

Eclipse: Principles, Practices and Patterns

The philosophy
behind Eclipse

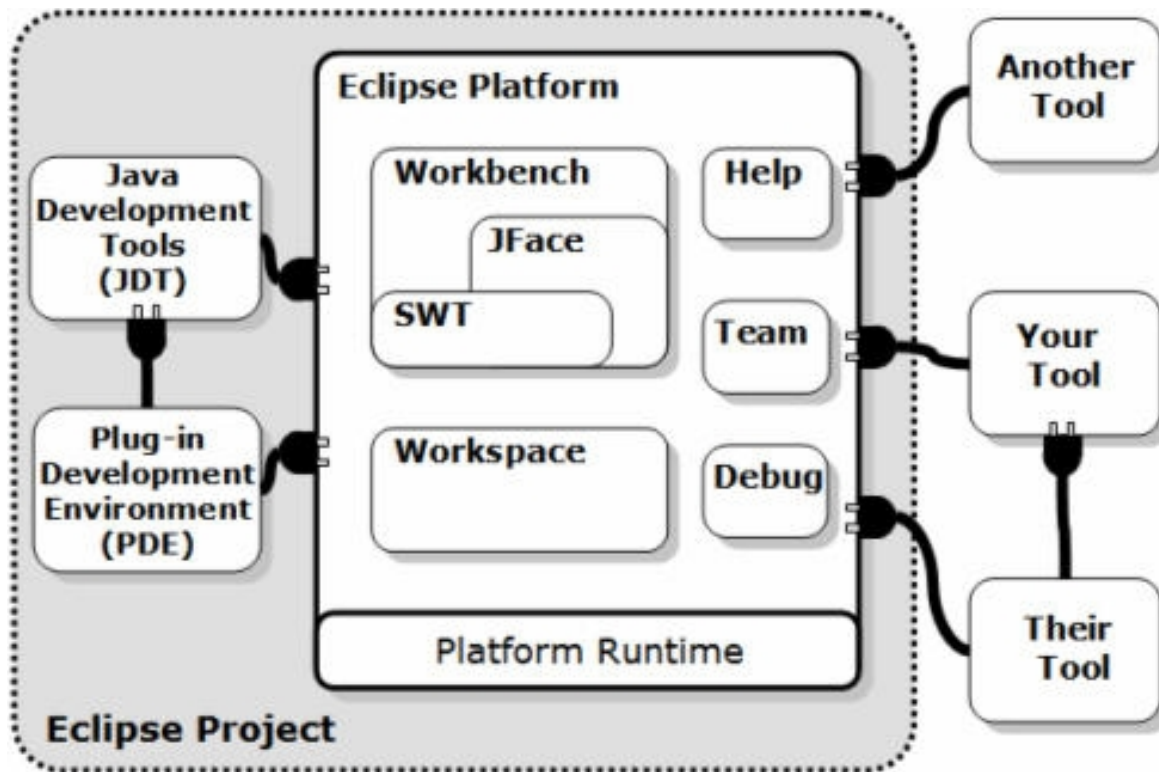
Behind Eclipse

- Erich Gamma: the father of Design Patterns and JUnit
- Kent Beck: the father of XP
- Several others

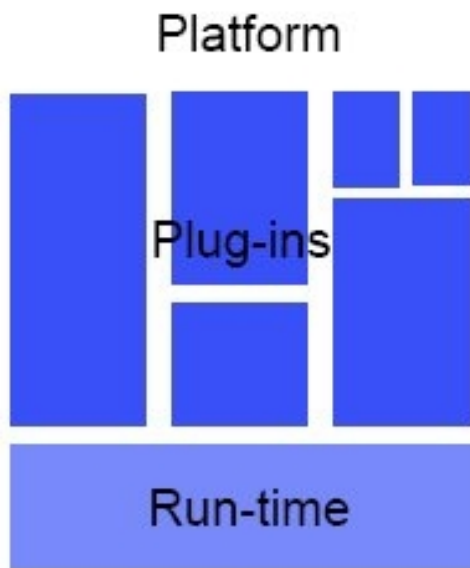
Principle #1

- Everything is a contribution
- Extension and Extension Points
- Eclipse: run-time kernel + contributing plug-ins

