

Software  
Architecture

Implicit Asynchronous  
Communication Software  
Architecture

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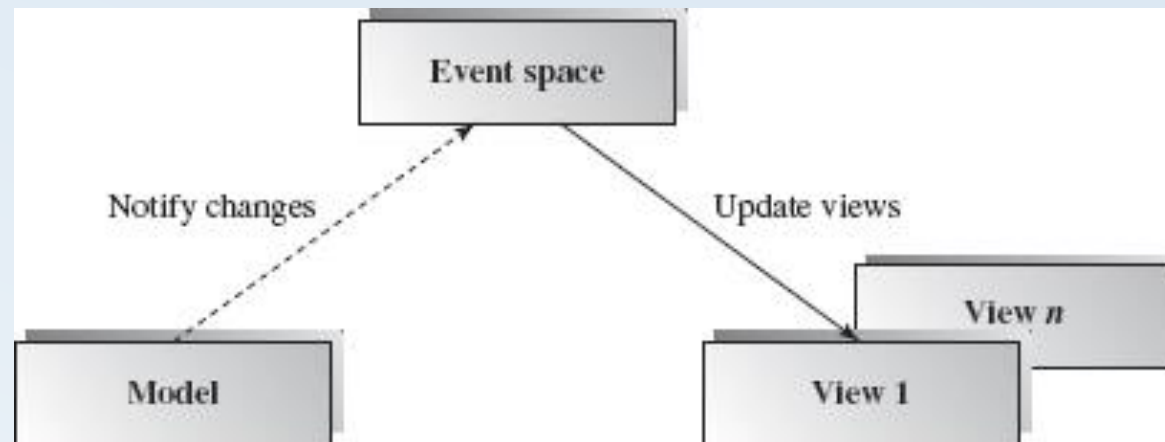
# Non-buffered Event-Based Implicit Invocations Architecture Style

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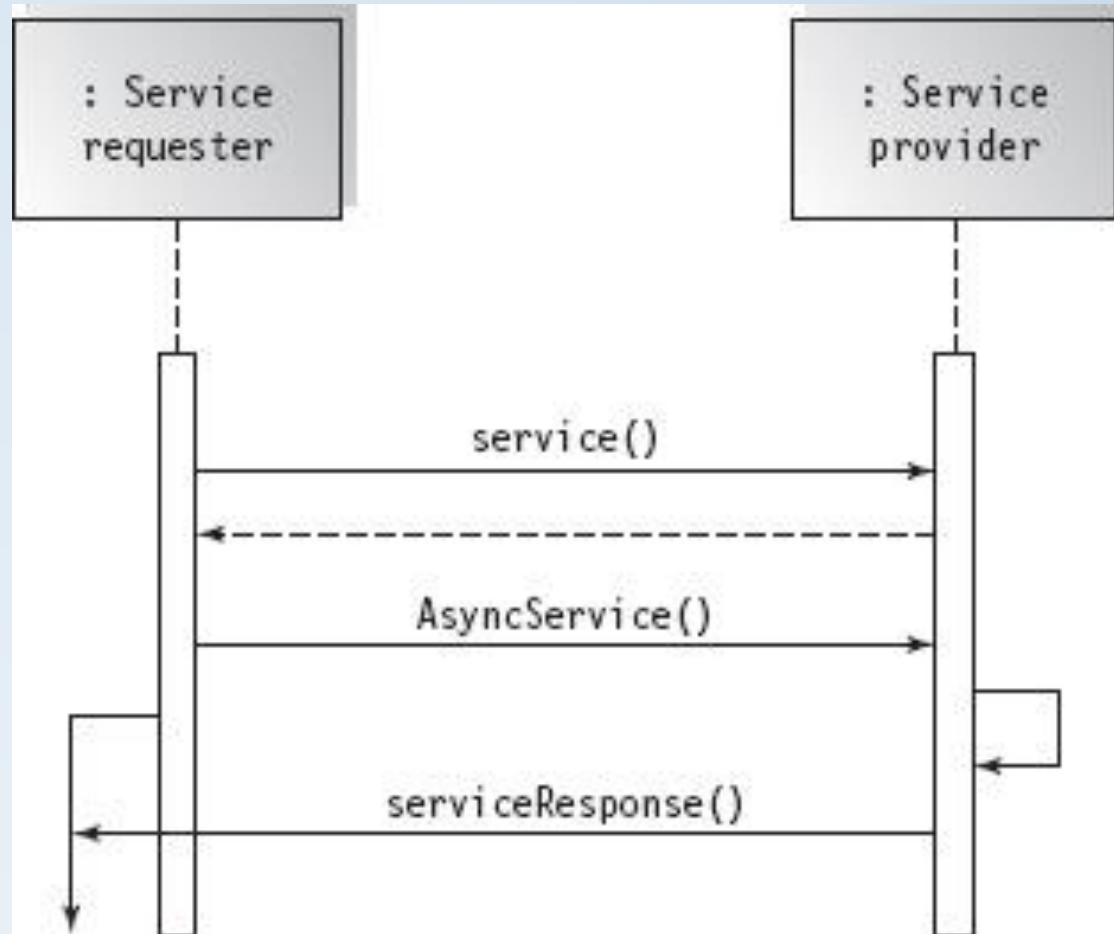
# Non-buffered Event-Based Implicit Invocations

