

C#

Design Patterns in Practice

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The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code editor with two files open: `ProgramTests.cs` and `Program.cs`. The `ProgramTests.cs` file contains a test class `ProgramTests` with a `[Fact]` attribute and a `Main_given_no_args_p` method. The `Program.cs` file contains a `Program` class with a `Main` method that writes "Hello World!" to the console. The terminal at the bottom shows the output of running the tests, which is successful.

```
ProgramTests.cs
1 using System;
2 using System.IO;
3 using Xunit;
4
5 namespace HelloWorld.Tests
6 {
7     0 references | Run All Tests | Debug All Tests
8     public class ProgramTests
9     {
10         [Fact]
11         0 references | Run Test | Debug Test
12         public void Main_given_no_args_p
13         {
14             // Arrange
15             using var writer = new String
16             Console.SetOut(writer);
17
18             // Act
19             Program.Main(new string[0]);
20
21             // Assert
22             var output = writer.GetString
23             Assert.Equal("Hello World!",
24             }
25 }

Program.cs
1 using System;
2
3 namespace HelloWorld
4 {
5     1 reference
6     public class Program
7     {
8         1 reference
9         public static void Main(string[]
10         {
11             Console.WriteLine("Hello Wor
12         }
13 }
```

```
1: pwsh
Loading personal and system profiles took 1008ms.
C:\HelloWorld> dotnet test
Test run for C:\HelloWorld\HelloWorld.Tests\bin\Debug\netcoreapp3.0\HelloWorld.Tests.dll (.NETCoreApp, Vers
ion=v3.0)
Microsoft (R) Test Execution Command Line Tool Version 16.3.0
Copyright (c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

Starting test execution, please wait...

A total of 1 test files matched the specified pattern.

Test Run Successful.
Total tests: 1
Passed: 1
Total time: 3,4618 Seconds
C:\HelloWorld>
```

Agenda

Gilded Rose recap

Design Patterns

Gilded Rose

Demo



Code Metrics (Visual Studio Proper)

Maintainability Index

Between 0 and 100. Higher is better. Aim for higher than 20

Cyclomatic Complexity

Lower is better. Split methods with complexity > 10

Depth of Inheritance

Between 1 and infinity

Lower is better, but sometimes inheritance is good

Class Coupling

Lower is better. Aim for max 9

Lines of Code

Code Metrics - Original

	Maintainability Index	Cyclomatic Complexity	Depth of Inheritance	Class Coupling	Lines of Code
Program	57	3	1	5	49
GildedRose	54	20	1	2	85
Item	100	6	1	0	6
Total	70	29	1	5	151

