

Tools to support development in JAVA

Highlights

- Documentation
- Organization => Compile Chain
- Debugging
- Monitoring
- Pre-compiler
- Retro-Compilation
- Obfuscator
- Performance analyzer
- Conformance test
- Continuous integration
- Versioning

Documentation

- Javadoc (JDK)
 - Automatic generation of HTML documentation
 - Using comments in java files
- Syntax

```
/**  
 * This is a <b>doc</b> comment.  
 * @see java.lang.Object  
 * @todo fix {@underline this !}  
 */
```
- Includes
 - class hierarchy, interfaces, packages
 - detailed summary of class, interface, methods, attributes
- Note
 - Add doc generation to your favorite compile chain

Coding Conventions

- To simplify code review
- Rules on the coding style :
 - Apache, Oracle and others template
- Verification tools
 - CheckStyle, PMD, JackPot, Spoon VSuite...

Tools to Improve your Source code

- Formatting tools
 - Indenteurs (Jindent), beautifiers, stylers (JavaStyle), ...
- « bug fixing » tools
 - Spoon VSuite, Findbugs (sourceforge) ...
- Quality report tools : code metrics
 - Number of Non Comment Code Source), Number of packages, Cyclomatic numbers, ...
 - JavaNCCS, Eclipse Metrics ...

Compile chain

- Tools
 - make, gmake, nmake (Win),
 - Apache ANT, Apache MAVEN, Freshmeat 7Bee ...
- To automate:
 - pre-compilation, obfuscation, verification
 - generation of .class and .jar
 - normal, tracing, debug, ...
 - documentation generation
 - « stubs » generation (rmic, idl2java, javacard ...)
 - test
 - ...

Maven

- Goal
 - Separation of concerns applied to project build
 - Compilation, code generation, unit testing, documentation, ...
 - Handle project dependencies with versions (artifacts)
- Project object model (POM)
 - abstract description of the project
 - Property inheritance from POM parents
- Tools (called plugin)
 - To compile, generate documentation, automate test ...
- Note: more and more useful !

Maven Motivation

- Abstract project model (POM)
 - Object oriented, inheritance
 - Separation of concerns
- Default lifecycle
 - Default state (goals) sequence
 - plugins depend on states
- Give a project « standard » structure
 - Standard naming conventions
 - Standard lifecycle
- Automatic handling of dependencies between projects
 - Chargement des MAJ
- Project repositories
 - public or private, local or remotes
 - caching and proxy
- Extensible via external plugins

Maven plugins

- Core
 - clean, compiler, deploy, install, resources, site, surefire, verifier
- Packaging
 - ear, ejb, jar, rar, war, bundle (OSGi)
- Reporting
 - changelog, changes, checkstyle, clover, doap, docck, javadoc, jxr, pmd, project-info-reports, surefire-report
- Tools
 - ant, antrun, archetype, assembly, dependency, enforcer, gpg, help, invoker, one (interop Maven 1), patch, plugin, release, remote-resource, repository, scm
- IDEs
 - eclipse, netbeans, idea
- Others
 - exec, jdepend, castor, cargo, jetty, native, sql, taglist, javacc, obr ...

Project hierarchies

■ Motivations

- Organize development in sub-projects
 - With N levels ($N \geq 1$)

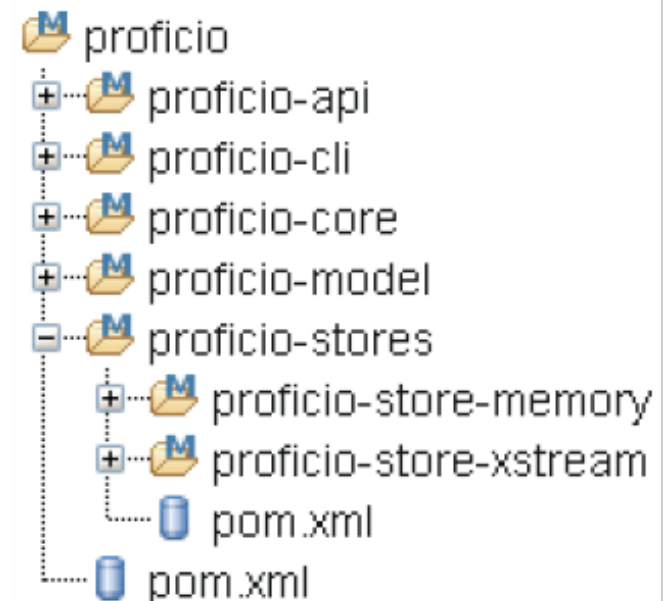
■ Technique

- Create a super POM (type *pom*) for each nesting level
 - Place shared plugins/goals at the same level
- Subprojects (called modules) inherit from this super pom

■ Example

■ Command

- `mvn clean install`
 - Global construction



Maven plugin for JAVA IDE

- Maven plugins exists for
 - Eclipse (does not work particularly well ☹)
 - IntelliJ
 - NetBeans
 - ...

Debugging

- Symbolic debugging

- javac options: -g, -g:source,vars,lines
- command-line debugger : jdb (JDK)
 - commands look like those of dbx
- graphical « front-ends » for jdb (AGL)
- Misc
 - Multi-threads, Cross-Debugging (-Xdebug) on remote VM
 - , ...

