Striffs: Architectural Component Diagrams for Code Reviews

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Dealing With Uncertainty In Software Architecture



"... building software exists in a world of uncertainty unknown to the physical world." A Martin Fowler

¹"Is High Quality Software Worth the Cost?" - martinfowler.com

Code Reviews

An Essential Software Maintenance Activity

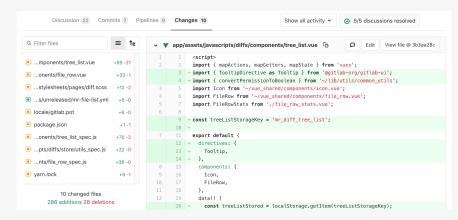
Code Review: A process in which a reviewer protects the quality of the code repository from incoming code submissions.

Reviewers typically have three types of artifacts at their disposal:

- Source Code
- 2. Continuous Integration (CI) Artifacts
- 3. A description of the code submission itself

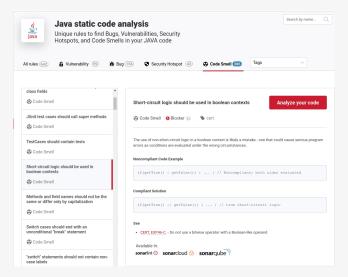
Line-Wise Diffs in Code Reviews

A Microscopic View of Code



Static Analysis Tools in Code Reviews

Microscopic Problems of Code



Reducing The Cognitive Burden of Assessing Design Existing Solutions

- **DesignDIFF** [3]: captures the high-level design differences through a set of 17 basic design change operators.
- LSDiff [2]: computes the set difference of extracted facts about code elements and their structural dependencies between old and new program versions.

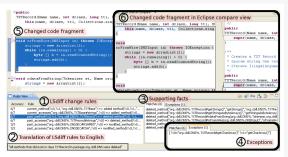
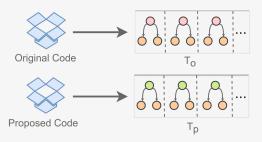


Figure 1: A screen snapshot of the LSdiff Eclipse plug-in and its features

Stage 1: Parse Source Code

Generates a list of **high-level** components (classes, interfaces, etc..) from source code².

 Each component is represented as a high level, filtered-down Abstract Syntax Tree (AST)



²Implemented using the hadii-tech/clarpse GitHub Java library.

Stage 2: Generate Graphs

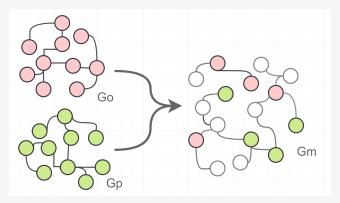
For each list of components in the previous stage, generate a graph where:

- Vertices correspond to high level components in the code base.
- Edges correspond to UML class relationships between components.
 - Edges are weighted according to the importance of the UML relationship that exists between the connected components.

Туре	Realization	Generalization	Composition	Aggregation	Association
Weight	6	6	4	3	1

Stage 3: Diff Graphs

Compare components in current and proposed graph representations to form a list of all the **new** and **old** components and relationships.



Stage 4: Filter Graph

Leverage the Louvain [1] algorithm to produce subgraphs that maximize edge density with respect to other graphs.

Procedure: Recursively execute Louvain over subgraphs to eventually produce diagrams that:

- 1. Are small enough to be readable.
- Contain logically related components from an Object Oriented (OO) point of view.
- 3. Show essential context alongside modified components.

Striff Demo

https://github.com/junit-team/junit5/pull/2581/files

Current State of Development

Currently supports **Java** and **Go**. Support for Python and C# is planned next.

Visit and subscribe at www.striffs.io to stay up to date with the latest ways to consume striff:

- Chrome Integration: Available on GitHub, soon to be published on the Chrome Marketplace.
- **Striff GitHub Action** (Coming Soon): Posts diagrams directly to GitHub pull requests as new commits are pushed.

References

[1] V. D. Blondel, J.-L. Guillaume, R. Lambiotte, and E. Lefebvre.

Fast unfolding of communities in large networks.

Journal of Statistical Mechanics: Theory and Experiment, 2008(10):P10008, Oct 2008.

[2] M. Kim and D. Notkin.

Discovering and representing systematic code changes.

In Proceedings of the 31st International Conference on Software Engineering, ICSE '09, page 309–319, USA, 2009. IEEE Computer Society.

[3] X. Wang, L. Xiao, K. Huang, B. Chen, Y. Zhao, and Y. Liu.

Designdiff: Continuously modeling software design difference from code revisions.

In 2020 IEEE International Conference on Software Architecture (ICSA), pages 179-190, 2020.