

Splash!

Projekt: Raster graphics editor

Parts from the project documentation

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1. Project overview

Splash! It is a multiplatform, raster graphics editor inspired by such programs as Photoshop, Gimp and Microsoft Paint. The idea while creating the application was to fill the gap between simple and intuitive Paint and advanced and crude Gimp. The application was written in Java using the Swing library. The main point though, was to learn and use in practice many different design patterns.

Splash! has been designed to offer the following features:

a) Drawing tools:

- pencil
- brush
- line
- broken line
- fill
- foreground color change
- background color change
- rectangle
- triangle
- oval
- spray
- selecting and cutting (Paint-like)
- eraser
- offset (layers)
- pipette
- text
- zoom
- drawing size change

b) Image:

- size change
- scaling
- offset change

c) Layers:

- creating
- moving
- merging
- deleting
- visibility change
- opacity change
- name change

d) Image and layer filters:

- color inversion
- rotation (angle)
- brightness (percentage)

- contrast (percentage)
- blur
- sharpness
- white balance

e) I/O:

- opening and saving files with the following extensions:
- jpg/jpeg
- png
- bmp
- gif
- slh (app specific extension – allows to save current sheet state with layers).

f) Other:

- undo/redo feature for each layer
- menu and other shortcuts
- UI compatible with multiple displays
- multiple sheets
- foreground toolbars

2. Design patterns use

1. MVC
2. Observer
3. Strategy
4. Memento
5. Chain of Responsibility
6. Template method
7. Factory (Simple Factory)
8. Prototype
9. Singleton
10. Composite
11. Adapter + Iterator

LEGEND:

Creational patterns
Structural patterns
Behavioral patterns
Architectural patterns

3. Patterns usage description and UML diagrams

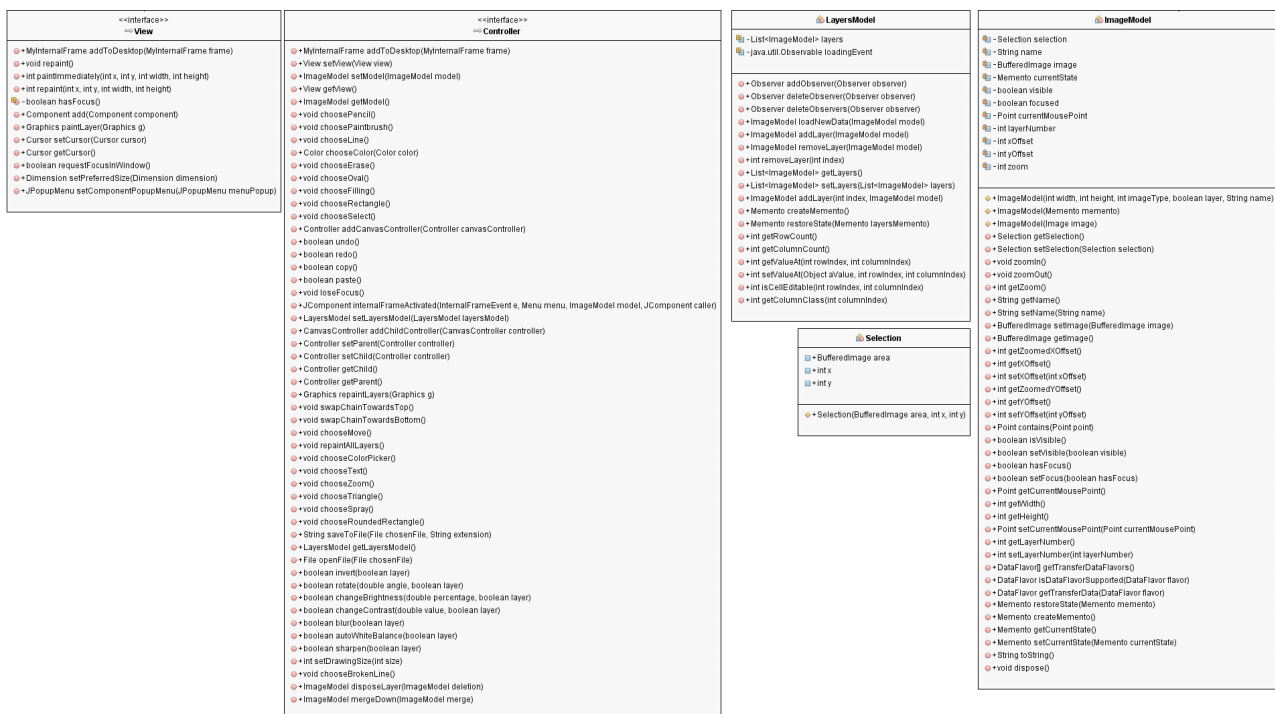
1. MVC (Model View Controller)

a) Model

- ImageModel – represents the data of a single layer with BufferedImage and other minor elements.
- LayersModel – represents several layers (ImageModel).

