



TeXstudio

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Presentation Objectives

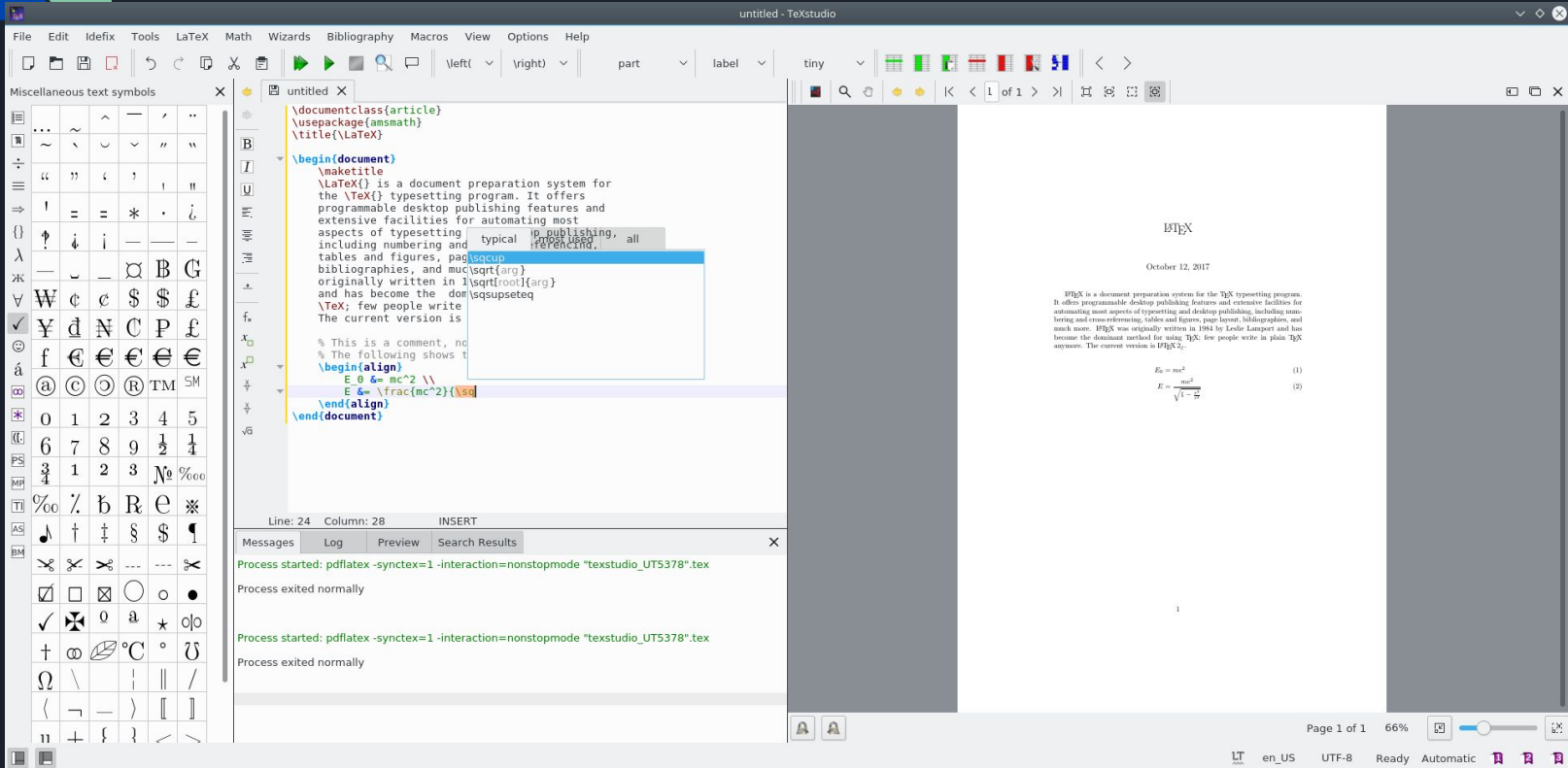
- Introduction
- Functional View
- Information View
- Deployment View
- Apply Perspective
- Critiques



What is TeXstudio?

