

Принципы проектирования и дизайна ПО

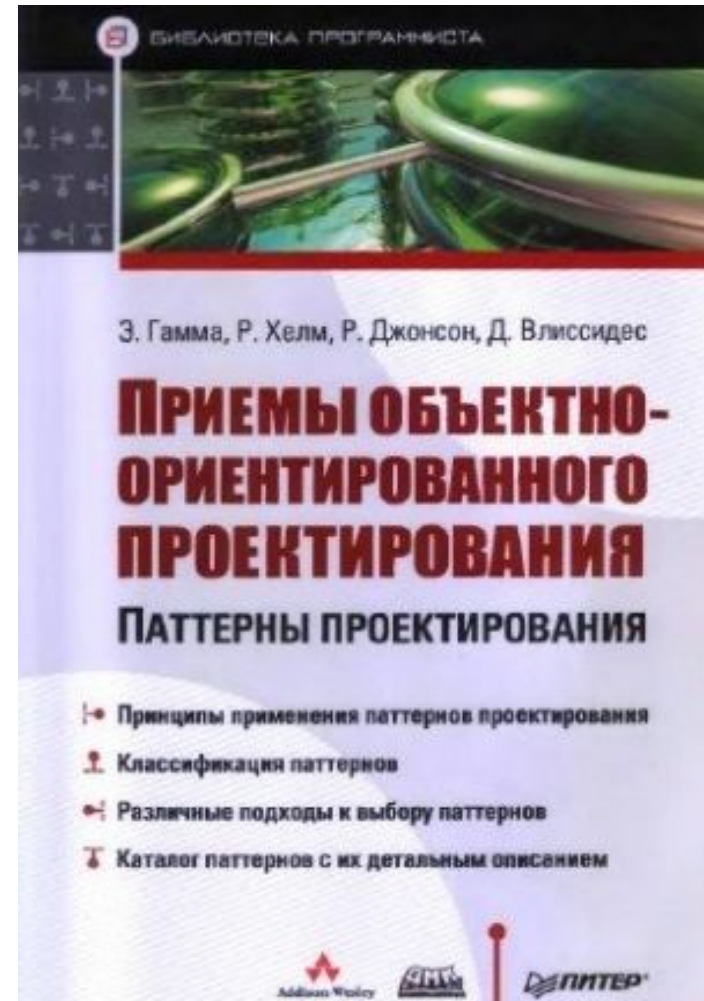
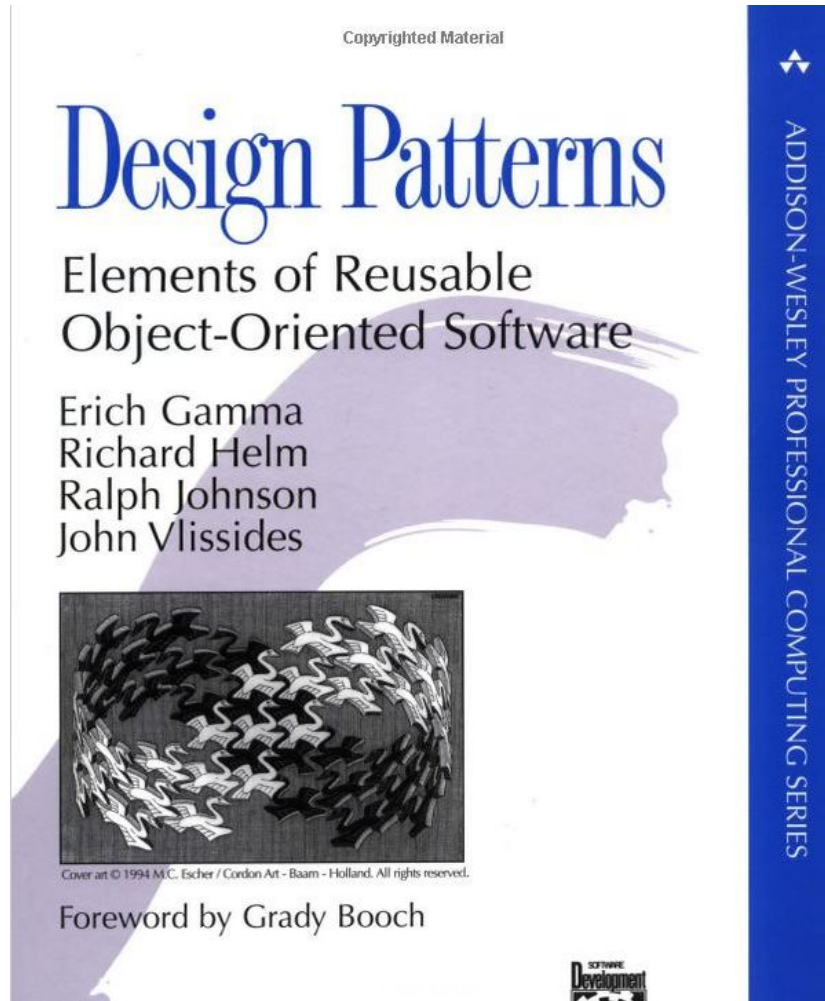
Лекция №9