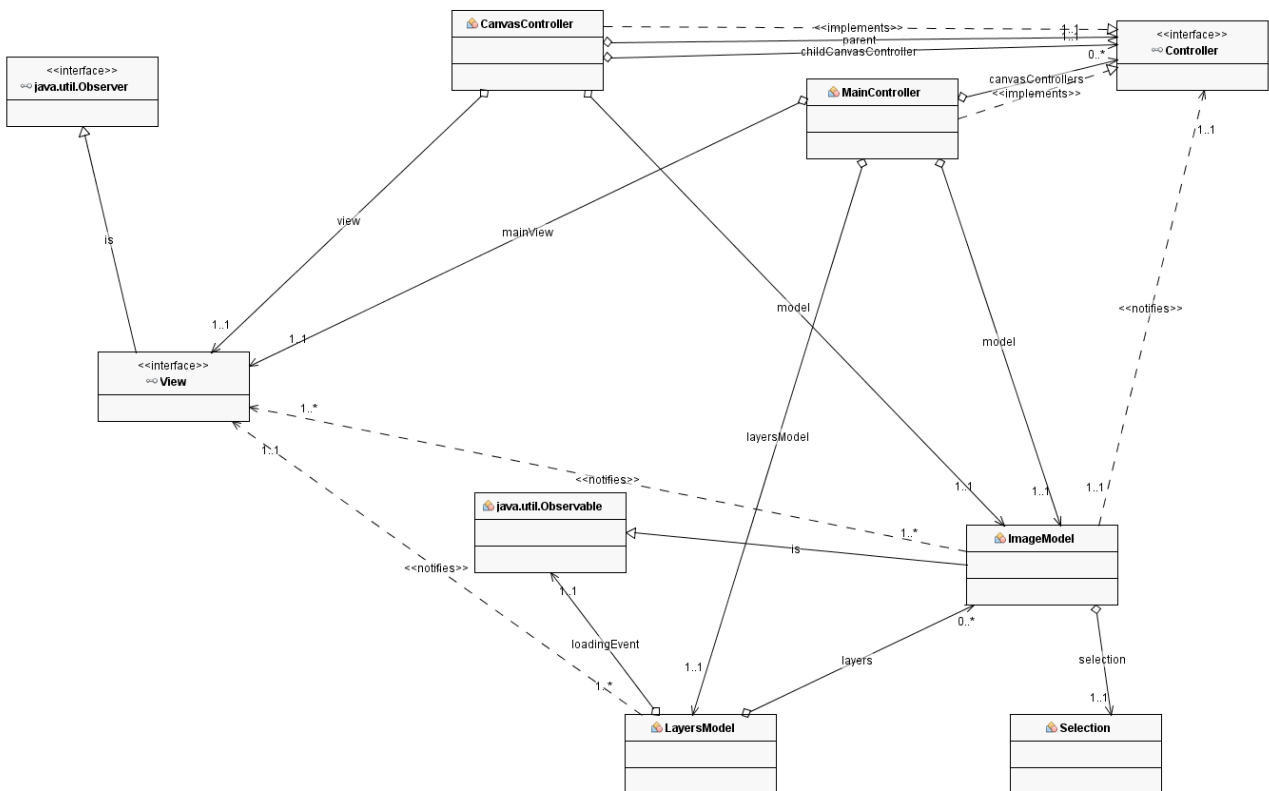
b) View – this layer consists of views inheriting from the Swing library classes and implementing the View interface. Here are, among others: MainView (main view), InfoPanel (displays the current cursor position), LayersPanel (displays layers of current sheet), Menu, ToolPanel, etc.

c) Controller – his layer includes classes implementing the Controller interface, which in turn inherits from typical Swing interfaces such as MouseMotionListener or MouseListener. These objects are usually added as listeners in views. Two classes of controllers were distinguished: MainController (main controller) and CanvasController (controller responsible for handling a single layer).



