

ESUG 2003

Induced Intentional Software Views

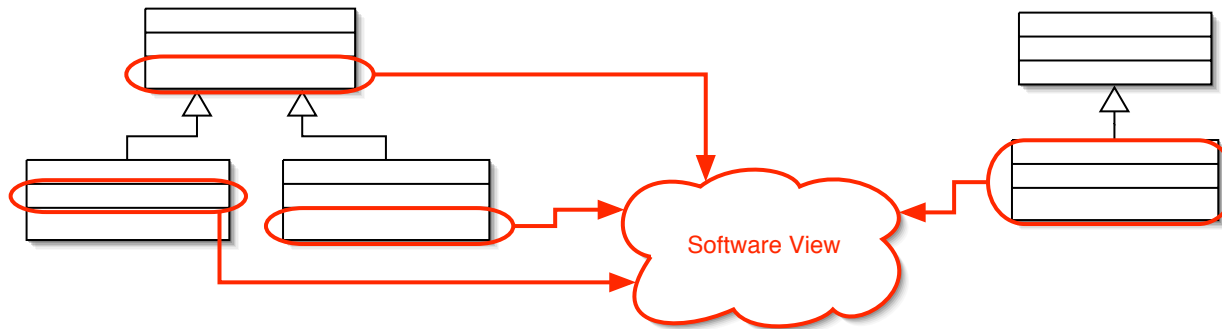
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Problems with Software Documentation

- Software becomes very large, more complex and constantly evolves
- Software documentation is extremely important to cope with these issues
 - avoid design degradation
 - understand inner workings
 - implement correct behaviour
- Documentation is often non existent or outdated
 - not active part of development process
 - documentation and implementation are separated
 - not robust w.r.t. evolution

Software Views



- Documentation technique used to highlight important design structures
 - design patterns, framework hotspots, collaborations, ...
- Collection of source code artifacts
 - classes, methods, variables, ...
- Two different kinds of software views
 - Extensional views
 - Intentional views

Extensional Views

View name

View artifacts

Drag & Drop

The screenshot displays a software development environment with the following components:

- Tree View (Left):** Shows a hierarchy starting with 'Root (1)' and 'Unification (43)'. It lists numerous terms like 'CompoundTerm', 'SmalltalkTerm', and 'Variable' with expandable/collapsible icons.
- Package Hierarchy (Middle):** Lists packages such as 'Local Image', 'Base VisualWorks', 'Classifications', 'SCG StarBrowser', 'SmaCC', 'Soul', 'SoulGrammarTerms', 'SoulNativeClauses', 'SoulRepositories', 'SoulKernel', and 'SoulParsers'.
- Instance/Class/Shared Variable/Instance Variable (Right):** A tabbed view showing various system objects and variables, including 'initialize', 'access', 'converting', 'list enumeration', 'printing', 'reification', 'resolving', 'testing', 'unification', 'visitor', and 'private'.
- Source Code View (Bottom):** Shows the source code for the selected 'unifyWith' method. The code includes:


```
unifyWith: aTerm inEnv: anEnv myIndex: myIndex hisIndex: hisIndex inSource: inSource
    "see comment in AbstractTerm"
    ^aTerm unifyWithVariable: self inEnv: anEnv myIndex: hisIndex hisIndex: myIndex inSource: (inSource xor: true)
```
- Bottom Bar:** Contains status information: 'Auto-spawn Results', 'Method: #unifyWith:inEnv:myIndex:hisIndex', 'Parcel: none', and 'Package: SoulGrammarTerms'.

