

COMP5911M

Advanced Software Engineering

7: Fundamentals of Design Patterns

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Objectives



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- To introduce the concept of **design patterns**
- To see, by means of an example, how a pattern provides a good solution to a design problem
- To discuss two examples of classic patterns

Good & Bad Designers



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A Design Pattern Is...



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- A named, well-understood solution to a common object-oriented design problem
- A tried-and-tested approach
- A formalisation of experience-based knowledge
- A way for novices to learn to be experts, by example

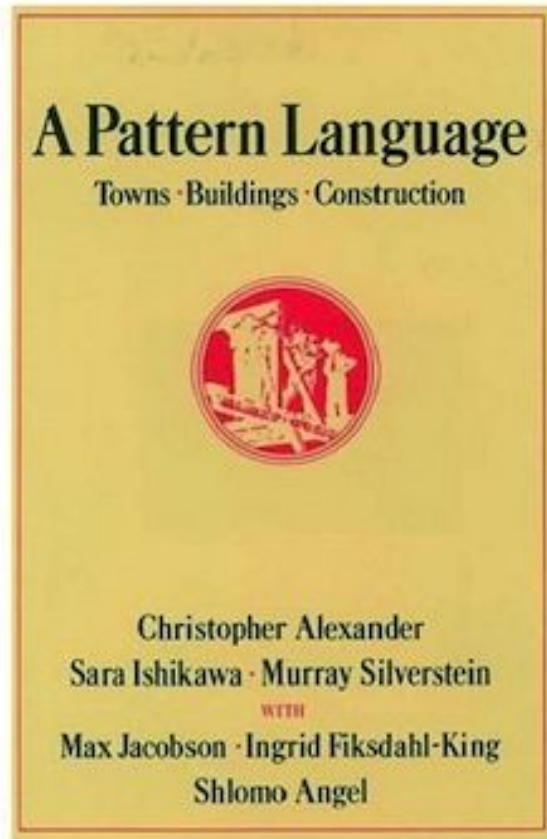
Pattern Catalogue

- A set of patterns, described consistently
- Typical elements are
 - Name (+ any aliases)
 - Brief overview
 - Detailed description of problem solved
 - Solution (diagrams + explanation)
 - Consequences of use
- Classic example: ‘Gang of Four’ book

Pattern Catalogues



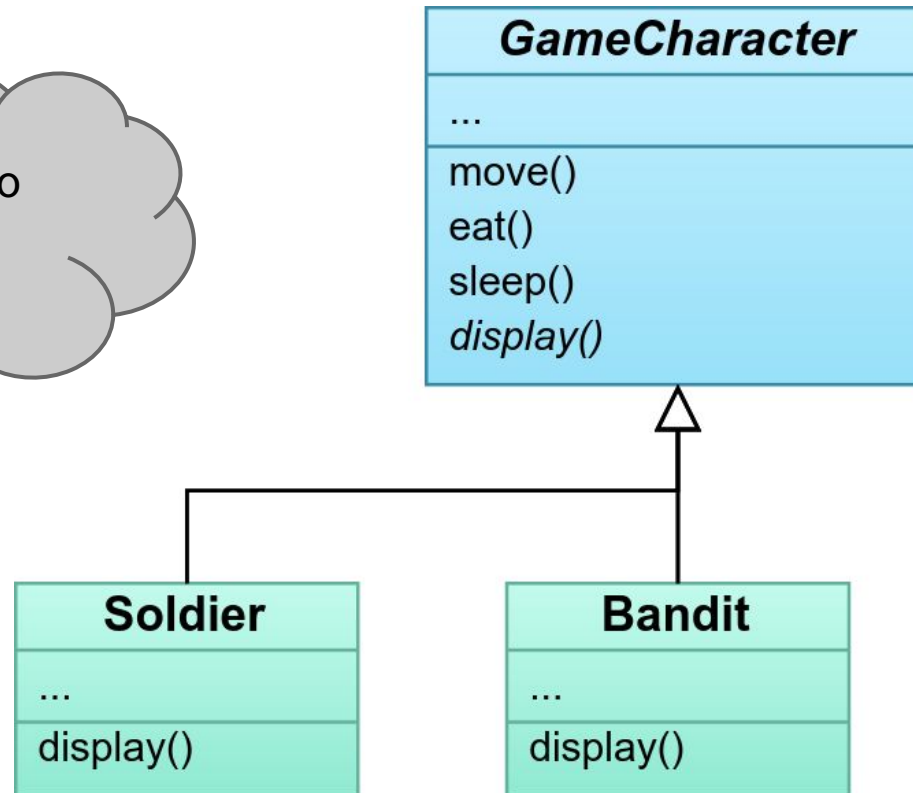
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Game Development Scenario

