

The background of the slide is a grid of squares. The top half of the grid consists of blue squares, and the bottom half consists of white squares. The squares are arranged in a checkerboard pattern, with blue squares on top and white squares on the bottom.

# Patterns

## Ch 5

# Topics

- 1) How to best loop through some items?
- 2) How to best notify an object of a change?
- 3) How to best organize classes in an application?
- 4) How can design ideas be reused?

# Iterator

# Accessing Items in a Collection

## Java Iterator:

```
List<String> words = // <snip>

Iterator<String> iterator = words.iterator();
while (iterator.hasNext()) {
    String word = iterator.next();
    // <snip>
}
```

## Direct Link List Code

```
Node current = words.head();
while (current != null) {
    String word = current.getData();
    current = current.nextNode();
}
```

- What changes when switch to an ArrayList?
  - Using an iterator...
  - Direct access...
- What changes when switch to an binary tree?
  - Using an iterator...
  - Direct access...

# Iterator Idea

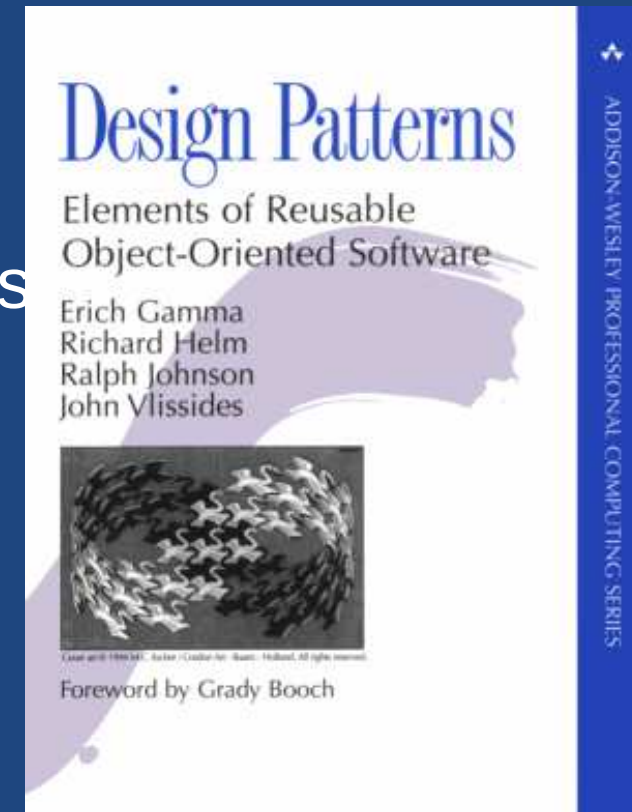
- **Iterator Idea:**

- An object which allows iteration over items..
- If details are hidden..
- Can have multiple iterators for a collection without them interfering.

```
int count = 0;
Iterator<String> itr1 = cars.iterator()
while (itr1.hasNext()) {
    String car1 = itr1.next();
    Iterator<String> itr2 = cars.iterator();
    while (itr2.hasNext()) {
        String car2 = itr2.next();
        if (car1.equals(car2)) {
            count++;
        }
    }
}
```

# Pattern

- **Software Design Pattern:**
  - 
  - Allows discussion, implementation, and reuse of proven software designs
- **Gang of Four**
  - A pioneering book on design patterns by 4 authors: Gamma, Helm, Johnson, Vlissides.



