

# 6.005

elements of  
software  
construction

## decoupling & interfaces

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**intro**

# topics for today

## last time

- hierarchical naming, scope of vars, importance of minimizing scope
- access modifiers, quoter example (slides you read after class)

## role of names in software design

- how does a module name functionality in another module?

## locality

- localizing changes within modules
- a form of “separation of concerns”

## interfaces in Java

- have seen idea already
- today, see role in design of plugins

**locality**

# software design

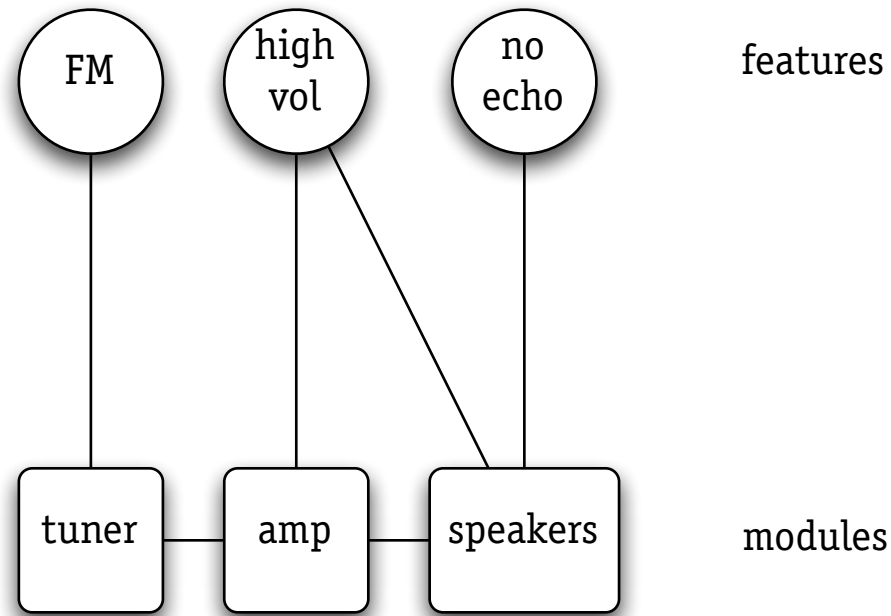
## **biggest challenge in software design**

- locality: understand modules independently
- maintaining locality as software grows

## **how to design for locality**

- assign each specification feature to at most one module  
so change to a feature only affects one module
- avoid dependences (coupling) between modules  
so change doesn't propagate

# feature-module assignment



example: change in high-vol feature will impact amp and speakers  
note couplings between modules too

see: Nam Suh, Axiomatic Design: Advances and Applications, Oxford University Press, 2001;  
David Parnas, On the Criteria to Be Used in Decomposing Systems Into Modules, CACM, 1972.

# avoiding coupling

## **a balancing act**

- modules connected by rich channels --> flexible, easy access
- modules connected by thin channels --> changes are contained

## **solution**

- as thin as possible, but no thinner
- module-level software design = design of specs

# interfaces in Java



# what interfaces give you

## what interfaces give you

- anonymous use -- the “better” scenario from above
- implementation determined at runtime, by runtime type of object passed
- so **constructor** call determines choice of implementation

## applications

- can design program with “plugins” to parameterize functionality
  - class can assume partial properties of objects
  - example: `java.util.TreeSet` takes elements that implement `Comparable`

## marker interfaces

- declare no methods
- used to expose spec properties (eg. `java.util.RandomAccess`)
- or as hack to add functionality (eg. `java.io.Serializable`)

# declaring an interface

## declare **List** interface

```
package java.util;  
public interface List {  
    boolean add (Object e);  
    void clear ();  
    ...  
}
```

## declare **ArrayList** class

```
package java.util;  
public class ArrayList implements List {  
    boolean add (Object e) {...}  
    void clear () {...}  
    ...  
}
```

