Welcome!

- We'll start in a moment :)
- We may record tonight's event and plan to take screenshots for social media.
 - If you want to remain anonymous, change your name & keep video off.
- We'll introduce the hosts and break in-between for Q/A.
- We will make some time for Q&A at the end of the presentation as well.
- Online event best practices:
 - Mute yourself when you aren't talking.
 - · We want the session to be interactive.
 - Feel free to unmute and ask questions in the middle of the presentation.
 - Turn on your video if you feel comfortable

Check out:

- Technical Tracks
- Check our <u>Digital Events</u>
- Get updates join the <u>Digital mailing list</u>
- Give us your feedback take the <u>Survey</u>





WWCode Digital + **Backend Backend Study Group**

May 20, 2021



Introduction & Agenda

- Welcome from WWCode!
- Our mission: Inspiring women to excel in technology careers.
- Our vision: A world where women are representative as technical executives, founders, VCs, board members and software engineers.



Prachi Shah
Senior Software
Engineer @ Metromile

- Software Design Patterns [Part 2 of 5]
 - Creational Design Patterns [4/22]
 - Structural Design Patterns [5/20]
 - Behavioral Design Patterns [6/13]
 - Anti-patterns [6/17]
 - Interview Questions [7/1]
- What is Backend Engineering?
- Software Design
- Structural Design patterns



- What is Backend Engineering?
- Design, build and maintain server-side web applications.
- Concepts: Client-server architecture, API, micro-service, database engineering, distributed systems, storage, performance, deployment, availability, monitoring, etc.

Software Design

- Defining the architecture, modules, interfaces and data.
- Solve a problem or build a product.
- Define the input, output, business rules, data schema.
- Design patterns solve common problems.
- 3 Types:
 - UI design: Data visualization and presentation.
 - Data design: Data representation and storage.
 - Process design: Validation, manipulation and storage of data.



Design Patterns

- Set of template solutions that can be reused.
- Improved code maintainability, reusability and scaling.

 Leverages Object-oriented programming (OOP) principles for flexible and maintainable designs.

- Shared pattern vocabulary.
- Not a library or framework, but recommendations for code structuring and problem solving.
- Adapt a pattern and improve upon it to fit application needs.
- Defines relationship between objects, loosely coupled objects, secure code.

| | | Purpose | | |
|-------|--------|---|--|--|
| | | Creational | Structural | Behavioral |
| Scope | Class | Factory Method | Adapter | Interpreter Template Method |
| | Object | Abstract Factory Builder Prototype Singleton | Adapter Bridge Composite Decorator Facade Proxy | Chain of Responsibility Command Iterator Mediator Memento Flyweight Observer State Strategy Visitor |



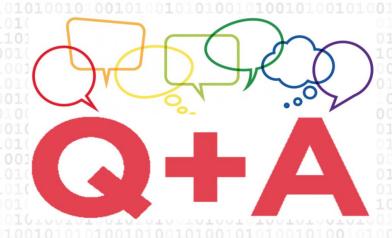
Types of Design Patterns

- Creational:
 - Initialize a class and instantiate the objects.
 - Decoupled from implementing system.
 - Singleton, Factory, Builder.
 - Abstract Factory, Prototype.
- Structural:
 - Class structure and composition.
 - Increase code reusability and functionality.
 - Create large objects relationships.
 - · Adapter, Facade, Decorator, Bridge, Composite, Flyweight, Proxy.
- Behavioural:
 - Relationship and communication between different classes.
 - Observer, Strategy, Iterator, etc.

| Creational | Structural | Behavioral | |
|--|---|---|--|
| Factory Method | Adapter | Interperter | |
| Abstract Factory Builder Prototype Singleton | Adapter Bridge Composite Decorator Facade Flyweight Proxy | Chain of Responsibility Command Iterator Mediator Momento Observer State Strategy Visitor | |



- What are design patterns?
- What is creational design pattern?
- What is structural design pattern?
- Can you give examples?





Object-Oriented Programming Concepts:

- Inheritance and super(): subclass inherits methods and attributes of superclass.
 super() inside subclass constructor to pass attributes.
- Polymorphism: same method but different behavior.
 - Overloading: Same name method but different parameters.
 - Overriding: Method signature (name & parameters) same in subclass and superclass.

