Design Pattern (OOProg chapter 3)

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Academy of Technologies and Business

SOLID

- **S** Single Responsibility
- O Open / Closed
- L Liskov Substitution

- -> High cohesion for classes
- -> open for extensions

-> Subclasses 'same' behaviour e.g. pre- and post conditions

- I Interface Segregation -> Separate interfaces (minimize)
- D Dependency Injection/Inversion -> parameter, methods, objects

Design Pattern - Description

Name – common term – a technical term/concepts among programmers

Problem – description of the problem

Solution – Only! A Design solution (UML diagrams)

Design Pattern – GRASP (General Responsibility Assignment Software Patterns)

- **Information Expert** ٠
- **Creator Pattern** •
- Controller •
- Low Coupling •
- High Cohesion ٠

Design Pattern – other patterns from 1st year

- Singleton only one object
- Controller PageModel

Patterns from this course

- Template reuse og code
- State different behaviour depending on states

Books of Design Patterns



Design Pattern – Categories

- Creational Patterns
 - Factory, Abstract Factory, Singleton ...
- Structural Patterns
 - Adaptor, Proxy, Facade, Decorator ...

Behavioral Patterns

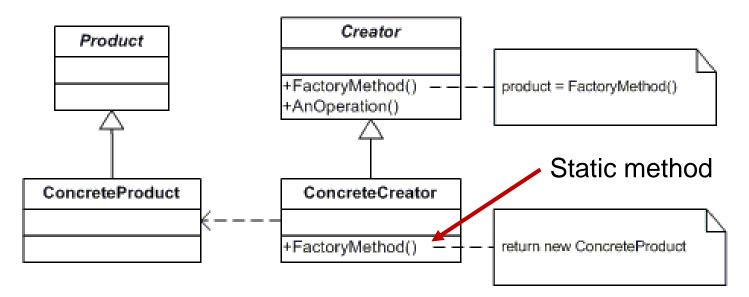
• Observer, Template, Strategy, State ...

Concurrency patterns

• Monitor, Lock, Thread Pool

Design Pattern – Creational Patterns

- Factory
 - **Problem:** Who should be responsible for creating objects when there are special considerations, such as complex creation logic, a desire to separate the creation responsibilities for better cohesion, and so forth?
 - Solution:

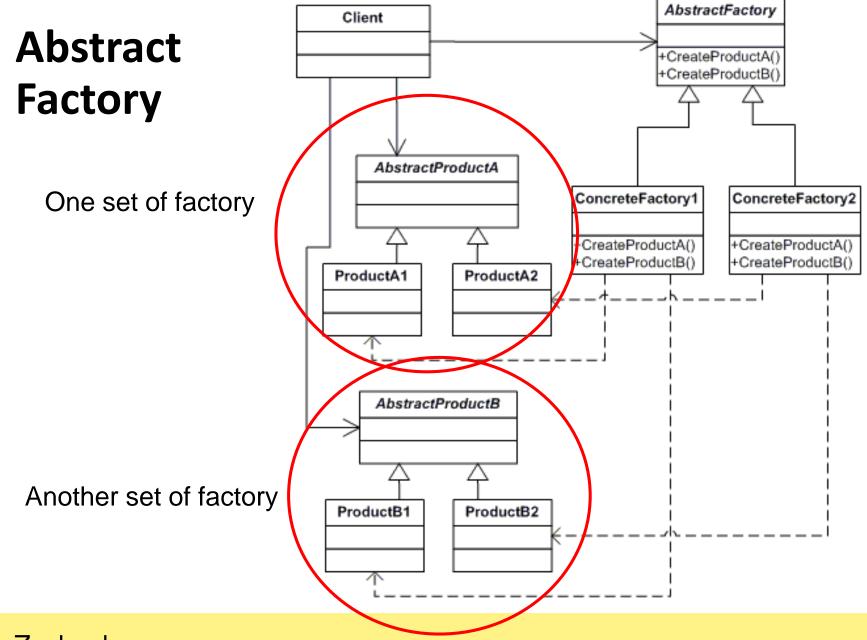


Design Pattern – Creational Patterns

Singleton

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- Problem: Exactly one instance of a class is allowed.
 - Solution: UML notation: this '1' can optionally be used to indicate that only one instance will be created (a singleton) 01 ServicesFactory singleton static instance : ServicesFactory UML notation: in a attribute class box, an accountingAdapter : IAccountingAdapter underlined attribute or inventoryAdapter : IInventoryAdapter method indicates a taxCalculatorAdapter : ITaxCalculatorAdapter static (class level) singleton member, rather than getInstance() : ServicesFactory ò static an instance member method getAccountingAdapter(): IAccountingAdapter getInventoryAdapter(): IInventoryAdapter getTaxCalculatorAdapter() : ITaxCalculatorAdapter // static method public static synchronized ServicesFactory getInstance() if (instance == null) instance = new ServicesFactory() return instance

