

STRUCTURAL DESIGN PATTERNS

Software Modeling Foundations

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1 Introduction

2 Patterns

- Bridge
- Composite
- Proxy
- Flyweight
- Decorator*
- Adapter*
- Facade*

3 Conclusions



Outline

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Basic Concepts

- Intent:** Describe how objects are connected to each other. These patterns are related to the design principles of descomposition and generalization.
- Motivation:**

- Problem: A system is composed of multiple classes that interact with each other. The system becomes complex due to the relationships between these classes.
- Solution: Structural class patterns use abstractions to reuse interfaces or implementations.

Abstraction

Concrete

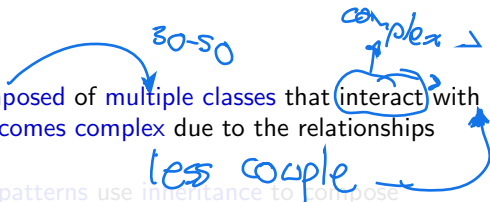


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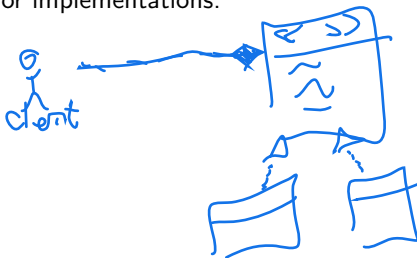
- **Motivation:**

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- **Solution:** **Structural class patterns** use **inheritance** to **compose interfaces** or **implementations**.



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Bridge Pattern — Concepts

- When there is a **very large class**, this **pattern** lets **split** it into **two separate hierarchies** based on *abstraction* and *implementation*.

- Also, it helps when you want to combine two different but related classes, and you want to keep them independent.

- This pattern solves this problem avoiding inheritance and trying to switch to object composition.

1. Multiple responsibility
2. ~ 20 or more methods

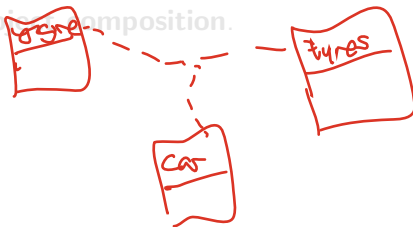
①
mother

②
concrete
(child)



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Bridge Pattern — Classes Structure

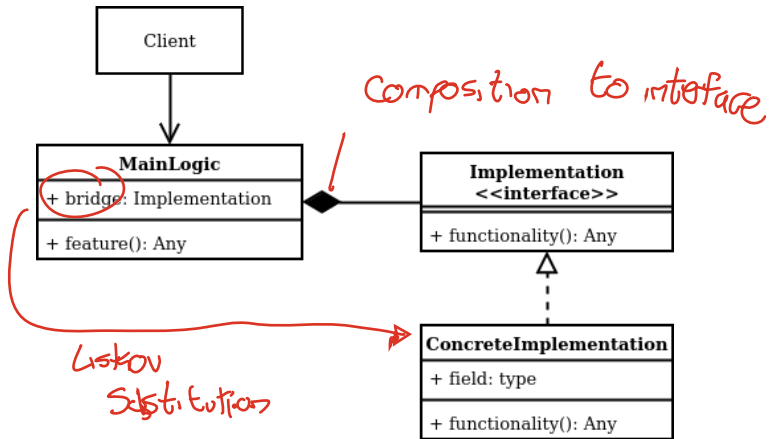
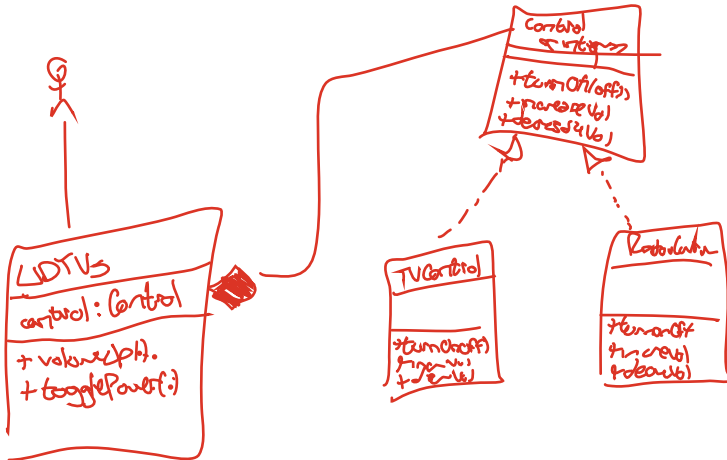


