

INFO213: Lecture 3

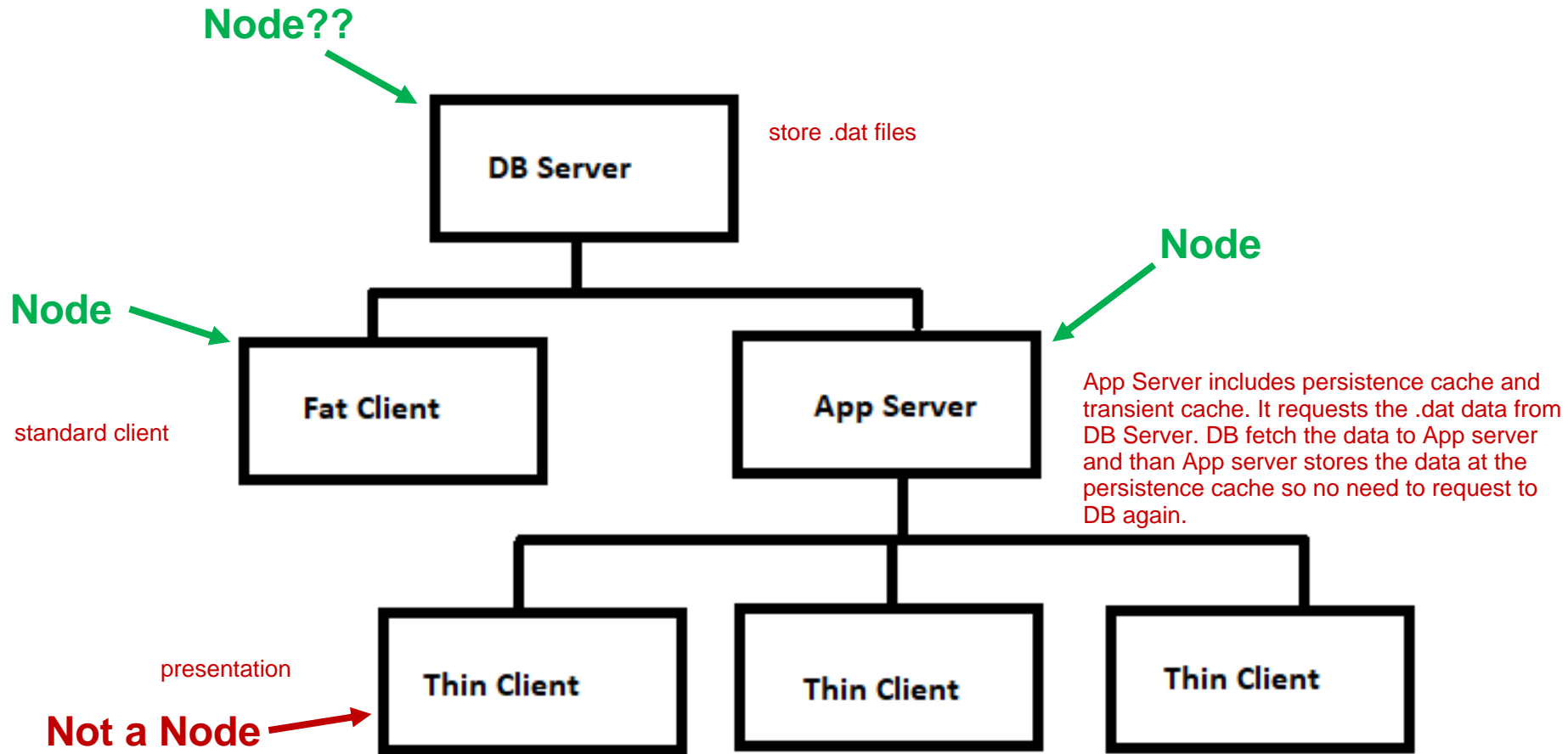
JADE Fundamentals

**JADE Nodes, JADE Caching,
JADE Syntax, JADE Access Control,
JADE Painter**

First on the agenda:

- Nodes, Processes and Caches
 - Complicated!
 - Don't worry, we will keep touching on it...
- Persistent vs Transient objects
- Cache coherency

A JADE System: Find the nodes!



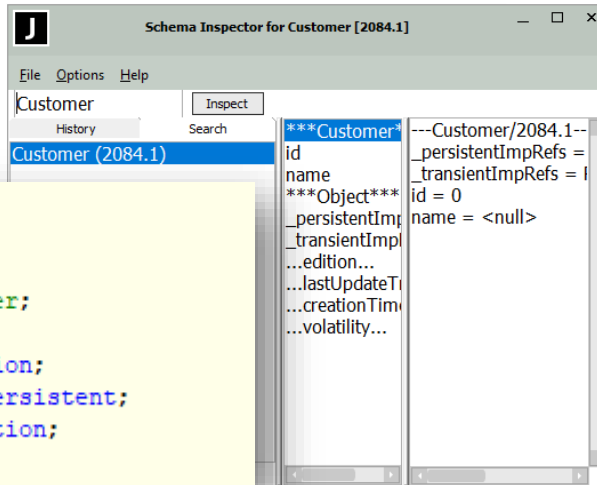
What's a Node

*A node is a component of a JADE system where **application code** is executed and where **objects are processed**.*

- A node has two caches:
 - A Persistent Cache – Stores *copies* of Persistent Objects in memory store at .dat file
 - A Transient Cache – Stores Transient Objects in memory short lived, being used and then throw away
- A Node can also run any number of JADE Processes, which are what the application code runs on.

Persistent vs Transient Objects

Persistent



```
exampleMethod();  
  
vars  
    cust : Customer;  
begin  
    beginTransaction;  
    create cust persistent;  
    commitTransaction;  
end;
```

- Persistent Objects are saved to the database
- As such, they are **long-lived**.
- They can be created and modified only inside **beginTransaction;**
commitTransaction; blocks

Transient

```
exampleMethod();  
  
vars  
    cust : Customer;  
begin  
    create cust transient;  
    // Do something interesting with the customer...  
  
epilog  
    delete cust;  
end;
```

- Transient Objects are stored in memory
- As such, they are **short-lived**.
- You do not need any transaction for them, but you **SHOULD** delete them when you're done with them.

