

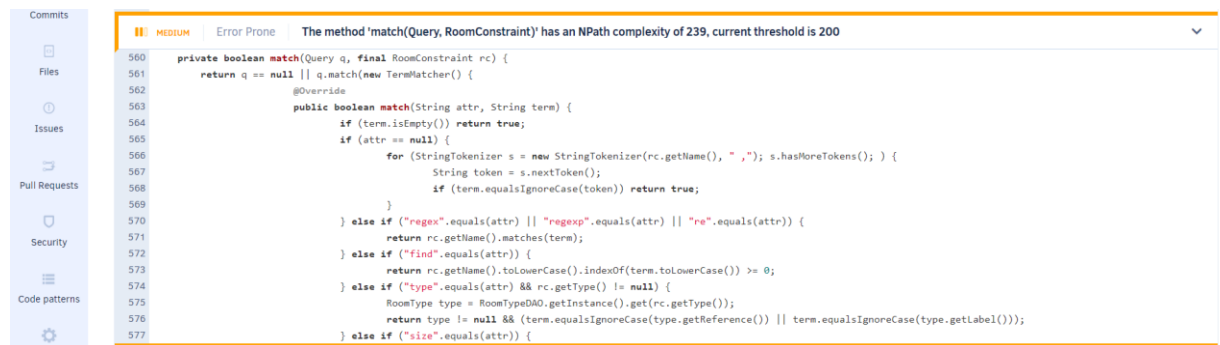
1- JavaSource/org/unitime/timetable/solver/TimetableSolver.java

- A- The method 'match(Query, RoomConstraint)' has an NPath complexity of 239, current threshold is 200

ISSUE LINK:

<https://app.codacy.com/gh/MennaHG/unitime/file/88692826674/issues/source?bid=35165038&fileBranchId=35165038#I560>

With refactoring (Replacing Nested Conditionals with guard clauses + decomposing conditions into separate methods) NPathComplexity can be minimized which in turn increases maintainability, readability.



The screenshot shows a Codacy issue report for the method 'match(Query, RoomConstraint)' in the file 'TimetableSolver.java'. The issue is labeled 'MEDIUM' and 'Error Prone'. The message states: 'The method 'match(Query, RoomConstraint)' has an NPath complexity of 239, current threshold is 200'. The code snippet shows the 'match' method with various nested conditionals. The left sidebar shows navigation options: Commits, Files, Issues, Pull Requests, Security, and Code patterns.

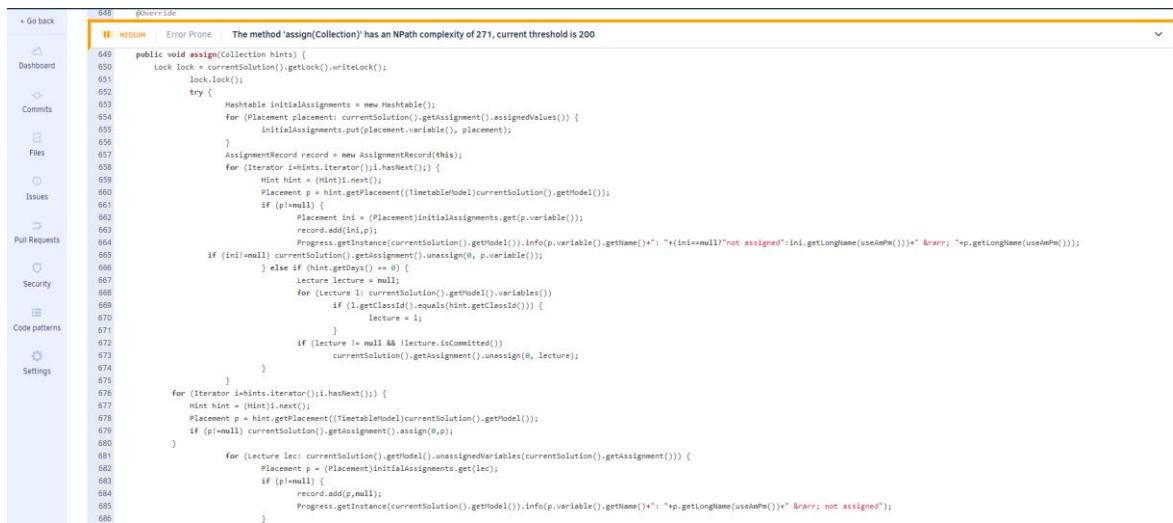
```
560 private boolean match(Query q, final RoomConstraint rc) {
561     return q == null || q.match(new TermMatcher()) {
562         @Override
563         public boolean match(String attr, String term) {
564             if (term.isEmpty()) return true;
565             if (attr == null) {
566                 for (StringTokenizer s = new StringTokenizer(rc.getName(), " ,"); s.hasMoreTokens(); ) {
567                     String token = s.nextToken();
568                     if (term.equalsIgnoreCase(token)) return true;
569                 }
570             } else if ("regex".equals(attr) || "regexp".equals(attr) || "re".equals(attr)) {
571                 return rc.getName().matches(term);
572             } else if ("find".equals(attr)) {
573                 return rc.getName().toLowerCase().indexOf(term.toLowerCase()) >= 0;
574             } else if ("type".equals(attr) && rc.getType() != null) {
575                 RoomType type = RoomTypeDAO.getInstance().get(rc.getType());
576                 return type != null && (term.equalsIgnoreCase(type.getReference()) || term.equalsIgnoreCase(type.getLabel()));
577             } else if ("size".equals(attr)) {
```

- B- The method 'assign (Collection)' has an NPath complexity of 271, current threshold is 200.

