Supporting Framework Use via Automatically Extracted Concept-Implementation Templates

> Abbas Heydarnoori Krzysztof Czarnecki Thiago Tonelli Bartolomei

Generative Software Development Lab University of Waterloo, Canada





Outline

- Introduction and Motivation
- The FUDA Framework Comprehension Technique
- Evaluations
- Concluding Remarks

Introduction and Motivation

Introduction

- Object-oriented application frameworks are widely used to develop new applications
- Frameworks provide *domain-specific concepts*
 - Example: JFace offers implementation for context menu and tree viewer

Framework-based applications are constructed by writing completion code that instantiates these concepts

Main Difficulties of Frameworks

Complex and difficult to learn APIsLack of manuals and documentation

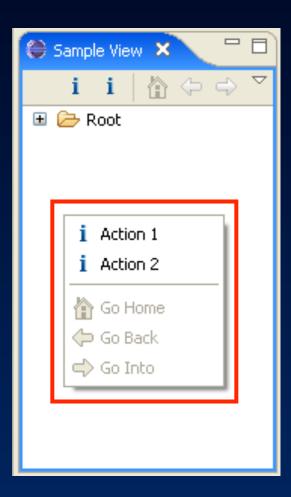
Proposed Solution

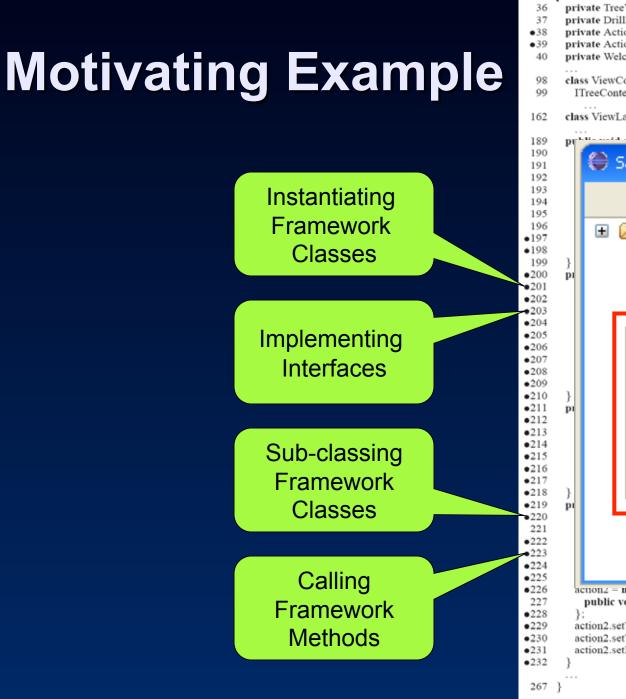
Apply the Monkey See/Monkey Do Rule [Gamma et al., 2004]

 "Use existing framework applications as a guide to develop new applications"

Code difficult to find due to scattering and tangling

Motivating Example





35 public class SampleView extends ViewPart { private TreeViewer viewer; private DrillDownAdapter drillDownAdapter; private Action action1; private Action action2; private WelcomeWindow welcomeWindow; class ViewContentProvider implements IStructuredContentProvider, ITreeContentProvider { class ViewLabelProvider extends LabelProvider { Sample View ∇ 표 🧀 Root Menu"); ter) { i Action 1 ontrol()); i Action 2 🟠 Go Home 🖕 Go Back 中 Go Into); } action2 = new Action() { public void run() { showMessage("Action 2 executed"); } action2.setText("Action 2"); action2.setToolTipText("Action 2 tooltip"); action2.setImageDescriptor(...);

Related Work

Framework usage comprehension tools, such as Strathcona [ICSE'05] and FrUiT [ETX'06]

- Apply static analyses
- Aim fine-grained API elements

Concept location tools, such as SNIAFL [ICSE'04] and SITIR [ASE'07]

- Unaware of a framework API
- Results contain application-specific instructions

FUDA Framework Comprehension Technique

FUDA Framework Comprehension Technique

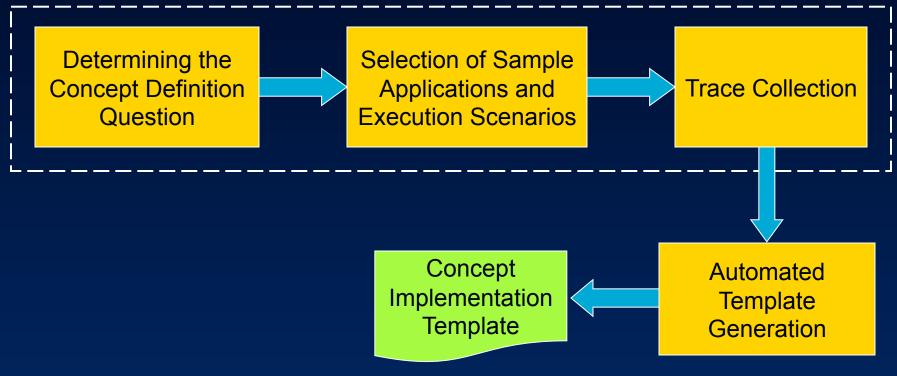
- Automatically extracts *implementation templates* for framework-provided concepts
 - Concept Implementation Template: A Java-like representation of the implementation steps that are necessary to instantiate a given concept

