

SEM 2013

1st International Workshop in Software
Evolution and Modernization

Ricardo Pérez-Castillo (Ed.)

Proceedings of SEM 2013

1st International Workshop in Software Evolution and Modernization
In conjunction with the 8th International Conference on Evaluation of Novel Software
Approaches to Software Engineering - ENASE 2013

ESEO, Angers Loire Valley, France

Ricardo Pérez-Castillo (Ed.)

Software Evolution and Modernization

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Angers, France, July 2013

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Foreword

Overall Objectives and Mission

Welcome to SEM 2013, the First International Workshop on Software Evolution and Modernization, held July 5 in ESEO, Angers Loire Valley, France, and co-located with the 8th International Conference on Evaluation of Novel Approaches to Software Engineering Software (ENASE 2013).

The scope of this workshop focus mainly on legacy information systems, which can be a serious headache for companies because, on the one hand, such systems cannot be thrown away since they store a lot of valuable business knowledge over time, and on the other hand, they cannot be maintained easily at an acceptable cost. For many years, reengineering has been a solution to this problem because it facilitates the reuse of the software artifacts and knowledge embedded in the system. However, reengineering often fails due to the fact that it carries out non-standardized and ad hoc methods. This workshop attempts to explore and provides novel approaches in software modernization and evolution taking into account new trends in this field.

The overall objective of this workshop is to provide a mean for researchers, designers, and practitioners to share experiences, new trends and future challenges about Software Evolution and Modernization. This will also showcase the heterogeneous technology solutions implemented in different parts of the world in the realm of Software Evolution and Modernization.

The target audience of this workshop is composed of professionals and researchers working in the field of information and knowledge management in various disciplines, e.g. government departments, information and communication sciences, e-Government practitioners and designers, university departments, computer science, and information technology. Moreover, the workshop provides insights and support to executives concerned with the management of expertise, knowledge, information, and organizational development in different types of software maintenance communities and environments.

Topics Covered

In total, the first edition of this ENASE workshop consists of 9 full papers as well as 4 short papers, with co-authors of eight different countries. Each paper received three reviews by members of the

program committee. After we received all reviews, an online discussion process allowed variance among reviews to be understood, and in many cases, consensus to emerge.

The main topics included in the accepted papers were: Data and Process Mining; Model-Driven Engineering; Software Architecture Recovery Service as well as Engineering and SOA; Program Transformation and Refactoring; and several contributions about Software Testing.

Papers were grouped into four different sessions. The first session was devoted to Model-Driven Maintenance, in which three papers were included. Traceability vs. Quality. Which is the opportunity cost for ATL model transformations? from Santiago et al. presents an empirical study to assess the impact on quality of the enrichment of ATL model transformations. An ADM-based Method for migrating CMS-based Web applications: extracting ASTM models from PHP code from Trias et al. defines an ADM-based method for migrating CMS-based Web applications. Challenges of Business Process Model Improvement after Reverse Engineering from Fernandez-Ropero et al. describes all detected challenges that should be addressed for improving quality of business processes, specially retrieved by reverse engineering.

The second session, which was framed in Software Testing, contains three full papers. From Functional Test Scripts to Performance Test Scripts for Web Systems from Toledo et al. presents a tool that we developed for industrial usage to automatically generate performance tests scripts from automated functional tests. Towards Effective and Efficient High Order Mutation from Polo and Reales proposes and evaluates a novel type of mutation testing, mutants-integration mutation that improves the effectiveness of High Order Mutation. Impact-Driven Regression Test Selection for Mainframes from Dharmapurikar et al. is aimed at reducing the required regression testing and its costs associated with the system.

The third session consists of four short papers: Enhance your Model-driven Modernization Process with Agile Practices from Kras-teva et al.; Realization of Agile Enterprises: A Meet-in-the-Middle MDA Approach for Service-Oriented Business Processes from Baghdadi et al.; Upgrading Unupgradable Legacy Middleware Systems: Misconceptions, Challenges, and a Roadmap from Jrad et al.; and ETL-Text: Extract-Transform-Load Processes for Textual Data Wa-

rehousing from Rachid Aknouche.