- Structure
  - Breaks the software system into two partitions:
    - event sources and event listeners.
  - The event registration process connects these two partitions
  - There is no buffer available between these two parties.
- Ex) Event implicit invocations in SmallTalk



# Non-buffered Event-Based Implicit Invocations

- Synchronous vs. asynchronous invocations



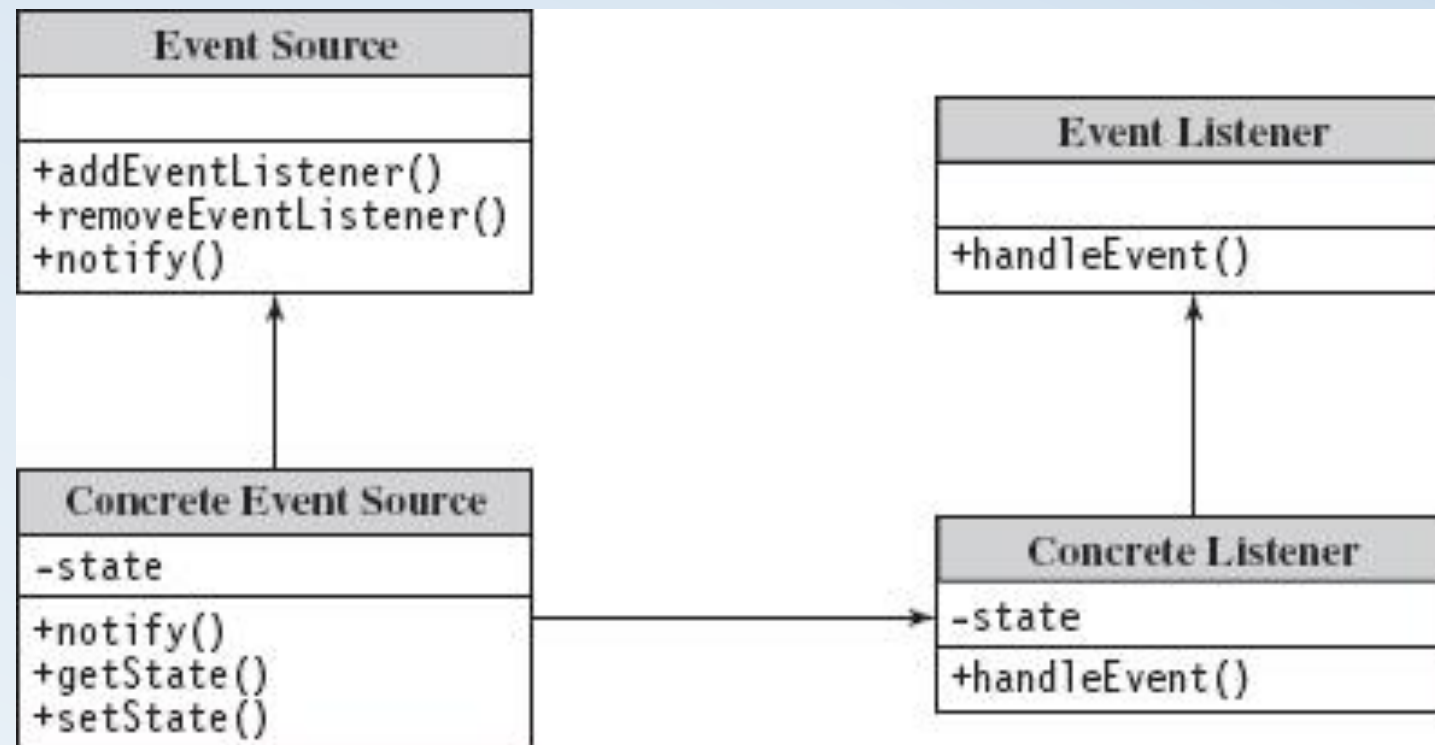


# Non-buffered Event-Based: Example

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- Class diagram for event-based implicit invocation architecture



