TP MEL rapport 2

SPECIALTY: SOFTWARE ENGINEERING

Maintenance of DAC Project (overView)

Supervised by:

• Dr. Manel DJENOUHAT

Presented by:

- Rouissa Rabah G2
- Belmokhi Dibadi G2
- \bullet Brahmia Mohamed

Haythem Abderrahmen G2

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1 Introduction

1.1 Project Context

SORTVIEW Desktop Application project focuses on creating a high-performance, user-friendly tool that enables users to classify multiple images concurrently. The application will allow users to load and display images, initiate classification tasks. Leveraging multi-threading, it will support simultaneous processing to optimize performance and efficiency. Robust error-handling mechanisms will ensure the application functions smoothly. The project emphasizes simplicity, clarity, and usability in its interface design, ensuring a seamless user experience.

1.2 Maintenance Objectives

The primary objectives for maintaining the SORTVIEW Desktop Application are:

1.2.1 Code Understandability

Ensure that the code is easy to understand for future developers. This will be achieved by fixing variable names, using clear and consistent naming conventions, and removing any ambiguities that may lead to misunderstandings.

1.2.2 Eliminating Code Duplication

Address any instances of duplicated code to reduce redundancy and make the code more maintainable. This will ensure that changes are easier to implement and less error-prone.

1.2.3 Optimizing Code

Remove unnecessary or overly complicated lines of code to improve efficiency. Refactor complex logic into simpler, more modular components to improve readability and maintainability.

1.3 Tools and Methodology

For efficient maintenance, the following tools and methodologies will be used:

1.3.1 SonarCloud

The primary focus will be on using SonarCloud for continuous static code analysis to identify and fix code smells. This will help in eliminating unnecessary complexities, improving code readability, and ensuring that the code remains easy to maintain for future developers.

1.3.2 GitHub

GitHub will be used for version control, enabling smooth collaboration, tracking changes, and managing code history. It ensures that all modifications are well-documented and easy to access by future developers.

By prioritizing the resolution of code smells and minimizing unnecessary complexity, the SORTVIEW Desktop Application will remain clean, understandable, and easier for future developers to maintain while preserving its core functionality.

