

# Structural Pattern: Decorator



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# Coming Up



## Describing the decorator pattern

### Implementation:

- Collecting statistics & storing emails

### Structure of the decorator pattern



# Coming Up



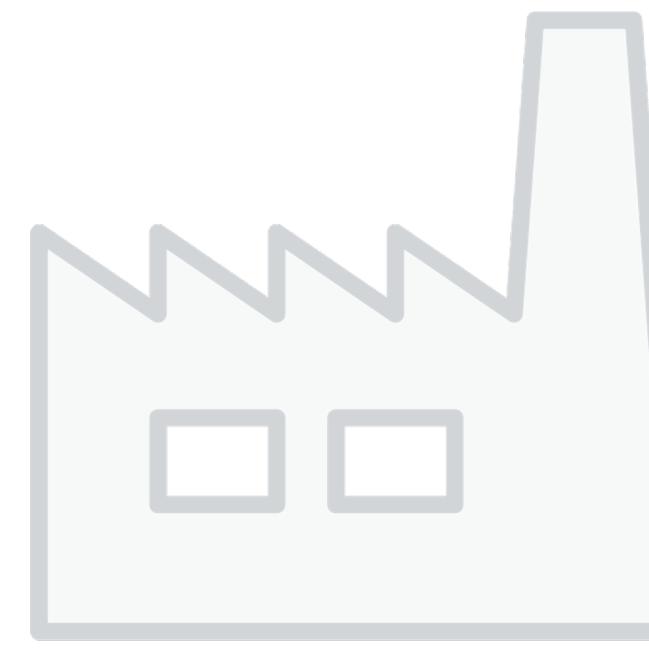
**Use cases for this pattern**

**Pattern consequences**

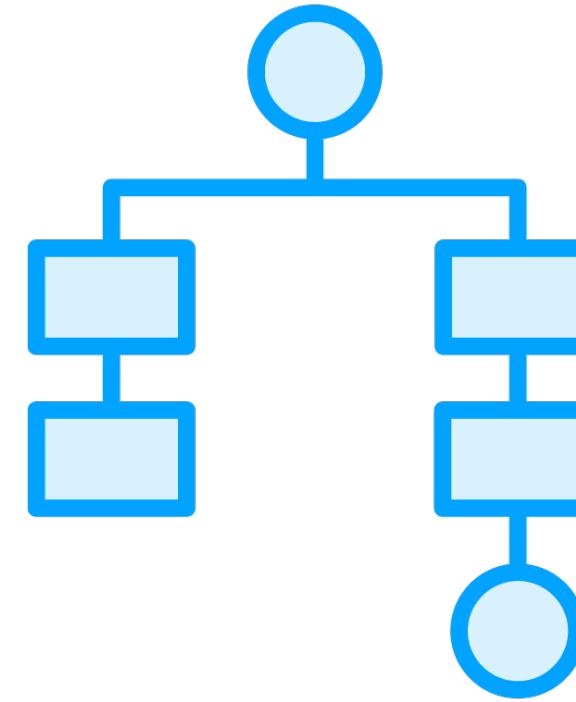
**Related patterns**



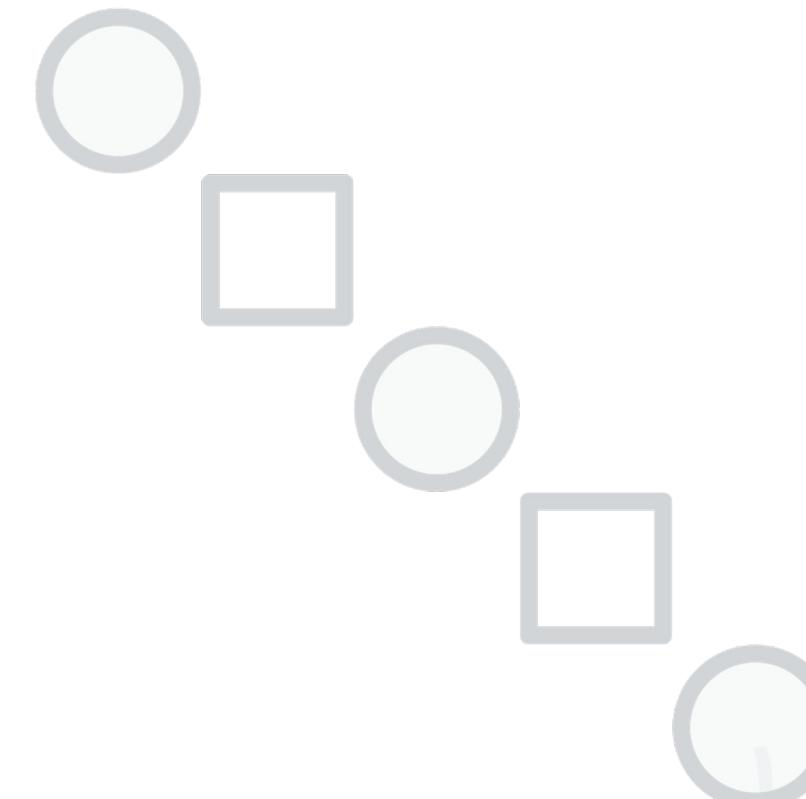
# Describing the Decorator Pattern



Creational



Structural



Behavioral



# Decorator

The intent of this pattern is to attach additional responsibilities to an object dynamically. A decorator thus provides a flexible alternative to subclassing for extending functionality.



# Describing the Decorator Pattern

Adding responsibility to a class can be done by adding an additional method to the class

- We don't want to add that responsibility to a class, we want to add it to an *instance of a class* at runtime: an **object**



```
public class CloudMailService {  
    public void SendMail() { ... } }  
  
public class OnPremiseMailService {  
    public void SendMail() { ... } }
```

## Describing the Decorator Pattern



```
public interface IMailService {  
    void SendMail(); }  
  
public class CloudMailService : IMailService {  
    public void SendMail() { ... } }  
  
public class OnPremiseMailService : IMailService {  
    public void SendMail() { ... } }
```

## Describing the Decorator Pattern



```
public interface IMailService {  
    void SendMail(); }  
  
public class CloudMailService: IMailService {  
    public void SendMail() { // additional functionality }}  
  
public class OnPremiseMailService : IMailService {  
    public void SendMail() { // additional functionality }}
```

## Describing the Decorator Pattern

**Classes can be extended with additional functionality**

- **Leads to violations of the single responsibility principle**



```
public interface IMailService {  
    void SendMail(); }  
  
public class CloudMailService: IMailService {  
    public void SendMail() { // additional functionality }  
    // even more additional functionality }  
  
public class OnPremiseMailService : IMailService {  
    public void SendMail() { // additional functionality }  
    // even more additional functionality }
```

