

Assignment 4-5: Patterns

Submitted By:

- Sannidhya Pathania (spathan3)
- Karan Malik (kmalik8)
- Aashka Dave (adave8)
- Sarthak Vats (svats2)
- Darshan Prakashbhai Panchal (dpancha6)
- Thy Do (thydo)

Date: Dec 2, 2022

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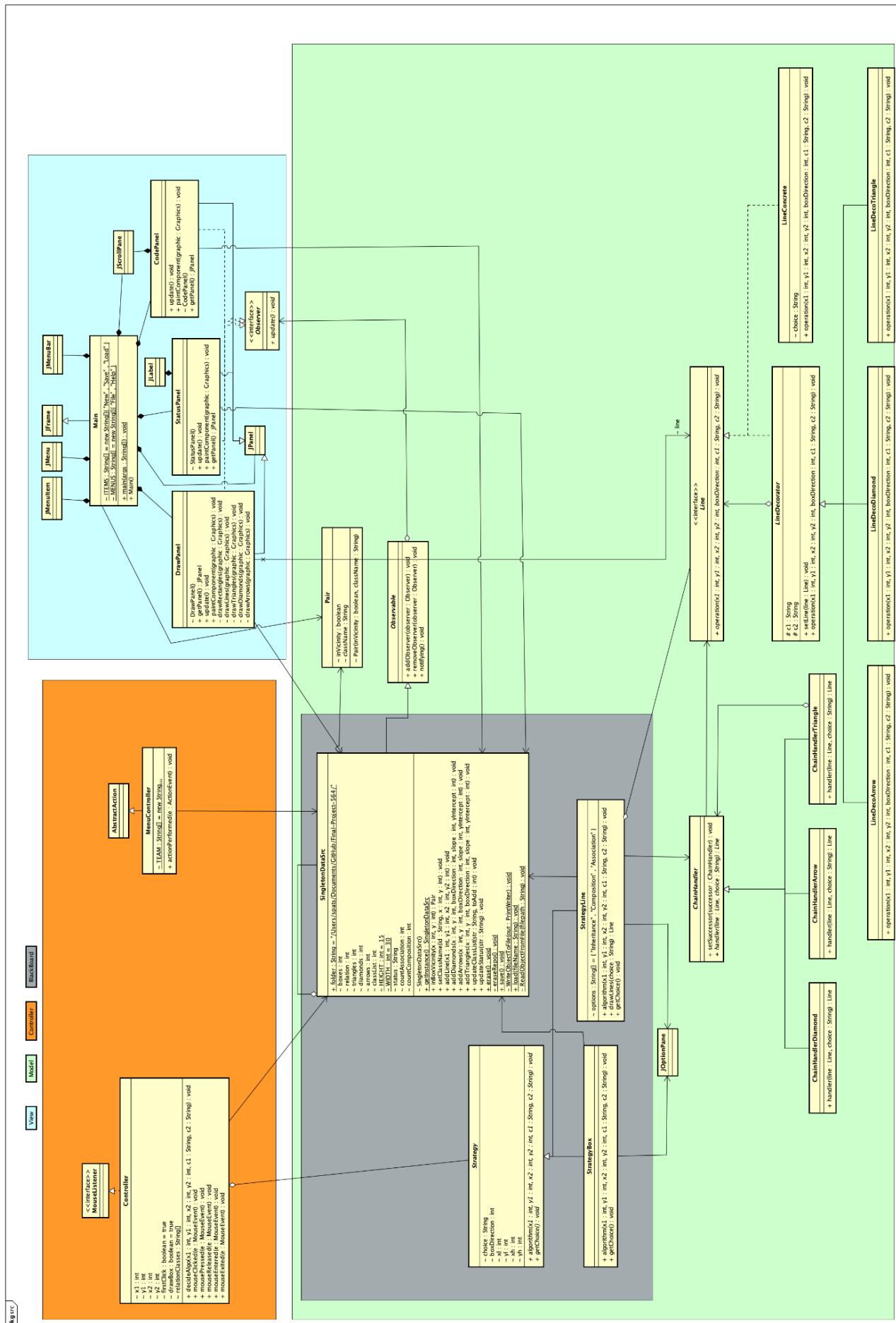
Java Files:

GitHub Link: <https://github.com/spats18/Final-Project-564>

Java Files: (Uploaded on Canvas alongside PDF)

Class diagram:

Uploaded separately as well on canvas.



