



Chapter 6: Maintainability-Oriented Software Construction Approaches

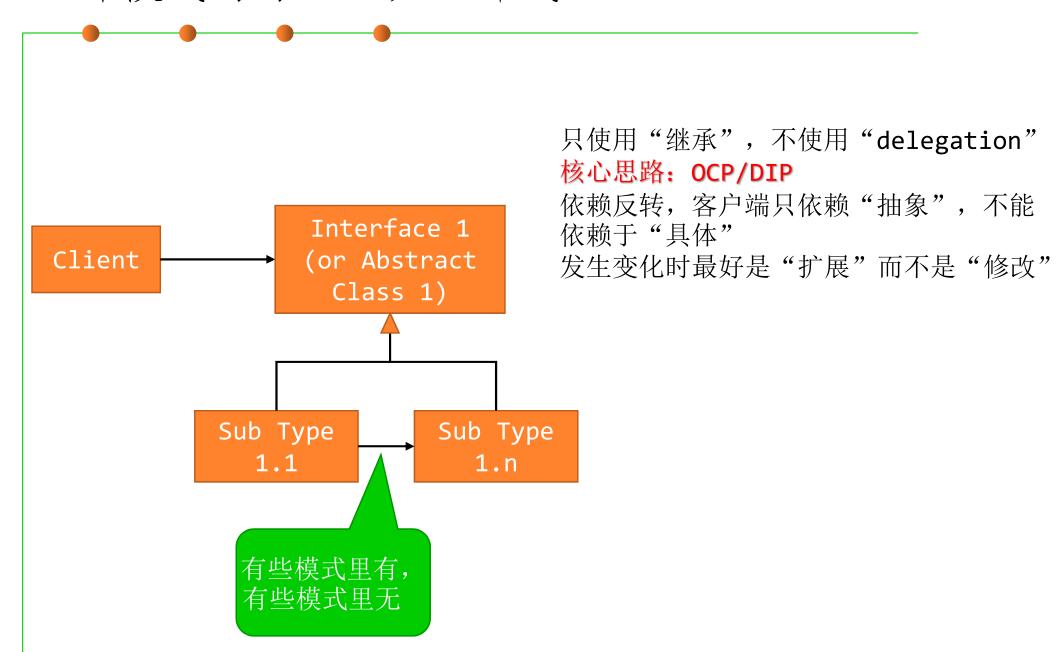
# 6.4 Commonality and Difference of Design Patterns

