# COMP2511

WEEK 9

### ADMIN STUFF

- Assignment-ii due TOMORROW 5pm
- Assignment-iii 8%, no penalty until Week 11 Tuesday
- Week 10 Sample Exam

### AGENDA

- Identitfy the Design Pattern
- Template Pattern
- Identitify the Code Smell

### Finding Patterns

Sorting collections of records in different orders.

### **Strategy Pattern**

This what Java does with the Collections.sort() method. A Comparator can be provided to determine the order in which elements are sorted.

Modelling a file system.

### **Composite pattern**

Both folders and files are filesystem entries. Files form the leaves, folders can contain files or other folders.

Updating a UI component when the state of a program changes.

### Observer pattern.

If the state of the program is the subject and the UI an observer, the UI will be notified of any changes to the state and update accordingly.

Parsing and evaluating arithmetic expressions.

### Composite pattern.

The composite pattern can be used to represent a parse-tree. An example of this is given in the code.

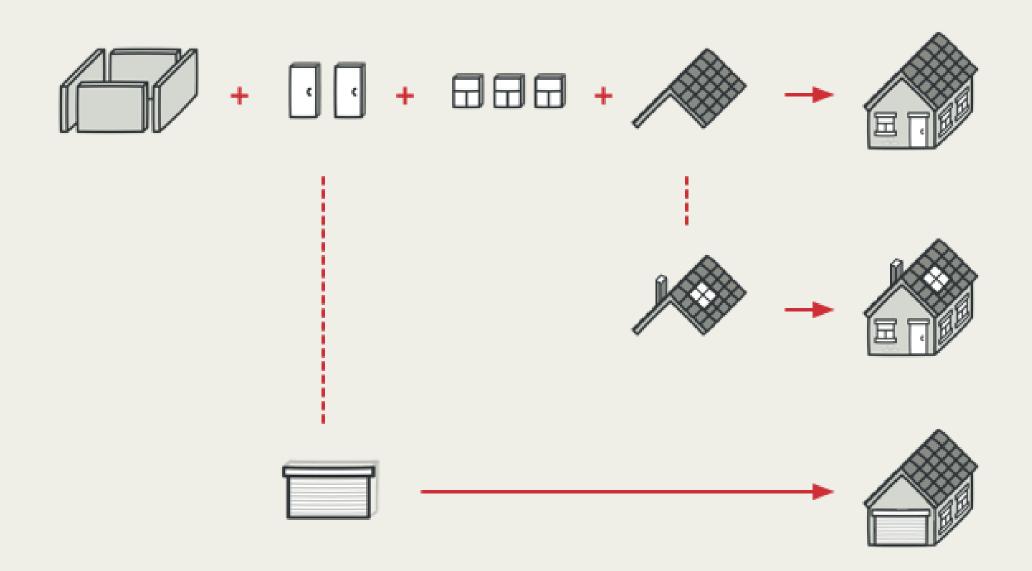
Adjusting the brightness of a screen based on a light sensor.

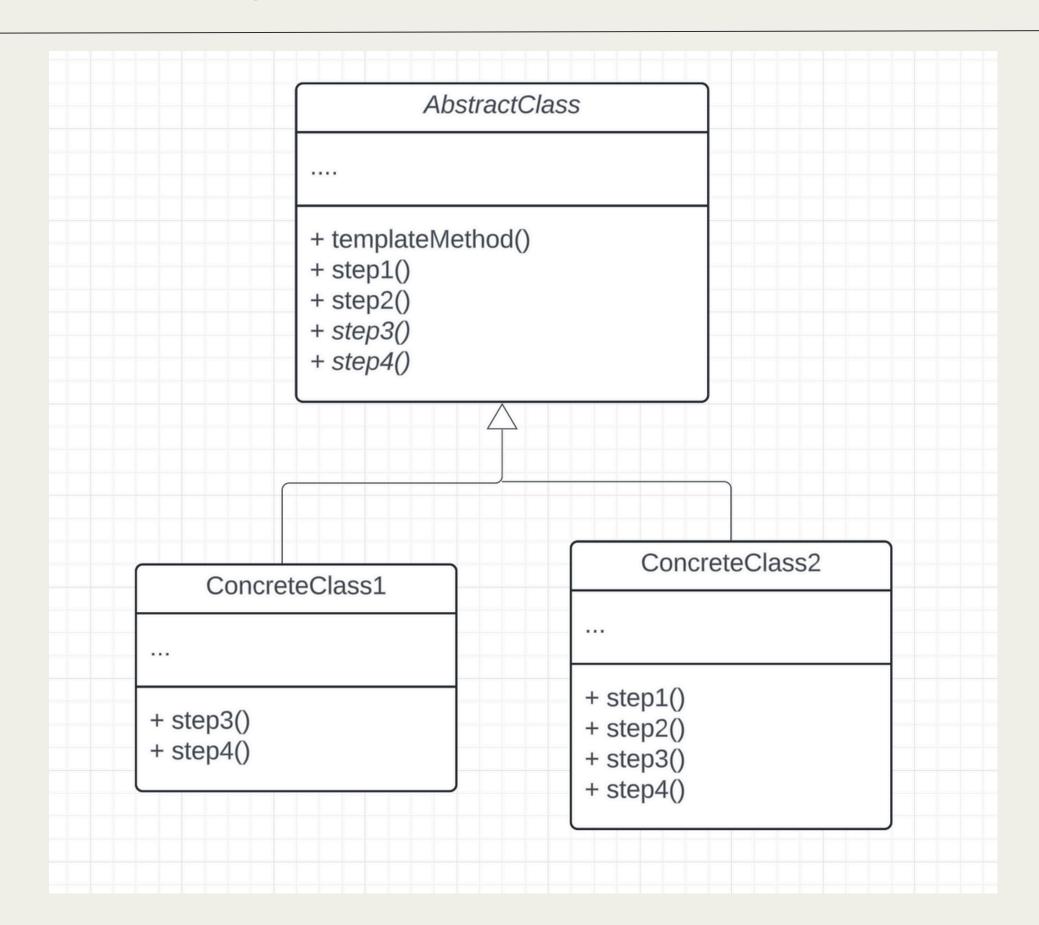
### Observer pattern.

