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# state pattern

\* best example follow this

client

```

Public Tcpconnection () {
    state = new closedstate()
}
void setstate (state s)
{ state = s }
void handleRequest {
    state.handleRequest()
}
    
```

concrete states

closedstate

+handleRequest (Tcpconnection context)

Establishedstate

+handleRequest (Tcpconnection) context

Listening state

+handleRequest (Tcpconn - ) context

Tcpconnection

-state : State

+ setstate ( ) : state

~~handleRequest~~

+ handleRequest()

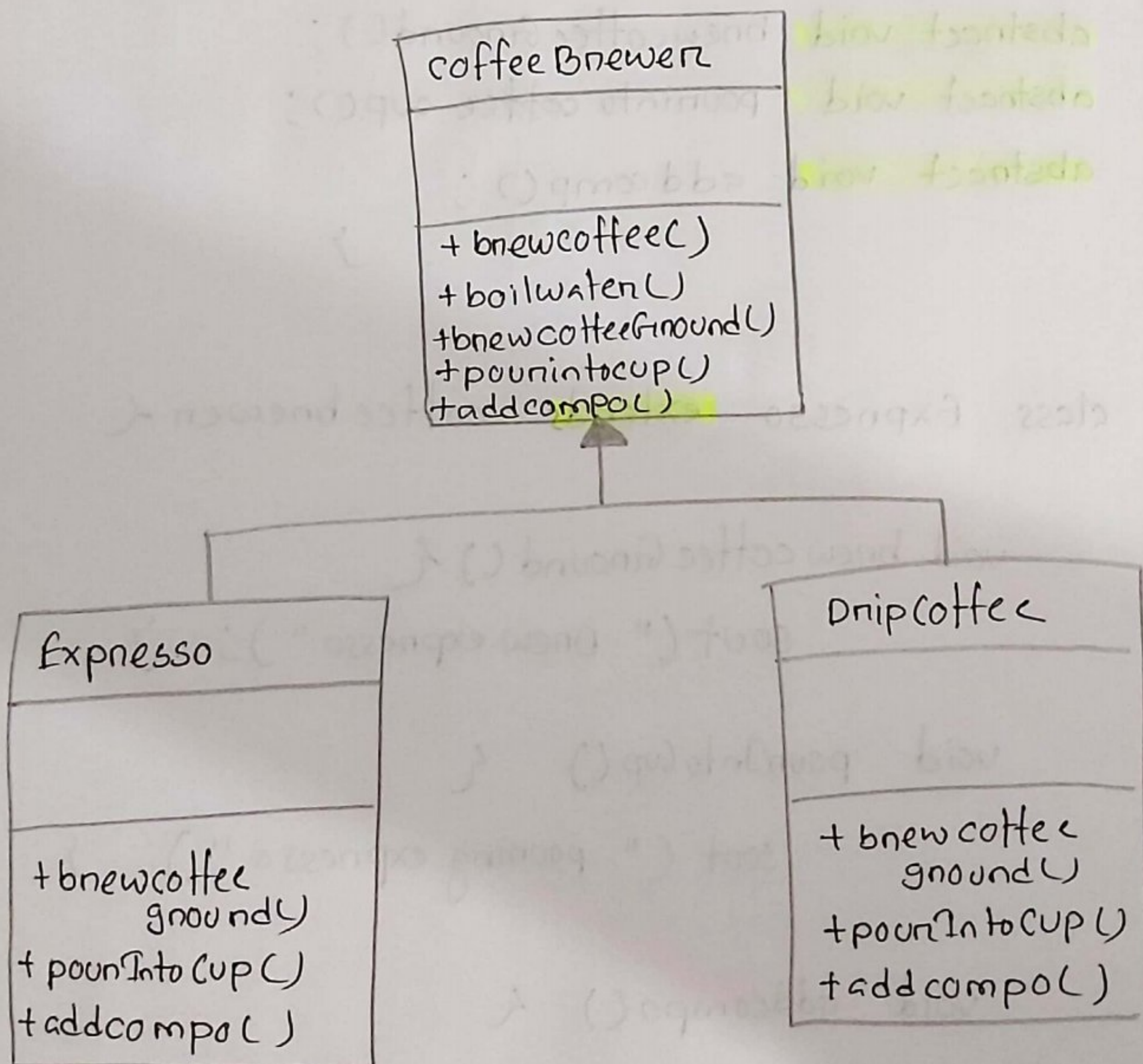
<<state>>

+handleRequest (Tcpconnection context)