Monitoring

■ Tracer

- TRACE options of the program
- can slow-down .class with TRACE/TRACE tests
 - solution : use a pre-compiler (excluding trace calls)
- Kernel tools, like OpenSolaris DTrace (coupled with the JVM)

■ Logger

- Record events on a registry, to be used at execution time or later on (via some event handlers)
- Tools
 - Apache Log4J, ObjectWeb MonoLog
 - Package `java.util.logging` since J2SE1.4
 - Logger, LogRecord, Handler

Validation (i)

- Assertion

- Pre-Condition, Post-Condition, Invariant
 - Eiffel, CLU ... built-in
 - Java since SE 1.4

- Tools for J2SE 1.3 et less (J2ME, JavaCard, ...)

- AssertMate (Reliable Software Technologies)
 - <http://www.ddj.com/articles/1998/9801d/9801d.htm#rel>
- JML (Java Modeling Language)
 - <http://www.eecs.ucf.edu/~leavens/JML/>
- iContract (Reliable Systems)
- ... [Design by Contract with JML](#) (by Gary T. Leavens and Yoonsik Cheon)

Refactoring

- Motivation
 - Reorganizing a set of code sources
 - without modifying the external behaviour
 - Package tree
 - New methods
 - Changing parameters
- Built-in support in all modern IDEs
- Batches jarjar

Reverse-compilation



- Bytecode decompilation
 - from Java .class to Java source
 - Partial/Total
- « attacker » goals
 - name of a bean, class, methods, comments, traces, debugging informations, have a meaning
 - to discover the algorithms behind a business component, to modify its source (ie, to delete license verification code), to hack it...
- Developer risks:
 - Copyright losses, loss of incomes ...

First pass: The Obfuscator

- Goal : Avoid bytecode interpretation done by retro-compilers
 - Solution : make the source code unreadable before distribution
- Techniques applied by these tools:
 - transformation of classes names, methods, attributes (a0001, ...)
 - mix attribute visibility (public, private, ...)
 - delete debugging informations
- Note : delete your traces and debug informations
- Attention : makes hard to mantain your code « Error a238 : send this message to our helpdesk debug@mycomp.com »
- Other usecase: reduce code footprint for very restrained platforms (J2ME/CDLC)

Second pass: Watermarking

- Goal : test retro-compilation and its usage
- How
 - <http://www.cs.arizona.edu/sandmark/>
 - Add a datastructure W inside a program P
 - W must be recognizable/trackable ! (for testing) and robust to translation, optimization, obfuscation;

Decompilers and Obfuscators

■ Decompilers

- JDK javap, WingDis, NMI 's Java Code Viewer, JAD, DeCafe, ...

■ Obfuscators

- Mocha Source Obfuscator, WingDis, NMI 's Java Code Viewer, JAD, Hashjava, Jmangle, Zelix KlassMaste, RetroGuard, Dash-O, ...



■ Digg more:

- Dave Dyer, Java decompilers compared, JavaWorld (July 1997), <http://www.javaworld.com/javaworld/jw-07-1997/jw-07-decompilers.html>
- Qusay H. Mahmoud, Java Tip 22: Protect your bytecodes from reverse engineering/decompilation, <http://www.javaworld.com/javatips/jw-javatip22i.html>

Licensing

- Some numbers
 - Illegal use of software
 - 50% in Europe
 - 95% in Asia, South America, Eastern Europe
 - Loss of income for developers
 - \$12 billions/year world-wide
 - \$3 billions/year in USA only

Licensing

■ Software

- Class verify the signature of (Nom+Société+@MAC+Key)
 - Key is sent after Web registration
- Stop launching and execution in several point if the signature is erroneous
- ⊖ Replicated N times the same key !
 - ⊖ hastalavista.sk
- ⊖ Cracking (license checking is bypassed)
 - ⊖ Patch suppress licence checking

■ Hardware

- Customer VM / Custom ClassLoader
 - CL or VM uses a decryption Key (present in a Dongle or SmartCard) to decrypt encrypted bytecode and verify the signature
 - Presence of the dongle is checked regularly



Performances

- Measure/Analyze

- Benchmark
- java.awt.Robot (to build clients for testing)
- Accounting : <http://abone.unige.ch/jraf/index.htm>
- JProfiler, Optimiszeit ...

- Optimization

- See books:

- Steve Wilson, Jeff Kesselman, « Java Platform Performance: Strategies and Tactics (The Java Series) », 1 edition (May 25, 2000), Addison-Wesley Pub Co; ISBN: 0-201-70969-4
- Jack Shirazi, “Java Performance Tuning”, Ed Oreilly, 2000, ISBN 0-596-00015-4

Choosing the JVM and JRE

- Some criteria
 - License, redistribution, supports, performances, contraintes (embedded, servers, réal-time, ...), runtimes, ...
- Examples
 - Sun HotSpot JVM + JRE
 - MicroSoft JVM (deprecated)
 - IBM J9
 - BEA JRockit
 - HP Chai
 - Macromedia JRun
 - Blackdown JVM
 - Kaffe + GNU Classpath
 - CReME
 - Cacao <http://www.cacaojvm.org/>
 - Apache Harmony
 - JamVM
 - JRate
 - ...