Approach

Understand the task at hand – inspect the code

Write tests to ensure the program works to specification

Refactor, refactor, refactor

Extract methods

Implement *Conjured*

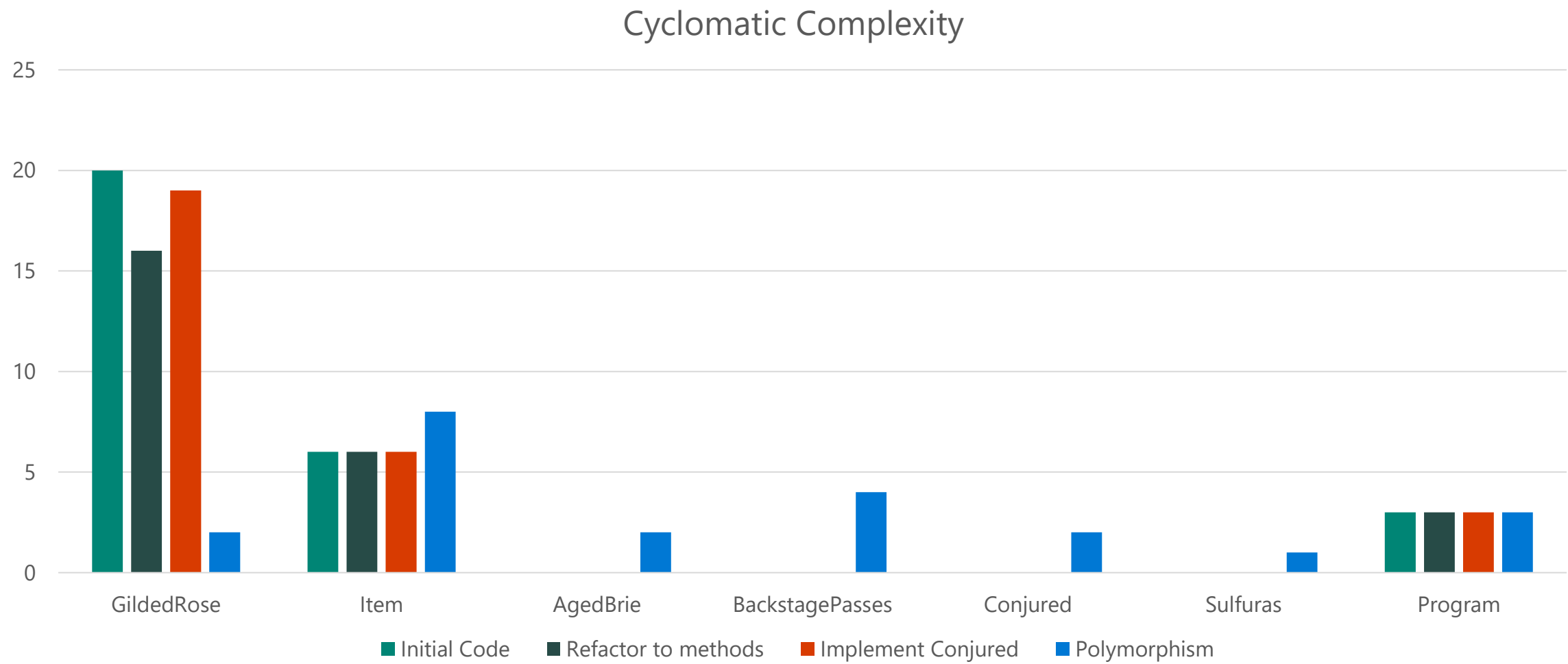
Refactor, refactor, refactor

Introduce polymorphism

Code Metrics – Polymorphed

	Maintainability Index	Cyclomatic Complexity	Depth of Inheritance	Class Coupling	Lines of Code
Program	57	3	1	8	33
GildedRose	93	2	1	5	14
Item	91	8	1	1	19
AgedBrie	71	2	2	2	15
BackstageP.	64	4	2	2	23
Conjured	71	2	2	2	15
Sulfuras	100	1	2	1	6
Total	78	22	2	13	152

Cyclomatic Complexity



Design Patterns in Practice

Design Patterns

IoC Container

Builder

Adapter

Factory Method

Singleton

Iterator

Façade

Chain of Responsibility

Strategy

Bridge

Saved for later:

Command (MVVM)

Observer (MVVM)

Proxy (Web API)

IoC Container

Tool to facilitate dependency injection.

Using a factory to either manually or automatically create types at runtime.

Various implementations:

- `Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection`
- Ninject
- Unity
- AutoFac
- StructureMap

IoC Container II

Lifetime:

Transient (every time)

