

JTransform, a Tool for Source Code Analysis

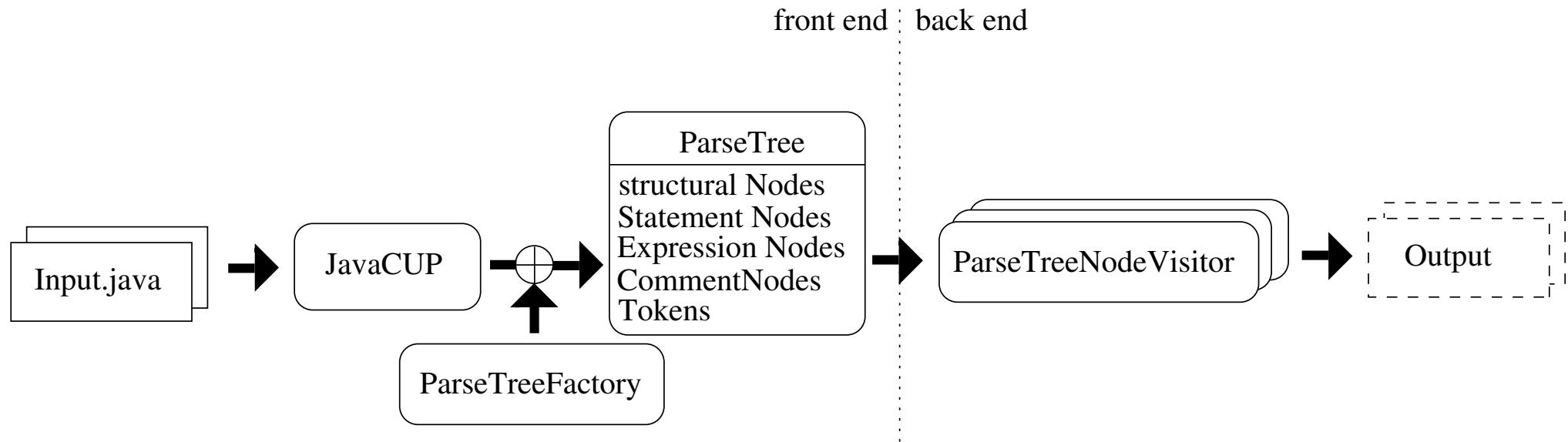
Holger Eichelberger and Jürgen Wolff von Gudenberg
Universität Würzburg

