# **Reverse Engineering of Graphical User Interfaces**



Universidade do Porto

Faculdade de Engenharia



#### Inês Coimbra Morgado (coimbra.ines@fe.up.pt)

Ana C. R. Paiva (<u>apaiva@fe.up.pt</u>) João Pascoal Faria (jpf@fe.up.pt)

# Agenda

- Motivation and Context
- Implementation
- Results
- Conclusions & Future Work

# **Reverse Engineering**

"Reverse engineering is the process of analyzing a subject system to create representations of the system at a higher level of abstraction"

# Motivation

- The model of a system is useful for:
  - Checking the system's properties
  - Changing platforms
  - Testing



# Problem

- Model-Based Testing (MBT) requires a formal model
- Most of models are not updated or are simple representative schematics
- The manual construction of a model is a too time consuming and error prone process



# Goals

- Diminish the effort of obtaining part of the GUI model
  - Reverse Engineering
- Make a contribution to the automation of GUI testing
- Make a contribution to increase the adoption of MBT techniques

# State of the Art

#### • Static Reverse Engineering

- Source Code Analysis
- · Code parsing is a common technique
- Examples:
  - GUISurfer, ManSART, Ciao, Bouillon et al., Vanderdockt et al.

#### • Dynamic Reverse Engineering

- · Application in Run Time
- Information on concurrency and memory management
- Examples:
  - · GUIRipper, Shehady et al., VESP

# State of the Art

### • Dynamic vs Static

- Information on concurrency and memory management
- No source code needed
- Detection of modifications of the GUI in run time
- Extraction in run time (like testing)

## • Existing Dynamic

- Lack navigation map
- Lack information on dependencies between elements

# ReGUI



# **Exploration Process**

- Phase 1
  - Initial Structure
  - Initial State
- Phase 2
  - Interaction
  - Structure Extraction
  - Behaviour Extraction (navigation, dependencies)

# Problems

Element Identification

• Exploration Order

# **Exploration Order**

File	Edit	Format View	Help	File	Edit	Format View	Help
		Undo	Ctrl+Z	15:0		Undo	Ctrl+Z
		Cut	Ctrl+X			Cut	Ctrl+X
		Сору	Ctrl+C			Сору	Ctrl+C
		Paste	Ctrl+V			Paste	Ctrl+V
		Delete	Del			Delete	Del
		Find	Ctrl+F			Find	Ctrl+F
		Find Next	F3			Find Next	F3
		Replace	Ctrl+H			Replace	Ctrl+H
		Go To	Ctrl+G			Go To	Ctrl+G
		Select All	Ctrl+A			Select All	Ctrl+A
		Time/Date	F5			Time/Date	F5



## • ReGUI Tree

- Window Graph
- Navigation Graph
- Disabled Graph
- Dependency Graph
- Spec# Model



• ReGUI Tree

## Window Graph

- Navigation Graph
- Disabled Graph
- Dependency Graph
- Spec# Model



- ReGUI Tree
- Window Graph

## Navigation Graph

- Disabled Graph
- Dependency Graph
- Spec# Model



- ReGUI Tree
- Window Graph
- Navigation Graph
- Disabled Graph
- Dependency Graph
- Spec# Model



- REGUI Tree
- Window Graph
- Navigation Graph
- Disabled Graph

## Dependency Graph

• Spec# Model



- ReGUI Tree
- Window Graph
- Navigation Graph
- Disabled Graph
- Dependency Graph
- Spec# Model

## **Spec# Generation Rules**

#### Window

Rule 1 □ - windowName <u>Spec#:</u> namespace windowName; var windowName = 1; //if main window var windowName = 3; //if other windows

#### Window to Menu

Rule 2 □ → △/▲

windowName MenuOptionName

<u>Spec#</u> // Apply Rule 1 to WindowName var menuOptionName = 1; //if ∆ and //main window

var menuOptionName = 2; //if + and

//main window

var menuOptionName = 3; //if other windows [Action] MenuOptionName() requires menuOptionName == 1; { }

#### Window to Button

Rule 3 □ → • WindowName ButtonName <u>Spec#:</u> // Apply Rule 1 to WindowName var buttonName = 1; //if main window var buttonName = 3; //if other windows [Action] ButtonName() requires buttonName == 1; { }

27

# **Spec# Generation Rules**

#### Menu to Menu

Rule4 △-----> △/▲ MenuOptionName1 MenuOptionName2 <u>Spec#:</u> var menuOptionName2 = 3; [Action] void MenuOptionName1() requires menuOptionName1 == 1;{ menuOptionName2 = 1; //or 2 if ▲

[Action] void MenuOptionName2() requires menuOptionName2 == 1; {}

#### **Button to Window**

Rule 6 ○ ----- □ ButtonName WindowName <u>Spec#:</u> [Action] void ButtonName() requires buttonName == 1; { WindowName.windowName = 1; buttonName = 3; } //Rule 1 for WindowName //if not yet constructed

#### Menu to Window

Rule 5 △ ----- □ MenuOptionName WindowName <u>Spec#:</u> [Action] void MenuOptionName() requires menuOptionName == 1; { WindowName.windowName = 1; menuOptionName = 3; }

//Rule 1 for WindowName //if not yet constructed

## **Spec# Model**

```
//Rule 1
namespace WindowUntitled Notepad;
var windowUntitled Notepad = 1;
var menu_itemFile_menu_barApplication_windowUntitled___Notepad = 1;
                                                                              //Rule 2
var menu_itemOpen_menu_itemFile_windowUntitled___Notepad = 3;
                                                                              //Rule 4
[Action] Menu_itemFile_menu_barApplication_windowUntitled __Notepad() //Rule 2
requires menu_itemFile_menu_barApplication_windowUntitled __Notepad == 1;{
    menu itemOpen menu itemFile windowUntitled Notepad = 1;
                                                                              //Rule 4
1:
[Action] Menu itemOpen menu itemFile windowUntitled Notepad()
requires menu_itemOpen_menu_itemFile_windowUntitled___Notepad == 1;{
    menu_itemOpen_menu_itemFile_windowUntitled___Notepad = 3;
                                                                              //Rule 5
    WindowOpen.windowOpen = 1;
};
namespace WindowOpen;
                                                                              //Rule 1
var windowOpen = 3;
var buttonClose_windowOpen = 3;
                                                                              //Rule 3
[Action] ButtonClose_windowOpen()
requires buttonClose_windowOpen == 1;{
    buttonClose_windowOpen = 3;
                                                                              //Rule 6
    WindowUntitled Notepad.windowUntitled Notepad = 1;
1:
```

```
29
```

# Conclusions

- Generates graphs for easy results visualisation and interpretation
  - The navigation graph allows us to easily analyse usability related issues
  - The window graph allows us to rapidly verify if the windows are correctly connected
  - All graphs enable an easy identification of specification related issues
- Eases checking the available actions in a certain state of the application

# Conclusions

- Diminish the effort of building a model for MBGT
  - Generates a Spec# Model
- Extracts important information on structure and behaviour
- Lack of standards was an obstacle

# **Future Work**

- Simulate more user actions
- Interact with open windows
- Extract more dependencies
- Improve the Spec# generation

# **Reverse Engineering of Graphical User Interfaces**



Universidade do Porto

#### Thank You!



Inês Coimbra Morgado (coimbra.ines@fe.up.pt)

Ana C. R. Paiva (<u>apaiva@fe.up.pt</u>) João Pascoal Faria (jpf@fe.up.pt)