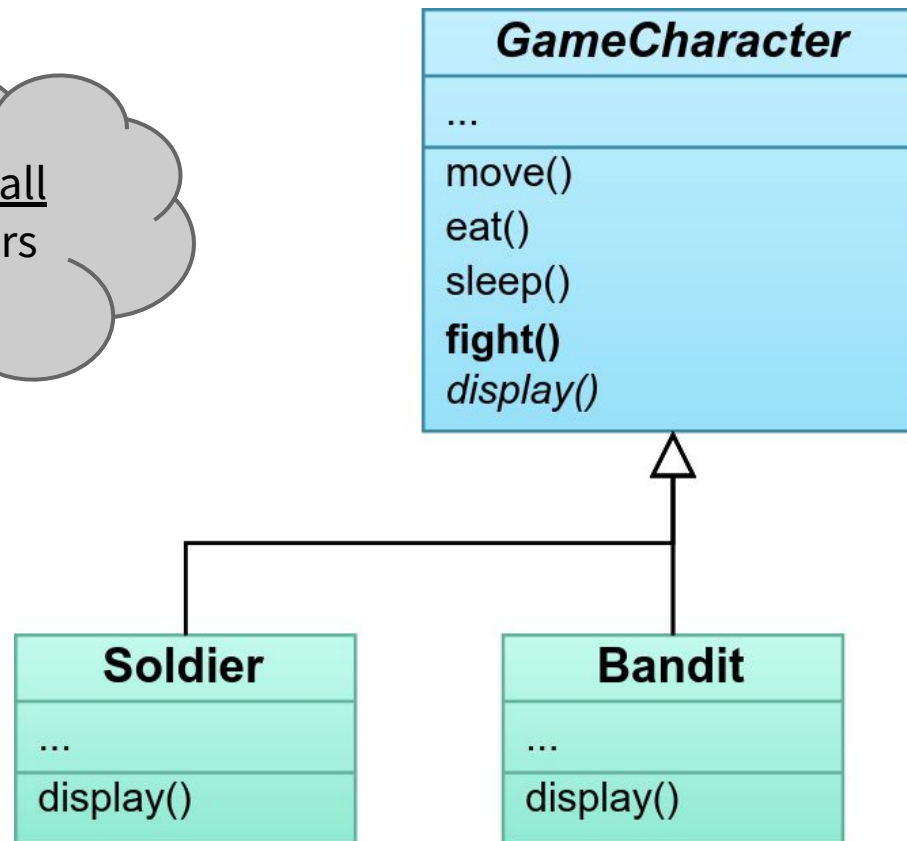


Starting Point

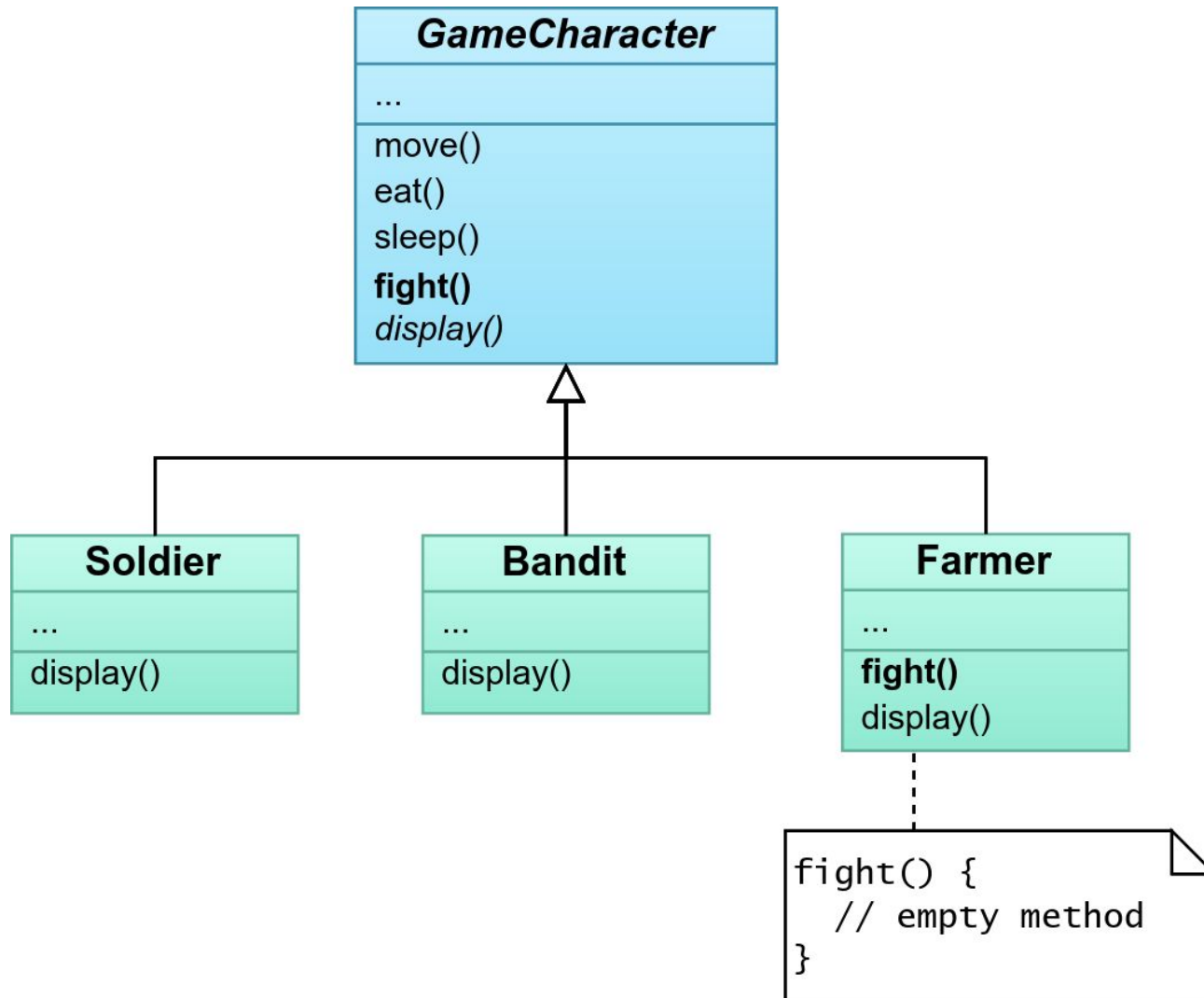


Adding a `fight()` Method

but this allows all
game characters
to fight!