6. Workshop Software-Reengineering
Bad Honnef, 5.5.2004

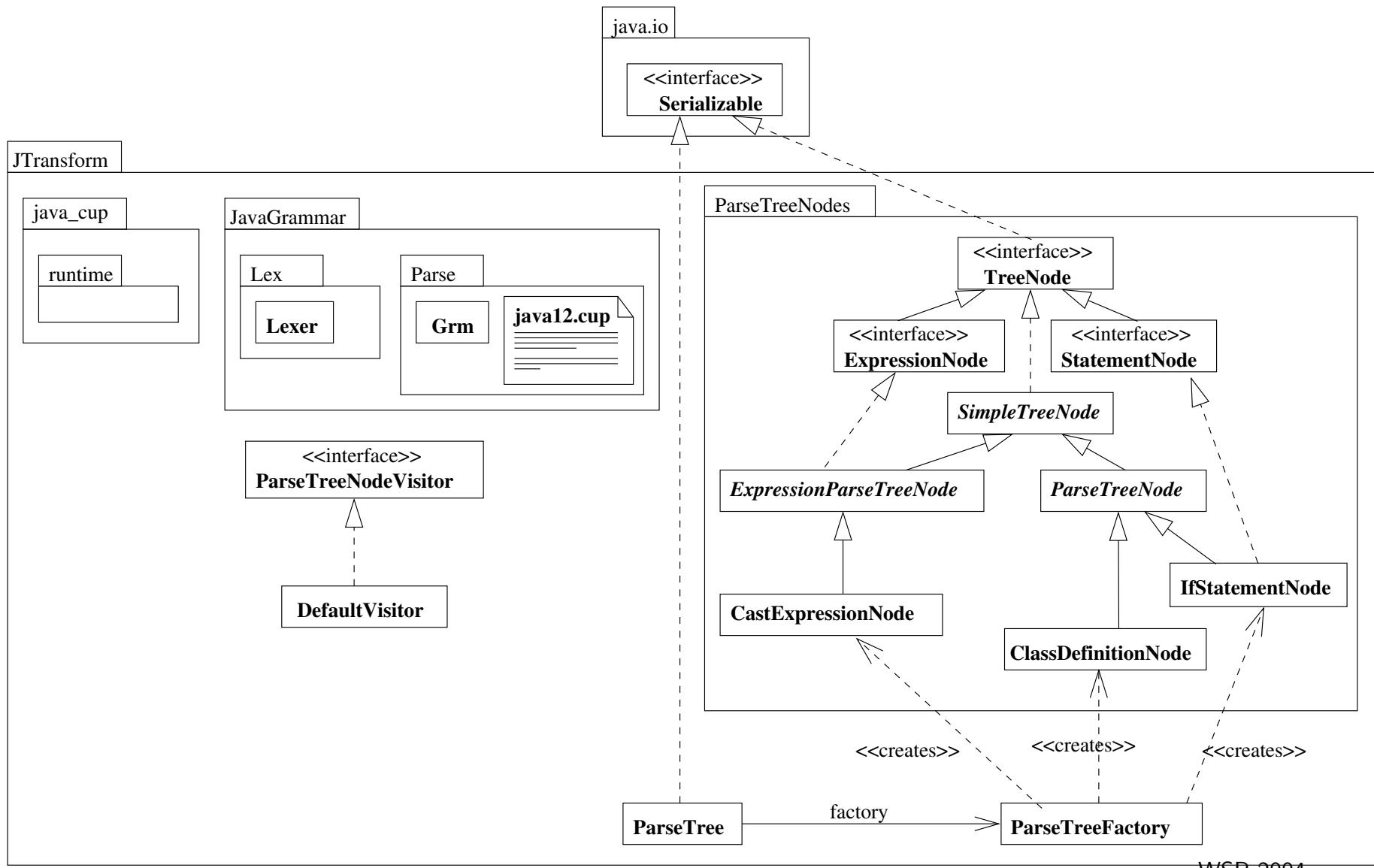
Contents

