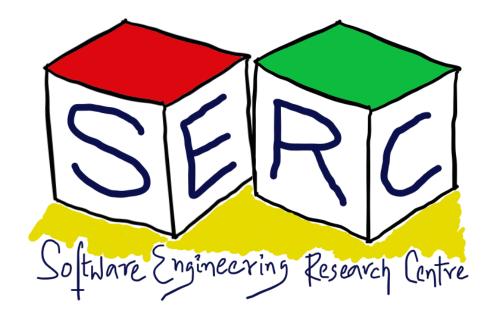
Design Patterns

CS6.401 Software Engineering

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Acknowledgements

The materials used in this presentation have been gathered/adapted/generated from various sources as well as based on my own experiences and knowledge -- Karthik Vaidhyanathan

Sources:

- **1. Design Patterns: Elements of Reusable Object-Oriented Software** by Erich Gamma, Richard Helm, Ralph Johnson and John Vlissides
- 2. Head first Design Patterns, Second Edition, Eric Freeman and Elisabeth Robson



We can always use an adapter: Adapter Pattern! [Structural]

Meet the Adapter Pattern!

Indian



European

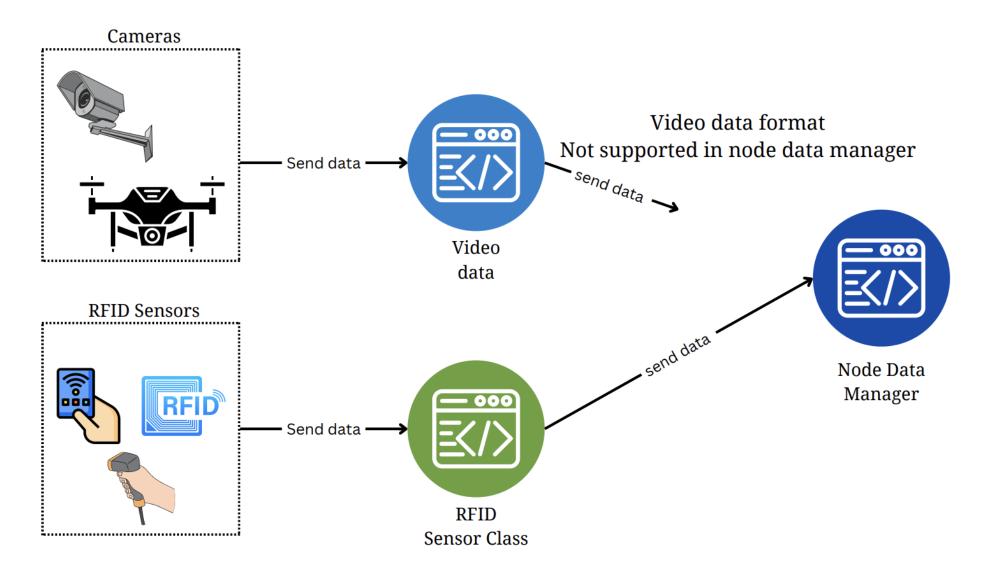




Universal adapter



Meet the Adapter Pattern – A Scenario







Meet the Adapter Pattern

- What if the interfaces are incompatible?
- What if we can have an adapter in between that can transform the new format?
- Adapter wraps the complexity of conversion
- Supports collaboration of different types of object
- Two-way adapter can also be made





Intent

Convert the interface of a class into another interface expected by the clients

Also Known As: Wrapper

Motivation

- Not every time there are compatible interfaces
- Promote reusability
- Three key objects: *Client, Target, Adapter*



Example: Adapter to transform data [Think of legacy class that accepts only certain formats]

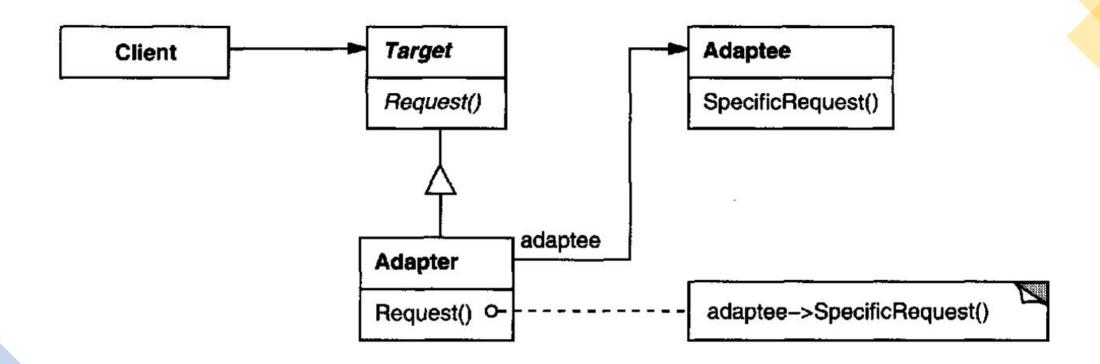


Applicability

- There is an existing class but its interface does not match the one needed
- Creation of reusable class that can work with unforeseen classes
- There are several existing subclasses but impractical to adapt their interface by subclassing everyone
 - Use object adapter [The one we use here] Uses composition
 - Class adapter relies on multiple inheritance



Structure





Participants Target (NodeData)

Defines the domain specific interfaces that the client uses

Client (NodeManager)

Collaborates with objects conforming to their target interfaces

Adaptee (VideoNode)

Defines an existing interface that needs adapting

Adapter (VideoNodeAdapter)

Adapts the interface of the Adaptee to the Target interface





Consequences

- Single adapter can be used for many adapteees
 - Can implement different functionalities to work with many adaptees
 - New types of adapter can also be easily introduced
- Provides good separation of concerns
 - Keep the logic for conversion in one
 - No need to change at multiple places
- Overall complexity may increase How much of adaptation is done?
 - Can it be done in a simpler manner on the Adaptee or Target?



