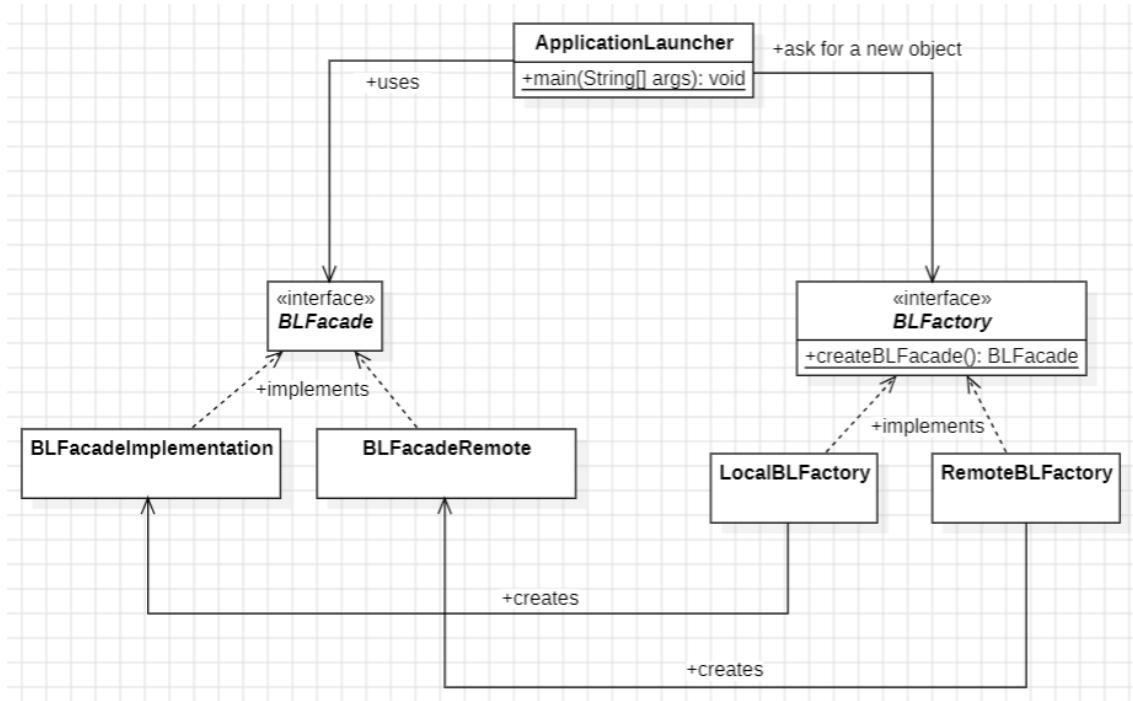


Patriak Projektua

- **Egileak:** Asier Aldai eta Aimar Villegas
- **Github helbidea:** <https://github.com/Aimarville/Rides25.git>

Factory Method Patrioa

a) UML diagrama:



b) Aldatutako kdea:

```
public class LocalBLFactory implements BLFactory {  
  
    @Override  
    public BLFacade createBLFacade() {  
        DataAccess da = new DataAccess();  
        return new BLFacadeImplementation(da);  
    }  
}
```

- **BLFacade** lokalean hasieratzen denerako sortutako klasea.

```

public class RemoteBLFactory implements BLFactory {
    @Override
    public BLFacade createBLFacade() {
        try {
            ConfigXML c = ConfigXML.getInstance();

            String serviceName = "http://"+c.getBusinessLogicNode() + ":" + c.getBusinessLogicPort()+"/ws/" + c.getBusinessLogicName()+"?wsdl";

            URL url = new URL(serviceName);
            QName qname = new QName("http://businessLogic/", "BLFacadeImplementationService");

            Service service = Service.create(url, qname);
            return service.getPort(BLFacade.class);
        }catch (Exception e) {
            throw new RuntimeException("Error creating remote BLFacade", e);
        }
    }
}

```

- BLFacade forma remotoan hasieratu nahi denerako klasea.

```

if (c.isBusinessLogicLocal()) {
    factory = new LocalBLFactory();
}else { //If remote
    factory = new RemoteBLFactory();
}

appFacadeInterface = factory.createBLFacade();

HomeGUI.setBussinessLogic(appFacadeInterface);

