

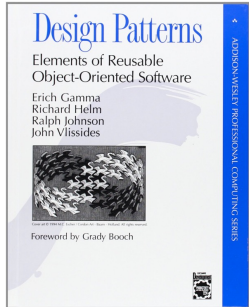
# Design Patterns

## General concepts

UA.DETI.PDS

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# Resources



- ❖ *Design patterns: elements of reusable object oriented software*. E. Gamma, R. Helm, R. Johnson, J. Vlissides. Addison Wesley, 1994.



- ❖ *Head first design patterns*. E. Freeman, E. Freeman, K. Sierra, B. Bates. O'Reilly, 2004.

- ❖ Also based on:

- Object-Oriented Software Engineering, Glenn D. Blank, <http://www.cse.lehigh.edu/~glennb/oose/oose.htm>
- Software Design, Joan Serrat, <http://www.cvc.uab.es/shared/teach/a21291/web/>

# What are patterns?

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- ❖ Principles and solutions codified in a structured format describing a problem and a solution
- ❖ A named problem/solution pair that can be applied in new contexts
- ❖ It is advice from previous designers to help designers in new situations
- ❖ The idea behind design patterns is simple:
  - Write down and catalog common interactions between objects that programmers have frequently found useful.
- ❖ Result:
  - Facilitate reuse of object-oriented code between projects and between programmers.

# Some definitions of design patterns

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- ❖ “Design patterns constitute a set of rules describing how to accomplish certain tasks in the realm of software development.” (Pree, 1994)
- ❖ “Design patterns focus more on reuse of recurring architectural design themes, while frameworks focus on detailed design... and implementation.” (Coplien & Schmidt, 1995).
- ❖ “A pattern addresses a recurring design problem that arises in specific design situations and presents a solution to it” (Buschmann, et. al. 1996)
- ❖ “Patterns identify and specify abstractions that are above the level of single classes and instances, or of components.” (Gamma, et al., 1993)

# Characteristics of Good patterns

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- ❖ It solves a problem
- ❖ It is a proven concept
- ❖ The solution isn't obvious
- ❖ It describes a relationship
- ❖ The pattern has a significant human component

# Types of patterns

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## ❖ Architectural Patterns

- Expresses a fundamental structural organization or schema for software systems.

## ❖ Design Patterns

- Provides a scheme for refining the subsystems or components of a software system, or the relationships between them.

## ❖ Idioms

- An idiom describes how to implement particular aspects of components or the relationships between them using the features of the given language.

# Design patterns in architecture

- ❖ A pattern is a recurring solution to a standard problem, in a context.
- ❖ Christopher Alexander, professor of architecture...
  - Why is what a prof of architecture says relevant to software?
  - “A pattern describes a problem which occurs over and over again in our environment, and then describes the core of the solution to that problem, in such a way that you can use this solution a million times over, without ever doing it the same way twice.”