If the light sensor is the subject, the observer could be notified on all significant changes to the amount of light hitting the sensor and adjust the brightness of the screen accordingly.

### Template Method

Template Method is a behavioral design pattern that defines the skeleton of an algorithm in the superclass but lets subclasses override specific steps of the algorithm without changing its structure.





```
public class ValorantLoader {
    public load() {
        System.out.println("Loading Valorant files....");
        // Some Valorant Code
        System.out.println("Creating needed Valorant objects");
        // Some Valorant Code
        System.out.println("Downloading Valorant sounds and videos...");
        // Some Valorant Code
        System.out.println("Cleaning tempoary files");
        // Some Code
        System.out.println("Loading local Valorant files...");
        // Some Valorant Code
```

```
public class ValorantLoader {
    public load() {
        System.out.println("Loading Valorant files....");
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        System.out.println("Creating needed Valorant objects");
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        System.out.println("Cleaning tempoary files");
        // Some Code
        System.out.println("Loading local Valorant files...");
       // Some Valorant Code
```

```
public class PokemonLoader {
    public load() {
        System.out.println("Loading Pokemon files....");
        // Some Pokemon Code
        System.out.println("Creating needed Pokemon objects");
        // Some Pokemon Code
        System.out.println("Downloading Pokemon sounds and videos...");
        // Some Pokemon Code
        System.out.println("Cleaning tempoary files");
        // Some Code
        System.out.println("Loading local Pokemon files...");
        // Some Pokemon Code
```

```
public abstract class BaseGameLoader {
  public void load() {
    byte[] data = loadLocalData();
    createOBjects(data);
    downloadAdditionalFiles();
    cleanTempFiles();
    initialiseProfiles();
  abstract byte[] loadLocaldata();
  abstract void createObjects(byte[] data);
  abstract downloadAdditionalFiles();
  abstract void initialiseProfiles();
  protected void cleanTempFiles() {
    System.out.println("Cleaning temporary files...");
    // Some Code...
```

```
public class ValorantLoader extends BaseLoader {
   @Override
   byte[] loadLocalData() {
       System.out.println("Loading local Valorant files...");
       // Some Valorant Code
   @Override
   void createObjects(byte[] data) {
       System.out.println("Creating needed Valorant objects...");
       // Some Valorant Code
   @Override
   void downloadAdditionalFiles() {
       System.out.println("Downloading Valorant sounds and videos...");
       // Some Valorant Code
   @Override
   void initaliseProfiles() {
       System.out.println("Loading local Valorant files...");
       // Some Valorant Code
```

```
• • •
public class PokemonLoader extends BaseLoader {
   @Override
   byte[] loadLocalData() {
        System.out.println("Loading local Pokemon files...");
        // Some Pokemon Code
   @Override
   void createObjects(byte[] data) {
        System.out.println("Creating needed Pokemon objects...");
       // Some Pokemon Code
   @Override
   void downloadAdditionalFiles() {
        System.out.println("Downloading Pokemon sounds and videos...");
        // Some Pokemon Code
   @Override
   void initaliseProfiles() {
        System.out.println("Loading local Pokemon files...");
       // Some Pokemon Code
```

### Code and Design Smells

Mark, Bill and Jeff are working on a PetShop application. The PetShop has functionality to feed, clean and exercise different types of animals. Mark notices that each time he adds a new species of animal to his system, he also has to rewrite all the methods in the PetShop so it can take care of the new animal.

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Code smell - Divergent change Design problem - Open Closed Principle, high coupling

```
public class Person {
   private String firstName;
   private String lastName;
   private int age;
   private int birthDay;
   private int birthMonth;
   private int birthYear;
   private String streetAddress;
   private String suburb;
   private String city;
   private String country;
   private int postcode;
   public Person(String firstName, String lastName, int age, int birthDay, int birthMonth, int birthYear,
           String streetAddress, String suburb, String city, String country, int postcode) {
       this.firstName = firstName;
       this.lastName = lastName;
       this.age = age;
       this.birthDay = birthDay;
       this.birthMonth = birthMonth;
       this.birthYear = birthYear;
       this.streetAddress = streetAddress;
       this.suburb = suburb;
       this.city = city;
       this.country = country;
       this.postcode = postcode;
   // Some various methods below
```

Data clumps, long parameter list
Refactor by making more classes for birthday and address ("Extract Class"/
"Introduce Parameter Object")
Design problem - DRY and KISS

```
• • •
public class MathLibrary {
   List<Book> books;
    int sumTitles {
        int total = 0
        for (Book b : books) {
            total += b.title.titleLength;
        return total;
public class Book {
   Title title; // Our system just models books as titles (content doesn't matter)
public class Title {
    int titleLength;
    int getTitleLength() {
        return titleLength;
   void setTitleLength(int tL) {
        titleLength = tL;
```

Inappropriate intimacy (accessing public fields)

Message chains - students might bring up Law of Demeter here

Data classes/Lazy classes Design smell - High coupling, from encapsulation being broken

Fixes - make things private, just delete the classes and represent titles as strings

- 1. How do these code smells cause problems when developing code?
  - Reusability, Maintainability, Extensibility
- 2. Is a code smell always emblematic of a design problem?
  - No e.g "switch statements" and "comments" are often listed as code smells but are not always actually smells

## ITS LAB TIME

YASSS