软件工程

装饰模式

Spring 2022, SWUFE

复习

- 策略模式
- 单例模式
- 静态工厂方法(不是设计模式,但很实用)
- 工厂方法模式

1. 装饰者模式

Decorator Pattern



装饰模式允许你动态地添加类的行为。

开闭原则(Open-Closed Principle)

Classes should be open for extension, but closed for modification.

```
if (type.equals("cheese")) {
    pizza = new CheesePizza();
} else if (type.equals("greek") {
    pizza = new GreekPizza();
} else if (type.equals("pepperoni") {
    pizza = new PepperoniPizza();
}
```

问自己一个问题: <u>当需求发生</u> 改变时,代码是否需要修改?

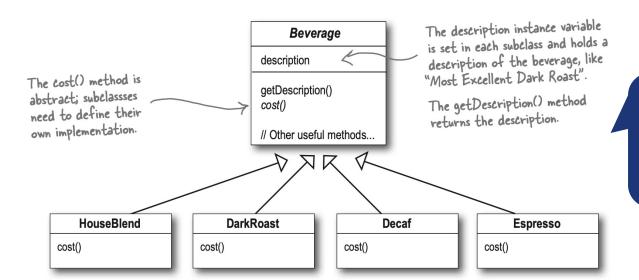
```
class Rectangle {
    3 usages
    private double width;
    3 usages
    private double height;

public Rectangle(double width, double height) {
    this.width = width;
    this.height = height;
}
```

背景:你要实现一个图形绘制软件 其中一个需求是计算当前视窗内所 有图形的面积之和。

```
尾 🚽 🖟 🖟 🖟 🖟 Calculator
    public double area(List<Rectangle> rectangles) {
        double area = 0;
        for (Rectangle shape : rectangles) {
            area += shape.getWidth() * shape.getHeight();
        return area;
```

1.1 案例:咖啡系统





如何在不修改现有代 码的前提下,实现动 态添加配料(功能)?

如果不考虑"开闭原则"

```
Beverage beverage = new Latte();
double price = beverage.cost();
beverage.add(new Milk());
```

```
abstract class Beverage {
   List<Condiment> condiments;
}
```

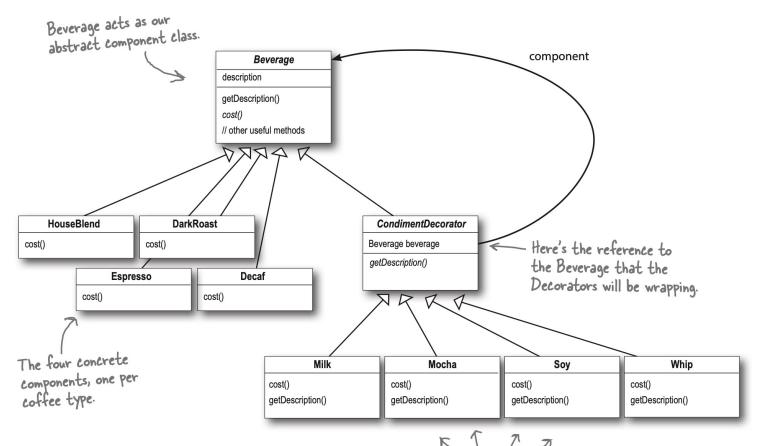


1.2 解决方案

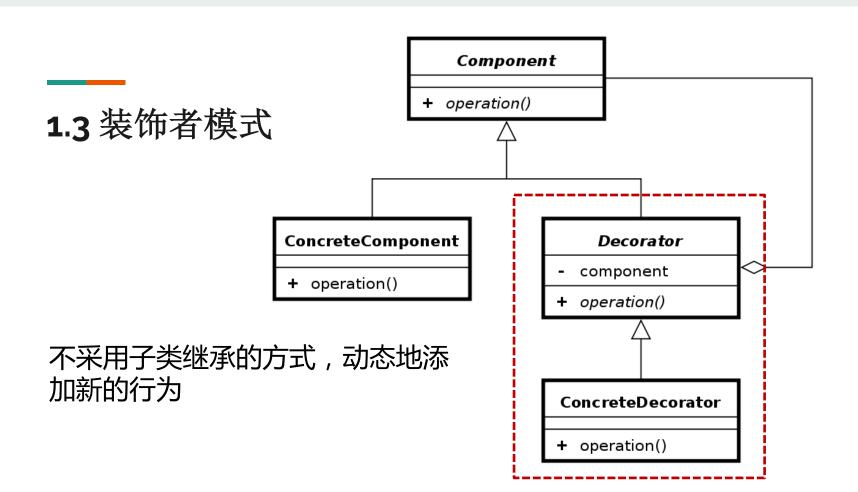
让配料(Condiment)实现/继承(implement/extends)Beverage,同时 Condiment *has a* Beverage。

