МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ АВІАЦІЙНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
Факультет кібербезпеки, комп’ютерної та програмної інженерії
Кафедра інженерії програмного забезпечення

ДОПУСТИТИ ДО ЗАХИСТУ
Завідувач випускової кафедри
_______ Олексій ГОРСЬКИЙ
“____” _____________2023 р.

ДИПЛОМНА РОБОТА
(ПОЯСНЮВАЛЬНА ЗАПИСКА)

ВИПУСКНИКА ОСВІТНЬОГО СТУПЕНЯ МАГІСТРА

Тема: “Статичний аналізатор коду для побудови діаграм UML за допомогою штучного інтелекту”

Виконавець: ст. гр. 221МА Федоренко Ярослав Володимирович

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КИЇВ 2023

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE
NATIONAL AVIATION UNIVERSITY
Faculty of cybersecurity, computer and software engineering
Software engineering department

ADMIT TO DEFENCE
Head of the department
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“____” _________ 2023 y.

GRADUATE WORK

(EXPLANATORY NOTE)

GRADUATE OF EDUCATIONAL MASTER'S DEGREE

Topic: “Static code analyzer for building UML diagrams using artificial intelligence”

Performer: Fedorenko Yaroslav Vladimirovich

Supervisor: Ph.D. Associate Professor Olena Viktorovna Chebaniuk

Standard controller: Mykhailo OLENIN

KYIV 2023

НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ АВІАЦІЙНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ

Факультет кібербезпеки, комп’ютерної та програмної інженерії
Кафедра інженерії програмного забезпечення
Освітній ступінь магістр
Спеціальність 121 Інженерія програмного забезпечення
Освітньо-професійна програма Інженерія програмного забезпечення

ЗАТВЕРДЖУЮ

Завідувач кафедри

______Олексій Горський

"___" _______ 2023 р

ЗАВДАННЯ
на виконання кваліфікаційної роботи студента
Федоренко Ярослава Володимировича

1. Тема дипломної роботи: «Статичний аналізатор коду для побудови діаграм UML за допомогою штучного інтелекту» затверджена наказом ректора від 29.09.2023 р. № 1994/ст.

2. Термін виконання проекту: з 02.10.2022 р. по 31.12.2023 р.

3. Вихідні данні до проекту: розробити програмне забезпечення, що дозвилить з вихідного коду генерувати UML діаграми, стандарти UML, фреймворк React, середовище розробки Visual Studio Code, мова розробки JavaScript, штучний інтелект.

4. Зміст пояснювальної записки:
   1. Доменний аналіз та порівняння з аналогами.
   2. Проектування статичного аналізатору.
   3. Розробка та тестування статичного аналізатору.
   4. Оцінка ефективності та впровадження статичного аналізатору.

5. Перелік ілюстративного матеріалу:
   1. Тема, об’єкт дослідження, предмет дослідження, методи дослідження, виконавець, керівник.
   2. Опис запропонованої методики для створення статичного аналізатору.
   3. Критерії для успішного застосування запропонованого аналізатору.
   4. Структура програми
   5. Демонстрація роботи програми

6. Календарний план-графік

№ з/п	Завдання	Термін виконання	Відмітка про виконання
1.	Ознайомлення з постановкою задачі та пошук літературних джерел. Складання графіку роботи.	02.10.23 – 10.10.23	
2.	Написання 1 розділу та допоміжних сторінок, представлення керівнику.	10.10.23 – 20.10.23	
3.	Написання 2 розділу, представлення керівнику.	20.10.23 – 31.10.23	
4.	Написання 3 розділу, представлення керівнику. Проходження першого нормо-контролю.	01.11.23 – 17.11.23	
5.	Написання 4 розділу, представлення керівнику	18.11.23 – 24.11.23	
6.	Отримання відгуку керівника. Отримання рецензії. Проходження перевірки на плагіат.	25.11.22 – 01.12.22	
7.	Загальне редагування та друк пояснювальної записки, графічного матеріалу	01.12.23 – 03.12.23	
8.	Проходження нормо-контролю, перепліт пояснювальної записки	04.12.23 – 10.12.23	
9.	Попередній захист дипломної роботи	11.12.23 – 17.12.23	
10.	Розробка тексту доповіді. Оформлення графічного матеріалу для презентації.	17.12.23 – 21.12.23	
11.	Підготовка матеріалів для передачі секретарю ДЕК (ПЗ, ГМ, CD-R з електронними копіями ПЗ, ГМ, презентації, відгук керівника, рецензія, довідка про успішність, папка: уточнити у секретаря ДЕК)	18.12.23 – 24.12.23	
12.	Захист дипломної роботи	25.12.23 – 31.12.23	

Дата видачі завдання 02.10.2023 р.

Керівник дипломної роботи: __________ Олена ЧЕБАНЮК

Завдання прийняв до виконання: __________ Ярослав ФЕДОРЕНКО

NATIONAL AVIATION UNIVERSITY

Faculty of cybersecurity, computer and software engineering
Department Software Engineering
Education degree master
Speciality 121 Software engineering
Educational-professional program Software engineering

APPROVED
Head of the Department
_______ Oleksiy Horskyi
"___" ________ 2023

TASK

on executing the graduation work

Fedorenko Yaroslav Vladimirovich

1. Topic of the graduation work: « Static code analyzer for building UML diagrams using artificial intelligence»
   Approved by the order of the rector from 29.09.2023 p. № 1994/st.

2. Terms of work execution: from 02.10.2022 to 31.12.2023

3. Source data of the work: Develop software that allows generating UML diagrams from source code, UML standards, React framework, Visual Studio Code development environment, JavaScript programming language, artificial intelligence

4. Content of the explanatory note:
   1. Domain analysis and comparison with analogues.
   2. SCA development process methodology.
   3. Development of SCA for uml diagram generation.
   4. Evaluation of the real case usage of the created sca and its result.

5. List of presentation mandatory slides:
   1. Topic, object of research, subject of research, research methods, performer, supervisor.
   2. Description of the proposed methodology for creating a static analyzer.
   3. Criteria for the successful application of the proposed analyzer.
   4. Program structure.
   5. Demonstration of the program

6. Calendar schedule

№	Task	Execution term	Execution mark
1.	Familiarization with the formulation of the problem and search for literary sources. Drawing up a work schedule.	02.10.23 – 10.10.23	
2.	Writing section 1 and supporting pages, presentation to the supervisor.	10.10.23 – 20.10.23	
3.	Writing section 2 and supporting pages. presentation to the supervisor.	20.10.23 – 31.10.23	
4.	Writing section 3 and supporting pages, presentation to the supervisor. Passing the first standard control.	01.11.23 – 17.11.23	
5.	Writing section 4 and supporting pages. presentation to the supervisor.	18.11.23 – 24.11.23	
6.	Receiving feedback from the supervisor. Getting a review. Plagiarism check.	25.11.22 – 01.12.22	
7.	General editing and printing of explanatory note, graphic material.	01.12.23 – 03.12.23	
8.	Passing standard control, explanatory note binding.	04.12.23 – 10.12.23	
9.	Preliminary graduation work defense.	11.12.23 – 17.12.23	
10.	Development of the text of the report. Designing graphic material for the presentation.	17.12.23 – 21.12.23	
11.	Preparation of materials for transfer to the secretary of the DEC (software, CD-R with electronic copies of the software, presentations, feedback from supervisor, review, certificate of success, folder: check with the secretary of the DEC)	18.12.23 – 24.12.23	
12.	Graduation work defense	25.12.23 – 31.12.23	

Date of issue of the assignment 02.10.2023 p.

Supervisor: ______________ Olena CHEBANIUK

Task accepted for execution: _________ Yaroslav FEDORENKO

РЕФЕРАТ

Пояснювальна записка до дипломної роботи «Статичний аналізатор коду для побудови діаграм UML за допомогою штучного інтелекту»: 87 с., 15 рис., 7 табл., 21 інформаційні джерела.

Об’єкт дослідження - процеси MDA трансформації моделей програмного забезпечення у реверсивній інженерії.

Предмет дослідження – методи та засоби реверсивної інженерії, спрямовані
на ефективне вирішення завдань статичного аналізу програмного забезпечення.

Мета роботи – запропонувати новий більш ефективний статичний аналізатор коду який буде удосконалюватися при використанні більш сучасних засобів штучного інтелекту, та скоротить час та зменшить трудомісткість розробки ПЗ.

Методи дослідження:

– метод аналізу - аналіз існуючих методів статичного аналізу коду для побудови UML-діаграм та ідентифікація їхніх обмежень та недоліків;

– метод моніторингу - моніторинг процесів розробки програмного забезпечення та їх відповідності моделям UML;

– метод евристики - порівняння результатів, отриманих за допомогою традиційних інструментів для генерації UML-діаграм, із результатами, отриманими з використанням методу на основі ШІ.

– метод синтезу - узагальнення знань, отриманих з аналізу та евристичного порівняння, для розробки методів статичного аналізу з використанням ШІ;

– метод моделювання - розробка нової моделі або покращення існуючих моделей статичного аналізу для автоматичної побудови UML-діаграм на основі аналізу коду з використанням ШІ.

Отримані результати та їх новизна – результом цієї роботи є веб-сервіс, який зробить процес супроводження швидшим та зекономить час за рахунок автомитичного створення UML дігарам та пояснень до них.

Галузь застосування та ступінь впровадження матеріалів дипломної роботи – програмний продукт може використовуватися компаніями для супроводу та проектування їх програмного забезпечення.

АВТОМАТИЗАЦІЯ ПРОЦЕСІВ, ГЕНЕРАЦІЯ UML-ДІАГРАМ, ШТУЧНИЙ ІНТЕЛЕКТ, СУПРОВІД ПРОГРАМНОГО ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ, СТАТИЧНИЙ АНАЛІЗ КОДУ

ABSTRACT

The explanatory note to on master's degree graduation work "Static code analyzer for building UML diagrams using artificial intelligence": 87 pages, 15 figures, 7 table, 21 references.

The object of research – MDA processes of software model transformation in reverse engineering.

The subject of research – methods and tools of reverse engineering, aimed at effectively solving tasks of static software analysis.

The purpose of the work – to propose a new, more efficient static code analyzer that will be improved by using more modern artificial intelligence tools, and that will reduce the time and labor intensity of software development.

Methods of the research:

– analysis method - analyzing existing methods of static code analysis for building UML diagrams and identifying their limitations and shortcomings;

– monitoring method - monitoring software development processes and their compliance with UML models;

– heuristic method - comparing the results obtained with traditional tools for generating UML diagrams with the results obtained using an AI-based method;

– synthesis method - generalizing knowledge gained from analysis and heuristic comparison to develop improved methods of static analysis using AI;

– modeling method - developing a new model or improving existing models of static analysis for the automatic construction of UML diagrams based on code analysis using AI.

The obtained results and their novelty – the result of this work is a web service that will make the maintenance process faster and save time by automatically creating UML diagrams and explanations for them.

The field of application and degree of implementation of thesis materials – the software product can be used by companies for the maintenance and design of their software.

AUTOMATION OF PROCESSES, GENERATION OF UML DIAGRAMS, ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE, SOFTWARE MAINTENANCE, STATIC CODE ANALYSIS.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AI – Artificial intelligence

MDA – Model-Driven Architecture

API – Application programming interface

UML – Unified modelling language

IDE – Integrated Development Environment

NLP – Natural language processing

SCA – Static code analyzer

INTRODUCTION

In the realm of software engineering, the visualization of system architectures and design patterns plays a pivotal role in enhancing comprehension, facilitating collaboration, and ensuring the correct implementation of the intended design. UML diagrams are quintessential in this context, serving as a standardized means to visualize system designs. However, the manual creation of UML diagrams can be time-consuming and error-prone, particularly for complex or evolving codebases.

With the advent of AI, there exists an untapped potential to automate and refine the process of generating UML diagrams from source code. AI-driven static code analysis, endowed with the capability to discern patterns, relationships, and hierarchies, can potentially revolutionize the way developers perceive and engage with system designs.

The prominence of this topic lies not only in its capacity to simplify a complex task but also in the bridging of the gap between human understanding and machine representation. By automating the extraction of architectural designs, developers can spend more time on core functionalities, optimizations, and design enhancements, rather than being embroiled in the repetitive task of manual diagram creation.

The primary objective of this thesis is to design and develop a static code analyzer empowered by artificial intelligence that is capable of automatically generating UML diagrams from a given source code. This endeavor aims to contribute to the broader vision of integrating AI in software engineering tasks, ensuring efficiency, accuracy, and robustness in the design process.

By the end of this research endeavor, it is our aspiration that the static code analyzer we develop will stand as a testament to the transformative potential of AI in software engineering, offering a valuable resource for developers and paving the way for enhanced software development practices in the future.

The purpose of the work – to propose a new, more efficient static code analyzer that will be improved by using more modern artificial intelligence tools, and that will reduce the time and labor intensity of software development.

Task of completing the thesis:

1) To explore the potential of leveraging ChatGPT in interpreting code structures and deriving corresponding UML diagrams.

2) To assess the efficiency and accuracy of the AI-driven approach in converting codebases into UML diagrams.

3) To investigate the practical applications, challenges, and the prospective future of integrating AI in static code analysis the analysis.

4) To offer recommendations for optimizing and refining the developed AI-based static code analyzer.

CHAPTER 1
DOMAIN ANALYSIS OF THE STATIC ANALYSIS AND UML DIAGRAM GENERATON

1.1. Domain Analysis

Domain analysis in the context of static code analysis and UML diagram construction is crucial for understanding how a system can interpret, analyze, and transform code into visual schemas. This process requires a deep understanding of the software domain being analyzed, as well as the AI methods used for effective analysis and visualization. Also it’s extremely important to have a comprehensive understanding of what technologies and methods could be used during static code analyzer development.

This chapter provides a comprehensive overview of Static Code Analysis (SCA), detailing its significance in enhancing code quality and security.

The domain model in the context of static code analysis and generation of UML diagrams using AI is a conceptual representation of the structural and behavioral aspects of program code. This model visualizes the main components of the program as well as their relationships and interactions. It serves as a bridge between the specific details of the program code implementation and its higher level of abstraction, facilitating the understanding and analysis of the program's structure and design.

In the context of this paper, the domain model is used for:

– automatic information extraction - AI analyzes the source code to identify key elements and structures that form the basis of the model;

– generation of UML diagrams - based on the identified elements and structures, UML diagrams are created, providing a visual representation of the program's architecture models;

– improving system understanding - domain models help developers and analysts better understand the internal structure and relationships in a software project;

– facilitating shared understanding - they serve as a common language among developers, architects, and other stakeholders for discussing and planning the development of the software product.

Thus, the domain model in my research becomes a key tool for analysis, design, and optimization of software, ensuring effective interaction between the technical and non-technical aspects of development.

