Evaluating the design of an open-source project
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1 Introduction

In this assignment we are asked to leverage multiple specialized tools to scan a chosen open-source project in order to automatically detect design flaws such as code smells and anti-patterns. The results will be condensed inside a single report in order to provide a detailed analysis of the project's codebase, and to identify potential areas for improvement in terms of code quality and maintainability.

To address this task, we are going to use https://www.sonarqube.org and https://pmd.github.io/ static code analysis tools, which are widely used in the industry to detect a wide range of coding flaws and bad practices:

Similarly to the previous assignment, the chosen open-source project must satisfy the following requirements: at least 100 stars, 100 forks, 10 open issue, and at least 50'000 lines of Java code (comments included). In order to find a valid project, the GitHub search feature was used, filtering the results based on the cited requirements. To do so, the following search query was used:

```
stars:>100 forks:>100 language:java
```
Listing 1: GitHub search query

However, as the Github search feature does not provide any filtering options for the number of open issues or the total number of lines of code, each result was manually inspected to ensure its requirements were satisfied. To count the total lines of code (later referred as LOC) of a project, the web application Count LOC was used. Using this tool, we are able to easily determine the LOC count of a project by providing the URL of the GitHub repository, without the need to clone the repository locally.

1.1 Project selection

In order to provide a interesting analysis of a project, and also to learn more about code quality in large open-source projects, the search was focused on active projects with a large community and a good number of stars and forks. After selecting a few projects that satisfied the requirements, three were chosen for further inspection:

- apache/camel: An open-source integration framework based on known Enterprise Integration Patterns (EIPs). [1] *Apache Camel* provides the tools to connect different messaging systems and protocols, providing easy integration and routing of messages across different systems. The project has 5.5k stars, 4.5k forks, 455 open issues (refer to Jira dashboard here) and around 1.5M LOC. This project was selected as it represents a large and complex project, used in many production environments. Unfortunately, the project was later discarded due to its extreme size, which could make the analysis too complex and time-consuming.

- hibernate/hibernate-orm: The *Hibernate ORM* is one of the most popular Java Object-Relational Mapping (ORM) frameworks, allowing developers to map Java objects to database tables and

vice versa, facilitating the development of database-driven applications. The project has 6k stars, 3.5k forks, 232 open issues and over 1.3M LOC (comments excluded). *Hibernate* is widely used in the industry and has a large community of developers, making it a perfect candidate for the analysis. Similar to the previous project, the size of the codebase was considered too large for the scope of the assignment, and was therefore discarded.

- resilience4j/resilience4j: Library to improve resiliency and fault tolerance in Java projects, providing a set of modules to face common issues such as rate limiting, circuit breaking, automatic retrying and more. The project has 9.8k stars, 1.3k forks, 219 open issues and around 80k LOC (comments excluded). This project was inspired by the Netflix Hystrix fault-tolerance library. Since *Hystrix* is no longer in active development, the Netflix team advised users to migrate to *resilience4j* (refer to library readme here).

  The *resilience4j* library is actively maintained and employed by many companies in their production systems. Due to its smaller size and its utility in real-world applications, this project was chosen for the analysis.

1.2 High-level overview of the project structure

The *resilience4j* library is composed of six main modules, each providing a different set of features to improve resiliency in Java applications:

1. **resilience4j-circuitbreaker**: Implements the Circuit Breaker pattern to prevent cascading failures in distributed systems.

2. **resilience4j-ratelimiter**: Provides rate limiting to control the rate of requests and prevent system overloads.

3. **resilience4j-bulkhead**: Implements bulkheading to limit the number of concurrent calls to a component, thereby isolating failures.

4. **resilience4j-retry**: Offers automatic retry mechanisms for failed operations, with customizable retry strategies.

5. **resilience4j-timelimiter**: Allows setting time limits for operations, enabling timeout handling for long-running tasks.

6. **resilience4j-cache**: Provides result caching to store and reuse the outcomes of expensive operations, reducing latency and improving performance.

Each of these modules is defined in a separate package inside the *resilience4j* project, making it easier to navigate and understand the codebase. Each module is self-contained, allowing developers to use only the modules they need in their projects, without the need to include the entire library.

1.3 Building the project

The project utilizes the Gradle build system to manage dependencies and build the project. Thanks to the Gradle Wrapper script, it is possible to automatically configure the project and download the necessary dependencies without the need to install Gradle on the local machine. The following command can be used to build the project:

```
./gradlew build -x test
```
Listing 2: Building the project

The additional flag `-x test` is used to skip the execution of the several test suites included in the project. Since the focus of this assignment is on the analysis of the codebase and not on the testing process, the tests were excluded as their execution could take a considerable amount of time and would not add any value to the analysis.

1.4   Usage of scanning tools

The usage of the scanning tools is straightforward, as both SonarQube and PMD provide a command-line interface to analyze the codebase of a project. In the following paragraphs, we will provide an overview of how to use each tool to analyze the *resilience4j* project.

Since we are going to use two scanning tools and combine their results in a single report, we are going to use simple rulesets for each tool to avoid having too many false positives and to ensure a consistent analysis.

PMD   In order to run the PMD static code analysis tool, we need to define some important parameters, such as the ruleset to be used, the version of Java to analyze, the output format, and the output file. The following command can be used to run PMD on the *resilience4j* project:

```
/path/to/pmd check -d /workspaces/design-evaluation/resilience4j \
  -R rulesets/java/quickstart.xml -f html \
  --use-version java-17 --report-file /path/to/report.html
```

Listing 3: Command to run PDM static code analysis

To perform a comprehensive scan of the whole codebase, was decided to use the `quickstart` ruleset, as it include a set of rules that are considered to be the most important and useful for a general-purpose analysis. This ruleset represents a good starting point to detect common coding flaws and anti-patterns, allowing to have a general overview of the project's code quality. Refer to the PMD documentation for a complete list of rules included in the `quickstart` ruleset.

The output format was set to `html` to generate a human-readable report, and the version of Java to analyze was set to `java-17` to ensure compatibility with the project's codebase. The resulting report will be saved in the `report.html` file.

SonarQube   On the other hand, the SonarQube static code analysis tool is much simpler as it does not require a ruleset to be defined. The following command can be used to run SonarQube on the *resilience4j* project:

2   Analysis of results

References

[1]   Apache Camel. *What is Camel?* https://camel.apache.org/manual/faq/what-is-camel.html. Accessed: 31.10.2024.