

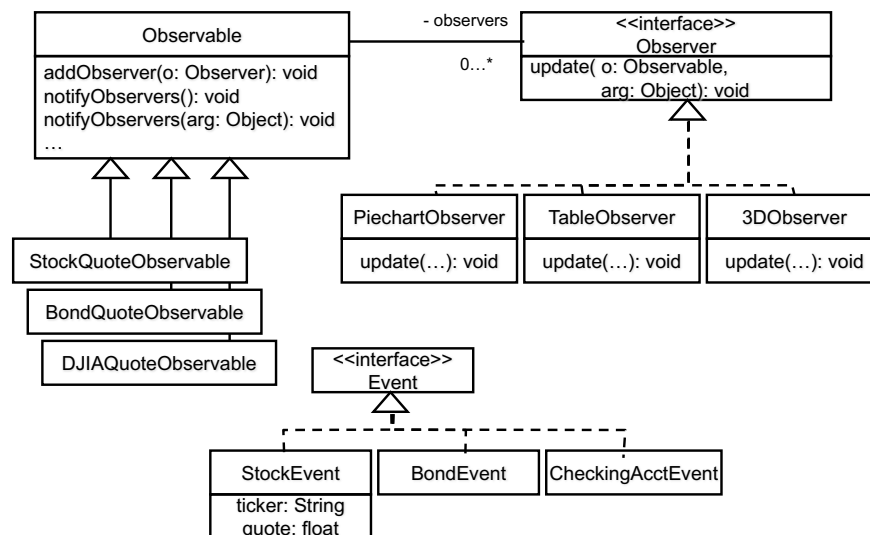
# Template Method Design Pattern

## Template Method

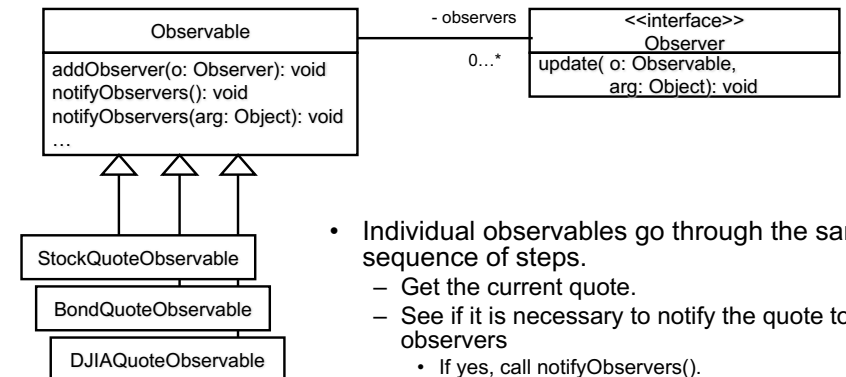
- Intent
  - Define the template (or abstract flow) of an algorithm (or logic/procedure) in a superclass's method
  - Leave implementation details of some steps to subclasses.
  - Subclasses implements those steps without changing the template/flow that their superclass defines.

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## Recap: Observer



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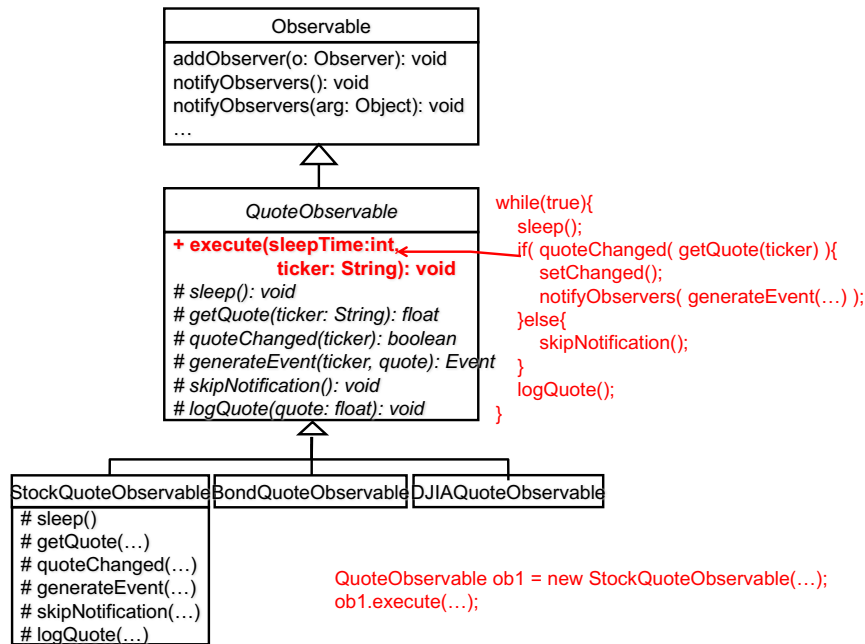


- Individual observables go through the same sequence of steps.
  - Get the current quote.
  - See if it is necessary to notify the quote to observers
    - If yes, call notifyObservers().
    - If no, skip calling notifyObservers().
  - Log/record the quote.
- However, different observables may want to implement certain steps in different ways.
  - How to get a quote?
  - What to do if no events are notified?
  - How to log/record a quote?
  - How long interval to repeat this sequence?

