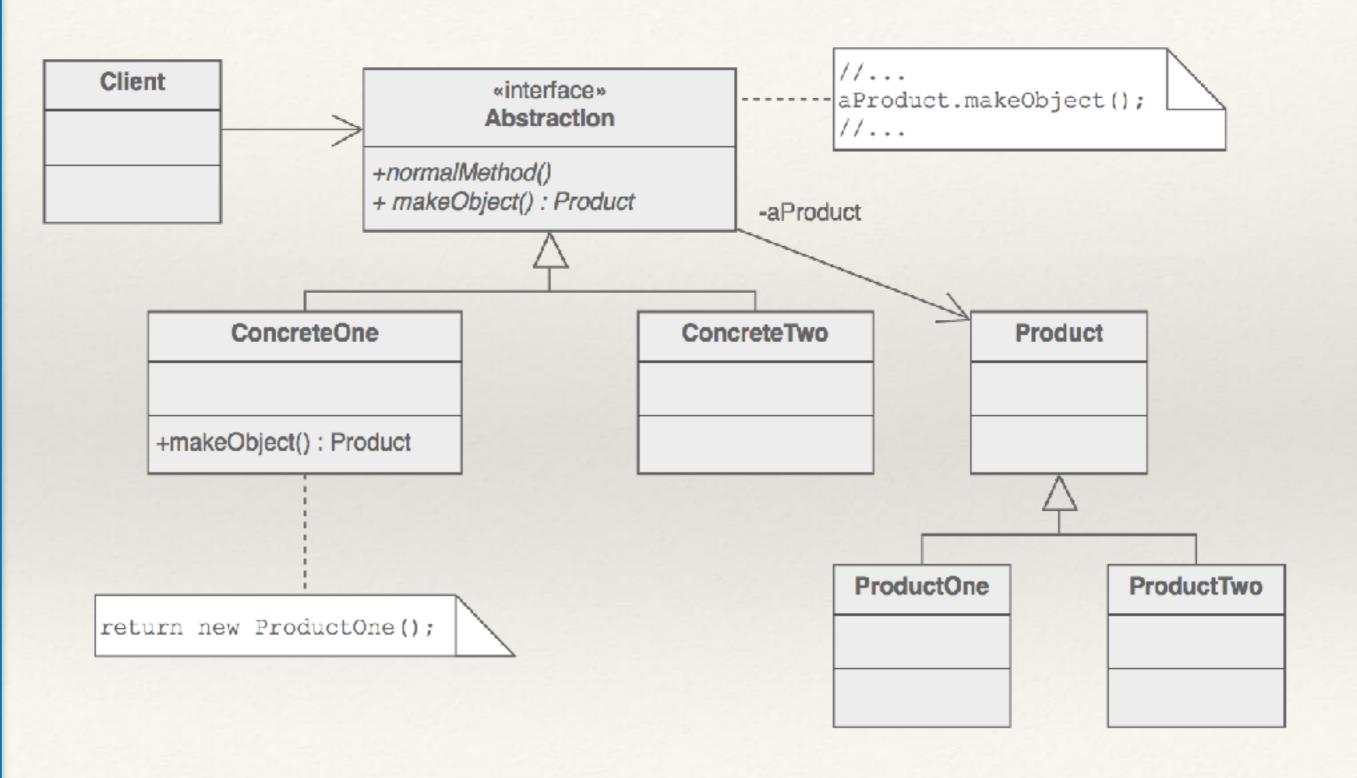
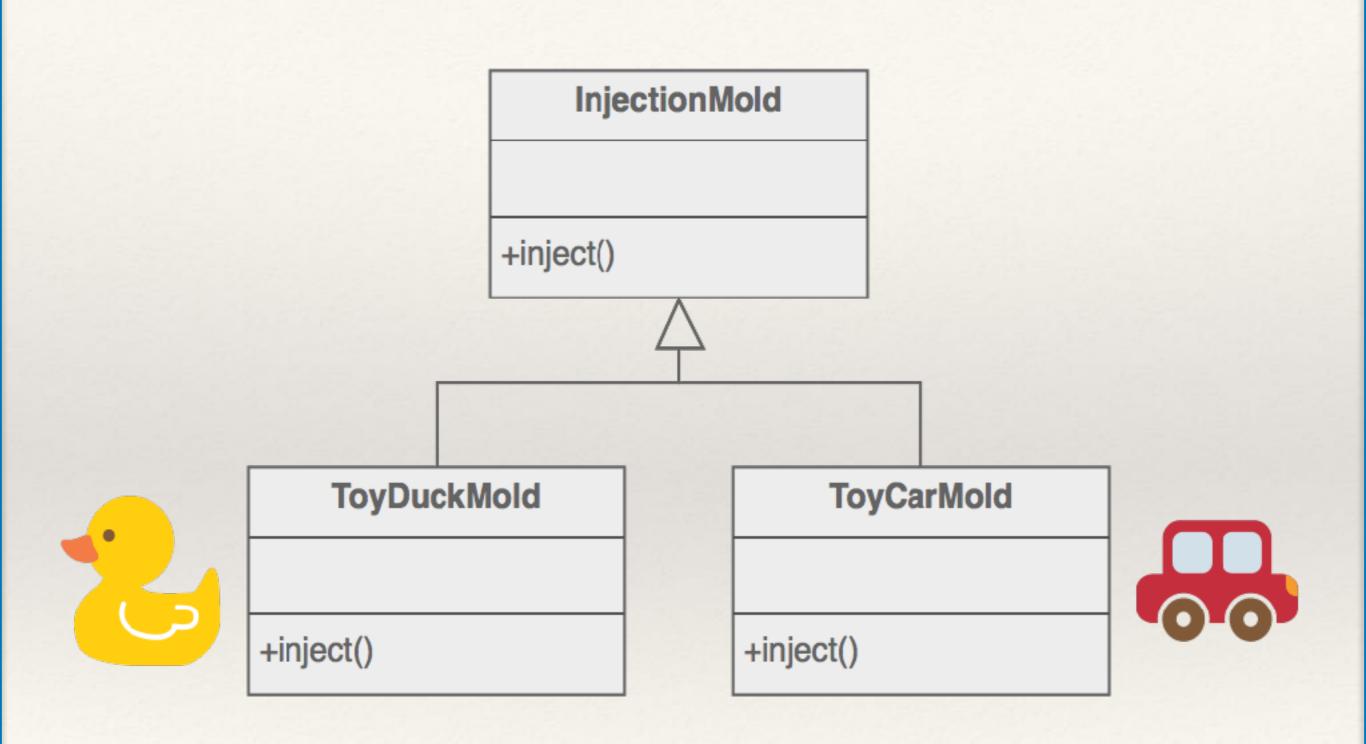
# Nesneye Yönelik Yazılım Mühendisliği (376)

