

Apache Commons Imaging

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1 INTRODUCTION

Apache Commons Imaging is a Java library designed for working with image files and is a part of the Apache Commons project. The library provides tools to read and write various image formats, including JPEG, PNG, BMP, GIF, TIFF, and more. It is available on GitHub at the following link: <https://github.com/apache/commons-imaging> Apache Commons imaging key features are:

- **Pure Java implementation:** the library is written entirely in Java, making it more portable compared to typical image libraries, while still performing reasonably well.
- **Basic Image Manipulation:** the library offers some image manipulation capabilities (e.g., resizing, cropping, color adjustments).
- **Image Metadata Handling:** provides easy access to images metadata.

The Commons Imaging project size is 31k LOC (lines of code) with 448 classes. In the project are also provided configuration files to build, compile, test and package the project with GitHub Actions. The GitHub repository that I created and that includes my modifications to the Apache Commons Imaging library is available at the following link: <https://github.com/FrancescoPagano/commons-imaging>.

2 SOFTWARE QUALITY ANALYSIS

A software quality analysis was performed by scanning the project's Github repository using the SonarCloud tool. To make it work, I set the CI/CD with GitHub actions so that when particular action in GitHub is executed (like push, pull requests and so on), GitHub performs an automatic building of the project. The analysis uncovered **139 bugs** and **2.2k code smells** in the project. These bugs were classified as 62 critical and 77 minor problems and they all referred to the reliability of the code, instead all the code smells referred to the maintainability.

Sonarcloud identified 9 critical bugs instances of `ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException`. To address these bugs, I used a conditional operation to make sure that the array was not empty before trying to get elements from it. The others 52 critical bugs were references to `FieldType`. The issues reported were that a parent class was referencing a static member of a subclass during initialization. This could lead to a different behavior from the one expected from the program if the order of the static class members was changed. I analyzed the code responsible for these issues and determined that a change in the order of the class members would not cause a different behavior because there was no dependency between them.

Sonarcloud identified 71 minor bugs instances of usage of a shift operator that was shifting by 0 positions. I considered these

as *false positives* because even though shifting by 0 does not do anything it improves readability of the code when other shifting operations are performed on the same line of code. The remaining 6 minor bugs were related to the casting of operands and they were fixed by adding the appropriate cast.

Many medium code smells referred to commented-out code left in different classes. Commented-out code distracts the focus from the actual executed code. It creates a noise that increases maintenance code. And because it is never executed, it quickly becomes out of date and invalid. I removed this code also because it could be retrieved from source control history if required.

Some minor code smells referred to superfluous exceptions within throws clauses that could have negative effects on the readability and maintainability of the code. In these cases the exceptions were superfluous because they were subclasses of another listed exception. I solved these code smells by removing the superfluous exceptions. Others minor code smells were about the use of the "public" modifier for test classes and methods. I solved these issues by removing the public modifier.

At the end of the software quality analysis process, I solved all of the 77 minor bugs, 12 critical bugs and about 1200 code smells.

3 DOCKER

Docker is used to develop, ship, and run applications. Docker enables you to separate your applications from your infrastructure so that you can deliver software quickly. To Dockerize my maven project, I created a *Dockerfile*:

```
FROM openjdk : 8
ADD target/example - docker.jar example - docker.jar
ENTRYPOINT ["java", " - jar", "example - docker.jar"]
EXPOSE 8080
```

In this case, I used the OpenJDK 8 official docker image as the base image on which I built my image.

In the new package *exampleDocker*, I created 4 java classes: *ExampleDocker*, *ExampleDockerHandler*, *ExampleImageHandler*, *ExampleDockerTagHandler*.

In *ExampleDockerHandler* an image is taken from the website <https://thispersondoesnotexist.com> and saved in jpg format, initially without metadata (*ExampleDockerImagewithoutMetadata*).

In *ExampleDockerTagHandler* with the method *setExifGPSTag*, metadata relating to the position are added in a new image (*ExampleDockerImagewithMetadata*), such as latitude, longitude, and so on.

In *ExampleDocker* I created an HTML page exposed on port 8080, where with *metadataExample* method in *ExampleDockerHandler*,

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every time the get-image button is pressed the latest image taken from the website is shown with the related metadata add thanks to the *setExifGPSTag* method.

This docker image is available on <https://hub.docker.com/r/francescopagano45/example-docker.jar>

4 CODE COVERAGE ANALYSIS

JaCoCo is a free code coverage library for Java. In my project JaCoCo was already in the pom.xml, so I simply generated the reports with the *mvn verify* command.

There are 44 packages, and the instructions coverage is 77% while the branches coverage is 64% (Figure 1).