1.1.1. Methodology and principles in developing SCA

SCA - is a method used to analyze and evaluate source code without executing the program. This analysis is usually performed to detect bugs, vulnerabilities, coding standard violations, and other potential issues in the codebase. By identifying these issues at an early stage in the software development lifecycle, developers can ensure better code quality, improved security, and reduced costs for bug fixes in later stages. Typical static code analysis system presented on figure 1.1.

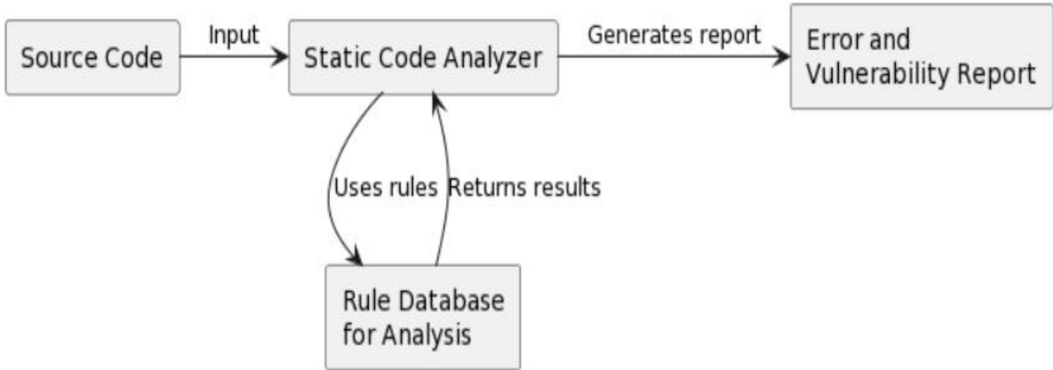

Fig. 1.1. Typical static code analysis system

This simple component diagram represents a typical static code analysis system, showing how various components interact within the system:

– SCA - the core component that analyzes the source code;

– source code repository - where the source code is stored and accessed by the analyzer;

– analysis rule engine - contains the rules and logic for code analysis;

– vulnerability database - a database of known vulnerabilities that the rule engine references;

– report generator - generates reports based on the analysis;

– UI - interface through which users interact with the system and view reports.

Upon a more thorough examination of SCA, the following key types can be identified:

– general purpose - programs designed for analyzing a wide range of programming languages and detecting common issues such as memory leaks, memory access errors (SonarQube, Fortify, Coverity);

– specialized - these analyzers are tailored to specific programming languages or frameworks, offering in-depth analysis aligned with the unique characteristics and best practices of those languages. They provide more precise insights and recommendations (ESLint, RuboCop);

– security-oriented - focused on identifying security vulnerabilities such as SQL injection, cross-site scripting, and other common security threats. These tools are essential in developing applications that require high security, like web applications, financial systems, and personal data handling systems;

– performance-oriented - these analyzers concentrate on detecting code patterns that could lead to performance bottlenecks, such as inefficient loops, unoptimized queries, or memory-intensive operations. They are crucial for optimizing high-load applications and ensuring efficient resource usage.

– IDE-Integrated - these tools integrate directly into Integrated Development Environments (IDEs), providing real-time feedback and analysis as the developer writes code. This immediate feedback loop helps in identifying and resolving issues quickly, enhancing coding efficiency and accuracy.

– generative static analysis - these tools focus on automatically generating documentation, reports, and diagrams from the source code. They are invaluable for maintaining up-to-date documentation, especially in large projects or in environments where documentation tends to lag behind development.

As can be seen from the extensive range of functionalities and benefits offered, SCA is not just a tool but a fundamental component in modern software development.

It not only streamlines the coding process but also significantly enhances the productivity of development teams. By automating the detection of bugs and vulnerabilities, SCA allows developers to focus on more complex and creative aspects of software development, thereby elevating the overall quality, security, and efficiency of the software.

In today’s fast-paced tech environment, where the cost of errors can be high and time is a valuable asset, SCA stands as a critical element in ensuring robust, secure, and maintainable code while simultaneously boosting the productivity of the development process.

The following are some advantages of SCA:

– early bug detection - SCA tools can identify potential bugs and issues at an early stage of development, long before they reach production;

– code quality improvement - by enforcing coding standards and identifying bad practices, SCA helps in maintaining a high level of code quality;

– automated review process - automating the code review process with SCA tools accelerates the development cycle and reduces the workload on human reviewers;

– documentation and knowledge sharing - some SCA tools, especially generative ones, can produce documentation and other useful artifacts, facilitating knowledge sharing within the team and aiding in onboarding new developers.

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– documentation and knowledge sharing - some SCA tools, especially generative ones, can produce documentation and other useful artifacts, facilitating knowledge sharing within the team and aiding in onboarding new developers.

1.1.2. The Role and Significance of AI in SCA

AI occupies a pivotal position among technological advancements, ushering in revolutions across various domains. In the sphere of software development, the significance of AI in the context of SCA is becoming increasingly conspicuous. This discussion will thoroughly explore the profound impact of AI on SCA, shedding light on the indispensable role it assumes in this intricate process.

SCA, as a fundamental practice in software development, revolves around the meticulous examination of source code without its execution. Its primary objective is the detection of defects, vulnerabilities, violations of coding standards, and potential issues within the codebase. By identifying these issues at early stages of the software development life cycle, SCA empowers developers to ensure elevated code quality, heightened security, and minimized costs associated with bug rectification during later phases of development.

Within this discourse, we embark on a comprehensive exploration to elucidate how AI augments and amplifies the capabilities of SCA. We will decipher why AI is not merely a valuable addition but rather an indispensable component within the domain of code analysis. Let us delve deeper into the multifaceted ways in which AI enhances the effectiveness, precision, and comprehensiveness of Static Code Analysis.

Enhancing Accuracy and Efficiency of Analysis

AI provides a more precise and efficient analysis of code within the realm of SCA. Its ability to automatically identify key structures and dependencies in code improves the accuracy of architectural element detection. This is especially crucial when dealing with large and complex codebases where manual analysis would be too labor-intensive and inaccurate.

Boosting Performance and Analysis Speed

Utilizing AI significantly increases the speed and performance of analysis within the context of SCA. Instead of lengthy and monotonous manual processes, AI can automate numerous steps, reducing the time required for analysis and enhancing its effectiveness.

Recognition of Domain-Specific Patterns

AI can recognize domain-specific patterns in code, helping to identify best practices and potential issues. This allows developers and analysts to better adhere to domain standards and enhance the quality of software.

Integration with SCA

The use of AI in the context of SCA enriches the process of creating diagrams and models that represent application architecture. The automatic extraction of structures and dependencies in code contributes to creating more accurate and informative diagrams, improving code understanding and its architecture.

Current Trends and Achievements

Recent trends in AI continue to shape and improve SCA. Recent achievements include:

– application of neural networks - deep learning and neural networks contribute to more accurate analysis and interpretation of code;

– automatic comment generation - AI can automatically generate comments and documentation, aiding in code comprehension and its context;

– optimization and refactoring recommendations - AI provides recommendations for code improvement and optimization, considering domain-specific aspects.

The Future of AI and SCA Collaboration

In conclusion, artificial intelligence plays a crucial role in the field of Static Code Analysis (SCA), enhancing accuracy, speed, and integration with documentation creation processes. The evolution of AI will continue to shape the future of SCA, making it more effective and informative. The collaboration between AI and SCA provides unique opportunities to improve software quality and expedite code analysis processes.

1.2. Enhancing automated UML diagram generation

The introduction of documentation into software development projects often faces a number of difficulties, especially when visualizing and understanding the system architecture. One of the key tools to facilitate this task is the use of UML diagrams, which provide a standardized representation of architectural elements and their interrelationships.

However, manually creating and updating UML diagrams can be labor-intensive and prone to errors, especially in the context of dynamically changing code. In this context, automating the process of generating UML diagrams from source code represents a valuable solution, capable of saving time and effort, as well as increasing the accuracy and relevance of documentation.

The implementation of automated generation methods, however, brings its own set of problems and challenges, including the need for accurate reflection of code architecture, ensuring completeness and readability of diagrams, and supporting various programming languages and technologies.

This section examines these and other issues related to the automatic generation of UML diagrams, exploring existing approaches and methods, as well as their potential in improving documentation processes in software development.

1.2.1. Overview of success criteria

The automatic generation of UML diagrams from code is a complex process that requires precise analysis and representation of the structure and behavior of software. The following criteria can be used to determine the success of such generation:

– accuracy - diagrams must accurately reflect the structure and relationships in the source code, including classes, interfaces, dependencies, inheritance, and associations;

– completeness - all significant elements and code relationships should be represented in the diagram. Missing important elements can lead to a misunderstanding of the program's structure;

– readability and clarity - diagrams should be organized in a way that makes them easy to read and understand. This includes logical placement of elements, use of standard UML notations, and clear indication of relationships between elements;

– updatability - automatically generated diagrams should be easily updated with changes in the source code to maintain the relevance of the information;

– customization and flexibility - the ability to customize the level of detail of the diagrams, choose types of diagrams (e.g., class, sequence, state) and their visual representation is important for different user needs;

– integration with existing tools - successful generation includes good integration with development environments and other tools used in the project;

– performance - diagram generation should be fast and efficient, especially in large projects where the volume of code can be significant;

– support for various programming languages - good tool should support various programming languages and development paradigms;

– automatic identification and detection of design patterns - identifying the design patterns used in the code can be useful for understanding the overall architecture of the system;

– validation and debugging: The ability to check the correctness of diagrams and debug generation errors is also an important factor for success.

Evaluating the effectiveness of UML diagram generation based on these criteria will help ensure a quality and useful representation of the source code in the form of UML diagrams.

1.2.2. Approaches to creating software for generation of UML diagrams

There are several main approaches to creating software for automatic generation of UML diagrams based on code. Each of them has its own features and is intended for solving different tasks:

1) Static Code Analysis;

2) Dynamic Code Analysis;

3) Hybrid Analysis;

4) Model-Driven Generation;

5) Use of Specialized Languages;

6) Integration with Development Environments.

Static code analysis involves analyzing the source code without executing it, which allows for the creation of UML diagrams that reflect the structure of the program. This approach is ideal for generating diagrams of classes, packages, components, and structures.

Static analysis tools typically use parsers to parse the code and extract information about classes, methods, variables, and their interrelationships. This approach can be particularly useful in large projects to ensure an accurate representation of the system's architecture(figure 1.2).

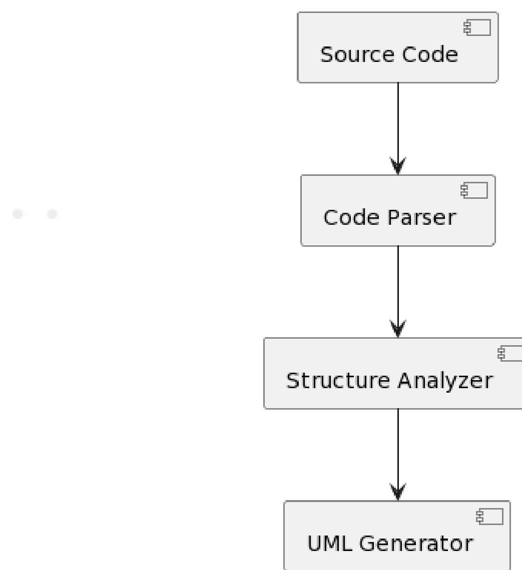

Fig. 1.2. Typical SCA architecture

Dynamic analysis involves executing the code and generating diagrams based on its behavior during execution. This approach is particularly valuable for creating sequence and activity diagrams, as it provides information about the dynamics of the system. Technologies for dynamic analysis may include tracing program execution, logging, and monitoring, which contributes to a better understanding of the interaction of system components and its behavior in real-world conditions. Simple presentation of work process showed in figure 1.3.

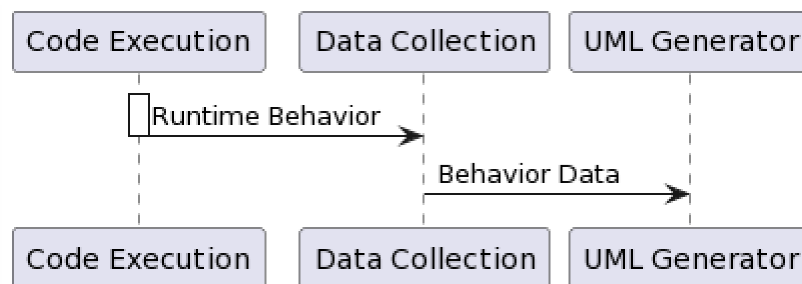

Fig. 1.3 Dynamic code analysis code process

Hybrid analysis combines static and dynamic analysis (figure 1.4), allowing for the creation of more comprehensive and accurate UML diagrams. This approach utilizes methods from both types of analysis to combine information about the code structure and its behavior during execution. Hybrid analysis is ideally suited for a comprehensive understanding of both the static aspects of the system and its dynamic behavior.

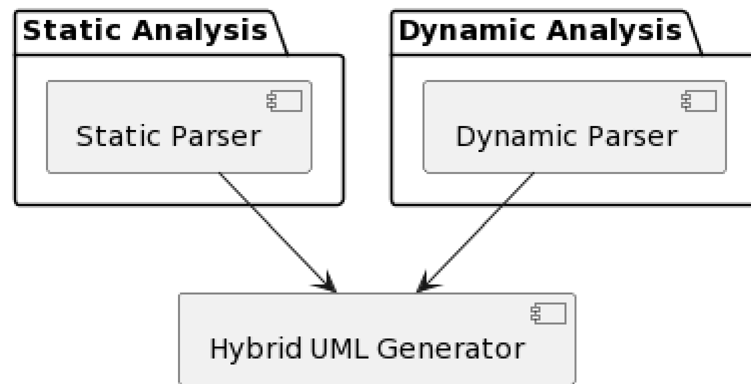

Fig. 1.4. – Hybrid analysis diagram

Model-driven generation involves the use of high-level models for the automatic generation of UML diagrams. This approach is often used in methodologies where code is generated directly from models (for example, in Model-Driven Architecture - MDA). The technologies used in this approach include tools for transforming models into UML diagrams, ensuring effective alignment between design and implementation (figure 1.5).

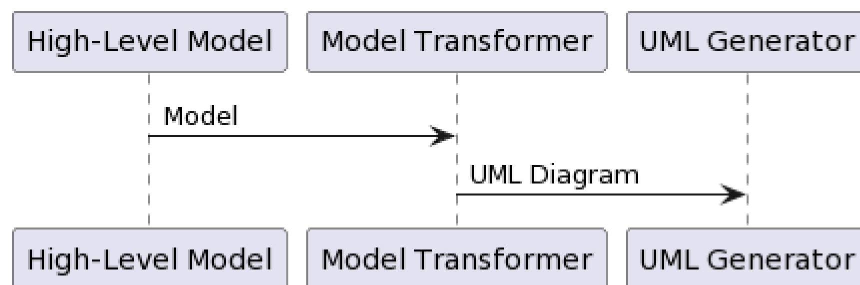

Fig. 1.5. – Model-driven generation

Use of specialized languages - this approach involves the development of specialized Domain-Specific Languages (DSLs) that are easily transformed into UML diagrams. It is suitable for specific areas or projects where standard programming languages may be inefficient. The creation of DSLs and corresponding tools for their analysis and transformation into UML (figure 1.6).