## ‘implements’ claim causes compile-time check

- ensures that object of type **ArrayList** has methods of interface **List**

# using an interface

## now use class only in constructor

- can switch to another class, eg. [LinkedList](#), with edit in just one place

```
package music;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.ArrayList;

public class MusicMachine {
    boolean percussionMode, recordMode;
    List<Character> recording = new ArrayList<Character>();
    ...
    public void noteKeyPressed (char key) {
        Midi.play(key);
        if (recordMode) recording.add (key); }

    public void playKeyPressed () {
        for (char k: recording) Midi.play(k); }

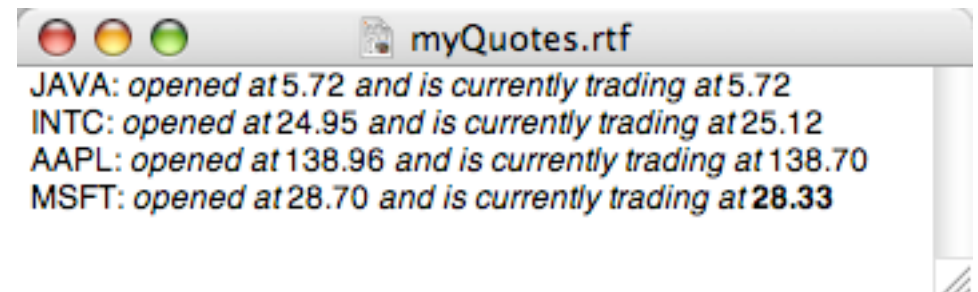
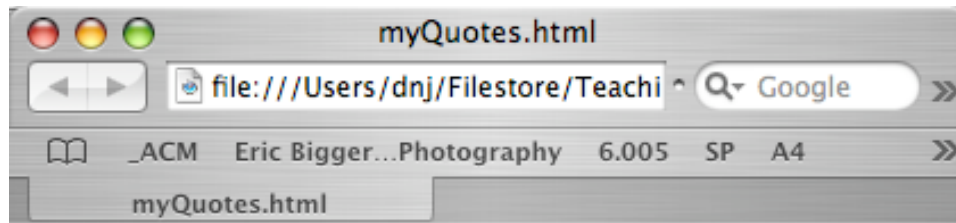
    public void recordKeyPressed () {
        recordMode = !recordMode;
        if (recordMode) recording.clear(); }
```

**quote generation example**

# quote generation problem

## problem

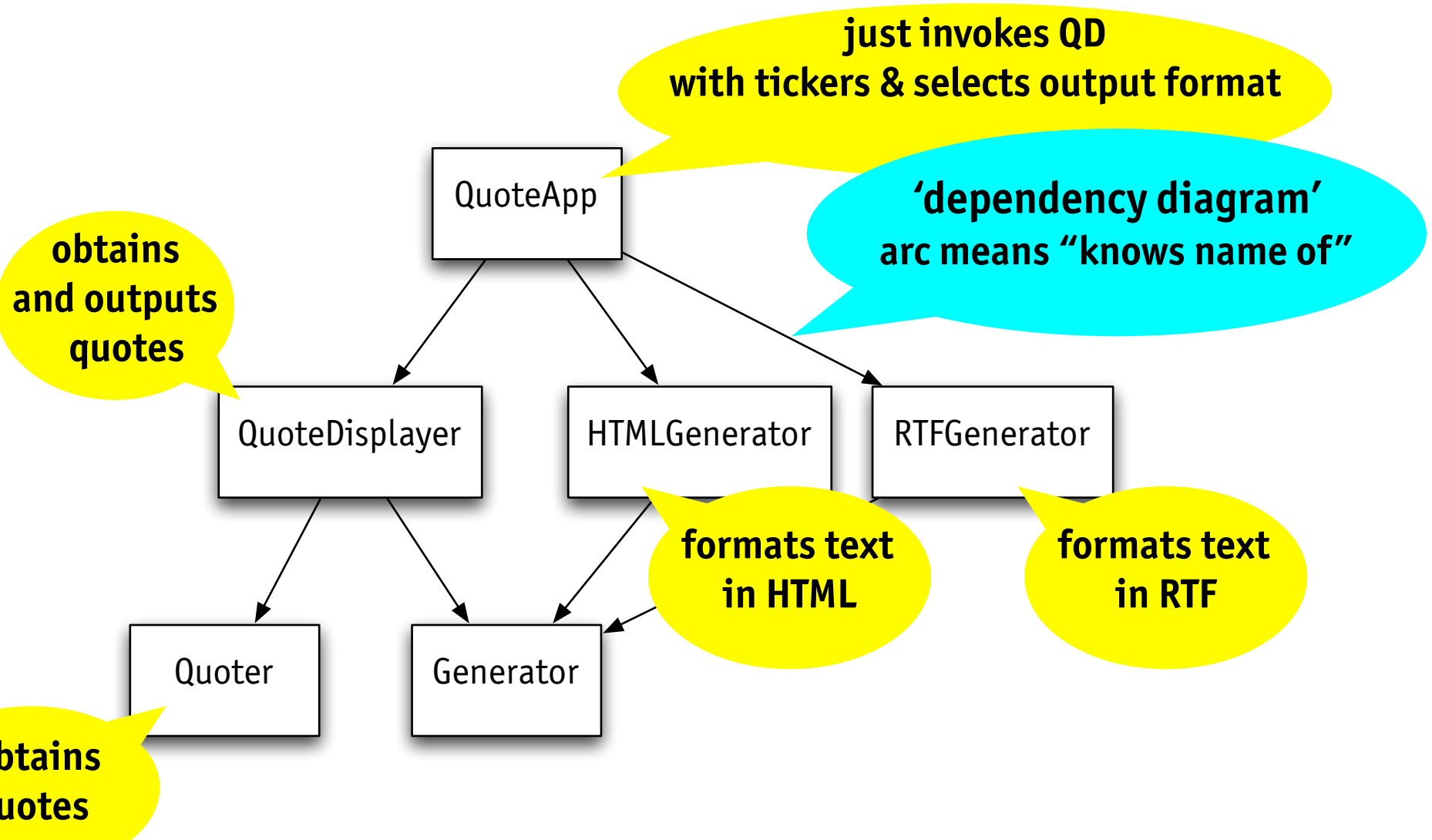
- › want to obtain stock quotes for some ticker symbols
- › produce both RTF and HTML output
- › put ask price in bold if change since open  $\geq \pm 1\%$



