( int i = 0; i < 3; i++ ) {
22          for ( int j = 0; j < 3; j++ ) {
23              grid_[i][j] = None;
24          }
25      }
26  }
27
28  void Field::Show() const {
29      for ( int i = 0; i < 3; i++ ) {
30          for ( int j = 0; j < 3; j++ ) {
31              cout << grid_[i][j];
32          }
33      }
34  }
35
36  bool Field::IsEmpty( const Move& move ) const {
37      return grid_[move.row][move.col] == None;
38  }
39
40  bool Field::IsFull() const {
41      for ( int i = 0; i < 3; i++ ) {
42          for ( int j = 0; j < 3; j++ ) {
43              if ( grid_[i][j] == None )
44                  return false;
45          }
46      }
47      return true;
48  }
49
50  void Field::SelectPlayer( Field::Token token, const string& name ) {
51      for ( int i = 0; i < 2; i++ ) {
52          if ( players_[i] == None )
53              players_[i] = token;
54      }
55  }
56
57  void Field::Play() {
58      for ( int i = 0; i < 2; i++ ) {
59          if ( players_[i] == None )
60              SelectPlayer( PlayerA );
61          else if ( players_[i] == PlayerA )
62              SelectPlayer( PlayerB );
63      }
64  }
65
66  void Field::PrintBoard() const {
67      for ( int i = 0; i < 3; i++ ) {
68          for ( int j = 0; j < 3; j++ ) {
69              cout << grid_[i][j];
70          }
71      }
72  }
73
74  void Field::PrintWinner() const {
75      for ( int i = 0; i < 3; i++ ) {
76          for ( int j = 0; j < 3; j++ ) {
77              cout << grid_[i][j];
78          }
79      }
80  }
81
82  void Field::PrintBoard() const {
83      for ( int i = 0; i < 3; i++ ) {
84          for ( int j = 0; j < 3; j++ ) {
85              cout << grid_[i][j];
86          }
87      }
88  }
89
90  void Field::PrintBoard() const {
91      for ( int i = 0; i < 3; i++ ) {
92          for ( int j = 0; j < 3; j++ ) {
93              cout << grid_[i][j];
94          }
95      }
96  }
97  bool Field::InRange( const Move& move ) const {
98      return move.row >= 0 && move.col >= 0 && move.row < 3 && move.col < 3;
99  }
100
101 void Field::PrintBoard() const {
102     for ( int i = 0; i < 3; i++ ) {
103         for ( int j = 0; j < 3; j++ ) {
104             cout << grid_[i][j];
105         }
106     }
107 }
```



>



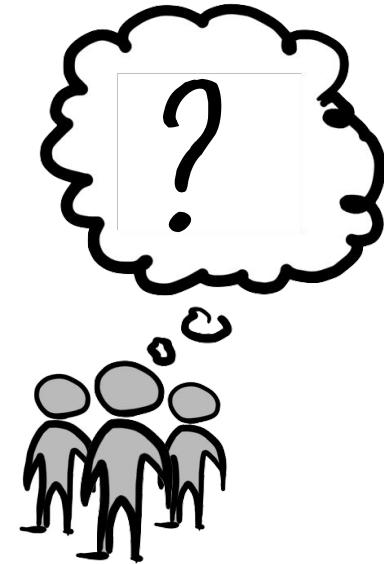
WRITING



>



>



WRITING

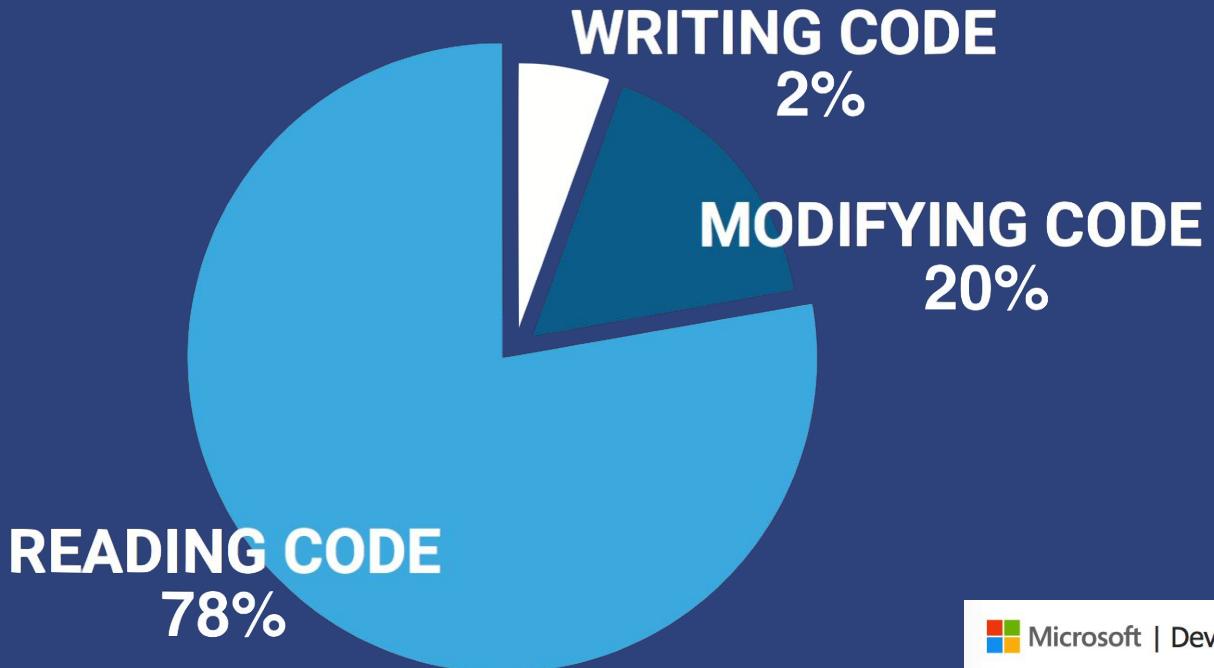
READING



*“Indeed, the ratio of **time spent reading vs. writing is well over 10:1**. We are constantly reading old code as part of the effort to write new code.”*

- Robert C. Martin

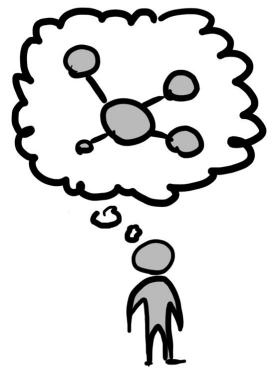
Clean Code: A Handbook of Agile Software Craftsmanship



Microsoft | Developer

Peter Hallam's WebLog

* <https://blogs.msdn.microsoft.com/peterhal/2006/01/04/what-do-programmers-really-do-anyway-aka-part-2-of-the-yardstick-saga/>



>

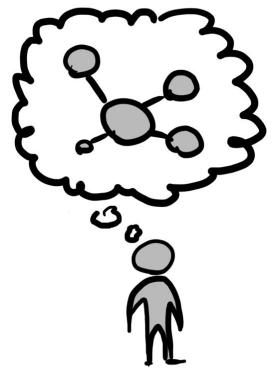


>



WRITING

READING



>



>



ENCODING
(WRITING)

DECODING
(READING)



Source code is textual data with high information density.

```
1  template <typename T>
2  class Countable
3  {
4  public:
5      Countable() {
6          ++objectCount;
7      }
8
9
10     int getCount() const {
11         return objectCount;
12     }
13
14 private:
15     static int objectCount;
16 };
17
18 template <typename T> int Countable<T>::objectCount(0);
19
20 class Object : public Countable<Object>
21 {};
22
23 int main()
24 {
25     Object o;
26     int c = o.getCount();
27     return 0;
28 }
29
```



Source code is textual data with high information density.

For readability:

- syntax highlighting
- naming convention
- whitespace

```
1  template <typename T>
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3  {
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Source code is textual data with high information density.

For readability:

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- naming convention
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Hard to process for our mind!

```
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2  class Countable
3  {
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20 class Object : public Countable<Object>
21 {};
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23 int main()
24 {
25     Object o;
26     int c = o.getCount();
27     return 0;
28 }
29
```



*“Programmers tend to adapt to the level of representation **provided by the computer**, instead of adapting the computers representations to their **perceptive abilities**.”*

- Stephan Dhiel

Software Visualization - Visualizing the Structure, Behaviour, and Evolution of Software



Information Visualization

2/5



*“The **principal task of information visualization**
is to **allow information to be derived from data.**”*

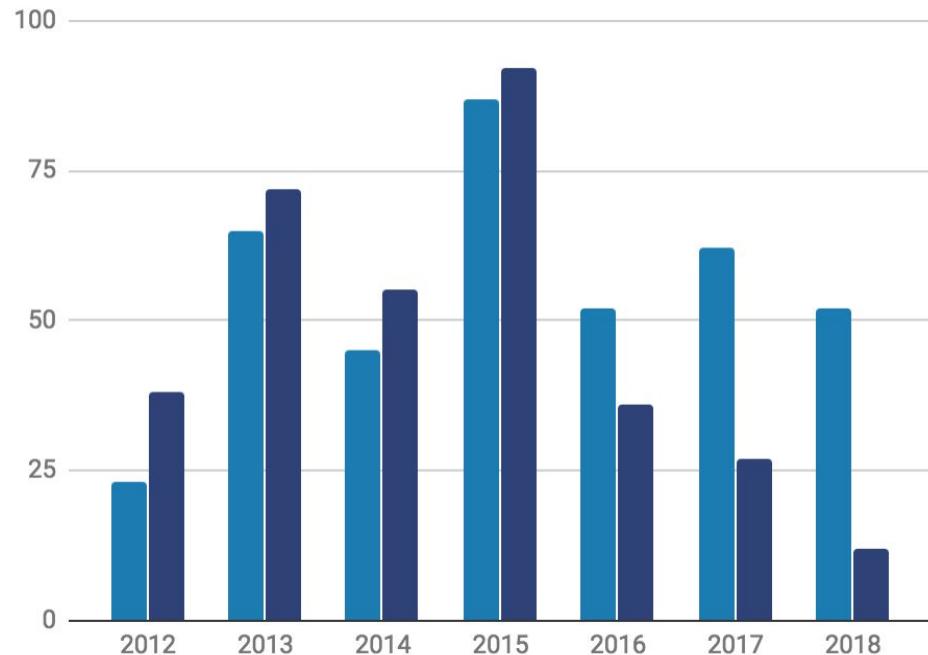
- Robert Spence

Information Visualization: Design for Interaction



Sample

2012	23	38
2013	65	72
2014	45	55
2015	87	92
2016	52	36
2017	62	27
2018	52	12





Visual Variables

position:



size:



shape:



orientation:



value:



color:

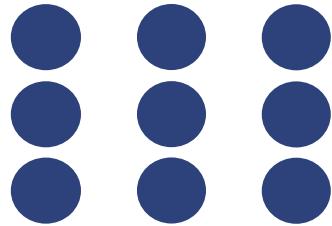


texture:

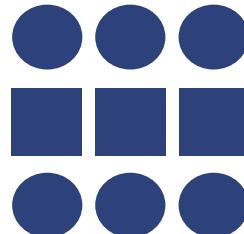




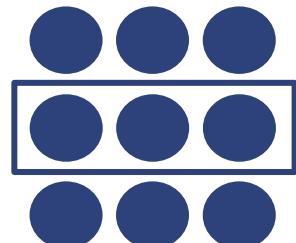
Gestalt Laws



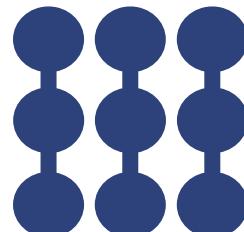
Proximity



Similarity



Enclosure

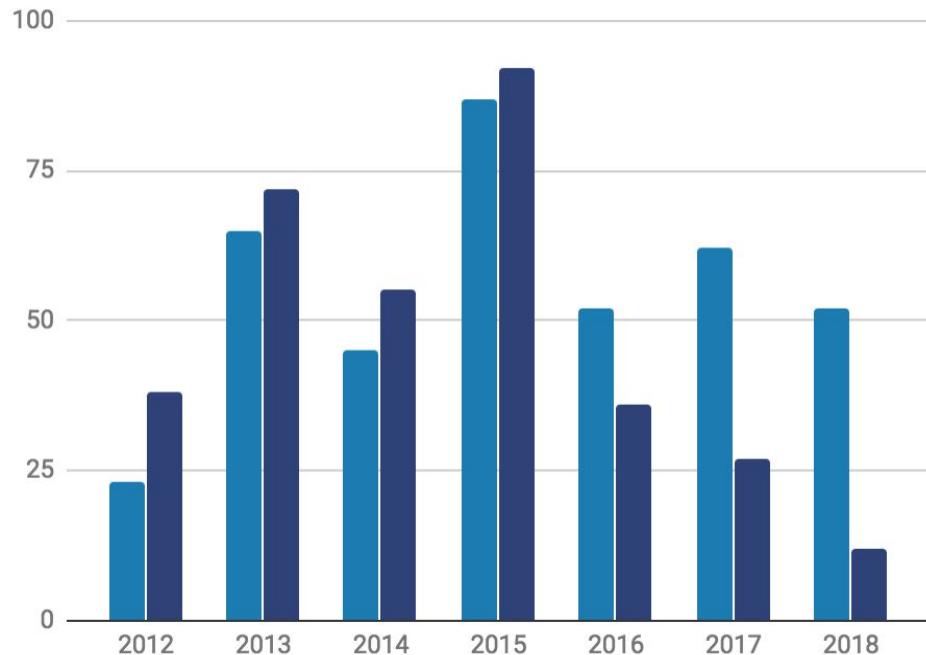


Connection



Sample

2012	23	38
2013	65	72
2014	45	55
2015	87	92
2016	52	36
2017	62	27
2018	52	12





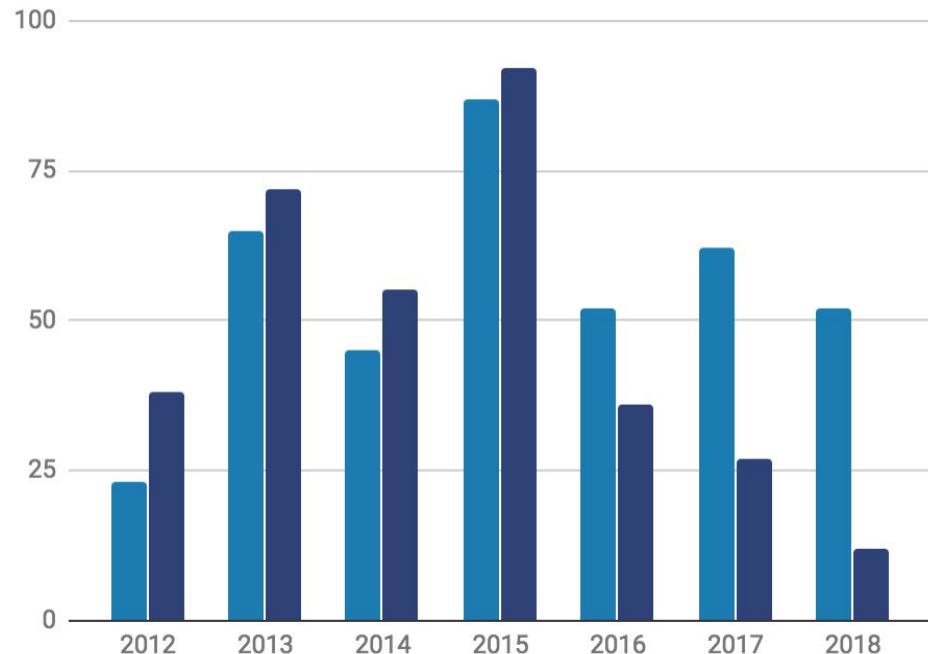
Sample

2012	23	38
2013	65	72
2014	45	55
2015	87	92
2016	52	36
2017	62	27
2018	52	12



Sample

2012	23	38
2013	65	72
2014	45	55
2015	87	92
2016	52	36
2017	62	27
2018	52	12





Sample 2

```
1 template<typename T>class Countable{  
2     public:Countable(){++objectCount;}int  
3         getCount()const{return objectCount;}  
4         private:static int objectCount;;  
5         template<typename T>int Countable<T>::  
6             objectCount(0);class Object:public  
7             Countable<Object>{};int main(){Object  
8                 o;int c=o.getCount();return 0;}  
9  
10
```

```
1 template <typename T>  
2 class Countable  
3 {  
4     public:  
5         Countable() {  
6             ++objectCount;  
7         }  
8  
9  
10        int getCount() const {  
11            return objectCount;  
12        }  
13  
14        private:  
15            static int objectCount;  
16        };  
17  
18        template <typename T> int Countable<T>::objectCount(0);  
19  
20        class Object : public Countable<Object>  
21    {};  
22  
23        int main()  
24    {  
25        Object o;  
26        int c = o.getCount();  
27        return 0;  
28    }  
29
```



Software Visualization

3/5



“The goal of software visualization is to help to comprehend software systems and to improve the productivity of the software development process.”

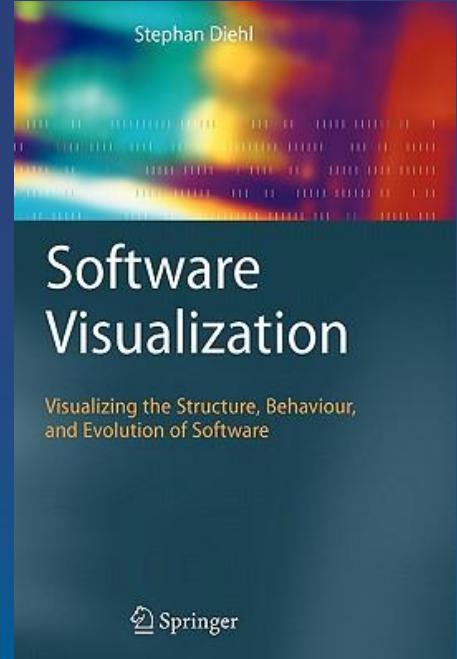
- Stephan Dhiel

*Software Visualization - Visualizing the Structure,
Behaviour, and Evolution of Software*



Software Visualization

- **Structure:**
code is data (static analysis)
- **Behaviour:**
data from execution (dynamic analysis)
- **Evolution:**
history is data (version control)

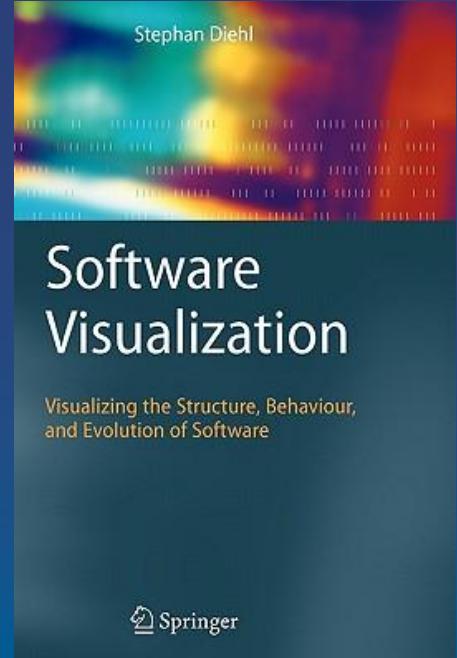


Software Visualization, Stephan Diehl, 2007
<https://www.springer.com/us/book/9783540465041>



Software Visualization

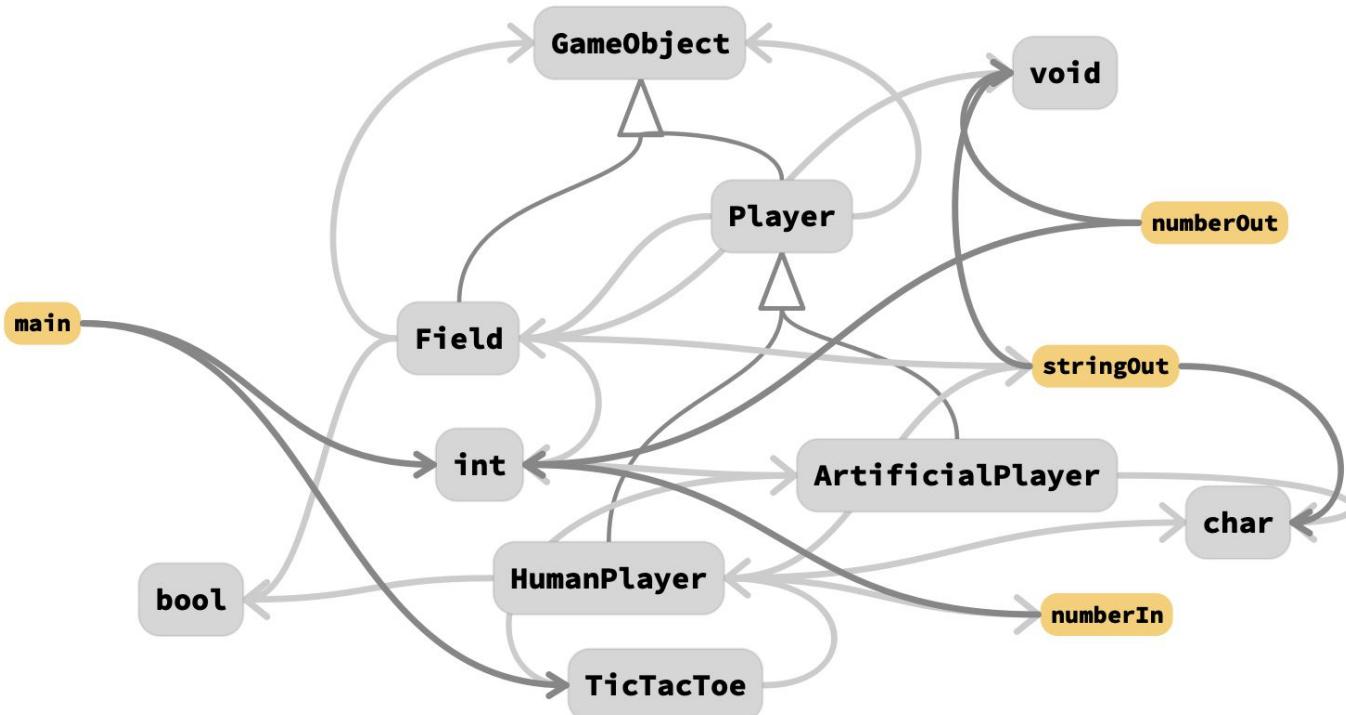
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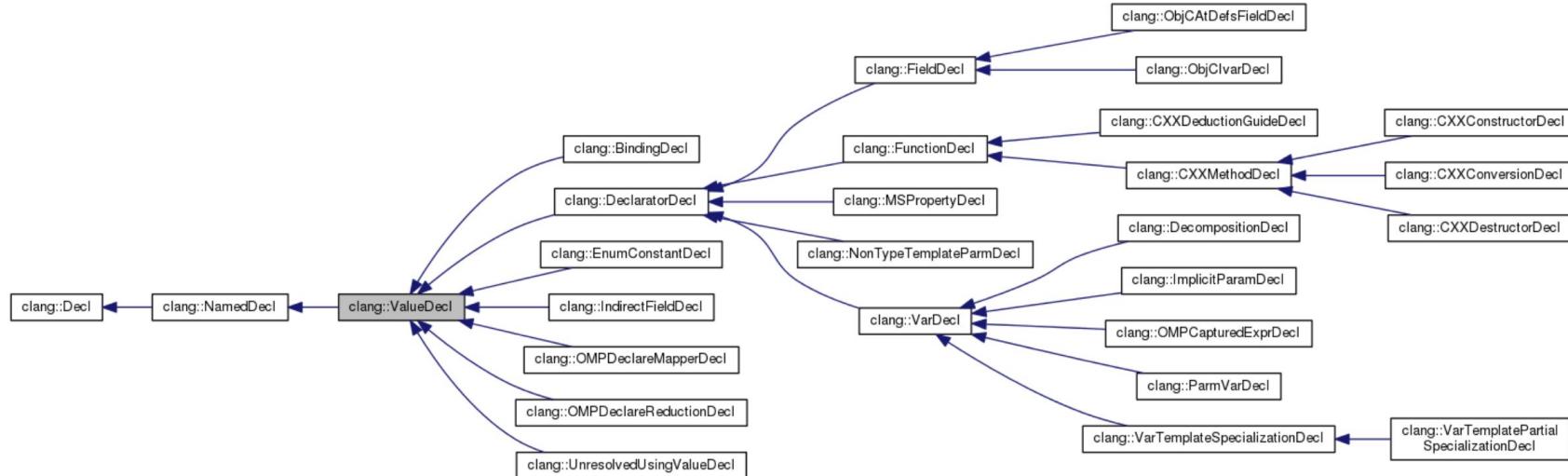


