

HUSACCT SYSTEM

DOCUMENTATION

ANALYSE JAVA & C-SHARP

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Note: Currently, this documentation is not in all cases completely up-to-date, but this document provides a good overview of the Analyse component.

Date	Author	Contents
2016-06	Rick van Alem, Jorn Steehouder, Sven van Alem	Added: SAR and MoJo chapter
2016-02	Leo Pruijt	Added: Detection of UmlLinks and declarations of Type Parameters.
2015-04	Leo Pruijt	Added: Recognizing Dependency Types and Sub Types
2014-01	Leo Pruijt	Analyse application updated and extended Document structure and some text improved
2013-06	Alex Xia, Gerard Bosma	Some additions of work in 2013
2012-06	Erik Blanken, Asim Asimijazbutt, Rens Groenveld, Tim Muller	First version

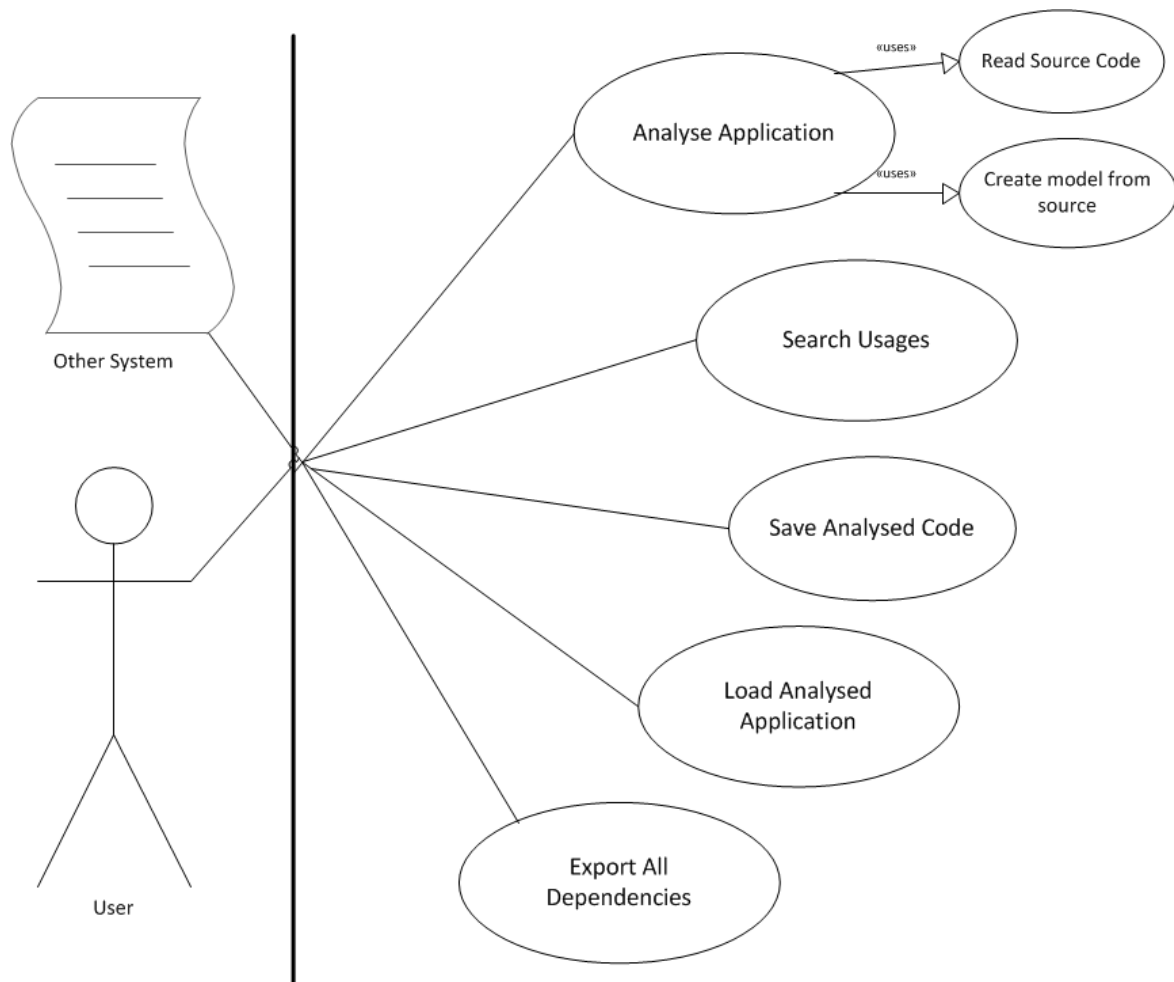
1 INTRODUCTION ANALYSE COMPONENT

HUSACCT is a tool to support architecture reconstruction and architecture conformance checking. The HUSACCT software is divided into different components. This document is purely about the analyse component.

The most important task for SACC-tools is to be able to compare an implemented project architecture to a given intended architecture. In order to do so, the system must be able to scan source-code. The analyse component scans the source-files in the project directory and generates a model that represents that source. Currently, it supports Java and C#, but is relatively easily extendable by other programming languages.

1.1 FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

The following diagram shows the use-cases implemented by the analyse component.



The following functional requirements apply:

Analyse Functional Requirements	
F #	Requirement
F1	Analysing java-code into a domain model
F2	Analysing c#-code into a domain model
F3	Find dependencies between modules
F4	All dependencies with the following types of dependencies should be reported
	1 Invocation of a method
	2 Invocation of constructor
	3 Extending an abstract class/struct
	4 Extending a concrete class/struct
	5 Extending an interface
	6 Implementing an interface
	7 Declaration of a type
	8 Annotation of a type
	9 Throw an exception of a type
	10 Imports of a type.

1.2 NON-FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

The following non-functional requirements are relevant for the analyse-component.

Table 2.1. Analyse Non-functional Requirements		
NF #	ISO 9123 attr.	Requirement
NF1	Analysability Testability	Taking over the development of the tool by other development teams must be unproblematic.
NF2	Changeability	The tool must be easily extendable to other code languages.
NF3	Time Behaviour	Tools must not take long (≤ 15 min; 1.000.000 LOC) to analyse/validate the code, and to generate an error report.
NF4	Maturity	The tool must not go down in case of a failure, but generate a meaningful error message.
NF5	Fault Tolerance	There must be no restrictions in the size of the project regarding number of classes, lines of code, components...

1.3 ARCHITECTURAL DECISIONS & JUSTIFICATIONS

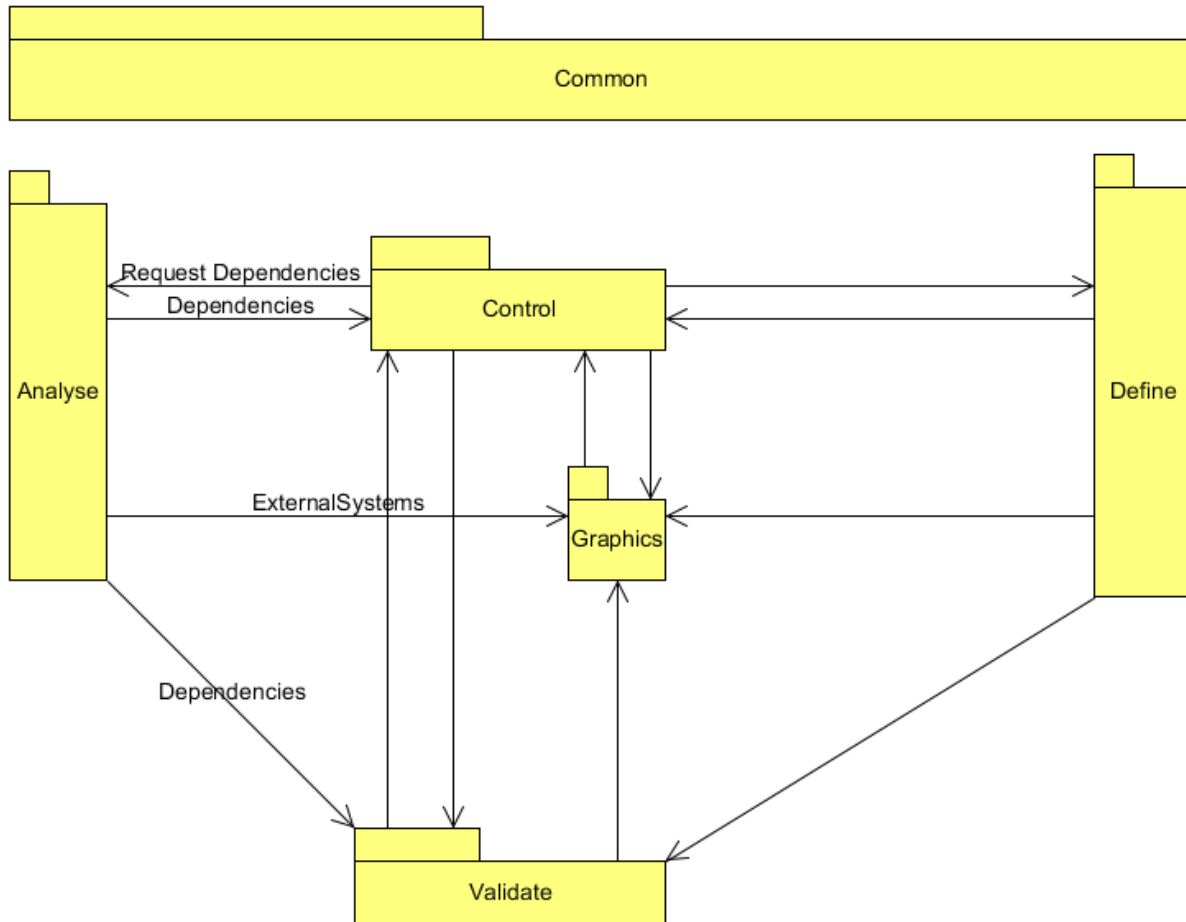
To address the non-functional requirements, some important architectural decisions were made:

Table 2.2. Analyse Decisions & Justification	
Decision	Justification
To enhance the analysability, the analysis process is separated from query processes, and the analysis process is divided into two steps. First, the code base will be converted in an AST (Abstract SyntaxTree). Second, the AST is converted to a code-model. After analysis, the code model can be queried.	NF1.
To enhance the extendibility with other programming languages, Antlr is used for the conversion of program source to Abstract Syntax Tree. Antlr uses so called grammars for this task. Grammars can be written for any programming language, which means that other languages can be implemented in the future. For more information about ANTLR: http://wwwantlr.org/	NF1. NF2.
To enhance the extendibility with other programming languages, Famix will be used to hold the code-model. Famix enables the translation of different programming languages into one complete domain model, which an upper layer can use. If a new programming language is added to the tool, the FAMIX-model can be extended, if needed for types of code constructs not included yet.	NF2.
The language-specific generators can feed the domain model via the IModelCreationService. This allows other language-specific generators to fill the domain via the same service and thus with the same type of parameters and values. Furthermore, it will be easier for developers to replace the FAMIX-model with another model, if needed	NF1 NF2.
To improve performance, string filters will be used for incoming calls, so the validate component can quickly analyse the filter and return the right information. These filters are also used to filter information to certain conditions.	NF 3.

2 SOFTWARE ARCHITECTURE

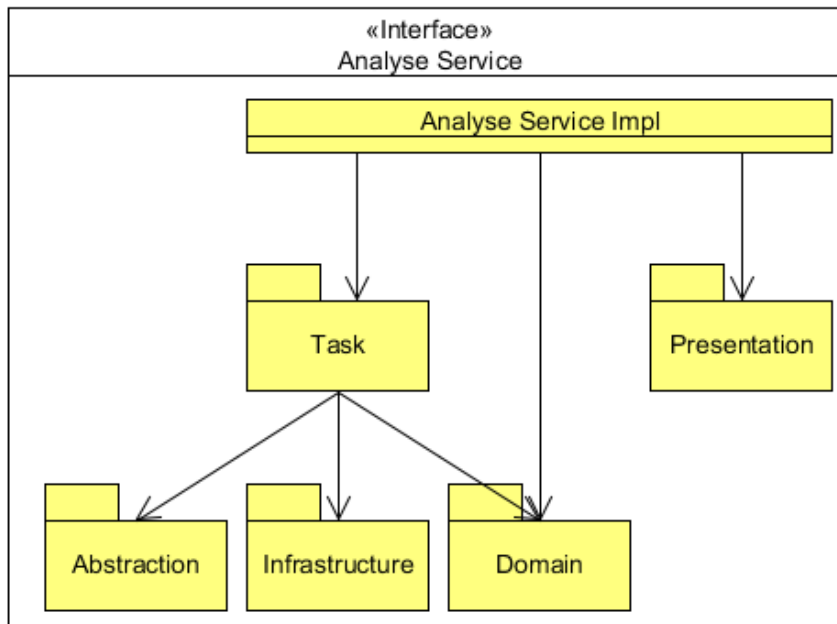
2.1 CONTEXT DIAGRAM

To give a better understanding about the analyse component we need to display it with all the other components. As you can see in the figure below, there are components depending on the analyse component. When requested, analyse can return filtered dependencies and external systems.

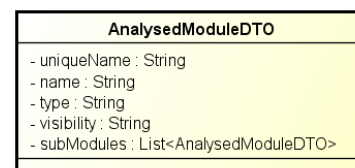
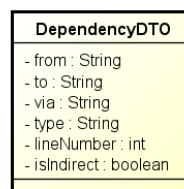
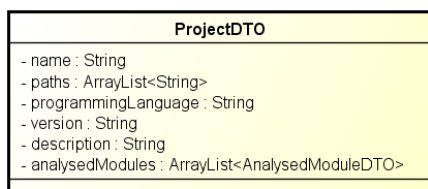
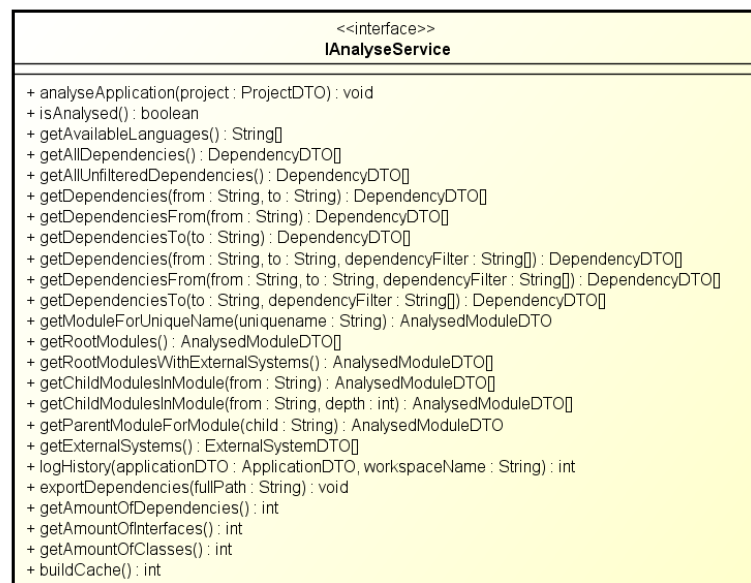


2.2 TOP LEVEL PACKAGES & API

The following diagram shows the packages of the analyse service.



The API represents the implementations of the use cases. Services can be requested via the IAnalyseService interface. DTO's are returned when calling services of the API.



2.3 SOFTWARE PARTITIONING

To deliver a maintainable and expandable system, the Analysis component is structured in layers and components.

2.3.1 LAYERS

The software layers and the related dependency rules are specified below.