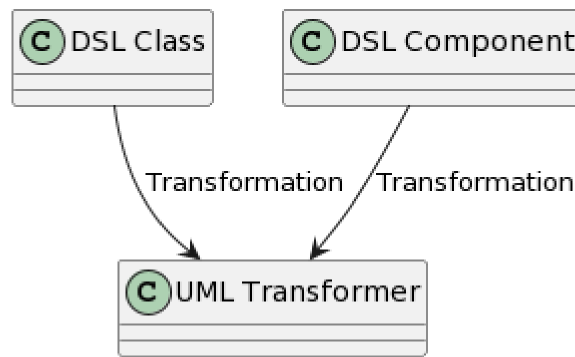

Fig. 1.6. – Use of specialized languages

Integrating UML diagram generation into development environments (IDEs) eases the development process, allowing developers to generate and update diagrams directly during coding. Using extensions or plugins for popular IDEs, such as Eclipse, Visual Studio, IntelliJ IDEA, simplifies access to UML generation tools and integrates them into the daily workflow of developers. This approach accelerates the documentation process and helps maintain its relevance.

Each of these approaches has its unique advantages and can be used in different software development contexts to improve the process of documentation and visualization of system architecture.

1.2.3. Evaluation of approaches based on criteria

In exploring methodologies and criteria for automatic UML diagram generation from code, understanding how different approaches align with key evaluation criteria is crucial. This understanding aids in selecting the most suitable method for specific project needs. The table 1.1 offers a structured comparison of various methodologies against established criteria like accuracy, completeness, and more. This comparative analysis is instrumental for developers and system architects in making informed decisions about which approach to adopt, considering the strengths and limitations of each method in relation to different aspects of UML diagram generation.

Table 1.1

Comparison of methods

Criteria	Static Code Analysis	Dynamic Code Analysis	Hybrid Analysis	Model-Driven Generation	Use of Specialized Languages	Integration with Development Environments
Accuracy	+	+	+	+	+	+
Completeness	+	+	+	+	+	+
Readability and Clarity	+	-	+	+	+	+
Updatability	-	+	+	+	+	+
Customization and Flexibility	+	+	+	+	+	-
Integration with Existing Tools	+	+	+	+	-	+
Performance	+	+	-	+	+	+
Support for Various Programming Languages	+	+	+	-	+	+
Pattern Identification	+	+	+	+	+	+
Validation and Debugging	+	+	+	+	+	+

Based on the comparative analysis in the table, Static Code Analysis (SCA) and Model-Driven Generation are both strong approaches for UML diagram generation.

SCA excels in accuracy, completeness, and integration with existing tools but lacks in updatability. Model-Driven Generation, while strong in most criteria, is limited in support for various programming languages.

In this diploma project, a combination of SCA and Model-Driven Generation will be used. This hybrid approach leverages the strengths of both: the accuracy and completeness of SCA and the updatability and flexibility of Model-Driven Generation. The combination effectively addresses the limitations of each individual approach, ensuring a comprehensive, adaptable, and accurate UML diagram generation process.

1.3. Advantages and disadvantages of other problem-solving tools

One of the key elements of documentation are UML diagrams, which provide a visual representation of the system architecture, its components, and relationships. Traditionally, these diagrams are created manually, which requires significant effort and time, especially in large and complex projects. Considering the dynamic nature of modern software, where code constantly changes and evolves, keeping UML diagrams up-to-date becomes an even more complex task.

Automated generation of UML diagrams from source code is a promising solution to this problem. This approach promises to simplify and speed up the diagram creation process, ensuring their accuracy and relevance. It allows developers to focus on the code, minimizing the need for manual documentation updates with each project change. However, despite potential advantages, automated UML diagram generation is a complex task that requires precise analysis of the source code and its structure.

Choosing the right tool or approach for implementing this process depends on many factors, including the specifics of the project, the programming languages used, and the required level of detail for the diagrams.

In this context, understanding the advantages and limitations of existing tools for automated UML diagram generation becomes an integral part of the process of choosing a suitable solution. The following sections will present an analysis of these tools, aiming to provide a deep understanding of their capabilities and limitations in the context of automating the UML diagram generation process.

1.3.1. Doxygen overview

Doxygen is a versatile tool for automatically generating documentation from annotated source code. It is particularly popular among developers working with C++, C, Java, Objective-C, and other programming languages.

Doxygen analyzes special comments inserted into the source code to generate various types of documentation and UML diagrams. It uses Graphviz – a graph

visualization tool, to automatically create class diagrams, inheritance hierarchies, and collaboration diagrams.

Types of diagrams:

– class diagrams - show classes, their members, and the relationships between them.

– inheritance hierarchies - display inheritance relationships among classes.

– collaboration diagrams - illustrate the relationships between objects.

– interaction diagrams (Sequence Diagrams) - depict sequences of calls between objects (limited support).

Doxygen advantages:

– automatic generation - reduces the time needed to create documentation;

– support for many languages - works with various programming languages;

– multi-format documentation - supports various formats for documentation.

Doxygen disadvantages:

– dependency on comments - requires the integration of comments in the code to generate documentation;

– learning curve - it may take time to understand how to effectively use Doxygen and its comment syntax.

Doxygen is a powerful tool for automatic generation of documentation and UML diagrams, which can significantly improve the documentation process in software development projects.

1.3.2. Enterprise Architect overview

Enterprise Architect (EA) from Sparx Systems is a comprehensive tool for UML modeling that provides functionality for designing, documenting, and importantly, for automatically generating UML diagrams from source code. EA is widely used in software development, system design, and architecture.

Enterprise Architect uses reverse engineering to automatically generate UML diagrams from source code. This includes analyzing code in various programming languages and creating corresponding UML diagrams that visualize the structure and architecture of the system.

Types of diagrams:

– class diagrams - represent classes, their attributes, methods, and relationships;

– state diagrams - illustrate the states of objects during execution;

– sequence diagrams - show the interaction of objects over time;

– activity diagrams - display control flows or data flows;

– component and deployment diagrams - visualize the system architecture and its deployment.

Enterprise architect advantages:

– full development cycle support - EA supports the entire development lifecycle, from initial modeling to code generation and reverse engineering;

– multilingual support - supports multiple programming languages, including Java, C++, C#, and many others;

– flexibility and scalability - suitable for a wide range of projects, from small to large enterprise systems.

Disadvantages:

– high cost - Enterprise Architect licenses can be expensive, especially for large teams and organizations;

– complexity of use - new users may need significant time to learn all the features and capabilities of EA.

Enterprise Architect represents a powerful tool for professionals in software development and system architecture, offering a rich set of features for modeling, documenting, and generating UML diagrams.

1.3.3. Visual Paradigm overview

Visual Paradigm is a comprehensive tool for UML modeling and code generation. It is designed for professional developers and architects, offering a wide range of features for designing, documenting, and analyzing software systems.

Visual Paradigm supports both forward and reverse engineering. This means that the tool can generate UML diagrams not only from visual models but also directly from source code, creating accurate visualizations of the system architecture.

Types of diagrams:

– class diagrams - display classes, interfaces, their attributes, operations, and relationships;

– sequence diagrams - Illustrate the interaction of objects within specific scenarios;

– state diagrams - represent the states of objects and transitions between these states;

– activity and component diagrams - visualize workflows and the architecture of system components.

Advantages:

– support multiple languages - visual paradigm supports various programming languages, making it a versatile solution for developers;

– intuitive interface - the tool offers a user interface that is easy for new users to learn;

– flexibility in modeling - offers extensive capabilities for modeling, suitable for various methodologies and standards.

– wide range of analysis tools - Visual Paradigm provides advanced features for analysis and design, including tools for requirements analysis.

Disadvantages:

– cost - can be expensive for small teams or individual developers;

– feature redundancy - some features may be unnecessary for simple or small projects, making the tool overly complex for such cases.

Visual Paradigm provides effective tools for automatic generation of UML diagrams, aiding in the improvement of the development and documentation process of complex software systems. Its reverse engineering capabilities are particularly valuable for creating accurate visualizations of existing code bases.

1.3.4. Comparison of tools

When considering tools for automatic generation of UML diagrams from source code, special attention was given to three key solutions: Doxygen, Enterprise Architect, and Visual Paradigm. Each of these tools offers a unique set of features and capabilities that can significantly improve the software development and documentation process. However, choosing the most suitable tool requires an understanding of their strengths and weaknesses in the context of specific project requirements.

Doxygen stands out for its ability to generate documentation and diagrams directly from code comments, making it an ideal choice for projects where automation and simplification of the documentation process are important.

Enterprise Architect offers a broader range of capabilities for modeling and design, making it a powerful tool for comprehensive analysis and design of large-scale systems. Visual Paradigm, with its intuitive interface and wide range of analysis tools, is suitable for various stages of development and can be particularly useful for teams involved in both development and project planning and analysis.

The comparative table 1.2 provides a generalized overview of these three tools, highlighting their key characteristics and differences. This analysis will help determine which tool best meets the requirements of a specific project or organization, taking into account their unique needs and constraints.

Table 1.2

UML generation tools comprasion

Criteria	Doxygen	Enterprise Architect	Visual Paradigm
Automatic Diagram Generation	Yes, from comments	Yes, full-featured	Yes, full-featured
Programming Language Support	Many, including C++, Java	Many, including C++, C#, Java	Many, including Java, C#, C++
Types of Supported Diagrams	Classes, inheritance	Classes, states, sequences, etc.	Classes, sequences, components, etc.
Reverse Engineering	Limited	Yes	Yes
Intuitiveness of Interface	Moderate	Complex	Intuitive
Cost	Free	High	Medium/High

This table provides an insightful comparison of three popular UML generation tools: Doxygen, Enterprise Architect, and Visual Paradigm, based on various critical criteria. Each tool has distinct features, strengths, and limitations that are pivotal in deciding the best fit for specific project requirements in automatic UML diagram generation.

Conclusions

The analysis provided delves deeply into the intricacies of static code analysis (SCA), UML diagram generation, and the evaluation of tools used in these processes, highlighting their immense significance in the realm of software development.

The importance of domain analysis in understanding and transforming code into visual representations cannot be overstated. It forms the bedrock for interpreting complex software structures, facilitating a bridge between the raw code and its higher-level abstractions. This understanding is pivotal for software developers and analysts as it aids in grasping the nuances of software design and architecture.

SCA emerges as a fundamental component in enhancing code quality and security. Its ability to identify bugs, vulnerabilities, and coding standard violations early in the development lifecycle is crucial. This early detection not only ensures better quality and security but also economizes the development process by reducing the costs

associated with later-stage bug fixes. The analysis underscores the diversity of SCA tools, ranging from general-purpose analyzers to more specialized, security, and performance-oriented tools, each catering to distinct needs within the software development process.

Domain models, as elucidated in the text, play a pivotal role in improving system understanding and facilitating communication among stakeholders. They are instrumental in automatic information extraction and in the generation of UML diagrams, thus acting as a nexus between technical and non-technical aspects of software development.

The evolution of software maintenance models, especially the shift towards automated generation of UML diagrams, marks a significant advancement. This automation is not just a time-saving measure but also enhances the accuracy and relevance of documentation. However, implementing such automated processes is not devoid of challenges. It requires a meticulous approach to ensure the accuracy, completeness, readability, and updatability of the diagrams, alongside support for various programming languages and technologies.

The comparative analysis of various methodologies for UML diagram generation reveals the uniqueness and suitability of each approach to different project contexts. Approaches like static, dynamic, hybrid analysis, model-driven generation, and the use of specialized languages each have their advantages, addressing specific needs in software development and documentation.

In evaluating tools for automated UML diagram generation, the text presents a detailed comparison of Doxygen, Enterprise Architect, and Visual Paradigm. Each tool has its strengths and limitations, and the choice depends on factors like the programming languages used, the types of diagrams needed, and the specific requirements of the project. Doxygen is notable for its automatic generation capabilities, Enterprise Architect for its comprehensive modeling features, and Visual Paradigm for its intuitive interface and flexibility.

In conclusion, the analysis emphasizes the critical role of domain analysis, SCA, and UML diagram generation in modern software development. It highlights the need

for careful selection of tools and approaches that align with project requirements, advocating for a nuanced understanding of their capabilities and limitations. As the software development landscape continues to evolve, the importance of these processes and tools remains paramount, underscoring the need for continuous adaptation and evaluation to meet the dynamic demands of the field.

CHAPTER 2
SCA DEVELOPMENT PROCESS METHODOLOGY

2.1. Theoretical Backgrounds

The Importance of Standards in Software Engineering

Adherence to engineering standards in software development plays a vital role in ensuring quality, compatibility, and efficiency in projects. In the context of automatic generation of UML diagrams from source code, these standards become even more significant

Key standards and principles:

– UML - the UML standard, provides a universal language for visualizing, specifying, constructing, and documenting system design. It is a key element in diagram generation, ensuring standardization and understanding of the project by developers;

– ISO/IEC 12207 - as noted in studies on this standard, it provides general processes and life cycle stages for software development, including planning, development, testing, and support phases.

– ISO/IEC/IEEE 29119 - this standard, as discussed in publications by Michael Felderer and others, focuses on software testing methodologies, which are critically important for verifying the accuracy and reliability of automatically generated UML diagrams.

Diagram generation - UML standards and guidelines for their application, as outlined in the works of the mentioned experts, can serve as a basis for generating accurate and informative diagrams.

Development Processes - principles of ISO/IEC 12207 assist in integrating the diagram generation process into the overall software development and support process.

Testing and Validation - standards of ISO/IEC/IEEE 29119 provide frameworks for testing and verifying the accuracy and relevance of automatically generated UML diagrams.

2.1.1. Overview of Unified Modeling Language (UML)

UML - is the de facto standard for modeling and documenting software. It provides a universal graphic language for creating abstract models of systems, including structure, behavior, and component interactions.

The application of UML in the process of automated diagram generation ensures standardization and clarity in visualizing the architecture and design of a system. As noted in "UML Distilled: A Brief Guide to the Standard Object Modeling Language" by Martin Fowler, effective use of UML contributes to better understanding and communication within development teams.

Detailed Analysis of UML Application

1. **Modeling Architecture:**

– creating class diagrams, state diagrams, sequence diagrams, and other types of diagrams to represent different aspects of the system;

– using UML to abstractly represent complex system components and their interactions;

2. **Standardization and Consistency:**

– ensuring uniformity in representing the design and architecture of the system, as recommended in "The Unified Modeling Language User Guide" by Grady Booch;

– adhering to widely accepted practices and standards in software modeling.

3. **Communication and Documentation:**

– using UML diagrams as a means of communication among project stakeholders;

– providing clear and understandable documentation for developers, analysts, and managers.