# The Iterator Pattern

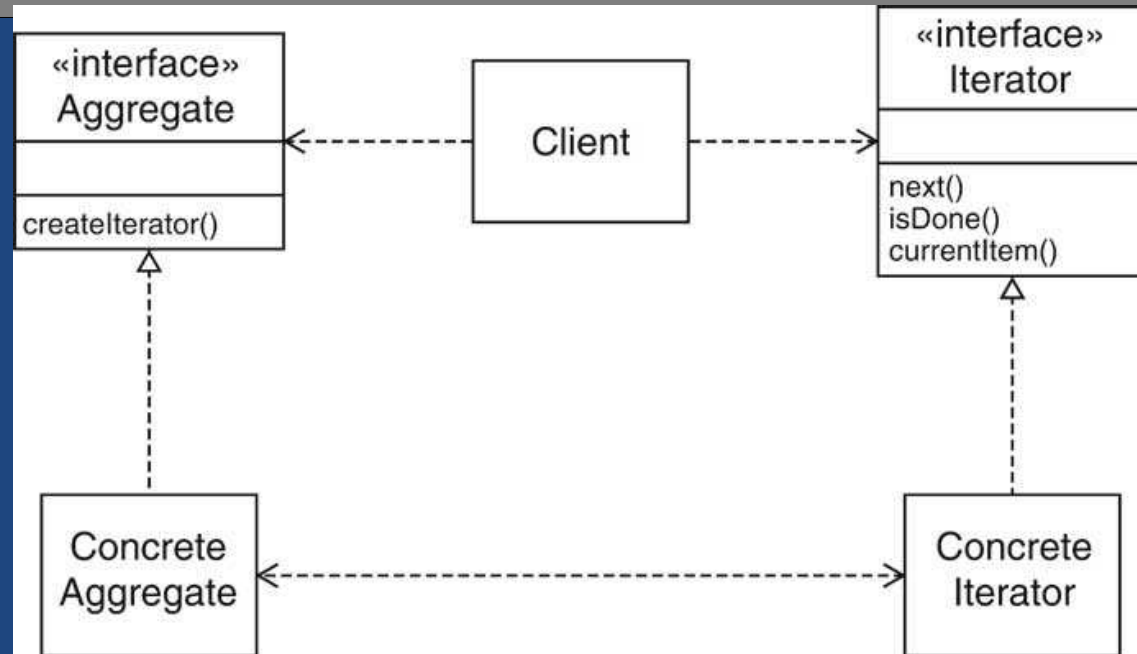
- **Context**
  - An aggregate object contains element objects
  - Clients need access to the element objects
  - The aggregate object should not expose its internal structure
  - Multiple clients may want independent access
- **Solution**
  - Iterator fetches one element at a time
  - Each iterator object..
  - Iterators use a common interface.

# Iterator UML

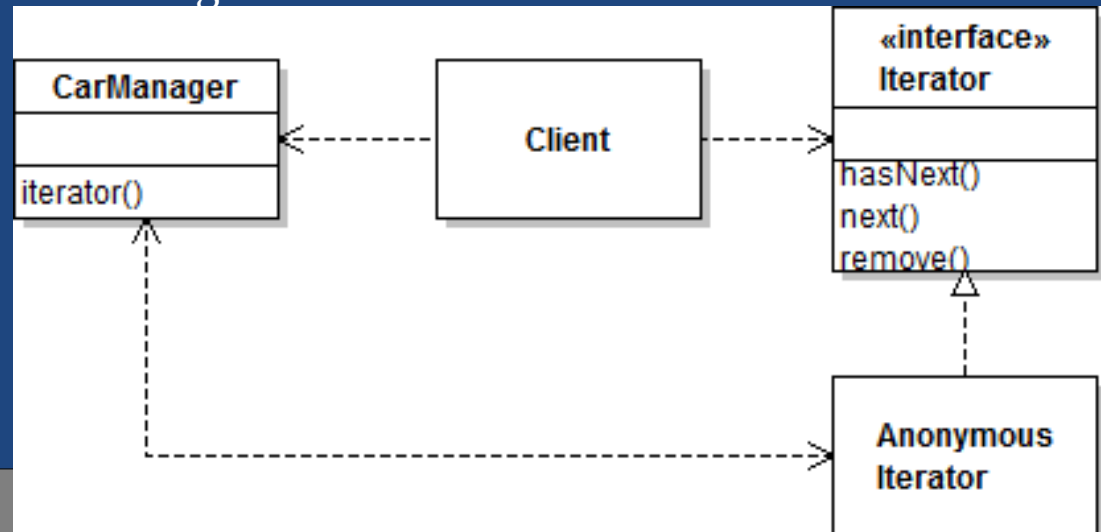
- Client only depends on..
  - It gets a concrete iterator, but knows only its generic type.
- Mapping pattern to CarManager example:

Design Pattern	CarManager Ex.
Concrete Iterator	Anon. Iterator
Concrete Aggregate	CarManager
Aggregate <<I>>	<i>nothing in this example.</i>
isDone()...	!hasNext()...