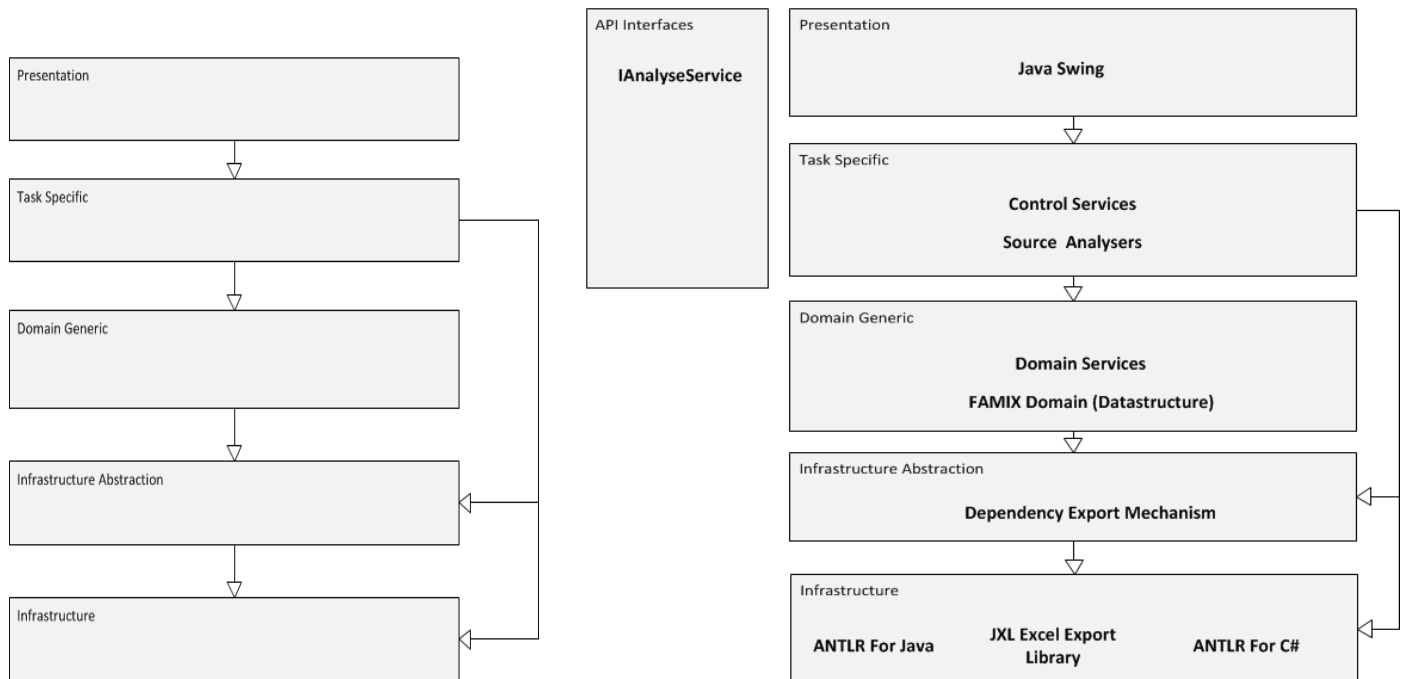
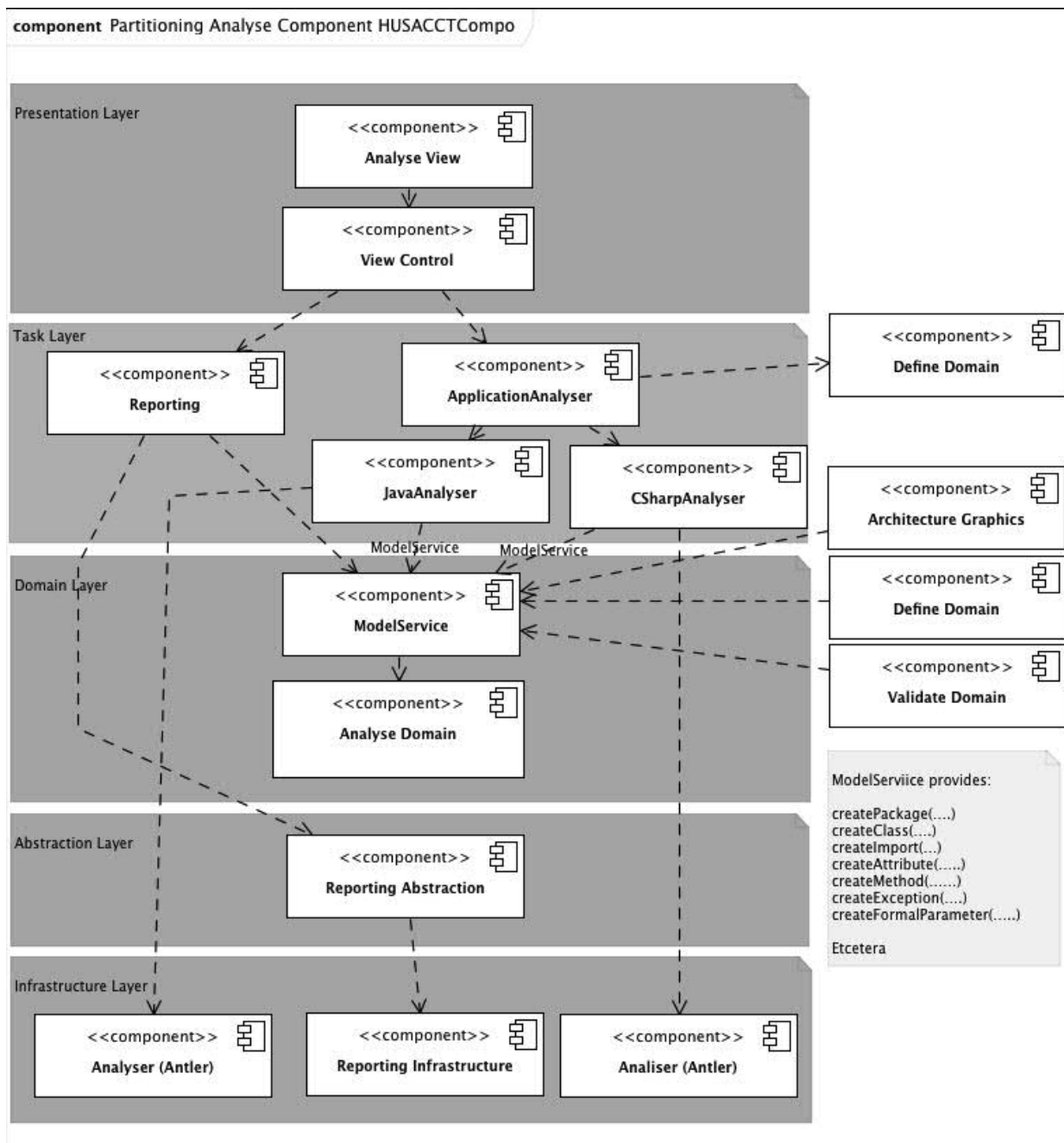


Table 3.1. Architectural Rules of the analyse component

#	Rule
1	The task=specific layer is only allowed to use the domain-layer via IModelCreationService, IModelPersistencyService or IModelQueryService.
2	Task=specific layer can only be accessed via the IAnalyseControlService
3	The task-specific layer is allowed to use the infrastructure layer for external libraries that helps code-translators like the JavaAnalysers to translate code into a specific domain.
4	The task-specific layer is allowed to use the infrastructure abstraction layer, but only to use export mechanisms.

2.3.2 ANALYSE COMPONENT PARTITIONING

In order to follow the layered-models that are created for this component, and to meet the non-functional requirements, the following partitioning has been implemented.



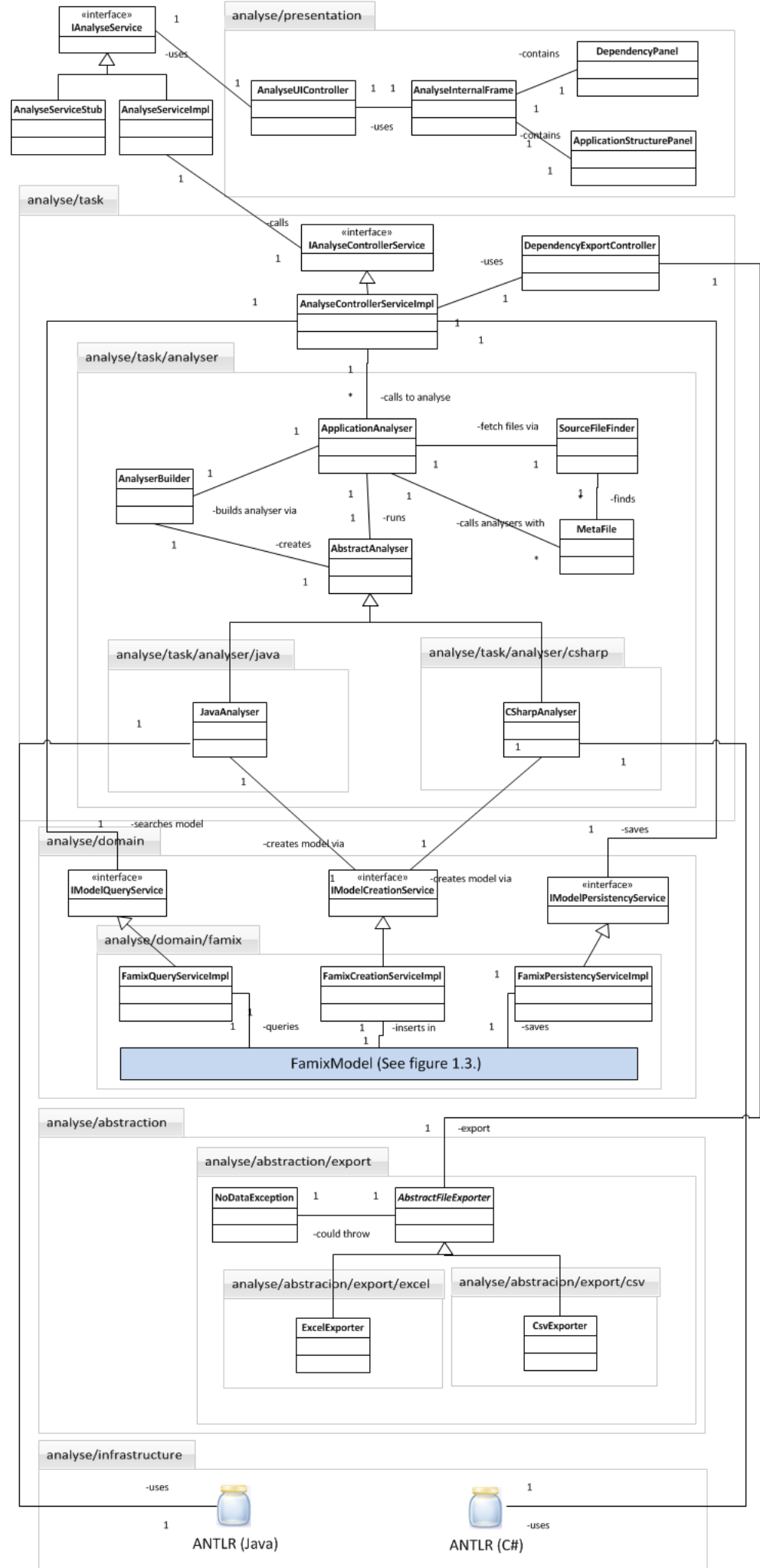
All of the components that can be seen on the previous page are really part of the analyse-component.
To understand to what these component are actually mapped, the following listing will list all mappings.

Husacct Analyse – Software Mapping to physical components		
Analyse	Analyse View	Husacct/analyse/presentation/AnalyseDebuggingFrame.java Husacct/analyse/presentation/AnalyseInternalFrame.java Husacct/analyse/presentation/ApplicationStructurePanel.java Husacct/analyse/presentation/DependencyPanel.java Husacct/analyse/presentation/DependencyTableModel.java Husacct/analyse/presentation/ExportDependenciesDialog.java Husacct/analyse/presentation/FileDialog.java Husacct/analyse/presentation/Regex.java Husacct/analyse/presentation/SoftwareTreeCellRenderere.java Husacct/analyse/presentation/ThreadedDependencyExport.java
	View Control	Husacct/analyse/presentation/AnalyseUIController.java
	Reporting	Husacct/analyse/task/DependencyExportController.java
	Application Analyser	Husacct/analyse/task/analyser/ApplicationAnalyser.java Husacct/analyse/task/analyser/AbstractAnalyser.java Husacct/analyse/task/analyser/AnalyserBuilder.java Husacct/analyse/task/analyser/MetaFile.java Husacct/analyse/task/analyser/SourceFileFinder.java
	Java Analyser	Husacct/analyse/task/analyser/java
	C# Analyser	Husacct/analyse/task/analyser/csharp
	ModelService	Husacct/analyse/domain/IModelCreationService.java Husacct/analyse/domain/IModelPersistencyService.java Husacct/analyse/domain/IModelQueryService.java
	Analyse Domain	Husacct/analyse/domain/famix/*
	Reporting Abstraction	Husacct/analyse/abstraction/storage
	Reporting Infrastructure	JXL-Library
	Analysers(Antler)	Husacct/analyse/infrastructure/antlr/java Husacct/analyse/infrastructure/antlr/csharp Husacct/analyse/infrastructure/antlr/grammars/csharp Husacct/analyse/infrastructure/antlr/grammars/java

2.4 RESPONSIBILITY TRACE TABLE

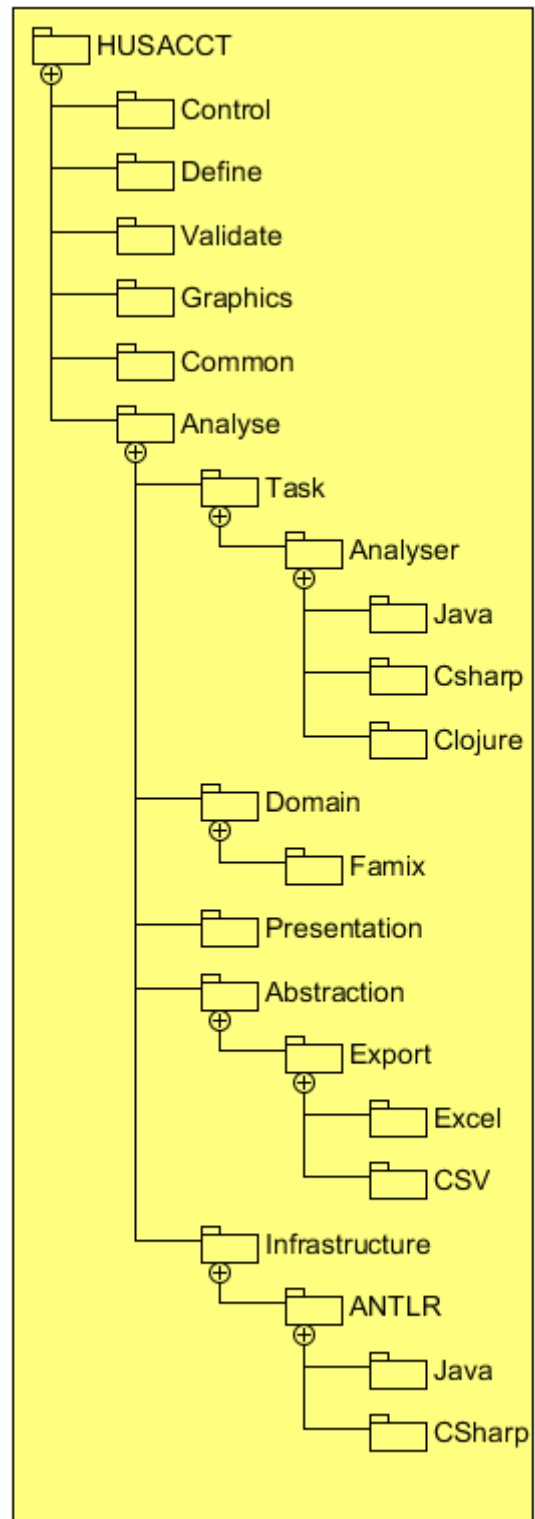
Type of Logic →	Client Interface			Task Specific			Domain Generic			Infrastructure Abstraction		Infrastructure	
Responsibility →	Client Construction	Event Capturing	Event Processing	Task Control	Task State Maintenance	TS Operation	DG Service Control	DG Data Transfer	DG Operation	Application Platform Abstraction	Infrastructure Application Abstraction	Application Platform Service	Infrastructure Application Service
Software Layer / Component ↓													
Analyse View	X												
View Control		X	X										
Reporting						X							
Application Analyser					X								
Java Analyser				X									
C# Analyser				X									
ModelService							X						
Analyse Domain									X				
Reporting Abstraction											X		
Reporting Infrastructure												X	
Analyser(Antlr)													X

