

IT University of Copenhagen

Software Architecture Reconstruction: Introduction

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Meta

This and following three lectures - Are material that you don't find in the SAiP textbook - Is going to be very practical - Will give you the chance to do a bit of coding for program analysis - The basis for your individual report - Have inspired several of your colleagues to choose thesis projects

Feedback & Questions - Anonymous form - Email: mlun@itu.dk - PR on the .md version of the slides on GH if you see bugs

Imagine ...

- Onboarding on a new system
- Buying a software company
- Having to do
 - a risk assessment for security
 - an architectural evaluation

Q: What would be nice to have in all these circumstances but we almost never have?

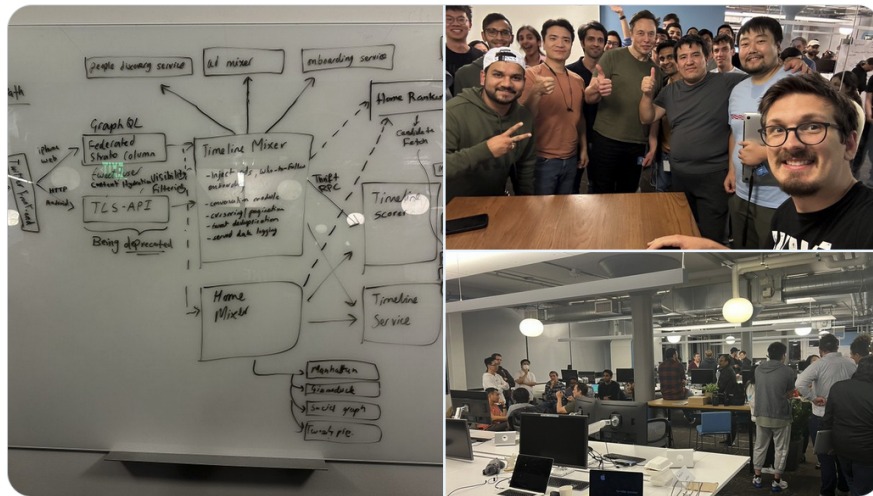
What is the first thing you do when you buy a software company?



Elon Musk ✓
@elonmusk

...

Just leaving Twitter HQ code review



[link to original tweet](#)

Even paying 50B for a company does not guarantee that you get architectural diagrams with the source code.

A: (to question above) **Up to date architectural documentation.**

Discussion

Have you seen architectural documentation for every system?

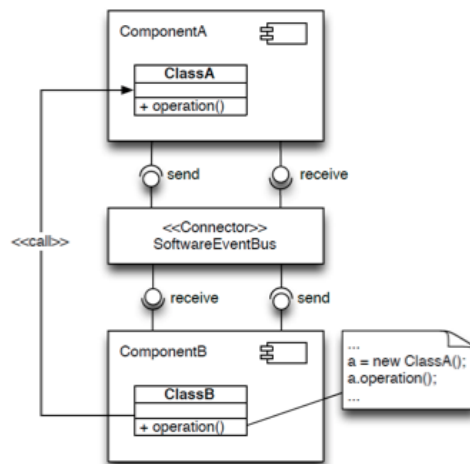
- No, *Why is it missing?*
- Yes?
 - Is it up to date?
 - No? *Why not?*

Why does architectural documentation not always exist and is not up to date?

- Hard to maintain
- Sometimes that's not a priority at all - you're a startup that needs to show that it's viable

- It requires a better and more general understanding of the system than just coding -> not everybody can even do it
- Maybe you're designing your own product and nobody to ask you to do it
- Link (traceability) between architecture and code is not easy to establish
- Often there is no perceived value for the customer (or more likely, no clear immediate value)
- Because developers make decisions and changes
 - that are not aligned with the original vision => **architectural drift**
 - that go against prescriptive architecture => **architectural erosion**

Architecture Erosion Example



What could be the cause of erosion here?

