



Object Oriented Software Development

Week 10



Design Patterns



This week, we are reviewing **design patterns**.

1. Design patterns give you a recipe for solving common problems.
2. They are designed for a specific situation (the **motivation**), come with a specific **structure** (typically a UML diagram), and have **consequences**.
3. The **singleton** design pattern is used to ensure there is a single global instance of an object. Like global variables in C, it is usually best to avoid this pattern.
4. The **factory method** design pattern allows more flexible control over which specific instances are created e.g. of an abstract parent class or interface.
5. The **template method** design pattern allows an implementation of an algorithm to vary in its details using **inheritance**.
6. The **strategy** design pattern allows an implementation of an algorithm to vary in its details using **delegation**.
7. The **observer** design pattern decouples class interactions by notifying an observer when a subject's state changes.

Singleton



Ensure that a class has only one instance and provide a global point of access to it.

Singleton

- singleton: Singleton

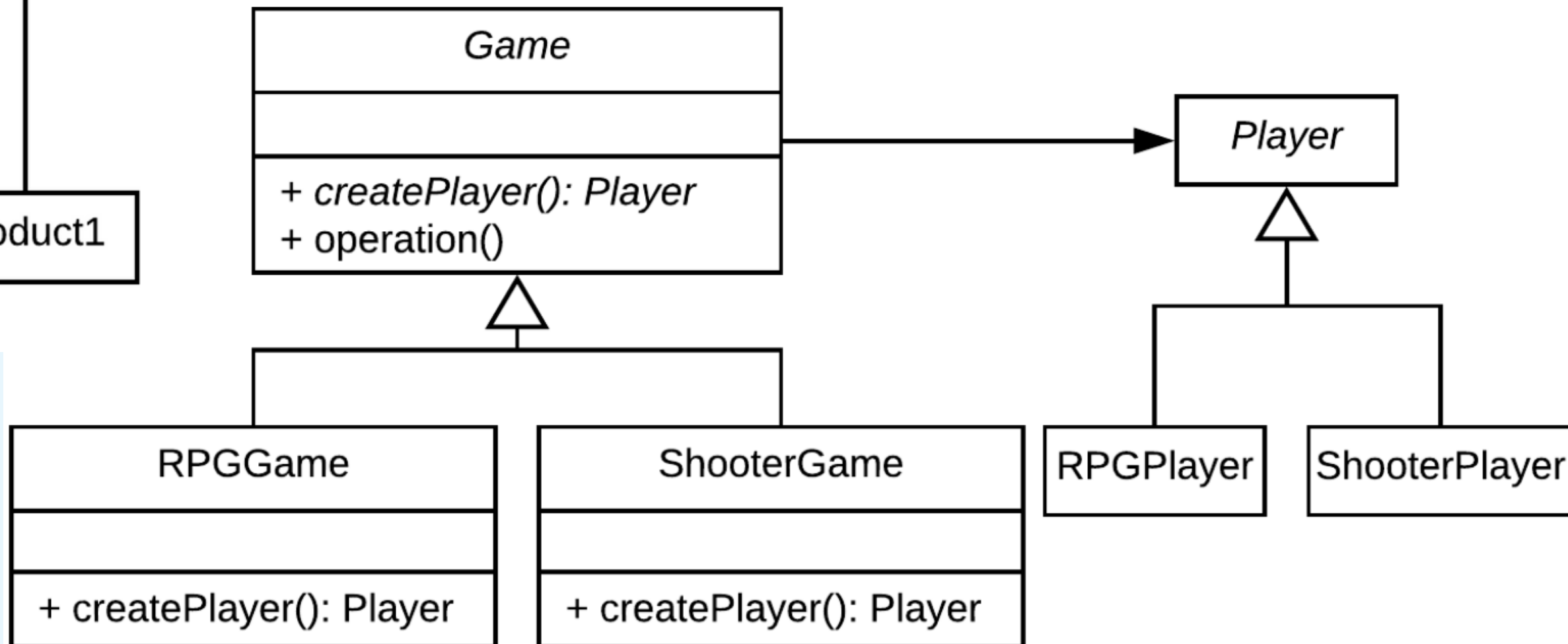
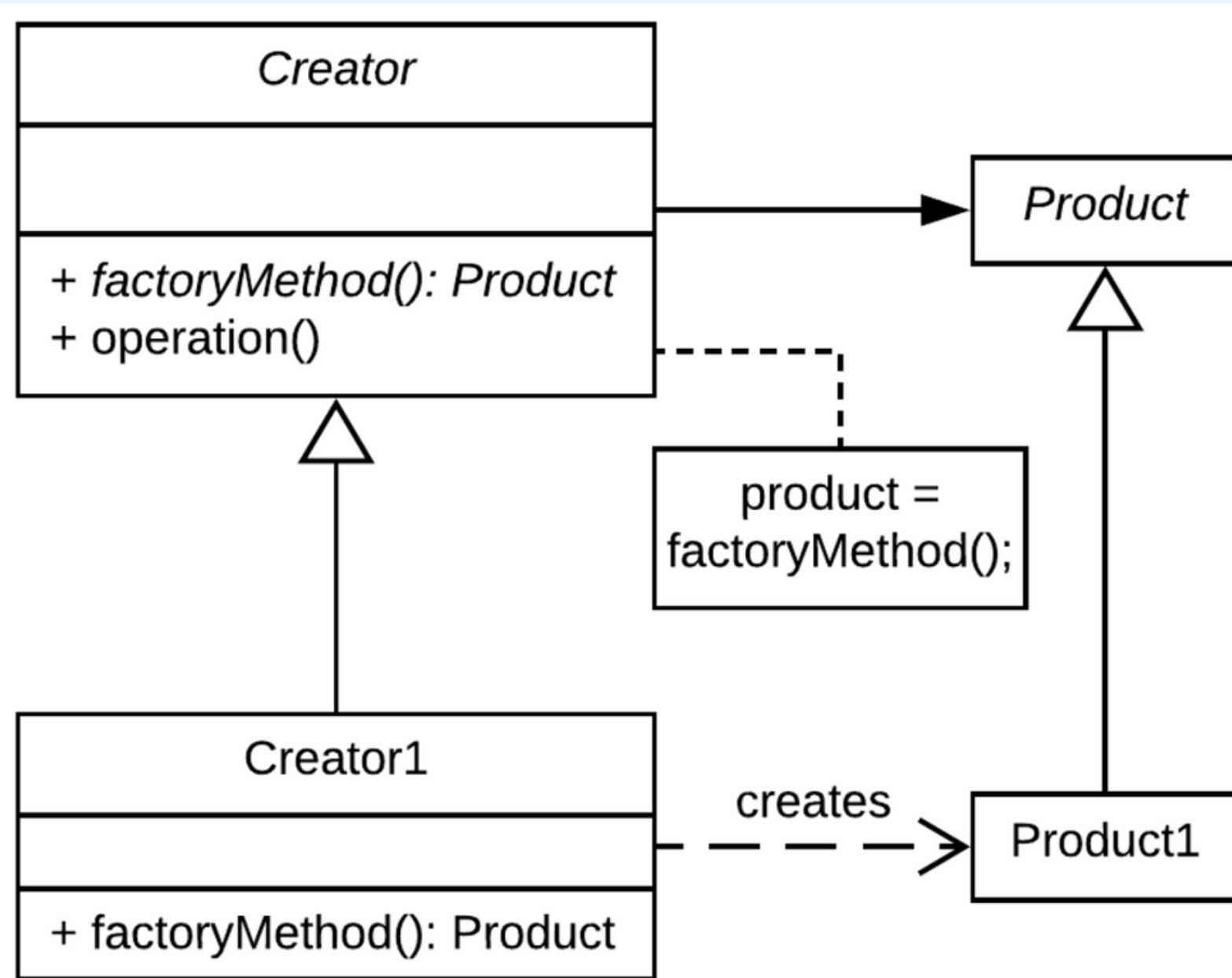
<Notice the variable is private.

- Singleton()

<Notice the constructor is private.

