

Rename Refactorings

Soumya Mudiappa
West Chester University
fs926226@wcupa.edu

Swetchha Shukla
West Chester University
ss928947@wcupa.edu

Yung-Chen Cheng
West Chester University
yc917559@wcupa.edu

I. RENAME REFACTORINGS

RENAME Refactoring provides an easy way to change the name of identifiers for code symbols without changing its behavior. There are five types of Rename Refactoring:

- 1) Rename Class Declarations
- 2) Rename Method Declarations
- 3) Rename Field Declarations
- 4) Rename Local Variables
- 5) Rename Package Declarations

II. PRECONDITIONS OF RENAME CLASS REFACTORING

Rename Class Refactoring (RcR) changes the name of the class and all references to that class to the new name without changing its behavior. There are certain preconditions required for RcR.

- 1) The target class cannot be duplicate with any existing class within same package after rename.
- 2) The target class cannot be duplicate with any imported class from different package after rename.
- 3) The target class file name cannot be duplicate with any existing java file name within same package after rename.

A. The target class cannot be duplicate with any existing class within same package after rename.

When we rename a class with any existing class name, the Java compiler produces error message about duplicate class name. The classes will be conflicted if we run rename refactor on the target class using the name of an existing class in the same package. So, we can not have duplicate class names in the same package.

For example, if we run rename refactor on the class name from A to B as in Fig. 1, then the compiler produces an error message: “duplicate class: p.B”.

<pre>package p; class A{ } class B{ } class C{ }</pre>	<pre>package p; class B{ } class B{ } class C{ }</pre>
(a) Before	(b) After

Fig. 1. Example of RcR from A to B

Furthermore, the same situation occurs in nested classes. The examples below show that for RcR we can not use the same name either as inner or as outer class for nested classes like Fig. 2.

```
package p;

public class A{

    class M{
    }

    class N{
    }
}
```

Fig. 2. Nested Class before RcR

Example 1: In order to apply RcR for inner class, we should pre-check that we do not use the same name as any of other inner class name. As shown in Fig. 3, when we run RcR on the inner class from M to N, the Java compiler produces an error “class A.N is already defined in class A”.

```
package p;

public class A{

    class N{
    }

    class N{
    }
}
```

Fig. 3. Example 1 for Nested Class after RcR from M to N

Example 2: In order to apply RcR for outer class, we should pre-check that we do not use the same name as any of the inner class name and vice-versa. As shown in Fig. 4, when we use same name for outer class and inner class, the Java compiler produces an error “class M is already defined in package p” for Fig. 4(a) and “class A is already defined in package p” for Fig. 4(b).

Therefore, checking whether a class with the same name already exists in a package should be the first precondition for RcR.

B. The target class cannot be duplicate with any imported class from different package after rename.

If a class is imported from different package, we have to pre-check that the new name of the target class is not duplicate with the imported class after rename refactoring.

```
package p;

public class M{

    class M{
    }

    class N{
    }
}
```

(a) After RcR on Outer Class A to M

```
package p;

public class A{

    class M{
    }

    class A{
    }
}
```

(b) After RcR on Inner Class N to A

Fig. 4. Example 2 of Nested Class after RcR

In Fig. 5(a), we see that class B is not duplicate with class A and we can apply RcR on class B to any other name except 'A' as mentioned in section II-A. However, in Fig. 5(b), when we apply RcR from B to C, Java compiler produces an error "*C is already defined in this compilation unit*". This is because the compiler cannot distinguish between the *imported class C* of package 'p' and the *existing class C* of package 'q'.

```
package q;
import p.C;

class A{
}

class B{
}
```

(a) Before

```
package q;
import p.C;

class A{
}

class C{
}
```

(b) After

Fig. 5. RcR from B to C

This precondition also holds good for renaming a child class. Suppose a Java file has a class and its children classes as shown in Fig. 6. We see that if parent class A imports a class C from package 'p' and if we apply RcR on the child class from B to C or D to C, Java compiler produces an error "*C is already defined in this compilation unit*". This precondition is applicable for all ancestor class and we have to trace back and check if any of the parent class is importing a class with same name before renaming the child class within the same java file.

```
//A.java

package q;
import p.C;

public class A{
}

class B extends A{
}

class D extends B{
}
```

(a) Before

```
//A.java

package q;
import p.C;

public class A{
}

class C extends A{
}

class D extends B{
}
```

(b) After

Fig. 6. RcR for child class B to C

If a parent class imports a class from different package and if the child class is defined in a separate java file, then in that

case we can apply RcR on child class to the imported class name.

Therefore, it is essential to pre-check that the target class should not have duplicate name with any of imported class after RcR.

C. The target class file name cannot be duplicate with any existing java file name within same package after rename.

If classes are defined in separate java files, we have to pre-check that the new name of the target class declared in its class file name is not duplicate with any existing Java file name within the same package.

```
//A.java

public class A{
}

class B{
}

//C.java
//empty file
```

(a) Before

```
//C.java

public class C{
}

class B{
}

//C.java
//empty file
```

(b) After

Fig. 7. RcR from A to C if A is declared in file A.java

For example, from Fig. 7, when we apply RcR from A to C where C.java is an empty file, the Java compiler produces an error "*Compilation unit 'C.java' already exists*". This is because after RcR the Java file also gets renamed from A.java to C.java and therefore creates a conflict for duplicate file name as C.java already exists in the same package.

However, we can apply RcR from B to C as class B is not declared within its class file name.

III. PRECONDITIONS OF RENAME FIELD REFACTORING

IV. PRECONDITIONS OF RENAME LOCAL VARIABLE REFACTORING

Rename Local Variable Refactoring (RIR) changes the name of the local variable and all references to that variable to the new name without changing its behavior. There are certain preconditions required for RIR.

A. The target name of local variable cannot be duplicate with the name of the input parameter of the method.

```
public class A {
    int i = 0;

    void m1(int num) {
        int x = 7;
    }
}
```

(a) Before

```
public class A {
    int i = 0;

    void m1(int num) {
        int num = 7;
    }
}
```

(b) After

Fig. 8. RIR from x to num

For example, from Fig. 8, when we apply RIR for local variable 'x' to 'num', the java compiler produces the error as

“variable num is already defined in method m1(int)” and this creates a conflict as duplicate local variable.

Therefore, it is essential to pre-check that the target name of local variable should not have duplicate name with the input parameter of the method after RIR.

V. PRECONDITIONS OF RENAME PACKAGE REFACTORING

VI. PRECONDITIONS OF RENAME METHOD REFACTORING