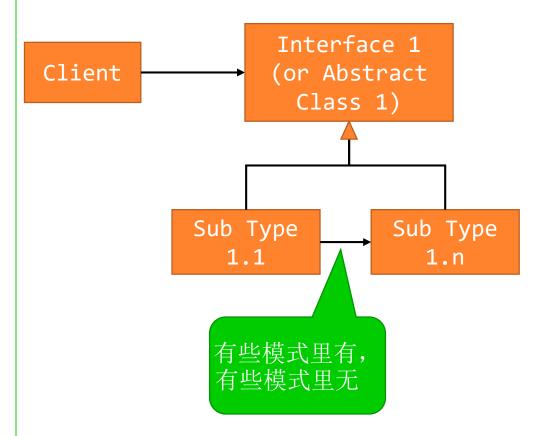
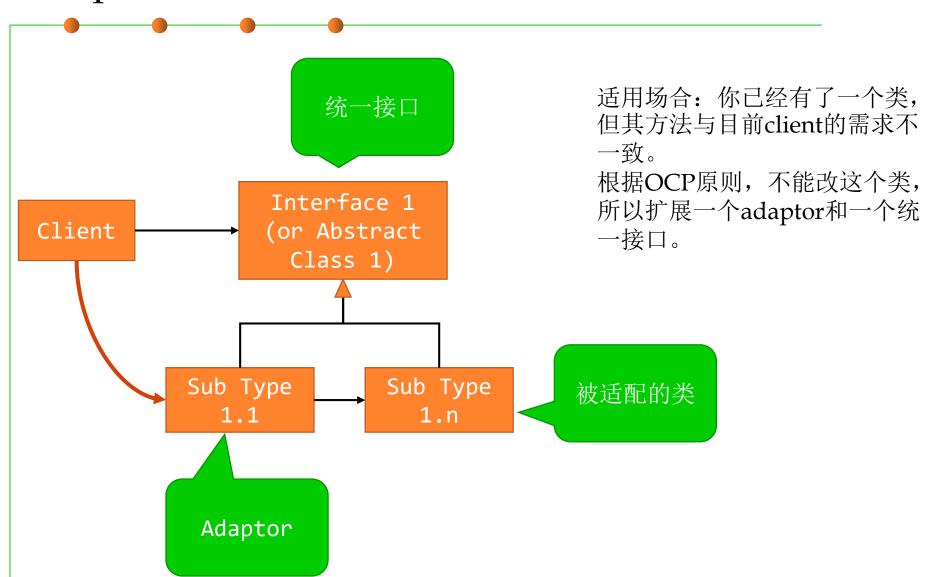
# 设计模式的对比: 共性样式1

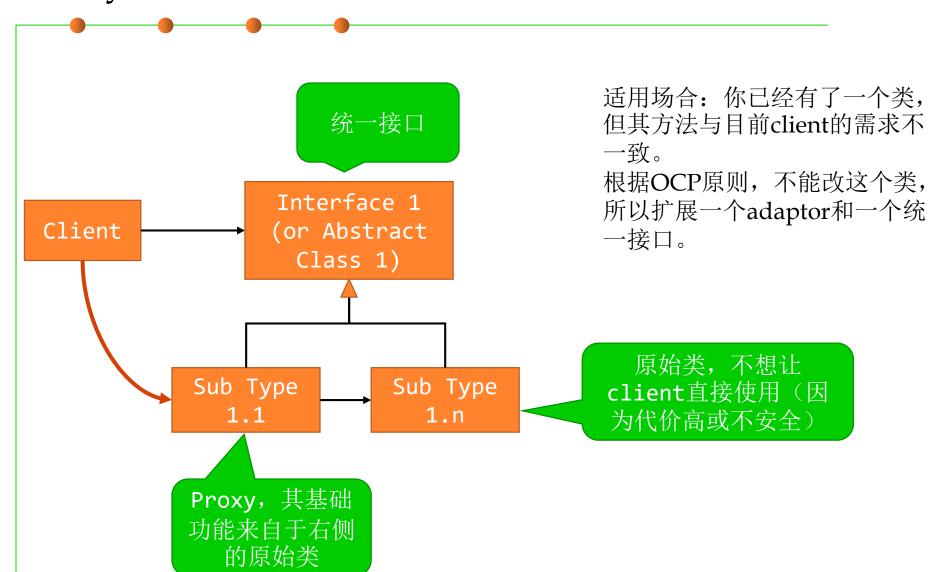
只使用"继承",不使用"delegation"



