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Resolving cyclic dependencies between packages with Enriched Dependency Structural Matrix

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SUMMARY

Dependency Structural Matrix (DSM) is an approach originally developed for process optimization. It has been successfully applied to identify software dependencies among packages and subsystems. A number of algorithms have been proposed to compute the matrix so that it highlights patterns and problematic dependencies between subsystems. However, existing DSM implementations often miss important information to fully support reengineering effort. For example, they do not clearly qualify and quantify problematic relationships, information that is crucial to support remediation tasks.

We propose Enriched Dependency Structural Matrix (eDSM), which provides small multiple views and micro-macro readings by adding fine-grained information in each cell of the matrix. Each cell is enriched with contextual information about (i) the type of dependencies (inheritance, class reference, etc.), (ii) the proportion of referencing entities, (iii) the proportion of referenced entities. We distinguish independent cycles and stress potentially simple fixes for cycles using coloring information. This work is language independent and has been implemented on top of the Moose software analysis platform.

In this paper, we expand our previous work. We improved the cell content information view based on user feedback and performed multiple validations: two different case studies on Moose and Seaside software; one user study for validating eDSM as a usable approach for developers. Solutions to problems identified with eDSM have been performed and retrofitted in analyzed software.

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KEY WORDS: software visualization; reengineering; dependency structural matrix; package; dependency analysis

Note for the reader: this paper makes heavy use of colors in the figures. Please obtain and read an online (colored) version of this paper to better understand the ideas presented in this paper.

1. INTRODUCTION

Understanding the package organization of an application is a challenging and critical task since it reflects the application structure. Many approaches have flourished to provide information on packages and their relationships, by visualizing software artifacts metrics, their structure and their evolution [1]. Distribution Maps [2] show how properties are spread over an application. Lanza *et al.* [3] propose to recover high-level views by visualizing relationships. Package Surface Blueprints [4] reveal the internal structure of a package and its relationships with other packages – surfaces represent relations between an analyzed package and its provider packages. Dong and Godfrey [5] propose high-level object dependency graphs to represent and understand the system package structure.

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These techniques do not provide information about package cycles. A package cycle is a strong coupling between multiple packages that prevents the developer from separating these packages. For example, in Figure 1 left, packages A and B depend on each other in a cycle. A similar cycle is present between C and D. This situation can cause important problems when maintaining a software system, particularly when a developer wants to replace a feature represented by a package by another one. Addressing cycles in software is not a new problem: R. Martin in his book defines heuristics to reduce cycles between layers as well as reconsider the size of packages. Some of the object-oriented reengineering patterns such as introducing registration mechanism instead of using conditional [6] also address the problems of cycles in software. Cycle understanding and identification is also an important activity (1) when specifying the quality of software systems [7] and (2) when remodularizing existing software systems as shown by the work around Jigsaw[†], the new module model for Java. In Regression and Integration Testing domain, engineers have to know the order of integration. Consequently, cycles between classes or components to integrate cause problems and engineers can have trouble to choose the classes or components to integrate first. Algorithms are proposed to order the class integration with the goal of minimizing the impact of cycles [8, 9, 10, 11].

In the context of remodularization, Bavota *et al.* propose to compute metrics based on relations at class level to reorganize packages [12]. The problem of cycles was already treated at the class level by Melton *et al.* [13, 14]. The authors propose to identify dependency cycles between classes to identify refactoring candidates. They affirm that long cycles are difficult to understand and have a strong impact on the cost of maintenance. They particularly indicate that it is crucial to take into account the semantics of the software architecture to avoid breaking dependencies that should not be broken.

To highlight and understand the problem of package cycles, Dependency Structural Matrix (DSM) provides an interesting dependency-based approach. DSM is an approach originally developed for process optimization. It highlights dependencies among tasks and patterns to detect problems. It has been successfully applied to identify software dependencies [15, 16, 17, 18, 19] and particularly cycles [19]. MacCormack *et al.* [20] have applied the DSM to analyze the value of modularity in the architectures of Mozilla and Linux. It provides a dependency-centric view possibly associated with color to perceive characteristics of dependencies [21].

Applied to package dependencies, DSM organizes packages in column and row headers and place in each cell of the matrix a dependency. A non-empty cell indicates the package in the column depends on the package in the row.

In this paper, we improve DSM visualization to provide fine-grained information about package dependencies. We propose eDSM, a DSM with enriched cells. eDSM cells contain contextual information that shows (i) the *nature* of dependencies (inheritance, class reference, invocation, and class extension), (ii) the *referencing* entities, (iii) the *referenced* entities, (iv) the *spread* of the dependency. We distinguish independent cycles and differentiate cycles using colors. We applied eDSM on several large systems, the Moose software analysis platform[‡], Seaside 2.8[§] (a dynamic web framework) and Pharo[¶] (an open-source implementation of Smalltalk programming language and environment). Each study has a different context to evaluate the usability of the eDSM visualization.

We expand on our previous work [22] with an improvement of cell visualization and with multiple validations of the approach. In [22], we proposed a first visualization and a first case study. In this paper, (i) we improve the visualization taking into account comments from users and results of the first validation, (ii) we perform two case studies to show that eDSM is usable as a valid information system for remodularization, (iii) we perform a survey to measure and assess user experience feedback. This survey has been applied on nine different systems.

The tool is implemented on top of the Moose software analysis platform. Since it is based on the FAMIX meta-model [23], eDSM can work on mainstream object-oriented programming

[†]<http://openjdk.java.net/projects/jigsaw/>

[‡]<http://www.moosetechnology.org>

[§]<http://www.seaside.st>

[¶]<http://www.pharo-project.org>

languages [24]. FAMIX includes multiple extractors (particularly for Java and C#) that allow one to match object-oriented systems with the FAMIX meta-model. The extraction of the source-code is based on standard static analysis is not a part of our work and is not detailed in this paper.

The paper is organized as follows: Section 2 introduces DSM and its limitations in existing implementations. Section 3 presents our solution for macro-reading. Section 4 presents the structure of an enriched cell. Section 4.4 shows some interactive aspects of our implementation. Section 5 shows how eDSM support cycle understanding from overview to detailed view. Section 6 reports three different studies and shows the usability of eDSM visualization. Section 7 discusses about our solution. Section 8 concludes the paper with perspectives and future work.

2. DSM PRESENTATION AND LIMITATIONS

A Dependency Structural Matrix (DSM) is an adjacency matrix built from graph. In our case, we consider packages as the nodes of the graph. A link from a source package A to a target package B means that A (*i.e.*, the client package) depends on B (*i.e.*, the provider package).

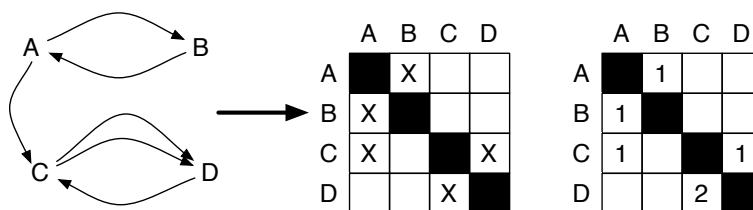


Figure 1. The graph on the left is represented by a DSM. Such DSM can be a binary one or one representing weight.

The rule for reading the matrix is: elements in column depend on elements in row when there is a mark. In Figure 1, A, B, C, and D are packages. The element in column is also called the client and the one in row the provider. In Figure 1, A references B and C, B references A, C references D and D references C.

In a DSM, rows and columns are ordered using algorithms - *partitioning algorithms* [25] or *clustering algorithms* [26]. They optimize the organization of elements in the matrix. We structure the matrix to show core level packages on bottom right, and dependent packages on top left. To order packages in this configuration, we use a simple *partitioning algorithms*. In case of cyclic dependencies, we compute a weight for each line and column, which is the sum of non-empty cells, and we push the highest weighted package on the bottom right of the cycle. An example of this ordering is presented in Figure 3. It is not the topic of this paper, so we do not write anymore about it.

The use of DSMs gives pertinent results for software component independence verification [19], however, in their current form, DSMs must be coupled with other tools to offer fine-grained information and support corrective actions. DSMs provide poor level of information related to the scope and reason of identified cycles.

2.1. Dependency information

A traditional DSM offers a readable general overview of dependencies but does not provide details about the situation it describes. The software engineer cannot use the dependency matrix to get answer to questions such as the cause of this cycle. Other authors reported weak points of DSM. Cai *et al.* [27] use DSM to represent modular structure before and after changes. They point three weaknesses of DSM: first, it is not expressive enough to support precise design analysis, second, it only represents high-level structure dimensions and third, a DSM does not reveal the multiple ways to perform a change. Current implementations of DSM allow one to perform high-level inventory of a situation, but they are limited to coarse-grained understanding—tools just offer drop-down lists to show classes and methods creating dependencies between packages.