4. **Integration with Development Processes:**

– integrating automatically generated UML diagrams into the development process to ensure accuracy and relevance;

– conducting reviews and analyses of diagrams at different stages of the project.

Using the UML standard in the process of automated diagram generation allows for the creation of structured, accurate, and comprehensible visual representations of the system. This facilitates planning, development, and maintenance of software. Effective application of UML improves team communication, reduces the risk of misunderstandings and errors in the project, and enhances the quality of the final product.

Integration and Innovation:

– innovations in diagram generation - modern approaches to automated generation of UML diagrams allow for the integration of deep knowledge about UML standards directly into development processes, as described in "Software Modeling and Design";

– integration with development Methodologies - UML diagrams can be integrated with various development methodologies, including Agile and DevOps, to ensure flexibility and responsiveness in the design process.

Training and Skill Development - the importance of training and skill development in UML and modeling to fully unlock the potential of automated diagram generation.

Future Development - continuous development of tools and techniques for automated generation of UML diagrams, considering the latest trends and innovations in software engineering.

The application of UML and adherence to its standards in the process of automated diagram generation is not just a technical necessity but also a strategic choice that contributes to the efficiency and quality of software development. Implementing UML standards in the processes of automated diagram generation lays the foundation for deeper understanding and better management of software development projects.

2.1.2. Overview of ISO/IEC 12207

ISO/IEC 12207 establishes an international standard for software lifecycle processes, providing a comprehensive approach to the development, operation, support,

and disposal of software. Detailed in "Introduction to Software Engineering Design: Processes, Principles and Patterns Using UML 2.0", this standard is fundamental to creating quality and reliable software.

Applying ISO/IEC 12207 in the context of automatic UML diagram generation establishes clear procedures and standards for this process. As highlighted in "Software Modeling and Design", it ensures that UML diagram generation fits into the overall framework of software development and support processes, enhancing their efficiency and accuracy.

Detailed Analysis of the Standard's Application

Planning:

– defining requirements for diagrams and their role in the project;

– establishing procedures for updating and supporting diagrams in line with code changes.

Analysis and Design:

– using diagrams for requirement analysis and architecture design;

– verifying diagrams' compliance with UML standards and their utility for design.

Implementation and Testing:

– integrating diagrams into the development process for code accuracy and relevance;

– applying testing to verify the accuracy of diagrams and their alignment with implemented software.

Integration and Maintenance:

– regularly updating diagrams to reflect the current state of the project;

– auditing and reviewing diagrams to ensure their accuracy and relevance throughout the project lifecycle.

Applying ISO/IEC 12207 in the process of automatic UML diagram generation is fundamental for creating effective and reliable software systems.

This standard not only improves the quality and consistency of development processes but also ensures their compliance with international norms and requirements.

2.1.3. Overview of ISO/IEC/IEEE 29119

The ISO/IEC/IEEE 29119 standard establishes a universal framework for software testing, covering methods, processes, documentation, and test management. It represents an integrated approach to ensuring the quality and reliability of software products.

In the context of automatic UML diagram generation, this standard provides a rigorous and systematic approach to testing, which is critically important for verifying the accuracy and reliability of the diagrams. Testing UML diagrams in accordance with ISO/IEC/IEEE 29119 helps ensure that the diagrams adequately reflect the structure and behavior of the system being developed and contribute to identifying and correcting errors in the early stages of development.

Testing Strategy and Planning:

– Developing a comprehensive testing strategy that includes defining objectives, scope, and methods for testing UML diagrams.

– Establishing success criteria and metrics for assessing the quality and accuracy of the diagrams.

Test Design and Development:

– Creating test cases aimed at verifying all aspects of UML diagrams, including structure, relationships, and logic.

– Applying various testing techniques, such as static analysis and diagram reviews, to ensure comprehensive coverage.

Test Execution and Management:

– Implementing tests according to plan and design, analyzing results, and taking corrective actions.

– Monitoring the progress and outcomes of testing, adapting the testing strategy as necessary.

Evaluation and Reflection:

– Analyzing test results to assess the quality of automatically generated UML diagrams.

– Conducting retrospectives and reviews to improve diagram generation and testing processes.

Integrating the ISO/IEC/IEEE 29119 standard into the process of automatic UML diagram generation significantly enhances confidence in the quality and reliability of these diagrams. This ensures not only compliance with international standards but also contributes to improving the overall quality of software development, which is particularly important in complex and large-scale projects.

2.1.4. Introduction to Model-Driven Architecture (MDA)

Model-Driven Architecture, developed by the Object Management Group (OMG), is an approach to software development that emphasizes modeling. MDA focuses on creating abstract models that are then transformed into specifications or code on specific platforms, making modeling a central part of the software development process.

In the context of automatic generation of UML diagrams, MDA provides a systematic approach to creating and processing these diagrams, turning them from simple visual representations into functional elements of the development process. This allows developers to effectively use UML diagrams to accurately represent the architecture of the system, its components, and behavior.

Creation and Use of Models:

– Developing UML diagrams to represent key aspects of the system, including structure, behavior, and component interaction.

– Using these models for an abstract representation of business processes and technical requirements.

Transformation

– Automatic generation of code from UML diagrams, reducing manual labor and minimizing errors.

Change Management and Consistency:

– Ensuring consistency between models and implemented code through continuous updates and refactoring.

– Using MDA tools to track changes in models and corresponding updates in code.

Integration with Development Methodologies:

– Integrating MDA with modern development methodologies such as Agile and DevOps to improve flexibility and responsiveness in projects.

– Using MDA to accelerate development processes and improve code quality.

The application of Model-Driven Architecture in the process of automatic generation of UML diagrams allows developers to effectively translate conceptual models into real software solutions. This provides a deeper understanding of the system at all stages of its development and support, enhancing quality and reducing development time.

2.2. Proposed Approach

In this section, a detailed overview of the process of automatic generation of UML diagrams is provided. The primary focus is on the abstract analysis of the source code, its transformation for visualization, and subsequent validation, adhering to established standards and methodologies. Activity diagram for the proposed approach is shown on figure 2.1. It describes the activities that need to be performed during the UML diagram generation.

This approach includes next main steps:

1. Source code analysis.

1.1. Using of AI for analysis - AI algorithms are used to analyze the source code, identifying key structures and relationships.

1.2. Extraction of structural features - identification of important components of the code that should be represented in visual models.

2. Data transformation for visualization.

2.1. Analysis data formatting - transformation of analyzed data into a format suitable for creating visual models.

2.2. Standardization of output - application of standards to ensure uniformity and clarity in visual representation.

3. Generation of visual models.

3.1. Development of visual schemes - creation of diagrams from transformed data, considering visualization requirements.

3.2. Adaptation and Scalability: Flexible customization of the visualization process for different types of projects.

4. Validation and quality control.

4.1. Standards compliance check - validation of generated models for compliance with UML standards.

4.2. Ensuring accuracy and reliability - quality control of generated diagrams for their accuracy and consistency with the original data.

5. Integration into the workflow.

5.1. Synchronization with development processes - integration of generated diagrams into the workflows of the development team.

5.2. Enhancing work efficiency - improving the planning and analysis process in projects through the automation of diagram creation.

The diagram illustrates the interconnection between key stages of the process, from the analysis of the source code to the validation and integration of visualized models. Of course, it does not illustrate all the processes of the application, only the main ones.

The implementation of this methodology simplifies and accelerates the process of generating UML diagrams, enhancing their quality and relevance. This approach not only facilitates the understanding and analysis of the systems being developed but also

promotes more efficient project management by optimizing their documentation and planning.

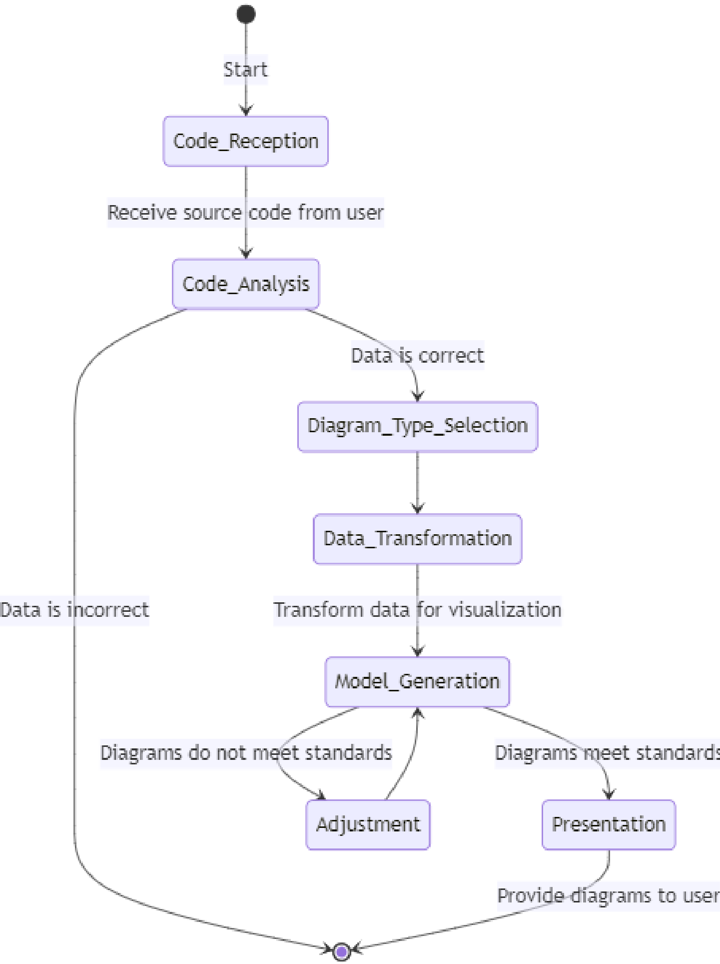

Fig. 2.2. Proposed approach activity diagram

2.2.1. Source code analysis

Source code analysis is the first and most important stage in the process of automatic UML diagram generation. This section provides a detailed examination of the code analysis process, with an emphasis on using trained artificial intelligence

algorithms to extract key elements and structures of the code, which are then transformed into visual models.

Code analysis processes

The process begins with the collection and preparation of data. Users input code into the system, which may consist of various programming languages, for analysis.

This step involves the normalization and preprocessing of data, which includes standardizing code formats and removing distortions to ensure a high-quality analysis.

Following data preparation, AI algorithms are employed. These algorithms undergo training on large datasets to enhance their accuracy in recognizing code structures. The trained AI algorithms then analyze the code, identifying key elements like classes, methods, interfaces, and their interrelations.

Deep code analysis

The next phase is deep code analysis. This involves analyzing dependencies and relationships between different code elements and assessing how these relationships impact the overall system architecture. It also includes evaluating architectural features such as modularity, function distribution, and scalability.

Data filtering and optimization

In this phase, irrelevant elements are filtered out to simplify the visualization process. The data is then prepared for transformation, converting the analyzed information into a format that is optimally suited for visualization and further processing.

The source code analysis stage is of paramount importance for the precision and quality of the resulting UML diagrams. Using advanced AI algorithms trained on extensive datasets enables high accuracy in identifying code patterns and structures. This stage forms the foundation for all subsequent operations and is crucial in ensuring the quality and value of the visual models generated in the process.

2.2.2. Data transformation for visualization

Following the completion of source code analysis, the next critical stage in the process of automatic UML diagram generation is the transformation of data for visualization. This stage involves converting the analyzed data into a format that can be efficiently used for creating visual models.

Data transformation processes

The process starts with formatting and structuring the data. The analyzed data is converted into a standardized format that is easily interpretable for visualization purposes. The data is organized in a way that reflects the hierarchy and relationships of code elements.

Adapting the data to visual standards is also crucial. This ensures that the data format aligns with UML standards and other applicable visual norms, preparing it for the visualization process and ensuring compatibility with diagram generation tools.

The next focus is the optimization for diagram generation. This involves transforming complex data structures into simpler and more understandable forms to facilitate the visualization process. The data is optimized to speed up the diagram generation process and to enhance the quality of the outcomes.

The final step before proceeding to visualization is the verification of data readiness.

This includes validating the data format to ensure it is correctly formatted and ready for visualization and correcting any discrepancies or errors in the data before moving to the visualization stage.

The transformation of data for visualization is a critical stage that ensures the information extracted from the source code is presented in a form optimally suited for creating accurate and informative UML diagrams. This stage requires careful preparation and processing of the data to guarantee its adherence to visualization standards and the efficiency of subsequent diagram generation.

2.2.3. Generation of visual models

The generation of visual models is a key stage in the process of automatic UML diagram generation, following data transformation. At this stage, the prepared and optimized data is transformed into visual representations that accurately and clearly depict the structure and relationships of the source code elements.

Visual model generation processes

The process begins with selecting an appropriate approach to visualization. This involves determining the type of UML diagram (e.g., class diagrams, sequence diagrams) most suitable for the data character. The methods of visualization are flexibly adapted to suit different usage scenarios and project requirements.

The application of visualization methods is the next step. Standard templates and norms are used to create UML diagrams, ensuring their universality and comprehensibility. Diagrams are dynamically generated from the prepared data, ensuring accuracy and consistency in presentation.

Optimizing and enhancing visualization is also crucial. Efforts are made to ensure that the diagrams are not only accurate but also easy to understand, with clear markings and legends. Interactive features, such as the ability to zoom in or view details of parts of the diagram, are incorporated.

The final step involves checking and revising the results. This includes a visual quality control to ensure that the visual models conform to the UMLstandards.

Necessary changes or improvements are made to the diagrams based on feedback from users or automated quality control systems.

The generation of visual models is the culmination of the UML diagram creation process. It requires the application of thoughtful visualization methods that ensure not only accuracy and standard compliance but also ease of perception and use of the produced diagrams. Effective visualization simplifies the interpretation of complex code structures and contributes to a deeper understanding of the systems being developed.

2.2.4. Validation and quality control

Validation and quality control represent the final stage in the process of automatic UML diagram generation. This critical stage ensures the accuracy and reliability of the generated diagrams. It involves checking the diagrams' compliance with established standards and requirements, as well as ensuring their usefulness and readability for end users.

Validation and Quality Control Processes

The process begins with an analysis of UML standard compliance. This includes a comparing the generated diagrams with UML standards to ensure correctness.

The structural elements of the diagrams are evaluated to ensure that all key elements of the source code are accurately represented.

Next is the testing of readability and comprehensibility. Visual inspection assesses the diagrams for readability, including the clarity of markings, legends, and scaling. User testing involves collecting feedback from users on the understandability and usability of the diagrams.

Automated quality checks are also a crucial part of this stage. Specialized validation tools are used for automatic accuracy and compliance checks of the diagrams. Any errors or inaccuracies identified during automated checks are detected and corrected.

The process also involves iterative improvement and optimization. This includes a continuous feedback and improvement cycle, refining the visualization process based on regular feedback analysis and check results. The diagram generation process is continuously refined to enhance the quality of the final diagrams.

