

System documentation

*Validate component*

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# Introduction

This document is written for developers and is meant to give them understanding how the validate component is built for the HUSACCT-tool.

HUSACCT stands for Hogeschool Utrecht Software Architecture Compliance Checking Tool and is a tool to check if a software product is build according to the defined (initial) architecture. The tool is divided into five components:

* Control, the component that merges the different components and provides an User Interface (UI) for this
* Analyse the source code
  + Java
  + C#
* Define the architecture and mapping of the analyzed files to a (logical) module.
* Validating the defined architecture
* Graphics, for a graphical representation of the defined architecture and the scanned source code.

This document is focused on the validate component. The following subjects will be been treated in this document:

* Use cases of the validate component with, depending on the use case:
  + goal description per use case
  + details per use case
  + references to packages/classes implementing the use case
  + sequence diagram to show the mechanism of the use case
  + how to extend the use case with new functionality

In this document will no overview given of what types of rules we support and what this rules contains, therefore read the manual that is made for the validate component.

## Terminology

Not all use cases will be covered in this document, but sometimes some terms will be used to make some things clear. Therefore most used terminology will be explained in this paragraph.

History points  
When HUSACCT periodically is used, there might be the need of an overview of violations in the past. One point of the past is a history point.

Rule types and violationtypes  
A ruletype is a rule that contains the logic and information to perform an validation and can be applied on ore more modules (depending on the ruletype). (For more information about modules see the documentation of the define component)   
A violationtype is the type of the violation that can occur during the validation process. It is possible to filter on violationtypes in the define process (see for more information the documentation of the define component).  
Every ruletype has different violationtypes. These volationtypes depends on the programming language from the source code that is scanned by the analyse component. For example there is an ‘Is Not Allowed To Use’ rule, in table 1 a view possibilities are shown of which violationtypes this ruletype may contain.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Is Not Allowed To Use Rule | |
| Programming language | Violationtypes |
| Java | Constructor  Invocation of a method |
| C# | Delegate  Invocation of a method |

Table 1

The possibilities in table 1 are just examples, but as described above the ‘Is Not Allowed To Use’ rule can have different violationtypes dependending on the scanned source code/programming language.

Violationtype key  
To identify violationtypes each violationtype gets an unique key. In table 2 is an overview is given of the currently supporting violationtype keys.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Key | Violationtype |
| InvocMethod | Invocation of a method |
| InvocConstructor | Invocation of a constructor |
| AccessPropertyOrField | Acces of a property or field |
| ExtendsConcrete | Extending a concrete class |
| ExtendsAbstract | Extending a abstract class |
| ExtendsLibrary | Extending a class from a library |
| Implements | Implementation of a interface |
| Declaration | Declaration |
| Annotation | Annotion of a class or attribute |
| Import | import (used and unused) |
| Exception | throw an exception of class |

Table 2

Ruletype key  
To identify ruletypes each ruletype gets an unique key. In table 3 an overview is given of the currently supporting violationtype keys.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Key | Ruletype |
| IsNotAllowedToUse | Is not allowed to use |
| IsAllowedToUse | Is allowed to use |
| IsOnlyAllowedToUse | Is only allowed to use |
| IsOnlyModuleAllowedToUse | Is the only module allowed to use |
| MustUse | Must use |
| BackCall | Is not allowed to use modules in higher layer (back call rule) |
| SkipCall | Is not allowed to use modules in a not directly lower layers (skip call rule) |
| InterfaceConvention | Interface convention |
| SubClassConvention | Subclass convention |

Table 3

Exception rules  
Some ruletypes can have exception exception rules are mostly counterparts of the ruletype. For example the exception rule of ruletype ‘Is Not Allowed To Use’ is Is Allowed To Use’.

Violation

When a rule is exceeded during validation process, a violation is occurred.

Configuration  
A view parts can be configured in the validate component

* Severity: gives an indication what the severity is of the violation. Custom severity can be made.

Default Severity is a severity that is given as default by the tool.

Custom Severity is a severity that is created by the user in the Configuration UI of the valiate component.

* Active violationtypes per ruletype: which violationtypes should be enabled by default in the filter of the define component?
* Severity per ruletype/violationtype: the possibility to give a violation- or ruletype a different severity than the default severity.

# Functionality

In this chapter all the main and most important functionality will be treated using the use case diagram that is used during the development process to get an overview of all the functionalities that is implemented during the development process.

The most significant/important use case will be treated in this chapter:

* Check Conformance
* Configure configuration
* Export Report
* Export workspace
* Import workspace

## Use case diagram

In figure 1 all the realized use cases are shown. As described above only the most significant use cases will be treated/explained in the next paragraphs.



Figure 1

## Check Conformance

Check conformance is the most important use case and validates the defined rules of the define component against the scanned dependencies from the analyse component.

First a textual description of the use case will be given. Secondly the mechanism of check conformance will be explained.

### Textual description

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | | |
| Name | Check Conformance | |
| Goal | check if there are violations against the defined rules in combination with the scanned dependencies. | |
| Description | The system gets all defined rules. For each rule, the system checks if there is a violation then the system checks if the violations need to be filtered out. There is also the possibility to add exceptions against some rules, these will be filtered out. | |
| Actor | Software architect, developer. | |
| Constraints | There must be no false negatives.  There must be no false positives.  All true violations must be reported.  A violation must be reported only once. | |
| Precondition | The actor has defined the architecture and the system has analysed the application. The analyse component has called the check conformance method from the validate component. | |
| Main Scenario | Actor | System |
|  |  | S1 The method check conformance is called |
|  |  | S2 The system checks for the applied rules and configuration where to make the violations. |
| Result | The current violations are updated | |

### Check conformance mechanism



Figure 2

In figure 2 (previous page) the mechanism of the check conformance mechanism is shown. When the method checkConformance is called all the defined rules will be fetched from the define component. With this data the service layer will be called and calls the method checkConformance(appliedRules) in class *husacct.validate.domain.check.CheckConformanceController* this class is responsible for checking the conformance of the architecture using the defined rules from the define component.

Because every ruletype has different logic, the strategy pattern is used. When the method check(ConfigurationServiceImpl, currentRule, rootRule) is called the implementation of the check method will be executed of the RuleType instance class.