## Describing the Decorator Pattern

**Classes can be extended with additional functionality**

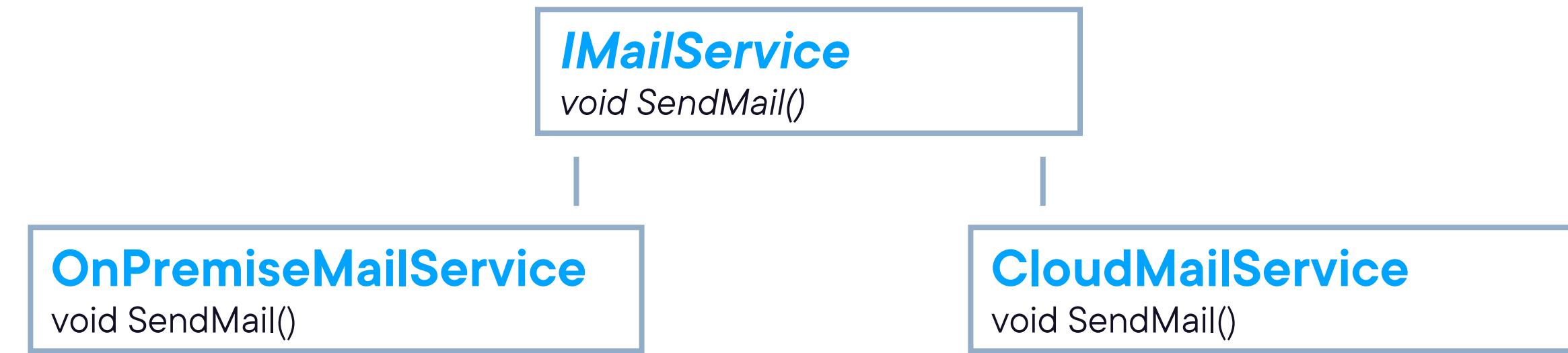
- **Leads to violations of the single responsibility principle**
- **Classes get littered with code that doesn't belong there**