We identify the weaknesses around two points that will be addressed by eDSM: lack of information on dependency causes and lack of information on dependency distribution.

2.2. Dependency causes evaluation

Fixing a cycle often means changing some dependencies involved in the cycle. However, the cost of fixing a cycle may vary with the cause of dependency *e.g.*, changing a reference to a class is often easier than changing an inheritance relationship. Dependencies are of different natures (class reference, method invocation, inheritance relationship, and class extension) and a binary matrix (Figure 1 middle) or a matrix providing the number of dependencies in each cell (Figure 1 right) does not provide such information.

Annotating a DSM with the type of dependencies can give more fine-grained information and it supports a better understanding of the situation. However, a challenge with this solution is that the matrix should remain readable, providing fine-grained information for understanding cycles, without sacrificing the overall view of architecture.

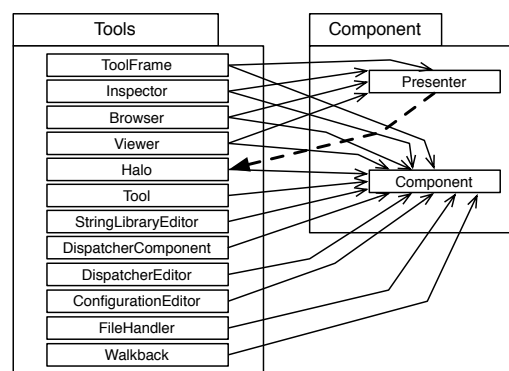


Figure 2. A cycle between Tools and Component, two packages of Seaside 2.8.

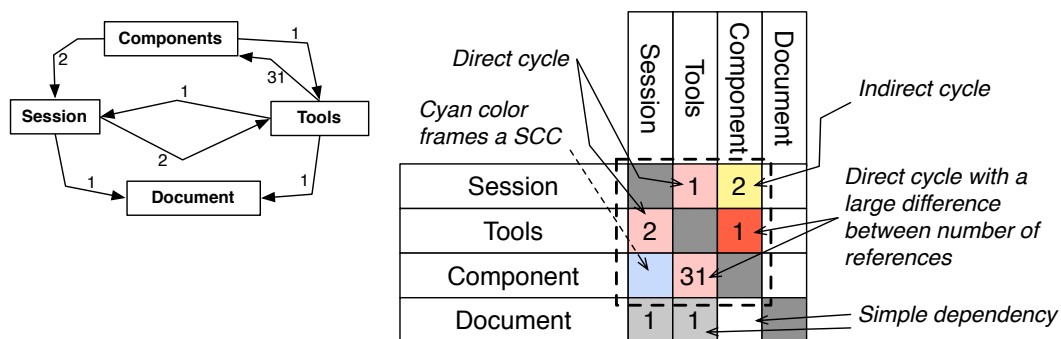


Figure 3. A graph and its colored DSM representation (The dashed area represents a strongly connected component).

2.3. Dependency distribution evaluation

Knowing that a package has 31 dependencies to another one is valuable but insufficient information (Figure 3). The ratio of concerned classes in a package is important since it allows one to quantify the effort to fix a cycle. The intuition is that it is easier to target few classes with some dependencies rather than many classes with few dependencies. This simple heuristic is used on our DSM to help reengineers to fix cycles.

For example in Figure 2, 12 classes of package *Tools* refer to 2 classes of package *Component* using 31 different dependencies, while only one class of *Component* refers to one class of *Tools* (the dashed arrow in Figure 2). Consequently, it should be easier to focus the dependencies from *Component* to *Tools* rather than the ones in the opposite direction.

3. MACRO READING: COLORED DSM

To address the lack of fine-grained information mentioned in Section 2, we introduce enriched cells in DSM. We enhance DSM with functionalities that are not present in current DSM implementations such as Lattix [19]. Our solution provides a micro-macro reading [28] by (i) highlighting independent cycles using colors for a *macro-reading* as presented in this section; and (ii) understanding inter-package dependencies with a *micro-reading* visualization presented in Section 4.

Enriched cells resolve DSM limitations informing reengineers about the dependency cause and the dependency distribution evaluation. An important design feature is the use of color to focus on dependencies where it seems easier to resolve a package cycle. Therefore, we use brighter colors for places having fewer dependencies. Our approach enhances the traditional matrix by providing a number of new features: *cycle distinctions*, *direct and indirect cycle identification*, and hints for *fixing cycles*.

First, the set of nodes in a cycle is named a Strongly Connected Component (SCC) in graph theory. eDSM distinguishes them using the Tarjan algorithm [29], which has a linear complexity.

Then, we use color in DSM cells to identify cycles. A pale blue square surrounds the area in the matrix representing the SCC (visible in Figure 4). Each pale blue cell means that the packages are involved in a SCC even if there is no dependency between these exact two packages. This area is a visual indication of the number of packages in the cycle. We use a dashed box in Figure 3 to represent it.

Finally, on top of this square, a dependency (*i.e.*, a non-empty cell) involved in a Strongly Connected Component has a red/pink or yellow color (Figure 3).

A red/pink cell means that the two concerned packages refer each other and thus create a direct cycle. In a direct cycle, the two red/pink cells are symmetric against the diagonal. We differentiate red and pink cells as follows: we indicate some place where it seems easier to start addressing the cycles (red cells). We define a special rule to highlight cells of primary focus when resolving direct cycles. The intuition is that it will be easier to fix a cycle by focusing on the side with fewer dependencies. A cell with much fewer dependencies is displayed with a bright red color whereas its symmetric cell is displayed with a light red/pink color (Figure 3). To differentiate red and pink cells, we compute the dependency weight and we use a ratio of 1 to 3 to highlight a lighter dependency with red cell. This rule is only applied to direct cycles, as it is easier to compare two packages side by side than an arbitrary number of packages involved in an indirect cycle.

A yellow cell means that the dependencies from one package to the other participate in a SCC: It represents the fact that the dependency takes place in an indirect cycle.

Finally, rows and columns with white or grey colors indicate packages not involved in any cycle. A white cell means that there is no dependency and that the two packages are not involved in a SCC. A grey cell means that there is a dependency but no cycle. The diagonal of the matrix, where a package may reference itself, is colored in grey to highlight the symmetry axis.

A real example is presented in Figure 4. The Moose software analysis platform is composed of 78 packages. The figure shows that the system contains 8 SCCs of different size (8 multicolored square all along the diagonal of the matrix).

4. ENRICHED CONTEXTUAL CELL INFORMATION

Each cell is the intersection between a client and a provider packages. To give a detailed overview of dependencies, we propose to build a small, specific view in each cell.

The goal is to create *small multiples* as shown in Figure 8. The principle of small multiples is that “once viewers decode and comprehend the design for one slice of data, they have familiar access

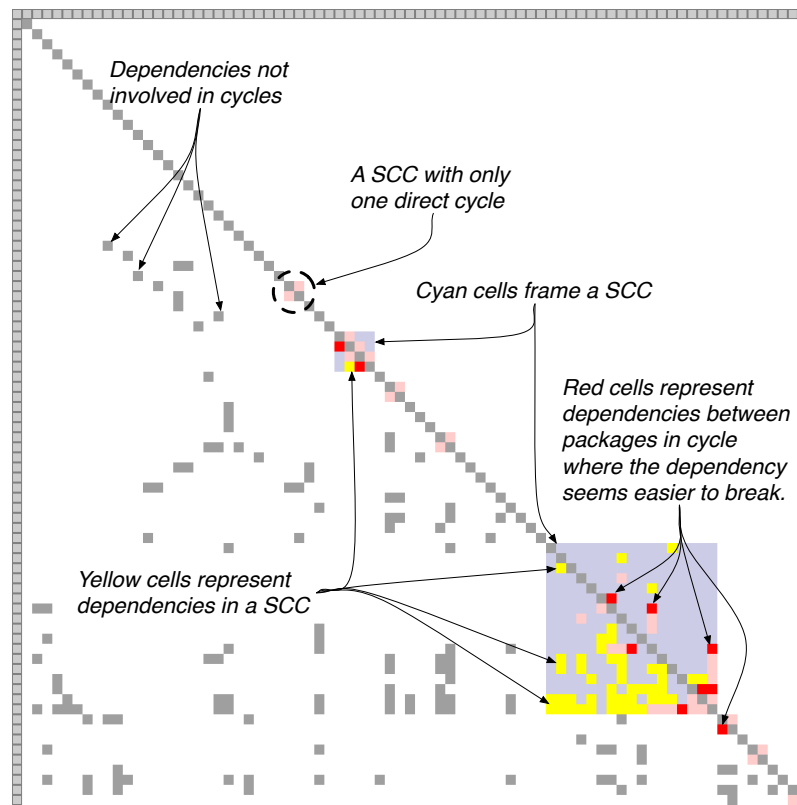


Figure 4. a DSM with the 78 packages of the Moose Software analysis platform (case study presented in Section 6.1).

to data in all the other slices” [28]. Our goal is also to use preattentive visualization as much as possible to help spotting important information [30, 31, 32, 33]. An enriched cell is composed of parts and shapes with different color schemas.

