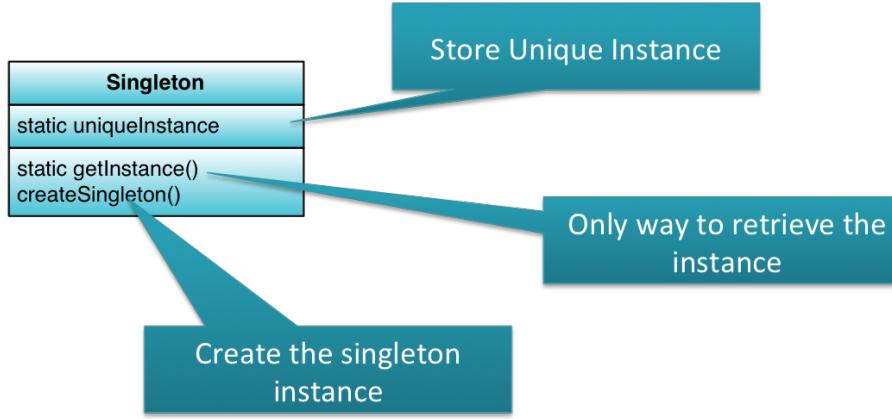
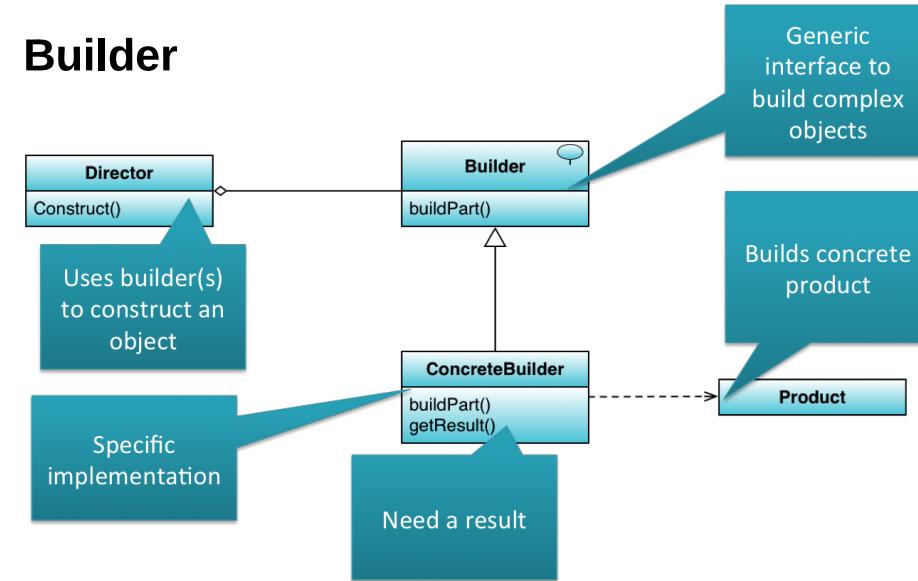


Singleton



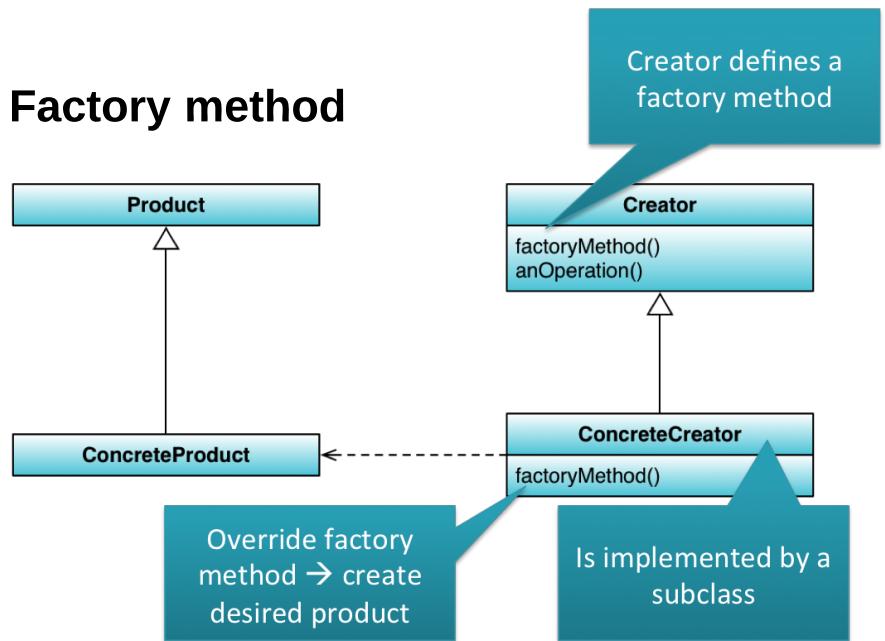
Builder



- When

- Only **one instance** of class required
- Must be **one access point**
- Need to **manage object instances**

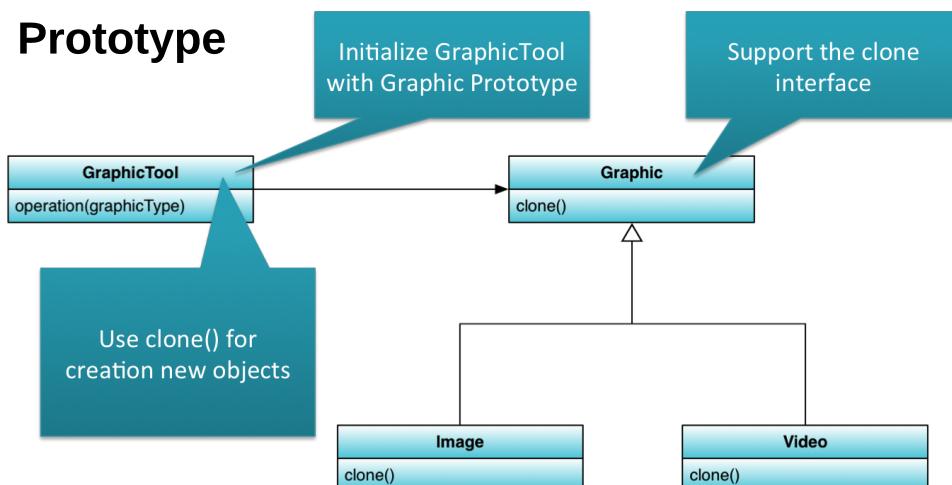
Factory method



- When

- Class can't **expect** the type of object it must **create**
- **Subclasses** must decide what types of **objects are created**

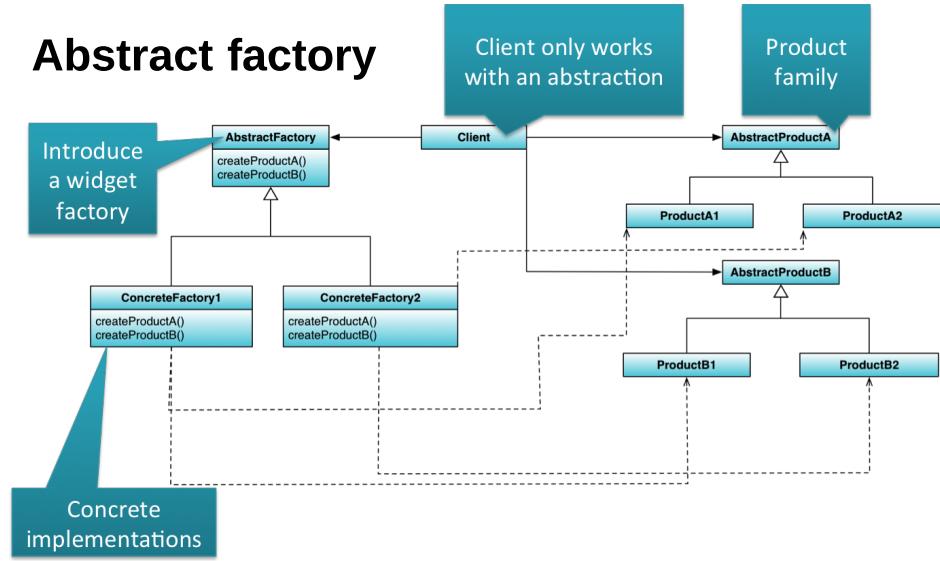
Prototype



- When

- Classes to instantiate are specific at **run-time**
- Avoid building class hierarchies (abstract factory pattern)
- A class can have **limited instances** of state
 - Cloning is more efficient

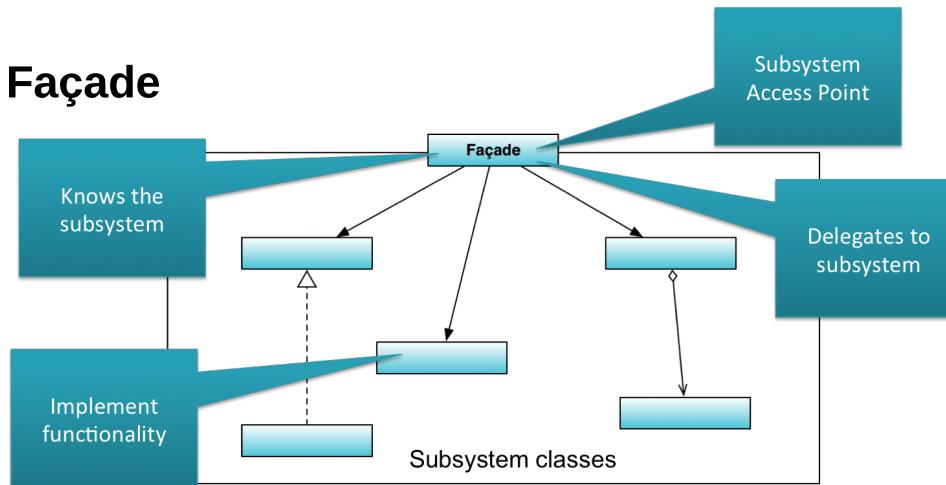
Abstract factory



- Use

- **Creation** of products **independent** from the application
- Configuration of **product families** is required
- Hide product implementation → only provide interface

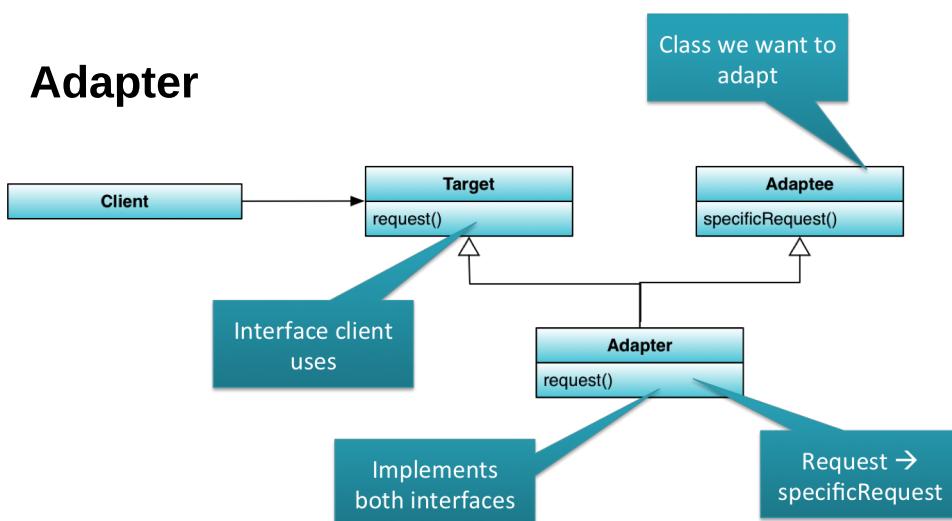
Façade



- Use

- Decouple clients from subsystems
- Provide **simple interface**
- Subsystem layering (business, data and client services)