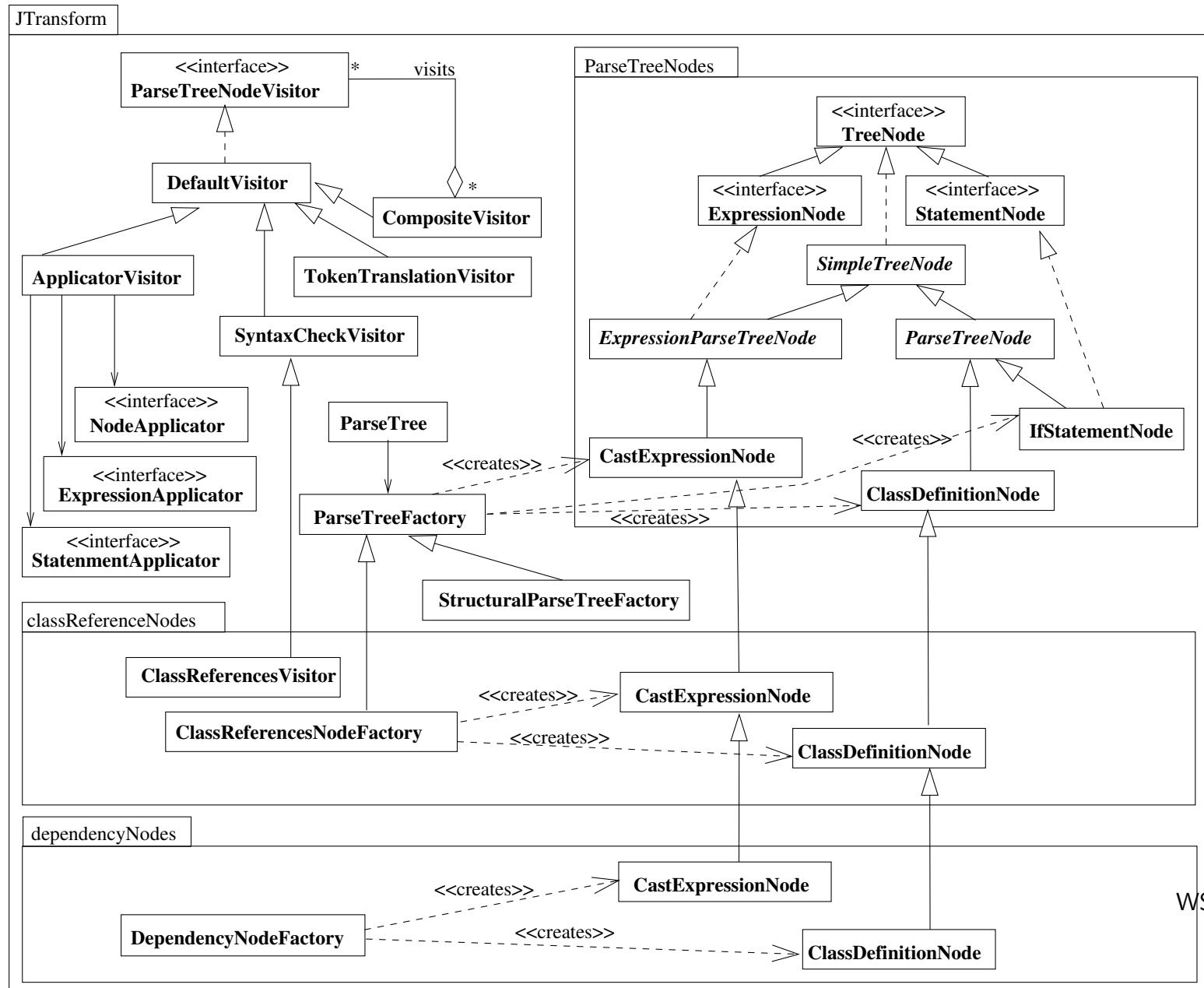
1. Architecture
2. Configuration
3. Applications
4. Performance