Each cell represents a small context, which enforces comparison with others. Each cell represents a small dashboard with indicators about the situation between the client and the provider. It makes use of colors to convey more information about the context in which dependencies occur. This section focuses on the cell contents.

4.1. Overall structure of an enriched cell

The cell content displays all dependencies at class level from the client package (header of the column) to the provider package (header of the row).

An enriched cell is composed of three parts (see Figure 5): (i) the identification of cycles (explained in Section 3) is represented by a colored frame on the bottom row (*i.e.*, red, pink, yellow, or grey). (ii) the top row gives an overview of the strength and nature of dependencies between classes into the two involved packages. (iii) the two large boxes in the middle detail class dependencies going from the top box to the bottom box (*i.e.*, from the *client package* to the *provider package*). Each box contains squares that represent involved classes: referencing classes in the client package and referenced classes in the provider package. Dependencies between squares link each client class (in top box) to its provider classes (in bottom box) (Figure 5).

4.2. Dependency overview (top row)

An enriched cell shows an overview of the strength, nature, and distribution of the dependencies from the client to the provider.

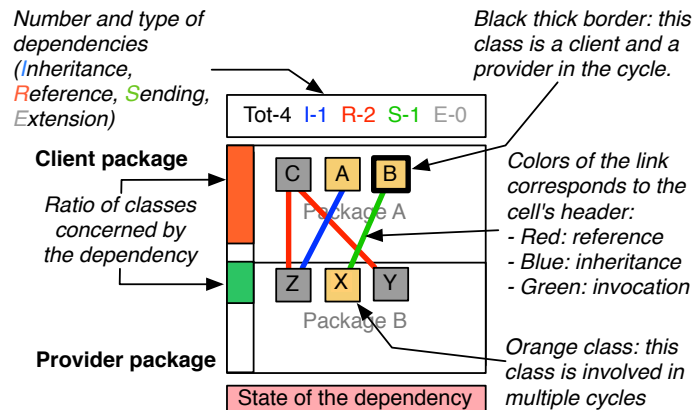


Figure 5. Enriched cell structural information.

The top frame gives a summary of the number and nature of dependencies to get an idea of their strength. It shows the total number of dependencies (Tot) in black, inheritance dependencies (I) in blue, references to classes (R) in red, invocations (M) in green, and class extensions (E) made by the client package to the provider one in grey. A stronger color highlights the lightest dependency type to help reengineers targeting the minimal effort to do. The colors are used to reinforce the comprehension of links between classes (see below). In Figure 6, the cell representing the dependency from *Platform* to *HTTP* has 8 directed dependencies: one inheritance (in blue) and 7 references (in bright red).

4.3. Content of the dependency (middle boxes)

The core of a cell is composed by two boxes: one (on top) for the client package, and one (on bottom) for the provider package. Classes in the client package refer to classes in the provider package. Each of these boxes is structured as follows:

Dependency Distribution (left bars). For each package, we are interested in the ratio of classes involved in dependencies with the other package. We map the height of the left bar of each package box to the percentage of classes involved in the package. The bar color is also mapped to this percentage to reinforce its impact (from green for low values to red for 100% involvement). A package showing a red bar is fully involved with the other package.

Class color. Each square represents a class and displays two types of information using its border as well as its fill color (Figure 5). (i) The class border color and thickness represents the internal usage. A grey thin border means that the class has a unidirectional dependency with the other package *i.e.*, it either uses *or* is used by classes in the other package. A black thick border means that the class has a bidirectional dependency with the other package: it both uses and is used by classes in the other package of the enriched cell (not necessarily the same classes). In Figure 6, three classes (*WAResponse* and *WAResponse* in one cycle and *WAComponent* in the other one) have a thick border because they reference a class from *Platform* and they are referenced by 2 classes from *Platform*. (ii) The class color fill represents the impact of the class in the system. A class may be in dependency with other packages than the two represented by the cell, such as class *SeasidePlatformSupport* in Figure 6. The color fill uses orange to qualify the relationships the class has with packages other than the two concerned. A class that is implied in other cycles is displayed as orange. The classes that do not correspond to this description are in grey. Thus, reengineering orange class can have an impact on several cycles.

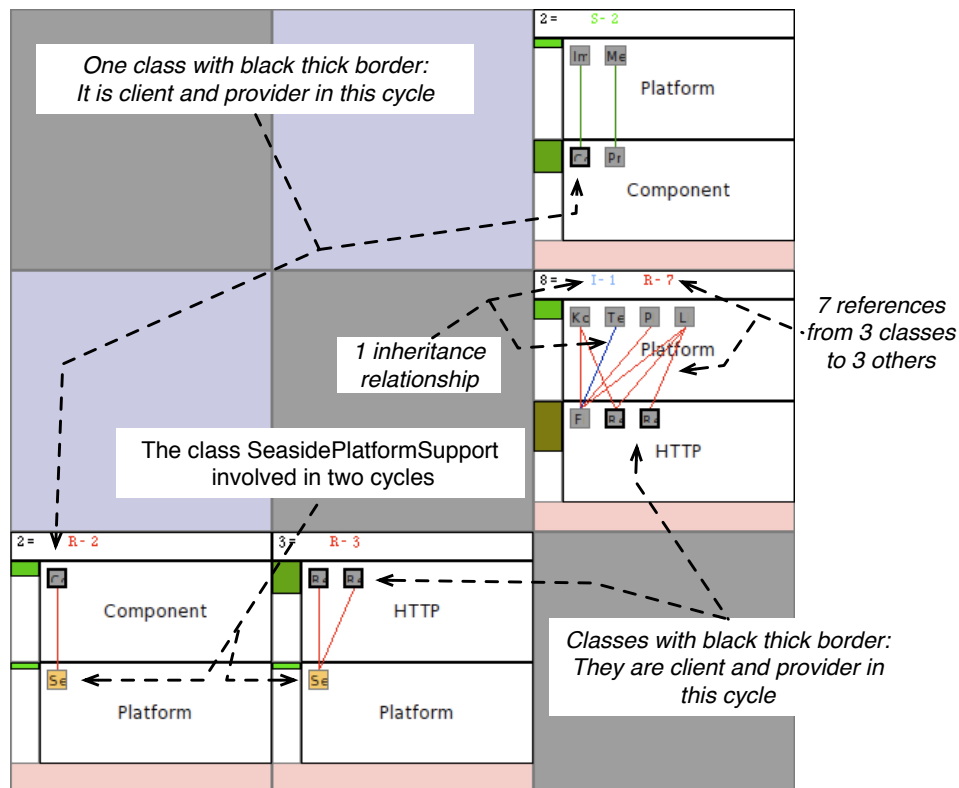


Figure 6. Zoom on three packages in cycles.

Edge color. Edges are the smallest details displayed by enriched cell. They give information on the nature and spread of dependencies between the classes (Figure 5). There are four basic natures, each one mapped to a primary color (synchronized with colors of information in top row of the enriched cell): reference in red, inheritance in blue, invocation in green and class extension in grey. When dependencies between two classes are of different natures, colors are mixed as follows: red is used for a dependency with both references and invocations because a reference is often followed by invocations (a new color would make it more difficult to understand the figure). Black is used for any dependency involving inheritance with references and/or invocations. Indeed, an inheritance dependency mixed with other dependencies can be complex and we choose not to focus on such a combination.

Representation of class extension. A class extension^{||} represents a method that is in another package than its class. In an enriched cell, a class extension is represented by a square with dotted border (Figure 7) because it represents methods in another package than the class definition. We differentiate two pieces of information about extensions: First, a client package has an extended method of a class defined in a provider package. In this case, there is an extension link between the class and its extension (in grey). In Figure 7, the two classes are extended in package *SmallDude-Moose*. Here, six methods from these classes are defined in package *SmallDude-Moose*. Second, a client package uses an extended method whose class is defined in a third package. In this case, there

^{||}A class extension is a method defined in a package, for which the class is defined in a different package [34]. Class extensions exist in Smalltalk, CLOS, Ruby, Python, Objective-C and C#3. They offer a convenient way to incrementally modify existing classes when subclassing is inappropriate. They support the layering of applications by grouping with a package its extensions to other packages. AspectJ inter-type declarations offer a similar mechanism.

is no extension link but could have access or invocation dependencies. In Figure 7, the two class extensions in *Famix-Extensions* refer to one class in *Moose-Finder*.