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## Points

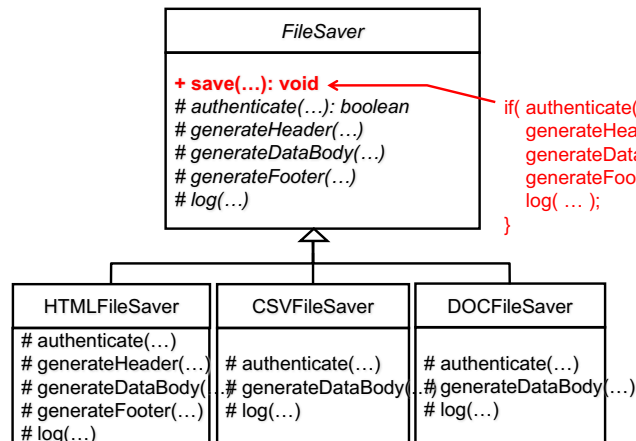
- Can avoid copying and pasting similar yet slightly different code across different Observable classes.
  - Intend to improve maintainability
- A template method can be a “final” method.



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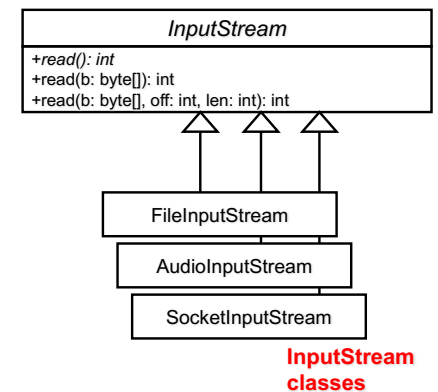
## Saving Data to a File



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## InputStream in Java API

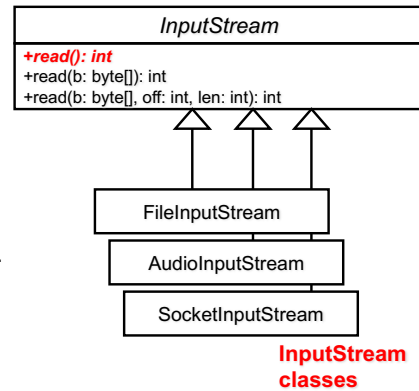
- InputStream
  - Abstract class that represents input byte streams
- InputStream classes
  - AudioInputStream
  - FileInputStream
  - ObjectInputStream
  - PipedInputStream
  - ...etc.
  - SocketInputStream (hidden)



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- **read()**

- Reads the next byte of data from an input stream. The value byte is returned in the range from 0 to 255.
- Returns -1 if no byte is available because the end of the stream has been reached.
- Defined as an abstract method. Each subclass must implement it.



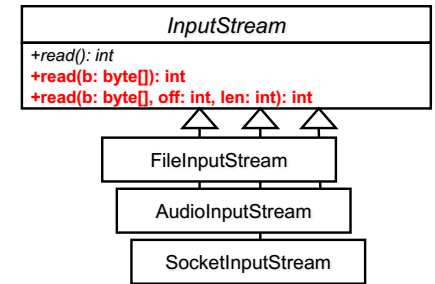
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- **read()**

- Reads the next byte of data from an input stream. The value byte is returned in the range from 0 to 255.
- Returns -1 if no byte is available because the end of the stream has been reached.

- **Template methods**

- **read(byte[] b)**
  - Reads multiple bytes
  - `int i = 0;`
  - `while( i < b.length){`
  - `read the next byte with read();`
  - `if (EOS is reached) break;`
  - `copy the byte to b[i];`
  - `i++;`
  - `}`
  - `return i;`
  - Equivalent to call `read(b, 0, b.length)`



- **read(byte[] b, int off, int len)**
  - Reads multiple bytes
  - `int i = 0;`
  - `while( i < len){`
  - `if (EOS is reached) break;`
  - `read the next byte with read();`
  - `copy the byte to b[off+i];`
  - `i++;`
  - `}`
  - `return i;`

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## Template Method and Factory Method

- **Factory method** is a variant of **Template Method**

- **Factory method**

- Specializes in defining a template for instance creation/initialization

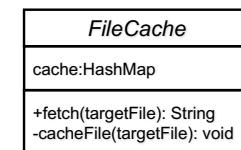
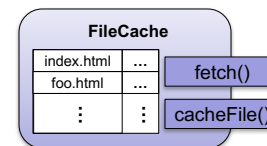
- **Template method**

- Can be used to define a template for any logic.

## File Caching

- **FileCache**

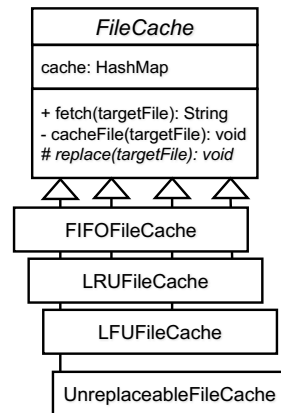
- Maintains a map that pairs a relative file path and string data of the file.
  - Assume `java.util.HashMap`
- **fetch()**
  - accepts a file path and gets the content of the requested file from the HashMap.
- **cacheFile()**
  - accepts a file path and its content to the HashMap.



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- **FileCache**

- `public String fetch(targetFile)`
  - `targetFile`: a relative file path
    - String or `java.nio.Path`
  - Returns a requested file's content
  - Template method
- `if ( targetFile is cached ){`  
     `return targetFile's (cached) content.`  
`}` `else if {`  
     `read targetFile from the disk.`  
     `if( cache is not full )`  
         `cacheFile(targetFile);`  
     `else if`  
         `replace( targetFile ); }`



## HW 12

- Implement `FileCache` and its two subclasses with *Template Method*
  - **FIFOFileCache** and **UnreplaceableFileCache**
    - **UnreplaceableFileCache**: no cache replacement in `replace()`
      - C.f. `NullReplacement` in HW 7
      - c.f. Lecture notes #10 and #11 (*Strategy*)