

# TP15: Design patterns

In software engineering, a **design pattern** is a general, reusable solution to a commonly occurring software problem in software design. A design pattern isn't a finished design that can be transformed directly into code. It is a description (or template) for how to solve a problem that can be used in different situations.

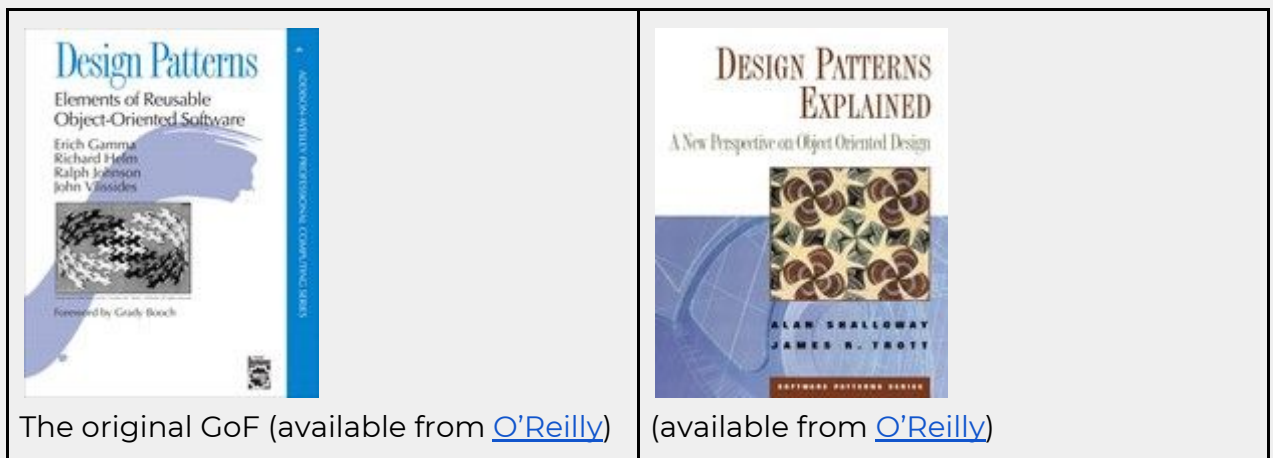
Design **patterns can speed up the development** process by providing proven approaches. In addition, **patterns allow developers to share common vocabulary** using well known, well understood names for software interactions.

## Learning objectives for this class

- Describe the elements of a software pattern.
- Explain the 3 categories of patterns (in GoF) and give examples for each.
- Explain the role of patterns in class and method design
- For a given problem, suggest the appropriate pattern (considering the GoF patterns discussed in class)

## Resources

- [Slides](#) deck, by J. Aldrich (@CMU web)
- Easy to read [articles on software design patterns](#) at Sourcemaking.com
- Select books on “patterns”



## Selected patterns

Selected patterns (discussed in class):

- Façade (17ss),
- Adaptor (19ss),
- Strategy (23ss),
- Abstract Factory (28ss),
- Singleton (30ss) and Object Pool
- Observer (32ss).

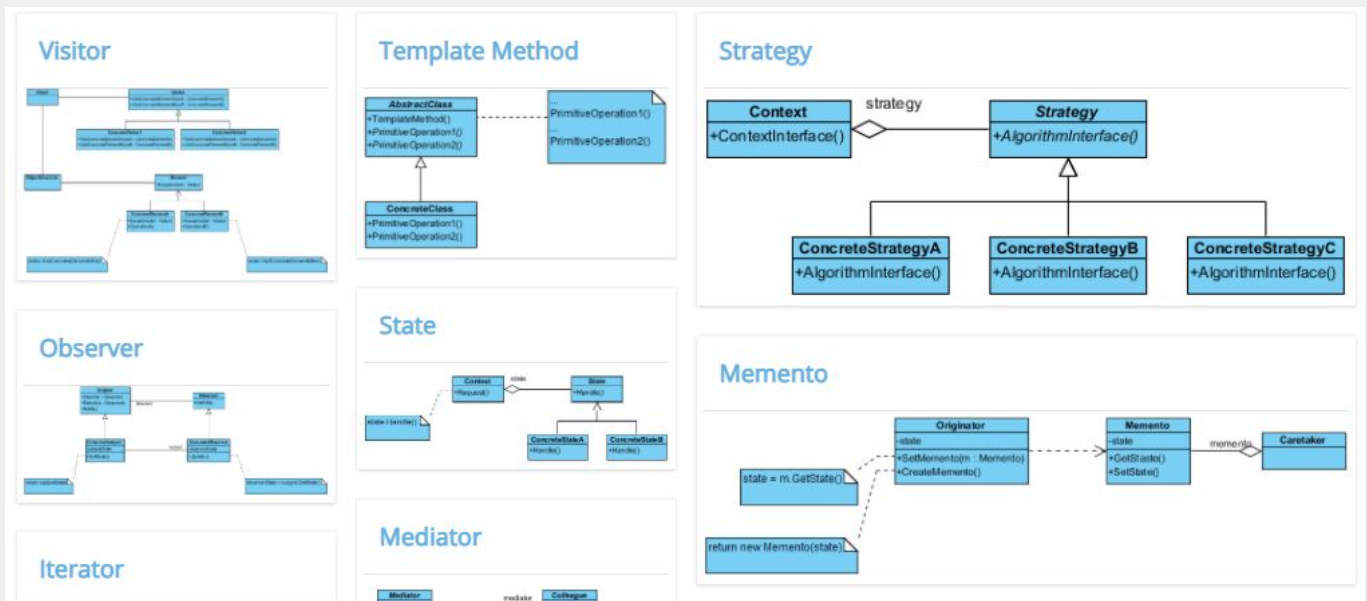
Supporting examples (used in class):

- Java [EntityManager](#);

- Using the EntityManager to save a House entity vs using a HouseFacade with a subset of the methods.
- [ArrayAdapter](#) in android
  - Make heterogeneous collections compatible with “list” views
- [EntityManagerFactory](#) in Java EE
  - Abstract the “family of classes” for the specific application server and database
- Observing changes in the text box in Android with [TextChangedListener](#)
  - “Listeners” act as observers

## Design patterns and Visual Paradigm

### Visual Paradigm



- [Quick-reference](#) (and importable models)
- VP Tutorials on Patterns (create your own patterns with UML models), e.g., [Observer pattern](#)