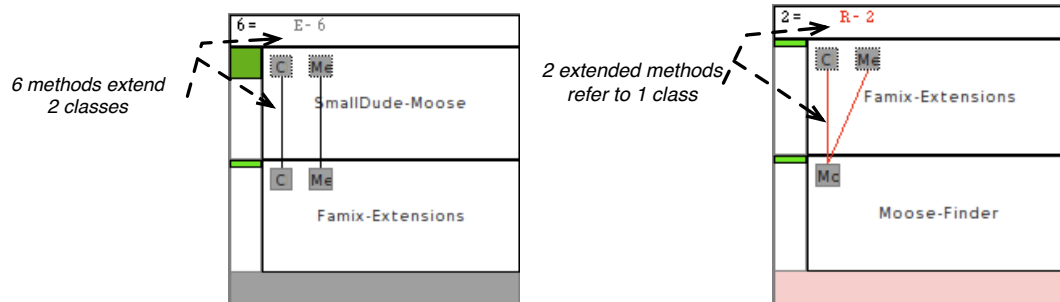


Figure 7. Left The package *SmallDude-Moose* extends two classes from *Famix-Extensions*. Right - Two class extensions in *Famix-Extensions* refer to one class in *Moose-Finder*.

4.4. Interaction

We presented the structural elements of eDSM both at macro and at micro levels. Now we show that to make the approach usable, a good interaction is offered.

While the eDSM offers an overview at the package level as shown by Figure 8, extracting all the information from an enriched cell is sometimes difficult. There is a clear tension between getting a small multiple effect and details readability. We offer three kinds of zoom and fly-by-help to improve usability. (i) We can zoom on two packages: Each cell in a DSM represents a single direction of dependency. To get the full picture of interactions between two packages, we compare two cells, one for each direction. Despite DSM intrinsic symmetry, it is not always easy to focus on the two concerned cells. We provide a selective zoom with a detailed view on the two concerned cells, as shown in Figure 9. Thus, we focus on a direct cycle that seems interesting from the overview, and analyze the details with the zooming view. This functionality is available by double clicking on a dependency cell. (ii) We can zoom on dependencies from a particular package: Each package has several dependencies. To get the full picture of interactions with a specific package, we watch all cells in the concerned column to know the outgoing dependencies or the concerned row to know the incoming dependencies. For a big DSM, it is not always easy to focus on a specific package. We provide a selective zoom with a detailed view on a package and all its dependencies. This functionality is available by double clicking on a package cell (*i.e.*, row or column header). (iii) We can zoom on a SCC: The analyzed system can have multiple SCCs. When the reengineer needs to focus on fixing dependencies in a specific SCC, he does not need to see the entire eDSM. We provide a selective zoom with a detailed view on a SCC. It selects a SCC and shows it in a new eDSM. This functionality is available by double clicking on a SCC cell (*i.e.*, a blue cell).

Complementary to the overview and the zooming facility, tooltips (shown in Figure 9) on a class include the name of the class and the name of each concerned method. Moreover, a Tooltip is available on edges showing the source code of the class or/and method that create the dependency.

5. ENHANCED DSM AT WORK

In this section, we show how eDSM helps to get a first overview then understand more detailed aspects of a cycle.

5.1. Small multiples at work

eDSM supports the understanding of the general structure of complex programs using structural element position. Since it is based on the idea of small multiples [28], the enriched cell visual aspect generates visual patterns.

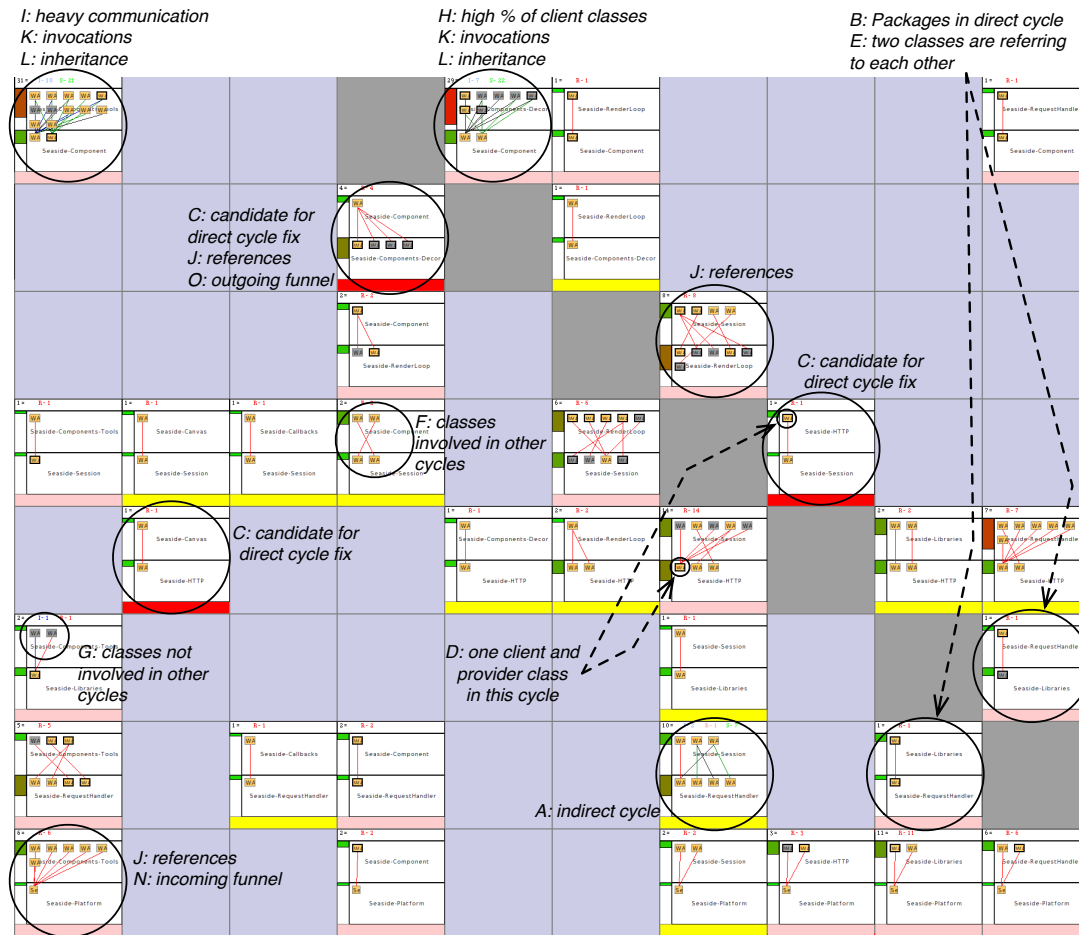


Figure 8. An overview of a Seaside subset: enriched cell in DSM provides a small-multiple effect.

To show eDSM in practice, we applied it to the Seaside 2.8 open-source dynamic web framework** (Figure 8). The case study is reported in Section 6.2. It is composed of 33 packages and 358 classes. It has a large number of cyclic dependencies.

The first goal of the eDSM is to get a system overview to identify packages not involved in cycles (not shown in Figure 8) and how they interact with other packages. Subsequently, we spot packages involved in direct and indirect cycles. In Figure 8 we spot some visual patterns.

- A. *Packages in indirect cycles* (yellow bottom bar). It is not a good starting point to fix them because the cycle could be resolved by removing a direct cycle between two other packages.
- B. *Packages with direct cycles* (pink bottom bar). These dependencies are diagonally symmetric. These dependencies should be fixed but the reengineer should select manually the best candidate dependency to remove.
- C. *Packages with direct cycles with a good candidate dependency to fix* (red bottom bar - low ratio of references). This pattern shows a cycle created by a single class in one package. In Figure 9, the class labeled *WAPresenter* is the only one appearing in *Component* and both uses and is used by classes in *Components-Tools* (as indicated by its thick border). Actually, there is a single class in *Components-Tools* which links back to the *WAPresenter* class. eDSM stresses that one class is the center of the cycle; in such a case, we can focus on this class and its dependencies.