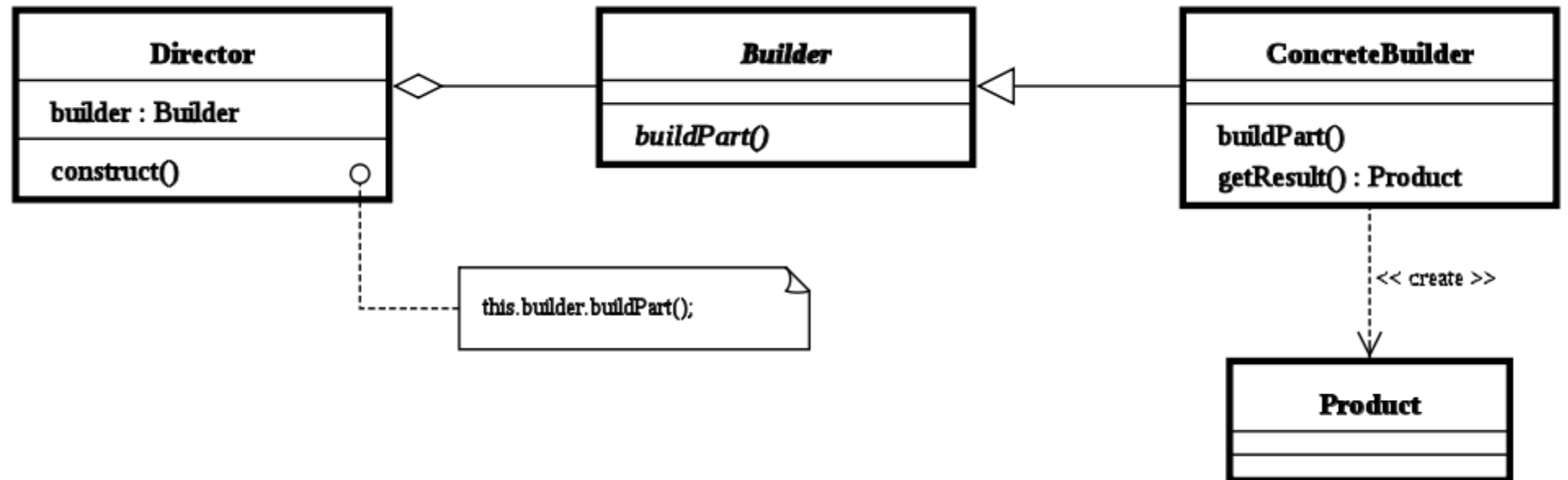
Scoped (once per request)

Singleton (once)

Builder

Separate the construction of a complex object from its representation

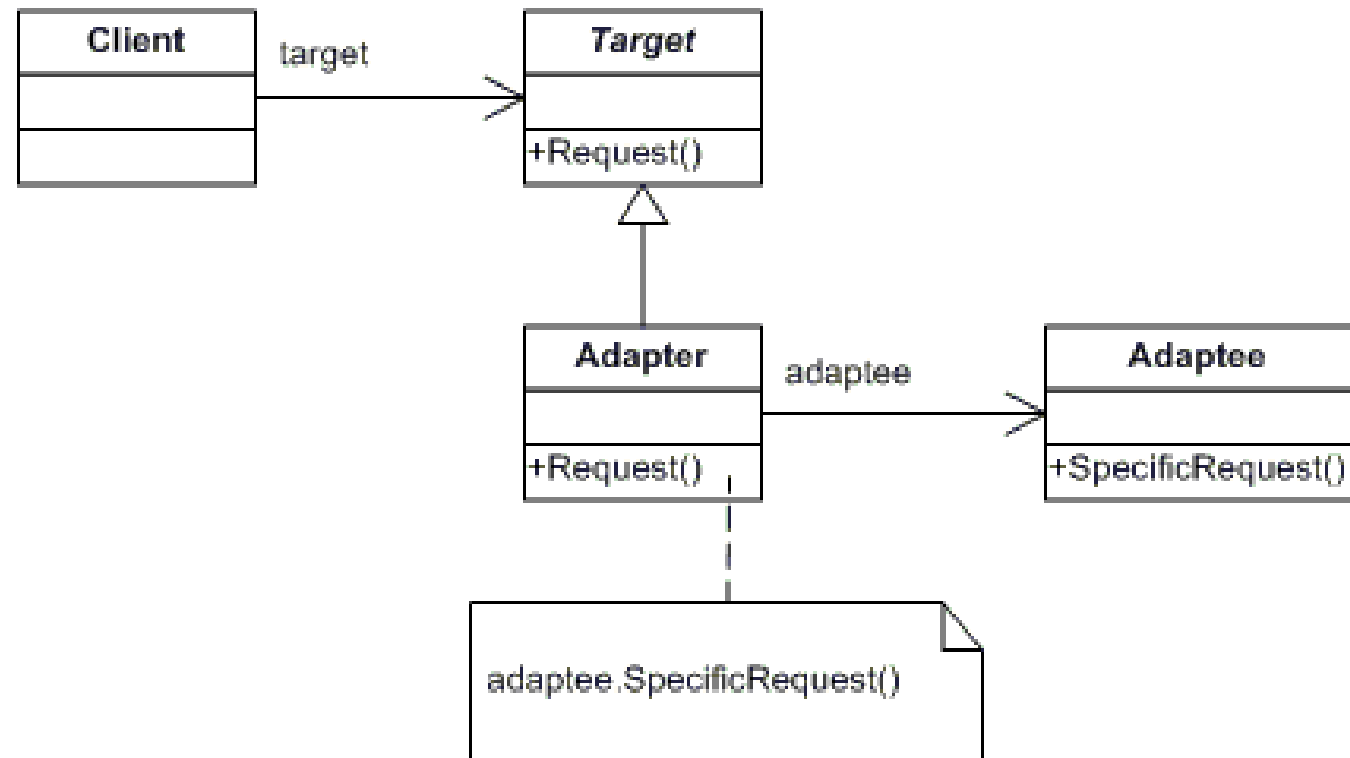
```
serviceCollection.AddScoped<,>();  
serviceCollection.BuildServiceProvider();
```



