

# Mediator Pattern

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### ¿Que es Mediator?

Patrón de diseño el cual permite reducir las dependencias que existen entre objetos.

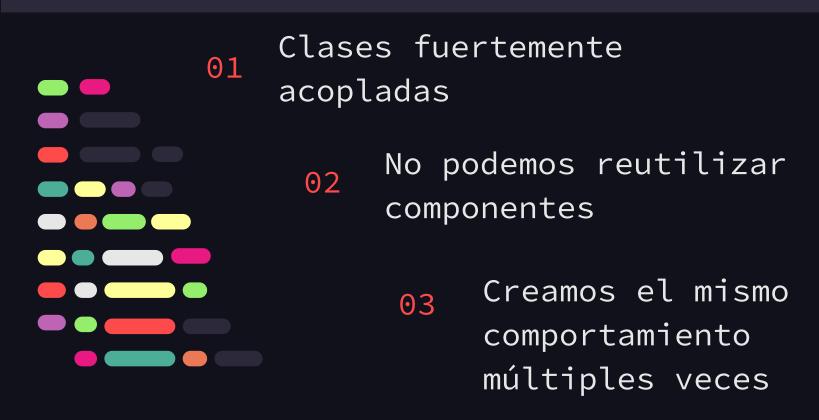




Fuerza a los objetos a comunicarse por un objeto mediador.

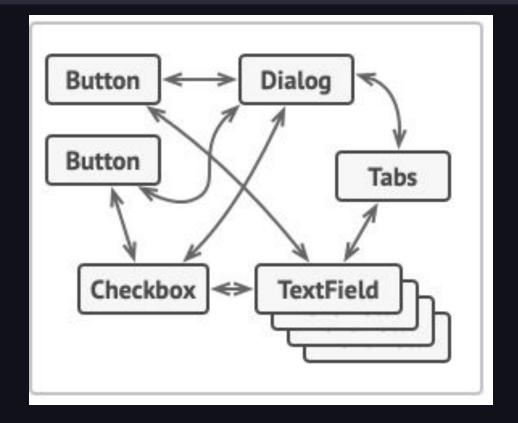


### Problema





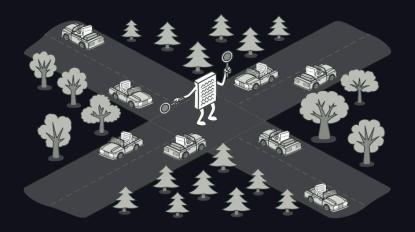
### Ejemplo de problema





### Solución

- Detenemos toda comunicación directa.
- Pasan a depender únicamente de una clase mediadora.

