软件构造大作业

- 1. 综合利用抽象工厂模式和单件模式,模拟实现服装工厂生产衣服的过程,具体内容如下:现有两种服装品牌的工厂 A 和 B,品牌 A 和品牌 B 的工厂都可以生产夹克和裤子,利用抽象工厂模式实现生产各种品牌的夹克和裤子的代码(即打印"生产 A 品牌夹克"之类的句子即可),并且利用单件模式,将品牌 A 和品牌 B 的工厂实现为单件。试完成以下工作:
- (1) 画出 UML 类图
- (2) 给出核心实现代码

(1) <<interface>> Jacket <<interface>> À ClothesFactory createJacket(): Jacket reatePants(): Pants AJacket AClothesFactory **BClothesFactory** - uniqueInstance: AClothesFactory - uniqueInstance: BClothesFactory <<interface>> Pants + getInstance(): AClothesFactor + getInstance(): BClothesFactory + createJacket(): Jacket + createJacket(): Jacket createPants(): Pants + createPants(): Pants BPants **APants**

(2)

ClothesFactory.java

```
/**

* 抽象工厂

*/

public interface ClothesFactory {

    // 生产夹克

    Jacket createJacket();

    // 生产裤子
    Pants createPants();
}
```

AClothesFactory.java

```
/**
* 品牌A 生产服装的工厂,可以生产夹克和裤子,使用单件模式
```

```
public class AClothesFactory implements ClothesFactory {
   private static AClothesFactory uniqueInstance;
   private AClothesFactory() {
      System.out.println("初始化A工厂实例...");
   // synchronized 避免多线程问题
   public static synchronized AClothesFactory getInstance() {
      if (uniqueInstance == null) {
          uniqueInstance = new AClothesFactory();
         System.out.println("实例化A 工厂成功");
      } else {
          System.out.println("A 工厂实例已存在");
      return uniqueInstance;
   @Override
   public Jacket createJacket() {
      return new AJacket();
   @Override
   public Pants createPants() {
      return new APants();
```

BClothesFactory.java

```
/**
 * 品牌B 生产服装的工厂,可以生产夹克和裤子,使用单件模式
 */
public class BClothesFactory implements ClothesFactory {
    private static BClothesFactory uniqueInstance = null;
```

```
private BClothesFactory() {
   System.out.println("初始化B工厂实例...");
public static synchronized BClothesFactory getInstance() {
   if (uniqueInstance == null) {
      uniqueInstance = new BClothesFactory();
      System.out.println("实例化B工厂成功");
   } else {
      System.out.println("B 工厂实例已存在");
   return uniqueInstance;
@Override
public Jacket createJacket() {
   return new BJacket();
@Override
public Pants createPants() {
   return new BPants();
```

Jacket.java

```
/**

* 夹克

*/

public interface Jacket {
}
```

Pants.java

```
/**

* 裤子

*/
```

```
public interface Pants {
}
```

AJacket.java

```
public class AJacket implements Jacket {
    public AJacket() {
        System.out.println("---A 品牌夹克---");
    }
}
```

APants.java

```
public class APants implements Pants {
    public APants() {
        System.out.println("---A 品牌裤子---");
    }
}
```

BJacket.java

```
public class BJacket implements Jacket {
    public BJacket() {
        System.out.println("---B 品牌夹克---");
    }
}
```

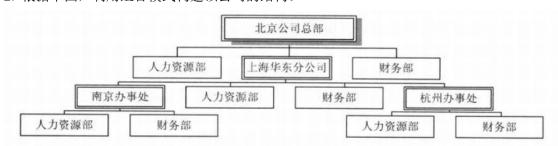
BPants.java

```
public class BPants implements Pants {
    public BPants() {
        System.out.println("---B 品牌裤子---");
    }
}
```

客户端:

结果:

2. 根据下图,利用组合模式构建该公司的结构。



即总公司下设上海华东分公司,华东分公司下设南京办事处和杭州办事处。其中,各级分公司均设有人力资源部和财务部。

利用组合模式构建好该结构后,在其树状结构上利用职责链模式处理各地员工加薪请求。 例如,一南京员工提出加薪请求,如果加薪不超过1000元,南京办事处即可批准;如果超过1000元,则上报华东分公司,如果2000元以内,则批准;超过则上报北京总公司,如果

