Principles of Software Construction: Objects, Design, and Concurrency

Frameworks

Fall 2014

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School of Computer Science
institute for SOFTWARE RESEARCH

With material from Ciera Jaspan, Jonathan Aldrich, Bill Scherlis, Travis Breaux, Erich Gamma, and Christian Kaestner

Key concepts from Tuesday

Design patterns we have seen so far

Iterator

Composite

Template Method

Adapter

Strategy

Observer

Marker Interface

Decorator

Model-View-Controller

Factory Method

Design patterns we have seen so far

Iterator

Composite

Template Method

Adapter

Strategy

Observer

Marker Interface

Decorator

Model-View-Controller

Factory Method

A note on design

- The previous exercise is backward
  - "Here's a design pattern. Now use it…"
- The real exercise: "How do I design this program to accomplish my goals?…"
  - "Aha! I've seen this problem before..."

The design patterns you should know…

Abstract Factory

Observer

Template Method

Composite

Iterator

Strategy

Marker Interface

Decorator

Façade

Model-View-Controller

Command

Adapter

Factory Method

The design patterns you should know…

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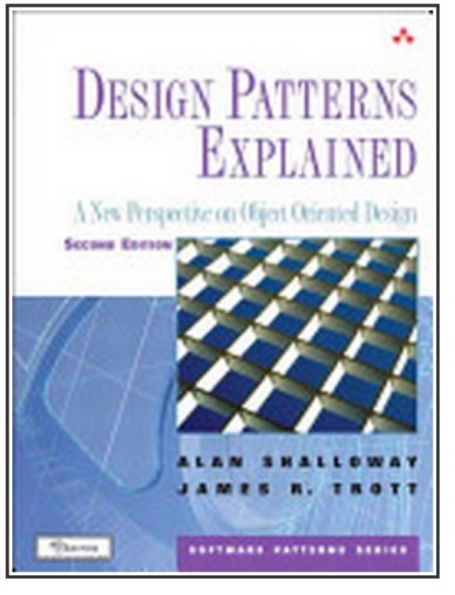
Factory Method



Administrivia

- Homework 4b due next Tuesday
- Homework 4c due one week after that
- Midterm exam Thursday, October 30th

Today, continued next week

- Design for reuse: Libraries and frameworks
  - Motivation: reuse with variation
  - Examples, terminology
  - Whitebox and blackbox frameworks
  - Design considerations
  - Implementation details
    - Responsibility for running the framework
    - Loading plugins

Learning goals

- Describe example well-known example frameworks
- Know key terminology related to frameworks
- Know common design patterns in different types of frameworks
- Discuss differences in design trade-offs for libraries vs. frameworks
- Analyze a problem domain to define commonalities and extension points (cold spots and hot spots)
  - Analyze trade-offs in the use vs. reuse dilemma
- Know common framework implementation choices

Reuse and variation

15-214 Homework 0

Homework #0: A Friendship Graph

Due Tuesday, January 21st at 11:59 p.m.

The goals of this assignment are to familiarize you with our course infrastructure and let you practice Java object-oriented programming. To complete t… implement a simple graph class that could represent a network of f…

Your learning goals for this assignment are to:

- Use Git and GitHub to revision and share work
- Get familiar with Java development environments
- Write a first Java program
- Practice Java style and coding conventions

Instructions

To begin your work, import the project into Eclipse from the homew… repository.

Implement and test a `FriendGraph` class that represents friendships … can compute the distance between two people in the graph. You s… network as an undirected graph where each person is connected to …

For example, suppose you have the following social network:

1

15-214 Homework 1

Homework #1: Graph Algorithms for Social Networks

Due Tuesday, January 28th at 11:59 p.m.

In this assignment, you will implement a `Graph` interface using two different graph representations. You will then develop several algorithms that use the `Graph` interface that might be used in a social network.

Your goals for this assignment are to:

- Understand and apply the concepts of polymorphism and encapsulation
- Understand interfaces
- Familiarize yourself with Java and Eclipse
- Learn to compile, run, and debug Java programs
- Practice good Java coding practices and style

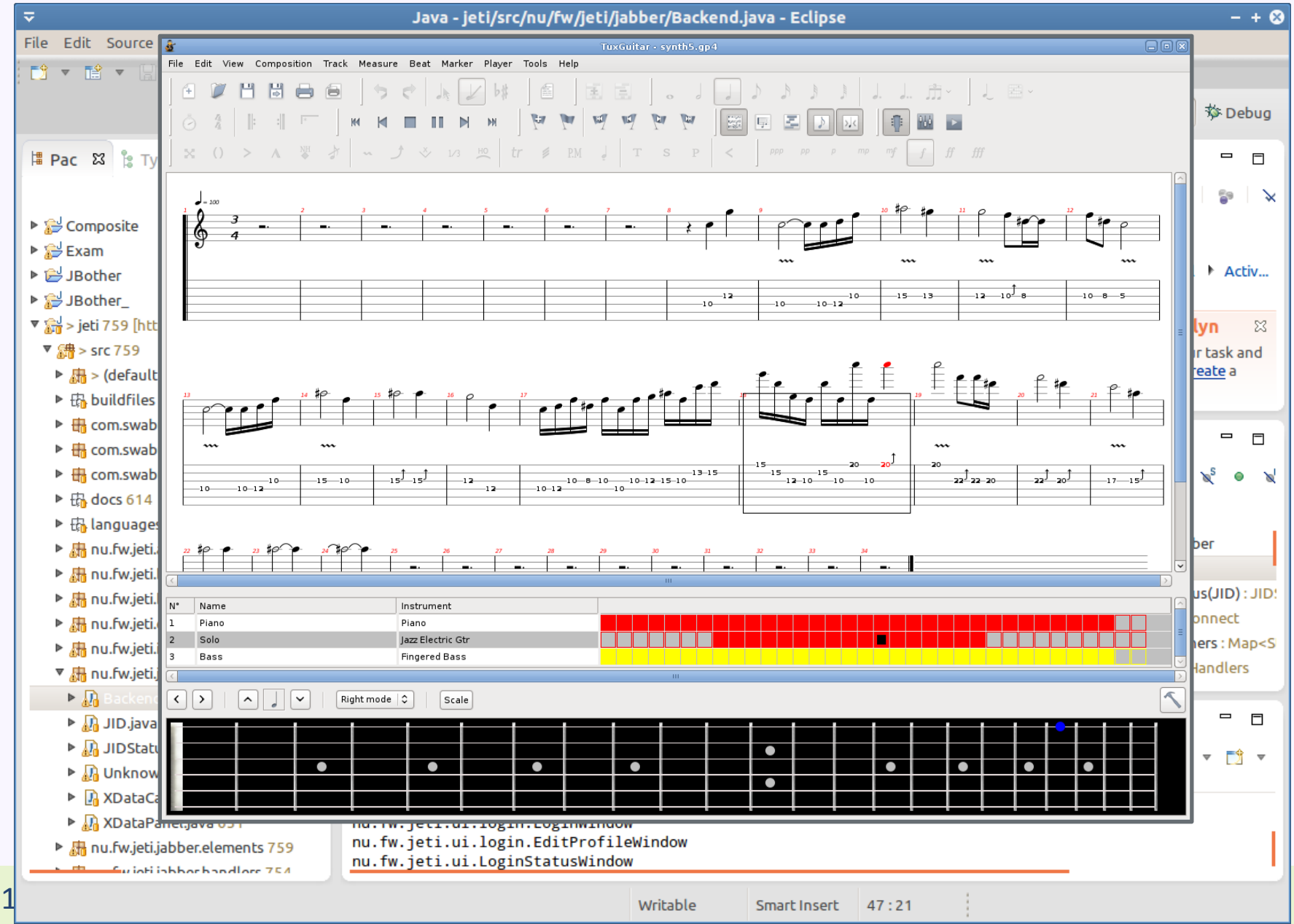
Instructions

Graph Implementations

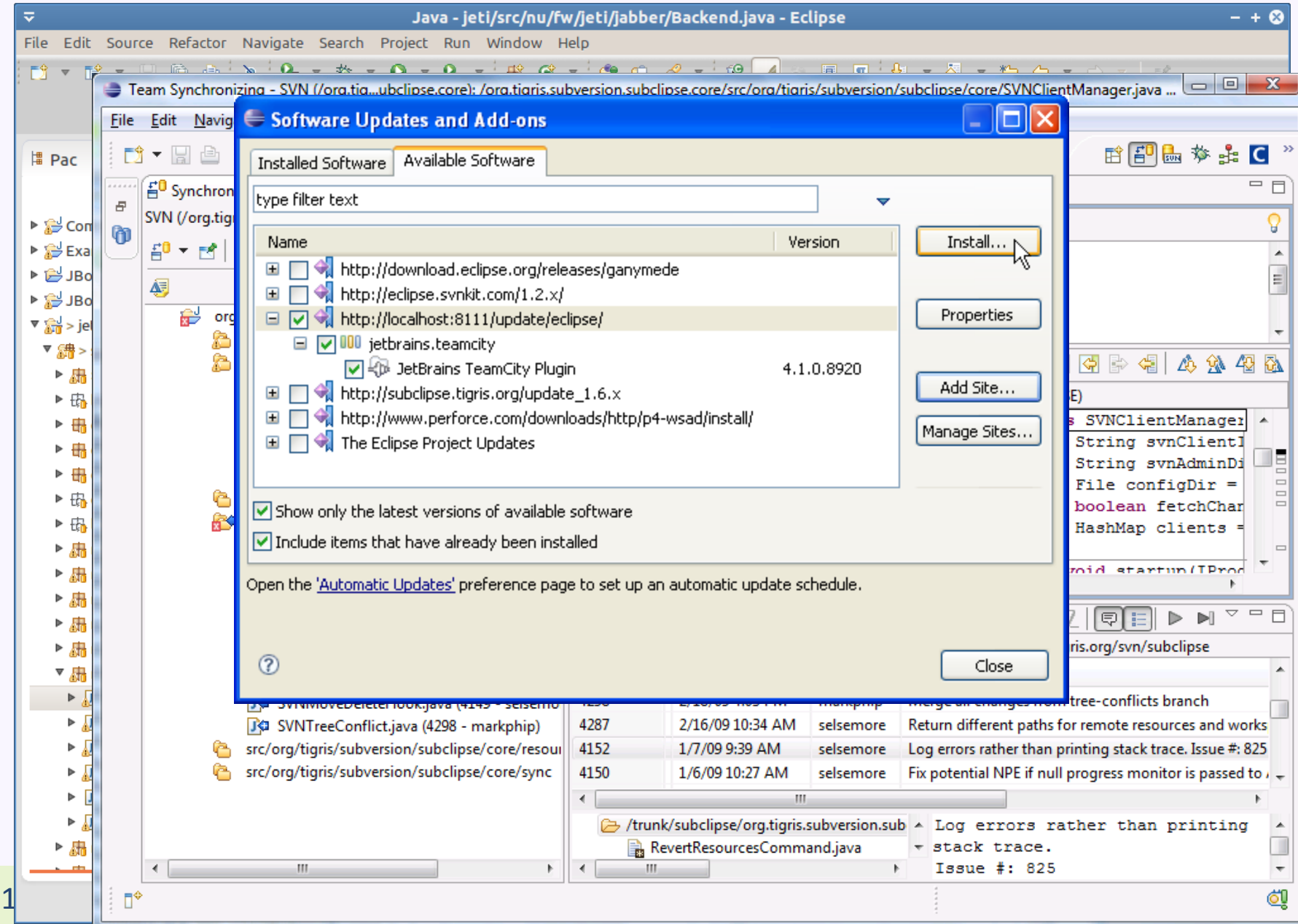
First, write two classes that implement the `edu.cmu.cs.cs214.hw1.staff.Graph` interface, which represents an undirected graph.

