

# STRUCTURAL DESIGN PATTERNS

## Software Modeling Foundations

Author: Eng. Carlos Andrés Sierra, M.Sc.  
cavirguezs@udistrital.edu.co

Computer Engineer  
Lecturer  
Universidad Distrital Francisco José de Caldas

2024-III



UNIVERSIDAD DISTRITAL  
FRANCISCO JOSÉ DE CALDAS

## 1 Introduction

## 2 Patterns

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

## 3 Conclusions



# Outline

## 1 Introduction

## 2 Patterns

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

## 3 Conclusions



# 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 inheritance to compose interfaces or implementations.



# 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 **inheritance** to compose **interfaces** or **implementations**.



# 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 **inheritance** to compose **interfaces** or implementations.



# Outline

## 1 Introduction

## 2 Patterns

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

## 3 Conclusions



# Outline

## 1 Introduction

## 2 Patterns

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

## 3 Conclusions





# 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 **heritance** and trying to **switch** to **object composition**.



# 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 **heritance** and trying to **switch** to **object composition**.



# 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 **heritance** and trying to **switch** to **object composition**.



# Bridge Pattern — Classes Structure

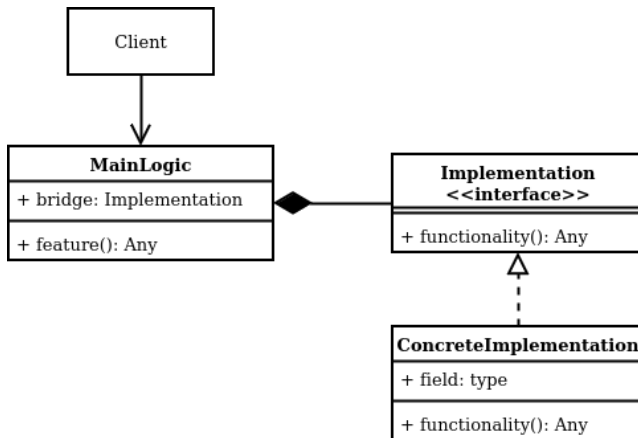


Figure: Bridge Pattern Class Diagram



# Bridge Pattern Example: Remote Controls



# Outline

## 1 Introduction

## 2 Patterns

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

## 3 Conclusions



# 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**.



# 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**.





# 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**.



# 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**.



# Composite Pattern — Classes Structure

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

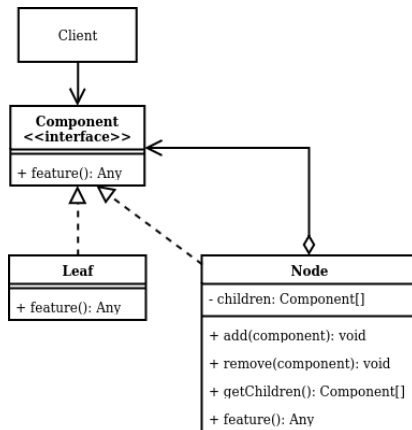


Figure: Composite Pattern Class Diagram



# Composite Pattern Example: Amazon Delivery Warehouse



# Outline

## 1 Introduction

## 2 Patterns

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

## 3 Conclusions



# 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*.
- In some cases, this **pattern** lets **add additional logic** (like *logging* or *security*) to an existing logic **without change original class**.



# 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*.
- In some cases, this **pattern** lets **add additional logic** (like *logging* or *security*) to an existing logic **without change original class**.



# 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*.
- In some cases, this **pattern** lets **add additional logic** (like *logging* or *security*) to an existing logic **without change original class**.





# 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*.
- In some cases, this **pattern** lets **add additional logic** (like *logging* or *security*) to an existing logic **without change original class**.