#### Exception rules mechanism

After the method check is called a rule can also have exception rules, these rules are checked in the method checkConformanceExceptionRules(exceptionRule) (see figure 2). The parameter of this method is a RuleDTO. A RuleDTO contains a ‘from’ and a ‘to’ parameter, these parameters contains the logical modules (and these logical modules contains the mapping of the classes). If an exception is created the classes/packages of the exceptionrule must be filtered out the rootrule/mainrule, so they will not conflict with the exception rule. But because there is a possibility to define exception rules with a specific violationtype(s), a list of violationtypes will be created per class/package during filtering. An example of this scenario: ‘Is Not Allowed To Use’ rule is not allowed to use component c1, except for (‘Is Allwed To Use’ rule) class *a.b.C* only with a constructor call. All classes of component must be validated with the provided keys, only for class *a.b.C* violationtype must be filtered out in the mainrule/rootrule (‘Is Not Allowed To Use’ rule).

To make this exception mechanism work a filter method must be called. This will happen in the implementation of the rule, because dependening on the rule classes/packages must be filtered with on specific parameter (‘from’, ‘to’ or both). The following possibilities are provided.

* Filter only the ‘from’ parameter, the ‘from’ parameter of the rootrule/mainrule will be filtered against the ‘from’ parameter of the exceptionrule(s).
* Filter only the ‘to’ parameter, the ‘to parameter of the rootrule/mainrule will be filtered against the ‘to parameter of the exceptionrule(s).
* Filter both ‘from’ and ‘to’.

The classes that are responsible for this are placed in package *husacct.validate.domain.check.util*. The most significant classes are *husacct.validate.domain.check.util.CheckConformanceUtilClass* and *husacct.validate.domain.check.util.CheckConformanceUtilPackage*. The class *CheckConformanceUtilClass* can filter classes and maps these classes to the logical defined modules (from the define component). Because the path of a class can be exists multiple times in the hierarchical structure, the path of the class in the lowest hierarchical level must be mapped to the associated lowest logical module. (See for more information about the hierarchical level and how this is sent in the RuleDTOs see the documentation of define)

The class *CheckConformanceUtilackage* can filter packages and maps these classes to the logical defined modules (from the define component). The functionality of both class are almost identical, but because the class *CheckConformanceUtilClass* is most used this class will be explained.  
  
The class *husacct.validate.domain.check.util.CheckConformanceUtilClass* provides the following methods:

* filterClassesFrom(RuleDTO rule), filters only the ‘from’ parameter.
* filterClassesFrom(RuleDTO rule), filters only the ‘to’ parameter
* filterClasses(RuleDTO rule), filter both the ‘from’ and the ‘to’ parameters.

The common methods that are used by *CheckConformanceUtilClass* and *CheckConformanceUtilPackage* are placed in the abstract class *husacct.validate.domain.check.util.CheckConformanceUtil*, the method removeExceptionPaths in class *CheckConformanceUtil* will filter the classes/packages based on the violationtypes. When all the violationtypes are filtered away the rule will be removed from the classpaths that will be validated.

The filter methods will return an *husacct.validate.domain.validation.internal\_transfer\_objects.Mappings* class that contains a ‘from’ and ‘to’ attribute. These attributes contains a list of *husacct.validate.domain.validation.iternal\_tranfer\_objects.Mapping* objects and contains the same information as the RuleDTO, but the violationtypes/classes are filtered and a mapping with a logical is module is made.

## Configure configuration

The configuration of the system contains the following information/possibilities, that is contained in different repositories in package *husacct.validate.*:

* Define Severity: creating a custom severity or change the name of colour of an existing severity. Contains a list of all the severities in this repository.
* Active violationtypes per ruletype: possibility to change which violationtypes should be enabled by default in the filter of the define component. Contains a list that that stores the information of which violationtypes should be enabled by default in this repository.
* Severity per ruletype/violationtype: the possibility to give a violation- or ruletype a different severity than the default severity. Contains a list of all the keys and associated severity.
* History points: a repository where all the history points of violations are stored in the memory.
* Current violations: a list of all the current violations, when the method checkConformance is executed the results are stored in this repository.

The service layer that provides methods to modify or get the data is class *husacct.validate.domain.configuration.ConfigurationServiceImpl*. All other classes of package *husacct.validate.domain.configuration* have visibility default, so only through class *ConfigurationServiceImpl* methods of these classes can be reached. *ConfigurationServiceImpl* class is only instantiated when *husacct.validate.ValidateServiceImpl* is instantiated, then the reference to the *ConfigurationServiceImpl*-objectis passed in different methods, because the new information of changes that are made in one of the repositories are directly available because the same instance of object will be passed. This decision was made to pass the reference of the object as alternative to implementing a singleton.

### Configuration data repositories SeverityPerTypeRepository

In the repository *husacct.validate.domain.configuration.SeverityPerTypeRepository* the data is stored in a way that can cause some confusion. The data is saved in an attribute of type HashMap<String, HashMap<String, Severity>>.

ruletype key or violationtype key

Programming language

HashMap<String, HashMap<String, Severity>>

*Above is explained what is saved in which key in the severitiesPerTypePerProgrammingLanguage and defaultSeveritiesPerTypePerProgrammingLanguage in SeverityPerTypeRepository.*

## Export report

When checkConformance is called the violation will be saved in *husacct.validate.domain.configuration.ViolationRepository* after invoking the method addViolations of *husacct.validate.domain.configutation.ConfigurationServiceImpl*. When an history point will be created the violations of in the *ViolationRepository* will be copied to *husacct.validate.domain.configuration.ViolationHistoryRepository*. Of the current violations or a history point can a report be generated, however the functionality of creating a report of a history point is currently not possible through the GUI.



Figure 3

In figure 3 the flow of execution is shown of creating a report of the current violations with the method exportViolations(file, extensionType). The flow of execution of creating a report of a history point is shown with the method exportViolations(file, extensiontype, date). Because the UI is created an maintained by the control component this part is modeled in the sequence diagram in figure 3 as ‘ExportViolationsUI’.

**Classes covered:**

* IValidateService (and ValidateServiceImpl)
* IReportService (and ReportServiceImpl)
* ReportFactory
* ReportWriter (Abstract Class)
* ExtensionTypes
* FileNotAccessibleException
* UnknownStorageTypeException
* ReportException
* Report
* StatisticsImage

The reports are created in the validate component. That’s why the ValidateServiceImpl has the method exportViolations. There are two different exportViolations, they both accept the parameters a java.io.File which defines where the report will be stored and a String defining the extension type. The second method also accepts a java.util.Calendar parameter. This denotes what violation history point is being exported. The one without the calendar parameter takes the current violations.

