

Benchmarking Reverse Engineering Tools and Using Tool Output for Further Analysis



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Presentation Outline

- Introduction to Traceability Forensics Project
- Benchmarking of Reverse Engineering
- Working Further with Reverse Engineering Output for Analysis and Comparison
- Next Steps

Traceability Forensics Project

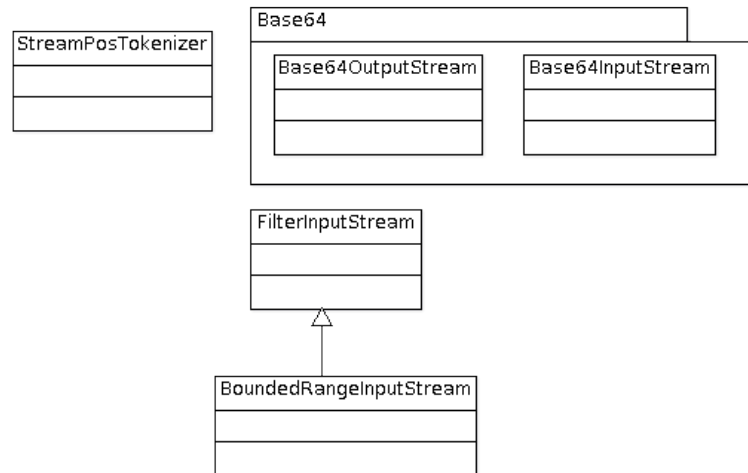
- We aim to **recover traceability links**
- Using **partial or missing documentation**
- Along with other information sources:
 - Source Code
 - Semantic Analysis

Reverse Engineering

- One of the main sources of information about software is the software itself
- Reverse engineering offers a powerful tool for program comprehension
- There are a **lot** of reverse engineering tools but...

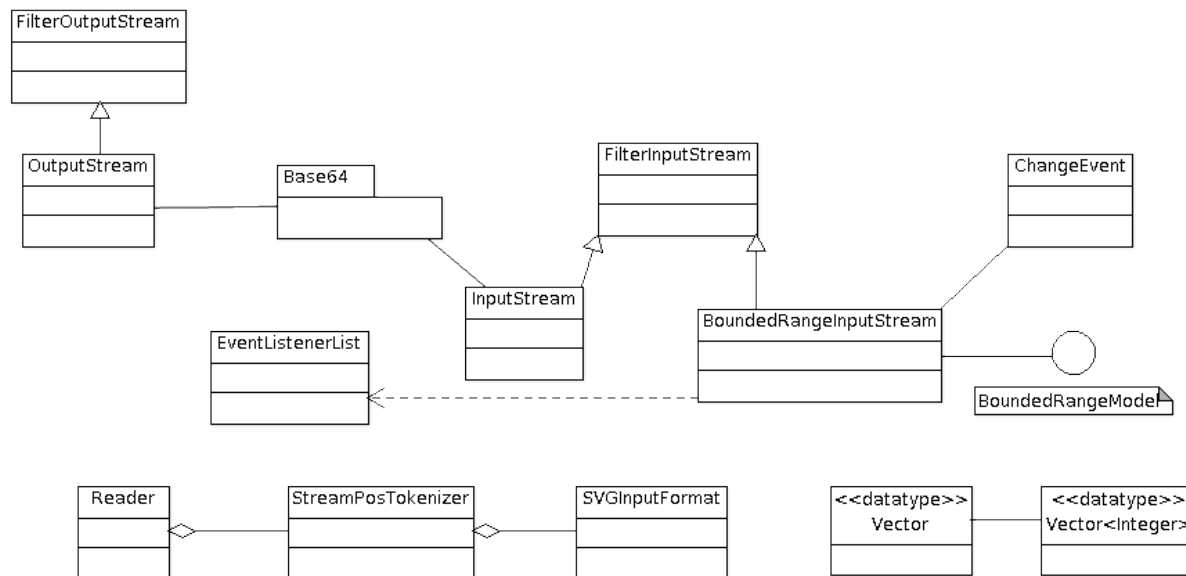
Reverse Engineering Tools

- Although there are many tools they
 - Vary in output (which is right, which is wrong?)
 - Have no standard means of comparison
- This is org.jhotdraw.io from Rational Rhapsody:

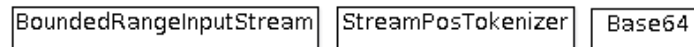


Reverse Engineering Tools

- org.jhotdraw.io from Astah Professional:



- org.jhotdraw.io from ArgoUML:



The Benchmark

- To compare and rank different tools we created a benchmark (the Reverse Engineering to Design Benchmark: RED-BM)
- 16 target artifacts
 - Varying from 100 to 40,000 lines of code
 - From 7 to 450 classes
 - Range of architecture styles and complexity
 - “Gold standard” for each in terms of contained classes and sampled relationships

