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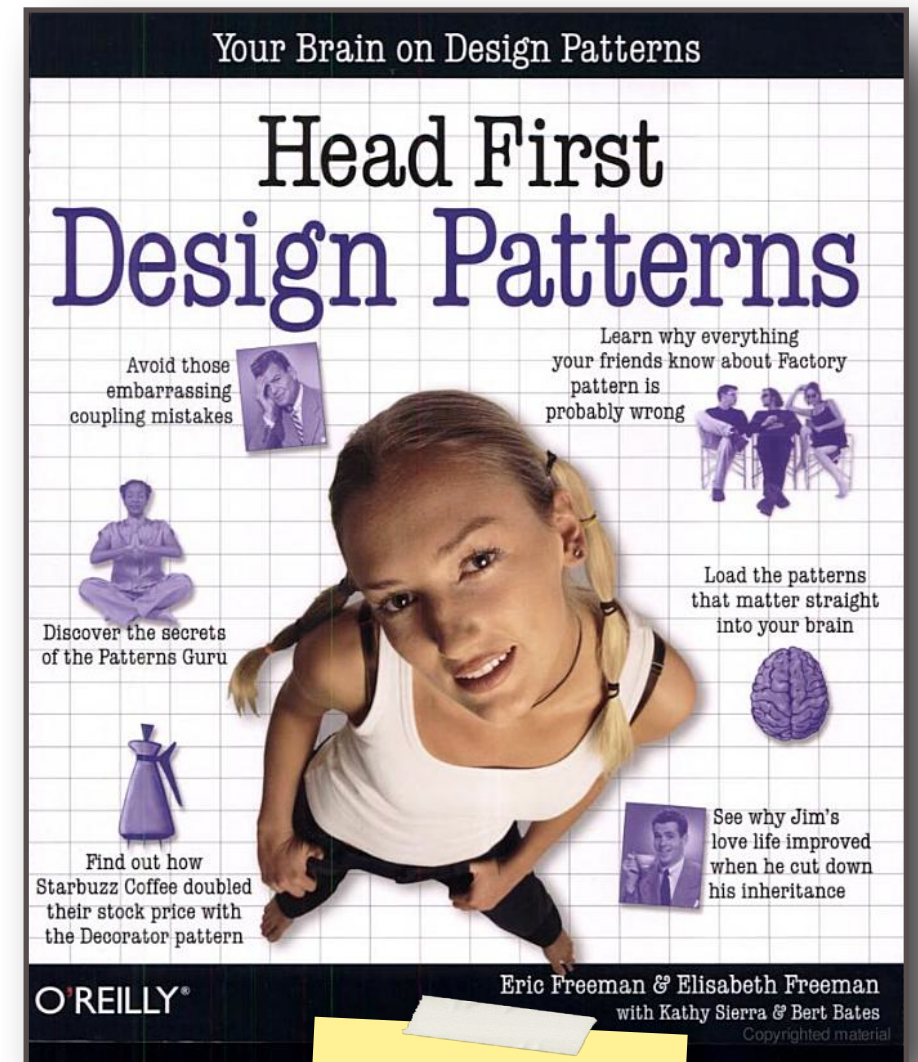
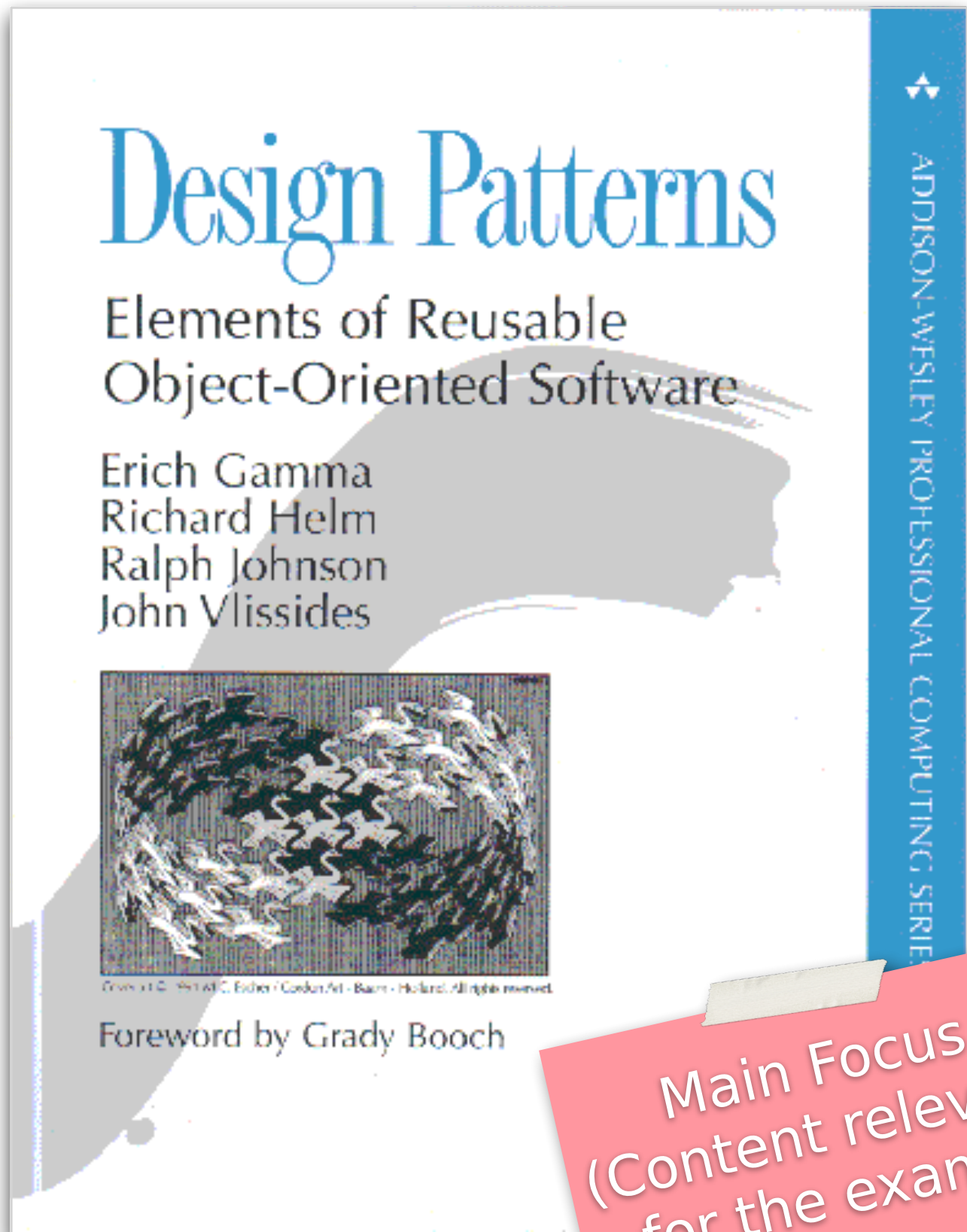
## Introduction to Software Engineering

# Introduction to Design Patterns



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# Design Patterns = dt. Entwurfsmuster



# PATTERNS

A pattern describes...

- ▶ **a problem which occurs over and over again** in our environment,
- ▶ the core of the solution to that problem, in such a way that you can **use this solution a million times over**, without ever doing it the same way twice.

(Christopher Alexander)

- Designing reusable software is hard
- Novices are overwhelmed
- Experts draw from experience
- Some design solutions reoccur
- Understanding reoccurring solutions has several facets:
  - Know when to apply
  - Know how to establish it in a generic way
  - Know the consequence (trade-offs)

- Patterns are proven
- Proven software practice
- Piece of literature
- Building block, with various abstraction levels:
  - *Idiom (Coplien, 1991)*
  - *Design Pattern (Gamma et al., 1995)*
  - *Architectural Pattern (Buschmann et al., 1996)*



"Aggressive  
disregard for  
originality."

# Idioms

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... are not Design Patterns



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An **idiom** is a low-level pattern specific to a programming language.

- String copy in C  
(s and d are char arrays)  
`while (*d++=*s++);`

Example

An **idiom** is a low-level pattern specific to a programming language.

- Lazy instantiation of Singletons in Java (Double-checked Locking Idiom)

```
private static Device device = null;
public static Device instance() {
    if (device == null) {
        synchronized (Device.class) {
            if (device == null) {
                device = new Device();
            }
        }
    }
    return device;
}
```

Requires Java 6  
or newer to  
work correctly!

work correctly;

Example



# Template Method

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A first Design Pattern



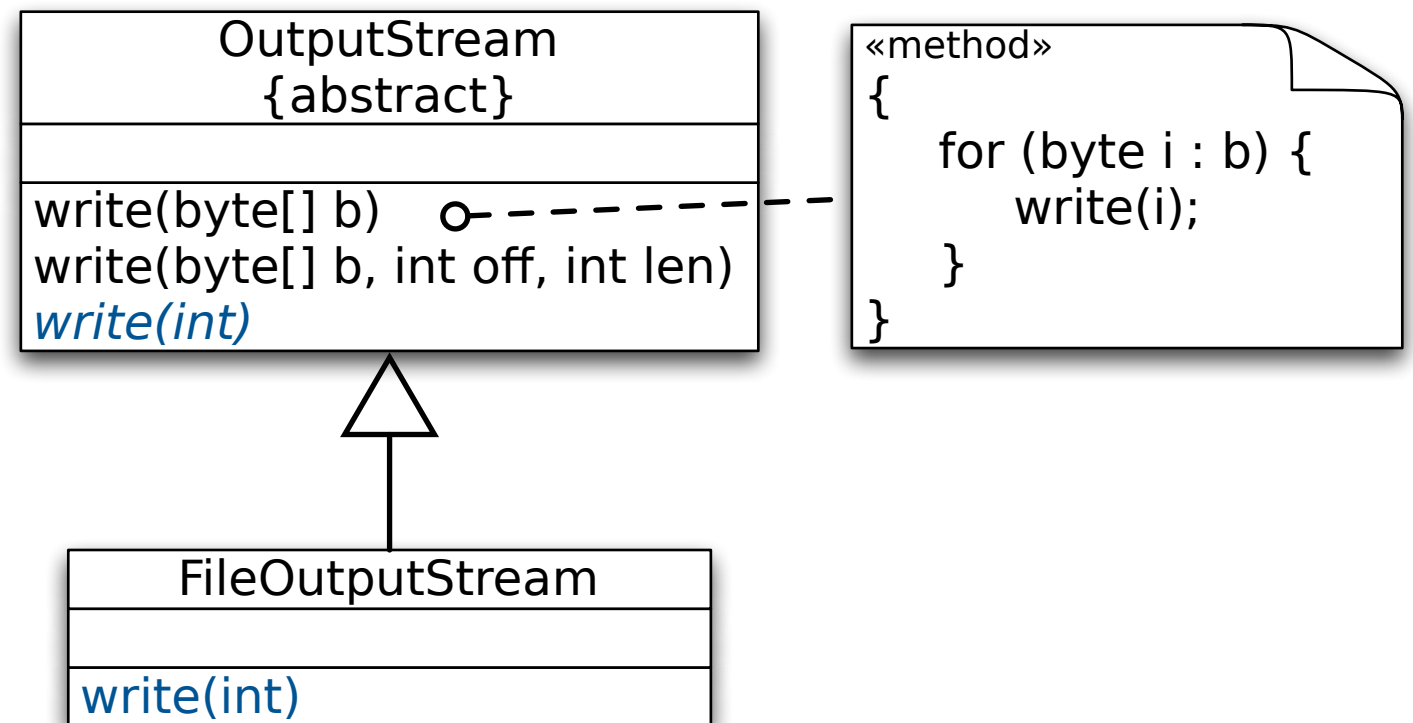
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## **Design Goal**

We want to implement an algorithm such that certain (specific) parts can be adapted / changed later on.

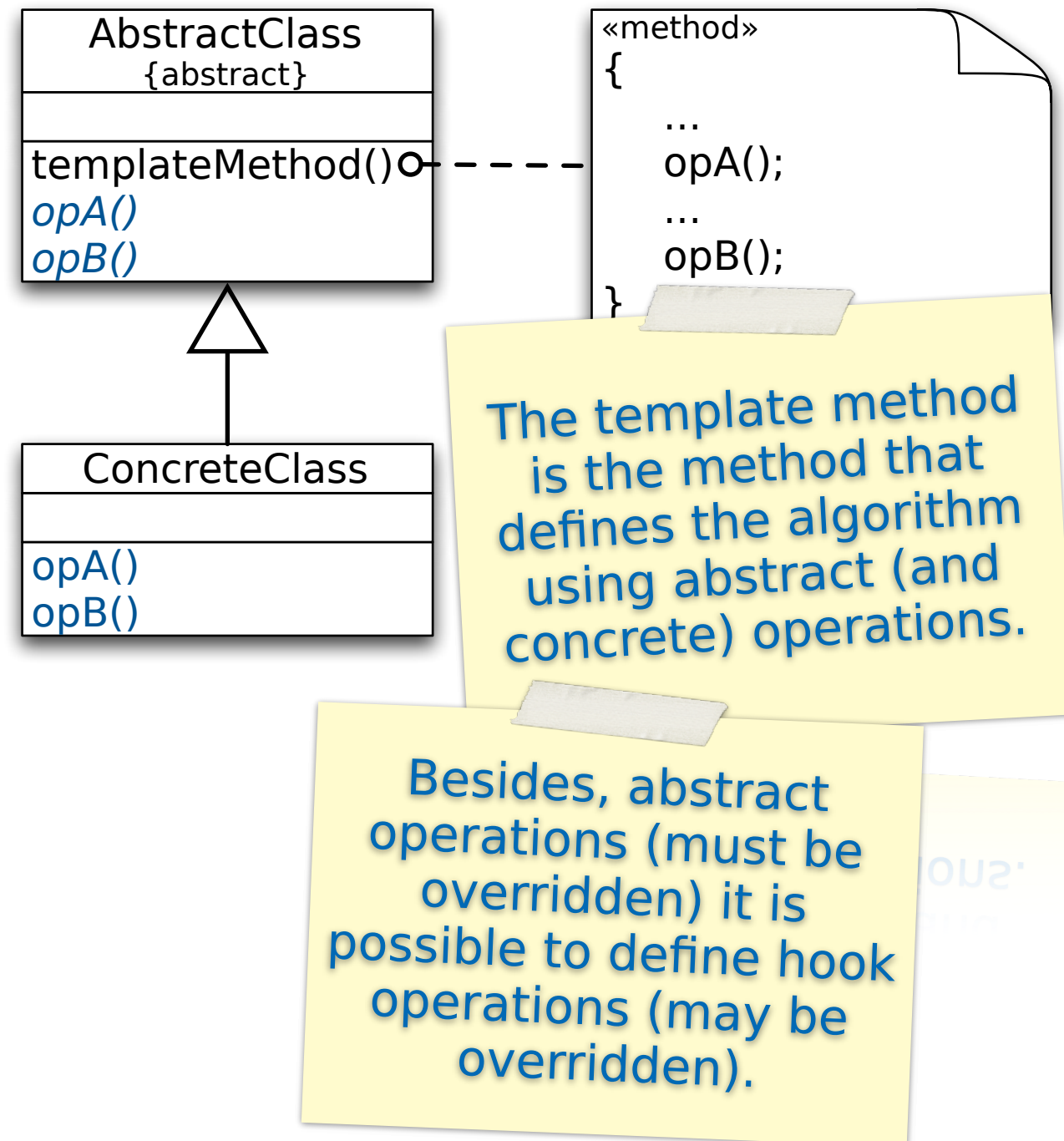
# The Template Method Pattern

- Define a skeleton of an algorithm in an operation, but defer some steps to subclasses
- Often found in frameworks and APIs



# The Template Method Pattern

- Use the Template Method Pattern to ....
- separate variant and invariant parts
- avoid code duplication in subclasses; the common behavior is factored and localized in a common class
- control subclass extensions



# Architectural Patterns

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... are not Design Patterns



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# Architectural patterns help to **specify the fundamental structure of a software system**, or important parts of it.

- Architectural patterns have an important impact on the appearance of concrete software architectures
- Define a system's global properties, such as ...
  - how distributed components cooperate and exchange data
  - boundaries for subsystems
- The **selection of an architectural pattern is a fundamental design decision**; it governs “every” development activity that follows

Architectural patterns help to **specify the fundamental structure of a software system**, or important parts of it.

## Architectural Patterns

- Pipes and Filters
- Broker Pattern
- MVC
- Broker
- ...

Often, it is not sufficient to choose just one architectural pattern; instead it is necessary to combine several architectural patterns.

More on this topic:  
**Enterprise Application Design**

# Example

## Model-View Controller (MVC)

The MVC pattern describes a fundamental structural organization for interactive software systems

- ▶ The **model** contains the core functionality and data

The model is independent of output representations or input behavior.

- ▶ The user interface is comprised of:

- ▶ **Views** that display information to the user

The view obtains the data from the model.

- ▶ **Controllers** that handle user input

Each view has a controller. A controller receives input. The events are then translated to service requests for the model or the view. All interaction goes through a controller.



# Example

## Model-View Controller (MVC)

### Change Propagation

Architectural Patterns | 17

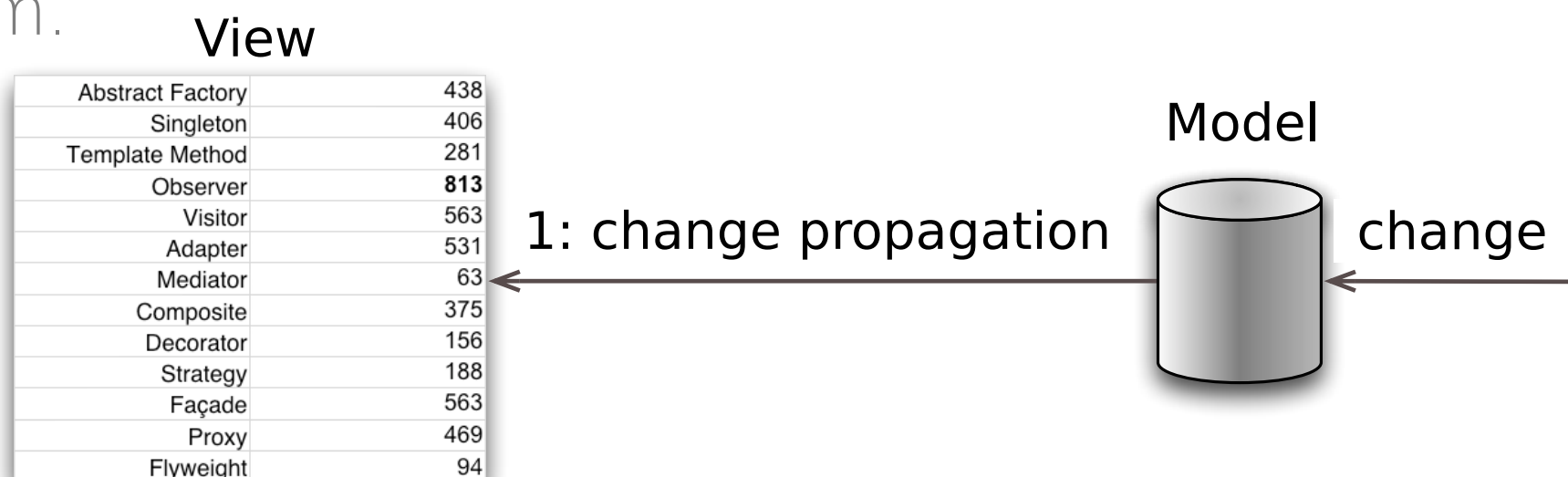
A change propagation mechanism ensures consistency between the user interface and the model.

(The change-propagation mechanism is usually implemented using the **Observer pattern** / the **Publisher-Subscriber pattern**.)

Basic Idea:

A **view** registers itself with the **model**.

If the behavior of a **controller** depends on the state of the **model**, the **controller** registers itself with the change propagation mechanism.



# Example

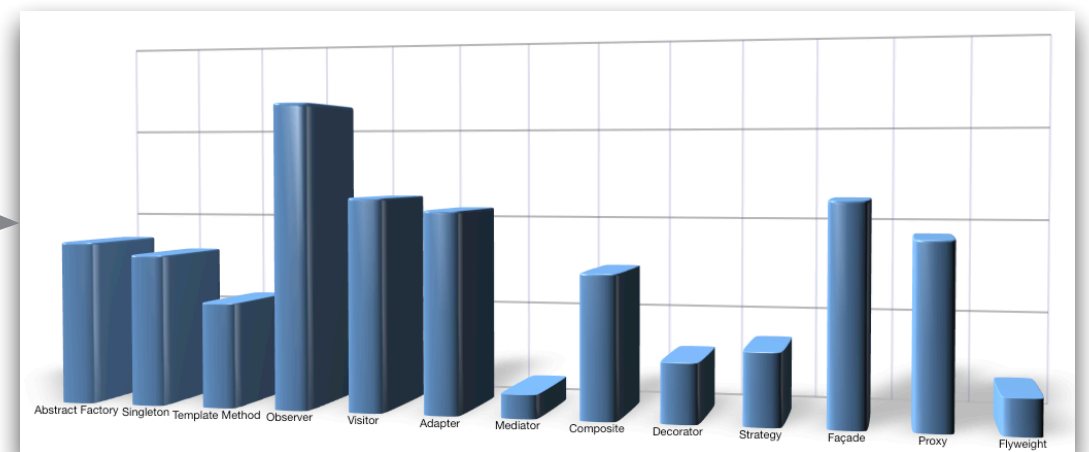
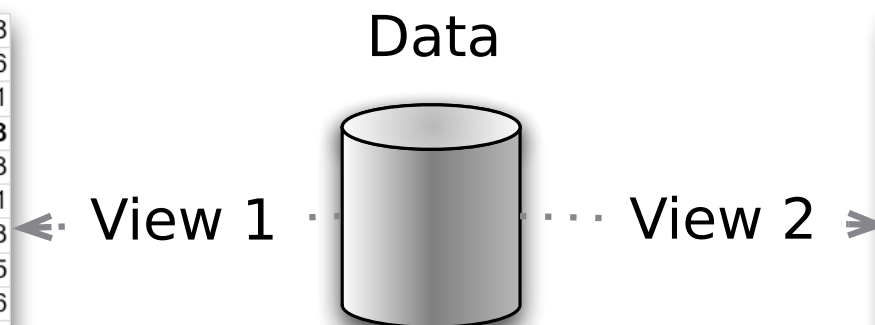
## Model-View Controller (MVC)

### Applicability

Use the **MVC** pattern for building interactive applications with a **flexible human-computer interface**. When...

- ▶ the same information should be presented differently (in different windows...)
- ▶ the display and behavior of the application must reflect data manipulations immediately
- ▶ porting the UI (or changing the L&F) should not affect code in the core of the application

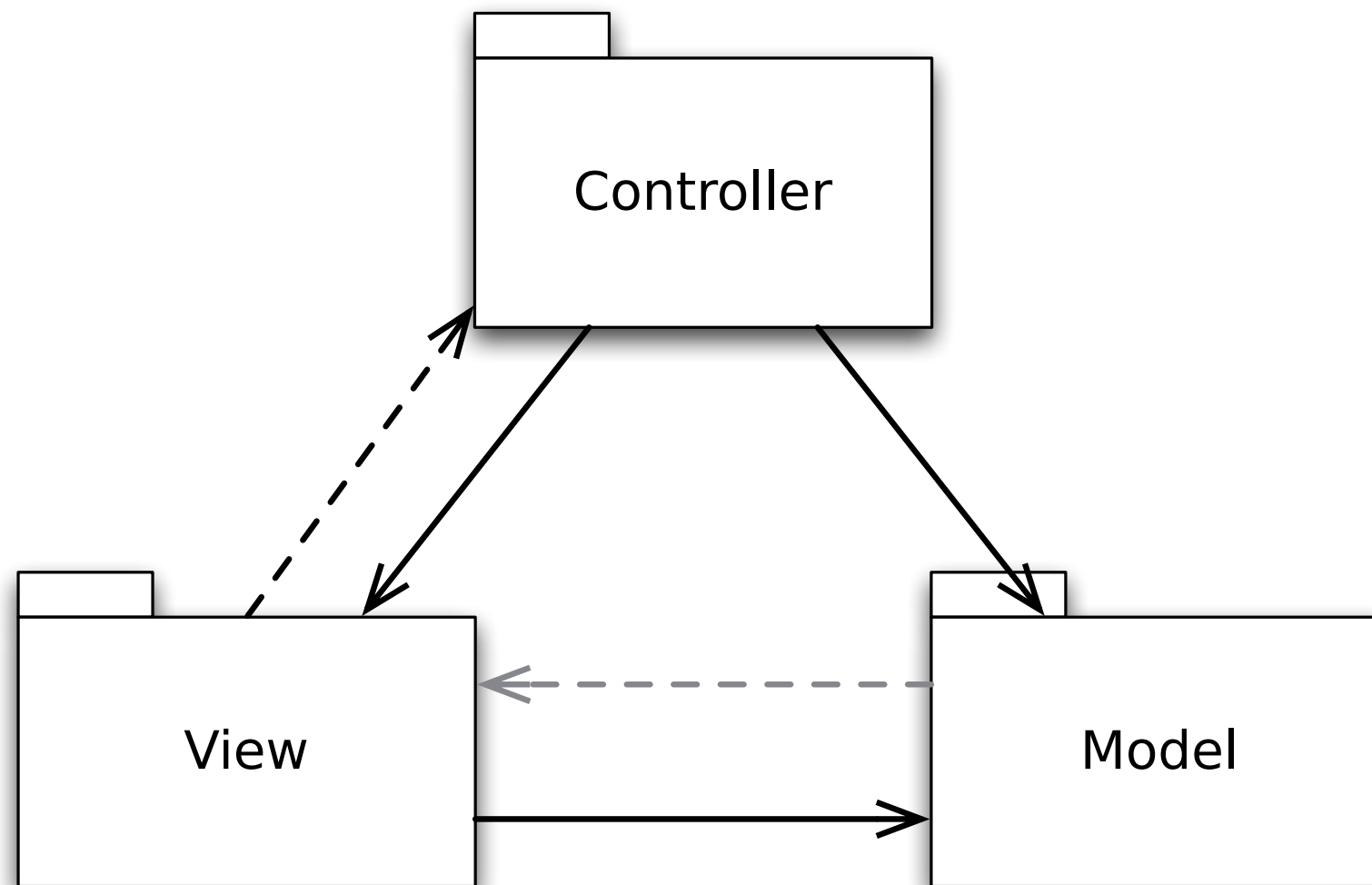
Abstract Factory	438
Singleton	406
Template Method	281
Observer	813
Visitor	563
Adapter	531
Mediator	63
Composite	375
Decorator	156
Strategy	188
Façade	563
Proxy	469
Flyweight	94



# Example

## Model-View Controller (MVC)

### Structure



While the **Controller** and the **View** are directly coupled with the **Model**, the **Model** is not directly coupled with the **Controller** or the **View**.

# Example

## Model-View Controller (MVC)

### Liabilities

(Liabilities = dt. Verantwortlichkeiten / Verbindlichkeiten)

- ▶ **Increased complexity**

Using separate view and controller components can increase complexity without gaining much flexibility

- ▶ **Potential for excessive number of updates**

Not all views are always interested in all changes.

- ▶ **Intimate connection between view and controller**

# Architectural Patterns

## Recommended Resources

- ▶ *Pattern-Oriented Software Architecture - A System of Patterns*; Frank Buschmann, Regine Meunier, Hans Rohnert, Peter Sommerlad, Michael Stal; Wiley 1996
- ▶ *Design Patterns*; Gamma et al.
- ▶ *Patterns of Enterprise Application Architecture*; Martin Fowler; Addison Wesley 2003

# Properties of (Design) Patterns

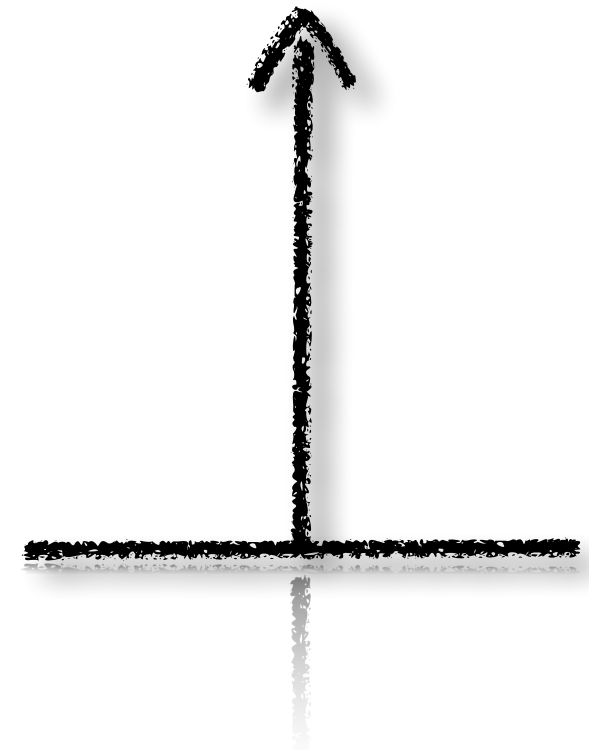
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Systematic (software-)development:

- Documenting expert knowledge
- Use of generic solutions
- Raising the abstraction level



to tailor =dt. anpassen

- a pattern has a name
- the problem has to reoccur to make the solution relevant in situations outside the immediate one
- it has to be possible to tailor the solution to a variant of the problem

*A Design Pattern  
describes a solution for  
a problem in a context.*



## 1. Pattern Name

A short mnemonic to increase your design vocabulary.

## 2. Problem

Description when to apply the pattern (conditions that have to be met before it makes sense to apply the pattern).

## 3. Solution

The elements that make up the design, their *relationships*, *responsibilities* and *collaborations*.

## 4. Consequences

Costs and benefits of applying the pattern. Language and implementation issues as well as impact on system flexibility, extensibility, or portability.

The goal is to help understand and evaluate a pattern.



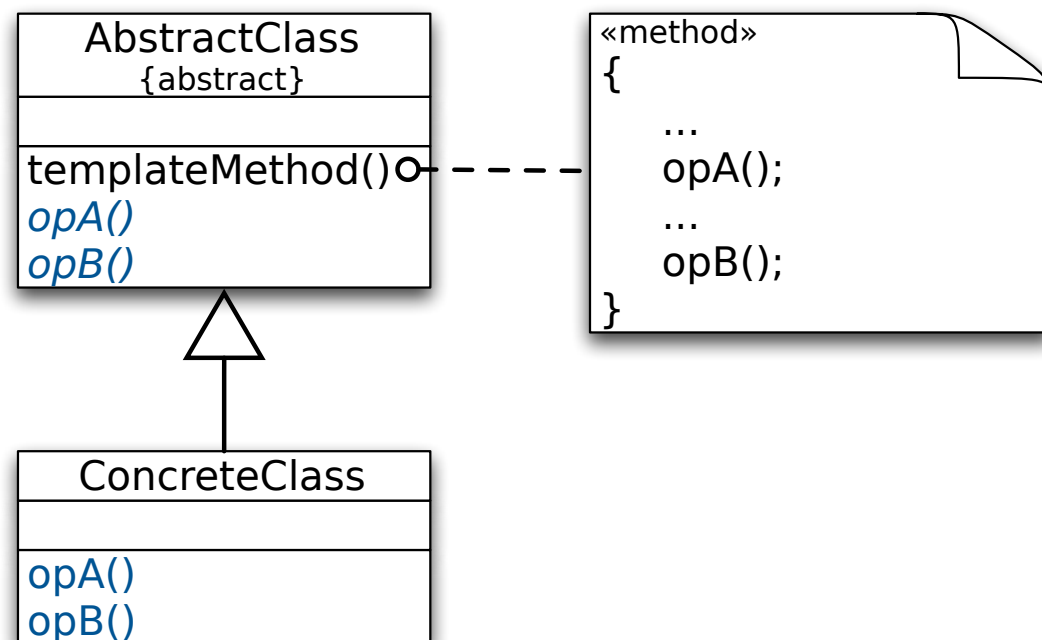
# Template for Design Patterns

(For Design Patterns as described by Gamma et al., 1995)

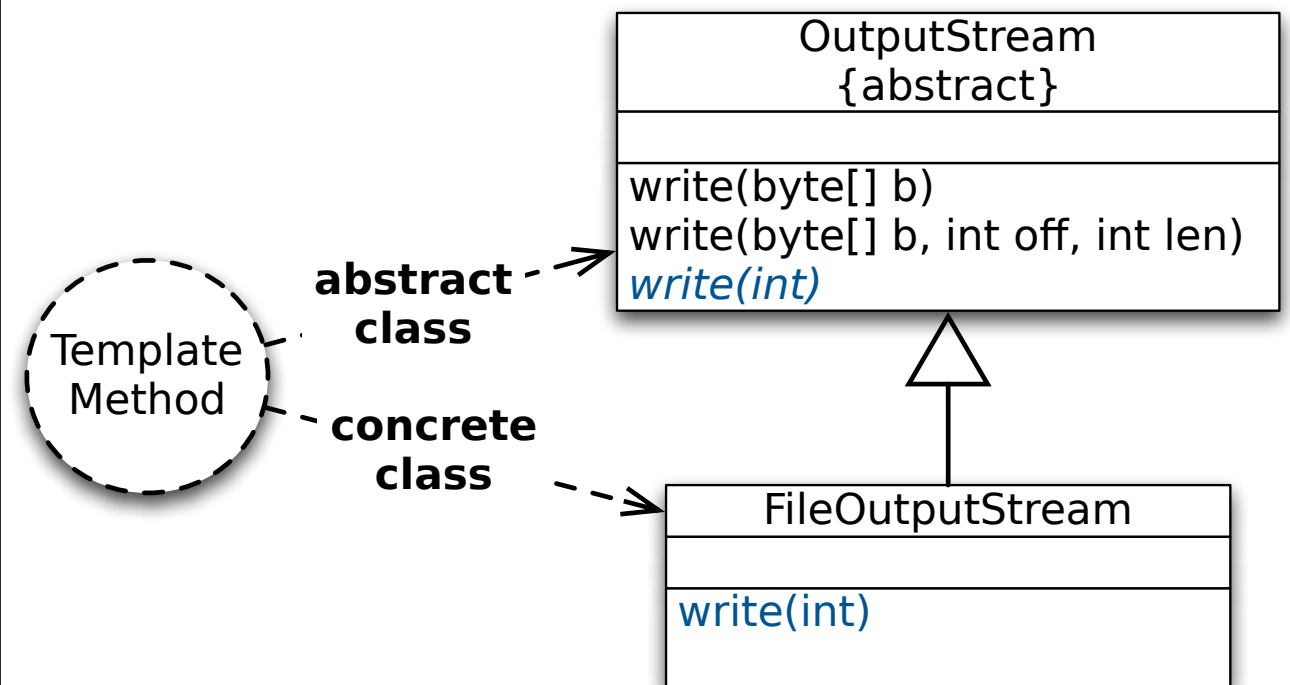
1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Name</li><li>▶ Intent</li></ul>
2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Motivation</li><li>▶ Applicability</li></ul>
3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Structure</li><li>▶ Participants</li><li>▶ Collaboration</li><li>▶ Implementation</li></ul>
4.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Consequences</li></ul>
5.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Known Uses</li><li>▶ Related Patterns</li></ul>

To document a used design pattern use the participant names of the pattern to specify a class' role in the implementation of patterns.

## Template Method Pattern



## Use of the Template Method Pattern in Java



# Levels of Consciousness for a Design Pattern

1. Innocence

2. Known tricks

3. Competent trick application

4. Applicability & consequences known

5. Wide knowledge of patterns & their interaction

**6. Capable of capturing knowledge into literate form**

# Design Patterns Serve Multiple Purposes

Elements of Reusable Software	patterns foster reusability
Reuse of Design	rather than code
Communication	design vocabulary
Documentation	information chunks
Teaching	passing on culture
Language Design	high level languages

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Patterns enable the construction of **high-quality software architectures**.

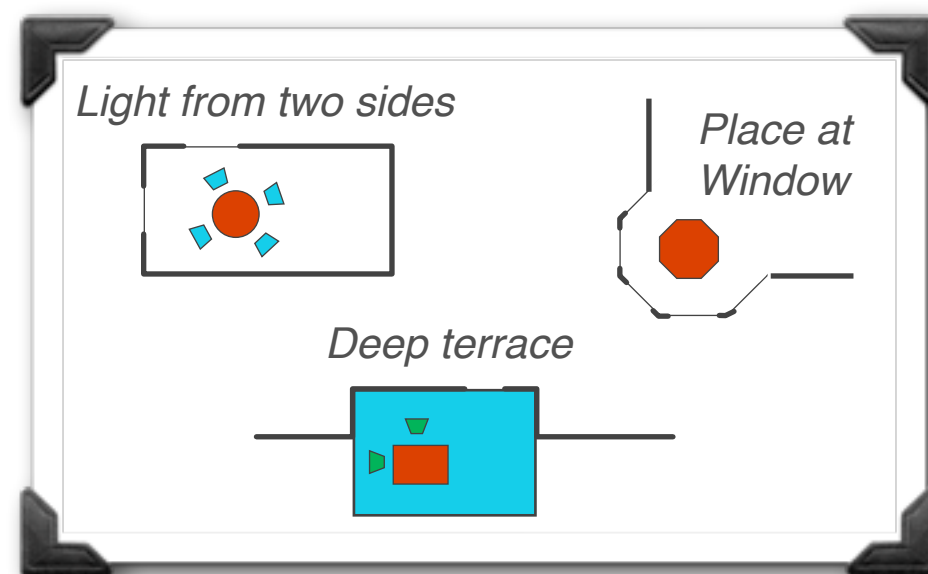
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A **software design pattern** describes...

- ▶ a commonly recurring structure of interacting software components
  - ▶ that solve a general software design problem within a particular context.
-

chess	from rules to expertise
literature	oldest reference
agriculture	wisdom vs. science
architecture	pioneering work
software design	



*Patterns in Architecture*



# Summary

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The goal of this lecture is to enable you to systematically carry out small(er) software projects that produce quality software.

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- Idioms, Design Patterns and Architectural Patterns help you to solve recurring problems (at different abstraction levels) and to immediately understand the benefits and tradeoffs.
- Patterns enable you to talk about the design of your application at a higher abstraction level.