



J-Spring

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Putting Fluent Interfaces to the Test

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Software Improvement Group



Eric Bouwers



Static Analyses

Me

Language Techniques

Security

Software Engineering



**Software Improvement
Group**



**Software Risk Assessment
Software Monitoring
DocGen**



Fluent Interface





History of Fluent Interfaces



2005

Now



<http://martinfowler.com/bliki/FluentInterface.html>



Definition (wikipedia)



In software engineering, a fluent interface is an object oriented construct that defines a behavior capable of relaying the instruction context of a subsequent call



Classic example



```
private void makeUsualOrder(Customer customer) {  
    Order o = new Order();  
    customer.addOrder(o);  
    Product p1 = new Product(1,Product.find("Billy"));  
    o.addProduct(p1);  
    Product p2 = new Product(2,Product.find("Janso"));  
    o.addProduct(p2);  
    Product p3 = new Product(4,Product.find("Traby"));  
    o.addProduct(p3);  
    p2.setSkippable(true);  
    o.setPriorityRush(true);  
}
```



Classic example cont'd



```
private void makeFluentUsualOrder(Customer customer) {  
    customer.newOrder()  
        .with(1, "Billy")  
        .with(2, "Janso").skippable()  
        .with(4, "Traby")  
        .priorityRush();  
}
```



Definition (revised)



A Fluent Interface is a way to present your API as simply as possible while making its usage easy to read and write.



Definition (revised)



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as simply as possible while making its usage
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Definition (revised)



A Fluent Interface is a way to present your API
as simply as possible while making its usage
easy to read and write.



Real world usage



Evolving an Embedded Domain-Specific Language in Java,
Steve Freeman, Nat Pryce,
In Proceedings OOPSLA 2006



Real world usage



```
import org.jmock.Expectations;
import org.jmock.Mockery;

public class JmockTestClass extends TestCase {

    Mockery context = new Mockery();

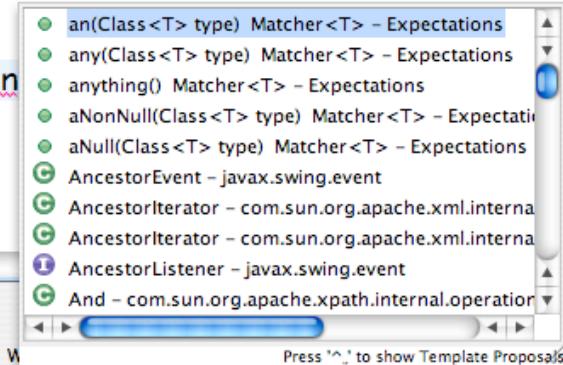
    public void testMockObject() {

        final Order mockOrder = context.mock(Order.class);

        Expectations expect = new Expectations(){{
            exactly(3).of(mockOrder).addOrder(with(an
        }};
```