2.5 LAYERS & CLASSES



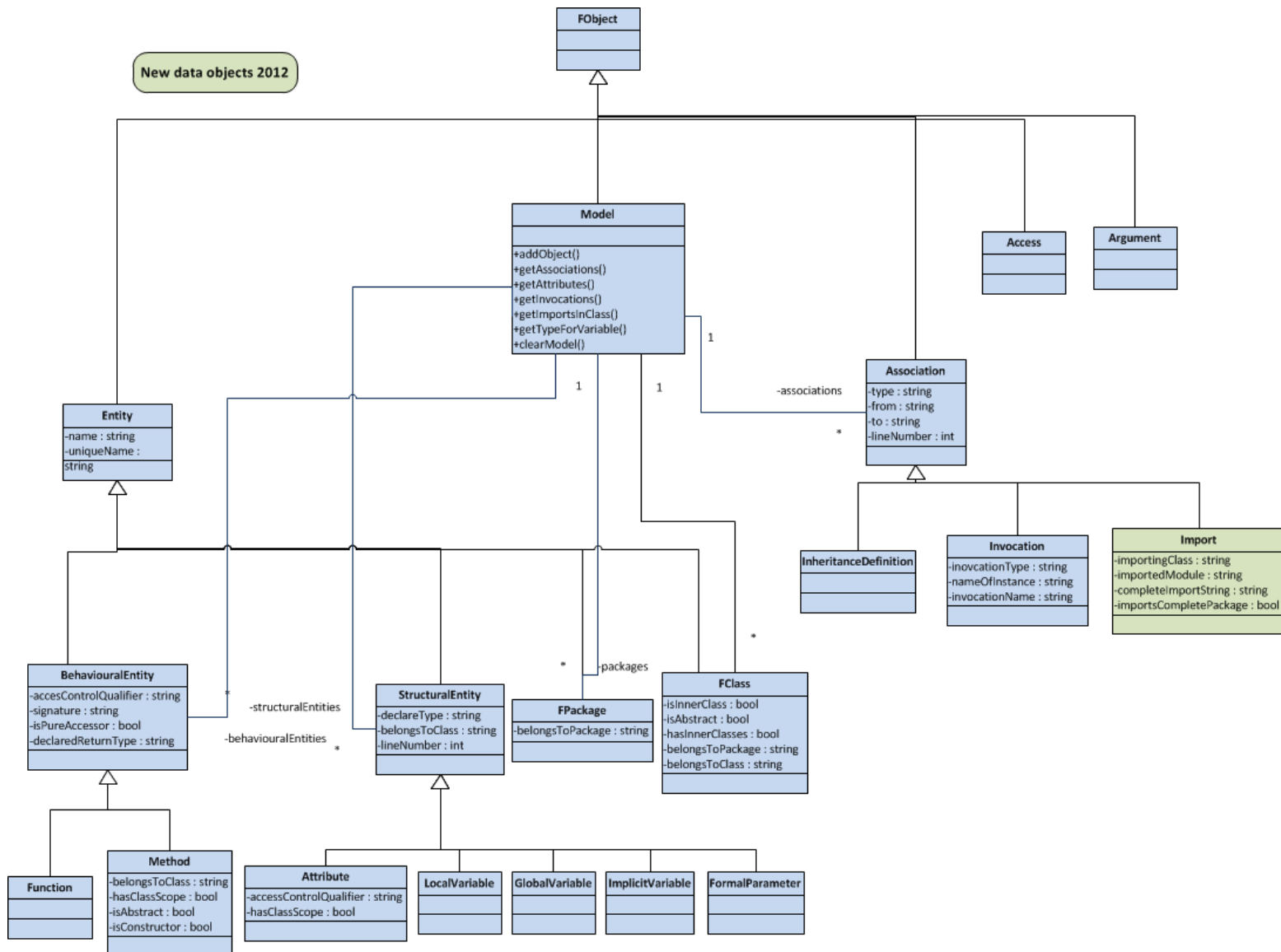
2.6 ORGANIZATION SOURCE CODE

Every important package is listed in this diagram. To improve further functionality for indirect and direct dependencies, see the famix and ANTLR packages.



2.7 FAMIX MODEL

The data of the analysed code is stored in a programming language independent Famix model. More information about the Famix-model or datastructure can be found in appendix 1. Some things about this model are semantically relevant to let the analyse-component work correctly and as expected.



3 USE CASE DESCRIPTIONS

In order to understand the meaning of each use case, this chapter will provide a short motivation for each use case, and provide information on how these use cases are implemented.

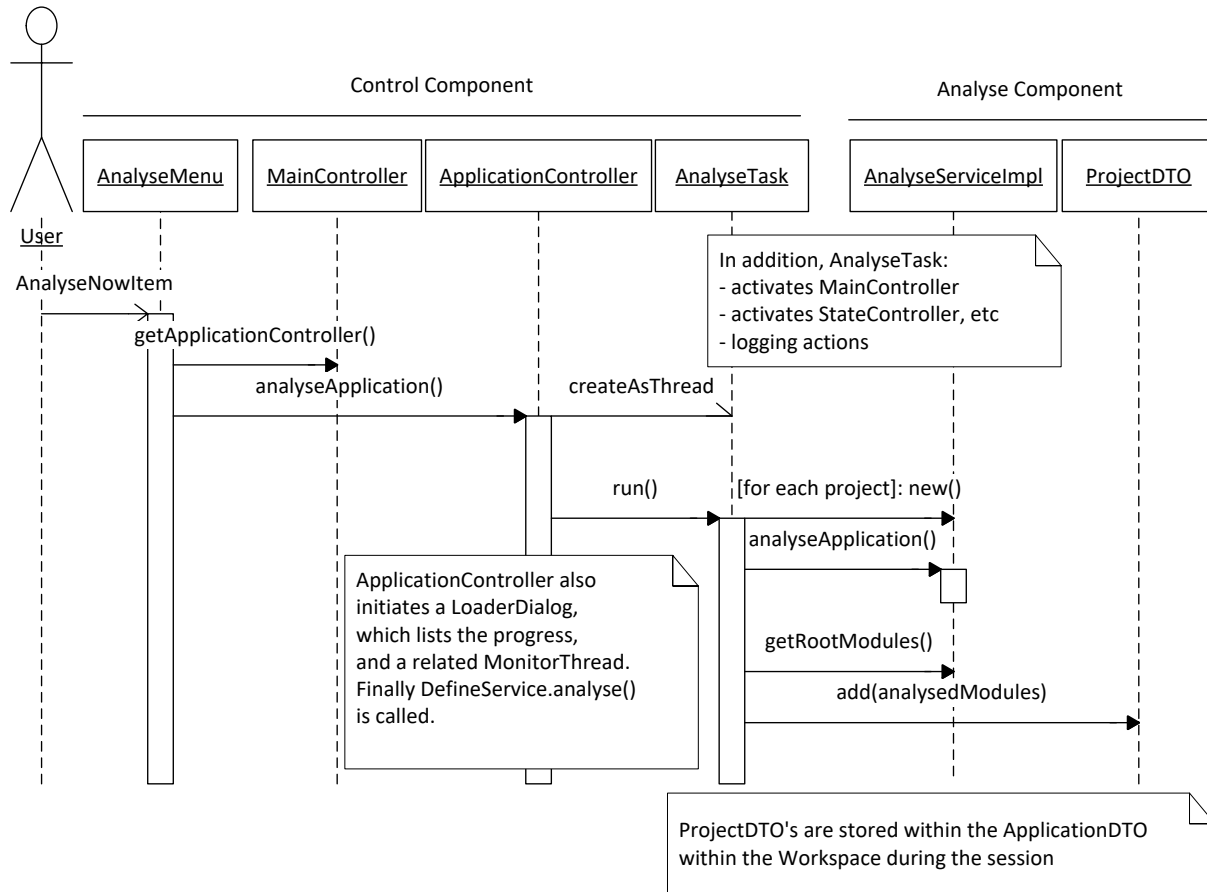
Note: The sequence diagrams do not show all object interaction, only the main line.

3.1 ANALYSE APPLICATION

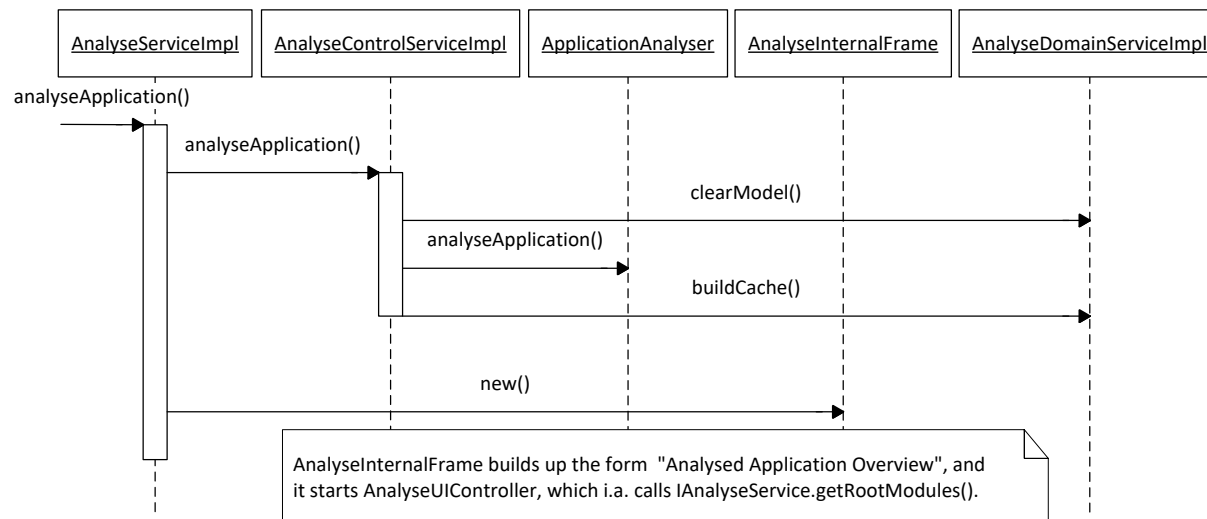
Let's start off with the most important use case: Analyse Application.

Table 1.0. Textual Specification <i>Analyse Application</i>	
Goal	Read source-file from a given directory and turn them to a model that can be used to efficiently search dependencies between different modules.
Implementation Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- husacct/analyse/task/analyser/* (Language-specific source-analysers)- husacct/analyse/domain/famix/* (The domain that will be filled)- husacct/analyse/domain/IModelCreationService.java (The API that the analyse-domain provides to fill the model.)- husacct/analyse/domain/famix/FamixCreationServiceImpl.java (Famix-implementation of the IModelCreationService.java)
Extra Info	<p>The source-specific analysers are only allowed to fill the model via the IModelCreationService. The domain-model is encapsulated and by filling it via the IModelCreationService it is ensured that it will work independent from the programming-language in which the source-code is written.</p> <p>The domain-model is wrapped by services similar to the IModelCreationService. This enables developers in the future to create their own implementation of the model, thus they can (for some reason), add or replace the model-implementation of famix by creating a custom domain and implementing those services.</p> <p>This is the only use case that is dependent of another component or situation. The application path must have been set before this function is called, otherwise no source-files will be found. In it's implementation it is dependent on IDefineService.</p>

3.1.1 FROM GUI-EVENT TO ANALYSESERVICEIMP

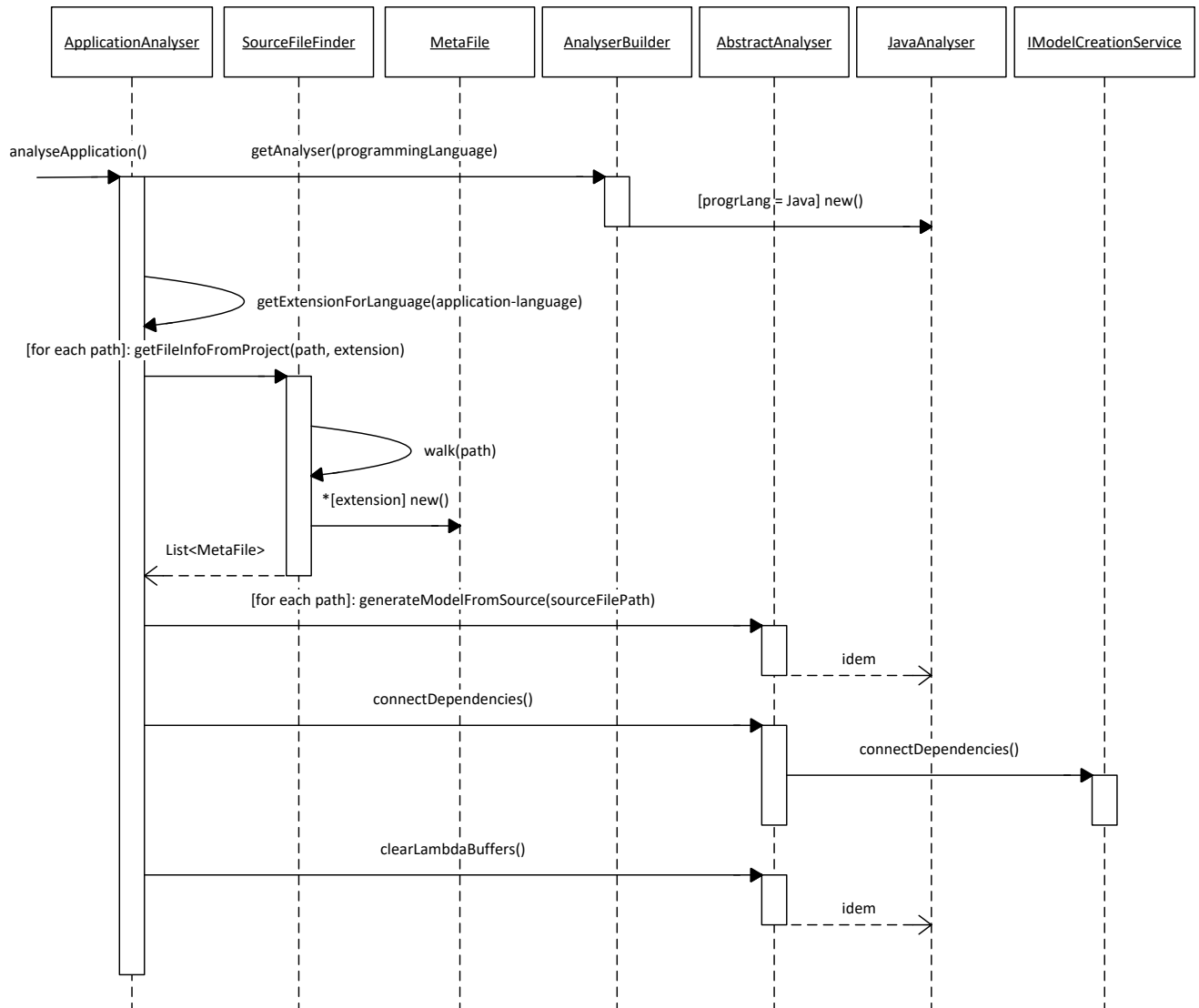


3.1.2 FROM ANALYSESERVICEIMP TO APPLICATIONANALYSER



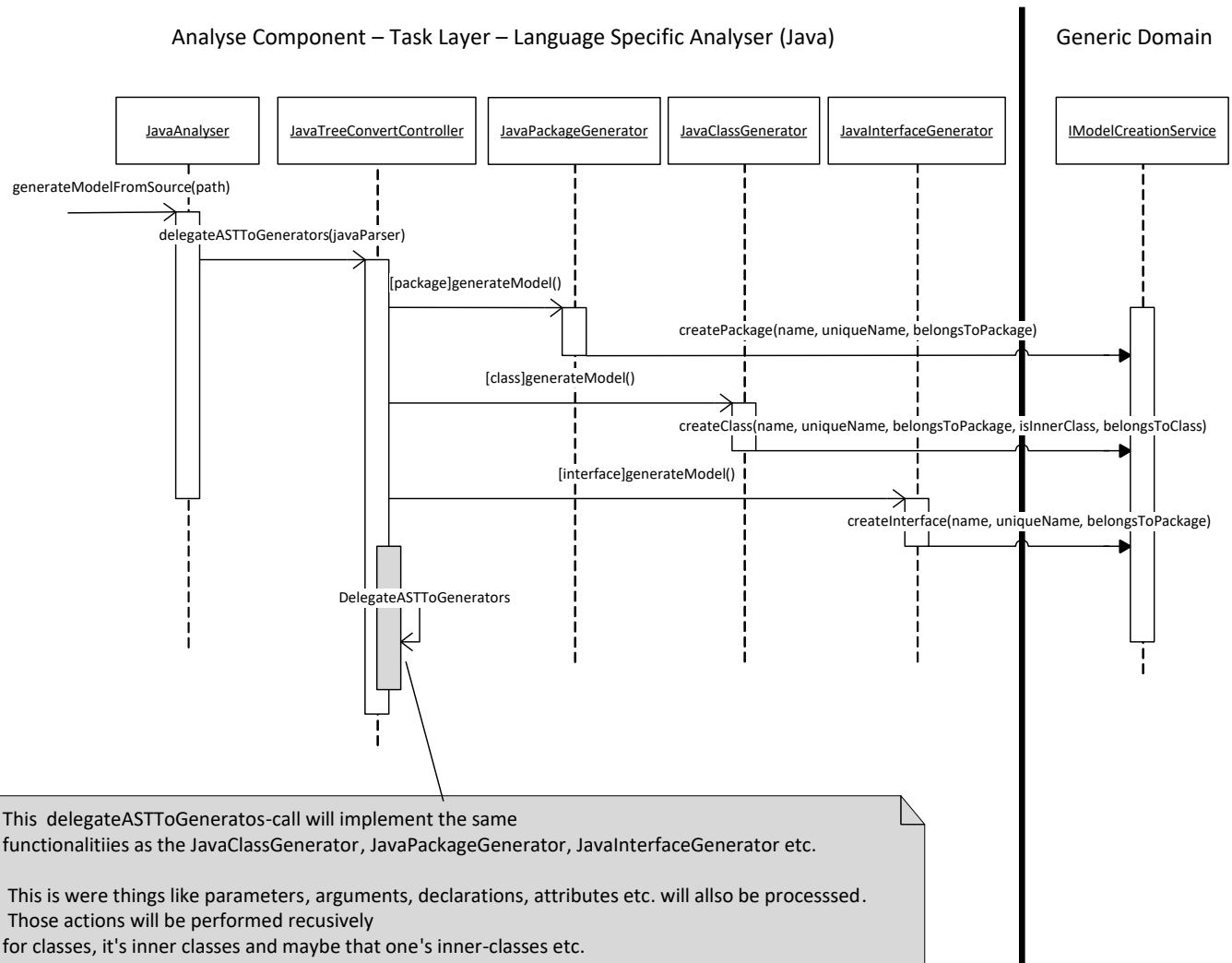
3.1.3 FROM APPLICATIONANALYSER TO JAVAANALYSER

The following figure clarifies how the suiting analyser for a programming Language is created.