A Possible Solution



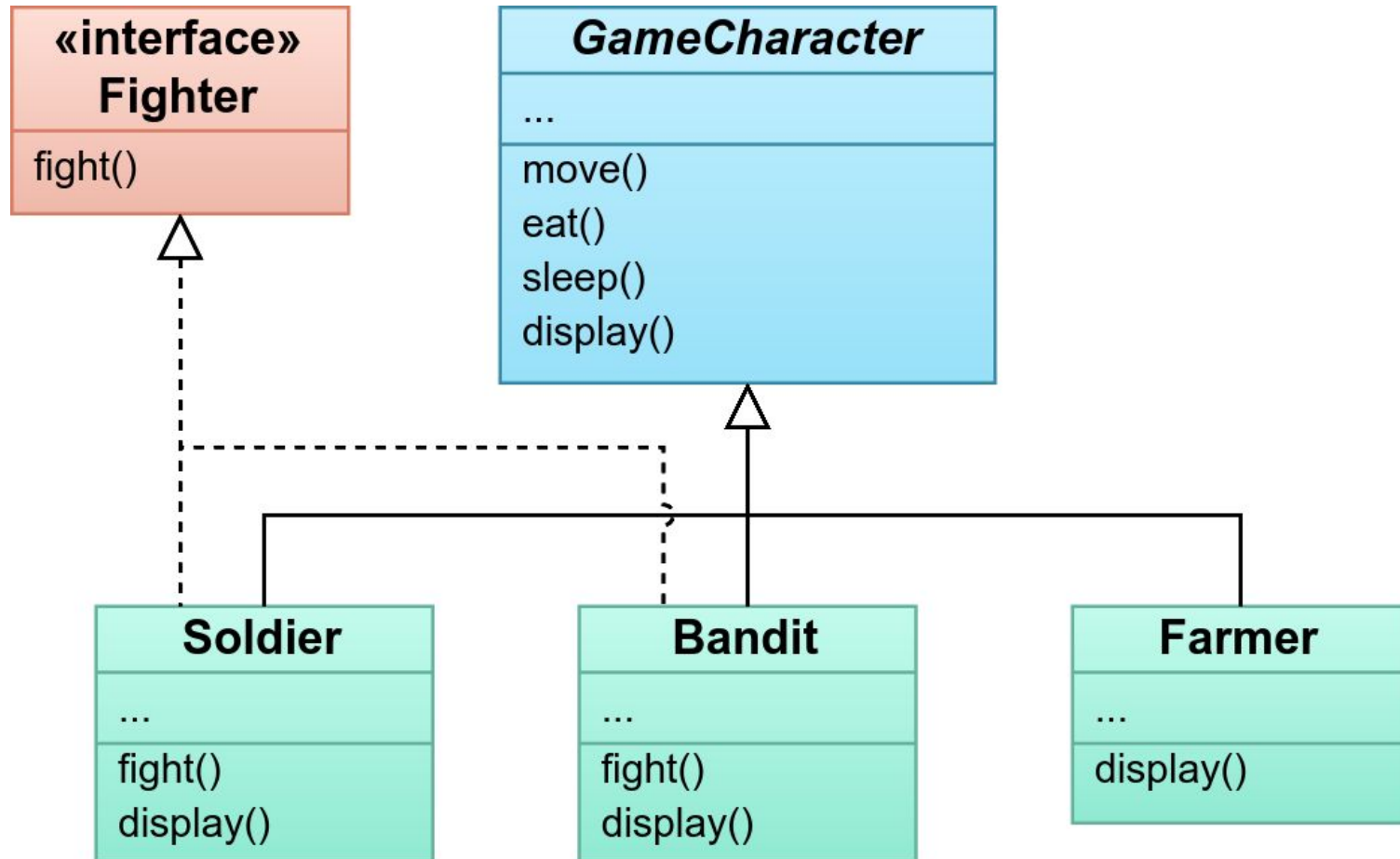
Questions



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- How scalable is this approach?
- What are the limitations? How flexible is it?

