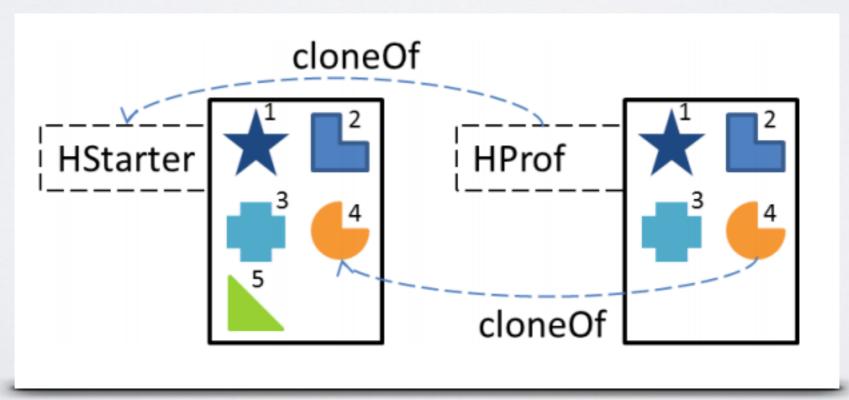
SIMILARITY ANALYSIS VIA HISTORY ANNOTATIONS*

*work in progress

MOTIVATION

- Software is developed as sets of variants due to conflicting requirements
- Cloning commonly used when to develop such variants:
 - Adopt new features, test cases:



MOTIVATION

- Cloning commonly used when to develop such variants:
 - Initialize new variants based on others
- Advantages: Easy to create variants & independent developers
- · Disadvantages: Redundancy, out-of-sync artifacts, lack of control
- Established approach: Product line engineering (PLE)
- Comes with migration risks

MOTIVATION

Vision paper published:

Flexible Product Line Engineering with a Virtual Platform

Michał Antkiewicz, Wenbin Ji, Thorsten Berger, Krzysztof Czarnecki University of Waterloo, Canada

Stefan Stănciulescu, Andrzej Wąsowski IT University of Copenhagen, Denmark Thomas Schmorleiz, Ralf Lämmel Universität Koblenz-Landau, Germany

Ina Schaefer Technische Universität Braunschweig, Germany

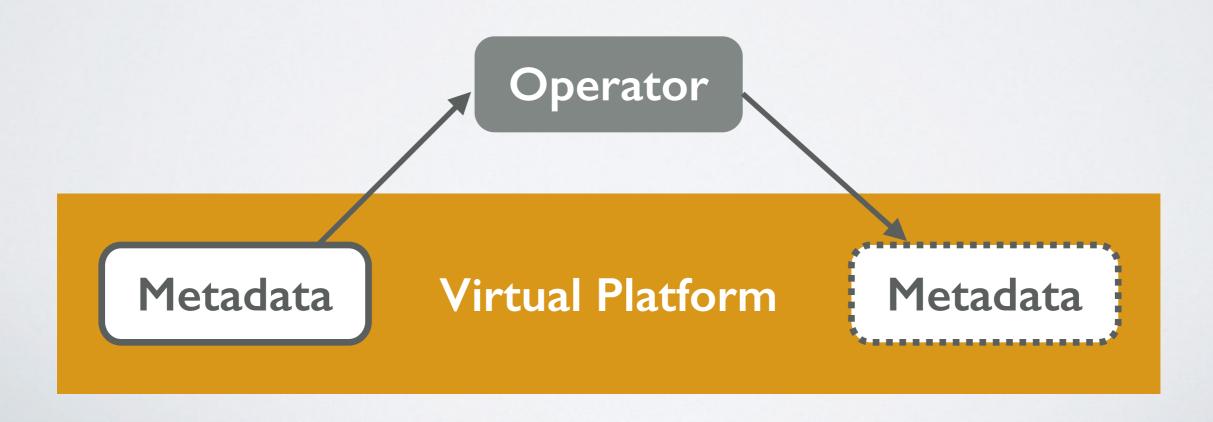
- · Core idea:
 - Low-risk transition from cloning to a product line
 - Identify a set of clone operators

AGENDA

- 1. Virtual platform, operators and propagate
- 2. Overall process
- 3. Infrastructure
- 4. Metadata
- 5. UX
- 6. Change propagation

OPERATORS

- Virtual platform: Set of reusable assets distributed among variants
- Cloning-related operators are applied to the VP:

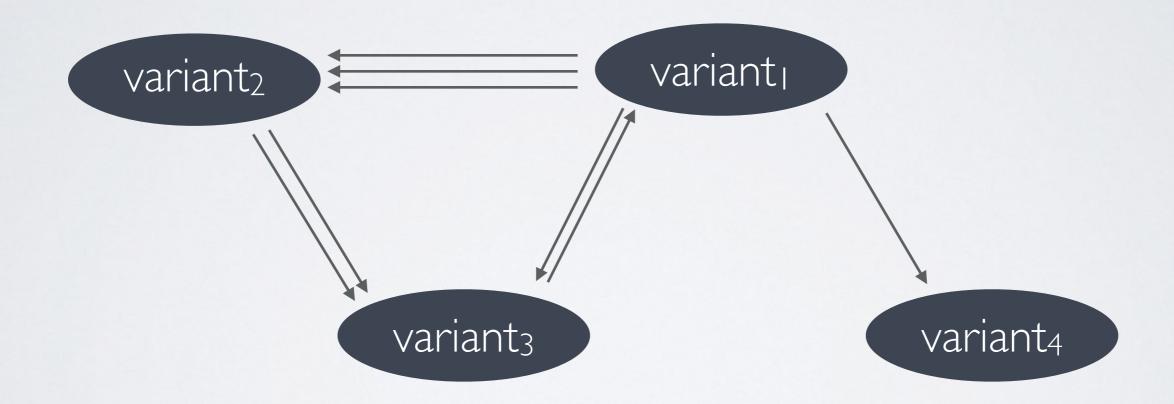


OPERATORS

- Locate feature: Find all asset fragment fragments for a given feature
- Clone assets: Copy & paste assets from a source variant to a target variant
- Propagate changes: Push changes from a original variant to a cloned variant (or vice versa)

IDEA

· For propagate we need a cloning graph

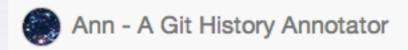


How to extract it from an existing repository?

IDEA

- How to extract the cloning graph from an existing repository?
- Idea: Let user annotate similarities in the repository history as clones and generate cloning graph based on the metadata

- Guided by a web application.
- · Initially, user selects Git repo from local file system:

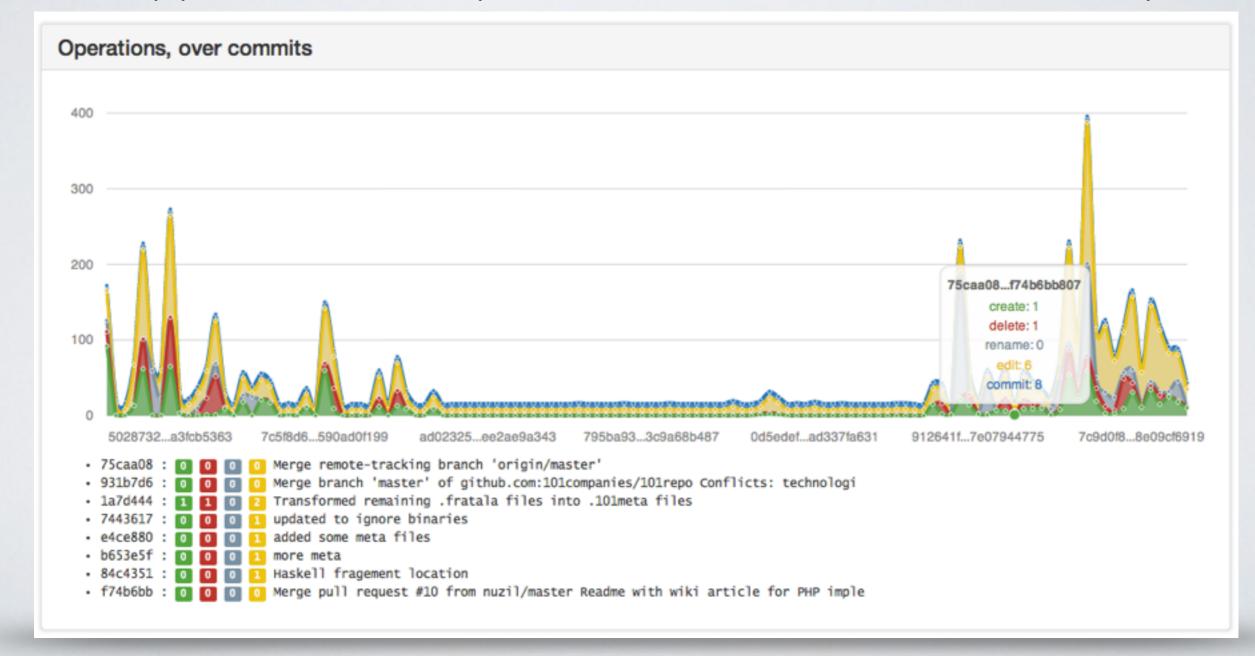


Repositories

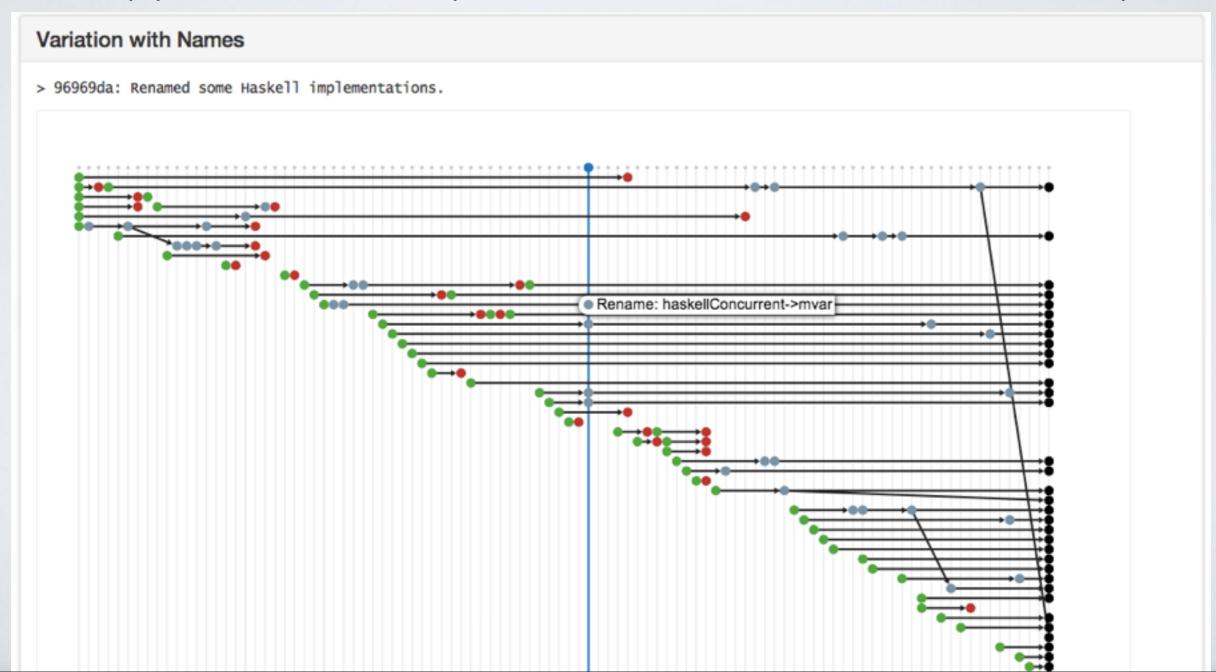
- repo3 (/Users/tschmorleiz/Temp2/repo3/)
- 101haskell (/Users/tschmorleiz/Projects/101/101haskell/)

- Next, various extractors are called:
 - 1. <u>Script extraction</u>: Used operations throughout history
 - 2. <u>Variation extraction</u> including renaming detection
 - 3. Fragment extraction, where fragments are consecutive lines of code

The application then provides various views of the repo



· The application then provides various views of the repo



- Informed decision: User select range of commits
 - 4. <u>Similarity extraction</u>: For every new fragment we detect highly similar fragment at the commit point
 - Similarity based on diff ration
 - Threshold for "highly similar" set by user
 - 5. <u>Divergence extraction</u>: When did once highly similar fragments diverge?