## Iterator Pattern



## CarManager Classes







Observer

# Observer pattern motivation

For  
billionaires!

- **Imagine you are writing an automatic day-planner:**
  - It reads in the user's interests, plus information about the world, and suggest what they should do.
- **Possible design idea:**
  - You want to use **different objects** for **cultural** planning, **sports** planning, and **sight-seeing**.
  - Some objects **bring in information** about the world; your planning-objects use these info objects.
- **Challenge:**
  - All of these objects need to know the weather.
  - Your weather object gets updates now and then.
  - How do you tell..

# Possible Idea

- Have the weather object call each info. object:

```
class Weather
```

```
    void newDataUpdate() {  
        String weatherData = ...;  
        culturePlanner.update(weatherData);  
        sportsPlanner.update(weatherData);  
        sightseeingPlanner.update(weatherData);  
        // Change here EVERY time you get a new planner.  
    }
```

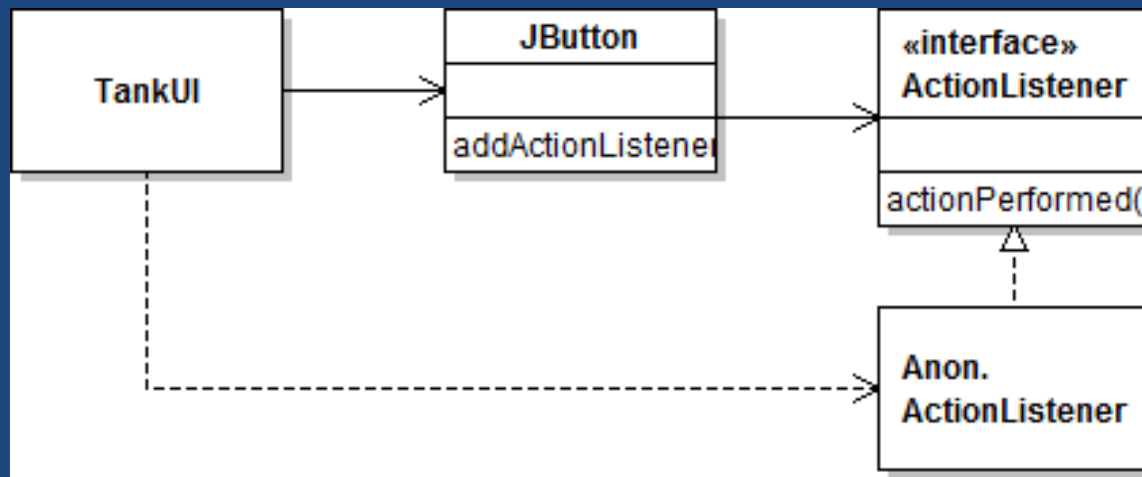
- Bad because:
  - Weather object is...
  - Every new planner you get, you'll have to change the weather object's code, recompile, and re-run.

# The observer pattern

- Observer Pattern:
- Produces a one to many relationship:
  - one object **observed** (called the **subject**)
  - many objects **observing** (called the **observers**).
- Great because it loosely couples objects:
  - Object with something to report does not need a hard-coded list of who to tell; ...

# Observer

- **Button Example**
  - Button knows of a click; TankUI *wants* to know.
  - TankUI creates anonymous **ActionListener**
    - TankUI registers it with button as a listener for..
  - Benefit:..



# Observer Pattern

- Context

- An object, called the subject, is source of events
- One or more observer objects want to be notified when such an event occurs.

