# Design Patterns in Other Languages (and Testing)

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## Design Patterns

### OOP in C

Consider the example in oop.c

### Imperiave Programming in Haskell

We use monads. Basically we just make structure that holds the value of all of our variables.

### Reflection

Reflection makes classes, methods, and fields into first-class objects that exist at runtime.

Consider the example in reflection.java

Reflection lets us write cool code that we can't write without it easily. But, it turns compile-time checks into runtime checks, which could introduce bugs easily.

- Reflection does not add any expressive power to the language
- Reflection does not solve any problem

#### class

We have a few options if we want to get a Class object.

```
Class<?> c = String.class;
Class<?> d = "hello".getClass();
Class<?> e = Class.forName("java.lang.String");
```

The first one accesses the static field of a Class. The second one is invoked on an instance of a class (implemented for all objects). The third one is to pass the full string representing the location of that type in the Java Standard Library to the Class static method.

The reflective calls nearly all throw some kind of exception. Those need to get caught.

Going further...

```
class A { A(String x, int y) { ... }}
Class<?> c = A.class;
Constructor<?> cons = c.getConstructor(String.class, int.class);
Object o = cons.newInstance("foo", 42);
A a = (A) o;
```

Yay, now no one can ever fire us because our code is so convoluted that no one will ever be able to understand it

We can also reimplement the factory methods from p2...

```
Hashmap<Character, String> m; // the String is the classname of the Piece
String name = m.get('p'); // assume name.equals("Pawn")
Constructor cons = c.getConstructor();
Piece p = (Piece) cons.newInstance();
Or something even more fun:
if (str.matches("pwd")) {
    pwd();
} else if (str.matches("cd .*")) {
    cd(...);
} else if .......
String[] split = str.split(" ");
WARNING
```

This exposes any method of