Server Execution

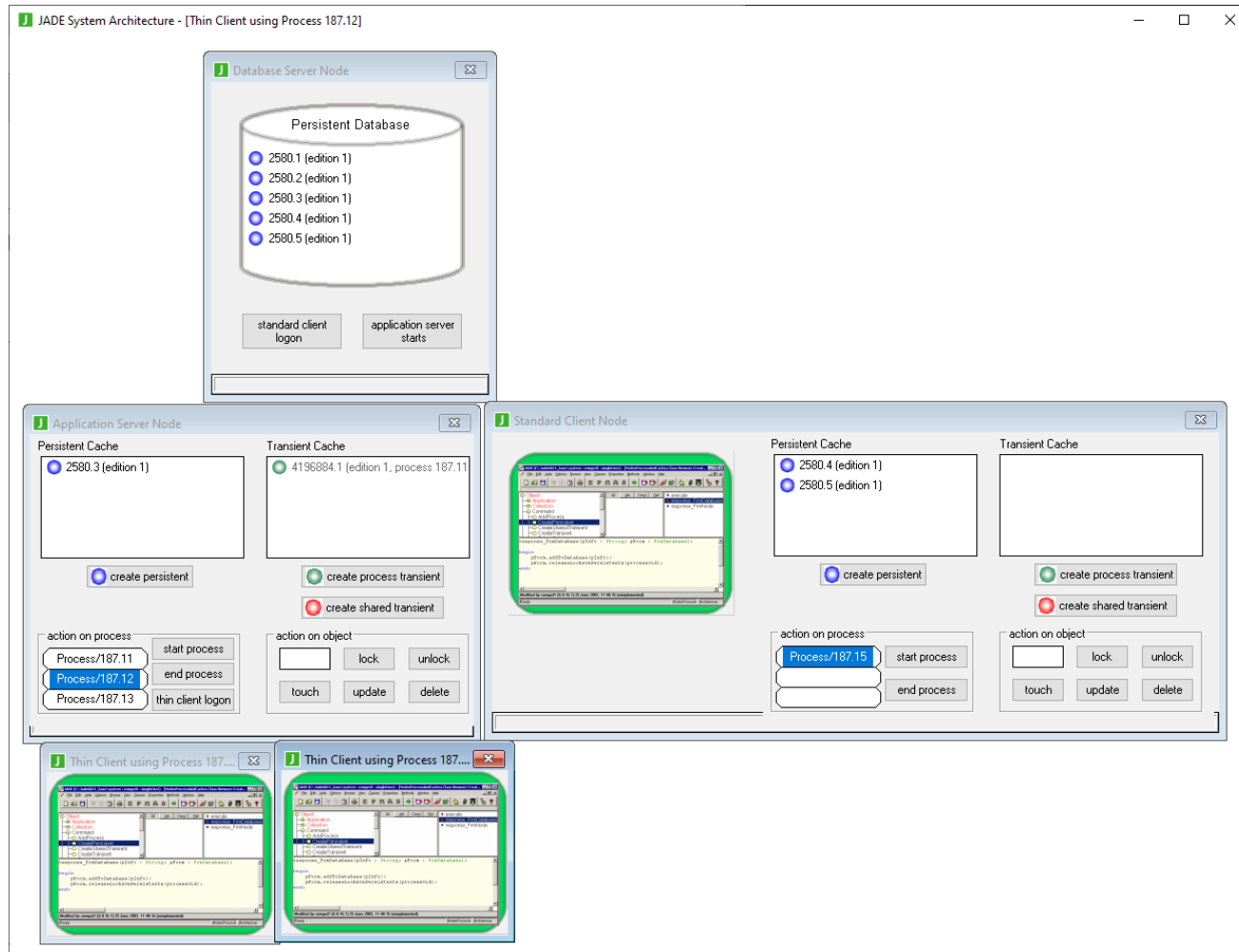
serverExecution Option

The **serverExecution** method option indicates that the method and all methods subsequently called by this method are to be executed on the server node unless they are **clientExecution** methods, in which case they are executed on the node of the client calling the method. This method option provides performance benefits when a method accesses a large number of objects in multiuser mode, as the methods are executed on the node in which the objects reside instead of the required objects having to be passed to the client node for execution.

The method in the following example iterates through 5,000 entries in the **Number** collection and executes using the **serverExecution** method option.

```
executeOnServer() updating, serverExecution;
vars
    num : Number;
begin
    // This method should take less time to execute than the same method
    // executing using the clientExecution option. When this method was
    // tested on a presentation client running in JADE thin client mode,
    // it took only 1.602 seconds to execute.
    beginTransaction;
    foreach num in numbers do
        num.key := 0;
    endforeach;
    commitTransaction;
end;
```

Cache Coherency - Demo



JADE Syntax

- Hopefully, you already have already practiced much of this in tutorials!
- We're going to go through this speedily – can come back these slides for notes if needed!

Flow control – If, Foreach, While


- **If** statements control whether code is executed based on a condition (true/false)
- **Foreach** loop performs one block of code multiple times – once for each element in a range or collection
- **While** loop performs one block of code multiple times – as many times as needed to make a condition false
 - Be careful! It's very easy to get stuck in an infinite loop when using these!

Flow Control - Break and Continue

- Use these while inside a loop (foreach or while)
- **Break** exits out of the loop immediately
- **Continue** merely skips the rest of that iteration of the loop, beginning again at the top of the loop.

