# -ER

#### Alternatives, Clients, MVC

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Lecture #5 out of 8 90 minutes

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**Examples and Alternatives** 

-Client Suffix

What About Performance?

Model-View-Controller (MVC)

Rultor + Takes

Read and Watch

-ER: Alternatives, Clients, MVC



"When you need a <u>manager</u>, it's often a sign that the <u>managed</u> are just plain old data structures and that the manager is the smart procedure doing the real work"

Carlo PescioYour Coding Conventions Are Hurting You, 2011

-ER: Alternatives, Clients, MVC

Chapter #1:

Examples and Alternatives

#### Parser

```
class Parser {
                                             class StringAsInt implements Number {
    static int parseInt(String t) {
                                                private final String txt;
                                                StringAsInt(String t) { this.txt = t; }
     // Parse String into Integer
                                                Onverride int intValue() {
    static float parseFloat(String t) {
                                                  // Parse String into Integer
     // Parse String into Float
                                                  // and return the value
    // And many more methods...
9 }
                                            Number n = new StringAsInt("42");
10
int x = Parser.parseInt("42");
                                            int x = n.intValue();
```

## Reader

```
class Reader {

static char readChar(InputStream i) {

// Read the next char from the

// stream and return it, or NULL

// if the stream is at the EOF

}

InputStream i = new FileInputStream(..);

char c = Reader.readChar(i);

class Chars

private final
Chars(InputStream this.is = i)

char next()

// Read the

// stream and
// if !existream this is a stream th
```

```
private final InputStream is;
   Chars(InputStream i)
     this.is = i;
      // Read the next char from the
     // stream and throw exception
     // if !exists()
     // Return TRUE if not EOF
12 InputStream i = new FileInputStream(..);
Chars chars = new Chars(i);
char c = chars.next();
```

## Controller

```
1 class IndexPage implements HttpPage
| class SimpleController {
                                                  HttpResponse process(HttpRequest e) {
    @GET
    @Path("/index")
                                                    // Build an index page and return
    HttpResponse index(HttpRequest e) {
      // Build an index page and return
                                                class UpdatePage implements HttpPage
                                                  HttpResponse process(HttpRequest e) {
                                                    // Save new user information
    @POST
    @Path("/update")
                                                    // and return HTTP 303
   HttpResponse update(HttpRequest e) {
      // Save new user information
                                              10
      // and return HTTP 303
                                              new AllPages (
11
                                                  new IndexPage(),
12
                                                  new UpdatePage()
13 }
                                              14 );
```

#### Validator

```
class Validator {
  bool isValid(int age) {
    return age >= 18;
  }
  int a = 23;
  Validator v = new Validator();
  if (!v.isValid(a)) {
    throw new Exception(
        "Age is not valid"
    );
}
```

```
1 interface Age
    int value();
3 class DefaultAge implements Age
    private final int a;
    DefaultAge(int a)
      this.a = a;
    @Override int value()
      return this.a;
9 class ValidAge implements Age {
    private final Age origin;
    ValidAge(Age age)
      this.origin = age;
12
    @Override int value()
13
      int v = this.origin.value();
14
      if (v < 18)
15
        throw new Exception("Age is not valid");
      return v;
17
19 Age a = new ValidAge(new DefaultAge(23));
```

## Encoder

```
class Encoded implements String {
  package java.net;
                                                                  private final String origin;
                                                                  private final String encoding;
  class URLEncoder {
    static String encode(String s, String enc) {
                                                                  Encoded(String s, String enc) {
      // Encode the string "s" using
                                                                    this.origin = s;
      // the "enc" encoding and return
                                                                    this.enc = encoding;
      // the encoded string
                                                                  @Override String value() {
8
                                                                    // Encode the string "origin" using
                                                                    // the "encoding" and return
10
11 String e = URLEncoder.encode("@foo");
                                                                    // the encoded string
                                                             11
12 e.equals("%40foo");
                                                             12
                                                             13
                                                             14
                                                             15 String e = new Encoded("@foo");
```

The right snippet won't work in Java, since String is a final class, not an interface, unfortunately.

