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Software Engineering 2: “myTaxiService”

Code Inspection

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**1. Introduction**

**2. Classes**

2.1 LIST OF CLASSES

2.2 FUNCTIONAL ROLE OF CLASSES

setEJBObjectTargetMethodInfo( InvocationInfo invInfo , boolean isLocal , Class originalIntf )

* metodo private, quindi lo chiama solo la classe dove sta, che restituisce void, quindi manipola qualcosa.
* Eccezione EJBException.
* Se la variabile isLocal è true, allora ejbIntfClazz è uguale a un oggetto locale, altrimenti è un oggetto remoto.
* Ottiene le informazioni del metodo (prima i tipi dei parametri e poi il nome del metodo)
* Contolla se ejbIntfClazz è dello stesso tipo o estende originalIntf (parametro passato al metodo)

Se si,

parte un try-catch

estraggo il metodo da ejbIntfClazz, identificato tramite il nome e i tipi dei parametri presi prima->

(( Method m = ejbIntfClazz.getMethod(methodName, paramTypes); ))

Poi invio la dichiarazione del metodo m e quella del parametro passato al metodo al logger, che farà partire un warning se non sarà possibile effettuare un override. (ovvero se risulteranno due dichiarazioni diverse),

Se il try va a buon fine, finisce il metodo, altrimenti va nel prossimo try.

(( invInfo.ejbIntfOverride = true;

return; ))

Altrimenti

Va direttamente al prossimo try.

**Prendo il metodo interessato, direttamente da ejbClass , che è stato ottenuto dai parametri passati al costruttore della classe**

**// get Class objects for creating new EJBs**

**ejbClass = loader.loadClass(ejbDescriptor.getEjbImplClassName());**

try {

invInfo.targetMethod1 = ejbClass.getMethod(methodName, paramTypes);

public class **MethodDescriptor**

extends [FeatureDescriptor](http://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/api/java/beans/FeatureDescriptor.html)

**A MethodDescriptor describes a particular method that a Java Bean supports for external access from other components. ----🡪 (viene generate una descrizione del metodo)**

if( isSession && isStatefulSession ) {

MethodDescriptor methodDesc = new MethodDescriptor

(invInfo.targetMethod1, MethodDescriptor.EJB\_BEAN);

**// Assign removal info to inv info. If this method is not**

**// an @Remove method, result will be null. -🡪 non ho capito a che serve un remove method, potremmo dire semplicemente che rimuove le informazioni di invInfo...**

invInfo.removalInfo = ((EjbSessionDescriptor)ejbDescriptor).

getRemovalInfo(methodDesc);

}

**Non trova nessun metodo dall’istruzione**

**invInfo.targetMethod1 = ejbClass.getMethod(methodName, paramTypes);**

} catch(NoSuchMethodException nsme) {

**(((((( logParams[0] = ejbDesc.getName(); ->>inizializzto nel costruttore, quindi dovrebbe esserci qualcosa ))))))))))**

Object[] params = { logParams[0] + ":" + nsme.toString(),

(isLocal ? "Local" : "Remote"),

invInfo.method.toString() };

\_logger.log(Level.WARNING, BEAN\_CLASS\_METHOD\_NOT\_FOUND, params);

**// Treat this as a warning instead of a fatal error.**

**// That matches the behavior of the generated code.**

**// Mark the target methods as null. If this method is**

**// invoked at runtime it will be result in an exception from**

**// the invocation handlers.**

invInfo.targetMethod1 = null;

}

}

**3. Checklist**

**3.1 Naming conventions**

1- We think all class names, interface names, method names, class variables, method variables and constants have meaningful names, with the exception of an object called ejbIntfClazz, which we found in setEJBObjectTargetMethodInfo, because we feel as though the name is not very clear and doesn’t suggest anything as to what its function might be (the declaration is found at line 3338). Also, at line 3348, a one-character variable is declared and initialized, and this should be avoided.

2- At line 3571, method entrySet() is used but its name is not a verb.

3-

The constants declared in our class from line 262 to line 277 aren’t declared using all uppercase.

**3.2 Indention**

**3.3 Braces**

**3.4 File organization**

1- Line 3353 has 84 characters, even though most of the length is due to the long name of a constant.

2- Line 3571 is 99 characters long and therefore is too long.

3-

**3.5 Wrapping lines**

**3.6 Comments**

Although there is a comment that explains what the class does, we believe it should be more detailed and thorough because it doesn’t give a clear idea of what the class does.

**3.7 Java source files**

Our java source file does not contain one single public class. In fact, two more public classes are declared in the file. The former (PreInvokeException) is declared at line 4998, the latter (ContainerInfo) is declared at line 5010.

1-The javadoc is not complete, in fact, there’s none for our first method, setEJBObjectTargetMethodInfo.

**3.8 Package and import statements**

**3.9 Class and interface declarations**

The class variables declared in our class are declared in a mixed order, so they do not follow the conventional order ( that would be public, protected, package-level, and lastly private).

**3.10 Initializations and declarations**

//(1) ejbIntfClazz is not meaningful

//(2) m solo un carattere non va bene

//(4) se è vero che l’unica classe dichiarata è quella del file, le uniche interfacce Container, EjbContainerFacade, JavaEEContainer sono OK.

//(5) i nomi dei metodi son tutti verbi e hanno tutte le parole interne con la maiuscola.

//(7) di Basecontainer le costanti dichiarate dalla riga 262 alla 277 non hanno tutti i caratteri in uppercase.

//8 e 9,10,11 OK

//12 VA BENE, 13 RIGA 3353 84 CARATTERI (OK LA COSTANTE HA UN NOME LUNGO) 14 OK.

//17 va bene, 15 OK e 16 OK

//18 OK ma la descrizione della classe non è molto dettagliata, 19 OK

// 20 RIGA 4998 E 5010 DUE CLASSI PUBBLICHE , 21 OK

//22 OK, 23 MANCA, 24 OK.

//25 PUNTO D ED E, DICIAMO CHE NON è RISPETTATO L ORDINE DI PUBLIC , PROTECTED E PRIVATE PERCHè SI ALTERNANO.

//588 riga costruttore 25 F E G OK.

// 26 E 27 DA RIGUARDARE (IMPOS)

//28 E 29 CHIEDERE E DA 30 A 33 OK, 34,35,36 DA FARE

//53, riga 3356 il catch non fa nulla… è il comportamento voluto?

//54-56 e 57-60 Ok non ce ne sono