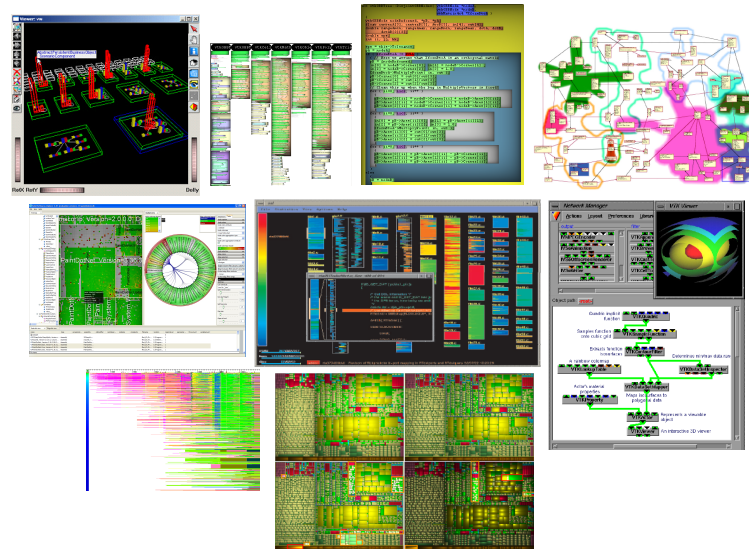


# Software Visual Analytics for Testing

## Opportunities and Challenges



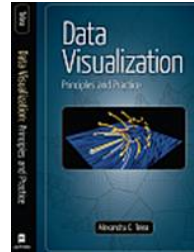
prof. dr. Alexandru (Alex) Telea

Department of Mathematics and Computer Science  
University of Groningen, the Netherlands

# Introduction



[www.cs.rug.nl/~alex](http://www.cs.rug.nl/~alex)



Data Visualization: Principles and Practice A. K. Peters, 2008

Professor of Computer Science (Multiscale Visual Analytics),  
University of Groningen, the Netherlands

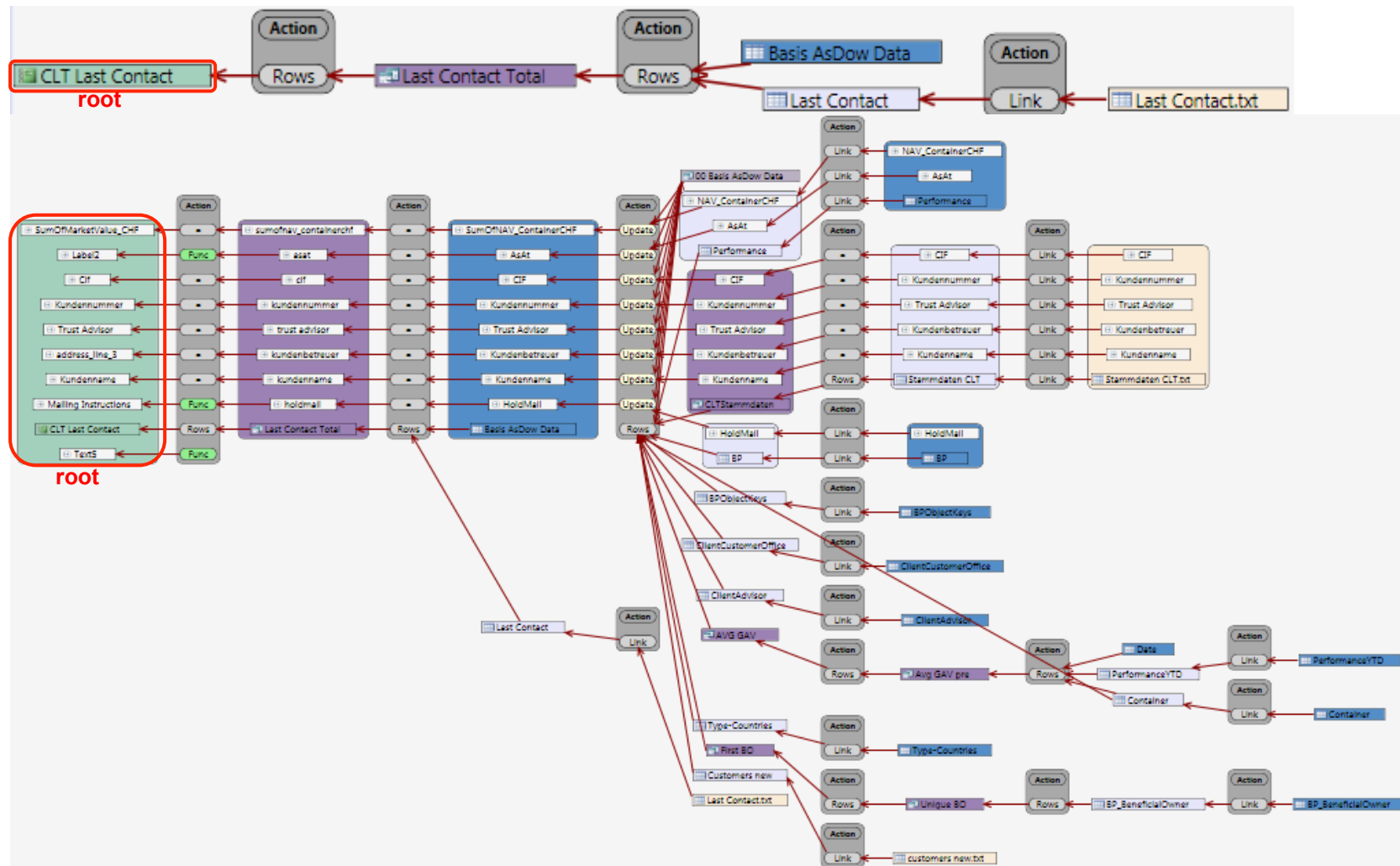
## My PhD students...



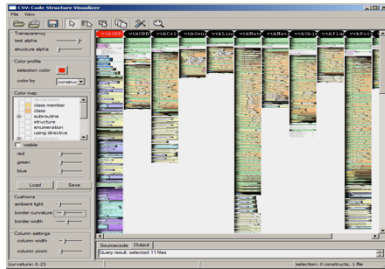
## My MSc students...

Avdo Hanjalic, Tijmen Klein, Johan v/d Geest, Mark Ettema, Daniel Kok, Karsten Westra, Yuri Meiburg, Hessel Hoogendorp, Liewe Kwakman, Madalina Florean, Bertjan Broeksema, Mark Stoetzer, Sergio Moreta, Kees van Koten, Frans Boerboom, Arjan Janssen, Freek Nossin, Matthijs van Eede, Martijn van Dortmund, Maurice Termeer, Iwan Vosloo, Gerard Lommerse, Dennie Reniers, Milan Pastnak, ...

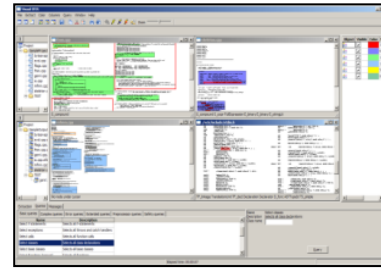
# Software Visualization?



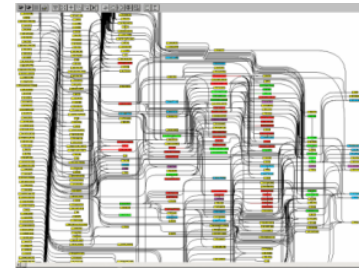
# Software Visualization!



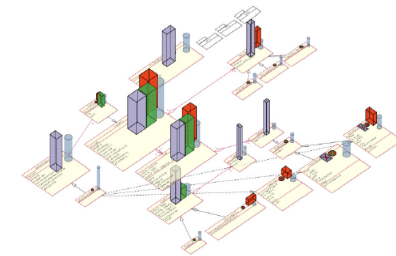
source code



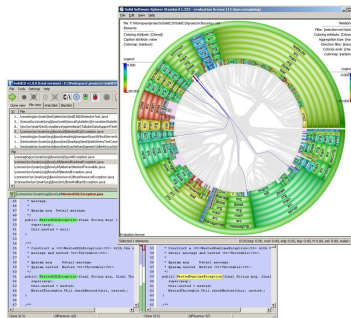
code quality



code dependencies



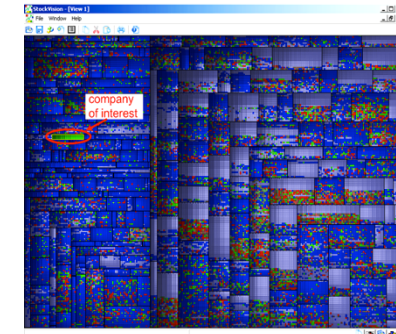
design and metrics



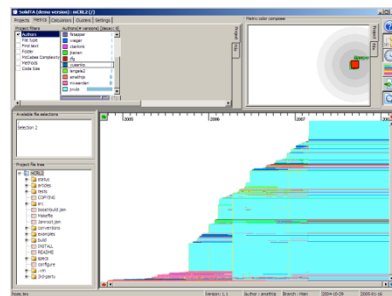
text duplication

How should we deal with **scale**?

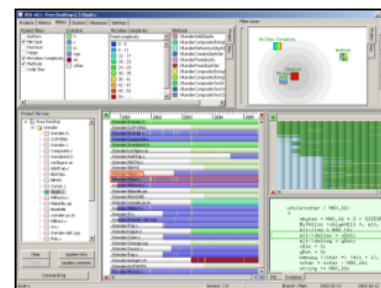
- simplified visualizations?
- continuous simplification?
- what to simplify exactly?
- reinvent wheel for each app?