Extensional Views

- **Manual enumeration** of source code artifacts
- **Advantages**
 - easy to define (drag & drop)
- **Disadvantages**
 - not robust w.r.t. evolution
 - not scalable
 - not intention revealing

Reduces interest of using software views

Intentional Views

Star Browser on: printOn: methods

General Services Help

Find:

Name:

Description:

```
[Soul allClasses select: [:t1 | t1 selectors includes: #printOn:]]
```

Root (2)

- Unification (43)
- printOn: methods (38)**
 - CallTerm
 - ResolutionResult
 - PosVariable
 - Rule
 - Cut
 - DelayedVariable
 - DCGRule
 - CompoundTerm
 - ProgramSequence
 - Query
 - Environment

Intentional Views

- Defined by means of an **intentional description**

- executable expression in a programming language
- view's content is computed from the source code

- **Advantages**

- robust w.r.t. evolution
- scalable
- intention revealing

Complicates use of Intentional Views

- **Disadvantages**

- hard to define (requires meta-programming skills)
- risk to be overly general
- requires detailed knowledge of the application's internal structure

Induced Intentional Views

- Combines advantages of extensional and intentional views
 - ease of use of extensional views
 - robustness and scalability of intentional views
- Inducing views
 - manually classify source code artifacts
 - automatically derive intention behind it
- Techniques
 - Logic Metaprogramming
 - to connect views to implementation
 - Inductive Logic Programming (Machine Learning)
 - to derive intention automatically

Logic Meta Programming (LMP)

- Using a logic programming language (Prolog) at the meta level to reason about and manipulate programs at the base level (in Smalltalk)
- Allows to define intentional views in a concise and declarative manner
- SOUL
 - Interpreter integrated in VW
 - Contains extensive library of logic predicates that consult source code

Inductive Logic Programming

- Machine learning technique
 - Discovers a general pattern underlying a number of examples
 - Requires a set of examples and a background theory

Examples	Background Theory	Induced Logic Rules
<code>grandFather(tom,bob).</code> <code>grandFather(tom,jim).</code> <code>grandFather(tom,ellen).</code> <code>grandFather(tom,bart).</code>	<code>father(tom,peter).</code> <code>father(tom,marie).</code> <code>father(peter,bob).</code> <code>father(peter,jim).</code> <code>mother(marie,ellen).</code> <code>mother(marie,bart).</code>	<code>grandFather(?grandfather,?person) if</code> <code>father(?grandfather,?father),</code> <code>father(?father,?person).</code> <code>grandFather(?grandfather,?person) if</code> <code>father(?grandfather,?mother),</code> <code>mother(?mother,?person).</code>

Software Views with LMP

➤ Extensional

➤ Logic facts (enumeration)

```
class(ScExpression).  
class(ScConsExpression).  
methodInClass(analyse,ScConsExpression).  
...
```

