Program Comprehension and Software Migration Strategies

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IWPC-2000 Limerick, Ireland, June 11, 2000

Outline

- Reengineering categories
- Comprehension strategies
- Migration strategies
- Language migration
- Program comprehension education
- Mt. St. Helens Theory
- Key research pointers
- Conclusions

Research Support





O IBM Corporation





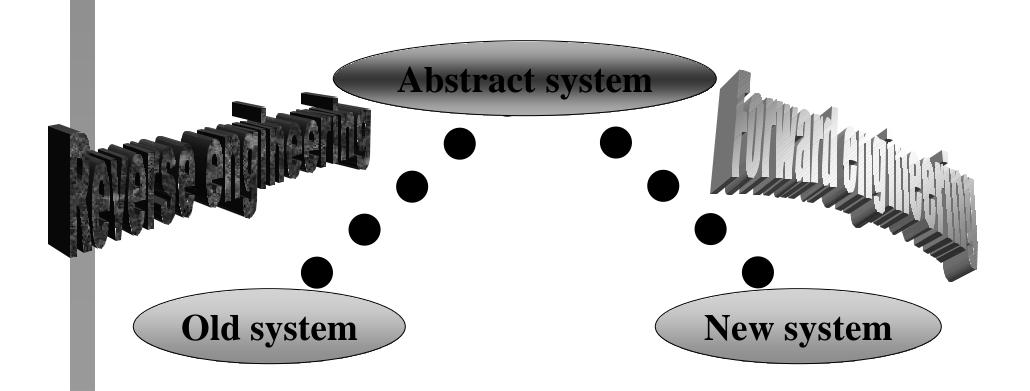


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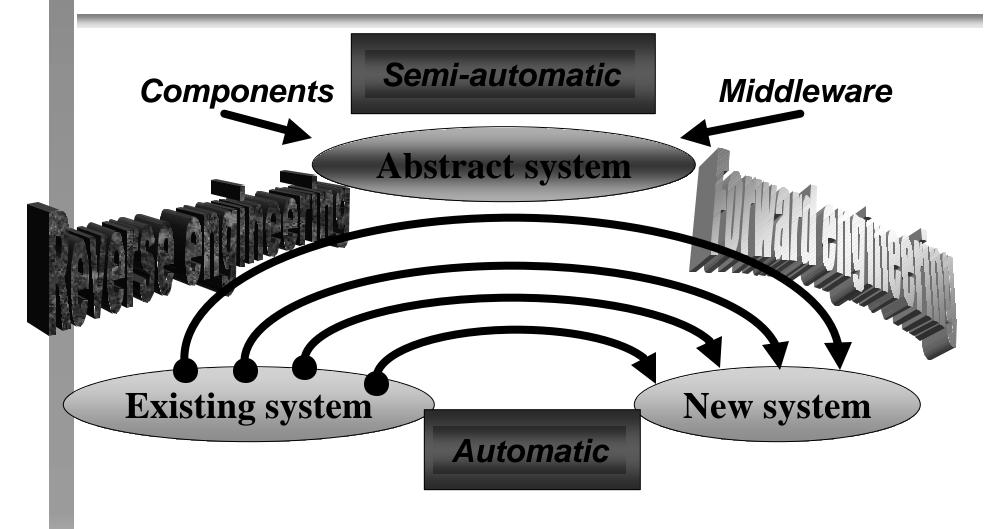
The Horseshoe Model of Software Migration



Reengineering Categories

- Automatic restructuring
- Automatic transformation
- Semi-automatic transformation
- Design recovery and reimplementation
- Code reverse engineering and forward engineering
- Data reverse engineering and schema migration
- Migration of legacy systems to modern platforms

The Horseshoe Model



Reengineering Categories...

- Automatic restructuring
 - to obtain more readable source code
 - enforce coding standards
- Automatic transformation
 - to obtain better source code
 - HTML'izing of source code
 - simplify control flow (e.g., dead code, goto's)
 - refactoring and remodularizeing
 - Y2K remediation

Reengineering Categories...