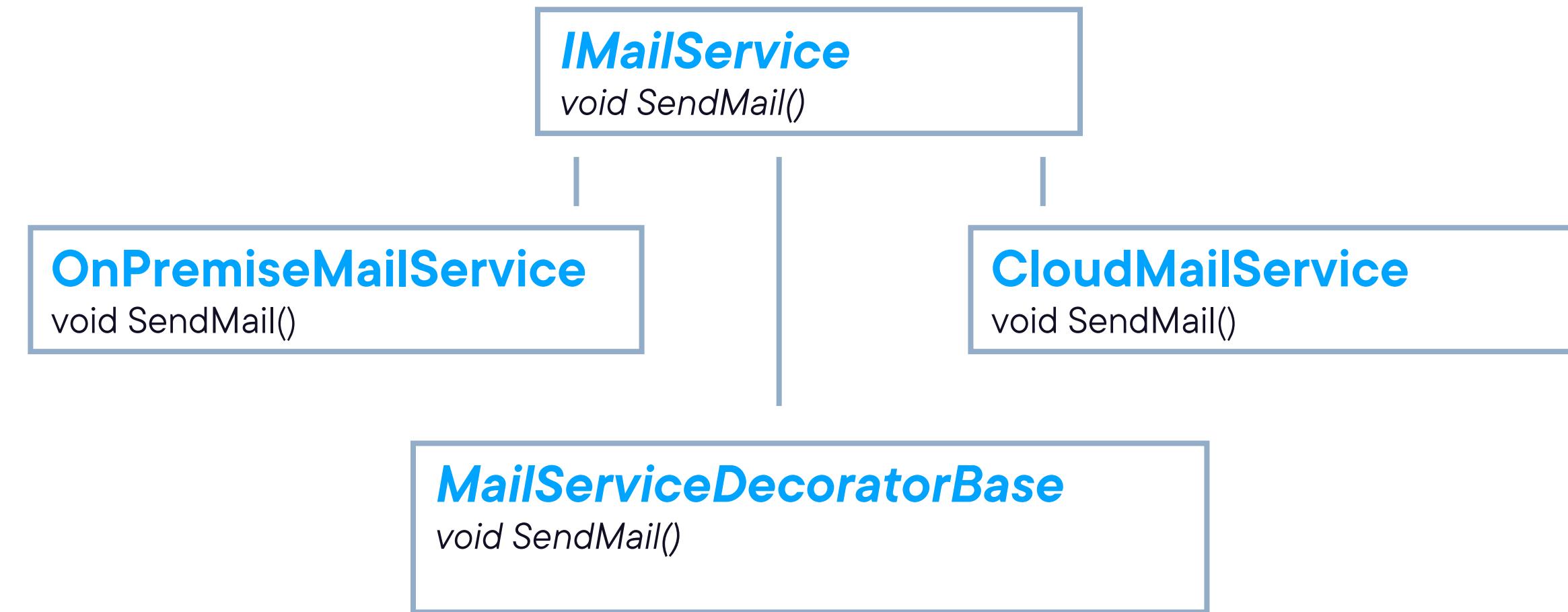
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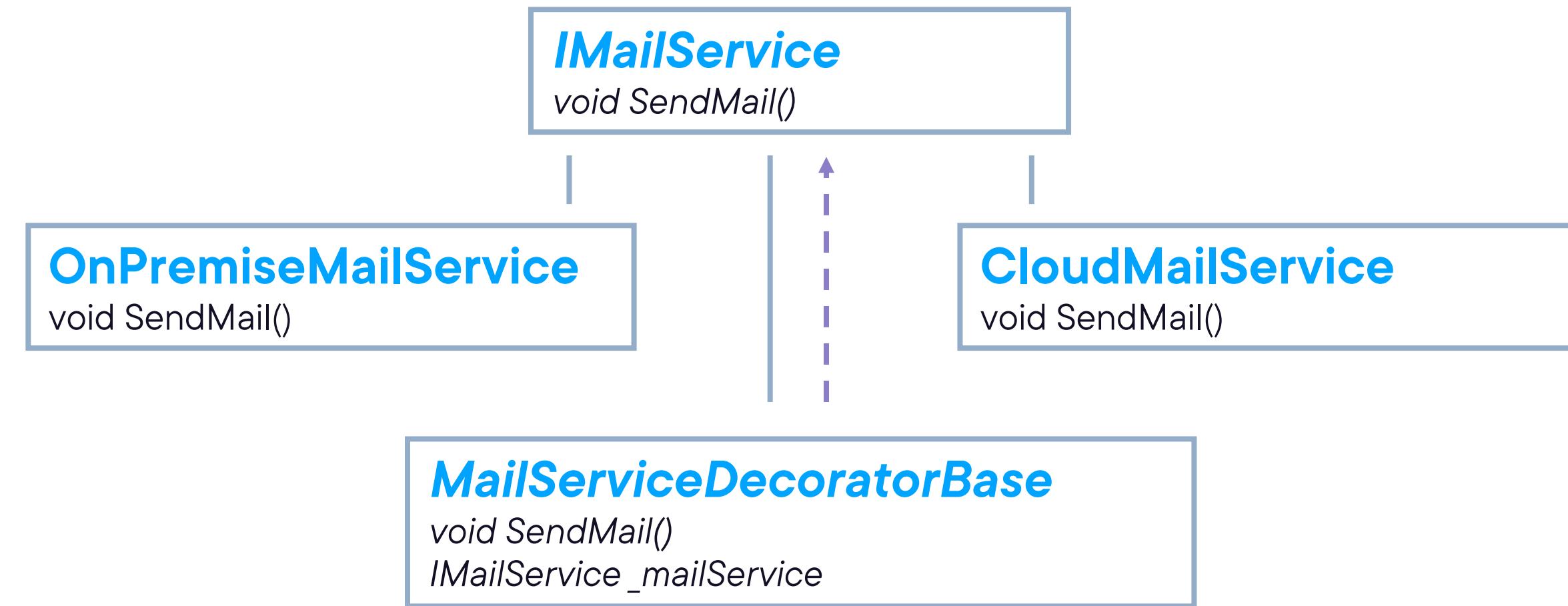
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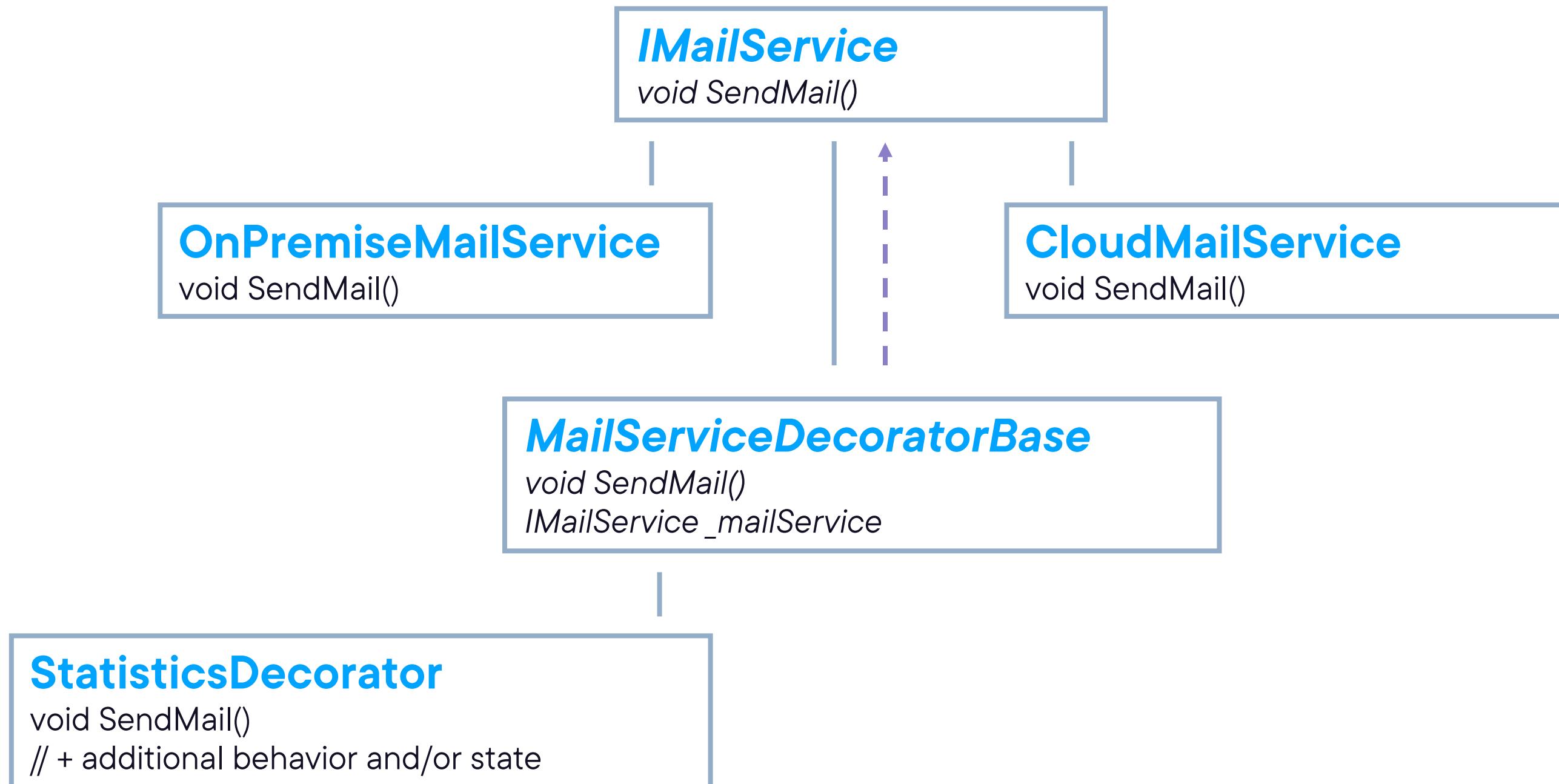
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