



JavaCRO 2022, Autumn 10.10.2022

**IBM** iX

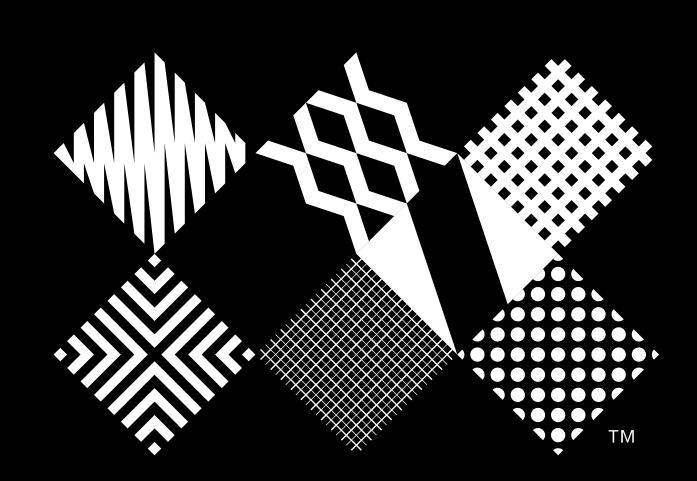
## Your presenter



Daniel Strmečki
Director Digital Platforms –
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https://www.linkedin.com/in/strmecki/

Personality: stubborn, ambitious, perfectionist Appreciates: trust, transparency, integrity, quality Loves: well-defined processes, clear documentation

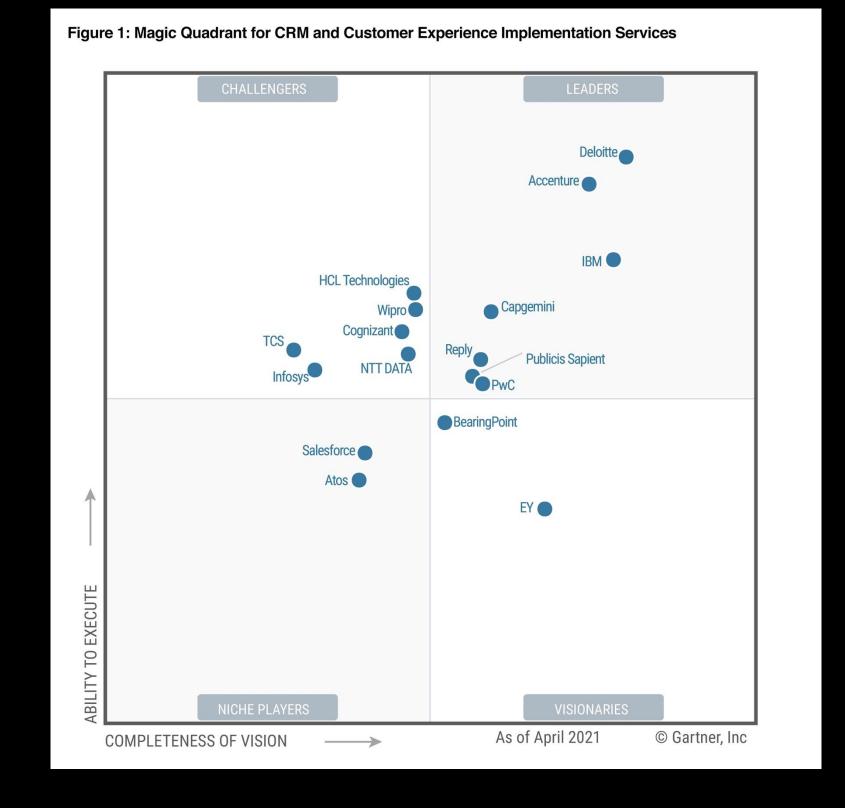
Interests: sports, cool tech



## Did you know...

... that IBM iX is one of the world's largest digital agencies –

... and is considered the global leader in customer experience?



## IBM iX global:

# 57 studios,

#### **NORTH AMERICA**

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**SOUTH KOREA** 

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# What we do?

Reinventing business, improving experience, inspiring people.



## We advise

Strategic consulting with in-depth technology and industry expertise



## We create

Experience design and communication with an impact



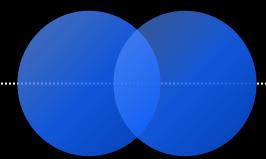
## We build

Engineering & development of platforms, services & products



## We operate

Agile management, workflows and implementation





## Transformation of the entire digital customer lifecycle

IBM iX developed a new digital ecosystem for the European market based on Adobe that spans the complete customer journey – including a website for marketing and sales, a mobile-optimised Car Configurator and a new myHyundai customer portal.