- **Adjacency List:** Inside the package `edu.cmu.cs.cs214.hw1.graph`, implement the `AdjacencyListGraph` class. Your implementation must internally represent the graph as an adjacency list. Your class should provide a constructor with a single `int` argument, `maxVertices`. Your implementation must then support a graph containing as many as `maxVertices` vertices. Your implementation may behave arbitrarily

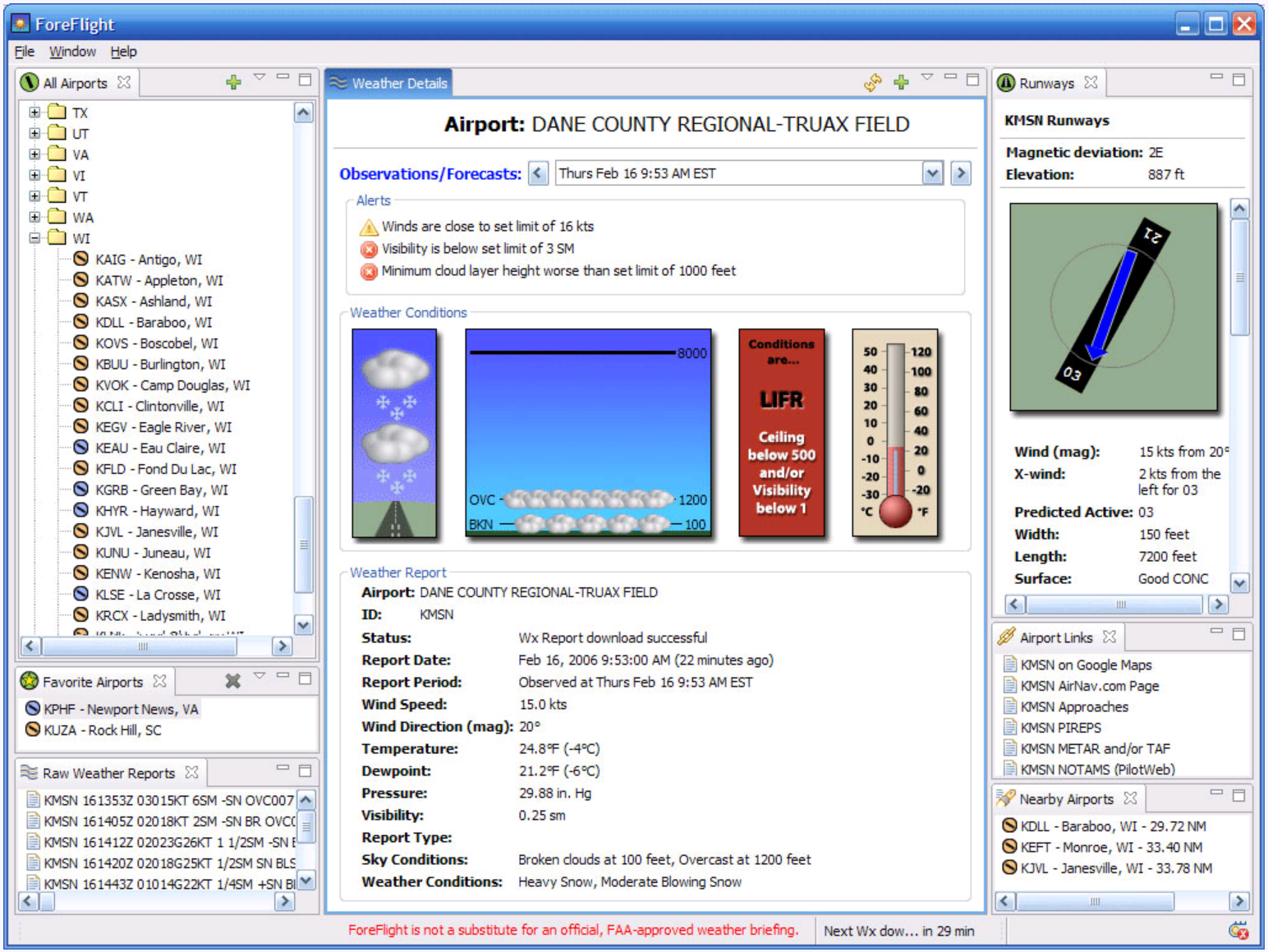
Reuse and variation: The Standard Widget Toolkit



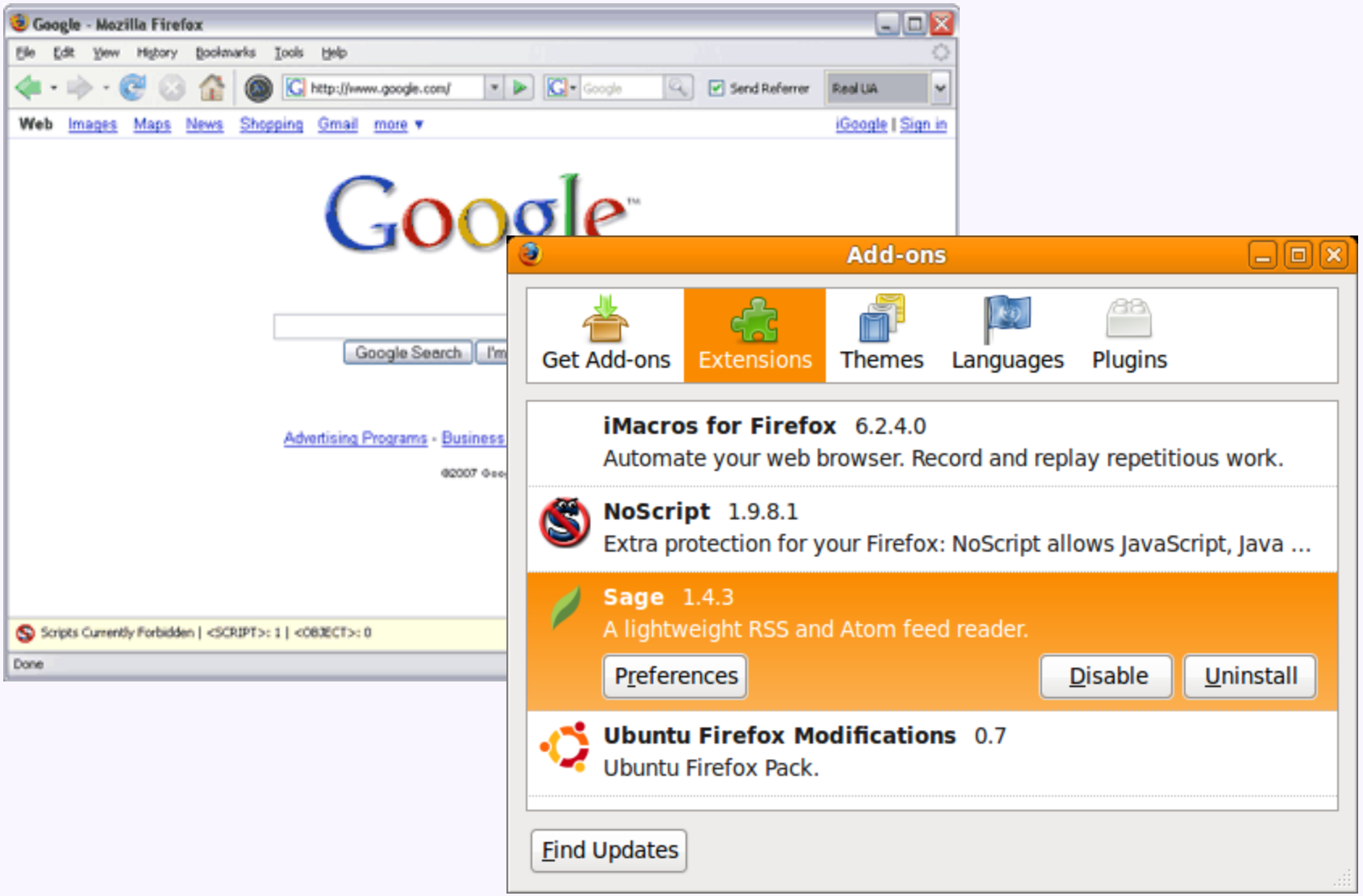
Reuse and variation: Family of development tools



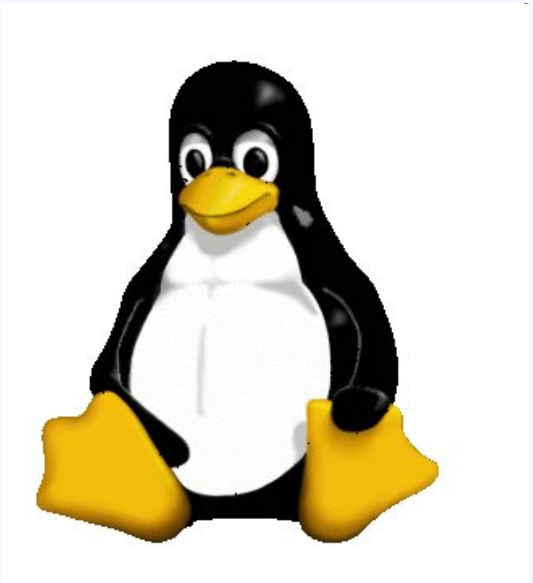
Reuse and variation: Eclipse Rich Client Platform



