



## ***Case Study: Microsoft COM***

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## ***Outline***

- ***Goals of COM***
- ***The Common Object Model***
- ***Microsoft Interface Definition Language***
- ***COM Architecture***
  - ***Presentation Layer Implementation***
  - ***Session Layer Implementation***

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## Goals of COM

- **Provide a component object model that facilitates binary encapsulation and binary compatibility**
  - Binary encapsulation: Clients do not have to be re-compiled if server objects change
  - Binary compatibility: Client and server objects can be developed with different development environments and in different languages
- **COM is proprietary de-facto standard**

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## COM Object Model

- **Interfaces**
- **Implementations and Objects**
- **Classes**
- **Attributes**
- **Operations**
- **Requests**
- **HRESULTS**
- **Inheritance**

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## Microsoft IDL (MIDL)

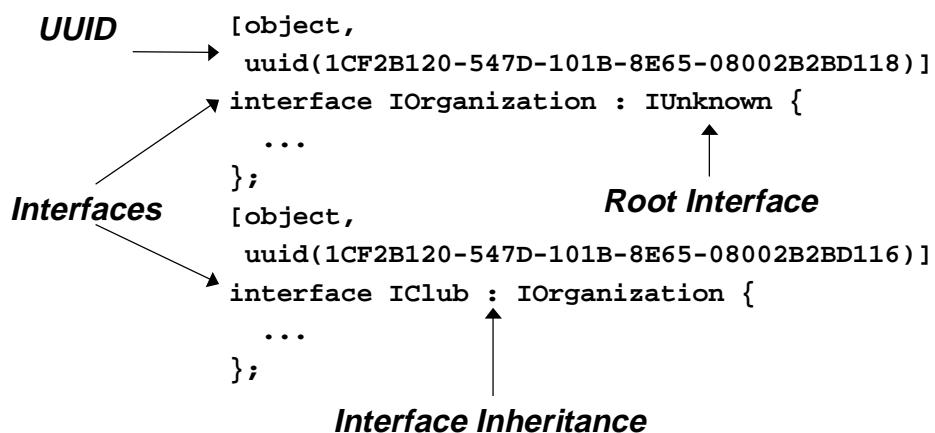
- **Language for expressing all COM concepts**
- **MIDL is**
  - *programming-language independent*
  - *evolved from OSF/RPC IDL*
  - *not computationally complete*
- **Different programming language bindings are available**
- **Explanation of Model and Language by same example**

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## COM Interfaces



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## ***COM Implementations***

### **■ *Implement Interface in Prog. Lang., e.g. C++***

```
#include "Soccer.h"
class Player : public IPlayer {
    private:
        char* name;
        short Number;
    protected:
        virtual ~TrainerPlayer(void);
    public:
        TrainerPlayer(void);
        IMPLEMENT_UNKNOWN(TrainerPlayer)
        BEGIN_INTERFACE_TABLE(TrainerPlayer)
        IMPLEMENTS_INTERFACE(ITrainer)
        IMPLEMENTS_INTERFACE(IPlayer)
        END_INTERFACE_TABLE(TrainerPlayer)
        void book(); // IPlayer methods
};
```

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## ***COM: Objects***

- *Instances of COM Implementations***
- *References to COM objects are called interface pointers***
- *Interface pointers refer to main memory locations***
- *References support location transparency***
- *Object references are persistent***

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## COM Classes

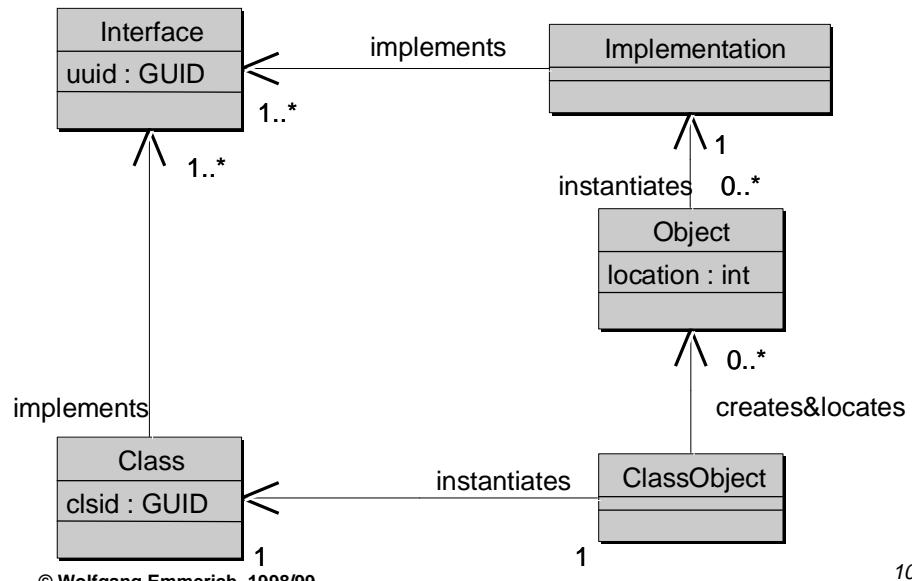
- **Named implementations**
- **Have one or several interfaces**
- **Are the principal mechanism to create COM objects**
- **Can return interface pointers to specific COM objects**