Агошков Илья 2016

History

- 1977 Christopher Alexander authored a book named “A pattern language: Towns, Buildings, Construction”
- 1987 Kent Beck and Ward Cunningham based on Alexander’s ideas created a set patterns used in GUI development in Smalltalk.
- 1988 Erich Gamma started his doctoral dissertation on applying patterns in software engineering.
- 1995 Erich Gamma finished his doctoral dissertation and moved to USA where in cooperation with Richard Helm, Ralph Johnson and John Vlissides publishes the book ***Design Patterns — Elements of Reusable Object-Oriented Software***. This book had 23 patterns described.

GoF design patterns



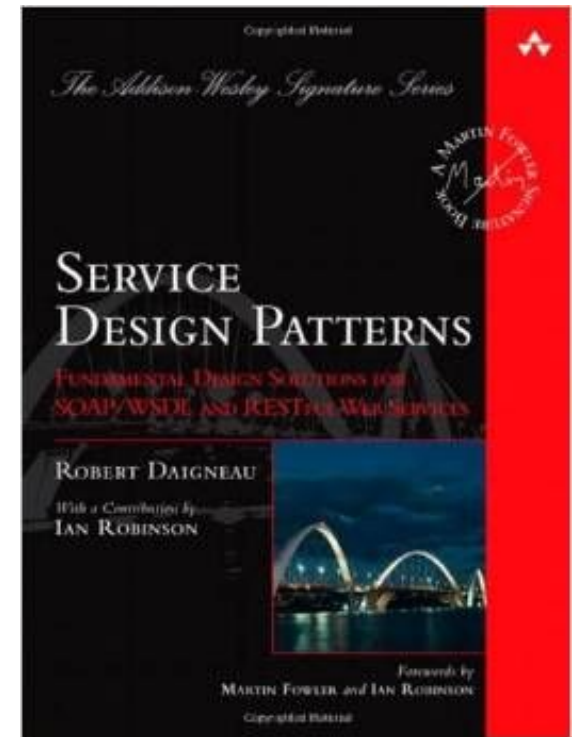
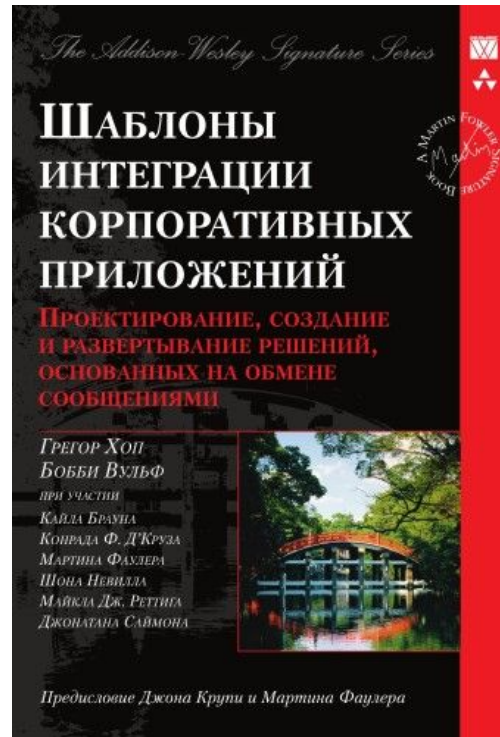
GangOfFour