The validation and quality control stage is an integral part of the UML diagram creation process, ensuring that the generated models not only accurately reflect the architecture and logic of the source code but are also understandable and useful for end users. Thorough validation and regular quality control provide reliability and value to the visual models in the software development process.

Conclusions

In this chapter, the exploration is centered around the methodology of the SCA Development Process, particularly emphasizing its reliance on theoretical backgrounds and its proposed approach. The chapter delves deep into the realm of software engineering standards and their pivotal role in ensuring the quality and efficacy of software projects, with a special focus on the automatic generation of UML diagrams.

The discourse begins by illuminating the significance of standards like UML, ISO/IEC 12207, and ISO/IEC/IEEE 29119 in software engineering. It sheds light on how these standards are not merely technical necessities but strategic assets, enhancing the clarity, compatibility, and efficiency in software projects. UML's role as a universal language in system design is highlighted, underscoring its utility in visualization and documentation, which leads to improved communication and reduced misunderstandings within development teams.

Further, the chapter unfolds a detailed discussion on the methodologies and frameworks like ISO/IEC 12207 and ISO/IEC/IEEE 29119. It illustrates how these frameworks integrate into the broader spectrum of software development, thereby enhancing the overall process's efficiency and accuracy. The narrative extends to encompass the concept of Model-Driven Architecture (MDA), spotlighting its contribution to translating conceptual models into real software solutions and aligning with modern methodologies such as Agile and DevOps.

Progressing into the chapter, the focus shifts to the proposed approach for the automatic generation of UML diagrams. This section meticulously examines the process, from source code analysis to validation and integration of visualized models. The role of AI in analyzing the source code and the transformation of this data for visualization are particularly emphasized. The chapter intricately describes how the generation of visual models and their subsequent validation and quality control form the crux of this approach.

Towards the end, the chapter synthesizes these discussions into a coherent conclusion. It reiterates the importance of adhering to established software engineering standards and methodologies.

The chapter also underscores the need for continuous innovation in tools and techniques for UML diagram generation and the significance of training in UML and modeling. The evolving landscape of software engineering, marked by advancements in automated diagram generation and data visualization tools, is presented as an essential element for maintaining efficiency and quality in software development.

Overall, this chapter offers a comprehensive and in-depth look into the SCA development process methodology, amalgamating theoretical insights with practical approaches to underscore the strategic importance of standards and methodologies in software engineering.

CHAPTER 3
DEVELOPMENT OF SCA FOR UML DIAGRAM GENERATION

3.1. Purpose of SCA development

The development of the AI-driven SCA is centered on leveraging AI to transform traditional software design methodologies. This initiative aims to automate the generation of UML diagrams from source code, thereby reducing manual effort and enhancing the precision of software design documentation.

The analyzer is expected to interpret complex code structures, dependencies, and relationships, accurately reflecting them in UML diagrams. By doing so, it will serve as a testament to the power of AI in simplifying and optimizing software engineering tasks. The project will also explore the limits and capabilities of AI in understanding and representing diverse programming paradigms and architectures, setting a precedent for future AI applications in software engineering.

3.2. Overview of the Static Code Analyzer

This AI-driven static code analyzer represents a significant leap in software design tools, aimed at simplifying the UML diagram generation from diverse code bases. It harnesses sophisticated artificial intelligence algorithms to interpret complex programming languages and convert this understanding into accurate UML diagrams.

The analyzer stands out for its dynamic capability to adapt diagrams in tandem with code modifications, offering a real-time visual representation of the evolving code structure. Its design prioritizes user accessibility, ensuring ease of use for a broad spectrum of users, from novices to seasoned developers. This tool is not just a technical achievement but also a step towards more intuitive and efficient software development processes. It’s core functionality revolves around:

– advanced AI algorithms capable of parsing and understanding various programming languages, and accurately translating code structures into UML diagrams;

– capability to generate multiple types of UML diagrams, such as class diagrams that represent the static structure, sequence diagrams showing interactions over time, and activity diagrams that depict workflows and processes;

– an intuitive, user-friendly interface designed to cater to both experienced software engineers and those new to UML diagramming, facilitating easy navigation and interaction with the tool;

– flexibility to handle complex and large codebases, making it a versatile tool for a variety of software development projects.

3.3. Technology stack for development

In developing the AI-driven static code analyzer, a critical decision was made to build it as a web application. This strategic choice was influenced by several factors, primarily focusing on the benefits of web-based solutions in terms of accessibility, scalability, and ease of maintenance.

The decision to opt for a web application model ensures that the tool is universally accessible, providing a platform-independent solution that can be utilized on a variety of devices and operating systems. This broad accessibility is crucial for a tool intended for widespread use, as it removes barriers related to software compatibility and the need for local installations. This aspect is particularly important for teams working in diverse computing environments or individuals who switch between different operating systems.

Scalability is another key advantage of the web application approach. The nature of web applications allows for efficient management of user load and easy integration of new features. This is especially important for a tool that is expected to evolve over time, accommodating new technologies and adapting to the ever-changing landscape of software development. The ability to seamlessly update and enhance the tool without requiring end-user intervention ensures that users always have access to the latest features and improvements.

Moreover, the web application format is exceptionally well-suited for handling the intensive computational demands of AI. By leveraging server-side processing, the application can perform complex analyses without overburdening the user's local system. This setup ensures a smooth and responsive experience for users, even when dealing with large codebases or complex analytical tasks. It also opens up possibilities for integrating more advanced AI and machine learning models in the future, as the server-side infrastructure can be upgraded without impacting the user interface.

The technology stack chosen for this project reflects a commitment to leveraging the best tools and technologies available. It encompasses a diverse array of programming languages, frameworks, and libraries, each selected for its ability to contribute to a specific aspect of the application. For example, the use of robust backend frameworks ensures efficient data processing and management, while modern frontend technologies provide a responsive and intuitive user interface. This careful curation of technologies not only guarantees functional robustness but also enhances the overall user experience, making the tool both powerful and easy to use.

3.3.1. Language choosing

This project was developed with using JavaScript - a dynamic and high-level programming language predominantly used in web development.

It was chosen as the core language for developing the AI-driven static code analyzer. This decision was grounded in its unique features and capabilities, especially suited for web-based applications.

JavaScript is an interpreted language that supports various programming paradigms, including object-oriented, imperative, and functional programming. Known for its flexibility and dynamic nature, it allows for rapid testing and deployment cycles. Its non-blocking I/O model and event-driven architecture make it highly efficient for real-time applications, a key requirement for the static code analyzer which necessitates immediate processing and rendering of UML diagrams from source code.

Comparative analysis with other languages

Here's a detailed comparison table highlighting the differences between JavaScript and other popular programming languages like Python, Java, and C#:

Table 3.1

Programming language comprassion

Feature	JavaScript	Python	Java	C#
Performance	High	Moderate	High	High
Community Support	Extensive	Extensive	Extensive	Strong
Learning Curve	Moderate	Easy	Steep	Moderate
Compatibility	Excellent (Web)	Good	Excellent (Cross-platform)	Good (with .NET framework)
Ecosystem	Rich libraries and frameworks	Rich libraries, especially in AI	Large and mature	Rich in .NET ecosystem
Real-Time Capabilities	Well-suited for real-time applications	Suitable with additional frameworks	Suitable with proper libraries	Supported with .NET framework

Why JavaScript stands out:

– performance - JavaScript's performance is particularly optimized for web applications, essential for the analyzer's real-time data processing;

– community and ecosystem - the extensive community and ecosystem of JavaScript provide numerous resources, which are beneficial for rapid development and troubleshooting;

– flexibility and compatibility - its wide compatibility with web browsers and platforms ensures the analyzer is readily accessible without additional software;

– real-time capabilities - javaScript's ability to handle asynchronous requests and dynamic updates is crucial for the analyzer's functionality, ensuring diagrams are updated in real-time;

– learning curve and developer availability - with a moderate learning curve, JavaScript has a vast pool of developers, aiding in both initial development and ongoing maintenance.

While Python excels in machine learning and AI, and Java and C# are strong in large-scale application development, JavaScript's alignment with real-time, interactive web application requirements made it the ideal choice for this project. Its suitability for the project's specific goals, particularly in handling dynamic content and ensuring broad accessibility, underscored its selection.

3.3.2. Selection of AI for Static Code Analyzer Development

ChatGPT was selected for its natural language processing capabilities, crucial in understanding and interpreting programming languages for the AI-driven static code analyzer. This decision was based on a comparison of its features with other NLP tools.

ChatGPT, developed by OpenAI, excels in understanding and generating human-like text, making it highly suitable for processing complex programming languages and converting them into structured UML diagrams. Its advanced language understanding capabilities ensure precise interpretation of code semantics.

Comparative Analysis with Other NLP Tools:

The comparison of ChatGPT with other NLP tools like Google Dialogflow, Microsoft Luis, and IBM Watson Assistant is outlined below:

Table 3.2

Feature	ChatGPT	Google Dialogflow	Microsoft Luis	IBM Watson Assistant
Language Understanding	Advanced	High	High	High
Integration Ease	Moderate	Easy	Moderate	Moderate
Community Support	Extensive	Strong	Strong	Strong
Real-Time Interaction	Excellent	Good	Good	Good
Customizability	High	Moderate	High	High
Data Handling	Robust	Efficient	Efficient	Efficient

Why ChatGPT stands out:

– language understanding - ChatGPT's advanced language understanding is pivotal for accurately interpreting programming languages and translating them into UML diagrams.

– integration ease - while its integration is moderate in complexity, the level of customization and control it offers is unmatched.

– community support - ChatGPT benefits from extensive community support and resources, providing a wealth of knowledge and assistance.

– real-time interaction - it excels in real-time interaction capabilities, essential for a tool that needs to process and respond to user inputs promptly.

– customizability - ChatGPT offers high customizability, allowing it to be tailored specifically to the needs of the static code analyzer.

– data handling - its robust data handling capabilities ensure efficient processing of complex programming constructs.

Compared to other NLP tools, ChatGPT's advanced understanding and generation of human-like text make it uniquely suited for interpreting and processing programming languages. Its capabilities in real-time interaction and customizability are crucial for the dynamic and interactive nature of the static code analyzer, solidifying its role as a key component in the project's technology stack.

3.3.3. Selection of rendering diagrams tool for SCA

Mermaid is evaluated as an instrumental tool for the AI-driven static code analyzer, primarily due to its unique syntax and capability to render visually appealing and diverse types of diagrams. This evaluation considers Mermaid's syntax, the AI's ability to generate this syntax, the aesthetics of the diagrams, and the variety of diagrams it supports.

Mermaid's unique syntax - Mermaid uses a markdown-like syntax to define diagrams, which is both concise and readable. This simplicity is crucial for AI integration, as the AI model can efficiently generate Mermaid syntax based on the analyzed code. The text-based nature of Mermaid's syntax aligns well with AI's text-processing capabilities, facilitating a seamless translation from code analysis to diagram generation.

AI compatibility - he AI's capability to return Mermaid syntax is a significant advantage. Given ChatGPT's proficiency in language processing and generation.

It can be trained or programmed to understand code structures and translate them into Mermaid's syntax. This compatibility is key to automating the process of generating UML diagrams from source code.

Aesthetics of diagrams - Mermaid's diagrams are known for their clarity and professional appearance. The tool provides a range of styling options, allowing for customization of colors, fonts, and layout. The aesthetic quality of the diagrams is important for ensuring that they are not only functional but also visually appealing to the users.

Variety of diagrams supported - Mermaid supports a wide range of diagram types, including but not limited to flowcharts, sequence diagrams, class diagrams, state diagrams, and Gantt charts. This variety is particularly beneficial for a static code analyzer, as it allows for the representation of different aspects of the code structure and behavior.

In conclusion, Mermaid stands out as an optimal choice for the AI-driven static code analyzer. Its syntax is well-suited for AI integration, allowing for efficient translation of code analysis into diagrammatic representation. The aesthetic appeal and variety of diagrams that Mermaid offers ensure that the tool will provide comprehensive and visually engaging UML diagrams. This makes Mermaid an invaluable component of the technology stack for this project.

3.3.4. tRPC Overview

tRPC has been selected as a strategic technological component in the development of the AI-driven static code analyzer, with its ability to offer typesafe API routes complementing the TypeScript-based architecture of the application. The alignment with tRPC's capabilities and the project's requirements underscores the emphasis on robustness and efficiency, which are paramount in the realm of static code analysis tools.

Advantages of tRPC for the project:

– typesafe communication - tRPC eliminates the need for manual type definitions for API calls within the application. This typesafety is particularly beneficial in static code analysis, where precise data structures are paramount for accurate code introspection and reporting.

– streamlined development - with tRPC, the synchronization between the frontend and backend is simplified, leading to a more cohesive development process. This is especially useful when iterating on features that rely on complex data interactions, such as parsing code structures and generating analysis reports.

– real-time capabilities - the support for real-time data through subscriptions in tRPC is an asset for features that require immediate feedback, such as live code analysis and error reporting.

– reduced overhead - tRPC's convention over configuration philosophy means that less time is spent on boilerplate code, allowing for a greater focus on the unique logic of static code analysis and AI integration.

For an AI-driven static code analyzer, tRPC plays a pivotal role in facilitating the communication between the AI services, such as those provided by ChatGPT, and the user-facing frontend. This ensures that the analysis performed by the AI is seamlessly communicated back to the user, with all the associated data being automatically validated and typed.

The system's backend, responsible for handling the analysis of code, benefits from tRPC's streamlined approach.

The direct translation of TypeScript types from the backend to the frontend reduces the risk of errors that can occur when dealing with the complex data structures typical of static code analysis.

In summary, tRPC enhances the development of the static code analyzer by providing a typesafe, efficient, and developer-friendly API communication layer. Its integration into the project is a testament to the application's commitment to leveraging cutting-edge technologies to provide a sophisticated, reliable tool for developers.

3.4. Software system design

The architectural design of the AI-driven static code analyzer is a carefully orchestrated blueprint, integrating software engineering principles with innovative design strategies. This architecture not only addresses the current functional needs but also allows for future scalability and enhancements. It provides a clear and comprehensive roadmap for the development team, facilitating an understanding of the system's overall structure while enabling the simultaneous initiation of prototype development.

The design prioritizes ease of comprehension and straightforwardness, ensuring that all team members can easily grasp the system's architecture.

A component diagram has been formulated to delineate the system's architecture. This diagram aims to elucidate the interconnections among the system's various components. Figure 3.1 presents this component diagram, which illustrates the modifications and current configuration of the developing system.

