

# 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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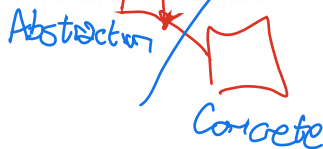
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# Basic Concepts

- 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.

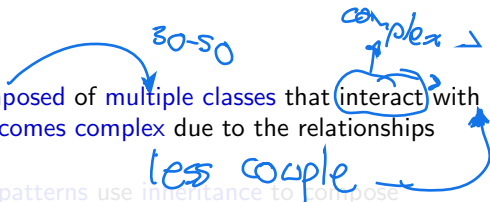


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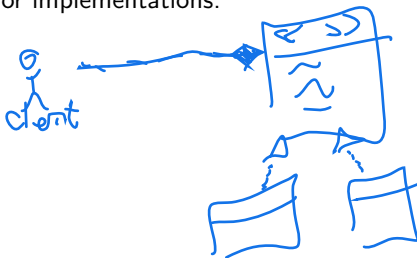
- **Motivation:**

- **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**.



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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

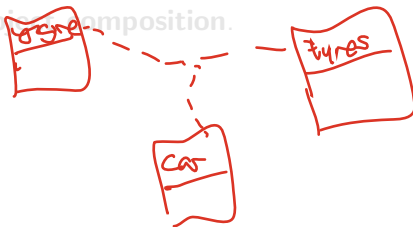
①  
mother

②  
concrete  
(child)



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# Bridge Pattern — Classes Structure

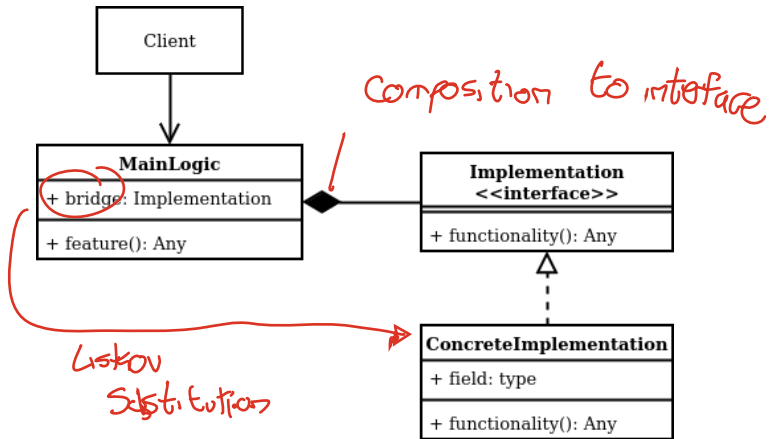
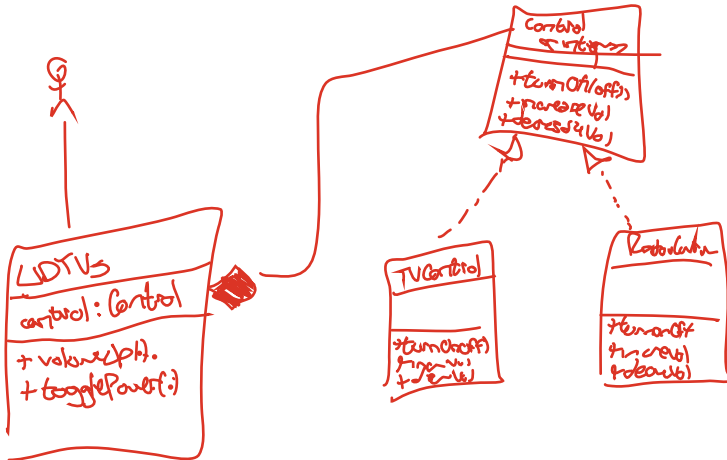


Figure: Bridge Pattern Class Diagram



# Bridge Pattern Example: Remote Controls



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## 2 Patterns

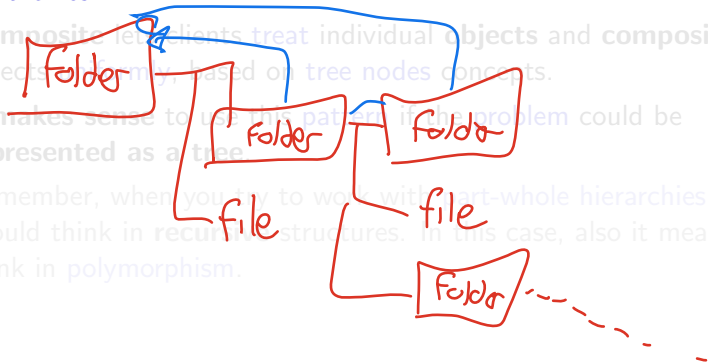
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# Composite Pattern — Concepts