设计模式的共性和差异

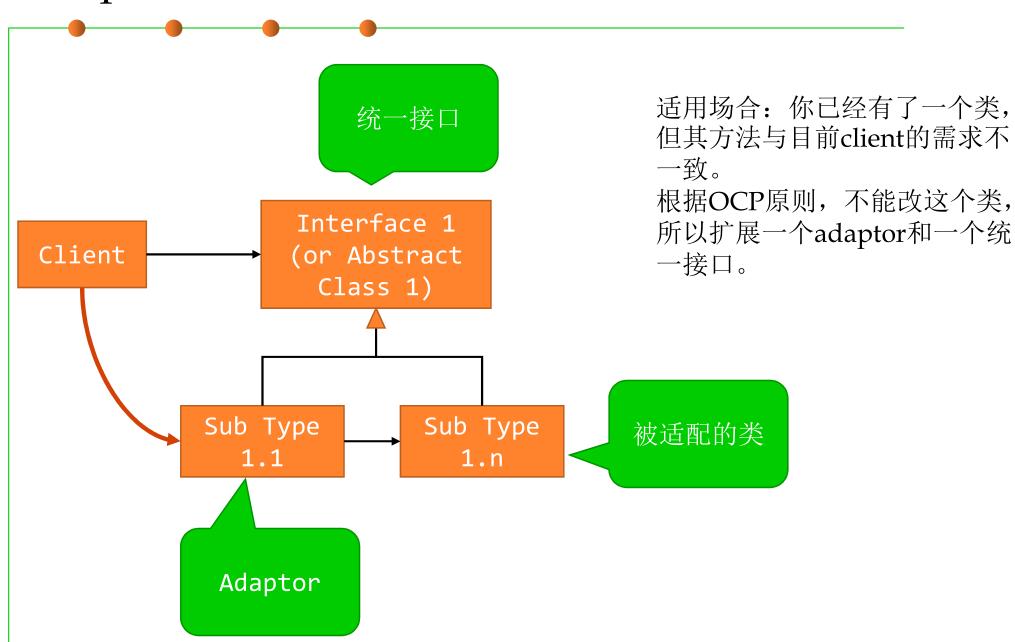
Wang Zhongjie rainy@hit.edu.cn

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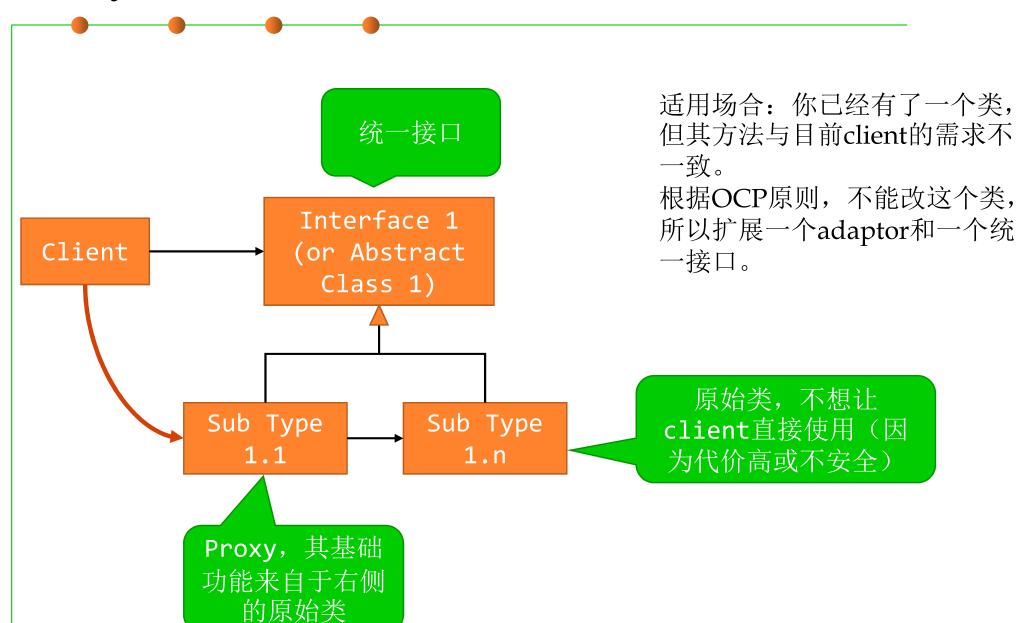
# 设计模式的对比: 共性样式1