# Adaptor



### Proxy

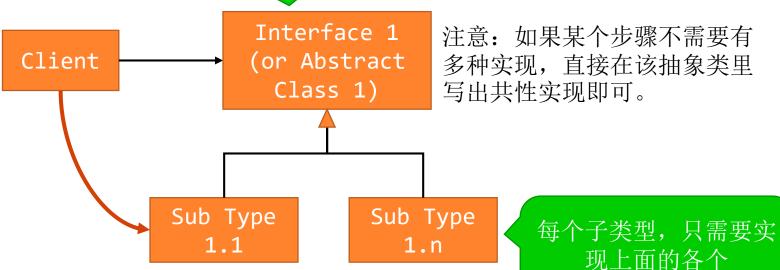


Template

(1)要提供一个统一的算法方法, final的,按次序调用一系列 代表算法步骤的abstract方法

(2) 要提供一组abstract方法, 分别代表算法的某个步骤

适用场合:有共性的算法流程, 但算法各步骤有不同的实现 典型的"将共性提升至超类型, 将个性保留在子类型"

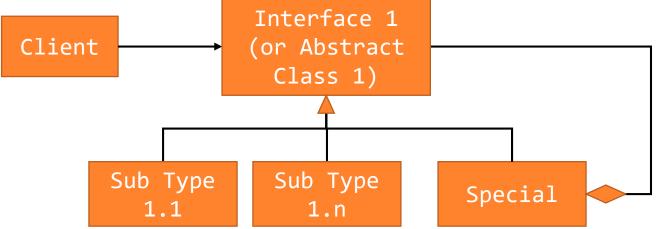