→ www.hyundai.com/eu→ www.hyundai.com/it



## Our agenda

- 1) Introduction
- 2) Quality approach
- 3) Coding guidelines
- 4) Onboarding experience
- 5) Ensuring code quality
  - Static code analysis
  - Clean architecture
  - Custom Sonar rules
- 6) Q&A



# Introduction Why do we need standardization and code quality checks?

# What did we want to achieve?

- 1) Ensure high perceived quality for our customers
- 2) Ensure high code quality for our developers
- 3) Stop repeating the same mistakes on multiple projects
- 4) Align on best practices across projects and teams
- 5) New-joiner should learn from our previous experience



# Any fool can write code that a computer can understand. Good programmers write code that humans can understand

by Martin Fowler

Quality approach
How to establish a
company-wide quality
assurance approach?

## Quality approach

A companywide quality assurance approach is established within IBM iX to ensure high levels of quality.

In short, this approach provides guidelines, processes and best practices for our projects which guides the whole project team on how to achieve high quality.

### Holistic team approach

Entire scrum team is responsible for Quality

Team contains members with testing and test automation experience

Tester contributes throughout the whole user story lifecycle

## Testing is part of development

Testing is not a phase in agile projects

Development = test & code

Team plans test activities

Test (automation) strategy is created by the team

## High level of automation

Integration of CI-Tools, such as Jenkins

Quick (daily) feedback and fast execution of checks. Minimize manual "checking" efforts

High level of automation allows exploratory testing

## Test automation strategy

Following tests are to be integrated into the Continuous Integration and when to run

**U1 Static Code** 

On every pull-request

02

**Unit Test** 

During build time

03

**Integration Test** 

Nightly

04

Automated Regression Tests (E2E, UI)

Nightly

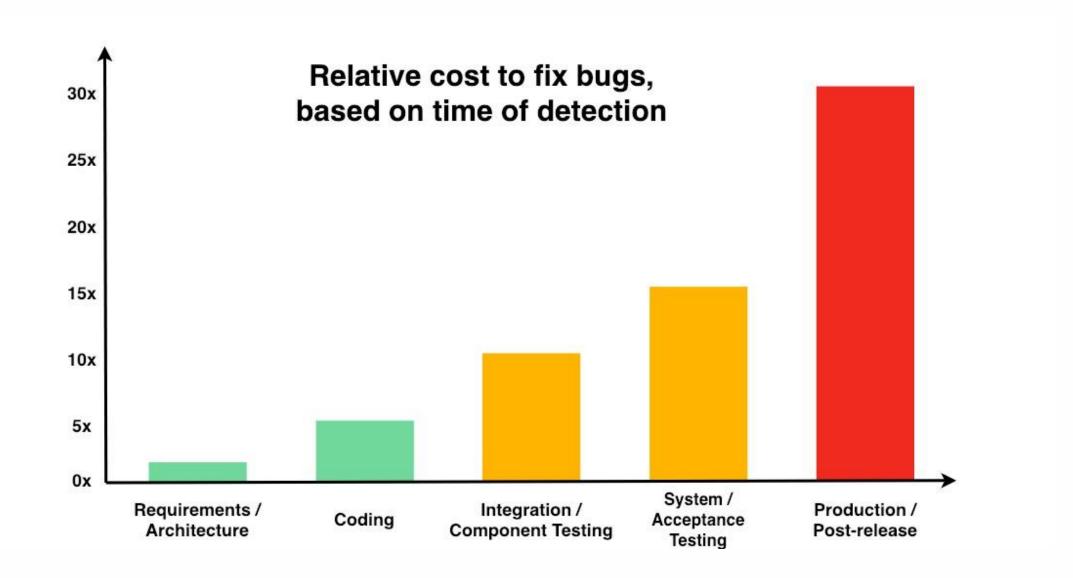
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Performance & Security Tests