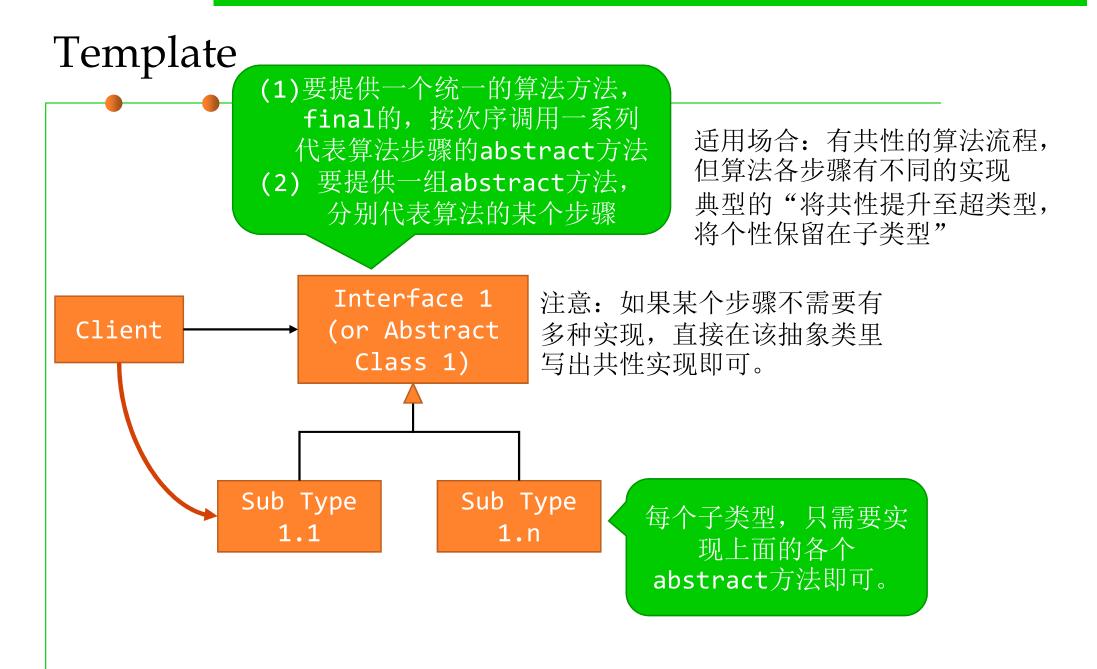


# Adaptor



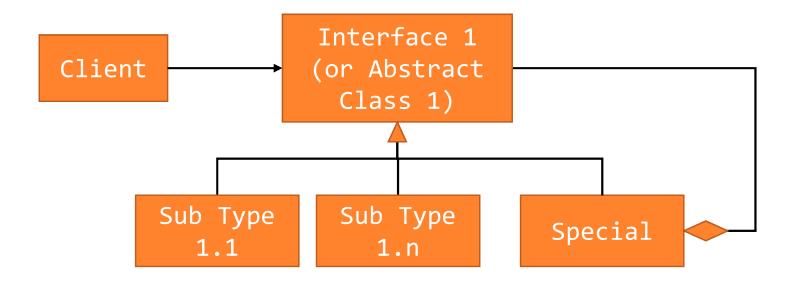
# Proxy



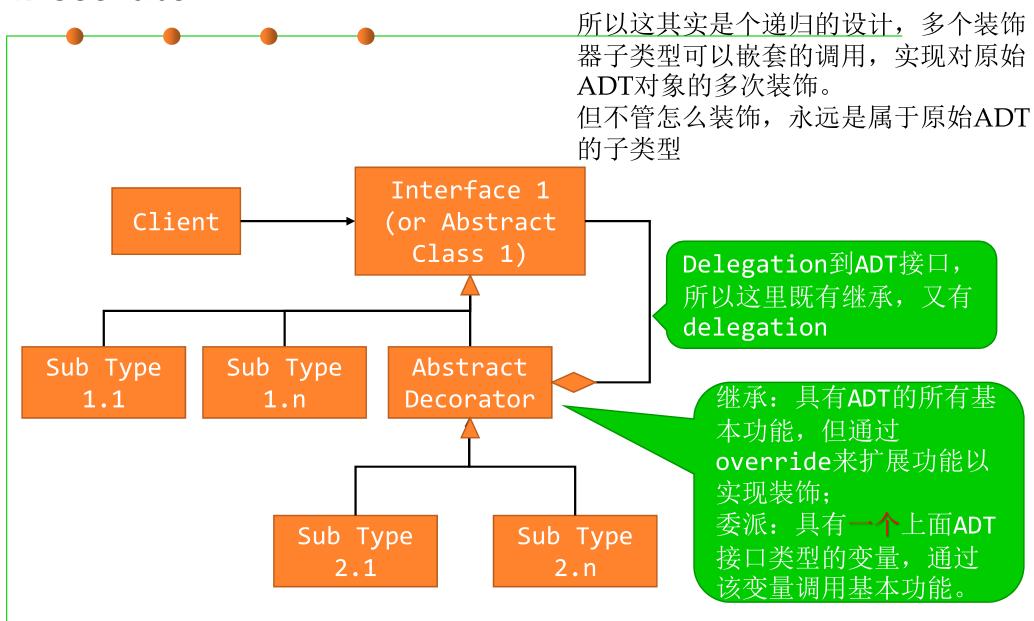


# 设计模式的对比: 共性样式2

通过继承获得上层抽象接口的基本行为 