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SOFTWARE ENGINEERING PRACTICE

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rootJS

Node.js bindings for ROOT 6

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1. CallbackHandler

describe class CallbackHandler here

1.1. ctorCallback

<i>Name</i>	<code>CallbackHandler::ctorCallback(args: FunctionCallbackInfo<Value>)</code>
<i>Visibility</i>	<code>public</code>
<i>Parameters</i>	<code>args: FunctionCallbackInfo<Value></code>
<i>Return value</i>	<code>none</code>
<i>behavior</i>	describe beahviour

1.2. staticCtorCallback

<i>Name</i>	<code>CallbackHandler::staticCtorCallback(args: FunctionCallbackInfo<Value>)</code>
<i>Visibility</i>	<code>public</code>
<i>Parameters</i>	<code>args: FunctionCallbackInfo<Value></code>
<i>Return value</i>	none
<i>behavior</i>	describe beahviour

1.3. memberGetterCallback

<i>Name</i>	<code>CallbackHandler::memberGetterCallback(property: Local<String>, info: PropertyCallbackInfo<Value>)</code>
<i>Visibility</i>	<code>public</code>
<i>Parameters</i>	<code>property: Local<String>, info: PropertyCallbackInfo<Value></code>
<i>Return value</i>	<code>none</code>
<i>behavior</i>	describe beahviour

1.4. memberSetterCallback

<i>Name</i>	<code>CallbackHandler::memberSetterCallback(property: Local<String>, value: Local<Value>, info: PropertyCallbackInfo<Value>)</code>
<i>Visibility</i>	<code>public</code>
<i>Parameters</i>	<code>property: Local<String>, value: Local<Value>, info: PropertyCallbackInfo<Value></code>
<i>Return value</i>	<code>none</code>
<i>behavior</i>	describe beahviour

1.5. memberFunctionCallback

<i>Name</i>	<code>CallbackHandler::memberFunctionCallback(args: FunctionCallbackInfo<Value>)</code>
<i>Visibility</i>	public
<i>Parameters</i>	<i>args: FunctionCallbackInfo<Value></i>
<i>Return value</i>	none
<i>behavior</i>	describe beahviour

1.6. staticGetterCallback

<i>Name</i>	<code>CallbackHandler::staticGetterCallback(property: Local<String>, info: PropertyCallbackInfo<Value>)</code>
<i>Visibility</i>	<code>public</code>
<i>Parameters</i>	<code>property: Local<String>, info: PropertyCallbackInfo<Value></code>
<i>Return value</i>	<code>none</code>
<i>behavior</i>	describe beahviour

1.7. staticSetterCallback

<i>Name</i>	<code>CallbackHandler::staticSetterCallback(property: Local<String>, value: Local<Value>, info: PropertyCallbackInfo<Value>)</code>
<i>Visibility</i>	<code>public</code>
<i>Parameters</i>	<code>property: Local<String>, value: Local<Value>, info: PropertyCallbackInfo<Value></code>
<i>Return value</i>	<code>none</code>
<i>behavior</i>	describe beahviour

1.8. staticFunctionCallback

<i>Name</i>	<code>CallbackHandler::staticFunctionCallback(args: FunctionCallbackInfo<Value>)</code>
<i>Visibility</i>	<code>public</code>
<i>Parameters</i>	<code>args: FunctionCallbackInfo<Value></code>
<i>Return value</i>	<code>none</code>
<i>behavior</i>	describe beahviour

2. NodeHandler

describe class NodeHandler here

2.1. getExports

<i>Name</i>	NodeHandler::getExports()
<i>Visibility</i>	public
<i>Parameters</i>	none
<i>Return value</i>	Local<Object> describe return value
<i>behavior</i>	describe beahviour

3. NodeApplication

describe class NodeApplication here

3.1. NodeApplication

<i>Name</i>	NodeApplication::NodeApplication(acn: char*, argc: int*, argv: char**)
<i>Visibility</i>	public
<i>Parameters</i>	acn: char*, argc: int*, argv: char**
<i>Return value</i>	« constructor » describe return value
<i>behavior</i>	describe beahviour

4. TemplateFactory

Creates javascript function templates from a given ROOT class using TClassRef. Methods and static members are set during creation through use of ROOT reflections and the proxy factories. The created templates are kept in a cache to avoid unnecessary creation of already existing templates.