- · Finally: Similarities are presented to the user
 - · Grouped by variations, files, and commits
 - · Additionally shown as edges in the variation graph
- User annotates those similarities edges which were indeed caused by cloning
- · Based on those edges a cloning graph is created

METADATA

- <u>User-provided</u>: Annotations of similarity edges
 - Annotated edges hold an <u>intent</u>: Reason for cloning:

```
data Company = Company String [Dept]
data Dept = Dept String Employee [SubUnit]
data Subunit = DU DepT | EU Employee
```

"Company" fragment cloned. Intent: Simplification

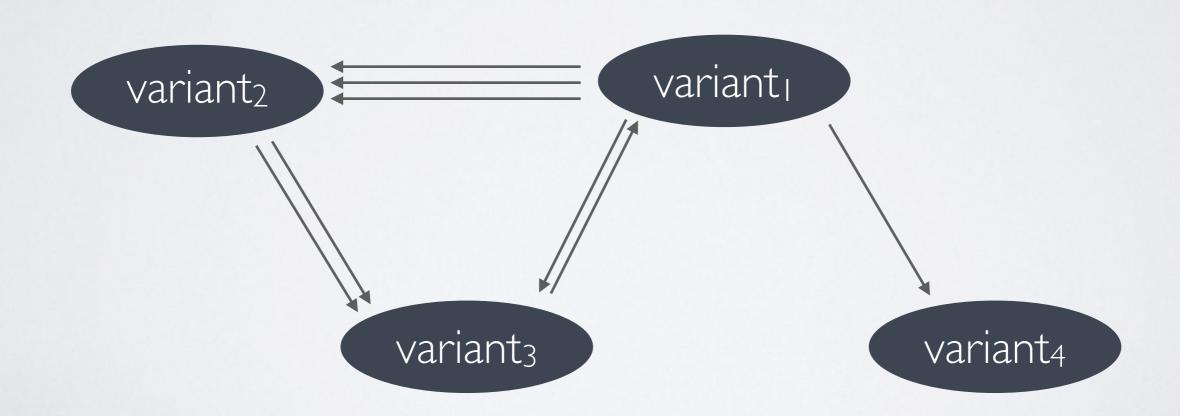
```
data Company = Company String [Dept]
data Dept = Dept String Employee [Employee] [Dept]
```

METADATA

- <u>User-provided</u>: Annotations of similarity edges
 - E.g. used to decide whether changes can be automatically propagated

METADATA

• Generated: Cloning graph based on annotated similarity edges, connecting containing variants

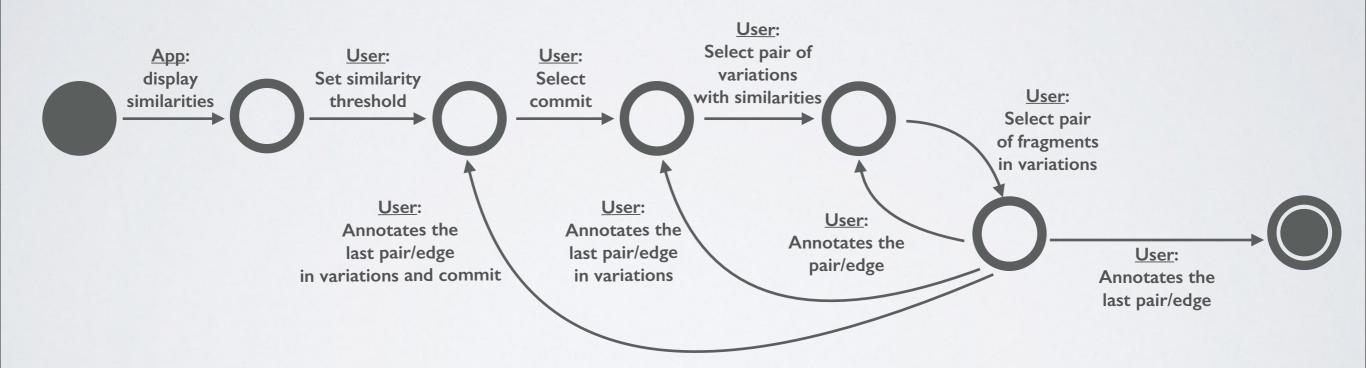


UX

- High amount of data to be processed by user
- Good user experience (UX) design principles should be followed
- Different views should be provided
- Feedback regarding annotation process

UX

• Iterative annotation process:



CHANGE PROPAGATION

- · propagate inputs:
 - Repository
 - Generated cloning graph
- Pushes changes along cloning edges
- Utilizes intents to decide whether to push automatically or first get confirmation by user
- Conflicts may involve automated or manual merging

CONCLUSION

- We have developed a web application for history annotation to implement propagate
- Currently missing:
 - Divergence extractor
 - Additional views
- Possible future work: Enable implementation of additional operators

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FEEDBACK, QUESTIONS?