Adapter aka Wrapper

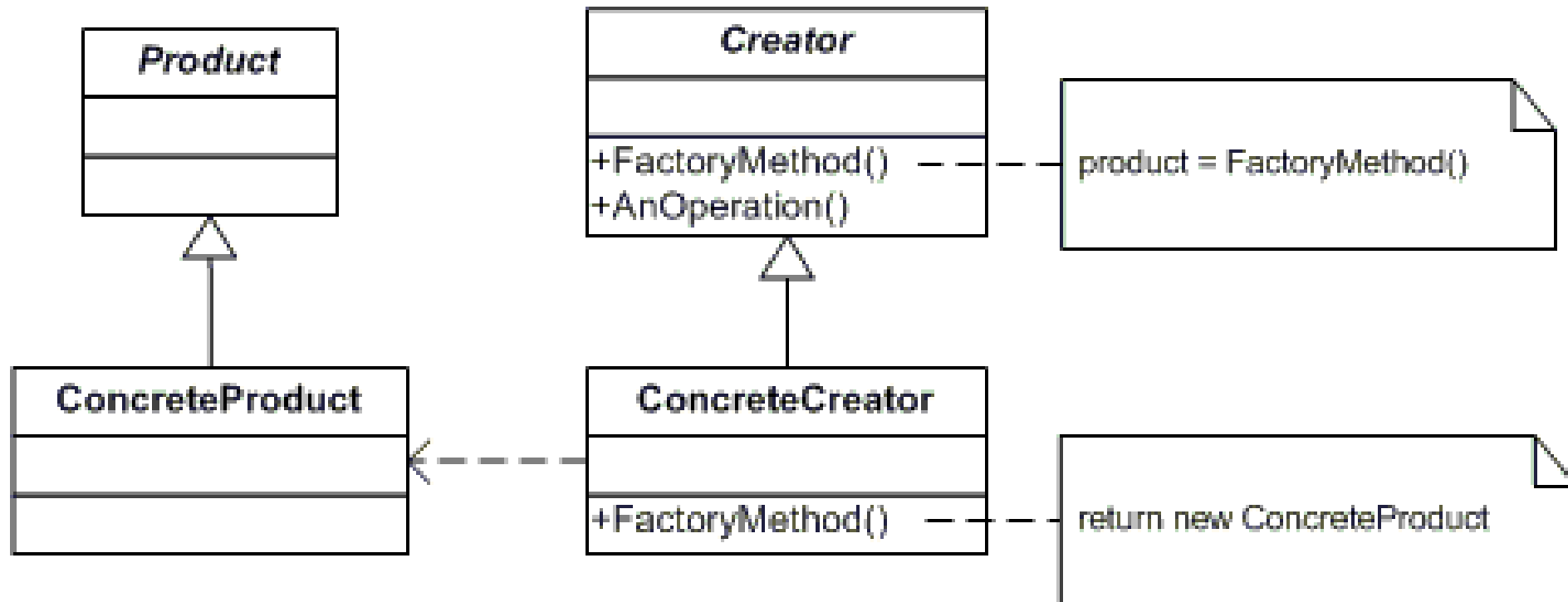
Unmodifiable implementation which does not match the interface you need.

Static or sealed class or class in another assembly.



