

# STRUCTURAL PATTERNS

## Software Modeling

Author: Eng. Carlos Andrés Sierra, M.Sc.  
[carlos.andres.sierra.v@gmail.com](mailto:carlos.andres.sierra.v@gmail.com)

Computer Engineer  
Lecturer  
Universidad Distrital Francisco José de Caldas

2024-I



# 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



# Basic Concepts

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

- Problem: A system should be independent of how its objects and products are created, composed, and represented.



# Basic Concepts

- **Intent:** Describe how objects are connected to each other. These patterns are related to the design principles of decomposition and generalization.
- **Motivation:**
  - **Problem:** A system should be independent of how its objects and products are created, composed, and represented.
  - **Solution:** Encapsulate the knowledge of which concrete classes are involved in creating the objects and let the system use the knowledge.



# Basic Concepts

- **Intent:** Describe how objects are connected to each other. These patterns are related to the design principles of decomposition and generalization.
- **Motivation:**
  - **Problem:** A system should be independent of how its objects and products are created, composed, and represented.
  - **Solution:** Encapsulate the knowledge of which concrete classes are involved in creating the objects and let the system use the knowledge.



# Basic Concepts

- **Intent:** Describe how objects are connected to each other. These patterns are related to the design principles of decomposition and generalization.
- **Motivation:**
  - **Problem:** A system should be independent of how its objects and products are created, composed, and represented.
  - **Solution:** Encapsulate the knowledge of which concrete classes are involved in creating the objects and let the system use the knowledge.



# Outline

## 1 Introduction

## 2 Patterns

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

## 3 Conclusions



# Outline

## 1 Introduction

## 2 Patterns

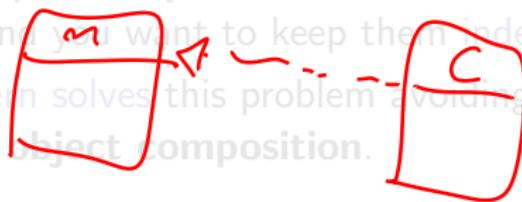
- Bridge
- Composite
- Proxy
- Flyweight
- Decorator\*
- Adapter
- Facade\*

## 3 Conclusions



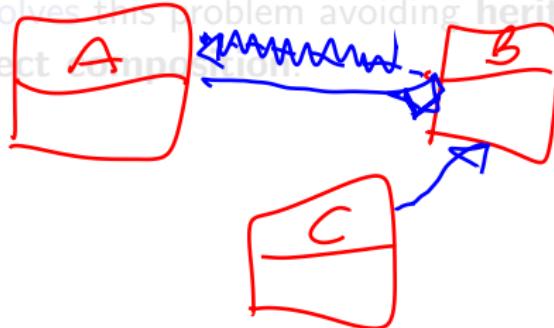
# Bridge Concepts

- 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.



# Bridge 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.



# Bridge 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.



# Bridge Classes Structure

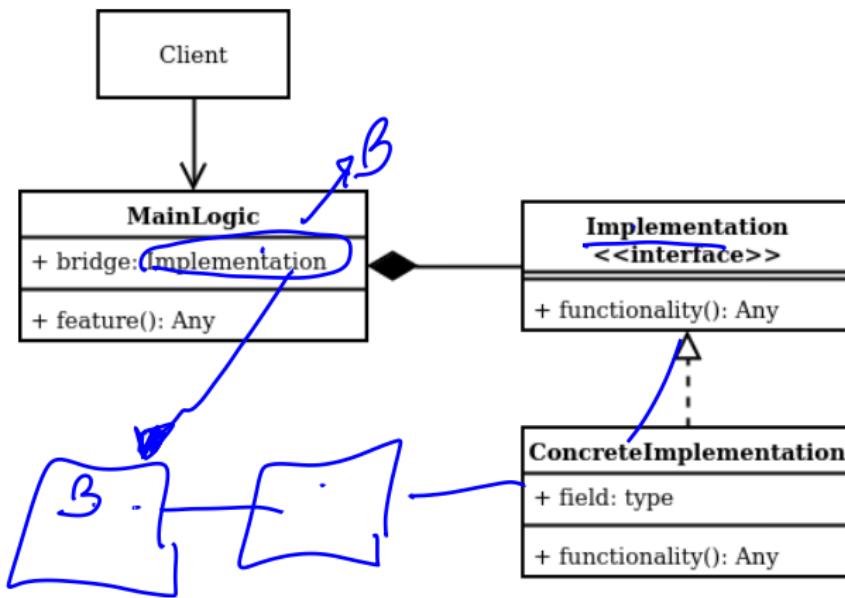
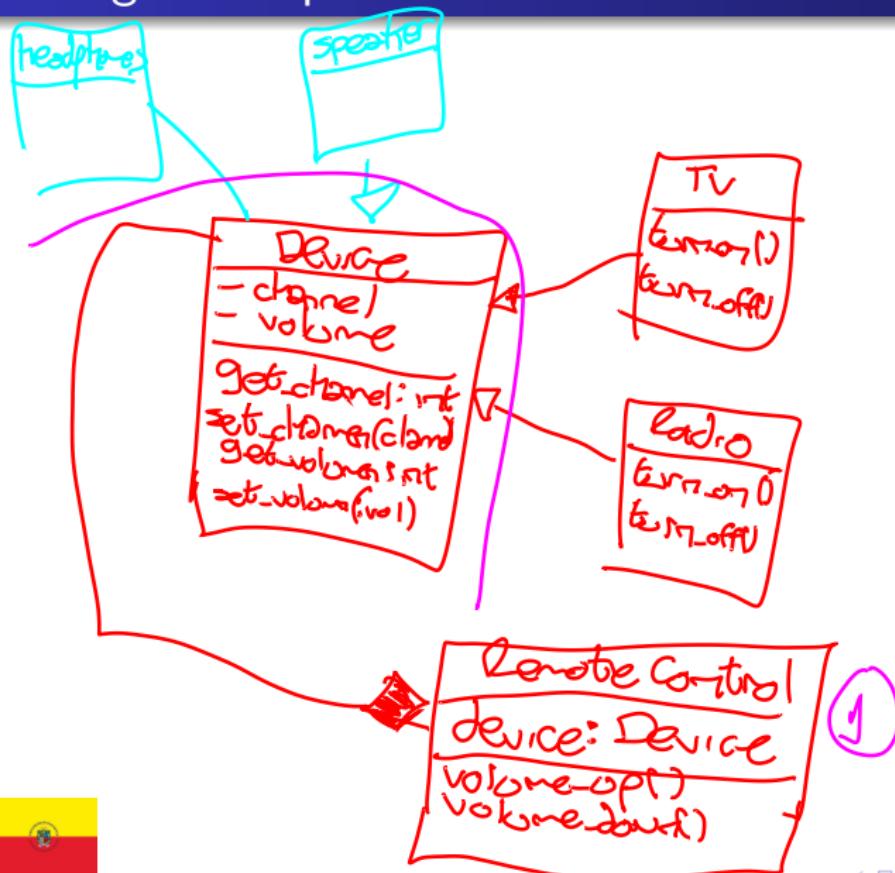


Figure: Bridge Pattern Class Diagram



# Bridge Example: Remote Controls



# Outline

## 1 Introduction

## 2 Patterns

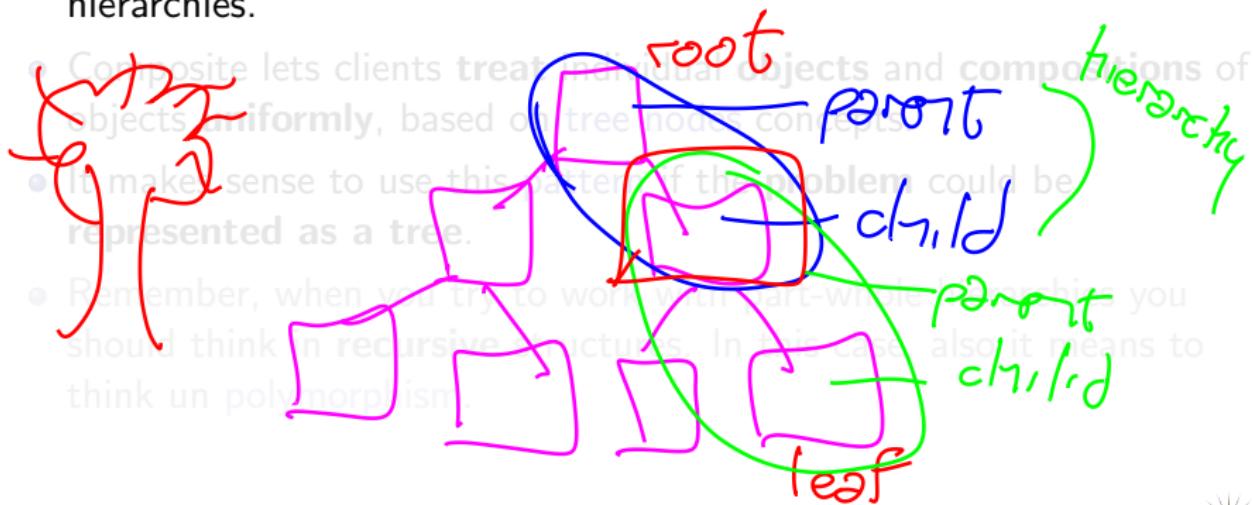
- Bridge
- Composite
- Proxy
- Flyweight
- Decorator\*
- Adapter
- Facade\*

## 3 Conclusions



# Composite Concepts

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



# Composite 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 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 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 un **polymorphism**.



# Composite Classes Structure

Looks like the russian dolls, the *matryoshka*.

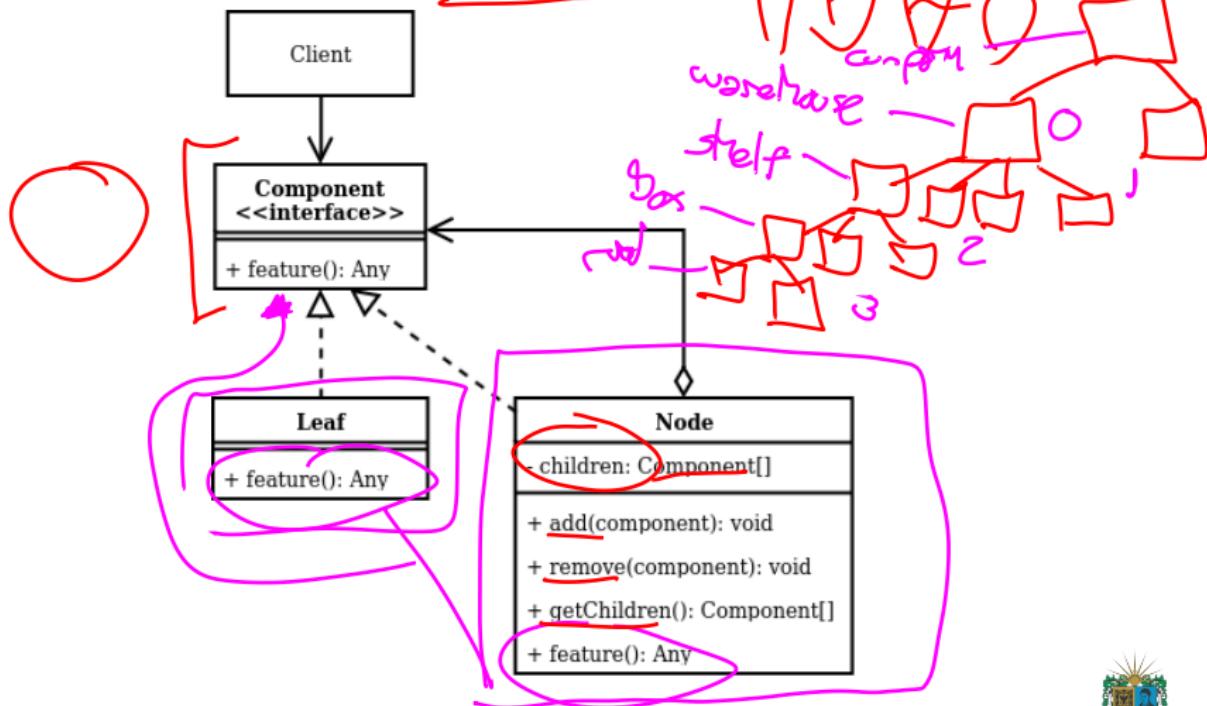
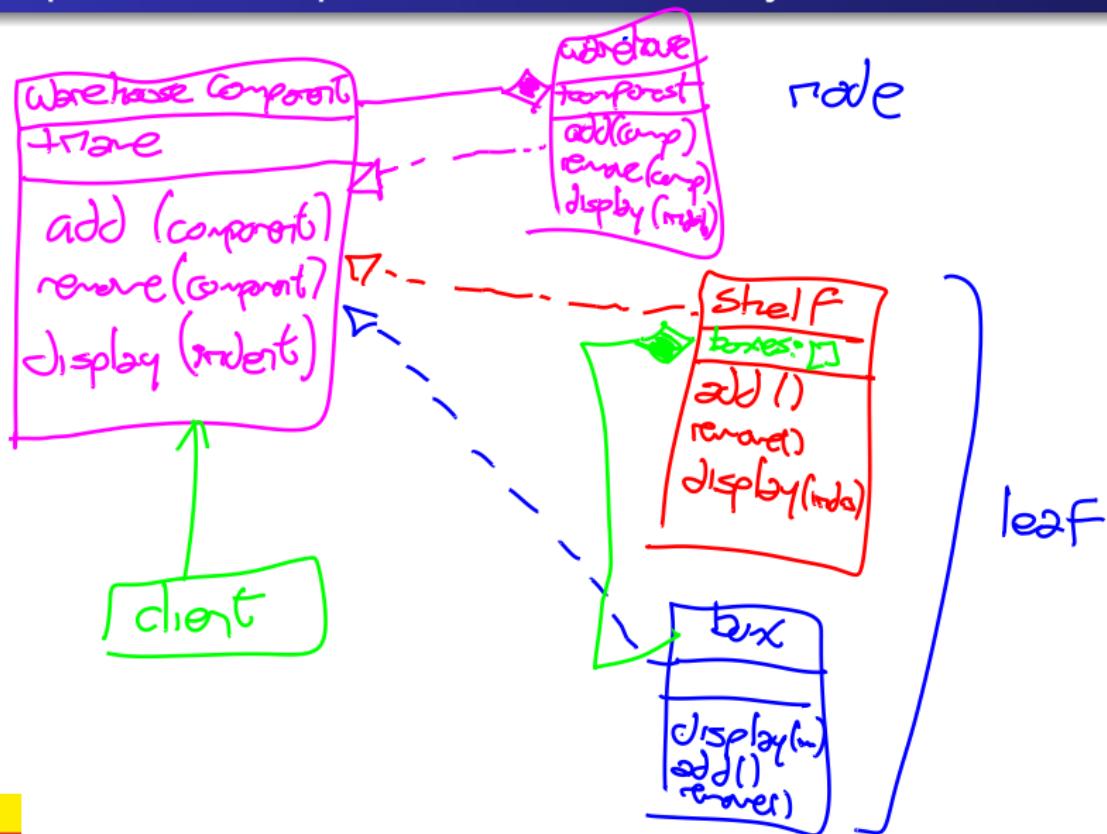


Figure: Composite Pattern Class Diagram



# Composite Example: Amazon Delivery Warehouse



# Outline

## 1 Introduction

## 2 Patterns

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

## 3 Conclusions



# Proxy 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 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 usage or use a device, similar to think in *cache*.
- In some cases, this pattern can add additional logic (like *logging* or *security*) to an existing logic without change original class.



# Proxy 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 Concepts

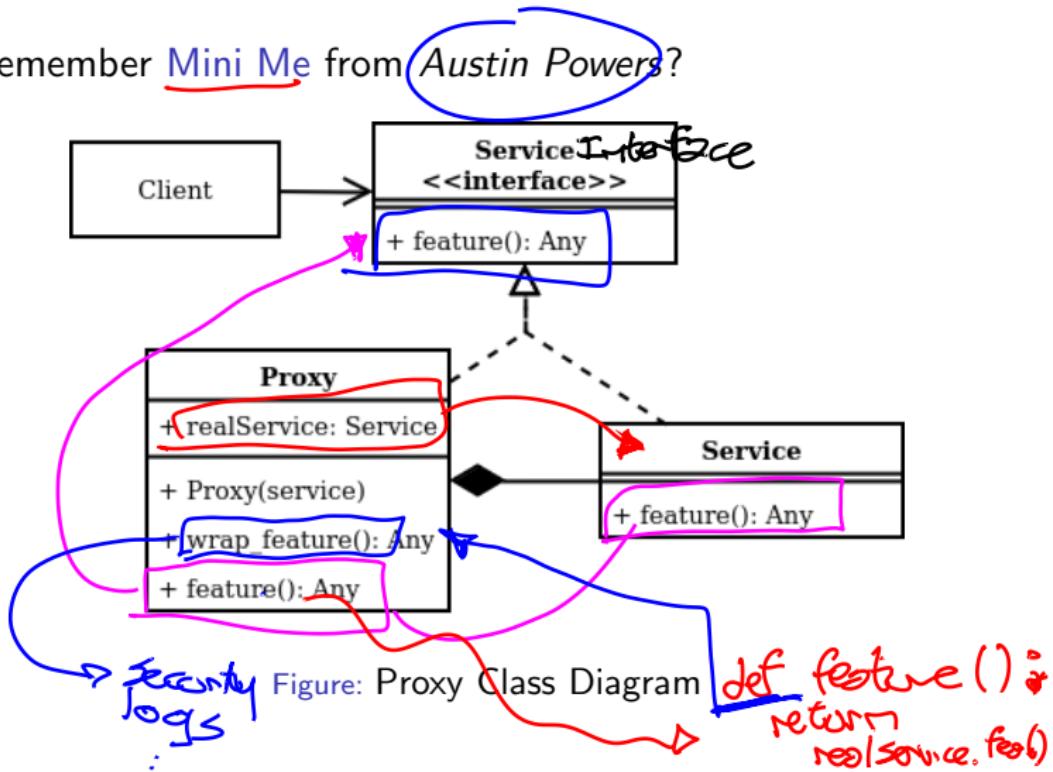
Für der action

- 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.

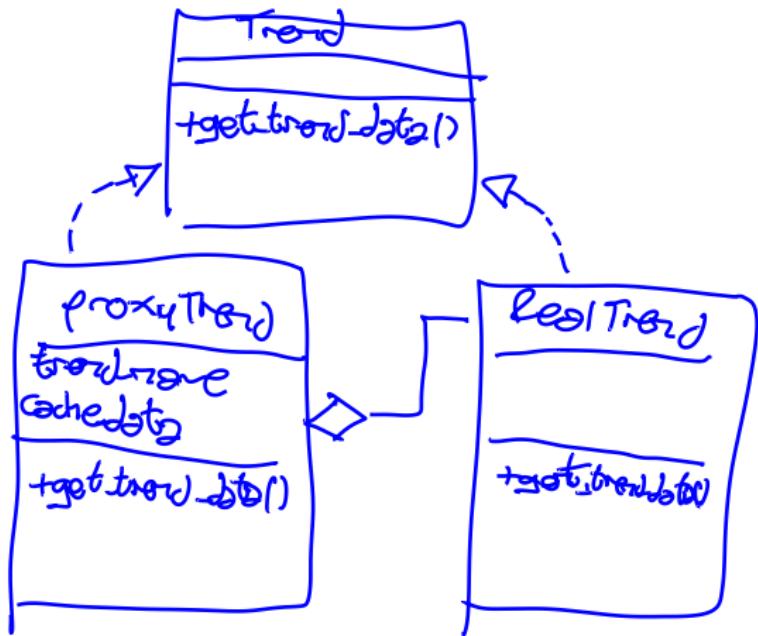


# Proxy Classes Structure

Do you remember Mini Me from Austin Powers?



# Proxy Example: Cache Trends on a Social Networks



# Outline

## 1 Introduction

## 2 Patterns

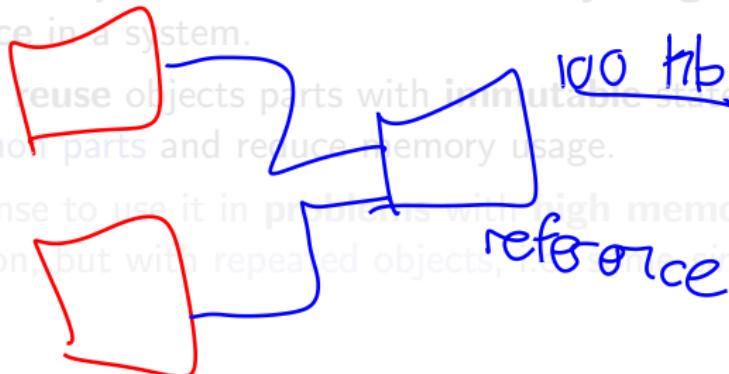
- Bridge
- Composite
- Proxy
- Flyweight
- Decorator\*
- Adapter
- Facade\*

## 3 Conclusions



# Flyweight 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 RAM consumption, but with repeated objects, like simulations.



# Flyweight 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 RAM** comsumption, but with repeated objects, i.e. some *simulations*.



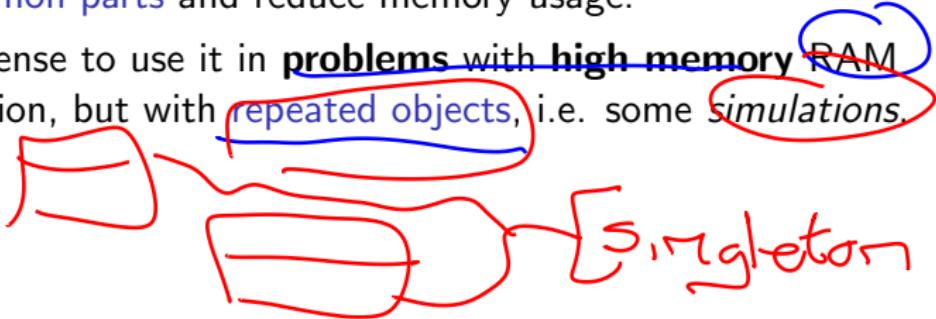
# Flyweight Concepts

- 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 RAM consumption, but with repeated objects, i.e. some *simulations*.



# Flyweight 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 RAM** comsumption, but with **repeated objects**, i.e. some **simulations**.



# Flyweight Classes Structure

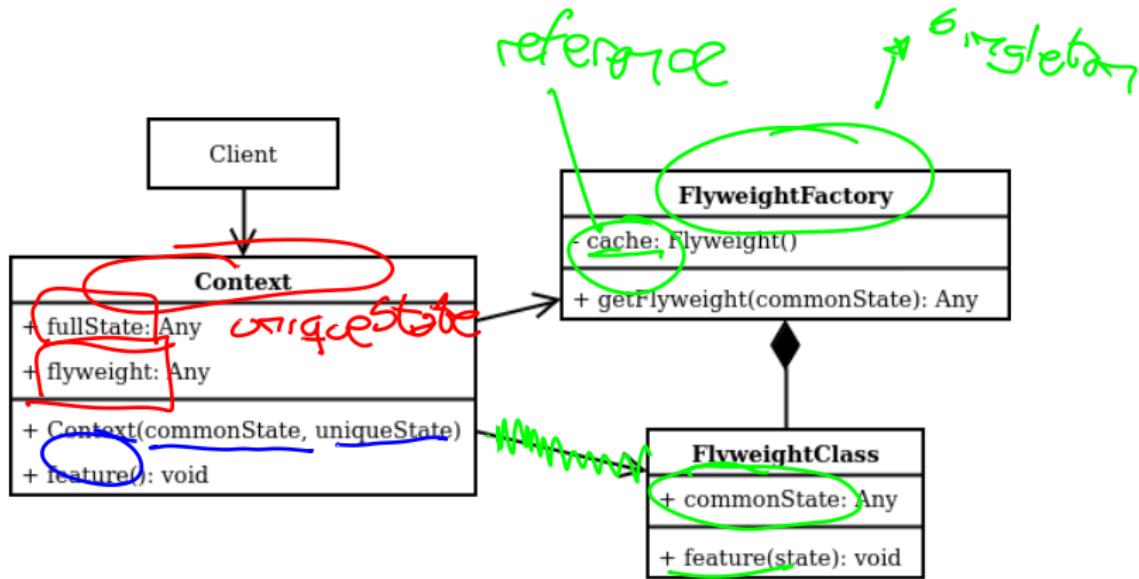


Figure: Flyweight Pattern Class Diagram



# Flyweight Example: Draw a Forest in a VideoGame

**Tree**

```
x: int  
y: int  
color: str  
+draw()
```

**TreeType**

```
color  
image  
+loadImage()  
draw(x,y)
```

common  
draw  
image



unique

**TreeFactory**

```
*treeTypes: dict  
*getTreeType(color)
```

**Forest**

```
tree: Tree  
plantTree()  
draw()
```



# Outline

## 1 Introduction

## 2 Patterns

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

## 3 Conclusions



# Decorator 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 inheritance**. It is because in this case the relation is based on **object-oriented aggregation**



# Decorator 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 inheritance**. It is because in this case the relation is based on **object-oriented aggregation**



# Decorator 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 inheritance**. It is because in this case the relation is based on **object-oriented aggregation**



# Decorator Classes Structure

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

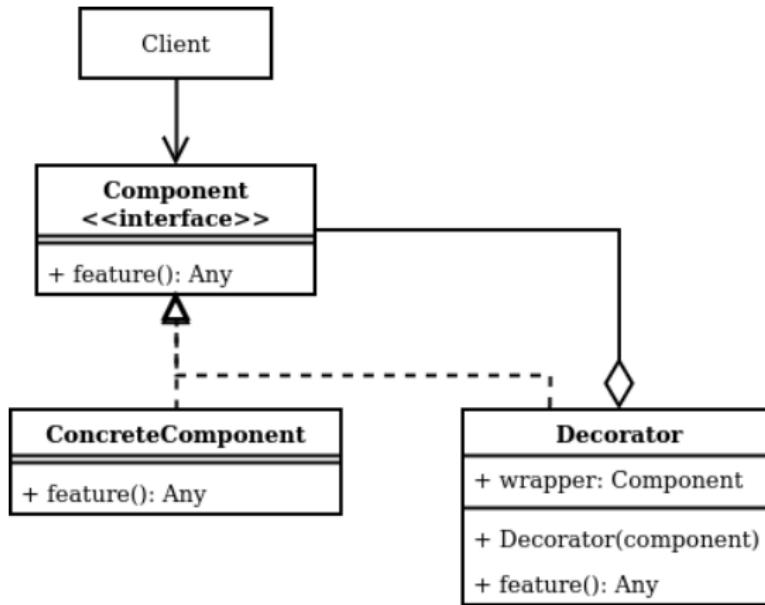


Figure: Decorator Pattern Class Diagram



# Decorator Example: Monitoring an Application



# Outline

## 1 Introduction

## 2 Patterns

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

## 3 Conclusions



# Adapter 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 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 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 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 Classes Structure

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

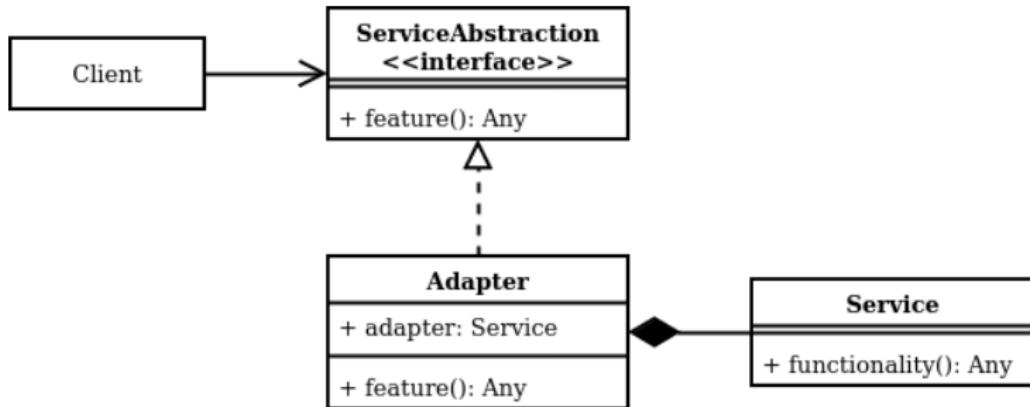


Figure: Adapter Pattern Class Diagram



# Adapter Example: Processing different File Sources



# Outline

## 1 Introduction

## 2 Patterns

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

## 3 Conclusions



# Facade Concepts

- This pattern provides a **unified interface** to a set of classes that could be **grouped** 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 Concepts

- This pattern provides a **unified interface** to a set of classes that could be **grouped** 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 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 Concepts

- This pattern provides a **unified interface** to a set of classes that could be **grouped** 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 Concepts

- This pattern provides a **unified interface** to a set of classes that could be **grouped** 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 Classes Structure

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

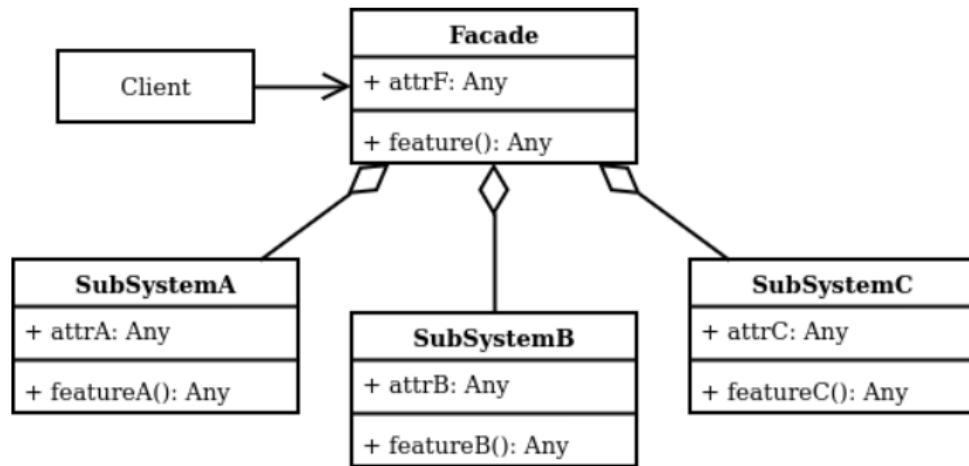


Figure: Facade Pattern Class Diagram



# Facade 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 **descomposition** and **generalization**.
- You could **fit 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 **descomposition** and **generalization**.
- You could **fit 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 **descomposition** and **generalization**.
- You could **fit 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 **descomposition** and **generalization**.
- You could **fit 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: [github.com/engandres/ud-public/software-modeling](https://github.com/engandres/ud-public/software-modeling)