Finally, the miscellaneous session contains three papers about Architecture Reconstruction. Investigating the Applicability of Lehman's Laws of Software Evolution using Metrics: An Empirical Study on Open Source Software from Badri and Drouin aims at investigating empirically the applicability of Lehman's laws of software evolution using software metrics. Software Architecture Reconstruction Through Clustering: Finding the Right Similarity Factors from Ioana Sora investigates the importance of taking into account different factors for the similarity metric in clustering algorithms. Extracting services from legacy for service-oriented business processes: challenges, issues, and solutions from Baghdadi and Pérez-Castillo advocates using a service-oriented business modeling by stressing out role of SOA and Web services and achieve a higher agility.

July 2013,

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Challenges of Business Process Model Improvement after Reverse Engineering

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Abstract. Business process models have become one of the most important assets for companies since an appropriate business process management helps companies to quickly adapt their processes to changes while their competitiveness is maintained or even improved. As a consequence, companies are currently demanding mechanisms to ensure business processes with an appropriate quality degree. These business process models can be obtained through reverse engineering from existing information systems. Unfortunately, reversed models usually have a lower quality degree and may not reflect the actual business processes exactly. This paper describes all detected challenges that should be addressed for improving quality of business processes, specially retrieved by reverse engineering (e.g., missing or non-relevant elements, fine-grained elements, etc.). This work also suggests an approach to improve business process models along three phases: repairing, refactoring and semantic improvement. In addition, some preliminary results about the refactoring stage are provided using real-life retrieved business process models.

1 Introduction

Business process management allows organizations to be more efficient, more effective and more readily adaptable to changes than traditional management approaches. Business processes depict sequences of coordinated business activities as well as the involved roles and resources that organizations carry out to achieve their common business goal [1]. They are recognized as one of the most important assets in an organization due to the competitive advantages that they provide for organizations [2]. In order to supply the management of business processes they can be represented by models following standard notations such as BPMN (Business Process Modeling and Notation) [3].

However, organizations may not have their business process models explicitly or aligned with current behavior. In these cases, reverse engineering can be used to mine business process model from existing information system [4]. Nevertheless, the retrieved business process models by reverse engineering entail some problems that can affect to their quality degree since every reverse engineering technique implies a semantic loss [5]. Despite the fact that much academic literature is devoted to identify challenges presented in business process model discovered by mining process (e.g., using event logs [6]) or by hand [7], there are no identified challenges to address in

those business process model retrieved from existing information system, for example, from source code. This kind of business process models can be incomplete or can contain non-relevant information, or even may contain ambiguities or uncertainties that decrease their understandability and, therefore, their quality degree. In these cases, it is necessary to improve business process model with the aim to address these quality challenges while making it as similar as possible to the reality that they represent [8].

For this reason, this paper presents a set of challenges detected in business process models obtained from reverse engineering. These challenges are been collected after a literature review and practical experiences with business process models mined from several real-life information systems. With the purpose to have several retrieved business process models to analyze, MARBLE [4], a reverse engineering approach and tool, has been selected to mine them. Moreover, the paper introduces an approach to address the above challenges. The proposal combines reverse engineering with other analysis approaches in order to mitigate the semantic loss that reverse engineering techniques entails. This issue is due to some reverse engineering techniques are focused on source code and there are more knowledge sources from which to extract knowledge. Hence, the approach is divided in three stages: repairing, refactoring and expert-based improvement. Each stage uses additional knowledge (such as recorded event logs, guidelines, heuristics, and expert decision, among other) to improve the business process model. Despite refactoring techniques are the most widely-used solution to improve the quality degree of business process models [9, 10], this work also proposes other two additional stages in order to assist refactoring and enhance business process models. The work also presents some preliminary results achieved by using the proposed approach.

The remainder of the paper is organized as follows: Section 2 summarizes the challenges that retrieved business process models involve. After that, Section 3 introduces the proposed approach in an attempt to address these challenges along three stages. Afterwards, some results obtained by using the proposed approach will be shown in Section 4. Particularly, results obtained after refactoring stage are provided. Finally, conclusions and future works are discussed in Section 5.