Architectural Patterns:

1. Model View Controller

The model view controller pattern was used to separate the application into the 3 logical components:

Model:

The main logic of the code is mentioned in the model. It contains the SingletonDataSrc and the strategies(Knowledge Source) for deciding what to add to the resource (SingletonDataSrc).

View:

The view corresponds to the logic of the GUI of the application. The DrawPanel that the user will interact with is part of the view along with the menu, CodePanel, and status bar.

Controller:

The controller acts as an interface between the model and the view. Actions performed by the user in the view such as mouse clicks trigger the events in the controller. There are two classes within the controller - the MenuController and the Controller. The MenuController deals with the action events triggered by the menu bar. The Controller class is triggered by the mouse events and calls the Strategy pattern to handle the operation - making boxes or lines

2. Blackboard

The blackboard pattern was used to create a SingletonDataSrc that acts as a shared space for storing the information.

Design Patterns:

1. Observer

- **SingletonDataSrc (Observable)**
- **DrawPanel (Observers)**
- **CodePanel (Observers)**

- **StatusPanel (Observers)**

The SingletonDataSrc is the subject (Observable) with the DrawPanel, CodePanel, and StatusPanel as Observers. Whenever the user clicks on the DrawPanel, the SingletonDataSrc will update its common resource (via strategy pattern) creating a class or adding a line. Every time it sets the classname or updates it, or adds a relation between two classes, it notifies the observers. The DrawPanel calls its paintcomponent method to handle the task, the CodePanel writes the data on the screen, and the StatusPanel logs the event.

2. Singleton

- **SingletonDataSrc**

The singleton pattern was used to implement the class SingletonDataSrc. The class holds all the information like the coordinates of the boxes, lines, decorations, the names of the classes, and the relationship between the two classes. It also has the logic for computing whether the mouse click occurred in the vicinity of the box or not to determine whether a box is to be created or not.

3. Strategy

- **Strategy**
- **StrategyLine**
- **StrategyBox**

The strategy pattern was used to add two different implementations for when a user clicks in the DrawPanel. Upon a mouse click, the controller decides whether to call StrategyLine or StrategyBox. StrategyBox computes the coordinates of the box and then adds the box to SingletonDataSrc which notifies DrawPanel to draw the box. StrategyLine computes the coordinates for the line and asks the user to select between the 3 types of relations and initializes the chain of responsibility. The chain of responsibility will decide what to decorate and will call respective decorations and then will add the data to SingletonDataSrc, which will notify the DrawPanel, StatusPanel, and CodePanel to repaint themselves.

4. Chain of Responsibility

- **ChainHandler**
- **ChainHandlerArrow**
- **ChainHandlerDiamond**
- **ChainHandlerTriangle**

