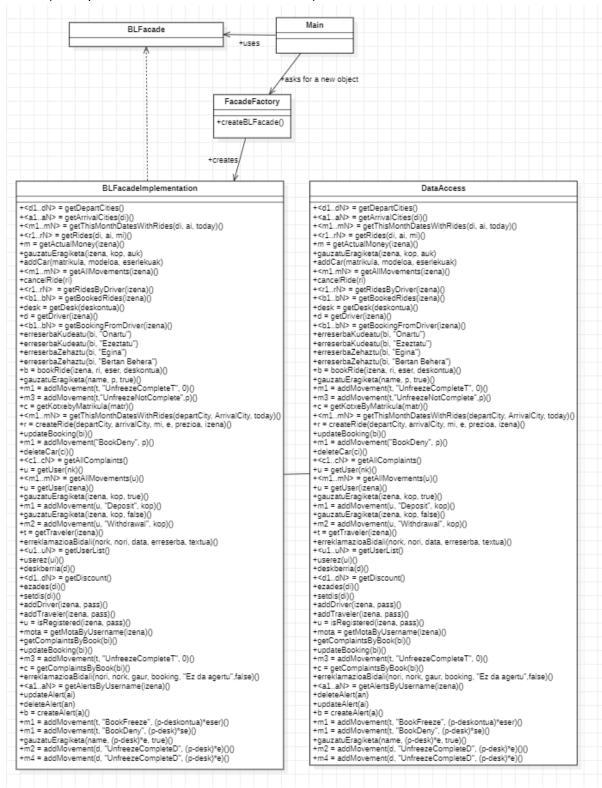
Factory Method Patroia

a) UMLa (osoa proiektuaren barnean ikusi daiteke):



b) Kodean aldaketak:

ApplicationLauncher-ean zegoen if-else kendu dut eta horren ordez FacadeFactoryrekin sortzen du BLFacade bat, behar den aukeraren arabera.

```
public class ApplicationLauncher {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
        ConfigXML c = ConfigXML.getInstance();
        Logger logger = Logger.getLogger(ApplicationLauncher.class.getName());
        logger.info(c.getLocale());
        Locale.setDefault(new Locale(c.getLocale()));
       System.out.println("Locale: " + Locale.getDefault());
       try {
           BLFacade appFacadeInterface;
           UIManager.setLookAndFeel("javax.swing.plaf.metal.MetalLookAndFeel");
           DataAccess da = new DataAccess();
           appFacadeInterface = FacadeFactory.createBLFacade(da);
           MainGUI.setBussinessLogic(appFacadeInterface);
           MainGUI a = new MainGUI();
           a.setVisible(true);
       } catch (Exception e) {
           // a.jLabelSelectOption.setText("Error: "+e.toString());
           // a.jLabelSelectOption.setForeground(Color.RED);
           System.out.println("Error in ApplicationLauncher: " + e.toString());
   }
```

FacadeFactory klase berrian:

Lehen ApplicationLauncher-ean egiten zen if-else orain hemen egiten da, horrela beste momenturen batean beste inplementazio bat gehitu nahi badugu, ez dugu ApplicationLauncher aldatu beharko.

```
public class FacadeFactory {
    public static BLFacade createBLFacade(DataAccess da) {
        ConfigXML c = ConfigXML.getInstance();
        boolean isLocal = c.isBusinessLogicLocal();
        if (isLocal) {
            return new BLFacadeImplementation(da);
        } else {
                String serviceName = "http://" + c.getBusinessLogicNode() + ":" + c.getBusinessLogicPort() + "/ws/"
                         + c.getBusinessLogicName() + "?wsdl";
                URL url = new URL(serviceName);
                 // 1st argument refers to wsdl document above
                 // 2nd argument is service name, refer to wsdl document above
                QName qname = new QName("http://businessLogic/", "BLFacadeImplementationService");
Service service = Service.create(url, qname);
                return service.getPort(BLFacade.class);
            } catch (MalformedURLException e) {
                System.out.println("Error creating remote BLFacade: " + e.getMessage());
                e.printStackTrace();
                return null;
            }
       }
    }
```

Iterator patroia

a) UML

CitiesIterator ExtendedIterator inplementatzen du, eta ExtendedIterator-ek Iterator extenditzen du.

Honez gain, BLFacadeImplementationen, metodo berria jarri dugu:



+getComplaintsByBook(bi)() +updateBooking(bi)()

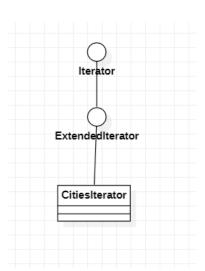
+I = getDepartCitiesIterator()

+deleteAlert(an) +b = createAlert(a)()

+m3 = addMovement(t, "UnfreezeCompleteT", 0)() +c = getComplaintsByBook(bi)()

+<a1..aN> = getAlertsByUsername(izena)()

+erreklamazioaBidali(nori, nork, gaur, booking, "Ez da agertu",false)()



b) Kode berria:

Hasteko, BLFacaden sartu dugun metodoaren inplementazioa hurrengoa da:

```
public ExtendedIterator<String> getDepartingCitiesIterator() {
    dbManager.open();
    List<String> departLocations = dbManager.getDepartCities();
    CitiesIterator iterator=new CitiesIterator(departLocations);
    dbManager.close();
    return iterator;
}
```

Ondoren, ExtendedIterator klasea, Iterator extenditzen duena. Klase honek iterator normal batek egiten dituen funtzioak egiten ditu eta guk inplementatu ditugun beste batzuk ere, horregatik hau interfaze moduan sortu dugu, eta klase bezala sortzen ditugun iteradoreek hau inplementatuko dute.

```
1 package iterator;
 3 import java.util.Iterator;
5 public interface ExtendedIterator<Object> extends Iterator<Object>{
 6 //return the actual element and go to the previous
      public Object previous();
//true if there is a previous element
public boolean hasPrevious();
//It is placed in the first element
public void goFirst();
 7
 8
 9
 10
 11
12
        //It is placed in the last element
13
        public void goLast();
14 }
15
```

Gero IteratorCities klasea sortu dugu, ExtendedIterator interfazea inplementatzen duena. Klase honek cities izeneko lista bat jasotzen du, hiriez osatuta dagoena (String-ak).

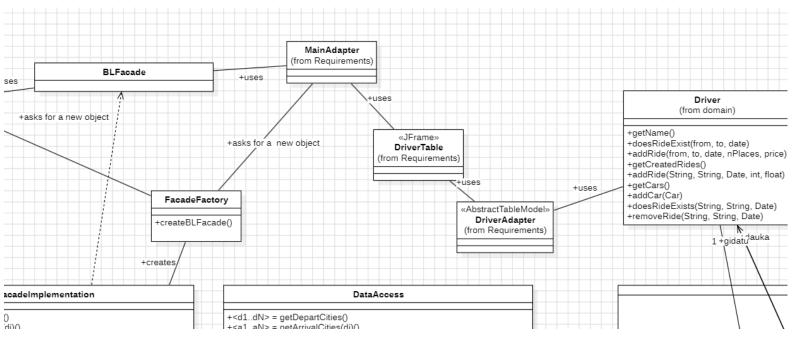
```
import java.util.List;
public class CitiesIterator implements ExtendedIterator<String> [
    int i=0;
    List<String> cities;
    public CitiesIterator(List<String> cities) {
        this.cities=cities;
    @Override
    public boolean hasNext() {
        return i < cities.size();</pre>
    @Override
    public String next() {
       String c =cities.get(i);
        i = i + 1;
        return c;
    @Override
    public String previous() {
        i = i - 1;
        String c =cities.get(i);
        return c;
    @Override
    public boolean hasPrevious() {
        return i>=1;
    @Override
    public void goFirst() {
        i=0;
    @Override
    public void goLast() {
        i=cities.size();
```

c) Main exekutatzean lortutakoa:

```
<terminated> Main [Java Application] C:\Users\Usuario\.p2\pool\plugins\org.eclipse.justj.openjdk.hotspot.jre.full.win32.
Read from config.xml:
                           businessLogicLocal=true
                                                              databaseLocal=true
File deleted
DataAccess opened => isDatabaseLocal: true
Db initialized
DataAccess created => isDatabaseLocal: true isDatabaseInitialized: true
DataAcess closed
Creating BLFacadeImplementation instance with DataAccess parameter
DataAccess opened => isDatabaseLocal: true
DataAcess closed
FROM
         LAST
Madrid
Irun
Donostia
Barcelona
FROM
        FIRST
                 TO
                          LAST
Barcelona
Donostia
Irun
Madrid
```

Adapter patroia:

a) Hasteko MainAdapter-ek datu basea hartu eta DriverTableri deitzen dio gidaria eta datu basea pasata. Klase honek taula sortzeko, driverAdapter klaseari deitzen dio, AbstractTableModel klasea inplementatzen duela, dei hau egiterakoan gidari eta datu basea pasatzen dio, honek BLFacaderen bitartez metodo batzuk erabil behar dituelako.



b) Lehen esan bezala, DriverAdapter klasean DataAccess klase bat pasatzen da, honela, rides atributuan gidari honen bidaia guztiak gorde ditzakegulako. Atributu bezala, gidari bidaia eta BLFacadeaz gain columnNames da, honetan zutabe bakoitzean zer gordetzen ari garen jartzen da. Erabiltzen diren metodoak beharrezkoak dira taula ondo erakutsi al izateko. Hemen dago kodearen argazkia:

```
protected Driver driver;
protected String[] columnNames= new String [] {"from","to","date","places","price"};
private BLFacade blFacade;
private List<Ride> rides;
public DriverAdapter(Driver driver, DataAccess da) {
   blFacade= new FacadeFactory().createBLFacade(da);
   rides=blFacade.getRidesByDriver(driver.getUsername());
public int getColumnCount() {
    return columnNames.length ;
public int getRowCount() {
   return rides.size();
     return columnNames[i];
       return rides.get(row).getFrom();
       return rides.get(row).getTo();
       return rides.get(row).getDate();
       return rides.get(row).getnPlaces();
       return rides.get(row).getPrice();
        return "Error";
```

c) Hemen dago exekuzioaren irudia:

