

# Façades, Strategies, and Templates

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COMPUTER SCIENCE 323 – SOFTWARE DESIGN

# Component

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Module

Software Package (software development kit)

Web Service

Components decouple elements by providing or requiring (depending on) interfaces

# Component

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Components can require several interfaces

A component can encapsulate a large sub-system of objects with various interfaces

These objects can have highly functional cohesive intention

# Component

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While the objects themselves are loosely coupled, and the component is well modularized from the context (application) use of the component's objects can be daunting

How to create a simple interface to a sub-system of objects?

# Consider a compiler

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Parser

Tokenizer

Scanner

Statement evaluation

Expression Evaluation

Semantic Analyzer

Code generator

Stream Writer (e.g. assembly, binary)

Stream

....

# Consider a compiler

---

Parser

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....

Various elements make it  
difficult for the context to  
use!

# Consider a compiler

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Parser

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Stream Writer (e.g. assembly, binary)

Stream

....

Consider:  
`Compile("print hello world");`

# Façade

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The façade is a structural pattern

## Intentions

- Create a unified interface to a set of interfaces in a subsystem
- This higher level interface makes the sub-system easier to use.



# Façade Players

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## Façade

- Knows which subsystem classes are responsible for a request
- Delegates client requests to those subsystem objects

## Subsystem classes

- Implement the subsystem functionality
- Handle work assigned by the façade object
- Have no knowledge of the façade (keep no references or associations to it)

# Façade Players

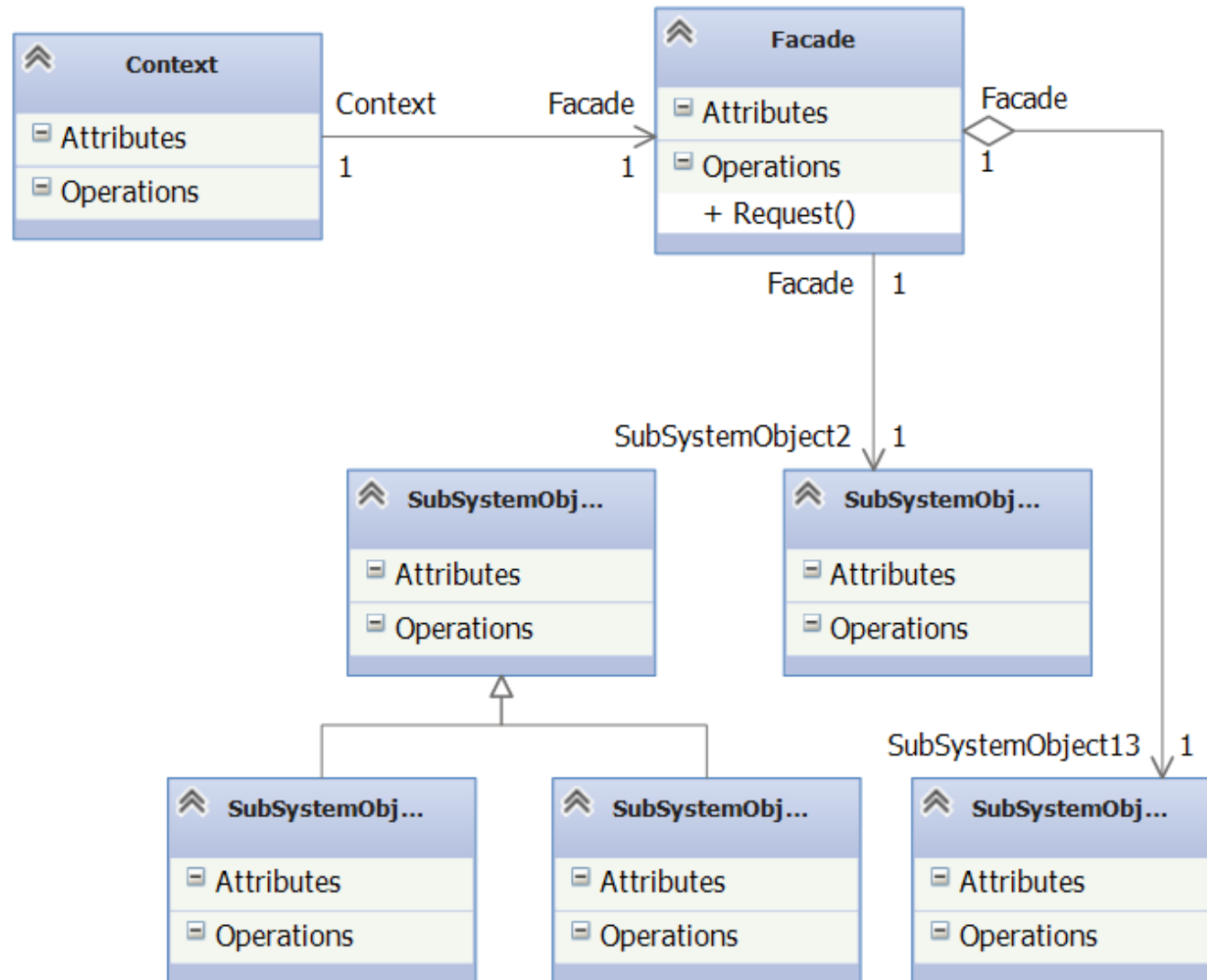
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## Façade

- Knows which subsystem classes are responsible for a request
- Delegates client requests to those subsystem objects

## Subsystem classes

- Implement the subsystem functionality
  - Handle work assigned by the façade object
  - Have no knowledge of the façade (keep no references or associations to it)
- 
- CONSIDER EVENTS
  - CONSIDER DELEGATES
  - CONSIDER SYNCHRONOUS REQUESTS (message calls)



# Façade

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Does the façade promote coupling?

Why? Or Why not?

# Façade

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The façade actually helps **reduce** coupling between your **application** and the **subsystem**.

It allows you to swap out the subsystem easily through the concrete façade

# Related Patterns

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## Mediator

- Abstracts communication from objects, where the façade abstracts functionality from objects
- With mediator, existing objects can know about the mediator.
- With façade, existing objects know nothing

## Abstract Factory

- Create objects from a sub system

# Façade and the project

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Components and facades, almost go hand in hand

Components can be object rich, and provide many interfaces

Coordination of these objects is pinnacle

# Façade and the project

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## Image Processing

- EMGU/OpenCV/AFORGE
  - Frame Co-adding
  - Edge Detection
  - Skeletonization
  - Shape Recognition
  - Shape Confidence Calculation



# Image Processing brings up an interesting question

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What algorithms are the best to try?

How to test?

# Image Processing

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You'll want to test several algorithms.

If you embed them in a façade or mediator, you'll couple image processing to your context.

Keep beating on the Coupling Drum....

# Image Processing

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Use interfaces or abstract classes to help separate your algorithm implementation from your context

This implementation is called the Strategy pattern.

# Strategy

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This is actually called the strategy pattern

***Behavioral***

Define a family of algorithms, encapsulate each one, then make them interchangeable.

# Strategy Benefits

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Allows you to vary an implementation without have to vary the existing context

Specific algorithms are required at specific times

# Strategy Players

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## Strategy

- Declares the interface (abstract class or your interface)