- Semi-automatic transformation
 - to obtain better engineered system (e.g., rearchitect code and data)
 - semi-automatic construction of structural, functional, and behavioral abstractions
 - re-architecting or re-implementing the subject system from these abstractions

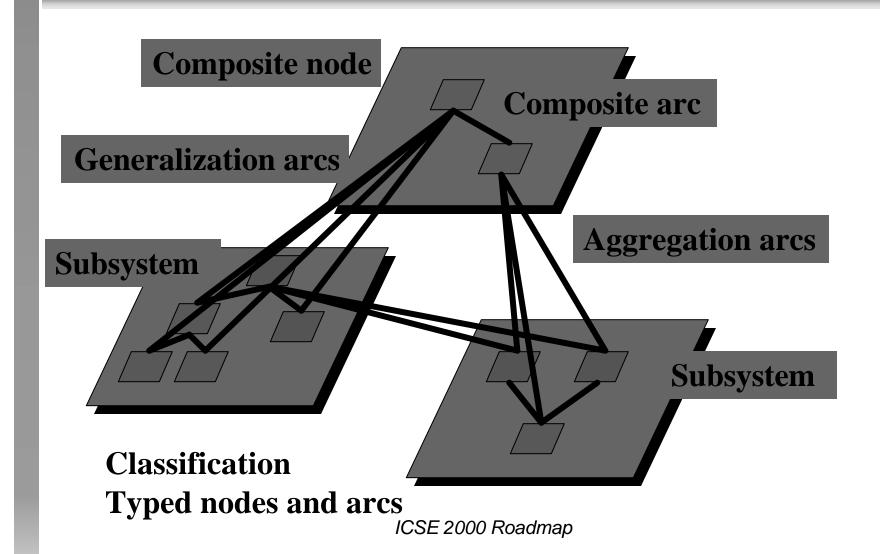
Design Recovery Levels of Abstractions

- Application
 - Concepts, business rules, policies
- Function
 - Logical and functional specifications, non-functional requirements
- Structure
 - Data and control flow, dependency graphs
 - Structure and subsystem charts
 - Architectures
- Implementation
 - AST's, symbol tables, source text

Synthesizing Concepts

- Build multiple hierarchical mental models
- Subsystems based on SE principles
 - classes, modules, directories, cohesion, data & control flows, slices
- Design and change patterns
- Business and technology models
- Function, system, and application architectures
- Common services and infrastructure

The Ubiquitous Graph Model



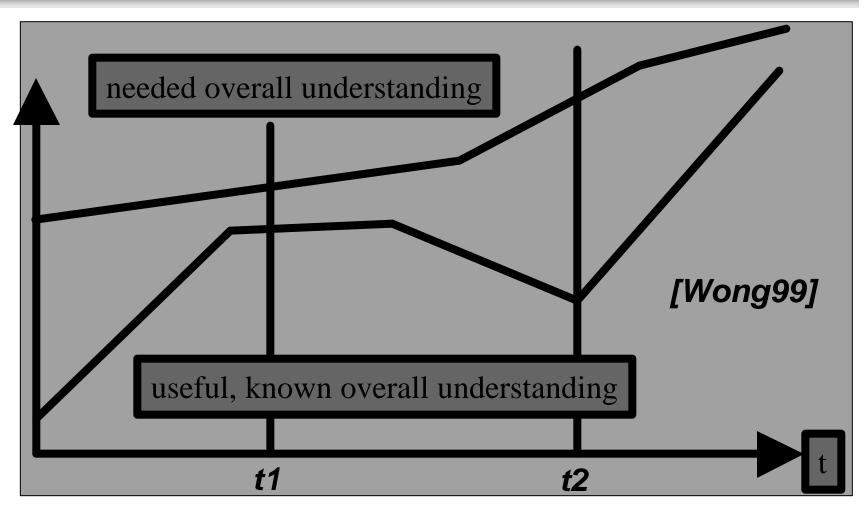
Program Comprehension Technology

- Program understanding technology
 - Cognitive models
 - Levels of abstraction
 - Synthesizing concepts
 - Filtering information
 - Slicing and dicing
- Comprehension environment
 - Parsers and lightweight extractors
 - Repository and conceptual modeling
 - Visualization engines (graph and web based)

The Big-Bang Comprehension Problem

- What can we do during evolution to ease future understanding and migration of information systems?
- We know the knowledge we need but it is difficult to obtain from scratch
- "Big-bang" comprehension when the system becomes "critical" is high-risk
- Analysis paralysis

The Understanding Gap



Continuous Program Comprehension

- Apply program understanding continuously and incrementally during evolution of the software system
- Use software reverse engineering to re-document existing software
- Insert reverse engineering techniques into development [Wong99]
- Symbiosis: models and code [Jackson00]

