设计模式

原作者github: https://github.com/CyC2018/CS-Notes

PDF制作github: https://github.com/sjsdfg/CS-Notes-PDF

一、概述

设计模式是解决问题的方案,学习现有的设计模式可以做到经验复用。

拥有设计模式词汇,在沟通时就能用更少的词汇来讨论,并且不需要了解底层细节。

源码以及 UML 图

二、创建型

1. 单例 (Singleton)

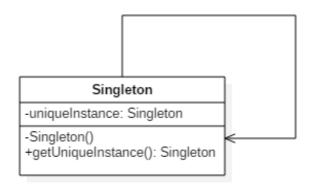
Intent

确保一个类只有一个实例,并提供该实例的全局访问点。

Class Diagram

使用一个私有构造函数、一个私有静态变量以及一个公有静态函数来实现。

私有构造函数保证了不能通过构造函数来创建对象实例,只能通过公有静态函数返回唯一的私 有静态变量。



I 懒汉式-线程不安全

以下实现中,私有静态变量 uniqueInstance 被延迟实例化,这样做的好处是,如果没有用到该类,那么就不会实例化 uniqueInstance,从而节约资源。

这个实现在多线程环境下是不安全的,如果多个线程能够同时进入

if (uniqueInstance == null) ,并且此时 uniqueInstance 为 null ,那么会有多个线程执行 uniqueInstance = new Singleton();语句,这将导致实例化多次 uniqueInstance。

```
public class Singleton {

private static Singleton uniqueInstance;

private Singleton() {

private Singleton() {

public static Singleton getUniqueInstance() {

if (uniqueInstance == null) {

uniqueInstance = new Singleton();

}

return uniqueInstance;

}

14. }
```

Ⅱ 饿汉式-线程安全

线程不安全问题主要是由于 uniqueInstance 被实例化多次,采取直接实例化 uniqueInstance 的方式就不会产生线程不安全问题。

但是直接实例化的方式也丢失了延迟实例化带来的节约资源的好处。

```
private static Singleton uniqueInstance = new Singleton();
```

Ⅲ 懒汉式-线程安全

只需要对 getUniqueInstance() 方法加锁,那么在一个时间点只能有一个线程能够进入该方法,从而避免了实例化多次 uniqueInstance。

但是当一个线程进入该方法之后,其它试图进入该方法的线程都必须等待,即使 uniqueInstance 已经被实例化了。这会让线程阻塞时间过长,因此该方法有性能问题,不推 荐使用。

```
public static synchronized Singleton getUniqueInstance() {
   if (uniqueInstance == null) {
        uniqueInstance = new Singleton();
}

return uniqueInstance;
}
```

IV 双重校验锁-线程安全

uniqueInstance 只需要被实例化一次,之后就可以直接使用了。加锁操作只需要对实例化那部分的代码进行,只有当 uniqueInstance 没有被实例化时,才需要进行加锁。

双重校验锁先判断 uniqueInstance 是否已经被实例化,如果没有被实例化,那么才对实例化语句进行加锁。

```
public class Singleton {

private volatile static Singleton uniqueInstance;

private Singleton() {

private Singleton() {

public static Singleton getUniqueInstance() {

if (uniqueInstance == null) {

synchronized (Singleton.class) {

if (uniqueInstance == null) {
```

考虑下面的实现,也就是只使用了一个 if 语句。在 uniqueInstance == null 的情况下,如果两个线程都执行了 if 语句,那么两个线程都会进入 if 语句块内。虽然在 if 语句块内有加锁操作,但是两个线程都会执行 uniqueInstance = new Singleton(); 这条语句,只是先后的问题,那么就会进行两次实例化。因此必须使用双重校验锁,也就是需要使用两个 if 语句。

uniqueInstance 采用 volatile 关键字修饰也是很有必要的,

uniqueInstance = new Singleton();这段代码其实是分为三步执行:

- 1. 为 uniqueInstance 分配内存空间
- 2. 初始化 uniqueInstance
- 3. 将 uniqueInstance 指向分配的内存地址

但是由于 JVM 具有指令重排的特性,执行顺序有可能变成 1>3>2。指令重排在单线程环境下不会出现问题,但是在多线程环境下会导致一个线程获得还没有初始化的实例。例如,线程 T_1 执行了 1 和 3,此时 T_2 调用 getUniqueInstance() 后发现 uniqueInstance 不为空,因此返回 uniqueInstance,但此时 uniqueInstance 还未被初始化。

使用 volatile 可以禁止 JVM 的指令重排,保证在多线程环境下也能正常运行。

V 静态内部类实现

当 Singleton 类加载时,静态内部类 SingletonHolder 没有被加载进内存。只有当调用 getUniqueInstance() 方法从而触发 SingletonHolder.INSTANCE 时 SingletonHolder 才会被加载,此时初始化 INSTANCE 实例,并且 JVM 能确保 INSTANCE 只被实例化一次。

这种方式不仅具有延迟初始化的好处,而且由 JVM 提供了对线程安全的支持。

```
public class Singleton {

private Singleton() {

private Static class SingletonHolder {

private static final Singleton INSTANCE = new Singleton();

public static Singleton getUniqueInstance() {

return SingletonHolder.INSTANCE;

}
```

VI 枚举实现

```
1. public enum Singleton {
2.
3. INSTANCE;
4.
5. private String objName;
6.
7.
8. public String getObjName() {
9. return objName;
10. }
11.
12.
13. public void setObjName(String objName) {
14. this.objName = objName;
15. }
16.
17.
18. public static void main(String[] args) {
19.
20. // 单例则试
21. Singleton firstSingleton = Singleton.INSTANCE;
19. firstSingleton.setObjName("firstName");
22. System.out.println(firstSingleton.getObjName());
23. System.out.println(firstSingleton.getObjName());
24. Singleton secondSingleton = Singleton.INSTANCE;
25. secondSingleton.setObjName("secondName");
26. System.out.println(firstSingleton.getObjName());
```

```
System.out.println(secondSingleton.getObjName());

// 反射获取实例测试

try {
Singleton[] enumConstants =
Singleton.class.getEnumConstants();
for (Singleton enumConstant : enumConstants) {
System.out.println(enumConstant.getObjName());
}

catch (Exception e) {
e.printStackTrace();
}

}

}
```

```
    firstName
    secondName
    secondName
    secondName
```

该实现在多次序列化再进行反序列化之后,不会得到多个实例。而其它实现需要使用 transient 修饰所有字段,并且实现序列化和反序列化的方法。

该实现可以防止反射攻击。在其它实现中,通过 setAccessible() 方法可以将私有构造函数的 访问级别设置为 public, 然后调用构造函数从而实例化对象,如果要防止这种攻击,需要在构 造函数中添加防止多次实例化的代码。该实现是由 JVM 保证只会实例化一次,因此不会出现上述的反射攻击。

Examples

- Logger Classes
- Configuration Classes
- Accesing resources in shared mode
- Factories implemented as Singletons

JDK

• java.lang.Runtime#getRuntime()

- java.awt.Desktop#getDesktop()
- java.lang.System#getSecurityManager()

2. 简单工厂 (Simple Factory)

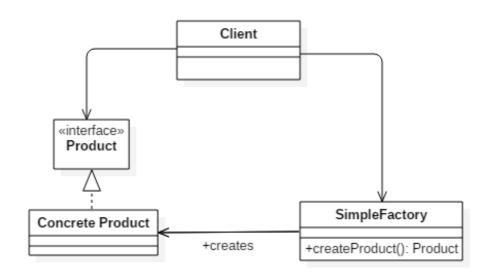
Intent

在创建一个对象时不向客户暴露内部细节,并提供一个创建对象的通用接口。

Class Diagram

简单工厂把实例化的操作单独放到一个类中,这个类就成为简单工厂类,让简单工厂类来决定应该用哪个具体子类来实例化。

这样做能把客户类和具体子类的实现解耦,客户类不再需要知道有哪些子类以及应当实例化哪个子类。客户类往往有多个,如果不使用简单工厂,那么所有的客户类都要知道所有子类的细节。而且一旦子类发生改变,例如增加子类,那么所有的客户类都要进行修改。



Implementation

```
public interface Product {
    public class ConcreteProduct implements Product {
    public class ConcreteProduct1 implements Product {
     }

public class ConcreteProduct2 implements Product {
    }
```

以下的 Client 类包含了实例化的代码,这是一种错误的实现。如果在客户类中存在这种实例 化代码,就需要考虑将代码放到简单工厂中。

```
public class Client {

public static void main(String[] args) {
    int type = 1;
    Product product;
    if (type == 1) {
        product = new ConcreteProduct1();
    } else if (type == 2) {
        product = new ConcreteProduct2();
    } else {
        product = new ConcreteProduct();
    } }

// do something with the product

// do so
```

以下的 SimpleFactory 是简单工厂实现,它被所有需要进行实例化的客户类调用。

```
public class SimpleFactory {

public Product createProduct(int type) {

if (type == 1) {

return new ConcreteProduct1();

} else if (type == 2) {
```

```
public class Client {

public static void main(String[] args) {

SimpleFactory simpleFactory = new SimpleFactory();

Product product = simpleFactory.createProduct(1);

// do something with the product

}
```

3. 工厂方法 (Factory Method)

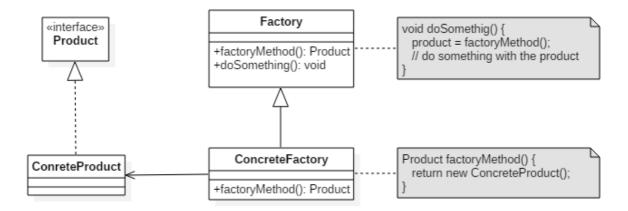
Intent

定义了一个创建对象的接口,但由子类决定要实例化哪个类。工厂方法把实例化操作推迟到子类。

Class Diagram

在简单工厂中,创建对象的是另一个类,而在工厂方法中,是由子类来创建对象。

下图中, Factory 有一个 doSomething() 方法, 这个方法需要用到一个产品对象, 这个产品对象由 factoryMethod() 方法创建。该方法是抽象的,需要由子类去实现。



```
public abstract class Factory {
   abstract public Product factoryMethod();
   public void doSomething() {
       Product product = factoryMethod();
       // do something with the product
   }
}
```

```
public class ConcreteFactory extends Factory {
    public Product factoryMethod() {
        return new ConcreteProduct();
}
```

```
public class ConcreteFactory1 extends Factory {
    public Product factoryMethod() {
        return new ConcreteProduct1();
}
```

```
public class ConcreteFactory2 extends Factory {
   public Product factoryMethod() {
      return new ConcreteProduct2();
}
```