The ValidateServiceImpl will pass the methods to the ReportServiceImpl class. First will be checked if the file can be written to the destination, so that there won’t be an exception when attempting to write to inaccessible folders like c:\. The exception that has to be catched is the FileNotAccessibleException. The method will delegate the parameters to the ReportFactory. If there was a calendar parameter the violation history will obtained from the TaskServiceImpl. The violations and severities will then be obtained from the violation history point and passed on to the ReportFactory. Otherwise if there is no calendar the severities will be obtained from the TaskServiceImpl with the method “getAllViolations()” and “getAllSeverities()” for the latest violations and severties.

The ReportFactory has one goal, instantiate a ReportWriter object and call the method “createReport()” on the instantiation. The report will be created based on a Report object. The only parameters that are missing for the Report are the application name and application version. These are obtained from the DefineService. Next an if statement will check the extension types to determine the implementation of the ReportWriter. If the implementation cannot be found an exception will be thrown by the system. If the implementation is found the createReport method will be called and the report will be created. What kind of report is defined by the ReportWriter implementation. If any error occurs during the reports the system will throw a ReportException.

The factory makes use of the ExtensionTypes class, which contains the ExtensionType enumeration. The if statement checks the given extension type parameters against the values in the ExtensionType enum. The ExtensionTypes class provides the method getExtensionTypes returing an array of all available extension types.

### Adding a new Reporttype

To add a new reportype the following steps need to be taken, in this subparagraph is chosen to implement a new excel reporttype. Most classes will remain unaffected by this change; the classes that must change are the husacct.validate.task.extensiontypes.*ExtensionTypes* enumeration, husacct.validate.report.*ExportReportFactory* and a new ‘ReportWriter’.

The first step is to add an extra constant to the *ExtensionTypes* enumeration called EXCEL. This enumeration needs to have the extension as parameters in the constructor, in this case it will be ‘xslx’. The result: *PDF*("pdf"),

*HTML*("html"),

*XML*("xml"),

*EXCEL*("xlsx");

Next the *ExportReportFactory* needs to be changed. The if-else statement needs to be extended to also include a check whether the extensiontype was a excel type. If so the ‘ReportWriter’ will be an ‘ExcelReportWriter’. Of course the ‘ExcelReportWriter’ doesn’t exist yet so the next step is to create a new ‘ExcelReportWriter’ class that will contain the logic to convert the data to excel.

This part is of course entirely based on what kind of report will be going to be created; all the different reportwriter that are located in *husacct.validate.task.reportwriter* none of them are the same. They do however in common that they all show the violations and the graphic reports even show a chart of the severities. Also they all show some statistics of the violations that have occurred.

The new ‘ReportWriter’must extend *husacct.validate.task.report.writer.ReportWriter* and can make use of the violations and severities which are available through the report attribute of the superclass (*ReportWriter*). There is a path available to the statistics image in the Report. This path is simply the directory to where the file was going to be stored plus the files name. The husacct.validate.task.report.writer.*PDFReportWriter* for example makes use of it by putting it in its *pdf* and the deleting the image so that no unnecessary files will be left on the computer. The *husacct.validate.domain.validation.report* . The *ReportWriter* provides the following attributes that can be used by a new ‘ReportWriter’:

* path: the path of the folder where the file must be stored
* fileName: the name of the new file
* extensionType: the extensiontype of the file.

## Export workspace

Before the program will be closed, the user might want to save his configuration, history points and current violations. This is possible by exporting the current workspace. Because of performance issues the feature to export the history points and/or current violations are currently disabled. (see for more information chapter 7.4) . This will also not be modeled in figure 8, the sequence diagram of exporting a workspace. But the source code of these disabled mechanisms is still available in *husacct.domain.task.export.ExportController*.

The mechanism of exporting a workspace is maintained by the control component, because the interface *husacct.validate.IValidateService* extends interface *husacct.common.savechain.ISaveable* a savechain is started by the control component. With the method exportWorkspaceData() the process for exporting a workspace will be triggered. For more information about the savechain see the documentation of the control component.

**Figure 4**

Explanation by figure 4; because the flow of ISaveable is controlled by the control component the sequence diagram will start where the sequence diagram of the control component ends. The class *husacct.validate.task.export.ExportController* is responsible for the exporting process. First the *ExportController* asks to the *husacct.validate.domain.configuration.ConfigurationServiceImpl* all the required configuration information. This information will be delegated to exportclasses that have the knowledge/logic to transform the given datatypes/attributes to XML. All the XML objects will be merged in the ExportController and will be returned to the control component.

## Import workspace

In previous paragraph (2.5 Export Workspace) the data of a workspace is exported. Currently importing of the configuration is possible. Because of performance issues the feature to import the history points and/or the current violations are currently disabled. (see for more information chapter 7.4) This will also not be modeled in figure 5, the sequence diagram of importing a workspace. But the source code of these disabled mechanisms is still available in *husacct.domain.task.fetch.ImportController*.

The mechanism of importing a workspace is maintained by the control component, because the interface *husacct.validate.IValidateService* extends interface *husacct.common.savechain.ISaveable* a savechain is started by the control component. With the method loadWorkspacedata(element) in *husacct.validate.ValidateServiceImpl* the importing process will be triggered. For more information about the savechain see the documentation of the control component.



Figure 5

Explanation by figure 5; because the flow of ISaveable is controlled by the control component the sequence diagram will start where the sequence diagram of the control component ends. The class *husacct.validate.task.fetch.ImportController* is responsible for the importing process. The tag that is exported is extracted from the XML-by the control component. So exact the same xml as the result of the xml that was returned during the export workspace (chapter 2.5). Tags will be identified and extracted and delegated to the class with the knowledge to extract this information into objects. These objects will be returned to the *ImportController*. The *ImportController* takes care of placing the objects in the right repository, this will be done with the methods provided by the *ConfigurationServiceImpl*.