# design challenge

separate functionality and minimize coupling

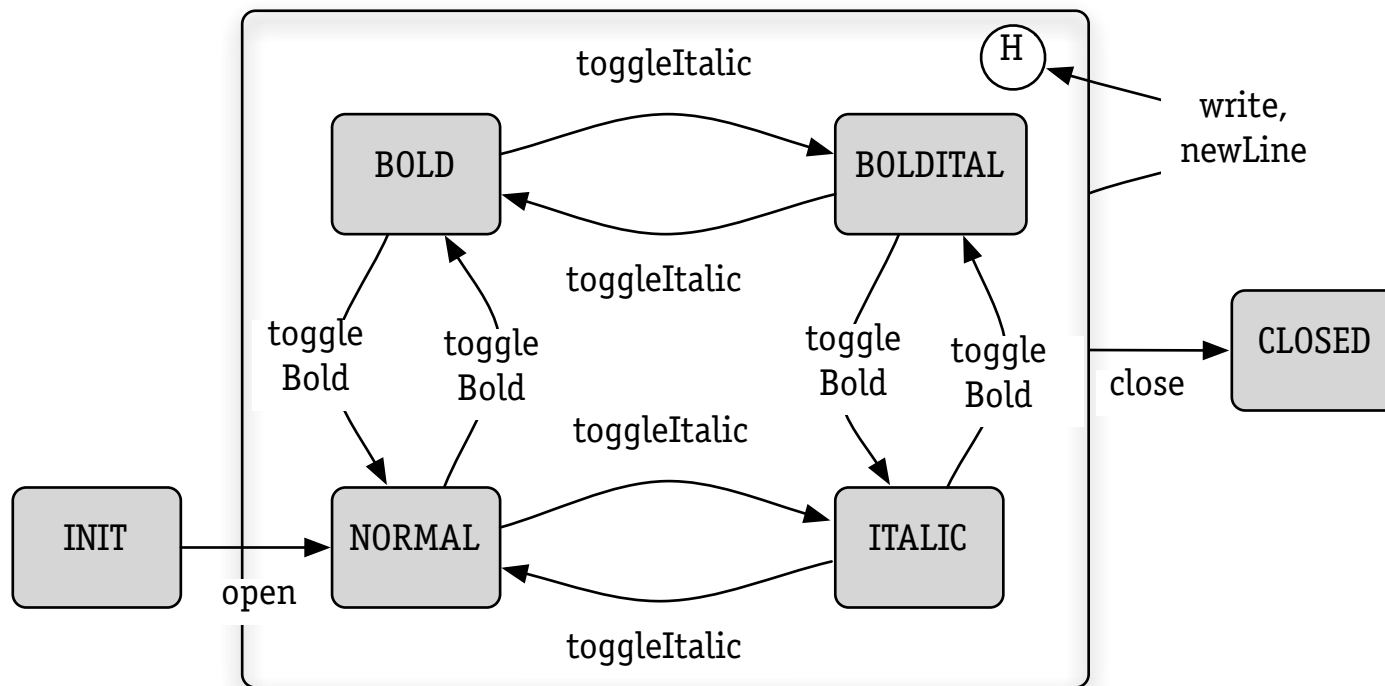
- **Quoter** doesn't know about generating text
- **QuoteDisplayer** doesn't know about HTML or RTF



