

# How to Harvest Reusable Components in Existing Software

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Automated Solutions for Understanding and Perfecting Software

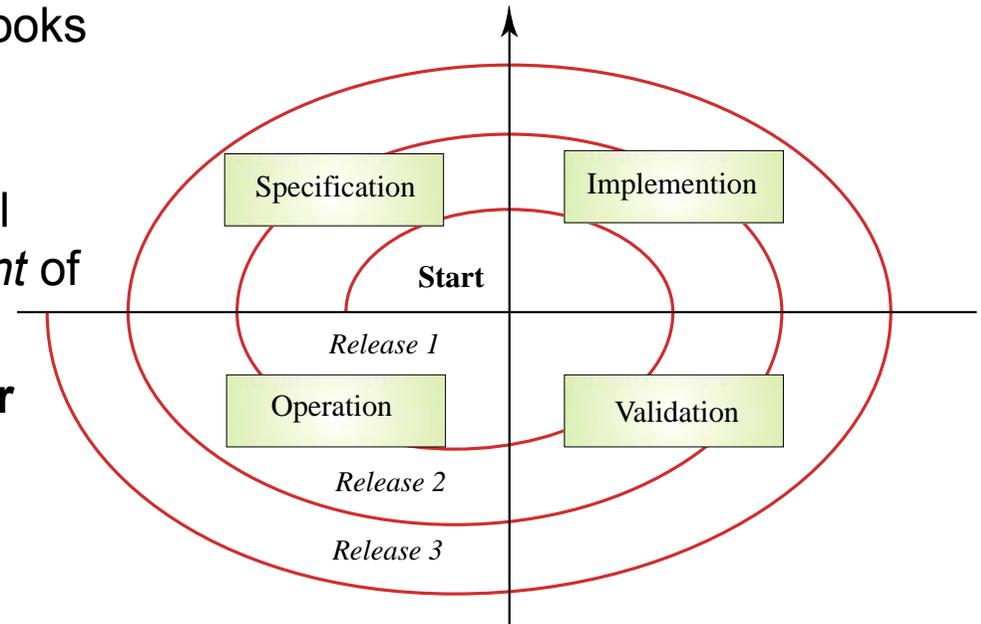
# Overview

- Introduction
- Reuse, Architecture and MDA
- Option Analysis for Reengineering (OAR)
- Architecture Excavation and Refactoring
- Harvesting as architectural refactoring
  - First, you need to excavate your architecture, as a precise model
  - Harvesting requires the following steps:
    - ♦ Identify/localize/collect
    - ♦ Isolate component
    - ♦ Introduce a boundary
    - ♦ Implement refactoring
  - Particular challenges
    - ♦ Challenges of component identification (need to understand)
    - ♦ Challenges of component isolation
    - ♦ Challenges of soft boundaries
    - ♦ Reusable components and architecture erosion
    - ♦ Reusable components and cyclic dependencies
- Examples
- Conclusions/Key points

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# Production of software is evolutionary

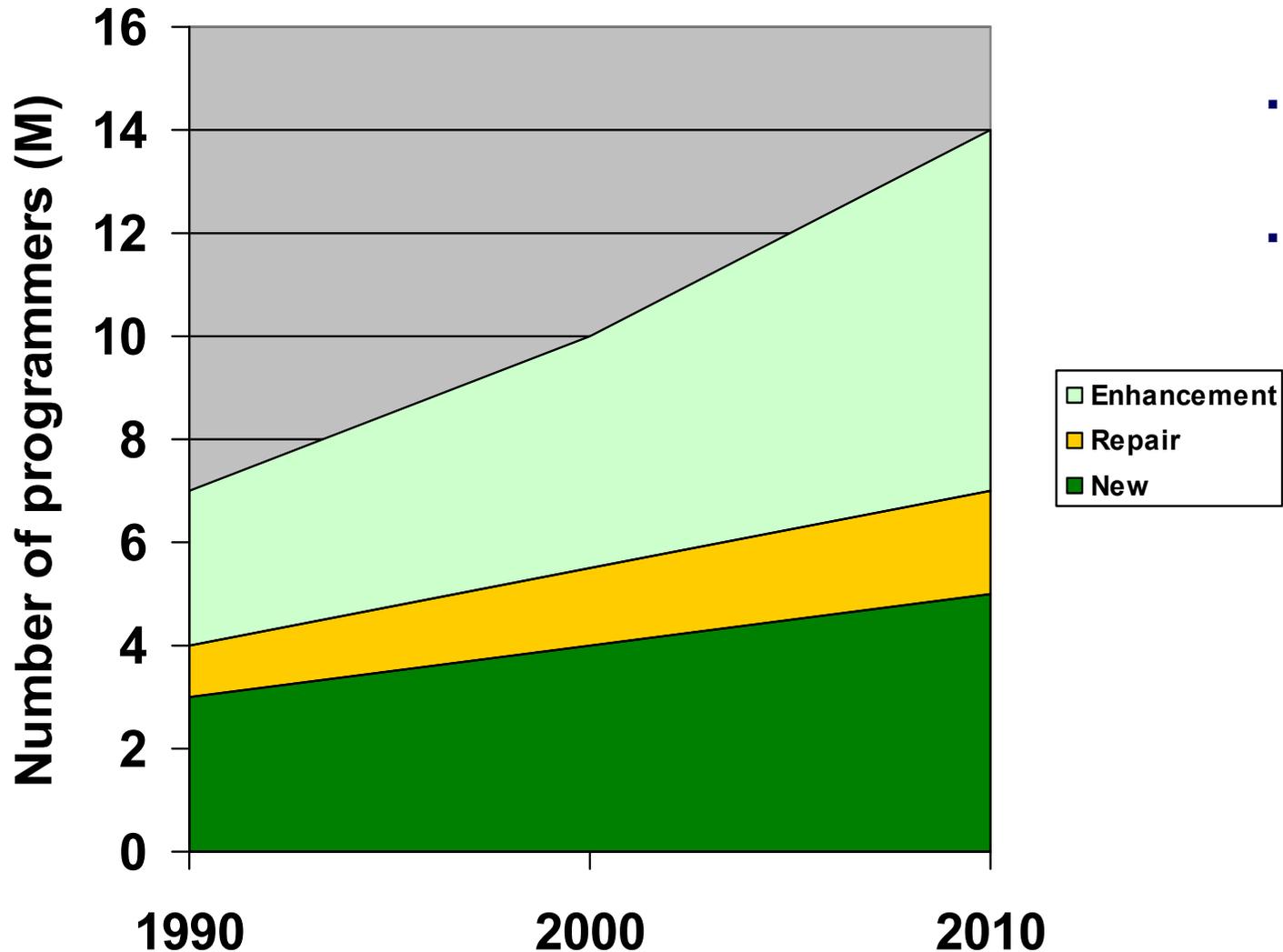
- **Production of software involves *multiple releases***
  - ...despite the fact that many textbooks emphasize only the *initial* release, when *the system is built*
  - Software production after the initial release has an additional *constraint* of dealing with *existing code*
- **Changes are made to software after the initial release in order to:**
  - Develop new functionality
  - Fix bugs
  - Adapt to new operating environments
  - Improve quality



From Ian Sommerville, Software Engineering, 2000

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# Evolution of existing code has significant economic impact



- More than one half of all programmers are *already* working with existing code (repair + enhancement)
- The cost of post-initial evolution has grown from 40% to 90% of the total production cost
- The number of programmers working with existing code *grows faster* than the number of programmers developing new software
  - Larger amounts of software already developed
  - Large business value accumulates in existing code over time
  - Increasing cost of new development
  - The useful lifespan is increasing
  - Bigger churn of platforms and technologies
  - More defects

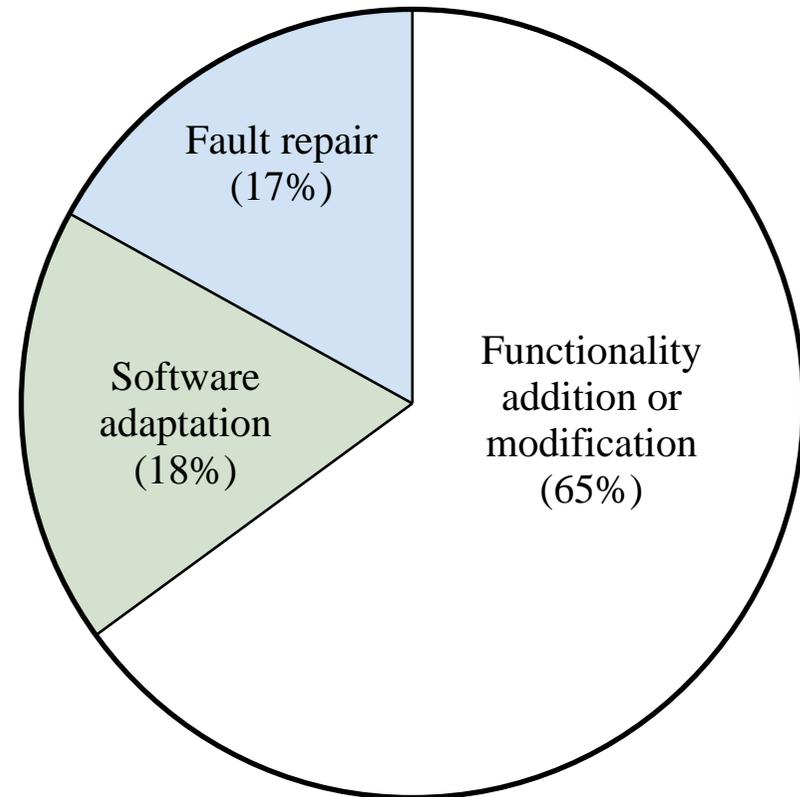
From Deursen, Klint, Verhoef, 1999

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# Software production with existing code

## ■ Changes to existing code may have different *magnitude*:

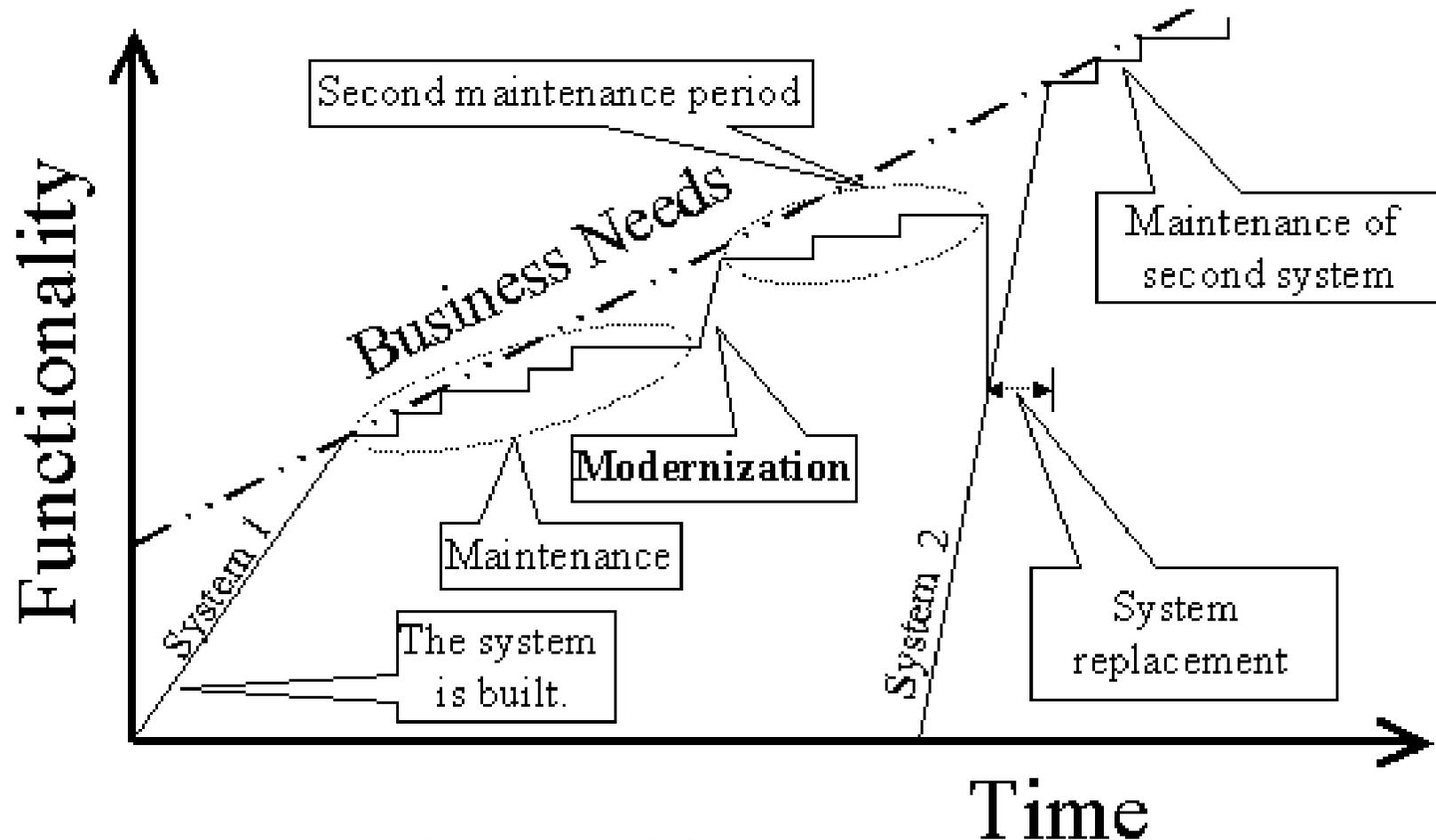
- Traditional maintenance (repair)
  - ♦ Perfective maintenance
  - ♦ Adaptive maintenance
  - ♦ Corrective maintenance
  - ♦ Preventive maintenance
- Major new features to existing software
  - ♦ Major modifications
  - ♦ Scaling
- Modernization (beyond maintenance)
  - ♦ Porting to a new platform
  - ♦ Migration to a new technology
  - ♦ Migration to COTS components
  - ♦ Modularization and refactoring
- Redevelopment



From Ian Sommerville, Software Engineering, 2000

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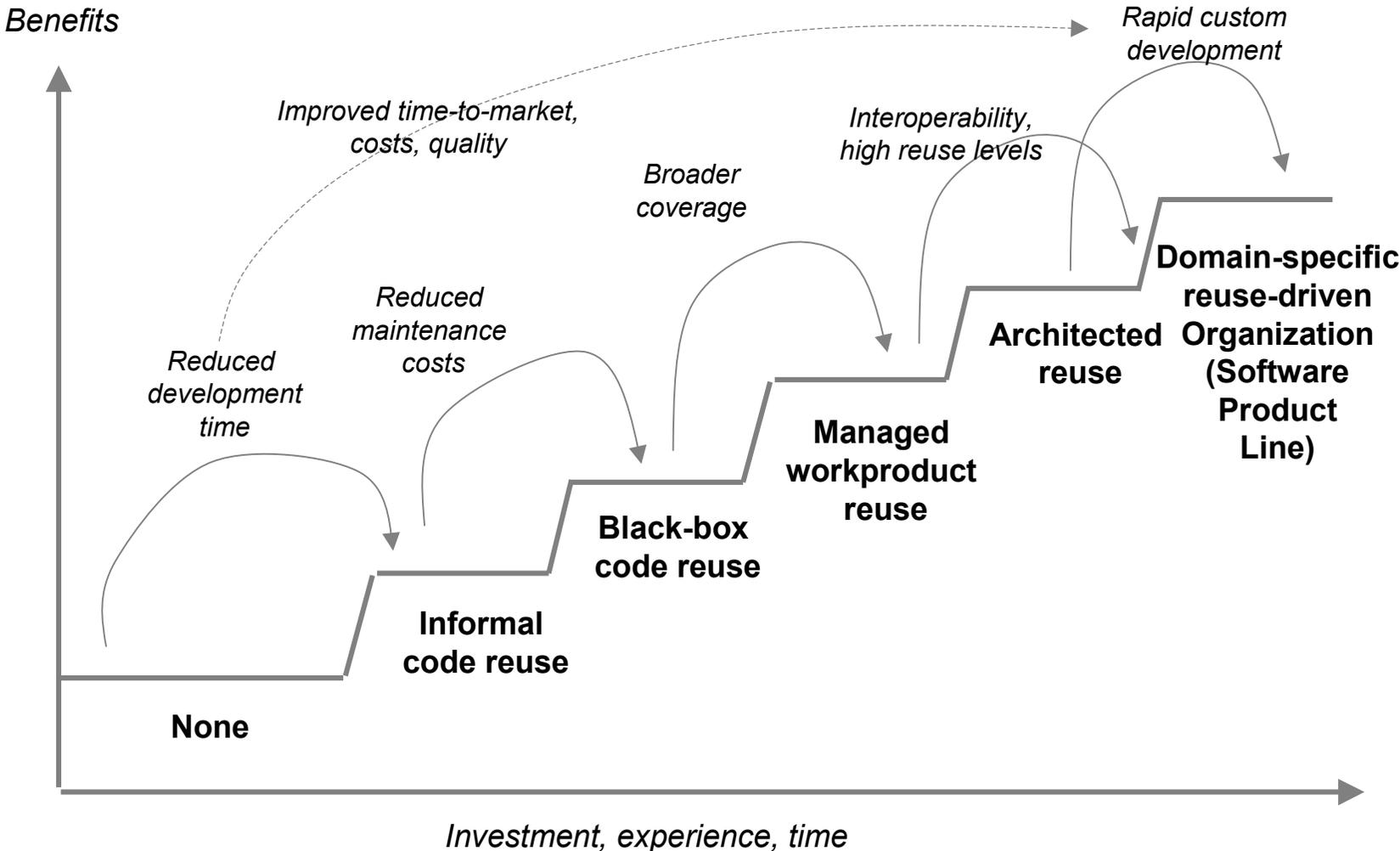
## Changes to existing software involve *reuse*



From Seacord, Plakosh, Lewis, SEI, 2003

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# The levels of reuse



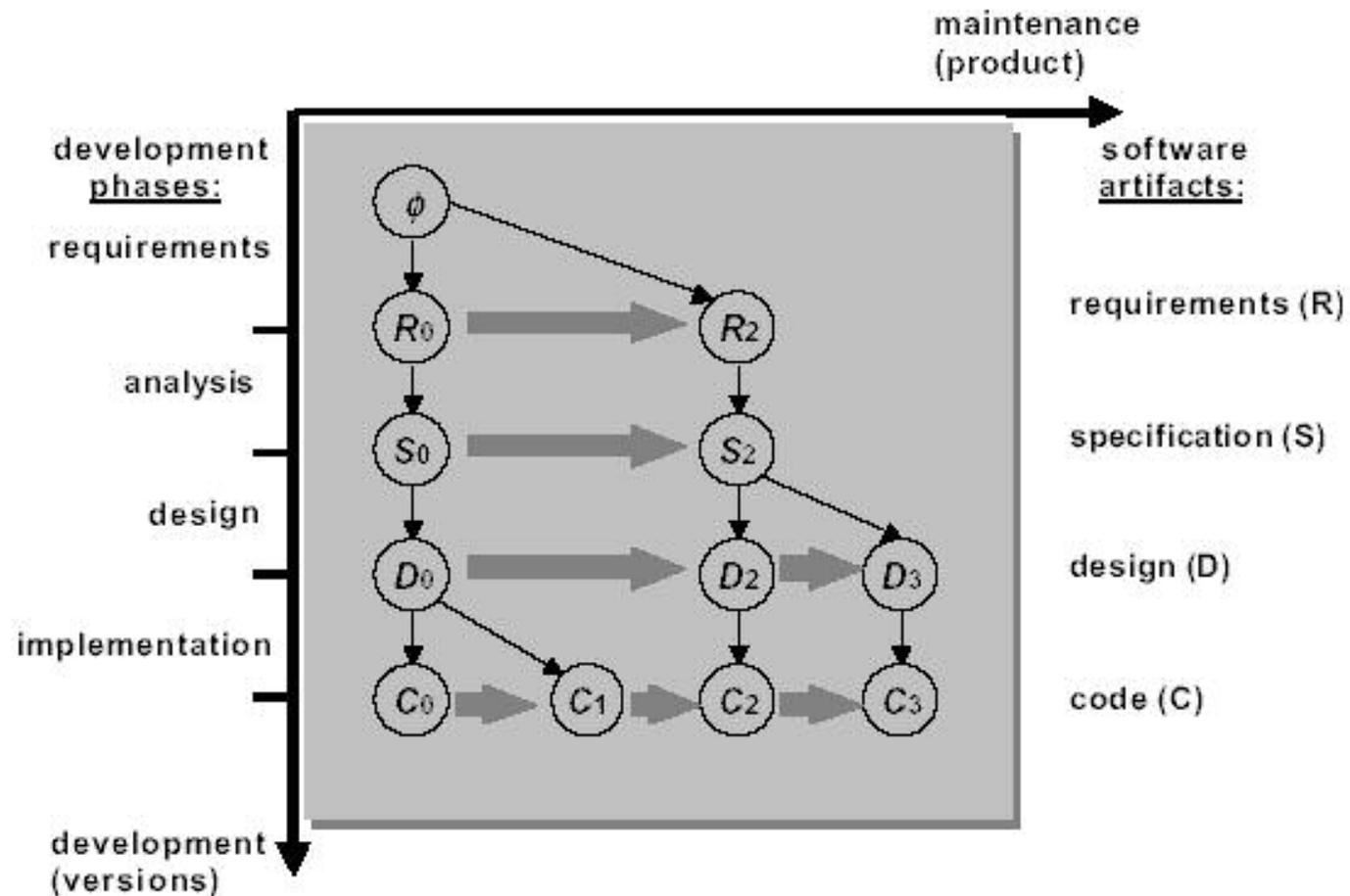
Adapted from Jacobson, et.al., 1997

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## Kinds of reuse

- **“As is” reuse**
- **“Black-box” reuse**
- **“White box” reuse**
- **Workproduct reuse**

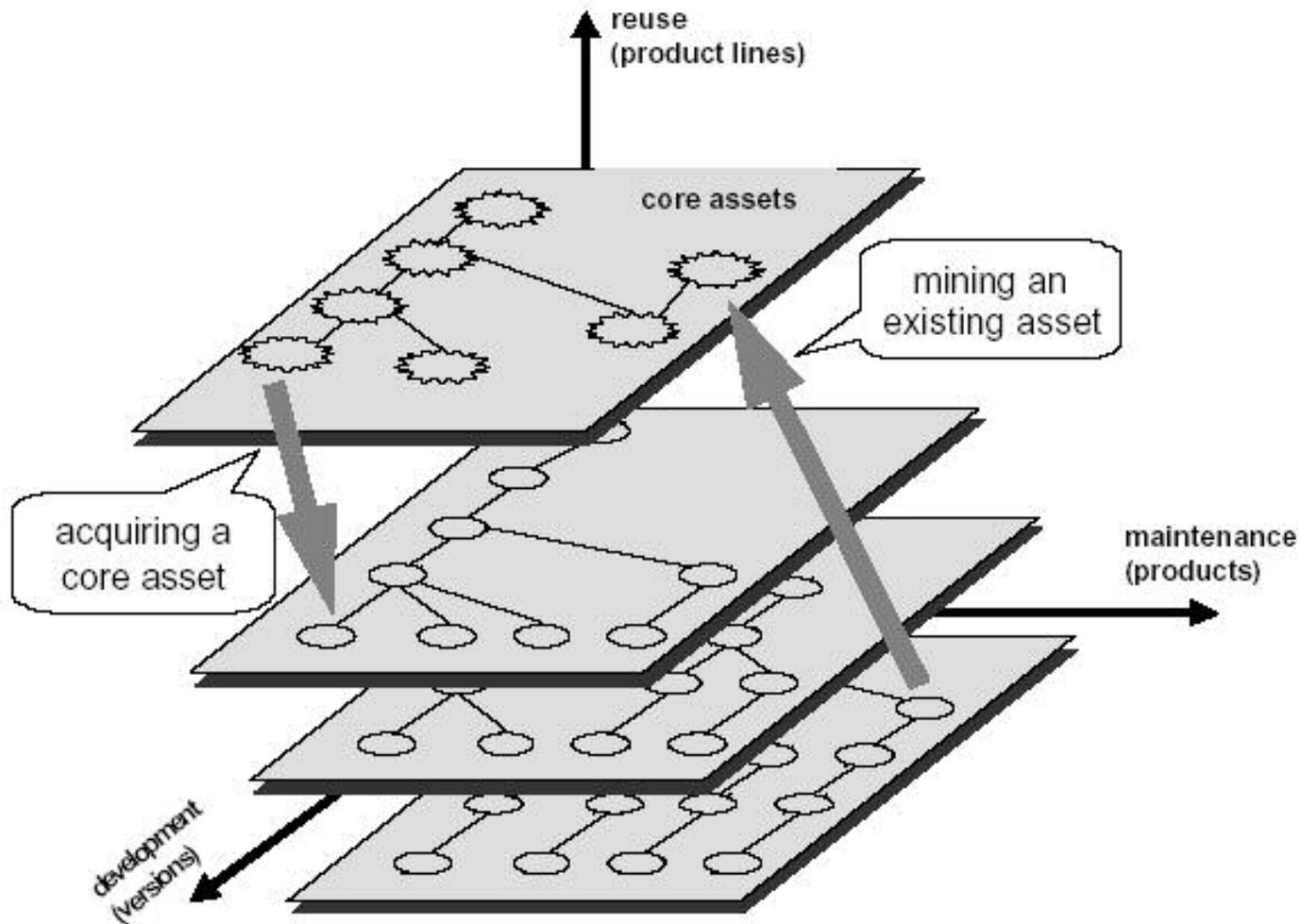
# Reuse in multi-release production



From Schach, Tomer, 2001

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# Product Lines add another dimension to production

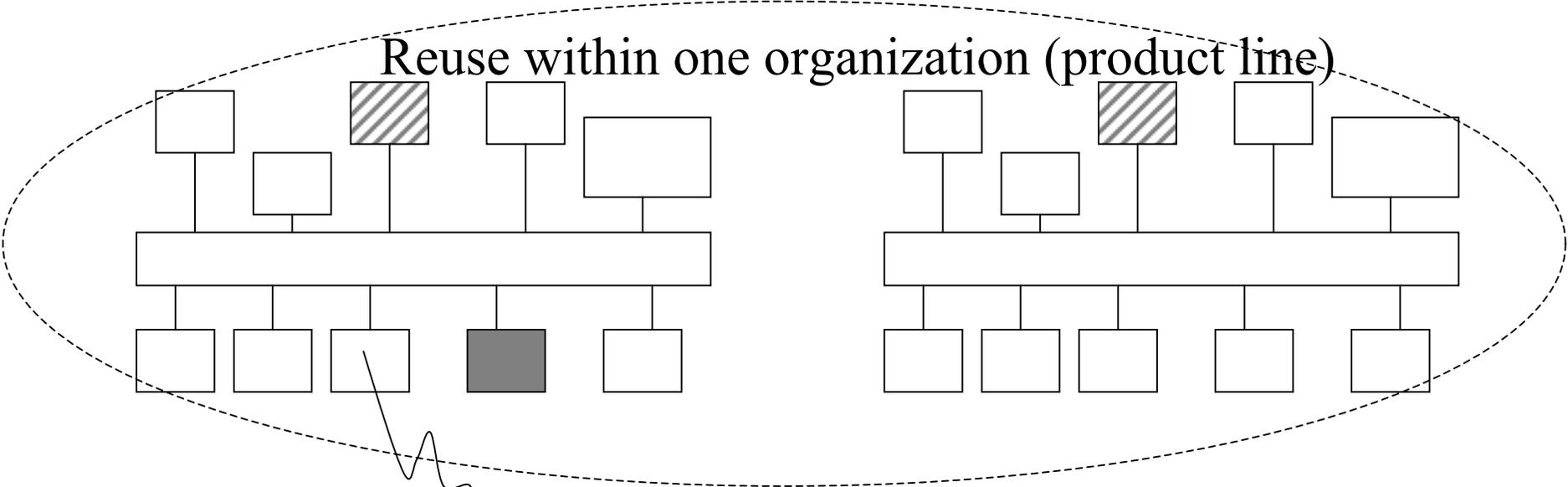


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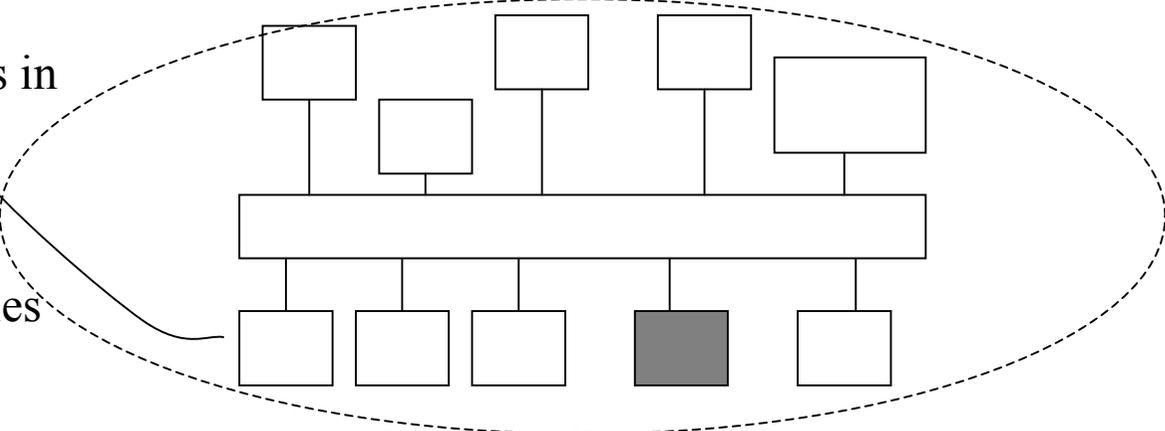
# Internal and External reuse

Reuse within one organization (product line)

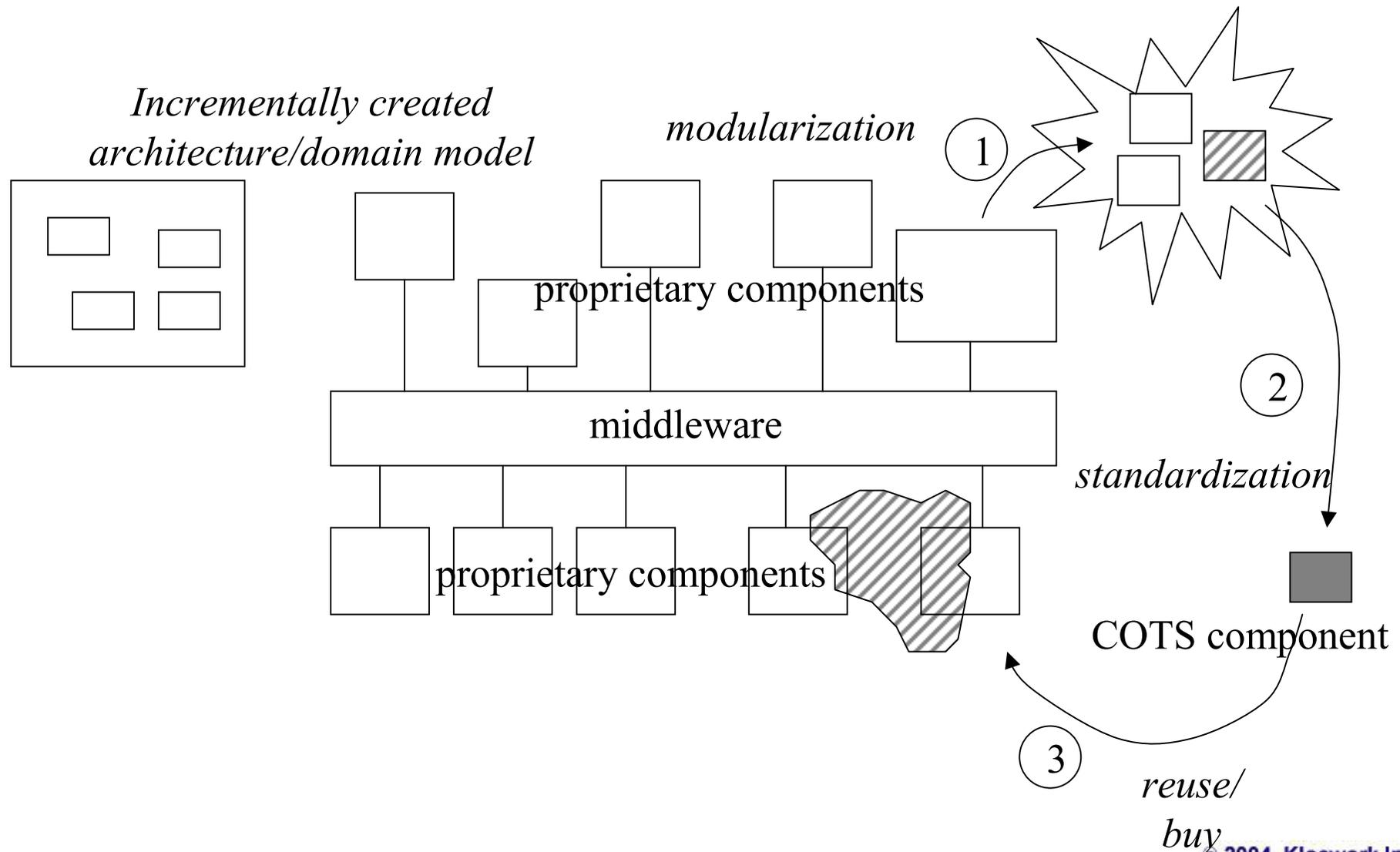


Reuse of common components in interoperating systems

- commons computations,
- domain objects
- common protocol modules



## Reuse and COTS components



## Harvesting, standardization, reuse

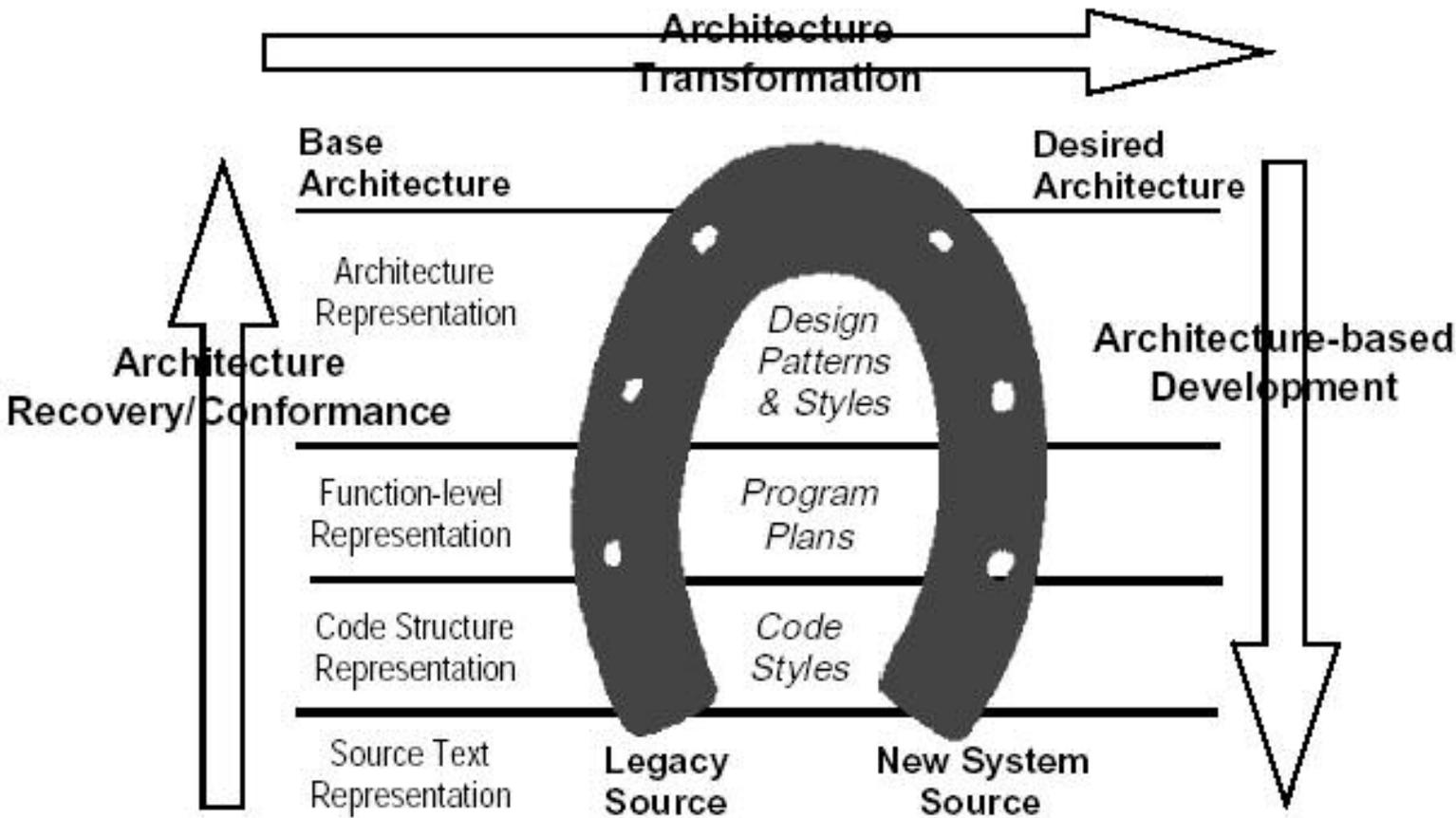
- (Porting to standard COTS middleware)
- Modularization
- Harvesting of reusable components
- Standardization of components
- Reuse/buy
- Emergent architecture/domain model

# Overview

- **Reuse, Architecture and MDA**

- Reuse does not involve any translation
- What can be reused as opposed to what can be translated
  - ♦ reuse at low levels and at higher levels

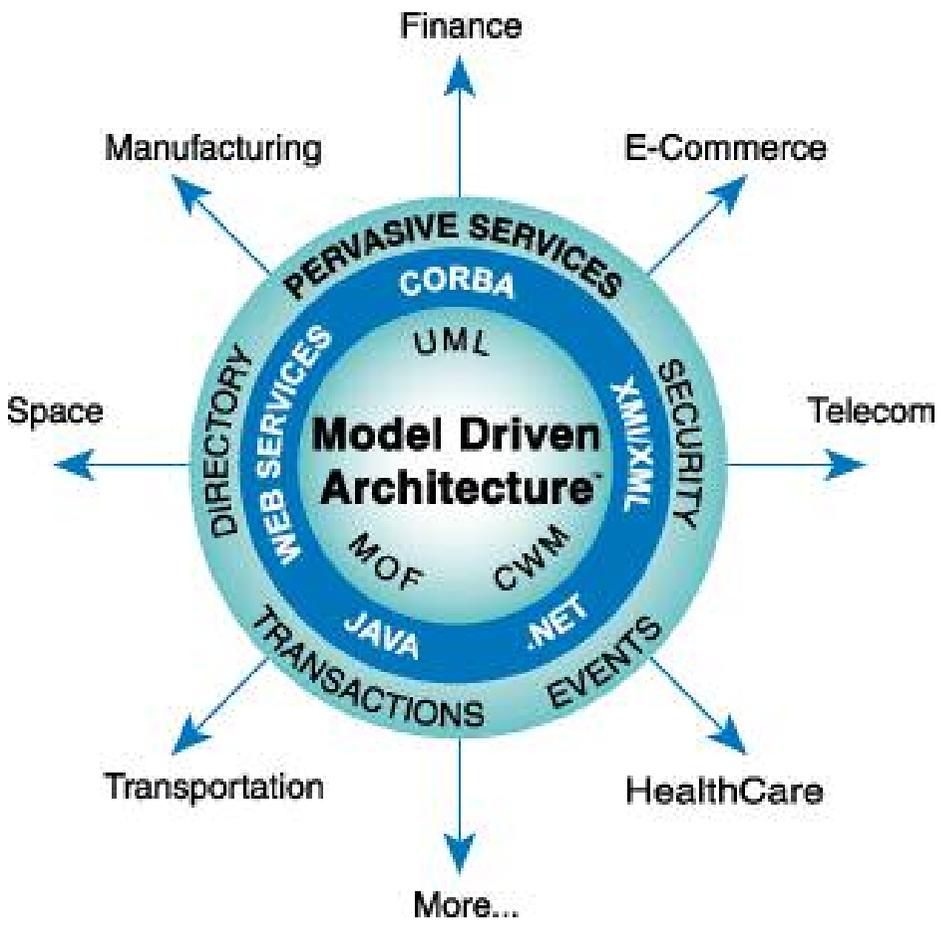
# The SEI HorseShoe model



From Smith, et.al., SEI, 1999

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# Model Driven Architecture

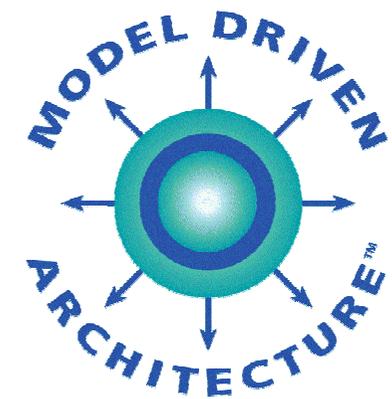


From R.Soley, OMG, 2003

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# What is Model Driven Architecture?

