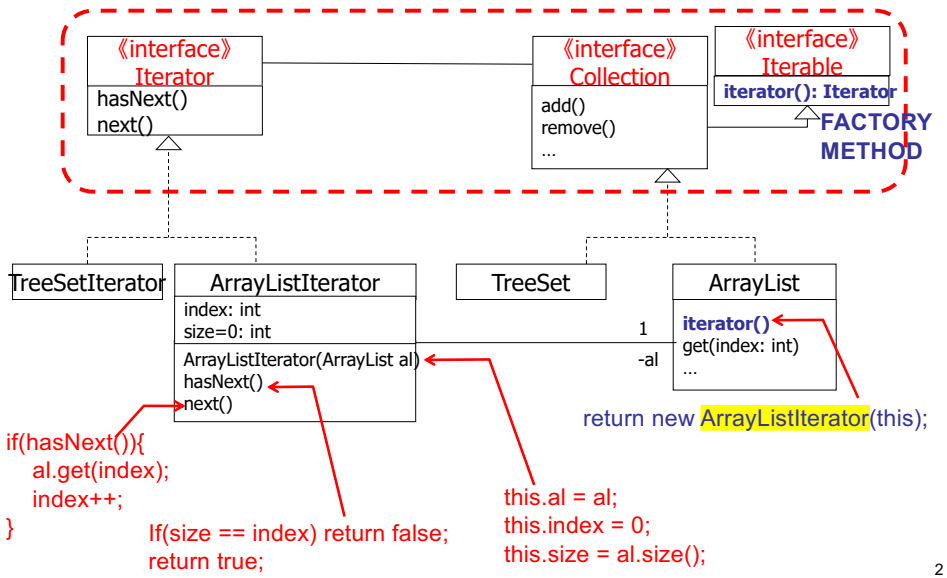
Recap

- ```
  Stack<String> collection = new Stack<String>();
  ...
  java.util.Iterator<String> iterator = collection.iterator();
    // Get an iterator.
    // Iterator is an interface.
  while ( iterator.hasNext() ) {
       String o = iterator.next();
       System.out.print( o );}
  ```

- ```
  ArrayList<Integer> collection = new ArrayList<Integer>();
  ...
  java.util.Iterator<Integer> iterator = collection.iterator();
  while ( iterator.hasNext() ) {
       Integer o = iterator.next();
       System.out.print( o ); }
  ```


iterator() is a Factory Method



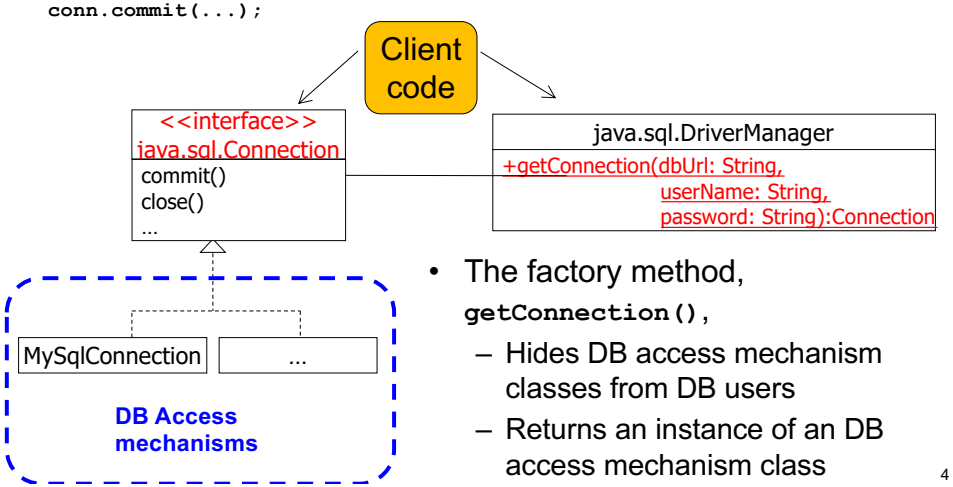
What's the Point?