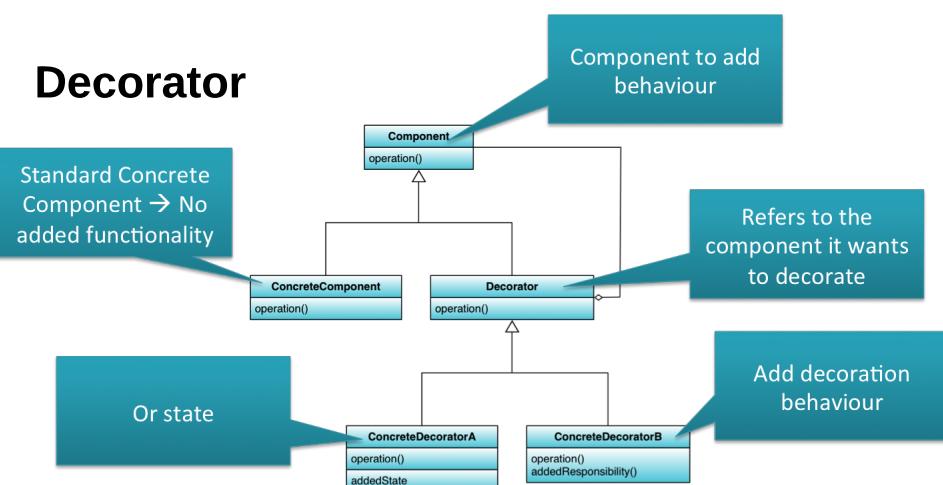
Adapter



- Use

- Re-use an existing class
- Combine unrelated **classes** with an incompatible interface

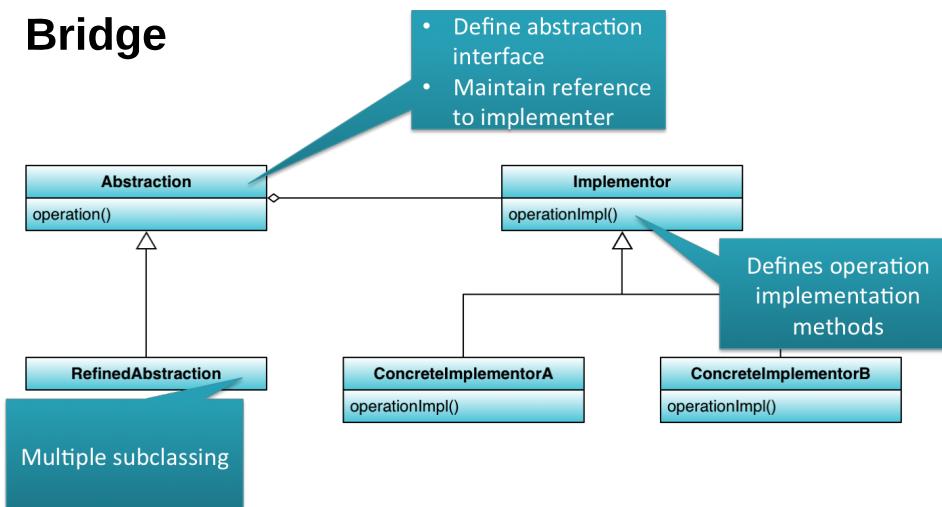
Decorator



- Use

- Add functionality to objects, without affecting other objects
- Functionalities can be taken away in the future
- Extension by subclassing is **difficult**

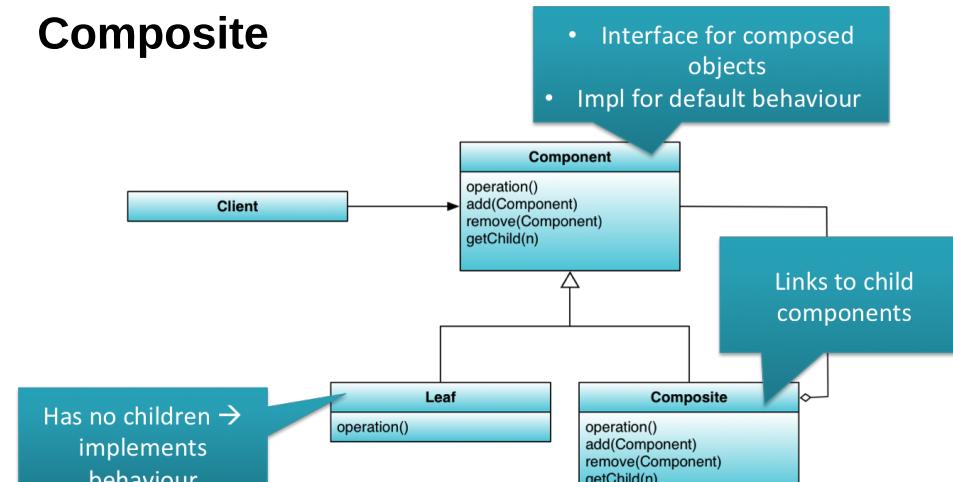
Bridge



- Use

- Avoid binding between interface and implementation
- Possible subclasses for abstraction and implementation
- Must be possible to **change implementation at runtime** without affecting clients

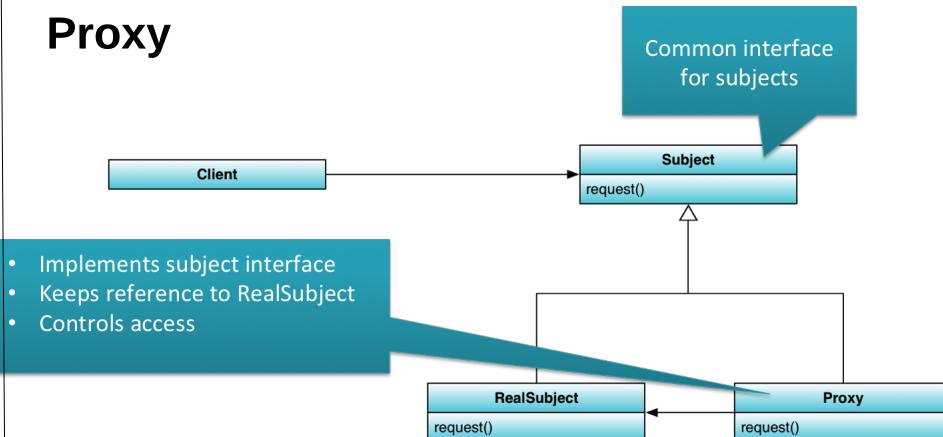
Composite



- Use

- Ignore differences between **compositions** and **individual items**
- Represent part-whole **hierarchies of objects**

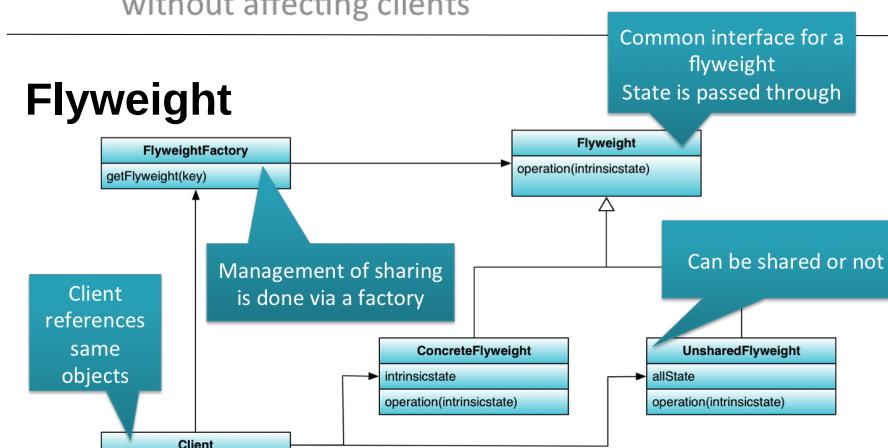
Proxy



- Use

- Extra functionality is required
 - Transparency
 - More than just a reference

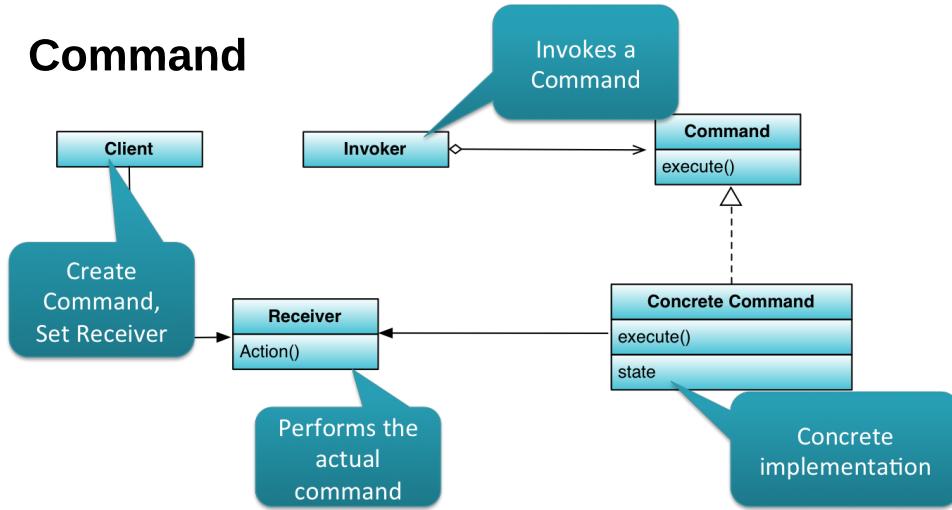
Flyweight



- Use

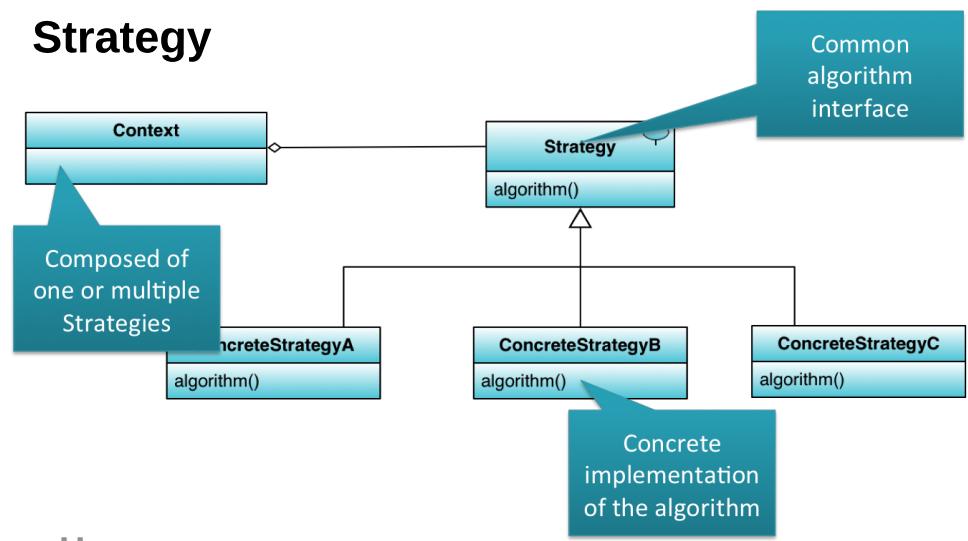
- Large number of objects
- High storage costs
- Extrinsic state (**shareable**)
- Many objects → replaced by few objects
- Object identity isn't necessary