通过delegation/composition实现递归

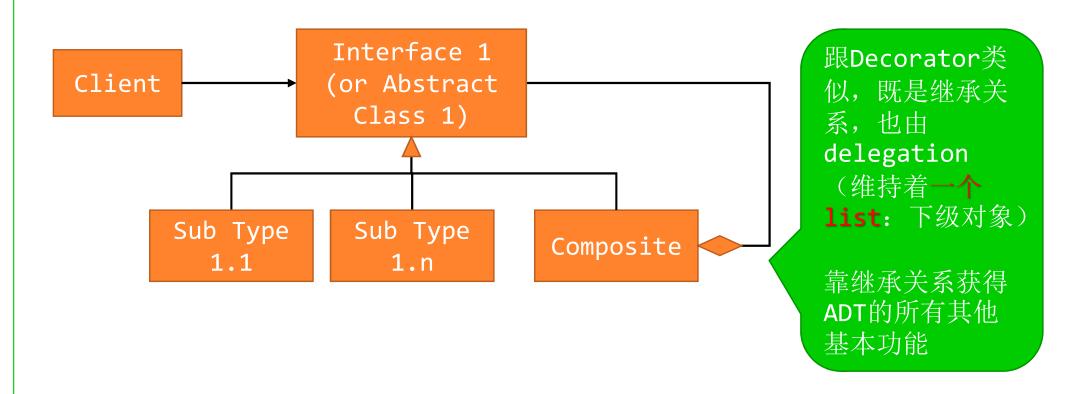


#### Decorator



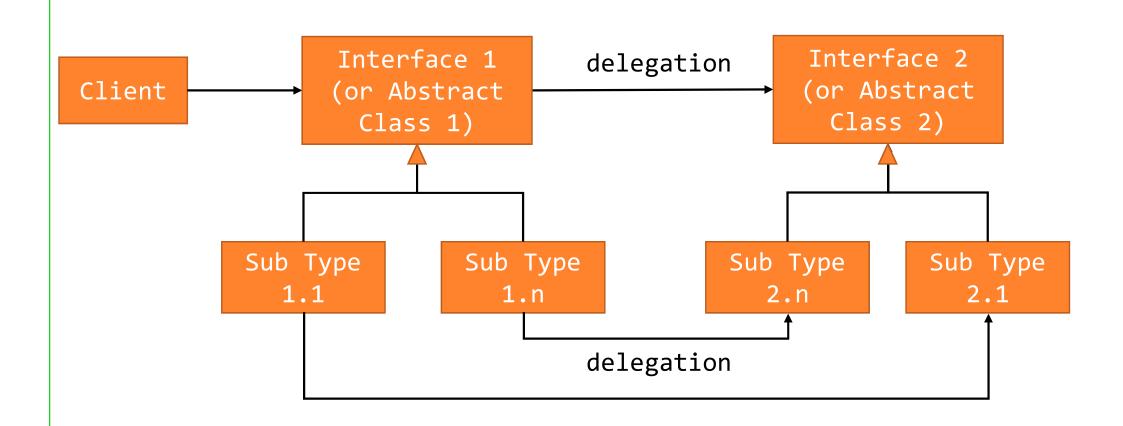
# Composite

这也是个递归的设计,每个子类型对象都可以把ADT的任何子类型放入其list当中作为下级,从而形成层次化的树形结构