A Sample Template

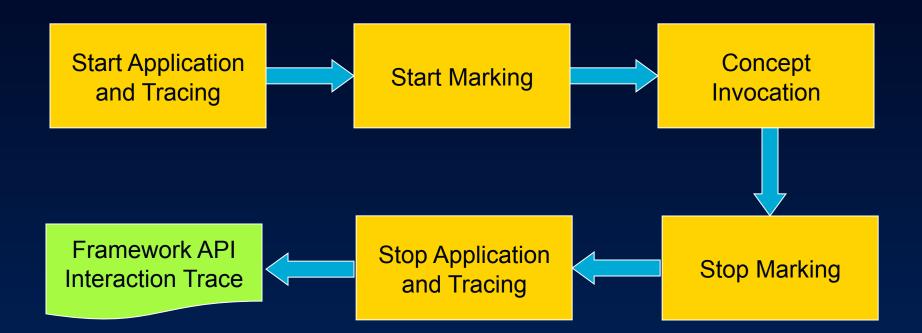
Basic Steps	 import org.eclipse.jface.action.Separator; import org.eclipse.jface.viewers.Viewer; import org.eclipse.jface.action.Action; 	Additional
Packages to Import	 4 import org.eclipse.jface.action.MenuManager; 5 import org.eclipse.swt.widgets.Menu; 6 import org.eclipse.jface.resource.ImageDescriptor; 7 import org.eclipse.jface.action.IMenuListener; 8 import org.eclipse.swt.widgets.Control; 	Information
Interfaces to Implement	 9 public class AppMenuListener implements IMenuListener { 10 public void menuAboutToShow(menuManager) { 11 Separator separator = new Separator(String) (); //REPEAT 	Call Nesting
Methods to	12 menuManager.add(separator)] (appAction); //REPEAT 13 } 14 }	Order of Calls
Implement	15 public class AppAction extends Action {	
Implement	16 } 17 public class SomeClass {	Object Passing
Classes to Subclass		Object Passing Patterns
Classes to	 public class SomeClass { public void someMethod() { Viewer viewer =; Control control = viewer.getControl(); //MAY REPEAT AppAction appAction = new AppAction(); //MAY REPEAT 	Passing

The FUDA Approach Overview

Manual Steps

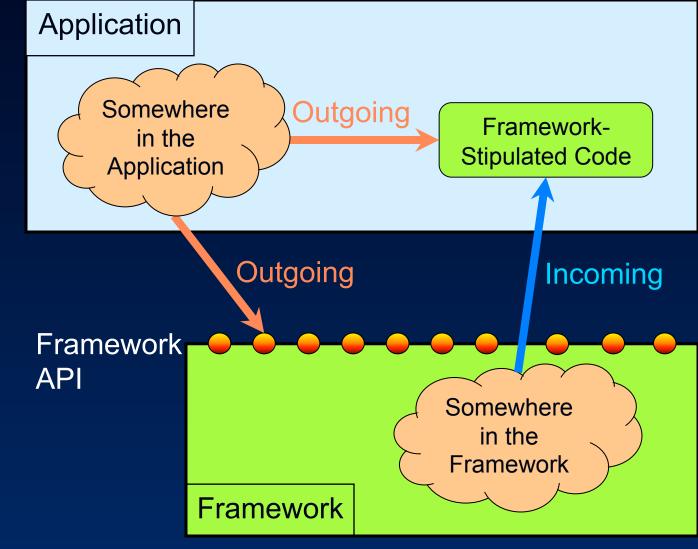


Trace Collection



Traces only the calls at the framework boundary
 The API trace consists of *API interaction events*

