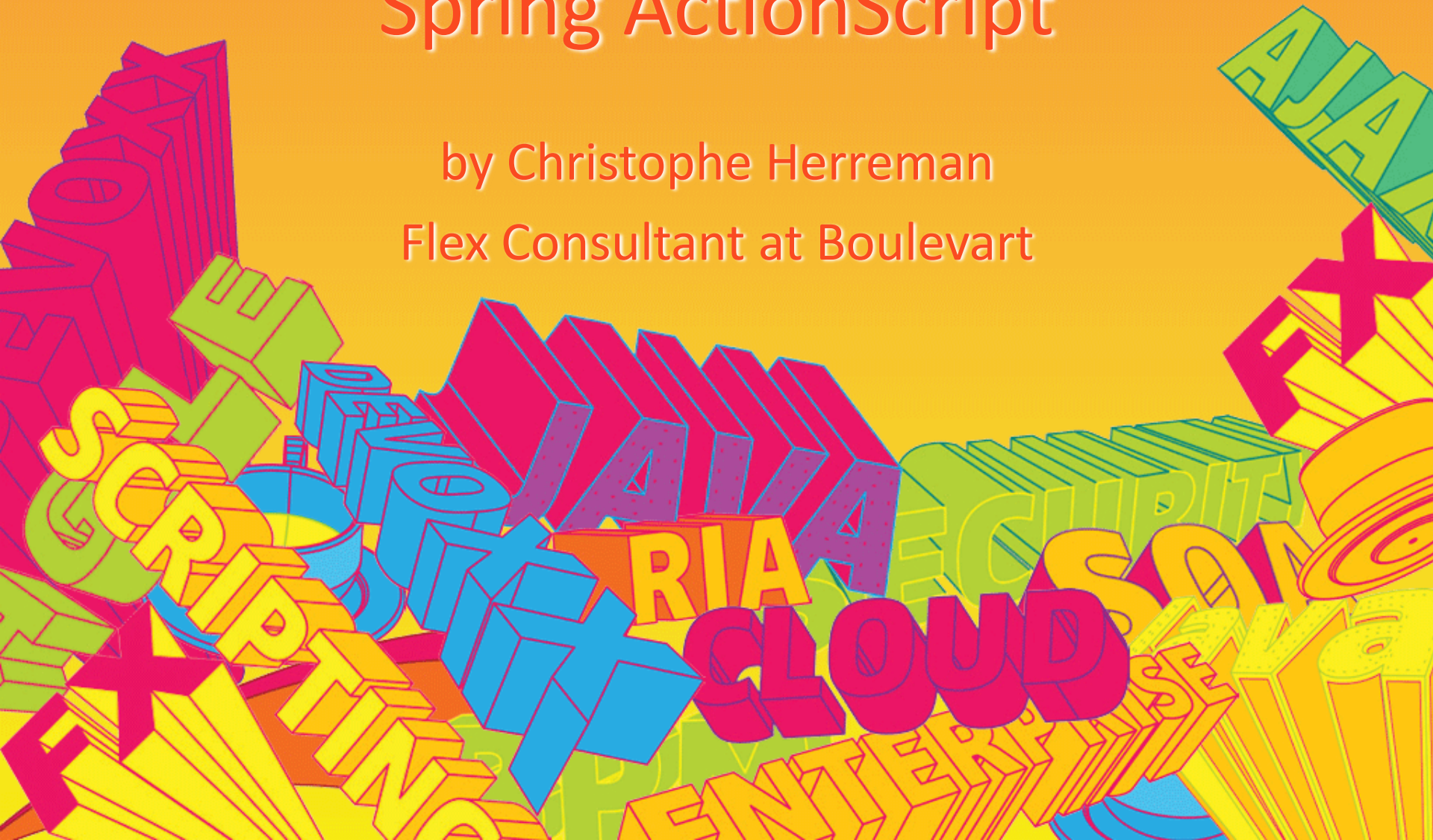


Spring ActionScript

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Overall presentation

Introduction to Spring ActionScript:
what it does and
how you benefit from using it



Agenda

- What is Spring ActionScript
- The IoC container
- Configuration
- MVC Architecture
- Demo
- Q&A



Speaker's qualifications

- Certified Adobe Flex & AIR expert
- 10 years playing with Flash technology
- Founder and lead developer of AS3Commons & Spring ActionScript
- Tech reviewer for FoED/Apress



What is Spring ActionScript (1/2)

- Inversion of Control (IoC) for ActionScript 3.0
- Flash/Flex/AIR/Pure AS3
- IoC container
- MVC?