# Examples in Java

```
package myEvent;
import java.applet.Applet;
import java.awt.*;
import java.awt.event.*;

public class Source extends Applet {

    private TextField text1;
    private Button button1;
    private Target target;

    // Source is the place where event is
    triggered

    public void init() {
        text1 = new TextField(20);
        add(text1);

        button1=new Button("Click Me");
        add(button1);

        target = new Target(button1,text1);
        button1.addActionListener(target);
    }
}
```

```
package myEvent;
import java.applet.Applet;
import java.awt.*;
import java.awt.event.*;

public class Target implements ActionListener {

    private Button button1;
    private TextField text1;

    public Target(Button b, TextField t) {
        button1 = b;
        text1 = t;
    }
    // Target is the event listener
    public void actionPerformed (ActionEvent event) {
        String msg = new String("Hello");

        if (event.getSource()==button1) {
            text1.setText(msg + " " + text1.getText());
        }
    }
}
```

# Examples in Java

```
public interface MyListener extends EventListener
{ void handleEvent(EventObject e);
}
```

```
public class MyEventObject extends EventObject {
    long t1;
    public MyEventObject(Object o) {
        super(o);
        t1 = System.currentTimeMillis();
    }
    public long getTime() { return t1; }
}
```

```
public class Sink implements MyListener {
    public void handleEvent(EventObject e) {
        System.out.println("Time is" + e.getTime());
    }
}
```

```
public class Source implements Runnable {
    Vector v=new Vector();           가 .
    Thread thread;                   ... ..
```

```
    public Source(){
        Thread = new Thread(this);
        thread.start();
    }
    public void run() {
        while (true) {
            triggerEvent();
            try {
                thread.sleep(1000);
            } catch (Exception e) { . . . }
        }
    }
    public synchronized void addMyListener (MyListener l)
    {
        v.addElement (l);
    }
    void triggerEvent() {
        MyEventObject meo = new MyEventObject (this);
        for (int i = 0; i < v.length; i++) {
            MyListener wl=v.elementAt(i);
            wl.handleEvent(meo);
        }
    }
}
```