Why would it be a problem?

How to Keep Architectural Documentation up to Date?

1 / **Enforcing architectural constraints** - special DSLs and tools for architecture constraints definition (e.g. Dictō) (docker-compose? infrastructure?) - type system? - some are implemented as Unit Tests (e.g. ArchUnit)

How to integrate? - pre-commit hooks? somebody should do a study! (<- *Thesis idea*) - CI/CD - ...

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2 / **Generating architectural diagrams from code** - as opposed to drawing them in Powerpoint - we'll see techniques for doing this - no sufficiently good tools for this (<- *Thesis idea*)

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3 / **Reconstructing the Architecture** - and ideally follow up with one of the previous two

Architecture Reconstruction (AR)

a.k.a: *architecture recovery* (the two are used interchangeably)

(def.) **A reverse engineering approach that aims at reconstructing viable architectural views of a software application** [1]

- reverse engineering?

[1] Ducasse & Pollet, Software Architecture Reconstruction: a Process-Oriented Taxonomy

Reverse Engineering

(def.) the process of analyzing a subject system to identify the system's components and their interrelationships and create representations of the system in another form or at a higher level of abstraction. (Demeyer et al., Object Oriented Reengineering Patterns, Chapter 1.2)

Focus on - components - relationships - higher level of abstraction

Relation with architecture recovery? They are overlapping activities and use overlapping methods.

Reverse Engineering vs. Reengineering?

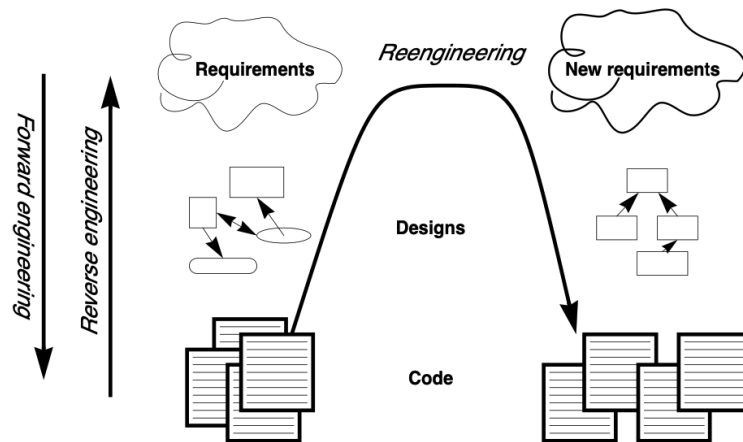
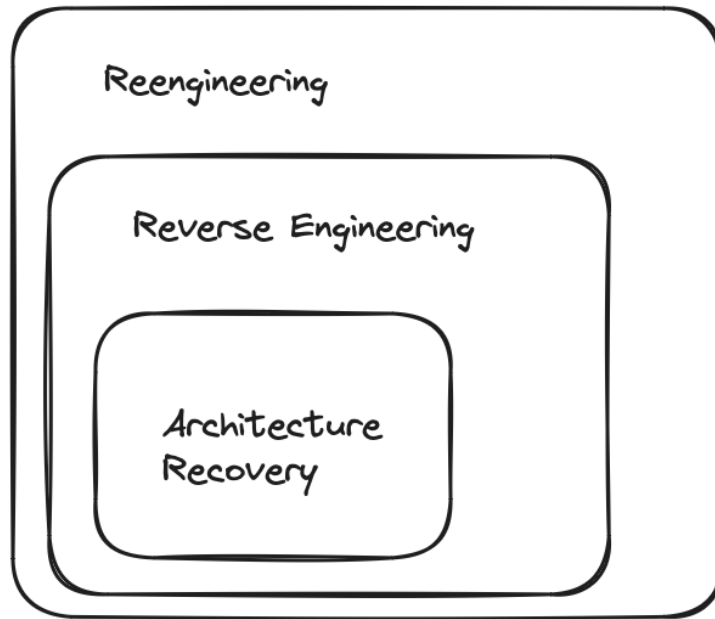


