## Design pattern sample

## Case study

- Case 1: Global variables, constants
- Case 2: Switching between DB and Files ?
- Case 3: n-ary tree
- Case 4: Decorator
- Case 5: Simplify the (module) interface
- Case 6: Visitor

# Case 1: Global variables, constants

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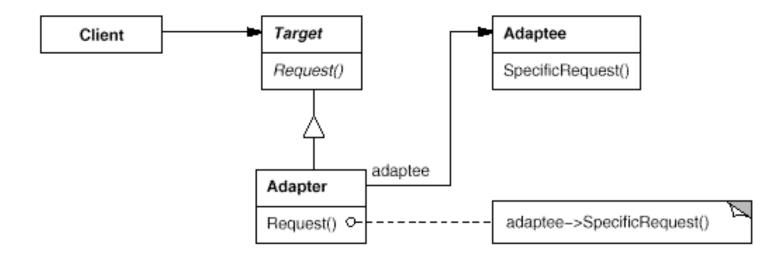
Singleton

## Case 2: Adaptation

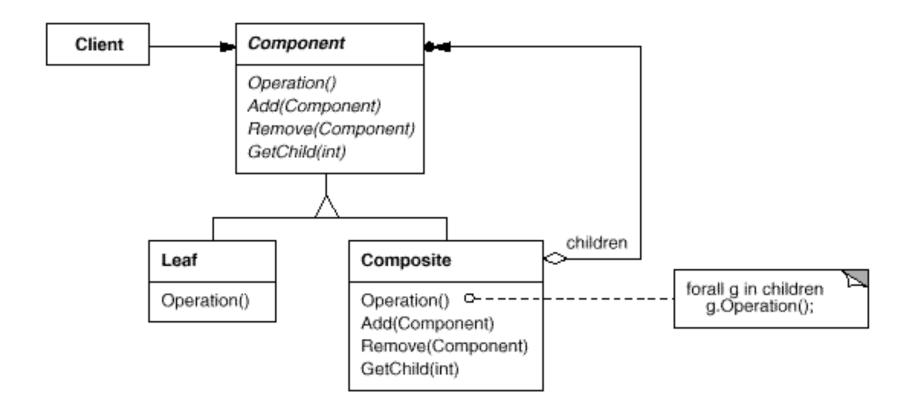
- Situation:
  - You have some code you want to use for a program
  - You can't incorporate the code directly (e.g. you just have the .class file, say as part of a library)
  - The code does not have the interface you want
    - Different method names
    - More or fewer methods than you need
- To use this code, you must adapt it to your situation

## Case 2: Adaptation

#### Adapter



## Case 3: n-ary tree



## Case 3: n-ary tree

```
class Node {

    String fullName;

     void travel();
class FileNode extends Node {
     void Travel() {System.out.println(fullName); }
class FolderNode extends {

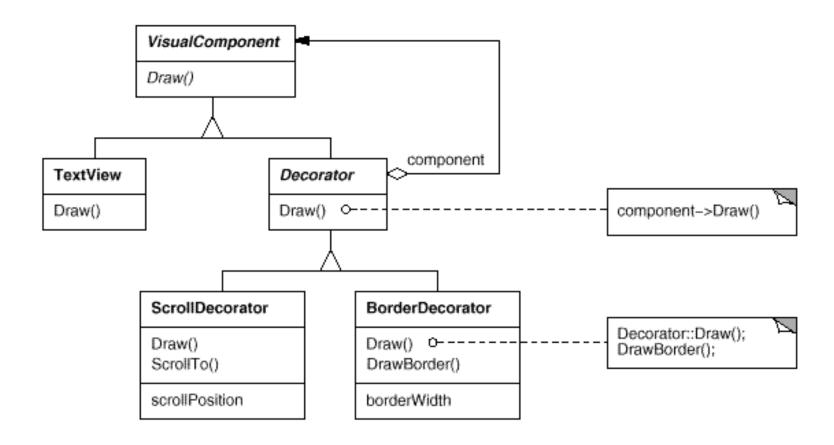
    List<Node> children;

     void Travel() {

    System.out.println(fullName);

          for (int i=0; i<children.size(); i++)</li>
                (children.get(i)).travel();
```

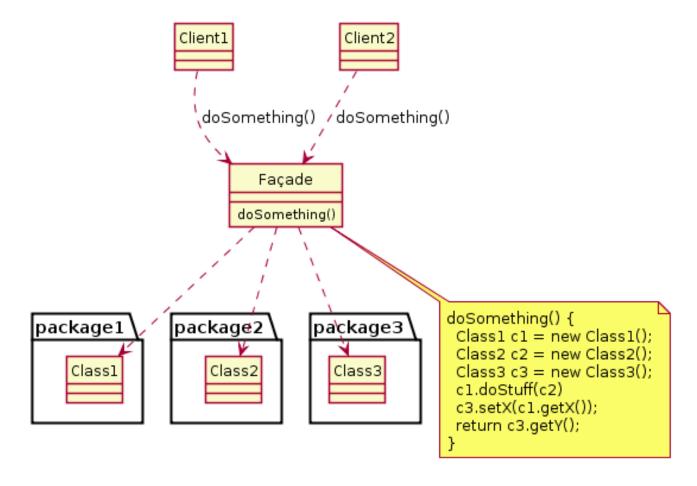
### Case 4: Decorator



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• Décor a car example

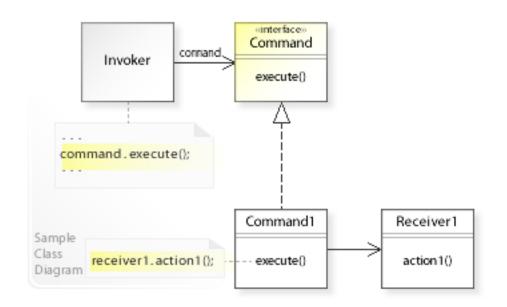
Façade

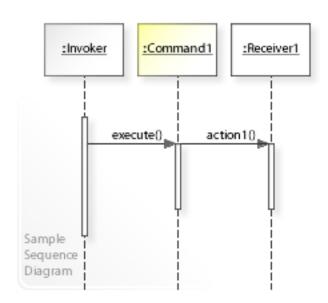


Façade

```
turnAllLights() {
for ... {
Light aBulb = getBulb...
aBulb.turnOn();
}
```

Command





#### Command

```
void undo() {Command cmd = the_stack.pop();cmd.execute();
```

#### Case 6: Visitor

- Travel a folder
  - Show name of all files/folders, recursively
  - Check viruses or all files, recursively

#### Case 6: Visitor

```
interface Visitor {
     public void visit(Node x);
class Node {

    String fullName;

     void travel(Visitor v);
• Visitor 1:
     visit(Node x) {

    System.out.println(x.fullName);

• Visitor 2:
     visit (Node x) {
          if (x.isFile())

    Scan for virus(x.fullName);
```