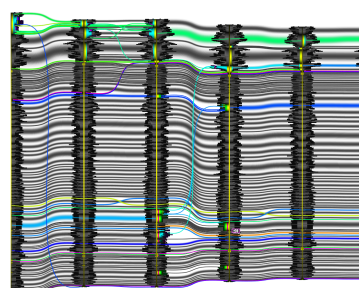
program dynamics



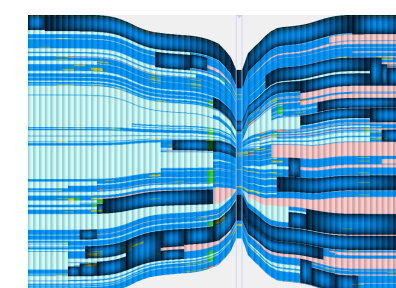
code repositories



evolution metrics



structure evolution

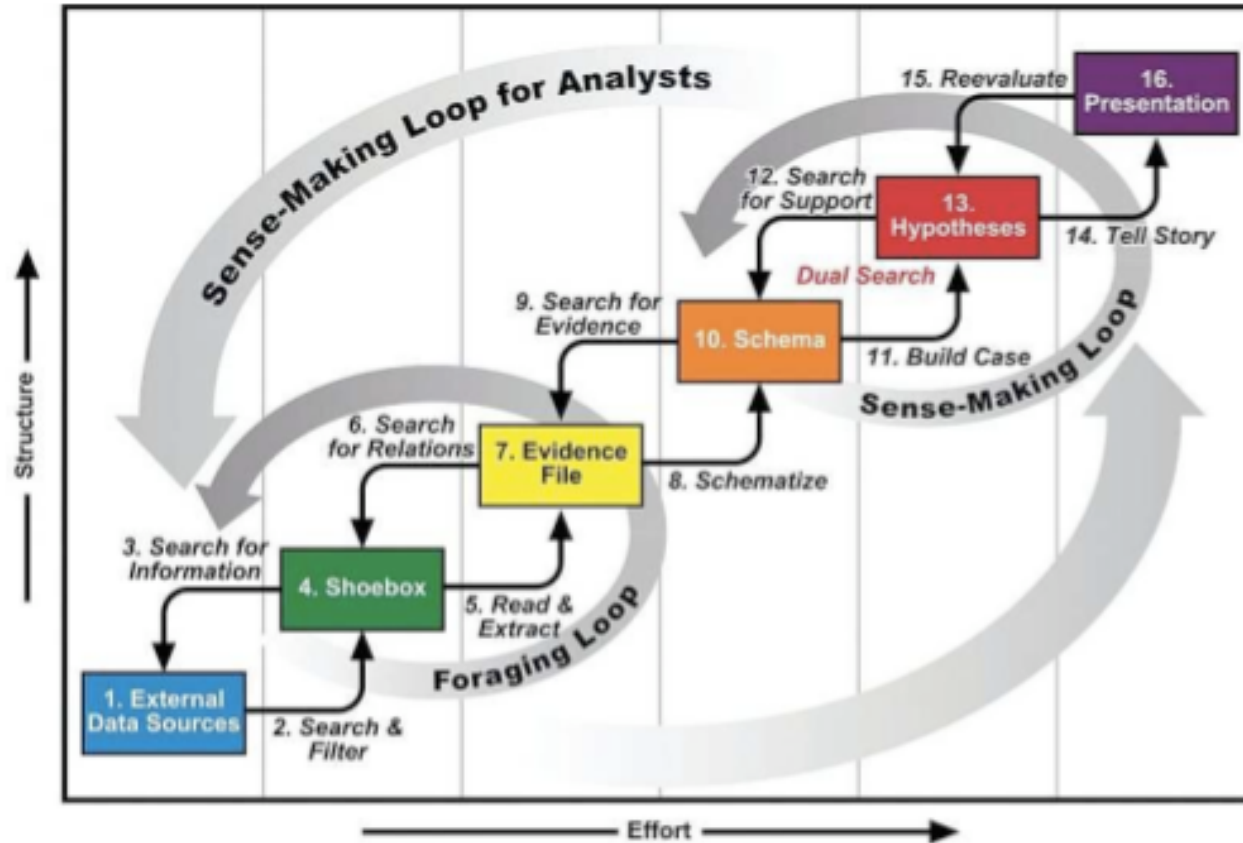


team analysis



# Software Visual Analytics – Process View

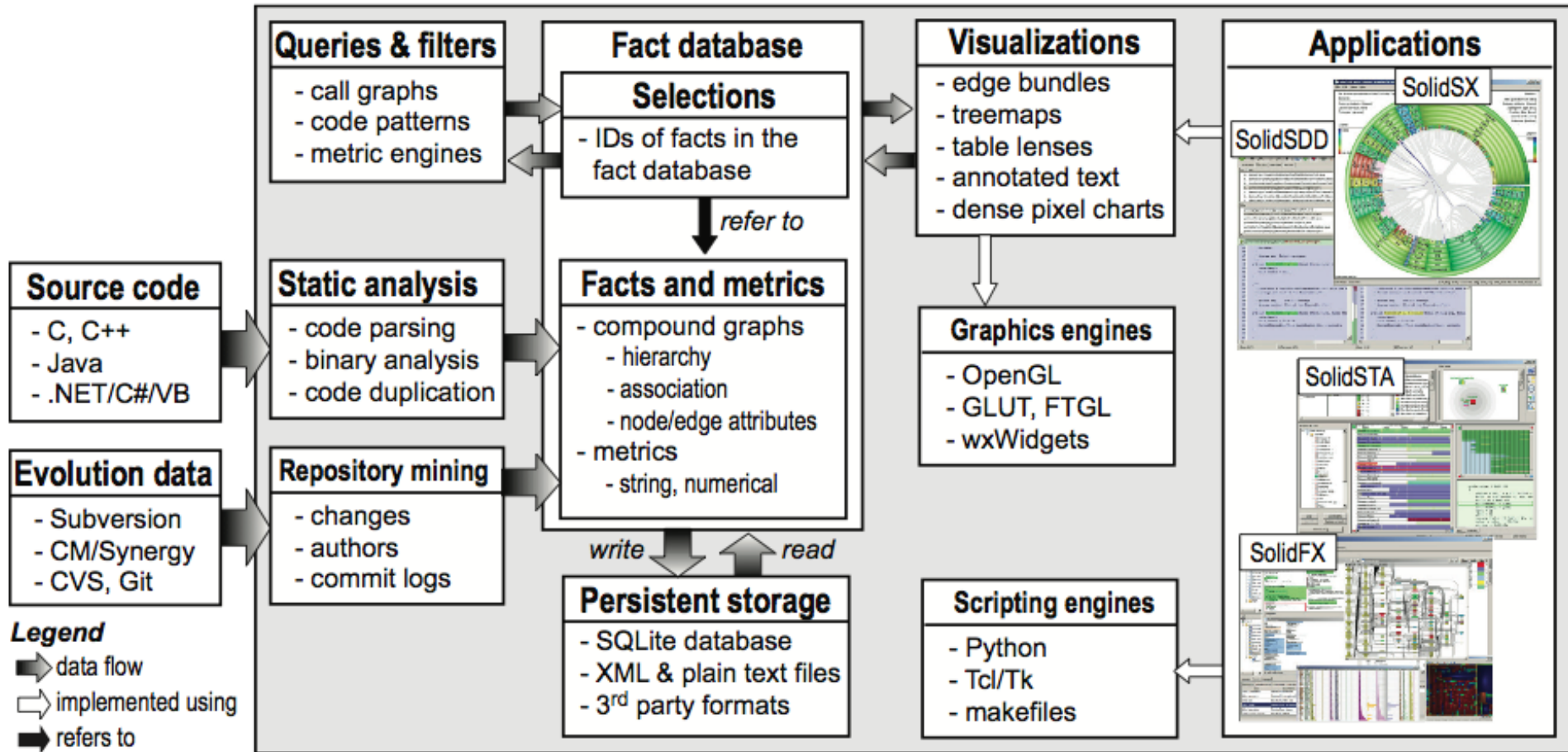
“The science of analytical reasoning facilitated by interactive visual interfaces”



## The Sensemaking Loop

- going from **raw data** to **meaning** (semantics) to **insight** to **decisions**
- data → hypothesis → (in)validation → conclusions → presentation
- put simply: **combine analysis and visualization**

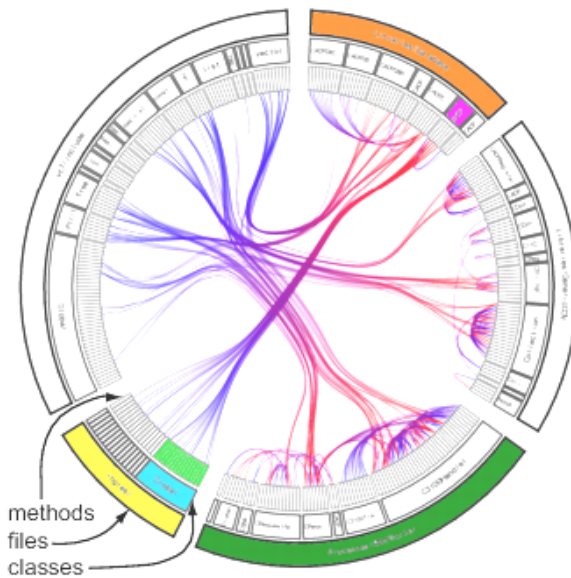
# Software Visual Analytics – Technical View



Many types of **data** and **questions** → many types of **visualizations**

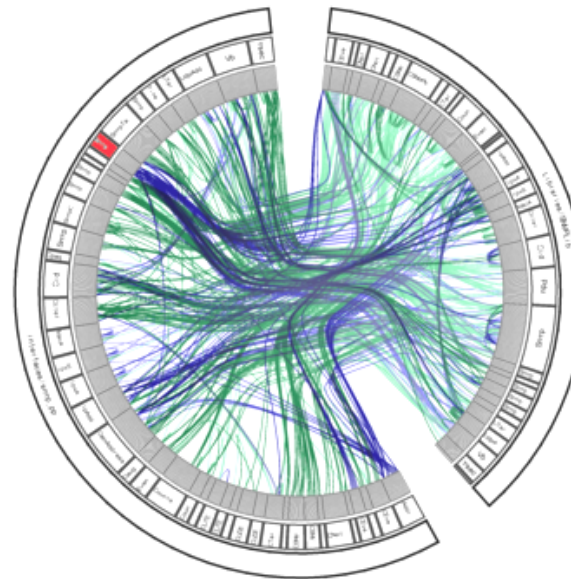
# 1. Assessing system modularity

Modular system



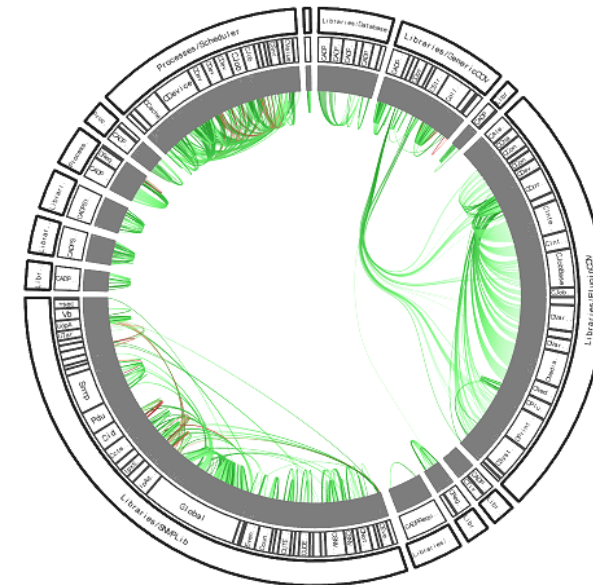
- blue = caller, red = called
- all functions in the yellow file call the purple class
- green file has many self-calls