16 e.value().equals("%40foo");

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Chapter #2:
-Client Suffix

[ AWS ]

## AWS Java Client

```
class AmazonS3Client {
    createBucket(String name);
    deleteBucket(String name);
    doesBucketExist(String name);
    getBucketAcl(String name)
    getBucketPolicy(String name);
    listBuckets();
    // 160+ more methods here
  }
  client = new AmazonS3Client("us-1");
  client.createBucket("foo");
  client.putObject("foo", "a.txt");
  client.writeObject("foo", "a.txt", "data");
```

```
region = new S3Region("us-1");
bucket = region.createBucket("foo");
object = bucket.putObject("a.txt");
object.write("data");
```

The left snippet is: 1) procedural, 2) hard to test, 3) resembles a utility class, and 4) is hard to extend. The right one is object-oriented.

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Chapter #3:

What About Performance?

[ Sticky Safe ]

# Sticky Parseable Object

```
class StringAsInt implements Number {
                                             class StickyInt implements Number {
   private final String txt;
                                                private final Number origin;
   StringAsInt(String t) { this.txt = t; }
                                                private int cache = 0;
   @Override int intValue() {
                                                private bool cached = false;
                                                StickyInt(Number n) { origin = n; }
     // Parse String into Integer
                                                @Override int intValue() {
     // and return the value
                                                  if (!cached) {
                                                    cache = origin.intValue();
                                                    cached = true;
Number n = new StringAsInt("42");
int x = n.intValue();
                                                  return cache;
                                            12
                                            13
```

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Is it thread-safe though?

[ Sticky Safe ]

[ Sticky Safe ]

# Thread-safe Sticky Parseable Object

```
class StickyInt implements Number {
  class StickyInt implements Number {
                                                          private final Number origin;
    private final Number origin;
                                                          private final AtomicReference<Integer> cache =
    private int cache = 0;
                                                           new AtomicReference<Integer>(null);
                                                          StickyInt(Number n) { origin = n; }
    private bool cached = false;
                                                          @Override int intValue() {
    StickyInt(Number n) { origin = n; }
                                                           return cache.updateAndGet(
    @Override int intValue() {
                                                             x -> {
                                                               if (x == null) {
       if (!cached) {
                                                                 return origin.intValue();
                                                      10
         cache = origin.intValue();
                                                      11
                                                               return x;
                                                      12
                                                      13
      return cache;
10
                                                      14
11
                                                      15
                                                      16|}
12 }
```

The left snippet is not thread-safety, while the right one is.

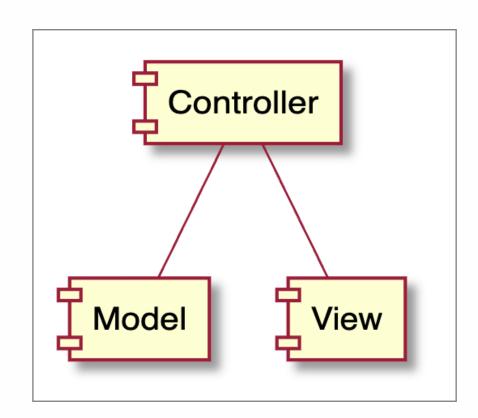
Chapter #4:

Model-View-Controller (MVC)

[ Controller HTML ]

#### The Controller

```
class Controller {
    @GET
    @Path("/b{id}")
    String index(int id) {
        Book book = em.findById(id);
        View v = new HtmlView("book.html");
        v.set("title", book.getTitle());
        return v.renderHtml();
    }
}
```



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[ Controller HTML ]

#### Book as HTML

```
1 interface Book
  class Controller {
                                                           String title();
    @GET
                                                        3 class PgBook implements Book
    @Path("/b{id}")
                                                           String title() // loads from PostgreSQL
                                                        5 interface Page
    String index(int id) {
                                                           String html();
       Book book = em.findById(id);
                                                       7 class HtmlBook implements Book, Page
       View v = new HtmlView("book.html");
                                                           String html() // renders in HTML
                                                           String title() // returns origin.title()
       v.set("title", book.getTitle());
                                                       10 class PageOnPath implements Page
       return v.renderHtml();
                                                           private final String path;
                                                          private final Page origin;
                                                       12
                                                           String html() // renders if path matches
10 }
```

Check yegor256/jpages and yegor256/takes.

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takes.org

Chapter #5:

Rultor + Takes

Chapter #6:

Read and Watch

Don't Create Objects That End With -ER by me

Yet Another Evil Suffix For Object Names: Client by me

MVC vs. OOP by me