- java.util.Calendar
- java.util.ResourceBundle
- java.text.NumberFormat
- java.nio.charset.Charset
- java.net.URLStreamHandlerFactory
- java.util.EnumSet
- javax.xml.bind.JAXBContext

4. 抽象工厂 (Abstract Factory)

Intent

提供一个接口,用于创建相关的对象家族。

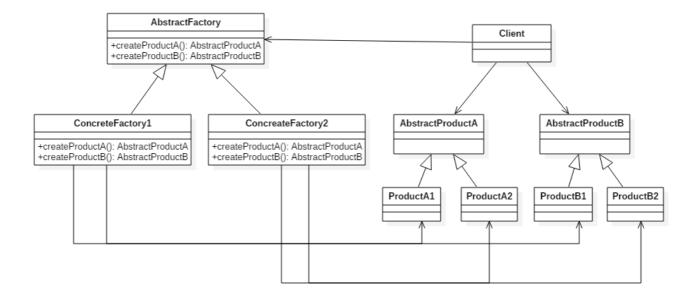
Class Diagram

抽象工厂模式创建的是对象家族,也就是很多对象而不是一个对象,并且这些对象是相关的,也就是说必须一起创建出来。而工厂方法模式只是用于创建一个对象,这和抽象工厂模式有很大不同。

抽象工厂模式用到了工厂方法模式来创建单一对象,AbstractFactory 中的 createProductA()和 createProductB()方法都是让子类来实现,这两个方法单独来看就是在创建一个对象,这符合工厂方法模式的定义。

至于创建对象的家族这一概念是在 Client 体现, Client 要通过 AbstractFactory 同时调用两个方法来创建出两个对象, 在这里这两个对象就有很大的相关性, Client 需要同时创建出这两个对象。

从高层次来看,抽象工厂使用了组合,即 Cilent 组合了 AbstractFactory,而工厂方法模式使用了继承。



```
public class AbstractProductA {
2.  }

public class AbstractProductB {
2.  }

public class ProductA1 extends AbstractProductA {
2.  }

public class ProductA2 extends AbstractProductA {
2.  }

public class ProductB1 extends AbstractProductB {
2.  }

public class ProductB2 extends AbstractProductB {
2.  }

public class ProductB2 extends AbstractProductB {
2.  }

public class ProductB2 extends AbstractProductB {
3.  }

public abstract class AbstractFactory {
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```

```
abstract AbstractProductA createProductA();
abstract AbstractProductB createProductB();
4. }
```

```
public class ConcreteFactory1 extends AbstractFactory {
    AbstractProductA createProductA() {
        return new ProductA1();
    }

AbstractProductB createProductB() {
        return new ProductB1();
    }

}
```

```
public class ConcreteFactory2 extends AbstractFactory {
    AbstractProductA createProductA() {
        return new ProductA2();
    }

AbstractProductB createProductB() {
        return new ProductB2();
    }

}
```

```
public class Client {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
        AbstractFactory abstractFactory = new ConcreteFactory1();
        AbstractProductA productA = abstractFactory.createProductA();
        AbstractProductB productB = abstractFactory.createProductB();
        // do something with productA and productB
   }
}
```

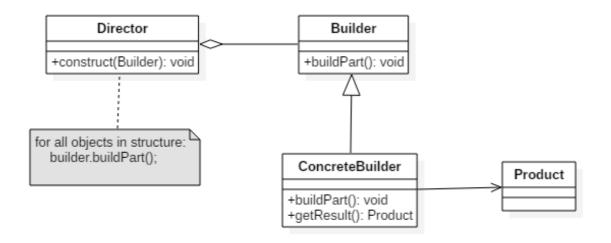
- javax.xml.parsers.DocumentBuilderFactory
- javax.xml.transform.TransformerFactory
- javax.xml.xpath.XPathFactory

5. 生成器 (Builder)

Intent

封装一个对象的构造过程,并允许按步骤构造。

Class Diagram



Implementation

以下是一个简易的 StringBuilder 实现,参考了 JDK 1.8 源码。

```
public class AbstractStringBuilder {
    protected char[] value;
}

protected int count;

public AbstractStringBuilder(int capacity) {
    count = 0;
    value = new char[capacity];
}

public AbstractStringBuilder append(char c) {
    ensureCapacityInternal(count + 1);
}
```

```
value[count++] = c;
    return this;
}
private void ensureCapacityInternal(int minimumCapacity) {
    // overflow-conscious code
    if (minimumCapacity - value.length > 0)
        expandCapacity(minimumCapacity);
}
void expandCapacity(int minimumCapacity) {
    int newCapacity = value.length * 2 + 2;
    if (newCapacity - minimumCapacity < 0)</pre>
        newCapacity = minimumCapacity;
    if (newCapacity < 0) {</pre>
        if (minimumCapacity < 0) // overflow</pre>
            throw new OutOfMemoryError();
        newCapacity = Integer.MAX VALUE;
    value = Arrays.copyOf(value, newCapacity);
}
```

```
public class StringBuilder extends AbstractStringBuilder {
   public StringBuilder() {
       super(16);
}

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```

```
public class Client {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder();
       final int count = 26;
       for (int i = 0; i < count; i++) {
            sb.append((char) ('a' + i));
       }
       System.out.println(sb.toString());</pre>
```

```
9. }
10. }
```

1. abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

JDK

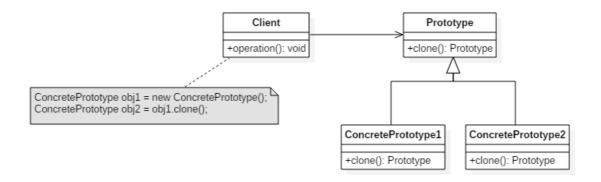
- java.lang.StringBuilder
- java.nio.ByteBuffer
- java.lang.StringBuffer
- java.lang.Appendable
- Apache Camel builders

6. 原型模式 (Prototype)

Intent

使用原型实例指定要创建对象的类型,通过复制这个原型来创建新对象。

Class Diagram



Implementation

```
    public abstract class Prototype {
    abstract Prototype myClone();
```

```
3. }
```

```
public class ConcretePrototype extends Prototype {

private String filed;

public ConcretePrototype(String filed) {
    this.filed = filed;

}

@Override
Prototype myClone() {
    return new ConcretePrototype(filed);

}

@Override
public String toString() {
    return filed;

}
```

```
public class Client {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Prototype prototype = new ConcretePrototype("abc");
        Prototype clone = prototype.myClone();
        System.out.println(clone.toString());
}
```

```
1. abc
```

• java.lang.Object#clone()

三、行为型

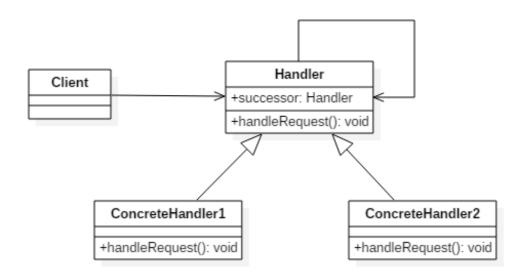
1. 责任链 (Chain Of Responsibility)

Intent

使多个对象都有机会处理请求,从而避免请求的发送者和接收者之间的耦合关系。将这些对象连成一条链,并沿着这条链发送该请求,直到有一个对象处理它为止。

Class Diagram

• Handler:定义处理请求的接口,并且实现后继链(successor)



Implementation

```
public abstract class Handler {

protected Handler successor;

public Handler (Handler successor) {
    this.successor = successor;
  }

protected abstract void handleRequest (Request request);
}
```

```
public class ConcreteHandler1 extends Handler {

public ConcreteHandler1(Handler successor) {
    super(successor);
}

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}

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function of the successor of super (successor) {
    super (successor);
}

eventually a successor (successor) {
    if (request.getType() == RequestType.TYPE1) {
        System.out.println(request.getName() + " is handle by ConcreteHandler1");

    return;

eventually a successor (successor);

function of the successor (successor);

function o
```

```
public class ConcreteHandler2 extends Handler {

public ConcreteHandler2(Handler successor) {
    super(successor);
}

d.
goverride
protected void handleRequest(Request request) {
    if (request.getType() == RequestType.TYPE2) {
        System.out.println(request.getName() + " is handle by ConcreteHandler2");
        return;
}

if (successor != null) {
        successor.handleRequest(request);
}

17.
}
```

```
1. public class Request {
```

```
2.
3.    private RequestType type;
4.    private String name;
5.
6.
7.    public Request(RequestType type, String name) {
        this.type = type;
9.        this.name = name;
10.    }
11.
12.
13.    public RequestType getType() {
        return type;
15.    }
16.
17.
18.    public String getName() {
        return name;
20.    }
21.    }
```

```
public enum RequestType {
    TYPE1, TYPE2
}
```

```
public class Client {

public static void main(String[] args) {

Handler handler1 = new ConcreteHandler1(null);

Handler handler2 = new ConcreteHandler2(handler1);

Request request1 = new Request(RequestType.TYPE1, "request1");

handler2.handleRequest(request1);

Request request2 = new Request(RequestType.TYPE2, "request2");

handler2.handleRequest(request2);

handler2.handleRequest(request2);

}
```

```
    request1 is handle by ConcreteHandler1
    request2 is handle by ConcreteHandler2
```

- java.util.logging.Logger#log()
- Apache Commons Chain
- javax.servlet.Filter#doFilter()

2. 命令 (Command)

Intent

将命令封装成对象中,具有以下作用:

- 使用命令来参数化其它对象
- 将命令放入队列中进行排队
- 将命令的操作记录到日志中
- 支持可撤销的操作

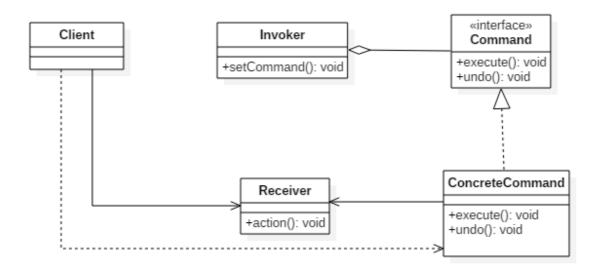
Class Diagram

• Command:命令

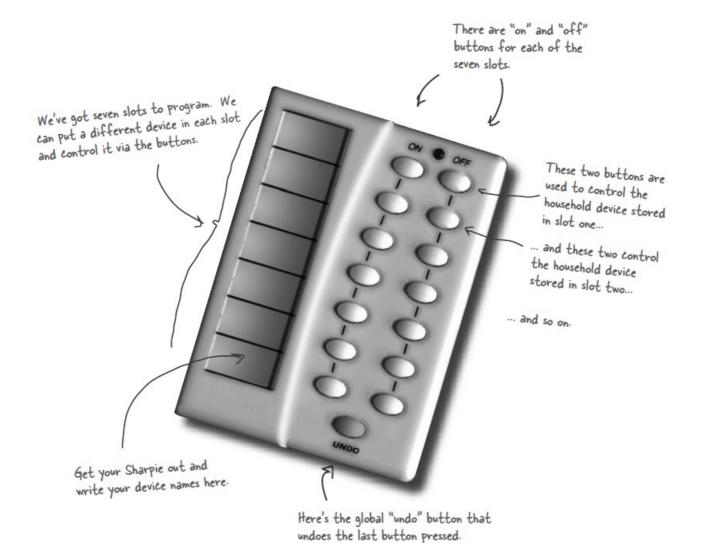
• Receiver:命令接收者,也就是命令真正的执行者

• Invoker:通过它来调用命令

• Client:可以设置命令与命令的接收者



设计一个遥控器,可以控制电灯开关。



```
public interface Command {
    void execute();
}
```

```
public class LightOnCommand implements Command {
   Light light;
   public LightOnCommand(Light light) {
        this.light = light;
   }
   @Override
   public void execute() {
        light.on();
   }
}
```

```
public class LightOffCommand implements Command {
   Light light;
   public LightOffCommand(Light light) {
        this.light = light;
   }

   @Override
   public void execute() {
        light.off();
   }
}
```

```
public class Light {

public void on() {
        System.out.println("Light is on!");

public void off() {
        System.out.println("Light is off!");
}

System.out.println("Light is off!");
}
```

```
public class Client {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Invoker invoker = new Invoker();
        Light light = new Light();
        Command lightOnCommand = new LightOnCommand(light);
        Command lightOffCommand = new LightOffCommand(light);
        invoker.setOnCommand(lightOnCommand, 0);
        invoker.setOffCommand(lightOffCommand, 0);
        invoker.onButtonWasPushed(0);
        invoker.offButtonWasPushed(0);
}
```

- java.lang.Runnable
- Netflix Hystrix
- javax.swing.Action

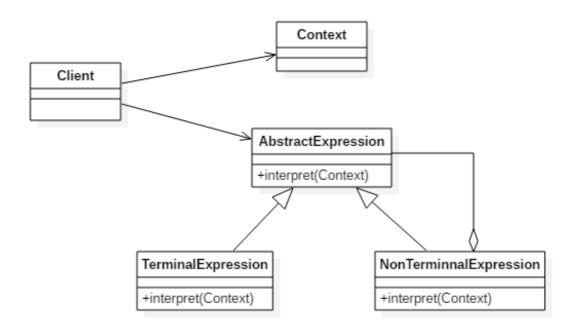
3. 解释器 (Interpreter)

Intent

为语言创建解释器,通常由语言的语法和语法分析来定义。

Class Diagram

- TerminalExpression: 终结符表达式,每个终结符都需要一个 TerminalExpression。
- Context:上下文,包含解释器之外的一些全局信息。



以下是一个规则检验器实现,具有 and 和 or 规则,通过规则可以构建一颗解析树,用来检验一个文本是否满足解析树定义的规则。

例如一颗解析树为 D And (A Or (B C)), 文本 "D A" 满足该解析树定义的规则。

这里的 Context 指的是 String。

```
public abstract class Expression {
   public abstract boolean interpret(String str);
}
```

```
public class TerminalExpression extends Expression {

private String literal = null;

public TerminalExpression(String str) {
    literal = str;
}
```

```
public class AndExpression extends Expression {

private Expression expression1 = null;
private Expression expression2 = null;

public AndExpression(Expression expression1, Expression expression2) {

this.expression1 = expression1;
this.expression2 = expression2;
}

public boolean interpret(String str) {
 return expression1.interpret(str) && expression2.interpret(str);
}

13. }

14. }
```

```
public class OrExpression extends Expression {
    private Expression expression1 = null;
    private Expression expression2 = null;

    public OrExpression(Expression expression1, Expression expression2)
} {
    this.expression1 = expression1;
    this.expression2 = expression2;
}

public boolean interpret(String str) {
    return expression1.interpret(str) || expression2.interpret(str)
```

```
;
12. }
13. }
```

```
public class Client {
    /**
     * 构建解析树
    * /
    public static Expression buildInterpreterTree() {
        // Literal
        Expression terminal1 = new TerminalExpression("A");
        Expression terminal2 = new TerminalExpression("B");
        Expression terminal3 = new TerminalExpression("C");
        Expression terminal4 = new TerminalExpression("D");
        // B C
        Expression alternation1 = new OrExpression(terminal2, terminal3
);
        // A Or (B C)
        Expression alternation2 = new OrExpression(terminal1, alternati
on1);
        // D And (A Or (B C))
        return new AndExpression(terminal4, alternation2);
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Expression define = buildInterpreterTree();
        String context1 = "D A";
        String context2 = "A B";
        System.out.println(define.interpret(context1));
        System.out.println(define.interpret(context2));
```

```
1. true
2. false
```

- java.util.Pattern
- java.text.Normalizer

- All subclasses of java.text.Format
- javax.el.ELResolver

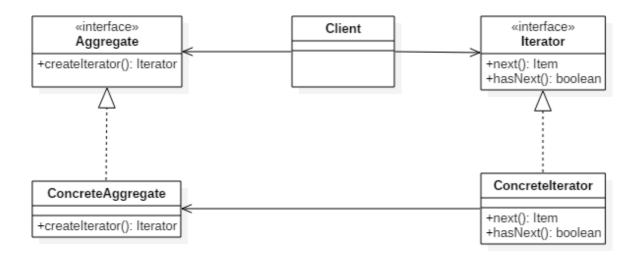
4. 迭代器 (Iterator)

Intent

提供一种顺序访问聚合对象元素的方法,并且不暴露聚合对象的内部表示。

Class Diagram

- Aggregate 是聚合类,其中 createIterator()方法可以产生一个 Iterator;
- Iterator 主要定义了 hasNext() 和 next() 方法。
- Client 组合了 Aggregate, 为了迭代遍历 Aggregate, 也需要组合 Iterator。



Implementation

```
public interface Aggregate {
    Iterator createIterator();
}
```

1. public class ConcreteAggregate implements Aggregate {

```
2.
3.    private Integer[] items;
4.
5.    public ConcreteAggregate() {
6.        items = new Integer[10];
7.        for (int i = 0; i < items.length; i++) {
8.            items[i] = i;
9.        }
10.    }
11.
12.    @Override
13.    public Iterator createIterator() {
14.        return new ConcreteIterator<Integer>(items);
15.    }
16. }
```

```
public interface Iterator<Item> {

item next();

boolean hasNext();

}
```

```
public class ConcreteIterator<Item> implements Iterator {

private Item[] items;
private int position = 0;

public ConcreteIterator(Item[] items) {
    this.items = items;
}

description

description

eventure

public Object next() {
    return items[position++];
}

description

description

eventure

public boolean hasNext() {
    return position < items.length;
}

public boolean implements Iterator {
    return of the state of the state
```

```
public class Client {

public static void main(String[] args) {

Aggregate aggregate = new ConcreteAggregate();

Iterator<Integer> iterator = aggregate.createIterator();

while (iterator.hasNext()) {

System.out.println(iterator.next());

System.out.println(iterator.next());

}

}
```

- java.util.Iterator
- java.util.Enumeration

5. 中介者 (Mediator)

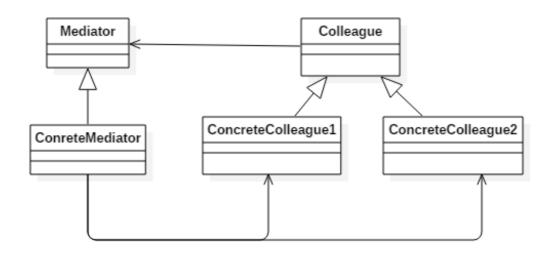
Intent

集中相关对象之间复杂的沟通和控制方式。

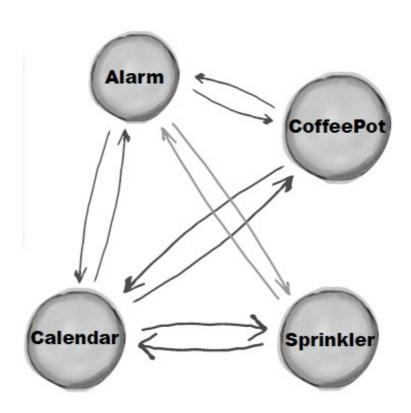
Class Diagram

• Mediator:中介者,定义一个接口用于与各同事(Colleague)对象通信。

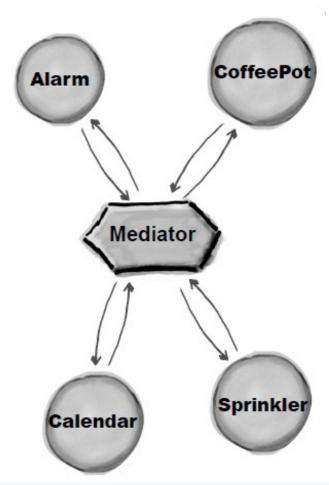
• Colleague:同事,相关对象



Alarm (闹钟)、CoffeePot (咖啡壶)、Calendar (日历)、Sprinkler (喷头)是一组相关的对象,在某个对象的事件产生时需要去操作其它对象,形成了下面这种依赖结构:



使用中介者模式可以将复杂的依赖结构变成星形结构:



```
public abstract class Colleague {
   public abstract void onEvent(Mediator mediator);
}
```

```
public class Alarm extends Colleague {

description
descripti
```

```
    public class CoffeePot extends Colleague {
    @Override
    public void onEvent(Mediator mediator) {
```

```
4. mediator.doEvent("coffeePot");
5. }
6. 
7. public void doCoffeePot() {
8.     System.out.println("doCoffeePot()");
9. }
10. }
```

```
public class Calender extends Colleague {
    @Override
    public void onEvent(Mediator mediator) {
        mediator.doEvent("calender");
}

public void doCalender() {
        System.out.println("doCalender()");
}
```

```
public class Sprinkler extends Colleague {
    @Override
    public void onEvent(Mediator mediator) {
        mediator.doEvent("sprinkler");
    }

public void doSprinkler() {
        System.out.println("doSprinkler()");
    }
}
```

```
public abstract class Mediator {
    public abstract void doEvent(String eventType);
}
```

```
public class ConcreteMediator extends Mediator {
    private Alarm alarm;
    private CoffeePot coffeePot;
    private Calender calender;
    private Sprinkler sprinkler;

public ConcreteMediator(Alarm alarm, CoffeePot coffeePot, Calender calender, Sprinkler sprinkler) {
```

```
this.alarm = alarm;
     this.coffeePot = coffeePot;
     this.calender = calender;
     this.sprinkler = sprinkler;
 @Override
 public void doEvent(String eventType) {
     switch (eventType) {
         case "alarm":
             doAlarmEvent();
             break;
         case "coffeePot":
             doCoffeePotEvent();
            break;
         case "calender":
             doCalenderEvent();
            break;
        default:
             doSprinklerEvent();
 }
public void doAlarmEvent() {
     alarm.doAlarm();
     coffeePot.doCoffeePot();
     calender.doCalender();
     sprinkler.doSprinkler();
}
public void doCoffeePotEvent() {
     // ...
public void doCalenderEvent() {
 // ...
 public void doSprinklerEvent() {
    // ...
}
```

```
1. public class Client {
```

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    Alarm alarm = new Alarm();
    CoffeePot coffeePot = new CoffeePot();
    Calender calender = new Calender();
    Sprinkler sprinkler = new Sprinkler();
    Mediator mediator = new ConcreteMediator(alarm, coffeePot, cale nder, sprinkler);
    // 闹钟事件到达, 调用中介者就可以操作相关对象
    alarm.onEvent(mediator);
}
```

```
1. doAlarm()
2. doCoffeePot()
3. doCalender()
4. doSprinkler()
```

- All scheduleXXX() methods of java.util.Timer
- java.util.concurrent.Executor#execute()
- submit() and invokeXXX() methods of java.util.concurrent.ExecutorService
- scheduleXXX() methods of java.util.concurrent.ScheduledExecutorService
- java.lang.reflect.Method#invoke()

6. 备忘录 (Memento)

Intent

在不违反封装的情况下获得对象的内部状态,从而在需要时可以将对象恢复到最初状态。

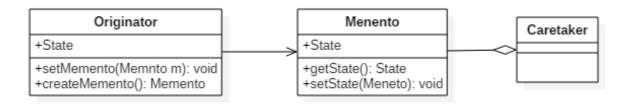
Class Diagram

• Originator:原始对象

• Caretaker:负责保存好备忘录

● Menento:备忘录,存储原始对象的的状态。备忘录实际上有两个接口,一个是提供给

Caretaker 的窄接口:它只能将备忘录传递给其它对象;一个是提供给 Originator 的宽接口,允许它访问到先前状态所需的所有数据。理想情况是只允许 Originator 访问本备忘录的内部状态。



Implementation

以下实现了一个简单计算器程序,可以输入两个值,然后计算这两个值的和。备忘录模式允许将这两个值存储起来,然后在某个时刻用存储的状态进行恢复。

实现参考: Memento Pattern - Calculator Example - Java Sourcecode

```
1. /**
```

```
* Originator Implementation
public class CalculatorImp implements Calculator {
    private int firstNumber;
    private int secondNumber;
    @Override
   public PreviousCalculationToCareTaker backupLastCalculation() {
        // create a memento object used for restoring two numbers
        return new PreviousCalculationImp(firstNumber, secondNumber);
    @Override
    public void
restorePreviousCalculation(PreviousCalculationToCareTaker memento) {
        this.firstNumber = ((PreviousCalculationToOriginator) memento).
getFirstNumber();
        this.secondNumber = ((PreviousCalculationToOriginator) memento)
.getSecondNumber();
   }
    @Override
    public int getCalculationResult() {
        // result is adding two numbers
        return firstNumber + secondNumber;
    @Override
   public void setFirstNumber(int firstNumber) {
        this.firstNumber = firstNumber;
    @Override
    public void setSecondNumber(int secondNumber) {
       this.secondNumber = secondNumber;
    }
```

```
1.  /**
2.    * Memento Interface to Originator
3.    *
4.    * This interface allows the originator to restore its state
5.    */
```

```
public interface PreviousCalculationToOriginator {
   int getFirstNumber();
   int getSecondNumber();
}
```

```
* Memento Object Implementation
* 
* Note that this object implements both interfaces to Originator and
CareTaker
*/
public class PreviousCalculationImp implements
PreviousCalculationToCareTaker,
       PreviousCalculationToOriginator {
   private int firstNumber;
   private int secondNumber;
  public PreviousCalculationImp(int firstNumber, int secondNumber) {
       this.firstNumber = firstNumber;
       this.secondNumber = secondNumber;
   }
   @Override
  public int getFirstNumber() {
      return firstNumber;
   @Override
  public int getSecondNumber() {
      return secondNumber;
```

```
1. /**
```

```
2. * CareTaker object
      */
     public class Client {
         public static void main(String[] args) {
             // program starts
             Calculator calculator = new CalculatorImp();
             // assume user enters two numbers
             calculator.setFirstNumber(10);
             calculator.setSecondNumber(100);
             // find result
             System.out.println(calculator.getCalculationResult());
             // Store result of this calculation in case of error
             PreviousCalculationToCareTaker memento = calculator.backupLastC
     alculation();
             // user enters a number
             calculator.setFirstNumber(17);
             // user enters a wrong second number and calculates result
             calculator.setSecondNumber(-290);
             // calculate result
             System.out.println(calculator.getCalculationResult());
             // user hits CTRL + Z to undo last operation and see last
     result
             calculator.restorePreviousCalculation(memento);
             // result restored
             System.out.println(calculator.getCalculationResult());
    }
```

```
1. 110
2. -273
3. 110
```

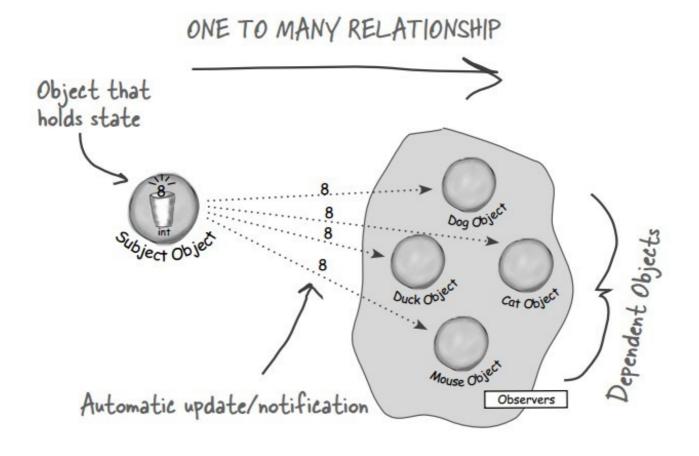
• java.io.Serializable

7. 观察者 (Observer)

Intent

定义对象之间的一对多依赖,当一个对象状态改变时,它的所有依赖都会收到通知并且自动更新状态。

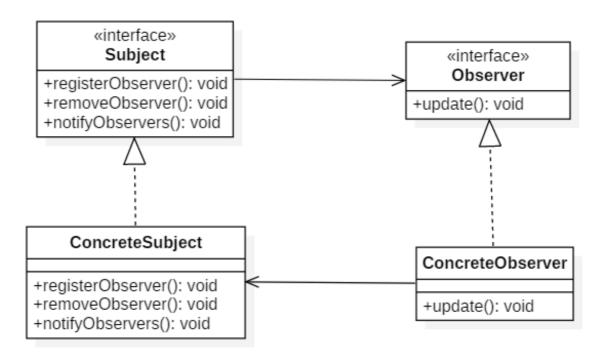
主题 (Subject) 是被观察的对象,而其所有依赖者 (Observer) 称为观察者。



Class Diagram

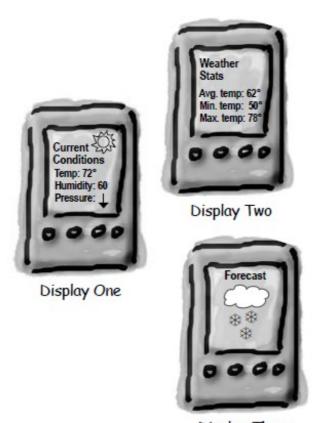
主题(Subject)具有注册和移除观察者、并通知所有观察者的功能,主题是通过维护一张观察者列表来实现这些操作的。

观察者 (Observer) 的注册功能需要调用主题的 registerObserver() 方法。



Implementation

天气数据布告板会在天气信息发生改变时更新其内容,布告板有多个,并且在将来会继续增加。



Display Three

```
public interface Subject {
    void resisterObserver(Observer o);

void removeObserver(Observer o);

void notifyObserver();

}
```

```
public class WeatherData implements Subject {
    private List<Observer> observers;
    private float temperature;
    private float humidity;
    private float pressure;

public WeatherData() {
        observers = new ArrayList<>();
    }

public void setMeasurements(float temperature, float humidity, float pressure) {
        this.temperature = temperature;
    }
```