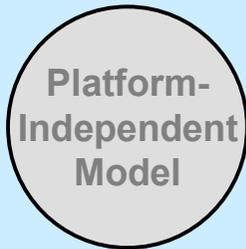
- **A New Way to Specify and Build Systems**
  - ***Based on modeling with UML***
  - Supports full lifecycle: analysis, design, implementation, deployment, maintenance, evolution & integration with later systems
  - Builds in Interoperability and Portability
  - Lowers initial cost and maximizes ROI
  - Applies directly to the mix you face:
    - ◆ Programming language
    - ◆ Operating system
    - Network
    - Middleware



From R.Soley, OMG, 2003

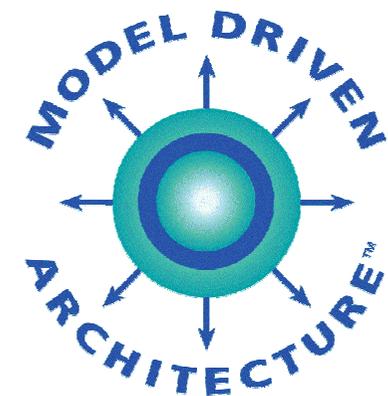
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# Building an MDA Application



A Detailed Model, stating Pre- and Post-Conditions in OCL, and Semantics in Action Language

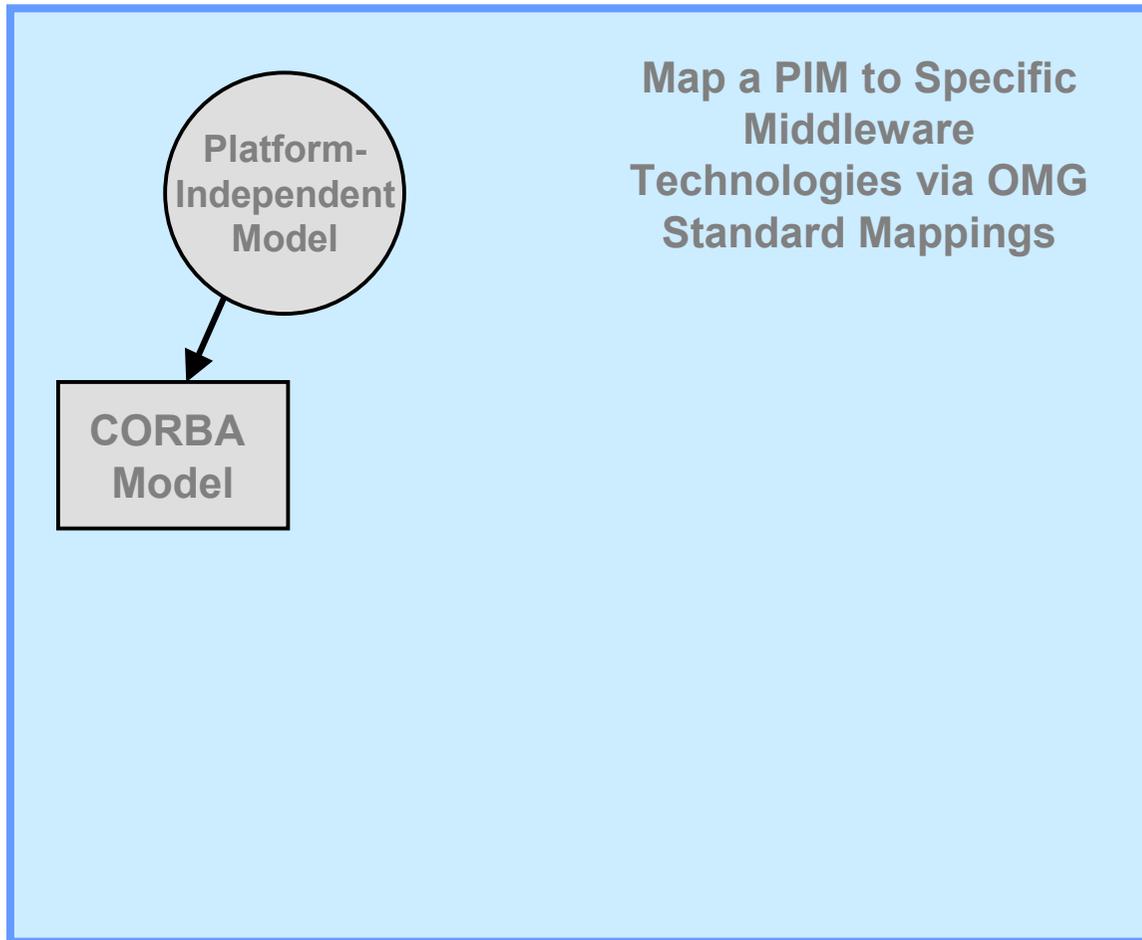
Start with a *Platform-Independent Model* (PIM) representing business functionality and behavior, undistorted by technology details.



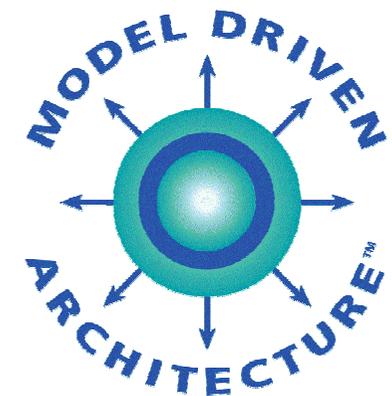
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# Generating Platform-Specific Model



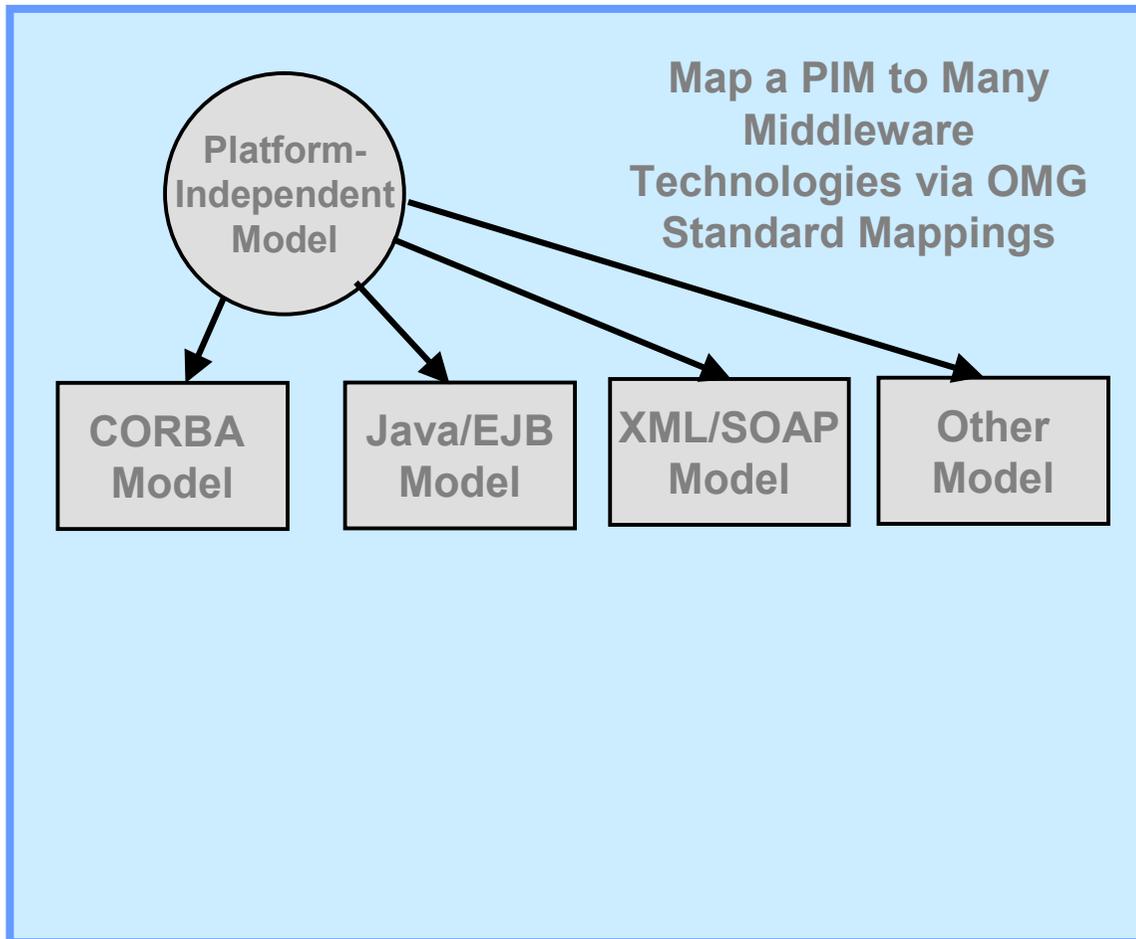
MDA tool applies a standard mapping to generate *Platform-Specific Model (PSM)* from the PIM. Code is partially automatic, partially hand-written.



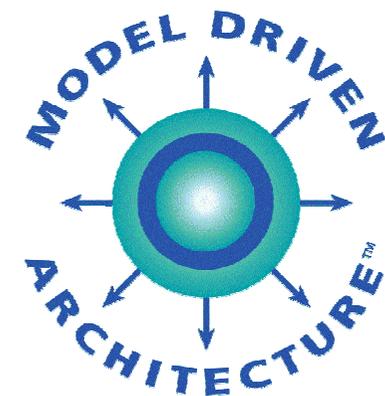
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# Mapping to Multiple Deployment Technologies



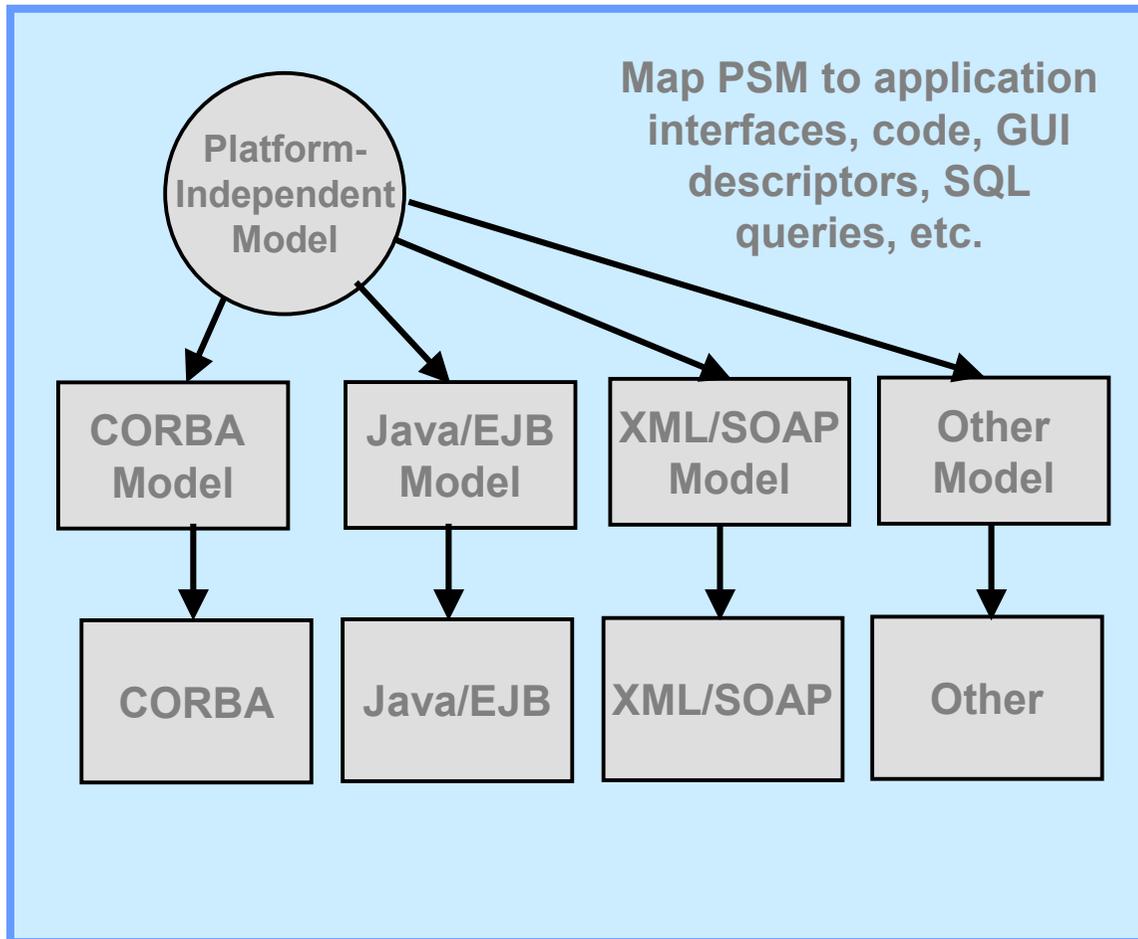
MDA tool applies an standard mapping to generate *Platform-Specific Model (PSM)* from the PIM. Code is partially automatic, partially hand-written.



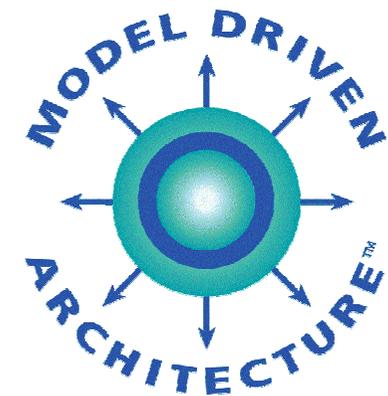
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# Generating Implementations



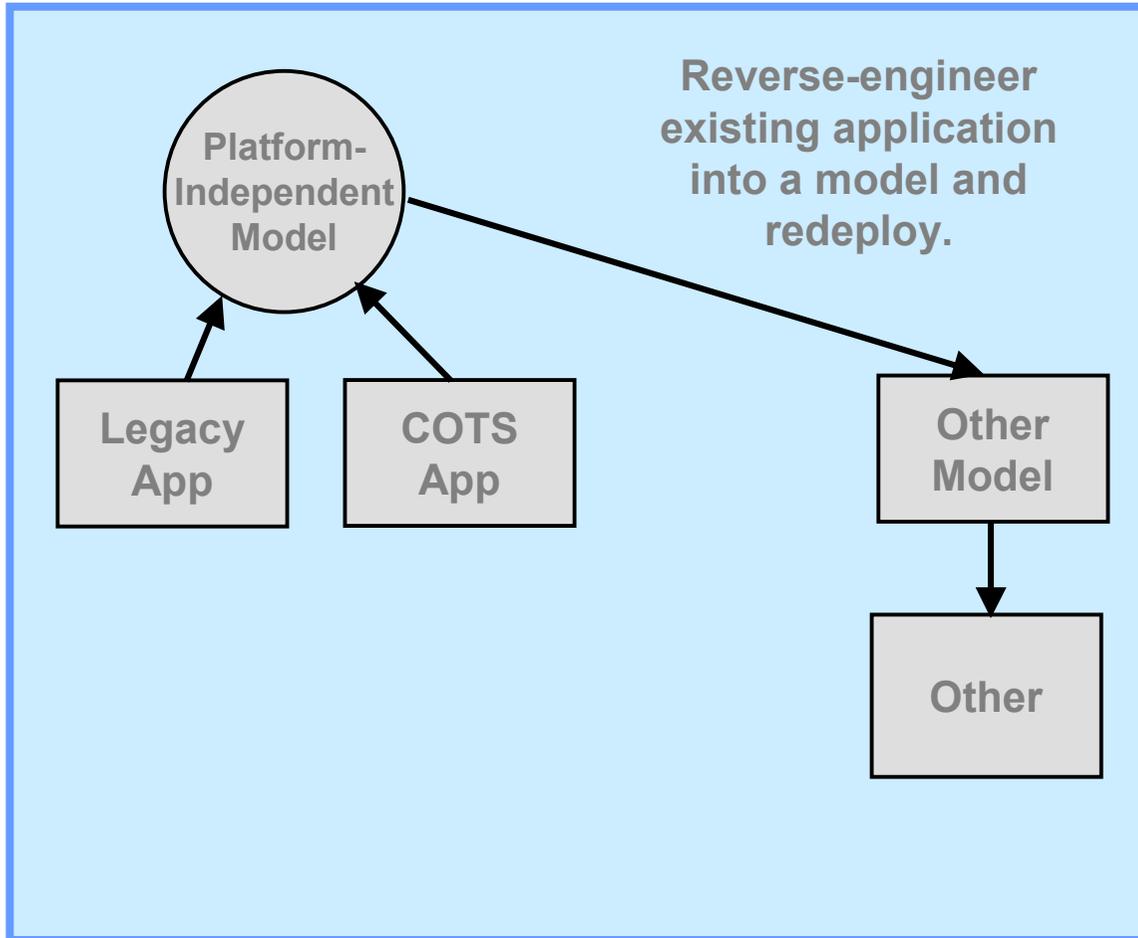
MDA Tool generates all or most of the implementation code for deployment technology selected by the developer.



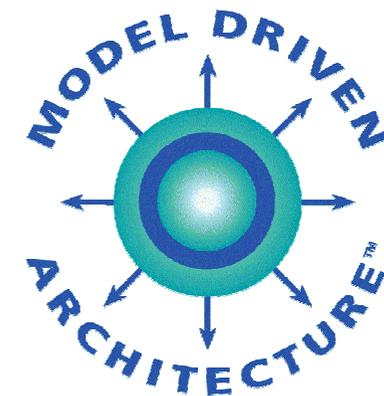
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# Integrating Legacy & COTS



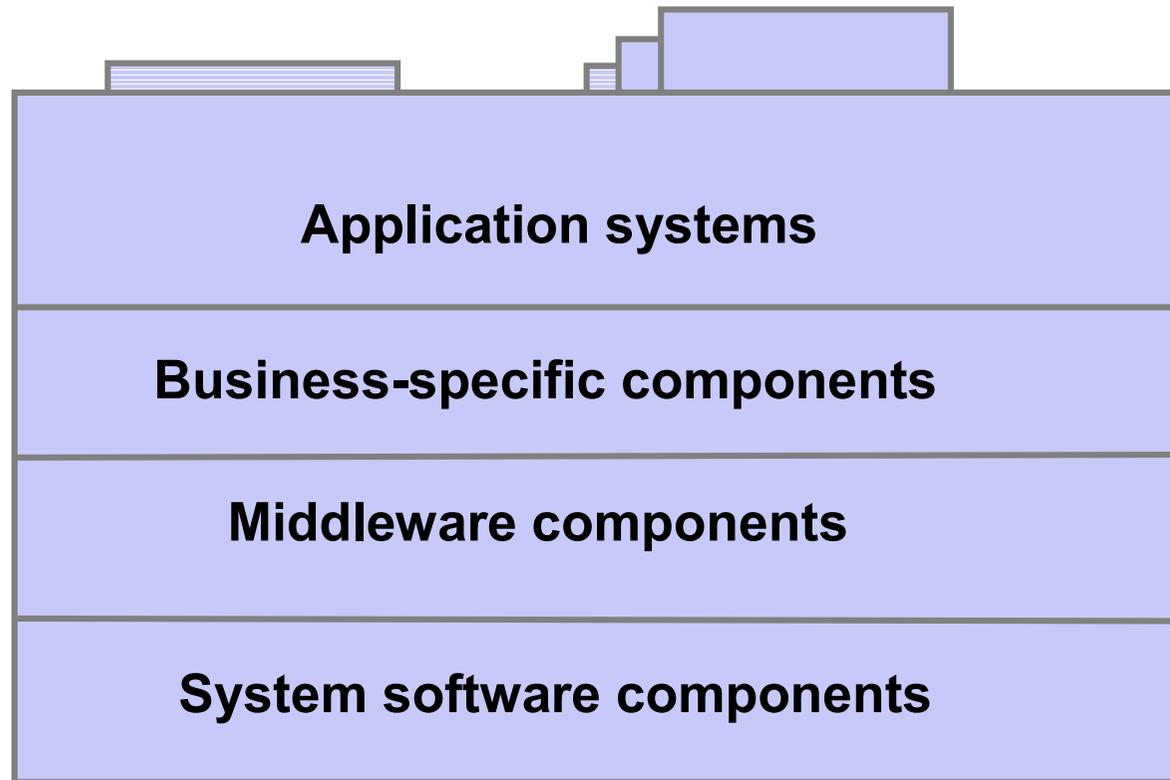
MDA Tools for reverse engineering automate discovery of models for re-integration on new platforms.