Yrd. Doç. Dr. Ahmet Arif AYDIN

Aynı arayüzü (interface) kullanan neslerin oluşturulması ve yönetimini sağlar (Define an interface for creating an object, but let subclasses decide which class to instantiate. Factory Method lets a class defer instantiation to subclasses)

- Kapsüllemeyi kullanarak somut klasların örneğinin oluşturulmasını sağlar .
  - \* The Factory Method pattern encapsulates the functionality required to select and instantiate an appropriate class, inside a designated method referred to as a factory method. The Factory Method selects an appropriate class from a class hierarchy based on the application context and other influencing factors. It then instantiates the selected class and returns it as an instance of the parent class type.





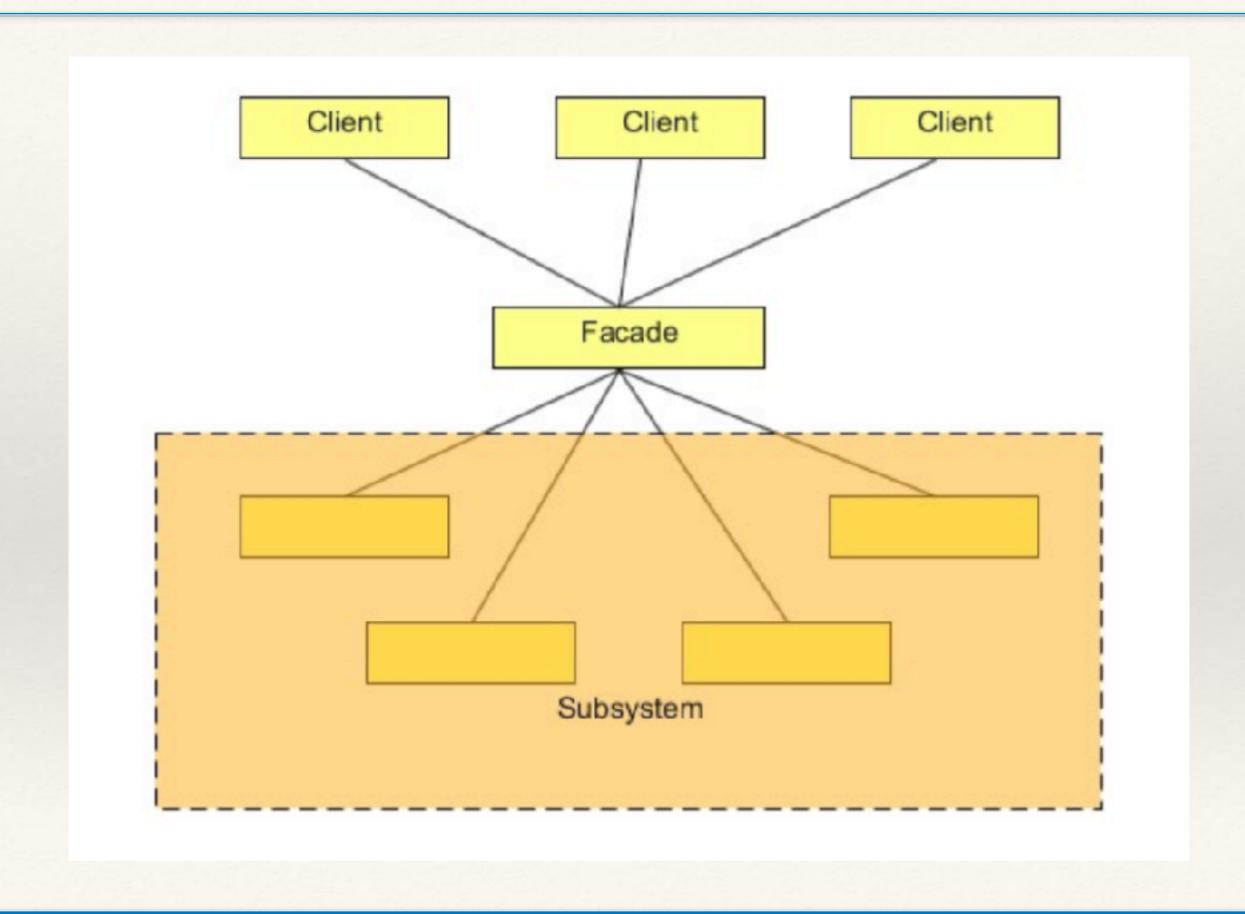
```
public class PC extends Computer {
        private String ram;
        private String hdd;
        private String cpu;
        public PC(String ram, String hdd, String cpu){
                this.ram=ram;
                this.hdd=hdd;
                this.cpu=cpu;
        @Override
        public String getRAM() {
                return this ram;
        @Override
        public String getHDD() {
                return this hdd;
        @Override
        public String getCPU() {
                return this.cpu;
```

