



# Reducing Duplication

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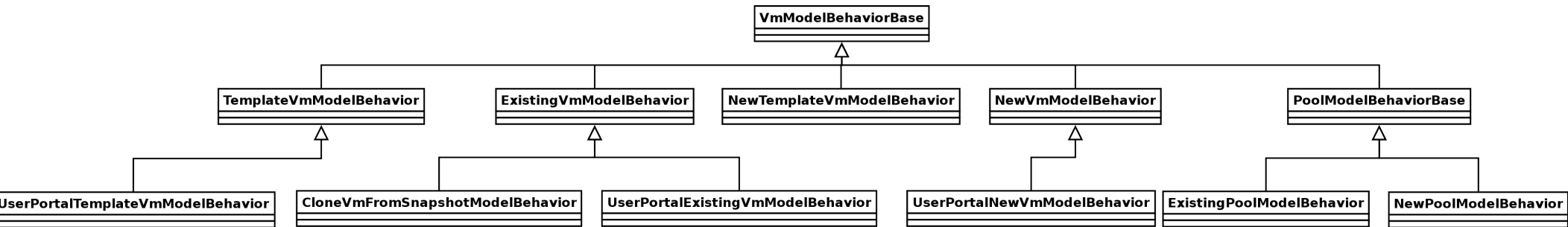
Software Engineer

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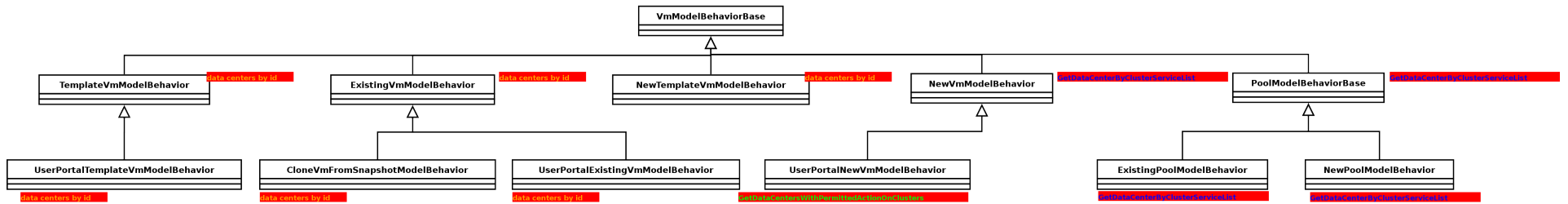
# Topics covered

- Problem
- Possible solutions
- Builders
- Discussion

# Problem 1



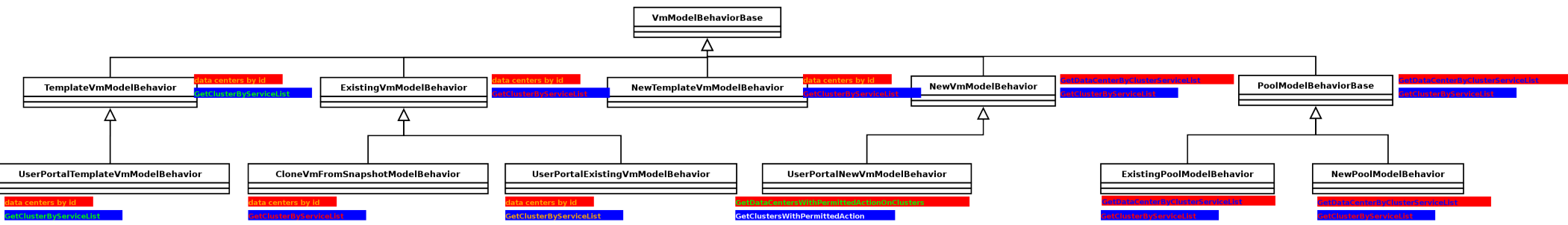
# Problem 2



Legenda:

data centers by id

# Problem 3

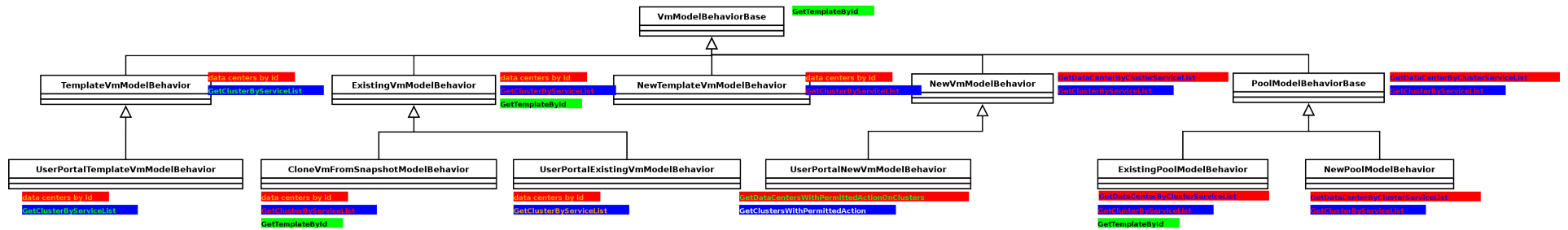


Legenda:

set data center to unitVmModel

set cluster to unitVmModel

# Problem 4



Legende:

- GetDataCentersById
- GetClustersWithPermittedAction
- GetTemplateById

## **Problem – this is still simplified**

- Far not all settings listed
- Also list models do some settings (e.g. ~3000 lines long VmListModel)
- In near future beside VM/Template/Pool also Instance Type + Image will complicate this

# Problem – Why?

- Cross cutting concerns of:
  - Different types like pool/template/vm
  - New vs Edit
  - User Portal vs Web Admin



# Possible Solutions

- Inheritance
- AOP
- Use composition

# Builders – My Requirements

- Support chaining
- Transparent support for async builders
- Support composition of builders (composite pattern)
- Simple usage
- Simple API

# Builders 1

- Parent of the builders is the Builder

```
public interface Builder<S, D> {  
    void build(S source, D destination, BuilderList<S, D> rest);  
}
```

- Parent of all sync builders is BaseSyncBuilder

```
public abstract class BaseSyncBuilder<S, D> implements Builder<S, D> {  
    @Override  
    public void build(S source, D destination, BuilderList<S, D> rest) {  
        build(source, destination);  
        rest.head().build(source, destination, rest.tail());  
    }  
    protected abstract void build(S source, D destination);  
}
```

# Simple Sinc Builder

```
class SimpleSyncBuilder extends BaseSyncBuilder<String, StringBuffer> {  
    @Override  
    protected void build(String source, StringBuffer destination) {  
        destination.append(source.charAt(0));  
    }  
}
```

# Simple Async Builder

```
class SimpleAsync implements Builder<String, StringBuffer> {  
  
    @Override  
    public void build(String source, StringBuffer destination,  
                    BuilderList<String, StringBuffer> rest) {  
        AsyncDataProvider.GetSecondLetter(new AsyncQuery(getModel(),  
                new INewAsyncCallback() {  
                    @Override  
                    public void OnSuccess(Object target, Object returnValue) {  
                        destination.append(returnValue);  
                        rest.head().build(source, destination, rest.tail());  
                    }  
                })), source);  
    }  
  
}
```

# Simple Usage

```
StringBuffer someResult = new StringBuffer();

BuilderExecutor<String, StringBuffer> executor =
    new BuilderExecutor<String, StringBuffer>(
        new SimpleSyncBuilder(),
        new SimpleAsyncBuilder()
    );

executor.build("ab", someResult);
```

# Waiting for Result

```
BuilderExecutor<String, StringBuffer> executor =
    new BuilderExecutor<String, StringBuffer>(
        new BuilderExecutionFinished<String, StringBuffer>(){
            @Override
            public void finished(String source, StringBuffer destination) {
                // done
            }
        },
        new SimpleSyncBuilder(),
        new SimpleAsyncBuilder()
    );

StringBuffer res = new StringBuffer();

executor.build("ab", res);
```

# Composite Builder

- Just a normal builder
- Can be chained to the rest
- For reusing related builders

```
new CompositeBuilder<String, StringBuffer>(
    SimpleSyncBuilder(),
    SimpleAsyncBuilder()
);
```



# Advantages

- simple (the whole infrastructure just 4 classes and 1 interface)
- hides the difference between sync and async builders (reduces nested anonymous classes)
- modularize cross cutting logic
- naming of small peaces of logic
- makes the uicommon more testable
- makes uicommon more readable

# Disadvantages

- lots of small classes
- new approach introduced



**Thank you!**