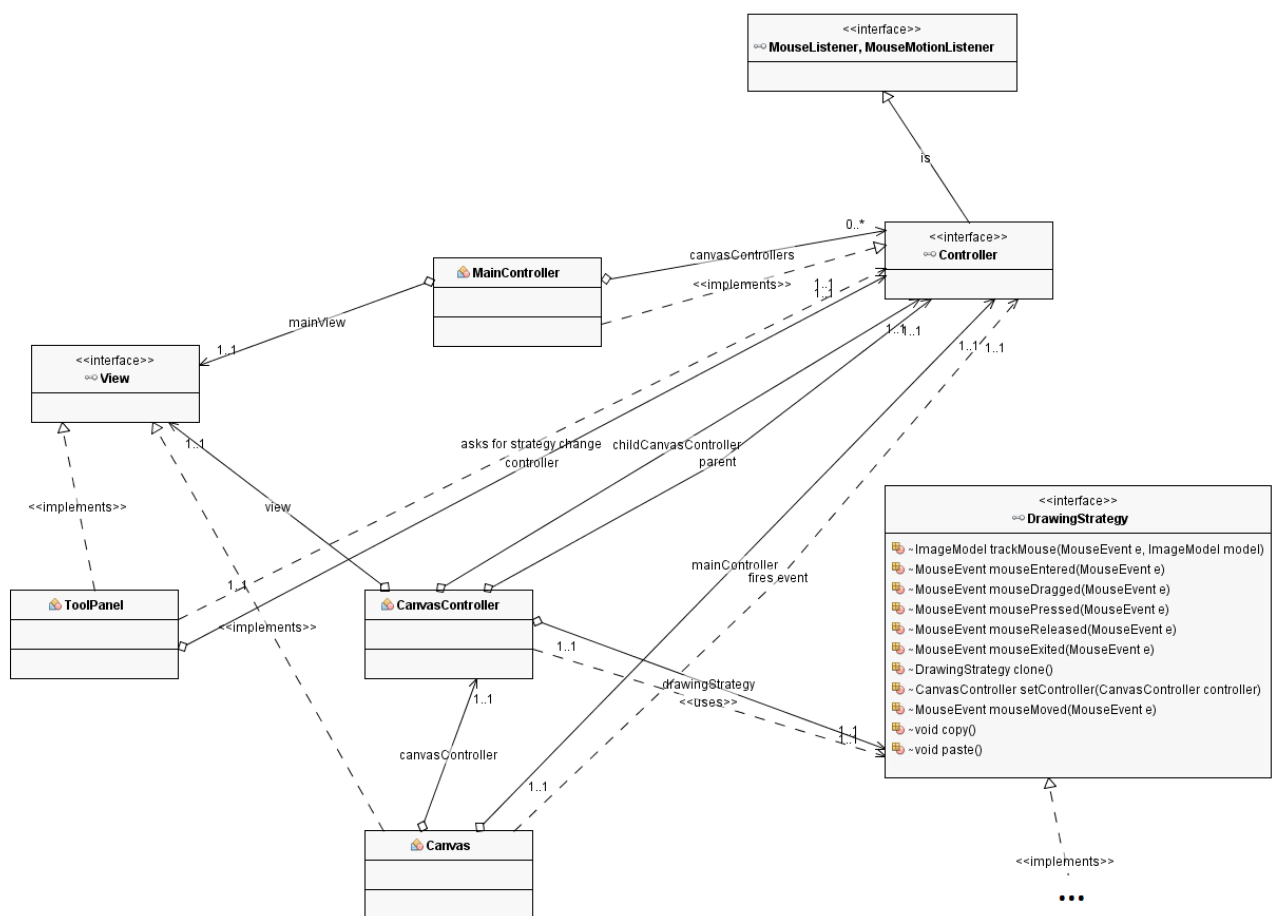
Picture 1: Pattern – MVC. Interfaces and classes

2. **Observer** – the observed object (model) notifies the views about changes.



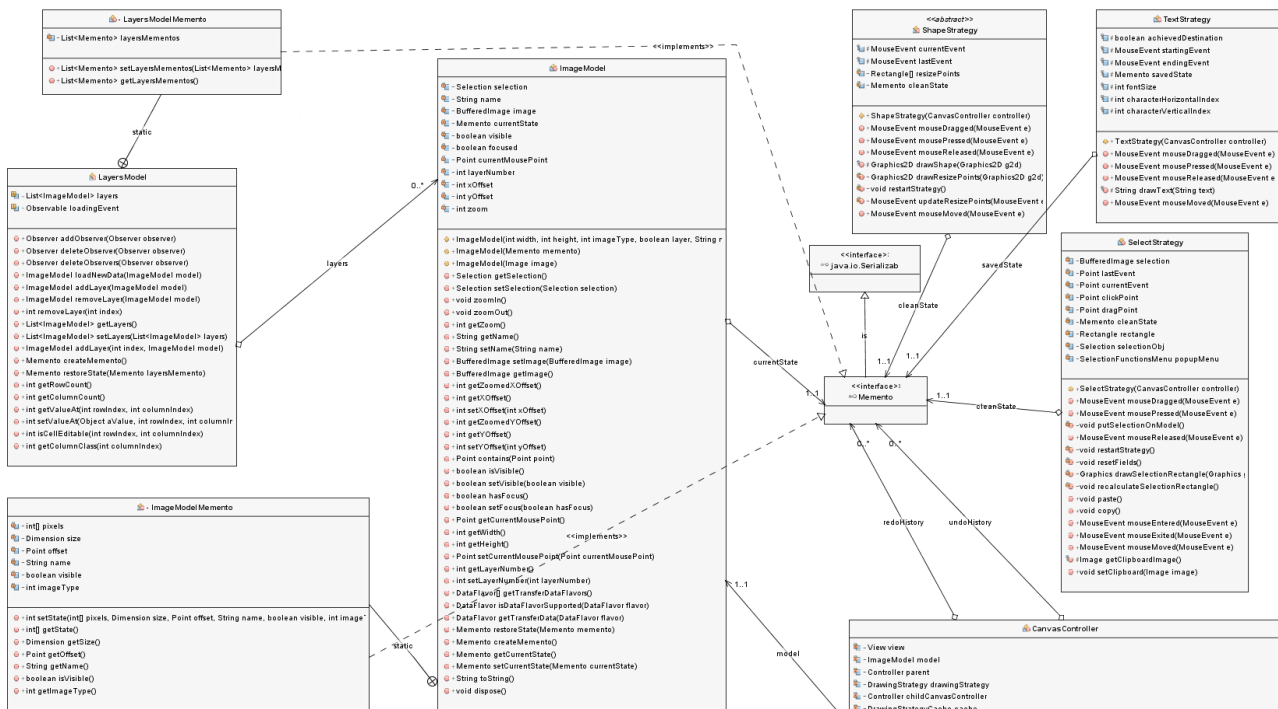
Picture 2: Pattern – Observer. Communication choice in the MVC pattern

3. **Strategy** – this pattern in the project is used for various forms of the drawing algorithm selected from the tool panel such as: pencil, brush, drawing figures, selection, etc.