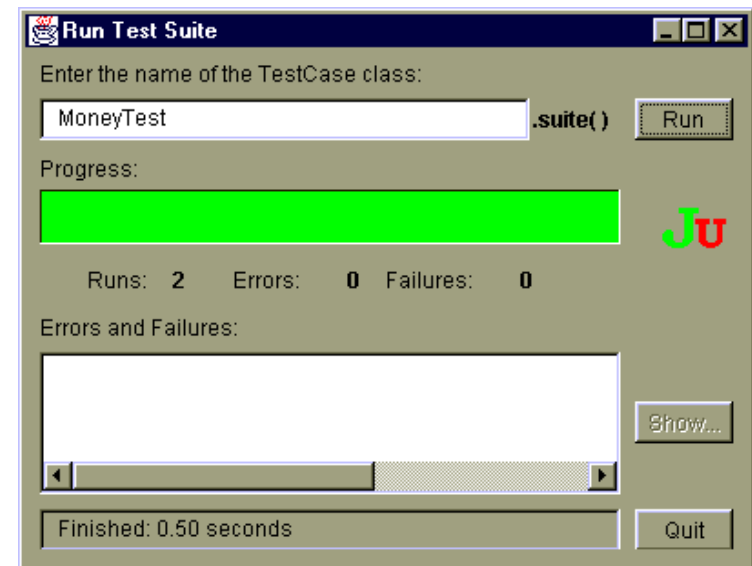
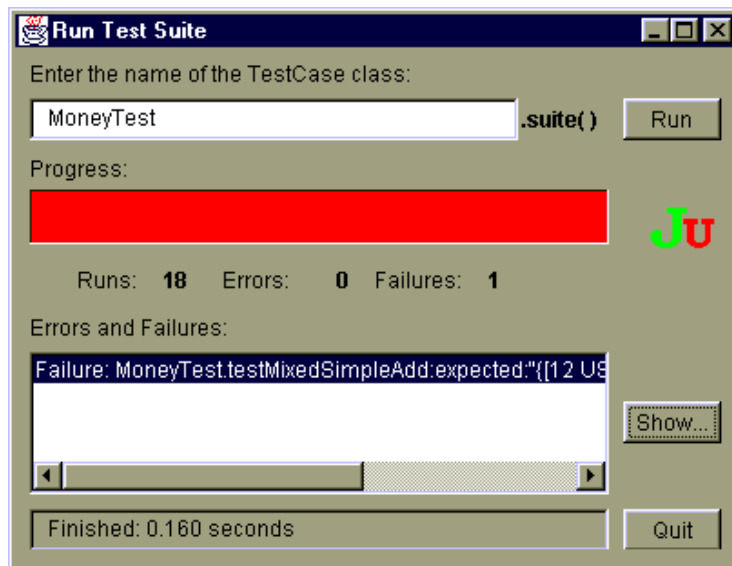
Test

- Tools to manage tests
 - « Test » every possible case
- Unit Test
 - JUNIT (<http://www.junit.org>) the most famous
 - Cactus (for Servlets)
 - Jcover (CodeWork)
- Coverage test
 - See methods or code branches not covered by tests.
 - Quilt (<http://quilt.sourceforge.net>)
- Continuous integration

Unit Test

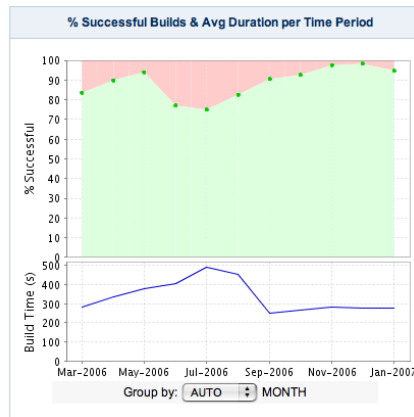
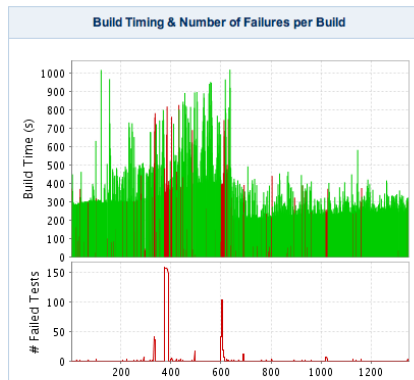
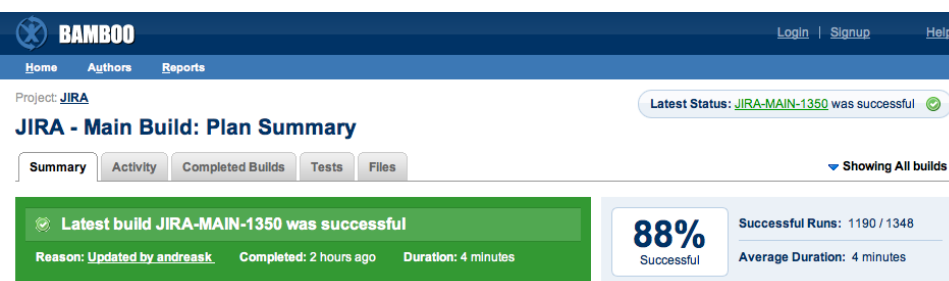
JUnit 3 and 4 and 5 <http://www.junit.org>

- Test pattern
 - Test, TestSuite, TestCase
 - Assertions (assertXX) that must be verified
- TestRunner
 - Chain tests and output a report.