Command



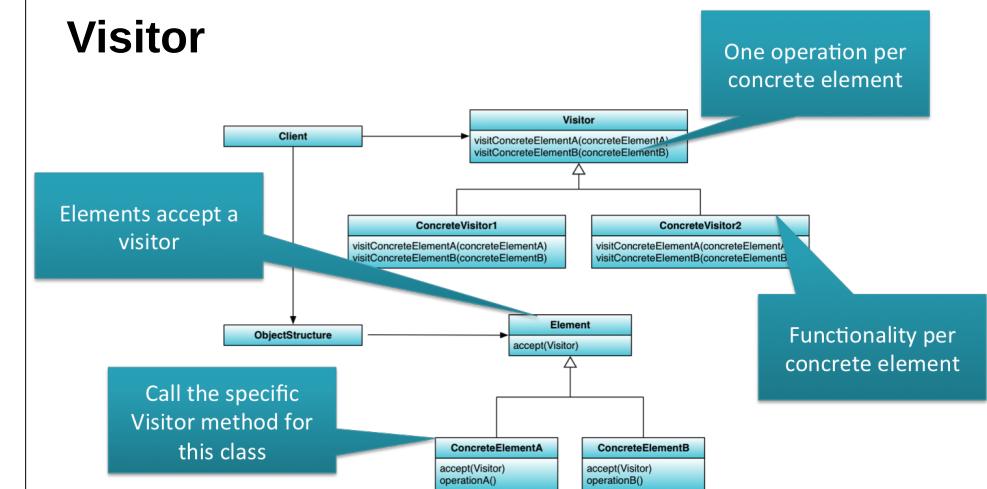
- **Use**
 - Command as **parameter**
 - Pass command like general object
 - **Queue Request**
 - **Save request state**
 - Undo functionality
 - Provide an execute and undo method
 - Support Logging
 - **Re-execute code** in case of failure

Strategy



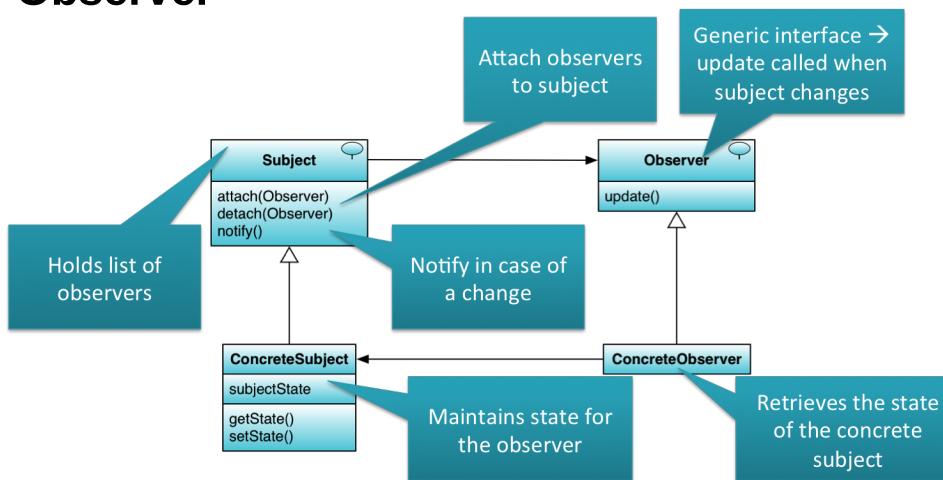
- **Use**
 - Classes only change in behavior
 - Different variants of an **algorithm**
 - Algorithms that **use complex data** that clients shouldn't be aware of

Visitor



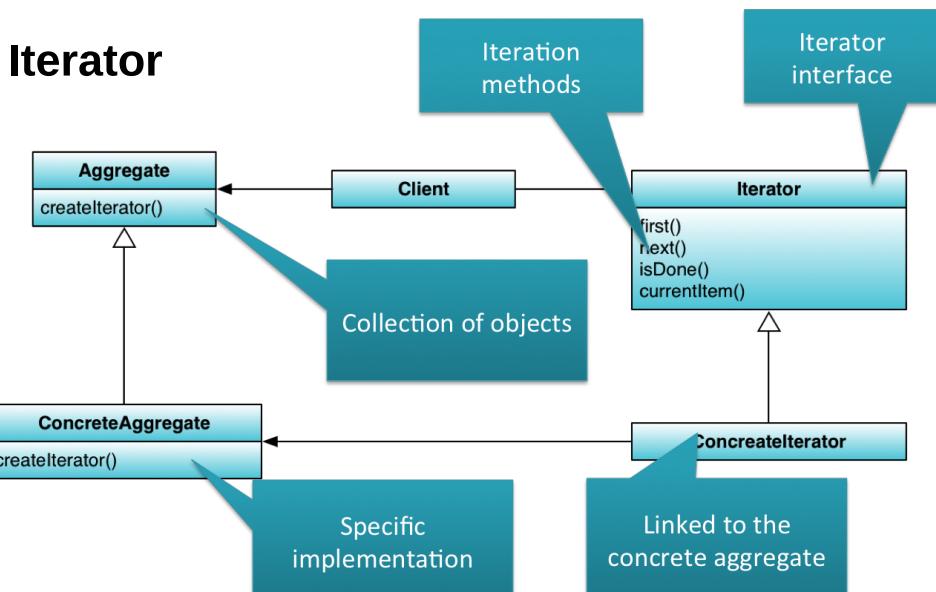
- **Use**
 - **Visit complex object structure** (inheritance)
 - Perform operations based upon concrete classes
 - **Avoid pollution** of concrete classes with many different operations
 - Visitor groups this functionality
 - **Ability to easily define new operations** without changing concrete classes.

Observer



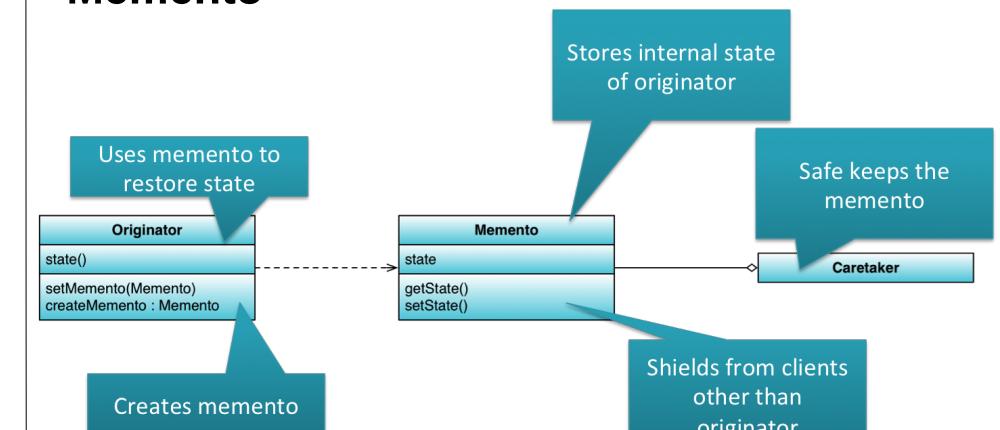
- **Use**
 - **Change one object → changes others**
 - No idea how many objects need to be changed
 - Object change notification
 - With preserving loose coupling
 - One object may notify another without knowing them directly

Iterator



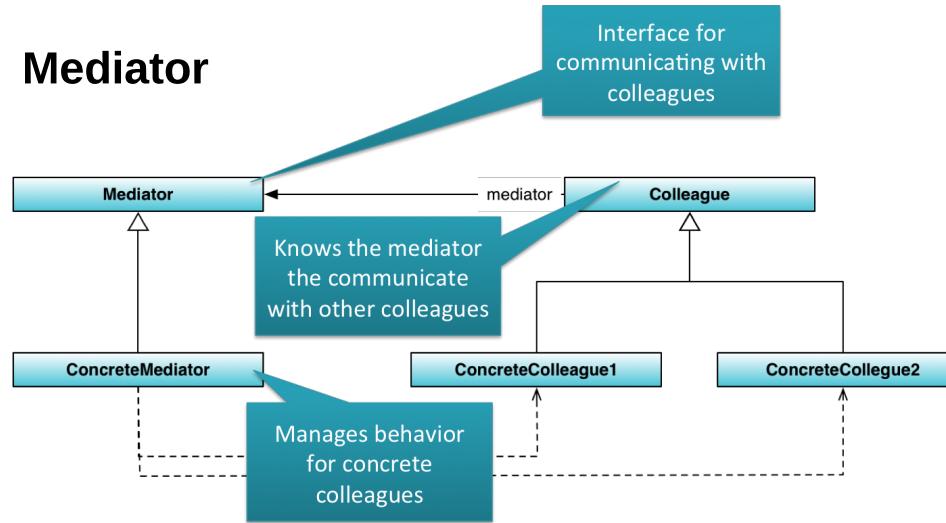
- **Use**
 - Access aggregated object's contents **without exposing its representation**
 - Support multiple traversal of aggregated objects
 - Provide **uniform interface**
 - Traverse aggregated objects
 - Might be of different classes

Memento



- **Use**
 - **Save a snapshot** of an objects state
 - Direct interface to object state would violate encapsulation

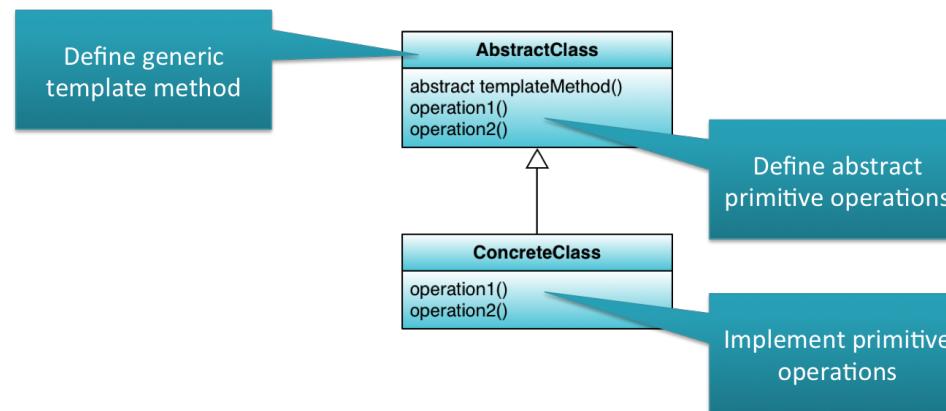
Mediator



- Use

- Objects have **complex communication**, but it's well defined
- Hard to identify how the communication actually works
- Object **re-use is difficult**
 - These objects require a set of different objects (waterfall of dependencies)
- **Centralize behavior** between classes.

