The limits of scaling

What prevents us from building huge, intricate structures that work perfectly and indefinitely?

- No friction
- No gravity
- No wear-and-tear

... it’s the difficulty of understanding them

So we split designs into sensible parts and reduce interaction among the parts

- More cohesion within parts
- Less coupling across parts
Design exercise

We will extend and modify this example throughout this lecture
  – Provided code shows *skeletal versions that compile*

Our application has various *styled words*
  – A mutable word with a color (and font, size, weight, …)
  – Some styled words are spell-checked against a dictionary
  – Automatically link to things that look like URLs

Want good coupling, cohesion, and reuse
Available libraries

To set up the example, we assume we have:

1. `StringBuffer` to hold mutable text (in standard library)
   - Methods `insert`, `delete`, and much more

2. A `Dictionary` class with a static method providing dictionaries for available languages
   ```java
class Dictionary {
    public static Dictionary findDictionary(String lang) {...}
    public boolean contains(String s) {...}
    ...
}
```

3. Classes for all the styling of words
   - Skeletal code just assumes a `Color` class
     - E.g., `new Color("red")`
A direct approach

Version 1 (see v1.java)

Three new classes:

- **StyledWord**
  - Contains a `StringBuffer` and a `Color`

- **SpellCheckedStyledWord**
  - Contains a `StyledWord` and a `Dictionary`

- **LinkedStyledWord**
  - Contains a `StyledWord`
Module dependency diagram (MDD)
What’s wrong with v1?

**Cohesion**: Seems fine – each class has 1 purpose

**Reuse**: So-so

- Subclassing would avoid all those *forwarding methods*
  - but `SpellCheckedStyledWord` / `LinkedStyledWord` might not be true subtypes
- No way to spell-check *and* add links
  - important if we want `StyledWord` to be a public library

**Coupling**: Problematic…
“When the text changes”

class SpellcheckedStyledWord {
  ...
  private void performSpellcheck() {...}
  public void addLetter(char c, int pos) {
    word.addLetter(c, position);
    performSpellcheck();
  }
}

SpellCheckedStyledWord and LinkedStyledWord need to know whenever the text changes

- addLetter and deleteLetter
- Hopefully no other ones we forgot!
- But concept of “text changed” is something we want to leave to StyledWord
- To avoid this coupling, want the “text changed” event to be managed by StyledWord
Moving “when the text changes”

Version 2 (see v2.java)
  – (Not good but a stepping-stone to version 3)

Let’s make StyledWord responsible for any necessary spell-checking or link adding
  – A StyledWord’s state now includes:
    • a Spellchecker if there is one
    • a LinkUpdater if there is one
  – When the word changes, pass this to the spell-checker and/or link updater
What is right in v2?

*Reuse*: solves the problems with v1

*Coupling:*

- removes *some* dependence of SpellChecker / LinkUpdater on the details of StyledWord
- but on the other hand…
Version 2 MDD

- StyledWord
  - Spellchecker
  - LinkUpdater
What’s wrong with v2?

*Reuse*: A bit better, but work-in progress
  - No more forwarding methods
  - Can spellcheck or update links or both
  - But what if there’s a third (or fourth or…) thing we want to do later when some words change

*Cohesion*: Worse: *StyledWord* shouldn’t be directly tracking what needs spellchecking or link-updating

*Coupling*: Solved our V1 coupling problem, but made our MDD worse
V2 uses callbacks

class StyledWord {
    ...
    private void afterWordChange() {
        if (spellchecker != null)
            spellchecker.performSpellcheck(this);
        if (linkUpdater != null)
            linkUpdater.updateLink(this);
    }

    • performSpellcheck & updateLink passed to constructor

    • All the StyledWord does with those objects is call performSpellcheck(this) or updateLink(this)

    • spellchecker and linkUpdater are callbacks – code passed in for the purpose of being called some time later
Callbacks

Callback: “Code” provided by client to be used by library
  • In Java, pass an object with the “code” in a method

_Synchronous_ callbacks:
  • Examples: `HashMap` calls its client’s `hashCode, equals`
  • Useful when library needs the callback result immediately

_Asyncronous_ callbacks:
  • _Register_ to indicate interest and where to call back
  • Useful when the callback should be performed later, when some interesting event occurs
  • UIs, servers, etc.
The key decoupling insight

• **StyledWord** depends on **Spellchecker** and **LinkUpdater** in v2, but does *not* need to know *anything* about what these classes do
  – just needs to call the call-backs when an event occurs (the text changes)

• Weaken the dependency by introducing a much weaker specification in the form of an interface or abstract class
  – The interface implemented by things that can be *notified* when the text changes

```java
interface WordChangeListener {
    public void onWordChange(StyledWord w);
}
```
v3: take a `WordChangeListener`

class StyledWord {

    private List<WordChangeListener> listeners;
    public StyledWord(Collection<WordChangeListener> ls) {
        this.listeners = new ArrayList<>(ls);
    }

    public void addLetter(char c, int position) {
        text.insert(position, c);
        afterWordChange();
    }

    private void afterWordChange() {
        for (WordChangeListener listener : listeners)
            listener.onWordChange(this);
    }
}
class Spellchecker implements WordChangeListener {
    ...
    public void onWordChange(StyledWord word) {
        performSpellcheck(word); // as before
    }
}

class LinkUpdater implements WordChangeListener {
    ...
    public void onWordChange(StyledWord word) {
        updateLink(word); // as before
    }
}
A better MDD

- `WordChangeListener` is simple and weak
Judging v3

Cohesion: Good!

Coupling: Good!

