Software Design Patterns Lecture 10

BIL428 Software Architectures

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Outline

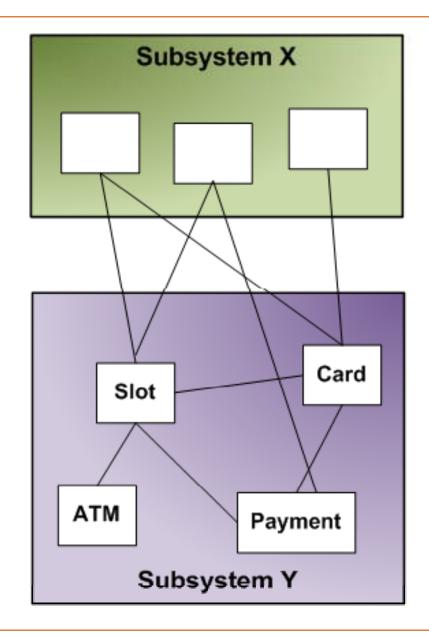
- Structural Patterns
 - Adapter (we have already seen that)
 - Controller (we have already seen that)
 - Façade
 - Proxy
- Behavioral Patterns
 - Observer
 - Strategy

Facade

- A kind of structural design pattern
- Provides a unified interface to a set of objects in a subsystem.
- A facade defines a higher-level interface that makes the subsystem easier to use
- Facades allow us to provide a closed architecture by encapsulating a subsystem with a simple unified interface

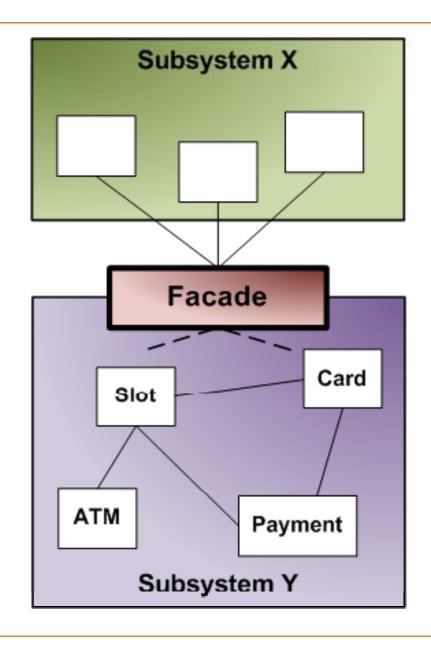
Facade – Design Example

- Subsystem X can look into the Subsystem Y (ATM subsystem) and call on any component or class operation..
- This is a "Ravioli Design"
- Why is this good?
 - Efficiency!
- Why is this bad?
 - Can't expect the caller to understand how the subsystem works or the complex relationships within the subsystem
 - May lead to non-portable code!



Facade – Design Example (cont.)

- Realization of the InterfaceObject: Façade
- The subsystem decides exactly how it is accessed
- No need to worry about misuse by callers
- If a façade is used, the subsystem can be used in an early integration test
 - We need to write only a driver



Facade - Summary

Purpose

The Facade pattern reduces dependencies among classes by encapsulating a subsystem with a simple unified interface

Description

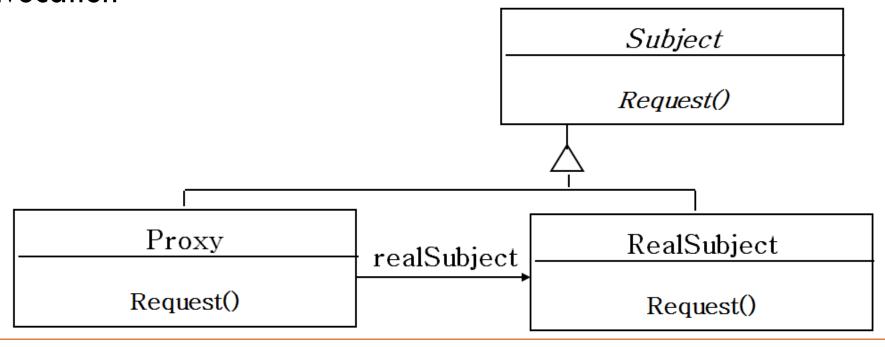
- A single Facade class implements a high-level interface for a subsystem by invoking the methods of lower level classes
- A Facade is opaque in the sense that a caller does not access the lower level classes directly
- The use of Facade patterns recursively yields a layered system

Proxy

- A kind of structural design pattern
- What is expensive?
 - Object Creation
 - Object Initialization
- Defer object creation and object initialization to the time you need the object
- Proxy pattern:
 - Reduces the cost of accessing objects
 - Uses another object ("the proxy") that acts as a stand-in for the real object
 - The proxy creates the real object only if the user asks for it

