

Third lecture

- Review
- Visitor pattern
- Demeter/Java programming
 - Adaptive behavior
 - Debugging class dictionaries
- Traversal strategies

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Agenda for Adaptive Object-Oriented Software/Demeter

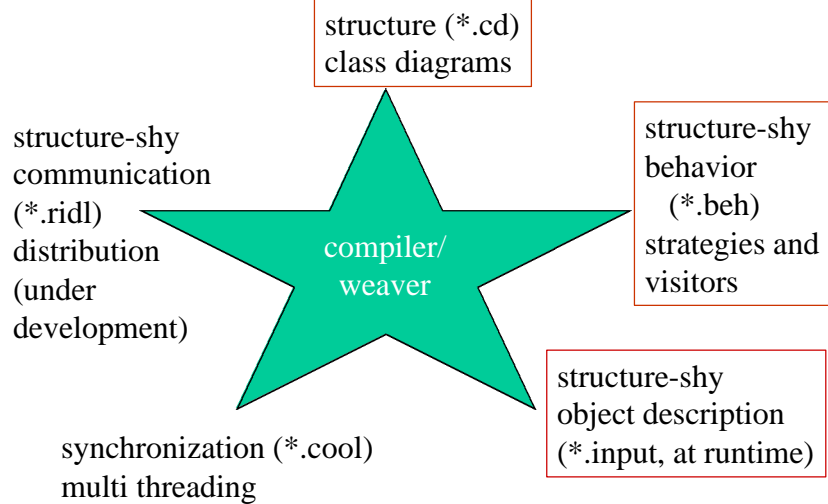
- | | | |
|------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| ✓ Demeter/Java | ✓ Adaptive Programming | ✓ strategy graphs |
| ✓ Java | Aspect-Oriented Progr. | ✓ class graphs |
| Java environment | ✓ principles | ✓ object graphs |
| ✓ UML | ✓ heuristics | state graphs |
| | ✓ patterns | |
| requirements | ✓ idioms | |
| domain analysis | theorems | use cases |
| ✓ design | algorithms | interfaces |
| ✓ implementation | ✓ Demeter Method | ✓ traversals |
| | iterative development | ✓ visitors |
| | spiral model | packages |

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Demeter/Java in Demeter/Java



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Design Patterns for Collaborative Behavior

- Navigate composite object structure
 - Iterator
 - Traversal
- Define task-specific behavior
 - Visitor

Visitor Pattern

- Intent: Modify the behavior of a group of collaborating classes without changing the classes.
- Examples:
 - Inventory: accumulate list of equipment
 - compute price
- In the following: Only Java, no Demeter

Visitor Pattern

```
abstract class EquipmentVisitor{  
    abstract void visitCard(Card e);  
    abstract void visitChassis(Chassis e);  
    ...  
}
```

Visitor Pattern

```
class PricingVisitor extends EquipmentVisitor{  
    private Currency total;  
    void VisitCard(Card e){total.add(e.NetPrice());}  
    void VisitChassis(Chassis e)  
        {total.add(e.DiscountPrice());}  
    ...  
}
```

Visitor Design Pattern

```
class InventoryVisitor extends EquipmentVisitor {  
    Inventory inventory;  
    void VisitCard(Card e) {inventory.accumulate(e);}   
    void VisitChassis(Chassis e){  
        inventory.accumulate(e);}   
    ...  
}
```

Visitor

```
class Card extends Equipment {  
    void Accept(EquipmentVisitor v)  
        {v.VisitCard(this);}  
    ...  
}
```

Visitor

```
class Chassis {  
    void Accept(EquipmentVisitor v){  
        v.VisitChassis(this);  
        Enumeration e = parts.elements();  
        while e.hasMoreElements()  
            ((Equipment) e.nextElement()).  
                Accept(v);  
    }  
}
```

Visitor/Applicability

- Collaborative tasks
- Add behavior to composite structure

Visitor

```
AbstractVisitor : ConcreteVisitor1 |  
                  ConcreteVisitor2.
```

```
VisitConcreteA(ConcreteA);
```

```
VisitConcreteB(ConcreteB);
```

```
ConcreteA = ...
```