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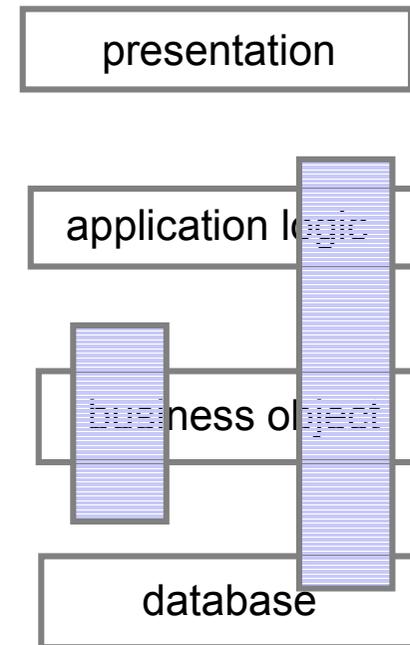
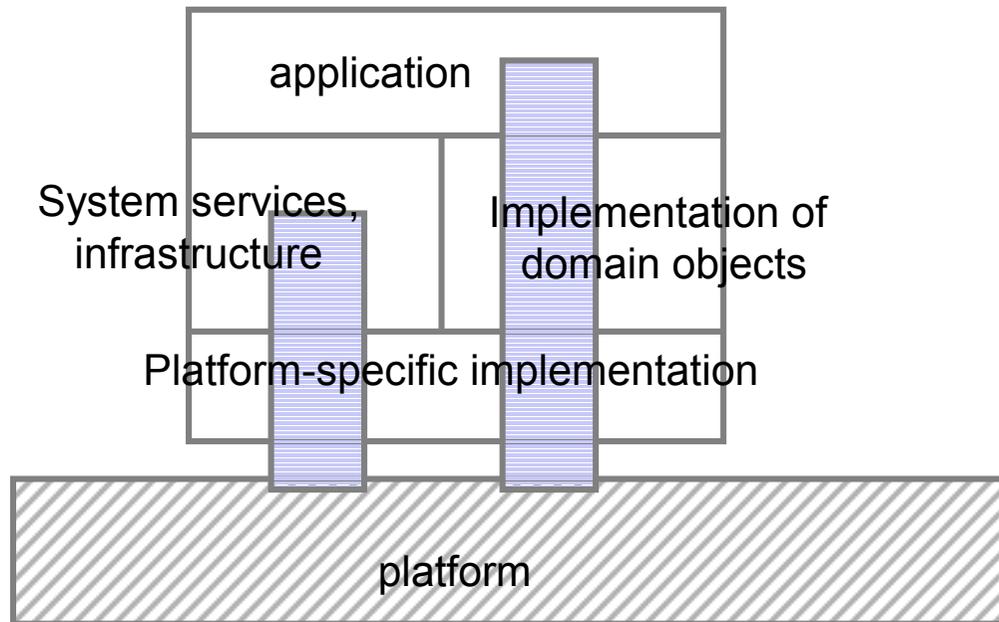
# A typical architecture for Business Reuse



Adapted from Jacobson, et.al., 1997

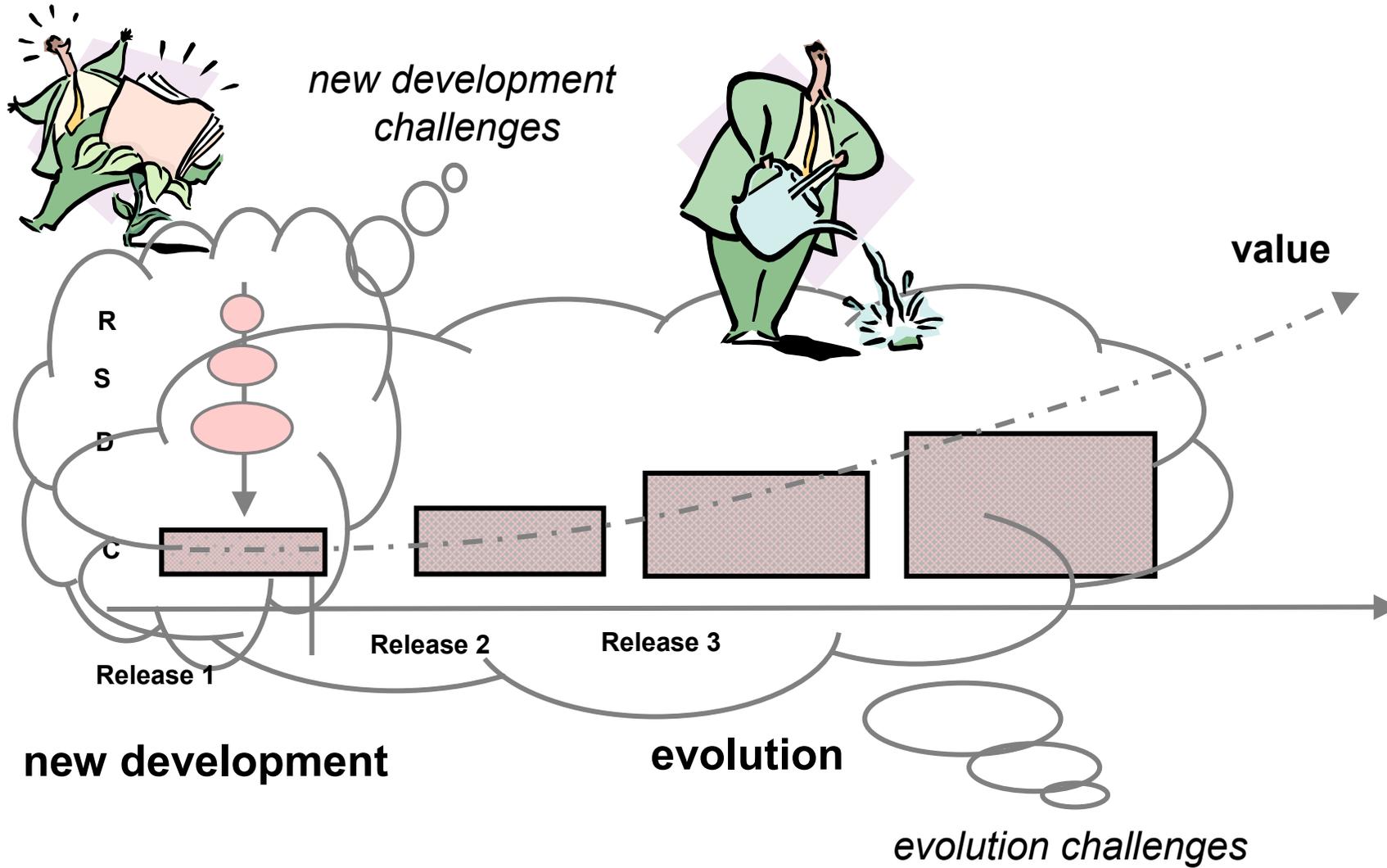
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# Reuse at different layers



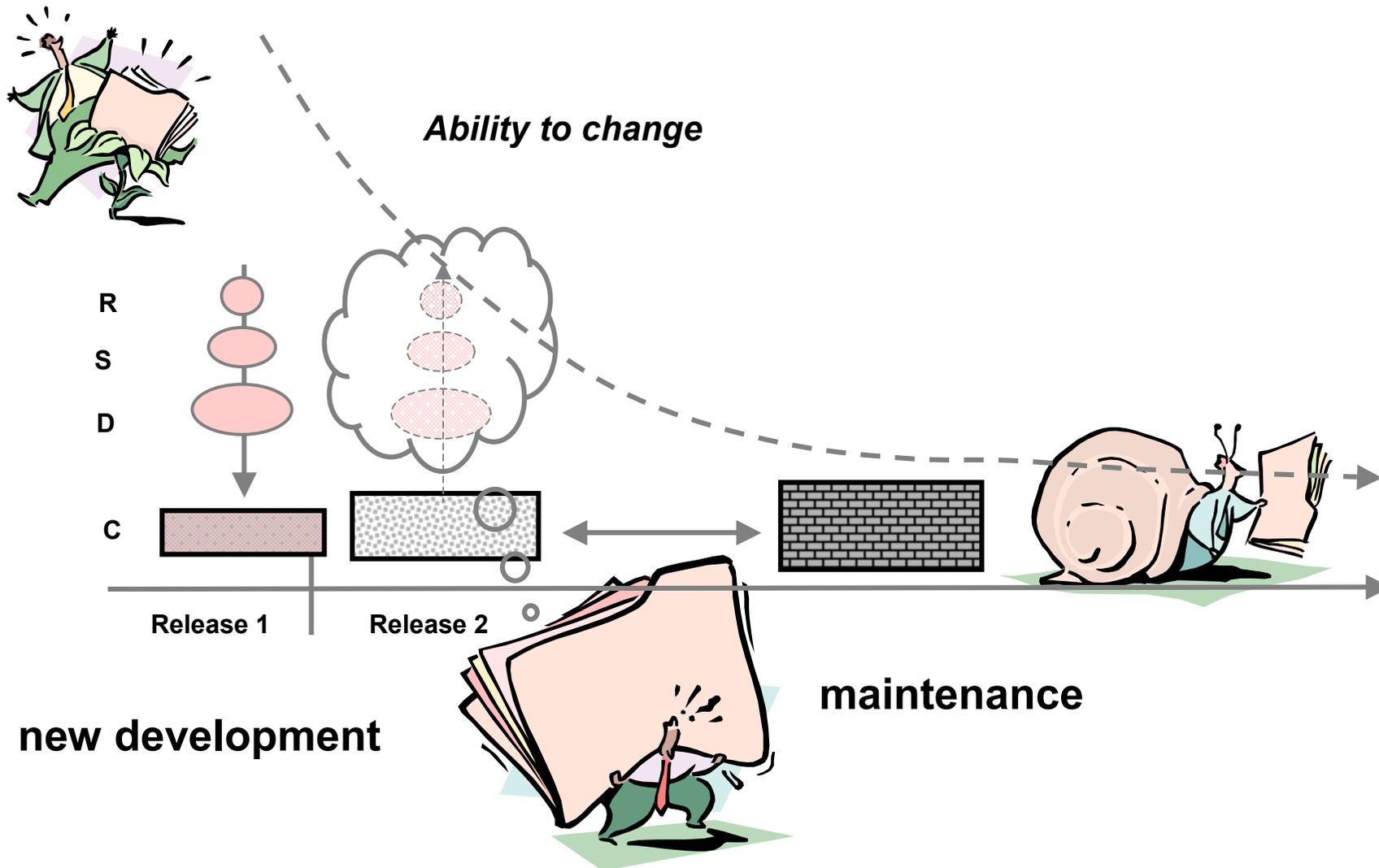
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# Complete life-cycle: initial release and post-build evolution



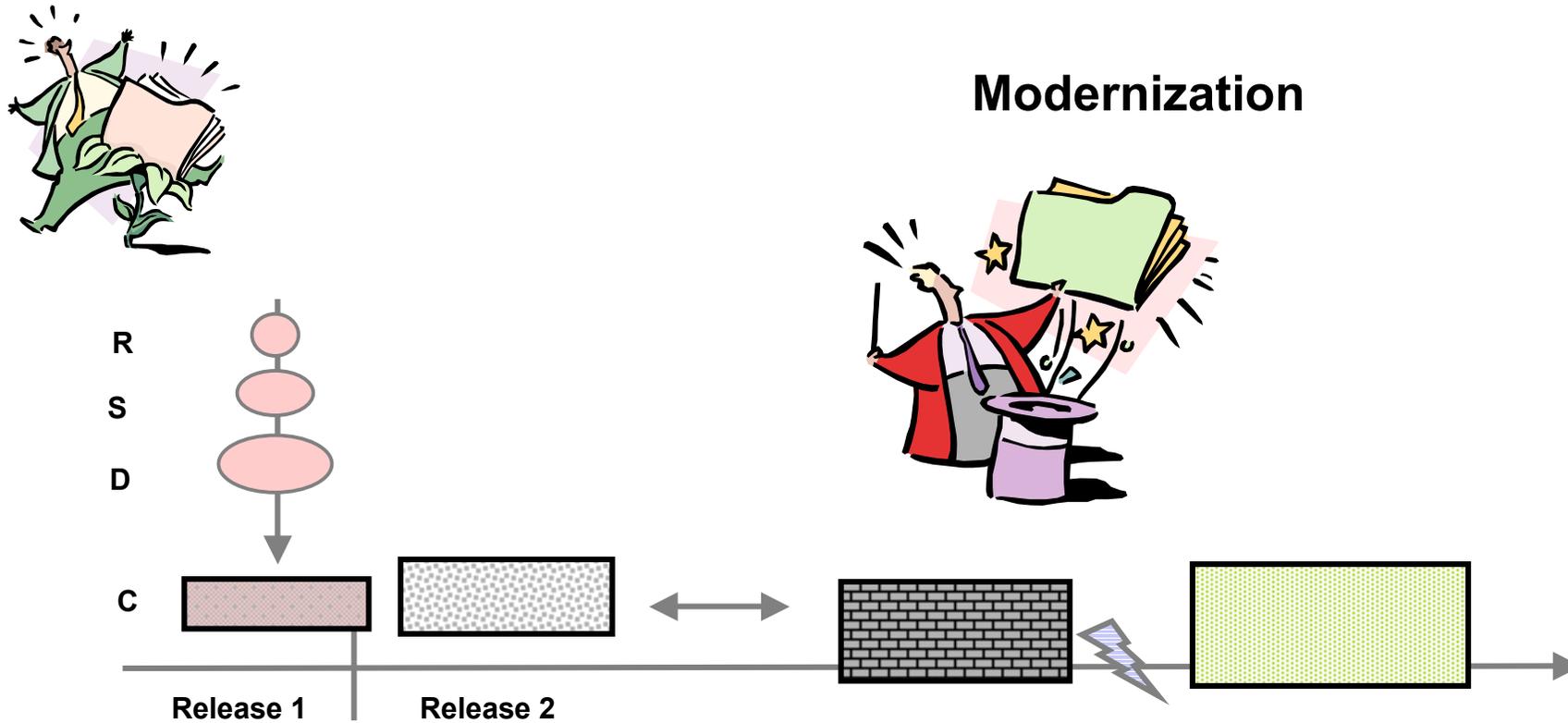
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# Maintenance in a complete life-cycle



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# Modernization in a complete life-cycle



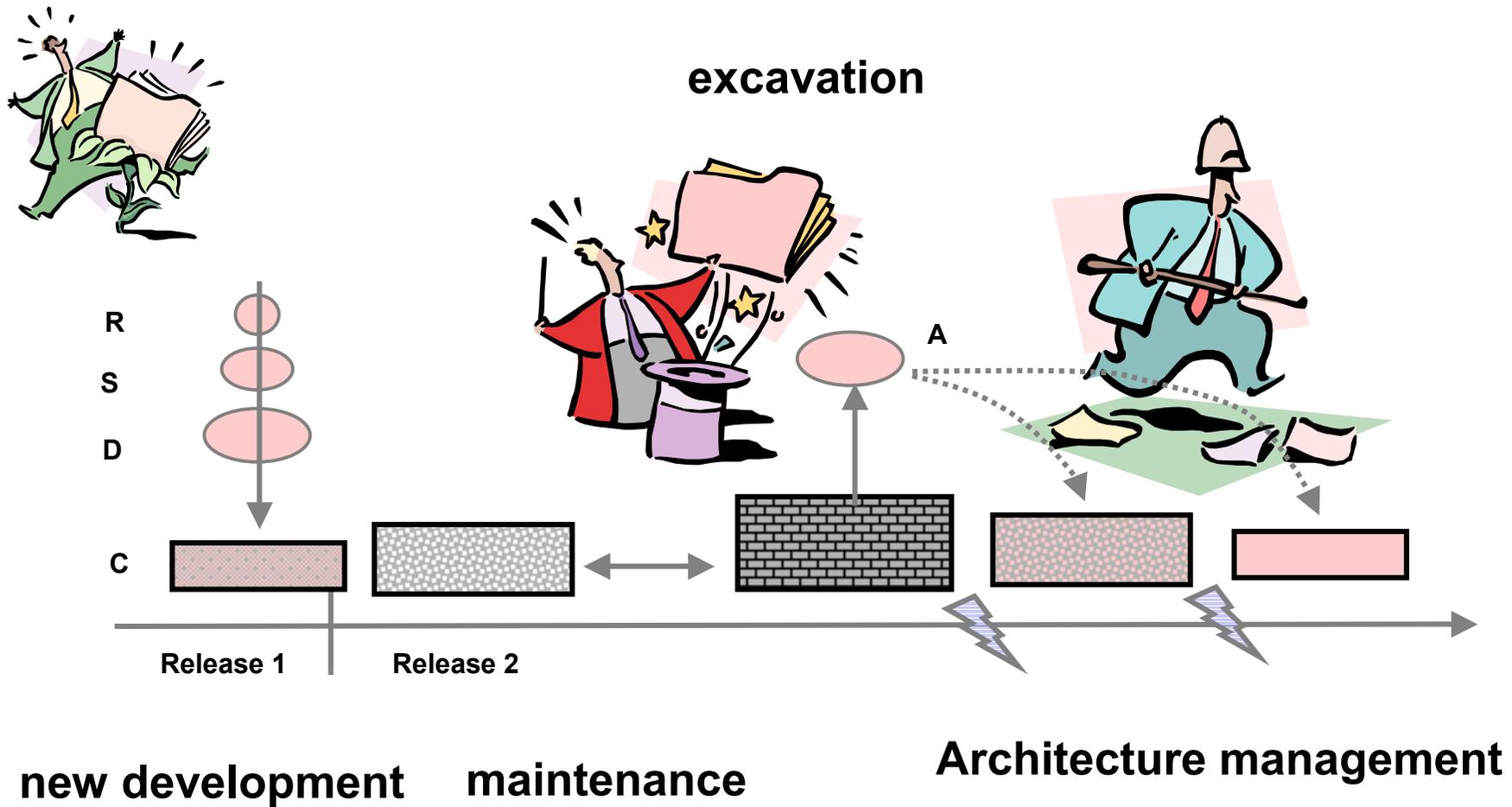
new development

maintenance

... this includes redevelopment

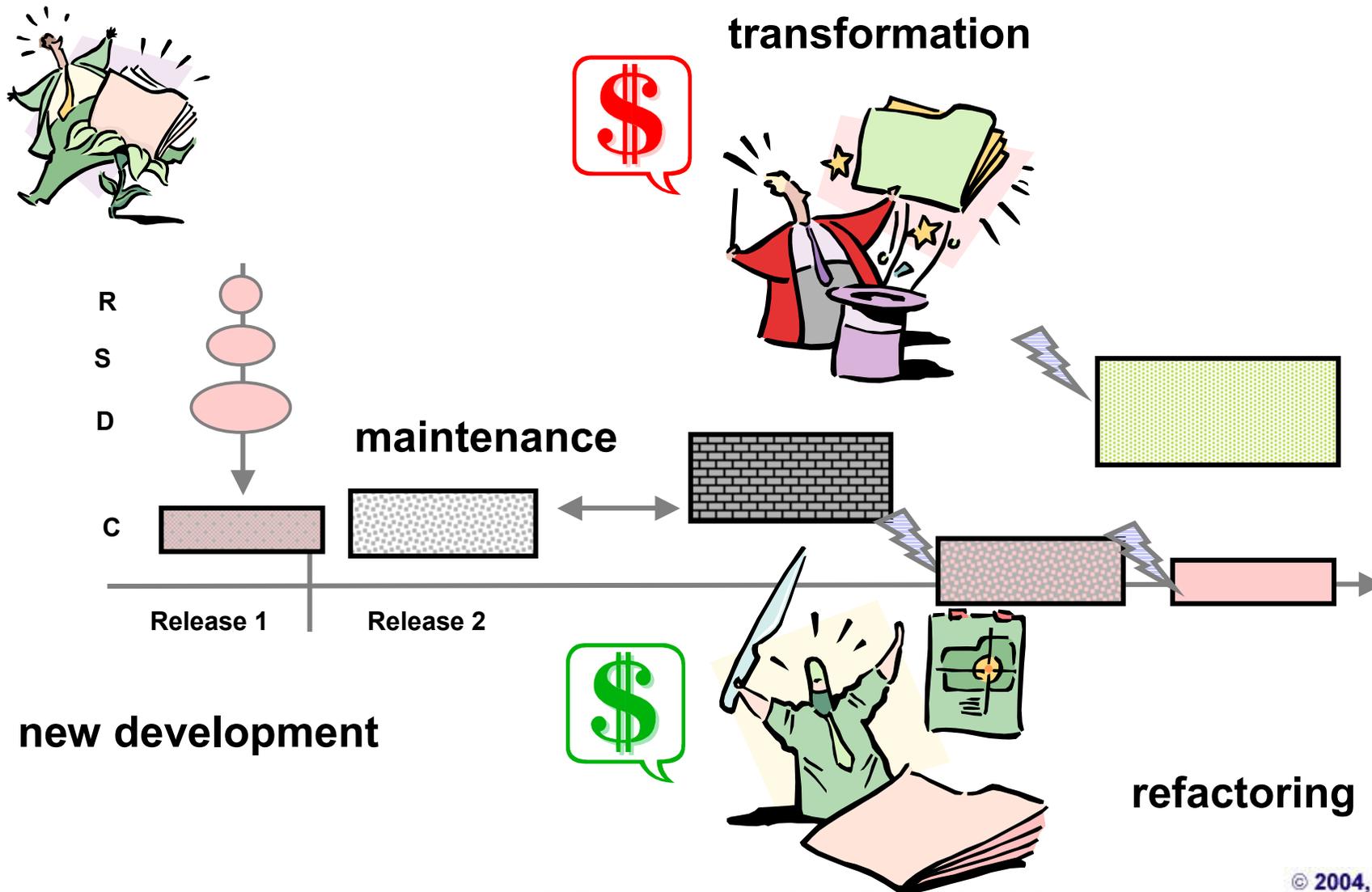
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# Managed Architecture in complete life cycle



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# Modernization: Big-bang transformation vs Refactoring

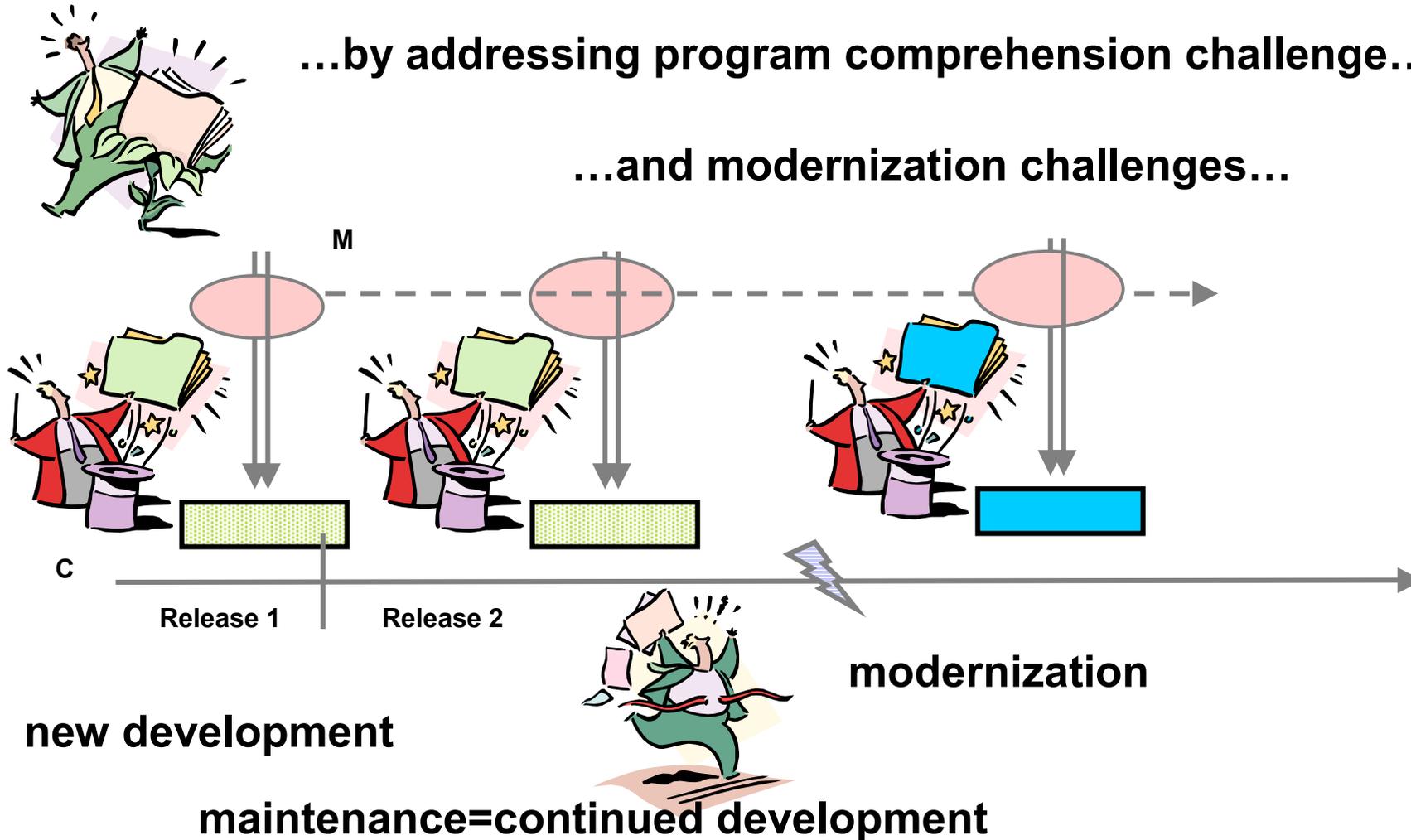


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# MDA addresses the challenges of a complete life-cycle