ISSUE LINK:

<https://app.codacy.com/gh/MennaHG/unitime/file/88692826674/issues/source?bid35165038&fileBranchId=35165038#I649>

Refactoring can also be done here to reduce NPathComplexity by decreasing the number of acyclic execution paths method can go through and lessen the complexity of statements in the same block like sorting out the nested if else conditions



C- Avoid using a branching statement as the last in a loop. Method 'match(Query, String)'

ISSUE LINK:

<https://app.codacy.com/gh/MennaHG/unitime/file/88692826674/issues/source?bid=35165038&fileBranchId=35165038#I543>

The outer loop at line 537 is not necessary since it will only iterate once and reach the return statement at line 543 unless conditions are added in between.



2- JavaSource/org/unitime/timetable/model/Assignment.java

Avoid using unnecessary if else statements when returning Booleans.

Method: isInConflict(Assignment , Assignment boolean)

ISSUE LINK:

<https://app.codacy.com/gh/MennaHG/unitime/file/88692831302/issues/source?bid=35165038&fileBranchId=35165038#l333>



Line 332:

```
if (distance <= a1.getSolution().getProperties().getPropertyDouble("Student.DistanceLimit75min",100.0)
&& ((t1.getLength()==18 && s1+t1.getLength()==s2) ||
(t2.getLength()==18 && s2+t2.getLength()==s1)))
```

```
    return false;
```

can simply be replaced with

```
boolean flag = (distance <=
a1.getSolution().getProperties().getPropertyDouble("Student.DistanceLimit75min",100.0);

flag = flag && (t1.getLength()==18 && s1+t1.getLength()==s2) || (t2.getLength()==18 &&
s2+t2.getLength()==s1);

return flag;
```

As simple it is it improves Readability, Maintainability of method

3- JavaSource/org/unitime/timetable/gwt/server/UniTimePrincipal.java

ISSUE LINK:

<https://app.codacy.com/gh/MennaHG/unitime/file/88692827340/issues/source?bid=35165038&fileBranchId=35165038#l43>

Avoid throwing null pointer exceptions.

```

42 public UnitTimePrincipal(String externalId, String studentExternalId, String name) {
43     if (externalId == null) throw new NullPointerException();
44     if (externalId == null) throw new NullPointerException();
45     if (studentExternalId == null) throw new NullPointerException();
46     if (name == null) throw new NullPointerException();
47 }

```

Line 43. if (externalId == null) throw new NullPointerException();

Throwing NPEs is not a recommended practice because it would be hard to tell code-thrown NPEs from ones thrown from the VM.

Alternatives:

1- Throw IllegalArgumentException

2- use requireNonNull --> externalId.requireNonNull(externalId, "Object externalID is Null");

4- JavaSource/org/unitime/timetable/util/MemoryCounter.java

You should not modify visibility of constructors, methods or fields using setAccessible()

ISSUE LINK:

<https://app.codacy.com/gh/MennaHG/unitime/file/88692831786/issues/source?bid=35165038&fileBranchId=35165038#I164>

setAccessible(true) makes private fields accessible from outside the class which poses a risk to data protection and ruins the purpose of encapsulation. Instead, Setters should be used.

```

163 Field f = uc.getDeclaredField("theUnsafe");
164 f.setAccessible(true);
165 theUnsafe = f.get(uc);
166 } catch (Exception e) { exception = e; }
167 UNSAFE = (sun.misc.Unsafe) theUnsafe;

```

5- WebContent/loginRequired.jsp

Using unsanitized JSP expression can lead to Cross Site Scripting (XSS) attacks.

ISSUE LINK:

<https://app.codacy.com/gh/MennaHG/unitime/file/88692829714/issues/source?bid=35165038&fileBranchId=35165038#I30>

unsanitized jsp expressions lead to Cross Site Scripting which makes website vulnerable to attacks that inject malicious HTML/JS or steal data as the expression would always be

interpreted directly by the browser. Thus, EL expressions should not be directly used and used with `c:out` as an alternative or escape it using `fn`.

Security

Code patterns

Settings

II MEDIUM Code Style Do not use an attribute called class.

III CRITICAL Security Using unsanitized JSP expression can lead to Cross Site Scripting (XSS) attacks

30 <loc:message name="linkLOGIN"/>

31 </s:if>

32 <s:else>

III CRITICAL Security Using unsanitized JSP expression can lead to Cross Site Scripting (XSS) attacks

II MEDIUM Code Style Do not use an attribute called class.