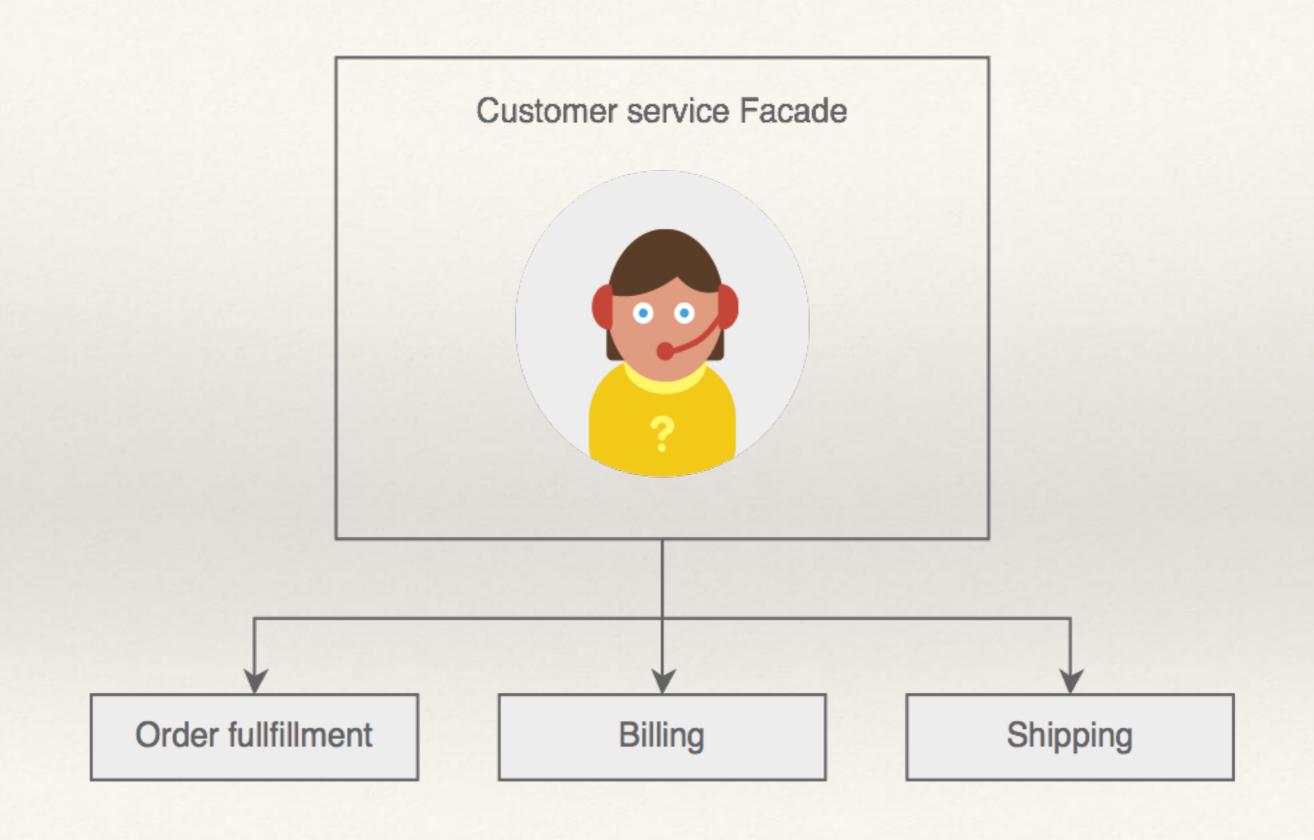
```
public class Server extends Computer {
        private String ram;
        private String hdd;
        private String cpu;
        public Server(String ram, String hdd, String cpu){
                this.ram=ram:
                this.hdd=hdd;
                this.cpu=cpu;
        @Override
        public String getRAM() {
                return this ram;
        @Override
        public String getHDD() {
                return this.hdd;
        @Override
        public String getCPU() {
                return this.cpu;
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                return this hdd:
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                return this.cpu;
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        public String getCPU() {
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```

- \* Complex olan bir sistemin kullanıcılara basit ve anlaşılır olarak sunulmasını sağlayan tasarım kalıbıdır.
- \* Provide a unified interface to a set of interfaces in a subsystem. Facade defines a higher-level interface that makes the subsystem easier to use.
- Wrap a complicated subsystem with a simpler interface.
- \* Bir sistemde yüksek seviyeli bir arayüz oluşturup alt arayüzlerin tek bir arayüz altında gösterimini sağlar

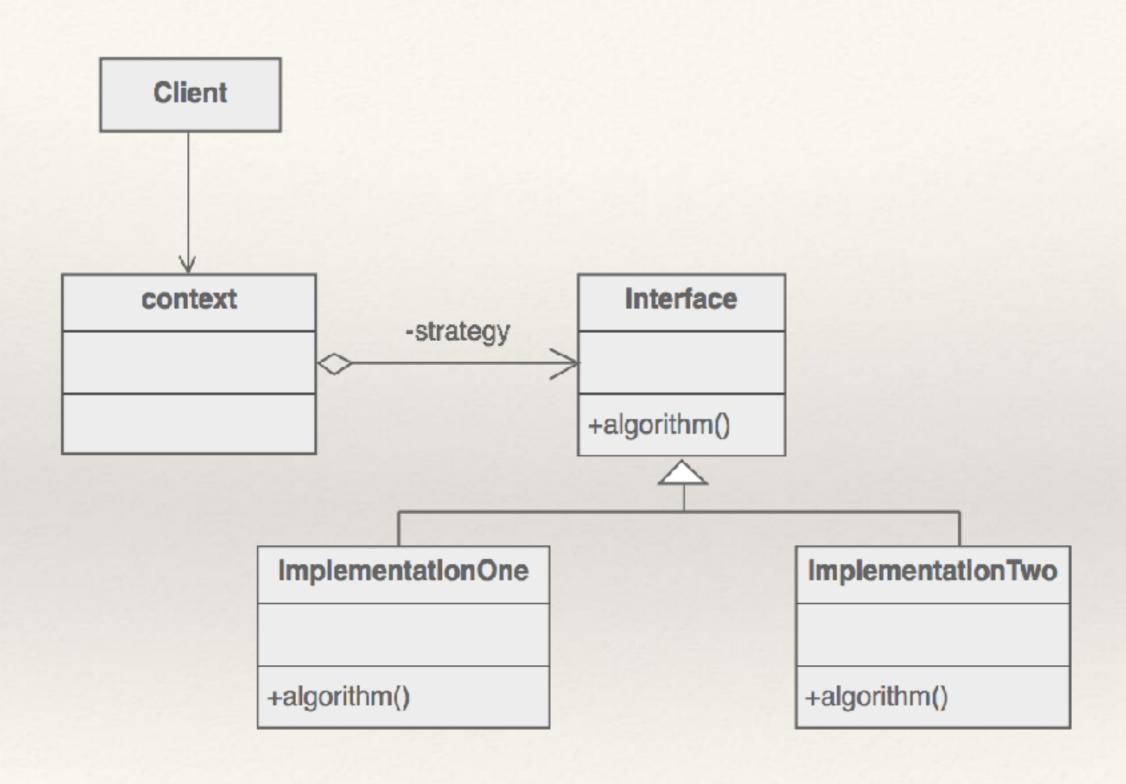