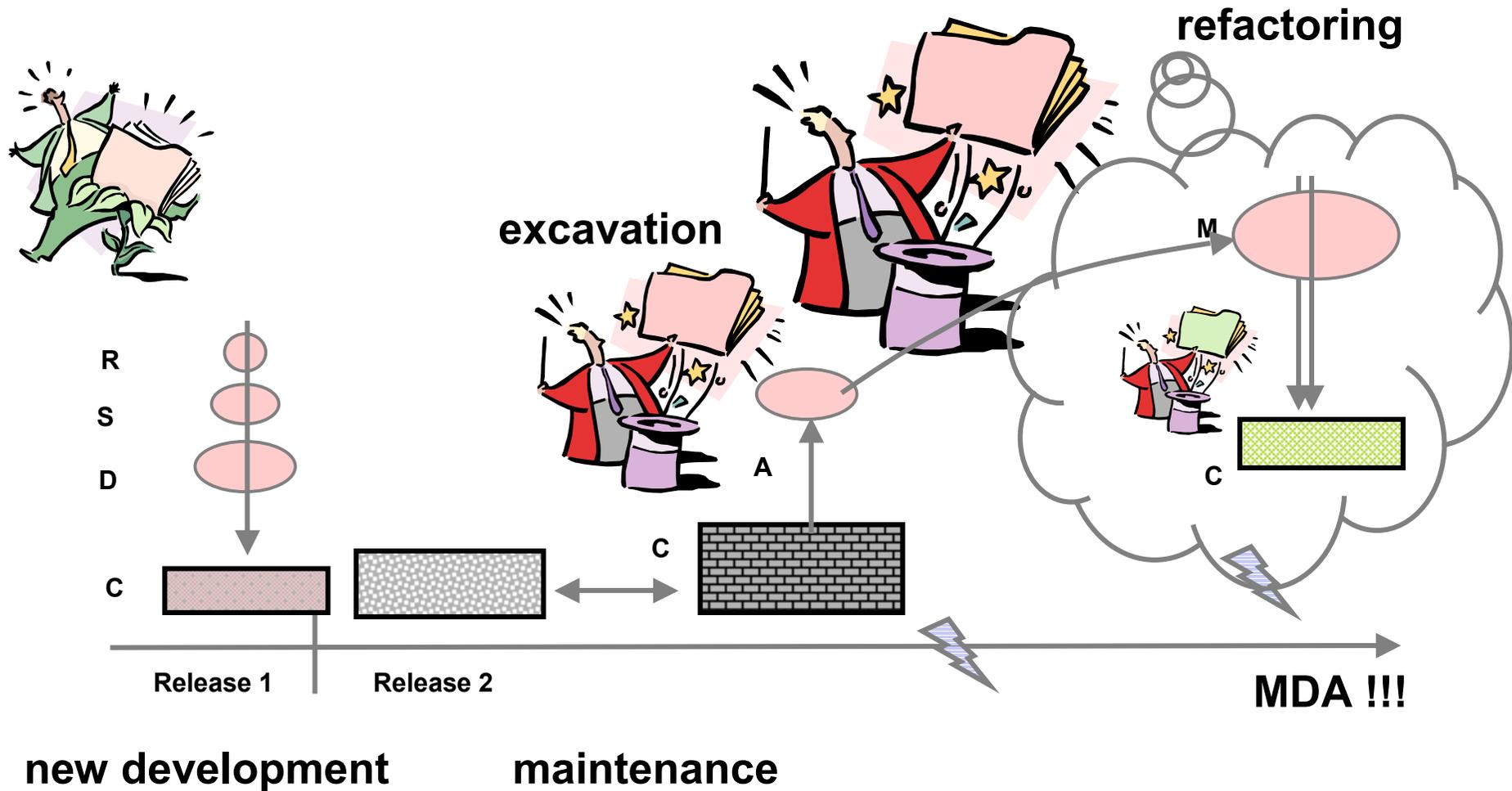
...by addressing program comprehension challenge...

...and modernization challenges...



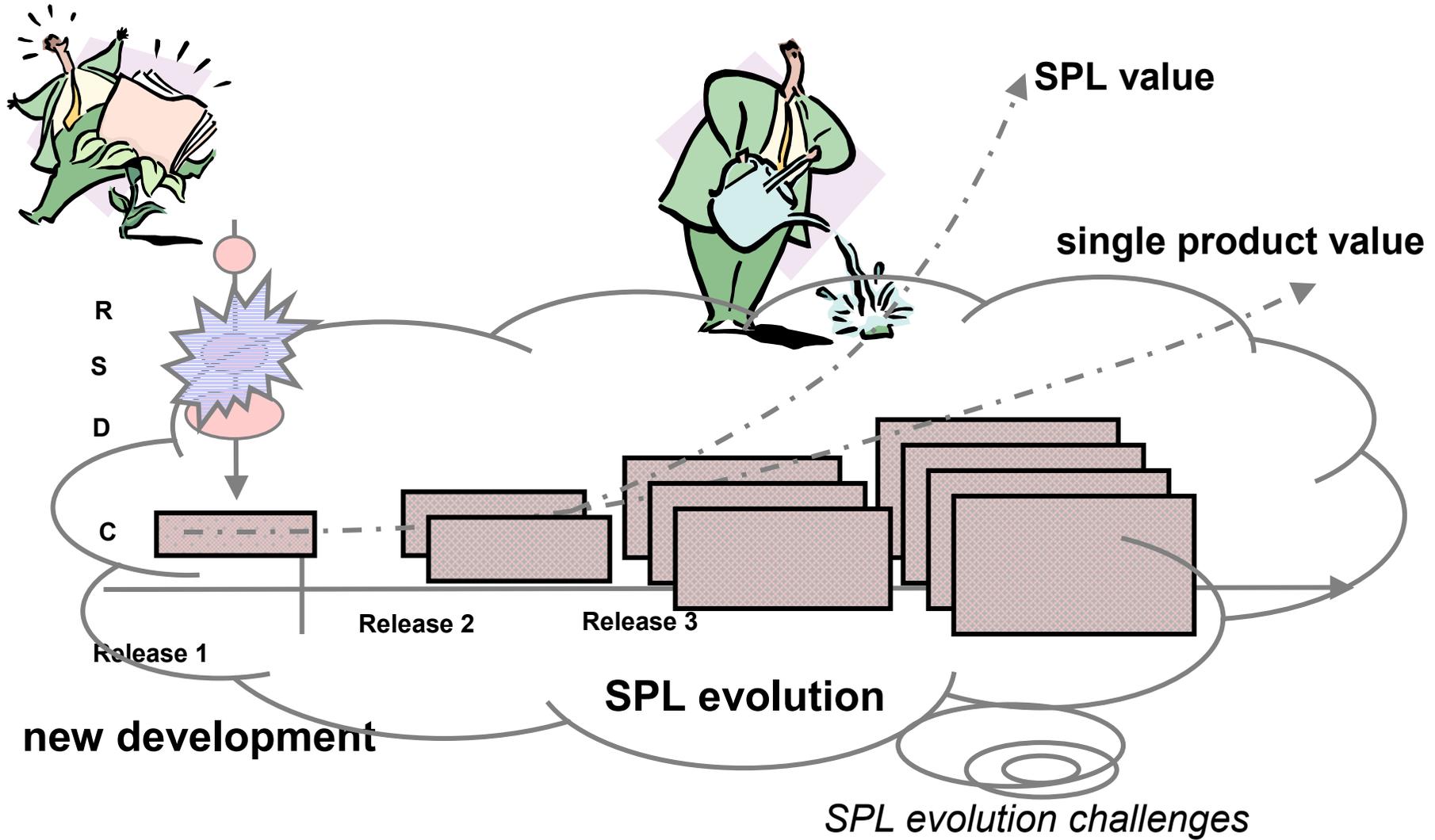
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# Managed Architecture can kick-start MDA



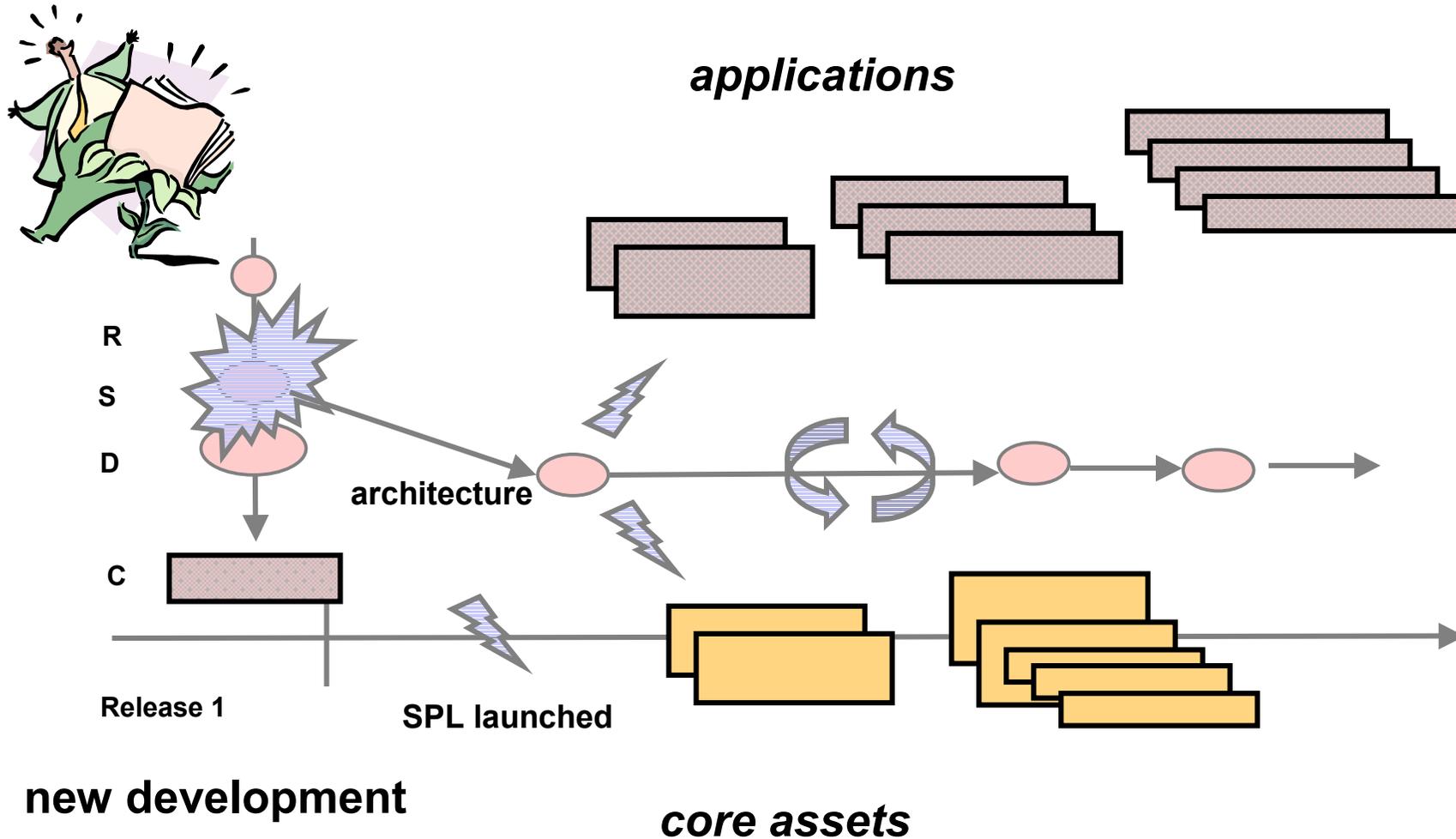
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# Mega life-cycle: Software Product Lines



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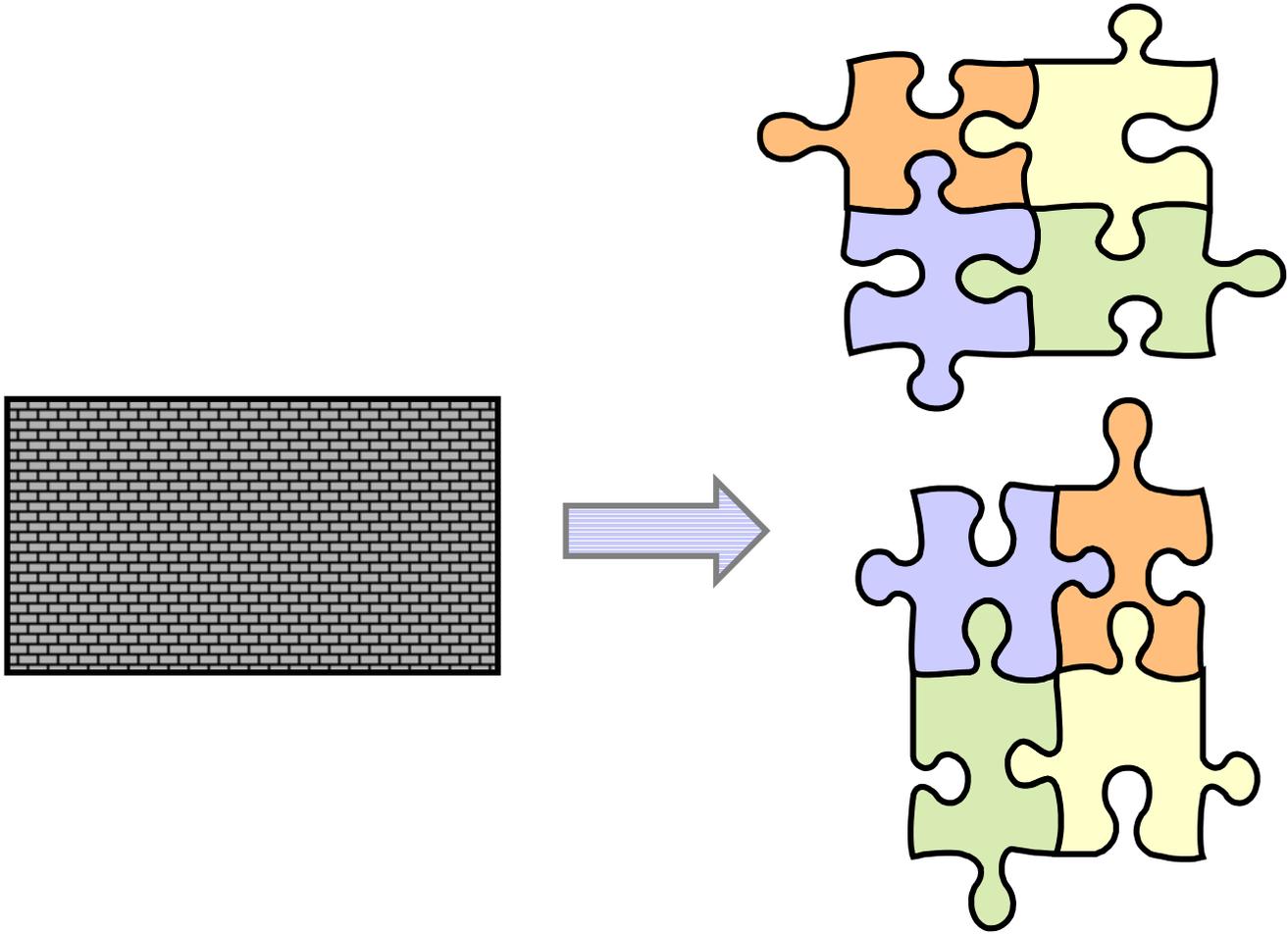
# Software Product Lines are architecture-centric



**SPL evolution**

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# SPL require tight architecture management



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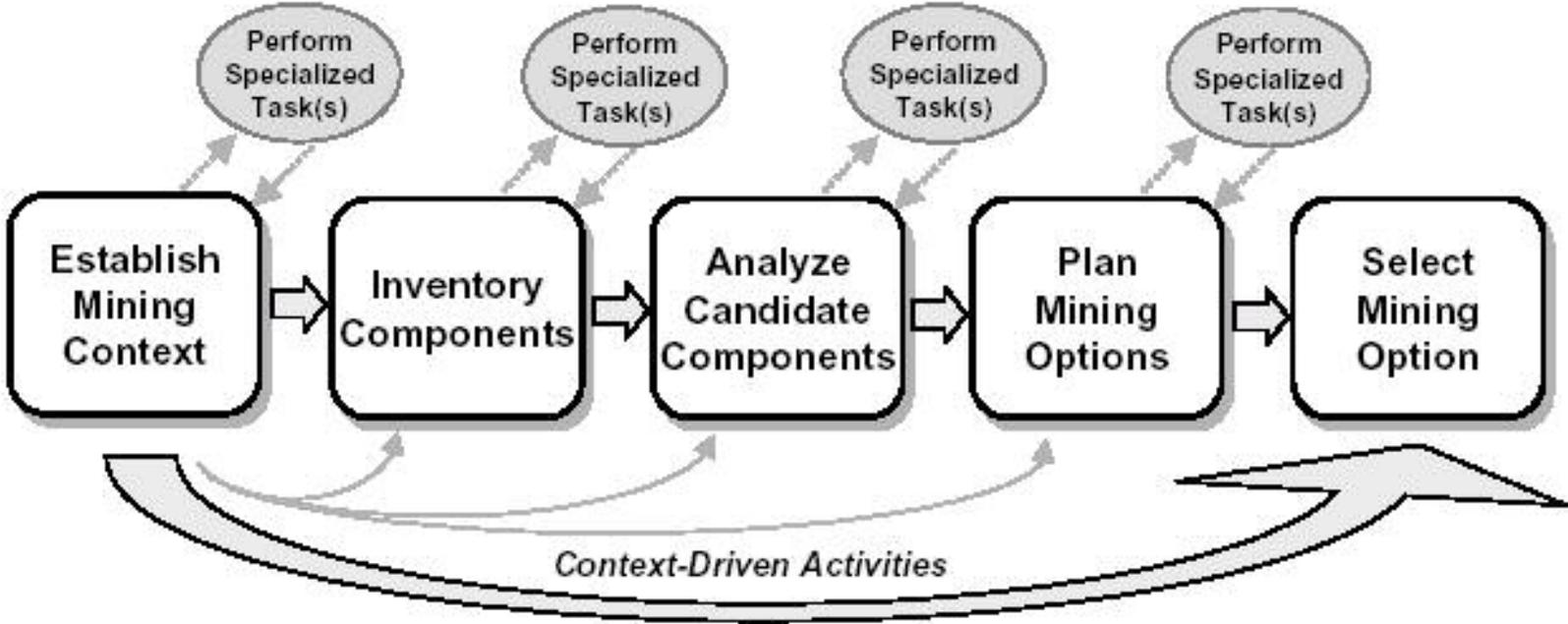
## Architecture Capability Maturity

- **Single aspect of SEI-CMM – refers to the capability of an organization to manage architecture in the complete life-cycle**
- **Level 1: *Initial architecture***
- **Level 2: *Repeatable architecture***
  - Some packaging rules, some use of libraries, some code reuse
- **Level 3: *Defined architecture***
  - Components and their interfaces are formally defined and maintained together with the rest of the code,
  - modelling tools like Rational Rose are used
  - middleware or component environment is used,
- **Level 4: *Managed architecture***
  - Visualization of existing software is available, feedback between the “as designed” architecture and the “as built” architecture is available, metrics of existing architecture are used, architecture integrity is enforced
- **Level 5: *Optimizing architecture***
  - On-going architecture improvement is part of the overall development process

# Overview

- **Decision-making process related to reuse**
  
- **Option Analysis for Reuse**
  - Overview of OAR
  - OAR tasks
  - Example artifacts
  
- **OAR is a systematic, architecture-centric, decision-making method for mining existing components. OAR is used for modernization or redevelopment of existing system.**
  
- **OAR is developed in SEI, by Dennis Smith, Liam O'Brien, et.al.**

# Overview of OAR



From Smith, et.al., SEI, 1999

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# OAR: Establish Mining context

## ■ What:

- Interview stakeholders
- Study existing product line or new system requirements
- Study existing software assets
- Understand expectations for mining legacy components

## ■ This establishes

- A baseline set of goals
- Expectations
- Component needs

## ■ This uncovers the program and technical drivers for making decisions

Adapted from Smith, et.al., SEI, 1999

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# OAR: Inventory Components

## ▪ What:

- Identify product line needs
- Evaluate legacy components according to screening criteria
- This results in an inventory of candidate components