Factory Method

A method which can creates instances of a given type.



Singleton

Only ever one single instance of a given type.

Considered an anti-pattern by many, it:

- is overused
- introduces unnecessary restrictions in situations where a sole instance of a class is not actually required
- introduces global state into an application

Singleton II

Use carefully

Implement using an interface

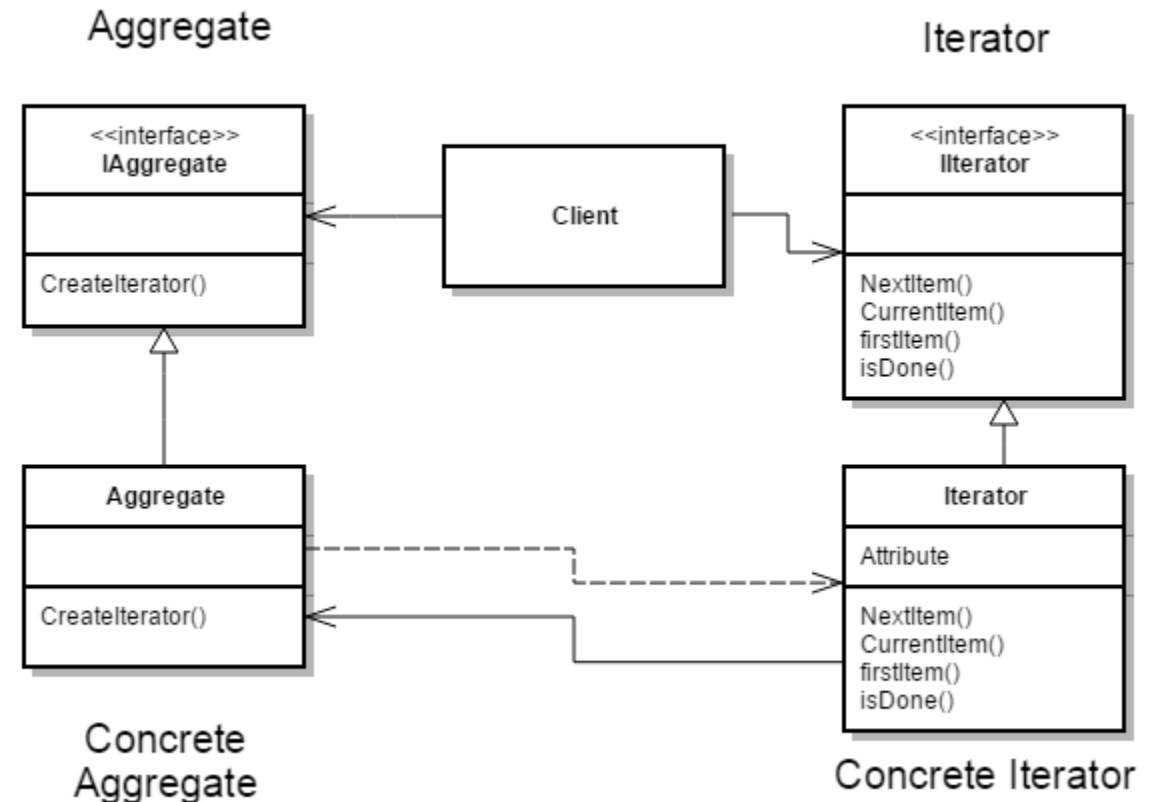
Use an IoC container

Singleton
-instance : Singleton
-Singleton() +Instance() : Singleton

Iterator

Provide a way to access the elements of an aggregate object (collection) sequentially without exposing the underlying representation