abstract方法即可。

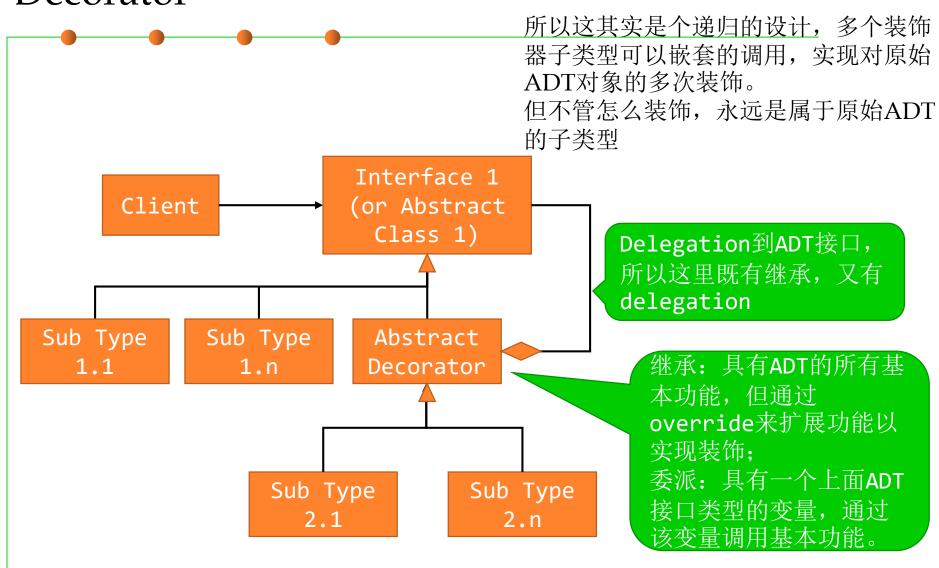
# 设计模式的对比: 共性样式2

通过继承获得上层抽象接口的基本行为 通过delegation/composition实现递归 Decorator/Composite、

Interface 1
(or Abstract

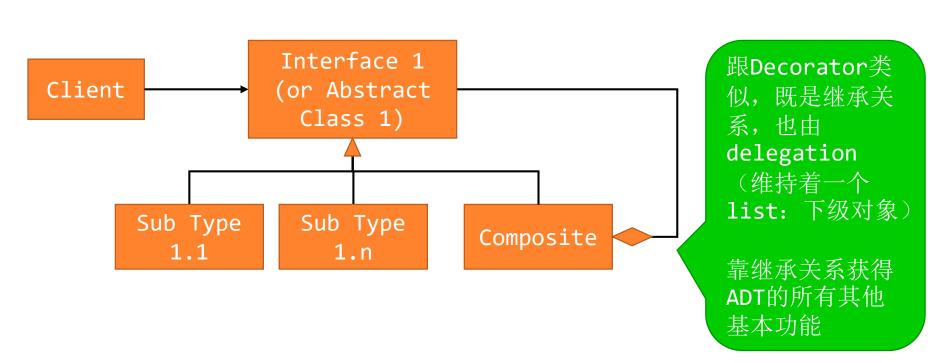


#### Decorator



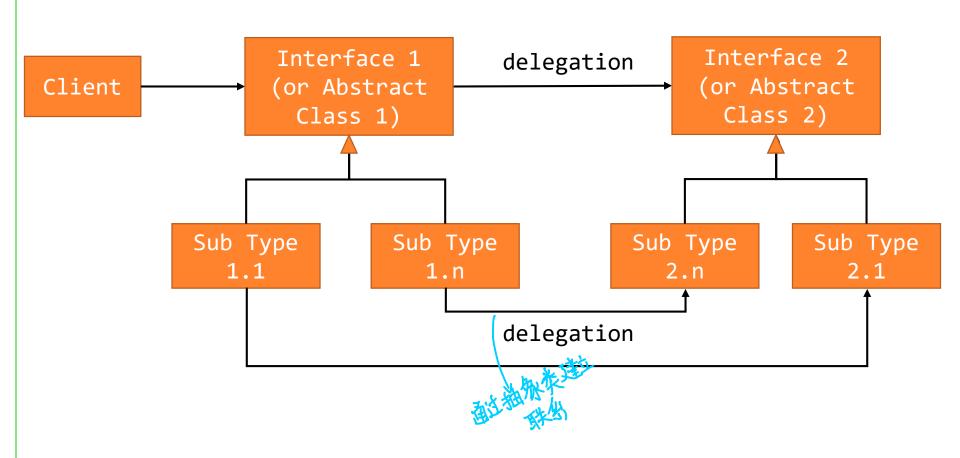