## ▪ Tasks:

- Identify characteristics of component needs
- Identify components satisfying criteria
  - ♦ Create component table of the legacy components with details of these characteristics
  - ♦ Screen components that do not satisfy the required characteristics
- Match components to product line needs
- Update the Inventory with more details on candidate components
- Elicit mining issues and concerns
- Review OAR schedule

Adapted from Smith, et.al., SEI, 1999

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# OAR: Analyze Candidate Components

## ▪ What:

- Analyze the set of legacy components for the types of changes that are required to mine

## ▪ Tasks:

- Select desirable components
  - ♦ Determine desirability criteria
  - ♦ Screen out components that do not satisfy desirability criteria
- Identify “As Is” and “Black-Box” (wrapped) components
- Identify “White-box” components (need to be modified)
- Determine required changes
  - ♦ Types of changes each component needs, cost and effort involved, the level of difficulty and risk, and the comparative cost and effort of developing components from scratch
- Elicit mining options
- Review OAR schedule

Adapted from Smith, et.al., SEI, 1999

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# OAR: Plan Mining Options

- **What:**
  - Develop alternatives to mining based on schedule, cost, effort, risk and resource considerations
  - Screen candidate components one more time
  - Analyze the impact of different component aggregations
- **Tasks:**
  - Select favorable components
    - ♦ Determine criteria, such as cost or effort
    - ♦ Screen out components that do not satisfy criteria
  - Perform component trade-offs
    - ♦ Identify one component or combination per product line need
  - Form component options
    - ♦ Develop criteria for aggregation
    - ♦ Aggregate components
  - Determine comparative cost and effort
  - Analyze difficulty and risk
  - Elicit mining options
  - Update OAR schedule

Adapted from Smith, et.al., SEI, 1999

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# OAR: Select Mining Option

- **What:**
  - Select the best mining option or combination of options by balancing program and technical considerations
  - Prepare report
- **Tasks:**
  - Choose best option
    - ♦ Determine drivers for selecting among options
    - ♦ Select an option or a combination of them
  - Verify option
  - Identify component needs satisfied
    - ♦ Complete the final list of component needs satisfied and not satisfied through options selected
  - Present findings
  - Produce summary

Adapted from Smith, et.al., SEI, 1999

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# Example of Component Table

Part 1 of 3		Legacy System Software					
COMPONENT NEEDS	Legacy System Software Components	Characteristics			Characteristics		
		Program Language	Directory Name	Number of Modules	Compilable on SGI Machine	Size <sup>1</sup> Lines of Code (LOC)	Complexity
1. Simulation Gateways							
	Sim1 Gateway	C	cag	17	Yes	2,297	Low
	Sim2 Gateway	C	dwg	57	Yes	4,877	Low
2. Message Gateways							
	C-Source	C	csg	45	Yes	4,186	High
3. Truth Model							
	Objects	Fortran	ojo	65	Yes	9,202	Med
	Event	Fortran	tho	39	Yes	4,412	Med
4. ETS & Message Generation							
	Event Track	C	tsd	89	Yes	5,417	Med / High
5. Man Machine Interface							
	TBD					30,391 ◀Total▶	
6. Executive							
	TBD						

From Smith, et.al., SEI, 1999

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# Example of Component Table

Part 2 of 3		Legacy System Software							
Legacy System Software Components	Characteristics			Characteristics			Support Software Required	Level of Difficulty <sup>3</sup>	Level of Risk
	Coupling	Cohesiveness	Black Box / White Box Suitability	Level of Changes	Level of Granularity	Level of Software Required			
Sim1 Gateway	Low	High	BB	None	OK	S&D Files <sup>2</sup>	1	Low	
Sim2 Gateway	Low	High	BB	None	OK	S&D Files	1	Low	
C-Source	Low	High	BB	None	OK	S&D Files	1	Low	
Objects	High	High	WB (minor)	Minor (10%)	Adjust	S&D Files	2	High <sup>4</sup>	
Event	High	High	WB (minor)	Minor (10%)	Adjust	S&D Files	2	High <sup>4</sup>	
Event Track	Low	Low	WB (major)	Major (50%)	Adjust	S&D Files	4	Low <sup>5</sup>	
TBD									
TBD									

From Smith, et.al., SEI, 1999

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# Example of Component Table

Part 3 of 3		Legacy System Software				
Software Components	Mining Effort <sup>6</sup> (mm)	Mining Cost <sup>7</sup>	New Development Effort (mm)	New Development Cost <sup>8</sup>	Comparative Cost <sup>7</sup> of Mining	Comparative Effort <sup>6</sup> of Mining
Sim1 Gateway	0.1	\$1,000	7.7	\$76,567	1%	1%
Sim2 Gateway	0.1	\$1,000	16.3	\$162,567	1%	1%
C-Source	0.1	\$1,000	14.0	\$139,533	1%	1%
Objects	2.2	\$22,000	30.7	\$306,733	7%	7%
Event	1.3	\$13,000	14.7	\$147,067	9%	9%
Event Track	8	\$80,000	18.1	\$180,567	44%	44%
TBD	12	\$118,000	101	\$1,013,033	12%	12%
← TOTALs →						
TBD						

From Smith, et.al., SEI, 1999

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## Example of Options Table

Option No.	Legacy System Software Components	Support Software Required	Level of Risk	Level of Difficulty	Mining Effort <sup>1</sup> (mm)	Mining Cost <sup>1</sup>	New Development Effort (mm)	New Development Cost	Comparative Cost of Mining	Comparative Effort of Mining
1	Event Track	S&D Files	Low	4	8	\$80,000	18.1	\$180,567	44%	44%
	<b>Option Summation</b>		<b>Low</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>\$80,000</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>\$180,567</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>44%</b>
2	Objects	S&D Files	High	2	2.2	\$22,000	30.7	\$306,733	7%	7%
	Event	S&D Files	High	2	1.3	\$13,000	14.7	\$147,067	9%	9%
	<b>Option Summation</b>		<b>High</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>\$35,000</b>	<b>45.4</b>	<b>\$453,800</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>8%</b>
3	Sim1 Gateway	S&D Files	Low	1	0.1	\$1,000	7.7	\$76,567	1%	1%
	Sim2 Gateway	S&D Files	Low	1	0.1	\$1,000	16.3	\$162,567	1%	1%
	C-Source	S&D Files	Low	1	0.1	\$1,000	14	\$139,533	1%	1%
	<b>Option Summation</b>		<b>Low</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>\$3,000</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>\$378,667</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Note: Mining Effort and Cost do not include effort and cost to convert scripts and data files that are part of the support software

From Smith, et.al., SEI, 1999

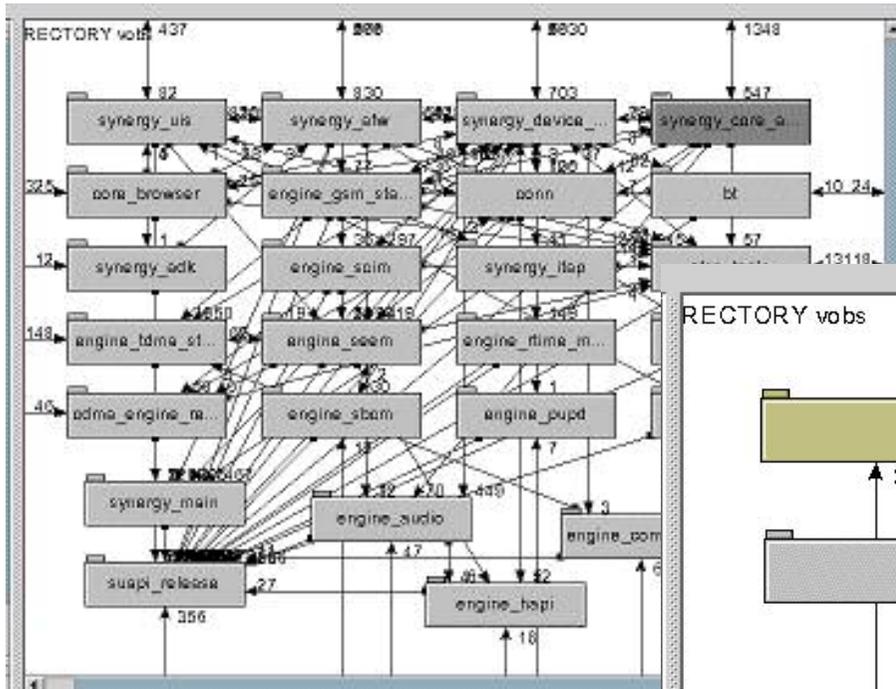
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# Overview

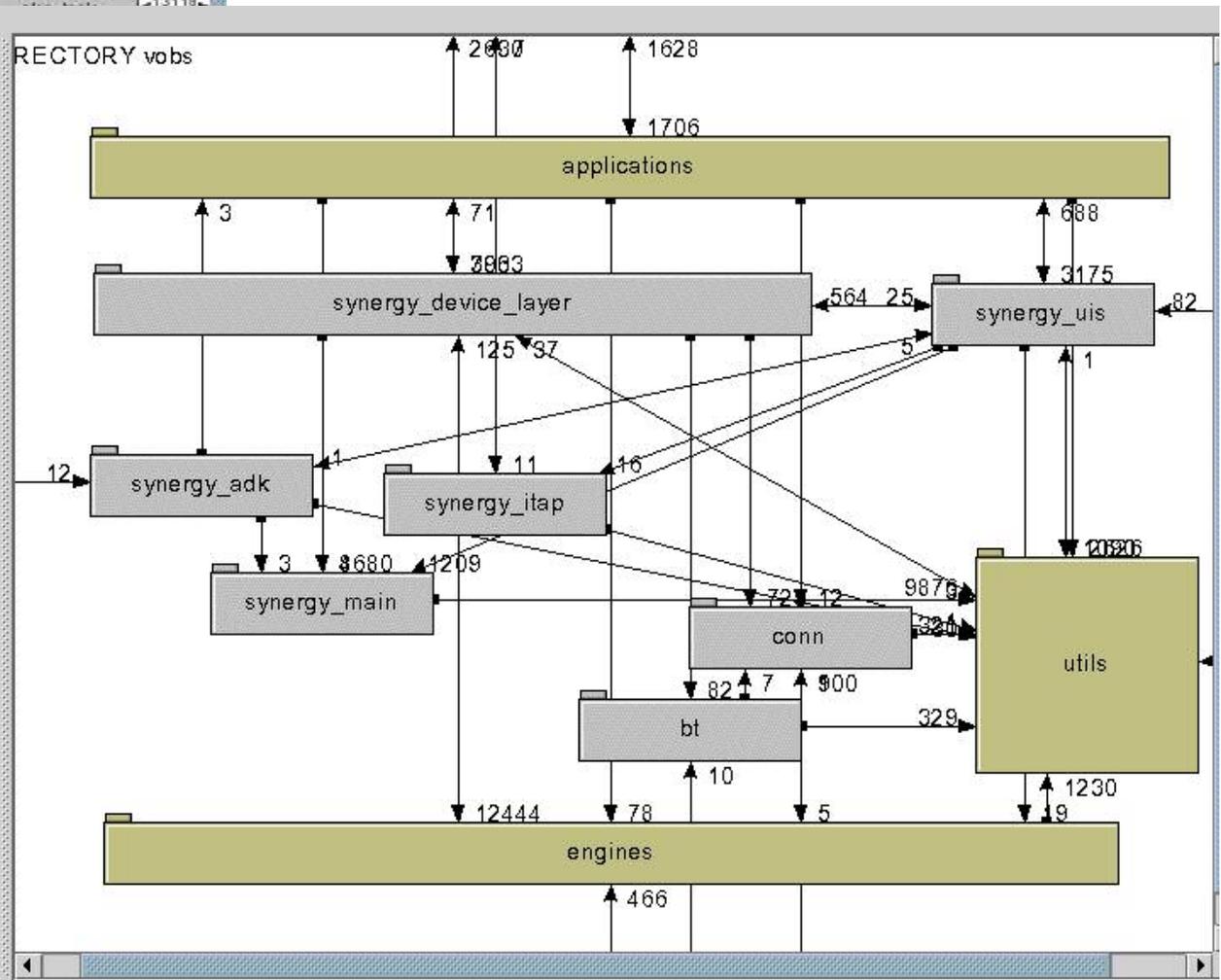
- Architecture Excavation and Refactoring

# Excavated high-level architecture

before



after



# Klocwork Architecture Excavation Methodology

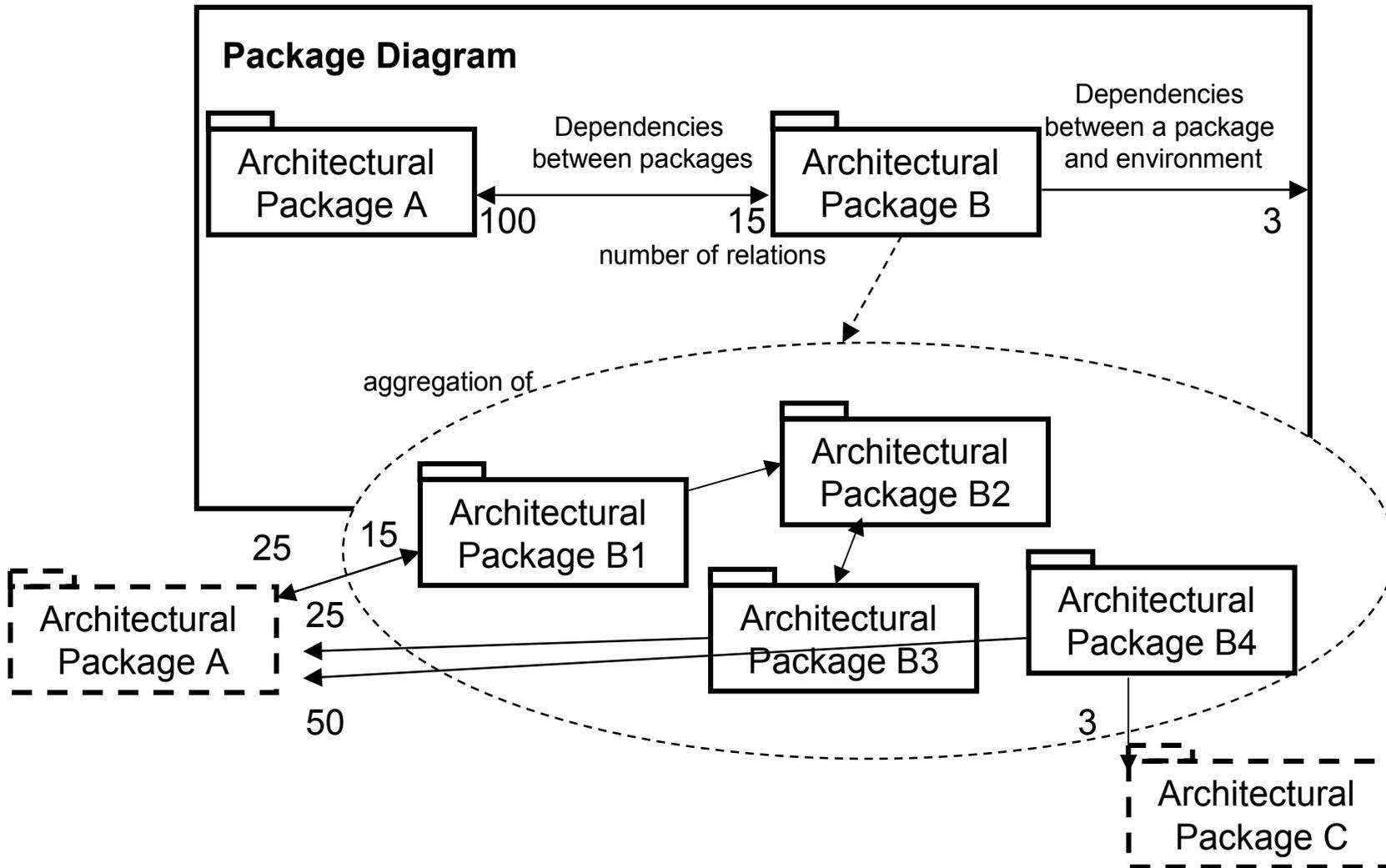
- **Focus:**
  - Containers, interfaces, dependencies on top of entities and relationships
- **Container Models**
  - Are scalable and precise; can be used for both abstraction and refactoring
  - Not UML, because of scalability, the need to evolve with the code, and specific “existing code” understanding concerns, like links to the code, navigation, etc.
  - Transition to UML is straightforward
- **Strategy**
  - Top-down
  - As deep as necessary, as shallow as possible
  - incremental
- **Operations:**
  - Aggregation of entities into bigger containers
  - Refactoring (moving entities between containers)

# Container models

- **Represent “containers” and relations between “containers”:**
  - each “container” has dependencies on other “containers”
  - each “container” provides an API to other “containers”
- **This model is scalable:**
  - aggregation of “containers” is another “container”
  - The aggregation depends on everything that individual parts depended on
  - The aggregation provides the union of APIs, provided by individual parts
- **Model can be refactored**
  - subcontainers can be moved from one container to another, model shows how dependencies and APIs change
- **This model is precise**
  - With respect to the contents of aggregations
  - With respect to APIs
- **This model is meaningful and useful**
  - Leaf “containers” can be procedures, variables, files, etc.
  - Leaf relations (APIs) are e.g. procedure-calls-procedure, etc.
- **Model can be preserved and automatically updated as changes are made to software**
  - Leaf containers and their relations are automatically extracted from source; the model stores only the hierarchy of containers; relations are recalculated on-the-fly

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# Container models



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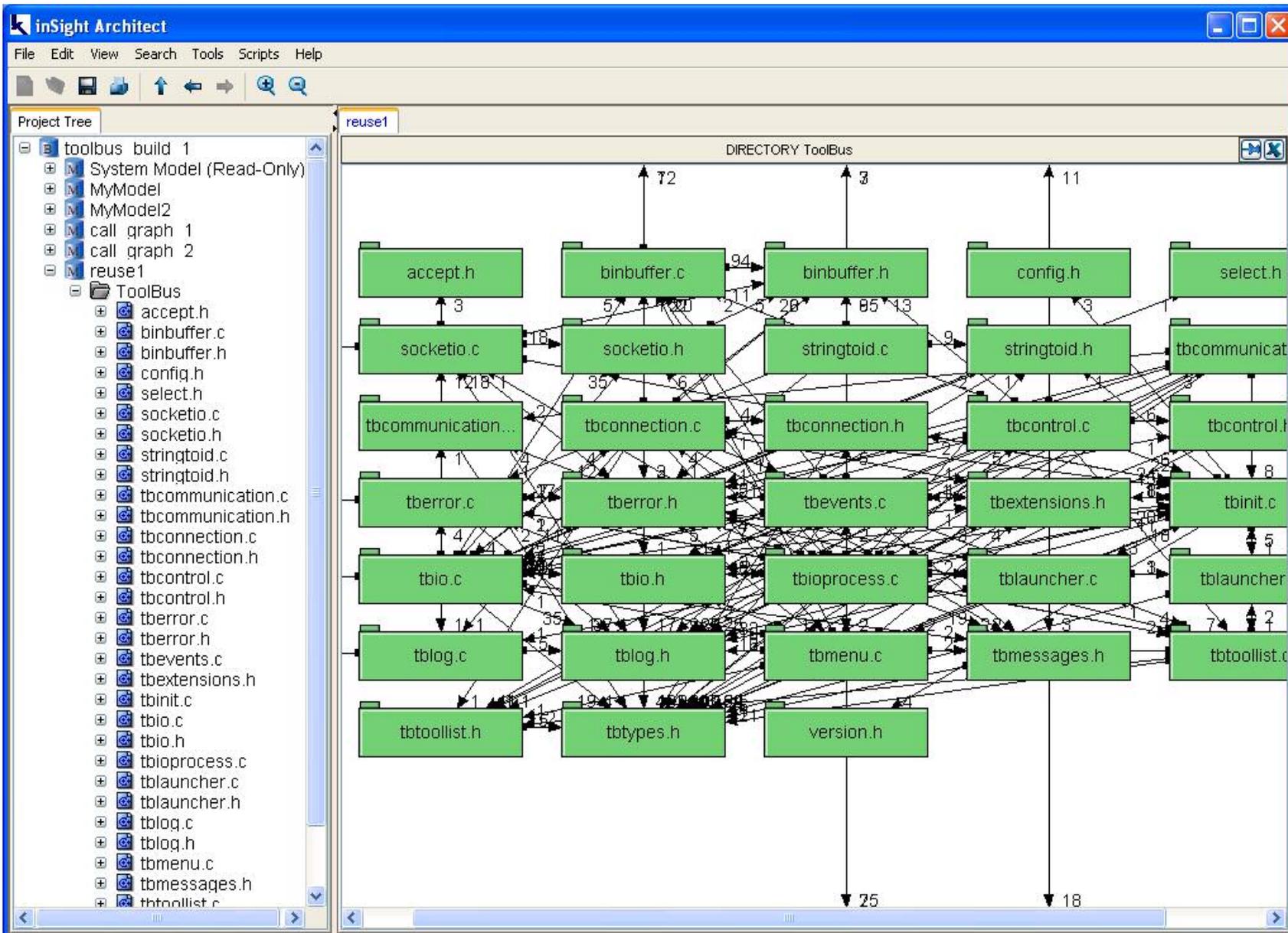
# Overview

## ▪ Harvesting as architectural refactoring

- First, you need to excavate your architecture, as a precise model
- Reuse requires the following steps:
  - ♦ Identify/localize/collect
  - ♦ Isolate component
  - ♦ Introduce a boundary
  - ♦ Implement refactoring
- Particular challenges
  - ♦ Challenges of component identification (need to understand)
  - ♦ Challenges of component isolation
  - ♦ Challenges of soft boundaries
  - ♦ Reusable components and architecture erosion
  - ♦ Reusable components and cyclic dependencies