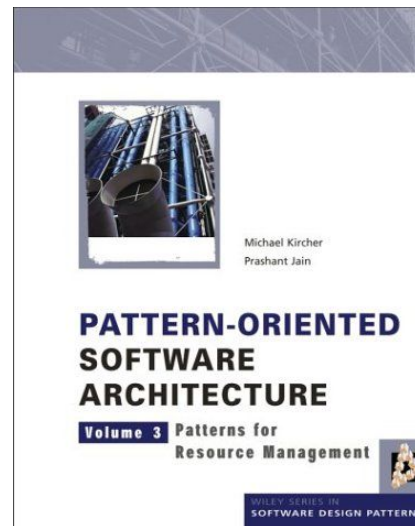
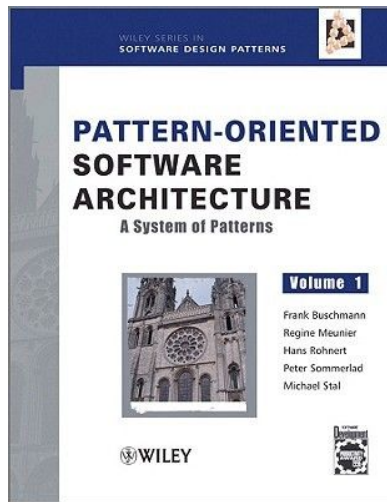
Martin Fowler

In my view the **Gang of Four** is the best book ever written on object-oriented design - possibly of any style of design. This book has been enormously influential on the software industry - just look at the Java and .NET libraries which are crawling with GOF patterns.

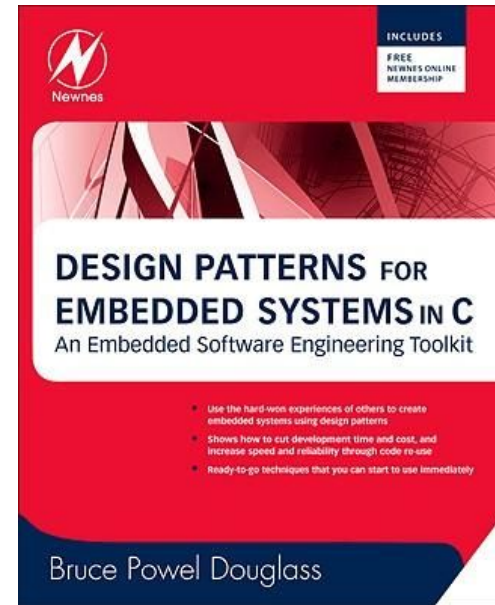
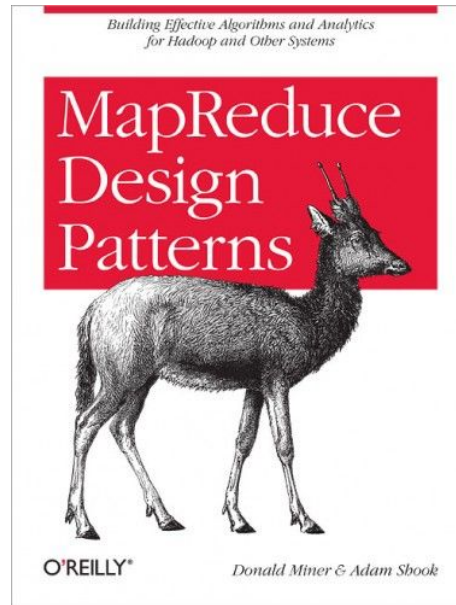
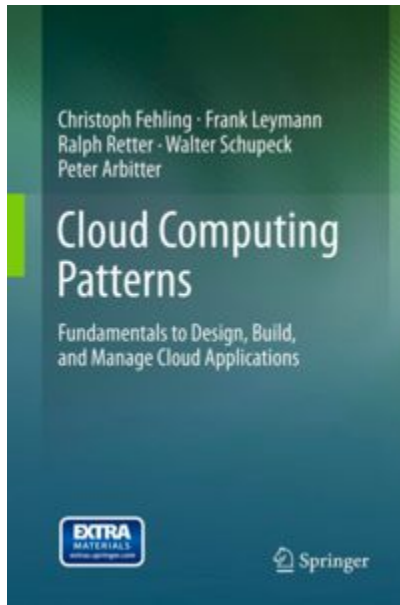
Other patterns



Pattern oriented software architecture



Other patterns



GoF design patterns

Creational

Factory method
Abstract factory
Singleton
Builder
Prototype

Structural

Adapter
Bridge
Composite
Decorator
Facade
Flyweight
Proxy

Behavioral

Chain of responsibility
Command
Interpreter
Iterator
Mediator
Memento
Observer
State
Strategy
Template method
Visitor

