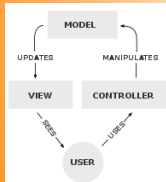


User Interfaces Software Architecture



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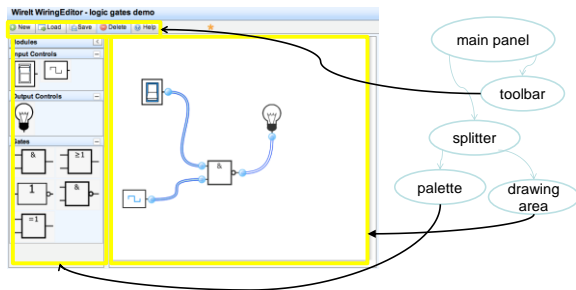
Outline

- Design patterns for GUIs
 - View tree
 - Listener
 - Widget
 - Model-view-controller

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View Tree

- A GUI is structured as a tree of views
 - A view is an object that displays itself on a region of the screen



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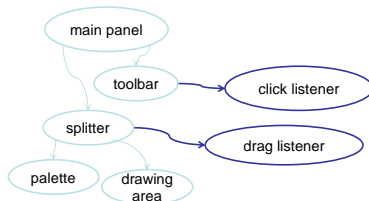
Main elements of the View Tree

- Output
 - GUIs change their output by **mutating** the view tree
 - A redraw algorithm automatically redraws the affected views
- Input
 - GUIs receive keyboard and mouse input by attaching listeners to views
- Layout
 - Automatic layout algorithm traverses the tree to calculate positions and sizes of views

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Input Handling

- Input handlers are associated with views
 - Also called **listeners**, event handlers, subscribers, observers



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Listener Pattern

- GUI input handling is an example of the Listener pattern
 - aka Publish-Subscribe, Event, Observer
- An event source generates a stream of discrete events
 - e.g., mouse events
- Listeners register interest in events from the source
 - Can often register only for specific events – e.g., only want mouse events occurring inside a view's bounds
 - Listeners can unsubscribe when they no longer want events
- When an event occurs, the event source distributes it to all interested listeners

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Separating Frontend from Backend



- Input and output in GUIs are separated
 - Output is represented by the view tree
 - Input is handled by listeners attached to views
- Missing piece is the backend of the system
 - Backend (aka **model**) represents the actual data that the user interface is showing and editing
 - Why do we want to separate this from the user interface?

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MVC Components



- The **model** is the central component of the pattern
 - expresses the application's behavior in terms of the problem domain, independent of the UI. It directly manages the data, logic and rules of the application
- A **view** can be any output representation of information
 - Multiple views of the same information are possible, such as a bar chart for management and a tabular view for accountants
- The **controller** accepts input and converts it to commands for the model or view

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Model-view-controller (MVC)



- Advantages
 - Separation of responsibilities
 - Model: data
 - View: output
 - Controller: input
 - Decoupling
 - Views and models can be changed independently, reused or share models
 - Multiple views for a shared model
 - Simultaneous development
 - Ease of modification
- Disadvantages
 - Code navigability
 - Multi-artifact consistency
 - Pronounced learning curve

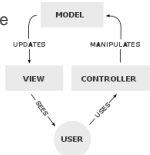
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Model-view-controller (MVC)



- MVC is an architectural pattern commonly used for developing user interfaces
- It expresses the "core of the solution" to a problem while allowing it to be adapted for each system
- It divides an application into three interconnected parts
 - Model
 - View
 - Controller
- Separating internal representations of information from the ways it is presented to and accepted from the user
- It decouples these major components allowing for efficient code reuse and parallel development.

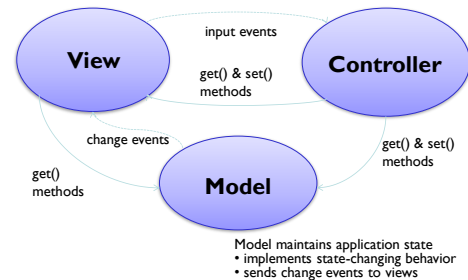


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Model-View-Controller Pattern



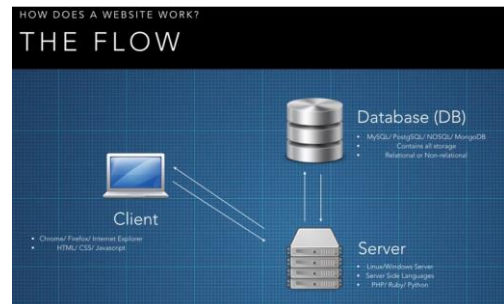
- View handles output
 - gets data from the model to display it
 - listens for model changes and updates display
- Controller handles input
 - listens for input events on the view tree
 - calls mutators on model or view



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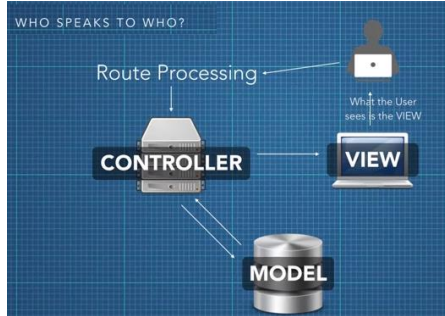
Model-view-controller (MVC)



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Model-view-controller (MVC)



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1IsL6g2ixak>

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Widget: Tightly Coupled View & Controller



- The MVC idea has largely been superseded by a MV (Model-View) idea
- A widget is a reusable view object that manages both its output and its input
 - Widgets are sometimes called components (Java) or controls (Windows)
- Examples: scrollbar, button, menubar

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