```
public class ScheduleServerFacade {
    private final ScheduleServer scheduleServer;
    public ScheduleServerFacade(ScheduleServer scheduleServer){
        this.scheduleServer = scheduleServer;
    public void startServer(){
        scheduleServer.startBooting();
        scheduleServer.readSystemConfigFile();
        scheduleServer.init();
        scheduleServer.initializeContext();
        scheduleServer.initializeListeners();
        scheduleServer.createSystemObjects();
    public void stopServer(){
        scheduleServer.releaseProcesses();
        scheduleServer.destory();
        scheduleServer.destroySystemObjects();
        scheduleServer.destoryListeners();
        scheduleServer.destoryContext();
        scheduleServer.shutdown();
```

```
public class ScheduleServerFacade {
    private final ScheduleServer scheduleServer;
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        scheduleServer.releaseProcesses();
        scheduleServer.destory();
        scheduleServer.destroySystemObjects();
        scheduleServer.destoryListeners();
        scheduleServer.destoryContext();
        scheduleServer.shutdown();
```

- \* Birbirinin yerine dönüşümlü olarak kullanılabilecek olan algoritma veya yöntemleri tanımlamak için kullanılan tasarım kalıbıdır.
  - \* defines a family of algorithms, encapsulating each one, and making them interchangeable. Strategy lets the algorithm vary independently from the clients that use it)



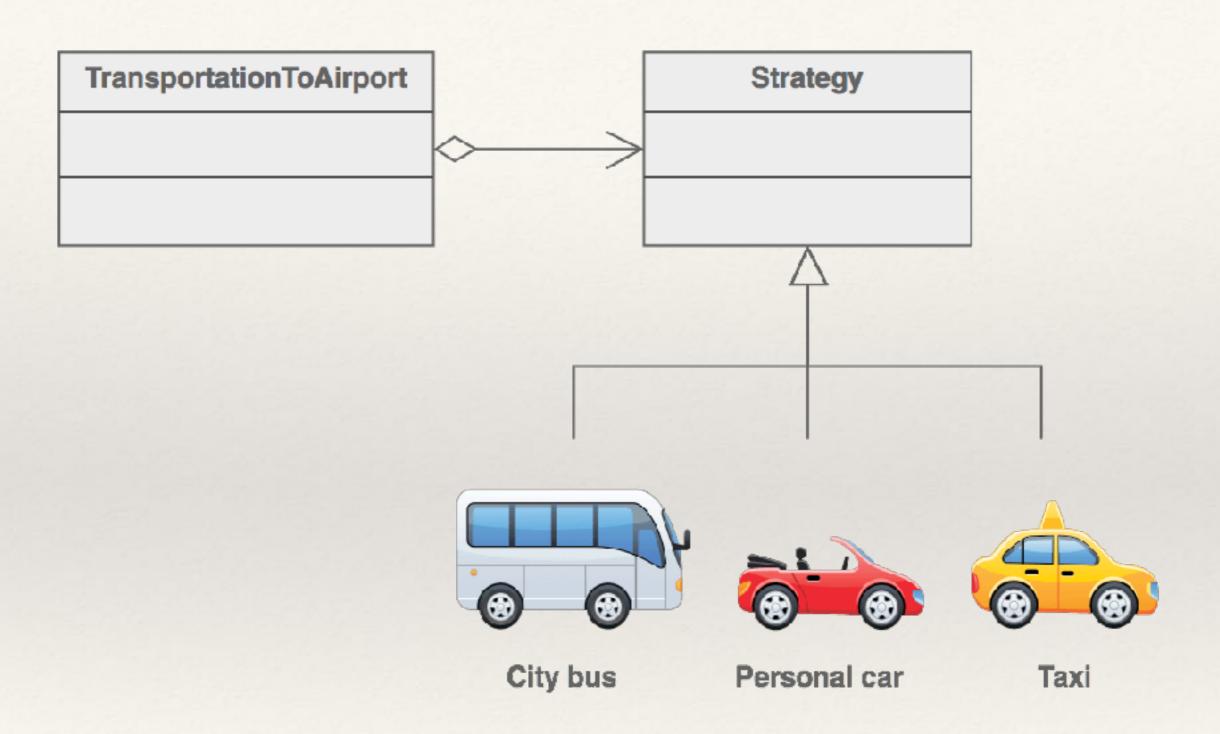
```
public interface TextFormatter {
    public void format(String text);
}
```

```
public class ArialTextFormatter implements TextFormatter {
    @Override
    public void format(String text) {
        System.out.println("[ArialTextFormatter]: "+text);
    }
}
```

```
public class LowerTextFormatter implements TextFormatter{
    @Override
    public void format(String text) {
        System.out.println("[LowerTextFormatter]: "+text.toLowerCase());
    }
}
```

```
public class CapTextFormatter implements TextFormatter{
    @Override
    public void format(String text) {
        System.out.println("[CapTextFormatter]: "+text.toUpperCase());
    }
}
```

```
public class TestStrategyPattern {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        TextFormatter formatter = new CapTextFormatter();
        TextEditor editor = new TextEditor(formatter);
        editor.publishText("Testing text in caps formatter");
        formatter = new LowerTextFormatter();
        editor = new TextEditor(formatter);
        editor.publishText("Testing text in lower formatter");
    }
}
```



Concrete strategies (options)