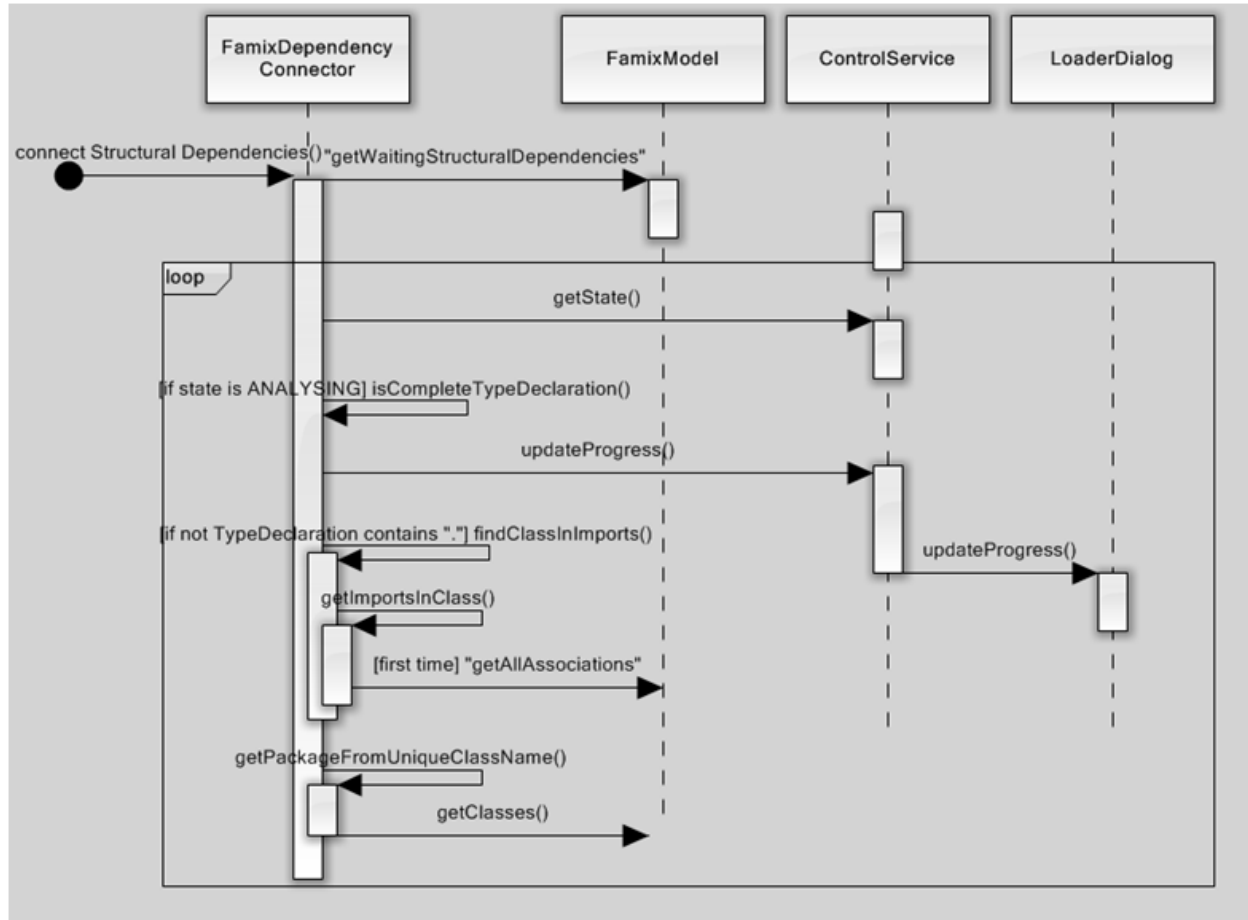


3.1.4 FROM JAVAANALYSER TO DOMAIN (FAMIX MODEL)

To clarify both how a generator can be implemented, and is implemented for java, and how generators can create a generic model via a interface that the domain-model provides, a sequence diagram was drawn up. The following sequence diagram will show how these two things can be successfully implemented.



3.1.5 CONNECT STRUCTURAL DEPENDENCIES



3.1.6 RECOGNIZING DEPENDENCY TYPES AND SUB TYPES

For a definition of terms and for an overview of the Types and subtypes, read paper the following paper (search on title in Google Scholar and download the paper):

Pruijt, L., and van der Werf, J.M.E.M. (2015).

Dependency Types and Subtypes in the Context of Architecture Reconstruction and Compliance Checking.

In Proceedings of the 2015 European Conference on Software Architecture Workshop/ Second Workshop on Software Architecture Erosion and Architectural Consistency, ECSAW '15, Cavtat, Croatia, Article No. 56. ACM Press.

3.1.6.1 Enums

Enums have been created for DependencyTypes and DependencySubTypes in version 4.5. These enums are not used everywhere yet, but use them where possible.

3.1.6.2 Implementation

Dependency types and subtypes are determined at different locations in the code.

- Default values are set for dependency type when an object is created of one of the following Famix objects: FamixImport, FamixException, FamixInheritanceDefinition.
- In case of Import and Annotation, only a type is set, no subtype.
The type is determined in FamixCreationService.
- In case of Declarations, the type and subtype are set in FamixCreationService, based on the code analysis process.
The following subTypes are distinguished: Class variable, Instance Variable, Local Variable, Parameter, Return Type, Type Cast, Exception.
- In case of FamixInheritanceDefinitions:
 - The sub type of direct associations is set in FamixCreationService.
 - Indirect associations of type “inheritance” are added in FamixCreationPostProcessor.indirectAssociations_AddIndirectInheritanceAssociation().
 - The sub types are further determined in FamixCreationPostProcessor.determineDependencySubType().
 - The following subtypes are distinguished: Extends Class, Extends Abstract Class, Implements Class, and Extends Library Class.
- In case of FamixInvocations (used for Call & Access) the specific type and subtype are determined within FamixCreationPostProcessor.processWaitingAssociations() and processWaitingDerivedAssociations(); supported by three methods starting with “determineDependency...”.

3.1.6.3 Testing and Notes

- A) Each subtype, is included in at least two test cases in the accuracy test.
- B) The Freemind test is used to check on the correctness of the dependency types and subtypes.

- C) In addition, it might be useful to add an extra attribute for the Location?
E.g.: Argument, Return value, Within IF, Within For, ...

3.1.7 UML LINKS AS BASE FOR ASSOCIATIONS IN UML CLASS DIAGRAMS

In version 4.5, FamixUmlLinks are added. Such a link represents an uni-directed association between two classes in an UML class diagram. Bi-directional associations may be derived from the set of links between two classes.

Furthermore, FamixAttribute has been extended with two attributes (isComposite, typeInClassDiagram). Finally, services are added to query UmlLinks and test cases to test the functionality.

3.1.7.1 OMG Definitions Regarding Associations

- 1) OMG Unified Modeling Language-Version2.5-15-03-01.pdf, especially 11.4, 11.5, 9.9.17 and 10.6.
 - a) An Association declares that there can be links between instances whose types conform to or implement the associated types.
 - b) A link is a tuple with one value for each memberEnd of the Association, where each value is an instance whose type conforms to or implements the type at the end.
 - c) When one or more ends of the Association have isUnique=false, it is possible to have several links associating the same set of instances. In such a case, links carry an additional identifier apart from their end values.
- 2) Properties of an UML Association:
 - a) TypeFrom
 - b) TypeTo
 - c) 2 Connector End: ToEnd and FromEnd
 - i) Attribute (Property/Role)
 - ii) Multiplicity
 - iii) isNavigable
 - iv) isGeneralization

3.1.7.2 FamixUmlLink

In HUSACCT.analyse.domain.FamixUmlLink, base information on the associations between classes in UML Class Diagrams is stored.

FamixUmlLink Attribute	UML term	Explanation
from : String	Type (From)	Type of owning object
to : String	Type (From), datatype	Referred type of object Navigable = true at this end.
attributeFrom: String	Property (memberEnd), DataType	The short name of the attribute of the from-class that is responsible for the link.
isComposite : boolean	isComposite	If isComposite is true, the object containing the attribute is a container for the object or value contained in the attribute. False: max multiplicity = 1 True: max multiplicity = n (or *)
type : String	superClass, ownedAttribute,	Current values are limited to: inheritanceLink (to superclass),

	nestedClassifier, composite, aggregate	implementsLink (to interface) attributeLink (from ownedAttribute)
--	---	--

3.1.7.3 Rules to create FamixUmlLinks

Pre-Processing (code analysis)

- 1) Container with one Type: When an *instance attribute* has as type a generic type that contains one single type (type with one type parameters), while the type of the type parameter is not-composite, then FamixAttribute.isComposite is set to true, and typeInClassDiagram is set to the single type.
 - a) Positive examples: Person[], or ArrayList<Person> In case of s where.
 - b) Negative example: HashMap<int, Person>, Map<Person, Address>.
- 2) Container with two Types: When an *instance attribute* has as type a generic type that contains two types (type with two type parameters), while the type of the second type parameter is not-composite, then FamixAttribute.isComposite is set to true, and typeInClassDiagram is set to the second type.
 - a) Positive example: HashMap<int, Person>, Map<Person, Address>.
 - b) Negative example: HashMap<String, ArrayList<Person>>.

Post-Processing

- 3) For each FamixAttribute of each FamixClass, determine if it represents a link. If so, create a FamixUmlLink.
 - a) Create a link if the following constraints apply:
 - i) hasClassScope = false
 - ii) declareType or typeInClassDiagram refers to a FamixClass (not null, not "", and not a FamixLibrary (starting with xLibraries)).
 - b) If isComposite = false, then the value of declareType must be used to set FamixUmlLink.to.
 - c) If isComposite = true, then the value of typeInClassDiagram must be used to set FamixUmlLink.to.
 - d) See the Explanation per FamixUmlLink Attribute to determine the values of the attributes.
- 4) For each inheritance or implements dependency, create a FamixUmlLink
 - a) In these cases: attributeFrom = "", and isComposite = false.

3.1.7.4 Tests

Several test cases have been added to the Accuracy test, recognizable by the prefix UmlLinkType_.

3.1.8 DECLARATION OF TYPE PARAMETERS OF PARAMITRIZED TYPES (GENERIC)

Version 4.5 adds the detection and declaration of Type Parameters. Type Parameters are not (yet) stored as Famix objects. Only FamixAssociations are created to enable reporting of dependencies on the used types.

3.1.8.1 Rules

How is the type of a variable (parameter, return type) be reported in case of a container?

- As the type of the container.
- Exception: Array, since it is no container type. So report the type of the contained elements.
- In both cases: Add a marking that the attribute may contain multiple values.

How is the dependency on a Type Parameter of a generic be reported?

- Declaration (all subtypes, except Exception): Declaration, specific subtype. In case of multiple Parameter Types, create multiple dependencies.
- Call, Constructor of generic type: Report dependencies on these types.
DependencyType = "Declaration"; subType = "Type Parameter" (new subtype).
- Class with Type Parameters: Currently, do not report dependencies on these types, since these parametrized types cannot be identified correctly in all situations.
DependencyType = "Declaration"; subType = "Type Parameter" (new subtype).
- Each time a variable of a generic type is used (e.g., acces, or pass it as argument: do nothing (currently), because it is too complex (it even requires an extension of the Famix model), and the contained types are not actively used. When objects are added or retrieved to the container, their usage will be reported by the default functionality.

3.1.8.2 Implementation

- Declaration of Class variable, Instance variable, and Local variable is handled within JavaAttributeAndLocalVariableGenerator.
 - Extend approach with the differentiation between one or more included types.
- Declaration of Parameters, Return Types and type parameters in Constructores is handled within JavaInvocationGenerator.getcompleteToString() and an method called in case of a list of argument types.
- The code of the Java and C# generators has been synchronized.

3.1.8.3 Unresolved Issues related to Generic Types

- 1) In case of a method call with generic type object as argument, no dependencies are reported on the parameter types of the generic type. Exception: Constructor call of a generic type.
 - a) The detection mechanism would not work, since a "," in an argument disrupt the algorithm , currently.
- 2) No declaration dependencies are reported on Type Parameters when a class is defined.
 - a) The class name itself changes by usage of type parameters.
- 3) In C# generators, a mechanism is included to add parameters e.g. as <p1, p2> to the name of a class to enable dependencies on these classes. However, it is no perfect solution since two classes with the same name and the same number of parameters might be mingled.

3.1.8.4 Tests

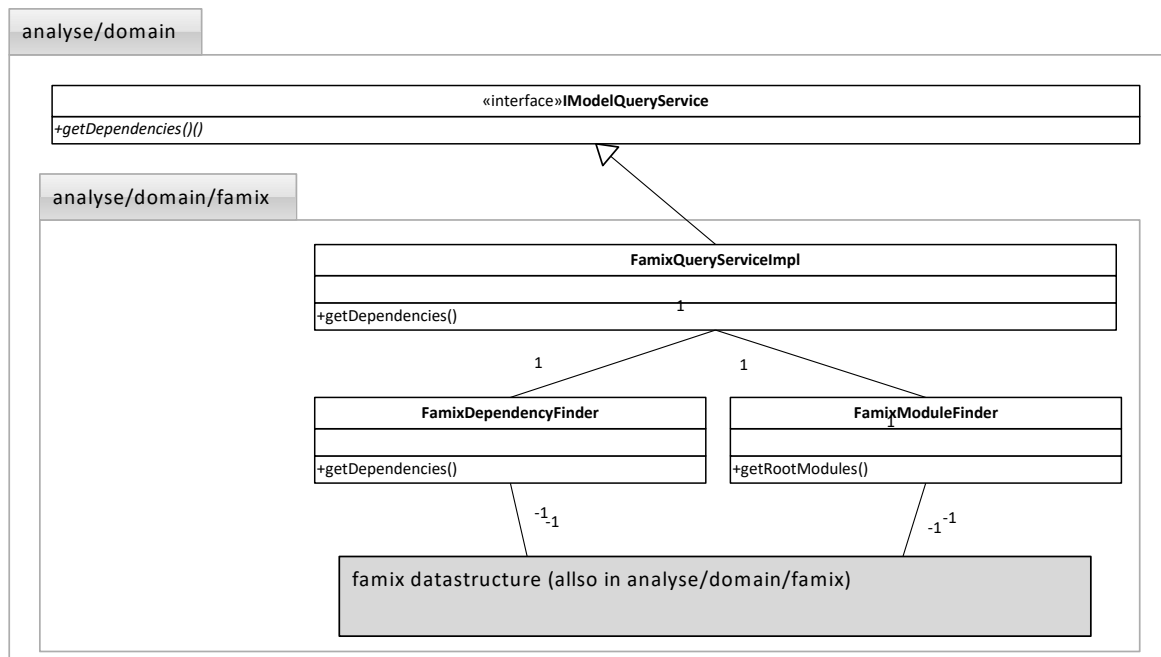
Several test cases have been added to the Accuracy test, recognizable by postfixes like _GenericType_MultipleTypeParameters.

