

# **Apache OFBiz:**

## **Code Inspection of Selected Classes**

Version 1.0

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## 1 Introduction

This document described the results of a peer review of a few selected classes taken from the Apache OFBiz Project (official website: https://ofbiz.apache.org), an open source product for the automation of enterprise processes that includes framework components and business applications for ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning), CRM (Customer Relationship Management) and other business-oriented functionalities.

The code inspection has been carried out following the guidelines described in the reference document provided and consulting the official documentation (https://ofbiz.apache.org/documentation.html)

## 1.1 Reference Documents

- Code Inspection Assignement Task Description.pdf
- Code Inspection Assignement Table.xlsx
- Official Documentation of the project at https://ofbiz.apache.org/documentation.html
- Source Code of the project at http://mirror.nohup.it/apache/ofbiz/apache-ofbiz-16.11.01.zip
- Brutish Programming at http://users.csc.calpoly.edu/jdalbey/SWE/CodeSmells/bonehead.html

## 2 Assigned Classes

The class assigned to our group is: MiniLangUtil.java (apache-ofbiz-16.11.01/framework/minilang/src/main/java/org/apache/ofbiz/minilang/MiniLangUtil.java)

### 2.1 Role of the assigned class

This class provides some utility functions for the MiniLang Engine.

Mini-Language is described on the official documentation as follows: *The Mini-Language concept in Open For Business is* [...] to create simple languages that simplify complex or frequently performed tasks.

The specific purpose of this static class is unclear: it simply provides a set of static, utility methods and cannot be instantiated. It includes some fundamental operations, like .callMethod(), that probably needs to not belong to instantiable objects, but are fundamental inside the package.

The documentation does not provide in-depht informations about this section of the OFBiz framework: it is impossible to understand the actual role of the class without a detailed inspection of all the classes of the minilang package.

However, the role of the package itself is clearer, as we can see in the following diagram: it is used as an interpreter for the instructions coming from the Service Engine for the Entity Engine.

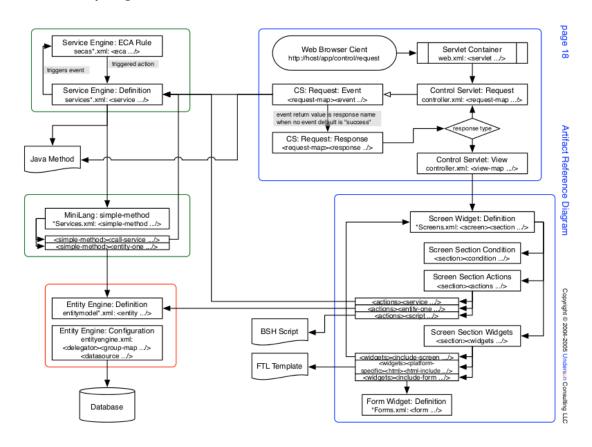


Figure 1: OFBiz Artifact Reference Diagram

## 2.2 Usage of the class

In order to have a general idea of how and how much the class is used inside the project, we performed a lookup into the repository. grep reports these usages of MiniLangUtil into the OFBiz source code:

```
grep -Ril "MiniLangUtil" [ofbiz-basepath]

[minilang-package]/method/eventops/RequestParametersToList.java

[minilang-package]/method/envops/Now.java

[minilang-package]/method/envops/SetOperation.java

[minilang-package]/method/envops/ToString.java

[minilang-package]/method/envops/SetCalendar.java

[minilang-package]/method/callops/CallClassMethod.java

[minilang-package]/method/callops/CallObjectMethod.java
```

```
10 [minilang-package]/method/callops/SetServiceFields.java
11 [minilang-package]/method/callops/CallScript.java
12 [minilang-package]/method/otherops/PropertyToField.java
13 [minilang-package]/method/otherops/Calculate.java
14 [minilang-package]/method/conditional/ValidateMethodCondition.java
15 [minilang-package]/method/conditional/CompareCondition.java
16 [minilang-package]/method/conditional/RegexpCondition.java
17 [minilang-package]/method/conditional/Compare.java
18 [minilang-package]/method/conditional/CompareFieldCondition.java
19 [minilang-package]/SimpleMethod.java
20 [minilang-package]/MiniLangValidate.java
```