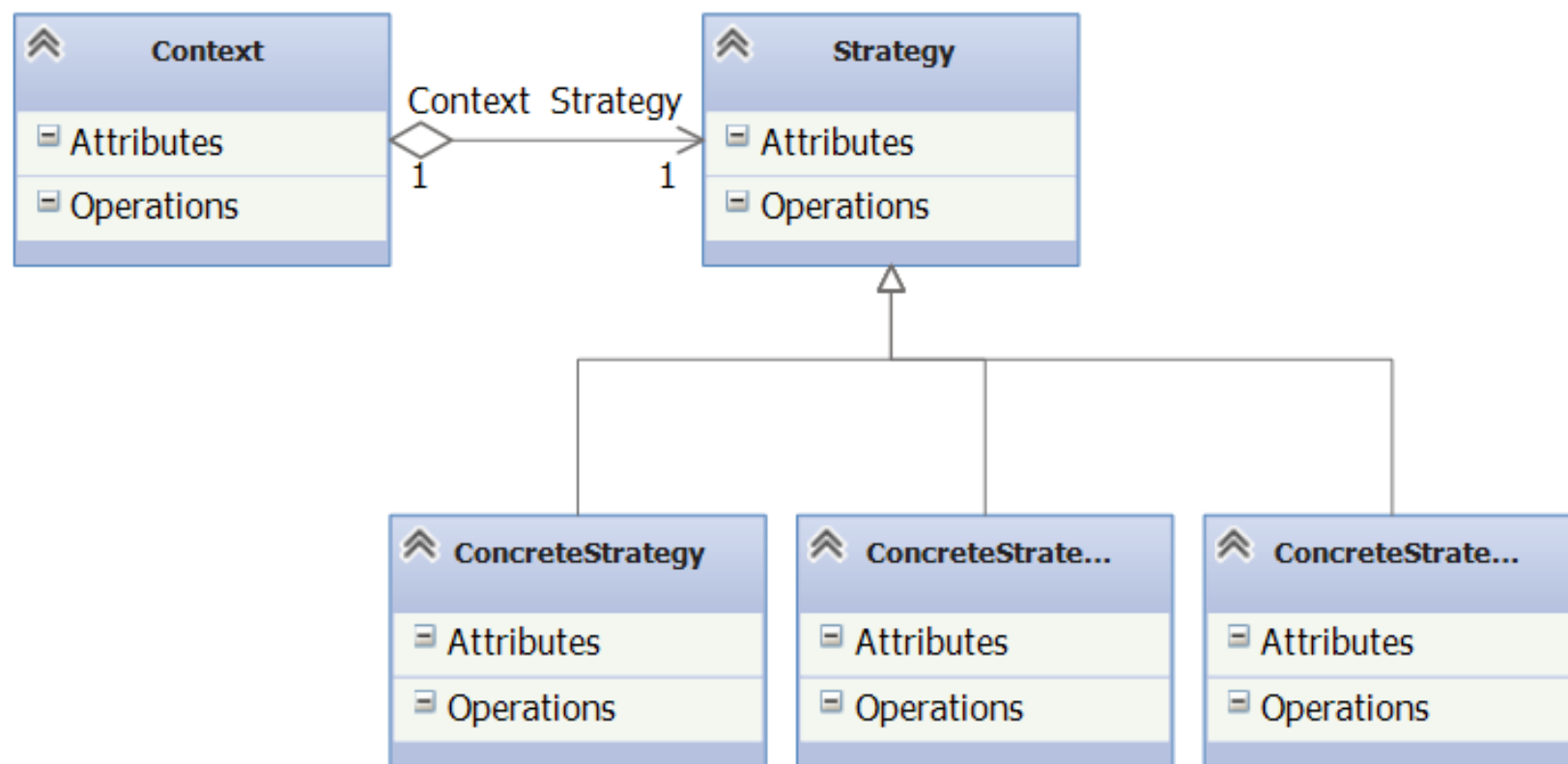
## Concrete Strategy

- Implements the algorithm use the strategy interface

## Context

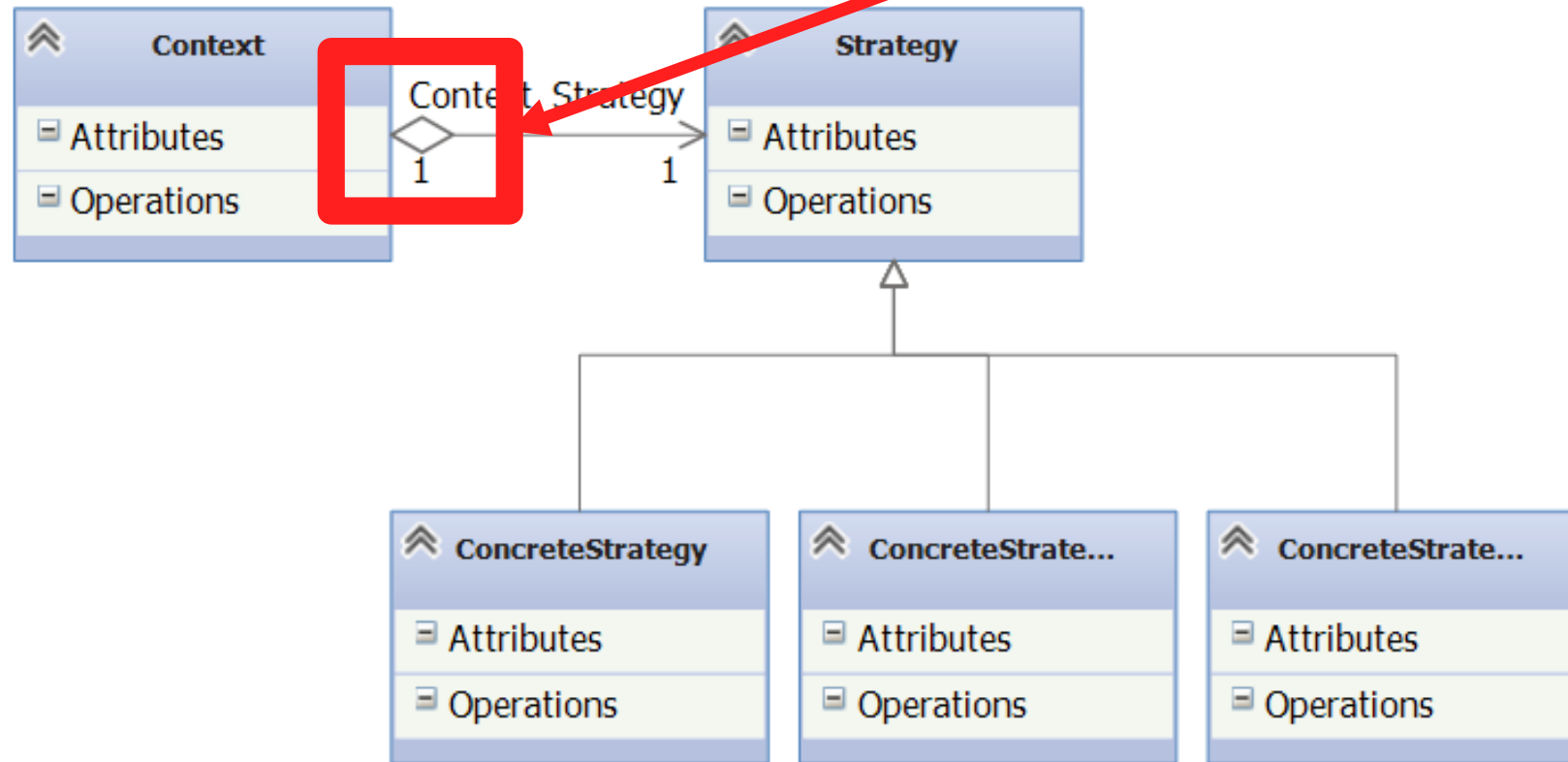
- Maintains a reference to the strategy
- Configured with the Concrete Strategy
- May define an interface for Strategy to access its data

## cd UMLStrategyDiagram



cd UMLStrategyDiagram

Key part is the aggregation





# Strategy

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Strategies can have similar behaviors

- Sorting
  - Merge vs. Quick

Client can choose from behaviors

- But the client should be aware of the potential implications
- Merge vs. Quick sort has its tradeoffs