Picture 3: Pattern – Strategy. ToolPanel informs of the Strategy change caused by the user (drawing tool selection), Canvas sends events based on which context (CanvasController) uses the correct Strategy. For strategy class hierarchy – see the Prototype pattern

4. **Memento** – deals with saving the state of the model and makes it available to the outside without violating the rules of hermetization, which allows to implement the mechanism "undo / redo" and save the state of the application.



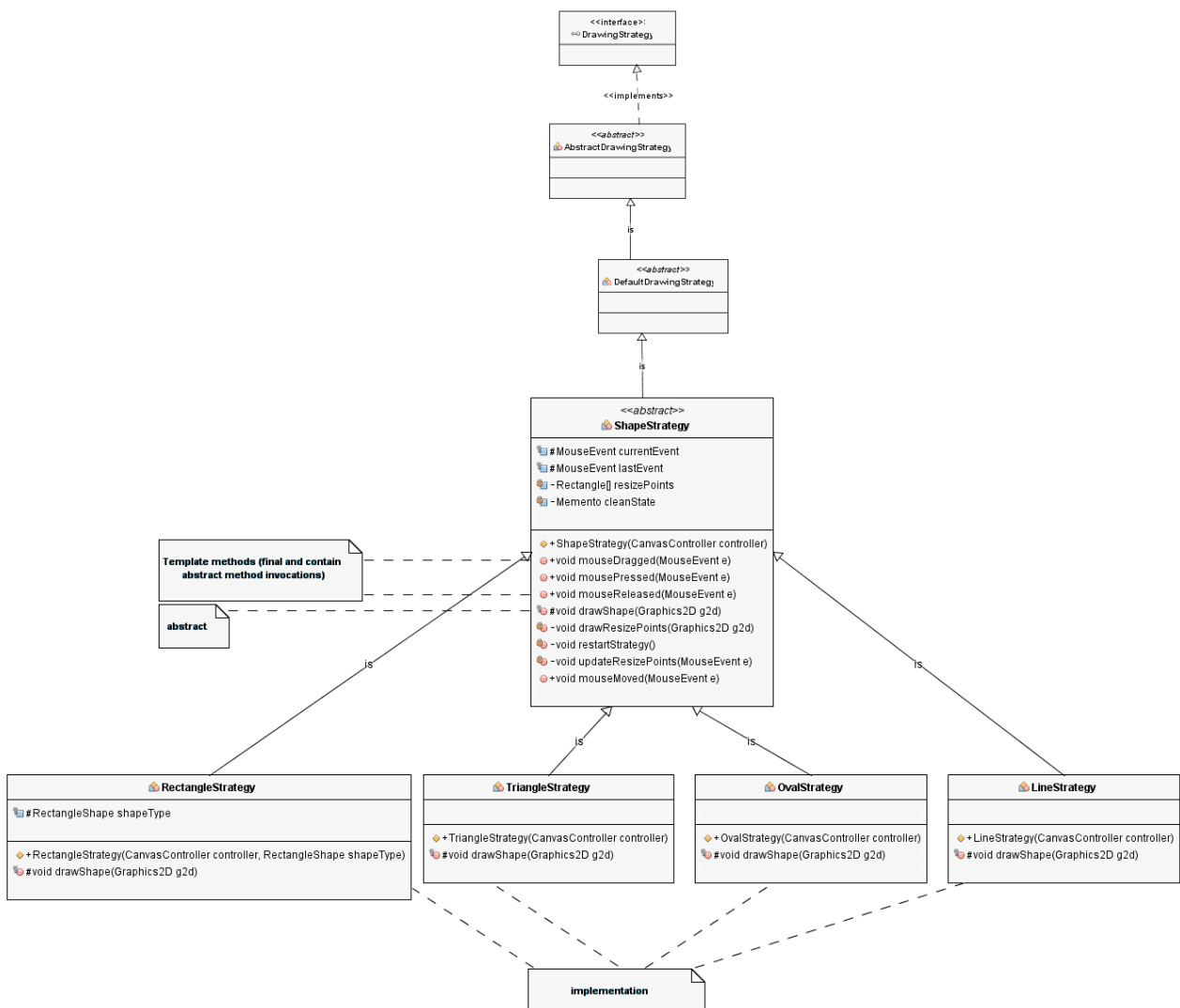
Picture 4: Wzorzec Memento. Caretaker - Controller; Originator - LayersModel, ImageModel; Memento – narrow interface; Private methods of inner static classes act as a wide interface for the Originator. Static classes are not connected with static chain during serialization process

5. **Chain of responsibility** – the undo and redo, copying and pasting commands follow the path from the main controller, through the controllers for which the views have focus, ending with the controller for which the model is active, where the action is performed.