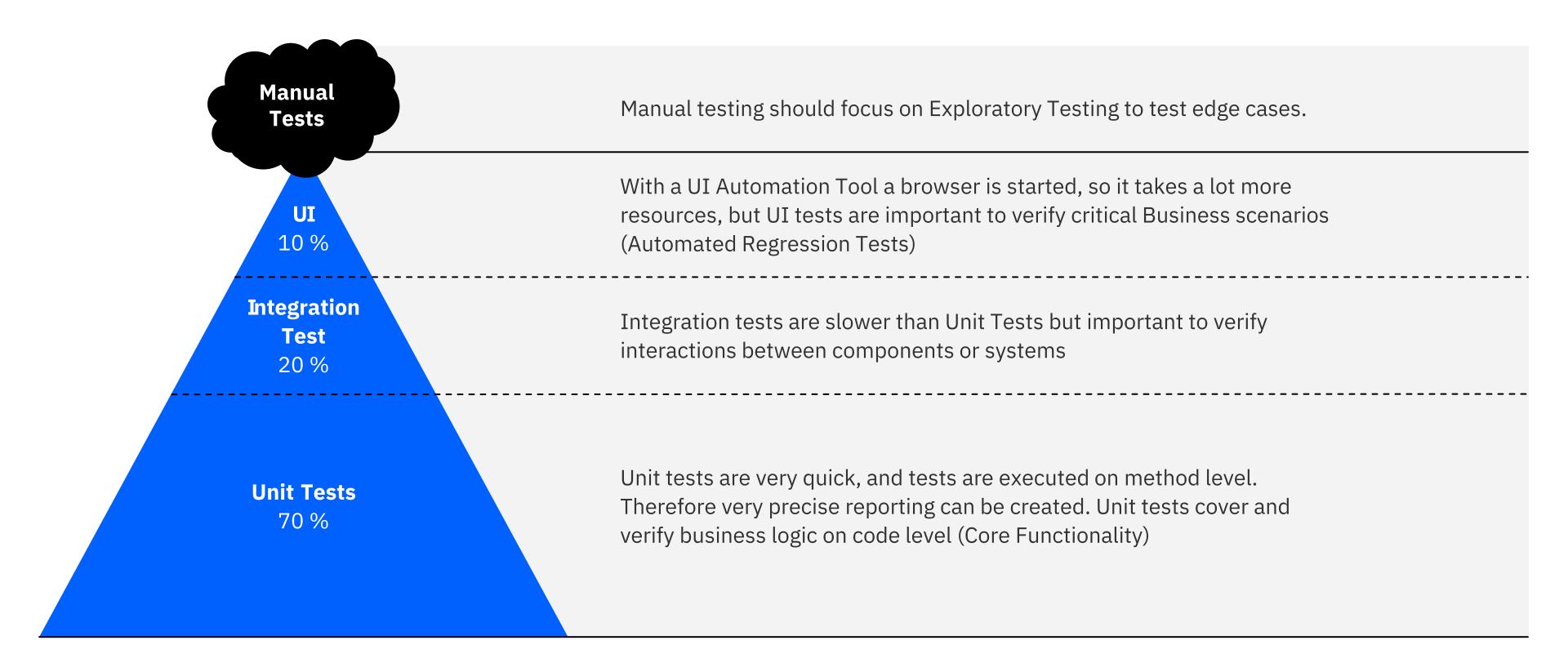
Nightly/Weekly

## Benefits of automation

- Releasing quicker due to faster feedback
- Saving money due to automating repetitive testing
- Reducing project costs by automating manual work
- Avoiding cost of bugs



## Test distribution



## Quality gates

With the two dimensions of quality gates we use a simple approach to ensure a continuously increasing quality for our projects. One deals with source code quality and the other is more focussing on the bugs created by the customer.





Both quality gates need to pass

Code quality is important for overall software quality. And quality impacts how safe, secure, and reliable the codebase is.

We have defined Minimum Quality Gates which should be followed by each of our projects.

SonarQube is being used for Source Code Analysis.

Aim is to have a clear code in order to reduce technical debt.

We want to delivery a bug free solution. Critical verified bugs created by the customer is a sign of weak quality.

Customer satisfaction is defined by how many bugs are found by the customer.

Normally, this needs to be defined with the customer.

Objective of these KPIs are to reduce critical bugs found by customers.

## Zero bug policy

The zero bug policy enables the project team to have 0 bugs in the backlog at a certain point in time. As soon as a bug is being discovered, it is immediately fixed by the team and covered with automated tests, so the same bug can never appear again. Bugs are not tolerated.

The idea behind this policy is, that you do not have a backlog of open bugs at all, following the ideal to have as little technical debt as possible. This means that when a bug is raised, we either commit to fixing it right away or decide together to close it as a "Won't Fix". By doing this, we bring down technical debt to a minimum and consequently maximize efficiency and adaptability.

All bugs take priority over all new feature development or improvements. Either the issue is a bug and therefore takes priority, or, as is more often the case, the issue can be reclassified as an improvement or even a new feature and can be prioritized in the backlog for future iterations. By doing this, no new functionality can be hidden in bugs, diluting Velocity and Iteration Planning outcomes



Coding guidelines
How can we ensure that our code looks like it was written by IBM iX (on all projects)?

## Value of documentation

#### Agile value misconception

Working software over comprehensive documentation

#### Documenting best practices

- Make notes on the good practices that you see on different projects
- We always refer to previous projects and lessons learned

```
try (ResourceResolver resourceResolver = getServiceResourceResolver()) {
    // Use resource resolver here
} catch (RuntimeException e) {
    log.error("Error creating base names", ex);
@PostConstruct
public void init() {
    try {
       this.homePage = Optional.ofNullable(getAbsoluteParent())
                               .orElse(this.currentPage);
    } catch (final RuntimeException e) {
       log.error("Exception in post construct", e);
```

## Coding guidelines

#### Notes can become coding guidelines:

- Anyone can and should contribute
- Use them to align with all developers
- Use them to coach junior developers

#### Some benefits:

- Align codebases across projects
- Learn on mistakes others made
- Competitive advantage trough quality KPIs

#### Sling Models vs WCMUsePojo (Sonar rule: ibmix-aem:AvoidWcmUsePojoClass)

Many Sling projects want to be able to create model objects - POJOs which are automatically mapped from Sling objects, typically resources, but also request objects. Often these POJOs also use OSGi services and other common AEM objects, that can then be easily injected in Sling Models.