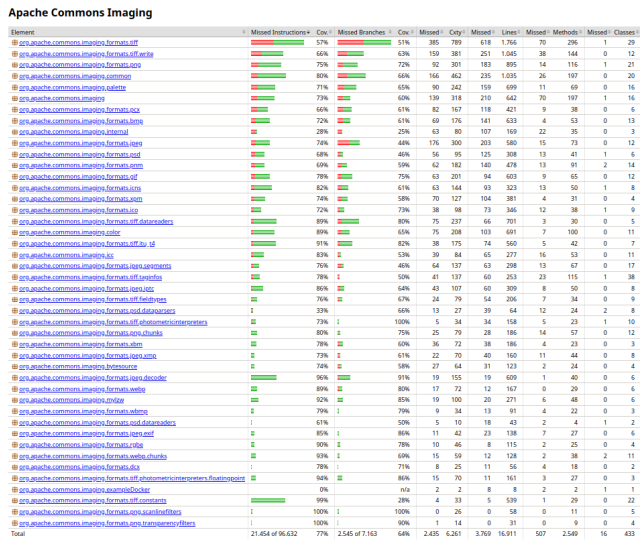


Figure 1: JaCoCo - package coverage

Taking the *org.apache.commons.imaging* package as an example you can see the code coverage of the individual classes, here the instructions coverage is 73% while the branches coverage is 60% (Figure 2).

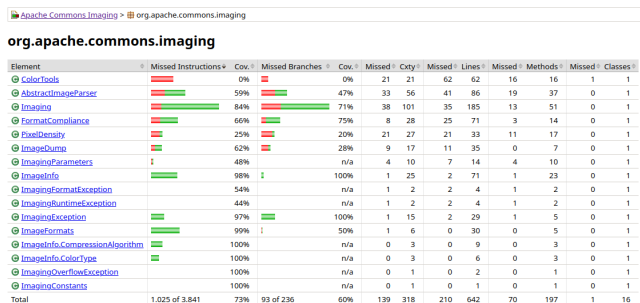


Figure 2: JaCoCo - classes coverage

Another tool to measure the coverage is Codecov. When a push is made to GitHub, Codecov automatically calculates the project's code coverage. The coverage on branch is 71.48%, 12096 of 16920 lines covered (Figure 3).

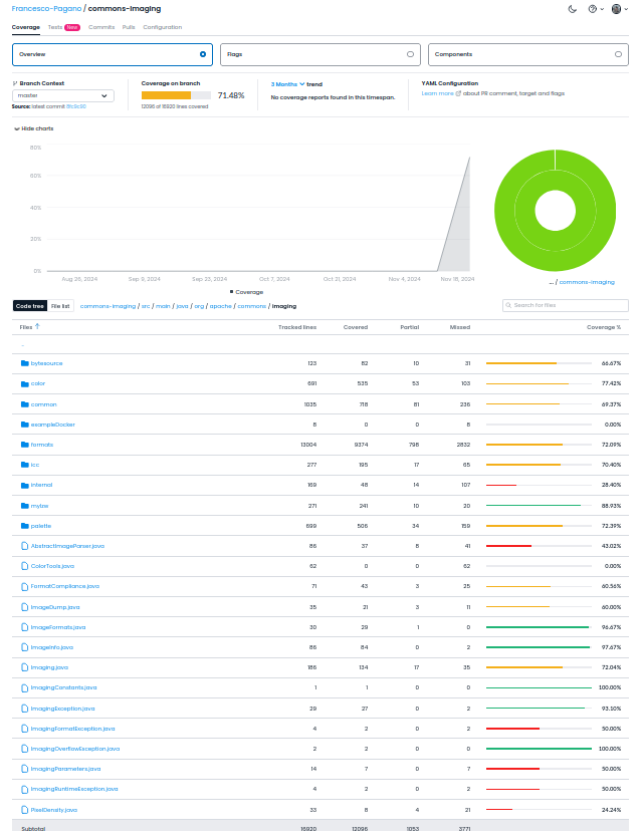


Figure 3: Codecov coverage

5 MUTATION TESTING

I used PiTest for the mutation testing. During my test I used the default configuration. For simplicity I selected only one package, *org.apache.commons.imaging.color*, as *targetTest* (Figure 4).

Pit Test Coverage Report

Project Summary

Number of Classes: 11
Line Coverage: 84% (583/693)
Mutation Coverage: 53% (432/819)
Test Strength: 63% (432/690)

Breakdown by Package

Name	Number of Classes	Line Coverage	Mutation Coverage	Test Strength
org.apache.commons.imaging.color	11	84% (583/693)	53% (432/819)	63% (432/690)

Report generated by PIT 1.15.3

Enhanced functionality available at arc4tute.com

Figure 4: PiTest - package coverage

- Line Coverage = 84% (583/693)
- Mutation Coverage = 53% (432/819)
- Test Strength = 63% (432/690)

In this package, there are 11 classes. In Figure 5 you can see the results for the individual classes in more detail.