- The factory method, `iterator()`,
  - Hides access mechanism classes from collection users
  - Returns an instance of an access mechanism class
    - e.g., ArrayListIterator

A Similar Example:

`DriverManager.getConnection()` in JDBC API

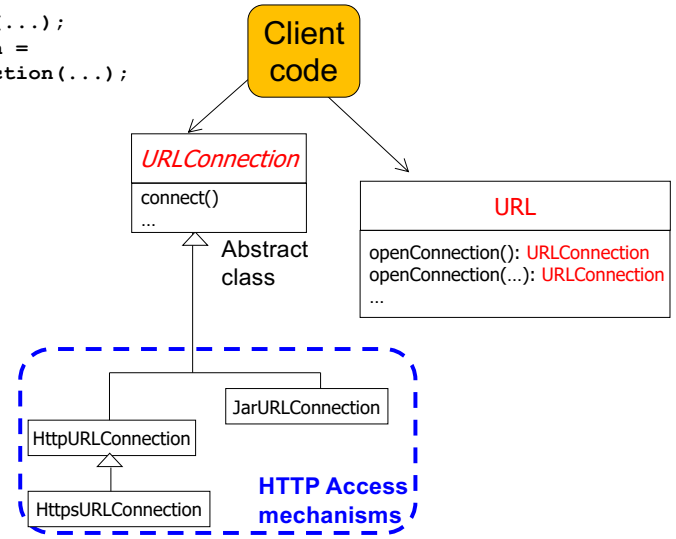
- ```
  Connection conn =
    DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/mydb",
                                "johnDoe", "abcd");
  conn.commit(...);
  ```



- The factory method, `getConnection()`,
  - Hides DB access mechanism classes from DB users
  - Returns an instance of an DB access mechanism class
  ```

Another Example:
`URL` and `URLConnection` in Java API

```
URL url = new URL(...);
URLConnection conn =
    url.openConnection(...);
conn.connect(...);
```

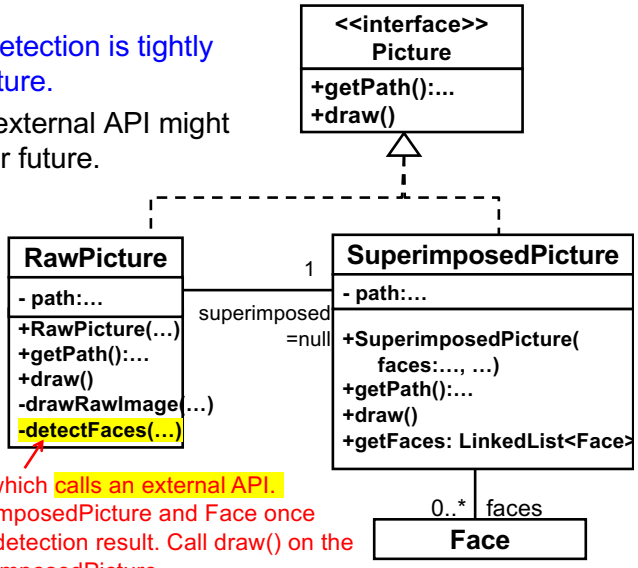


Misnamed?

- *Iterator* might have been misnamed
  - This design pattern's key rationale/benefit (i.e., hiding of access mechanisms) is not limited to the development of iterators.
- Alternative names
  - *Abstract access mechanism*?
  - *Pluggable driver*??
  - *Glue*???