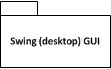
# Decisions and justifications

The decisions and justifications that were made during the development process.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Decision** | **Justification** |
| To change the language in the application we will use ResourceBundels in Java. | The User Interface must support the English language, but other languages can be set by the user. |
| To identify the different ruletypes/violatypes in another language we will use keywords. Using keywords in combination with resourcebundles makes it easy to switch between languages. | It must be easy to add new ruletypes and violationtypes. |
| To make sure the right key is typed we will use enumerations | It must be easy to add new ruletypes and violationtypes. |
| To decide which exporter to use, we are going to implement the factory pattern. So new reporttypes can easily be added. | Other reporttypes must easily be added |
| For check conformance all the different ruletypes must extend a method with an abstract method, so the strategy pattern can be applied | It must be easy to add new ruletypes |
| The configuration of which violationtypes can occur by which ruletypes is defined in the source code. This because this will hardly change | Configuration in xml or properties files are error-prone, because users can edit them easily. For things that will hardly change add these configurations in the source code. |
| To export the configuration we will take into account that in the future a database can be added, initially we will only focus on exporting in the xml file format | It must be easy to add new import- and export formats for exporting a workspace. |
| For performance reasons we created a Util class, which contains a few static methods, used throughout the domain. For example *husacct.validate.domain.check.util* | Validation must be performed as fast and accurate as possible |
| For loading ruletypes and violationtypes dynamic classloading will be used | It must be easy to add new ruletypes and violationtypes. |
| To prevent that classloading every time will be executing the Lazy Load pattern will be applied | Apply caching were possible if the (generated) data is always the same. |
| For major performance reasons we decided to not use a singleton, but to pass a configuration service as a parameter in order to still keep one instance. | Avoid a Singleton were possible |

# Software partioning

In figure 6 the software partitioning with architectural rules is shown. In figure 6 the packages can be seen as subcomponents. The mapping of physical classes/packages will be given to the defined subsystems in table 4.

****

No skipp-call is allowed except for class ConfigurationServiceImpl

Is not allowed to use the presentation layer except for an notify from an observer

Presentation

Task

Domain

Figure 6

Is not allowed to use Swing (desktop) GUI except for class GuiController

**Other rules**

* All the classes of package *husacct.validate.domain.configuration* have visibility package except for class *husacct.validate.domain.configuration.ConfigurationServiceImpl*.
* All the subpackages of package *husacct.validate.domain.validation.ruletype* must extends abstract class *husacct.validate.domain.validation.rule.RuleType*
* All the enumeration that contain violationtypekeys constants of a language must implement *husacct.validate.domain.validation.violationtype.IViolationType*.
* All classes in package *husacct.validate.task.report.writer* must extends class *husacct.validate.task.writer.ReportWriter*, except for class *husacct.validate.task.writer.ReportWriter*. (because the class is in the same folder as in the target).
* Class *husacct.validate.domain.factory.RuleTypesFactory* is the only module allowed to use *husacct.validate.domain.factory.RuleTypesFactory*.

## Mapping of the physical classes to the software partitioning

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Subsystem | Package/class |
| Swing (desktop) GUI | All underlying packages and classes of package: *husacct.validate.presentation* |
| Report | All underlying packages and classes of package: *husacct.validate.task.report* and the classes *husacct.validate.task.IReportService*  *husacct.validate.task.ReportServiceImpl* |
| Import XML | All underlying packages and classes of package: *husacct.validate.task.fetch* |
| Filter | Class *husacct.validate.task.filter.FilterController* |
| Export XML | All underlying packages and classes of package: *husacct.validate.task.export* |
| ValidateServiceImpl | Contains the classes:  *husacct.validate.IValidateService*  *husacct.validate.ValidateServiceImpl* |
| Exceptions | All the underlying packages and classes of package: *husacct.validate.domain.exception* |
| Configuration | All the underlying packages and classes of package: *husacct.validate.domain.configuration* |
| Assembler | All the underlying packages and classes of package:  *husacct.validate.domain.assembler* |
| Validation (domain/data classes) | All the underlying packages and classes of packages:  *husacct.validate.domain.validation* |
| Factory | All the underlying packages and classes of packages:  *husacct.validate.domain.factory* |
| Check Conformance | All the underlying packages and classes of packages:  *husacct.validate.domain.check* |

Table 4

The classes *husacct.validate.task.TaskServiceImpl* and *husacct.validate.domain.DomainServiceImpl* are placed in the root of the associated layer.

## Relations with other components

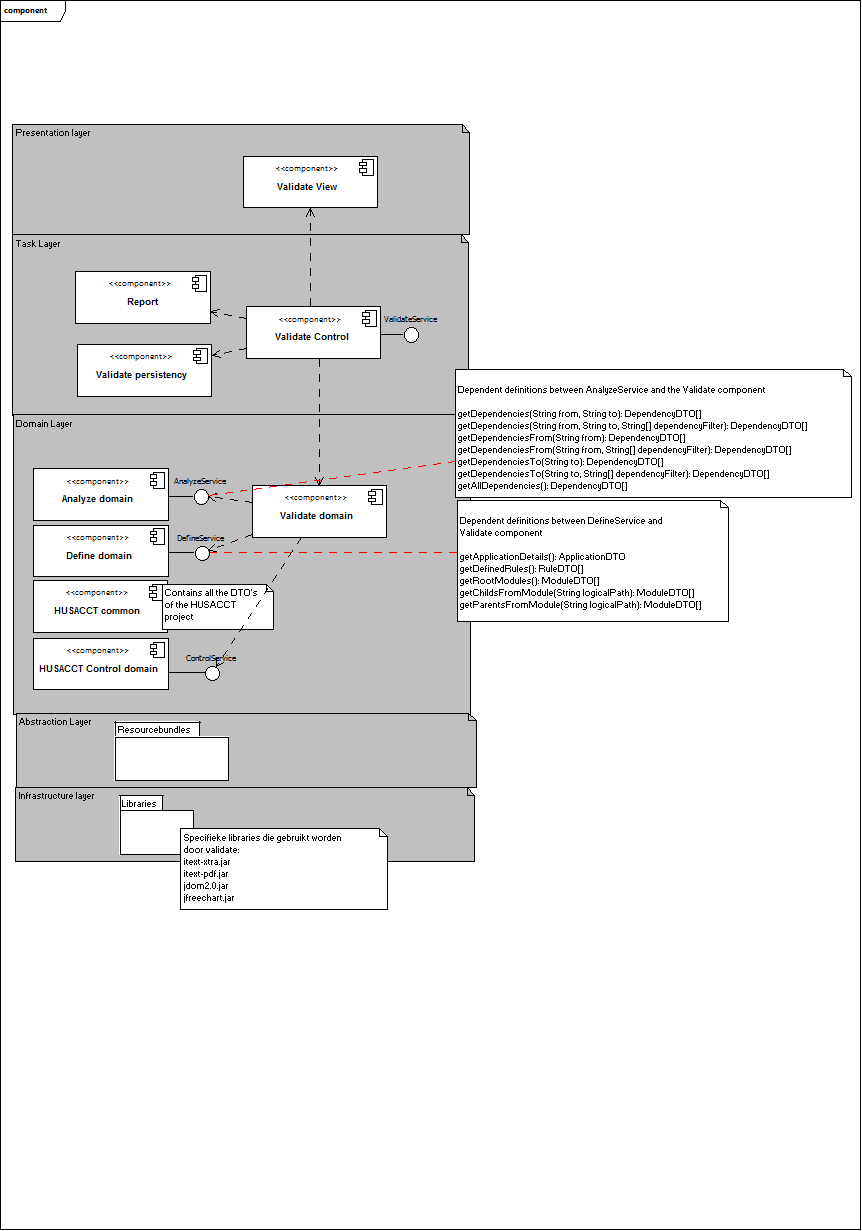
In figure 7 the relation with other components is shown.