- Solution

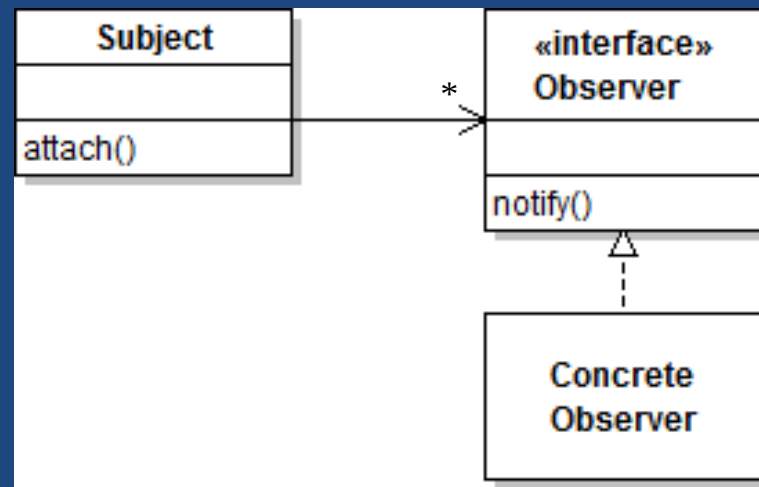
- Define an observer interface type.  
All..
- Subject maintains a collection of observers.
- Subject supplies methods for attaching and detaching observers.
- Whenever an event occurs, the subject..

# Observer UML

- Subject object knows nothing about class observing it.

— ..

Observer Pattern

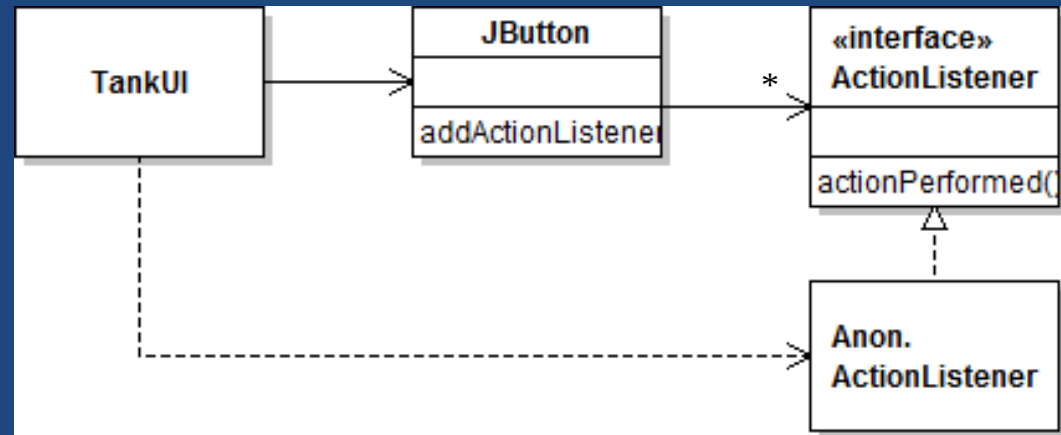


## Design Pattern

## TankUI Ex.

Subject	JButton
attach()	addActionListener()
Observer <<I>>	ActionListener<<I>>
notify()	actionPerformed()
Concrete Observer	Anon. ActionListener

JButton



# Model View Controller Pattern and Facade Pattern



# Terminology

- **Model:**
  - Not like a "model airplane": it's the brains of your system.
- **View:**
  - Numerous views (parts of UI) may register as observers to a model.

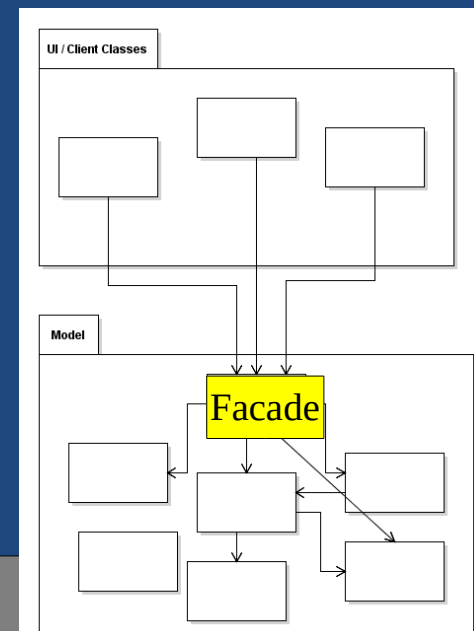
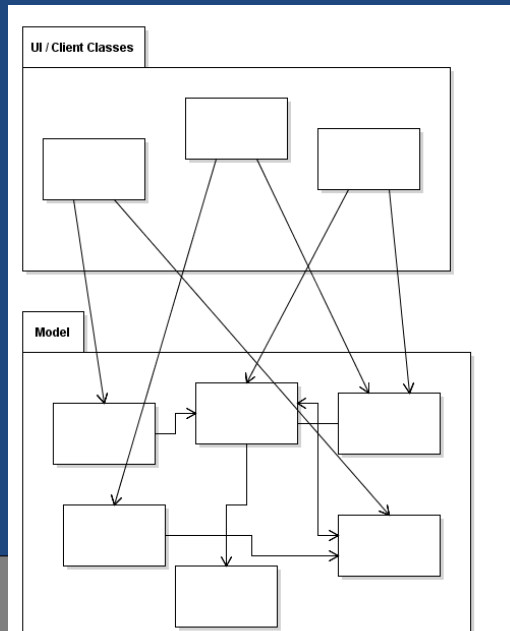