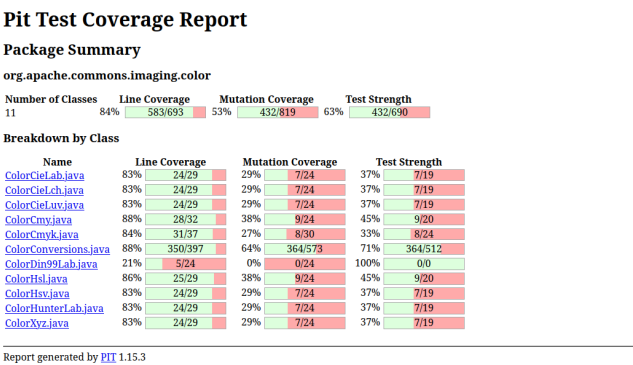


Figure 5: PITest - classes coverage

6 AUTOMATIC TEST CASE GENERATION

6.1 Randoop

Randoop is a tool, written in Java, that automatically generates unit tests.

I followed the instructions from this GitHub repository: <https://github.com/emaiannone/tools-tutorial/tree/master/randoop>. So, I downloaded the jar file "randoop-all-4.3.2.jar" and then I used the command:

```
• java -cp randoop-all-4.3.2.jar:commons-imaging/target/classes randoop.main.Main gentests --testclass=org.apache.commons.imaging.color.ColorConversions --time-limit=20 --junit-output-dir=randoop-tests
```

4 classes named RegressionTest.java, RegressionTest0.java, RegressionTest1.java, RegressionTest2.java were generated with default configurations and 1389 test cases for ColorConversions.java.

Then to compile them, I used the command:

```
• javac $(find randoop-tests -name "*.java") -cp commons-imaging/target/classes:randoop-all-4.3.2.jar:commons-imaging/target/dependency/junit-jupiter-5.9.1.jar:commons-imaging/target/dependency/hamcrest-2.2.jar
```

Finally I used the test suite with this command:

```
• java -cp randoop-tests:commons-imaging/target/classes:randoop-all-4.3.2.jar:commons-imaging/target/dependency/junit-platform-console-standalone-1.9.2.jar org.junit.platform.console.ConsoleLauncher --scan-class-path
```

All the 1389 tests passed successfully.

7 PERFORMANCE TESTING

I used Java MicroBenchmark Harness (JMH) which is an annotation-based framework that enables control over the execution of test cases. I created a new class BenchmarkRunner, in which I added two benchmark tests: one to load an image (benchmarkLoadImage) and one to read the metadata of an

image (benchmarkReadMetadata). I tested the average time of execution of each test case, with the annotation @BenchmarkMode(Mode.AverageTime).

Five forks were performed, each of five iterations, for a total of 25. In benchmarkLoadImage the score is 136,447, and the error is 3,159.

The times are: min = 133,097 - avg = 136,447 - max = 151,574 ms/op.

In benchmarkReadMetadata the score is 1,815, and the error is 0,014.

The times are: min = 1,778 - avg = 1,815 - max = 1,845 ms/op.

Benchmark	Mode	Cnt	Score	Error	Units
BenchmarkRunner.benchmarkLoadImage	avgt	25	136,447 ± 3,159		ms/op
BenchmarkRunner.benchmarkReadMetadata	avgt	25	1,815 ± 0,014		ms/op

Figure 6: JMH - Benchmark results

8 SOFTWARE VULNERABILITIES

To conduct the static security analysis of the project, I used the tools SpotBugs and OWASP DC.

8.1 SpotBugs - Find Security Bugs

I followed the instructions from this Github repository: <https://github.com/emaiannone/tools-tutorial/tree/master/findsecbugs>.

There are 128129 lines of code analyzed, in 2762 classes, in 159 packages.

- High Priority Warnings are 19, Density = 0.15
- Medium Priority Warnings are 95, Density = 0.74
- There are in total 114 Security Warnings, Density = 0.89

*Density means defects per Thousand lines of non-commenting source statements.

8.2 OWASP DC

I followed the instructions from this Github repository: <https://github.com/emaiannone/tools-tutorial/tree/master/owaspdc>.

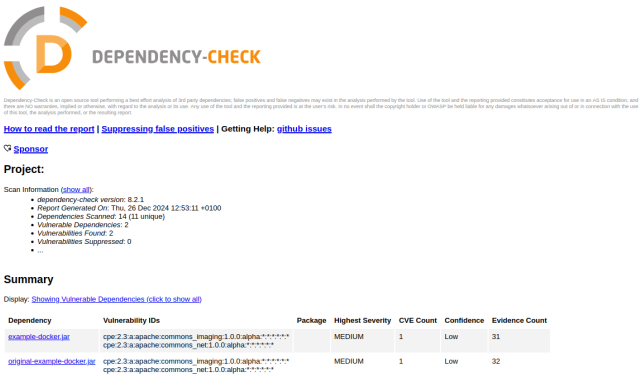


Figure 7: Dependency-Check results

With Dependency-Check I found two vulnerabilities, both medium severity, low confidence and both refer to the .jar I created for docker: example-docker.jar and original-example-docker.jar