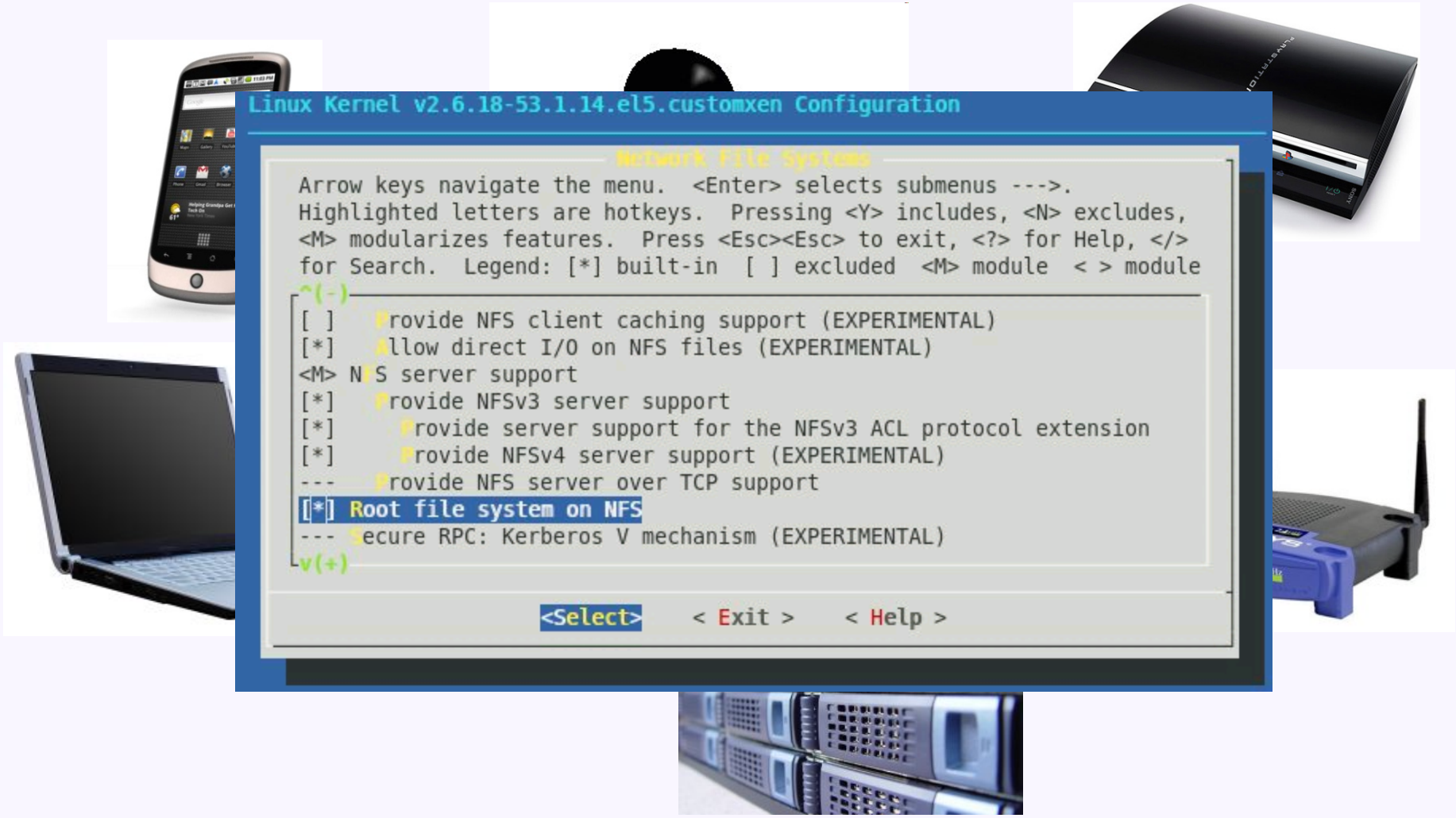
Reuse and variation: Web browser extensions



Reuse and variation: Flavors of Linux

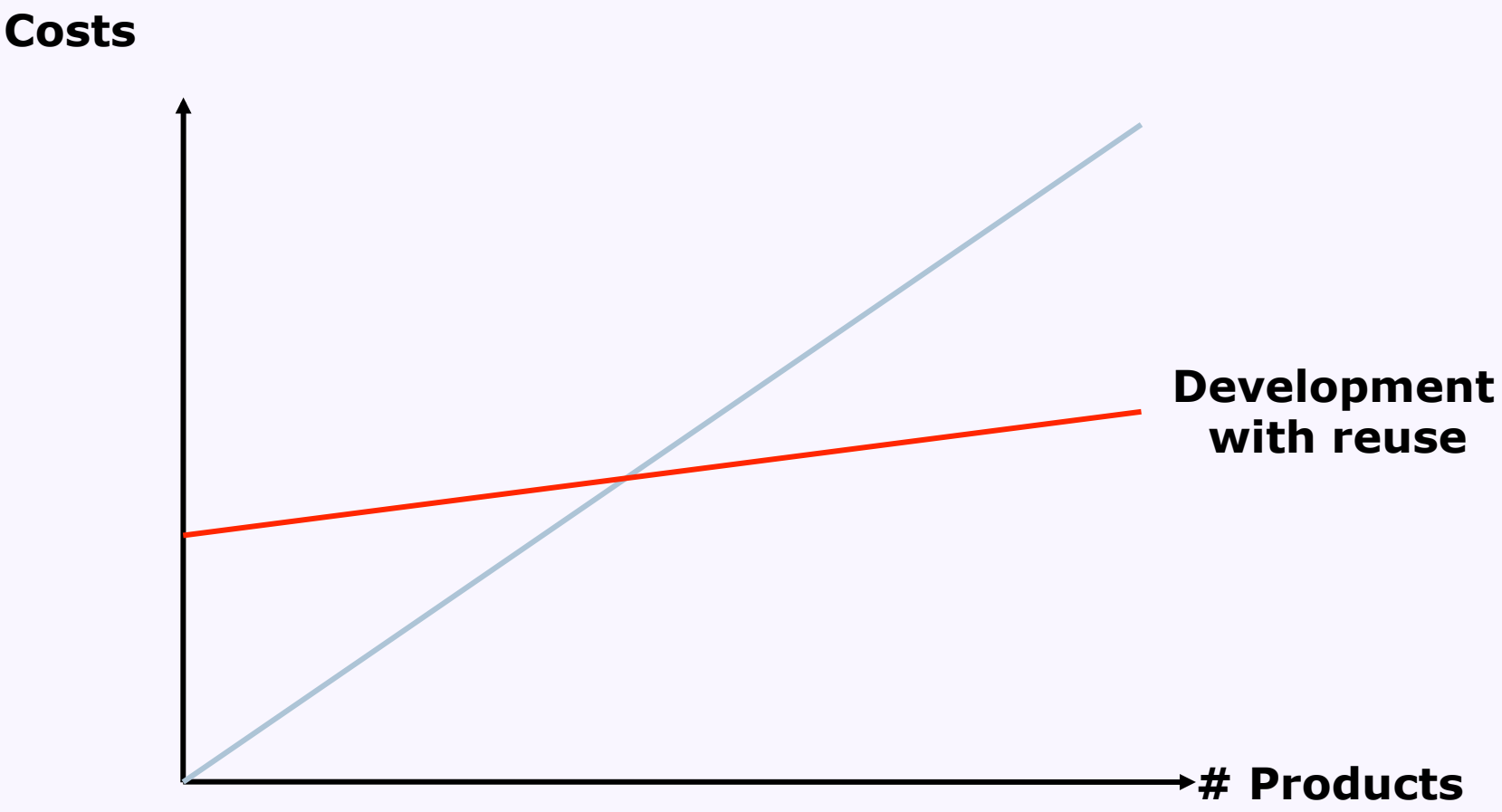


Reuse and variation: Flavors of Linux



Reuse and variation: Printer product lines

The promise:



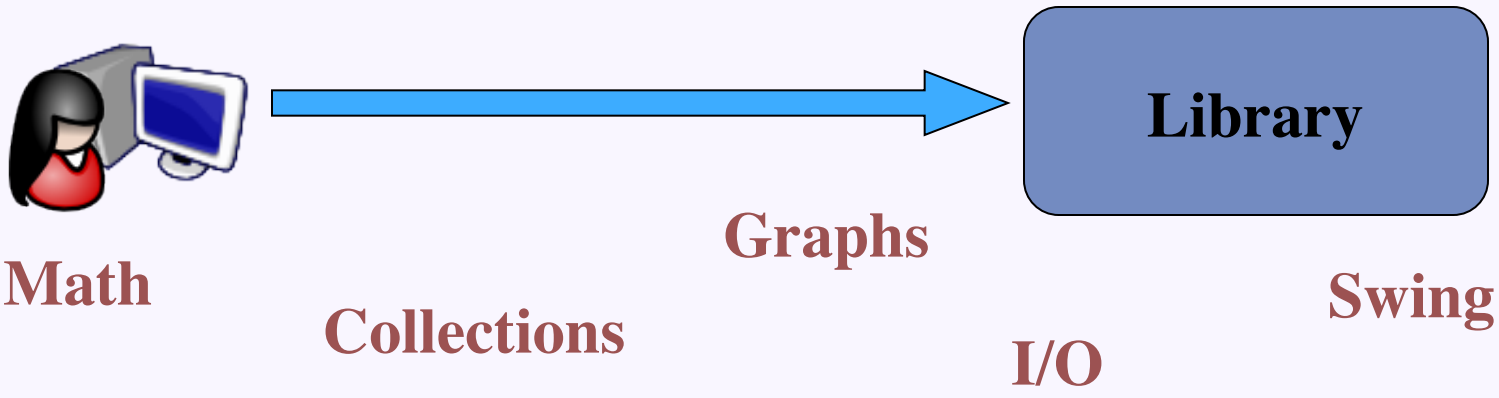
Approaches to reuse and variation

- "Clone and own"
- Subroutines
- Libraries
- Frameworks
- APIs
- Platforms
- Configuration
- Software product lines

Terminology: Libraries

- Library: A set of classes and methods that provide reusable functionality
- Client calls library to do some task
- Client controls
  - System structure
  - Control flow

- The library executes a function and returns data



Terminology: Frameworks

- Framework: Reusable skeleton code that can be customized into an application
- Framework controls
  - Program structure
  - Control flow

- Framework calls back into client code
  - The Hollywood principle: "Don't call us. We'll call you."

```
public MyWidget extends JContainer {

ublic MyWidget(int param) {/ setup
internals, without rendering
}

/ render component on first view and
resizing
protected void
paintComponent(Graphics g) {
// draw a red box on his
componentDimension d = getSize();
g.setColor(Color.red);
g.drawRect(0, 0, d.getWidth(),
d.getHeight());          }
}
```

your code

Framework

Eclipse **Firefox** **Swing**

Applet **Spring**

A calculator example (without a framework)


```
public class Calc extends JFrame {
        private JTextField textfield;
        public static void main(String[] args) { new Calc().setVisible(true); }
        public Calc() { init(); }
        protected void init() {
                JPanel contentPane = new JPanel(new BorderLayout());
                contentPane.setBorder(new BevelBorder(BevelBorder.LOWERED));
                JButton button = new JButton();
                button.setText("calculate");
                contentPane.add(button, BorderLayout.EAST);
                textfield = new JTextField("");
                textfield.setText("10 / 2 + 6");
                textfield.setPreferredSize(new Dimension(200, 20));
                contentPane.add(textfield, BorderLayout.WEST);
                button.addActionListener(/* calculate some stuff */);
                this.setContentPane(contentPane);
                this.pack();
                this.setLocation(100, 100);
                this.setTitle("My Great Calculator");
                // impl. for closing the window
        }
}
```

A simple example framework

- Consider a family of programs consisting of buttons and text fields only:

- What source code might be shared?