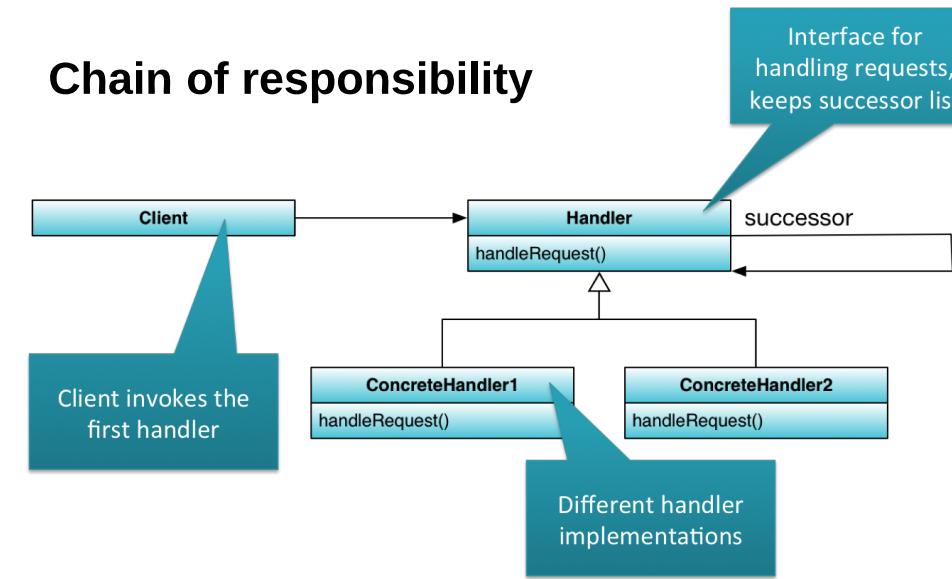
Template method



- Use

- **Implement an algorithm once**
 - Subclasses can provide different implementation
- **Avoid code duplication**
- Define how a class should be extended
 - Implementing hooks

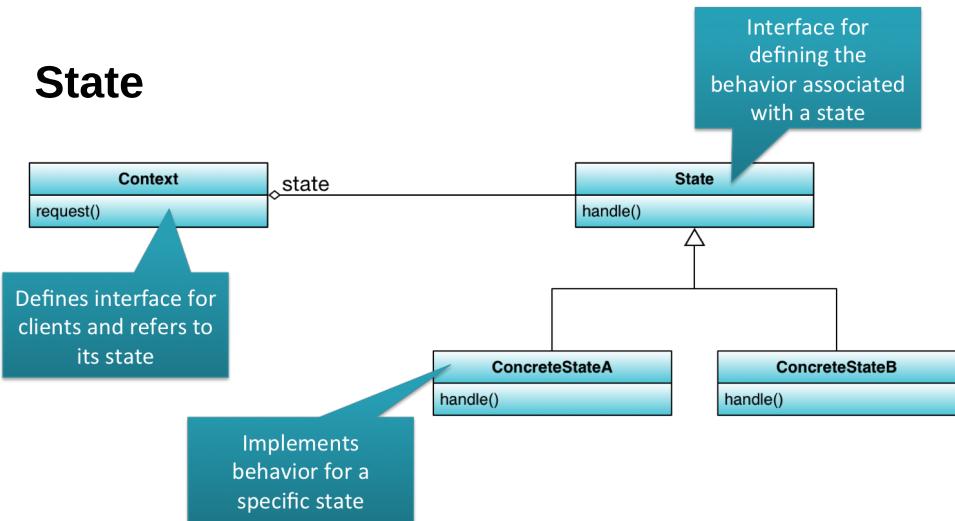
Chain of responsibility



- Use

- Multiple objects need to handle a request
- Isn't clear upfront **who will handle it**
- Who can handle the request should be dynamic

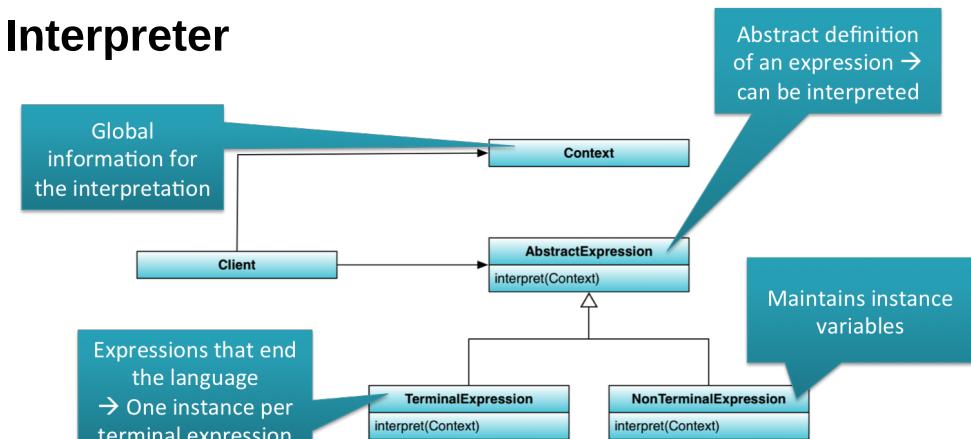
State



- Use

- Object **behavior depends on object state**.
- **Avoid complex if-else-structures**
 - When state changes, simply change the state object
 - Implementation is done in the state object

Interpreter



- Use

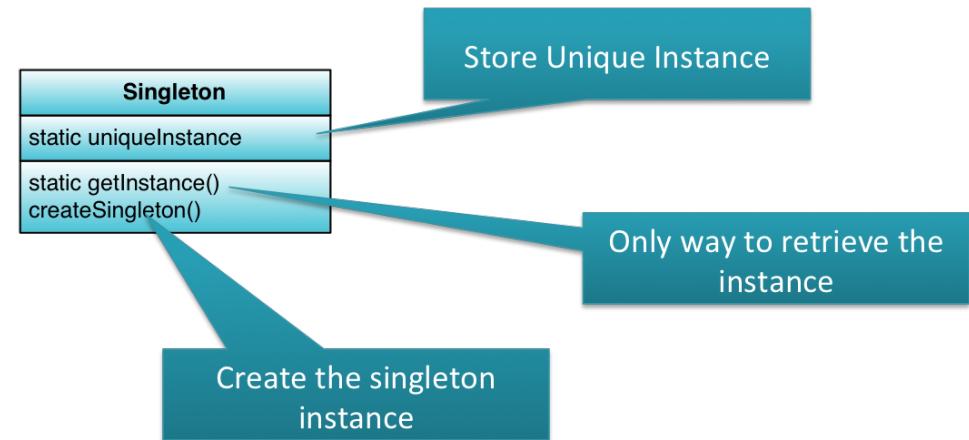
- A language needs to be interpreted
 - The language is simple
- **Efficiency is not critical**
 - Note: languages are normally translated into a state machine

Singleton pattern



Intent

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



- **When**
 - Only **one instance** of class **required**
 - Must be **one access point**
 - Need to **manage object instances**

- **Benefits**
 - **Controlled access** to one instance
 - Reduce name space → Avoids global variables
 - The ability to subclass the singleton class

Builder pattern

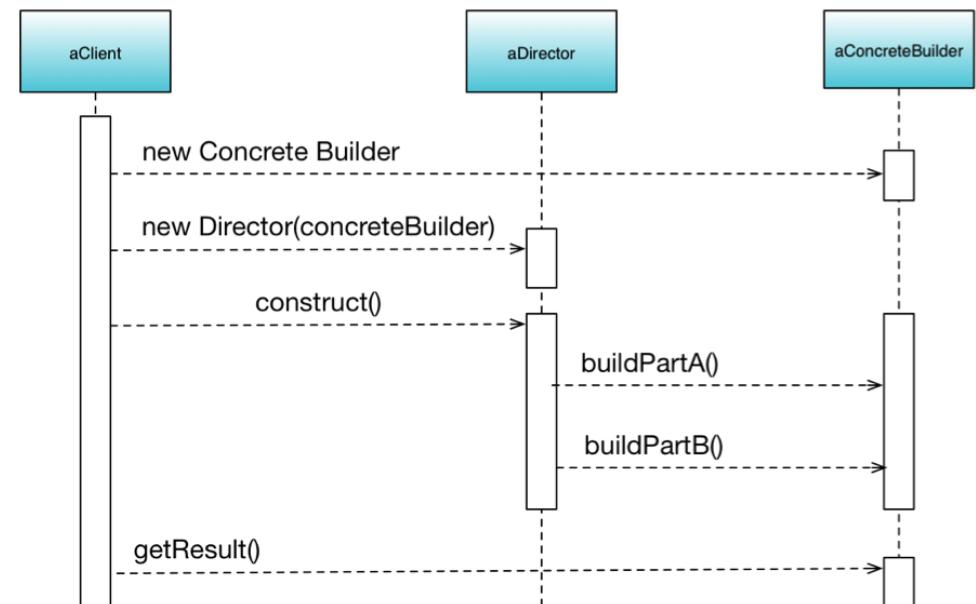
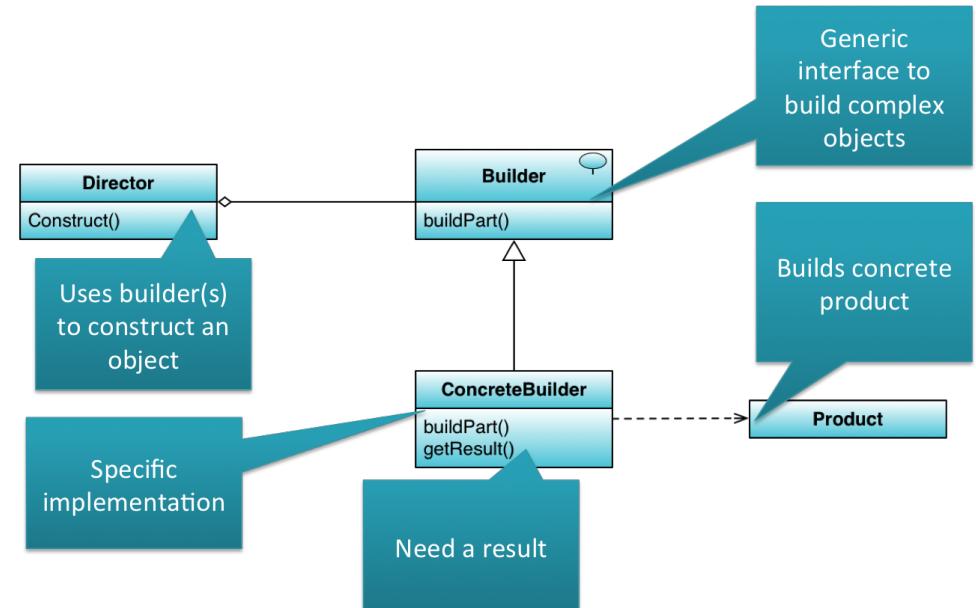


Intent

Separate the construction of a complex object from its representation so that the same construction process can create different representations.

- **Use**
 - Separate construction with internal representation
 - One process → **multiple object representation**
 - Object construction <> object assembling

- **Benefits**
 - Uniform production creation via an interface
 - Abstract building process
 - **Loose coupling**
 - Construction
 - Representation
 - **Finer control** on the build process → Allow multiple steps

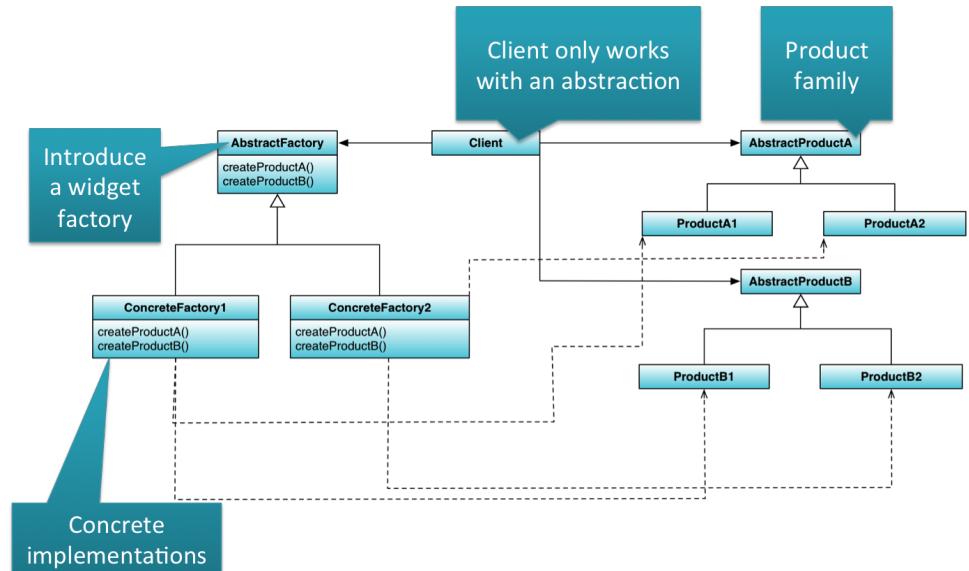


Abstract factory pattern



Intent

Provide an **interface for creating families of related or dependent objects without specifying their concrete classes.**