Method Parameters

```
1 testCensor();
2
3 vars
4   banned : StringArray;
5 begin
6   create banned transient;
7   banned.add("foo");
8   banned.add("bar");
9
10  write censorMessage("The quick brown Foo jumped over the lazy bar", banned);
11
12 epilg
13   delete banned;
14 end;
```



```
1 censorMessage message : String; bannedWords : StringArray) : String;
2
3 vars
4   bannedWord : String;
5   censoredStr : String;
6 begin
7   censoredStr := message;
8
9   foreach bannedWord in bannedWords do
10    | censoredStr := censoredStr.replace__(bannedWord, "[REDACTED]", true);
11   endforeach;
12
13   return censoredStr;
14 end;
```

Method Parameters – Usage Options

```
called(pString: String constant; pCust: Customer constant);  
  
begin  
  pString := "Hello World";           // NOT allowed  
  pString.replaceChar("a", "b");       // NOT allowed  
  pCust := Customer.firstInstance();   // NOT allowed  
  pCust.address := "Smallville";       // NOT allowed  
end;
```

```
called(pString: String input; pCust: Customer input);  
  
begin  
  pString := "Hello World";           // NOT allowed  
  pString.replaceChar("a", "b");       // Allowed  
  pCust := Customer.firstInstance();   // NOT allowed  
  pCust.address := "Smallville";       // Allowed  
end;
```

```
called(pString: String output; pCust: Customer output);  
  
begin  
  pString := "Hello World";           // Allowed  
  pString.replaceChar("a", "b");       // Allowed  
  pCust := Customer.firstInstance();   // Allowed  
  pCust.address := "Smallville";       // Allowed  
end;
```

There is also an io option, which is like output but not nulled on entry...

String manipulation : Indexing

```
1 stringManip();
2
3 vars
4     loremIpsum : String;
5 begin
6     loremIpsum := "Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit." & CrLf
7                 & "Duis tellus neque, hendrerit eget lacinia quis, tempus nec odio.";
8
9     write loremIpsum[3]; // "r"
10    write loremIpsum[3:7]; // "rem ips"
11    write loremIpsum[100:end]; // " quis, tempus nec odio."
12    loremIpsum[1:5] := "merol"; // Changes the first word to "Merol"
13    loremIpsum[1] := "Z"; // Changes the first character to "Z"
14 end;
```

String manipulation : Common methods

```
1 stringManip();
2
3 vars
4     loremIpsum : String;
5 begin
6     loremIpsum := "Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit." & CrLf
7                 & "Duis tellus neque, hendrerit eget lacinia quis, tempus nec odio.";
8
9     write loremIpsum.pos("ipsum", 1); // 7
10    write loremIpsum.pos("ipsum", 8); // 0 (not found)
11    write loremIpsum.reversePos("o"); // 121 (looks from back)
12    write loremIpsum.reverse(); // one guess what this does
13    write loremIpsum.replace__("o", "0", true); // replaces all o with 0
14    write loremIpsum.trimBlanks(); // strips whitespace from begin and end of string
15 end;
```

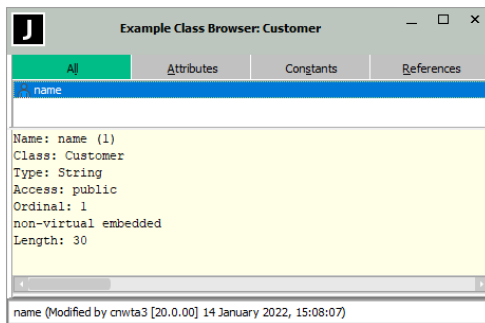
Encapsulation (Access Control)

- Encapsulation
 - What is a capsule?
 - Why do we put things in capsules?



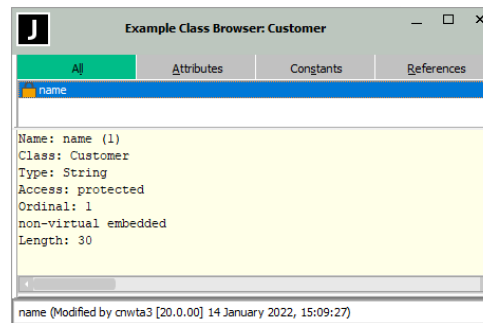
JADE Property Access

Public



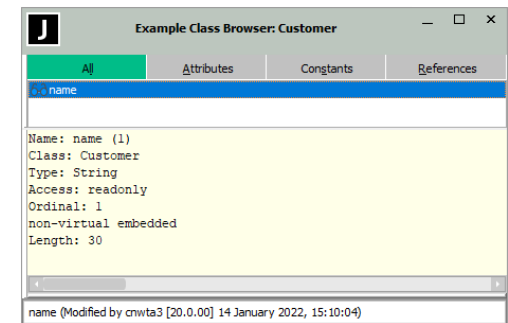
- Methods of this class read? ✓
- Methods of this class update? ✓
- Methods of other classes read? ✓
- Methods of other classes update? ✓

Protected



- Methods of this class read? ✓
- Methods of this class update? ✓
- Methods of other classes read? ✗
- Methods of other classes update? ✗

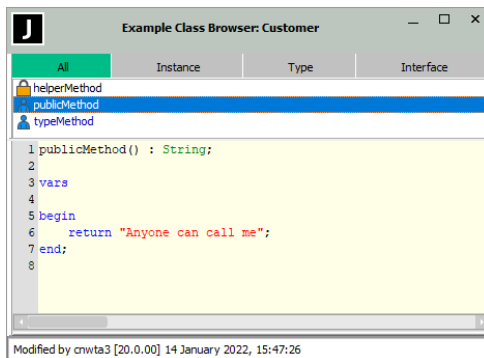
Read Only



- Methods of this class read? ✓
- Methods of this class update? ✓
- Methods of other classes read? ✓
- Methods of other classes update? ✗

JADE Method Access

Public



The screenshot shows the 'Example Class Browser: Customer' window with the 'All' tab selected. The method list on the left includes 'helperMethod', 'publicMethod', and 'typeMethod'. The 'publicMethod' is highlighted. The code editor shows the following code:

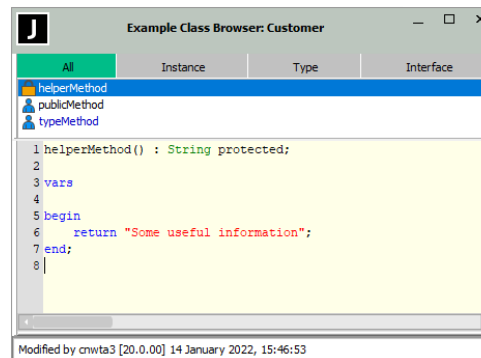
```
1 publicMethod() : String;  
2  
3 vars  
4  
5 begin  
6     return "Anyone can call me";  
7 end;  
8
```

Modified by cnwta3 [20.0.00] 14 January 2022, 15:47:26

Part of the class's public interface.