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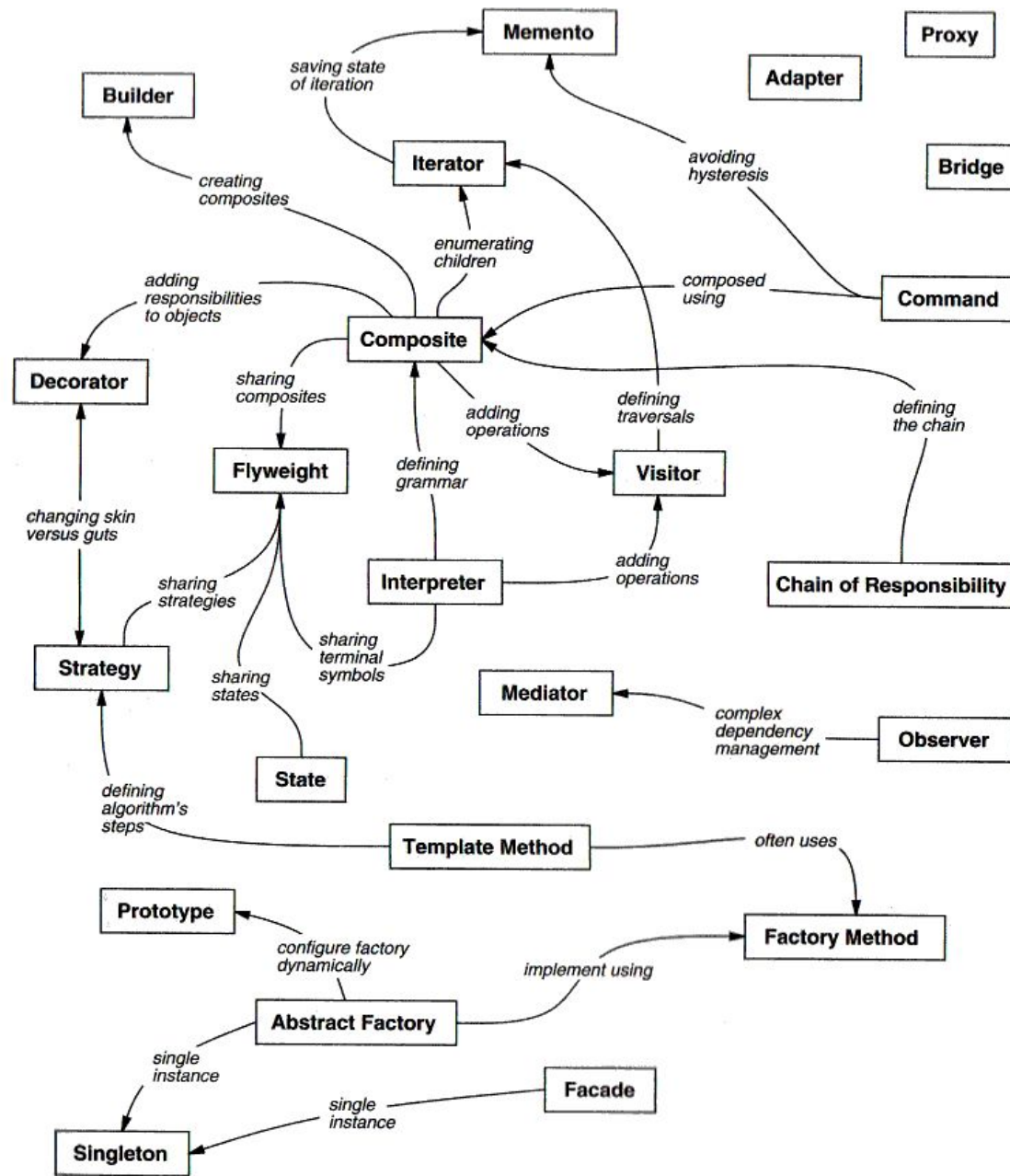


Figure 1.1: Design pattern relationships

Task

op = x + 2 * y

int arr[];

(arr[0] op arr[1]) (arr[2] op arr[3]) arr[5]

arr'[0] arr'[1] arr'[2]

arr''[0] arr''[1]

result arr'''[0]