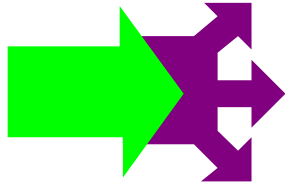
```
Accept(Visitor v) {v.VisitConcreteA(this);  
                  /* further traversal */ }
```

Visitor/Participants

- AbstractVisitor - empty visit operations
- ConcreteVisitor - task specific visit operation
- ConcreteElement - accept operation

Visitor

- Pros
 - Add behavior to composite class structure without cluttering class definitions
- Cons
 - Explicit traversal, hard-coding structure
 - Auxiliary structure, many empty methods



Visitor

- hard changes: modify class structure
 - add new concrete element class: need to update all visitors
 - rename parts
- easy changes: add a new visitor

Improve Visitor by

- Selective Visitor
 - before, after, around, not just accept
 - no empty methods
- Structure-shy Traversal
 - strategies



Demeter/Java programming

- Now we focus on the structure and syntax of the Demeter/Java PL.
- It reuses Java unchanged. Java code between (@ and @).
- Provides syntax to define traversal strategies and visitors and how to glue the three together.

Demeter/Java programming

- for simple use: prepare program.cd, program.beh, program.input
- call `demjava new` (on UNIX and Windows): generates program.prj: be careful: program.prj~
- `demjava test`
- `demjava clean` if you (and the system) are confused. Regenerates and recompiles.

Demeter/Java programming

- Style for calling Java program: always use a class Main which contains a static public void main function.
- `java -classpath gen/classes :... demjava.jar ... Main < program.input`
(Windows: `/->\ :-> ;`)
- `demjava test` will do the right thing

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Demeter/Java programming

- `program.cd`
 - start it with a package name: `package X`; add package name to `program.prj` file. Call `java X.Main < program.input`
 - import classes: `import java.util.*`
 - terminate the start class with `*EOF*` (make sure class is not recursive)
 - See Demeter/Java class dictionary for syntax (see Demeter/Java AP Studio resource page)

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Demeter/Java programming

- can also use look-ahead definitions as in Java Compiler Compiler. See Java class dictionary off Demeter/Java resource page. Also Java Compiler Compiler home page.
- use look-ahead definitions only when absolutely needed. Most of the time you don't need them. I avoid them.

Demeter/Java programming

- Continue with programming of behavior

Behavior

- Study different method kinds which Demeter/Java supports.

Demeter/Java 96/97

- What we had last academic year.
- Methods
 - verbatim
 - traversal
 - before, after
- Strategies: bypassing ... to {A,B,C}



Demeter/Java 96/97

- Node and edge methods in visitors
 - define same code for multiple nodes and edges
- Attach methods to node sets
- Support for external Java classes
- Parsing support

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New Demeter/Java 97/98

- AP-Studio: visualize class graphs/traversals
- Adaptive methods
- Around methods
- Return, init methods
 - make visitors self-contained
- General strategies
- Traversals as objects



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New Demeter/Java 97/98

- Generic visitors: DisplayVisitor, etc.
- Derived edges
 - computed parts, instead of stored parts
 - traversal invokes computation
- Synchronization aspect, soon
 - besides *.cd, *.beh also *.cool files
- LL(k) support for parsing

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New Demeter/Java 98/99



- Remote invocation aspect Ridl
- New front end: Uniform interface for all platforms using *.prj file.
- Weaver: support for compile-time weaving of Java code. Generator now produces .wvr files
- demjava new: produces sample file

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New Demeter/Java 98/99



- Traversal graphs now printed to output directory

`<traversal-name>_<source-class>.trv`

- Is in form of a subgraph; may lose information. But accurate in many cases.
- New terminals: Line and Word
 - Line: everything up to next newline
 - Word: everything up to next whitespace

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New Demeter/Java 98/99



- Start and finish methods in visitor classes
- No more stars: `*common*` -> `common`
- DJ

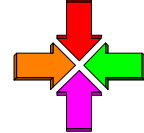
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Behavior