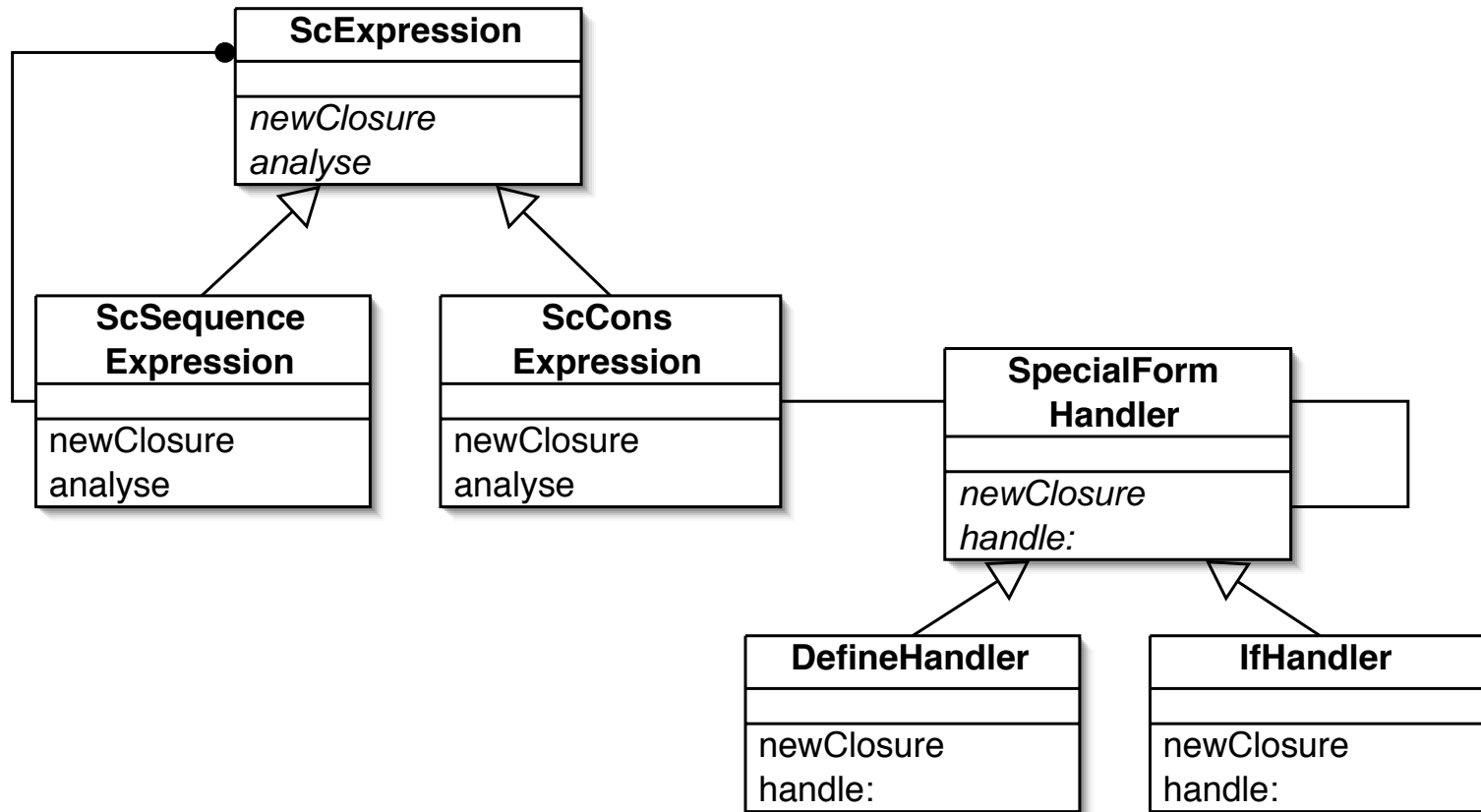
➤ Intentional

➤ Logic rules (program)

```
class(?method) if  
  methodInClass(analyse,?method).  
...
```

Induction algorithm

Proof of concept experiment



Classified Items

```
analyser(classImplementsMethodNamed(ScExpression,analyse)).  
analyser(classImplementsMethodNamed(ScConsExpression,analyse)).  
analyser(classImplementsMethodNamed(ScSequenceExpression,analyse)).  
...  
analyser(classImplementsMethodNamed(SpecialFormHandler,handle:)).  
analyser(classImplementsMethodNamed(DefineHandler,handle:)).  
analyser(classImplementsMethodNamed(IfHandler,handle:)).
```

Derived Rules

```
intention(analyser,<?class,?selector>) if  
  analyser(classImplementsMethodNamed(?class,?selector)).
```

defines intention
in terms of
derived rules

```
analyser(classImplementsMethodNamed(?class, handle:)) if  
  methodSendsMessage(?class, handle:, newConverterFor:),  
  methodSendsMessage(?class, handle:, newClosure),  
  methodSendsMessage(?class, handle:, analyse),  
  classInHierarchyOf(?class, Scheme.SpecialFormHandler),  
  classInHierarchyOf(?class, Scheme.SpecialFormHandlerWithSuccessor),  
  classInHierarchyOf(?class, ?class).
```

Redundant

Derived Rules

analyser(classImplementsMethodNamed(?class, analyse)) if
methodSendsMessage(?class, analyse, newClosure),
classInHierarchyOf(?class, Scheme.ScExpression),
classInHierarchyOf(?class, ?class).