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

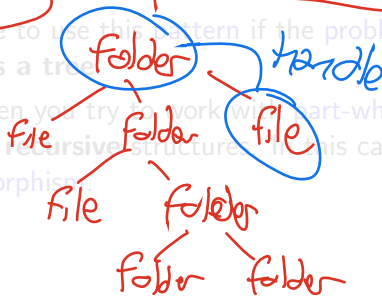


- Composite lets clients treat individual objects and compositions of objects uniformly, based on tree nodes concepts.
- It makes sense to use this pattern if the problem could be represented as a tree.
- Remember, when you try to work with part-whole hierarchies you should think in recursive structures.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

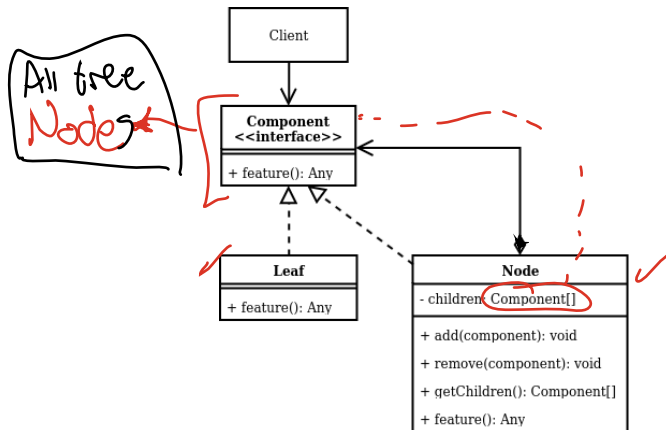
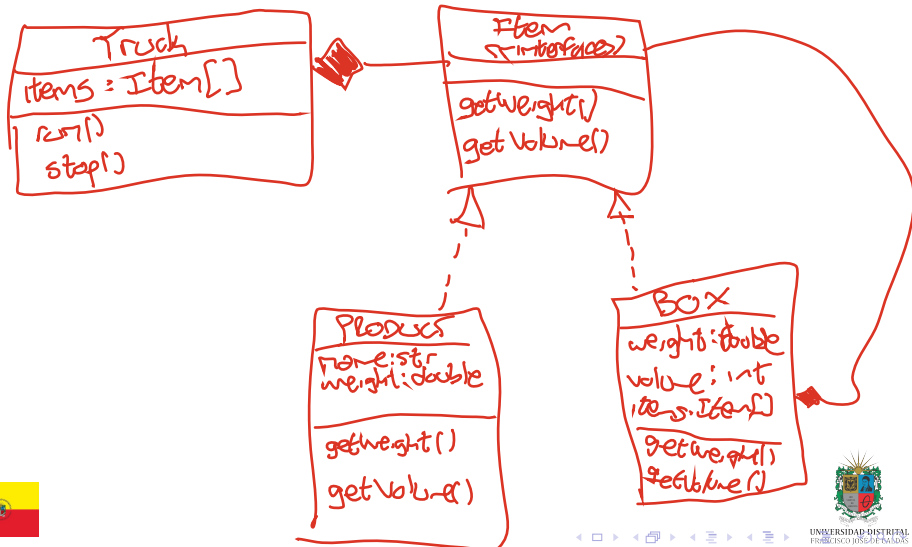