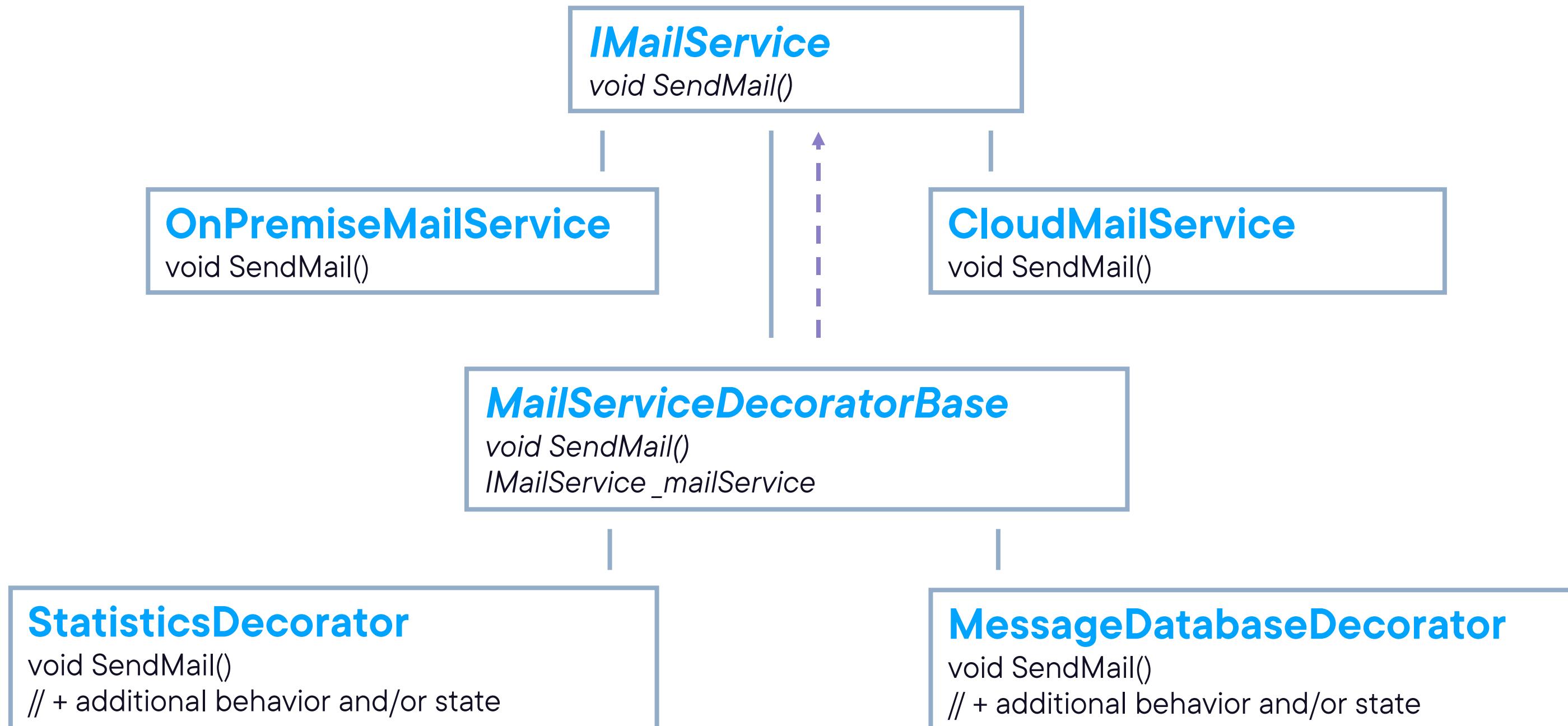
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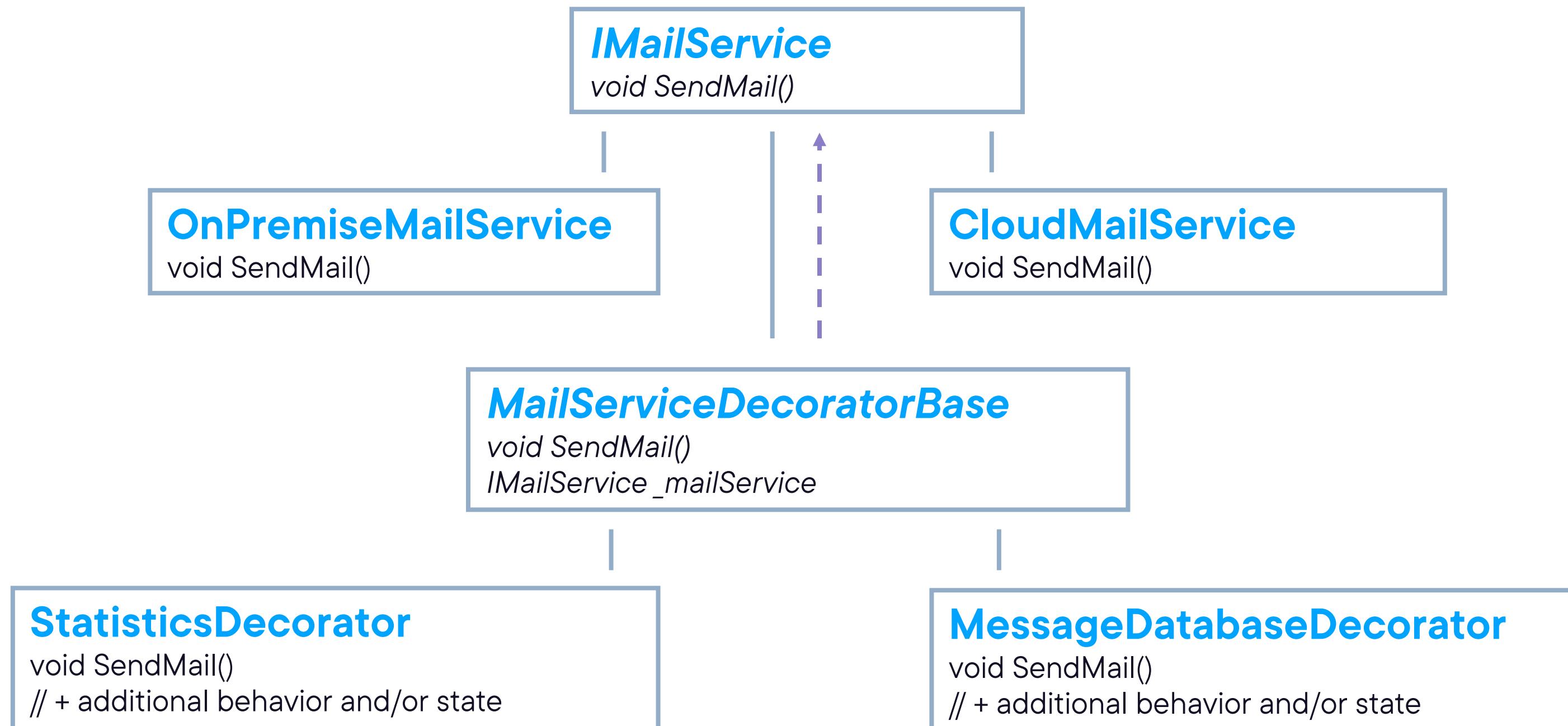
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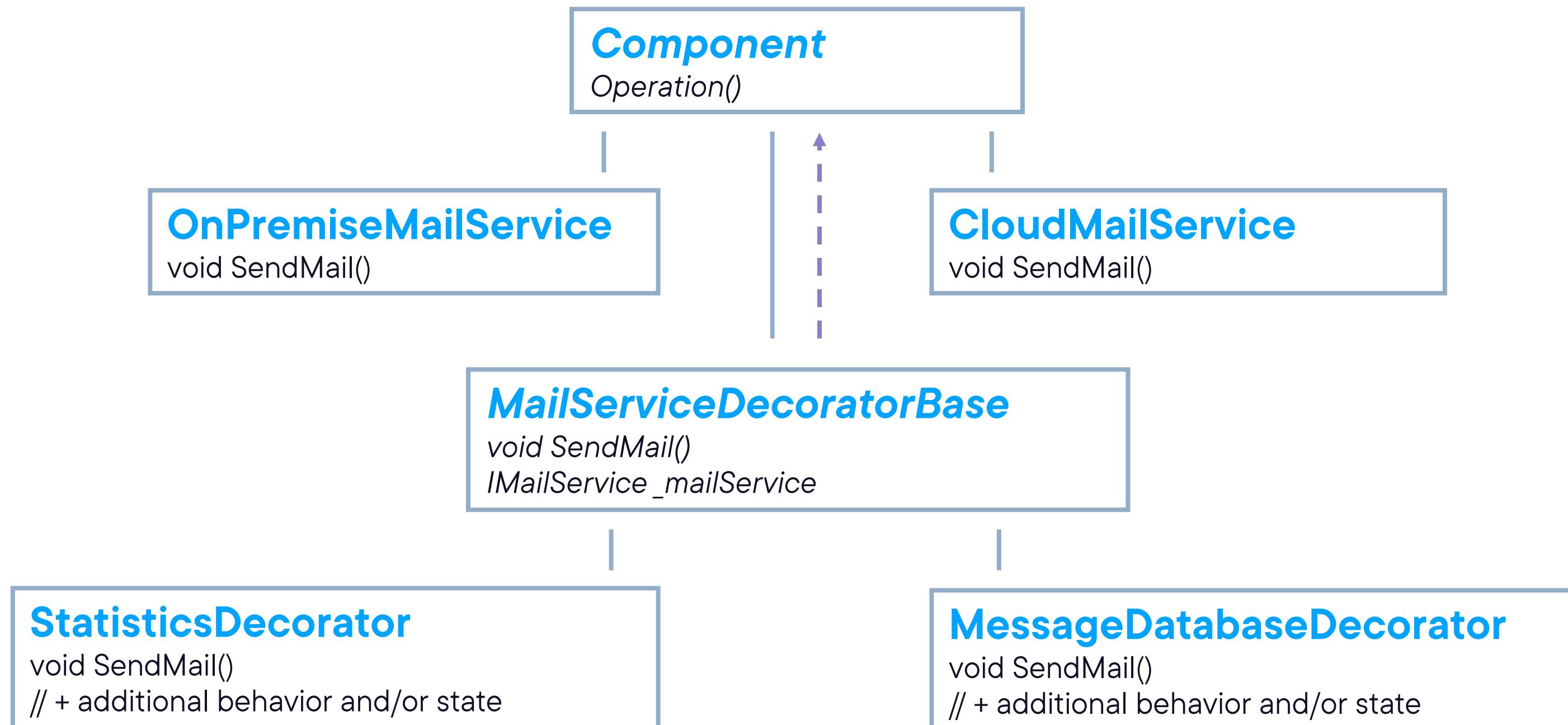
# Describing the Decorator Pattern