```
this.humidity = humidity;
     this.pressure = pressure;
     notifyObserver();
 }
 @Override
public void resisterObserver(Observer o) {
    observers.add(o);
@Override
public void removeObserver(Observer o) {
    int i = observers.indexOf(o);
    if (i >= 0) {
        observers.remove(i);
}
@Override
public void notifyObserver() {
    for (Observer o : observers) {
         o.update(temperature, humidity, pressure);
    }
```

```
public interface Observer {
    void update(float temp, float humidity, float pressure);
}
```

```
public class CurrentConditionsDisplay implements Observer {

public CurrentConditionsDisplay(Subject weatherData) {
    weatherData.resisterObserver(this);
}

@Override
public void update(float temp, float humidity, float pressure) {
    System.out.println("CurrentConditionsDisplay.update: " + temp +
    " " + humidity + " " + pressure);
}

10. }
```

```
public class WeatherStation {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      WeatherData weatherData = new WeatherData();
      CurrentConditionsDisplay currentConditionsDisplay = new Current ConditionsDisplay(weatherData);
      StatisticsDisplay statisticsDisplay = new StatisticsDisplay(weatherData);

      WeatherData.setMeasurements(0, 0, 0);
      weatherData.setMeasurements(1, 1, 1);
    }
}
```

```
    CurrentConditionsDisplay.update: 0.0 0.0 0.0
    StatisticsDisplay.update: 0.0 0.0 0.0
    CurrentConditionsDisplay.update: 1.0 1.0 1.0
    StatisticsDisplay.update: 1.0 1.0 1.0
```

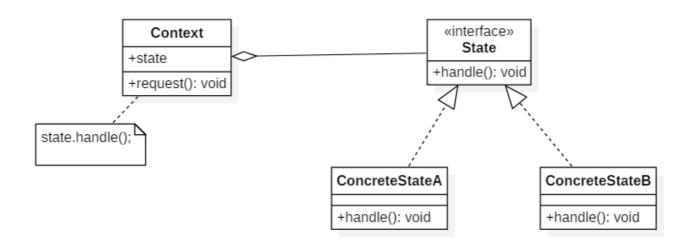
- java.util.Observer
- java.util.EventListener
- javax.servlet.http.HttpSessionBindingListener
- RxJava

8. 状态 (State)

Intent

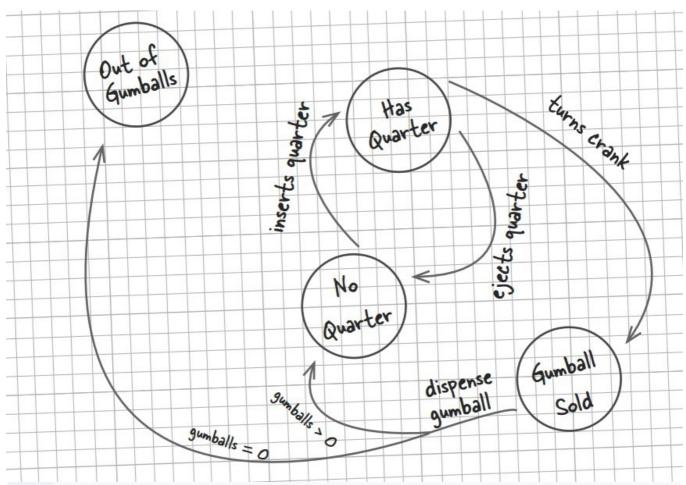
允许对象在内部状态改变时改变它的行为,对象看起来好像修改了它所属的类。

Class Diagram



Implementation

糖果销售机有多种状态,每种状态下销售机有不同的行为,状态可以发生转移,使得销售机的 行为也发生改变。



```
public interface State {
       /**
        * 投入 25 分钱
       void insertQuarter();
       /**
        * 退回 25 分钱
        */
      void ejectQuarter();
       /**
        * 转动曲柄
        * /
       void turnCrank();
       /**
        * 发放糖果
        */
    void dispense();
21. }
```

```
public class HasQuarterState implements State {
    private GumballMachine gumballMachine;
    public HasQuarterState(GumballMachine gumballMachine) {
        this.gumballMachine = gumballMachine;
    @Override
    public void insertQuarter() {
        System.out.println("You can't insert another quarter");
    @Override
   public void ejectQuarter() {
        System.out.println("Quarter returned");
        qumballMachine.setState(gumballMachine.getNoQuarterState());
    }
    @Override
   public void turnCrank() {
        System.out.println("You turned...");
        qumballMachine.setState(gumballMachine.getSoldState());
    @Override
   public void dispense() {
        System.out.println("No gumball dispensed");
    }
```

```
public class NoQuarterState implements State {

description

gumballMachine gumballMachine;

public NoQuarterState(GumballMachine gumballMachine) {
    this.gumballMachine = gumballMachine;
}

description

gumballMachine = gumballMachine;

substantion

gumballMachine = gumballMachine;

gumballMachine = gum
```

```
public class SoldOutState implements State {
    GumballMachine gumballMachine;
   public SoldOutState(GumballMachine gumballMachine) {
        this.gumballMachine = gumballMachine;
   }
   @Override
   public void insertQuarter() {
       System.out.println("You can't insert a quarter, the machine is
sold out");
 }
   @Override
   public void ejectQuarter() {
       System.out.println("You can't eject, you haven't inserted a
quarter yet");
 }
   @Override
   public void turnCrank() {
       System.out.println("You turned, but there are no gumballs");
   @Override
   public void dispense() {
```

```
26. System.out.println("No gumball dispensed");
27. }
28. }
```

```
public class SoldState implements State {
    GumballMachine gumballMachine;
   public SoldState(GumballMachine gumballMachine) {
        this.gumballMachine = gumballMachine;
    }
    @Override
    public void insertQuarter() {
        System.out.println("Please wait, we're already giving you a gum
ball");
  }
   @Override
   public void ejectQuarter() {
        System.out.println("Sorry, you already turned the crank");
    @Override
   public void turnCrank() {
        System.out.println("Turning twice doesn't get you another gumba
11!");
   }
   @Override
   public void dispense() {
        gumballMachine.releaseBall();
        if (gumballMachine.getCount() > 0) {
            gumballMachine.setState(gumballMachine.getNoQuarterState())
       } else {
            System.out.println("Oops, out of gumballs");
            qumballMachine.setState(gumballMachine.getSoldOutState());
       }
```

```
1. public class GumballMachine {
```

```
private State soldOutState;
private State noQuarterState;
private State hasQuarterState;
private State soldState;
private State state;
private int count = 0;
public GumballMachine(int numberGumballs) {
    count = numberGumballs;
    soldOutState = new SoldOutState(this);
    noQuarterState = new NoQuarterState(this);
    hasQuarterState = new HasQuarterState(this);
    soldState = new SoldState(this);
   if (numberGumballs > 0) {
       state = noQuarterState;
    } else {
       state = soldOutState;
    }
}
public void insertQuarter() {
    state.insertOuarter();
public void ejectQuarter() {
    state.ejectQuarter();
public void turnCrank() {
   state.turnCrank();
    state.dispense();
public void setState (State state) {
    this.state = state;
public void releaseBall() {
    System.out.println("A gumball comes rolling out the slot...");
    if (count != 0) {
       count -= 1;
    }
```

```
47. }

48.

49. public State getSoldOutState() {
    return soldOutState;

51. }

52.

53. public State getNoQuarterState() {
    return noQuarterState;

54. return noQuarterState;

55. }

56.

57. public State getHasQuarterState() {
    return hasQuarterState;

59. }

60.

61. public State getSoldState() {
    return soldState;

63. }

64.

65. public int getCount() {
    return count;

67. }
```

```
public class Client {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        GumballMachine gumballMachine = new GumballMachine(5);
        gumballMachine.insertQuarter();
        gumballMachine.turnCrank();
        gumballMachine.insertQuarter();
        gumballMachine.ejectQuarter();
        gumballMachine.turnCrank();
        gumballMachine.insertQuarter();
        gumballMachine.turnCrank();
        gumballMachine.insertQuarter();
        gumballMachine.turnCrank();
        gumballMachine.ejectQuarter();
        gumballMachine.insertQuarter();
        gumballMachine.insertQuarter();
        gumballMachine.turnCrank();
```

```
gumballMachine.insertQuarter();
gumballMachine.turnCrank();
gumballMachine.insertQuarter();
gumballMachine.turnCrank();
```

```
You insert a quarter
    You turned...
     A gumball comes rolling out the slot...
    You insert a quarter
    Quarter returned
     You turned, but there's no quarter
    You need to pay first
    You insert a quarter
    You turned...
    A gumball comes rolling out the slot...
    You insert a quarter
    You turned...
    A gumball comes rolling out the slot...
    You haven't insert a quarter
   You insert a quarter
    You can't insert another quarter
17. You turned...
    A gumball comes rolling out the slot...
    You insert a quarter
    You turned...
21. A gumball comes rolling out the slot...
    Oops, out of gumballs
   You can't insert a quarter, the machine is sold out
    You turned, but there are no gumballs
    No gumball dispensed
```

9. 策略 (Strategy)

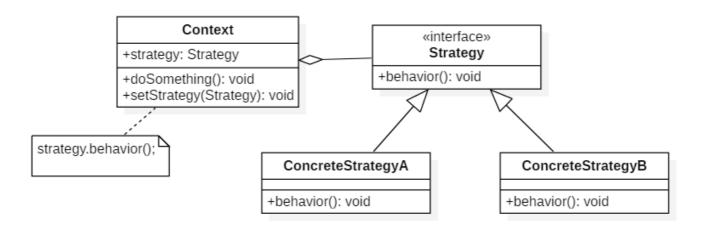
Intent

定义一系列算法, 封装每个算法, 并使它们可以互换。

策略模式可以让算法独立于使用它的客户端。

Class Diagram

- Strategy 接口定义了一个算法族,它们都实现了 behavior() 方法。
- Context 是使用到该算法族的类,其中的 doSomething()方法会调用
 behavior(), setStrategy(Strategy)方法可以动态地改变 strategy 对象,也就是说能动态地改变 Context 所使用的算法。



与状态模式的比较

状态模式的类图和策略模式类似,并且都是能够动态改变对象的行为。但是状态模式是通过状态转移来改变 Context 所组合的 State 对象,而策略模式是通过 Context 本身的决策来改变组合的 Strategy 对象。所谓的状态转移,是指 Context 在运行过程中由于一些条件发生改变而使得 State 对象发生改变,注意必须要是在运行过程中。

状态模式主要是用来解决状态转移的问题,当状态发生转移了,那么 Context 对象就会改变它的行为;而策略模式主要是用来封装一组可以互相替代的算法族,并且可以根据需要动态地去替换 Context 使用的算法。

Implementation

设计一个鸭子,它可以动态地改变叫声。这里的算法族是鸭子的叫声行为。