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## COM Objects, Interfaces and Classes



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## COM: Attributes

- COM does support attributes
- Attributes must be represented as set and get operations by the designer
- COM has a keyword to designate this
- Example:

```
interface IOrganization : IUnknown {  
    [propget] HRESULT Name([out] BSTR val);  
};
```

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## COM: Operations

```
interface IClub : IOrganization {  
    [propget] HRESULT NoOfMembers([out] short *val);  
    [propget] HRESULT Address([out] ADDRESS *val);  
    [propget] HRESULT Teams([in] long cMax, [out] long *pcAct,  
                           [out,size_is(cMax),length_is(*pcAct)] ITeam *val);  
    [propput] HRESULT Teams([in] long cElems,  
                           [in,size_is(cElems)] ITeam *val);  
    [propget] HRESULT Trainers([out] ITrainer *val[3]);  
    [propput] HRESULT Trainers([in] ITrainer *val[3]);  
    HRESULT transfer([in] IPlayer *p);  
};
```

Parameter kind      Parameter list  
Return value indicating      Operation name  
success/failure      Interface pointer  
Parameter, e.g.

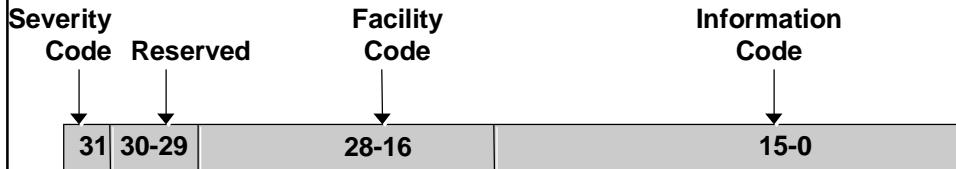
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## COM: HRESULTS

- **HRESULTS** are 32-bit integers
- Structured into four fields



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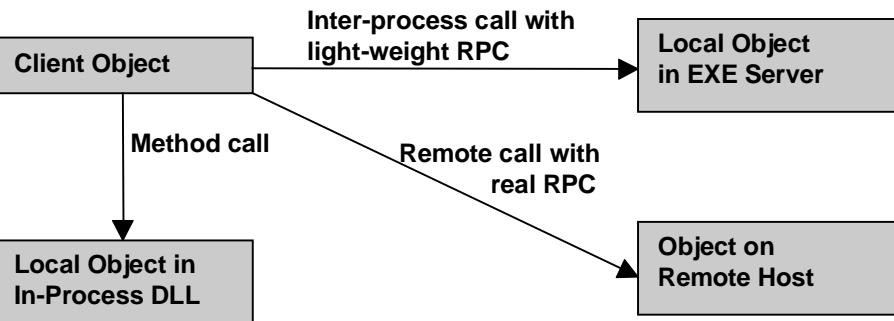
## COM Operation Invocations

- Invocation is defined by client objects
- Invocation determines
  - Interface pointer of server object
  - Name of invoked operation
  - Actual parameters
- Invocation is executed synchronously
- Invocation can be defined
  - statically
  - dynamically
- Clients have to interpret HRESULTS!

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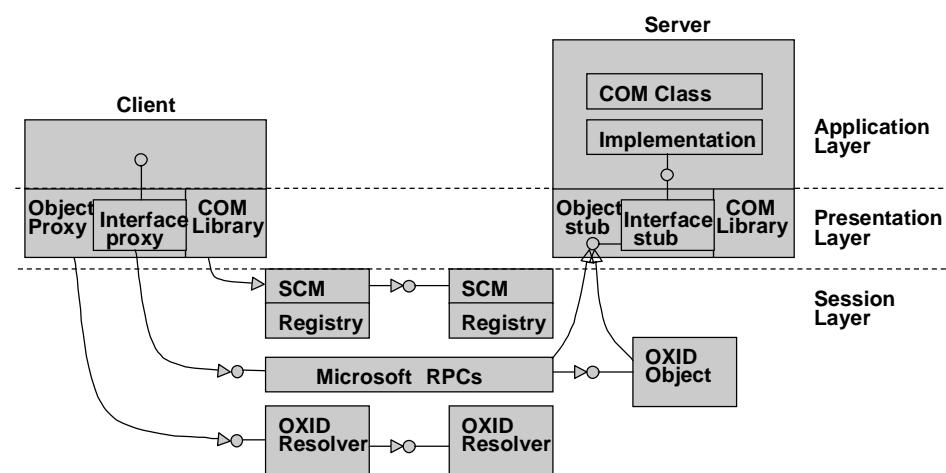
## *Three Implementations of Requests*



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## *Components involved at run-time*



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