Although Java Use Provider (WCMUsePojo classes) provided through bundles are faster to initialize and execute than Sling Models for similar code, the Sling Models Use Provider provides the following advantages:

- Entirely annotation driven "pure" POJOs
- · Easy to extend from other Sling Models
- · Code is reusable
- Simple setup for unit testing

Thus, Sling Models should always be preferred over WCMUsePojo classes.

#### Use Interfaces for component models

All sling models which are used in AEM components should implement an interface which defines all the getter methods for the model.

This is best practice provided by Adobe and implemented in the AEM Core Components. In the model itself the resourcetype of the component has to be set in the Model annotation.

For example, if a component which contains two textfields (text1 and text2) should be implemented. Then the interface might look like this:

```
import org.osgi.annotation.versioning.ConsumerType;
@ConsumerType
public interface MyComponent {
    String getText1();
    String getText2();
}
```

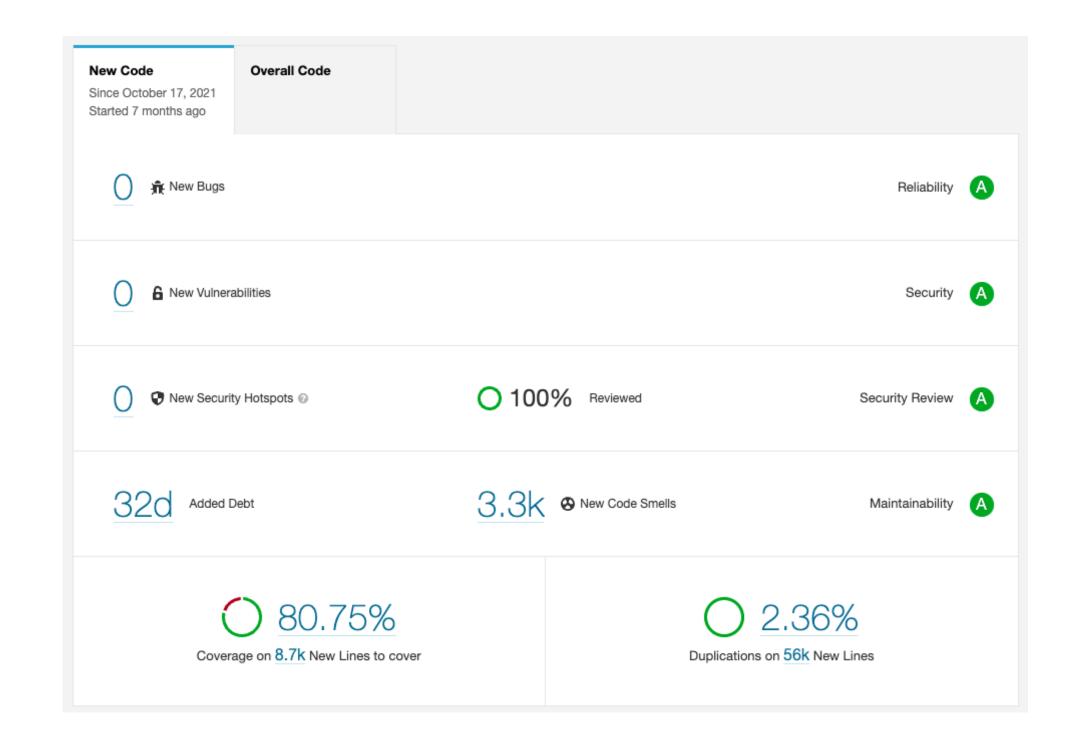
## Static code analysis

#### SonarQube free version helped us with:

- Reporting code coverage
- Informing about clean coding practices
- Detecting Java-specific issues

#### But it didn't solve:

- Ensuring high coverage & zero bugs policy
- Enforcing clean architecture
- Detecting framework-specific issues



Onboarding experience How can we ensure that we pass our experience to new talents joining the company?

## Simulation Project

#### Based on a real project

- Using latest Java version
- Using latest framework version

#### Examples for developing

- **Custom components**
- **OSGi** services
- Sling servlets
- Integration tests

#### IBM **iX**

Surfing - Climbing -

#### Surfing

Here you can find a list of the latest articles in this category.



