



# MySQL Dependency Extraction

## Tabs vs. Spaces

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# Overview



- Introduction
- Compare dependency extraction techniques for the following:
  - Understand
  - srcML
  - Our Program
- Quantitative & Qualitative Analysis for the following:
  - Understand vs. srcML
  - srcML vs. Our Program
  - Understand vs. Our Program
- Potential Risks and Limitations
- Lessons Learned
- Conclusion

# Introduction



- Dependency extraction techniques help to:
  - Analyze large open source code architecture to optimize software design
  - Easily identify dependencies within the code
  - Understand complex code bases with poor documentation

# Dependency extraction using Understand



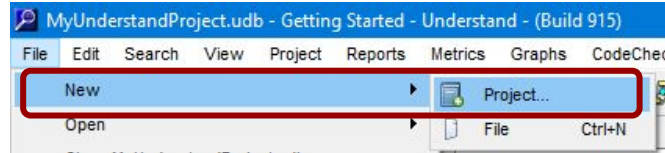
Understand is a static analysis tool focused on:

- source code comprehension, metrics, and standard testing.

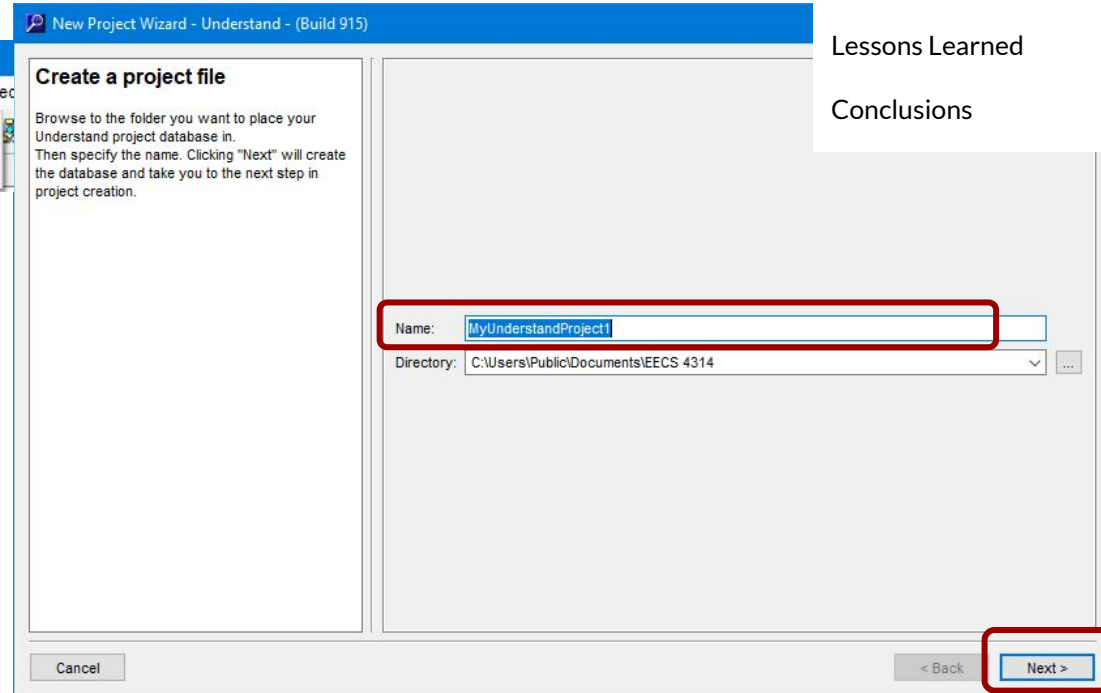
A file can depend on another through:

- Import
- Inheritance
- Implementation
- Method calls and object initializations
- @ Java annotations

# Dependency extraction using Understand



Create a new project  
And Name it



# Dependency extraction using Understand

Dependency Extraction

Quantitative &  
Qualitative Analysis

Potential Risks &  
Limitations

Lessons Learned

Conclusions

New Project Wizard (C:\Users\Public\Documents\EECS 4314\MyUnderstandProject1.udb) - Understand - (Build 915)

## Languages

Select the source code language(s) that your project will contain. Later, you can configure options for how each language you select is handled.

C/C++ Fuzzy Analysis: Great for the first pass at most code, since very little setup is required. Uses fuzzy logic to handle incomplete, non-compiling code gracefully and as accurately as possible.

C/C++ Strict Analysis: This option may result in a more accurate analysis, so more setup is required. Include paths and macros will need to be defined during the analysis. Handles C++ templates and overloaded functions better than the fuzzy analyzer. It also will analyze Objective C/C++, C++11 and C++14. Include paths and macros need to be defined correctly with this option or Understand will return invalid or incomplete results.