Another Possible Solution



Questions



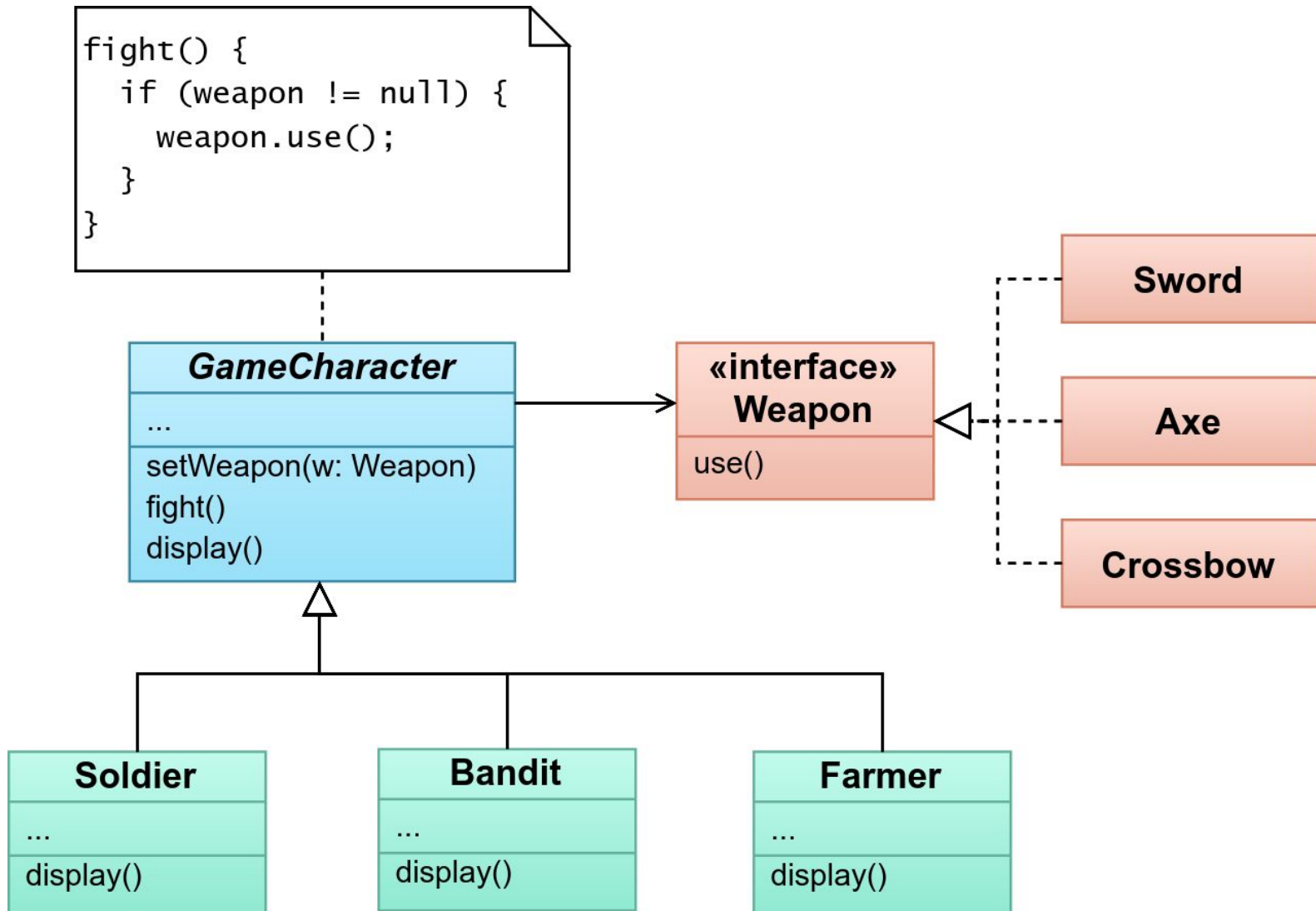
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- Why is this better?
- What are the limitations? How flexible is it?