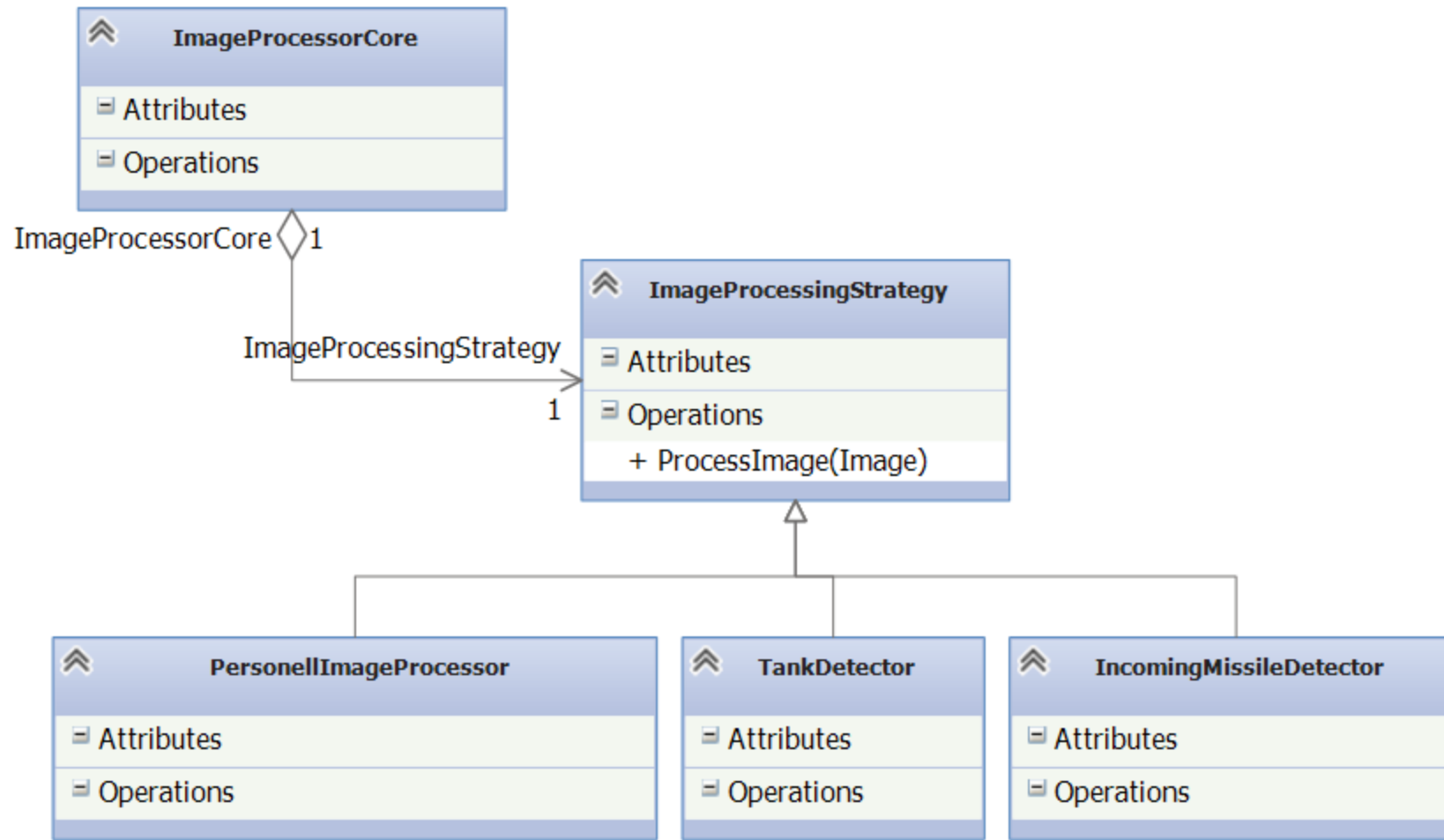
# Providing Data to a Strategy

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Let's say you have an image processing application

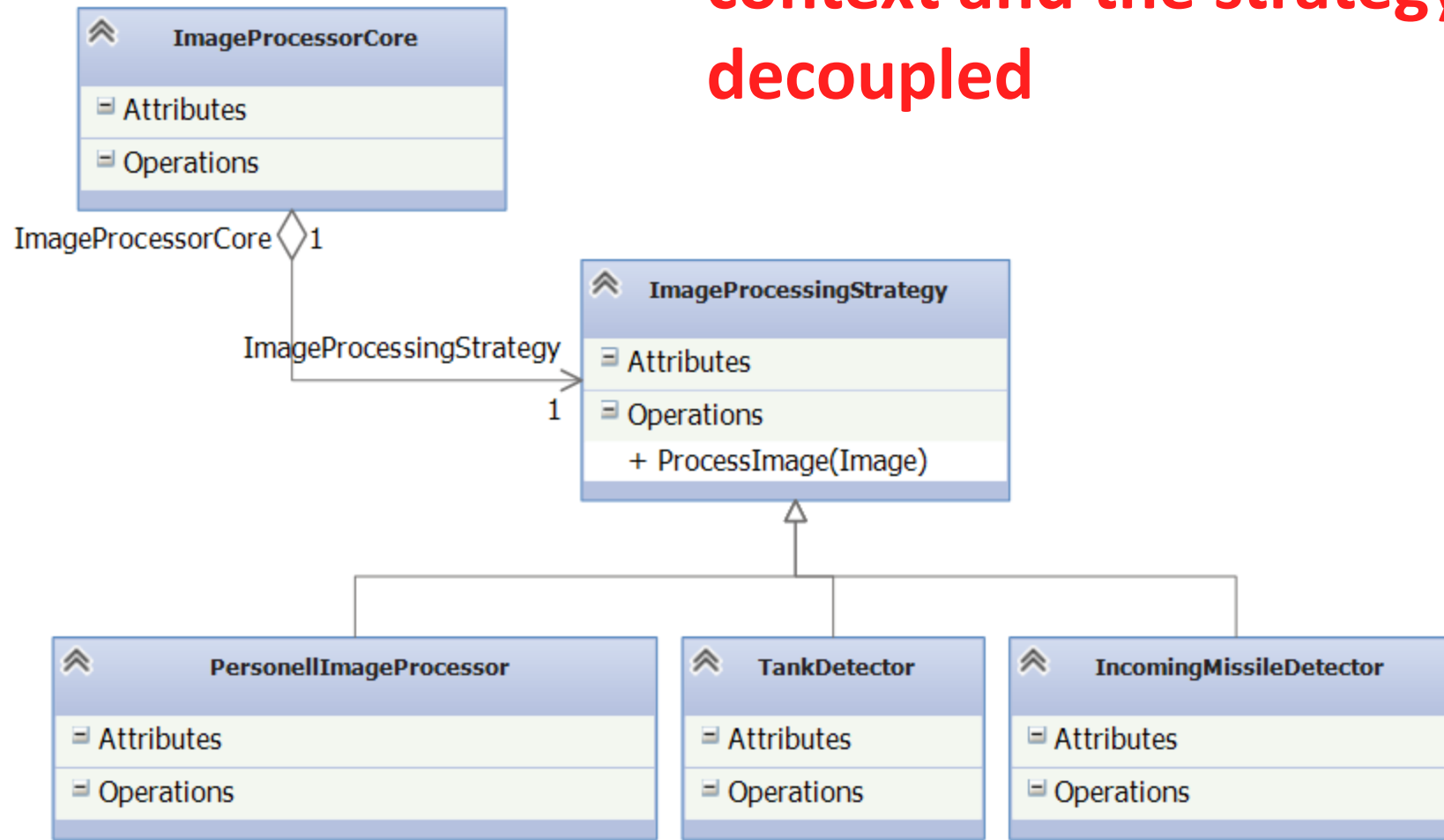
Initially, files are small, and your application has to process a single image at a time.