- Editor for (La)TeX documents
- Intends to make editing as easy as possible
- Provides bookmarking, autocompletion, assistants & wizards, mathematical symbol tables & lookup, table formatting, compilation output previews, and more
- Stakeholders: contributors to code and doc, users (Latex writers!)

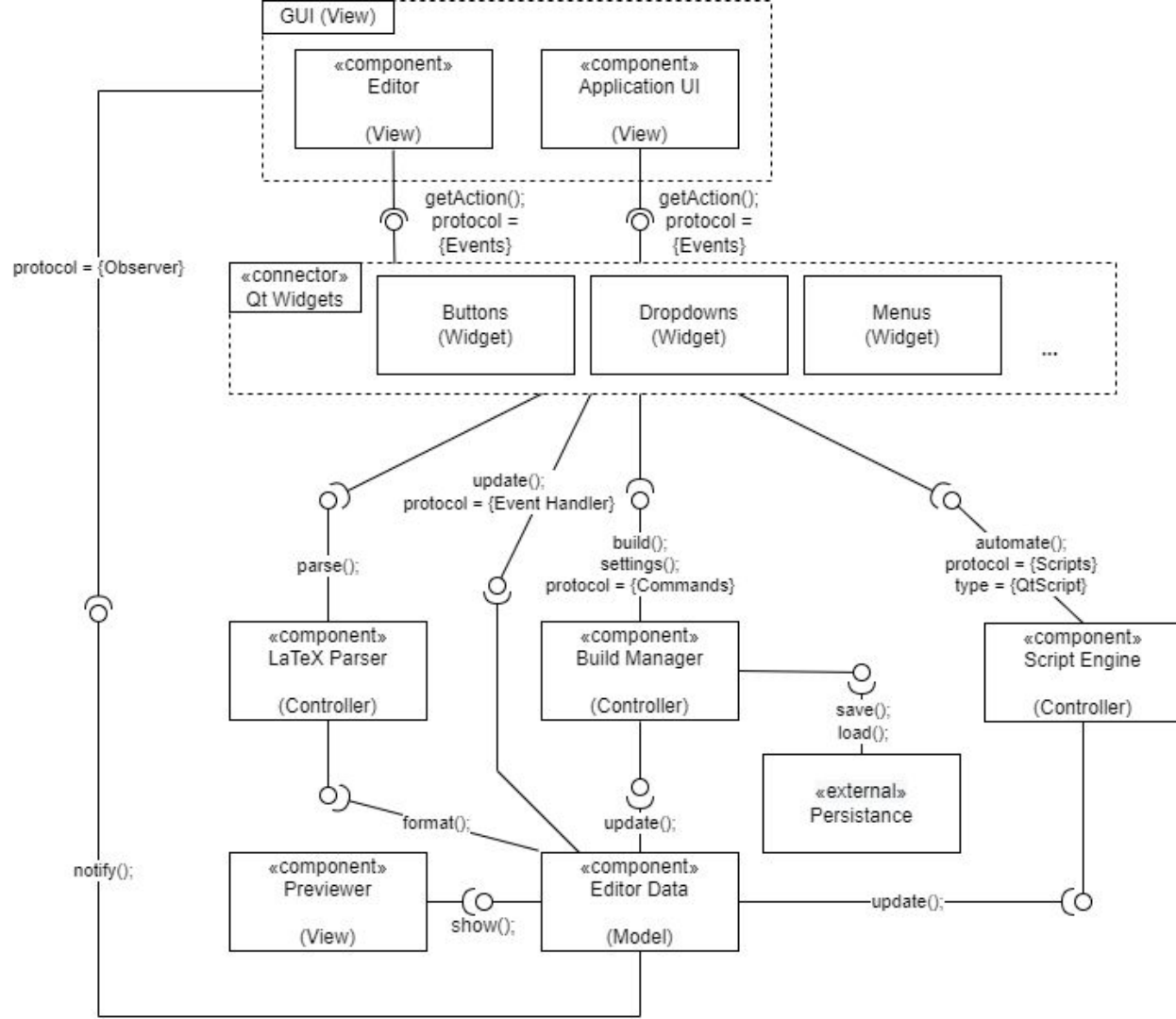
TeXstudio User Interface



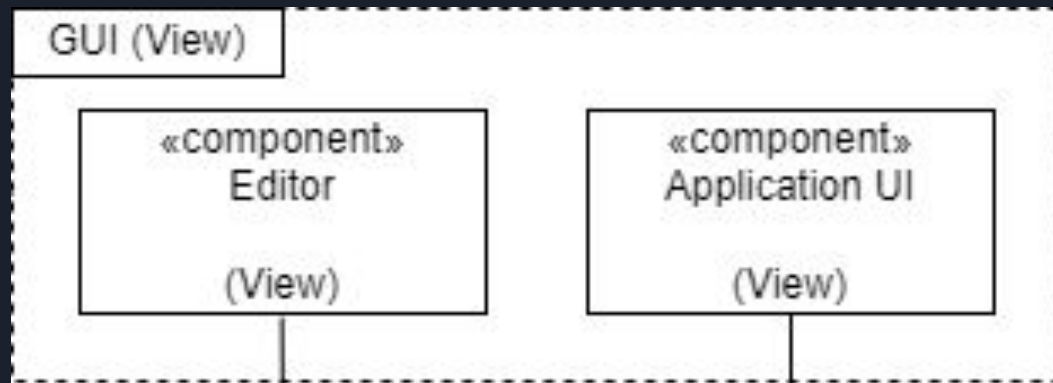


Functional View

- General Functional Structure
- Scope: Internal Interactions between elements
- Dependencies: Qt, Poppler and Phonon
- Flawed implementation of implicit M-V-C
- Heavily dependent on the Qt framework



