Towards Triaging Code-Smell Candidates via Runtime Scenarios and Method-Call Dependencies

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Assessment of smell candidates

Smell-detection tools produce **false positives** and/or miss smell candidates (due to applied detection technique: mostly static program analysis).

In general, smells also might result from a deliberate design decision (Arcelli Fontana et al., 2016; *intentional smell*)

**Smell Triage**
A) symptom-based identification and assessment
B) re-assessment of true positives
   - structural and behavioral context
   - design decisions
   - change impact and prioritization of potential refactorings
→ effort/time for manual re-assessment

![Fig. 1: Candidate states during triage](image)
Approach: Decision support based on runtime scenarios and method-call dependencies

- **Runtime Scenarios**
  Scenario-based runtime tests (e.g., BDD tests)
  → exemplary intended behavior

- **Method-Call Dependencies**
  Multiple code smells manifest via call dependencies e.g., FeatureEnvy, CyclicDependency, MessageChain, Functionally similar methods (kind of DuplicateCode)

- **Reverse-Engineering Design Perspectives (using runtime analysis)**
  - dependency structure matrices (DSMs)
  - UML2 sequence diagrams
Scenario-driven smell assessment

1. Identification of **hidden** candidates

2. Assessment of given candidates
   a) Check **scenario-relevance** of candidates
   b) Review scenario-scoped behavioral and structural **candidate context** (e.g., for identifying intentional smells such as applied design patterns)

**Fig. 2:** Example: Spotting candidates for *functionally similar methods* (kind of DuplicateCode)

- **Candidates (static analysis)**
  - **A₀**
    - (x,y) (x,y) (x,y)
  - **B₀**
    - (x,y,z) (x,y) {y,z}

- **Candidates (runtime analysis)**
  - **A₁**
    - (x) (y) (x,y)
  - **B₁**
    - (x,y) (x,y) {y} (y)

hidden candidates

candidates that don’t manifest during scenario execution
Tailorable design perspectives derived from runtime scenarios

Fig. 3: Scenario & runtime perspectives on method-call dependencies for triaging smell candidates
Software prototype: KaleidoScope

**Tracer Component**
- instruments the test framework (e.g., TclSpec/STORM)
- creates XMI trace model

**Reporter Component**
- parametric transformation
- UML models created using QVTo mappings and visualized in diagrams using Quick Sequence Diagram Editor
- matrices visualized using R

Fig. 4: Conceptual overview of KaleidoScope (publicly available for download at http://nm.wu.ac.at/nm/haendler)
Simple example: Assessing candidates for functionally similar methods

Overlapping set of called methods: **scenario-based inter-method matrix**

**Further assessment criteria:** order of method calls, i/o behavior, usage context (calling methods/classes, scenarios):
**generated method-interaction diagrams**

Figs. 5 & 6: Process for assessing FSM candidates (above) and exemplary generated method-interaction diagrams (righthand).
Summary

**Decision support for triaging smell candidates**
- reflecting method-call dependencies obtained from scenario test-execution traces
- providing different tailorable design perspectives (DSMs, UML2 sequence diagrams)
- complementing static-analysis tools

Prototypical implementation *KaleidoScope*

**Work in progress**
- support for other smell types
- assisting in extended triaging questions (*bad vs. intentional* and refactoring planning)
- large(r) software systems
- experiments on the approach's benefits for human users
Support for other code & design smells
Abstraction, Hierarchy, Encapsulation and other Modularization smells

→ also include data and subclass dependencies
→ additional design views (e.g., UML class diagrams)

Further potential of using scenarios

Example:
MultifacedAbstraction (and MissingAbstraction)

Fig. 7: MultifacedAbstraction example
**Bad vs. Intentional**

smell false positives in terms of design patterns (Arcelli Fontana et al., 2016)

→ behavioral context for identifying such intentional smells

Example: visitor DP

![Exemplary auto-generated method-interaction diagram](image)

**Fig. 8:** Exemplary auto-generated method-interaction diagram
**Change-Impact Analysis**
Impact of potential refactorings on system and test suite

**Example: MoveMethod**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Analysis</th>
<th>Exemplary Question</th>
<th>Perspective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Impact on program</td>
<td><em>Which calling methods depend on the candidate method to be moved?</em></td>
<td>scenario-based inter-method matrix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact on test suite</td>
<td><em>Which scenario tests cover the method to be moved?</em></td>
<td>scenario-to-method matrix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Move target</td>
<td><em>Which existing classes are eligible owners of the candidate method to be moved?</em></td>
<td>class-to-method and method-to-class matrices</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Larger application examples

System under analysis:
357 test scenarios
~30k assertions

Fig. 9: Scenario-to-method matrix: called vs. not called (y-axis: test scenarios, x-axis: selected methods)

Fig. 10: Scenario-to-class matrix: amount of different methods triggering inter-class method calls (y-axis: selected test scenarios, x-axis: selected classes)
Thank you for your attention!

Questions & Discussion

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