Structure: Node-Link-Diagram





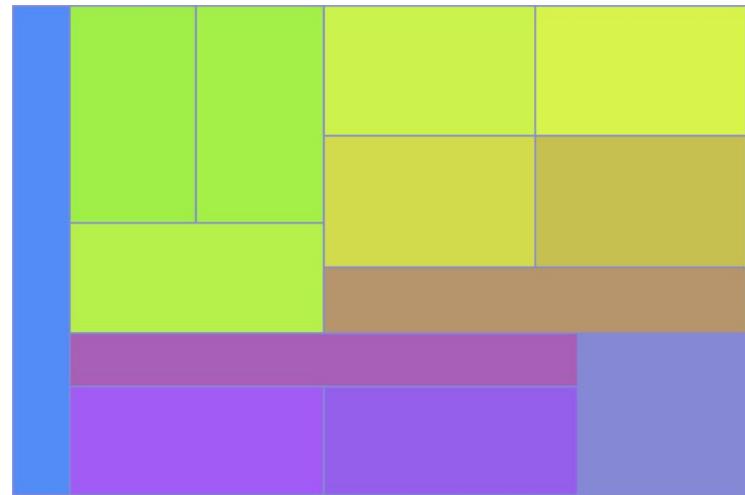
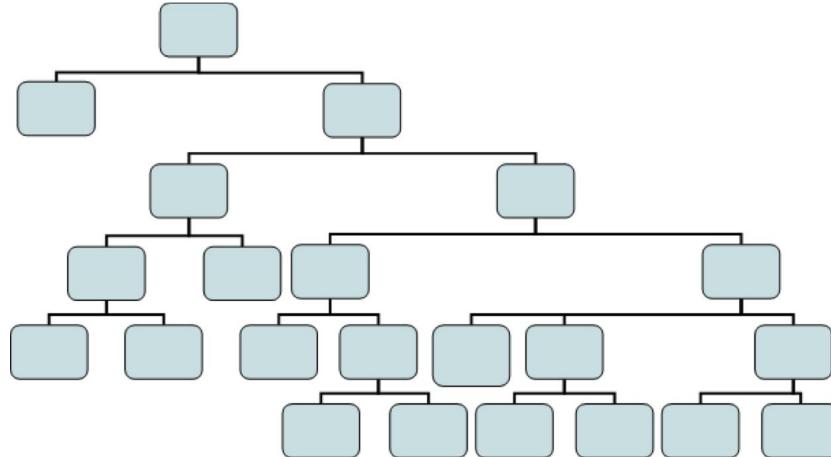
Structure: Doxygen Inheritance Tree



https://clang.llvm.org/doxygen/classclang_1_1ValueDecl.html



Structure: Treemap



Ward, Matthew O., Georges Grinstein, and Daniel Keim. 2015. Interactive Data Visualization: Foundations, Techniques, and Applications, Second Edition - 360 Degree Business. 2nd. Natick, MA, USA: A. K. Peters, Ltd. ISBN: 1482257378.



Structure: NDepend Code Metrics

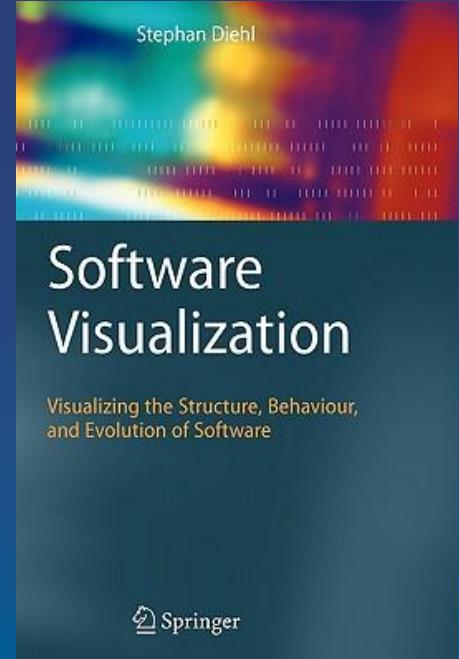


<https://www.ndepend.com/Doc/Treemap/TreemapColorCursor.png>



Software Visualization

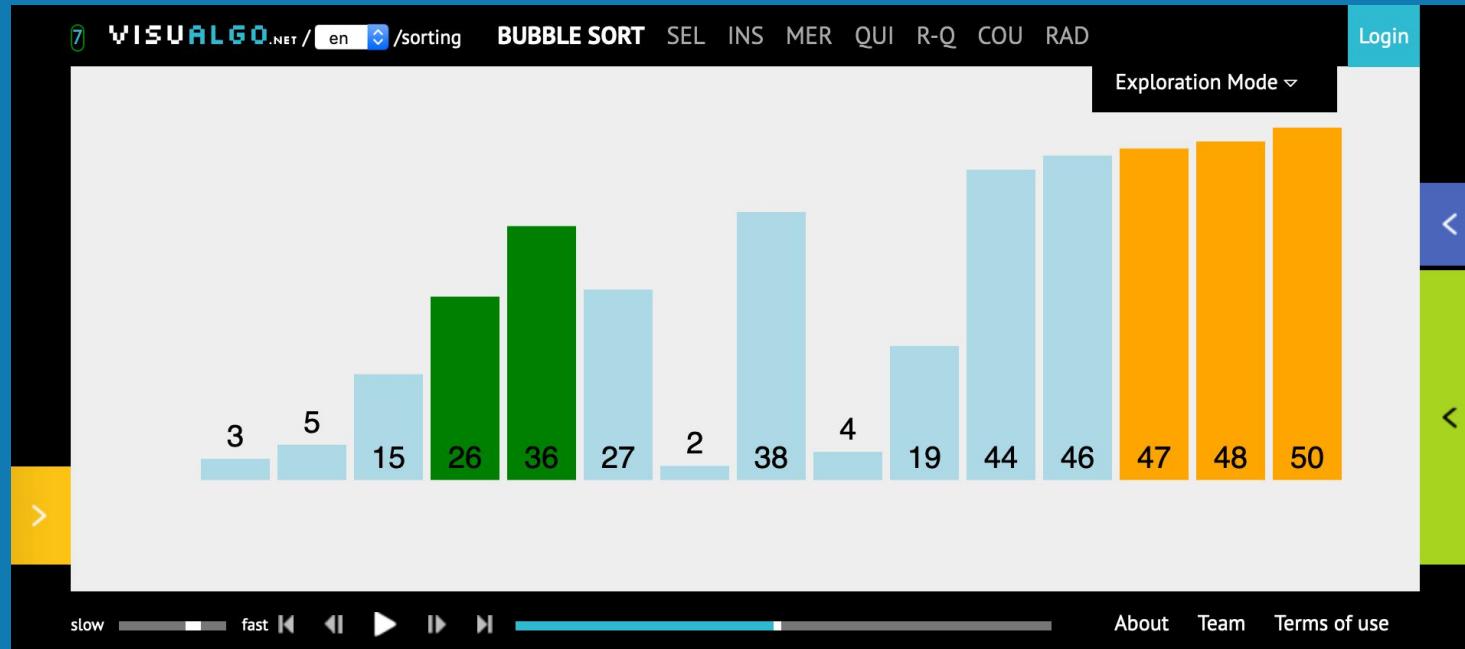
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Software Visualization, Stephan Diehl, 2007
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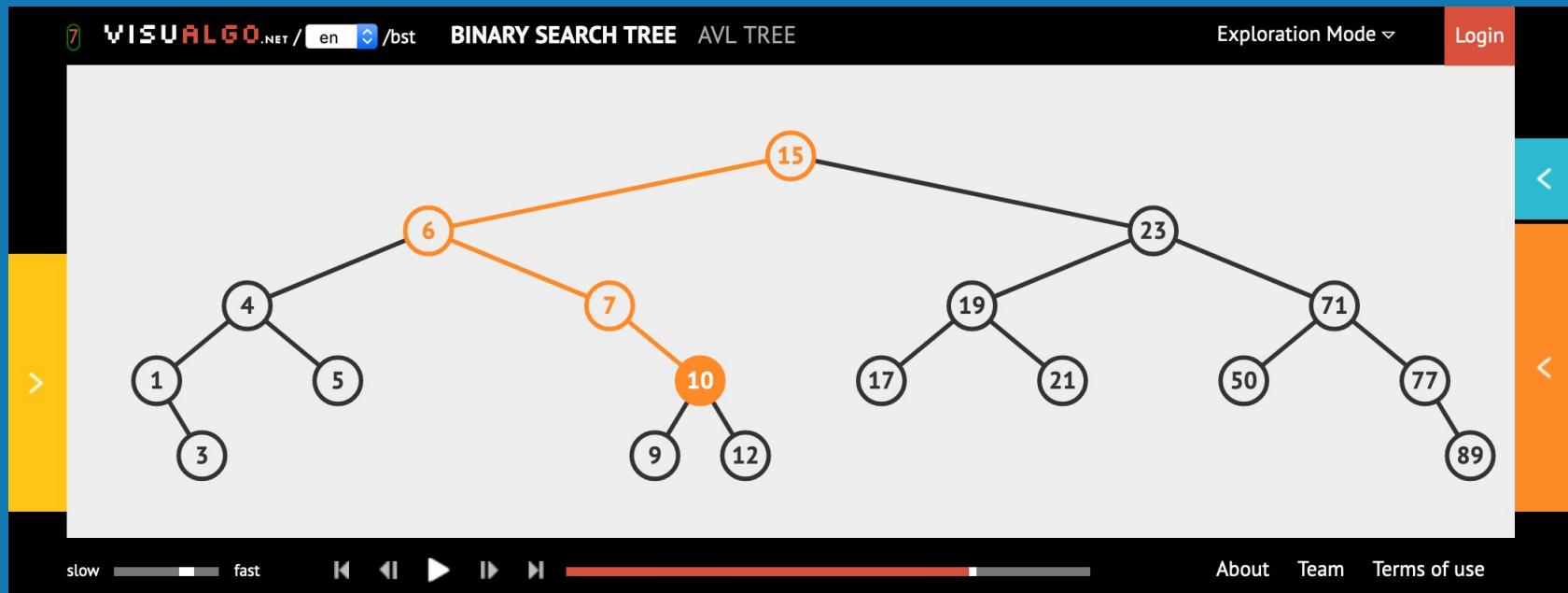
Behaviour: Visualgo Sorting