# text generator

## key design idea

- develop generic interface for text formatting



# generator interface, in Java

```
package generator;

public interface Generator {
    public void open () throws Exception;
    public void close ();
    public void newLine ();
    public void toggleBold ();
    public void toggleItalic ();
    public void write (String s);
}
```



# sample generator

```
public class RTFGenerator implements Generator {
    boolean italic, bold;
    String filename;
    PrintStream stream;

    public RTFGenerator (String filename) {
        this.filename = filename;}

    public void open() throws FileNotFoundException {
        FileOutputStream fos = new FileOutputStream (filename);
        stream = new PrintStream(fos);
        stream.println ("{\rtf1\mac");}

    public void close() {
        stream.println ("}");
        stream.close();}

    public void newLine () {
        stream.println ("\\");}

    public void toggleBold() {
        stream.println (bold ? "\\f\\b0" : "\\f\\b");
        bold = !bold;}
```

# quoter

```
public class Quoter {
    private URL url;
    private String open, ask;
    private int change;

    public Quoter (String symbol) throws MalformedURLException {
        url = new URL("http://quote.yahoo.com/d/quotes.csv?s="+symbol+"&f=oap2");
    }

    public String getOpen () {return open;}
    public String getAsk () {return ask;}
    public int getChange () {return change;}

    public void obtainQuote () throws IOException {
        BufferedReader in = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(url.openStream()));
        String csv = in.readLine();
        in.close();
        StringTokenizer tokenizer = new StringTokenizer(csv, ",");
        open = tokenizer.nextToken();
        ask = tokenizer.nextToken();
        change = (int) (100 * (Float.valueOf(ask)-Float.valueOf(open)) / Float.valueOf(open));
    }
}
```

# quote displayer

```
public class QuoteDisplayer {  
    Set<String> symbols = new HashSet<String> ();  
    Generator gen;
```

**no mention of HTMLGenerator  
or RTFGenerator!**

```
    public QuoteDisplayer (Generator gen) {this.gen = gen;}  
    public void addSymbol (String symbol) {symbols.add (symbol);}
```

```
    public void generateOutput () throws Exception {  
        gen.open ();  
        for (String symbol: symbols) {  
            Quoter q = new Quoter (symbol);  
            q.obtainQuote();  
            gen.write (symbol + ": ");  
            gen.toggleItalic (); gen.write ("opened at "); gen.toggleItalic ();  
            gen.write (q.getOpen ());  
            gen.toggleItalic ();  
            gen.write (" and is currently trading at "); gen.toggleItalic ();  
            boolean bigChange = Math.abs (q.getChange()) >= 1;  
            if (bigChange) gen.toggleBold();  
            gen.write (q.getAsk ());  
            if (bigChange) gen.toggleBold();  
            gen.newLine();  
        }  
        gen.close();  
    }  
}
```

# putting everything together

```
public class QuoteApp {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {  
  
        Generator rtfg = new RTFGenerator ("myQuotes.rtf");  
        QuoteDisplayer disp = new QuoteDisplayer (rtfg);  
        disp.addSymbol ("AAPL");  
        disp.addSymbol ("INTC");  
        disp.addSymbol ("JAVA");  
        disp.addSymbol ("MSFT");  
        disp.generateOutput ();  
  
        Generator htmlg = new HTMLGenerator ("myQuotes.html");  
        disp = new QuoteDisplayer (htmlg);  
        disp.addSymbol ("AAPL");  
        disp.addSymbol ("INTC");  
        disp.addSymbol ("JAVA");  
        disp.addSymbol ("MSFT");  
        disp.generateOutput ();  
    }  
  
}
```

**plugin is selected  
here**

# exercise

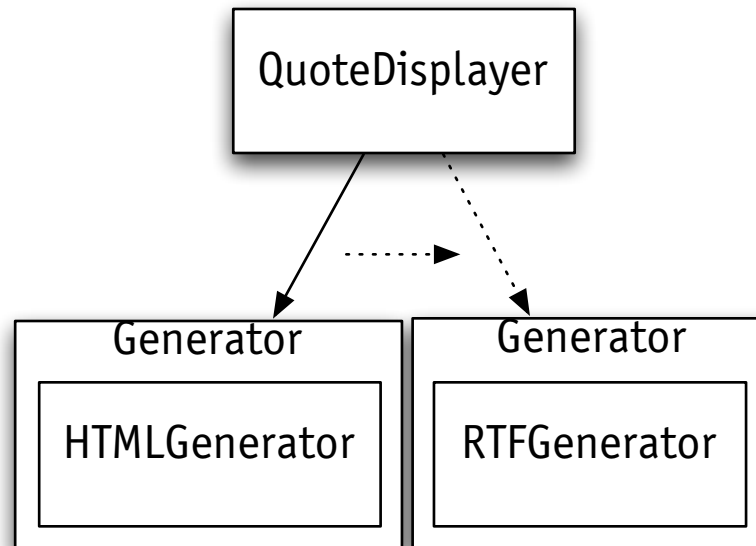
**which modules would you need to modify to ...**

- handle new RTF syntax for italics?
- put ask price in bold if down since open?
- use google finance instead of yahoo?
- add year-to-date change to report?