The Benchmark

- Existing designs where available
- Reverse engineering output from other tools for comparison
- Initial measures for class detection, packages, and relationships:

$$Cl(s,r) = \frac{C(r)}{C(s)}, Sub(s,r) = \frac{S(r)}{S(s)}, Rel(s,r) = \frac{R(r)}{R(s)}$$

For artifact x : $C(x)$ is the ratio of correct classes, $S(x)$ ratio of correct packages and $Rel(x)$ ratio of correct relationships in system s for result r

The Benchmark

- Individual measures fed into weighted Compound Measure (CM) as function P :

$$P(s,r) = \frac{w_{Cl}Cl(s,r) + w_{Sub}Sub(s,r) + w_{Rel}Rel(s,r)}{w_{Cl} + w_{Sub} + w_{Rel}}$$

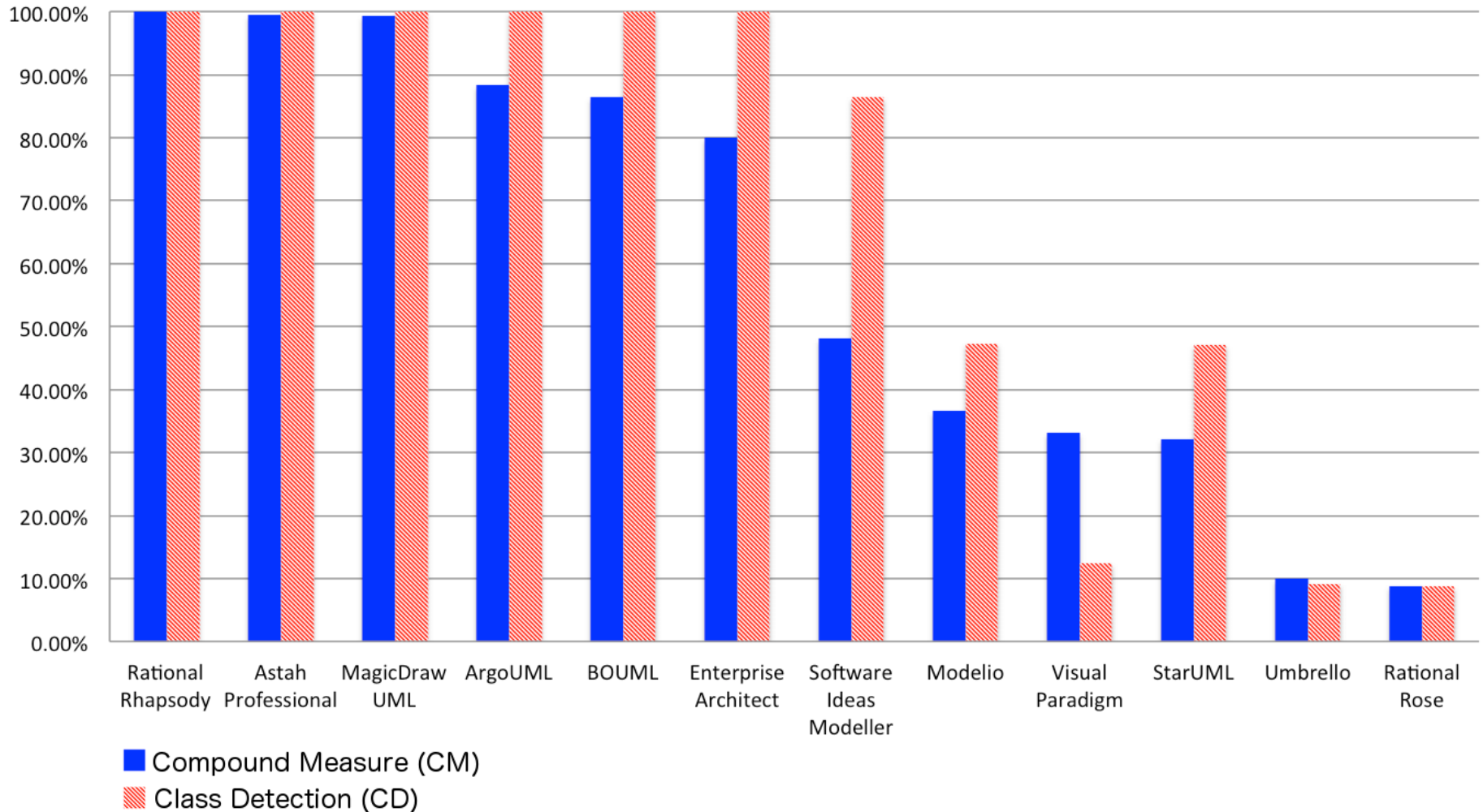
- Extensibility – existing and new measures can be combined into new or redefined (refocused) compound measure C :

$$C(s,r) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n w_i M_i(s,r)}{\sum_{i=1}^n w_i}$$

Benchmark Analysis

- We ran a 12 industry reverse engineering tools against the 16 target artifacts
- We then compared output against our “Gold Standard”
 - Rather than doing this manually we used the XMI output from tools (more on this later)
- What we found was quite surprising...