Monolithic system



- blue = virtual, green = static functions
- red class has many virtual calls (possible interface class)

Decoupled system

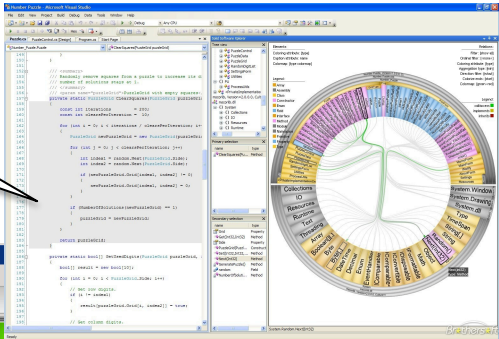


- many intra-module calls
- few inter-module calls
- typical for library software

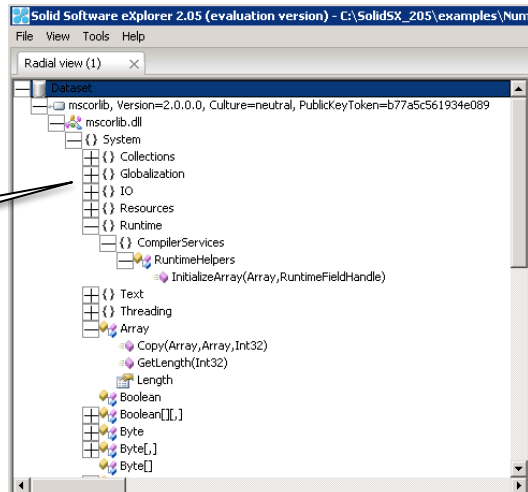
# 2. Structure, dependencies, metrics

SolidSX analytics tool ([www.solidsourceit.com](http://www.solidsourceit.com))

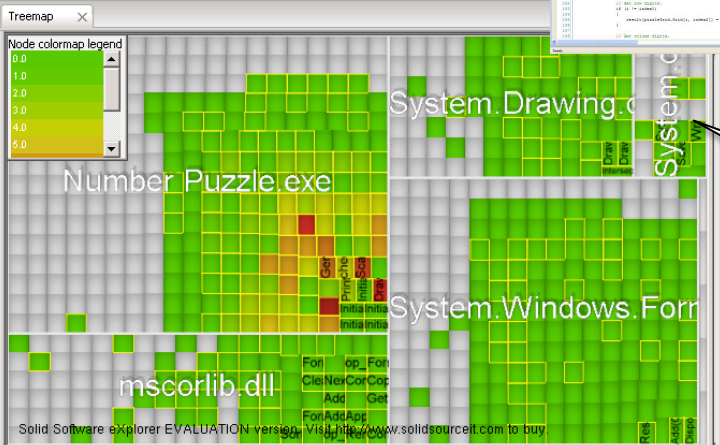
Code view



Structure



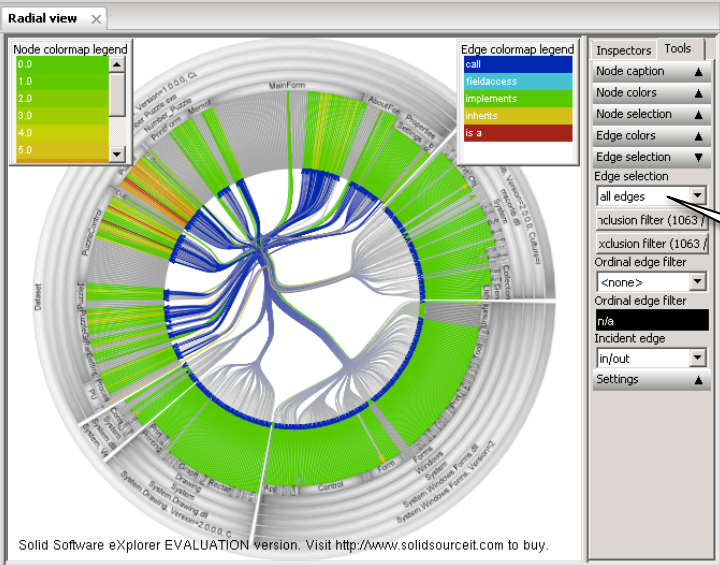
Test results



Detail metrics

e	ye	coesize	coey	becou	eeccou	cscscou
mscorlib.dll	100	1	1	1	1	1
System.dll	100	1	1	1	1	1
System.Drawing.dll	100	1	1	1	1	1
System.Windows.Forms.dll	100	1	1	1	1	1
NumberPuzzle.exe	100	1	1	1	1	1

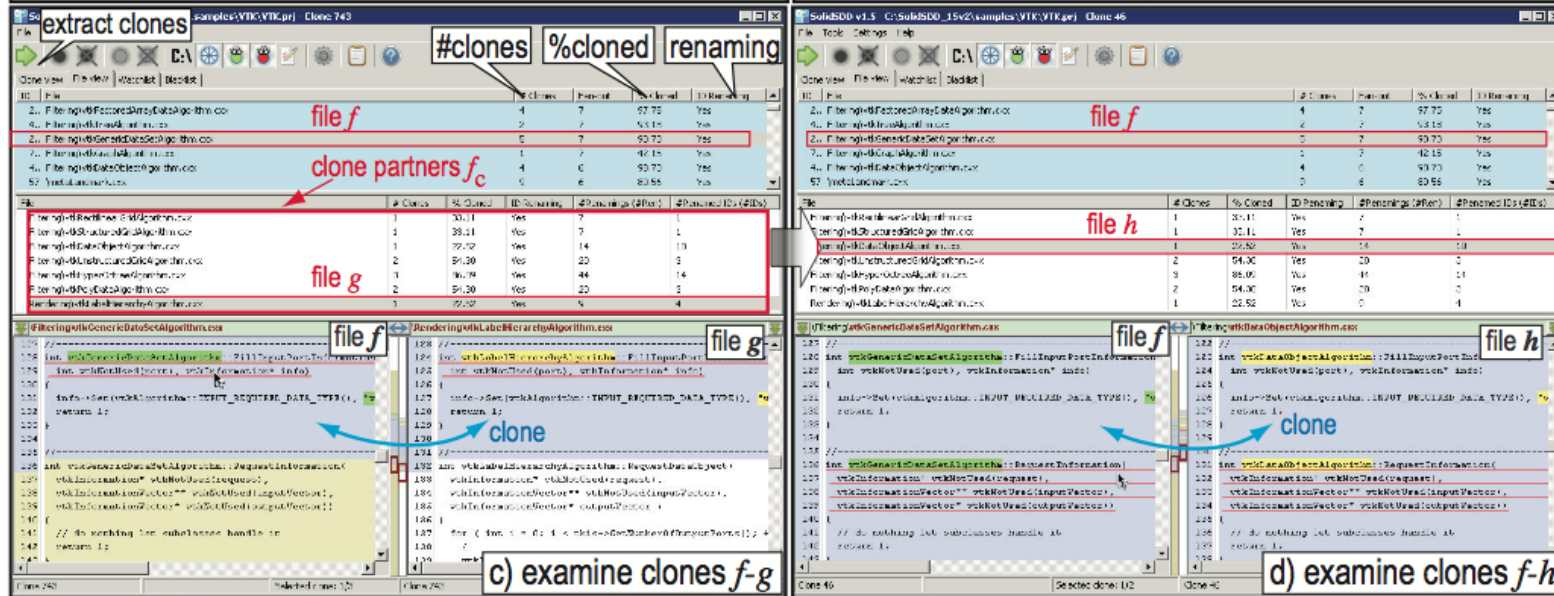
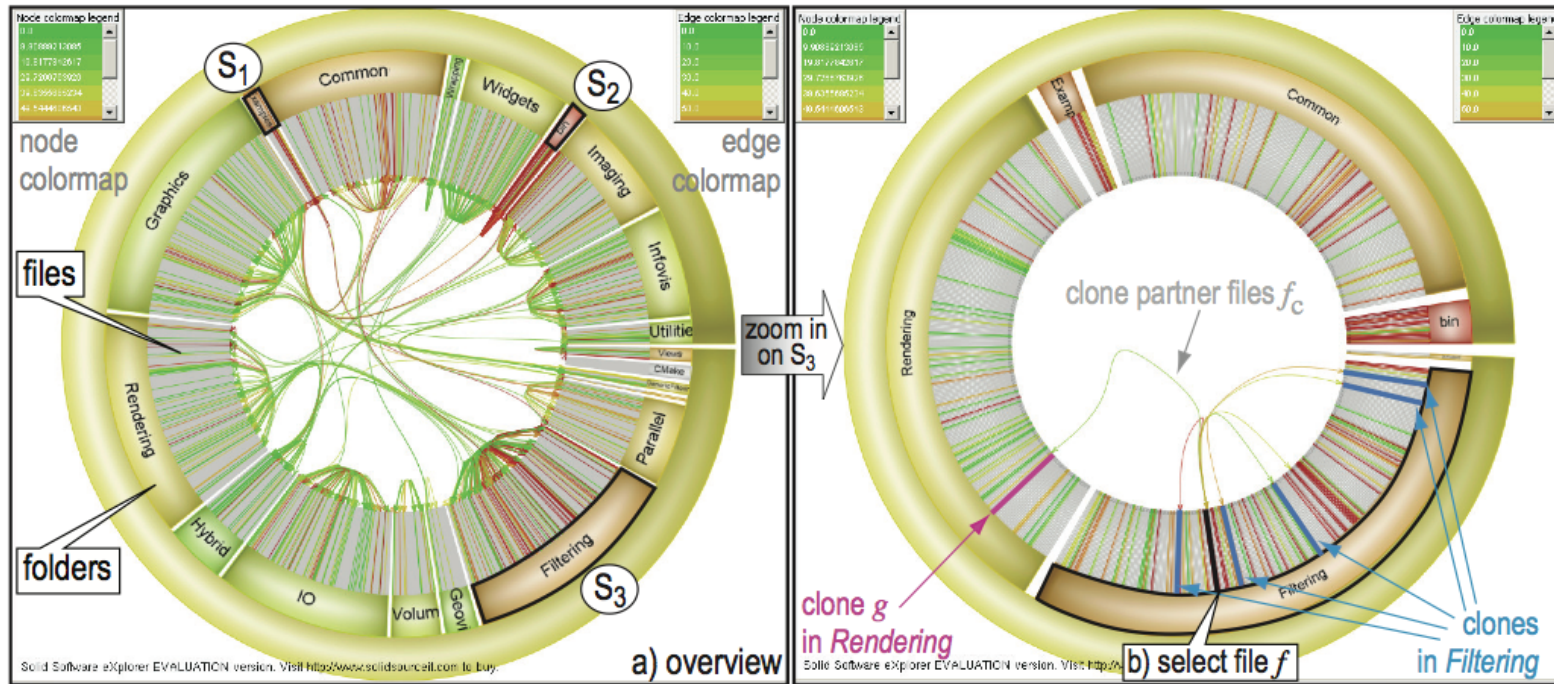
Dependencies