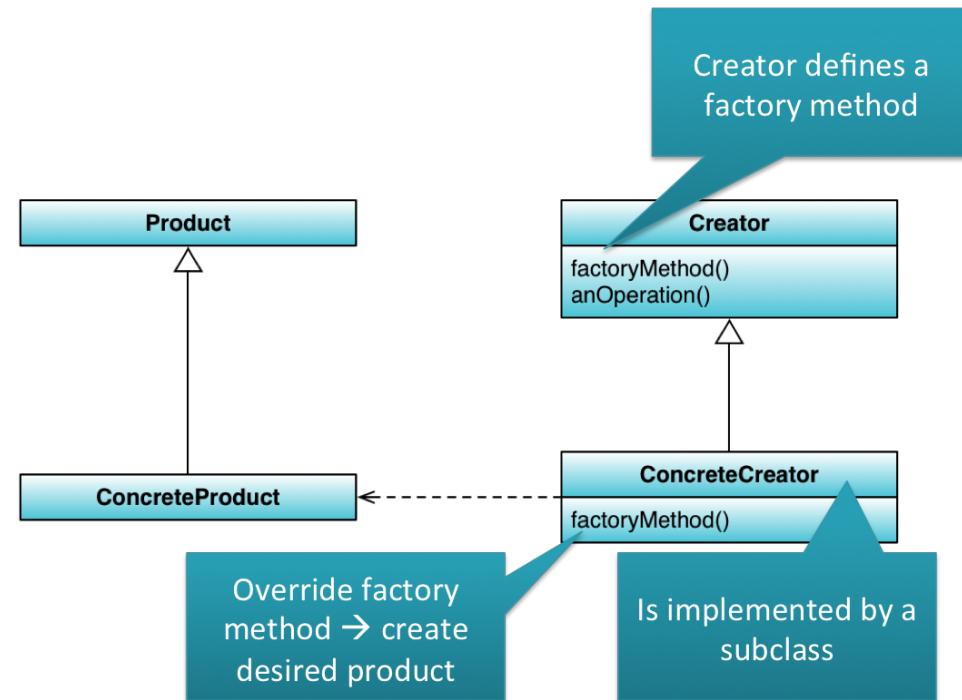
- **Use**
 - **Creation** of products **independent** from the **application**
 - Configuration of product families is required
 - Hide product implementation → only provide interface
- **Benefits**
 - **Control** the classes of object to be created
 - Exchanging product families easy
 - Promote **consistency** among products
- **Drawbacks**
 - **Addition of new products** is difficult → extend factory interface

Factory method pattern



Intent

Define an **interface** for **creating an object** but let subclasses decide which class to instantiate. Factory Method lets a class **defer instantiation to subclasses**.



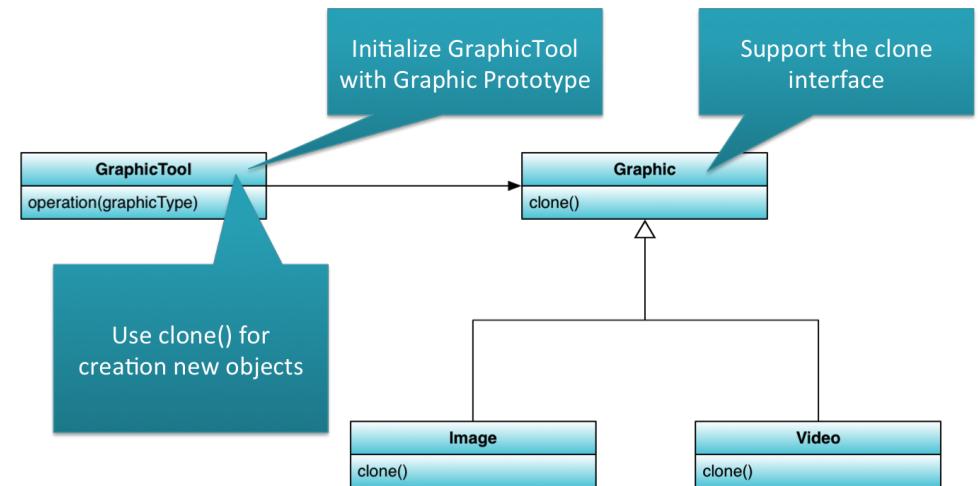
- **When**
 - Class can't **expect** the type of object it must **create**
 - **Subclasses** must decide what types of **objects** are created
- **Benefits**
 - **Delegate** object creation
 - **Hooks** for subclasses
 - Base class can provide a **default implementation**

Prototype pattern



Intent

Specify the kinds of objects to create using a **prototypical instance**, and create new objects by **copying this prototype**.



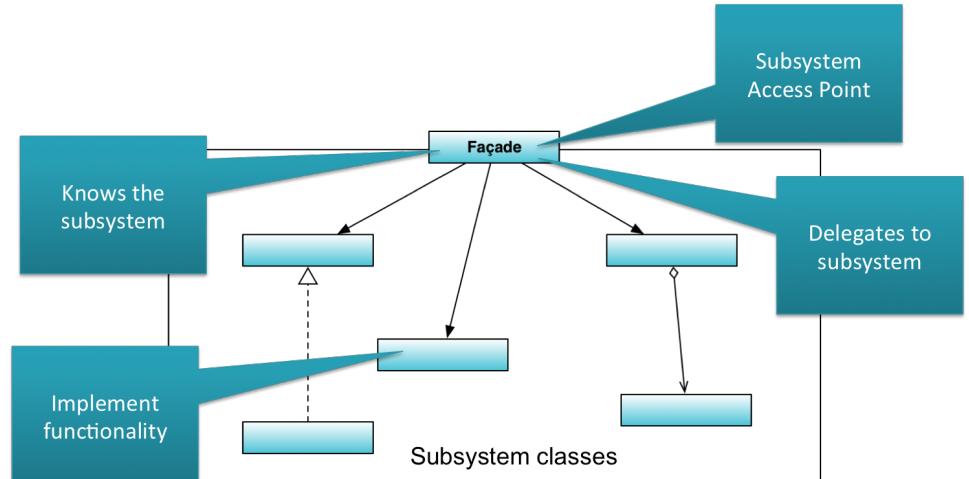
- **When**
 - Classes to instantiate are specific at run-time
 - Avoid building class hierarchies (abstract factory pattern)
 - A class can have **limited instances** of state
 - Cloning is more efficient
- **Benefits**
 - Add/remove products at runtime
 - Reduce sub classing (avoid abstract factory)
 - Configure application dynamically
- **Drawbacks**
 - Requires to create prototypes before other object creation

Façade pattern



Intent

Provide a **unified interface** to a set of interfaces in a subsystem. Façade defines a **higher-level interface** that makes the **subsystem easier to use**.



- **Use**
 - Decouple clients from subsystems
 - Provide **simple interface**
 - Subsystem layering (business, data and client services)
- **Benefits**
 - Subsystem **easier to use**
 - Client don't require specific knowledge
 - Loose coupling
 - Subsystem **can still be used directly** (if necessary)
- **Drawbacks**
 - Façade introduces an extra programming layer

Adapter pattern



Intent

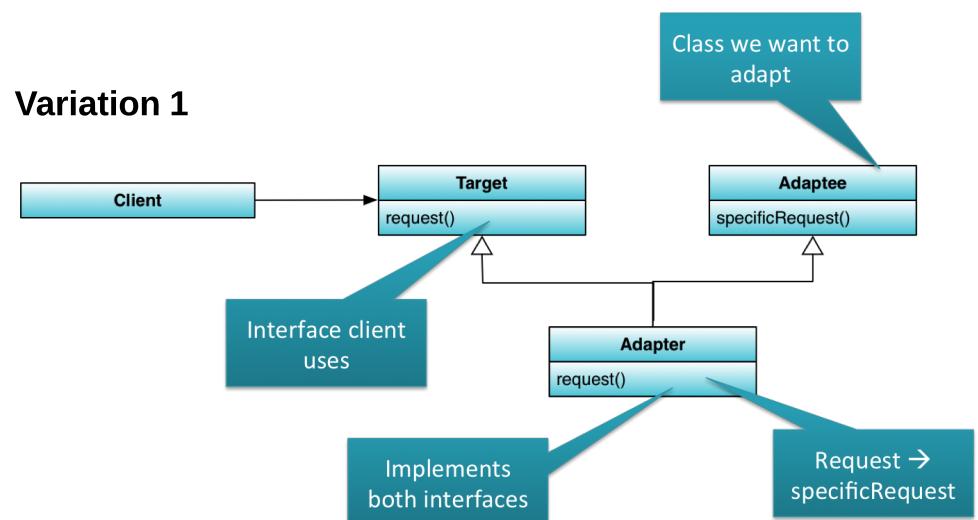
Provide a **unified interface** to a set of interfaces in a subsystem. Façade defines a **higher-level interface** that makes the subsystem easier to use.

- **Use**
 - Re-use an existing class
 - Combine unrelated **classes** with an incompatible interface

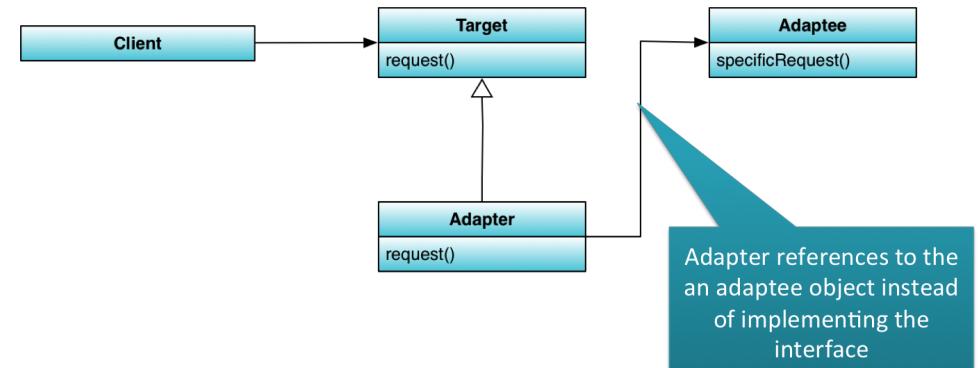
- **Benefits**
 - Adapter can **override adaptee behaviour** → it is a subclass
 - One adapter → Many adaptees

- **Drawbacks**
 - Adapter doesn't work for
 - Class with many subclasses → can't extend them all
 - Harder to override adaptee behaviour (do we want this?)

Variation 1



Variation 2

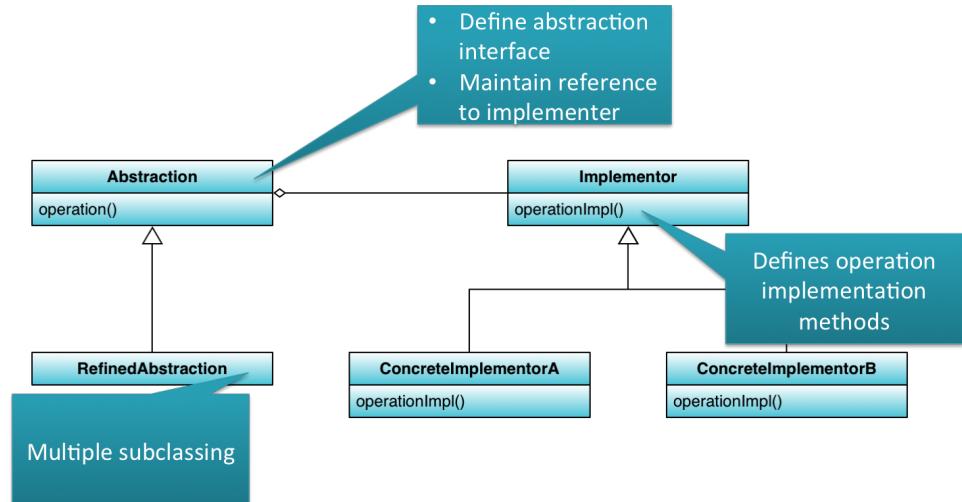


Bridge pattern



Intent

Decouple an abstraction from its implementation so that the two can vary independently.



