RAJSHAHI UNIVERSITY OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY



DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING Lab Report

Course Code: CSE 3206

Course Title: Software Engineering Sessional.

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Mediator

Mediator is a behavioral design pattern that lets you reduce chaotic dependencies between objects. The pattern restricts direct communications between the objects and forces them to collaborate only via a mediator object.

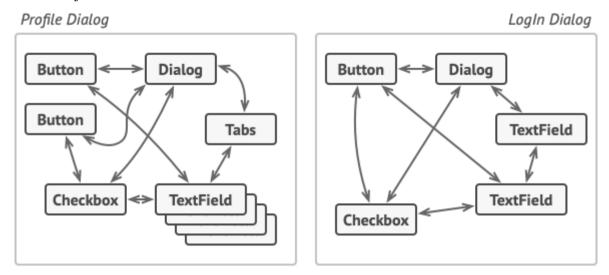


Fig: Chaotic dependency among components.

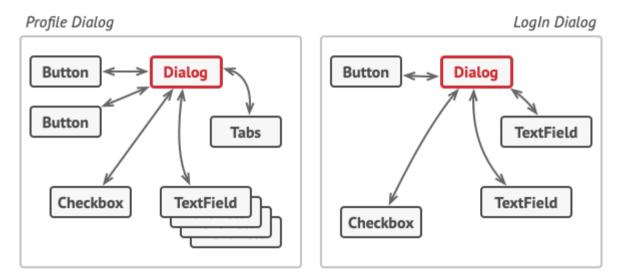


Fig: Objects communicating through the mediator component.

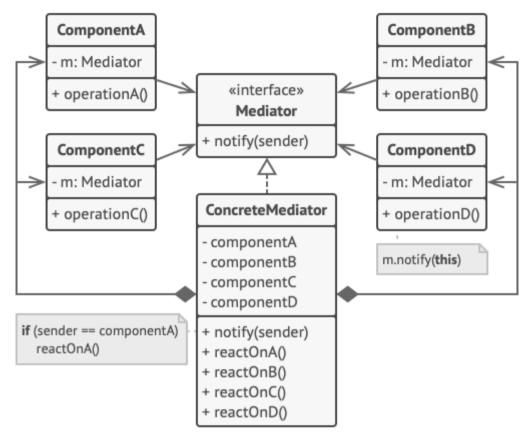


Fig: Example design of a mediator class.

Code:

```
// Mediator.java
public interface Mediator {
    void notify(Component sender, String event);
}

// Component.java
public abstract class Component {
    protected Mediator mediator;

public Component(Mediator mediator) {
    this.mediator = mediator;
    }
}

// Button.java
public class Button extends Component {
```

```
public Button(Mediator mediator) {
     super(mediator);
  }
  public void click() {
     System.out.println("Button clicked.");
     mediator.notify(this, "click");
  }
}
// Textbox.java
public class Textbox extends Component {
  private String text = "";
  public Textbox(Mediator mediator) {
     super(mediator);
  }
  public void setText(String text) {
     this.text = text;
     System.out.println("Textbox set to: " + text);
  }
  public String getText() {
     return text;
  }
}
// Checkbox.java
public class Checkbox extends Component {
  private boolean checked = false;
```

```
public Checkbox(Mediator mediator) {
     super(mediator);
  }
  public void toggle() {
     checked = !checked;
     System.out.println("Checkbox toggled: " + (checked ? "Checked" : "Unchecked"));
    mediator.notify(this, "toggle");
  }
  public boolean isChecked() {
    return checked;
  }
}
// AuthenticationDialog.java
public class AuthenticationDialog implements Mediator {
  private String title;
  private Checkbox loginOrRegisterCheckbox;
  private Textbox loginUsernameTextbox;
  private Textbox loginPasswordTextbox;
  private Textbox registrationUsernameTextbox;
  private Textbox registrationPasswordTextbox;
  private Textbox registrationEmailTextbox;
  private Button okButton;
  private Button cancelButton;
  public AuthenticationDialog() {
     loginOrRegisterCheckbox = new Checkbox(this);
     loginUsernameTextbox = new Textbox(this);
    loginPasswordTextbox = new Textbox(this);
     registrationUsernameTextbox = new Textbox(this);
     registrationPasswordTextbox = new Textbox(this);
```

```
registrationEmailTextbox = new Textbox(this);
  okButton = new Button(this);
  cancelButton = new Button(this);
}
@Override
public void notify(Component sender, String event) {
  if (sender == loginOrRegisterCheckbox && event.equals("toggle")) {
     if (loginOrRegisterCheckbox.isChecked()) {
       title = "Log in";
       System.out.println("Switching to Login Mode.");
       loginUsernameTextbox.setText("Username");
       loginPasswordTextbox.setText("Password");
       registrationUsernameTextbox.setText("");
       registrationPasswordTextbox.setText("");
       registrationEmailTextbox.setText("");
    } else {
       title = "Register";
       System.out.println("Switching to Registration Mode.");
       loginUsernameTextbox.setText("");
       loginPasswordTextbox.setText("");
       registrationUsernameTextbox.setText("New Username");
       registrationPasswordTextbox.setText("New Password");
       registrationEmailTextbox.setText("Email");
    }
  }
  if (sender == okButton && event.equals("click")) {
     if (loginOrRegisterCheckbox.isChecked()) {
       System.out.println("Logging in with: " + loginUsernameTextbox.getText());
       // Add login validation logic here
    } else {
```

```
System.out.println("Registering with: " +
registrationUsernameTextbox.getText());
         // Add registration logic here
       }
    }
  }
  // Public getters for testing
  public Checkbox getLoginOrRegisterCheckbox() {
    return loginOrRegisterCheckbox;
  }
  public Textbox getLoginUsernameTextbox() {
    return loginUsernameTextbox;
  }
  public Textbox getLoginPasswordTextbox() {
    return loginPasswordTextbox;
  }
  public Button getOkButton() {
    return okButton;
  }
  public Button getCancelButton() {
    return cancelButton;
  }
}
// Main.java
public class Main {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     AuthenticationDialog dialog = new AuthenticationDialog();
```

```
// Simulate toggling the checkbox
System.out.println("User toggles 'Login or Register' checkbox:");
dialog.getLoginOrRegisterCheckbox().toggle();
// Simulate setting text in the textboxes
System.out.println("\nUser enters login credentials:");
dialog.getLoginUsernameTextbox().setText("JohnDoe");
dialog.getLoginPasswordTextbox().setText("1234");
// Simulate clicking the OK button
System.out.println("\nUser clicks OK:");
dialog.getOkButton().click();
// Toggle back to Registration Mode
System.out.println("\nUser toggles back to 'Register' checkbox:");
dialog.getLoginOrRegisterCheckbox().toggle();
// Simulate entering registration data
System.out.println("\nUser enters registration data:");
dialog.getLoginUsernameTextbox().setText("");
dialog.getLoginPasswordTextbox().setText("");
dialog.getOkButton().click();
```