# 3. Code duplication

SolidSDD tool ([www.solidsourceit.com](http://www.solidsourceit.com))



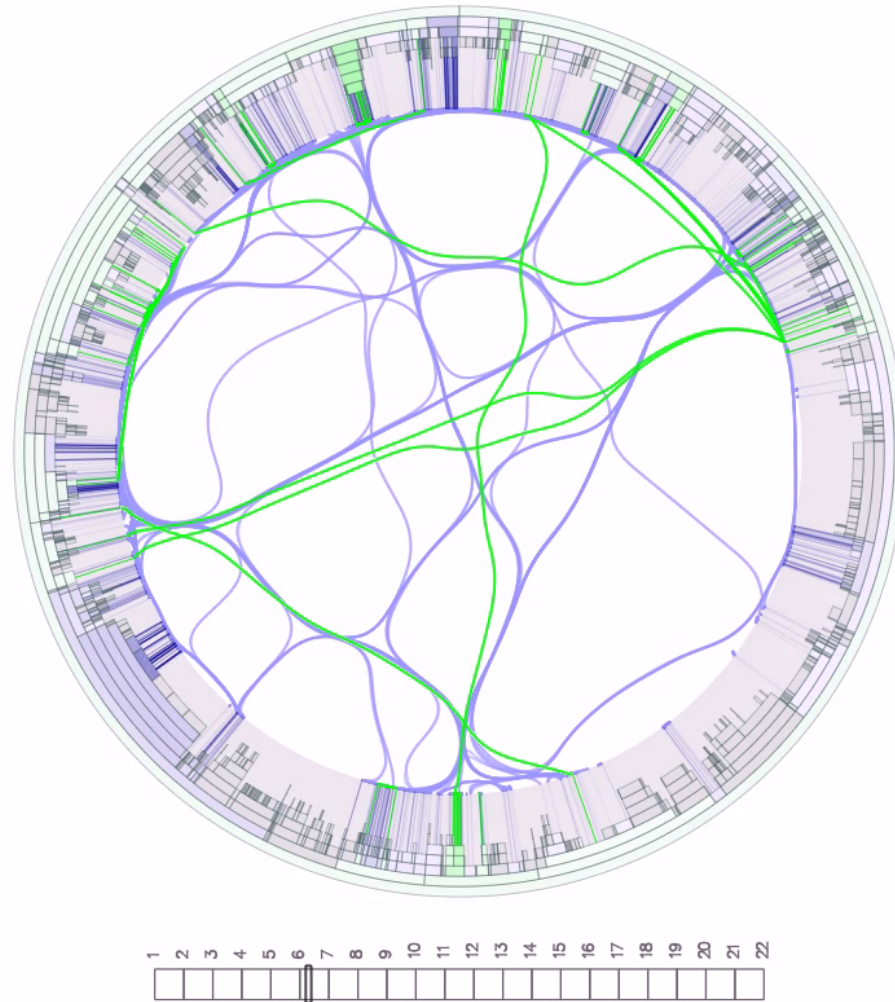
Color legend  non-cloned code  clone partner not shown  clone shown in both windows  identifier renamed (shown as   in right window)



## 4. Clone evolution

### Questions

- how does code duplication change in time?
- which clones are added, removed, merged, or split? And why?

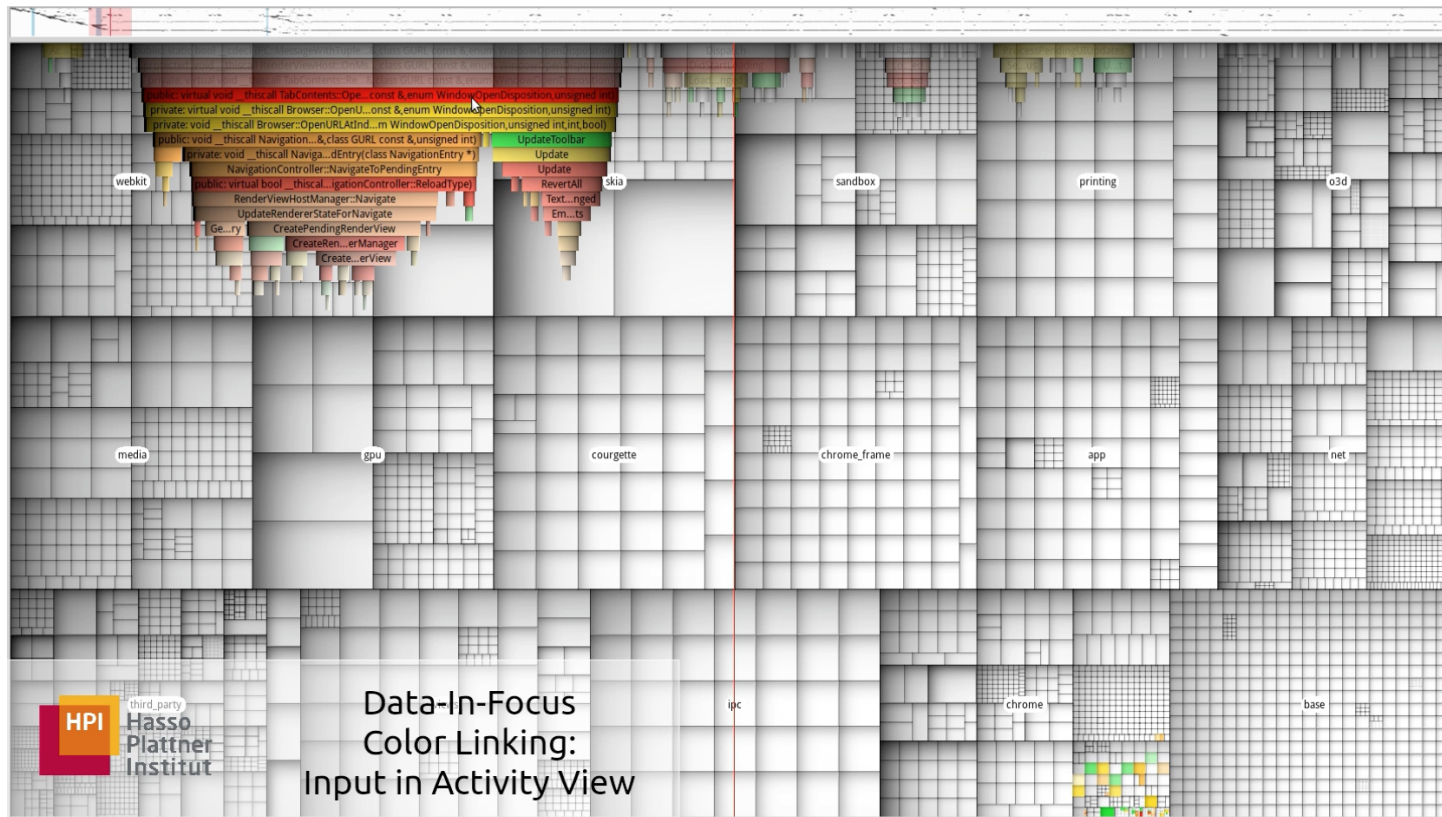


Evolution of clones in Mozilla Firefox (~55K clone relations)

# 5. Program trace and structure

## Questions

- where (in the program structure) are the calls executed now?
- when (during execution) are calls to this subsystem done?