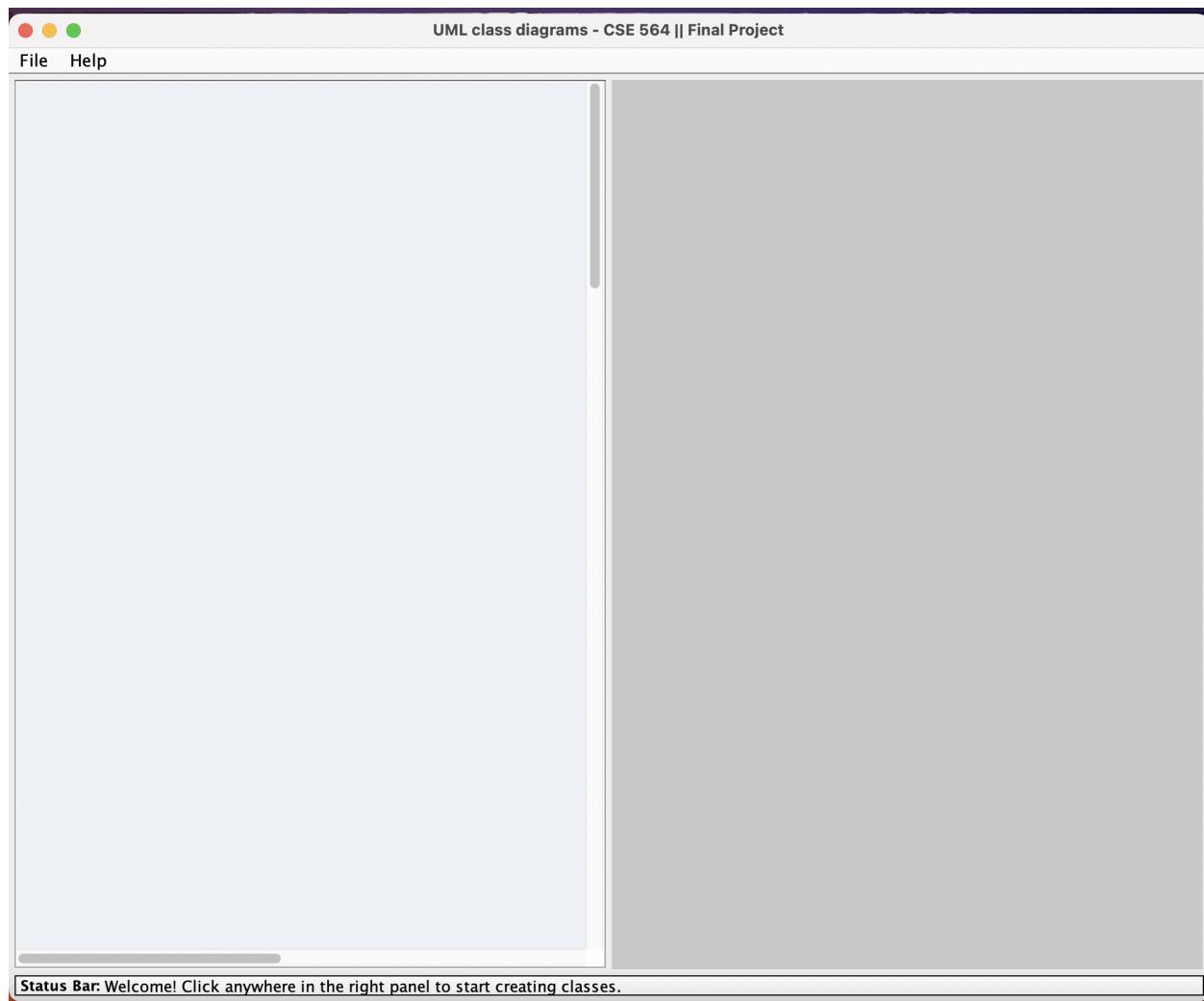
The chain of responsibility pattern was implemented where we have 3 handlers, one for each relation. The handlers are linked to form a chain. From the `StrategyLine`, the choice of the user is passed on to each handler, where the respective handler decides what decorations we need to add over the line.