# MVC

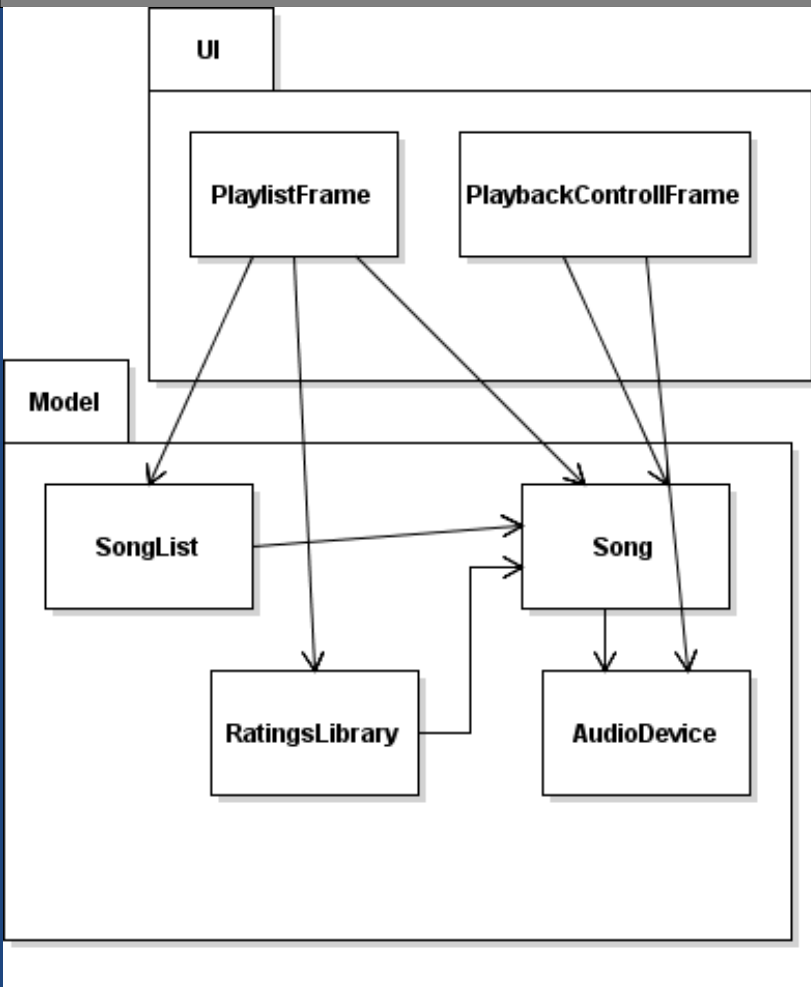
- Clean design  
Split business logic into..
- Model View Controller Pattern  
MVC splits off 3 things:
  - Hold data and logic
    - Ex: Histogram
  - Present information to user
    - Ex: HistogramIcon, UI components
  - Handles user interaction.
    - Ex: ActionListeners for buttons.

# Facade Pattern

- Separate your model from your UI!
  - What if the model is complicated?  
UI gets.. to many classes in the model.
- Facade Pattern
  - Introduce a new class to the model to..