A simple example framework

- Consider a family of programs consisting of buttons and text fields only:

- What source code might be shared?
  - Main method
  - Initialization of GUI
  - Layout
  - Closing the window
  - …

A calculator example (without a framework)


```
public class Calc extends JFrame {
        private JTextField textfield;
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                this.setLocation(100, 100);
                this.setTitle("My Great Calculator");
                // impl. for closing the window
        }
}
```

A simple example framework

```
public abstract class Application extends JFrame {
        protected abstract String getApplicationTitle();
        protected abstract String getButtonText();
        protected String getInititalText() {return "";}
        protected void buttonClicked() { }
        private JTextField textfield;
        public Application() { init(); }
        protected void init() {
                JPanel contentPane = new JPanel(new BorderLayout());
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                textfield.setPreferredSize(new Dimension(200, 20));
                contentPane.add(textfield, BorderLayout.WEST);
                button.addActionListener(/* … buttonClicked(); … */);
                this.setContentPane(contentPane);
                this.pack();
                this.setLocation(100, 100);
                this.setTitle(getApplicationTitle());
                // impl. for closing the window
    }
    protected String getInput() { return textfield.getText();}
}
```

Using the simple example framework

```
public abstract class Application extends JFrame {
        protected abstract String getApplicationTitle();
        protected abstract String getButtonText();
        protected String getInititalText() {return "";}
        protected void buttonClicked() { }
        private JTextField textfield;
        pub
        pro
                this.setContentPane(contentPane);
                this.pack();
                this.setLocation(100, 100);
                this.setTitle(getApplicationTitle());
                // impl. for closing the window
    }
    protected String getInput() { return textfield.getText();}
}
```

```
public class Calculator extends Application {
        protected String getButtonText() { return "calculate"; }
        protected String getInititalText() { return "(10 – 3) * 6"; }
        protected void buttonClicked() {
                JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(this, "The result of "+getInput()+
                        " is "+calculate(getInput())); }
        protected String getApplicationTitle() { return "My Great Calculator"; }
        public static void main(String[] args) {
                new Calculator().setVisible(true);
        }
}
```

Using the simple example framework (again)

```
public abstract class Application extends JFrame {
        protected abstract String getApplicationTitle();
        protected abstract String getButtonText();
        protected String getInititalText() {return "";}
        protected void buttonClicked() { }
        private JTextField textfield;
        pub
        pro
    }
    protecte
}
```

```
public class Calculator extends Application {
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        protected void buttonClicked() {
                JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(this, "The result of "+getInput()+
                        " is "+calculate(getInput())); }
        protected String getApplicationTitle() { return "My Great Calculator"; }
        public static void main(String[] args) {
                new Calculator().setVisible(true);
        }
}
```

```
public class Ping extends Application {
        protected String getButtonText() { return "ping"; }
        protected String getInititalText() { return "127.0.0.1"; }
        protected void buttonClicked() {  /* … */  }
        protected String getApplicationTitle() { return "Ping Anything"; }
        public static void main(String[] args) {
                new Ping().setVisible(true);
        }
}
```

General distinction: Library vs. framework

```
public MyWidget extends JContainer {

ublic MyWidget(int param) {/ setup
internals, without rendering
}

/ render component on first view and
resizing
protected void
paintComponent(Graphics g) {
// draw a red box on his
componentDimension d = getSize();
g.setColor(Color.red);
g.drawRect(0, 0, d.getWidth(),
d.getHeight());              }
}
```

your code

Library

user interacts

Framework

```
public MyWidget extends JContainer {

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internals, without rendering
}

/ render component on first view and
resizing
protected void
paintComponent(Graphics g) {
// draw a red box on his
componentDimension d = getSize();
g.setColor(Color.red);
g.drawRect(0, 0, d.getWidth(),
d.getHeight());              }
}
```

your code

More terms

- API: Application Programming Interface, the interface of a library or framework
- Client: The code that uses an API
- Plugin: Client code that customizes a framework
- Extension point, hot spot: A place where a framework supports extension with a plugin

More terms

- Protocol: The expected sequence of interactions between the API and the client
- Callback: A plugin method that the framework will call to access customized functionality
- Lifecycle method: A callback method of an object that gets called in a sequence according to the protocol and the state of the plugin

Whitebox frameworks

- Extension via subclassing and overriding methods
- Common design pattern(s):
  - Template Method
- Design steps:
  - Identify the common code and the variable code
  - Abstract variable code as method calls
- Subclass has main method but gives control to framework

Blackbox frameworks

- Extension via implementing a plugin interface
- Common design pattern(s):
  - Strategy
  - Observer
- Design steps:
  - Identify the common code and the variable code
  - Abstract variable code as methods of an interface
  - Decide whether there might be one or multiple plugins
- Plugin-loading mechanism loads plugins and gives control to the framework

Is this a whitebox or blackbox framework?

```
public abstract class Application extends JFrame {
        protected abstract String getApplicationTitle();
        protected abstract String getButtonText();
        protected String getInititalText() {return "";}
        protected void buttonClicked() { }
        private JTextField textfield;
        pub
        pro
    }
    protecte
}
```

```
public class Calculator extends Application {
        protected String getButtonText() { return "calculate"; }
        protected String getInititalText() { return "(10 – 3) * 6"; }
        protected void buttonClicked() {
                JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(this, "The result of "+getInput()+
                        " is "+calculate(getInput())); }
        protected String getApplicationTitle() { return "My Great Calculator"; }
        public static void main(String[] args) {
                new Calculator().setVisible(true);
        }
}
```

```
public class Ping extends Application {
        protected String getButtonText() { return "ping"; }
        protected String getInititalText() { return "127.0.0.1"; }
        protected void buttonClicked() {  /* … */  }
        protected String getApplicationTitle() { return "Ping"; }
        public static void main(String[] args) {
                new Ping().setVisible(true);
        }
}
```

An example blackbox framework

```
public class Application extends JFrame {
        private JTextField textfield;
        private Plugin plugin;
        public Application(Plugin p) { this.plugin=p; p.setApplication(this); init(); }
        protected void init() {
                JPanel contentPane = new JPanel(new BorderLayout());
                contentPane.setBorder(new BevelBorder(BevelBorder.LOWERED));
                JButton button = new JButton();
                if (plugin != null)
                        button.setText(plugin.getButtonText());
                else
                        button.setText("ok");
                contentPane.add(button, BorderLayout.EAST);
                textfield = new JTextField("");
                if (plugin != null)
                        textfield.setText(plugin.getInititalText());
                textfield.setPreferredSize(new Dimension(200, 20));
                contentPane.add(textfield, BorderLayout.WEST);
                if (plugin != null)
                        button.addActionListener(/* … plugin.buttonClicked();… */);
                this.setContentPane(contentPane);
                …
         }
        public String getInput() { return textfield.getText();}
}
```

```
public interface Plugin {
    String getApplicationTitle();
    String getButtonText();
    String getInititalText();
    void buttonClicked() ;
    void setApplication(Applicatio
}
```

An example blackbox framework

```
public class Application extends JFrame {
        private JTextField textfield;
        private Plugin plugin;
        public Application(Plugin p) { this.plugin=p; p.setApp
        protected void init() {
                JPanel contentPane = new JPanel(new Bor
                contentPane.setBorder(new BevelBorder(BevelBorder.LOWERED));
                JButton button = new JButton();
                if (plugin != null)
                        button.setText(plugin.getButtonText());
                else

                content
                textfiel
                if (plug

                textfiel
                content
                if (plug

                this.set
                …
        }
        public String getIn
}
```

```
public interface Plugin {
    String getApplicationTitle();
    String getButtonText();
    String getInititalText();
    void buttonClicked() ;
    void setApplication(Application app);
}
```

```
public class CalcPlugin implements Plugin {
        private Application application;
        public void setApplication(Application app) { this.application = app; }
        public String getButtonText() { return "calculate"; }
        public String getInititalText() { return "10 / 2 + 6"; }
        public void buttonClicked() {
        JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(null, "The result of "
                        + application.getInput() + " is "
                        + calculate(application.getText())); }
        public String getApplicationTitle() { return "My Great Calculator"; }
}
```

```
class Calculator {
        public static void main(String[] args) {
                new Application(new CalcPlugin()).setVisible(true);
        }
}
```

An aside: Plugins could be reusable, too…

```
public class Application extends JFrame implements InputProvider {
        private JTextField textfield;
        private Plugin plugin;
        public Application(Plugin p) { this.plugin=p; p.setApplication(this); init(); }
        protected void init() {
                JPanel contentPane = new JPanel(new B
                contentPane.setBorder(new BevelBorder
                JButton button = new JButton();
                if (plugin != null)
                        button.setText(plugin.getButt
                else
                        button.setText("ok");
                contentPane.add(button, BorderLayout.LAST);
                textfield = new JTextField("");
                if (plug
                textfiel
                content
                if (plug
                this.set
                …
        }
        public String getIn
}
```

```
public interface InputProvider {
    String getInput();
}
```

```
public interface Plugin {
    String getApplicationTitle();
    String getButtonText();
    String getInititalText();
    void buttonClicked() ;
    void setApplication(InputProvider app);
}
```

```
public class CalcPlugin implements Plugin {
        private InputProvider application;
        public void setApplication(InputProvider app) { this.application
    = app; }
        public String getButtonText() { return "calculate"; }
        public String getInititalText() { return "10 / 2 + 6"; }
        public void buttonClicked() {
                JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(null, "The result of "
                        + application.getInput() + " is "
                        + calculate(application.getInput())); }
        public String getApplicationTitle() { return "My Great
```

```
class CalcStarter {  public static void main(String[] args) {
                     new Application(new CalcPlugin()).setVisible(true); }}
```

Whitebox vs. blackbox framework summary

- Whitebox frameworks use subclassing
  - Allows to extend every nonprivate method
  - Need to understand implementation of superclass
  - Only one extension at a time
  - Compiled together
  - Often so-called developer frameworks
- Blackbox frameworks use composition
  - Allows to extend only functionality exposed in interface
  - Only need to understand the interface
  - Multiple plugins
  - Often provides more modularity
  - Separate deployment possible (.jar, .dll, …)
  - Often so-called end-user frameworks, platforms

Another aside:

- In what way is Homework 4 (Scrabble with Stuff) a framework?