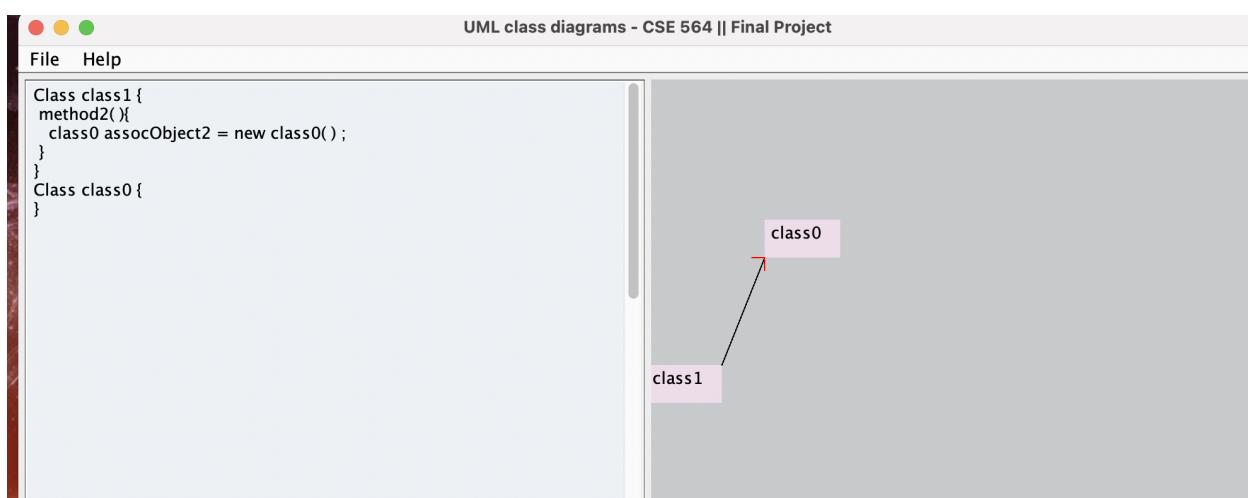
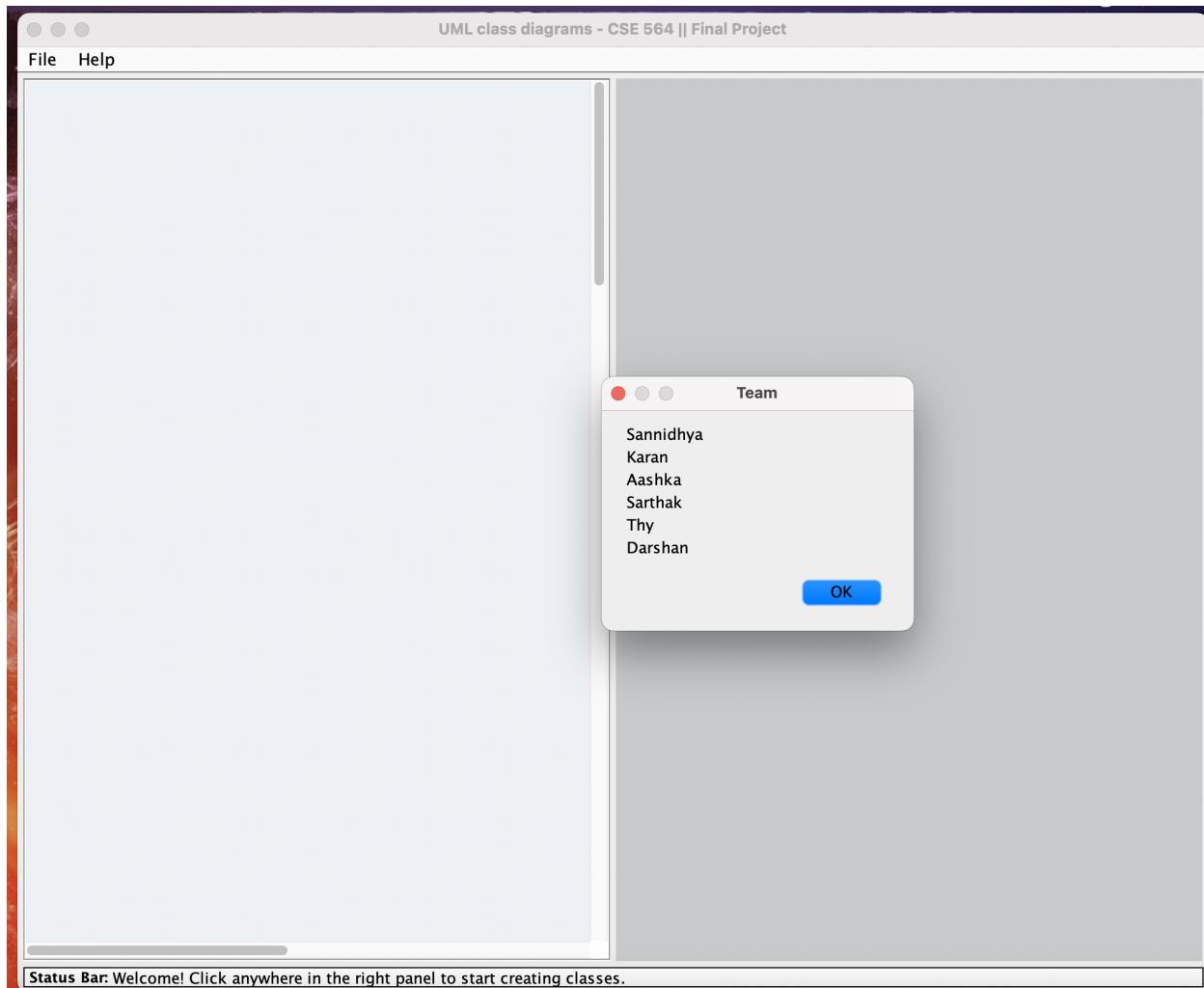
5. Decorator