Then we check if all methods included in MiniLangUtil.java are actually used in the repo.

```
grep -Ril "MiniLangUtil.containsScript" [ofbiz-basepath]
2 [minilang-package]/method/envops/SetOperation.java
3 [minilang-package]/method/envops/SetCalendar.java
4 [minilang-package]/method/callops/CallScript.java
{\tiny 5}\ [\ minilang-package\ ]/\ MiniLangValidate\ .\ java
7 grep -Ril "MiniLangUtil.autoCorrectOn" [ofbiz-basepath]
8 [minilang-package]/method/eventops/RequestParametersToList.java
9 [minilang-package]/method/envops/Now.java
10 [minilang-package]/method/envops/SetOperation.java
11 [minilang-package]/method/envops/SetCalendar.java
12 [minilang-package]/method/callops/SetServiceFields.java
13 [minilang-package]/method/callops/CallScript.java
14 [minilang-package]/method/otherops/PropertyToField.java
15 [minilang-package]/method/conditional/CompareFieldCondition.java
16 [minilang-package]/SimpleMethod.java
   grep -Ril "MiniLangUtil.callMethod" [ofbiz-basepath]
18
  [minilang-package]/method/callops/CallClassMethod.java
19
  [minilang-package]/method/callops/CallObjectMethod.java
22 grep -Ril "MiniLangUtil.convertType" [ofbiz-basepath]
23 [minilang-package]/method/envops/SetOperation.java
24 [minilang-package]/method/envops/ToString.java
25 [minilang-package]/method/envops/SetCalendar.java
{\tt 26} \ [\,minilang-package\,]/\,method/\,otherops/\,Calculate\,.\,java
27 [minilang-package]/method/conditional/ValidateMethodCondition.java
28 [minilang-package]/method/conditional/RegexpCondition.java
29 [minilang-package]/method/conditional/Compare.java
31 grep -Ril "MiniLangUtil.flagDocumentAsCorrected" [ofbiz-basepath]
32 [minilang-package]/method/eventops/RequestParametersToList.java
33 [minilang-package]/method/envops/Now.java
34 [minilang-package]/method/envops/SetOperation.java
35 [minilang-package]/method/envops/SetCalendar.java
36 [minilang-package]/method/callops/SetServiceFields.java
37 [minilang-package]/method/callops/CallScript.java
38 [minilang-package]/method/otherops/PropertyToField.java
39 [minilang-package]/method/conditional/CompareFieldCondition.java
```

```
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```

The results support our previous hypotesis: MiniLangUtil is an internal class of the minilang package. It is never used outside the package and provides support functions for the processes of the minilang package.

A completely different analysis should be done for the second class included in this source file, PlainString. Such analysis is performed in a dedicated subsection of the next section.

## 3 Issues Found

Issues are listed first concerning the class as a whole, and then method by method.

## 3.1 MiniLangUtil class

Positive aspects:

- Naming conventions are respected thoughout the whole class.
- Indentation is consistently done using 4 spaces.
- Braces are used consistently according to the "Kernighan and Ritchie" style, and no single line blocks are left without brackets.
- Line alignement is consistent and tidy.
- A few comments are used in the class (see subsection 3.9: isConstantPlusExpressionAttribute)

Issues and negative aspects:

• File organization shows some issues. A lot of lines exceed the 80-char limits, and a few of them (line 111, 152 and 172) exceed the 120-char limit too. In detail, line 111 breaks after char 152 (the total line size is 260 chars), while line 152 reaches the 138 chars and line 172 reaches 124 chars.

- Javadoc is inconsistently detailed, and lacks fundamental informations for some methods (see next subsections).
- Concerning Java Source Files organization, a peculiar issue has been found. MiniLangUtil includes a public inner class, called PlainString, whose usage and role into the project looks completely different from MiniLangUtil's ones. See the dedicated section for more details about this issue.
- Being an utility class used only inside the package, MiniLangUtil show no need to be a public class. The class definition should be changed from public final class MiniLangUtil into final class MiniLangUtil.

## 3.2 containsScript (Line 79)

• Line 80: str.lenght() is called, but str is not guaranteed to be not null. In addition, the method's Javadoc does not says that the behavior of the method in case of null input is a NullPointerException (lacks a @throws statement), while it should be the case.

## 3.3 autoCorrectOn (Line 96)

No issues found.

## 3.4 callMethod (Line 111)

- This method's Javadoc lacks a lot of informations, starting from parameter's descriptions.
- One of the parameters (retFieldFma) has a name that becomes understandable only reading the whole method. It should at least be described in the Javadoc.
- Line 133: retFieldFma.isEmpty() is called but retFieldFma is not guaranteed to be not null. Javadoc for this method does not mentions that the result for a null retFieldFma in input is a NullPointerException (lacks a @throws statement)