```
public interface QuackBehavior {
    void quack();
}
```

```
public class Quack implements QuackBehavior {
    @Override
    public void quack() {
        System.out.println("quack!");
}
```

```
public class Squeak implements QuackBehavior{
    @Override
    public void quack() {
        System.out.println("squeak!");
}
```

```
public class Duck {

private QuackBehavior quackBehavior;

public void performQuack() {
    if (quackBehavior != null) {
        quackBehavior.quack();
    }

public void setQuackBehavior(QuackBehavior quackBehavior) {
    this.quackBehavior = quackBehavior;
}
```

```
public class Client {

public static void main(String[] args) {
    Duck duck = new Duck();
    duck.setQuackBehavior(new Squeak());
    duck.performQuack();
    duck.setQuackBehavior(new Quack());
    duck.performQuack();
}

duck.performQuack();
}
```

```
1. squeak!
```

- java.util.Comparator#compare()
- javax.servlet.http.HttpServlet
- javax.servlet.Filter#doFilter()

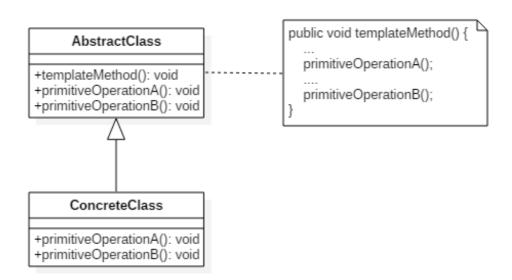
10. 模板方法 (Template Method)

Intent

定义算法框架,并将一些步骤的实现延迟到子类。

通过模板方法,子类可以重新定义算法的某些步骤,而不用改变算法的结构。

Class Diagram



冲咖啡和冲茶都有类似的流程,但是某些步骤会有点不一样,要求复用那些相同步骤的代码。

```
Coffee Tea
```

```
void prepareRecipe() {
    boilWater();
    brewCoffeeGrinds();
    pourInCup();
    addSugarAndMilk();
}
void prepareRecipe() {
    boilWater();
    steepTeaBag();
    pourInCup();
    addLemon();
}
```

```
public abstract class CaffeineBeverage {

final void prepareRecipe() {
    boilWater();
    brew();
    pourInCup();
    addCondiments();

abstract void brew();

abstract void addCondiments();

void boilWater() {
    System.out.println("boilWater");
}

void pourInCup() {
    System.out.println("pourInCup");
}

your println("pourInCup");

system.out.println("pourInCup");
}
```

```
public class Coffee extends CaffeineBeverage {
    @Override
    void brew() {
        System.out.println("Coffee.brew");
    }

    @Override
    void addCondiments() {
        System.out.println("Coffee.addCondiments");
}
```

```
11. }
```

```
public class Tea extends CaffeineBeverage {
    @Override
    void brew() {
        System.out.println("Tea.brew");
    }
}

@Override
void addCondiments() {
        System.out.println("Tea.addCondiments");
}

$\frac{1}{10.} \text{ } \text{
```

```
public class Client {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
        CaffeineBeverage caffeineBeverage = new Coffee();
        caffeineBeverage.prepareRecipe();
        System.out.println("-----");
        caffeineBeverage = new Tea();
        caffeineBeverage.prepareRecipe();
   }
}
```

```
1. boilWater
2. Coffee.brew
3. pourInCup
4. Coffee.addCondiments
5. -----
6. boilWater
7. Tea.brew
8. pourInCup
9. Tea.addCondiments
```

- java.util.Collections#sort()
- java.io.InputStream#skip()
- java.io.InputStream#read()
- java.util.AbstractList#indexOf()

11. 访问者(Visitor)

Intent

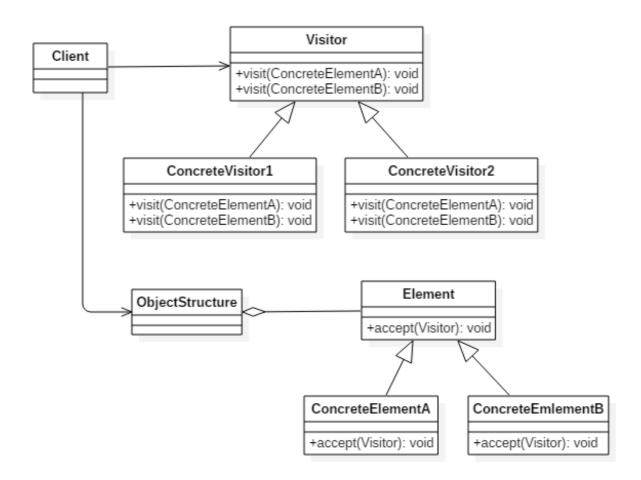
为一个对象结构(比如组合结构)增加新能力。

Class Diagram

● Visitor:访问者,为每一个 ConcreteElement 声明一个 visit 操作

• ConcreteVisitor:具体访问者,存储遍历过程中的累计结果

• ObjectStructure:对象结构,可以是组合结构,或者是一个集合。



```
1. public interface Element {
```

```
void accept(Visitor visitor);
}
```

```
1. class CustomerGroup {
2.
3.    private List<Customer> customers = new ArrayList<>();
4.
5.    void accept(Visitor visitor) {
6.        for (Customer customer: customers) {
7.            customer.accept(visitor);
8.        }
9.    }
10.
11.    void addCustomer(Customer customer) {
        customers.add(customer);
13.    }
14. }
```

```
public class Customer implements Element {
   private String name;
   private List<Order> orders = new ArrayList<>();
   Customer (String name) {
       this.name = name;
   }
  String getName() {
      return name;
  void addOrder(Order order) {
      orders.add(order);
  public void accept (Visitor visitor) {
       visitor.visit(this);
       for (Order order : orders) {
           order.accept(visitor);
       }
    }
```

```
public class Order implements Element {
    private String name;
   private List<Item> items = new ArrayList();
   Order(String name) {
       this.name = name;
   Order (String name, String itemName) {
       this.name = name;
        this.addItem(new Item(itemName));
    String getName() {
       return name;
   void addItem(Item item) {
       items.add(item);
   public void accept (Visitor visitor) {
       visitor.visit(this);
       for (Item item : items) {
           item.accept(visitor);
       }
```

```
public class Item implements Element {

private String name;

function in the string name;
```

```
public interface Visitor {
    void visit(Customer customer);

void visit(Order order);

void visit(Item item);

}
```

```
public class GeneralReport implements Visitor {
   private int customersNo;
   private int ordersNo;
   private int itemsNo;
   public void visit(Customer customer) {
        System.out.println(customer.getName());
       customersNo++;
   }
   public void visit(Order order) {
        System.out.println(order.getName());
       ordersNo++;
   public void visit(Item item) {
       System.out.println(item.getName());
        itemsNo++;
   }
   public void displayResults() {
       System.out.println("Number of customers: " + customersNo);
        System.out.println("Number of orders: " + ordersNo);
       System.out.println("Number of items: " + itemsNo);
```

```
public class Client {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
Customer customer1 = new Customer("customer1");
     customer1.addOrder(new Order("order1", "item1"));
     customer1.addOrder(new Order("order2", "item1"));
     customer1.addOrder(new Order("order3", "item1"));
    Order order = new Order ("order a");
    order.addItem(new Item("item a1"));
    order.addItem(new Item("item a2"));
    order.addItem(new Item("item a3"));
    Customer customer2 = new Customer("customer2");
     customer2.addOrder(order);
    CustomerGroup customers = new CustomerGroup();
     customers.addCustomer(customer1);
    customers.addCustomer(customer2);
    GeneralReport visitor = new GeneralReport();
     customers.accept(visitor);
    visitor.displayResults();
}
```

```
1. customer1
2. order1
3. item1
4. order2
5. item1
6. order3
7. item1
8. customer2
9. order_a
10. item_a1
11. item_a2
12. item_a3
13. Number of customers: 2
Number of orders: 4
Number of items: 6
```

- javax.lang.model.element.Element and javax.lang.model.element.ElementVisitor
- javax.lang.model.type.TypeMirror and javax.lang.model.type.TypeVisitor

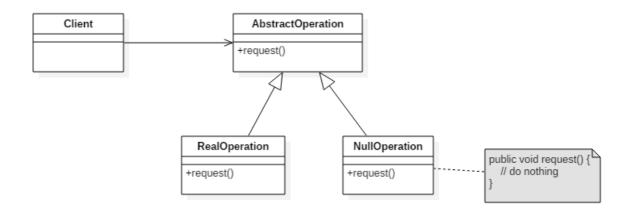
12. 空对象(Null)

Intent

使用什么都不做的空对象来代替 NULL。

一个方法返回 NULL,意味着方法的调用端需要去检查返回值是否是 NULL,这么做会导致非常多的冗余的检查代码。并且如果某一个调用端忘记了做这个检查返回值,而直接使用返回的对象,那么就有可能抛出空指针异常。

Class Diagram



```
public abstract class AbstractOperation {
    abstract void request();
}
```

```
public class RealOperation extends AbstractOperation {
    @Override
    void request() {
        System.out.println("do something");
    }
}
```

```
public class NullOperation extends AbstractOperation{
    @Override
    void request() {
        // do nothing
}
```

```
public class Client {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
        AbstractOperation abstractOperation = func(-1);
        abstractOperation.request();
   }

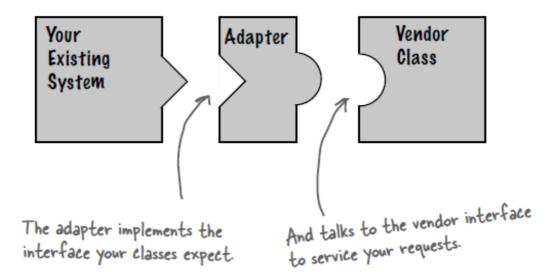
public static AbstractOperation func(int para) {
        if (para < 0) {
            return new NullOperation();
        }
        return new RealOperation();
    }
}</pre>
```

四、结构型

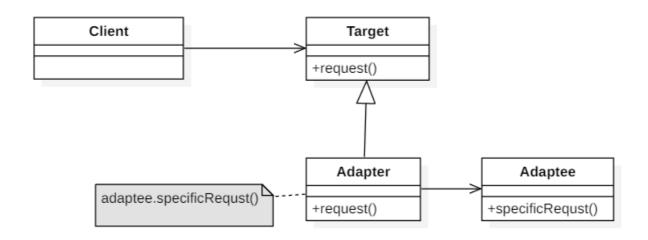
1. 适配器 (Adapter)

Intent

把一个类接口转换成另一个用户需要的接口。



Class Diagram



Implementation

鸭子(Duck)和火鸡(Turkey)拥有不同的叫声, Duck的叫声调用 quack()方法,而Turkey调用 gobble()方法。

要求将 Turkey 的 gobble() 方法适配成 Duck 的 quack() 方法,从而让火鸡冒充鸭子!

