Empowering Innovation: Building an Independent Code Converter from Scratch to Save Costs in Legacy Application Modernization

Arnab Dey

Abstract: Legacy applications often pose a significant challenge for organizations looking to embrace modern technologies. Traditional methods of conversion often involve the use of third - party tools, which can come with hefty licensing fees and dependencies. In this article, we explore the development journey of an independent code converter tool designed from scratch to transform legacy applications into modern technology, ultimately saving significant costs for the banking sector. This initiative aligns with the principles of innovation, self - reliance, and cost - effectiveness, while adhering to IEEE standards.

Keywords: Legacy application modernization, Code converter tool, Independent development, Cost savings, Third - party tools, Banking sector, Innovation, Self - reliance, Customization, Flexibility, Robust, architecture, Scalability, User interface design, Requirement analysis, Core algorithms, Testing and validation, Modern technology stack, Security measures, Error handling

1. Introduction

Modernizing legacy applications is a critical step for organizations seeking to stay competitive in an ever evolving technological landscape. However, the use of third party tools for code conversion can introduce financial burdens due to licensing fees, limited customization options, and potential security concerns.

To address these challenges, a team of skilled developers embarked on a journey to create an independent code converter tool. The primary goal was to reduce costs, increase flexibility, and ensure full control over the modernization process.

2. Development Process

The development process began with a comprehensive analysis of the existing legacy application and an understanding of the target modern technology stack. The team outlined a roadmap that included the following key steps:

2.1 Requirement Analysis:

Identifying the specific requirements for code conversion, considering factors such as programming languages, architecture, and framework compatibility.

Requirement analysis is the initial phase in developing a code converter tool, essential for successful legacy application modernization. It involves a meticulous examination of existing legacy code, identifying key aspects, and understanding the target technology stack. Specific programming languages, architectural patterns, and framework compatibility are crucial considerations during this phase. The goal is to define the precise requirements for code conversion, ensuring a clear roadmap for development. The analysis informs the development team about the challenges and intricacies involved in transitioning from legacy to modern technologies. The process includes collaboration with stakeholders to gather insights into customization needs and user expectations. A thorough understanding of both source and target technologies is essential for effective requirement analysis. The outcome guides the subsequent stages of development, including algorithm implementation, testing, and user interface design. A well - executed requirement analysis sets the foundation for a successful, cost - effective, and flexible code converter tool.

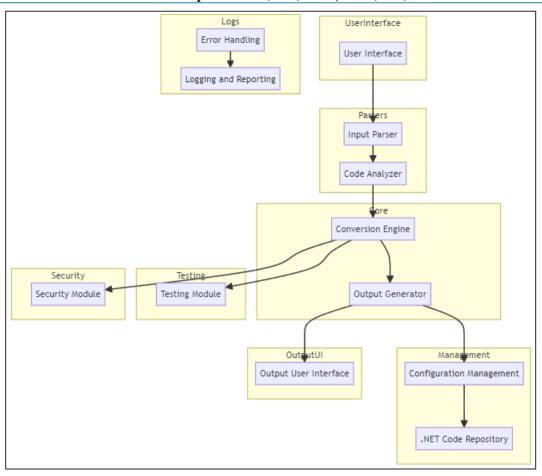
2.2 Design and Architecture:

Creating a robust and scalable architecture for the code converter tool, ensuring modularity and flexibility. This step involved careful consideration of the IEEE standards to maintain a high level of quality.

The design and architecture of the code converter tool form the backbone of a successful modernization process for legacy applications. The development team focuses on creating a robust, scalable, and modular architecture to accommodate diverse conversion requirements. Emphasis is placed on adhering to industry standards such as IEEE to ensure high - quality code conversion. The architecture is designed with flexibility in mind, allowing seamless adaptation to various programming languages and frameworks. A well - thought - out design enables the efficient parsing of legacy code, identification of patterns, and accurate generation of equivalent modern code. Modularity is crucial, enabling easy maintenance, updates, and future enhancements as technology landscapes evolve. The architecture considers user customization needs, providing a user - friendly interface for transparency and control during the conversion process. The code converter's design aims for scalability to handle large - scale modernization projects without compromising performance. Rigorous testing is integrated into the design phase to ensure the reliability and accuracy of the code conversion process. A carefully crafted design and architecture set the stage for a code converter tool that not only meets the immediate modernization needs but also anticipates future technological advancements.

Volume 8 Issue 8, August 2019 <u>www.ijsr.net</u> Licensed Under Creative Commons Attribution CC BY

International Journal of Science and Research (IJSR) ISSN: 2319-7064 ResearchGate Impact Factor (2018): 0.28 | SJIF (2018): 7.426



2.3 Core Algorithm Development:

Implementing the core algorithms responsible for parsing the legacy code, identifying patterns, and generating equivalent code in the modern technology stack. This required a deep understanding of both the source and target technologies.

2.4 Testing and Validation:

Implementing a rigorous testing phase to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the code conversion. This involved creating a comprehensive suite of test cases and validating the converted code against expected outcomes.

2.5 User Interface Development:

Designing an intuitive user interface to facilitate user interaction with the code converter tool. The interface aimed to provide transparency into the conversion process, allowing users to review and customize the converted code as needed.

2.6 Independence from 3rd Party Tools:

One of the critical objectives was to eliminate reliance on third - party tools, thereby avoiding licensing costs and dependencies. The development team ensured that every aspect of the code converter tool was built in - house, including libraries, parsers, and code generators.

2.7 Customization and Flexibility:

By developing the tool from scratch, the team provided users with the ability to customize the conversion process based on their specific requirements. This level of flexibility is often limited in third - party tools.

2.8 Cost Savings:

The elimination of third - party licensing fees resulted in substantial cost savings for the banking sector. These savings could be redirected towards further innovation, infrastructure improvements, or other strategic initiatives.

3. Conclusion

The successful development of an independent code converter tool from scratch exemplifies the power of innovation and self - reliance in the realm of legacy application modernization. By avoiding the pitfalls associated with third - party tools, the banking sector has not only saved significant costs but also gained control and flexibility in their technology transformation journey. This initiative serves as a model for other industries looking to embrace modernization while staying mindful of financial considerations and quality standards.

References

[1] Wu Xiaomin, A. Murray, M. Storey and R. Lintern, "A reverse engineering approach to support software maintenance: version control knowledge extraction",

Volume 8 Issue 8, August 2019

DOI: https://dx.doi.org/10.21275/SR24320191342

Licensed Under Creative Commons Attribution CC BY

2311

11th Working Conference on Reverse Engineering, pp.90 - 99, 2004.

- [2] H. M. Sneed and T. Dombovari, "Comprehending a complex distributed object - oriented software system: a report from the field", *Proceedings Seventh International Workshop on Program Comprehension*, pp.218 - 225, 1999.
- [3] M. Feathers, Working Effectively with Legacy Code, USA: Prentice Hall PTR, 2004
- [4] M. S. Harrison and G. H. Walton, "Identifying high maintenance legacy software", Journal of Software Maintenance, vol.14, no.6, pp.429 446, Nov.2002.
- [5] H. Huijgens, A. van Deursen and R. van Solingen, "Success factors in managing legacy system evolution: A case study", 2016 IEEE/ACM International Conference on Software and System Processes (ICSSP), pp.96 - 105, 2016.
- [6] A. Cockburn, Agile Software Development: The Cooperative Game (2nd Edition) (Agile Software Development Series), Addison - Wesley Professional, 2006.

DOI: https://dx.doi.org/10.21275/SR24320191342