2 Challenges in retrieved Business Process Models

This section presents the challenges to address the most common problems identified in the business process models obtained through reverse engineering. These challenges are been collected after a literature review and practical experiences with business process models mined from several real-life information systems. The selected tool to mine business process model was MARBLE. This tool is an adaptive framework to recover the underlying business process models from legacy information system using source code [4]. MARBLE has been applied to several industrial case studies to recover business processes from a wide variety of legacy information systems. The conduction of these industrial case studies has enabled the tool to be improved and the MARBLE technique to be refined. So far, MARBLE has been used with six legacy systems in all: (i) a system managing a Spanish author organization; (ii) an open source CRM (Customer Relationship Management) system;

(iii) an enterprise information system from the water and waste industry; (iv) an e-government system used in a Spanish local e-administration; (v) a high school LMS (Learning Management System); and finally (vi) an oncological evaluation system used in Austrian hospitals [11]. All business process models obtained in each case study (from each of the six systems) were analyzed by experts in order to figure out common errors that frequently occur. Challenges that retrieved business process models entail are collected in the following paragraphs.

- **Completeness:** Business process models mined by reverse engineering models may not be fully complete due to the data can be distributed in several sources, not just at the source code itself and therefore they cannot be obtained solely through a static analysis. Business process models may have missed nodes such as business tasks, gateways, events and data objects, as well as missed connections such as sequence flows (between tasks) and association flows (between tasks and data objects). This loss affects the semantic completeness of the model [12]. All these missing elements may not have been instantiated at design time and, for that reason, may not be appear in the business process model. As a consequence, one of the biggest challenges is to rediscover elements that were not recovered in the reverse engineering phase, as well as the order among different business activities. The order between activities is a very issue since complete sequence flows between activities may not be provided through reverse engineering due to the fact that not all information can be automatically derived from source code. The start points and end may not have been defined in the model because there is not enough information to determine which activities are the beginning or ending of a model or what task is executed before another [13].
- **Granularity:** According to the approach proposed by *Zou et al.* [14], each callable unit in an information system is considered a candidate business task to be discovered by reverse engineering. However, existing information systems typically contain thousands of callable units of different sizes that are usually considered business tasks that can have different levels of granularity [6, 13] such as (1) large callable units that support the main business functionalities of the system (e.g., methods and functions of the domain and controller layer), (2) small callable units as getter and setter methods in object-oriented programming that only read and write program variables but perform no real business task, (3) a set of small callable units that have similar behavior and perform a business task jointly, or (4) a set of small callable units that can together support another. In that case, the main task may be considered as father task while small tasks may be considered as children tasks. With the purpose to address this challenge, a solution could be taking into account only coarse-grained callable units as candidate to be business tasks while fine-grained ones are discarded since fine-grained granularity makes models closer to source code perspective. Nevertheless, the dividing line between coarse- and fine-grained callable units is unknown. Authors like Polyvyanyy et al. [15] propose to abstract these business process models to reduce unwanted details and to represent only the relevant information. These authors address the issue of different types of granularity by proposing two techniques: (1) eliminating those small tasks that are considered as irrelevant and (2) grouping certain tasks into one while the information is preserved.

- **Relevance:** In contrast with completeness which is related to missing elements, relevance is related to business elements that have been retrieved erroneously. The information is considerate non-relevant when it can be removed without losing information, preserving the behavior. This information (such as activities, events, etc.) may have been created in compilation time but is not used in execution time, i.e., these elements do not carry out any business logic in the organization. The relevance of a business process model is an important aspect since it ensures the model contains enough elements to convey their information [12]. The challenge must be addressed by identifying and removing all non-relevant elements in the business process model while preserving semantics of the relevant parts.
- **Uncertainty:** The enhancement of the understandability of a business process model is a challenge given that poor understandability of the model can lead to a wrong conclusion. Understandability is usually worse in those models that have been obtained by reverse engineering from existing information systems since identifiers and names of elements may not be enough descriptive. This is because many identifiers are inherited from the elements in source code. For example, task labels usually consist of the concatenation of various capitalized words according to naming conventions present in most programming approaches [16]. This kind of names is uncertain but can provide a clue to find more representative task names. This issue is focused on the interpretability from a language-usage perspective, i.e. how intuitive is the language used to define the elements of the model. For this reason, the labeling of elements can affect the model interpretation negatively when it does not follow an appropriate convention [12]. This challenge should be addressed by renaming elements of business process models in order to they faithfully represent the semantics performed actually.
- **Ambiguity:** Another challenge to be taken into account is ambiguities that may be present in some business process elements. For example, redundancy faults sometimes occur during reverse engineering owing to different source code pieces (e.g., two callable units) lead to build two redundant business tasks that actually are part of a more complex task (e.g., a business task supported by both callable units). Ambiguity is important to determinate the quality of business process models since it affects the understandability and modifiability of the model, i.e., how far elements in the model are intuitively formulated [12]. The ambiguity, therefore, affects the ability to communicate efficiently the behavior of the business process negatively. A model is considerate unambiguous when it is free of redundancies and it contains no elements that contradict the logic of other element. The ambiguity must be addressed by detecting and removing redundancies and inconsistencies in a business process model.

