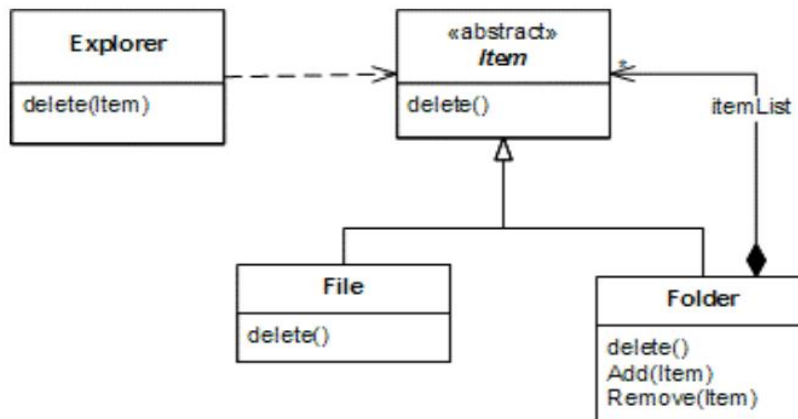


Identify the appropriate structural design pattern and implement it using Java.

1.



2. Create a simple serialization application which allows you to serialize objects into JSON or XML format. For example, create `PersonInfo` class which will be serialized. For serialization use `JavaScriptSerializer` and `XmlSerializer` classes. These classes play in this example role as Adaptees with incompatible interfaces. `ISerializerAdapter (ITarget)` is interface which must be implemented by concrete adapter. It has one method called `Serialize` which serializes object into appropriate format. `JSONSerializerAdapter` and `XMLSerializerAdapter` classes implement `ISerializerAdapter` interface. These two classes are adapters.

3. Create a simple messaging application. For this purpose `Message` class was created. This class acts as **Abstraction** for `UserEditedMessage` class. This class has one protected field of type `MessageSenderBase`. `MessageSender` base is implementor and abstract class from all concrete implementations of message senders. Three message senders were created: `EmailSender`, `MsmqSender` and `WebServiceSender`. This is only demonstrative example and hence no realistic functionality of these senders is implemented.

4. In this example prepare your custom favourite sandwich. In this case assume `Sandwich` class which is an component base class. This class has two public abstract methods. `GetDescription` method returns full name of sandwich with all ingredients. Second method called `GetPrice` returns price of current sandwich. Create two sandwiches: `TunaSandwich` and `VeggieSandwich`. Both of these classes inherit from `Sandwich` class. `SandwichDecorator` class is a base class for all decorators. This class inherits from `Sandwich` class too. Three decorators were prepared: Olives, Cheese, Corn. This decorators override `GetDescription` and `GetPrice` methods of the `Sandwich` class. The first step is to create a concrete sandwich. You can choose from two

options: **VeggieSandwich** and **TunaSandwich**. If it is done, you can add some ingredients by creating of appropriate decorator and wrapping your sandwich by this decorator. If you want to add another ingredient, just create a new instance of decorator and wrap sandwich by this new decorator. By calling of method **GetDescription** you will get name of sandwich with all ingredients.

5. In a war game example **UnitFactory** can create military units. Create two types of units: **Soldier** and **Tank**. These classes are concrete flyweights which inherits from Unit flyweight base class. **UnitFactory** class contains method called **GetUnit** which accept one parameter that specify type of unit to create. This class has one private dictionary of unit types. When new unit is required, the first step is to look into this dictionary whether this type of unit was created earlier. If yes, program returns reference to this unit. If no, it just creates a new unit and places it into dictionary. You can control the number of instances of each unit type by static field **NumberOfInstances**.

6. Create Order application which displays information of selected order. Create the **OrderRepositoryBase** class which is an abstract class for **ProxyOrderRepository** and **RealOrderRepository** classes. **RealOrderRepository** class is a **RealSubject** which we want to consume by our application using **ProxyOrderRepository**. Also have a set of entities which represents data of **RealOrderRepository** class. In this example Order can have a multiple **OrderDetails** but one Customer. These properties could be filled by methods of **RealObjectRepository** (**GetOrderDetails** and **GetOrderCustomer**). That means if we want to get all of the information about the order, we must call three different methods of **RealOrderRepository** class (**GetOrder**, **GetOrderDetails** and **GetOrderCustomer**). **ProxyOrderRepository** has all of these methods too. In case of **GetOrderDetails** and **GetOrderCustomer** it calls directly methods of **RealObjectRepository** class. In case of **GetOrder** the situation is a little bit different. It doesn't only call method of **RealObjectRepository** but it sets **OrderDetails** and **Customer** properties of **Order** returned by **GetOrder** method of **RealObjectRepository**. When all if the properties of **Order** object are populated, **Order** is returned to the caller application.