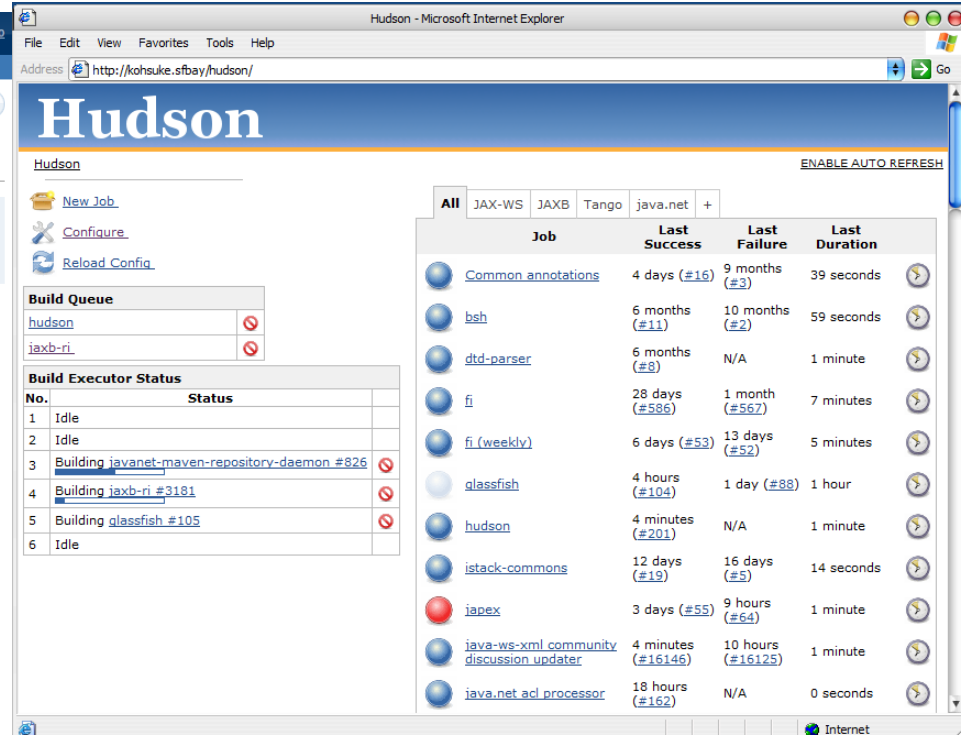


Continuous integration

- Principe
 - Schedule periodically test execution, nightly builds, ...
- Example : Continuum, Bamboo, Hudson, JENKINS ...



Note: Charts are drawn from the results of the last 1348 build/s. Use the drop down in the right corner to change your filter size..



Improving Your Productivity

- Continuous integration can help you go faster
 - Detect build breaks sooner
 - Report failing tests more clearly
 - Make progress more visible

Jenkins for Continuous Integration

- Jenkins – open source continuous integration server
- Jenkins (<http://jenkins-ci.org/>) is
 - Easy to install
 - Easy to use
 - Multi-technology
 - Multi-platform
 - Widely used
 - Extensible
 - Free



Jenkins for a Developer

- Easy to install
 - Download one file – jenkins.war
 - Run one command – java -jar jenkins.war
- Easy to use
 - Create a new job – checkout and build a small project
 - Checkin a change – watch it build
 - Create a test – watch it build and run
 - Fix a test – checkin and watch it pass
- Multi-technology
 - Build C, Java, C#, Python, Perl, SQL, etc.
 - Test with Junit, Nunit, MSTest, etc.

Jenkins User Interface

Actions

Nodes

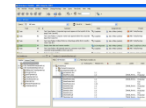
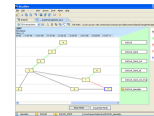
Jobs

The screenshot shows the Jenkins dashboard in a web browser. The browser's address bar displays 'http://fc-demo1:8080/'. The Jenkins logo is at the top left, and a search bar is at the top right. The sidebar on the left contains links for 'New Job', 'Manage Jenkins', 'People', and 'Build History'. Below these are sections for 'Build Queue' (showing 'No builds in the queue.') and 'Build Executor Status' (showing two idle executors). The main area features a table of jobs with columns for status, icon, job name, last success, last failure, and last duration. The jobs listed are 'C-Demo', 'Java-Demo', and 'Python-Demo'. At the bottom, there are links for 'Legend' and three RSS feeds: 'RSS for all', 'RSS for failures', and 'RSS for just latest builds'. The footer indicates the page was generated on April 6, 2011, at 10:08:52 PM, and the Jenkins version is 1.405.

S	W	Job ↓	Last Success	Last Failure	Last Duration
		C-Demo	6 min 34 sec (#1)	N/A	2.6 sec
		Java-Demo	6 min 40 sec (#6)	N/A	1 sec
		Python-Demo	2 min 43 sec (#2)	N/A	1.5 sec

Jenkins Plugins - SCM

- Version Control Systems
 - Accurev
 - Bazaar
 - BitKeeper
 - ClearCase
 - Darcs
 - Dimensions
 - Git
 - Harvest
 - MKS Integrity
 - PVCS
 - StarTeam
 - Subversion
 - Team Foundation Server
 - Visual SourceSafe



Jenkins Plugins – Build & Test

- Build Tools
 - Ant
 - Maven
 - MSBuild
 - Cmake
 - Gradle
 - Grails
 - Scons
 - Groovy
- Test Frameworks
 - Junit
 - Nunit
 - MSTest
 - Selenium
 - Fitnesse

Jenkins Plugins – Analyzers

- Static Analysis
 - Checkstyle
 - CodeScanner
 - DRY
 - Crap4j
 - Findbugs
 - PMD
 - Fortify
 - Sonar
 - FXCop
- Code Coverage
 - Emma
 - Cobertura
 - Clover
 - GCC/GCOV