# Proxy Pattern — Classes Structure

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

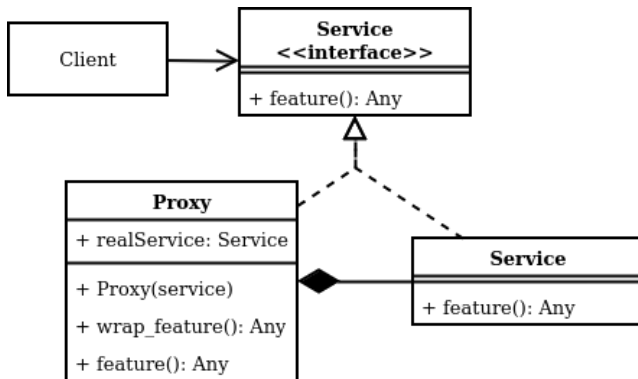


Figure: Proxy Class Diagram



# Proxy Pattern Example: Cache Trends on a Social Networks



# Outline

## 1 Introduction

## 2 Patterns

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

## 3 Conclusions



# 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**.
- It **makes sense** to use it in **problems** with **high memory** consumption, but with **repeated objects**, i.e. some *simulations*.



# 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**.
- It **makes sense** to use it in **problems** with **high memory** consumption, but with **repeated objects**, i.e. some *simulations*.



# 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**.
- It **makes sense** to use it in **problems** with **high memory** consumption, but with **repeated objects**, i.e. some *simulations*.



# 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**.
- It **makes sense** to use it in **problems** with **high memory** consumption, but with **repeated objects**, i.e. some *simulations*.





# Flyweight Pattern — Classes Structure

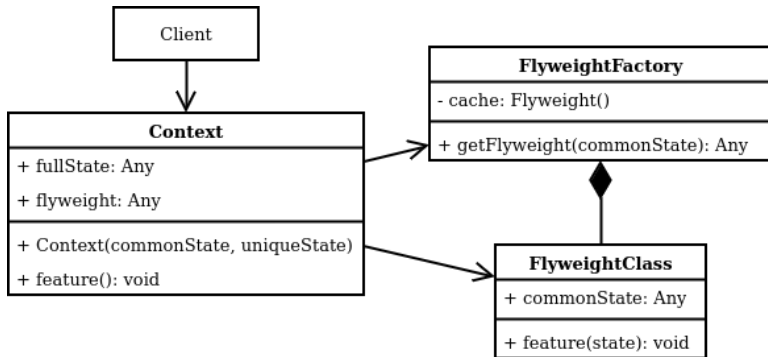


Figure: Flyweight Pattern Class Diagram



# Flyweight Pattern Example: Draw a Forest in a VideoGame



# Outline

## 1 Introduction

## 2 Patterns

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

## 3 Conclusions



# 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



# 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**



# 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**



# Decorator Pattern — Classes Structure

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

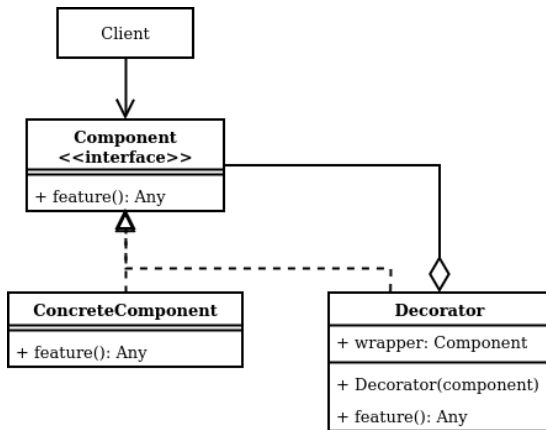


Figure: Decorator Pattern Class Diagram



# Decorator Pattern Example: Monitoring an Application





# Outline

## 1 Introduction

## 2 Patterns

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

## 3 Conclusions



# Adapter Pattern — Concepts

- This **pattern** is pretty simple, it just attempts to **convert** the **interface** of a class into **another interface** **clients** expects.
- 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.
- It increases **compatibility**, and lets define an **architecture** based on **interfaces** and **not on concrete classes**.



# Adapter Pattern — Concepts

- This **pattern** is pretty simple, it just attempts to **convert** the **interface** of a class into **another interface** **clients expects**.
- 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.
- It increases **compatibility**, and lets define an **architecture** based on **interfaces** and **not on concrete classes**.