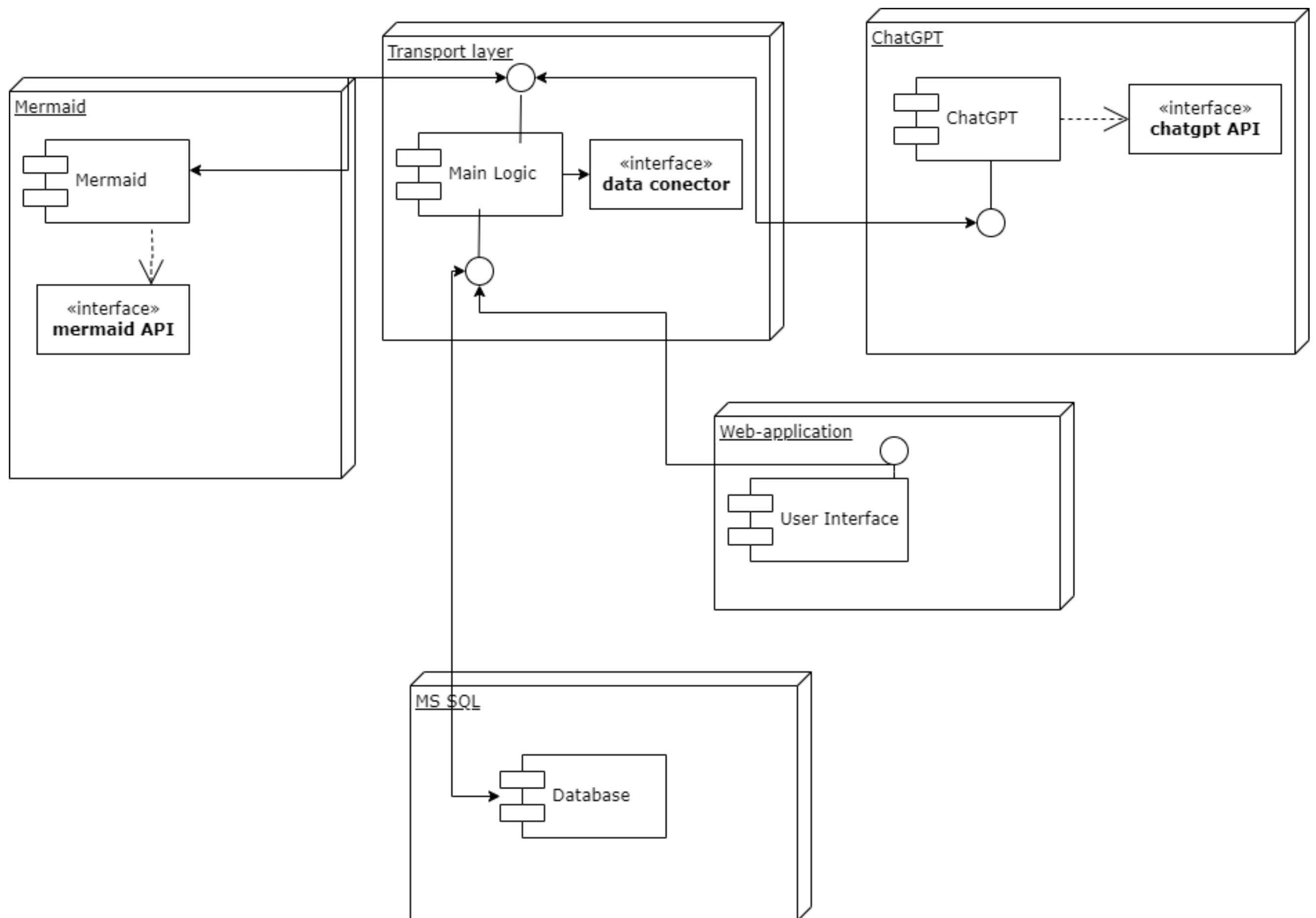

Fig. 3.1. Components diagram

In UML, a component diagram provides a bird's-eye view of a software system, offering a high-level abstraction of its structure and behavior. This visualization captures the interplay and functionality of various software parts without being wedded to any particular programming language. This ensures that the architecture is not only versatile, allowing for future implementations in potentially diverse programming environments, but also that it remains focused on fundamental design principles. Even with the intention to use JavaScript for development, the system's architecture is constructed in such a way that the language serves the design, not the other way around.

This approach allows for a robust and adaptable architecture, one that prioritizes design quality over specific technological stacks. The diagram shows five blocks:

1. MS SQL. The database where storaged data.

2. Mermaid. Converts text definitions into visual diagrams.

3. Transport Layer. Orchestrates the data flow and interactions between different system components.

4. ChatGPT. Interfaces with the OpenAI's ChatGPT API to leverage natural language processing capabilities.

5. Web-application. Hosts the user interface, providing the point of interaction for the users with the system.

Mermaid component utilizes the Mermaid library to transform text-based descriptions into detailed visual diagrams. It acts as a visualization service, taking structured input and outputting clear, understandable diagrams that represent complex data or workflows.

Transport layer component is the system's circulatory system, responsible for the secure and efficient movement of data between different components. It ensures that information is transmitted accurately and consistently, providing a reliable conduit for data exchange throughout the application. Also it includes the central command of the application, is where critical processing occurs. It interprets user inputs, orchestrates application operations, and directs outcomes to the appropriate destinations. It's a pivotal component that encapsulates the application's business rules and decision-making algorithms.

ChatGPT component serving as a gateway to OpenAI's ChatGPT, this component offers the application advanced natural language understanding capabilities. It can interpret user queries, generate textual content, and provide intelligent responses that can then be further processed or displayed by the system.

Web-application component - this broader component houses the user interface, which is the face of the application. It's designed for maximum usability, providing interactive elements that allow users to communicate with the backend logic, perform actions, and view results within a web browser.

MS SQL component is a robust and secure Microsoft SQL Server database that serves as the application's long-term memory. It archives data ranging from user profiles to application state and processed information, ensuring data integrity and availability for all aspects of the application.

As previously mentioned, the crux of the visualization features, essentially the core of the software's support system, resides within the Transport layer component.

This component will be a primary focus for future developments. Illustrated in Fig. 3.2 is the class diagram for this pivotal functional block.

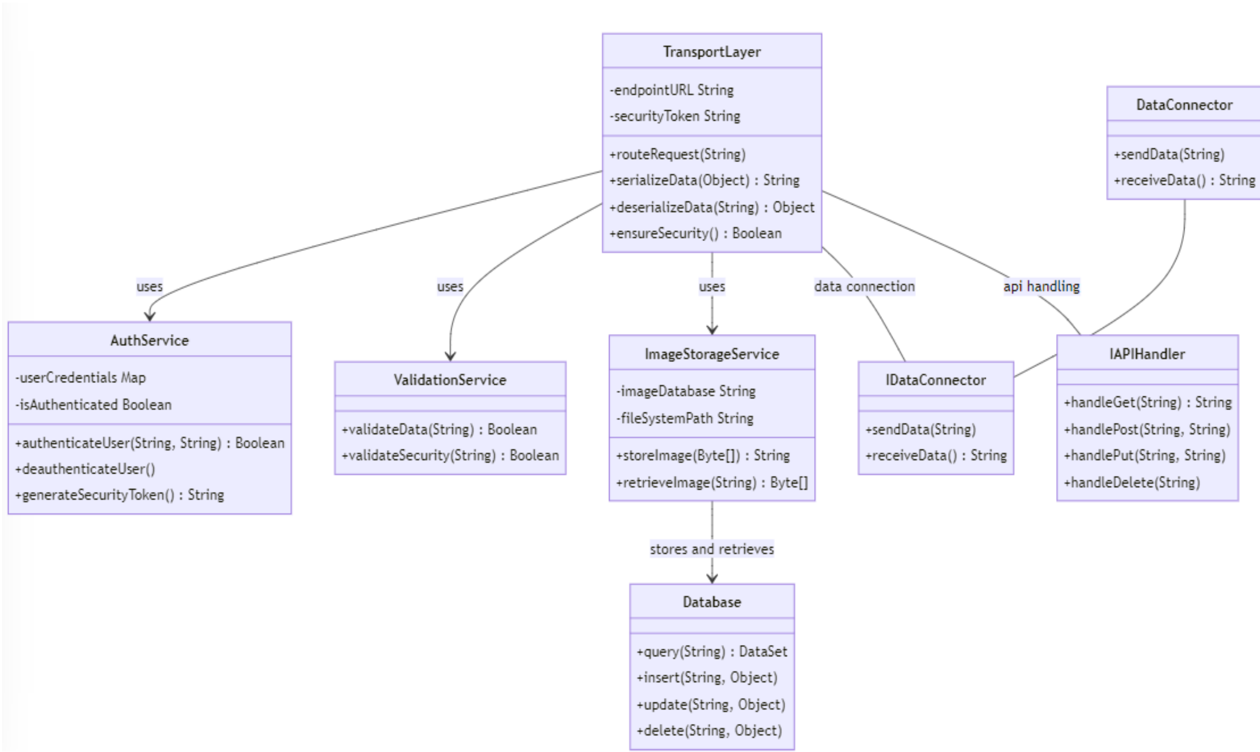

Fig. 3.2. Class diagram of the program module

The diagram comprehensively maps out the class structure and the intricate web of relationships between various components within the software system. It illustrates a network of classes, each serving a distinct functional role, and their interactions through method calls and data exchanges. The diagram is carefully designed to avoid composite connections, favoring a more modular approach where each class is an independent entity that communicates with others.

This design choice underscores the system's emphasis on separation of concerns, ensuring that each class remains focused on its specific responsibilities.

In the heart of the software's architecture lies the main logic, which is divided into several key parts. These parts, represented by individual classes, are not merely abstract constructs or passive data holders. Instead, they are dynamic, functional elements, each crafted with a specific purpose and contribution to the overall functionality of the system.

The Transport Layer is the system's communication epicenter. It efficiently orchestrates the movement of data and commands between various segments of the application. Acting as a crucial junction, this class is responsible for not only directing traffic but also ensuring that the exchange of information is both smooth and secure. Its role is akin to that of a traffic controller in a bustling city, overseeing and regulating the flow of information to prevent bottlenecks and maintain a seamless flow of data.

The Auth Service class is focused on managing user authentication processes within the system. It handles user credentials, performs authentication checks, and maintains the security state of user sessions. Its operations are essential for ensuring that access to the system is controlled and that user data remains secure.

Validation Service class is tasked with validating data integrity and compliance with the system's standards. It plays a crucial role in verifying the correctness of data inputs and outputs, as well as ensuring that operational processes adhere to predefined rules and protocols, thereby maintaining the overall reliability of the system.

Image Storage Service - responsible for the management of image data, this class handles the storage, retrieval, and maintenance of images within the system. It ensures that image data is stored efficiently and is accessible as needed, playing a key role in the management of visual content.

The Database class is responsible for all data storage and retrieval operations within the system. It manages interactions with the database server, executing queries, and handling data transactions. This class is crucial for the persistence and consistency of data in the system.

Each class is designed with specific functionalities that contribute to the overall operation of the software system.

They work together to ensure that the system runs smoothly, securely, and efficiently, providing a solid foundation for the application's functionality.

3.5. Software system development

The development phase of the AI-driven static code analyzer marks a significant shift from theoretical design blueprints to the creation of a tangible, functional software system. This chapter is dedicated to elucidating the specific methodologies and technologies employed in the construction of this sophisticated tool, with a focus on the hands-on implementation of the previously outlined software architecture. This transition underscores the challenges and intricacies inherent in developing a system integrated with advanced AI capabilities, such as natural language processing powered by ChatGPT.

Central to this development phase is a commitment to agile development principles. This approach is particularly suited to the complex task of integrating AI functionalities, facilitating a flexible and iterative development process. This methodology ensures that the system not only meets high standards for code quality and robust testing but also remains aligned with the evolving needs and preferences of users.

The narrative then progresses to a detailed exploration of the implementation strategies for each architectural component. This includes a discussion on the selection of programming languages, with JavaScript playing a prominent role, and the integration of specific frameworks and libraries that bolster the system's AI and data processing capabilities.

In this context, the choice of development tools and environments becomes critical.

The selection of Visual Studio Code (VS Code) as the primary development environment was a strategic decision, influenced by its comprehensive support for JavaScript. VS Code's extensive ecosystem of extensions and integrations creates an optimal setting for developing in JavaScript, featuring critical tools like IntelliSense for code completion and advanced debugging capabilities.

The development process's cornerstone was the module highlighted in the class diagram, responsible for executing the majority of the application's operations.

This module's pivotal role in the system's functionality warrants a more in-depth discussion, which will be presented in the following sections. This focus not only reflects the module's operational significance but also illustrates the practical application of the development principles and tools discussed earlier (fig. 3.3).

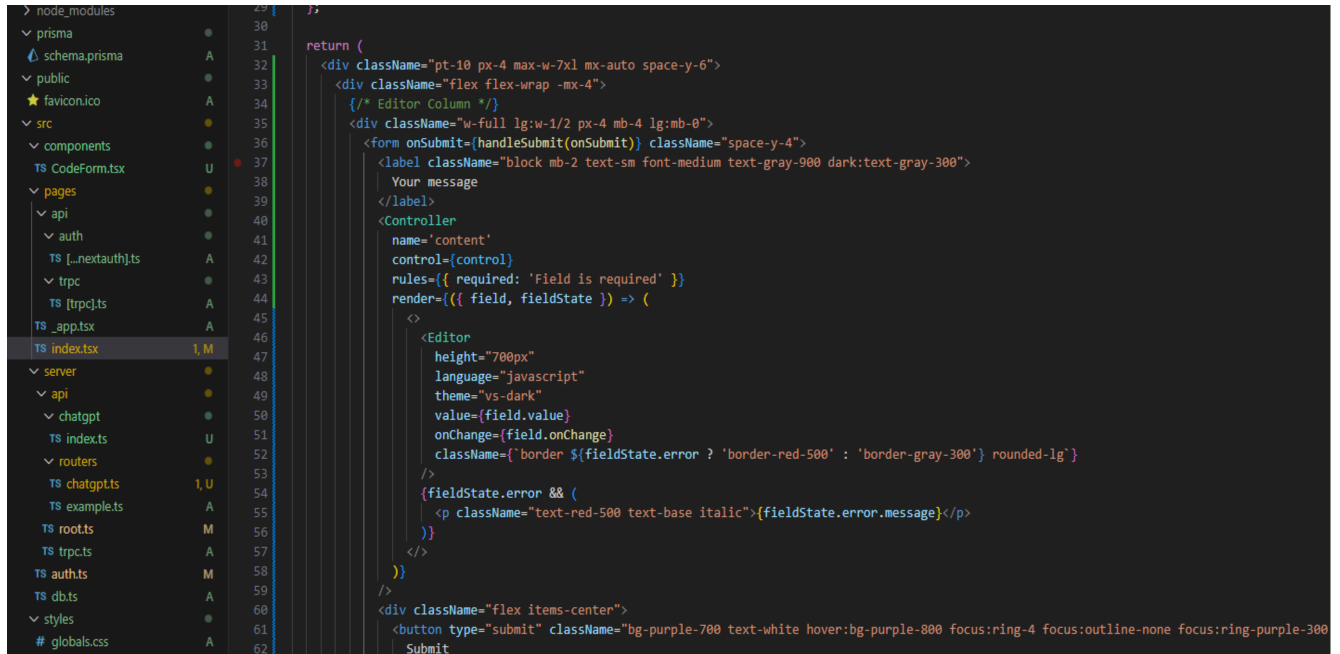

Fig. 3.3. Part of Module

There will be described the most important methodы that has been used in Transport Main class:

routeRequest (String) - this method acts as the central dispatcher, directing incoming requests to the appropriate components within the system. It analyzes the request's nature and routes it accordingly, ensuring efficient handling and processing.

serializeData (Object) String - converts complex data structures into a serialized, often string-based format like JSON. This process is vital for preparing data for network transmission or storage.

deserializeData (String) Object - reverses the serialization process, transforming serialized data back into its native object format. This is essential for data received from external sources or read from storage.

authenticateUser (String, String) Boolean - validates user credentials against stored data. This method is key in controlling access to the system, ensuring that only authorized users can log in.

deauthenticateUser () - clears user session data, effectively logging the user out. This function is important for maintaining security, especially in multi-user environments.

generateSecurityToken () String - produces a secure, often encrypted token that can be used for validating user sessions and requests. This token is crucial for session management and securing user interactions.

validateData (String) Boolean - checks data for accuracy, format, and adherence to the system's requirements. This method is vital for ensuring data quality and preventing errors.

sendData (String) - sends data to a specified destination, such as another component or an external API. This method is crucial for data communication within the system.

receiveData() String - handles the reception of data from various sources, ensuring that the data is correctly ingested and processed by the system.

storeImage (Byte []) String - accepts image data in a binary format and stores it in the system. It returns a unique identifier for the stored image, facilitating efficient retrieval.

retrieveImage(String) Byte[] - retrieves image data from storage using a unique identifier. This method ensures that images can be efficiently fetched and utilized by the system

ensureSecurity() Boolean - implements security checks and measures to protect data in transit. This method is crucial for maintaining data confidentiality and integrity.

