

## Patterns

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# Learning goals

- 1) Understand why patterns are useful in software engineering
- 2) Analyze the difference between a pattern and an algorithm
- 3) Remember the categorization of patterns

# Algorithm vs. pattern

- **Algorithm:**

- A method for solving a problem using a finite sequence of well-defined instructions for solving a problem
- Starting from an initial state, the algorithm proceeds through a series of successive states, eventually terminating at a final state

- **Pattern:**

- „A pattern describes a problem which occurs over and over again in our environment, and then describes the core of the solution to that problem in such a way that you can use this solution a million times over, without ever doing it the same way twice“ - Christopher Alexander, A pattern language.

## Original definition (Christopher Alexander):

*A pattern is a three-part rule, which expresses a relation between a certain **context**, a **problem**, and a **solution**.*

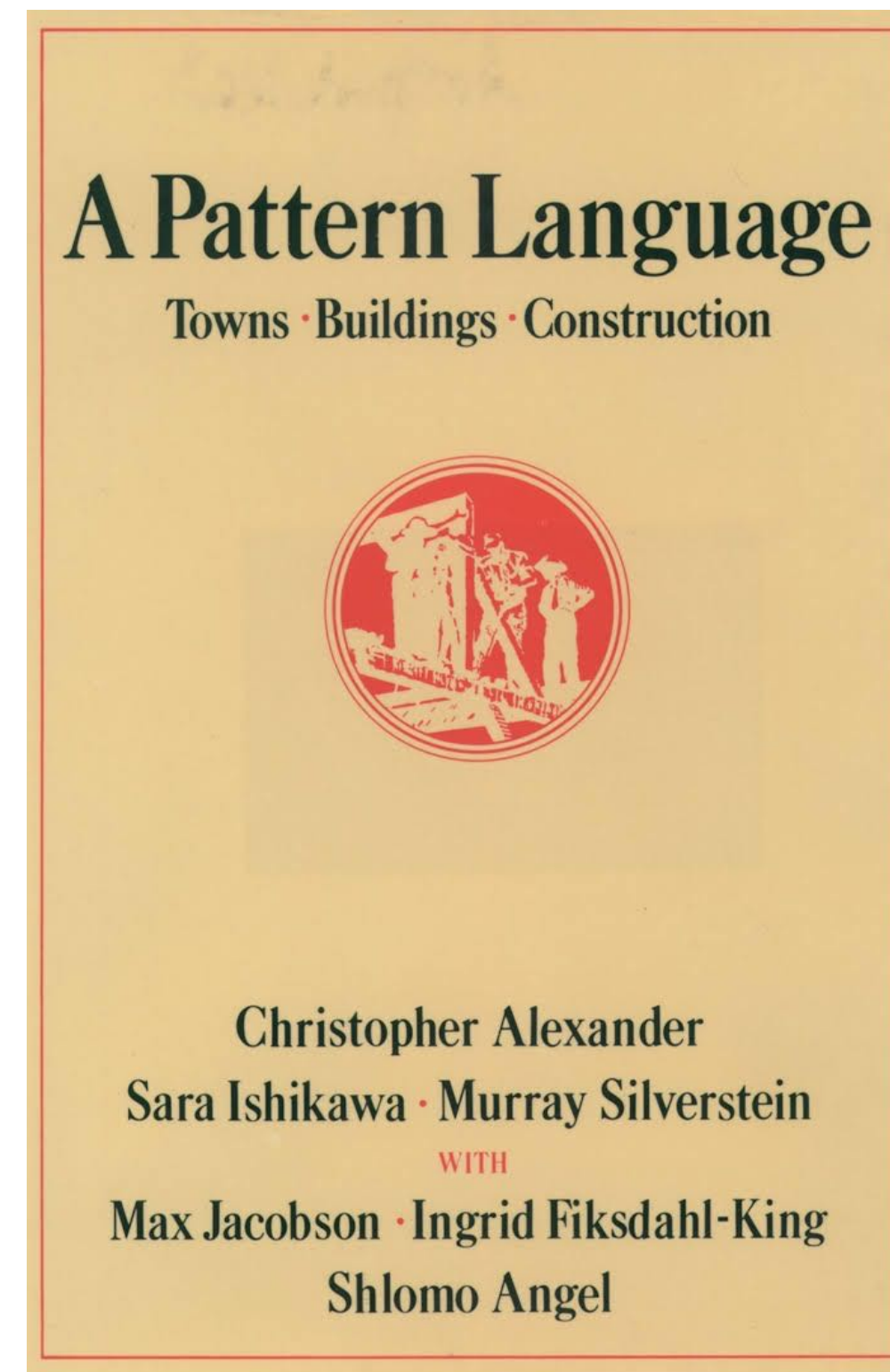
# Patterns originated in architecture

## Christopher Alexander

\* 1936 Vienna, Austria

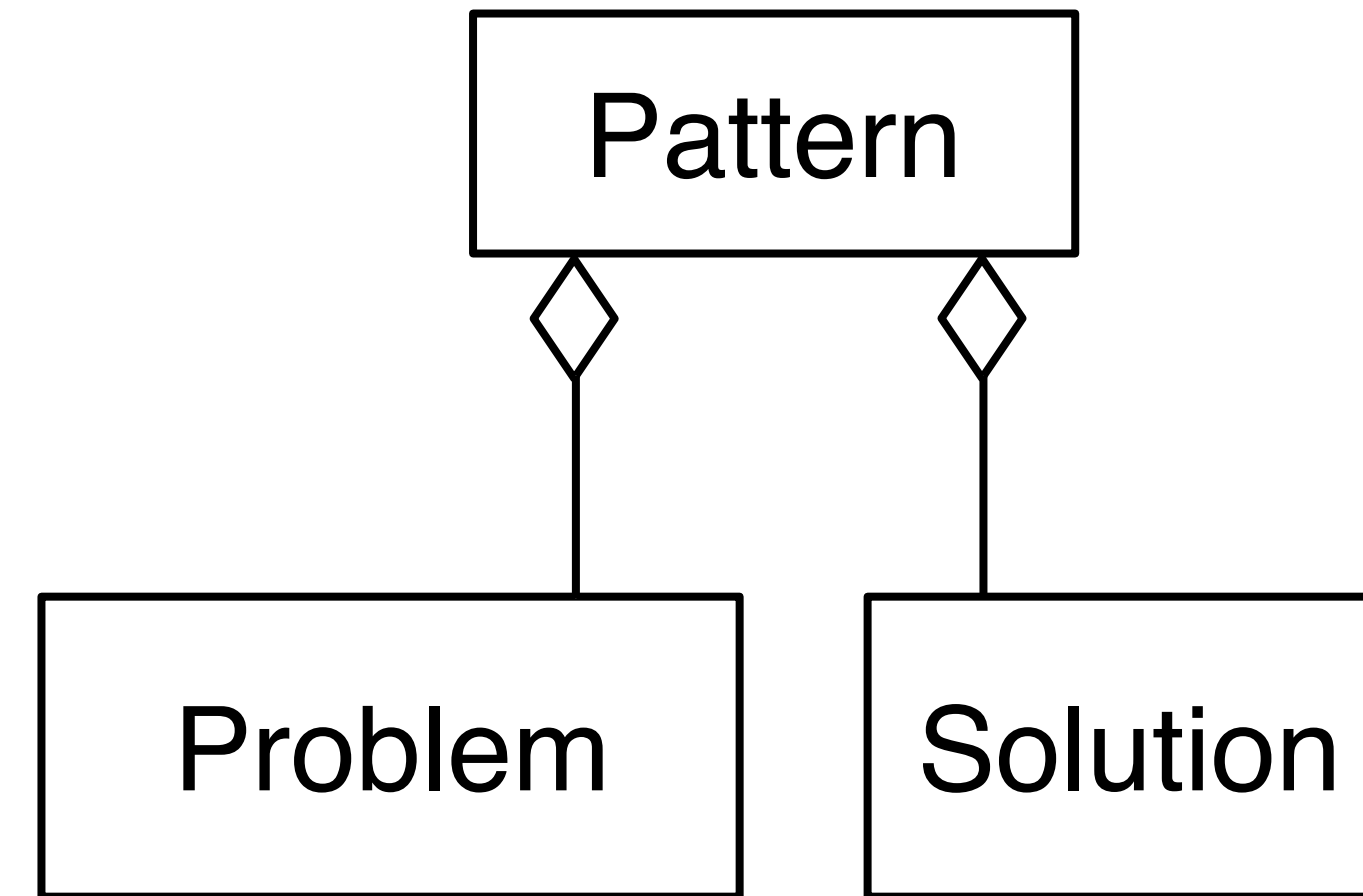
Over 200 building projects

Author of the book  
“A Pattern Language”



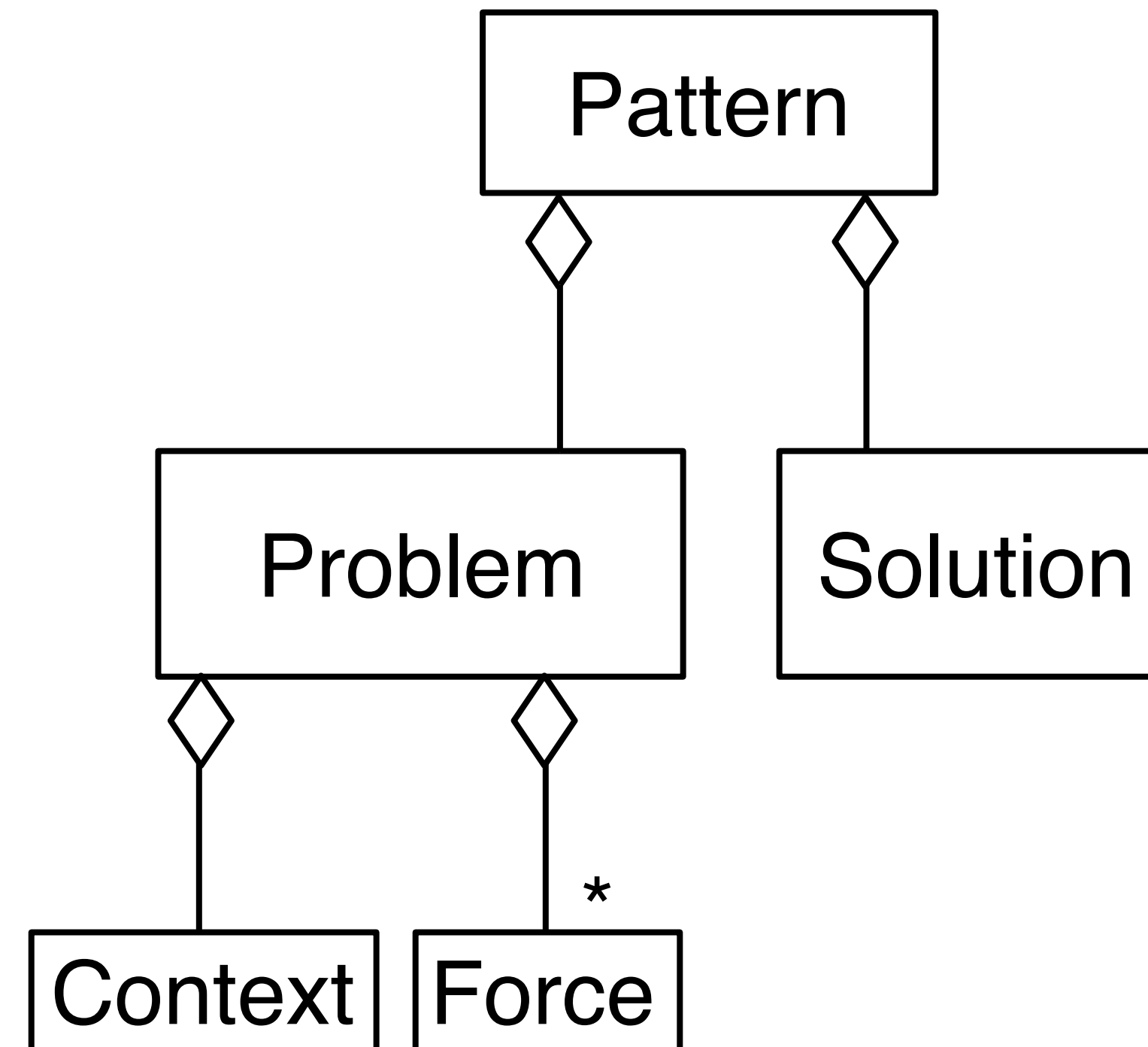
# Pattern definition 1/5

- A pattern has a **problem** and a **solution**



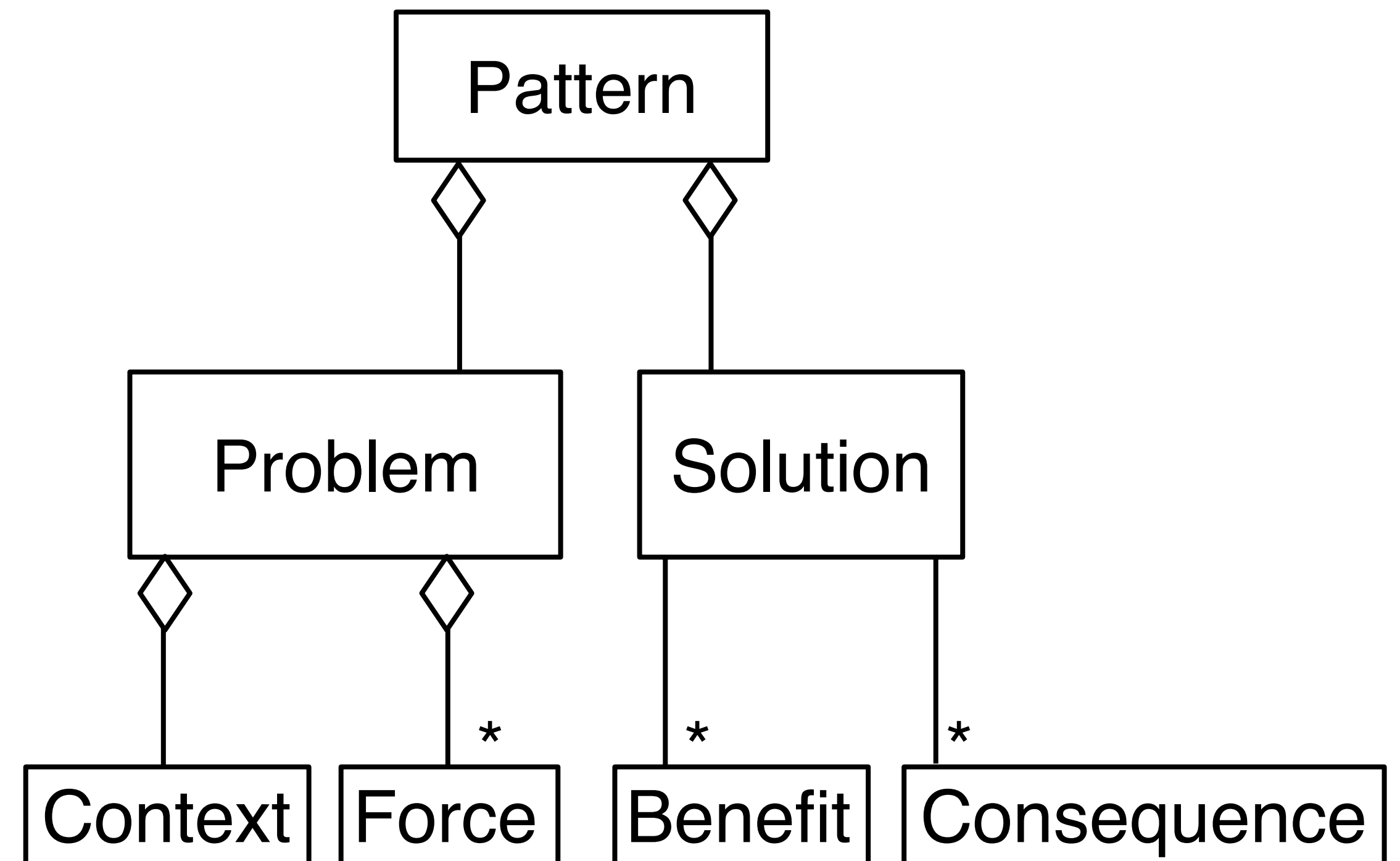
# Pattern definition 2/5

- A pattern has