Reuse: Good!
- Better than v2: can use *any* `WordChangeListener` -- no need for to know what they are
  - See `ChangeCounter` in `v3.java`
Achievement unlocked: Observer Pattern

• v3 allows any number of listeners

• Cohesion: StyledWord handles styled text while supporting listeners; each listener does its thing

• Coupling: Only via the weakly specified listener interface

This is the observer pattern
  – Words can be observed via observers/listeners that are notified via callbacks when an event (of interest) occurs
  – Pattern: Something used over-and-over in software, worth recognizing when appropriate and using common terms
  – Widely used in public libraries
Could be further improved...

- **StyledWord** v3 is reusable enough to be a public library

- But it is not as easy to use as it could be:
  - listeners are only notified that a change has occurred
  - it is up to them to figure out what changed
  - (listener could do this by keeping a copy of the last version for comparison, but that is hard word)

- Easy solution: **StyledWord** should pass a description of what changed to listeners
### Improved `WordChangeListener`

```java
interface WordChangeListener {
    public void onWordChange(WordChangeEvent e);
}
```

```java
class WordChangeChangeEvent {
    public final StyledWord target;
    public int position;  // where it changed
    public String textAdded;
    public String textRemoved;
}
```

Allows even more flexibility for `StyledWord` without any changes needed for listeners (e.g., remove and add text in one operation).
Final version of **StyledWord**

- Observable with events is **widely** used by important libraries
  - network & file I/O libraries on servers
  - user interface libraries on clients

- In fact, the fundamental structure of these programs is built around processing events & notifying listeners
  - the “main” of these programs is a loop that waits for events and, when they arrive, notifies the appropriate listeners
Event-driven programming

An **event-driven** program is designed to wait for events:

- program initializes then enters the **event loop**
- abstractly:
  
  ```
  do {
    e = getNextEvent();
    process event e;
  } while (e != quit);
  ```

Contrast with most programs we have written so far

- they perform specified steps in order and then exit
- that style is still used, just not as frequently
  
  - example: computing Page Rank or other Big Data work
Server Programming

- Servers sit around waiting for events like:
  - new client connections
  - new data from the client (large scale servers)

- Simple version (normal scale):
  ```java
  while (true) {
    wait for a client to connect
    process the request; send a response back
  }
  ```

  - (might want to use a new thread for processing)
  - web servers usually look like this (easiest solution)
Advanced Server Programming

• Large scale servers usually do not have one thread per client
  – it would be hard to scale that past hundreds of clients
  – (need a more complex solution to scale)

• Instead, they have a small number (1?) of threads that simultaneously wait on events from all sockets
  – new connections on the server socket
  – new data to read on any client socket
  – finish writing to any client socket
    • (can then write more)
  – handlers do not make any calls that might wait for something

• These servers look much more like GUI clients…
GUI Client Programming

• Clients sit around waiting for events like:
  – mouse move/drag/click, button press, button release
  – keyboard: key press or release, sometimes with modifiers like shift/control/alt/etc.
  – finger tap or drag on a touchscreen
  – window resize/minimize/restore/close
  – timer interrupt (including animations)
  – network activity or file I/O (start, done, error)
    • (we will see an example of this shortly)
Events in Java AWT/Swing/Android

AWT & Swing are the native Java libraries for writing GUIs
Android apps are also GUIs and written in Java

Most of the GUI widgets can generate events
  – button clicks, menu picks, key press, etc.
Events are handled using the Observer Pattern:
  – objects wishing to handle events register as observers with the objects that generate them
  – when an event happens, appropriate method in each observer is called
  – as expected, multiple observers can watch for and be notified of an event generated by an object

Likewise, advanced servers register handlers on each socket
Event listeners / handlers

*Event listeners* must implement the proper interface. AWT/Swing:

- **KeyListener** – handle key press
- **ActionListener** – handle button press
- **MouseListener** – handle mouse clicks
- **MouseMotionListener** – handle mouse move/drag

When an event occurs

- the appropriate method specified in the interface is called: `actionPerformed`, `keyPressed`, `mouseClicked`, ...

- an event object is passed to the listener method

Interfaces are different in Android but all conceptually the same
Event objects

GUI event is represented by an event object

- passes information often needed by the handler

In AWT/Swing, the superclass is `AWTEvent`. Some subclasses are:

- `ActionEvent` – GUI-button press
- `KeyEvent` – keyboard
- `MouseEvent` – mouse move/drag/click/button

In Android, the superclass is `InputEvent`.

Event objects contain

- UI object that triggered the event
- other information depending on event. Examples:
  - `ActionEvent` – text string from a button
  - `MouseEvent` – mouse coordinates
Example: button

Create a JButton and add it to a window
  – (we will talk about windows next time)

Create an object that implements ActionListener
  – contains an actionPerformed method

Add the listener object to the button’s listeners
  – then it will be called when the button is pressed

ButtonDemo1.java
Listener classes

`ButtonDemo1.java` defines a class that is used only once to create a listener for a single button.

Not ideal in a couple of respects:
- listener code is far away from where it’s used
  - that makes it a little harder to understand
- it’s a lot of code for just one listener
  - imagine doing this in a UI with thousands of components

A more convenient shortcut: *lambdas*
- in Java 8+, you can use lambdas to create anonymous methods instead of creating a class that only exists to house one method.
Example: button

ButtonDemo2.java
Android similarities

- Events and listeners work in the same manner
- Here is code that listens for a button click:

```java
Button btn = ...;
bbtn.setonclickListener(new OnClickLister() {
    @Override
    public void onClick(View v) {
        Log.d("My Button", "You pressed it");
    }
});
```

- Many of the same widgets as in AWT/Swing
UI Thread

- Where is the event loop in these Swing programs?

- The library creates a separate thread that runs that event loop
  - the “UI thread”
  - created when the JFrame is made visible
  - application does not exit until this thread also finishes
    - that happens automatically when the window is closed