Eclipse Architecture

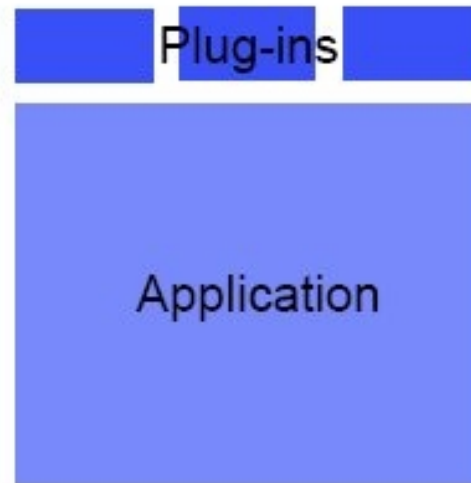


Eclipse Architecture



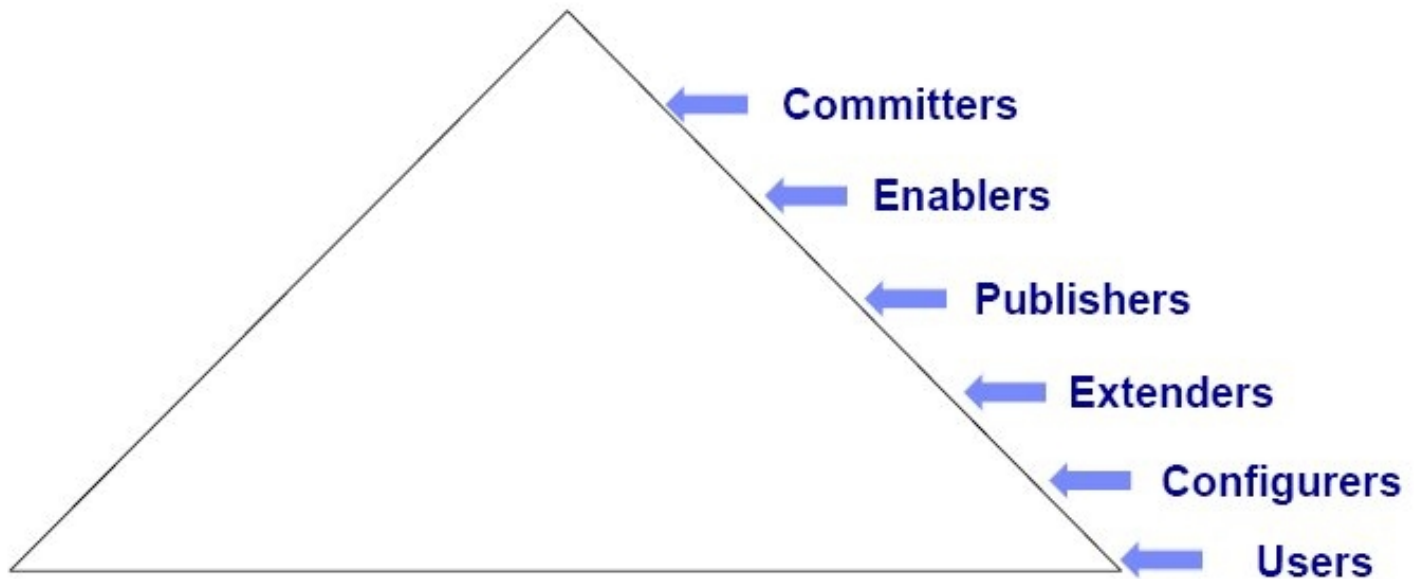
Eclipse

Extensible Application



Other IDEs

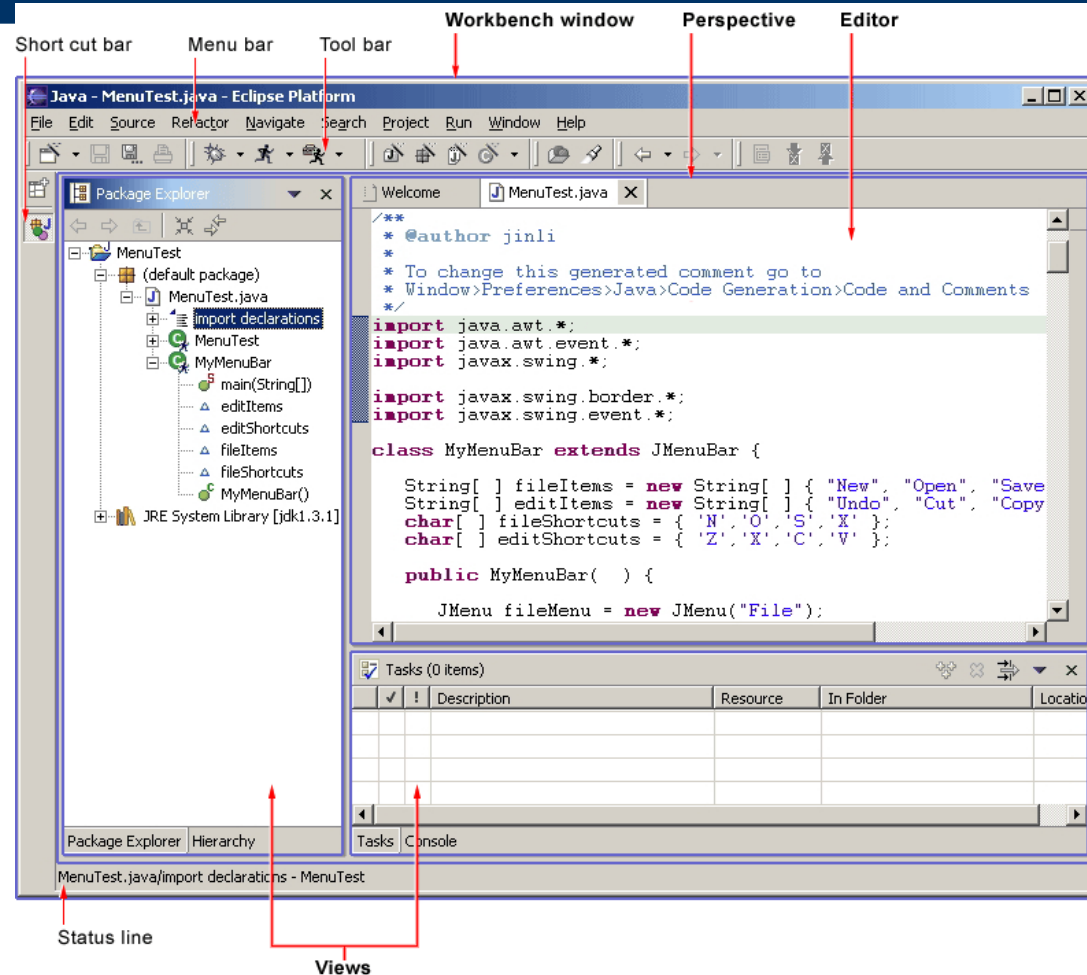
The Contribution Pyramid



Kinds of Contributions

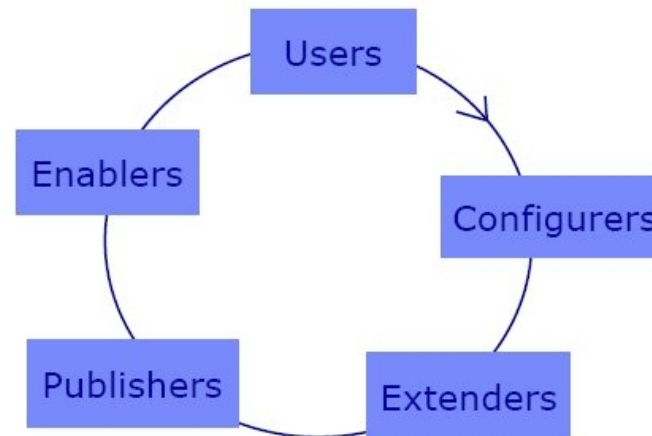
- A menu item
- A tool
- A preference page
- A help chapter
- An editor
- A view
- A perspective

Workbench Elements



Principle #2

- Plug-in must be compliant to the plug-in interface
- The Contribution Cycle:



Principle #3

- «Separate Declaration and Implementation»
- Manifest: contributed class, icon, item name.
- Lazy loading.
- The iceberg model

Principle #3

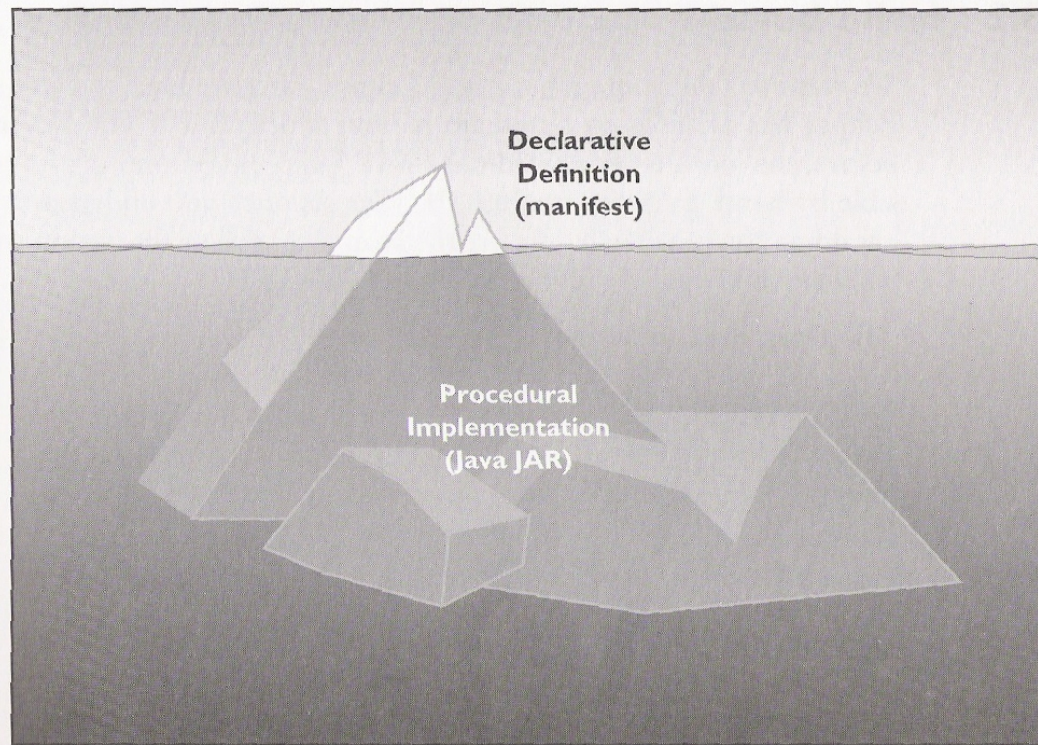


Figure 3.2 The Manifest Describes Your Plug-In's Contribution

Anatomy of a plugin.xml

```
<plugin>
  <extension point="org.eclipse.ui.editors">
    <editor
      class="ca.gc.drdc.oasis.sp.stat.editors.."
      contributorClass="ca.gc.drdc.oasis.."
      extensions="java"
      icon="icons/palm16.gif"
      id="ca.gc.drdc.oasis.s"
    />..
  </plugin>
```

Publishing a plug-in

- Plug-in: a standalone Java project
- Feature: coherent groups of plug-ins
- Update Site: for publishing
- PDE: Plug-in Development Environment

#4: Good Fences Principle

- Protect yourself (w/ a try/catch) when your code is invoking another plug-in
- Your exceptions (including RuntimeException) must be caught before crashing Eclipse.
- Do not call `window.dispose()` or `System.exit()`!