## Template Design pattern

Template is a behavioral pattern that provides a way to define a skeleton of an algorithm in a method of base class and allows subclasses to override specific step of the algorithm without changing its structure





```
abstract class coffeebnewer {
```

```
    final void bnewcoffee () {
```

```
        boilwater();
```

```
        bnewcoffeeGround();
```

```
        pourInto cup();
```

```
        addcomp();
```

```
    }
```

```
    void boilwater () {
```

```
    }
```

```
    abstract void bnewcoffeeGround();
```

```
    abstract void pourinto coffee cup();
```

```
    abstract void addcomp();
```

```
    }
```

```
class Expnesso extends coffeebnewer {
```

```
    void bnewcoffeeGround () {
```

```
        sout(" Bnew expnesso ");
```

```
    }
```

```
    void pourIntoCup () {
```

```
        sout(" pouring expnesso ");
```

```
    }
```

```
    void addcompo () {
```

```
        sout(" add sugan ");
```

```
    }
```



(x) strategy pattern

→ changes the guts / behaviour of an object

(x) decorator pattern

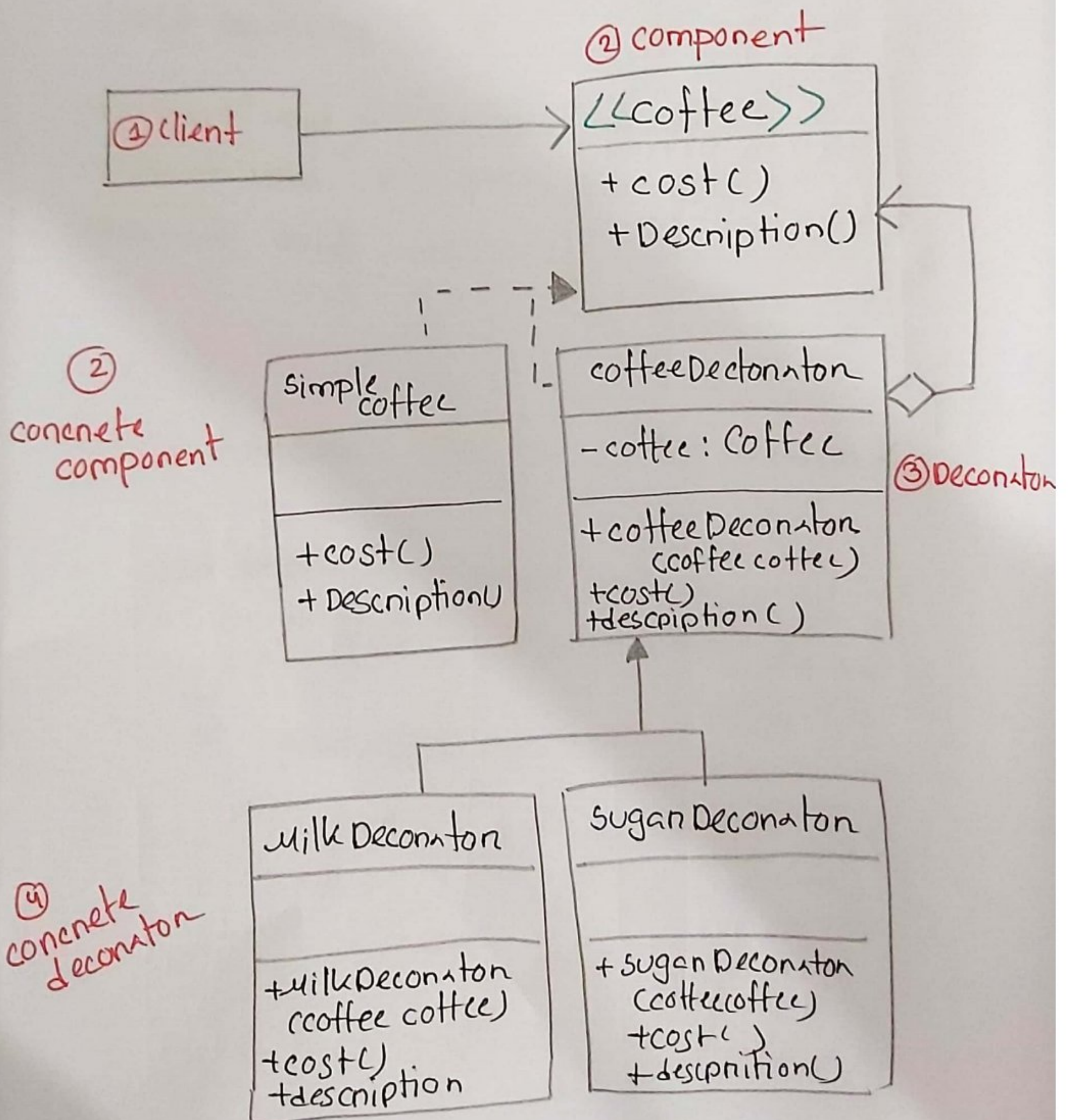
→ changes the skin / appearance of an object



enhance object without  
changing its  
interface

## Decorator Design Pattern

is a structural pattern to provide a flexible and dynamic way to extend the functionality of objects without using subclassing. Allows us to add new behaviour of object at Runtime





①

```
interface coffee {
```

```
}
```

② class simplecoffee <sup>implements</sup> coffee {

```
}
```

③ class coffeeDecorator <sup>implements</sup> coffee {

```
private Coffee coffee;
```

```
coffeeDecorator (coffee coffee)
```

```
{ this coffee = coffee }
```

```
void cost()
```

```
{ coffee.cost(); }
```

```
void description()
```

```
{ coffee.description(); }
```

④ class milkDecorator extends coffeeDecorator {

```
public milkDecorator (coffee coffee)
```

```
{ super(coffee); }
```

```
void cost()
```

```
{ super.cost() + 10 ; }
```

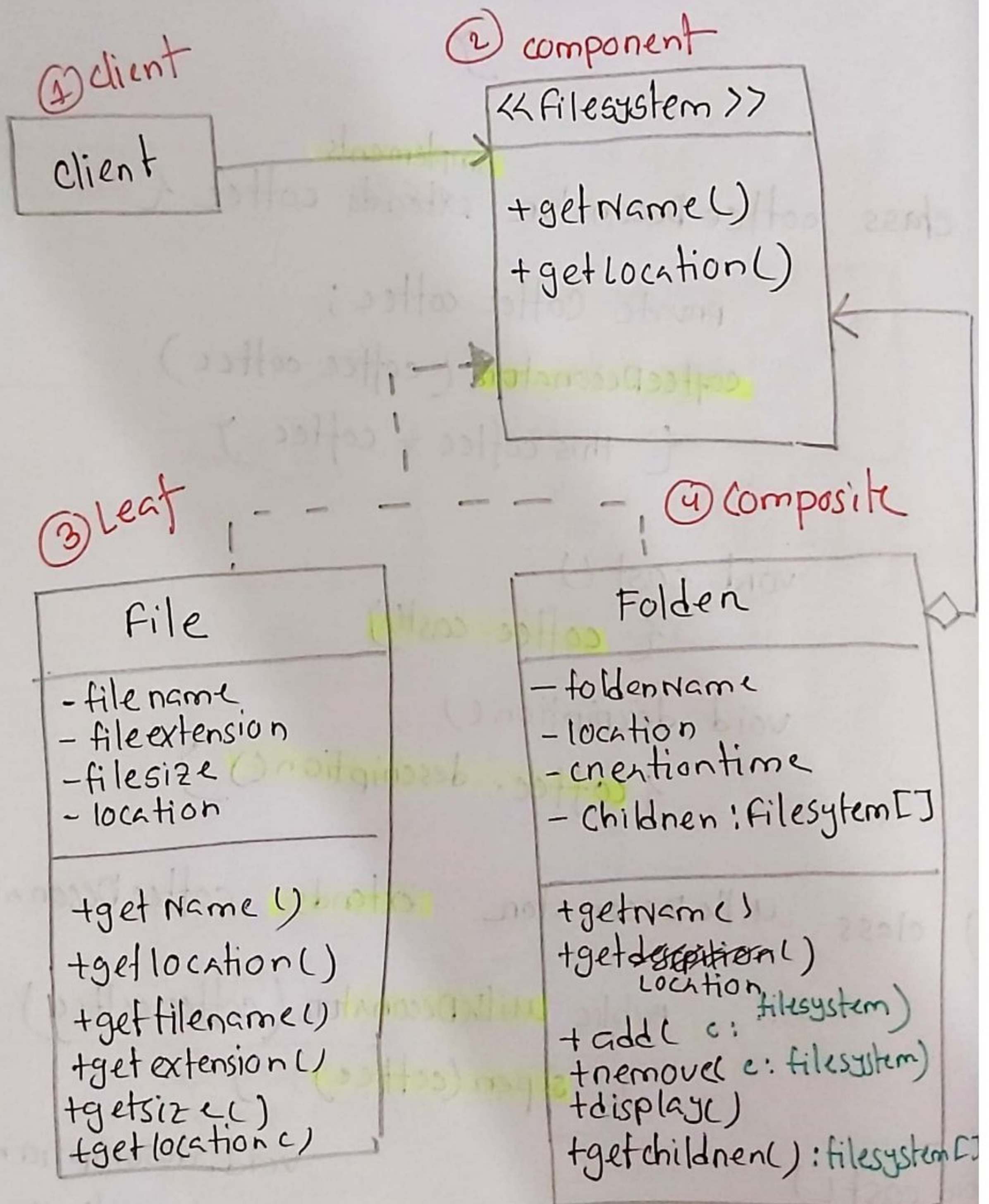
```
void description()
```

```
{ super.description() + "with milk" }
```



## Composite Pattern

is a structural design pattern that lets you compose objects into tree structures and then work with these structures as if they were individual objects





```
interface filesystem {
```

```
}
```

```
class file implements filesystem {
```

```
    private String filename
```

```
    {
```

```
        file (String filename, ... )
```

```
        { this.filename = filename
```

```
        }
```

```
getfilename() { }
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
class folder implements filesystem {
```

```
    private String folderName;
```

```
    {
```

```
        List<filesystem> child = new ArrayList<>();
```

```
        folder (
```

```
        {
```

```
        }
```

```
void add (filesystem c)
```

```
{ child.add(c) }
```

```
void List<filesystem>
```

```
getChildren()
```

```
return children;
```



## Patterns similar to composite

### ① Decorator Pattern

#### similarities

- ① both involve concept of composition
- ② use a tree like structure
- ③ treat individual objects and composition of objects uniformly
- ④ allow addition of new feature

#### dissimilarities

- ① purpose

composite :-

creating an hierarchical structures of objects

Decorator :-

add responsibility to an individual object + extend behavior

- ② composite :-

all component less, composite all treated uniformly under common interface

Decorator :- Distinction between component and Decorator



## (2) chain of responsibility

### similarities

- (1) (2) (3)

### Dissimilar

- (1) COR  $\rightarrow$  structure linear chain of handlers  
composite  $\rightarrow$  hierarchical tree like structure
- (2) COR  $\rightarrow$  each handler decide to handle it on pass  
composite  $\rightarrow$  all component handle the request



(\*) strategy pattern

→ changes the gub / behaviour of an object

(\*) decorator pattern

→ changes the skin / appearance of an object

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