# Adapter Pattern — Concepts

- This **pattern** is pretty simple, it just attempts to **convert** the **interface** of a class into **another interface** **clients expects**.
- 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.
- It increases **compatibility**, and lets define an **architecture** based on **interfaces** and **not on concrete classes**.



# Adapter Pattern — Concepts

- This **pattern** is pretty simple, it just attempts to **convert** the **interface** of a class into **another interface** **clients expects**.
- 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.
- It increases **compatibility**, and lets define an **architecture** based on **interfaces** and **not** on **concrete classes**.



# Adapter Pattern — Classes Structure

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

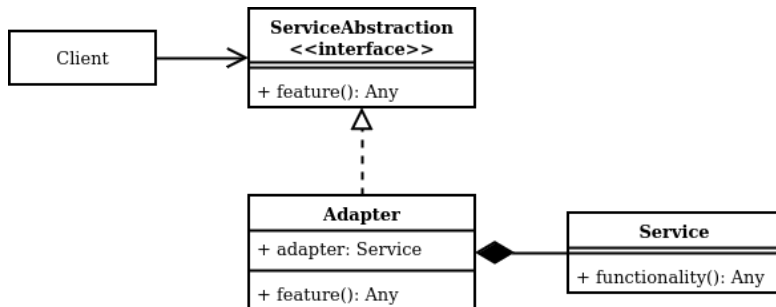


Figure: Adapter Pattern Class Diagram



# Adapter Pattern Example: Processing different File Sources



# Outline

## 1 Introduction

## 2 Patterns

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

## 3 Conclusions





# 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.



# 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.



# 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.



# 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.



# Facade Pattern — Classes Structure

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

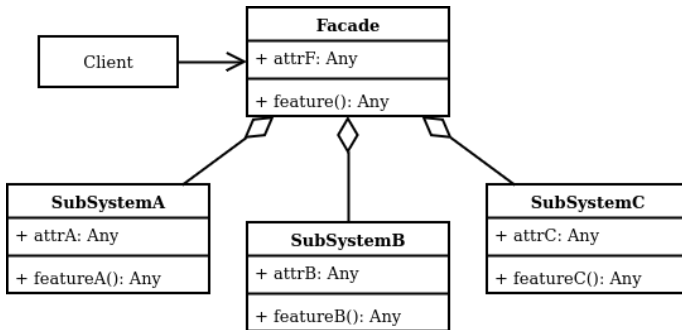


Figure: Facade Pattern Class Diagram



# Facade Pattern Example: Bank Account Management



# Outline

## 1 Introduction

## 2 Patterns

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

## 3 Conclusions



# Conclusions

- **Structural patterns** are useful to describe how objects are connected to each other.
- They are related to the design principles of decomposition and generalization.
- You could fix a lot of problems with these patterns as a nice solution. However, be careful with the complexity of the solution.
- The idea is to make the system flexible, reusable, and easy to maintain.





# Conclusions

- **Structural patterns** are useful to describe how objects are connected to each other.
- They are related to the **design principles** of decomposition and generalization.
- You could fix a lot of problems with these patterns as a nice solution. However, be careful with the complexity of the solution.
- The idea is to make the system flexible, reusable, and easy to maintain.



# Conclusions

- **Structural patterns** are useful to describe how objects are connected to each other.
- They are related to the **design principles** of decomposition and generalization.
- You could fix a lot of problems with these **patterns** as a nice solution. However, be careful with the complexity of the solution.
- The idea is to make the system flexible, reusable, and easy to maintain.



# Conclusions

- **Structural patterns** are useful to describe how objects are connected to each other.
- They are related to the **design principles** of decomposition and generalization.
- You could fix a lot of problems with these **patterns** as a nice solution. However, be careful with the complexity of the solution.
- The idea is to make the **system** flexible, reusable, and easy to maintain.



# Outline

## 1 Introduction

## 2 Patterns

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

## 3 Conclusions



# Thanks!

## Questions?



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