3.2 SEARCH USAGES

Another very important use case of this system is searching and returning dependencies between given modules. This chapter gives a short overview of this use case.

Table 1.1. Textual Specification <i>Search Usages</i>	
Goal	Return dependencies, with their types and info, between given modules. Return Modules, at root level or inner modules.
Implementation Area	Available Services: - husacct/analyse/IAnalyseService Important usage implementation area: - husacct/analyse/domain/IModelQueryService - husacct/analyse/domain/famix/FamixQueryServiceImpl - husacct/analyse/domain/famix/FamixDependencyFinder Import module implementation area: - husacct/analyse/domain/IModelQueryService - husacct/analyse/domain/famix/FamixQueryServiceImpl - husacct/analyse/domain/famix/FamixModuleFinder
Extra Info	The code has to be analysed before requesting this use case.

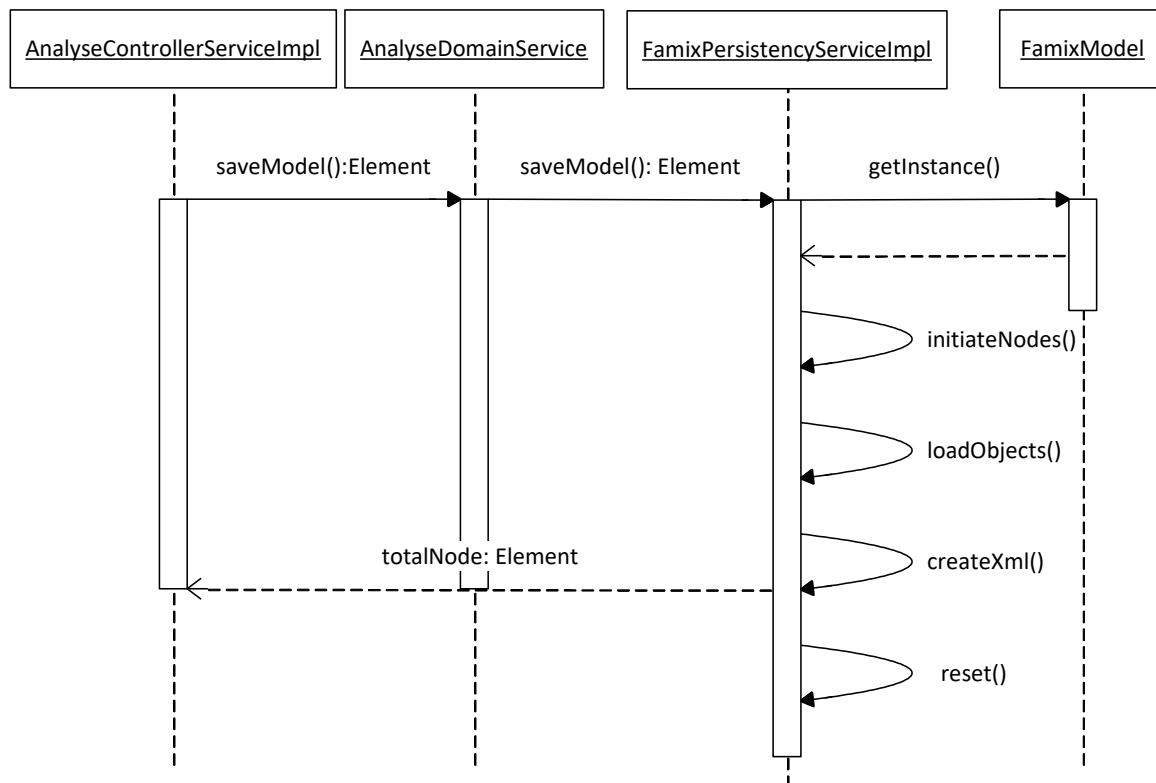
Because of the fact that the implementation of this use case is actually implemented in the famix implementation, and is located in one place, a class model will show how it is implemented.



3.3 SAVE ANALYSED APPLICATION

A functionality to save the analysed domain-model, in this case famix, to an XML-element that can be used in a HUSACCT-workspace, some actions has to been done via a IModelPersistencyService. The global workings are listed in the figure below.

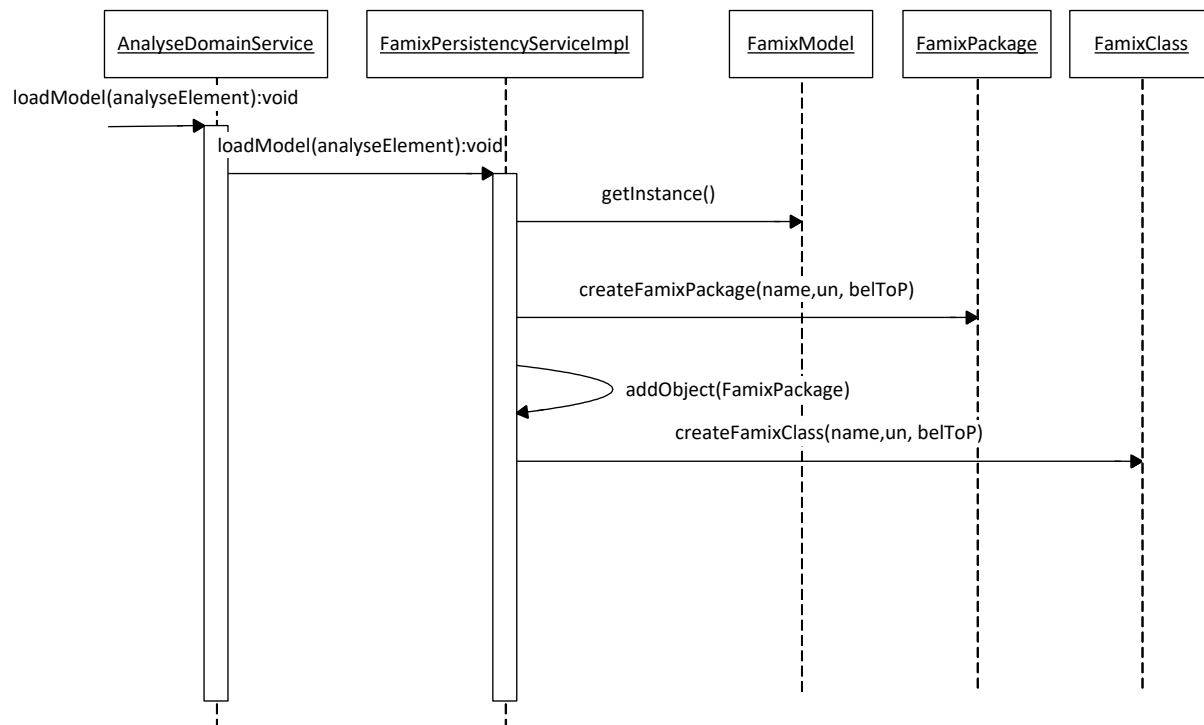
Table 1.2. Textual Specification <i>Search Usages</i>	
Goal	Save the analysed model to an XML-Element.
Implementation Area	<p>Available Services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - husacct/analyse/IAnalyseService <p>Important usage implementation area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - husacct/analyse/domain/IModelPersistencyService - husacct/analyse/domain/famix/FamixPersistencyServiceImpl
Extra Info	This is a service that is called from another component, the Control-component of the HUSACCT.



3.4 LOAD ANALYSED APPLICATION

To load an analysed application back into the model from a given XML-element, this functionality is implemented. To give a global overview of the implementation, a sequence diagram was drawn that shows how the modules and dependencies are created again from an xml element.

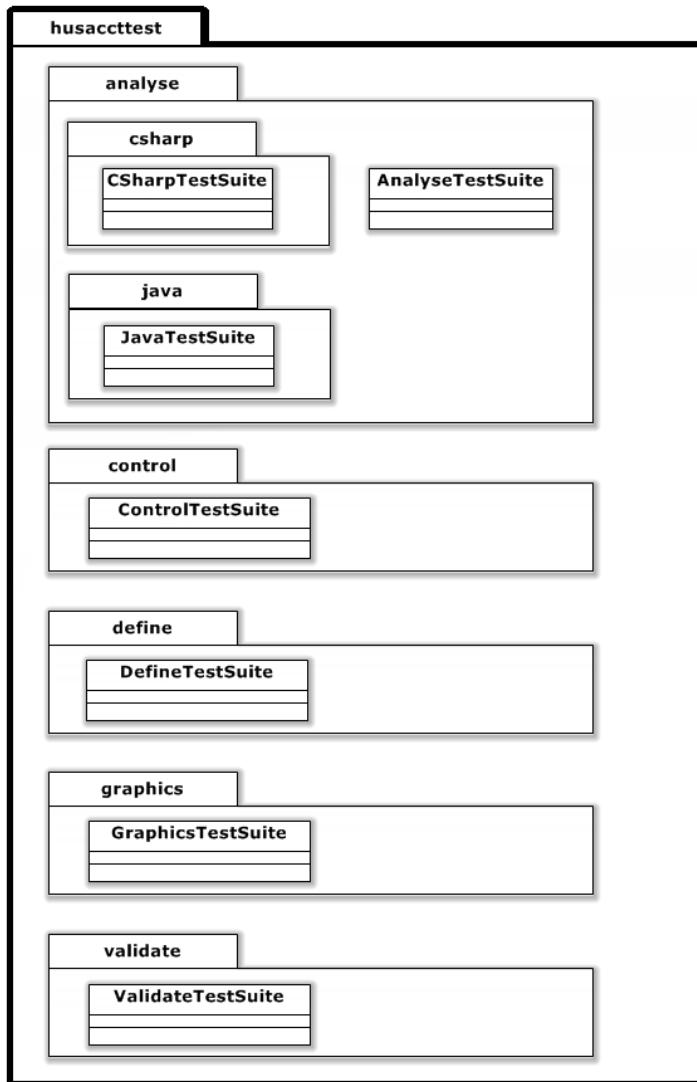
Table 1.3. Textual Specification <i>Search Usages</i>	
Goal	Load an analysed model to an XML-Element.
Implementation Area	Available Services: - husacct/analyse/IAnalyseService Important usage implementation area: - husacct/analyse/domain/IModelPersistencyService - husacct/analyse/domain/famix/FamixPersistencyServiceImpl
Extra Info	This is a service that is called from another component, the Control-component of the HUSACCT.



4 TESTING THE ANALYSE COMPONENT

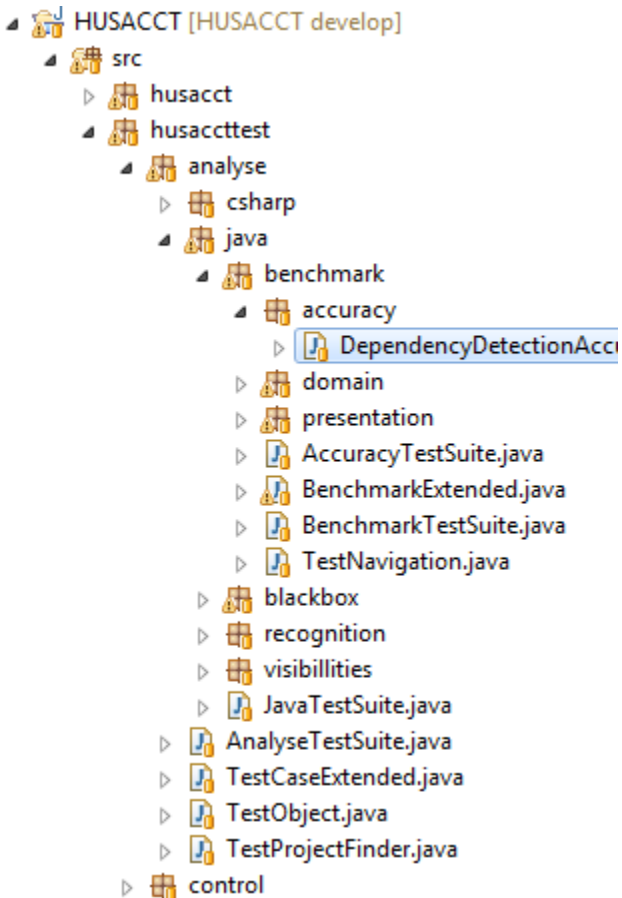
In order to give a short introduction to how to check new analysers and the general part of this component, this chapters explains a few things about the tests.

All tests are included in package husaccttest, subpackage Analyse, etc
To run a certain test, select and run a class as JUnitTest.



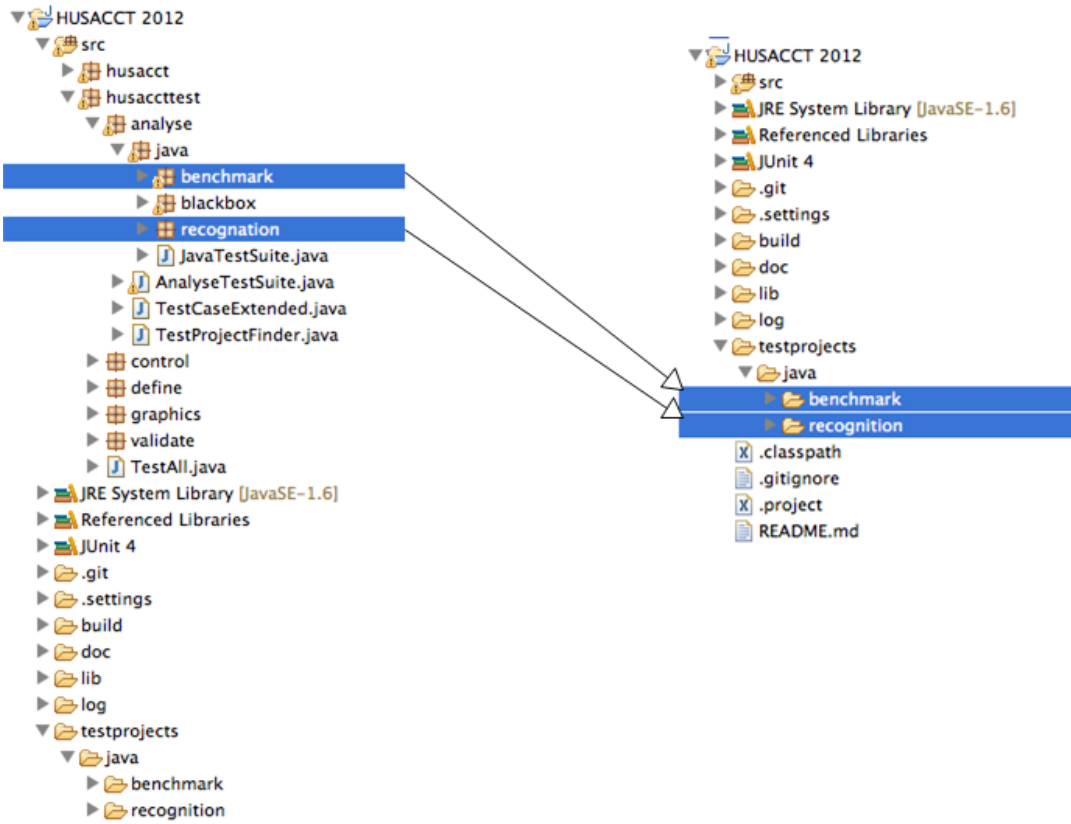
4.1 TESTING DEPENDENCIES & MODULE-FINDERS

The dependencies and modules are tested in `husaccttest/analyse/benchmark/accuracy` and `husaccttest/analyse/blackbox`. These are general tests for checking main functionalities of the analyse component. To test every specific direct and indirect dependency you will need to open the “`DependencyDetectionAccuracyTest.java`” shown in the figure below.