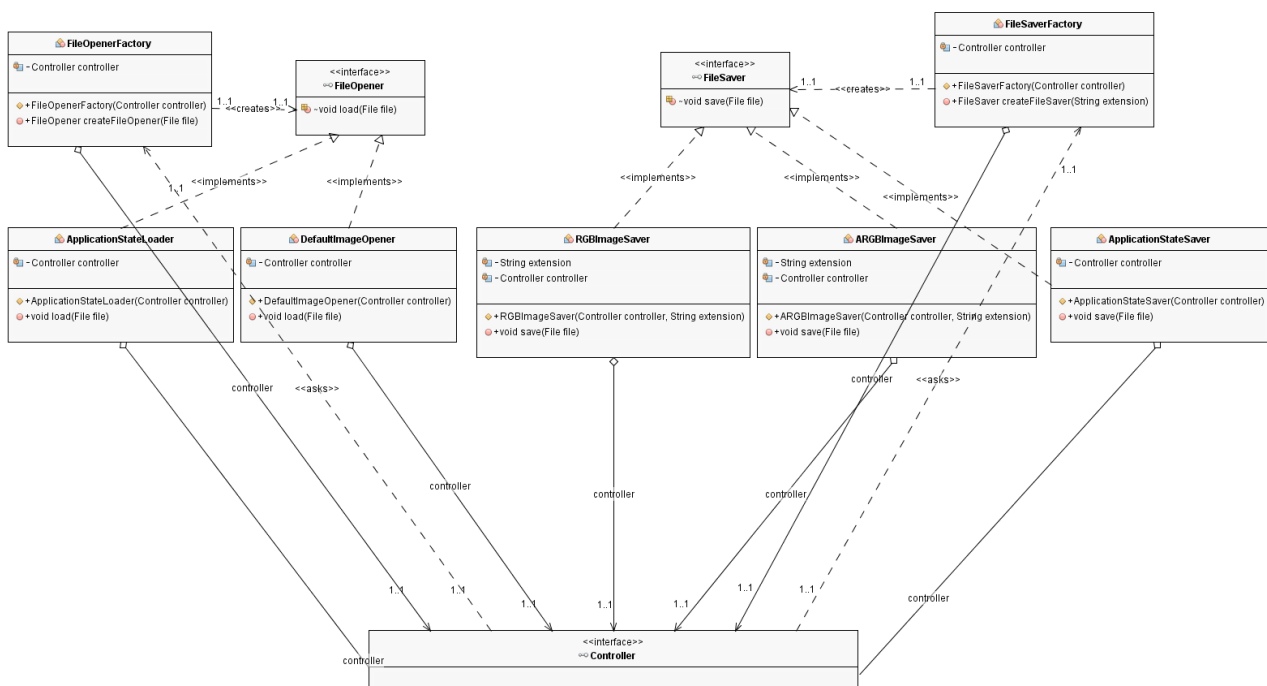
Picture 5: Pattern - Chain of responsibility. Each object contains a reference to parent and child. Most methods are called in the chain on the focused model.

6. **Template method** – the drawing scheme of the figures is quite similar, it consists of, among others, drawing small squares at the ends of the figures (to resize by dragging) and handling drawing. In this algorithm, the variable element is drawing the figure. Using the template method in derived classes only the implementation of the figure drawing method is given, which allows to easily and quickly expand the strategy by successive figures.



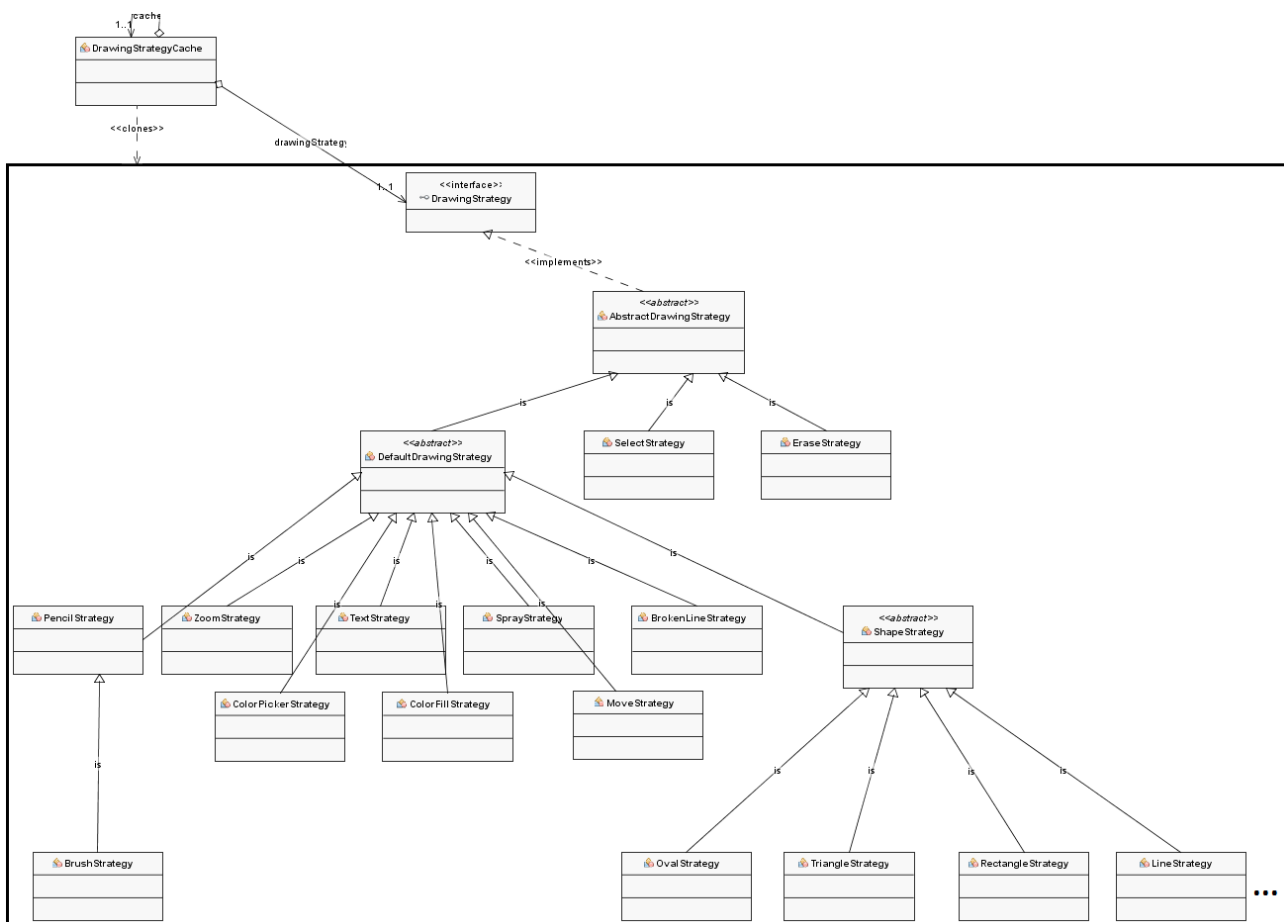
Picture 6: Pattern – Template method. Abstract method `drawShape` is called in (finalnych) template methods `mouseDragged` and `mouseReleased`. Derived classes implement this method.

