# A Graphical Notation for Design Pattern Detection

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Haneen Dabain (York University)

October 24, 2011 1 / 56

## Table of contents

#### Introduction

- Design Pattern Detection
- Detection Results Evaluation
- Our Contribution
- 3 The FINDER Notation
- 4 The FINDER Tool
- 5 Experiments
- 6 Conclusion

## 7 Future Work

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## **Design Pattern Detection**

- Design patterns are well-known and frequently reused structures in the software development community.
- Design patterns enable large scale system reuse of software architectures.
- Design patterns help maintainers understand the system and the decisions made when designing and implementing the system.
- Design patterns help developer become proficient in the source code.
- Design patterns are often scattered in the source code of systems after implementation.

# **Design Pattern Detection**

- Documentation of a system's design is often obsolete, if it exists at all.
- Design choices are thus lost.
- Analyzing systems manually to extract the design patterns can be time consuming and infeasible.
- Design pattern detection tools have been developed to automatically extract design pattern implementations.

# Coarse-Grained Analysis vs. Fine-Grained Analysis

### Coarse-Grained Analysis

Considers high-level information about system structure such as class inheritance and hierarchies, and class dependencies and interaction.

- Relatively fast.
- Scales well on large systems.
- The high-level information may not be sufficient to clearly differentiate between some design patterns.

# Coarse-Grained Analysis vs. Fine-Grained Analysis

## Fine-Grained Analysis

Captures finer details about the system's structure such as method signatures, method invocations, and field declarations.

- Provides more accurate results.
- May become infeasible when applied on large scale systems due to lack of memory or intensive CPU usage.

## **Design Pattern Detection**

- Different tools produce different results and therefore vary in their performance.
- Results need to be evaluated to measure tools performance.

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- Precision and recall rates.
  - Precision rate: The percentage of true implementations in the recovered implementations (Accuracy).
  - Recall rate: The percentage of the actual true implementations that are correctly recovered (Completeness).
- Various studies have been conducted in order to evaluate and compare the results obtained by different tools.

#### Challenges:

- Design pattern implementation variations.
- Different tools use different design pattern definitions.
- Evaluating results against different systems.
- No gold standard against which the tools are being evaluated.

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Challenges:

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#### Example: Proxy design pattern



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#### Example: Proxy design pattern



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#### Example: Template Method design pattern



#### Example: Template Method design pattern



#### Example: Template Method design pattern



- SSA: Recovered

#### - PINOT: Not recovered!

## Table of contents

#### Introduction

- Design Pattern Detection
- Detection Results Evaluation

### Our Contribution

- 3 The FINDER Notation
- 4 The FINDER Tool

#### 5 Experiments

6 Conclusion

### 7 Future Work

- ( E

## Our Contribution

- The introduction of a graphical notation for describing design pattern definitions.
  - Describes the properties of design pattern implementations.
  - Supports design pattern variations.
- The introduction of design pattern definitions catalogue, such that these definitions:
  - Translate to a set of fine-grained rules that can be used for detecting design patterns.
  - Provide developers with roadmap for implementing design patterns.

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## Our Contribution

• The development of a tool that recovers design pattern implementations using fine-grained rules that correspond to design pattern definitions.

• The evaluation of the effectiveness of our approach in terms of results correctness and scalability.

## Table of contents

#### Introduction

- Design Pattern Detection
- Detection Results Evaluation
- Our Contribution

## The FINDER Notation

The FINDER Tool

#### 5 Experiments

6 Conclusion

### 7 Future Work

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## The FINDER Notation

### FINDER (FINe-grained DEtection Rules)

UML-like diagrams describing fine-grained rules used for the detection of design pattern implementations.







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- 31



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October 24, 2011 25 / 56

- 31



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How does the FINDER notation help?

- FINDER definitions provide developers with guidelines for implementing design patterns.
- Different tools can use the FINDER notation as a common language for representing their detections rules.
- The visual aspect will help understand fine-grained rules and their contribution to the design pattern implementations.
- Facilitates comparison between different design pattern definitions used by different tools

## Table of contents

- Design Pattern Detection
- Detection Results Evaluation

### The FINDER Notation

## The FINDER Tool

# The FINDER Tool

#### Approach

- Static Fact Extraction: Create a factbase of fine-grained information about the system structure and components.
- Design Pattern Instance Recovery: Filter the factbase for components that match design pattern definition rules.