#### **Surfing History**

Surfing's roots lie in premodern Hawaii and Polynesia, where the sport was practiced by both men and women from all social strata from royalty to commoners. Early European explorers and traveler s praised the skills of Hawaiian surfers, but 19th-century missionaries assigned to the islands disap proved of the "constant intermingling, without any restraint, of persons of both sexes" and banned t he pastime. Surfing was practiced only sporadically in Hawaii by the end of the 19th century. In the

Read more



#### **Professional Surfing**

Organized competitions helped to counter this negative image and to win surfing some social respectability. In 1953 the Waikiki Surf Club h osted the first international surfing champions hips for men and women at Makaha, Hawaii. This competition ma...



#### **Recent Trends**

Women competing in professional surfing is a relatively new phenomenon. There were origin ally so few women surfers that often they woul d compete in men's events, and this continue d well into the 1970s. A women's professional circuit began in 1977,...

#### About

Surfing is a surface water sport in which the wave rider, referred to as a surfer, rides on the forward or deep face of a moving wave, which usually carries the surfer towards the shore. Waves suitable for surfing are primarily found in the ocean, but can also be found in lakes or rivers in the form of a standing wave or tidal bore. However, surfers can also utilize artificial waves such as those from boat wakes and the waves created in artificial wave

Contact

Surf

Go!

Synchronized surfing, Manly Beach, New South Wales, Australia, 1938-46

The term surfing refers to the act of riding a wave, regardless of whether the wave is ridden with a board or without a board, and regardless of the stance used. The native peoples of the Pacific, for instance, surfed waves on alaia, paipo, and other such craft, and did so on their belly and knees. The modern-day definition of surfing, however, most often refers to a surfer riding a wave standing up on a surfboard; this is also referred to as stand-up surfing.

→ Home → ecx.io → Training ground



#### Unsere Medien

site 1.net	site 6	site Austria	site 13	site 15
site 2.com	site 7	Working in progress	SITE 14	site 16
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#### Service

Terms & Service Contact ePapers (Apple) ABC ePapers (Android) Impressur Medium Dates Contact Team

- ✓ Starter 2.0
  - 1. Getting started
  - · 2. Project introduction
  - 3. Development environment
- 4. Project backlog
  - AEMSP-001: Article text
  - AEMSP-002: Article headlines
  - AEMSP-003: Share module
  - AEMSP-004: Image text component
  - AEMSP-005: Article language switch
  - AEMSP-006: Article event download
  - AEMSP-010: Breadcrumbs
  - AEMSP-011: Editable footer
  - AEMSP-012: Contact form
  - AEMSP-020: Date picker
  - AEMSP-030: Image slider
  - AEMSP-031: Featured article
  - AEMSP-032: Video module
  - AEMSP-033: News feed
  - AEMSP-034: Upcoming events
  - AEMSP-035: Quote component
  - AEMSP-036: Workflows
- 5. Development tips
- > 6. Internal development
- > Project Backlog FE
- > Planning
- Topic owners

#### Acceptance criteria

Share module component contains



- Print and Send via email buttons
- · Share buttons for Facebook, Twitter and LinkedIn

#### Functionality

- Component is added on an Article page by default (when a new article page is created)
  - · Component can only be added to the main content area, not in the sidebar
- Clicking on Facebook, Twitter or LinkedIn buttons opens their standard share dialog provided by the API of the social media site
  - When clicked, always share the published URL of the article (even on author instance)
- Send via email opens your default mail client with subject set to title of the article page
- Go back returns to the previous page using browser history
- Print button opens the default print dialog box, which lets the user select native printing options

#### **Constraints**

- Preview of Facebook share dialog is not available when you are trying to share your article link. It is usual behavior since your site is not publicly available, it is served on your local machine.
- Although some constraint exists, your solution should contain a real link to your article. When testing don't forget to remove the "editor.html" part of your URL.

#### Hints

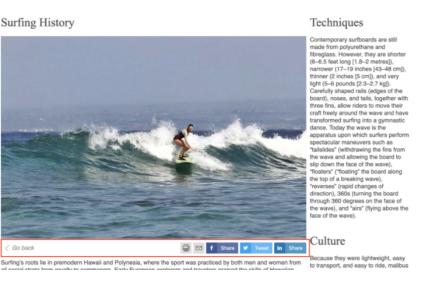
- · Create a Sling Model for your new component
  - Reuse the existing LinkService to generate the article external link
  - Follow guidelines and best practices for working with Sling Models
- Write a Unit/Integration test for the backend code using AEM Mocks
  - Refer to existing tests as examples
  - Follow guidelines and best practices for backend testing in AEM
- · Use i18 translator for translating hardcoded labels from English to German

