

Decorator Design Pattern

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ECAM

The Decorator design pattern

Context and application

- Attach **features dynamically**

Add new functionality to an existing object without altering it's structure.

- **Single responsibility** principle.

Divide functionality between classes with unique feature.

- **Embellishment** of a core object by recursively wrapping

Basic object is enveloped with these different characteristic.

Bad structure

- An base class "Windows"
A new class inherited when a new windows with others options.
- A lot of **repetition** *The classes have lot of resemblance.*

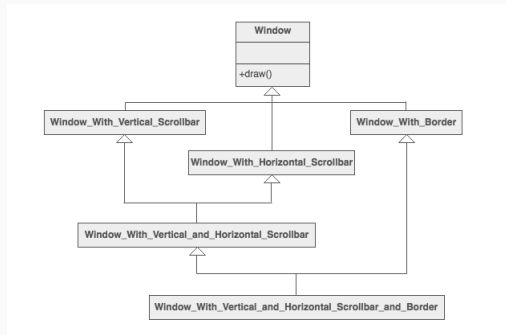


Figure 1 – Bad structure

The solution structure

- A base class (interface)
- Few concrete class of the base class
- A decorator class
- Few options

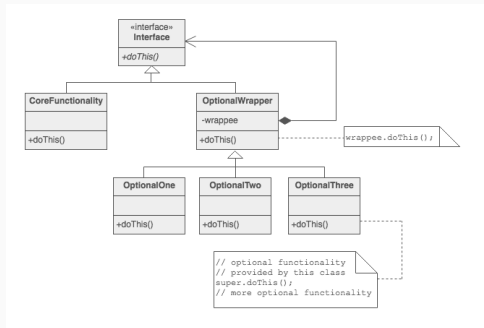


Figure 2 – The Decorator design pattern

The base class(1)

- The **basic representation** of an object
Without the characteristics of the options.

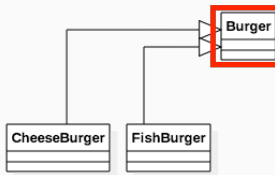


Figure 3 – The base class

The base class(2)

```
1 class Burger:
2     def __init__(self, name, sauce):
3         self.name = name
4         self.sauce = sauce
5         self.element = list()
6
7     def __repr__(self):
8         return "{} sauce {}".format(self.name, self.sauce)
9
10    def total(self):
11        return sum(elem[1] for elem in self.element)
```

The concrete class(1)

- The representation of a **concrete object**
Inheritance of the basic object.
- **Specification** of the main class **Burger**
Object with it's own characteristics.

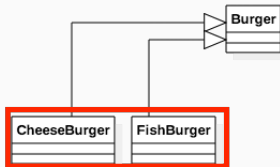


Figure 4 – The concretes classes

The concrete class(2)

```
1  class CheeseBurger(Burger):
2      def __init__(self, sauce):
3          self.name = "CheeseBurger"
4          super().__init__(self.name, sauce)
5          self.element.append(("Bread", 1.00))
6          self.element.append(("Cheese", 0.5))
7          self.element.append(("Beef", 1.00))
8          self.element.append((sauce, 0.5))
9
10
11 class FishBurger(Burger):
12     def __init__(self, sauce):
13         self.name = "FishBurger"
14         super().__init__(self.name, sauce)
15         self.element.append(("Bread", 1.00))
16         self.element.append(("Fish", 1.50))
17         self.element.append((sauce, 0.5))
```

The decorator class(1)

- An **abstract class** of the basic object **Burger**
Encapsulation of the original object inside an abstract wrapper interface.
- Giving **the abilities** to specify
Abstract class to attach a combination of features at concrete class.

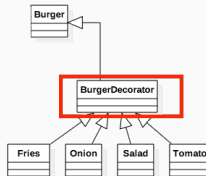


Figure 5 – The decorator class

The decorator class(2)

```
1 class BurgerDecorator(Burger):
2     def __init__(self, burger, supp):
3         super().__init__(burger.name, burger.sauce)
4         self.burger = burger
5         self.supp = supp
6         self.element = burger.element
7
8     def __repr__(self):
9         string = repr(self.burger)
10        if "with" not in string:
11            string += " with "
12        if self.supp not in string:
13            string += "{} ".format(self.supp)
14        return string
```

The options classes(1)

- The features to **wrap** a concrete object
Inheritance of the abstract class decorator.

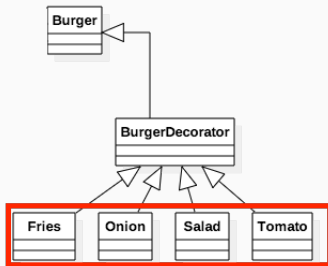


Figure 6 – The options classes

The options classes(2)

```
1 class Tomato(BurgerDecorator):
2     def __init__(self, burger):
3         self.supp = "tomato"
4         super().__init__(burger, self.supp)
5         self.burger.element.append((self.supp, 0.2))
6
7
8 class Salad(BurgerDecorator):
9     def __init__(self, burger):
10        self.supp = "salad"
11        super().__init__(burger, self.supp)
12        self.burger.element.append((self.supp, 0.2))
13
14
15 class Onion(BurgerDecorator):
16     def __init__(self, burger):
17         self.supp = "onion"
18         super().__init__(burger, self.supp)
19         self.burger.element.append((self.supp, 0.2))
```

Example(1)

```
1  if __name__ == '__main__':  
2      cheese_burger = CheeseBurger("Ketchup")  
3      print(cheese_burger)  
4      cheese_burger_with_tomato = Tomato(cheese_burger)  
5      print(cheese_burger_with_tomato)  
6      fish_burger = Fries(Tomato(Salad(FishBurger("Tartar"))))  
7      print(fish_burger)
```

- CheeseBurger sauce Ketchup
- CheeseBurger sauce Ketchup with tomato
- FishBurger sauce Tartar with salad tomato fries

Example(2)

- The **complete diagram** of the application
*The main class **Burger** with concrete classes and the options to wrap and decorate concrete classes.*

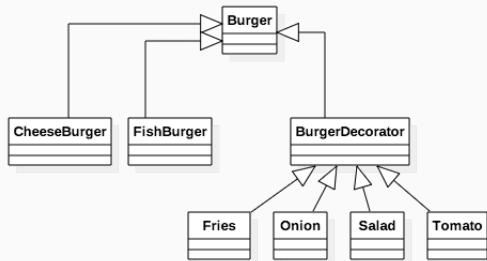


Figure 7 – The options classes

Conclusion

The decorator pattern used when :

- A base object have **multiple derivatives**
*A **Burger** may be a **CheeseBurger** or **FishBurger**.*
- Derivates may be wrap with **same or differentes features**
***CheeseBurger** with tomato or **FishBurger** with salad and tomato.*
- Decorator pattern **allows to add** new derivatives or options easily
*A new concrete class **VegetarianBurger** or a new option **pickels**.*

Enjoy !

The application burger is available on GitHub :

- <https://github.com/JonathanPetit/Decorator-design-pattern>
- The manual is the README.md

Bibliography i

-  https://sourcemaking.com/design_patterns/decorator
-  https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Decorator_pattern
-  https://www.tutorialspoint.com/design_pattern/decorator_pattern.htm
-  Architecture logiciel slides - Mr. Combéfis
-  <https://github.com/matze/mtheme>