### Composite

这也是个递归的设计,每个子类型对象都可以把ADT的任何子类型放入其list当中作为下级,从而形成层次化的树形结构

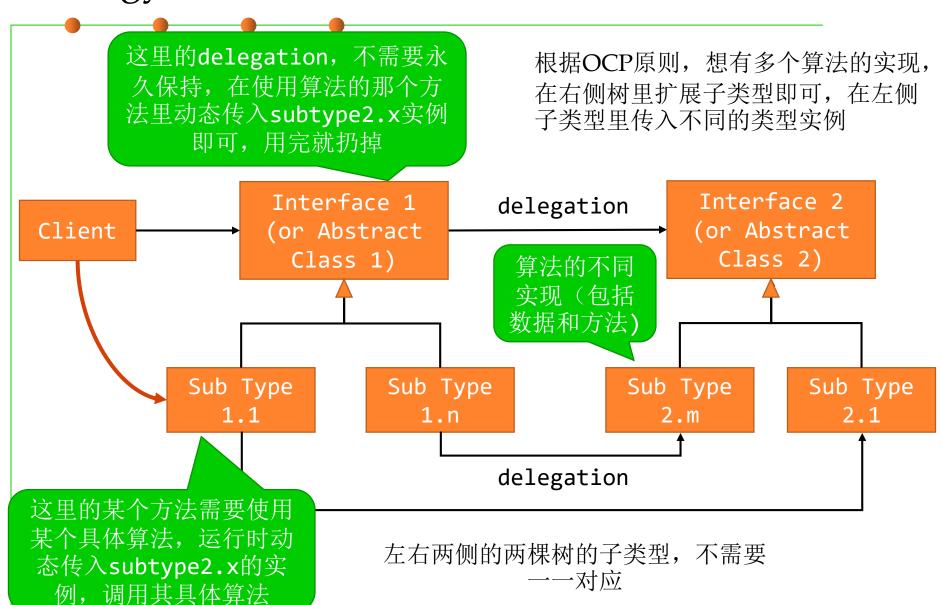


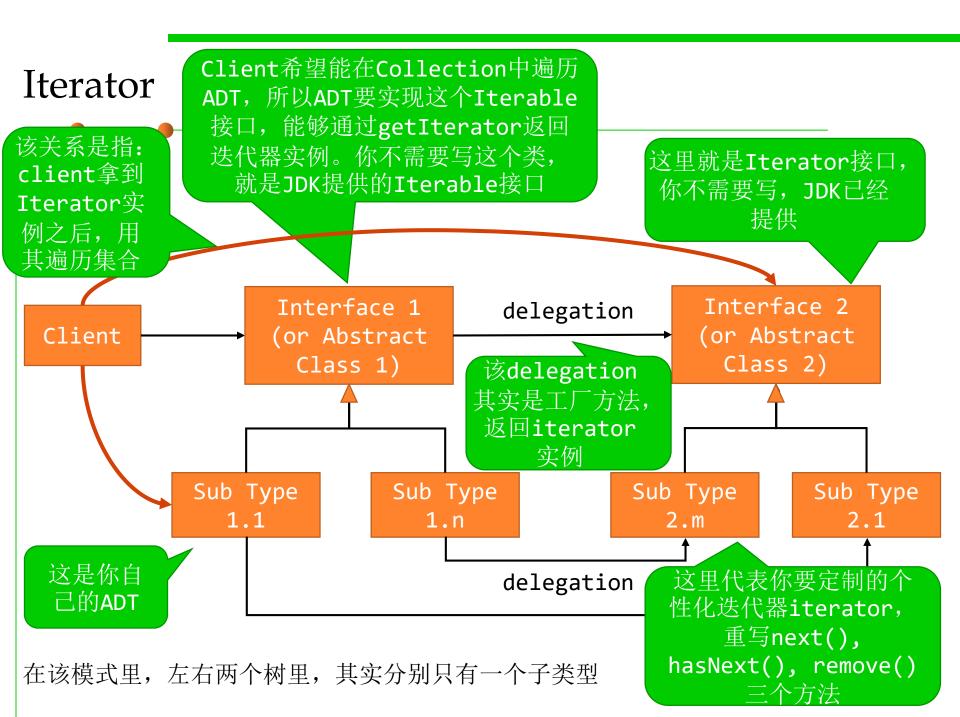
### 设计模式的对比: 共性样式3

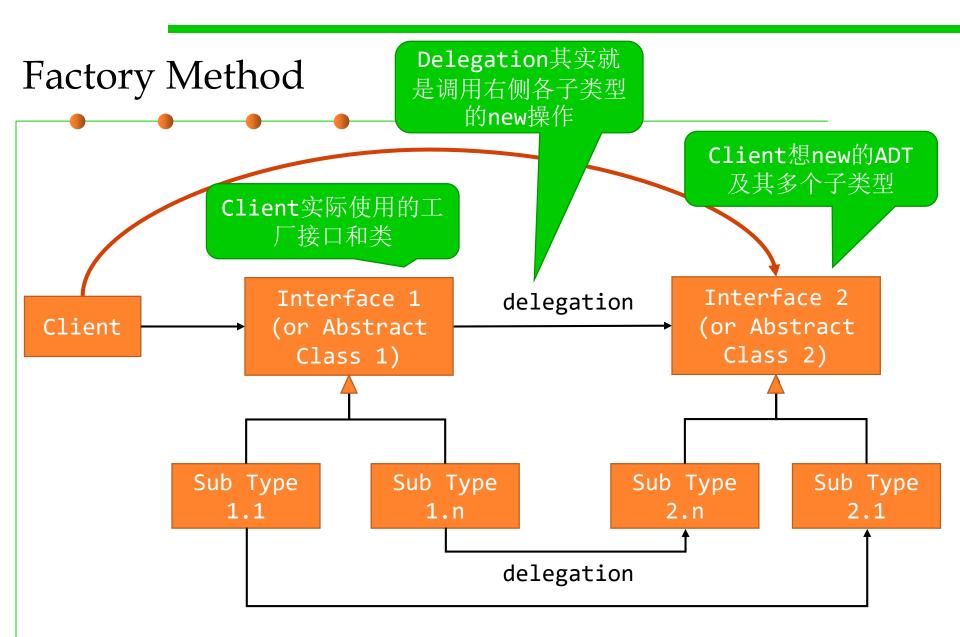
两棵"继承树",两个层次的"delegation"



