

Case study 1

This document discusses tailoring steps of a reengineering method in MLSAC.

Step3.1 The method engineer may believe excluding some default elements in the method that are not necessary. For example, the method engineer recognises that there are strong data security mechanisms in Amazon servers. In addition, the database includes non-critical data for example temporary tables. Thus, there is no longer need for encrypting the application database. Then she remove the element *encrypt database* from the method to avoid application performance degradation.

Step3.2 The tailoring procedure allows adding of new elements such as phase, tasks, and work-products, which might not have been already supported by the meta-model. These elements can be added from various sources such as past developer experience or existing methods. For example, the method engineer may define a particular legacy system code refactoring to inform developers of updating the legacy system APIs to make them compatible with Amazon EC2 APIs to prevent semantical or syntactical incompatibilities. The method engineer adds a new element, as a subclass and named *update APIs and framework*, under the element *refactor codes* in enable phase (Figures 1 and 2).

Step3.3 MLSAC gives the ability of defining arbitrary implementation techniques to operationalise method elements. Suppose, the organisation wants moving the legacy database to Amazon Aurora database analytics engine. It is likely that meaning of some legacy columns are the same with target columns, however, the unit of measurement is different which causes a sematic change in the interpretation of the data. For example, both platforms may use different currencies or precision in saving decimal points. In this scenario, it is important to not lose or change the original legacy application data after integration with Amazon Aurora. To assure this, as shown in Figure 3, the method engineer firstly prescribes the following technique including two steps (1) Interoperability test should cover test cases for identifying sematic inconsistencies and incompatibilities between the legacy database and migrated data to Amazon Aurora database. The important columns that should be examined are those contain currency and decimal points, (2) developers should manually compare columns in both legacy and Amazon Aurora databases by looking at the main screen of the system. This technique is then assigned to the element *test interoperability* (Figure 4 and 5).

Step3.4 The method engineer can override existing sequences defined by the MLSAC to define a specific sequence of method elements. Figure 5, shows she defines that *recover legacy application knowledge* should be performed before a cloud platform is chosen via task *choose cloud provider*.