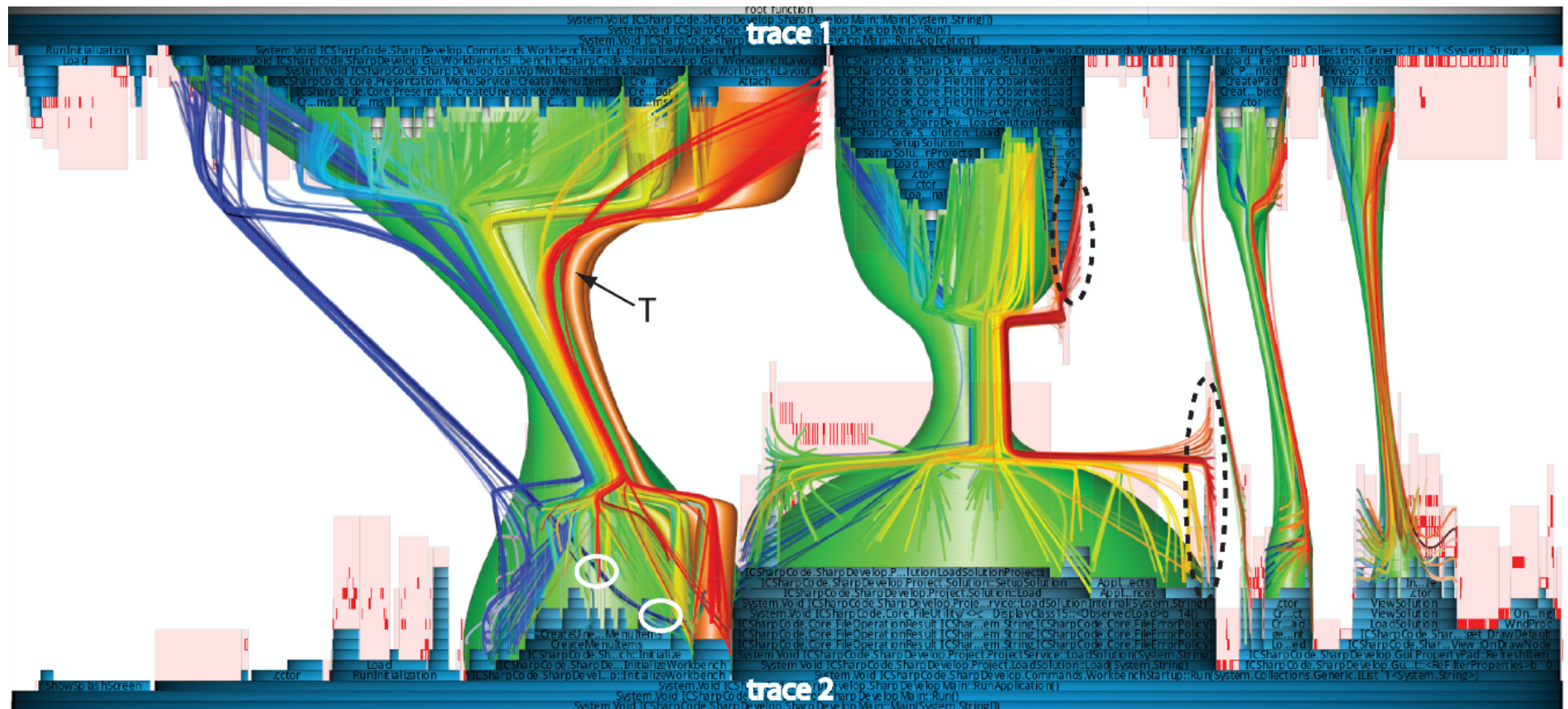


**Code:** Chrome browser (2.7 MLOC C/C++, 8900 files+folders)  
**Trace:** 9000 calls to 914 functions

# 6. Comparing program traces

## Questions

- given 2 traces, where are similar and where are different call-blocks?
- how to spot differences in call moment, duration, and called functions?

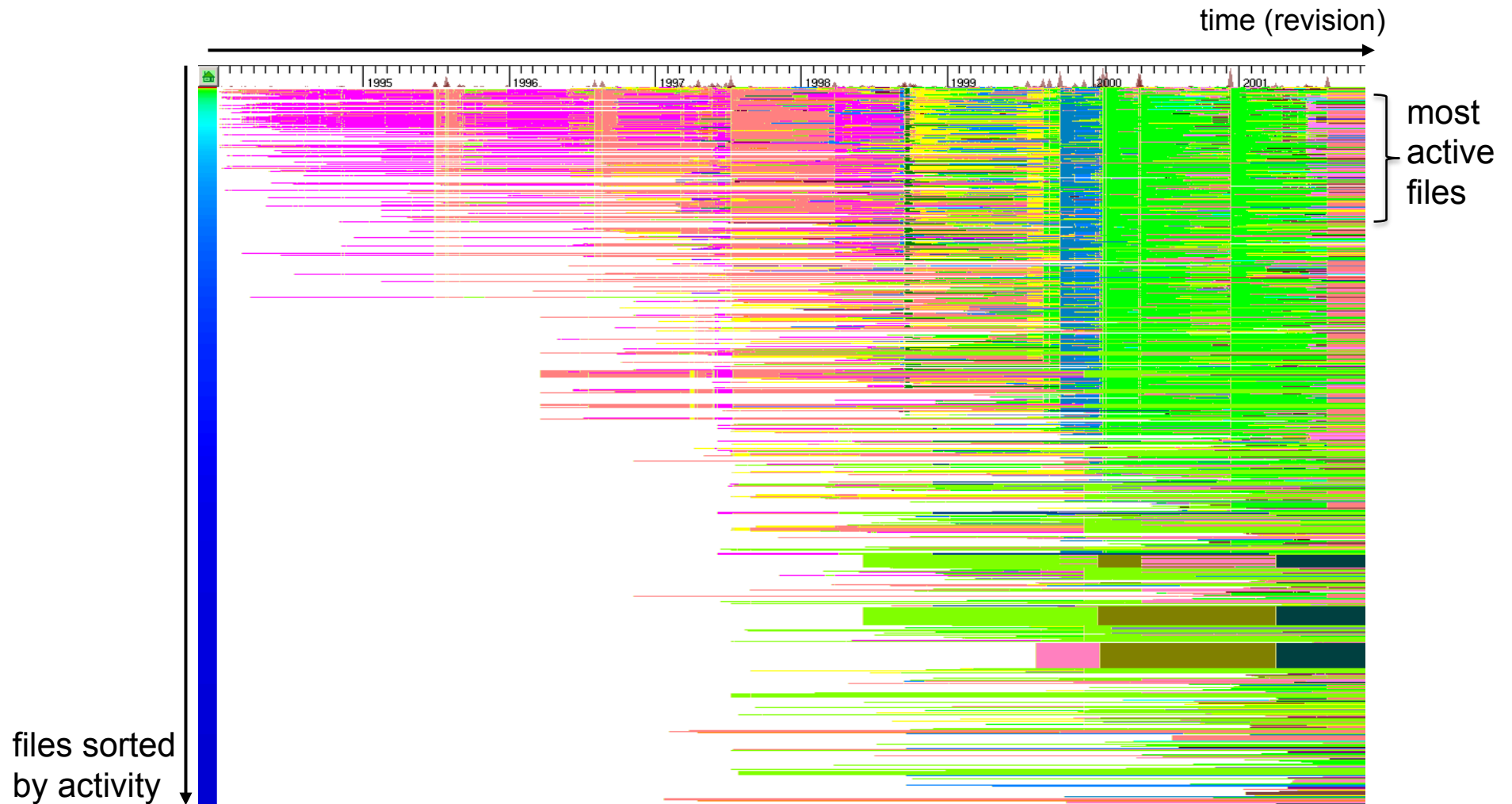


**Code:** 1MLOC C#, 45 developers, 8 years  
**Traces:** 2x150K calls to 1500 functions

# 7. Software Evolution

## Questions

- how to correlate **metrics** over large software repositories (>10K files, >100K commits?)
- how to detect **trends** to predict the future (cost, effort, risk)?



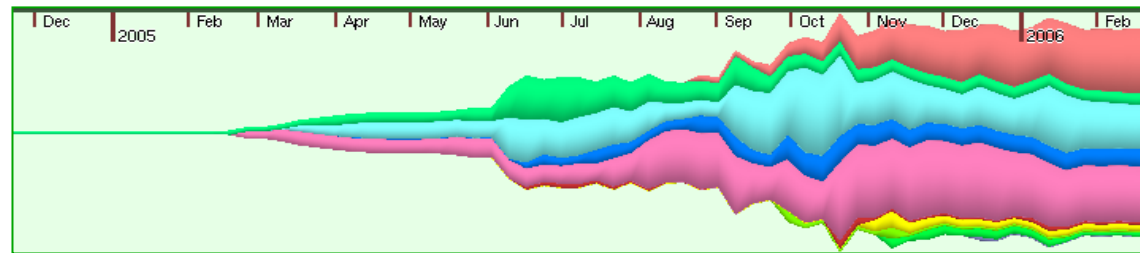


# Analyzing developer effort

Show aggregated **developer impact** (#files modified by each developer) over time

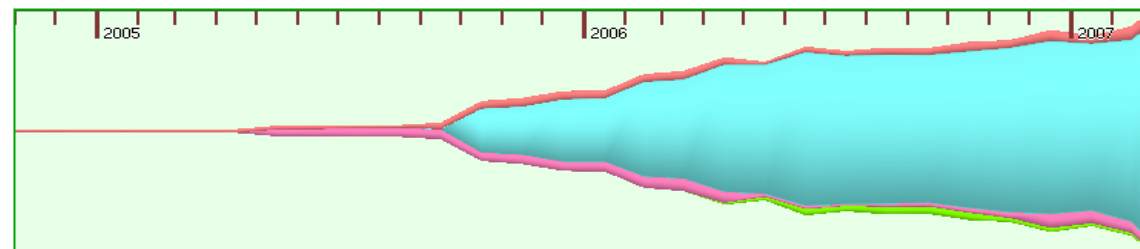
## Project A (open-source)

- software grows in time
- impact: balanced over most developers



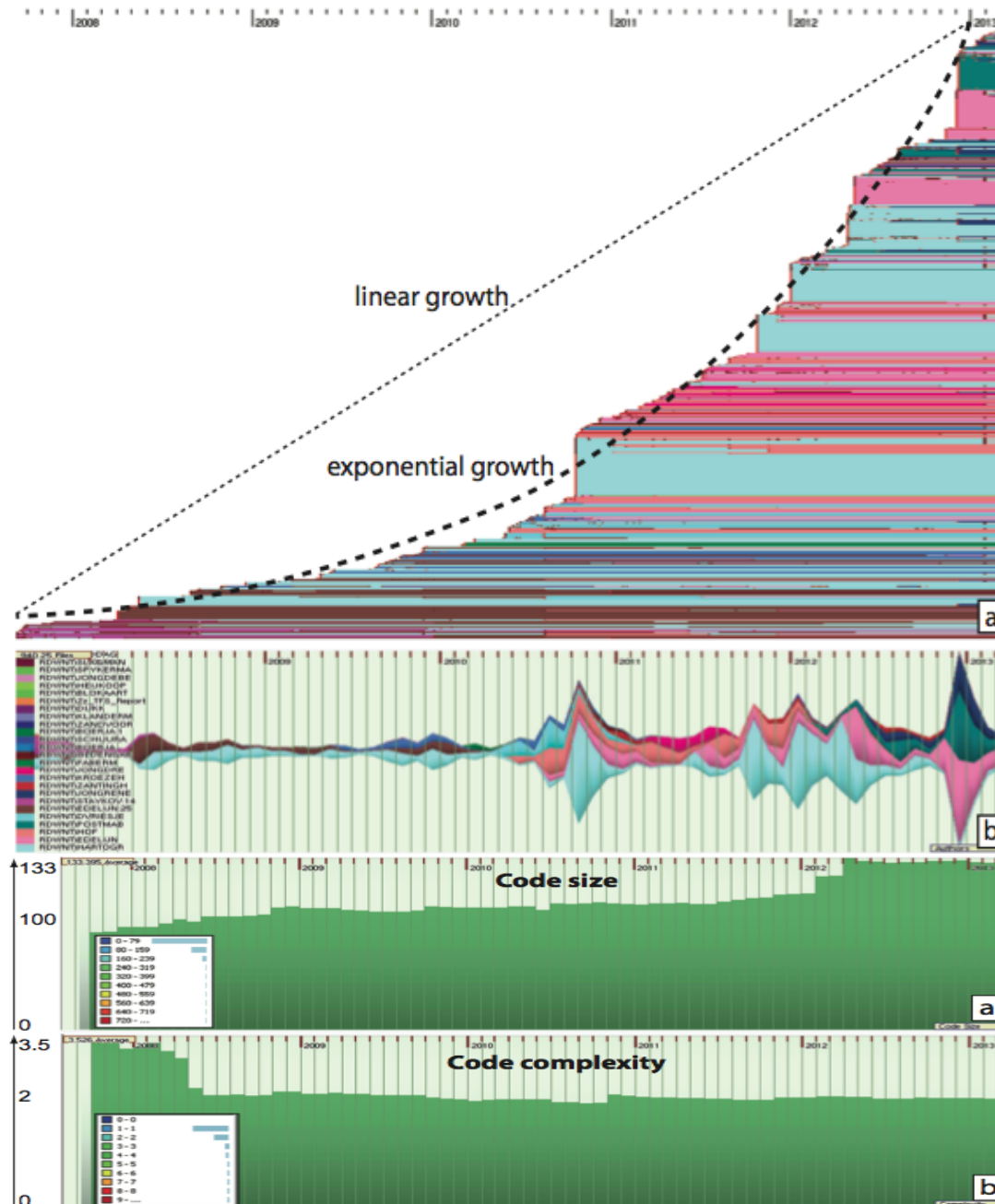
## Project B (commercial)