Evaluating Reverse Engineering Tools

- The purpose of most reverse engineering tools is to increase the understanding an engineer has of the subject system
- No agreed-upon definition or test of understanding
- Several types of empirical studies that are appropriate for studying the benefits of reverse engineering tools

Theses An Emerging Discipline

- Domain retargetable reverse engineering [Tilley95]
- Cognitive design elements for software exploration tools [Storey98]
- Continuous understanding Reverse Engineering Notebook [Wong99]
- Integrating static and dynamic reverse engineering models [Systa2000]
- Architectural Component Detection for Program Understanding [Koschke2000]

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Migration Theses

- Management of uncertainty and inconsistency in database reengineering [Jahnke99]
- Integration and migration of information systems to object-oriented platforms [Koelsch99]
- Migrating C++ to Java [Agrawal99, Wen2000]
- An Environment for Migrating C to Java [Martin2000]

Migration Objectives Evolving Business Requirements

- Adapt to e-commerce platform
- Adapt to web technology
- Reduce time to market
- Support new business rules
- Allow customizable billing
- Adapt to evolving tax laws
- Reengineer business processes

Migration Objectives ... Software Evolution Requirements

- Higher productivity
- Lower maintenance costs
- Move to object-oriented platforms
- Inject component technology
- Adapt to modern data exchange technology
- Leverage modern methods and tools

Migration Objectives ... Software Architecture Requirements

- Move to network-centric platforms
- Integrate cooperative information systems
- Leverage centralized repositories
- Move from hierarchical to relational db
- Take advantage of web user interfaces
- Provide interoperability via buses and gateways among applications
- Move to client-server architectures

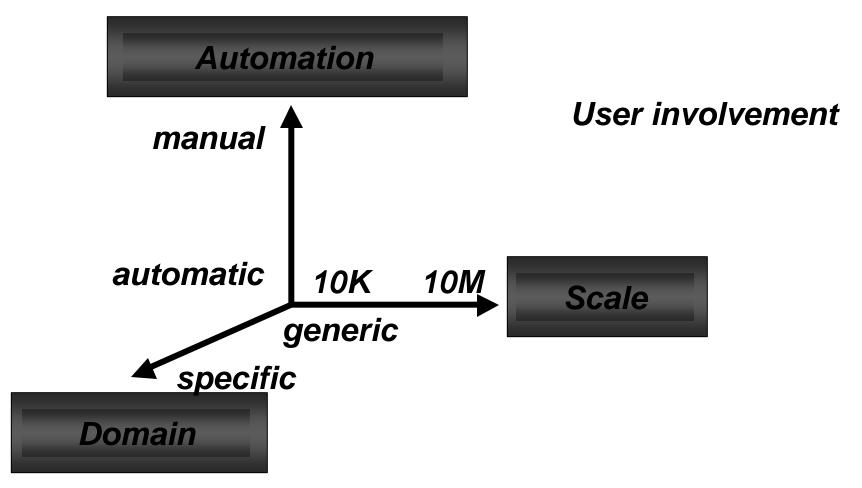
Common Requirements Migration

- Ensure continuous, safe, reliable, robust, ready access to mission-critical functions and information
 - Migrate in place
- Minimize migration risk
 - Reduce migration complexity
 - Make as few changes as possible in both code & data
 - Alter the legacy code to facilitate and ease migration
 - Concentrate on the most important current and future requirements

Common Migration Requirements ...

- Minimize impact on
 - users
 - applications
 - databases
 - operation
- Maximize benefits of modern technology
 - user interfaces, dbs, middleware, COTS
 - automation, tools