Framework design considerations

- Once designed there is little opportunity for change
- Key decision: Separating common parts from variable parts
  - Identify hot spots vs. cold spots
- Possible problems:
  - Too few extension points: Limited to a narrow class of users
  - Too many extension points: Hard to learn, slow
  - Too generic: Little reuse value
- The golden rule of framework design:
  - Writing a plugin/extension should NOT require modifying the framework source code

The cost of changing a framework

```
public class Application extends JFrame {
        private JTextField textfield;
        private Plugin plugin;
        public Application(Plugin p) { this.plugin=p; p.setApplication(this); init(); }
        protected void init() {
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                if (plugin != null)
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                if (plug
```

```
public interface Plugin {
    String getApplicationTitle();
    String getButtonText();
    String getInititalText();
    void buttonClicked() ;
    void setApplication(Application app);
}
```

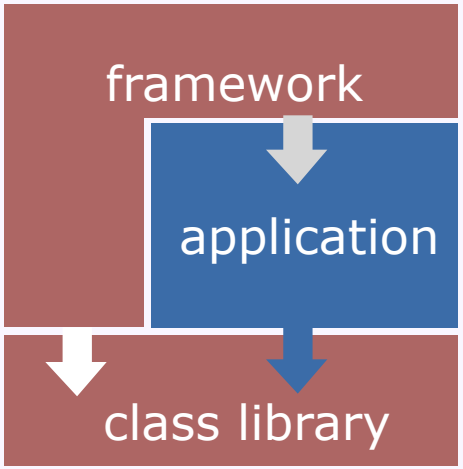
```
public class CalcPlugin implements Plugin {
        private Application application;
        public void setApplication(Application app) { this.application = app; }
        public String getButtonText() { return "calculate"; }
        public String getInititalText() { return "10 / 2 + 6"; }
        public void buttonClicked() {
                                                (null, "The result of "
                                                nput() + " is "
                                                ation.getText())); }
                                                ) { return "My Great Calculator"; }
```

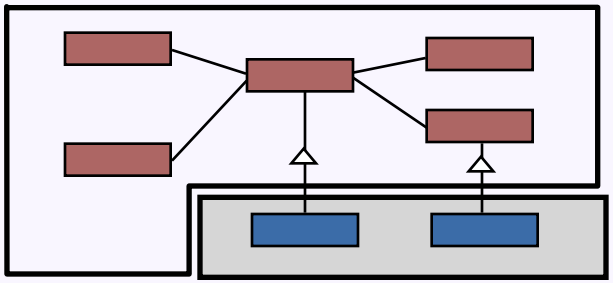
Consider adding an extra method. Many changes require changes to *all* plugins.

```
                new Application(new
```

OO frameworks (credit: Erich Gamma)

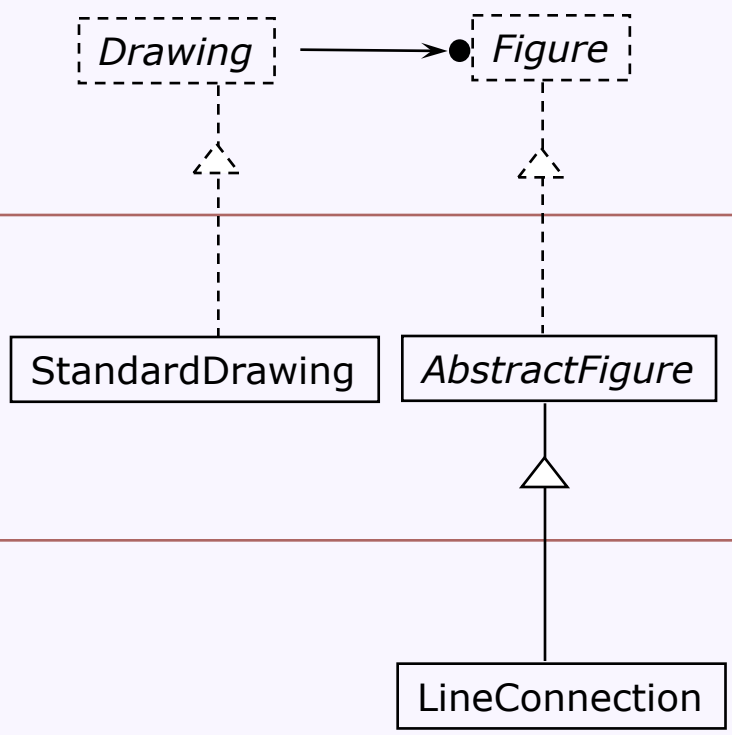
- A customizable set of cooperating classes that defines a reusable solution for a given problem
  - Defines key abstractions and their interfaces
  - Defines object interactions & invariants
  - Provides flow of control
  - Provides defaults
- Reuse
  - Reuse of design and code
  - Reuse of a macro architecture
- Framework provides architectural guidance





reusing a framework

Framework layering (credit: Erich Gamma)



Framework Package
- reuse of design
- stable
  - → no implementation
- specifies public interfaces

Defaults/Standard Package
- reuse of design and code
- less stable
  - → more implementation
- specifies protected interfaces

