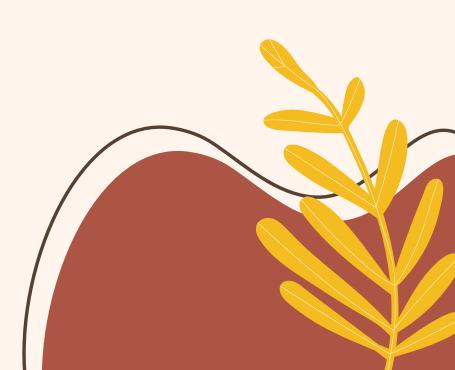
The proxy pattern



START





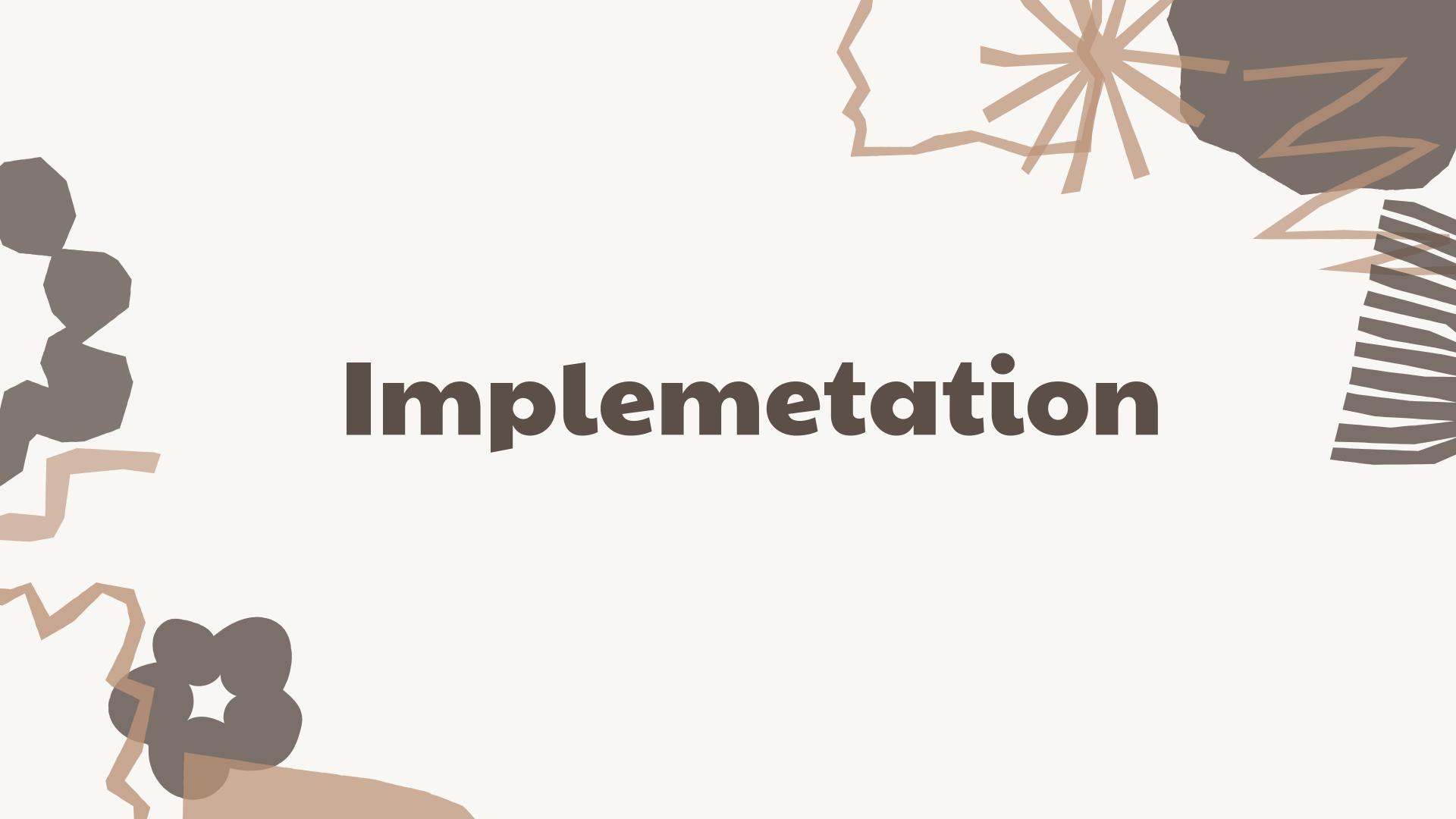


Real-world Analogy: Cash & Credit Card

Types of proxy pattern

A protection proxy controls access to a subject based on access rights. It only allows access to authorized users, and blocks access for unauthorized users. For example, a proxy may authenticate users before allowing them to edit a document.

A remote proxy acts as an interface to an object in a different address space. The proxy communicates with the remote object to carry out operations. For example, proxies are often used to encapsulate remote procedure calls or web service calls.



```
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
// The interface of a remote service.
class ThirdPartyYouTubeLib {
public:
   virtual void listVideos() = 0;
   virtual void getVideoInfo(int id) = 0;
   virtual void downloadVideo(int id) = 0;
};
// The concrete implementation of a service connector.
class ThirdPartyYouTubeClass : public ThirdPartyYouTubeLib {
public:
   void listVideos() override {
       // Send an API request to YouTube.
    void getVideoInfo(int id) override {
        // Get metadata about some video.
   void downloadVideo(int id) override {
       // Download a video file from YouTube.
```

```
// Proxy class which implements the same interface as the service class.
class CachedYouTubeClass : public ThirdPartyYouTubeLib {
private:
   ThirdPartyYouTubeLib* service;
   std::vector<std::string> listCache, videoCache;
   bool needReset;
public:
    CachedYouTubeClass(ThirdPartyYouTubeLib* service) : service(service) {}
   void listVideos() override {
       if (listCache.empty() || needReset) {
            service->listVideos();
           // Store the results in the cache.
           listCache = {"video1", "video2", "video3"};
       // Return the cached results.
       for (auto& video : listCache) {
            std::cout << video << std::endl;</pre>