7. **Factory (Simple Factory)** – when opening an image from a file, it may be interpreted differently depending on the extension (ARGB - png, gif, RGB - bmp, jpg; file containing the application state), therefore different classes will be needed to load the data into the appropriate format and vice versa - write to it. Using the "Factory" pattern, it will be possible to assign the appropriate load / save class based on the file extension.



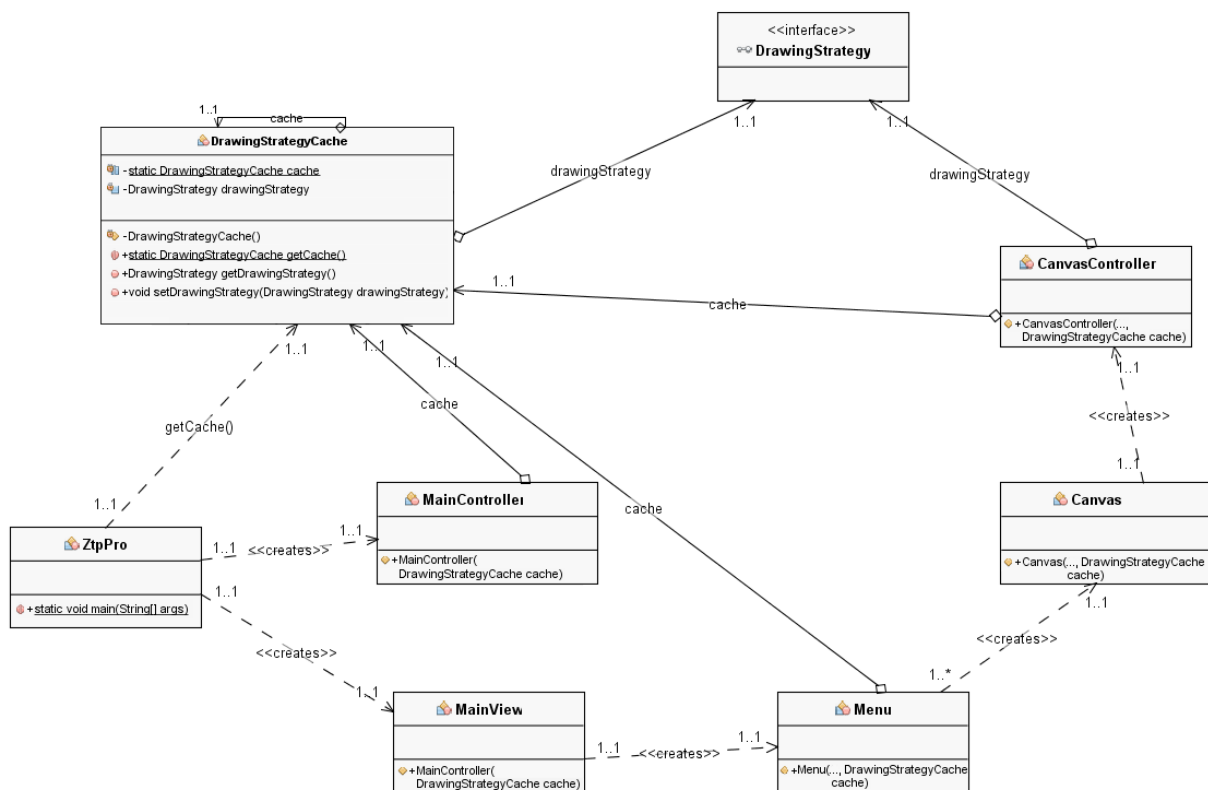
Picture 7: Pattern – Factory (Simple Factory). On behalf of classes implementing the Controller interface, the class that opens or saves the given file type (image) is returned based on the file or its extension.