Figure 7

# Subsystem specification

## Provided sevices of the validate component

To ensure that the components can communicate with eachother, each component will provide an interface. The Serviceprovider (see documentation of the control component) is an class that is responsible for the communication to other components through the provided interfaces of the specific component. Because the husacct.*Serviceprovider* is accessible in every component it is easy to call interfaces from another component.



Figure 8

### Provided methods

Figure 8 contains the interface *husacct.validate.IValidateService*, this interface uses the service provider to provide the methods in this interface for other services:

* getCategories(): returns all the categories of the rules, these categories contains the rules and these rules contain the possible violationtypes.
* getViolationByLogicalPath(logicalPathFrom, logicalPathTo): returns all the violations that cope with the given arguments. This method is provided for the graphics component to visualize the violations against the (logical) defined architecture.
* getViolationsByPhysicalPath(physicalPathFrom, physicalPathTo): return all the violations that cope with the given arguments. This method is provided for the graphics component to visualize the violations against the physical classes (with their dependencies)
* checkConformance(): starts the mechanism to validate the rules that are defined in the define component against the dependencies from the scanned source code from the analyse component.
* getExportExtensions(): return all the possible export extensions for the supporting formats for exporting the violations
* exportViolations(path, fileType): saves the current violations to a report in the specified fileType (the possible fileTypes are provided by the method getExportExtensions).
* getViolationHistoryDates(): return all the dates of the history points in the system
* exportViolations(path, fileType, date) saves the violations from a given historyPoint (possible dates are provided by the method getViolationHistoryDates) to a report in the specified fileType (possible fileTypes are provided by the method getExportExtensions).
* getBrowseViolationsGUI(): returns the screen that gives the user an overview of all the violations, with possibility of filtering.
* isValidated(): returns true or false if the method checkConformance is called. This method is provided for the control component to keep track of the (work)flow of the application. See for more information about the workflow of the application the documentation of the control component.
* getConfigurationGUI(): return the screen that gives the user the possibility to configure the validate component.
* getWorkspaceData(): returns a JDOM (library that is used) XML object that contains all the data that need to be saved in an xml file.
* loadWorkspaceData(element): loads the xml that was exported in the method getWorkspaceData().

### Provided Data Transfer Objects

The information that is exchanged between the components are wrapped in Data Transfer Objects (DTO). These DTOs contains only the information that is necessary and contains no (business) logic. Because of implementing the Data Transfer Objects the coupling the between components are less strong. The validate component uses the following DTOs to exchange data to other services:

* CategoryDTO: contains information about the category of a ruletype and also a list of RuleTypeDTOs that belong to this category.
* RuleTypeDTO: contains the information about a ruletype and also a list of ViolationTypeDTOs that can occur during validating the specified rule.
* ViolationTypeDTO: contains information about the violationtype and if the violationType should be enabled in the filter of the define component (for more information see the component of the define component)
* ViolationDTO contains all the information of a violation, including a reference to the RuleTypeDTO of the defined rule where the violation is created. Also an reference to ViolationTypeDTO of violationtype of the violation.

## Domain model

In figure 9 the (most important) domain classes are shown. The classes are located in subpackages of or in the root of *husacct.validate.domain.validation*.



Figure 9

## Starting-up/resetting the component

Before the application is started the husacct.*ServiceProvider* (see system documentation of control) is responsible that only one instance of the ValidateService is instantiated. If the ValidateService is called some classes will be instantiated and passed as arguments to other classes to prevent that the classes are instantiated multiple times. This decision was made because else there will be a lot of singletons in the validate component.

If the validateservice must to be reset then the ServiceProvider must only instantiate a new instance of the validateservice.

Starting up (and so resetting) will be illustrated in figure 10.



Figure 10

ValidateServiceImpl is instantiating other classes when it is created. In the entire validate component all the classes that ends with ‘ServiceImpl’ are only instantiated once when the ValidateServiceImpl is called. The ‘ServiceImpl’ are service layers for the corresponding layer where the class belongs. Service layers are implemented to get more control of the flow of the application and to create a boundry for the underlying classes in the specific (sub)component.

The sequence diagram in figure 4 shows only the classes that are called from the ValidateServiceImpl and not from the calls when a specific service is instantiated. These calls/methods/mechanism will be covered when the most significant use cases will be treated.

The services have to following responsibilities:

* ConfigurationServiceImpl: responsible for providing information/methods about the current configuration of the validate component, also provides methods to change the configuration data.
* DomainServiceImpl: responsible for providing access for the significant use cases (for example checkConformance) and for reusable information from the domain layer.
* TaskServiceImpl: responsible for providing methods that the presentation layer can invoke. This service is created to provide the possibility in the future to create an new (type of) GUI, for example a webbased GUI.
* ReportServiceImpl: responsible for providing methods for creating reports of the current violations or the history points that are created.
* GuiController: responsible for instantiating the desktop (Java Swing)GUI. This controller is created to instantiate the desktop GUI when there’s a call. This controller is implemented because not always the GUI is used, for example for the Maven plug-in (see documentation of the control component). Because the GUI will only instantiate when necessary the program/component the program will take less resources when the GUI is not used.

## Creating/generating ruletypes and violationtypes objects

One of the responsibilities of the validate component is to maintain the different ruletypes and provide a mechanism that is flexible so new ruletypes can easily be added. In the next subparagraph some examples will be given of some ruletypes in combination with violationtypes. Next there will be an explanation of how the mechanism work for violationtypes. At last there will be an explanation of how the mechanism works for ruletypes.

### Violationtypes

As described in the previous subparagraph violationtypes belong to one or more ruletypes en dependening on the programminglanguage of the scanned source code violationtypes can differ.

To get the violationtypes of a rule you must instantiate the class *husacct.validate.domain.factory.ViolationTypeFactory* and call the method getViolationTypeFactory (one of the two overloaded methods) this will return a *husacct.validate.domain.factory.AbstractViolationType*, that is an abstract implementation of a concrete class that contains the combinations of which violationtypes are possible per ruletype for a specific programming language. Every violationtype has a keyword, with this keyword a violationtype can be identified. All the information about the keys are in the enumarations in package *husacct.validate.domain.validation.violationtype*. For example we take the source of *husacct.validate.domain.validation.violationtype.JavaViolationTypes*: *IMPORT*("Import", ViolationCategories.*DEPENDENCY\_RECOGNITION*, DefaultSeverities.*LOW*) The name of the key is’ Import’, this violationtype belongs in category ‘Dependency Recognition’ and the at last the Severity of the rule.