4.2 TESTING LANGUAGE-SPECIFIC ANALYSERS

In order to test language-specific analysers, an application-structure was made in the root folder of the husacct-project. These test-applications are made to test all different types of declarations in code and see if those are correctly generated from code to the model. The following figure will show which tests applies to which test-applications.



5 ADDING SUPPORT FOR NEW PROGRAMMING LANGUAGES

In order to add support for new Object Oriented programming-languages, some steps have to be followed. This chapter explains those steps.

5.1 CREATE A NEW ANALYSER

- Create a new package in the husacct/analyse/task/analysers and place your analyser in that class, for example husacct/analyse/task/analysers/php.
- Create a new class in the new package, that extends AbstractAnalyser and implement the required functions. (if it's not directly obvious how to do this, check out the other analysers)

5.2 MAKE YOUR ANALYSER AVAILABLE FOR THE APPLICATION

In order to make your analyser available for the HUSACCT-application, after having implemented the previous steps, you have to add some code to the class husacct/analyse/task/analysers/AnalyserBuilder.java.

```
class AnalyserBuilder{  
  
    public AbstractAnalyser getAnalyser(String language){  
        AbstractAnalyser applicationAnalyser;  
        if(language.equals(new JavaAnalyser().getProgrammingLanguage())){  
            applicationAnalyser = new JavaAnalyser();  
        }  
        else if(language.equals(new CSharpAnalyser().getProgrammingLanguage())){  
            applicationAnalyser = new CSharpAnalyser();  
        }  
        else{  
            applicationAnalyser = null;  
        }  
        return applicationAnalyser;  
    }  
}
```



```
class AnalyserBuilder{  
  
    public AbstractAnalyser getAnalyser(String language){  
        AbstractAnalyser applicationAnalyser;  
        if(language.equals(new JavaAnalyser().getProgrammingLanguage())){  
            applicationAnalyser = new JavaAnalyser();  
        }  
        else if(language.equals(new CSharpAnalyser().getProgrammingLanguage())){  
            applicationAnalyser = new CSharpAnalyser();  
        }  
        else if(language.equals(new PHPAnalyser().getProgrammingLanguage())){  
            applicationAnalyser = new PHPAnalyser();  
        }  
        else{  
            applicationAnalyser = null;  
        }  
        return applicationAnalyser;  
    }  
}
```

5.3 START CREATING YOUR ANALYSER-FUNCTIONALITY!

After you have implemented the previous two steps, you can now start developing your new tests. The following table consists of some rules, hints and tips for implementing a new analyser.

Table 4.1. Rules, Tips & Hints for new analysers		
#	Type	..
1	Rule	The model may only be filled via the IModelCreationService!
2	Rule	Let all classes implement an abstract class, just like in the java-generators, which contains a reference to the IModelCreationService. This is a good implementation because of maintainability, expandability and replaceability-reasons.
4	Hint	Carefully test your generators after each step using JUnit tests.
5	Hint	Read the appendix about the FAMIX-model in HUSACCT before starting the development of the new analyser. This document explains each parameter and the semantics of parameters.
6	Tip	If you don't know something, just checkout one of the existing analysers to see how they have implemented their functionality!

5.4 CREATING JUNIT TESTS FOR YOUR NEW ANALYSER

Last but not least some information about how to create new JUnit tests for the new analyser and some rules and important know-hows. Where to put your test-project, is already listed in chapter 4.2. (see the example image).

Table 5.1. Rules, Tips & Hints JUnit-tests for your new analyser		
#	Type	..
1	Rule	Due to build-issues the path to your application has to be set via the a function in the TestProjectFinder.java. Example: <code>String path = TestProjectFinder.lookupProject("java", "recognition");</code>
2	Tip	If you don't know something, just checkout one of the existing analysers to see how they have implemented their functionality!

6 HUSACCT FAMIX IMPLEMENTATION & DESCRIPTION

6.1 INTRODUCTION

The Famix model is a domain that takes care of holding all analysed code information in an organized order, stored in objects. This is made in such a way that this is language independent. There is already Famix documentation, but because the team members have altered this model a bit to suit their needs, this document will serve as a specific guide for the Husacct Tool.

This document provides the workflow of the Famix Model as well as all the classes and it's attributes. Examples will be given with code, but these will be purely Java based.

Remember that a full UML diagram is given at the end of this document. It is very useful to use this as a reference point while you go through this document if you want to fully understand the HusacctFamix Model.

6.2 WORKFLOW

The FamixModel class is basically the center of the domain. Every object that is analysed and put into the domain will go through the addObject() method in the Model class. The model also contains a list of all the attributes and associations, so the queryservice can ask all it's 'get' questions to this Model. It is that the Model is so important, that the decision was made to make this a Singleton. This doesn't have any negative consequences as you can only analyse one application at a time.

There are two kinds of dependencies. Real invocations which belong to the Associations, and there are the declarations which belong to the StructuralEntity types. The StrucuralEntities are purely used for inner workings and should not be seen as a direct dependency. Dependencies are always represented by the Associations. That is the place where the real dependencies are stored and recieved from, once the analysis is over. Here is an example :

```
User testuser = new User() ;
```

The first green part is the declaration of testuser being a User. This will be stored as an Attribute which extends the StructuralEntity. Then the second red part is the actual invocation, in this case a constructor invocation. This will be stored as an Invocation which extends Association. More on this later. For now it is important to know that the Famix Model holds these 2 sorts of dependencies : Associations and StructuralEntities.

6.3 CLASS DESCRIPTIONS

Within this part of the document the most important classes's properties are explained.

FamixEntity	**TODO**
Name	The name of the entity
uniqueName	The whole unique name of the entity beginning with the package it belongs to

FamixBehaviouralEntity	Extends FamixEntity. Containing the Functions and the Methods. The Husacct Tool doesn't see distinction between these two kinds and stores every method and function in the FamixMethod class.
accessControlQualifier	Public, private, protected or package private
signature	The method name including the parameters types. i.edoSomething(String, int)
isPureAccessor	Whether it is static or not.
declaredReturnType	The return type if not void.

FamixMethod	Extends FamixBehaviouralEntity. Contains all the functions and Methods. The Husacct Tool doesn't see distinction between these two kinds and stores every method and function in the FamixMethod class.
belongsToClass	The unique name of the class containing the method.
hasClassScope	**TODO**
isAbstract	Whether the method is abstract or not.
isConstructor	Whether the method is a constructor or not.

FamixPackage	Extends FamixEntity. Represents a physical package.
belongsToPackage	The unique name of the package it belongs to. This doesn't work for the root package, but does work for inner packages.

FamixClass	Extends FamixEntity. Represents a physical class.
isInnerClass	Boolean representing whether the class is an inner class
isAbstract	Boolean representing whether the class is abstract
hasInnerClasses	Boolean representing whether the class has inner classes.
belongsToPackage	The unique name of the package that the class belongs to
belongsToClass	The unique name of the class that the class belongs to. Works only for inner classes.

FamixStructuralEntity	Extends FamixEntity. FamixStructuralEntity is a superclass over attributes, variables and parameters.
declareType	The uniqueName of the class that the entity refers to
belongsToClass	The unique name of the class that the entity belongs to.
lineNumer	The linenumber where the entity can be found in the class.

FamixAttribute	Extends FamixStructuralEntity. Represents an attribute. An attribute looks like as follows: User testUser; testUser is the name of the attribute while it refers to the class called 'User'.
accessControlQualifier	Public, private protected or package-private
hasClassScope	Indicates whether the attribute is static or not

FamixFormalParameter	Extends FamixStructuralEntity. Represents a parameter.
belongsToMethod	The unique name of the method it belongs to.
declaredTypes	The return type of a parameter could simply be a String, int, double etc but it can also be a list containing other declaredTypes such as arrayLists and Hashmaps. In that case, all of the items from that list can be stored in declaredTypes. i.e. if this is a parameter: HashMap<User, HomeAddress> then the returntype is still a HashMap, but now the declaredTypes have 2 properties: a User and a HomeAddress object.
Extra info	There are agreements about how to store the unique name of a parameter. Say we have i.e. the following method with two parameters: doSomething(String varString, intvarInt) the unique name of the first parameter varString looks as followed: 'uniqueclassname.doSomething(String, Int). varString'

FamixLocalVariable	Extends FamixStructuralEntity. Represents an attribute within a method or function.
belongsToMethod	The unique name of the method it belongs to.
Extra info	There are agreements about how to store the unique name of a local variable. Say we have i.e. the following method: doSomething(String varString){ IntvarInt = 0; } The uniqueName of the local variable varInt looks as followed: 'uniqueclassname.doSomething(String).varInt'

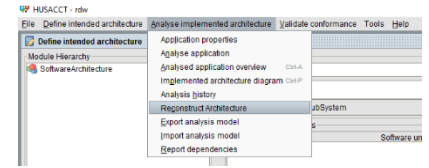
FamixAssociation	FamixAssociation is a superclass, that each kind of dependency can extend.
Type	The type of the dependency. Although you can see what kind of dependency it is by checking it's instance of the subclass, there are dependencies which have different kind of types within that same subclass. Examples are: import, declaration, implements, extends etc
From	The unique name (package.classname) of the class which contains the dependency
To	The unique name of the class which the dependency refers.
lineNumber	The linenumber where the dependency can be found in the class.

FamixInvocation	Extending FamixAssociation. Invocation is an invocation of a class. There are three kind of invocations: 1) invocConstructor: This is the type when a new object is created i.e. 'new User();' 2) invocMethod: When a method is called in an object. 3) accessPropertyOrField: When a public attribute is called in an object.
invocationType	**TODO**
nameOfInstance	The name of the method or public attribute that is called.
invocationName	The name of the object within the class that holds the dependency.

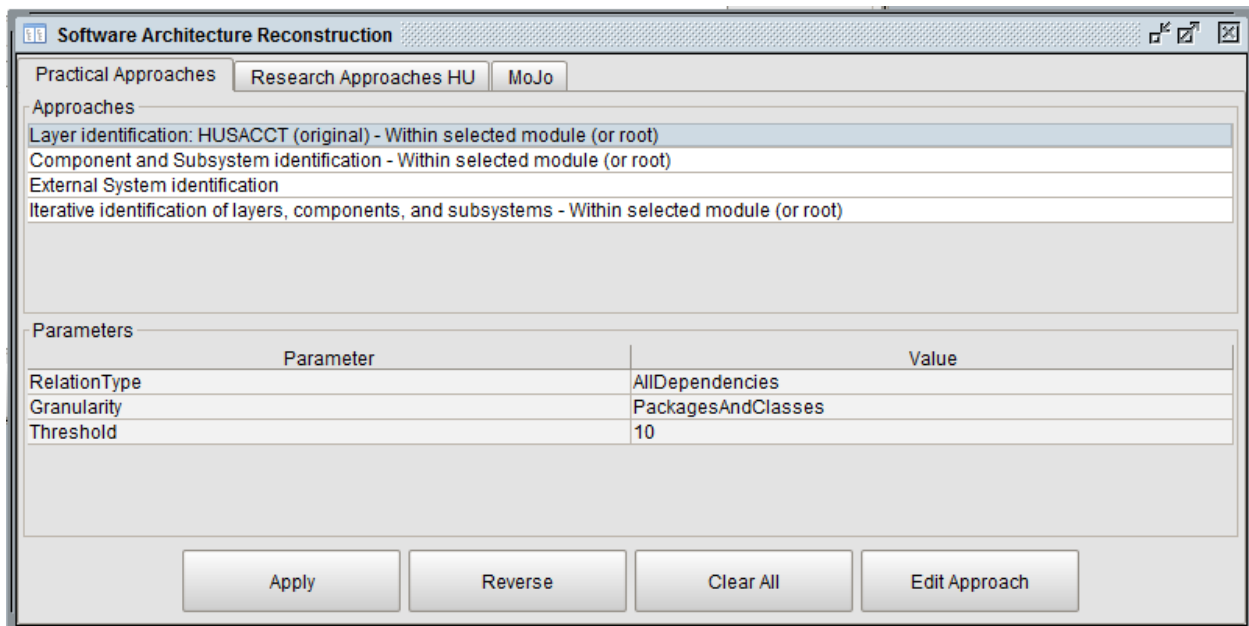
FamixImport	Extending FamixAssociation. Imports are usually declared at the beginning of a class and holds a reference point to the class or package some dependencies refer to.
importingClass	The unique name (package.classname) of the class which contains the import
completeImportString	The complete string of the import i.e. husacct.package1 or husacct.package1.*
importCompletePacakge	Boolean. Indicates whether the import imports a single class or a whole package with the * symbol.

7 RECONSTRUCT ARCHITECTURE

In the Software Architectural Reconstruction (SAR) section of HUSACCT, it is possible for the user to semi-automatically reconstruct the intended architecture of an application. For example, a user can use SAR to find potential layers or components within an application. These reconstructions can be done by multiple algorithms. There are, for example, multiple algorithms to find possible layers within an application.

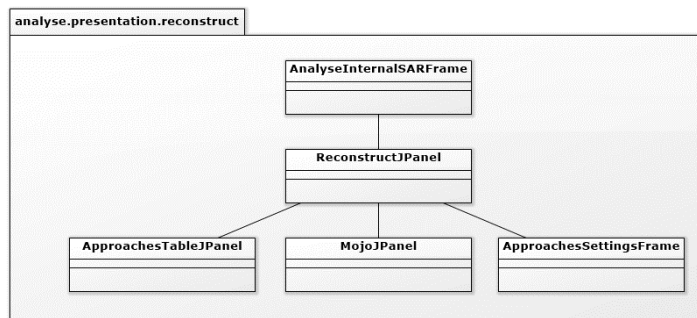


7.1 SAR PRESENTATION ARCHITECTURE



This UI is made out of three classes: the `AnalyseInternalSARFrame`, the `ReconstructJPanel` and the `ApproachesTableJPanel`. The `AnalyseInternalSARFrame` only builds the frame, the tables and buttons are created in the other two classes.

`ReconstructJPanel` is responsible for the buttons and the `actionPerformed` of those buttons. Everything else is made in the `ApproachesTableJPanel` class, like the `tabbedPane` and the tables.

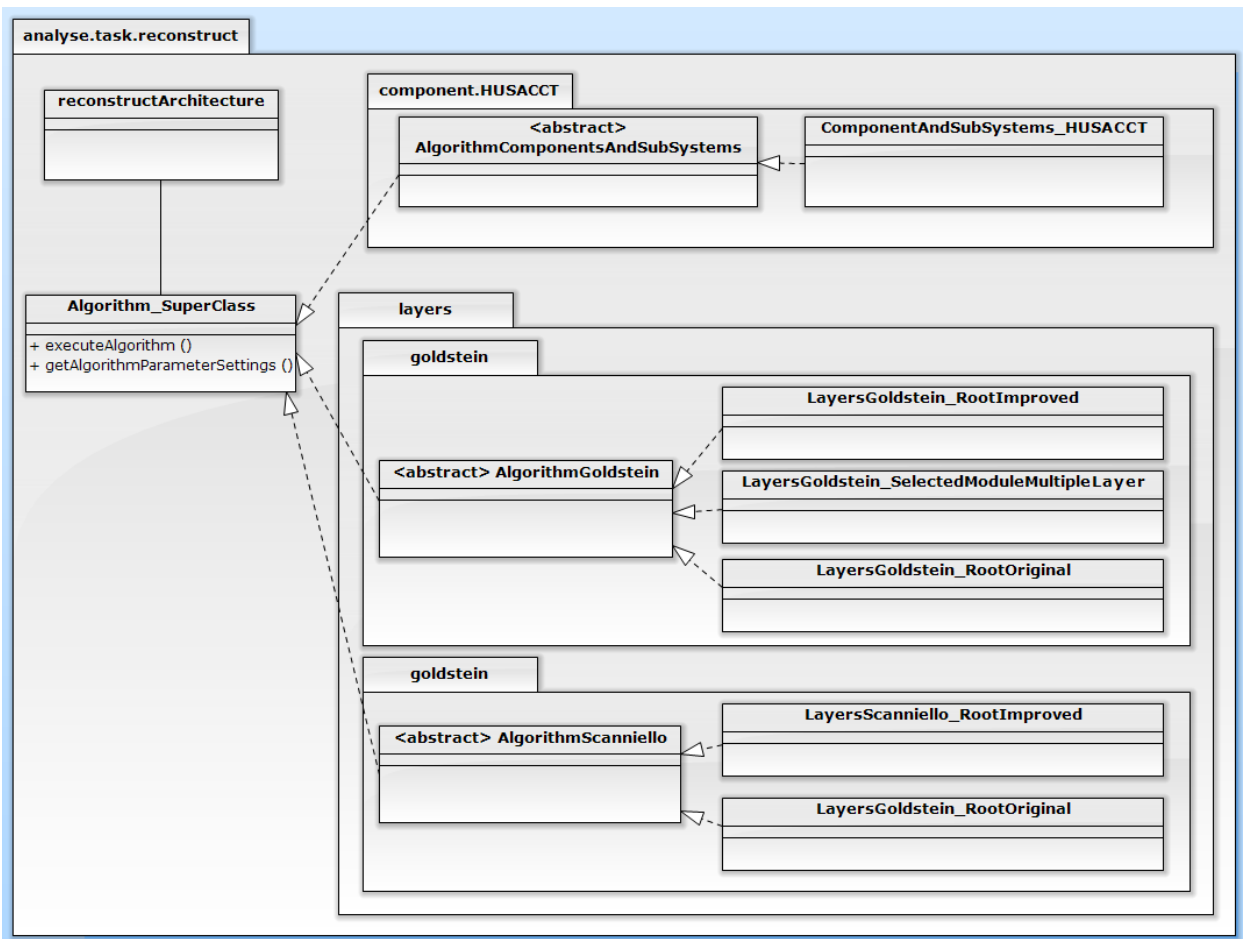


The `MojoJPanel` and `ApproachesSettingsFrame` are explained later.

