



# The Composite Pattern

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# Iterator Pattern

## ★ Structural Patterns

- » adapter
- » façade
- » **composite**

## ★ Creational Patterns

- » factory method
- » abstract factory
- » singleton

## ★ Behavioral Patterns

- » strategy
- » observer
- » decorator
- » command
- » template method
- » iterator

# Problem

**When dealing with tree-structured data, programmers often have to discriminate between a leaf-node and a branch. This makes code more complex, and therefore, error prone.**

# example GUI's

Tab 1 Tab 2

Button Edit/text box

Dropdown/combo box

Check boxes  
☒ Checked  
☐ Unchecked

Radio buttons  
☒ Selected  
☐ Unselected

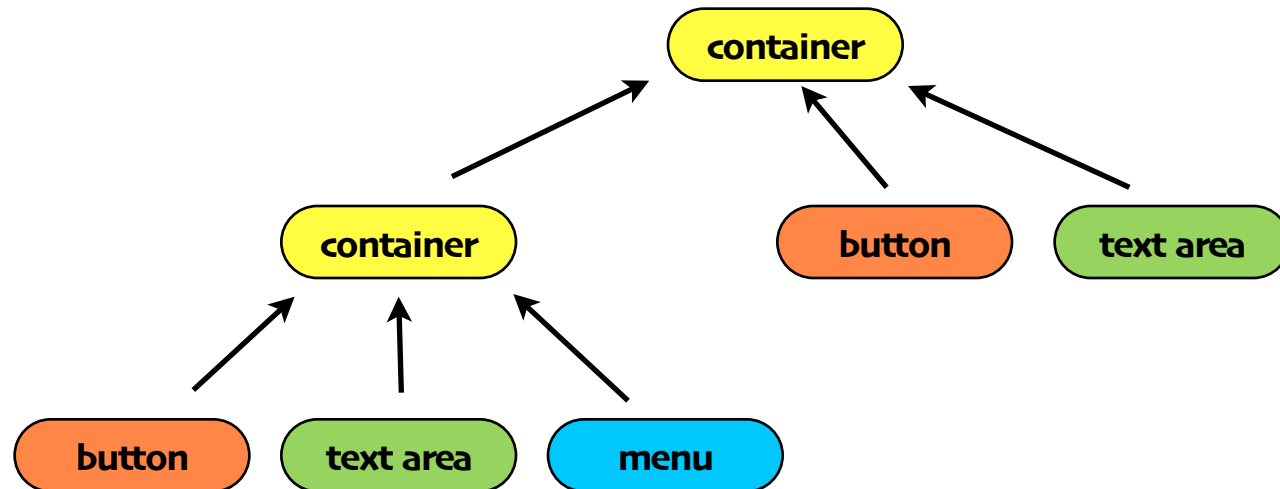
Number edit: 426

Progress bar

Slider

Name	Color	RGB
cell1	aqua	#00FFFF
cell2	black	#000000
cell3	blue	#0000FF
cell4	fuchsia	#FF00FF
	gray	#808080
	green	#008000
	lime	#00FF00
	maroon	#800000
	navy	#000080
	olive	#808000

# widget



# Possible implementation

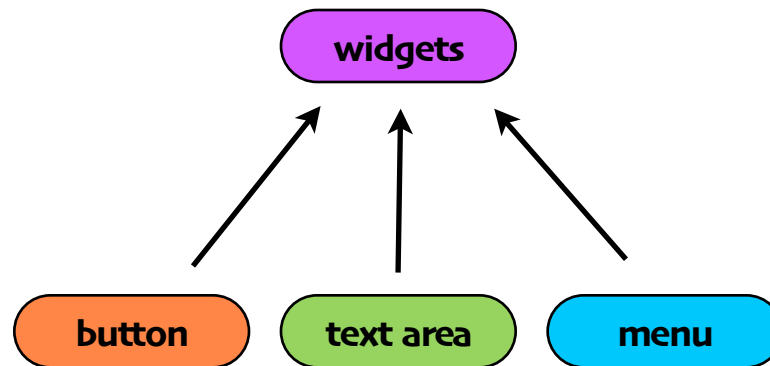
pretty ugly

```
public class Window {
    Button[] buttons;
    Menu[] menus;
    TextArea[] textAreas;
    WidgetContainer[] containers;

    public void update() {
        if (buttons != null) {
            for (int k = 0; k < buttons.length; k++) buttons[k].draw();
        }
        if (menus != null) for (int k = 0; k < menus.length; k++) {
            menus[k].refresh();
        }
        if (containers != null) {
            for (int k = 0; k < containers.length; k++) {
                containers[k].updateWidgets();
            }
        }
    }
}
```

**"Classes should be open for extension,  
but closed for modification"**

# Abstraction



# Refactor

```
public class Window {  
    Widget[] widgets;  
    WidgetContainer[] containers;
```

**“program to an interface”**

```
public void update() {
```

**all widgets support update()**

```
    if (widgets != null) for (int k = 0; k < widgets.length; k++) {  
        widgets[k].update();
```

```
    }
```

**we still distinguish between  
containers and widgets**

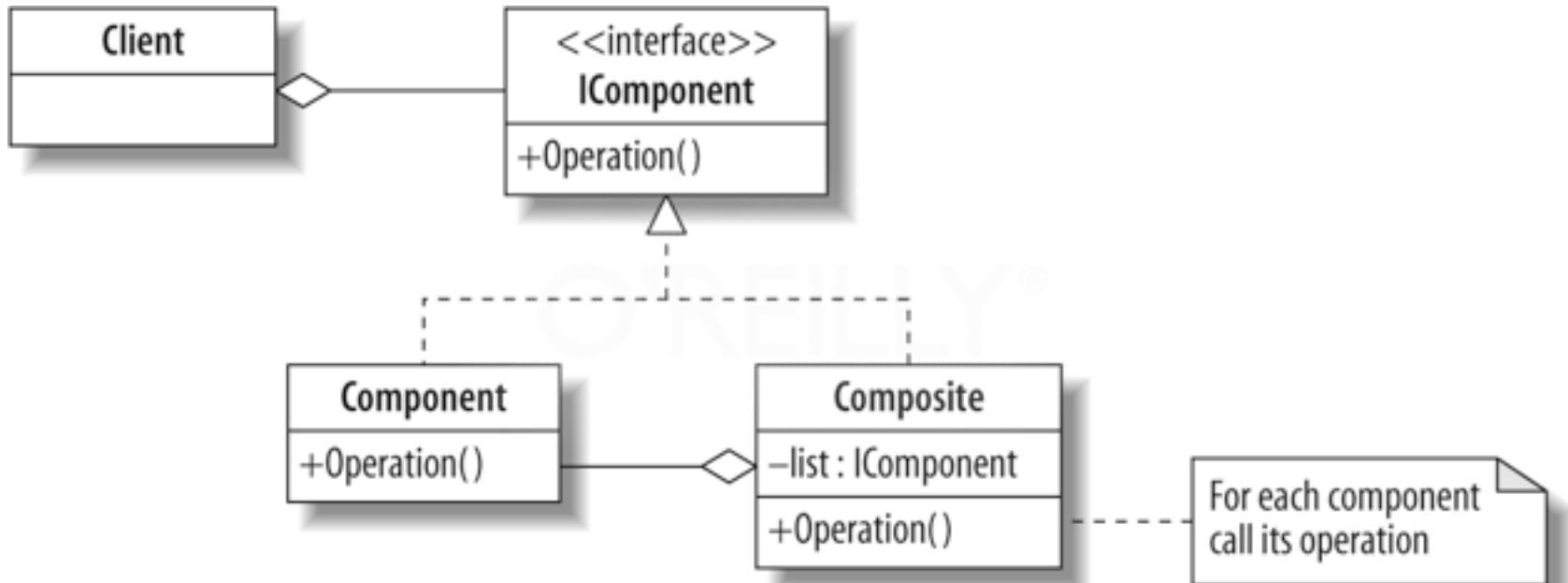
```
    if (containers != null) {  
        for (int k = 0; k < containers.length; k++) {  
            containers[k].updateWidgets();  
        }  
    }  
}
```



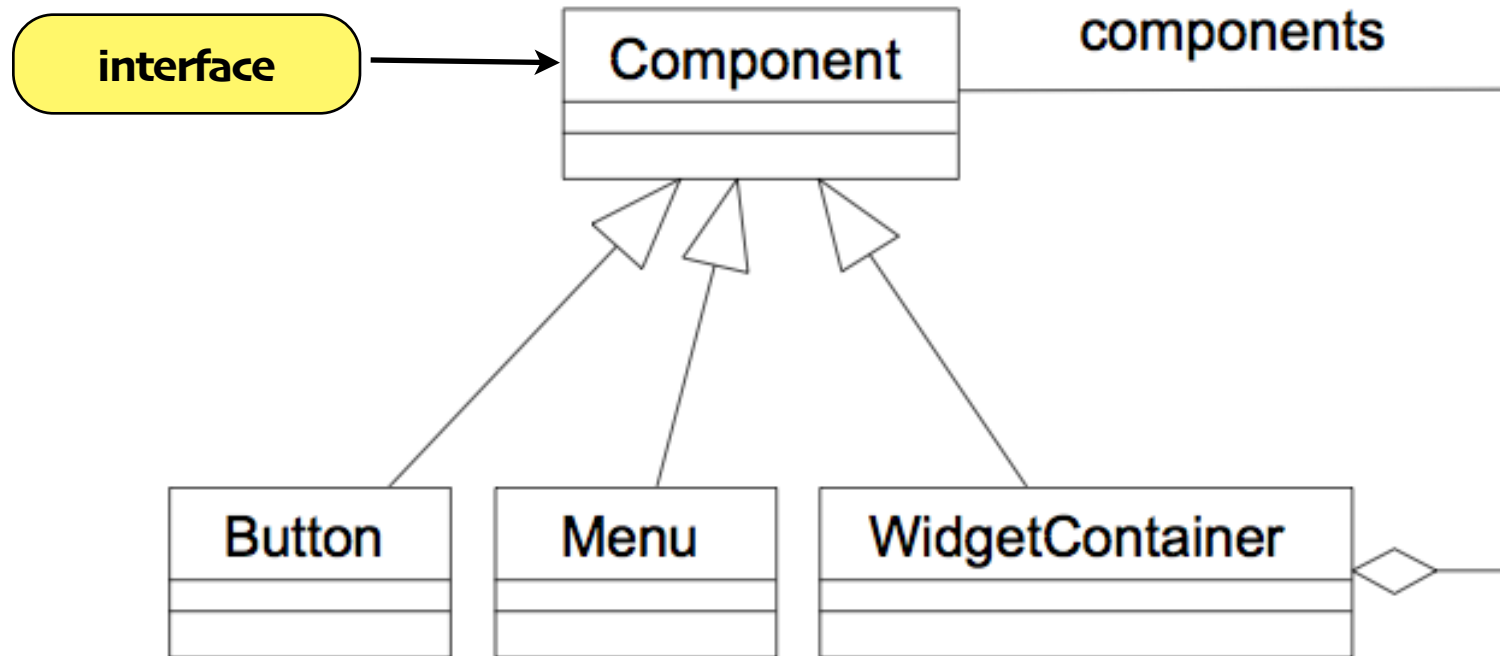
# Composite Pattern


**The Composite Pattern** allows you to compose objects into tree structures to represent part-whole hierarchies. Composite lets clients treat individual objects and compositions of objects uniformly

# Class Diagram



# for our GUI





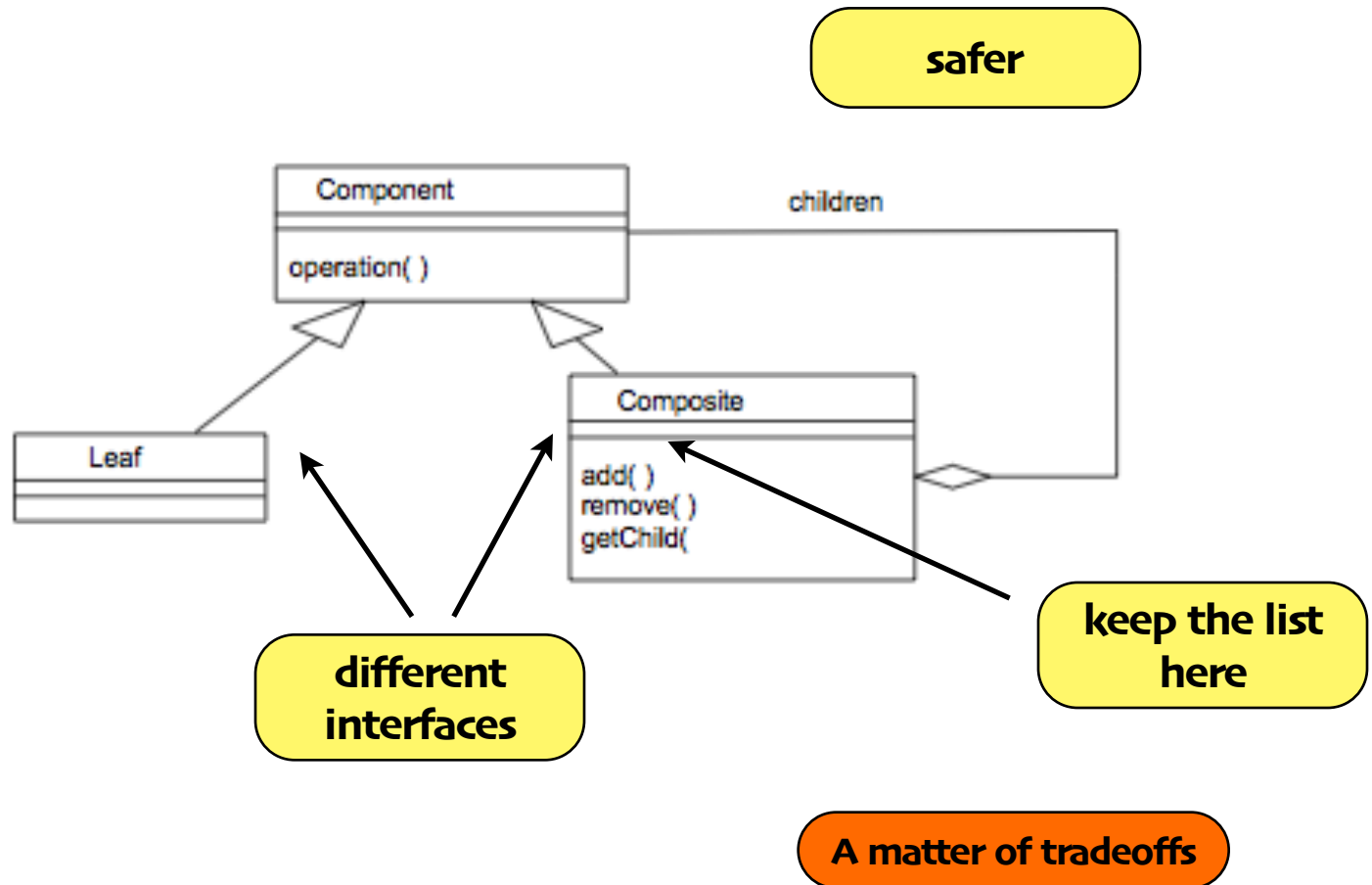
```
public class Window {  
    Component[] components;  
  
    public void update() {  
        if (components != null) {  
            for (int k = 0; k < components.length; k++) {  
                components[k].update();  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```

# Implementation issues

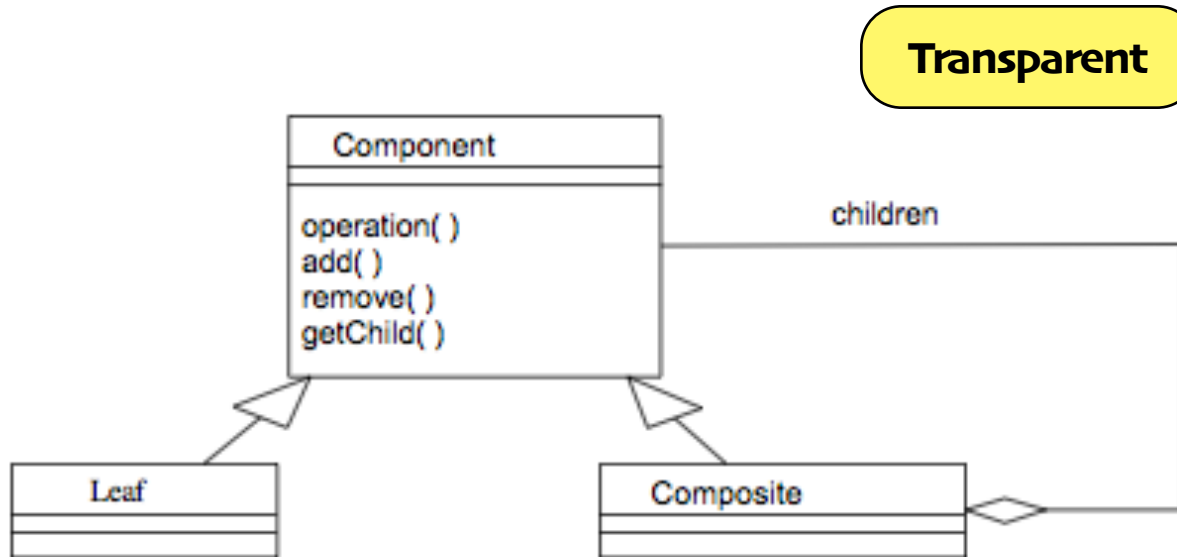


- ★ Where should the child management methods (`add()`, `remove()`, `getChild()`) be declared?

# In Composite?



# In Component?



**unsafe**

**"A Class should have only one reason to change"**

# Internal Iterator

```
public void doSomething() {  
    throw new UnsupportedOperationException();  
}
```

composite

ugly but safe

```
public void doSomething() {  
    // do something  
}
```

leaf

```
public void doSomething() {  
    // do something  
    Iterator iterator = menuComponents.iterator();  
    while (iterator.hasNext()) {  
        Component component = (Component) iterator.next();  
        component.doSomething();  
    }  
}
```

Composite

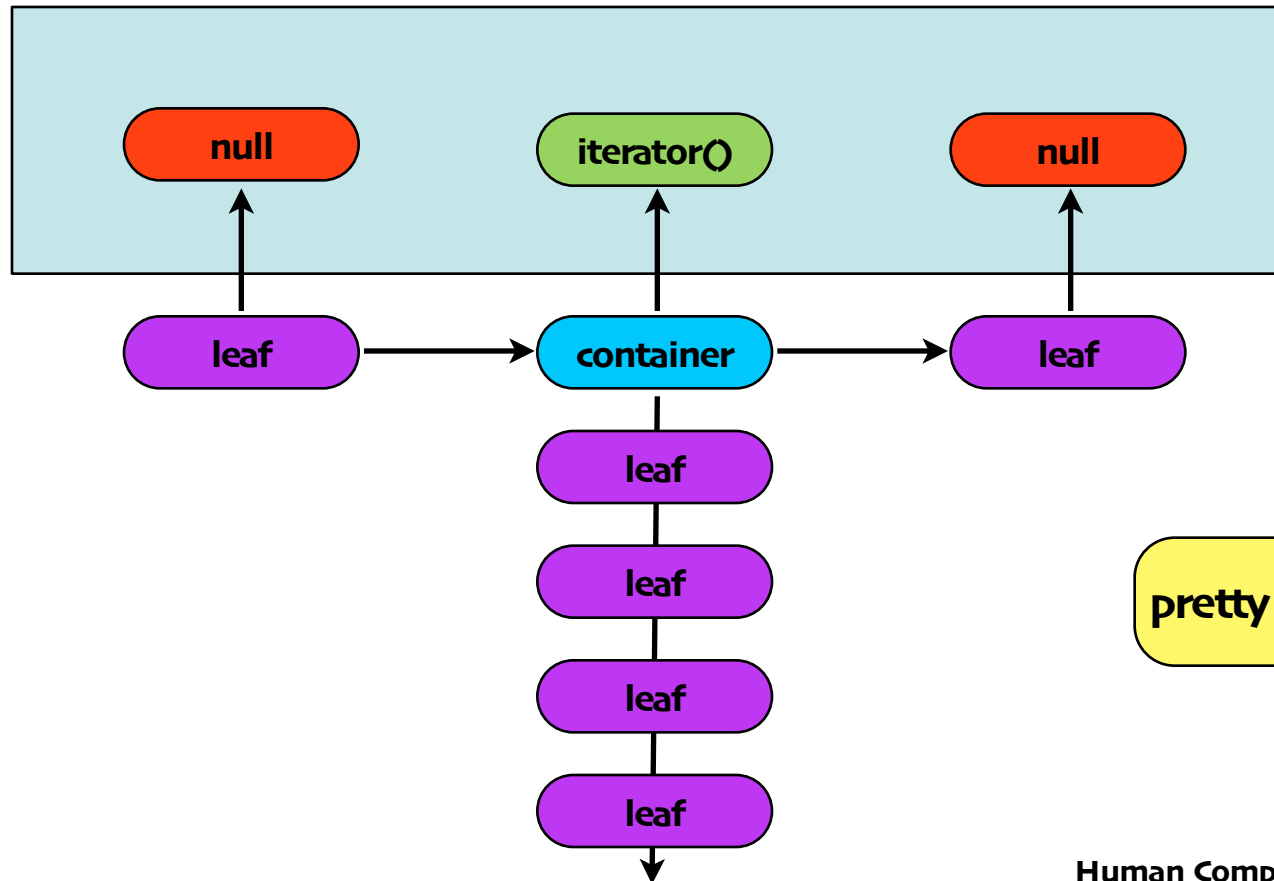


# External Iterator

★ See Book (p 369)

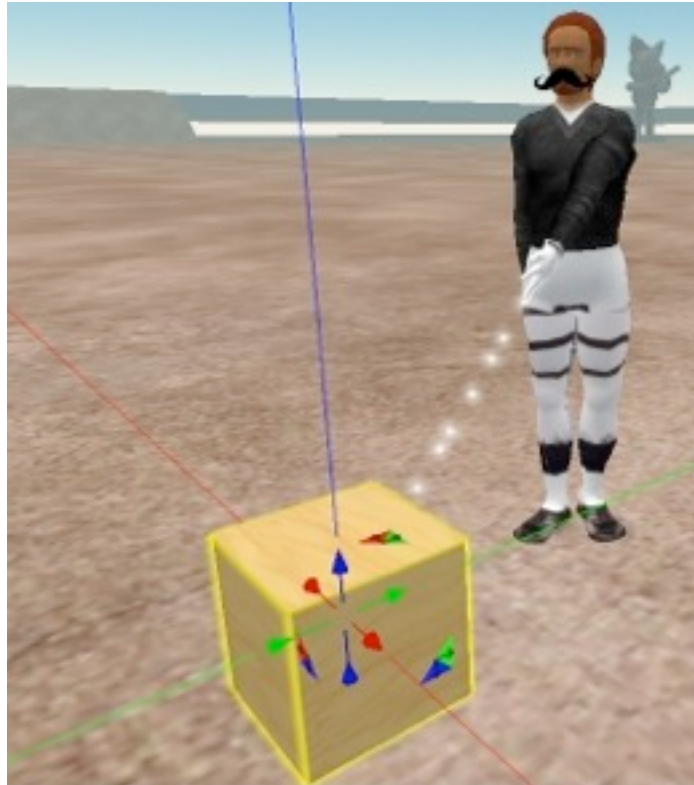
stack


use recursion



pretty complex

# exercise





```
import java.util.Iterator;

public interface Prim {
    public void render();
    public float volume();
    public Iterator createIterator();
}
```

# Composite

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Iterator;

public class Prim_composite implements Prim {
    Iterator iterator=null;

    ArrayList<Prim> child_components = new ArrayList<Prim>();

    public void render() {
        for (Prim prim : child_components) {
            prim.render();
        }
    }

    public float volume() {
        float total = 0;
        for (Prim prim : child_components) {
            total+=prim.volume();
        }
        return total;
    }
}
```

# Composite II

```
//Adds the graphic to the composition.
```

```
public void add(Prim graphic) {  
    child_components.add(graphic);  
}
```

```
//Removes the graphic from the composition.
```

```
public void remove(Prim graphic) {  
    child_components.remove(graphic);  
}
```

```
public Iterator createIterator() {  
    if (iterator==null) {  
        iterator = new CompositeIterator(child_components.iterator());  
    }  
    return iterator;  
}
```

```
}
```

# Sphere

```
import java.util.Iterator;

public class Sphere implements Prim {

    private float radius;

    public Sphere(){
        radius=1.0f;
    }

    public void render() {
        System.out.println("Sphere R:"+ radius);
    }

    public float volume() {
        return (float) (4/3 * Math.PI*radius*radius*radius);
    }

    public Iterator createIterator() {
        return new NullIterator();
    }

}
```

# Cube

```
import java.util.Iterator;

public class Cube implements Prim {

    private float width;
    private float height;
    private float depth;

    public Cube(){
        width=height=depth=1.0f;
    }

    public void render() {
        System.out.println("Cube W:" + width + " H:" + height + " D:" + depth);
    }

    public float volume() {
        return width*height*depth;
    }

    public Iterator createIterator() {
        return new NullIterator();
    }

}
```

# Iterator

```
import java.util.Iterator;
import java.util.Stack;

public class CompositeIterator implements Iterator {
    Stack stack = new Stack();

    public CompositeIterator(Iterator iterator) {
        stack.push(iterator);
    }

    public boolean hasNext() {
        if (stack.empty()) {
            return false;
        }
        else {
            Iterator iterator = (Iterator) stack.peek();
            if (!iterator.hasNext()) {
                stack.pop();
                return hasNext();
            }
            else {
                return true;
            }
        }
    }
}
```



# Iterator 2

```
public Prim next() {
    if (hasNext()) {
        Iterator iterator = (Iterator) stack.peek();
        Prim prim = (Prim) iterator.next();
        if (prim instanceof Prim_composite) {
            stack.push(prim.createIterator());
        }
        return prim;
    }
    else {
        return null;
    }
}

public void remove() {
    throw new UnsupportedOperationException();
}
```

# null iterator

```
import java.util.Iterator;

public class NullIterator implements Iterator {

    public boolean hasNext() {
        return false;
    }

    public Object next() {
        return null;
    }

    public void remove() {
        throw new UnsupportedOperationException();
    }

}
```