GUI (View)

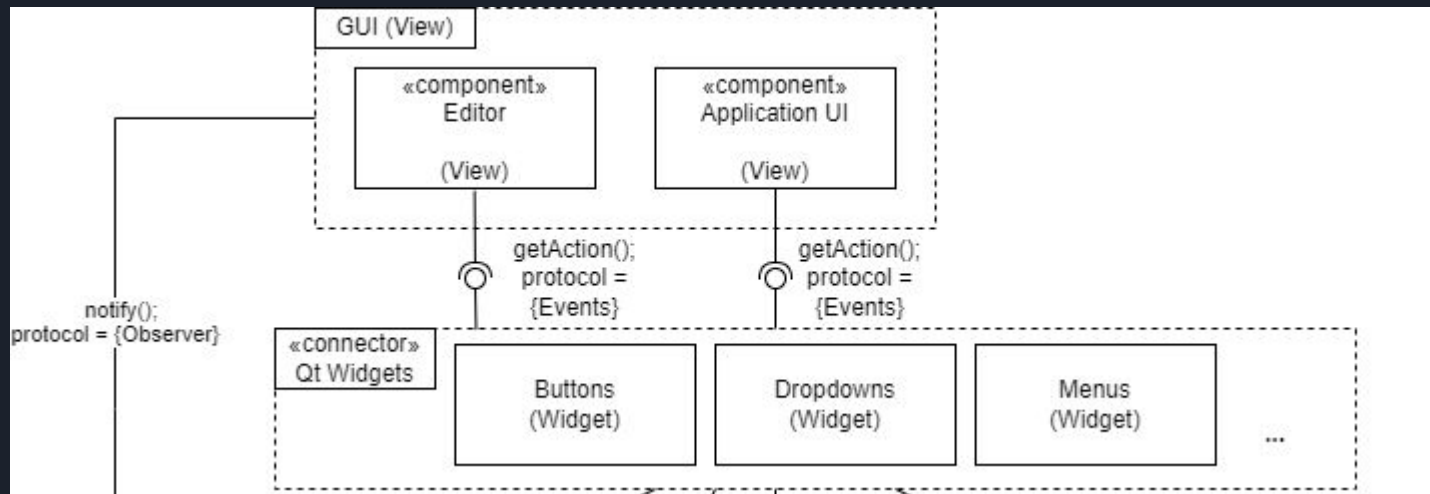


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Q4.tex X
101 N[T_{i+1}] &= 2^{i+1}
102 \end{align*}
103 \hfill\square$
104 \\
105 \noindent
106 Thus, to obtain a root-list with  $T_0, T_1, \dots, T_k$ , we need to insert  $\sum_{i=0}^k 2^i = 2^{k+1} - 1$  nodes. However, we also need to account for the placeholder node  $x_k$  that will be deleted, thus, in total we need to insert  $2^{k+1}$  nodes.\\
107 \\
108 Using this method, you can obtain a Fibonacci Heap with  $T_0, T_1, \dots, T_k$  in the root-list, with  $2^{k+1} - 1$  nodes.