Jenkins Plugins – Other Tools

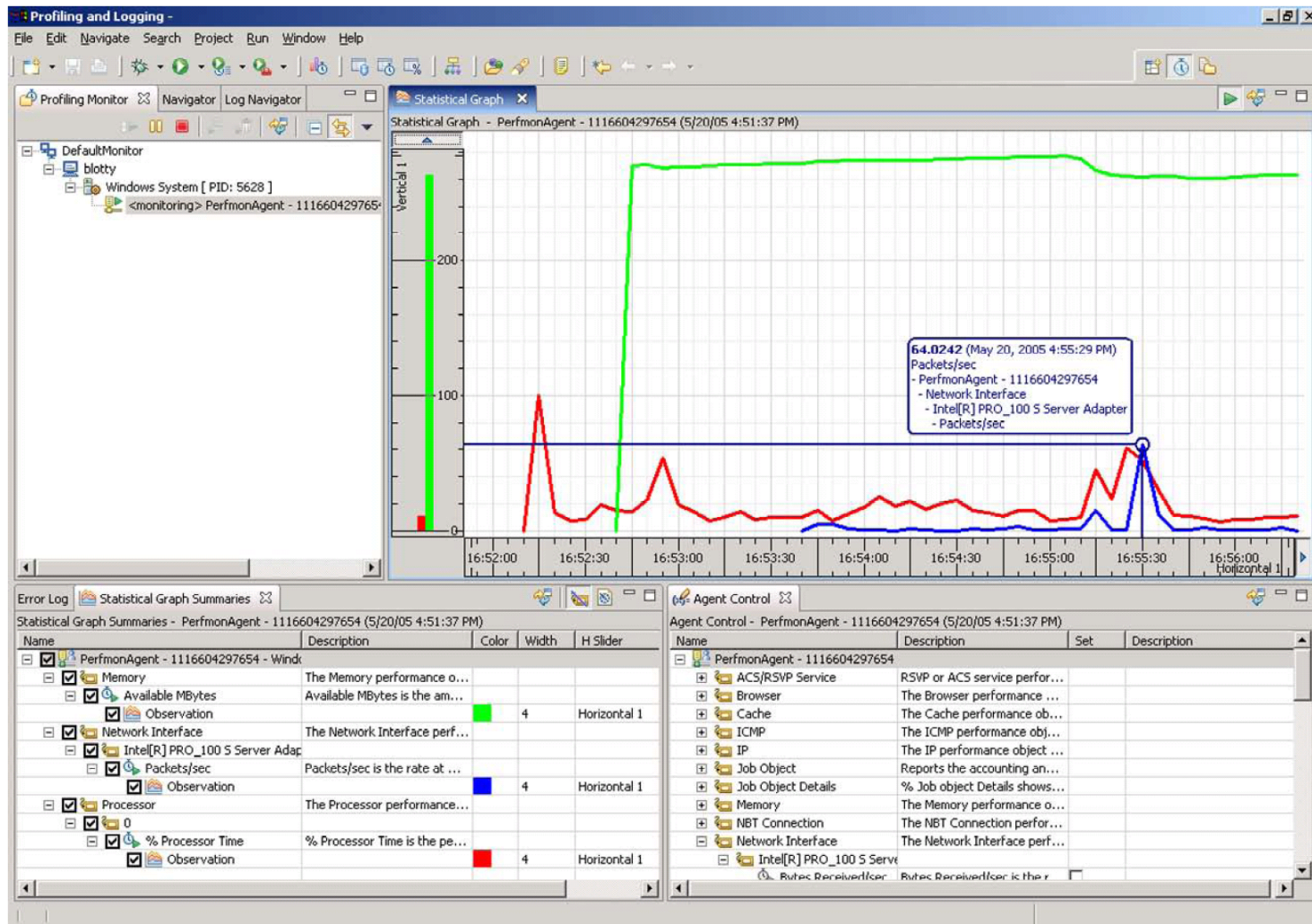
- Notification
 - Twitter
 - Campfire
 - Google Calendar
 - IM
 - IRC
 - Lava Lamp
 - Sounds
 - Speak
- Authorization
 - Active Directory
 - LDAP
- Virtual Machines
 - Amazon EC2
 - VMWare
 - VirtualBox
 - Xen
 - Libvirt

Measurements and Analysis of Performances

- Java Profiler
 - Use to profile an application
 - CPU usage, Memory, Network, time spent, and Garbage collection
 - In Total or by threads, or called methods