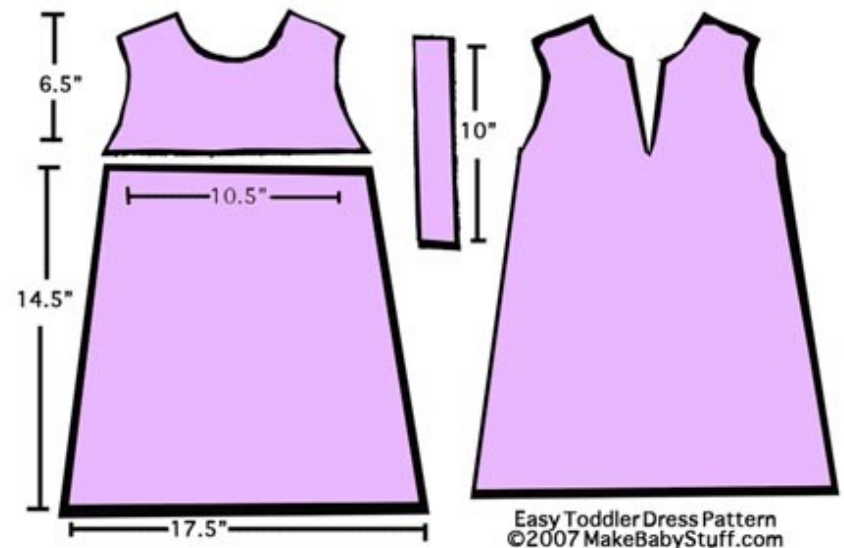
# Design and dress patterns

❖ Jim Coplein, a software engineer:

– “I like to relate this definition to dress patterns ...

– I could tell you how to make a dress by specifying the route of a scissors through a piece of cloth in terms of angles and lengths of cut. Or, I could give you a pattern.

Reading the specification, you would have no idea what was being built or if you had built the right thing when you were finished. The pattern foreshadows the product: it is the rule for making the thing, but it is also, in many respects, the thing itself.”





# Patterns in engineering

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- ❖ How do other engineers find and use patterns?
  - Mature engineering disciplines have handbooks describing successful solutions to known problems
  - Automobile designers don't design cars from scratch using the laws of physics
  - Instead, they reuse standard designs with successful track records, learning from experience
  - Should software engineers make use of patterns? Why?
- ❖ Developing software from scratch is also expensive
  - Patterns support reuse of software architecture design

# Gang of Four (GoF) Patterns

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- ❖ Eric Gamma and colleagues published in 1995 the influential book Design patterns: *Elements of Reusable Object-Oriented Software*.
- ❖ Has a catalogue of 23 patterns. For each one, a template is followed:
  - Name
  - Intent : what it does and advantages 1–2 sentences
  - Motivation : example
  - Structure : template class diagram
  - Applicability : when to use it
  - Consequences : advantages and shortcomings
  - Implementation discussion, C++ sample code

# Naming Patterns – important!

- ❖ Patterns have suggestive names:
  - Arched Columns Pattern, Easy Toddler Dress Pattern, etc.
- ❖ Why is naming a pattern or principle helpful?
  - It supports chunking and incorporating that concept into our understanding and memory
  - It facilitates communication