109 \clearpage
110 \noindent
111 (ii) We first start setting up this problem by creating a Fibonacci Heap. Let  $k$  be fixed and denote the size of elements in the root-list of our desired Fibonacci heap. Then the procedure for setting up the problem is as follows:
112 \begin{enumerate}
113 \item Insert  $2^{k+1}$  elements in the root-list
114 \item Delete the last element that was added. Note that this will create a root-list with the structure  $T_0, T_1, \dots, T_k$ .
115 \item Loop through all nodes in the Fibonacci heap such that all nodes that aren't immediate children to the nodes in the root-list are deleted.
116 \item Denote the remaining number of nodes by  $n$ .
117 \end{enumerate}
118 In fact, we can get an exact formula for the value of  $n$ :
119 \begin{align*}
120 n &= k + \sum_{i=0}^k i \\
121 n &= k + \frac{k^2 + k}{2} \\
122 n &= \frac{3}{2}k + \frac{k^2}{2}
123 \end{align*}
124 Note that deleting the number of non-immediate descendants in the Fibonacci Heap does \textit{not} affect the elements in the root-list. Thus, we also get the following inequality for  $k$ :
125 \begin{align*}
126 \frac{3}{2}k + \frac{k^2}{2} &= 2n \\
127 \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}k + \frac{k^2}{2}} &= \sqrt{2n} \\
128 \sqrt{\frac{k^2}{2}} &\leq \sqrt{2} * \sqrt{n} \\
129 k &\leq \sqrt{2} * \sqrt{n}
130 \end{align*}
131 Since we have  $k \leq \sqrt{2} * \sqrt{n}$  elements in the root-list, we can assume finding a minimum in the root-list has time complexity  $\mathcal{O}(\sqrt{n})$ . This completes the set-up for the problem. Then, we can repeat the following two steps to obtain the desired inequality:
132 \begin{enumerate}
133 \item Insert a new minimum node  $x_k$  with value  $-\infty$ 
134 \item Use DELETERMIN to delete  $x_k$ , which search for a new minimum node and also CLEAN-UP-ROOT-LIST.