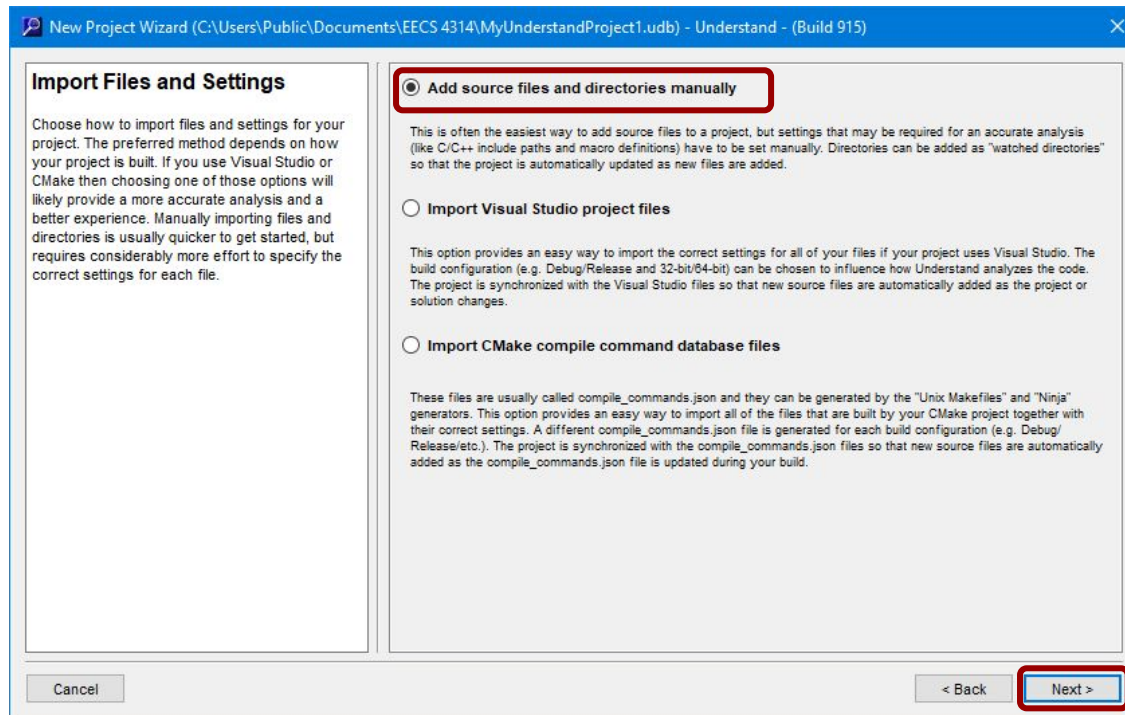
- ☐ Ada
- ☒ Assembly
- ☐ Visual Basic [.NET]
- ☐ COBOL
- ☒ C/C++ ☒ Fuzzy ☐ Strict
- ☒ C#
- ☐ Fortran
- ☒ Java
- ☐ Jovial
- ☐ Delphi/Pascal
- ☐ PL/M
- ☐ Python
- ☐ VHDL
- ☐ Web