** <http://www.seaside.st/>

- D. *One class involved as client and provider in a cycle* (Black thick border). The cycle is created by a single class. Figure 6 shows an example of such situation. It means that the reengineer should invest in analyzing this class before the rest of the classes involved in the cycle.
- E. *Packages where only two classes are referring to each other* (Thick border). Such pattern represents a direct cycle between two classes. The both classes have a thick border so it is a direct cycle between them. This pattern allows us to focus our attention on just two classes of the two packages.
- F. *Classes involved in multiple cycles*. When a class is involved in multiple cycles, its background is orange. It means that when we change this class, it could probably impact other cycles. In Figure 6, the class SeasidePlatformSupport is involved in two cycles.
- G. *Classes not involved in other cycles*. When a class is not involved in other cycles, its background is grey. It means that when we change this class, there will be no impact on existing cycles. In Figure 6, there are several classes in grey.
- H. *Packages having a large percentage of classes involved in the dependency* (left bar in red). When this pattern shows a high ratio in the referencing package (top), changing it can be complex since many classes should be modified. In the case of a high ratio in referenced (bottom) package, a first interpretation is that this package is highly necessary to the good working of the referencing package.
- I. *Packages communicating heavily*. The two packages interact heavily, so intuitively it seems to be difficult to fix this dependency. The opposite may be easier to fix.
- J. *Packages referencing a large number of external classes* (a lot of red links and header with bright red number). This pattern shows direct references to classes between the two packages.
- K. *Packages containing classes performing numerous invocations to other classes* (a lot of green links and header with the number in bright green).
- L. *Packages containing classes inheriting from other classes*. It means that the referencing package is highly dependent of the referenced package. Looking at the opposite cell is good practice.
- M. *Packages with a large number of extensions*. It means that the referencing package extend the referenced package. It represents additional feature for the referenced package (Absent in Figure 8).
- N. *Packages in which a large number of classes refer to one class* (incoming funnel). This patterns shows that the dependency is not dispersed in the referenced package. It can be that the referenced class is either an important class (facade, entry point) or simply packaged in the wrong package.
- O. *Packages in which a large number of classes are referred by one class* (outgoing funnel). This pattern is the counterpart of the previous one. Therefore, it helps spotting important referencing classes. It is useful to check whether such a class in addition is referenced by other.

Browsing the overview and accessing more detailed views is supported by direct interaction with the mouse. These views can be for example class blueprint or any polymetric views [35] as well as source code.

5.2. Fixing a cycle with eDSM

We now detail an example of cycle resolution using eDSM. It begins with understanding eDSM in the large to select a good candidate. Then we detail how to understand a couple of direct cycle enriched cells.

First, using full eDSM, we look for red enriched cells, since they represent situation where the number of dependencies in a cycle is unbalanced. Red cells are good candidates because they are in direct cycle and they have much less dependencies than their counterpart does. In Figure 8, three

red enriched cells seem to be good candidates for removing cyclic dependencies. Among these three dependencies, two have single dependency between classes.

When there is no red cell in a direct cycle, it is more difficult to define the better candidate dependency to modularize. Therefore, for each direct cycle, the reengineer should select manually the best candidate.

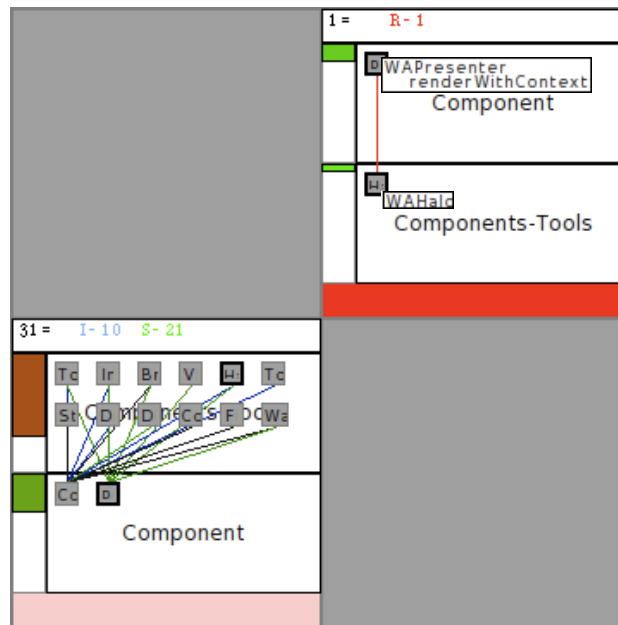


Figure 9. A cycle with good candidate dependency to remove.

Now, let us take an example. In Figure 9, there is a direct cycle between *Component* and *Components-Tools* packages (named *Component* and *Tools* below). We can see that *Tools* has several dependencies to *Component* (pink enriched cell) while only one class in *Component* uses one class of *Tools* (red enriched cell). Moreover, there is one red edge (class reference) in the red enriched cell, whereas in the pink cell they are multiple inheritances and multiple invocations.

At first glance, it is thus easier to investigate the dependencies of the red enriched cell, from *Component* to *Tools*. Let us look at the red enriched cell. There is one referencing class and one referenced class. The two classes have a bold border, which means they are involved in the two directions of the cycle. It means these two classes represent the core of the cycle. In Figure 9 it is visible that these two bold classes are present in the two enriched cells.

More precisely, the dependency is composed by only one reference in the method `WAPresenter.renderWithContext`: to the class `WAHalo`. This provides entry points in the source code to find precisely where the provider class `WAHalo` is referenced. It appears that the method `WAPresenter.renderWithContext` contains the creation of an instance of `WAHalo`. A possible solution is to create class extensions for `WAPresenter` in the package *Tools* and to put the referencing method in it. Then the dependencies would be reversed, effectively breaking the cycle. This solution was proposed and accepted by Seaside developers (see Section 6.2).

6. VALIDATION

We report on three different studies performed to collect feedback and validate our approach. Such studies have been performed on small and large software applications. The first case study confirms that eDSM is useful when a reengineer knows the source code and knows how to use eDSM. The second study shows that eDSM helps understanding and fixing a software system without knowing

the source code. The third study is a user study that shows that enriched cell is a comprehensive tool for developers. The situations evaluated are resumed in Table I.

	Participants are expert of the system	Participants are an eDSM expert
Study 1	yes	yes
Study 2	no	yes
Study 3	yes	no

Table I. Summary of the situation evaluated.

6.1. Moose Case Study

Goal. The Moose open-source analysis platform is a well-maintained platform with multiple libraries. We expect few cycles and such cycles should be simple to fix, because developers are highly sensitive to the problem. The goal of this experiment is to validate the approach on a well-known case study.

Presentation. In this case study, we used eDSM to analyze cycles between packages in the Moose Reengineering System version 4b4. The system has 78 packages and 723 classes. There are 25 packages in cycle creating 8 SCCs. The SCCs involve respectively 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 4 and 9 packages. There are 17 direct cycles. Figure 4 shows the DSM of this system. During this case study, we used the whole functionalities of eDSM.

Protocol. The goal is to remove from the software all cycles using eDSM. We perform the study in two steps: (i) as direct maintainers of the Moose platform, we could readily validate whether each cycle was a problem or not, find the problematic dependency and propose a solution to eliminate the problematic dependency; and (ii) before implementing the solution, each proposition was sent to, and validated by, the Moose community.

Topology. At the end of the study, there were 4 direct cycles left. We did not remove them, because they are required for testing some tools like eDSM.

For the rest of the system, we provide 22 propositions to remove cycles to the community (in Table II). All these propositions have been accepted and integrated in the source code.

Conclusion of the Case Study. The results of this case study show that eDSM is adapted to understand problems in a known system. The Moose Reengineering platform had cycles that are not critical. They have been removed with simple actions on the source code.

6.2. Controlled Comparative Study: Seaside

Goal. In this user study, the goal is to validate the information provided by eDSM, by comparing conclusion given using eDSM and the remodularization work done by engineers without eDSM.

Presentation. Seaside 2.8 is an open-source dynamic web framework. Between version 2.8 and 3.0, the developers explicitly reengineer the application in modular packages. One of the goals of Seaside 3.0 was to refactor Seaside so that it can be deployed on 7 different Smalltalk systems in a modular way. In particular, Seaside maintainers wanted to have no package cycles. This is why we choose Seaside to perform a comparative study. Seaside 2.8 contains 33 packages, 358 classes, 2 SCCs (one with 3 packages and one with 22 packages), and 25 direct cycles between packages. During this case study, we used eDSM without accessing to the source code.