- **Use**
 - Avoid binding between interface and implementation
 - Possible subclasses for abstraction and implementation
 - Must be possible to change implementation at runtime without affecting clients

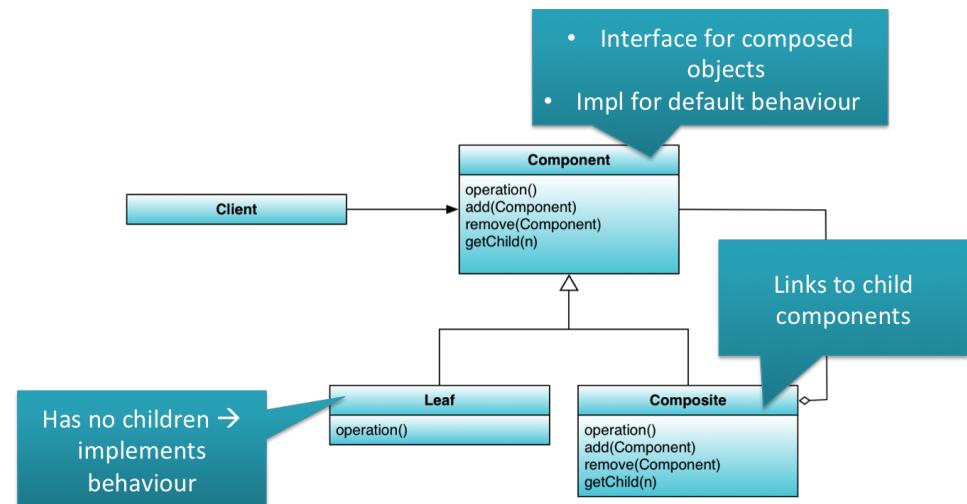
- **Benefits**
 - Decouple interface and implementation
 - Improve extensibility
 - Hide implementation details

Composite pattern



Intent

Compose **objects into tree structures** to represent part-whole hierarchies. Composite lets clients **treat individual objects** and compositions of objects **uniformly**



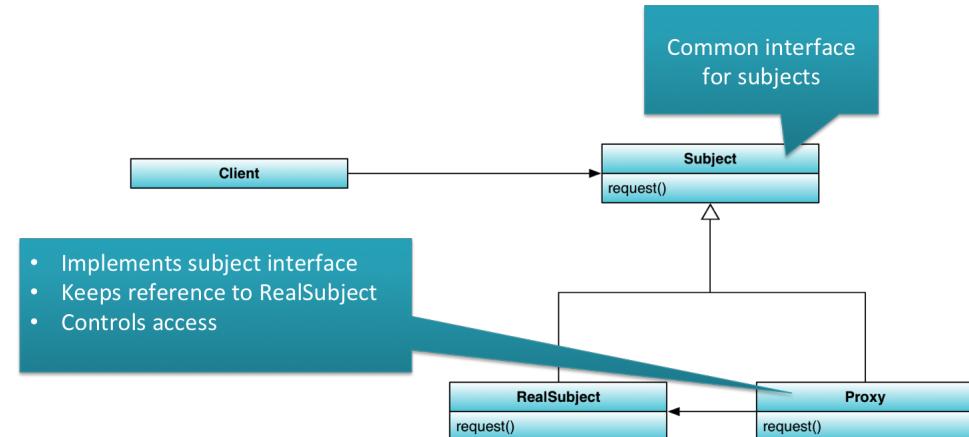
- **Use**
 - Ignore differences between **compositions** and **individual items**
 - Represent part-whole **hierarchies of objects**
- **Benefits**
 - Define **class hierarchies** of consistent objects
 - Client is simplified
 - No distinction between child and composite objects
 - Easy to add new components
- **Drawbacks**
 - Can be hard for new components with different expectations

Proxy pattern



Intent

Provide a **surrogate or placeholder** for another object to control access to it.



- **Use**

- Extra functionality is required
 - Transparency
 - More than just a reference

- **Benefits**

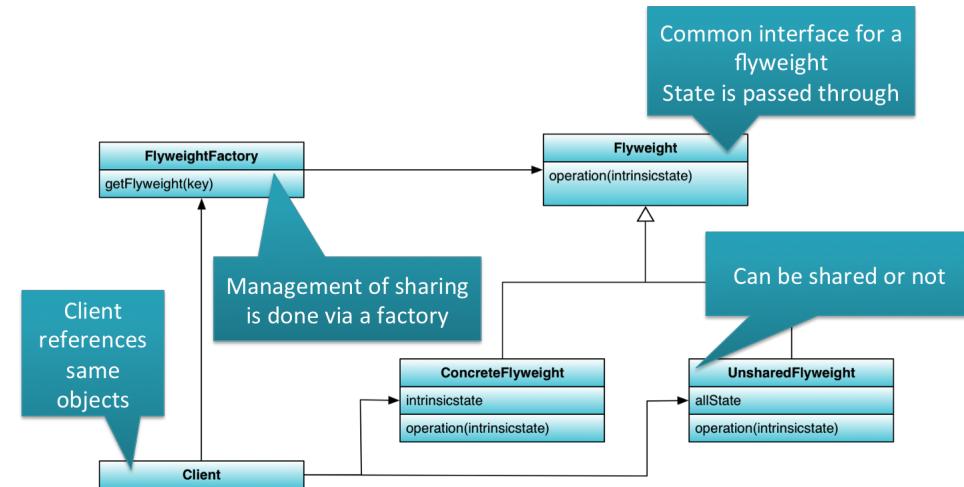
- Adds **indirection**
- Can be beneficial in many cases
 - Remote proxy
 - Virtual proxy
 - Smart references

Flyweight pattern



Intent

Use Sharing to support large numbers of fine-grained objects efficiently.



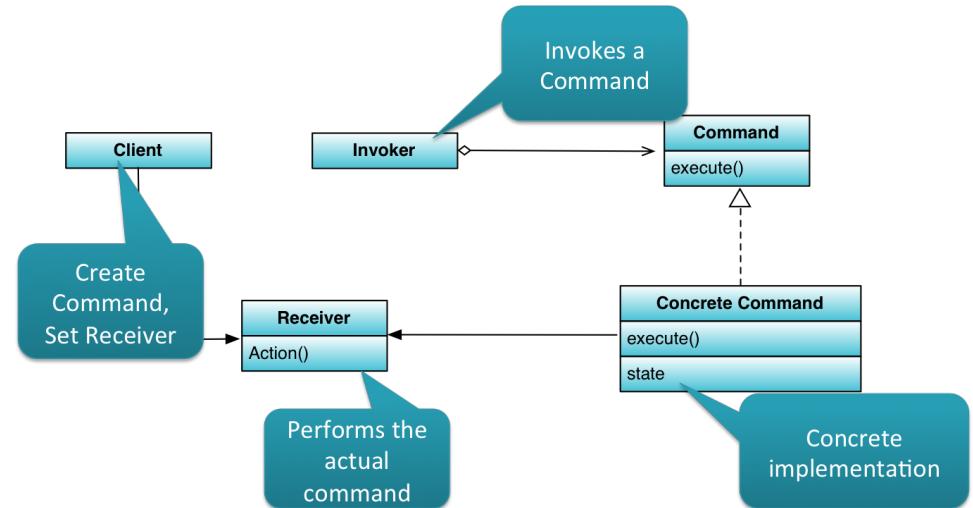
- **Use**
 - Large number of objects
 - High storage costs
 - Extrinsic state (**shareable**)
 - Many objects → replaced by few objects
 - Object identity isn't necessary
- **Benefits**
 - Reduce the total number of instances
 - Share intrinsic state per object
- **Drawbacks**
 - Factory needs to manage shared instances → run-time overhead

Command pattern



Intent

Encapsulate a request as an object, thereby letting you **parameterize clients** with different **requests, queue or log requests**, and support **undoable operations**



- **Use**
 - Command as **parameter**
 - Pass command like general object
 - **Queue Request**
 - **Save request state**
 - Undo functionality
 - Provide an execute and undo method
 - Support Logging
 - **Re-execute** code in case of failure

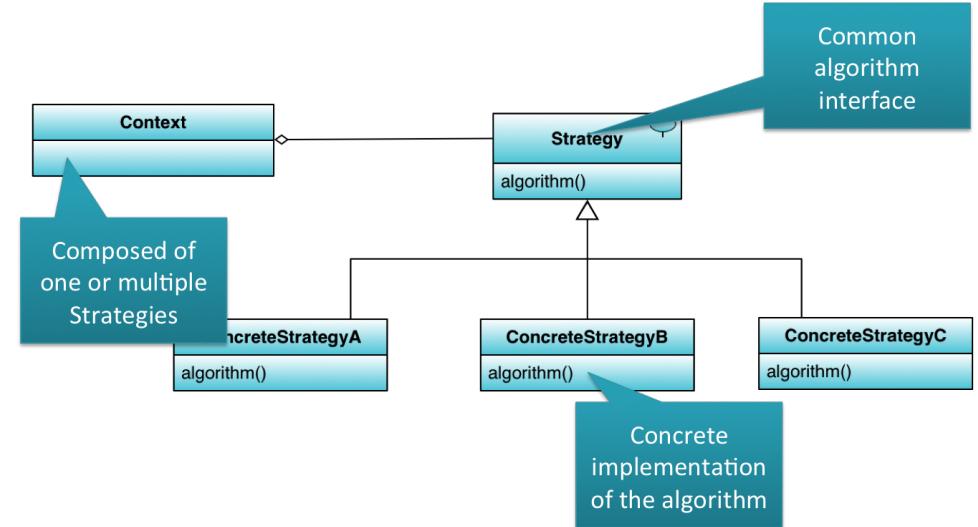
- **Benefits**
 - **Decoupling** between
 - Object that invokes the operation
 - Object that knows how to perform it
 - **Commands are Objects**
 - All OO rules apply to them
 - **Creating new Commands** is easy
 - Just add a new class

Strategy pattern



Intent

Define a **family of algorithms**, encapsulate each one, and make them interchangeable. Strategy lets the **algorithm vary independently from clients** that use it.



- **Use**
 - Classes only change in behavior
 - Different variants of an algorithm
 - Algorithms that **use complex data** that clients shouldn't be aware of

- **Benefits**
 - Algorithm families use inheritance for common parts
 - Avoid conditional statements using this pattern
 - Clients can **choose** the required **behavior**
- **Drawbacks**
 - Pattern increases nr of objects in application
 - Share strategies between objects.