Proxy

- Interface inheritance is used to specify the interface shared by
 Proxy and RealSubject
- Delegation is used to catch and forward any accesses to the RealSubject (if desired)
- Proxy patterns can be used for lazy evaluation and for remote invocation



Proxy – Applicability

Remote Proxy

- Local representative for an object in a different address space
- Caching of information: Good if information does not change too often

Virtual Proxy

Object is too expensive to create or too expensive to download

Protection Proxy

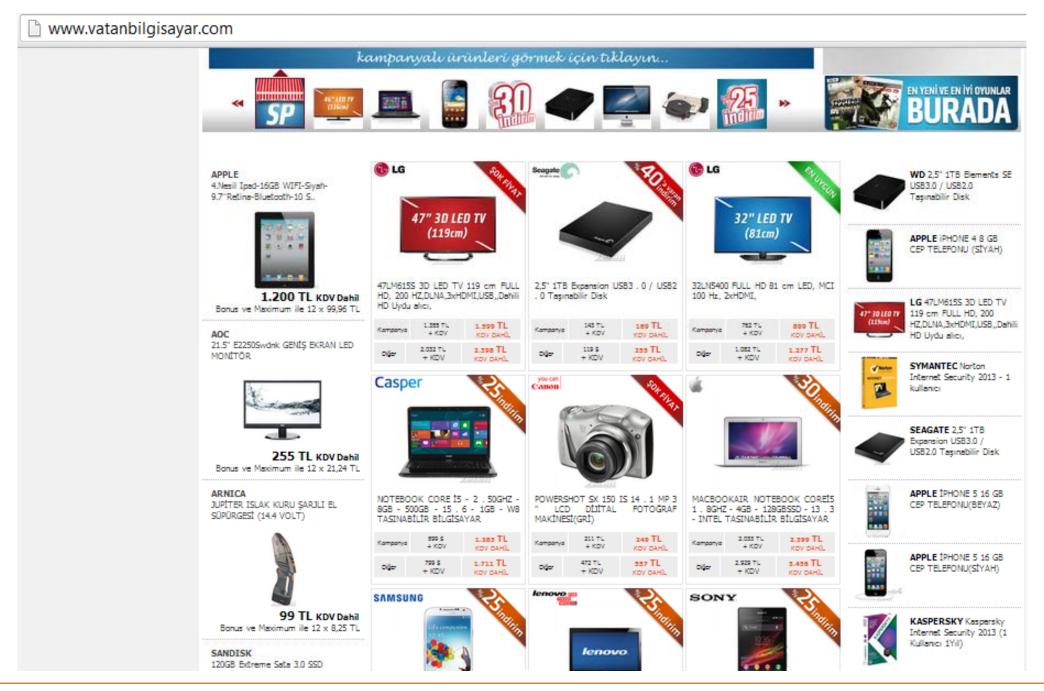
- Proxy provides access control to the real object
- Useful when different objects should have different access and viewing rights for the same document.
- Example: Grade information for a student shared by administrators, teachers and students.

Virtual Proxy Example

- An ImageProxy object acts on behalf of an Image stored on disk
 - The ImageProxy contains the same information as the Image (e.g., width, height, position, resolution) except for the Image contents
 - The ImageProxy services all contents independent requests
 - Only when the Image contents need to be accessed (e.g., when it is drawn on the screen), the ImageProxy creates the RealImage object and loads its contents from disk.

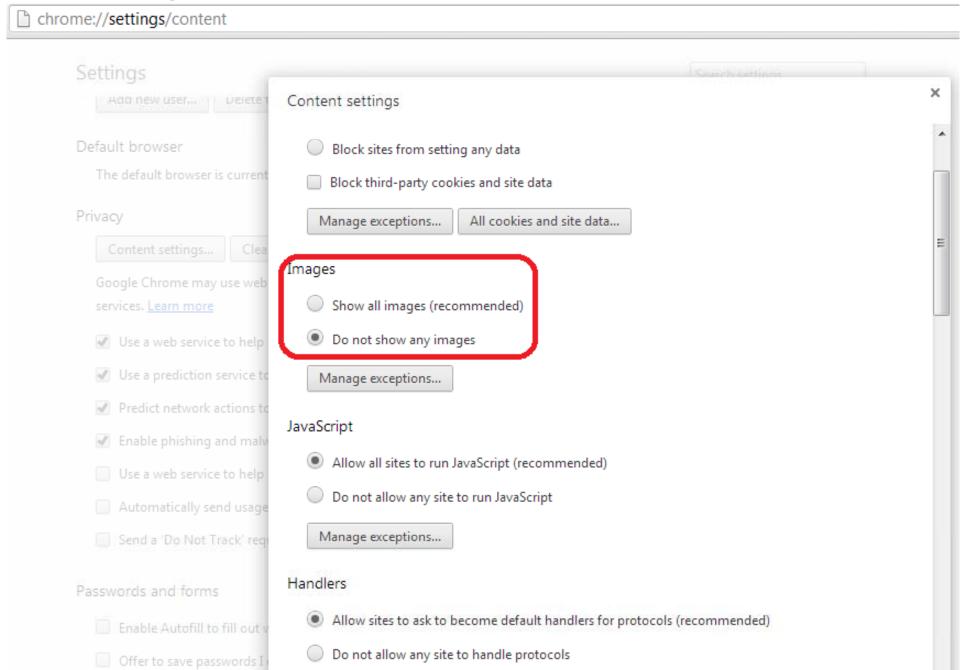
Virtual Proxy (cont.) Image filename:String data:byte[] Object design model before transformation width() height() paint() Image filename:String width() Object design model after height() transformation paint() image RealImage ImageProxy 0..1 1 data:byte[] filename:String width() width() height() height() paint() paint()