3 Business Process Model Improvement Approach

In order to address the challenges outlined above, this paper presents an approach for improving business process models obtained from information systems with the aim that they reflect as faithfully as possible the business reality with optimal levels of quality. This approach proposes three stages: repairing, refactoring and expert-based improvement. Each stage addresses some challenges above mentioned and uses some

knowledge sources to carry out its purpose. Fig. 1 symbolizes the horseshoe model that characterizes the reengineering, where the upper stages (refactoring and expert-based improvement) represent a higher abstraction level than the bottom stage (repairing).

Repairing stage is considerate in reverse engineering level since it uses knowledge sources such as recorded event logs to address the completeness challenge. The aim of this stage is to ensure that business process models reflect the real execution of the information system. Preliminary results concerning this stage are given in [17]. That work shows a set of steps that are carried out taking as input a business process model and event logs and returning as output an enhanced business process model with additional sequence flows retrieved from event logs. The technique detects unrecovered sequence flows as regards the event log and tidily adds these sequence flows to the target business process model. After the conduction of a case study to demonstrate the feasibility of the technique, the results show that the fitness of the process model increases, i.e., repairing business process model leads to a more faithful representation of the observed behavior.

Refactoring stage is concerning to modify the internal structure of business process models without changing or altering the external behavior. This stage maintains the abstraction level while maintaining the semantic. Refactoring techniques therefore improve the quality of business processes, so that they become more understandable, maintainable and reusable [18]. This stage addresses some challenges as relevancy, granularity, uncertainty and completeness. Guidelines, literature, heuristics and experience are additional resources used in this stage. Some refactoring operators are introduced in [19], especially designed for use with reversed business process models. For example, some refactoring operators address the relevancy by means of the elimination of isolated nodes, unnecessary nesting, among other. Other refactoring operators address the granularity by grouping elements. Other refactoring operators address the completeness following good practices in business process modeling. Some results obtained after applying these refactoring operators are shown in next section. Each refactoring operator is applied in this work in isolation in order to visualize the change that each operator provides to the business process model.

Finally, expert-based improvement stage addresses ambiguity and relevancy by means of expert decision. This stage is because not all challenges can be addressed automatically by the previous two stages, it is necessary also the opinion and feedback of an expert in certain situations to improve the business process model.

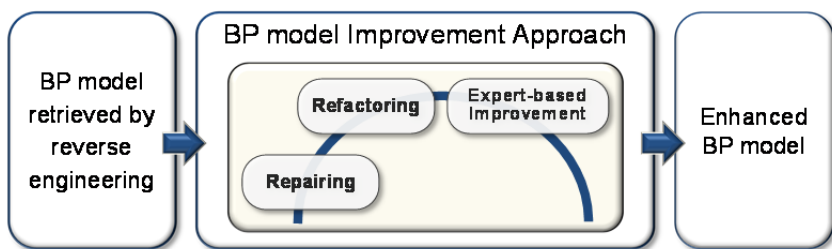


Fig. 1. Proposed improvement approach by means of three stages: repairing, refactoring and expert-based improvement.

4 Refactoring Results

This section shows some results obtained in the second stage considered in the approach. In order to illustrate the effect of refactoring operators on business process models some aspects are defined:

Business process models taken as **independent variables** have been mined from the source code using MARBLE, the business process archeology tool used to figure out the above challenges (cf. Section 2). The selected information system was *Tabula*, a web application of 33.3 thousands of lines of code devoted to create, manage and simulate decision tables for associating conditions with domain-specific actions. From this information system was retrieved 15 business process models.