Select the Source Code Languages

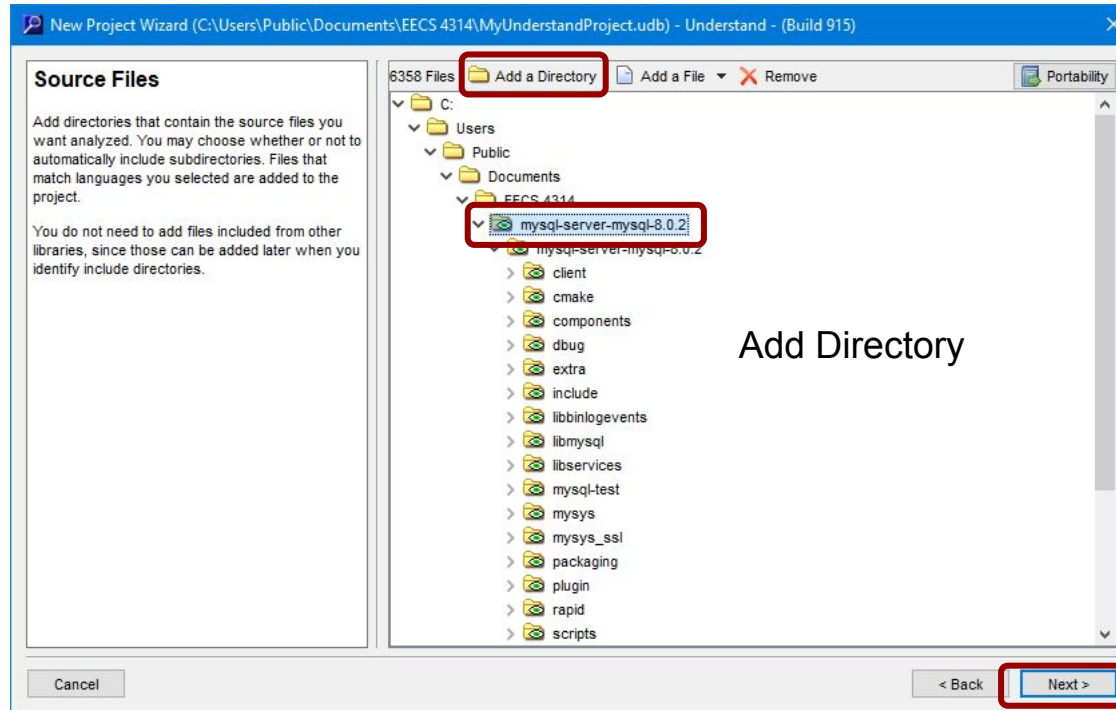
Cancel < Back Next >

# Dependency extraction using Understand

## Import Files

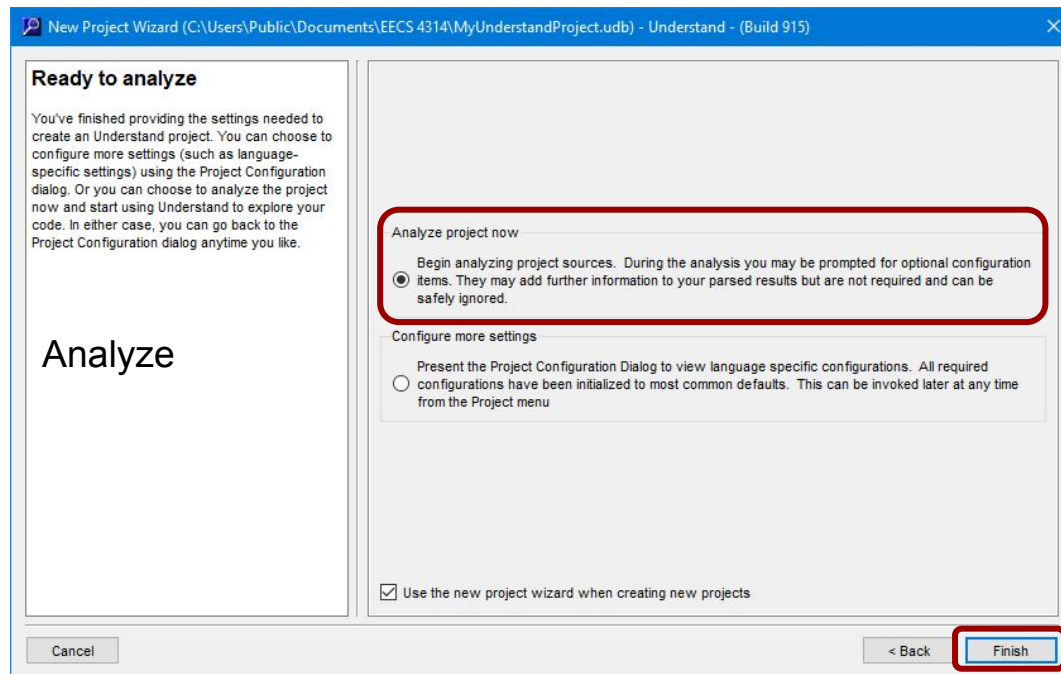


# Dependency extraction using Understand

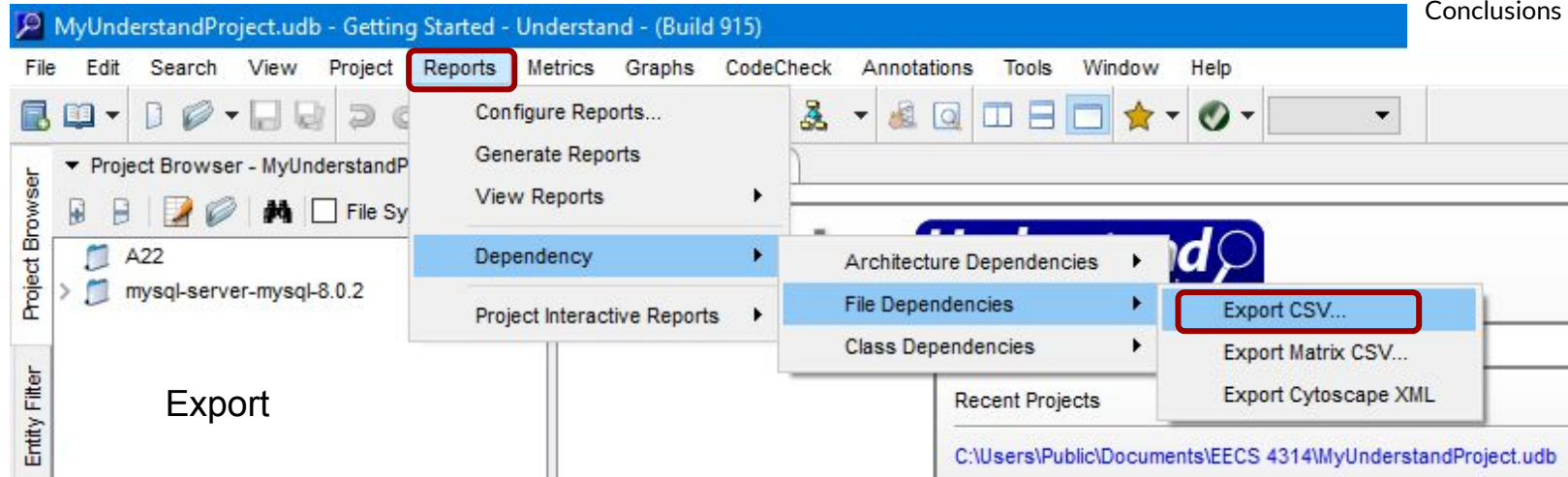




# Dependency extraction using Understand



# Dependency extraction using Understand



# Dependency extraction using srcML



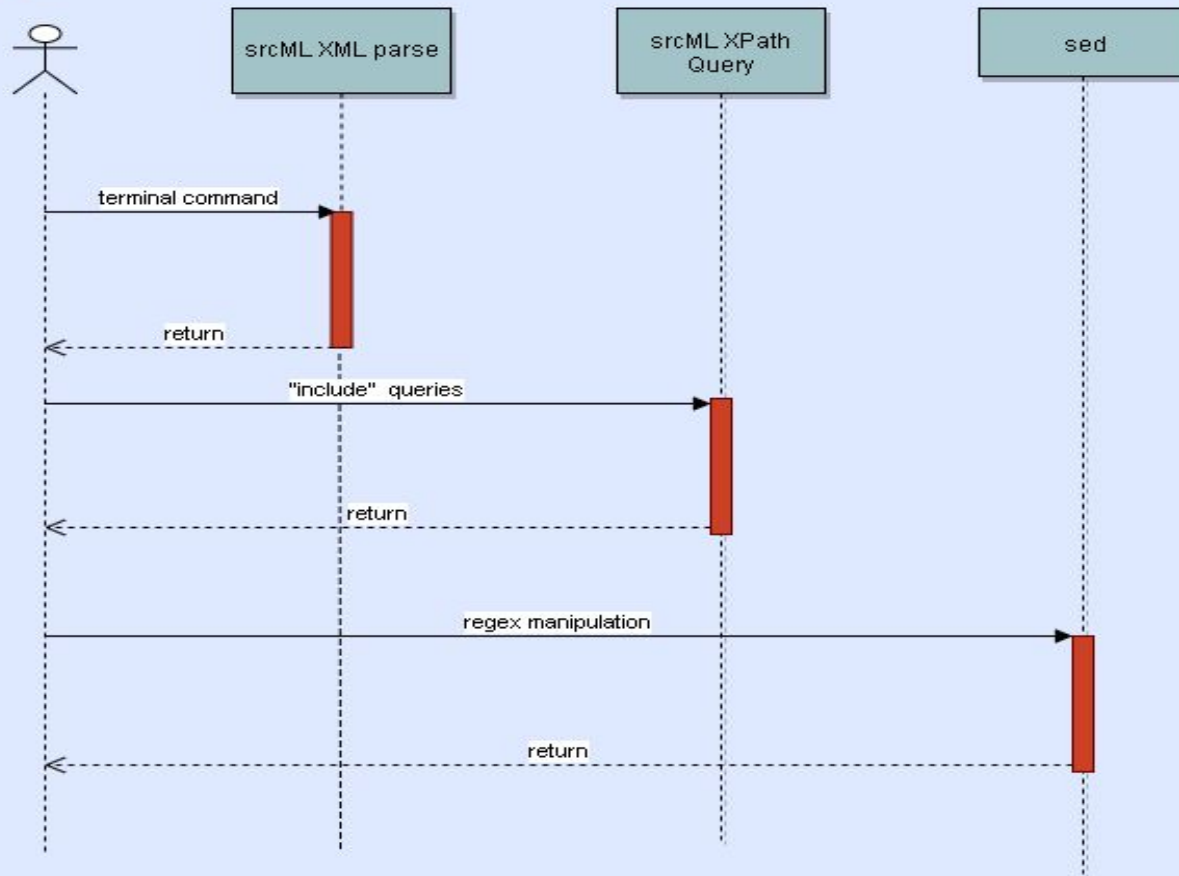
```
You're back!@Falalfe1 MINGW64 /d/Uni Stuff/EECS 4314/Assignment3  
$ srcml mysql-server-mysql-8.0.2 -o mysql.xml
```

# Dependency extraction using srcML

```
<cpp:include>#<cpp:directive>include</cpp:directive> <cpp:file>&lt;stdio.h&gt;</cpp:file></cpp:include>

<function><type><name>int</name></type> <name>main</name><parameter_list>(<parameter><decl><type><name>i
<block>{
  <decl_stmt><decl><type><name>int</name></type> <name>i</name></decl>;</decl_stmt>
  <for>for <control>(<init><expr><name>i</name><operator>=</operator> <literal type="number">1</literal>
  <block>{
    <expr_stmt><expr><call><name>fprintf</name><argument_list>(<argument><expr><name>stdout</name></expr>
    <if>if <condition>(<expr><name>i</name> <operator>&lt;</operator> <name>argc</name> <operator>-</ope
    <block type="pseudo"><expr_stmt><expr><call><name>fprintf</name><argument_list>(<argument><expr><n
  }</block></for>
  <expr_stmt><expr><call><name>fprintf</name><argument_list>(<argument><expr><name>stdout</name></expr><
  <return>return <expr><literal type="number">0</literal></expr>;</return>
}</block></function>
```

## srcML Extraction



Quantitative &  
Qualitative Analysis

Potential Risks &  
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# Dependency Extraction using Program

Wrote a Python script that walks through the MySQL source code folder.