- Line 136: each Exception is caught and changed into a MiniLangRuntimeException. This can be reasonable considering the context (the code simulates a method call), but looks like a code smell.

## 3.5 convertType (Line 152)

• This method's Javadoc lacks a lot of informations, starting from parameter's description.

- Line 151: @SuppressWarnings refers to line 172, where an unchecked cast to Converter<Object, Object> is performed. Considering that Converters is a class that belongs to the project (see, at line 38, the import statement) this is probably due to a misunderstanding between developers that are in charge of these classes. Converters should be modified to provide a Converter<Object, Object> in output.
- == is often used in place of .equals() to compare objects: see lines 153, 159, 165, 169. These == comparisons should be safe, as they are used only for comparing classes, but as a general rule, it is desirable to use .equals() in any case.
- This method contains a snippet of code that could be moved elsewhere: lines 182 to 184 looks like input validation for the subsequent call to localizedConverter.convert(obj, locale, timeZone, format), that would be better located into that method itself.

## 3.6 flagDocumentAsCorrected (Line 194)

- This method's Javadoc lacks a lot of informations, starting from parameter's description.
- Line 195: element is not guaranteed to be not null, but a call to element.getOwnerDocument() is issued. Javadoc for this method does not mention that the result for a null element in input is a NullPointerException (lacks a @throws statement)

## 3.7 getObjectClassForConversion (Line 211)

• This method's Javadoc, even being a little more detailed that the previous ones, lacks parameter's description and could be a little more detailed about the behavior or the method concerning Map, List and Set classes.

## 3.8 isConstantAttribute (Line 235)

• Line 236: A call on attributeValue.lenght() is performed, but attributeValue is not guaranteed to be not null. This leads to a peculiar behavior: if attributeValue == "", it returns true, while if attributeValue == NULL, it throws a NullPointerException (not stated in the Javadoc).

## 3.9 isConstantPlusExpressionAttribute (Line 251)

• Line 252: A call on attributeValue.lenght() is performed, but attributeValue is not guaranteed to be not null. This leads to a peculiar behavior: if attributeValue == "", it returns true, while if attributeValue == NULL, it throws a NullPointerException (not described in the Javadoc).

• Line 254-255: Comments are used in a cryptic way. The statement does not explain why concatenated expressions should be avoided. It does not even contains TODO or FIXME tags.

## 3.10 isDocumentAutoCorrected (Line 273)

• Line 174: a call to document.getUserData() is issued, but document is not guaranteed to be not null. The consequent NullPointerException is not even stated in the Javadoc (lacks a @throws statement).

## 3.11 writeMiniLangDocument (Line 284)

- This method's Javadoc lacks a lot of informations, starting from parameter's descriptions.
- Line 289: the path "component://minilang/config/MiniLang.xslt" is hard-coded. It should be at least moved into a private constant or made configurable by putting it in a config file.
- Exceptions management in this method is poor. Twice (line 293 and 310) there is a catch(Exception e) statement that replaces the original exception with a generic error message.
- Line 307: xmlURL.getFile() is called, but xmlURL is not guaranteed to be not null. In addition, this statement is put into a try { } catch(Exception e) block that can completely mask this trivial issue.
- Line 311: xmlurL is concatenated to the error message string without even checking it for being not null. This can raise a new Exception inside the catch block.

## 3.12 PlainString

MiniLangUtil include a public, inner class called PlainString. This class, which can be found at line 323, is completely empty (the whole source code of PlainString is public static class PlainString {} ) and shows no JavaDoc.

We undestand that creating a specific source file for an empty class like PlainString can be overkill, but anyway this solution is awkward. A public class in general has no reason for being internal, especially into a class like MiniLangUtil that could hold a default modifier instead of the public one.

This solution simply makes difficult for developerd to locate PlainString into the project.

In addition, being the class empty, we wondered if PlainString is even used into the project, or it is a leftover. So we performed a lookup into the code base to locate eventual usages: the results, shown below, are pretty surprising.