- verbatim: Java. Typical pattern:
 - instantiate visitors
 - establish communication between visitors
 - call traversal with visitors
 - return result based on result in visitors



Verbatim methods

```
int count(...) throws Exception1, ...  
  (@  
  ...  
  @)
```

Behavior

- traversal method
 - combines strategy and visitor class and gives combination a name
 - allows subclassing of visitor arguments
 - traversal $t(V) \{to Z;\}$

Behavior

- adaptive method
 - handles visitor instantiation and returns
 - 4 kinds of adaptive methods
 - traversal method/visitor class names
 - traversal method/inlined visitor
 - strategy/visitor class names
 - strategy/inlined visitor

Adaptive Methods

- strategy/visitor class names: often used
 - no need to reuse visitor objects?
 - no need to reuse strategy/visitor combination?
 - `int countInhRels()` via `Alternate` to `Vertex` (`CountingVisitor`);
 - return value of first visitor class
 - works only if visitors are not nested
 - encourages self-contained visitor classes

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Adaptive Methods

- strategy/inlined visitor: often used
 - no need to reuse visitor objects?
 - no need to reuse visitor class?
 - `int countInhRels()` via `Alternate` to `Vertex`

```
{ (@ int total; @)
  init (@ total = 0; @); ...
  return int (@ total @)}
```
 - PROPAGATION PATTERN STYLE in book

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Adaptive Methods

- traversal method/visitor class names
 - no need to reuse visitor objects?
 - `int countInhRels() = allInh(CountingVisitor);`
 - `A f() = tm(V1,V2,V3);`
 - return value of first visitor class
 - works only if visitors are not communicating
 - encourages self-contained visitor classes

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Adaptive Methods

- traversal method/inlined visitor
 - no need to reuse visitor objects?
 - no need to reuse visitor class?
 - `int countInhRels() allInh`
`{ (@ int total; @)`
`init (@ total = 0; @); ...`
`return int (@ total @)}`
 - on-the-fly visitor definition, no reuse intended

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Visitor class methods

- Goal: make visitors self-contained
 - wrapper methods: `before`, `after`, `around`
 - for nodes and construction edges
 - constructor `init`, `return`
 - `start`, `finish`

Around methods

- Conditional traversal
- `around A`
 - (`@ ... subtraversal.apply(); ... @`)
- sometimes multiple subtraversals: see Demeter/Java implementation.

Visitor use in Adaptive Methods

- In *.cd
 - visitor className = ...
 - visitors ... endvisitors

makes visitor class inherit from
UniversalVisitor

if you define visitor classes that do not inherit
from Universal, you need to provide
start, finish, return

Around Methods

- CondAVisitor {
 - around A (@
 - if (flag)
 - {... subtraversal.apply(); ...}
 - else {...} @)
 - }

Around Methods

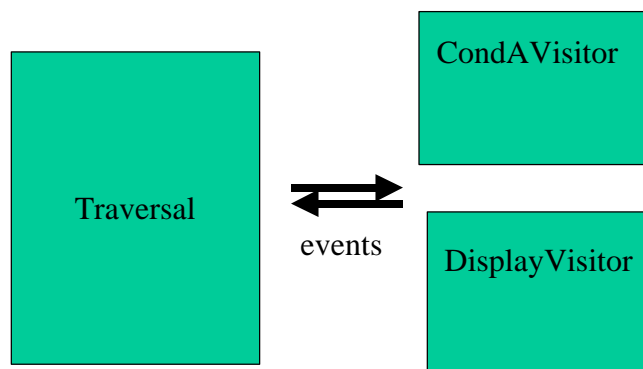
- CondAVis = <flag> boolean.
- void condADisplay(boolean c)
 (@
 CondAVis cv = new CondAVis(c);
 DisplayVisitor dv = new DisplayVisitor();
 this.t(cv, dv);
 @)

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Event View



Conditional forwarding of events

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Around Methods for Control

- `OnlyOnceVisitor` { // prevents infinite loops around *
 (@ if (! host.get_visited()) {
 host.set_visited(true);
 subtraversal.apply();
 @)}
- `traverse(OnlyOnceVisitor, PrintVisitor);`

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OnlyOnceVisitor

- Many uses: should be in visitor library?
 `void safePrint() =`
 `trav(OnlyOnceVisitor, PrintVisitor);`
- Several implementations:
 - intrusive: hosts must store visited flag.
 - unintrusive: hosts are not changed, use hash table instead.