- software grows in time at about the same rate
- but one developer owns most of the code
- what if this person **leaves** the team?!





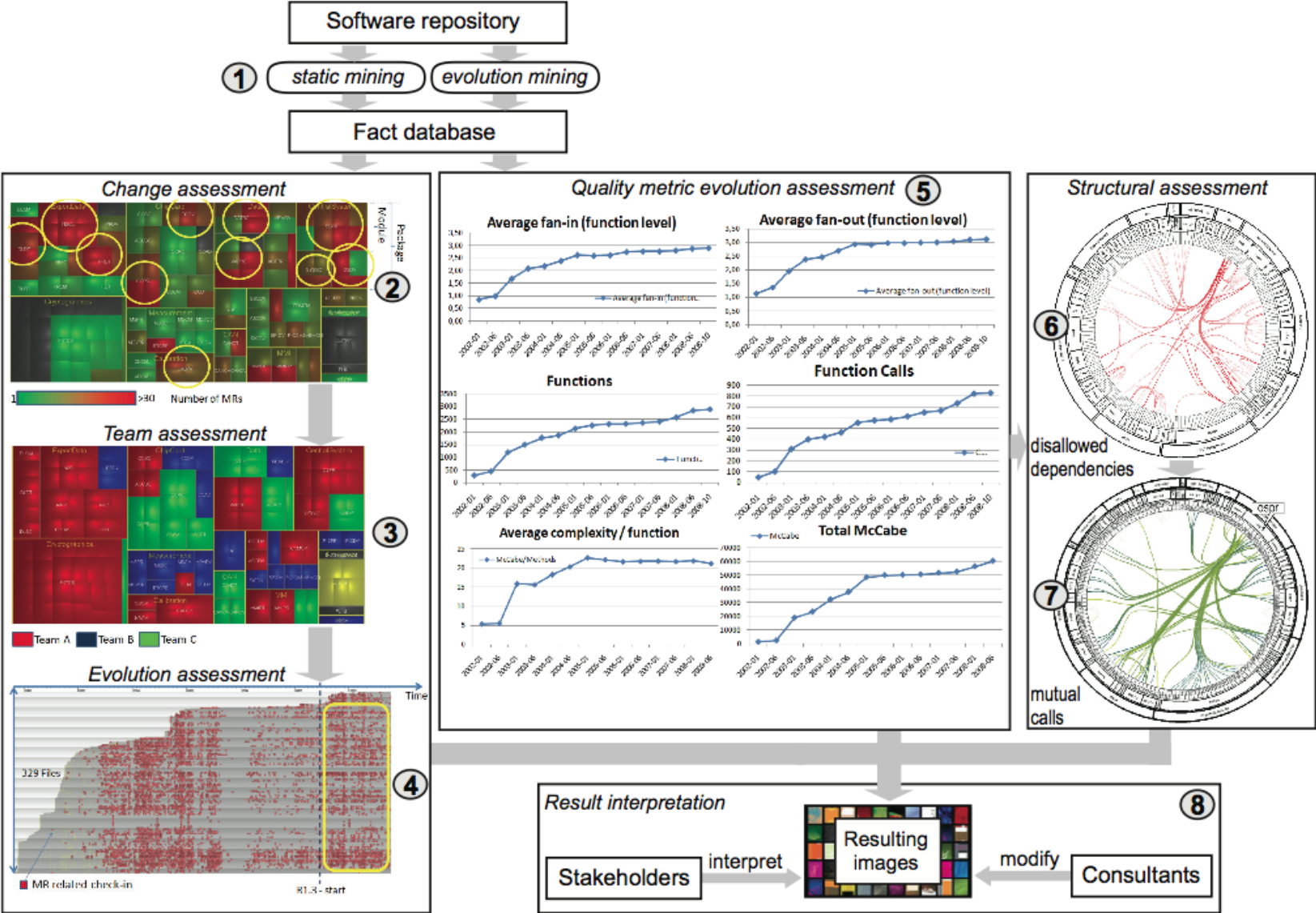
# Correlating quality metrics



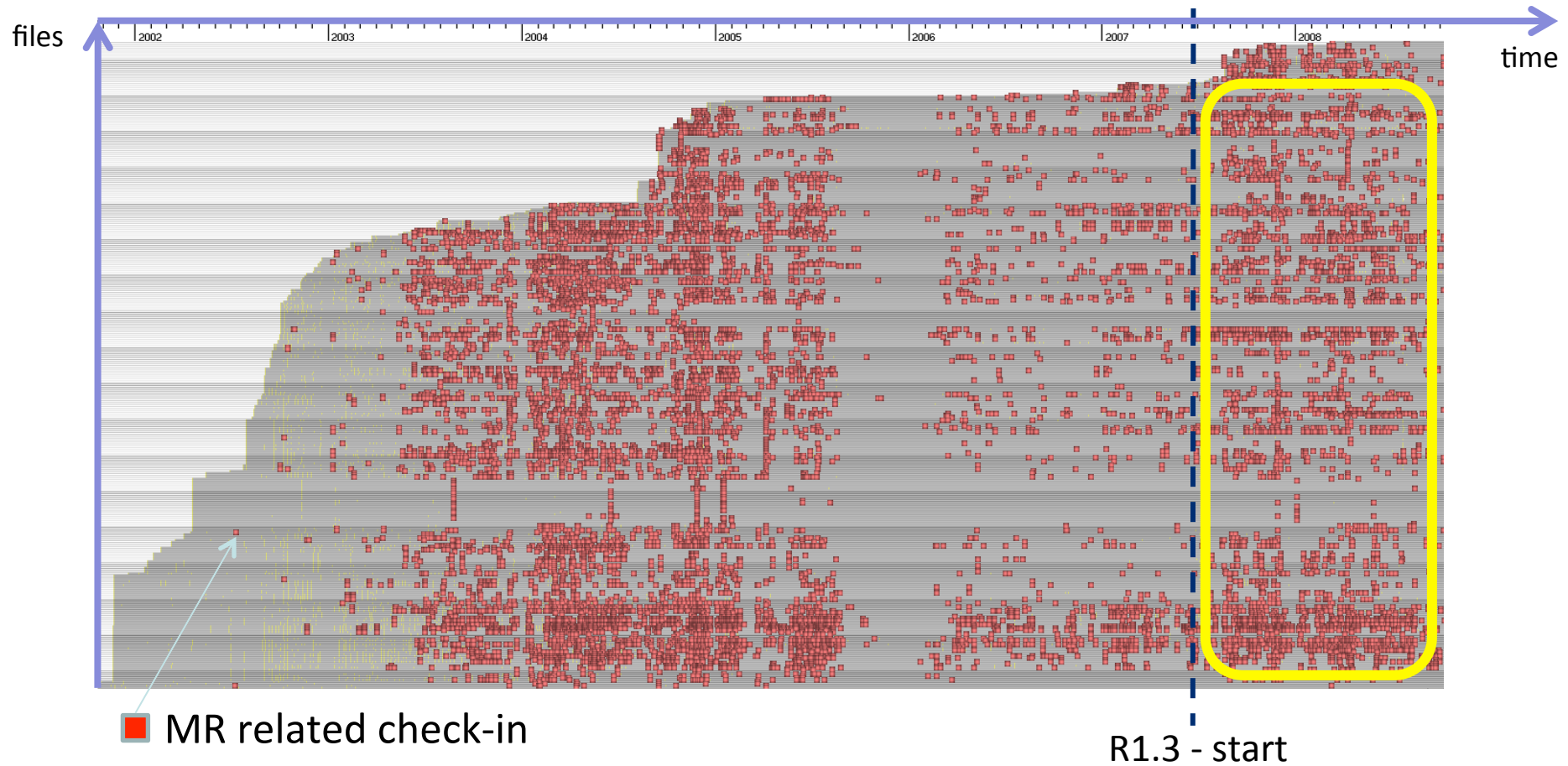
# 8. Application: Post-Mortem Assessment

## Questions

- automotive project: 8 years, 3.5 MLOC embedded C, 15 releases, 60 developers
- project failed to deliver. Why?