135 \end{enumerate}
136 These two steps account for an operation each. In the first step, we simply insert a node into the root-list, thus this has  $\mathcal{O}(1)$  time complexity. For the second operation, we need to take into account the cost of DELETERMIN, the cost of
  
```

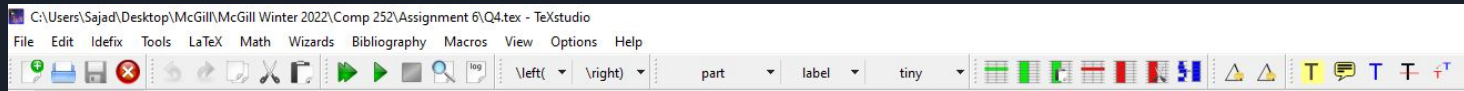
Editor Application UI

GUI (View) and its interactions



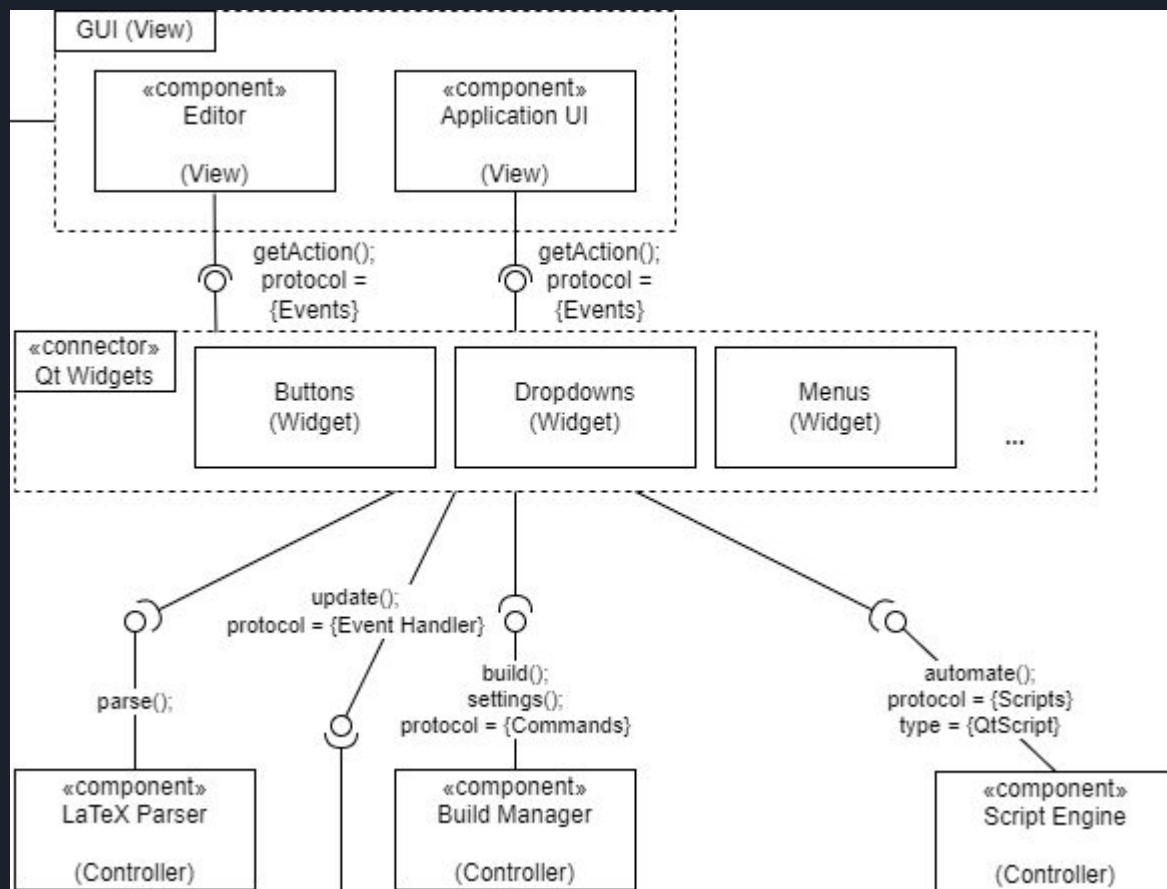


Qt Widgets



- Composite Design Pattern

Qt Widgets (Connector)

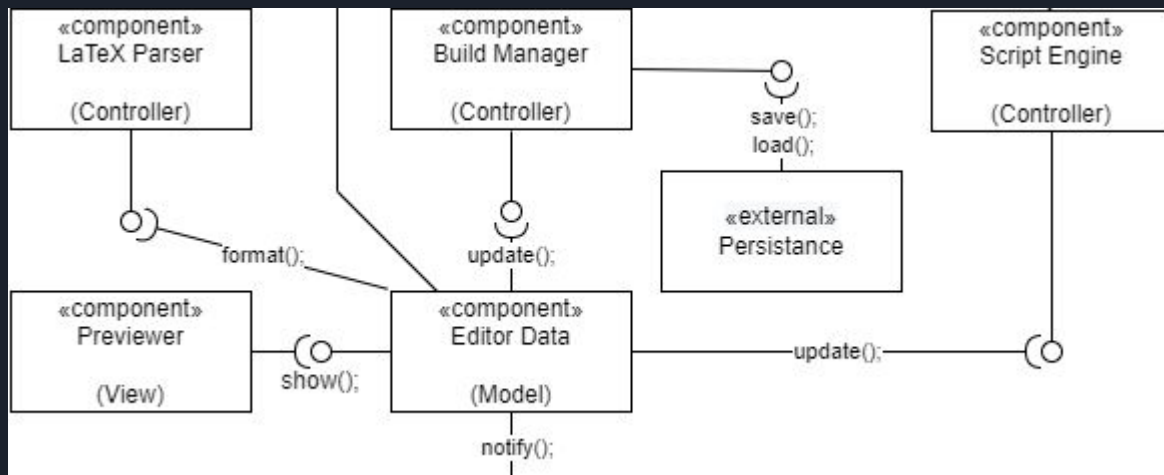




Important Notes about Qt Widgets

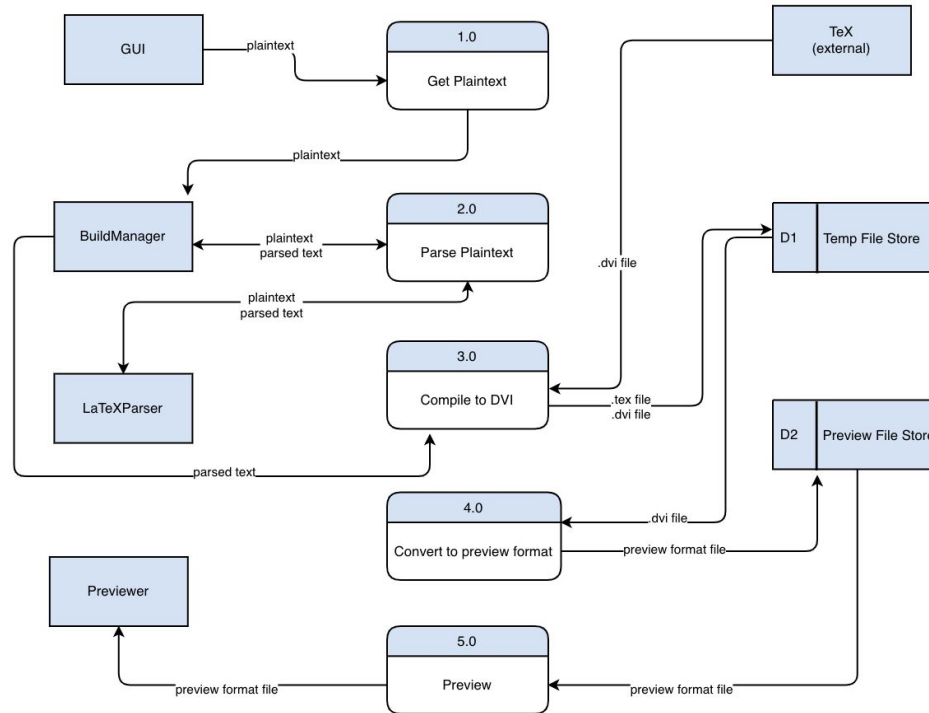
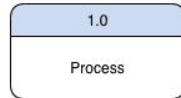
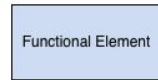
- Some Qt Widgets will interact directly with the Editor Data (Model)
- Some Qt Widgets use *only* functionality from Qt.
- There is a constructor method to easily create these widgets.