+ getInstance(): Singleton

Factory method





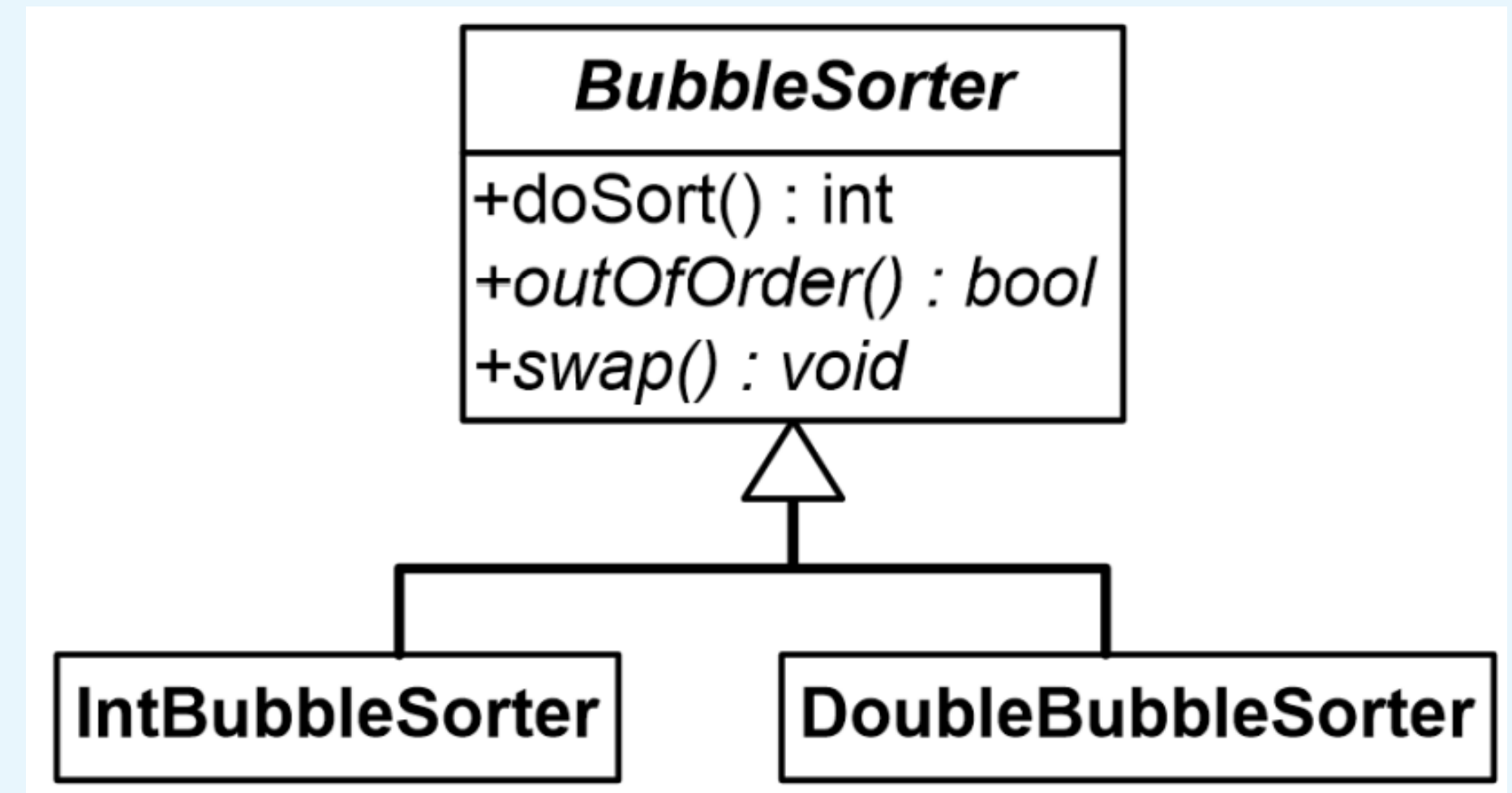
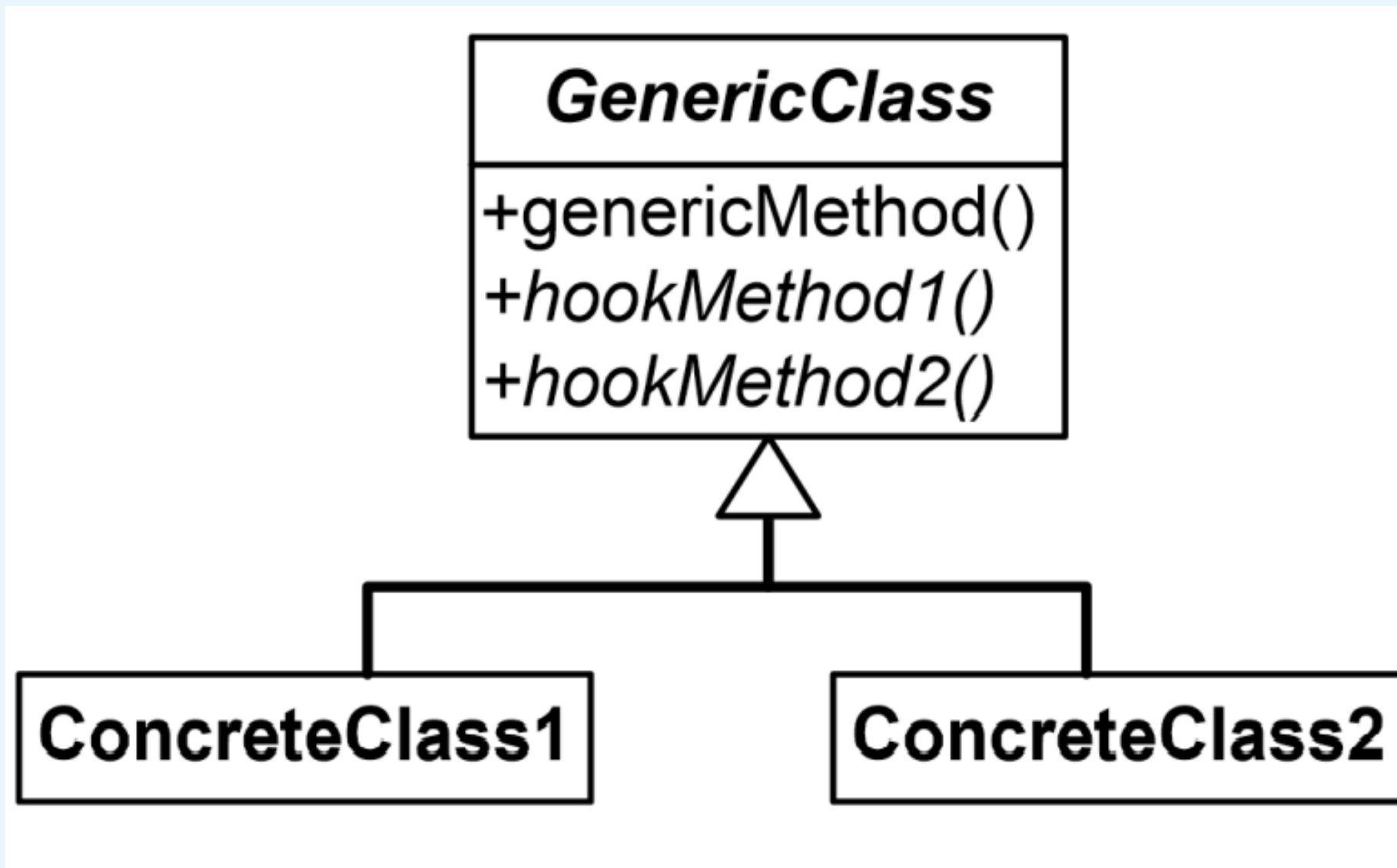
Template Method and *Strategy* are two design patterns that solve the problem of separating a generic algorithm from a detailed design.

