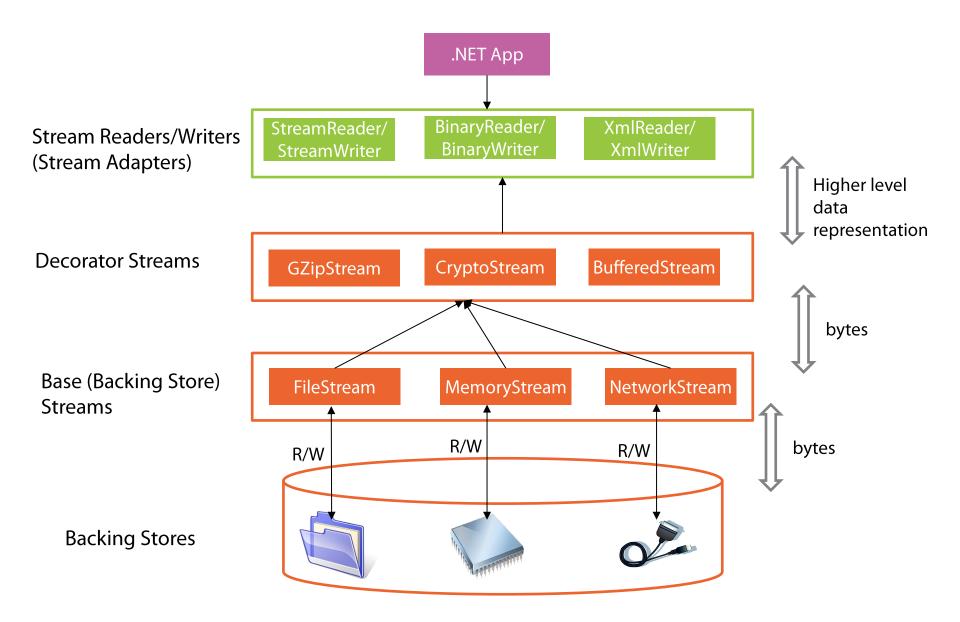
Decorator Streams

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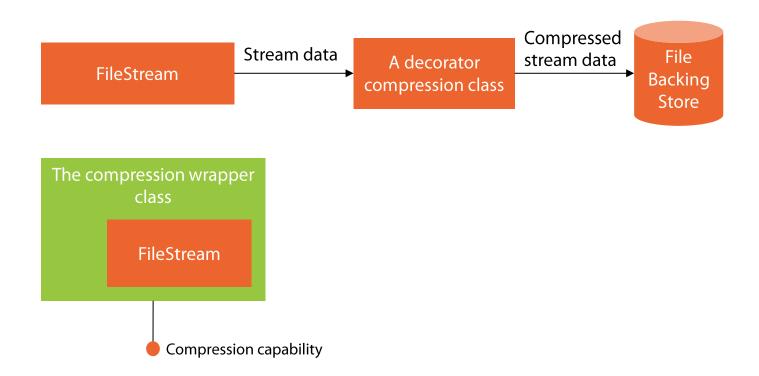


Overall Architecture

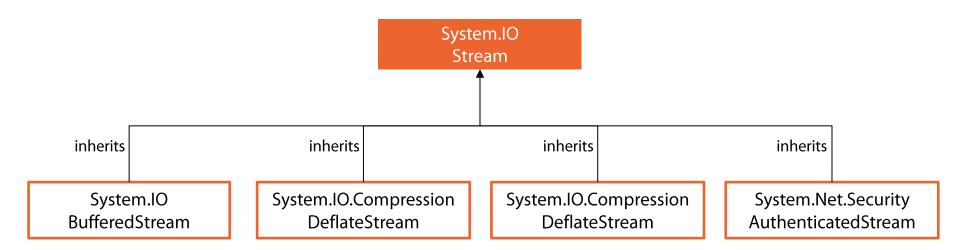


So What is a Decorator?

