

**PREGRADO**



UNIDAD 2: SOFTWARE FEATURE LEVEL DESIGN & PATTERNS

## **GOF STRUCTURAL DESIGN PATTERNS**

SI720 | Diseño y Patrones de Software



Al finalizar la unidad, el estudiante elabora y comunica artefactos de diseño de software aplicando principios básicos y patrones de diseño para un dominio y contexto determinados

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# AGENDA

INTRO

ADAPTER

BRIDGE

DECORATOR

FAÇADE

PROXY

OTHERS



# GoF design patterns

## Creational

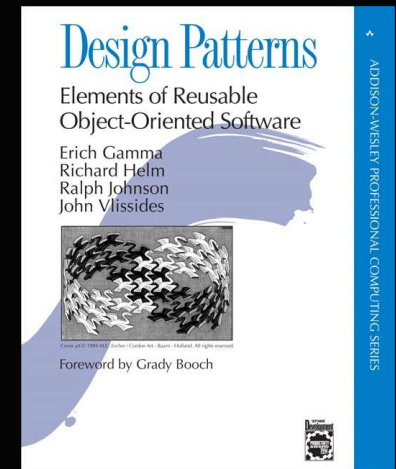
Builder  
Factory Method  
Prototype  
Singleton

## Structural

Adapter  
Bridge  
Composite  
Decorator  
Façade  
Flyweight  
Proxy

## Behavioral

Chain of  
responsibility  
Command  
Interpreter  
Iterator  
Mediator  
Memento  
Observer  
States  
Strategy  
Template Method  
Visitor



# Structural Design Patterns

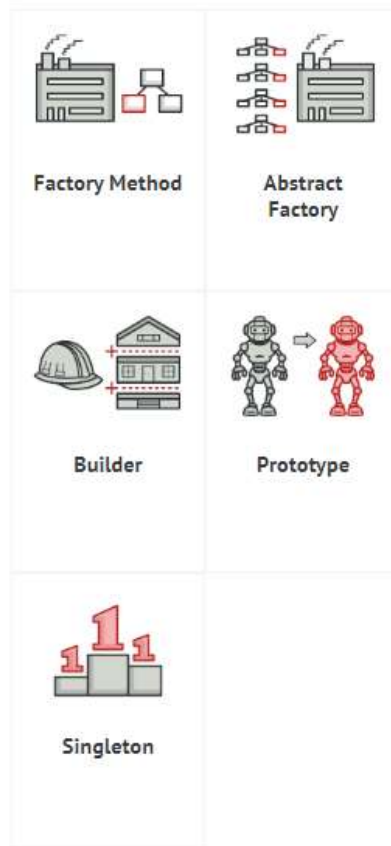
- Se centran en cómo las clases y los objetos se componen para formar estructuras mayores.
- Simplifican la estructura en base la identificación de relaciones.
- Se enfocan en cómo las clases descenden unas de otras y cómo éstas están compuestas por otras clases.

# Structural Design Patterns

Pattern	Description
<b>Adapter</b>	Converts the interface of a class into another interface that a client wants. This Pattern provides the interface according to client requirement while using the services of a class with a different interface. It is member of Wrapper Patterns.
<b>Bridge</b>	Decouples the functional abstraction from the implementation so that the two can vary independently. It is also known as Handle or Body.
<b>Composite</b>	Allows clients to operate in generic manner on objects that may or may not represent a hierarchy of objects. It provides flexibility of structure with manageable class or interface.
<b>Decorator</b>	Attachs a flexible additional responsibilities to an object dynamically. This Pattern uses composition instead of inheritance to extend the functionality of an object at runtime. It is member of Wrapper Patterns.
<b>Façade</b>	Provides a unified and simplified interface to a set of interfaces in a subsystem, therefore it hides the complexities of the subsystem from the client. It describes a higher-level interface that makes the sub-system easier to use. Practically, every Abstract Factory is a type of Façade.
<b>Flyweight</b>	Reuses already existing similar kind of objects by storing them and create new object when no matching object is found. It reduces the number of objects, the amount of memory, and storage devices required if the objects are persisted.
<b>Proxy</b>	Represents another object and provides the control for accessing the original object. We can perform many operations like hiding the information of original object, on demand loading etc.

## Patrones de Creación

Mecanismos de creación de objetos, incrementan flexibilidad y reutilización de código



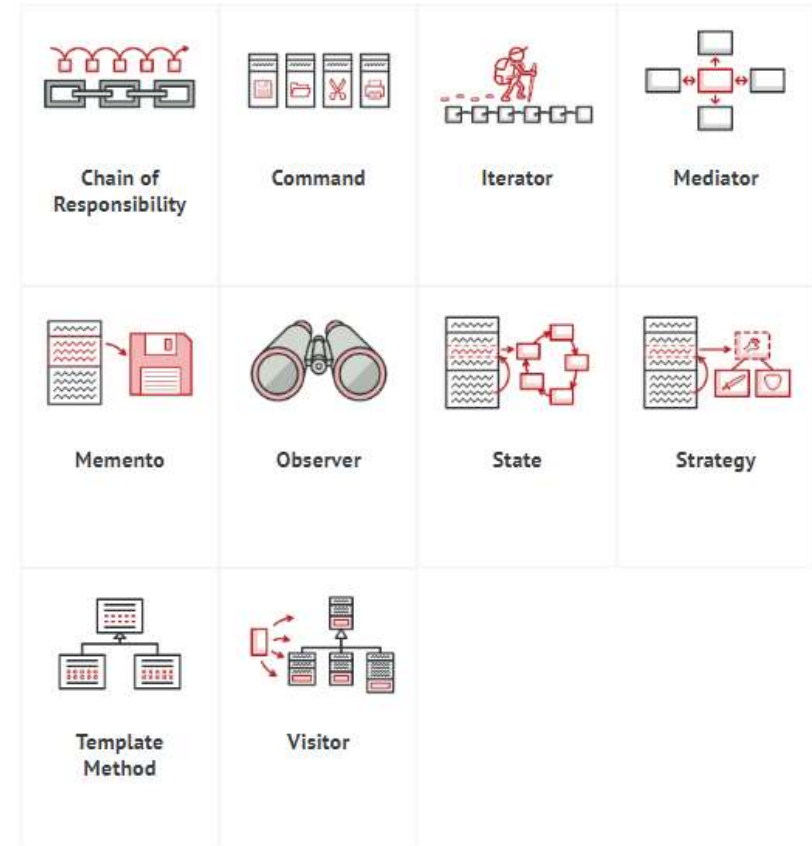
## Patrones de Estructura

Facilitan la organización de objetos y clases en estructura mas grandes, manteniendo la estructura flexible y eficiente



## Patrones de Comportamiento

Facilitan el manejo de algoritmos y asignación de responsabilidades entre objetos





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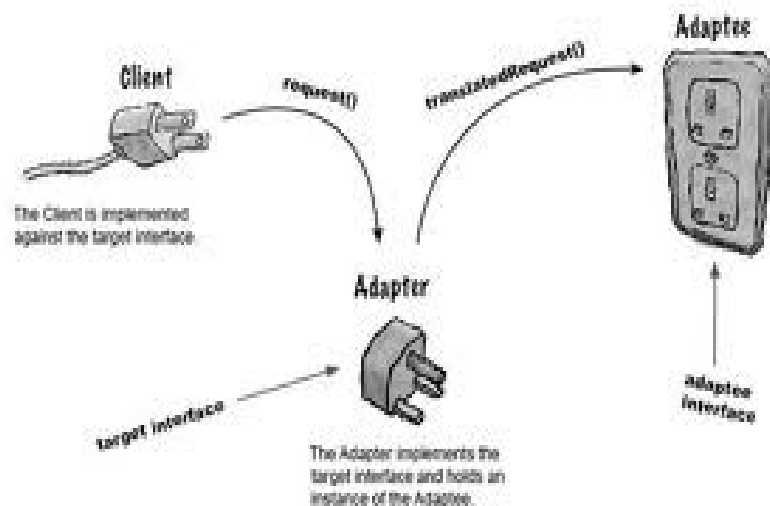
FAÇADE

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# Structural Design Patterns **Adapter**