Benchmark Results



Key Findings

- Wide variance in performance between tools (8.8% to 100%)
- RED-BM is effective at differentiating tool performance
- You don't always get what you pay for!

Working Further With Reverse Engineering Output

- Benchmarking shows clear differences but we want to be able to use output from reverse engineering for further use
 - Aggregation of output (bringing together multiple imperfect outputs)
 - Combination with other sources of information

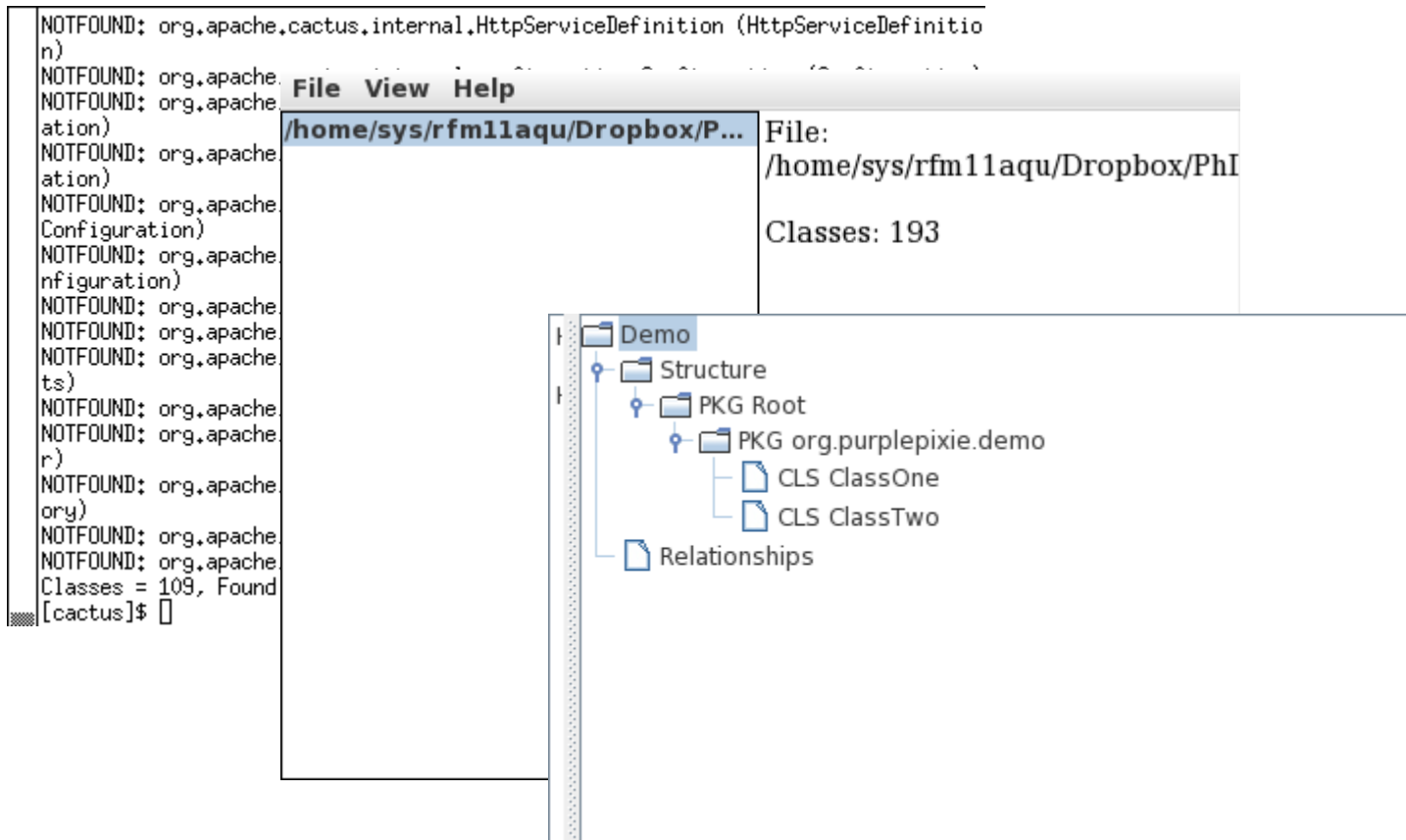
XML Metadata Interchange (XMI)

