# Part Handling in qooxdoo - II

# Part Collapsing

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#### Part Collapsing

Parts are collapsed, i.e. made smaller, by *merging* packages so that each part is made up of fewer of them. Merging of packages is an iterative process that is constraint by various rules. Merging is currently done in two phases

- by load order
- by size

When merging, a target package receives the source package's classes, the source package is then removed. The phases mainly differ in how source packages are selected.

#### Package Merging

This is the basic process to merge one package into another. Let  $p_s$  be the source and  $p_t$  the target package, then

- within a part, start with the *last* package in the (dependency-sorte) package list
- iteratively check each package further up the list if it is a suitable merge target
- if found, add  $Classes(p_s)$  to  $Classes(p_t)$ , maintaining load ordering within the target package
- add  $Deps(p_s)$  to  $Deps(p_t)$ ; this is a **recursive** process and might incur new packages being added to certain parts
- remove  $p_s$  from all parts
- repeat with the next package from the end of the list (whether or not the previous package could be merged), until all packages have been tried

## Source Package Selection

The two merge phases (load order and size) refer to the way source packages are identified.

- In the *size* phase, packages are selected by size, i.e. packages below a configurable threshold are set up for merging. This is to avoid packages that are too small.
- The phase where packages are selected by *load* order is more complicated (see its own section).

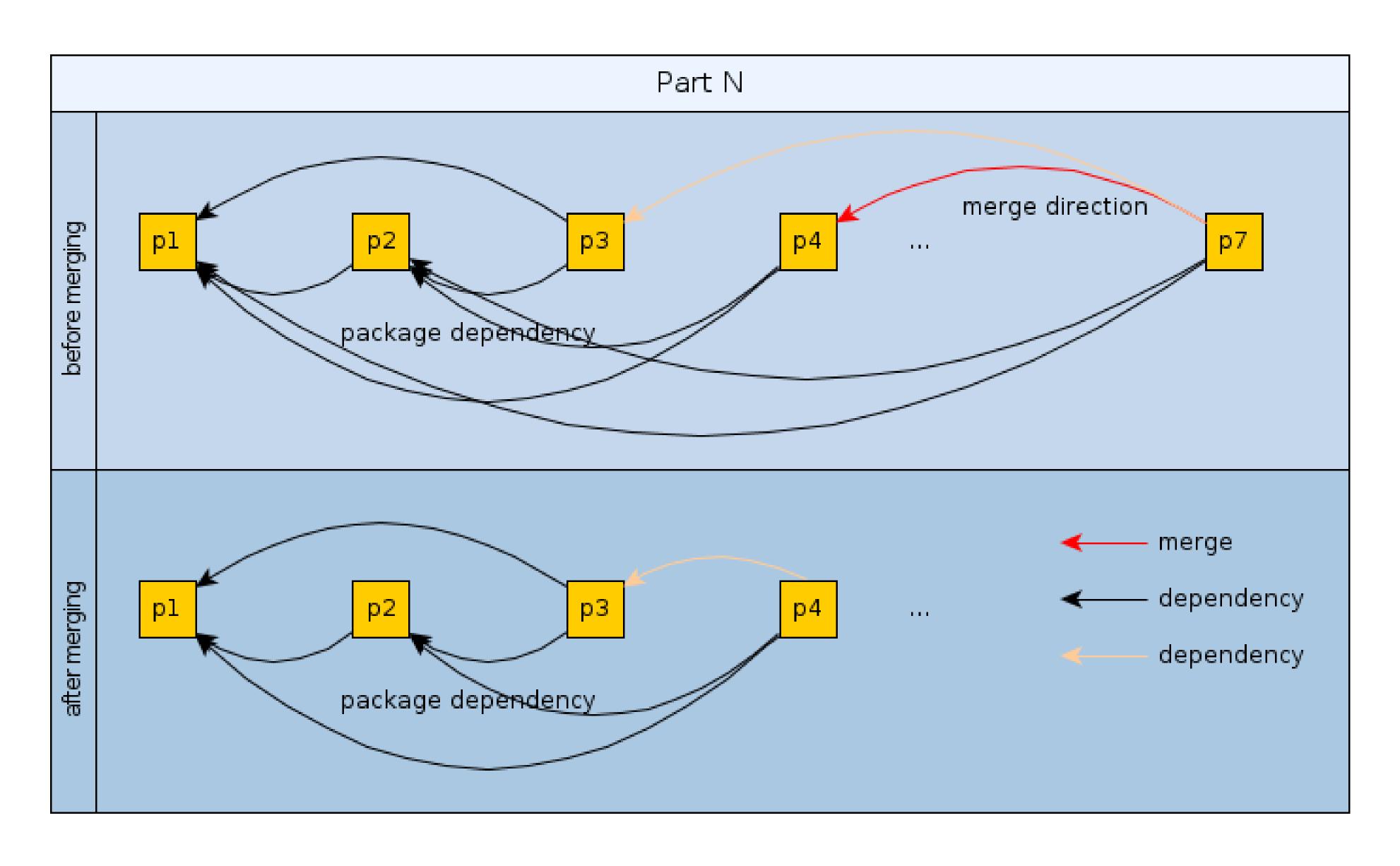


Figure 1: Merging packages and maintaining dependencies

## Target Package Selection

The following conditions have to be met for a package to be eligible as a target for a package merge.