Checks every “.cc”, “.c” and “.h” file. Parses each line of the file and writes the dependency between the current file and the files being included using “#include” to a raw.ta file.

```
import os
import sys

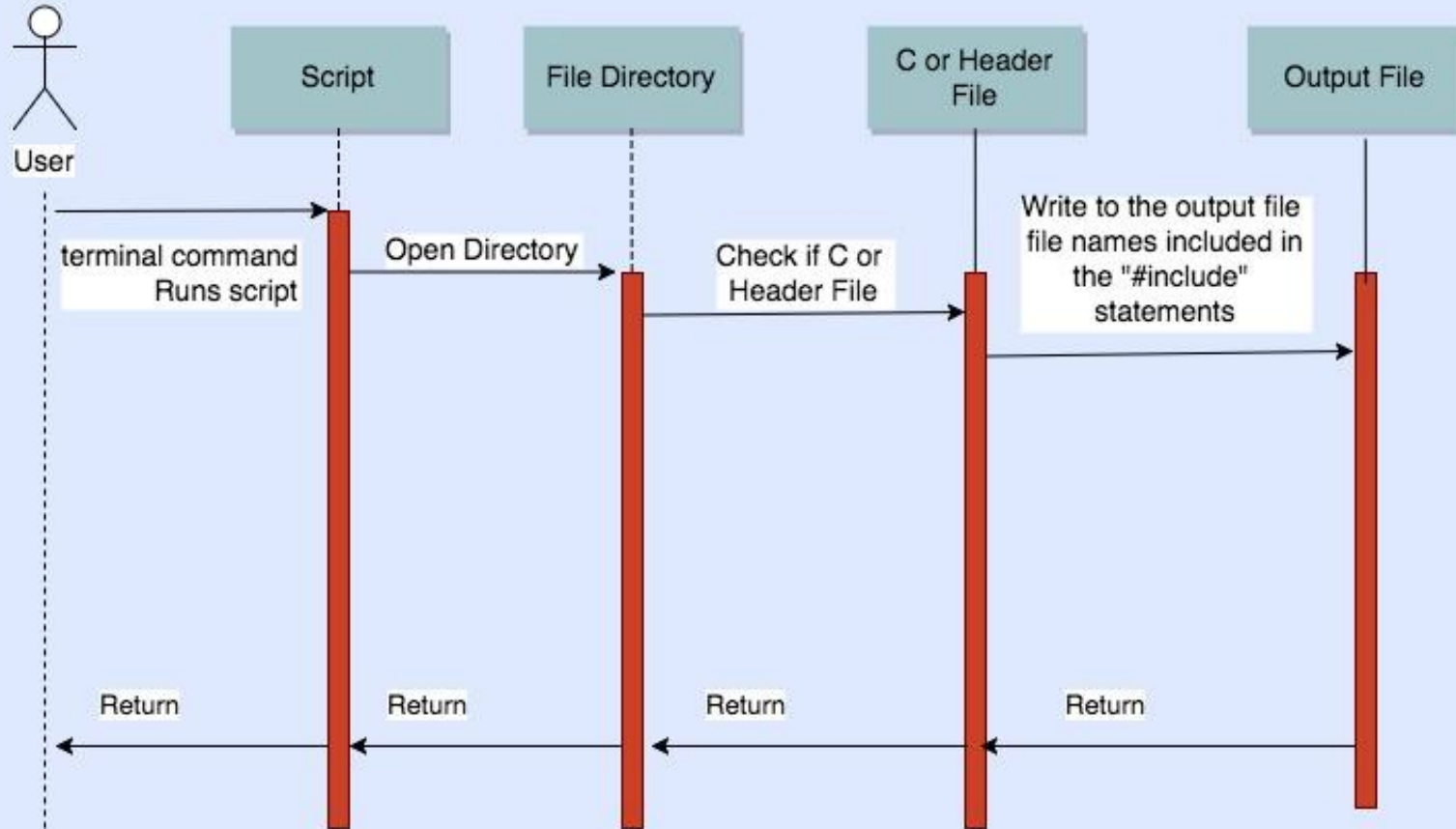
file_ta = open(sys.argv[2], "w")

for root, dirs, files in os.walk(sys.argv[1], topdown=False):
    for name in files:
        if name[-3:] == ".cc" or name[-2:] == ".h" or name[-2:] == ".c":
            lines = open(os.path.join(root, name), "r")
            for line in lines:
                if line[:8] == "#include":
                    left_dependency = os.path.join(root, name).replace('\\', '/')
                    string = "{} -> {}".format(left_dependency, line[10:-2])
                    if string.rfind('"') != -1:
                        string = string[0:string.rfind('"')] + "\n"
                    if (string.rfind('>') != -1) & (string.count('>') > 1):
                        string = string[0:string.rfind('>')] + "\n"
                    if string[string.find('>')+2:-1].find('/') > -1:
                        string = "{} -> {}".format(left_dependency, os.path.basename(os.path.normpath(string[string.find('>')+2:-1])))
                    file_ta.write(string)
file_ta.close()
```