Direction of Events



A. Heydarnoori et al.

FUDA: Framework Understanding through Dynamic Analysis

A Sample API Trace for the Concept Context Menu

Events involved in the implementation of the context menu

The marked events when the context menu is invoked

e_1 e_2 e_3 e_4 e_5 e_6 e_7 e_8 e_9 e_{10} e_{11} e_{12} e_{13} e_{14} e_{15} e_{16}	<pre> fnull:WelcomeWindow.<init>():1 f1:WelcomeWindow.open():2</init></pre>
e_{17} e_{18} e_{20} e_{21} e_{22} e_{23} e_{24} e_{25} e_{26} e_{27} e_{28} e_{29} e_{30} e_{31} e_{32}	<pre> înull:SampleView\$2.<init>(7):17 î17:jface.action.Action.setText(18):V î17:jface.action.Action.setToolTipText(19):V î17:jface.action.Action.setImageDescriptor(20):V înull:SampleView\$3.<init>(7):21 î21:jface.action.Action.setToolTipText(23):V î21:jface.action.Action.setImageDescriptor(20):V înull:jface.action.MenuManager.<init>(24):25 î25:jface.action.MenuManager.setRemoveAllWhenShown(26):V înull:SampleView\$1.<init>(7):27 î25:jface.action.MenuManager.addMenuListener(27):V î6:jface.action.MenuManager.createContextMenu(28):29 î6:jface.viewers.TreeViewer.getControl():28 î7:jface.viewers.TreeViewer.getControl():28 î7:jface.viewers.TreeViewer.getControl():28 î7:jface.viewers.TreeViewer.getControl():28 î7:jface.viewers.TreeViewer.getControl():28 î7:jface.viewers.TreeViewer.getControl():28 î7:jface.viewers.TreeViewer.getControl():28 î7:jface.viewers.TreeViewer.getControl():28 î7:jface.viewers.TreeViewer.getControl():28 î7:jface.viewers.TreeViewer.getControl():28 î7:jface.viewer</init></init></init></init></pre>
$egin{array}{c} e_{33} \\ e_{34} \\ e_{35} \\ e_{36} \\ e_{37} \\ e_{38} \\ e_{39} \\ e_{40} \\ e_{41} \end{array}$	↓27:jface.action.IMenuListener.menuAboutToShow(25):V ↑25:jface.action.IMenuManager.add(17):V ↑25:jface.action.IMenuManager.add(21):V ↑null:jface.action.Separator. <init>():30 ↑25:jface.action.IMenuManager.add(30):V ↓8:jface.viewers.ITreeContentProvider.hasChildren(13):31 ↓8:jface.viewers.ITreeContentProvider.hasChildren(13):32 ↑null:jface.action.Separator.<init>(33):34 ↑25:jface.action.IMenuManager.add(34):V</init></init>

e42 \$\\$:jface.viewers.IContentProvider.inputChanged(6,10):V

 $e_{43} \downarrow 8$: *jface.viewers.IContentProvider.dispose()*: V

e44
†1:WelcomeWindow.close():35

API Trace Slicing

 Identifies relevant events before and after the marked region

 Related events use common objects as targets, parameters, or return values

Sample Sliced API Trace

- An approximation of the actual dependencies among API calls
 - Could have both false positives and false negatives

$e_1 \\ e_2 \\ e_3 \\ e_4$	<pre>↑null:WelcomeWindow.<init>():1 ↑1:WelcomeWindow.open():2 ↓1:jface.window.Window.createContents(3):3 ↑1:WelcomeWindow.getShell():3</init></pre>
e_5 e_6 e_7 e_8 e_9 e_{10} e_{11} e_{12} e_{13} e_{14} e_{15} e_{16} e_{17} e_{18}	<pre> fnull:jface.viewers.TreeViewer.<init>(4,5):6 fnull:SampleView\$ViewContentProvider.<init>(7):8 f6;jface.viewers.TreeViewer.setContentProvider(8):V fnull:SampleView\$ViewLabelProvider.<init>(7):9 f6;jface.viewers.TreeViewer.setLabelProvider(9):V f6;jface.viewers.TreeViewer.setInput(10):V \$\$;jface.viewers.IContentProvider.inputChanged(6,10):V \$\$;jface.viewers.IStructuredContentProvider.getElements(10):1 \$\$;SampleView\$ViewContentProvider.getChildren(12):11 \$\$;jface.viewers.ILabelProvider.getText(13):14 \$\$;jface.viewers.IIreeContentProvider.getImage(13):15 \$\$;jface.viewers.ITreeContentProvider.hasChildren(13):16 fnull:SampleView\$2.<init>(7):17 f17;jface.action.Action.setText(18):V } </init></init></init></init></pre>
€ 18 € 19 € 20 € 21 € 22 € 23 € 24 € 25 € 26 € 27 € 28 € 29 € 30 € 31 € 32	<pre>[17:jface.action.Action.setText(18):v [17:jface.action.Action.setToolTipText(19):V [17:jface.action.Action.setImageDescriptor(20):V [null:SampleView\$3.<init>(7):21 [21:jface.action.Action.setText(22):V [21:jface.action.Action.setToolTipText(23):V [21:jface.action.Action.setImageDescriptor(20):V [null:jface.action.MenuManager.<init>(24):25 [25:jface.action.MenuManager.setRemoveAllWhenShown(26):V [null:SampleView\$1.<init>(7):27 [25:jface.action.MenuManager.addMenuListener(27):V [6:jface.viewers.TreeViewer.getControl():28 [25:jface.viewers.TreeViewer.getControl():28 [6:jface.viewers.TreeViewer.getControl():28 [6:jface.viewers.TreeViewer.getControl():28</init></init></init></pre>
$egin{array}{c} \bullet e_{33} \\ \bullet e_{34} \\ \bullet e_{35} \\ \bullet e_{36} \\ \bullet e_{37} \\ e_{38} \\ e_{39} \\ \bullet e_{40} \\ \bullet e_{41} \end{array}$	↓27:jface.action.IMenuListener.menuAboutToShow(25):V ↑25:jface.action.IMenuManager.add(17):V ↑25:jface.action.IMenuManager.add(21):V ↑null:jface.action.Separator. <init>():30 ↑25:jface.action.IMenuManager.add(30):V ↓8:jface.viewers.ITreeContentProvider.hasChildren(13):31 ↓8:jface.viewers.ITreeContentProvider.hasChildren(13):32 ↑null:jface.action.Separator.<init>(33):34 ↑25:jface.action.IMenuManager.add(34):V</init></init>
$e_{42} \\ e_{43} \\ e_{44}$	↓8:jface.viewers.IContentProvider.inputChanged(6,10):V ↓8:jface.viewers.IContentProvider.dispose():V ↑1:WelcomeWindow.close():35