Protocol. In this case study, we import a model of Seaside 2.8 and we do not access the source code. The goal is to use only eDSM to remove all cycles in the Seaside model. Then, we sent to Seaside developers our propositions for cycles removal. They analyzed the validity of the

Type: iterative development extend method FAMIXClass.browseSource() in Moose-Finder. extend method FAMIXMethod.browseSource() in Moose-Finder. move class MPIImportSTCommand in Moose-Wizard. move class MPIImportJavaSourceFilesWithInFusionCommand in Moose-Wizard. extend method FAMIXNamedEntity.isAbstract() in Famix-Extensions. extend method FAMIXNamedEntity.isAbstract:(Object) in Famix-Extensions. extend method FAMIXClass.isAbstract() in Famix-Extensions. extend method CompiledMethod.mooseName() in Famix-Implementation. extend method CompiledMethod.mooseNameWithScope:(Object) in Famix-Implementation. extend method FAMIXPackage.definedMethods() in Famix-Extensions. extend method FAMIXPackage.extendedClasses() in Famix-Extensions. extend method FAMIXPackage.extendedClassesGroup() in Famix-Extensions. extend method FAMIXPackage.extensionClasses() in Famix-Extensions. extend method FAMIXPackage.extensionClassesGroup() in Famix-Extensions. extend method FAMIXPackage.extensionMethods() in Famix-Extensions. extend method FAMIXPackage.localMethods() in Famix-Extensions. extend method FAMIXPackage.localClasses() in Famix-Extensions. extend method FAMIXPackage.localClassesGroup() in Famix-Extensions.
Type: evolution extend method MooseModel.mseExportationTest() in Moose-SmalltalkImporterTests. move class MooseScripts in Moose-SmalltalkImporter.
Type: message not sent remove reference checkClass() refers to MooseModel. remove method FAMIXClass.ascendingPathTo(Object).

Table II. Propositions provided to the Moose Community

propositions. They provided four types of answers: (i) *accepted and integrated in Seaside 3.0* (true positive), it represents the best validity for our case study as the developers have already detected and integrated; (ii) *accepted but not integrated*, it represents a good proposition but the developers have implemented another solution. The difference is due to our lack of knowledge of the system; (iii) *refused* (false positive): engineers refuse the change because proposed changes break the semantic of the system; and (iv) *no control on the package*: some packages we analyzed are not controlled by the Seaside team. Consequently, the developers cannot evaluate the validity of the proposition.

Results. We proposed 71 actions to be performed. It took us seven hours to remove all cycles in the system. Table III shows a summary of our propositions by type of actions. We proposed to extend 42 methods, to move 22 classes in other packages, to merge 5 packages and to create 2 packages and moving classes or extending methods in them.

Proposition type	Number
extend a method	42
move a class	22
merge 2 package	5
add a package	2

Table III. Summary of proposed actions.

Seaside developers accepted 39 propositions (Table IV): 17 propositions were already integrated in Seaside 3.0. 22 propositions were accepted but not integrated because developers have implemented other solutions. 6 propositions have not been evaluated because developers have no control on the packages involved, so they have no idea of the structure. Finally, 26 propositions (37%) have been refused particularly because of our lack of knowledge of the studied system. These propositions would break the meaning of the expected architecture.

Validity type	Number
accepted and already integrated in Seaside 3.0	17
accepted, not integrated in Seaside 3.0	22
refused	26
no control on the package	6

Table IV. Validity of propositions.

Conclusion of the Case Study. In this case study, we wanted to stress that contrary to the first case study, we performed the study without any knowledge of the architecture of Seaside and without access to the source-code. In our opinion, this study points to the data-to-information quality of eDSM, both extracting the global picture and showing the right amount of details.

In this study, Seaside was already remodularized which offered a good feedback. Results prove that eDSM helps detecting structural problems and provides enough information to resolve them. The Seaside developers have accepted 55% of propositions and 8% were refused. The part of refused proposition (37%) is acceptable considering the challenge of reengineering an unknown system.

eDSM provides information about problems, it does not inform about possible solutions. Solutions are proposed manually. We can consider that eDSM provides enough information to help remodularizing a system but does not replace the engineer knowledge or source-code browser.

6.3. User Study

Goal. In this case study, we perform a user study to validate eDSM as a usable tool for non-expert developers. Contrary to the two first case studies, which validate eDSM features by an expert, this user study targets uses on a wider range of systems. We evaluate each feature of eDSM.

Used Tools. For this user study, we wrote a small tutorial about eDSM (available on <http://www.moosetechnology.org/docs/eDSM>) and a questionnaire. The developers use eDSM on their own developed software systems and answer questions. They can only use eDSM and the software source code (*i.e.*, no other tool for software analysis). The participants were recruited on a Smalltalk developers mailing-list.

Protocol. We provide the users with the eDSM tool, the questionnaire and the tutorial. The questionnaire has 36 questions. We organize the questionnaire in 8 parts.

1. Participant characteristics: requesting general information about the user experience. There are 4 questions. (i) Are you aware of the package structure of your application? (ii) Are you an expert of the system you will analyze with our tool? (iii) Are you skilled using visualizations? (iv) Do you use software-visualizations in general?

Possible answers are: *strongly disagree*, *disagree*, *agree*, or *strongly agree*.

2. Characteristics of the system: We ask the name of the system and 5 simple metrics which are answered by a small script in eDSM. They are: Number of packages of the software, Number of classes, Number of packages in cycle, Number of SCCs, Size of each SCC.

3. Time spent using eDSM: This single question asks the time users used eDSM.

4. Usefulness of simple eDSM to understand the system: As eDSM are known to help understanding a structure and the adding of colors should help identifying structural problems, we ask if the eDSM helps to see the structure of the application, and if it helps to identify critical dependencies.

Possible answers are: *strongly disagree*, *disagree*, *agree*, *strongly agree*, or *not applicable*.

5. Pattern identification in eDSM: This part of the questionnaire tests the usefulness of eDSM. We are particularly interested in which small multiple patterns the user paid attention. These patterns correspond to dependencies that could be removed. We ask if the developer identify

places where he could cut a cycle, packages where most of the classes are involved in cycles, packages where only one class is creating a cyclic dependency, packages that should be merged, and cycles he want to keep.

Possible answers are: *strongly disagree, disagree, agree, strongly agree, or not applicable*.

6. Usefulness of enriched cell in general: we propose enriched cell as a view of a dependency for reengineering. It has two goals: understanding and resolving. We ask if enriched cells are useful to understand dependencies, and if they are useful to fix a dependency.

Possible answers are: *strongly disagree, disagree, agree, strongly agree, or not applicable*.

7. Use and usefulness of enriched cell features: in this part, we want to investigate the usefulness of each enriched cell feature in details. For 8 features (color of enriched cell, header of enriched cell, name of package in background of enriched cell, ratio of concerned classes, color of classes, border of classes, color of edges, popup information), we ask if he uses this feature, and if he considers this feature useful.

Possible answers are: the first question is a yes-no question. The second question needs an answer between 1 (not useful) and 5 (very useful) on a Likert scale.

8. Open questions: We ask some opened questions to collect more information about the use of eDSM and the perception of the user. The questions are asked in two times: (i) At the beginning of the questionnaire, what is your goal in this experiment for your application (identify cycles, layers, hidden dependencies)? What are your expectations in using this tool? What is the size of your screen? (ii) At the end of the questionnaire, did you complete your goal? If not, why? (lack of time, too complex, tool useless) Did DSM help you? Which applications do you use to see your software structure and its problems? Which features of the eDSM need to be improved? Which features of the tool are useless?

Results. The user study was conducted with nine participants unsupervised, from master students to experience researchers, with various programming skills and experienced in software projects. We selected them with two criteria: the time they have to investigate eDSM and the size of the maintained system. In fact, when the maintained system has one package, eDSM is useless. Two users performed the study on Pharo, this explains why Pharo appears two times in Figure 10 (right) and following.

In this section, we detail the result of each part of the questionnaire.

1. Participant characteristics (Figure 10): answers show that answering engineers are experts of these software applications. They are also concerned by the package structure. Their experience with visualization tools exists but is not excessive.
2. Characteristics of the systems (Table V): there are eight software systems evaluated with eDSM. There are two developers working on the Pharo Smalltalk Environment and one developer for each of other systems. All these systems are developed in Smalltalk. Table V shows that systems have different size. All of them have cycles.