# Structure of the Decorator Pattern



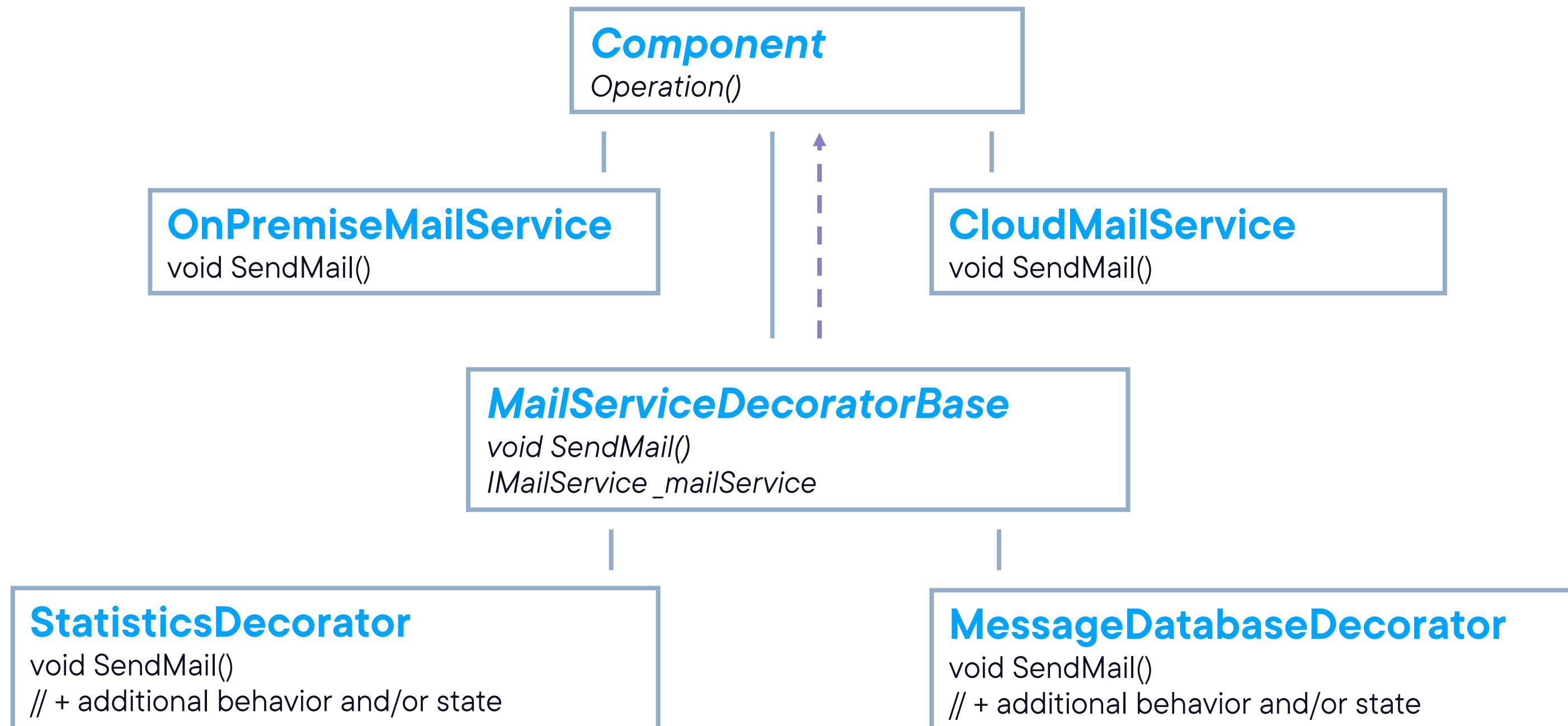
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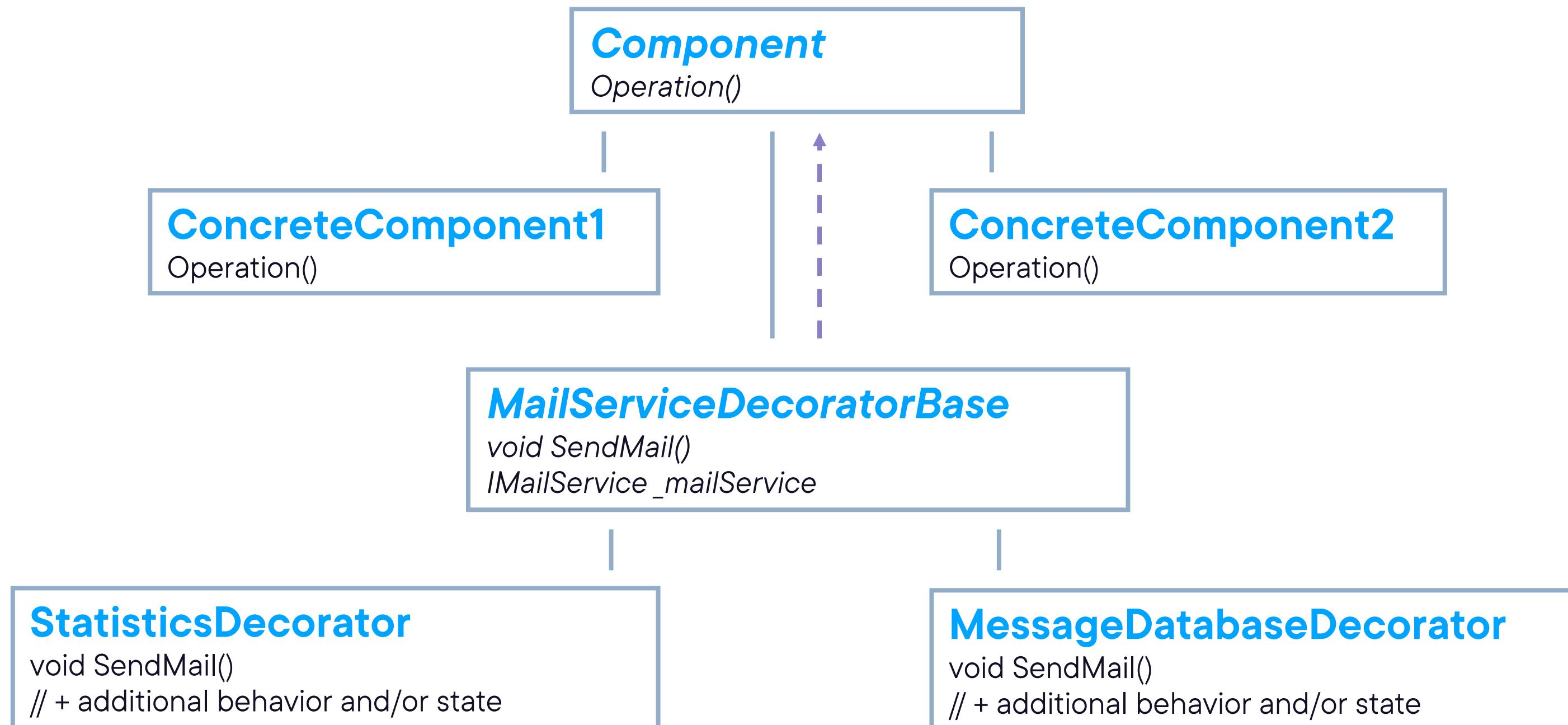
**Component defines the  
interface for objects that  
can have responsibilities  
added to them dynamically**