Kit Packages
- reuse of implementation
- least stable
  - → implementation only

more concrete

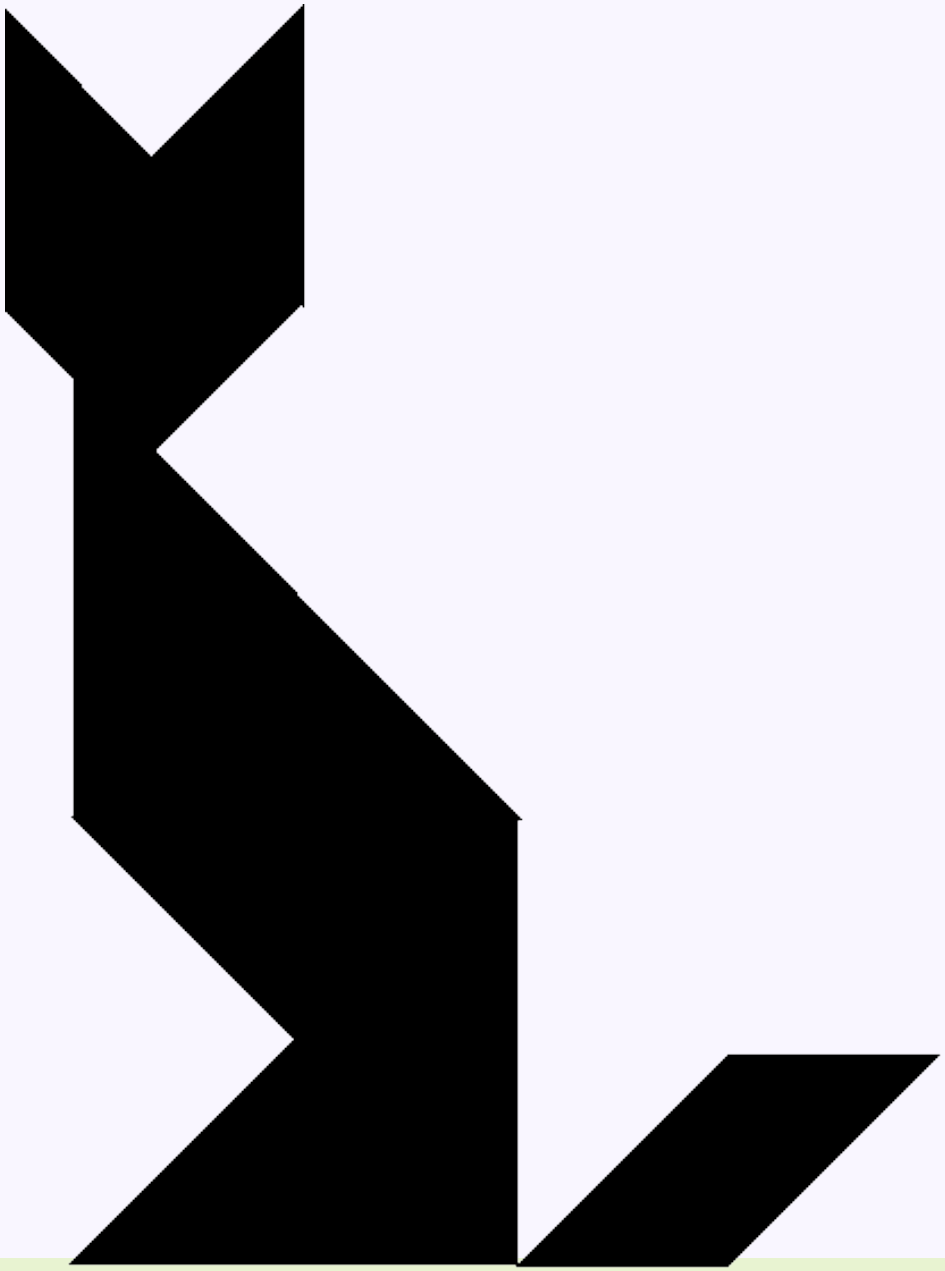
more stable

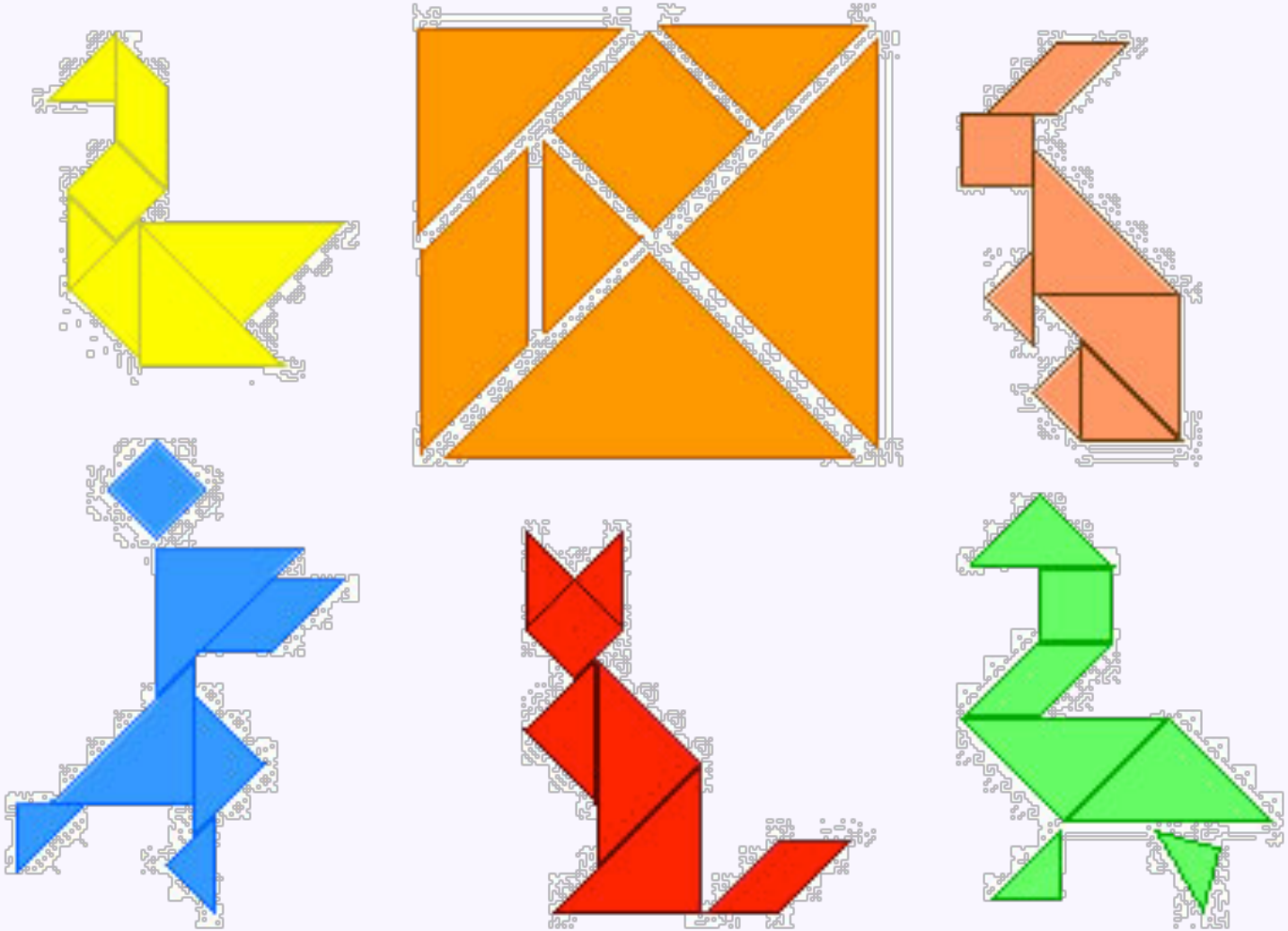
The use vs. reuse dilemma

- Large rich components are very useful, but rarely fit a specific need
- Small or extremely generic components often fit a specific need, but provide little benefit

“maximizing reuse minimizes use”

C. Szyperski





(one modularization: tangrams)

Domain engineering

- Understand users/customers in your domain
  - What might they need? What extensions are likely?
- Collect example applications before starting a framework/component
- Make a conscious decision what to support
  - So-called scoping
- e.g., the Eclipse policy:
  - Interfaces are internal at first
    - Unsupported, may change
  - Public stable extension points created when there are at least two distinct customers

Typical framework design and implementation

- Identify common parts and variable parts
- Implement common parts
  - Also design and write sample plugins/applications
- Provide plugin interface/extension/callback mechanisms for variable parts
  - Use well-known design principles and patterns: Strategy, Decorator, Observer, Command, Template Method, Factories …

Evolutionary design: Extract interfaces from classes
(credit: Erich Gamma)

- Extracting interfaces is a new step in evolutionary design:
  - Abstract classes are discovered from concrete classes
  - Interfaces are distilled from abstract classes
- Start once the architecture is stable
  - Remove non-public methods from class
  - Move default implementations into an abstract class which implements the interface

Implementation details: Running a framework

- Some frameworks are runnable by themselves
  - e.g. Eclipse
- Other frameworks must be extended to be run
  - MapReduce, Swing, Servlets, JUnit

Methods to load plugins

- Client writes `main()`, creates a plugin, and passes it to framework
  - (see blackbox example above)
- Framework writes `main()`, client passes name of plugin as a command line argument or environment variable
  - (see next slide)
- Framework looks in a magic location
  - Config files or .jar files are automatically loaded and processed
- GUI for plugin management

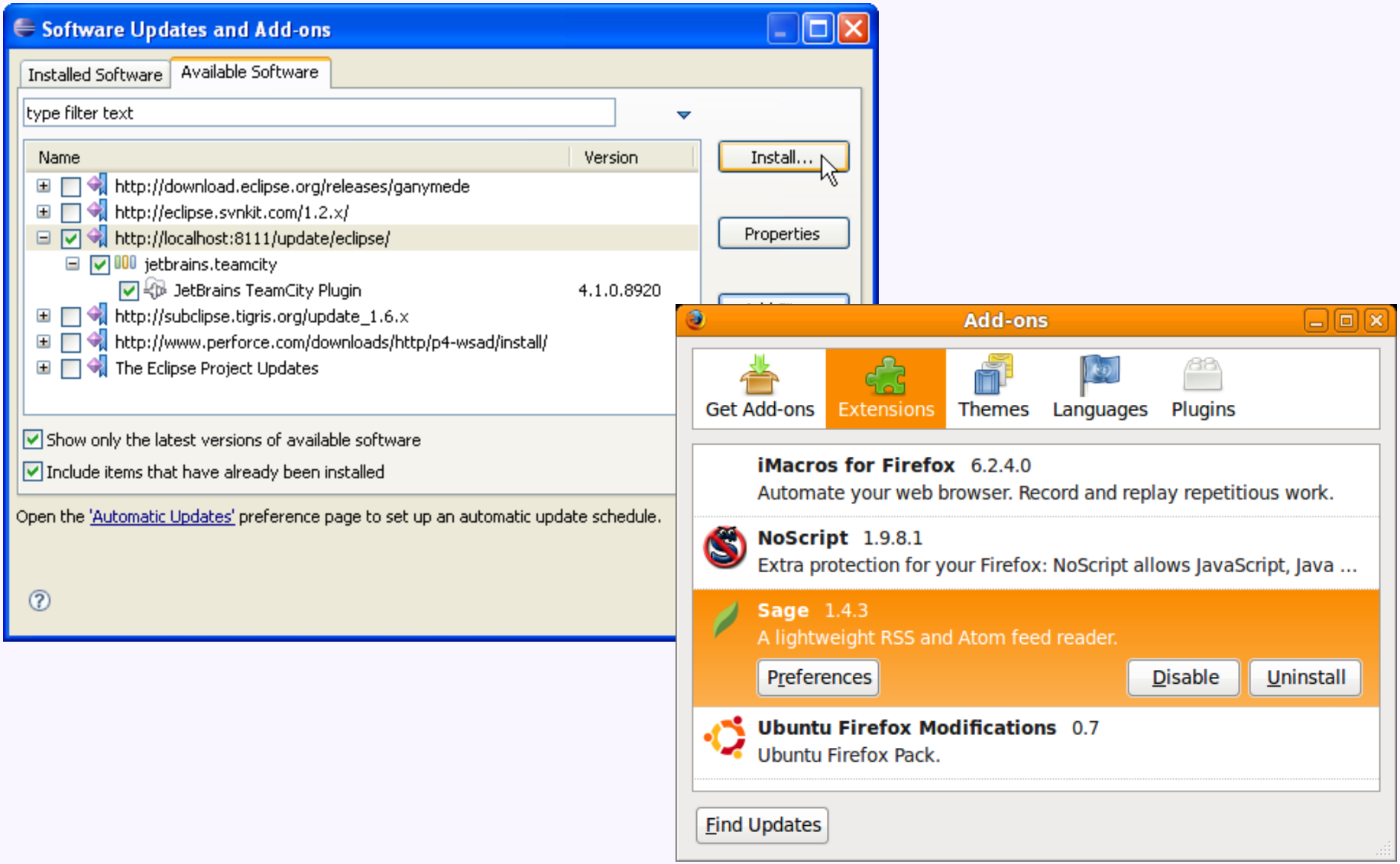
An example plugin loader using Java Reflection

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
      if (args.length != 1)
            System.out.println("Plugin name not specified");
      else {
            String pluginName = args[0];
            try {
                  Class<?> pluginClass = Class.forName(pluginName);
                  new Application((Plugin) pluginClass.newInstance())
                                    .setVisible(true);
            } catch (Exception e) {
                  System.out.println("Cannot load plugin " + pluginName
                              + ", reason: " + e);
            }
      }
}
```

Another plugin loader using Java Reflection

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
      File config = new File(".config");
      BufferedReader reader = new BufferedReader(new FileReader(config));
      Application = new Application();
      Line line = null;
      while ((line = reader.readLine()) != null) {
            try {
                  Class<?> pluginClass = Class.forName(pluginName);
                  application.addPlugin((Plugin) pluginClass.newInstance());
            } catch (Exception e) {
                  System.out.println("Cannot load plugin " + pluginName
                        + ", reason: " + e);
            }
      }
      reader.close();
      application.setVisible(true);
}
```

GUI-based plugin management



Supporting multiple plugins

- Observer design pattern is commonly used
- Load and initialize multiple plugins
- Plugins can register for events
- Multiple plugins can react to same events
- Different interfaces for different events possible

```
public class Application {
      private List<Plugin> plugins;
      public Application(List<Plugin> plugins) {
            this.plugins=plugins;
            for (Plugin plugin: plugins)
               plugin.setApplication(this);
      }
      public Message processMsg (Message msg)
          {
            for (Plugin plugin: plugins)
               msg = plugin.process(msg);
            ...
            return msg;
      }
}
```

Example: An Eclipse plugin

- A popular Java IDE
- More generally, a framework for tools that facilitate "building, deploying and managing software across the lifecycle."
- Plugin framework based on OSGI standard
- Starting point: Manifest file
  - Plugin name
  - Activator class
  - Meta-data

Manifest-Version: 1.0

Bundle-ManifestVersion: 2

Bundle-Name: MyEditor Plug-in

Bundle-SymbolicName: MyEditor; *singleton*:=true

Bundle-Version: 1.0.0

Bundle-Activator: myeditor.Activator

Require-Bundle: org.eclipse.ui,
org.eclipse.core.runtime,
org.eclipse.jface.text,
org.eclipse.ui.editors

Bundle-ActivationPolicy: lazy

Bundle-RequiredExecutionEnvironment: JavaSE-1.6

Recall the aside: Plugins could be reusable, too…

```
public class Application extends JFrame implements InputProvider {
        private JTextField textfield;
        private Plugin plugin;
        public Application(Plugin p) { this.plugin=p; p.setApplication(this); init(); }
        protected void init() {
                JPanel contentPane = new JPanel(new B
                contentPane.setBorder(new BevelBorder
                JButton button = new JButton();
                if (plugin != null)
                        button.setText(plugin.getButto
                else
                        button.setText("ok");
                contentPane.add(button, BorderLayout.LAST);
                textfield = new JTextField("");
                if (plug
                textfiel
                content
                if (plug
                this.set
                …
        }
        public String getIn
}
```

```
public interface InputProvider {
    String getInput();
}
```

```
public interface Plugin {
    String getApplicationTitle();
    String getButtonText();
    String getInititalText();
    void buttonClicked() ;
    void setApplication(InputProvider app);
}
```

```
public class CalcPlugin implements Plugin {
        private InputProvider application;
        public void setApplication(InputProvider app) { this.application
    = app; }
        public String getButtonText() { return "calculate"; }
        public String getInititalText() { return "10 / 2 + 6"; }
        public void buttonClicked() {
                JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(null, "The result of "
                        + application.getInput() + " is "
                        + calculate(application.getInput())); }
        public String getApplicationTitle() { return "My Great
```

```
class CalcStarter {  public static void main(String[] args) {
                     new Application(new CalcPlugin()).setVisible(true); }}
```

Example: An Eclipse plugin

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Bundle-RequiredExecutionEnvironment:
JavaSE-1.6

Example: An Eclipse plugin

- plugin.xml
  - Main configuration file
  - XML format
  - Lists extension points
- Editor extension
  - extension point: org.eclipse.ui.editors
  - file extension
  - icon used in corner of editor
  - class name
  - unique id
    - refer to this editor
    - other plugins can extend with new menu items, etc.!