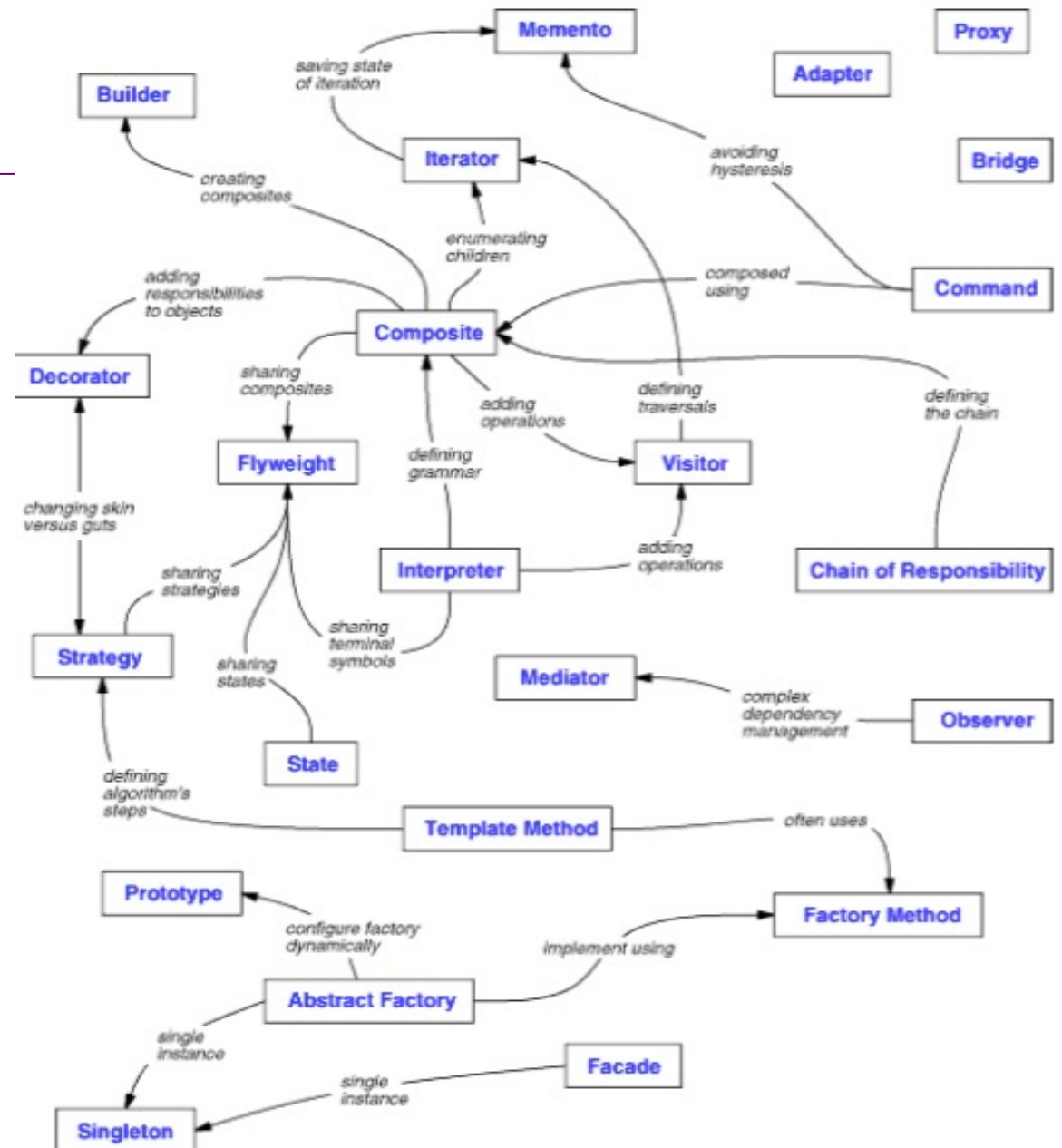
# GoF Patterns

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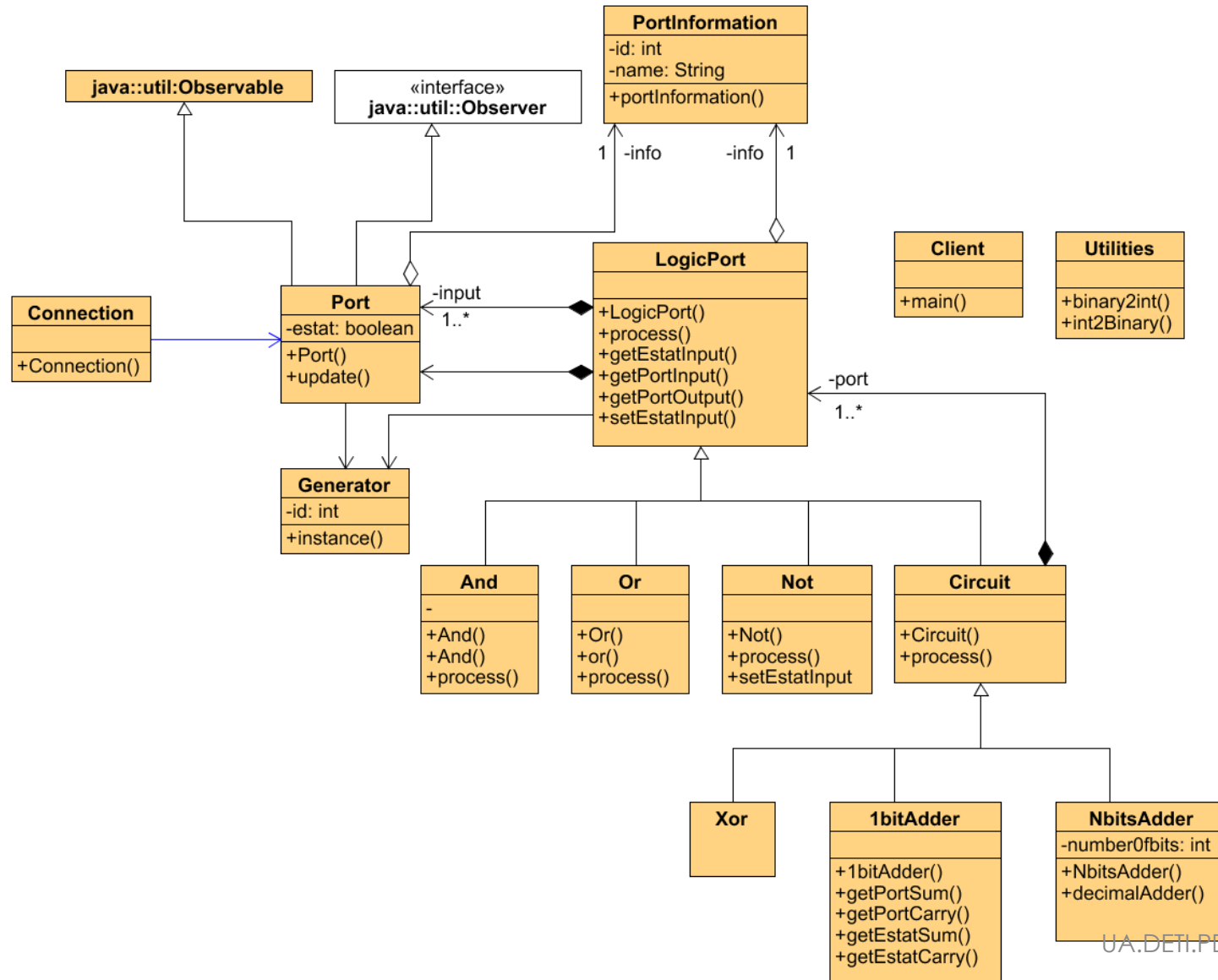
- ❖ Gamma et al. classify patterns into 3 groups:
- ❖ **Creational**
  - patterns concern the process of object creation
- ❖ **Structural**
  - patterns deal with the composition of classes or objects
- ❖ **Behavioral**
  - patterns characterize the ways in which classes or objects interact and distribute responsibilities