Figure: Bridge Pattern Class Diagram



Bridge Pattern Example: Remote Controls



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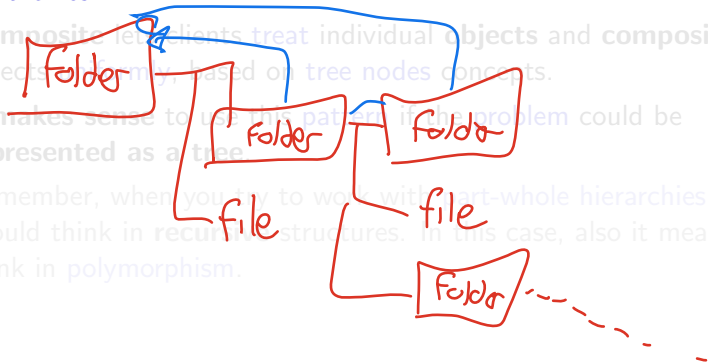
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Composite Pattern — Concepts

- Compose objects into tree structures to represent part-whole hierarchies.

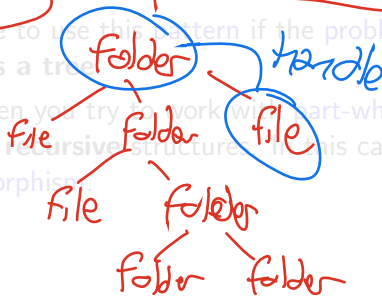


- Composite lets clients treat individual objects and compositions of objects uniformly, based on tree nodes concepts.
- It makes sense to use this pattern if the problem could be represented as a tree.
- Remember, when you try to work with part-whole hierarchies you should think in recursive structures. In this case, also it means to think in polymorphism.



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Composite Pattern — Classes Structure

Looks like the *russian dolls*, the **matryoshka**.

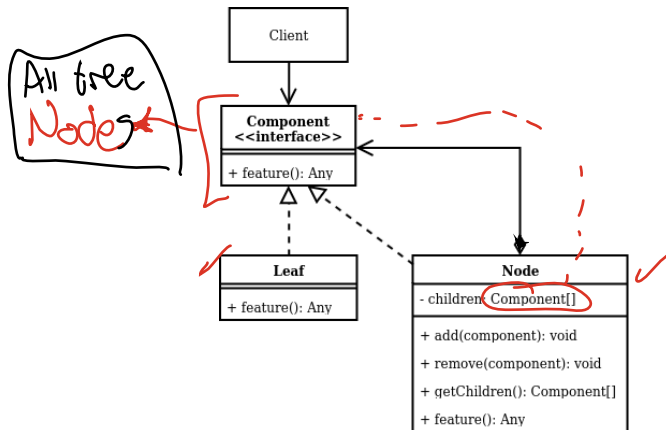
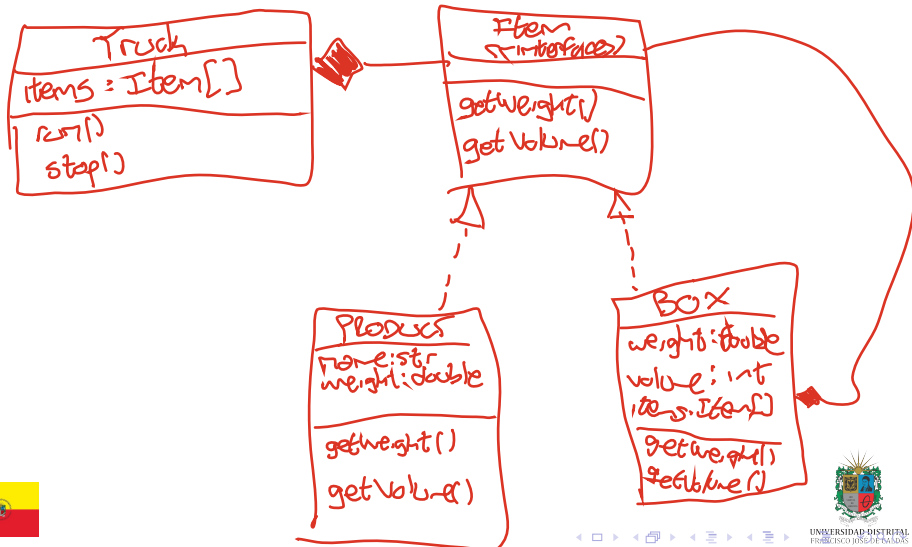


