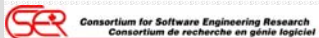


Detecting merging and splitting using origin analysis

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Problem

- Developers use merging/splitting to reduce complexity, improve cohesion, ...
- Easy to see the *effects* of the changes, but the intent/rationale is often lost

`"rcsdiff -r1.2 -r2.0 foo.c"`
vs.

"we moved the error handling from foo.c to bar.c"

- Goal:
Want to recover the changes and capture the intent behind these changes to better understand system evolutionary history.

Two phases of our approach

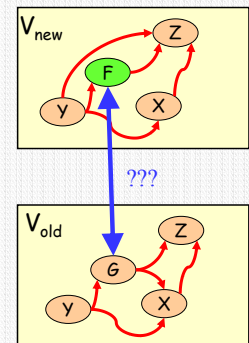
1. Use improved "*origin analysis*" to detect software entities involved in merging/splitting
2. Derive patterns using detailed analysis of change of call relations and other attributes
- understand intent

Origin Analysis

■ Definition:

F was an apparently new entity in *Vnew*.
entity in *Vnew*.

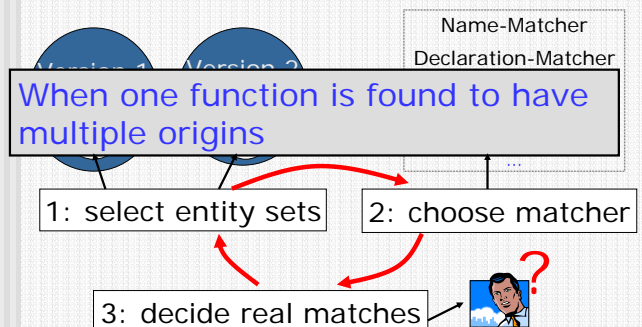
"Origin analysis" is the process to decide whether *F* was newly introduced in *Vnew*, or it should be viewed as a renamed, moved, or otherwise changed version of an entity from *Vold*, say *G*.



Origin Analysis – "How to"

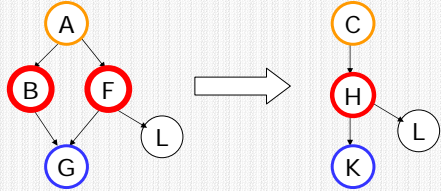
- Basic techniques: match software entities from multiple attributes.
 - Name
 - Declaration
 - Metrics
 - Relation (e.g., call relation)

Detecting merges/splits at the function level



Detecting **chained** merges/splits at the function level

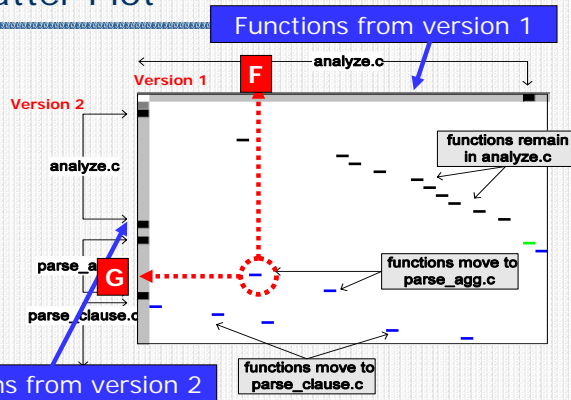
- Functions involved are interdependent
- Multiple iterations



Detecting merges/splits at the file level

- Manually
- File merge:
 - A new file G is found to be composed of most functions from two old files F1 and F2
- File split

Scatter Plot



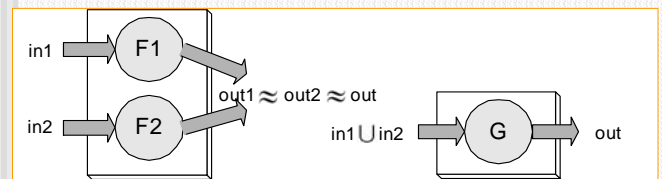
Two phases of our approach

1. Use improved "*origin analysis*" to detect software entities involved in merging/splitting
2. Derive patterns using detailed analysis of change of call relations and other attributes
 - *understand intent*