```
grep -Ril "PlainString" [ofbiz-basepath]
3 [ofbiz-basepath]/applications/order/groovyScripts/entry/cart/
      LookupBulkAddSupplierProducts.groovy
4 [ofbiz-basepath]/applications/product/src/main/java/org/apache/ofbiz/shipment
      /thirdparty/ups/UpsServices.java
[ofbiz-basepath]/applications/product/src/main/java/org/apache/ofbiz/shipment
      /thirdparty/dhl/DhlServices.java
6 [ofbiz-basepath]/applications/product/src/main/java/org/apache/ofbiz/shipment
      /thirdparty/usps/UspsServices.java
7 [ofbiz-basepath]/applications/accounting/src/main/java/org/apache/ofbiz/
      accounting/thirdparty/cybersource/IcsPaymentServices.java
8 [ofbiz-basepath]/applications/accounting/src/main/java/org/apache/ofbiz/
      accounting / thirdparty / verisign / Payflow Pro . java
9 [ofbiz-basepath]/applications/accounting/src/main/java/org/apache/ofbiz/
      accounting/thirdparty/authorizedotnet/AIMPaymentServices.java
10 [ofbiz-basepath]/applications/accounting/src/main/java/org/apache/ofbiz/
      accounting/thirdparty/orbital/OrbitalPaymentServices.java
11 [ofbiz-basepath]/applications/accounting/src/main/java/org/apache/ofbiz/
      accounting/thirdparty/paypal/PayPalEvents.java
12 [ofbiz-basepath]/applications/accounting/src/main/java/org/apache/ofbiz/
      accounting/thirdparty/paypal/PayPalServices.java
13 [ofbiz-basepath]/applications/accounting/src/main/java/org/apache/ofbiz/
      accounting/thirdparty/clearcommerce/CCPaymentServices.java
14 [ofbiz-basepath]/applications/accounting/src/main/java/org/apache/ofbiz/
     accounting/thirdparty/ideal/IdealEvents.java
15 [ofbiz-basepath]/applications/accounting/src/main/java/org/apache/ofbiz/
     accounting/thirdparty/gosoftware/RitaServices.java
16 [ofbiz-basepath]/applications/accounting/src/main/java/org/apache/ofbiz/
     accounting/thirdparty/gosoftware/PcChargeServices.java
17 [ofbiz-basepath]/applications/accounting/src/main/java/org/apache/ofbiz/
      accounting/thirdparty/worldpay/WorldPayEvents.java
18 [ofbiz-basepath]/applications/accounting/src/main/java/org/apache/ofbiz/
      accounting/test/FinAccountTests.java
19 [ofbiz-basepath]/framework/entity/dtd/entity-eca.xsd
  [ofbiz-basepath]/framework/service/dtd/service-eca.xsd
21 [ofbiz-basepath]/framework/minilang/src/main/java/org/apache/ofbiz/minilang/
      MiniLangUtil.java
22 [ofbiz-basepath]/framework/minilang/dtd/simple-methods.xsd
  [ofbiz-basepath]/framework/common/src/main/java/org/apache/ofbiz/common/uom/
     UomWorker.java
24 [ofbiz-basepath]/framework/widget/dtd/widget-common.xsd
25 [ofbiz-basepath]/framework/base/src/main/java/org/apache/ofbiz/base/util/
      ObjectType.java
26 [ofbiz-basepath]/framework/base/src/main/java/org/apache/ofbiz/base/util/test
     /ObjectTypeTests.java
```

As we can see, PlainString is user thoughout the whole project, also outside the minilang package. It is even referenced into some .xsd files and into a Groovy script. Seems that PlainString is an entity, probably a field type or something similar, even if the number or references into the codebase (24) seems too low to support the idea PlainString is a fundamental entity for the project.

In addition, the documentation shows no references about PlainString. Also the online version of the Javadoc (found here: https://ci.apache.org/projects/ofbiz/site/javadocs/org/ofbiz/minilang/MiniLangUtil.PlainString.html) is of no use, as the class itself has no Javadoc.

While it remains unclear why developers should feel the need to use such an empty class to (probably) identify a plain string, and if PlainString is actually the way OFBiz deals with plain strings, the location of this class looks completely wrong. PlainString should have been located with other basic field types, and into a dedicated Java source file, instead of being a nested class of a randomly chosen class of the project.

## 4 Conclusions

#### 4.1 Tools used

During the development of this document we used the following tools:

- Github to version control the project
- LATEX on TeXworks to redact this document

## 4.2 Hours of work

- SZ: 2h on 10/01
- SZ: 6h on 11/01
- SZ: 7h on 13/01
- SZ: 1h on 14/01