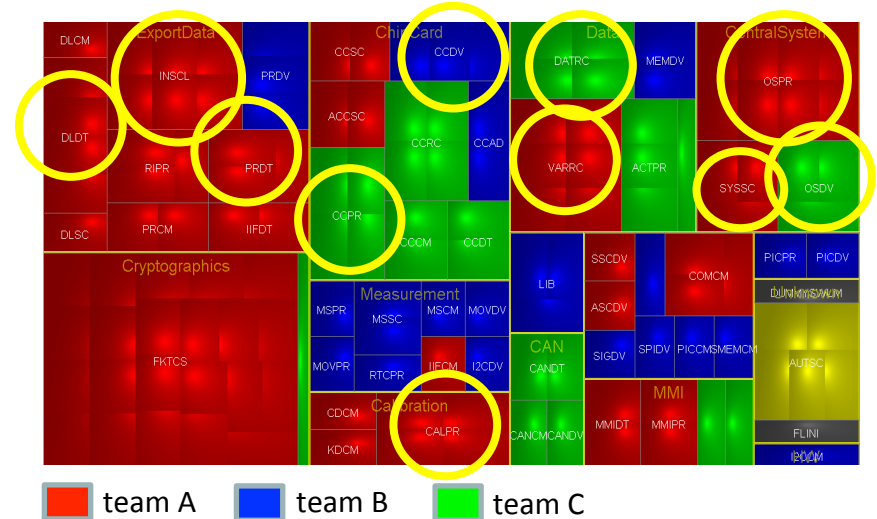
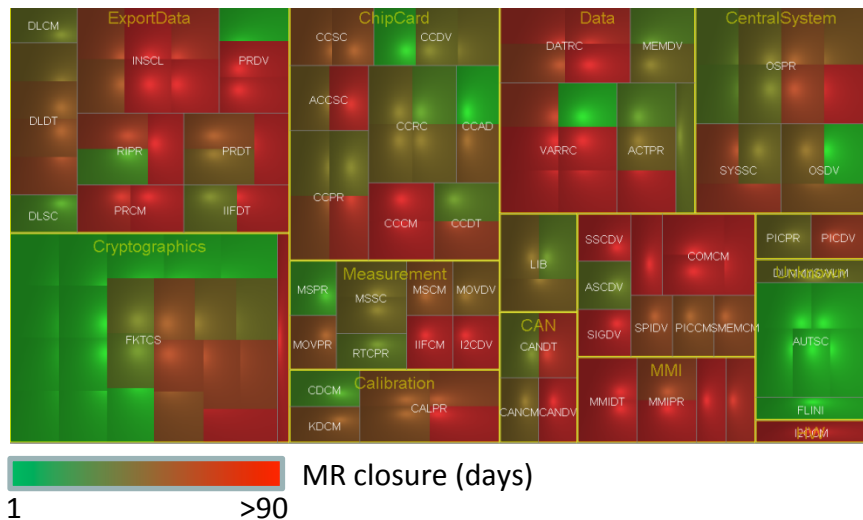
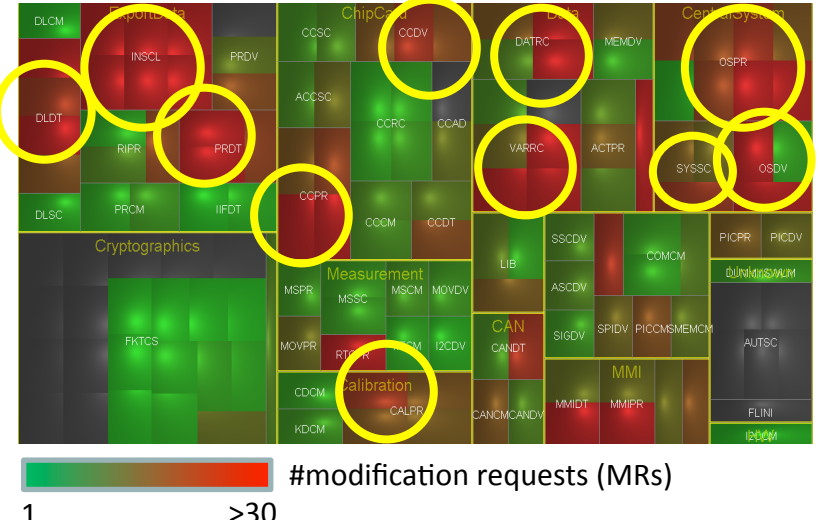



# Analysis 1: Modification Request (MR) Lifetime



Little increase in the file curve – most activity in *old* files suggests too long **maintenance** & **closure** of requirements

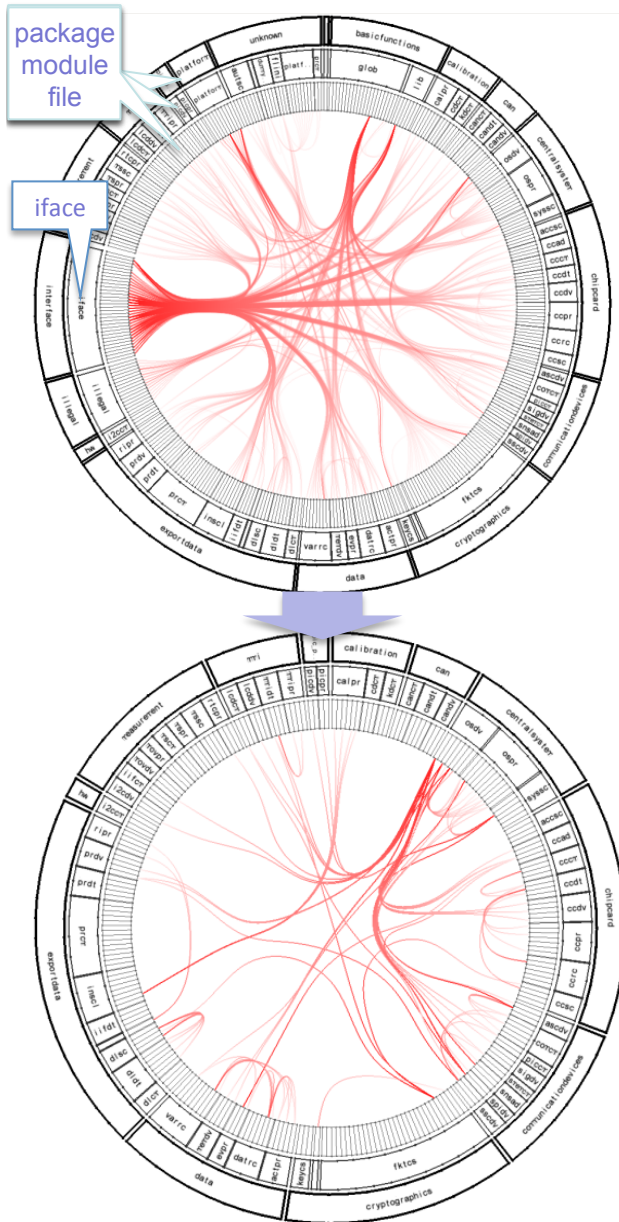
# Analysis 2: Team Code Ownership



 Large part of software affected by long open-standing MRs  
 Most of these are assigned to team A (largest team)...  
 ...and this team was reported to have communication problems!



# Analysis 3: Code Dependencies



uses = call, type, variable, macro, ...

is used

Most dependencies occur via the iface, basicfunctions and platform packages

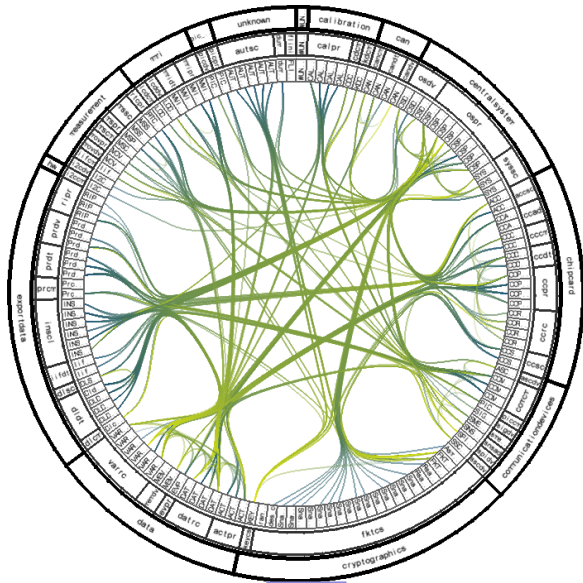
Filter out these allowed dependencies...  
...to discover *unwanted* dependencies



These are accesses that bypass established interfaces  
There are several such accesses (bad)