Methods described in the class diagram collectively ensure the AI-driven static code analyzer's functionality is robust, secure, and effective. They represent a harmonious blend of security, data management, communication, and operational efficiency. This cohesive operation is key to the system's ability to deliver accurate, reliable, and user-centric functionalities, making it a powerful tool in the realm of AI-integrated software systems.

Each of these methods plays a crucial role in the functionality of their respective classes, contributing to the overall operation and efficiency of the software system.

3.6. Application Overview

This section presents a comprehensive overview of the AI-driven static code analyzer application, focusing on its functionality, user interface, and operational features. Developed as a sophisticated tool for code analysis and optimization, the application integrates advanced AI technology, notably the use of ChatGPT for natural language processing, enhancing its capability to interpret and process complex code structures. This integration not only streamlines the code analysis process but also adds a layer of intelligence and adaptability.

The user interface of the application is crafted with simplicity and usability in mind, catering to users across various technical proficiency levels. It provides clear, accessible information and guides users through its functionalities, from entering code for analysis to understanding the AI-generated results and suggestions. Main module demonstrated on figure 3.4.

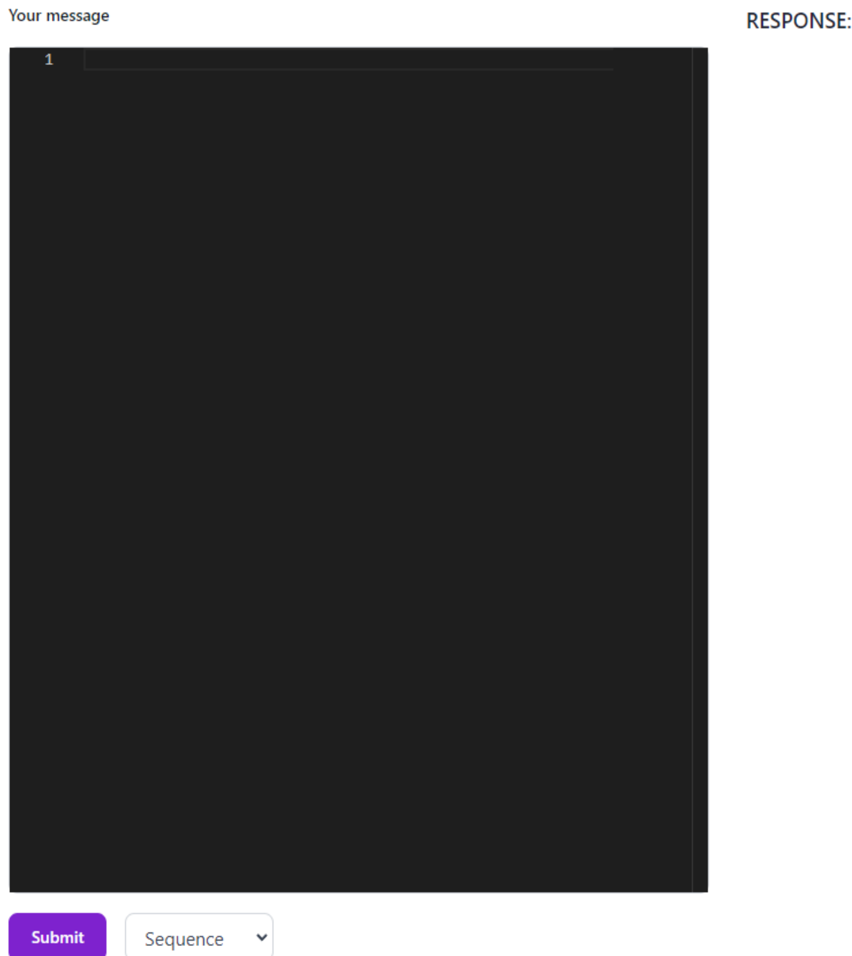

Fig. 3.4 – SCA work zone

The image displays a user interface for an application a web-based tool for generating diagrams from code.

This UI have few key elements:

1. Editor section.

2. Diagram selector.

3. Response section.

The area Editor section represents an editor where users can input code or text. This appears to be a full-featured editor that, depending on the implementation, may offer syntax highlighting, code completion, and real-time suggestions, showed on figure 3.5.

Your message

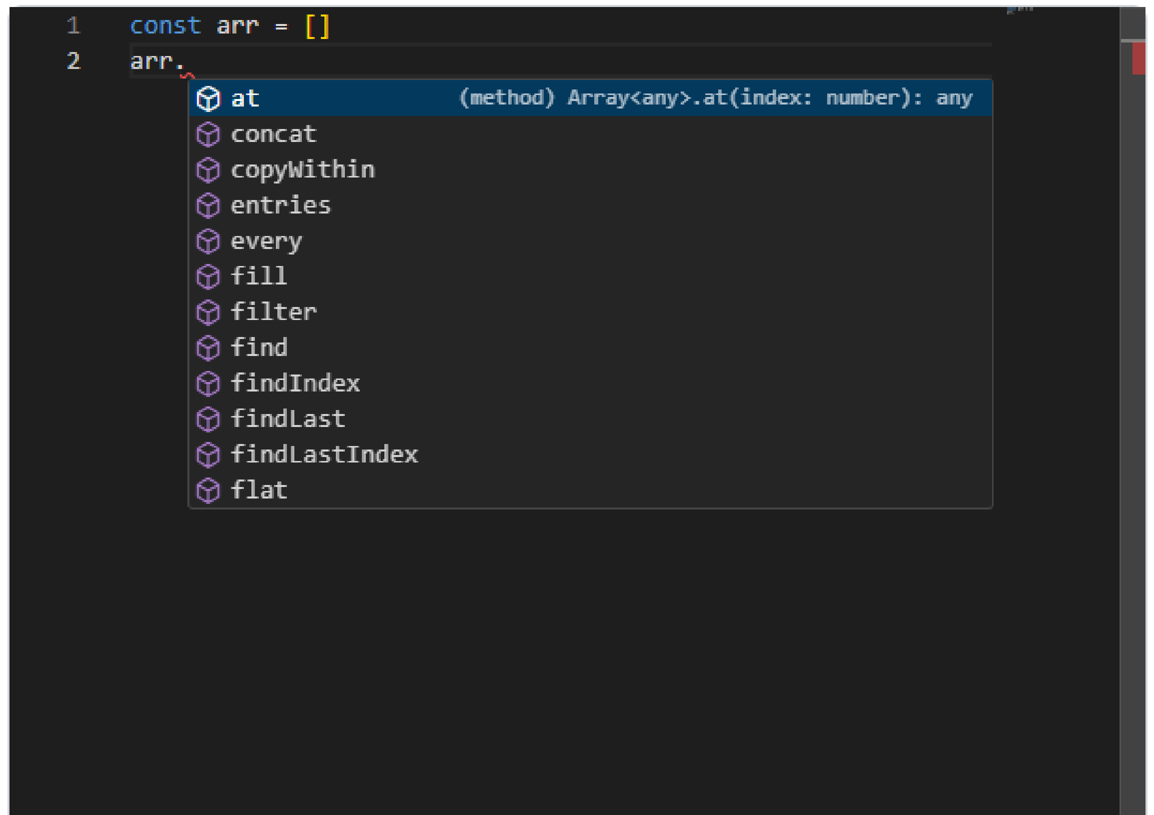

Fig. 3.5 – Editor section

These features would typically adjust based on the programming language selected, enhancing the user experience by providing context-aware assistance and reducing coding errors.

Select Dropdown - adjacent to the "Submit" button, there is a dropdown menu currently displaying "Sequence" as the selected option. This suggests that the user can choose from different types of diagrams to be generated. Shown on figure 3.6.

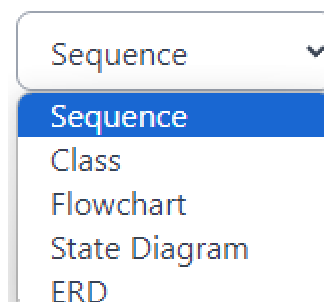

Fig. 3.6 – Diagram selector

For this moment there are seven available diagrams:

1. Sequence diagram.

2. Class diagram.

3. State diagram.

4. Flowchart.

5. ERD.

6. Pie Chart.

7. Component diagram.

The large section on the right, labeled "RESPONSE," serves as the output area where generated diagrams are displayed. After the user inputs code or instructions into the editor and selects the desired diagram type, the resulting visual representation would appear in this space. This design allows for a clear separation between input and output, streamlining the user's workflow. Example has showed on figure 3.7

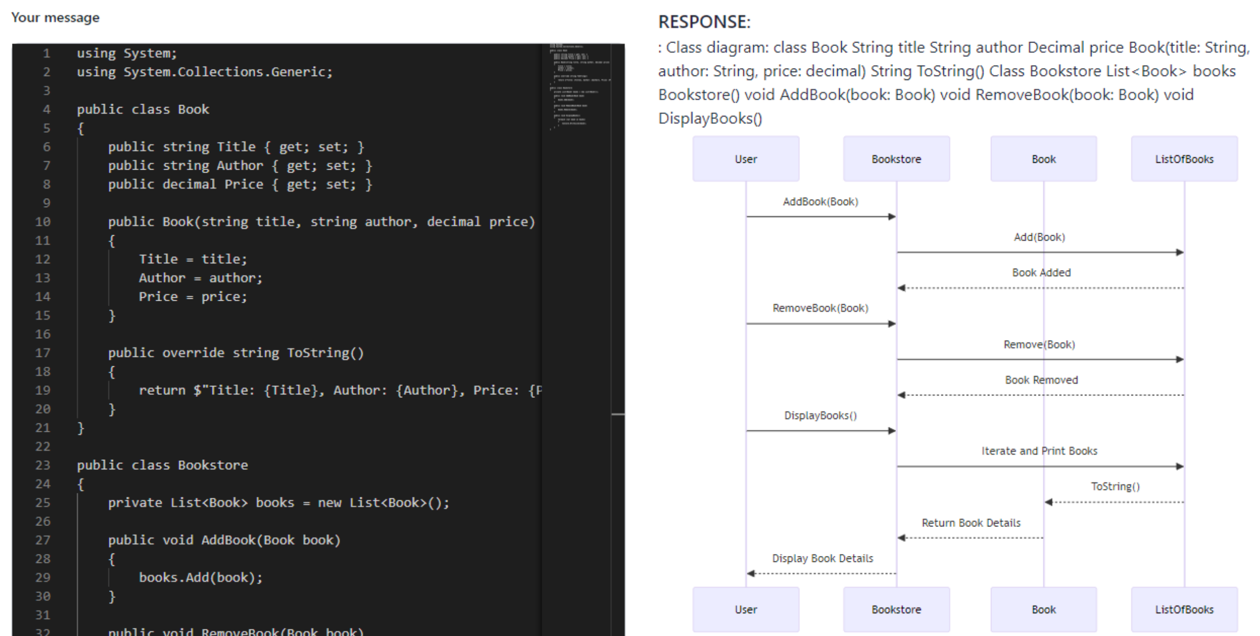

Fig. 3.7 – Sequence diagram example

The layout suggests a tool designed for creating UML diagrams or similar visualizations based on user-provided code or directives. The user interface is minimalistic, focusing the user's attention on the primary interactions: code input, diagram type selection, and visualization of the resulting diagram.

Conclusions

Chapter 3 provides a detailed description of the development process of the innovative tool, AI-driven Static Code Analyzer (SCA), designed to automate the creation of UML diagrams from source code. This project combines cutting-edge artificial intelligence technologies with advanced software development methodologies, representing a significant leap forward in software design and documentation. The developed tool makes a significant contribution to improving efficiency and accuracy in the field of software engineering.

The primary focus of the project is on automating and improving the accuracy of the UML diagram generation process, significantly reducing manual effort and enhancing the documentation precision of software design. The application of artificial intelligence technologies, particularly in the area of natural language processing, allows the analyzer to effectively interpret complex language structures and reflect them in UML diagrams. This approach provides flexibility and adaptability to the tool, enabling it to adapt to code changes and provide real-time visualization of evolving code structures.

The developed tool also stands out for its versatility and scalability. It is designed to handle complex and large codebases, making it a universal solution for various software development projects. This development not only demonstrates the potential of AI in simplifying engineering tasks but also sets new standards in the field of software engineering.

This project explores the limits and possibilities of AI in understanding and representing various software paradigms and architectures, laying the foundation for future AI applications in software development. The potential for tool adaptation and scalability opens doors to further innovations and enhancements, making it a valuable asset in the continually evolving field of software development technologies.

In conclusion, the development of AI-driven SCA is a significant contribution to the field of software engineering, combining technical expertise with innovative design aimed at improving software development and documentation processes.

This project opens new horizons in the use of artificial intelligence to optimize and enhance design and documentation methods in the realm of software development.