Before..



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Controlling Access



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After..

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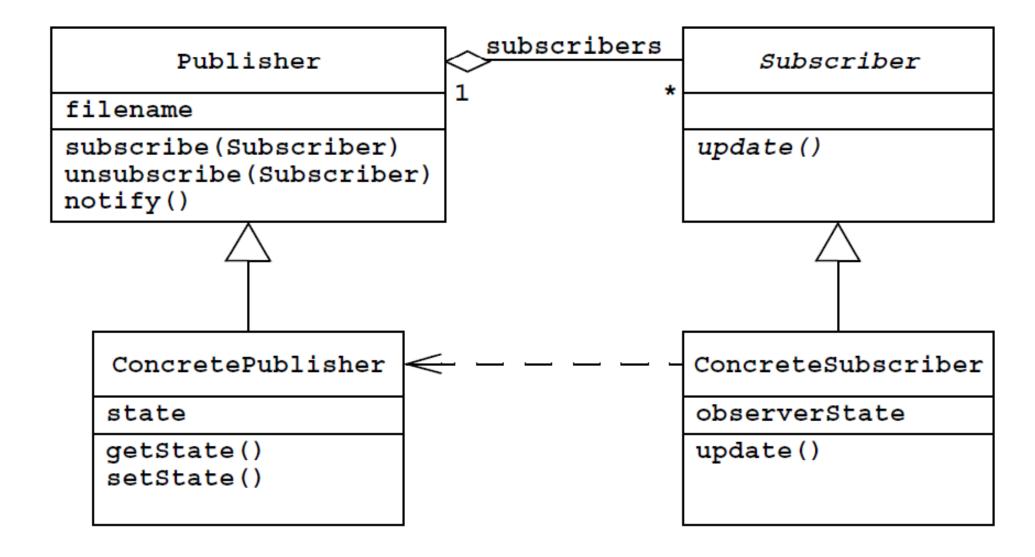
Observer Pattern

- A kind of behavioral design pattern
- "Define a one-to-many dependency between objects so that when one object changes state, all its dependents are notified and updated automatically."
- Also called "Publish and Subscribe"

□ Uses:

- Maintaining consistency across redundant state
- Optimizing batch changes to maintain consistency

Observer – Class Diagram



Observer

Purpose

This pattern allows to maintain consistency across the states of one Publisher and many Subscribers

Description

- A Publisher (called a Subject in [Gamma et al., 1994]) is an object whose primary function is to maintain some state; for example, a matrix
- One or more **Subscribers** (called **Observers** in [Gamma et al., 1994]) use the state maintained by a **Publisher**; for example, to display a matrix as a table or a graph
- This introduces redundancies between the state of the Publisher and the Subscribers

Observer

Description (cont.)

- To address this issue, Subscribers invoke the subscribe() method to register with a Publisher
- Each ConcreteSubscriber also defines an update() method to synchronize the state between the Publisher and the ConcreteSusbcriber
- Whenever the state of the Publisher changes, the Publisher invokes its notify() method, which iteratively invoke each Subscriber.update() method

```
interface Observer {
       public void update(float interest);
interface Subject {
       public void registerObserver(Observer observer);
       public void removeObserver(Observer observer);
       public void notifyObservers();
```

```
class Loan implements Subject {
      private ArrayList<Observer> observers = new ArrayList<Observer>();
      private String type;
       private float interest;
      private String bank;
      @Override
      public void registerObserver(Observer observer) {
              observers.add(observer);
       @Override
      public void removeObserver(Observer observer) {
              observers.remove(observer);
       @Override
      public void notifyObservers() {
              for (Observer ob : observers) {
                     System.out.println("Notifying Observers on change in
                                         Loan interest rate");
                     ob.update(this.interest);
```