8. **Prototype** – when creating a new controller, it should have the same strategy so that the same drawing options do not differ between the sheets and layers. The strategy is created on the basis of the prototype, but only its controller is changed.



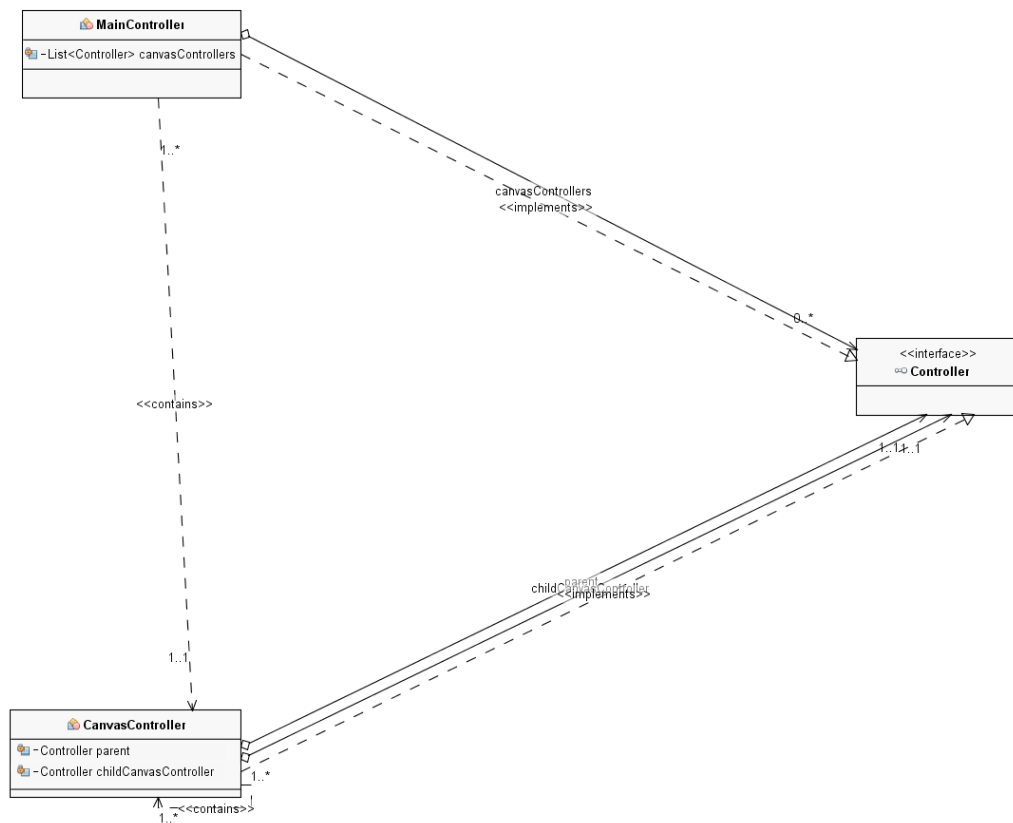
Picture 8: Pattern - Prototype. Currently selected Strategy is cloned during the retrieval from the cache.

9. **Singleton** – deals with storing the strategy prototype (one type of strategy for the whole application), the so-called "cache".



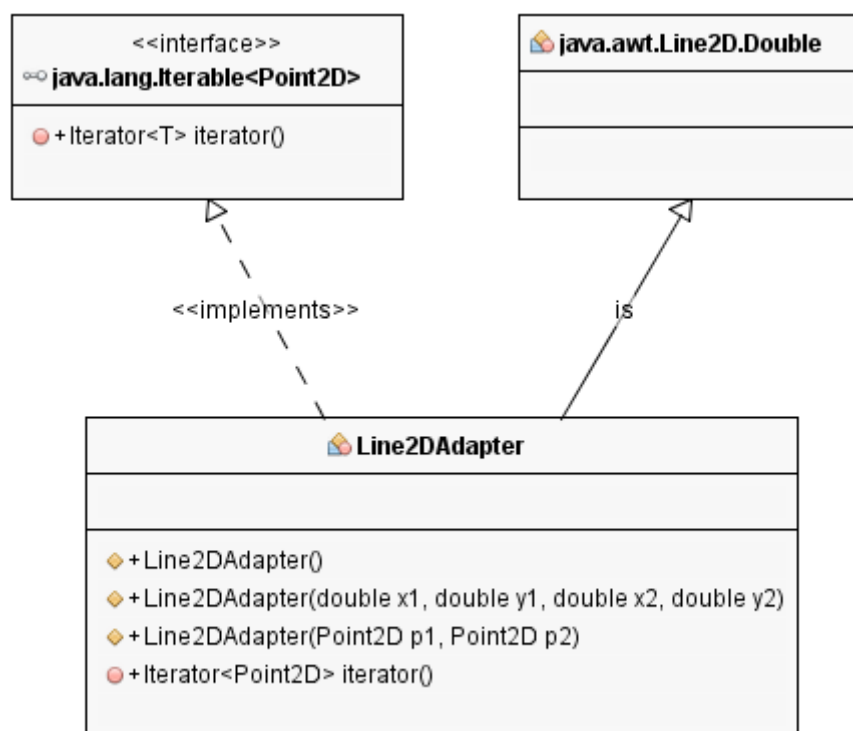
Picture 9: Pattern - Singleton. Responsible for allowing only one instance of the object in the application. Global access is not used which is shown by a chain of `DrawingStrategyCache` creation and passing.