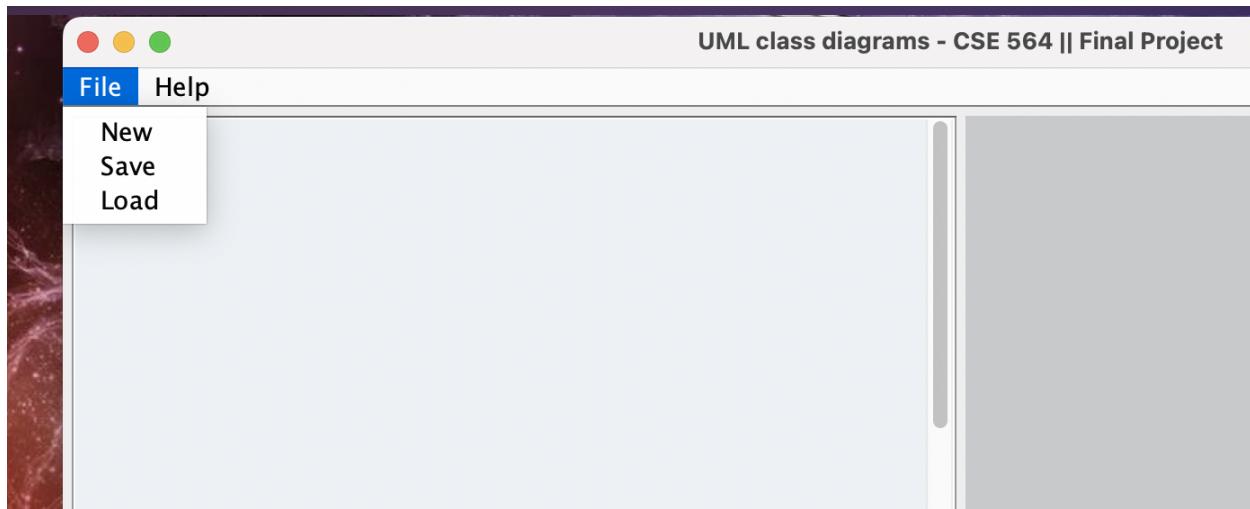
- **Line**
- **LineConcrete**
- **LineDecorator**
- **LineDecoArrow**
- **LineDecoDiamond**
- **LineDecoTriangle**

