



# International Journal for Innovative Engineering and Management Research

A Peer Reviewed Open Access International Journal

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IJEMR Transactions, online available on 23rd Dec 2019. Link

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Title: **RECOGNITION OF SOFTWARE DESIGN PATTERNS USING MACHINE LEARNING TECHNIQUES**

Volume 08, Issue 12, Pages: 188–193.

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## RECOGNITION OF SOFTWARE DESIGN PATTERNS USING MACHINE LEARNING TECHNIQUES

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### Abstract:

Software architecture centric development and design patterns are the reusable code that offers effective solutions to frequent design issues. In the reverse engineering process, though, it is often required to recognize and identify design patterns from source code. In recent study, Recognition of software design patterns based on ML Techniques is identified. Firstly, the development of a preparation data set based on software measurements. For object identification processes ML Techniques such like LRNN and Decision Tree are extended.

**Keywords:** Design Pattern, SDP, Machine Learning, Reusability

### 1. Introduction

The pattern of Software architecture design is a set of methods used to transfer information across a specific domain. A significant number of software trends for the design of a specific system are identified in the research. A variety of methods and techniques are used to identify such patterns. To improve the development of the relevant code, software patterns are useful. Software pattern design is often obtained by using pattern model concepts that identify the solution to the recurring problem of design.

Gamma et al. generally referred to as GoF uses the process framework for their structure designs. The patterns catalogue is structured into 3 ways:

1. Creational,
2. Structural
3. Behavioural Patterns.

These three software design patterns also to help to develop Software Maintenance by creation unambiguous account of class and object relations.

In the field of forward growth, the standard of arrangement structures is seen,

where assortments have been used as a solution for their reiterated arrangement issues. A technique orchestrated procedure relies upon the characterizations of its people which serve variety employments during programming improvement. Barely any models have similar structure to instances of state and system.

Presently, the amount of patterns is growing, which exists in the function of a huge number of patterns. Moreover, the process of identification may be not based on important patterns.

### 2. Literature Review

A huge number of methods for pattern recognition available and Different methods are based on continuous analysis. When two or more patterns have the same architecture.

Tsantalis et al. formulated a design pattern recognition technique that requires consistency rating methods at the vertices of a diagram that shows a design pattern structure.

Dong et al. introduced the technique of design correlation to determine design pat

terns of software projects by calculating their standard cross similarity.

Pradhan et al. have applied two techniques, for example, diagram isomorphism and standardized cross relationship for the identification of programming configuration designs.

Di Martino and Esposito, proposed a software machine learning technique. Web ontology language (OWL) was used to identify variations.

### 3. Software Architecture Centric Development and Design Patterns Techniques

#### 3.1 Software Architecture Centric Development [SACD]:

Architecture-centric development technique in software platform is accurate and cost-effective. In terms of the quality factor and time to market products, usually used techniques in software development are very expensive and unreliable. In terms of quality and delivery of the products.

We can reuse parts from each design phase to optimize production time and to provide better quality in order to decrease development time. For the creation of new software previously designed, verified and functional parts to be reused.

In software development, the software industry is growing and adopting new approaches to enhance software quality, speed and efficiency. To SDLC, software development processes are used to obtain, evaluate, model, execute, check, and maintain parameters. The impact of the improvement in specifications reduces the chance of uncertainty.

Requirement collection process is a very time-consuming phase and a lot of

effort is expected when obtaining standards as criteria are the backbone of any software. If the standards are not properly collected, this will lead the system to failure and if the expectations are incorrectly collected; there will be no use of software. Consequent phases involved:

1. Requirement Elicitation
2. Analysis
3. Verification

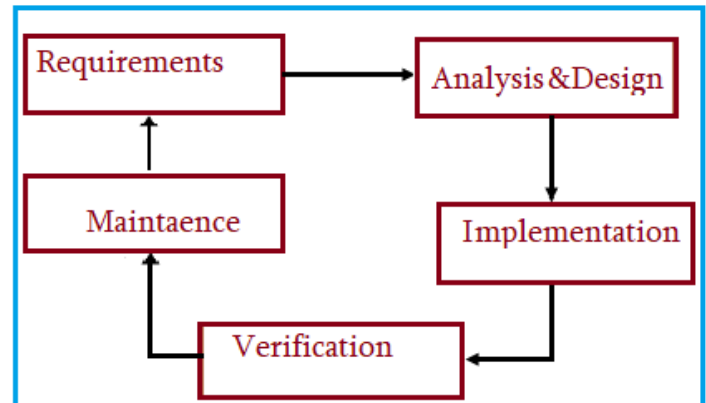


Fig3.1. Conventional Method to Software Architecture Centric Development

#### 3.2 .Software Design Pattern

##### Abstract Factory Pattern:

AFP is mainly used to offer an interface for build families build families of similar (or dependent) artefacts without identifying their relevant subclasses. Abstract factory and adapter patterns are perceived to find patterns from raw data. The pattern includes of four participants including Abstract Factory, Concrete Factory, Abstract Product and Concrete Product.

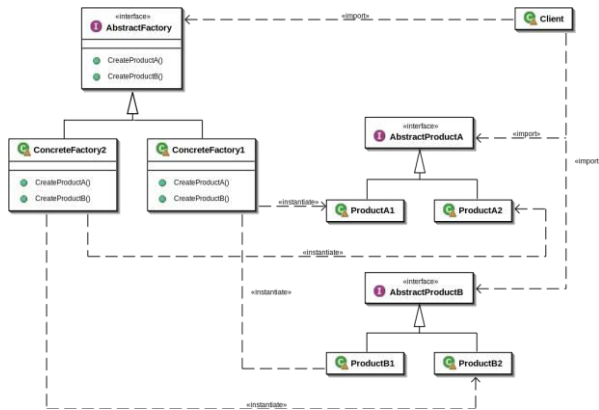


Fig.3.2.1.a.Abstract Factory Pattern

Advantages:

- Application software protects from relevant (acquisition) classes.
- It enhances a trade of group objects
- Stimulates accuracy around objects.