Hints pointing to guidelines and best practices

Self-explanatory tickets /

requirements

#### Design and layout



Provided design and front-end code

24

## References for mentors

▼ ■ content

Commits Q Find text in diff and context lines << core / src / main / java / io / ecx / aem / aemsp / core / models / event / dates / EventDatesExporterModel.java ADDED C 1 + package io.ecx.aem.aemsp.core.models.event.dates; ✓ ■ core/src 2 + 3 + import java.util.List; ▼ main/java/io/ecx/aem/aemsp/core 4 + import java.util.Objects; ▼ ■ models 5 + import java.util.stream.Collectors; ▼ ■ event/dates 7 + import javax.annotation.PostConstruct; **E**ventDatesExporterModel.java 8 + 9 + import org.apache.commons.collections4.IteratorUtils; EventDetailsModel.java 10 + import org.apache.commons.lang3.StringUtils; ⚠ ArticlesListModel.java 11 + import org.apache.sling.api.SlingHttpServletRequest; 12 + import org.apache.sling.models.annotations.DefaultInjectionStrategy; ▼ ■ records 13 + import org.apache.sling.models.annotations.Exporter; ArticleItem.java 14 + import org.apache.sling.models.annotations.Model; 15 + 16 + import com.adobe.acs.commons.models.injectors.annotation.AemObject; Constants.java 17 + import com.day.cq.wcm.api.Page; 18 + import com.fasterxml.jackson.annotation.JsonProperty; test/java/io/ecx/aem/aemsp 19 + 20 + import io.ecx.aem.aemsp.core.utils.Constants; ▼ ■ context/services 21 + import lombok.extern.slf4j.Slf4j; ServicesImpl.java 22 + ServicesMock.java 24 + @Model(adaptables = SlingHttpServletRequest.class, defaultInjectionStrategy = DefaultInjectionStrategy.OPTIONAL, resourceType = "aemsp/components/ ✓ ■ core 25 + @Exporter(name = "jackson", selector = "eventdates", extensions = "json") 26 + public class EventDatesExporterModel { ▼ ■ models 27 + ArticlesListModelTest.java 28 + @AemObject 29 + private Page currentPage; LanguagesModelTest.java 30 + NavigationModelTest.java 31 + private List<EventDetailsModel> eventDates; 32 + SearchResultsModelTest.java 33 + @PostConstruct ▼ ■ services/impl 34 + public void init() { 35 + ImageFinderServiceImplTest.java 36 + final List<Page> childPages = IteratorUtils.toList(this.currentPage.listChildren()); ✓ ■ ui.apps/src/main/content/jcr\_root/apps/aemsp 37 + this.eventDates = childPages 38 + .stream() ▼ ■ components 39 + .map(Page::getContentResource)

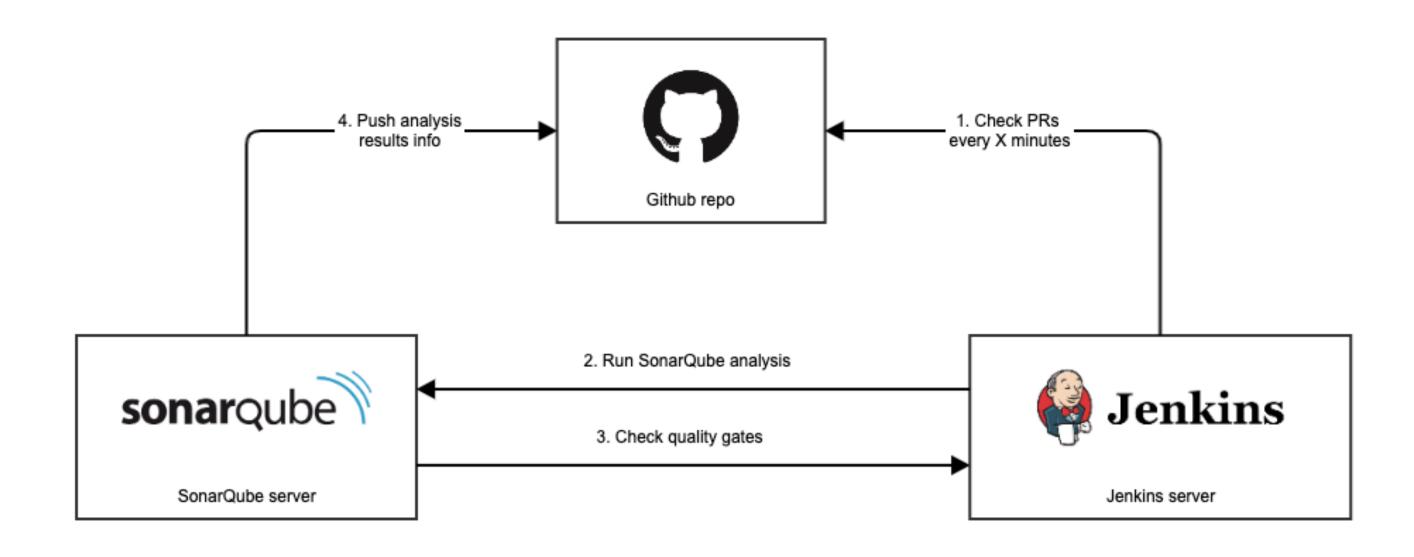
.map(resource -> resource.getChild(Constants.NN EVENT DETAILS))

40 +

Ensuring code quality
How can we ensure that
developers actually do fix Sonar
issues and do apply coding
guidelines?