#### Generating violationtypes with dynamic classloading

The class *husacct.validate.domain.factory.ruletype.ViolationtypeGenerator* is responsible for creating new ViolationType objects. Only the class *husacct.validate.domain.factory.violationtype.AbstractViolationType* is allowed to create a new instance of *ViolationtypeGenerator*.

In figure 11 the mechanism of a generating new violationtypes is shown.



Figure 11

The method getAllViolationTypes expects *husacct.validate.domain.validation.violationtype.IViolationType* as parameter. The enumerations that implement this interface are converted to a List<IViolationType> and are passed as arguments to the method getAllViolationTypes. Inside this method for each IViolationType the class-object of the *IViolatiionType* will be extracted. Then with reflection the information of the violationtype is extracted through the interface.

The method getAllViolationTypes return an ‘internal transfer object’ of class *husacct.validate.domain.validation.iternal\_transfer\_objects. CategoryKeySeverityDTO* and contains the key of the violationtype and the key of category of the violationtype. The results of the method getAllViolationTypes are cached in *AbstractViolationType* so the violationtypes doesn’t have to be generated every time. The violationtypes are only generated when a new *AbstractViolationType* is instantiated.

### Ruletypes

One of the responsibilities of the validate component is to maintain the different ruletypes and provide a mechanism that is extendable for new ruletypes.

Therefore a mechanism is created with dynamic classloading. All the rules are located in subpackages of *husacct.validate.domain.validation.ruletype.* The name of the subpackages is the categorykey, with this key ruletypes are divided into different categories. The enumeration *husacct.validate.domain.validation.ruletype.RuleTypes* contains the information about the keys for example *IS\_ONLY\_ALLOWED*("IsOnlyAllowedToUse", DefaultSeverities.*LOW*)Defines the keyword of the rule (which must be the name of the class without the word Rule at the end) and the default Severity of the rule. With the keyword every ruletype can be identified and it is possible to get an individual rule instead of a set of rules, this is possible with the method: generateRuleType in *RuleTypesFactory*.

#### Generating ruletypes with dynamic classloading

The class *husacct.validate.domain.factory.ruletype.RuleTypesGenerator* is responsible for creating new *husacct.validate.domain.validation.ruletype.RuleType* objects with dynamic class loading. Only the class *husacct.validate.domain.factory.ruletype.RuleTypesFactory* is allowed to create an new instance of the *RuleTypesGenerator* class.

The class *RuleTypesFactory* generates also the exception rules that belong to the specific ruletypes and add this exception to the specifc ruletype. These exception keys are defined in the class of the rule itself. For example of we take the source of *husacct.validate.domain.validation.ruletype.legalityofdependency.IsNotAllowedToUseRule*

**public** **class** IsNotAllowedToUseRule **extends** RuleType {

**private** **final** **static** EnumSet<RuleTypes> *exceptionrules* = EnumSet.*of*(RuleTypes.*IS\_ALLOWED*);

the *RuleTypes* enumeration is used to make sure the key of the rule is every time the same for the specific rule and is also used as unique identifier for a rule.

In figure 12 the mechanism of creating new ruletypes will be shown.



Figure 12

When a *RuleTypesFactory* class is instantiated also a new *RuleTypesGenerator* will be instantiated. The class *RuleTypesGenerator* provides two methods generateAllRules that will create all the available ruletypes from the keys that are available in the *RuleTypes*  enumeration. The method generateRules expects an EnumSet with specific values from the *RuleTypes* enumeration.

First the method getRuleClasses is called, this methods adds an extra parameter to the method and sends it to the overloaded method getRuleClasses. This extra parameter is an array where all the possible paths of the packages where the different ruletypes are located are stored. The overloaded getRuleClasses loads the classes with dynamic class loading. When this results of the loaded class-objects are returned the information is extracted through reflection (methods: getCategoryKey, getRuleKey and getDefaultSeverity). The methods generateRules and generateAllRules will return a HashMap with the ruletype key as key of the HashMap and a *husacct.validate.domain.validation.iternal\_transfer\_objects.CategoryKeyClassDTO* as value. *CategoryKeyClassDTO* contains the following information:

* category key of the rule
* class-object of the rule, so a new instance an easily be created with reflection in *RuleTypesFactory*.
* The default severity of the rule.

After these methods are completed the results will be saved in a caching mechanism in the *RuleTypesFactory* so the rules are only generated once.

When one public methods of *RuleTypesFactory* is called the cache of *RuleTypesFactory* will be searched if the ruletypekey is available, if not the ruletype does not exist. Else a new *husacct.validate.domain.factory.AbstractViolationType* will be instantiated. With this *AbstractViolationType* the corresponding violationtypes of the rule are retrieved.

## Adding new ‘types’

The following subparagraphs will describe how to add new ruletypes, violationtypes and what you need to be aware of when adding a new programming language.

In the next a new rule will be added, this rule named: ‘Cycle’ is of category ‘dependencylimitation’ and will detect cycles between classes. This rule will have 2 violationtypes: ‘ShortCycle’ and ‘LongCycle’. In the last subparagraph we will describe what need to be changed when HUSACCT is going to support a new programming language, in this case it will be PHP.

### Adding a new ruletype

The first thing that needs to be done is to update the enumeration with all the keys. In class *husacct.validate.domain.validation.ruletype.RuleTypes* we will add the following line:

*CYCLE*("Cycle", DefaultSeverities.*LOW*), The key of the rule will be cycle and if a violation on this rule occurs the severity will be LOW by default.

If the ruletype ‘Cycle’ is a mainruletype (a rule that is not an exception rule en must be sent with to define when they call the current ruletypes) the enumeration that is just created must be added to the enumset of attribute mainRuleTypes in enumeration *RuleTypes*.

All rules are located in package *husacct.validate.domain.validation.ruletype*. The name of subpackages defines the keyword of the category of the rule. To add a new category a new package must be added, in this cases that will be: *husacct.validate.domain.validation.ruletype.dependencylimitation.* Because a new category is created this new package is not known in the class *husacct.validate.domain.factory.ruletype.RuleTypesGenerator.* The new path of this package must be added in the array of attribute ruleTypeLocations of class *RuleTypesGenerator*.