a **problem** and a **solution**
- The problem class is elaborated in terms of a **context** and a set of **forces**



# Pattern definition 3/5

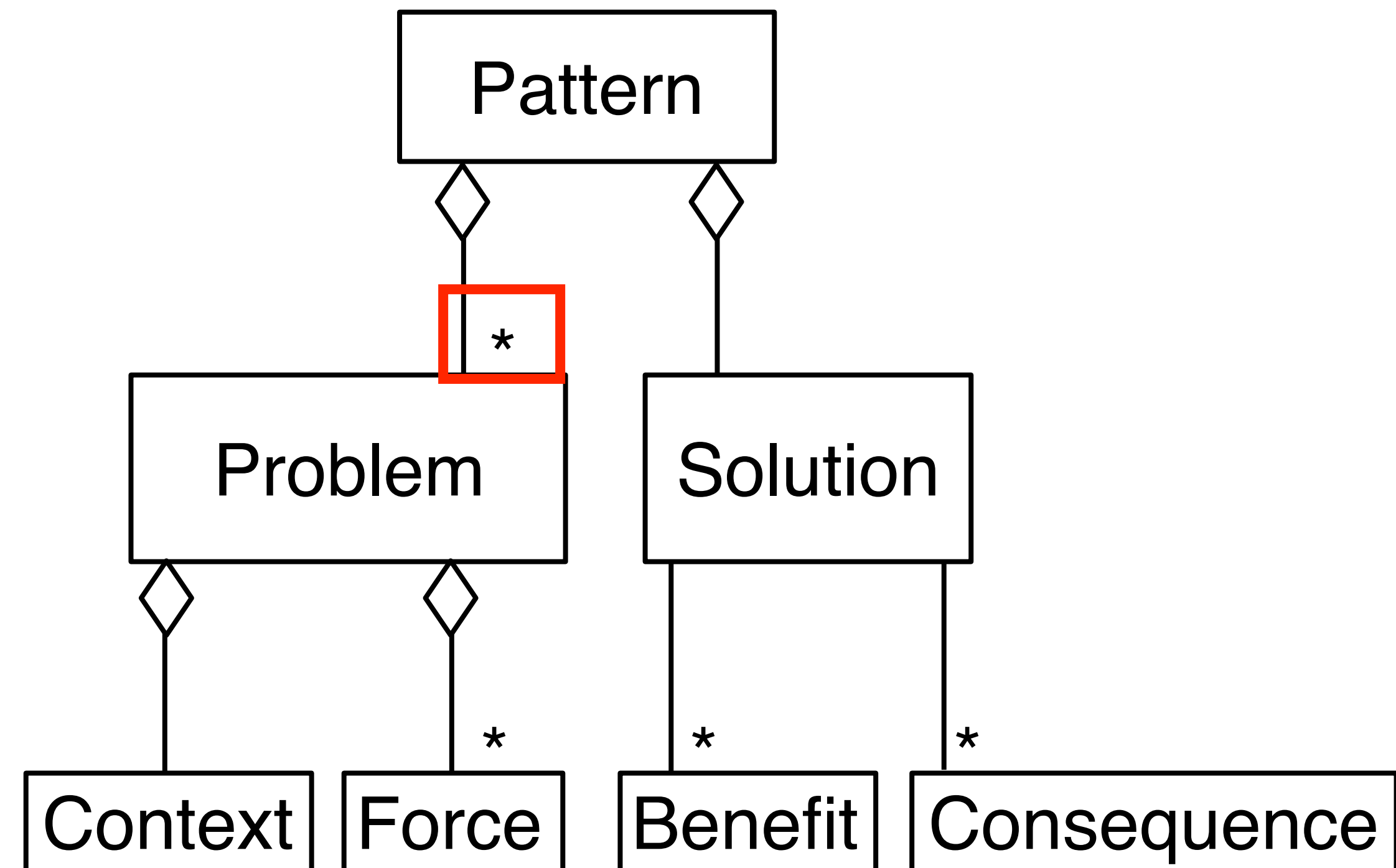
- A pattern has a **problem** and a **solution**
- The problem class is elaborated in terms of a **context** and a set of **forces**
- The solution resolves these forces with **benefits** and **consequences**