Architecture



Architecture





Configuration of Back Ends

- all back ends descendants of `MainTemplate`
 - redirect input and output streams
 - specify class loader
 - instance `main` method
 - chaining of back ends possible
- specialized visitor and node factory
- Interpretation and implementation of options

Dynamic Configuration

XML configuration file

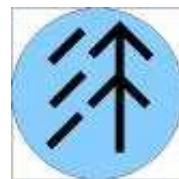
- interpreted by visitor specific configuration class
- delegate parts to components

Components

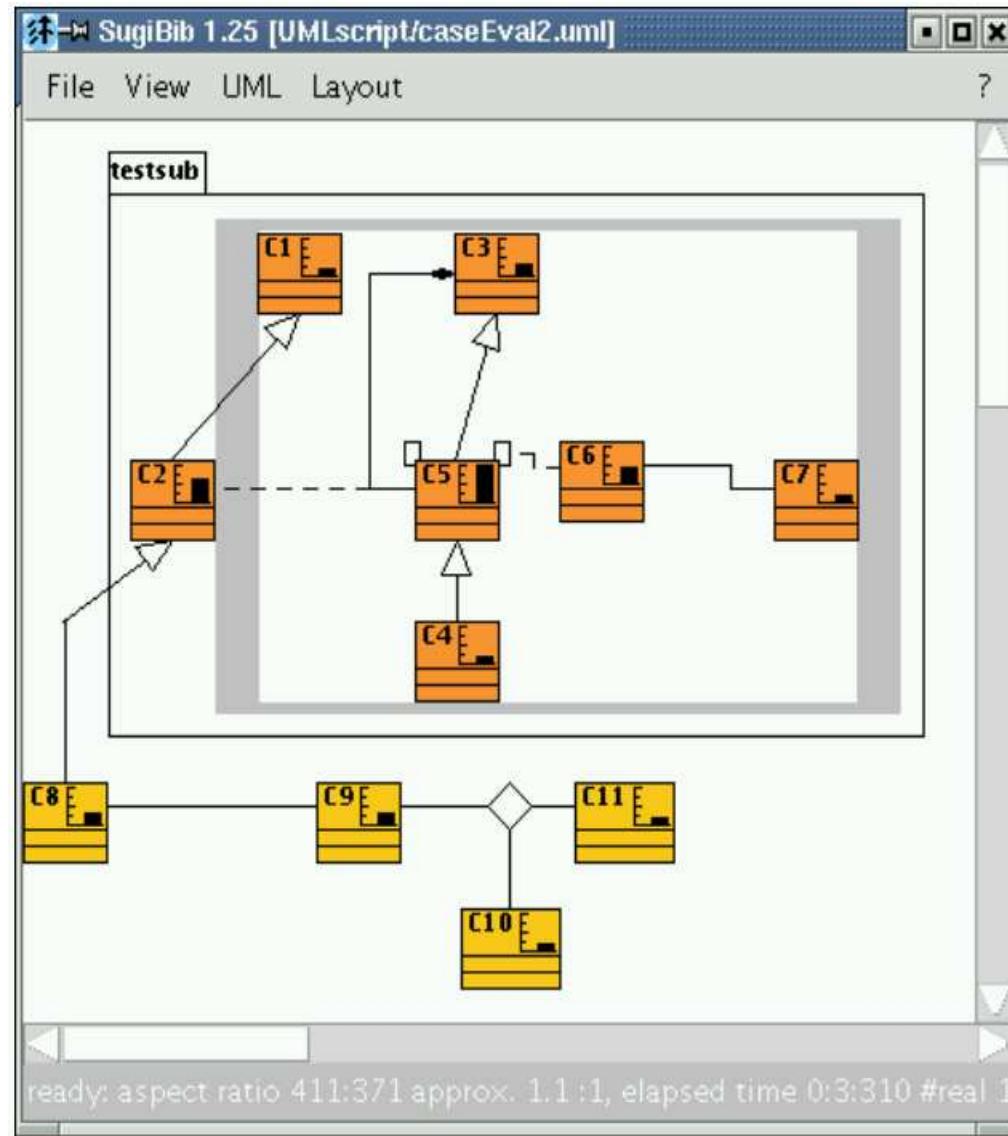
- check method
 - report result of check
 - information on node to be checked
- interpret configuration file

Visualisation by UML Diagrams

A visitor transforms the program into UMLscript that is input for the diagram drawing framework Sugibib



