COMP110: Principles of Computing
Object-Orientated Design Patterns

Lecture Objectives

Today's lecture will introduce the basics of object-orientated software design and design patterns, focusing on the following patterns:

Singleton

Adapter

Template

- ► Typesafe Enum ► Bridge

▶ State

▶ Factory

► Proxy

Observer

Prototype

► Facade

Visitor

▶ Builder

Decorator

Strateav

There are many other design patterns that you will be able to discover through independent study.

Further Reading

- ► Alexander, C. (1977) A Pattern Language. Oxford University Press.
- Alexander, C. (1979) The Timeless Way of Building.
 Oxford University Press.
- Coad, P. (1992) Object-orientated Patterns. Communications of the ACM, vol. 35, no. 9, pp. 152—159.

Further Reading

- Johnson, R.E. (1992) 'Documenting frameworks using patterns'. In: Proceedings of the 1992 Conference on Object-oriented Programming Systems, Languages, and Applications (OOPSLA '92). ACM, New York, pp. 63-76.
- ► Gamma, E., Helm, R., Johnson, R., and Vlissides, J. (1993) 'Design Patterns: Abstraction and Reusage of Object-Orientated Design'. In: *Proceedings of the 7th European Conference on Object-Orientated Programming* (ECOOP '93). Springer, New York, pp. 406-431.

Further Reading

- ► Gamma, E., Helm, R., Johnson, R., and Vlissides, J. (1995). Design patterns: elements of reusable object-oriented software. Addison-Wesley.
- Fowler, M. (2002) Patterns of enterprise application architecture. Addison-Wesley.

Important Notice

- Visitors will be in the Studio to see tomorrow's programming practice session and agile presentation.
- Please attend.
- They will likely ask you questions and want to see examples of your work.
- Please bring these along and please do show them off.

OO Design Basics

Learning Outcomes

In this section you will learn how to...

- Illustrate the role of UML in communicating software design
- Explain basic OO design principles, including abstraction and polymorphism
- Explain the role of design patterns in object-orientated software design
- Identify the key components of a pattern

Object Modelling Techniques

- Used to describe patterns in the GO4 book
- Uses UML to graphical represent different OO relationships:
 - class diagrams: show the static relationship between classes
 - object diagrams: show the state of a program as a series of related objects
 - interaction diagrams: illustrate execution of the program as an interaction among related objects

Classes

ClassName

Operation1() Type Operation2()

...

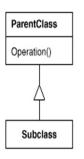
instanceVariable1 Type instanceVariable2

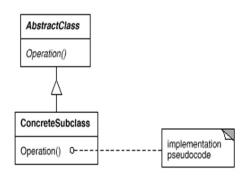
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Object Instantiation

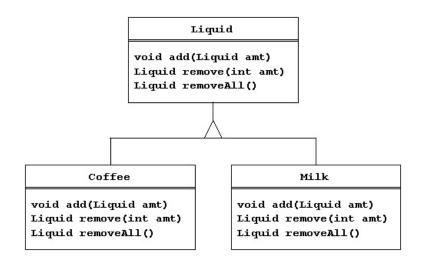
Instantiator ------ Instantiatee

Subclassing and Abstract Classes

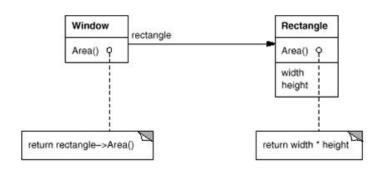




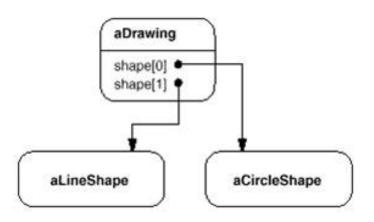
Abstraction and Polymorphism



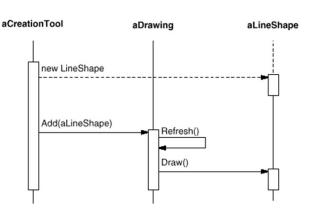
Pseudo-code and Containing



Object Diagrams



Interaction Diagrams



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- ➤ OO design is more than just drawing diagrams, it is craftsmanship
- Good drafters are good designers
- OO design skill comes with deliberate practice and project experience
- A powerful form of abstraction and resuse is design abstraction and re-use

Object orientated systems tend to exhibit recurring structures that promote:

- ▶ Abstraction
- ► Flexibility
- ▶ Modularity
- ► Elegance

- ► Therein lies valuable design knowledge.
- ▶ The challenge, of course, is to...
 - capture
 - communicate
 - and apply
- ► ...this knowledge.

A design pattern...

- Abstracts a recurring design structure
- ► Comprises class and/or object
 - dependencies
 - structures
 - interactions
 - conventions
- names and specifies the design structure explicitly
- and thereby distils design experience

Components of a Design Pattern

A design pattern is comprised of:

- ► A name
- ▶ Common aliases also known as...
- ▶ Real-world examples
- ▶ Contexts
- ► Common problems solved
- ► Solution
- Structure
- ▶ Diagrams
- ► Consequences

Components of a Design Pattern

- Design patterns are often tacit knowledge made explicit.
- You will develop tacit knowledge of patterns through regular design practice.
- You are expected to engage in constant research and reflection when designing software to learn all of these different patterns.
- They will help you communicate and design in the future.
- Additional research will be required as the number of patterns greatly exceeds those that can be covered in workshops.

Design Patterns

Learning Outcomes

In this section you will learn how to...

- Distinguish between creational, structural, and behavoral design patterns
- Compare and contrast different design patterns
- Suggest the most appropriate design pattern for a given context

Types of Design Pattern

Design patterns come in three main flavours:

- creational: concerned with the process of creating and managing the creation of objects.
- ▶ **structural**: dealing with the composition of objects.
- behavioural: characterizing the different means by which objects can interact with others.

Types of Design Pattern

- ▶ Creational
- ▶ Singleton
- ▶ Typesafe Enum
- ► Factory
- Prototype
- ▶ Builder

- ► Structural
- ▶ Adapter
- ▶ Bridge
- Proxy
- ▶ Facade
- Decorator

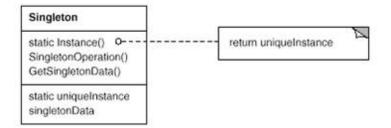
- Behavioural
- Template
- ► State
- Observer
- Visitor
- Strategy

Design Patterns

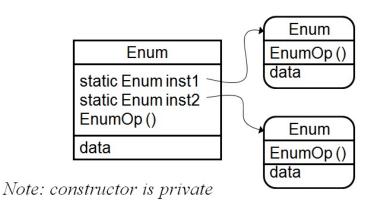
We will now briefly examine these patterns. Throughout this section...

- ▶ Please make notes on Slack
- ► Link to on-line resources
- ► Ask questions
- Think about how the patterns may apply to your own projects
- ► Conduct further research

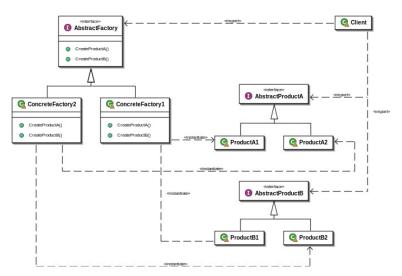
Singleton



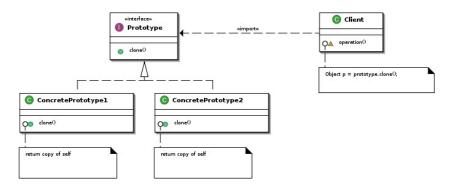
Typesafe Enum



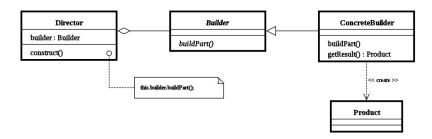
Abstract Factory

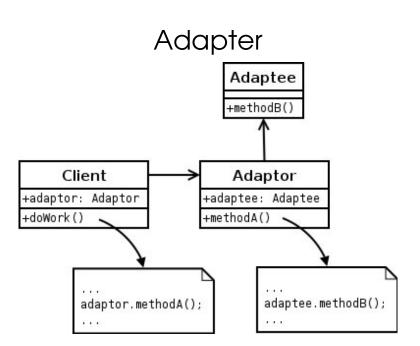


Prototype

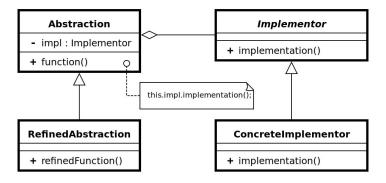


Builder

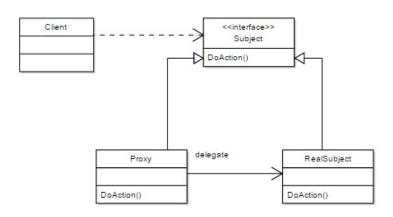




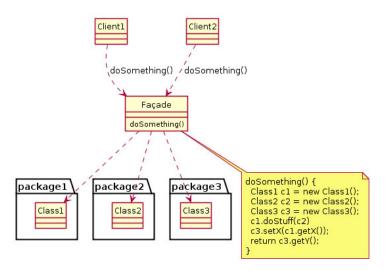
Bridge



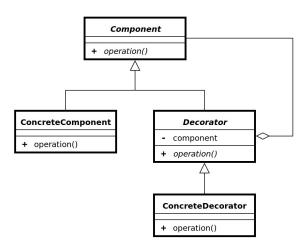
Proxy



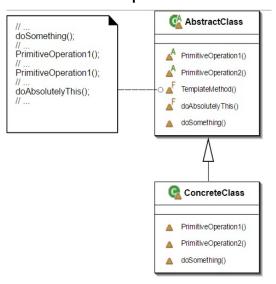
Facade



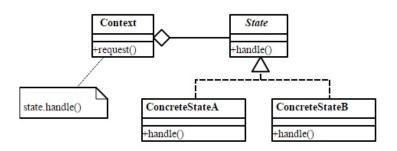
Decorator



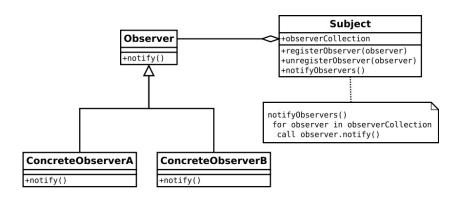
Template



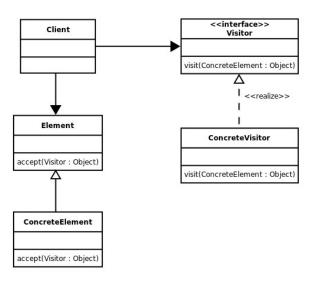
State



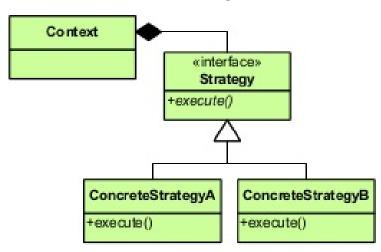
Observer



Visitor



Strategy



Practical Activity

Design Patterns in COMP150

- ▶ Self-organise into your COMP150 teams.
- Review the object-orientated design of your collaborative game's architecture.
- If one is not already available, draw a UML class diagram that illustrates the collaborative game's architecture.
- Identify existing patterns and opportunities to apply pattern.
- Refactor the design accordingly.
- You have 30-60 minutes.

Coursework Progress

Coursework Progress

You should, by now, have:

- ► **Shown** your COMP110 Coding Task I proposal to your tutor.
- ► Commenced work on Coding Task I.
- ► Completed worksheets 5 and 6.

You should, now:

- Prepare for tomorrow's agile presentations.
- ▶ **Prepare** for tomorrow's sprint review.
- ► Continue COMP110 Coding Task I.