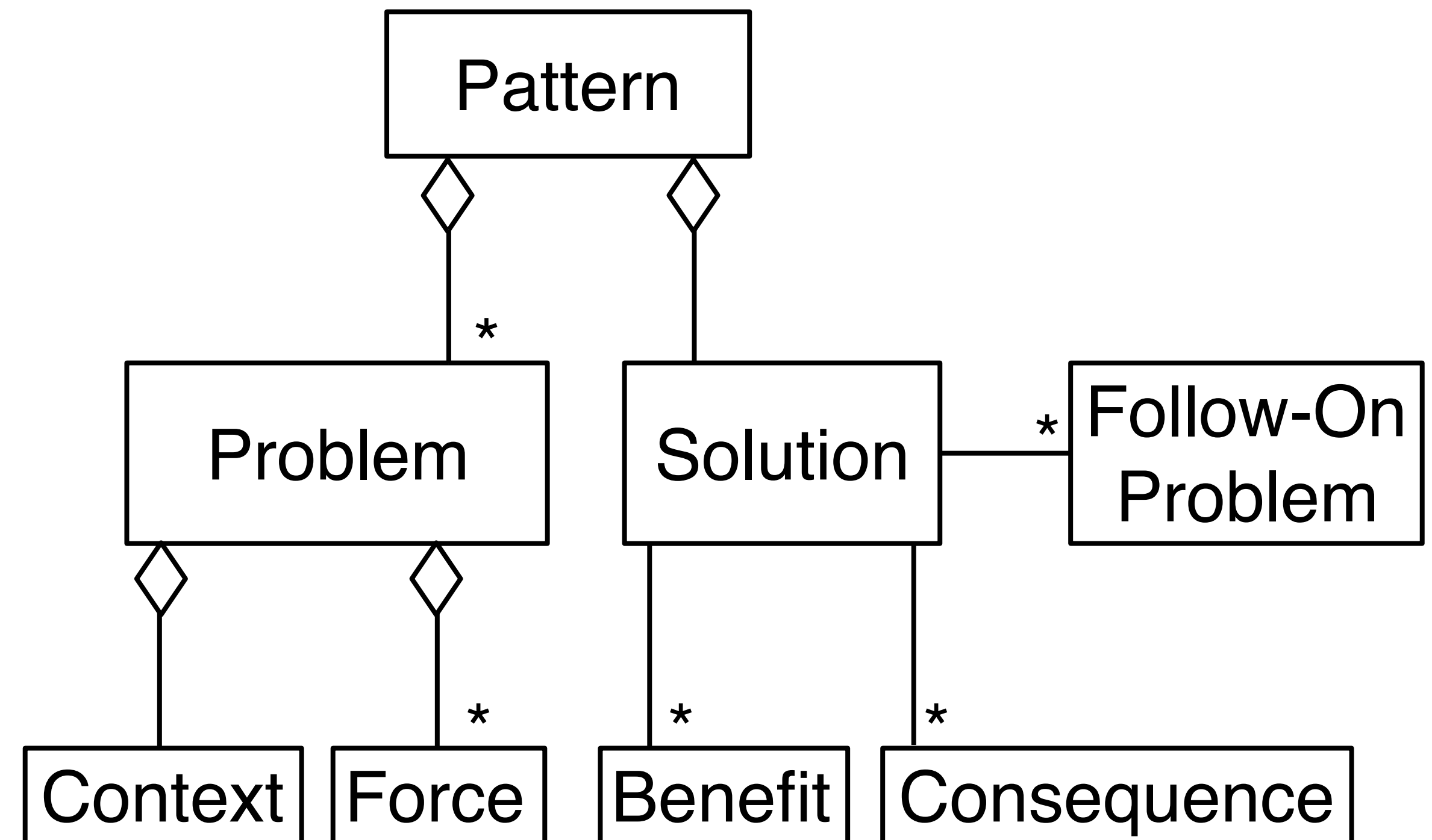
# Pattern definition 4/5

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- To be considered as a pattern, the solution must be applicable to more than one specific problem



# Pattern definition 5/5

- A pattern has a **problem** and a **solution**
- The problem class is elaborated in terms of a **context** and a set of **forces**
- The solution resolves these forces with **benefits** and **consequences**
- To be considered as a pattern, the solution must be applicable to more than one specific problem
- Solutions usually generate **follow-on problems**
- Follow-on problems can again be elaborated in terms of **context** and **forces** which may lead to the applicability of other patterns