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<?eclipse version="3.2"?>
<plugin>

   <extension
         point="org.eclipse.ui.editors">
      <editor
            name="Sample XML Editor"
            extensions="xml"
            icon="icons/sample.gif"
         contributorClass="org.eclipse.ui.text
         editor.BasicTextEditorActionContribut
         or"
            class="myeditor.editors.XMLEditor"
            id="myeditor.editors.XMLEditor">
      </editor>
   </extension>

</plugin>
```

Example: An Eclipse plugin

- At last, code!
- XMLEditor.java
  - Inherits TextEditor behavior
    - open, close, save, display, select, cut/copy/paste, search/replace, …
    - REALLY NICE not to have to implement this
    - But could have used ITextEditor interface if we wanted to
  - Extends with syntax highlighting
    - XMLDocumentProvider partitions into tags and comments
    - XMLConfiguration shows how to color partitions

```
package myeditor.editors;

import org.eclipse.ui.editors.text.TextEditor;

public class XMLEditor extends TextEditor {
    private ColorManager colorManager;

    public XMLEditor() {
            super();
            colorManager = new ColorManager();
            setSourceViewerConfiguration(
                    new XMLConfiguration(colorManager
            setDocumentProvider(
                    new XMLDocumentProvider());
    }

    public void dispose() {
            colorManager.dispose();
            super.dispose();
    }
}
```

Example: A JUnit Plugin

```
public class SampleTest  {
      private List<String> emptyList;

      @Before
      public void setUp() {
          emptyList = new ArrayList<String>();
      }

     @After
      public void tearDown() {
          emptyList = null;
      }

     @Test
      public void testEmptyList() {
          assertEquals("Empty list should have 0
  elements",
                       0, emptyList.size());
      }
}
```

Here the important plugin mechanism is Java annotations

Java Swing: It's a library?

- Create a GUI using pre-defined containers
  - JFrame, JPanel, JDialog, JMenuBar
- Use a layout manager to organize components in the container
- Add pre-defined components to the layout
  - Components: JLabel, JTextField, JButton

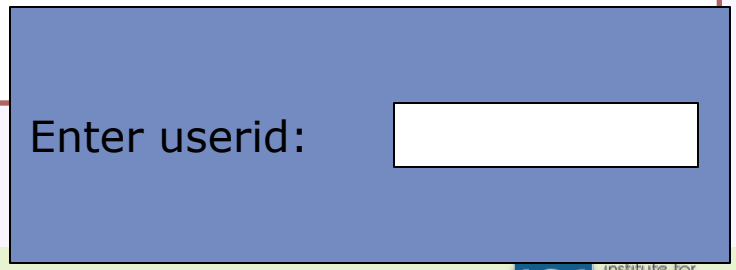
This is no different that the File I/O library.

Swing: Containers and components

```
// create the container
JPanel panel = new JPanel();

// create the label, add to the container
JLabel label = new JLabel();
label.setText("Enter your userid:");
panel.add(label);

// create a text field, add to the container
JTextField textfield = new JTextField(16);
panel.add(textfield)
```



Swing: Layout managers

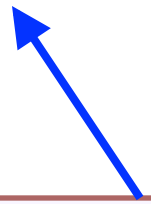
```
panel.setLayout(new GridBagLayout());

GridBagConstraints c = new GridBagConstraints();


// create and position the button
JButton button = new JButton("Click Me!");
c.fill = GridBagConstraints.HORIZONTAL;
c.gridx = 0;  // first column
c.gridy = 1;  // second row
c.gridwidth = 2;     // span two columns
c.weightx = 1.0;     // use all horizontal space
c.anchor = GridBagConstraints.WEST;
c.insets = new Insets(0,5,0,5); // add side padding
pane.add(button, c);
```

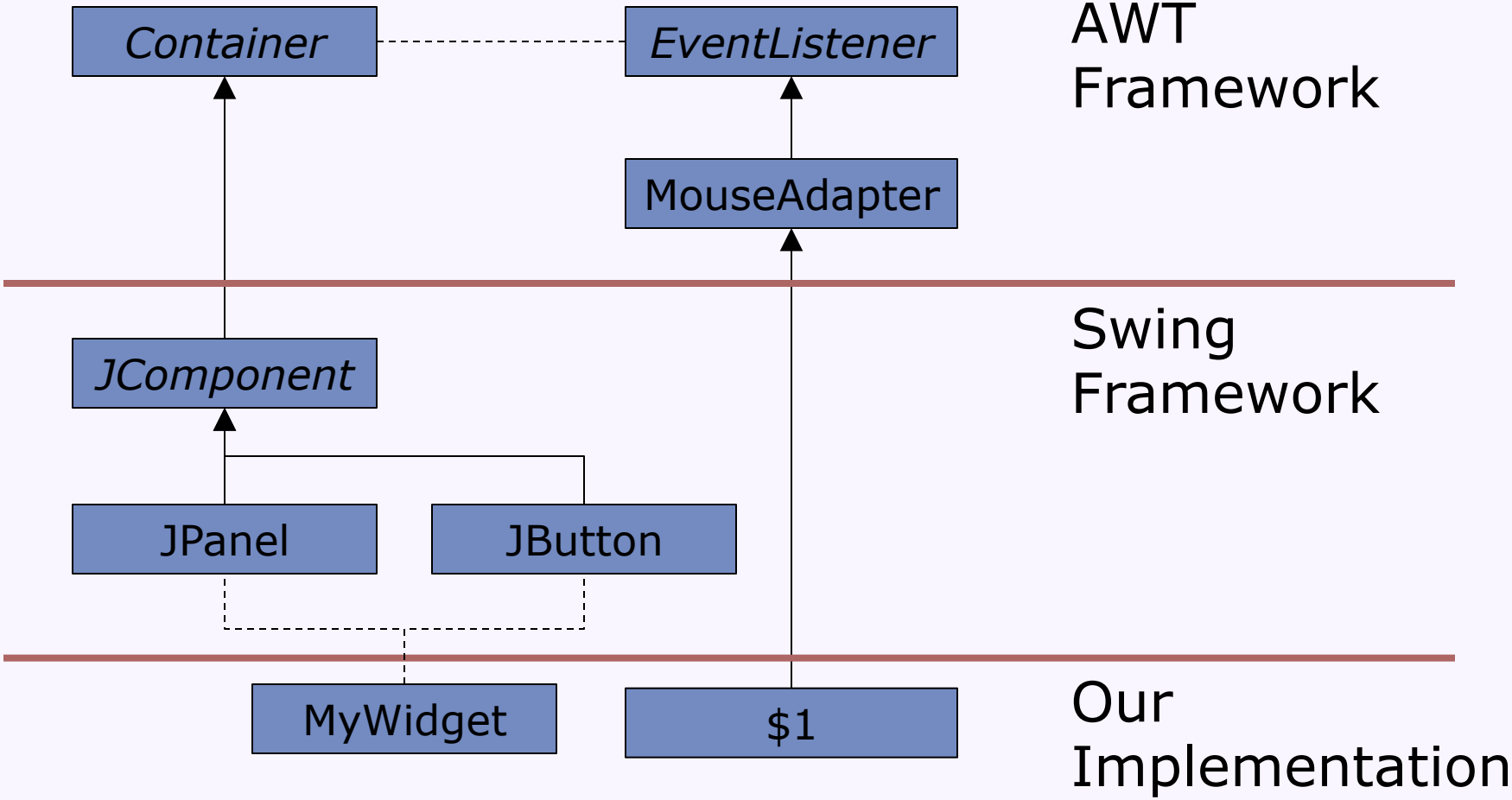
Swing: Events

```
// create an anonymous MouseAdapter, which extends
// the MouseListener class
button.add(new MouseAdapter () {
   public void mouseClicked(MouseEvent e) {
      System.err.println("You clicked me! " +
         "Do it again!")
   }
});
```



But this extending a class to add custom behaviors, right?

Where is the boundary?



Swing: Custom components

```
public MyWidget extends JPanel {


    public MyWidget(int param) {
        setLayout(new GridBagLayout());
        GridBagConstraints c = new GridBagConstraints();
        …
        add(label, c);
        add(textfield, c);
        add(button, c);
    }
    public void setParameter(int param) {
        // update the widget, as needed
    }
}
```

Swing: Custom components

```
public MyWidget extends JContainer {

        public MyWidget(int param) {
                // setup internals, without rendering
        }

        // render component on first view and resizing
        protected void paintComponent(Graphics g) {
                // draw a red box on this component
                Dimension d = getSize();
                g.setColor(Color.red);
                g.drawRect(0, 0, d.getWidth(), d.getHeight());
        }
}
```

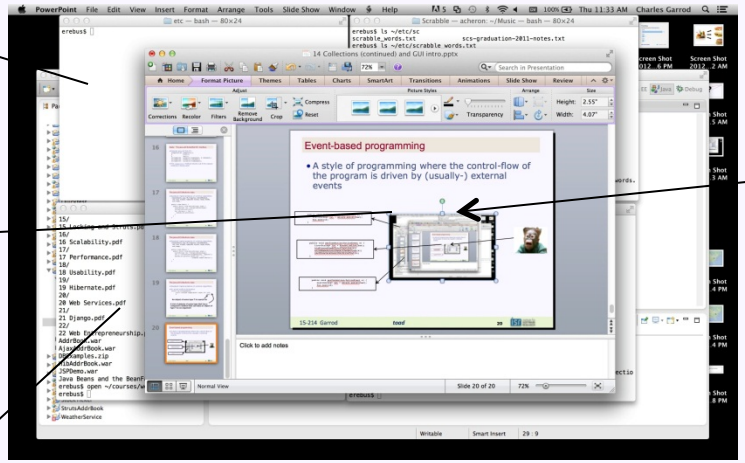
Recall event-based programming

- A style of programming where the control-flow of the program is driven by (usually-) external events

```
public void performAction(ActionEvent e) {
    List<String> lst = Arrays.asList(bar);
    foo.peek(42)
}
```

```
public void performAction(ActionEvent e) {
    bigBloatedPowerPointFunction(e);
    withANameSoLongIMadeItTwoMethods(e);
    yesIKnowJavaDoesntWorkLikeThat(e);
}
```