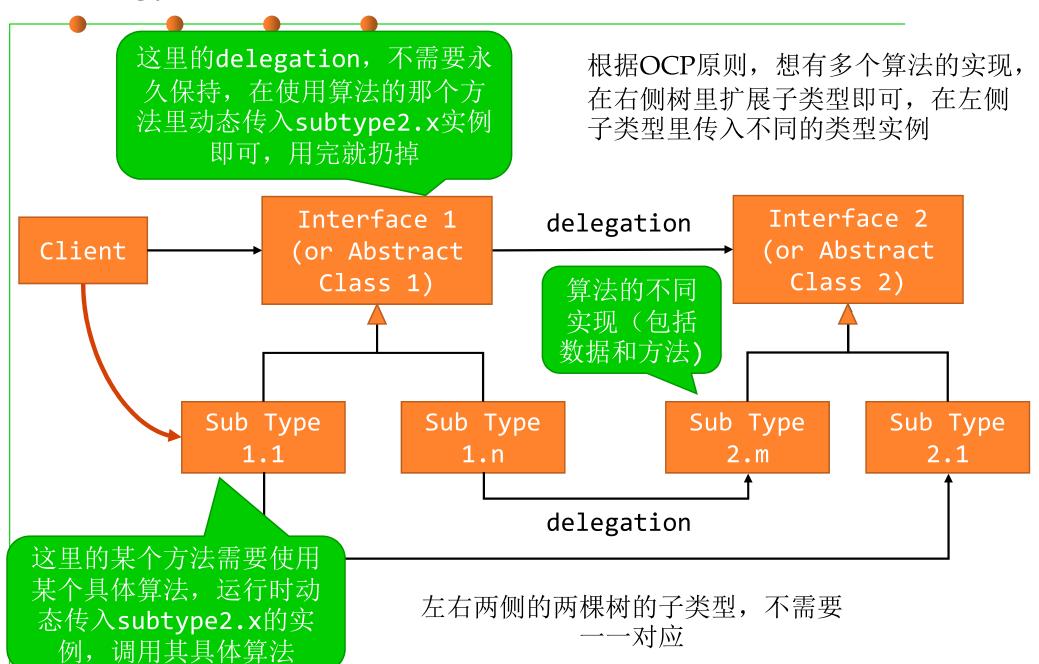


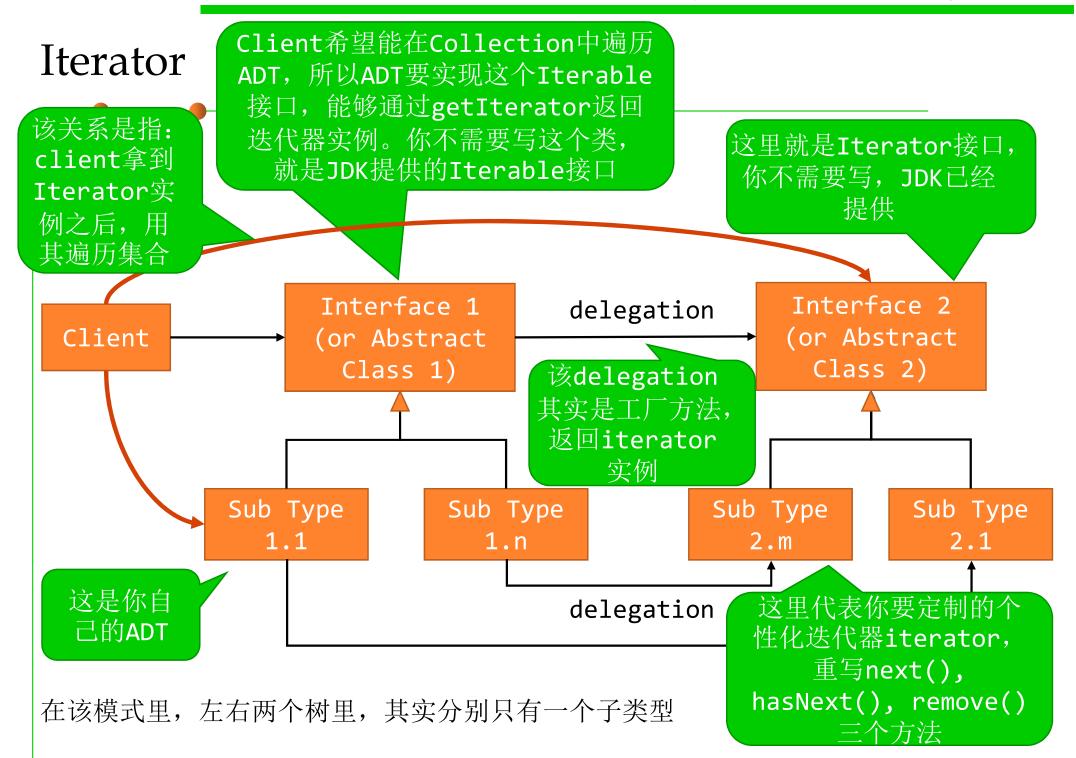
## 设计模式的对比: 共性样式3

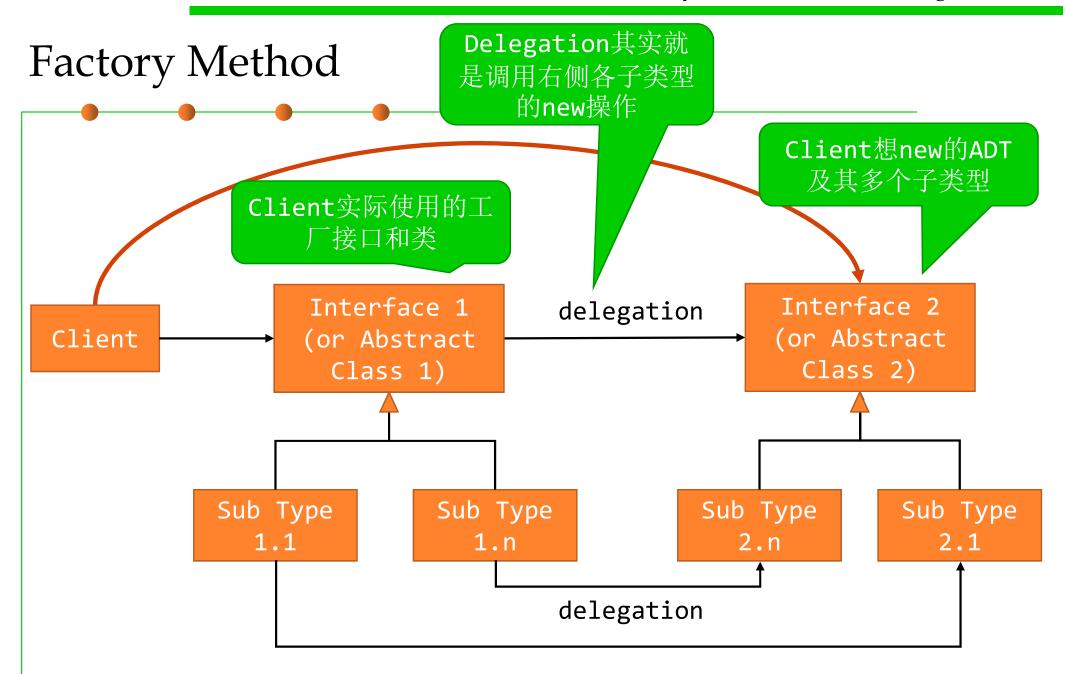
两棵"继承树",两个层次的"delegation"