Recap: Face Detection with *Proxy*

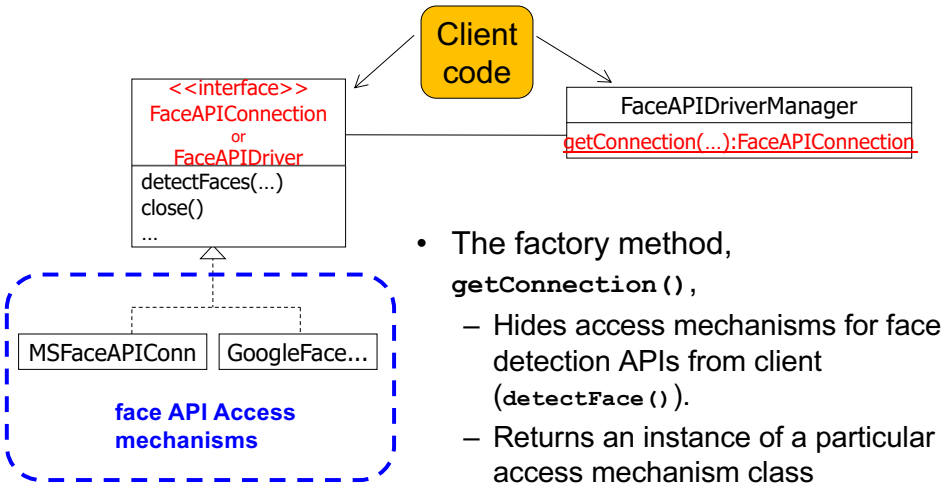
- An API call for face detection is tightly coupled with RawPicture.
  - The choice of an external API might change in the near future.



Create a thread, which calls an external API. Instantiate SuperimposedPicture and Face once the API returns a detection result. Call draw() on the instance of SuperimposedPicture.

- Have `detectFace()` obtain an access mechanism to a face detection API based on *Iterator*-inspired design.

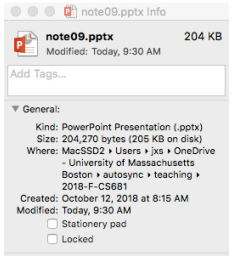
```
FaceAPIConnection conn =
  FaceAPIDriverManager.getConnection(...);
conn.detectFaces(...);
```

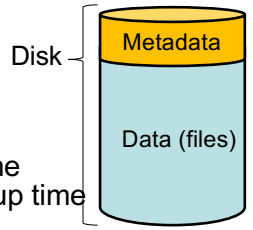


- The factory method, `getConnection()`,
  - Hides access mechanisms for face detection APIs from client (`detectFace()`).
  - Returns an instance of a particular access mechanism class

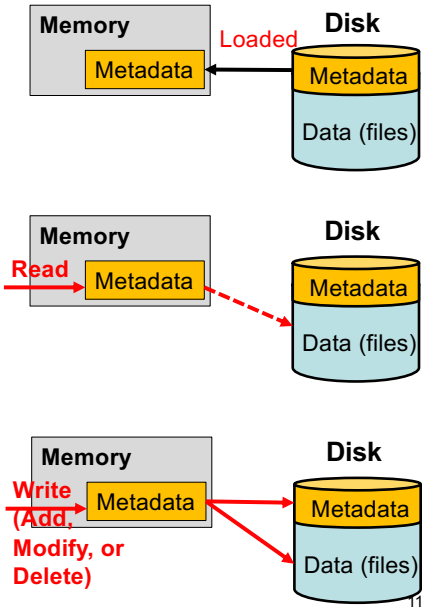
Recap: Metadata Mgt in File Systems

- File system
  - Stores data as files in a structured way
  - Retrieves those data (files)
- Data to be stored
  - Data itself (file content)
  - Metadata (information about the data/file)
    - File name
    - Physical file location in a disk
    - Logical file location (i.e., file path)
    - File size
    - File owner
    - File creation time, last-modified time (the time that the file was last modified), last-backed-up time
    - Access permission

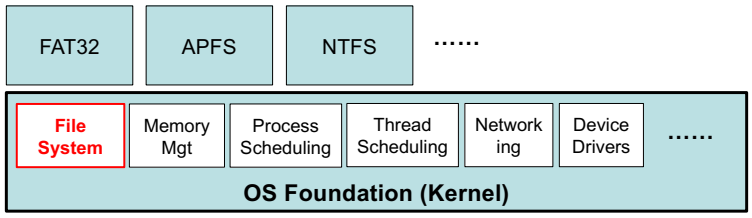




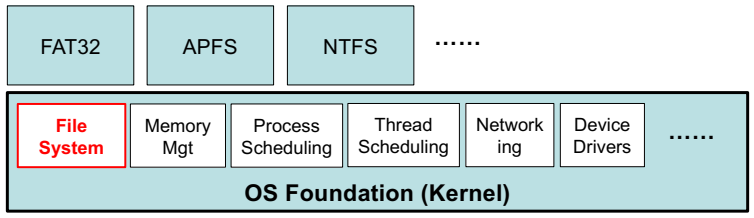
- During its bootup process, an OS loads metadata to the main memory.