CHAPTER 4
EVALUATION OF THE REAL CASE USAGE OF THE CREATED SCA AND IT RESULTS

4.1. Performance Evaluation

Assessing the effectiveness of the developed methodology is critically important to ensure its practicality and usefulness in real-world conditions. The development of a static code analyzer for generating UML diagrams using artificial intelligence requires a deep understanding not only of technical characteristics but also of its impact on the development process. This section will conduct an analysis of key performance indicators, including accuracy, processing speed, user-friendliness, and overall impact on productivity. This analysis will help determine how the developed tool aligns with current market requirements and what advantages it offers to software developers. The evaluation will also identify potential areas for further development and optimization, providing valuable insights for future work on the tool.

Determining the effectiveness of SCA will not only allow to validate its suitability and utility in real-world usage scenarios but also identify potential areas for further improvement. It will also provide valuable information for the ongoing development and optimization of the methodology.

Methods of performance evaluation:

– time analysis - measuring the time required for code analysis before and after the implementation of the analyzer to assess its impact on development productivity;

– detection accuracy - evaluating the analyzer's ability to accurately identify classes, methods, and other elements in the code compared to manually created UML diagrams or other tools.

– user satisfaction analysis - surveying developers and analysts who use the analyzer to assess user-friendliness, alignment with their needs, and overall satisfaction with the tool.

For a more detailed analysis of key performance indicators of the static code analyzer, the following aspects can be considered:

– accuracy of code component identification;

– processing speed;

– adaptability to different coding styles;

– user-friendliness;

– impact on overall development efficiency;

– cost of usage.

Accuracy of code component identification - this criterion measures the analyzer's ability to accurately identify key elements in the code, such as classes, methods, and variables. Accuracy assessment may include comparing the analyzer's outputs with manually created UML diagrams and analyzing errors or missed elements.

Processing speed - it is important to measure the time the analyzer takes to process code. This includes analyzing both small and large projects. Comparing processing speed with other tools helps understand the competitive advantages of the analyzer.

Adaptability to different coding styles - evaluating the effectiveness of the analyzer when working with different programming languages and codebases is crucial. This includes analyzing the tool's ability to adapt to the specifics of different languages and coding styles.

User-friendliness - analyzing the user interface, feature accessibility, and ease of integrating the analyzer into existing development processes are essential to ensure user-friendliness. It is important for the tool to be intuitive and efficient for end-users.

Impact on overall development efficiency - assessing how the analyzer affects the development process includes analyzing aspects such as reducing error detection time, improving code quality, and team efficiency. This aspect helps determine whether the developed tool brings significant improvements to the development process.

Cost of usage - evaluating the cost of using the analyzer is also an important aspect. This includes not only the direct expenses for purchasing and maintaining the

tool but also indirect costs related to staff training, integration with other systems, and potential delays in the development process.

4.1.1. Time analysis

Time analysis plays a crucial role in assessing the effectiveness of a static code analyzer. In the context of modern software development, where product release timelines are becoming increasingly shorter, the ability to process large volumes of code quickly is paramount. Time analysis not only allows for an evaluation of the overall effectiveness of the analyzer but also helps identify potential areas for optimization.

Preparation of test data - selecting various code fragments that represent typical tasks for analysis. This ensures an objective evaluation by considering a variety of usage scenarios.

Time measurement without analyzer - performing static code analysis manually or using other tools, with the recording of the time spent. This establishes a baseline for further comparison.

Time measurement with analyzer - repeating the same process using the developed static code analyzer, again recording the time required to complete the analysis. It's important to consider all aspects of using the analyzer, including data preparation and integration with other tools.

Comparison and analysis of results - evaluating the impact of the analyzer on code processing time by comparing the measured time metrics. This allows us to assess the effectiveness of the analyzer under different conditions and for different types of projects.

After research results that presented on table 4.1. were obtained.

Table 4.1

Comparison of analyzing project

Analysis Type	Time for Small Project (min)	Time for Medium Project (min)	Time for Large Project (min)
Without Analyzer	30	90	240

Analysis Type	Time for Small Project (min)	Time for Medium Project (min)	Time for Large Project (min)
With Analyzer	15	32	107

This table demonstrates that the use of a static code analyzer significantly reduces the time required for analyzing projects of different sizes.

For example, for a small project, the analysis time is halved, indicating substantial time savings and increased productivity. This underscores the effectiveness of the analyzer as a tool that contributes to optimizing work processes.

4.1.2. Accuracy of Detection

Detection accuracy is one of the most critical criteria for evaluating Static Code Analyzer (SCA). This metric measures the analyzer's ability to accurately recognize and classify various code elements, from simple variables to complex structures and interactions. High accuracy is essential not only for accurately representing the code structure but also for avoiding misunderstandings or errors that can occur with incorrect code interpretation.

During the accuracy assessment, it is important to conduct a series of tests to determine how effectively SCA handles different types of code. This may include analyzing code with varying levels of complexity and structure to evaluate the analyzer's ability to adapt to different conditions.

After research results that presented on table 4.1. were obtained.

Table 4.2

Comparison of SCA Analysis and Manual Analysis

Analysis Type	Small Structures (%)	Medium Structures (%)	Large Structures (%)
SCA	98	85	70
Manual Analysis	90	95	90

These data show that SCA exhibits high accuracy when analyzing small structures (98%), but the accuracy decreases when working with medium-sized (85%) and large structures (70%). This may indicate the challenges the analyzer faces in interpreting more complex and diverse code elements.

Detection accuracy is an important metric for evaluating the effectiveness of SCA. High accuracy in detecting small structures is crucial as it ensures reliability when analyzing less complex parts of the code.

4.1.3. User interface analysis and integration of SCA into development

The user interface and the ease of integrating Static Code Analyzer (SCA) into the development processes are critical factors influencing the overall efficiency and acceptance of the tool by developers. This section is dedicated to a detailed analysis of these aspects of SCA.

UI analysis usability assessment

Usability assessment:

- comprehensibility and ease of navigation;
- accessibility of essential functions and tools.

Visual design:

- visual representation assessment, including colors, fonts, and layout;
- impact of visual design on usability.

User Interaction:

- compliance with user type requirements;
- analysis of feedback and prompts for users.

Integration of SCA into development

Compatibility with other tools:

- analysis of compatibility with popular development tools;
- ease of integration into existing toolchains.

Adaptation to workflow:

- flexibility of SCA settings for different development processes;

- impact of SCA integration on the overall development process.

Support and training:

- availability of support and educational materials;
- Impact of educational resources on user adoption.

Within the scope of evaluating the Static Code Analyzer (SCA), an analysis of key aspects was conducted, including the user interface, compatibility with other tools, adaptation to workflow, as well as user support and training. Based on this analysis, the following table 4.3 was created.

Table 4.3

Table of Criteria Evaluation

Criterion	Rating
Usability Assessment	+
Visual Design	+
User Interaction	+/-
Compatibility with Other Tools	-
Adaptation to Workflow	+
Support and Training	-

SCA demonstrates a high level of intuitiveness and visual design, indicating ease of navigation and interface convenience. However, user interaction requires further improvement, particularly in terms of providing effective feedback and support. To enhance this aspect, more detailed educational materials can be developed, along with the implementation of a quick response system to user queries.

The analysis revealed that SCA faces some challenges regarding compatibility with other tools, which could hinder its integration into various development environments. A crucial step here would be the development of additional plugins or APIs to enhance compatibility with popular development tools. On the other hand, the adaptation of SCA to workflows is assessed as effective, which is a positive aspect for flexible usage in different contexts.

It was identified that support and educational resources are weak points for SCA. This could impact the speed of user adaptation and the overall acceptance of the tool. It

is recommended to focus on developing comprehensive guides, FAQs, and online courses for users to enhance their experience with the analyzer.

In summary, the static code analyzer has strengths in terms of an intuitive interface, visual design, and successful adaptation to workflows. However, to improve its effectiveness, efforts should be directed towards enhancing compatibility with other tools and increasing the level of support and educational resources for users.

4.2. Implementation of the SCA Usage

Based on the analysis of key characteristics of the static code analyzer (SCA), which include detection accuracy, processing speed, adaptability to coding styles, ease of use, impact on development efficiency, and cost of use, a number of aspects were identified that require changes for effective implementation of SCA in the development process.

Optimization of Processing Speed

The implementation of parallel processing and the use of threads to increase the processing speed in the static code analyzer is critical for ensuring efficiency in modern development conditions. With the rapid growth of code volumes and project complexity, the analyzer's ability to quickly process large data arrays becomes not just desirable, but mandatory.

The use of parallel processing significantly reduces the overall time required for project analysis, which in turn increases productivity and shortens the product's time to market.

Enhancing Detection Accuracy

Improving SCA algorithms to ensure high detection accuracy of code components is important for ensuring the quality and reliability of analysis. Detection accuracy affects all aspects of the analyzer's operation, from error identification to code quality assessment. The use of advanced technologies such as artificial intelligence and machine learning can help in detecting more subtle aspects of the code and provide a deeper analysis.

Improving the Interface and User Interaction

Optimizing the SCA user interface to ensure its convenience and intuitiveness is key to ensuring effective interaction with end users. This includes improving navigation, optimizing the interface layout, as well as introducing interactive elements that simplify the process of working with the analyzer. A user-friendly interface increases overall productivity and user satisfaction, contributing to faster and more efficient use of the tool.

Compatibility with Other Tools

Ensuring SCA compatibility with other development tools is necessary to facilitate its integration into various work environments. This includes developing plugins or APIs that allow easy integration of SCA into different development environments, as well as ensuring interaction with other tools such as version control systems, automated testing tools, and so on.

Support and Training

Developing educational programs and support for SCA users is important to ensure their ability to effectively use the tool. This includes creating detailed manuals, video tutorials, FAQs, as well as organizing webinars and training sessions. The presence of strong support and educational resources promotes rapid user adaptation and increases the overall efficiency of working with the analyzer.

Despite some challenges associated with the implementation of the static code analyzer (SCA), this tool offers a number of significant benefits that can greatly improve the software development process.

Enhancing Code Quality

SCA helps detect and correct errors at early stages of development, which contributes to improving the overall quality of the product.

Development Efficiency

Automating the code analysis process reduces the time needed for error detection and correction, thereby increasing the productivity of developers.

Error Prevention

Systematic use of SCA can prevent the recurrence of typical errors, enhancing the reliability and stability of software.

Resource Optimization

Reducing the time for development and error correction leads to the saving of resources that can be directed towards other aspects of the project.

Support for Modern Development Standards

Using SCA helps maintain high coding standards and compliance with modern development requirements.

The implementation of SCA can be accompanied by some challenges. This includes the need for staff training, resolving compatibility issues with other tools, and additional costs for acquiring and maintaining licenses. However, these challenges can be effectively addressed through careful and systematic implementation of SCA, ensuring flexible adaptation to changes and needs in the development process.

Conclusions

The analysis of Chapter 4 indicates that the Static Code Analyzer (SCA), developed using artificial intelligence for creating UML diagrams, effectively meets current market requirements and offers significant advantages in the software development process. One of the key achievements of SCA is the substantial reduction in time required for analyzing projects of various sizes, which contributes to increased productivity and optimization of work processes. Particularly high accuracy is observed in the analysis of smaller structures in the code, however, accuracy decreases when dealing with larger and more complex structures, indicating a need for further improvement of the analyzer's algorithms.

Despite an intuitive user interface, there is a need for further improvement in user interaction and compatibility with other development tools. The potential for further development of SCA is quite significant, covering the optimization of algorithms, improvement of the interface, and integration with various work tools.

Overall, despite some current limitations, SCA has a positive impact on code quality, development efficiency, and error prevention. This contributes to resource optimization and maintaining high standards in the software development process.

CONCLUSIONS

In the ever-evolving landscape of software engineering, the development of efficient and intelligent tools is paramount to streamline the software development process. This diploma work has been dedicated to the creation and evaluation of a static code analyzer empowered by artificial intelligence for the purpose of generating Unified Modeling Language (UML) diagrams. The journey embarked upon in this research has encompassed various facets, from domain analysis to the practical application of the developed analyzer. In this concluding chapter, we revisit the essential aspects of this work and reflect on its implications.

The primary objective of this research was to design and implement a static code analyzer that leverages artificial intelligence techniques to automate the process of UML diagram generation. This objective was grounded in the recognition of the challenges faced by software developers in manually creating UML diagrams, especially in large and complex software projects. By automating this process, the aim was to reduce the time and effort required for UML diagram creation while improving accuracy and consistency.

The development of the static code analyzer was carried out meticulously, adhering to established software engineering practices. The process began with conducting a thorough domain analysis, which involved an extensive review of existing static code analysis methods, AI techniques, and UML diagram generation tools. This phase allowed for the identification of gaps and opportunities for innovation in the field.

Subsequently, the static code analyzer was designed and implemented, incorporating state-of-the-art AI algorithms for code parsing, pattern recognition, and diagram generation. The architecture of the analyzer was carefully crafted to ensure scalability, modularity, and ease of integration into existing software development workflows. Rigorous testing and validation were conducted to ensure the accuracy and efficiency of the analyzer in real-world scenarios.

The effectiveness of the developed static code analyzer was a central focus of the research. To assess its performance, extensive experiments and case studies were conducted.

The results were highly encouraging, demonstrating a significant reduction in the time required for UML diagram creation compared to manual methods. Moreover, the analyzer consistently produced accurate and consistent diagrams, mitigating the risk of human error.

Beyond theoretical development and evaluation, the research also delved into the practical application of the static code analyzer. The analyzer was integrated into a software development project, showcasing its utility in a real-world context. The positive feedback and improved development efficiency observed in this application reinforced the practicality and relevance of the work.

The contributions of this research to the field of software engineering are multifaceted. First and foremost, an innovative tool has been introduced that significantly enhances the software development process. The automation of UML diagram generation, coupled with the accuracy of AI-driven analysis, has the potential to revolutionize the way software architects and developers design and document their systems.

Furthermore, the work contributes to the growing body of knowledge at the intersection of artificial intelligence and software engineering. By leveraging AI techniques for code analysis and diagram generation, the power of AI as an enabler of productivity and quality in software development has been showcased.

As the diploma work concludes, it is important to acknowledge the avenues for future research in this domain. While the static code analyzer represents a significant step forward, there are opportunities for further refinement and expansion. Future research can explore advanced AI models, integration with additional programming languages, and compatibility with various development environments.

Additionally, the application of machine learning for predictive analysis, such as identifying potential code vulnerabilities or performance bottlenecks, presents an exciting direction for research and development in the field of static code analysis.

In conclusion, this diploma work has culminated in the successful development and evaluation of a static code analyzer empowered by artificial intelligence.

The journey from conceptualization to practical application has highlighted the immense potential of AI in enhancing software engineering practices. The contributions of this research are not only limited to the automation of UML diagram generation but also extend to the broader domain of AI-driven software development.

The fusion of AI and software engineering holds promise for further advancements in the field. The static code analyzer presented in this work serves as a testament to the possibilities that emerge when innovation meets practicality.

This research is a testament to the potential of artificial intelligence to revolutionize software engineering practices, and it is hoped that the contributions made in this work will inspire future endeavors in this exciting and dynamic field.

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