Exemple

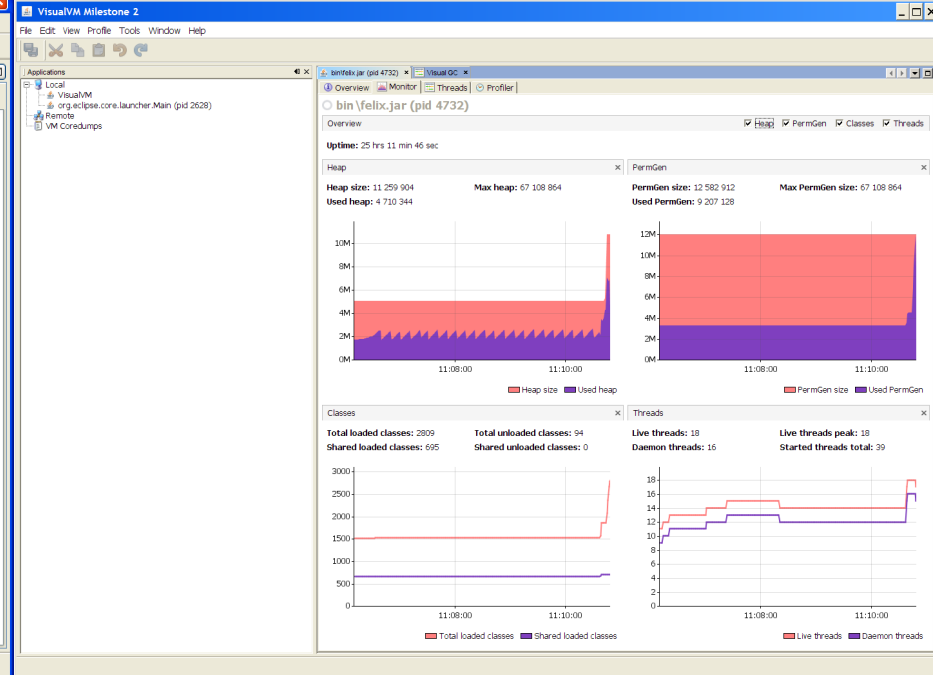
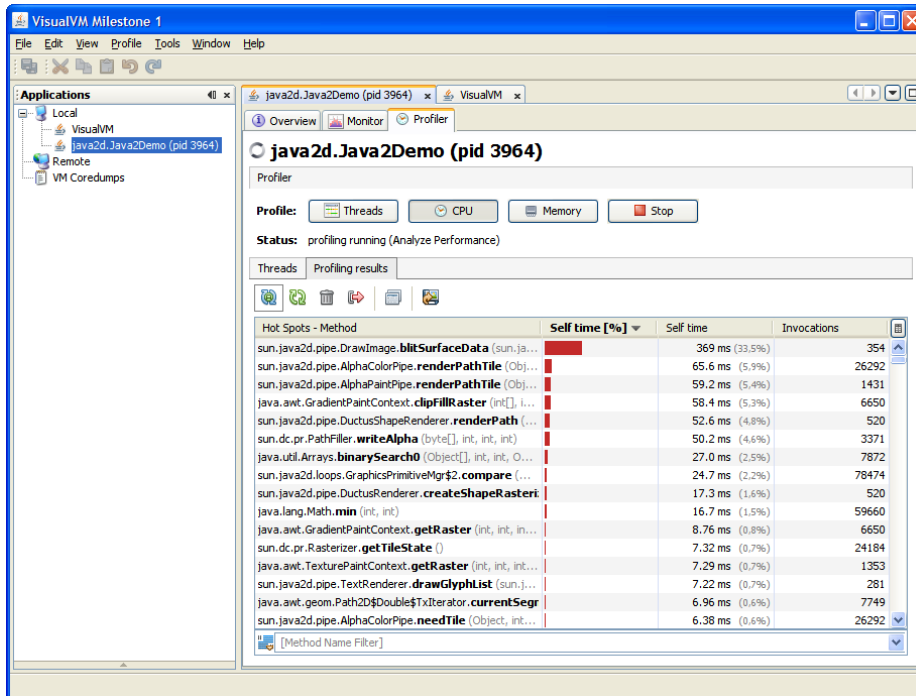
- Eclipse TPTP <http://www.eclipse.org/tptp/>



VisualVM

<https://visualvm.dev.java.net/>

- « VisualVM is a visual tool that integrates several existing JDK software tools and lightweight memory and CPU profiling capabilities. This tool is designed for both production and development time use and further enhances the capability of monitoring and performance analysis for the Java SE platform.»
- VisualVM includes the JConsole.**



<http://weblogs.java.net/blog/mandychung/archive/VisualVM-BOF-2007.pdf>

Performance Optimizations

- Java's Script Engine
 - Jython (jython.sourceforge.net), ...
- Bytecode interpreter
- Native compiler (static)
 - .class to .c to .s to .exe
- On-the-fly compiler (dynamic)
 - Compilation JIT (Just-In-Time) de Symantec
- HotSpot™ Optimizer
 - garbage collector
 - « method inlining »
 - with load-time verification (dynamic) of class bytecode
- Benchmark de JVM

Code Quality Metrics

- Metrics on project source code to evaluate its quality (maintenance, reverse-engineering, evolution ...)
 - and how good the development team is :-)
- Metrics
 - LOC, LOCC, McCabe Cyclomatic Complexity, ...

