# CLIP CLoning as Industrial Practice

A research project involving UWaterloo and CA







```
const char *err = ap_check_cmd_context(cmd, GLOBAL_ONLY);
if (err != NULL) {
  return err;
}
ap_threads_per_child = atoi(arg);
if (ap_threads_per_child > thread_limit) {
  ap_log_error(APLOG_MARK, APLOG_STARTUP, 0, NULL,
          "WARNING: Threads PerChild of %d exceeds ThreadLimit "
          "value of %d", ap_threads_per_child,
          thread limit);
  ap threads per child = thread limit;
}
else if (ap_threads_per_child < I) {
  ap_log_error(APLOG_MARK, APLOG_STARTUP, 0, NULL,
          "WARNING: Require ThreadsPerChild > 0, setting to 1");
  ap threads per child = I;
return NULL:
```

```
const char *err = ap_check_cmd_context(cmd, GLOBAL_ONLY);
if (err != NULL) {
  return err;
}
ap_threads_per_child = atoi(arg);
if (ap_threads_per_child > thread_limit) {
  ap_log_error(APLOG_MARK, APLOG_STARTUP, 0, NULL,
          "WARNING: Threads PerChild of %d exceeds ThreadLimit "
          "value of %d threads,", ap_threads_per_child,
          thread limit);
  ap threads per child = thread limit;
}
else if (ap threads per child < 1) {
       ap_log_error(APLOG_MARK, APLOG_STARTUP, 0, NULL,
          "WARNING: Require ThreadsPerChild > 0, setting to 1");
       ap_threads_per_child = 1;
return NULL;
```

```
3
```

```
gnumeric_oct2bin (FunctionEvalInfo *ei, GnmValue const * const *argv) {
   return val_to_base (ei, argv[0], argv[1],
      8, 2,
      0, GNM_const(7777777777,0),
      V2B_STRINGS_MAXLEN | V2B_STRINGS_BLANK_ZERO);
}
gnumeric(hex2) in (FunctionEvalInfo *ei, GnmValue const * const *argv)
   return val_to_base (ei, argv[0], argv[1],
     16, 2,
      0, GNM_const(9999999999.0),
      V2B_STRINGS_MAXLEN | V2B_STRINGS_BLANK_ZERO);
}
```

```
static PyObject *
py_new_RangeRef_object (const GnmRangeRef *range_ref){
    py_RangeRef_object *self;
    self = PyObject_NEW py_RangeRef_object,
        &py_RangeRef_object_type);
    if (self == NULL) {
        return NULL;
    }
    self->range_ref = *range_ref;
    return (PyObject *) self;
}
```

```
static PyObject *
py_new_Range_object (GnmRange const *range) {
    py_Range_object *self;
    self = PyObject_NEW (py_Range_object,
        &py_Range_object_type);
    if (self == NULL) {
        return NULL;
    }
    self->range = *range;
    return (PyObject *) self;
}
```

# Why cloning is supposed to be bad

- It leads to code bloat + inconsistent maintenance
- It's a sign of inexperienced developers
  - And cruft accumulates as developers fear changing working code
- It's a sign of poor design / extensibility
  - Need to keep doing same kinds of things, but there's no easy way to automate it

#### ... but what about ...



- Apache Portable Runtime (APR) subsystem
  - -Portable impl of functionality that is typically platform dependent, such as file and network access
  - -e.g., fileio -> {netware, os2, unix, win32}
  - -Cloning is clearly obvious and is well documented!
    - Typical change: insertion of extra error checking or API calls.
  - -ls this bad???

# Cloning as an engineering tool

- Developers often use cloning!
  - If you understand the costs and risks, it can be used an engineering tool
  - ... but we need more study to better understand the phenomenon!