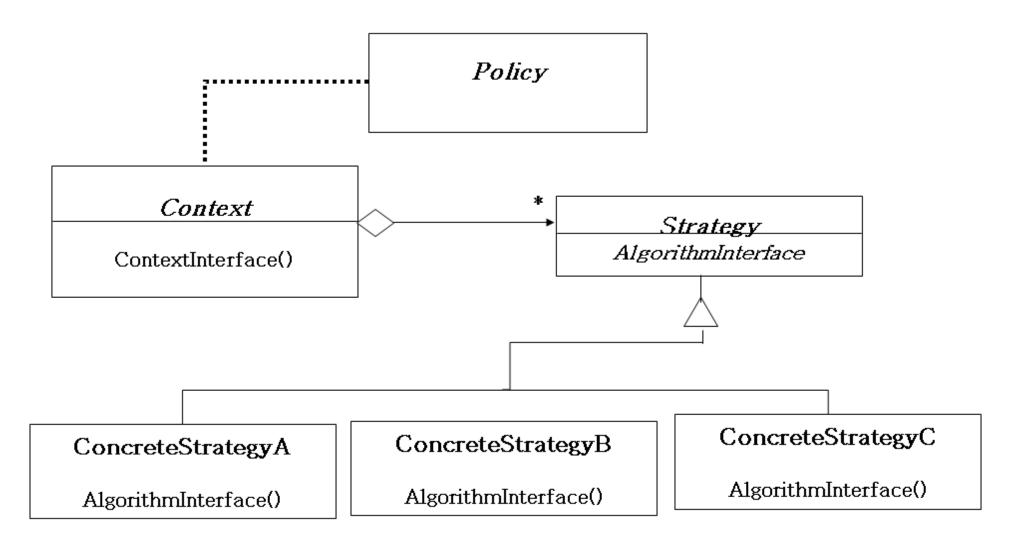
```
class Newspaper implements Observer {
       @Override
       public void update(float interest) {
              System.out.println("Newspaper: Interest Rate updated, new Rate is: "
                           + interest);
class Internet implements Observer {
       @Override
       public void update(float interest) {
              System.out.println("Internet: Interest Rate updated, new Rate is: "
                           + interest);
```

```
public class ObserverTest {
       public static void main(String args[]) {
              // this will maintain all loans information
              Newspaper printMedia = new Newspaper();
              Internet onlineMedia = new Internet();
              Loan personalLoan = new Loan ("Personal Loan", 12.5f,
                           "Standard Charterd");
              personalLoan.registerObserver(printMedia);
              personalLoan.registerObserver(onlineMedia);
              personalLoan.setInterest(3.5f);
```

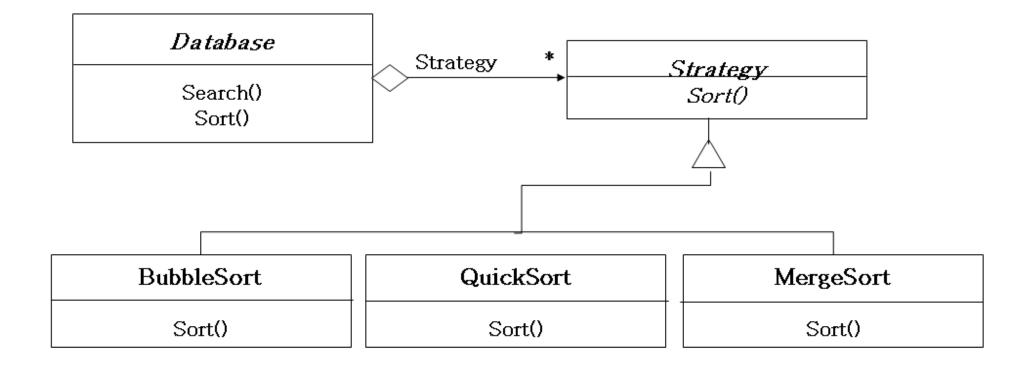
Strategy Pattern

- A kind of behavioral design pattern
- Many different algorithms exists for the same task
- Examples:
 - Breaking a stream of text into lines
 - Parsing a set of tokens into an abstract syntax tree
 - Sorting a list of customers
- □ The different algorithms will be appropriate at different times
 - Rapid prototyping vs. delivery of final product
- We want to decouple an algorithm from its implementation(s)
- If we need a new algorithm, we want to add it easily without disturbing the application using the algorithm

Strategy - Class Diagram



Strategy – Example 1



Strategy – Example 2

- An example of Strategy pattern encapsulating multiple implementation of the IDEA encryption algorithm
- The Message and IDEA classes cooperate to realize the encryption of plain text. The selection of an implementation can be done dynamically