Figure: Composite Pattern Class Diagram



# Composite Pattern Example: Amazon Delivery Warehouse

*meli ebay temu*



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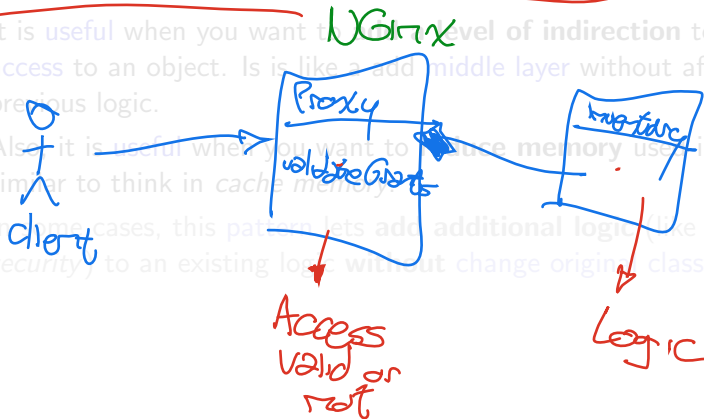
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# Proxy Pattern — Concepts

- 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 like a add middle layer without affect previous logic.
- Also it is useful when you want to **cache memory** use 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.



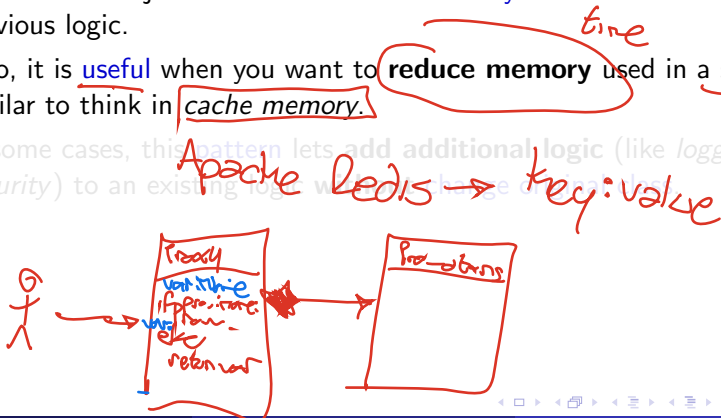
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# Proxy Pattern — Classes Structure

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

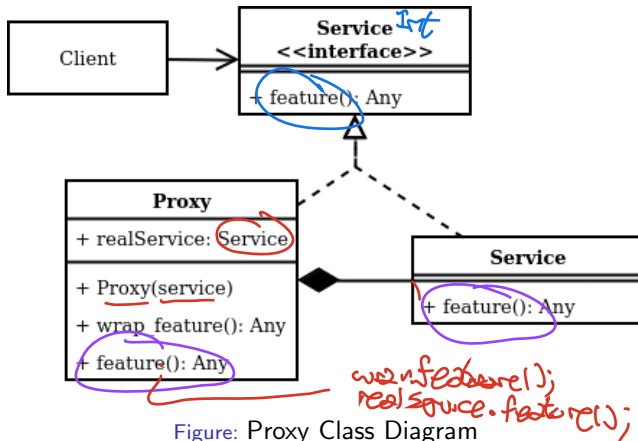
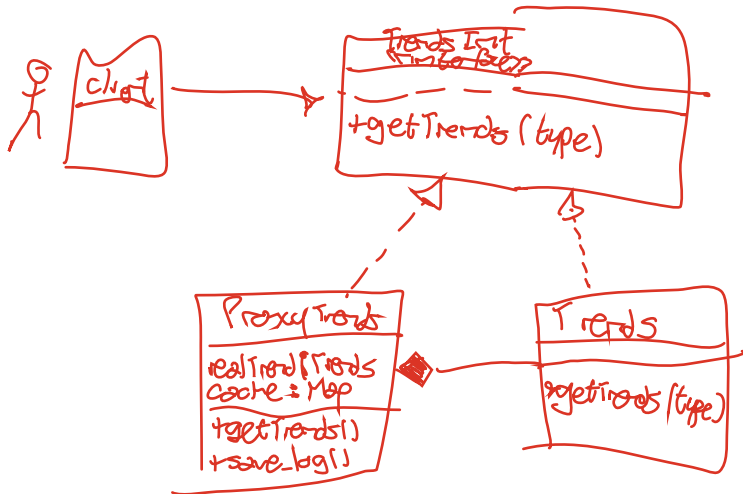


Figure: Proxy Class Diagram



# Proxy Pattern Example: Cache Trends on a Social Networks



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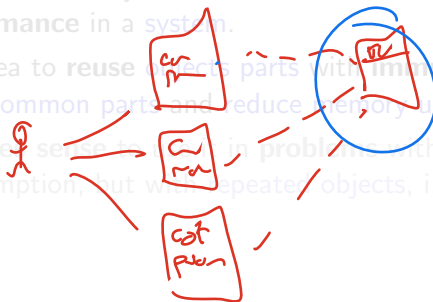
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# Flyweight Pattern — Concepts