Figure: Composite Pattern Class Diagram



Composite Pattern Example: Amazon Delivery Warehouse

meli ebay temu



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Proxy Pattern — Concepts

- This **pattern** lets to provide a **substitute** for an **object**. In this way, **access could be controlled**.
- It is **useful** when you want to **add a level of indirection** to **control access** to an object. Is is like a add **middle layer** without affect previous logic.
- Also, it is **useful** when you want to **reduce memory** used in a service, similar to think in *cache memory*.
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Proxy Pattern — Classes Structure

Do you remember [Mini Me](#) from *Austin Powers*?

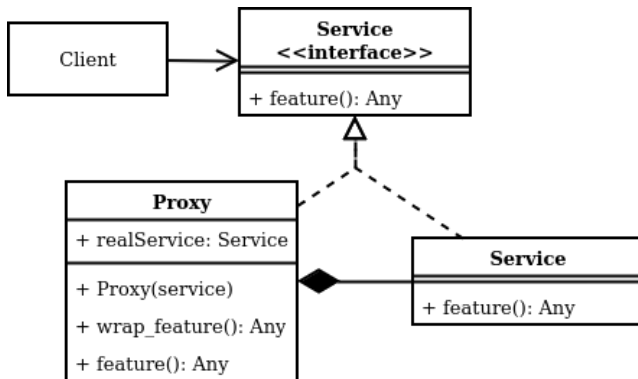


Figure: Proxy Class Diagram



Proxy Pattern Example: Cache Trends on a Social Networks



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Flyweight Pattern — Concepts

- This **pattern** lets you use **sharing** to support large numbers of **fine-grained objects** efficiently.
- It is **useful** when you want to **reduce memory usage** and **increase performance** in a **system**.
- The idea to **reuse objects parts** with **immutable** state. This lets **share common parts** and **reduce memory usage**.
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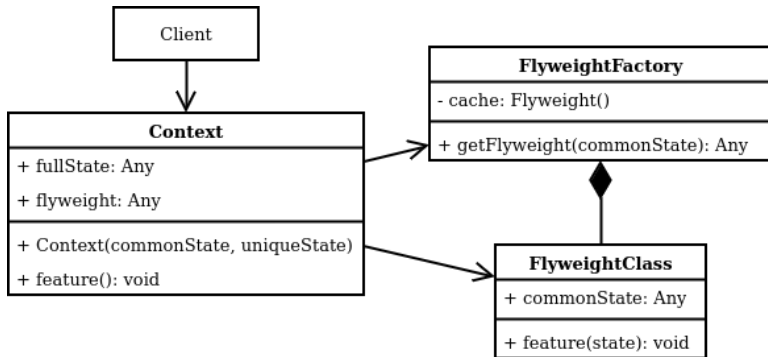


Figure: Flyweight Pattern Class Diagram



Flyweight Pattern Example: Draw a Forest in a VideoGame



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Decorator Pattern — Concepts

- This **pattern** lets you **attach** additional **functionalities** to an object **dynamically**.
- It is useful when you want to **add** new **functionalities** to an object **without affecting** its **original logic**. Indeed, you could add same additional functionalities to different objects.
- Here the concept of **wrap** an **object** with **another object** is important. One object could have some **behaviors** from another object **without heritance**. It is because in this case the **relation** is based on object-oriented aggregation



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Decorator Pattern — Classes Structure

It is like [Dr. Strange](#) and his **Cloak of Levitation**.