What is Spring ActionScript (2/2)

- Started as an in-house library
- Formerly known as the Prana framework
- Incubated as a Spring Extension project
- Upcoming release 0.9
- AS3Commons: Lang, Logging, Reflect, ...



The IoC Container (1/3)

- = Object Factory
- Creates and assembles objects
- Centralized dependency management
- Spring AS: configuration via XML or MXML



The IoC Container (2/3)

- Object (bean): object managed and/or created by the container
- Object Factory: factory that creates and manages objects
 - `factory.getObject("myObject")`
- Object Definition: blueprint for an object
- Application Context: smarter Object Factory



The IoC Container (3/3)

Object Scopes

- Singleton: only one instance in the container
 - Not linked to the Singleton Design Pattern
 - The default scope
 - `factory.getObject("obj") == factory.getObject("obj")`
- Prototype: new instance created on each request
 - `factory.getObject("obj") != factory.getObject("obj")`



Configuration (1/9)

MXML Configuration

```
// ApplicationContext.xml file, compiled into the application
```

```
<Objects>
```

```
    <app:ApplicationModel id="appModel" />
```

```
    <app:ApplicationController id="appController"  
        applicationModel="{appModel}" />
```

```
</Objects>
```



Configuration (2/9)

MXML Configuration: loading

```
var context:MXMLApplicationContext = new MXMLApplicationContext();
context.addConfig(AppContext);
context.addEventListener(Event.COMPLETE, context_completeHandler);
context.load();
```

```
function context_completeHandler(event:Event):void {
    var appModel:ApplicationModel = context.getObject("appModel");
    var appController:ApplicationController =
        context.getObject("appController");
}
```



Configuration (3/9)

MXML Configuration: alternative approach

```
// ApplicationContext.xml file, compiled into the application
```

```
<Objects>
```

```
  <Object id="appModel" clazz="{ApplicationModel}"/>
```

```
  <Object id="appController" clazz="{ApplicationController}">
```

```
    <Property name="applicationModel" ref="appModel"/>
```

```
  </Object>
```

```
</objects>
```



Configuration (4/9)

MXML Configuration: pros

- Editor support
- Simple to use



Configuration (5/9)

MXML Configuration: cons

- Compiled into the application
- Explicit declaration: limited to singletons, no external references, no prototypes -> use Spring AS MXML dialect



Configuration (6/9)

XML Configuration

```
// external context.xml, loaded on application startup
```

```
<objects>
```

```
    <object id="appModel" class="com.domain.app.ApplicationModel"/>
```

```
    <object id="appController" class="com.domain.app.ApplicationController">
```

```
        <property name="applicationModel" ref="appModel"/>
```

```
    </object>
```

```
</objects>
```



Configuration (7/9)

XML Configuration: loading

```
var context:XMLApplicationContext = new XMLApplicationContext();
context.addConfigLocation("context.xml");
context.addEventListener(Event.COMPLETE, context_completeHandler);
context.load();
```

```
function context_completeHandler(event:Event):void {
    var appModel:ApplicationModel = context.getObject("appModel");
    var appController:ApplicationController =
        context.getObject("appController");
}
```



Configuration (8/9)

XML Configuration: pros

- Richer dialect than MXML config
- Usable for non-Flex projects
- No need to recompile (in some cases)
- Familiar to Spring Java users



Configuration (9/9)

XML Configuration: cons

- Classes need to be compiled into the app, no class loading (!)
- No editor support, only XSD



MVC Architecture (1/2)

