CMCS 433, Fall 2001
COM - Component Object Model

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Administrivia
- Project 6 due Monday, 12/10, and commentary for Project 5
  - grading guidelines posted
- No office hours tomorrow
  - Thursday 2-4
- Classes/Interfaces to look at for Project 6
  - java.awt.Toolkit
  - javax.swing.{ JFrame, JMenu, JPanel }
  - java.awt.{Component, Graphics} – repaint()
  - java.awt.event.{ActionListener, MouseListener, MouseAdapter}

Component Object Model
- Language independent
- OS independent (in theory)
- Way to allow components to be designed, deployed, upgraded
  - Need to interact with code written after you were deployed

Immutable interfaces
- Interact through interfaces
  - No direct access to fields
  - Interfaces must never be changed
  - Interfaces assigned a GUID
    - avoid name clashes
    - allow versioning by assigning a new GUID

COM
- A binary compatibility standard
  - interface pointers

Multiple interfaces
- Components can implement multiple interfaces
- Different interfaces may correspond to different entry points to object
  - C++ multiple inheritance
  - adaptors
Multiple interfaces

Client

IStream

• Method 1
• Method 2
• Method 3
• Method 4

IPrint

• Method 1
• Method 2
• Method 3
• Method 4

Interfaces in COM

• Similar to interfaces in Java
  – no variables
• Interfaces have a 128 bit Unique ID
  – immutable, never changed, no collisions
• In writing COM code, always use pointers/references to interfaces

Reference counting

• COM objects are reference counted
  – each object keeps track of the number of pointers to it
• When ref count goes to zero, element deletes itself
• Cycles can be a problem
• Remembering where to put all increments and decrements can be a problem

Each interface counted separately

• Each entry point/interface to a COM object is ref counted separately
  – allows an adaptor to be garbage collected

IUnknown

• All COM interfaces must extend interface IUnknown, with methods:
  – HRESULT QueryInterface(const IID& iid, void **ppv)
  – ULONG AddRef() // inc ref count
  – ULONG Release() // dec ref count

QueryInterface

• Like a C++ dynamic cast
  – Does the component support this interface?
  – If so, gives back a pointer of that kind
    • incrementing the ref count for that interface
  – Else, signal failure
QueryInterface rules

- You always get the same IUnknown
  - multiple queries return the same interface
- You can get an interface if you got it before
  - interfaces don’t go away
- You can get the interface you have
  - a component can query itself

HRESULT

- COM doesn’t understand exceptions
- So almost all methods return an HRESULT
  - numerical indication of success or a specific error

Creating objects in COM

- Each component has a CLSID (class ID)
- Can call CoCreateInstance
- Can get Class Factory, then create instances directly
- Each DLL has a function that can return class factories for all classes that can be created by that DLL

Smart Pointers

- Automatically take care of reference counting
  - Some versions of COM smart pointers automatically perform dynamic casting (via calls to QueryInterface)
  - Not recommended

```
template <class T> class Iptr
{
    T* p;
    Iptr() : p(0) {};
    Iptr(T* q) : p(q) {
        if (p) p->AddRef();
    }
    Iptr(Iptr<T> q) : p(q.p) {
        if (p) p->AddRef();
    // operator = left as exercise
    ~Iptr() {
        if (p) p->Release();
    }

    T* operator T*() { return p; }
    T& operator*() { return *p; }
    T* operator->() { return p; }
    T** operator&() {
        assert(p == NULL);
        return &p;
    }
    // operator = left as exercise
};
```

FooBar

- interface IFoo : public IUnknown { … }
- interface IBar : public IUnknown { … }
- class Foo : public IFoo { … }
- class Bar : public IBar { … }
- class FooBar : public Foo, public Bar { … }
Implementing QueryInterface

```c
STDMETHODIMP QueryInterface(const IID& iid, 
   void **ppv) { 
if (iid == IID_IUnknown || iid == IID_IFoo) 
   *ppv = static_cast<Foo*>(this); 
else if (iid == IID_IBar) 
   *ppv = static_cast<Bar *>(this); 
else { 
   *ppv = null; return E_NOINTERFACE; 
} 
reinterpret_cast<IUnknown *>(*ppv)->AddRef(); 
return S_OK; }
```

Things to note

- If you support 100 interfaces, cascaded if statements are going to get expensive
  - can’t use case statements (UIID’s aren’t ints)
  - could use custom hashtable
- Separate ref counts
  - could put call to AddRef in each branch
  - would eliminate reinterpret_cast
  - but would increase code size

I want everything

- Why can’t I ask
  - what is the list of all of the interfaces you support?
- What would you do with the list of all interfaces a component supports?
- Can use component categories

Component categories

- Assigned a GUID
- Corresponds to a set of interfaces
  - If a component is registered as member of a category
  - instances of that component support all of those interfaces
  - will still need to use QueryInterface to move between interfaces

Categories in Java

- Just define a Mega-interface
  - An interface that extends all of the interfaces in the category
  - Ask if class/component implements that
  - Can use reference to Mega-interface type to invoke all methods from any interface in category
  - No casting needed

Component reuse

- How to reuse components?
  - Base class (implementation inheritance)
  - Containment (have as a member)
    - Delegation - Some methods get directly forwarded
    - Adaptor - Some methods get translated
  - Aggregation
Aggregation

- Say I have a component Bar
  - which uses a component Foo
- Foo implements the IFoo interface
- Bar also implements the IFoo interface
  - by handing things off to its Foo
- Could handle by delegation
  - but that adds an additional level of indirection

Using Aggregation

- When someone asks a Bar for its IFoo interface
  - just hand them a reference to your Foo
  - handles all IFoo function calls
- But what if you invoke QueryInterface on the IFoo reference and ask for an IBar interface?

Delegation/Forwarding

Aggregation

Supporting aggregation

- You must be able to be told that you have an outer component
- Calls to QueryInterface should be routed to your outer component
- Reference counts are a little tricky
  - cycle could prevent stuff from being collected