

Cleaner CDK Code #5: develop against interfaces

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Rajarshi is at the EBI (or at least was yesterday), talking about his [rcdk](#) package ([his excellent slides](#)). One slide is about how to create a new atom; he mentions not to use `new Atom()` but the `DefaultChemObjectBuilder` instead (slide 73). I do not entirely agree with the message given.

Develop against interfaces

The slide seems to favour the `DefaultChemObjectBuilder`, but there are more suitable builders for a particular application. Currently, I am aware of two alternative builders: the `DebugChemObjectBuilder`, and the `NoNotificationChemObjectBuilder`.

The reason the CDK has a builder pattern is the following. It is cleaner to write against interfaces than against implementations, because it allows alternative implementations. I just listed all three provided by the CDK library itself, but other implementations may exist too; they might have a completely different data model, e.g. fully CMLDOM-based, or fully SQL-based. By programming against interfaces, changing the implementation becomes easy.

Now, by using `new Atom()` you choose a particular implementation (in this case, the one around the `DefaultChemObjectBuilder`). However, you like the user to pick the implementation. This is why the CDK library itself uses builders all over the place: it assumes a `IChemObjectBuilder` is predefined and that is used.

For example:

```
IChemObjectBuilder builder = new DefaultChemObjectBuilder();
IMolecule molecule = builder.newMolecule();
IAtom atom = builder.newAtom();
molecule.addAtom(atom);
```

If your method actually has an `IChemObject` as input, it can retrieve the builder from there:

```
public IMolecule addToMolecule(IAtom atom) {
    IChemObjectBuilder builder = atom.getBuilder();
    IMolecule molecule = builder.newMolecule();
    molecule.addAtom(atom);
}
```

This latter situation is what exists most in the CDK library, actually. In some cases, this is not the case, and sometimes you may need to pass an `IChemObjectBuilder` to a constructor. This is, for example, the case with the constructor of the `SmilesParser`.

Now, reconsider the first code example. By defining a builder only once, and reusing that builder in the rest of your code, you only have to change one line to use a different implementation. For example, the `DebugChemObjectBuilder` that sends debug messages for each set and get call to one of the data classes. I used this in the past, and solved several nasty bugs with this; just by seeing in what order data was set and read. And I only needed to change one single line of code for that.