

Overview of my presentation

- Introduction of chained clone detection
 - N.Yoshida, et al.: "On Refactoring Support Based on Code Clone Dependency Relation", Proc. of METRICS 2005.
 - Basically, it is proposed for refactoring support
- Discussion on other application of chained clone detection
 - We would like to try to apply chained clone detection into supporting other software maintenance activity.



Difficulty of Refactoring It is difficult to identity refactoring opportunities in large scale source code. Where are code fragments that should be merged into one method? How should they be merged into one method? Extract Method or Pull Up Method Refactroing?



Token-based clone detection for refactoring support (1/2)

- In many cases, Type2 clone refactoring is easier than Type3 one.
 - Type2 clone set is consist of continuous token sequences
 > it is easy to merge it into one module.
 - Type3 clone refactoring is comprised of more complicated steps

> It needs to solve syntax differences between code fragments.

- Scalability of detection
 - Token-based clone detection tool is more scalable than syntax-based or semantic-based tools

Token-based clone detection for refactoring support (2/2)

- Basically, a set of type2 clones DO NOT have semantic similarity.
 - However, target clones for Extract Method or Pull-up Method should be semantic unit.
 - In this context, semantic clone detection is more suitable for refactoring support.
- Most token-based clone detection tools (e.g., CCFinder) DO NOT perform inter-procedural analysis.
 - One functionality is sometimes implemented by a chain of methods.

















ANT	LR 2.7.4			 JBoss 3 	.2.6			
Category	# of chained	# of methods		Category	# of chained	# of methods		
	clone sets	max	min		clone sets	max	mir	
Ext. Met.	3	4	4	Ext. Met.	16	13		
Pul. Met.	6	40	6	Pul. Met.	17	8		
Ext. Sup.	1	4	4	Ext. Sup.	13	29		
Other	0		/	Other	4	44		
Total	10	\sim		Total	50	/		
In category 21, the max of the number of methods in very large → Similar functionalities for each language (Java, C#, C++)				The nui categor → JBos As a re	The number of chained clone sets category 31 is large → JBoss contains several products As a result, it has code clones			

Case Si Detecte	tudy d chained	clone	sets (C	ommercial s	software)		
X				Y			
Category	# of chained	# of methods		Category	# of chained	# of methods	
	clone sets	max	min		clone sets	max	min
Ext. Met.	0	/		Ext. Met.	2	13	13
Pul. Met.	9	14	4	Pul. Met.	0	/	$\overline{}$
Ext. Sup.	0	/		Ext. Sup.	7	26	4
Other	0	\setminus		Other	0	/	$\overline{}$
Total	9	/		Total	9	Ϊ	$\overline{}$
In only ca were det	ategory 21, ch ected	nained c	lone sets	The numb category 3	er of chained 1 is large	clone s	ets in
→ X Soft several c	ware has coo lasses which ent class	le clones inherit tl	s among he same	→Two pac classes	kages have s	similar u	tility







Summary

- We focus on refactoring for *chained clones* that consist of sets of the methods with callee-caller relations
 - Define chained clone
 - method to classify chained clones according to their applicable refactorings
 - OSS and Industrial case studies

Future Works

- Apply our proposed method to other Java programs
- other applications of chained clone detection