The name of the new rule will be ‘CycleRule’. Because the name of a new rule must fit to the following namingconvention: keyword + ‘Rule’. Thus if class *husacct.validate.domain.validation.ruletype.dependencylimitation.CycleRule* is created the following steps need to be taken for this class:

* Class *husacct.validate.domain.validation.ruletype.RuleType* must be extended
  + Implement the derived constructor
  + Implement the derived check method
* Define which exceptionrules can occur with the ‘Cycle’ ruletype and pass this in the constructor to the superclass (the name of the parameter is ‘exceptionRules’)
  + If the ‘Is Allowed To Use’ rule is an exception type create an enumSet with the value of the *RuleTypes* enumeration.
  + If there are no exceptionrules possible create an empty enumSet (EnumSet.*noneOf*(RuleTypes.**class**);)
* Implement logic for the check method so it can return a List<Violation> objects.

### Adding new violationtypes

In previous subparagraph the ‘Cycle’ ruletype is implemented, but this rule didn’t have any violationtypes. Violationtypes will be sent to the define component so the user can choose the filter on specific violationtypes during the checkConformance method.

The first step is to add an extra violationtype category. These categories aren’t used at the moment in the application, but for functionality in the future it might be necessary or helpful. Add the following lines to enumeration *husacct.validate.domain.validation.violationtype.ViolationTypeCategories*

*DEPENDENCY\_LIMITATION*("DependencyLimitation")

The second step that needs to be taken is to create the new violationtypes. Some enumerations in package *husacct.validate.domain.validation.violationtype* implement the interface *husacct.validate.domain.validation.violationtype.IViolationType* these classes contains the information of the possible violationtypes for a specific programming language. In this case the new violationtypes need to be added for Java and C#. The following lines needs to be added in *husacct.validate.domain.validation.violationtype.JavaViolationTypes* and *husacct.validate.domain.validation.violationtype.CSharpViolationTypes*:

*SHORT\_CYCLE*("ShortCycle", ViolationCategories.*DEPENDENCY\_LIMITATION*, DefaultSeverities.*HIGH*),

*LONG\_CYCLE*("LongCycle", ViolationCategories.*DEPENDENCY\_LIMITATION*, DefaultSeverities.*HIGH*),

The next step that needs to be taken is to identify the rule. In *husacct.validate.domain.factory.violation.AbstractViolationType* the following method needs to be added.

**protected** **boolean** isCycle(String ruleTypeKey){

**if**(ruleTypeKey.equals(RuleTypes.*CYCLE*)){

**return** **true**;

}

**else**{

**return** **false**;

}

}

For all available languages the method createViolationTypesByRule needs to be changed so the language can identify the ruletype. In this case the following else-if statement will be added in *husacct.validate.domain.factory.violationtype.JavaViolationTypeFactory*

**else** **if**(isCycle(ruleTypeKey)){

**return** generateViolationTypes(ruleTypeKey, EnumSet.*of*(JavaViolationTypes.*SHORT\_CYCLE*, JavaViolationTypes.*LONG\_CYCLE*,));

}

This step should be repeated for every *husacct.validate.domain.factory.violationtype.****[programminglanguage name]****ViolationTypeFactory*.

### Adding a new programming language

When a new programming language must be supported some changes must be madein the validate component. In the subparagraph we will describe how to support PHP.

First a new enumeration must be created that will contain the information about the possible violationtypes for the new programming language. This enumeration will be placed in *husacct.validate.domain.validation.violationtype* in this case it will get the name *PhpViolationTypes* and will implement interface *husacct.validate.domain.validation.violationtype.IViolationType*. The structure of PhpViolationTypes should look like this

**public** **enum** PhpViolationTypes **implements** IViolationType{

*SHORT\_CYCLE*("ShortCycle", ViolationCategories.*DEPENDENCY\_LIMITATION*, DefaultSeverities.*HIGH*),

*LONG\_CYCLE*("LongCycle", ViolationCategories.*DEPENDENCY\_LIMITATION*, DefaultSeverities.*HIGH*);

//MORE VIOLATIONTYPES CAN BE ADDED HERE FOR PHP

**private** **final** String key;

**private** **final** DefaultSeverities defaultSeverity;

**private** **final** ViolationCategories violationCategory;

PhpViolationTypes(String value, ViolationCategories violationCategory, DefaultSeverities defaultSeverity){

**this**.key = value;

**this**.defaultSeverity = defaultSeverity;

**this**.violationCategory = violationCategory;

}

@Override

**public** String toString(){

**return** key;

}

@Override

**public** String getCategory() {

**return** violationCategory.toString();

}

@Override

**public** DefaultSeverities getDefaultSeverity() {

**return** defaultSeverity;

}

}

The next step is to create a factory class that can create violationtypes. This class will be created in package *husacct.validate.domain.factory.violationtype*, with (in this case) the name *PhpViolationTypeFactory* this class will extend *husacct.validate.domain.factory.AbstractViolationType*. When implemented the derived methods from *AbstractViolationType* the new class will look like this:

**public** **class** PhpViolationTypesFactory **extends** AbstractViolationType {

PhpViolationTypesFactory(ConfigurationServiceImpl configuration, String languageName) {

**super**(configuration, "PHP");

}

@Override

**public** List<ViolationType> createViolationTypesByRule(String ruleTypeKey) {

**if**(isCycle(ruleTypeKey)){

**return** generateViolationTypes(ruleTypeKey, EnumSet.*of*(JavaViolationTypes.*SHORT\_CYCLE*, JavaViolationTypes.*LONG\_CYCLE*,));

}

**return** Collections.*emptyList*();

}

@Override

List<IViolationType> createViolationTypesMetaData() {

**return** Arrays.*asList*(EnumSet.*allOf*(CSharpViolationTypes.**class**).toArray(**new** IViolationType[]{}));

}

}

In the constructor the superclass is called with the current configuration and the String “PHP”. This name of the programming language must exactly (case-sensitive) match the name of the programming language as it is defined in the analyse component. This is for configuration purposes (see paragraph 2.3).   
You can extend the method createViolationTypesByRule as described in subparagraph 5.5.2)

The last thing needs need to be changed is the class *husacct.validate.domain.factory.violationtype.ViolationTypeFactory,* so when the programming language PHP is scanned the right instance of *AbstractViolationType* is returned. Add the following else-if statement in method getViolationTypeFactory in class *ViolationTypeFactory*.

**else** **if**(language.toLowerCase().equals("php")){

**return** **new** PhpViolationTypeFactory(configuration);

}

Now PHP-support is succesfully added in the validate component of the HUSACCT tool.