## 'Cloning considered harmful' ... considered harmful [WCRE 06, EMSE 08]

#### 1. Forking

- Hardware variation
- Platform variation
- Experimental variation
- 2. Templating
  - Boilerplating
  - API / library protocols
  - Generalized programming idioms
  - Parameterized code

#### 3. Customizing

- Bug workarounds
- Replicate + specialize

### Forking: Platform variation

#### • Motivation:

- Different platforms  $\Rightarrow$  very different low level details
- Interleaving the platform-specific code in one place may be very complex
- Advantages of cloning:
  - Each (cloned) variant is simpler to maintain
  - -No risk to stability of older variants
  - Platforms are likely to evolve independently, so maintenance is likely to be "mostly independent"

### Forking: Platform variation

#### Disadvantages of cloning:

- Evolution in two dimensions: user requirements + platform support
- Change to the interface level means changes to many files
- Management and long-term issues:
  - Factor out platform independent functionality as much as possible
  - Document the variation points and platform peculiarities
  - As number of platforms grows, the interface to the system hardens

## Forking: Platform variation

#### • Structural manifestations:

- Cloning usually happens at the file level.

• Clones are often stored as files (or dirs) in the same source directory

#### • Well known examples:

- Linux kernel "arch" subsystem
- Apache Portable Runtime (APR)

### Two case studies

| Forking     | Hardware variation     | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
|-------------|------------------------|----|----|----|----|
| Forking     | Platform variation     | 10 | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| Forking     | Experimental variation | 4  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| Templating  | Boiler-plating         | 5  | 0  | 6  | 7  |
| Templating  | API                    | 0  | 0  | 0  | 9  |
| Templating  | Idioms                 | 0  | 12 | 1  | 1  |
| Templating  | Parameterized code     | 5  | 12 | 10 | 34 |
| Customizing | Replicate + specialize | 12 | 4  | 15 | 16 |
| Customizing | Bug workarounds        | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
|             |                        |    |    |    |    |

Apache httpd 2.2.4 - 60 Tokens Gnumeric 1.6.3 - 60 Tokens

### Research on code cloning

• Lots of work on open source systems ...

Linux, apache, gnumeric, PostgresQL

... but not so much on industrial practice
 Does industry do it differently? How? Why?
 e.g., forks vs. product lines

## Goals of CLIP

CLICS: A tool for clone detection + analysis
Better performance than CCfinder?
Remote detection, local analysis possible?
Contextual (not full source) browsing
Smart "taxonometric" support?

| SubSystem Distance Tax. Files | Stats R       | elations  |                    |                        |                    |                       |                                   |                               |
|-------------------------------|---------------|-----------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Piles                         | Label<br>pine | CSUDSyst  | # In- RGCs<br>74/1 | # Int. Cones<br>25//5/ | # Ext. BCCs<br>923 | # Ext. Clones<br>19/1 | Percentage of Clones<br>54.022518 | Percent of Lines<br>57.656513 |
|                               | imap          | cSubSyst  | 10645              | 21931                  | 1034               | 2119                  | 46.862822                         | 28.685179                     |
|                               | pico          | cSubSyst  | 666                | 1198                   | 27                 | 49                    | 2.429852                          | 7.993043                      |
| Research                      | contrib       | cSubSyste | 81                 | 171                    | 233                | 359                   | 1.032736                          | 1.655205                      |
| Cases                         | doc           | cSubSyst  | 2                  | 2                      | 9                  | 24                    | 0.050663                          | 3.967369                      |
| The mark and                  | build.cm      | cFile     | 0                  | 0                      | 0                  | 0                     | 0.000000                          | 0.042691                      |
| → docs                        |               |           |                    |                        |                    |                       |                                   |                               |





## Goals of CLIP

- Patterns of industrial cloning
  - Build on taxonomy of 'Cloning considered harmful' considered harmful [WCRE-06, EMSE-09]
  - Rationale, short- vs. long-term effects, evolution, management, ...
  - Longitudinal statistical evaluation of cost/ benefit of (different kinds of) cloning

## Goals of CLIP

- Improving industrial practice: assessment and management
  - Quick analysis of new source (M&A)
  - Auto-markup of risky cloning
  - Linked editing

## Open questions

- How important is feedback from original developers on design rationale of systems?
  - How easy will it be to obtain?

- How can we make the results useful to developers?
  - If tools are produced, will they be used?

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