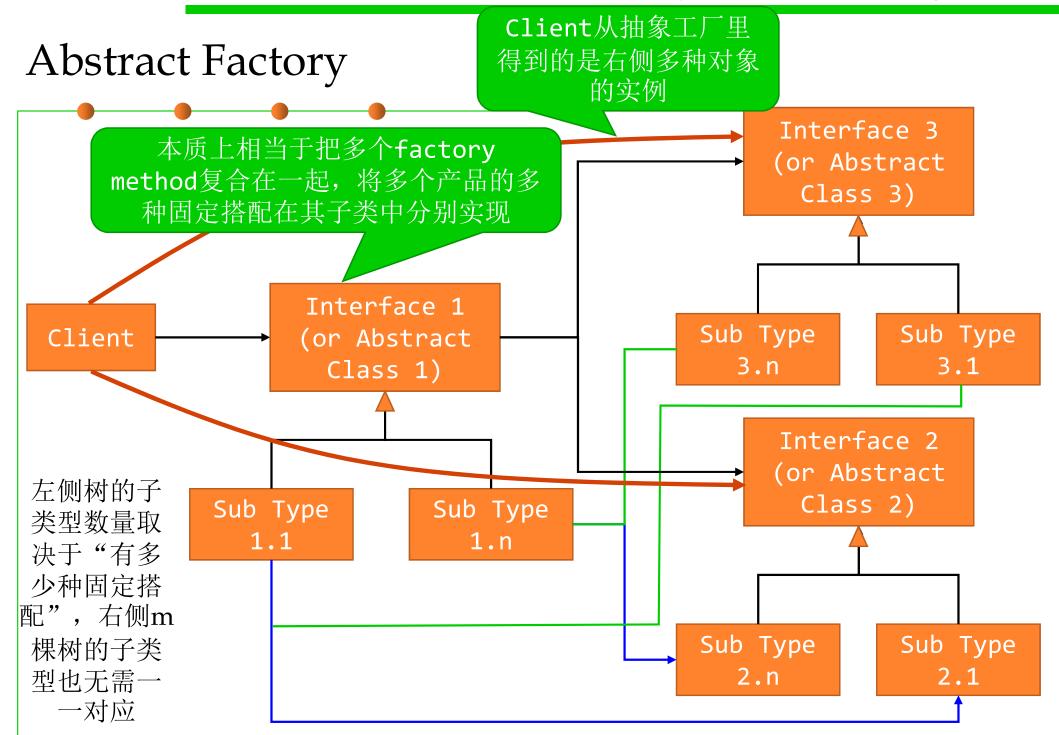
# Strategy

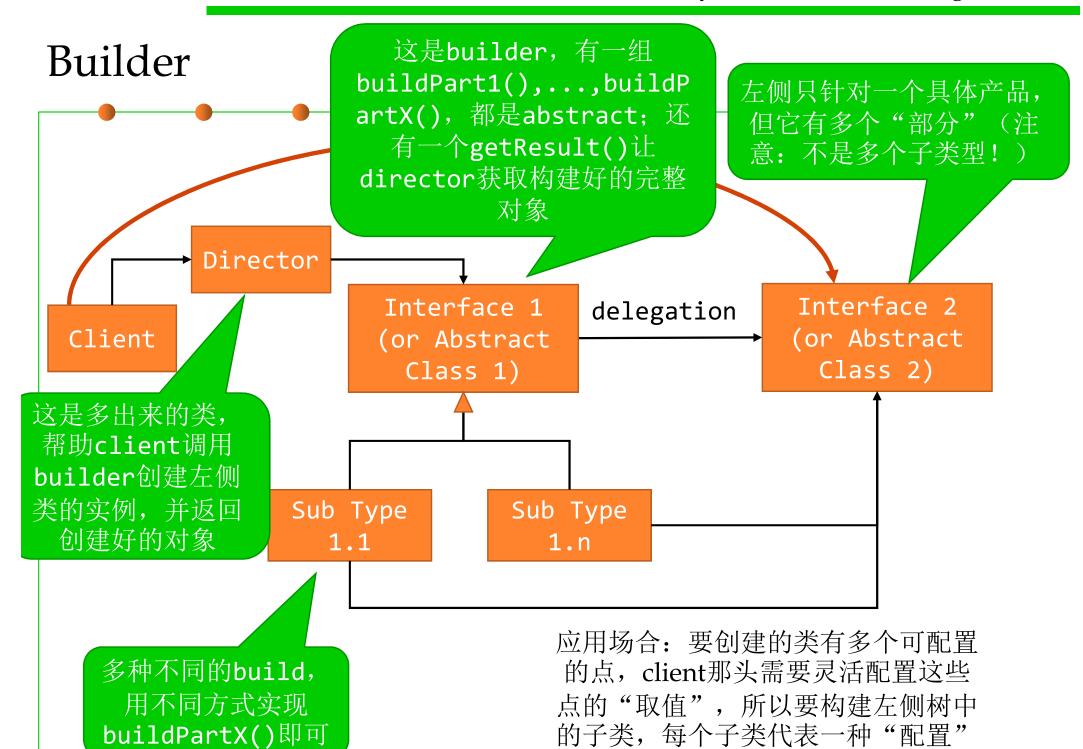




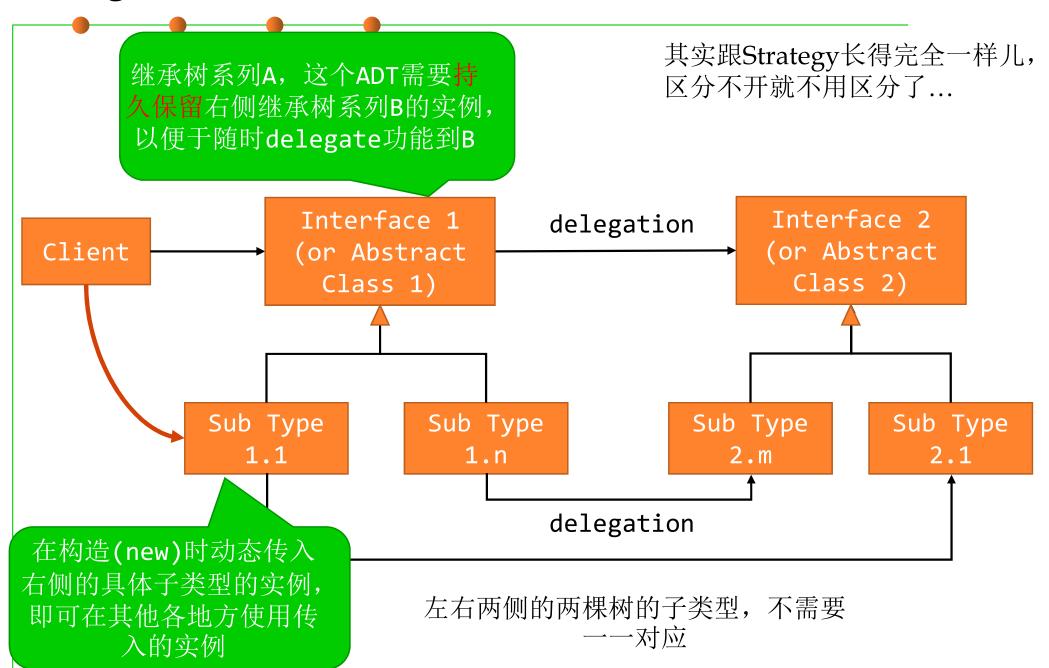