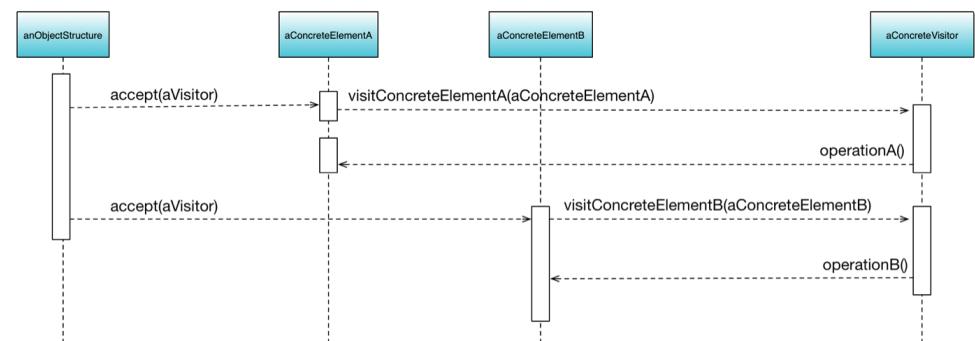
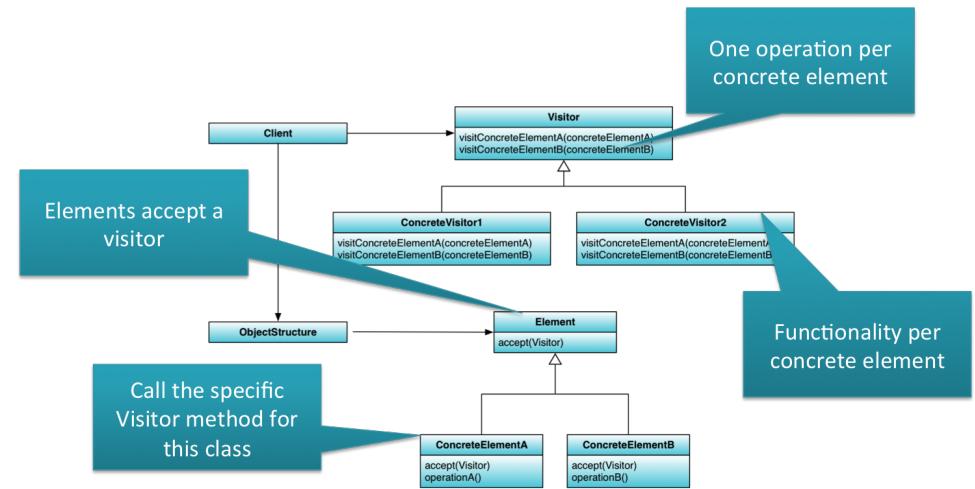
Visitor pattern



Intent

Represent an **operation** to be **performed** on the **elements** of an object structure. Visitor lets you **define a new operation** without changing the classes of the elements on which it operates.

- **Use**
 - Visit complex object structure (inheritance)
 - Perform operations based upon concrete classes
 - Avoid pollution of concrete classes with many different operations
 - Visitor groups this functionality
 - Ability to easily define new operations without changing concrete classes.
- **Benefits**
 - Adding new operations is easy
 - Visitor separates operations that don't belong together
 - Accumulate state
 - Visitors can maintain state across the hierarchy
- **Drawbacks**
 - Adding new concrete elements is hard
 - Requires a new method for all concrete visitors
 - Visitors break encapsulation
 - They rely on the interface of the concrete element



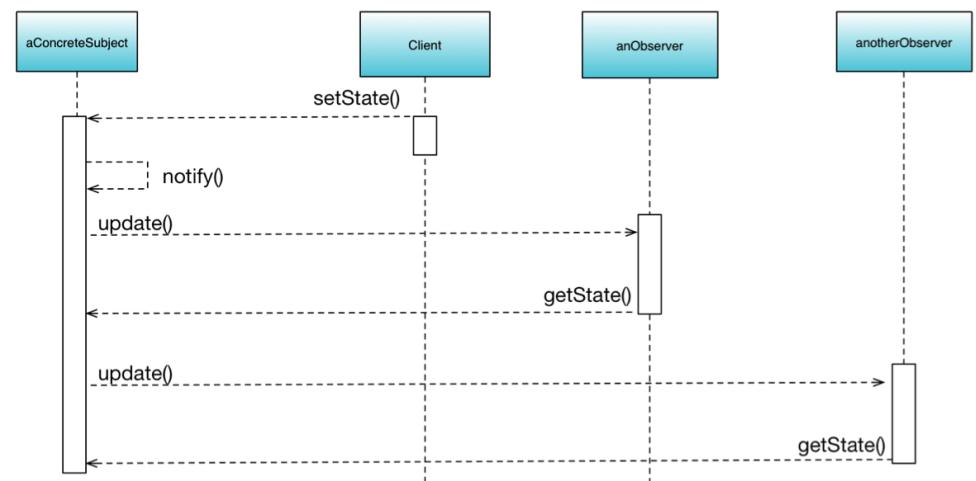
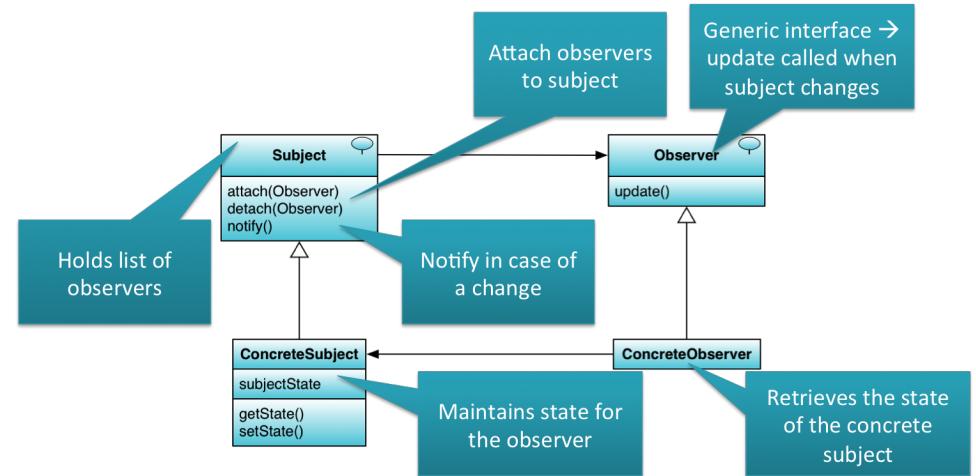
Observer pattern



Intent

Define a **one-to-many dependency** between objects so that when one object changes state, **all its dependents are notified** and updated automatically

- **Use**
 - Change one object → changes others
 - No idea how many objects need to be changed
 - Object change notification
 - With preserving loose coupling
 - One object may notify another without knowing them directly
- **Benefits**
 - Loose coupling between observers and subjects
 - Supporting a broadcast model
- **Drawbacks**
 - One change can result in multiple unnecessary notifications
 - Clients don't know the ripple effects

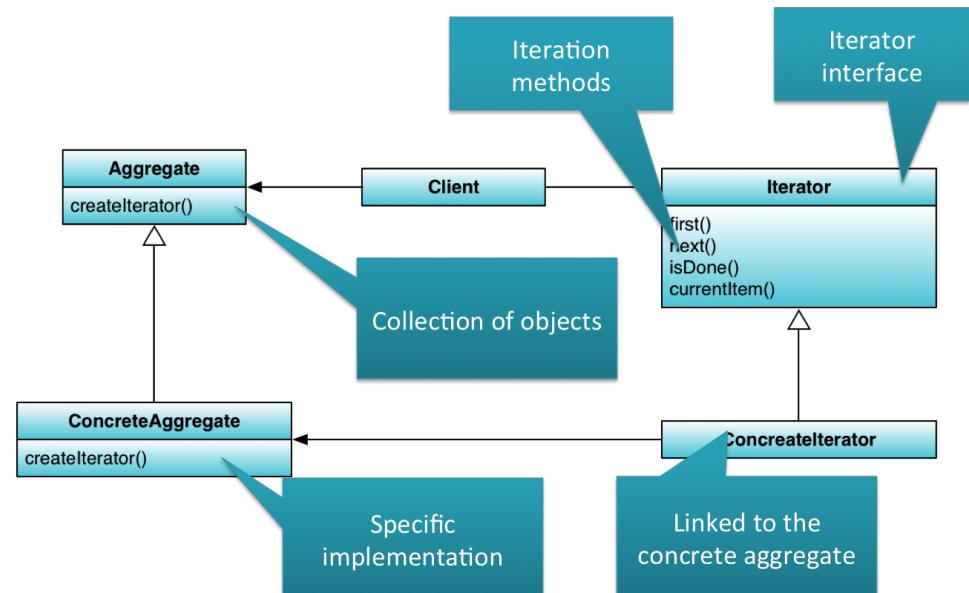


Iterator pattern



Intent

Provide a way to **access the elements of an aggregate object sequentially without exposing its underlying representation.**



- **Use**
 - Access aggregated object's contents without exposing its representation
 - Support multiple traversal of aggregated objects
 - Provide uniform interface to
 - Traverse aggregated objects
 - Might be of different classes
- **Benefits**
 - Multiple iteration variations are possible
 - Aggregate or Collection interface is simplified
 - Each iterator keeps track where he is
 - Use different iterators to traverse an object at same time

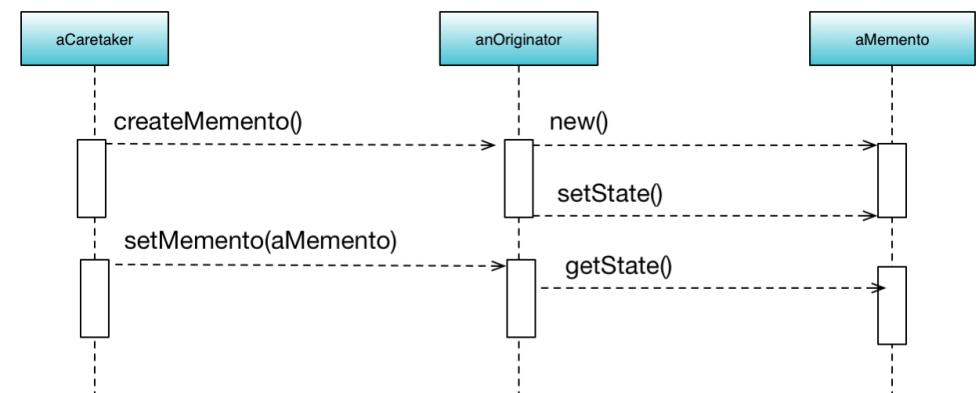
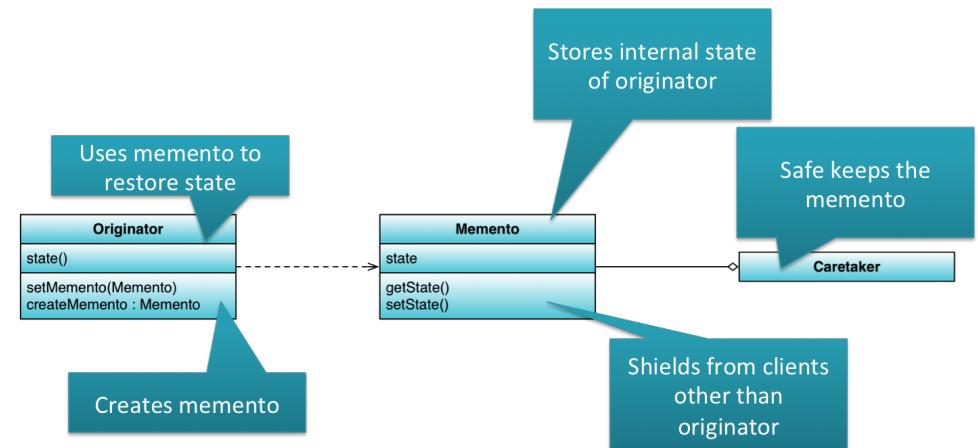
Memento pattern



Intent

Without violating encapsulation, **capture and externalize an object's internal state** so that the object can be **restored** to this state later.