<https://visualgo.net/en/sorting>



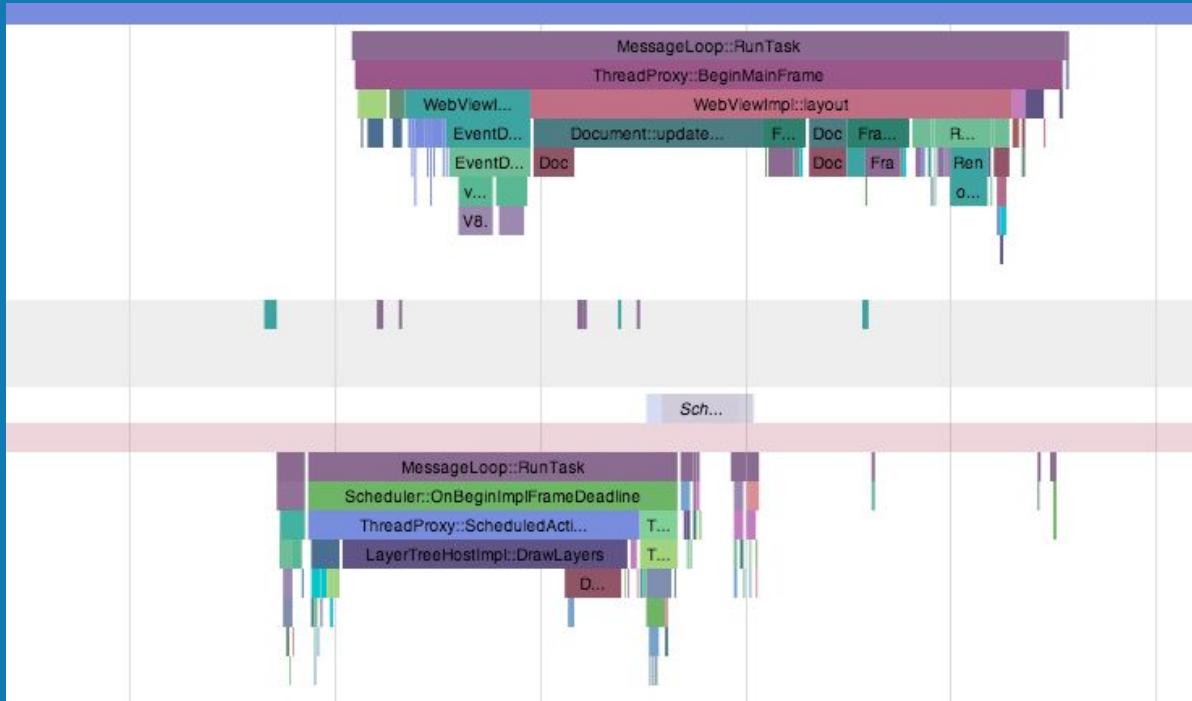
Behaviour: Visualgo Binary Search



<https://visualgo.net/en/bst>



Behaviour: TraceViewer Flame Chart

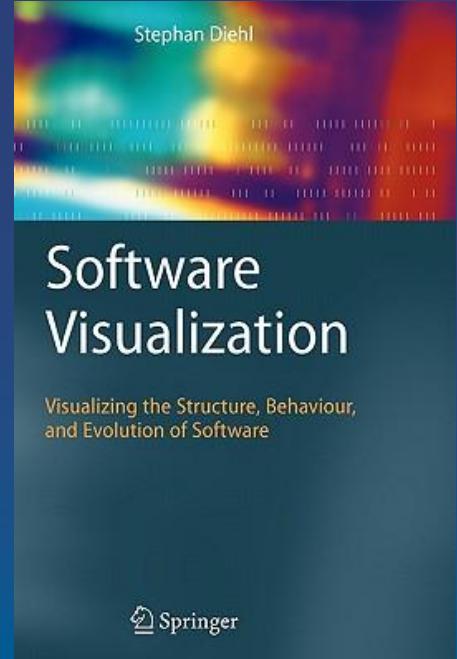


<https://www.chromium.org/developers/how-tos/trace-event-profiling-tool/using-frameviewer/03-individual%20trace.png>



Software Visualization

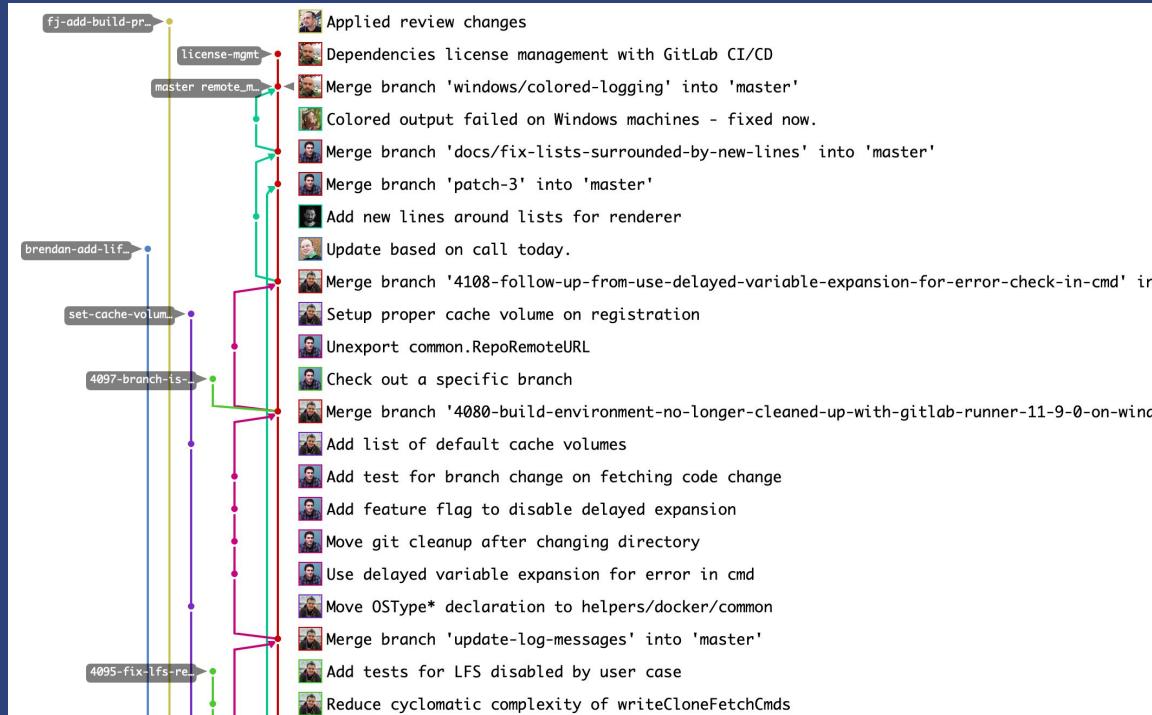
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history is data (version control)



Software Visualization, Stephan Diehl, 2007
<https://www.springer.com/us/book/9783540465041>



Evolution: GitLab network



<https://gitlab.com/gitlab-org/gitlab-runner/network/master>



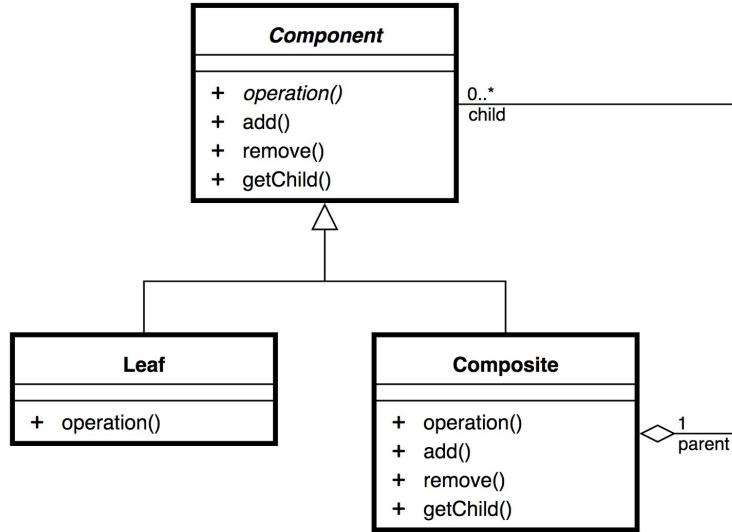
Evolution: NDepend Trend Monitoring



<https://www.ndepend.com/Doc/Trend/TrendChartEdit.PNG>

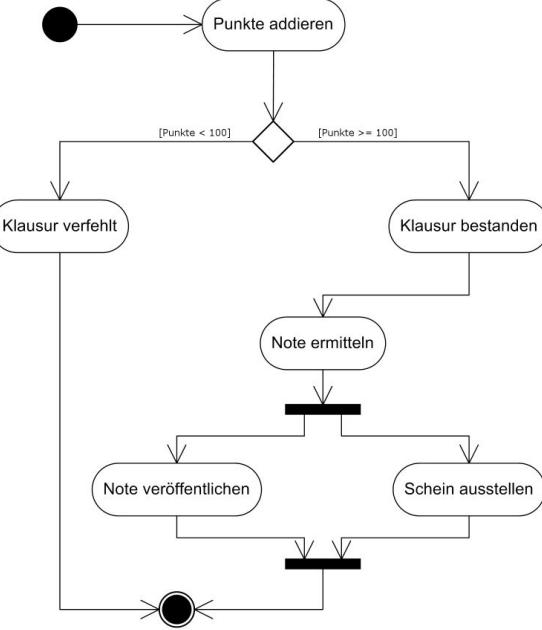


UML



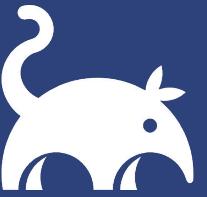
Class Diagram

By Composite_UML_class_diagram.svg: Trashtoyderivative work: « Aaron Rotenberg » Talk « (Composite_UML_class_diagram.svg) [Public domain], via Wikimedia Commons
([https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Composite_UML_class_diagram_\(fixed\).svg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Composite_UML_class_diagram_(fixed).svg))



Activity Diagram

By Original PNG Aktivity diagram 2.png by Stern (Redrawn in SVG) [CC BY-SA 3.0 (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/>)], via Wikimedia Commons
(<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Uml-Activity-Beispiel1.svg>)



Interactive Dependency Graph

4/5



*“Dependency is one of the **most critical problems** in software development. Much legacy code work involves breaking dependencies so that change can be easier.”*

- Michael Feathers

Working Effectively with Legacy Code



Goals

- Overview of existing symbols
- Dependencies between symbols

```
1  template <typename T>
2  class Countable
3  {
4  public:
5      Countable() {
6          ++objectCount;
7      }
8
9
10     int getCount() const {
11         return objectCount;
12     }
13
14 private:
15     static int objectCount;
16 };
17
18 template <typename T> int Countable<T>::objectCount(0);
19
20 class Object : public Countable<Object>
21 {};
22
23 int main()
24 {
25     Object o;
26     int c = o.getCount();
27     return 0;
28 }
29
```



Symbols (nodes):

- Type
- Function (Method)
- Variable (Field)

Relationships (edges):

- inherits
- specializes
- calls
- accesses

```
1  template <typename T>
2  class Countable
3  {
4  public:
5      Countable() {
6          ++objectCount;
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8
9
10     int getCount() const {
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18 template <typename T> int Countable<T>::objectCount(0);
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20 class Object : public Countable<Object>
21 {};
22
23 int main()
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25     Object o;
26     int c = o.getCount();
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28 }
29
```