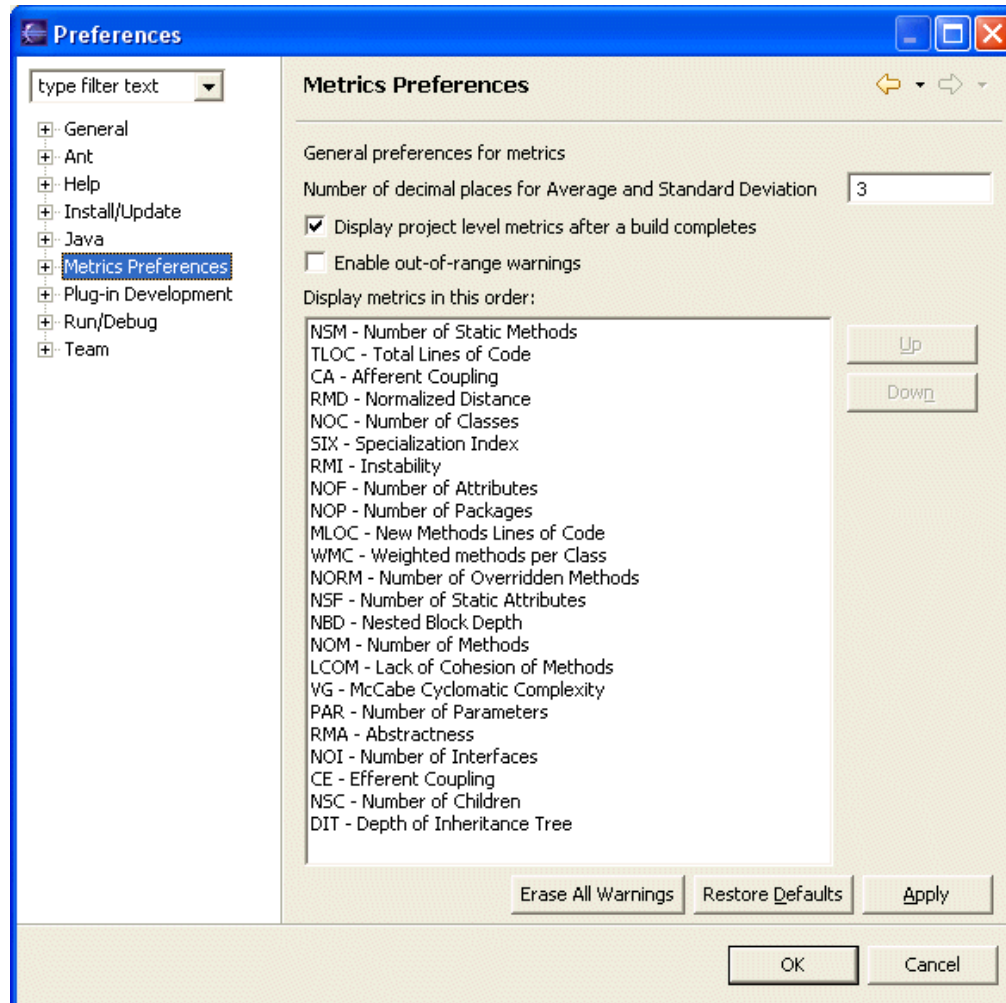


Lectures

- Brian Henderson-Sellers , "Object-Oriented Metrics, measures of Complexity", Ed Prentice Hall, 1996
- Robert Martin, "OO Design Quality Metrics, An Analysis of Dependencies", 1994, <http://www.objectmentor.com/resources/articles/oodmetric.pdf>
- Chidamber and Kemerer, A Metrics Suite for Object Oriented Design, http://www.pitt.edu/~ckemerer/CK%20research%20papers/MetricForOOD_ChidamberKemerer94.pdf
- Mariano Ceccato and Paolo Tonella, Measuring the Effects of Software Aspectization, <http://homepages.cwi.nl/~tourwe/ware/ceccato.pdf>
- Robert Martin, "Agile Software Development, Principles, Patterns and Practices", Prentice Hall, 1st edition, 2002, ISBN: 978-0135974445

Code Quality Metrics

- Example: Metrics (Tache ANT + Eclipse plugin)



Code Quality Metrics

- Others (standalone or as IDE plugins)
 - <http://metrics.sourceforge.net/>
 - <http://qjpro.sourceforge.net/>
 - http://www.geocities.com/sivaram_subr/index.htm
 - ...