```

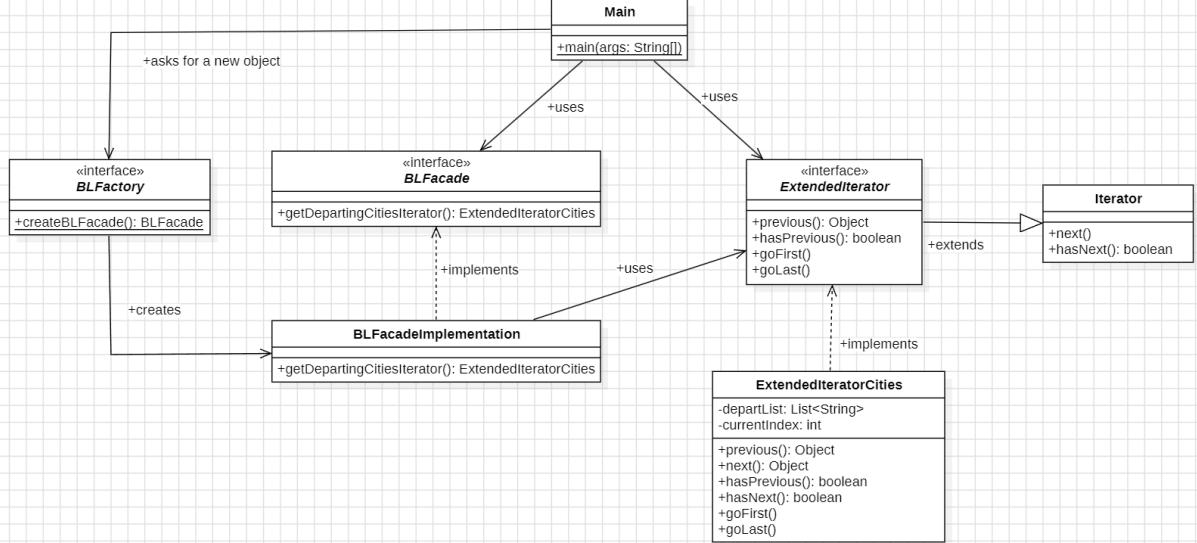
- Main metodoan bi implementazioak hasieratu.

c) Rolen azalpena

- Creator:** BLFactory interfazea.
- ConcreteCreator:** LocalBLFactory BLFacadImplementation klasea hasieratzen duela eta RemoteBLFactory BLFacadeRemote klasea hasieratzen duela, BLFactory interfazearen implementazioak.
- Product:** BLFacade interfazea.
- ConcreteProduct:** BLFacadImplementation eta BLFacadeRemote, BLFacade interfazearen implementazioa. Kasu honetan, pasaden urteko proiektua denez eta ez genuenez klasea ongi funtzionatzea ez dugu implementatua. Honen ondorioz, sortzen saiatzen da factory-aren bidez. Sortzen saiatzean, ez bada lortzen exzepzio bat botatzen du.

Iterator Patroia

a) UML Diagrama:



b) Aldatutako Kodea:

```
public interface BLFacade {  
  
    public ExtendedIterator<String> getDepartingCitiesIterator();  
  
    /**  
     * This method returns all the cities where rides depart  
     * @return collection of cities  
     */  
    @WebMethod public List<String> getDepartCities();  
  
    public ExtendedIterator<String> getDepartingCitiesIterator(){  
        dbManager.open();  
        ExtendedIterator<String> departLocationsIterator = new ExtendedIteratorCities(dbManager.getDepartCities());  
        dbManager.close();  
        return departLocationsIterator;  
    }  
}
```

- BLFacade eta BLFacadeImplementation klaseetan getDepartingCiteslterator metodo berria sortu dut, ExtendedIterator<String> objektu bat bueltatzen duen. getDepartingCiteslterator, dbManager.getDepartCities deitu ordez (getDepartCities metoda egiten duena), ExtendedIterator motako objektu berri bat sortzen du eta parametro bezala dbManager.getDepartCities metodaak itzultzen duen lista sartzen zaio. Azkenik, objektu hori itzultzen du.

```

package iterators;

import java.util.Iterator;

public interface ExtendedIterator<Object> extends Iterator<Object> {
    //return the actual element and go to the previous
    public Object previous();
    //true if there is a previous element
    public boolean hasPrevious();
    //It is placed in the first element
    public void goFirst();
    // It is placed in the last element
    public void goLast();
}