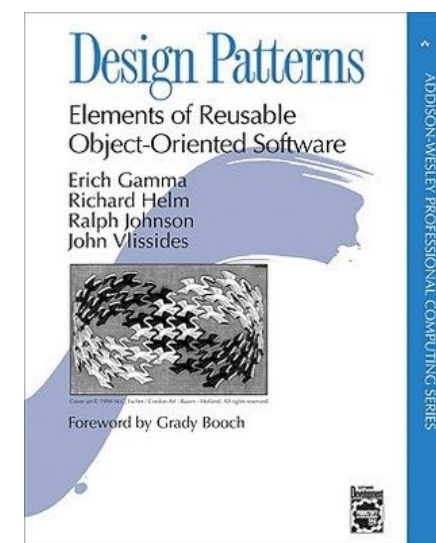


# 3 schemata for describing patterns

1) Alexandrian form (architecture)

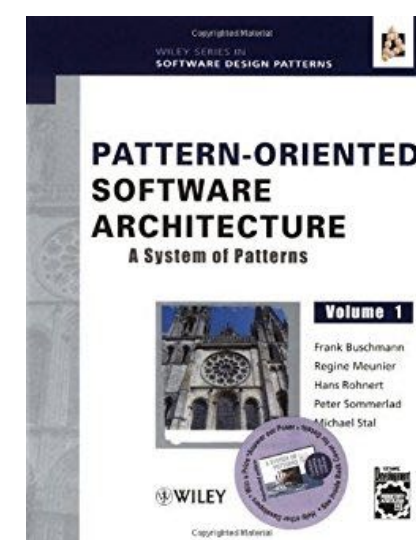
2) Gang of four: name, intent, also known as, motivation, applicability, ...

**Erich Gamma et. al**



3) Gang of five: name, also known as, example, context, problem, ...

**Frank Buschmann et. al**





# Categorization used for this course

- **Patterns for development activities**
  - Analysis
  - Architecture
  - Design
  - Testing
- **Patterns for cross-functional activities**
  - Process
  - Agile
  - Build and release management
- **Antipatterns**
  - Smells & refactorings



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