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Around Methods for Control

- Control multiple visitors
- `traversal allSal(CondTravVisitor, CountingVisitor, SummingVisitor);`
- `CondTravVisitor {`
 `(@ boolean inclManagers; @)`
 `around Manager`
 `(@ if(inclManagers) subtraversal.apply(); @)}`
- `comp.allSal(new CondTravVisitor(false), ...)`

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Implementation of around methods

- Uses reflection
- third design
 - demjava generated class for each around method
 - inner classes (also generated class for each around method)
 - uses reflection, uses only an object for each around method

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Visitor programming camps

- One visitor camp, with subclassing
 - Includes the propagation pattern camp
 - Demeter/Java implementors
- Multiple visitors camp, with subclassing
 - Multiple visitors allow to modularize behavior
 - AverageVisitor contains SumVisitor and CountVisitor.
 - parameterization would help

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Visitors in class dictionary

- Why are visitor classes in class dictionary?
 - They are classes.
 - We want to traverse them, print them, etc.
- Why mark them as visitors?
 - inherit from UniversalVisitor
- UniversalVisitor (abstract class)
 - empty methods for nodes and constr. edges

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Multiple visitors example

- Print edges in class dictionary
- `traversal toAllElements(EdgeDistinctionVisitor, ClassNameTranspVisitor, EdgeVisitor)`
via `ClassDef to {Subclass, Part};`

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Highlights of class graph

```
ClassGraph = List(ClassDef).
ClassDef = ClassName ClassParts.
ClassParts : ConstructionClass | AlternationClass
*common* <parts> List(Part).
Part = PartName ClassName.
ConstructionClass = .
AlternationClass = List(Subclass).
Subclass = ClassName.
ClassName = <v> Ident. PartName = <v> Ident.
```

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Even simpler class graph

ClassGraph = List(ClassDef).
ClassDef = ClassName List(Part) List(Subclass).
Part = ClassName.
Subclass = ClassName.
ClassName = <v> Ident.
List(S) ~ {S}.

Multiple visitors example

- EdgeDistinctionVisitor =
- ClassNameTranspVisitor =
 <cn> ClassName.
- EdgeVisitor =
 <cntv> ClassNameTranspVisitor.

Multiple visitors

- EdgeVisitor {
 before {Part, Subclass}
 (@ // print pairs ...
 this.dig_out().get_name() ...
 @)}

dig_out

```
EdgeVisitor {  
    ClassName dig_out() to ClassName  
    {before ClassName (@ return_val = host; @)}  
} // no data member name revealed  
// but we might need a more complex strategy
```

It is useful to traverse visitors. Alternative would be:

```
ClassName dig_out()  
{return this.get_x().get_y().get_z().get_className();}
```

VIOLATES LAW OF DEMETER, hard to maintain

Multiple visitors

- EdgeDistinctionVisitor{
 before Part
 (@ /* construction edge */ @)
 before Subclass
 (@ /* alternation edge */ @)
}

Multiple visitors

- ClassNameTranspVisitor{
 before ClassDef
 (@ this.set_cn(...); @)
}

Two visitors

- independent
 - CountVisitor, PrintVisitor
- dependent
 - nested
 - AverageVisitor contains CountVisitor, SumVisitor
 - Visitor communication

Universal traversals

- to *: can use any number of visitors
 - generates a new traversal method (collection of Java methods) for each use

UniversalVisitor

- `*notparsed*` `*visitor*`
UniversalVisitor : PrintVisitor | CopyVisitor
| DisplayVisitor ...

Expanded class dictionary file

- `gen/program.xcd`
 - expanded parameterization
 - added inheritance edges
 - no flattening
 - converted repetition classes
 - filled part names
 - added generic visitors

End of viewgraphs

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