```

- ExtendedIterator interfaze berria sortu dut, Iterator interfazea-ri extends eginez.

```

package iterators;

import java.util.List;

public class ExtendedIteratorCities implements ExtendedIterator {

    private List<String> departList;
    private int currentIndex;

    public ExtendedIteratorCities(List<String> cityList) {
        this.departList = cityList;
    }

    @Override
    public Object previous() {
        return departList.get(currentIndex--);
    }

    public Object next() {
        return departList.get(currentIndex++);
    }

    @Override
    public boolean hasPrevious() {
        return currentIndex >= 0;
    }

    public boolean hasNext() {
        return currentIndex <= (departList.size()-1);
    }

    @Override
    public void goFirst() {
        currentIndex = 0;
    }

    @Override
    public void goLast() {
        currentIndex = departList.size()-1;
    }
}

```

- ExtendedIteratorCities klasea sortu dut, ExtendedIterator interfazea implementatzen duena. ExtendedIterator-en (eta Iterator-en) interfazaren metodo guztiak implementatu ditut sartzen zaion listaren arabera funtzionatzeko.

c) Programa exekutatu ondorengo emaitza:

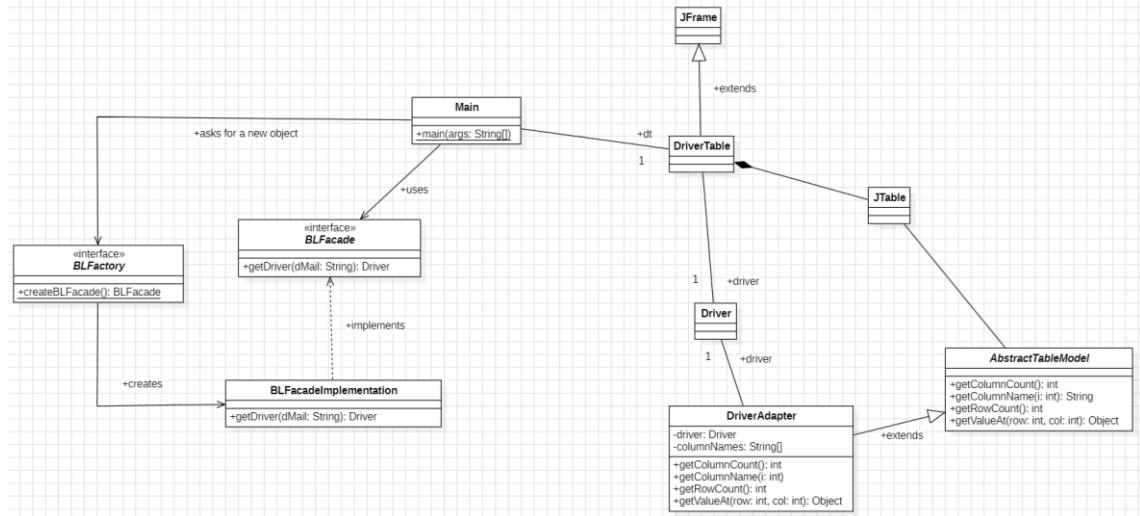
```
Problems @ Javadoc Declaration Console X Coverage SonarQube Report SonarQube Issue Locations Git Staging SonarQube On-The-Fly
<terminated> Main [2] [Java Application] D:\Eclipse\eclipse\plugins\org.eclipse.jdt\openjdk.hotspot.jre.full.win32.x86_64_21.0.5.v20241023-1957\jre\bin\javaw.exe (13 nov 2025, 20:56:22 - 20:56:23 elapsed)
Read from config.xml: businessLogicLocal=true databaseLocal=true DataBaseInitialized=false
DataAccess created => isDatabaseLocal: true isDatabaseInitialized: false
DataAcess closed
Creating BLFacadeImplementation instance with DataAccess parameter
DataAcess closed

FROM LAST TO FIRST
Madrid
Irun
Donostia
Barcelona

FROM FIRST TO LAST
Barcelona
Donostia
Irun
Madrid
```

Adapter Patroia

a) UML Diagrama:



b) Aldatutako kodea:

```
package adapter;

import java.awt.*;

public class DriverTable extends JFrame {
    private Driver driver;
    private JTable tabla;

    public DriverTable(Driver driver) {
        super(driver.getEmail() + "'s rides");
        this.setBounds(100, 100, 700, 200);
        this.driver = driver;
        DriverAdapter adapt = new DriverAdapter(driver);
        tabla = new JTable(adapt);
        tabla.setPreferredScrollableViewportSize(new Dimension(500, 70));
        //Creamos un JScrollPane y le agregamos la JTable
        JScrollPane scrollPane = new JScrollPane(tabla);
        //Agregamos el JScrollPane al contenedor
        getContentPane().add(scrollPane, BorderLayout.CENTER);
    }
}
```