# Structure of the Decorator Pattern



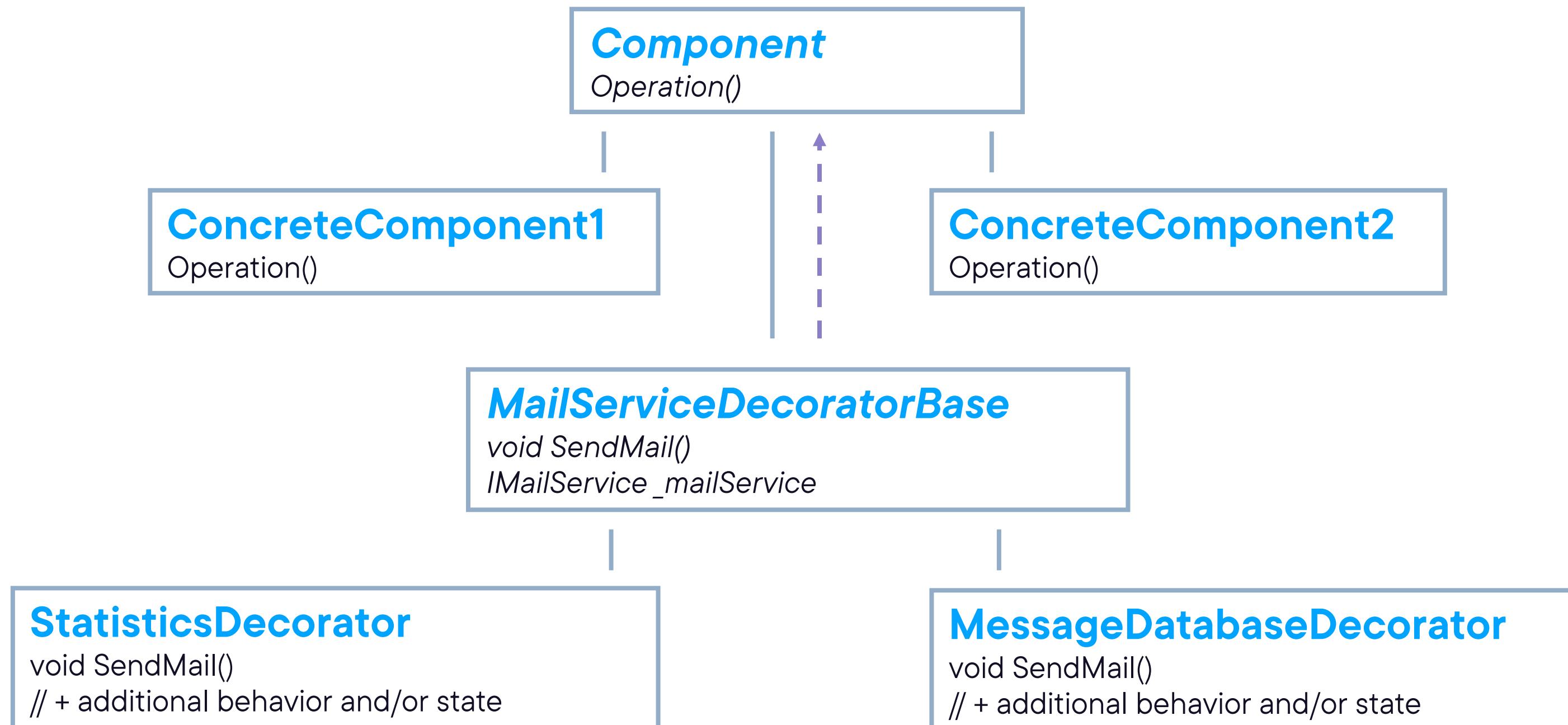
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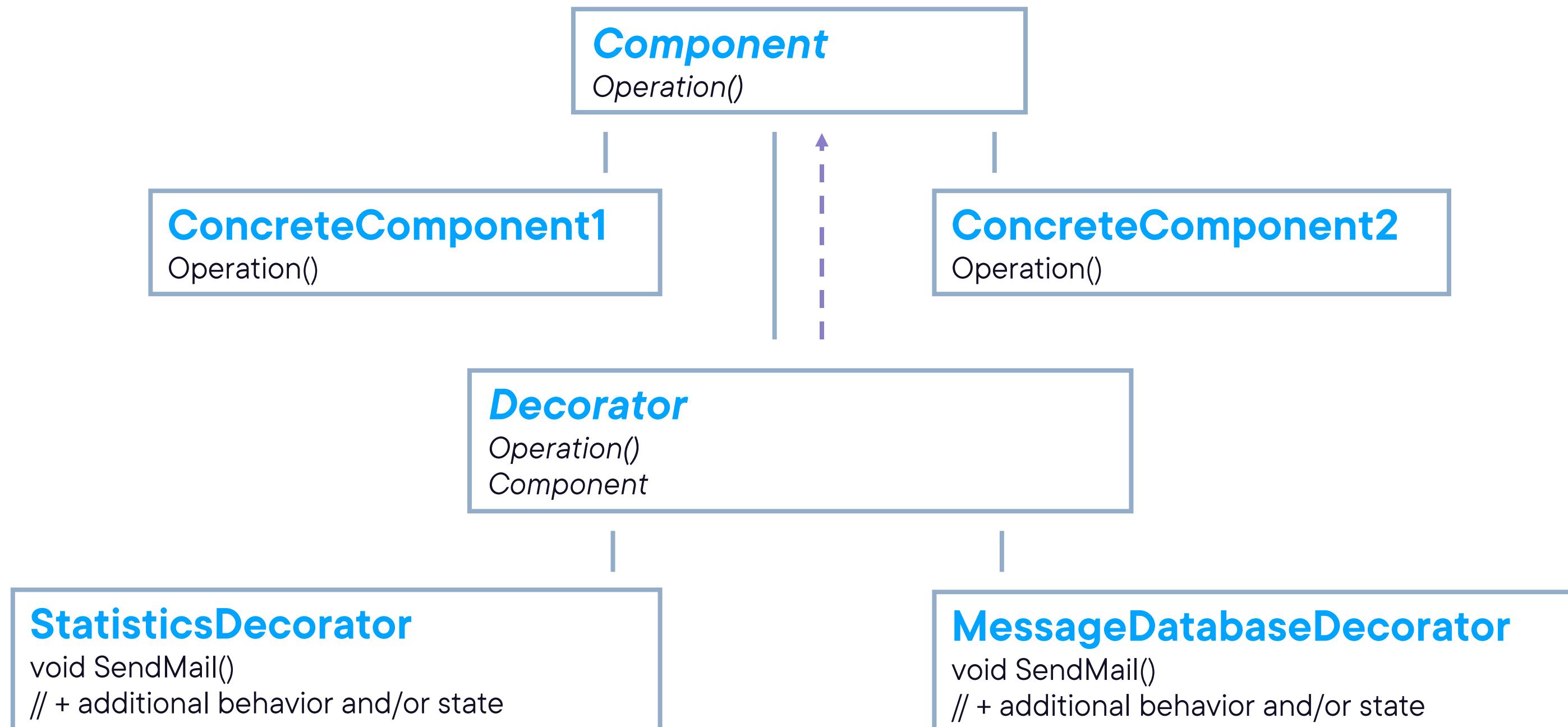
**ConcreteComponent  
defines an object to which  
additional responsibilities  
can be attached**



