

# Composite

**By Alexander Tilkin**

# Motivation

- Objects use other objects' fields/methods through inheritance and composition
- Composition lets us make compound objects
  - E.g., mathematical expression composed of simple expressions; or
  - A shape group made of several different shapes
- Composite design pattern is used to treat both single (scalar) and composite objects uniformly
  - I.e, Foo and List<Foo> have common APIs

# Composite

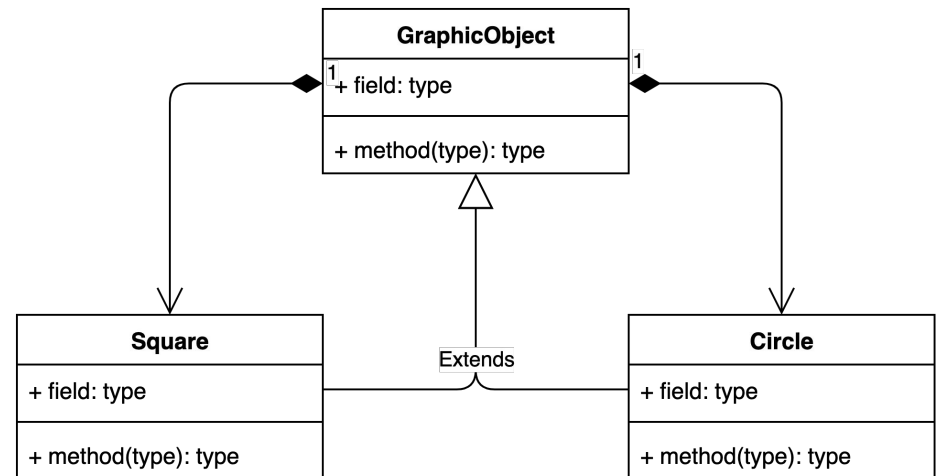
A mechanism for treating individual (scalar) objects and compositions of objects in a uniform manner.

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# Graphic Shapes Example

- GraphicObject contains a collection of GraphicObject items
- Square and Circle extends GraphicObject
- This allows GraphicObject access both Circle and Square classes
- Using this structure we can iterate over a hierarchy of objects





## Exercise

- Consider the code presented in the link above
- The `MyList.sum()` method adds up all the values in a list of `ValueContainer` elements it gets passed. We can have a single value or a set of values
- Complete the implementation of the interfaces so that `sum()` begins to work correctly

# Summary

- Objects can use other objects via inheritance/composition
  - Some composed and singular objects need similar/identical behaviors
  - Composite design pattern lets us treat both types of objects uniformly
  - Java supports container iteration with the `Iterable<T>` interface
  - A single object can masquerade as a collection by returning a single-element collection containing only *this*
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