Software Architecture Reconstruction for Microservice Systems using Static Analysis via GraalVM Native Image

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Advantages:

- flexibility
- scalability
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A holistic perspective is often missing.

Software Architecture Reconstruction 🔰 🗛 🖬 🎫 🎫

 Software Architecture Reconstruction (SAR) for microservices generates high-level architectural views:

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 - Views are common for describing software architecture*

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- Necessary precondition for detecting microservice smells:

^{*}https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/#iso:std:iso-iec-ieee:42010:ed-2:v1:en

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- Necessary precondition for detecting microservice smells:
 - wrong cuts
 - shared persistency
 - cyclic dependencies



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- Dynamic Analysis
 - Requires a runtime environment
- Static Analysis
 - Needs only the source code without execution
 - Traditional methods not suitable for SAR
 - Source code might not be available



Our Proposal

Perform **SAR** using static analysis on Java bytecode.



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• Fully automated

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- No runtime environment necessary
 - Applicable as soon as the code is compiled
- Does not need source code
 - Can analyze libraries, third-party dependencies, and legacy code

GraalVM Native Image



- Ahead-of-time (AOT) compiler for Java
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- Highly popular in the industry
 - Support from all major frameworks including Spring, Micronaut, Quarkus, and Helidon
- Industrial-grade static analysis
 - To detect reachable program elements
 - We can reuse the domain classes and tools

SAR using GraalVM Native Image



• Graal Intermediate Representation (Graal IR)

- Well-documented
- Visualization tool Ideal Graph Visualizer
 - Inspect the IR
 - Detect high-level patterns

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• Graal Intermediate Representation (Graal IR)

- Well-documented
- Visualization tool Ideal Graph Visualizer
 - Inspect the IR
 - Detect high-level patterns
- Open-source
 - We can modify it easily

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First, we process each microservice using annotation scanning and pattern matching on the IR to extract:

- Rest Endpoints
- Rest Calls
- Database Schema





Second, we combine the per-microservice domain data to generate SAR views:

- Rest Calls linked with Rest Endpoints
- Database schemata merged based on equivalent entities between them





Third, we visualize the obtained data to present a holistic view of the system:

- Service view interaction among services
- Domain view relations between database entities





Tailored to JavaEE/Spring

^{*}https://github.com/cloudhubs/graal_mvp

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We built a proof of concept - MicroGraal*:

Tailored to JavaEE/Spring

We valided our approach on TrainTicket v1.0.0:

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- The analysis can be done locally

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Compared with:

- Manual analysis taken as the ground truth
- Walker et al. 21* using static analysis of source code

Table: Service Dependency Graph Data Analysis

Numbers/Approaches	Manual	Source	Bytecode
REST Calls	146	146	146
Endpoints	261	261	261
Request Pairs in SDG	142	114	123
Links in SDG	90	82	82

^{*}A. Walker, I. Laird, and T. Cerny, "On automatic software architecture reconstruction of microservice applications," in Information Science and Applications. Singapore: Springer Singapore, 2021, pp. 223–234.



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Table: TrainTicket: Context Map Data Analysis

Numbers/Approaches	Manual	Source	Bytecode
Entity Bounded Context	117	108	116
Relation Bounded Context	43	39	43
Entity Context Map	84	76	84
Relation Context Map	24	20	24

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- Future work:
 - Polyglot systems
 - Advanced static analyses (taint, data flow)



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- Three-step Methodology
- Future work:
 - Polyglot systems
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