CompanyComponent.java

```
public abstract class CompanyComponent {
   protected String name;
   protected int minSalary;
   protected int maxSalary;
   protected CompanyComponent successor;
   public void add(CompanyComponent companyComponent) {
      throw new UnsupportedOperationException();
   public void remove(CompanyComponent companyComponent) {
       throw new UnsupportedOperationException();
   public CompanyComponent getChild(int i) {
      throw new UnsupportedOperationException();
   public String getName() {
      throw new UnsupportedOperationException();
   public void display(int depth) {
       throw new UnsupportedOperationException();
   public void setSalaryRange(int minSalary, int maxSalary) {
      this.minSalary = minSalary;
      this.maxSalary = maxSalary;
   public void setSuccessor(CompanyComponent successor) {
      this.successor = successor;
   public void handleRequest(int request) {
       throw new UnsupportedOperationException();
```

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
/**
 * 总公司、子公司、办事处
 * Composite
public class Company extends CompanyComponent {
   // 子公司或办事处可以有孩子结点
   ArrayList<CompanyComponent> companyComponents = new
ArrayList<>();
   String name;
   public Company(String name) {
      this.name = name;
   @Override
   public void add(CompanyComponent companyComponent) {
      companyComponents.add(companyComponent);
   @Override
   public void remove(CompanyComponent companyComponent) {
      companyComponents.remove(companyComponent);
   @Override
   public CompanyComponent getChild(int i) {
      return companyComponents.get(i);
   @Override
   public String getName() {
      return name;
   @Override
   public void display(int depth) {
      for (int i = 0; i < depth; i++) {</pre>
          System.out.print("-");
```

```
System.out.println(" " + name);
      for (CompanyComponent companyComponents) {
         companyComponent.display(depth + 1);
   @Override
   public void setSalaryRange(int minSalary, int maxSalary) {
      super.setSalaryRange(minSalary, maxSalary);
   @Override
   public void setSuccessor(CompanyComponent successor) {
      super.setSuccessor(successor);
   @Override
   public void handleRequest(int request) {
      if (request >= minSalary && request <= maxSalary) {</pre>
         System.out.println(name + "批准请求:加薪" + request);
      } else if (successor != null) {
         System.out.println(name + "无权处理请求, 上报" +
successor.getName());
         successor.handleRequest(request);
      } else {
         System.out.println(name + "拒绝请求,未批准加薪" + request);
```

Department.java

```
/**

* 部门

* Leaf

*/

public class Department extends CompanyComponent {
    private String name;
```

```
public Department(String name) {
    this.name = name;
}

@Override
public String getName() {
    return name;
}

@Override
public void display(int depth) {
    for (int i = 0; i < depth; i++) {
        System.out.print("-");
    }
    System.out.println(" " + name);
}</pre>
```

客户端:

```
public class Client {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Company headOffice = new Company("北京公司总部");

        Company shanghaiBranch = new Company("上海华东分公司");

        headOffice.add(new Department("人力资源部"));

        headOffice.add(shanghaiBranch);

        headOffice.add(new Company("财务部"));

        Company nanjingOffice = new Company("南京办事处");

        Company hangzhouOffice = new Company("杭州办事处");

        shanghaiBranch.add(nanjingOffice);

        shanghaiBranch.add(new Department("人力资源部"));

        shanghaiBranch.add(new Company("财务部"));

        shanghaiBranch.add(new Company("财务部"));

        shanghaiBranch.add(hangzhouOffice);
```

```
shanghaiBranch.setSuccessor(headOffice);
nanjingOffice.add(new Department("人力资源部"));
nanjingOffice.add(new Company("财务部"));
nanjingOffice.setSuccessor(shanghaiBranch);
hangzhouOffice.add(new Department("人力资源部"));
hangzhouOffice.add(new Company("财务部"));
hangzhouOffice.setSuccessor(shanghaiBranch);
nanjingOffice.setSalaryRange(0, 1000);
hangzhouOffice.setSalaryRange(0, 1000);
shanghaiBranch.setSalaryRange(1001, 2000);
headOffice.setSalaryRange(2001, 3000);
headOffice.display(0);
System.out.println();
// 南京员工提出加薪 500 请求, 南京办事处可批准
nanjingOffice.handleRequest(500);
System.out.println("=======");
// 南京员工提出加薪 1500 请求,需上报华东分公司
nanjingOffice.handleRequest(1500);
System.out.println("=======");
// 南京员工提出加薪 2500 请求,需上报北京总公司
nanjingOffice.handleRequest(2500);
System.out.println("========");
nanjingOffice.handleRequest(3500);
```



3. 利用**观察者模式**和**中介者模式**,实现一个二元函数的函数计算器。该计算器 含有两个数据类:

分别存储整型变量 x 和 y。需要实现三个函数计算器类,分别计算 fl(x,y)=x+y, f2(x,y)=x-y 和 f3(x)=2x。

要求:(1)当且仅当类 A 和类 B 都发布通知时, 3 个函数计算器才相应地计算出 3 个新的值。

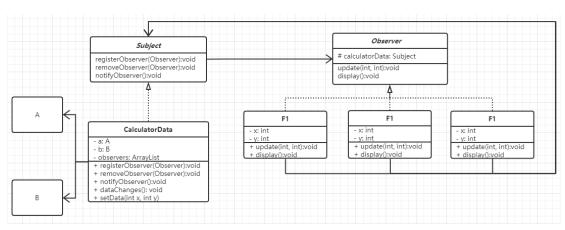
- (2)类 A、类 B 与三个函数计算器类尽可能解耦。
- (3)可以动态地增加和减少函数计算器。

试完成以下工作:

(1) 画出 UML 类图

(2) 通过修改类 A 和类 B, 以及增加适当的类, 实现其代码

(1)



(2)

Subject.java