Syntax error on token "", Expression expected after this token





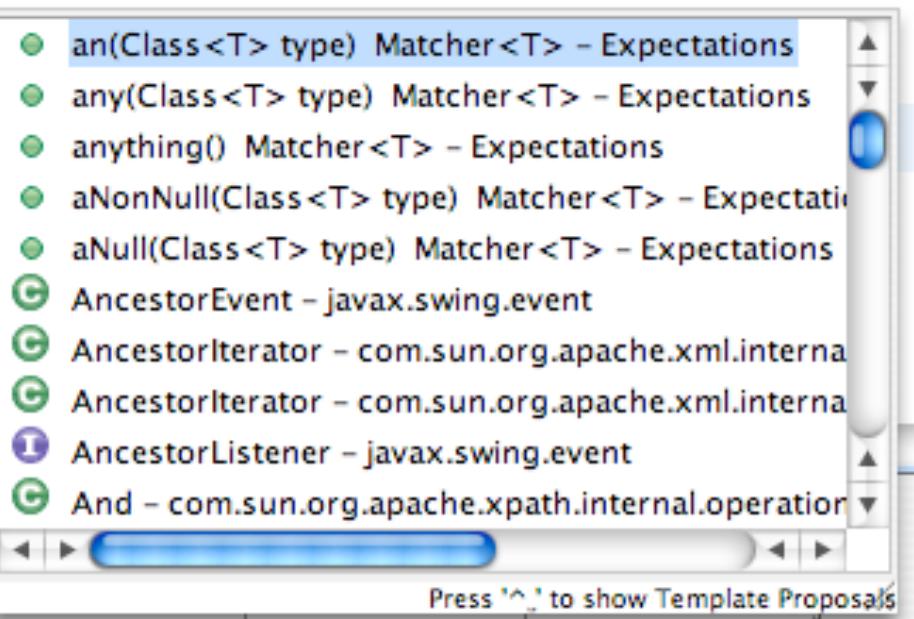
Real world usage



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```
t.mock(0rder.class);
```

```
ctations(){}  
dd0rder(with(an
```





Use cases

Pattern matching

&

Mdx-queries





Use cases

Pattern matching

&

Mdx-queries

Demand-driven

Specification





Use cases

Pattern matching

&

Mdx-queries

Demand-driven

Specification

Loose

Strict





Use case 1



Pattern Matching



Method - Extraction



```
public class Example {  
    String name  
  
    public Example(){  
        this.name = "default";}  
  
    public void testExample(int message){  
        System.out.println(this.name);  
        System.out.println(message);  
    }  
}
```



Method - Extraction



```
public class Example {  
    String name  
  
    public Example(){  
        this.name = "default";}  
  
    public void testExample(int message){  
        System.out.println(this.name);  
        System.out.println(message);  
    }  
}
```

A large red oval highlights the code within the 'testExample' method, starting from its opening brace and ending at its closing brace.



Tokenized Source



```
[public, class, Example, {, String, name, public, Example,
    e, (), {}, this.name, =, "default", ;, }, public, void,
    testExample, (, int, message, ), {}, System.out.println,
    (, this.name, ), ;, System.out.println(, message, ),
    ;, }, {}]
```



Method - Pattern



```
TypePredicate PUBLIC = new TypePredicate(LITERAL_PUBLIC);
TypePredicate PRIVATE = new TypePredicate(LITERAL_PRIVATE);
BackReferenceablePredicate IDENTIFIER = new
    BackReferenceablePredicate(new TypePredicate(IDENT));
TypePredicate RETURN_TYPE = new TypePredicate(TYPE);
TypePredicate VOID = new TypePredicate(LITERAL_VOID);
TypePredicate LCURLYT = new TypePredicate(LCURLY);
TypePredicate RCURLYT = new TypePredicate(RCURLY);

OrPredicate PUBLIC_OR_PRIVATE = new OrPredicate(PUBLIC, PRIVATE);
OrPredicate RETURN_TYPE_OR_VOID = new OrPredicate(RETURN_TYPE, VOID);

Expression method = new Expression(new Object[] {
    PUBLIC_OR_PRIVATE, RETURN_TYPE_OR_VOID, IDENTIFIER,
    new BalancedTextPredicate("(", ")"),
    new BalancedPredicate(LCURLYT, RCURLYT)});
```



Method - Pattern



```
TypePredicate PUBLIC = new TypePredicate(LITERAL_PUBLIC);
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Method - Pattern



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Method - Pattern



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Expression method = new Expression(new Object[] {
    PUBLIC_OR_PRIVATE, RETURN_TYPE_OR_VOID, IDENTIFIER,
    new BalancedTextPredicate("(" , ")"),
    new BalancedPredicate(LCURLYT, RCURLYT)});
```



Method - Fluent Pattern



```
PatternBuilder pb =  
    matchA(LITERAL_PUBLIC).or(LITERAL_PRIVATE)  
    .followedByA(IDENT)  
        .withReference("method_name")  
    .followedByA(balanced("(", ")"))  
    .followedByA(balanced(LCURLY, RCURLY));
```



```
PatternBuilder pb =  
    matchA(LITERAL_PUBLIC).or(LITERAL_PRIVATE)  
    .followedByA(IDENT)  
        .withReference("method_name")  
    .followedByA(balanced("(", ")"))  
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Method - Fluent Pattern



```
PatternBuilder pb =  
    matchA(LITERAL_PUBLIC).or(LITERAL_PRIVATE)  
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    .followedByA(balanced("(", ")"))  
    .followedByA(balanced(LCURLY, RCURLY));
```

The code snippet illustrates a fluent interface for defining methods. It uses the 'PatternBuilder' class to chain together various matching and action steps. The 'withReference' step, which associates a method name with the current pattern, is highlighted with a red oval. The entire sequence of steps is enclosed in a red oval.



Method - Fluent Pattern



```
PatternBuilder pb =  
    matchA(LITERAL_PUBLIC).or(LITERAL_PRIVATE)  
    .followedByA(IDENT)  
        .withReference("method_name")  
    .followedByA(balanced("(", ")"))  
    .followedByA(balanced(LCURLY, RCURLY));
```



Implementation



PatternBuilder

- 25 public
- 8 static
- 250 LOC



Implementation

```
public PatternBuilder followedBy(Object o) {  
    addToList(o);  
    return this;  
}
```



PatternBuilder

- 25 public
- 8 static
- 250 LOC



Implementation



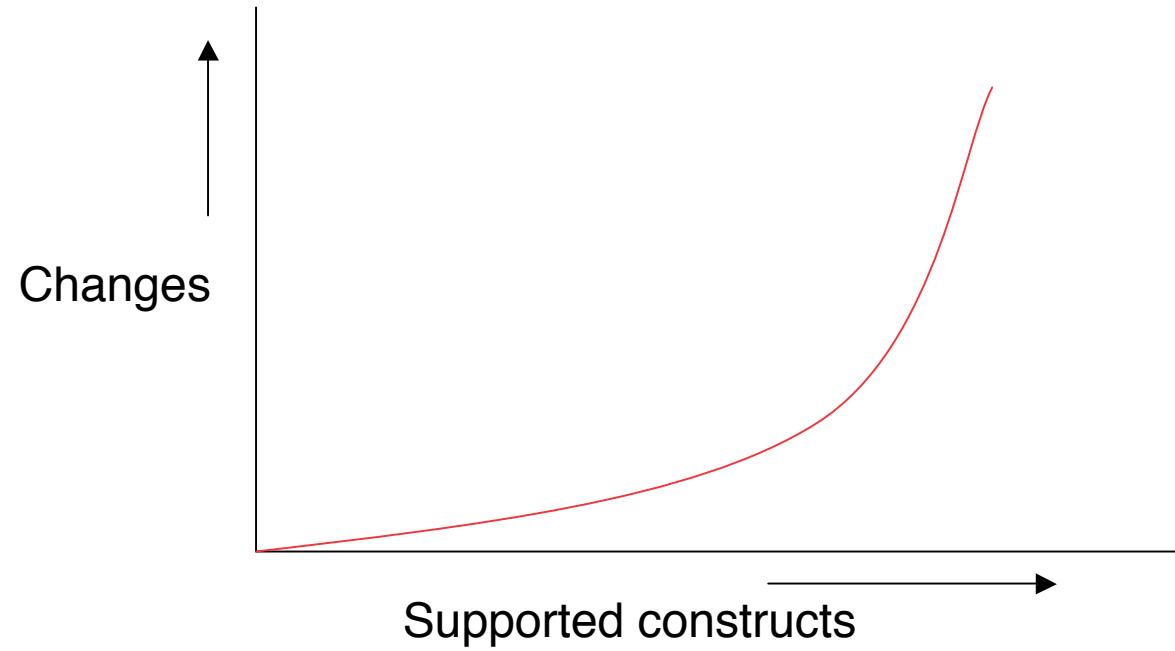
```
public PatternBuilder untilFirst(Integer i) {  
    TypePredicate p =  
        new TypePredicate(i);  
    addToList(  
        new ZeroOrMore(  
            new NotPredicate(p)));  
    addToList(p);  
    return this;  
}
```

PatternBuilder

- 25 public
- 8 static
- 250 LOC



Lessons Learned





Lessons Learned



A good name, like good will, is got by many actions and lost by one.

Lord Jeffery



Use case 2

Mdx-queries





Use case 2, MDX-queries



with

```
Member [Measures].[Name] as  
    [Time].currentMember.Name  
  
select  
    {[Measures].[Name],[Measures].[LINES_OF_CODE]}  
ON COLUMNS,  
{[Time].Children}  
ON ROWS  
from [cube]
```



Use case 2, MDX-queries



with

```
Member [Measures].[Name] as  
    [Time].currentMember.Name  
select  
    {[Measures].[Name], [Measures].[LINES_OF_CODE]}  
ON COLUMNS,  
{[Time].Children}  
ON ROWS  
from [cube]
```



Use case 2, MDX-queries



with

```
Member [Measures].[Name] as  
    [Time].currentMember.Name  
  
select  
    {[Measures].[Name],[Measures].[LINES_OF_CODE]}  
ON COLUMNS,  
    {[Time].Children}  
ON ROWS  
from [cube]
```

ON COLUMNS,
 {[Time].Children}



Use case 2, MDX-queries



with

```
Member [Measures].[Name] as  
    [Time].currentMember.Name
```

select

```
{[Measures].[Name], [Measures].[LINES_OF_CODE]}  
ON COLUMNS,  
{[Time].Children}  
ON ROWS  
from [cube]
```

	Name	Lines of Code
2008-01	2008-01	140000
2008-02	2008-02	140500
2008-03	2008-03	100000



Mdx - Normal usage



```
public void normalUsage(MDXDatasource ds) {  
    String query =  
        "with member [Measures].[Name] as "  
        + "                [Time].currentMember.name "  
        + "select {[Measures].[Name], "  
        + "            [Measures].[LINES_OF_CODE]}"  
        + "ON COLUMNS, "  
        + "{[Time].Children } "  
        + "ON ROWS from [cube]";  
  
    MDXDao.query(ds,query);  
}
```



Mdx - Fluent Interface



`MdxQuery.with()`

```
.member("Name").onHierarchy("Measures").as()  
    .currentMember().name().ofHierarchy("Time").  
.onColumns()  
    .showFromHierarchy("Measures")  
        .member("Name", "LINES_OF_CODE")  
.onRows()  
    .showFromHierarchy("Time")  
        .children()  
.from("cube");
```



Fluent Interface - broken down



```
WithMember member =  
    MdxQuery.with().member("Name")  
        .onHierarchy("Measures");  
  
Axis columns =  
    member.as().currentMember().name()  
        .ofHierarchy("Time").onColumns();  
  
Axis rows =  
    columns.showFromHierarchy("Measures")  
        .member("Name", "LINES_OF_CODE").onRows();  
  
MdxQuery query =  
    rows.showFromHierarchy("Time").children()  
        .from("cube");
```



Fluent Interface - broken down

WithMember member = ...

Axis columns =

...

Axis rows =

...

MdxQuery query =

...



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Implementation

```
public class Axis {  
    protected MdxQuery query;  
    ...  
    public Axis(MdxQuery query) {  
        this.query = query  
    }  
    ...  
    public MdxQuery from(String cubeName){  
        query.addRows(this);  
        query.setName(cubeName);  
        return query;  
    }  
    ...  
}
```



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MdxQuery
- 6 classes
- 380 LOC



Lessons Learned



```
SELECT <axis_specification> [, <axis_specification>...]  
FROM <cube_specification>  
WHERE <slicer_specification>
```

<axis_specification>

::= <set> ON <axis_name>

<axis_name>

::= COLUMNS | ROWS | PAGES

| SECTIONS | CHAPTERS | AXIS(index)

From: [http://msdn2.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms713682\(VS.85\).aspx](http://msdn2.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms713682(VS.85).aspx)



Lessons Learned



Divide et impera



Overall Lessons



```
import static java.new.feature.VarArgs;
```



Overall Lessons



Java – PatternBuilderTest.java – Eclipse SDK – /Users/mobile/Documents/workspace

```
    .enau();  
  
    areEqual(oldNotation, newNotation);  
}  
  
// case 3: two untils  
public void testMultipleUntils() {  
    Predicate LOOP = new TypePredicate(AbapTokenType.LOOP);  
    Predicate AT = new TypePredicate(AbapTokenType.AT);  
    Predicate WHERE = new TypePredicate(AbapTokenType.WHERE);  
    Predicate ENDLOOP = new TypePredicate(AbapTokenType.ENDLOOP);  
  
    Expression oldNotation = new Expression(new Object[] { LOOP, AT,  
        new ZeroOrMore(new NotPredicate(WHERE)), WHERE,  
        new ZeroOrMore(new NotPredicate(ENDLOOP)), ENDLOOP });  
  
    PatternBuilder newNotation = matchA(AbapTokenType.LOOP, AbapTokenType.  
        .untilFirst(AbapTokenType.WHERE).untilFirst(  
            AbapTokenType.ENDLOOP));  
  
    areEqual(oldNotation, newNotation.getPattern());  
}
```