```
public void performAction(ActionEvent e) {
    List<String> lst = Arrays.asList(bar);
    foo.peek(40)
}
```

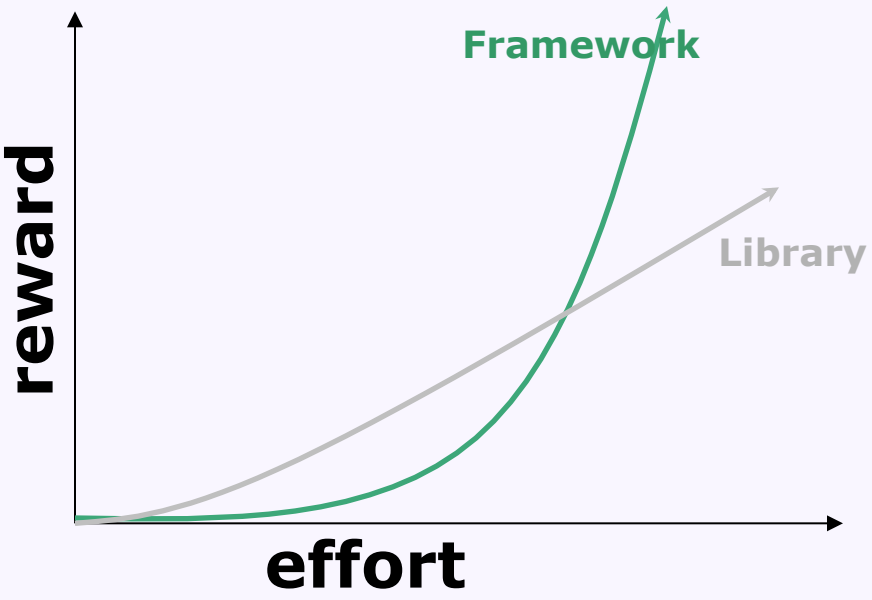


Platform/software ecosystem

- Hardware/software environment (frameworks, libraries) for building applications
- Ecosystem: Interaction of multiple parties on a platform, third-party contributions, co-dependencies, …
  - Typically describes more business-related and social aspects

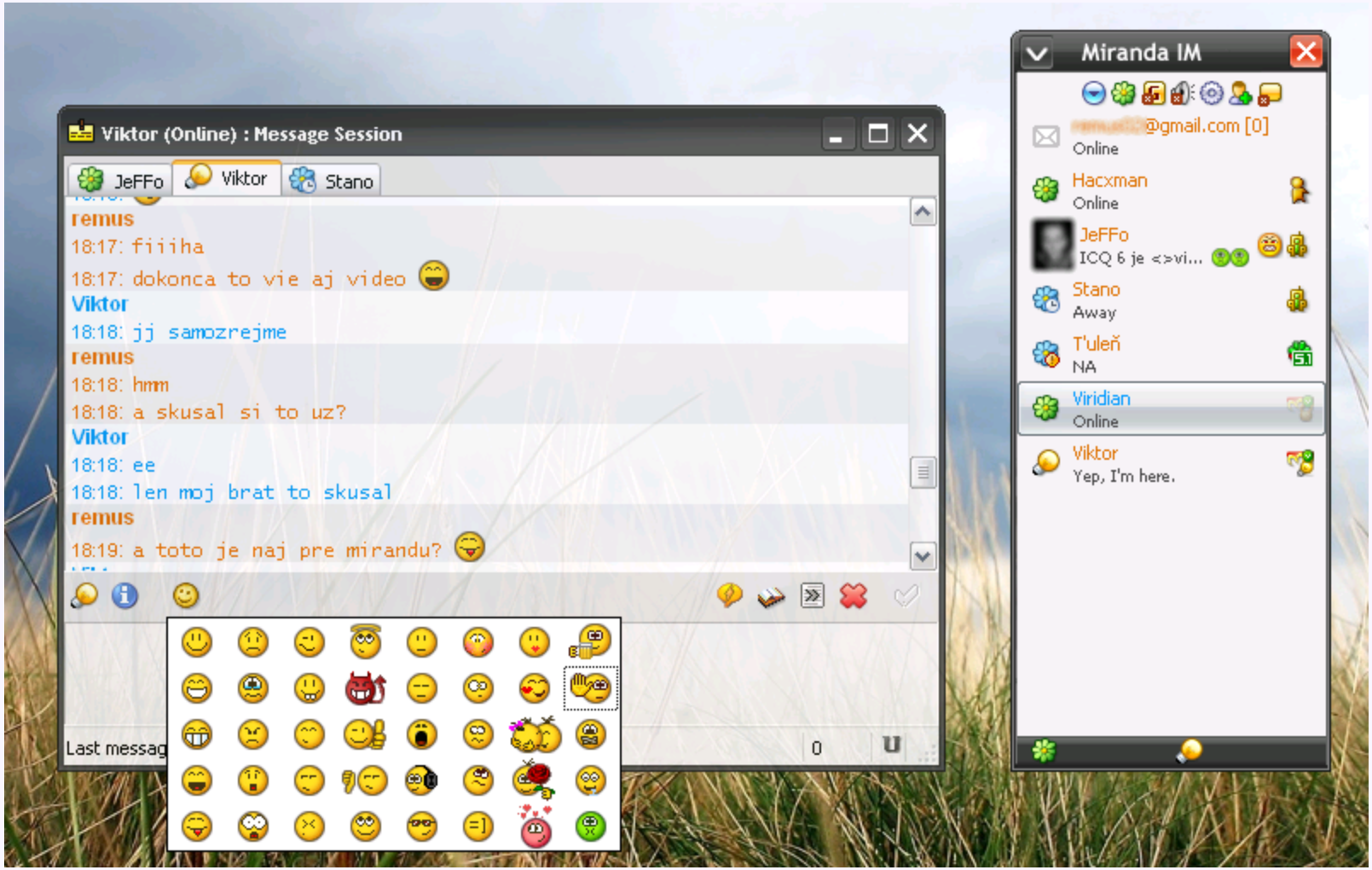
Learning a framework

- Documentation
- Tutorials, wizards, and examples
- Communities, email lists and forums
- Other client applications and plugins



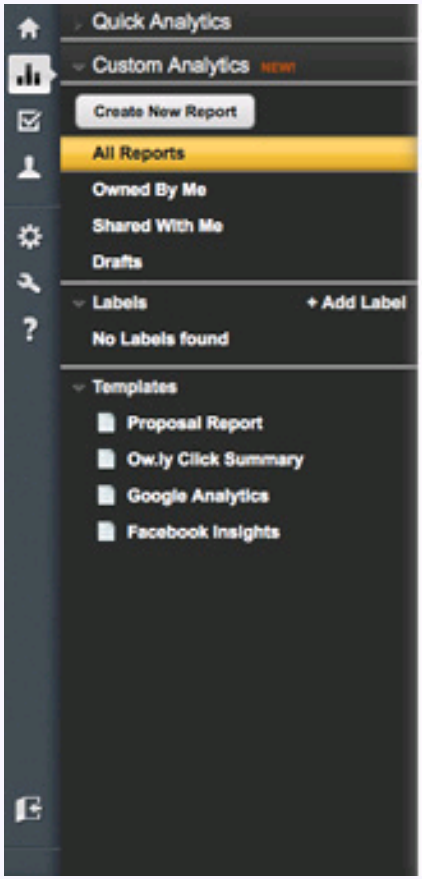
Framework design exercises

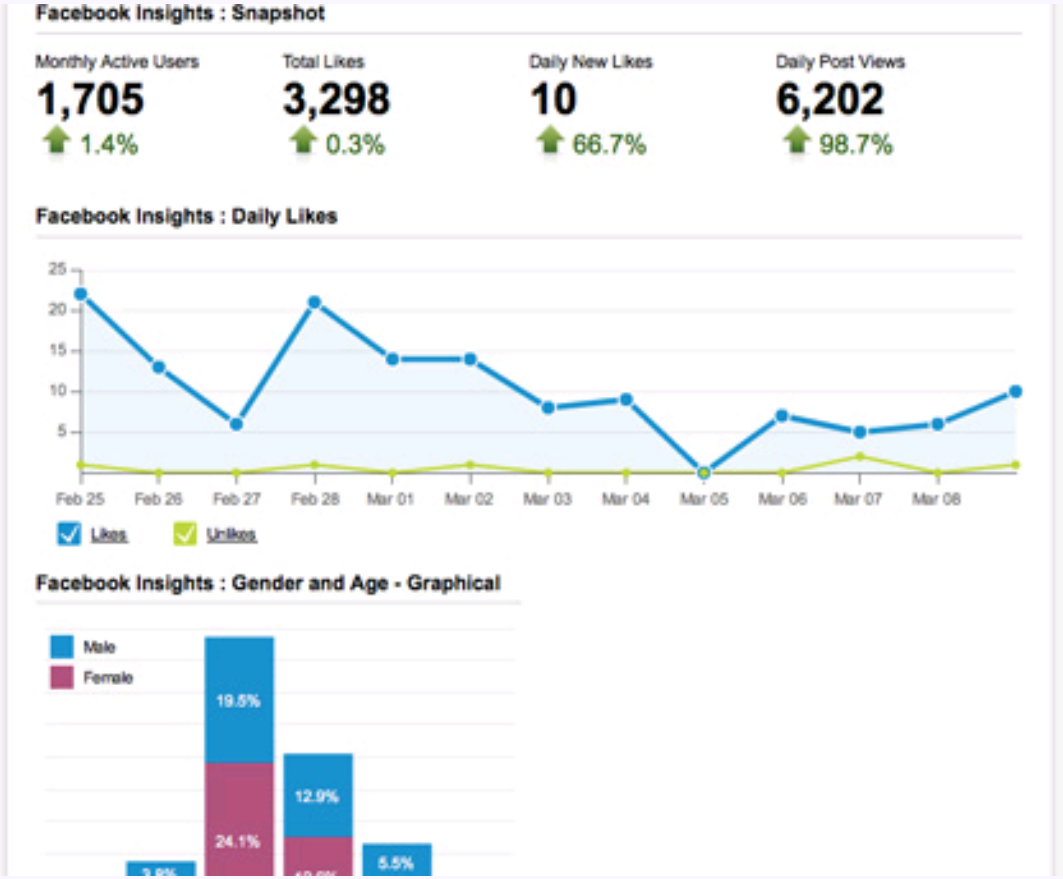
Framework design exercises



Framework design exercises

Framework design exercises





Framework design exercises

- Think about a framework for:
  - Video playing software
  - Viewing, printing, editing a portable document format
  - Compression and archiving software
  - Instant messaging software
  - Music editing software

- Questions
  - What are the dimensions of variability/extensibility?
  - What interfaces would you need?
  - What are the core methods for each interface?
  - How do you set up the framework?

Summary

- Reuse and variation essential
  - Avoid reimplementing from scratch
- Object-oriented design principles for library design
- From low-level code reuse to design/behavior reuse with frameworks
- Design for reuse with domain analysis: find common and variable parts
- Use design patterns for framework design and implementation