4.1. createTemplate

<i>Name</i>	<code>TemplateFactory::createTemplate(clazz: TClassRef)</code>
<i>Visibility</i>	public
<i>Parameters</i>	<i>clazz</i> : <i>TClassRef</i> the class for which a template is to be created
<i>Return value</i>	Local<FunctionTemplate> the created template
<i>Behavior</i>	gets the class from TClassRef and creates a new function template. then it iterates over all static members of the class and sets the corresponding members of the template to respective proxy objects. It then iterates through the functions and also sets them. For further reference consider the following sequence diagram.

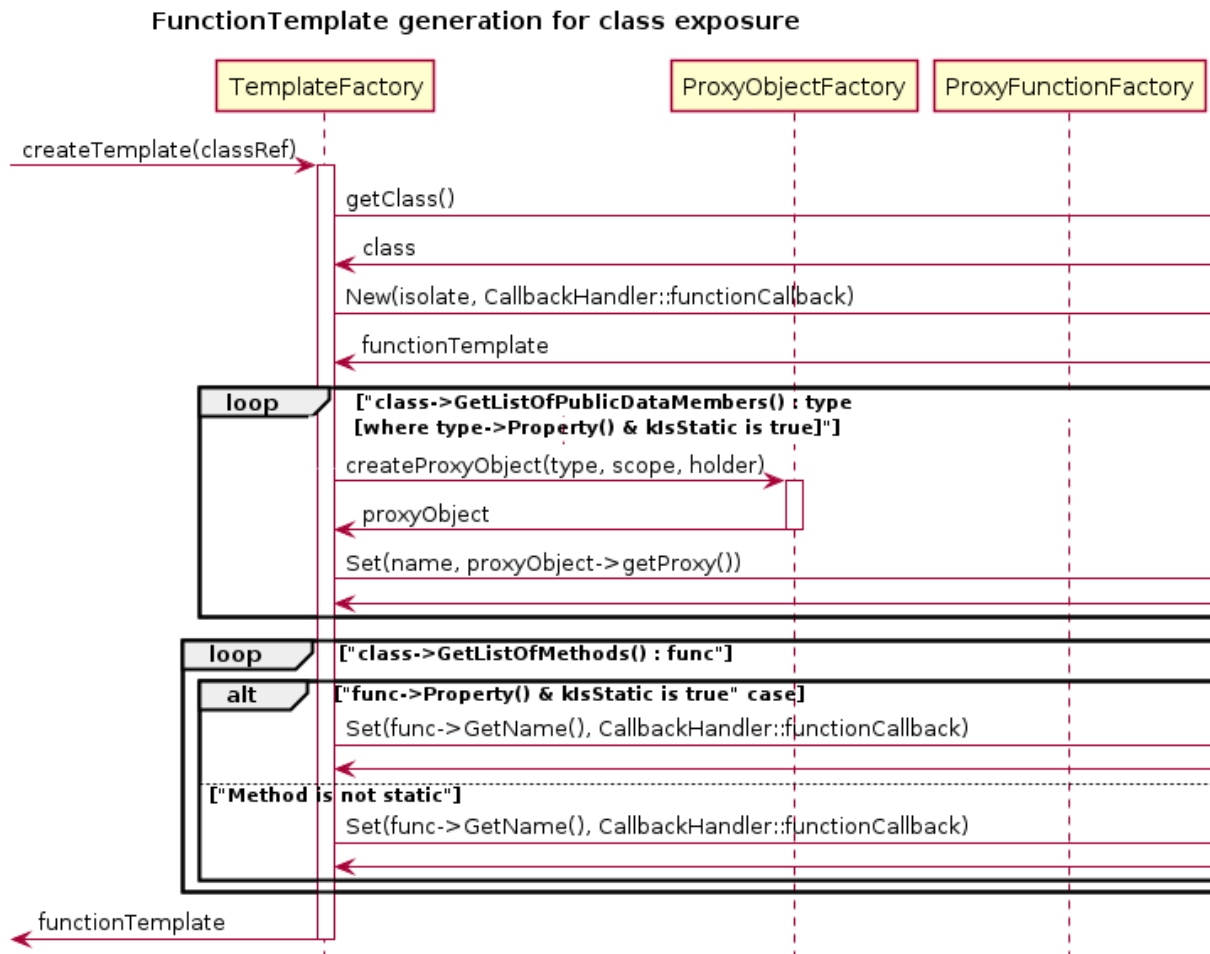


Figure 4.1: function template creation (full diagram in appendix)

5. Proxy

The Proxy class is an abstract class which acts as an intermediary between Node.js and ROOT. Both the ObjectProxy and FunctionProxy inherit the Proxy class, since both of them require the object's or functions's void* address, TObject type and TClassRef scope. The Proxy class holds the data, which both ObjectProxy and FunctionProxy require. The Proxy class uses the Proxy design pattern.

5.1. Proxy

<i>Name</i>	Proxy::Proxy(address: void*, type: TObject, scope: TClassRef)
<i>Visibility</i>	protected
<i>Parameters</i>	<i>address: void*</i> The memory address of the Proxy <i>type: TObject</i> The type identification which the ObjectProxy will have <i>scope: TClassRef</i> The class the Proxy belongs to
<i>Return value</i>	« constructor » Returns a Proxy with the given parameters as a variables
<i>behavior</i>	The Proxy constructor will be inherited by both ObjectProxy and FunctionProxy. The created Proxy will have the parameters as variables.

5.2. setAddress

<i>Name</i>	<code>Proxy::setAddress(address: void*)</code>
<i>Visibility</i>	public