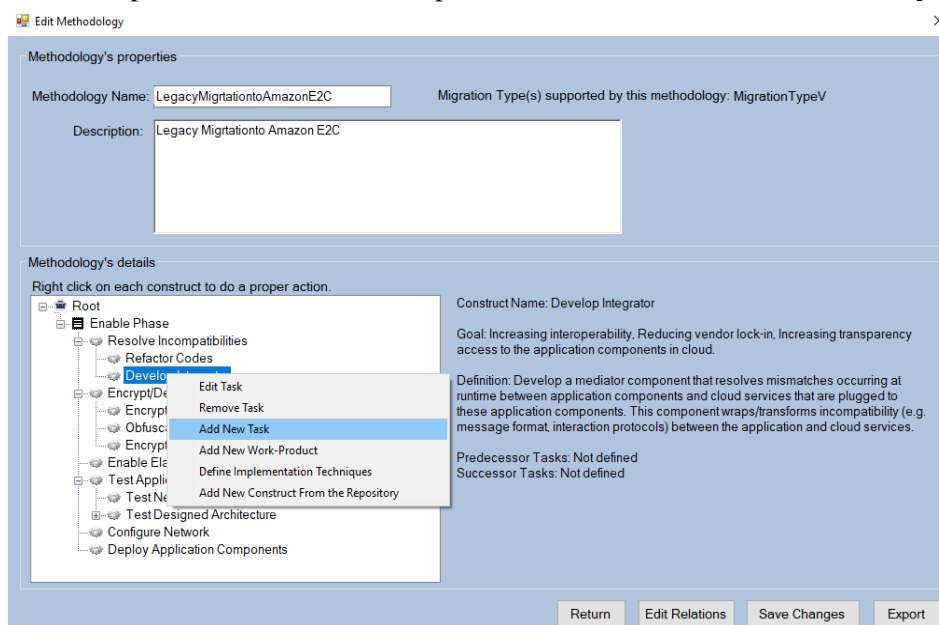


Figure 1. Adding new task element to the method

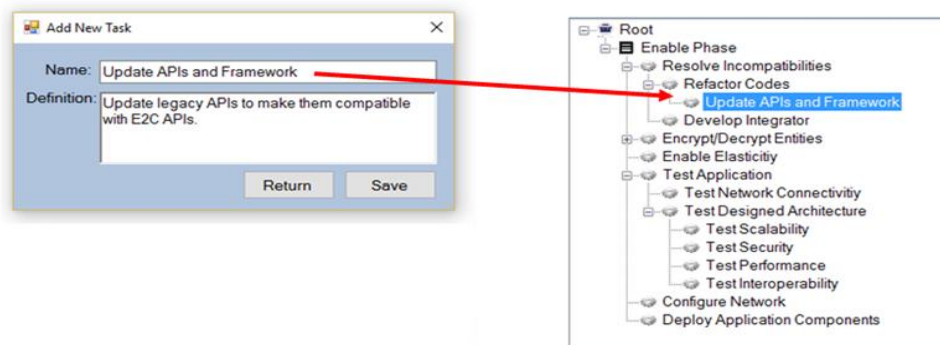


Figure 2 Adding a subclass to the method element *refactor codes*

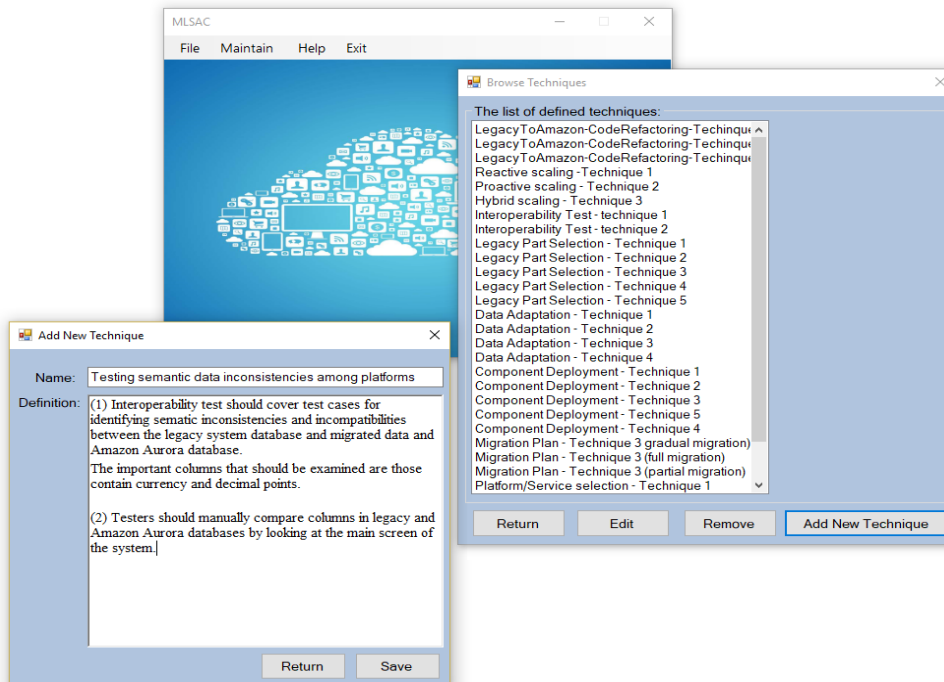


Figure 3 Defining an implementing technique for *test interoperability* method element avoiding semantic data inconsistency

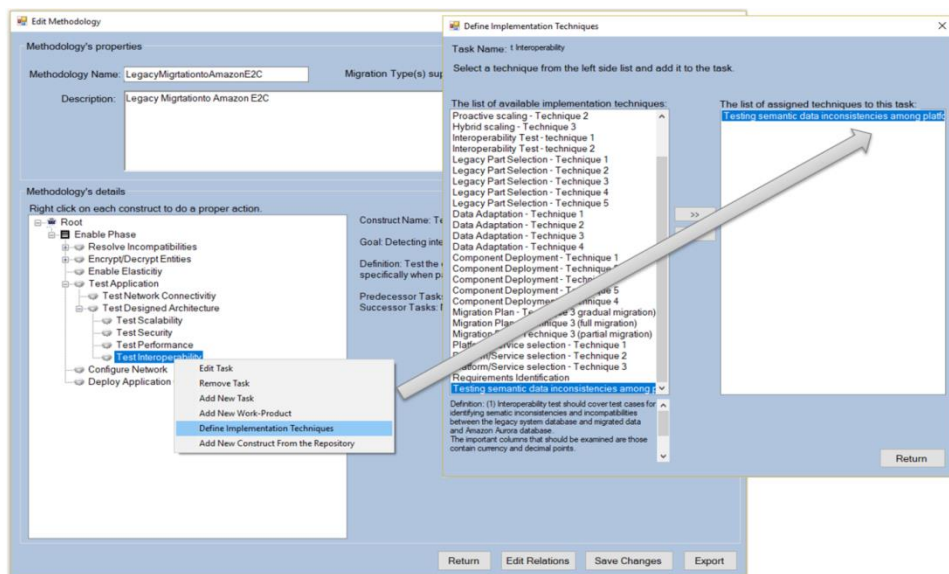


Figure 4 Assigning the defined technique to method element *test interoperability*