Software name (kind of software)	Packages (number in cycle)	Classes	SCCs (size)	Direct cycles
Pharo (Smalltalk Environment)	104 (68)	1558	1 (68)	98
Mondrian v.480 (Visualization Engine)	20 (8)	149	2 (2 - 6)	7
Merlin (Wizard library)	5 (4)	31	1 (4)	3
Moose (Software analysis platform)	108 (21)	1428	6 (2-2-2-2-4-9)	19
Seaside 3.0 (Web framework)	93 (5)	1408	2 (2 - 3)	2
SqueakDBX (Database)	3 (3)	88	1 (3)	1
XMLParser (XML Library)	8 (4)	33	1 (4)	4
PolyMorph (UI library)	12 (4)	152	1 (4)	4

Table V. Some metrics about studied Software Applications

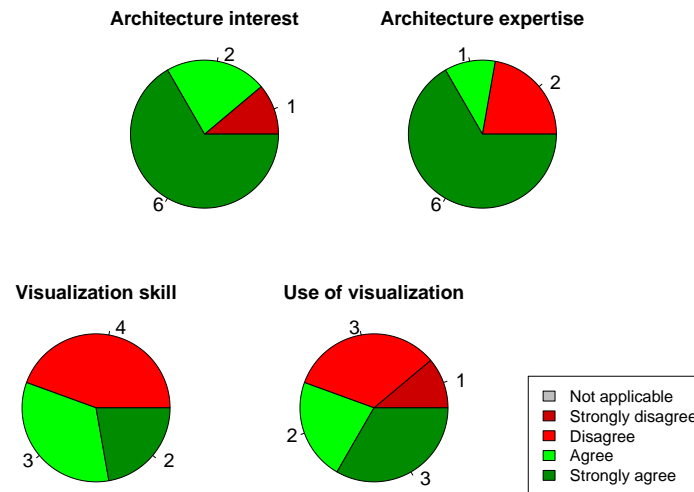


Figure 10. Characteristics of participants.

3. Time spent using eDSM (Figure 11): In this study, we do not differentiate the learning time from the use time. The longer the participants work on eDSM, the more precise the analysis is. The time varies between tens of minutes to more than 5 hours. We can note that the time spent using eDSM is not related to the size of the system.

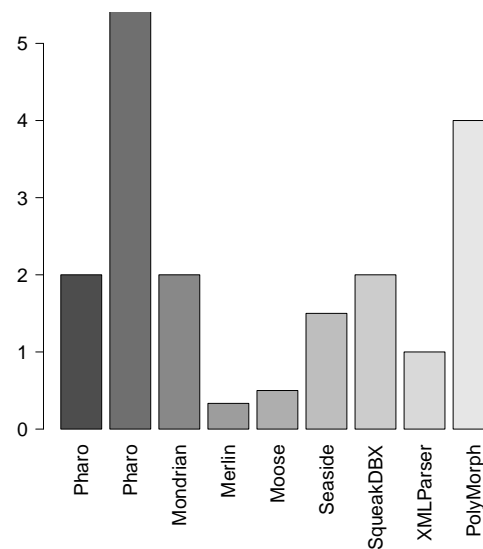


Figure 11. Time spent for each project (in hours).

4. Usefulness of simple eDSM to understand the system: The overview of eDSM (as presented in Figure 4) is clearly useful to retrieve cycles: all but three developers are agree or strongly agree that eDSM is useful to understand the structure, and all developers are agree or strongly agree that eDSM is useful to identify cycles. The developers have more difficulties to retrieve the structure (providers are on bottom/right and client are on top/left) because it needs more learning time of the visualization.

5. Pattern identification in eDSM (Figure 12): eDSM promotes the use of small multiple views. Answers show that developers can detect these patterns in eDSM. Patterns do not appear in all systems, especially in Smalltalk ones. Hence, some answers are “not applicable”.

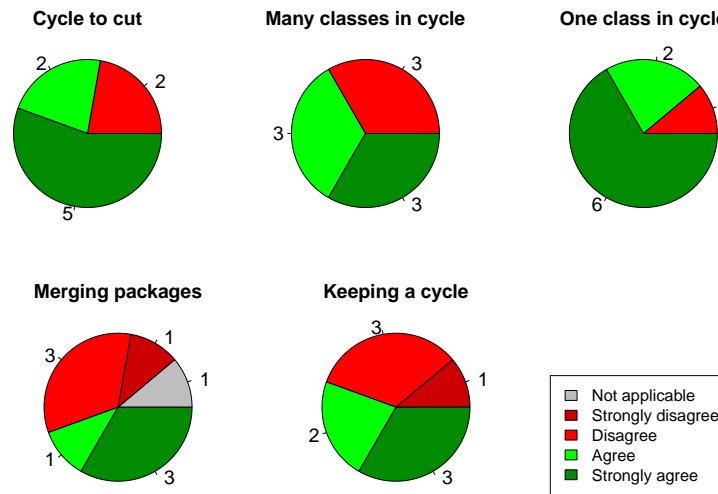


Figure 12. Patterns identification in eDSM.

6. Usefulness of eCell (enriched cell) in general: Results show that eCell helps developers to understand cycles (all but one developers are agree or strongly agree that eCell is useful to understand cycles). Fixing a cycle is a bit more difficult, as sometimes developers need to access source code to understand dependencies, but with eCell, developers have no problem to access the source-code (all but one developers are agree or strongly agree that eCell is useful to fix cycles).
7. Use and usefulness of eCell features (Table VI and Figure 13): enriched cell is a complex visualization. It provides a large quantity of information, some of which is only useful in specific cases. Results confirm that the main features of enriched cell are used (the cell color, the header, the name of packages in the cell and the popup information view). Specific features, reserved for special understanding of the package, are less used.

enriched cell feature	Pharo	Pharo	Mondrian	Merlin	Moose	Seaside	SqueakDBX	XMLParser	PolyMorph	Rate
Cell Color	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	88%
Header	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	88%
Name	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	88%
Ratio					X	X	X	X		44%
Class color	X				X		X	X	X	55%
Class border						X		X	X	33%
Edge color				X	X		X	X	X	55%
Popup	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	77%

Table VI. Use of enriched cell features.

8. Open questions: Participants use eDSM globally for analyzing these systems and detecting cycles between packages. The main idea is to easily detect cycles, visualize them and try

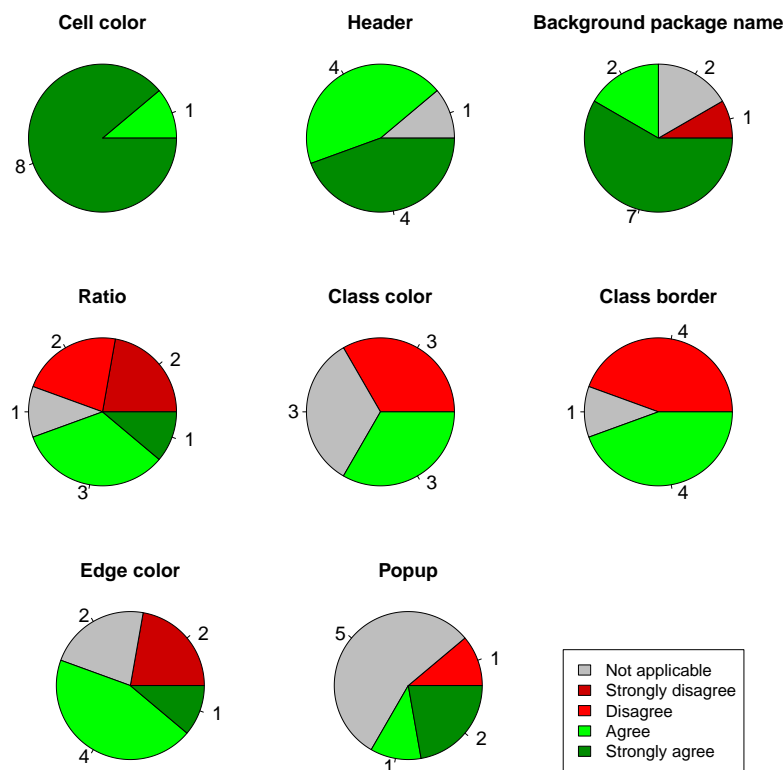


Figure 13. Usefulness of enriched cell features.

to build a better structure than the existing one. Generally, the goal has been reached. One person did not like the matrix representation, and two others (*PolyMorph* with 8 packages and *XMLParser* with 12 packages) declared that the learning time is too big for the studied system.

All but one participant consider eDSM as a useful tool. The one who does not like it prefers node-link visualization, which needs less learning time. This developer uses its own iterative tools like scripts and node-link visualization in an iterative process. Other participants do not use any other tools and probably let their systems deteriorate, which is shown by this experiment where all studied systems have cycles.

About the improvement that could be integrated in eDSM, the answer which is repeated is the need of a nomenclature and a better interaction with the source code. Globally, participants like eDSM but the learning time seems to be a problem. There are multiple colors with multiple meaning. To improve the reading of enriched cell and eDSM, a nomenclature is a possible solution.