Dimensions of Migration Methods and Tools



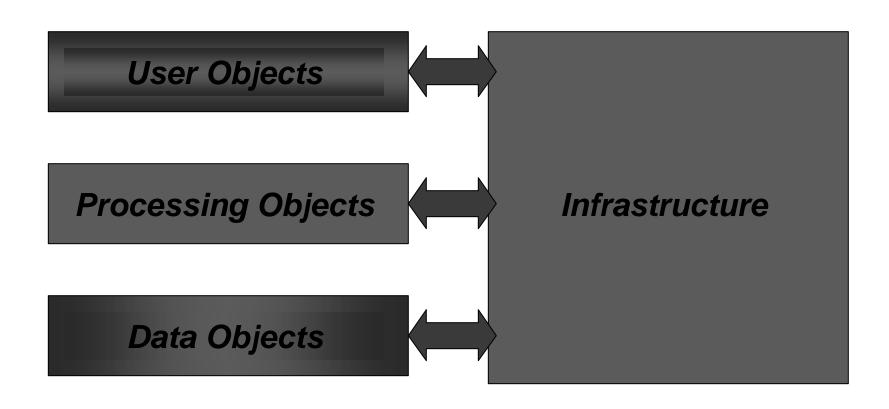
Resistance to Change

- Are some systems more difficult to change, evolve, reengineer than others?
- Can we define a measure resistance based on business value, existing technology, new technology, evolution pace?
- We need empirical studies ...

Separable Tiers

- Decompose legacy system into three layers or application tiers
 - Presentation (interfaces: user and APIs)
 - Processing (application code, functions, business rules, policies)
 - Data services (database)
- Promotes interoperability, reuse, flexibility, distribution, separate evolution paths

Application Layers



Classification of LIS Architectures

Decomposable

- Separation of concerns
- Interfaces, applications, db services are distinct components
- Functional decomposition
- Ideal for migration

There is nothing more difficult to arrange, more doubtful of success, and more dangerous to carry through than initiating changes.

—N. Machiavelli

Classification of IS Architectures ...

- Semidecomposable
 - Applications and db services are not readily separable
 - System is not easily decomposable
- Nondecomposable
 - No functional components are separable
 - Users directly interact with individual modules
- **■** [BS95]

Migration Strategies

- Ignore
 - retire, phase out, let fail
- Replace with COTS applications
- Cold turkey
 - rewrite from scratch
 - high risk
- Integrate and access in place
 - integrate future apps into legacy apps without modifying legacy apps
 - IS-GTP [Koelsch99]

Data Warehousing

- Data is needed for several distinct purposes
 - on-line transaction processing (access in place)
 - data analysis for decision support applications (extraction of data into an application specific repository)
- Creates duplicate data
- Popular approach

Gradual Migration or "Chicken Little"

- Rearchitect and transition the applications incrementally
- Replace LIS with target application
- Language migration
- Schema and data migration
- User interface migration
- *GTE* [*BrSt95*]

Chicken Little ...

- The intent is to phase out legacy applications over time
- In place access is not economical in the long run
- More effective, less risky than cold turkey
- Allows for independent user interface and database evolution
- Incremental

Chicken Little ...

- Legacy and target applications must coexist during migration
- A gateway to isolate the migration steps so that the end users do not know if the info needed is being retrieved from the legacy or target system
- Development of gateways is difficult and costly

Opportunistic Migration Method

- Combination of forward and reverse migration strategies
- Forward or reverse migration path per
 - operation
 - application
 - interface
 - database
 - site
 - user
- More complex gateways are needed

Migration Research Method

- Perform a concrete case study with an industrial software system
- Investigate methods and tools to automate the process adopted in the case study
- Conduct user experiments to improve the effectiveness of the developed methods and tools
- Investigate tool adoption problems

Language Migration—A Case Study

- Subject system is a 300 KLOC legacy software system of highly optimized code written in PL/IX
- Can the system incrementally be translated to C++?
 - Transliteration versus object-oriented design
- Develop tools which semi-automate the translation process to C++
- The translated code must perform as well as the original code

Manual Migration

- First migration and integration effort was completed by hand by an expert [Uhl97]
- 10 person-weeks to migrate 7.8 KLOC
- Successfully passed all regression tests
- Built C++ and Fortran compilers with it
- It works ...
 - ... but migrated C++ code was 50% slower than original PL/IX code

Performance Evaluation

- Expert identified performance bottlenecks
- Hand-optimized migrated code
- Optimized version performed better than the original version [Martin98]
 - Up to 20% better than the original code
 - Now IBM was interested ...
- Results
 - Correct, efficient
 - Translation, integration, optimization heuristics
 - Incremental process

Automation

- Can the translation, integration, and optimization heuristics discovered by experts be integrated into an automated tool?
- How would it affect the performance?
- What existing tools could be leveraged to build such a tool?
- Solution
 - Use Software Refinery, Reasoning Systems