## Pull request decoration

- The SonarQube PR decoration can be integrated directly into mostly any CI/CD workflow
- Every time a new Pull
  Request is opened, the
  analysis can be
  executed automatically
- No merging allowed until the analysis is completed and quality gates passed



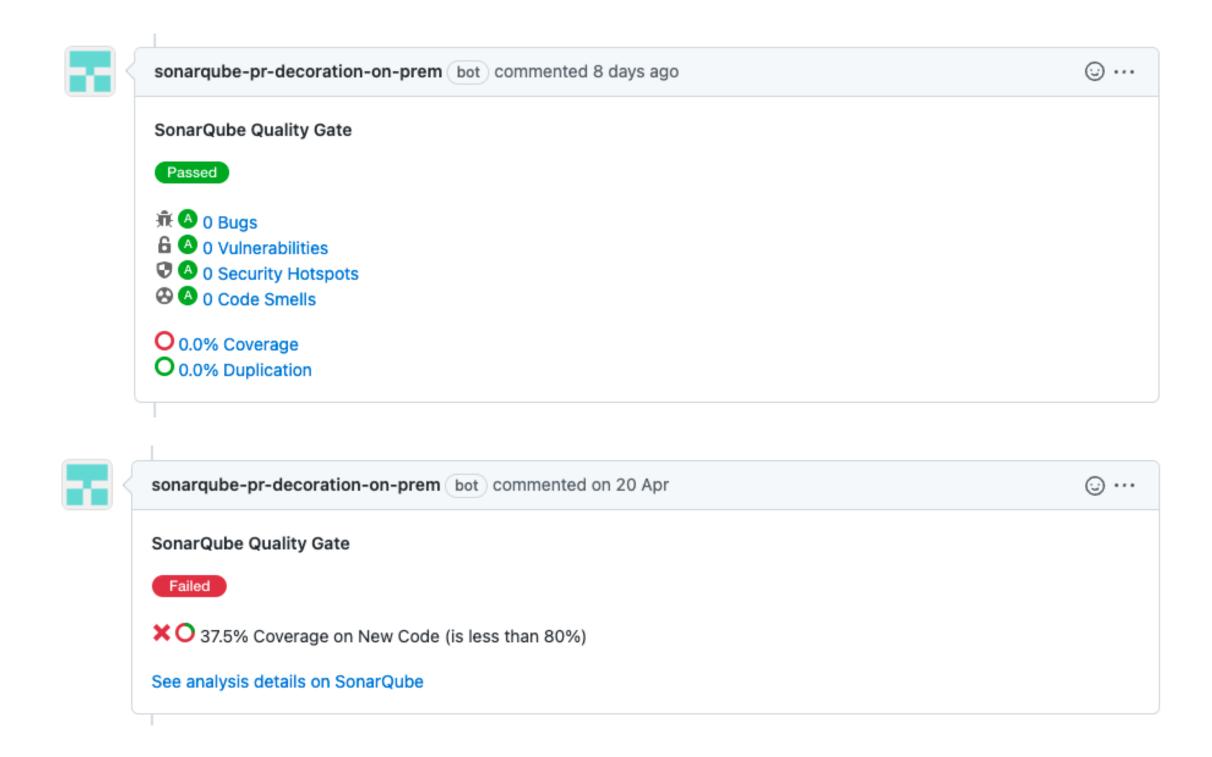
# Ensuring high coverage & zero bugs policy

#### Pull-request decoration:

- Performing code analysis on the changes introduced
- Reporting results on you code collaboration tool
- Disabling merge in gate fail

#### With SonarQube Developer plan:

- Branch analysis + CI job
- Not free, paid licence



## Enforcing clean architecture

#### ArchUnit testing library:

- Checking the architecture of your Java code using standard Junit tests and reflection
  - https://www.archunit.org/

#### It can check and enforce:

- Naming conventions
- Types and annotations used in packages
- Dependencies between packages, classes, layers and slices,
- Cyclic dependencies

```
classes()
  .that().resideInAPackage(SERVICES_PACKAGE)
  .should().beInterfaces();
classes()
  .that().resideInAPackage(SERVICES_PACKAGE)
  .should().haveSimpleNameEndingWith( s: "Service");
classes()
  .that().resideInAPackage(SERVICES_IMPL_PACKAGE)
  .should().beAnnotatedWith(Component.class);
noClasses()
  .that()
  .resideInAnyPackage(COMPONENTS_PACKAGE, MODELS_PACKAGE)
  .should()
  .dependOnClassesThat()
  .resideInAPackage(SERVLETS_PACKAGE);
```