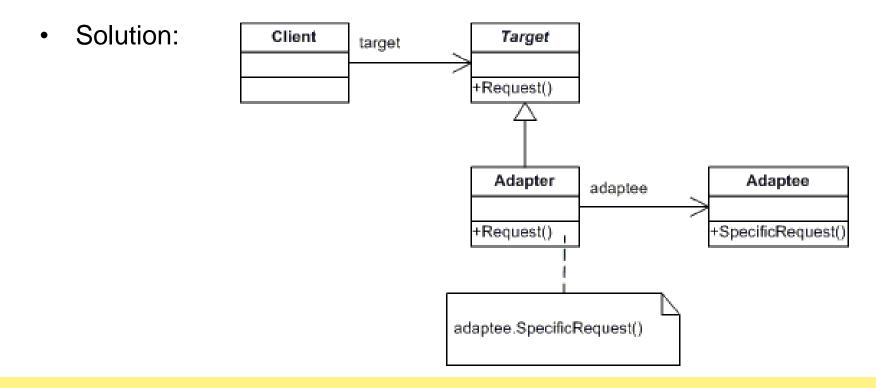




• Demo af Factory, Singleton og Abstract Factory



- Adaptor
 - Problem: How to resolve incompatible interfaces, or provide a stable interface to similar components with different interfaces?

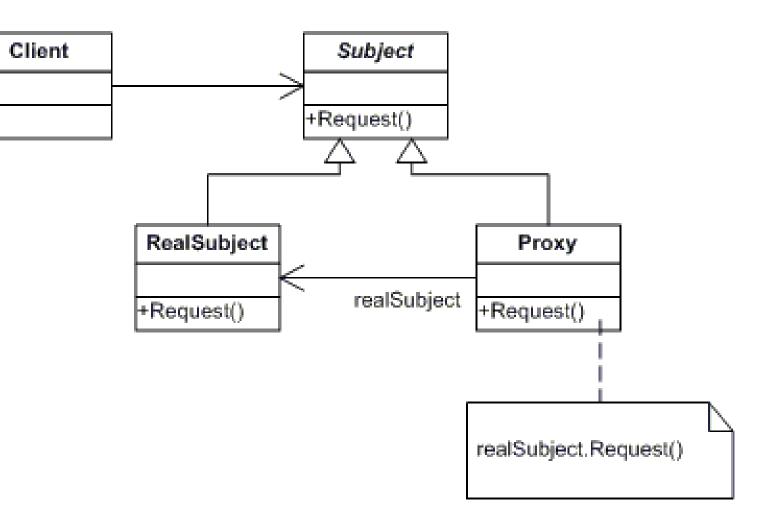


• Facade

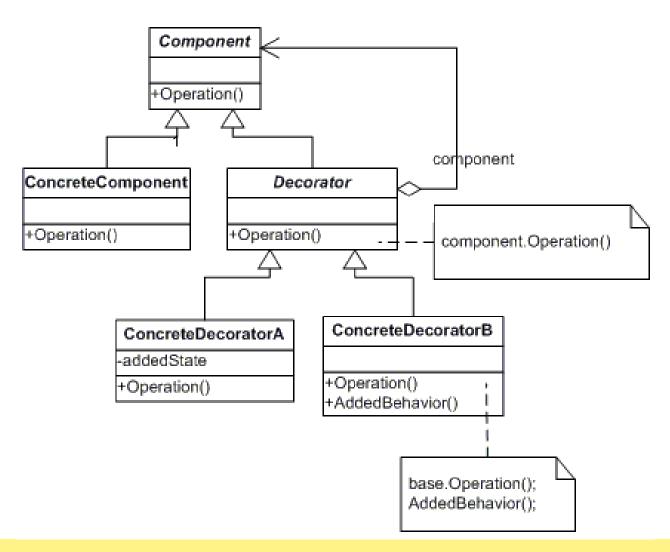
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- Problem: A common, unified interface to a disparate set of implementations or Interfaces such as within a subsystem is required.
 - Solution:

- Proxy
 - Problem: How to provide a placeholder for another object to control access to it.
 - Solution:

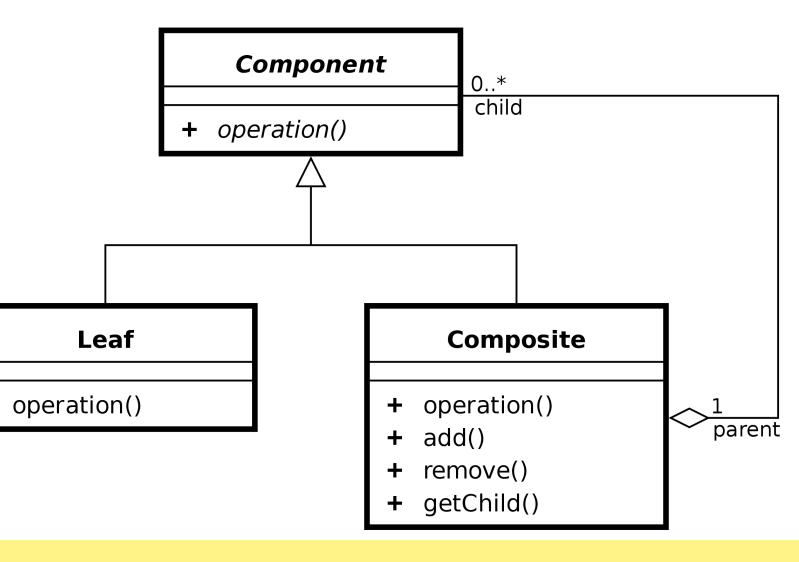


- Decorator
 - Problem: How to Attach additional responsibilities to an object dynamically
 - Solution:



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- Composite
 - Problem: How to represented a partwhole hierarchy so that clients can treat part and whole objects uniformly.
 - Solution:





• Adaptor, Proxy, Facade, Decorator, Composite

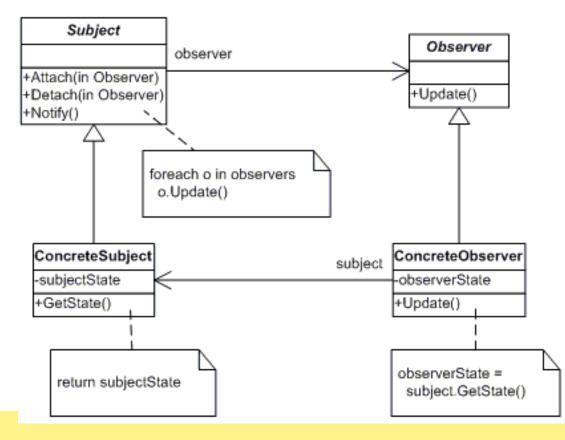
- Training: Exercises 3.1 (Factory), 3.2(Abstract Factory), 3.3 (Adaptor)
- Mandatory Assignment



• Observer

Problem: How to handle different kinds of subscriber objects are interested in the state changes or events of a publisher object

• Solution:



• **Observer** - the C# way of doing it

The one that Observe

XX x = new XX();

// Register as observer
x.PropertyChanged += Update;

protected void **Update(object** sender, PropertyChangedEventArgs arg)

To be Observered

Class XX : INotifyPropertyChanged {

// Attach, Deattach
public event PropertyChangedEventHandler PropertyChanged;

// notify
protected virtual void OnPropertyChanged(string propertyName)

PropertyChanged?.Invoke(this,

new PropertyChangedEventArgs(propertyName));

Zealand

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- **Template** (seen at the TCP server generalisation) Problem: How to reuse a skeleton of an algorithm in an operation
 - AbstractClass PrimitiveOperation1() +TemplateMethod() --+PrimitiveOperation1() PrimitiveOperation2() +PrimitiveOperation2() Abstract methods ConcreteClass +PrimitiveOperation1() +PrimitiveOperation2()

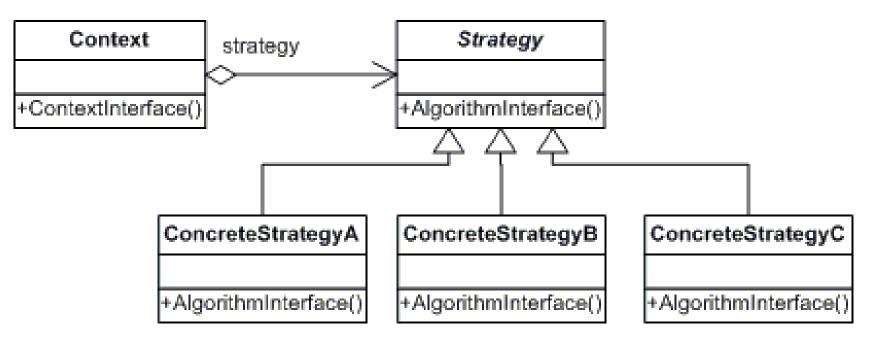
Solution:

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Strategy

Problem: How to interchange part of algorithm dynamically

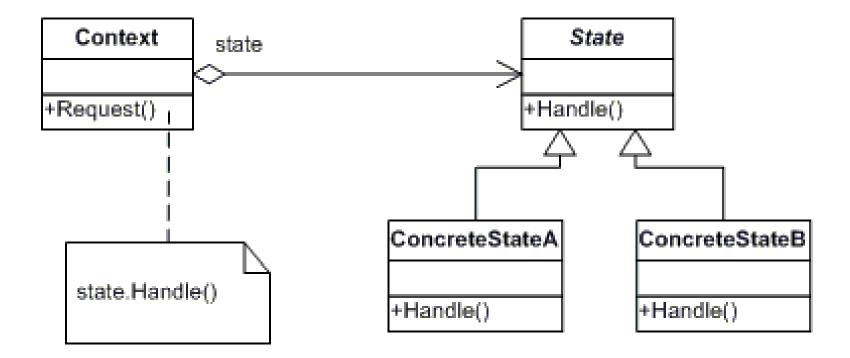
• Solution:



• State (seen at the snake game)

Problem: How to Allow an object to alter its behaviour when its internal state changes

• Solution:





Demo

• Demo of Observer, Template og Strategy

- Training: Exercises: 3.7 (Composite), 3.9 (Strategy)
- And of course the Mandatory Assignment