Applications

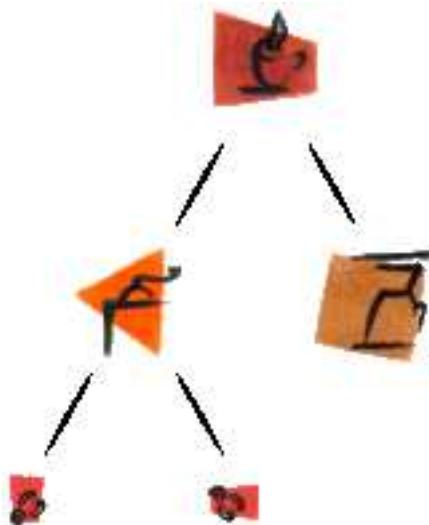


WSR 2004

Applications

JOP

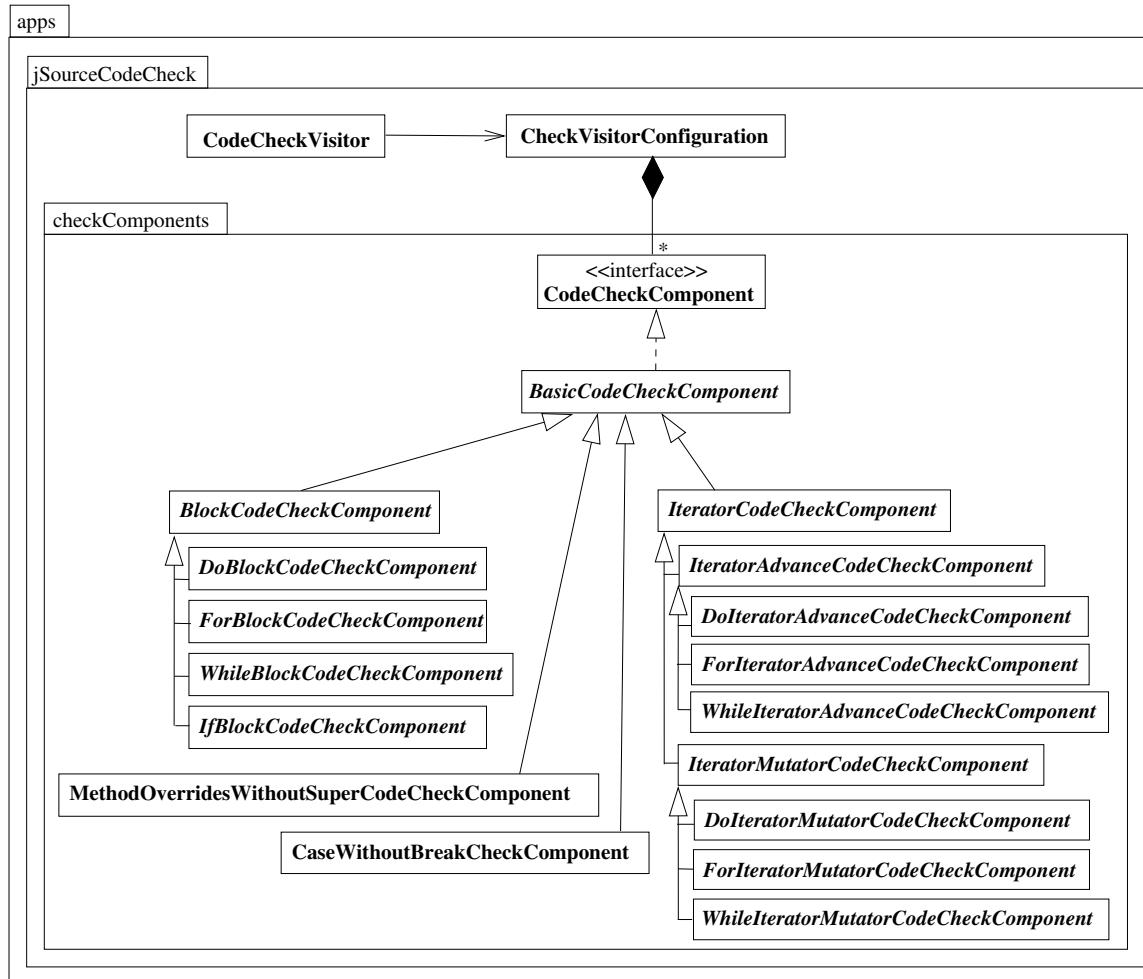
<http://jop.informatik.uni-wuerzburg.de>



WSR 2004

Assessment of Programs

- Source code formatting and naming conventions
- Source code analysis
- Forbidden Classes and Packages
- Intelligent Comparison with master solution