7.2 THE ALGORITHMS

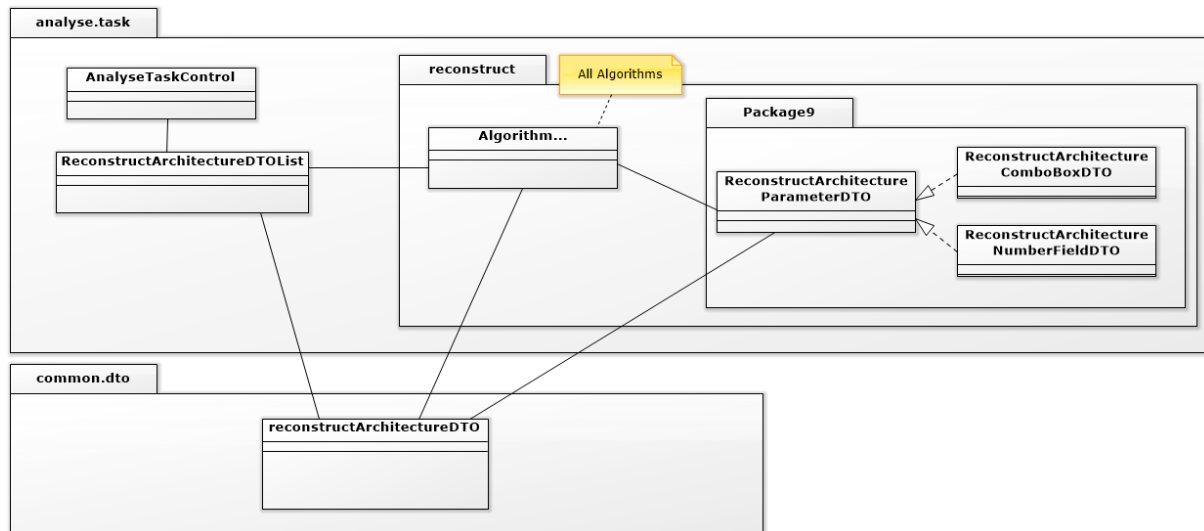
The most important non-functional requirements for the algorithms were expandability and reusability. Therefore we chose to use a double strategy pattern for the algorithms. All algorithms are divided into two layers of packages. The first package declares the reconstruction function of the algorithm (for example: Layers), the second layer of packages declares the inventor of the algorithm (for example: Goldstein). If the algorithm was created by someone in the HUSACCT team, then the inventor is named HUSACCT.

All algorithms must extend the abstract class `Algorithm_SuperClass`. Mostly via a second abstract class on the package level of the inventors of the algorithm. This way the methods of the same creator can be reused in the abstract class at the inventor level (for example: `<abstract> AlgorithmGoldstein`). All methods that can be reused by all algorithms are placed in `Algorithm_SuperClass`.

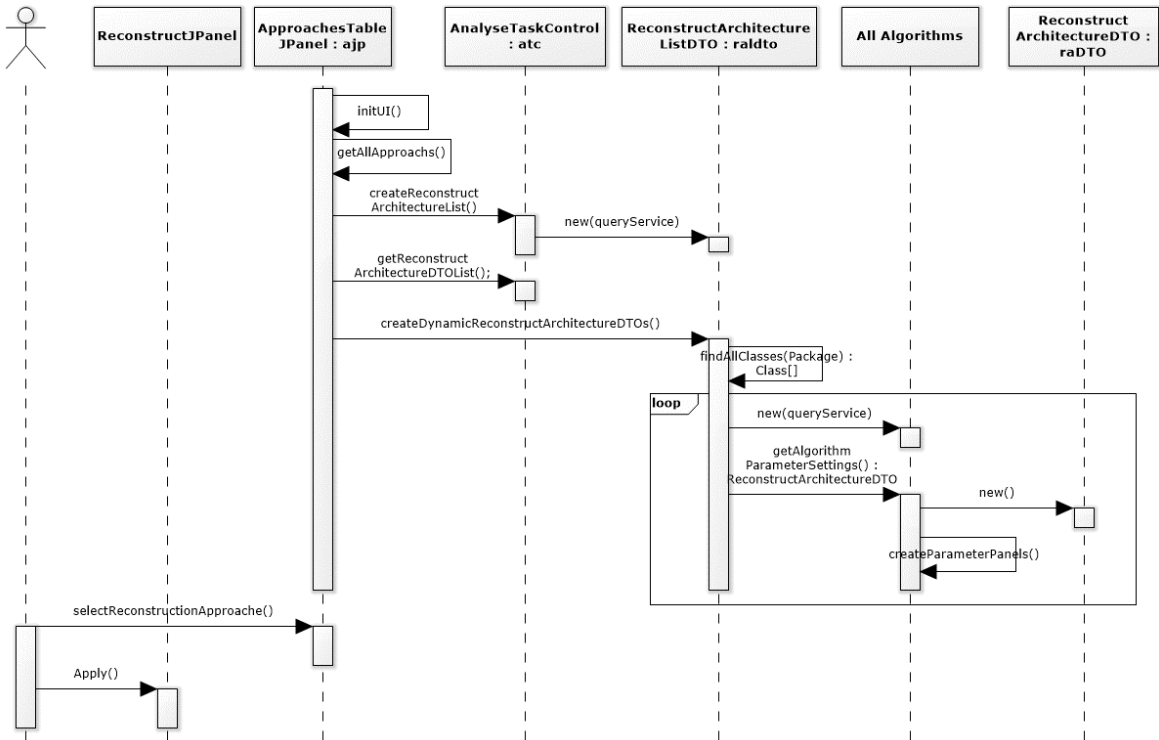
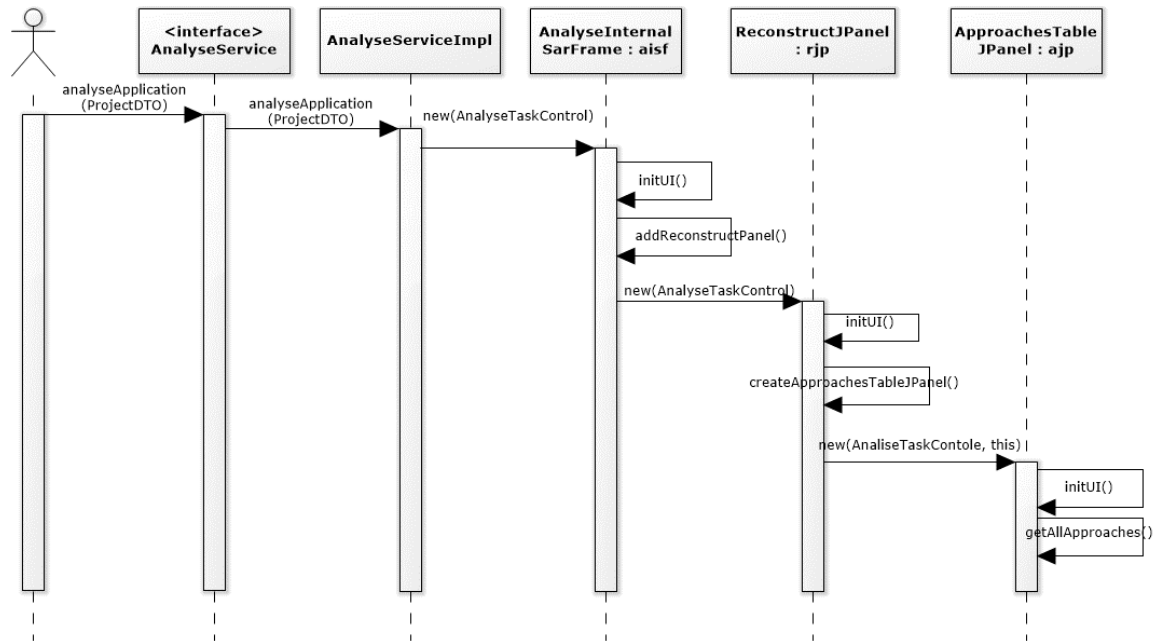


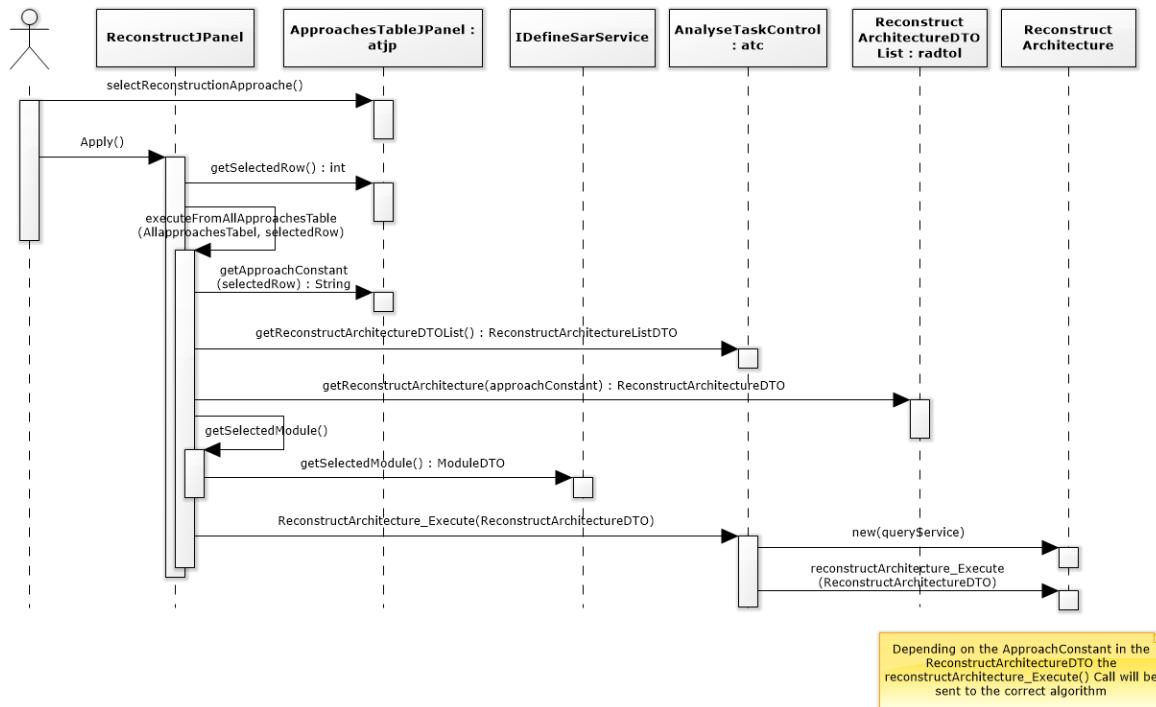
7.3 CREATING THE APPROACH TABLE

One of the most important non-functional requirement for the algorithms was expandability. When a new algorithm is added to the code, the user should not have to add this algorithm to the approaches table in the UI. Therefore this table is filled dynamically. Each algorithm that is shown in the table is connected to a “ReconstructArchitectureDTO”. This DTO contains all the information to execute the algorithm. “ReconstructArchitectureList” contains a list of all “ReconstructArchitectureDTOs”. If the DTO of the algorithm is in the list, it will be in the approaches table. This list is created while analyzing the workspace. First it gathers all the algorithm classes, then it executes the method “getAlgorithmParameterSettings()” which returns a ReconstructArchitectureDTO of the algorithm. This DTO is added to the list, which is later shown in the approaches table (allApproachesTable).



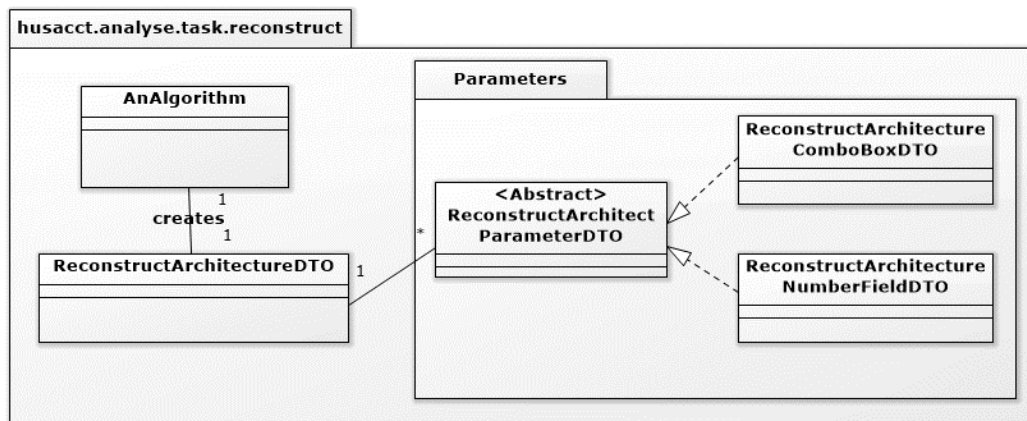
Sequence diagram of reconstructArchitecture, from analyseApplication to executeAlgorithm.





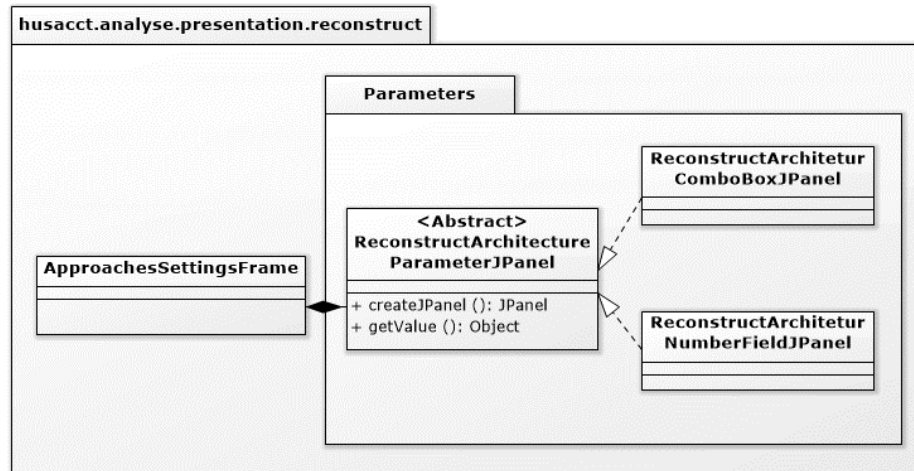
7.4 ALGORITHM PARAMETER SETTINGS

One of the requirements with the algorithms was, an algorithm should be able to have multiple parameters. To make this possible the ReconstructArchitectureDTO got a list with all parameters that an algorithm has. The parameterSettings can be set in the algorithm class in the getAlgorithmParameterSettings() method. This method returns a ReconstructArchitectureDTO with all the parameters that this algorithm uses. The parameters information is saved in ParameterDTOs (ReconstructArchitectureParameterDTOs). The next challenge was the UI part of the dynamic parameters. Some of the parameters should be shown in the UI as comboBoxes and some as numberFields. To make this possible there is a different subclass for every different UI setting.