# Testing

Test are made with JUnit 4 and are available in *husacctest.validate*. This chapter will explain two classes with tests: *husaccttest.validate.ImportExportTest* and *husaccttest.validate.ValidateTest.*

The class *husacct.validate.ValidateTestSuite* runs all the testclasses that are defined in this class.

@RunWith(Suite.**class**)

@Suite.SuiteClasses({

ValidateTest.**class**,

ImportExportTest.**class**

})

Above code is from *ValidateTestSuite* and defines which tests of which classes needs to be executed. Above code will execute the tests of *ValidateTest* and *ImportExportTest*. If an new testclass must be added add this new testclass to above lines of code in *ValidateTestSuite*. For each test an new instance of *husacct.validate.ValidateServiceImpl* is created so for every test the information of the validate component will be resetted.

## ImportExportTest

The testclass *ImportExportTest* will test if the imported and exported workspace information of the validation component is correct. The methods to check if a value from the xml is available in the associated repository are shared by both test: TestImporting and TestExporting.

TestImporting

TestImporting will check if the xml-file located at *husaccttest.validate.testfile.xml* will be loaded correctly and if the imported data is correctly saved to the repositories. The XML-file will be converted to an JDOMObject, with this JDOMObject the key associated with a (configuration)repository will be extracted. Next all the values from this repository are obtained and tests will be started to check if the XML-value corresponds with the value(s) from the repository.

TestExporting

TestExporting will check if the data that is currently available in the repository is correctly exported. In the returned JDOMObject is looked for the key that is associated with a (configuration)repository, next all the values from this repository are obtained and tests will be started to check if the XML-value corresponds with the value(s) from the repository.

## ValidateTest

The testclass *ValidateTest* will test the methods that the class *husacct.validate.ValidateServiceImpl* and *husacct.validate.IValidateService* provides to other services.

getBrowseViolationsGUI and getConfigurationUI

This test will check if the screens are not equal to null. If the screen is an instance of *javax.swing.JInternalFrame* and if the visibility of the screen is set to false. (This is a convention that is made with the control component).

getExportExtensions

Check if the provided export extensions are equal to the keys that are expected to be given to other services when this method will be called by other components.

exportViolations

*cannot test exporting a report with JUnit. This needs to be done in the GUI of HUSACCT and the output need to be checked manually.*

getCategories

Checks if the categories are the same as the provided categories in which the ruletypes are dived into.

getRuleTypes

Checks if the ruletypes that are implemented are returned

getViolationTypesJavaLanguage, getViolationTypesCSharpLanguage and getViolationTypesNoLanguage

Checks the violationtypes that are associated with the rules, provided different testcases for different languages to check if this mechanism is working correctly. Also implemented a test when language is defined in the define component. (The ruletypes must be returned, but o violationtypes should be returned)

isValidatedBeforeValidation and isValidatedAfterValidation

Checks if the right boolean is returned for the control component to check when the method isValidated is called

getViolationByLogicalPath and getViolationsByPhysicalPath

*Can’t test this method because of the dependencies with analyse and define.(See explanation next paragraph)*

## Testing the ruletypes

Testing the ruletypes was done with the GUI of the application. Because of the dependencies with the define and analyse component.

Define: there must be rules defined

Analyze: source code must be scanned

Because the importing functionality for the defined rules was not working properly during the development process no JUnit test are written to test the implementation and results of the rules. At the moment it is possible to create JUnit test to verify the results of the rules.

Tests could be implemented in the following way: define the architecture in the GUI and map the class/packages to modules. Export the architecture, save the file as a XML and store in the folder of: *husaccttest.validate (possibly in an subpackage)*. Scan the source code of an application the is the same as the defined architecture. Finally call checkConformance and verify the results with JUnit tests.

Although above example is risky, if something changes in the analyse or define component that is related to the methods that are used during the test, the test(s) will fail.

# Future work

In this chapter the future work that could be done in this component will be treated.

## Known bug list

The currently known bugs in the validate component are:

* The exception mechanism is not working for the ‘Is Only Module Allowed To Use’-ruletype (*husacct.validate.domain.validation.ruletype.legalityofdependency.IsOnlyModuleAllowedToUse*). Because when there will be filtered on the ‘to’ parameter some violations will be lost (that shouldn’t been lost). For example: Module A is the Only Module Allowed To Use B except for class A in module D is allowed to use Module B. The logic of this rule is: check if the ‘to’ parameter has dependencies with class that are not in the ‘from’ parameter, else give a violation. If we want to filter we can’t do this, because class A is not available in the list of ‘from’ parameters. So I violation will been given. A solution needs to be found without adding logic of exception rules in the logic of the ‘Is Only Module Allowed To Use’ and to keep the support of exception rules for the other ruletypes.
  + Current solution: ‘Is Only Module Allowed To Use’-ruletype cannot have exception rules.
  + Ideas for a solution: a new (improved) mechanism for exception rules?
* Default- and custom severities cannot be removed.

## Ideas for improvement

* The storage mechanism of some classes of ‘configuration’classes in packages *husacct.validate.domain.configuration.* For example: *husacct.validate.domain.configuration.SeverityPerTypeRepository* (see chapter 2.3.1).
* Clean code improvements, because of the deadlines and functionality it is not always applied in this component.
* Flow in the GUI, when you are reading the code of the GUI the execution flow is not always clear.
* Maybe make use of the IObservableService instead of own observable implemented in class *husacct.validate.domain.configuration.ConfigurationServiceImpl*, class *husacct.validate.presentation.BrowseViolations* is subscribed on this observable. Drawbacks of this idea the observer will also be notified when something changes in another component.
* Count rows in HTML-report when violations are filtered.
* Need for a better filtering mechanism that also provide the possibility to add for example multiple ‘Is Not Allowed To Use’-rule on the same module, the violations from these rules will be filtered if they are contradictory with another defined rule.

## Ideas for extension

* Metrics, for the history of violations of a specific timespan.
* Possibility to export filtered violations (from the GUI) to a report.
* Possibility to export multiple history points to a report.

## Problems

The most significant problem of the project is that no large files can be imported, because of a OutOfMemoryException. This is because a DOM-library is used (JDOM2). When a file is imported it will be loaded into the memory of the system. A file of 50MB will result in an extra 250MB of memory usage of the program. The import files of violations and history points can be very a large (21000 violations is a 50MB large XML file). For this reason the possibility to export and import the current violations and the history points is disabled in the application. A solution needs to be found and applied for all the components.