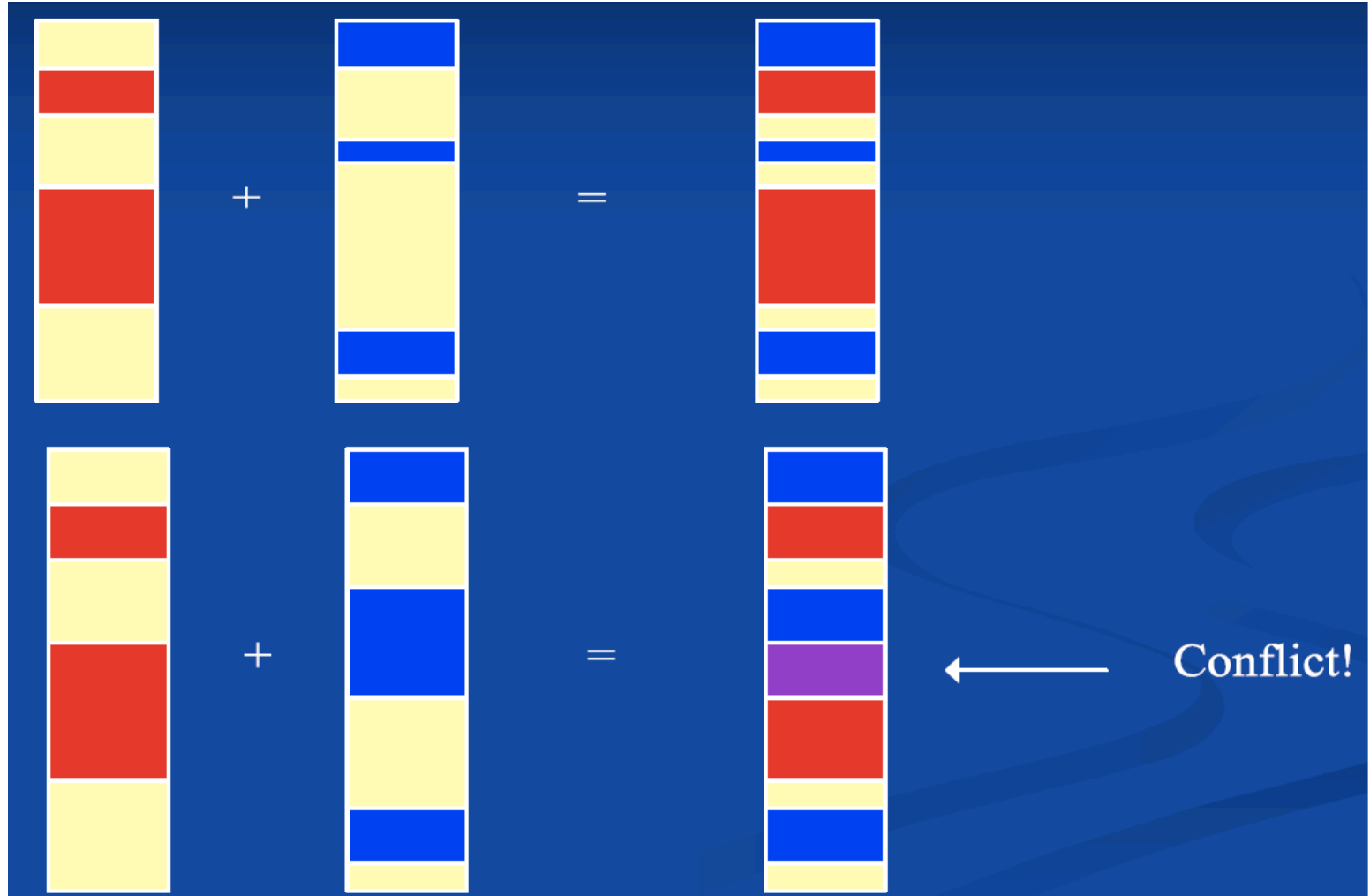
Versioning of source code

- Collaborative software engineering
- To master
 - software development by very large developer teams
 - parallel implementations (experiments, vendors)
- Goals
 - Increase productivity of developers and software robustness
 - Low-down development costs
- Manage software system configuration
 - to control software system's evolution
 - evolution tracking (time-machine)
 - issue and bug tracking

Versioning : What for?

- History of versions
 - back to an older version in case of errors
- Alternative versions (branching)
 - different design/implementations
(maybe experimentals) for the same module
- Collaborative access by many developers
 - audit modification history
 - how many commits by X ?
 - when most of the commits are done?
 - ...

Concurrency management



Concurrency control

- Doing nothing!
- Lock-Modify-Unlock (Pessimistic)
 - SCCS, RCS
 - Decrease productivity
- Copy-Modify-Merge (Optimistic)
 - Conflicts resolution when concurrent modifications (which are actually rare)
 - Merge, Selection, ...
 - CVS, SVN : Client level resolution
- Policy-based
 - Merging and validation process for each code contribution

Concept of Version

- Trunk
 - main development
- Branches
 - Alternatives to trunk
 - Different design/implementation (experimental), vendor-specific
- Revisions
 - Sequence of versions
- Tags
 - Symbolic references to revisions (Tiger, LongHorn, ...)
 - Represent a public release (R), a milestone (M)
- Branch merging

Tools

- Pioneers
 - SCCS, RCS, PVCS
- Current alternatives
 - CVS
 - SubVersion
 - Git
 - MS Visual SourceSafe
 - ChangeMan (Serena)
 - AllFusion Harvest (CA)
 - ClearCase (IBM Rational)
 - Perforce
 - CM Synergy (Telelogic)
 - Source Integrity (MKS)
 - PVCS (Merant)
 - TeamCode (Interwoven)
 - Surround CM (Seapine)
- Web-Oriented protocols
 - WebDAV/DeltaV

Git

- version control system
 - designed to handle very large projects with speed and efficiency
 - mainly for various open source projects, most notably the Linux kernel.
- <http://git.or.cz/>

Tools to use Git

- SmartSVN
- GitHub => provide the whole forge with a GIT installed
 - Free for open-source project

Centralized Version Control

- Traditional version control system
 - Server with database
 - Clients have a working version
- Examples
 - CVS
 - Subversion
 - Visual Source Safe
- Challenges
 - Multi-developer conflicts
 - Client/server communication

Distributed Version Control

- Authoritative server by convention only
- Every working checkout is a repository
- Get version control even when detached
- Backups are trivial
- Other distributed systems include
 - Mercurial
 - BitKeeper
 - Darcs
 - Bazaar

Git Advantages

- Resilience
 - No one repository has more data than any other
- Speed
 - Very fast operations compared to other VCS (I'm looking at you CVS and Subversion)
- Space
 - Compression can be done across repository not just per file
 - Minimizes local size as well as push/pull data transfers
- Simplicity
 - Object model is very simple
- Large userbase with robust tools

Git Architecture

- Index
 - Stores information about current working directory and changes made to it
- Object Database
 - Blobs (files)
 - Stored in .git/objects
 - Indexed by unique hash
 - All files are stored as blobs
 - Trees (directories)
 - Commits
 - One object for every commit
 - Contains hash of parent, name of author, time of commit, and hash of the current tree
 - Tags

Some Commands

- Getting a Repository
 - git init
 - git clone
- Commits
 - git add
 - git commit
- Get changes with
 - git fetch (fetches and merges)
 - git pull
- Propagate changes with
 - git push