# GoF Patterns

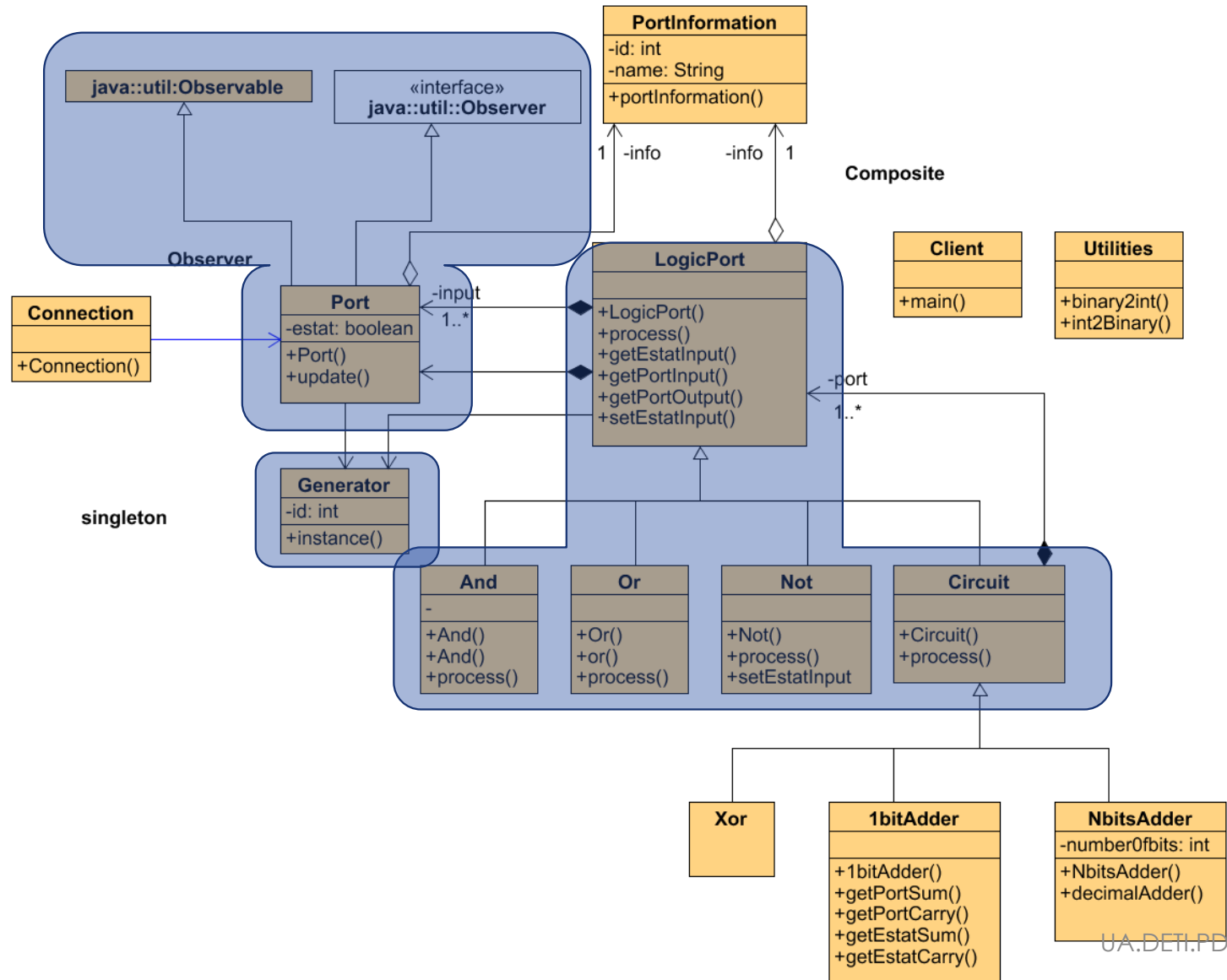
By Purpose				
		Creational	Structural	Behavioral
By Scope	Class	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Factory Method</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adapter (class)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Interpreter</li> <li>Template Method</li> </ul>
	Object	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Abstract Factory</li> <li>Builder</li> <li>Prototype</li> <li>Singleton</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adapter (object)</li> <li>Bridge</li> <li>Composite</li> <li>Decorator</li> <li>Façade</li> <li>Flyweight</li> <li>Proxy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chain of Responsibility</li> <li>Command</li> <li>Iterator</li> <li>Mediator</li> <li>Memento</li> <li>Observer</li> <li>State</li> <li>Strategy</li> <li>Visitor</li> </ul>



# Why patterns?



# Why patterns?





# Why patterns?

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- ❖ A novice chess player knows
  - the game rules
  - the value of all pieces
- ❖ A novice OO designer must know
  - inheritance, encapsulation, data abstraction . . .
  - UML notation
- ❖ A good chess player knows
  - tactics: occupy central cells, ...
  - strategies: immobilize, win with two bishops, ...
  - apertures, famous matches
- ❖ An expert designer knows
  - object oriented principles
  - examples of good designs
  - design patterns

# More on this in the next weeks...

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