### Strategy



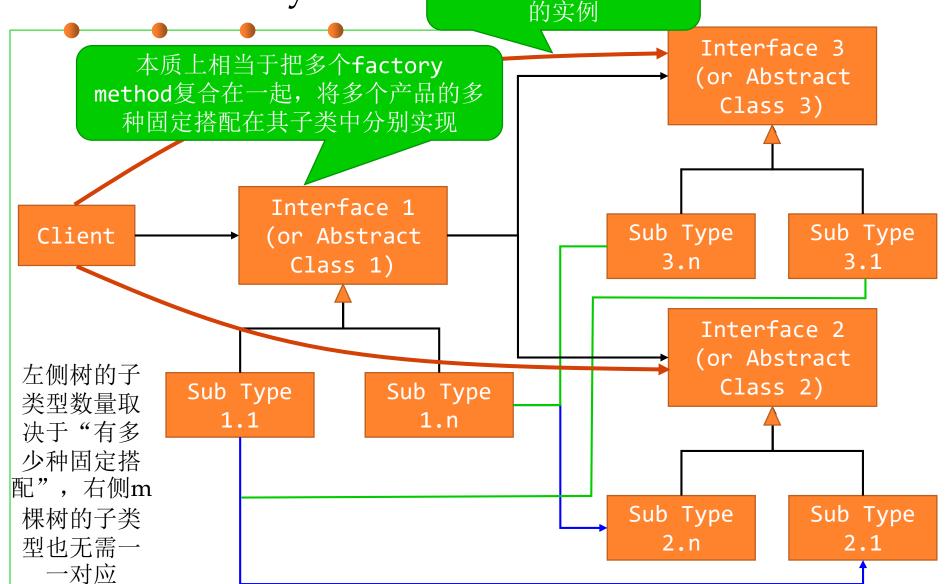


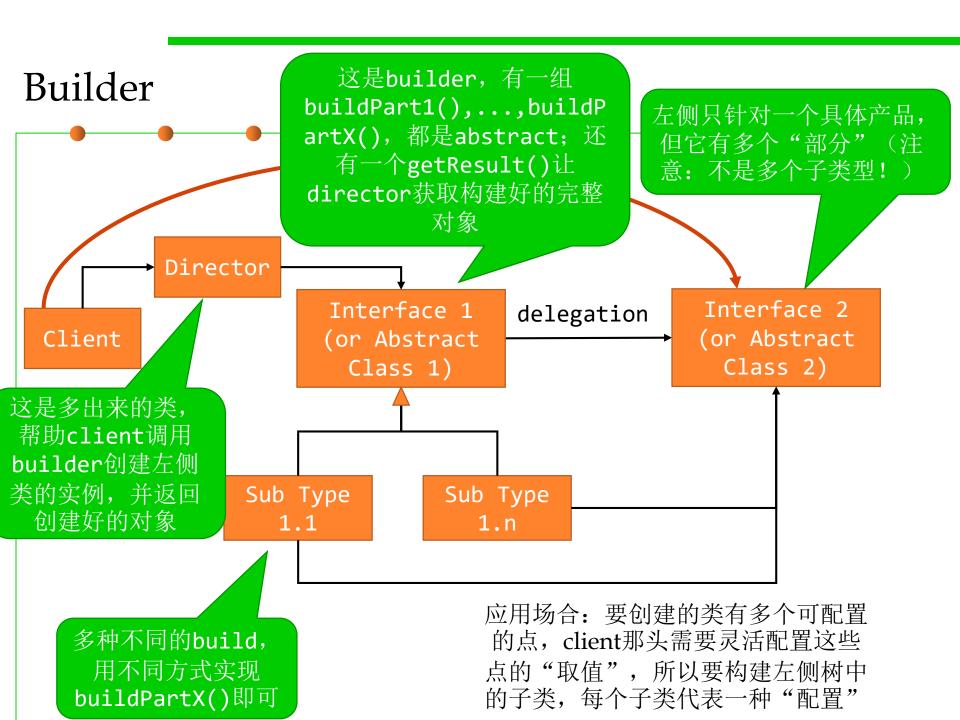


左右两棵树的子类型一一对应。如果在工厂方法里使用type表征右侧的子类型,那么左侧的子类型只要1个即可。