Figure 1.1: Forward, reverse and reengineering

“Reengineering is the **examination and alteration** of a subject system to reconstitute it in a new form” (Demeyer et al., Object Oriented Reengineering Patterns, Chapter 1.2)

? Relation with AR? AR could be a possible first step in reengineering



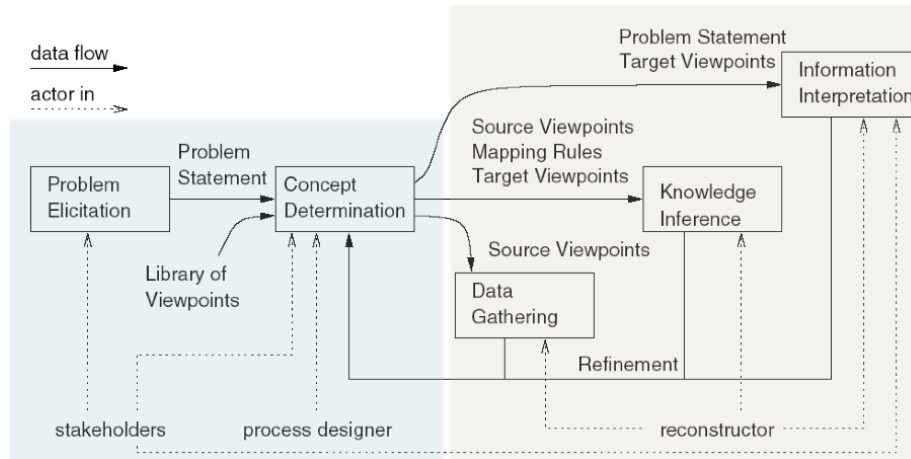
How To Do Architecture Reconstruction?

Symphony: View-Driven Software Architecture Reconstruction - Classical, principled way - View-driven approach - Distinguishes between three kinds of *views*

1. **Source** - view extracted directly from artifacts of a system - not necessarily architectural (e.g. see later example) 2. **Target**

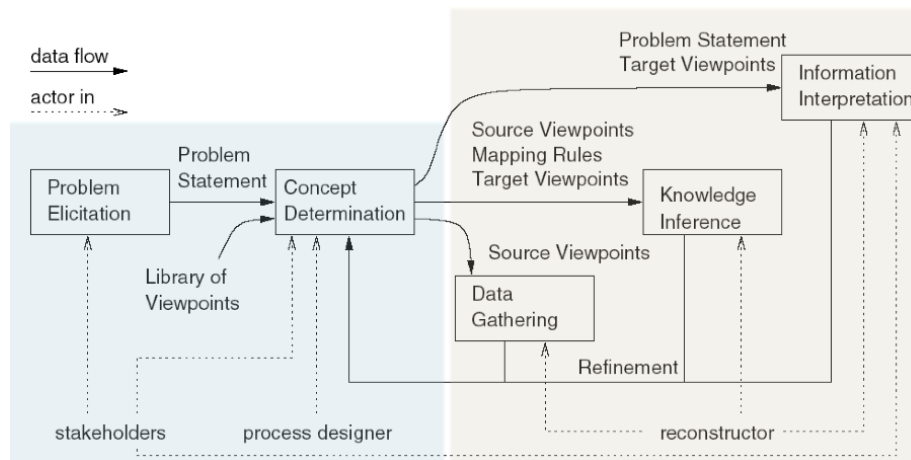
- describes architecture-as-implemented - any of the 3+1 views 3. **Hypothetical**
- architecture-as-designed - existing documentation - presentations

Symphony Stages: Design (blue) & Execution (yellow)



