



**An-Najah National University**

**Course: Advanced Software Engineering**

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**Refactored the TMPS System Running**

# **Design Decision Document**

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## **Why was each design pattern chosen?**

### **1.1 Strategy Pattern**

The system has multiple classes some behavior and job such as (Email, reporting, data processing) but each job has unique execution logic, instead of using if statements, we can apply the strategy pattern. This pattern assists in encapsulating job-specific behavior in separate strategy classes and allows adding new jobs without modifying existing code (applying OCP). It also improves clarity and reduces duplication.

### **1.2 Proxy Pattern**

JobExecutionProxy intercepts calls to JobExecutor to perform: Permission Validation and execution time measurement and logging, and monitoring.

We use the proxy pattern because it allows adding cross-cutting behavior without editing JobExecutor, also maintaining SRP.

### **1.3 Prototype Pattern**

Templates are heavy to build, so a prototype allows cloning them instead of rebuilding every time.

This improves performance and reduces repeated work.

## 1.4 Factory Pattern

Helps to select the correct strategy for each job type .

And interest object creation , supports adding new job type easily.

## 1.5 Registry Pattern

Stores all templete in one place and returens clones when needed .

This avoids duplication and make tempelte clean and scalable.

### **What alternatives you considered?**

For example, when using if/else instead of a strategy, this is rejected because it makes JobExecutor large and hard; the strategy pattern solves that and applies OCP.

And logging and permissions inside JobExecutor are rejected because it violates SRP and makes the class harder to maintain. Proxy provides a cleaner solution.

And when creating templates with new each time it is slow and inefficient for heavy templates prototype offers faster cloning .

## How the patterns interact?

Strategy handles job execution, and the factory selects the strategy.

Proxy wraps the executor to add security and logging .

And prototype and registry manage efficient template creation .

Together, they built a clean pipeline with each component doing one responsibility.

## How your architecture improves scalability, flexibility, and maintainability?

**Scalability** ConnectionPool and prototype reduce heavy resource use , and the system can handle more job without loss performance.

**Flexibility** can add any job types and templates or proxy

Behaviors can be added easily without modifying base classes.

**Maintainability** clear separation of responsibilities and solid principles make the code easy to read and test and update.