```
public interface Duck {
    void quack();
}
```

```
public interface Turkey {
    void gobble();
}
```

```
public class WildTurkey implements Turkey {
    @Override
    public void gobble() {
        System.out.println("gobble!");
}
```

```
public class TurkeyAdapter implements Duck {
    Turkey turkey;

    public TurkeyAdapter(Turkey turkey) {
        this.turkey = turkey;
    }

    @Override
    public void quack() {
        turkey.gobble();
    }
}
```

```
public class Client {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Turkey turkey = new WildTurkey();
        Duck duck = new TurkeyAdapter(turkey);
        duck.quack();
}
```

- java.util.Arrays#asList()
- java.util.Collections#list()
- java.util.Collections#enumeration()
- $\bullet \quad javax.xml.bind.annotation.adapters.XMLA dapter$

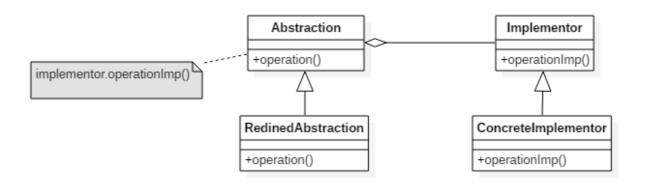
2. 桥接 (Bridge)

Intent

将抽象与实现分离开来,使它们可以独立变化。

Class Diagram

Abstraction:定义抽象类的接口Implementor:定义实现类接口



Implementation

RemoteControl 表示遥控器,指代 Abstraction。

TV 表示电视,指代 Implementor。

桥接模式将遥控器和电视分离开来,从而可以独立改变遥控器或者电视的实现。

```
public abstract class TV {
    public abstract void on();

public abstract void off();

public abstract void tuneChannel();

public abstract void tuneChannel();
```

```
public class Sony extends TV {
    @Override
    public void on() {
        System.out.println("Sony.on()");
}

@Override
    public void off() {
        System.out.println("Sony.off()");
}

@Override
    public void tuneChannel() {
        System.out.println("Sony.tuneChannel()");
}
```

```
public class RCA extends TV {
    @Override
    public void on() {
        System.out.println("RCA.on()");
}

@Override
    public void off() {
        System.out.println("RCA.off()");
}

@Override
    public void tuneChannel() {
        System.out.println("RCA.tuneChannel()");
}
```

```
public abstract class RemoteControl {
    protected TV tv;

    public RemoteControl(TV tv) {
        this.tv = tv;

    }

public abstract void on();
```

```
public abstract void off();

public abstract void tuneChannel();

13. }
```

```
public class ConcreteRemoteControl1 extends RemoteControl {
    public ConcreteRemoteControl1(TV tv) {
        super(tv);
    }
   @Override
   public void on() {
        System.out.println("ConcreteRemoteControl1.on()");
        tv.on();
    }
   @Override
   public void off() {
        System.out.println("ConcreteRemoteControl1.off()");
        tv.off();
   @Override
   public void tuneChannel() {
       System.out.println("ConcreteRemoteControl1.tuneChannel()");
       tv.tuneChannel();
```

```
public class ConcreteRemoteControl2 extends RemoteControl {
    public ConcreteRemoteControl2(TV tv) {
        super(tv);
}

d.     }

end
goverride
public void on() {
        System.out.println("ConcreteRemoteControl2.on()");
        tv.on();

end
goverride
public void off() {
        System.out.println("ConcreteRemoteControl2.off()");

end
goverride
goverride
goverride
for system.out.println("ConcreteRemoteControl2.off()");

for super(tv);
for s
```

```
tv.off();

tv.off();

final structure and structure are structured as the str
```

```
public class Client {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        RemoteControl remoteControl1 = new ConcreteRemoteControl1(new R CA());
        remoteControl1.on();
        remoteControl1.off();
        remoteControl1.tuneChannel();
}
```

- AWT (It provides an abstraction layer which maps onto the native OS the windowing support.)
- JDBC

3. 组合 (Composite)

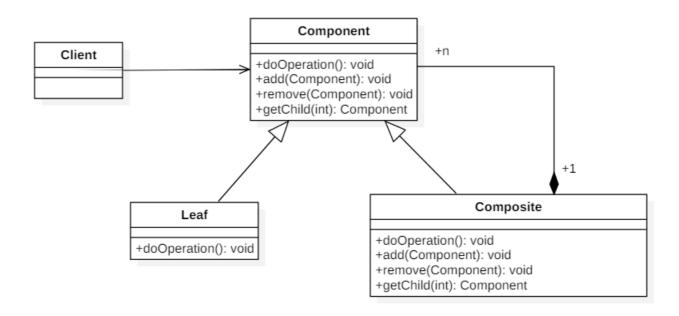
Intent

将对象组合成树形结构来表示"整体/部分"层次关系,允许用户以相同的方式处理单独对象和组合对象。

Class Diagram

组件(Component)类是组合类(Composite)和叶子类(Leaf)的父类,可以把组合类看成是树的中间节点。

组合对象拥有一个或者多个组件对象,因此组合对象的操作可以委托给组件对象去处理,而组件对象可以是另一个组合对象或者叶子对象。



```
public abstract class Component {
    protected String name;

    public Component(String name) {
        this.name = name;
    }

    public void print() {
        print(0);
    }

abstract void print(int level);

abstract public void add(Component component);

abstract public void remove(Component component);

abstract public void remove(Component component);

}
```

```
    public class Composite extends Component {
    2.
```

```
private List<Component> child;
public Composite (String name) {
    super(name);
    child = new ArrayList<>();
}
@Override
void print(int level) {
    for (int i = 0; i < level; i++) {
         System.out.print("--");
    System.out.println("Composite:" + name);
    for (Component component : child) {
        component.print(level + 1);
}
@Override
public void add(Component component) {
    child.add(component);
}
@Override
public void remove(Component component) {
    child.remove(component);
```

```
public class Client {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Composite root = new Composite("root");
        Component node1 = new Leaf("1");
        Component node2 = new Composite("2");
        Component node3 = new Leaf("3");
        root.add(node1);
       root.add(node2);
       root.add(node3);
       Component node21 = new Leaf("21");
       Component node22 = new Composite("22");
       node2.add(node21);
        node2.add(node22);
        Component node221 = new Leaf("221");
        node22.add(node221);
       root.print();
```

```
1. Composite:root
2. --left:1
3. --Composite:2
4. ---left:21
5. ---Composite:22
6. ----left:3
```

JDK

- javax.swing.JComponent#add(Component)
- java.awt.Container#add(Component)

- java.util.Map#putAll(Map)
- java.util.List#addAll(Collection)
- java.util.Set#addAll(Collection)

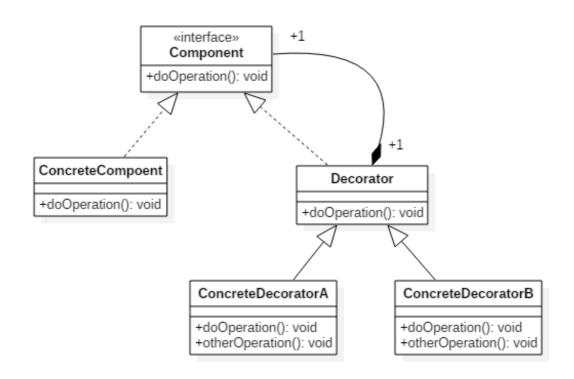
4. 装饰 (Decorator)

Intent

为对象动态添加功能。

Class Diagram

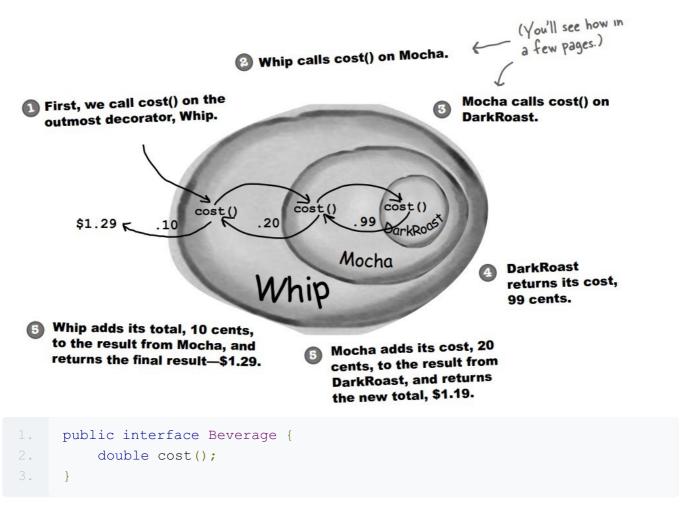
装饰者(Decorator)和具体组件(ConcreteComponent)都继承自组件 (Component),具体组件的方法实现不需要依赖于其它对象,而装饰者组合了一个组件, 这样它可以装饰其它装饰者或者具体组件。所谓装饰,就是把这个装饰者套在被装饰者之上, 从而动态扩展被装饰者的功能。装饰者的方法有一部分是自己的,这属于它的功能,然后调用 被装饰者的方法实现,从而也保留了被装饰者的功能。可以看到,具体组件应当是装饰层次的 最低层,因为只有具体组件的方法实现不需要依赖于其它对象。



Implementation

设计不同种类的饮料,饮料可以添加配料,比如可以添加牛奶,并且支持动态添加新配料。每增加一种配料,该饮料的价格就会增加,要求计算一种饮料的价格。

下图表示在 DarkRoast 饮料上新增新添加 Mocha 配料,之后又添加了 Whip 配料。
DarkRoast 被 Mocha 包裹, Mocha 又被 Whip 包裹。它们都继承自相同父类,都有 cost()方法,外层类的 cost()方法调用了内层类的 cost()方法。