# Structure of the Decorator Pattern



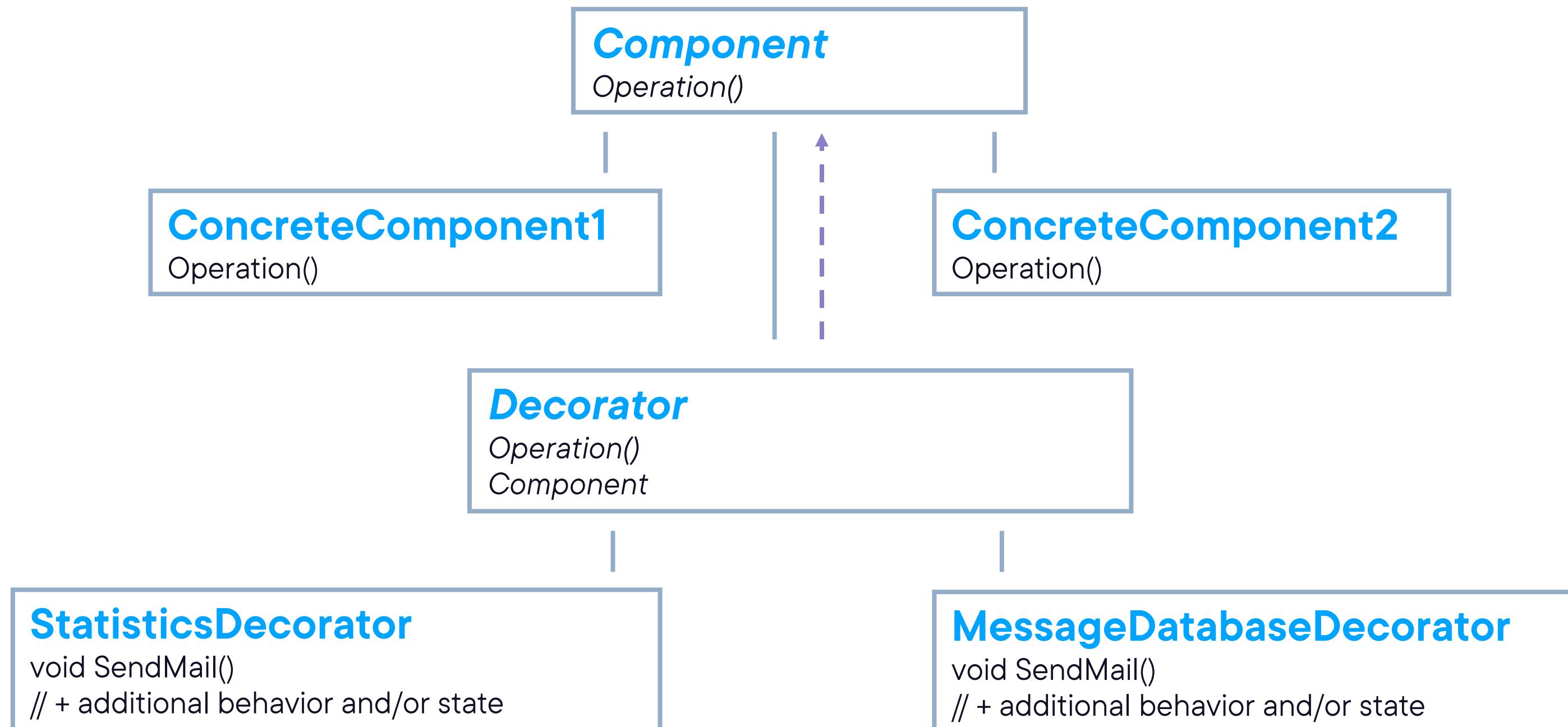
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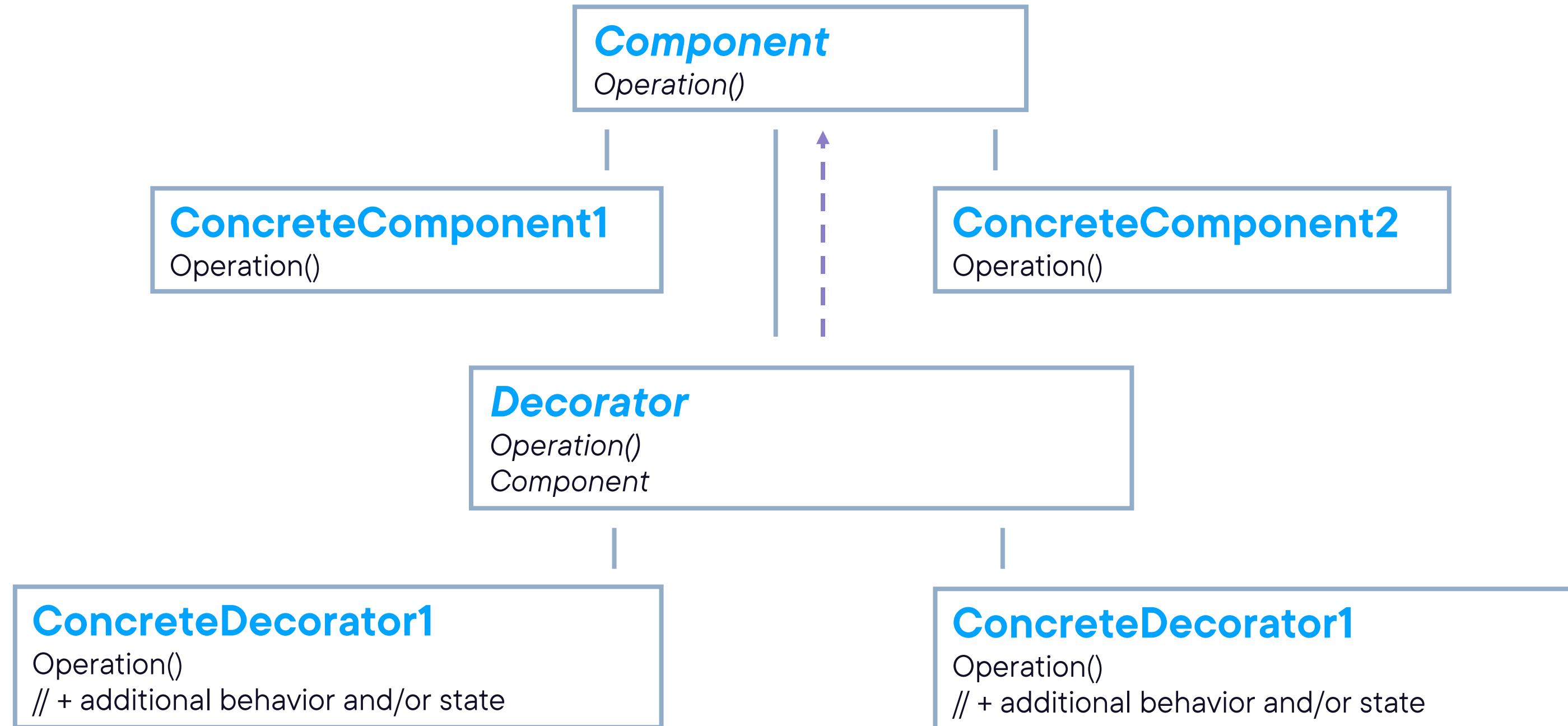
Decorator maintains a reference to a Component object, and defines an interface that conforms to Component's interface