- Applications access (read and write) files through their metadata.
  - Read a file's metadata
  - Read a file's content
  - Add/store a new file
  - Modify a file's metadata and/or content.
  - Delete a file.



- An OS supports different types of file systems.
  - Mac: APFS, HFS+, HFS, NTFS, FAT32, NFS, etc.
  - Linux: ext4, ext3, ext2, FAT32, NTFS, XFS, etc.
  - Windows: NTFS, ReFS, exFAT, FAT32, etc.

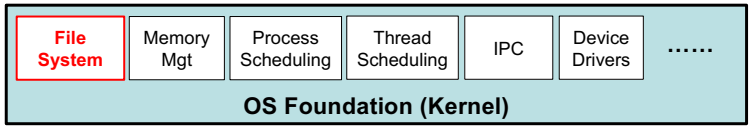


- File system foundation API
  - implements common metadata and common initialization procedure across different file systems.
    - so that the development of a file system can be quicker and more cost-effective.

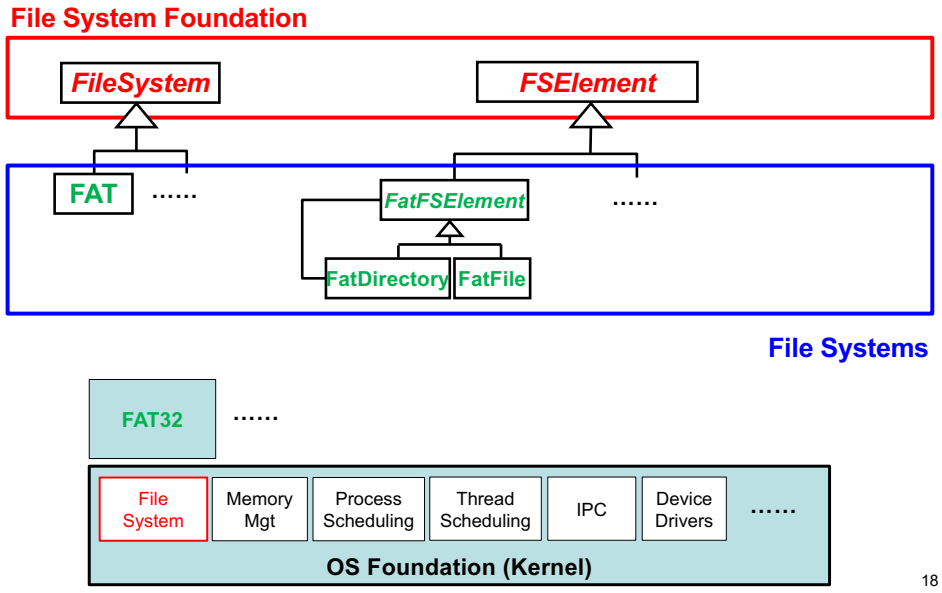


- Common metadata in FAT32, NTFS and APFS
  - Name, size and creation time
- FAT32