}

}

Memento

Memento is a behavioral design pattern that saves and restores the previous state of an object without revealing the details of its implementation. Also known as snapshot design pattern.

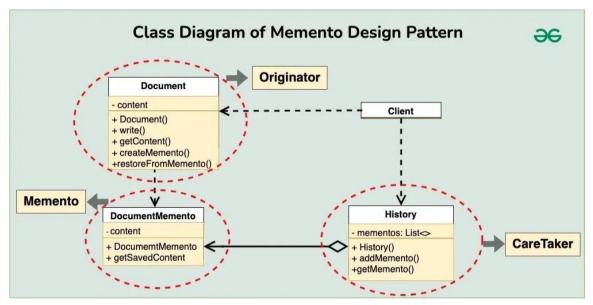


Fig: UML of Memento design pattern.

It is mainly consists of three components:

- 1. Originator: Mainly the object for which state need to be saved
- 2. Memento: Holds the state of the originator.
- 3. Caretaker: Holds the list of the memento.

Advantages:

- 1. Undo/Redo Support: Makes it easy to implement undo/redo functionality.
- 2. Saves and restores the previous state of an object.
- 3. Allows for tracking and restoring multiple states over time.
- 4. Encapsulation: Keeps the internal state hidden from the outside.

Disadvantages:

- 1. Increased Complexity: Managing multiple mementos can complicate the system.
- 2. High Memory Consumption: Storing many mementos increases memory usage.
- 3. Not Suitable for Complex Objects: Can be impractical for highly dynamic or complex objects.

4. Risk of Data Loss: If mementos are not saved or restored correctly, data can be lost.

Code:

memento/Originator.java

```
class Originator {
    private int height;
    private int width;

    // Constructor
    public Originator(int height, int width) {
        this.height = height;
        this.width = width;
    }
```

```
// Setters
public void setHeight(int height) {
    this.height = height;
}
```

```
public void setWidth(int width) {
    this.width = width;
}
```

```
// Getters
   public int getHeight() {
    return height;
}
```

```
public int getWidth() {
    return width;
}
```

```
// Create a new Memento
public Memento createMemento() {
    return new Memento(this.height, this.width);
}
```

```
// Restore state from a Memento
public void restoreMemento(Memento mementoToRestore) {
    this.height = mementoToRestore.getHeight();
    this.width = mementoToRestore.getWidth();
}
```

memento

memento/Memento.java

```
class Memento {
    private int height;
    private int width;

    // Constructor
    public Memento(int height, int width) {
        this.height = height;
        this.width = width;
    }
```

```
// Getters
public int getHeight() {
    return height;
}
```

```
public int getWidth() {
    return width;
}
```

memento/CareTaker.java

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

class Caretaker {
   private final List<Memento> history = new ArrayList<>();
```

```
// Add a Memento to history
public void addMemento(Memento memento) {
    history.add(memento);
}
```

```
// Undo and return the last saved Memento
public Memento undo() {
   if (!history.isEmpty()) {
```

```
int lastMementoIndex = history.size() - 1;
    Memento lastMemento = history.get(lastMementoIndex);
    history.remove(lastMementoIndex);
    return lastMemento;
}
return null;
}
```

memento/MementoApplication.java

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
public class MementoApplication {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Caretaker caretaker = new Caretaker();
        // Create first snapshot and add to caretaker
        Memento snapshot1 = originator.createMemento();
        caretaker.addMemento(snapshot1);
        // Modify state
        originator.setHeight(1);
        originator.setWidth(1);
        // Create second snapshot and add to caretaker
        Memento snapshot2 = originator.createMemento();
        caretaker.addMemento(snapshot2);
        // Modify state again
        originator.setHeight(2);
        originator.setWidth(2);
        // Undo: Restore the last saved state
        Memento restoreMemento = caretaker.undo();
        if (restoreMemento != null) {
            originator.restoreMemento(restoreMemento);
```

Output :

4b49e25\\bin MementoApplication Height: 1, Width: 1