Convierte la interfaz de una clase en otra que es la que esperan los clientes

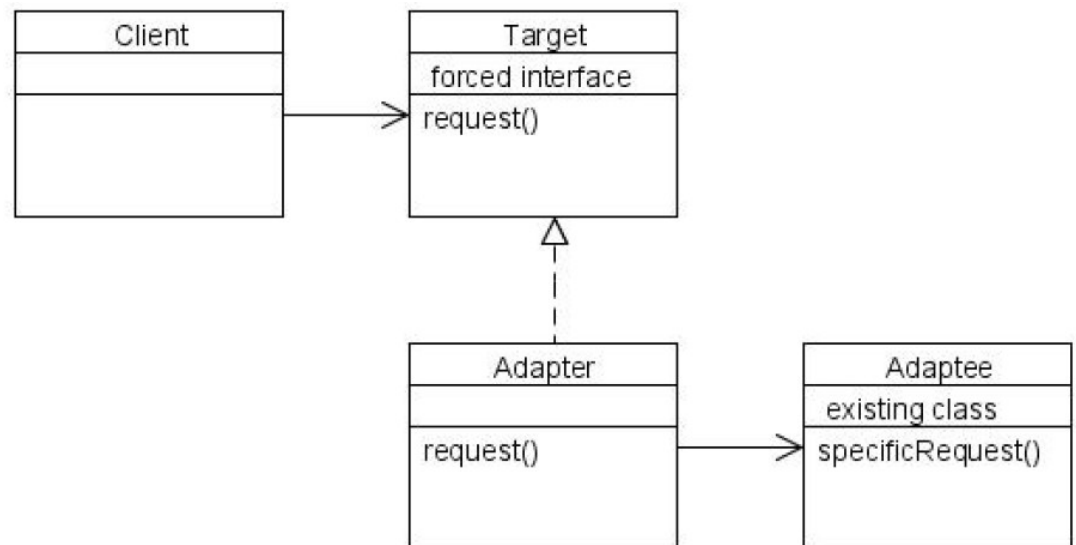
# Adapter

## Aplicabilidad

- Cuando se requiere **utilizar una clase existente y su interface no calza** con la que necesitas
- Cuando requieres crear una clase reutilizable que coopere con otras no relacionadas, no necesariamente van a tener interfaces compatibles
- Cuando se requiere incrementar la transparencia de las clases
- Cuando se requiere hacer un **kit de conexión**

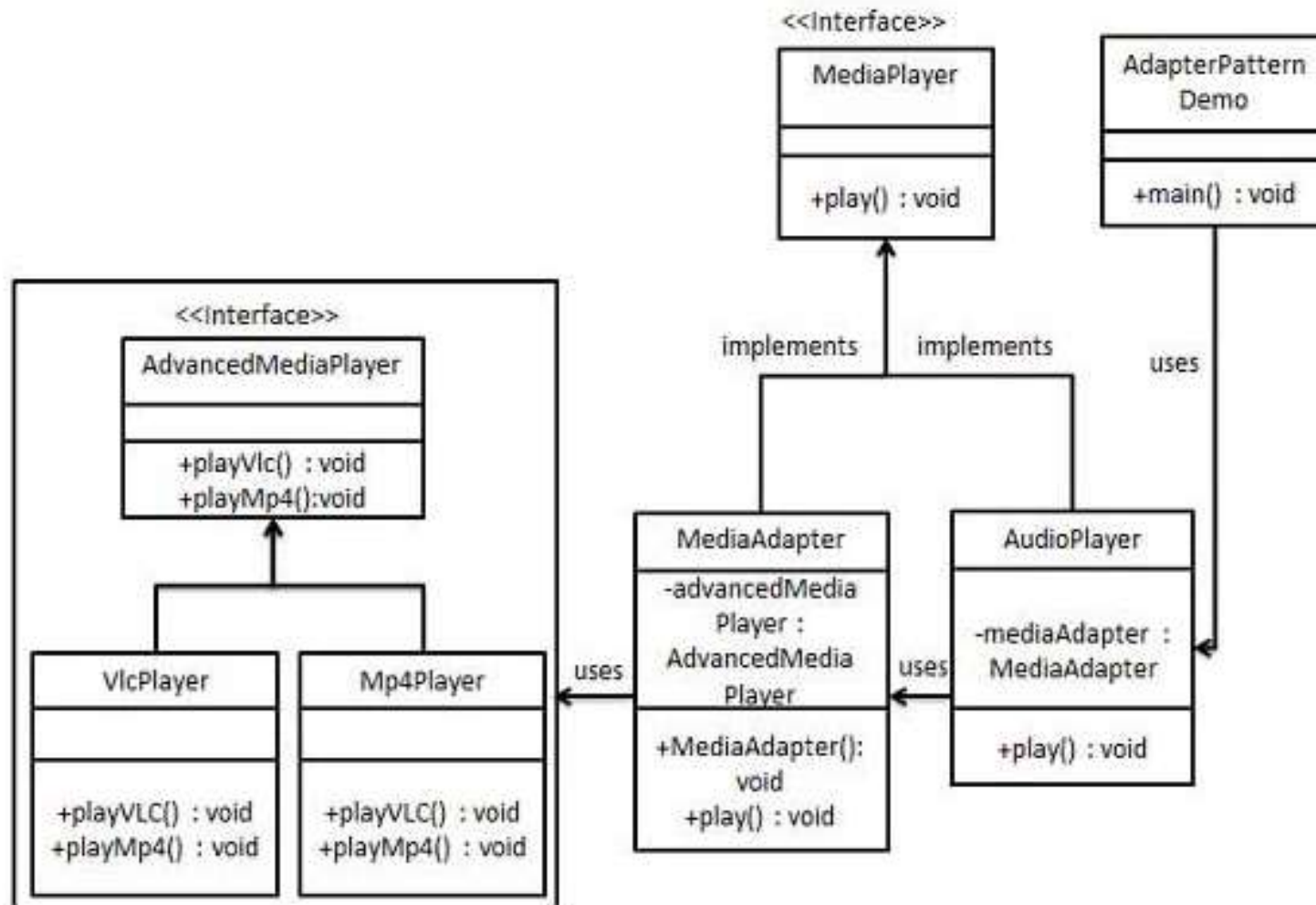
# Adapter

- Cliente espera una interface específica (llamada interface destino)
- Una interface disponible no calza con la interface destino
- Adapter hace el puente entre la interface destino y la interface disponible
- La interface disponible es llamada Adaptee



# Adapter

Puente entre 2 interfaces incompatibles



# Ejemplo

## *AdvancedMediaPlayer.java*

```
public interface AdvancedMediaPlayer {  
    public void playVlc(String fileName);  
    public void playMp4(String fileName);  
}
```

## *VlcPlayer.java*

```
public class VlcPlayer implements AdvancedMediaPlayer{  
    @Override  
    public void playVlc(String fileName) {  
        System.out.println("Playing vlc file. Name: " + fileName);  
    }  
  
    @Override  
    public void playMp4(String fileName) {  
        //do nothing  
    }  
}
```

## *Mp4Player.java*

```
public class Mp4Player implements AdvancedMediaPlayer{  
  
    @Override  
    public void playVlc(String fileName) {  
        //do nothing  
    }  
  
    @Override  
    public void playMp4(String fileName) {  
        System.out.println("Playing mp4 file. Name: " + fileName);  
    }  
}
```

# Ejemplo

## MediaPlayer.java

```
public interface MediaPlayer {  
    public void play(String audioType, String fileName);  
}
```

## MediaAdapter.java

```
public class MediaAdapter implements MediaPlayer {  
    AdvancedMediaPlayer advancedMusicPlayer;  
  
    public MediaAdapter(String audioType){  
  
        if(audioType.equalsIgnoreCase("vlc")) {  
            advancedMusicPlayer = new VlcPlayer();  
  
        }else if (audioType.equalsIgnoreCase("mp4")){  
            advancedMusicPlayer = new Mp4Player();  
        }  
    }  
  
    @Override  
    public void play(String audioType, String fileName) {  
  
        if(audioType.equalsIgnoreCase("vlc")){  
            advancedMusicPlayer.playVlc(fileName);  
        }  
        else if(audioType.equalsIgnoreCase("mp4")){  
            advancedMusicPlayer.playMp4(fileName);  
        }  
    }  
}
```