#5: Responsibility Principle


- Assume your errors!
 - Do not hide
 - Do not make the caller plug-in responsible for your mistakes

#5: Contract Principle

- Never change your public API
- Classes in 'internal' may change
- No 'internal' in import clauses

Part 2: Practices

Best Practices of
Eclipse



Coding Conventions

- Mostly compliant with Sun's Code Conventions for the Java Programming Language covers filenames.
- Deviate something from Sun's practices:
 - Packages: internal, (Non-API) tests, examples. Only lowercase.
 - Classes: TextXXX, I prefix for interface
 - Methods: Java Bean Conventions for getters, setters, predicates.
 - Variables: Short name for short range.
- Ref: http://wiki.eclipse.org/index.php/Coding_Conventions














UI Guidelines



- G1.5 and G1.6: Headline and Sentence style capitalization
- G1.8: Model dialog to handle errors requiring user's action
- G2.2 Use the 256 official colors, and the eight greyscale palette.
- G2.8 Widget alignment (7 pixels between icons, etc.)
- G3.1 Each command must have a label, a tool tip and a color icon.
- G6.20 New contributing views must cooperate with existing views (Outline, Search, Error, Progress, etc.)
- Ref: http://wiki.eclipse.org/index.php/User_Interface_Guidelines















UI Guidelines: reuse standard icons

create, new	
save	
cut	
copy	
paste	
add	
remove	
delete	
erase, clear	
search	
find	
help	
edit	

compare	
debug	
run, execute	
import	
export	
play, resume	
suspend	
terminate	
stop	
undo	
redo	
refresh	
filter	

forward	
backward	
previous	
next	
project	
open project	
folder	
open folder	
file	
library	
package	
session bean	
server	

jar	
WAR	
EAR	
window	
perspective	
property sheet	
table	
database	
repository	
class	
interface	
attribute	
element	

plugin	
extension	
extens'n point	
thread	
process	
mapping	
error	
warning	
alert	
conflict	
public	
protected	
private	
default	

Practice #1: Project names are unique

- `Org.eclipse.core...`
- Project names = package name

Practice #2: Separate Core and UI

- Org.eclipse.*.common
 - Utility classes, reusability
- Org.eclipse.*.core
 - Headless, Impl
- Org.eclipse.ui
 - actions, editors, views, wizards

Practice #3: Hide the internals

- `Org.eclipse.*.core`
 - `Org.eclipse.*.core.impl`
 - `Org.eclipse.*.core.internal`
 - `Org.eclipse.*.core.tests`
 - `Org.eclipse.*.core.examples`
 - `Org.eclipse.*.core.<services>`

Part 3: Patterns

Design Patterns
Behind Eclipse



The Simplest Pattern

- Singleton : one instance
- Often Used in conjunction w/ Factory

Singleton: formal definition

- If class C a singleton, then
 - -C() for all constructors
 - -\$ C singleItem, lazy initiated
 - +\$ C getInstance(): the only one +\$ method:
 - 1st call: create singleItem
 - Modifiers: public, static, synchronize
 - And several public methods (not static)

Classes of Patterns

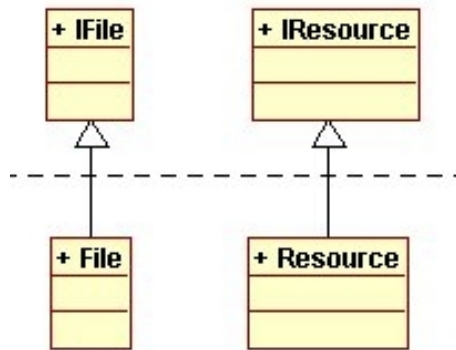
- Creational : constructs objects
- Structural : object permanent structure
- Behavioral : method contents

Creational Patterns

- Factory Method: encapsulate of constructor
 - Object createObject()
 - Pro: allows redefinition
- Factory Class: a class w/ factory methods
- Abstract Factory : different implementations

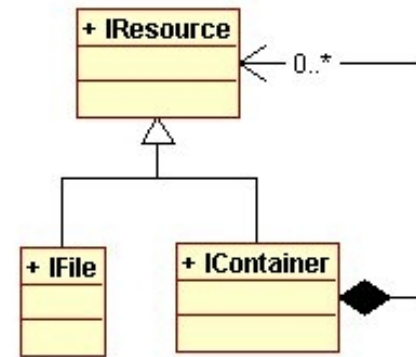
Structural Patterns

- Bridge



- Adapter: TreeViewer
- Façade: JavaCore

- Composite



- Proxy: Iresource
- IAdaptable

Behavioral Patterns

- Command: IAction
- Memento: IMemento
- Observer: IResourceChangeListener
- Strategy: Layout
- Visitor: ASTVisitor