Important Design Principle

Identify the things in your application that vary;
Keep them separate from the things that stay the same

Our Final Solution



As Code



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```
public abstract class GameCharacter {  
    private Weapon weapon;  
    public void setWeapon(Weapon w) { weapon = w; }  
}
```

```
public class Soldier extends GameCharacter {  
    public Soldier() {  
        setWeapon(new Sword());  
    }  
}
```

```
public class Farmer extends GameCharacter {  
    public Farmer() {  
        setWeapon(null);  
    }  
}
```


The Strategy Pattern

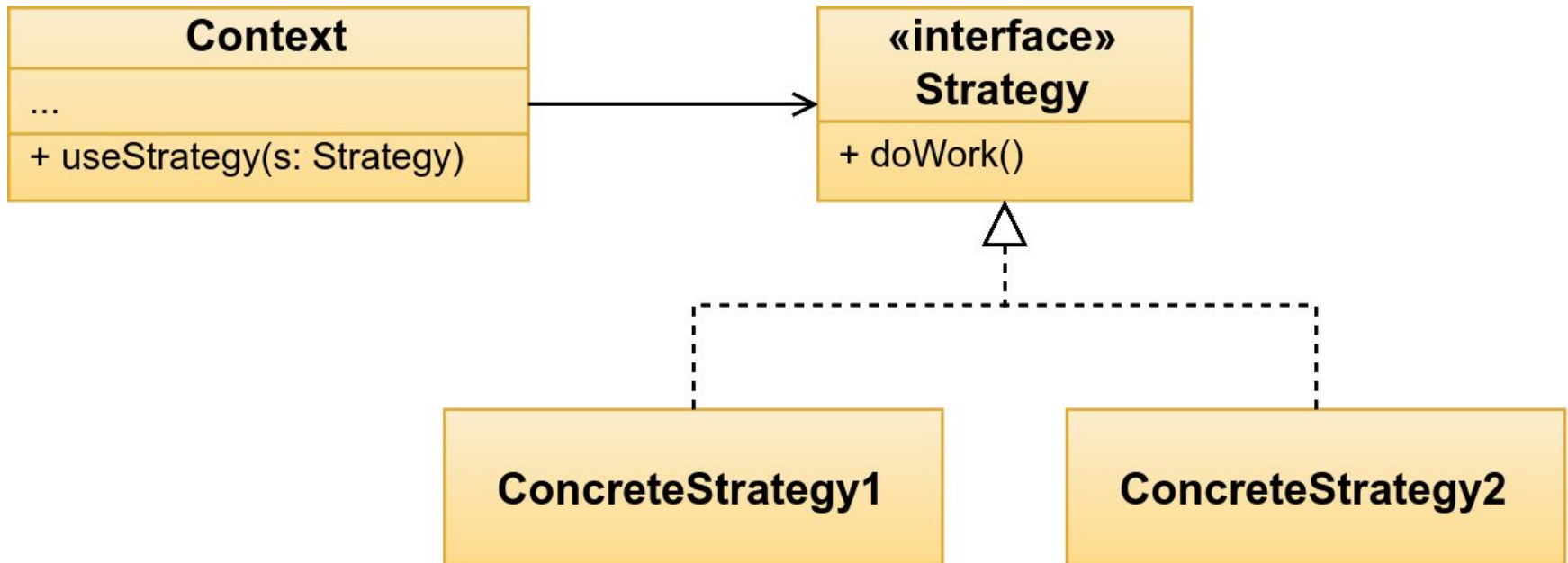
Problem

- A class can benefit from different business rules or algorithms, depending on the context in which it is used
- Particular algorithm or set of rules that are chosen depends upon the class user

Solution

- Abstract the algorithm into an interface, the **strategy**
- Provide algorithms as classes implementing this interface
- Have the context class maintain a strategy reference
- Have the user's code supply a concrete strategy object to the context class

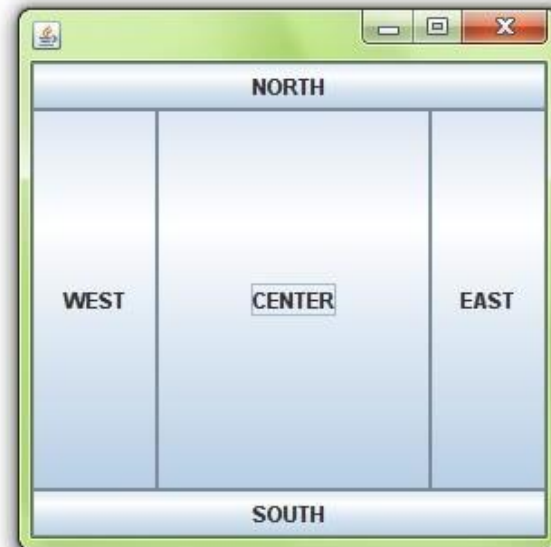
The Strategy Pattern



Example: Swing UI Layout

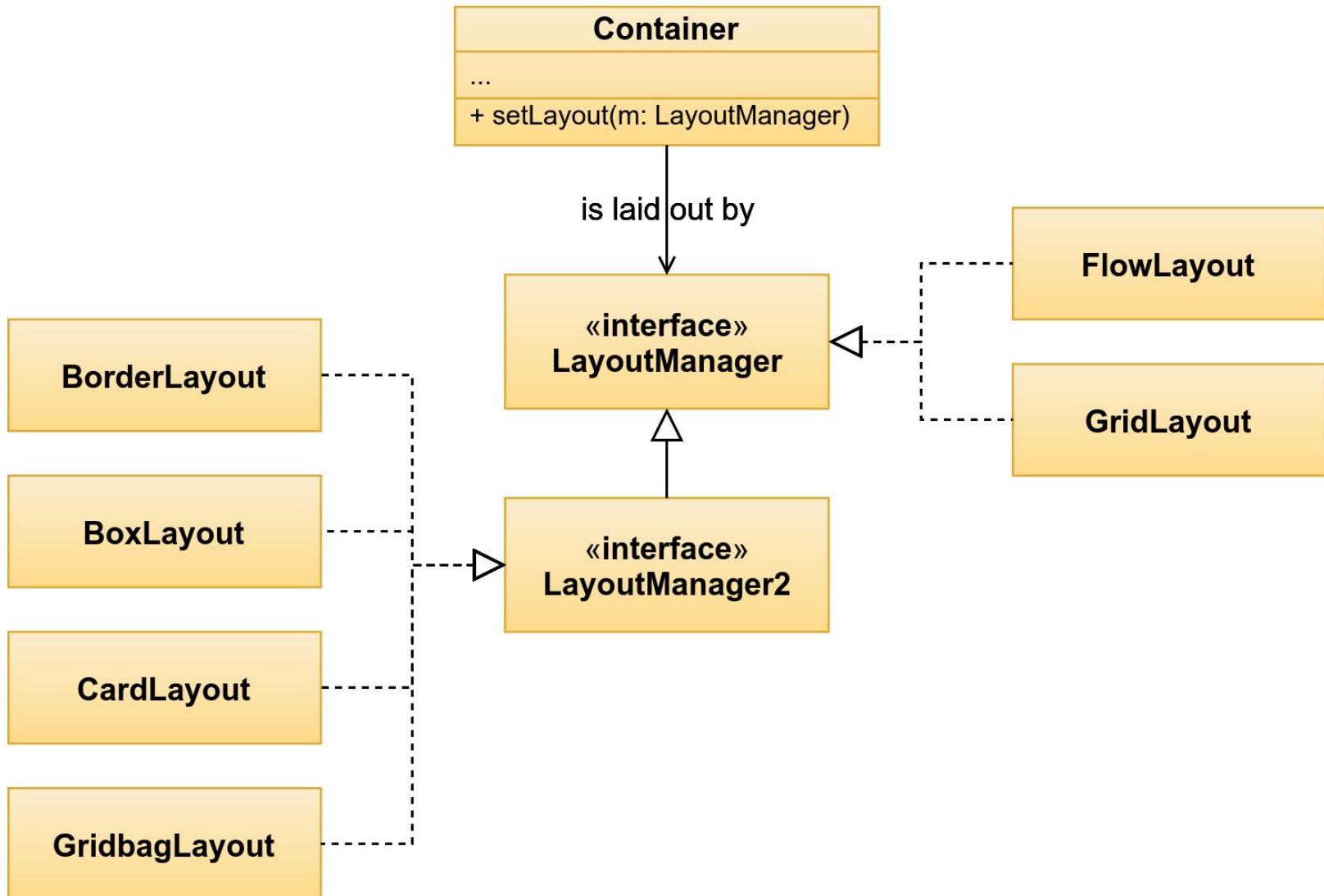