<i>Parameters</i>	<i>address: void*</i> The address to which the Proxy should be set to
<i>Return value</i>	none
<i>behavior</i>	Sets the address of the Proxy.

5.3. getAddress

<i>Name</i>	<code>Proxy::getAddress()</code>
<i>Visibility</i>	<code>public</code>
<i>Parameters</i>	<i>none</i>
<i>Return value</i>	void* The current address of the Proxy
<i>behavior</i>	Gets the current address of the Proxy.

5.4. getType

<i>Name</i>	<code>Proxy::getType()</code>
<i>Visibility</i>	public
<i>Parameters</i>	none
<i>Return value</i>	TObject The current type of the Proxy
<i>behavior</i>	Gets the current type of the Proxy.

5.5. getScope

<i>Name</i>	<code>Proxy::getScope()</code>
<i>Visibility</i>	public
<i>Parameters</i>	<i>none</i>
<i>Return value</i>	TClassRef The current scope of the Proxy
<i>behavior</i>	Gets the current scope of the Proxy.

5.6. isGlobal

<i>Name</i>	<code>Proxy::isGlobal()</code>
<i>Visibility</i>	public
<i>Parameters</i>	<i>none</i>
<i>Return value</i>	bool True if the Proxy is global
<i>behavior</i>	Checks if the Proxy is global and hence visible throughout the program.

5.7. isTemplate

<i>Name</i>	<code>Proxy::isTemplate()</code>
<i>Visibility</i>	public
<i>Parameters</i>	none
<i>Return value</i>	bool True if the Proxy is a template
<i>behavior</i>	Checks if the Proxy is a template, which allows using generic types.

5.8. isConst

<i>Name</i>	<code>Proxy::isConst()</code>
<i>Visibility</i>	public
<i>Parameters</i>	none
<i>Return value</i>	bool True if the Proxy is a constant
<i>behavior</i>	Checks if the Proxy is a constant.

5.9. isStatic

<i>Name</i>	<code>Proxy::isStatic()</code>
<i>Visibility</i>	public
<i>Parameters</i>	none
<i>Return value</i>	bool True if the Proxy is static
<i>behavior</i>	Checks if the Proxy is static.