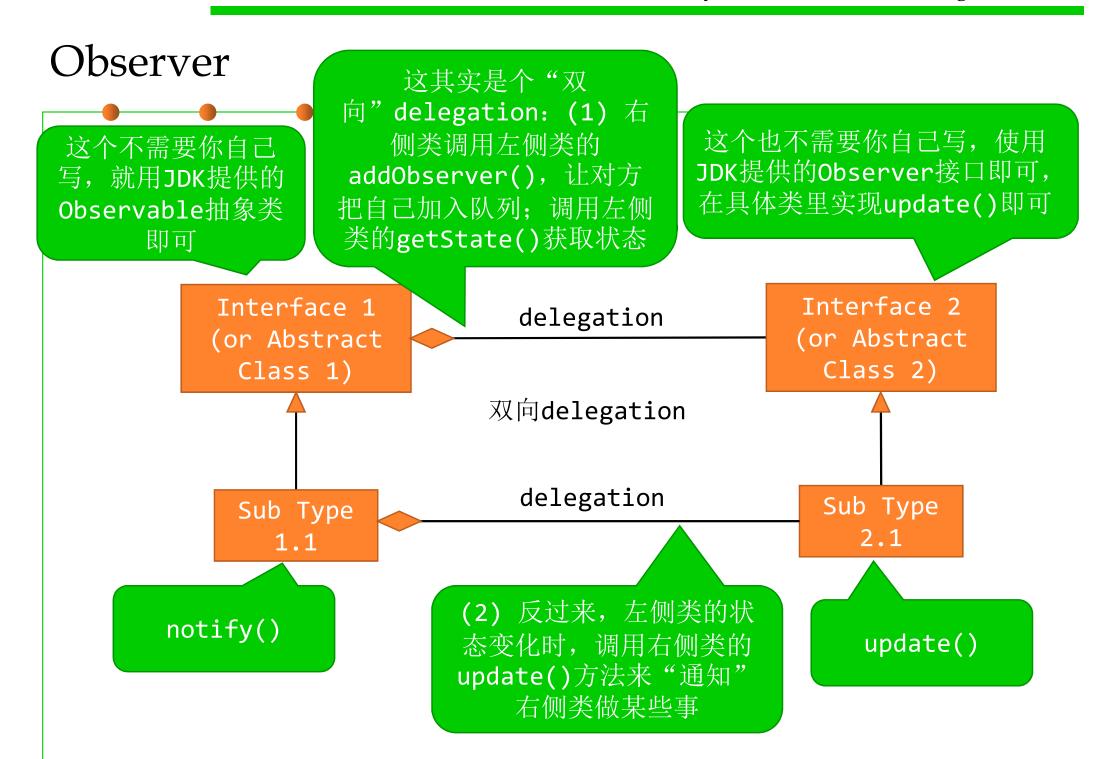
左右两棵树的子类型一一对应。如果在工厂方法里使用type表征右侧的子类型,那么左侧的子类型只要1个即可。