Event Processing Block

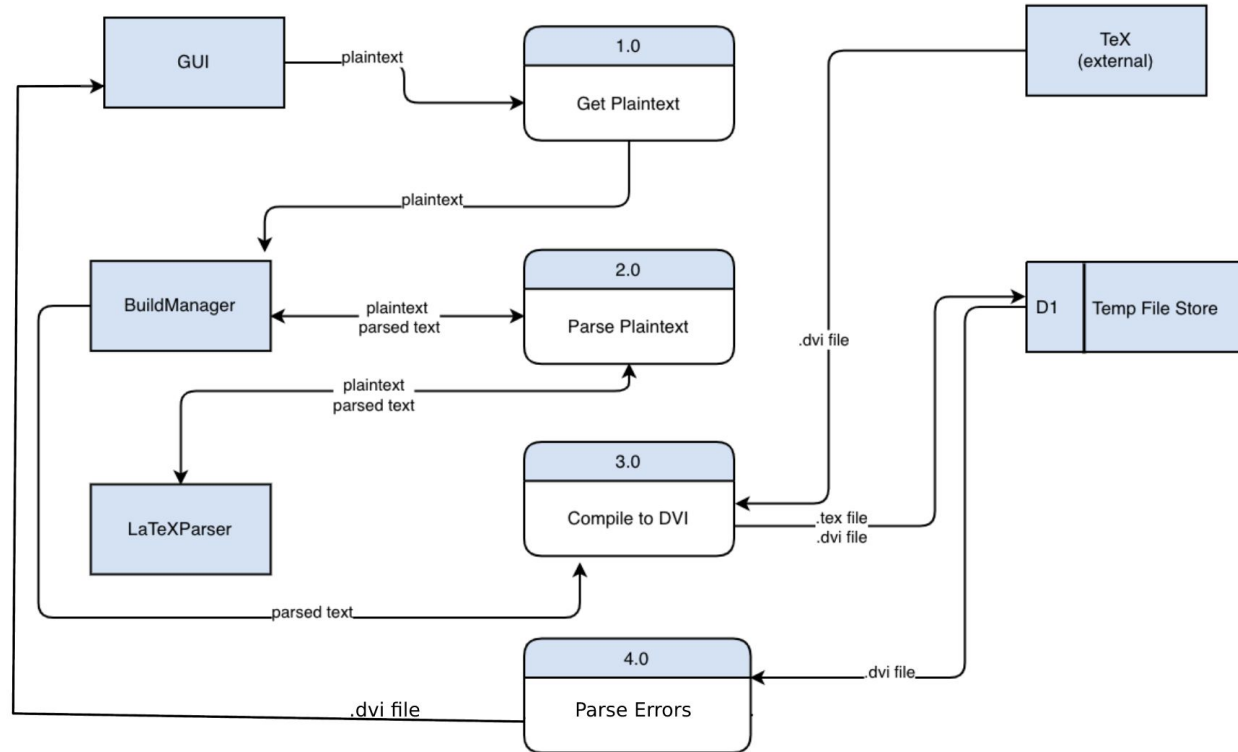


Information View

Legend



Failure Scenario





Deployment View

- Most deployments of TeXstudio are quite simple, just run the installer for your OS and enjoy!
- Some advanced features require extra setup. For example, making use of a LanguageTool server
- LanguageTool provides grammar & style checking as an HTTP service
- TeXstudio can use LanguageTool to provide grammar hints (squiggly blue underlines) in the editor buffer
- If run locally, TeXstudio can manage LanguageTool itself, just need a JRE installation (8 or later) and the LanguageTool JAR file.
- If run remote, need JRE on the host, must start the server manually. On the client, configure TeXstudio to use the remote host



Perspective: Usability

Three major concerns and tactics towards **Functional**, **Information** and **Deployment** views:

	Functional	Information	Deployment
Simplicity	UI simplicity	-	Easy modulation
Consistency	Platform agnosticity (internal)	CVS to work with GIT	Platform agnosticity (external)
Efficiency	Efficient UI	Efficient compilation, data flow for humans	Small deployment package



Critiques

Critique 1: God Class Antipattern + Single Responsibility Principle

- `TexStudio.cpp`: 12,000+ lines
 - Mapped in our AD to different functional elements:
 - Qt Widget
 - GUI
 - Persistence
 - Previewer
- `BuildManager.cpp`: 2,500+ lines
 - Broad scope
 - Responsibilities: management of document lifecycle
 - Also includes implemented concurrency functions:
 - `BuildManager::firstProcessOfDirectExpansion`
- `/src` contains **97 .cpp files!**



Critiques

Critique 2: Inappropriate Intimacy

- Many cases of methods using public fields in other classes
- This is a failure to encapsulate: Class implementation not hidden
- Textstudio class: At least 192 references to public fields in ConfigManager class. Likely to have more examples of this
- Refactoring ConfigManager may break the interface expected by Textstudio, thus requiring even more refactoring
- Should use getter & setter methods, hides the underlying implementation, makes refactoring easier



Questions?