## Overview

- **Examples of Isolating Components via Refactoring**



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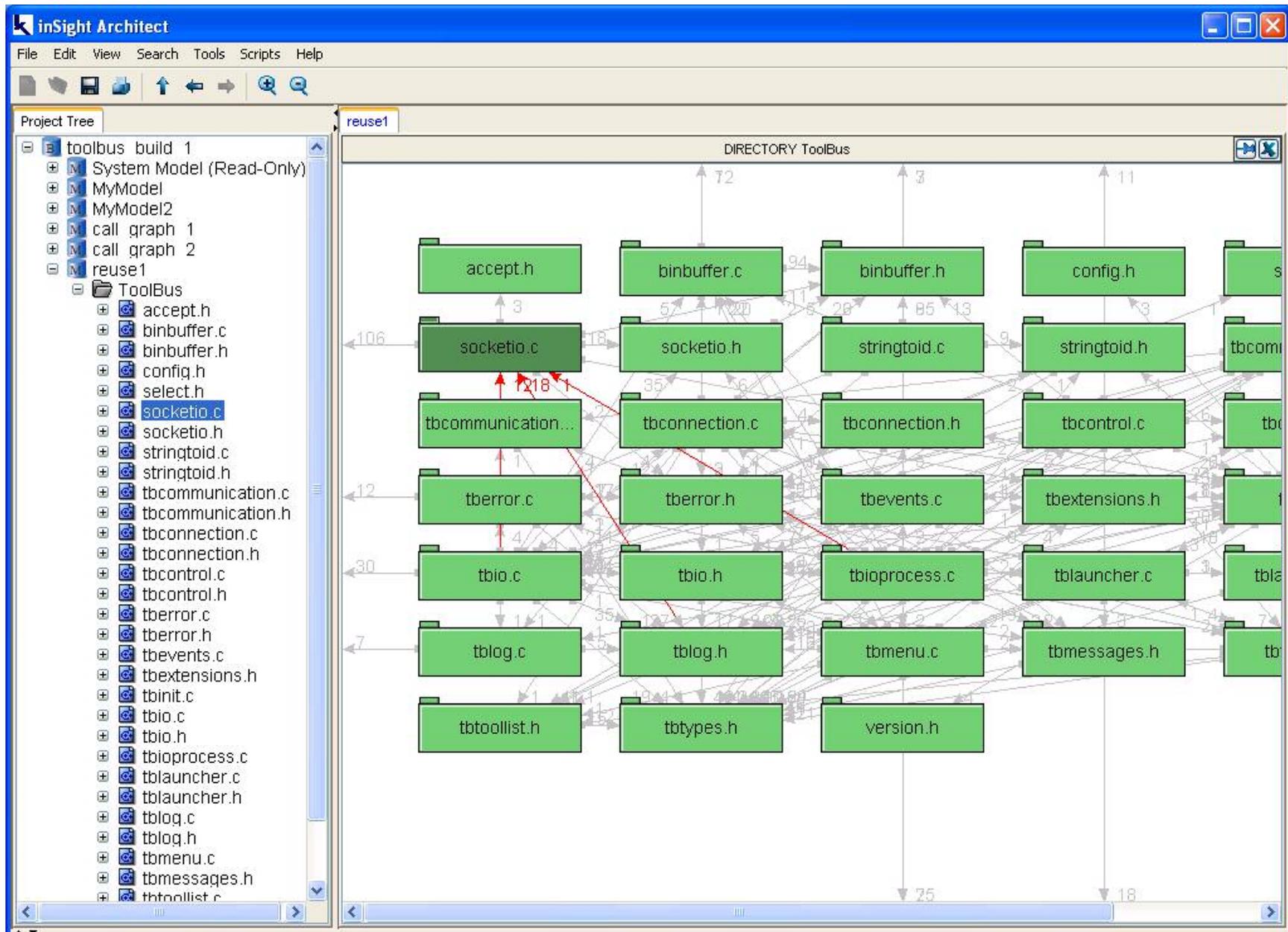
Project Tree

- toolbus build 1
  - System Model (Read-Only)
  - MyModel
  - MyModel2
  - call graph 1
  - call graph 2
  - reuse1
    - ToolBus
      - accept.h
      - binbuffer.c
      - binbuffer.h
      - config.h
      - select.h
      - socketio.c
      - socketio.h
      - stringtoid.c
      - stringtoid.h
      - tbcommunication.c
      - tbcommunication.h
      - tbconnection.c
      - tbconnection.h
      - tbcontrol.c
      - tbcontrol.h
      - tberror.c
      - tberror.h
      - tbevents.c
      - tbextensions.h
      - tbinit.c
      - tbio.c
      - tbio.h
      - tbioprocess.c
      - tblauncher.c
      - tblauncher.h
      - tblog.c
      - tblog.h
      - tbmenu.c
      - tbmessages.h
      - tbtoollist.c

reuse1

DIRECTORY ToolBus

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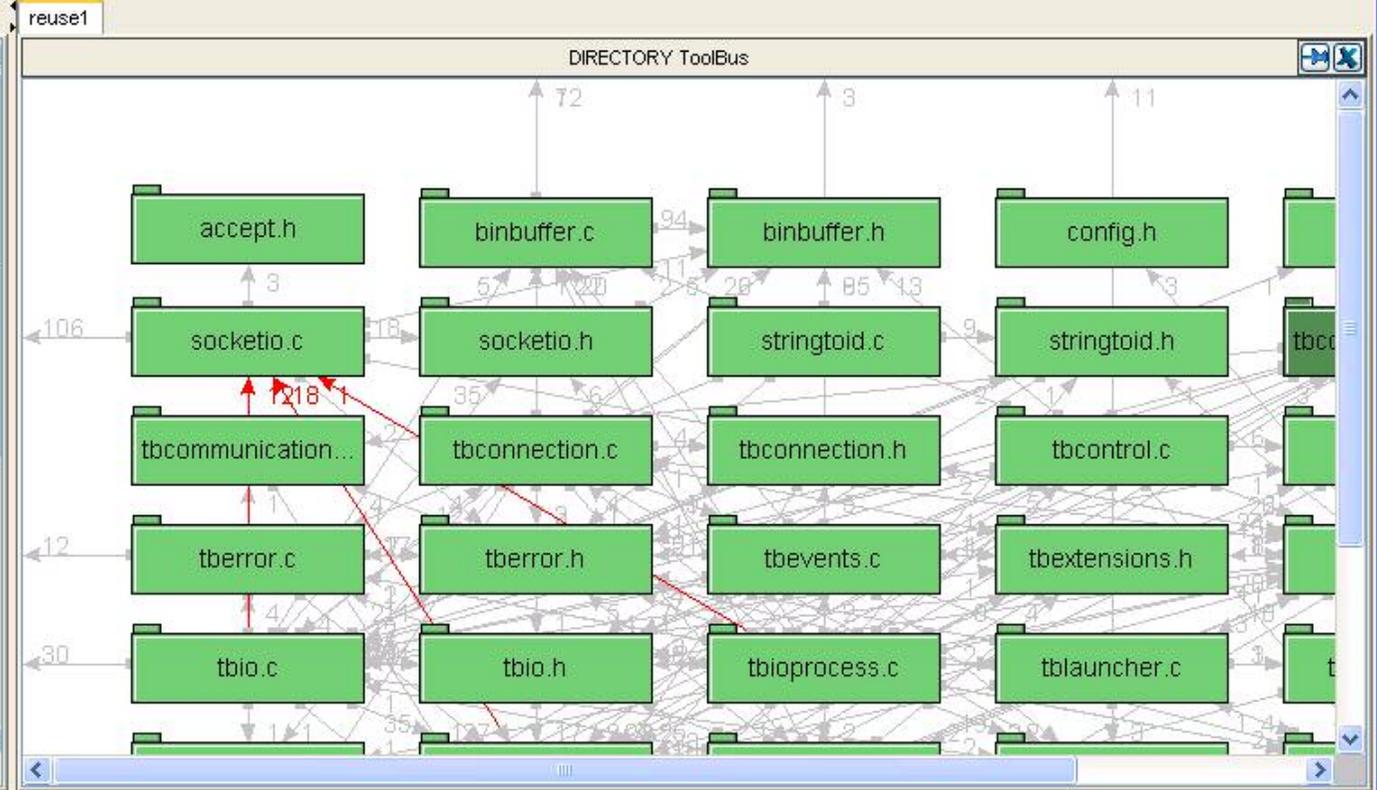


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Project Tree

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      - select.h
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      - socketio.h
      - stringtoid.c
      - stringtoid.h
      - tbcommunication.c
      - tbcommunication.h
      - tbconnection.c
      - tbconnection.h
      - tbcontrol.c
      - tbcontrol.h
      - tberror.c
      - tberror.h



Relationship Viewer

Internal interfaces of block "FILE socketio.c" (7)

uses Identifier	in File	Density
__MODULE_NAME__	socketio.c	18
sioCreateServerSocket	socketio.c	1
sioAcceptNewConnection	socketio.c	1
sioConnectTo	socketio.c	1
sioClose	socketio.c	4
sioReceive	socketio.c	2
sioSend	socketio.c	4



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Project Tree

- toolbus build 1
  - System Model (Read-Only)
  - MyModel
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  - call graph 1
  - call graph 2
  - reuse1
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      - LoggingLayer
      - accept.h
      - binbuffer.c
      - binbuffer.h
      - config.h
      - select.h
      - socketio.c
      - socketio.h
      - stringtoid.c
      - stringtoid.h
      - tbcommunication.c
      - tbcommunication.h
      - tbconnection.c
      - tbconnection.h
      - tbcontrol.c
      - tbcontrol.h
      - tbevents.c
      - tbextensions.h
      - tbinit.c
      - tbio.c
      - tbio.h
      - tbioprocess.c
      - tblauncher.c
      - tblauncher.h
      - tbmenu.c
      - tbmessages.h
      - tbtoollist.h
      - tbtoollist.c
      - tbtoollist.h
      - tbtypes.h
      - version.h

reuse1

DIRECTORY ToolBus

accept.h binbuffer.c binbuffer.h config.h

socketio.c socketio.h stringtoid.c stringtoid.h

tbcommunication... tbconnection.c tbconnection.h tbcontrol.c

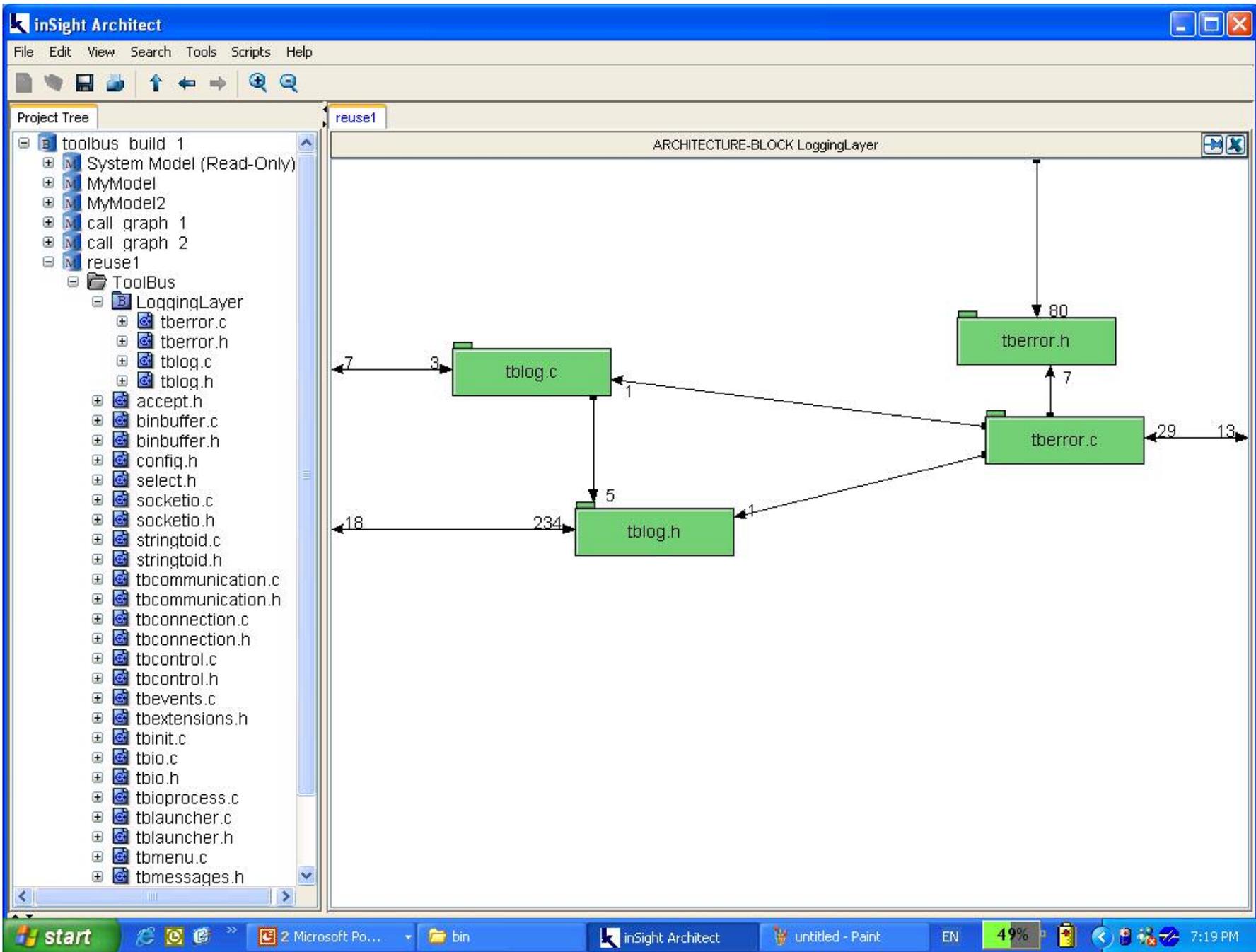
tbio.c tbio.h tbioprocess.c tblauncher.c

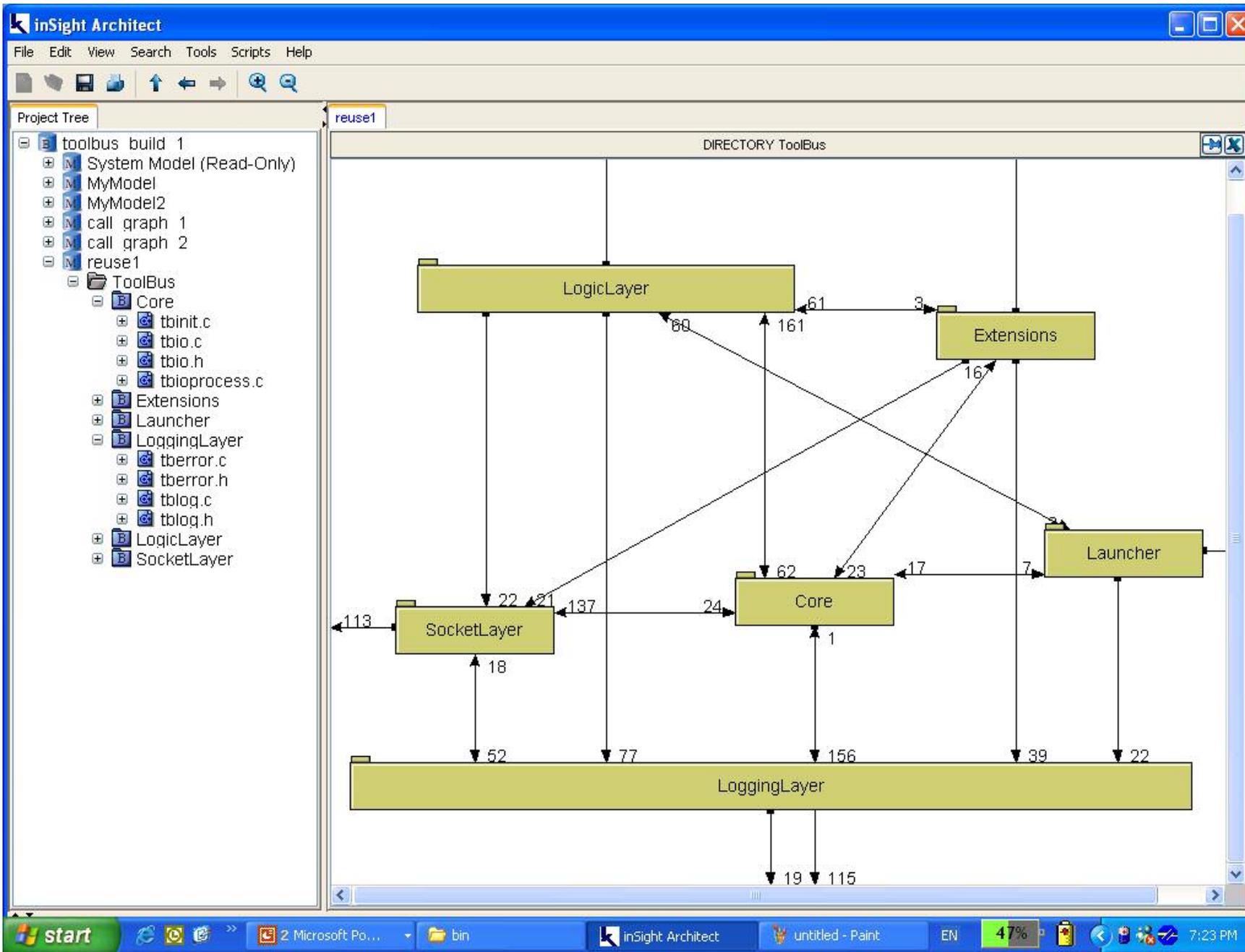
tbtoollist.h tbtypes.h version.h

LoggingLayer

106 30 45 30 38 22 20

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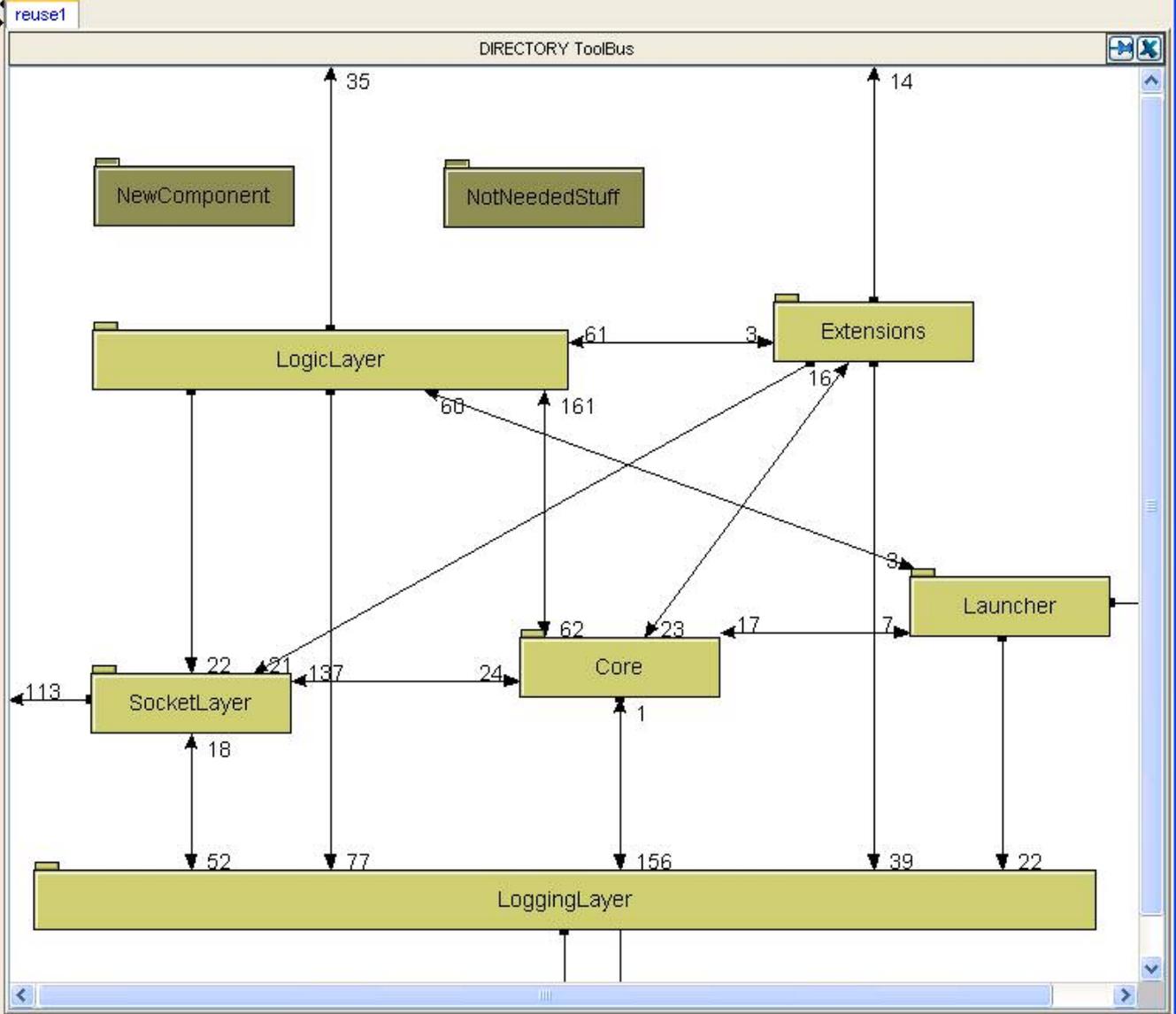