<https://github.com/azkevin/EECS4314/blob/master/A3/a3data/include.py>

<https://github.com/azkevin/EECS4314/blob/master/A3/a3data/test.raw.ta>

## Find Dependencies using Include Directives in Source Code



## Dependency Extraction

Quantitative &  
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# Finding Common Dependencies

```
public static void main(String[] args) throws FileNotFoundException, IOException
{
    String file1 = args[0];
    String file2 = args[1];
    String output_file = args[2];

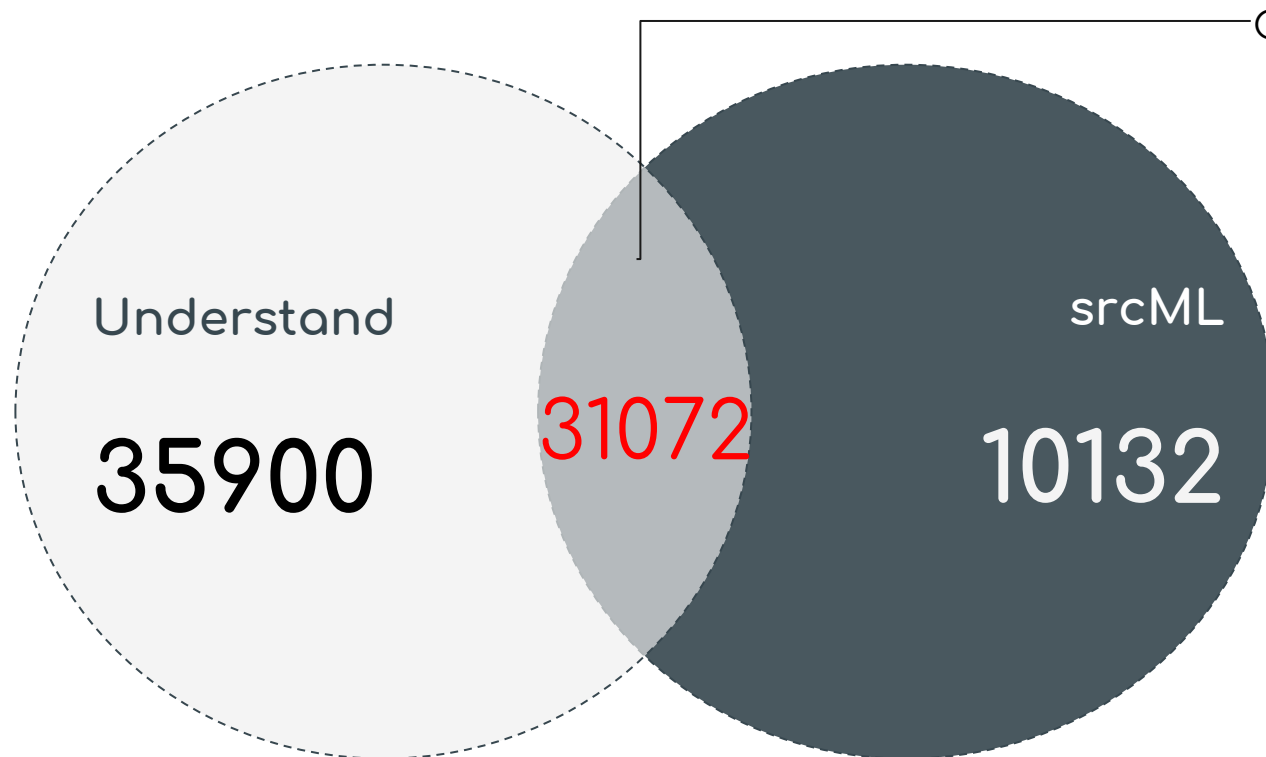
    Scanner file1_scanner = new Scanner(new File(file1));
    PrintWriter writer = new PrintWriter(output_file, "UTF-8");

    while (file1_scanner.hasNextLine())
    {
        String line_f1 = file1_scanner.nextLine();
        if (!line_f1.isEmpty())
        {
            Scanner file2_scanner = new Scanner(new File(file2));
            boolean found = false;
            while (file2_scanner.hasNextLine() && !found)
            {
                String line_f2 = file2_scanner.nextLine();
                //System.out.println("F1 : " + line_f1 + " F2 : " + line_f2);
                if (line_f1.equals(line_f2))
                {
                    writer.println(line_f1);
                    found = true;
                }
            }
            file2_scanner.close();
        }
    }
}
```

 $O(n^2)$



# Quantitative analysis: Understand vs srcML



Common

**Understand:**  
**66972** total  
dependencies

**srcML:**  
**41204** total  
dependencies

# Qualitative analysis: Understand vs srcML



Used sampling calculator with the following data:

- 1) Understand: Confidence level of 95%, Confidence interval of +/- 6.92%, total population: 76,474. Sampling size: 200

Using stratified sampling method:

- a) Overlap:  $31,072/76,474 * 200 \sim 81$  cases.
- b) Understand:  $35,900/76,474 * 200 \sim 93$  cases.
- c) srcML:  $10,132/76,474 * 200 \sim 26$  cases.