GridLayout



BorderLayout

Example: Swing UI Layout



The Observer Pattern

Problem

- A **subject** is a source of **events**
- One or more **observers** need to know when events occur

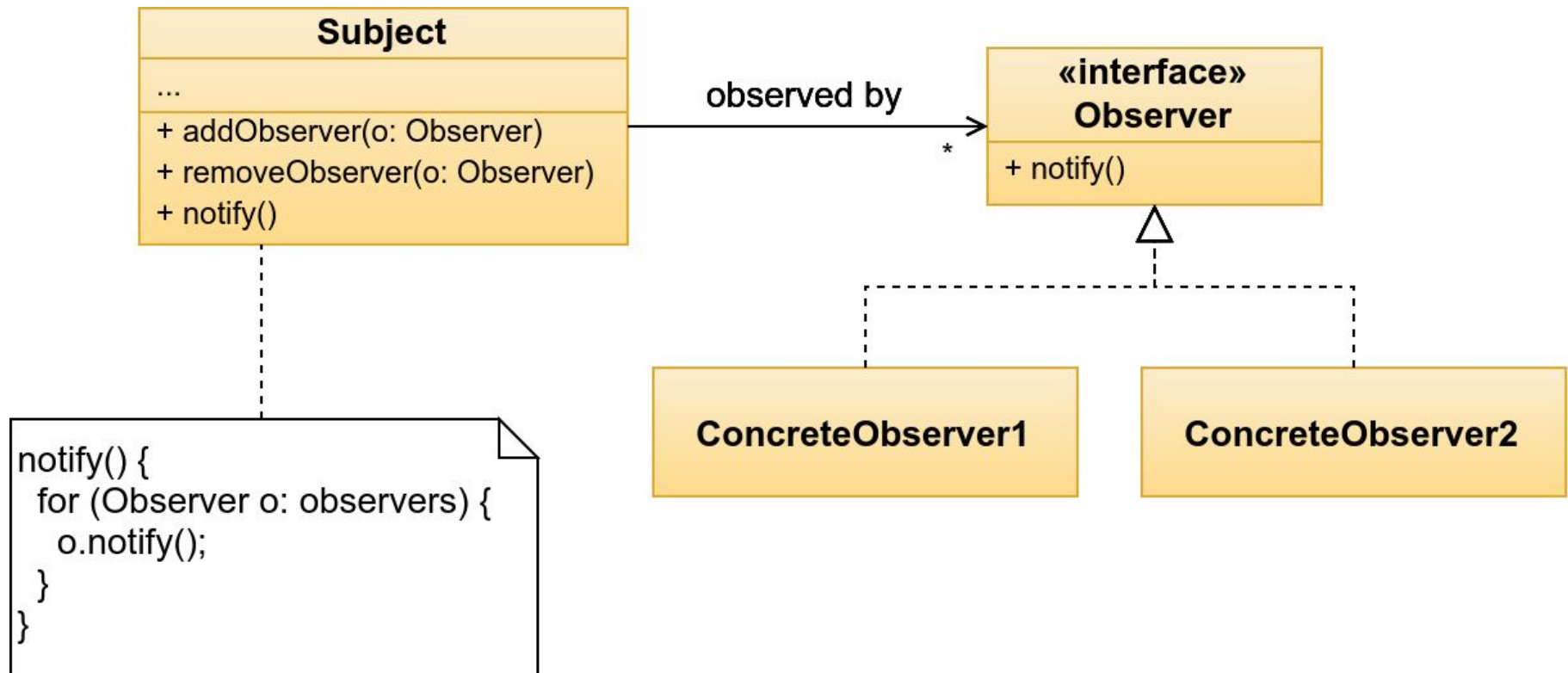
Solution

- Define an interface type for observers; concrete classes must implement this and provide a `notify` method specifying response to event
- Subject class maintains a collection of the observers that are interested in its events
- When an event occurs, subject must call `notify()` on all registered observers

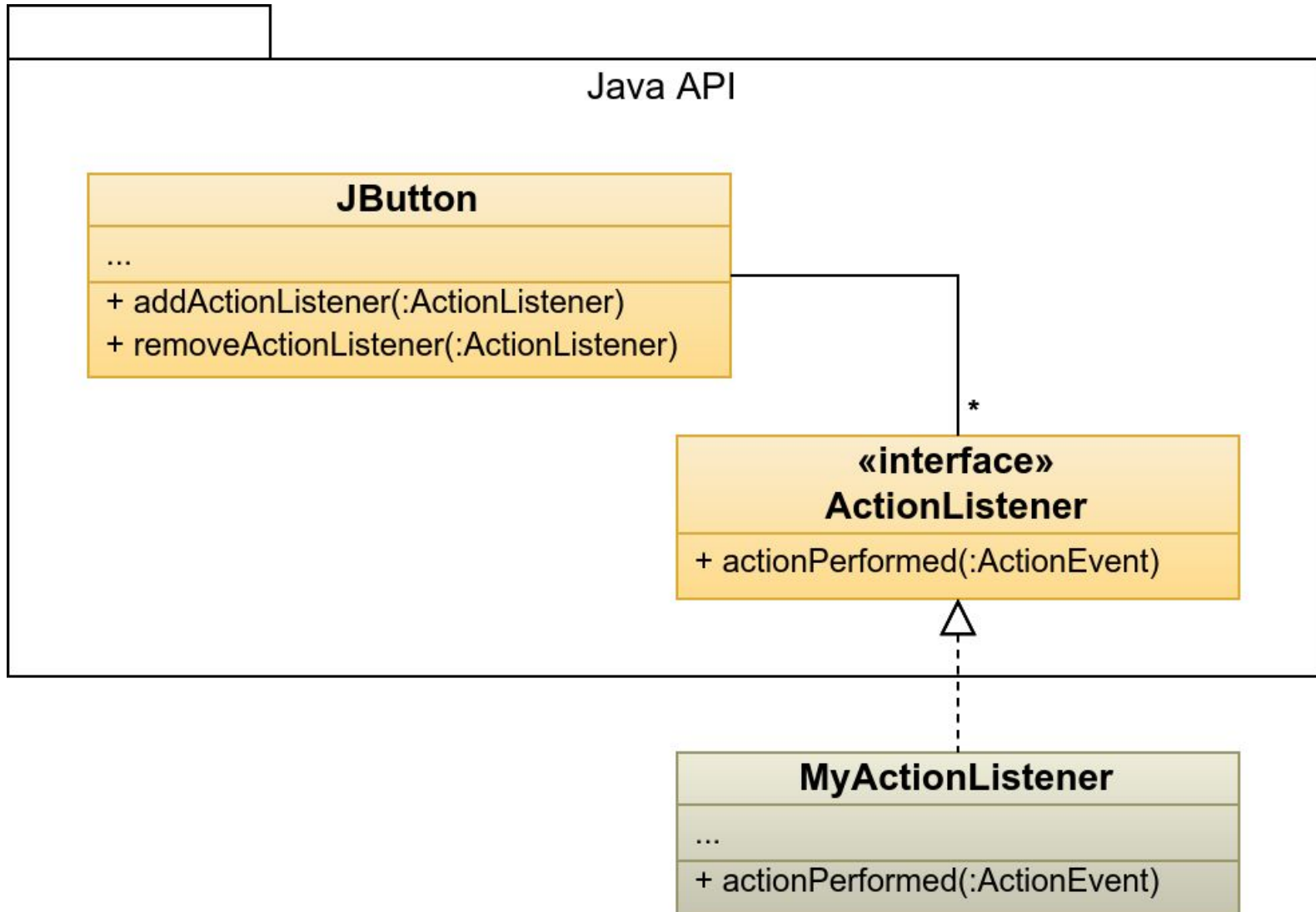
The Observer Pattern



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Example: Swing UI Event Handling



Summary



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We have

- Introduced the concept of design patterns as a way of capturing the experience & knowledge of expert designers
- Considered a scenario in which the **Strategy** pattern provides a good solution to a problem
- Seen how Java's Swing UI framework uses Strategy and another pattern: **Observer**

Follow-Up / Further Reading

- Gamma et al, *Design Patterns: Elements of Reusable Software*
- Refactoring Guru's [Catalog of Design Patterns](#)
- [Example code](#) showing use of Strategy & Observer