Nodes

Type

```
class Type { };
```

function

```
void function() { }
```

variable

```
int variable;
```

Class

PUBLIC

method

PRIVATE

member

```
class Class
{
public:
    void method();
private:
    int field;
};
```



Edges - “uses”



```
void function() { variable = 1; }
```



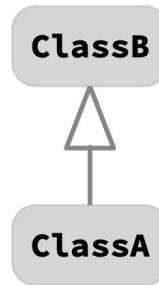
```
void functionA() { functionB(); }
```



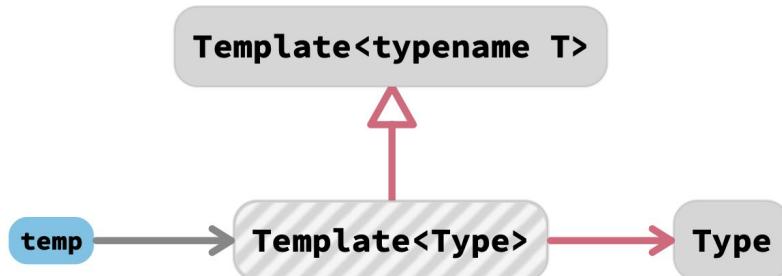
```
void function() { Type t; }
```



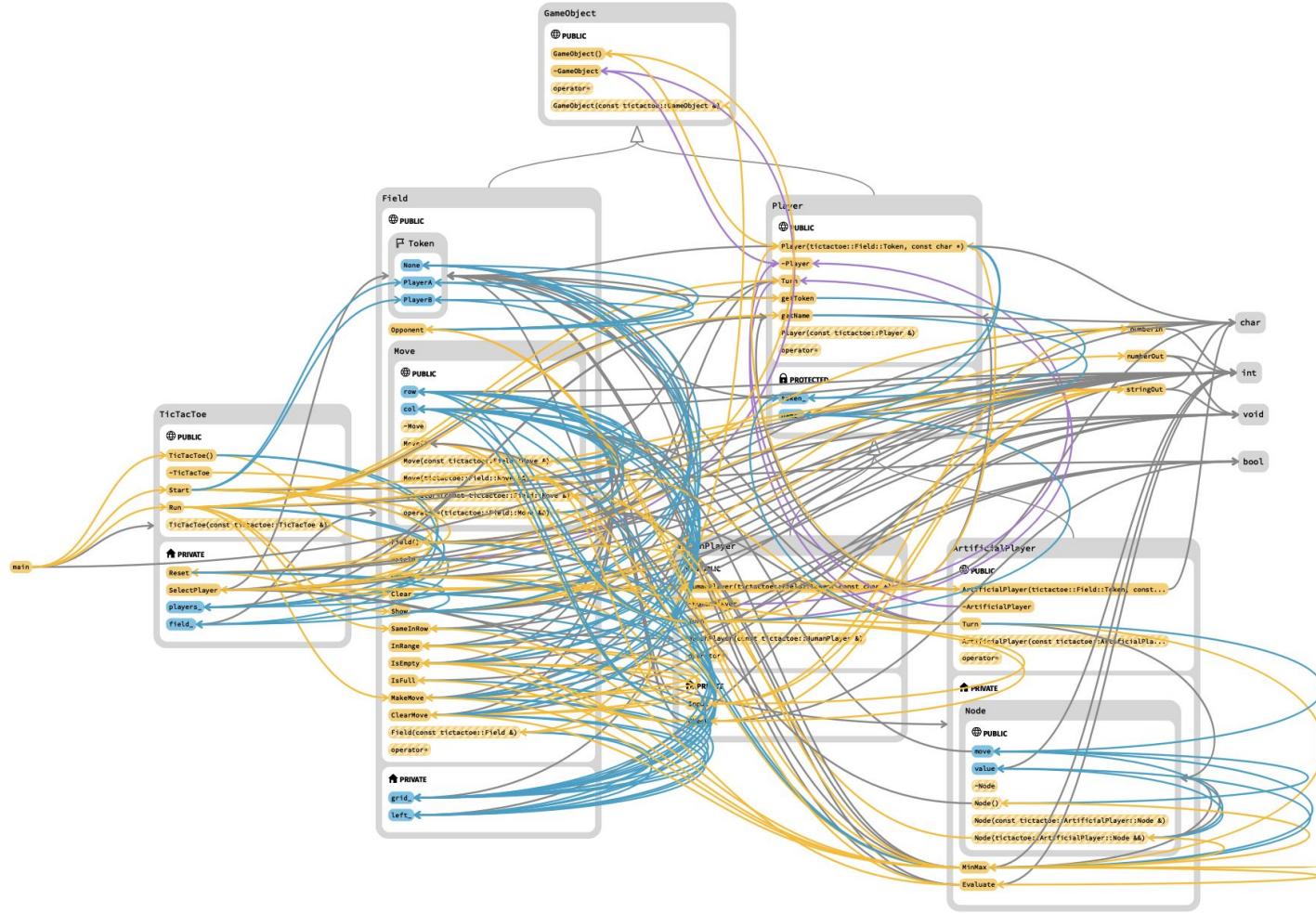
Edges - “is a”



```
class ClassA  
    : public ClassB  
{};
```

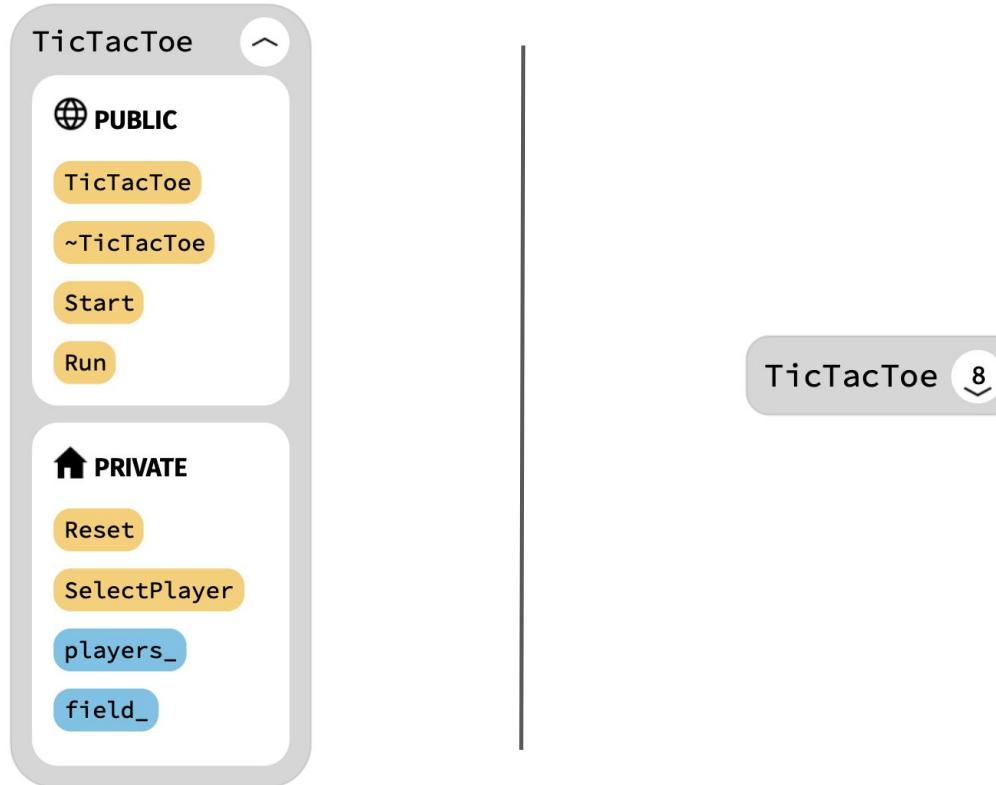


```
template <typename T>  
class Template  
{};  
Template<Type> temp;
```