2 Analysis of Current State

2.1 SonarQube Metrics Overview

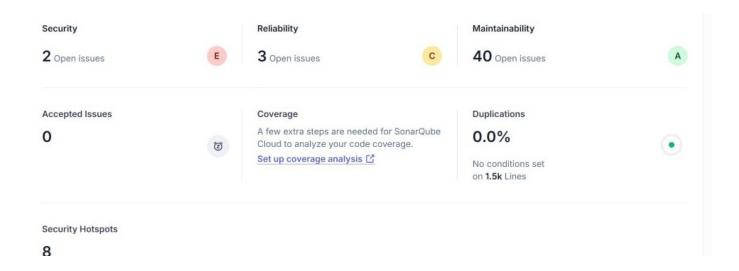


Figure 1: SonarQube Metrics Overviewe

3 Identified Issues

3.1 Security Issues

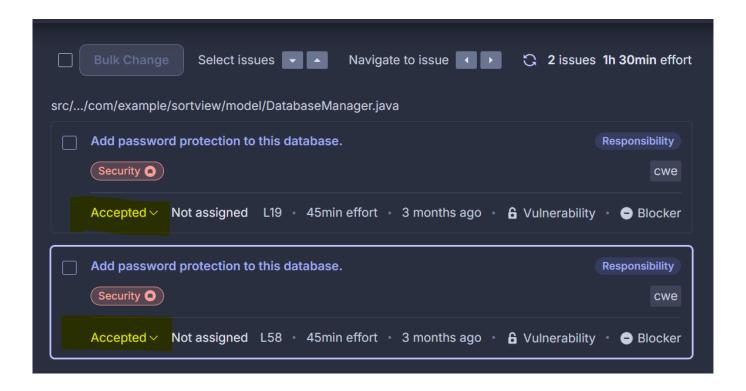


Figure 2: Security Issues

3.2 Reliability Issues

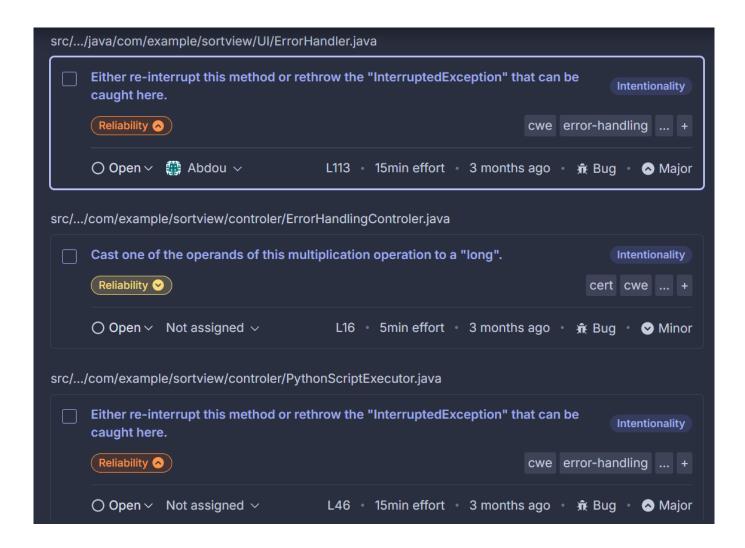


Figure 3: Reliability Issues Overview

Figure 4: Reliability Issues - First Issue

```
public boolean askForCon() {
    Platform.runLater(() -> start(new Stage()));

try {
    latch.await();
} catch (InterruptedException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
}

return this.canContinue;
}

108+ public boolean askForCon() throws InterruptedException {
    Platform.runLater(() -> start(new Stage()));

    l10    latch.await();

    latch.await();

    return this.canContinue;
}
```

Figure 5: Reliability Issues - First Issue Solution

```
for (int i = 0; i < files.size(); i++) {
    long MAX_FILE_SIZE = 5 * 1024 * 1024; // 5 MB

Cast one of the operands of this multiplication operation to a "long".

if (files.get(i).length() <= MAX_FILE_SIZE) {</pre>
```

Figure 6: Reliability Issues - Second Issue

Figure 7: Reliability Issues - Second Issue Solution

```
return lastLine;
} catch (IOException | InterruptedException e) {

Either re-interrupt this method or rethrow the "InterruptedException" that can be caught here.

throw new RuntimeException("Failed to execute Python script", e);
```

Figure 8: Reliability Issues - Third Issue

Figure 9: Reliability Issues - Third Issue Solution

3.3 Maintinability Issues

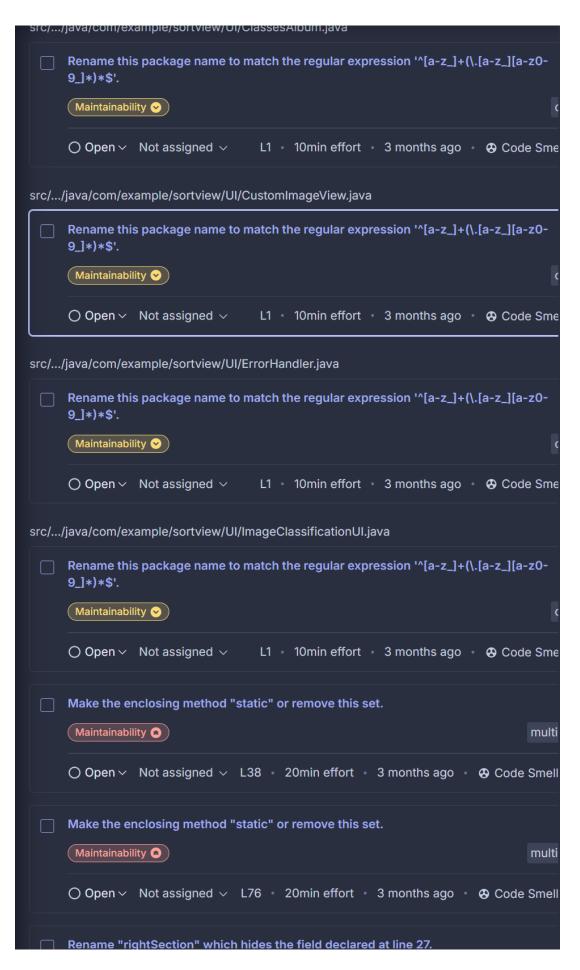


Figure 10: Maintainability Issues Overview

```
Rename this package name to match the regular expression '^[a-z_]+ (\.[a-z_][a-z0-9_]*)*$'.
```

Figure 11: Maintainability Issues - First Issue

```
package com.example.sortview.UI; 1+ package com.example.sortview.ui;
```

Figure 12: Maintainability Issues - First Issue Solution

```
if (files != null && files.size() > 0) {

Use isEmpty() to check whether the collection is empty or not.
```

Figure 13: Maintainability Issues - Second Issue

```
if (files != null && files.size() > 0) {

for (int i = 0. i < Math min(fileg gigs() 4) iit) }

if (files != null && !files.isEmpty()) {

for (int i = 0. i < Math min(fileg gigs() 4) iit) }
```

Figure 14: Maintainability Issues - Second Issue Solution

```
ArrayList<String> ClassesNamesOld = null;

Rename this local variable to match the regular expression '^[a-z][a-zA-Z0-9]*$'.
```

Figure 15: Maintainability Issues - Third Issue

```
DatabaseManager dbManager = new DatabaseManager(),

ArrayList<String> ClassesNamesOld = null;

try (Connection conn = dbManager.connectToDatabase()) {

ClassesNamesOld = dbManager.getClassesNamesOld(conn);

55+ classesNamesOld = dbManager.getClassesNamesOld(conn);
```