Task

5 8 2 3 9 2 1

$(5 + 2 * 8) (2 + 2 * 3) (9 + 2 * 2) 1$

21 8 13 1

37 15

67

Task

op = max(x, y)

op = x * y

op = |x| + |y|

**[https://github.com](https://github.com/sbt-agoshkov-iv/classwork)
[/sbt-agoshkov-iv/c](https://github.com/sbt-agoshkov-iv/classwork)
[lasswork](https://github.com/sbt-agoshkov-iv/classwork)**

Strategy

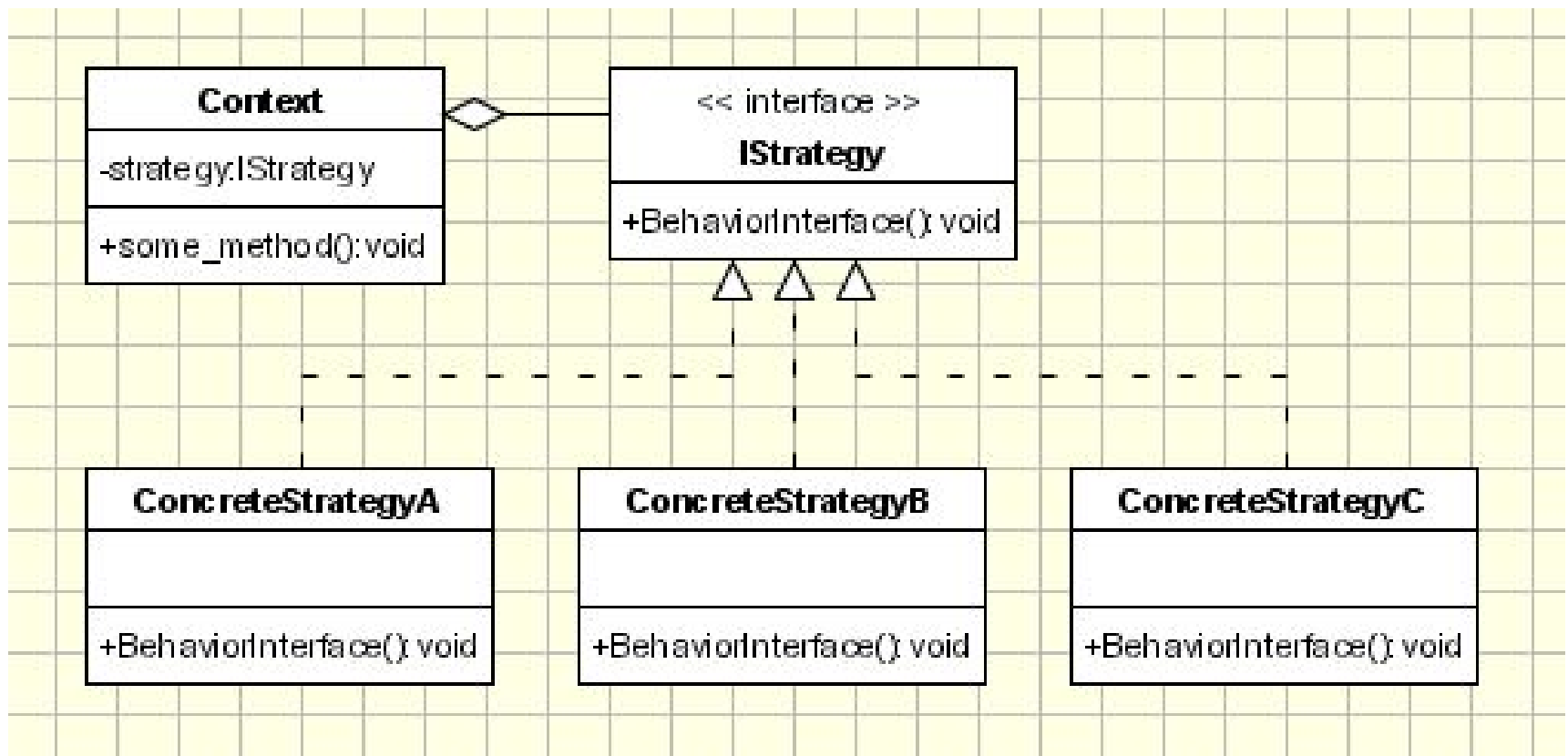
Intent

Define a family of algorithms, encapsulate each one, and make them interchangeable. Strategy lets the algorithm vary independently from clients that use it.