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## The FINDER Tool

#### Static Fact Extraction

• Javex and QL are used to produce a factbase that contains information about class hierarchies and attributes, class methods and fields, class interaction, and methods signature.

#### Limitation:

Javex is unable to capture the type of objects contained in collections.

October 24, 2011

30 / 56

The VariableExplorer Tool

• Collects information about collections, methods invoked on collections, and the parameters sent to those methods.

• This information is used to estimate the type of objects in collections.

AST (Abstract Syntax Tree)

- AST is a tree representation of the abstract syntactic structure of source code.
- Each element in the Java source file is represented as an ASTNode.
- ASTVisitor traverses ASTNodes and gathers information about their properties and fragments.

How it works

public class Project{

ArrayList projectItems;

public void addProjectItem(ProjectItem element) {

projectItems.add(element);

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How it works
public class Project{
 ArrayList projectItems;
 public void addProjectItem(ProjectItem element){
 projectItems.add(element);
 }

3



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How it works

public class Project{

ArrayList<ProjectItem> projectItems;

public void addProjectItem(ProjectItem element) {

projectItems.add(element);

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public class Project{

ArrayList<ProjectItem> projectItems;

public void addProjectItem(ProjectItem element) {

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## Table of contents

#### Introduction

- Design Pattern Detection
- Detection Results Evaluation
- 2 Our Contribution
- 3 The FINDER Notation
- The FINDER Tool

### 5 Experiments

6 Conclusion

### 7 Future Work

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Builder			1																			
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Singleton					1																	
Adapter Object						1																
Bridge							2											2				
Composite						4	2	4														
Decorator								3	2			1										
Flyweight										2									2			
Proxy											1							2				
Chain of Responsibility												1										
Command	1					12	4						1									
Interpreter								10						8				2		6		
Iterator	1					3	1								1							
Mediator																3		4				
Memento																	1					
Observer																		3				
State																			2			
Strategy																				2		
Template Method								1													4	
Visitor						6		9														5

### Recall rate: 100%, Precision rate of 78%

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## Additional Implementation Variations

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Observer Degenerate																			
Visitor Reflective																			

## Additional Implementation Variations - Continued

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Observer Degenerate												6						
Visitor Reflective																	6	

#### Recall rate: 100%, Precision rate of 88%

#### **Design Pattern Options**

Design Pattern Example	Observer	Observer with Subject	Strategy	Strategy with Context
Bridge	2			
Proxy	2			
Interpreter	2		6	
Mediator	4			
Observer	1	2		
Strategy			2	

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#### Composite Implementation



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#### Recovered Composite Implementation



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#### Recovered Composite Implementation



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Recovered Composite Implementation without VariableExplorer



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Recovered Composite Implementation without VariableExplorer



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## **Experiments Results**

#### AJP Implementations



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October 24, 2011 49 / 56

3

## **Experiments Results**

#### GTDFree and JHotDraw

FINDER was able to correctly recover several design pattern implementations, and that it scales well on large scale real life systems.

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October 24, 2011 50 / 56

#### Conclusion

## Table of contents

#### Introduction

- Design Pattern Detection
- Detection Results Evaluation
- 2 Our Contribution
- 3 The FINDER Notation
- 4 The FINDER Tool

#### Experiments



#### 7 Future Work

- ( E

## Conclusion

- FINDER notation describes fine-grained rules for design pattern detection, and helps understand fine-grained rules.
- FINDER definitions of the design patterns used as guidelines for building design patterns in Java.
- FINDER gave more accurate results than the tools it was compared against.
- FINDER scales well on large real life systems.

## Table of contents

- Design Pattern Detection
- Detection Results Evaluation
- The FINDER Notation

## Future Work

## Future Work

- Conducting further analyses of design patterns implementation in Java systems to produce more refined and flexible fine-grained definitions.
- Creating FINDER definitions for new design patterns and adding them to our catalogue.
- Improving the performance of the FINDER tool, by optimizing the scripts used for factbase production and design patterns recovery.
- Performing further tests to better evaluate the performance of our tool.

## Questions



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## Questions

Thank you!



October 24, 2011 56 / 56

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