# Noticeable differences: Understand vs srcML

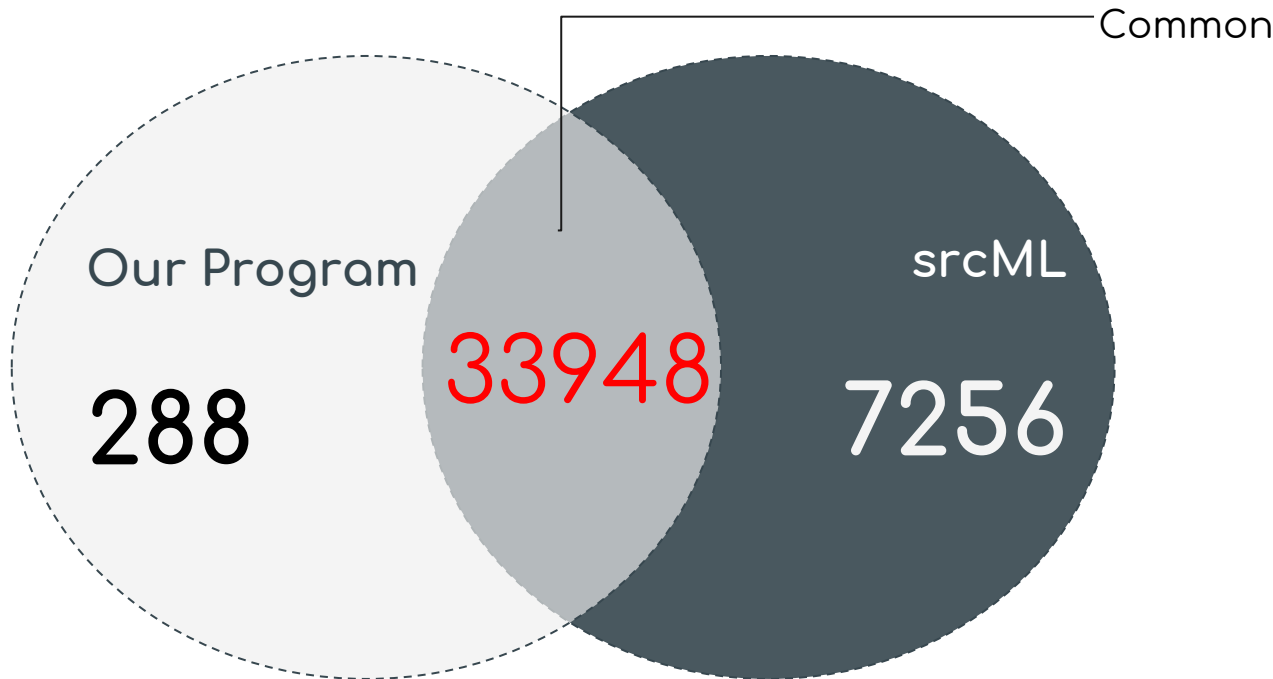


The srcML tool only looks for the “Include” in the .c files, sometimes dependencies can be found in a different way such as inheritance.

Understand scans the whole source code directory, including all types of files such as .txt or .yy.

# Quantitative Analysis: Our Program vs. srcML

[https://github.com/azkevin/EECS4314/blob/master/A3/a3data/srcML\\_Include\\_Common](https://github.com/azkevin/EECS4314/blob/master/A3/a3data/srcML_Include_Common)



**Our Program:**  
**34236** total  
dependencies

**srcML:**  
**41204** total  
dependencies

# Qualitative Analysis: Our Program vs. srcML

## Determine Sample Size

Confidence Level: ☒ 95% ☐ 99%

Confidence Interval:

Population:

Sample size needed:

# Qualitative Analysis: Our Program vs. srcML

Using stratified sampling method:

Overlap:  $(33948/41492) * 380 = \sim 311$  cases.  $\sim 81.8\%$

Our Program:  $(288/41492) * 380 = \sim 3$  cases.  $\sim 0.79\%$

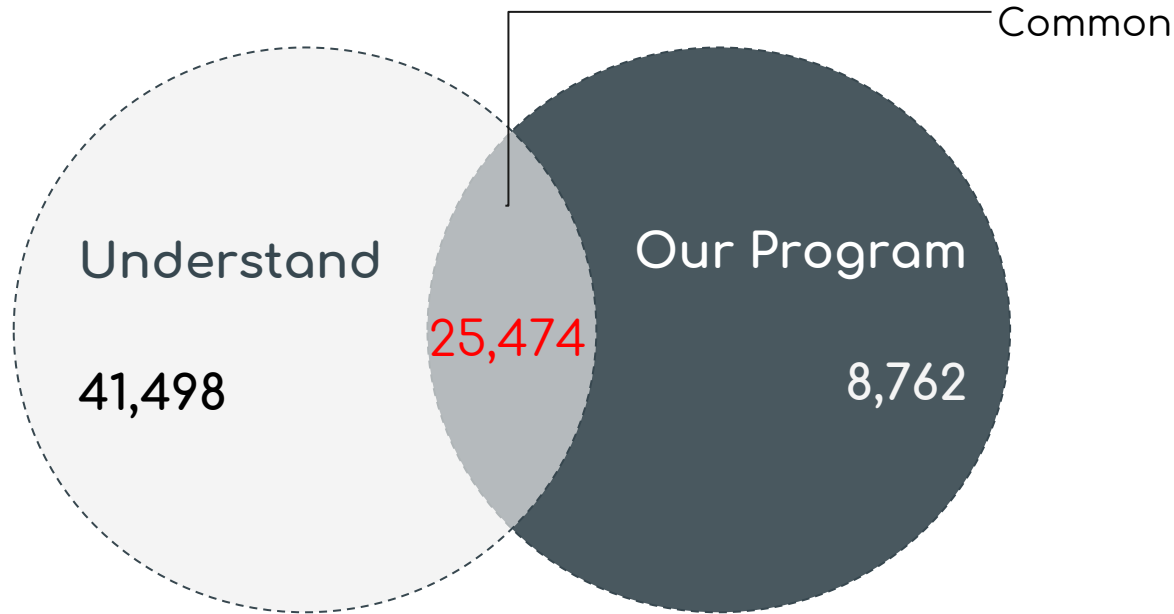
srcML:  $(7256/41492) * 380 = \sim 66$  cases.  $\sim 17.4\%$

# Noticeable Differences: Our Program vs. srcML

```
Karin@KevinA-YOGA720 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/test  
$ awk 'FNR==NR {a[$0]++; next} !a[$0]' srcML_Include_Common mysql_srcML.raw.ta
```

```
mysql-server-mysql-8.0.2/extra/yass1/taocrypt/src/asn.cpp -> asn.hpp  
mysql-server-mysql-8.0.2/extra/yass1/taocrypt/src/asn.cpp -> file.hpp  
mysql-server-mysql-8.0.2/extra/yass1/taocrypt/src/asn.cpp -> integer.hpp  
mysql-server-mysql-8.0.2/extra/yass1/taocrypt/src/asn.cpp -> rsa.hpp  
mysql-server-mysql-8.0.2/extra/yass1/taocrypt/src/asn.cpp -> dsa.hpp  
mysql-server-mysql-8.0.2/extra/yass1/taocrypt/src/asn.cpp -> dh.hpp  
mysql-server-mysql-8.0.2/extra/yass1/taocrypt/src/asn.cpp -> md5.hpp  
mysql-server-mysql-8.0.2/extra/yass1/taocrypt/src/asn.cpp -> md2.hpp  
mysql-server-mysql-8.0.2/extra/yass1/taocrypt/src/asn.cpp -> sha.hpp  
mysql-server-mysql-8.0.2/extra/yass1/taocrypt/src/asn.cpp -> coding.hpp  
mysql-server-mysql-8.0.2/extra/yass1/taocrypt/src/asn.cpp -> time.h  
mysql-server-mysql-8.0.2/extra/yass1/taocrypt/src/asn.cpp -> memory.hpp
```

# Quantitative Analysis: Understand vs. Our Program



**Understand:**  
**66972** total  
dependencies

**Our Program:**  
**34236** total  
dependencies



# Qualitative Analysis: Understand vs. Our Program


Used sampling calculator with the following data:

- 1) Understand: Confidence level of 95%, Confidence interval of +/- 6.92%, total population: 76,474. Sampling size: 200

Using stratified sampling method:

- a) Overlap:  $25,474/75,729 * 200 \sim 67$  cases.
- b) Understand:  $41498/75,729 * 200 \sim 110$  cases.
- c) Our Program:  $8762/75,729 * 200 \sim 23$  cases.

# Noticeable Differences: Understand vs. Our Program



- Our Program does not detect .java, .cpp and .hpp files for dependency derivation
- This explains why Our program detects much less number of dependencies than Understand
- Our Program only looks for the “Include” in the .c files, sometimes dependencies can be found in a different way such as inheritance

# Potential Risks and Limitations



- 1) srcML puts an extra XML tag before each keyword statement, we have to parse that with a java code to get the “include” statements.
- 2) srcML skips a significant number of dependencies since it only parse extensions that it supports.
- 3) Can't get access to the source code of understand, comparing the tool as a black box is limited.
- 4) Can't analyze the whole output, pick a sample.
- 5) Hidden dependencies that get generated after the build.
- 6) The Program we developed for method 3 skips certain extensions as well.
- 7) The program requires Python interpreter to run which is a limitations.

# Lessons learned



# Conclusion



- Many ways to extract dependencies
- Trade-offs associated with each technique
- Do the dependencies tell the real story?
  - Compare
  - Contrast
  - Conclude

# Question Period