6. FunctionProxyFactory

describe class FunctionProxyFactory here

6.1. createFunctionProxy

<i>Name</i>	<code>FunctionProxyFactory::createFunctionProxy(function: TFunction, scope: TClassRef)</code>
<i>Visibility</i>	public
<i>Parameters</i>	<i>function: TFunction, scope: TClassRef</i>
<i>Return value</i>	ProxyFunciton describe return value
<i>behavior</i>	describe beahviour

6.2. fromArgs

<i>Name</i>	<code>FunctionProxyFactory::fromArgs(name: string, scope: TClassRef, args: FunctionCallbackInfo)</code>
<i>Visibility</i>	public
<i>Parameters</i>	<i>name: string, scope: TClassRef, args: FunctionCallbackInfo</i>
<i>Return value</i>	FunctionProxy describe return value
<i>behavior</i>	describe beahviour

7. FunctionProxy

Acts as a proxy for a ROOT callable (i.e. function or class method). It provides methods to execute such a callable and validate its arguments. It also maintains a map of TFunction - CallFunc entries to cache already used functions.

7.1. getCallFunc

<i>Name</i>	FunctionProxy::getCallFunc(method: TFunction*)
<i>Visibility</i>	public
<i>Parameters</i>	<i>method: TFunction*</i> : pointer to the ROOT function for which a proxy is to be created
<i>Return value</i>	CallFunc* a pointer to the CallFunc object provied by kling
<i>behavior</i>	gets a pointer to a CallFunc object, which encapsulates the provided TFunction in storage (CallFunc is made available by cling) to which is used during this class' instantiation

7.2. getMethodsFromName

<i>Name</i>	<code>FunctionProxy::getMethodsFromName(scope: TClassRef, name: string)</code>
<i>Visibility</i>	public
<i>Parameters</i>	<p><i>scope: TClassRef</i> a reference to the class which is checked for methods with the specified name</p> <p><i>name: string</i> the name of the overloaded methods which shall be returned</p>
<i>Return value</i>	<code>vector<TFunction*></code> all methods that match the specified name
<i>Behavior</i>	Gets a reference to a class and a method name string. It returns all methods of the class with the specified name. This is needed since JavaScript does not support method overloading.

7.3. FunctionProxy

<i>Name</i>	<code>FunctionProxy::FunctionProxy(address: void*, function: TFunction, scope: TClassRef)</code>
<i>Visibility</i>	public
<i>Parameters</i>	<p><i>address: void*</i> the memory address of the proxied function</p> <p><i>function: TFunction</i> the function's reflection object</p> <p><i>scope: TClassRef</i> the class that the function belongs to</p>
<i>Return value</i>	« constructor » the created <code>FunctionProxy</code>
<i>behavior</i>	Creates the <code>FunctionProxy</code> .

7.4. getType

<i>Name</i>	<code>FunctionProxy::getType()</code>
<i>Visibility</i>	public
<i>Parameters</i>	<i>none</i>
<i>Return value</i>	TFunction the TFunction object in the proxy
<i>Behavior</i>	returns the TFunction object this proxy wraps. It contains the meta data of its corresponding function

7.5. validateArgs

<i>Name</i>	<code>FunctionProxy::validateArgs(args: FunctionCallbackInfo)</code>
<i>Visibility</i>	public
<i>Parameters</i>	<i>args</i> : <i>FunctionCallbackInfo</i> information about the context of the call, including the number and values of arguments
<i>Return value</i>	ObjectProxy[] array of the arguments as proxies
<i>Behavior</i>	checks whether the function is being called with the proper arguments and wraps them in proxies so they can be used by the call method

7.6. call

<i>Name</i>	<code>FunctionProxy::call(args: ObjectProxy[])</code>
<i>Visibility</i>	public
<i>Parameters</i>	<i>args: ObjectProxy[]</i> proxies containing arguments for the method
<i>Return value</i>	ObjectProxy proxies containing the values returned by the called method
<i>behavior</i>	calls the actual method in storage using cling. The argument object proxies' contents are read and given to the called method

8. ObjectProxyFactory

The ObjectProxyFactory creates ObjectProxy instances with TDataMember type, TClassRef scope and ObjectProxy holder. It encapsulates ROOT objects recursively for use in Javascript.