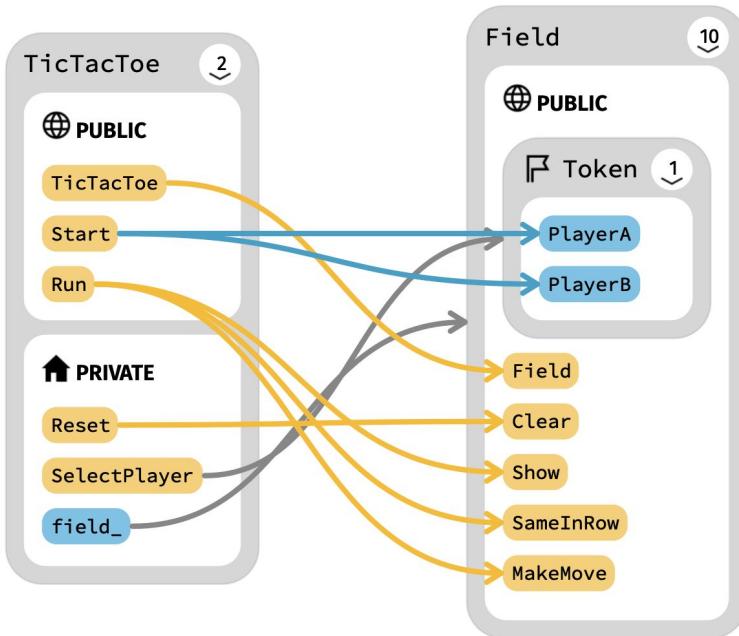


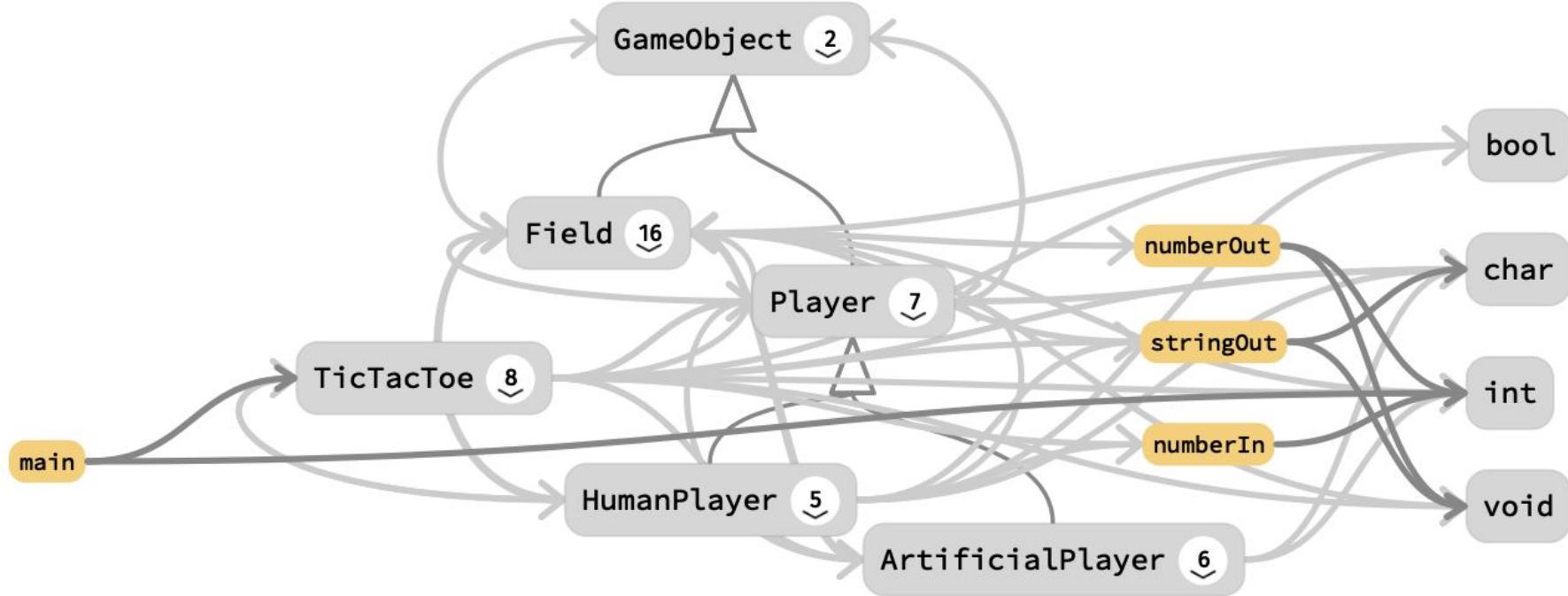
Nodes - expand/collapse

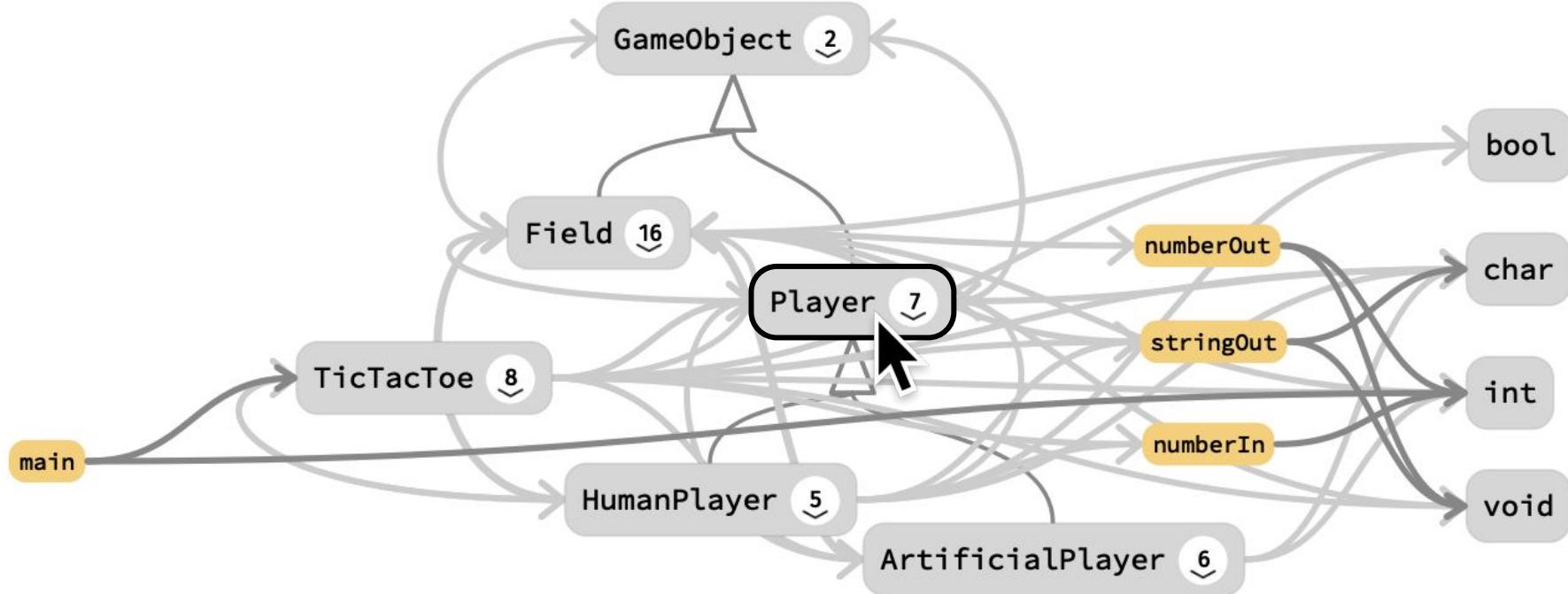




Edges - aggregation

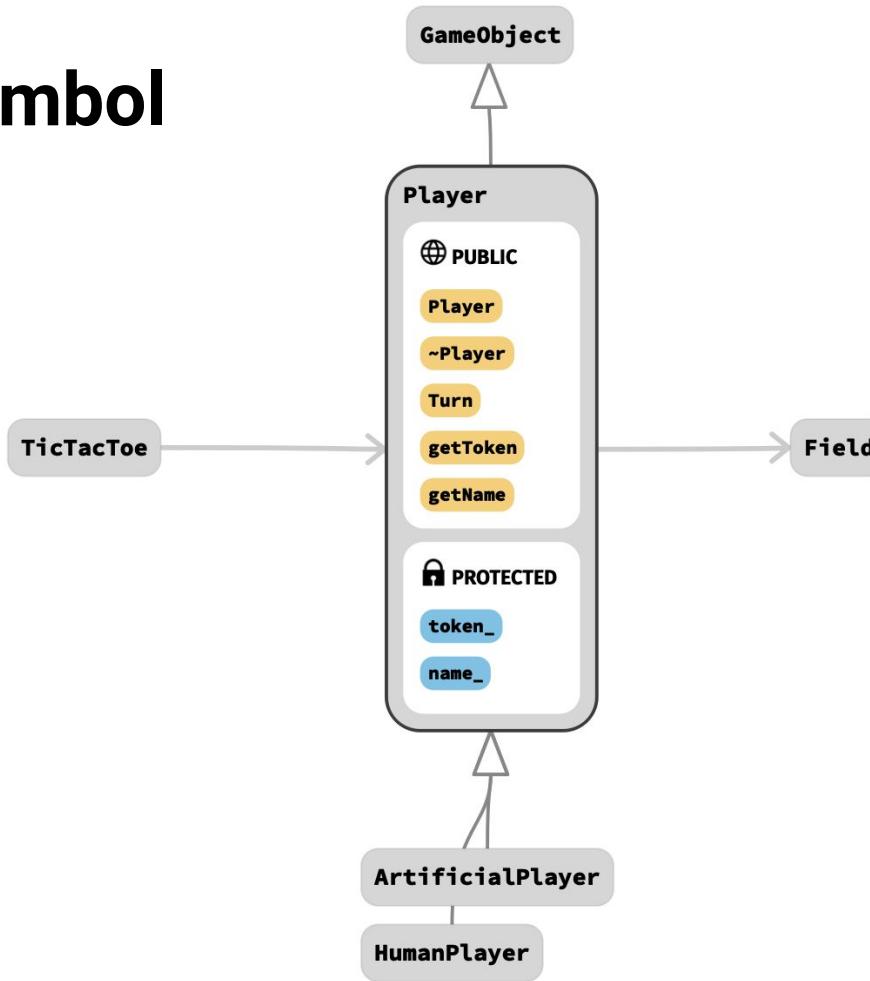






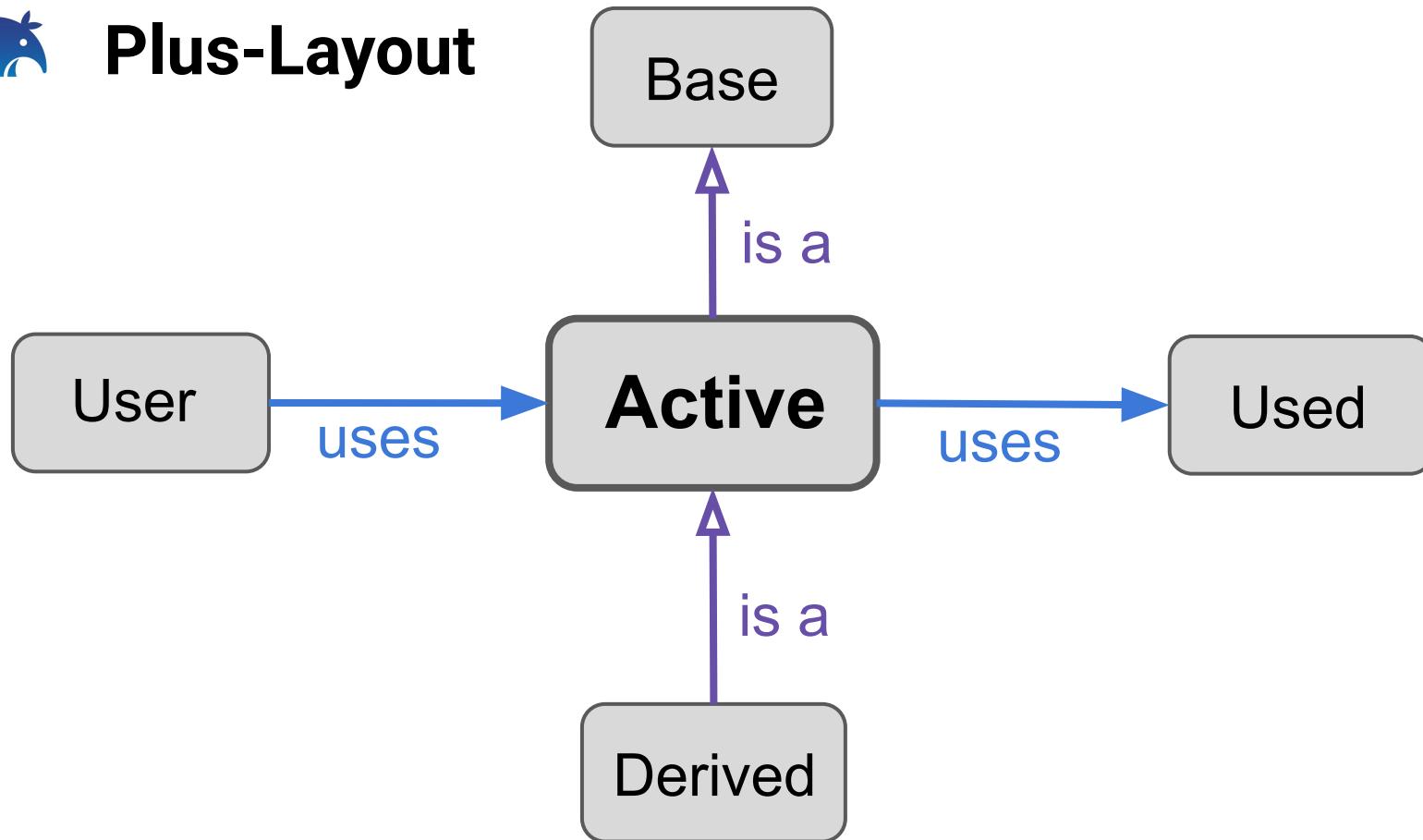


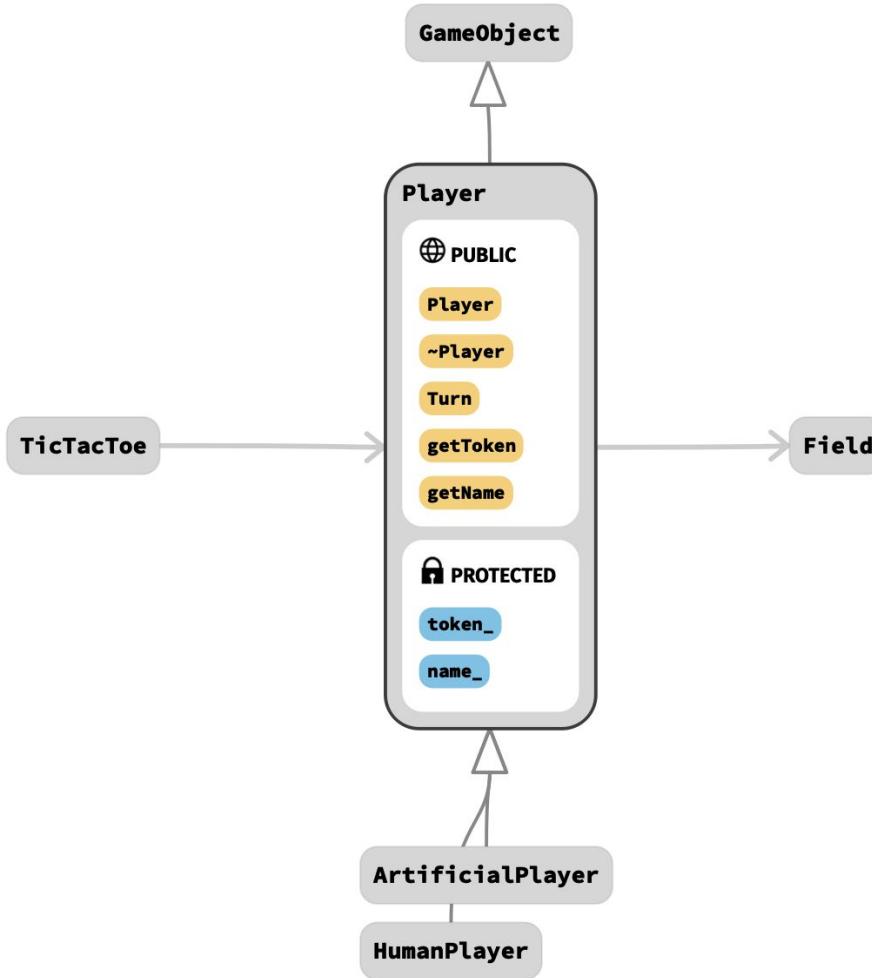
Active Symbol

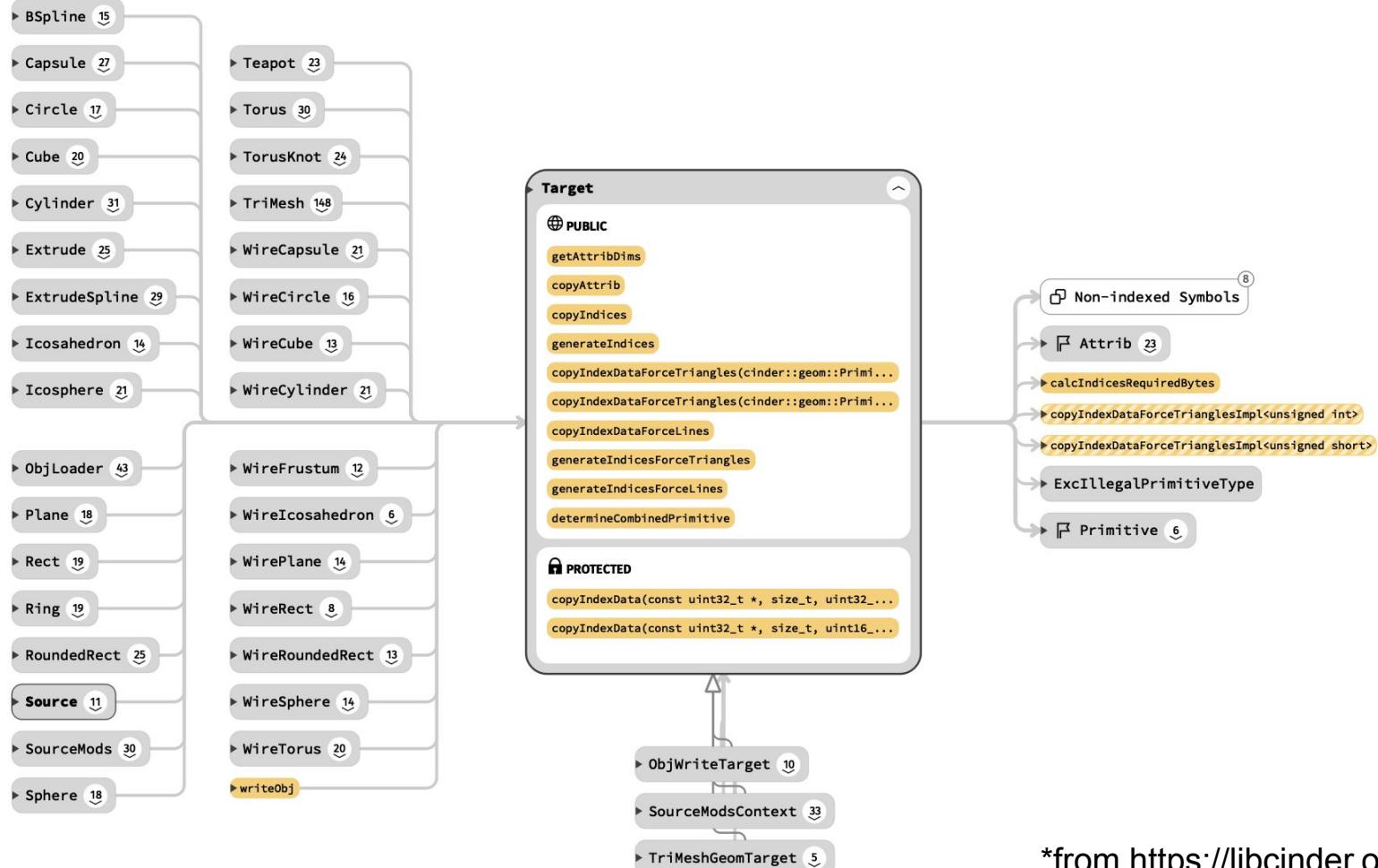


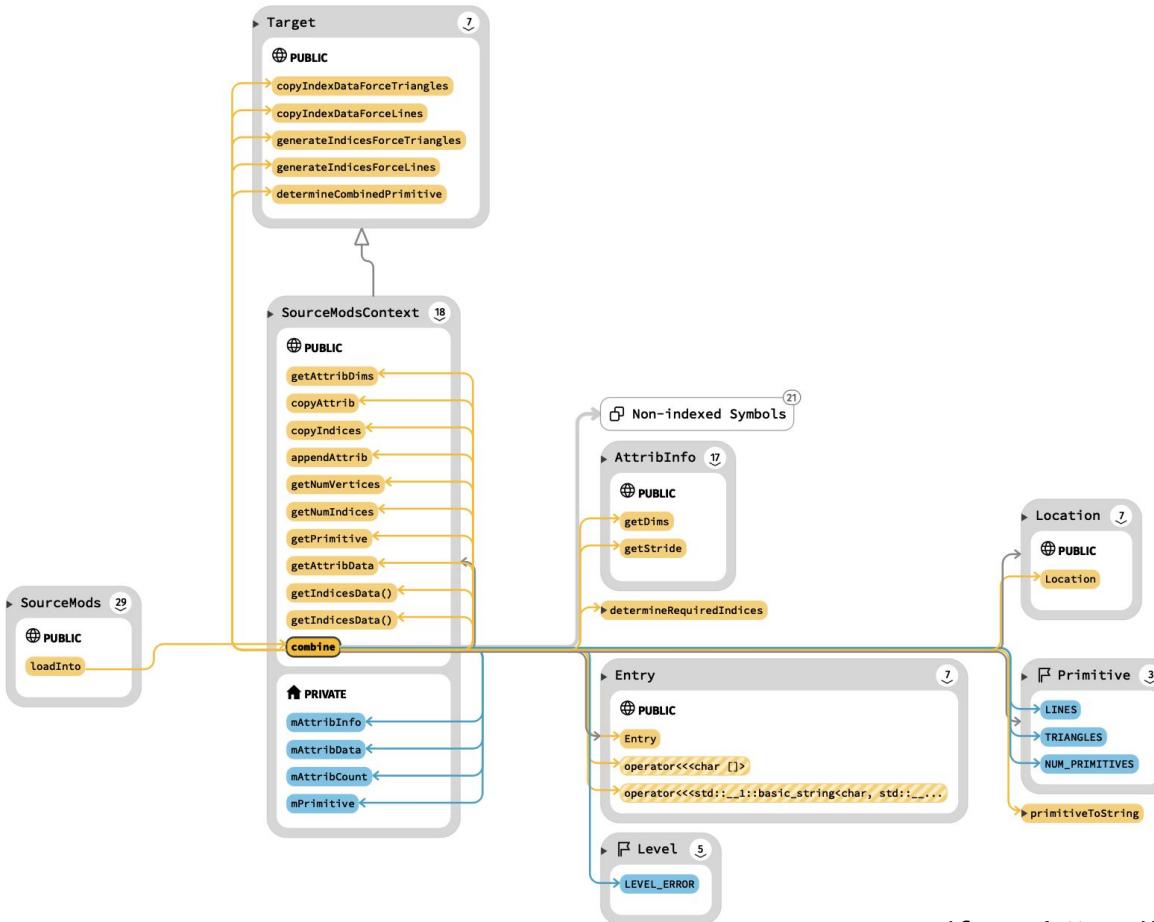


Plus-Layout

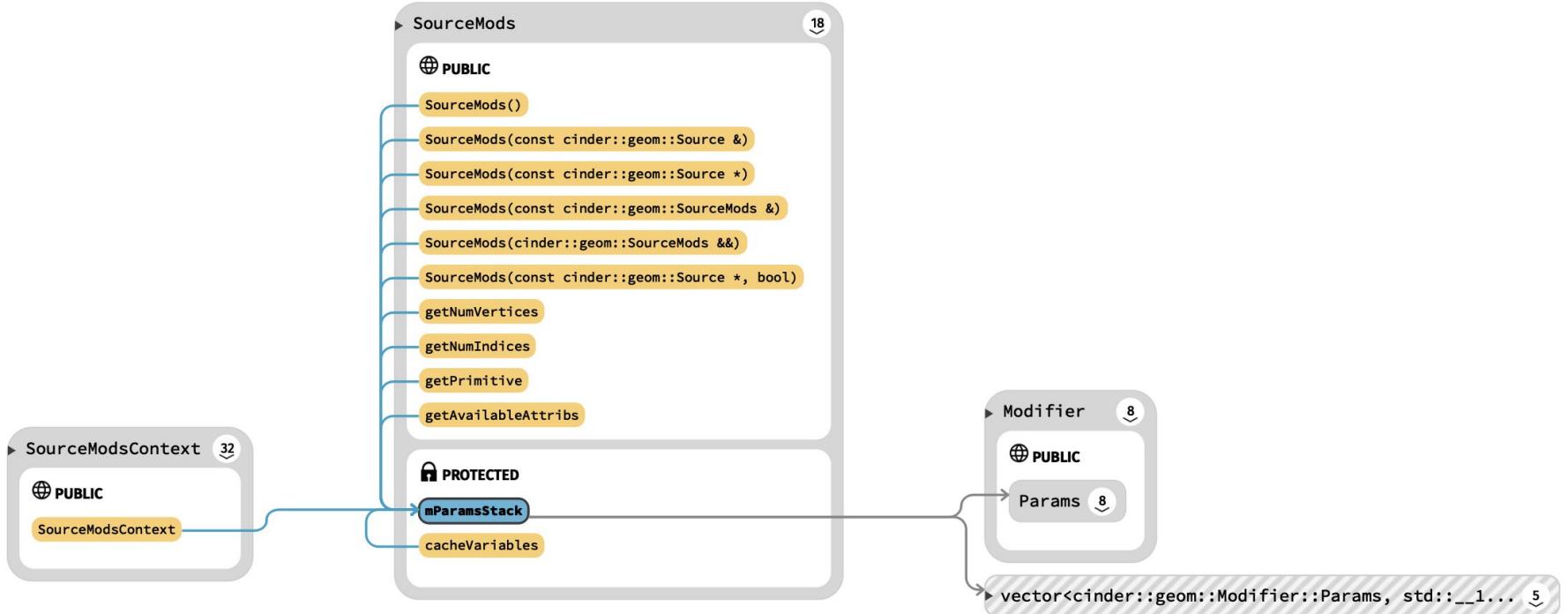




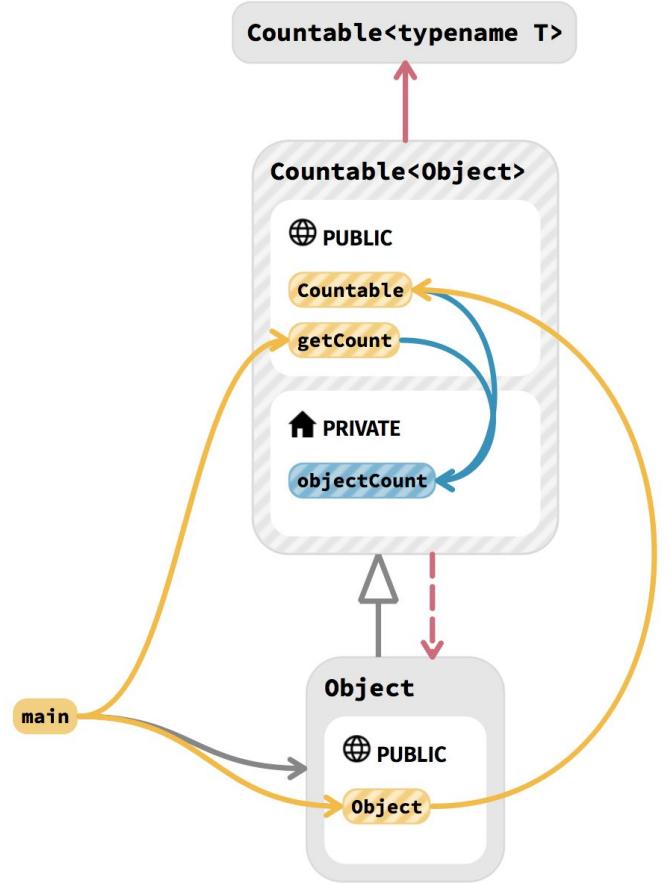




*from <https://libcinder.org/>

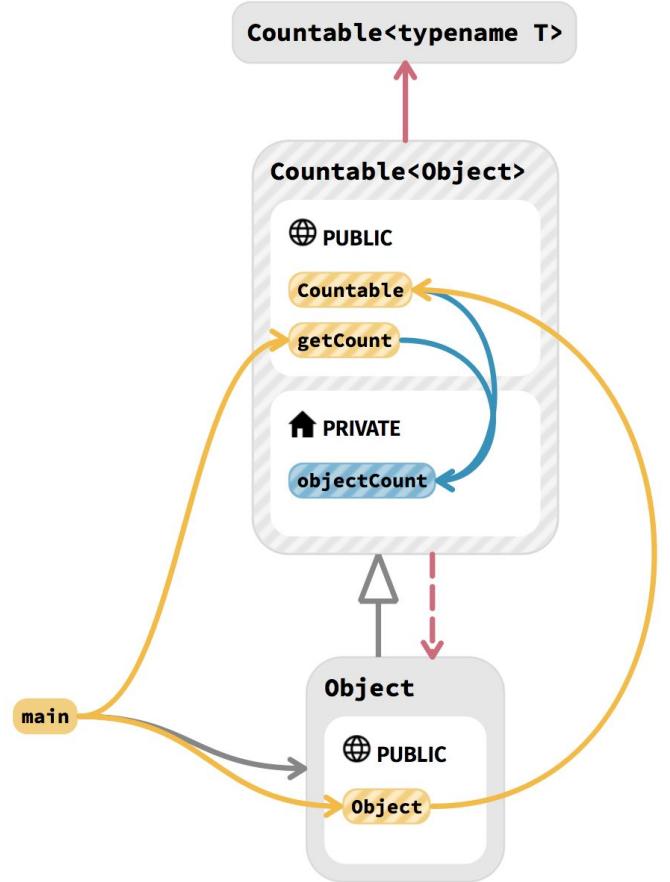


*from <https://libcinder.org/>



Pros

- + Provides fast overview
- + Brings information together
- + Shows dependencies
- + Fast to process



Pros

- + Provides fast overview
- + Brings information together
- + Shows dependencies
- + Fast to process

Cons

- Lacks a lot of information