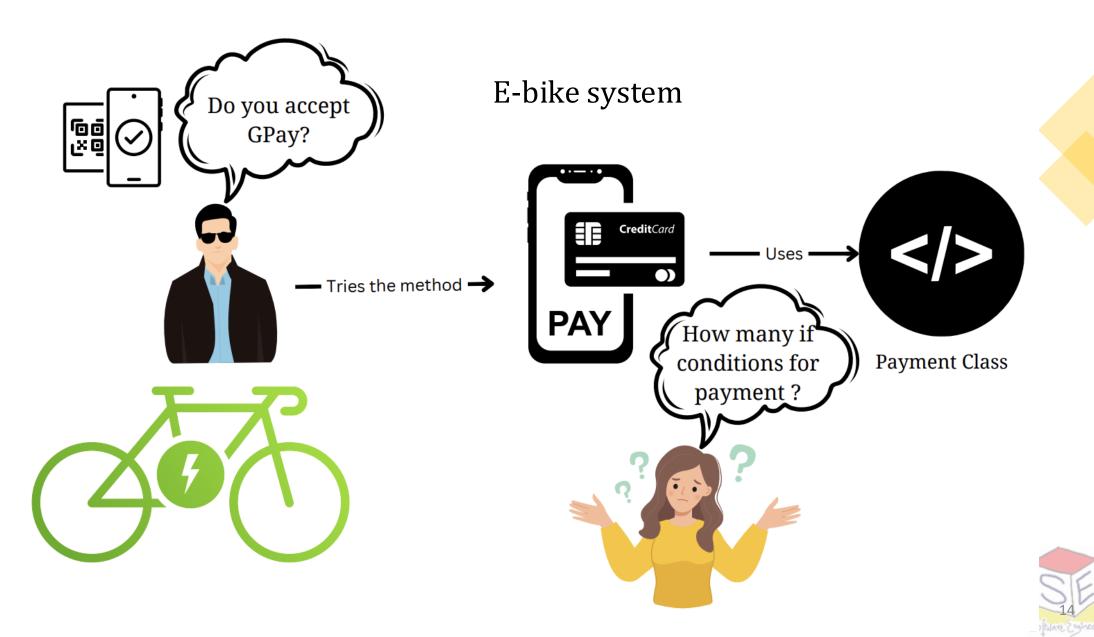
Implementation

Check the source code given along: IoTAdapter



Strategies can be different: Strategy Pattern! [Behavioral]

Meet the Strategy Pattern!



Meet the Strategy Pattern

- What if you want to alter objects behavior at run-time?
- What if there are similar objects but the way they work is different?
- Each variety of algorithm may require its own set of data and functions



Intent

Define a family of algorithms, encapsulate each one and ensure they are interchangeable. Strategy lets algorithm change depending on the client, who is using it

Also Known As: Policy

Motivation

- Different algorithms will be appropriate at different times
- Promotes maintainability
- Two key objects: Context and Strategy



Example: Think of Google maps -> selection of mode of transport

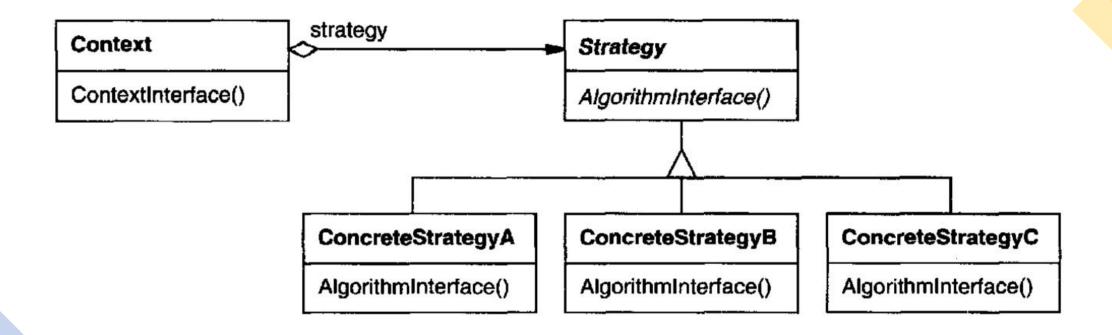


Applicability

- Many related classes differ only in their behavior
- There is a need for different variants of an algorithm
- Algorithm might require data that client needs not know about avoid exposing algorithm specific data structures
- Class defines many behaviors and these appear as multiple conditional statements



Structure





Participants Strategy(PaymentType)

Interface common to all algorithms. Used by context

ConcreteStrategy (DebitCard)

Implements algorithm using strategy interface

Context (Booking)

- Configured with ConcreteStrategy object
- Maintains reference to a Strategy object
- Can define interface for Strategy to access data





Consequences

- Families of related algorithms
 - Hierarchies of strategy classes define a family of algorithms or behaviors
 - Inheritance can help in factoring out common functionality
- Alternative to subclassing
 - Inheritance is another mechanism Hard-wires context [coupling!]
- Eliminates conditional statements
 - Encapsulates behavior separately [Good solution for long method smell]
- If the number of variations are less Don't overcomplicate!
- Classes must be aware of different possible strategies



Implementation

Check the source code given along: EBikePaymentStrategy



Thank You



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