# recap of example

## what's happening

- **QuoteDisplayer** uses plugin to generate formatted text
- ignorant of whether it's using HTML or RTF generator
- refers to generator only by interface name **Generator**

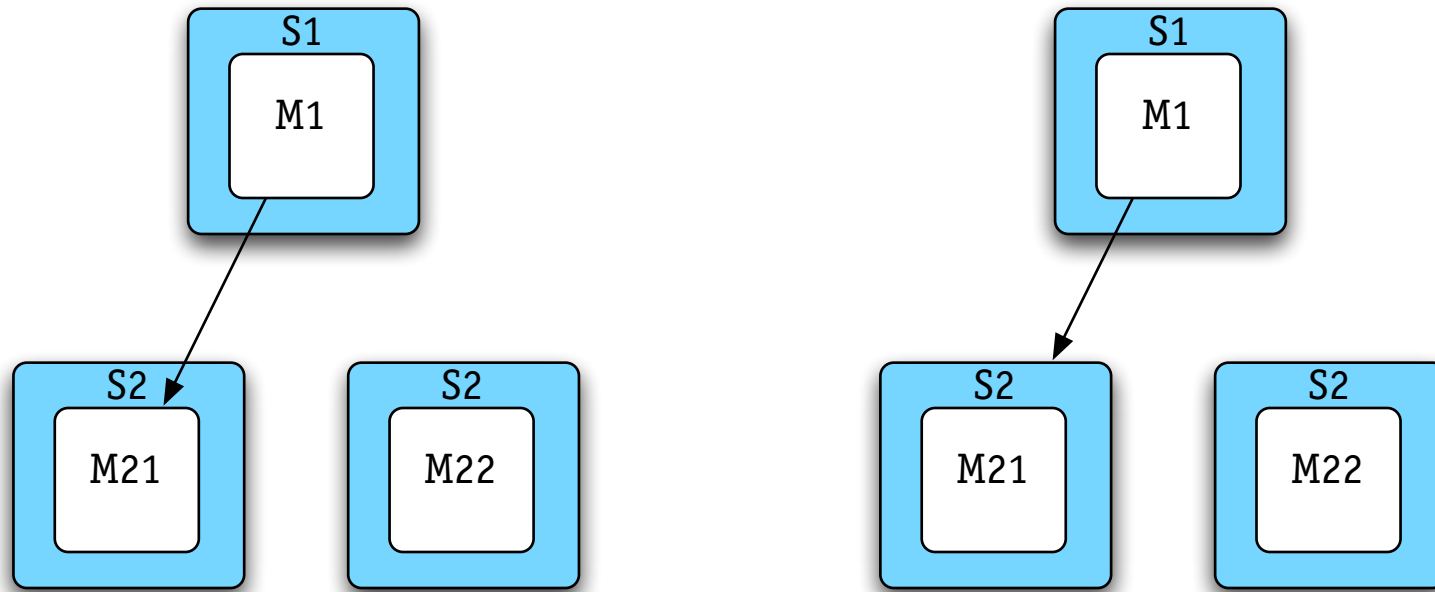


# costs of knowledge

## illustrates general principle

- suppose module M1 used module M2
- if M1 knows M2's internals, then M2 is not a **replaceable component**
- if M1 knows M2's name, then two versions of M2 **cannot coexist**

# the joy of ignorance



## good (left)

- M1 depends only on service S2 provided by M21
- can switch to M22 by modifying refs in M1, or renaming M22 to M21

## better (right)

- M1 depends only on S2, and doesn't even name M21
- M21 and M22 can coexist; different approaches for configuring



**review**

# summary

## locality

- achieved by containing functions within modules
- and by limiting coupling between modules

## interfaces

- key mechanism for achieving decoupling
- class depends only on spec of another class

## dependency diagram

- show code modules as boxes
- arc from **A** to **B** when **A** uses a name declared in **B**, or the name **B** itself