- Can be cluttered
- Notation needs to be learned



Pros

- + Ground truth
- + Shows all information
- + Familiar syntax from writing

```
1  template <typename T>
2  class Countable
3  {
4  public:
5      Countable() {
6          ++objectCount;
7      }
8
9
10     int getCount() const {
11         return objectCount;
12     }
13
14 private:
15     static int objectCount;
16 };
17
18 template <typename T> int Countable<T>::objectCount(0);
19
20 class Object : public Countable<Object>
21 {};
22
23 int main()
24 {
25     Object o;
26     int c = o.getCount();
27     return 0;
28 }
29
```



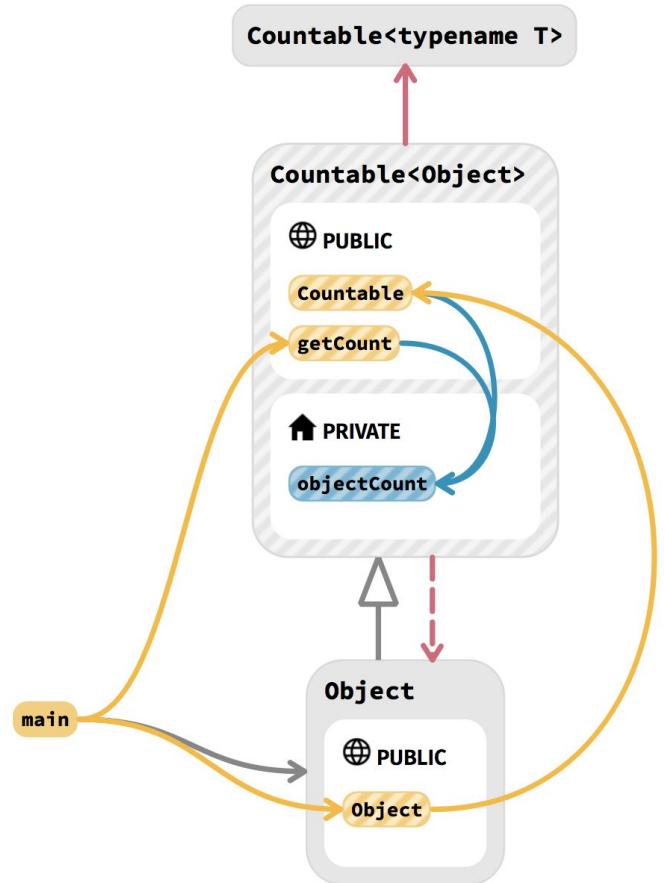
Pros

- + Ground truth
- + Shows all information
- + Familiar syntax from writing

Cons

- Large amount of data
- Information spread across multiple locations/files
- Slow to process

```