Can be called from any method with an object of this class.

Protected



The screenshot shows the 'Example Class Browser: Customer' window with the 'All' tab selected. The method list on the left includes 'helperMethod', 'publicMethod', and 'typeMethod'. The 'helperMethod' is highlighted. The code editor shows the following code:

```
1 helperMethod() : String protected;  
2  
3 vars  
4  
5 begin  
6     return "Some useful information";  
7 end;  
8
```

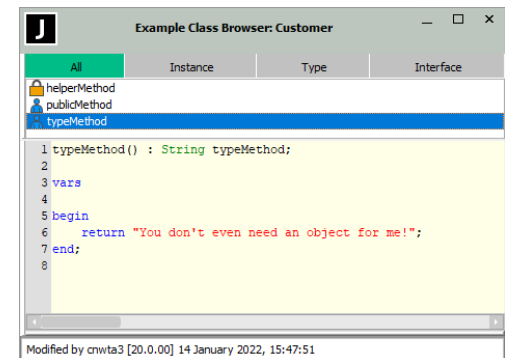
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Not part of the class's public interface.

Can only be called from methods of the same object.

Useful for "helper" methods, which split up one longer method into multiple smaller or reuse a common bit of code.

Type Method



The screenshot shows the 'Example Class Browser: Customer' window with the 'All' tab selected. The method list on the left includes 'helperMethod', 'publicMethod', and 'typeMethod'. The 'typeMethod' is highlighted. The code editor shows the following code:

```
1 typeMethod() : String typeMethod;  
2  
3 vars  
4  
5 begin  
6     return "You don't even need an object for me!";  
7 end;  
8
```

Modified by cnwta3 [20.0.00] 14 January 2022, 15:47:51

Doesn't require an object of the class to use (can be called directly from the class using `ClassName@methodName` syntax)

Used for utility methods.

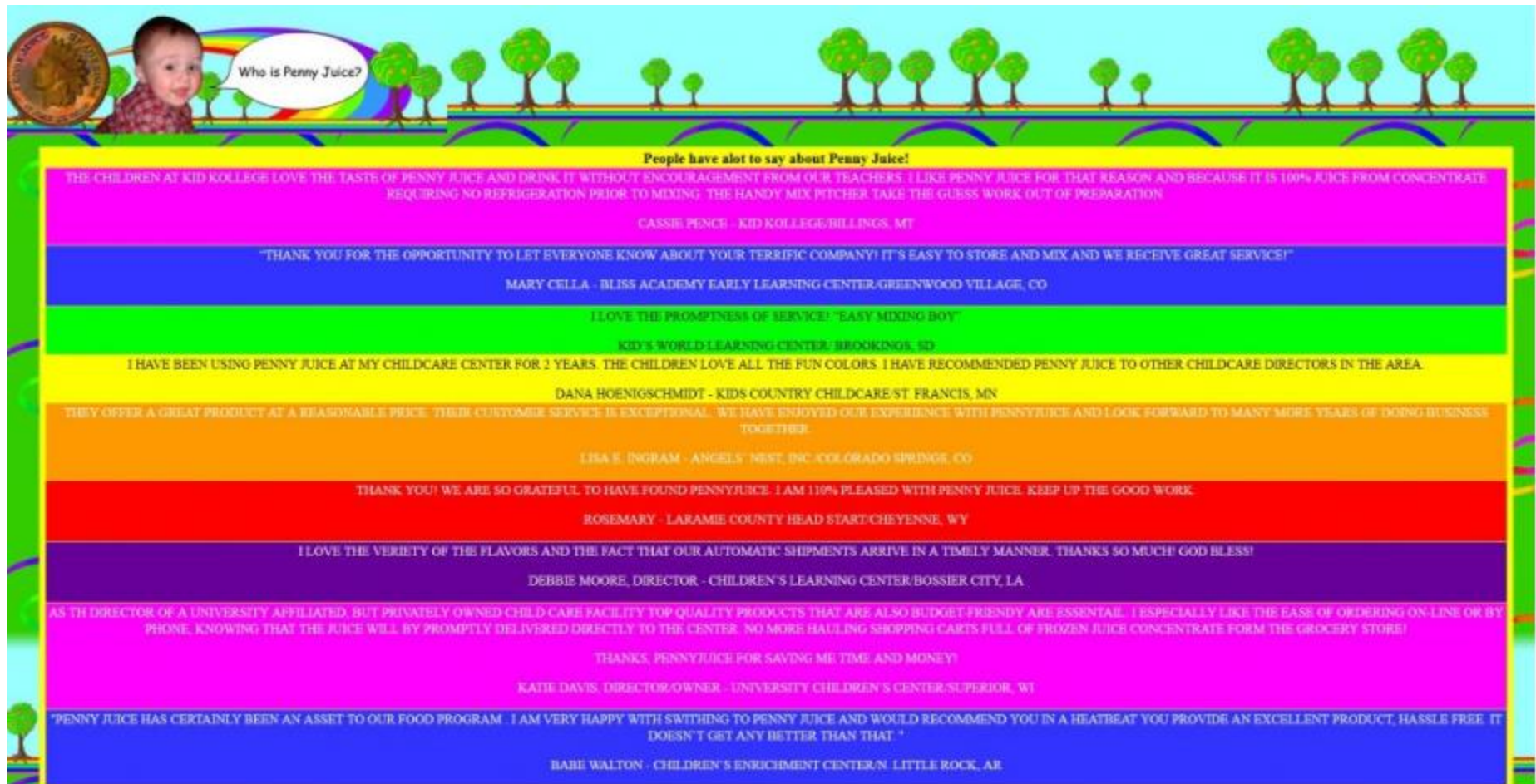
Can't use any properties or non-type-methods of the class.