    void getVideoInfo(int id) override {
       if (videoCache.empty() || needReset) {
            service->getVideoInfo(id);
            videoCache = {"title", "description", "length"};
       // Return the cached results.
       for (auto& info : videoCache) {
            std::cout << info << std::endl;</pre>
    void downloadVideo(int id) override {
       if (needReset) {
            // Delete the existing video file.
       if (downloadExists(id)) {
            // Return the existing video file.
       } else {
            service->downloadVideo(id);
           // Save the downloaded video file.
   bool downloadExists(int id) {
       // Check if the video file already exists in the cache.
       return false;
```

```
// The GUI class, which used to work directly with a service
// object, stays unchanged as long as it works with the service
// object through an interface.
class YouTubeManager {
protected:
    ThirdPartyYouTubeLib* service;
public:
    YouTubeManager(ThirdPartyYouTubeLib* service) : service(service) {}
   void renderVideoPage(int id) {
       service->getVideoInfo(id);
       // Render the video page.
   void renderListPanel() {
       service->listVideos();
        // Render the list of video thumbnails.
   void reactOnUserInput() {
       renderVideoPage(1);
       renderListPanel();
};
// The application can configure proxies on the fly.
class Application {
public:
   void init() {
       ThirdPartyYouTubeLib* aYouTubeService = new ThirdPartyYouTubeClass();
        ThirdPartyYouTubeLib* aYouTubeProxy = new CachedYouTubeClass(aYouTubeService);
       YouTubeManager manager(aYouTubeProxy);
       manager.reactOnUserInput();
```

Avantages

Provides a placeholder for another object and can control access to it

3 Delay expensive object creation and provide lazy initialization

Adds an extra level of indirection

Restrict access to objects

Disavantages

Complicated

3 Performance

2 Proxy itself needs to be maintained