The code in the screenshot shows a Java test method named `testMultipleUntils()`. It creates two expressions: `oldNotation` and `newNotation`. The `oldNotation` expression is a complex nested structure involving `ZeroOrMore`, `NotPredicate`, and `AbapTokenType` objects. The `newNotation` expression uses the `matchA` function to create a similar structure using `untilFirst` and `AbapTokenType` objects. A red oval highlights the `matchA` call and its arguments. The Eclipse IDE interface is visible, including the Outline view on the right showing test cases and the JUnit view at the bottom showing test results.



Possibilities



Possibilities

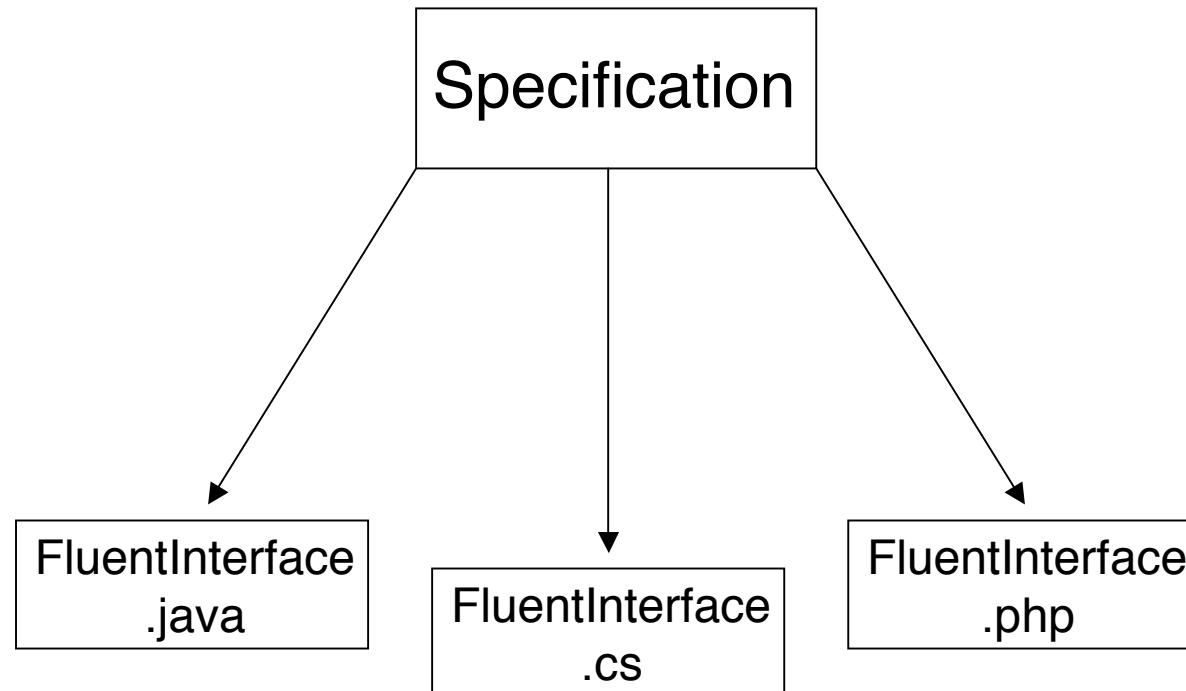


```
public Query valueLike(String userInput){  
    escapeEvilThings(userInput);  
    updateInternalState(userInput);  
    return this;  
}
```





Possibilities





Conclusion



- Configuring value objects
- Easy access to library
- Typed embedded languages





Conclusion

- Support everything
- Mix fluent and OO-interfaces





Thank you for your attention

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