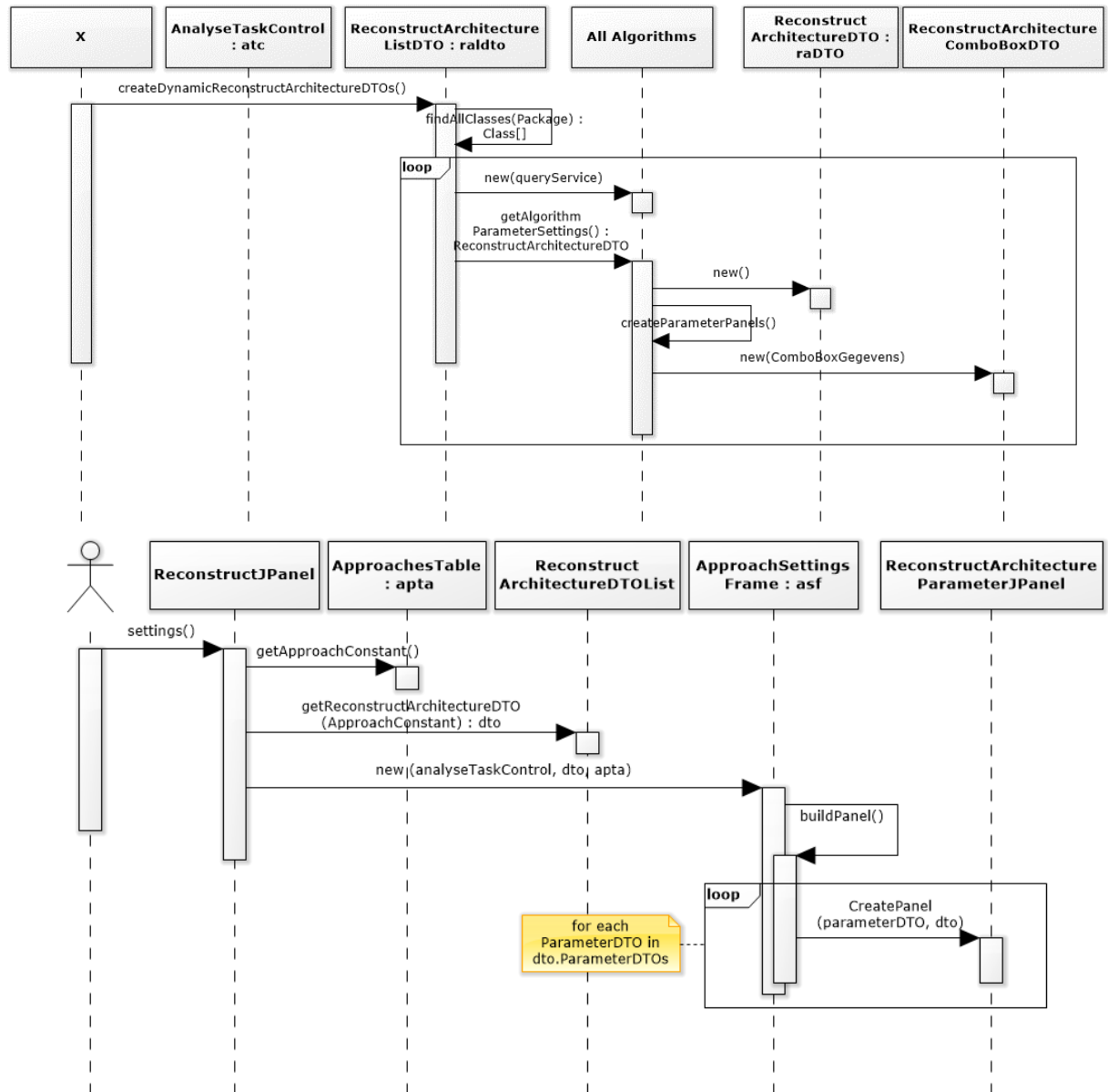


The advantage of all these subclasses is, that you can force the user to fill in the correct info for this UI setting.

The ReconstructArchitectureParameterDTO only saves the data to make the parameters in the UI. The creation of these fields is in the presentation layer. The algorithm settings/parameters UI is built when the user clicks on the settings button. For each ParameterDTO subclass there is a ParameterJPanel class and subclass. When building the settings/parameters UI, the system checks all ParameterDTOs in the ReconstructArchitectureDTO. If the ParameterDTO is a ComboBoxDTO the system will create a ComboBoxJPanel.



Sequence diagram of creating the ReconstructArchitectureDTOs with the ReconstructArchitectureParameterDTOs until the creation of the ApproachSettingsFrame



8 MOJO

MoJo is an open source project, which enables you to calculate the effectiveness of an algorithm. It compares the intended architecture with the by an algorithm generated architecture. MoJo checks how many moves and how many joins where needed to make the implemented and intended architecture the same. This way it is possible to determine the distance between those two architectures. It is possible to show this distance in different ways. We have chosen to use the FM way of MoJo. This way returns a percentage of how much the two architectures match.

8.1 BACKEND ARCHITECTURE

First there is a call to the MoJo class, this call has two architecture files and the chosen MoJo way as parameters. The MoJo class creates a call to the calculator based on the type of request made. The calculator settles this using the architecture files and the distance between the software units (Vertex).

The whole MoJo backend is not written by one of us and it is not advised to change any of the classes inside the 'mojo' package.

Besides the MoJo backend there is also a frontend for MoJo. The next image shows how the backend and frontend are connected.

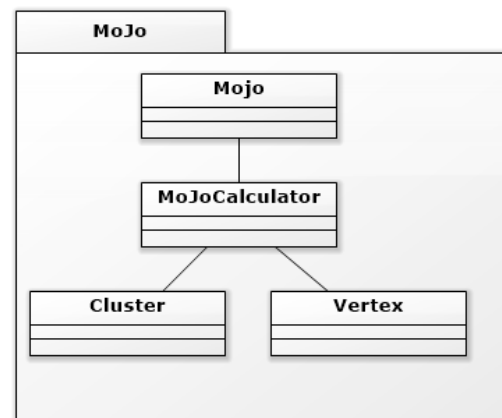


FIGURE 1, MOJO BACKEND ARCHITECTURE

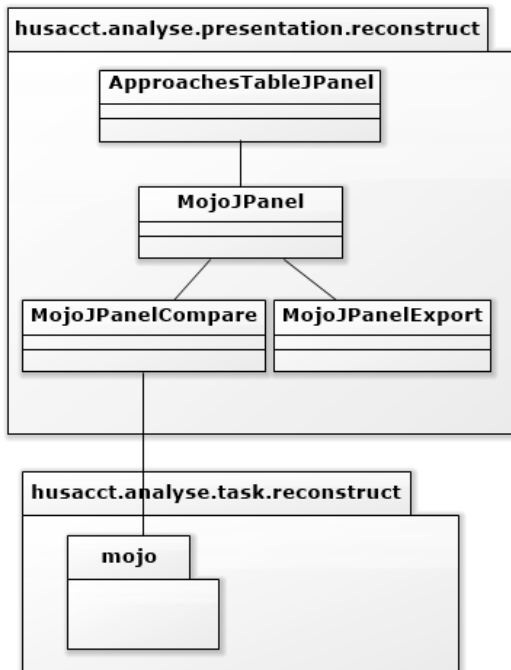


FIGURE 2, MOJO AND MOJOPANEL DEPENDENCIES

8.2 FRONTEND ARCHITECTURE

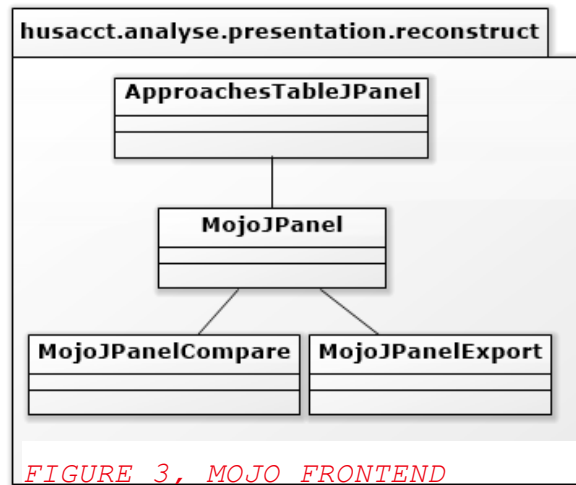


FIGURE 3, MOJO FRONTEND

To create the MoJoPanel we have used the following structure. We have created an MoJoJPanel class which creates the JPanel. The JPanel consists of two panels added to a GroupLayout.

The first panel which is added is the MoJoExportPanel which originates from the MoJoJPanelExport class. This panel enables the use of an export to save .rsf files. These files are used by MoJo.

The second panel is the MoJoComparePanel which originates from the MoJoJPanelCompare class. In this panel it is possible to compare two .rsf files using MoJo.

We have chosen this structure to maintain consistency, because all the panels in HUSACCT are created in the same way.

For the layout, we have chosen for a group-layout. This was the most consistent layout used throughout the application and was the most efficient layout to outline the “groups” of items on the page.

The complete frontend is written by one of us. We had to apply a frontend to the already existing backend of MoJo. The backend only needed two file paths of the rsf files so we created a browse function so users can pick their own path.

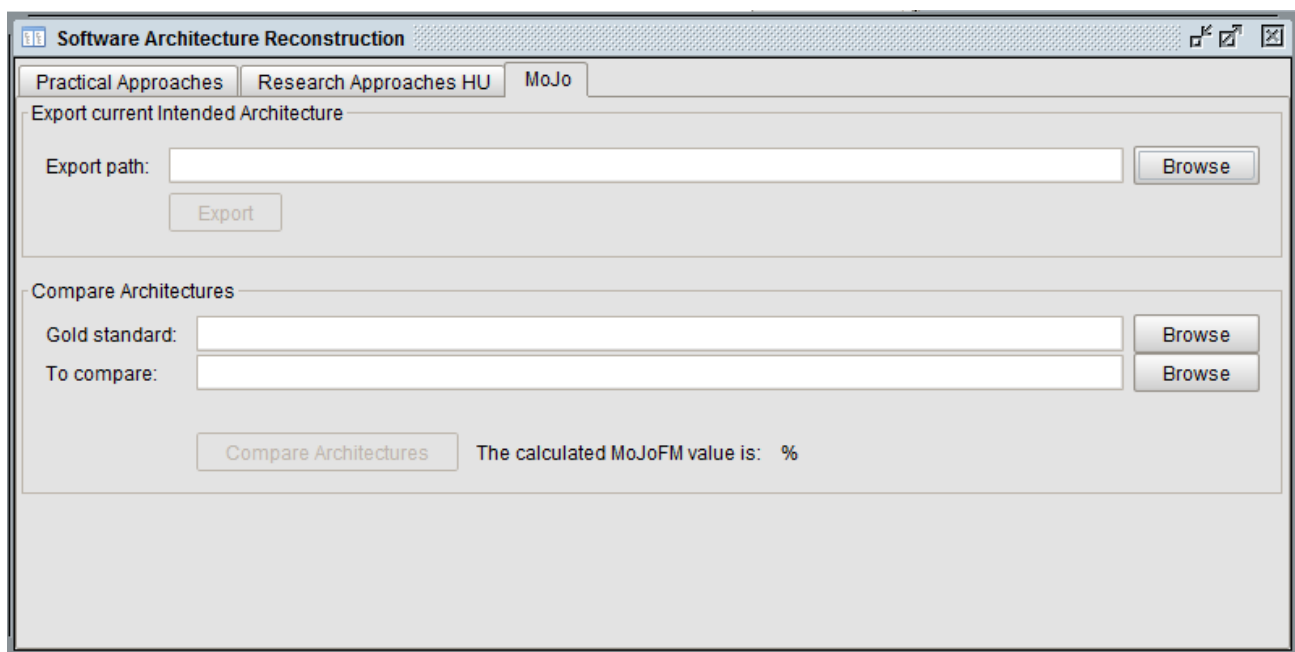


FIGURE 4, MOJO PANEL

8.3 FLOW

The flow of MoJo starts with the frontend. The user will create two files using the browse and export button. When the browse button is pressed, a request will go to the 'control' component in HUSACCT. It will ask for an export dialog. This dialog will return the path if the user has selected the path. When there are at least two rsf files, the user can browse for the 'golden standard' and the 'to compare' rsf files. When the user uses one of the browse buttons from the 'compare panel', an import dialog will pop up. The user chooses the files. If the user is done with selecting the files, they can press the compare button. A request will go to the 'task' package in 'analyse'. Here MoJo handles the request and will return a percentage which will be showed on the panel.

8.4 DEPENDENCIES

Architecture to other components of the MoJoPanel. The MoJoPanel uses an import/export function which already exists in HUSACCT. It was difficult to implement this function into the MoJoPanel because the function was linked to a specific window. This window contained a Label, TextField, browse button and an export/import button. The function did all sorts of things when it was called upon. The difficulty was that the MoJo panel already had all those items, because of this the window had to follow a different procedure. To make sure this was possible, we had to add a few methods. Afterwards we found out those methods had create some violations.

Those violations were back-calls and facade-conventions. The back-calls are fixed by using a return-statement in the method. The facade-conventions were caused by direct calls to the classes instead of using the correct interface. These violations were fixed by using the correct interfaces.

The following images show the dependencies of the MoJoPanel. All dependencies of MoJo go to the interface. The interface handles the calls to the component.

As seen in figure 7, the four dependencies right to 'Task' aren't coming from any MoJo class.

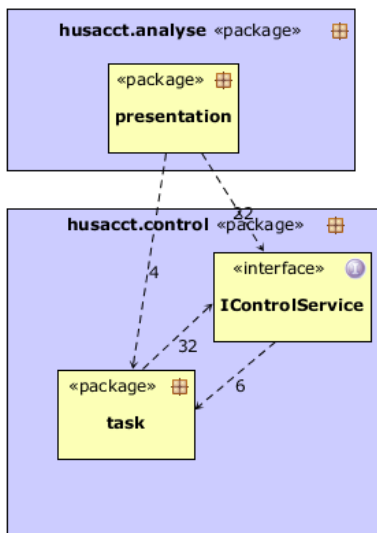


FIGURE 7,
MOJOPANEL
DEPENDENCY DIAGRAM

From	To
husacct.analyse.presentation.reconstruct.MoJoJPanelCompare	husacct.control.IControlService
husacct.analyse.presentation.reconstruct.MoJoJPanelCompare	husacct.control.IControlService
husacct.analyse.presentation.reconstruct.MoJoJPanelCompare	husacct.control.IControlService
husacct.analyse.presentation.reconstruct.MoJoJPanelCompare	husacct.control.IControlService
husacct.analyse.presentation.reconstruct.MoJoJPanelCompare	husacct.control.IControlService
husacct.analyse.presentation.reconstruct.MoJoJPanelCompare	husacct.control.IControlService
husacct.analyse.presentation.reconstruct.MoJoJPanelExport	husacct.control.IControlService
husacct.analyse.presentation.reconstruct.MoJoJPanelExport	husacct.control.IControlService
husacct.analyse.presentation.reconstruct.MoJoJPanelExport	husacct.control.IControlService
husacct.analyse.presentation.reconstruct.MoJoJPanelExport	husacct.control.IControlService
husacct.analyse.presentation.reconstruct.MoJoJPanelExport	husacct.control.IControlService
husacct.analyse.presentation.usageview.DependencyPanel	husacct.control.IControlService

FIGURE 6, MOJOPANEL DEPENDENCIES

From	To
husacct.analyse.presentation.ExportDependenciesDialog	husacct.control.task.threading.ThreadWithLoader
husacct.analyse.presentation.ExportDependenciesDialog	husacct.control.task.threading.ThreadWithLoader
husacct.analyse.presentation.ExportDependenciesDialog	husacct.control.task.threading.ThreadWithLoader
husacct.analyse.presentation.ExportDependenciesDialog	husacct.control.task.threading.ThreadWithLoader

FIGURE 5, DEPENDENCIES RIGHT TO 'TASK'

8.5 TESTING

To test MoJo, we created a JUnit test that compares two rsf files and compares the given percentage to a hardcoded percentage. This will check if someone changed the backend from MoJo, that the outcome will still be the same.