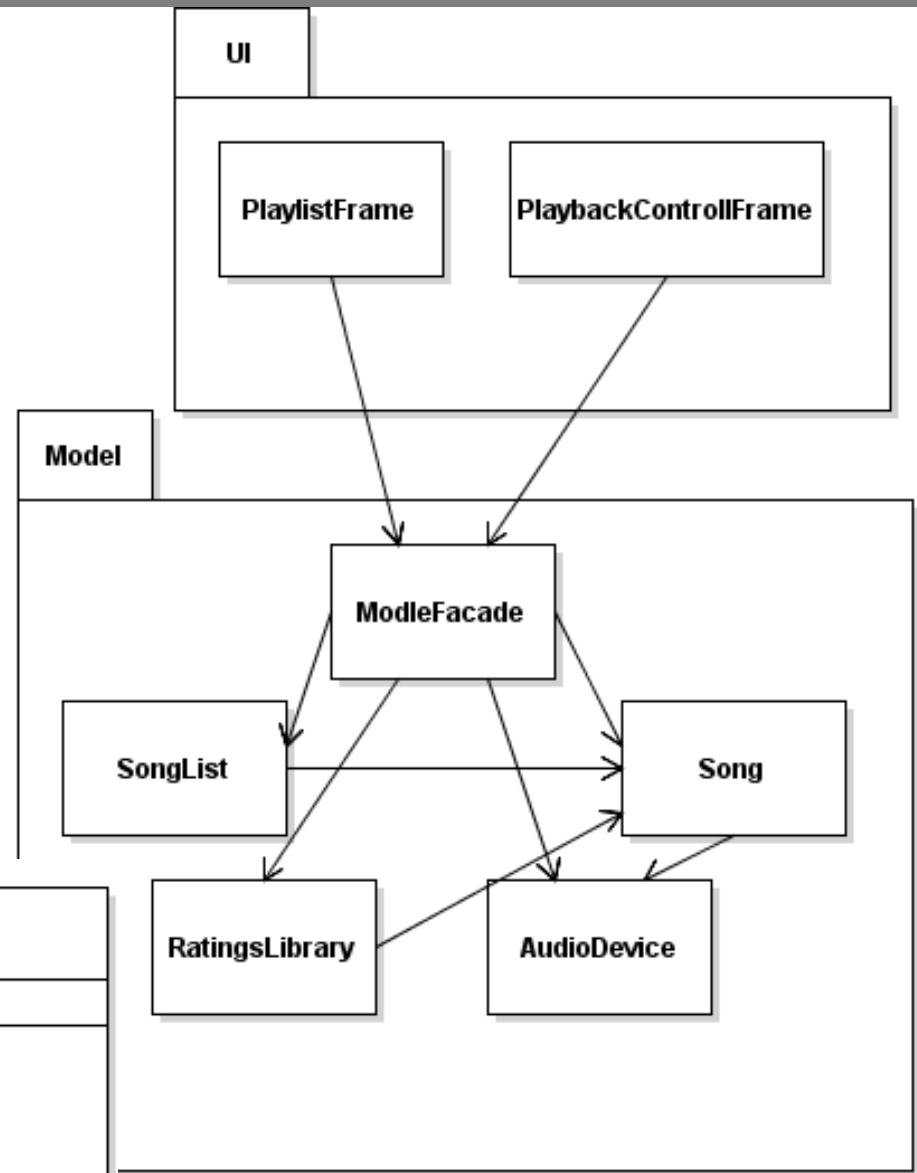
# Facade Pattern Example: Music Player



**ModleFacade**

---

openPlaylist(file)  
getPlaylistIterator()  
playSong(song)  
getSongRatingInfo(song)



# Recognizing Patterns

# Applying Patterns

- Recognize a pattern by..
  - Iterator: cycle through a collection
  - Observer: register for events
  - Strategy: wrap part of an algorithm into a class
- Helps to remember examples
  - Pattern name a hint, but it's not always applicable.
- Ex: What strategy applies to..
  - Strategy?
  - Observer?
  - Iterator?

# Summary

- **Design patterns** allow reuse of design ideas.
- **Iterator**: An object which **abstracts iteration through items in a collection**.
  - Decoupled: change collection without changing client code.
- **Observer**: Notify observing objects of a change without being coupled to those objects.
- **MVC**: **Separate the model from the view**.
  - Consider **Facade Pattern** to **decouple UI from model complexity**.
- Apply patterns based on **patterns intention** (not name or UML diagram).