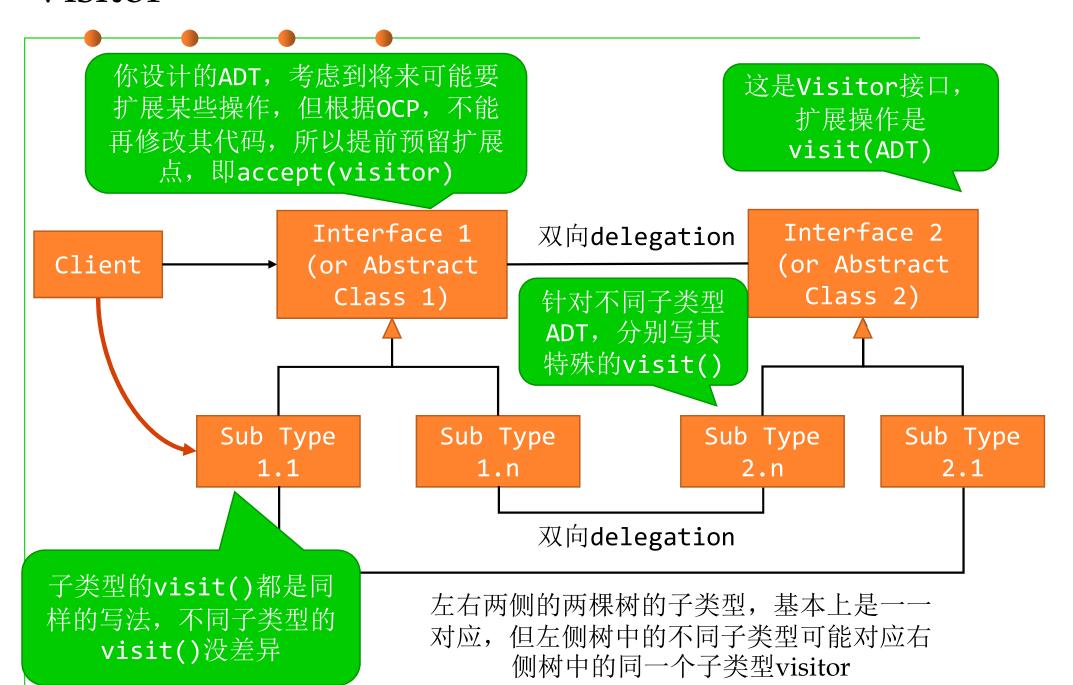


# Bridge

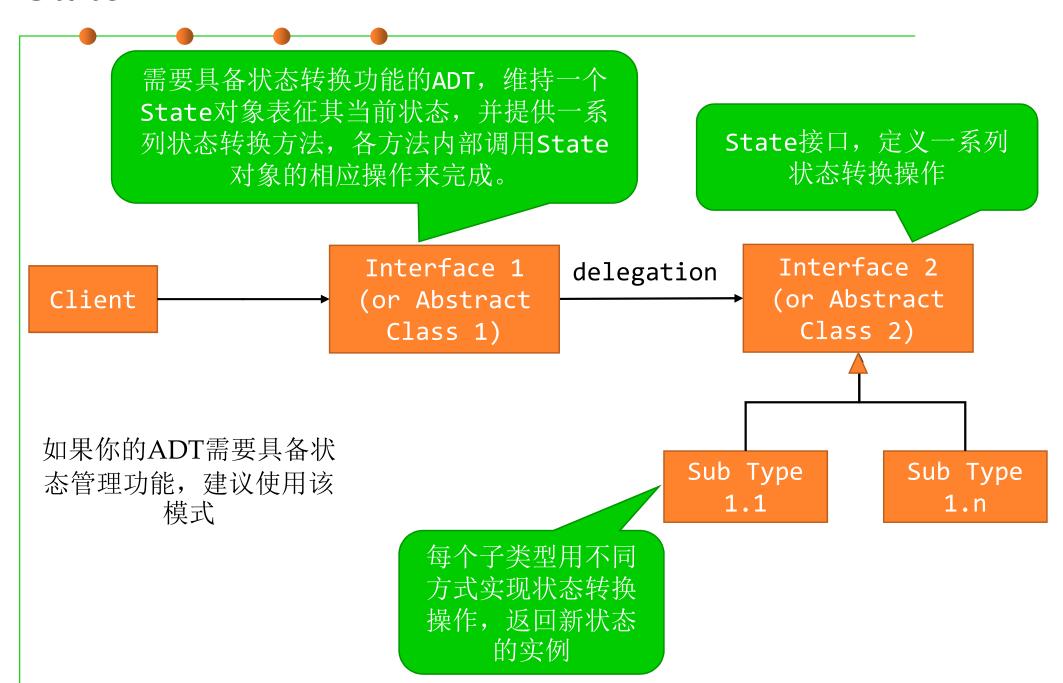


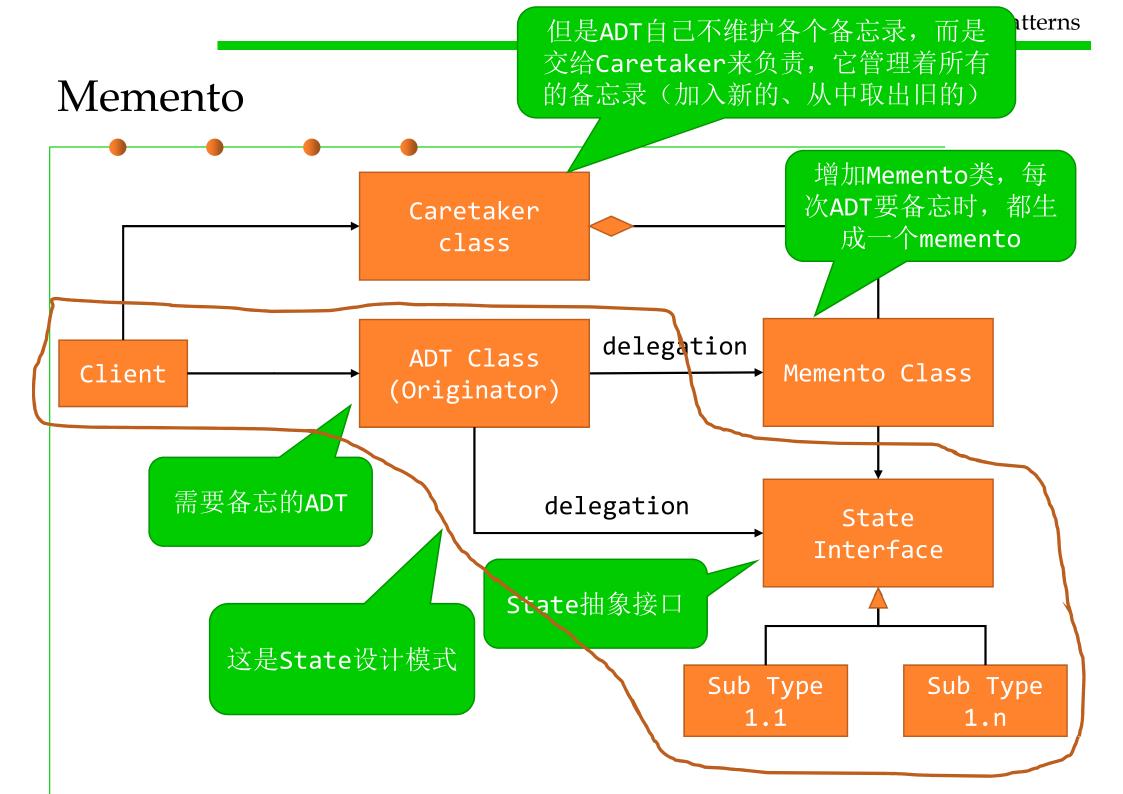


### Visitor



## State







# The end

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