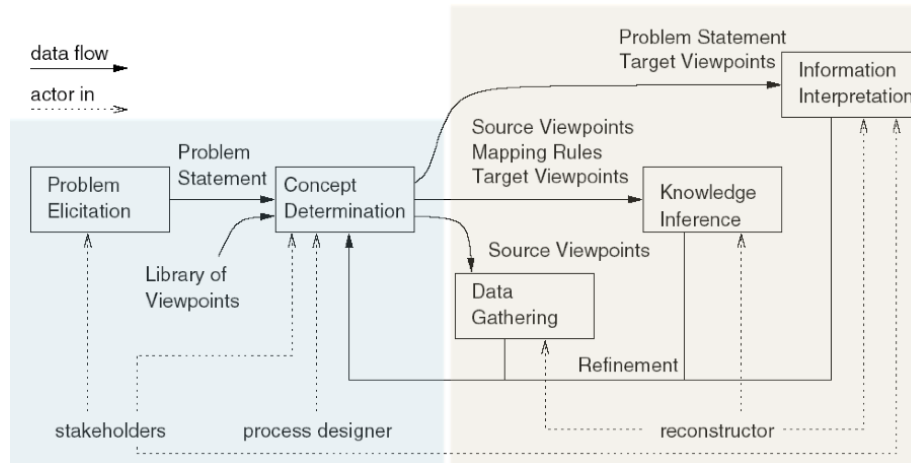
Design: Problem elicitation

- “Business case” for reconstruction
- What is the problem?



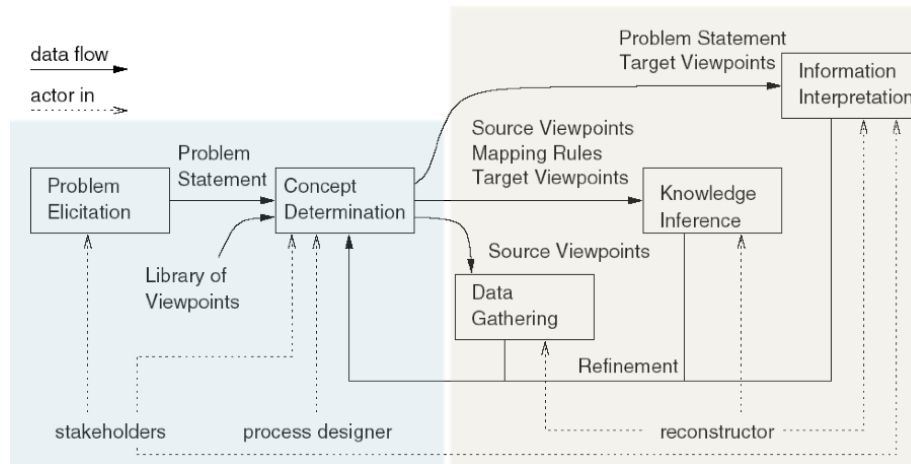
Design: Concept determination

- What architectural information is needed to solve the problem?
- Which viewpoints are relevant?



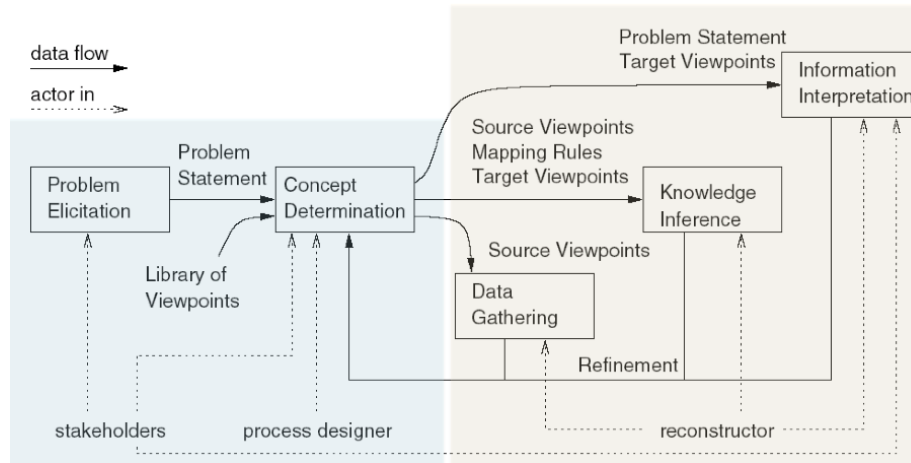
Execution: Data gathering

- Collecting and extracting low-level **source views**
- Can involve a multitude of sources