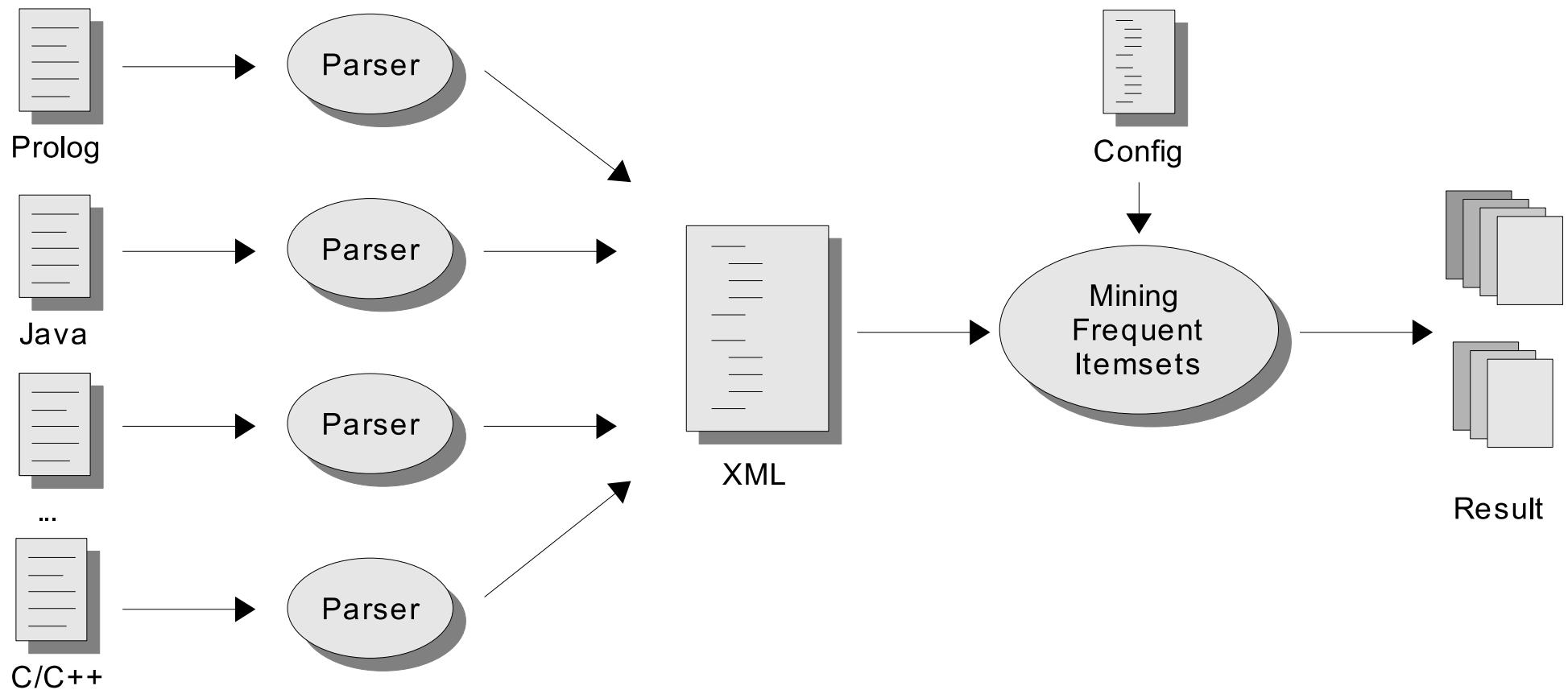


Source code transformation to XML (JaML)

```
<method-invocation
    name="sort" qualifier=""
    argument-count="2"
    argument-0="l" argument-1="m"
    signature= "sort(int, int)"
    return-type-ref="void">
    <literal-expression
        literal="sort" type-ref=""
        <identifier>sort</identifier>
    </literal-expression>
    <symbol kind="left-parenthesis">
        ( </symbol>
    <literal-expression
        literal="l" type-ref="int">
        <identifier>l</identifier>
    </literal-expression>
    <symbol kind="comma">
        , </symbol>
    <literal-expression
        literal="m" type-ref="int">
        <identifier>m</identifier>
    </literal-expression>
    <symbol kind="right-parenthesis">
        ) </symbol>
</method-invocation>
```

Applications

Clone Detection



Metrics

- Coupling of classes, subsystems
- Locality

Optimization

O1: avoid excessive instance creation

O2: avoid iterators

O3: use pooling

O4: use caching

O5: use string comparisons carefully

O6: avoid excessive exception throwing

O7: avoid excessive local variable declaration

O8: avoid long parameter lists

O9: avoid irrelevant or convenient method calls:

O10: avoid type casts

O11: avoid unnecessary use of standard collection classes:

O12: avoid instanceof for equality checks

O13: avoid recursive implementations:

O14: check the sequence in switch-statements and if-chains

Performance

O15: use Java-style listeners:

O16: avoid reflection for class information retrieval:

HotSpot JVM Sun

source code	files	LOC	v1.00 [s]	v1.06 [s]	v2.01 [s]		
					JDK	BCEL	CR
parsetree	1	3194	11.320	4.690	2.530	2.540	2.330
jamIvisitor	1	1091	9.460	3.200	1.720	1.840	1.660
jamI2visitor	1	2453	53.000	5.740	4.280	4.420	4.090
testsuite	416	2995	687.580	476.310	315.000	333.000	323.800
treeview	82	17414	92.100	15.120	10.190	9.190	8.750

JET native compiler

source code	v2.01 native [s]		
	JDK	BCEL	CR
parsetree	1.828	1.500	1.564
jamlvisitor	0.789	0.765	0.738
jaml2visitor	2.406	2.624	2.579
testsuite	151.399	153.758	156.347
treeview	9.028	7.994	6.744

Summary

- Architecture - OOP, Design Patterns
- Configuration - multiple
- Applications - just a few
- Performance - experience
-
- open source