- XMI is an Object Management Group (OMG) Meta-Object Facility (MOF) for exchange of Unified Modeling Language (UML)
 - So XMI = OMG MOF UML (OMG is right!)
- This is a standard but one offering extensibility on many levels
- So effective interchange between tools is pretty much non-existent

Working with XMI

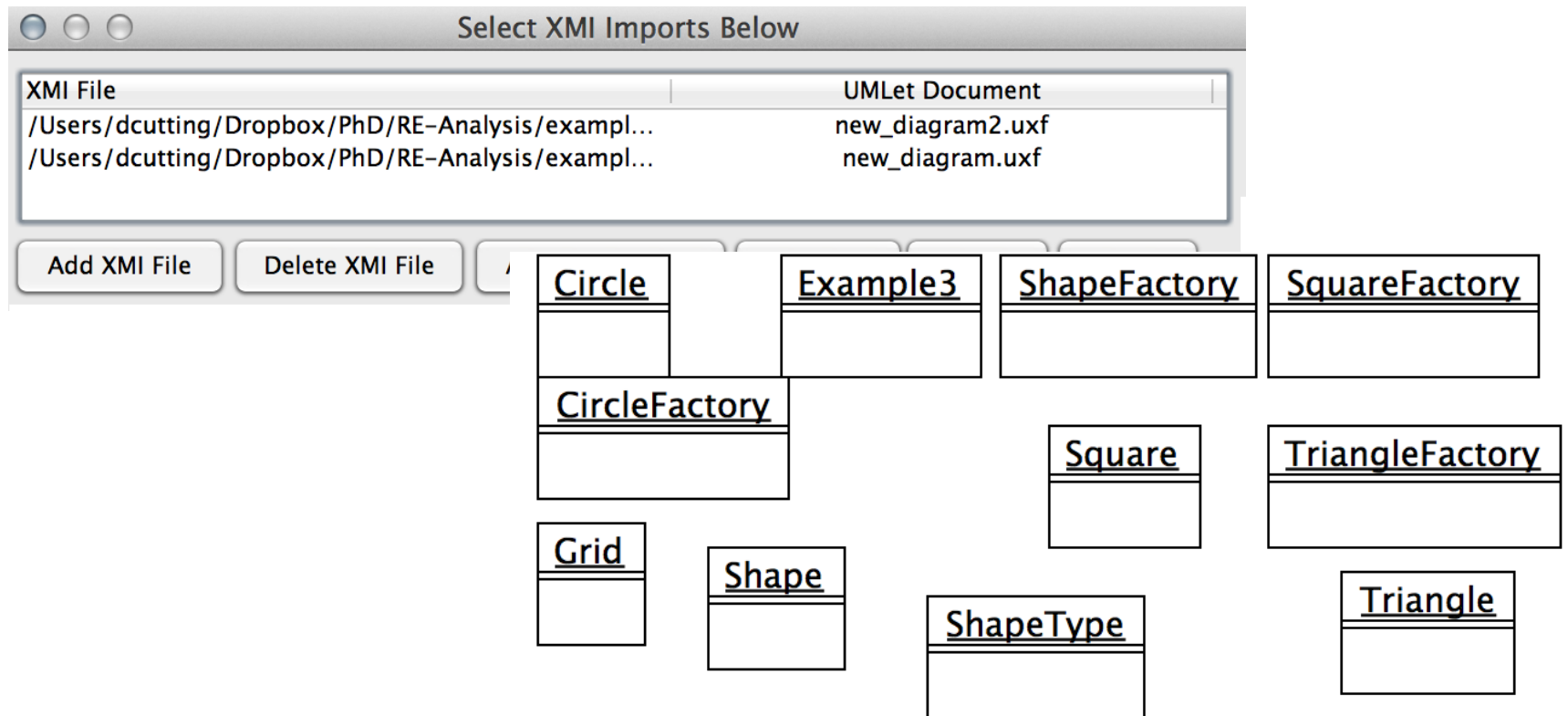
- To create the benchmark we wanted to be able to analyse XMI rather than counting classes by hand
- This entailed the creation of a generic XMI class finder
- In turn this work led to a generic XMI parser to load XMI models into a standard format in memory

Working with XMI



Reconstruction from XMI

- Using UMLet within Eclipse



Next Steps

- Further refine XMI parser/analyser
- Continue on UMLet Eclipse integration
- More sources of information:
 - Source Code Repository mining
 - Documentation analysis
 - Feeding into a Reasoning Component
- Base case software library for example including architectural styles

Thank You

Any questions?

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