此时,把 Condiment 称为装饰器(decorator)。

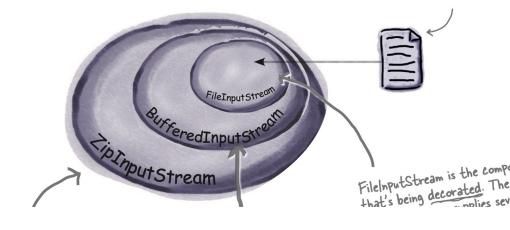
```
absract class CondimentDecorator extends Beverage{
    Beverage beverage;
}
```



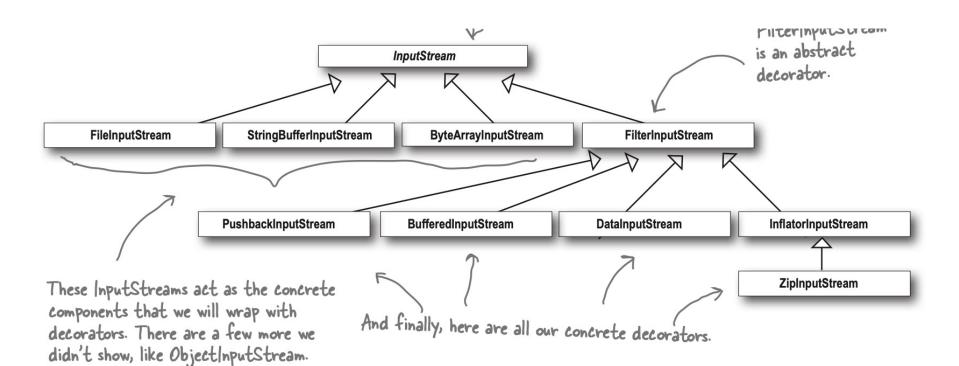
Beverage b1 = new DarkRoast(); Beverage b2 = new Milk(b1); And here are our condiment decorators; notice they need to implement not only cost() but also getDescription(). We'll see why in a moment...



1.4 Java IO: 修饰者模式



FileInputStream fin = new FileInputStream("file1.txt");
BufferedInputStream bin = new BufferedInputStream(fin);



Head First: Welcome, Decorator Pattern. We've heard that you've been a bit down on yourself lately?

/ˈglæm.ə.əs/ 有魅力的;令人嚮往的

Decorator: Yes, I know the world sees me as the glamorous design pattern, but you know, I've got my share of problems just like everyone.

HeadFirst: Can you perhaps share some of your troubles with us?

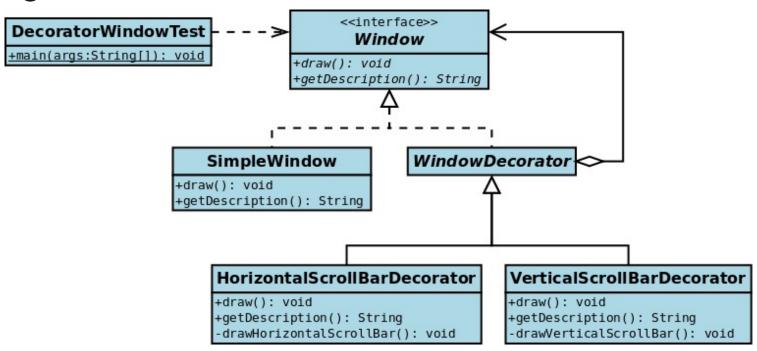
Decorator: Sure. Well, you know I've got the power to add flexibility to designs, that much is for sure, but I also have a *dark side*. You see, I can sometimes add a lot of small classes to a design, and this occasionally results in a design that's less than straightforward for others to understand.

HeadFirst: Can you give us an example? /noʊˈtɔːr.i.əs/ 臭名昭著的,聲名狼藉的

Decorator: Take the Java I/O libraries. These are notoriously difficult for people to understand at first. But if they just saw the classes as a set of wrappers around an InputStream, life would be much easier.

https://refactoringguru.cn/design-patterns/decorator

1.5 更多例子



1.6 课堂练习

用熟悉的面向对象语言实现装饰者模式。

https://github.com/bethrobson/Head-First-Design-Patterns/tree/master/src/headfirst/designpatterns/decorator/starbuzz

2. 外观模式

Facade Pattern

建築學術語,一般指建築物的外牆(尤其是正面)。

案例:上课与下课

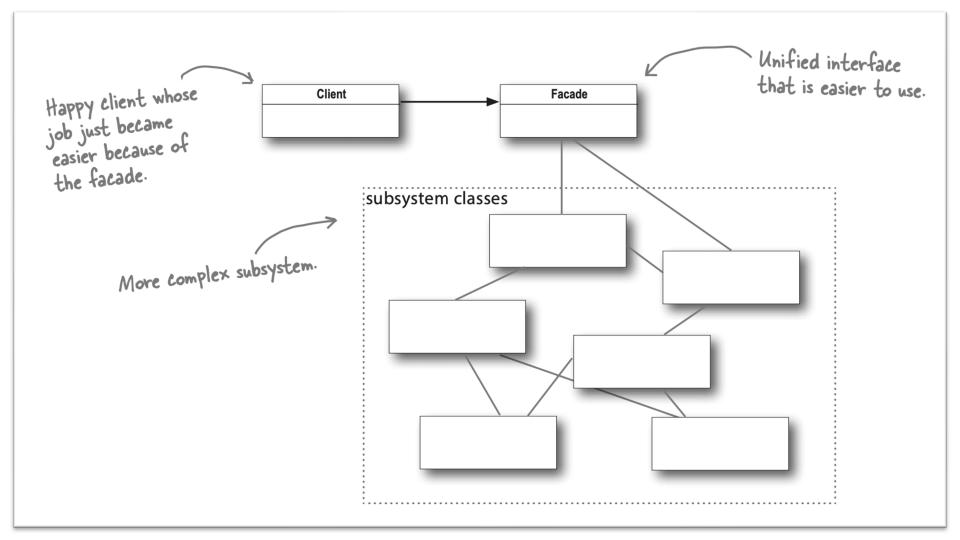
• 上课:开门、开灯、开显示器、开电脑、开投影仪、开麦克风

• 下课:关门、关灯、光显示器、关电脑、关投影仪、关麦克风

上课

下课

为复杂系统提供一个简单的接口



小结

- 装饰者模式
- · 理解 Java IO 的设计
- 门面模式

3. Marp

使用Markdown写PPT



软件工程

谷歌视角下的软件工程

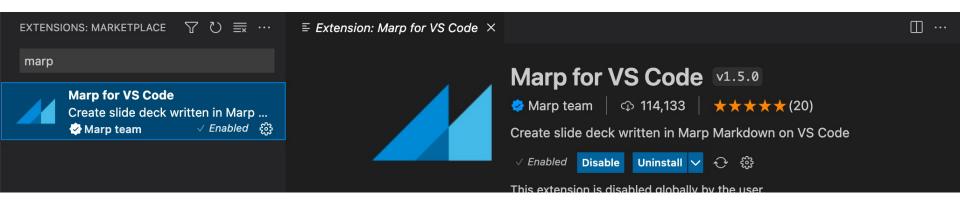
Fall 2021, SWUFE

复习

- "软件工程是把系统的、有序的、可量化的方法应用到软件的开发、 运营和维护上的过程。
- 需求分析 (NABCD)
- 代码管理 (Git)
- 代码规范
- 设计模式
- 测试(单元、效能、CI)
- UI

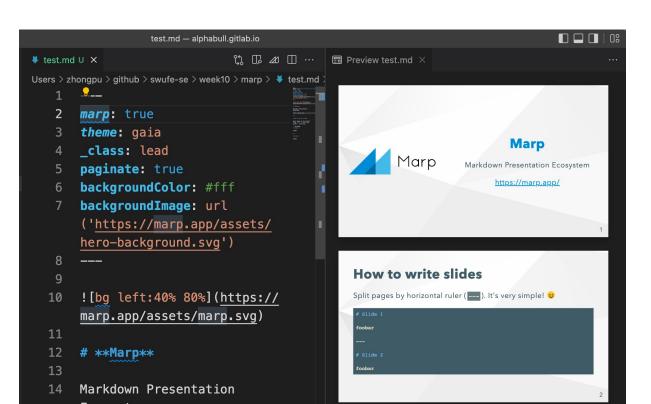
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2.1 Marp



- 打开 https://marp.app/
- 复制Example代码

2.2 练习



个人作业

图文并茂地介绍仿 airdrop 软件,主要包括:

- · 关键功能
- · 关键代码
- 单元测试
- 使用教程

格式是重要评分依据。通过飞书文档提交。

Final Project

介绍小组的 final project, 主要包括:

- · 背景(重点解释为什么它是一个有需求的软件)
- 软件原型
- ・ 亮点

(从16周开始,每组约10分钟。)