FUDA: Framework Understanding through Dynamic Analysis

Event Generalization

 Allows comparing traces in terms of framework API types

Replaces application-specific names with appropriate framework names

A static analysis on the type hierarchy of the event's target

Fact Extraction and Template Generation

 Extracting facts about the call occurrences, nesting, and dependency

Determining common facts across traces

Template generation from common facts

Evaluations

Template Extraction Evaluation Template Usage Evaluation

Template Extraction Evaluation

- Evaluation Hypothesis: FUDA can extract templates with high precision and recall from only two traces and two sample applications
 - Aimed to keep the number of traces minimal

Selection of Frameworks and Concepts

Four complex, widely-used frameworks:

Eclipse, JFace, GEF, Java2D

Fourteen concepts:

- Six based on prior knowledge
- Eight from developer forums
- Covered different characteristics: scope, slicing, frequency, complexity, and atomicity

Selection of Sample Applications

Two applications per concept from different sources

- Available at hand
- Packaged with the desired framework
- Online repositories
- Suggested by others

Experiment Performance

Prototyped FUDA

FUDA Profiler

Provides a GUI for collecting marked traces

Uses AspectJ to instrument applications

FUDA Analyzer

An Eclipse plug-in for generating templates out of traces

Calculation of Precision and Recall

Requires a reference

 Created based on prior experience, framework documentation, and/or actual implementation

Results

Precision: 59% - 100%

Presented instructions being correct

Recall: 79% - 100%

Required instructions being presented

Application similarities caused false positives

Slicing eliminated 18% - 80% of false positives

- Mainly useful for similar applications
- No effect for different applications

Template Usage Evaluation

Evaluated the usage of templates by developers in the implementation of concepts

 Asked developers to use either *documentation* or templates

Research Questions

- Q₁: Are templates as effective as documentation in aiding the developers?
 - If yes, they can serve as a substitute when no documentation is available

Q₂: What is the influence of template quality and its usage strategies on the quality of resulting implementations?

Subjects

Recruited twelve subjects

A mixture of students and professionals
 Highly skilled Java programmers
 Except one, all had industry experience

Task Assignment

Assigned two tasks to each subject:

- One simple, one complex
- One using template, one using documentation

Random and balanced over the concept complexity and documentation aid

Constrained by prior knowledge of the concepts

Data Analysis

Quantitatively analyzed via:

Statistical analyses of development times

Qualitatively analyzed via:

- Inspection and execution of resulting implementations
- Careful examination of questionnaires and interviews

Quantitative Analysis Results

The choice of documentation aid had little influence on the development time

 Statistical analysis failed in providing evidence that templates and documentation are different (or equivalent) in providing aid

However:

- The observed differences due to documentation aid were small
- The concept complexity had much greater impact on productivity

Qualitative Analysis Results

Only two buggy implementations

One for each documentation aid

 All except one used templates together with sample applications

- That subject had a buggy implementation
- Use templates with sample applications

Concluding Remarks

Strengths and Weaknesses of the Approach Conclusions

Strengths of the Approach

- Templates and documentation were similarly effective in the experiment
 - Not statistically significant; larger experiment needed
- Highly automated
- Needs only a few sample applications
- Traces only the API interactions
- Dynamically detects the actual API elements involved

Weaknesses of the Approach

- Results depend on sample applications
- Designing concept invoking scenarios not always obvious
- Setting up the runtime environment could be challenging

Thank You!

Questions?

Contact Information:

Generative Software Development Lab University of Waterloo, Canada

gsd@gsd.uwaterloo.ca