## AdapterPatternDemo.java

```
public class AdapterPatternDemo {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        AudioPlayer audioPlayer = new AudioPlayer();  
  
        audioPlayer.play("mp3", "beyond the horizon.mp3");  
        audioPlayer.play("mp4", "alone.mp4");  
        audioPlayer.play("vlc", "far far away.vlc");  
        audioPlayer.play("avi", "mind me.avi");  
    }  
}
```

## AudioPlayer.java

```
public class AudioPlayer implements MediaPlayer {  
    MediaAdapter mediaAdapter;  
  
    @Override  
    public void play(String audioType, String fileName) {  
  
        //inbuilt support to play mp3 music files  
        if(audioType.equalsIgnoreCase("mp3")){  
            System.out.println("Playing mp3 file. Name: " + fileName);  
        }  
  
        //mediaAdapter is providing support to play other file formats  
        else if(audioType.equalsIgnoreCase("vlc") || audioType.equalsIgnoreCase("mp4")){  
            mediaAdapter = new MediaAdapter(audioType);  
            mediaAdapter.play(audioType, fileName);  
        }  
  
        else{  
            System.out.println("Invalid media. " + audioType + " format not supported");  
        }  
    }  
}
```

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## Structural Design Patterns

# Bridge

Desacoplar una abstracción de su implementación para que ambas varíen de forma independiente

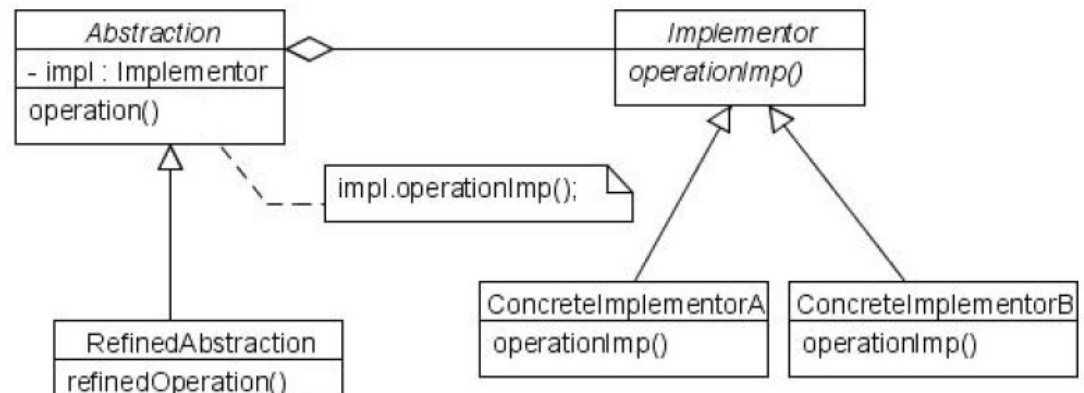
# Bridge

## Aplicabilidad

- Cuando se requiere separar la estructura abstracta y su implementación concreta.
- Cuando se requiere compartir una implementación entre múltiples objetos.
- Cuando se requiere reutilizar recursos existentes en una forma “fácil de extender”.
- Cuando se requiere ocultar los detalles de la implementación a los clientes. El cambio en la implementación no impacta a los clientes.

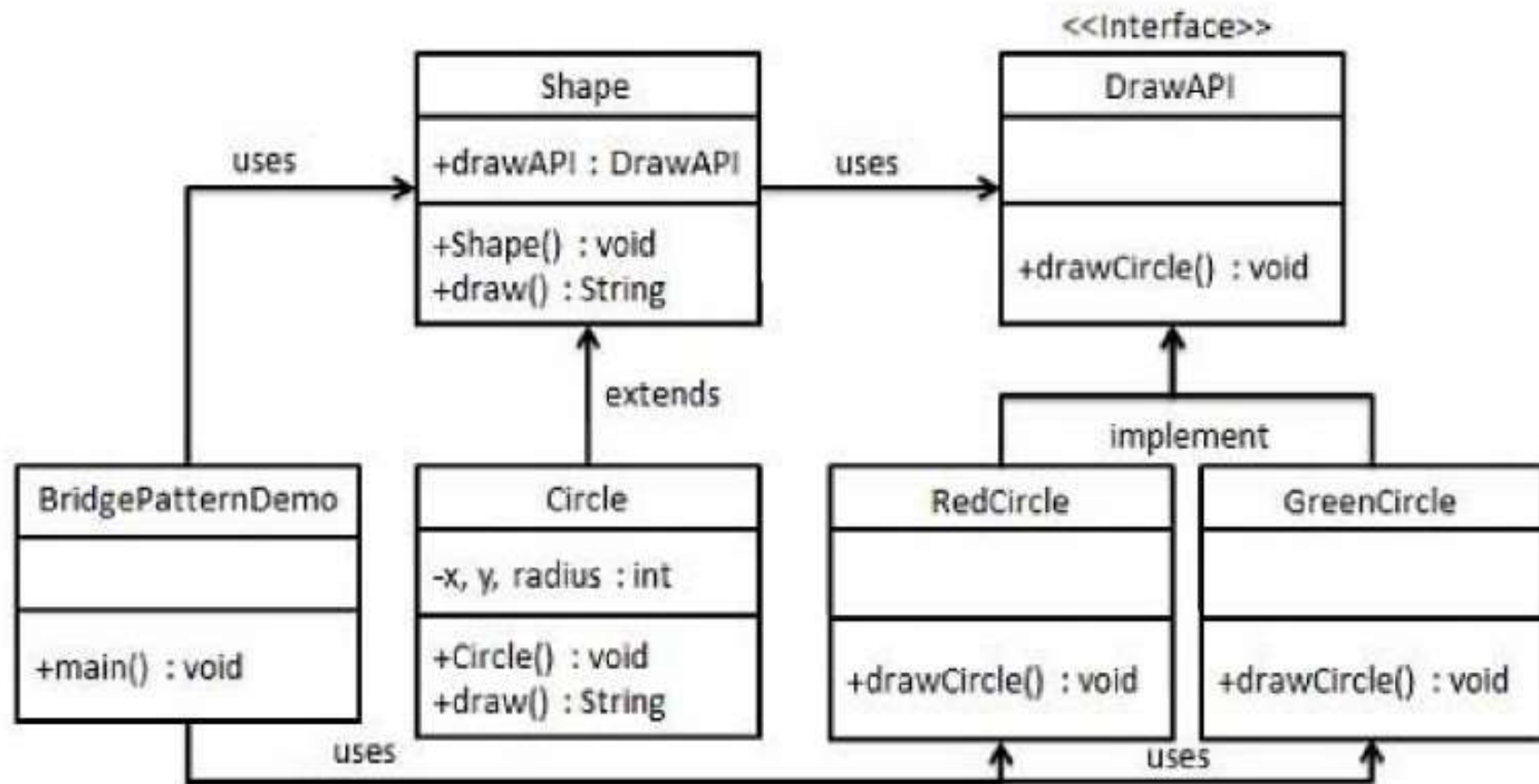
# Bridge

- **Abstraction** define la interface abstracta y mantiene la referencia a **Implementor**.
- **Refined Abstraction** extiende la interface definida por **Abstraction**.
- **Implementor** define la interfaz para la implementación de las clases
- **ConcreteImplementor** implementa la interfaz **Implementor**



# Bridge

Desacoplar una abstracción de su implementación para que ambas varíen de forma independiente



# Bridge

*DrawAPI.java*

```
public interface DrawAPI {  
    public void drawCircle(int radius, int x, int y);  
}
```

*RedCircle.java*

```
public class RedCircle implements DrawAPI {  
    @Override  
    public void drawCircle(int radius, int x, int y) {  
        System.out.println("Drawing Circle[ color: red, radius: " + radius + ", x: " + x  
    }  
}
```

*GreenCircle.java*

```
public class GreenCircle implements DrawAPI {  
    @Override  
    public void drawCircle(int radius, int x, int y) {  
        System.out.println("Drawing Circle[ color: green, radius: " + radius + ", x: " + x  
    }  
}
```

# Bridge

*Shape.java*

```
public abstract class Shape {  
    protected DrawAPI drawAPI;  
  
    protected Shape(DrawAPI drawAPI){  
        this.drawAPI = drawAPI;  
    }  
    public abstract void draw();  
}
```

*Circle.java*

```
public class Circle extends Shape {  
    private int x, y, radius;  
  
    public Circle(int x, int y, int radius, DrawAPI drawAPI) {  
        super(drawAPI);  
        this.x = x;  
        this.y = y;  
        this.radius = radius;  
    }  
  
    public void draw() {  
        drawAPI.drawCircle(radius,x,y);  
    }  
}
```

*BridgePatternDemo.java*

```
public class BridgePatternDemo {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Shape redCircle = new Circle(100,100, 10, new RedCircle());  
        Shape greenCircle = new Circle(100,100, 10, new GreenCircle());  
  
        redCircle.draw();  
        greenCircle.draw();  
    }  
}
```

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# Structural Design Patterns Decorator

Permite **adjuntar responsabilidades adicionales** y modificar el funcionamiento de una instancia **dinámicamente**.

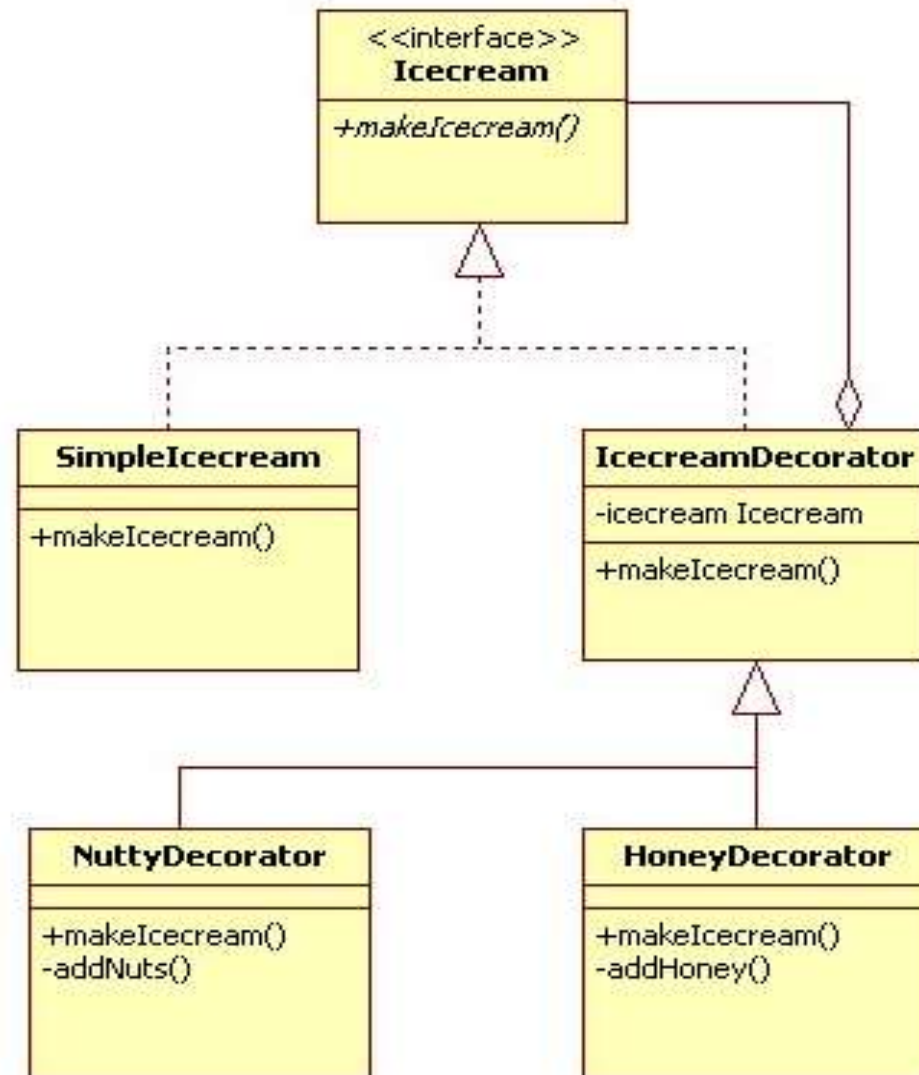
Alternativa flexible a la herencia para extender la funcionalidad

# Decorator

## Aplicabilidad

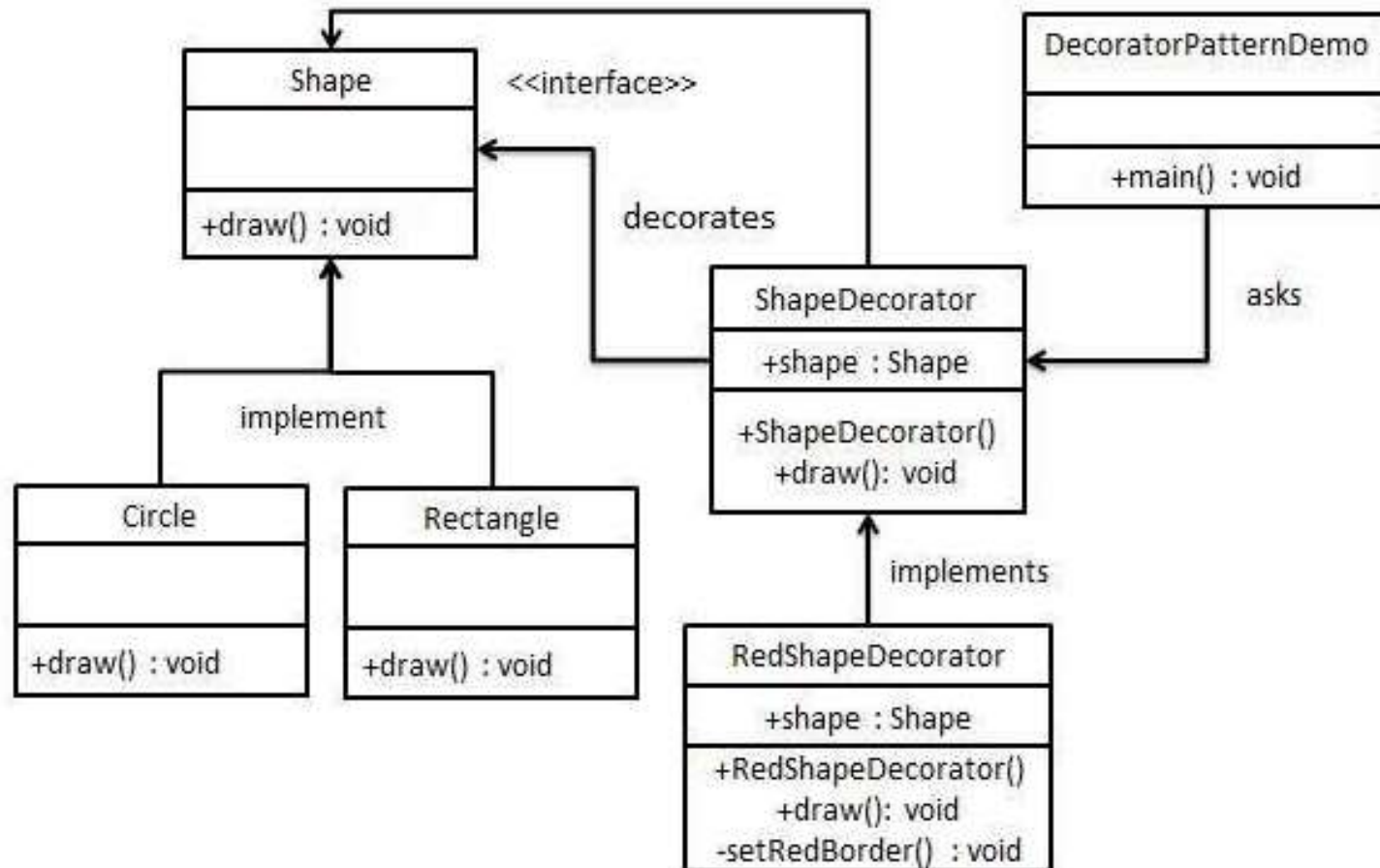
- Cuando se requiere añadir responsabilidades a objetos individuales de forma dinámica y transparente sin afectar el objeto original u otros objetos
- Cuando se requiere añadir responsabilidades a objetos que se podría querer cambiar en un futuro
- Cuando la extensión por herencia no es práctica

# Decorator



# Decorador

Agregar funcionalidad a un objeto existente



# Decorador

## Shape.java

```
public interface Shape {  
    void draw();  
}
```

## Rectangle.java

```
public class Rectangle implements Shape {  
  
    @Override  
    public void draw() {  
        System.out.println("Shape: Rectangle");  
    }  
}
```

## Circle.java

```
public class Circle implements Shape {  
  
    @Override  
    public void draw() {  
        System.out.println("Shape: Circle");  
    }  
}
```

## ShapeDecorator.java

```
public abstract class ShapeDecorator implements Shape {  
    protected Shape decoratedShape;  
  
    public ShapeDecorator(Shape decoratedShape){  
        this.decoratedShape = decoratedShape;  
    }  
  
    public void draw(){  
        decoratedShape.draw();  
    }  
}
```

## RedShapeDecorator.java

```
public class RedShapeDecorator extends ShapeDecorator {  
  
    public RedShapeDecorator(Shape decoratedShape) {  
        super(decoratedShape);  
    }  
  
    @Override  
    public void draw() {  
        decoratedShape.draw();  
        setRedBorder(decoratedShape);  
    }  
  
    private void setRedBorder(Shape decoratedShape){  
        System.out.println("Border Color: Red");  
    }  
}
```

# Decorador

*DecoratorPatternDemo.java*

```
public class DecoratorPatternDemo {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
        Shape circle = new Circle();  
  
        Shape redCircle = new RedShapeDecorator(new Circle());  
  
        Shape redRectangle = new RedShapeDecorator(new Rectangle());  
        System.out.println("Circle with normal border");  
        circle.draw();  
  
        System.out.println("\nCircle of red border");  
        redCircle.draw();  
  
        System.out.println("\nRectangle of red border");  
        redRectangle.draw();  
    }  
}
```

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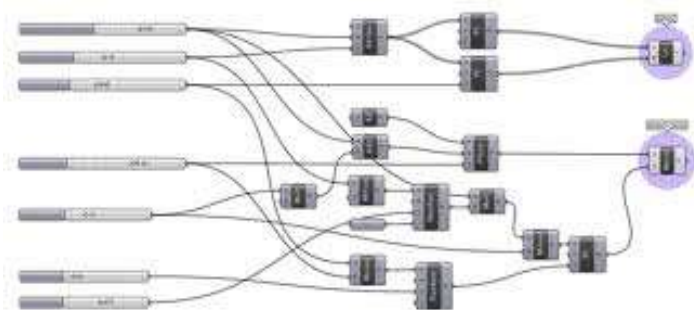
FAÇADE

PROXY

OTHERS







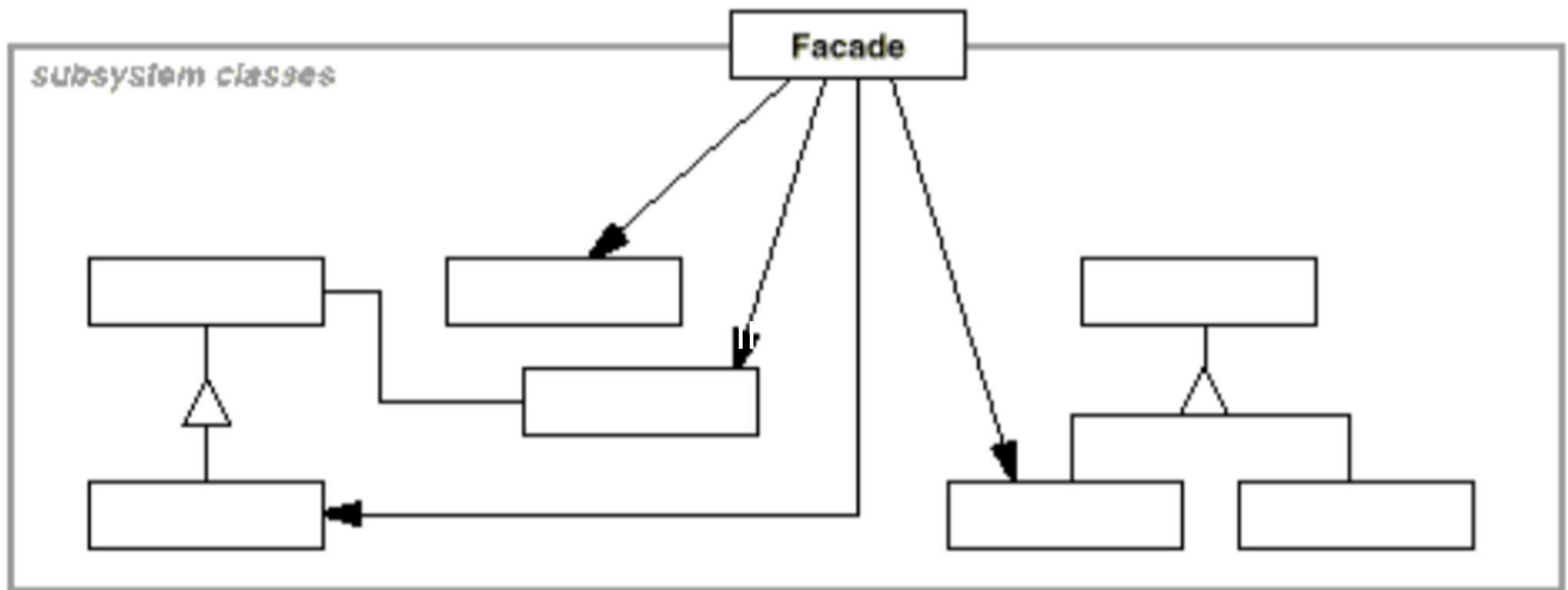
# Structural Design Patterns Façade

Provee una interfaz única para un conjunto de interfaces dentro de un subsistema.

Define una interfaz de nivel superior que hace que el uso del subsistema sea mas fácil.

# Façade

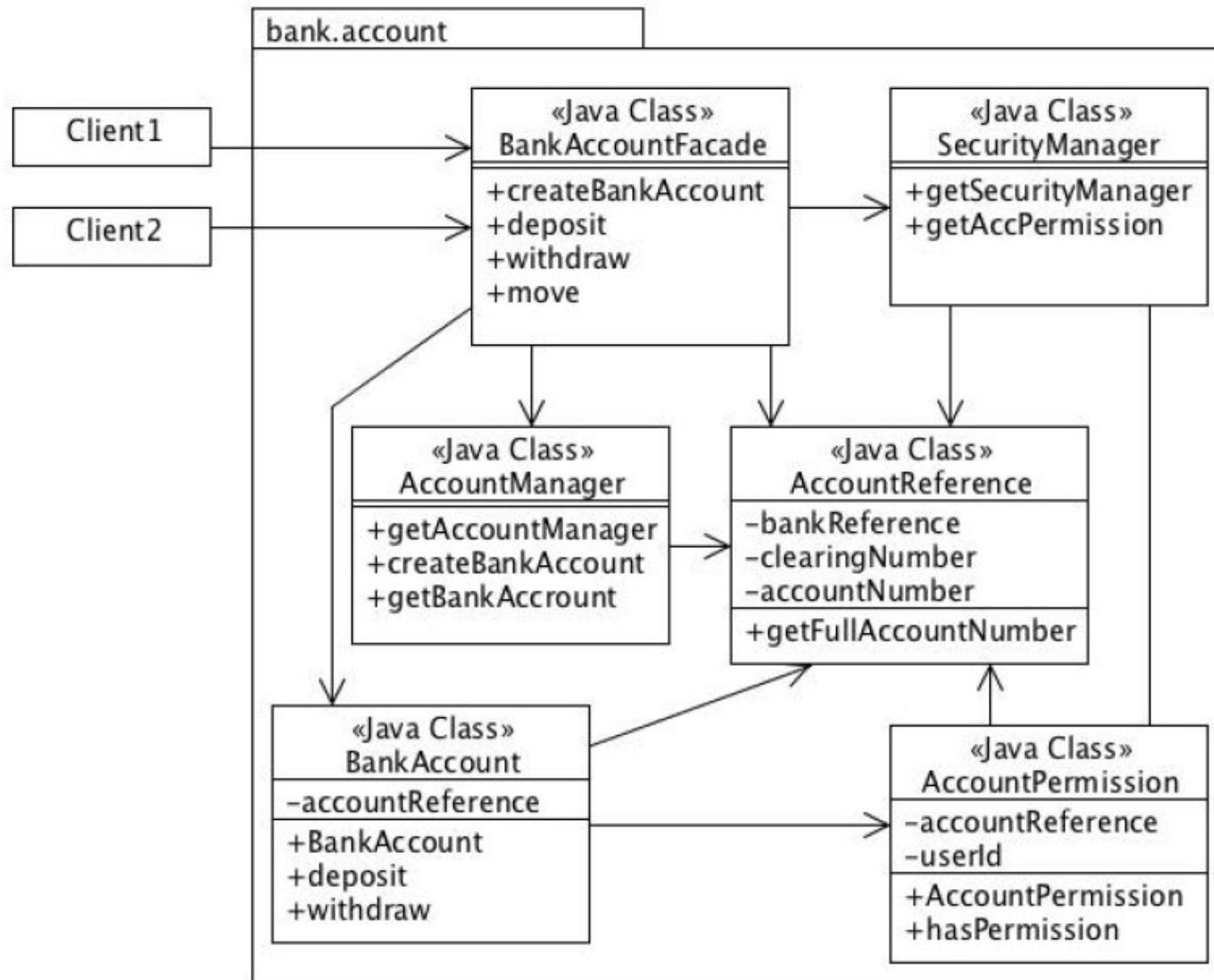
- **Aplicabilidad**
  - Proporcionar **una interfaz simple para un subsistema** complejo
  - Cuando hay muchas dependencias entre los clientes y las clases del subsistema
  - Queremos dividir en capa nuestros subsistemas



Façade

Structure

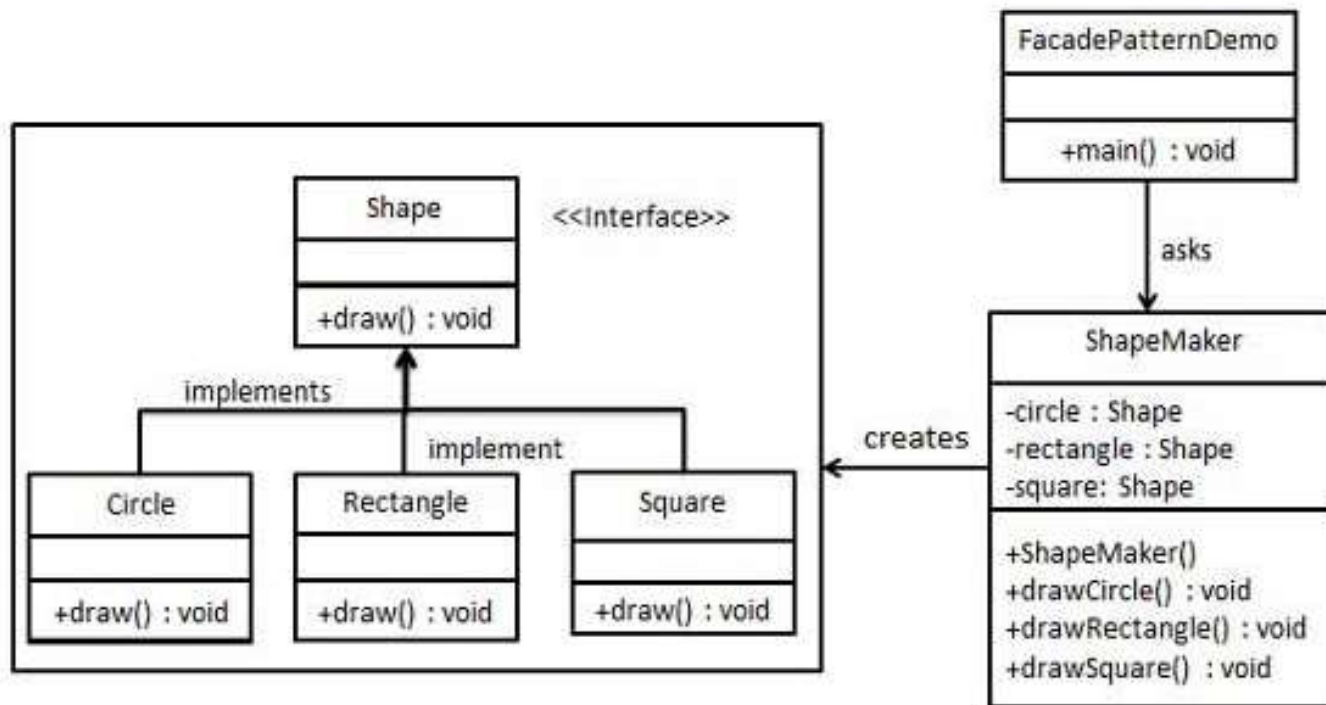
# Façade



# Façade

Facade: oculta complejidad de otro sistema e implementa una interfaz.

Provee una interfaz única para un conjunto de interfaces dentro de un subsistema. Define una interfaz de nivel superior que hace que el uso del subsistema sea mas fácil.



# Façade

*Shape.java*

```
public interface Shape {  
    void draw();  
}
```

*Rectangle.java*

```
public class Rectangle implements Shape {  
  
    @Override  
    public void draw() {  
        System.out.println("Rectangle::draw()");  
    }  
}
```

*Square.java*

```
public class Square implements Shape {  
  
    @Override  
    public void draw() {  
        System.out.println("Square::draw()");  
    }  
}
```

*Circle.java*

```
public class Circle implements Shape {  
  
    @Override  
    public void draw() {  
        System.out.println("Circle::draw()");  
    }  
}
```

# Façade

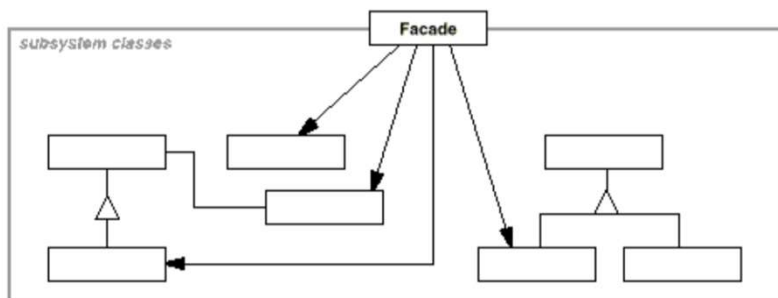
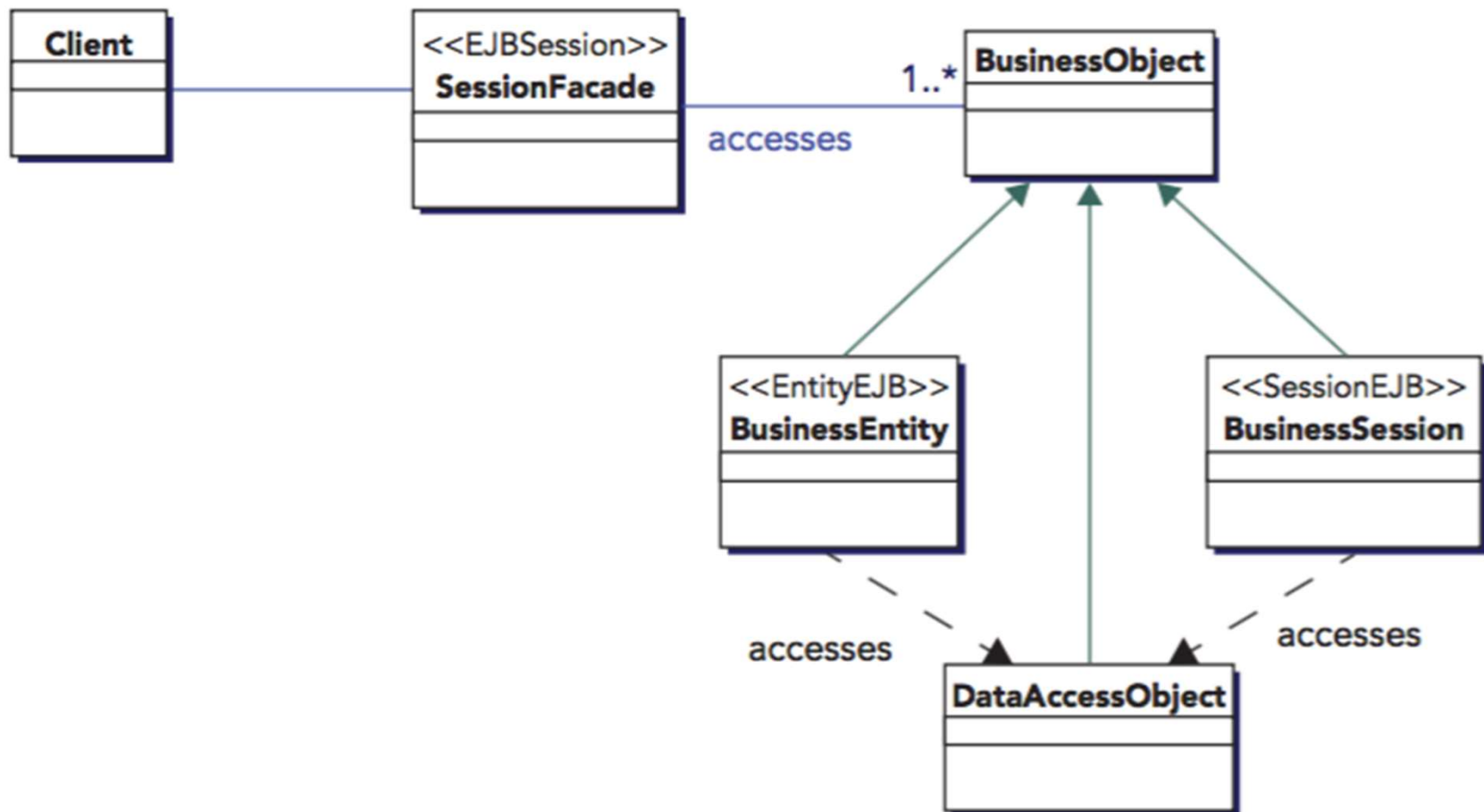
*FacadePatternDemo.java*

```
public class FacadePatternDemo {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        ShapeMaker shapeMaker = new ShapeMaker();  
  
        shapeMaker.drawCircle();  
        shapeMaker.drawRectangle();  
        shapeMaker.drawSquare();  
    }  
}
```

*ShapeMaker.java*

```
public class ShapeMaker {  
    private Shape circle;  
    private Shape rectangle;  
    private Shape square;  
  
    public ShapeMaker() {  
        circle = new Circle();  
        rectangle = new Rectangle();  
        square = new Square();  
    }  
  
    public void drawCircle(){  
        circle.draw();  
    }  
    public void drawRectangle(){  
        rectangle.draw();  
    }  
    public void drawSquare(){  
        square.draw();  
    }  
}
```





Faade  
Sample



```
package com.designpatterns.facade;

public class WashingMachine {
    public void heavilySoiled() {
        setWaterTemperature(100);
        setWashCycleDuration(90);
        setSpinCycleDuration(10);
        addDetergent();
        addBleach();
        addFabricSoftener();
        heatWater();
        startWash();
    }
    public void lightlySoiled() {
        setWaterTemperature(40);
        setWashCycleDuration(20);
        setSpinCycleDuration(10);
        addDetergent();
        heatWater();
        startWash();
    }
}

// to use the façade
new WashingMachine().lightlySoiled();
```

Façade

Sample

```

package com.designpatterns.facade;
import javax.ejb.Stateless;
@Stateless
public class CustomerService {
    public long getCustomer(int sessionId) {
        // get logged in customer id
        return 100005L;
    }
    public boolean checkId(long x) {
        // check if customer id is valid
        return true;
    }
}

```

```

package com.designpatterns.facade;
import javax.ejb.Stateless;
@Stateless
public class LoanService {
    public boolean checkCreditRating(long id, double amount) {
        // check if customer is eligible for the amount
        return true;
    }
}

```

```

package com.desisgnpatterns.facade;
import javax.ejb.Stateless;
@Stateless
public class AccountService {
    public boolean getLoan(double amount) {
        // check if bank vault has enough return true;
    }
    public boolean setCustomerBalance(long id, double amount) {
        // set new customer balance
        return true;
    }
}

```



Façade  
Sample



```
package com.designpatterns.facade;
import javax.ejb.Stateless;
import javax.inject.Inject;

@Stateless
public class BankServiceFacade {
    @Inject
    CustomerService customerService;
    @Inject
    LoanService loanService;
    @Inject
    AccountService accountService;
    public boolean getLoan(int sessionId, double amount) {
        boolean result = false;
        long id = customerService.getCustomer(sessionId);
        if(customerService.checkId(id)){
            if(loanService.checkCreditRating(id, amount)){
                if(accountService.getLoan(amount)){
                    result = accountService.setCustomerBalance(id, amount);
                }
            }
        }
        return result;
    }
}
```

Façade  
Sample

```
# app/facades/dashboard.rb

class Dashboard
  def initialize(user)
    @user = user
  end

  def new_status
    @new_status ||= Status.new
  end

  def statuses
    Status.for(user)
  end

  def notifications
    @notifications ||= user.notifications
  end

  private

  attr_reader :user
end
```



Façade

Sample



```
# app/controllers/dashboards_controller.rb  
class DashboardsController < ApplicationController  
  before_filter :authorize  
  
  def show  
    @dashboard = Dashboard.new(current_user)  
  end  
end
```

```
# app/views/dashboards/show.html.erb  
<%= render 'profile' %>  
<%= render 'groups', groups: @dashboard.group %>  
<%= render 'statuses/form', status: @dashboard.new_status %>  
<%= render 'statuses', statuses: @dashboard.statuses %>
```

Façade

Sample

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# Structural Design Patterns

## Proxy

Proporciona un representante o sustituto de otro objeto para controlar el acceso a éste.



### Proxy pattern

**Proxy pattern** in its most general form, is a class functioning as an interface to another thing. The other thing could be anything: a network connection, a large object in memory, a file, or some other resource that is expensive or impossible to duplicate.

#### Some of Proxy Types:-

##### Incorporating the Flyweight Pattern

- In situations where multiple copies of a complex object must exist the proxy pattern can be adapted to incorporate the **Flyweight Pattern**. In order to reduce the application's memory footprint, typically one instance of the complex object is created, and multiple proxy objects are created, all of which contain a reference to the single original complex object. Any operations performed on the proxies are forwarded to the original object. Once all instances of the proxy are out of scope, the complex object's memory may be deallocated.

[www.techiesbytes.com](http://www.techiesbytes.com)

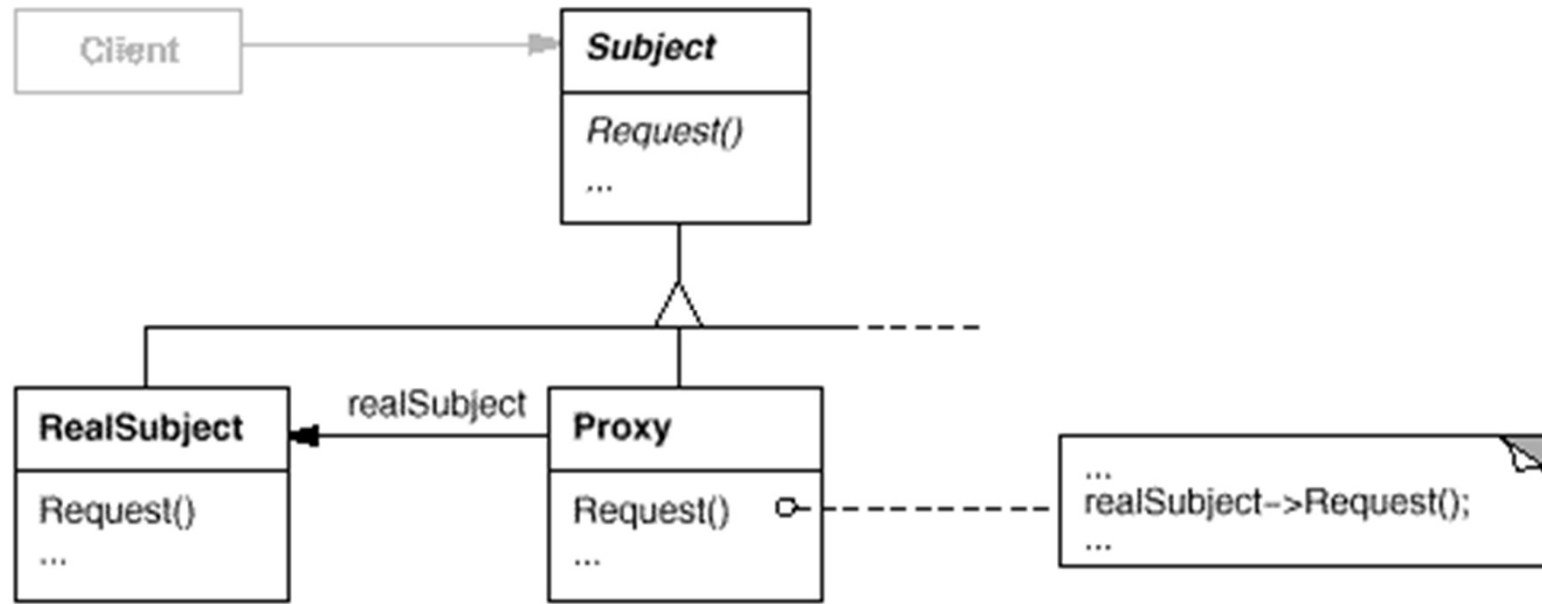


# Proxy

## Aplicabilidad

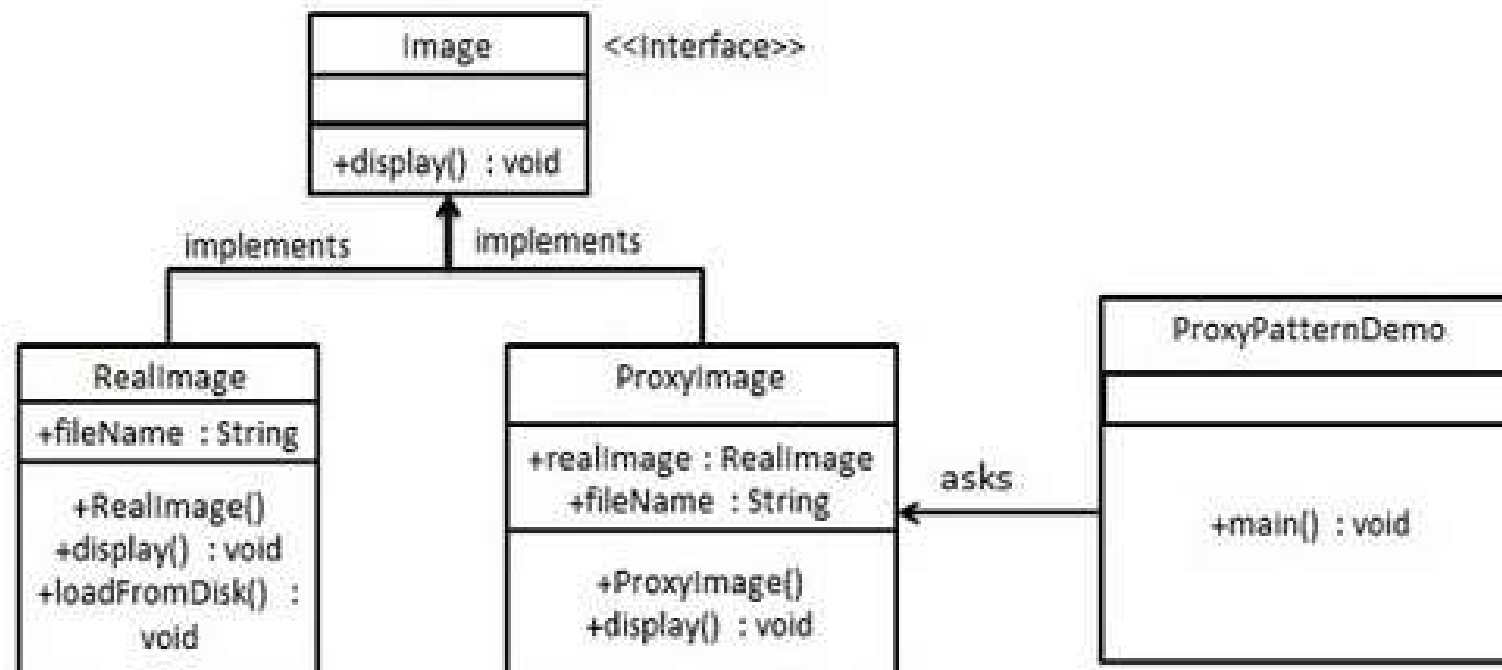
- Cuando la creación de un **objeto es relativamente costoso** puede ser buena idea **reemplazarlo con un proxy** que asegure que la instancia del objeto costoso se mantenga al mínimo
- Su implementación permite realizar el login y el chequeo de autorizaciones antes de acceder al objeto requerido
- Puede proveer una implementación local para un objeto remoto

# Proxy



# Proxy

Proporciona un representante o sustituto de otro objeto para controlar el acceso a éste.



# Proxy

```
Image.java
public interface Image {
    void display();
}
```

```
RealImage.java
public class RealImage implements Image {
    private String fileName;

    public RealImage(String fileName){
        this.fileName = fileName;
        loadFromDisk(fileName);
    }

    @Override
    public void display() {
        System.out.println("Displaying " + fileName);
    }

    private void loadFromDisk(String fileName){
        System.out.println("Loading " + fileName);
    }
}
```

# Proxy

```
ProxyImage.java
public class ProxyImage implements Image{
    private RealImage realImage;
    private String fileName;

    public ProxyImage(String fileName){
        this.fileName = fileName;
    }

    @Override
    public void display() {
        if(realImage == null){
            realImage = new RealImage(fileName);
        }
        realImage.display();
    }
}
```

```
ProxyPatternDemo.java
public class ProxyPatternDemo {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Image image = new ProxyImage("test_10mb.jpg");

        //image will be loaded from disk
        image.display();
        System.out.println("");

        //image will not be loaded from disk
        image.display();
    }
}
```

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# Structural Design Patterns

## Otros

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### Composite

Ayuda a crear estructuras de árbol de objetos sin necesidad de obligar a los clientes a diferenciar entre las ramas y las hojas con respecto a su uso.

Permite a los clientes tratar objetos individuales y composiciones de objetos uniformemente.

---

### Flyweight

Proporciona un mecanismo mediante el cual se puede evitar la creación de un gran número de objetos “costosos” para reutilizar en su lugar, instancias existentes para representar a los nuevos.

---

# RESUMEN

## Recordemos

Los **Design Patterns** describen cómo resolver problemas recurrentes de diseño de software orientado a objetos flexible y reutilizable.

Los tipo de patrones son: **Creational**, **Structural** y **Behavioral**.

Los **Structural Design Patterns** facilitan la organización de objetos y clases en estructura mas grandes, manteniendo la estructura flexible y eficiente.





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# REFERENCIAS

Para profundizar

- Design Patterns- Libro de Erich Gamma, John Vlissides, Ralph Johnson y Richard Helm.
- <http://www.blackwasp.co.uk/gofpatterns.aspx>
- <http://www.w3sdesign.com/>



# PREGRADO

## Ingeniería de Software

Escuela de Ingeniería de Sistemas y Computación | Facultad de Ingeniería



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