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



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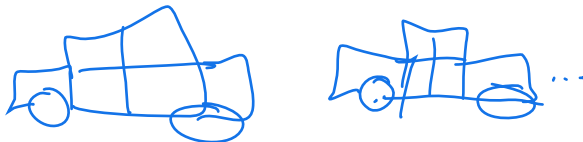
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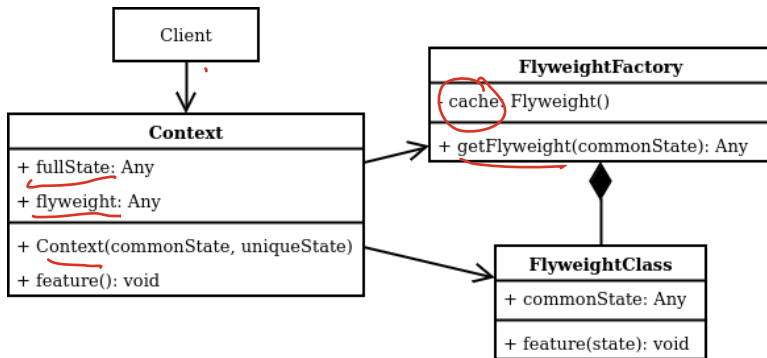
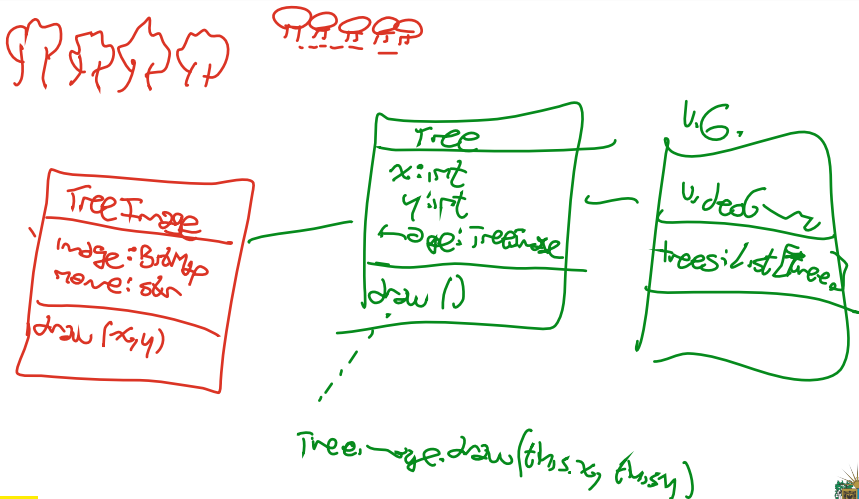


Figure: Flyweight Pattern Class Diagram



# Flyweight Pattern Example: Draw a Forest in a VideoGame



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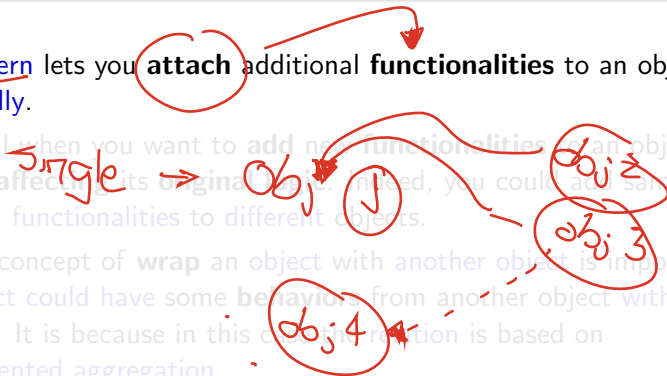
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# Decorator Pattern — Concepts

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- It is useful when you want to add new functionalities to an object **without** affecting its original type. Indeed, you could add same additional functionalities to different objects.
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# Decorator Pattern — Classes Structure

It is like Dr. Strange and his Cloak of Levitation.

