

Evaluation of <https://github.com/m-mato/sem>

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Checklist evaluation

[OK]	<code>mvn clean install</code> without problems, all tests are passing	
[OK]	every team member contributed to entity, DAO and tests (as requested)	
[NOK]	<code>hashCode()</code> and <code>equals()</code> <ol style="list-style-type: none">possible <code>NullPointerException</code> in <code>Result</code> entity when checking <code>note</code> (both methods, even without constraint violations)if <code>Results</code> entity is not yet persisted in DB (e.g. <code>id</code> is null) then <code>equals()</code> is always false with the same data except when testing the same instances (<code>obj.equals(obj)</code>)	-1
[NOK]	unit tests for DAO <ol style="list-style-type: none">testing <code>EventDAO</code> should also contain tests for <code>findBy*()</code> using <code>null</code> parameters (necessity of these tests is emerged by explicit mentioning <code>IllegalArgumentException</code> in javadoc and explicit <code>null</code> checking in method implementation)test <code>findBy*NotFound()</code> in <code>SportsmanDAOTest</code> is correct in functionality, but incorrect according to javadoc – such methods should return <code>null</code> when sportsman(s) matching criteria are not present in DB and not an empty list	-1
Total points:		8

General comments

- `@author` tag should be more readable than `xaksamit`
- is there any reason for not using `@Transactional` in DAO implementations?
 - if *not*, then why only `SportsDAO` is transactional? The reason should be at least documented...
 - if *yes*, then there will be problem in `delete()` when using from transactional class (detached entity)
- unify ways of writing (or auto-generating) `equals()` and `hashCode()` – e.g. difference between `getClass() == o.getClass()` and `instanceof` if there is no explicit reason for different behaviour
- consider using `Objects.hashCode()` and `Objects.equals()` which handles `null` to prevent unnecessary complex code (like in `Sport`) or mistakes (`NullPointerException` in `Result`)
- maybe unnecessary handling `null` values in DAO implementation (context manager did it and throws exception by default)
- catching exception, which should not be thrown (in DAO when using `getResultsList()`)
 - and even if this catching is not an issue, why sometimes is returned empty list and sometimes `null` (and the documentation saying "if nothing is found, then `null` is returned" is wrong – try failing `assertNull(sportsmanDAO.findBySurname("some nonexistent surname"))`)
- test for `findAll()` method for should be more powerful than just `assertNotNull(results)`
- I don't see the reason for using `@Table` annotations in every entity except `Sport`
- I don't see the reason for naming find-all method as `getAll()` in `ResultsDAO` while elsewhere it is `findAll()`

Strong points

- complex DAO (containing advanced `findBy*`() methods)
- universal entity generators (no code duplication) in tests
- connections between tables
- suitably named variables/attributes

Weaknesses

- not complete testing
- unnecessary exception/null testing
- confusing usage of annotations (`@Transactional`, `@Table`)
- not unified ways for writing/generating `equals()` and `hashCode()` methods

Other notes

- consider using autoformatting functionality from IDE to achieve similar code formatting, spacing, enclosing in brackets and indentation