•  $Parts(p_s) \subset Parts(p_t)$  [ this assures the classes of  $p_s$  remain avaiable wherever they are needed ]

## Merging by Load Order

The aim of load-order merging is to have just one additional package to load with each new part.

- By using the *expected-load-order* configuration key the user groups together parts (*load groups*) where the parts with a lower number are expected to be loaded earlier.
- A specific load-order number can be assigned to only one part, which means the load group only consists of this single part.
- Without this configuration key, or within a single group, no load order is assumed.
- This allows more aggressive package merging ...
- First, all *unique* packages within the load group are merged.

- Then, packages *common* among the parts of the load group are merged.
- Target packages are only used **once**. This is to avoid "monster packages".
- The *boot* part is always merged this way by default. It is assigned load order number 1 which cannot be assigned to any other load group.
- Parts which are not in any load group are not actively collapsed. (They are still affected by package changes if packages they use are merged).

### References

The following qooxdoo applications use parts, with and without explicit load-ordering:

- [1] Feedreader Configuration, (load groups commented out), https://github.com/qooxdoo/qooxdoo/blob/release\_3\_0\_1/application/feedreader/config.jsc
- [2] WidgetBrowser Configuration, (no load groups)

  https://github.com/qooxdoo/qooxdoo/blob/release\_3\_0\_1/application/widgetbrowser/conf
- [3] 3C MailClient Parts Configuration, (2 load groups) https://svn.landl.org/svn/ccclient/qooxdoo-client/trunk/conf/parts.json

## Merging by Load Order (cont.)

Load-order merging *does not* destroy the ability to load parts in arbitrary order. It just means that if parts are loaded out of order, a larger number of unused classes will be loaded with the required packages.

#### Questions

- The condition for a target package is trivially true in the sorted list of part packages. Why?
- Parts which don't belong to any load group are not processed in the load-order phase. Why?
- Whithin a load group, why are unique packages processed first, then common packages?
- Why are merge targets restricted to one use only?

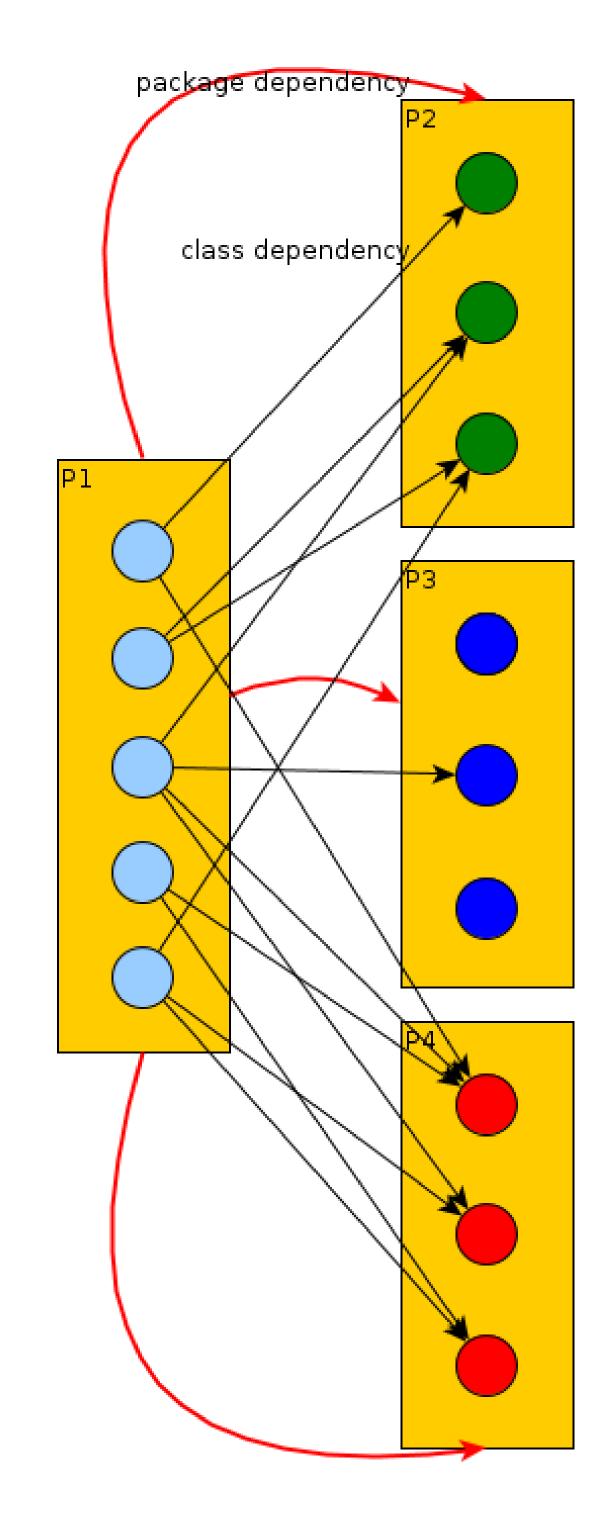


Figure 2: Class dependencies induce package dependencies