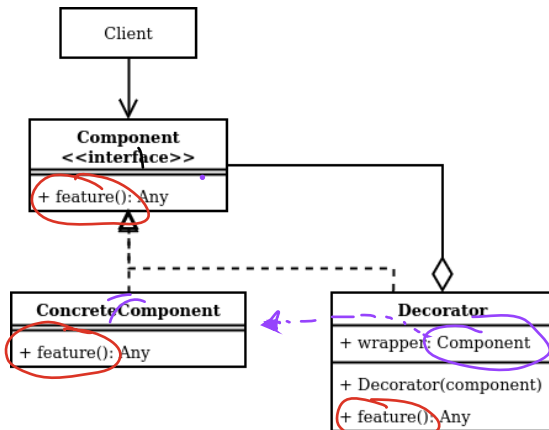
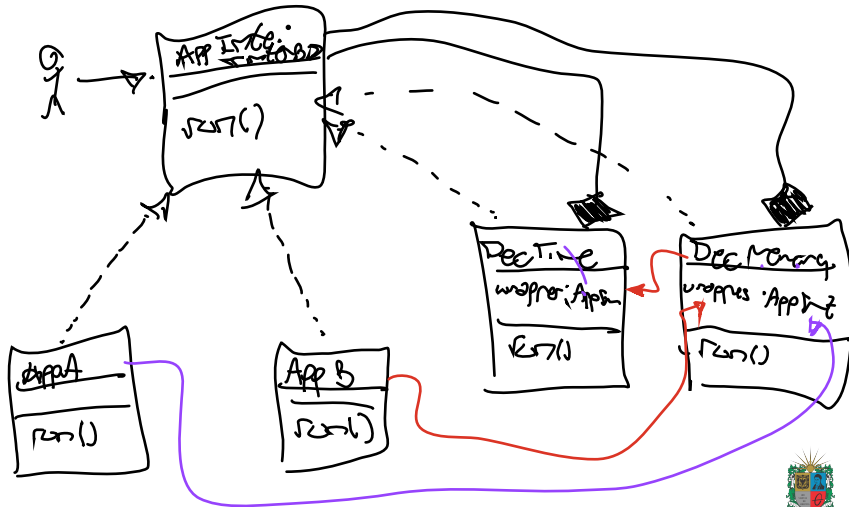


Figure: Decorator Pattern Class Diagram



# Decorator Pattern Example: Monitoring an Application





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- 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.
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# Adapter Pattern — Classes Structure

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

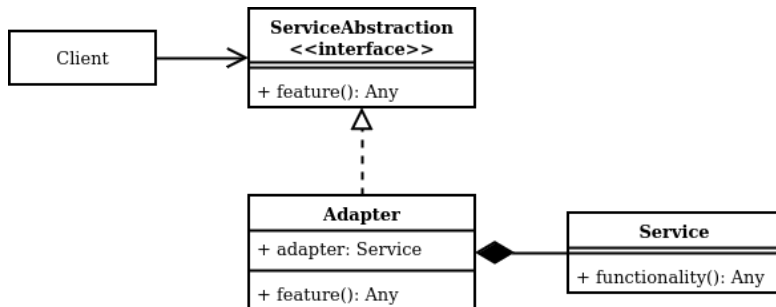


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# Adapter Pattern Example: Processing different File Sources



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- It is normal when you want to **reduce the dependencies**. The **client** just **interacts with the facade**, and the **facade interacts with the subsystem**.
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# Facade Pattern — Classes Structure

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

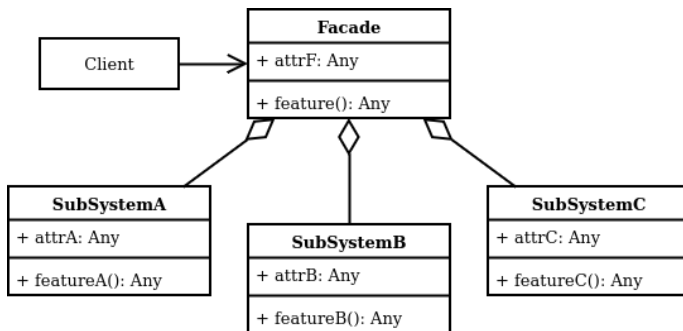


Figure: Facade Pattern Class Diagram



# Facade Pattern Example: Bank Account Management



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- They are related to the design principles of decomposition and generalization.
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# Thanks!

## Questions?



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