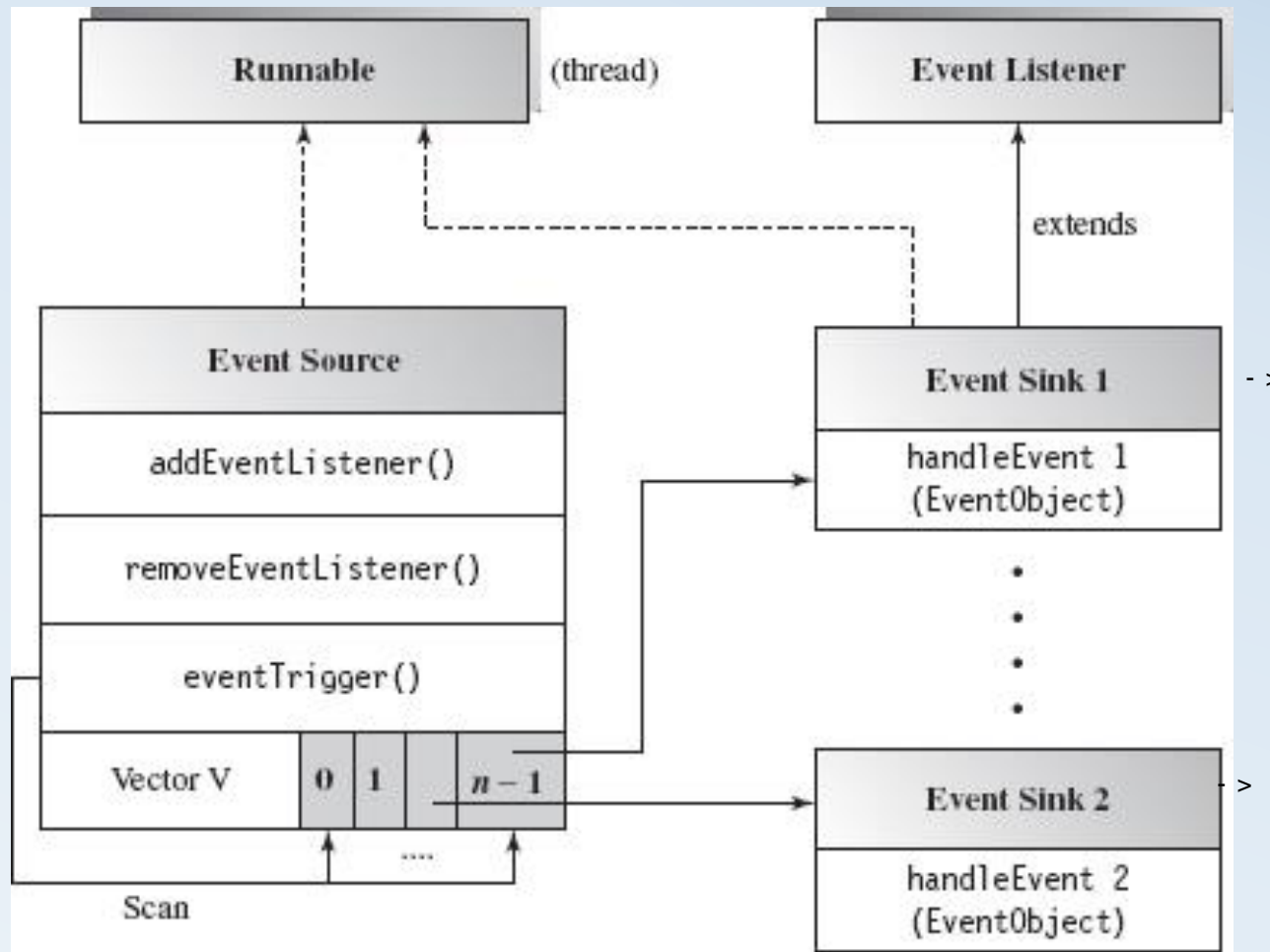
# Examples in Java

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    Source s1 = new Source();  
    Sink t1 = new Sink();  
    s1.addMyListener(t1);  
    . . .  
}
```

# Non-buffered Event-Based: Example

- Class diagram for user's defined event source and event sinks
  - user-defined event sources and event listeners (targets) that may be running in different threads concurrently.

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# Non-buffered Event-Based: Application

- Application Examples

- The trigger function in the Oracle Developer database application
- Many IDE for CASE tools
  - The completion of the editing of a source file may trigger its compilation, or a new recompilation; this in turn triggers the relink processing, and so on.
- Handling debugging
  - stopping at a breaking point may trigger the editor to take over so that a tester can check the current status of the program.
- Stock managing system
  - a user can set upper and lower threshold levels of a specific stock. When the stock value goes either too high or too low, the user will be notified automatically by the system and action will be taken automatically which can be configured by the user in advance
- E-commerce system
  - when the inventory level of an item goes below the minimum stock level, the system is set to notify the contracted suppliers to order more items in order to keep the item in the stock

# Non-buffered Event-Based: Application

- Applicable domains
  - Interactive GUI component communication and integrated <sup>gui</sup> development environment (IDE) tools
  - Applications that require loose coupling between components that need to notify or trigger other components to take actions upon **asynchronous notifications**
  - The implementation of state machines
  - When event handlings in the application are not predictable

# Non-buffered Event-Based: Benefits

- **Benefits:**

- *Framework availability:* Many vendor APIs such as Java AWT and Swing components are available. 가 ) awt swing, gui
- *Reusability of components:* It is easy to plug in new event handlers without affecting the rest of the system. 가
- *System maintenance and evolution:* Both event sources and targets are easy to update. 가 ( - ) , , 가
- *Independency and flexible connectivity:* Dynamic registration and deregistration can be done dynamically at runtime. add
- Parallel execution of event handlings is possible. 가 가

# Non-buffered Event-Based: Limitations

- **Limitations:**

- It is difficult to test and debug the system since it is hard to predict and verify responses and the order of responses from the listeners. The event trigger cannot determine when a response has finished or the sequence of all responses.
- There is **tighter coupling between event sources and their listeners** than in message queue-based or message topic-based implicit invocation.
  - Data sharing and data passing in the event object forwarded from event sources to event listeners also make the coupling tighter and somewhat hard to debug and test.
- Reliability and overhead of indirect invocations may be an issue.

- **Related architecture:**

- PAC, message-based, MVC, multi-tier, and state machine architectures