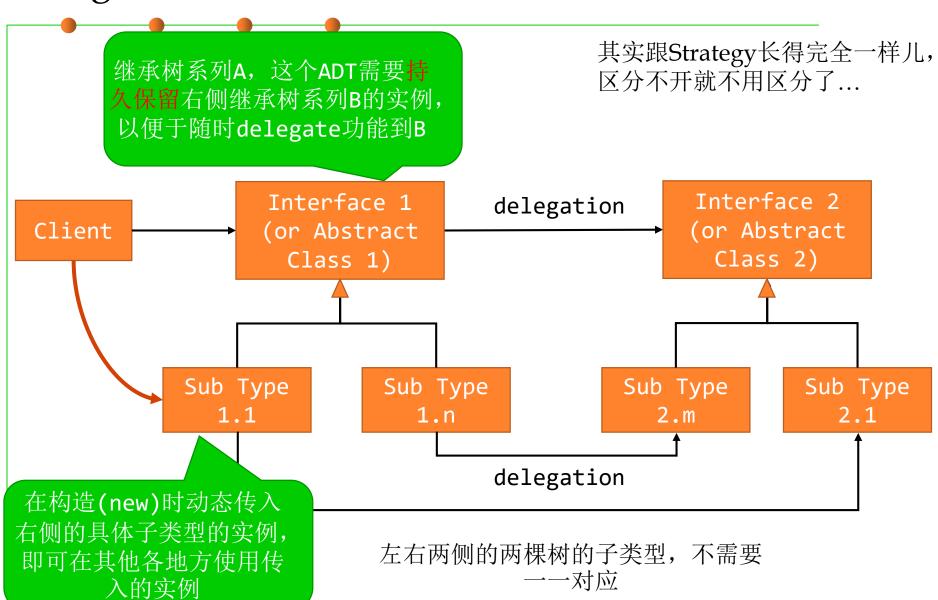


Client从抽象工厂里 得到的是右侧多种对象 的实例

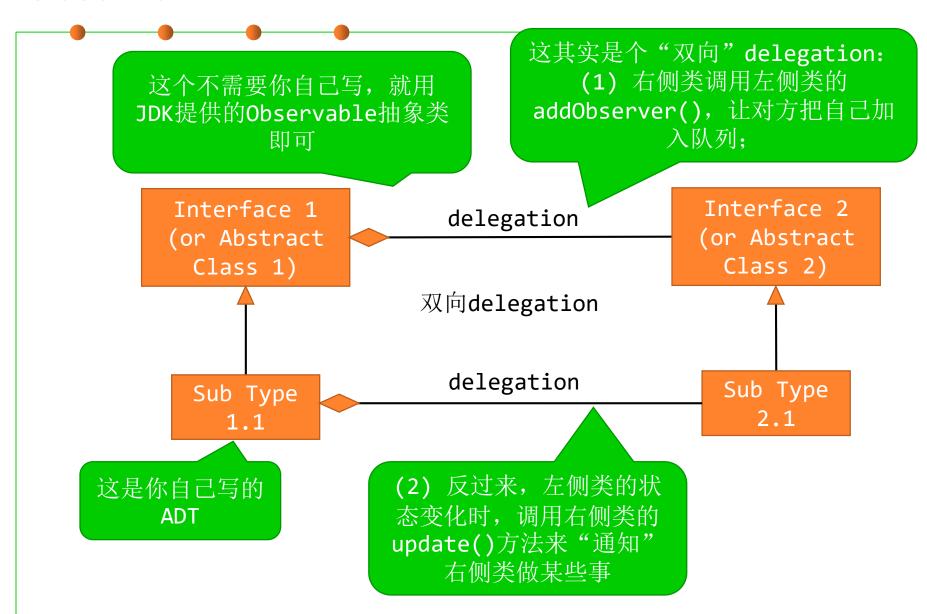