10. **Composite** – visible especially in the Controller layer. The main controller contains layer controllers (one for each sheet), which in turn contain a reference to the controller from the upper layer.



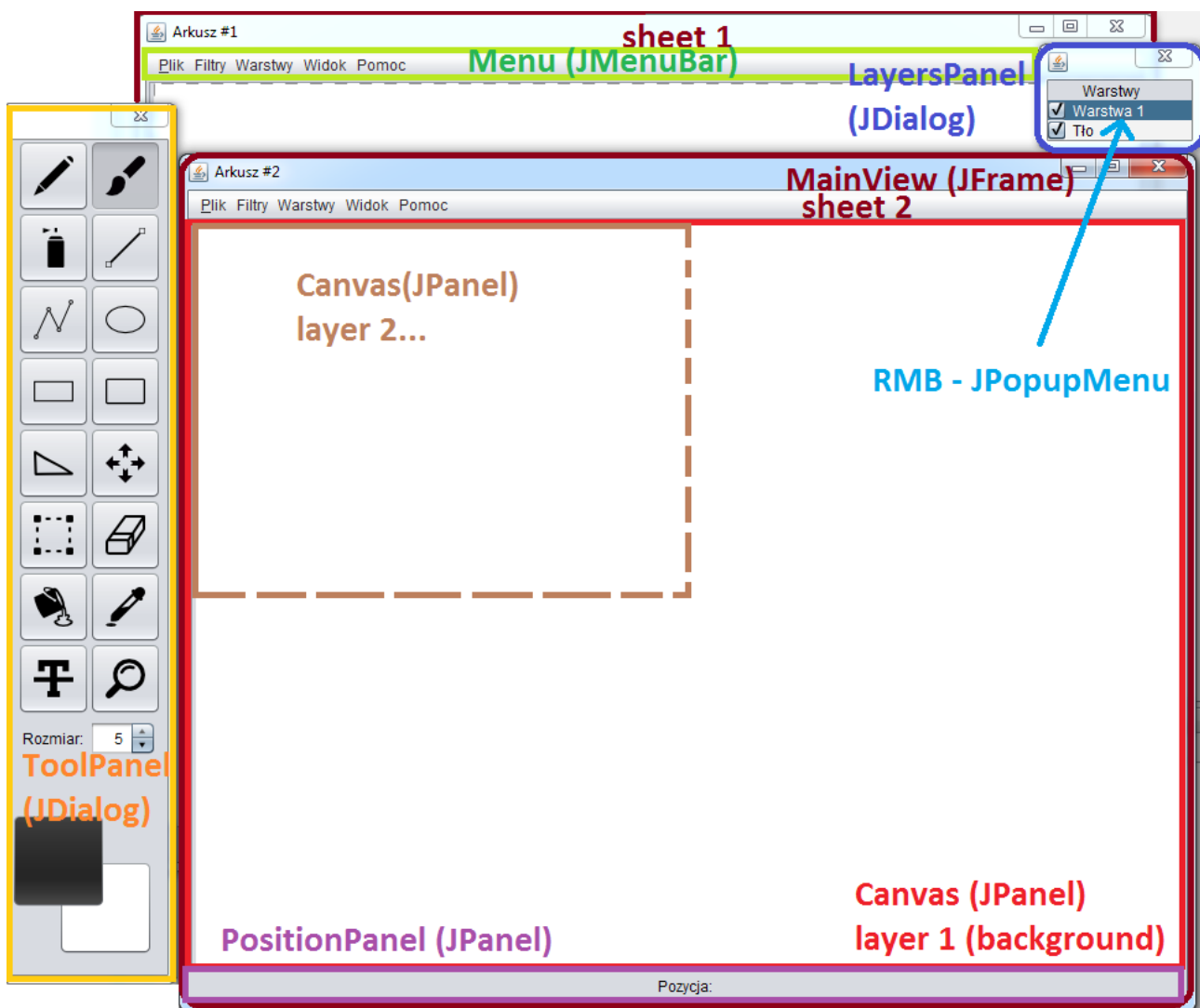
Picture 10: Pattern - Composite.

11. **Adapter** + **Iterator** – when drawing with a brush, the information about the mouse's route may not be continuous. In that case, the circles drawn by the brush will not be connected to each other and we will not get the continuous effect. It is therefore necessary to designate a line between two points and draw a circle for each point on this line. Thanks to the use of the adapter, it is possible to adapt the existing class (Line2D) to the new interface containing the return method created for the iterator line by points.



Picture 11: Pattern - Adapter and Iterator. The usage allows for easy access the consecutive intrapolated points which follow the low reporting mouse drag position frequency.

4. GUI Prototype (View layer)



Picture 12: GUI Prototype