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Importance of Analysing and Maintaining the Quality of Software

Code is more than just functionality—it tells a story about design decisions and team collaboration.

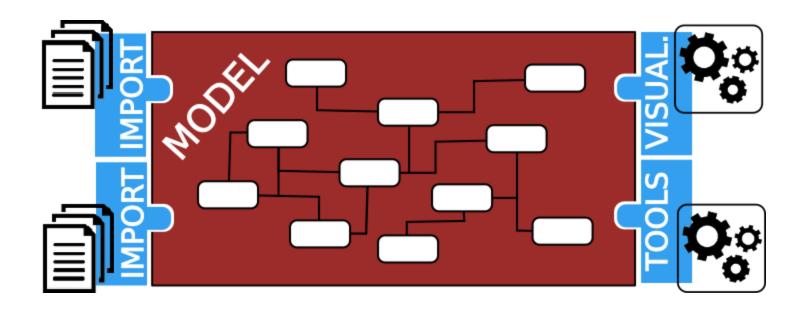
- Readability and Maintenance
- Reduces bugs and errors
- Improved performance
- Scalability
- Reusability
- Collaboration and team work

Moose

Moose is a plateform for the analysis and manipulation of software programs

It is scalable and designed to enable easy construction of new tools.

Moose



Components

- Metamodel Famix, software modelization (polyglote)
- Roassal, an engine for the creation of interactive visualizations
- MooseIDE, interactive environement of micro-tools on models
- MooseQuery, navigation and search inside of the model
- Tagging, semantic information such as first class citizen
- Spec, a bibliography for the construction of user interfaces

Moose Model and Metamodel: FAMIX

- FAMIX is a language-independent meta-model for representing software.
- Modelize any programming language such as Java, Pharo, Fortran, Ada, C/C++, TypeScript, Cobol, 4D.
- All Moose tools must function with these models of all languages.
- Based on traits (composable metamodel).

Moose Model and Metamodel: FAMIX

- Different entities: Package, Class, Method, Variable ...
- Their relationships (dependencies):
 - Inheritance FamixJavaInheritance
 - Access (to a variable) FamixJavaAccess
 - Invocations (of a method) FamixJavaInvocation
 - Reference (to a type) FamixJavaReference

Exercice

- Create a Moose Image
- Create a model of a Pharo project
- Navigate into the model

MooseQuery

- A uniformed query API of Famix entities
- Based on the description of the Fame
- Independent of the metamodel (of the modelized language)
- https://moosequery.ferlicot.fr/

Cheat sheet -- MooseQuery, parents/children

- #children (recursive #allChildren), ex: Package -> Package -> Class
- #parents (récursif #allParents), ex: Method -> Class -> Package
- Scopes: Search the ascendents or descendants with a given type
 - o can "jump" levels: methodeA atScope: FamixJavaPackage
 - #atScope: <Type> , search ascendent (recursive #allAtScope:)
 - #toScope: <Type> , search descendent (recursive #allToScope:)

Cheat sheet -- MooseQuery, "neighbors"

- #queryAllIncoming / #queryAllOutgoing returns all the associations
 (FamixJavaInheritance, FamixJavaInvocation, ...)
 - Add #opposites to have the entities at the end of the associations
 - ex: packageX queryAllIncoming opposites
- #query: <#in/#out> with: <association>
 - ex: methodA query: #in with: FamixTInvocation
- query composition (all packages depending on packageX):
 packageX queryAllIncoming opposites atScope: FamixTPackage

Metamodel creation

- Blog post https://modularmoose.org/2021/02/15/Coasters.html
- Advice
 - Get inspired by an existing metamodel (ex: FamixJava)
 - Use at maximum the existing Famix traits
 - Do not begin until the metamodel is clear and complete
- creating a metamodel is a *long* task, after 20 years, FamixJava is yet not completely finished

VerveineJ

Creation of a FamixJava model

```
docker run -v "/local/source/dir":/src -v "/local/lib/dir":/dependency
ghcr.io/evref-bl/verveinej:v3.0.7 -format json -o projet.json .
```

- Produces a file projet.json containing the Famix model of the project
- Load the project in Moose (ModelsBrowser tool)
 - Attention to rootFolder

Exercice

- Clone this project: https://github.com/apache/maven
- Create the model of the project
- Import the project into Moose.
- Set the root folder of the project
- Navigate through its model to identify key classes or methods (For example: most references classes, most invoked methods).

Ressources

- https://modularmoose.org/
 - Wiki
 - Blog
- Github: https://github.com/moosetechnology
 - project MooseIDE
 - project Famix

Writing tests

- Create a MyChecker class which has an attribute model.
 - o create a method called regexType: which accepts a String and searched for the model classes with names that match the regex. Create a test for this method.

- Create a method called root0f: that accepts a class and returns the root class of the hierarchy to which it belongs.
 Write a test for this method.
- Create a method called computeClassDepth: that accepts a class as an argument and computes its depth in the hierarchy. Write a test for this method.
- Create a method called computeHierarchyDepth: that accepts a class as an argument and computes the depth of its whole hierarchy. Write a test for this method.

- Create a method is Overloading: that checks weather the class is overloading (overloading means a class that has the same method with different arguments). Write a test for this method.
- Create a method isBigClass: that checks weather the class is big in terms of the number of methods it contains. Write a test for this method.

Back to Roassal

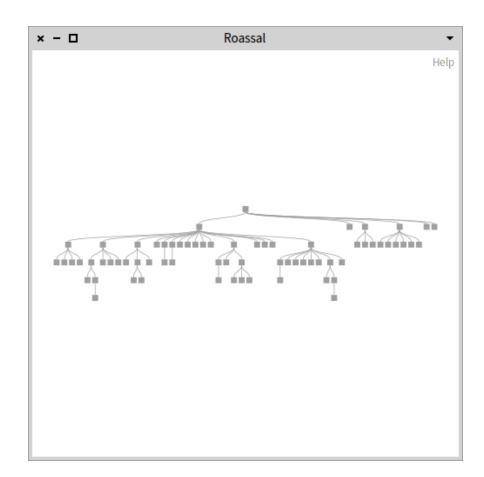
For every class of the hierarchy SequenceableCollection, **collect** a rectangle that describes it.

The result must be a set of shapes.

Add these shapes to a canvas and open the canvas.

Create links between classes and their superclass.

Display those classes to obtain a hierarchical view.



Add events to each shape, allowing to inspect the model when a mouse click.

Add an interaction that allows to display informations about classes when a mouse hover the object.

Informations:

- Name
- Number of methods
- Number of attributes
- Number of lines of code

Edit the visualization to adapt to the size of classes according to these properties:

- Height: number of the methods of the class
- Width: number of attributes of the class
- Colour: number of lines of code

Making a user Interface using Spec

- For Pharo classes (classes in the Pharo environment)
- For classes in the Moose Model