Adapter Pattern:

This approach is easy to recognize as there are several adapters in the real world. Consider, for example, a USB adapter for Ethernet. We need this if we have an Ethernet port on one side and a USB interface on the other. Since they are mutually incompatible. We're using an adapter to convert one to another.

Advantages:

- Allows being reusable and versatile.
- User class doesn't have to use a specific device and can use gene expression to swap Between various adapter modules.

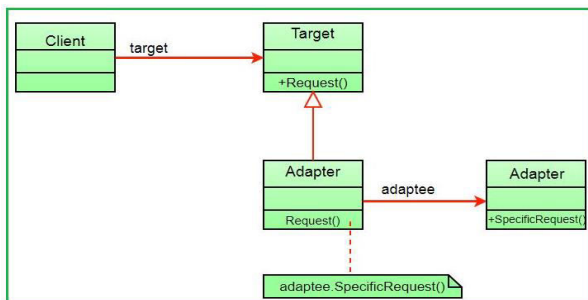


Fig.3.2.1.a.Adapter Pattern

## 4. Proposed work

The proposed is categorized into two sections, like pattern-based data set planning and software design pattern recognition.

### 1. Preparation of Training Dataset

Raw data is prepared in this process to train the Optimization Algorithms used in this study. Training data set design contains four other subprograms such as Identifying Software Patterns, Specifying Instructor Patterns, Creating OO Criteria-Based Attribute Vectors, and Performing Pattern-Based Data Pre-Processing.

### Definition of Design Patterns

A design pattern continually calls, enables and outlines a specific architecture in object oriented structures that solves a persistent design issue.

### Selection of Patterns Participants

The design pattern is a set of one or more sections, also known as the participant's pattern. In a technique-based system, these member classes perform a specific role. Such features require a specific verification during design pattern recognition.

### Preparation of OO Metrics-Based Feature Vectors

It can be prepared by using various software pattern detection tools such as similarity scoring algorithm.

### Pre-processing of Metrics-Based Dataset

Pre-processing of metrics-based dataset is carried out before learning process

### 2. Recognition of Software Design Pattern

Binary descriptive statistics are trained in this phase to understand design patterns. It determines whether or not



selection of pattern members in software are instance of the real patterns of the application. The design pattern recognition process requires three subprograms, like statistics set learning, software pattern recognition, and outcomes cross-validation.

I. Learning of Metrics-Based Feature Vectors:

II. Design Pattern Recognition Process

III. Validation for Result conformance

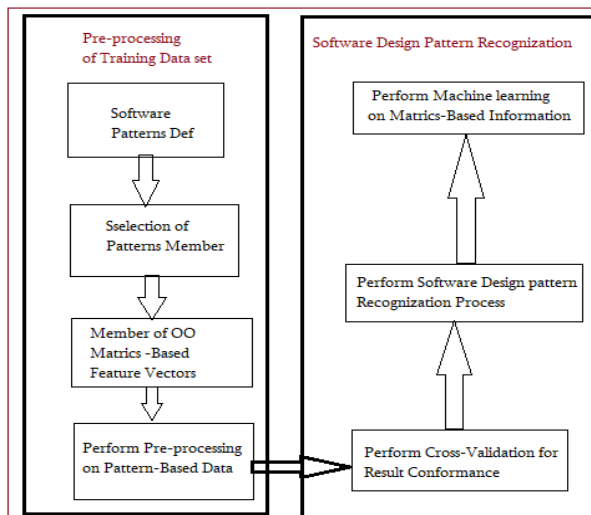


Fig.4.1 Software Design Pattern Recognition Model

## 5. Results

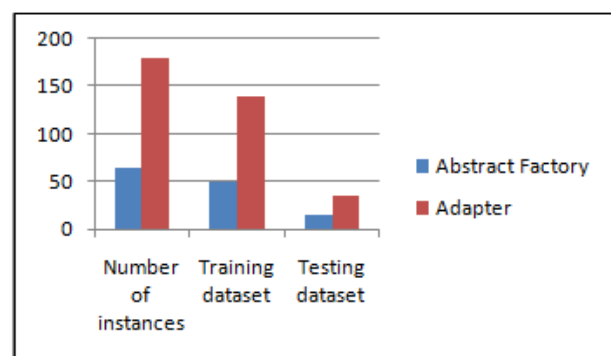
The open source Code is used to identify software design patterns in a number of experiments. Many such pattern examples are classified as training data set as well as training data as shown in Table. An analysis of the proposed research is also performed using a pattern repository, during the test process the archive includes nine open source software.

TABLE

Dataset before Learning Process

Software patterns	Number of instances	Training dataset	Testing dataset
Abstract Factory	65	50	15
Adapter	180	140	35

Fig.5.1. Graphical Representation of Dataset before Learning Process



## 6. Conclusion

In this paper, we are using learning-based techniques like LRNN and Decision Tree, the proposed concept Machine Approaches. To find out various Object-Oriented Metrics Are Recognized For The Preparing Of Metric-Based Datasets. The design pattern recognition process using the design patterns of Abstract Factory and Adapter. In future work enhance the advanced Machine Learning Techniques.

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