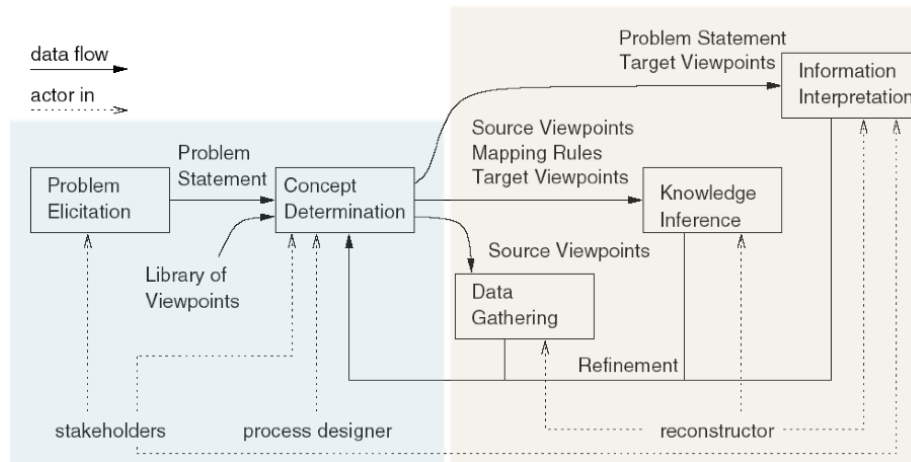
Execution: Knowledge inference

- Going from **source** to target **views**
- Abstracting low-level information



Execution: Information interpretation

- Visual representation
- Analysis, creating new documentation



Data Gathering: Interactive Case Study

Example: Google Collab with Basic Data Gathering Or, *why source viewpoints are not necessarily architectural?*

Individual Assignment

Goal

- Recover the architecture of an existing system

- Document the outcome in an **individual report**
 - brief (not more than 3 – 5 pages)
 - do not explain to us what Symphony does in the report; you assume it's done
 - focus on your results
 - the target reader is a developer, who needs to take over that system and maintain it

Case-Study Systems

1. The Zeeguu Project
 - Online Deployment (invite code: zeeguu-usability)
 - Code:
 - Python Backend: Zeeguu-API
 - React Frontend: Zeeguu-Web
 - A paper about the system

or,

2. Another system that you know
 - if it has comparable complexity (>200 files)
 - you confirm with me about the appropriateness of the system

Viewpoints

1. Module Viewpoint (**default**)
 - we will write example code snippets in collab to support this
 - makes the most sense for the Zeeguu system
2. Other Viewpoints
 - you could look at the execution or deployment information
 - might make more sense for another system - the Zeeguu one is too simple (could be done together with the module)

Tools

- Are important for recovery
- **If you can program**, then this is your chance to be coding **analysis tools** over the upcoming lectures
 - you can still code as a team! you only have to write the analysis on your own
- **If you can't program**, then you'll have to find third party tools (the time the programming ones spend on programming, you'll be spending on finding third party tools)

For Next Week

Reading

- Symphony: View-Driven Software Architecture Reconstruction
- Demeyer et al., Object Oriented Reengineering Patterns (Chapter 1.2)

Practice & Think About

- Google Collab with Basic Data Gathering
 - Understand the code
 - Think about techniques for “abstracting” this information
- Can you find equivalent off-the shelf tools?

Questions & Feedback

- Use the anonymous form
- Or the forum if it's of general interest