# Structure of the Decorator Pattern



# Structure of the Decorator Pattern



**ConcreteDecorator adds responsibilities to the component**



# Demo



## Implementing the decorator pattern



# Use Cases for the Decorator Pattern



**When you have a need to add responsibilities to individual objects dynamically (at runtime) without affecting other objects**



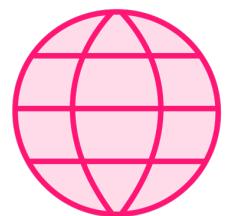
**When you need to be able to withdraw responsibilities you attached to an object**



**When extension by subclassing is impractical or impossible**



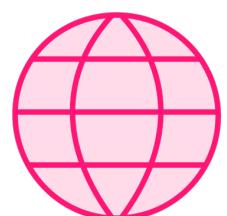
# Use Cases for the Decorator Pattern



**Adding logging and monitoring capabilities**



**Formatting text in text editors**



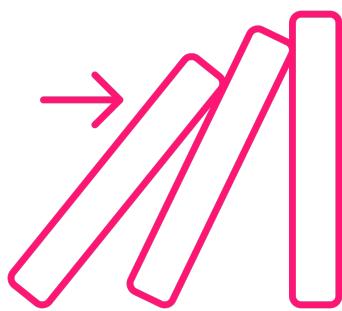
**Adding authentication/authorization layers**



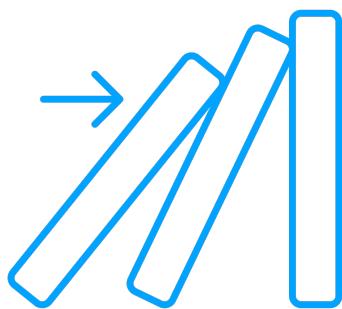
**Enhancing the appearance or behavior of your GUI elements**



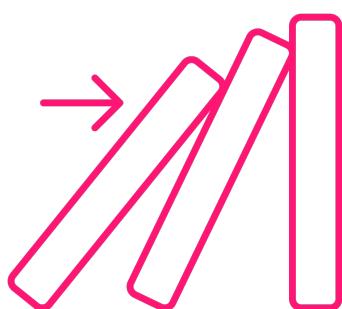
# Pattern Consequences



**More flexible than using static inheritance via subclassing: responsibilities can be added and removed at runtime ad hoc**



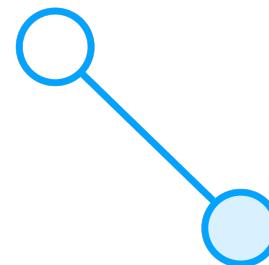
**You can use the pattern to split feature-loaded classes until there's just one responsibility left per class: **single responsibility principle****



**Increased effort is required to learn the system due to the amount of small, simple classes**

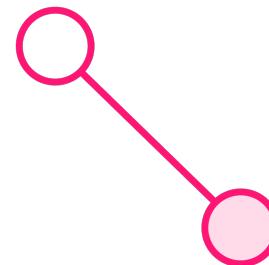


# Related Patterns



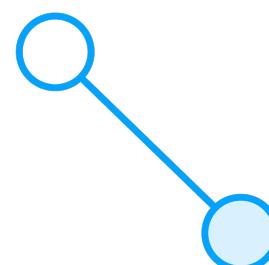
## Adapter

Adapter gives a new interface to an object, decorator only changes its responsibilities



## Composite

Adapter can be seen as a composite with only one component



## Strategy

Decorator lets you change the skin of an object, strategy lets you change its inner workings



# Summary



**Intent of the decorator pattern:**

- Attach additional responsibilities to an object dynamically

**More flexible than static inheritance through subclassing**



**Up Next:**

# **Structural Pattern: Composite**

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