Abstract class:

- Has abstract and concrete methods. Declare vs. Define variable and method.
- Objects that extend (one) class have same/default behavior & can be overridden.

Interface:

- Has abstract methods only. Uses implements keyword.
- Polymorphic behavior for objects that implement Interface(s).



Object-Oriented Programming Concepts:

- Composition:
 - Subclass <u>cannot</u> exists without superclass (conceptually). Strong association.
 - Tree superclass has branch, leaves, fruit subclasses.

Aggregation:

- Subclass can exists without superclass (conceptually). Weak association.
- Vehicle superclass has driver subclass.

• is-a and has-a:

- is-a: Inheritance where subclass is-a superclass. *Mango* is a *Fruit*.
- has-a: Composition where an object has-a another object. Bookshelf has Book.
- Unified modeling language (UML) diagram: Visualize design of a software.

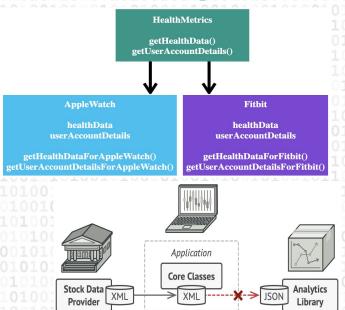


- What are the OOP concepts?
- Can you give examples?



Structural Design Patterns:

- Adapter:
 - · Wrapper pattern.
 - Incompatible objects can interact.
 - Object adapts to interface of another object.
 - Reusability of functionality.
 - Seperate the interface from business logic.
 - New adapters can be introduced for different client integrations.
 - Adapter:
 - Object that connects two different interfaces.
 - Wraps an object to hide the implementation complexity.
 - Object can use the interface, to call adapter methods.
 - Example: Connect your phone to Alexa, Fitbit, Apple Watch. APIs with XML/JSON
 - · Code example.



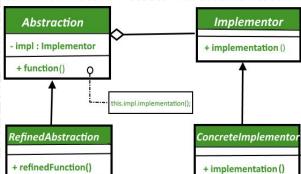
WOMEN WHO

- What is an Adapter design pattern?
- Can you give examples?



Structural Design Patterns:

- Bridge:
 - Separate abstraction from implementation.
 - Independent development, loosely-coupled, hierarchical and hide details
 - Client accesses abstraction, agnostic of implementation.
 - Abstraction:
 - Interface declare operations and delegates.
 - References the implementation.
 - abstract class and concrete class.
 - Implementor:
 - Operations are implemented.
 - interface and concrete implementor class that implements the interface.
 - Example: Lyft app has driver login and rider login.
 - Code example.



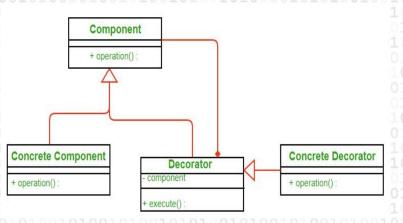


- What is a Bridge design pattern?
- Can you give examples?



Structural Design Patterns:

- Decorator:
 - Modify an object's behavior at runtime without modifying the structure.
 - Does not affect other object instances.
 - · Removes need for subclassing, therefore more flexible than inheritance.
 - Extendible and easy to maintain code.
 - Decorator:
 - Class that encapsulates concrete class to provide modified functionality.
 - · Wrapper linked to a target class.
 - Implements the same *interface* as the target class.
 - Example: Java IO classes like FileReader.
 - · Code example.





- · What is a Decorator design pattern?
- Can you give examples?



Summary:

- Structural design patterns: Focus on class structure and composition.
- Adapter design pattern: Incompatible objects can interact.
- Bridge design pattern: Separate abstraction from implementation.
- Decorator design pattern: Modify an object's behavior at runtime without modifying the structure.

NEXT SESSION on 6-3-2021: Behavioral design patterns.



Backend Study Group

- WWCode Presentation and Demo
- WWCode YouTube channel:
 - March 25, 2021 session recording: <u>Backend Engineering</u>
 - April 8, 2021 session recording: <u>Java Microservice and REST API Demo</u>
 - April 22, 2021 session recording: <u>Creational Design Patterns</u>
- Resources:
 - Software design pattern
 - Design Patterns in Java
 - Design patterns
 - Design Patterns
 - Head First Design Patterns book