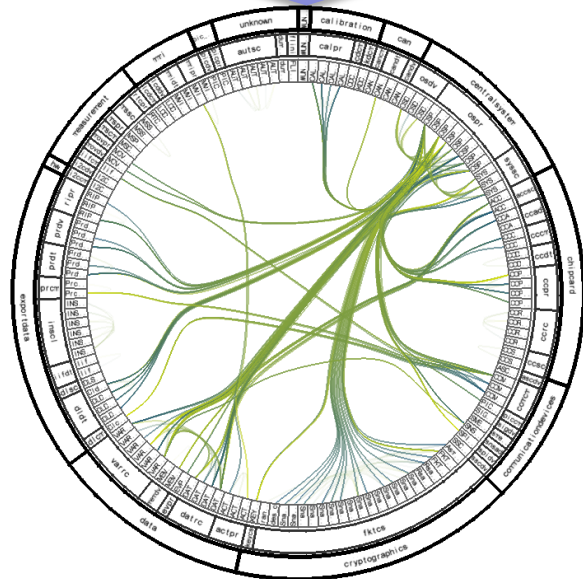


# Analysis 4: Code Call graph



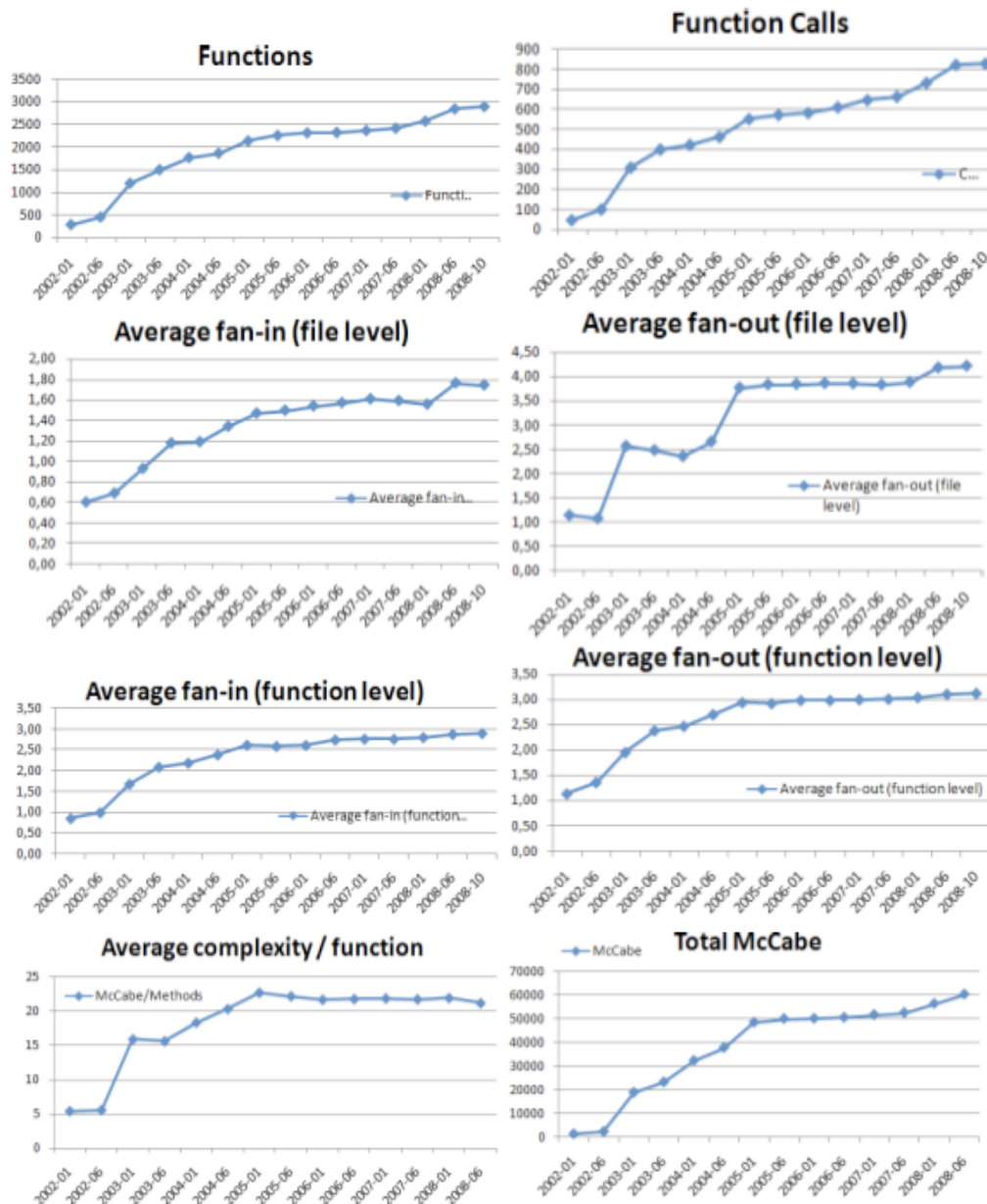
High coupling at package level  
This image does not tell us very much

Select only modules which are *mutually call dependent*...  
...to discover *layering violations*



Not a **strict layering** in the system (as it should be)  
Thus, the architecture is violated.

# Analysis 5: Code Quality Metrics



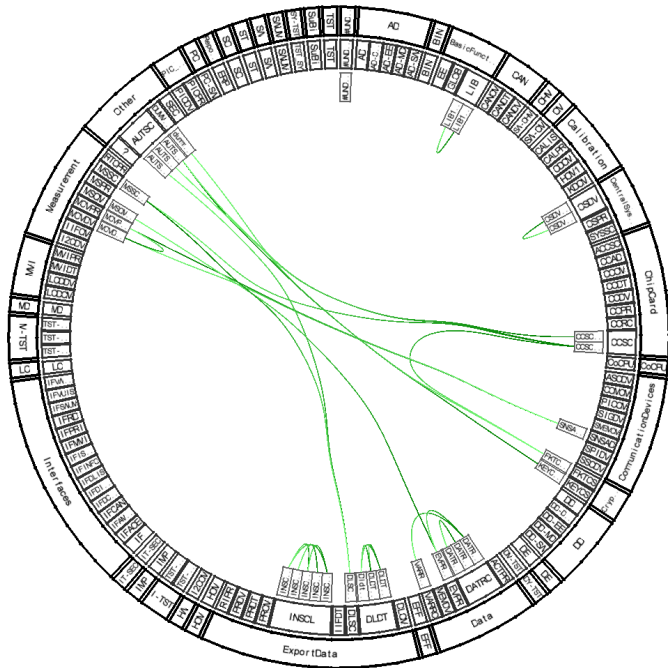
**Moderate** code + dependency growth  
• does not explain products problems



Average complexity/function > 20  
Total complexity: up 20% in R1.3

- testing can be **hard!**
- **possible cause** of product's problems

# Analysis 6: Code Duplication



## External duplication

- show modules having similar code blocks of >25 LOC

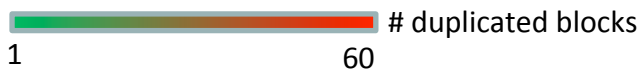


## Internal duplication

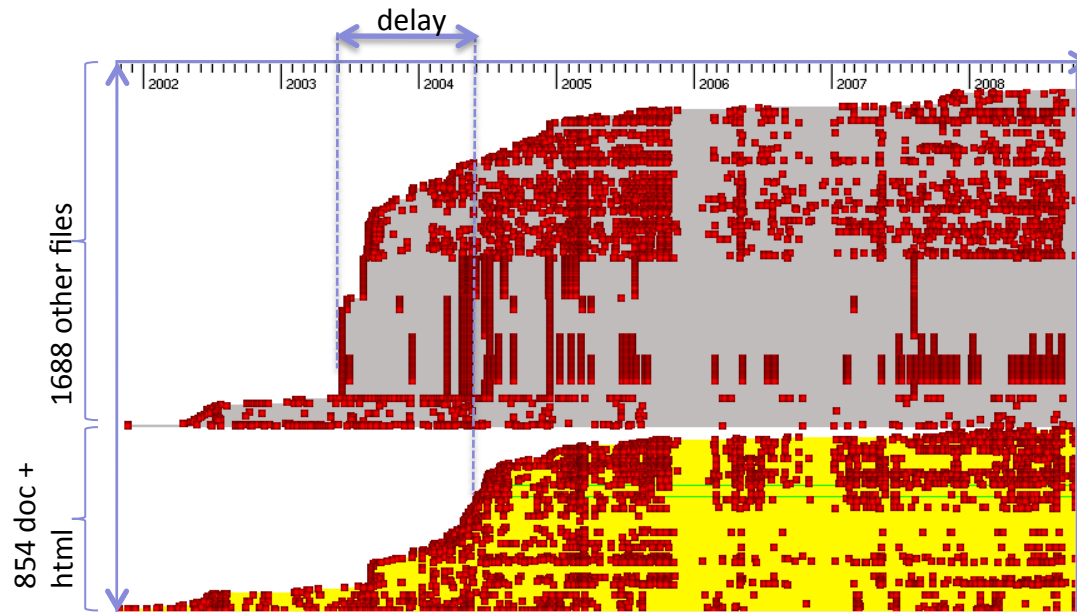
- color: #duplicated blocks within a file



Little external/internal duplication  
Arguably **not a problem** for testing

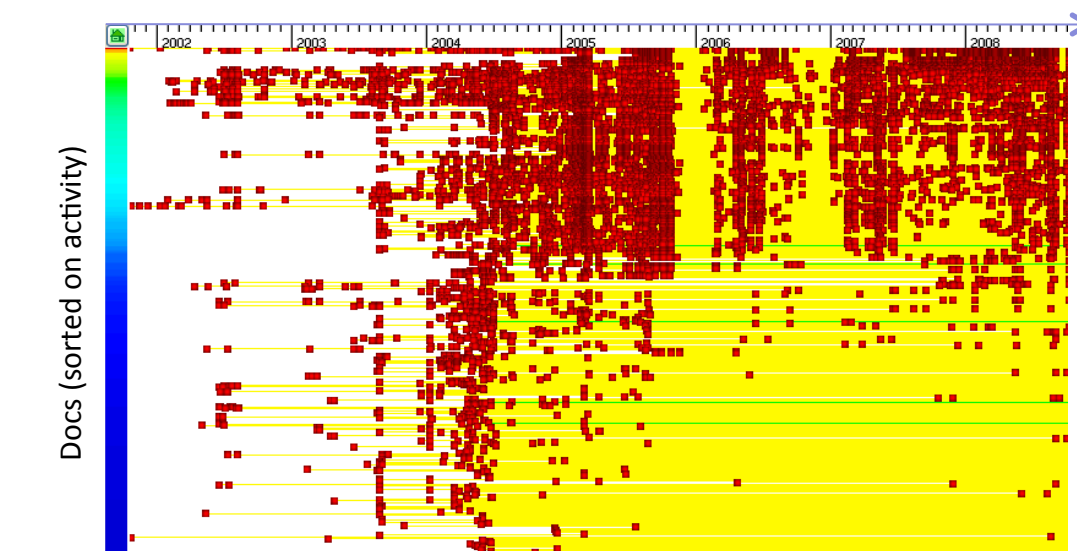


# Analysis 7: Documentation



time

- **30% of files** are documentation
- updated **regularly**
- grow **in sync** with rest of code base



time

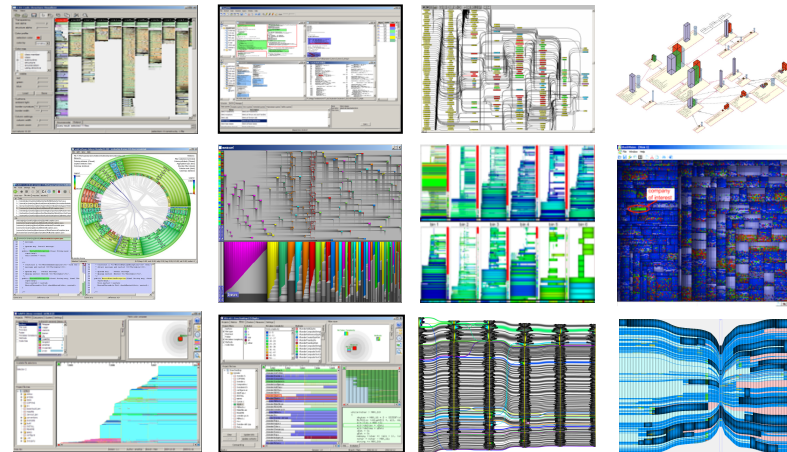
- **40% of docs** frequently updated
- rest seem to be **stale**



Code is **well documented**...  
...so refactoring likely doable  
Start from up-to-date docs

# Conclusions - Software Visual Analytics in Testing

- **Provide insight in multidimensional correlations**
  - Program structure, dependencies, metrics, development/testing effort, documentation
  - Evolution of all these aspects in time
- **Added value**
  - Assess testing effort
  - Pinpoint hot-spots (where to invest the effort)
  - Make sense of all that 'big data'



Thank you for your interest!

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a.c.telea@rug.nl