- Wrapper class that implements the Decorator design pattern
- Adds runtime capabilities to the wrapped class



Decorator Streams



Buffering Reviewed

- Enhances the performance of reading/writing by reducing number of I/O operations
- Implemented via an in-memory buffer

Write Read

Data is written to buffer instead of backing store

When buffer is full, data is flushed to the backing store

Single I/O operation instead of multiple ones

More data is read than what is actually requested

Extra data is stored in buffer and used for future reads

Number of I/O operations reduced

- FileStream implements an internal buffer
- Q: How do streams without internal buffers benefit from buffering?
- A: BufferedStream decorator stream

BufferedStream

Two constructor overloads:

- BufferedStream(Stream): default buffer size is 4096 bytes
- 2. BufferedStream(Stream, Int32): buffer size specified

```
NetworkStream networkStream = tcpClient.GetStream();
BufferedStream bs = new BufferedStream(networkStream);
bs.WriteByte(200);
bs.ReadByte();
```

Compression Streams

DeflateStream and GZipStream

- Use the same compression algorithm
- GZipStream uses DeflateStream
- GZipStream adds Cyclic Redundancy Check (CRC) to compressed data
- GZipStream is more reliable than DeflateStream
- GZipStream slower than DeflateStream and produces larger size

Compression and Decompression

- [GZipStream/DeflateStream].Write: compresses data
- [GZipStream/DeflateStream].Read: decompresses data

```
using (FileStream fs1 = new FileStream(@"c:\files\data.txt", FileMode.CreateNew))
using (Stream gs = new GZipStream(fs1, CompressionMode.Compress))
gs.Write(dataToRead, 0, dataToRead.Length);
```

CryptoStream

- Provides cryptographic operations over stream data
- Requires understanding of cryptographic concepts
 - Search 'cryptography' in Pluralsight library

Encryption Example

```
//encrypt
byte[] key = { 11, 22, 33, 44, 55, 66, 77, 88, 99, 100, 200, 123, 156, 34, 89, 93 };
byte[] iv = { 34, 24, 32, 44, 55, 60, 13, 9, 22, 55, 77, 90, 23, 12, 13, 11 };
byte[] data = Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes("this is a text to encrypt");

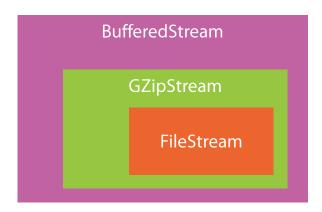
using (SymmetricAlgorithm algorithm = Aes.Create())
using (ICryptoTransform encryptor = algorithm.CreateEncryptor(key, iv))
using (FileStream stream = new FileStream(@"c:\files\text.txt", FileMode.CreateNew))
using (CryptoStream crypto = new CryptoStream(stream, encryptor, CryptoStreamMode.Write))
crypto.Write(data, 0, data.Length);
```

Decryption Example

```
//decrypt
StreamReader sr = null;
using (SymmetricAlgorithm algorithm = Aes.Create())
using (ICryptoTransform decryptor = algorithm.CreateDecryptor(key, iv))
using (FileStream stream = new FileStream(@"c:\files\text.txt", FileMode.Open))
using (CryptoStream crypto = new CryptoStream(stream, decryptor, CryptoStreamMode.Read))
{
    sr = new StreamReader(crypto);
    Console.WriteLine(sr.ReadToEnd());
}
Console.ReadLine();
```

Chaining Decorator Streams

- Decorator streams can be chained
 - Ex: Compression stream followed by encryption stream



```
FileStream fs = new FileStream(@"c:\files\text.txt", FileMode.Open);

BufferedStream (new GZipStream (fs, CompressionMode.Compress));
```

Disposing Decorator Streams

- Closing a decorator stream also closes the decorated backing store stream
- In a chain, closing the stream at the start of the chain, also closes the entire chain

Summary

- Implement decorator design pattern
- Perform runtime functions on byte data of backing store stream
- Three commonly used backing store streams:
 - BufferedStream
 - DeflateStream and GZipStream
 - CryptoStream
- A chain of decorator streams can be created
 - Closing the start of the chain, closes the entire chain