- DriverTable GUI sortu dut (PDF-tik hartuta).

```

package adapter;

import businessLogic.*;
import domain.Driver;
import factories.*;

public class Main {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        BLFacade blFacade = new LocalBLFactory().createBLFacade();
        Driver d= blFacade.getDriver("asier");
        DriverTable dt=new DriverTable(d);
        dt.setVisible(true);
    }
}

```

- Gero exekutatuko den programan implementatu dut (PDF-tik hartuta) eta metodoen izenak aldatu ditut.

```

private Driver driver;
private String[] columnNames = new String[] {"from", "to", "date", "places", "price"};

public DriverAdapter(Driver d) {
    this.driver = d;
}

@Override
public int getColumnCount() {
    return columnNames.length;
}

@Override
public String getColumnName(int i) {
    return columnNames[i];
}

@Override
public int getRowCount() {
    return driver.getRides().size();
}

@Override
public Object getValueAt(int row, int col) {
    List<Ride> rideList = driver.getRides();
    Ride r = rideList.get(row);

    Object itzul = null;
    switch (col) {
        case 0:
            itzul = r.getFrom();
            break;
        case 1:
            itzul = r.getTo();
            break;
        case 2:
            itzul = r.getDate();
            break;
        case 3:
            itzul = r.getPlaces();
            break;
        case 4:
            itzul = r.getPrice();
            break;
        default:
            itzul = null;
    }
    return itzul;
}
}

```

- Lehendabizi, taularen zutabeen izenak array batean sartu ditut. getColumnCount metodoan, tablak izango duen zutabe kopurua lortzeko columnNames-en luzera hartu dut. getColumnName implementatzeko, eskatzen den posizioan dagoen columnNames-en balioa itzuli dut. getRowCount metodoa metodorako driver-en bidaien listaren luzera itzuli dut. Azkenik, getValueAt metodoan, lehendabizi, eskatzen den bidaia gorde dut driver-aren bidaí listatik

hartuta. Ondoren, switch-case erabiliz, parametroz sartzen den zutabearen arabera, bidaiaaren atributu bat edo bestea itzuli dut.

```

@WebMethod public Driver getDriver(String dMail);

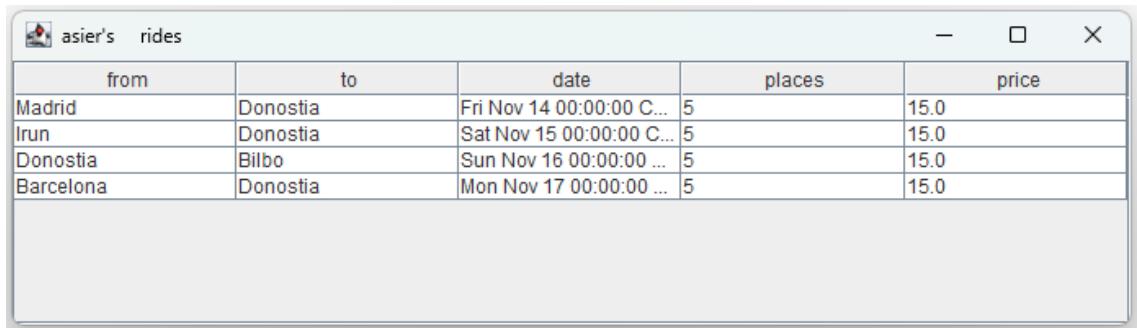
@WebMethod
public Driver getDriver(String dMail) {
    dbManager.open();
    Driver d = dbManager.getDriver(dMail);
    dbManager.close();
    return d;
}

public Driver getDriver(String dMail) {
    return db.find(Driver.class, dMail);
}

```

- BLFacade, BLFacadeImplementation eta DataAccess klaseetan getDriver metodoa gehitu dut, Main programan erabiltzen delako, zuzenean eskatzen de driver-a lortzeko.

c) Programa exekutatu ondorengo emaitza:



The screenshot shows a Java Swing application window titled "asier's rides". The window contains a table with five columns: "from", "to", "date", "places", and "price". The data in the table is as follows:

from	to	date	places	price
Madrid	Donostia	Fri Nov 14 00:00:00 C...	5	15.0
Irun	Donostia	Sat Nov 15 00:00:00 C...	5	15.0
Donostia	Bilbo	Sun Nov 16 00:00:00 ...	5	15.0
Barcelona	Donostia	Mon Nov 17 00:00:00 ...	5	15.0