- **Use**
 - Save a **snapshot** of an objects state
 - Direct interface to object state would violate encapsulation
- **Benefits**
 - Preserve encapsulation
 - Simplifies originator
- **Drawbacks**
 - Might be **expensive**
 - Object creation
 - Language must facilitate that only the originator can access the memento's state
 - **Extra management** for caretaking the mementos

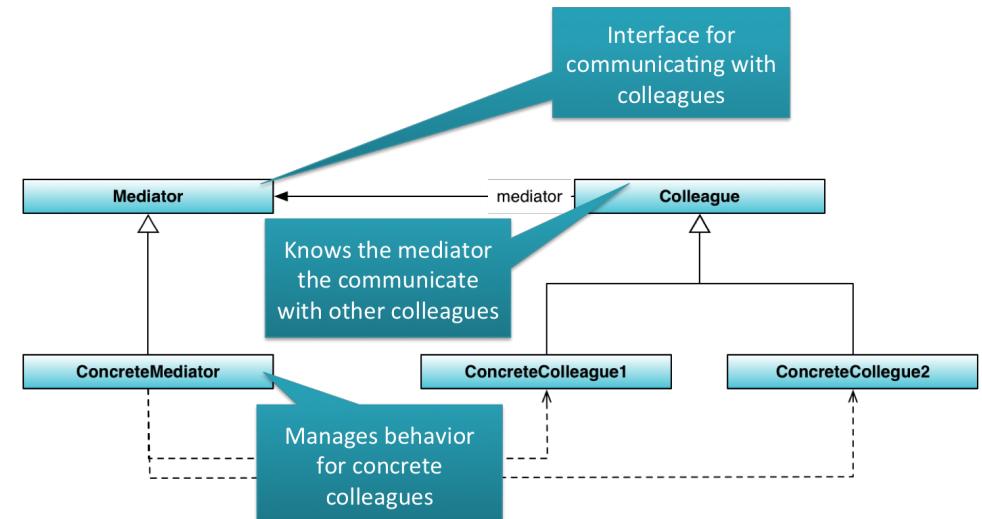


Mediator pattern



Intent

Define an object that **encapsulates how a set of objects interact**. Mediator **promotes loose coupling** by keeping objects from referring to each other explicitly, and lets you vary their interaction independently.



- **Use**
 - Objects have **complex communication**, but it's well defined
 - Hard to identify how the communication actually works
 - Object **re-use** is **difficult**
 - These objects require a set of different objects (waterfall of dependencies)
 - **Centralize behavior** between classes.

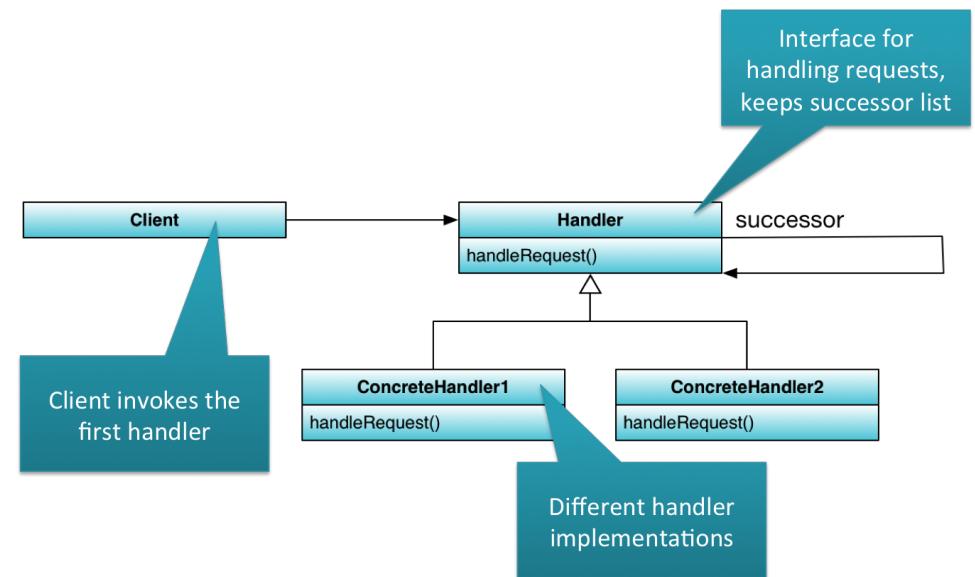
- **Benefits**
 - **Centralize behavior**
 - Would otherwise be distributed among other objects
 - **Decoupling** of colleagues
 - Changes **many-to-many** interaction to **one-to-many** interaction
 - Object collaboration is abstracted
 - **Centralized control**

Chain of responsibility pattern



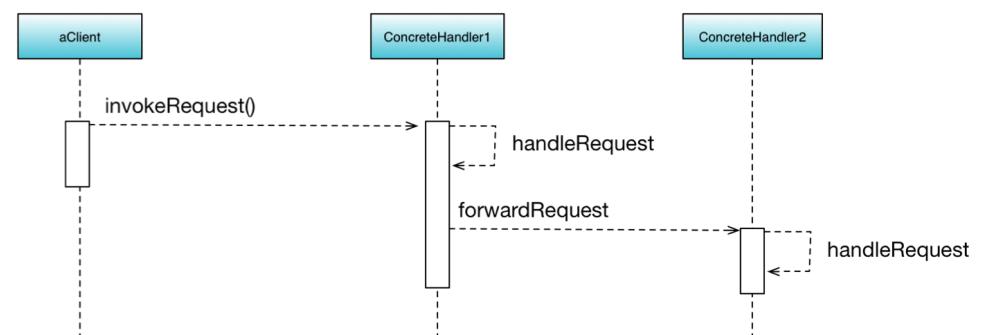
Intent

Avoid coupling the sender of a request to its receiver by giving more than one object a chance to handle the request. Chain the receiving objects and pass the request along the chain until an object handles it.



- **Use**
 - Multiple objects need to handle a request
 - Isn't clear upfront who will handle it
 - Who can handle the request should be dynamic

- **Benefits**
 - Loose coupling between requester and receiver
 - Objects can spread responsibility in handling requests.
- **Drawbacks**
 - No guarantee the request will be handled

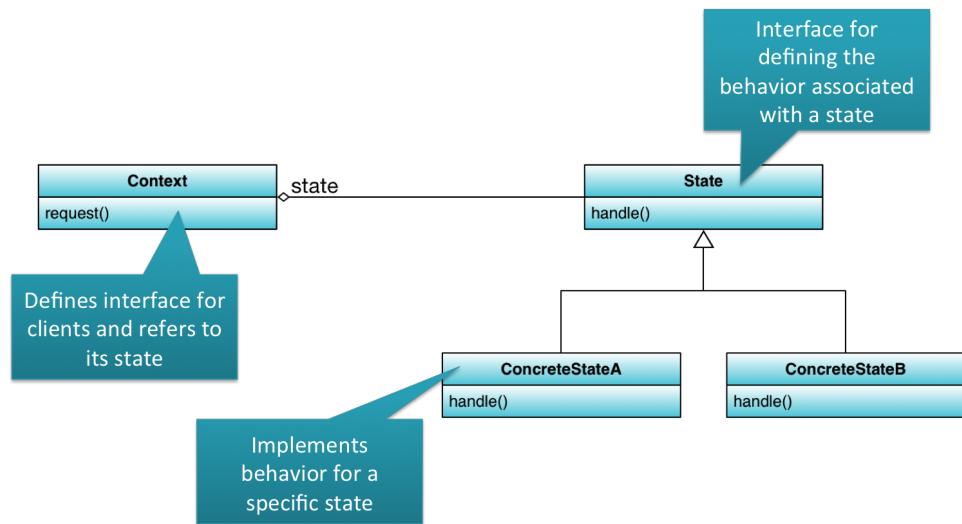


State pattern



Intent

Allow an object to alter its behavior when its internal **state changes**. The object will appear to change its class.



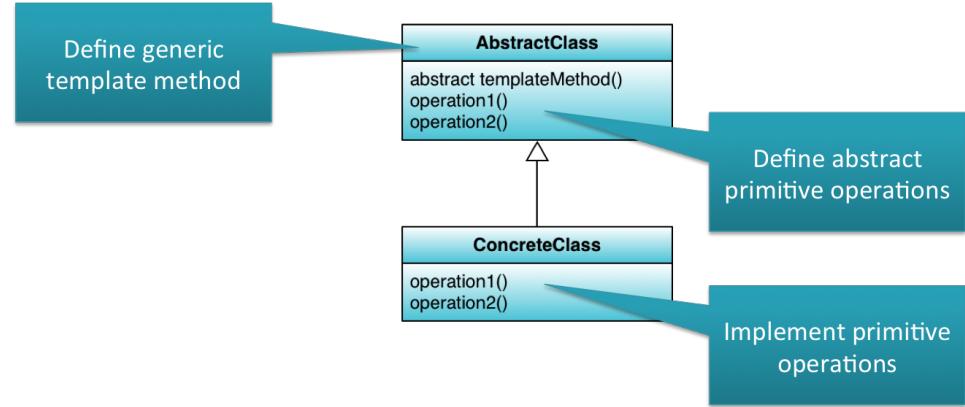
- **Use**
 - Object behavior depends on object state.
 - Avoid complex if-else-structures
 - When state changes, simply change the state object
 - Implementation is done in the state object
- **Benefits**
 - State related behavior is centralized
 - State transitions are explicit → state object must be changed
 - State changes can be atomic → only one variable in the Context
- **Drawbacks**
 - State objects must be shareable

Template method pattern



Intent

Define the **skeleton of an algorithm** in an operation, deferring some steps to subclasses. Template Method **lets subclasses redefine certain steps** of an algorithm without changing the algorithm's structure.



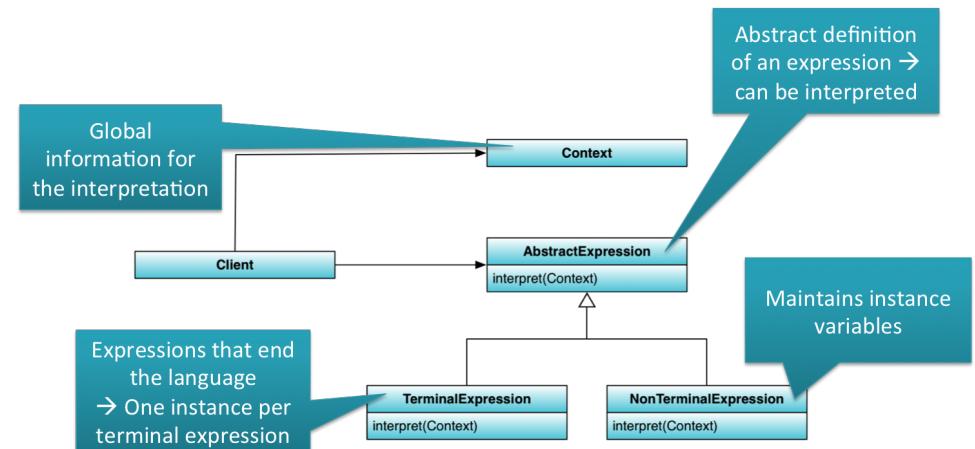
- **Use**
 - **Implement an algorithm once**
 - Subclasses can provide different implementation
 - **Avoid code duplication**
 - Define how a class should be extended
 - Implementing hooks
- **Benefits**
 - **Ultimate code re-use**
 - Important for class libraries
 - **Provide hooks**
 - The abstract base class generally doesn't implement a hook → forces clients to have an implementation

Interpreter pattern



Intent

Given a **language**, define a representation for its grammar along with an interpreter that uses the representation to **interpret sentences in the language**



- Use
 - A language needs to be interpreted
 - The language is simple
 - Efficiency is not critical
 - Note: languages are normally translated into a state machine

- Benefits
 - Easy to change or extend the grammar
 - New interpretation expressions can be added easily
 - E.g. a pretty print
- Drawbacks
 - Hard for complex grammar