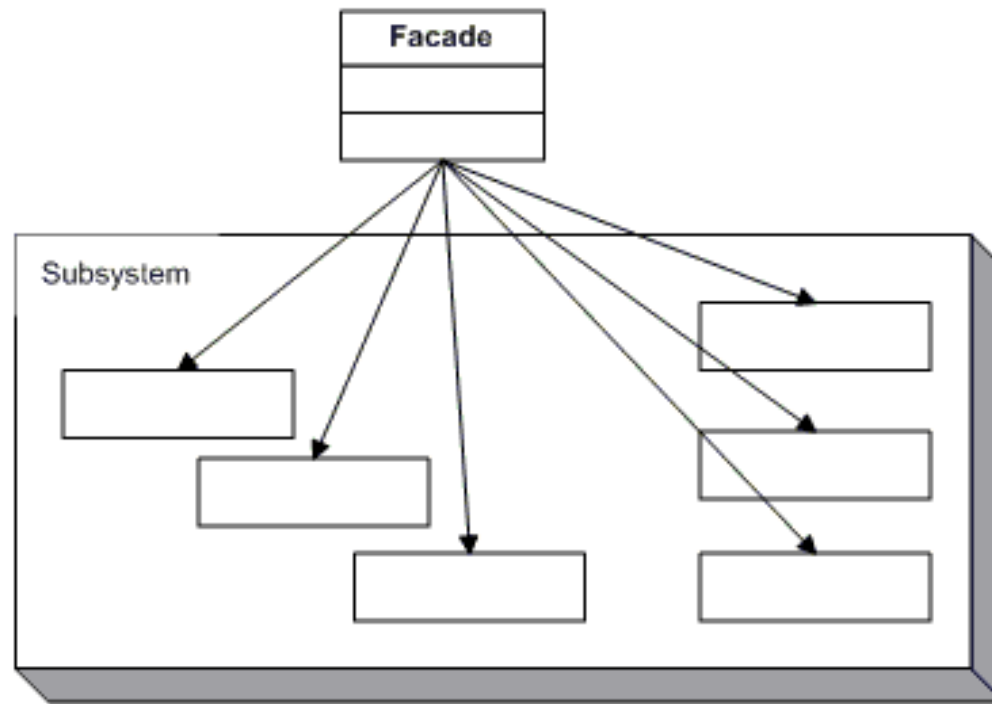
IEnumerable
IEnumerable<T>
IEnumerator
IEnumerator<T>
foreach...