Figure 16: Maintainability Issues - Third Issue Solution

```
The return type of this method should be an interface such as "List" rather than the implementation "ArrayList".
```

Figure 17: Maintainability Issues - Fourth Issue

Figure 18: Maintainability Issues - Fourth Issue Solution

Figure 19: Maintainability Issues - Fifth Issue

```
| logger.error("An error occurred: ", e);
| if (classesNamesOld.size() < classifications.size()) {
| if (!classesNamesOld.contains(s)) {
| createChild(s);
| try (Connection conn = dbManager.connectToDatabase()) | |
| createChild(s);
| try (Connection conn = dbManager.connectToDatabase()) | |
| createChild(s);
| creat
```

Figure 20: Maintainability Issues - Fifth Issue Solution

```
} catch (IOException e) {
    System.out.println("Error reading the image: " + e.getMessage());

Replace this use of System.out by a logger.
```

Figure 21: Maintainability Issues - Sixth Issue

Figure 22: Maintainability Issues - Sixth Issue Solution

3.4 Security Hotspots

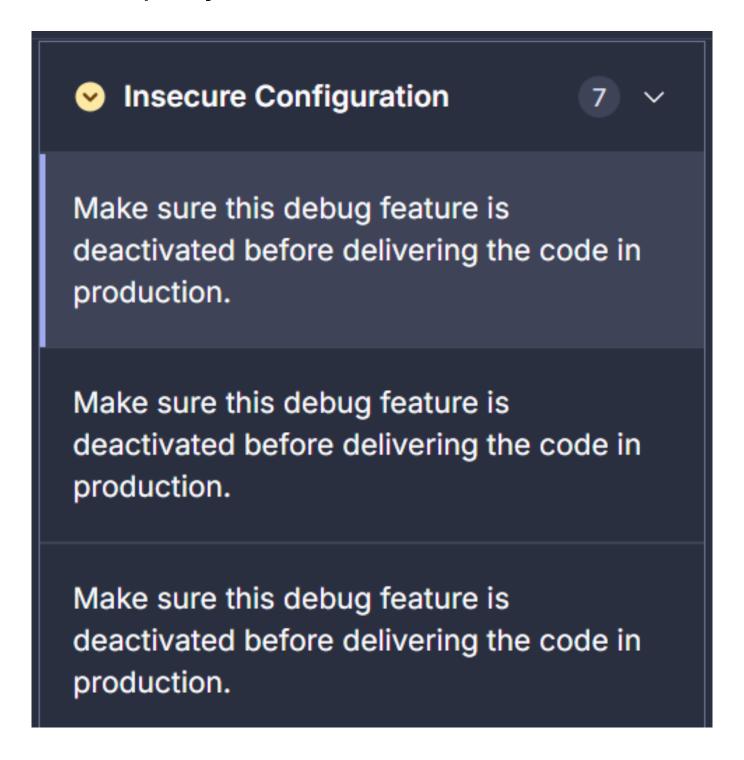


Figure 23: Security Hotspots Overview

```
Make sure this debug feature is deactivated before delivering the code in production.
```

Figure 24: Security Hotspots - First Issue

```
| catch (SQLException e) {
| e.printStackTrace(); | 62+ | logger.error("An error occurred: ", e); |
| if (classesNamesOld.size() < classifications.size()) {
| if (!classesNamesOld.contains(s)) {
| createChild(s); | try (Connection conn = dbManager.connectToDatabase()) |
| dbManager.saveCLassName(conn, s); | catch (SQLException e) {
| e.printStackTrace(); | 66 | createChild(s); | createCh
```

Figure 25: Security Hotspots - First Issue Solution

4 Results and Verification

4.1 SonarQube Results After Maintenance

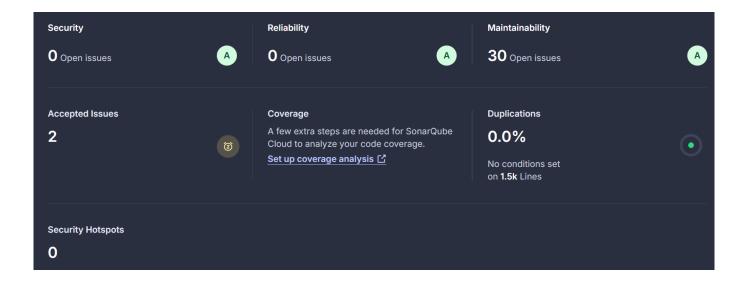


Figure 26: SonarQube Metrics Overview After Maintenance

Metric	Before	After
Security Issues	2	0
Reliability Issues	3	0
Maintainability Issues	40	30
Accepted Issues	0	2
Coverage	Not configured	Not configured
Duplications	0.0%	0.0%
Security Hotspots	8	0

Table 1: SonarQube Analysis Results - Before vs. After