```
public class DarkRoast implements Beverage {
    @Override
    public double cost() {
        return 1;
    }
}
```

```
1. public class HouseBlend implements Beverage {
```

```
2. @Override
3. public double cost() {
4. return 1;
5. }
6. }
```

```
public abstract class CondimentDecorator implements Beverage {
    protected Beverage beverage;
}
```

```
public class Milk extends CondimentDecorator {

public Milk(Beverage beverage) {
    this.beverage = beverage;
}

decorate

public Milk (Beverage beverage) {
    this.beverage = beverage;
}

return 1 + beverage.cost();
}

public double cost() {
    return 1 + beverage.cost();
}
```

```
public class Mocha extends CondimentDecorator {

public Mocha(Beverage beverage) {
    this.beverage = beverage;
}

decoration

public Mocha(Beverage beverage) {
    this.beverage = beverage;
}

return 1 + beverage.cost();
}

public double cost() {
    return 1 + beverage.cost();
}

public class Mocha extends CondimentDecorator {
    public Mocha(Beverage) {
        this.beverage;
}

return 1 + beverage.cost();
}
```

```
public class Client {

public static void main(String[] args) {
    Beverage beverage = new HouseBlend();
    beverage = new Mocha(beverage);
    beverage = new Milk(beverage);
    System.out.println(beverage.cost());
}
```

```
9. }
```

1. 3.0

设计原则

类应该对扩展开放,对修改关闭:也就是添加新功能时不需要修改代码。饮料可以动态添加新的配料,而不需要去修改饮料的代码。

不可能把所有的类设计成都满足这一原则,应当把该原则应用于最有可能发生改变的地方。

JDK

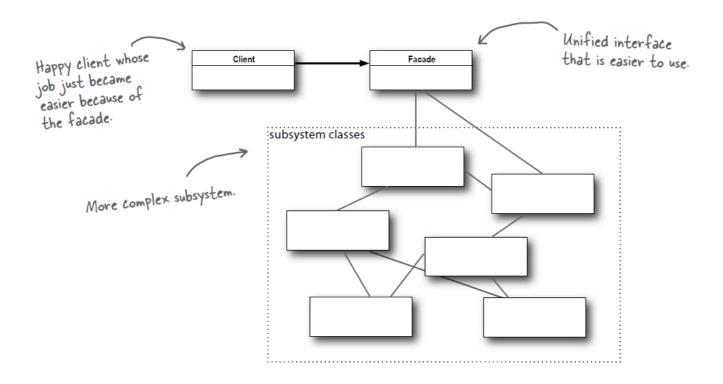
- java.io.BufferedInputStream(InputStream)
- java.io.DataInputStream(InputStream)
- java.io.BufferedOutputStream(OutputStream)
- java.util.zip.ZipOutputStream(OutputStream)
- java.util.Collections#checkedList|Map|Set|SortedSet|SortedMap

5. 外观 (Facade)

Intent

提供了一个统一的接口,用来访问子系统中的一群接口,从而让子系统更容易使用。

Class Diagram



Implementation

观看电影需要操作很多电器,使用外观模式实现一键看电影功能。

```
public class SubSystem {
   public void turnOnTV() {
       System.out.println("turnOnTV()");
}

public void setCD(String cd) {
       System.out.println("setCD(" + cd + ")");
}

public void starWatching() {
       System.out.println("starWatching()");
}
```

```
public class Facade {
   private SubSystem subSystem = new SubSystem();

public void watchMovie() {
   subSystem.turnOnTV();
   subSystem.setCD("a movie");
```

```
7. subSystem.starWatching();
8. }
9. }
```

```
public class Client {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Facade facade = new Facade();
        facade.watchMovie();
}
```

设计原则

最少知识原则:只和你的密友谈话。也就是说客户对象所需要交互的对象应当尽可能少。

6. 享元 (Flyweight)

Intent

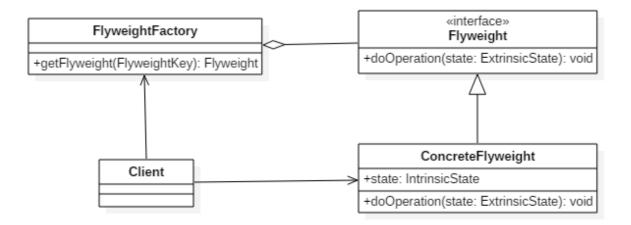
利用共享的方式来支持大量细粒度的对象,这些对象一部分内部状态是相同的。

Class Diagram

• Flyweight: 享元对象

• IntrinsicState:内部状态,享元对象共享内部状态

• ExtrinsicState:外部状态,每个享元对象的外部状态不同



Implementation

```
public interface Flyweight {
    void doOperation(String extrinsicState);
}
```

```
public class ConcreteFlyweight implements Flyweight {

private String intrinsicState;

public ConcreteFlyweight(String intrinsicState) {
    this.intrinsicState = intrinsicState;
}

@Override
public void doOperation(String extrinsicState) {
    System.out.println("Object address: " + System.identityHashCode (this));

System.out.println("IntrinsicState: " + intrinsicState);
    System.out.println("ExtrinsicState: " + extrinsicState);
}

System.out.println("ExtrinsicState: " + extrinsicState);
}
```

```
public class FlyweightFactory {

private HashMap<String, Flyweight> flyweights = new HashMap<>();

flyweight getFlyweight(String intrinsicState) {
```

```
if (!flyweights.containsKey(intrinsicState)) {
    Flyweight flyweight = new ConcreteFlyweight(intrinsicState)
;

flyweights.put(intrinsicState, flyweight);
}

return flyweights.get(intrinsicState);
}
```

```
public class Client {

public static void main(String[] args) {

    FlyweightFactory factory = new FlyweightFactory();

Flyweight flyweight1 = factory.getFlyweight("aa");

Flyweight flyweight2 = factory.getFlyweight("aa");

flyweight1.doOperation("x");

flyweight2.doOperation("y");

}
```

```
    Object address: 1163157884
    IntrinsicState: aa
    ExtrinsicState: x
    Object address: 1163157884
    IntrinsicState: aa
    ExtrinsicState: y
```

JDK

Java 利用缓存来加速大量小对象的访问时间。

- java.lang.Integer#valueOf(int)
- java.lang.Boolean#valueOf(boolean)
- java.lang.Byte#valueOf(byte)
- java.lang.Character#valueOf(char)

7. 代理 (Proxy)

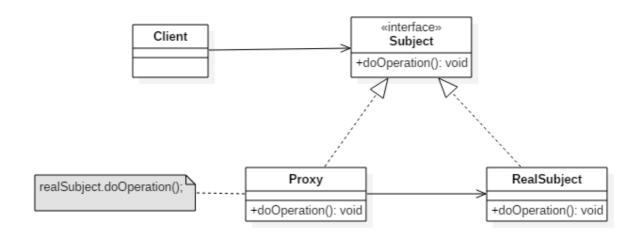
Intent

控制对其它对象的访问。

Class Diagram

代理有以下四类:

- 远程代理(Remote Proxy):控制对远程对象(不同地址空间)的访问,它负责将请求及 其参数进行编码,并向不同地址空间中的对象发送已经编码的请求。
- 虚拟代理(Virtual Proxy):根据需要创建开销很大的对象,它可以缓存实体的附加信息,以便延迟对它的访问,例如在网站加载一个很大图片时,不能马上完成,可以用虚拟代理缓存图片的大小信息,然后生成一张临时图片代替原始图片。
- 保护代理(Protection Proxy):按权限控制对象的访问,它负责检查调用者是否具有实现一个请求所必须的访问权限。
- 智能代理(Smart Reference):取代了简单的指针,它在访问对象时执行一些附加操作:记录对象的引用次数;当第一次引用一个对象时,将它装入内存;在访问一个实际对象前,检查是否已经锁定了它,以确保其它对象不能改变它。



Implementation

以下是一个虚拟代理的实现,模拟了图片延迟加载的情况下使用与图片大小相等的临时内容去

替换原始图片,直到图片加载完成才将图片显示出来。

```
public interface Image {
    void showImage();
}
```

```
public class HighResolutionImage implements Image {
   private URL imageURL;
   private long startTime;
   private int height;
   private int width;
   public int getHeight() {
       return height;
   }
   public int getWidth() {
       return width;
   }
   public HighResolutionImage(URL imageURL) {
       this.imageURL = imageURL;
       this.startTime = System.currentTimeMillis();
       this.width = 600;
       this.height = 600;
    }
   public boolean isLoad() {
       // 模拟图片加载, 延迟 3s 加载完成
       long endTime = System.currentTimeMillis();
        return endTime - startTime > 3000;
   }
   @Override
   public void showImage() {
       System.out.println("Real Image: " + imageURL);
```

```
    public class ImageProxy implements Image {
    private HighResolutionImage highResolutionImage;
```

```
public class ImageViewer {

public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
    String image = "http://image.jpg";

URL url = new URL(image);

HighResolutionImage highResolutionImage = new

HighResolutionImage(url);

ImageProxy imageProxy = new ImageProxy(highResolutionImage);

imageProxy.showImage();

}
```

JDK

- java.lang.reflect.Proxy
- RMI

参考资料

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- Gamma E. 设计模式: 可复用面向对象软件的基础 [M]. 机械工业出版社, 2007.
- Bloch J. Effective java[M]. Addison-Wesley Professional, 2017.
- Design Patterns
- Design patterns implemented in Java
- The breakdown of design patterns in JDK

github: https://github.com/sjsdfg/CS-Notes-PDF