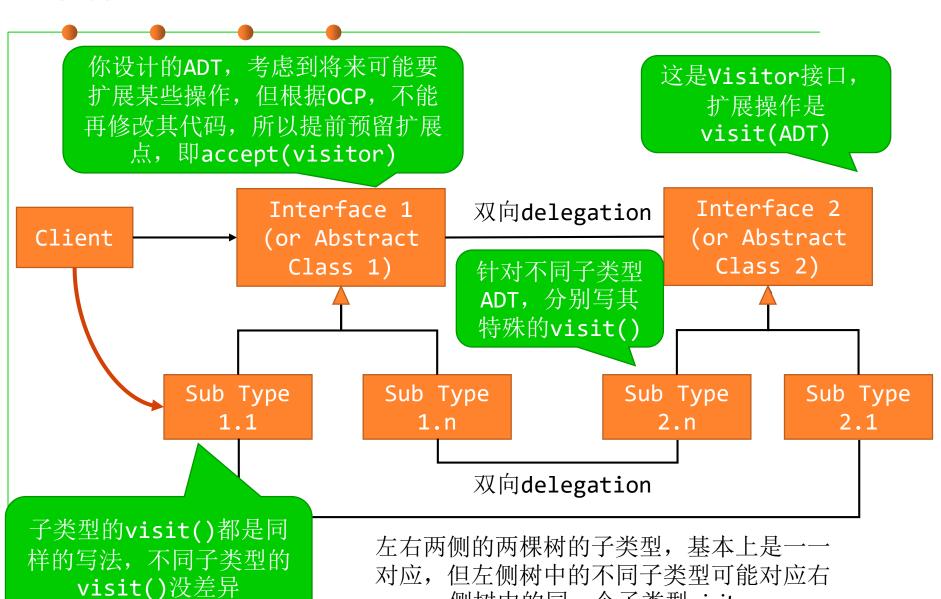
# Bridge



#### Observer

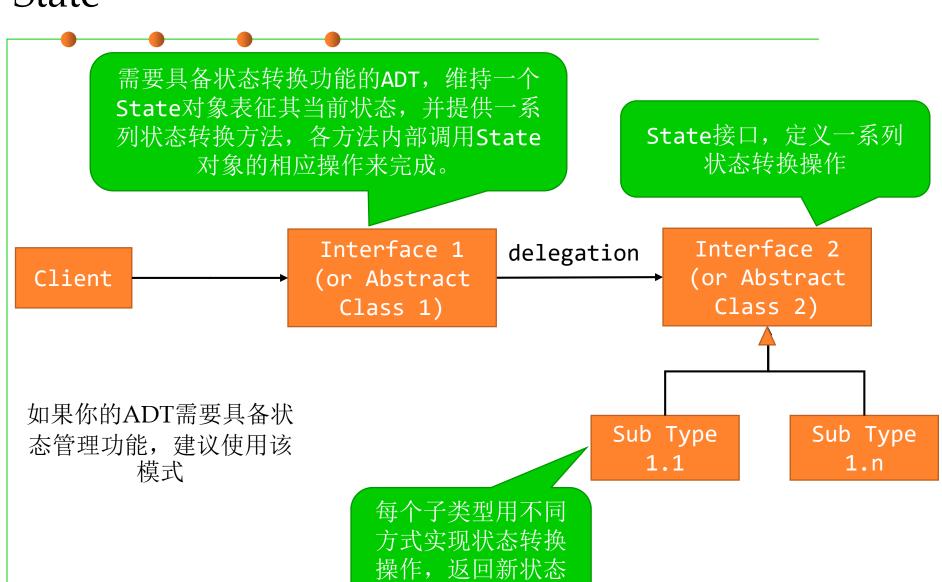


#### Visitor



侧树中的同一个子类型visitor

#### State



的实例