Measures used to assess the understandability and modifiability of a business process model [20] are considered as **dependent variables**: the *size* (number of elements such as tasks, events, gateways and data objects), *density* (ratio between the total number of flows in a business process model and the theoretical maximum number of possible flows regarding the number of elements), and *separability* (the ratio between the number of nodes that serve as bridges between otherwise strongly-connected components and the total number of nodes) of the model.

With the aim to illustrate briefly the result obtained by refactoring stage some refactoring operators are used from [19]: **R1** removes nodes (i.e., tasks, gateways or events) in the business process model that are not connected with any other node in order to contribute to the removing of non-relevant elements; Similarly, **R2** removes elements in the business process model that are considered sheet nodes; **R6** creates compounds tasks grouping several small tasks that support another main task. The goal is to remove the fine-grained granularity; **R7** combines data objects that are used for the same task in order to remove the fine-grained granularity; **R8** joins the start and end event to the starting and ending tasks, respectively, to complete the model; **R9** adds join and split gateways that are not present in branches in an effort to complete the model.

After the application of each refactoring operator on each business process model in isolation, values for each dependent variable are collected in Table 1, as well as the gain obtained with respect to the original value. The gain is defined as the ratio between the difference of measure values and the original measure value. Hence, a positive gain means that the refactoring affects the measure positively while a negative gain means that the refactoring affects the measure negatively. A zero gain means that the value for a certain measure did not change after refactoring.

Table 1. Effect of each refactoring operator on the size, density and separability.

	Size		Density		Separability	
	Mean	Gain	Mean	Gain	Mean	Gain
Original	35.200	0.000	0.110	0.000	15.533	0.000
R1	30.667	0.395	0.196	-0.607	11.000	0.460
R2	34.400	0.011	0.113	-0.023	14.733	0.019
R6	33.267	0.059	0.106	0.031	15.667	-0.006
R7	33.667	0.026	0.106	0.009	14.600	-0.003
R8	37.600	-0.410	0.207	-0.338	17.933	-0.447
R9	59.400	-0.142	0.105	0.076	15.600	-0.002

Table 1 reveals that removing isolated nodes decreases the size and separability while the density is increased. Despite the density is higher after R1, the relevance of the model has been increased since non-relevant elements have been removed. Similarly, R2 causes an increase of density when the size is decreased. Separability is decreased slightly. R6 creates compound tasks in several business process models. This fact entails a decrease in the size and density while separability increases slightly. The same happens with R7, the number of nodes and the density is lower but separability is higher. Nevertheless, all measures after R8 are higher due to business process models were incomplete. R9, in turn, cause a significant increase in the size because there were several incoming and outgoing branches without gateways in the original business process models. The same occur with the separability after R9 while density decreases slightly.

5 Conclusions

Reverse engineering has become in a suitable solution to mine business process model from existing information system. Unfortunately, these retrieved business process models entail some challenges that are necessary to address in order to increase their quality degree. Completeness is an important challenge to deal with in retrieved business process model since data are distributed in several sources. Different types of granularity are also a challenge to address because fine-granularity causes the degree of quality is lower. Moreover, non-relevant information causes a low degree quality since the model should not contain additional elements that do not carry out any business logic in the organization. The uncertain labeling of elements may negatively affect the understandability and therefore an appropriate convention should be followed. In addition, ambiguity is another challenge because a model should be free of redundancies and inconsistencies.

It is with all the above in mind that this paper presents an approach for improving business process models obtained from information systems in an effort to deal with above challenges. The approach defines three stages: repairing, refactoring and expert-based improvement. These stages address challenges above mentioned by using additional knowledge sources to perform its goal. Moreover, in order to illustrate one of the stages, this work presents some results of refactoring stage. The result shows that the measures selected for assessing the quality of business process models -in terms of their understandability and modifiability, are improved in the most of cases by removing non-relevant and fine-grained elements as well as by completing models. Despite the fact that this work applies refactoring operator in isolation, studies reveal that refactoring operators do not satisfy commutative property among them, making necessary to figure out the best execution order [19].

After the completion of this work a set of future works has been identified: (1) Refining the repairing stage in order to obtain more valuable information from event logs in order to repair retrieved business process models; (2) Refining the refactoring stage by defining new refactoring operators to address more challenges. In addition, the use of more measures for assessing the understandability and modifiability is required; (3) Definition of expert-based improvement stage by means of the use of expert decision to remove ambiguities in the business process model.

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