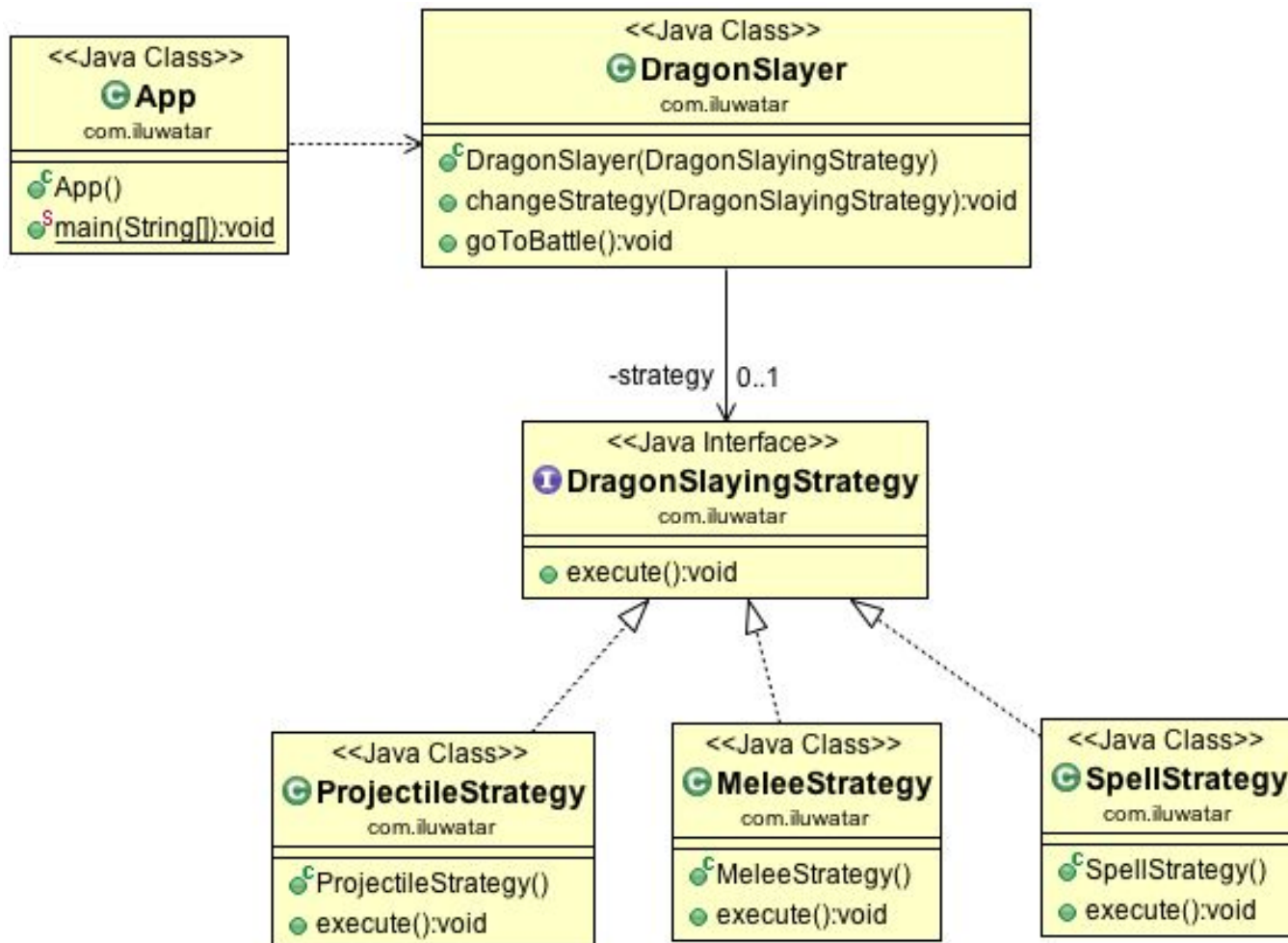
Also known as

Policy

Strategy



Strategy



Strategy

Use the Strategy pattern when

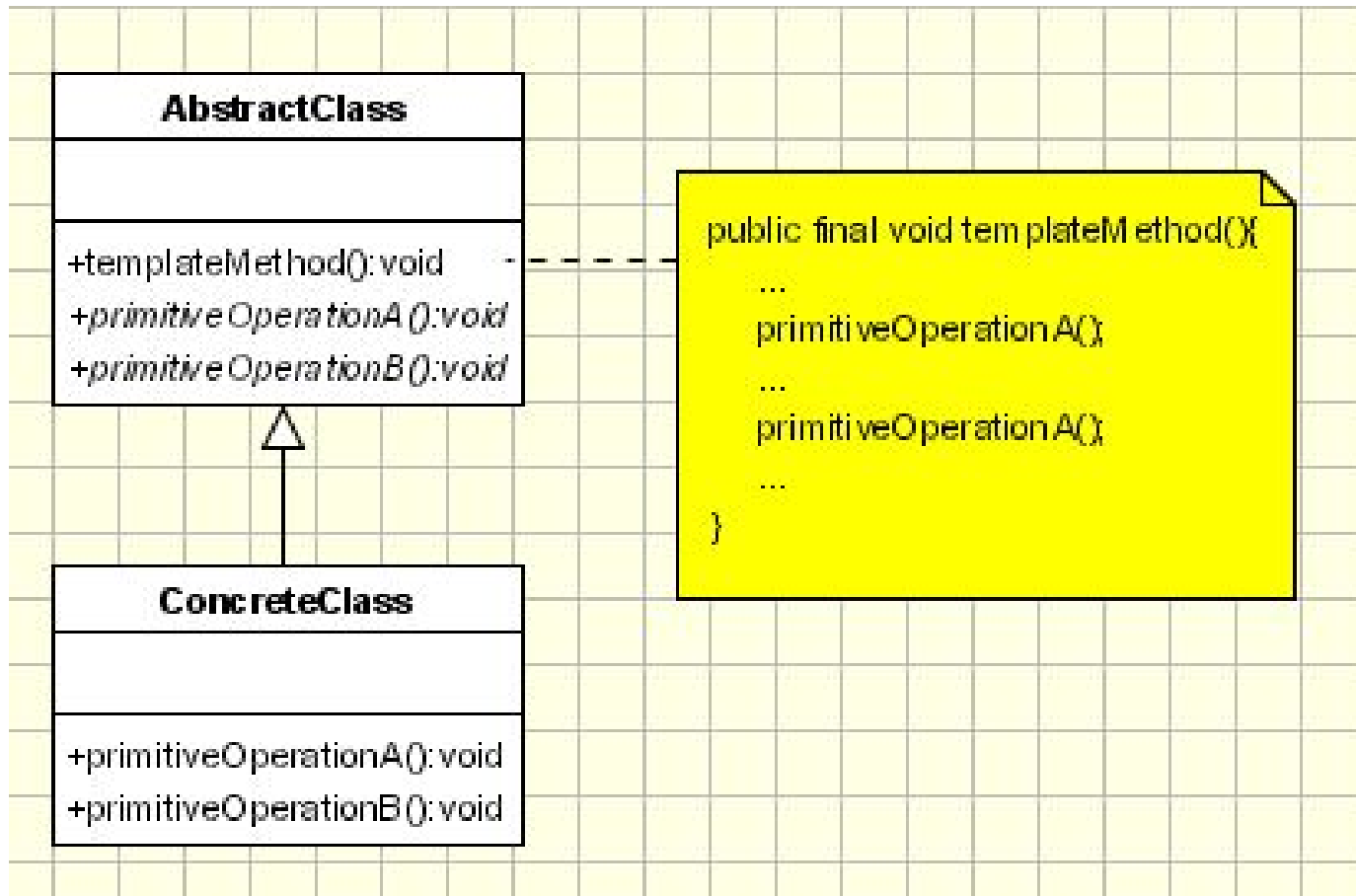
- many related classes differ only in their behavior. Strategies provide a way to configure a class with one of many behaviors.
- you need different variants of an algorithm. For example, you might define algorithms reflecting different space/time trade-offs.
- a class defines many behaviors, and these appear as multiple conditional statements in its operations. Instead of many conditionals, move related conditional branches into their own Strategy class.