## cd StrategyWithDataProvider



cd StrategyWithDataProvider

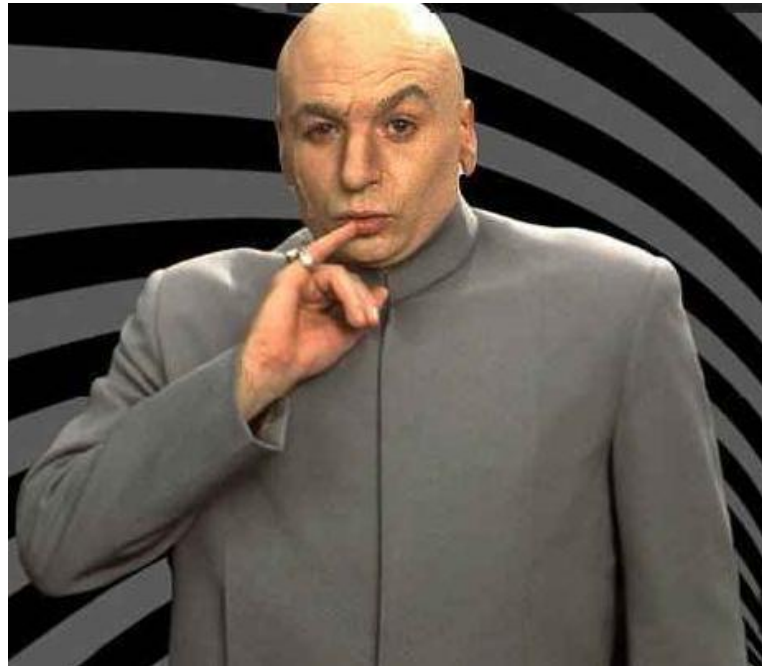
**Provide the data to keep the  
context and the strategy  
decoupled**



# Providing Data to a Strategy

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But let's say you have to process several images, no no no...several THOUSAND images....no wait...Millions of high resolution images.



# Providing Data to a Strategy

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You can't give the data to the strategy all at once,  
you'll run out of memory

How do you fix this problem?

# Providing Data to a Strategy

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First Consider

What format are the images in now?

Files?

Network video stream?

You cannot, and should not, assume that you can just give it a million paths to image files.

# Provider

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Give it an interface to access data from the strategy

Image GetImage(int imageId)



## cd StrategyWithDataProvider