Transformation Process

- Transform PLI/IX artifacts to their corresponding C++ artifacts
- Generate support C++ libraries
 (macros for reference components;
 class definitions for key data structures)
- Generate C++ source code that is structurally and behaviorally similar to the legacy source code
- CASCON98 Best Paper [Kontogiannis98] [Kontogiannis98]

Results, Morale & Lessons Learned

- Semi-automatic transformation of large volume of code is feasible
- Migrated code suffers no deterioration in performance
- Incremental migration process feasible
- Technique readily applicable to other imperative languages
- Tool reduces migration effort by a factor of 10 over manual migration
- CTAS—C++ to Java [Jackson2000]

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Teaching program understanding

- How many teach 4th year or graduate courses in software evolution, program understanding, comprehension, reverse engineering, reengineering?
- How many teach program understanding or program reading in 1st year?

Challenges and Aspirations

- Mary Shaw, Software Engineering Education—A Roadmap; in The Future of Software Engineering, ICSE 2000
- 1. Discriminate among different software development roles
- 4. Integrate an engineering point of view into CS and IS undergraduate curricula
- 6. Exploit our own technology in support of education

Discriminate among different software development roles

- Available knowledge about software exceeds what any one person can know
- Specializing roles
- Comprehension versus coding skills
- Developing the role of a reverse engineer, program comprehender
- Software inspection expert

Integrate an engineering point of view into undergraduate curricula

- Study good examples of software systems and develop program understanding skills
- Teach back-of-the-envelope estimation using reverse engineering technology
- Teach students how to investigate nonfunctional requirements using program comprehension technology

Exploit our own technology in support of education

- Employ software exploration and reverse engineering tools in 1st year
- Integrated environments such as VA Java or J++ do not provide facilities to explore and record mental models
- Familiarize students with software exploration and conceptual modeling tools
- Restructure curricula to teach both fresh creation and evolutionary change

Mt. St. Helens Theory

- May 18, 1980
 Mt. St. Helens
 self-destructed, setting off the biggest
 landslide in recorded history and losing
 400 meters of its crown
- Forests and meadows, and mountain streams were transformed into an ashgray wasteland
- Ecologists dogma—nature recreates ecosystems in a predictable fashion

A decade later

- A decade later even on the most sterile of landscapes brave little vegetative beachheads are formed
- The unpredictability of recolonization and the pivotal importance of chance in rebuilding of biological communities
- Wildflower gardens, which are mixes of lupine, Indian paintbrush, pearly everlasting, and fireweed, are emerging

Encourage island-driven research

- Is program comprehension research becoming too predictable?
- Do we need a cataclysmic event to rejuvenate comprehension research?
- There are many vegetative beachheads in the community
- But they tend to gravitate towards established research and tools
- Particularly the tools arena needs new beachheads

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- Investigate infrastructure, methods, and tools for continuous program understanding to support the entire evolution of a software system from the early design stages to the long-term legacy stages
 - Reverse engineering notebook

- Instrument design architecture to ease extraction of understanding architecture
- Store architecture artifacts in schemabased repository and as unstructured or Web-based text to ease searching
- Allow for incomplete semantics and partial extraction of artifacts

- Allow user to build virtual, multiple architectures, perspectives, and views
- Provide tools to compare virtual and code-centric architectures (e.g., reflection models [Murphy98])
- Make architecture extraction tools enduser programmable and extensible

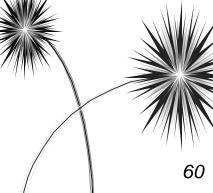
- Develop methods and technology for computer-aided data and database reverse engineering
 - Integrate code and data reverse engineering methods and tools
 - Leverage synergy between code and data reverse engineering communities

- Develop tools that provide better support for human reasoning in an incremental and evolutionary reverse engineering process that can be customized to different application contexts
 - End-user programmable tools
 - Domain retargetable reverse engineering

- Concentrate on the tool adoption problem by improving the usability and end-user programmability of reverse engineering tools to ease their integration into actual development processes
 - Start with a web-based user interface
 - Conduct user studies

Conclusions

- Mission statement
 - Researchers in software design and formal methods should concentrate on software evolution rather than construction
 - Program understanding and analysis experts should teach their methods in 1st-year
- Plenty of research problems
- Wonderful case studies
- Exciting research!!!!



Canada May 12-19, 2001



ICSE 2000 Roadmap