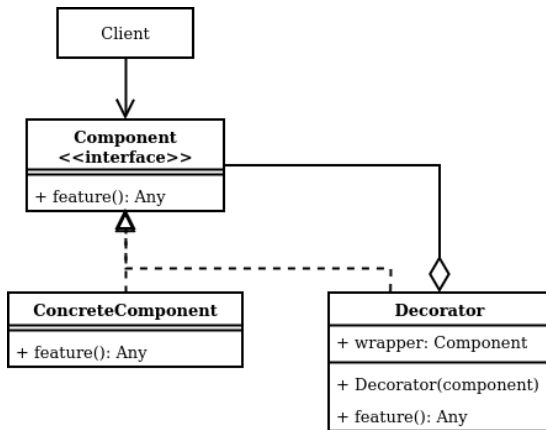


Figure: Decorator Pattern Class Diagram



Decorator Pattern Example: Monitoring an Application



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Adapter Pattern — Concepts

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- It is useful when you want to **reuse** an existing **class**, but its **not compatible** with the **rest of your code**, or at least where you need it.
- It is **normal** when you want to process **different data sources**, or to **upgrade** an existing system with new functionalities or technologies.
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Adapter Pattern — Classes Structure

Now technology is based in **adapters** to make everything **compatible**.

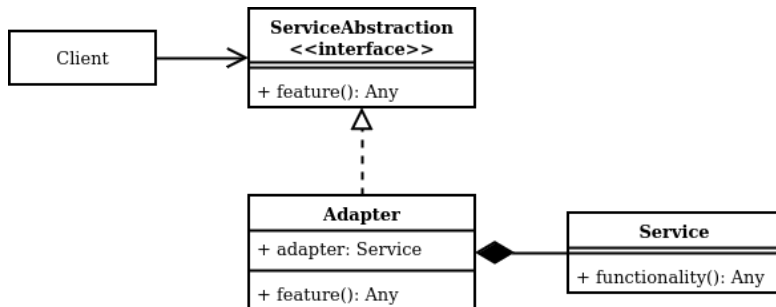


Figure: Adapter Pattern Class Diagram



Adapter Pattern Example: Processing different File Sources



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Facade Pattern — Concepts

- This **pattern** provides a **unified interface** to a set of classes that could be **group** into a **subsystem**.
- It is useful when you want to **define a high-level interface** that makes the **subsystem easier to use**. It means, **hide any complex logic** and let the client use a **simple interface**.
- It is normal when you want to **reduce the dependencies**. The **client** just **interacts with the facade**, and the **facade interacts with the subsystem**.
- You could add complexity at the subsystem and **client will not be affected**, it increases flexibility. At most, there will be more new functionalities to be exposed to the client.



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Facade Pattern — Classes Structure

You are the only one who knows how to **find something** in your bedroom.

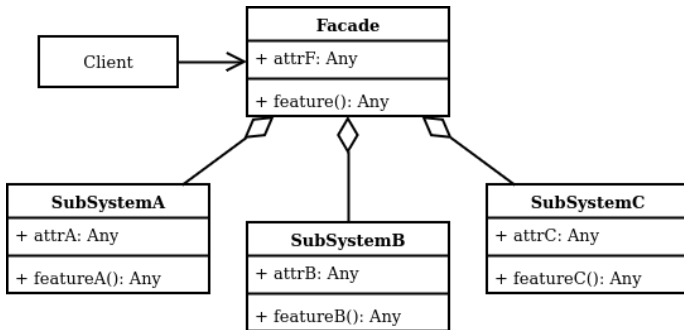


Figure: Facade Pattern Class Diagram



Facade Pattern Example: Bank Account Management



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Thanks!

Questions?



Repo: <https://github.com/EngAndres/ud-public/tree/main/courses/software-modeling>

