Proxy Pattern and Memento Pattern

Proxy Pattern

- A class represents functionality of another class.
- This type of design pattern comes under structural pattern.
- we create object having original object to interface its functionality to outer world
- Reduces memory footprint

Proxy Pattern

Image.java

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

RealImage.java

```
public class RealImage implements Image {

   private String fileName;

   public RealImage(String fileName){
      this.fileName = fileName;
      loadFromDisk(fileName);
   }

   @Override
   public void display() {
      System.out.println("Displaying " + fileName);
   }

   private void loadFromDisk(String fileName){
      System.out.println("Loading " + fileName);
   }
}
```

ProxyImage.java

```
public class ProxyImage implements Image{

   private RealImage realImage;
   private String fileName;

   public ProxyImage(String fileName){
      this.fileName = fileName;
   }

   @Override
   public void display() {
      if(realImage == null){
         realImage = new RealImage(fileName);
      }
      realImage.display();
   }
}
```

Proxy Pattern

ProxyPatternDemo.java

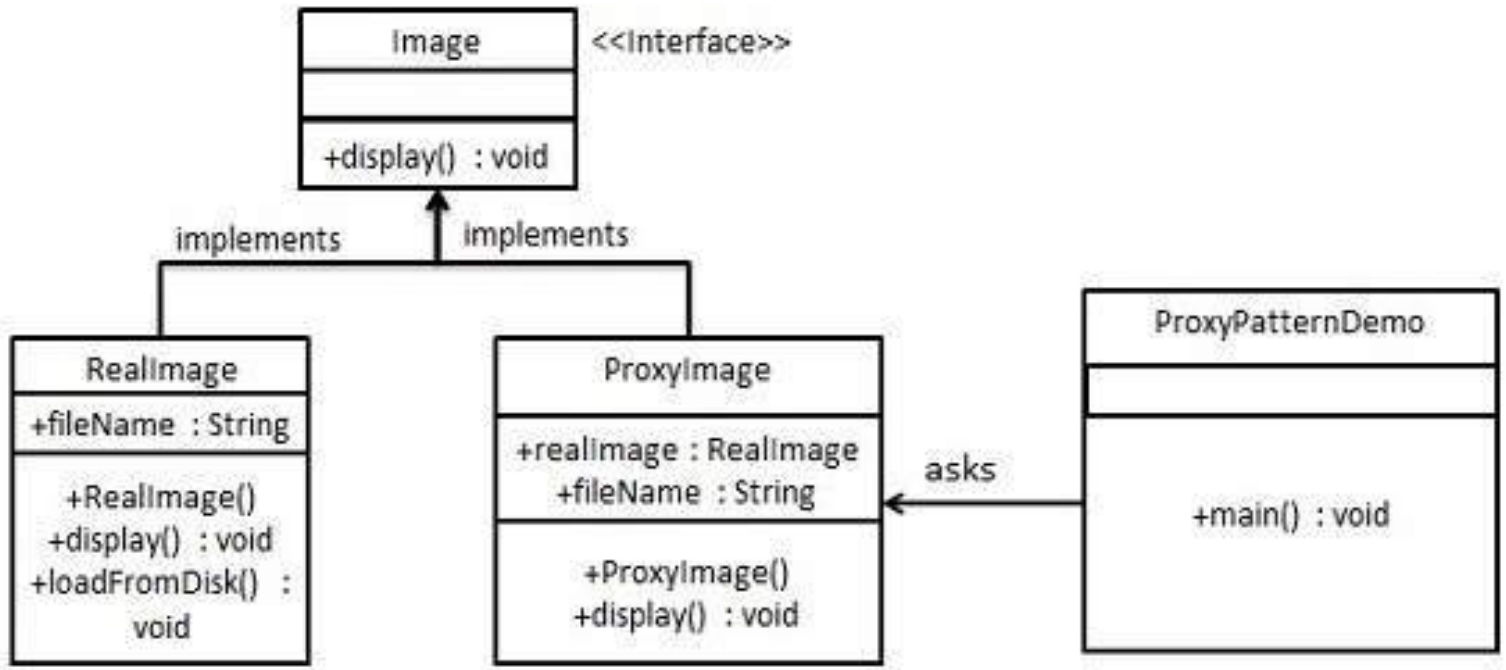
```
public class ProxyPatternDemo {

   public static void main(String[] args) {
      Image image = new ProxyImage("test_10mb.jpg");

      //image will be loaded from disk
      image.display();
      System.out.println("");

      //image will not be loaded from disk
      image.display();
   }
}
```

UML Diagram of Proxy Pattern



Memento Pattern

- Memento pattern is used to restore state of an object to a previous state.
- Memento pattern falls under behavioral pattern category.

Memento Pattern

Memento.java

```
public class Memento {
   private String state;

   public Memento(String state){
      this.state = state;
   }

   public String getState(){
      return state;
   }
}
```

Originator.java

```
public class Originator {
   private String state;

   public void setState(String state){
      this.state = state;
   }

   public String getState(){
      return state;
   }

   public Memento saveStateToMemento(){
      return new Memento(state);
   }

   public void getStateFromMemento(Memento memento){
      state = memento.getState();
   }
}
```

Memento Pattern

CareTaker.java

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

public class CareTaker {
   private List<Memento> mementoList = new ArrayList<Memento>();

   public void add(Memento state){
      mementoList.add(state);
   }

   public Memento get(int index){
      return mementoList.get(index);
   }
}
```

MementoPatternDemo.java

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

      Originator originator = new Originator();
      CareTaker careTaker = new CareTaker();

      originator.setState("State #1");
      originator.setState("State #2");
      careTaker.add(originator.saveStateToMemento());

      originator.setState("State #3");
      careTaker.add(originator.saveStateToMemento());

      originator.setState("State #4");
      System.out.println("Current State: " + originator.getState());

      originator.getStateFromMemento(careTaker.get(0));
      System.out.println("First saved State: " + originator.getState());
      originator.getStateFromMemento(careTaker.get(1));
      System.out.println("Second saved State: " + originator.getState());
   }
}
```

UML Diagram of Memento Pattern