  - Name: up to 11 characters (8+3 format), case insensitive,
  - Multiple trees (drives)
  - No links allowed
- NTFS
  - Name: up to 255 chars, case sensitive
  - Extra metadata: Owner's name, last-modified timestamp
  - Single tree
  - Links allowed
- APFS
  - Name: up to 255 chars, case sensitive
  - Extra metadata: Owner's name, last-modified timestamp, checksum
  - Single tree
  - Links allowed

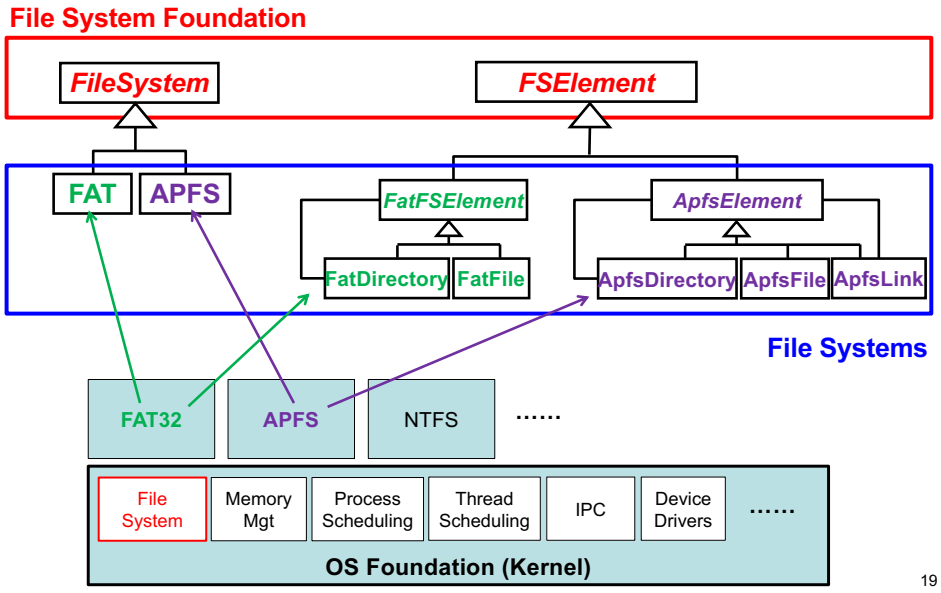
Decoupling the FS Foundation and Individual File Systems



Decoupling the FS Foundation and Individual File Systems



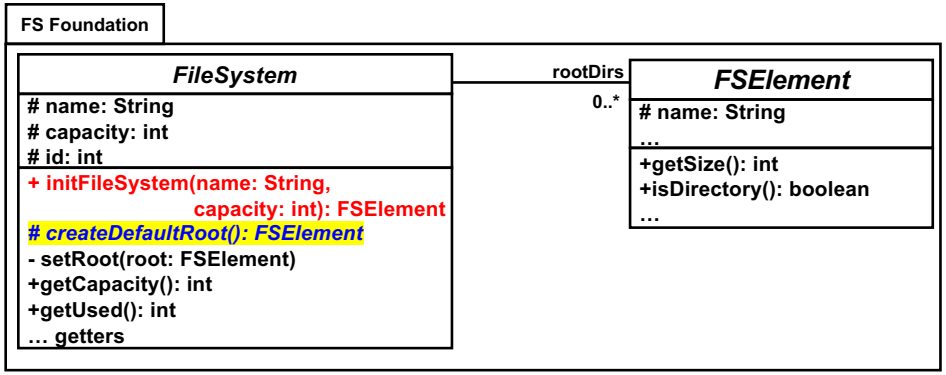
Decoupling the FS Foundation and Individual File Systems

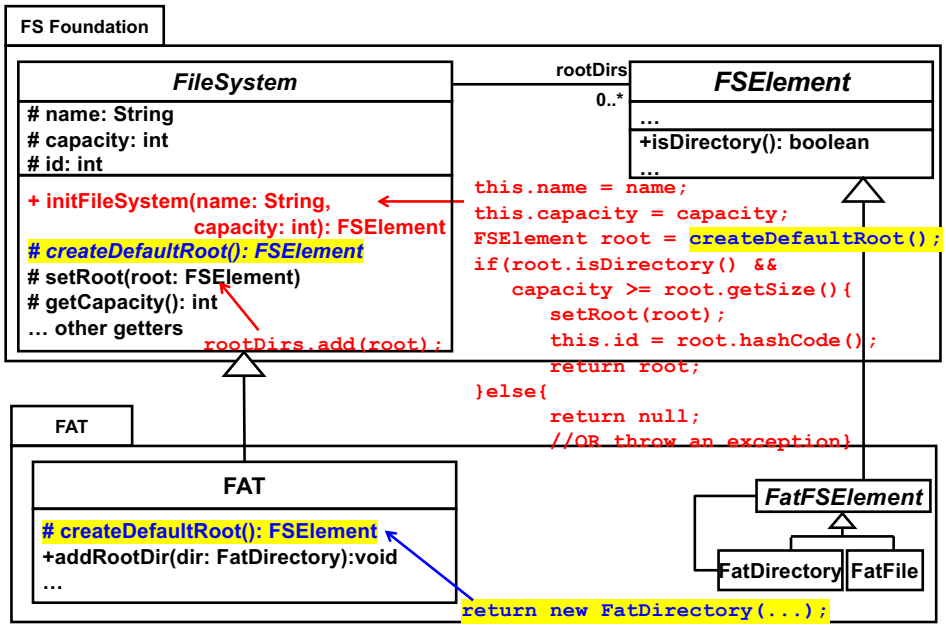


Common Procedure to Initialize a File System

- There is a *common procedure* to initialize a file system.
  - Create a file system