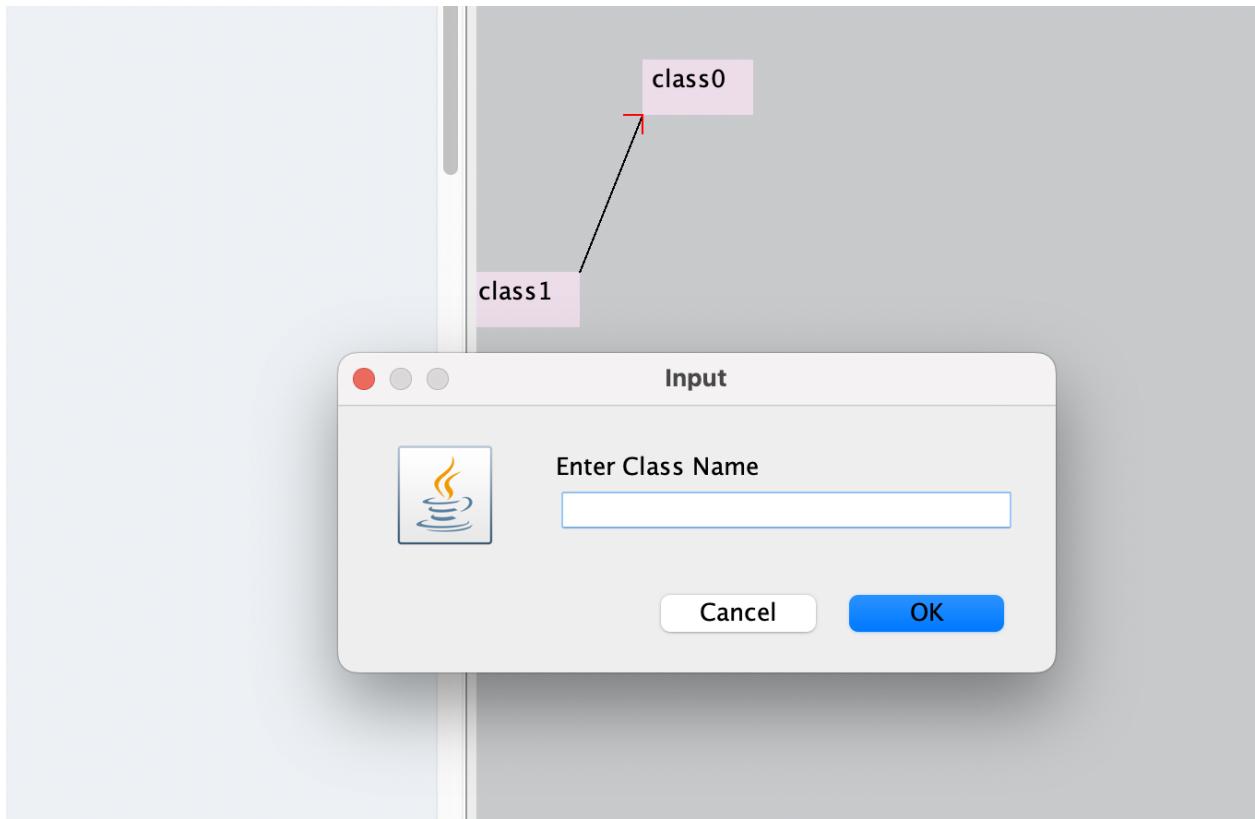
The decorator pattern was used to add the relation decorations to the base line. The decision from the chain handler was passed to the respective decorator class.