GUIs and the JADE Painter

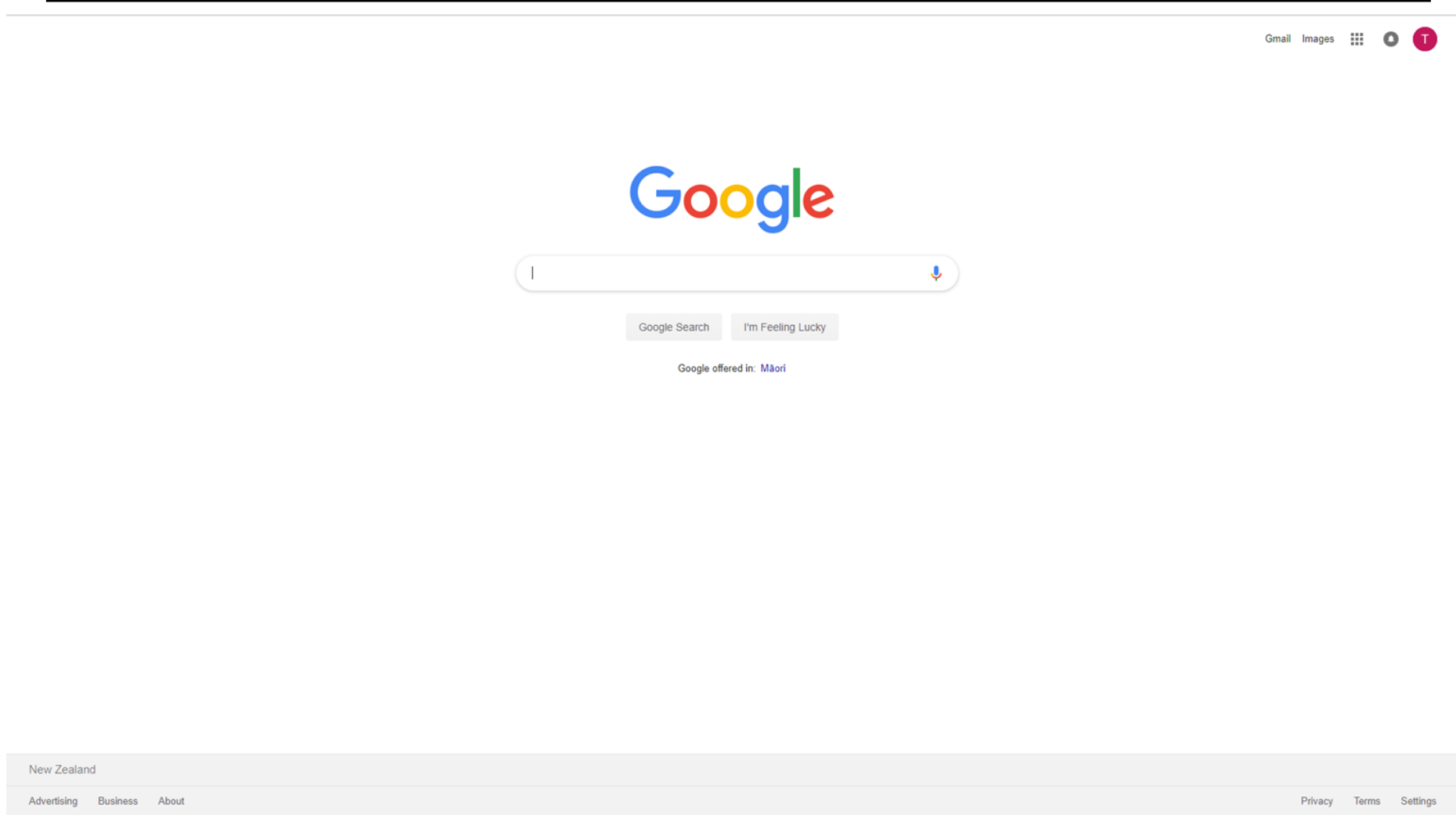
- GUI = Graphical User Interface
- The JADE Painter allows you to design GUIs.
- GUIs aren't the only sort of interface
 - APIs (Application Programming Interface)
 - CLIs (Command-Line Interface)
- GUIs can be good or bad ... How do we measure quality of a GUI?

Is this a good GUI?

What's wrong with it?



How about this one?



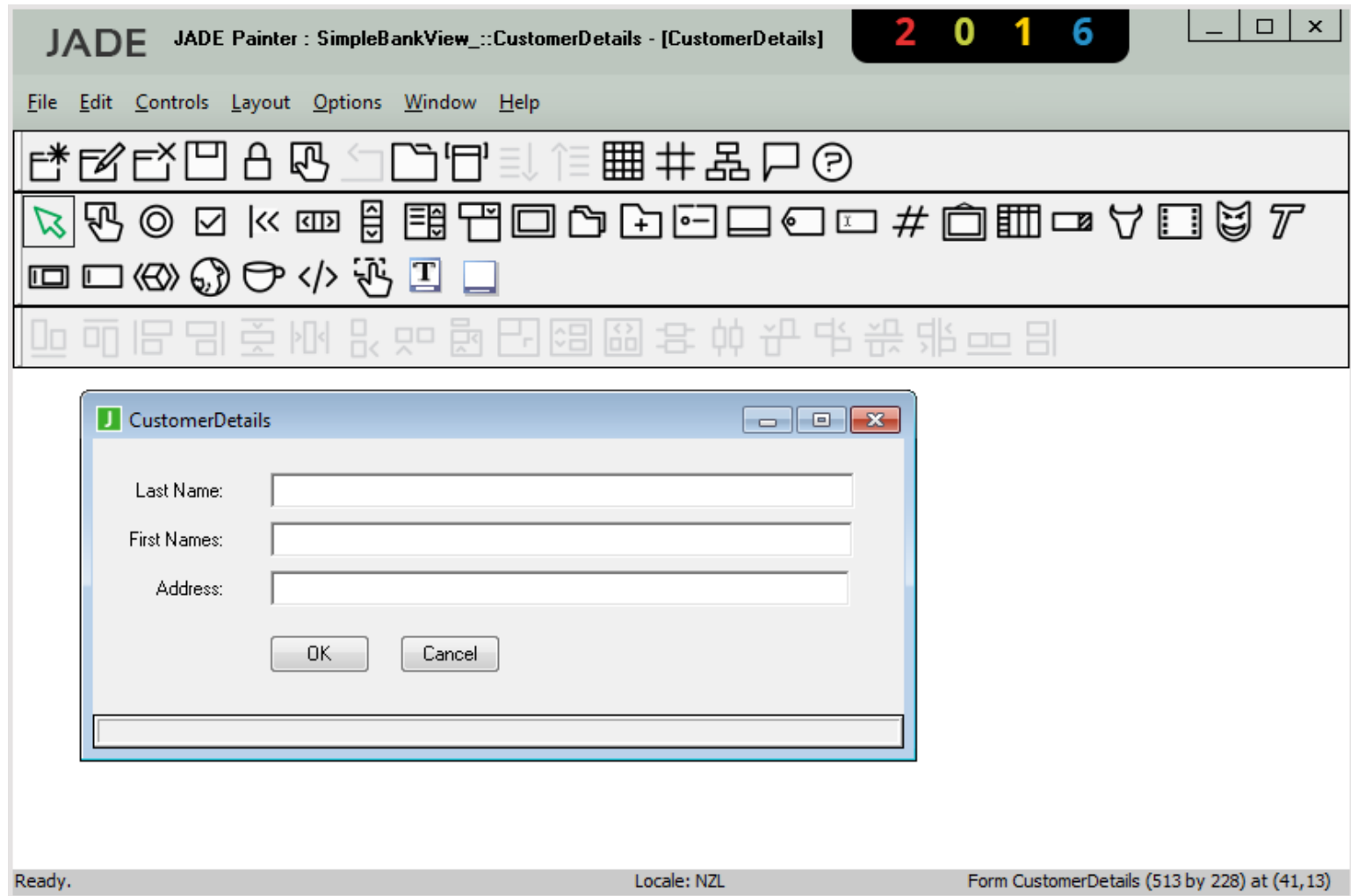
How do we make our UI *usable*?