Conclusion of the User Study. Results are good enough to say that eDSM is a useful tool to understand and to help breaking cycles between packages. The part of problem encountered by participants is due to a lack of information about the nomenclature.

eDSM encompasses the principle of micro-macro reading by showing the details of cycles at class level within the package structure. However, enriched cell are too complex for users who are not experts, especially due to use of many colors.

One point to highlight is that all studied software applications have cycles between packages. This problem could mean two issues: first, the lack of tools leads too many ADP (Acyclic Dependency Principle proposed by Martin [36]) violations and we should provide better approaches to avoid this

kind of problem; second, the definition of a package is not correct and we should think about what is a package.

6.4. *Threats to Validity.*

We detail in this section the threats to validity related to the three previous studies.

Construct validity. We highlighted two threats of the construct validity. The first threat is related to the study of Seaside (Study 2). The human assessment of the proposals made with eDSM was made by only one architect. This architect is the main developer of the system and clearly knows the system, but he could evaluate wrongly some propositions. To avoid this threat, we propose to do the evaluation to another maintainer of Seaside.

The second threat is related to the user study (Study 3): there is no other tool to compare. This threat can impact the human evaluation during the questionnaire. As the developers have no other tools to compare to, they could have difficulties to give their point of view.

Internal validity. We do not have causal relations examined in this study. Therefore, there is no internal validity threat.

External validity. eDSM should work on object-oriented language. However, in the three studies, only Smalltalk software applications were analyzed. eDSM has been implemented on top of the Moose reengineering environment [24] and the FAMIX language independent source code metamodel [23]. The source code model extracted from Smalltalk code is similar to the one of Java and the extracted dependencies between packages are the same: class references, inheritances and accesses. We believe that this thread does not impact the approach. Smalltalk code meta-model is closed to Java, C++ and C#. In addition, the information we use is available in mainstream object-oriented languages: packages, classes, inheritance, access, and method invocation. An exception is about class extensions, which is not supported by Java. In this case, using Java simplifies eDSM.

Reliability. One threat to validity is related to the dependency extraction. eDSM takes into account four kinds of dependency. Three of them (inheritance, class reference and class extension) are easy to detect and to extract using static analysis. There is a threat to validity with the case of method invocation. Smalltalk is dynamically typed. It is not possible to know the type of an object before the execution. To avoid this threat, eDSM uses only the sure invocations: the invocations that the receiver is known statically. With this strategy, we are sure to not display false-positive invocations, but eDSM do not provide all invocations links. This problem could be avoided by coupling the static analysis with a dynamic analysis, but we are not sure the benefits of this kind of strategy are interesting, due to the cost of the analysis.

Another threat to validity is related to the user study (Study 3). It has needed participants without conflict of interest with the authors. It is important for the validity of the human evaluation. We recruit developers on a Smalltalk mailing-list, where authors are known as active developers. This context could have an impact on the user study. To avoid this threat, we would send the questionnaire to another mailing-list. We would use a java developers mailing-list, which can avoid also the threat related to the use of only Smalltalk software applications.

7. DISCUSSION

7.1. *Comparison with Other Approaches*

Often node-link visualizations are used to show dependencies among software entities. Several tools such as dotty/GraphViz [37], Walrus [38] or Guess [39] can be used. Using node-link visualization is intuitive and has a fast learning curve. One problem with node-link visualization is finding a layout scaling on large sets of nodes and dependencies: such a layout needs to preserve the readability of nodes, the ease of navigation following dependencies, and to minimize dependency crossing. Even then, modularity identification is not trivial.

Holten proposed Hierarchical Edges Bundles (HEB), an approach to improve the scalability of large hierarchical graph visualizations. Edges are bundled together based on hierarchical information and it uses color schema to represent the flow of information [40]. It has been applied to see the communication between classes grouped by packages in large systems and the bundling of edges produces less cluttered display. However, it is difficult to identify package dependencies patterns, as nodes are positioned in circle, creating many link crossings. Henry *et al.* [41] have reported this limit.

Package Blueprint is a visualization that takes the focus on a package and shows how such package uses and is used by other packages [4]. It provides a fine-grained view, however package blueprint lacks (1) the identification of cycles at system level and (2) the detailed focus on classes actually involved in the cycles.

In terms of dependency clusters, Binkley and Harman proposed two visualizations for assessing program dependencies, both from a qualitative and quantitative point of view [42]. They identify global variables and formal parameters in software source-code. Subsequently, they visualize the effect dependencies. Additionally, the MSG visualization [43] helps finding *dependence clusters* and locating avoidable dependencies. Some aspects of their work are similar to our own. Granularity and the methodology employed differ: they operate on procedure and use slicing analysis, while we focused on coarse-grained entities and use model analysis.

With eDSM, the visualization structure is preserved whatever the data size is. A matrix provides a clear structure in comparison to a node-link visualization: a line or a column represents all interactions with a package. This is a spatial advantage because there are no edges between packages, so this reduces clutter in the visualization. Cycles remain identified by colored cells, there is no edge between packages, and so this reduces clutter in the visualization. Moreover, eDSM enables fine-grained information about dependencies between packages. Classes in client package as well as in provider package are shown in the cells of the DSM.

7.2. Use of small-multiple

Small-multiples and micro-macro reading [28] are important features of eDSM. They provide contextual information: in a global view, eDSM could be read similarly as the original DSM by looking the header for number of links and the bottom to see cycle context. However, eDSM provides more information about the context of a dependency by displaying in an enriched cell the complexity of the relationship. Also seeing simultaneously the multiple contexts of dependencies allows the programmer to compare and assess the complexity of each. eDSM also provides browsing actions like detailed zoom and focusing on SCC or subset.

One critique about eDSM is that it loses the simplicity of the original DSM. Our experience on real and complex software showed that DSM is powerful at high level but limited for details, which are crucial to understand problems. With DSM, we were constantly losing time browsing code to understand what a cell was referring to. eDSM gives such information at a glance. A related critic about eDSM is that it looks too complex. However, one does not need to know all the features. The main features are easy to catch to start with eDSM.

7.3. Limits of eDSM

There are still limitations that we would like to overcome, with the goal to make eDSM more effective for reengineers. A problem is the limitation of screen space. A DSM requires a lot of unused space when there are empty cells. This limitation is visible in Figure 8, where a lot of blue cell are empty. To overcome it, the reengineer can use the simple DSM visualization (*i.e.*, without enriched Cell as presented in Figure 4), and use the interactions to focus on few cells.

The experiment we conducted gave us the feeling that indirect cycles were more difficult to analyze than direct ones. This makes our future work focuses on getting better visualizations for indirect cycles. Currently, eDSM provides relevant indications for reengineers, but it appears that visualizing impact of changes in the matrix would greatly enhance reengineering tasks.

One common problem of visualization, which is applied to eDSM, is the problem of having enough information to understand a system, but not too much information to still have a clean visualization. In the second case study, on the validation of Seaside proposition, a lot of propositions

has been refused because of a lack of information about programming strategy, but in the user study we show that eDSM provides a lot of information, which could be not used every time.

A limit that we faced is the problem of using squares and not full class names. This problem is not trivial because the solution should be consistent across views and in presence of cells with couple of squares and cells fully packed. Our experiences showed us that having the fly by help is a first possible solution but having the names all the time present would be much better. A possible solution would be to have a semantical zoom that adapt itself to the level of detail and available space.

8. CONCLUSION

This paper enhances Dependency Structure Matrix (DSM) using *micro-macro reading*. First, colors are used to distinguish direct and indirect cycles. Second, cell contents are enriched with the nature and strength of the dependencies as well as with the classes involved. Such enhancements are based on small multiples [28], micro-macro reading and preattentive visualization principles [30, 31, 32, 33]. Thanks to these improvements, package organization, cycles, and cycle details are made explicit. We applied eDSM on several complex systems to demonstrate that eDSM is a concrete tool that allows developers to get a better understanding of cycles between packages, even helping to resolve them.

In the user study, we discovered that all studied software applications had cycles between packages. This situation shows that all these systems break the Acyclic Dependency Principle proposed by Martin [36] and probably that many systems are in a similar situation. First, we should analyze the reason of cycles. It seems that cycles are mainly due to structural problems and can be fixed by reengineering source code. A part of these cycles have similar characteristics and it should be interesting to analyze them and discover particular patterns that can help in detection of unwanted dependencies. Second, some cycles seem to not be breakable because of their semantics. For a human convenience, engineers organize classes in multiple small packages instead of one big. This organization creates package cycles, but there are not critical.

These two observations open some questions about the problem of cycle: What are the patterns for package cyclic dependencies? Are they good or bad dependencies? Packages can be in cycle because of a semantic division that makes sense for the engineer and is not critical for the modularity of the application.

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