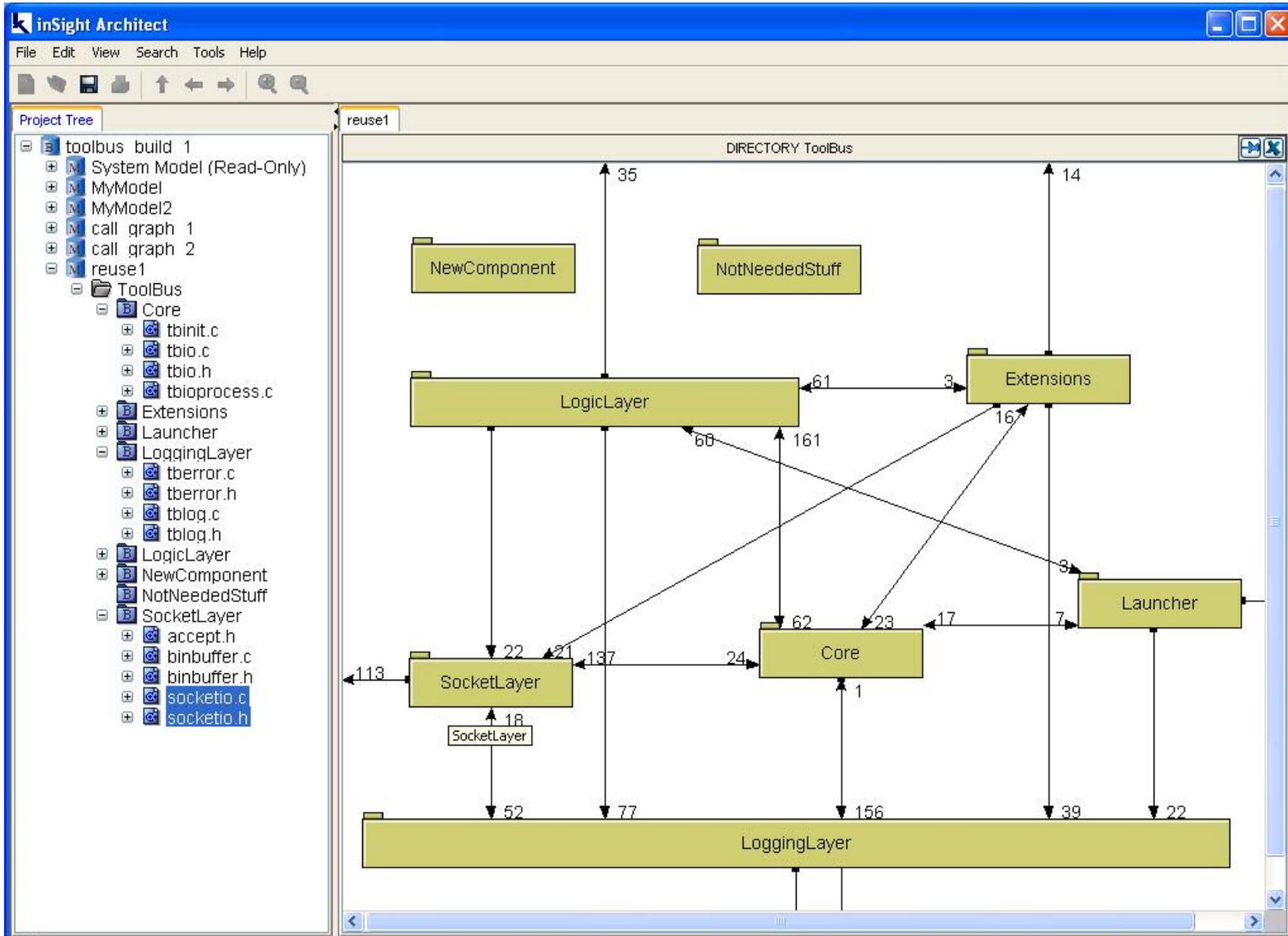




Project Tree

- toolbus build 1
  - System Model (Read-Only)
  - MyModel
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  - call graph 1
  - call graph 2
  - reuse1
    - ToolBus
      - Core
        - tbininit.c
        - tbio.c
        - tbio.h
        - tbioprocess.c
      - Extensions
      - Launcher
      - LoggingLayer
        - tterror.c
        - tterror.h
        - tblog.c
        - tblog.h
      - LogicLayer
      - NewComponent
      - NotNeededStuff
      - SocketLayer
        - accept.h
        - binbuffer.c
        - binbuffer.h
        - socketio.c
        - socketio.h





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Project Tree

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      - Launcher
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        - tberror.c
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        - socketio.c
        - socketio.h
      - NotNeededStuff
      - SocketLayer
        - accept.h
        - binbuffer.c
        - binbuffer.h

reuse1

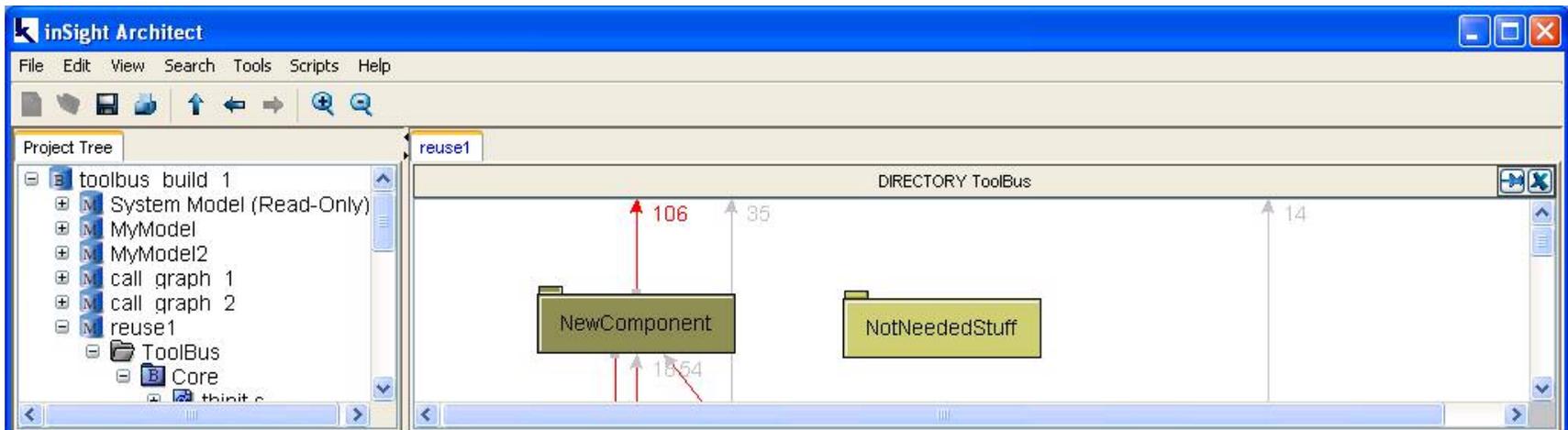
ARCHITECTURE-BLOCK NewComponent

```

    graph TD
      subgraph socketio
        direction TB
        socketio_h[socketio.h]
        socketio_c[socketio.c]
        socketio_h -- 18 --> socketio_c
        socketio_c -- 31 --> socketio_h
      end
      socketio_h -- 41 --> External[ ]
      style External fill:none,stroke:none
  
```

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Relationship Viewer

External interfaces of block "ARCHITECTURE-BLOCK NewComponent" (58)

uses Identifier	in File	Density
	accept.h	1
	binbuffer.h	1
	tberror.h	1
	tblog.h	1
BinBufferSend	binbuffer.h	4
toString	binbuffer.h	2
getLength	binbuffer.h	1
markEOB	binbuffer.h	1
BinBufferRecv	binbuffer.h	4
addToBuffer	binbuffer.h	2
getRest	binbuffer.h	1
Error_SocketRecvError	tberror.h	1
Error_SocketSendError	tberror.h	1
Error_CreateServerSocket	tberror.h	5
Error_AcceptNewConnection	tberror.h	1
Error_ConnectToError	tberror.h	3
ACCEPT3_TYPE	accept.h	2
aplog	tblog.h	24
plog	tblog.h	4
pflog	tblog.h	8
socket	@_UNDEFINED_@	2
AF_INET	@_UNDEFINED_@	5
SOCK_STREAM	@_UNDEFINED_@	2
fprintf	@_UNDEFINED_@	12

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File Edit View Search Tools Help

Project Tree

- toolbus build 1
  - System Model (Read-Only)
  - MyModel
  - MyModel2
  - call graph 1
  - call graph 2
  - reuse1
    - ToolBus
      - Core
      - thinit.c

reuse1

DIRECTORY ToolBus

NewComponent

NotNeededStuff

Relationship Viewer

External interfaces of block "ARCHITECTURE-BLOCK NewComponent" (56)

uses Identifier	in File	Density
aplog	tblog.h	24
currentProgramName	tbininit.c	18
fprintf	@_UNDEFINED_@	12
stderr	@_UNDEFINED_@	12
__PRETTY_FUNCTION__	@_UNDEFINED_@	12
pflog	tblog.h	8
printf	@_UNDEFINED_@	6
loggingEnabled	tbininit.c	6
Error_CreateServerSocket	tblog.h	5
AF_INET	@_UNDEFINED_@	5
sockaddr_in	@_UNDEFINED_@	5
BinBufferSend	binbuffer.h	4
BinBufferRecv	binbuffer.h	4
plog	tblog.h	4
sockaddr	@_UNDEFINED_@	4
signal	@_UNDEFINED_@	4
SIGALRM	@_UNDEFINED_@	4
alarm	@_UNDEFINED_@	4
Error_ConnectToError	tblog.h	3
htons	@_UNDEFINED_@	3
errno	@_UNDEFINED_@	3
toString	binbuffer.h	2
addToBuffer	binbuffer.h	2
ACCEPT3_TYPE	accept.h	2

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Project Tree

- toolbus build 1
  - System Model (Read-Only)
  - MyModel
  - MyModel2
  - call graph 1
  - call graph 2
  - reuse1
    - ToolBus
    - Core
    - think c

reuse1

DIRECTORY ToolBus

NewComponent

NotNeededStuff

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Relationship Viewer

External interfaces of block "ARCHITECTURE-BLOCK NewComponent" (58)

uses Identifier	in File	Density
	tblog.h	1
aplog	tblog.h	24
plog	tblog.h	4
pflag	tblog.h	8
currentProgramName	tbinit.c	18
loggingEnabled	tbinit.c	6
	tberror.h	1
Error_SocketRecvError	tberror.h	1
Error_SocketSendError	tberror.h	1
Error_CreateServerSocket	tberror.h	5
Error_AcceptNewConnection	tberror.h	1
Error_ConnectToError	tberror.h	3
	binbuffer.h	1
BinBufferSend	binbuffer.h	4
toString	binbuffer.h	2
getLength	binbuffer.h	1
markEOB	binbuffer.h	1
BinBufferRecv	binbuffer.h	4
addToBuffer	binbuffer.h	2
getRest	binbuffer.h	1
	accept.h	1
ACCEPT3_TYPE	accept.h	2
socket	@_UNDEFINED_@	2
AF_INET	@_UNDEFINED_@	5

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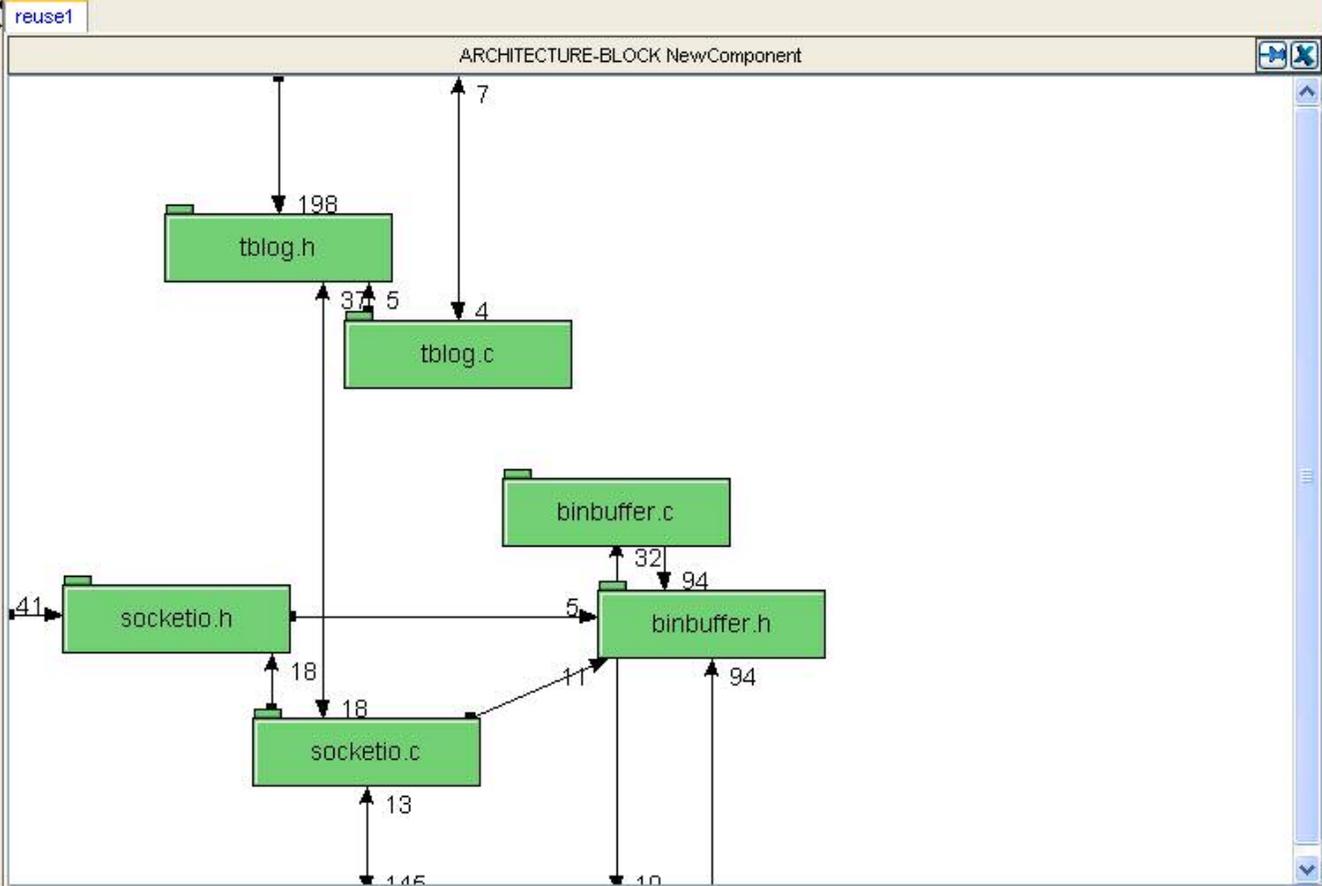
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Project Tree

- [-] toolbus build 1
  - [+] System Model (Read-Only)
  - [+] MyModel
  - [+] MyModel2
  - [+] call graph 1
  - [+] call graph 2
  - [-] reuse1
    - [-] ToolBus
      - [-] Core
        - [+] tbinit.c
        - [+] tbio.c
        - [+] tbio.h
        - [+] tbioprocess.c
      - [+] Extensions
      - [+] Launcher
      - [-] LoggingLayer
        - [+] tberror.c
        - [+] tberror.h
      - [+] LogicLayer
      - [-] NewComponent
        - [+] binbuffer.c
        - [+] binbuffer.h
        - [+] socketio.c
        - [+] socketio.h
        - [+] tblog.c
        - [+] tblog.h
      - [-] NotNeededStuff
      - [-] SocketLayer
        - [+] accept.h



Relationship Viewer

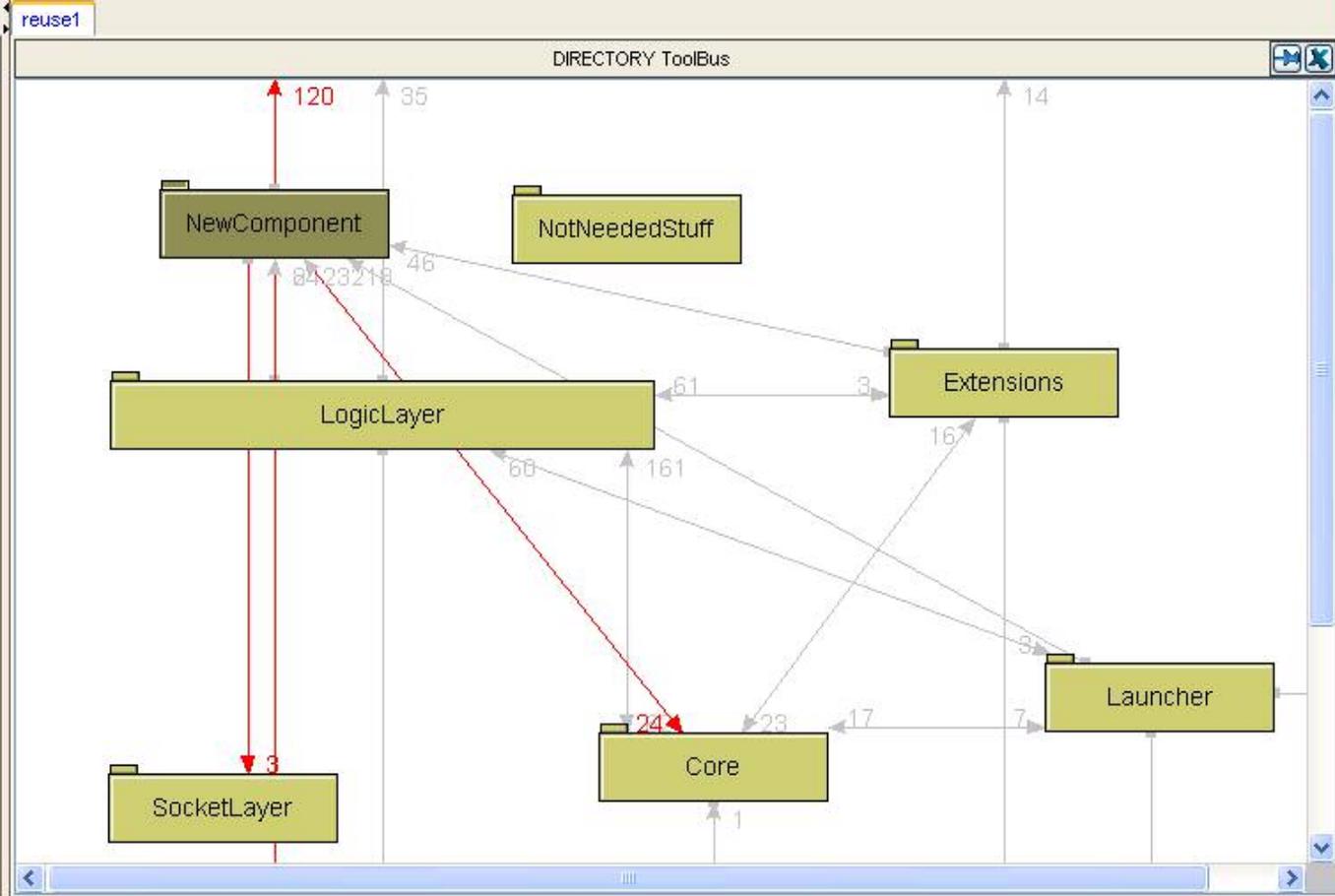
External interfaces of block "ARCHITECTURE-BLOCK NewComponent" (58)

uses Identifier	in File	Density
	tblog.h	1
aplog	tblog.h	24
plog	tblog.h	4
pflog	tblog.h	8
currentProgramName	tbinit.c	18



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        - tblog.h
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      - SocketLayer
        - accept.h



Relationship Viewer

External interfaces of block "ARCHITECTURE-BLOCK NewComponent" (58)

uses Identifier	in File	Density
	tblog.h	1
plog	tblog.h	24
log	tblog.h	4
flog	tblog.h	8
urrentProgramName	tbinit.c	18

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Project Tree

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  - reuse1
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        - tbio.c
        - tbio.h
        - tbioprocess.c
      - Extensions
      - Launcher
      - LoggingLayer
        - tberror.c
        - tberror.h

reuse1

DIRECTORY ToolBus

Relationship Viewer

External interfaces of block "ARCHITECTURE-BLOCK NewComponent" (54)

uses Identifier	in File	Density
currentProgramName	tbinit.c	18
loggingEnabled	tbinit.c	6
	tberror.h	2
Error_SocketRecvError	tberror.h	1
Error_SocketSendError	tberror.h	1
Error_CreateServerSocket	tberror.h	5
Error_AcceptNewConnection	tberror.h	1
Error_ConnectToError	tberror.h	3
Error_BadNumberFormat	tberror.h	2
	accept.h	1
ACCEPT3_TYPE	accept.h	2
sprintf	@_UNDEFINED_@	1
isspace	@_UNDEFINED_@	2
isdigit	@_UNDEFINED_@	4
socket	@_UNDEFINED_@	2
AF_INET	@_UNDEFINED_@	5

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## Conclusions/Key points

- **Reuse activities add another dimension to multi-release software production**
  - Reuse for maintenance (cloning)
  - Reuse for modernization
  - Reuse for redevelopment
  - Reuse for product line (across products)
- **Reuse is an architecture-centric activity**
- **Suitable Architecture Models are required to manage reuse**
- **Harvesting is an architecture refactoring**
  - First, you need to excavate your architecture, as a precise model
  - Harvesting requires the following steps:
    - ♦ Identify/localize/collect
    - ♦ Isolate component
    - ♦ Introduce a boundary
    - ♦ Implement refactoring