  - Initialize the file system by setting its metadata
    - e.g., FS's name, FS' capacity (total disk space), FS's unique ID
  - Create the default root directory
  - Initialize the default root directory by setting its metadata
    - e.g., name, size, creation time
- How can we implement the *common procedure* at the foundation layer (i.e., with `FileSystem` and `FSElement`) without knowing `FileSystem`'s and `FSElement`'s subclasses?
- *Factory Method* is well-applicable.

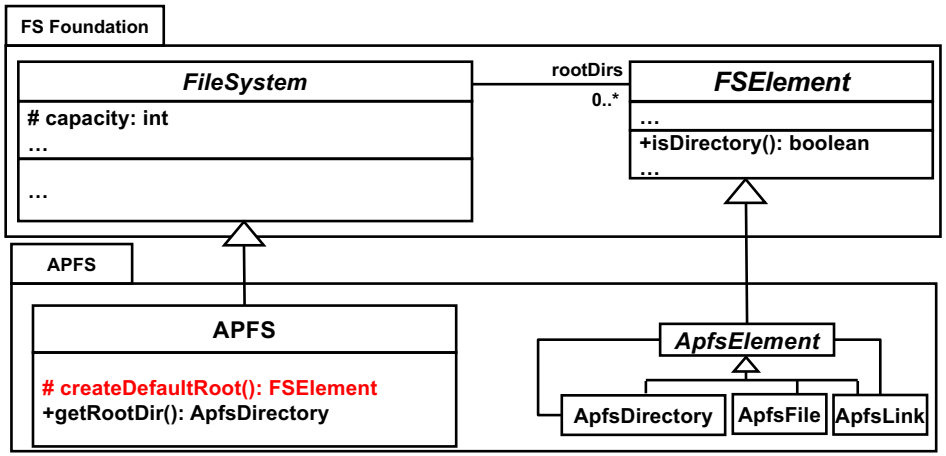
Solve this Design Issue with *Factory Method*





HW 8

- Implement APFS with *Factory Method*, *Composite* and *Proxy*.

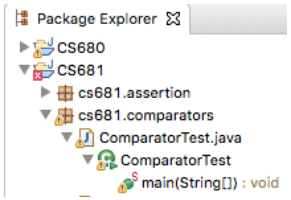


- Revise FileSystem
  - With *Factory Method*
- Implement APFS as a subclass of FileSystem
  - [OPTIONAL] Implement it as a *Singleton* class.