Template Method pattern uses *Inheritance*.

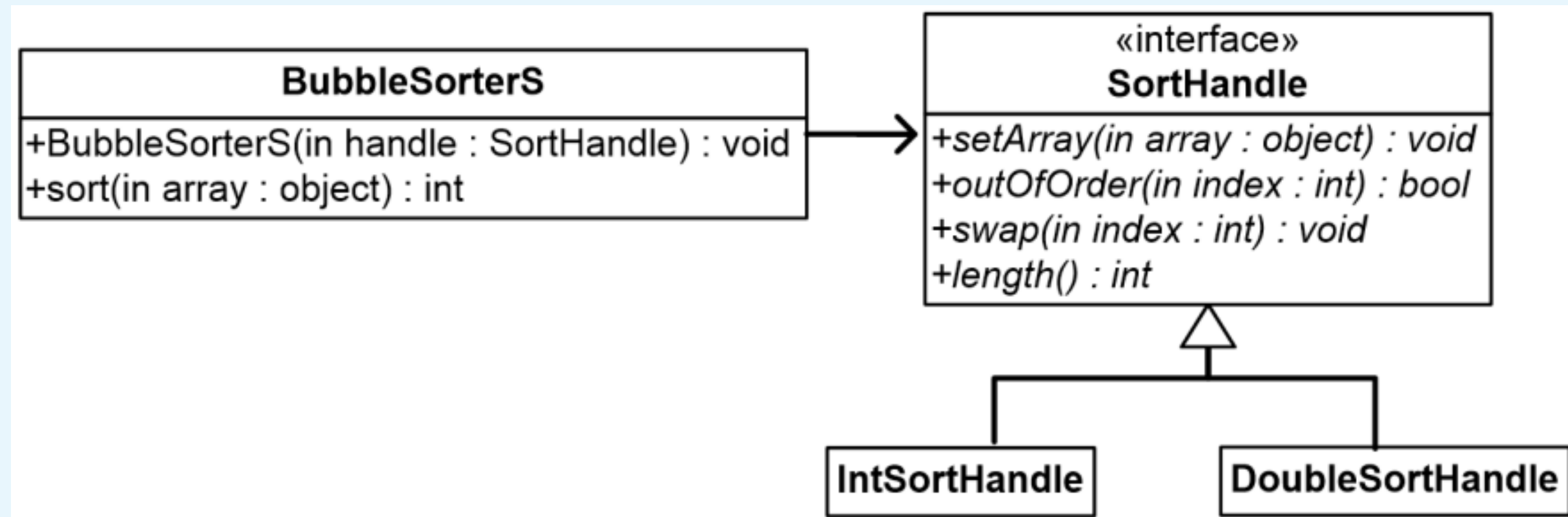
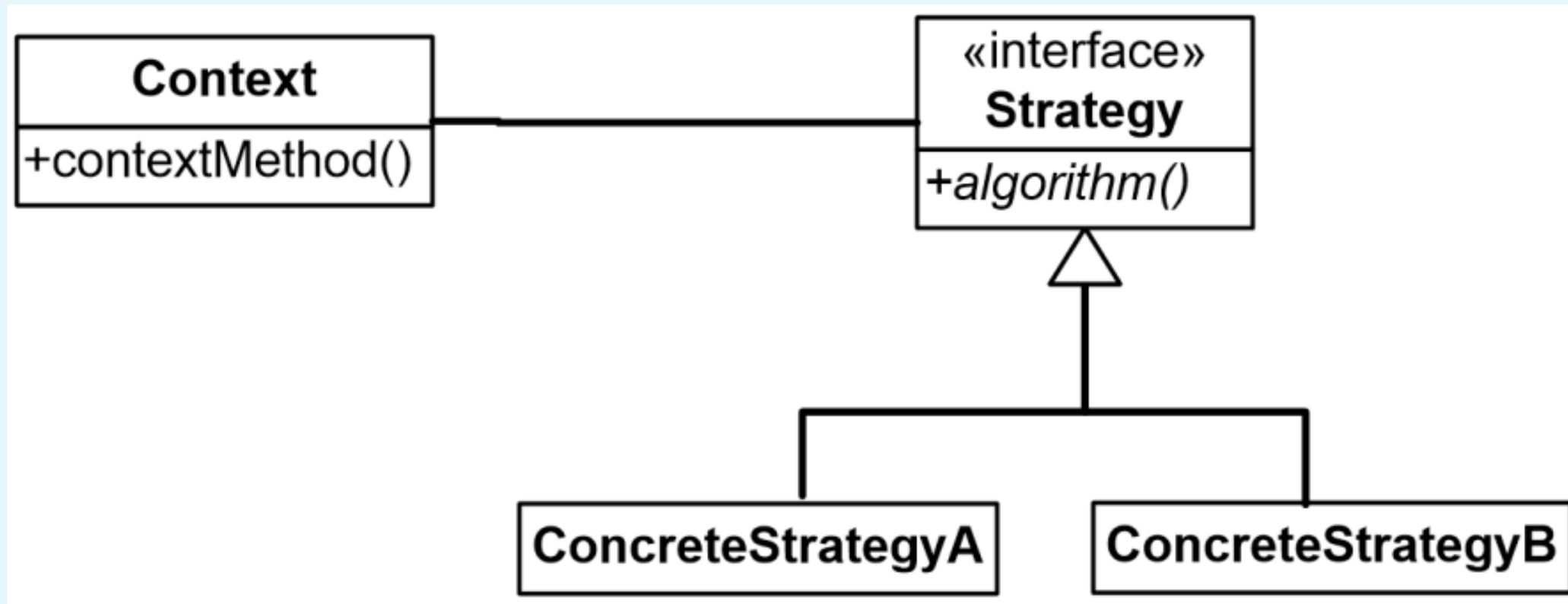
You've seen this in the course in the `Collections.sort()` method.