Patterns

- Clone elimination
- Pipeline extraction
- Service consolidation
- Parameterization
- Partial clone elimination

Pattern 1: clone elimination

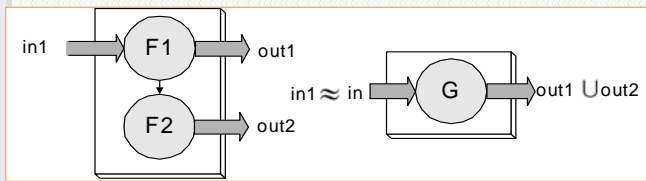


1. $out1 \approx out2 \approx out$

2. $in1 \cap in2 \approx \emptyset, in1 \cup in2 \approx in$

F1, F2, G : functions
in1, in2, in : callers of F1, F2 or G
out1, out2, out : callees of F1, F2 or G

Pattern 2: pipeline contraction



F1, F2, G : functions
in1, in2, in : callers of F1, F2 or G
out1, out2, out : callees of F1, F2 or G

1. $out1 \cup out2 \approx out$

2. $in1 \approx in$

Pattern 3~5

■ Service consolidation

Two functions that perform different services, but are called at the same time by the same clients, are merged into a new, larger function

■ Parameterization

Two similar functions F1 and F2 are combined into a new function G by adding a parameter to distinguish different functionalities

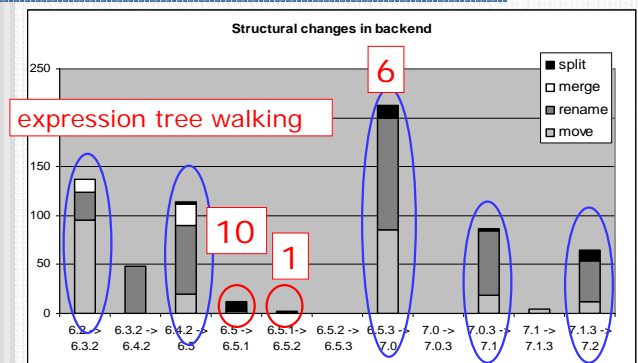
■ Partial clone elimination

A chunk of code found in F1 and F2 are clones. These clones are extracted out to form a new function G.

Case study - PostgreSQL

- OSS, ORDBMS, widespread used
 - 12 releases from v6.2 (Oct. 1997) to v7.2 (Feb. 2002)
- We looked at the backend subsystem
 - 70% of the codebase
 - KLOC: 186 -> 279, 10% / year
 - Functions: 3262 -> 4531

Overview of Structural changes in PostgreSQL



Patterns

Pattern	# of instances	Examples
Clone elimination	7	getAttrName, get_attname -> get_attname
Service consolidation	1	GetTypelem, typtout -> getTypeOutAndElem
Pipeline extraction	29	...
Parameterization	3	...
Partial clone elimination	27	...

Group of merges/splits

■ Function level

- 17 splits in 10 files (expression walker)
- 6 splits in 4 files from 2 subsystems (to modify expression tree)
- 4 splits in 4 files in subsystem access (callback mechanism)

Scattered in different files and subsystems

■ File Level

- parser restructuring (6.2 -> 6.3.2)
- cleaning up of optimizer subsystem (6.4.2 -> 6.5)

Summary & Future work

■ Summary

- Techniques and tool for detecting instances of merging and splitting
- Merge/split patterns

■ Future work

- CVS log
- Catalog of patterns

Questions?

Patterns

Pattern	# of instances	Examples
Clone elimination	7	getAttrName, get_attname
Service consolidation		
Pipeline extraction		
Parameterization		
Partial clone elimination		

The diagram illustrates various patterns in a service graph. It shows nodes F1, F2, and G with their inputs and outputs. Red lines and boxes highlight specific patterns: Clone elimination (F1), Service consolidation (F1), Pipeline extraction (F1), Parameterization (F1), and Partial clone elimination (F2).