- Separate the original FSElement to
  - Revised FSElement
    - Put all the data fields and methods that are common across different file systems; e.g., size, name, getName(), isDirectory(), etc. etc.
  - Add ApfsElement
    - Put getChildren(), etc.
    - Define extra metadata as its data fields
      - Owner's name and last-modified timestamp
- Rename Directory, File and Link to ApfsDirectory, ApfsFile and ApfsLink, respectively, and make any necessary changes.

- Deadline: Nov 14 (Thu)
- [OPTIONAL] Implement FAT as well.
  - FAT
    - Define FatFSElement, FatDirectory, FatFile
    - Name: up to 11 characters (8+3 format), case insensitive,
    - Multiple trees (drives)
    - No links allowed
  - APFS
    - Name: up to 255 chars, case sensitive
    - Extra metadata: Owner's name, last-modified timestamp
    - Single tree
    - Links allowed

Quiz

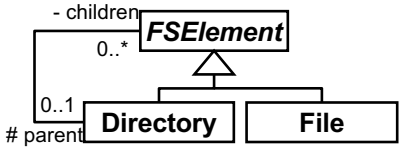
- Resource management in IDEs
  - Projects, packages, classes, data fields, methods



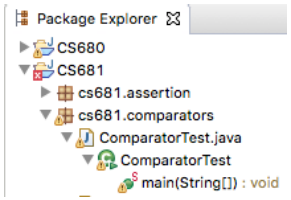
» Design the tree structure with *Composite*.

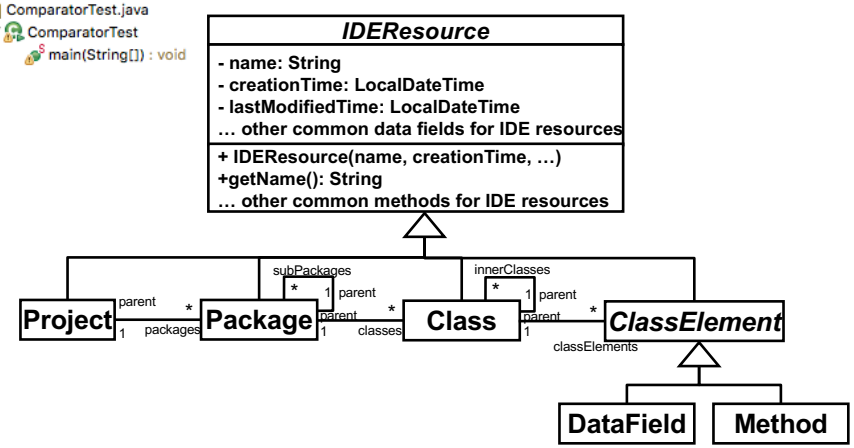
» Use at least 5 classes: Project, Package, Class, DataField, and Method

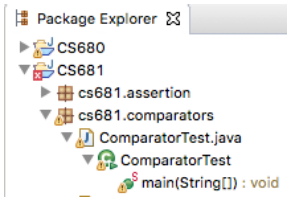
» c.f. file system example:

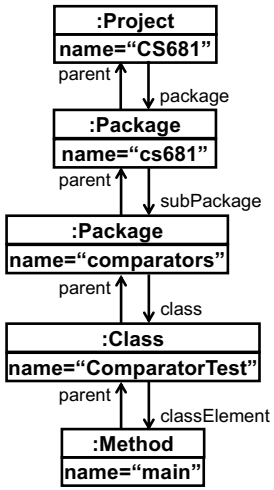


Example Solution 1

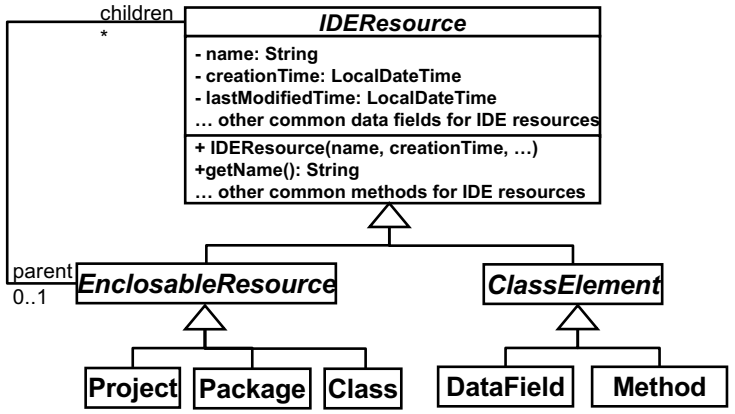


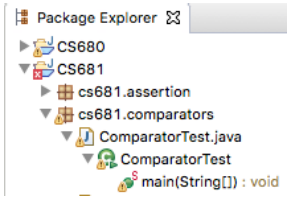


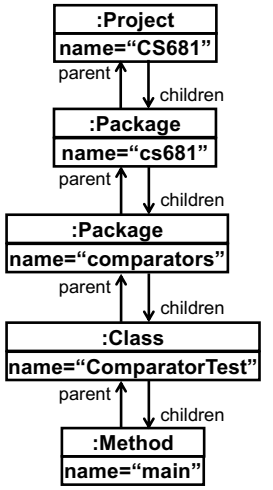




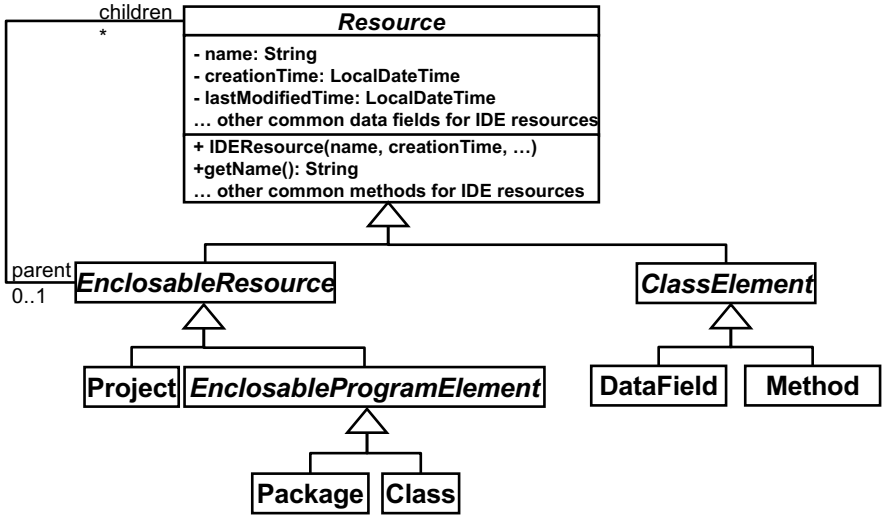
Example Solution 2

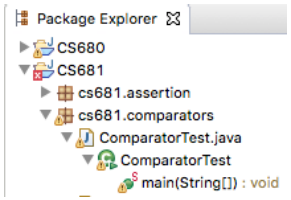


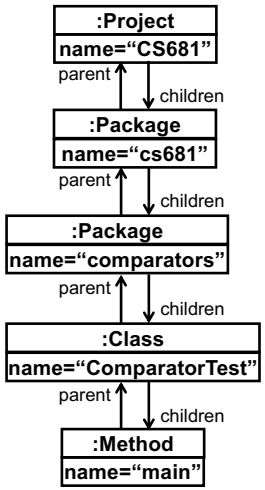




Example Solution 3




Package Explorer
CS680
CS681
cs681.assertion
cs681.comparators
ComparatorTest.java
ComparatorTest
main(String[]) : void


:Project
name="CS681"
parent
children
:Package
name="cs681"
parent
children
:Package
name="comparators"
parent
children
:Class
name="ComparatorTest"
parent
children
:Method
name="main"