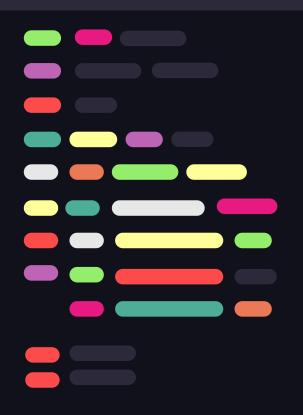


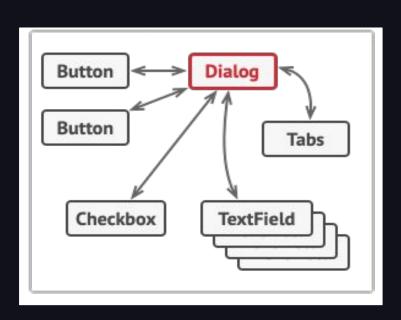






### Ejemplo de la solución

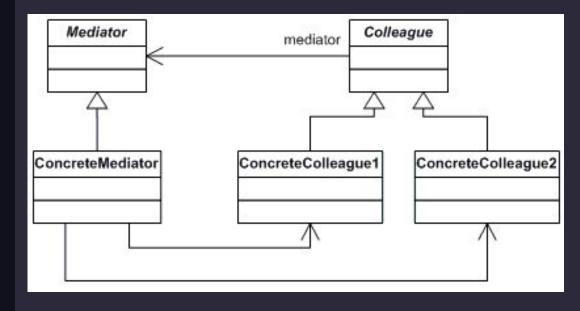






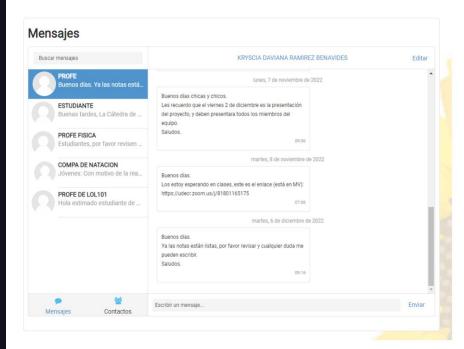


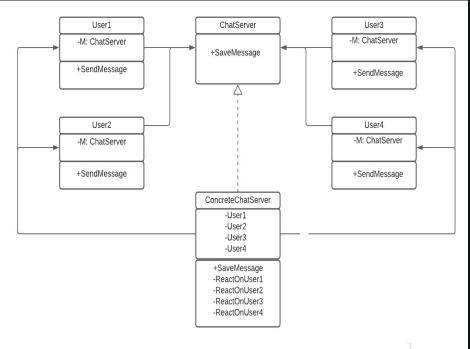






### Ejemplo en Mediación Virtual





```
from __future__ import annotations
from abc import ABC

class Mediator(ABC):
    def notify(self, sender: object, event: str) -> None:
        pass
```

```
class ConcreteMediator(Mediator):
   def init (self, component1: Component1, component2: Component2) -> None:
       self. component1 = component1
       self. component1.mediator = self
       self. component2 = component2
       self. component2.mediator = self
   def notify(self, sender: object, event: str) -> None:
       if event == "A":
            print("Mediator reacts on A and triggers following operations:")
            self. component2.do c()
       elif event == "D":
           print("Mediator reacts on D and triggers following operations:")
            self. component1.do b()
            self. component2.do c()
```

```
class BaseComponent:
    def init (self, mediator: Mediator = None) -> None:
        self. mediator = mediator
   @property
    def mediator(self) -> Mediator:
        return self. mediator
    @mediator.setter
    def mediator(self, mediator: Mediator) -> None:
        self. mediator = mediator
```

```
class Component1(BaseComponent):
    def do a(self) -> None:
        print("Component 1 does A.")
        self.mediator.notify(self, "A")
    def do b(self) -> None:
        print("Component 1 does B.")
        self.mediator.notify(self, "B")
class Component2(BaseComponent):
    def do c(self) -> None:
        print("Component 2 does C.")
        self.mediator.notify(self, "C")
    def do d(self) -> None:
        print("Component 2 does D.")
        self.mediator.notify(self, "D")
```

```
== " main ":
name
# The client code.
c1 = Component1()
c2 = Component2()
mediator = ConcreteMediator(c1, c2)
print("Client triggers operation A.")
c1.do a()
print("\n", end="")
print("Client triggers operation D.")
c2.do d()
```

### Salida esperada

```
Client triggers operation A.
Component 1 does A.
Mediator reacts on A and triggers following operations:
Component 2 does C.
Client triggers operation D.
Component 2 does D.
Mediator reacts on D and triggers following operations:
Component 1 does B.
Component 2 does C.
```



### Ventajas

1.

Todas las comunicaciones se centralizan para tener un mejor control.

2.

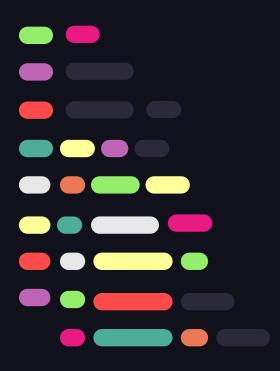
Se puede cambiar la interacción sin la necesidad de cambiar componentes.

3.

Mayor desacoplamiento entre componentes.



### Desventaja

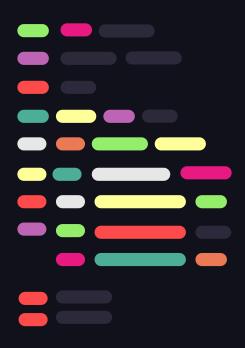


La clase mediator podría convertirse en un God Object.

 God object es un componente en un sistema que posee muchas funcionalidades y que conoce demasiado de otras clases.







1.

El mediador se puede encargar de crear y destruir. 2.

Los componentes deben referenciar al objeto mediador correcto.

3.

Solo comunicar componentes a través del mediador.

### Patrones relacionados

### Facade

- Facade: interacción entre el usuario y los sistemas
- Mediator: interacción entre componentes.

### **Observer**

El patrón Mediator puede funcionar como Observer, si trabaja como notificador.







# Gracias

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