Template method

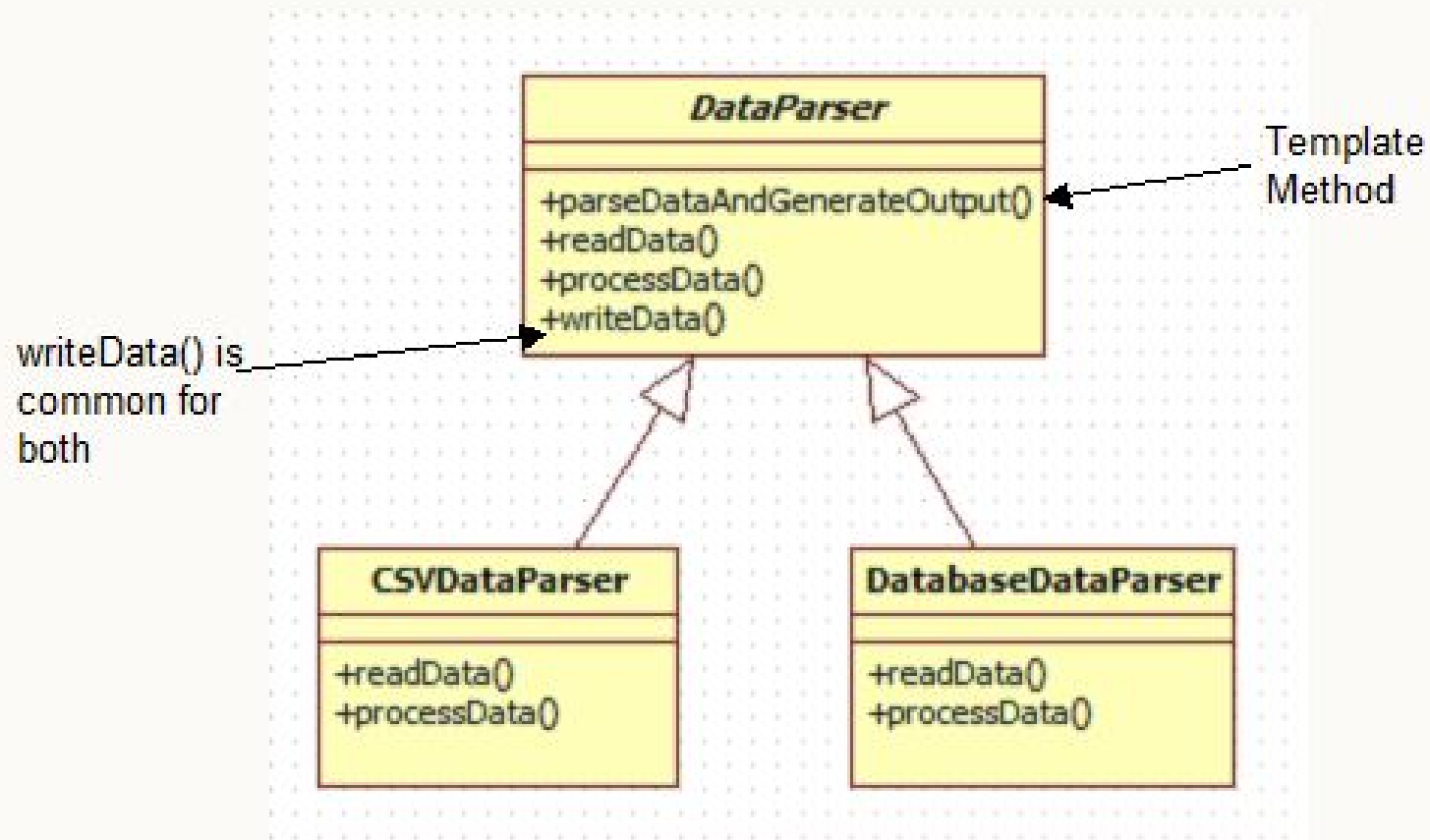
Intent

Define the skeleton of an algorithm in an operation, deferring some steps to subclasses. Template Method lets subclasses redefine certain steps of an algorithm without changing the algorithm's structure.

Template method



Template method



Task

```
interface Cache {  
    String getValue(String key);  
    void putValue(String key, String value);  
    void removeValue(String key);  
}
```



```
public class MyAlgorithm {  
    String doSomeActions(Cache cache) {  
        // gets and puts smth from cache  
        return "abc";  
    }  
}
```

Adapter

Intent

Convert the interface of a class into another interface clients expect. Adapter lets classes work together that couldn't otherwise because of incompatible interfaces.

Also known as

Wrapper

Adapter

cd: Adapter Implementation - UML Class Diagram