Façade

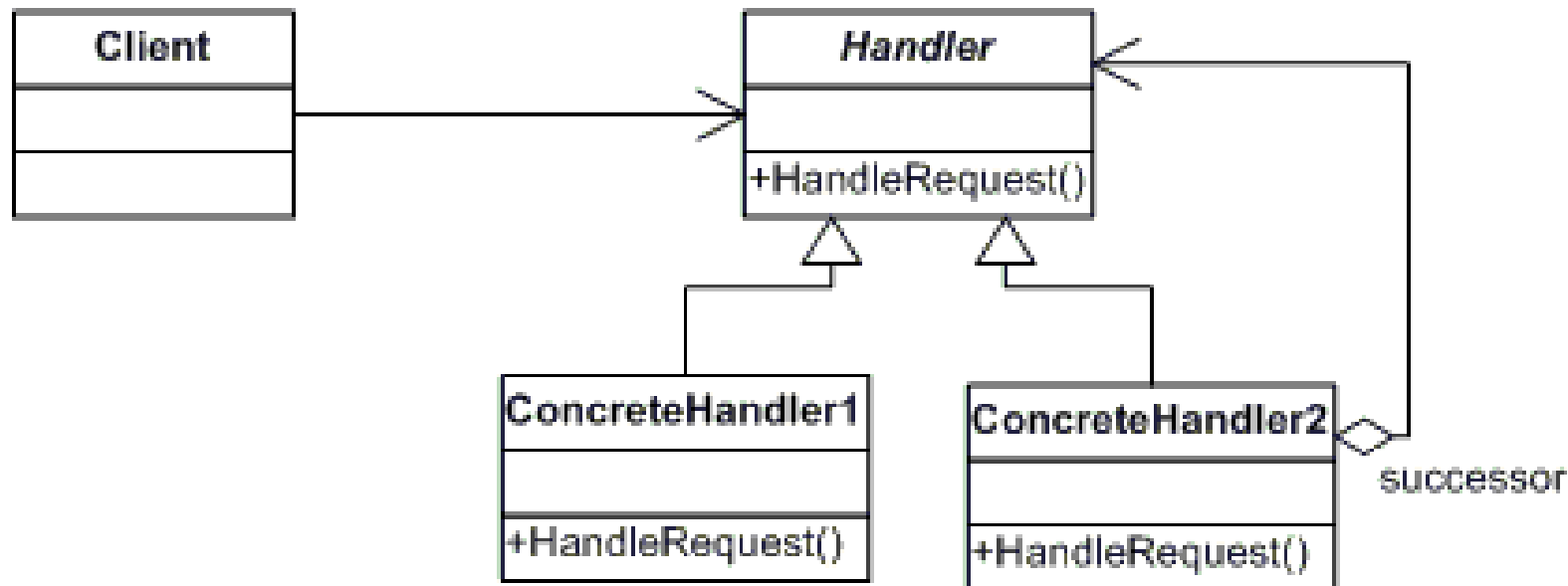
Simplify the use of a system

Provide a unified interfaces for a group of “dispersed” functionalities from a multitude of interfaces/classes



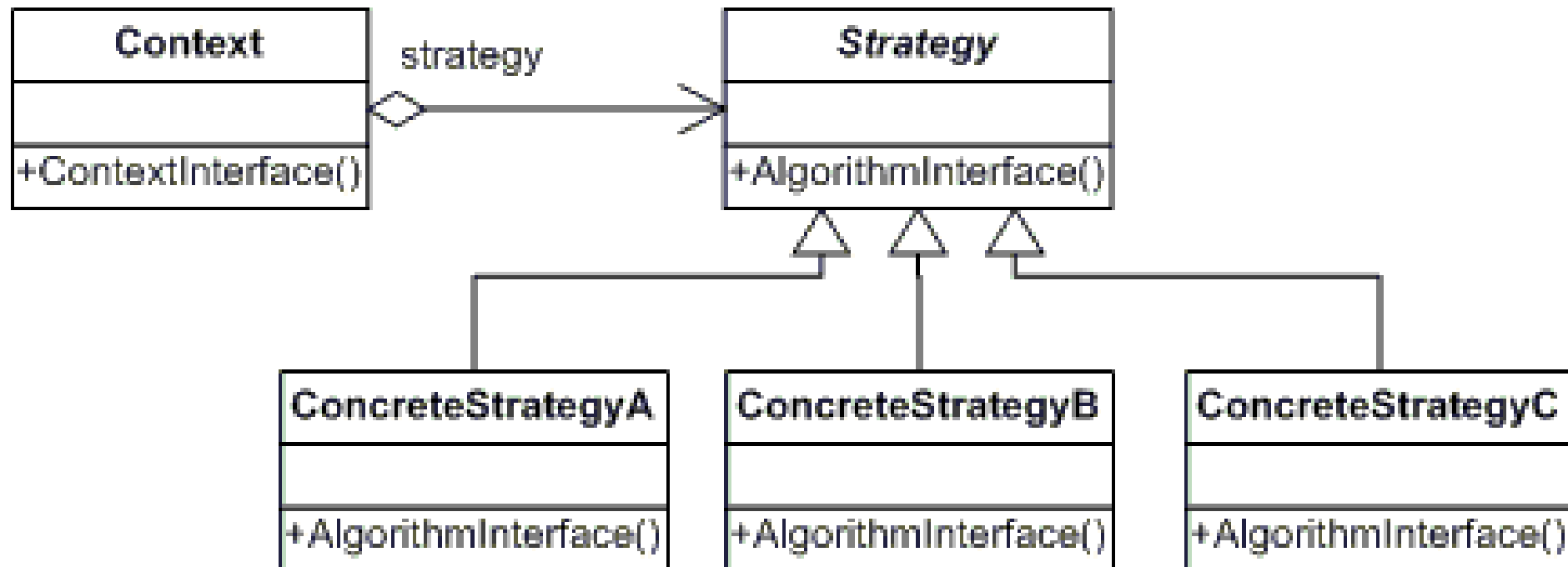
Chain of Responsibility

Avoid coupling the sender of a request to its receiver by giving more than one object a chance to handle the request. Chain the receiving objects and pass the request along the chain until an object handles it.



Strategy

Define a family of algorithms, encapsulate each one, and make them interchangeable. Strategy lets the algorithm vary independently from clients that use it.



Bridge

Decouple an abstraction from its implementation so that the two can vary independently.