## Detecting framework-specific issues

#### Framework-specifics:

- We use enterprise Java frameworks like Adobe Experience Manager and SAP CX that are not supported OOTB by Sonar rules
- Therefore, we had to write our own rules
  - https://github.com/IBM/ibm-ix-aem-sonarqube-plugin

#### Custom SonarQube rules:

- Coding guidelines can be automated using a set of custom SonarQube rules
- If it is not automated, it probably won't be used by developers

#### Log exceptions in @PostConstruct

ibmix-aem:PostConstructException % T-



aem, bad-practice Available Since Jan 14, 2022 IBM iX AEM rules (Java) Constant/issue: 5min

It is recommended to wrap all the code in the @PostConstruct method via try-catch in order to catch any runtime exceptions that could occur while adapting the resource/request.

We do this to properly log any runtime exception that might occur in a component, for example a null-pointer exception. Also, using this strategy we avoid showing unfriendly exceptions and their stacktraces to our end users.

Creating your own exception classes is still the best practice in the business layer (OSGi services). However, in the presentation layer, it is enough to catch and log any runtime and non-generic checked exceptions.

```
@PostConstruct
public void init() {
    final Pag
                 SonarLint: Wrap all the code in a try-catch clause
    this.home
                 SonarLint: Show rule description 'ecxio-aem:PostConstructException'
```

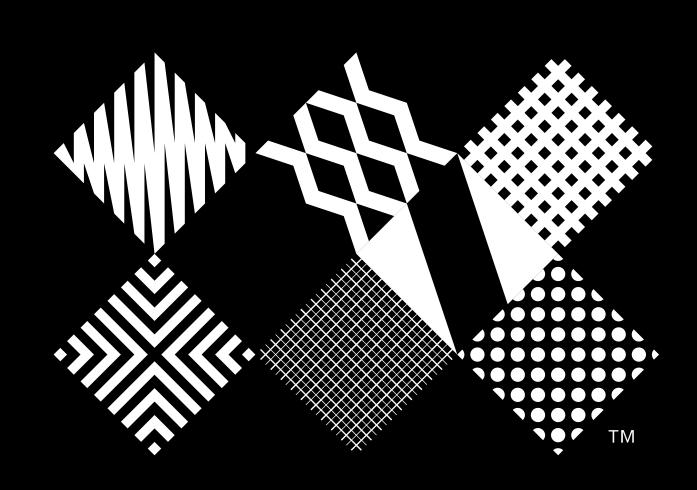
Automated checks, together with pull-request decoration feature, helps us ensure that guidelines and best practiced really do get applied by developers across projects.

## Next up Developing Custom SonarQube Rules for Java

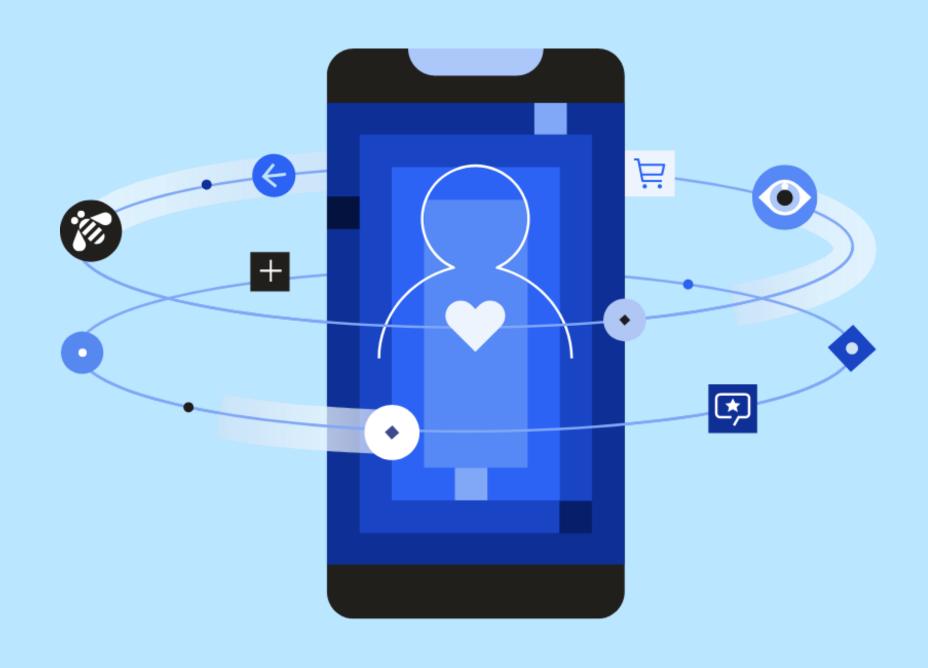
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Martin Gluhak Java/AEM Developer martin.gluhak@ibmix.hr



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## IBMiX