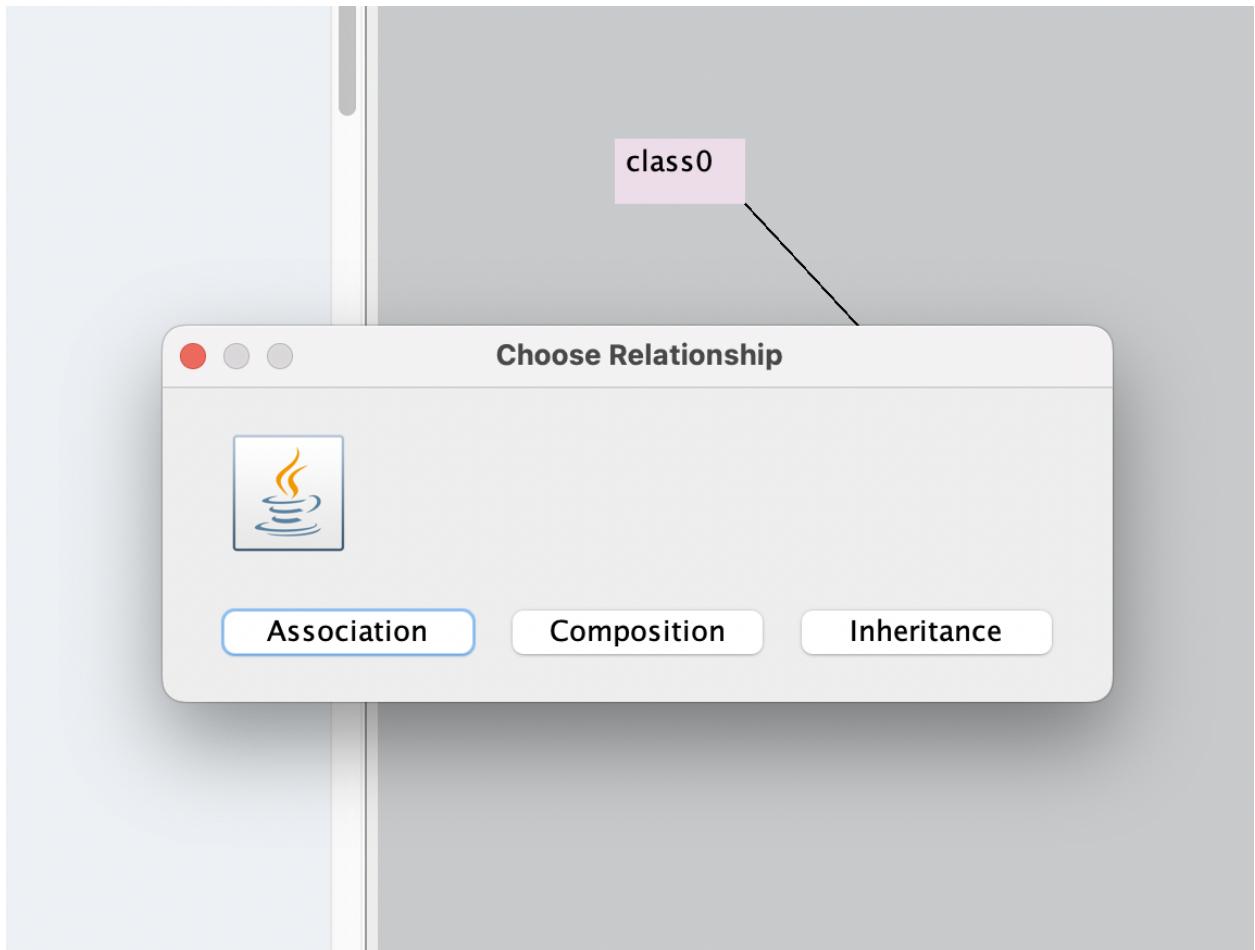
Output:











```
Class class1{  
    class0 composeObject1= new class0();  
}  
Class class0{  
}
```



File Help

```
Class class6 {  
}  
Class class5 {  
}  
Class class4 extends class5 {  
}  
Class class3 {  
}  
Class class2 {  
    method3(){  
        class1 assocObject3 = new class1();  
    }  
}  
Class class1 {  
    class0 composeObject1= new class0();  
}  
Class class0 extends class6 {  
}
```

The diagram illustrates the following relationships:

- Inheritance:** class0 inherits from class6 (indicated by a solid line).
- Composition:** class1 is composed by class2 (indicated by a line with a hollow arrowhead).
- Composition:** class0 is composed by class1 (indicated by a line with a hollow arrowhead).