```
/**

* Subject / Mediator

*/

public abstract class Subject {
    /**

* 注册观察者

* @param o 待注册的观察者对象

*/

void registerObserver(Observer o){};

/**

* 移出观察者

* @param o 待移出的观察者

*/

void removeObserver(Observer o){};

/**

* 過主题状态改变时,通知所有观察者

*/
```

```
void notifyObserver(){};
}
```

Observer.java

```
/**
 * Observer / Colleague
 */
public abstract class Observer {
    protected Subject calculatorData;

    public Observer(Subject calculatorData) {
        this.calculatorData = calculatorData;
    }

    void update(int x, int y){
    }

    void display(){
    }
}
```

Calcalator Data. java

```
import java.util.ArrayList;

/**

* 计算器, 作为中介者模式中的 ConcreteMediator

*/

public class CalculatorData extends Subject {
    private A a;
    private B b;
    private ArrayList<Observer> observers;

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

@Override
    public void registerObserver(Observer o) {
```

```
observers.add(o);
   @Override
   public void removeObserver(Observer o) {
      int i = observers.index0f(o);
      if (i >= 0)
         observers.remove(o);
   @Override
   public void notifyObserver() {
      for (Observer o : observers) {
         o.update(a.x, b.y);
    * 从客户端得到新数据时,通知观察者
   public void dataChanged() {
      notifyObserver();
    * 设置数据
    * @param x
    * @param y
   public void setData(int x, int y) {
      a = new A(x);
      b = new B(y);
      dataChanged();
class A {
   int x;
  public A(int x) {
```

```
this.x = x;
}

class B {
  int y;

public B(int y) {
    this.y = y;
  }
}
```

F1.java

```
/**
* F1 计算器
* f1(x, y) = x + y
public class F1 extends Observer {
   private int x;
   private int y;
   public F1(Subject calculatorData) {
      super(calculatorData);
      calculatorData.registerObserver(this);
   @Override
   public void update(int x, int y) {
      this.x = x;
      this.y = y;
      display();
   @Override
   public void display() {
      System.out.println("f1(" + x + "," + y + ") = " + x + " + " + "
y + " = " + (x + y));
```

F2.java

```
* F2 计算器
 * f2(x, y) = x - y
public class F2 extends Observer {
   private int x;
   private int y;
   public F2(Subject calculatorData) {
      super(calculatorData);
      calculatorData.registerObserver(this);
   @Override
   public void update(int x, int y) {
      this.x = x;
      this.y = y;
      display();
   @Override
   public void display() {
      System.out.println("f2(" + x + "," + y + ") = " + x + " - " +
y + " = " + (x - y));
```

F3.java

```
/**
 * F3 计算器
 * f3(x) = 2 * x
 */
public class F3 extends Observer {
   private int x;
   public F3(Subject calculatorData) {
```

```
super(calculatorData);
    calculatorData.registerObserver(this);
}

@Override
public void update(int x, int y) {
    this.x = x;
    display();
}

@Override
public void display() {
    System.out.println("f3(" + x + ") = 2 * " + x + " = " + (2 * x));
    }
}
```

客户端:

```
public class Client {

public static void main(String[] args) {
    CalculatorData data = new CalculatorData();

F1 f1 = new F1(data);
F2 f2 = new F2(data);
F3 f3 = new F3(data);

data.setData(80, 65);

// 移除观察者 f2 函数计算器
    data.removeObserver(f2);

System.out.println("=====移除F2 计算器=====");
    data.setData(30, 17);

// 重新注册 f2
    data.registerObserver(f2);
System.out.println("=====添加F2 计算器=====");
    data.setData(87, 90);
}
```

结果: