

# SENG 350

## - Software Architecture & Design

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### **Design Patterns**

Fall 2024



# Design Patterns (Hands-on)



# Singleton Pattern

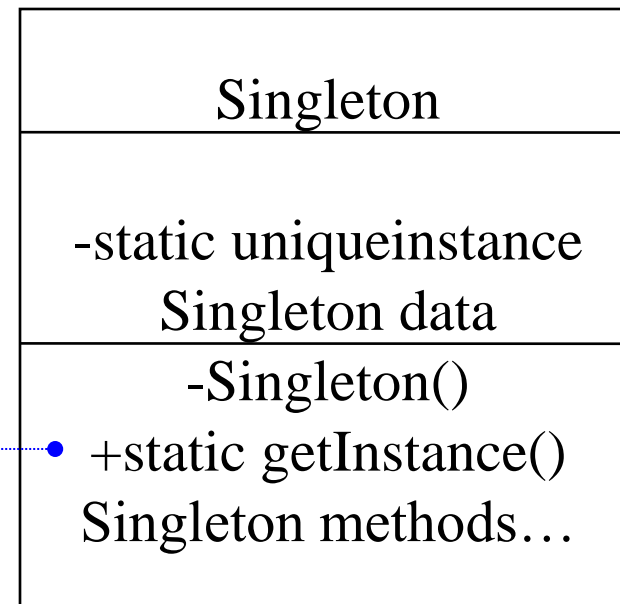


# Design Solution

Defines a getInstance() operation that lets clients access its unique instance

May be responsible for creating its own unique instance

```
...  
return uniqueinstance;
```



# Singleton Pattern Implementation

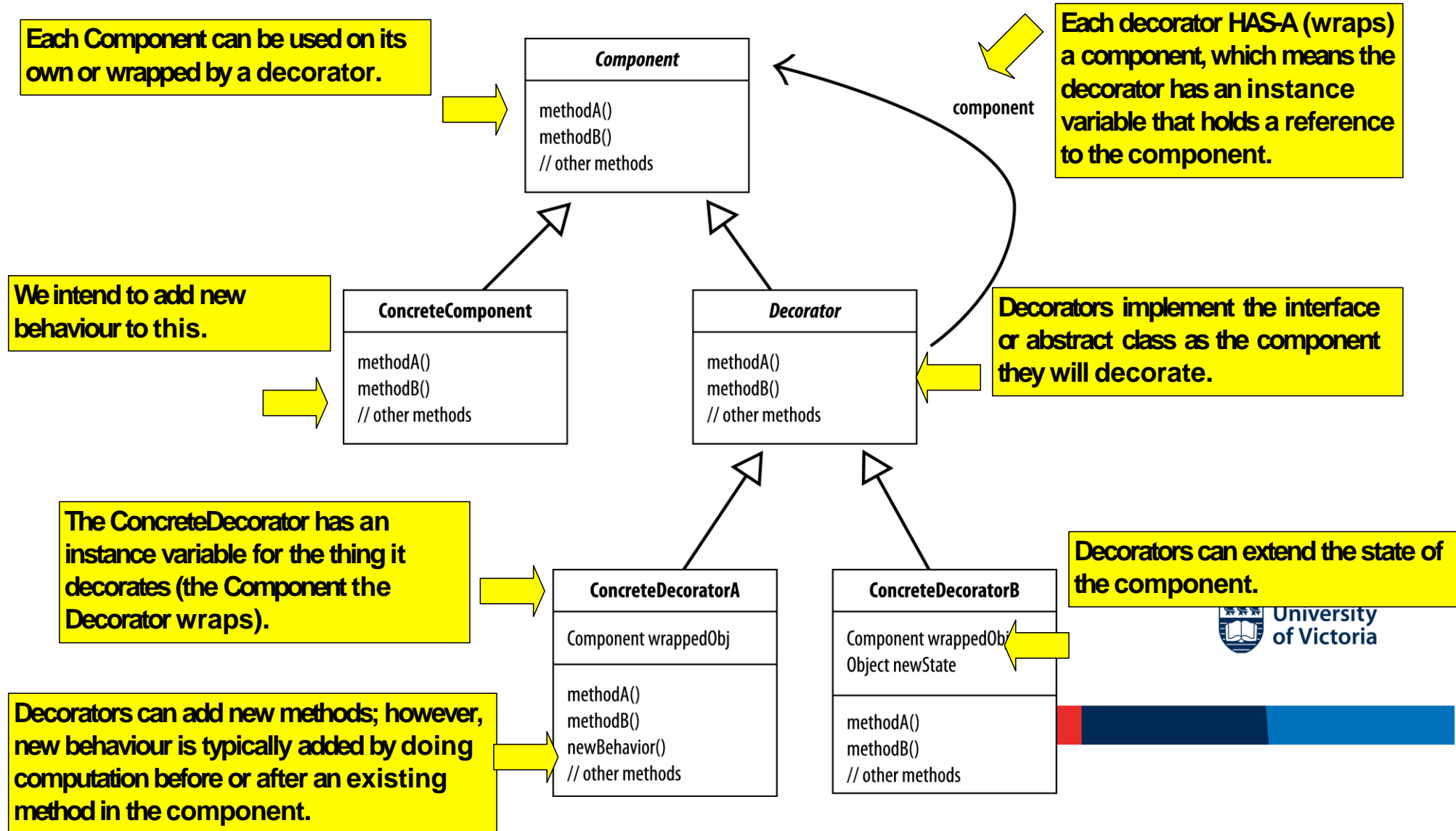
```
public class Singleton {  
    private static volatile Singleton instance;  
    private String data;  
    private Singleton(String data) {  
        this.data = data;  
    }  
    public static Singleton getInstance(String data) {  
        Singleton result = instance;  
        if (result == null) {  
            synchronized (Singleton.class) {  
                result = instance;  
                if (result == null) {  
                    instance = result = new Singleton (data);  
                }  
            }  
        }  
        return result;  
    }  
}
```



# Decorator Pattern

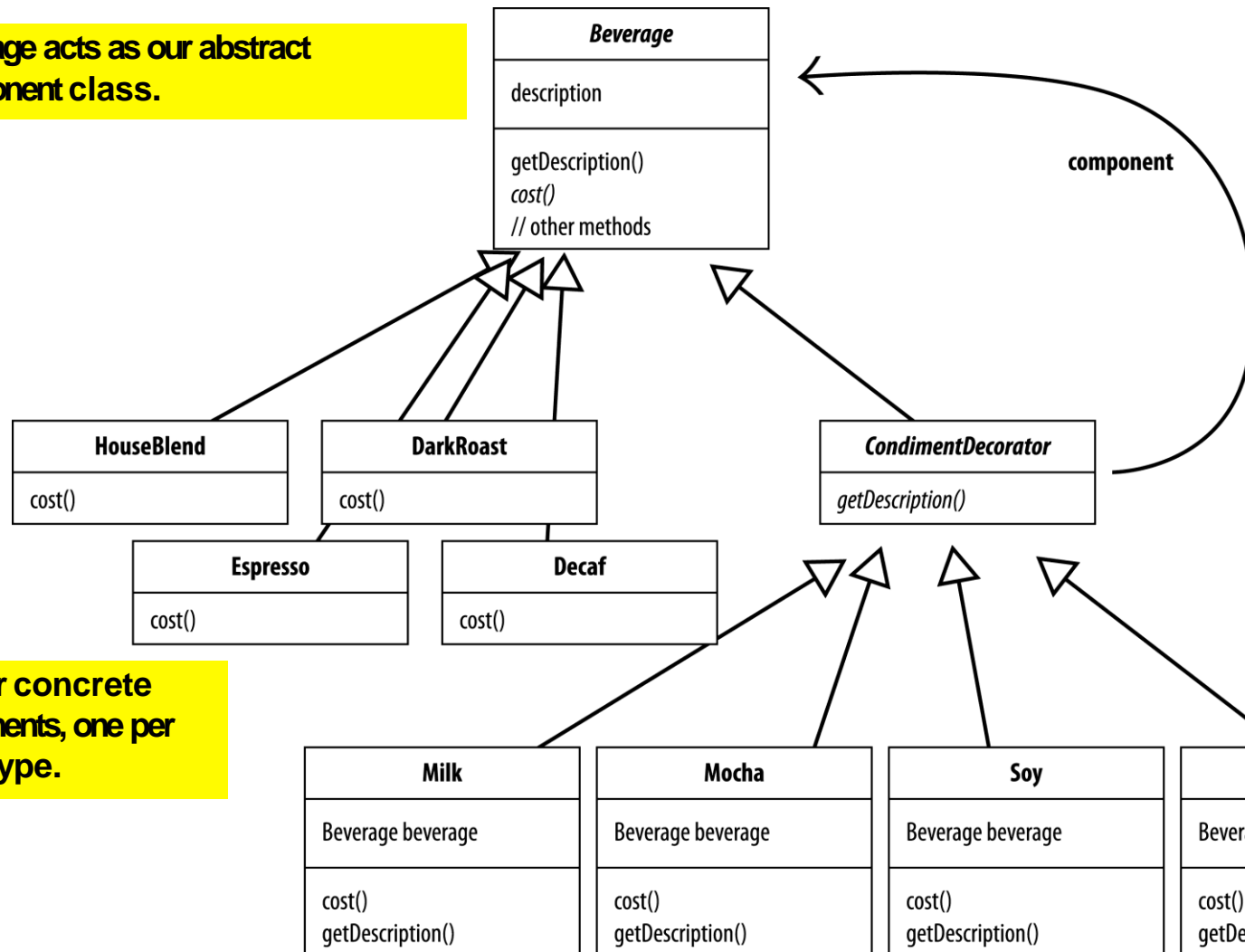


# Decorator Pattern in its general form



# Now applied to Starbuzz (v.3)

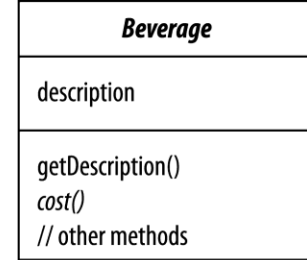
Beverage acts as our abstract component class.



The four concrete components, one per coffee type.

Condiment decorators; note which methods they need to implement – both `cost()` and `getDescription()`.

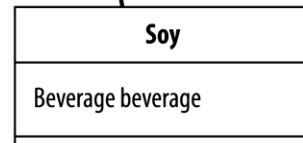
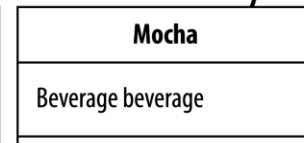
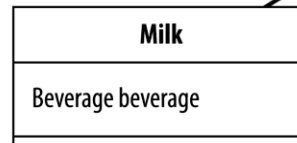
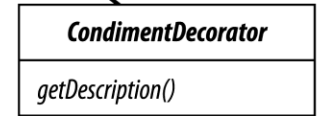




```
public abstract class Beverage {
    String description = "Unknown Beverage";

    public String getDescription() {
        return description;
    }

    public abstract double cost();
}
```



```
public abstract class CondimentDecorator extends Beverage {
    public abstract String getDescription();
}
```

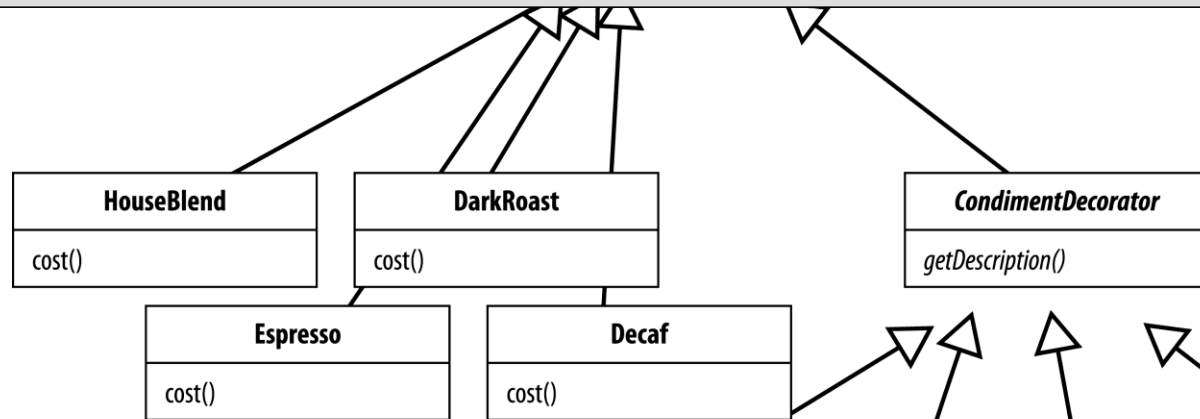


```

public class Decaf extends Beverage {
    public Decaf() {
        description = "Decaf relaxant";
    }

    public double cost() {
        return 1.10;
    }
}

```



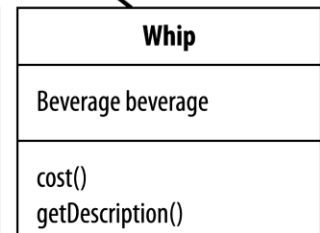
```

public class HouseBlend extends Beverage {
    public HouseBlend() {
        description = "HouseBlend";
    }

    public double cost() {
        return 1.00;
    }
}

```

ent



<i>Beverage</i>
description

```

public class Whip extends CondimentDecorator {
    Beverage beverage;

    public Whip (Beverage beverage) {
        this.beverage = beverage;
    }

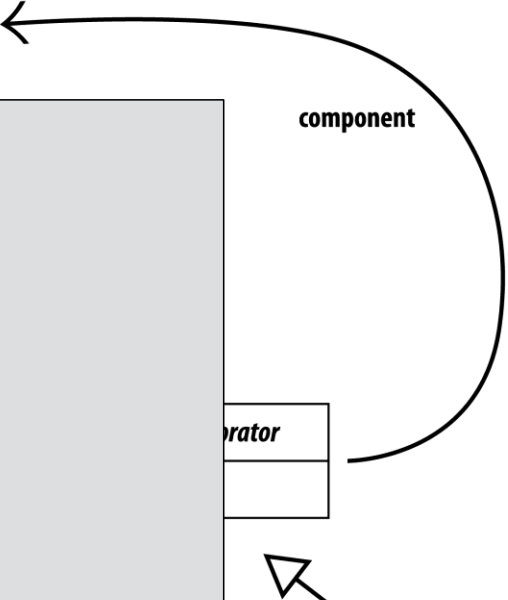
    public String getDescription() {
        return beverage.getDescription() + ", Whip";
    }

    public double cost() {
        return 0.40 + beverage.cost();
    }
}

```

<i>Decorator</i>

Milk	Mocha	Soy	Whip
Beverage beverage	Beverage beverage	Beverage beverage	Beverage beverage
cost() getDescription()	cost() getDescription()	cost() getDescription()	cost() getDescription()



```

public class Starbuzz {
    public static void main (String args[]) {
        Beverage beverage = new Espresso();
        System.out.println (beverage.getDescription() + " $" + beverage.cost());

        Beverage beverage2 = new Decaf();
        beverage2 = new Mocha (beverage2);
        beverage2 = new Mocha (beverage2);
        beverage2 = new Whip (beverage2);
        System.out.println (beverage2.getDescription() + " $" + beverage2.cost());

        Beverage beverage3 = new HouseBlend();
        beverage3 = new Soy (beverage3);
        beverage3 = new Mocha (beverage3);
        beverage3 = new Whip (beverage3);
        System.out.println (beverage3.getDescription() + " $" + beverage3.cost());
    }
}

```

**Espresso**

**Decaf double Mocha with  
whip**

**HouseBlend with Soy,  
Mocha and Whip**



# Decorator Pattern

- Implement the decorator pattern for the ice cream example we did in class.

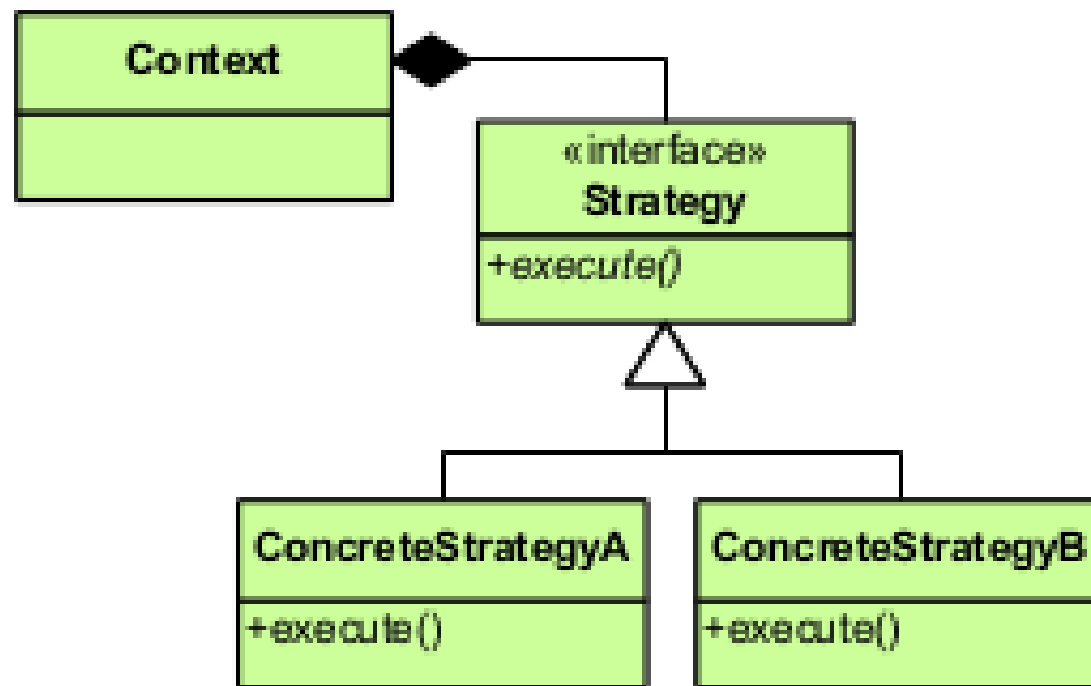


# The Strategy Pattern

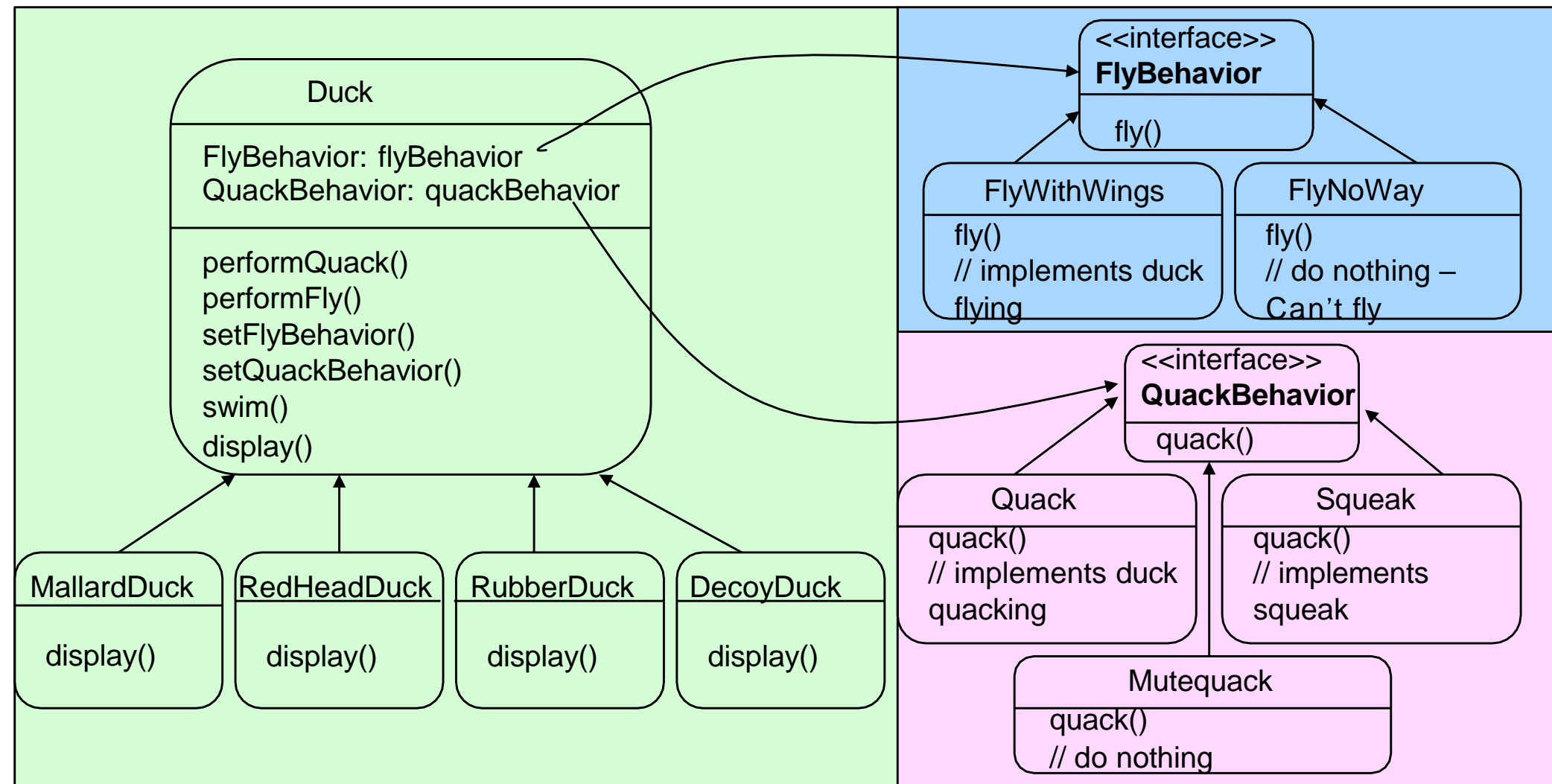


# Strategy Pattern Defined

The Strategy Pattern defines a family of algorithms, Encapsulates each one, and makes them interchangeable. Strategy lets the algorithm vary independently from clients that use it.



# Using UML on Strategy Pattern





# Specific behaviours by implementing interface QuackBehavior

```
public class Quack implements QuackBehavior { public void quack() {  
    System.out.println("Quack");  
}  
}
```

```
-----  
public class Squeak implements QuackBehavior { public void quack() {  
    System.out.println("Squeak");  
}  
}
```

```
-----  
public class MuteQuack implements QuackBehavior { public void quack() {  
    System.out.println("<< Silence >>");  
}  
}
```



## 2. Implement performQuack()

```
public abstract class Duck {  
    // Declare two reference variables for the behavior interface types  
    FlyBehavior flyBehavior;  
    QuackBehavior quackBehavior; // All duck subclasses inherit these  
    // etc  
  
    public Duck() {  
    }  
  
    public void performQuack() {  
        quackBehavior.quack(); // Delegate to the behavior class  
    }  
}
```



### 3. How to set the quackBehavior variable & flyBehavior variable

```
public class MallardDuck extends Duck {
```

```
    public MallardDuck() {
```

```
        quackBehavior = new Quack();
```

```
        // A MallardDuck uses the Quack class to handle its quack,  
        // so when performQuack is called, the responsibility for the quack  
        // is delegated to the Quack object and we get a real quack
```

```
        flyBehavior = new FlyWithWings();
```

```
        // And it uses flyWithWings as its flyBehavior type
```

```
    }
```

```
    public void display() {
```

```
        System.out.println("I'm a real Mallard duck");
```

```
    }
```

# How to set behaviour dynamically?

*Add new methods to the Duck class*

```
public void setFlyBehavior (FlyBehavior fb) {  
    flyBehavior = fb;  
}
```

```
public void setQuackBehavior(QuackBehavior qb) {  
    quackBehavior = qb;  
}
```



# Strategy Pattern

- Implement the strategy pattern for the coupon discount example we did in class.