- No real prescriptive architecture
- Do you really need one?
- Roll your own because one does NOT fit all
- Many MVC architectures out there:
 - Cairngorm, PureMVC, Mate, ...
 - ... Spring AS wants to support them



MVC Architecture (2/2)

Spring AS MVC ingredients

- Operation API

- Event Bus

- Autowiring

Recommendations

- Presentation Model (Fowler)

- Layered Architecture (DDD – Evans)



The Operation API (1/7)

- Asynchronous behavior in Flash Player: loading external resources, RMI, sqlite, Webservices, HTTPServices, ...
- No threading API
- Many different APIs: AsyncToken, Responders, Callbacks, Events... we need a unified approach!



The Operation API (2/7)

➤ Problem: a user repository (or service)

```
interface IUserRepository {  
    function getUser(id:int): ???  
}
```

➤ What does the getUser method return?
AsyncToken (Flex/RemoteObject), User (In
memory), void (events)



The Operation API (3/7)

➤ Spring AS solution: return a IOperation

```
interface IUserRepository {  
    function getUser(id:int):IOperation;  
}
```

➤ Can now be used in any ActionScript 3 context and easily mocked for testing



The Operation API (4/7)

- In Spring AS, an “operation” is used to indicate an asynchronous execution
- `IOperation` interface with “complete” and “error” events
- `IProgressOperation` with “progress” event
- `OperationQueue` bundles operations (a composite operation)



The Operation API (5/7)

Defining an operation:

```
public class GetUserOperation extends AbstractOperation {  
  
    function GetUserOperation(remoteObject:RemoteObject, id:String) {  
        var token:AsyncToken = remoteObject.getUser(id);  
        token.addResponder(new Responder(resultHandler, faultHandler));  
    }  
  
    private function resultHandler(event:ResultEvent):void {  
        dispatchCompleteEvent(User(event.result));  
    }  
  
    private function faultHandler(event:FaultEvent):void {  
        dispatchErrorEvent(event.fault);  
    }  
}
```



The Operation API (6/7)

Usage:

```
var operation:IOperation = new GetUserOperation(remoteObject, 13);

operation.addCompleteListener(function(event:OperationEvent):void {
    var user:User = event.result;
});

operation.addErrorListener(function(event:OperationEvent):void {
    Alert.show(event.error, "Error");
});
```



The Operation API (7/7)

A progress operation:

```
var operation:IOperation = new SomeProgressOperation(param1, param2);

operation.addCompleteListener(function(event:OperationEvent):void {
});

operation.addErrorListener(function(event:OperationEvent):void {
});

operation.addProgressListener(function(event:OperationEvent):void {
    var op:IProgressOperation = IProgressOperation(event.operation);
    trace("Progress:" + op.progress + ", total: " + op.total);
});
```



The Event Bus (1/3)

- Publish/subscribe event system
- Used for global application events
- Promotes loose coupling
- Works with standard Flash Events



The Event Bus (2/3)

Listening/subscribing to events:

```
// listen for all events
EventBus.addListener(listener: IEventBusListener);

function onEvent(event: Event): void {
}

// listen for specific events
EventBus.addEventListener("anEvent", handler);

function handler(event: Event): void {
}
```



The Event Bus (3/3)

Dispatching/publishing events:

```
// dispatch standard event
EventBus.dispatchEvent(new Event("someEvent"));

// dispatch custom event
class UserEvent extends Event {
    ...
}

EventBus.dispatchEvent(new UserEvent(UserEvent.DELETE, user));
```



Autowiring (1/2)

- Auto Dependency Injection via metadata
- Autowire by type, name, constructor, autodetect
- Works for objects managed by the container and for view components
- Be careful: magic happens, no explicit configuration



Autowiring (2/2)

➤ Annotate a property with [Autowired]

```
class UserController {  
  
    [Autowired]  
    public var userRepository: IUserRepository;  
}  
  
[Autowired(name="myObject", property="prop")]
```



Summary

- Dependency Management
- Loose coupling, type to interfaces
- Use with other frameworks
- Spring mentality: provide choice
- Promote best practices



Thanks for your attention!

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