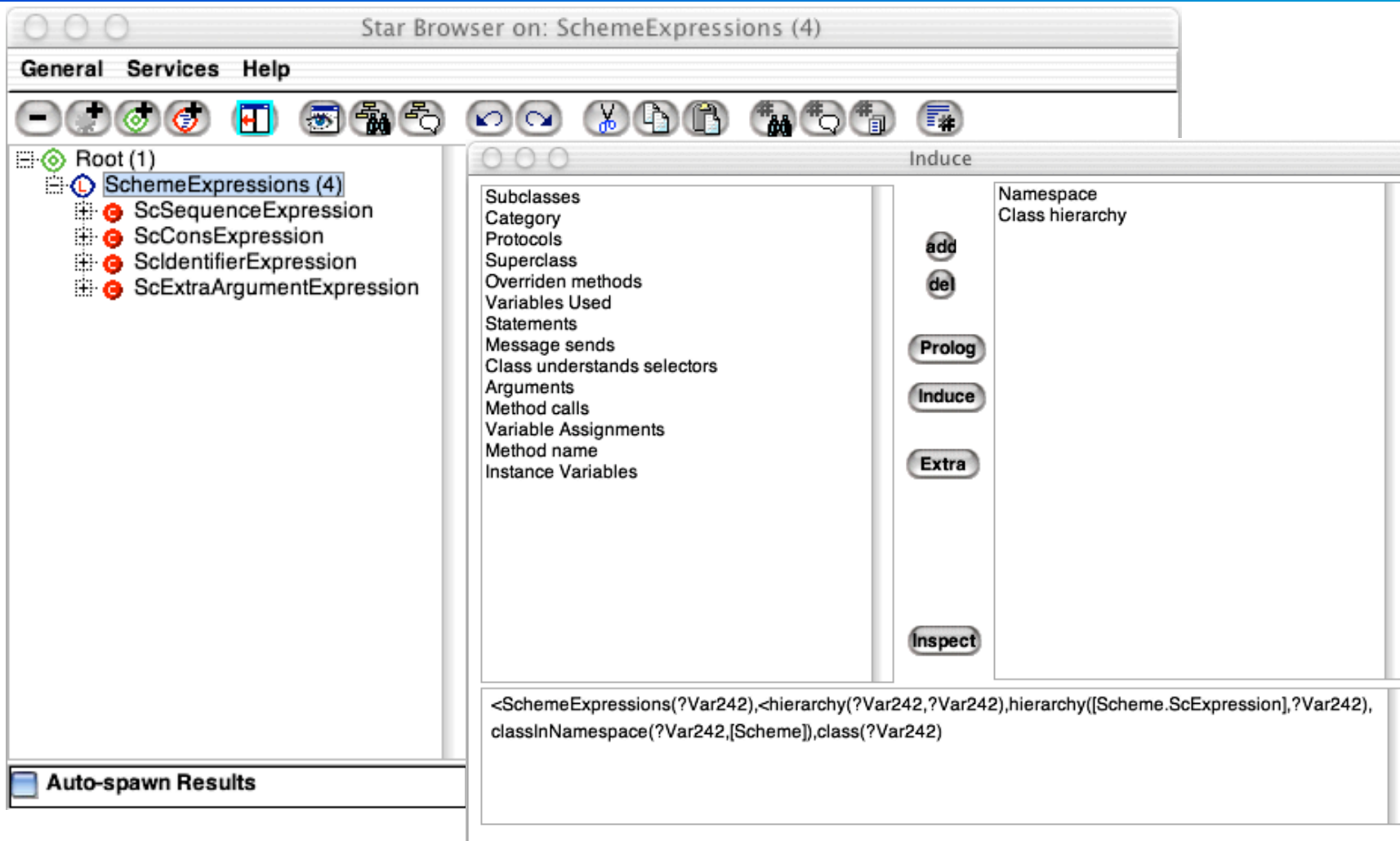
Redundant

analyser(classImplementsMethodNamed(Scheme.DefineRelHandler, handle:)).

Discussion

- Results show that intentions are discovered
- Problems encountered
 - algorithm is sensitive to order of examples presented
 - sufficient number of examples is needed
 - rules are either too restrictive or too general
 - performance issues
- Scalability
 - only two small experiments, no large-scale study yet

Prototype Tool Support



Conclusion

- Induced intentional views combine advantages of extensional and intentional views, while removing their respective disadvantages
- Can be used to tackle software documentation problems
 - explicit link between source code and documentation by means of LMP
 - robust w.r.t. evolution
- Can be integrated easily into already existing development tools