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|-----|
| 1. Learnability | - | ??? |
| 2. Memorability | - | ??? |
| 3. Efficiency | - | ??? |
| 4. Error Recovery | - | ??? |
| 5. Satisfaction | - | ??? |

How do we make our UI *usable*?

1. Learnability - How easy is it for newbies?
2. Memorability - What about 2nd time?
3. Efficiency - How fast can I go?
4. Error Recovery - What if I mess up?
5. Satisfaction - Is it pleasant to use?

GUI Design+Development in JADE



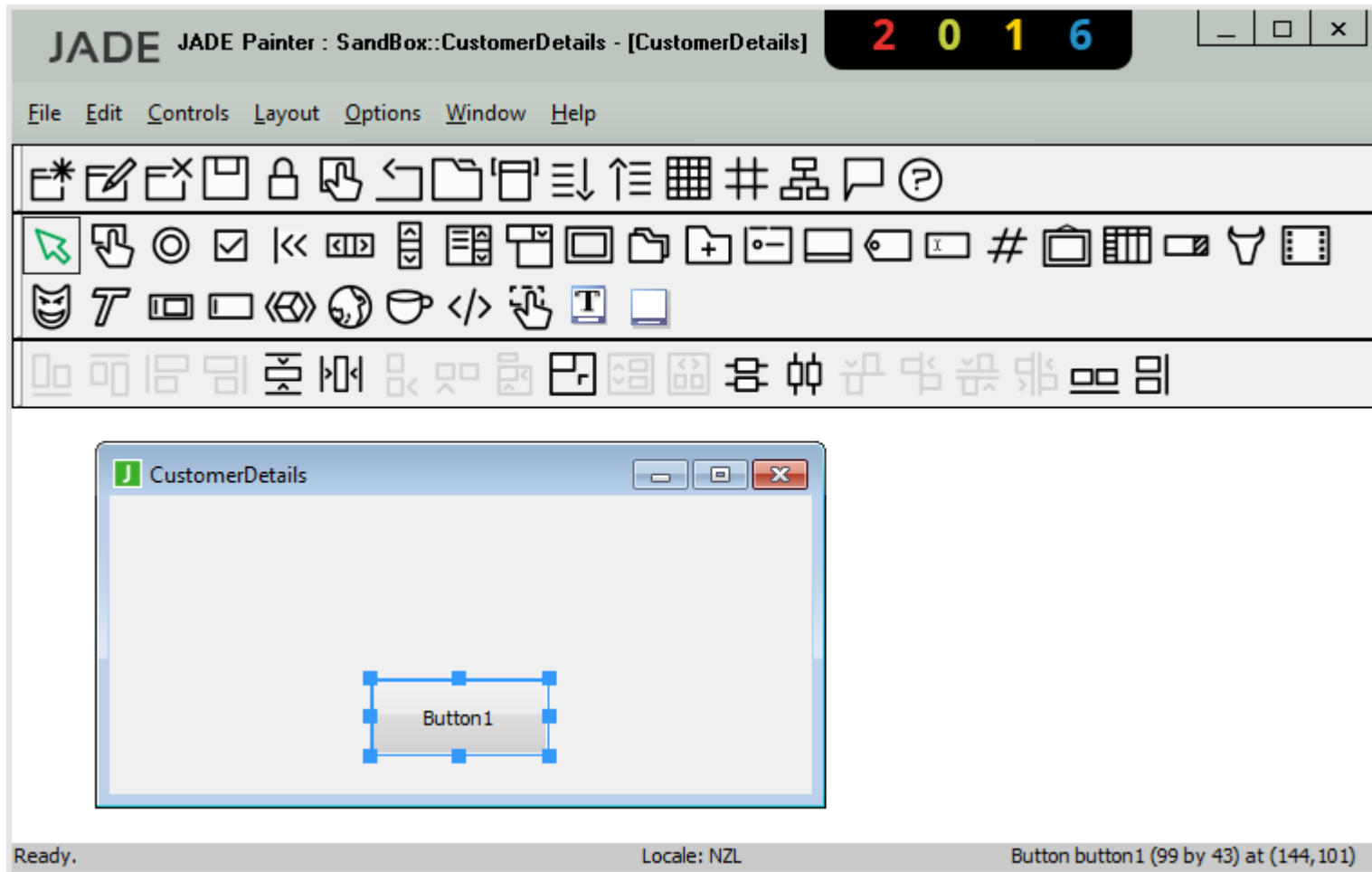
Seamlessly integrates with JADE code

The screenshot shows a window titled "SimpleBankView_ Class Browser: CustomerDetails". The window is divided into several sections:

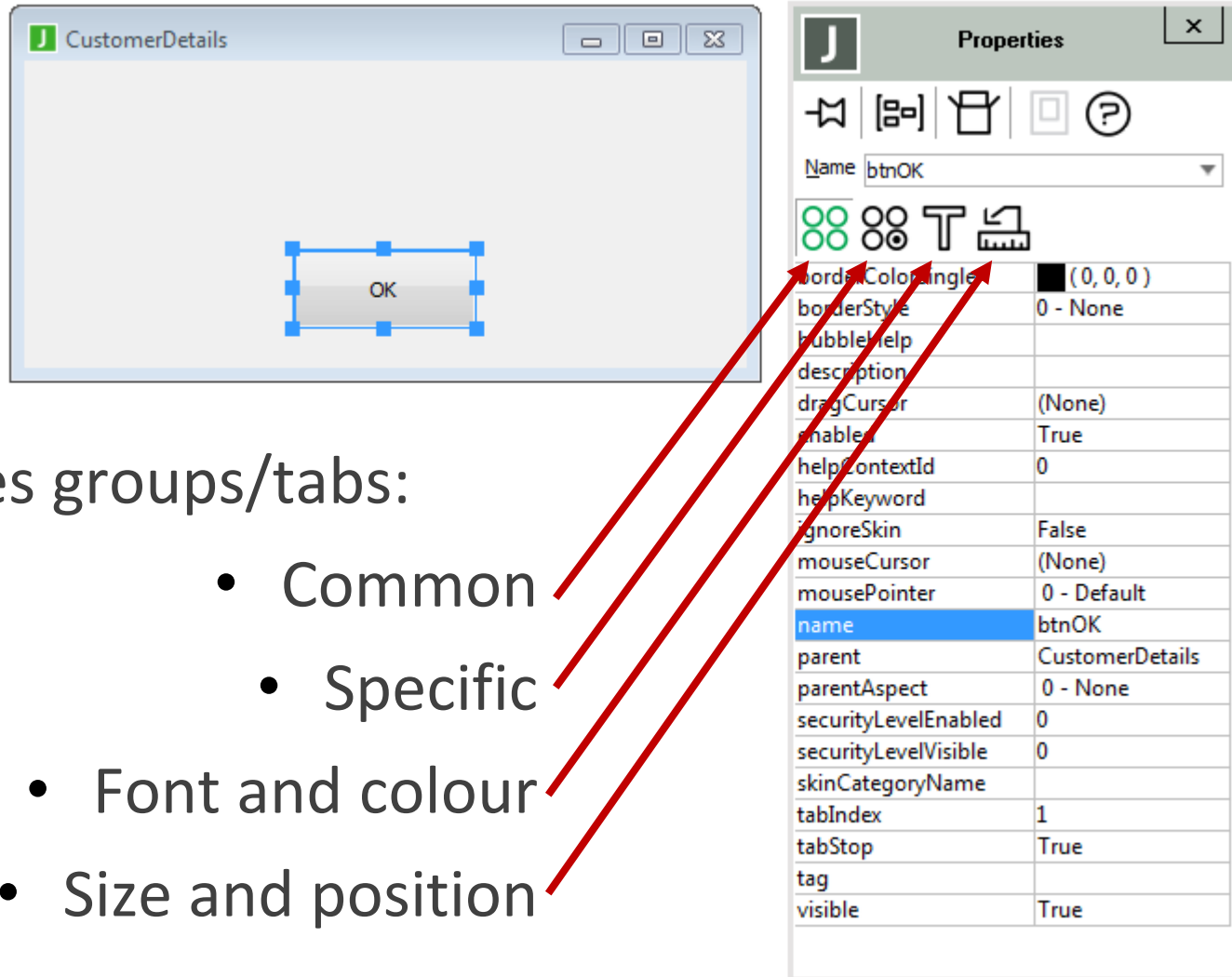
- Class Hierarchy:** A tree view on the left showing the following structure:
 - Object
 - Application
 - Global
 - JadeScript
 - WebSession
 - Window
 - Form
 - CustomerDetails** (selected)
 - CustomerAdd
 - CustomerEdit
 - CustomerList
 - CustomerReport
 - MainMenu

- Method/Attribute Tabs:** A row of tabs: All, Attr, Const, Ref, Cntrl, Menu. The "All" tab is selected.
- Method List:** A list of methods and attributes for the selected class, including:
- <methods>
- <form>
- btnCancel
- btnOK
- label1
- label2
- label3
- statusLine
- txtAddress
- txtFirstNames
- txtLastName
- Instance/Type List:** A list on the right showing instance methods: clearTextBoxes and isValid.
- Class Details:** A text area at the bottom showing the following information:
- Class: SimpleBankView_::CustomerDetails (2474)
- Superclass: Form
- Access: public
- Type: real
- Lifetime: transient transient-subclasses
- Volatility: Volatile
- Default: transient
- Maps:
- Footer:** A status bar at the bottom indicating the file was modified by cza14 [7.1.06] 04 May 2016, 11:09:58.

Point and Click Interface Component Placement



Properties Dialog (E.g., for a Button)



Properties groups/tabs:

- Common
- Specific
- Font and colour
- Size and position

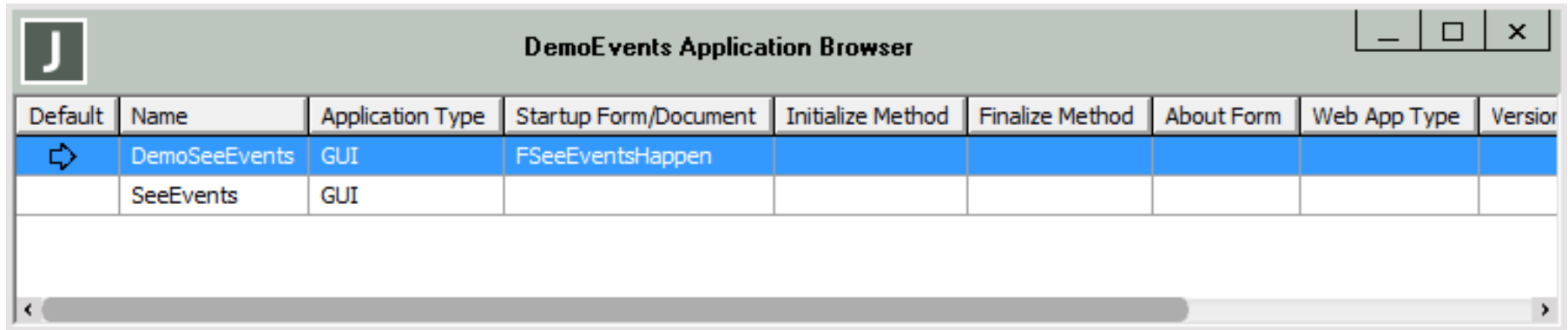
Inherited Method Overriding

The screenshot shows the 'SandBox Class Browser: CustomerDetails' window. On the left, a tree view shows the class hierarchy: Object, Application, FooBar, Global, JadeScript, JadeXMLNode, WebSession, Window, Form, and CustomerDetails (selected). The main panel displays the 'All' tab for the 'CustomerDetails' class. It shows a list of methods: formMove, gotFocus, keyDown, keyPress, keyUp, load (selected), lostFocus, mouseDown, and mouseEnter. The 'load' method is highlighted in blue. Below the method list, the source code for the 'load' method is displayed:

```
1 load() updating;
2
3 vars
4
5 begin
6     write "Opening form of type: " & self.class.getName();
7
8 end;
```

At the bottom, a status bar indicates 'Compilation complete - no errors'.

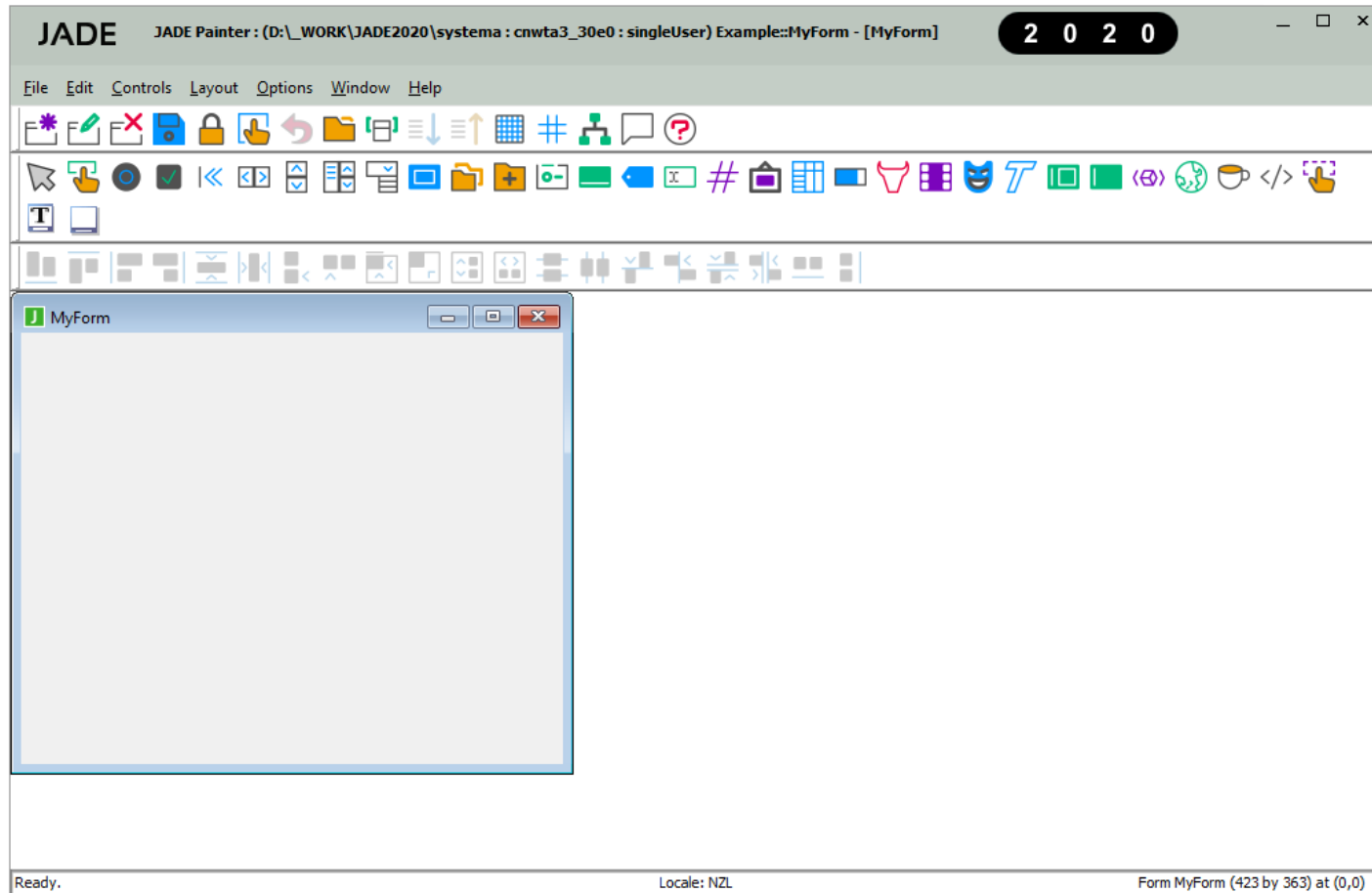
JADE IDE: Applications Browser



Default	Name	Application Type	Startup Form/Document	Initialize Method	Finalize Method	About Form	Web App Type	Version
➡	DemoSeeEvents	GUI	FSeeEventsHappen					
	SeeEvents	GUI						

- Application Browser brings together all applications defined in a schema
- GUI and non-GUI applications options can be defined in the same schema

DEMO: Creating a JADE Form



Action Points, Readings for Next Week

- Make a start on the assignment!
 - Consider what extra information you might need...
 - Create the classes/references as per the class diagram
 - Start thinking about what the user interfaces will look like
 - Make a use case diagram?