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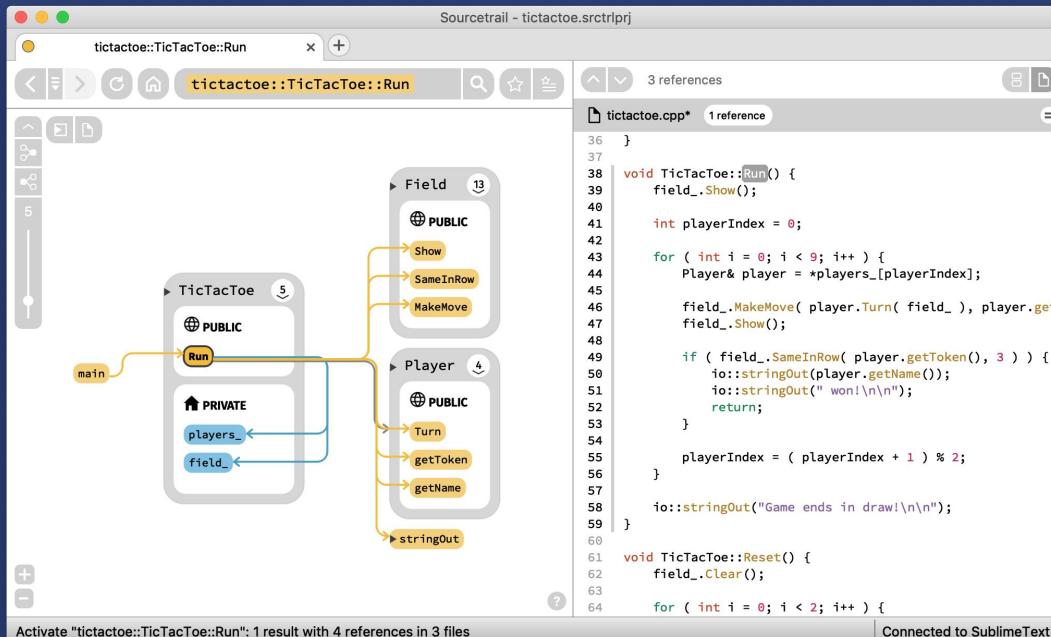
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SOURCETRAIL

search

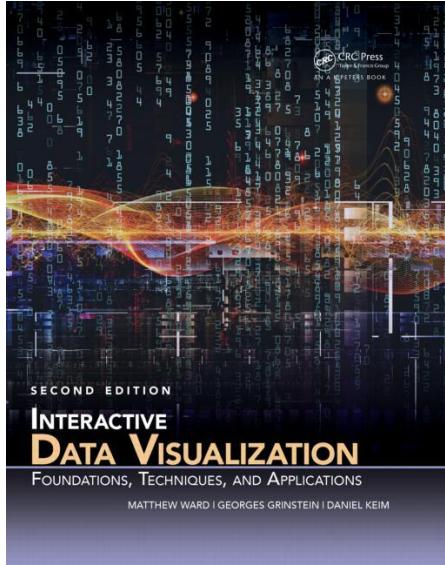


graph

code

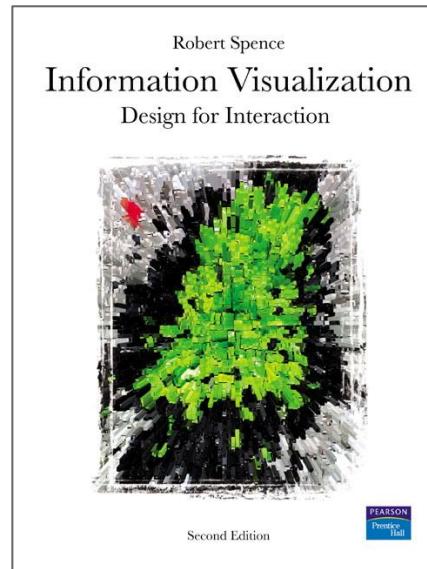


Literature



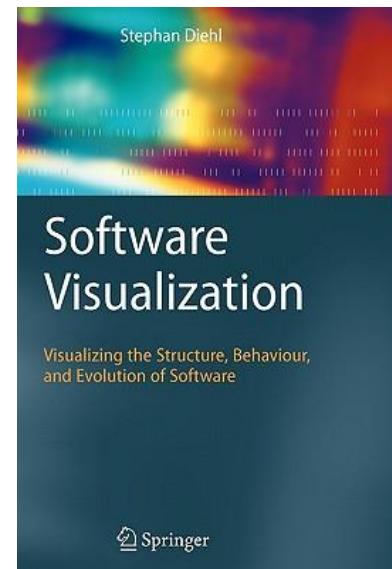
Interactive Data Visualization
M. Ward, G. Grinstein, D. Keim

<https://www.crcpress.com/Interactive-Dat-a-Visualization-Foundations-Techniques-and-Applications/Ward-Grinstein-Keim/p/book/9781482257373>



**Information Visualization:
Design for Interaction**
Robert Spence

<http://catalogue.pearsoned.co.uk/educator/product/Information-Visualization-Design-for-Interaction/0132065509.page>



Software Visualization
Stephan Diehl

<https://www.springer.com/gp/book/9783540465041#>

Thank you! Questions?



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