8.1. createObjectProxy

<i>Name</i>	ObjectProxyFactory::createObjectProxy(type: TDataMember, scope: TClassRef, holder: ObjectProxy)
<i>Visibility</i>	public
<i>Parameters</i>	<p><i>type: TDataMember</i> The type identification which the ObjectProxy will have</p> <p><i>scope: TClassRef</i> The class the ObjectProxy belongs to</p> <p><i>holder: ObjectProxy</i> The holder is the ObjectProxy which will encapsulate and hold the newly created ObjectProxy</p>
<i>Return value</i>	ObjectProxy Returns the ObjectProxy which is created with the given parameters. 1q
<i>behavior</i>	A new ObjectProxy is created each time the createObjectProxy method is called up.

9. ObjectProxy

The *ObjectProxy* class is used to represent ROOT objects. It differentiates between primitive and non-primitive object types.

There are the following implementations of ObjectProxy:

- **EnumProxy** Maps C++ enums to JavaScript strings
- **StructProxy** Maps C++ structs to JavaScript objects
- **ArrayProxy** Maps C++ arrays to JavaScript arrays, we cannot enlarge C++ arrays, so we will throw an Exception on overflows
- **PointerProxy** Maps C++ pointers to JavaScript objects
- **NumberProxy** Uses a C++ template to map all C++ numbers to JavaScript Numbers
- **StringProxy** Maps C++ strings and cstrings to JavaScript strings
- **BooleanProxy** Maps C++ root boolean to Javascript boolean

The *ProxyObjectFactory* decides which ObjectProxy needs to be instantiated. Internally all these *ProxyObjects* work the same way by linking a *v8::Local* with a *TDataMember*

9.1. ObjectProxy

<i>Name</i>	<code>ObjectProxy::ObjectProxy(type: TDataMember, scope: TClassRef)</code>
<i>Visibility</i>	public
<i>Parameters</i>	<i>type: TDataMember, scope: TClassRef</i> the type and scope of the object
<i>Return value</i>	« constructor » the newly constructed ObjectProxy
<i>behavior</i>	Creates a new ObjectProxy with the given type and scope.

9.2. getType

<i>Name</i>	<code>ObjectProxy::getType()</code>
<i>Visibility</i>	public
<i>Parameters</i>	none
<i>Return value</i>	TDataMember the type of the ObjectProxy
<i>behavior</i>	Returns the type of the Object behind the proxy.

9.3. set

<i>Name</i>	<code>ObjectProxy::set(value: ObjectProxy)</code>
<i>Visibility</i>	public
<i>Parameters</i>	<i>value: ObjectProxy</i> the value to set
<i>Return value</i>	none
<i>behavior</i>	Sets the value of the Object behind the proxy.

9.4. get

<i>Name</i>	<code>ObjectProxy::get()</code>
<i>Visibility</i>	public
<i>Parameters</i>	<i>none</i>
<i>Return value</i>	Local<Value> The value the object has.
<i>behavior</i>	Returns the value that was set for the object.

9.5. setProxy

<i>Name</i>	<code>ObjectProxy::setProxy(proxy: Local<Object>)</code>
<i>Visibility</i>	<code>public</code>
<i>Parameters</i>	<code>proxy: Local<Object></code>
<i>Return value</i>	<code>none</code>
<i>behavior</i>	describe beahviour

9.6. getProxy

<i>Name</i>	<code>ObjectProxy::getProxy()</code>
<i>Visibility</i>	public
<i>Parameters</i>	<i>none</i>
<i>Return value</i>	Local<Object> describe return value
<i>behavior</i>	describe beahviour

9.7. isPrimitive

<i>Name</i>	<code>ObjectProxy::isPrimitive()</code>
<i>Visibility</i>	<code>public</code>
<i>Parameters</i>	<i>none</i>
<i>Return value</i>	bool Whether or not the represented object is of a primitive type or not.
<i>behavior</i>	Returns <i>true</i> if the represented object's type is primitive, <i>false</i> if not.