Strategy pattern uses *Delegation*.

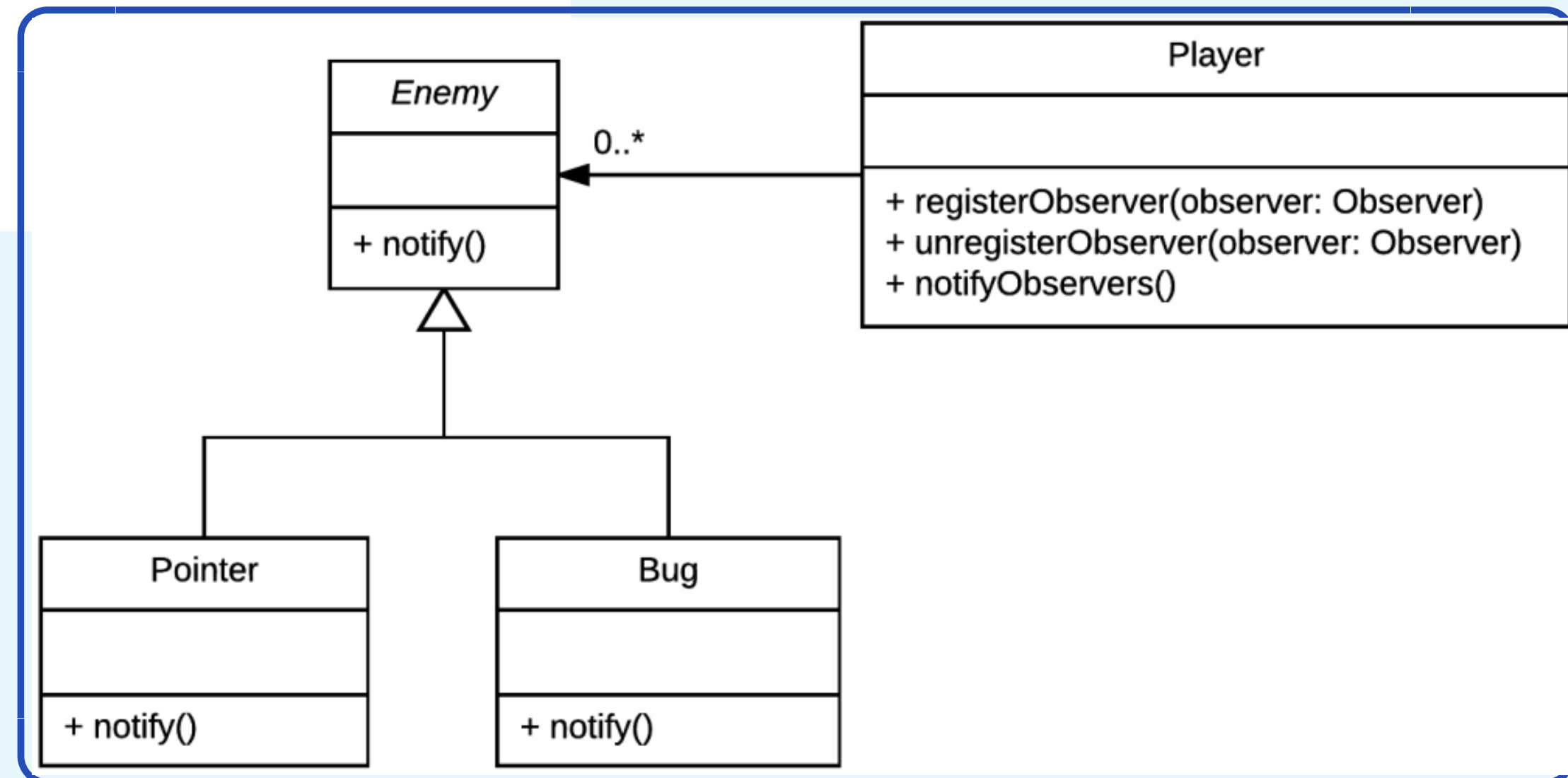
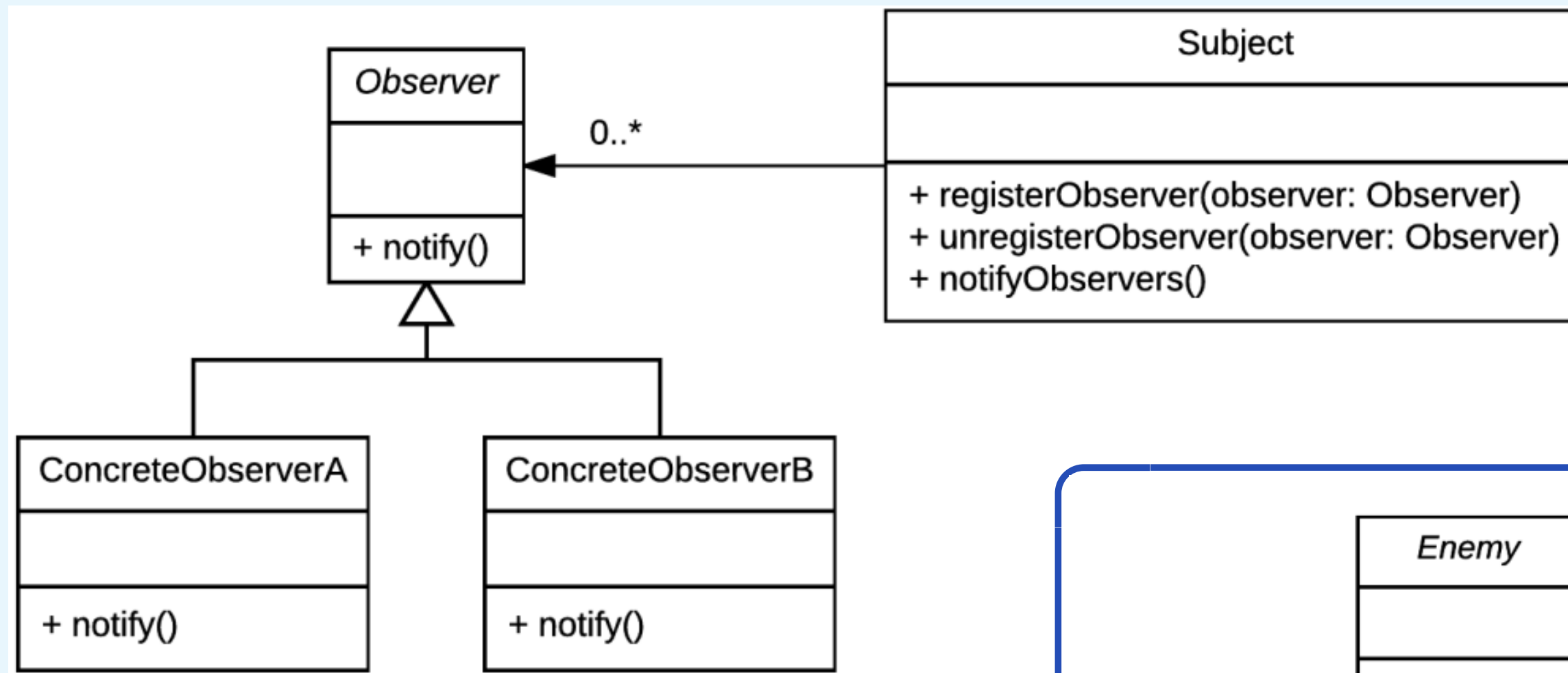
Template method



Strategy



Observer



What to know



For all design patterns mentioned here:

- The problem they solve
- How they solve it
- An advantage
- A disadvantage

Kahoot!

Pairs or individually

Share a single device

